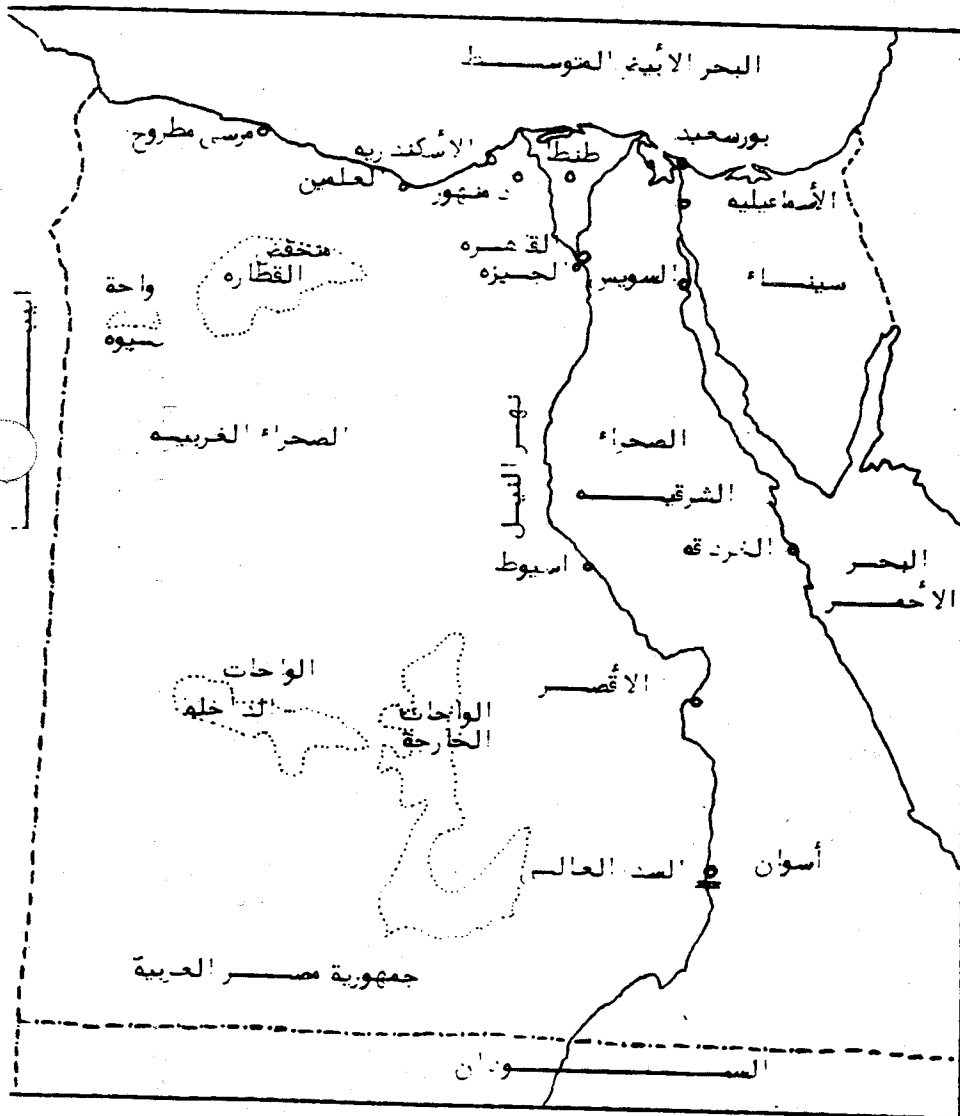


# ARABIC BASIC COURSE

## Egyptian Dialect

Module 1  
Lessons 1-4



December 1981

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

Abbreviations Used in This Module

ED	Egyptian Dialect
f.	feminine
m.	masculine
MSA	Modern Standard Arabic
pers.	person
pl.	plural
SATTS	Standard Arabic Technical Transliteration System
sing.	singular

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## Objectives

Upon successful completion of this module, the student will be able to understand and carry out conversations in the Egyptian dialect including the grammatical features and vocabulary of Module 1, and based on the following topics or situations:

- Lesson 1: Greeting People
- Lesson 2: Meeting People
- Lesson 3: Inviting and Visiting People
- Lesson 4: A Visit to an Office

To evaluate successful completion of the module, the student will be given a Module CRT (Criterion Referenced Test) according to the following specifications.

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. Given 10 recorded Egyptian sentences, the student selects the best English translation from four printed choices. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Part 2. Given 10 recorded Egyptian sentences, the student selects the best Egyptian response from four choices which are printed and also recorded. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Part 3. Given a recorded Egyptian dialogue, the student gives English answers to 10 written English questions. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

WRITTEN INTERPRETATION

Given 10 recorded Egyptian sentences, the student translates each sentence into written English. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

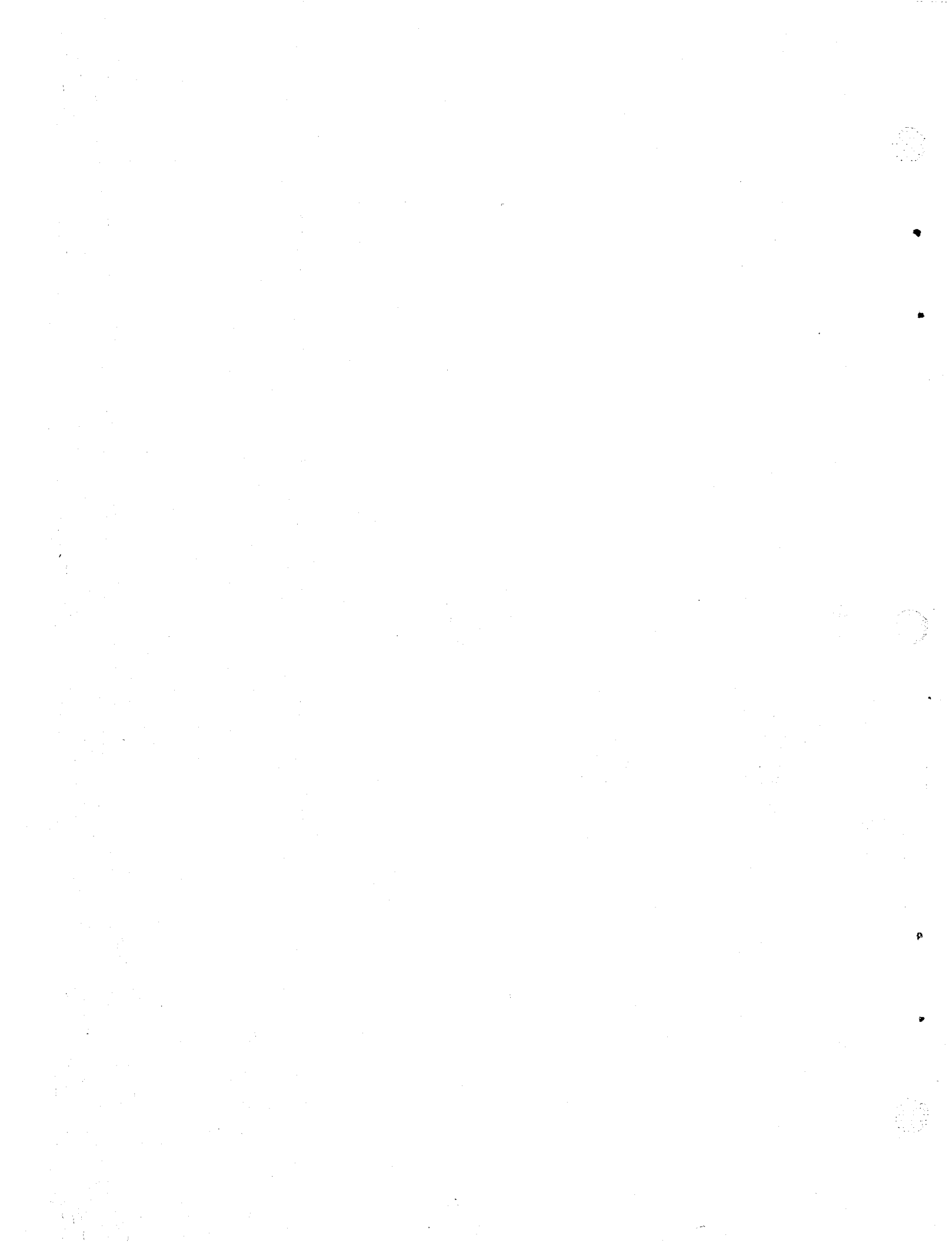
DICTATION

Given 10 recorded Egyptian sentences, the student uses SATTs to write down each sentence verbatim. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

SPEAKING

Spoken Interpretation. Given a recorded dialogue between an Egyptian who speaks ED and an American who speaks English, the student orally interprets for both speakers. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Role Playing. Given a situation in which the instructor plays the role of an Egyptian, the student responds in ED to the instructor's lines. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.





# LESSON 1

## GREETING PEOPLE

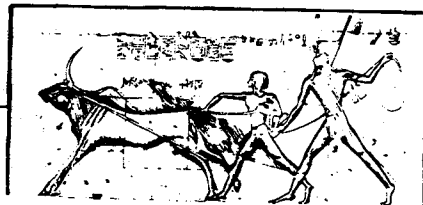


### Objectives

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:


- Extend greetings in the Egyptian Dialect, and respond appropriately to such greetings.
- Greet someone who has just returned from a trip, or who has recovered from an illness, and respond appropriately to such greetings.

## GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



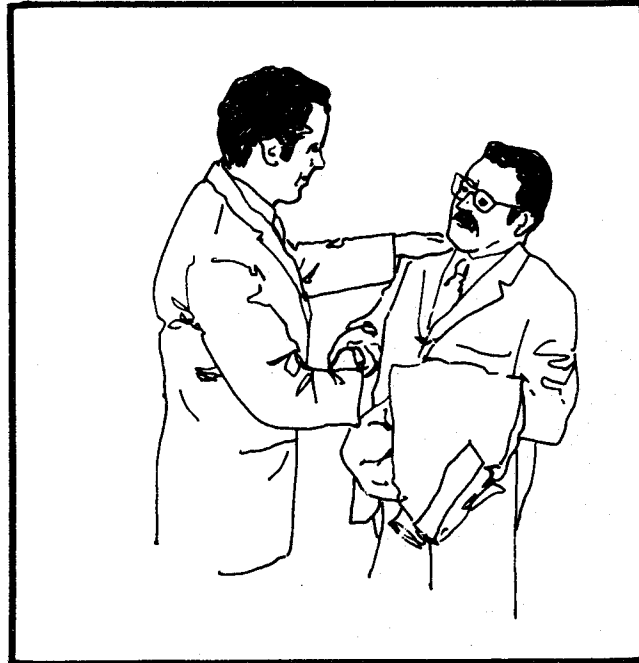
1. Pronunciation  
of the following words  
الخَيْر - مَسَاءُ  
مَحَمَّدٌ - عَلَى السَّلَامَةِ
2. Pronominal suffixes  
ي - ك - بِكَ - لَكُمْ
3. Imperative verbs  
إتَفَضَّلْ - اِتَكَلِّمْ
4. Plural ending  
مُتَشَكِّرِينَ
5. Second measure verb  
used in greetings  
سَلِّمْ - يَسَلِّمْ (عَلَى)

# Communicative Exchanges

FRAME I 

Muhammad visits his friend Hasan .

مَحَمَّدٌ : صَبَّاحِ الْخَيْرِ يَا حَسَنَ .  
حَسَنٌ : صَبَّاحِ الْفُلِّ ، أَهْلًا وَسَهْلًا يَا مُحَمَّدٌ .  
مَحَمَّدٌ : إِزَيْتَكَ ؟ وَازَائِي الْعَيْلَةَ ؟  
حَسَنٌ : اللَّهُ بِسَلَامِكَ ، آتَيْتُ وَشَرَّفْتُ - إِنْ فَضَّلَ .  
مَحَمَّدٌ : مُتَشَكِّرٌ .

**TRANSLATION**

**Muhammad:** Good morning, Hasan.

**Hasan:** Good morning. Hello Muhammad, welcome.

**Muhammad:** How are you, and how is the family?

**Hasan:** Thank you, may God keep you safe. It is nice of you to honor me (with your visit). Please come in.

**Muhammad:** Thank you.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The Egyptian greeting most frequently given in the morning is صباح الخير . (In spoken Egyptian Arabic, the short vowel that marks the خ before the definite article of the word الخير is i , كسرة , not a , فتحة , as in MSA. Also, the pronunciation of خير is slightly different. The middle part of the word sounds like the ay of the English "say," but without the upward glide at the end. In MSA the middle part of خير is a diphthong and sounds somewhat like the i in English "bite" or "kite." Egyptians commonly respond to this greeting in several ways.

Example:

repetition of the greeting	صباح الخير
morning of light	صباح النور
morning of jasmine	صباح الفل

صباح الفل is used by persons who maintain close relationships with the person who initiated the greeting. It reflects intimacy and friendliness.

2. Egyptians say مساء الخير for "Good evening." The first short vowel is i , كسرة , not a , فتحة . Also, some Egyptians who speak rapidly do not pronounce the hamza at the end of مساء . The standard responses for "Good evening" are similar to those for "Good morning."

Example:

repetition of greeting	مساء الخير
evening of light	مساء النور
evening of jasmine	مساء الفل

3. The phrase اهلا وسهلا , or simply اهلا , is often used in response to greetings. It means "Welcome," but has the connotation of the English "Good to see you" or "Nice to see you." اهلا وسهلا is also the equivalent of "Hello" or "Hi."

4. In colloquial speech Egyptians usually omit the first short vowel u in the name "Muhammad." They pronounce it

محمد .

5. "How are you?" in the Egyptian dialect is **أزيك**. The word **أزاي** means "How." In addressing or referring to different persons, pronoun suffixes are attached as deemed appropriate. As the pronoun suffixes are added, the **ا** in the second syllable that follows the **ز** is dropped.

Example:

How are you?	2nd pers. m. sing.	أزيك؟
How are you?	2nd pers. f. sing.	أزيك؟
How are you?	2nd pers. m. and f. pl. and dual	أزيكو؟
How is he?	3rd pers. m. sing.	أزيه؟
How is she?	3rd pers. f. sing.	أزيها؟
How are they?	3rd pers. m. and f. pl. and dual	أزيهم؟

Sometimes in the second person plural the **م** sound of the pronoun suffix **كم** is replaced by **و**. Therefore, the ED equivalent of "How are you?" (pl.) is either **أزيكم** or **أزيكو**.

6. There are a number of ways an Egyptian might answer the question **أزيك**. A common response is **بخير والحمد لله**, meaning "Fine, and praise be to God," or as Hasan says to Muhammad in Frame I, **اللهم يسلمك**, literally, "May God protect you," or "May God keep you safe." The second person thanks the first for asking how he is; he does this by asking God to watch over him. Follow the pattern set by **أزاي** when attaching pronoun suffixes to **يسلم**. (See the example in item 5.)

7. The second part of the response is **أنيست وشرفت**, literally, "You have been nice and honored (me)." The English equivalent is "It is nice of you to honor me (with your visit)." Notice that in the dialect the verb form has no short vowel (**u**, **ضمّة**, or **a**, **فتحة**) at the end. Both the "you" form masculine and the "I" form end in **t**, **ت**, and are identical. The feminine is **أنيست وشرفت** with the **i**, **كسرة**, marking the **t**, **ت**. If you are speaking to two or more people, the verb takes the form **أنستو وشرفتو**. (In MSA, this ending is **-tum**, but in the dialect the **m** is usually omitted. However, in some of the more formal phrases you may also hear **-tum**, and Egyptians might also say **أنستم وشرفتكم**.) At the end of a visit, the host's expression **أنستو وشرفتو** means "We enjoyed your visit and/or company."

8. **اتفضل** is an expression of courtesy that urges someone to perform an act specified by a verb that follows. **اتفضل** and the following verb are always in the imperative mood. Both are conjugated according to the gender and number of persons addressed.

Example:

Enter or come in.	m. sing.	• <b>اتفضل ادخل</b>
Enter or come in.	f. sing.	• <b>اتفضلي ادخلي</b>
Enter or come in.	m. and f., pl. and dual	• <b>اتفضلوا ادخلوا</b>
Please eat. (Help yourself.)		• <b>اتفضل كل</b>

Sometimes the action verb is replaced by a gesture. **اتفضل** is derived from the MSA verb **تفضل**. Another verb that resembles **اتفضل** in form is **اتكلم**, which is derived from the MSA **تكلم**, "to speak."

9. "Thank you" is **متشكر**, literally, "(I am) grateful." Study the following forms of this expression.

Example:

Thank you.	m. sing.	<b>متشكر</b>
Thank you.	f. sing.	<b>متشكرة</b>
Thank you.	m. and f., pl. and dual	<b>متشكرين</b>

In colloquial Arabic the nominative ending of the masculine plural **ون** is not used. Instead, the genitive and accusative ending **ين** is always used.

10. **العفو**, meaning "Don't mention it," is a response to the expression **متشكر**.

Example:

Thank you, Hasan.	• <b>متشكرين يا حسن</b>
Don't mention it, Muhammad.	• <b>العفو يا محمد</b>

Note: In ED only one verb form, the masculine plural, is used for the plural. For example, **اتفضلوا** addresses two or more people regardless of whether they are all men, all women or a mixed group. This is also true of some words such as **استموا** (استم) and **وشرفتمو** (شرفتم).

## DRILLS




One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1. Good morning, Hasan.                           |  | • صباح الخير يا حسن<br>• الخير<br>• صباح الخير<br>• صباح الفل<br>• صباح الخير يا حسن                        | ١ |
| 2. Good evening.                                  |  | • مساء الفل   | ٢ |
| 3. Hello, welcome.                                |  | • اهلاً وسهلاً  | ٣ |
| 4. How are you, Muhammad? m.                      | m.                                       | • ازيك يا محمد ؟  | ٤ |
| 5. How are you, Samira? f.                        | f.                                       | • ازيك يا سميرة ؟<br>• ازيكو ؟ وازاي العيلة ؟   | ٥ |
| 6. May God keep you safe.                         | m.<br>f.<br>pl.                          | • الله يسلمك<br>• الله يسلمك<br>• الله يسلمكم   | ٦ |
| 7. It is nice of you to honor me with your visit. | m.<br>m.<br>f.<br>pl.<br>m.<br>f.<br>pl. | • انست وشرفت<br>• انست يا حسن<br>• انست يا فريدة<br>• انستو<br>• شرفت يا محمد<br>• شرفت يا سميرة<br>• شرفتو | ٧ |
| 8. Please come in, Hasan.                         | m.<br>f.<br>pl.                          | • اتفضل يا حسن<br>• اتفطني يا فريدة<br>• اتفضلوا  | ٨ |




9. Thank you.	m.	• متشكر ٩
	f.	• متشكرة
	pl.	• متشكرين

Two 


Repeat after the model.

Teacher: Good morning.	• صباح الخير	مدرس :
Students: Good morning.	• صباح النور	تلامذة :
Teacher: How are you?	• ازيكُم ؟	مدرس :
Students: Fine, praise be to God.	• بخير والحمد لله	تلامذة :
Teacher: Please come in.	• اتفضلوا	مدرس :
Students: Thank you.	• متشكرين	تلامذة :

Three 

Repeat after the model.

Farida: Good evening, Hasan.	• مساء الخير يا حسن	فريدة :
Hasan: Good evening, Farida, welcome.	• مساء الفل يا فريدة ، اهلا وسهلا	حسن :
Farida: How are you? And how is the family?	• ازيك ؟ وازاي العيلة ؟	فريدة :
Hasan: May God keep you safe. It is nice of you to honor me with your visit. Please come in.	• الله يسلمك - آنست وشرفت - اتفضلي	حسن :
Farida: Thank you.	• متشكرة	فريدة :

Four 

Repeat after the model.

Samira: Good evening, Farida.	• مساء الخير يا فريدة	سميرة :
Farida: Good evening, Samira, welcome.	• مساء النور يا سميرة - اهلا وسهلا	فريدة :
Samira: How are you? And how is the family?	• ازيك ؟ وازاي العيلة ؟	سميرة :

Farida: Fine, praise be to God. — فريدة: بخير والحمد لله —  
 It is nice of you to honor me with your visit. • أنست وشرفت — اتفضلي •  
 Please come in.

Samira: Thank you. • سميرة: متشكرة •

Five

Follow the pattern established by the example. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

• متشكر (Teacher)

f. (Teacher)

• متشكرة (Student)

pl. • متشكر • ٥

f. • الله يسلمك • ١

f. • أنست وشرفت • ٦

f. • أنستم وشرفتم • ٢

f. • متشكر • ٧

pl. • اتفضل • ٣

pl. • ازيبك ؟ • ٨

f. • ازيبك ؟ • ٤

Six

Repeat the following expressions substituting feminine Arabic names for the masculine proper name. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

• صباح الخير يا حسن — ازيبك ؟ (Teacher)

• صباح الخير يا سميرة — ازيبك ؟ (Student)

• اهلا وسهلا يا حسن — اتفضل • ١

• صباح الفل يا حسن — ازيبك ؟ • ٢

• أنست وشرفت يا حسن — اتفضل • ٣

• اتفضل يا حسن — ازاي عيلتك ؟ • ٤

• مساء الخير يا حسن — ازيبك ؟ • ٥

• الله يسلمك يا حسن — متشكر • ٦

## Seven



Repeat the following expressions substituting the plural word تلامذة for the proper names. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

- صباح الخير يا حسن ، اتفضل (Teacher)
- تلامذة (Teacher)
- صباح الخير يا تلامذة ، اتفضلوا (Student)

- ١. آنستِ وشرفتِ يا فريدة ، اتفضلي
- ٢. أهلا وسهلا يا حسن ، ازيك ؟
- ٣. الله يسلمك يا سميرة ، متشكرة
- ٤. كويس والحمد لله يا حسن
- ٥. مساء الفل يا فريدة ، ازاي عيلتك ؟
- ٦. صباح الخير يا حسن ، اتفضل

## Eight

Repeat the following greetings using the Arabic equivalent of the English .

Example:

- صباح الخير يا حسن اتفضل (Teacher)
- morning of jasmine (Teacher)
- صباح الفل يا حسن اتفضل (Student)

evening of jasmine

• ١. مساء الخير يا فريدة ازيك ؟

It is nice of you to honor me.

• ٢. أهلا وسهلا يا سميرة ، اتفضلي

Fine, and praise be to God.

• ٣. كويس والحمد لله يا حسن

May God keep you safe.

• ٤. بخير والحمد لله يا سميرة

How is your family? m.

• ٥. ازاي العيلة يا حسن ؟

How is your family? f.

• ٦. ازاي العيلة يا فريدة ؟

Nine

Replace the underlined words with the Arabic equivalent of the English.

Example:

• حمد الله على السلامة يا فريدة (Teacher)

convey greetings to (Teacher)

• سَلِّمْ على فريدة (Student)

her family

• ١ سَلِّمْ على عيلة عباس

your brother

• ٢ ازايّ صحّة اخواتك يا حسن ؟

fine

• ٣ كويّسين الحمد لله

Praise be to God  
for her safety.

• ٤ ازايّ سعاد ، سَلِّمْ عليها

They are fine.

• ٥ صحّتهم كويّسة • الحمد لله

your brothers and sisters

• ٦ ازايّ فريدة ؟ حمد الله على سلامتها

how

• ٧ حمد الله على سلامة محمّد

They are in fine health.

• ٨ الله يسلمكم ، كويّسين والحمد لله

Muhammad is fine.

• ٩ الحمد لله صحّته كويّسة النهارده

Greetings to her.

• ١٠ ازايّ سميرة النهارده ؟ صحّتها كويّسة ؟

Ten

Follow the pattern established by the example.

Example:

• صباح الخير (Teacher)

• مساء (Teacher)

• مساء الخير (Student)

• ٥ \_\_\_\_\_ الخير

• ٢ صباح \_\_\_\_\_

• ١ \_\_\_\_\_ النور

• ٦ \_\_\_\_\_ النور

• ٤ مساء \_\_\_\_\_

• ٢ \_\_\_\_\_ الفلّ

Eleven

Respond to the following expressions.

Example:

• صباح الخير (Teacher)

• صباح الفل (Student)

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| • ٥٠ ازيكو؟       | • ١٠ ازيك؟      |
| • ٦٠ ازيهم؟       | • ٢٠ اتفضل      |
| • ٧٠ ازاي العيلة؟ | • ٣٠ مساء الخير |
|                   | • ٤٠ ازيها؟     |

Twelve

- Two female students, using their own names, play the roles presented in Frame 1, page 3.
- Two students, using their own names, play the roles presented in Drill Three, page 9.
- Two male students, using their own names, play the roles presented in Drill Four, pages 9 and 10.



# Communicative Exchanges

FRAME II 

Meeting a friend after a trip.

- شكري : حَفِدَ آلَهُ عَلَى السَّلَامَةِ
- عباس : اللَّهُ يَسَلِّمُكَ
- شكري : إِزَائِي صِحَّتِكَ النَّهَارُذَه ؟
- عباس : كُوَيْسَ وَالْحَقُّ لِلَّهِ

TRANSLATION

Shukri: Welcome back. (Praise be to God for your safety.)

Abbas: Thank you. (May God keep you safe.)

Shukri: How are you today? (How is your health today?)

Abbas: Fine, and praise be to God.

## DRILLS



### One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

1. Welcome back. (Praise be to God for your safety).  
• حمد الله على السلامة  
حمد الله  
السلامة  
على السلامة
2. Thank you. (May God keep you safe.)  
• الله يسلّمك ٢
3. How are you today?  
(How is your health today?)  
• ازاي صحّتك النهارده ؟ ٣  
النهارده  
صحّتك  
صحّتك  
صحّتكم  
m.  
f.  
pl.
4. Fine, and praise be to God.  
• كويس والحمد لله ٤  
كويّسة  
كويّسين  
f.  
pl.

### Two

Repeat after the model.

- Samira: Welcome back, Farida. • سميرة: حمد الله على السلامة يا فريدة.
- Farida: Thank you, Samira. (May God keep you safe.)  
• فريدة: الله يسلّمك يا سميرة.
- Samira: How are you today?  
And how is your brother?  
• سميرة: ازاي صحّتك النهارده ؟  
وازاي اخوك ؟
- Farida: Fine, and praise be to God.  
• فريدة: كويس والحمد لله.

### Three

Repeat after the model.

- Hasan: Welcome back. • حسن: حمد الله على السلامة.
- Farida: Thank you. • فريدة: الله يسلّمك.



