

Arabic textbook

Welcome to the course in classical Arabic at the Faculty of Theology, University of Copenhagen. This makeshift textbook includes 20 exercises with keys and lists of vocabulary. Please refer to the online videos for grammatical explanations. You can find the videos by googling: video Martin Ehrensverd classical Arabic.

You will need access to the following grammar:

Wolfdietrich Fischer, *A Grammar of Classical Arabic*, 3rd revised edition, Yale University Press 2002

Tips for completing the exercises

In the following you will find the most basic information needed for completing each exercise.

Exercise 1: Transcribe the words (on a separate piece of paper) and read them out loud: When you have transcribed the words and checked them against the key, please put the transcriptions away and try to read from the top, only looking at the transcriptions when you have to.

You can read about vowels in §§ 5 and 7 in Fischer's grammar. In addition, you will find a strange little sign sitting on top of some of the alifs (as in the third word, 'abuu). This sign is called hamza, which you can read about in §§ 14-15, and it indicates that the alif in question is to be read as a consonant (i.e. what technically is called a glottal stop) rather than as a long vowel (alif following an 'a' vowel usually indicates that the 'a' is long). In rarer cases the hamza stands alone, this is seen in the third word in line three (samaa'), last sign in the word. The hamza there was supposed to be a small one, but due to non-optimal software used for writing Arabic, it has become very big.

Please read the exercise out loud to your self three times, not looking at the key (but using the alphabet chart).

Exercise 2: Look at Fischer §§ 3b, 6, 11, 13, 16, 17. And please note that you throughout the course should use Fischer's Grammar in a sort-of superficial way. You see, Fischer has lots of details unnecessary and unintelligible at this point, so just see if you can grasp the main point of the paragraphs cited, and let the details go.

The paragraphs cited will help you read exercise 2. Be sure to practice your reading by reading the exercise three times, only looking at the key after you have read a given word. And when you read, please read out loud to your self.

However, the paragraphs may be kind of hard to read without introduction, so I will explain them here:

§3b is about the writing of the combination *lam* and *alif*, they are written together

§6 is about the sign called sukun, a small circle, which is placed on top of consonants who don't have a vowel, i.e. there follows a consonant and there is no vowel in between.

§11 concerns the use of special signs to indicate the endings *un*, *in* and *an*. These are the case endings (there are three cases in Arabic, nominative, genitive, accusative). These endings have special signs, given in §11.

§13: the feminine ending is a *ha* with two dots on top. It is read as *t* and not as *h*. The reason for this funny spelling of the feminine ending has to do with the history of the Arabic language.

§16: Instead of writing to alifs in a row, one alif is put on top of the other, producing the sign *madda*, which you can see in the §. Note that in this textbook, *madda* and *fatha* (the vowel 'a') are difficult to tell apart due to the font used.

§17: In Arabic, consonants are sometimes long. All consonants can be lengthened when the grammar needs it (this signals special grammatical forms, as we shall see). A long consonant is marked by the sign *shadda*, a small 'w' on top of it.

Some of the paragraphs, again, have notes with very detailed info. The important thing is that you get the central message of the §'s.

Exercise 3: Fischer §§19, 44, 147-148

Exercise 4: Take a look at Fischer §§19, 44, 113, 147-148, 225, 362, 363

The exercise is made up of regular, simple sentences. There are no verbs in them, since the verb 'to be' in Arabic (as in other languages, like Russian, Syriac, Hebrew etc.) is understood in simple utterances. So if I want to say 'the house is clean', I say 'the house clean' (al-baytu naZifun). Both the word 'the house' and the word 'clean' are in the nominative (carrying the 'u' vowel at the end), but the first word has the definite article, the second the indefinite one. If on the other hand I wanted to say 'the clean house', I would add the definite article to both words, 'the house the clean' (al-baytu an-naZifu, as in Hebrew and Syriac, e.g.). If I wanted to say 'a clean house', I would add the indefinite article to both words, baytun naZifun.

Also, if a sentence starts with 'a' or 'hal', it is a question. This occurs in sentence 12 and 14. In the case of 'hal' the expected answer is negative.

Exercise 5:

1. The feminine gender is used for a number of things, so when you see a feminine form used in a funny way, don't worry (if you want to know more, you can read Fischer §§110-12, and §§64, 73, 75, 84, 89, but they are not necessary to read at this point).
2. In order to avoid consonant clusters, auxiliary vowels are used at the end of some words. All three vowels can serve as auxiliary vowels. It takes some getting used to (§54a, just FYI, not strictly necessary to read).
3. The vocative takes nouns in the definite state but without the definite article. This generally poses no problems (§§157 and 347, just FYI, not strictly necessary to read).

In the word list for exercise five there is a word left out: the meaning of the third to last Arabic word, *naarun*, is 'fire'.

Exercise 6: In order to do exercise 6 you need to know about the genitive connection in Arabic. It is described in §145. The gist of the § is the following: it consists of a word in the construct state (i.e. without tanwin and without article, see §149) placed in front of a word in the genitive (can be with or without definite article). So, *bustanu l-maliki* is "the king's garden". Qualifying adjectives must come after the genitive connection - see examples of this in the exercise.

There is a mistake in the key to Exercise 6. The correct translation of sentence six is 'the road of the city is wide'.

Exercise 7: Fischer §§291, 295 and 339. Prepositions take the genitive case. And the preposition *li* is used instead of the word 'to have' which does not exist in Arabic. So, you say, 'for me is a book' instead of 'I have a book'. Finally, the particle *inna* which means something like wow, and the subject of the following clause will be in the accusative. And sometimes such sentences are strengthened by the use of *la* which means 'really' or 'verily'.

Exercise 8: §§ 147-149, again. The dual and the plural. In the dual and in the 'sane' plural, genitive and accusative have only one form - this means that one has to look at the function in order to decide whether the word is genitive or accusative. Together these two cases are called the oblique (obl.) cases.

Exercise 9: Broken plurals, § 87, and diptotes, § 152. Broken plurals is the norm in Arabic, there are not all that many sane, i.e. regular, plurals. Broken plurals change the vowels inside a word, so that the root (=the consonants, usually three consonants) has two forms for a given word: one form for the singular, and one for the plural. Diptotes are words that don't use tanwin, i.e. they don't end on nun in the indefinite state, and in the indefinite state (and only in that state, not in the definite or construct state), genitive and accusative have only one form - this means that one has to look at the function in order to decide whether the word is genitive or accusative.

Exercise 10: Pronouns and pronominal suffixes, §§264, 265, 268, 269, 292b, + paradigm 1-3, in the back of the book. Pronominal suffixes are used where English uses pronouns in the accusative or genitive. In other words, in the nominative, a 'normal' pronoun is used, like *ana*, 'I', but for expressing 'my' or 'me', a suffix is used at the end of words, like *kitaabii*, 'my book'.

Exercise 11: the word *kullun*, 'all', and how to use it, §136

Exercise 12: We see our first verbs. Exercise 12 is about the perfect. You can find the perfect inflected in paradigm 4, column 1 (in the back of Fischer). The 'paradigm root' *fa 'ayin lam* is used to exemplify the inflection. You can read about the uses of the perfect in §§179-183

The verb will often start the clause. Note that the Arabic verb often will be in the singular masculine if the subject hasn't yet been mentioned (in case the verb starts the clause with the explicit subject following), even though the subject is feminine and/ or plural. But if the subject is implicit in the verb, there is always congruence.

Note also that the pronominal suffixes can be used with verbs, as objects. In this case, the suffix for 1 sg. is *ni*, e.g. *ba'athat-ni*: 'she sent me'.

Note further that there are two words missing from the word list: *dachala*, meaning 'enter', and *ilaa* meaning 'to'.

Exercise 13, the imperfect. Read about its uses in §§184-188 and see the inflection in paradigm 4, second column.

Exercise 14, demonstrative and interrogative pronouns. §§ 274, 275, 277 and 285.

Exercise 15 is about 1) the so-called elative, that is comparative/ superlative, §§124-127, the 2) colours, and 3) some bi-radical nouns that behave slightly differently from regular three-radical nouns, §72. In the wordlist, note that the plural of 'name' in Arabic is *asmaa'u*, without nunation, as opposed to what the word list says.

Exercise 16, the imperative (§220), participle (§§201, 223) and infinitive (§228). Note that the infinitive can take many different forms, and therefore it will be necessary (later) to use a dictionary to find out which particular form the infinitive of a given root has.

Exercise 17 concerns the subjunctive and the jussive, and the most important conjugations. The subjunctive looks like the imperfect, but it is characterized by ending in fatha where the imperfect ends in damma, and by the falling away of the *na/ni* endings (except in the fairly rare 2. and 3. feminine plurals). The subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses, and after '*lan*', never (negating the future: 'I will never ...'). § 196 and paradigm 4, third column.

The jussive is like the subjunctive in that the *na/ni* endings fall away, but where the subjunctive gets the fatha, the vowel drops entirely in the jussive. The jussive is used together with '*li*' for what you command or wish for ('*liyaktub*', 'he should write'), and as negated command after '*la*'. Also, it is used as a negated perfect after '*lam*' ('*lam yaktub*', 'he didn't write'). § 194-195 and paradigm 4, fourth column.

The conjunctions are found in §§328-33 and 343-346

Exercise 18 is about the passive, §§199-200. The passive is characterized by the use of the *u*-vowel. You can see the inflection of the passive in paradigm 5 in Fischer.

Exercise 19 and 20 concern the so-called verbal stems/ stem forms/conjugations, see §§ 161-173, and page 240 which is the first page of paradigm 6 (p. 241, the second page of paradigm six, covers the six very rare verbal stems). The verbal stem system in Arabic works like this: the verbal root can be manipulated in 15 different ways, producing in principle 15 different verbal meanings of a given root, such as normal (I stem), intensity (II stem), intention (III stem), causation (IV stem), reflexive intensity (V stem), reflexive or reciprocal intention (VI stem),

reflexive or passive normal (VII stem), reflexive or intransitive normal (VIII) and reflexive causation (X stem). Stems IX and XI-XV are very rare.

Note that most roots only occur in a few of the stems. Any dictionary has information on which verbal stems a root occurs in and the particular meaning of the given verb in the given stem. E.g., you encounter the form 'aqtala and suspect that it is a verb and that the root is qaf-ta-lam. You then turn to the paradigms to discover that this is the fourth form perfect masculine third person singular. Then you look up qaf-ta-lam in the dictionary (or word list) and find that it indeed occurs in the fourth form, where its meaning is 'to cause someone to kill someone/something'.

Note further that the prefix consonants and the endings of the verbs are constant throughout the stems. Only the immediate surroundings of the root are manipulated in the various stems.

Happy learning!

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Religious Roots of Europe MA programme

Name	Isolated	From right	Medial	To left	Transsscription
'alif	ا	ا	—	—	ʾ, ā
bāʾ	ب	ب	ب	ب	b
tāʾ	ت	ت	ت	ت	t
ṭāʾ	ث	ث	ث	ث	ṭ
ǧīm	ج	ج	ج	ج	ǧ
ḥāʾ	ح	ح	ح	ح	ḥ
ḫāʾ	خ	خ	خ	خ	ḫ
dāl	د	د	—	—	d
ḍāl	ذ	ذ	—	—	ḍ
rāʾ	ر	ر	—	—	r
zāy	ز	ز	—	—	z
sīn	س	س	س	س	s
šīn	ش	ش	ش	ش	š
ṣād	ص	ص	ص	ص	ṣ
ḍād	ض	ض	ض	ض	ḍ
ṭāʾ	ط	ط	ط	ط	ṭ
ẓāʾ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ẓ
ʿayn	ع	ع	ع	ع	ʿ
ǧayn	غ	غ	غ	غ	ǧ
fāʾ	ف	ف	ف	ف	f
qāf	ق	ق	ق	ق	q
kāf	ك	ك	ك	ك	k
lām	ل	ل	ل	ل	l
mīm	م	م	م	م	m
nūn	ن	ن	ن	ن	n
hāʾ	ه	ه	ه	ه	h
wāw	و	و	—	—	w, ū
yāʾ	ي	ي	ي	ي	y, ī

Transscribe the following words

دَار - كِتَاب - أَبُو - جَرَى - مَلِك - نُون - أَمِير - فِي

رَأَى - فُعِلَ - هُوَ - هِيَ - شَجَر - حَجَر - شَارِع

قَاضِي - طَلَبَ - سَمَاء - أَخُو - ثُلُوث - تَاجِر - ذَلِيل

صَاحِب - ظَفَرَ - زُهْور - عِيَاذ - غَالِب - كِتَابُهَا

عَزِيز - رَاسِيخ - خِطَط - عَدَا - بَاع - بُرُوق

هُمْ - رَجَعَ - زَعِيم - دِكْكَ - دَشِيْش - خَلْف - فُنُون

ضَوِي - صِيكَاك - قَصَمَ - كَرِيم - بَعَثَ - مَرِيض - فَلَك

Key to exercise 1

dār – kitāb – ‘abū – ġarā – malik – nūn – ‘amīr – fī

ra’ā – fu‘ila – huwa – hiya – šaġar – ḥaġar – šārī‘

qāḍī – ṭalaba – samā’ – ‘aḥū – ṭulūt – tāġir – ḍalīl

ṣāhib – ṣafar – zuhūr – ‘iyād – ġālib – kitābuhā

‘azīz – rāsiḥ – ḥiṭaṭ – ‘adā – bā’ – burūq

hum – raġa’a – zaīm – dikak – dašīš – ḥalaf – funūn

ḍawiya – šikāk – qaṣama – karīm – ba’aṭa – marīḍ - falak

Exercise 2

Transcribe the following words
(note that madda and fatha look very similar)

لَيْسَ - لُغَةٌ - مُحَمَّدٌ - قَرْحًا - رَجُلٍ - شُكْرًا - خَرَجَ

حَسَنَ - جَارِحَةً - بُوْقٌ - مُعَلِّمًا - أَرْنَبٍ - مَرَّةً - آلَةً

عَنْكَبُوتٌ - سِجِلٍّ - سَادِنًا - سَلَامٌ - مَغْرِبًا - صَفَاءٌ

طُلَّابٍ - تَنْفِيذٌ - مِرْآةٌ - رَأَى - رُؤْيَةٍ - كَلَّأَ - شَيْءٌ

فِتْنَةٌ - مَوْجُودٌ - يَدًا - كَانَمَا - شَانِعٌ - شَيْعَةٌ - شَايٌ

تَفَكُّكٍ - مُهَنْدِسًا - هَوْرٌ - ضَوَى - قِتْنَاءٌ - سَمَاءٌ

لَا - مُسْلِمُونَ - فِيلٍ - مَلَانِكَةٌ - مَسْئَلَةٌ - تِمْسَاحٌ

Key to Exercise 2

laysa – luġatun – muḥammadun – farḥan – raġulin – šukran – ḥaraġa

ḥasuna – ġāriḥatun – būqun – mu‘alliman - ‘arnabin – marratun - ‘ālatun

‘ankabūtun – siġillin – sādinan – salāmun – maġriban - šafā’un

ṭullābin – tanfīdun – mir’ātun – ra’ā – ru’yatin – kallā – šay’un

fi’atan – mawgūdun – yadan – ka’annamā – šā’i’un – šī’atun – šāyun

tafakkukin – muhandisan – hawrun – dawā – qittā’un – samā’an

lā – muslimūna – filin – malā’ikatun – mas’alatun – timsāḥun

Exercise 3

Write the following nouns in the definite state, nominative.
Write them in Arabic and in transcription.

river, king, house, garden, bread, man, man (generic), meat,
child, street, castle, sea.

E.g. river النهر 'an-nahru

Word list

نَهْرٌ	nahrūn	river
كَبِيرٌ	kabīrun	big
مَلِكٌ	malikun	king
لَطِيفٌ	laṭīfun	fine, mild
بَيْتٌ	baytun	house
نَظِيفٌ	naẓīfun	clean
بُسْتَانٌ	bustānun	garden
حَسَنٌ	ḥasanun	beautiful
خُبْزٌ	ḥubzun	bread
طَيِّبٌ	ṭayyibun	good
رَجُلٌ	rağulun	man
فَقِيرٌ	faqīrun	poor
إِنْسَانٌ	'insānun	man (generic)
قَبِيحٌ	qabīḥun	ugly
لَحْمٌ	lahmun	meat
شَارِعٌ	šārī'un	street
عَرِيزٌ	'arīḍun	wide
أَنَا	'anā	I
غَنِيٌّ	ğanīyun	rich
وَلَدٌ	waladun	child, son
وَسِخٌ	wasihun	dirty
أَ	'a-	(I wonder)
هُوَ	huwa	he
حَبِيبٌ	ḥabībun	loved one, friend
قَصْرٌ	qaşrun	castle
قَدِيمٌ	qadīmun	old (things)
هَلْ	hal	(I wonder)
أَنْتَ	'anta	you
صَادِقٌ	şādiqun	truthful, just
صَغِيرٌ	şagīrun	small, young
وَاسِعٌ	wāsi'un	wide, spacious
بَحْرٌ	baḥrun	sea

Key to Exercise 3

النَّهْرُ	'an-nahru
الْمَلِكُ	'al-maliku
الْبَيْتُ	'al-baytu
الْبُسْتَانُ	'al-bustānu
الْخُبْزُ	'al-ḥubzu
الرَّجُلُ	'ar-raġulu
الْإِنْسَانُ	'al-'insānu
اللَّحْمُ	'al-laḥmu
الشَّارِعُ	'aš-šāri'u
الْوَلَدُ	'al-waladu
الْحَبِيبُ	'al-ḥabību
الْقَصْرُ	'al-qasru
الْبَحْرُ	'al-baḥru

Exercise 4

Translate into English

1.	نَهْرٌ كَبِيرٌ
2.	الْمَلِكُ اللَّطِيفُ
3.	الْبَيْتُ النَّظِيفُ
4.	بَسْتَانٌ حَسَنٌ
5.	خُبْزٌ طَيِّبٌ
6.	الرَّجُلُ الْفَقِيرُ
7.	إِنْسَانٌ قَبِيحٌ
8.	اللَّحْمُ طَيِّبٌ
9.	الشَّارِعُ عَرِيضٌ
10.	أَنَا غَنِيٌّ
11.	وَلَدٌ وَسِخٌ
12.	أَهُوَ حَبِيبٌ
13.	قَصْرٌ قَدِيمٌ
14.	هَلْ أَنْتَ صَادِقٌ

Translate into Arabic:

1. A small house
2. The house is small
3. A poor man
4. He is ugly
5. I am a man
6. The spacious garden
7. A wide river
8. The beautiful sea
9. The small child is dirty
10. The bread is good

Key to Exercise 4

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. nahrūn kabīrun | A big river |
| 2. 'al-maliku l-ḥaṭīfu | The mild king |
| 3. 'al-baytu naẓīfun | The house is clean |
| 4. bustānun ḥasanun | A beautiful garden |
| 5. ḥubzun ṭayyibun | A good bread |
| 6. 'ar-raġulu l-faqīru | The poor man |
| 7. 'insānun qabīḥun | An ugly human being |
| 8. 'al-laḥmu ṭayyibun | The bread is good |
| 9. 'aš-šārī'u 'arīdun | The street is wide |
| 10. 'anā ġanīyun | I am rich |
| 11. waladun wasiḥun | A dirty child |
| 12. 'a-huwa ḥabībun | Is he a friend? |
| 13. qaṣrun qadīmun | An old castle |
| 14. hal 'anta ṣādiqun | Are you truthful? |

- | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|
| 1. | بَيْتٌ صَغِيرٌ |
| 2. | الْبَيْتُ صَغِيرٌ |
| 3. | رَجُلٌ فَقِيرٌ |
| 4. | هُوَ قَبِيحٌ |
| 5. | أَنَا رَجُلٌ |
| 6. | الْبُسْتَانُ الْوَاسِعُ |
| 7. | نَهْرٌ عَرِيضٌ |
| 8. | الْبَحْرُ الْحَسَنُ |
| 9. | الْوَلَدُ الصَّغِيرُ وَسِخٌ |
| 10. | الْخُبْزُ طَيِّبٌ |

Exercise 5

Translate into English:

1.	جَارِيَةٌ صَغِيرَةٌ
2.	أُخْتُ كَبِيرَةٌ
3.	الْمَدِينَةُ نَظِيفَةٌ
4.	الْأُمُّ حَسَنَةٌ
5.	دَارٌ جَدِيدَةٌ
6.	الرِّيحُ شَدِيدَةٌ
7.	عَجُوزٌ صَادِقَةٌ
8.	الشَّيْخُ الطَّوِيلُ
9.	السُّوقُ بَعِيدَةٌ
10.	الشَّجَرَةُ صَغِيرَةٌ
11.	جَزِيرَةٌ وَاسِعَةٌ
12.	الشَّمْسُ حَارَّةٌ
13.	يَا وَلَدُ
14.	أَرْضٌ قَرِيبَةٌ

Translate into Arabic:

1. The warm sun
2. The old lady is mild
3. The fire is warm
4. The great chieftain
5. The house is new
6. Is she poor?
7. You [fem.] are mild

Word list

جَارِيَّة
أَخْت
مَدِينَة
أُم
دَار
جَدِيد
رِيح
شَدِيد
عَجُوز
شَيْخ
طَوِيل
سُوق
بَعِيد
شَجَر
شَجَرَة
جَزِيرَة
بِنْت
شَمْس
حَار
يَا
أَيَّهَا
عَزِيز
أَرْض
قَرِيب
نَار
هِيَ
أَنْتِ

ġāriyatun
'uḥtun
madīnatun
'ummun
dārun (fem.)
ġadīdun
rīḥun (usually fem.)
šadīdun
'aġūzun
šayḥun
ṭawīlun
sūqun (usually fem.)
baīdun
šaġarun
šaġaratun
ġazīratun
bintun
šamsun (fem.)
ḥārrun
yā
'ayyuhā
'azīzun
'arḍun (fem.)
qarībun
nārun (usually fem.)
hiya
'anti

girl
 sister
 city
 mother
 house
 new
 wind
 strong
 old lady
 old man/ chieftain
 long/tall
 market
 far
 trees (collective)
 (a) tree
 island
 daughter/ girl
 sun
 warm/ hot
 hey (vocative)
 hey (vocative)
 strong/ mighty
 land/ earth
 close
 she
 you (fem.)

Key to Exercise 5

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. ḡāriyatun ṣaḡīratun | A little girl |
| 2. 'uḥtun kabīratun | A big sister |
| 3. 'al-madīnatu naẓīfatun | The city is clean |
| 4. 'al-'ummu ḥasanatun | The mother is beautiful |
| 5. dārun ḡadīdatun | A new house |
| 6. 'ar-rīḥu ṣadīdatun | The wind is strong |
| 7. 'aḡūzun ṣādiqatun | A truthful old lady |
| 8. 'aš-šayhu ṭ-ṭawīlu | The tall old man |
| 9. 'as-sūqu baīdatun | The market is far |
| 10. 'aš-šaḡaratu ṣaḡīratun | The tree is small |
| 11. ḡazīratun wāsi'atun | A spacious island |
| 12. 'aš-šamsu ḥārratun | The sun is hot |
| 13. yā waladu | Hey kid |
| 14. 'arḍun qarībatun | A close land |

- | |
|-------------------------|
| 1. 'aš-šamsu l-ḥārratu |
| 2. 'al-'aḡūzu laṭīfatun |
| 3. 'an-nāru ḥārratun |
| 4. 'aš-šayhu l-'azīzu |
| 5. 'al-baytu ḡadīdun |
| 'ad-dāru ḡadīdatun |
| 6. 'a-hiya faqīratun |
| hal hiya faqīratun |
| 7. 'anti laṭīfatun |

الشَّمْسُ الْحَارَّةُ
الْعَجُوزُ لَطِيفَةٌ
النَّارُ حَارَّةٌ
الْشَّيْخُ الْعَزِيزُ
الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدٌ
الْدَّارُ جَدِيدَةٌ
أَهْيَ فَقِيرَةٌ
هَلْ هِيَ فَقِيرَةٌ
أَنْتِ لَطِيفَةٌ

Exercise 6

Translate into English:

1.	بَابُ بَيْتٍ
2.	بَابُ الْبُسْتَانِ
3.	شَبَّكَ الدَّارِ مَفْتُوحٌ
4.	رَأْسُ الرَّجُلِ الصَّغِيرِ الْكَبِيرِ
5.	الْقَبِيلَةُ غَنِيَّةٌ
6.	شَارِعُ الْمَدِينَةِ عَرِيضٌ
7.	صَحْنُ بَيْتِ الْمَلِكِ الْكَبِيرِ
8.	رَأْسُ الْحِكْمَةِ مَخَافَةُ اللَّهِ

Translate into Arabic:

1. A king's garden
2. The beautiful girl's beautiful face
3. The door key is heavy

Word list

بَاب
شَبَاك
مَفْتُوح
قَبِيلَة
كِتَاب
لِ
لَا
تَاجِر
صَحْن
مِفْتَاح
فِي
قُفْل
كِسَاء
وَجْه
عِز
اَللّٰه
رَاس
حِكْمَة
مَخَافَة
خَلِيفَة
ظِل
عَلَى
لِ
ثَقِيل
خَفِيف
وَ

bābun
šubbākun
maftūḥun
qabīlatun
kitābun
li-
lā
tāḡirun
ṣaḥnun
miftāḥun
fī
quflun
kisā'un
waḡhun
'izzun
'Allāhu
ra'sun
ḥikmatun
maḥāfatun
ḥalīfatun
ẓillun
'alā
la-
ṭaqīlun
ḥafīfun
wa-

door/ gate
 window
 opened/ open
 tribe
 book/ writing
 to/ for etc.
 not/ no
 merchant
 bowl/ yard
 key
 in
 lock
 robe
 face
 strength/ power
 Allah/ god
 head
 wisdom
 fear
 successor/ caliph
 shadow
 on
 certainly
 heavy
 light
 and

Key to Exercise 6

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. bābu baytin | A house door/ a door of a house |
| 2. bābu l-bustāni | The door of the garden |
| 3. šubbāku d-dāri maftūḥun | The window of the house is open |
| 4. ra'su r-rağuli š-şağīri l-kabīru | The small man's big head |
| 5. 'al-qabīlatu ġanīyatun | The tribe is rich |
| 6. šārī'u l-madīnati 'arīḍun | The road to the city is wide |
| 7. šaḥnu bayti l-maliki l-kabīru | The big yard in the house of the king |
| 8. ra'su l-ḥikmati maḥāfatu llāhi | The head of wisdom (i.e. the highest wisdom) is the fear of Allah |

1. bustānu malikin

بُسْتَانُ مَلِكٍ

2. wağhu l-ğāriyati l-ḥasanati l-ḥasanu

وَجْهُ الْجَارِيَةِ الْحَسَنَةِ الْحَسَنُ

3. miftāḥu l-bābi taqīlun

مِفْتَاحُ الْبَابِ ثَقِيلٌ

2021/11/10

Exercise 7

Translate into English:

1.	إِنَّ الْأَرْضَ وَاسِعَةٌ
2.	هَلْ الْكِتَابُ لَيِّنٌ لِشَيْخٍ
3.	لَا هُوَ لِأَخْتِ التَّاجِرِ
4.	إِنَّ مِفْتَاحَ الْبَابِ فِي الْقُفْلِ
5.	إِنَّ كِسَاءَ الشَّيْخِ نَظِيفٌ
6.	إِنَّ وَجْهَ الْيَتِيمِ حَسَنٌ
7.	أَلْعِزُّ لِلَّهِ
8.	الْخَلِيفَةُ ظِلُّ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ

Translate into Arabic:

1. The small house is in the shadow of a big tree
2. Wow, the small book certainly is light
3. The girl has a light robe, and the old lady has a heavy robe

Key to Exercise 7

1. 'inna l-'arḍa wāsi'atun Wow, the land is wide
2. hal-i l-kitābu li-binti š-šayḥi Does the book belong to the old man's daughter?
3. lā huwa li-'uḥti t-tāğiri No, it belongs to the merchant's sister
4. 'inna miftāḥa l-bābi fī l-qufli Hey, the door key is in the lock
5. 'inna kisā'a š-šayḥi nazīfun Hey, the old man's robe is clean
6. 'inna wağḥa l-binti ḥasanun Hey, the girl's face is beautiful
7. 'al-'izzu li-llāhi The power belongs to Allah
8. 'al-ḥalīfatu zillu llāhi 'alā l-'arḍi The caliph is the shadow of Allah on earth

1. أَلَيْتُ الصَّغِيرُ فِي ظِلِّ شَجَرَةٍ كَبِيرَةٍ
 'al-baytu š-šağīru fī ḡilli šağaratin kabīratin
2. إِنَّ الْكِتَابَ الصَّغِيرَ لَخَفِيفٌ
 'inna l-kitāba š-šağīra la-ḥafīfun
3. لِلْجَارِيَةِ كِسَاءٌ خَفِيفٌ وَلِلْعَجُوزِ كِسَاءٌ ثَقِيلٌ
 li-l-ğāriyati kisā'un ḥafīfun wa-lil-'ağūzi kisā'un ṭaqīlun

Exercise 8

Translate into English:

1.	هَلِ الْخَبَّازُ غَنِيٌّ
2.	لَا هُوَ فَقِيرٌ
3.	الْخَبَّازُونَ وَالنَّجَّارُونَ مَشْغُولُونَ
4.	الْعَيْنَانِ وَالْأَذْنَانِ فِي الرَّأْسِ
5.	الْوَلَدَانِ لَاعِبَانِ
6.	يَتَنَانِ لَاعِبَتَانِ
7.	يَدَا الْوَلَدِ وَسِخَّتَانِ
8.	الشَّيْخُ وَالْعَجُوزُ جَالِسَانِ عِنْدَ شَجَرَةٍ قَصِيرَةٍ وَمُظِلَّةٍ
9.	فَرَسَانِ وَحِمَارَانِ
10.	إِنَّ أُخْتِي التَّاجِرِ فِي الْحَجَرَةِ الصَّغِيرَةِ
11.	هَلْ أَنْتُمْ صَادِقَانِ
12.	نَعَمْ نَحْنُ صَادِقَانِ

Translate into Arabic:

1. The two doors of the house are open
2. The man is the owner of a house in the city
3. The donkey is the poor man's horse
4. In the city there are two doctors

Word list

خَبَّازٌ	ḥabbāzun, pl. -ūna	baker
نَجَّارٌ	naġġārūn, pl. -ūna	carpenter
مَشْغُولٌ	mašġūlun	busy
عَيْنٌ	‘aynun (fem.)	eye
أُذُنٌ	’uḏunun (fem.)	ear
لَاعِبٌ	lā‘ibun	playing
يَدٌ	yadun (fem.)	hand
جَالِسٌ	ġālisun	sitting
عِنْدٌ	‘inda	by
قَصِيرٌ	qaṣīrun	short, small
مُظِلٌّ	muḏillun	shady
قَرَسٌ	farasun	horse
حِمَارٌ	ḥimārūn	donkey
حُجْرَةٌ	ḥuġratun	room
أَنْتُمَا	’antumā	you two (pers.pron.dual)
نَعَمْ	na‘am	yes!/ that’s right!
نَحْنُ	naḥnu	we
صَاحِبٌ	ṣāḥibun	friend/ owner
طَبِيبٌ	ṭabībun	doctor

Key to Exercise 8

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. hal-i l-ḥabbāzu ḡanīyun | Is the baker rich? |
| 2. lā huwa faqīrun | No, he is poor |
| 3. 'al-ḥabbāzūna wa-n-naḡḡārūna mašḡulūna | The bakers and the carpenters are busy |
| 4. 'al-'aynāni wa-l-'uḡunāni fī r-ra'si | The eyes and the ears are in the head |
| 5. 'al-waladāni lā'ibāni | The two children are playing |
| 6. bintāni lā'ibatāni | Two playing girls |
| 7. yadā l-waladi wasiḥatāni | The hands of the child are dirty |
| 8. 'aš-šayḥu wa-l-'aḡūzu ḡālisāni 'inda šaḡaratin qaṣīratin wa-muḡillatin | The old man and the old lady sit by a small and shady tree |
| 9. farasāni wa-ḥimārāni | Two horses and two donkeys |
| 10. 'inna 'uḥtay-i t-tāḡiri fī l-ḥuḡrati ṣ-ṣaḡirati | Hey, the merchant's two sisters are in the small room |
| 11. hal 'antumā ṣādiqāni | Are you two truthful? |
| 12. na'am naḥnu ṣādiqāni | Yes, we are truthful |

1. bābā l-bayti maftūḥāni
2. 'ar-raḡulu ṣāḥibu baytin fī l-madīnati
3. 'al-ḥimāru farasu l-faqīri
4. fī l-madīnati ṭabībāni

بَابَا الْبَيْتِ مَفْتُوحَانِ
الرَّجُلُ صَاحِبُ بَيْتٍ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ
الْحِمَارُ قَرَسُ الْفَقِيرِ
فِي الْمَدِينَةِ طَبِيبَانِ

Exercise 9

Translate into English:

1.	الْأَقَارِبُ عَقَارِبُ
2.	الْعُلَمَاءُ وَرَثَةُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ
3.	الْأَطْعِمَةُ عِنْدَ الطَّبَّاحِ فِي الْمَطْبَخِ
4.	شَبَابُكَ الْبَيْتِ الْكَبِيرِ كَثِيرَةٌ
5.	إِنَّ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ مَدَارِسَ كَثِيرَةً
6.	إِنَّ الْأَرْغِفَةَ مِنْ دَكَائِنِ الْخَبَازِينَ
7.	دَكَائِنُ الْبَقَالِينَ فِي سُوقٍ خَاصَّةٍ

Word list

أَقْرَبُ ج أَقْرَابُ
عَقْرَبُ ج عَقَارِبُ
عَالِمُ ج عُلَمَاءُ
وَارِثُ ج وَرَثَةٌ
نَبِيٌّ ج أَنْبِيَاءُ
طَعَامُ ج أَطْعِمَةٌ
طَبَّاخُ
مَطْبَخُ ج مَطَايِخُ
شَبَّاكُ ج شَبَائِكُ
مَدْرَسَةٌ ج مَدَارِسُ
رَغِيفُ ج أَرْغِفَةٌ
دُكَّانُ ج دُكَاكِينُ
بَقَّالُ
خَاصُّ

'aqrabu pl. 'aqāribu
'aqrabun pl. 'aqāribu
'ālim pl. 'ulamā'u
wāritun pl. waratātun
nabīyun pl. 'anbiyā'u
ta'āmun pl. 'at'imatun
tabbāḥun
matbaḥun pl. matābiḥu
šubbākun pl. šabābīku
madrasatun pl. madārisu
ragīfun pl. 'argīfatun
dukkānun pl. dakākīnu
baqqālun
ḥāṣṣun

relative
scorpion
(legal) scholar
heir
prophet
food/ meal
cook
kitchen
window
school
bread
shop
greengrocer
special

kathirun
min

many
from

Key to Exercise 9

1. 'al-'aqāribu 'aqāribu Relatives are like scorpions
2. 'al-'ulamā'u waraṭatu l-'anbiyā'i The scholars are the heirs of the prophets
3. 'al-'aṭ'imatu 'inda ṭ-ṭabbāḥi fī l-maṭbaḥi The foods are with the cook in the kitchen
4. šabābīku l-bayti l-kabīri kaṭīratun The windows in the big house are numerous
5. 'inna fī l-madīnati madārisā kaṭīratan (Wow) in the city there are many schools
6. 'inna l-'arḡifata min dakākīni l-ḥabbāzīna (Wow) the bread (loafs) are from the bakers' stores
7. dakākīnu l-baqqālīna fī sūqin ḥāṣṣatin The stores of the greengrocers are in a special market

Exercise 10

Translate into English:

1.	يَدَي نَظِيفَةٍ
2.	يَدَاكُم نَظِيفَتَانِ
3.	أَفْرَاسُهُ الْحَسَنَةُ سَرِيعَةٌ
4.	قُوَّةُ الْإِنْسَانِ فِي عَقْلِهِ وَلِسَانِهِ
5.	شُعَرَاءُ الْعَرَبِ وَقَوَارِسُهَا كَثِيرَةٌ
6.	صَنْدُوقُكَ الْكَبِيرُ خَفِيفٌ وَصَنْدُوقُكَ الصَّغِيرُ ثَقِيلٌ
7.	نَحْنُ أَبْنَاءُ الشَّيْخِ
8.	هِيَ بِنْتُ التَّاجِرِ

Note that the broken plural is construed as fem. sing. in 3. and 5.

Translate into Arabic:

1. My two hands and my two feet
2. Your book is heavy
3. Their (fem.) horse is fast

قَرَسٌ جُ أَفْرَاسُ
سَرِيعٌ
قُوَّةٌ
عَقْلٌ
شَاعِرٌ جُ شُعَرَاءُ
قَارِسٌ جُ قَوَارِسُ
كَثِيرٌ
صَنْدُوقٌ جُ صَنْدِيقٌ
إِبْنٌ جُ أَبْنَاءُ
رِجْلٌ

farasun pl. 'afrāsun
sarī'un
quwwatun
'aqlun
šā'irun pl. šu'arā'u
fārisun pl. fawārisu
kaṭīrun
ṣundūqun pl. ṣanādīqu
'ibnun pl. 'abnā'u
riġlun

horse

fast

strength

wit

poet

horseman

many

chest

son

foot

lisaan

tongue

Key to exercise 10

1. yadī naẓīfatun my hand is clean
2. yadākum naẓīfatāni your (two) hands are clean
3. 'afrāsuḥū l-ḥasanatu sarīʾatun his beautiful horses are fast
4. quwwatu l-'insāni fī 'aqlihī wa-lisānihī
The strength of a man is in his wit
and in his tongue
5. šu'arā'u l-'arabi wa-fawārisuhā kaṭīratun
The poets of the arabs and their horsemen
are many
6. šundūquka l-kabīru ḥafīfun wa-šundūquka š-ṣaġīru ṭaqīlun
your large chest is light and your small chest is heavy
7. naḥnu 'abnā'u š-šayḥi We are the sons of the merchant
8. hiya bintu t-tāġiri She is the daughter of the merchant



1. يَدَايَ وَرَجْلَايَ yadāya wa-riġlāya
2. كِتَابُكَ ثَقِيلٌ kitābuka ṭaqīlun
3. فَرَسُهُنَّ سَرِيعٌ farasuhunna sarīʾun.



Exercise 11

Translate into English:

1.	أَشْعَارُهُمُ اللَّطِيفَةُ مَعْلُومَةٌ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ كُلِّهِمْ
2.	فِي كُلِّ مَدِينَةٍ خَبَازٌ وَنَجَّارٌ
3.	شَرَفُ الرَّجُلِ أَوْلَادُهُ وَهَيْمَتُهُ دَارُهُ وَجَارُهُ

شِعْرٌ أَشْعَارٌ
لَطِيفٌ
مَعْلُومٌ
نَاسٌ
شَرَفٌ
وَلَدٌ أَوْلَادٌ
هَيْمَةٌ
جَارٌ

šī'run pl. 'aš'ārun
laṭīfun
ma'lūmun
nāsun
šarafun
waladun pl. 'awlādun
himmatun
ġārun

poem

also: refined, elegant

known

people

nobility, honour

child, son

determination

neighbor

Key to Exercise 11

1. 'aš'āruhum-u l-laṭīfatu ma'lūmatun bayna n-nāsi kullihim
their refined poems are known among all the people
2. fī kulli madīnatin ḥabbāzun wa-nağğārun
in every town there is a baker and a carpenter
3. šarafu r-rağuli 'awlāduhū wa-himmatuhū dāruhū wa- ġāruhū
the honour of a man is his children, and his determination,
his house and his neighbour

Exercise 12

Translate into English:

1.	ضَرَبَ الشَّيْخُ رَأْسَ الْوَلَدِ
2.	فَهَمَّتِ الْعَجُوزُ كَلَامَ الْجَارِيَةِ
3.	خَرَجَ الْأَوْلَادُ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ وَدَخَلُوا فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ
4.	يَا بَنَاتُ هَلْ شَرِبْتِ الْمَاءَ
5.	لَا شَرَبْنَا اللَّبَنَ
6.	هَلْ سَمِعْتُمَا أَصْوَاتَ الطَّيْرِ عَلَى الشَّجَرِ
7.	قَطَعْتُ اللَّحْمَ
8.	بَعَثْتَنِي أُمِّي إِلَيْكَ
9.	نَزَلَ الرَّجَالُ مِنْ رَأْسِ الْجَبَلِ وَفَتَحُوا الْمَدِينَةَ

Word list

ضَرَبَ	ḍaraba	hit
فَهِمَ	fahima	understand
كَلَامٌ	kalāmun	speech, word
خَرَجَ	ḥaraġa	exit, leave
مَسْجِدٌ ج مَسَاجِدُ	masġidun pl. masāġidu	mosque
بِنْتُ ج بَنَاتٌ	bintun pl. banātun	daughter
شَرَبَ	šariba	drink
مَاءٌ	mā'un	water
لَبَنٌ	labanun	milk
سَمِعَ	sami'a	hear
صَوْتُ ج أَصْوَاتٌ	ṣawtun pl. 'aṣwātun	voice, sound
طَيْرٌ	ṭayrun	birds (collective)
قَطَعَ	qaṭa'a	cut (out)
بَعَثَ	ba'aṭa	send
نَزَلَ	nazala	go down
جَبَلٌ	ġabalun	mountain
فَتَحَ	fataḥa	open, conquer

Key to Exercise 12

1. ɖaraba š-šayḥu ra'sa l-waladi
The old man hit the child's head
2. fahimat-i l-ʿaḡūzu kalāma l-ḡāriyati
The old lady understood the speech of the girl
3. ḥaraḡa l-ʾawlādu min-a l-masḡidi wa-daḡalū fī l-madrasati
The children left the mosque and entered the school
4. yā banātu hal šaribtunna l-mā'a
Hey girls/ daughters, did you drink the water?
5. lā šaribnā l-labana
No, we drank the milk
6. hal sami'tumā ʾaṣwāta ṭ-ṭayri ʿalā š-šaḡari
Did you two hear the voices (=singing) of the birds in the trees?
7. qaṭa'tu l-laḥma
I cut the meat
8. ba'aṭatnī ʾummī ʾilayka
My mother sent me to you
9. nazala r-riḡālu min ra'si l-ḡabali wa-fataḡū l-madīnata
The men went down from the mountaintop and conquered the city

Exercise 13

Translate into English:

1.	دَخَلَ الْأَوْلَادُ الْبَحْرَ يَسْبَحُونَ
2.	جَلَسْنَا عِنْدَ الْعَيْنِ نَشْرَبُ وَنَضْحَكُ
3.	خَرَجَ أَمِيرُ الْجَيْشِ يَصْعَدُ فِي الْجِبَالِ وَيَنْظُرُ إِلَى صُفُوفِ الْعَدُوِّ
4.	إِنَّ النَّاسَ فِي الصَّيْفِ يَخْرُجُونَ مِنَ الْبِلَادِ الْحَارَّةِ وَيَنْزِلُونَ فِي بِلَادٍ قَرِيبَةٍ مِنَ الْبَحْرِ
5.	سَتَسْمَعُونَ صَوْتَ الطَّبُولِ

دَخَلَ
بَحْرَ
سَبَحَ
جَلَسَ
عَيْنَ
شَرَبَ
ضَحِكَ
أَمِيرَ
جَيْشَ
صَعَدَ
نَظَرَ
صَفًّا جِ صُفُوفَ
عَدُوِّ
صَيْفَ
بَلَدًا جِ بِلَادَ
نَزَلَ
سَمِعَ
طَبْلًا جِ طَبُولَ

daḥala u
baḥrun
sabaḥa a
ǧalasa i
‘aynun (fem.)
šariba a
daḥika a
‘amīrun
ǧayšun
ša‘ida a
naẓara u
ṣaffun pl. ṣufūfun
‘adūwun
ṣayfun
baladun pl. bilādun
nazala i
sami’a a
ṭablun pl. ṭubūlun

enter
sea
swim
sit
eye, well
drink
laugh
prince, commander
army
go up
look at
row
enemy
summer
town, in pl. also: country
go down, stay
hear
drum

Key to Exercise 13

1. daḥala l-'awlādu l-baḥra yasbaḥūna

The children entered the sea to swim

2. ḡalasnā 'inda l-'ayni našrabu wa-naḍḥaku

We sat down by the well, drinking and laughing (/in order to drink and laugh)

3. ḥaraḡa 'amīru l-ḡayši yaṣ'adu fī l-ḡibāli wa-yanẓuru 'ilā sufūfi l-'adūwi

The army commander went out in order to go up in the mountains
and look at the enemy ranks

4. 'inna n-nāsa fī ṣ-ṣayfi yaḥruḡūna min-a l-bilādi l-ḥārrati wa-yanzilūna fī bilādin

qarībatin min-a l-baḥri

In the summer, the people leave the hot cities and stay in
cities close to the sea

5. sa-tasma'ūna ṣawta ṭ-ṭubūli

You will be hearing the sound of drums

Exercise 14

Translate into English:

1.	هَذَانِ الرَّجُلَانِ هُمَا شَيْخَا الْقَبِيلَةِ
2.	تَلْعَبُ هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ فِي صَحْنِ الْمَدْرَسَةِ
3.	نَزَلَ أَوْلَايَكَ الرَّجَالُ عِنْدَ مَدْخَلِ الْبَلَدِ
4.	سَمِعْتُ كَلْبَكَ ذَلِكَ يَنْبَحُ
5.	هَذَا فِرَاشُكَ
6.	لِمَنْ هَذِهِ الْجَوَاهِرُ
7.	مَنْ بَعَثْتَ إِلَيَّ
8.	لِمَاذَا نَظَرْتَ إِلَيْهَا
9.	أَتَعْرِفُ هَذَا الرَّجُلَ
10.	نَعَمْ هُوَ جَارِي

لَعِبَ
مَدْخَلَ
نَبَحَ
فِرَاشُ
جَوْهَرُ جَ جَوَاهِرُ
عَرَفَ

la'iba a
madḥalun
nabaḥa a
firāšun
ḡawharun pl. ḡawāhiru
'arafa i

play
entrance
bark
bed
jewel
know

Key to Exercise 14

1. hādāni r-rağulāni humā šayḥā l-qabīlāti

These two men, they are the two elders of the tribe

2. tal'abu hādihī l-bintu fī ṣaḥni l-madrasati

This girl is playing in the school yard

3. nazala 'ulā'ika r-riğālu 'inda madḥali l-baladi

Those men stayed by the entrance to the city

4. sami'tu kalbaka ḡālika yanbaḥu

I heard that dog of yours barking

5. hādā firāṣuka

This is your bed

6. li-man hādihī l-ğawāhiru

Whose are these jewels?

7. man ba'atta 'ilayya

Whom did you send to me?

8. li-mādā nazarta 'ilayhā

Why did you look at her?

9. 'a-ta'rifu hādā r-rağula

Do you know this man?

10. na'am huwa ḡāī

Yes, he is my neighbour

Exercise 15

Translate into English:

1.	كَلْبَكَ ذَلِكَ أَيْبَضُ
2.	هَذَا الْفَرَسُ أَسْوَدُ
3.	هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةُ خَضِرَاءُ فِي الصَّيْفِ
4.	الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ
5.	إِنَّ أَوْرَاقَ الشَّجَرِ سَمَرَاءُ وَحَمَرَاءُ فِي الْحَرِيفِ
6.	الذَّهَبُ أَثْقَلُ مِنَ الْفِضَّةِ
7.	عَيْنَا أَلْيَنُ زَرْقَوَانِ
8.	يَنْتَبِي أَطْوَلُ مِنِّي
9.	جَمَعَ الشَّيْخُ أَبْنَاءَهُ عِنْدَ فِرَاشِهِ قَبْلَ الْمَوْتِ
10.	يَا أَبْنَاءُ هَلْ تَعْرِفُونَ أَسْمَاءَ الزُّهُورِ
11.	نَعَمْ نَعْرِفُ أَسْمَ كُلِّ زَهْرٍ فِي الْبُسْتَانِ

صَلَاةٌ
نَوْمٌ
وَرَقٌ جِ أَوْرَاقٌ
حَرِيفٌ
ذَهَبٌ
فِضَّةٌ
زَرْقَوَانٌ
طَوِيلٌ
جَمَعَ
قَبْلَ
مَوْتٌ
إِسْمٌ جِ أَسْمَاءُ
زَهْرٌ جِ زُهُورٌ

ṣalātun
nawmun
waraqun (koll), pl. 'awrāqun
ḥarīfun
ḍahabun
fiḍḍatun
zarqawāni
ṭawīlun
ġama'a
qabla
mawtun
'ismun pl. 'asmā'un
zahrūn pl. zuhūrun

(ritual) prayer
sleep
leaf
fall
gold
silver
fem. dual of 'azraq
long, tall
gather
before
death
name
flower

Key to Exercise 15

1. kalbuka dālika 'abyaḍu

That dog of yours is white

2. hāḍā l-farasu 'aswadu

This horse is black

3. hāḍihī š-šağaratu ḥaḍrā'u fī š-ṣayfi

This tree is green in the summer

4. 'aṣ-ṣalātu ḥayrun min-a n-nawmi

Prayer is better than sleep

5. 'inna 'awrāqa š-šağari samrā'u wa-ḥamrā'u fī l-ḥarifi

The leaves of the trees are brown and red in the fall

6. 'aḍ-ḍahabu 'aṭqalu min-a l-fiddati

Gold is heavier than silver

7. 'aynā l-binti zarqawāni

The (two) eyes of the girl are blue

8. bintī 'aṭwalu minnī

My daughter is taller than me

9. ḡama'a š-ṣayḥu 'abnā'ahū 'inda firāšihī qabla l-mawti

The elder gathered his sons by his bed before death

10. yā 'abnā'u hal ta'rifūna 'asmā'a z-zuhūri

Sons, do you know the names of the flowers?

11. na'am na'rifu sma kulli zahrin fī l-bustāni

Yes, we know the name of every flower in the garden

The colours in Arabic

أَحْمَرُ	red
أَصْفَرُ	yellow
أَخْضَرُ	green
أَزْرَقُ	blue
أَسْمَرُ	brown
أَسْوَدُ	black
أَبْيَضُ	white

Exercise 16

Translate into English:

1.	يَا نِسَاءُ أَسْمَعْنَ صَوْتَ أَطْفَالِكُنَّ
2.	الدُّخُولُ فِي هَذَا الْأَمْرِ أَسْهَلُ مِنَ الْخُرُوجِ مِنْهُ
3.	أَيُّهَا الْأَمِيرُ أَنْزِلْ مِنْ قَرْسِكَ وَأَدْخُلْ مَنْزِلِي وَهَذَا لِي شَرَفٌ عَظِيمٌ
4.	فَرِحَ الْمَلِكُ بِرُجُوعِ جَيْشِهِ
5.	يَا ابْنَتِي أَسْمَعِي قَوْلِي
6.	أُخْتُ التَّاجِرِ جَالِسَةٌ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ
7.	الدُّخُولُ مَمْنُوعٌ

نِسَاءُ
طِفْلٌ ج أَطْفَالٌ
دَخَلَ (دُخُولٌ)
أَمْرٌ
سَهْلٌ
خَرَجَ (خُرُوجٌ)
مَنْزِلٌ
فَرِحَ
رَجَعَ (رُجُوعٌ)
كُرْسِيٌّ
مَنْعٌ

nisā'un (pl. of 'imra'atun)
ṭiflun pl. 'aṭfālun
daḥala u (duḥūlun)
'amrun
sahlun
ḥaraġa u (ḥurūġun)
manzilun
fariḥa
raġa'a i (ruġū'un)
kursiyyun
mana'a

women
child, infant
enter (inf.)
case, affair
easy
go out, leave (inf.)
residence
be happy
return (inf.)
chair
forbid, prevent

Key to Exercise 16

1. yā nisā'u sma'na ṣawta 'aṭṭālikunna
hey women, hear the voice of your infants
2. 'ad-duḥūlu fī hādā l-'amri 'ashalu min-a l-ḥurūḡi minhu
Getting into this matter is easier than getting out of it
3. 'ayyuhā l-'amīru nzil min farasika wa-dḥul manzilī wa-hādā lī šarafun 'aẓīmun
Oh Prince, go down from your horse and enter my dwelling, and this will be a great honour for me
4. fariḡa l-maliku bi-ruḡū'i ḡayšihī
The king rejoiced over the return of his army
5. yā bnatī sma'ī qawlī
My daughter, listen to my voice (=my words)
6. 'uḡtu t-tāḡiri ḡālisatun 'alā l-kursiyyi
The sister of the merchant is sitting on the chair
7. 'ad-duḥūlu mamnū'un
Entrance is prohibited

Translate into English:

1.	طَلَبَ مِنِّي أَنْ أَذْهَبَ إِلَى الْقُدْسِ
2.	طَلَبَ مِنِّي الطَّيِّبُ أَنْ أَشْرَبَ لَبَنًا كَثِيرًا
3.	لَيْسَكْتَ الْغُلَامُ بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ أَكْبَرَ مِنْهُ
4.	لَا تَلْعَبْ بِذَلِكَ السِّيفِ الْحَدِيدِ
5.	لَا تَغْضَبْ عَلَى صَدِيقِكَ
6.	لَمْ يَدْخُلِ الدَّارَ
7.	إِبْعَثِ الْغُلَامَ لِيَجْمَعَ التَّمْرَ السَّاقِطَ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ

Note that the imperfect vowel is given in brackets

طَلَبَ مِنْ
الْقُدْسُ
سَكْتَ
غُلَامٌ
بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ ...
سِيفٌ
حَدِيدٌ
غَضِبَ عَلَى
بَعَثَ
تَمْرٌ
سَقَطَ

ṭalaba (u) min
'al-qudsu
sakata (u)
ḡulāmun
bayna yaday...
sayfun
ḥadīdun
ḡadiba (a) 'alā
ba'ata (a)
tamrun
saqaṭa (u)

ask

Jerusalem

be silent

young man

in front of (between
the hands of)

sword

sharp

be angry with

send

dates (collective)

fall

Key to Exercise 17

1. ṭalaba minnī 'an 'aḥaba 'ilā l-quḍsi

He asked me that I go to Jerusalem

2. ṭalaba minnī ṭ-ṭabību 'an 'ašraba labanan kaṭīran

The doctor asked me that I drink a lot of milk

3. li-yaskut-i l-ḡulāmu bayna yaday 'akbara minhu

The young man should be silent in front of one older than him

4. lā tal'ab bi-ḡālīka s-sayfi l-ḥadīdi

Do not play with that sharp sword

5. lā taḡḍab 'alā ṣaḍīqika

Do not be angry with your friend

6. lam yadhul-i d-dāra

He did not enter the house

7. 'ib'at-i l-ḡulāma li-yaḡma'a t-tamra s-sāqīta 'alā l-'arḍi

Send the young man so that he can gather the dates
falling on the ground

Conjunctions in Arabic

وَ	wa-	and	§§ 328-333
فَ	fa-	so	
ثُمَّ	tumma	then	
أَوْ	'aw	or	
أَنْ	'an	that	
أَنَّ	'anna	that	
لِ	li-	in order to	§§ 343-346
حَتَّى	ḥattā	until, so that	
إِنْ	'in	if	
إِذَا	'igā	when	
لَمَّا	lammā	when	

Exercise 18

Translate into English:

1.	قَتَلَ زَيْدٌ
2.	ضَرَبْتُ تِلْكَ السِّكَّةَ فِي مِصْرَ
3.	إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ يَعْرِفُ بِرُقَقَائِهِ
4.	صَنَعَتِ الْأَرْضُ فِرَاشًا لَكُمْ
5.	هَذَا مَعْلُومٌ عِنْدَنَا

زَيْدٌ
ضَرَبَ
سِكَّةٌ
رَفِيقٌ ج رُقَقَاءُ
صَنَعَ
فِرَاشٌ
عَلِمَ

zaydun
ḍaraba (i)
sikkatun
rafiqun pl. rufaqa'u
ṣana'a (a)
firāšun
'alima (a)

a proper name

hit, coin

coin (noun)

friend

make, create

bed

know

Key to Exercise 18

1. qutila zaydun

Zayd was killed

2. ḡuribat tilka s-sikkatu fī miṣra

That coin is coined in Egypt

3. 'inna l-'insāna yu'rafu bi-rufaḡā'ihī

A man should be known by (looking at) his friends

4. ṣuni'at-i l-'arḡu firāšan la-kum

Earth was made as a bed for you

5. hāḡā ma'lūmun 'indanā

This is (well-)known with us

Exercise 19

Translate into English:

1.	غَلَبَ اللَّصُوصُ عَلَى الْمَدِينَةِ وَأَهْلَكُوا كُلَّ مَا فِيهَا
2.	سَلَّمَ الرَّئِيسُ الْحِصْنَ إِلَى الْمُحَاصِرِينَ
3.	يَلْبِسُ كُلُّ النَّاسِ أَوْلَادَهُمْ ثِيَابًا جَدِيدَةً عَلَى الْعِيدَيْنِ الْكَبِيرَيْنِ
4.	أَكْرَمَ اللَّهُ رَسُولَهُ
5.	عَلَّمَ اللَّهُ بِالْقَلَمِ عِلْمَ الْإِنْسَانِ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

غَلَبَ عَلَى
لِصَّ ج لَصُوصٌ
هَلَكَ
سَلِمَ
رَئِيسٌ
حِصْنٌ
حَصَرَ
لَبَسَ
ثَوْبٌ ج ثِيَابٌ
جَدِيدٌ
عِيدٌ
كَرَّمَ
رَسُولٌ
عَلَّمَ
قَلَمٌ

galaba (i) 'alā
lišsun pl. luṣūsun
halaka (i)
salima (a)
ra'īsun
hiṣnun
ḥaṣara (i u)
labisa (a)
ṭawbun pl. ṭiyābun
ḡadīdun
īdun
karuma (u)
rasūlun
'alima (a)
qalamun

conquer, take
thief, robber
perish, die - IV.
destroy
be whole - II. greet,
hand over
head, chief
castle
surround, besiege - III.
besiege (here ptc: the besiegers)
put on - IV. dress
clothes
new
holiday
be honourable - IV. honour
messenger
know - II. teach
pen

Key to Exercise 19

1. ġalaba l-luṣūṣu ‘alā l-madīnati wa-’ahlakū kulla mā fihā

The robbers conquered the city and destroyed everything in it

2. sallama r-raʾīsu l-ḥiṣna ‘ilā l-muḥāṣirīna

The chief gave the fortress over to the besiegers

3. yulbisu kullu n-nāsi ‘awlādahum ṭiyāban ġadīdatan ‘alā l-īdayni l-kabīrayni

All the people dress their children in new clothes
for the two great holidays

4. ‘akrama llāhu rasūlahū

Allah honoured his messenger

5. ‘allama llāhu bi-l-qalami ‘allama l-’insāna mā lam ya‘lam

Allah taught by (means of) the pen, he taught man what
he did not know

Translate into English:

1.	كَلِمَتُهُ وَلَمْ أَتَكَلَّمْ مَعَ غَيْرِهِ
2.	أَطْعَمَ الْغَنِيَّ فَقَرَاءَ كَثِيرًا فَأَنْصَرَفُوا يَشْكُرُونَ
3.	لَا تُخَالِفُوا آبَائَكُمْ يَا أَوْلَادُ
4.	سَوْفَ أُنْتَظِرُكَ بَعْدَ غُرُوبِ الشَّمْسِ
5.	اِخْتَلَفَ الْجَمَاعَةُ فِي مَا يَفْعَلُونَ
6.	اِسْتَخْلَفَ الْأَمِيرُ ابْنَهُ
7.	تَصَدَّقْ زَيْدٌ عَلَى سَائِلٍ بِتَمْرَةٍ
8.	تَخَاصَمَتِ امْرَأَةٌ مَعَ زَوْجِهَا فِي وَلَدِهِمَا
9.	اجْتَمَعْنَا فِي الشَّعْبِ نَنْتَظِرُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ

Word list

كَلِم
مَعَ
غَيْرٌ
طَعِمَ
فَقِيرٌ ج فَقَرَاءٌ
صَرَفَ
شَكَرَ
خَلَفَ
أَبٌ ج آبَاءٌ
نَظَرَ
غَرَبَ (غُرُوبٌ)
صَدَقَ
سَأَلَ
تَمَرَةٌ
خَصِمَ
زَوْجٌ
جَمَعَ
شَعَبٌ

k-l-m
ma'a
ğayrun
ta'ima (a)
faqīrun pl. fuqarā'u
şarafa (i)
şakara (u)
halafa (u)
'abun pl. 'ābā'un
nažara (u)
ğaraba (u) (ğurūbun)
şadaqa (u)
sa'ala
tamratun
haşama (i)
zawğun
ğama'a (a)
ši'bun

II. speak to - V. speak to
 with
 other than
 eat - IV. feed

 poor
 turn, turn away - VII.
 go away
 thank
 follow - III. disagree with,
 contradict - VIII. disagree
 - X. appoint as successor
 father
 see, look at - VIII. wait
 set (said about the sun)
 speak the truth - V. give
 as alms (+ 'ala: to someone
 + bi: something)
 ask
 a date
 win over (someone) in a
 discussion - VI. argue,
 go to trial
 husband
 gather - VIII. meet, gather

 gorge

Key to Exercise 20

1. kallamtuhū wa-lam 'atakallam ma'a ġayrihī

I spoke with him and I didn't speak with anyone other than him

2. 'aṭ'ama l-ġanīyu fuqarā'a kaṭīratan fa-nṣarafū yaškurūna

The rich man fed many poor people and they left thanking him

3. lā tuḥālifū 'ābā'akum yā 'awlādu

Children, do not disagree with your fathers

4. sawfa 'antaziruka ba'da ġurūbi š-šamsi

I will wait for you after sunset

5. 'iḥtalafa l-ġamā'atu fī mā yaf'alūna

The gathering disagreed about what they should do

6. 'istaḥlafa l-'amīru bnaḥū

The prince appointed his son as successor

7. taṣaddaqa zaydun 'alā sā'ilin bi-tamratin

Zayd gave a date to one asking (for charity)

8. taḥaṣamat-i mra'atun ma'a zawġihī fī waladihimā

A woman argued with her husband over their child

9. 'iġtama'nā fī š-šī'bi nantaziru rasūla llāhi

We gathered in the gorge, waiting for the messenger of Allah