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A Little Bit of Language Can Go a Long Way!

Survival Phrases - Arabic (Part 2)

Lessons 31-60



Survival Phrases - Arabic (Part 2)

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- ★ Learning Arabic using Arabic and make lots of friends
- ★ Making the most of a hotel stay, and exploring alternatives to the beaten path
- ★ Visiting the Post Office and mailing thing home
- ★ Phone cards and phone rentals, don't travel without this!
- ★ Critical phrases for vegetarians and allergy sufferers!
- ★ Talking to the doctor and explaining symptoms correctly
- ★ Getting the right medicine
- ★ Expressing yourself with adjectives and being understood
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- ★ Getting help, this lesson may be the most useful phrase you ever learn

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Lesson 31: Can You Take my/our Picture?

Ymken lik tswrni? يمكن ليك تصورني؟

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll introduce a phrase that is certain to come in handy for capturing your memories on film. We'll also learn about the types of plugs and voltage used in Morocco for the safety of your camera and all electrical appliances.

Morocco is full of beautiful scenery, and there are times when you'll want to be in the picture or have everyone in your party in the picture. Therefore, there are times when the question, "Can you take our/my picture?" will be invaluable! In Arabic, "Can you take my picture?" is "ymken lik tswrni?" (يمكن ليك تصورني؟) The first word "ymken" (يمكن) means "possible", "lik" (ليك) is "for you" and "tswrni" (تصورني) means "take my picture." Literally, this means "Is it possible for you to take my picture?"

Now if you want to say "Can you take our picture?", it is "ymken lik tswrna?" (يمكن ليك تصورنا؟) Everything remains pretty much the same except the word at the end, "tswrna" which means "take our picture."

In English, before someone takes a picture, the person taking the picture may say, "1, 2, 3 Cheese." In Arabic, people may say 1, 2, 3 (wahd, juj, tlata). We learned how to count in a previous lesson, so you probably remember these numbers. "Wahd" (واحد) for "one", "juj" (جوج) for "two" and "tlata" (ثلاثة) for "three."

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
يمكن ليك تصورني؟	Ymken lik tswrni?	Can you take my picture?
يمكن ليك تصورنا؟	Ymken lik tswrna?	Can you take our picture?

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
تصورني	Tswrni	Take my picture
تصورنا	Tswrna	Take our picture

QUICK TIP

Be it in the mountains, the desert, at the beach, or in medieval cities, Morocco offers endless opportunities for great shots. I yet have to see sunsets as beautiful as the ones I've seen in this country.

QUICK TIP 2

When you take your digital camera and electric devices to a foreign country, it's important to be familiar with the electric plugs and voltage of your destination before you go. Morocco has both 110 and 220 volt electricity and uses a type-C plug (ungrounded with 2 round prongs) like most countries of Europe, except the UK and Ireland, and a type-E plug (grounded with 2 round prongs) like Belgium, Poland and France.



Lesson 32: How Do You Say This in Arabic?

Shnu hada b l-arbiya? شنو هذا بالعربية؟

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will provide you with the tools to learn from the people around you. Now, a dictionary is a great idea, but don't forget that you can use Arabic to learn in a more fun and interactive way. We're going to cover "How do you say (something) in Arabic?" For today's lesson, let's use "bread" for that something.

The question "How do you say 'bread' in Arabic?" is "Shnu huwa 'bread' b l-arbiya?"

(شنو هو bread بالعربية؟) The first word "shnu" (شنو) means "what", "huwa" (هو) roughly translates into "it", "b" (ب) is "in" and "l-arbiya" (العربية) is "Arabic." Literally, the question means "What is 'bread' in Arabic?"

And by the way, to answer this question, "bread" in Arabic is "khubz" (خبز).

You can also use this question without using any English. To accomplish this you can say "How do you say this in Arabic?", which is, "Shnu hada b l-arbiya?" (شنو هذا بالعربية؟) Again, "shnu" is "what", "hada" is "this", "b" is "in" and "l-arbiya" is "Arabic."

To ask "How do you say that in Arabic?" simply substitute the word that (hadak) for this (hada). "How do you say that in Arabic?" is "shnu hadak b l-arbiya?" (شنو هداك بالعربية؟)

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
شنو هذا بالعربية؟	Shnu hada b l-arbiya?	How do you say this in Arabic?
شنو هذا بالإنجليزية؟	Shnu hada b l-enjleeziya?	How do you say this in English?
بالعربية؟ شنو هو bread	Shnu huwa 'bread' b l-arbiya?	How do you say 'bread' in Arabic?

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
هذا	Hada	This
هداك	Hadak	That

Arabic	Romanization	English
العربية	I-arbiya	Arabic
الإنجليزية	I-enjleeziya	English

QUICK TIP

Now what if a Moroccan asks you, “Shnu hada b I-enjleeziya?” (شئو هذا بالإنجليزية؟). Right! It means “How do you say this in English?” You can start a language exchange right there using today’s question!

QUICK TIP 2

People in Morocco are very friendly and like to talk to foreigners about their language, history, culture, and sometimes some gossip too! Today’s phrase is likely to engage you in a conversation not only about the word you’re asking about, but the whole story behind it.



Lesson 33: Write It Down Please.

Ktbha afak. كتبها عفاك

LESSON NOTES

In the last lesson we learned to ask people how to say things in Arabic. Today we're going to cover a way for you to hold on to the information you get.

In Arabic, "Can you write it down please?" is "ktbha afak" (كتبها عفاك). The first word "ktbha" (كتبها) is a conjugated form of "to write" that means "you write it" and "afak" (عفاك) means "please." The phrase literally means "Write it please."

This phrase is used when addressing a man. When addressing a woman, you need to substitute "ktbha" with "ktbiha". So when asking a woman, you say, "ktbiha afak" (كتبيها عفاك).

Once you have it, you want to know how to pronounce it. "Can you pronounce this please?" is "kifash ka-tqul hadi afak?" (كفاش كتقول هدي عفاك؟) The first word "kifash" (كفاش) means "how." This is followed by "ka-tqul" (كتقول), which is a conjugated form of "say" used to address a man. It literally means "you say." Next is "hadi" (هدي), which means "this", and "afak" (عفاك) is "please." Altogether, the phrase means "how do you pronounce this please?"

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
كتبها عفاك	Ktbha afak.	Can you write it down please? (masc.)
كتبيها عفاك	Ktbiha afak.	Can you write it down please? (fem.)
كفاش كتقول هدي عفاك؟	Kifash ka-tqul hadi afak?	How do you pronounce this?

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
كتبها	Ktbha	Write it (masc.)
كتبيها	Ktbiha	Write it (fem.)

QUICK TIP

The Arabic language has a standard pronunciation which is used in newscasts, discourses and formal contexts. The Arabic spoken by people differs in pronunciation from a country to another, but Arabic speakers from different regions generally understand each other.

QUICK TIP 2

Standard Arabic has 28 consonant sounds, represented by the 28 letters of the Arabic alphabet, and three vowel sounds. Both consonants and vowels can be short or long.



Lesson 34: How Do You Read This?

كفاش كتقرا هدي بالعربية؟ Keefash ka-tqra hadi b l-arabiya?

LESSON NOTES

Today we're going to cover another important phrase that will help you understand the Arabic you see around you. Today's phrase is, "How do you read this in Arabic?"

In Arabic, "this" is "hadi" (هدي) in the feminine form. We need the feminine form of "this" because "word" (kalima) in Arabic is feminine. And since you'll be reading words, we need to use "hadi."

Now on to the phrase. "How do you read this in Arabic?" is "keefash ka-tqra hadi b l-arabiya?" (كفاش كتقرا هدي بالعربية؟) The first word "keefash" (كفاش) means "how", followed by "ka-tqra" (كتقرا), which means, "you read", "hadi" (هدي) is "this" and "b l-arabiya" (بالعربية) means "in Arabic." Altogether, "keefash ka-tqra hadi b l-arabiya?" literally means "how do you read this in Arabic?"

To say "How do you read that in Arabic?", simply substitute the word "that" (hadik) for "this" (hadi). "How do you read that in Arabic?" is "keefash ka-tqra hadik b l-arabiya?"

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
كفاش كتقرا هدي بالعربية؟	Keefash ka-tqra hadi b l-arabiya?	How do you read this in Arabic
كفاش كتقرا هديك بالعربية؟	Keefash ka-tqra hadik b l-arabiya?	How do you read that in Arabic?

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
كفاش	Keefash	How
كتقرا	Ka-tqra	You read
ب	B	In
العربية	l-arabiya	Arabic
هديك	Hadik	That

QUICK TIP

Modern Arabic is classified as a macro language with 27 sub-languages. These varieties are spoken throughout the Arab world. However, the reading remains the same across all countries.

QUICK TIP 2

During the middle ages, Arabic was a major vehicle of culture, science, mathematics and philosophy. As a result, many European languages have borrowed many words from it. It is considered one of the hardest languages to learn, but this is not to discourage you. I know many people who learned to speak, read, and write it really well.



Lesson 35: Hotel 1 (Check-in)

التسجيل Tasjeel

LESSON NOTES

When traveling in Morocco, there are hundreds of hotels and riads to choose from, in addition to hostels and self-catering apartments. We'll talk more about these types of accommodation in the next lesson. Today, we'll help you check in!

Today's phrase, "Check-in please" is "tasjeel min fadlik" (التسجيل من فضلك). Most hotels in Morocco should be able to understand "check in please" if you say it in English. But in less popular hotels that deal less with foreigners, you might need to use Arabic. The first word "tasjeel" (التسجيل) means "checking in or registering." It is followed by "min fadlik" (من فضلك) which is the polite way of saying "please."

Upon stating the phrase "Check-in please" you will most likely be asked "Your name please", which in Arabic is, "l-ism dialek min fadlik" (الإسم ديالك من فضلك). The first word "l-ism" (الإسم) means "name" and "dialek" (ديالك) means "your." Altogether, the phrase literally means "name your please", or "your name please."

You may also be asked how to spell your name. This is, "keefash ka-ktub l-ism dialek?" (ديالك كيفاش كتكتب الإسم). If you remember from previous lessons, "keefash" (كيفاش) means "how." "ka-ktub" (كتكتب) is "you write" and "l-ism dialek" means "your name." Literally, it's "how do you write your name?"

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
التسجيل من فضلك	Tasjeel min fadlik.	Check in please.
الإسم ديالك من فضلك	l-ism dialek min fadlik.	Your name please.
كيفاش كتكتب الإسم ديالك؟	Keefash ka-ktub l-ism dialek?	How do you write your name?

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
التسجيل	Tasjeel	Check in
من فضلك	Min fadlik	Please

QUICK TIP

Foreign residents in Morocco are entitled to a 25% discount on hotels starting the second night. This doesn't apply for tourists, but it's good to know in case you're about to spend a few years living there.

QUICK TIP 2

Morocco has an ambitious plan to accommodate 10 million tourists annually by 2010, which means a lot of new hotels are in the works. But there is already a very wide range of choice.



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Lesson 36: Accommodation

Wash andkum shi bit khawi? واش عندكم شي بيت خاوي؟

LESSON NOTES

Finding a place to stay in Morocco shouldn't be a problem at all. All major cities offer a wide selection of accommodations ranging from top class hotels to basic budget accommodation. In today's lesson we'll introduce you to the different types of accommodation available in the country.

First, there are hotels catering to all kinds of budgets. Internationally known hotels can be found in main towns and reservations can be easily made through their websites in English. Hotels offer a 25% reduction starting your second night for Moroccan and foreign residents.

Another high end accommodation is the riad. A riad is a traditional house built around a patio garden. In fact, the word riad correctly refers to the garden rather than to the house. These are cozier than hotels and offer rooms decorated in Moroccan style. You can find riad mostly in tourist areas such as Marrakesh, Fes, Essaouira. Most riad have a website and can be booked online. It's easy to find a riad because they always start with the word riad followed by a name. Or it starts with "dar" which means house in Arabic followed by the name of the place. For example, Riad Jasmin or Dar Jasmin. A room in a riad starts at 30 dollars per night and expensive ones can reach 300 dollars per night.

Besides hotels and riads, another type of accommodation that is very popular among Moroccans but less among foreigners is vacation homes. These homes can be apartments, beach houses (common in coastal cities like Tangier and Essaouira), or cabins (in mountainous cities such as Ifrane). These are especially popular among families because it is cheaper to rent a house for 5 or 6 people than renting a couple of rooms at a hotel. Also, people in Morocco usually travel in large families, including relatives and friends. So, renting a house is a lot more economical.

For people on budget there are youth hostels in Casablanca, Fez, Rabat, Ifrane, Meknes, Azrou and Asni. They're pretty comfortable and a lot cheaper than hotels and riads.

For trekkers and adventure seekers, there are many campsites in many parts of Morocco. These can range from tiny lots to well equipped grounds. They're well visited and can provide a good social experience. A list of sites is available at the Moroccan National Tourist Office.

Now, when you find a place that you like and that matches your budget, you want to be able to ask if they have an available room. In Arabic, this is "wash andkum shi bit khawi?" (شي بيت خاوي؟) (واش عندكم). It means "Do you have a room available?" Another useful phrase to end today's lesson is, "What's the price for the room?", which is, "shhal taman dial l-bit?" (شحال التمن ديال البيت؟)

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
واش عندكم شي بيت خاوي؟	Wash andkum shi bit khawi?	Do you have a room available?
شحال التمن ديال البيت؟	shhal taman dial l-bit?	What's the price for the room?

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
رياض	Riad	Riad (Moroccan style hotel)

QUICK TIP

To find information about the youth hostels available in Morocco, you can contact or visit the Royal Federation of Youth Hostels in Casablanca:

Fédération Royale Marocaine des Auberges de Jeunesse

BP 15998, Casa Principale, Parc de la Ligue Arabe, Casablanca 21000, Morocco

Tel: 22 470 952

QUICK TIP 2

For a list of camp sites in Morocco, check the web site of the Moroccan National Tourist Office at: www.visitmorocco.org

The site is available in French, Italian, English, Spanish, and Dutch.



Lesson 37: Post Office I

Al-barid البريد

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we're going to take a trip to the post office. We'll introduce expressions to get your postcards and letters home. The expression to accomplish this is "I'd like to send this to ..." and then the desired country.

For today's lesson we'll use New York as the destination. First, "the post office" in Arabic is "Al-barid" (البريد). In Moroccan Arabic it's "I-bosta" (البوسطة).

Now, "I'd like to send this to New York" is "Bghit nseft hadi I New York" (بغيت نسيפט هادي لنيويورك). The first word "bghit" (بغيت) means "I'd like/ I want", followed by "nseft" (نسيפט) which is a conjugated form of "send" that means "I send." Next is "hadi" (هادي) for "this" and "I" (ل) is "to." Altogether, "bghit nseft hadi I New York" is "I'd like to send this to New York."

Now we can build this up a bit by adding in the words for what we would like to send. For example, above we mentioned postcards, letters, and packages, so let's start there. The word for "postcard" in Arabic is "bitaqa" (بطاقة). So the expression would now sound like this: "Bghit nseft had I-bitaqa I New York" (بغيت نسيפט هاد البطاقة لنيويورك).

We can do the same with "letter", which is, "risala" (رسالة). "Bghit nseft had risala I New York" (بغيت نسيפט هاد الرسالة لنيويورك). Finally, the word for "package" is "kulya" (الكولية). Now, sending packages requires a closer look, which we'll do in the next lesson. But the expression, "I'd like to send this package to New York" is "bghit nseft had I-kulya I New York" (بغيت نسيפט هاد الكولية لنيويورك).

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
بغيت نسيפט هادي لنيويورك	Bghit nseft hadi I New York.	I'd like to send this to New York.
بغيت نسيפט هاد البطاقة لنيويورك	Bghit nseft had I-bitaqa I New York.	I'd like to send this postcard to New York.
بغيت نسيפט هاد الرسالة لنيويورك	Bghit nseft had risala I New York.	I'd like to send this letter to New York.
بغيت نسيפט هاد الكولية لنيويورك	Bghit nseft had I-kulya I New York.	I'd like to send this package to New York.
فين البوسطة عفاك؟	Feen I-bosta afak?	Where is the post office please?

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
البريد	Al-barid	Post office (Standard Arabic)
البوسطة	I-bosta	Post office (Moroccan Arabic)
بطاقة	Bitaqqa	Post card
رسالة	Risala	Letter
الكولية	Kulya	Package

QUICK TIP

There are several post offices in the main cities. Working hours are Mon-Fri from 8:30-12:00 and 14:30-16-30. In case you can spot one, you can always ask someone in the street: "feen I-bosta afak?" meaning "where is the post office please?"

QUICK TIP 2

Post codes in Morocco consist of 5 digits, which indicate the wider area (first 2 digits) and the postal district (last 3 digits). For example, the postal code in Rabat is 10 000 and the in Casablanca it's 20 000.



Lesson 38: Post Office II

شئو ف الكولية؟ Shnu f I-kulya?

LESSON NOTES

Today we're going to work on getting your package one step closer to its intended destination. In the previous lesson we discussed the phrase, "I would like to send this package to New York", which was, "Bghit nsift had I-kulya I New York" (بغيت نسيפט هاد الكولية لنيويورك).

When sending a package though, you're going to have to explain what's in the package. You may even be asked, "What's in the package?" which is "Shnu f I-kulya?" (شئو ف الكولية؟) The first word "shnu" (شئو) means "what." This is followed by "f" (ف) which means "in" and "I-kulya" (الكولية) is "the package." The order of the words in this question is exactly the same as in English. "Shnu f I kulya?" literally means "what's in the package?"

When sending packages out of the country, you're required to fill out a customs declaration form. Be sure to leave the package open because an official is required to see the contents before it's sealed. But if your package is sealed, the post office may or may not make you open it and look at everything you're sending. Also, Morocco has a free trade zone with the US, so you don't need to pay any customs fees if you're sending something to the USA. Most packages arrive safely but they do look like they've been kicked around the room a few times!

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
شئو ف الكولية؟	Shnu f I-kulya?	What's in the package?
بغيت نسيפט هاد الكولية لنيويورك	Bghit nseft had I-kulya I New York.	I'd like to send this package to New York.

QUICK TIP

Packages usually take a week to 10 days between Morocco and Western Europe and around 2 weeks for North America and Asia. You will need to take your passport with you when collecting a package and there is often a small holding charge.

QUICK TIP 2

At the post office, there is a separate window for parcels , where the officials will want to examine the goods you are sending. Alongside the parcels counter, there is usually someone (on a franchise) to supply wrapping paper, string and all the trimmings, or wrap your parcel, if you want.



Lesson 39: First encounters

ismi Mounia (إسمي منية)

LESSON NOTES

There is no impression like the first. In today's lesson we'll work on leaving a first impression that will last. We'll learn how to introduce yourself and say "nice to meet you."

First, let's learn how to state our names. The sentence structure is Ana ... and it means "I'm ...". You just need to add your name. In my case, "I am Mounia" is Ana Mounia (أنا منية). Pretty simple, isn't it?

There is another way of introducing yourself. You can say: "My name is...." and your name. Let's try, "My name is Mounia" which is ismi Mounia (إسمي منية).

Now what if you meet someone and you'd like to ask them: "what's your name?"

In Arabic, it's: Shnu ismk? (شنو إسمك؟) The first word Shnu is "what" and ismk is "your name."

Another good phrase to learn is "and you?" as in "my name is Mounia, and you?"

The expression "and you?" is u nta? (و انت؟) when addressing a man and u nti? (و انتي؟) when addressing a woman.

Now after you've introduced yourself, you'd like to say "nice to meet you", which is mtshrfen (متشرفين). This word means something like "I'm honored to meet you" and you can use it to address both a single person or a group of people.

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
أنا منية	Ana Mounia.	I'm Mounia
إسمي منية	Ismi Mounia	My name is Mounia
شنو إسمك؟	Shnu ismk?	What's your name?
و انت / انتي؟	U nta /nti?	And you?
لاباس؟	Labas	How are you?
لاباس, الحمد لله	Labas, hamdullah.	I'm fine, thanks be to God

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
أنا	Ana	I/I'm
إسمي	Ismi	My name
إسمك	Ismk	Your name
شئو	Shnu	What
انت	Nta	You (masc.)
انتي	Nti	You (fem.)
و	U	And
متشرفين	Mtshrfeen	Nice to meet you.

QUICK TIP

When Moroccans greet each other they take their time and converse about their families, friends, and other general topics. So when meeting a person for the second time, you'll probably be asked a few questions about you, your trip and your family. Let's cover, "how are you?" This is quite simple. It's labas? which literally means "you're good?" Now this is a courteous question and, even if you're not doing so well, you should reply with labas, hamdullah, meaning "I'm good, thanks be to God."

QUICK TIP 2

Handshakes are customary greetings between individuals. When entering a social function, shake hands with the person to your right and then continue around the room going from right to left. Handshakes may be somewhat weak according to western standards.



Lesson 40: Nationality

Ana Amriki/Ana Amrikiya

LESSON NOTES

Hopefully during your trip to Rabat, you'll make many interesting people and make many friends. Today, as part of self-introduction, we'll learn how to state your nationality.

In Arabic, "I'm American" is ana Amriki (أنا أمريكي) for a man and ana Amrikiya (أنا أمريكية) for a woman. The first word ana (أنا) means "I" and Amriki / Amrikiya is "American." That's a pretty straightforward expression, isn't it?

Now let's try a different nationality. Let's try: I'm French.

"I'm French" is ana Faransi for a man and ana faransiya for a woman. Again, ana is "I" and Faransi / Faransiya is "French."

Note that the masculine form ends with i (Amriki / Faransi) and the feminine form ends with ya (Amrikiya / Faransiya).

Now, what about Japanese?

"I'm Japanese" is Ana yabani / yabaniya (يابانية / أنا ياباني)

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
أنا أمريكي / أمريكية	Ana Amriki / Amrikiya.	I'm American.
أنا ياباني / يابانية	Ana Yabani / Yabaniya	I'm Japanese
منين انت / انتي؟	Mnin nta / nti?	Where are you from?

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
أنا	Ana	I / I'm
انت	Nta	You / You're (masc.)
انتي	Nti	You / You're (fem.)
منين	Mnin	Where from?
أمريكي / أمريكية	Amriki / Amrikiya	American

Arabic	Romanization	English
ياباني / يابانية	Yabani / Yabaniya	Japanese
إسباني / إسبانية	Ispani / Ispaniya	Spanish
فرنسي / فرنسية	Faransi / Faransiya	French
صيني / صينية	Sini / Siniya	Chinese
ألماني / ألمانية	Almani / Almaniya	German

QUICK TIP

While we're at it, let's introduce the phrase "where are you from?" In spoken Arabic, that's mnin nta? when addressing a man and mnin nti? when addressing a woman. Mnin is "where from?" and nta / nti is "you." You'll probably be asked this a few times as you stroll down the streets of small towns.

QUICK TIP 2

Let's cover some other nationalities:

Spanish: Ispani / Ispaniya

French: Faransi / Faransiya

Chinese: Sini / Siniya

German: Almani / Almaniya



Lesson 41: Exchanging Money

كايين شي ATM قريب? Kayn shi ATM qrib?

LESSON NOTES

Exchanging money in Morocco is quite convenient in big cities but can be difficult in small towns. One can exchange money at airports, banks, hotels, or withdraw money from an ATM. Rates applied when withdrawing money from an ATM are likely to be the best; however, when using an ATM it is advisable to make one large withdrawal as you may be charged by both the local bank and your home one. So first things first, let's find a location that will exchange money.

First, let's review some previous phrases and patterns we've already covered.

"Is there an ATM near here?" is "kayn shi ATM qrib?" (كايين شي ATM قريب) The first word "kayn" (كايين) means "there is", followed by "shi" (شي) which is "a/an" and "qrib" (قريب) is "near by." The phrase "kayn shi ATM qrib?" literally means "is there an ATM close by?"

Now to ask for a bank, we can just replace the word for ATM with bank (banka), do some conjugation, and the phrase works just fine. "Is there a bank near here?" is "kayn shi banka qriba?" (كايين شي بانكة قريبة؟) The only thing that changes here is the thing you are looking for. In this case it's "banka" (بانكة) and we had to put "qrib" (close by) in the feminine form "qriba" (قريبة).

For times when there is neither a bank nor an ATM, you can ask, "Where can I exchange currency?", which is "feen ymken nsrrf?" (فين يمكن نسرف؟) "Feen" (فين) is "where", "ymken" (يمكن) is "possible" and "nsrrf" (نسرف) is a conjugated form of "to exchange" that means "I exchange."

Exchanging currency is pretty straightforward. You need to fill out some forms, and then present the amount you want exchanged. One extremely useful phrase is, "Break this please." as it is usually beneficial to have smaller amounts of currency on you for paying for the bus fare, taxi fare, etc.

Let's see how you say this in Arabic. "Break this please" is "srrf li hadi min fadlik" (لي هدي من فضللك) (سرف). "Srrf" (سرف) means "break" as well as "exchange", "li" (لي) is "for me", "hadi" (هدي) means "this" and "min fadlik" (من فضللك) is "please."

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
كايين شي ATM قريب	Kayn shi ATM qrib?	Is there an ATM near here?
كايين شي بانكة قريبة؟	Kayn shi banka qriba?	Is there a bank near here?

Arabic	Romanization	English
سرف لي هدي من فضلك	Srrf li hadi min fadlik	Break this please.
فين يمكن نسرف؟	Feen ymken nsrrf?	Where can I exchange currency?

QUICK TIP

Moroccan Dirhams can only be obtained in Morocco. It is best to exchange currency at the official bureaux de change. There is no commission charge. As for the rates, US\$ 1 is about 8 Dh.

QUICK TIP 2

You can't cash Traveler's Cheques at any bank. Finding the right bank may be a hassle and you can usually do it at the main cities only. You're best bringing either dollars, euros or pounds, and an ATM card for withdrawals.



Lesson 42: Phone Cards

عندكم بطاقة د الهاتف؟ Andkum bitaqa d l-hatif?

LESSON NOTES

While most people wouldn't or couldn't step outside without their cell phones, when visiting another country, sometimes it's a little too far for you local carrier. Today, we'll work on asking for a phone card.

Public phones in Morocco take coins and phone cards. You can buy cards starting from 10 Dh (about a dollar) at any teleboutique (phone shop in the country).

Now before asking for a card, you may want to find out if they have the cards. In Arabic, "do you have telephone cards?" is "andkum bitaqa d l-hatif?" (عندكم بطاقة د الهاتف). The first word "andkum" (عندكم) means "you have." This is followed by "bitaqa d l-hatif" (بطاقة د الهاتف) which is "phone card." Literally, the phrase means "do you have a phone card?"

The answer to this will be yes "Aah" (yes) or "la" (no). In the case that they have the cards, you'll want to ask for one. Let's start with a 50-Dh card. "A 50-Dh telephone card please" is "Wahd l-bitqa dial khmsin drhm afak" (واحد البطاقة ديال خمسين درهم عفاك). "Wahd" (واحد) in this sentence means "A / an", "l-bitqa" (بطاقة) is "card", "dial" is "of", "khmsin drhm" (خمسين درهم) is "fifty dirhams", and "afak" (عفاك) means "please."

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
عندكم بطاقة د الهاتف؟	Andkum bitaqa d l-hatif?	Do you have telephone cards?
واحد البطاقة ديال خمسين درهم عفاك	Wahd l-bitqa dial khmsin drhm afak.	A 50-Dh card please.

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
بطاقة د الهاتف	Bitqaqa d l-hatif	Phone card

QUICK TIP

It seems to be part of the phone answering process in Morocco to closely look at the number of the person calling before deciding whether or not to answer. Often they will let it ring if they can't figure out whose number it is. Many people look at caller ID and then answer. This may be a problem sometimes when you call from a public phone.

QUICK TIP 2

Payphones that take coins are a lot more popular than those that take cards. All teleboutiques (public phone shops) across the country have assistants whose job is to break large bills and give you coins to make a call.



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Lesson 43: Admission - one please

الورقة I-warqa

LESSON NOTES

There is so much to do and see in Morocco, and there are times when access to some must-see places requires an admission ticket. So today we're going to work on getting you through the gate, as we'll take a look at buying tickets.

In Arabic, "ticket" is "I-warqa" (الورقة) and the expression "One ticket please" is "wahd I-warqa min fadlik" (واحد الورقة من فضلك). The first word "wahd" (واحد) means "one." This is followed by "I-warqa" (الورقة) which is "ticket" and "min fadlik" (من فضلك) which is "please."

Altogether, "wahd I-warqa min fadlik" literally means "one ticket please." Now, let's work on getting tickets for more than one person. Let's just recap numbers here.

1 is "wahd"

2 is "juj"

3 is "tlata"

4 is "rbaa"

5 is "khemsa"

And now let's put them together with "ticket." For plural numbers, we put "d" (د) between the number and "tickets." The plural of "I-warqa" (ticket) is "I-warqat" (tickets).

1 ticket is "wahd I-warqa" (واحد الورقة)

2 tickets is "juj d I-warqat" (جوج د الورقات)

3 tickets is "tlata d I-warqat" (ثلاثة د الورقات)

4 tickets is "rba d I-warqat" (ربعة د الورقات)

5 tickets is "khemsa d I-warqat" (خمسة د الورقات)

For example, to get tickets for 2 people, you say "juj d I-warqat min fadlik" (2 tickets please). And to get tickets for 3 people, you say "tlata d I-warqat min fadlik" (3 tickets please).

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
واحد الورقة من فضلك	Wahd l-warqa min fadlik.	One ticket please.
جوج د الورقات من فضلك	Juj d l-warqat min fadlik.	Two tickets please.
ثلاثة د الورقات من فضلك	Tlata d l-warqat min fadlik.	Three tickets please.

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
الورقة	l-warqa	Ticket
الورقات	l-warqat	Tickets
واحد الورقة	Wahd l-warqa	One ticket
جوج د الورقات	Juj d l-warqat	Two tickets
ثلاثة د الورقات	Tlata d l-warqat	Three tickets
ربعة د الورقات	Rba d l-warqat	Four tickets
خمسة د الورقات	Khemsa d l-warqat	Five tickets

QUICK TIP

Tickets to the movies aren't very expensive and cost from 25 to 50 Dh. There is a nice movie complex in Casablanca, with more than 10 different theatres, and it's the largest in the country. Foreign movies are usually dubbed in French, unless you catch one of the many foreign film festivals where movies are subtitled.

QUICK TIP 2

There are lots of museums worth visiting in Fez, Marrakech, Essaouira, Rabat, and Casablanca. Small towns have their own local museums as well. National museums generally close on Tuesdays, but you may want to check before going. Opening hours differ from a place to another, but it's usually from 9:00 to 17h30 with an hours break for lunch.



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Lesson 44: Renting/using cell phone

بغيت نكري هاتف متنقل Bghit nkri hatif mutanaqil

LESSON NOTES

Today, we're going to cover renting a cell phone, an indispensable tool for the modern day traveler! You can rent a phone at many locations, including the airport. So it may be most convenient to just pick one up there. Although there are many teleboutiques or payphone shops in Morocco, it is still better to rent a phone especially if you're on a business trip. Using a local phone is still a lot cheaper than the cost of roaming services.

You need to purchase a prepaid card that slips into a GSM phone. This card is what allows you to make and receive calls in Morocco. Usually the card is linked to a prepaid account so that you'll never receive a phone bill, and you can add more talk time to your account by purchasing a scratch-off recharge card.

The expression, "I would like to rent a cell phone" is "bghit nkri hatif mutanaqil" (نكري هاتف متنقل) (بغيت). The first word, "bghit" (بغيت) means "I'd like", "nkri" (نكري) is "rent", "hatif" (هاتف) is "phone" and "mutanaqil" (متنقل) is "mobile." Altogether, the phrase "bghit nkri hatif mutanaqil" literally means "I'd like to rent a mobile phone."

Two important questions related to your plan are "Are incoming calls free?" and "How much are calls to the U.S.?"

The first question, "Are incoming calls free?" is "wash l-mukalamat l-qadima majjana?"

(واش المكالمات القادمة مجانية؟) "Wash" (واش) is an interrogative. "L-mukalamat" (المكالمات) means "phone calls." "L-qadima" (القادمة) is "incoming" and "majjana" (مجانية) is "free."

Next, "How much are calls to the U.S.?" is "bshhal l-mukalama l Amrika?" (بشحال المكالمة لأمريكا؟)

"Bshhal" (بشحال) means "how much", "l-mukalama" (المكالمة) is "phone call", "l" (ل) is "to" and "Amrika" is "America."

To ask about another country or destination, simply substitute the word for the U.S. For example, England is "Britanya" (بريطانيا). To ask how much is a call to England, say "Bshhal l-mukalama l britanya?"

This question can be handy when you want to make a call from your hotel room.

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
بغيت نكري هاتف متنقل	Bghit nkri hatif mutanaqil.	I'd like to rent a cell phone.
واش المكالمات القادمة مجانية؟	Wash I-mukalamat I-qadima majjana?	Are incoming calls free?
بشحال المكالمة لأمريكا؟	Bshhal I-mukalama I Amrika?	How much are calls to America?

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
بريطانيا	Britanya	Britain

QUICK TIP

Using a cell phone while driving is illegal. If caught, you can be subject to a pretty large fine. You can have someone else in the car answer it for you, or if the call is really important, park your car on the side and make the call.

QUICK TIP 2

Some countries have strict cell phone policies in public areas. In Morocco, not really. You can use your phone on the bus, the trains and in restaurants. Most people are loud when talking on the phone and some don't bother to turn it off in movie theaters, which is very annoying!



Lesson 45: English Info Guide

الإعلامي بالإنجليزية؟
Andkum ddalil l-ilami b l-enjleeziya?
عندكم الدليل

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to a crucial phrase for all of you travelers out there who are interested in learning more about the tourist attractions you're going to visit. Learning about the history and cultural significance of places you visit can be just as rewarding as seeing them. Today we'll cover, "Do you have an English information guide?"

"Do you have an English information guide?" is "andkum ddalil l-ilami b l-enjleeziya?"

(عندكم الدليل الإعلامي بالإنجليزية؟) The first word "andkum" (عندكم) means "you have." Next is "ddalil l-ilami" (الدليل الإعلامي) which is "information guide". "b" (ب) is "in" and "l-enjleeziya" (الإنجليزية) is "English."

Altogether, "andkum ddalil l-ilami b l-enjleeziya?" literally means "do you have an information guide in English?"

Now to ask for a different language, we can just replace the word for "English" with any other word for a language and it works just fine. Let's try French. French is "l-faransiya" (الفرنسية). The question "Do you have a French information guide?" is "andkum ddalil l-ilami b l-faransiya?" (عندكم الدليل الإعلامي بالفرنسية؟) The only thing that changes is the word for "French" is used instead of "English".

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
عندكم الدليل الإعلامي بالإنجليزية؟	Andkum ddalil l-ilami b l-enjleeziya?	Do you have an English information guide?
عندكم الدليل الإعلامي بالفرنسية؟	Andkum ddalil l-ilami b l-faransiya?	Do you have a French information guide?
عندكم القائمة بالإنجليزية؟	Andkum l-qaima b l-enjleeziya?	Do you have an English menu?

QUICK TIP

Let's try other languages. Remember, the only thing that changes in the question is the language.

German is "l-almaniya" (الألمانية).

Japanese is "l-yabaniya" (اليابانية)

QUICK TIP 2

We can use the same sentence structure to ask "do you have an English menu?" Now, this is another useful phrase to use at restaurants. All we need to do is replace "information guide" with the word for menu, "l-qaima".

The question "do you have an English menu?" becomes "andkum l-qaima b l-enjleeziya?" You can also use different languages as we learned before.



Lesson 46: How Do You Eat This?

كفاش كاتكلو هدا؟ Keefash kataklu hada?

LESSON NOTES

There are many succulent dishes in Morocco! We've already covered how to order them, but now how to eat them! That, however, is not always so straight forward. So in today's lesson we'll learn how to ask "How do you eat this?"

The question "how do you eat this?" is keefash kataklu hada? (كفاش كاتكلو هدا؟) The first word keefash (كفاش) means "how." Next is kataklu (كاتكلو), which is "you eat", and hada (هدا) means "this."

Put together, keefash kataklu hada? literally means "how do you eat this?"

Hopefully, they don't answer with a smart remark such as "With your mouth", which by the way is, b fmmk. if you hear this, you're in for a long night!

There are other instances when you may want to add some sauce, etc. to your dish. In this case you can ask "Do you add something to this?", which is, khas tzid shihaja l hada? (تزيد شي حاجة لهدا؟) (خاس)

The first word khas (خاس) means something like "should" in this phrase. This is followed by tzid (تزيد), which is, "you add." shihaja (شي حاجة) is "something", l (ل) is "to" and hada (هدا) is "this." Literally, the question means "should you add something to this?" or "do you add something to this?"

Finally, here is something that may come in handy for everyone out there adverse to hot things. An important question is, "Is this hot?" Hot as in spicy!

In Arabic, it's hada har? (هدا حار؟) Hada is "this" and har means "hot".

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
كفاش كاتكلو هدا؟	Keefash kataklu hada?	How do you eat this?
خاس تزيد شي حاجة لهدا؟	Khas tzid shihaja l hada?	Do you add something to this?
هدا حار؟	Hada har?	Is this hot?
بفمك	b-fmmk	With your mouth

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
حار	Har	Hot/spicy

QUICK TIP

Moroccan food is rich in flavor and spices but is usually not hot. The most common spice used in Moroccan cuisine is saffron. Food cooked in Saffron turns golden yellow. Saffron is the most expensive spice in the world because it comes from the dried stigmas of a crocus flower. Each crocus flower produces only 3 stigmas and it takes more than 14000 stigmas to produce one ounce of saffron spice. That's a lot of hand picking right there!

QUICK TIP 2

The way Moroccans eat is usually by scooping the food with a piece of bread or the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand. With grills, salt, cumin, and chili pepper are usually served on the side and you should add the spices to your serving plate.



Lesson 47: Vegetarian

Kanakul I-khudra faqat. كنعول الخضرة فقط.

LESSON NOTES

Today's lesson is not only for all of the vegetarians out there but is also for anyone with an aversity to a particular food. There are many reasons a person won't eat a particular food, and there may be instances when communicating this is necessary. Today we'll go over some phrases to ensure you don't get any unwanted surprises on the plate.

In Arabic, "I am a vegetarian" is usually translated as "I eat vegetables only" or "I don't eat meat." Let's start with "I eat vegetables only" and we'll cover the second expression next.

"I eat vegetables only" is kanakul I-khudra faqat (كنعول الخضرة فقط). The first word kanakul (كنعول) means "I eat." L-khudra (الخضرة) is "vegetables" and faqat (فقط) means "only."

Put together, kanakul I-khudra faqat means "I eat vegetables only."

Another way to communicate that you don't eat meat is by saying just that! "I don't eat meat!" is Makanakulsh lahm (مكنكولش اللحم). Makanakulsh (مكنكولش) means "I don't eat" and lahm (اللحم) is "meat."

This sentence pattern can be used for foods other than meat by changing just one word. So let's take a look at some other possibilities. Let's try fish, which is, I-hoot (الحوت). "I don't eat fish" is makanakulsh I-hoot (مكنكولش الحوت).

Let's look at other examples. "Eggs" are I-bid (البيض) and "sugar" is sukkar (السكر).

"I don't eat eggs" is makanakulsh I-bid.

"I don't eat sugar" is makanakulsh sukkar.

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
كنعول الخضرة فقط	Kanakul I-khudra faqat.	I eat vegetables only.
مكنكولش اللحم	Makanakulsh lahm	I don't eat meat.
مكنكولش البيض	Makanakulsh I-bid	I don't eat eggs.
مكنكولش الحوت	Makanakulsh I-hoot	I don't eat fish.
مكنكولش البيض	Makanakulsh I-bid	I don't eat eggs.

Arabic	Romanization	English
مكتولش السكر	Makanakulsh sukkar	I don't eat sugar.

QUICK TIP

Moroccans don't understand the concept of vegetarianism. This is because meat is an essential component of every meal. Don't be surprised if you're frowned at when you say that you don't eat meat. It might even cause a panic among your hosts if you're invited to someone's house. To them, the more meat they serve you, the more hospitable they are! If you're invited, I suggest you let your host know about your eating habits to avoid any embarrassment on both sides at the table.

QUICK TIP 2

Luckily, restaurants in tourist areas are accustomed to vegetarian customers. You'll find a big selection of meals that don't contain any meat at all. Actually, they'll be thrilled not to serve you any meat if you ask because it's expensive. Moroccans are picky about their food and it's common to ask the wait staff to prepare your food they way you want it. Do the same!



Lesson 48: Help!

عاوني! عawnni!

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to some phrases that hopefully you won't have to use. When traveling, while the threat of physical violence is not prevalent, one should always be careful. In addition, this phrase is not limited to threatening situations, but can also be used in the unfortunate event that you or someone around you is in the need of immediate assistance. Today we'll learn how to call for help.

To ask "Help!" is to say "help me!", which is "عاوني!" (عawnni!) This is a conjugated form of the verb "to help" that means "help me!"

You can add "please" to it and say "help me please", "عاوني عفاك" (عawnni afak).

You can also call for the police by saying "bghit l-bulis" (بغيت البوليس). "Bghit" (بغيت) is "I want" and "l-bulis" (البوليس) is "the police." Literally, the phrase means "I want the police."

The phone number for the police in Morocco is 19.

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
عاوني عفاك	عawnni afak.	Help me please
بغيت البوليس	Bghit l-bulis.	I want the police

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
عاوني	عawnni!	Help me!
البوليس	l-bulis	The police
شفار	Shffar	Thief
حريق	Hareeq	Fire

QUICK TIP

If you get mugged, a quick way to tell people what's happening to you and to ask for help is by yelling "shffar!" This means "Thief!" If they hear you shout the word, people will usually run after the person who was trying to steal from you.

QUICK TIP 2

Let's take this opportunity to learn how to say "Fire!" In Arabic, "fire" is "hareeq" So if you spot a fire and you want to warn the people, say "Hareeq!" and call 19.



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Lesson 49: Medical Assistance

Khsni tbib. خسني طبيب

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to some phrases useful in the case you need medical assistance. When traveling, sometimes the body takes a little time to adjust and the immune system is no different. So today we'll go over some phrases that will help you get to a location where you can get medical assistance. We'll start with the phrase "I need a doctor."

"I need a doctor" is khsni tbib (خسني طبيب). The first word khsni (خسني) translates into "I need" and tbib (طبيب) is "doctor."

If things aren't too bad, perhaps you only need to get to a pharmacy. The phrase, "I need a pharmacy" is khsni saidaliya. Again, khsni means "I need" and saidaliya (صيدلية) is "pharmacy."

Now if you need to get there or would like someone to take you, you can use the following phrase, "Please take me to the doctor" which is, Dini I tbib afak (ديني ل الطبيب عفاك). Dini (ديني) is "take me", I (ل) is "to", tbib (طبيب) means "doctor" and afak (عفاك) is "please." Put together, the phrase dini I tbib afak literally means "take me to the doctor please."

And of course, for the pharmacy you can just substitute the word for pharmacy and get dini I saidaliya afak (ديني ل الصيدلية عفاك), meaning, "take me to the pharmacy please."

And just for insurance purposes we should cover the phrase, "Please call an ambulance." This is, #yet I sayarat I-is#af afak (عيط لسيارة الإسعاف عفاك). The first word, #yet means "call", I is "to", sayarat I-is#af is "ambulance" and afak means "please." To recap here, #yet I sayarat I-is#af literally means "call to an ambulance please", or "call an ambulance please."

The phone number for an ambulance in Morocco is 15.

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
خسني طبيب	Khsni tbib.	I need a doctor.
ديني ل الطبيب عفاك	Dini I tbib afak.	Take me to the doctor please.
خسني صيدلية	Khsni saidaliya.	I need a pharmacy
ديني ل الصيدلية عفاك	Dini I saidaliya afak.	Take me to the pharmacy please.
باش مريض؟	Bash mrid?	What ails you?

Arabic	Romanization	English
شئو عندك؟	Shnu andek?	What's the matter?
عيط لسيارة الإسعاف عفاك	eyet l sayarat l-is'af afak.	Please call an ambulance.

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
طبيب	Tbib	Doctor
صيدلية	Saidaliya	Pharmacy

QUICK TIP

There are good medical facilities in all main cities, including emergency pharmacies (see postings in pharmacy windows listing the nearest “pharmacie de garde”, or after-hours pharmacy) and clinics in major hotels outside normal opening hours. Government hospitals provide free or minimal charge emergency treatment.

QUICK TIP 2

Let's cover 2 more phrases that will help once you arrive at the pharmacy or the doctor's. You'll likely be asked either, bash mrid? (باش مريض؟) which means “what ails you?”, or shnu andek? (شئو عندك؟), “what's wrong with you?”



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Lesson 50: Medical Assistance II

كيدرني راسي Kaydrni rasi.

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll work on explaining symptoms so that you can get the proper treatment and any medicine you may need. As there are quite a few to cover, let's jump right in!

The most frequent is probably "I have a headache", which is, kaydrni rasi (كيدرني راسي). The first word kaydrni (كيدرني) means "it hurts me" and rasi (راسي) is "my head." Literally, the expression means "my head hurts."

We'll look at some more phrases, namely:

I have a fever.

I have a stomachache.

I have a cold.

I have a sore throat.

In Arabic we can't use the same "pattern" of "I have", because different expressions use different verbs depending on the meaning. So let's start with "I have a fever."

In Arabic, it's fiya skhana (في سخانة). Fiya (في) means "in me" and skhana (السخانة) is "hotness." Put together, both words literally mean "In me hotness."

Next, let's take a look at "I have a stomachache", which is, kershi katdrni (كرشي كتدرني). Kershi (كرشي) means "my stomach" and katdrni (كتدرني) means "hurts me." The expression literally means "my stomach hurts."

What about "I have a cold"? This is, drbni l-berd (دربني البرد), which literally means, "the cold hit me." The first word, drbni (دربني) means "hit me" and l-berd (البرد) is "the cold."

Another useful phrase is, "I have a sore throat." This is, fiya l-hlaqm (في الحلقم). The first word, "fiya" means "in me" and l-hlaqm are "glands."

The next phrase may be uncomfortable to read but you'll be extremely glad we went over it! The expression "I have diarrhea" is fiya l-ishal (في الإسهال).

Besides these symptoms, another useful phrase for you to remember is “I need medicine.” In Arabic, this is khesni dwa (خسني الدواء). One more time slowly, khesni dwa. The first word khesni means “I need” and “dwa” means “medicine.”

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
كيدرني راسي	Kaydrni rasi.	I have a headache
في السخانة	Fiya skhana.	I have a fever
كرشي كندرني	Kershi katdrni.	I have a stomachache.
دريني البرد	Drbni l-berd.	I have a cold.
في الحلقم	Fiya l-hlaqm	I have a sore throat.
تجرحت	t-jrht	I'm injured.
كانتقيا	Kan-tqiya	I throw up / vomit
خسني الدواء	Khesni dwa.	I need medicine.

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
مالك؟	Malek	What's the matter?

QUICK TIP

Let's take this opportunity to cover 2 more phrases that'll help you explain your condition:

I'm injured: t-jrht (تجرحت). This is quite hard to pronounce because it's all consonants, but just sound each one out and you'll get it.

I throw up / vomit: kan-tqiya (كانتقيا).

QUICK TIP 2

One last expression to end today's lesson is “what's the matter?” In a state of panic or rush, you should understand if you're being asked malek? (مالك؟)



Lesson 51: At the Pharmacy

كيدرني راسي Kaydrni rasi.

LESSON NOTES

Nobody knows your body like you and when it comes to over the counter drugs, you may know what you need. So today we'll cover some basic phrases to ask for the medicine you want. Let's start with cold medicine.

Once at the pharmacy, you can say "Cold medicine please." In Arabic, this is *dwa d rwah min fadlik* (الدوا د رواح من فضلك). The first word *dwa* means "medicine", *d* is "for", *rwah* means "cold" and *min fadlik* is "please." Literally, the expression means "medicine for cold please."

You may want the strongest one they have. To say, "The strongest you have please" is *dwa li mjhd min fadlik* (الدوا لي مجهد من فضلك)

Let's look at the phrase we introduced today with some more words for medicines as the medicine you want is the only thing that changes, while "please" stays the same. So let's go over some other symptoms.

"Sore throat" is *l-hlaqm* (لحلاقم), so the expression "sore throat medicine please" is *dwa d l-hlaqm min fadlik* (الدوا د لحلاقم من فضلك). Now if you want aspirin, just say *aspirin min fadlik* because the word is the same.

Another thing that might be helpful is to write down the kind of medicine you want and show it to the pharmacist. A lot of the medical words are written pretty much the same, though pronounced differently. The pharmacist will understand better if he or she sees the name written.

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
كيدرني راسي	Kaydrni rasi.	My head hurts.
الدوا د رواح من فضلك	Dwa d rwah min fadlik.	Cold medicine please.
الدوا د لحلاقم من فضلك	Dwa d l-hlaqm min fadlik	Sore throat medicine please.
أسبرين من فضلك	Aspirin min fadlik.	Aspirin please.

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
كرشي	Kershi	Stomach

Arabic	Romanization	English
راسي	Rasi	Head
فمي	Fmmi	Mouth
رجلي	Rjli	Leg

QUICK TIP

Let's take this opportunity to go over how to say "My ... hurts" and you can point to the body part that hurts, or if you're feeling brave, can remember a few body parts. The expression, "my ... hurts" is kaydrni ... Use it at the pharmacy alone or in combination with the phrase we learned earlier to let the pharmacist know what the problem is.

QUICK TIP 2

Now let's introduce some body parts to use with the expression "my ...hurts.

Mouth: fmmi

Head: rasi

Stomach: kershi

Leg: rjli



Lesson 52: Explaining Allergies

عندي الحساسية د ... Andi I-hasasiya d ...

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson, we'll cover a phrase that will prove invaluable for those of you with allergies to something. Letting other people know about your allergies is vital to a fun and healthy trip. Today, we'll introduce how to say "I'm allergic to something."

To start with, we'll need something that we're allergic to. In some cases, allergies to peanuts can be extremely dangerous so let's start there.

"I am allergic to peanuts" is *andi I-hasasiya d I-ful sudani* (عندي الحساسية د الفول السوداني). The first word *andi* means "I have." This is followed by *I-hasasiya* which is "allergy" and *I-ful sudani* is literally "Sudanese beans" or what we call "peanuts." Put together, the whole expression literally means "I have an allergy to peanuts." Your standard phrase is *andi I-hasasiya d ...* (عندي الحساسية د ...) meaning "I'm allergic to ..."

Now let's go over some other common allergies. Let's try shrimp. Using the same expression, it's *andi I-hasasiya d Icrevet* with *I-crevet* being "shrimp." It's actually derived from the French word for shrimp, *crevettes*.

Now, let's try milk. Milk in Arabic is *I-hlib*. To say, "I'm allergic to milk" is *andi I-hasasiya d I-hlib*.

Another phrase that'll be useful is "I am having an allergic reaction." This is, *jatni I-hasasiya* (جاتني الحساسية). *Jatni* is the word for "I got" and *I-hasasiya* is "allergy."

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
عندي الحساسية د ...	Andi I-hasasiya d ...	I'm allergic to ...
عندي الحساسية د الفول السوداني	Andi I-hasasiya d I-ful sudani.	I'm allergic to peanuts.
عندي الحساسية د لكروفيت	Andi I-hasasiya d I-crevet	I'm allergic to shrimp.
عندي الحساسية د الحليب	Andi I-hasasiya d I-hlib.	I'm allergic to milk.
جاتني الحساسية	Jatni I-hasasiya	I'm having an allergic reaction.
واش هذا فيه ...؟	Wash hada fih ...?	Does this have any ... in it?
بغيت شي حاجة بلا ...	Bghit shihaja bla ...	I want something without ...

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
الفول السوداني	I-ful sudani	Peanuts
لكروفييت	I-crevet	Shrimp
الحليب	I-hlib	Milk

QUICK TIP

When you're in a foreign country trying new food, sometimes you don't really know what kind of ingredients a certain dish is made of. If you have an allergy to something, you might want to ask if the food you're about to eat contains the thing you're allergic to. Let's learn how to ask "does this have any ... in it?" This is, wash hada fih ...? (؟...واش هذا فيه)

For example, wash hada fih I-hlib? (does this have any milk in it?)

QUICK TIP 2

Let's cover another phrase for that specific time when you're confronted with a menu and you're not quite sure what the names on it mean. To avoid making the wrong choices, you can ask the wait staff, "I want something without ...", and see what they recommend you. In Arabic, it's bghit shihaja bla ... (بغيت شي حاجة بلا...) Bghit is "I want", shihaja means "something" and bla is "without."



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Lesson 53: What Time Is It?

shhal f saʿa? شحال ف الساعة؟

LESSON NOTES

No matter where you are, you will always have some place to be! Today we'll look at a question that will give you the tools to find out how much time you have left to get somewhere. We'll also give you the tools to understand.

Let's start with "What time is it?" which is shhal f saʿa? (شحال ف الساعة؟) The first word shhal means "how much", followed by f which means "in" and saʿa is "the hour." Literally, the phrase means something like "how much in the hour" or "what time is it?"

Let's go over hours here. "Hour" in Arabic is saʿa (ساعة). If you want to make it plural, hours, just add t at the end, saʿat (ساعات). Time in Arabic is pretty straight forward because you don't need to add "o'clock" or anything, just the numbers, but you need to stress on the beginning sound of each number.

12 o'clock is tnash.

1 o'clock is l-wahda

2 o'clock is juj

3 o'clock is tlata

4 o'clock is rb#a

5 o'clock is l-khamsa

6 o'clock is sta

7 o'clock is sb#a

8 o'clock is tmenya

9 o'clock is ts#ud

10 o'clock is l-#shra

11 o'clock is l-hdash

Now, let's go over minutes. "Minute" is dqiqā (دقيقة). For example, "33 minutes" is tlata u tlatin dqiqā (ثلاثة و ثلاثين دقيقة) and "44 minutes" is rb#a u rb#in dqiqā (اربعة و ربعين دقيقة). It's just the number followed by the word for "minute".

Now let's put the hour and minutes together. To do this, we need to put "and" (u) between the hour and the minutes. For example: 3:12 is tlata u tnatsh l-dqiqā. Tlata is "3", u is "and" and tnatsh is "twelve". Dqiqā is "minute".

Now, here is something interesting about how to use the word for minutes. "Minute" as we said is dqiqā. You use dqiqā with all numbers that are in double digits, starting from eleven. "Eleven minutes" is hdash l-dqiqā, literally "eleven minute". The same is true for "twelve minutes", all the way up to "fifty nine minutes".

But for numbers 2 to 10, we use "minutes" with the numbers, instead of "minute". "Minutes" in Arabic is dqaiq. So, "three minutes" is tlata dqaiq but "twelve minutes" is tnatsh l-dqiqā.

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
تناش	Tnash	12 o'clock
الوحدة	I-wahda	1 o'clock
الجوج	Juj	2 o'clock
الثلاثة	Tlata	3 o'clock
الرابعة	Rb#a	4 o'clock
الخمسة	I-khemsā	5 o'clock
الستة	Sta	6 o'clock
السبعة	Sb#a	7 o'clock
التمنية	Tmenya	8 o'clock
التسعود	Ts#ud	9 o'clock
العشرة	I-#shra	10 o'clock
لحداش	I-hdash	11 o'clock
شحال ف الساعة؟	Shhal f sa#a?	What time is it?
الثلاثة و تناش لدقيقة	Tlata u tnash l-dqiqā	It's 3:12
العشرة و خمسة الدقايق	I-#shra u khemsā dqaiq	It's 10:05
الوحدة و ثلاثين دقيقة	I-wahda u tlatin dqiqā	It's 1:30
هدي ...	Hadi ...	It's ...

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
الساعة	Sa#a	Hour
دقيقة	Dqiqā	Minute
شحال	Shhal	How much
و	U	And

QUICK TIP

Ready for some practice? I'm going to provide you with a specific time and you try to say it in Arabic before checking out the answers.

How do you say: 10:05?

Answer: I-#shra u khemsa dqaiq.

What about 1:30?

Answer: I-wahda u tlatin dqiq.

QUICK TIP 2

Just like in English, we usually say "it's + time", in Arabic we say, hadi + time. It literally means "this is" but we use it to mean "it's". For example, "it's 1:00" is hadi I-wahda.



Lesson 54: What Time Does It Close/Open?

فوقاش كايحل؟ Fuqash ka-yhl?

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that you'll need on several occasions. We all know you want to see the sights in Morocco and this phrase is essential to plan your days. We're going to cover "what time does it open?"

In Spoken Arabic, "What time does it open?" is Fuqash ka-yhl? (فوقاش كايحل؟) The first word fuqash (فوقاش) means "when" and kayhl (كايحل) is "it opens."

It's also really important to know when places close. The worst thing to encounter is a closed sign hanging in front of a place you wanted to see. So let's cover that as well.

The phrase, "What time does it close?" is Fuqash ka-ysd? (فوقاش كايسد؟) Again, Fuqash is "when" and ka-ysd (كايسد) means "it closes."

Now if you were at the store, internet café, or museum and you wanted to ask them when they closed, you'd say "when do you close?" right? Same thing in Arabic. Let's see how you say that. "When do you close?" is Fuqash ka-tsdu? (فوقاش كاتسدو؟)

Here is how to understand the answer. "At" a particular time is m#a (مع) a specific time. For example, "at 12 o'clock" is m#a tnash (مع تناش), with tnash the word for "twelve."

We learned how to say the time in the previous lesson. Make sure you refer to the time expressions we covered.

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
فوقاش كايحل؟	Fuqash ka-yhl?	When does it open?
فوقاش كايسد؟	Fuqash ka-ysd?	When does it close?
فوقاش كاتسدو؟	Fuqash ka-tsdu?	When do you close?
مع تناش	M#a tnash	At twelve o'clock.

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
فوقاش	Fuqash	When

Arabic	Romanization	English
كايحل	Ka-yhl	It opens
كايسد	Ka-ysd	It closes
كاتسدو	Ka-tsdu	You close
مع	mʕa	At

QUICK TIP

Lunch time is important in Morocco. Schools, shops, pharmacies, banks, post offices and administrations close for 2 hours, usually from 12:30 to 2:30 pm. That's plenty of time for a lunch break you may think, but most people are quite used to it. This is because, sitting around the table with your family is an important aspect of Moroccan culture. People like to take the time to eat a home-made meal with their families and relax or take a nap after that.

QUICK TIP 2

Opening and closing hours change completely during the month of Ramadan. Ramadan is a Muslim religious observance that takes place during the ninth month of the lunar calendar. The most prominent event of this month is the daytime fasting practiced by all people in Morocco. They can only break their fast when sunset is due.

During this month, everything closes by 4:00 pm at the latest and the streets are deserted until breakfast time. Some restaurants and coffee shops take a holiday during this month, simply because there are no customers. At night, however, the cities bustle with people and activities because this is the time of the day when people can eat. So if you're visiting the country during this month, you may not want, out of consideration, to walk the streets while snacking on a chocolate-dripping ice cream! And second, you may want to check the timetable of museums and places you want to see.



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Lesson 55: I Like It. I Don't Like It.

Ka-nbghih كانبغيه

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase you'll use countless times on your travels. For everyone out there who likes Moroccan food, this is the word you want to know so that you keep getting more of it! Today's phrase is "I like it!"

The verb bgha translates into "to want" and "to like" in English. When conjugated in the past tense, the verb expresses "to want". When conjugated in the present tense, the verb expresses "to like", also with a present tense meaning.

To say, "I like" is ka-nbghi (كانبغي) and if you want to say "I like it", we need to add the sound "h" to the end of the word, ka-nbghih (كانبغيه). Now if you're referring to something feminine, you say ka-nbghiha (كانبغيها). This expression can be used to talk about people too. So if you like someone, you can say ka-nbghih for "I like him" and ka-nbghiha for "I like her".

If you want to say that you really like something, then you can use this phrase, ka-nbghih bzzaf (كانبغيه بزاف) which means "I like it very much."

In the event that you don't like something, "I don't like it" is ma ka-nbghihsh (ما كانبغيهش). In the feminine form, this is ma ka-nbghihash (ما كانبغيهاش).

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
كانبغيه	Ka-nbghih	I like it (masc.)
كانبغيها	Ka-nbghiha	I like it (fem.)
كانبغيه بزاف	Ka-nbghih bzzaf	I like it very much
ما كانبغيهش	Ma ka-nbghihsh	I don't like it (masc.)
ما كانبغيهاش	Ma ka-nbghihash	I don't like it (fem.)
كانبغي هذا	Ka-nbghi hada	I like this.
ما كانبغيهش هذا	Ma ka-nbghish hada	I don't like this.

QUICK TIP

Let's cover two more phrases. First, "I like this" is ka-nbghi hada (كانبغي هدا). Second, "I don't like this" is ma ka-nbghish hada (ماكانبغيش هدا). Use these phrases at restaurants when you want to tell your Moroccan friends about the things you like to eat.

QUICK TIP 2

If you're in for some adventurous dining and not afraid to test your culinary boundaries, Morocco offers the opportunity to do just that. Moroccans waste no part of a cow! Beef tripe is really delicious and you're likely not to find this in a regular restaurant. You'll have to order it in advance. A special stew that is made of beef heart or brain is quite popular too.



Lesson 56: Useful and High Frequency Adjectives

Hadshi bnin هادشي بنين

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll cover some high-frequency adjectives to help you express yourself in various situations.

Let's start with "It's delicious." In Arabic, it's hadshi bnin (هادشي بنين). The first word, hadshi means "this thing" but we use it to mean "this or it's." Next is bnin (بنين) which means "delicious."

Now let's go over some other adjectives. Let's try "hot." To say "it's hot" you have to refer exactly to what you're talking about. So if you mean, "it's hot" as in "it's spicy", we say hadshi har (حار هادشي). Now if you want to say "it's hot" when talking about the weather, you say sahd (الصهد). Finally, if you're talking about temperature, we use the word skhun (سخون), which means "hot." So, "it's hot" is hadshi skhun (هادشي سخون).

Now, let's try another word, "beautiful." In Arabic, it's jmeel (جميل) for things that are masculine and jmeela (جميلة) for things that are feminine. "It's beautiful" is hadshi jmeel (هادشي جميل).

One last word to learn is "near". This is, qrib (قريب). The best way to use qrib is by using it along with the thing you're talking about. For example, to say "the hotel is near", you say I-otil qrib (قريب الأوتيل).

Now let's take a look at the negative. In Arabic, "It's not delicious" is hadshi mashi bnin (بنين هادشي مشي). The negation is formed by mashi (not) that we place between hadshi (it's) and your adjective.

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
هادشي بنين	Hadshi bnin	It's delicious.
هادشي حار	Hadshi har	It's hot / spicy.
هادشي سخون	Hadshi skhun	It's hot (temperature)
هادشي جميل	Hadshi jmeel	It's beautiful.
الأوتيل قريب	I-otil qrib	The hotel is near.
هادشي مشي بنين	Hadshi mashi bnin	It's not delicious.
هاد الطاجين بنين	Had tajine bnin.	This tajine is delicious.
المغرب جميل	I-maghrib jmeel	Morocco is beautiful.

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
بنين	Bnin	Delicious
حار	Har	Spicy hot
سخون	Skhun	Hot (temperature)
الصهد	Sahd	Hot (weather)
جميل	Jmeel	Beautiful (masc.)
جميلة	Jmeela	Beautiful (fem.)
قريب	Qrib	Near
هادشي	Hadshi	This is / it's
مشي	Mashi	Not
الأوتيل	I-otil	The hotel

QUICK TIP

Now let's try to build our sentences a bit more. You'll be eating a lot of tajines during your visit. Remember that tajine refers to a stew-like meal cooked and served in a traditional pot made of heavy clay. If you want to show your appreciation to your host or cook, you can say "This tajine is delicious", which is had tajine bnin (هاد الطاجين بنين).

QUICK TIP 2

We can also make sentences with the word "beautiful." For example, "Morocco is beautiful" is I-maghrib jmeel (المغرب جميل). You can replace "Morocco" with any other word and the sentence works just fine.



Lesson 57: Renting a Car/Scooter

Bghit nkri siyara (بغيت نكري سيارة)

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will help you get to the places you need to be. In some places trains and buses are the way to travel, but it's also very useful to know how to rent a car, scooter, or bicycle.

The expression "I would like to rent a car" is bghit nkri siyara (بغيت نكري سيارة). The first word bghit (بغيت), as you know by now, means "I want or I'd like", nkri (نكري) is a conjugated form of "to rent" and siyara (سيارة) means "car."

Now we'll look at the words for other vehicles to open up your transportation options. The word for "scooter" remains the same "scooter" and the phrase "I'd like to rent a scooter" is bghit nkri scooter (بغيت نكري سكوتر).

What if you wanted to rent a bicycle? In this case, you would say: bghit nkri darraja (بغيت نكري دراجة) with the word darajja (دراجة) meaning "bicycle."

If you're renting something, it's also important to know when you must return it. Therefore, we're giving you a phrase you can use to make sure you return it on time.

"When must I return it?" is fuqash khasni nrja#ha? (فوقاش خسنى نرجعها؟) Let's look at the words one by one. fuqash (فوقاش) is "when." This is followed by khasni (خسنى) which means "I must" and nrja#ha (نرجعها) is "return it." The last sound ha actually means "it."

So all together, fuqash khasni nrja#ha? literally means "when must I return it?"

And finally, you may want to return it at a different location. "Can I return it at (location)?" is ymken li nrja#ha f ...? (يمكن لي نرجعها ف...؟) We've seen all these words before but let's go over them one by one again. ymken li (يمكن لي) means "possible for me", nrja#ha (نرجعها) is "return it" and f (ف) is "at."

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
بغيت نكري سيارة	Bghit nkri siyara	I'd like to rent a car.
بغيت نكري سكوتر	Bghit nkri scooter	I'd like to rent a scooter
بغيت نكري دراجة	Bghit nkri darraja	I'd like to rent a bicycle

Arabic	Romanization	English
فوقاش خسني نرجعها؟	Fuqash khasni nrajaḡha?	When must I return it?
يمكن لي نرجعها ف ...؟	Ymken li nrajaḡha f ...?	Can I return it at ...?

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
بغيت	Bghit	I'd like
نكري	Nkri	Rent
سيارة	Siyara	Car
سكوتر	Scooter	Scooter
دراجة	Darraja	Bicycle
فوقاش	Fuqash	When
خسني	Khasni	I must
نرجعها	Nrajaḡha	Return it
يمكن لي	Ymken li	Possible for me
ف	F	At

QUICK TIP

Driving in Morocco is an interesting experience and a great way to see the country, since you can reach areas that buses or trains don't go to. Railways only go as far as Marrakech in the South, and to go to the sand dunes and the beautiful towns in the desert, you'll need to drive far beyond that. With the construction of new highways relating major cities, visitors can move around with far more safety and ease than ever before.

QUICK TIP 2

Large cities in Morocco have nice car rental agencies, as do all the airports. In general driving is very straightforward and the roads are usually clear and easy to navigate. You should enjoy exploring the country at your own pace. In order to hire a car, you will need: An international driver's license in order to hire a car and your own motor insurance.



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Lesson 58: Home Visit

ممکن ندخل؟ Mumkin ndkhul?

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that you'll need if you plan on stopping by to visit any friends in Morocco. Today we will provide you with the phrases needed to get inside and the replies you can expect to hear.

The expression "May I Come in?" is mumkin ndkhul? (ممکن ندخل؟) The first word mumkin (ممکن) means possible and ndkhul (ندخل) is "I come in." Hopefully after using this phrase, you will be invited in. If not, it may be time to make some new friends!

The phrase "Please come in" is tfdl (تفضل) when addressing a man and tfdli (تفضلي) when addressing a woman.

In many households, it's generally a good idea to get a gift for your home visit. Usually people bring pastries or cakes, but it's a good idea to bring something from your own country if you can as a token of appreciation. Let's go over another useful phrase in this case.

"This is just a small gift" is Hadi hadiya sghira (هدية صغيرة) The first word Hadi (هدية) means "this" in the feminine form. This is followed by Hadiya (هدية) which is "gift." Hadiya is a feminine noun which explains why we used the feminine form of "this" with it. Next is, sghira (صغيرة) and it means "small."

QUICK TIP

Here are a few words on gift-giving etiquette in Morocco. If you are invited to a Moroccan's home, you need to bring sweet pastries, nuts, figs, dates or flowers to the hostess. A small gift for the children is seen as a token of affection. An important thing to remember is to not bring alcohol unless you know that your host drinks. Otherwise, it might be pretty offensive. Also, gifts are usually not opened when received.

QUICK TIP 2

You're most likely to hear "thank you" as a reply when you give your friends a gift. Let's quickly go over that. "Thank you" in Arabic is shukran (شكرا) and "thank you very much" is shukran jazeelan (شكرا جزيلا).



Lesson 59: No Thankyou

لا، شكرا La shukran

LESSON NOTES

Today, we'll introduce you to some useful phrases for when you've had enough, or want to turn something down. One of these phrases may just save the day. We're going to cover how to say "No thank you" and "Thank you, but I've had enough."

Let's start with "No thank you." In Arabic, this is La shukran (لا، شكرا) which is a literal translation. La (لا) is "no" and shukran (شكرا) is "thank you." This expression can be used when declining street vendors, food at the table and in any other situation when you want to politely decline something.

When sitting down for a meal or when eating and drinking in excess, "Thank you, but I've had enough" may just be the most useful bit of Arabic you ever use. You can say, shukran, shba#t (شكرا شبعت) and it literally means "thank you but I'm full." You can use this phrase in a casual setting, like when you're out with friends.

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
شكرا شبعت	Shukran, shba#t	Thanks but I'm full.
بارك الحمد الله	Baraka I-hamdullah	I've had enough, thank you.

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
لا	La	No
شكرا	Shukran	Thank you
شبعت	shba#t	I'm full
بارك	Baraka	I've had enough
الحمد الله	I-hamdullah	Thanks be to God
لا، شكرا	La shukran	No, thank you.

QUICK TIP

There is another nicer way to say “Thank you, but I’ve had enough.” It’s Baraka, I-hamdullah (الله بارك الحمد). Baraka (بارك) means “I’ve had enough” and I-hamdullah (الحمد الله) is “Thanks be to God.” In a family setting, this phrase may be more appropriate and you can use it together with the phrase we learned before.

QUICK TIP 2

About declining etiquette, the most useful gesture is placing your right hand over your heart, which expresses gratitude and humility, and is often used as a polite way of saying no. For example, it can be used if someone is insisting that you enter their shop for a cup of coffee, or trying to hand you a gift that you don't want to accept.



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A Little Bit of Language Can Go a Long Way!



Lesson 60: Please Pass Me That

عطيني هداك عفاك #tini hadak #afak

LESSON NOTES

In today's lesson we'll introduce you to a phrase that will definitely be useful at the dinner table. Food in Morocco will be delicious and we know you'll be begging for more! You can use the phrase "Please pass me that" to make sure that you get more of what you want.

The phrase "Please pass me that" is #tini hadak #afak (عطيني هداك عفاك). The first word #tini (عطيني) means "give me or pass me." This is followed by hadak (هداك) which is "that" and #afak (عفاك) is "please." Altogether, #tini hadak #afak literally means "Pass me that please."

Now, here's a list of some of the most common foods in Morocco. All you have to do is replace "that" with the thing you want, and everything else is the same.

Moroccan cookies: I-halwa

Tea: atay

Coffee: I-qahwa

Water: I-ma

Bread: I-khubz

Couscous: ks-ksu

Salad: shlada

Bastila: This is a sweet and salty dish that has chicken, almonds and eggs in it .

L-briwat: Sweet Moroccan cookies made of almonds and dipped in honey.

For example, "please pass me the cookies" is #tini I-halwa #afak.

PHRASES

Arabic	Romanization	English
عطيني هداك عفاك	#tini hadak #afak	Pass me that please.
عطيني الحلوة عفاك	#tini I-halwa #afak	Pass me the cookies please.

Arabic	Romanization	English
هذا؟	Hada?	This one?
لا، لآخر	La, lakhur.	No, the other one.
آه شكرا	Aah, shukran	Yes, thanks.

VOCABULARY

Arabic	Romanization	English
عطيني	ɛtini	Pass me / give me
هذاك	Hadak	That
عفاك	ɛafak	Please
الحلوة	I-halwa	Moroccan cookies
أناي	Atay	Tea
القهوة	I-qahwa	Coffee
الما	I-ma	Water
الخبز	I-khubz	Bread
كسكس	Ks-ksu	Couscous
شلاضة	Shlada	Salad
بسطيلة	Bastila	Bastila (a Moroccan dish)
البريوات	I-briwat	Almond cookies dipped in honey
اسمح لي	Smahli	Excuse me

QUICK TIP

Let's get more advanced here and put your Arabic to the test and try a basic conversation:

A: ɛtini hadak #afak. (Pass me that please.)

B: Hada? (This one?)

A: La, lakhur. (No, the other one)

B: L-briwat? (The almond cookies?)

A: Ah, shukran. (Yes, thanks)

QUICK TIP 2

When you ask someone to pass you something, two more expressions generally go with it: "Excuse me" and "thanks." Let's refresh our memories a bit and go over them one last time.

"Excuse me" is smahli and "thanks" is shukran.



Survival Phrases - Arabic (Part 2 end)



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