

# Index to Foundation Arabic

## Note about transliteration

This course teaches you Egyptian spoken Arabic. The Arabic words are transliterated so that you can read them even if you don't know the Arabic script. To show some sounds that don't exist in English we've had to use some extra symbols:

- c This represents the sound called *‘ain*. It's like a deep 'aah' sound, that comes from the stomach rather than the throat.
- ' This shows that a 'q' sound has been omitted. It's like the sound a Cockney makes when s/he says 'butter,' leaving out the 'tt': 'bu'er.'
- D, S, T, Z We use these capital letters to represent the back versions of these sounds. Arabic distinguishes between pairs of sounds such as the English 's' of 'sorry' and the 's' of 'silly'. The 's' of 'sorry' is said at the back of the mouth, while the 's' of 'silly' is said at the front. In English these don't represent separate letters but in Arabic they do, and in this track listing we show them by using the capital letters.
- H We use this capital letter to represent the breathy version of the 'h' sound. Arabic distinguishes between the 'h' sound as in the English 'hotel' and a breathier version, a little like the sound made when you're breathing on glasses to clean them. In Arabic these are separate letters.

## Bonus words

The following sets of words will enable you to expand what you can say by varying slightly the structures you already know. Substitute similar words to create many more new sentences and questions.

### Numbers

1	<i>waaHid</i>	29	<i>tisca w-<sup>ʿ</sup>ishreen</i>
2	<i>itnayn</i>		(nine and twenty)
3	<i>talata</i>	30	<i>talateen</i>
4	<i>arb<sup>ʿ</sup>a</i>	31	<i>waaHid w-talateen</i>
5	<i>khamisa</i>		(one and thirty)
6	<i>sitta</i>	36	<i>sitta w-talateen</i>
7	<i>sab<sup>ʿ</sup>a</i>		(six and thirty)
8	<i>tamanya</i>	40	<i>arba<sup>ʿ</sup>een</i>
9	<i>tis<sup>ʿ</sup>a</i>	41	<i>waaHid w-arba<sup>ʿ</sup>een</i>
10	<i>ʿashra</i>		(one and forty)
11	<i>hid<sup>ʿ</sup>ashar</i>	45	<i>khamisa w-arba<sup>ʿ</sup>een</i>
12	<i>itn<sup>ʿ</sup>ashar</i>		(five and forty )
13	<i>talat<sup>ʿ</sup>ashar</i>	50	<i>khamseen</i>
14	<i>arb<sup>ʿ</sup>at<sup>ʿ</sup>ashar</i>	60	<i>sitteen</i>
15	<i>khamast<sup>ʿ</sup>ashar</i>	70	<i>saba<sup>ʿ</sup>een</i>
16	<i>sitt<sup>ʿ</sup>ashar</i>	80	<i>tamaneen</i>
17	<i>saba<sup>ʿ</sup>t<sup>ʿ</sup>ashar</i>	90	<i>tis<sup>ʿ</sup>een</i>
18	<i>tamant<sup>ʿ</sup>ashar</i>	100	<i>mia</i>
19	<i>tis<sup>ʿ</sup>t<sup>ʿ</sup>ashar</i>	1000	<i>elf</i>
20	<i>ʿishreen</i>		
21	<i>waaHid w-<sup>ʿ</sup>ishreen</i>		
	(one and twenty)		

## Days of the week

*il-Had* Sunday

*il-itnayn* Monday

*it-talaat* Tuesday

*il-arb<sup>ca</sup>* Wednesday

*il-khamees* Thursday

*il-gum<sup>ca</sup>* Friday

*is-sabt* Saturday

## Months of the year

*yanaayir* January

*febraayir* February

*maaris* March

*abreel* April

*maayo* May

*yoonyo* June

*yoolyo* July

*aghusTus* August

*sebtembir* September

*oktobir* October

*nofembir* November

*deesembir* December

## Words for describing position

*fee* in

*ca* on/on top of

*taHt* under

*foh* above

*wara* behind

*bayn* between

*ganb* next to

*udaam* opposite/in front of

*Hawalayn* around

## Question words

*fayn?* where?

*eh?* what?

*imta?* when?

*meen?* who?

*izzay?* how?

*leh?* why?

*kaam?* how many?

*bikaam?* how much?

## Other useful verbs

(present/past)

*yinzil/nizil* get off/go down

(root = n-z-l)

*yilbis/libis* wear/put on

(root = n-z-l)

*yudkhul/dakhul* enter/go in

(root = d-kh-l)

*yuTlub/Talab* ask for (root = T-l-b)

*ya<sup>c</sup>mil/<sup>c</sup>amal* do/make

(root = c-m-l)

*yidfa<sup>c</sup>/dafa<sup>c</sup>* pay (root = d-f-c)

*yishtiril/ishtara* buy (root = sh-r-y)

*yi'aabil/aabil* meet (root = q-b-l)

## *Common Arabic signs*

toilets

**دورات المياه**

entry

**دخول**

exit

**خروج**

no entry

**ممنوع الدخول**

police

**الشرطة**

ambulance

**سيارة الإسعاف**

hospital

**مستشفى**

tickets

**تذاكر**

information

**استعلامات**