

# How to Learn Arabic

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Many people wonder if there is a way or method that could help them learn Arabic, this website includes a lot of resources but without a good learning strategy a person could be lost. So I will try to point out to some important ways to start learning Arabic, however a person should rely on ones creativity based on each person's needs because not everyone is interested in the same thing, some want to focus on writing or reading Arabic, some would like to focus on speaking and pronunciation. I will start with methods taking into consideration the general needs of most people based on learning Arabic as a whole (reading, writing, speaking ...).

An obvious good start is to learn the [Arabic Alphabet](#) this page will help you not only to learn how to pronounce the letters but also how to write them. Also check the [Arabic Vowels](#) since it's related to the alphabet too. Once you're familiar with the Arabic letters you can check out the [Phrases in Arabic](#), that will give you an idea about some expressions that are used daily, try to use some of those expressions and also memorize them, like "thank you – shokran", "my name is ... esmee ...". Memorizing words can be very useful, because that's basically the raw material of the language, without them you can't even start, so it would be a good idea to make a list of your favorite words that you want to memorize for example 200 words, you can go and choose them from the following pages: [Food and House](#) (like apple, bread ...), [Animals](#) (cat, dog ...), [Adjectives](#) (white, green ...), [Body Parts](#) (face, cheek ...), [Occupations & School](#) (engineer, book...), [Places & Sports](#) (Morocco, beach ...), [Time & Weather](#) (Sunny, everyday ...), [Verbs](#) in their infinitive form. You will certainly be able to make a list of 200 favorite words from these pages.

Once you memorize them you will be able to use them when necessary, however you may also need to know the Arabic grammar, because that will make it easier for you to use the words in the correct form and in the correct place, to be able to do that you need to check out the [Articles](#), also the [Arabic Numbers](#), how to use [Adjectives](#), list of [Prepositions](#), and [Pronouns](#) list, how to conjugate [Verbs](#), how to use the [Feminine and Plural](#) ... You can also check how [names](#) are translated into Arabic. Grammar is what gives life to vocabulary; it helps you play with the words you already memorized so please don't over look it.

You will find other resources not mentioned here in the main page that will also help you with your learning, please not that I don't have audio files on the website yet, since the bandwidth is limited and having audio files could make the website exceed its bandwidth limit and shut down. I will try to work out a way to add audio files in the future. Good luck!

# Arabic Alphabet

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You will learn in this lesson: **Arabic alphabet, reading, pronunciation, and Arabic vowels.**

The **Arabic alphabet** is written and read from right to left and horizontally. There are 28 letters in the Arabic alphabet, first let's have a look at all of them in the table below:

<i>A</i>	ا		<i>D</i>	د		<i>D</i>	ض		<i>K</i>	ك
<i>B</i>	ب		<i>Z or DH</i>	ذ		<i>T</i>	ط		<i>L</i>	ل
<i>T</i>	ت		<i>R</i>	ر		<i>DH or Z</i>	ظ		<i>M</i>	م
<i>TH</i>	ث		<i>Z</i>	ز		<i>' or 3</i>	ع		<i>N</i>	ن
<i>J</i>	ج		<i>S</i>	س		<i>GH</i>	غ		<i>H</i>	ه
<i>H</i>	ح		<i>SH</i>	ش		<i>F</i>	ف		<i>W or U</i>	و
<i>KH</i>	خ		<i>S</i>	ص		<i>Q</i>	ق		<i>Y or i</i>	ي

As you may have noticed, some of the letters in Arabic don't exist in English and vice versa. We will first go through the letters that exist in English, the table below shows the letters that you may not have any problem learning or pronouncing:

<i>A</i>	ا		<i>Z</i>	ز		<i>K</i>	ك
<i>B</i>	ب		<i>S</i>	س		<i>L</i>	ل
<i>T</i>	ت		<i>SH</i>	ش		<i>M</i>	م
<i>TH</i>	ث		<i>S</i>	ص		<i>N</i>	ن
<i>J</i>	ج		<i>D</i>	ض		<i>H</i>	ه
<i>D</i>	د		<i>T</i>	ط		<i>W or U</i>	و
<i>R</i>	ر		<i>F</i>	ف		<i>Y or i</i>	ي

Now we will go through the **Arabic letters** that are either hard to pronounce or are pronounced a little bit differently, you shouldn't worry if you can't pronounce them the right way, because there are always close pronunciations in Arabic, and you still can be understood.

H	ح	sharp H like in the name Hassan
KH	ك	KH pronounced from the front of the throat, like the J in spanish
Z or DH	ذ	the perfect way to pronounce is like TH of "this"
DH or Z	ظ	the closest way to pronounce is again the TH like in "this"
' or 3	ع	this one is hard to pronounce, so you can just pronounce it as A in the english sentence "a mess"
GH	غ	Gh is easy to pronounce if you can say the french R in "au revoir"
Q	ق	simply like Q but a little bit sharper

### Reading Arabic:

Now that you know how to pronounce the Arabic letters, we will go through reading them, Arabic letters should be written connected to each other, you can simply think of it as if you're writing in cursive in English, like in the example below you can see how the first WELCOME is written, then the second WELCOME which has all letters connected to each other, Unlike English, Arabic in most cases cannot be written with its letters separated from each other like the way we wrote the word WELCOME. Most letters should be connected like the way the second *Welcome* is written. There are some exceptions which we will go through in this lesson.

**WELCOME** *Welcome* مرحبا

To read Arabic you should know that the Arabic alphabet letters have up to 3 forms, each letter takes a form depending on its position in the word, look at the example below and you will notice that a letter has a form at the beginning of the word, in the middle of the word and at the end of the word, some letters however can keep the same form in one or two positions. Compare the m in the two examples below, the M of come has a longer tail than the M of the room because of the position of m, the same thing happens in Arabic. The form that a letter takes depends on its position in a given word, and the difference most of the time is very small, like a longer tail to allow it connect with another letter following it.

Come


























Room

The table below shows the three forms that a letter can take, a letter in a blue font shows a letter starting a word, the red font shows a letter in the middle of the word, and the black font shows a letter at the end of the word, as you may have noticed, there is no big different between the three forms.

Just a tip for you: most of the time the **letter at the end** looks exactly like the letter when it's **alone**.

### Arabic Alphabet List:

In a word	Alone	Alone		In a word	Alone	Alone
ضضض	ض	D		ابا	ا**	A
ططط	ط	T		ببب	ب	B
ظظظ	ظ	TH as in This		تتت	ت	T
ععع	ع	' or breathless A		ثثث	ث	TH as in Teeth
غغغ	غ	Gh		ججج	ج	J
ففف	ف	F		ححح	ح	H
ققق	ق	Q		خخخ	خ	KH
ككك	ك	K		دبد	د**	D
للل	ل	L		ذذذ	ذ**	TH as in This
ممم	م	M		ررر	ر**	R
ننن	ن	N		زبز	ز**	Z
ههه	ه	H		سسس	س	S
ووو	و**	W or U		ششش	ش	SH
ييي	ي	Y or I		صصص	ص	S

Notes	Ending	Middle	Beginning	Alone
				
				
Note how the letters in the middle look like				
the letters at the end, both are underlined in				
				
				

\*\* : letters having stars next to them can only connect with other letters placed before them and not after, which means that if a letter is placed after them, that letter should take a form as if it was placed in the beginning of the word.

Note also that the letters I marked with stars in the table above never connect with other letters marked with stars either before or after.

So you have to be careful with these starred letters, because sometimes they may make you think that they're the last letter of a word because they have that

form of an ending letter, while in the reality they may not be the last letter of the word. The table below may explain it better:

# Arabic Vowels

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## Short Vowels in Arabic:

In **Arabic short vowels** are not a part of the Arabic alphabet, instead they are written as marks over or below the consonant and sometimes over or below a long vowel. To make it easy we will take an example in English: the word Canada is written as CNDA but using Arabic Alphabet, the vowel A between C and N and between N and D are omitted, instead they're replaced by small symbols, especially because they're only short vowels, you see the little dashes on the top of C and on the top of N in the image below, they're called FATHA in Arabic, meaning the short vowel "A" in English, so instead of writing a word full of vowels in Arabic, we only write the FATHA on the top of a consonant to indicate a short vowel "A", and also we have symbols referring to short vowel "E" or "I", and also a symbol for short vowel "O", actually this is a good idea, because it's saving space and also has an other advantage that we will see later. You may have noticed that the consonant D and the vowel A don't have any symbols on the top of them in the image below, that's because the "A" at the end is considered a long vowel in this word, so it's the vowel of "D", no need to add another vowel on the top of "D" since the long vowel "A" is already helping us pronounce the word the right way. Now you can look at the word Canada in Arabic; you will see that it has the exact symbols as the word CNDA.

Canada  
Ĉnda      كندا

The table below shows other types of symbols referring to Arabic short vowels. First we see Washington the way it's written in English, and then we can see it using English Alphabet but Arabic symbols of short vowels. And finally you can see the word in Arabic with its full short vowels.

# Washington

Washntn واشنطن

7	5	4	2	1
و	ش	ط	ن	ا
<hr/>				
	6		3	
	ن		و	

“WA” as you noticed doesn’t need a symbol, because the “W” is followed by a long vowel “A”, “SH” is not followed by a vowel, which means that we need to add a short vowel referring to “i”, and indeed we added one already, it’s the tick below the “SH” which is called KASRAH, you can also see it marked as (#3). The “N” has a small circle on the top of it, that symbol is called SUKOUN (marked as # 4 in the table below) referring to a consonant without a vowel, So any time we have a consonant that doesn’t have a vowel, we just add that small circle on the top, note that the SUKOUN should always be placed on the top and never below a consonant. So we used the Sukoun in this word because we didn’t say NA NO NI but we just said N. Now let’s look at the T, it has a little symbol which looks like comma on the top of the letter, that symbol is called DAMMAH (# 2 in the table above) referring to a short vowel “O” , so when we add DAMMAH to the letter “T”, we will get “TO”, easy, isn’t it! And finally as we have seen before, the final N has another SUKOUN meaning that the N is without a Vowel, and should be pronounced N full stop.

Let’s review what we just went through.

1 = FATHA = Short Vowel “A”

2 = DAMMAH = Short Vowel “O” or “U”

3 = KASRAH = Short Vowel “I” or “E”

4 = SUKOUN = Used for consonants lacking a vowel after them.

5= FATHATAIN= double FATHA (FATHA on the top of another FATHA)= FATHA + N= the short vowel “A”+ N: Ghadan = غداً = Tomorrow

6= KASRATAIN= double KASRAH (KASRAH on the top of another KASRAH)= KASRAH+ N= the short vowel “i” or “e”+ N: Kuratin= كُرَاتِين = a ball

7= DAMMATAIN= double DAMMAH (DAMMAH next to another DAMMAH)= DAMMAH+ N= the short vowel “o” or “u”+ N: Kitabun= كِتَابٌ = a book

**Note that # 5, 6, 7 are not used as much as 1-4, also note that # 5, 6, 7 are only used at the end of a word**

### Long Vowels in Arabic:

The table below shows the long vowels in Arabic, they're considered long vowels because of the stress they put on a given vowel, same thing exists in English, the word “exceed” should be stressed in the vowels “ee” or “loose” the stress in the “oo”, note that these long vowels are also considered some sort of consonants ( their pronunciation as a consonant can be found on the page” [ARABIC ALPHABET](#)”.

ا	= aa
و	= oo or uu
ي	= ee or ii

There is also the SHADDAH, it's the symbol marked as number 1 on the image below, used when we have a double consonant, like instead of writing the proper name (ANNA with double “N”, we only write it with one N and add SHADDAH on the top of N, the example # 2 shows how the SHADDAH placed on the top of the letter T in Arabic, the transliteration of the word is QATTA'A which mean the verb “to cut” in Arabic it's written QATA'A and instead of writing double T, the word has only one T and a SHADDAH on the top of it.

Example # 3 shows a little symbol on the top of the ALIF which looks like the Latin ~, it's called MAD, and mostly used on the top of ALIF to express a long “A” something like “AA”, the word shown in example # 4 is AAB, it means the month of August, but the MAD is not used that often, so



you will come across it but rarely.



Finally, This may surprise you but short vowels in Arabic are not used that often, you may come across them if two words look the same and the writer wants you to distinguish between them so that they won't be confused, the person would then add only the vowel which doesn't exist in the other word, but other than that sometimes you can read a whole text without coming across any short vowel. The reason is that in Arabic most words are distinctive without short vowels; I will give you an example in English in the Image below:

CNDA = CANADA

CMPUTR= COMPUTER

NTLIGHT= INTELLIGENT

It doesn't take that much thinking to know what do these words mean, I omitted 2 vowels from Canada for example, and two vowels from the word Computer ... that's how reading Arabic works. Sometimes we have to add a vowel because it's a long vowel and not a short one like the "a" in Cnda.

Below is an example of how the verb "to write" is written in Arabic, it's written **كتب** which is equal to "ktb" in Latin alphabet, but we don't read it like "ktb" but as "**kataba**", as you have noticed 3 vowels are added when you pronounce it, but when you write it, only the consonants are enough to give us an idea about the word. Writing only one verb in Arabic alphabet without short vowels saved you the time to write 3 vowels, imagine how much it could save you when you write a text...

kataba = ktb = **كتب**

In short, short vowels that are presented as symbols are not important to read Arabic, but they make it easy to read for beginner and also to avoid confusion between two similar looking words.

Try to master these **Arabic vowels** as they're very important for beginners.

# Arabic Phrases

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The table below contains: **Arabic phrases, expressions, Arabic conversation and idioms, words in Arabic, greetings, survival phrases.**

I used the blue font in some places in transliteration to distinguish between the female and male gender. Which is not that different from the masculine form, just an extra “i” or “a” ...

The tick (‘) is for a sound like soundless “a” or a stop just to make closer to the real sound which doesn’t exist in English.

The “th” is sometimes pronounced as “th of that” and sometimes as “th of think”, I usually state how you should pronounce it.

There is a sharp “h” that is different from the regular “h”, however a person can be understood even if it’s pronounced as a regular “h”.

## Arabic Phrases

English Phrases	Arabic Transliterated Phrases	Arabic Script
<b>Arabic Greetings:</b>		
Hi!	Salam!	سلام
Good Morning!	Sabah el kheer	صباح الخير
Good Evening!	Masaa el kheer	مساء الخير
Welcome! (to greet someone)	Marhaban	مرحبا
How Are You?	Kaifa haloka/ <b>haloki ( female)</b>	كيف حالك؟
I'm Fine, Thanks!	Ana bekhair, shokran!	أنا بخير شكرا
And You?	Wa ant? / <b>Wa anti? (female)</b>	و أنت؟
Good/ So-So.	Jayed/ 'aadee	جيد / عادي
Thank You (Very Much)!	Shokran (jazeelan)	شكرا (جزيلاً)
You're Welcome! (for “thank you”)	Al'afw	العفو
Hey! Friend!	Ahlan <b>sadiqi/ sadiqati! (female)</b>	أهلاً صديقي / صديقتي!
I Missed You So Much!	Eshtaqto elaika/ <b>elaiki (female)</b> katheeran	إشتقت إليك كثيراً

What's New?	Maljadeed?	مالجديد؟
Nothing Much	Lashai jadeed	لا شيء جديد
Good Night!	Tosbeho/ <b>tosbeheena (female)</b> 'ala khair/	تصبح/ تصبحين على خير
See You Later!	Araka/ <b>Araki (female)</b> fi ma ba'd	أراك في مابعد
Good Bye!	Ma'a salama	مع السلامة
<b>Help &amp; Directions:</b>		
I'm Lost	Ada'tu tareeqi!	أضعت طريقي!
Can I Help You?	Hal beemkani mosa'adatuk?	هل بإمكانني مساعدتك؟
Can You Help Me?	Hal beemkanek mosa'adati?	هل بإمكانك مساعدتي؟
Where is the (bathroom/ pharmacy)?	Ayna ajedu (al merhaad/ assaidaliah)?	أين أجد (المرحاض/ الصيدلية)؟
Go Straight! Then Turn Left/ Right!	imshy ala tool, thumma 'arrij yaminan/ shimalan	أمش على طول ثم عرج يمينا/ شمالا!
I'm Looking For John.	Abhatu 'an John	أبحث عن جون
One Moment Please!	Lahda men fadlek/ <b>fadleki (female)</b>	لحظة من فضلك
Hold On Please! (phone)	ibqa/ <b>ibqay (female)</b> ala al khat raja'an	إبقي/ أبقي على الخط رجاء!
How Much Is This?	Kam howa thamanoh? (th as in bath)	كم هو ثمنه؟
Excuse Me ...! ( to ask for something)	Men fathlek/ <b>fathleki (female)</b> (th as in that)	من فضلك
Excuse Me! ( to pass by)	Alma'derah!	المعذرة
Come With Me!	Ta'ala/ <b>ta'alay (female)</b> ma'ee!	تعال معي!
<b>Personal Info:</b>		
Do You Speak (English/ Arabic)?	Hal tatakallamu alloghah alenjleziah/ alarabiah?	هل تتكلم اللغة الإنجليزية/ العربية؟
Just a Little.	Qaleelan!	قليلًا!
What's Your Name?	Ma esmouk? Ma esmouki?	ما إسمك؟
My Name Is ....	Esmee...	إسمى....
Mr. Mrs..../ Miss...	Assayed.../ Assayed.../ Al anesah ...	السيد.../ السيدة/ الانسة...
Nice To Meet You!	Motasharefon/ <b>motasharefatun (f)</b> bema'refatek	متشرف / متشرفة بمعرفتك
You're Very Kind!	Anta lateef/ <b>Anti lateefa</b>	أنت لطيف! أنت لطيفة!
Where Are You From?	Men ayna anta/ <b>anti (female)?</b>	من أين أنت؟
I'm From (the U.S/ Morocco)	Ana men (amreeka/ almaghrib)	أنا من (أمريكا/ المغرب)
I'm (American)	Ana (amreeki/ <b>amrekiyah (female)</b> )	أنا أمريكي/أمريكية
Where Do You Live?	Ayna taskun?/ <b>Ayna taskuneen? (female)</b>	أين تسكن؟ أين تسكنين؟
I live in (the U.S/ Morocco)	A'eesho fel welayat almotaheda/ faransa	أعيش في الولايات المتحدة/ فرنسا
Did You Like It Here?	Hal istamta'ta bewaqtika/ <b>bewaqtiki (f)</b> huna?	هل استمتعت بوقتك هنا؟
Morocco Is a Wonderful Country	Al maghrib baladun jameel!	المغرب بلد جميل!

What Do You Do For A Living?	Ma mehnatuk? <b>Mehnatuki (female)</b>	ما مهنتك؟
I Work As A (Translator/ Businessman)	A'mal ka(motarjim/ rajul a'maal)	أعمل كمترجم/ كرجل أعمال
I Like Arabic	Ohibbu allughah al arabia	أحب اللغة العربية
I've Been Learning Arabic For 1 Month	adrusu allughah al arabia mundu shahr	أدرس اللغة العربية منذ شهر
Oh! That's Good!	Hada shay'un Jameel	هذا شيء جميل
How Old Are You?	Kam howa umruk? <b>umroki (female)</b>	كم هو عمرك؟
I'm (twenty, thirty...) Years Old.	Umri ( 'eshreen/ thalatheen) sanah (th as in bath)	عمري (عشرين/ ثلاثين) سنة
I Have To Go	Yajebu an athhaba al aan! (th as in that)	يجب أن اذهب الآن
I Will Be Right Back!	Sa arje'o halan	سأرجع حالا

<b>Wishes:</b>		
Good Luck!	Bettawfeeq	بالتوفيق!
Happy Birthday!	Eid meelad sa'eed!	عيد ميلاد سعيد
Happy New Year!	Sana sa'eedah!	سنة سعيدة
Merry Christmas!	A'yaad meelad Saeedah	أعياد ميلاد سعيد!
Happy Eid!	Eid mobarak!	عيد مبارك!
Happy Ramadan	Ramadan mobarak!	رمضان مبارك
Congratulations!	Mabrook!	مبروك!
Enjoy! (For meals...)	Shahia tayebah!	شهية طيبة
I'd Like To Visit Morocco One Day	Arghabu bezeyarat al maghrib.	أرغب بزيارة المغرب
Say Hi To John For me.	Sallem 'ala John men ajlee	سلم على (جون) من أجلي
Bless you (when sneezing)	Rahimaka Allah	رحمك الله
Good Night & Sweet Dreams!	Laila sa'eda wa ahlaam ladida	ليلة سعيدة و أحلام لذيذة!
<b>Misunderstanding:</b>		
I'm Sorry! (if you don't hear something)	'Afwan!	عفو!
Sorry (for a mistake)	Aasef!	أسف!
No Problem!	La moshkelah	لا مشكلة
Can You Say It Again?	A'ed men fadlek!/ <b>A'eedi men fadleki (fem)</b>	أعد من فضلك
Can You Speak Slowly?	Takalam bebot' men fadlek/ <b>fadleki (fem)</b>	تكلم ببطء من فضلك
Write It Down Please!	Oktobha men fadlek/ <b>Oktobiha men fadleki (fem)</b>	أكتبها من فضلك! / أكتبها من فضلك!
I Don't Understand!	La afham!	لا أفهم
I Don't Know!	La a'ref!	لا أعرف!
I Have No Idea.	La adri!	لا أدري

What's That Called In Arabic?	Ma esmoho bel arabiah?	ما أسمه بالعربية؟
What Does "qit" Mean In English?	Mada ta'ni kalamat "qit" bel inglizia?	ماذا تعني كلمة "قط" بالانجليزية؟
How Do You Say "Please" In Arabic?	Kaifa taqoulu kalimat "please" bel arabia?	كيف تقول كلمة "بليز" بالعربية؟
What Is This?	Ma hatha (th as in that)	ما هذا؟
My Arabic Is Bad.	Lughati al arabic laisat kama yajib	لغتي العربية ليست كما يجب
I need to practice my Arabic	Ahtaaju an atadarraba 'ala al arabia!	احتاج ان اتدرب على العربية
Don't Worry!	La taqlaq! La taqlaqi (fem)	لا تقلق/ لا تقلقي!
<b>Arabic Expressions &amp; Words:</b>		
Good/ Bad/ So-So.	Jayed/ saye'/ 'adee	جيد / سيء / عادي
Big/ Small	Kabeer/ Sagheer	كبير / صغير
Today/ Now	Ayawm/ Al aan	اليوم / الآن
Tomorrow/ Yesterday	Ghadan/ Albareha	غدا / البارحة
Yes/ No	Na'am/ Laa	نعم / لا
Here You Go! (when giving something)	Khod!	خذ!
Do You Like It?	Hal a'jabak? Hal a'jabaki? (female)	هل أعجبك؟
I Really Like It!	A'jabani haqqan!	أعجبني حقا
I'm Hungry/ Thirsty.	Ana jae'/ ana 'atshaan	أنا جائع/ أنا عطشان
In The Morning/ Evening/ At Night.	Sabahan/ masa'an/ laylan	صباحا/ مساء/ ليلا
This/ That. Here/There	Hatha/ thalek. Huna/ hunaak (th as in that)	هذا / ذلك. هنا/ هناك
Me/ You. Him/ Her.	Ana/ anta/ anti (you female). Houwa/ Hiya	أنا/ أنت. هو/ هي
Really!	Haqqan!	حقا!
Look!	Onzor / Onzori (female)	أنظر! أنظري!
Hurry Up!	Asre'/ Asre'ee (female)	أسرع! أسرع!
What? Where?	Matha? Ayn? (th as in that)	ماذا؟ أين؟
What Time Is It?	kam essa'a?	كم الساعة؟
It's 10 o'clock. 07:30pm.	Enaha al 'ashera. Ennaha assaabe'a wa nesf.	إنها العاشرة. إنها السابعة و النصف مساء
Give Me This!	A'teni hatheh! (th as in that)	أعطني هذه!
I Love You!	Uhibbok/ uhibboki (female)	أحبك
I Feel Sick.	ana mareed.	أنا مريض.
I Need A Doctor	ahtaju tabeeban!	أحتاج طبيبا!
One, Two, Three	wahed, ithnaan, thalatha (th as in think).	واحد, اثنان, ثلاثة
Four, Five, Six	arba'a, khamasa, sitta	أربعة, خمسة, ستة
Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten	sab'a, thamania (th as in think), tis'a, 'ashara.	سبعة, ثمانية, تسعة, عشرة

I used the blue font sometimes in transliteration to distinguish between the female and male gender, which is not that different from the masculine form, just an extra “i” or “a” ...

The tick (‘) is for a sound like soundless “a” or a stop just to make closer to the real sound which doesn’t exist in English.

The “th” is sometimes pronounced as “th of that” and sometimes as “th of think”, I usually state how you should pronounce it.

There is a sharp “h” that is different from the regular “h”, however a person can be understood even if it’s pronounced as a regular “h”.

I hope the content of this page was useful to you, and that you learned some **Arabic phrases, expressions** and **words**.

## Arabic Numbers

The table below shows examples of **Arabic numbers**. The first and the fifth columns have numbers used in some Arab countries; they're not of Arabic origins but still used in many places especially copies of the Holy Qur'an .... Nowadays what we call the Arabic numbers are the numbers shown on the columns 2 and 6, which are used by the Arab world as well as the rest of the world.

Arabic Numbers							
٠	<b>0</b>	sifr	صفر	١	<b>1</b>	wahid	واحد
٢	<b>2</b>	ithnan	إثنان	٣	<b>3</b>	thalatha (th as in bath)	ثلاثة
٤	<b>4</b>	arba'a	أربعة	٥	<b>5</b>	khamisa	خمسة
٦	<b>6</b>	sitta	ستة	٧	<b>7</b>	sab'a	سبعة
٨	<b>8</b>	thamaniya (th in <u>thin</u> )	ثمانية	٩	<b>9</b>	tis'a	تسعة
١٠	<b>10</b>	'ashra	عشرة	١١	<b>11</b>	ahada 'ashar	إحدى عشر
١٢	<b>12</b>	ithna 'ashar	إثنا عشر	١٣	<b>13</b>	thalatha 'ashar	ثلاثة عشر
١٤	<b>14</b>	arba'a 'ashar	أربعة عشر	١٥	<b>15</b>	khamisa 'ashar	خمسة عشر
١٦	<b>16</b>	sitta 'ashar	ستة عشر	١٧	<b>17</b>	sab'a 'ashar	سبعة عشر
١٨	<b>18</b>	thamaniya 'ashar	ثمانية عشر	١٩	<b>19</b>	tis'a 'ashar	تسعة عشر
٢٠	<b>20</b>	'ishrun	عشرون	٢١	<b>21</b>	wahed wa-'ishrun	واحد وعشرون
٢٢	<b>22</b>	ithnane wa-'ishrun	إثنان وعشرون	٢٣	<b>23</b>	thalatha wa-'ishrun	ثلاثة وعشرون
٢٤	<b>24</b>	arba'a wa-'ishrun	أربعة وعشرون	٢٥	<b>25</b>	khamisa wa-'ishrun	خمسة وعشرون
٢٦	<b>26</b>	sitta wa-'ishrun	ستة وعشرون	٢٧	<b>27</b>	sab'a wa-'ishrun	سبعة وعشرون
٢٨	<b>28</b>	thamaniya wa-'ishrun	ثمانية وعشرون	٢٩	<b>29</b>	tis'a wa-'ishrun	تسعة وعشرون
٣٠	<b>30</b>	thalathun	ثلاثون	٣١	<b>31</b>	wahid wa-thalathun	واحد وثلاثون
٤٠	<b>40</b>	arba'un	أربعون	٤٢	<b>42</b>	ithnan wa-arba'un	إثنان وأربعون
٥٠	<b>50</b>	khamsun	خمسون	٥٣	<b>53</b>	thalatha wa-khamsun	ثلاثة وخمسون
٦٠	<b>60</b>	sittun	ستون	٦٤	<b>64</b>	arba'a wa-sittun	أربعة وستون
٧٠	<b>70</b>	sab'un	سبعون	٧٥	<b>75</b>	khamisa wa-sab'un	خمسة وسبعون
٨٠	<b>80</b>	thamanun	ثمانون	٨٦	<b>86</b>	sitta wa-thamanun	ستة وثمانون
٩٠	<b>90</b>	tis'un	تسعون	٩٧	<b>97</b>	sab'a wa-tis'un	سبعة وتسعون
١٠٠	<b>100</b>	mi'a	مائة	١٠٠٠	<b>1000</b>	alf	ألف
١٠٠٠٠٠	<b>100000</b>	mi'at alf	مائة ألف	٢٠٠٠	<b>2000</b>	alfain	ألفين
١٠٠٠٠٠٠٠	<b>1000000</b>	Million	مليون				

Forming numbers in Arabic is quite easy, from 13 to 19 you just place a **number** before **ten** for example 13 = three ten, instead of thirteen in English, 17 is seven ten in Arabic. From 21 to 99 you just need to reverse the numbers and add (wa- between the two numbers) 36 would be six **wa-** thirty instead of thirty six (sitta **wa-**thalathun), (**wa** means **and**).

0 is sifr in Arabic, from which the word cipher came. For 11 and 12 they're irregular, so just remember how to write them by now (11 = ehda 'ashar, 12 = ithna 'ashar).

So in general, numbers standing alone are easy to use, or say. The hard part is that numbers 3 to 10 have a unique rule of agreement with nouns known as polarity: A numeral in masculine gender should agree with a feminine referrer and vice versa (thalathatu awlaad = three boys), **boys** are masculine plural, so the feminine form of number **3** should be used (which is thalathatu, and not thalathu which is the masculine form, the u at the end of numbers is used when a number is followed by another word to make an easy jump to the next word) (thalathu banaat = three girls) banaat = girls, which is feminine plural, therefore a masculine form of number 3 should be used (thalathu). That may sound complicated but once you get used to it, it will not be as hard as it seems now, besides most Arab natives make mistakes or simply don't care about matching the gender and the number.

### Arabic Ordinal Numbers:

**Ordinal numbers** in Arabic are almost like the cardinal numbers, with some exceptions in the numbers from 1 to 10, and a slight difference in numbers from 11 and up.

Note that ordinal numbers in Arabic are somehow like adjectives, so they have to take the masculine, or feminine form. Please check the adjectives page for more information.

Arabic Cardinal Numbers		
First	Awwal	Oula
Second	Thani	Thania
Third	Thaleth	Thaletha
Fourth	Rabe'	Rabe'a
Fifth	Khaames	Khaamesa
Sixth	Sadis	Sadisa
Seventh	Sabe'	Sabe'a
Eighth	Thamen	Thamena
Ninth	Tase'	Tase'a
Tenth	acher	achera
Eleventh	Hady achar	Hadiata achar
Twelfth	Thani achar	Thania achar

After 10 only the first number takes the feminine, for example 13<sup>th</sup> is thaleth achar for masculine, and thalethata achar for feminine, achar stays the same, the first half "thaleth"



which means 3<sup>rd</sup> takes “a” in the feminine, and so does the rest of the ordinal number, except ten numbers like 20, 30, 40, 50, they look like cardinal numbers but they add “a” as a prefix for numbers starting with a consonant, for example: 70 = sab’un, 70<sup>th</sup> = **a**sab’un (for both masculine and feminine), and they add “al” for ten numbers starting with a vowel, like: 40= arba’un, 40<sup>th</sup> = **al**arba’un.

# Arabic Pronouns

You will learn in this lesson: **Arabic pronouns, subject pronouns, object pronouns in Arabic, determinative possessive, and prepositional pronouns. Arabic independent possessive.**

## Arabic Subject Pronouns:

In Arabic the **subject pronoun** is more specific than many other languages, for example there are different ways to say “you” in Arabic depending on who you’re addressing it to, for example to address 2 people you use a subject pronoun different than the one you would use for a single person, also if you’re addressing more than two people you will have to use a different form for that as well. Finally most of subject pronouns have a feminine and a masculine form. The table below shows the different forms you may come across:

Arabic Subject Pronouns		
Singular	Dual	Plural
I أنا Ana	you (dual male or female) أَنْتُمَا Antuma	We نحن Nahn
you (singular masculine.) أَنْتِ Anta		you (plural masculine) أَنْتُمْ Antum
you (singular feminine) أَنْتِ Anti	they (dual male or female) هُمَا Humaa	you (plural feminine) أَنْتُنَّ Antun
he هُوَ Howa		they (plural masculine) هُمْ Hum
she هِيَ Hiya		they (plural feminine) هُنَّ Hun

To say for example I’m a boy = Ana walad! (**Ana** = I, **walad** = boy) as you may have noticed “am” and “a” are omitted in Arabic, so it’s like saying “I boy”, same thing with all other subject pronouns. He is a boy = Howa walad (he boy), we’re boys = Nahnu\* Awlad (we boys),

You may also have noticed that Arabic has a “dual” form, meaning that Arabic is being more specific about not only the gender but also the number, so the dual form is used to refer to **two** people, if you want to talk **to** Salim and Karim to tell them: you both speak Arabic! = **Antuma** tatakallamani al ‘arabia **انتما تتكلمان العربية**, if you want to talk **about** them: they both speak Arabic = **Humaa** yatakalamani al ‘arabia **هما يتكلمان العربية** .

For the plural there are five subject pronouns, We = Nahn (for females and males). You = Antum (when you talk to 3 males or more, or one male and the 2 females or more)

You = Antun (when you talk to 3 females or more). They = Hum (when you talk about 3 males or more, or one male and the 2 females or more). They = Hun (when you talk about 3 females or more).

\* Some subject pronouns take an extra vowel at the end when they're followed by other words, to make the pronunciation smooth and easy, just like when you add an "n" to the indefinite article "a" to some words, "an umbrella" instead of "a umbrella" to make it easier to pronounce, same thing in Arabic, we add either "u" or "a" to many words to make them go in harmony with other words following them, we will go through that later, but for now you can keep using the articles without these vowels especially because you will be still understood even without adding them.

### Arabic Object Pronouns:

Object pronouns in Arabic are **me, you, him, her, us, you (plural)** and come after a verb; In Arabic they're as follows:

Arabic Object Pronouns		
Singular	Dual	Plural
Me: verb+ni ني	You (dual male or female): verb+kumaa كُما	We: verb+naa نا
You (masculine): verb+k كَ	Them (dual male or female): verb+humaa هُما	You (plural masculine): verb+kum كُمْ
You (feminine): verb+ki كِ		You (plural feminine): verb+kun كُنَّ
Him: verb+h هَ ، هِ		Them (plural masculine): verb+hum هُمْ
Her: verb+ha ها		Them (plural feminine): verb+hun هُنَّ

So to say in Arabic "you show me", after conjugating the verb and adding the "you" to it, you need to add the object pronoun "me" to it as well, note that "you show me" in Arabic is written like "youshowme" meaning that the subject pronoun + the verb + the object pronoun are all connected, "you" as a prefix and "me" as a suffix of the verb "show", so it would be (you show me = turini تُريني) (you show us = turina تُرينا) (you show him = turih تُريه). Try to memorize these Arabic Pronouns, as they're very important.

### Arabic Determinative Possessive Pronouns:

Similar to the Arabic object pronouns, the determinative possessive pronouns look the same, the only difference is that they end a noun and not a verb like above. So to learn how to say "my house" "his car" "her dress" ...you need to look at the table below:

Arabic Determinative Possessive Pronouns		
Singular	Dual	Plural
Me: noun+i <b>ي</b>	You (dual male or female): noun+kumaa <b>كُما</b>	We: noun+naa <b>نا</b>
You (masculine): noun+k <b>كَ</b>		You (plural masculine): noun+kum <b>كُمْ</b>
You (feminine): noun+ki <b>كِ</b>	Them (dual male or female): noun+humaa <b>هُما</b>	You (plural feminine): noun+kun <b>كُن</b>
Him: noun+h <b>هـ ، هـ</b>		Them (plural masculine): noun+hum <b>هُم</b>
Her: noun+ha <b>ها</b>		Them (plural feminine): noun+hun <b>هُن</b>

In Arabic you have to use the possessive pronouns above as a suffix, meaning that they should be ending the word (noun), here are some examples:

Book = Kitab **كتاب**

My book = Kitabi **كتابي**

Your book = kitabuk **كتابك**

Your book (singular female) = Kitabuki **كتابكِ**

His book = Kitabuh **كتابه**

Her book = Kitabuha **كتابها**

Your book (dual male or female) = Kitabukumaa **كتابكما**

Their book (dual male or female) = Kitabuhumaa **كتابهما**

Our book = Kitabuna **كتابنا**

Your book (plural masculine) = Kitabukum **كتابكم**

Your book (plural feminine) = Kitabukun **كتابكن**

Their book (plural masculine) = Kitabuhum **كتابهم**

Their book (plural feminine) = kitabuhun **كتابهن**

So it's very easy to use the possessive pronoun in Arabic, you just need to add the suffixes on the table above to the word, and that's it.

**Arabic Prepositional Pronouns: (to me, for you, about her ...any pronoun with a preposition preceding it)**

It's easy to use the prepositional pronouns in Arabic; you just add the suffix below to the preposition, which looks exactly like the ones we learn before in the possessive object, above:

Arabic Prepositional Pronouns		
Singular	Dual	Plural
Me: preposition+i ي	You (dual male or female): preposition+kumaa كُما	We: preposition+naa نا
You (masculine): preposition+k كَ		You (plural masculine): preposition+kum كُمْ
You (feminine): preposition+ki كِ	Them (dual male or female): preposition+humaa هُما	You (plural feminine): preposition+kun كُنَّ
Him: preposition+h هَ ، هِ		Them (plural masculine): preposition+hum هُمْ
Her: preposition+ha ها		Them (plural feminine): preposition+hun هُنَّ

So to say “come to me” we would add the prepositional pronoun “me = i” to the Arabic preposition “to = ila”, so “come to me = taala ilai = تعال إلي”

Said to me = qaal li قال لي .

**Arabic Independent Possessive Pronouns:**

In Arabic the independent possessive pronoun is used to express “mine, yours, hers....”

Example: the book is mine: al kitab li الكتاب لي , the drink is ours: al mashroob lana المشروب لنا . The table below shows the independent possessive pronouns:

Arabic Independent Possessive Pronouns		
Singular	Dual	Plural
Mine <b>li</b> لي	yours (dual male or female) <b>lakumaa</b> لكما	Ours <b>lana</b> لنا
yours (sing masculine) <b>lak</b> لك	theirs (dual male or female) <b>lahumaa</b> لهما	yours (plural masculine) <b>lakum</b> لكم
yours (singular feminine) <b>laki</b> لك		yours (plural feminine) <b>lakun</b> لكن
his <b>lah</b> له		theirs (plural masculine) <b>lahum</b> لهم
hers <b>laha</b> لها		theirs (plural feminine) <b>lahun</b> لهن

You can also use the word “milk” to form independent possessive, the word milk **ملك** means “property of” ..., the book is mine (my property) = al kitaabu milki **الكتاب ملكي**, but I would suggest to use the pronouns on the table above which is easier and more used.

# Arabic Nouns

You will learn in this lesson: **Arabic nouns, singular, feminine and plural in Arabic.**

In this lesson we will learn how to deal with **Arabic nouns**, especially how to form the **feminine** from the masculine, than how to form the **plural** from a singular, once you learn how to do it, you will also be able to form them vice versa easily.

## Masculine to Feminine in Arabic:

To form a **feminine** word from the masculine in Arabic, you simply add “taa’ marbuta” which looks like (ة) or (ة) depending on the word it’s connected to. Usually for animals, humans and professions... for example:

kalb كلب (dog masculine) → kalba كلبة (dog feminine)

tefl طفل (child masculine) → tefla طفلة (child feminine)

mohandes مهندس (engineer masculine) → mohandesa مهندسة (engineer feminine)

It’s possible also for most adjectives & some other nouns:

Sadeeq صديق (friend masculine) → Sadeeqa صديقة (friend feminine)

Hazeen حزين (sad masculine) → hazeena حزينة (sad feminine)

Kabeer كبير (big masculine) → kabeera كبيرة (big feminine)

However not all animals or humans masculines can take a “taa’ marbuta” (ة, ة) in their feminine form, for example:

Asad أسد (lion) → Labo’a لبوة (lioness)

But

Walad ولد (boy) → Bent بنت (girl)

In Arabic, words are either masculine or feminine, so anything you may think of should take either feminine or masculine form, now you can recognize if a word is feminine or masculine by its ending, for example:

Qessa قصة (story) is feminine because as you may have noticed it has “taa’ marbuta” (ة, ة) at the end of the word, similar are:

Shajara شجرة (tree), Saheefa صحيفة (newspaper), Kora كرة (ball), Ghorfa غرفة (room), Bohaira بحيرة (lake) ... and therefore the adjective following these feminine words should also take the feminine form (add a “taa’ marbuta” (ة, ة) to them)

Most **Arabic nouns** are considered masculine if no “taa’ marbuta” is connected to them, however like any other language there are exceptions:

Arabic Nouns
Sky سماء samaa’ is feminine even if there is no “taa’ marbuta” (ة, ة) at the end of the word,
Wind ريح reeh is feminine even if it’s not ending with a “taa’ marbuta”.
Also some masculine proper names are ending with “taa’ marbuta” but still considered masculine name for example: osama أسامة , hamza حمزة.

The good news is that they are not many, and the general rule is “**add a “taa’ marbuta” (ة, ة) to form the feminine from a masculine word, and omit it to form the masculine**”.

## Singular to Plural in Arabic:

In Arabic to form the **plural** we use two methods: add a suffix or change the body of the word (to form an irregular plural).

**A suffix (aat ات) is added to form a plural** usually when a word ends with a “taa’ marbuta” (ة, ة), but before adding the suffix we first have to omit the existing (ة, ة) :

For example:

Shajara شجرة (a tree) → Shajara**aat** شجرات (trees). So the body here is **shajar** شجر to form the feminine we add to it “taa’ marbuta” (ة, ة), to form the plural we add the suffix “aat ات” as you can see in the example above.

We can also add the suffix (aat ات) even to words not ending with “taa’ marbuta” (ة, ة), for example:

Qitar قطار (train) → Qitar**aat** قطارات (trains)

Mashroob مشروب (drink) → Mashroob**aat** مشروبات (drinks)

**Another suffix (een ين) is added to form the plural** of some words (especially nationalities, religions, professions...)

Amreki أمريكي (American) → amrekieen أمريكيين (Americans)

Moslem مسلم (Moslem) → Moslemeen مسلمين (Moslems)

Motarjem مترجم (translator) → Motarjemeen مترجمين (translators)

Now we will move to the irregular forms, you will notice that there are many of them, so it’s advised to learn words with their plurals, and most dictionaries write the definition of words with their plural form, and it’s not that hard as it seems, with practice all ambiguities will be clear.



The table below shows most of forms that a plural can take in Arabic, the words with question marks are our **model words**, and to convert a word the irregular way you first need to: remove the question mark and add a consonant for each question mark, for example the word “book” means ketaab كتاب in Arabic, to form the plural I wrote in the table below how to form it by showing you the form with question marks (?u?u?), meaning ketaab → ?u?u? → kutub. If you remove the consonant of the word ketaab respectively and put them in our model word, you will have kutub, which is obviously the plural of ketaab (book), same thing with other examples below:

## Arabic Plural

?u?uu? فُعال	a??aa? أفعال	a??u? أفعال (rare)	?u?a? فُعل
Saqr → Suquur (falcons)	Nahr → Anhaar (rivers)	Wajh → Awjuh (methods)	qubla → qubal (kisses)
صقور → صقر	أنهار → نهر	أوجه → وجه	قبل → قبلة
Dars → Duruus (lessons)	Haram → Ahraam (pyramids)	Shahr → Ash-hur (months)	dawla → duwal (countries)
دروس → درس فاعلة ?a?a?e?a	أهرام → هرم فاعل ?a?a?e?	أشهر → شهر فُعل ?u?u?	دول → دولة فعلا ?u?aa?a
jabbaar → jababera (tyrants)	madrasa → madares (schools)	ketaab → kotob (books)	Wasiya → Wasaaya (wills)
جبابرة → جبار	مدارس → مدرسة	كتب → كتاب	وصايا → وصية
usquf → asaaqefa (bishops)	markab → marakeb (boats)	safeena → sufun (ships)	Hadiya → hadaaya (gifts)
أساقفة → أسقف فُعائل ?a?aa'e?	مراكب → مركب أفعلة a??e?a	سفن → سفينة فُعال * ?u??aa? (rare)	هدايا → هدية فعلاء ?u?a?aa'
Qaseeda → qasaa'ed (poems)	Ghelaaf → aghlefa (covers)	Nasek → Nussak (pious)	Sajeen → sujanaa' (prisoners)
قصائد → قصيدة	أغلفة → غلاف	نُساك → ناسك	سجناء → سجين
Hazeema → hazaa'em (losses)	Hezaam → ahzema (belts)	Tajer → Tujjar (merchant)	Jabaan → jubanaa' (cowards)
هزائم → هزيمة	أحزمة → حزام	تُجار → تاجر	جبناء → جبان
		* the second consonant is doubled	

There are some other forms of forming the plural in Arabic, but they are very rare, so you don't have to worry about them right now.

# Arabic Verbs

You will learn in this lesson: **Arabic verbs, present tense, past tense in Arabic, and future tense.**

In Arabic verbs take their infinitive form by using the past form of that verb and conjugate it to the third person singular “he”, to make it simple here is an example: to draw = rasama = رسم (he drew), to write = kataba (he wrote) = كتب. daraba ضرب (to hit)...

Most verbs in Arabic have a three letters root or stem, there are also verbs containing more than three letters in their root (stem) but we will start with verbs having a three consonant stem, also called trilateral verbs, since the trilateral verbs (containing three consonant) are the most common.

In Arabic we use a “masdar” “source” to show how a verb is conjugated and what forms it takes, normally for a three letters verb we use:

fa’ala = فعل = to do (literally in Arabic it means “he did”), this verb is used as an example or model to help us know how to conjugate other verbs having the same characteristics.

We take for instance the verb: to draw = rasama = رسم as you can see it in Arabic it has only three consonant (R ر, S س, M م), this verb sounds exactly like our model verbs (fa’ala فعل) when it comes to its vowels, and that’s all we care about, ignore the similarity or difference in the consonants, what matters is the similarity in the vowels and the number of letters, because you will replace the consonant in our examples and put your own there, to make it more simple we will take a random word phonetically similar to our verb “fa’ala” “lalala” sounds like “rasama” if you compare its vowels and the number of consonants, other examples are: dahaba ذهب (to go), haraba هرب (to run away), kataba كتب (to write), nasaha نصح (to advise), daraba ضرب (to hit), in fact most Arabic verbs are formed this way. They all seem to have the same tune.

Now to form the present tense with this kind of verbs, we first take our stem from the verb, in other words, extract all vowels from the verb, for example the verb to draw = rasama, once we extract all vowels we will end up having “rsm”, now this stem is ready to be modeled. Look at the table below:

## Arabic Present tense:

To form the present tense in Arabic you need to extract the stem from the verb in the infinitive first, for example:

To draw = rasama رسم → Stem is **rsm**, now let’s look at the table below to see how this verb is conjugated in this tense:

Present Tense in Arabic		
Singular	Dual	Plural
I draw = <b>arsumu</b>	you draw (dual male or female) = <b>tarsumani</b>	we draw = <b>narsumu</b>
you draw (singular masculine) = <b>tarsumu</b>	they draw (dual male or female) = <b>yarsumani</b>	you draw (plural masculine) = <b>tarsumuna</b>
you draw (singular feminine) = <b>tarsumeena</b>		your draw (plural feminine) = <b>tarsumna</b>
he draws = <b>yarsumu</b>		they draw (plural masculine) = <b>yarsumuna</b>
she draws = <b>tarsumu</b>		they draw (plural feminine) = <b>yarsumna</b>

Each form of the verb rasama above contains:

**Blue font (that's what you need to keep, the blue font shouldn't be modified or removed from verb, it stays the same)**

**Red font (that's what you need to delete and add your own consonant of the verb you chose to conjugate: kataba → ktb, haraba → hrb...)**

**Green font (you can keep that one too, but not all the time, sometimes it becomes "a" or "i" instead of "u" depending on the verb)**

You may have noticed that the "rs" of the stem "rsm" are always together, that's the case with all trilateral verbs (verbs with three consonants, which are the most frequently used verbs in Arabic) the first and second consonant go together, so you can use this table with other verbs as well by replacing the letters in red (the stem we used before) and put your own verb stem instead.

The vowel in **green** may change to "a" or "i" depending on the verb, like for example for the verb nasaha (to advise) instead of using the "u" in green we have to change it to "a" I advise

= **ansahu**, you advise = **tansahu**... (and not **ansuhu** .. **tansuhu**) and so on... (Note that the stem here is “n.s.h” as we mentioned earlier), for the verb daraba (to hit) we use “**i**” instead, I hit = **adribu**, he hits = **yadribu**. (and not **adrubu**)...

In case you think that this is too complicated, I will tell you that it's not something unusual, and if you're a native or learned Spanish, French, German or even English before, you will notice that the vowels in the middle of some verbs sometimes don't really follow the rule, Examples:

Spanish: yo hablo = I speak, if you follow this rule you would use yo dormo for the verb dormir, but instead Spanish is using yo duermo = I sleep

French: the verb “appeler” if you respect the French rules you may write: je m'appele = my name, but instead the correct form is “je m'appelle” with “ll”

German: the verb “sehen” to see, by following the general German rule we should write: he sees = er seht, but instead the correct form is er **sieht**.

English: simply take the verb “to go” I go, you go, he gos? Of course not, the right form is he **g**oes as you know. All these examples are not considered irregularities but semi irregularities, which means that they're modified only for phonetic and synthetic reasons).

If you don't know how to extract the stem from a verb (even though it's very easy) we will go through it now: by omitting all vowels from these verbs we will have: **dhb** = **dahaba** ذهب (to go), **hrb** = **haraba** هرب (to run away), **ktb** = **kataba** كتب (to write), **nsh** = **nasaha** نصح (to advise), **drb** = **daraba** ضرب (to hit). Easy!

Note that the second person singular masculine “you” is conjugated the same way the third person singular feminine “she” does. Tarsumu = you draw (singular masculine) and also means she draws.

**If you scroll down to the bottom of this page you will find a list of 122 trilateral verbs, they will help you train yourself conjugate them to the right tense.**

### **The past Tense in Arabic:**

To form the past tense in Arabic you need to extract the stem from the verb in the infinitive first, for example:

To write = **kataba** → stem is **ktb**, now let's look at the table below to see how this verb is conjugated in this tense:

Past Tense in Arabic		
Singular	Dual	Plural
I wrote = <b>katabtu</b>	you wrote (dual male or female) = <b>katabtumaa</b>	we wrote = <b>katabna</b>
you wrote (singular masculine) = <b>katabta</b>	they wrote (dual male or female) = <b>katabaa</b>	you wrote (plural masculine) = <b>katabtum</b>
you wrote (singular feminine) = <b>katabti</b>		your wrote (plural feminine) = <b>katabtunna</b>
he wrote = <b>kataba</b>		they wrote (plural masculine) = <b>katabou</b>
she wrote = <b>kabat</b>		they wrote (plural feminine) = <b>kabna</b>

This is very easy and simple! You can put almost all trilateral Arabic verbs in this table. First take the verb you want to conjugate, extract all its 3 consonants, put them in place of the 3 red consonant on the table above. As you may have noticed, look at how the three consonants are spread in the word **katabtu**, **consonant+ vowel+ consonant+ vowel+ consonant...**

I will make the same note I made before in the present tense, you will have to change the vowel in the green font into "i", the only difference this time is that you won't have to do it that often as the case with the present tense, because the "a" is more used. Do you remember the two verbs (to advise = **nasaha**, and to hit = **daraba**) that we conjugated differently in the present tense, in the past tense they can be conjugated the same way as **rasama** & **kataba**, like I said before many verbs will follow the general rules of the table above when it comes to the past tense unlike the present tense.

To conjugate your own trilateral verb into the **past tense** go to the table and have your verb stem ready (don't tell me you forgot how to make a stem from a trilateral verb)

It should contain three consonant and no vowels, if you want to conjugate it in the paste tense then replace the first consonant on the table above in red “k” with the first consonant of the stem you have of your own verb, then replace “t” with the second consonant you have, finally replace “b” with the last consonant you have, and that’s it!

Example: I wrote = **katabtu** , if you want to use “I went” (1 step is to find the verb to go in the Arabic infinitive: the verb is **dahaba** = to go, 2: the stem is **dhb**, 3: omit the (k, t, b) stem in the table above and put yours, you will easily get → **dahabtu!!**)

Note: in case you’re confused whether to replace the “a” in the **green font** with “i” or not, I would just tell you that if you’re a beginner just leave the “a”, because “a” is the most common, but I would also suggest to read more about the forms that most of verbs take so that you will easily decide whether to put “a” or “i” when conjugating verbs into the past tense in Arabic.

### Future Tense in Arabic:

To form the Arabic future tense simply use: **sa** or **sawfa** + (the verb in present tense).

Examples: **sa** aktubu (I will write), **sa** adhabu (I will go), or if you want to use sawfa: **sawfa** aktubu (I will go), **sawfa** adhabu (I will go). Isn't that a piece of cake!

There is no difference between **sa** and **sawfa**, to make it easy you can choose to use **sa** most of the time so that you won't get confused.

### Summery

Present Tense in Arabic		
Singular	Dual	Plural
I (present tense) = a??u?u	you (present tense, dual male or female)= ta??u?ani	we (present tense)= na??umu
you (present tense, singular masculine)= ta??u?u	they (present tense, dual male or female)= ya??u?ani	you (present tense, plural masculine)= ta??u?una
you (present tense, singular feminine)= ta??u?eena		your (present tense, plural feminine)= ta??u?na
he (present tense)= ya??u?u		they (present tense, plural masculine)= ya??u?una
she (present tense)= ta??u?u		they (present tense, plural feminine)= ya??u?na

Replace the question marks with your stem one by one. Note that sometimes the “u” in the green font should be replaced by “i” or “a”.

<b>Past Tense in Arabic</b>		
<b>Singular</b>	<b>Dual</b>	<b>Plural</b>
I (past tense) = ?a?u?tu	you (past tense, dual male or female)= ?a?u?tumaa	we (past tense) = ?a?u?na
you (past tense, singular masculine)= ?a?u?ta	they (past tense, dual male or female)= ?a?u?aa	you (past tense, plural masculine)= ?a?u?tum
you (past tense, singular feminine)= ?a?u?ti		your (past tense, plural feminine)= ?a?u?tunna
he (past tense) = ?a?u?a		they (past tense, plural masculine)= ?a?u?ou
she (past tense) = ?a?u?at		they (past tense, plural feminine)= ?a?u?na

Replace the question marks with the stem you want to use. Note that sometimes the “a” in the green font should be replaced by “i”.

### **Future Tense:**

Simply add **sa** or **sawfa** before the verb (conjugated in the **present tense**).

Below is a list of Verbs in Arabic, try to memorize as many as you can, they will help you a lot in your conversations and understanding what has been said by others.

<b>A List of Arabic Verbs</b>		
accept	qabela	قبل
advise	nasaha	نصح
allow	samaha	سمح
appear	dahara	ظهر
arrive	wasala	وصل
attach	rabata	ربط
bake	khabaza	خبز
beat	daraba	ضرب
begin	bada'a	بدأ
bind	rabata	ربط
bleed	nazafa	نزف
blow	nafakha	نفخ
break	kasara	كسر
burn	haraq (sharp h)	حرق
calculate	hasaba	حسب
carry	hamala	حمل
chew	madagha	مضغ
collect	jama'a	جمع
copy	nasakha	نسخ
crawl	zahafa	زحف
cross	'abara	عبر
cut	jaraha	جرح
dance	raqasa	رقص
deliver	naqala	نقل
describe	wasafa	وصف
detect	kashafa	كشف
dig	hafara	حفر
dislike	kareha	كره
do	'amala	عمل
draw	rasama	رسم
dream	halama	حلم
dress	labesa	لبس
drink	shareba	شرب
earn	kasaba	كسب
eat	akala	أكل
enter	dakhala	دخل
escape	haraba	هرب



explain	sharaha	شرح
fall	saqata	سقط
feel	sha'ara	شعر
find	wajada	وجد
follow	tabe'a	تبع
forsake	hajara	هجر
freeze	jamada	جمد

go	dahaba	ذهب
grind	tahana	طحن
guard	harasa	حرس
hit	daraba	ضرب
hurt	jaraha	جرح
joke	mazaha	مزح
jump	qafaza	قفز
kill	qatala	قتل
kneel	raka'a	ركع
know	'arafa	عرف
laugh	daheka	ضحك
lay	raqada	رقد
leap	wathaba (th as in thin)	وثب
leave	taraka	ترك
let	taraka	ترك
lie	kathaba (th as in that)	كذب
listen	same'a	سمع
look	nadara	نظر
lose	khasera	خسر
make	sana'a	صنع
mean	kasada	قصد
murder	qatala	قتل
obtain	hasala	حصل
open	fataha	فتح
pay	dafa'a	دفع
permit	adena	أذن
place	wada'a	وضع
plant	zara'a	زرع
play	la'eba	لعب
prevent	mana'a	منع
promise	wa'ada	وعد
push	dafa'a	دفع
put	wada'a	وضع
reach	wasala	وصل

read	qara'a	قرأ
refuse	rafada	رفض
regret	nadema	ندم
request	talaba	طلب
ride	rakeba	ركب
rise	nahada	نهض
rule	hakama	حكم
run	rakada	ركض
saw	nashara	نشر
scream	sarakha	صرخ
search	bahatha (th as in thin)	بحث
seek	bahasa	بحث
show	'arada	عرض
sink	gharaqqa	غرق
sit	jalasa	جلس
slay	dabaha	ذبح
sneeze	'atasa	عطس
spill	dalaqa	دلق
spit	basqa	بصق
split	qasama	قسم
spread	nashara	نشر
squeeze	'asara	عصر
stand	waqafa	وقف
steal	saraqqa	سرق
sting	lasa'a	أسع
strike	daraba	ضرب
succeed	najaha	نجح
swear	halafa	حلف
sweep	masaha	مسح
thank	shakara	شكر
think	fakkara	فكر
thrive	najaha	نجح
touch	lamasa	لمس
understand	fahema	فهم
wash	ghasala	غسل
wear	labesa	لبس
win	rabeha	ربح
work	'amela	عمل
worry	qaleqa	قلق
write	kataba	كتب

## Arabic Present Tense

You will learn in this lesson: [Arabic letters, writing in Arabic, and how to write ...](#)

The easiest way to learn how to conjugate Arabic verbs to the present tense is to look at the table below:

أَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ I do	تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ انَ You both do	①
تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ You do (masculine singular)	يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ انَ They both do	
تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ١نَ You do (feminine singular)	نَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ We do	
يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ He does	تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ١ونَ You do (masculine plural)	
تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ She does	تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ١نَ You do (feminine plural)	
	يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ١ونَ They do (masculine plural)	
	يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ١نَ They do (feminine plural)	

It's very easy to put hundreds of verbs in the model above, just replace the numbers with the three consonants of the verb:


# 2 = first consonant, # 3 = second consonant, # 4 = third consonant. You will notice that there are some letters before the numbers 2, 3, 4, you shouldn't replace the letters, the only thing you should replace are the numbers, vowels (symbols) + the letters should stay.























For example the verb (to draw) is (rasama رَسَمَ) in Arabic, to conjugate it into the first person singular (I draw), try to use the form next to ( I do) on the top, which is

أَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١

, in other words, always use the Alef أ as a first letter for the first person singular, then replace the letter # 2 with the first consonant of the verb you're conjugating (in our case it's the verb رَسَمَ) meaning that the number 2 should be replaced with "ر", number 3 should be replaced with the second consonant which is س, # 4 should be replaced with the third consonant which is the letter م. if you followed the steps the right way, then you will

end up having **أرسمُ** which means “I draw”, this rule applies to the trilateral verbs (with some exceptions), you can do the same thing with the rest, the table below shows how I replaced the numbers 2, 3, 4 with the consonants (ر, س, م) + the letters that are unchanged like the Alef (أ) for the first person singular, the unchanged (ت) for the second person singular and so on...and the most important is the vowels or symbols on the top of each consonant.

Please pay extra attention to the harakaat written in Arabic, the three small symbols (  )

(   ) are very important in the tables below and above, because they play the role of vowels, (        = vowel **a**) (       = vowel **u**) (        = vowel **i or e**),

Singular	Dual
I draw = <b>arsumu</b> <b>أرسمُ</b>	you draw (dual male or female) = <b>tarsumani</b> <b>تَرَسْمَانِ</b>
you draw (singular masculine) = <b>tarsumu</b> <b>تَرَسْمُ</b>	they draw (dual male or female) = <b>yarsumani</b> <b>يَرَسْمَانِ</b>
you draw (singular feminine) = <b>tarsumeena</b> <b>تَرَسْمِينِ</b>	
he draws = <b>yarsumu</b> <b>يَرَسْمُ</b>	<b>Plural</b>
she draws = <b>tarsumu</b> <b>تَرَسْمُ</b>	
	we draw = <b>narsumu</b> <b>نَرَسْمُ</b>
	you draw (plural masculine) = <b>tarsumuna</b> <b>تَرَسْمُونَ</b>
	your draw (plural feminine) = <b>tarsumna</b> <b>تَرَسْمُنَ</b>
	they draw (plural masculine) = <b>yarsumuna</b> <b>يَرَسْمُونَ</b>
	they draw (plural feminine) = <b>yarsumna</b> <b>يَرَسْمُنَ</b>

You can use the table above to conjugate hundreds of verbs, like (to write كُتِبَ) (to learn (درس) (to dream حلم) (to protect حرس) .....

However some other trilateral verbs have some slightly different forms, look at the table below, it looks almost similar to the one on the top, with one exception, look at # 3, it has a vowel (symbol) different than the table on the top, the one on the top has a ( ُ ) on the top of number 3, while the table below has a symbol like ( َ ) on the top of number 3, basically instead of using the vowel (u ُ ) we will use the vowel (a َ ) with some trilateral verbs, like: to play لعب , to do فعل , to go ذهب , to swim سبح ... but the rest of the consonants stay unchanged.

أَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ I do	تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ٢ You both do	②
تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ You do (masculine singular)	يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ٢ They both do	
تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ٢ You do (feminine singular)	نَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ We do	
يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ He does	تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ٢ ٢ You do (masculine plural)	
تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ She does	تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ٢ ٢ You do (feminine plural)	
	يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ٢ ٢ They do (masculine plural)	
	يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ٢ ٢ They do (feminine plural)	

Finally there is a third table which will have also a slight modification, on the same place as the one before, which is under number 3,

instead of adding the vowel (u ُ ) or the vowel (a َ ), this time we will add the vowel ( e or i ِ ) to some verbs when conjugating them like:

to throw قذف , to hit ضرب , to beat هزم .....

أُ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ I do	تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ان You both do	3
تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ You do (masculine singular)	يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ان They both do	
تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ين You do (feminine singular)		
يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ He does	نَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ We do	
تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ She does	تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ون You do (masculine plural)	
	تَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ن You do (feminine plural)	
	يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ون They do (masculine plural)	
	يَ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ن They do (feminine plural)	

## Arabic Adjectives

You will learn in this lesson: **Arabic adjectives, adjectives ending, Arabic adjectives list.**

Unlike English **Arabic adjectives** follow the noun they modify, which is somehow easier, because when you start with the noun first you will easily modify the adjective that comes afterwards accordingly either to its masculine, feminine, dual or plural form.

A small house: baitun **sagheer** **صغير** (literally house small).

Just like Spanish & German ..., Arabic has masculine and feminine adjective forms, we learned in a previous lesson how to form the feminine from masculine in nouns, same steps will be taken to form feminine adjectives too.

Let's go over the rule of forming feminine from masculine form, which includes feminine adjectives with some:

In Arabic to form a feminine adjective from the masculine, you simply add "taa' marbuta" which looks like (ة, ة) to the end of the adjective... for example:

Arabic Adjectives	
Big: Kabeer <b>كبير</b> (masculine) → Big: kabeera <b>كبيرة</b> (feminine)	
Small: Sagheer <b>صغير</b> (masculine) → Small: sagheera <b>صغيرة</b> (feminine)	
Beautiful: Jameel <b>جميل</b> (masculine) → Beautiful: jameela <b>جميلة</b> (feminine)	

Note that adding the “taa’ marbuta ة, ة, ة” is not always the case to form the feminine of a masculine adjective. There are some exceptions to this:

Colors and most adjectives starting with “a” “أ” for example take in most cases a different form, which is represented in this model word → (?a??aa’), the steps to model our feminine irregular adjective is: extract the consonants from the masculine adjective and place them respectively in the place of the question marks, here are some examples:

Blue → azraq أزرق (masculine) → zrq (raw consonants) → (?a??aa’) raw model → zarqaa’ زرقاء (after replacing the ??? with the consonants)

Dumb → abkam أحمك (masculine) → bkm (raw consonants) → (?a??aa’) raw model → bakmaa’ بكماء (after replacing the ??? with the consonants)

### Dual Adjectives in Arabic:

To form a **dual masculine adjective** in Arabic we simply add “aan” “ان” to the end of the adjective, note that you can do that even with adjectives starting with “a” “أ”,

Big → kabeer كبير (masculine singular) → Big → kabeeraan كبيران (masculine dual)

Blue → azraq أزرق (masculine singular) → Blue → azraqaan أزرقان (masculine dual)

To form a dual feminine adjective add “ataan” “تان” to the masculine adjective:

Big → kabeer كبير (masculine singular) → Big → kabeerataan كبيرتان (feminine dual)

For adjectives starting with “a” “أ” the dual feminine will take the “?a??awataan” form, by replacing the question marks with our consonants:

Blue → azraq أزرق (masculine singular) → Blue → zarqawaan زرقاوان (feminine dual) (after replacing the “?” of ?a??awataan with azraq consonants)

### Plural adjective in Arabic:

The way to form a plural adjective is the same way you form a plural noun, we already discussed that in a separate page ([forming the plural](#))

Just remember that the adjective follows the noun, and not the opposite like in English.

Good: jayyed جيد
Bad: sayye’ سيء

This is a list of vocabularies that you need to memorize to improve your Arabic learning, below you will find a table of adjectives and adverbs in Arabic (about 150 words), try to memorize as many as you can, because they’re very important in daily conversations.

### Arabic Adjectives and Adverbs

able	qaader	قادر
absolutely	kat'an	قطعا
acid	<u>h</u> aamed (sharp H)	حامض
active	nasheet	نشيط
angry	ghazeb	غاضب
awake	mostaiqez	مستيقظ
bad	sayye'	سيء
beautiful	jameel	جميل
bent	matwiy	مطوي
best	al afdal	الأفضل
better	ahsan or afdal	أحسن, أفضل
bitter	morr	مر
black	aswad	أسود
blue	azraq	أزرق
boiling	yaghee	يغلي
bright	laame'	لامع
broken	maksour	مكسور
brown	bonnee	بني

certain	mota'akked	متأكد
cheap	rakhees	رخيص
cheerful	mobhej	مبهج
clean	nadeef	نظيف
clear	saafee	صافي
clearly	bewodooh	بوضوح
clever	<u>th</u> aki ( <u>th</u> as in <u>th</u> at)	ذكي
cold	baared	بارد
common	'aadiy	عادي
complete	kaamel	كامل
complex	mo'aqqad	معقد
correctly	beshakl saheeh	بشكل صحيح
cruel	qaasy	قاسي
dark	mo <u>th</u> lem ( <u>th</u> as in <u>th</u> is)	مظلم
dead	mayyet	ميت
deep	'ameeq	عميق
different	mokhtalef	مختلف
difficult	sa'b	صعب
dirty	wasekh	وسخ



dry	jaaf	جاف
early	baaker	باكر
easily	besohoulah	بسهولة
easy	sahl	سهل
electric	kahraba'ee	كهربائي
equal	mosawy	مساو
false,	ghalat	غلط
fat (person)	badeen	بدین
female	onthaa (th as in thin)	أنثى
fertile	khesb	خصب
first	awwal	أول
friendly	lateef	لطيف
full	momtale'	ممتلئ
general	'aam	عام
good	jayed	جيد
great	'azeem	عظيم
greater	a'zam	أعظم
green	akhdar	أخضر
grey	ramaady	رمادي
hanging	mo'allaq	معلق
happy	farhaan	فرحان
hard (difficult)	sa'b	صعب
hard (stiff)	salb	صلب
healthy	sehhee	صحي
heavy	taqeel	ثقيل
High	'aaly	عال
ill	mareed	مريض
important	mohem	مهم
kind	lateef	لطيف
large	waase'	واسع
last	akheer	أخير
late	mota'akhkher	متأخر
least	aqal	أقل
left	yasaar	يسار
less	aqal	أقل
light	khafeef	خفيف
little	qaleel	قليل
long	taweel	طويل
loving	moheb	محب
low	monkhafed	منخفض

male	dakar	ذكر
married	motazawwej	متزوج
medical	tebbey	طبي
mixed	mokhtalet	مختلط
more	aktar	أكثر
most	mo'zam	معظم
much	kat <u>h</u> eer( <u>th</u> as in <u>thin</u> )	كثير
narrow	dayeq	ضيق
natural	tabee'y	طبيعي
necessary	daroor	ضروري
new	jadeed	جديد
nice	jameel	جميل
normal	'aady	عادي
old	qadeem	قديم
open	maftouh	مفتوح
polite	mohazab	مهذب
poor	faqeer	فقير
possible	momken	مكن
pretty	jameel	جميل
private	khaas	خاص
public	'omomy	عمومي
punctual	zaqeeq	دقيق
quick	saree'	سريع
quiet	hadee'	هادئ
rapidly	besor'a	بسرعة
ready	mosta'ed	مستعد
red	ahmar	أحمر
regular	'aady	عادي
rich	ghanee	غني
right	yameen	يمين
rough	khashen	خشن
round	mostadeer	مستدير
sad	hazeen	حزين
safe	aamen	آمن
same	momaathel( <u>th</u> as in <u>thin</u> )	مماثل
secret	serry	سري
sensitive	hassaas	حساس
separate	monfasel	منفصل
serious	jeddy	جدي

sharp	haad	حاد
short	qaseer	قصير
shy	khajoul	خجول
simple	baset	بسيط
slow	batee'	بطئ
small	sagheer	صغير
soft	na'em	ناعم
sour	haamed (sharp h)	حامض
special	khaas	خاص
strange	ghareeb	غريف
strong	qawi	قوي
sudden	mofaje'	مفاجئ
sweet	holw	حلو
tall	taweel	طويل
the best	al afdal	الأفضل
the greatest	al a'dam	الاعظم
the least	al aqal	الأقل
the worst	al aswa'	الأسوأ
thick	sameek	سميك
thin	raqeeq	رقيق
tired	ta'baan	تعبان
ugly	qabeeh	قبيح
violent	'aneef	عنيف
warm	dafe'	دافئ
weak	da'eef	ضعيف
well	jayed	جيد
wet	mobtal	مبتل
white	abyad	أبيض
wide	'areed	عريض
wise	hakeem	حكيم
witty	Thaki (th as in that)	ذكي
worse	aswa'	أسوأ
worst	alaswa'	الأسوأ
wrong	ghalat	غلط
yellow	asfar	أصفر
young	shaab	شاب

# Arabic Comparison/ Superlative

You will learn in this lesson: **Arabic comparison, superlative, Arabic inferiority, equality and superiority.**

## Comparison in Arabic:

To form comparison or express equality in Arabic we add the word “methla مثل” or the prefix “ka ك ” to the thing or person compared with, for example:

He is as tall as Ali = howa taweel **methla** Ali هو طويل **مثل علي** or howa taweel **ka**Ali هو طويل **كعلي**

That horse is as fast as an arrow = hisaani saree’ **methla** arromh حصاني سريع **مثل الرمح** or hisaani saree’ **karromh** حصاني سريع **كالرمح**

## Superiority in Arabic:

To express Superiority Arabic uses the word “akthar + (adjective turned into noun+an)+.... ” أكثر ..من

A is more beautiful than B = A akthar jamalan men B , أ أكثر جمالا من ب

Grammatically it’s: **subject+ akthar + (noun of adjective+an) + men + object.** He is more diligent than Ahmad → howa **akthar** ejtehadan **men** Ahmad.

Remember that Arabic starts from right to left when you write it with Arabic alphabet.

Everest is higher than Kilimanjaro = Everest **akthar** ‘olowwan men Kelimanjaro إفريست أكثر  
أعلى من كليمانجارو or علوا من كليمانجارو

Fatima is younger than Sofia = Fatima asghar men Sofia \* فاطمة أصغر من صوفيا \*

\* Like in English, Arabic can take more than one form to form the superiority, in English we can say: the Pacific is deeper than the Mediterranean or we can simply say the pacific is more deep than the Mediterranean (even though the last example is less used and less grammatical), same thing in Arabic, to form superiority there are two ways, either by using “more ...than → akthar ...~an من... أكثر ..” or by modeling the adjective to it’s superiority form, for example

more cute than... = akthar jamaalan men ... أكثر جمالا من

cuter than ... = ajmal men ... أجمل من

If you're a beginner you may want to stick with the first method, because the second one has some irregularities and depends on the adjective and also because sometimes it's not possible to form the superlative that way, same thing in English where you cannot say: ... beautifler than ... instead we say : it's more beautiful than ...

This is how to form the superiority using the second method which we just discussed:

If the superiority is used on an adjective (which is the case most of the time) then you need to follow these steps: first extract the three consonant from the adjective, (beautiful = jameel → jml, then spread the consonant respectively to this model given here → a??a? by replacing each question mark with a consonant, you would have then : a superiority adjective → ajmal). You can do that with most adjectives.

Near = qareeb → qrb → Nearer = aqrab

Big = kabeer → kbr → Bigger = akbar

Beautiful = jameel → jml → more beautiful = ajmal

But note that like in English some superlative change totally from the original adjective

Good = jayyed → better = ahsan → the best = al ahsan (you will learn about superlative next!)

### Inferiority in Arabic:

To express inferiority you just need to follow the rules of how to form superiority, but instead of the “akthar ...~an men” form, use “aqal...~an men”

Easy! Literarily meaning: ... less ... than , instead of ...more than ...

The stars are less shiny than the moon = annojoom aqal diaya'an men al qamar = النجوم أقل ضياءاً من القمر

### Superlative in Arabic:

To form Arabic superlative, once more you just need to make some modifications to the superiority form you learned before. Add “al” and omit “men” to the superiority form, because “men” is used to compare two things, which is not the case in superlative.

Fatima is younger than Sofia → Fatima **asghar men** Sofia فاطمة أصغر من صوفيا , Fatima is the youngest = Fatima hia **al asghar** فاطمة هي الأصغر

His house is the most beautiful → baituhu howa **al akthar** jamaalan.

Note that since the superiority adjective starts always with an “a”, placing “al” before it to form superlative will give you most of the time the form “al a” for the superlative before the adjective used. Examples: the youngest: al asghar, the biggest: al akbar, the tallest: al atwal, the best: al ahsan, the dumbest: al aghbaa.

## Arabic Prepositions

You will learn in this lesson: **Arabic prepositions, demonstratives.**

Prepositions in Arabic are used just like in English; they come before the noun,

Around the house = hawla al bait (around = hawla). In front of the house = amama al bait (amama= in front of).

Some prepositions that are one word in English may contain two words in Arabic, for example (among = men bayn) which means literally “from between”. And vice versa, some Arabic one word may be the equivalent of a compound English preposition, like: in front of = fawka.

Arabic Demonstrative Prepositions	
This = used for masculine: hatha (th as in them) = هذا	
This = used for feminine : hatheh (th as in them) = هذه	
That = used for masculine: thalek (th as in them) = ذلك	
That = used for feminine: tilka = تلك	
These = ha'ola' = هؤلاء	
Those = ola'ek = أولئك	

Arabic Prepositions		
About: hawla حول	By: 'ala على	On: 'ala... على
Above: fawqa فوق	close by: bel qurbi men بالقرب من	on top of: fawqa... فوق
according to...: wafqan li وفقاً ل...	close to: bejaneb ... بجانب	Opposite to: 'aksa... عكس
Across: 'abra عبر	Concerning: bekhosos بخصوص	Out: khaarej... خارج
After: ba'da بعد	Despite: raghma رغم	Outside...: bel kharej men... بالخارج
Against: dedda ضد	Down: tahta تحت	Over: 'ala... على
ahead of: amama أمام	due to: naatej 'an ناتج عن	Per ...: li kolli... لكل
all over: men jaded من جديد	During: khelaala خلال	Plus ....: idafatan ila...إضافة إلى
Along: 'ala tool على طول	except for: bestethnaa' (th as in think) باستثناء	Regarding: bekhosos...بخصوص
Among: men bayn من بين	Excluding: mostathnian مستثنياً	Save: bestithnaa' (th as in

		باستثناء... (think)
Around: hawla حول	for: li... ل	similar to: moshaabeh ل مشابه...
As: ka... ك	From: men من	Since: mundu... منذ
As ... as: ... ka ... ك	In: fi... ف	Than: men... من
Aside: bejaaneb بجانب	in front of: amama أمام	thanks to...: befadli... بفضل
At: 'ala على	in place of: makana ... مكان	Through: khelaala ... خلال
away from: ba'eedan بعيدا عن 'an	in spite of: berraghmi من بالرغم...	Till: ila (or) ila ghaayat ... الى الى غاية
because of: besababi بسبب	Including: mo'taberan معتبراً	To: ila ... إلى
Before: qabla قبل	Inside: beddakhel... بالداخل	Towards: bettejaah ... باتجاه
Behind: waraa' وراء	instead of: 'ewadan 'an عوضاً عن	Under: tahta... تحت
Below: tahta تحت	Less: aqal... أقل	Unlike: kheelafan 'an... عن خلافاً
Beneath: men taht من تحت	Like ...: methla ... (or) ka ... مثل... (or) ك	Until: ila ghayet ... الى غاية
Beside: bejaneb بجانب	Minus: naqes ... ناقص	Up: fawq فوق
Besides: bel idafati ila بالإضافة الى	Near: qareeb... قريب	Versus: 'aaksa ... عكس
Between: bayna بين	near to ...: qareeb men... من قريب	Via: 'abra.... عبر
Beyond: wara'a وراء	next to: bejaneb ... بجانب	With: ma'a.... مع
But: laken لكن	Of: men (not for possessive)... من	Without: bedoon... بدون

Wherever: haithumaa (th as in think) حيثما
Whenever: kullamaa كلما
When (not for question): 'endamaa عندما
If: ithaa (th as in this) إذا
Either ... or: imma ....aw ... إما... أو
Neither ... nor: laa ..... wala ... لا... ولا
As if: kamaa law... كما لو...

Try to memorize these Arabic prepositions, they're very important in making sentences and useful expressions.

# Arabic Interrogative & Negation

You will learn in this lesson: **Arabic interrogative, making questions, negation in Arabic.**

## Arabic Interrogative:

To form the **interrogative** in Arabic you just need to place the word “hal” هل in the beginning of the sentence, easy!

Hal means do or does.

Does he have a house? = hal ladaihi bait? هل لديه بيت؟

Do you smoke = hal tudakhen? هل تدخن؟

**There are other ways to make questions in Arabic using interrogative pronouns, just add them to your sentence and unlike English, in Arabic you don't need to change the order of the sentence:**

What = matha (th pronounced as in that) → What do you want? Matha tureed? ماذا تريد؟

Who = man من → who are you? Man ant? من أنت؟

How = kaifa كيف → How are you? Kaifa haaluk? كيف حالك؟

At what time = mataa متى → at what time are you coming? Mataa sata'tee? متى ستأتي؟

Where = aina أين → Where are you going? Aina anta daaheb? أين أنت ذاهب؟

From where = men aina من أين → From where did you come? Men aina atait? من أين أتيت؟

Which = ayya أيّ → Which city? Ayya madina? أيّ مدينة؟

When = mataa متى → When are you going to go to be? Mataa satanaam? متى ستنام؟

How much/ many = kam كم → How much is this book? Kam howa hatha el kitaab? كم هو هذا الكتاب؟

Why = lematha (th pronounced as in that) لماذا → Why are you here? Lematha anta huna? لماذا انت هنا؟



## Negation in Arabic:

Very simple and easy to form a **negation** in Arabic, just place “**laa لا**” before the verb: for example:

I don't like it = laa ohibbuha لا أحبها

Literally it means (No I like it).

I don't want it = laa oreeduha لا أريدها, coffee is a drink I don't like = al qahwah mashroobun laa ohibuh لا احبه القهوة مشروب لا احبه

To say “I'm not, he is not, she is not, we're not....” In Arabic we use “**laisa ليس**”, which is a verb that you need to conjugate:

Negation in Arabic		
Singular	Dual	Plural
I'm not أنا لست Ana lastu	You're not (dual male or female) أنثما لستما Antuma lastuma	We're not نحن لسنا Nahnu lasna
You're not (singular masc) أنت لست Anta lasta	They're not (dual male or female) هُما ليسا Humaa laisaa	You're not (plural masculine) أنتم لستم Antum lastum
You're not (singular fem) أنتِ لستِ Anti lasti		You're not (plural feminine) لستن أنتن Antun lastun
he is not هو ليس Howa laisa		They're not (plural masculine) هم ليسوا Hum laisuu
she is not هي ليست Hiya laisat		They're not (plural feminine) هن لسن Hunna lasna

**I'm not alone = lastu wahdi** لست وحدي (note that you don't need to add the subject pronoun like (ana I), (anta you), (howa He)... it can be understood by the conjugation of the verb laisa, and remember that this is the case with most of verbs.

Arabic negation and the interrogative are not hard to learn after all as you can see.

## Arabic Reading

I always encourage learners to learn how to read Arabic in its original script, because the transliteration doesn't provide accurate phonetics. The text below is divided into three parts, the Arabic script, transliteration, and English translation. If you're familiar with the Arabic letters then try to first read the first part and see how well you will do, if not then help yourself with the transliteration, and finally if you didn't know the meaning of some parts, then check out the translation. Enjoyable reading!

أنا إسمي فاطمة, أعيش في مصر, أبلغ من العمر 20 سنة, أدرس بجامعة القاهرة, أحب بلدي كثيرا, أذهب مع أصدقائي لزيارة الأهرامات مرة في الشهر, أحب أيضا المشي بجانب نهر النيل حيث النسيم المنعش و المنظر الخلاب.

أحب السفر و زيارة الدول الأخرى, زرت مرة المغرب و أعجبتني كثيرا, الناس هناك كرماء و لطفاء, إستمتعت بالأكلات المغربية مثل الكسكس و غيرها. أيضا زرت الأردن, بلد رائع حقا! أمضيت يوما كاملا أستمتع بمنظر البترا, منازل منحوتة على الصخر ... زيارتي المقبلة سوف تكون للإسبانيا, حيث أرغب بزيارة ساحة الحمراء بالأندلس, بنقوشها الفنية الجميلة, أنا مشتاقة حقا لتلك الرحلة.

Ana esmee Fatimah, e'eeshu fe misr, ablughu menal umr 20 sanah, adrusu bejaame'at al qahira, ohibbu baladi katheeran, ath-habu ma'a asdiqa'i lezeyarat al ahramaat maratan fe shahr, ohibbu aidan al mashy bejaneb nahr aneel haithu annaseem al mun'esh wa almandar al khallaab.

Ohibbu asafara wa zeyarat adduwal al ukhra, zurtu maratan al maghrib wa a'jabanee katheeran, annasu hunaaka kuramaa' wa lutafaa', estamta'tu be akalaat al maghribiah methl al couscous wa ghaireha. Aidan zurtu al ordun, baladun ra'i' haqqan! Amdaitu yawman kamelan astamti'u bemenader al batraa', manazel manhutah ala assakhr ... zeyarati al muqbilah sawfa takunu le Espania, haithu arghabu bezeyarat sahat al hamraa' bel andalus, benuqoushiha aljamila, ana mushtaqatun letelka arehla.

My name is Fatimah, I live in Egypt, I'm 20 years old, I study in Cairo university, I love my country a lot, I go with my friends and visit the pyramids once a month, I also enjoy walking by the Nile river where the fresh breeze and the awesome sight.

I love traveling and visiting other countries, I visited Morocco once and I liked it a lot, people there are generous and kind, I enjoyed Moroccan dishes like Couscous and others. Also I visited Jordan, a wonderful country indeed! I spend a whole day enjoying the scenery of Petra, houses carved from rocks... My next visit will be to Spain, where I want to visit the Alhambra in Andalusia, with its beautiful artistic arabesque. I'm excited about that trip.

## Food names and items of the house in Arabic

You will learn in this lesson: **food names, house stuff, Arabic vocabulary and words.**

This is a list of vocabularies that you need to memorize to improve your Arabic learning, below you will find a table of names of food and stuff that you can find in a house, try to memorize as many as you can, because they're very important in daily conversations.

Food names and items of the house in Arabic		
appetizer	moqabbalaat	مقبلات
apple	toffaha	تفاحة
apricot	meshmesh	مشمش
armchair	kanabah	كنبة
artichoke	ardy shawqi	أرضي شوكي
asparagus	helyoun	هليون
aunt	'ammah	عمة
baby	tefl	طفل
baby (female)	teflah	طفلة
bacon	lahm khenzeer	لحم الخنزير
banana	mawz	موز
bathing suit	mayooh	مايوه
bathroom	hammam	حمام
bathtub	banio	بانيو
bed	feraash	فراش
bedroom	ghorfat annawm	غرفة النوم
beef	lahm baqar	لحم بقر
beet	shamandar	شمندر
belt	hezaam	حزام
beret	bereh	بيرييه
blackberry	'ollaiq	عليق
blouse	blousa	بلوزة
bookcase	maktabah	مكتبة
bread	khobz	خبز
breakfast	fotoor	أفطر
brother	akh	أخ
brush	furshaat	فرشاة
butter	zubdah	زبدة

cabbage	malfoof	ملفوف
candy	halwaa	حلوى
cap	qubba'a	قبعة
carpet	sajjadah	سجادة

carrot	jazar	جزر
cauliflower	qarnabeet	قرنبيط
ceiling	saqf	سقف
celery	korfoss	كرفس
chair	korsee	كرسي
cheese	jubn	جبين
cherry	qaraz	كرز
chicken	dajajah	دجاجة
closet	khezaanah	خزانة
clothes	malabess	ملابس
clothing	malabess	ملابس
coat	me'taf	معطف
coffeepot	we'aa' qahwah	وعاء قهوة
collar	yaaqah	ياقة
comb	mosht	مشط
cousin	ebn al 'amm	ابن العم
cousin	bent al 'amm	بنت العم
cucumber	kheyaar	خيار
cup	fenjaan	فنجان
curtain	setaar	ستار
daughter	ebnah	ابنة
desk	maktab	مكتب
dessert	mo'aqqebaat	معقبات
dining room	ghorfat atta'aam	غرفة الطعام
dinner	'ashaa'	عشاء
dress	lebaas	لباس
dresser	khezanat al atbaaq	خزانة الأطباق
duck	batt	بط
eggplant	baadenjaan	باذنجان
father	ab	أب
fig	teen	تين
fireplace	mawqed	موقد
fish	samak	سمك
floor	ard	أرض
food	ta'aam	طعام
fork	shawkah	شوكاة
fruit	fawakeh	فواكه
furniture	athath (th as in thin)	أثاث
garlic	thawm (th as in thin)	ثوم
glass	zujaaj	زجاج
gloves	quffazaat	قفازات
goose	ewazzah	اوزة
granddaughter	hafeedah	حفيدة

grandfather	djad	جد
grandmother	djaddah	جدة
grandson	hafeed	حفيد
grapefruit	grapefruit	كريب فروت
grapes	'enab	عنب
ground beef	kuftah	كفتة

hall	qaa'ah	قاعة
handbag	shantah	شنطة
hat	qubba'ah	قبعة
house	bayt	بيت
husband	zawj	زوج
ice cream	boothah (th as in that)	بوظة
jacket	sotrah	سترة
kitchen	matbakh	مطبخ
knife	sekeen	سكين
lamb	kharoof	خروف
lamp	mesbaah	مصباح
lemon	laymoun	ليمون
lettuce	khass	خس
lobster	karkand	كركند
lotion	ghasool	غسول
lunch	ghadaa'	غداء
makeup	makiyaaaj	مكياج
meal	wajbah	وجبة
meat	lahm	لحم
melon	shammam	شمام
mother	umm	أم
napkin	mendeel	منديل
nephew	ebn al akh	ابن الأخ
niece	bent al akh	بنت الأخ
onion	basal	بصل
orange	bortuqaal	برتقال
overcoat	me'taf	معطف
pajamas	bejamah	بيجامة
pants	bantaloona	بنطلون
parsley	baqdooness	بقونس
peach	khookh	خوخ
pear	ejjass	إجاص
pepper	felfel	فلفل
picture	sourah	صورة
pineapple	ananaas	أناناس

plate, dish	tabaq	طبق
plum	barqooq	برقوق
pork	lahm khenzeer	لحم خنزير
potato	batates	بطاطس
purse	mehfadah	محفظة

radish	fajel	فجل
raincoat	me'taf al matar	معطف المطر
raspberry	tuut	توت
refrigerator	thallajah (th as in thin)	ثلاجة
restaurant	mat'am	مطعم
roasted	mashwey	مشوي
roll (n)	lafeef	لفيف
roof	saqf	سقف
room	ghorfah	غرفة
rug	sajjadah	سجادة
salad	salatah	سلطة
salt	melh	ملح
sandwich	shateerah	شطيرة
sausage	naqaneq	نقانق
shampoo	shampoo	شامبو
shellfish	mahhaar	محار
shirt	gamees	قميص
shoes	hezaa'	حذاء
sink	baloo'ah	بالوعة
skirt	tannorah	تنورة
slippers	khofain	خفين
snack	wajbah khafeefah	وجبة خفيفة
sneakers	heda' reyadee	حذاء رياضي
soap	saaboon	صابون
sock	jawrab	جورب
socks	jawaareb	جوارب
sofa	areekah	أريكة
son	ibn	ابن
soup	hasaa'	حساء
spinach	sabanekh	سبانخ
spoon	mel'aqah	ملعقة
stairway	dorj	درج
stove	forn	فرن
strawberry	farawlah	فراولة
sugar	sukkar	سكر
suit	bedlah	بذلة

supper	'ashaa'	عشاء
sweater	kanzah	كنزة
table	taawelah	طاولة
teapot	ebreeq ashay	إبريق الشاي
tie	rabtat 'onoq	ربطة عنق
toilet	merhaad or hammam	مرحاض, حمام
toothbrush	furshaat al asnaan	فرشاة الأسنان
toothpaste	ma'joun al asnaan	معجون الأسنان
towel	footah	فوطاة
tray	seneyah	صينية
t-shirt	gamees	قميص
turkey	deek roomi	ديك رومي
turnip	left	لفت
umbrella	medallah	مظلة
uncle	'amm	عم
underwear	tawb dakhely	ثوب داخلي
vegetables	khadraawaat	خضراوات
vinegar	khal	خل
wall	jedaar	جدار
wallet	mahfadah	محفظة
wardrobe	khezaanah	خزانة
watermelon	batteekh	بطيخ
wife	zawjah	زوجة
window	naafedah	

## *Names of Animals in Arabic*

You will learn in this lesson: **animal names in Arabic, vocabulary and words.**

This is a list of vocabularies that you need to memorize to improve your Arabic learning, below you will find a table containing animal names in Arabic, try to memorize as many as you can, because they're very important in daily conversations.

<b>Animal names in Arabic</b>		
alligator	temsaah	تمساح
antler	qarn	قرن
bear	dob	دب
bird	Ta'er	طير
bison	athawr alameriki (th as in thin)	الثور الأمريكي
bull	tawr	ثور

cat	qett	قط
cow	baqarah	بقرة
deer	gazal	غزال
dog	kalb	الكلب
donkey	hemaar	حمار
eagle	nasr	نسر
elephant	feel	فيل
fish	samak (plural)	سمك
fox	ta'lab	ثعلب
giraffe	zarafah	زرافة
goat	maa'ez	ماعز
hippopotamus	faras annahr	فرس النهر
hog	kalb albahr	كلب البحر
horse	hesaan	حصان
lion	asad	أسد
llama	laamah	لامة
monkey	qerd	قرود
moose	ayl	أيل
mouse	fa'r	فأر
parrot	babaghaa'	ببغاء
pig	khenzeer	خنزير
rabbit	arnab	أرناب
rhinoceros	waheed al qarn	وحيد القرن
sheep	kharroof	خروف
snake	af'aa	أفعى
tiger	namer	نمر
turtle	solhofaat	سلحفاة
whale	hoot	حوت
wolf	the'b (th as in that)	ذئب
zebra	al himaar al wahshi	الحمار الوحشي



## Body Parts in Arabic

You will learn in this lesson: **body parts in Arabic, Arabic vocabulary and words.**

This is a list of vocabularies that you need to memorize to improve your Arabic learning, below you will find a table the parts of the body in Arabic, try to memorize as many as you can, because they're very important in daily conversations.

Body Parts in Arabic		
abdomen	batn	بطن
ankle	kaahel	كاحل
arm	deraa'	ذراع
back	thahr (th as in that)	ظهر
calf	saaq	ساق
cheek	khad	خد
cheeks	khodood	خدود
chest	sadr	صدر
chin	thaqn (th as in that)	ذقن
ear	Othon (th as in those)	أذن
elbow	merfaq	مرفق
eye	'ayn	عين
face	wajh	وجه
finger	esba'	إصبع
fingers	asaabe'	إصابع
fingernail	thufr (th as in that)	ظفر
foot	qadam	قدم
hair	sha'r	شعر
hand	yad	يد
head	ra's	رأس
Heart	qalb	قلب
hip	werk	ورك
knee	rukbah	ركبة
leg	saaq	ساق
lip	shafah	شفة
mouth	fam	فم
neck	'onuq	عنق
nipple	halamah	حلمة
nose	anf	أنف
shin	qasabat assaaq	قصبية الساق
shoulder	katf	كتف
stomach	ma'edah	معدة
thigh	fakhed	فخذ
throat	halq	حلق

thumb	ebhaam	إبهام
toe	esba' al qadam	إصبع الاقدام
tongue	lesaan	لسان
tooth	sen	سن
teeth	asnaan	أسنان
waist	khesr	خصر
wrist	me'sam	معصم

## *School and Occupations in Arabic*

You will learn in this lesson: **school and house stuff, Arabic vocabulary and words.**

This is a list of vocabularies that you need to memorize to improve your Arabic learning, below you will find a table of names of occupations and stuff that find in school, try to memorize as many as you can, because they're very important in daily conversations.

<b>School and Occupations in Arabic</b>		
algebra	jabr	جبر
architect	mohandes me'mari	مهندس معماري
art	alfan	فن
banker	masrefi	مصرفي
barber	hallaq	حلاق
book	ketaab	كتاب
botany	nabatiat	نباتيات
carpenter	najjar	نجار
chemistry	kemia'	كيمياء
dentist	tabeeb al asnaan	طبيب الأسنان
dictionary	qamoos	قاموس
doctor	tabeeb	طبيب
drawing	rasm	رسم
electrician	kahrabaa'ee	كهربائي
engineer	mohandess	مهندس
eraser	memhaat	ممحاة
geography	joghraphia	جغرافية
geometry	handasah	هندسة
history	tareekh	تاريخ
ink	hebr	حبر
journalist	sahafi	صحافي
languages	lughaat	لغات
lawyer	mohaamee	محامي
letter	risalah	رسالة

linguistics	'elm allogha	علم اللغة
map	khareetah	خريطة
math	reyadiyaat	رياضيات
mechanic	mekaniki	ميكانيكي
music	mousiqa	موسيقى
musician	musiqaar	موسيقيار
newspaper	saheefah	صحيفة
notebook	daftar al molahadaat	دفتر للملاحظات
novel	rewayah	رواية
nurse	momarredah	ممرضة
painter	rassaam	رسام
painting	lawhah	لوحة
paper	waraq	ورق
pen	qalam	قلم
pencil	qalam rasas	قلم رصاص
pharmacist	saidalee	صيدلي
physics	feziaa'	فيزياء
pilot	tayyaar	طيار
policeman	shortee	شرطي
postman	sa'ee el bareed	ساعي البريد
professor	ostaad	أستاذ
salesman	baa'e'	بائع
science	'elm	علم
scissors	meqass	مقص
secretary	sekerteerah	سكرتيرة
soldier	jundee	جندي
stapler	dabbasah	دباسة
tape (audio)	shareet	شريط
teacher	mo'allem	معلم
writer	kaateb	كاتب
zoology	elm al hayawaan	علم الحيوان

## Countries and Places in Arabic

You will learn in this lesson: **countries and places, Arabic vocabulary and words.**

This is a list of vocabularies that you need to memorize to improve your Arabic learning, below you will find a table of countries and places in Arabic, as well as some sports, try to memorize as many as you can, because they're very important in daily conversations.

List of Countries in Arabic and Places		
Argentina	alarjanteen	الأرجنتين
Australia	ostralia	أستراليا
bakery	makhbazah	مخبزة
ball	korah	كرة
bank	bank	بنك
baseball	baseball	بيسبول
basketball	korat assalah	كرة السلة
bat	'asaa	عصا
bay	khaleej	خليج
beach	shaatee'	شاطئ
Bolivia	bolivia	بوليفيا
bookstore	maktabah	مكتبة
boxing	molaakamah	ملاكمة
butcher	djazzar	جزار
by bicycle	'ala addarrajah	على الدراجة
by bus	bel otobees	بالاتوبيس
by car	be sayyarah	بالسيارة
by train	bel getaar	بالقطار
cafe	maqhaa	مقهى
Canada	kanada	كندا
Chile	tchile	تشيلي
China	asseen	الصين
clothing store	mahal almalabess	محل الملابس
Columbia	kolumbia	كولومبيا
concert	haflah	حفلة
continent	qaarrah	قارة
Costa Rica	kostarika	كوستاريكا
country	balad	بلد
Cuba	kuba	كوبا
desert	sahraa'	صحراء
drugstore	saydaliah	صيدلية
Ecuador	equador	إكوادور

Egypt	mesr	مصر
England	enjalterra	إنجلترا
flowers	azhaar	أزهار
football	korat al qadam	كرة القدم
forest	ghaabah	غابة
France	faransa	فرنسا
game	lo'bah	لعبة
garden	hadeeqah	حديقة
Germany	almania	ألمانيا
grocery store	mahal beqalah	محل بقالة
gulf	khaleej	خليج
house	bayt	بيت
India	al hind	الهند
island	jazeera	جزيرة
Italy	italia	إيطاليا
Japan	al yabaan	اليابان
jungle	ghaabah	غابة
lake	bohairah	بحيرة
laundromat	masbaghah	مصبغة
library	maktabah	مكتبة
match	mobaaraah	مباراة
Mexico	al mexeek	المكسيك
Morocco	Al maghrib	المغرب
mountain	jabal	جبل
movies	cinema	سينما
ocean	moheet	محيط
office	maktab	مكتب
on foot	'ala al'aqdaam	على الأقدام
peninsula	shebh jazeera	شبه جزيرة
pharmacy	saydaliah	صيدلية
plain	sahl	سهل
player	laa'eb	لاعب
Poland	polanda	بولندا
pool	masbah	مسبح
Portugal	bortughaal	برتغال
racket	medrab	مضرب
restaurant	mat'am	مطعم
river	nahr	نهر
roses	woroud	ورود
Russia	rousia	روسيا
sea	bahr	بحر
soccer	korat al qadam	كرة القدم
South Africa	janoub efreeqia	جنوب إفريقيا

Spain	espania	اسبانيا
supermarket	supermarket	سوبر ماركت
swimming	sebahah	سباحة
swimming pool	hawd sebahah	بركة السباحة
team	fareek	فريق
tennis	tennis	تنس
theater	masrah	مسرح
tree	shajarah	شجرة
trees	shajar	شجر
United States	alwelayaat al mottahedah	الولايات المتحدة
United States	amreeka	أمريكا
valley	waadey	وادي
volleyball	al korah attaa'erah	الكرة الطائرة
wrestling	mosara'ah	مصارعة

## *Time & Weather in Arabic*

You will learn in this lesson: **weather and time, Arabic vocabulary and words.**

This is a list of vocabularies that you need to memorize to improve your Arabic learning, below you will find a table of weather and time in Arabic, try to memorize as many as you can, because they're very important in daily conversations.

<b>Time and Weather in Arabic</b>		
after	ba'd	بعد
always	da'eman	دائما
April	Abreel/ Nesaan	نيسان
August	Ghusht/ Aab	أب
bad weather	taqs saye'	طقس سيء
cloudy	ghaa'em	غائم
cold	baared	بارد
cool	ratb	رطب
December	Dojamber/ kanoon al awwal	كانون الأول
everyday	yawmiyan	يومية
February	Fabrayer/ Shobaat	شباط
Fog	dabab	ضباب
foggy	dababi	ضبابي
hot	haar	حار
January	Yanayer/ Kanoon attanee	كانون الثاني
July	Youlyouz/ Tamouz	تموز
June	Younyou/ Hozairan	حزيران

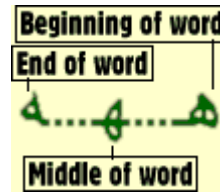
March	Mares/ Athaar (th as in that)	اذار, مارس
May	May/ Ayyar	أيار
nice weather	aljaw jameel	الجو جميل
November	Nowanber/ Teshreen attanee	تشرين الثاني
now	al'aan	الآن
October	Oktober/ Teshreen alawwal	تشرين الأول
over there	honaak	هناك
pouring	tomtero beghazaarah	تمطر بغزارة
raining	tomter	تمطر
September	Shutanber/ Ayloul	أيلول
snow	thalj (th as in thin)	ثلج
snowing	tothlej (th as in thin)	تثلج
sometimes	ahyaanan	أحيانا
sunny	moshmess	مشمس
there	honaak	هناك
usually	'aadatan	عادة
windy	'aasef	عاصف

# Writing / Part 1 of 4

Click on Arabic letters to play sound.



'a/'u/i/â ('alif)



b (bā')



t (tā')



th (thā')



m (mīm)



w/û (wāw)



h (hā')



y/î (yā')

The little secret to understand writing Arabic, is thinking of it as handwriting. Just like you connect letters together when you write, so you will connect letters when you write Arabic. Their shapes will change in order to adjust to the writing of other letters, so that it becomes possible to write *without* lifting the pen up from the paper.

Of course, when marking the dots, you will have to lift your pen, but this is usually done after the basic shapes of the letters have been written. The dots are added to each letter in one process.

22 of the 28 Arabic letters have 4 variants:

1. Standing alone.
2. As the first letter in a word.
3. Inside the word, between two other letters.
4. As the last letter in a word, joining to the letter in front.

As for the remaining 6, they never join to the succeeding letter, even when they are inside a word. This means that the writer has to lift his pencil, and even if he is inside the same word. The following letter will have to be written as if it was the first in a word. Examples of these odd 6, see 'alif and wâw.



## Examples and Grammar

يوم = ي+و+م

**yawm-** (one) day. This word is made out of three letters, yâ', wâw and mîm. But as you see in the Latin transliteration, there is a fourth letter coming through: 'a'. This is the short a, unlike the long a, as in 'alif above. In Arabic this is the source of frustration for beginners: Short vowels are not written. That is, there is a way of writing the three short vowels, in small curls above or under the letter it follows, but beyond sometimes religious works, and school books, these are omitted.

The 3 short vowels are: **a, u, i**. And that's it!

There is a system to how these vowels are used, - Arabic is a very organised language. For now, just settle with learning the sound of each word. That is the best.

امى = ا+م+م+ى

**'ummî-** my mother. With this word, you should note the following: The double letters of mîm, are not written each by themselves, they are written as one letter. There is a curl to indicate just this, but at this beginner's level, the same rule applies as for the short vowels: Learn the sound for each word.

Note that the suffix of a yâ', is the straightforward way of indicating "mine", "my", or "of "me". When putting yâ' at the very end of a word, pronouncing and writing it as one word, you can't go wrong.

**wathaba-** to jump, to leap This is a verb. Note that it really means "he jumped, he leaped", as masculin singular past, is presented as the core form for a verb.

Arabic verbs are declined strictly according to 1., 2., or 3. person, gender, and singular, dualis (!!!) and plural. But the good news is: Only two tenses: Perfect (past) and Imperfect (now), while Futurum is simply made by adding the prefix "sa-" to the Imperfect form.

**tâba-** to repent. Surprise, surprise! One letter becomes another one!!

تاب = ت+و+ب

One of the more time consuming challenges students of Arabic will have to face, is getting a hold on the many irregularities that occur when one of these 3 letters are found in a verb:

**'alif, wâw and/or yâ'**

Sometimes they are transformed into one of the others, sometimes they disappear.

But for now: Forget all about it. And save your strength until we get there.

وهب = و+ه+ب

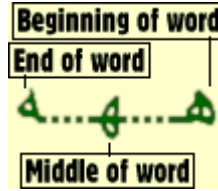
**wahaba-** to give. Puh! This time, nothing special happened to the wâw, but when declining this verb, unpleasant things will become evident.

# Writing / Part 2 of 4

Click on Arabic letters to play sound.

ج ج ج ج

j (jīm)



ح ح ح ح

**h** (hā') stressed h-  
always transliterated  
in bold

As it would become more and more apparent, most Arabic letters have the same shape as one, two or three others, but that dots are used to separate them. Dots in our days, can never be omitted.

This lesson introduces altogether 4 sounds that are unfamiliar to most Western languages. These have one common factor, they are heavily stressed. Special attention should be paid to the <sup>°</sup>ayn, as well as to the ghayn. The former is a new sound to most, and calls for special practice, - few Arabic students do this, unfortunately they leave it as a pausal stop.

Ghayn is not difficult to pronounce when standing alone, but can easily disappear when inside a word.

The tâ' marbûTa belongs to a category of itself: It is more a femine mark, than a letter. In most cases it should not be pronounced, but f.x. when suffixes follow, it is pronounced as a normal t (it is a mixture of the letters hâ' and tâ').

خ خ خ خ

**kh** (khā')

ع ع ع ع

<sup>°</sup> (°ayn)

غ غ غ غ

**gh** (ghayn)

ة تة

**[-at]** (tā' marbūta)

ل ل ل ل

l (lām)

## Examples and Grammar

خلع = خ+ل+ع *khala<sup>ʿ</sup>a* - to undress.

*ja<sup>ʿ</sup>ala*- become; bring [someone into a state]. Arabic is a very rich language in its vocabulary. This means that expressions can be very clear, or consciously vague. For the student of Arabic, this is a challenge.

جعل = ج+ع+ل This verb is only one out of many different verbs that carry more or less the same meaning. But do not be scared: Most of the different words are true synonyms in normal use of Arabic.

*ghalla*- crops, produce, yield. Here again, note that double consonants always are written with one letter only. This noun has the feminine mark, which is only pronounced (as a t), if there is a suffix following it.

غلة = غ+ل+ل+ة Very often, when it has nothing to do with human beings, the same noun can indicate two quite different things,- with only the feminine mark as a difference.

*Hajj*- greater pilgrimage. This is the word for the most central religious act in Islam,- the pilgrimage to Mecca.

حج = ح+ج+ج

*Hāl*- state, situation. Sorry! Here it was again, one letter that is substituted with another. But as you see it was a wāw that turned into 'alif, that is one of the long vowels. Normal consonants will only have this thing happening to them, in a very limited number of cases (and you won't need to worry much about that for still a long time).

حال = ح+و+ل

# Writing / Part 3 of 4

Click on Arabic letters to play sound.

d (dāl)

د د

dh (dhāl)

ذ ذ

r (rā')

ر ر

z (zāy)

ز ز

f (fā')

ف ف ف ف

q (qāf)

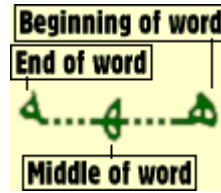
ق ق ق ق

k (kāf)

ك ك ك ك

' (hamza)

ء ء ء ء



Here comes the largest chunk of Arabic letters that only can be written in two variants: Standing alone, following another letter. None of these allows any subsequent letter to join. This involves that the writer will have to lift his pencil up from the paper, and write that subsequent letter as if it was the first in a word.

The last letter, the hamza, is not really a letter, there is no sound to it, and in transcriptions, no Latin letter is used, only an apostrophe. What the hamza indicates is a pausal stop in the pronunciation. No sound, simply a little stop. However, the hamza is no big obstacle for the Arabic student. Few Arabs emphasize the hamza when they speak themselves.

## Examples and Grammar

قذف = ق+ذ+ف

*qadhafa*- to shoot; throw; ejaculate. Here you see in practice what letters that only can be written in one out of two forms, behave.

*fakka*- untie; loosen. This has been presented here before — double letter written as it was one.

فك = ف+ك+ك

*dar'*- protection. Here you see the hamza, and how it appears. Note that the hamza can be written in several different ways. In most instances you will see it with a "hamza carrier", that is either 'alif, wāw or yā' with a hamza floating above this. In this example it appears

without, but you will soon enough see plenty of examples of "hamza carriers". This is slightly complicated, but do as you must at this level: Learn by heart, and leave difficult grammar for later.

درء = د+ر+ء

*firaq*- teams or *farq*- difference. This is one of very few words, where short vowels would have been useful. Both these are written in the same way, even if one is plural and the other singular. But you will have to read the real meaning out of the context, and from there

غرفة = غ+ر+ف+ة

remember the correct pronunciation.

فرق = ف+ر+ق

*ghurfa*- room. Note the finishing tā' marbūta, indicating the feminine, but which is unpronounced.

*zāra*- to visit. One more of those words where one letter changes to another. You should be getting used to these by now.

زار = ز+و+ر

# Writing / Part 4 of 4

Click on Arabic letters to play sound.

س س س س  
s (sīn)

ش ش ش ش

sh (shīn)

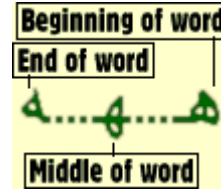
ص ص ص ص  
s (sād) stressed s, always  
transliterated as bold s

ض ض ض ض  
d (dād) stressed d, always  
transliterated as bold d

ط ط ط ط  
t (tā') stressed t, always  
transliterated as bold t

ظ ظ ظ ظ  
z (zā') stressed z, always  
transliterated as bold z

ن ن ن ن  
n (nūn)



By now you should be getting a grasp on writing and reading Arabic. The letters presented here are not saddled with special characteristics, differing them from letters in earlier lessons. One little thing perhaps: Note that even if nūn is resembling letters like bā', tā' and thā', it is still making up a group of its own: It is drawn with a round loop, when standing alone or as the last letter in a word. *Have you remembered to start practicing on your own?* However evident, let us underline: There is no better way of learning to *read* Arabic than through *writing* Arabic text on your own.

## Examples and Grammar

*shatt- beach.*

شط = ش+ط+ط

*danna- being miserly.*

ذن = ض+ن+ن

*nasr- victory.* Hey, this is the same as former president of Egypt's name: Nasser. I guess that it is a good name for a ruler of a country.

نصر = ن+ص+ر

*matār- airport.*

مطار = م+ط+ا+ر

*'islām- Islam.* One thing here: Note the connection between lām and 'alif. These two letters have a couple of interesting forms of joining together,- not too difficult to grasp, but more on that later.

اسلام = ا+س+ل+ا+م

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