

Unit Five

Text and translations

Translations of the texts for Units 5-10 are given in the key to the exercises at the end of the book. It is essential that you get used to reading unvowelled Arabic.

book-(of)-you	كُتَابُكَ	١
room-(of)-her	غُرْفَتُهَا	٢
office (of) the-manager	مَكْتَبُ الْمَدِيرِ	٣
ministry (of) the-interior	وِزَارَةُ الدَّاخِلِيَّةِ	٤
house (of) Peter	بَيْتُ پِطْرُسْ	٥
university (of) Cairo	جَامِعَةُ الْقَاهِرَةِ	٦
shirt-(of)-me the-new(-one)	فِجْجِي الْجَدِيدِ	٧
car (of) the-minister the-large (-one)	سَيَّارَةُ الْوِزِيرِ الْكَبِيرَةِ	٨
piece (of) meat	قِطْعَةٌ لَحْمٍ	٩
novel of novels (of) Thomas Hardy	رَوَايَةٌ مِنْ رَوَايَاتِ توماس هَارْدِي	١٠

result (of) this (-thing)	نَتِيْجَةُ هَذِهِ السِّيَاسَةِ	١١
the-policy	The result of this policy	١٢
government-(of)-us, this-one	حُكُومَتُنَا هَذِهِ	
	This government of ours	

Vocabulary

Nouns

(رَات) جَامِعَةٌ	university	شِرْتِي (قَمِيْصَان)
(رَات) الدَّاخِلِيَّةِ	interior (political)	وَزِير (وَزْرَاء)
(قِطْع) قِطْعَةٌ	piece	لَحْم (لَحْم)
(رَات) رَوَايَةٌ	novel, story	نَتِيْجَةُ (نَتَائِج)
(رَات) سِيَّاسَةٌ	policy	دُخُولُ
(حَدَائِق) حَدَائِقَةٌ	garden	عِنْدَ الدُّخُولِ
دَقِيْق flour		كِلُوْغْرَام (رَات) *
فُجْجِي	shirt	خُبْزِ
(وِظَائِف) وِظَائِفَةٌ	job, function	حَرْفِ (حُرُوف)
(رُؤُوس) رَأْسٌ	head	بَنْكِ (بَنْك)
(طُرُود) طُرُودٌ	parcel	خُرُوجِ
(مُرُوج) مُرُوجٌ	branch (all senses)	رُجُوعِ
(بَدَائِل) بَدَائِلَةٌ	suit (of clothes)	رُجُوعِ
(رَات) شِرْكَةٌ	company	فُسْتَانِ (فُسْتَانِيْن)
		بَنْزَلِ
		بَنْزَلِ

Unit Seven

Text and translation

1	He travelled to Kuwait, then returned to Bahrain.	سافر الى الكويت ثم رجع الى البحرين	١
2	She opened the door and went in.	فتحت الباب ودخلت	٢
3	Did you pay the money? No, I refused.	هل دفعت الفلوس؟ لا رفضت	٣
4	We have eaten and drunk.	أكلنا وشربنا	٤
5	The driver spoke to the boss.	كلم السائق الرئيس	٥
6	My wife cooked the food.	طبخت زوجتي الطعام	٦
7	The newspapers announced the result of the election.	أعلنت الجرائد نتيجة الانتخاب	٧
8	The workmen refused the raise and went on strike.	رفض العمال العلاوة وأضرابوا	٨
9	The secretaries met and elected their delegate.	اجتمعت السكرتيرات وانتخبن مندوبتهن	٩
10	I put it in my briefcase in the morning.	وضعته في شنطتي في الصباح	١٠
11	The girl admitted me and sat me down.	أدخلتني البنت وأجلستني	١١
12	The Prime Minister arrived in Riyadh yesterday.	قد وصل رئيس الوزراء الى الرياض أمس	١٢
13	We didn't find the report in the file.	ما وجدنا التقرير في الملف	١٣

Vocabulary

Verbs (past stems given)¹

سافر (III) travel	رَجِعَ	come back, return
فتحَ open	دَخَلَ	enter
دَفَعَ push, pay	أَدْخَلَ (IV)	admit, cause to enter
رَفَضَ refuse	أَكَلَ	eat
شَرِبَ drink	كَلَّمَ (II)	address someone, speak to
طَبَخَ cook	أَعْلَنَ (IV)	announce
أَضْرَبَ (IV) strike; go on strike	اجْتَمَعَ (VIII)	meet, hold a meeting
أَتَيْتَبَ (VIII) to elect	وَضَعَ	put, place
(إلى - at) وَصَلَ arrive	أَجْلَسَ (IV)	seat someone, cause to sit
وَجَدَ find	كَتَبَ	write

Nouns

الكويت Kuwait	البحرين Bahrain
الرياض Riyadh	مُئْتَبَرٌ money (f) ³
(رأت) زَوْجَةٌ wife	طَعامٌ (أطعمته) food
(رأت) اِنتِخابٌ election	عِلاوَةٌ raise (in pay)
(رأى) سَنْطَةٌ (شنطته) case, briefcase ²	صَبَاحٌ morning
(رؤساء) رَئِيسٌ boss, chief	تَقْرِيرٌ (تقاريره) report
رَئِيسُ الوُزراءِ Prime Minister	دَفْتَرٌ (دفتري) file, dossier

¹ Roman figures with verbs indicate that they are derived forms, whose parts are given in Table 2 of Appendix 1. This is for reference only, and makes no difference to how the past tense of these verbs is formed.

^{2,3} More literary words for these are (حَفَائِبُ) حَفَائِبُ and (قَوَدٌ) قَوَدٌ respectively.

It is quite easy to draw a parallel with European handwriting:

Nucleus form **d**
 With both ligatures **d**
 With one ligature and final flourish **d**

The only difference is that in the European system the nucleus forms occur quite freely in print and typescript, while in Arabic they do not, as even type-face is only an adaptation of the handwritten form and still cursive.

4 With the exception of the first letter *alif*, all the Arabic letters are *consonants*. *Alif* and the vowels (which are not considered as letters of the alphabet) are discussed separately on pp. 13-15 and 18. The Arabic alphabet is given in its traditional order, which should eventually be learned so that dictionaries may be consulted.

Alphabet table

Note that transliterations are English letters, combinations of letters or special signs used to represent Arabic sounds for learners. These are fully discussed in the section on pronunciation on pages 9-12. To simplify the table, a separate form is given for each letter, showing the final flourish, if any. This may, when required, be joined to a preceding letter with the same ligature which is used on the nucleus form.

Arabic name	Separate form	Nucleus form showing both ligatures	Transliteration
<i>alif</i>			(See page 18)
<i>baa'</i>			b
<i>taa'</i>			t
<i>thaa'</i>			th
<i>jiim</i>			j
<i>Haa'</i>			H

Arabic name	Separate form	Nucleus form showing both ligatures	Transliteration
<i>khaa'</i>			kh
<i>daal</i>			d
<i>dhaal</i>			dh
<i>raa'</i>			r
<i>zaay</i>			z
<i>siin</i>			s
<i>shiin</i>			sh
<i>Saad</i>			S
<i>Daad</i>			D
<i>Taa'</i>			T
<i>DHaa'</i>			DH
<i>:ayn</i>			:
<i>ghayn</i>			gh
<i>faa'</i>			f
<i>qaaf</i>			q
<i>kaaf</i>			k
<i>laam</i>			l
<i>miim</i>			m