



# Arabic Guaranteed

**Audioscript**

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Text: Ghazi Abuhakema

Publishing Director: Sheryl Olinsky Borg

Editor: Emily Bernath

Editorial Assistant: Eric Zuarino

Audio Production: John Marshall Sound/Paul Ruben Productions

Production Manager: Elizabeth Gaynor

Cover Design: Claudia Petrilli

Cover Photo: © Eric Martin/Fotostock

Inset Photo: © Patagonik Works/Getty Images

# **Berlitz**<sup>®</sup> **Arabic Guaranteed**

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## [CD 1]

أهلاً وسهلاً.  
Ahlan wa-sahlan.

Welcome to Arabic Guaranteed! This all-audio program will teach you the basics of spoken Arabic, without a book. Everything you hear will be available in an audioscript, which you can download from our website at [www.berlitzpublishing.com](http://www.berlitzpublishing.com). So, are you ready to learn some Arabic? Then let's begin.

### Lesson One

Learning pronunciation is the first step of learning any foreign language. Because learners' approaches may vary, you may want to read along with the following pronunciation section in the audioscript.

In this chapter, you will learn the Arabic alphabet. We will pay particular attention to the Arabic sounds that do not exist in English. But first, let's listen to the entire alphabet.

Arabic has 28 letters. First, you will hear the names of the letters.

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش  
ص ض ط ي و م ن  
ك ق ف غ ع

Now let's listen to the sounds these letters make.

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش  
ص ض ط و م ن  
ك ق ف غ ع

Now listen and repeat.

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش  
ص ض ط ي و م ن  
ك ق ف غ ع

Some of these sounds were probably unfamiliar to you, because they do not exist in English. These sounds are:

(rrr) ع (gargle) ظ (thoh) ط (toh) ض (doh) ص (s) خ (kh) ح (h)  
غ (koh)

Now, let's talk about these sounds one by one.

The first sound is

ح  
h

This is pronounced in a similar fashion to the sound "h", but it is accompanied by a friction in the throat. Listen to the sound.

ح  
h

Repeat the sound, paying special attention to your pronunciation.

ح  
h

Now let's look at some words that contain this sound.

حب  
Hub

“love”

Repeat:

حب  
Hub

حب  
Hub

“under”

Repeat:

تحت  
taHt

تحت

taHt

تحت

taHt

تفاح

tufaH

“apples”

Repeat:

تفاح

tufaH

تفاح

tufaH

The next sound is

خ

kh

This sound is found in many European languages such as Russian and German. To say this sound, say the “k” but block only part of your windpipe.

Listen:

خ    خ  
kh   kh

Now listen and repeat:

خ    خ    خ  
kh   kh   kh

Now let's practice some words with this sound:

خبز

khubs

“bread”

Repeat:

خبز

khubs

خبز

“brain”  
Repeat:

khubs

مخ  
mukh

مخ  
mukh

مخ  
mukh

خير  
khair

“good”  
Repeat:

خير  
khair

خير  
khair

To pronounce the following sound correctly, pronounce the "s" sound, placing your tongue toward the front and close to the roof of your mouth. When you say the sound, the back of your tongue should also be raised.

Let's hear the sound first.

ص ص  
s s

Now listen and repeat

ص ص ص  
s s s

Now let's practice the sound in some words:

بصيص

“glimpse”  
Repeat:

sbuhsi

بصيص  
buhsis

بصيص  
buhsis

مصدر  
musdar

“source”  
Repeat:

مصدر  
musdar

مصدر  
musdar

“silence”  
Repeat:

صمت  
samt

صمت  
samt

صمت  
samt

The next letter is

ض  
doh

To pronounce this sound, place your tongue the same way you did with

ص  
s

but this time make a "d" sound.  
Let's hear the sound first:

ض ض

Now listen and repeat:

d d  
ض ض ض  
d d d

Now let's practice some words containing this sound.

“attendance”

Repeat:

حضور  
hodoor

حضور  
hodoor

حضور  
hodoor

“kindergarten”

Repeat:

روضه  
rahooda

روضه  
rahooda

روضه  
rahooda

The next sound is

ط  
toh

To pronounce this sound, you need to place the tip of your tongue just above your top teeth, and the rest of your tongue low in your mouth. Try to say “t” in this position, and the resulting sound will be

ط  
toh

First listen to the sound:

ط ط  
toh toh

Now listen and repeat:

ط ط ط

toh toh toh

Now listen to the following words as the sound occurs in different positions.

“student”  
Repeat:

طالب  
tahlib

طالب  
tahlib

طالب  
tahlib

“potatoes”  
Repeat:

بطاطا  
bataatah

بطاطا  
bataatah

بطاطا  
bataatah

“officer”  
Repeat:

ضابط  
dabit

ضابط  
dabit

ضابط  
dabit

The next sound is

ظ  
v

To pronounce this sound correctly, you need to place your tongue in the same position as you did for

ط  
doh

The tip of your tongue however should be between your teeth and the rest should remain low in the mouth.

First, listen to the sound:

ظ    ظ  
v    v

Now listen and repeat:

ظ    ظ    ظ  
v    v    v

Now let's hear the sound in words.

ظريف  
thareef

“cute”  
Repeat:

ظريف  
thareef

ظريف  
thareef

ظفر  
vuhfur

“nail”  
Repeat:

ظفر  
vuhfur

ظفر  
vuhfur

The next sound is

ع  
aa

To pronounce this sound, you need to constrict your throat muscles, just like for the sound

ح  
h

But the difference between the two is that the

ع  
aa

is voiced, which means you make a deep throaty sound. If you put your hand on your throat while saying this sound, you should feel your muscles contracting.

Listen first:

ع      ع  
aa     aa

Now, listen and repeat:

ع      ع      ع  
aa     aa     aa

Now, let's practice this sound in some words:

عربي  
aarabi

“Arabic”

Repeat:

عربي  
aarabi  
عربي  
aarabi

“Ali” (a male’s name)

Repeat:

علي  
aali

علي  
aali  
علي  
aali

مع

“with”  
Repeat:

maa

مع  
maa

مع  
maa

The next sound is

غ  
[gargle]

This is similar to a gargling sound.  
Listen first:

غ [gargle]      غ [gargle]

Now, listen and repeat:

غ [gargle]      غ [gargle]      غ [gargle]

Now let’s listen to the sound in some words.

غالب  
rrahlib

“winner”  
Repeat:

غالب  
rahlib

غالب  
rahlib

“defeated”

مغلوب  
mughloob

Repeat:

مغلوب  
mughloob

مغلوب  
mughloob

“mature”

Repeat:

غالب  
baaligh

غالب  
baaligh

غالب  
baaligh

The last sound that is different from English is

ق  
koh

To pronounce this sound, you need to place your tongue low in your mouth, pull your tongue back to close off your air passage, and then release it forcefully.

Listen first:

ق ق ق  
koh koh koh

Now listen again and repeat:

ق ق ق  
koh koh koh

Now listen to the sound as it happens in words.

قريب  
kahreeb

“close”

Repeat:

قريب  
kahreeb

plums  
Repeat:

قريب  
kahreeb

برقوق  
barrkohk

برقوق  
barrkohk

برقوق  
barrkohk

“judge”  
Repeat:

قاضي  
kahbee

قاضي  
kahbee

قاضي  
kahbee

Now let's repeat these sounds one last time.

ح  
h

خ  
kh

ص  
s

ض  
doh

ط  
toh

ظ  
thoh

ع  
aa

غ  
[gargle]

ق  
koh

### Cultural Note: Dialects

Arabic is a language that is spoken in many countries, and as a result, has many different dialects. Modern Standard Arabic is the standard language that is used in all Arab countries for writing and literature, and in formal settings, and it is the language that you will learn in this program. Other dialects of Arabic are used in informal settings, and differ greatly by country.

## Lesson Two

In this lesson you will learn how to greet people and introduce yourself. Listen to the following dialogue. Ahmad and Mariam are meeting for the first time.

مرحباً، اسمي احمد.  
marhaban. ismee Ahmad.

أهلاً، تشرفنا. اسمي مريم.  
ah'lan. tasharufna. ismee Mariam .

تشرفنا يا مريم.  
tasharufna ya'mariam

Let's listen to what Ahmad said first. He said,

مرحباً، اسمي احمد.  
marhaban. ismee Ahmad.

Repeat the Arabic.

مرحباً، اسمي...  
marhaban. ismee...

مرحباً، اسمي...  
marhaban. ismee...

مرحباً، اسمي...  
marhaban. ismee...

Now try it with your own name. Pretend you're meeting someone for the first time, and introduce yourself.

مرحباً، اسمي...  
marhaban. ismee...

مرحباً، اسمي...  
marhaban. ismee...

So, how did Mariam reply when Ahmad introduced himself? She said, "Hi, nice to meet you. My name is Mariam". Listen first:

أهلاً، تشرفنا اسمي مريم  
ah'lan. tasharufna. ismee Mariam .

أهلاً، تشرفنا اسمي مريم  
ah'lan. tasharufna. ismee Mariam .

Now listen to Mariam's answer one word at a time, and repeat in the pauses:

Hi

أهلاً  
ah'lan.

أهلاً  
ah'lan.

أهلاً  
ah'lan.

Nice to meet you.

تشرفنا  
tasharufna.

تشرفنا  
tasharufna.

تشرفنا  
tasharufna.

Now, try the whole sentence, with your name:

أهلاً، تشرفنا. اسمي ...  
ah'lan. tasharufna. ismee...

أهلاً، تشرفنا. اسمي ...  
ah'lan. tasharufna. ismee...

أهلاً، تشرفنا. اسمي ...  
ah'lan. tasharufna. ismee...

Listen to the dialogue again, and see if you can recognize what Ahmad says at the end.

مرحباً، اسمي احمد.  
marhaban. ismee Ahmad.

أهلاً، تشرفنا. اسمي مريم.  
ah'lan. tasharufna. ismee Mariam .

تشرفنا يا مريم.  
tasharufna ya'mariam

So, what did Ahmad say? Listen again:

تشرفنا يا مريم.  
tasharufna ya'mariam.

He said, “Nice to meet you, Mariam”. Repeat:

تشرفنا يا مريم.  
tasharufna ya'mariam.

تشرفنا يا مريم.  
tasharufna ya'mariam.

Good!

Let's listen to the dialogue one more time. Repeat each line in the pauses and focus on your pronunciation.

مرحباً، اسمي احمد.  
marhaban. ismee Ahmad.

أهلاً، تشرفنا. اسمي مريم.  
ah'lan. tasharufna. ismee Mariam .

تشرفنا يا مريم.  
tasharufna ya'mariam

Good!

Cultural note:

One of the most common greetings in the Arab World is

السلام عليكم .  
ah salam' aleykem.

This phrase literally means “Peace be upon you!” It functions as “hello” in many instances. You can use this phrase to address one person or a group of people, in both formal and informal settings. If you’re greeted in this way, you are expected to respond, by saying

وعليكم السلام  
wa aleykem ah salam.

which also means “Peace be upon you”.

Arabs tend to shake hands when meeting people. For religious reasons, a lot of Arab men do not shake hands with women, and visa versa. If you stretch your hand to shake a woman’s hand and she pulls back, do not feel offended or take it personally. In Arab culture, family or close friends of the same sex often greet each other with a kiss on the cheek. Unless she is a very close relative, an Arab man would not greet a woman with a kiss.

Let’s review some of the new expressions:

My name is Mariam.

اسمي مريم.  
ismee Mariam.

اسمي مريم.  
ismee Mariam.

اسمي مريم.  
ismee Mariam.

Hi.

أهلا  
ah’lan.

أهلا  
ah’lan.

أهلا  
ah’lan.

Nice to meet you.

تشرّفنا

tasharufna

تشرّفنا

tasharufna

تشرّفنا

tasharufna

### Lesson Three

In this lesson, you will learn how to ask others how they feel and say how you feel. Listen to Ahmad and Mariam in the following dialogue:

كيف الحال؟  
kaif al Haal?

يخير، الحمد لله. وأنت؟  
bikhair, al Hamdu lillah, wa anta?

الحمد لله. تعبان قليلا.  
al Hamdu lillah, ta'aaban qalilan.

سلامتك.  
salamtak.

شكرا.  
shukran.

Listen to what Ahmad said first. He said, "How are you?" Repeat:

كيف الحال؟  
kaif al Haal?

كيف الحال؟  
kaif al Haal?

كيف الحال؟  
kaif al Haal?

Now try it yourself. Ask your friend how he is doing.

كيف الحال؟  
kaif al Haal?

How did Mariam reply? She said, "I am well, thank God. And you?"

يخير، الحمد لله. وأنت؟  
bikhair, al Hamdu lillah, wa anta?

Mariam’s reply, thanking God, is a very common answer to the question “How are you?” in Arabic.

Let’s listen to what Mariam said again. Repeat in the pauses

الحمد  
al Hamdu

الحمد  
al Hamdu

الله  
lilah

الله  
lilah

Now, say that yourself.

الحمد لله  
al Hamdu lilah

Mariam also asked Ahmad how he is doing. She said: “And you?” Listen and repeat:

وأنت؟  
wa anta?

وأنت؟  
wa anta?

Now listen to the next part of the dialogue again, and see if you can recognize what Ahmad says next.

الحمد لله. تعبان قليلاً.  
al Hamdu lilah, ta’aaban qalilan.

So, what did Ahmad say? He said “Thank God” as well, then he said “I’m a little tired”. Listen and repeat in the pauses:

الحمد لله. تعبان قليلاً.  
al Hamdu lilah, ta’aaban qalilan.

Let's listen to just the second phrase: "I'm a little tired." Repeat:

تعبان قليلاً.  
ta'aaban qalilan.

تعبان قليلاً.  
ta'aaban qalilan.

Now repeat the whole sentence.

الحمد لله. تعبان قليلاً  
al Hamdu lillah, ta'aaban qalilan.

الحمد لله. تعبان قليلاً  
al Hamdu lillah, ta'aaban qalilan.

When Mariam heard Ahmad say that he was tired, she responded by saying, "Get better." Repeat:

سلامتك  
salamtak

سلامتك  
salamtak

And in reply, Ahmad said "Thank you". Repeat after Ahmad:

شكراً  
shukran

شكراً  
shukran

Now you try. Say "Thank you":

شكراً  
shukran

Great! Now let's listen to the dialogue again. Repeat in the pauses.

كيف الحال؟  
kaif al Haal?

يخير، الحمد لله. وأنت؟  
bikhair, al Hamdu lillah, wa anta?

الحمد لله. تعبان قليلا.  
al Hamdu lillah, ta'aaban qalilan.

سلامتك.  
salamtak.

شكرا.  
shukran.

#### Cultural note:

In the Arab World, speakers invoke God in many contexts. As you have seen, the response to the question “How are you?” is often “Thank God”. This is very similar to an English speaker saying, “I am fine,” when asked, “How are you?” Regardless how one actually feels, this phrase is usually appropriate. Besides asking about someone’s own wellbeing, Arabs also ask about the wellbeing of the family. In responding to such questions, it is expected that the initial response will be positive.

Let’s review some of the new expressions.

كيف الحال؟  
kaif al Haal?

كيف الحال؟  
kaif al Haal?

كيف الحال؟  
kaif al Haal?

And you?

وأنت؟  
wa anta?

وأنت؟  
wa anta?

وأنت؟  
wa anta?

I'm a little tired.

تعبان قليلاً.  
ta'aaban qalilan.

تعبان قليلاً.  
ta'aaban qalilan.

تعبان قليلاً.  
ta'aaban qalilan.

Get better.

سلامتك  
salamtak

سلامتك  
salamtak

سلامتك  
salamtak

Thank you.

شكراً  
shukran

شكراً  
shukran

شكراً  
shukran

## Lesson Four

In this lesson, you will learn how to ask for and give telephone numbers. But before we start, let's learn the numbers from zero to ten. Listen! The speaker will pause after each number for you to repeat.

zero

siffr      صفر

siffr      صفر

one

waHid      واحد

waHid      واحد

two

ithnayn      اثنان

ithnayn      اثنان

three

thalaathah      ثلاثة

thalaathah      ثلاثة

four

arba'aah      أربعة

arba'aah      أربعة

five

khamsah      خمسة

khamsah      خمسة

six

sittah      ستة

sittah      ستة

seven

sab'aah سبعة

sab'aah سبعة

eight

thamanyah ثمانية

thamanyah ثمانية

nine

tis'aah تسعة

tis'aah تسعة

ten

'aasharah عشرة

'aasharah عشرة

Listen again to the numbers zero through ten:

صفر، واحد، اثنان، ثلاثة، أربعة، خمسة، ستة، سبعة، ثمانية، تسعة، عشرة  
siffr, waHid, ithnayn, thalaathah, arba'aah, khamsah, sittah, sab'aah, thamanyah,  
tis'aah, 'aasharah.

Now, try to count to ten on your own. First try zero through five:

siffr صفر

waHid واحد

ithnayn اثنان

thalaathah ثلاثة

arba'aah أربعة

khamsah خمسة

Now six through ten:

sittah	ستة
sab'aah	سبعة
thamanyah	ثمانية
tis'aah	تسعة
'aasharah	عشرة

Now let's listen to the dialogue. Ahmad and Mariam meet once again and each asks for the other's phone number. Listen to the conversation:

أهلا مريم.  
ahlan, Mariam.

أهلا وسهلا.  
ahlan wa sahan.

ممکن رقم تلفونك؟  
momkin raqam telifoonik?

بالطبع. رقم تلفوني: خمسة اثنان صفر تسعة واحد ثمانية تسعة.  
bittab'aa. Raqam telifooni: khamsah ithnayin siffr tis'aah waHid thamanyah  
tis'aah.

ألف شكر.  
alf shukr.

لا أبدا. وما هو رقم تلفونك؟  
la abadan, wa ma howa raqam telifoonak?

ثمانية واحد صفر ستة ثلاثة خمسة  
ithnayn thamanyah waHid siffr sittah thalaatha khamasah.

شكرا. الى اللقاء  
shukran, illal liqaa'

الى اللقاء  
illal liqaa'

Ahmad started off by greeting Mariam. He says, "Hi Mariam."

أهلاً مريم.  
ahlan, Mariam

Listen again and repeat:

أهلاً مريم.  
ahlan, Mariam

Mariam responds by saying

أهلاً وسهلاً  
ahlan wa sahan.

This means "welcome."  
Now repeat after Mariam:

أهلاً وسهلاً  
ahlan wa sahan.

Repeat again:

أهلاً وسهلاً  
ahlan wa sahan

Ahmad knows Mariam well at this point, so he asks her for her phone number. He asks the question using a rising intonation:

ممکن رقم تلفونك؟  
momkin raqam telifoonik

This means, "Can I have your number?"  
Repeat the question after Ahmad

ممکن رقم تلفونك؟  
momkin raqam telifoonik

ممکن رقم تلفونك؟  
momkin raqam telifoonik

Mariam does not mind. She says "of course".

Repeat after Mariam:

بالطبع

bittab'aa

بالطبع

bittab'aa

بالطبع

bittab'aa

And she goes on to give him her number. She says, “my number is”

رقم تلفوني:

Raqam telifooni:

five, two, zero, nine, one, eight, nine

خمسة اثنان صفر تسعة واحد ثمانية تسعة

khamsah ithnayin siffr tis'aah waHid thamanyah tis'aah.

Repeat after Mariam:

رقم تلفوني: خمسة اثنان صفر تسعة واحد ثمانية تسعة

Raqam telifooni: khamsah ithnayin siffr tis'aah waHid thamanyah tis'aah.

Did you recognize the numbers? Listen and repeat just the numbers. Five, two, zero, nine, one, eight, nine:

خمسة اثنان صفر تسعة واحد ثمانية تسعة

khamsah ithnayin siffr tis'aah waHid thamanyah tis'aah.

خمسة اثنان صفر تسعة واحد ثمانية تسعة

khamsah ithnayin siffr tis'aah waHid thamanyah tis'aah.

Ahmad thanks Mariam saying:

ألف شكر.

alf shukr

“One thousand thanks”, a very common Arabic way of saying “thank you”.

Repeat after Ahmad:

ألف شكر.

alf shukr

ألف شكر.

alf shukr

Mariam responds by saying: “not at all”.

لا أبدا

la abadan

Can you repeat that?

لا أبدا

la abadan

لا أبدا

la abadan

Mariam next asks Ahmad for his number, saying:

وما هو رقم تلفونك؟

wa ma howa raqam telifoonak?

Pay attention to how gender is inflected in this phrase. The phrase changes depending on whether a male or female is being asked. When Ahmad asked Mariam for her number, he used the word

تلفونك

telifoonik

but when Mariam asked Ahmad for his number, she said

تلفونك

telifoonak

So, if you were asking your male friend for a phone number, what would you say?

تلفونك

telifoonak

And if you were asking your female friend?

تلفونك

telifoonik

Ahmad gives his phone number. See if you can recognize any of the numbers:

اثنان ثمانية واحد صفر ستة ثلاثة خمسة

ithnayn thamanyah waHid siffr sittah thalaatha khamasah.

Listen one more time:

اثنان ثمانية واحد صفر ستة ثلاثة خمسة

ithnayn thamanyah waHid siffr sittah thalaatha khamasah.

He says: two, eight, one, zero, six, three, five.  
Let's repeat that number now

اثنان ثمانية واحد صفر ستة ثلاثة خمسة  
ithnayn thamanyah waHid siffr sittah thalaatha khamasah.

اثنان ثمانية واحد صفر ستة ثلاثة خمسة  
ithnayn thamanyah waHid siffr sittah thalaatha khamasah.

Mariam thanks Ahmad and bids him farewell, saying: "Thank you, goodbye."  
Listen and repeat:

شكرا، الى اللقاء  
shukran, illal liqaa'

شكرا، الى اللقاء  
shukran, illal liqaa'

Let's repeat the word, "goodbye".

الى اللقاء  
illal liqaa'

الى اللقاء  
illal liqaa'

Ahmad responds by also saying "goodbye". Repeat:

الى اللقاء  
illal liqaa'

Now let's listen to the whole dialogue again. Repeat in the pauses.

أهلا مريم.  
ahlan, Mariam.

أهلا وسهلا.  
ahlan wa sahlam.

ممکن رقم تلفونك؟  
momkin raqam telifoonik?

بالطبع. رقم تلفونني: خمسة اثنان صفر تسعة واحد ثمانية تسعة.  
bittab'aa. Raqam telifooni: khamsah ithnayin siffr tis'aah waHid thamanya  
tis'aah.

ألف شكر.  
alf shukr.  
لا أبدا. وما هو رقم تلفونك؟  
la abadan, wa ma howa raqam telifoonak?

اثنان ثمانية واحد صفر ستة ثلاثة خمسة  
ithnayn thamanya waHid siffr sittah thalaatha khamasah.

شكرا. الى اللقاء  
shukran, illal liqaa'

الى اللقاء  
illal liqaa'

Let's repeat some of the new expressions.

Welcome.

أهلا وسهلا  
ahlan wa sahan.

أهلا وسهلا  
ahlan wa sahan.

أهلا وسهلا  
ahlan wa sahan.

Of course.

بالطبع  
bittab'aa  
بالطبع  
bittab'aa

بالطبع  
bittab'aa

One thousand thanks.

ألف شكر.  
alf shukr

ألف شكر.  
alf shukr

ألف شكر.  
alf shukr

Goodbye.

الى اللقاء  
illal liqaa'

الى اللقاء  
illal liqaa'

الى اللقاء  
illal liqaa'

## Lesson Five

In this lesson, you will learn how to say where you are from and where you live. You will also learn how to say what languages you speak. Listen to the dialogue first:

أنا من الأردن وأسكن في مدينة عمان. وأنت؟  
anna min al urdun wa askun fi madeenat ‘aaman. Wa antee?

أنا أردنية أيضا لكنني أسكن في مدينة إربد.  
anna urduneya aydan lakinee askun fi madinat Irbid.

كم لغة تتكلمين؟  
kam lugha tatakalameen?

أتكلم ثلاث لغات: العربية والفرنسية والانجليزية، وأنت؟  
atakallam thalaath lughaat: al ‘aarabeya, wal faranseya wal  
ingeleezeya. Wa anta?

أنا أتكلم لغة واحدة فقط. العربية.  
Anna atakallam lugha waHida faqatt. Al ‘aarabeya.

Ahmad starts by saying where he is from. Listen:

أنا من الأردن  
anna min al urdun

“I am from Jordan.”  
Repeat after Ahmad:

أنا من الأردن  
anna min al urdun

One more time:

أنا من الأردن  
anna min al urdun

Now say where you are from. The word for “America”, is

أمريكا  
amreeka

The Arabic word for Britain is

بريطانيا  
britanya

If you live in a different English-speaking country, see below for Arabic translations of more country names:

Australia

أستراليا  
ostraaaleeya

Canada

كندا  
kanada

Ireland

أيرلندا  
irlanda

Now tell us what country you are from.

أنا من...  
Anna min...

Back to the dialogue: Ahmad goes on to say that he lives in the City of Amman.

He says:

وأسكن في مدينة عمان  
wa askun fi madeenat ‘aaman

“And I live in the City of Amman.”

Repeat after Ahmad:

وأسكن في مدينة عمان  
wa askun fi madeenat ‘aaman

Ahmad asks Mariam where she is from by saying:

وأنت؟  
Wa antee?

Repeat:

وأنت؟  
Wa antee?

وأنت؟  
Wa antee?

Mariam is also from Jordan, so she responds by saying,

أنا أردنية أيضا.  
anna urduneya aydan

“I am Jordanian”. Repeat after Mariam:

أنا أردنية أيضا.  
anna urduneya aydan

أنا أردنية أيضا.  
anna urduneya aydan

But Mariam lives in a different town. She says,

لكني أسكن في مدينة إربد  
lakinee askun fi madinet Irbid.

“But I am from the City of Irbid.”

Repeat after Mariam:

لكني أسكن في مدينة إربد  
lakinee askun fi madinet Irbid.

Now practice telling us what city you live in.

أنا أسكن في مدينة ....  
Anna askun fi madinet...

Ahmad is curious about languages, so he asks Mariam “How many languages do you speak?”

كم لغة تتكلمين؟  
kam lugha tatakalameen?

Let’s hear the question again slowly. Repeat in the pauses:

كم  
kam

لغة تتكلمين؟  
lugha tatakalameen?

Now repeat the whole phrase.

كم لغة تتكلمين؟  
kam lugha tatakalameen?

كم لغة تتكلمين؟  
kam lugha tatakalameen?

Mariam speaks three languages: Arabic, English and French. She answers saying:

أتكلم ثلاث لغات  
atakallam thalaath lughaat.

“I speak three languages.”

Repeat after Mariam,

أتكلم ثلاث لغات  
atakallam thalaath lughaat.

أتكلم ثلاث لغات  
atakallam thalaath lughaat.

Mariam then mentions the languages she speaks.

Repeat:

Arabic

العربية  
al ‘aarabeya

العربية  
al ‘aarabeya

French

الفرنسيّة  
wal ferenseya

الفرنسيّة  
wal ferenseya

And English

الانجليزية  
wal ingeleezeya

الانجليزية  
wal ingeleezeya

Listen to the names of languages again and repeat:

العربية والفرنسية والانجليزية  
al ‘aarabeya, wal ferenseya wal ingeleezeya.

العربية والفرنسية والانجليزية  
al ‘aarabeya, wal ferenseya wal ingeleezeya.

Which of these languages do you speak?  
Try saying “I speak English” in Arabic:

أتكلم الانجليزية  
Atakallam al ingeleezeya.

Mariam asks Ahmad the same question by saying, “and you?”

وأنت  
Wa anta

Ahmad does not speak three languages, or even two. He says “I speak one language only: Arabic”. Listen first:

أنا أتكلم لغة واحدة فقط: العربية  
anna atakallam lugha waHida faqatt. Al ‘aarabeya.

Let’s hear that phrase more slowly. Repeat in the pauses:

I speak

أنا أتكلم  
anna atakallam

One language

لغة واحدة  
lugha waHida

Only: Arabic

فقط: العربية  
faqatt. Al ‘aarabeya.

Listen again and repeat after Ahmad.

أنا أتكلم لغة واحدة فقط: العربية  
anna atakallam lugha waHida faqatt. Al ‘aarabeya.

Excellent!

You may have noticed in the dialogue that the numbers 1 and 2 follow the noun in Arabic. However, numbers 3-10 precede nouns, just like in English.

Let’s try that. Repeat the Arabic for the following phrases:

One language

لغة واحدة  
lugha waHida

Two languages

لغتان  
lugha taan

Three languages

ثلاث لغات  
thalaath lughaat.

Now can you say how many languages you speak?

Good! Let’s listen to the dialogue one more time. Repeat each line in the pauses and focus on your pronunciation.

أنا من الأردن وأسكن في مدينة عمان. وأنت؟  
anna min al urdun wa askun fi madeenat ‘aaman. Wa antee?

أنا أردنية أيضا لكنني أسكن في مدينة إربد.  
anna urduneya aydan lakinee askun fi madinat Irbid.

كم لغة تتكلمين؟  
kam lugha tatakalameen?

أتكلم ثلاث لغات: العربية والفرنسية والانجليزية، وأنت؟  
atakallam thalaath lughaat: al ‘aarabeya, wal faranseya wal  
ingeleezeyya. Wa anta?

أنا أتكلم لغة واحدة فقط: العربية.

Anna atakallam lugha waHida faqatt. Al ‘aarabeya.

Let’s review some of the new expressions.

America

أمريكا

amreeka

أمريكا

amreeka

أمريكا

amreeka

Britain

بريطانيا.

britanya

بريطانيا.

britanya

بريطانيا.

britanya

Arabic

العربية

al ‘aarabeya

العربية

al ‘aarabeya

العربية

al ‘aarabeya

French

الفرنسية

wal ferenseya

الفرنسية

wal ferenseya

الفرنسية

wal ferenseya

English

الانجليزية  
wal ingeleezeya

الانجليزية  
wal ingeleezeya

الانجليزية  
wal ingeleezeya

one language

لغة واجدة  
lugha waHida

لغة واجدة  
lugha waHida

لغة واجدة  
lugha waHida

two languages

لغتان  
lugha taan

لغتان  
lugha taan

لغتان  
lugha taan

three languages

ثلاث لغات  
thalaath lughaat.

ثلاث لغات  
thalaath lughaat.

ثلاث لغات  
thalaath lughaat.

Listen to these dialogues again. Repeat in the pauses.

Ahmad and Mariam are meeting for the first time.

مرحباً، اسمي احمد.  
marhaban. ismee Ahmad.

أهلاً، تشرفنا. اسمي مريم.  
ah'lan. tasharufna. ismee Mariam .

تشرفنا يا مريم.  
tasharufna ya'mariam

Listen to Ahmad and Mariam in the following dialogue:

كيف الحال؟  
kaif al Haal?

يخير، الحمد لله. وأنت؟  
bikhair, al Hamdu lilah, wa anta?

الحمد لله. تعبان قليلاً.  
al Hamdu lilah, ta'aaban qalilan.

سلامتك.  
salamtak.

شكراً.  
shukran.

Ahmad and Mariam meet once again and each asks for the other's phone number.

أهلاً مريم.  
ahlan, Mariam.

أهلاً وسهلاً.  
ahlan wa sahlán.

ممکن رقم تلفونك؟  
momkin raqam telifoonik?

بالطبع. رقم تلفوني: خمسة اثنان صفر تسعة واحد ثمانية تسعة.  
bittab'aa. Raqam telifooni: khamsah ithnayin siffr tis'aah waHid thamanyah  
tis'aah.

ألف شكر.  
alf shukr.

لا أبدا. وما هو رقم تلفونك؟  
la abadan, wa ma howa raqam telifoonak?

ثمانية واحد صفر ستة ثلاثة خمسة  
ithnayn thamanyah waHid siffr sittah thalaatha khamasah.

شكرا. الى اللقاء  
shukran, illal liqaa'

الى اللقاء  
illal liqaa'

Listen to Ahmad and Mariam in the following dialogue.

أنا من الأردن وأسكن في مدينة عمان. وأنت؟  
anna min al urdun wa askun fi madeenat 'aaman. Wa antee?

أنا أردنية أيضا لكني أسكن في مدينة إربد.  
anna urduneya aydan lakinee askun fi madinat Irbid.

كم لغة تتكلمين؟  
kam lugha tatakalameen?

أتكلم ثلاث لغات: العربية والفرنسية والانجليزية، وأنت؟  
atakallam thalaath lughaat: al 'aarabeya, wal faranseya wal  
ingeleezeyya. Wa anta?

أنا أتكلم لغة واحدة فقط. العربية.  
Anna atakallam lugha waHida faqatt. Al 'aarabeya.