



beginner arabic

- speak Arabic – instantly
- no books
- no writing
- absolute confidence

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Welcome to the Michel Thomas Method

What is the Michel Thomas Method?

The Michel Thomas Method teaches everyday conversational language that will allow you to communicate in a wide variety of situations, empowered by the ability to create your own sentences and use the language instinctively, having absorbed the vocabulary and grammatical structures.

These all-audio courses were perfected over 25 years by gifted linguist and teacher Michel Thomas, and provide an accelerated method for language learning that is truly revolutionary.

Lessons 1–8, the Beginner course: This course makes no assumption of knowledge of any language other than English and gives the beginner practical and functional use of the **spoken** language. It is also appropriate for anyone who has studied Arabic before, but has forgotten much of it or does not have confidence in speaking. The Beginner course is designed to take you from complete beginner to intermediate level.

Lessons 9–12, the Intermediate course: This course is for those with an intermediate-level foundation in Arabic, or those who have completed lessons 1–8 and want to take their learning to an advanced level and speak Arabic proficiently and easily.

How does it work?

Unlike most language courses that focus around topics or grammar forms, the Michel Thomas Method works by

breaking a language down into its component parts, enabling you to reconstruct the language yourself – to form your own sentences, to say what you want, when you want. Within the first 10 minutes of the course, you will be generating complete sentences on your own.

It is important that you complete the lessons in order. The Method is successful because it builds on the language you learn in each lesson and ‘recycles’ language taught in earlier lessons, allowing you to build ever-more complicated sentences. Because the Method is based on understanding, not memorisation, there is no set limit to the length of time that you should study each lesson. Once you feel you have a good grasp of the language taught in one lesson, you can move on to the next.

Now it’s your turn.

To get started, simply play lesson 1!

About Michel Thomas

Michel Thomas (1914–2005) was a gifted linguist who mastered more than ten languages in his lifetime and became famous for teaching much of Hollywood's 'A' list how to speak a foreign language. Film stars such as Woody Allen, Emma Thompson and Barbra Streisand paid thousands of dollars each for face-to-face lessons.

Michel, a Polish Jew, developed his method after discovering the untapped potential of the human mind during his traumatic wartime experiences. The only way he survived this period of his life, which included being captured by the Gestapo, was by concentrating and placing his mind beyond the physical. Fascinated by this experience, he was determined that after the war he would devote himself to exploring further the power of the human mind, and so dedicated his life to education.

In 1947, he moved to Los Angeles and set up the Michel Thomas Language Centers, from where he taught languages for over fifty years in New York, Beverly Hills and London.

Michel Thomas died at his home in New York City on Saturday 8th January 2005. He was 90 years old.

Beginner Arabic index

Note about transliteration

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

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

Lesson 1 Part 1

Introduction; how the course works.

Lesson 1 Part 2

The Arabic language; importance of Egyptian spoken dialect.

Lesson 1 Part 3

Instant vocabulary of English / European words adopted into Arabic: *bank, film, CD, cola, sinema* **cinema**.

English / European words slightly adapted to Arabic speech patterns: *bizza* **pizza**, *subarmarket* **supermarket**, *sandawitch* **sandwich**, *tillifon* **telephone**, *doktur* **doctor**, *raadyo* **radio**.

Arabic words taken into English: *kabaab, falaafil, bazaar, soo', gamal* **camel**, *sukkar* **sugar**, *shay* **tea**.

Lesson 1 Part 4

mumkin? possible? = can I have?; *min faDlak* from your grace = please.
No words for **a**, **an** or **some** in Arabic.

Lesson 1 Part 5

weh and; *aywah* yes; *ena* I.
In Arabic there is no equivalent of **am**, so *ena* can also mean **I am**; there is no **are** as in **you / we / they are** and no **is** as in **he / she / it is**.
'h' in the middle of *MaHmoud* must be pronounced.

Lesson 1 Part 6

enta you (talking to a male); *enti* you (talking to a female).
Use intonation to turn a statement into a question and vice versa.

Lesson 1 Part 7

laa no.
Pronunciation of vowels in Arabic.
doktura female doctor; *mudeera* female manager.

Lesson 1 Part 8

ʿaTshaan / *ʿaTshaana* thirsty.
ʿ represents the sound called ʿain in Arabic: ʿali **Ali**; ʿarabi **Arabic**;
ʿomar **Omar**.
mayya water.

Lesson 1 Parts 9 and 10

ʿawwiz / *ʿawza* wanting; *shukran* thank you.

Lesson 1 Part 11

salaTa salad; *makarona* macaroni; *ruzz* rice; *omlayt* omelette; *baTaaTis* potatoes;
TamaaTim tomatoes.

Lesson 1 Part 12

huwwa he; *heyya* she.

Lesson 1 Part 13

taʿbaan / *taʿbaana* tired.
Sound of ʿ (ʿain) in the middle of the word: *ismaʿeel* **Ismail**; *bort saʿeed*
Port Said; *Sʿaudeya* **Saudi**.

Lesson 1 Part 14

il the; Arabic origin of *al the* in English words like **algebra**, **Algeria**, **alchemy**.
il the merges with the following sound if it's in the same part of the mouth as the *l* of *il*: *il + sukkar* = *is-sukkar* **the sugar**; *il + doktor* = *id-doktur* **the doctor**;
il + ruzz = *ir-ruzz* **the rice**.

Lesson 1 Part 15

raayilH / *raayHa* going (to).

Lesson 1 Part 16

dilwa'ti now.
' represents an omitted sound, as in *fundu'* (which was originally *funduq*) **hotel**;
'*ahwa* (originally *qahwa*) **coffee / café**; *soo'* (originally *sooq*) **market**.

Lesson 2 Part 1

raayilH / *raayHa* going (to).

Lesson 2 Part 2

bukra tomorrow.

Lesson 2 Part 3

gayy / *gayya* coming (to).

Lesson 2 Part 4

alashaan because.

Lesson 2 Part 5

mabsooT / *mabsooTa* happy.

Lesson 2 Part 6

fayn? where?: *enta raayil-H fayn?* You (male) going where? = Where are you going?

Lesson 2 Part 7

fi in.

Calendars in use in Egypt.

Lesson 2 Part 8

muSr Egypt.

Lesson 2 Part 9

Pronunciation of the two 's' sounds in Arabic, the 'sorry s' vs. the 'silly s'.

Lesson 2 Part 10

shaayif / shaayfa seeing, used for (can) see.

Lesson 2 Part 11

ʿaarif / ʿaarfa knowing.

Word order in Arabic sentences: *ena ʿaarfa is-soo' fayn I (female) knowing the market where = I know where the market is.*

Lesson 2 Part 12

bint daughter / girl; *abu* father; *omm* mother; *bin / ibn* son.

Arabic names.

Lesson 2 Part 13

-ee = tag for **my / me** added to the end of the Arabic word: *bint* daughter, *bintee* my daughter; *omm* mother, *ommee* my mother; *ibn* son, *ibnee* my son.

Lesson 2 Part 14

ism name: *ismee* my name.

-ya = tag for **my / me** when added to words ending with a vowel: *abu* father, *abuya* my father.

Lesson 2 Part 15

akhu brother.

Pronunciation of *kh* different to that of *H*.

akhuya my brother.

Lesson 3 Part 1

-ak = tag for **your / you**: *bintak* your daughter; *ommak* your mother;

ibnak your son.

Lesson 3 Part 2

-ik = tag for **your / you (talking to a female)**: *bintik* your daughter (talking to a female), *bintak* your daughter (talking to a male); *ommik* your mother (talking to a female); *min faDlik* please (talking to a female).

fil in the (from *fi* + *il* in + the): *fil-bank* in the bank; *fis-sinema* in the cinema.

Lesson 3 Part 3

-k = tag for **your / you (talking to a male)** when added to words ending with a vowel; -ki = tag for **your / you (talking to a female)** when added to words ending with a vowel: *abuk* your father (talking to a male), *abuki* your father (talking to a female); *akhuk* your brother (talking to a male), *akhuki* your brother (talking to a female).

Lesson 3 Parts 4 and 5

ismak / ismik your name (to a male / female).

Egyptian and Arabic names.

Lesson 3 Part 6

eh? what?: *ismak eh?* Your (to a male) name what? = What is your name?

ahlan hello (all-purpose greeting).

Lesson 3 Part 7

dah this / that (referring to a male); *dee* this / that (referring to a female).

Lesson 3 Part 8

meen? **who?: meen dah? Who this / that (referring to a male)? = Who's this / that?**

Lesson 3 Part 9

biriTaanya **Britain**; *amreeka* **America**; *gohz* **husband**; *gohzee* **my husband**; *gohzik* **your husband**; *bass* **but**.

Lesson 3 Part 10

canada **Canada**; *il-bortoghal* **Portugal**; *il-yaman* **Yemen**; *qaTar* **Qatar**; *tunis* **Tunisia**; *leebya* **Libya**.
mish not: *ena mish doktor* **I (male) not doctor = I'm not a doctor.**

Lesson 3 Part 11

ennahaarda **today**.

Lesson 3 Part 12

ena mish 'awwiz / 'awza: **I (male / female) not wanting = I don't want.**

Lesson 3 Part 13

ena mish 'aarif / 'aarfa: **I (male / female) not knowing = I don't know.**

Lesson 3 Part 14

ena mish shaayif / shaayfa **I (male / female) not seeing = I can't see.**

Lesson 3 Part 15

-uh = tag for **his / him**: *bintuh* **his daughter**; *ommuh* **his mother**; *ibnuh* **his son**.

Lesson 3 Part 16

-haa = tag for **her**: *gozhaa* **her husband**; *abuhaa* **her father**.

Lesson 3 Part 17

Helping vowel (underlined> inserted to avoid three consonants together:
bintahaa **her daughter**; *ommahaa* **her mother**; *ismahaa* **her name**;
ibnahaa **her son**.

Lesson 4 Part 1

ma'a **with**.

Lesson 4 Part 2

-h = tag for **his / him** after a word ending in a vowel: *abuh* **his father**.

Lesson 4 Part 3

Arabic classifies the words for objects, things and ideas as male and female (masculine and feminine). There's no word for **it** in Arabic; everything is either masculine or feminine. Almost all words that end with *-a* are feminine: *mayya*, *sinema*, *'ahwa*; words that don't end in *-a* are masculine: *bank*, *kabaab*, *soo'*.
dah bank **That bank = That is a bank**; *dee mayya?* **This water? = Is this water?**

Lesson 4 Part 4

kitaab **book** also means **the Holy Book**, i.e. the *quraan*, and **marriage contract**.
kitaabak / kitaabik **your book (to a male / female)**; *madrasa* **school**.

Lesson 4 Part 5

Feminine words (words ending with *-a*) have a tied-up *t* that pops out when you hook a tag on to a word: *madrastak fayn?* **Your (to a male) school where? = Where is your school?**

Lesson 4 Part 6

naDDaara **eye glasses**; *naDDaartee* **my glasses**; *naDDaartak* **your (to a male) glasses** (the tied-up *t* is underlined).
Some Arabic words that refer to female people don't end with *-a*: *bint* **daughter, girl**.

Lesson 4 Part 7

iHna we.

H in the middle / end of word. Like a sigh, or breathing on glasses.

humma they.

Lesson 4 Part 8

fallaaH farmer, *fallaaHeen* farmers. The *-een* ending signifies a group,

i.e. more than one: *mudeereen* managers.

Lesson 4 Part 9

iHna ta⁴baaneen We (are) tired.

Lesson 4 Part 10

mashghool busy.

Words with *gh* sound: *ghazaala* gazelle; *maghreb* Morocco; *ghana* Ghana.

iHna mish mashghooleen ennaaarda We (are) not busy today.

Lesson 4 Parts 11 and 12

iHna raayHeen we going = we are going; *humma ⁴aarfeen* they knowing = they know.

Lesson 4 Part 13

entu you (to a group) = you lot / you all / you two: *entu ⁴awzeen eh?*

You (all) wanting what? = What do you want?

Lesson 4 Part 14

leh? why? (from *li* for + *eh* what = for what? = why?): *enta raayilH leh?*

Why you (male) going? = Why are you going?

Lesson 5 Part 1

imta? when?: *enta gayy muSr imta?* You (male) coming Egypt when? = When are you coming to Egypt?

Lesson 5 Part 2

saa⁴a clock, watch: *saa⁴tee* my watch.

Lesson 5 Parts 3 and 4

is-saa⁴a o'clock = the hour; *is-saa⁴a* comes before the number.

sitta six: *is-saa⁴a sitta* six o'clock; *talaata* three.

Lesson 5 Part 5

nuSS half: *nuSS saa⁴a* half an hour; *saa⁴a weh nuSS* an hour and a half; *nuSS il-Heil*

middle of the night = midnight; *in-nuSS il-Heiw* the sweeter half = wife; *sitta*

weh nuSS six and half = half past six; *is-saa⁴a sitta weh nuSS* the hour six and half = half past six.

weh and gets swallowed up: *sitta [weh] nuSS* half past six.

Lesson 5 Part 6

itnayn two: *itnayn weh nuSS* half past two.

Lesson 5 Part 7

rub⁴ quarter; *tilt* third = twenty minutes: *is-saa⁴a sitta weh tilt* the hour six and third = twenty past six / six twenty.

Lesson 5 Part 8

ohtobees bus.

Lesson 5 Part 9

⁴and at, by: ⁴andee bint fi amreeka At me daughter in America = I have a

daughter in America; *⁴andee ibn ismuh Robert* At me son his name Robert = I have a son whose name is Robert.

Hagz reservation: *⁴andee Hagz is-saa⁴a sitta* At me reservation the hour six = I have a reservation at six o'clock.

Lesson 5 Part 10

⁴andak at you (to a male) = you have; *⁴andik* at you (to a female) = you have;

⁴anduh at him = he has; *⁴andghaa* at her = she has (helping vowel underlined).

Stress in Egyptian Arabic words.

Lesson 5 Part 11

lau if.

Lesson 5 Part 12

-*na* = tag for **our / us**: *abuna* **our father**; *bintīna* **our daughter** (helping vowel underlined)

Lesson 5 Part 13

ʿ*andīna* **at us** = **we have** (helping vowel underlined).
Stress in Egyptian Arabic words.

Lesson 5 Part 14

-*ku* = tag for **your (to a group)**: *akhuku* **your (to a group) brother**; *abuku* **your (to a group) father**.

Lesson 5 Part 15

The sound of the helping vowel varies according to the sound that follows:
= *bint_ghaa* **her daughter**, *bintīna* **our daughter**, *bint_yuku* **your daughter (to a group)**.
awlaad **children**.

Lesson 6 Part 1

ʿ*anduku* **at you (group)** = **you have**: ʿ*anduku* is often used in shops / offices to ask in general **Do you have XX?** or **Is XX available?**: ʿ*anduku TamaaTim?* **At you (group) tomatoes? = Do you have tomatoes?**
hina **here**.

Lesson 6 Part 2

-*hum* = tag for **their / them**: *abuhum* **their father**.

Lesson 6 Part 3

bayt **house**: *baythum* **their house**.

ʿ*anduhum* **at them** = **they have**.

Stress on second-to-last syllable of ʿ*anduhum*.

Lesson 6 Part 4

maHall **shop / store**.

Lesson 6 Part 5

Hadd **someone / anyone**.

Lesson 6 Part 6

Haaga **something / anything**: *Haaga saa'a* **something cold** – used when referring to a cold drink; *Haaga Helwa* **something sweet** (*Helwa* sweet); *Haaga taani* **something else / another thing**; *walla Haaga* **nothing**; *kull Haaga* **everything**.

Lesson 6 Part 7

taani **another / second time / again / else**: *Haaga taani* **something / anything else**; *Hadd taani* **someone else**.

Lesson 6 Part 8

kull **every**; *kull Haaga* **everything**.

Hitta **place / piece / neighbourhood**: *kull Hitta* **everywhere**.

maktab **office**.

Lesson 6 Part 9

Arabic root system *k-t-b*: *kitaab* **book**; *maktab* **desk / office**; *kaatib* **writer**; *maktaba* **library / book shop**; *maktoob* **writing / something that is written**; *kitaaba* **writing**; *kutayeb* **booklet**.

Root *d-r-s*: **study**: *madrasa* **school / place where you study**; *darasa* **study**; *mudarress* **male teacher**; *mudarresa* **female teacher**; *dars* **lesson**; *daares* **student**; *deroos* **course of study**.

Root *sh-r-b*: **drink** (the English word *sherbert* comes from this Arabic root): *mashroob* **beverage**; *shaareb* **someone who drinks**; *shareeba* **people who like to drink**; *yishrab* **he drinks**.

ma- **place of**: *maktab* **place of writing = office**; *jalasa* **sit down**, *majlis* **council**, **place where you sit**; *Ta'aam* **food**, *maT'aam* **restaurant / place where you eat**.

Lesson 6 Part 10

il-mudeer mashghool the manager busy = the manager is busy; *mudeer mashghool* manager busy = a busy manager; *bint ta'baana* girl tired = a tired girl; *awlaad 'aTshaneen* children thirsty = (some) thirsty children. *kibeer* large / big; *madeena* town / city.

Lesson 6 Part 11

gameel beautiful / fantastic; *masjid* mosque.

Lesson 6 Part 12

il-mudeereen mashghooleen the managers busy = the managers are busy. Compare *il-mudeereen il-mashghooleen* the managers the busy = the busy managers.

Lesson 6 Part 13

qurayyib min close from = close to / near; *gideed* new.

Lesson 7 Part 1

baytee il-gideed my house the new = my new house. Compare *baytee gideed* my house new = my house is new.

Lesson 7 Part 2

kibeer large; also *eld(est)* / *big(gest)*; *feeh* there is / there are.

Lesson 7 Part 3

kuwayyis good.

Lesson 7 Part 4

mafeesh there is / are not; *mafeesh makaan* no place; *mafeesh mushkila* no problem; *mafeesh Hadd* nobody; *mafeesh Haaga* nothing.

Lesson 7 Part 5

ma'andeesh = not at me = I don't have. Emphasis on the part of word directly before the *sh*: *ma'andeesh* = not at me = I don't have etc.

Lesson 7 Part 6

maashee walking; *maashee* OK, that's done, you got it, as you like; *maashee 'ala rejeem* walking on (following) a diet; *'ala* on.

Lesson 7 Part 7

faahim / faahma understanding.

Lesson 7 Part 8

'arabi Arabic; *ingleezi* English.

Lesson 7 Part 9

il-bank dah the bank this = this bank.

Lesson 7 Part 10

In Arabic, only words referring to people take the *-een* ending to show plural (more than one). Non-human objects / things / ideas etc. can sometimes be made plural by using the *-aat* ending; *tilifonaat* telephones; *sandawitchaat* sandwiches.

Lesson 7 Part 11

With words ending in *-a* take off the *-a* before adding *-aat*: *saa'a* – *saa'aat* watch – watches; *salaTa* – *salaTaataat* salad – salads. *sitt* *tilifonaat* six telephones: *sitta* six and other numbers drop the final *-a* before words starting with consonants.

Lesson 7 Parts 12 and 13

Adding *-aat* to the end of the word to make it plural (more than one) is something that can be done for roughly a third of Arabic words. Arabic has another way of forming plurals of objects / ideas. Rather than adding letters to the outside of the word (*tilifon* – *tilifonaat* telephone – telephones), vowels inside the word change, like the English *mouse* – *mice*. These are called internal plurals: *bayt* – *buyoot* house – houses; *kitaab* – *kutub* book – books; *soo'* – *aswa'a* market – markets; *madrasa* – *madaaris* school – schools; *bank* – *bunook* bank – banks; *film* – *aflaam* film – films. Some words for people use internal plural rather than the *-een* ending: *walad* – *awlaad* boy – children. When in doubt, add *-aat*.

Lesson 7 Part 14

ena ʿaandee talaat awlaad **At me three children = I have three children;**
kitaab – *kutub* – *kutubee* **book – books – my books.**

Lesson 7 Part 15

bank – *bunook* **bank – banks;** *maHall* – *maHallaat* **shop – shops.**

Lesson 8 Part 1

keteer **many / a lot;** *kutub keteer* **many books;** *aswa'a keteer* **many markets.**

Lesson 8 Part 2

kam? **how many?;** *feeh kam walad?* **There are how many boy? = How many boys are there?;** *bint* – *banaat* **girl / daughter – girls / daughters.**

Lesson 8 Part 3

shrab = stem of verb **to drink;** to say **I drink** add the **head** for **I, a-:** *ashrab* **I drink;** *ashrab?* **shall I drink?;** *ni-* = head for **we:** *nishrab* **we drink.**

Lesson 8 Part 4

ti- = head for **you (to a male);** *tishrab* **you drink.**

Lesson 8 Part 5

rooH = stem of verb **to go;** *arooH* **I go;** *tirooH* **you go (to a male);** *nirooH* **we go.**

Lesson 8 Part 6

iHna ʿawzeen *nirooH* **We wanting we go = We want to go;** *ena* ʿawza *arooH* **I (female) wanting I go = I want to go.**

Lesson 8 Part 7

iHna ʿawzeen *nishrab* **We wanting we drink = We want to drink.**

Lesson 8 Part 8

mumkin arooH? **Possible I go? = Can I go?**

Lesson 8 Part 9

fham = stem of verb **to understand;** *afham* **I understand;** *tifham?* **You understand (talking to a male)?;** *nifham* **We understand.**
ena ʿawza *afham* **I (female) wanting I understand = I want to understand.**

Lesson 8 Part 10

tishrab **you drink (to a male);** *tishabee* **you drink (to a female);** add -ee ending to indicate you are talking to a female; *tishrabu* **you drink (to a group);** add -u ending.

Lesson 8 Part 11

laazim **necessary;** *laazim arooH* **Necessary I go = I must / have to go.**

Lesson 8 Part 12

tirooH **you (male) go;** this also means **she goes;** *tishrab* **you (male) drink / she drinks.**
yi- = head for **he;** *yishrab* **he drinks;** *laazim yishrab* **necessary he drinks = he must / has to drink;** *laazim yirooH* **necessary he goes = he must / has to go.**

Lesson 8 Part 13

Conclusion

English–Arabic glossary

(adj) = adjective; (n) = noun; (v) = verb

Africa *ifriqiya*
 African *ifriqee*
 again *taani*
 angry *za'laan*
 another *taani*
 apricot *mishmish*
 apricot-coloured *mishmishee*
 Arab *'arab*
 Arabic *'arabee*
 around *Hawalayn*
 ask about *istafhim/yistafhim*

balcony, balconies *balkohna, balkohnaat*
 bank, banks *bank, bunook*
 bathroom/restroom, bathroom(s)/
 restroom(s) *Hammaam, Hammaamaat*
 beautiful *gameel*
 beds *afraash*
 big *kibeer*
 bigger *akbar*
 bigger than *akbar min*
 biggest *akbar*
 blessed *mubaarak*
 blessed Eid *'eed mubaarak*
 blouse, blouses *blooza, bloozaat*
 boat, boats *markib, maraakib*
 boatman *marakbi*
 book, books *kitaab, kutub*
 boots *boot*
 boy *walad*
 boy, boys *walad, awlaad*
 break (something) *kasar*
 broken *maksoor*
 brown (bean-coloured) *bunnee*
 busy *mashghool*

camel, camels *gamal, gimaal*
 camel attendant/herder *gammaal*
 cape *raas*
 car, cars *'arabeyya, 'arabeyyaat*
 charmed *mas'ood*
 cheat at cards *rakkib/yirakkib*
 chef, chefs *Tabbaakh, Tabbaakheen*
 children *awlaad*

children's playground *ma'fab awlaad*
 chosen *mustafa, mukhtaar*
 clean (adj) *niDeef*
 cleaner *anDaf*
 coffee beans *bunn*
 concept, concepts *mafhoom, mafaahem*
 congratulations *mabrook*
 cook, cooks (n) *Tabbaakh, Tabbaakheen*
 cook (v) *Tabakh/yuTbukh*
 cooked *maTbookh*
 council of sheikhs/senate *maglis ish-shuyookh*
 court(house) *maHkama*
 court, courts *ma'fab, malaad'ib*
 cup, cups *fingaan, fanaageen*

desert (n) *SaHara*
 desk *mektab*
 destiny *il-maktoob*
 director (of film) *mukhrig*
 distracted *sarHaan*
 dog, dogs *kelb, kilaab*
 door *baab*
 doorman *bawwaab*
 drank *shirib*
 drink (n) *il-mashroob*
 drink (v) *shirib/yishrab*
 drinker (expert) *sharreeb*

embassy, embassies *sifaara, sifaaraat*
 emir, emirs *ameer, umara*
 enjoy yourself *inbasaT/yinbasaT*
 enlarge *kabbar/yikabaar*
 enquire *istafhim/yistafhim*
 enslaved *mamlouk*
 exit (n) *makhrag*
 exit (v) *kharag/yukhrug*
 explain *yahhim/yifahhim*
 extract (v) *istakhrag/yistakhrig*
 extractor *mustakhrig*

farmer, farmers *fallaaH, fallaaHeen*
 favourite *mufaDDal*
 film, films *film, aflaam*

five *khamsa*
 fix *rakkib/yirakkib*
 flute *muzmaar*
 football, footballs *futbul, fataabil*
 friend, female *SaHba*
 friend, friends *SaaHib, aSHaab*

gate *baab*
 generous *kareem*
 generous person, generous people
kareem, kurama
 get bigger *kibir/yikbar*
 Gibraltar *jabal Tareq*
 glasses, pair of, glasses, pairs of *naDDaara, naDDaaraat*
 go out *kharag/yukhrug*
 go *raaH/yirooH*
 golf range/course *ma'fab golf*
 good luck! *HaZZ sa'eed*
 government *Hukooma*
 government-owned *milk il-Hukooma*
 government village representative *shaykh il-balad*
 government, governments *Hukooma, Hukoomaat*
 governmental *Hukoomee*
 graduate (n) *khirreeg*
 graduate (v) *itkharrag*
 grow *kibir/yikbar*

happier *as'ad*
 happiest *as'ad*
 happy Eid *'eed mubaarak; 'eed sa'eed*
 happy *mabsoot; sa'eed*
 hard worker *shaghheel*
 head (n) *raas*
 heads or tails *malik walla kitaaba*
 high-earner *kasseeb*
 home *bayt*
 homemade *baytee*
 honest *ameen*
 honour (v) *sharraffyisharraf*
 honoured *musharraf*
 hotel, hotels *fundu', fanaadi'*
 house, houses *bayt, buyoot*
 how much? *bikaam*

ill *'ayyaan*
 invite to ride *rakkib/yirakkib*
 Islam *islaam*

Islamic *islaamee*
 island, islands *gazeera, guzur*

jacket *jaketta*
 Jordan *il-urdunn*

key, keys *mufTaaH, mafaatTeeH*
 king, kings *malik, mulook*
 king of Jordan, the *malik il-urdunn*
 kingdom *mamlaka*
 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia *il-mamlaka il-'arabiyya is-sa'oodiyya*
 kitchen *meTbakh*
 knowing *'aarif*
 know-it-all *'arraaf*
 Kuwait *il-kuwayt*
 Kuwaiti *kuwaytee*

large *kibeer*
 larger than *akbar min*
 lazy *kaslaan*
 Lebanon *libnaan*
 lemon *lamoon*
 lemon-coloured *lamoonee*
 lesson, lessons *dars, duroos*
 like, I *aHibb*
 local government representative *shaykh il-Haara*
 long *Taweel*
 longer *aTwal*
 look (v) *shaafflyishoof*
 lot, a *kiteer*
 loved *maHboob*
 lover/Casanova (expert) *Habbeeb*
 luckier *as'ad*
 luckiest *as'ad*
 lucky *mas'ood; sa'eed*

mad *magnoon*
 Mamlouk, Mamlouks *mamlouk, mamaaleek*
 manager, managers *mudeer, mudeereen*
 many *kiteer*
 may God bless you *allah yibaarik feek*
 minister, ministers *wazeer, wuzara*
 miser, misers *bakheel, bukhala*
 month, months *shahr, shuhoor*
 more *aktar*
 more beautiful *agmal*
 more often *aktar*
 Moroccan *maghribee*

Morocco *il-maghrib*
 mosque *masgid*
 most complete *akmal*
 most generous *akram*
 most glorious *amgad*
 most luminescent *anwar*
 most noble *ashraf*
 most praised *aHmad*
 mother of many children *wallaada*
 motorbike, motorbikes *motosikl*,
motosiklaat
 mount (n) *markoob*
 mount (v) *rakkib/yirakkib*
 Mount Ali (in Dubai) *jabal Ali*
 Mount Moses (in Sinai) *jabal moosa*
 mountain, mountains *gabal, gibaal*
 mounted/fixed, be *itrakkib/yitrakkib*
 museum, museums *metHaf, mataaHif*
 music *moosiqaa*
 music lessons *duroos mooseeqa*
 musical *mooseeqee*

necessary *laazim*
 new *gideed*
 newer *agdad*
 noble *shereef*

occupied *mashghool*
 office, offices *mektab, makaatib*
 often *kiteer*
 old *'adeem*
 old hand (applied to people) *'adeem*
 old in age ('big' in the tooth) *kibeer fis-sinn*
 older *a'dam; akbar*
 open *fataH/yiftaH*
 opened *mafTooH*
 opener; (bottle/can) *fattaaHa*
 orange (-coloured) *burTu'aanee*
 oranges *burTu'aan*
 other one, the *it-taani*
 owner *SaaHib*

pair of glasses, pairs of glasses *naDDaara*,
naDDaaraat
 pair of trousers, pairs of trousers
banTaloHn, banTaloHnaat
 passenger *raakib*
 peace on you *is-salaamu 'alaykum*
 peanuts *soodaanee*
 pepper; peppers *filfila, falaafil*

petty!, don't be so *kabbar raasak*
 picture *Soora*
 pigeons *Hamaamaat*
 pitch, pitches *mal'ab, malaad'ib*
 play *l'ab*
 player (expert) *la'eeb*
 playing field *mal'ab*
 please *min faDlak* (to a male); *min faDlik*
 (to a female)
 pleased *mabsooT*
 popular *maHboob*
 popular one/person, the *il-maHboob*
 port *meena*
 potatoes *baTaatis*
 praised *maHmood; muHammad*
 prefer *faDDallyifaaDDal*
 preferred *mufaDDal*
 prince, princes *ameer, umara*
 private property *milk khaaS*
 problem *mushkila*
 property *milk*
 protected *maHfooZ*
 pump (n) *munfaakh*
 pyramid, pyramids *haram, ahram*

queen *malika*

restaurant, restaurants *maT'aam, maTaa'im*
 ride (a bus, horse, etc.) *rikib/yirkab*
 rider, (expert) *rakkeeb*
 river; rivers *nahr, anhaar*
 river; of the *nahree*
 river chief *rayyis nahree*
 the river Nile, the *nahr in-neel*
 river transport *in-naql in-nahree*
 rustic *fallaaHee*

sandwich, sandwiches *sandawitch*,
sandawitchaat
 Saturday (yohm) *is-sabt*
 saw (n) *munshaar*
 saw (v) *shaaf/shuf*
 say 'good evening' to someone *yimassee*
 say 'good morning' to someone *yiSabbilH*
 say 'eed *mubaarak* ('happy Eid') to
 someone *yi'ayyid*
 scholastic *madrasa*
 school, schools *madrasa, madaaris*
 school playground *mal'ab il-madrasa*
 see *yishoof*

seven *sab'a*
 sheikh, sheikhs *shaykh, shuyookh*
 sheikhdom *mashyakha*
 ship, ships *safeena, sufun*
 shirt *'ameeS*
 shop *maHall*
 shorts *short*
 sick *'ayyaan*
 sister *ukht*
 Spain *asbanya*
 Spanish *asbaanee*
 speak *itkallim/yitkallim*
 speak to someone *kallim/yikallim*
 squash court *mal'ab squash*
 study *daras/yidris*
 submit yourself *aslama/yuslim*
 successful person *faalihH*
 Sudan *is-soodaan*
 Sudanese *soodaanee*
 sultan, sultans *sulTaan, salaaTeen*
 switched on *shaghghaal*
 sword, swords *sayf, suyoof*
 Syria *soorya*
 Syrian *sooree*

talk *itkallim/yitkallim*
 tall *Taweel*
 taller *aTwal*
 tanker; tankers *tankir, tanaakir*
 teach *darris/yidarris*
 television, televisions *tilifizyon, tilifizyonaat*
 tennis court *mal'ab tennis*
 thirsty *'aTshaan*
 tie (n) *karavatta*
 tired *ta'baan*
 tomatoes *TamaaTim*
 town, towns *madeena, mudun*
 trousers/pants *banTaloHn*
 T-shirt *teeshirt*

understand *fihim/yifham*
 understanding *faahim*
 understood *mafhoom*
 unique *fareed*
 United Kingdom *il-mamlaka*
il-mutaHida
 upset *za'laan*

very (after descriptive word) *giddan*
 victorious *manSoor*

village *qarya*
 visit *zaar/yizoor*
 vizier; vizier wazeer, wuzara

way out *makhrag*
 went *raaH/ruH*
 west *maghrib*
 whinger *zannaana*
 word *kilma*
 worker *shaghghaal*
 write *yiktib*
 written *maktoob*
 wrote *katab*

yacht, yachts *yakht, yukhoot*

Bonus words

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

Numbers

1	<i>waaHid</i>
2	<i>itnayn</i>
3	<i>talata</i>
4	<i>arb'a</i>
5	<i>khamasa</i>
6	<i>sitta</i>
7	<i>sab'a</i>
8	<i>tamanya</i>
9	<i>tis'a</i>
10	<i>'ashra</i>
11	<i>hid'ashar</i>
12	<i>itn'ashar</i>
13	<i>talat'ashar</i>
14	<i>arb'at'ashar</i>
15	<i>khamast'ashar</i>
16	<i>sitt'ashar</i>
17	<i>saba't'ashar</i>
18	<i>tamant'ashar</i>
19	<i>tis't'ashar</i>
20	<i>'ishreen</i>
21	<i>waaHid w-'ishreen</i> (one and twenty)
29	<i>tis'a w-'ishreen</i> (nine and twenty)
30	<i>talateen</i>
31	<i>waaHid w-talateen</i> (one and thirty)
36	<i>sitta w-talateen</i> (six and thirty)
40	<i>arba'een</i>
41	<i>waaHid w-arba'een</i> (one and forty)
45	<i>khamasa w-arba'een</i> (five and forty)
50	<i>khamseen</i>
60	<i>sitteen</i>
70	<i>saba'een</i>
80	<i>tamaneen</i>
90	<i>tis'een</i>
100	<i>mia</i>
1000	<i>elf</i>

Days of the week

<i>il-Had</i>	Sunday
<i>il-itnayn</i>	Monday
<i>it-talaat</i>	Tuesday
<i>il-arb'a</i>	Wednesday
<i>il-khamees</i>	Thursday
<i>il-gum'a</i>	Friday
<i>is-sabt</i>	Saturday

Months of the year

<i>yanaayir</i>	January
<i>febraayir</i>	February
<i>maaris</i>	March
<i>abreel</i>	April
<i>maayo</i>	May
<i>yoonyo</i>	June
<i>yoolyo</i>	July
<i>aghusTus</i>	August
<i>sebtembir</i>	September
<i>oktobir</i>	October
<i>nofembir</i>	November
<i>deesembir</i>	December

Words for describing position

<i>fee</i>	in
<i>'ala</i>	on/on top of
<i>taHt</i>	under
<i>foh</i>	above
<i>wara</i>	behind
<i>bayn</i>	between
<i>ganb</i>	next to
<i>udaam</i>	opposite/in front of
<i>Hawalayn</i>	around

Question words

<i>fayn?</i>	where?
<i>eh?</i>	what?
<i>imta?</i>	when?
<i>meen?</i>	who?
<i>izzay?</i>	how?
<i>leh?</i>	why?

kaam? how many?
bikaam? how much?

Other useful verbs (present/past)

<i>yinzil/nizil</i>	get off/go down (root = n-z-l)
<i>yilbis/libis</i>	wear/put on (root = n-z-l)
<i>yudkhull/dakhhal</i>	enter/go in (root = d-kh-l)
<i>yuTlub/Talab</i>	ask for (root = T-l-b)
<i>y'amill'amal</i>	do/make (root = 'm-l)
<i>yidfa'/daf'a</i>	pay (root = d-f-')
<i>yishtiri/ishtara</i>	buy (root = sh-r-y)
<i>yi'aabil'aabil</i>	meet (root = q-b-l)

toilets

دورات المياه

entry

دخول

exit

خروج

no entry

ممنوع الدخول

police

الشرطة

ambulance

سيارة الإسعاف

hospital

مستشفى

tickets

تذاكر

information

استعلامات

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