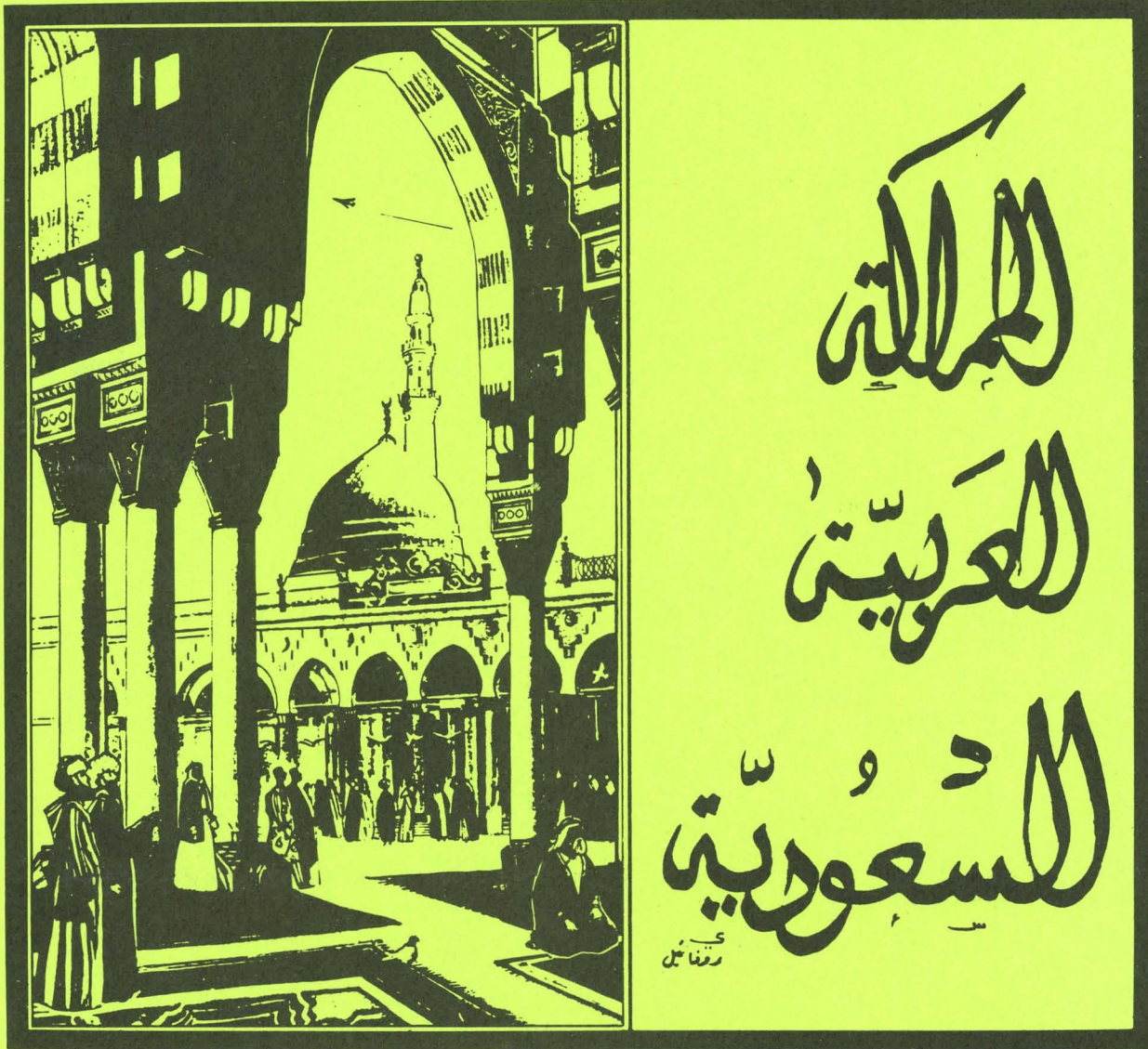


SAUDI-ARABIC

HEADSTART



MODULES I-VIII

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

SAUDI-ARABIC

HEADSTART

لِلْمَلِكَةِ
الْعَرَبِيَّةِ
السُّعُودِيَّةِ

SEPTEMBER 1980

MODULES I-VIII

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STUDENT GUIDE

You are about to start a self-paced course in Saudi Arabic. This program provides an orientation into the Saudi language and culture in hopes of making your assignment in Saudi Arabia more enjoyable. When you finish this program, you will be able to communicate with Saudis in several basic situations. You will be able to exchange common courtesies, so important in Arab countries; ask for directions; make an appointment; get your car fixed; get help in a medical emergency; talk about money and prices in terms of Saudi currency; and shop for some typical Saudi articles. In all these situations, the Saudis will understand you; and you, in turn, will understand what they say to you. You may have to ask them to repeat what they have said.

This course is only a basic introduction to the Saudi language and culture. Some commonly used words and expressions may vary from the text depending on the area of Saudi Arabia. The language you are going to learn is that used among male Saudis. You should be aware that when speaking to females, the endings of some words may change somewhat; for example, the word for "you" used in this course is inta, while it is inti when addressing a female. If you enjoy your ability to say and understand what you have learned in this course, you may want to continue studying the language and learning more about Saudi culture. You will not learn to read or write Arabic script during this short course. The Arabic script, written from right to left, is printed in your text in order to familiarize you with how it looks. You may wish to learn something about Arabic script on your own, or if you have access to an instructor you may ask him to explain to you or even teach you the Arabic script as a personal favor, but never as an objective of this course. There is quite a lot of work ahead of you, but we will try to give you some helpful information and suggestions for going through the course.

LEARNING MATERIALS

The Saudi Arabic Headstart is organized into one binder containing a Cultural Notes booklet; Modules I-VIII; three 3x5 cards depicting Arabic numbers, military ranks and organizations; and fifteen cassettes.

Each module is divided into two lessons and begins with a statement of objectives for the entire module.

Each lesson begins with a short conversation between an American and a Saudi followed by additional phrases and vocabulary items on the same topic. Starting with Module II (Lesson 2), this is followed by "Speaking Exercises," in which you practice saying English phrases in Arabic. The first lesson of each module ends with a self-evaluation test which gives you the opportunity to check whether or not you have mastered the material presented in the lesson. The second lesson of each module includes a number of short conversations which recombine expressions you have learned in the module. The self-evaluation test at the end of the second lesson reflects the content of the entire module. Once you pass this test to your own satisfaction, you can proceed to the next module.

CULTURAL NOTES

The Cultural Notes will provide you with a basic orientation on the geography, history, and religion of Saudi Arabia, and behavior patterns of its people. It also gives you hints on what to do and what not to do while you are stationed in Saudi Arabia. In addition, it will give you information of specific interest to members of the United States military in Saudi Arabia, and a short introduction to Yemen if you are going to that country.

CONTENTS OF MODULES I-VIII

Module I, Greetings. You learn common courtesy expressions to be used whenever you meet a Saudi.

Module II, Introductions. You learn Saudi names for ranks and for U.S. branches of service and groups you may represent.

Module III, Directions. You learn to find your way to various key locations and to give instructions to a taxi driver.

Module IV, Using Numbers. You learn to exchange addresses and telephone numbers and to handle Saudi currency.

Module V, Business Meetings. You learn time expressions needed to make appointments, and the names of major Islamic holidays.

Module VI, Inviting People. You learn to accept or decline invitations, and common expressions to be used when you are a host or a guest.

Module VII, Problems on the Road. You learn to ask for help in case of car trouble or in a medical emergency.

Module VIII, Shopping. You learn names of Saudi articles you may want to buy, to give directions to a servant, and to get repairs done.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

It is highly recommended that you read the Cultural Notes before you start your language study. While studying the modules, you may want to reread parts of the Cultural Notes pertaining to the same subject matter as that of the module. At the end of the Cultural Notes, you will find some recommendations for additional readings on topics dealt with in the booklet.

Throughout the course, you'll be working with the tape. You cannot study the course without the tape. You may rewind the tape at any time in order to repeat an exercise. On the other hand, you may skip any of the review exercises if you feel you do not need them. The transcription used in your text fairly closely represents Arabic sounds in Latin letters. When necessary, the relationship between sound and letter will be explained to you while you are working with the material. You may find some sounds that you hear not well represented by the letters you see. The reason for this is that there is some difference in pronunciation among individual Arabic speakers, or even in the same speaker at different times. The same is true, as you know, of speakers of American English and all other languages. There is one more point you should be aware of when comparing what you hear and what you read, which again is true of all languages: words in isolation are pronounced differently from the same words within context. Just think of the simple English question "How do you do?" If you say it one word at a time and then say it as a complete sentence, you will notice the difference.

This is a Do-It-Yourself course. The work will be done by you, interacting with the voices of various Arabic speakers on the tape. Instructions in English, on tape and in your workbook, will guide you through a great number of activities and exercises which will enable you to reach the objectives. Your role is to follow these instructions, to listen when you are asked to listen, and to speak loudly and clearly when you are asked to speak. In all speaking exercises, the important thing is for you to say something without worrying about it being perfectly correct. You will be able to check what you say by listening to the taped response. If you make a mistake, repeat the exercise until you can respond correctly and without hesitation.

Steps in working through a module:

1. Read the module objectives.
2. Read the English version of the conversation.
3. Turn on the tape and follow the instructions on "Drills on Conversation."
4. Turn off the tape and read the "Notes on Conversation" in your text.
5. Restart the tape and follow instructions on "More . . .," while looking at the boxed-in vocabulary items and phrases in your text. Do not look at your text when you are asked to translate from Arabic to English, or English to Arabic. You may look at your text only after you have completed the task. DO NOT LOOK AT YOUR TEXT DURING THE REVIEW EXERCISES.

6. Turn off the tape and read the "Notes on More..." in your text.
7. Turn on the tape and do the "Speaking Exercises."
8. In Lesson 2, practice the "More Conversations."
9. Take the self-evaluation test after each lesson. If you make a mistake, review the part of the lesson in which you made the mistake.
10. Report to your course manager or instructor when you are ready to take the end-of-course test.

TAPE INDEX

Module I - Greetings:

- Side 1: Lesson 1, Drills on Conversation. More Greetings 1 thru 5.
- 2: More Greeting 6 thru 9, review; Self-evaluation Test. Lesson 2, Drills on Conversation.
- 3: Drills on Conversation contd.; More Courtesy Expressions; More Conversations; Self-evaluation Test.

Module II - Introductions:

- Side 1: Lesson 1, Drills on Conversation. More Introductions 1 thru 5.
- 2: More Introductions 6 thru 12. Self-evaluation Test.
- 3: Lesson 2, Drills on Conversation. More Introductions 1 and 2.
- 4: More Introductions contd. 3 thru 6; Speaking Exercises; More Conversations; Self-evaluation Test,

Module III - Directions:

- Side 1: Lesson 1, Drills on Conversation; More Directions and Places 1 thru 8.
- 2: More Directions and Places 9 thru 15; Speaking Exercises; Self-evaluation Test.
- 3: Lesson 2, Drills on Conversation; More about Getting Around 1 thru 4.
- 4: More about Getting Around contd. 5 thru 11.
- 5: More about Getting Around contd. 12; Speaking Exercises; More conversations; Self-evaluation Test.

Module IV - Using Numbers:

- Side 1: Lesson 1, Drills on Conversation; More Numbers and Related Expressions 1.
- 2: More Numbers and Related Expressions contd., 1 thru 3; Speaking Exercises; Self-evaluation Test.
- 3: Lesson 2, Drills on Conversation; More Numbers and Related Expressions 1 thru 3.
- 4: More Numbers and Related Expressions contd. 4 thru 6; Speaking Exercises; More Conversations; Self-evaluation Test.

Module V - Business Meetings:

- Side 1: Lesson 1, Drills on Conversation; More Time Expressions 1 thru 3.
- 2: More Time Expressions contd. 4 thru 15; Speaking Exercises.
- 3: Self-evaluation Test. Lesson 2, Drills on Conversation 1 thru 3.
- 4: Drills on Conversation contd. 3 thru 9; Speaking Exercises; More Conversations; Self-evaluation Test.

Module VI - Inviting People:

- Side 1: Lesson 1, Drills on Conversation; More Words for Social Relations 1 thru 5.
- 2: More Words for Social Relations contd. 6 thru 10; Speaking Exercises; Self-evaluation Test.

Lesson 2, Drills on Conversation.

- 3: More Words and Expressions; Speaking Exercises; More Conversations; Self-evaluation Test.

Module VII -Problems on the Road:

- Side 1: Lesson 1, Drills on Conversation; More on Emergencies 1 thru 4.
- 2: More on Emergencies contd. 5 thru 7; Speaking Exercises; Self-evaluation Test.
 - 3: Lesson 2, Drills on Conversation; More Services 1 thru 10.
 4. More Services 11; Speaking Exercises; More Conversations; Self-evaluation Test.

Module VIII - Shopping:

- Side 1: Lesson 1, Drills on Conversation; More Shopping.
- 2: Speaking Exercises; Self-evaluation Test; Lesson 2, Drills on Conversation; More Services 1 thru 3.
 - 3: More Services 4 thru 7; Speaking Exercises; More Conversations; Self-evaluation Test.

MODULE

I

GREETINGS

This first module will give you practice in understanding and speaking authentic Arabic phrases in greeting situations which you will encounter every day in Saudi Arabia.

You will not learn to read or write the Arabic script. It is included in the text only to familiarize you with how it looks. Instead, you will learn to read Arabic with the alphabet used in English. It has been slightly modified to represent Arabic sounds that do not exist in the English language. This writing system will be explained to you as you go along.

There are two lessons in the module. Each one begins with a conversation and is followed by additional exercises. After the exercises, you will be able to test what you have learned through a self-evaluation test. Take this test when you feel you are ready to check your progress.

Since the objective of this course is for you to speak some Saudi Arabic and understand what Saudis say to you, all exercises are done orally on tape. In order to get you accustomed to how Saudi Arabic sounds, the first exercise of the first lesson does not require you to speak but only to listen. Make an effort to work with the tape, and look at the text only when absolutely necessary. Thereafter, you will have to actively participate in all exercises. Again, you should mainly work with the tape without looking at your book unless you are told to do so.

All explanations and instructions on what you are expected to do are on tape. Those explanations that you may wish to read are also printed as "Notes" in your text following the conversation. All new vocabulary items used in the additional exercises are highlighted in boxes in your book, again, followed by "Notes." At the end of the module, you will find a Glossary of all the Saudi Arabic words you learned in this module.

Now read the objectives for this module, the introduction to the conversation, and the English version of the first conversation to familiarize yourself with its content. Then turn on the tape recorder and follow the instructions given on tape for Lesson 1. When you are ready to start Lesson 2, read the introduction to the conversation and the English version of the conversation before you turn on the tape.

OBJECTIVES

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

1. Greet a Saudi, with appropriate expressions, in the morning and in the evening.
2. Respond appropriately to the above greetings.
3. Say "good-bye" to a Saudi, and also respond.
4. Tell a Saudi that you do not understand him.
5. Say "please," "thank you," and "sorry."
6. Tell a Saudi that you want an interpreter.

LESSON 1

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 1

Major John Adams has arrived in Saudi Arabia and is staying temporarily at the Bachelor Officers' Quarters in Dhahran before going to his assignment in Riyadh. As he is walking back to his quarters, he meets one of the Saudis who works in the BOQ office. The Saudi gives him a friendly greeting:



السعودى - السلام عليكم .

جون - وعليكم السلام .

السعودى - كيف حالك ؟

جون - طيب والحمد لله .

السعودى - في امان الله

جون - في امان الكريم

Saudi: assalaamu "alaykum.
Adams: wa "alaykumu ssalaam.

Peace be upon you.
And upon you be peace.

Saudi: kayf Haalak?
Adams: Tayyib, walHamdu
lillaah.

How are you?
Fine, and praise be to God.

Saudi: fi amaan illaah.
Adams: fi amaan ilkariim.

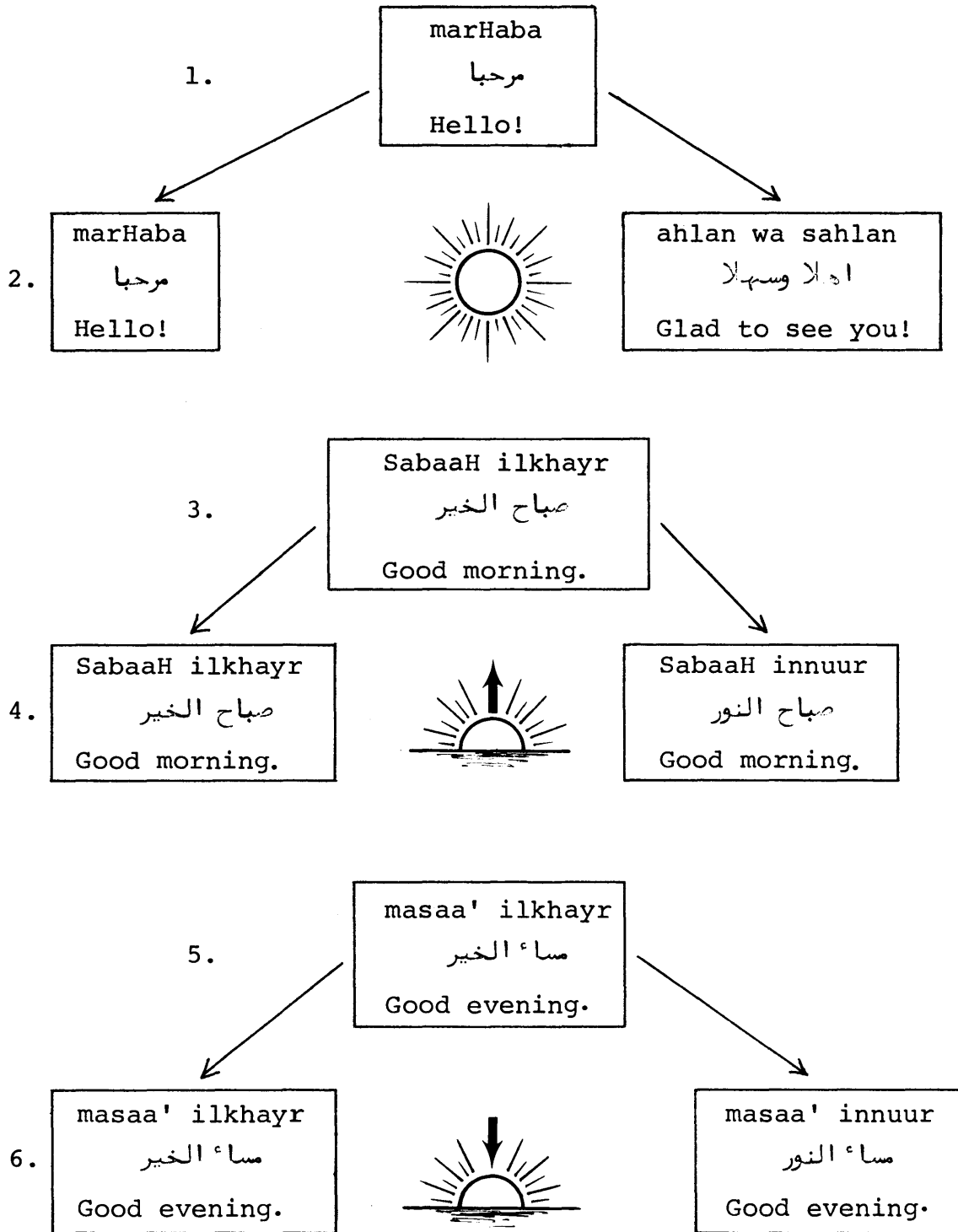
Good-bye.
Good-bye.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. In Arabic, all forms of the verb "to be" ("am," "is," "are") are not expressed.
2. The phrase assalaamu "alaykum is a greeting used at any time, day or evening. It is most commonly used when entering a room or an office.
3. kayf Haalak literally means "how is your condition?"
4. There is an initial expression and a response expression for "good-bye." Both mean, literally, "in the protection of God," with a difference only in the word for "God."

MORE GREETINGS

Tape Sides 1 and 2



7.

Hayyaak allaah
حيالك الله
May God give you life.

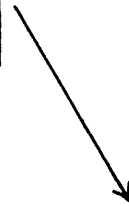


8.

allaah yiHayyiik
الله يحييك
God gives you life.

9.

fi amaan illaah
في امان الله
Good-bye .



fi amaan ilkariim
في امان الكريم
Good-bye

ma" assalaama
مع السلامة
Good-bye

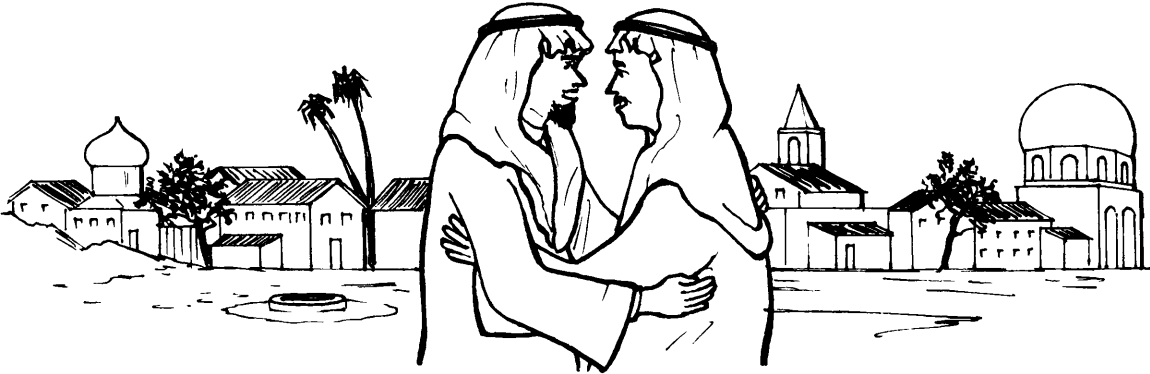
10. Review.

NOTES

1. marHaba, "Hello!" is a less formal greeting than assalaamu 'alaykum and can be used at any time of the day. The response to marHaba is either marHaba or ahlan wa sahan, which means "welcome" or "glad to see you."

2. Hayyaak allaah, "May God give you life," is a courtesy expression used after initial greetings and intended to further demonstrate one's friendship. The response to it is allaah yiHayyiik, "God gives you life."

3. If two Saudi men are either relatives or close friends, they greet each other with a hug, patting each other on the back and shoulders. This is the accepted way of demonstrating affection.



SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 2

PART I

You will hear ten phrases in Arabic. You will hear each phrase twice. After you hear it the second time, you will have three seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices and to circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part of the test, check your responses with the key, then continue. Nine out of ten responses should be correct.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A. Peace be upon you.
B. How are you?
C. Good-bye.
D. Good evening. | 6. A. Good morning.
B. Good-bye.
C. Peace be upon you.
D. Good evening. |
| 2. A. Good evening.
B. Good morning.
C. Glad to see you.
D. Praise be to God. | 7. A. Glad to see you.
B. Peace be upon you.
C. God gives you life
(response).
D. How are you. |
| 3. A. Peace be upon you.
B. How are you?
C. Good-bye.
D. Hello! | 8. A. Glad to see you.
B. How are you?
C. May God give you life.
D. Good evening. |
| 4. A. Fine, and praise be
to God.
B. And upon you be peace.
C. Glad to see you.
D. Good-bye. | 9. A. Good morning.
B. Good-bye.
C. Good evening.
D. Praise be to God. |
| 5. A. How are you?
B. Good evening.
C. Praise be to God.
D. May God give you life. | 10. A. How are you?
B. May God give you life.
C. Good-bye.
D. Good evening. |

If you made more than one mistake, review the conversation and the greetings; then take this part of the test again. If you did not make more than one mistake, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten English phrases. For each of these phrases, you will hear three Arabic expressions labeled A, B, and C. Select the Arabic phrase which is the closest equivalent to the English phrase and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key. All your responses should be correct.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. Peace be upon you.
A B C | 16. Good morning.
A B C |
| 12. Good evening.
A B C | 17. May God give you life.
A B C |
| 13. How are you?
A B C | 18. Hello!
A B C |
| 14. Good-bye (response).
A B C | 19. Good-bye (response).
A B C |
| 15. Fine, and praise be to God.
A B C | 20. Good-bye.
A B C |

If you made any mistakes, review the conversation and the greetings; then retake this part of the test. If you made no mistakes, proceed to the next part.

PART III

For items 21 through 27, you will hear seven greeting phrases in Arabic which require definite responses. You will have five seconds to respond to each phrase in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," stop speaking and listen to the correct answer, so that you can immediately evaluate your response. All your responses should be correct.

If you missed any of the responses, review the conversation and the greetings; then retake this part of the test. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear seven situations presented to you in English. You will have five seconds to respond to each situation by saying the appropriate Arabic phrase. When you hear "STOP," stop speaking and listen to the correct answer in order to evaluate your response. All your responses should be correct.

28. You encounter three Saudi employees walking toward you and you decide to greet them. What would you say?
29. It is six o'clock in the evening and you meet a Saudi friend. How would you greet him?
30. Your Saudi counterpart is going to meet you at 10 a.m. tomorrow. When you see him, how will you greet him?
31. A Saudi friend asks you in Arabic "How are you?" How would you answer him?
32. A Saudi co-worker is leaving your office and says "Good-bye" in Arabic. How do you respond to him?
33. A Saudi officer comes to your office and says the Arabic phrase for "Hello!" How would you reply?
34. You meet a Saudi friend and greet him by saying "Peace be upon you" in Arabic. He responds to this greeting. Now it is your turn to say something in order to continue the conversation. What would you say?

If you didn't know the responses to any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next lesson of this module.

KEY

PART I

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. D |
| 2. B | 7. C |
| 3. D | 8. A |
| 4. A | 9. B |
| 5. D | 10. C |

PART II

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 11. A | 16. B |
| 12. C | 17. C |
| 13. A | 18. B |
| 14. A | 19. B |
| 15. C | 20. C |

LESSON 2

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 2

Major Adams wants to mail a letter to his family. He sets out to look for the post office which, he has been told, is near the PX. He enters a Saudi Army office by mistake. The Saudi sergeant on duty asks what he can do for Major Adams:



السعودى - ايشر تيفي؟

ادمز - عيد من فضلك

السعودى - قلت ايشر تيفي؟

ادمز - متاسف ماأفهم

السعودى - ايشر . . . انت . . . تيفي؟ انت . . . تهرج . . . عربي؟

ادمز - ماأفهم . ابغي مترجم رجاء .

Saudi: aysh tibghi?

What do you want?
(What can I do for you?)

Adams: "iid min faDlak.

Repeat, please.

Saudi: gult: aysh tibghi?

I said: What can I do for you?

Adams: mit'assif, maa
afham.

(I am) sorry, I don't understand.

Saudi: aysh...inta...tibghi?
inta tihrij "arabi?

What...(do) you...want?
Do you speak Arabic?

Adams: maa afham. abghi
mitarjim, rajaa'an.

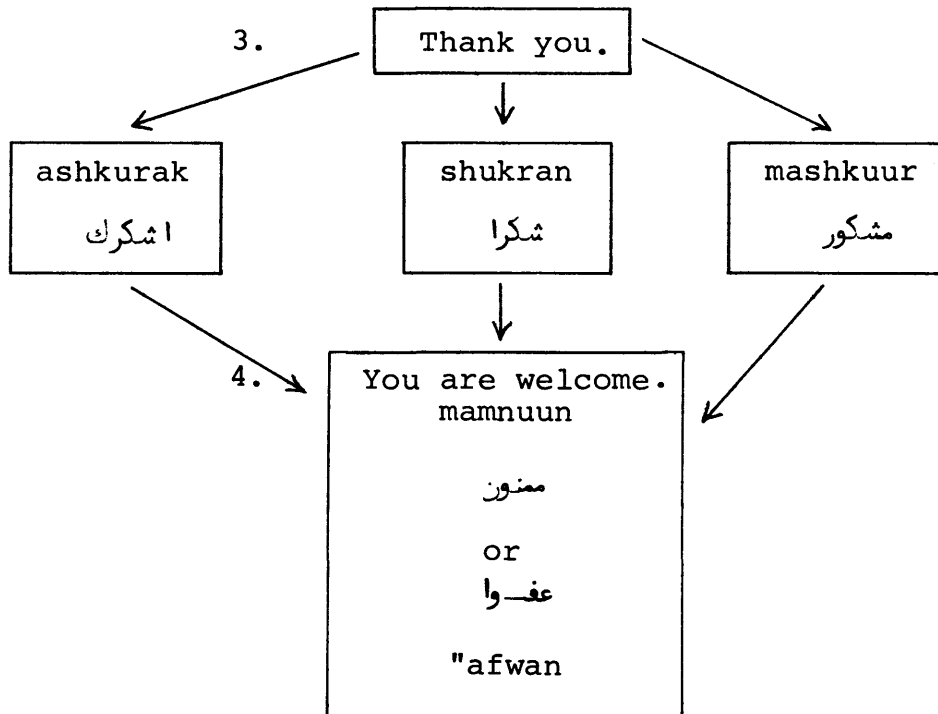
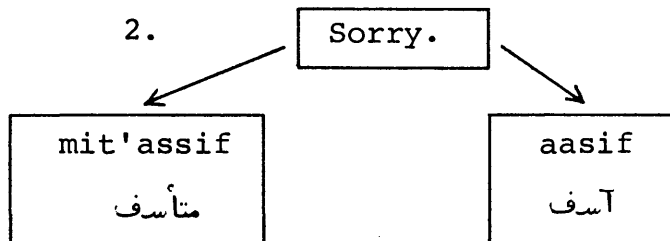
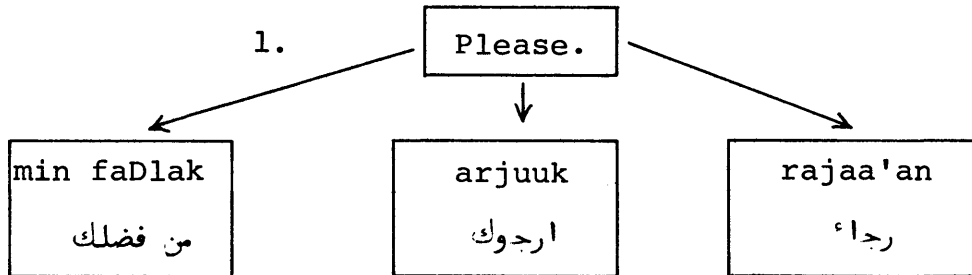
I don't understand. I want
an interpreter, please.

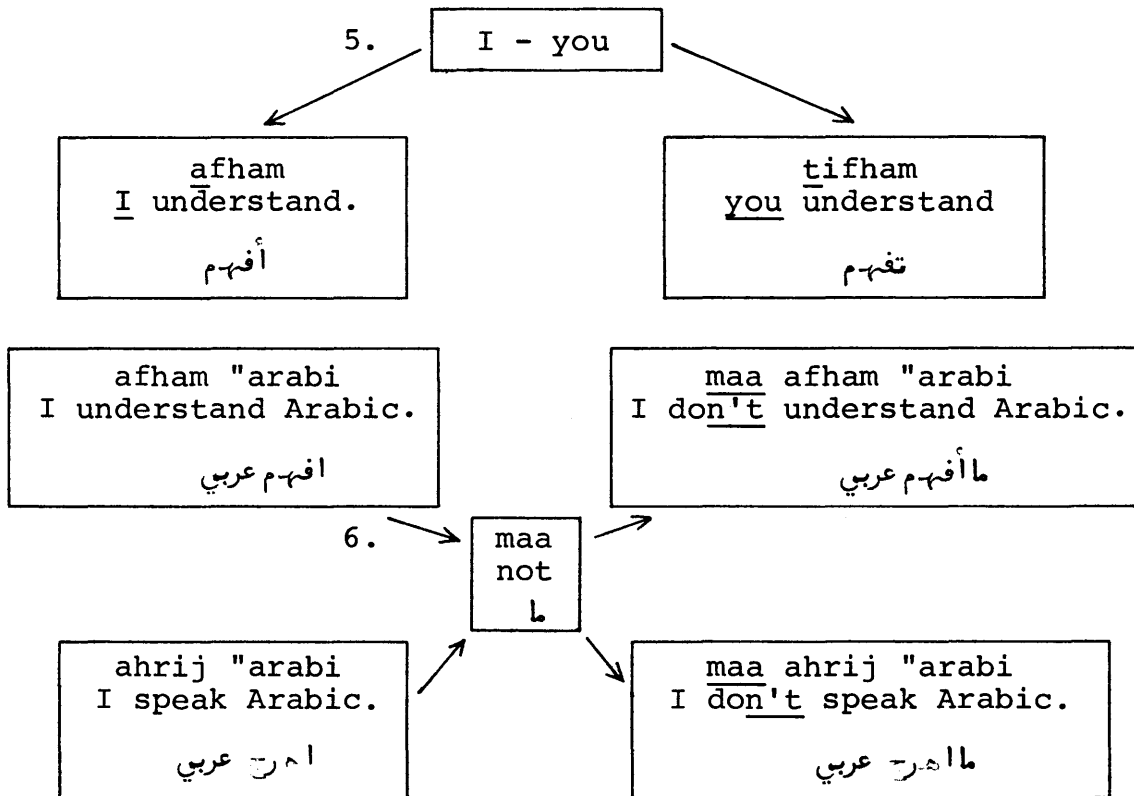
NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. aysh tibghi literally means "What (do) you want?" - aysh meaning "what" and tibghi meaning "you want." This phrase is not considered impolite in Arabic and is used when we would say "What can I do for you?" Sometimes, you may hear the word tibghi pronounced tabgha, with the a rather than i sounds.
2. min faDlak literally means "from your generosity," min meaning "from" and faDlak meaning "your generosity." The ak part of faDlak means "your."
3. In the sentence maa afham, maa means "not," and afham means "I understand."
4. inta means "you." Usually, it is not used together with a verb form (such as tibghi, "you want") except in slowed-down speech, or when "you" is being emphasized.
5. The difference between a statement and a question, unless the question contains a question word ("what," "how," etc.), is only in the intonation.
6. In the Hijazi dialect, the word titkallam is used instead of tihrij, "you speak."

MORE COURTESY EXPRESSIONS

Tape Side 3





NOTES

1. Arabic has three expressions in common usage which mean "please." They are min faDlak, arjuuk, and rajaa'an. But min faDlak is the most widely used of the three in everyday speech.

2. Also, there are three words used to mean "thank you"-- mashkuur, shukran, and ashkurak. All three are commonly used, with mashkuur perhaps the most often heard.

MORE CONVERSATIONS

Tape Side 3

You will hear nine short conversations in which phrases and expressions are combined and sequenced differently than before. You will be asked to participate in each conversation. Follow the instructions on the tape.

1. *S: SabaaH ilkhayr. Good morning.
 *A: SabaaH innuur. Good morning.
 S: kayf Haalak? How are you?
 A: Tayyib, walHamdu lillaah. Fine, and praise be to God.

2. S: assalaamu "alaykum. Peace be upon you.
 A: wa"alaykumu ssalaam. And upon you be peace.
 S: Hayyaak allaah. May God give you life.
 A: allaah yiHayyiik. May God give you life.

3. S: masaa' ilkhayr. Good evening.
 A: masaa' innuur. Good evening.
 S: kayf Haalak? How are you?
 A: Tayyib, walHamdu lillaah. Fine, and praise be to God.
 S: fi amaan illaah. Good-bye.
 A: fi amaan ilkariim. Good-bye.

4. S: marHaba! Hello!
 A: ahlan wa sahlam. Glad to see you.
 S: fi amaan illaah. Good-bye.
 A: ma" assalaama. Good-bye.

5. S: SabaaH ilkhayr. Good morning.
 A: SabaaH ilkhayr. Good morning.
 S: Hayyaak allaah. May God give you life.
 A: allaah yiHayyiik. May God give you life.

6. S: ashkurak. Thank you.
 A: mamnuun. You are welcome.
 S: fi amaan illaah. Good-bye.
 A: fi amaan ilkariim. Good-bye.

*S stands for Saudi; A for American.

7. S: mashkuur. Thank you.
 A: mamnuun. You are welcome.
 S: fi amaan illaah. Good-bye.
 A: ma" assalaama. Good-bye.
8. S: inta tifham "arabi? Do you understand Arabic?
 A: "iid, min faDlak. Repeat, please.
 S: gult, inta tifham I said, "Do you understand
 "arabi? Arabic?"
 A: mit'assif, maa afham. Sorry, I don't understand.
9. S: marHaba! Hello!
 A: ahlan wasahlan! Welcome!
 S: aysh tibghi? What can I do for you?
 A: mit'assif, maa afham. Sorry, I don't understand.
 S: inta maatihrij "arabi? Don't you speak Arabic?
 A: aasif, abghi mitarjim. Sorry, I want an inter-
 preter.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 3

PART I

You will hear ten phrases in Arabic. You will hear each phrase twice. Select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices and circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test. Then continue to Part II. Nine out of ten responses should be correct.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. A. Do you speak Arabic?
 B. Do you want an interpreter?
 C. What can I do for you?
 D. Do you understand Arabic?</p> | <p>6. A. Glad to see you.
 B. May God give you life.
 C. I'm sorry, I don't understand.
 D. Please repeat.</p> |
| <p>2. A. I said, "Good-bye."
 B. Sorry, I don't understand.
 C. Repeat please.
 D. I said, "How are you?"</p> | <p>7. A. Peace be upon you.
 B. And upon you be peace.
 C. And praise be to God.
 D. May God give you life.</p> |
| <p>3. A. Hello!
 B. Good-bye.
 C. Thank you.
 D. Please.</p> | <p>8. A. What can I do for you?
 B. I'm sorry, I don't understand.
 C. Do you speak Arabic?
 D. I want an interpreter.</p> |
| <p>4. A. I want an interpreter.
 B. Are you an interpreter?
 C. I don't understand.
 D. Do you understand?</p> | <p>9. A. Good-bye.
 B. I'm sorry.
 C. Thank you.
 D. Please.</p> |
| <p>5. A. Sorry.
 B. Thank you.
 C. You're welcome.
 D. Please.</p> | <p>10. A. Good-bye.
 B. Good morning.
 C. Hello!
 D. Thank you.</p> |

If you made more than one mistake, review the conversation and courtesy expressions; then take this part of the test again. If you did not make more than one mistake, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten English phrases. For each of these phrases, you will hear three Arabic expressions labeled A, B, and C. Select the Arabic phrase which is the closest equivalent to the English phrase and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test. All your responses should be correct.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. I am sorry.
A B C | 16. You are welcome.
A B C |
| 12. I said, "What can I do
for you?"
A B C | 17. Please.
A B C |
| 13. Thank you.
A B C | 18. May God give you life.
A B C |
| 14. Please. (I beg of you.)
A B C | 19. Glad to see you.
A B C |
| 15. Please repeat.
A B C | 20. I don't understand.
A B C |

If you made any mistakes, review the conversation and the courtesy expressions; then retake this part of the test. If you made no mistakes, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. You will have five seconds after you hear each item on tape to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," stop talking and listen to the correct answer. All your responses should be correct.

21. I said, "What can I do for you?"
22. Sorry, I don't understand.
23. Repeat please.
24. I want an interpreter.

25. Thank you.
26. You are welcome.
27. Do you understand?
28. I understand Arabic.
29. I do not speak Arabic.
30. Do you speak Arabic?

If you missed any of the responses, review the conversation and courtesy expressions; then retake this part of the test. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear eight situations presented to you in English. You will have five seconds to respond to each situation by saying the appropriate Arabic phrase. When you hear "STOP," stop speaking and listen to the correct answer in order to evaluate your response. All your responses should be correct.

31. As you step out of your office, you accidentally bump into a Saudi who is coming into your office. What do you say in order to apologize to him?
32. This Saudi then starts speaking Arabic to you, but you can't understand him. How do you tell him this?
33. The Saudi persists in speaking Arabic to you, and even though you don't understand him, you want to try to find out what he wants. What do you say to him?
34. You think you understand part of what he has said, but in order to make sure, you feel you should ask him to say it again. What do you say?
35. Finally you understand, through the Saudi's gestures and some of his words, that he has come to return something that you left in a Saudi office the day before. Express your gratitude to him.
36. You then invite him into your office; you offer him a chair, and he says, "Thank you." What do you then say?

37. He begins to tell you something thinking you speak Arabic. How would you tell him that you don't?

38. The friendly Saudi keeps on talking a mile a minute. You decide you need an interpreter. How would you tell him that?

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next module.

KEY

PART I

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. D |
| 2. B | 7. B |
| 3. C | 8. A |
| 4. B | 9. D |
| 5. C | 10. A |

PART II

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 11. B | 16. A |
| 12. A | 17. C |
| 13. C | 18. A |
| 14. A | 19. C |
| 15. C | 20. B |

GLOSSARY

aasif	sorry
abghi	I want
afham	I understand
ahlan wa sahlam	glad to see you
alHamdu lillaah	praise be to God
allaah	God
allaah yiHayyiik	God gives you life (response)
amaan	protection, security
arjuuk	please (literally: "I beg of you")
ashkurak	thanks, I thank you
assalaam	(the) peace
assalaama	(the) safety
assalaamu "alaykum	peace be upon you
aysh	what
fi, fii	in
fi amaan illaah	good-bye
fi amaan ilkariim	good-bye (response)
gult	I said
Haalak	your condition
Hayyaak	give you life
Hayyaak allaah	may God give you life
ilHamdu	(the) praise
ilkariim	the generous (one)
inta	you
kayf	how
kayf Haalak	how are you?

maa	not
maa afham	I do not understand
mamnuun	you are welcome (literally: "I am grateful," "obliged")
marHaba	hello
mashkuur	thank you
masaa'	evening
masaa' ilkhayr	good evening
masaa' innuur	good evening (response)
ma"	with
ma" assalaama	good-bye (response)
min	from
min faDlak	please
mitarjim	interpreter
mit'assif	sorry
rajaa'an	please
shukran	thank you
SabaaH	morning
SabaaH ilkhayr	good morning
SabaaH innuur	good morning (response)
tibghi	you want
tifham	you understand
tihrij	you speak
Tayyib	fine, good, OK
wa	and
walHamdu lillaah	and praise be to God
wa "alaykumu ssalaam	and upon you be peace (response)
yiHayyiik	give you life
"afwan	you are welcome
"alaykum	upon you
"arabi	Arabic
"iid	repeat

MODULE

II

INTRODUCTIONS

This module will give you practice in talking to Saudis, especially military, after the first exchange of greetings.

The format of the module is the same as that of Module I. You should continue reading the introductions to the conversations and their English versions before turning on the tape, and then work mainly with the tape.

At the end of Lesson 2, you will find an additional section called "Speaking Exercises." In this exercise, you will read a short English sentence in your text, say it in Arabic, then listen to the confirmation of what you said and repeat it. You may wish to do this exercise until you feel comfortable saying these basic Saudi Arabic sentences.

You will again find the section called "More Conversations." Try to listen several times to these short conversations before looking at your text, and see how much you can understand. You will then have a chance to take part in saying some of the lines yourself.

Since the focus of this module is on the military, we have included Saudi ranks and insignia on pages 55 and 56.

OBJECTIVES

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

1. Introduce one person to another.
2. Introduce yourself to someone.
3. Respond appropriately to an introduction.
4. Ask to see someone.
5. Address some Saudi officers by their ranks.
6. Offer someone a seat and/or a cigarette, and respond to such an offer.

LESSON 1

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 1

Major Adams, while in Dhahran awaiting orders to go to the National Guard at Riyadh, has met his counterpart, Lieutenant Colonel Abd il-Aziz in-Najdi, who is in Dhahran on liaison business. Abd il-Aziz has invited him to the office to meet another National Guard officer. Major Adams arrives at the liaison office:



رائد جون - صباح الخير يا مقدم عبد العزيز
مقدم عبد العزيز - صباح الخير يا رائد جون
اقدم لك الملازم سعود
رائد جون - مرحبا بالأخ سعود . اشرفنا
الملازم سعود - اهلا وسهلا يا رائد جون
مقدم عبد العزيز - اتفضل استريح
رائد جون - مشكور

Adams: SabaaH ilkhayr, yaa muqaddam "abd il"aziiz.

Good morning, Lieutenant Colonel Abd il-Aziz.

Abd il-Aziz: SabaaH ilkhayr, yaa raa'id John. agaddim lak ilmulaazim sa"uud.

Good morning, Major John (Adams). May I introduce Lieutenant Saud to you.

Adams: marHaba bil'akh sa"uud. itsharrafna.

Welcome, brother Saud. Glad to meet you.

Saud: ahlan wa sahan, yaa raa'id John.

Glad to see you (too), Major John (Adams).

Abd il-Aziz: itfaDDal, istariiH.

Please, have a seat.

Adams: mashkuur.

Thank you.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. In Arabic a person is normally addressed by his rank or title and his first name. There are no women in the Saudi military.

2. When addressing a person directly, yaa always precedes whatever you call him. Examples:

SabaaH ilkhayr yaa "abd il"aziiz - Good morning, Abd il-Aziz.

SabaaH ilkhayr yaa muqaddam - Good morning, colonel.

SabaaH ilkhayr yaa muqaddam "abd il"aziz - Good morning, Lieutenant Colonel Abd il-Aziz.

3. Abd il-Aziz is a very common Arab name. It literally means "slave of the mighty one," Abd meaning "slave," or "servant," and il-Aziz meaning "the mighty one," another expression for God. There are many Arab names expressing the same idea, such as Abdullah, Abd il-Karim, and Abd il-Rahman.

4. il, meaning "the," precedes a title or rank whenever the title or rank is used with a name; for example, ana ilmulaazim John, "I am (the) Lieutenant John." The only exception to this is when the person is directly addressed using the word yaa. (See paragraph 2)

5. agaddim literally means "I introduce," lak means "to you," la is "to," and the k added to la stands for "you."

6. Arabs often call their friends "brother," (akh). When being introduced to an Arab, a common response is marHaba bil'akh, "Welcome, brother," followed by that person's first name. This makes the other person feel accepted.

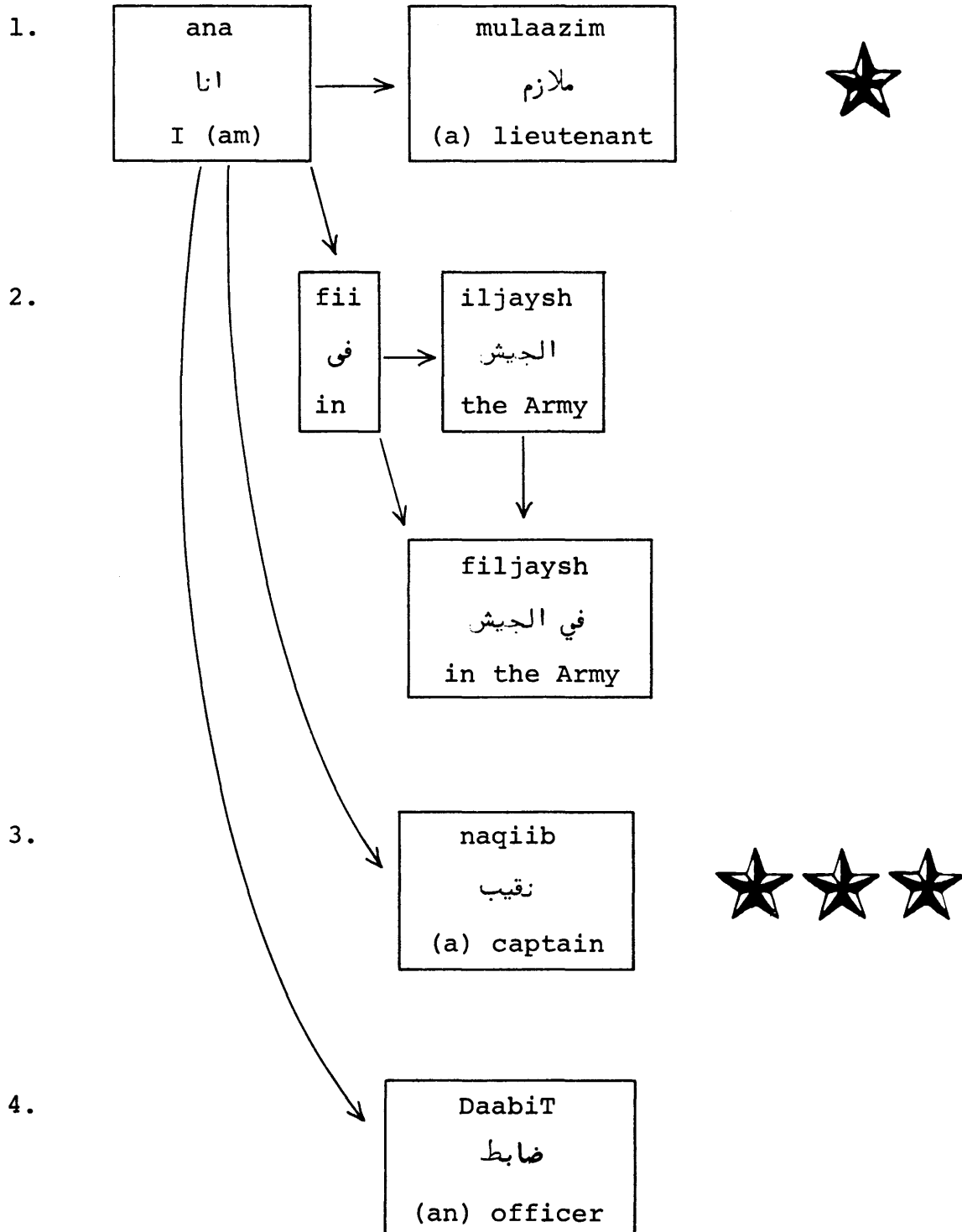
7. itsharrafna, which we translated as "Glad to meet you," literally means "We are honored."

8. ahlan wa sahan, translated as "Glad to see you," is a very common courtesy expression and could be translated into English in different ways, depending on the context.

9. itfaDDal is commonly used when offering anything to someone or giving permission for some action. It may be translated as "please," "help yourself," or "be my guest." min faDlak, which also means "please," is only used when you are making a request or asking for something. So, you would use min faDlak in a statement such as "iid min faDlak, "please repeat." But, if you are offering something to someone, then you have to say itfaDDal, siigaara, "Please, have a cigarette."

MORE ON INTRODUCTION

Tape Sides 1 and 2



5.



ilHaras ilwaTani
الحرس الوطني
the National Guard

inta filHaras ilwaTani?
انت في الحرس الوطني؟
Are you in the National Guard?

6. Review.

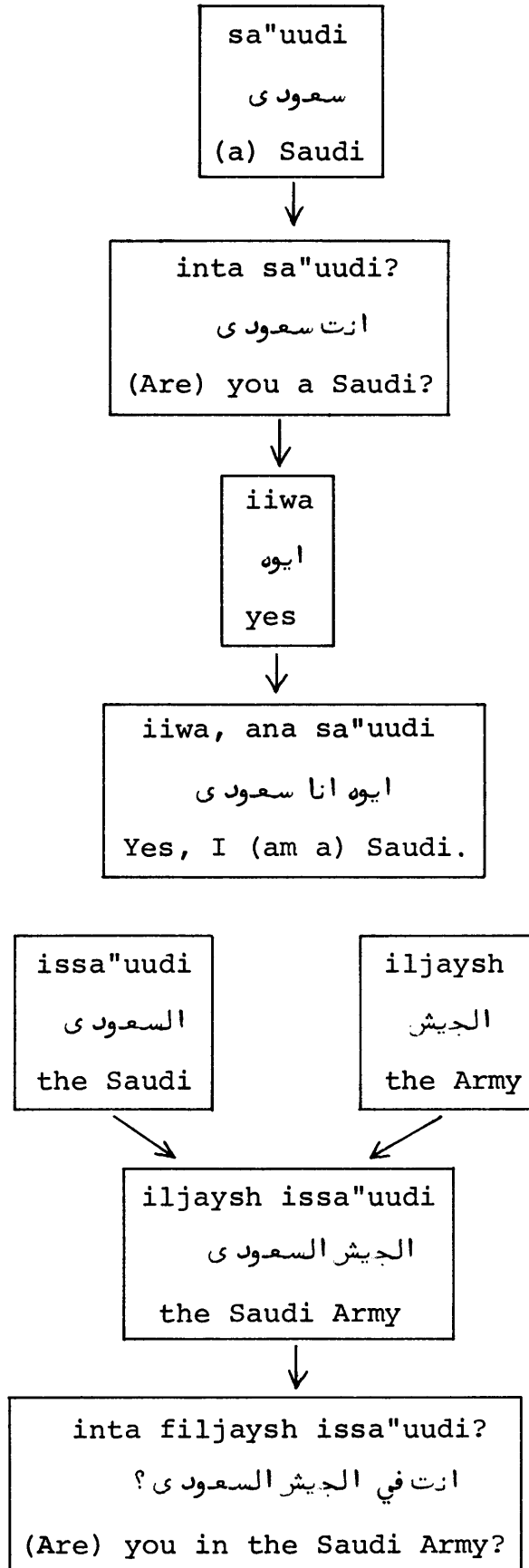
7.



ilquwwa ljawwiyya
القوة الجوية
the Air Force

ana DaabiT filquwwa ljawwiyya
انا ضابط في القوة الجوية
I am (an) officer in the Air Force.

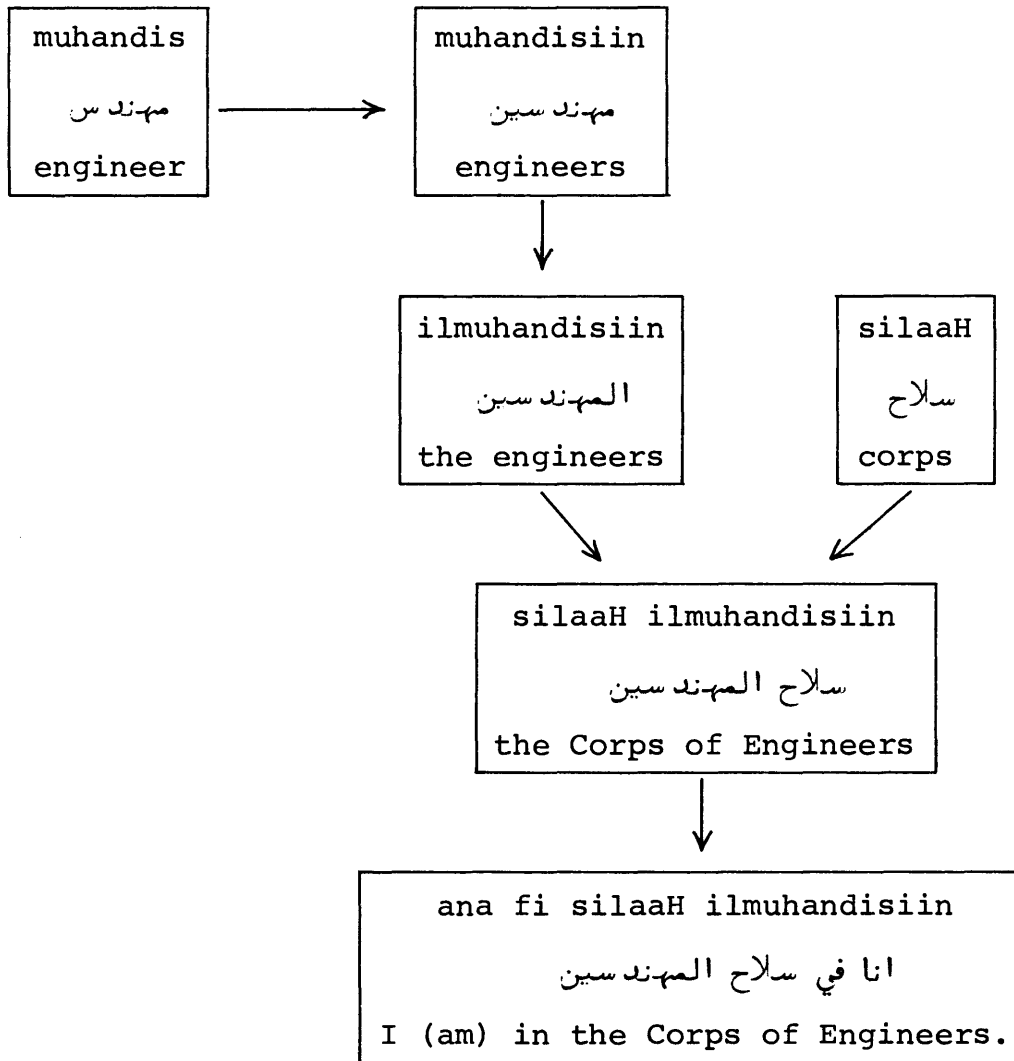
8.



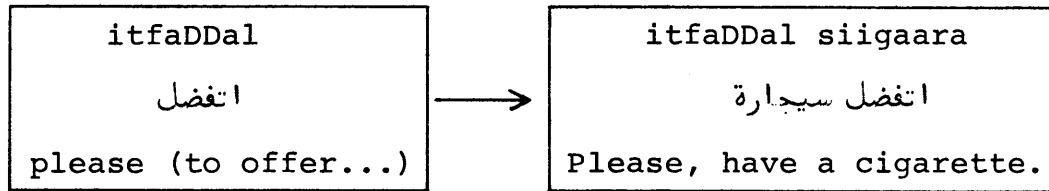
9. Review.

ana DaabiT filjaysh issa"uudi
 انا ضابط في الجيش السعودي
 I (am an) officer in the Saudi Army.

10.



11.



12. Review.

NOTES

1. Arabic has no word for "a" or "an." If you want to say "a lieutenant," you simply say mulaazim, "lieutenant." So, in Arabic, the sentence "I am a lieutenant" is in two words, ana mulaazim, "I, lieutenant."
2. In Arabic, words like "national," being adjectives, come after words like "guard," which are nouns. So Arabs literally say, not "national guard," but "guard national" (Haras waTani).
3. The word il, "the," goes not only with a noun like Haras "guard," but also with any adjective, like waTani, "national," which describes such a noun. So if we want to say "the National Guard," that would be ilHaras ilwaTani.
4. The letter i in the word il, "the," or any of its variations, drops out when the word before it ends in a , or any other vowel. So "the Air Force" becomes ilquwwa ljawwiyya.
5. When Arabs say "the Saudi," the word for "the" is is, not il. So "the Saudi" would be issa"uudi. In fact, whenever an Arabic word begins with s , the word for "the" which comes before it will be is, not il.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 2

PART I

You will hear eight phrases in Arabic. You will hear each phrase twice. Select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices and circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your responses should be correct.

1. A. I am a lieutenant colonel in the Army.
B. I am an officer in the National Guard.
C. I am a lieutenant in the Air Force.
D. I am a major in the Corps of Engineers.

2. A. Saud is a lieutenant.
B. Saud is a lieutenant colonel.
C. Saud is a major.
D. Saud is a captain.

3. A. Please have a seat, brother John.
B. Please have a cigarette, brother John.
C. May I introduce brother John to you?
D. Glad to meet you, brother John.

4. A. Abd il-Aziz is in the National Guard.
B. Abd il-Aziz is in the Army.
C. Abd il-Aziz is in the Air Force.
D. Abd il-Aziz is in the Corps of Engineers.

5. A. I am an officer in the Air Force.
B. I am a lieutenant in the Air Force.
C. I am a major in the Air Force.
D. I am a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force.

6. A. Please, Major Abd il-Aziz, have a seat.
B. May I introduce Lieutenant Colonel Abd il-Aziz to you?
C. Please, Lieutenant Abd il-Aziz, have a seat.
D. Glad to meet you, Major Abd il-Aziz.

7. A. Sam is a lieutenant in the Army.
 B. Sam is a lieutenant in the Air Force.
 C. Please, Sam, have a seat.
 D. Please, Sam, have a cigarette.
8. A. Brother Saud is a major in the Army.
 B. May I introduce brother Saud to you?
 C. Please, have a seat, brother Saud.
 D. Glad to meet you, brother Saud.

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten English phrases. For each of these phrases, you will hear three Arabic expressions labeled A, B, and C. Select the Arabic phrase which is the closest equivalent to the English phrase and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test. All your responses should be correct.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>9. I am an officer in the Air Force.
 A B C</p> | <p>14. Please, brother, have a seat.
 A B C</p> |
| <p>10. Have a seat, major.
 A B C</p> | <p>15. Glad to see you, Captain John.
 A B C</p> |
| <p>11. May I introduce Captain Saud to you.
 A B C</p> | <p>16. May I introduce Lieutenant Brown to you.
 A B C</p> |
| <p>12. Abd il-Aziz is an officer in the National Guard.
 A B C</p> | <p>17. I am a lieutenant colonel in the Army.
 A B C</p> |
| <p>13. Yes, Saud is a major.
 A B C</p> | <p>18. The captain is from the Corps of Engineers.
 A B C</p> |

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

You will hear eight English phrases. You will have five seconds after you hear each phrase to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," stop speaking and listen to the correct answer. All your responses should be correct.

19. Glad to meet you (we are honored).
20. Have a seat, please.
21. May I introduce William to you.
22. I am in the Army.
23. George is in the Air Force.
24. Abd il-Aziz is an officer.
25. Henry is in the Corps of Engineers.
26. Welcome, brother Saud.

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear ten situations presented to you in English. You will have five seconds to respond to each situation by saying the appropriate Arabic phrase. When you hear "STOP," stop speaking and listen to the correct answer in order to evaluate your response. All your responses should be correct.

27. Assume that you are Lieutenant John (Turner). Introduce yourself to a Saudi official.
28. You want to introduce Captain Howard (Jones) to a Saudi. What do you say?
29. A Saudi official is in your office. Offer him a cigarette.
30. You want to introduce Lieutenant Colonel George (Smith) to a Saudi friend. What do you say?

31. You meet Major Saud in the morning. Greet him and address him by name.
32. Your friend Abd il-Aziz asks you if you know Captain Saud. Tell him that you do by saying "Yes," and address him as brother.
33. Your friend Abd il-Aziz introduces you to his friend Ahmed. What should you say to Ahmed as a response?
34. Someone asks you about your colleague Robert. Tell him that Robert is a lieutenant in the Army.
35. A guest is standing, talking to you. Tell him to have a seat.
36. Tell your Saudi counterpart that you are in the Corps of Engineers.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next lesson.

KEY

PART I

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. C

6. B
7. C
8. B

PART II

9. B
10. C
11. B
12. B
13. A

14. B
15. A
16. C
17. A
18. C

LESSON 2

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 3

Lieutenant Colonel Abd il-Aziz has arranged for Major Adams to call on a close friend of his, Colonel Ahmed il-Gasimi, a Saudi Army officer stationed in Dhahran. Major Adams arrives at the Saudi Army headquarters and announces himself to the colonel's orderly:



آدمس - انا الرائد جون آدمس
السعودي - من وين؟

آدمس - من البعثة الأمريكية
السعودي - مرحبا، اتشرفنا. ايش تبغي؟

آدمس - ابغي اشوف العقيد احمد
السعودي - اتفضل، العقيد موجود.

Adams: ana raa'id John Adams.

I'm Major John Adams.

Saudi: min wayn?

From where?

Adams: min ilbi"tha
l'amriikiyya.

From the American Mission.

Saudi: marHaba, itsharrafna.
aysh tibghi?

Hello, glad to meet you.
What can I do for you?

Adams: abghi ashuuf il"aqiid
aHmad.

I would like to see Colonel
Ahmed.

Saudi: itfaDDal, il"aqiid
mawjuud.

Please (come in), the
colonel is in.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. In your book you will be seeing both "th" (underlined) and "th." The underlined version represents the "th" sound found in English words such as "thud" or "think." The version which is not underlined represents the "th" sound found in words such as "this" and "there."

2. In the Arabic language, it is not only people that are considered masculine or feminine. All nouns and adjectives in the language are either masculine or feminine:

Masculine

jaysh, "army"
mulaazim, "lieutenant"

Feminine

bi"tha, "mission"
quwwa, "force"
siigaara, "cigarette"

Some words have two forms, a masculine and a feminine. The feminine form is made by adding a or yya at the end of the masculine form:

Masculine

amriiki, "American man"
"askari, "military"
amiir, "prince"

Feminine

amriikiyya, "American woman"
"askariyya, "military"
amiira, "princess"

3. Masculine nouns can only take masculine adjectives. jaysh, "army," is masculine; so if you want to say "the American Army," you have to use the masculine form amriiki, the result being: iljaysh il'amriiki, "the American Army."

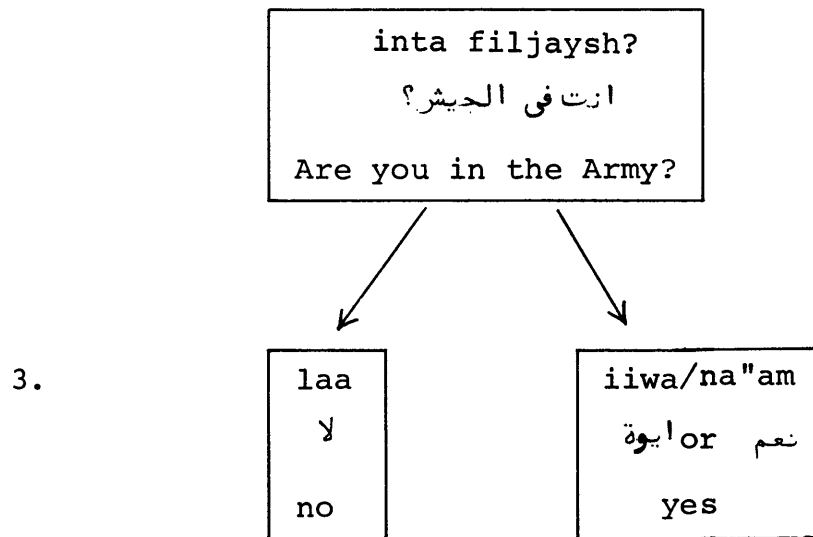
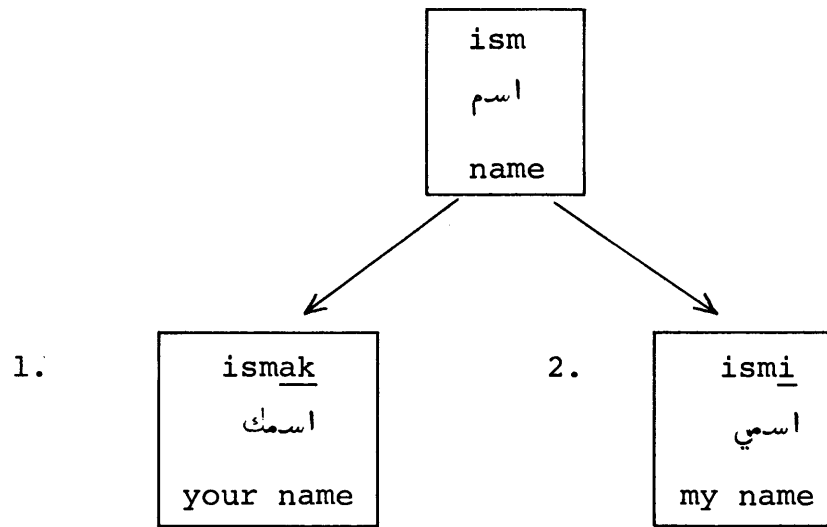
Feminine nouns take only feminine adjectives. bi"tha, "mission," is feminine; so if you want to say "the American Mission," you use the feminine form amriikiyya, and you have: ilbi"tha l'amriikiyya, "the American Mission."

4. mawjuud, literally "found," is commonly used by Arabs to mean "in" or "here," in the sense that someone is present (at a place he is expected to be). So, you have the sentence: il"aqiid mawjuud, "The colonel is in."

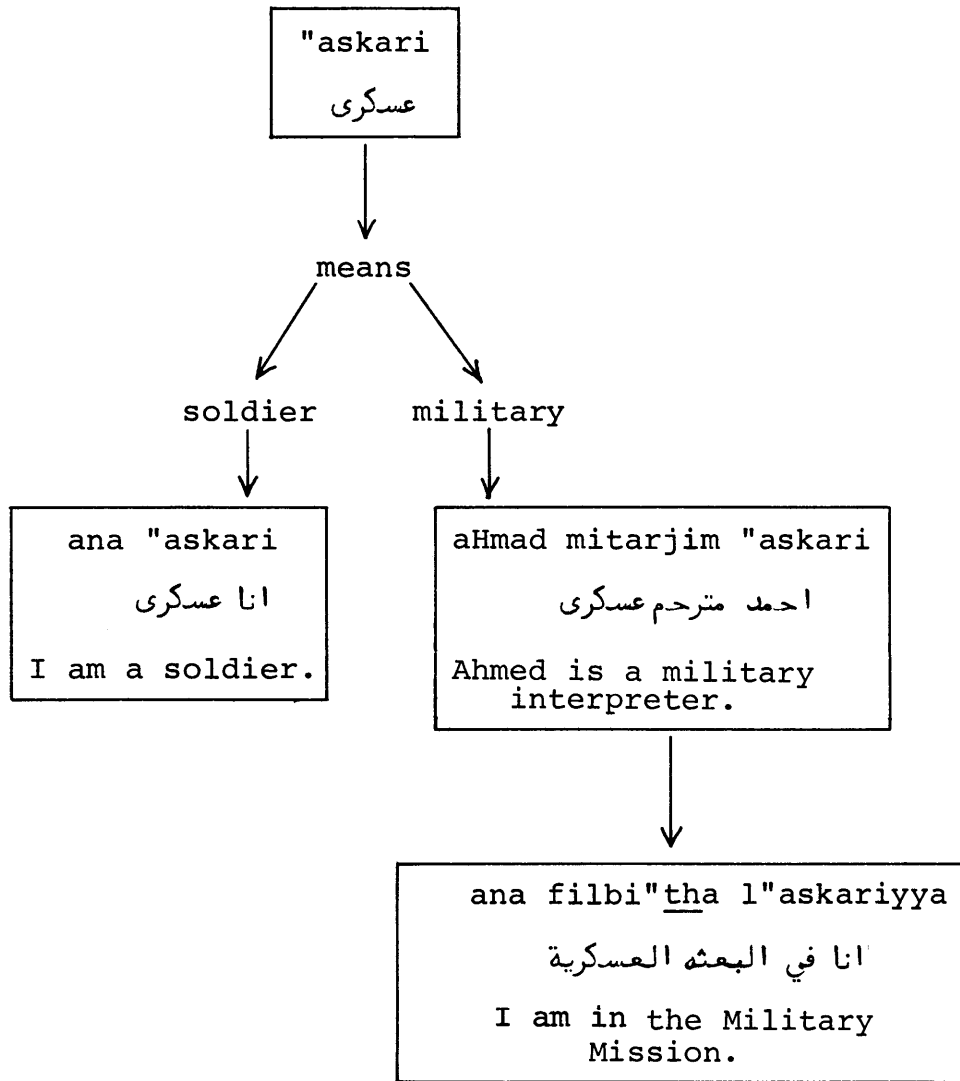
5. Instead of the question word wayn, "where," you may at times hear the word fayn used instead.

MORE INTRODUCTION PHRASES

Tape sides 3 and 4



4.



5.

sumuw il'amiir
سمو الامير
His (Your) Highness the Prince

6. Review.

NOTES

1. In the phrase aysh ismak? "What is your name?" the word ismak consists of two elements: ism, which means "name," and -ak, which means "your." In the phrase ismi John Smith, the word ismi, "my name," also consists of two parts: ism, "name," and -i, "my."

2. A Saudi, when asked for his name (aysh ismak?), may tell you only his first name (such as aHmad), or he may tell you both his first name and family name (such as aHmad iddoosari).

3. The word "askari means either "soldier" or "military," depending on whether it is used as an adjective or a noun. It means "soldier" as in the sentence, ana "askari - "I am a soldier." But it also means "military" as in the sentence, ana mitarjim "askari - "I am a military interpreter."

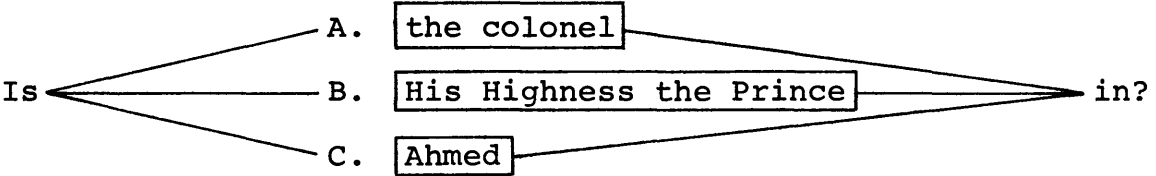
4. The word "askari means "soldier," only in the sense of "enlisted man." In Arabic, an officer is referred to only as DaabiT, "officer."

5. You can usually tell if an Arabic noun is masculine or feminine by looking at the end of the word. Feminine nouns almost always end in the letter a , such as, bi"tha, quwwa, and siigaara. Masculine words are those which don't end in a , such as, jaysh, DaabiT, and mulaazim.

SPEAKING EXERCISES

Tape Side 4

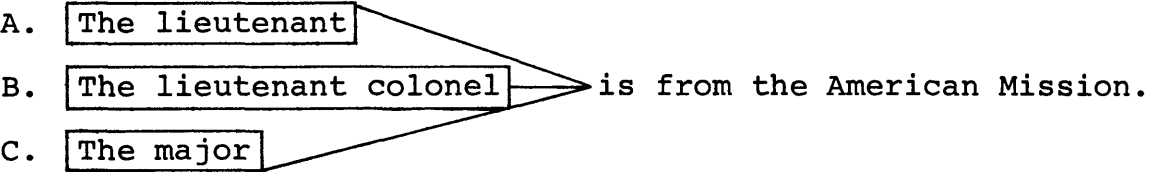
Here are six exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with three or four other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, C, or D, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

1. Is  in?

A. the colonel

B. His Highness the Prince

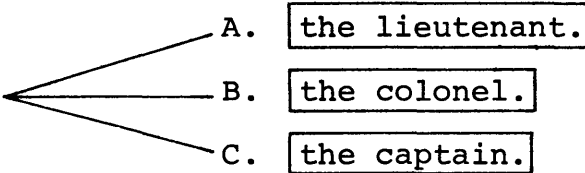
C. Ahmed

2.  is from the American Mission.

A. The lieutenant

B. The lieutenant colonel

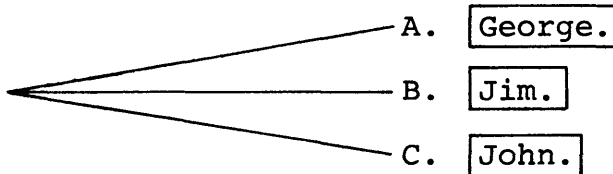
C. The major

3. I would like to see 

A. the lieutenant.

B. the colonel.

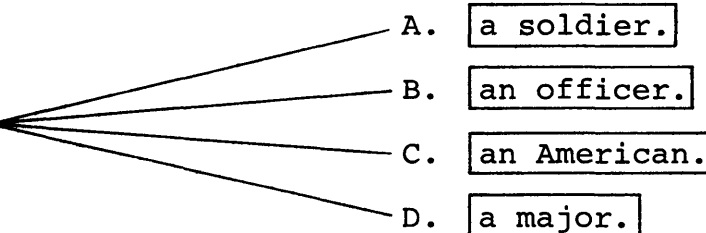
C. the captain.

4. My name is 

A. George.

B. Jim.

C. John.

5. Yes, I am 

A. a soldier.

B. an officer.

C. an American.

D. a major.

6.

- No, I am from
- A. the Army.
 - B. the American Mission.
 - C. the Corps of Engineer.
 - D. the Air Force.

MORE CONVERSATIONS

Tape Side 4

You will hear eight short conversations in which phrases and sentences are combined and sequenced differently than before. You will first listen to each conversation and then participate in it. Follow the instructions on tape.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. *S: agaddim lak ilmulaazim
"abd il"aziiz.
*A: itsharrafna yaa akh.
S: "abd il"aziiz
filHaras ilwaTani.
A: itfaDDal istariiH.</p> | <p>May I introduce Lieutenant Abd il-Aziz to you?
Glad to meet you, brother.
Abd il-Aziz is in the National Guard.
Please have a seat.</p> |
| <p>2. S: assalaamu "alaykum.
A: wa"alaykumu ssalaam.
S: ana nnaqiib aHmad iddoosary.
A: ahlan wa sahlam;
itsharrafna.</p> | <p>Peace be upon you.
And upon you be peace.
I am Captain Ahmed Dosary.
Glad to see you; glad to meet you.</p> |
| <p>3. A: ana lmuqaddam John Smith.
S: marHaba, ahlan wa sahlam.
A: il"aqiid "abd il"aziiz mawjuud?
S: iiwa, il"aqiid mawjuud. itfaDDal.
A: mashkuur.
S: mamnuun.</p> | <p>I am Lieutenant Colonel John Smith.
Hello, glad to see you.
Is Colonel Abd il-Aziz in?
Yes, the colonel is in.
Please come in.
Thank you.
You are welcome.</p> |

*S stands for Saudi; A for American.

4. S: agaddim lak irraa'id sa"uud. May I introduce Major Saud to you?
 A: itsharrafna, kayf Haalak? Glad to meet you. How are you?
 S: Tayyib, walHamdu lillaah. Fine, and praise be to God.
 A: itfaDDal siigaara. Please, have a cigarette.
 S: ashkurak. Thank you.
 A: mamnuun. You are welcome.
5. S: inta amriiki? Are you an American?
 A: iiwa, ana amriiki. Yes, I am an American.
 S: inta DaabiT? Are you an officer?
 A: laa, ana "askari. No, I am a soldier (enlisted man).
 S: inta fi silaaH ilmuhandisiin? Are you in the Corps of Engineers?
 A: laa, ana fi lquwwa ljawwiyya. No, I am in the Air Force.
6. S: inta fi ljaysh il'amriiki? Are you in the American Army?
 A: iiwa. Yes.
 S: inta DaabiT? Are you an officer?
 A: iiwa, ana mulaazim. Yes, I am a lieutenant.
 S: itfaDDal siigaara. Please, have a cigarette.
 A: mashkuur. Thank you.
7. S: aysh tibghi? What can I do for you?
 A: abghi ashuuf sumuw il'amiir. I want to see His Highness the Prince.
 S: aysh ismak? What is your name?
 A: ismi John Smith. My name is John Smith.
 S: itfaDDal istariiH. Please have a seat.
 A: mashkuur. Thank you.
8. S: SabaaH ilkhayr. Good morning.
 A: SabaaH innuur. Good morning.
 S: irra'id Adams mawjuud min faDlak? Is Major Adams in, please?
 A: "iid min faDlak. Repeat, please.
 S: gult irraa'id Adams mawjuud? I said, is Major Adams in?
 A: iiwa, mawjuud. Yes, he is in. Please come in.
 S: mashkuur. Thank you.
 A: mamnuun. You are welcome.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 4

PART I

You will hear ten phrases in Arabic. You will hear each phrase twice. Select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices and circle the corresponding letter A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your responses should be correct.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. A. May I introduce Lieutenant Saud to you.
 B. May I introduce Prince Saud to you.
 C. May I introduce Major Saud to you.
 D. May I introduce Captain Saud to you.</p> | <p>5. A. The lieutenant is in.
 B. The lieutenant is in the Army.
 C. I want to see the lieutenant.
 D. I am a lieutenant.</p> |
| <p>2. A. Please, lieutenant colonel, have a seat.
 B. Please, major, have a cigarette.
 C. Please, lieutenant colonel, have a cigarette.
 D. Please, major, have a seat.</p> | <p>6. A. Abd il-Aziz is a lieutenant.
 B. Abd il-Aziz is a lieutenant colonel.
 C. Abd il-Aziz is a captain.
 D. Abd il-Aziz is a major.</p> |
| <p>3. A. Where is the major?
 B. Where is the captain from?
 C. Where is the lieutenant?
 D. Where is the lieutenant colonel from?</p> | <p>7. A. May I introduce the lieutenant colonel to you.
 B. The lieutenant colonel is in.
 C. May I introduce the colonel to you.
 D. The colonel is in.</p> |
| <p>4. A. I am a lieutenant.
 B. I am an officer.
 C. I am a lieutenant colonel.
 D. I am a captain.</p> | <p>8. A. My name is Amir.
 B. What is your name?
 C. His Highness the Prince is in.
 D. I want to see the Prince.</p> |

9. A. What do you want?
 B. Where are you from?
 C. What is your name?
 D. Where is Saud?
10. A. Where is Lieutenant Colonel Abd il-Aziz?
 B. Where is Major Abd il-Aziz?
 C. Where is His Highness Prince Abd il-Aziz?
 D. Where is Lieutenant Abd il-Aziz?

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten English phrases. For each of these phrases, you will hear three Arabic expressions labeled A, B, and C. Select the Arabic phrase which is the closest equivalent to the English phrase and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test. All your responses should be correct.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 11. May I introduce the captain to you.
A B C | 16. Please come in, the colonel is in.
A B C |
| 12. I am a colonel.
A B C | 17. I am a lieutenant in the Saudi Army.
A B C |
| 13. My name is Ahmed.
A B C | 18. I am a colonel in the Air Force.
A B C |
| 14. Where is brother John from?
A B C | 19. I would like to see the captain.
A B C |
| 15. His Highness the Prince is in.
A B C | 20. What is your name?
A B C |

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

You will hear ten English sentences. You will have five seconds after you hear each one to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," stop speaking and listen to the correct answer. All your answers should be correct.

21. I am from the American Mission.
22. May I introduce brother Jack to you?
23. I am a captain in the Army.
24. Where is the major from?
25. I am a colonel.
26. My name is John Williams.
27. I am a lieutenant colonel in the Army.
28. What is your name?
29. Glad to meet you (we are honored), major.
30. I would like to see His Highness the Prince.

If you missed any of the sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear ten situations presented to you in English. You will have five seconds to respond to each situation by saying the appropriate Arabic phrase. When you hear "STOP," stop speaking and listen to the correct answer in order to evaluate your response. All your responses should be correct.

31. Someone introduces you to a Saudi prince. Tell the prince that you are glad to meet him (you are honored).
32. A Saudi asks you your name. Tell him your name.
33. A new Saudi acquaintance asks you about yourself. Tell him that you are in the Corps of Engineers.

34. You go to a Saudi office and want to introduce yourself. Say that you are a lieutenant colonel in the American Mission.

35. You go to your Saudi friend Ahmed's office and want to see him. His secretary asks you what you want. What do you say?

36. You meet a Saudi officer who you think is in the National Guard. Ask him whether or not he is.

37. You are the company clerk on duty in the colonel's office, and the colonel is in. A Saudi comes to the office and asks to see him. What would you say?

38. A Saudi asks you if it is true that you are a lieutenant in the Army. Tell him that it is true.

39. Lieutenant Colonel Johnson is with you. Introduce him to a Saudi official whom you know.

40. A Saudi colonel comes to your office. Tell him to have a seat.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct response; then proceed to the next module.

KEY

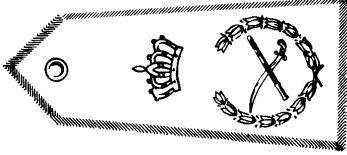
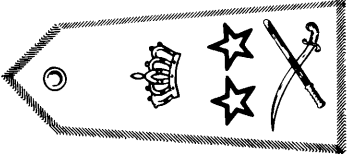
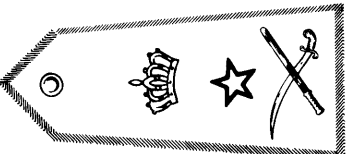
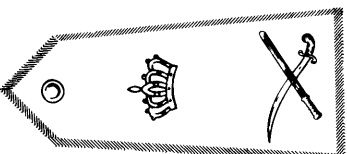
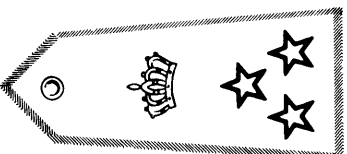
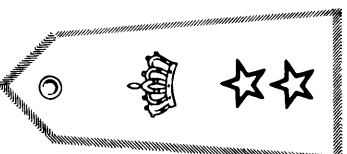
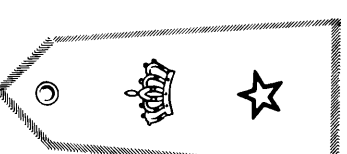
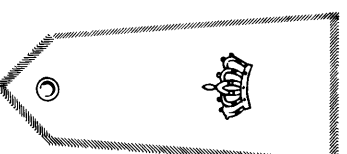
PART I

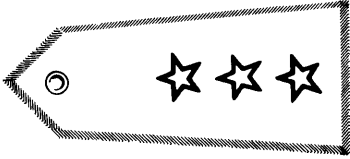
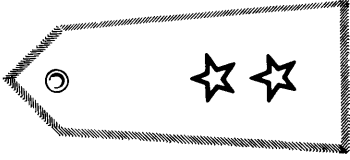






- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B |
| 2. A | 7. C |
| 3. B | 8. C |
| 4. B | 9. C |
| 5. A | 10. C |

PART II

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 11. A | 16. C |
| 12. B | 17. C |
| 13. C | 18. B |
| 14. A | 19. C |
| 15. B | 20. B |

INSIGNIA

	Field Marshal	mushiir	مشير
	General	fariiq awwal	فريق أول
	Lieutenant General	fariiq	فريق
	Major General	liwaa'	لواء
	Brigadier General	"amiid	عميد
	Colonel	"aqiid	عقيد
	Lieutenant Colonel	muqaddam	مقدم
	Major	raa'id	رائد

	Captain	naqiib	نقيب
	First Lieutenant	mulaazim awwal	ملازم أول
	Lieutenant	mulaazim	ملازم
	Warrant Officer	ra'iis ruqabaa'	رئيس رقبا'
	Sergeant Major	raqiib awwal	رقيب أول
	Sergeant	raqiib	رقيب
	Corporal	"ariif	عريف
	Private	jundi awwal	جندی أول

GLOSSARY

agaddim lak ...	may I introduce ... to you?
aHmad	Ahmed (proper name)
akh	brother
amiir	prince
amriiki (m.)	American
amriikiyya (f.)	American
ana	I
ashuuf	I see
bi"tha	mission
DaabiT	officer
iddoosary	Dosary (proper name)
iiwa	yes
ilbi"tha l'amriikiyya	the American Mission
ilHaras ilwaTani	the National Guard
iljaysh issa"uudi	the Saudi Army
ilquwwa ljawwiyya	the Air Force
ismak	your name
ismi	my name
istariiH	have a seat
itfaDDal	please, be my guest
itsharrafna	glad to meet you
jaysh	army
laa	no
mawjuud	in, present
mulaazim	lieutenant
muqaddam	lieutenant colonel
naqiib	captain
na'am	yes
raa'id	major

MODULE II, GLOSSARY

sa"uud	Saud (proper name)
sa"uudi	Saudi
siigaara	cigarette
silaaH ilmuhandisiin	the Corps of Engineers
sumuw	highness
sumuw il'amiir	His (Your) Highness the Prince
wayn	where
yaa	(particle of address)
"abd il"aziiz	Abd il-Aziz (proper name)
"aqiid	colonel
"askari	military; soldier

MODULE

III

DIRECTIONS

In this module, you will practice saying and understanding words and expressions needed to find your way either in a big city or inside a building.

The format and the type of exercises are the same as in the previous modules. Before you begin, however, read the Student Guide again.

OBJECTIVES

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

1. Ask for the location of a telephone, rest room, gas station, restaurant, and so forth.
2. Ask for directions to a specific building, hotel, or street.
3. Ask if there is a police station or hospital.
4. Understand the answers to the above, and also be able to say several directional phrases.
5. Give directions to a taxi driver.

LESSON 1

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 1

Major Adams has just arrived at the Riyadh Airport, having come on a military transport plane from Dhahran. Somehow, there has been a mix-up and nobody has come to the airport to meet him. He thinks the best thing to do would be to call the American Mission in Riyadh, the telephone number of which he has in his pocket. Then he sees a Saudi airport employee, and they have the following conversation:



آدمز - اقول ، وين التلفون من فضلك؟
السعودى - امشي على طول والتلفون على يسارك
آدمز - ووين الحمام من فضلك؟
السعودى - هناك على يمينك قريب من الباب
آدمز - مشكور

Adams: aguul, wayn ittalafon,
min faDlak?

Tell me, please, where is the
telephone?

Saudi: imshi "ala Tuul,
wattalafon "ala
yasaarak.

Go straight ahead, and the
telephone is on your left.

Adams: wa wayn ilHammaam,
min faDlak?

And where is the rest room,
please?

Saudi: hinaak "ala yamiinak,
gariib min ilbaab.

Over there on your right,
near the door.

Adams: mashkuur.

Thank you.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. The word aguul, literally "I say," is used to get someone's attention before asking for some information. In English we would say "Tell me...."

2. imshi means "walk," but it is often used in the sense of "go," especially when one is going somewhere on foot. In the expression "Go straight ahead," the verb ruuH is sometimes used for "go" instead of imshi.

3. The letter i in the word il (or it, or any of its other variations), meaning "the," generally drops out when any word directly before it ends in a or i . Thus, Arabs say wattalafon, "and the telephone," as a single word, and not wa ittalaafon. You have already had this in phrases such as:

filjaysh (not fi iljaysh) - "in the Army."
ilquwwa ljawwiyya (not ilquwwa iljawwiyya) - "the Air Force."
ilbi"tha l'amriikiyya (not ilbi"tha il'amriikiyya) - "the American Mission."

4. It is very important to correctly pronounce double letters in Arabic. When you say Hammaam, you are saying "bathroom" or "rest room," but when you say Hamaam, you are saying "pigeon."

5. gariib means "near," or "nearby," as in ittalafon gariib, "The telephone is nearby." But, when you want to say "near," in the sense of "close to" something, you have to say gariib min (min meaning "of" or "to"), as in ittalafon gariib min ilbaab, "The telephone is near (to) the door."



MORE DIRECTIONS AND PLACES

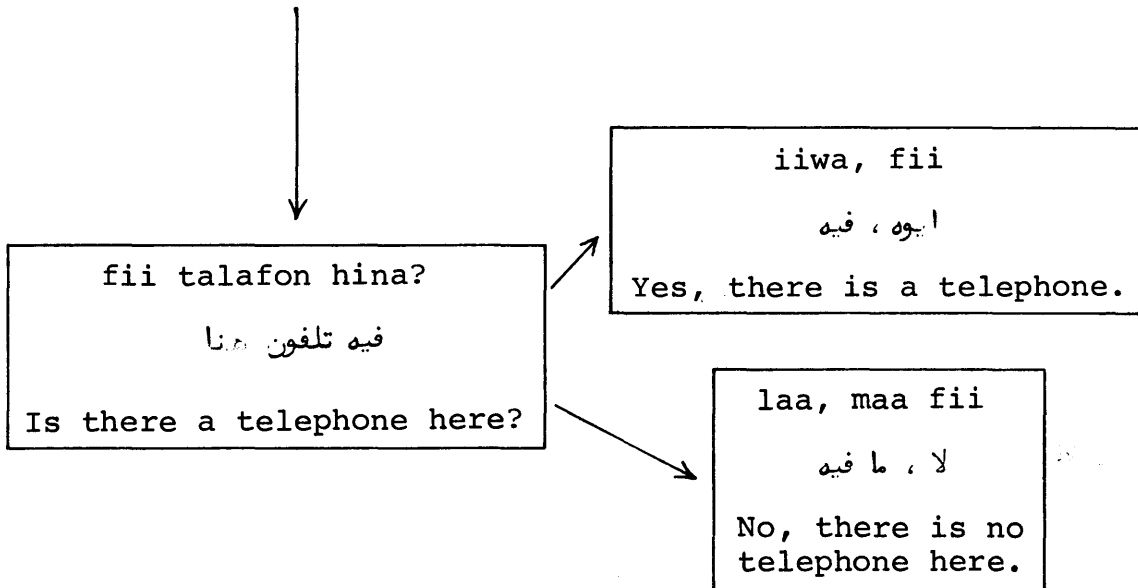
Tape sides 1 and 2

1.

hina هنا here

2.

fii(h) فيه there is (is there?)



3.

fundug فندق hotel

4.

issa"uudiyya السعودية Saudia	→	fundug issa"uudiyya فندق السعودية Hotel Saudia
------------------------------------	---	--

5. Review.

6.

mustashfa
مستشفى
hospital

7.

maT"am
مطعم
restaurant

 →

maT"am il'amiir
مطعم الأمير
the Prince Restaurant

8.

bayt
بيت
house

 →

filbayt
في البيت
(at) home

→

bayti
بيتي
my house

→

baytak
بيتك
your house

9. Review.

10.

ba"iid
بعيد
far (away)

 →

ba"iid min ilmaT"am
المطعم بعيد
far from the restaurant

→

ilmaT"am ba"iid?
بعيد من المطعم
Is the restaurant far (away)?

11.

giddaam قدام in front (of)	→	<table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">giddaam ilbaab قدام الباب in front of the door</td></tr></table>	giddaam ilbaab قدام الباب in front of the door
giddaam ilbaab قدام الباب in front of the door			
12.

jamb جانب next to	→	<table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">jamb ilmustashfa جانب المستشفى next to the hospital</td></tr></table>	jamb ilmustashfa جانب المستشفى next to the hospital
jamb ilmustashfa جانب المستشفى next to the hospital			
13.

wara ورا behind	→	<table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">wara lfundug ورا الفندق behind the hotel</td></tr></table>	wara lfundug ورا الفندق behind the hotel
wara lfundug ورا الفندق behind the hotel			
14.

giddaamak قدامك in front of you	<table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">jambak جانبك next to you</td></tr></table>	jambak جانبك next to you	<table style="width: 100%;"><tr><td style="text-align: center;">waraak وراك behind you</td></tr></table>	waraak وراك behind you
jambak جانبك next to you				
waraak وراك behind you				

15. Review.

NOTES

1. fii(h) means "there is," as in fii Hammaam hina, "There is a rest room here." maa fii means "there is no..." as in maa fii Hammaam hina, "There is no rest room here." The same word fii(h) when said with a rising tone in your voice, becomes a question word, and means "is there?" the result being:

fii talafon hina. - There is a telephone here.

fii talafon hina? (rising tone) - Is there a telephone here?

In answer to a question such as fii talafon hina? one can give a long answer: iiwa, fii talafon hina, "Yes, there is a telephone here," or the more normal short answer: iiwa, fii "Yes, there is." Similarly, the answer in the negative could be a long one: laa, maa fii talafon hina, "No, there is no phone here," or the more normal short one: laa, maa fii "No, there isn't."

2. Saudia is a very common name in Saudi Arabia. You find it in the name of a large hotel (fundug issa"uudiyya - "Hotel Saudia"), the national airline ("Saudia Air Lines"), and it is the word generally used in conversation to refer to the country itself, as in, for example, ilmulaazim fi ssa"uudiyya, "The lieutenant is in Saudi Arabia."

3. With the names of hotels, restaurants, streets, and so forth, the name in Arabic always comes after the type of object named. Thus, "the Saudia Hotel," or "Hotel Saudia," is fundug issa"uudiyya, and "the Prince Restaurant" is maT'am il'amiir.

4. The words giddaam, "in front of"; jamb, "next to, beside"; and wara, "behind, in back of," can be followed either by a noun, as in:

giddaam ilbaab - "in front of the door"
jamb ilbaab - "next to the door"
wara lbaab - "behind the door"

or by -ak, meaning "you," as in:

giddaamak - "in front of you"
jambak - "next to you"
waraak - "behind you"

5. Generally, Saudis do not eat in restaurants very often. They prefer to eat at home where they like to invite their friends, sit together on a carpet, and eat from large platters of food placed in front of them. If the weather is nice, and if the group of guests is large, they like to sit on big carpets outdoors and eat in the open air. For this reason, you don't find as many restaurants in Saudi Arabia as elsewhere, and those that you do find are frequented mainly by foreigners working in Saudi Arabia.

6. -i at the end of a word means "my," and -ak at the end of a word means "your." The result is:

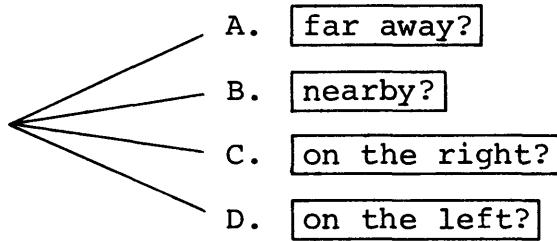
bayt - "house"
bayti - "my house"
baytak - "your house"

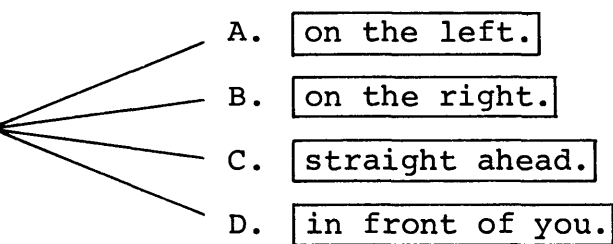
ism - "name"
ismi - "my name"
ismak - "your name"

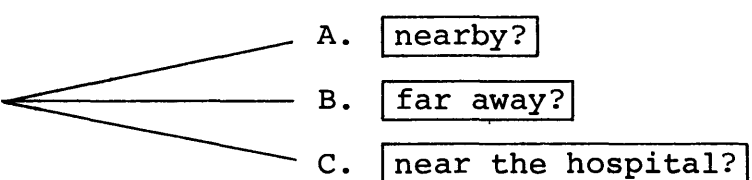
SPEAKING EXERCISES

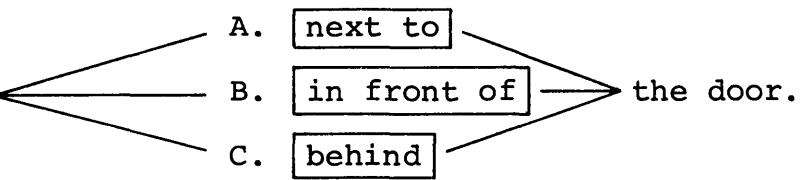
Tape Side 2

Here are seven exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with three or four other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, C, or D, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

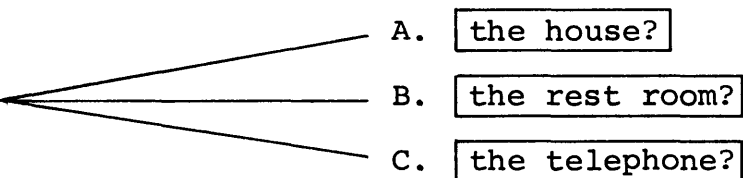
1. Is the restaurant 
 - A. far away?
 - B. nearby?
 - C. on the right?
 - D. on the left?

2. The rest room is 
 - A. on the left.
 - B. on the right.
 - C. straight ahead.
 - D. in front of you.

3. Is the hotel 
 - A. nearby?
 - B. far away?
 - C. near the hospital?

4. The telephone is 
 - A. next to
 - B. in front of
 - C. behind

the door.

5. Where is 
 - A. the house?
 - B. the rest room?
 - C. the telephone?

6. My house is
- A. straight ahead.
 - B. on your left.
 - C. on your right.
 - D. nearby.

7. Is there a
- A. telephone
 - B. rest room
 - C. restaurant
 - D. hospital
- here?

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 2

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1. A. Tell me, where is Colonel John?
B. Tell me, where is the rest room?
C. Tell me, where is the house?
D. Tell me, is there a rest room here?

2. A. The hospital is on your left.
B. The hospital is nearby.
C. The hospital is on your right.
D. The hospital is far away.

3. A. The phone is on your right.
B. The phone is on your left.
C. The phone is in front of you.
D. The phone is here.

4. A. The hospital is far away.
B. Go straight ahead.
C. The rest room is over there.
D. There is a restaurant here.

5. A. The hospital is near the hotel.
B. The hospital is next to the hotel.
C. The hospital is behind the hotel.
D. The hospital is in front of the hotel.

6. A. The phone is here.
B. The phone is nearby.
C. There is no phone.
D. The phone is over there.

7. A. The major is in the house.
 B. The major is in the restaurant.
 C. The major is next to the phone.
 D. The major is next to the door.

8. A. Tell me, where's the hospital?
 B. Tell me, where's the rest room?
 C. Tell me, where's the hotel?
 D. Tell me, where's the restaurant?

9. A. There is no restaurant here.
 B. There is a restaurant in the hotel.
 C. The restaurant is nearby.
 D. The restaurant is far away.

10. A. No, there is no phone.
 B. Yes, there is a phone.
 C. Yes, the phone is behind you.
 D. No, the phone is in front of you.

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. The telephone is behind the door.
A B C | 14. The National Guard is on your left.
A B C |
| 12. The rest room is over there.
A B C | 15. Yes, there is a rest room in the restaurant.
A B C |
| 13. The officer is in front of the door.
A B C | 16. The lieutenant colonel is in the restaurant.
A B C |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 17. Go straight ahead.
A B C | 19. The house is behind the
hotel.
A B C |
| 18. Tell me, where is
Lieutenant John?
A B C | 20. There is a restaurant in
the hotel.
A B C |

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on the tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

21. Where is the bathroom please?
22. Where is the telephone please?
23. Is the National Guard far away?
24. Is the hotel near the hospital?
25. Is the hospital straight ahead?
26. Where is your house?
27. Is the house next to the hotel?
28. Where is the restaurant?
29. Is there a phone here?
30. My house is on the left.

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following eight situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. You are going to your house by taxi. Your house is behind Hotel Saudia. Tell the taxi driver where your house is.
32. You reach the section in which Hotel Saudia is located. Tell the taxi driver that your house is on his left.
33. Someone asks you where Lieutenant John is. Tell him he is over there next to the door.
34. You are in a hotel. Ask the desk clerk where the phone is.
35. You stop at a gas station and need to go to the ~~rest room~~, Ask the attendant if there is a rest room here.
36. As you get into a taxi, ask the driver if the hotel is far away.
37. You drive along, looking for a certain hospital. You see a Saudi on the street. Stop, get his attention, and ask where the hospital is.
38. Ahmed has told you that he will be in the restaurant. Another Saudi friend of yours drops by and asks about Ahmed. Tell him where Ahmed is.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next lesson.

KEY

PART I

1. D
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. D

6. D
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. B

PART II

11. C
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. A

16. A
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. A

LESSON 2

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 3

Major Adams has just begun his assignment in Riyadh, and the first thing he must do is to go to the National Guard headquarters and meet his Saudi counterpart. He does not know exactly where it is located, but he knows it is near Airport Street. He stops a taxi driver and tells him where to go:



آدمز - الى الحرس الوطني
سائق - في اي شارع؟
آدمز - قريب من شارع المطار
سائق - اتفضل اركب
(في الطريق)

آدمز - ايش هذي العمارة؟
سائق - هذي مستشفى
(امام الحرس الوطني)
سائق - تبغى تنزل هنا؟
آدمز - اوقف عند الباب.

Adams: ila lHaras ilwaTani. To the National Guard.
Driver: fi ayy shaari"? On what street?
Adams: gariib min shaari" Near Airport Street.
ilmaTaar.
Driver: itfaDDal irkab. Please get in.
(on the way)
Adams: aysh haathi l"imaara? What's this building?
Driver: haathi mustashfa. This is a hospital.

(in front of the National Guard)

Driver: tibghi tinzil hina? Do you want to get off here?

Adams: ugaf "ind ilbaab. Stop at the door.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. Arabs say "in" a street, rather than "on" a street. Consequently, they say fi ayy shaari? (literally meaning "in what street?") whereas we say "on what street?"
2. In English we say "Airport Street," with the word "street" coming after the name. In Arabic, the word for "street" (shaari) comes first. So "Airport Street" in Arabic is shaari ilmaTaar.
3. The word "this" in Arabic is either masculine (haatha) or feminine (haathi) depending on whether the word with which it is associated is masculine or feminine. So, if you ask the question "Is this a hospital?" you use the feminine form haathi because the word for "hospital" (mustashfa) is feminine, and in Arabic it becomes haathi mustashfa? But, if whatever you are asking about is masculine, for example maT'am, "restaurant," you use haatha, the masculine form. So "Is this a restaurant?" becomes haatha maT'am?
4. The letter i is always dropped in the word il and simply becomes l whenever haatha or haathi comes directly before it. So you say, haathi l'imaara or haatha lmaT'am, not haathi il'imaara or haatha ilmaT'am.
5. Whenever l is added to a word following haatha or haathi, the phrase becomes "this..." rather than "This is a" Compare the pairs of sentences below:

haathi mustashfa? - Is this a hospital?
 wayn haathi lmustashfa? - Where is this hospital?

haatha maT'am? - Is this a restaurant?
 haatha lmaT'am gariib? - Is this restaurant nearby?
6. If you want to tell the taxi driver "Go to the National Guard," you can say ruuH ilHaras ilwaTani, using the verb ruuH, "go."

MORE ON PLACES NEAR AND FAR

Tape sides 3, 4, and 5

1.

idhDhahraan الظهران Dhahran

2.

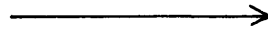
irriyaaD الرياض Riyadh

3.

jidda جدة Jidda

4.

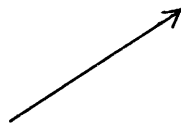
madiina مدينة city



madiinat irriyaaD مدينة الرياض the city of Riyadh

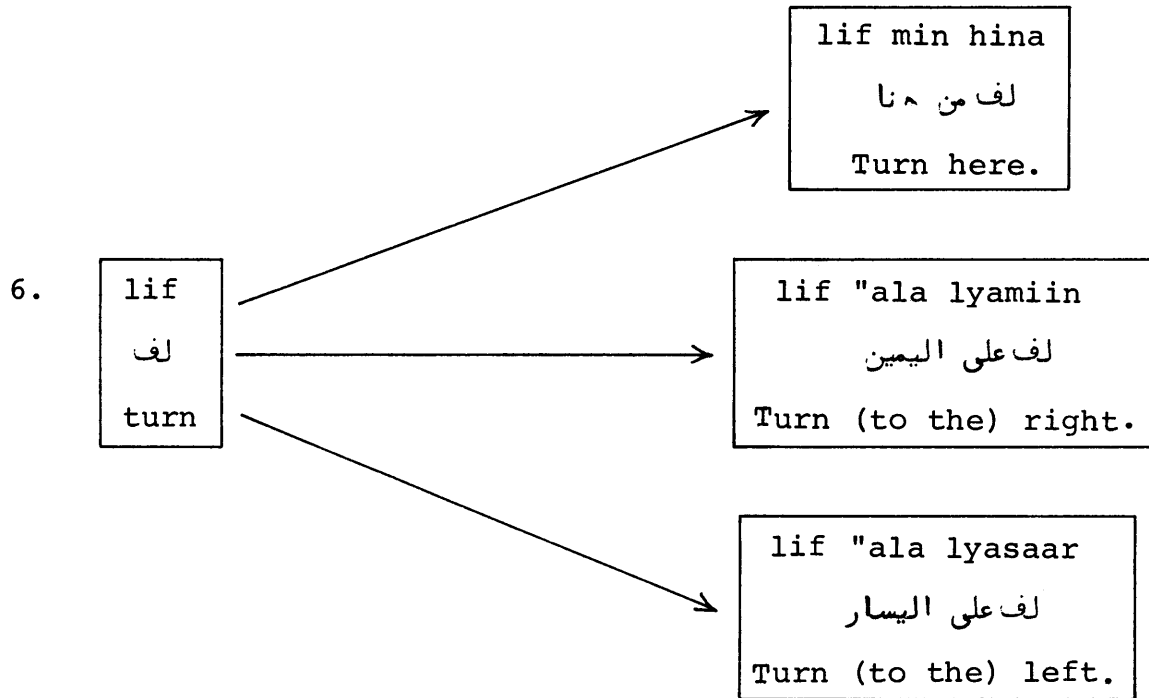
5.

Tariig طريق road

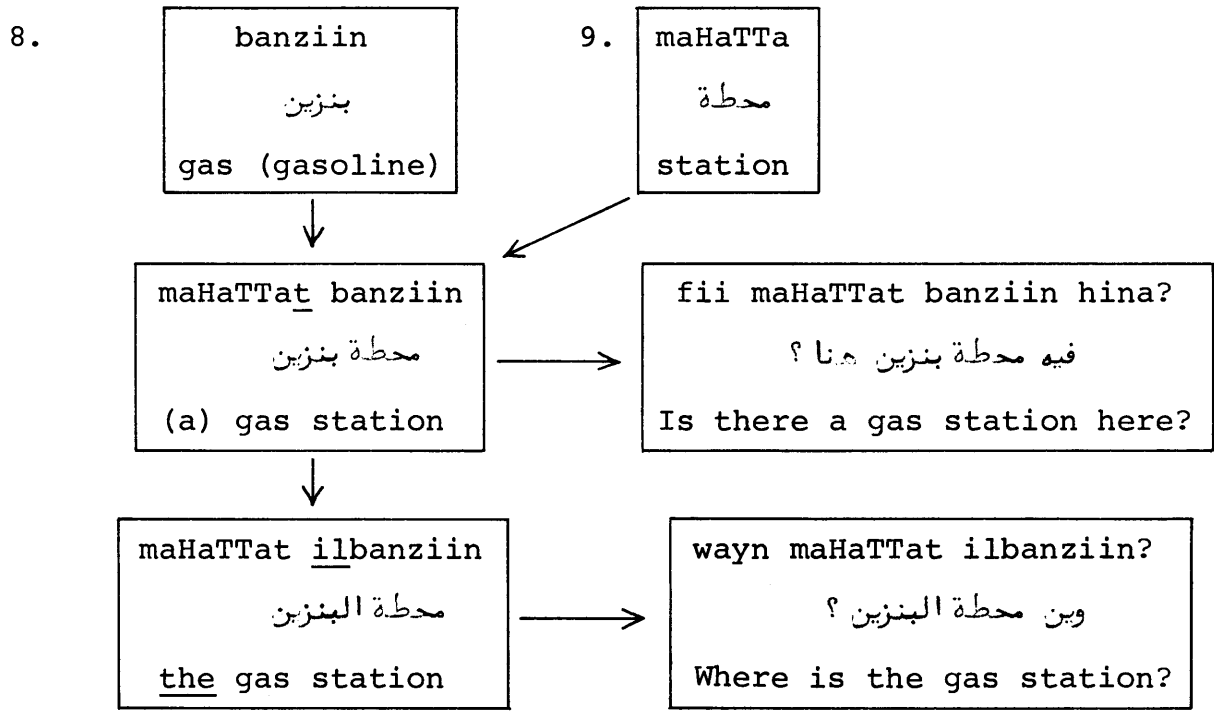


Tariig irriyaaD طريق الرياض the Riyadh Road (road to Riyadh)
--

Tariig ilmaTaar طريق المطار the Airport Road (road to the airport)
--



7. Review.



10.

shurTa
شرطة
police

11.

nugTa
نقطة
point (station)

nugTat_ shurTa
نقطة شرطة
(a) police station

nugTat ishshurTa
نقطة الشرطة
the police station

ila nugTat ishshurTa
الى نقطة الشرطة
(Take me) to the police station.

12. Review.

NOTES

1. Dhahran, on the Arabian (or Persian) Gulf, is the site of an international air terminal, right next to a military base where many American servicemen are stationed. Riyadh is the capital and largest city of Saudi Arabia. Jidda, on the Red Sea, is Saudi Arabia's principal port and commercial center.

2. Many cities in Saudi Arabia have the word meaning "the" before the name of the city. Thus, Arabs really say, not "Riyadh" and "Dhahran," but "the Riyadh" (irriyaaD) and "the Dhahran" (iDhDahraan). "Jidda," however, is simply jidda.

3. Quite commonly, Arabs use the phrase "the city of ..." before naming a certain city, whereas in English this is much less common. So they often say, madiinat jidda, "the city of Jidda"; madiinat irriyaaD, "the city of Riyadh"; and madiinat Los Angeles, "the city of Los Angeles."

4. When used alone, the word for "city" is madiina, ending in an a . But when it is part of a phrase meaning "(the) city of..." then a t is added to the end of the word, the result being madiinat plus the name of the city. With most feminine nouns, this idea of "of" is shown by the addition of a t at the end of the word.

madiina - "city"

madiinat jidda - "the city of Jidda"

maHaTTa - "station"

maHaTTat banziin - "(a) station of gasoline (gas station)"

nugTa - "point (station)"

nugTat shurTa - "(a) station of police (police station)"

5. Tariig, "road," is often used as a part of a name, especially if it is the road going to a certain major city or facility. For example: Tariig ilmaTaar is "Airport Road," Tariig iDhDhahraan is "Dhahran Road" (the road to Dhahran), and Tariig makka is "Mecca Road" (the name of a major street or road leading out of Jidda toward Mecca).

6. When Arabs say "turn here," they literally say "turn from here," lif min hina.

7. As in English, you can say in Arabic either:

"ala yamiinak - "on your right"

"ala yasaarak - "on your left"

OR:

"ala lyamiin - "on the right"

"ala lyasaar - "on the left"

8. The word il (or its variants) is added to the second of the two words in the phrase to give the idea of "the police station" or "the gas station":

maHaTTat banziin - "(a) gas station"

maHaTTat ilbanziin - "the gas station"

nugTat shurTa - "(a) police station"

nugTat ishshurTa - "the police station"

9. Words like gariib "near, nearby," and ba"iid "far, far away," are adjectives and therefore have to match the nouns that they are associated with. So with masculine nouns like maTaar, the masculine forms gariib and ba"iid are used:

ilmaTaar gariib - "The airport is nearby."
 ilmaTaar ba"iid - "The airport is far away."

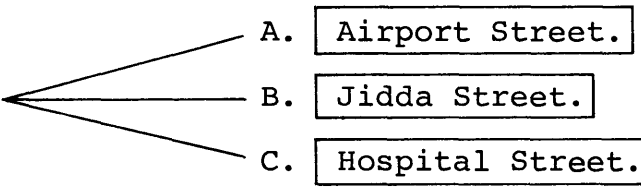
But with feminine nouns like mustashfa, the feminine forms gariiba and ba"iida are used:

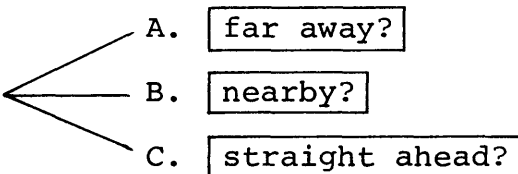
ilmustashfa gariiba - "The hospital is nearby."
 ilmustashfa ba"iida - "The hospital is far away."

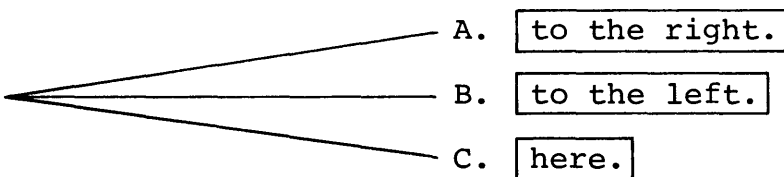
SPEAKING EXERCISES

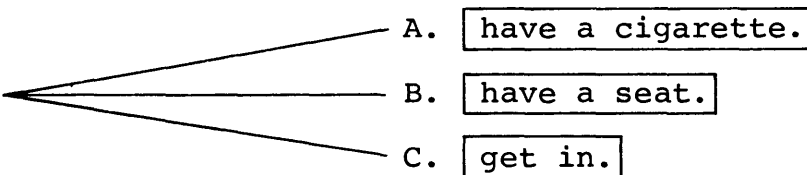
Tape Side 5

Here are five exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with three other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, or C, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

1. My house is on 
- A. Airport Street.
 - B. Jidda Street.
 - C. Hospital Street.

2. Is the city of Jidda 
- A. far away?
 - B. nearby?
 - C. straight ahead?

3. Turn 
- A. to the right.
 - B. to the left.
 - C. here.

4. Please, 
- A. have a cigarette.
 - B. have a seat.
 - C. get in.

5. Stop
- A. at the door.
 - B. on this street.
 - C. on this road.

MORE CONVERSATIONS

Tape Side 5

You will hear eight short conversations in which phrases and sentences are combined and sequenced differently than before. You will first listen to each conversation and then participate in it. Follow the instructions on tape.

1. *A: assalaamu "alaykum. Peace be upon you.
 *S: wa "alaykumu ssalaam. And upon you be peace. What
 aysh tibghi? can I do for you?
 A: wayn fii maHaTTat Where is there a gas station,
 banziin, min faDlak? please?
 S: lif "ala yamiinak, Turn to your right, there is
 fii maHaTTa hinaak. a station over there.

2. A: SabaaH ilkhayr. Good morning.
 S: SabaaH innuur. Good morning.
 A: wayn ilmaTaar, min Where is the airport, please?
 faDlak?
 S: imshi "ala Tuul, Go straight ahead, the airport
 ilmaTaar gariib is near here.
 min hina.

3. A: ila silaaH ilmuhan- To the Corps of Engineers.
 disiin.
 S: fi ayy shaari"? (On) what street?
 A: gariib min maTaar Near Riyadh Airport.
 irriyaaD.
 S: itfaDDal, irkab. Please, get in.

4. A: aysh ism haatha What is the name of this road?
 Tariig?
 S: haatha Tariig This is Airport Road.
 ilmaTaar.
 A: wayn Tariig jidda? Where is Jidda Road?
 S: lif "ala yasaarak wa Turn to your left and Jidda
 Tariig jidda Road will be (is) in front
 giddaamak. of you.

*A stands for American, S for Saudi.

5. A: aguul, wayn nugTat ishshurTa?
 S: nugTat ishshurTa fi shaari" "abd il"aziiz.
 A: wayn shaari" "abd il"aziiz?
 S: lif "ala yamiinak "ind haathi il"imaara.
 A: mashkuur.
 S: mamnuun.
- Tell me, where is the police station?
 The police station is on Abd il-Aziz Street.
 Where is Abd il-Aziz Street?
 Turn to your right at this building.
 Thank you.
 You are welcome.
6. A: fundug issa"uudiyya ba"iid?
 S: laa, gariib min hina. itfaDDal irkab.
 S: wayn tinzil?
 A: ugaf giddaam haatha lbaab.
- Is Hotel Saudia far away?
 No, it is nearby. Please get in.
 Where do you (want to) get off?
 Stop in front of this door.
7. S: aysh tibghi?
 A: abghi ashuuf ilmu-laazim sa"uud.
 S: ilmulaazim sa"uud fi lbayt.
 A: wayn ilbayt, min faDlak?
 S: ilbayt fi shaari" ilmaTaar, gariib min ilmustashfa.
- What can I do for you?
 I want to see Lieutenant Saud.
 Lieutenant Saud is at home.
 Where is the house, please?
 The house is on Airport Street near the hospital.
8. A: fii maT"am hina?
 S: laa, fii maT"am fi fundug issa"uudiyya.
 A: wayn fundug issa"uudia?
 S: imshi "ala Tuul wa lif "ala yamiinak "ind maHaTTat ilbanziin.
 A: mashkuur.
- Is there a restaurant here?
 No, there is a restaurant in Hotel Saudia.
 Where is Hotel Saudia?
 Go straight ahead and turn to your right at the gas station.
 Thank you.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 5

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1. A. The hotel is near the National Guard.
B. The gas station is next to the hotel.
C. The hotel is in front of the hospital.
D. The officer is in the hospital.

2. A. The hotel is far from the airport.
B. The restaurant is in the airport.
C. The airport is far from the city.
D. The gas station is near the airport.

3. A. On what street do you (want to) get off?
B. Do you (want to) get off here?
C. Where do you (want to) get off?
D. Do you (want to) get off at the door?

4. A. The gas station is in front of the house.
B. The police station is in front of the hospital.
C. The police station is behind the hospital.
D. The hospital is next to the airport.

5. A. Stop in front of the restaurant.
B. Tell me, where is the restaurant?
C. The restaurant is over there.
D. Stop next to the restaurant.

6. A. The house is on this street.
B. The gas station is next to the building.
C. The restaurant is in this building.
D. The restaurant is on this street.

7. A. This is Lieutenant Abd il-Aziz.
 B. Let me introduce Abd il-Aziz to you.
 C. I see Abd il-Aziz over there.
 D. This is Abd il-Aziz Street.
8. A. Are you getting off at the airport?
 B. Stop next to the airport.
 C. Are you getting off at the hotel?
 D. Stop next to the hotel.
9. A. Go straight ahead, please.
 B. Turn (to the) left, please.
 C. Turn (to the) right, please.
 D. Stop here, please.
10. A. Get in, please.
 B. Stop, please.
 C. Turn here, please.
 D. Have a seat, please.

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>11. Where do you want to get off?
 A B C</p> | <p>13. The city of Dhahran is nearby.
 A B C</p> |
| <p>12. The airport is on your right.
 A B C</p> | <p>14. Please, get in.
 A B C</p> |

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>15. The police station is over there.
A B C</p> <p>16. Do you want to get off in front of the hotel?
A B C</p> <p>17. The National Guard is near the airport.
A B C</p> | <p>18. Is there a hospital in the city of Riyadh?
A B C</p> <p>19. Stop in front of the building.
A B C</p> <p>20. Turn into this street.
A B C</p> |
|--|---|

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on the tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

21. Is there a restaurant on this street?
22. Is the hotel far from the airport?
23. Is the police station nearby?
24. Please turn into this street.
25. Stop at the National Guard.
26. My house is next to the hospital.
27. Is the gas station on this road?
28. Turn to the right, please.
29. To the American Mission.
30. Is there a hotel on Airport Road?

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following ten situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. You want to go to the airport, and you hail a taxicab. Tell the taxi driver your destination.
32. Your taxi takes you to your hotel. Tell the driver to stop at the door.
33. A Saudi asks you to give him a ride. Tell him to get in the car.
34. You give a Saudi a ride, but you don't know where he wants to get off. Ask him.
35. Ask a person at the airport information desk if the city is far from the airport.
36. You want to go to the Corps of Engineers. Tell this to the taxi driver.
37. Your house is on Abd il-Aziz Street. Tell this to the taxi driver.
38. A taxi driver takes you home and pulls into the street where you live. Tell him that your house is on the left.
39. Your Saudi counterpart asks you where your house is. Tell him that it is next to Hotel Saudia.
40. Tell a taxi driver to stop in front of the police station.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct response; then proceed to the next module.

KEY

PART I

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. C |
| 2. C | 7. D |
| 3. A | 8. A |
| 4. B | 9. C |
| 5. D | 10. A |

PART II

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 11. A | 16. B |
| 12. A | 17. C |
| 13. C | 18. A |
| 14. A | 19. C |
| 15. B | 20. B |

GLOSSARY

aguul	tell me
aysh	what?
ayy	which?
baab	door
banziin	gasoline
bayt	house
baytak	your house
bayti	my house
ba"iid min (m.)	far, far away
ba"iida min (f.)	far, far away
fii	there is; is there?
fundug	hotel
fundug issa"uudiya	the Saudia Hotel
gariib (m.)	nearby
gariiba (f.)	nearby
gariib min... (m.)	near...
gariiba min... (f.)	near...
giddaam	in front of
haatha (m.)	this
haathi (f.)	this
hina	here
hinaak	there
Hammaam	rest room, bathroom
iDhDhahraan	Dhahran
ila	to
imshi	go
irkab	get in
irriyaaD	Riyadh
jamb	next to, beside
jidda	Jidda
lif	turn

MODULE III - GLOSSARY

maHATTa	city
maHaTTa	station (gas; bus; RR)
maHaTTat banziin	gas station
maTaar	airport
maT"am	restaurant
mustashfa	hospital
nugTa	station, point
nugTat ishshurTa	the police station
nugTat shurTa	police station
shaari"	street
shurTa	police
talafon	telephone
tinzil	(you) get out, get off
Tariig	road
ugaf	stop
wara	behind
yamiin	right
yasaar	left
"ala	on
"ala lyamiin	on the right
"ala yamiinak	on your right
"ala lyasaar	on the left
"ala yasaarak	on your left
"ala Tuul	straight ahead
"imaara	building
"ind	at; in the area of

MODULE

IV

USING NUMBERS

In this module, you will practice saying and understanding numbers in Arabic and learn how to apply them to various situations which you might encounter when you are in Saudi Arabia. These numbers have also been printed on a card for easy access.

The format and type of exercises are the same as that of previous modules.

OBJECTIVES

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

1. Comprehend and say the following cardinal and ordinal numbers in Arabic: 0 - 100, 1/2, 1st, 2nd and 3rd.
2. Exchange telephone numbers and addresses with a Saudi.
3. Exchange dollars for riyals in a Saudi bank.
4. Express quantities of Saudi money (in terms of riyals and halalas) and American money in Arabic.
5. Have Saudi riyals changed into smaller denominations.

LESSON 1

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 1

Major Adams has just made the acquaintance of a Saudi National Guard colonel who is visiting his compound as a guest of the American military advisers. Because Major Adams speaks a few words of Arabic, the Saudi officer would like to get better acquainted and possibly invite Major Adams over to his house at a later date.



السعودى - انت وين ساكن؟
آدمز - في قلة رقم ١٠ . وين انت ساكن؟
السعودى - انا ساكن في شارع المطار جنب
مطعم الامير . ايش رقم تلفونك؟
آدمز - ٠٦٢١٧٨ ويش رقم تلفونك انت؟
السعودى - رقم تلفوني ٠٥٣٩٤٢
آدمز - مشكور .

Saudi: inta wayn saakin? Where do you live?
Adams: fi villa ragm "ashra. In Villa No. 10. Where do you
wayn inta saakin? live?
Saudi: ana saakin fi shaari" I live on Airport Street near
ilmaTaar jamb maT"am the Prince Restaurant. What's
il'amiir. aysh ragm your phone number?
talafonak?
Adams: sitta, ithnayn, waaHid, 62178 (six, two, one, seven,
sab"a, thamaanya. waysh eight). And what's your phone
ragm talafonak inta? number?
Saudi: ragm talafoni khamsa, My phone number is 53942 (five,
thalaatha, tis"a, three, nine, four, two).
arba"a, ithnayn.
Adams: mashkuur. Thank you.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. Many members of the U.S. military, especially those advising the Saudi National Guard in Riyadh, live in large, roomy stone houses which are known as "villas," both in English and in Arabic.
2. inta wayn saakin? literally means "you where living?" and wayn inta saakin? literally means "where you living?" Both of them mean "Where do you live?" and are used interchangeably.
3. In English we say "your telephone number" and "my telephone number." In Arabic they say "the number of your telephone" (ragm talafonak) and "the number of my telephone" (ragm talafoni).
4. Phone numbers are said in various ways in Arabic. The simplest method in use is that of saying each number one at a time: "eight-six-four-three," and so on.
5. aysh ragm talafonak? means "What's your phone number?"-- a general question with no particular emphasis anywhere. But waysh ragm talafonak inta? with inta added at the end, emphasizes the idea of "you" in the question and means "and what's your phone number?" Compare this information with that of paragraph 2.
6. When wa, "and," and aysh, "what," come together, they are combined into one word, waysh, "and what..."


MORE NUMBERS AND RELATED EXPRESSIONS

Tape Sides 1 and 2

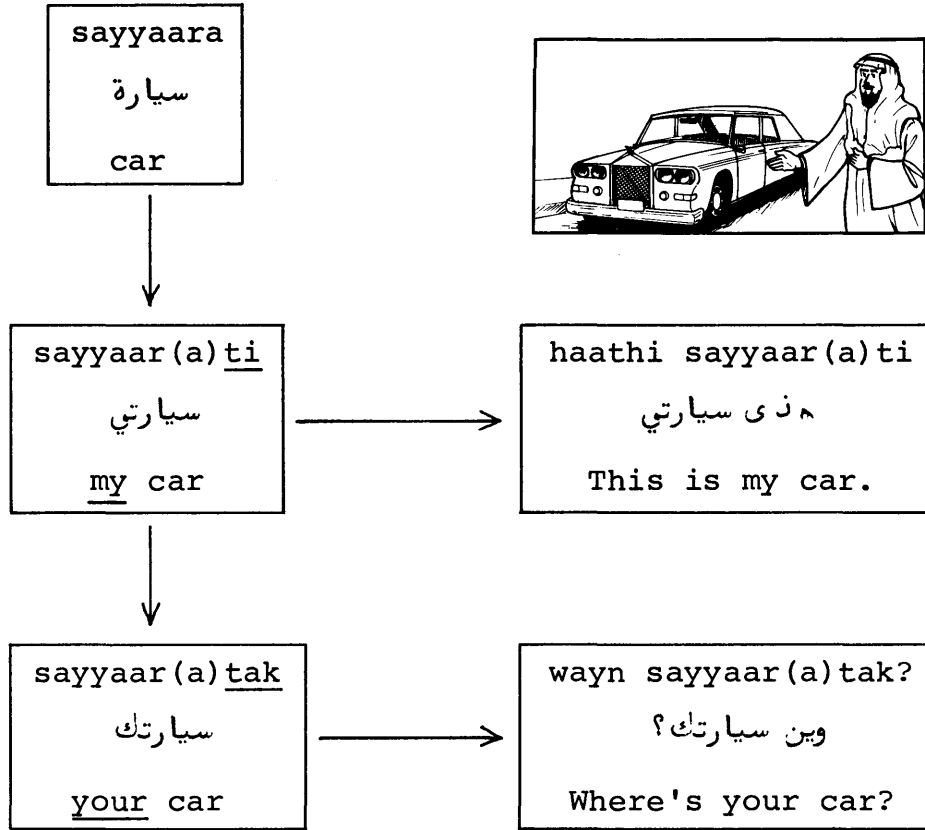
1.

Sifr صفر zero	→	<u>thalaatha</u> -Sifr-arba"a ثلاثة - صفر - اربعة - (٣٠٤) three-zero-four (304)
---------------------	---	---

2.

hawiyya هوية ID	↓	
hawiyy (a) <u>ti</u> هويتي my ID	→	haathi hawiyy(a)ti هذى هويتي This is my ID.
hawiyy (a) <u>tak</u> هويتك your ID	→	wayn hawiyy (a) tak? وين هويتك؟ Where's your ID?

3.



NOTES

Feminine words ending in -a almost always add a t at the end of the word before adding -i, "my," or -ak, "your." The a before the t is often slurred in normal rapid speech. This is what happens, for example, with the word hawiyya, "ID":

hawiyya - ID
 hawiyy(a)ti - my ID
 hawiyy(a)tak - your ID

SPEAKING EXERCISES

Tape Side 2

Here are five exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with four other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, C, or D, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

1. This is
- A. my ID.
 - B. my car.
 - C. Villa No. 5.
 - D. Villa No. 1.

2. My ID number is
- A. 3355.
 - B. 4455.
 - C. 9944.
 - D. 7799.

3. My telephone number is
- A. 7878.
 - B. 8008. *
 - C. 6611.
 - D. 2211.

- 4.
- A. The phone number
 - B. The villa number
 - C. The ID number
 - D. The car number
- is 5788.

*The tape says "The villa number is 8008."

5. I live
- A. in Riyadh.
 - B. on Airport Street.
 - C. in Villa No. 7.
 - D. next to the Prince Restaurant.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 2

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1. A. Where is your ID?
B. Where is your villa?
C. Where is your car?
D. Where is your house?
2. A. Do you live in the villa?
B. Where is the villa?
C. What's the number of the villa?
D. Is this the villa?
3. A. What's your phone number?
B. Where's your car?
C. Is this your ID?
D. Where do you live?
4. A. Do you live in Villa No. 2?
B. Do you live in Villa No. 9?
C. Do you live in Villa No. 8?
D. Do you live in Villa No. 4?
5. A. My phone number is 6633.
B. My phone number is 7733.
C. My phone number is 6644.
D. My phone number is 7744.

6. A. The number of my house is 494.
 B. The number of my house is 525.
 C. The number of my house is 323.
 D. The number of my house is 797.
7. A. Is this your ID number?
 B. Where is your car?
 C. Where is your ID?
 D. Is this your car number?
8. A. I live on this street.
 B. I live on Airport Street.
 C. Do you live on Airport Street?
 D. Do you live on this street?
9. A. The phone number is 6789.
 B. The phone number is 1478.
 C. The phone number is 9502.
 D. The phone number is 2367.
10. A. Where is Villa No. 1?
 B. Where is Villa No. 9?
 C. Where is Villa No. 6?
 D. Where is Villa No. 3?

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. Where do you live?
A B C | 13. Is your car over there?
A B C |
| 12. I live in Villa No. 7.
A B C | 14. My telephone number is
69341.
A B C |

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>15. Do you live on Airport Street?
A B C</p> <p>16. Where is your ID?
A B C</p> <p>17. I live in House No. 10.
A B C</p> | <p>18. My car is next to the restaurant.
A B C</p> <p>19. My telephone number is 20578.
A B C</p> <p>20. What is the number of your house?
A B C</p> |
|---|--|

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on the tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

21. What is your phone number?
22. Where do you live?
23. This is my ID.
24. My telephone number is 52791.
25. I live in Villa No. 10.
26. The house is on what street?
27. Where is House No. 304?
28. I live next to the Prince Restaurant.

29. Do you live in Riyadh?
30. My car number is 185.

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following eight situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. A Saudi asks you where you live. Tell him you live on Abd il-Aziz Street.
32. You have just met a Saudi and want to call him tomorrow. Ask him what his telephone number is.
33. A Saudi official wants to know your telephone number at the American Mission headquarters. Tell him your phone number is 35871.
34. A Saudi gate guard asks you where your ID is. Tell him "this is my ID."
35. A Saudi invites you to his place for dinner tomorrow night. Ask him where he lives.
36. You invite your Saudi counterpart to dinner at your place in Villa No. 3 in your compound. He knows where the compound is, but doesn't know which villa you live in. Tell him.
37. A Saudi official wants to know the number of your ID. Tell him it is 86297.
38. You are with a Saudi friend and are about to give him a lift. He asks where your car is. Tell him your car is over there on the street.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next lesson.

KEY

PART I

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. B
- 5. D

- 6. C
- 7. D
- 8. B
- 9. C
- 10. A

PART II

- 11. B
- 12. C
- 13. C
- 14. A
- 15. C

- 16. B
- 17. A
- 18. B
- 19. C
- 20. A

LESSON 2

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 3

As Major Adams is walking around the center of town near the bazaar area, he realizes that he can't do any shopping because he has only a few Saudi riyals. He does have 50 dollars in his pocket; so all he has to do is find a bank where he can exchange them for riyals.



آدمز - اقول ، وين فيه بنك ؟
مارسعودى - فيه بنك في ثاني عمارة ه ناك .
(في البنك)



آدمز - ممكن آصرف د ولارات ه نا ؟
الموظف - ايوه ، ممكن .
آدمز - عندى . ٥٠ دولار .
الموظف - اتفضل ١٥٥ ريال .

Adams: aguul, wayn fii bank?

Tell me, where is there a bank?

Passerby: fii bank fi thaani "imaara hinaak.

There's a bank in the second building over there.

(in the bank)

Adams: mumkin aSrif dolaaraat hina?

Can I change dollars here?

Employee: iiwa, mumkin.

Yes, you can.

Adams: "indi khamsiin dolaar. I have 50 dollars.

Employee: itfaDDal, miyya wa Here you are, 155 riyals.
 khamisa wa khamsiin
 riyaal.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

Tape Side 3

1. In Arabic, thaaani "imaara means "the second building," even though, in this case, il, "the," (or any of its variations) is not used.
2. Many words in Arabic form their plural by putting -aat at the end; for example, dolaaraat, "dollars," and riyaalaat, "riyaals."
3. The word ind basically means "at" or "in the area of." "ind ilbaab means "at the door" and "ind ilmaTaar means "at the airport." But "indi" (literally meaning "at me" or "on me") actually means "I have." So "indi khamsiin dolaar means "I have 50 dollars."
4. Arabs never use the plural form of a word when the word comes after a number higher than ten. They say khamsiin dolaar, "50 dollars," and khamsiin riyaal, "50 riyals."
5. The Arabic words for the even-ten numbers from 30 to 90 are based on the numbers 3 through 9 (as they are in English). The only difference is that they have -iin rather than -a at the end. See the table below:

3	٣	thalaatha	30	٣٠	thalaathiin
4	٤	arba"a	40	٤٠	arba"iin
5	٥	khamisa	50	٥٠	khamsiin
6	٦	sitta	60	٦٠	sittiin

7	٧	sab"a	70	٧٠	sab"iin
8	٨	<u>thamaanya</u>	80	٨٠	<u>thamaaniin</u>
9	٩	tis"a	90	٩٠	tis"iin

6. When the numbers 3 through 10 (thalaatha through "ashra) come before anything being counted (such as riyaal, dolaar), they drop the -a at the end, and the word that follows is in the plural. So "5 riyals" would be kham riyaalaat, and "3 dollars" would be thalaath dolaaraat.

7. In the Arabic version of two-digit numbers such as "fifty-five," the smaller part of the number always comes first. So Arabs say kham wa khamsiin, "five and fifty."

8. The word for "(a) hundred" is miyya, as in miyya wa kham wa khamsiin (155), but when something being counted comes directly after miyya, it adds a t at the end and becomes miyyat. So "100 riyals" in Arabic is miyyat riyaal.

MORE NUMBERS AND RELATED EXPRESSIONS

Tape Sides 3 and 4

1.

iHda"sh
 احد عشر (١١)
 eleven (11)

ithna"sh
 اثن عشر (١٢)
 twelve (12)

thalatta"sh
 ثلاث عشر (١٣)
 thirteen (13)

arba"ta"sh
 اربعت عشر (١٤)
 fourteen (14)

khamsta"sh
 خمست عشر (١٥)
 fifteen (15)

sitta"sh
 ست عشر (١٦)
 sixteen (16)

saba"ta"sh
 سبعت عشر (١٧)
 seventeen (17)

thamanta"sh
 ثمانت عشر (١٨)
 eighteen (18)

tisa"ta"sh
 تسعت عشر (١٩)
 nineteen (19)

2.

"ishriin
 عشرين (٢٠)
 twenty (20)



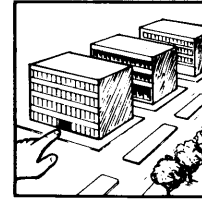
waaHid wa "ishriin
 واحد وعشرين (٢١)
 twenty-one (21)

3.

awwal
اول
first



awwal "imaara
اول عمارة
the first building



mulaazim awwal
ملازم اول
(a) 1st lieutenant



thaalith
ثالث
third



fi thaalith villa
في ثالث فلة
in the third villa

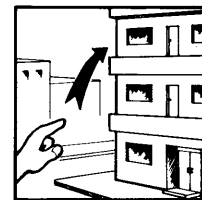


4.

Tabaga/Taabig
طاقه or طابق
floor

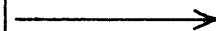


ana saakin fi thaalith Tabaga
انا ساكن في ثالث طبقة
I live on the third floor.



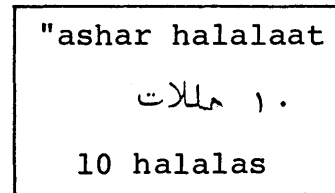
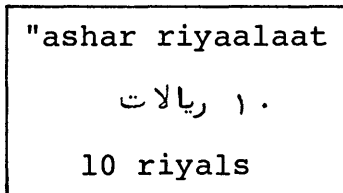
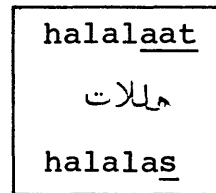
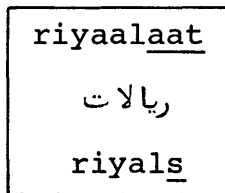
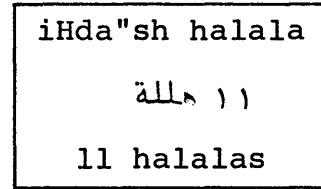
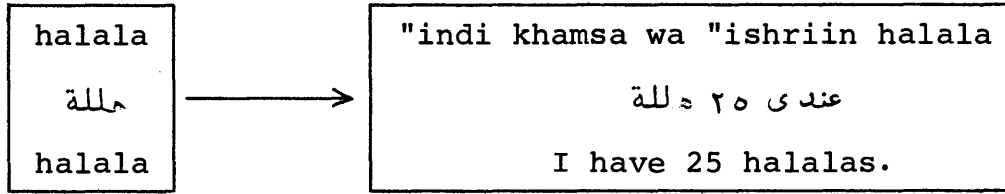
5.

nuS
نص
half



nuS riyaal
نص ريال
half a riyal

6.



NOTES

1. The Arabic words for 11 through 19 are easy to learn. In the case of 11 and 12, the first part of the words is very similar to 1 and 2 and then -a"sh is added. In the case of 13 through 19, the first part of the word is either identical, or practically identical, to the words 3 to 9, and then -ta"sh is added. See the table below and compare the one-digit numbers with 11, 12, and the "teen" numbers:

<u>1 - 9</u>			<u>11 - 19</u>		
1	١	waaHid	11	١١	iHda"sh
2	٢	ithnayn	12	١٢	ithna"sh
3	٣	thalaatha	13	١٣	thalatta"sh
4	٤	arba"a	14	١٤	arba"ta"sh
5	٥	khamisa	15	١٥	khamsta"sh
6	٦	sitta	16	١٦	sitta"sh
7	٧	sab"a	17	١٧	saba"ta"sh
8	٨	thamaanya	18	١٨	thamanta"sh
9	٩	tis"a	19	١٩	tisa"ta"sh

2. Just as with the word "street," Arabs say that they live "in the first floor" rather than "on the first floor."

For example:

inta saakin fi awwal Tabaga?

"Do you live on the first floor?"

laa, ana saakin fi thaalith Tabaga.

"No, I live on the third floor."

SPEAKING EXERCISES

Tape Side 4

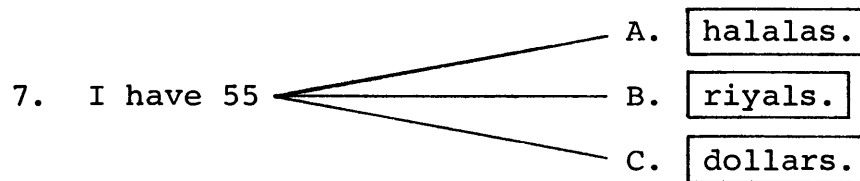
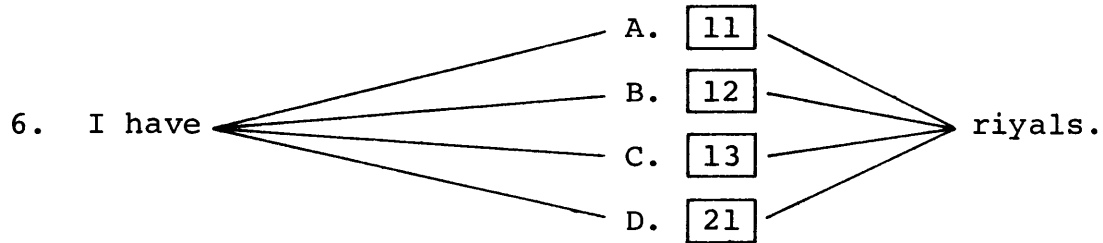
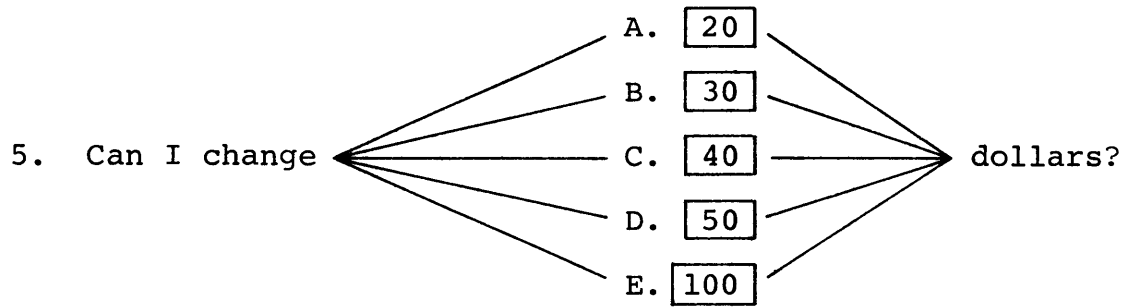
Here are seven exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with several other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, C, D, or E, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

1. I live
- A. in the first villa.
 - B. in the first house.
 - C. on the first street.

2. Do you live
- A. in the second house?
 - B. in the second villa?
 - C. on the second street?
 - D. in the second building?

3. I live on the
- A. third
 - B. second
 - C. first
- floor.

4. I have
- A. 120 riyals.
 - B. 150 riyals.
 - C. 170 riyals.
 - D. 140 riyals.



MORE CONVERSATIONS

Tape Side 4

You will hear five short conversations in which phrases and sentences are combined and sequenced differently than before. You will first listen to each conversation and then participate in it. Follow the instructions on tape.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. *S: wayn inta saakin? | Where do you live? |
| *A: fi shaari" irriyaaD. | On Riyadh Street. |
| S: fi ay "imaara? | In what building? |
| A: fi l"imaara ragm
khamisa wa khamsiin. | In building number 55. |

*S stands for Saudi; A for American.

2. S: assalaamu "alaykum. Peace be upon you.
 A: wa "alaykumu ssalaam. And upon you be peace.
 S: wayn ilmulaazim John? Where is Lieutenant John?
 A: fi lbayt. At home.
 S: aysh ragm talafon What is the Lieutenant's phone
 ilmulaazim? number?
 A: sab"a, sitta, khamsa, 76543.
 arba"a, thalaatha.
3. A: mumkin aSrif dolaaraat Can I change dollars here?
 hina?
 S: iiwa, mumkin. Yes, you can.
 A: itfaDDal, khamsa wa Here you are, 25 dollars.
 "ishriin dolaar.
 S: itfaDDal, khamsa wa Here you are, 75 riyals.
 sab"iin riyaal.
 A: mashkuur. Thank you.
 S: mamnuun. You're welcome.
4. S: wayn inta saakin? Where do you live?
 A: fi haatha shshaari". On this street.
 S: fi ay "imaara? In what building?
 A: fi thaani "imaara In the second building on your
 "a_la yamiinak. right.
 S: fi ay Tabaga? On what floor?
 A: fi thaalith Tabaga. On the third floor.
5. S: inta saakin fi Do you live in building No. 7?
 l"imaara ragm sab"a?
 A: laa, fi l"imaara ragm No, in building No. 6.
 sitta.
 S: aysh ragm talafonak? What is your phone number?
 A: khamsa, arba"a, 54320.
thalaatha, ithnayn,
Sifr.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 4

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1. A. I live on the second street.
B. I live on the first street.
C. I live on the first floor.
D. I live on the second floor.
2. A. Can I change 20 dollars?
B. Can I change 25 dollars?
C. Can I change 21 dollars?
D. Can I change 15 dollars?
3. A. The bank is in the second building to your right.
B. The bank is in the first building to your right.
C. The bank is in the first building to your left.
D. The bank is in the third building to your right.
4. A. I want 11 riyals and 3 halalas.
B. I want 13 riyals and 2 halalas.
C. I want 3 riyals and 12 halalas.
D. I want 12 riyals and 3 halalas.
5. A. I have 19 halalas and 90 riyals.
B. I have 17 halalas and 70 riyals.
C. I have 16 halalas and 60 riyals.
D. I have 18 halalas and 80 riyals.
6. A. Please get in the second car.
B. Please get in the first car.
C. Please get in the third car.
D. Please get in this car.
7. A. Turn at the first street.
B. Turn at the third street.
C. Turn at this street.
D. Turn at the second street.

8. A. Here you are, 7 riyals.
B. Here you are, 7 dollars.
C. Here you are, half a dollar.
D. Here you are, half a riyal.
9. A. The restaurant is in the second building.
B. The restaurant is on the second floor.
C. The restaurant is in the first building.
D. The restaurant is on the second street.
10. A. The house is on the first street on your right.
B. The house is the first building on your left.
C. The house is the first building on your right.
D. The house is on the first street on your left.

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11. Here you are, 11 dollars.
A B C | 16. May I change 21 dollars?
A B C |
| 12. My house is number 90.
A B C | 17. On which floor do you live?
A B C |
| 13. I live in the third building.
A B C | 18. Saud is a first lieutenant in the Army.
A B C |
| 14. I want half a riyal.
A B C | 19. There is a bank over there.
A B C |
| 15. I have 7 riyals and 13 halalas.
A B C | 20. The restaurant is on the second floor.
A B C |

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on the tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

21. I am a first lieutenant in the Army.
22. I live on the third street.
23. The bank is in the second building.
24. My house number is 60.
25. Here you are, 90 dollars.
26. Turn at the second street.
27. Stop at the third building.
28. I have 21 riyals and 15 halalas.
29. Can I change 50 dollars?
30. The rest room is on the first floor.

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following ten situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. You are in the airport looking for a place to change your dollars. Ask a Saudi if there is a bank in the airport.

32. Ask the bank employee if you can change dollars there.

33. The employee asks you how many dollars you have. Tell him that you have 100 dollars.

34. A Saudi friend of yours asks you where you live. Tell him that you live in building No. 21.

35. The same friend asks you, "On what floor do you live?" Tell him, "On the third floor."

36. You want to use the public phone, but you don't have change. Ask a Saudi if he can change a riyal.

37. You are going home in a taxi, and you live on Abd il-Aziz Street No. 15. Tell the driver your address.

38. The taxi is approaching your home. Tell the driver to stop at the second building.

39. You are at the bank. Give the employee one riyal and tell him that you want 100 halalas.

40. The office of Colonel Abd il-Aziz is located on the second floor. A Saudi asks you where the Colonel's office is. Tell him, "On the second floor."

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct response, then proceed to the next module.

KEY

PART I

- 1. C
- 2. B
- 3. D
- 4. D
- 5. B

- 6. A
- 7. B
- 8. D
- 9. A
- 10. D

PART II

- 11. C
- 12. C
- 13. B
- 14. B
- 15. A

- 16. B
- 17. C
- 18. A
- 19. A
- 20. B

GLOSSARY

aguul	* (M. III)	Say! Tell me!
arba"a		four
arba"iin		forty
arba"ta"sh		fourteen
aSrif		I change, I spend
awwal		first
aysh	(M. III)	what
ayy	(M. III)	which
bank		bank
bayt	(M. III)	house
dolaar (aat)		dollar(s)
fii (h)	(M. III)	there is; is there?
haatha (m.)	(M. III)	this
haathi (f.)	(M. III)	this
halala (at)		halala(s)
hawiyya		ID
hina	(M. III)	here
hinaak	(M. III)	there
Hammaam	(M. III)	bathroom, rest room
iHda"sh		eleven
ilmaTaar	(M. III)	the airport
irkab	(M. III)	Get in!
irriyaaD	(M. III)	Riyadh
ithna"sh		twelve
ithnayn		two
jamb	(M. III)	next to, beside
khamsa		five
khamsiin		fifty
khamsta"sh		fifteen

*M - Module

lif	(M. III)	turn
maT"am miyya mumkin	(M. III)	restaurant one hundred possible (I/you can)
nuS		half
ragm ragm talafon riyaal (aat)		number telephone number riyal(s)
saakin sab"a sab"iin saba"tash sayyaara (at) shaari" sitta sitta"sh sittiin	(M. III)	live, living seven seventy seventeen cars(s) street six sixteen sixty
Sifr		zero
<u>thaalith</u> <u>thaani</u> <u>thalaatha</u> <u>thalaathiin</u> <u>thalatta"ash</u> <u>thamaanya</u> <u>thamaniin</u> <u>thamanta"sh</u> <u>tinzil</u> tis"a tisa"ta"sh tis"iin		third second three thirty thirteen eight eighty eighteen (you) get off, get out nine nineteen ninety
Taabig Tabaga		floor floor
ugaf	(M. III)	stop
villa		villa

waaHid
waaHid wa "ishriin

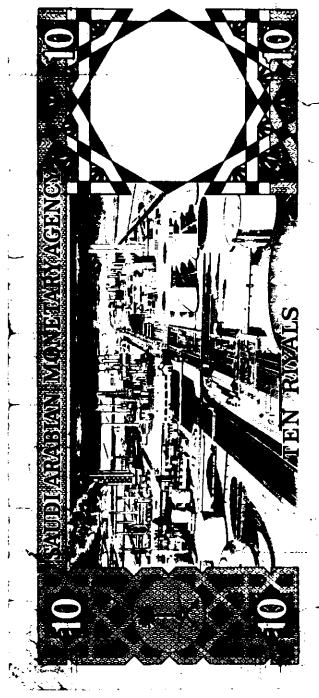
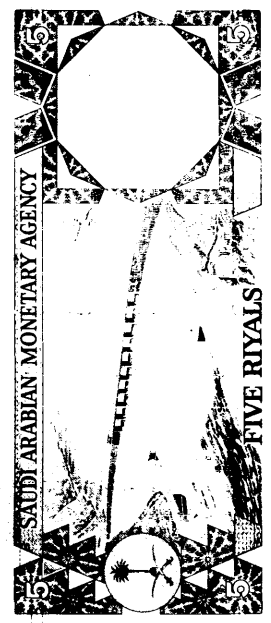
one
twenty-one

"ala yamiinak (M. III)
"ala yasaarak (M. III)
"ashra
"imaara (M. III)
"ind (M. III)
"indi
"ishriin

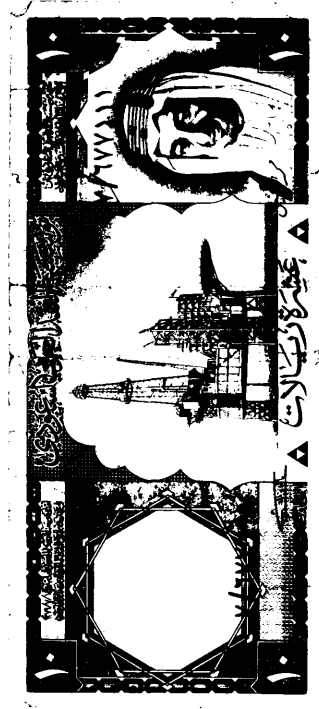
on your right
on your left
ten
building
at, in the area of
I have
twenty

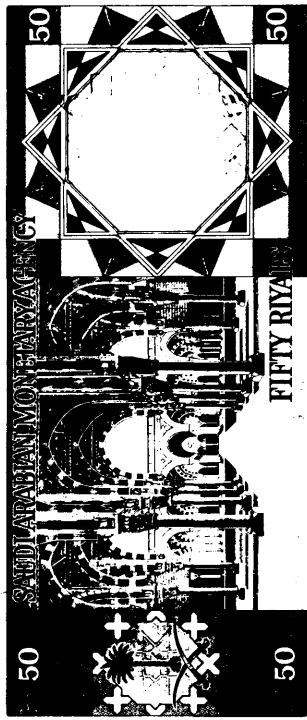
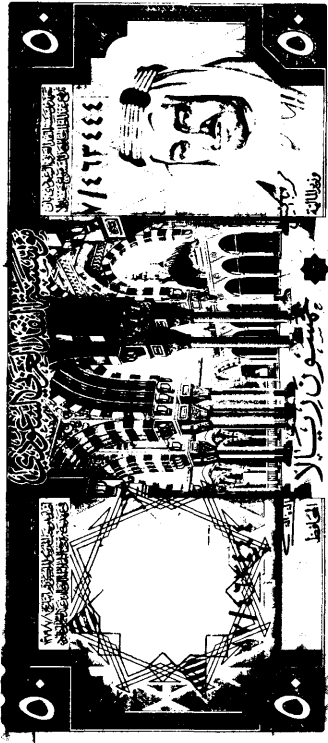
SAUDI CURRENCY

Side A



Side B





MODULE

V

BUSINESS MEETINGS

In this module you will practice a variety of expressions related to Islamic holidays and customs. Islam plays a prominent role in the life of a Saudi Arabian; so understanding and using these expressions will help to form the basis for good relationship with a Saudi.

The format and type of exercises are the same as in previous modules.

OBJECTIVES

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

1. Arrange a meeting with a Saudi using:
 - a. The hours of the day.
 - b. The days of the week.
 - c. General time expressions.
2. Inquire about, as well as comprehend and respond to statements concerning important Islamic holidays.
3. Use the important phrase in shaa'allaah, "God willing," when appropriate.
4. Use and respond to special standard greetings said during Ramadan, the month of fasting.

LESSON 1

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 1

One morning, while Major John Adams is walking in the hallway of a Saudi military headquarters building, he runs across Abd il-Aziz, a Saudi lieutenant colonel with whom he has many dealings. It so happens, he wants to meet with Abd il-Aziz today to help set up a joint meeting of American and Saudi officers later on in the week. First, they exchange greetings:



- جون - صباح الخير يا مقدم .
عبد العزيز - صباح النور يا رائد جون .
كيف حالك ؟
جون - طيب والحمد لله . مشكور .
يمكن اشوفك اليوم ؟
عبد العزيز - ايوه ، ممكن . اتفضل تعال
بعد صلاة الظهر .
جون - زين . في اى ساعة ؟
عبد العزيز - الساعة اثنين ان شاء الله .
جون - طيب ، في امان الله .
عبد العزيز - في امان الكريم .

Adams: SabaaH ilkhayr, yaa muqaddam.

Good morning, lieutenant colonel.

Abd il-Aziz: SabaaH innuur, ya raa'id John. kayf Haalak?

Good morning, Major John. How are you?

Adams: Tayyib, walHamdu lillaah. mashkuur. mumkin ashuufak ilyoom?

Fine, and praise be to God. Thank you. May I see you today?

Abd il-Aziz: iiwa, mumkin. itfaDDal ta"aal ba"d Salaat iDhDhuhur.

Yes, you may. Please come over after the noon prayer.

- Adams: zayn. fi ay saa"a? OK. At what time?
- Abd il-Aziz: issaa"a ithnayn, At two o'clock, God willing.
in shaa' allaah.
- Adams: Tayyib. fi amaan OK. Good-bye.
illaah.
- Abd il-Aziz: fi amaan Good-bye.
ilkariim.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. -ak, which means "you" or "your," and used in words such as baytak, "your house," and giddaamak "in front of you," can also be put at the end of a verb to mean "you," as in ashuufak, "I see you."
2. Saudis very commonly use their ritual prayer times to refer to different times of the day. As you noticed in the conversation, Abd il-Aziz says, "Please come over after the noon prayer." Devout Moslems perform their ritual prayer five times a day, and many, if not most, Saudis faithfully observe this religious duty. You need not learn the names of all five prayer times, since it is really sufficient to know just the word for "prayer," which is Salaa. There is, however, one prayer which you will hear Saudis talk about and which will affect your scheduling of meetings with them during working hours. It is the "noon prayer" called Salaat iDhDhuhur.
3. When the word for "prayer" is said alone, it is pronounced Salaa. "After the prayer," for example, would be ba"d iSSalaa. But when it is a part of a phrase or indicates a prayer time, such as "the noon prayer," then a t is added to the end, as in Salaat iDhDhuhur, "the noon prayer."
4. "In the afternoon" is ba"d iDhDhuhur, which literally is "after the noon."
5. There are three words commonly used in Saudi Arabia to mean "good," "OK," "fine," "all right," and so on. One is Tayyib, which is used throughout Saudi Arabia and the entire Arab world. Another one is zayn, which is used mainly in the central and eastern parts of Saudi Arabia. Still a third one is kwayyis, which is used mainly in the western part of Saudi Arabia. All three mean exactly the same thing.

6. The word saa"a means "hour," but has a variety of uses and is translated into English in different ways, as shown in the examples below:

fi ay saa"a? - At what time?

issaa"a ithnayn. - (At) two o'clock.

mumkin ashuufak ba"d saa"a? - May I see you in an hour?

7. "Two o'clock," or "at two o'clock," in Arabic is issaa"a ithnayn, literally, "the hour two."

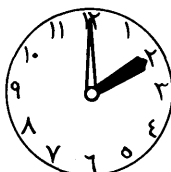
8. in shaa' allaah, meaning "God willing" or "if God wills it," is a phrase Arabs use before or after any statement which refers to something that is to take place in the future. The idea behind the phrase is that only God knows what will happen in the future, and that whatever happens will happen only with His consent. This is a very important phrase for you to learn to use, especially in a conservative and religious country like Saudi Arabia. Devout Moslems would consider it in bad taste not to add the phrase in shaa' allaah when talking about something that is to take place in the future. Even you, an American, should definitely use the phrase. If you don't, you will find that Arabs will say it for you after you've finished speaking, as if to fill a gap.

MORE TIME EXPRESSIONS

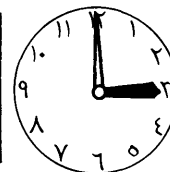
Tape Sides 1 and 2

1.

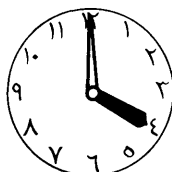
issaa"a ithnayn
الساعة اثنتين
two o'clock



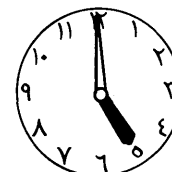
issaa"a thalaatha
الساعة ثلاثة
three o'clock



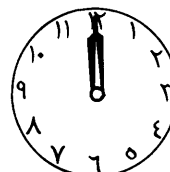
issaa"a arba"a
الساعة اربعة
four o'clock



issaa"a khamsa
الساعة خمسة
five o'clock



mumkin ashuufak idhDhuhur?
ممکن اشوفك الظهر؟
May I see you at noon?



mumkin ashuufak issaa"a "ashra?
ممکن اشوفك الساعة عشرة؟
May I see you at ten o'clock?



2.

issaa"a waHda
الساعة واحدة
one o'clock



3.

nuS
نص
half

issaa"a khamsa wa nuS
الساعة خمسة ونص
5:30



ta"aal issaa"a khamsa wa nuS
تعال الساعة خمسة ونص
Come at 5:30.

4.

bukra بكرة tomorrow	→	ashuufak bukra, in shaa' allaah اشوفك بكرة ان شاء الله I'll see you tomorrow, God willing.
---------------------------	---	--



inshalla ashuufak bukra ان شاء الله اشوفك بكرة I hope (God willing) I'll see you tomorrow.
--

5.

ba"d bukra بعد بكرة the day after tomorrow
--

6.

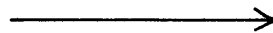
ba"d iDhDhuhur بعد الظهر in the afternoon



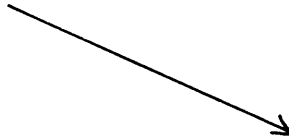
ta"aal issaa"a arba"a ba"d iDhDhuhur تعال الساعة اربعة بعد الظهر Come at 4:00 in the afternoon.

7.

iSSubuH الصبح in the morning



bukra iSSubuH بكرة الصبح tomorrow morning



ilyoom iSSubuH اليوم الصبح this morning

8.

mita متى when

 →

mita mumkin ashuufak? متى ممكن اشوفك؟ When can I see you?

9. Review.
10.

dalHiin الحين now

 →

abghi ashuufak dalHiin ابغى اشوفك بالحين . I would like to see you now.

11.

ba"dayn بعدين later

 →

ashuufak ba"dayn, in shaa' allaah اشوفك بعدين ان شاء الله . I'll see you later, God willing.
--
12.

dagiiga دقيقة minute

 →

dagiiga, dagiiga دقيقة ، دقيقة just a minute
--

↓

khamsta"sh dagiiga خمستعش دقيقة 15 minutes
--
13.

gabul قبل before

 →

gabul Salaat iDhDhuhur قبل صلاة الظهر before the noon prayer
--
14.

ijtimaa" اجتماع meeting

 →

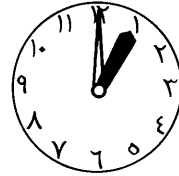
"indi ijtimaa" عندى اجتماع . I have a meeting.
--

↘

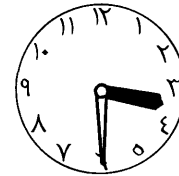
mita lijtimaa" متى الاجتماع When is the meeting?
--
15. Review.

NOTES

1. The word for "one" is normally waaHid, but when Arabs say "one o'clock," they use the feminine form which is waHda. So "one o'clock" is issaa" a waHda.



2. When Arabs tell time on the half-hour, they use the expression wa nuS, which literally means "and a half." So "3:30" in Arabic is issaa" a thalaatha wa nuS, literally, "the hour is three and a half."



3. ashuuf means "I see," but if you put a word such as bukra, "tomorrow," after it, then it means "I will see," or "I'll see." "I'll see you tomorrow" is ashuufak bukra (in shaa' allaah!!!).

4. The phrase in shaa' allaah can come either at the end of a statement, as in ashuufak bukra in shaa' allaah, "I'll see you tomorrow, God willing," or at the beginning, as in in shaa' allaah ashuufak bukra, "God willing, I'll see you tomorrow." If it comes at the beginning, it is often shortened to inshalla, and is then used in much the same way as "I hope," in English: "I hope I'll see you tomorrow," (inshalla ashuufak bukra).

5. Some Arabic time expressions are put together quite differently from their English equivalents, as shown below:

"the day after tomorrow" - ba"d bukra ("after tomorrow")
 "this morning" - ilyoom iSSubuH ("today the morning")
 "tomorrow morning" - bukra SSubuH ("tomorrow the morning")

6. The word dalHiin, meaning "now," has many variations in Saudi Arabia. Not only will you hear dalHiin, but also daHHiin, halHiin, and ilHiin.

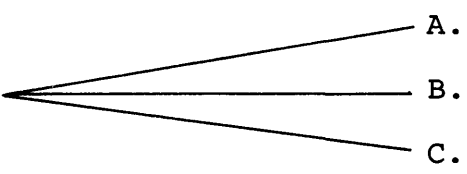
7. The word dagiiga, "minute," especially when said twice in quick succession (dagiiga, dagiiga), means "just a minute" or "just a moment," when telling someone to wait until you can attend to him.

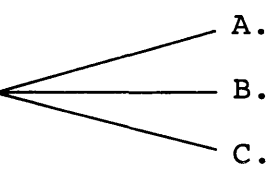
8. In Arabic, any time a word comes after a number above 10, it remains in the singular. In English, one says "15 minutes," but the Arabs say khamsta"sh dagiiga, literally, "15 minute," and they also say ishriin dagiiga, "20 minute." But if you want to say "5 minutes," then you have to use the plural form of dagiiga, which is dagaayig. So, "5 minutes" would be khamS dagaayig.

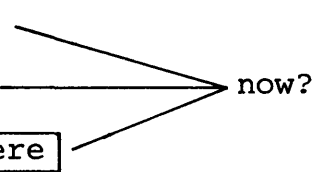
SPEAKING EXERCISES

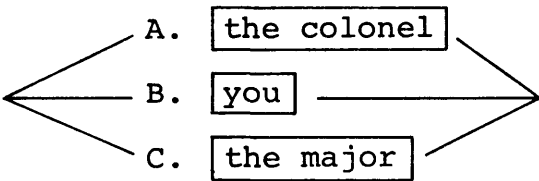
Tape Side 2

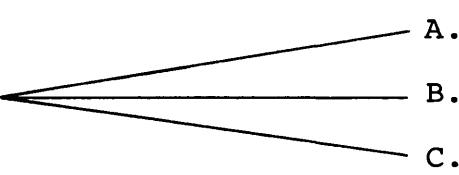
Here are seven exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with three or four other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, C, or D, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

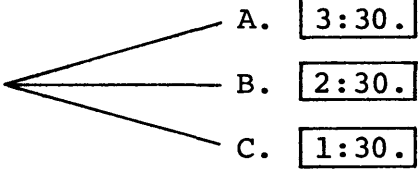
1. Come 
- A. in the afternoon.
 - B. after prayer.
 - C. in an hour.

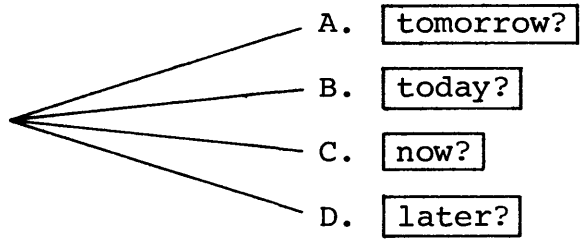
2. The meeting is 
- A. before the prayer.
 - B. at noon.
 - C. in the morning.

3. A. Is the meeting
 B. Can I see you
 C. Is the major here 
- now?

4. I'll see 
- A. the colonel
 - B. you
 - C. the major
- tomorrow, God willing.

5. When 
- A. is the meeting?
 - B. is the prayer?
 - C. will I see you?

6. The meeting is at 
- A. 3:30.
 - B. 2:30.
 - C. 1:30.

7. Can I see you 
- A. tomorrow?
 - B. today?
 - C. now?
 - D. later?

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 3

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1.
 - A. Come in an hour.
 - B. Come in the afternoon.
 - C. Come after the prayer.
 - D. Come in 20 minutes.
2.
 - A. The meeting is in the afternoon.
 - B. The meeting is before the noon prayer.
 - C. The meeting is after the noon prayer.
 - D. The meeting is before noon.
3.
 - A. I will see you in one hour.
 - B. I will see you at one o'clock.
 - C. I will see you at the meeting.
 - D. I will see you after the meeting.
4.
 - A. The colonel is in the meeting.
 - B. The meeting is with the colonel.
 - C. The meeting with the colonel is today.
 - D. The meeting with the colonel is tomorrow.

5. A. Can I see you later?
B. Can I see you now?
C. Can I see you in an hour?
D. Can I see you tomorrow?
6. A. The meeting is at 3:30.
B. The meeting is at 4:30.
C. The meeting is at 5:30.
D. The meeting is at 6:30.
7. A. I will see you at seven o'clock.
B. I will see you in half an hour.
C. I will see you in an hour.
D. I will see you in an hour and a half.
8. A. Please come after the noon prayer.
B. Please come tomorrow.
C. Please come in the afternoon.
D. Please come today.
9. A. I will see you tomorrow.
B. Now I have a meeting.
C. I will see you tomorrow morning.
D. The meeting is tomorrow.
10. A. At what time shall I see you?
B. Can I see you in the afternoon?
C. Can I see you in 15 minutes?
D. Can I see you later?

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 11. Is there a meeting tomorrow? | 12. Can I see you at 3:30? |
| A B C | A B C |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>13. I will see you after the noon prayer.
A B C</p> <p>14. The meeting is in an hour.
A B C</p> <p>15. Can I see the colonel today?
A B C</p> <p>16. I'll see you later.
A B C</p> | <p>17. When is the meeting?
A B C</p> <p>18. Sorry, the major is in a meeting.
A B C</p> <p>19. I will see you in 20 minutes.
A B C</p> <p>20. Please come at noon.
A B C</p> |
|---|---|

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on the tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

- 21. When shall I see you?
- 22. At what time can I see the major?
- 23. I will see you tomorrow, God willing.
- 24. Is there a meeting tomorrow?
- 25. I will see you before the prayer.
- 26. The meeting is in 15 minutes.
- 27. Please come in one hour.
- 28. I'll see you later.

29. Come to the hotel at 3:30.
30. I'll see you in the meeting, God willing.

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following ten situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. You want to talk to a Saudi officer. Ask him if you can see him in the afternoon.
32. He agrees to see you today, but does not specify when. Ask him when you can see him.
33. A Saudi officer wants to see you and says he can come at 3:00. Ask him to come at 3:30.
34. A Saudi officer asks you to meet with him, but you have a meeting at that time. Tell him that you will see him after the meeting.
35. You want to know if the colonel is here today. Ask his secretary.
36. A Saudi officer wants to know what you will do in the afternoon. Tell him that you have a meeting at four o'clock.
37. You have something to discuss with your Saudi friend. Tell him that you want to see him in 20 minutes.
38. A Saudi officer asks you when you will meet with Colonel Abd il-Aziz. Tell him that you have a meeting with the colonel tomorrow.
39. You are leaving and will be back in your office the day after tomorrow. A Saudi friend asks when he can see you again. Tell him that you can see him the day after tomorrow.

40. The secretary tells you that Major Saud went to pray. Ask him if you can see the major after the prayer.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next lesson.

KEY

PART I

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. B
- 4. D
- 5. A

- 6. C
- 7. B
- 8. D
- 9. C
- 10. A

PART II

- 11. B
- 12. B
- 13. C
- 14. B
- 15. C

- 16. A
- 17. B
- 18. A
- 19. C
- 20. A

LESSON 2

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 3

During Ramadan, the Moslems' month of fasting, work hours are shorter than normal since the fasting presents a physical hardship. For this reason, Colonel Ahmed of the Saudi Army is already leaving his headquarters to go home when he runs across Major John Adams at 11:00 in the morning. Major Adams has come to see him hoping to set up a meeting with him on Saturday. The major is the first to speak, and courteously extends to Colonel Ahmed the special Ramadan greeting:

<p>١٩٧٩ م ١٣٩٩ هـ</p> <p>ربيع الأول</p> <p>باير فيراير</p>					
٢٤/٢٧	١٧/٢٠	١٠/١٣	٣ / ٦		السبت
٢٥/٢٨	١٨/٢١	١١/١٤	٤ / ٧		الأحد
٢٦/٢٩	١٩/٢٢	١٢/١٥	٥ / ٨	٢٩/١	الاثنين
	٢٠/٢٣	١٣/١٦	٦ / ٩	٣٠/٢	الثلاثاء
	٢١/٢٤	١٤/١٧	٧ / ١٠	٣١/٣	الأربعاء
	٢٢/٢٥	١٥/١٨	٨ / ١١	١/٤	الخميس
	٢٣/٢٦	١٦/١٩	٩ / ١٢	٢/٥	الجمعة

حون - رمضان كريم.

أحمد - الله اكرم.

حون - ممكن اشوفك يوم السبت؟

أحمد - متأسف. يوم السبت اول يوم عيد الفطر.

حون - ممكن اشوفك يوم الاحد؟

أحمد - لا. عيد الفطر ثلاثة ايام.

حون - طيب، اشوفك يوم الثلاثاء ان شاء الله.

أحمد - زين. اشوفك في مكثي بعد الظهر

ان شاء الله.

John: ramaDaan kariim.

Ramadan is generous.

Ahmed: allaahu akram.

God is more generous.

John: mumkin ashuufak yoom
issabt?

May I see you on Saturday?

Ahmed: mit'assif. yoom issabt
awwal yoom "iid ilfiTr.

I'm sorry. Saturday is the
first day of the Feast of
Breaking the Fast.

- John: mumkin ashuufak yoom May I see you on Sunday?
il'aHad?
- Ahmed: laa. "iid ilfiTr No. The Feast of Breaking
thalaathat ayyaam. the Fast lasts three days.
- John: Tayyib, ashuufak yoom All right, I'll see you on
iththalaatha, in shaa' Tuesday, God willing.
allaah.
- Ahmed: zayn. ashuufak fi OK. I'll see you in my
maktabi ba"d office in the afternoon,
iDhDhuhur, in shaa' God willing.
allaah.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. Ramadan is one of the months of the Islamic calendar which is used by the Saudis along with our calendar. During Ramadan, a Moslem must fast, abstaining from food and drink during the daylight hours. He may not even take a sip of water or smoke a cigarette. For this reason, during Ramadan, when meeting or working with Saudis during daylight hours, or having them as guests any time before sunset, you should never offer them anything; nor should you smoke or drink anything in front of them. During this month of fasting, work hours are usually much shorter, and general productivity goes down considerably.
2. A customary greeting during Ramadan is ramaDaan kariim, "Ramadan is generous," the response to which is allaahu akram, "God is more generous."
3. When referring to any day of the week, Arabs quite often put the word yoom before the name of the day. For example, "Saturday" is either issabt or yoom issabt.
4. The word "iid means "feast," "festival," or "holiday." In connection with the two main Moslem holidays, "iid ilfiTr and "iid il'aDHa, it is customarily translated as "feast."
5. "iid ilfiTr, "the Feast of Breaking the Fast," is a three-day holiday period which celebrates the end of Ramadan, the month of fasting. No one in Saudi Arabia works during these three days.
6. Most plural forms in Arabic are irregular. For example, the plural of the word yoom, "day," is ayyaam, "days."

7. When followed by the numbers 3 through 10, nouns are put in the plural form, but with numbers above 10, the noun stays in the singular. So "three days" is thalaathat ayyaam, but "fifteen days" is khamsta"sh yoom. Also, when preceding the word ayyaam, "days," the number-words thalaatha (3) through "ashra (10) add a t at the end.

MORE WEEKDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

Tape Sides 3 and 4

1.

maw"id
موعد
appointment

 →

"indi maw"id ma"a l"aqiid
عندي موعد مع العقيد
I have an appointment with the colonel.

2.

"uTla
عطلة
day off, holiday, vacation

 →

ilyoom "uTla
اليوم عطلة
Today is a day off.

3.

(yoom) ilithnayn
(يوم) الاثنين
Monday

(yoom) il'arba"a
(يوم) الاربعاء
Wednesday

(yoom) ilkhamiis
(يوم) الخميس
Thursday

(yoom) iljum"a
(يوم) الجمعة
Friday

4.

usbuu"
اسبوع
week

 →

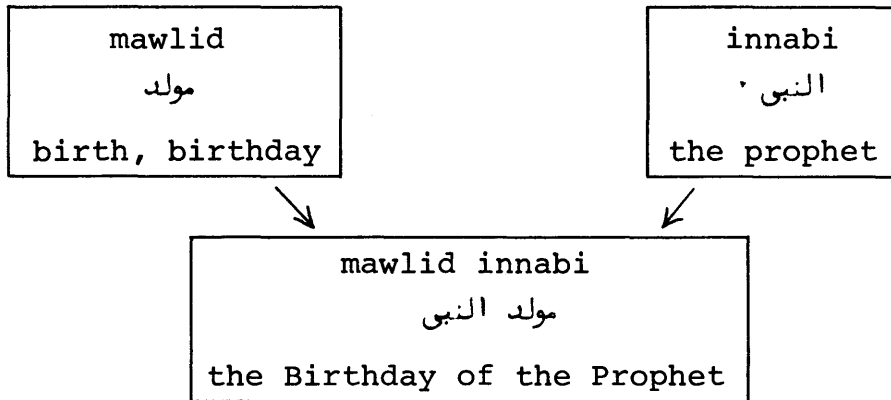
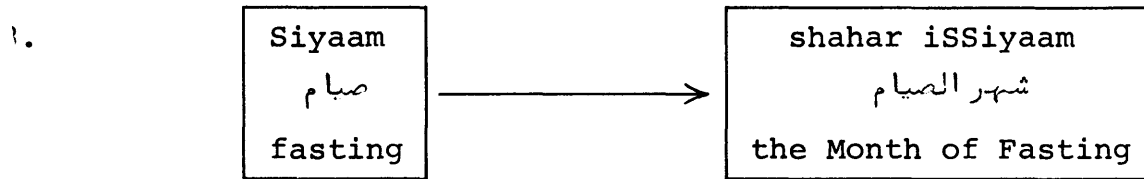
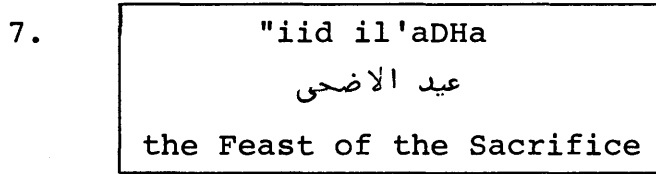
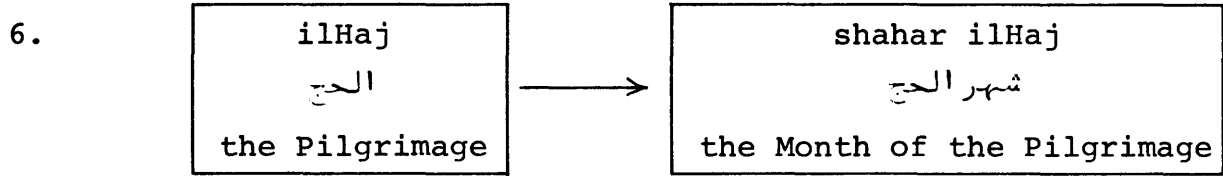
"indi usbuu" "uTla
عندي اسبوع عطلة
I have a week off.

5.

shahar
شهر
month

 →

shahar ramaDaan
شهر رمضان
the Month of Ramadan



NOTES

1. The word "iid means "feast," "festival," or "holiday" in the sense of a special occasion such as a religious or national holiday. "uTla, however, means any time that a person does not go to work, whether it be the weekend, a vacation, or a holiday. So "uTla is translated as "day (week or month) off," sometimes simply "off," "vacation," or "holiday," depending on the occasion. Compare the examples below:

yoom iljum"a "uTla - Friday is a day off.
 "indi shahar "uTla - I have a month off.
 "uTlat "iid ilfiTr thalaathat ayyaam - The holiday of the
 Feast of Breaking the Fāst is three days.

2. The words for the weekdays from "Sunday" through "Thursday" are related to the numbers "one" through "five." The word for "Friday" is iljum"a, meaning "the gathering (to pray in the mosque)," and the word for "Saturday" is issabt, simply the Arabic version of "the Sabbath." They are shown below:

(yoom)	waaHid	-	"one"
	il'aHad	-	"Sunday"
(yoom)	ithnayn	-	"two"
	ilithnayn	-	"Monday"
(yoom)	thalaatha	-	"three"
	iththalaatha	-	"Tuesday"
(yoom)	arba"a	-	"four"
	ilarba"a	-	"Wednesday"
(yoom)	khamsa	-	"five"
	ilkhamiis	-	"Thursday"
(yoom)	iljum"a	-	"Friday" (day of gathering)
(yoom)	issabt	-	"Saturday" (day of the Sabbath)

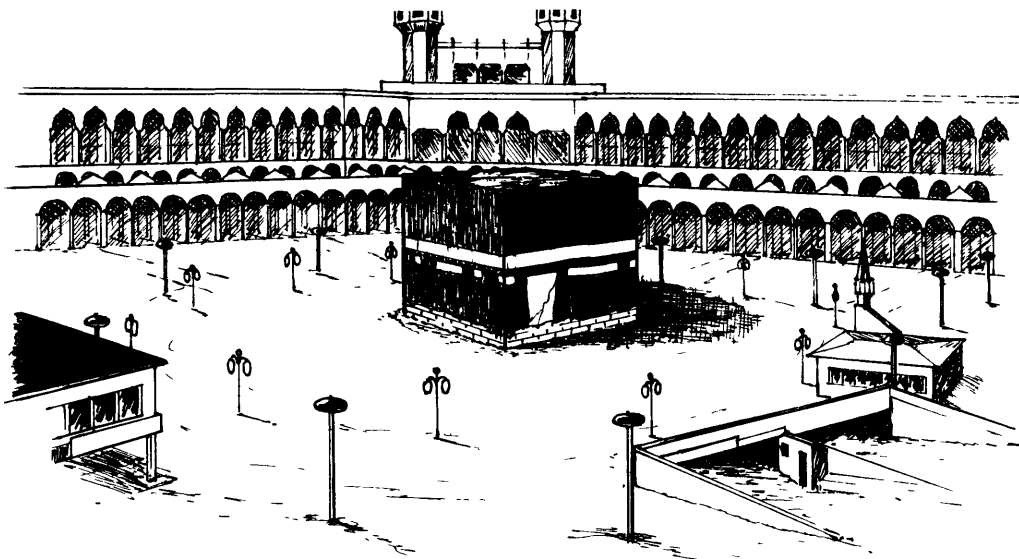
3. The weekend in Saudi Arabia is Thursday and Friday, Friday being the day on which Saudis go to the mosque to pray together. The regular working week is Saturday through Wednesday. Generally speaking, Americans, military and otherwise, also observe the Saudi work schedule; so they work on Saturday and Sunday.

4. At least once in his lifetime, every Moslem, if he can, is supposed to go on the Pilgrimage to Mecca. The Pilgrimage has to be performed during a particular month of the Islamic calendar, commonly called shahar ilHaj, "the Month of the Pilgrimage." One of the most important religious holidays, "iid il'aDHa, "the Feast of the Sacrifice," occurs during the Month of the Pilgrimage. "iid il'aDHa commemorates Abraham's obedience to God as shown by his willingness to sacrifice his son Ishmael.

5. Quite often, Arab Moslems refer to the Month of Ramadan as shahar iSSiyaam, "the Month of Fasting."

6. Another important religious holiday in Saudi Arabia is mawlid innabi, that is, "the Birth (or Birthday) of the Prophet." This is the day on which the Prophet Muhammad was born.

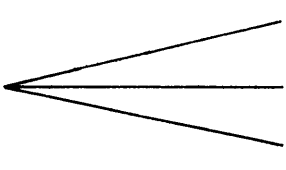
7. There are two different calendars which are used simultaneously in Saudi Arabia. The first one, used mainly for business and official purposes, is the same solar calendar, with fixed seasons of the year, which is used in the United States. The other one is the Islamic lunar calendar in which the months are slightly shorter and gradually shift from season to season. The Month of Ramadan, for example, might come during the summer one year, but a number of years later will occur during the fall, and still later it will come during the wintertime. All the Moslem holidays are celebrated according to the dates in their Islamic calendar.




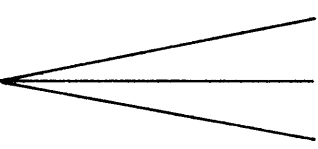
SPEAKING EXERCISES

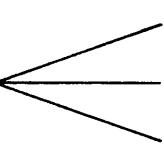
Tape Side 4

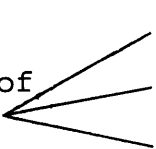
Here are seven exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with three other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, or C, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

1. Can I see 
 - A. you?
 - B. you on Saturday?
 - C. the colonel?

2. The appointment is on 
 - A. Wednesday.
 - B. Thursday.
 - C. Friday.

3. When is 
 - A. the Month of the Pilgrimage?
 - B. the Month of Ramadan?
 - C. the Birthday of the Prophet?

4. The vacation is 
 - A. tomorrow.
 - B. in a week.
 - C. in a month.

5. Is the Birthday of **the Prophet** 
 - A. tomorrow?
 - B. on Sunday?
 - C. on Monday?

6. Is the Feast of the Sacrifice
- A. the day after tomorrow?
 - B. in a week?
 - C. in a month?

7. I'll see you in
- A. my office.
 - B. the colonel's office.
 - C. the major's office.

MORE CONVERSATIONS

Tape Side 4

You will hear five short conversations in which phrases and sentences are combined and sequenced differently than before. You will first listen to each conversation and then participate in it. Follow the instructions on tape.

1. *A: assalaamu "alaykum. Peace be upon you.
 *S: wa "alaykumu ssalaam. And upon you be peace.
 A: ramaDaan kariim. Ramadan is generous.
 S: allaahu 'akram. God is more generous.
 A: abghi ashuuf ilmulaazim I would like to see
 sa"uud. Lieutenant Saud.
 S: itfaDDal. Please, come in.
2. A: mita mawlid innabi? When is the Birthday of
 the Prophet?
 S: bukra, inshaa'allaah. Tomorrow, God willing.
 A: bukra "uTla? Is tomorrow a holiday?
 S: iiwa. Yes.
3. A: wayn il"aqiid sa"uud? Where is Colonel Saud?
 S: mawjuud fi lmaktab. He is in the office.
 A: mumkin ashuuf il"aqiid? Can I see the colonel?
 S: dalHiin? Now?
 A: iiwa. Yes.
 S: zayn. itfaDDal, istariiH. OK. Please, have a seat.

*A stands for American; S for Saudi.

4. A: mumkin ashuufak ba"d
bukra?
S: mit'assif, ba"d bukra
iljum"a.
A: zayn. ashuufak yoom
issabt.
S: mit'assif, "indi "uTla.
A: zayn. ashuufak yoom
ilithnayn.
S: Tayyib.
- Can I see you the day
after tomorrow?
Sorry, the day after
tomorrow is Friday.
OK. I will see you on
Saturday.
Sorry, I have a day off.
OK. I will see you on
Monday.
OK.
5. A: ilijtimaa" ba"d idhDhuhur?
S: iiwa.
A: fi ay saa"a?
S: issaa"a arba"a.
A: mashkuur.
- Is the meeting in the
afternoon?
Yes.
At what time?
At four o'clock.
Thank you.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 4

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1. A. Come today to the colonel's office.
B. Stop here, this is my house.
C. Come today, there is a meeting.
D. Stop there, this is the colonel's house.
2. A. The meeting is in my office.
B. I have an appointment.
C. My office is there.
D. The appointment is in an hour.
3. A. My appointment is after the noon prayer.
B. I have an appointment in the afternoon.
C. Come to my office in the afternoon.
D. I'll see you in the afternoon.
4. A. I'll see you after the Feast of Breaking the Fast.
B. I'll see you after the Month of Fasting.
C. I'll see you after the Feast of Sacrifice.
D. I'll see you after the Month of Pilgrimage.
5. A. This is the first day of Ramadan.
B. This is the second day of Ramadan.
C. This is the second week of Ramadan.
D. This is the first week of Ramadan.
6. A. I'll see you on Tuesday.
B. I'll see you on Monday.
C. I'll see you on Sunday.
D. I'll see you on Friday.
7. A. Thursday is the first day of the week.
B. Monday is the first day of the feast.
C. Tomorrow is the Birthday of the Prophet.
D. Saturday is the first day of Ramadan.

8. A. The feast is three days.
 B. The appointment is in three days.
 C. The vacation is three days.
 D. Tuesday is a holiday.
9. A. I want to see you in my office.
 B. I want to see you on Tuesday.
 C. I want to see you after the prayer.
 D. I want to see you before the meeting.
10. A. Ramadan is generous.
 B. God willing.
 C. God is more generous.
 D. Glad to see you.

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>11. The appointment is on Wednesday.
 A B C</p> | <p>15. I have a vacation for a week.
 A B C</p> |
| <p>12. The meeting is in the morning.
 A B C</p> | <p>16. I'll see you on Thursday.
 A B C</p> |
| <p>13. Tomorrow is the Birthday of the Prophet.
 A B C</p> | <p>17. Come after the Feast of Breaking the Fast.
 A B C</p> |
| <p>14. Friday is the first of the month.
 A B C</p> | <p>18. When is the Month of the Pilgrimage?
 A B C</p> |

19. Ramadan is generous. 20. God is more generous.
 A B C A B C

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on the tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

21. Ramadan is generous.
22. God is more generous.
23. Come to my office.
24. Can I see you?
25. I'll see you after Ramadan.
26. Is tomorrow the Birthday of the Prophet?
27. I have an appointment on Thursday.
28. I'll see you on Monday.
29. When is the Month of Ramadan?
30. Is the Feast of Breaking the Fast three days?

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following ten situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. A Saudi comes to your office during Ramadan. What should you say to him as a greeting?
32. Ask a Saudi officer if you can see him on Wednesday.
33. Ask a Saudi friend if Friday is the Birthday of the Prophet.
34. Tell the major's secretary that you have an appointment with the major.
35. Ask the secretary if Colonel Saud is in the meeting.
36. Ask your Saudi friend if you can see him on Sunday.
37. Ask the secretary if you can see the colonel after the holiday.
38. Ask a Saudi friend if the meeting is on Saturday.
39. Tell a Saudi friend that you want to see him in a week.
40. During Ramadan a Saudi comes to your office. He greets you saying, "Ramadan is generous." Respond to his greeting.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct response; then proceed to the next module.

KEY

PART I

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. D |
| 2. A | 7. C |
| 3. B | 8. C |
| 4. A | 9. B |
| 5. D | 10. A |

PART II

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 11. B | 16. A |
| 12. C | 17. C |
| 13. A | 18. C |
| 14. A | 19. B |
| 15. B | 20. A |

GLOSSARY

allaahu akram ayy ayyaam	* (M. III)	God is more generous which, what days
bayt ba"d ba"dayn ba"d bukra ba"d iDhDhuhur bukra	(M. III)	house after; in later the day after tomorrow in the afternoon tomorrow
dagiiga dalHiin		minute, moment now
fii, fii? fundug	(M. III) (M. III)	there is, is there? hotel
gabul		before
haatha (m.) hina	(M. III) (M. III)	this here
iDhDhahraan iDhDhuhur ijtimaa" ila ilHaj ilithnayn iljum"a ilkhamiis ilyoom il'aHad il'arba"a inshaa' allaah issabt iSSubuH iththalaatha	(M. III) (M. III)	Dhahran (city of) noon meeting to the Pilgrimage Monday Friday Thursday today Sunday Wednesday God willing Saturday in the morning Tuesday
kwayyis		good, OK, all right
maktab mawlid innabi maw"iD mita		office the Birthday of the Prophet appointment when

*M - Module

ramaDaan kariim	Ramadan is generous
saa"a	hour, time, watch; o'clock
shahar	month
shahar ilHaj	the month of Pilgrimage
shahar ramaDaan	the month of Ramadan
Salaa(t)	prayer
Salaat idhDhuhur	the noon prayer
Siyaam	fasting
ta"aal	come
usbuu"	week
waHda (f.)	one
yoom	day
zayn	good, OK, all right
"iid	feast
"iid ilfiTr	the Feast of Breaking the Fast
"iid il'aDHa	the Feast of the Sacrifice
"uTla	day off, holiday

MODULE

VI

INVITING PEOPLE

In this module, you will practice some expressions which will be useful on social occasions. The format and type of exercises are the same as that of previous modules.

OBJECTIVES

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

1. Invite a Saudi friend or colleague to a party at your place.
2. Respond to an invitation by:
 - a. Accepting it.
 - b. Apologizing for being unable to accept it.
3. Offer someone coffee, tea, or a cigarette.
4. Accept coffee, tea, or a cigarette which is offered to you, or apologize for declining.
5. Compliment your host on the delicious food he served, and express your thanks for his hospitality.

LESSON 1

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 1

John Adams and Abd il-Aziz have become good friends because of their many dealings during the several months John has been in Saudi Arabia. Abd il-Aziz would like to invite John for a Saudi-style meal. The meal would consist of meat covered by a large mound of rice, and served on a large platter from which two or more people would eat, using only their hands. Abd il-Aziz wants to make sure John likes Arab food, and asks:



عبد العزيز - تحب الأكل العربي؟

جون - ايوه، احب الأكل العربي.

عبد العزيز - اتفضل عندي على العشا

يوم الاثنين.

جون - متأسف، ما اقدر.

انا مشغول الاثنين.

عبد العزيز - طيب، تقدر تجي يوم الثلاثاء؟

جون - اتشرف. الساعة المباركة؟

عبد العزيز - الساعة ثمانية.

جون - اشوفك يوم الثلاثاء ان شاء الله.

Abd il-Aziz: tiHib il'akil
il"arabi?

Do you like Arab food?

John: iiwa, aHib il'akil
il"arabi.

Yes, I like Arab food.

Abd il-Aziz: itfaDDal "indi
"ala l"asha yoom ilithnayn.

Please come to my place
for dinner on Monday.

John: mit'assif, maa agdar.
ana mashghuul ilithnayn.

I'm sorry, I can't. I'm
busy on Monday.

Abd il-Aziz: Tayyib. tigdar
tiji yoom iththalaatha?

All right. Can you come
on Tuesday?

John: atsharraf. issaa"a
lmubaaraka?

I'd be glad to (I'm honored).
At what time? (the blessed
hour?)

Abd il-Aziz: issaa"athamaanya.

Eight o'clock.

John: ashuufak yoom
iththalaatha, in shaa'allaah.

I'll see you on Tuesday,
God willing.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. "Do you like Arab food?" is tiHib il'akil il"arabi? which literally means "You like the food the Arab?"
2. itfaDDal, "please," can imply "come" when inviting someone somewhere. In English, a person would say "please come ..."
3. Basically, the word "ind means "at" or "in the area of," as in "ind ilbaab, "at the door." It also has the meaning of "at someone's place or home"; so "indi means "my place" or "at my place (or home)." itfaDDal "indi, then, means "Please come over to my place." Remember also that "indi means "I have," as in "indi khamsiin dolaar, "I have 50 dollars."
4. The word mit'assif means "sorry" or "I'm sorry." In Arabic it is not necessary to use the word ana, "I," with mit'assif.
5. atsharraf literally means "I am honored" or "I am being honored." It indicates the acceptance of an invitation and corresponds to "I'd be glad to."
6. issaa"al mubaaraka? is literally "(when is) the blessed hour?" The person accepting the invitation wants to know when he is to have the (God-given) fortune of going to the home of the person inviting him. In English we would simply say, "At what time?" or "When shall I come?"

MORE WORDS FOR SOCIAL RELATIONS

Tape sides 1 and 2

1.

Dayf
ضيف
guest

→

Duyuuf
ضيوف
guests_

↘

"indi Dayf (Duyuuf)
عندى ضيف (ضيوف)
I have a guest (guests).

2.

mad"u
مدعو
invited

→

inta mad"u "indi
انت مدعو عندى
You are invited to my place.

3.

ghada
غدا
lunch

→

inta mad"u "indi "ala lghada
انت مدعو عندى على الغدا
You're invited to my place for lunch.

4.

fuTuur
فطور
breakfast

5.

ma"i
معي
with me

 →

itfaDDal ma"i "ala lghada
اتفضل معي علي الغدا
Please come with me for lunch.

6.

Hafla
حفلة
party

 →

7.

illayla
الليلة
tonight

 →

ana mad"u "ala Hafla illayla
انا مدعو على حفلة الليلة
I'm invited to a party tonight.

8.

laysh
ليش
why

9.

min
من
who

 →

min Dayfak
من ضيفك؟
Who is your guest?

10.

muwaafiq
موافق
I accept.

NOTES

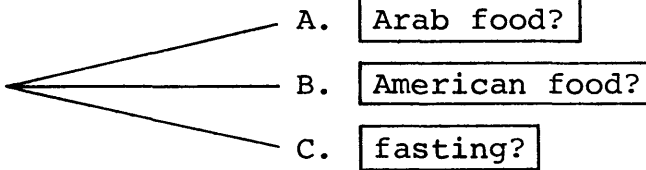
1. The plural of Dayf, "guest," is Duyuuf, "guests."
2. The word fuTuur means "breakfast," that is, the morning meal. But during Ramadan, when Moslems fast from sunrise to sunset, they "break the fast" at sunset by eating a special--often very elaborate--meal to which guests may be invited. This meal is also called fuTuur.
3. itfaDDal ma"i means "please come with me," the invitation being either to a person's home or "out" somewhere else. itfaDDal "indi is used only when the invitation is to a person's home.
4. illayla, "tonight," literally means "the night," just as ilyoom, "today," means "the day."
5. The word for "who" varies in pronunciation in Saudi Arabia. Probably the most common is min. In the western area, however, it is usually pronounced miin (rhyming with "seen"), and in the central area one often hears man.
6. muwaafiq indicates acceptance of an invitation and corresponds to "I accept" or "I would be happy to." It means the same as atsharraf, but atsharraf (literally, "I am honored") is considered to be a more formal and more polite expression.

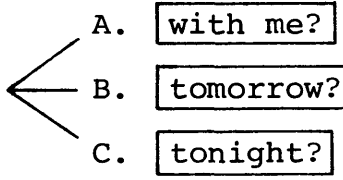


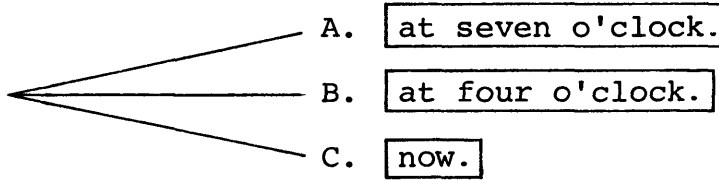
SPEAKING EXERCISES

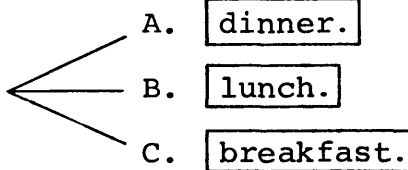
Tape Side 2

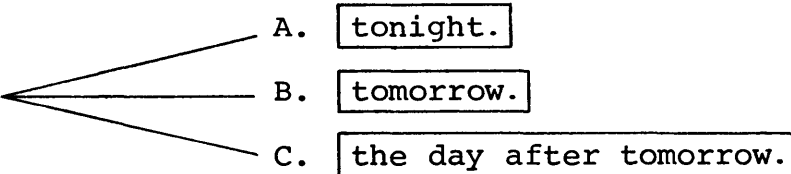
Here are seven exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with three other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, or C, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.




1. Do you like 
 - A. Arab food?
 - B. American food?
 - C. fasting?




2. Would you like to come 
 - A. with me?
 - B. tomorrow?
 - C. tonight?

3. I can come 
 - A. at seven o'clock.
 - B. at four o'clock.
 - C. now.

4. You are invited for 
 - A. dinner.
 - B. lunch.
 - C. breakfast.

5. The party is 
 - A. tonight.
 - B. tomorrow.
 - C. the day after tomorrow.

6. A.  busy now.
 B.  busy now.
 C.  busy now.

7. Can you come for  A.
 B.
 C.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 2

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1. A. You are my guest.
 B. I am busy.
 C. My guests are here.
 D. Are you busy?
2. A. Where?
 B. At four o'clock?
 C. When?
 D. At lunch?
3. A. Would you like to come for breakfast?
 B. Would you like to come to dinner?
 C. Would you like to come for lunch?
 D. Would you like to come to the party?
4. A. You are my guest.
 B. You are invited.
 C. I agree.
 D. Do you agree?

5. A. You are invited tomorrow.
B. I have guests today.
C. I am invited the day after tomorrow.
D. I have a party tonight.
6. A. I have a meeting today.
B. I have a party tonight.
C. I have guests today.
D. I have an appointment tonight.
7. A. You are invited to dinner.
B. You are invited to lunch.
C. You are invited to my house.
D. You are invited to the party.
8. A. Dinner is at 7:00.
B. Breakfast is at 7:30.
C. Morning prayer is at 6:30.
D. The appointment is at 7:00.
9. A. Are you busy today?
B. Do you want to come with me tonight?
C. Are you invited to the party?
D. Do you have a guest today?
10. A. I would be glad to.
B. I agree.
C. I am busy.
D. Yes, I can.

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. I can't come tonight. | 12. Come for breakfast. |
| A B C | A B C |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 13. Can you come for dinner?
A B C | 17. What time is lunch?
A B C |
| 14. You are my guest.
A B C | 18. I have guests.
A B C |
| 15. Are you busy?
A B C | 19. I accept.
A B C |
| 16. When shall I come?
A B C | 20. The party is tonight.
A B C |

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 21. I accept. | 26. Please come to my place. |
| 22. You are my guest. | 27. You are invited. |
| 23. I would be glad to. | 28. I have guests. |
| 24. Can you come tonight? | 29. Sorry, I can't come. |
| 25. Come for lunch. | 30. The party is today. |

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following ten situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. A Saudi invites you to have dinner with him. Ask him, "When (the blessed hour)?"
32. Tell him that you would be glad to (have dinner with him).
33. A Saudi invites you for dinner tonight. Tell him that you are sorry; that you are busy.
34. You want to invite Mr. Saud to dinner. You only know how to prepare American food. Ask him if he likes American food.
35. Tell Mr. Saud that he is your guest tonight.
36. Ask a Saudi friend if he would like to come for lunch.
37. Ask the hotel employee when breakfast is served.
38. A Saudi friend invites you for dinner, but he is not sure that you like Arab food. Tell your friend that you like Arab food.
39. Tell a Saudi friend, "Please come to my place tonight."
40. Ask the hotel employee when dinner is served.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next lesson.

KEY

PART I

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. C |
| 2. C | 7. D |
| 3. B | 8. A |
| 4. A | 9. B |
| 5. D | 10. A |

PART II

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 11. A | 16. B |
| 12. B | 17. B |
| 13. C | 18. C |
| 14. A | 19. B |
| 15. C | 20. A |

LESSON 2

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 2

As John drives up to Abd il-Aziz's home, he sees that, like many Saudi homes, it is surrounded by a tall brick wall. The wall is there to protect the privacy of the family, especially its female members. He is lavishly greeted by his host, then led into the "reception room," a type of living room with cushions and floor-level sofas. John is introduced to several Saudi friends of Abd il-Aziz, and while they are chatting, Abd il-Aziz offers John some tea:



عبد العزيز - اتفضل شاي .
جون - مشكور .
عبد العزيز - اتفضل سيجارة .
جون - متأسف، ما ادخن .
عبد العزيز - اتفضل الأكل حاضر .
جون - الأكل طيب واجد .
عبد العزيز - بالهنا والشفا .
جون - مشكور على كرم الضيافة .
عبد العزيز - ممنون ، اتشرفنا .

Abd il-Aziz: itfaDDal, shaahi.

Please, (have some) tea.

John: mashkuur.

Thank you.

Abd il-Aziz: itfaDDal,
siigaara.

Please, (have a) cigarette.

John: mit'assif, maa
adakhkhin.

(I'm) sorry, I don't smoke.

Abd il-Aziz: itfaDDal.
il'akil HaaDir.

Please (come). The food is
ready.

John: il'akil Tayyib waajid.

The food is very good.

Abd il-Aziz: bilhana
washshifa.

Glad you like it (it's for
your happiness and health).

John: mashkuur "ala karam
iDDiyaafa.

Thank you for (the generosity
of) your hospitality.

Abd il-Aziz: mamnuun.
itsharrafna.

You're welcome. I've been
honored.



NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. There are two words for "tea" in Saudi Arabia, shaahi and shaay. The word shaahi is more common.
2. When offered something such as food, a beverage, or cigarette, one accepts by saying mashkuur. If a person does not wish to have what is offered, he either says laa, mashkuur ("No, thank you") or says mashkuur with an accompanying negative gesture, such as putting up his hand with the palm facing outward.
3. The word for "very" in the Saudi dialect is waajid (sometimes pronounced waayid in the Arabian Gulf area). In Arabic, the word waajid comes after the word with which it is associated, as in Tayyib waajid, "very good." The word Jiddan also means "very" and is sometimes used instead of waajid.
4. The word akil means both "food" and "meal," as in tiHib il'akil il'arabi? "Do you like Arab food?"; il'akil HaaDir, "The food (meal) is ready"; gabul il'akil, "before the meal"; and ba"d il'akil, "after the meal."
5. Whenever a guest compliments an Arab host on his food or beverages, the host answers with the ritual expression bilhana washshifa, "for (your) happiness and health." An American host would probably say, "I'm glad you like it."
6. An Arab host answers a guest's expression of thanks for his hospitality by saying itsharrafna, "We have been honored." In such courtesy expressions, the plural form (such as "we") is often used in Arabic, even when it concerns only one person. Therefore, we have translated itsharrafna as "I have been honored." The word itsharrafna, of course, is the same word that is used as a response to an introduction and means "Glad to meet you."



MORE WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Tape Side 3

1.

gahwa قهوة coffee	→	itfaDDal gahwa اتفضل قهوة . Please (have some) coffee.
-------------------------	---	--

2.

tishrab تشرب you drink	→	iiwa, aHib ashrah gahwa ايوه ، احب اشرب قهوة . Yes, I'd like to drink (some) coffee.
------------------------------	---	--

tiHib tishrab gahwa? تحب تشرب قهوة ؟ Would you like to drink (some) coffee?



laa, aHib ashrah shaahi لا ، احب اشرب شاي . No, I'd like to drink (some) tea.

3.

shwayya شوية a little	→	iiwa, shwayya, min faDlak. ايوه ، شوية من فضلك . Yes, a little, please.
-----------------------------	---	---

4.

kaafi
كافي
enough

 →

mashkuur, kaafi
مشكور، كافي
Thanks, (that's) enough.

5.

mumtaaz
ممتاز
excellent

 →

il'akil mumtaaz
الأكل ممتاز
The food is excellent.

→

ilgahwa mumtaaza
القهوة ممتازة
The coffee is excellent.

6.

kaas
كاس
glass

 →

moyya
موية
water

→

kaas moyya, min faDlak
كاس موية، من فضلك.
A glass of water, please.

7.

ghassil
غسل
wash (your hands)

 →

itfaDDal, ghassil
اتفضل غسل
Please, wash (your hands).

NOTES

1. Before eating, Saudis usually have coffee or tea. The coffee is hot, unsweetened, and often flavored with a spice called cardamom. When served, a few drops of coffee are poured from a large brass pot into small, round cups with no handles. Tea is served in glasses and usually with sugar. At meals, where many guests are present, there is usually a person who works as the coffee or tea pourer.

2. A coffee or tea pourer in Saudi Arabia will continue to come around and pour you either coffee or tea until you indicate that you do not want any more. It is considered polite not to have more than three cups of coffee (or glasses of tea). When a person wants to indicate that he has had enough, he shakes the cup or glass from side to side and gives it back to the pourer. To make sure you get no more, you can say mashkuur, kaafi, "Thank you, that's enough."



3. For the most part, Saudis eat with their hands and do not use silverware. For this reason, they wash their hands before and after each meal. After having a meal with a Saudi host, the guest is then invited to wash his hands: itfaDDal, ghassil, "Please, wash (your hands)," or, a person will come around with a bowl of hot water and towel and indicate to the guest to do so.

4. shwayya (meaning "a little" or "some") is often pronounced shwayyit when followed by a noun such as gahwa, moyya, or shaahi.

SPEAKING EXERCISES

Tape Side 3

Here are six exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with three other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, or C, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

1. Would you like to drink
- A. tea?
 - B. water?
 - C. coffee?

- 2.
- A. Breakfast
 - B. Lunch
 - C. Dinner
- is ready.

3. I like to drink coffee after
- A. lunch.
 - B. breakfast.
 - C. dinner.

- 4.
- A. Arab food
 - B. American food
 - C. Dinner
- is excellent.

5. Sorry, I can't smoke
- A. now.
 - B. in the morning.
 - C. before the meal.

6. I would like a little
- A. water.
 - B. tea.
 - C. coffee.

MORE CONVERSATIONS

Tape Side 3

You will hear six short conversations in which phrases and sentences are combined and sequenced differently than before. You will first listen to each conversation and then participate in it. Follow the instructions on tape.

1.

<p>*S: tishrab shaahi? *A: mit'assif maa ashrah. S: tishrab gahwa? A: mit'assif, maa ashrah gahwa. S: tidakhkhin? A: iiwa, adakhkhin.</p>	<p>Do you drink tea? Sorry, I don't (drink it). Do you drink coffee? Sorry, I don't drink coffee. Do you smoke? Yes, I do (smoke).</p>
--	---

2.

<p>A: il'akil mumtaaz. S: bilhana wa shshifa. A: wa shshaahi mumtaaz. S: bilhana wa shshifa. A: mashkuur "ala karam iddiyaafa. S: mamnuun.</p>	<p>The food is excellent. Glad you like it. And the tea is excellent. Glad you like it. Thank you for the generosity of your hospitality. You are welcome.</p>
---	---

3.

<p>S: itfaDDal, il'akil HaaDir. A: mashkuur. S: tiHib tishrab moyya? A: iiwa, abghi kaas moyya. S: itfaDDal.</p>	<p>Please, the food is ready. Thank you. Would you like to drink (some) water? Yes, I would like to have water. Here you are.</p>
--	---

*S stands for Saudi; A for American.

4. S: aysh tiHib tishrab? What do you want to drink?
 A: gahwa amriikiyya. American coffee.
 S: maa "indi gahwa I don't have American
 amriikiyya. coffee.
 A: aysh "indak? What do you have?
 : shaahi wa gahwa Tea and Arab coffee.
 "arabiyya.
 A: ashrah shaahi. I'll drink tea.
5. S: ishshaahi HaaDir. The tea is ready.
 A: mashkuur. Thank you.
 S: tiHib kaas moyya? Would you like a glass
 of water?
 A: iiwa, min faDlak. Yes, please.
 S: itfaDDal. Here you are.
 A: mashkuur. Thank you.
6. A: mashkuur "ala karam Thank you for the gene-
 iDDiyaafa. rosity of your hospitality.
 S: mamnuun, yaa John. You are welcome, John.
 A: ashuufak bukra, I will see you tomorrow,
 inshaa'allaah. God willing.
 S: iiwa, inshaa'allaah. Yes, God willing.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 3

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1. A. Would you like to come for dinner?
B. Would you like to drink coffee?
C. Would you like to drink water?
D. Would you like to come for lunch?

2. A. This is an excellent dinner.
B. This is excellent tea.
C. This is excellent coffee.
D. This is an excellent lunch.

3. A. The tea is ready.
B. The coffee is ready.
C. The dinner is ready.
D. The breakfast is ready.

4. A. Would you like to come with me?
B. Would you like to have dinner?
C. Would you like to smoke?
D. Would you like to have a glass of water?

5. A. This is excellent coffee.
B. This is an excellent lunch.
C. This is excellent tea.
D. This is an excellent dinner.

6. A. Thank you for your generosity.
B. Glad you like it.
C. God is more generous.
D. We are honored.

7. A. Would you like to smoke?
B. Would you like to come?
C. Would you like to drink?
D. Would you like to see me?

8. A. Would you like to come with me for dinner?
B. Would you like to come with me for breakfast?
C. Would you like to drink tea with me?
D. Would you like to drink coffee with me?

9. A. I can't smoke in the morning.
B. I like to have tea in the morning.
C. I like to have coffee in the morning.
D. I can't drink in the morning.

10. A. Thanks for the tea.
B. Thanks, the coffee is excellent.
C. Thanks for the dinner.
D. Thanks for the generosity of your hospitality.

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>11. Come, have coffee with me.
A B C</p> | <p>13. Would you like tea after the meal?
A B C</p> |
| <p>12. Sorry, I don't smoke.
A B C</p> | <p>14. I don't want to drink water.
A B C</p> |

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>15. I don't like to smoke in the office.
A B C</p> <p>16. What would you like to drink?
A B C</p> <p>17. Thank you for the generosity of your hospitality.
A B C</p> | <p>18. Breakfast is ready.
A B C</p> <p>19. I have excellent coffee.
A B C</p> <p>20. Do you like to drink coffee in the morning?
A B C</p> |
|---|---|

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on the tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

21. I would like tea.
22. I don't smoke.
23. Sorry, I don't drink coffee.
24. Glad you like it.
25. Thank you for the generosity of your hospitality.
26. Do you smoke?
27. The dinner is excellent.
28. This is enough, thank you.
29. I would like a glass of water.
30. Thank you, the coffee is excellent.

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following ten situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. You want to offer your guest a drink. Ask him what he would like to drink.
32. Tell your host that the food is excellent.
33. Your Saudi guest thanks you for your generosity. What is your response?
34. Thank your host for the generosity of his hospitality.
35. You are thirsty. Tell the Saudi waiter that you would like a glass of water.
36. Tell your Saudi friend that you don't smoke.
37. Tell your Saudi guest that lunch is ready.
38. You like to smoke after dinner. Ask your Saudi host if you may smoke.
39. Ask your Saudi friend if he would like to have coffee.
40. Tell your Saudi host that the dinner is very good.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct response; then proceed to the next module.

KEY

PART I

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A

PART II

6. B
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. D

11. A
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. A

16. A
17. C
18. B
19. B
20. C

GLOSSARY

adakhkhin		I smoke
agdar		I can
aHib		I like
aji		I come
akil		food, meal
ashrab		I drink
arba"a	* (M.IV)	four
atsharraf		I'll be glad to. (honored)
aysh	(M.III)	what
baab	(M.III)	door
ba"d	(M.V)	after; in
bilhana washshifa		Glad you like it. (It's for your happiness and health.)
bukra	(M.V)	tomorrow
dalHiin	(M.V)	now
Dayf		guest
Diyaafa		hopitality
Duyuuf		guests
fuTuur		breakfast; meal after fasting
gabul	(M.V)	before
gahwa		coffee
ghada		lunch
ghassil		wash (your hands)
HaaDir		ready
Hafla		party
ilithnayn	(M.V)	Monday
iljum"a	(M.V)	Friday
ilkhamiis	(M.V)	Thursday
illayla		tonight
ilyoom	(M.V)	today
il'aHad	(M.V)	Sunday
il'arba"a	(M.V)	Wednesday
inshaa'allaah	(M.V)	God willing
issaa"a lmubaaraka		when (is the blessed hour?)
issabt	(M.V)	Saturday
iSSiyaam	(M.V)	the fasting
iththalaatha	(M.V)	Tuesday

*M - Module

kaafi		enough, plenty
kaas		glass
karam		generosity
karam iDDiyaafa		the generosity of your hospitality
laysh		why
mad"u		invited
maktab	(M.V)	office
ma"ak		with you
ma"i		with me
mashghuul		busy
min (man, miin)		who
mita	(M.V)	when
moyya		water
mumkin	(M.IV)	possible; can
mumtaaz (m.)		excellent, very nice
mumtaaza (f.)		excellent, very nice
muwaafiq		agreed; I accept
sab"a	(M.IV)	seven
shaahi (shaay)		tea
shwayya		a little
thamaanya	(M.IV)	eight
tidakhkhin		you smoke
tigdar		you can
tiHib		you like
tiji		you come
tishrab		you drink
waajid		very
yoom	(M.V)	day
"ala yamiinak	(M.III)	on your right
"ala yasaarak	(M.III)	on your left
"indak		at your place
"indi		at my place

MODULE VII

PROBLEMS ON THE ROAD

In this module, you will practice saying expressions which will help you in case of emergencies.

The format and type of exercises in this module are the same as that of previous modules.

OBJECTIVES

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

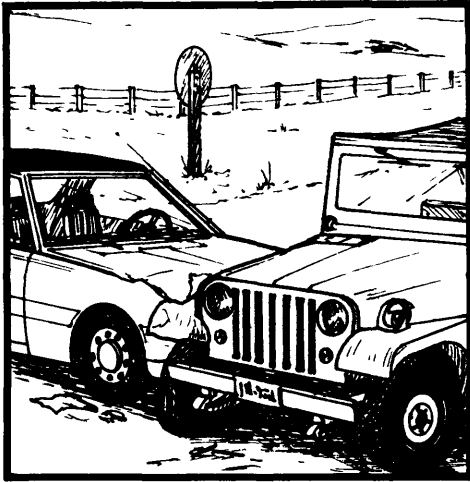
1. Ask for help in case of an injury on the road, specifically:
 - a. Ask for an ambulance.
 - b. Ask to be taken to a hospital.
 - c. Ask for the police.
2. Ask for help if your car:
 - a. Gets stuck in the sand.
 - b. Runs out of gas or oil.
 - c. Gets overheated.
3. Offer help to a Saudi driver:
 - a. Who is injured.
 - b. Who has car trouble.
4. Report an accident.

LESSON 1

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 1

Major Adams wants to make his weekly trip to the PX and Commissary, located a few miles outside Riyadh. While driving on the outskirts of the city, he is hit by a car which suddenly speeds into the main road from the right. He is badly hurt, but conscious. A Saudi, who is driving behind him, stops to help:



آدمز — ساعدني الله يخليك.
السعودي — ايشر فيك؟
آدمز — انا مصاب . اطلب لي
شرطة النجدة
السعودي — تقدر تتحرك؟
آدمز — لا ، ماقدر اتحرك .
السعودي — راح اطلب لك الاسعاف.

Adams: saa'idni, allaah
yikhalliik!

Help me, please
(may God keep you)!

Saudi: aysh fiik?

What's wrong?

Adams: ana muSaab. uTlub li
shurTat innajda.

I'm injured. Get me the
Emergency Police.

Saudi: tigdar titHarrak?

Can you move?

Adams: laa, maa agdar atHarrak.

No, I can't move.

Saudi: raaH aTlub lak
il'is"aaf.

I'll get you an ambulance.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. Saudis drive much faster and more unpredictably than Americans. They also have a high rate of serious accidents on the road. When driving in Saudi Arabia, one has to be extra careful and always be prepared for the unexpected.
2. The word for "me," after a verb, is ni. So saa"idni is "help me." Often the addition of a one-syllable word to a verb changes the stress. In this case, the accent in saa"id is normally on the first syllable (saa). But when -ni is added, the accent of saa"id is then on the syllable "id.
3. allaah yikhalliik, literally "may God keep you," is said by an Arab who is badly in need of help or a favor, and who is dependent upon the mercy of the person to whom he is talking. In English we would say simply "please."
4. aysh fiik? means "What's wrong?" It literally means "What's in you?" and is not unlike the colloquial American expression "What's with you?"
5. uTlub means "ask for" or "call." Arabs use it the same way one might say "get" in English.
6. li means "for me." uTlub li, then, literally means "call ... for me" or "ask ... for me." A normal English translation would be either "call me ..." or "get me ..." And when uTlub is said by itself, the accent is on uT, the first syllable. But if one says uTlub li, the accent is then on the second syllable of the word (lub).
7. shurTat innajda means "the Emergency Police." In Saudi Arabia, the Emergency Police performs functions similar to those of the Highway Patrol, and occasionally those of the Fire Department in America.
8. The word raaH means "will" or "going to," showing definite intended action in the future, as in raaH aTlub lak il'is"aaf, "I will get you an ambulance" or "I am going to get you an ambulance."
9. The word is"aaf actually means "aid," "relief," or "first aid." But it has come to mean "ambulance" since an ambulance is what brings the first aid. When used in the sense of "ambulance," the word is"aaf generally has il before it; so it becomes il'is"aaf.

MORE ON EMERGENCIES

Tape Sides 1 and 2

1.

Haadith
حادث
accident

 →

ilHaadith jamb fundug issa"uudiyya
الحادث جيمب فندغ في السعودية.
The accident is next to Hotel Saudia.

2.

Tabiib
طبيب
doctor

 →

uTlub li Tabiib
اطلب لي طبيب
Get me a doctor.

↓

wayn fii Tabiib hina?
وين فيه طبيب هنا؟
Where is there a doctor here?

3.

mu
مو
not

 →

iTTabiib mu mawjuud
الطبيب مو موجود
The doctor is not in.

↓

ana mu DaabiT
انا مواباط
I'm not an officer.

4.

alam/waja" وجع or ألم pain	→	"indi alam hina عزدي ألم هنا I have a pain here.
----------------------------------	---	--

5.

khuth خذ take	→	khuthni ma"ak خذني معك Take me with you.
---------------------	---	--

↘

khuthni ila lmustashfa خذني الى المستشفى Take me to the hospital.

6.

aHtaaj أحتاج I need	→	ana aHtaaj Tabiib أنا أحتاج طبيب I need a doctor.
---------------------------	---	---

tiHtaaj تحتاج you need	→	inta tiHtaaj il'is"aaf? أنت تحتاج الإسعاف؟ Do you need an ambulance?
------------------------------	---	--

7. Review.

NOTES

1. The word maa, meaning "not," is used with verbs, as in maa afham, "I do not understand," or maa ahrij "arabi, "I do not speak Arabic."

The word mu also means "not" but is used with nouns, adjectives, and so forth; for example, iTTabiib mu mawjuud, "The doctor is not in," and ana mu DaabiT, "I'm not an officer."

2. "indak alam? literally means "Do you have (a) pain?" A normal translation would be "Do you feel (any) pain?" Similarly, "indi alam hina, literally "I have (a) pain here," means "The pain is here" or "It hurts me here."

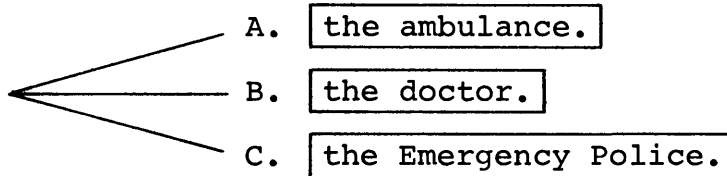
3. ma"i means "with me," as you learned in the phrase itfaDDal ma"i, "Please come with me." ma"ak, with -ak at the end instead of -i, means "with you."

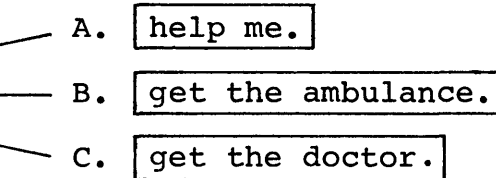


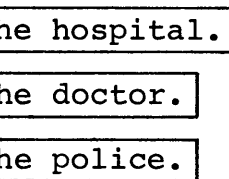
SPEAKING EXERCISES

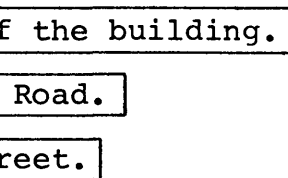
Tape Side 2

Here are six exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with several other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, or C, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

1. I will get 
- A. the ambulance.
 - B. the doctor.
 - C. the Emergency Police.

2. Please 
- A. help me.
 - B. get the ambulance.
 - C. get the doctor.

3. Take me with you to 
- A. the hospital.
 - B. the doctor.
 - C. the police.

4. The accident is 
- A. in front of the building.
 - B. on Airport Road.
 - C. on this street.

5. The injured (man) is
- A. in the hospital.
 - B. at the doctor's.
 - C. in the car.

6. Do you need
- A. a doctor?
 - B. an ambulance?
 - C. a car?

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 2

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1.
 - A. What do you need?
 - B. Do you need help?
 - C. Can you move?
 - D. Are you injured?
2.
 - A. Do you need a doctor?
 - B. Are you injured?
 - C. What's wrong (with you)?
 - D. Can you move?
3.
 - A. This is the police station.
 - B. This is the ambulance.
 - C. This is the Emergency Police.
 - D. This is the doctor's house.
4.
 - A. Stop, and get a doctor.
 - B. Stop next to the hospital.
 - C. Stop; there is an accident.
 - D. Stop, and get an ambulance.
5.
 - A. Do you need help?
 - B. Do you feel pain?
 - C. What's wrong (with you)?
 - D. Are you injured?

6. A. Take me with you.
B. Get me a doctor.
C. Please help me.
D. Take the injured (person).
7. A. Do you feel pain?
B. What's wrong (with you)?
C. Do you need help?
D. Can you move?
8. A. Do you need an ambulance?
B. Shall I get you an ambulance?
C. Shall I get you a doctor?
D. Do you need a doctor?
9. A. The doctor is here.
B. Take me to the doctor.
C. Get me a doctor.
D. The doctor is not here.
10. A. What is wrong?
B. Can you move?
C. Where is the accident?
D. Are you injured?

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>11. What's wrong?
A B C</p> <p>12. Take the injured (person) with you.
A B C</p> <p>13. Shall I get you an ambulance?
A B C</p> | <p>14. Do you feel pain?
A B C</p> <p>15. What do you need?
A B C</p> <p>16. I will call the ambulance.
A B C</p> |
|--|---|

17. Can you move?

A B C

18. Shall I get you the
Emergency Police?

A B C

19. The hospital is on
Airport Road.

A B C

20. Where is the injured
(person)?

A B C

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on the tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

21. Get me an ambulance.

26. I am injured.

22. Please, help me.

27. I feel (have) pain.

23. I can't move.

28. Where is the ambulance?

24. Take me to the hospital.

29. Are you injured?

25. Get me a doctor.

30. I need a doctor.

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following ten situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. Tell a Saudi passerby that you need an ambulance.

32. Tell your Saudi colleague that you are injured.
33. Tell your Saudi friend to take you to the hospital.
34. You are so sick that you can't get out of the taxi. Ask the taxi driver to please help you.
35. On your way to the airport a Saudi flags down your car. Ask him what he needs.
36. You are involved in a car accident. A Saudi offers you his help. Tell him to get you the Emergency Police.
37. The doctor asks you, "What's wrong?" Tell him that you feel (have) pain.
38. Your Saudi friend is in pain. Tell him that you will get him an ambulance.
39. You are sick. Ask your Saudi friend to get you a doctor.
40. You are involved in a car accident. A Saudi passerby asks you if you can move. Tell him that you can't.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next lesson.

KEY

PART I

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. C
5. B

6. D
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. A

PART II

11. A
12. B
13. C
14. C
15. B

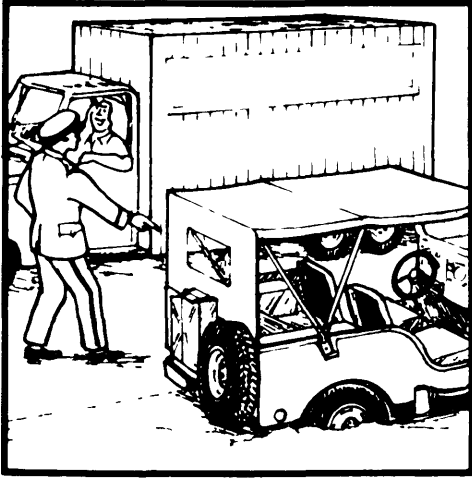
16. B
17. B
18. A
19. A
20. B

LESSON 2

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 3

Since it's spring, and the weather is not yet as scorching as it will be in July and August, Major Adams decides to take a ride on a jeep around some of the desert areas of Riyadh. He might be able to see some bedouin in their tents and he could also pick up some rocks for his collection. While driving along a desert trail, Major Adams gets stuck in some loose sand and flags down a passing Saudi truck:



آدمز - احتاج مساعده .
السعودى - ايش تبيغى ؟
آدمز - السيارة حقتى غرزت فى الرمل .
السعودى - عندك سلسلة ؟
آدمز - لا ، ما عندى .
السعودى - طيب تعال معى الى محطة البنزين .

Adams: aHtaaj musaa"ada.

I need help.

Saudi: aysh tibghi?

What do you want?

Adams: issayyaara Haggati
gharrazat fi rraml.

My car is stuck in the sand.

Saudi: "indak silsila?

Do you have a chain?

Adams: laa, maa "indi.

No, I don't have (one).

Saudi: Tayyib, ta"aal ma"i
ila maHaTTat ilbanziin.

OK, come with me to the
gas station.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. There are two ways to say "my car" in Saudi Arabic. One way is to put -ti, "my," at the end of sayyaara, "car," the result being sayyaar(a)ti. The other common way of saying "my car" is to use the word Haggati, meaning "belonging to me," after the word issayyaara, "the car," the result being issayyaara Haggati.
2. gharrazat is a verb in the past tense which literally means "it got stuck." In English we usually say "it is stuck." As you may know, Saudi Arabia is largely desert, and its soil surface is mainly loose sand. So it is very common for vehicle tires to get stuck in the sand when one drives away from city streets and main roads.
3. It would be advisable to take a chain (silsila) or a rope (Habl) when driving in sandy areas.



MORE VEHICLE TROUBLES

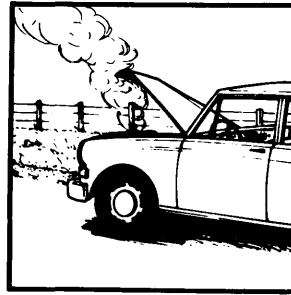
Tape Sides 3 and 4

1.

kharbaana خرابانة not working; out of order	→	issayyaara kharbaana السيارة خرابانة The car is not working.
---	---	--

2.

Haggatak حقتك your; belonging to you
--



- ↓
- | |
|---|
| issayyaara Haggatak kharbaana?
السيارة حقتك خرابانة؟
Is your car not working? |
|---|

3.

hiya هي she; it	→	wayn issayyaara? hiya hinaak. وين السيارة؟ هي هناك Where's the car? It is over there.
-----------------------	---	---

- | |
|--|
| hiya amriikiyya
هي امريكية
She is an American. |
|--|

- | |
|---|
| hiya sa"uudiyya
هي سعودية
She is a Saudi. |
|---|

4.

huwa
هو
he; it

 →

wayn ilbank? huwa gariib.
وين البنك؟ - هو قريب.
Where's the bank? It is nearby.

5.

zayt
زيت
oil

 →

aHtaaj zayt
احتاج زيت
I need oil.

6.

maaToor
ماطور
motor

 →

ilmaaToor kharbaan
الماطور خرابان
The motor is not working.

7.

"ajala
عجلة
tire

 →

aHtaaj "ajala.
احتاج عجلة
I need a tire.

8.

miikaaniiki ميكا نيكي mechanic	→	abghi ashuuf mikaaniiki ابغى اشوف ميكا نيكي . I want to see a mechanic.
--------------------------------------	---	---

9.

Habl حبل rope	
↙ ↘	
"indak Habl? عندك حبل? Do you have a rope?	iiwa, "indi Habl ايوه، عندى حبل . Yes, I have a rope.

10.

Haggi حقى my; belonging to me	→	ilmaaToor Haggi الماتور حقى my motor
-------------------------------------	---	--

Haggak حقاك your; belonging to you	→	ilmaaToor Haggak الماتور حقاك your motor
--	---	--

ilmaaToor Haggak kharbaan? الماتور حقاك خربان? Is your motor not working?	→	ilmaaToor Haggi kharbaan الماتور حقى خربان . My motor is not working.
---	---	---

11. Review.

NOTES

1. kharbaan means "not running," "not working," "out of order," or "broken down," when speaking of mechanical things such as a car, a motor, a watch, an elevator, etc. The masculine form, kharbaan, is used when referring to masculine words such as maaToor, as in ilmaaToor kharbaan, "The motor is not working." The feminine form, kharbaana, is used with feminine words such as sayyaara, as in issayyaara kharbaana, "The car is not working."

2. Just as there are two ways to say "my car," there are also two ways to say "your car." One way is to add -tak, "your," to sayyaara, "car," and have sayyaar(a)tak. The other is to use the word meaning "belonging to you" (Haggatak) and say issayyaara Haggatak.

3. The severely hot climate in Saudi Arabia is very hard on vehicles. Quite commonly they stall because they overheat; the batteries run down because the air conditioning is used too much, and so on.

4. Arabic has no word for "it." "It" is expressed by the word hiya, "she," if the thing referred to is feminine (such as sayyaara), or by huwa, "he," if the thing referred to is masculine (such as bank). These two words, hiya and huwa, can be used to refer either to things or to people. See the examples below:

wayn issayyaara?
hiya hinaak.

Where's the car?
It is over there.

hiya amriikiyya.

She is an American.

wayn ilbank?
huwa gariib.

Where's the bank?
It is nearby.

huwa amriiki.

He is an American.

5. zayt means "oil" only in the sense of lubricating oil, vegetable oil or olive oil. It does not mean "oil" in the sense of "petroleum."

6. Haggati, "belonging to me," and Haggatak, "belonging to you," are feminine forms and must be used with feminine words (such as sayyaara). The masculine forms are Haggi, "belonging to me," and Haggak, "belonging to you," which are used with masculine words (such as maaToor). Here are two examples:

ilmaaToor Haggak kharbaan?

Is your motor not working?

ilmaaToor Haggi kharbaan.

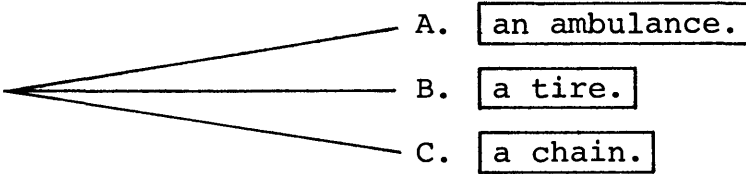
My motor isn't working.

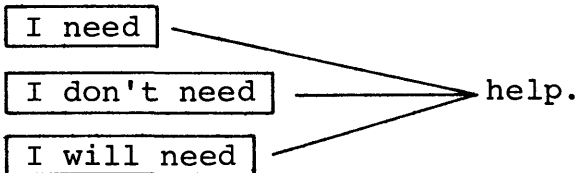
7. Some words in Arabic are almost the same as English words except that in Arabic the stress is on a different syllable. In this lesson, maaToor has the stress on -Toor, and miikaaniiki has the stress on -nii-.

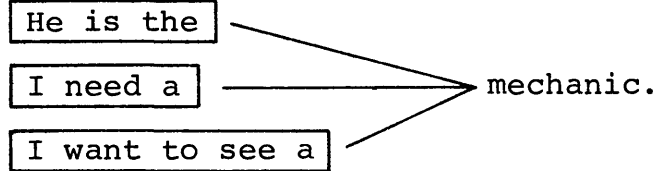
SPEAKING EXERCISES

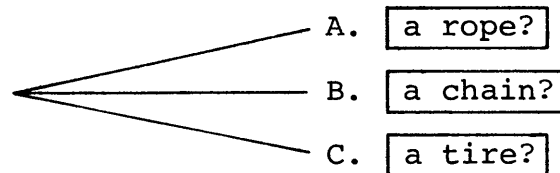
Tape Side 4

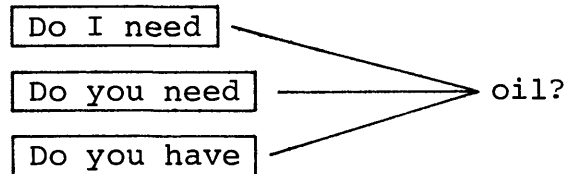
Here are seven exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with several other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, or C, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

1. I need 
- A. an ambulance.
 - B. a tire.
 - C. a chain.

2. A. I need 
- B. I don't need
 - C. I will need
- help.

3. A. He is the 
- B. I need a
 - C. I want to see a
- mechanic.

4. Do you have 
- A. a rope?
 - B. a chain?
 - C. a tire?

5. A. Do I need 
- B. Do you need
 - C. Do you have
- oil?

6. A. My car ————
 B. The ambulance ————
 C. The car ————
- is stuck in the sand.

7. A. Your motor ————
 B. My motor ————
 C. My car ————
- is not working.

MORE CONVERSATIONS

Tape Side 4

You will hear eight short conversations in which phrases and sentences are combined and sequenced differently than before. You will first listen to each conversation and then participate in it. Follow the instructions on tape.

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | *S: tiHtaaj musaa"ada?
*A: iiwa, aHtaaj Tabiib.
S: tigdar titHarrak?
A: laa, maa agdar
atHarrak. | Do you need help?
Yes, I need a doctor.
Can you move?
No, I can't move. |
| 2. | A: uTlub li Tabiib.
S: aysh fiik?
A: ana muSaab.
S: "indak alam?
A: iiwa, "indi alam. | Get me a doctor.
What's wrong (with you)?
I'm injured.
Do you feel (any) pain?
Yes, I feel pain. |
| 3. | S: aysh fiik?
A: issayyaara Haggati
gharrazat.
S: "indak silsila?
A: iiwa, hiya fi
ssayyaara Haggati. | What's wrong?
My car is stuck.
Do you have a chain?
Yes, it's in my car. |

*S stands for Saudi; A for American

4. A: saa'idni, allaah yikhalliik. Help me, please.
 S: aysh tiHtaaj? What do you need?
 A: aHtaaj shwayya zayt. I need some oil.
 S: maa "indi zayt. I don't have oil.
 A: khuthni ila maHaTTat ilbanziin. Take me to the gas station.
5. A: inta miikaaniiki? Are you a mechanic?
 S: iiwa, aysh tiHtaaj? Yes, what do you need?
 A: ilmaaToor Haggi My motor is not working.
 kharbaan.
 S: raaH ashuuf ilmaaToor. I'll look at (see) the motor.
 A: itfaDDal. Please do.
6. A: assalaamu "alaykum. Peace be upon you.
 S: wa"alaykumu ssalaam. And upon you be peace.
 tiHtaaj musaa"ada? Do you need help?
 A: iiwa, aHtaaj moyya Yes, I need water for the
 lilmaaToor. motor.
 S: mit'assif maa "indi Sorry, I don't have water now.
 moyya dalHiin.
 A: min faDlak khuthni ila Please, take me to the
 lHaras ilwaTani. National Guard.
 S: itfaDDal, irkab. Please, get in.
 A: mashkuur. Thank you.
7. S: inta muSaab? Are you injured?
 A: iiwa, "indi alam hina. Yes, I feel pain here.
 S: inta amriiki? Are you an American?
 A: iiwa, ana DaabiT Yes, I am an officer in the
 filjaysh il'amriiki. American Army.
 S: raaH aTlub lak I'll get you an ambulance.
 il'is"aaf.
8. A: aguul, wayn fi Tell me, where is there a
 miikaaniiki? mechanic?
 S: fi maHaTTat ilbanziin. At the gas station.
 A: wayn il maHaTTa min Where is the station please?
 faDlak?
 S: imshi "ala, Tuul wa Go straight ahead, and then
 ba"dayn lif "ala turn right at the hospital.
 lyamiin "ind il
 mustashfa.
 A: mit'assif, maa afham. Sorry, I don't understand;
 "iid min faDlak. repeat, please.
 S: lif "ala lyamiin "ind Turn right at the hospital.
 il mustashfa.
 A: mashkuur. Thank you.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 4

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1. A. Do you need a chain?
B. Do you need a rope?
C. Do you need a tire?
D. Do you need help?
2. A. Do you have gas?
B. Do you have oil?
C. Do you have water?
D. Do you have a rope?
3. A. I need a rope.
B. I need an ambulance.
C. I need a chain.
D. I need a doctor.
4. A. Do you need a mechanic?
B. Where is the mechanic?
C. Shall I get you a mechanic?
D. Are you the mechanic?
5. A. I don't have water.
B. Don't you have oil?
C. I don't have gas.
D. Don't you have water?
6. A. Do you want oil?
B. Do you want gas?
C. Do you want water?
D. Do you want a rope?
7. A. The car is not working.
B. Do you need gas?
C. Do you need a mechanic?
D. The car is over there.

8. A. Do you need oil?
B. Is your car stuck?
C. Is your car not working?
D. Do you need a chain?
9. A. Take the chain with you.
B. Get me a mechanic.
C. Take me with you.
D. Get me a doctor.
10. A. Do you have a mechanic?
B. Is he your mechanic?
C. Where is your mechanic?
D. Shall I get you a mechanic?

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11. I need a rope.
A B C | 16. The mechanic is not here today.
A B C |
| 12. Do you need a tire?
A B C | 17. Do you need help?
A B C |
| 13. Take the mechanic with you.
A B C | 18. The car is stuck in the sand.
A B C |
| 14. Does this car belong to you?
A B C | 19. Where is your chain?
A B C |
| 15. Do you need oil?
A B C | 20. Your motor is not working.
A B C |

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on the tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 21. I need gas. | 26. Do you have a chain? |
| 22. I don't have oil. | 27. My car is stuck. |
| 23. Take me to the gas station. | 28. I need help. |
| 24. Get me a mechanic. | 29. Where is your mechanic? |
| 25. Do you have a rope? | 30. I need a tire. |

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following ten situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. On your way home your car runs out of gas. Ask a Saudi driver passing by if he has gas.
32. Your car needs some water. Tell a Saudi that you need some water.
33. You stop to help a Saudi driver whose car is stalled. Tell him that you will get him a mechanic.

34. Your car is stalled on the highway. A Saudi driver stops his car. Tell him that you need help.
35. Ask a Saudi driver to get you a mechanic.
36. Ask a Saudi driver to take you to the gas station.
37. Tell the gas station attendant that you need oil.
38. Tell the gas station attendant that you need a tire.
39. Ask a Saudi driver if he has a chain.
40. Tell a Saudi mechanic that your car is not working.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct response; then proceed to the next module.

KEY

PART I

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B

PART II

6. D
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. C

11. C
12. B
13. C
14. A
15. B

16. A
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. B

GLOSSARY

agdar	* (M.VI)	I can, can I?
aguul	(M.III)	Say! Tell me!
aHtaaj		I need
alam		pain
allaah yikhalliik		please (may God keep you)
atHarrak		I move
aTlub		I get; I ask for
aysh fiik?		what's wrong?
bayt	(M.III)	house
ba"dayn	(M.V)	later
ba"iid	(M.III)	far away
dalHiin	(M.V)	now
fii(h)		there is, is there?
fundug issa"uudiyya	(M.III)	Hotel Saudia
gariib	(M.III)	near, nearby
ghada	(M.VI)	lunch
gharrazat		is stuck, got stuck
giddaam	(M.III)	in front of
haathi (f.)	(M.III)	this
hina	(M.III)	here
hinaak	(M.III)	there, over there
hiya		she, it
huwa		he, it
Haadith		accident
Habl		rope
Haggak (m.)		belonging to you; your
Haggatak (f.)		belonging to you; your
Haggati (f.)		belonging to me; my
Haggi (m.)		belonging to me; my
ila	(M.III)	to
iljaysh il'amriiki	(M.II)	the American Army
ilyoom	(M.V)	today
imshi	(M.III)	go
irkab	(M.III)	get in
is"aaf		ambulance
jamb	(M.III)	next to

kaafi	(M.VI)	enough, plenty
kharbaan (m.)		not working; out of order
kharbaana (f.)		not working; out of order
khuth		take
khuthni		take me
li		for me
lif	(M.III)	turn
maToor		motor
maTaar	(M.III)	airport
maT'am il'amiir	(M.III)	the Prince Restaurant
ma"ak		with you
maHaTTat banziin	(M.III)	gas station
miikaaniiki		mechanic
moyya	(M.VI)	water
mu		not
muSaab		injured
musaa"ada		help (noun)
mustashfa	(M.III)	hospital
najda		emergency aid
nugTat ishshurTa	(M.III)	the police station
raaH		will; going to
raml		sand
saa"id		Help!
saa"idni		Help me!
shurTat innajda		the Emergency Police
shwayya	(M.VI)	a little, some
silsila		chain
talafon	(M.III)	telephone
ta"aal	(M.V)	come
tigdar		you can, can you?
tiHtaaj		you need
titHarrak		you move
Tabiib		doctor
Tariig	(M.III)	road
uTlub		get
waja"		pain
yamiin	(M.III)	right
zayt		oil
"ajala(at)		tire(s)
"ala	(M.III)	on
"ala Tuul	(M.III)	straight ahead
"imaara	(M.III)	building
"ind	(M.III)	at
"indak		you have

MODULE VIII

SHOPPING

The format and type of exercises in this module are the same as that of previous modules. However, this being the last module of the course, it contains a few more conversations to give you the opportunity to review some of the basic conversations you have learned during the course.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this module you will be able to:

1. Shop for souvenirs and items of Saudi clothing.
2. Ask the shopkeeper the name of an item with which you are not familiar, and also ask the price.
3. Bargain with a shopkeeper, using the key expressions "cheap," "expensive," and "cheaper."
4. Ask for a haircut, and (if you wish) tell the barber that you want your hair cut short.
5. Ask the houseboy to clean, wash, and bring something you need.
6. Ask someone to repair something for you.

LESSON 1

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 1

Major Adams has been sent for a few days to Taif which is situated in the mountains not far from Mecca, and is the summer capital of Saudi Arabia. The minute he gets off the plane, he notices how much cooler and milder it is compared to Riyadh and Dhahran. After checking into his quarters, the major decides to spend his afternoon off strolling around town. He knows that the main attraction in Taif is its souk, or bazaar, which is large, varied, and typically Middle Eastern. The major hopes to buy some items of Saudi clothing to take back as souvenirs.



آدمز - ايش تسمي هذا؟

التاجر - هذي غطرة.

آدمز - بكم الغطرة؟

التاجر - هذي غطرة حرير بعشرين ريال.

آدمز - هذي غالية.

التاجر - هذي غطرة قطن ارخص.

آدمز - بكم هذي؟

التاجر - بخمستعش ريال.

آدمز - زين. آخذها.

التاجر - مبروك عليك.

Adams: aysh tisammi haatha?

What do you call this?

Shopkeeper: haathi ghuTra.

This is a "ghutra" (headcloth).

Adams: bikam ilghuTra?

How much is the headcloth?

Shopkeeper: haathi ghuTra
Hariir, bi"ishriin riyaal.

This is a silk headcloth,
(for) 20 riyals.

Adams: haathi ghaalya.

It's (This is) expensive.

Shopkeeper: haathi ghuTra
guTn, arkhas.

This (other one) is a cotton
headcloth, (it's) cheaper.

Adams: bikam haathi?

How much is this (one)?

Shopkeeper: bikhamsta"sh
riyaal.

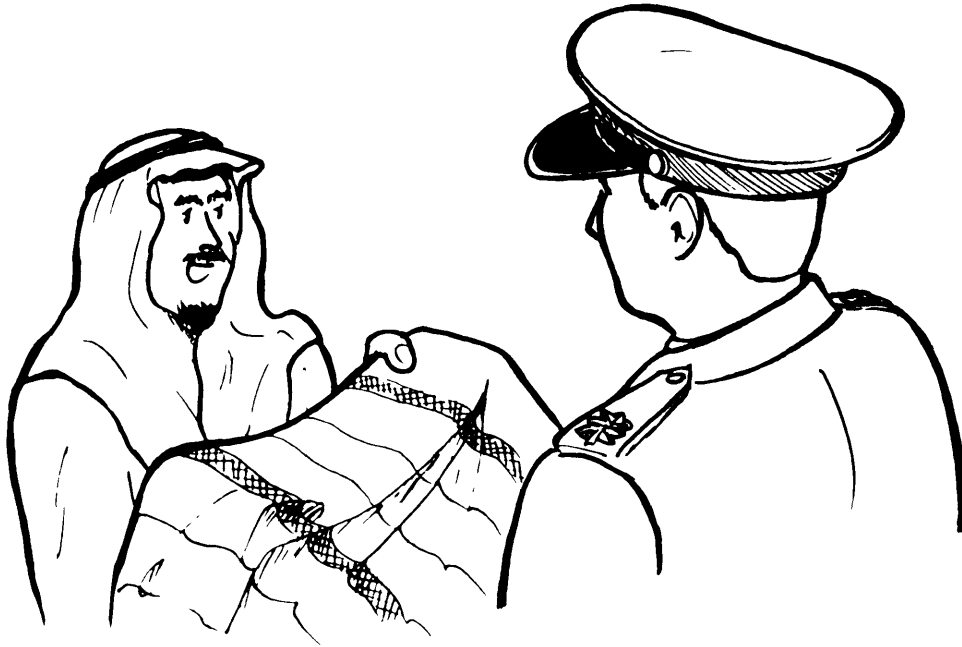
Fifteen riyals.

Adams: zayn, aakhuthha.

OK, I'll take it.

Shopkeeper: mabruuk "alayk.

I hope you like it (May it be
blessed upon you).



NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. The ghuTra and "igaaal (headcloth and headband) are parts of a headdress that is worn by most native Saudi men, and by many bedouins and village men throughout the Arab countries of the Middle East. The ghuTra (headcloth) is a large piece of material, made of cotton or silk, which is folded and then placed on top of the head. In Saudi Arabia, it is usually pure white or red-and-white checkered. It gives ideal protection against the desert sun, wind, and dust. The "igaaal (headband) is a hard, black rope, similar in shape to a fan belt, which is coiled into a double circle, with one circle sitting on top of the other, and then put on the head to keep the ghuTra in place.

2. When asking the price of an item for sale, Arabs do not simply say "How much?" They say, "For how much?" (bikam?). The reply to the question bikam ...? also has the word bi, "for," before the price quoted. See the question-and-answer pair below:

bikam ilghuTra? - (For) how much is the headcloth?
bi"ishriin riyaal - (For) 20 riyals.

3. In Arabic, a word describing what an object is made of comes after that word in the sentence. So one has:

ghuTra Hariir (headcloth silk) - a silk headcloth
 ghuTra guTn (headcloth cotton) - a cotton headcloth

4. The two forms of the Arabic word meaning "expensive" are the masculine form ghaali, as in haatha lmaT"am ghaali, "this restaurant is expensive"; and the feminine form ghaalya, as in ilghuTra ghaalya, "the headcloth is expensive."

5. Bear in mind the fact that the presence or absence of the l attached to a word following haatha or haathi changes the type of sentence which is said. Compare the examples below:

haatha lmaT"am ghaali - This restaurant is expensive.
 haatha lfundug ghaali - This hotel is expensive.

haatha maT"am ghaali - This is an expensive restaurant.
 haatha fundug ghaali - This is an expensive hotel.

6. The word for "cheap" is rakhiiS. As one can see, it is related to the word for "cheaper," which is arkhaS. The comparative form for the word ghaali "expensive" is aghla "more expensive."

7. If "it" is not the subject of a sentence but the object of a verb, it is added to the end of that verb. If "it" stands for a feminine noun, -ha is added to the verb; if it stands for a masculine noun, then -a (sometimes -u) is added. Examples are:

tibghi ilghuTra? - Do you want the headcloth?
 iiwa, aakhuthha. - Yes, I'll take it.

tibghi il"igaal? - Do you want the headband?
 iiwa, aakhutha. - Yes, I'll take it.

There is also a difference in stress between the two words aakhuthha and aakhutha. In the word aakhuthha the accent is on the syllable -uth-, but in aakhutha the accent is on aakh-, the first syllable.

8. mabruuk "alayk, meaning "(May it be) blessed upon you," is an Arabic ritual expression, and is said to a person who has either just bought an item of clothing, or is wearing it for the first time. In such a situation, an American might say, "I hope you like it," or "What a nice ... you have on."

MORE WORDS FOR SHOPPING

Tape Side 1

1.

<u>thoob</u>
ثوب
garment

 →

abghi <u>thoob</u> Hariir
ابغي ثوب حرير
I want a silk garment.

2.

ashtiri
اشترى
I buy

 →

abghi ashtiri ghuTra
ابغي اشترى غطرة
I want to buy a headcloth.

3.

dalla
دله
coffee pot

 →

abghi dalla arkhaS
ابغي دله ارخص
I want a cheaper coffee pot.

4.

sijjaada
سجادة
carpet

 →

haathi sijjaada ghaalya
هذي سجادة غالية
This is an expensive carpet.

5.

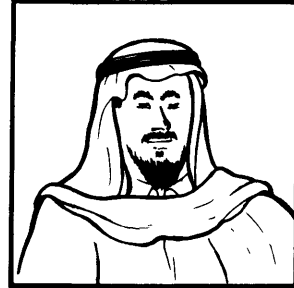
dukkaan
دكان
store

 →

iddukkaan fi shaari" ilmaTaar
الدكان في شارع المطار
The store is on Airport Street.

NOTES

1. All Saudi males normally wear the thoob-- a long, loose, and lightweight white garment which is made of silk or cotton and covers the whole body down to the ankles. The national Saudi dress for men consists of the thoob (garment), ghuTra (headcloth), and "igaal (headband). The only time Saudis wear western-style clothing is when they are in western countries or if, for some reason, their jobs require it. In the Saudi Army and Air Force, the uniforms are western-style. In the National Guard, the ghuTra and "igaal are often worn together with a western-style uniform.



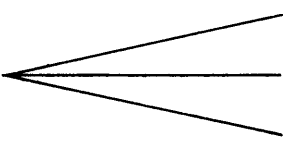
2. dalla means "coffee pot," but the type of coffee pot used by Saudis is made of brass, usually large, and has a curved spout. It is used only for brewing and pouring the bitter, cardamom-spiced Arabic coffee, and never for the type of coffee served in America.

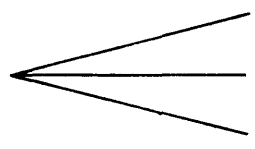


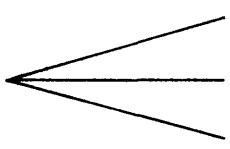
SPEAKING EXERCISES

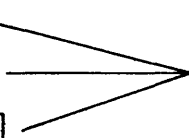
Tape Side 2

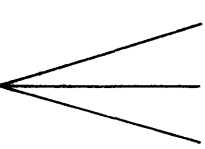
Here are seven exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with several other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, or C, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

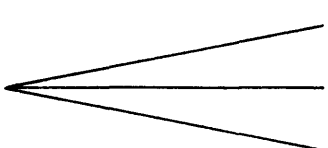
1. How much is  A.
- B.
- C.


2. OK, I'll take  A.
 B.
 C.

3. This is a silk  A.
 B.
 C.

4. A.
 B.
 C.  cheaper?

5. I want to buy a  A.
 B.
 C.

6. I'll take  A.
 B.
 C.

7. The coffee pot is (for)  A.
 B.
 C.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 2

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1. A. Take this headcloth.
B. Take this coffee pot.
C. Take this garment.
D. Take this carpet.
2. A. (May it be) blessed upon you.
B. This is a very nice watch.
C. Take it.
D. Thank you.
3. A. This is an expensive coffee pot.
B. This is an expensive garment.
C. This is an expensive carpet.
D. This is an expensive shop.
4. A. Do you want the headband?
B. Do you want the headcloth?
C. Do you want the coffee pot?
D. Do you want the garment?
5. A. This is a cotton headcloth.
B. This is an expensive headcloth.
C. This is a cheaper headcloth.
D. This is a silk headcloth.
6. A. This is a cotton garment.
B. This is a very nice coffee pot.
C. This is a cotton headcloth.
D. This is a cheaper headband.
7. A. Do you want a carpet?
B. Do you want a headcloth?
C. Do you want a garment?
D. Do you want a coffee pot?

8. A. I have an expensive carpet.
B. I have a cheaper carpet.
C. This is a silk garment.
D. This is a cotton garment.
9. A. This coffee pot costs 15 riyals.
B. This carpet costs 25 riyals.
C. This headband costs 15 riyals.
D. This headcloth costs 25 riyals.
10. A. Take the very nice carpet for 100 riyals.
B. Take the headcloth and headband for 70 riyals.
C. Take the silk garment for 70 riyals.
D. Take the coffee pot and the carpet for 100 riyals.

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. This is a cotton headcloth.
A B C | 15. (May it be) blessed upon you.
A B C |
| 12. Do you want a carpet?
A B C | 16. Come to the store.
A B C |
| 13. This garment is cheaper.
A B C | 17. The headband costs 30 riyals.
A B C |
| 14. This coffee pot costs 35 riyals.
A B C | 18. The cotton headcloth is cheaper.
A B C |

19. This watch costs 50 riyals.
A B C
20. This is a cotton garment.
A B C

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on the tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

21. What do you call this?
22. Is this a silk headcloth?
23. Is this a cotton garment?
24. This coffee pot is expensive.
25. How much is the carpet?
26. This headband is expensive.
27. I want to buy a carpet.
28. Is there a cheaper shop here?
29. I'll take the garment for 50 riyals.
30. How much is the headcloth?

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following ten situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. You are in a Saudi shop; you see an item, and you don't know the name for it. Ask the shopkeeper what it's called.
32. The shopkeeper shows you a silk garment. Ask him how much the garment costs.
33. Ask the shopkeeper the price of the cotton garment.
34. Tell the shopkeeper that you want a coffee pot.
35. Tell the shopkeeper that the carpet is expensive.
36. Tell the shopkeeper that you will take the headband for 10 riyals.
37. Tell the shopkeeper that you want to buy a headcloth.
38. You want to buy a silk carpet. Ask the shopkeeper if he has one.
39. Your Saudi friend asks you why you prefer this particular shop. Tell him that this shop is cheaper.
40. What do you say to a Saudi friend who has just bought a new garment?

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next lesson.

KEY

PART I

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. D

PART II

6. C
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. B

11. C
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. A

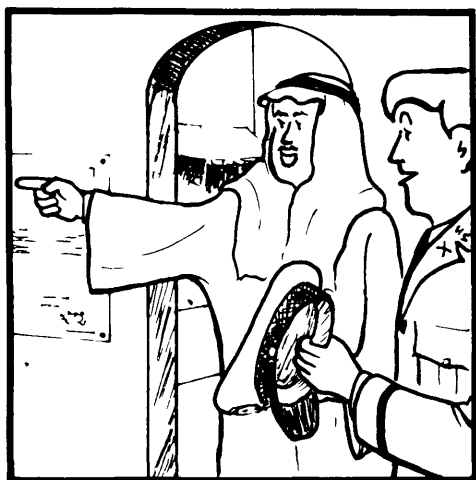
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. B
20. C

LESSON 2

CONVERSATION

Tape Side 2

After spending several interesting hours of shopping at the bazaar in Taif, Major Adams remembers that he needs a haircut. Since he has seen no barbershops in the bazaar area, he asks a friendly-looking shopkeeper where he can find one. Major Adams follows the shopkeeper's directions and finds a small barbershop at the corner of main street.



آدمز - ابغي اقص شعري .
الحلاق - اتفضل استريح .
آدمز - ابغي شعري قصير .
الحلاق - حاضر .
(فيما بعد)
آدمز - الحلاقة ممتازة .
الحلاق - مشكور . نعيما .
آدمز - بكم الحلاقة؟
الحلاق - عشر ريالات بس .

Adams: abghi agus sha"ri.

I want to get a haircut.

Barber: itfaDDal, istariiH.

Please, have a seat.

Adams: abghi sha"ri gaSiir.

I want my hair (cut) short.

Barber: HaaDir.

Yes, sir.

(later)

Adams: ilHilaaga mumtaaza.

The haircut is excellent.

Barber: mashkuur. na"iiman.

Thank you. (I wish you) God's grace.

Adams: bikam ilHilaaga?

How much is the haircut?

Barber: "ashr riyalaat bas.

Only 10 riyals.

NOTES ON CONVERSATION

1. abghi agus sha"ri means "I want I cut my hair," and is said the same way one would normally say in English, "I'd like to get a haircut."
2. HaaDir, literally "ready," is used as a reply by someone who, in one capacity or another, is serving someone else and complying with his request. The idea of saying HaaDir is that he is "ready" to do as the other person wishes. HaaDir is used in many situations, and corresponds to our "Yes, sir," "Right away," "Coming up," or simply "OK."
3. mumtaaz means "excellent." It is used more widely in Arabic than "excellent" is in English. In many cases, mumtaaz means "very nice," as, for example, in issijjaada mumtaaza, "The carpet is very nice."
4. na"iiman, meaning "(I wish you) God's grace," is a polite, ritual-like expression which is said to someone after he has had a haircut, shave, or bath.
5. As a rule, the word bas, "only," comes after the thing to which it refers, as in:
 "ashr riyalaat bas - only 10 riyals.
 abghi ashtiri ghutra bas - I only want to buy a headcloth.



MORE WORDS FOR SERVICES

Tape Sides 2 and 3

1.

Hallaag
حلاق
barber



dukkaan Hallaag
دكان حلاق
(a) barbershop

2.

khalaaS
خلاص
finished, done

3.

naDhDhif
نظف
clean



naDhDhif issijjaada
نظف السجادة
Clean the rug.

4.

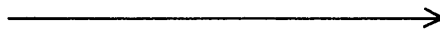
maTbakh
مطبخ
kitchen



naDhDhif ilmaTbakh
نظف المطبخ
Clean the kitchen.

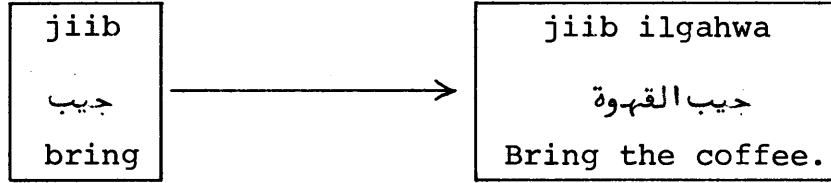
5.

ighsil
اغسل
wash

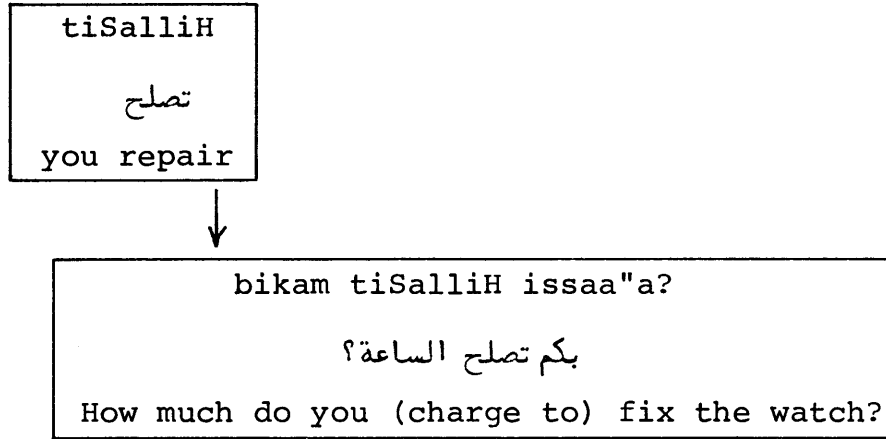


ighsil issayyaara
اغسل السيارة
Wash the car.

6.



7.



NOTES

1. The word khalaas is a general-purpose word, widely used in Arabic, which indicates "finished," "done," "over with," "no more," "that's all," and so forth. The word never changes its form and is usually used alone, as a one-word sentence, either as a question (khalaas? "Finished?") or as a statement (khalaas, "Finished").

2. The living facilities of most members of the American military in Saudi Arabia are cleaned by houseboys who are usually Yemenis or Sudanese and speak little or no English. Generally, they know what to do as far as housecleaning goes, but there will be times when you will want to tell the houseboy to clean (naDhDhif) a particular thing, or wash (ighsil) something. After doing so, he will always say khalaas, "finished."

3. bikam tiSalliH issaa"a? "How much do you charge to fix the watch?" is literally "For how much you fix the watch?"

SPEAKING EXERCISES

Tape Side 3

Here are six exercises. Each one consists of a part of an English sentence, combined with several other parts to form a complete sentence. After you hear A, B, or C, you will have five seconds to say aloud each complete sentence in Arabic. Then the tape will give you the correct translation. Repeat the correct translation after the tape.

1. A. I want my hair
 B. This rope is
 C. This garment is short.

2. A. The haircut
 B. The coffee pot
 C. The headcloth is only 10 riyals.

3. Clean A. the carpet.
B. the kitchen.
C. the rest room.

4. Bring A. the coffee pot.
B. this garment.
C. this headcloth.

5. Can you repair A. the car?
B. the watch?
C. the motor?

6. Wash
- A. the car.
 - B. the glass.
 - C. the coffee pot.

MORE CONVERSATIONS

Tape Side 3

You will hear nine short conversations in which phrases and sentences are combined and sequenced differently than before. You will first listen to each conversation and then participate in it. Follow the instructions on tape.

1. *A: aysh tisammi haatha? What do you call this?
 *S: haathi dalla. This is a coffee pot.
 A: bikam haathi ddalla? How much is this coffee pot?
 S: bikhamsta"sh riyaal. 15 riyals.
 A: aakhuthha. I'll take it.

2. A: "indak thoob Hariir? Do you have a silk garment?
 S: laa, "indi thoob guTn. No, I have a cotton garment.
 A: bikam iththoob ilguTn? How much is the cotton garment?
 S: bikhamsiin riyaal. 50 riyals.
 A: haatha ghaali. That is expensive.

3. A: abghi ashtari ghuTra. I'd like to buy a headcloth.
 S: itfaDDal, haathi Here you are. This is a
 ghuTra. headcloth.
 A: haathi ghuTra Hariir? Is this a silk headcloth?
 S: iiwa. Yes.
 A: bikam? How much?
 S: bithalaathiin riyaal. 30 riyals.
 A: aakhuthha. I'll take it.

4. A: bikam ilHilaaga? How much is a haircut?
 S: bi"ashr riyalaat. 10 riyals.
 A: zayn, abghi aguS OK, I'd like to have my hair
 sha"ri. cut.
 S: itfaDDal, istariiH. Please, have a seat.

5. A: naDhDhif ilmaTbakh, Clean the kitchen, please.
 min faDlak.
 S: HaaDir. Yes, sir.
 A: wighsil haatha lkaas. And wash this glass.
 S: HaaDir. OK.
 A: min faDlak jiiB Please bring the pot here.
 iddalla hina.
 S: itfaDDal. Here it is.

*S stands for Saudi; A for American

6. S: agaddim lak ilmulaazim
sa"uud min ilquwwa
ljawwiyya?
A: itsharrafa yaa akh
Sa"uud. kayf Haalak?
S: Tayyib, walHamdu
lillaah.
A: Hayyaak allaah.
S: allaah yiHayyiik.
A: inta saakin firriyaaD?
S: iiwa, ana saakin filbayt
ragm sab"iin fi shaari"
ilmaTaar.
- May I introduce to you
Lieutenant Saud from the
Air Force?
Glad to meet you brother Saud.
How are you?
Fine, and praise be to God.
May God give you life.
God gives you life.
Do you live in Riyadh?
Yes, I live in House No. 70
on Airport Street.
7. A: aguul, wayn mumkin
ashtari ghuTra?
S: iddukaan gariib
ta"aal ma"i.
A: mit'assif, "indi
ijtimaa" ba"d saa"a.
S: zayn, ashuufak bukra,
inshaa'allaah.
A: Tayyib, bukra iSSubuh
issaa"a iHda"sh.
S: fi amaan illaah.
A: fi amaan ilkariim.
- Tell me, where can I buy
a headcloth?
The store is nearby. Come
with me.
Sorry, I have a meeting in
one hour.
OK, I'll see you tomorrow,
God willing.
Fine, tomorrow morning
at eleven o'clock.
Good-bye.
Good-bye.
8. A: assalaamu "alaykum.
S: wa "alaykumu ssalaam.
inta tihrij "arabi?
A: shwayya.
S: aysh tibghi?
A: bikam haathi ssijjaada?
S: haathi sijjaada mumtaaza
bimiyyat riyaal bas.
A: zayn, aakhuthha.
- Peace be upon you.
And upon you be peace. Do you
speak Arabic?
A little.
What can I do for you? (What
do you want?)
How much is this carpet?
This is a very nice carpet
for only a hundred riyals.
OK. I'll take it.
9. S: ramaDaan Kariim, yaa
John.
A: allaahu aKram.
S: tiHib tiji "indi "ala
lfTuur yoom
iththalaatha?
A: mit'assif, "indi Duyuuf
yoom iththalaatha.
S: itfaDDal yoom il'arba"a.
A: Tayyib, fi ayy saa"a?
S: issaa"a thamaanya,
inshaa' allaah.
A: zayn. ashuufak issaa"a
thamaanya, inshaa'
allaah.
- Ramadan is generous, John.
God is more generous.
Would you like to come to my
house for the meal after the
fast on Tuesday.
Sorry, I have guests
on Tuesday.
Please come on Wednesday.
Fine, at what time?
At eight o'clock, God willing.
OK. I'll see you at eight
o'clock, God willing.

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Tape Side 3

PART I

You will hear ten sentences in Arabic. You will hear each one twice. You will have four seconds to select the appropriate English equivalent from the four choices listed and circle A, B, C, or D. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key at the end of the test; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

1. A. The headcloth costs 10 riyals.
B. The headband costs 10 riyals.
C. The haircut costs 10 riyals.
D. The coffee pot costs 10 riyals.
2. A. Yes, sir.
B. Thank you.
C. Please, help me.
D. (I wish you) God's grace.
3. A. This is an excellent haircut.
B. This is a barbershop.
C. This barber is cheaper.
D. This is an expensive haircut.
4. A. This is a short garment.
B. This is a silk garment.
C. This is a cotton garment.
D. This is a cheaper garment.
5. A. Please, have a seat.
B. I'm only getting a haircut.
C. Yes, sir. Here is a carpet.
D. OK, I'll cut the hair short.
6. A. Take this watch.
B. Take this carpet.
C. Bring your car.
D. Bring your watch.
7. A. Yes, sir, please have a seat.
B. Thank you, good-bye.
C. (I wish you) God's grace; good-bye.
D. Hello, please have a seat.

8. A. This is a very nice coffee pot.
B. This is a very nice headcloth.
C. This is an excellent barber.
D. This is an excellent haircut.
9. A. The coffee pot costs 15 riyals.
B. The headband costs 15 riyals.
C. Only 15 riyals.
D. Take it for 15 riyals.
10. A. It's finished; here is your watch.
B. Yes, it is an expensive watch.
C. OK, take your watch.
D. OK, bring your watch.

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART II

You will hear ten sentences in English. For each one, you will hear three Arabic sentences labeled A, B, and C. Select the sentence which is the closest equivalent to the English and circle A, B, or C. After you finish this part, check your responses with the key; then continue the test. All your answers should be correct.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. The haircut costs 10 riyals.
A B C | 16. The barbershop is over there.
A B C |
| 12. I'm only getting a haircut.
A B C | 17. I have a very nice coffee pot.
A B C |
| 13. This garment is short.
A B C | 18. (I wish you) God's grace.
A B C |
| 14. Bring your car.
A B C | 19. This is an excellent haircut.
A B C |
| 15. Yes, sir.
A B C | 20. What do you want to repair?
A B C |

If you made any mistakes, review those parts that you missed; then take this part of the test again. If you missed none, proceed to the next part.

PART III

This part consists of ten English sentences. After you hear each one on the tape, you will have five seconds to say it aloud in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer, and get ready for the next sentence. All your answers should be correct.

21. Where is the barbershop?
22. I would like to get a haircut.
23. Can you repair this watch?
24. Please, clean the carpet.
25. Please, wash the car.
26. Thank you; this is an excellent haircut.
27. I want my hair short.
28. Can you repair my car?
29. Bring the coffee pot.
30. Wash the glass, please.

If you missed any of the above sentences, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct responses; then proceed to the next part.

PART IV

You will hear the following ten situations in English. For each situation, you will have five seconds to say the appropriate sentence in Arabic. When you hear "STOP," listen to the correct answer; then get ready for the next item. All your answers should be correct.

31. Ask a Saudi passerby where the barbershop is.
32. What would you say to a Saudi friend who just got a haircut?
33. Tell the Saudi barber that you want your hair short.
34. The barber asks you if you want to get a haircut and a shave. Tell him that you want only a haircut.
35. Tell the houseboy to please clean the kitchen.
36. Tell the houseboy to bring the coffee pot.
37. Ask the gas station attendant if he can repair the car.
38. Tell the houseboy to wash the car.
39. Ask a Saudi friend how much a haircut costs.
40. After you get a haircut, thank the barber and tell him that it is an excellent haircut.

If you missed any of the above situations, replay the appropriate part or parts of the tape until you can give the correct response; then proceed to the next module. If this was your last module, congratulations! You are now ready for the end-of-course test.

KEY

PART I

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. C |
| 2. D | 7. A |
| 3. B | 8. D |
| 4. A | 9. C |
| 5. B | 10. D |

PART II

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 11. C | 16. A |
| 12. B | 17. B |
| 13. C | 18. A |
| 14. A | 19. B |
| 15. C | 20. A |

GLOSSARY

a (m.)		it, his (object)
aakhuth		I take
aakhuthha		I'll take it
aguS		I cut
akil	(M.VI)	food, meal
arkhaS		cheaper
ashtjiri		I buy
bas		only
bi		for (price)
bikam		how much (price)
bi"ishriin riyaal		for 20 riyals
dalla		coffee pot
dukkaan		shop, store
fii	(M.III)	there is; is there?
fundug	(M.III)	hotel
gahwa		coffee
gaSiir	(M.VI)	short
ghaali (m.)		expensive
ghaalya (f.)		expensive
ghuTra		headcloth
guTn		cotton
ha (f.)		it, her (object)
haatha (m.)	(M.III)	this
haathi (f.)	(M.III)	this
hina	(M.III)	here
hinaak	(M.III)	there; over there
huwa	(M.VII)	he, it
HaaDir		ready; Yes, sir.
Haggatak	(M.VII)	yours
Hallaag		barber
Hammaam	(M.III)	bathroom, rest room
Hariir		silk
Hilaaga		haircut
ighsil		wash
jamb	(M.III)	next to
jiib		bring
kaas	(M.VI)	glass
khalaaS		finished, done
khuth	(M.VII)	take!

*M - Module

mabruuk "alayk		May it be blessed upon you.
maTaaar	(M.III)	airport
maTbakh		kitchen
maT'am	(M.III)	restaurant
moyya	(M.VI)	water
mumtaaz (m.)	(M.VI)	excellent, very nice
mumtaaza (f.)	(M.VI)	excellent, very nice
naDhDhif		clean
na"iiman		(God's) grace!
saa"a	(M.V)	watch
shaahi	(M.VI)	tea
shaari"	(M.VI)	street
sha"r		hair
sha"ri		my hair
sijjaada		carpet, rug
ta"aal	(M.V)	come!
thoob		long Saudi garment
t̄iSalliH		(you) repair, fix
tisammi		you call, name
zayn	(M.V)	good, OK, all right
"igaaal		headband
"indak	(M.VII)	you have; do you have?

CUMULATIVE GLOSSARY

SAUDI-ENGLISH

a

aakhuth aakhuthha	I take, I'll take, I'll take it	M VIII
aasif	sorry	M I
abghi	I want	M I
adakhkhin	I smoke	M VI
afham	I understand	M I
agaddim lak...	may I introduce... to you?	M II
agdar	I can; can I?	M VI
aguS	I cut	M VIII
aguul	tell me, I say	M III
aHib	I like	M VI
ahlan wa sahlān	glad to see you	M I
aHmad	Ahmed (proper name)	M II
aHtaaj	I need	M VII
aji	I come	M VI
akh	brother	M II
akil	food, meal	M VI
alam	pain	M VII
alHamdu lillaah	praise be to God	M I
allaah	God	M I
allaah yiHayyiik	God gives you life (response)	
allaah yikhalliik	please (may God keep you)	M VII
allaahu akram	God is more generous	M V
amaan	protection, security	M I
amiir	prince	M II

amriiki (m.)	amriikiyya (f.)	American	M II
ana		I	M II
arba"a		four	M IV
arba"iin		forty	M IV
arba"ta"sh		fourteen	M IV
arjuuk		please, I beg of you	M I
arkhaS		cheaper	M VIII
ashkurak		thank you, thanks	M I
ashrab		I drink	M VI
ashtari		I buy	M VIII
ashuuf		I see	M II
aSrif		I change, spend	M IV
assalaam		(the) peace	M I
assalaama		(the) safety	M I
assalaamu "alaykum		peace be upon you	M I
atHarrak		I move	M VII
aTlub		I get, ask for, call	M VII
atsharraf		I'd be glad to, I'd be honored	M VI
awwal		first	M IV
aysh		what	M I
aysh fiik?		what's wrong?	M VII
ayy		which	M III
ayyaam		days	M V

b

baab	door	M III
bank	bank	M IV
banziin	gasoline	M III
bas	only	M VIII
bayt	house	M III
baytak	your house	M III
bayti	my house	M III
ba"d	after, in	M V
ba"d bukra	the day after tomorrow	M V
ba"d iDhDhuhur	in the afternoon	M V
ba"dayn	later	M V
ba"iid (m.) ba"iida (f.)	far (away)	M III
bi	for (price)	M VIII
bikam	how much (price)	M VIII
bilhana washshifa	glad you like it (it is for your happiness and health)	M VI
bi"tha	mission	M II
bukra	tomorrow	M V

d

dagiiga	minute, moment	M V
dalHiin	now	M V
dalla	coffee pot	M VIII
dolaar(aat)	dollar(s)	M IV
dukkaan	shop	M VIII

D

DaabiT	officer	M II
Dayf	guest	M VI
Diyaafa	hospitality	M VI
Duyuuf	guests	M VI

f

fayn	where	M II
fi amaan ilkariim	good-bye (response)	M I
fi amaan illaah	good-bye (response)	M I
fi, fii	in	M I
fii(h)	there is; is there?	M III
fundug	hotel	M III
fundug issa"uudiyya	Hotel Saudia	M III
fuTuur	breakfast; meal after fasting	M VI

g

gabul	before	M V
gahwa	coffee	M VI
gariib (m.) gariiba (f.)	nearby	M III
gariib min (m.) gariiba min (f.)	near	M III
gaSiir	short	M VIII
giddaam	in front of	M III
gult	I said	M I
guTn	cotton	M VIII

gh

ghada	lunch	M VI
-------	-------	------

gharrazat	is (got) stuck	M VII
ghassil	wash (your hands)	M VI
ghuTra	headcloth	M VIII

h

ha	it, her (object)	M VIII
haatha (m.) haathi (f.)	this	M III
halala(at)	halala(s)	M IV
hawiyya	ID	M IV
hina	here	M III
hinaak	there, over there	M III
hiya	it, she	M VII
huwa	it, he	M VII

H

HaaDir	ready	M VI
	yes, sir (I am ready)	M VIII
Haadith	accident	M VII
Haalak	your condition	M I
Habl	rope	M VII
Hafla	party	M VI
Haggak (m.) Haggatak (f.)	belonging to you, your	M VII
Haggi (m.) Haggati (f.)	belonging to me, my	M VII
Hallaag	barber	M VIII
Hammaam	bathroom, rest room	M III

Hariir	silk	M VIII
Hayyaak	give you life	M I
Hayyaak allaah	may God give you life	M I
Hilaaga	haircut	M VIII
i		
iddoosary	Dosary (proper name)	M II
iDhDhahraan	Dhahran (city of)	M III
iDhDhuhur	noon	M V
ighsil	wash	M VIII
iHda"sh	eleven	M IV
iiwa	yes	M II
ijtimaa"	meeting	M V
ilbi"tha l'amriikiyya	the American Mission	M II
ilHaj	the Pilgrimage	M V
ilHamdu	(the) praise	M I
ilHamdu lillaah	praise be to God	M I
ilHaras ilwaTani	the National Guard	M II
ilithnayn	Monday	M V
iljaysh issa"uudi	the Saudi Army	M II
iljum"a	Friday	M V
ilkariim	the generous (one)	M I
ilkhamiis	Thursday	M V
illayla	tonight	M VI
ilquwwa ljawwiyya	the Air Force	M II
ilyoom	today	M V
il'aHad	Sunday	M V

il'arba"a	Wednesday	M V
imshi	go	M III
inshaa 'allaah (or inshalla)	God willing	M V
inta	you	M I
irkab	get in	M III
irriyaaD	Riyadh (city of)	M III
ismak	your name	M II
issaa"a lmubaaraka?	when? (the blessed hour)	M VI
issabt	Saturday	M V
iSSiyaam	the fasting	M V
iSSubuH	in the morning	M V
istariiH	have a seat	M II
is"aaf	ambulance	M VII
itfaDDal	please; be my guest	M II
ithnayn	two	M IV
ithna"sh	twelve	M IV
iththalaatha	Tuesday	M V
itsharrafna	glad to meet you	M II
j		
jamb	next to, beside	M III
jaysh	army	M II
jidda	Jidda (city of)	M III
jiddan	very	M VI
jiib	bring	M VIII

k

kaafi	enough	M VI
kaas	glass	M VI
karam	generosity	M VI
karam iDDiyyaafa	the generosity of your hospitality	M VI
kayf	how	M I
kayf Haalak?	how are you?	
kwayyis	good, OK, all right	M V

kh

khalaas	finished, done	M VIII
khamsa	five	M IV
khamsiin	fifty	M IV
khamsta"sh	fifteen	M IV
kharbaan (m.) kharbaana (f.)	out of order, not working	M VII
khuth	take	M VII
khuthni	take me	M VII

l

laa	no	M II
laysh	why	M VI
li	for me	M VII
lif	turn	M III

m

maa	not	M I
-----	-----	-----

maa afham	I do not understand.	M I
maaToor	motor	M VII
mabruuk "alayk	may it be blessed upon you	M VIII
maDiina	city	M III
mad"u	invited	M VI
maktab	office	M V
mamnuun	you are welcome	M I
marHaba	hello	M I
masaa'	evening	M I
masaa' ilkhayr	good evening	M I
masaa' innuur	good evening (response)	M I
mashghuul	busy	M VI
mashkuur	thank you	M I
maTaar	airport	M III
maTbakh	kitchen	M VIII
maT"am	restaurant	M III
mawjuud	present, in, here	M II
mawlid innabi	the Birthday of the Prophet	M V
maw"id	appointment	M V
ma"a	with	M I
ma"ak	with you	M VII
ma"i	with me	M VII
ma" assalaama	good-bye (response)	M I
miikaaniiki	mechanic	M VII
min	who	M VI
min	from	M II

min faDlak	please	M I
mita	when	M V
mitarjim	interpreter	M I
mit'assif	sorry	M I
miyya	hundred	M IV
moyya	water	M VI
mu	not	M VII
mulaazim	lieutenant	M II
mumkin	possible;	M IV
mumtaaz (m.) mumtaaza (f.)	excellent very nice	M VI
muqaddam	lieutenant colonel	M II
muSSaab	injured	M VII
musaa"ada	help, aid	M VII
mustashfa	hospital	M III
muwaafiq	I accept	M VI
	n	
naDhDhif	clean (v.)	M VIII
najda	emergency aid	M VII
naqiib	captain	M II
na"am	yes	M II
na"iiman	God's grace	M VIII
nugTa	station; point	M III
nugTat ishshurTa	the police station	M III
nugTat shurTa	police station	M III
nuS	half	M IV

r

raaH	will, going to	M VII
raa'id	major	M II
ragm	number	M IV
ragm talafon	telephone number	M IV
rajaa'an	please	M I
ramaDaan kariim	Ramadan is generous	M V
raml	sand	M VII
riyaal(aat)	riyal(s)	M IV
ruuH	go	M III

s

saakin	live, living	M IV
saa"a	hour, watch, time; o'clock	M V
saa"id	help	M VII
saa"idni	help me	M VII
saba"ta"sh	seventeen	M IV
sab"a	seven	M IV
sab"iin	seventy	M IV
sayyaara(at)	car(s)	M IV
sa"uud	Saud (proper name)	M II
sa"uudi	Saudi	M II
siigaara	cigarette	M II
sijjaada	carpet, rug	M VIII
silaaH ilmuhandisiin	the Corps of Engineers	M II
silsila	chain	M VII
sitta	six	M IV
sitta"sh	sixteen	M IV

sittiin	sixty	M IV
sumuw	highness	M II
sumuw il'amiir	His (Your) Highness (the Prince)	M II
S		
SabaaH	morning	M I
SabaaH ilkhayr	good morning	M I
SabaaH innuur	good morning (response)	M I
Salaa(t)	prayer	M V
Salaat iDhDhuhur	the noon prayer	M V
Sifr	zero	M IV
Siyaam	fasting	M V
sh		
shaahi	tea	M VI
shaari"	street	M III
shaay	tea	M VI
shahar	month	M V
shahar ilHaj	the month of the Pilgrimage	M V
shahar ramaDaan	the month of Ramadan	M V
sha"r	hair	M VIII
sha"ri	my hair	M VIII
shukran	thank you	M I
shurTa	police	M III
shurTat innajda	the Emergency Police	M VII
shwayya	a little	M VI

t

tabgha	you want	M I
talafon	telephone	M III
ta"aal	come	M V
tibghi	you want	M I
tidakhkhin	you smoke	M VI
tifham	you understand	M I
tigdar	you can; can you?	M VI
tiHib	you like	M VI
tihrij	you speak	M I
tiHtaaj	you need	M VII
tiji	you come	M VI
tinzil	(you) get out, get off	M III
tisa"ta"sh	nineteen	M IV
tisamii	you call, you name	M VII
tiSalliH	you repair, fix	M VIII
tishrab	you drink; do you drink?	M VI
tis"a	nine	M IV
tis"iin	ninety	M IV
titHarrak	you move	M VII
titkallam	you speak	M I

th

<u>thaalith</u>	third	M IV
<u>thaani</u>	second	M IV
<u>thalaatha</u>	three	M IV
<u>thalaathiin</u>	thirty	M IV
<u>thalatta"sh</u>	thirteen	M IV
<u>thamaanya</u>	eight	M IV

<u>thamaniin</u>	eighty	M IV
<u>thamanta"sh</u>	eighteen	M IV
<u>thoob</u>	garment	M VIII
T		
Taabig	floor	M IV
Tabaga	floor	M IV
Tabiib	doctor	M VII
Tariig	road	M III
Tayyib	fine, good, OK	M I
u		
ugaf	stop	M III
usbuu"	week	M V
uTlub	get, call	M VII
V		
villa	villa	M IV
w		
wa	and	M I
waaHid (m.)	one	M IV
waaHid wa "ishriin	twenty-one	M IV
waajid	very	M VI
waHda (f.)	one	M IV
waja"	pain	M VII
walHamdu lillaah	and praise be to God	M I
wara	behind	M III
wayn	where	M II
wa "alaykumu ssalaam	and upon you be peace (response)	M I

y

yaa	(particle of address)	M II
yamiin	right	M III
yasaar	left	M III
yoom	day	M V

z

zayn	good, OK, all right	M V
zayt	oil	M VII

"

"abd il"aziiz	Abd il-Aziz (proper name)	M II
"afwan	you are welcome	M I
"ajala(at)	tire(s)	M III
"ala	on	M III
"ala lyamiin	on the right	M III
"ala lyasaar	on the left	M III
"ala Tuul	straight ahead	M III
"ala yamiinak	on your right	M III
"ala yasaarak	on your left	M III
"aqiid	colonel	M III
"arabi	Arabic; Arab	M I
"asha	dinner, supper	M VI
"ashra	ten	M IV
"askari	military; soldier	M II
"igaaal	headband	M VIII
"iid	repeat	M I
"iid	feast	M V

"iid ilfiTr	the Feast of Breaking the Fast	M V
"iid il'aDHa	the Feast of the Sacrifice	M V
"imaara	building	M III
"ind	at; in the area of	M III
"indak	at your place	M VI
"indi	at my place	M VI
"indak	you have	M VII
"indi	I have	M IV
"ishriin	twenty	M IV
"uTla	day off, holiday, vacation	M V

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a

Abd il-Aziz (proper name)	"abd il"aziiz	M II
accept	muwaafiq	M VI
accident	Haadith	M VII
after, in	ba"d	M V
afternoon (in the)	ba"d idhDhuhur	M V
Ahmed (proper name)	aHmad	M II
the Air Force	ilquwwa ljawwiyya	M II
airport	maTaar	M III
ambulance	is"aaf	M VII
American	amriiki (m.)	M II
	amriikiyya (f.)	M II
the American Mission	ilbi"tha l'amriikiyya	M II
and	wa	M I
and praise be to God	walHamdu lillaah	M I
and upon you be peace (response)	wa "alaykumu ssalaam	M I
appointment	maw"id	M V
Arab; Arabic	"arabi	M I
army	jaysh	M II
at; in the area of	"ind	M III
at home	fi lbayt	M III
at my place	"indi	M VI
at your place	"indak	M VI

b

bank	bank	M IV
barber	Hallaag	M VIII
bathroom	Hammaam	M III
before	gabul	M V
behind	wara	M III
belonging to me, my	Haggi (m.) Haggati (f.)	M VII M VII
belonging to you, your	Haggak (m.) Haggatak (f.)	M VII M VII
the Birthday of the Prophet	mawlid innabi	M V
breakfast; meal after fasting	fuTuur	M VI
bring	jiib	M VIII
brother	akh	M II
building	"imaara	M III
busy	mashghuul	M VI
I buy	ashtari	M VIII

c

you call, you name	tisamii	M VIII
I can; can I?	agdar	M VI
you can; can you?	tigdar	M VI
captain	naqiib	M II
car(s)	sayyaara(at)	M IV
carpet, rug	sijjaada	M VIII
chain	silsila	M VII
I change, spend	aSrif	M IV
cheaper	arkhaS	M VIII
cigarette	siigaara	M II

city	madiina	M III
clean (v.)	naDhDhif	M VIII
coffee	gahwa	M VI
coffee pot	dalla	M VIII
colonel	"aqiid	M II
come	ta"aal	M V
I come	aji	M VI
you come	tiji	M VI
your condition	Haalak	M I
the Corps of Engineers	silaaH ilmuhandisiin	M II
cotton	guTn	M VIII
I cut	aguS	M VIII
	d	
day	yoom	M V
the day after tomorrow	ba"d bukra	M V
days	ayyaam	M V
Dhahran (city of)	iDhDhahraan	M III
dinner, supper	"asha	M VI
doctor	Tabiib	M VII
dollar(s)	dolaar(aat)	M IV
door	baab	M III
Dosary (proper name)	iddoosary	M II
I drink	ashrab	M VI
you drink	tishrab	M VI
	e	
eight	<u>th</u> amaanya	M IV
eighteen	<u>th</u> amanta"sh	M IV

eighty	<u>thamaaniin</u>	M IV
eleven	iHda"sh	M IV
emergency aid	najda	M VII
the Emergency Police	shurTat innajda	M VIII
enough	kaafi	M VI
evening	masaa'	M I
excellent, very nice	mumtaaz (m.) mumtaaza (f.)	M VI M VI
expensive	ghaali (m.) ghaalya (f.)	M VIII M VIII
f		
far (away)	ba"iid (m.) ba"iida (f.)	M III M III
fasting	Siyaam	M V
the fasting	iSSiyaam	M V
feast	"iid	M V
the Feast of Breaking the Fast	"iid ilfiTr	M V
the Feast of the Sacrifice	"iid il'aDHa	M V
fifteen	khamsta"sh	M IV
fifty	khamsiin	M IV
fine, good, OK	Tayyib	M I
finished, done	khalaas	M VIII
first	awwal	M IV
five	khamsa	M IV
floor	Tabaga, Taabig	M IV
food, meal	akil	M VI
for (price)	bi	M VIII
for me	li	M VII

forty	arba"iin	M IV
four	arba"a	M IV
fourteen	arba"ta"sh	M IV
Friday	iljum"a	M V
from	min	M I
g		
garment	<u>thoob</u>	M VIII
gasoline	banziin	M III
gas station	maHaTTat banziin	M III
generosity	karam	M VI
the generosity of (your) hospitality	karam iDDiyaafa	M VI
the generous (One)	ilkariim	M I
get, call	uTlub	M VII
get in	irkab	M III
you get off, get out	tinzil	M III
glad to (I'd be), honored (I'd be)	atsharraf	M VI
glad to meet you	itsharrafna	M II
glad to see you	ahlan wa sahlana	M I
glad you like it (it's for your happiness and health)	bilhana washshifa	M VI
glass	kaas	M VI
go	imshi, ruuH	M III
God	allaah	M I
may God give you life	Hayyaak allaah	M I
God gives you life (response)	allaah yiHayyiik	M I
God's grace (I wish you)	na"iiman	M VIII

God willing	inshaa'allaah (or inshalla)	M V
good, OK, all right	zayn, Tayyib, kwayyis	M V M V
good-bye	fi amaan illaah	M I
good-bye (response)	fi amaan ilkariim, ma"a ssalaama	M I M I
good evening	masaa' ilkhayr	M I
good evening (response)	masaa' innuur	M I
good morning	SabaaH ilkhayr	MII
good morning (response)	SabaaH innuur	M I
guest	Dayf	M VI
guests	Duyuuf	M VI
	h	
hair	sha"r	M VIII
my hair	sha"ri	M VIII
haircut	Hilaaga	M VIII
halala(s) (Saudi coin)	halala(at)	M IV
half	nuS	M IV
I have	"indi	M IV
you have	"indak	M VII
have a seat	istariiH	M II
he, it	huwa	M VII
headband	"igaal	M VIII
headcloth	ghuTra	M VIII
hello	marHaba	M I
help, aid	musaa"ada	M VII

help	saa"id	M VII
help me	saa"idni	M VII
here	hina	M III
highness	sumuw	M II
His (Your) Highness (the Prince)	sumuw il'amiir	M II
holiday, day off	"uTla	M V
hospital	mustashfa	M III
hospitality	Diyaaafa	M VI
hotel	fundug	M III
hour, time, watch; o'clock	saa"a	M V
house	bayt	M III
my house	bayti	M III
your house	baytak	M III
how	kayf	M I
how are you?	kayf Haalak?	M I
how much (price)	bikam	M VIII
hundred	miyya	M IV
	i	
I	ana	M II
ID	hawiyya	M IV
in	fi, fii	M I
in front of	giddaam	M III
injured	muSaab	M VII
interpreter	mitarjim	M I
introduce you to (someone)	agaddim lak	M II
invited	mad"u	M VI

it, he	huwa	M VII
it, her (object)	ha (object)	M VIII
it, she	hiya	M VII
	j	
Jidda (city)	jidda	M III
	k	
kitchen	maTbakh	M VIII
	l	
later	ba"dayn	M V
left	yasaar	M III
on the left	"ala lyasaar	M III
on your left	"ala yasaarak	M III
lieutenant	mulaazim	M II
lieutenant colonel	muqaddam	M II
I like	aHib	M VI
you like	taHib	M VI
little (a)	shwayya	M VI
live, living	saakin	M IV
lunch	ghada	M VI
	m	
major	raa'id	M II
may God give you life	Hayyaak allaah	M I
may it be blessed upon you	mabruuk "alayk	M VIII
mechanic	miikaaniiki	M VII
meeting	ijtimaa"	M V

military; soldier	"askari	M II
minute, moment	dagiiga	M V
mission	bi"tha	M II
Monday	(yoom) ilithnayn	M V
month	shahar	M V
the month of the Pilgrimage	shahar ilHaj	M V
the month of Ramadan	shahar ramaDaan	M V
morning	SabaaH	M I
in the morning	iSSubuH	M V
motor	maaToor	M VII
I move	atHarrak	M II
you move	tithHarrak	M VII
my	Haggi (m.) Haggati (f.)	M VIII M VIII
	n	
my name	ismi	M II
your name	ismak	M II
near, nearby	gariib (m.) gariiba (f.)	M III M III
I need	aHtaaj	M VII
you need	tiHtaaj	M VII
next to, beside	jamb	M III
nine	tis"a	M IV
nineteen	tisa"ta"sh	M IV
ninety	tis"iin	M IV
no	laa	M II

noon	iDhDhuhur	M V
the noon prayer	Salaat iDhDhuhur	M V
not (before a verb)	maa	M I
not (before a noun)	mu	M VII
now	dalHiin	M V
number	ragm	M IV
	o	
o'clock	issaa"a	M V
officer	DaabiT	M II
oil	zayt	M VII
OK	Tayyib, zayn, kwayyis	M V
on	"ala	M III
on the right	"ala lyamiin	M III
on the left	"ala lyasaar	M III
on your right	"ala yamiinak	M III
on your left	"ala yasaarak	M III
one	waaHid (m.) waHda (f.)	M IV M V
only	bas	M VIII
out of order, not working	kharbaan (m.) kharbaana (f.)	M VII M VII
	p	
pain	alam, waja"	M VII
(particle of address)	yaa	M II
party	Hafla	M VI
the peace	assalaam	M I
peace be upon you	assalaamu "alaykum	M I

the Pilgrimage	ilHaj	M V
please	min faDlak	M I
please	raJaa'an	M I
please, be my guest	itfaDDal	M II
please, I beg of you	arjuuk	M I
please, may God keep you	allaah yikhalliik	M VII
police	shurTa	M III
the police station	nugTat ishshurTa	M III
police station	nugTat shurTa	M III
possible; can	mumkin	M IV
the praise	ilHamdu	M I
praise be to God	ilHamdu lillaah	M I
prayer	Salaa(t)	M V
present, in, here	mawjuud	M II
prince	amiir	M II
protection, security	amaan	M I
	r	
Ramadan is generous	ramaDaan kariim	M V
ready	HaaDir	M VI
you repair, fix	tiSalliH	M VIII
repeat	"iid	M I
restaurant	MaT"am	M III
rest room	Hammaam	M III
right	yamiin	M III
on the right	"ala lyamiin	M III
on your right	"ala yamiinak	M III
Riyadh (city of)	irriyaaD	M III
riyal(s)	riyaal(aat)	M IV

road	Tariig	M III
rope	Habl	M VII
	s	
the safety	assalaama	M I
I said	gult	M I
sand	raml	M VII
Saturday	(yoom) issabt	M V
Saud (proper name)	sa"uud	M II
Saudi	sa"uudi	M II
the Saudi Army	iljaysh issa"uudi	M II
Hotel Saudia	fundug issa"uudiyya	M III
I say, tell me	aguul	M III
second	<u>thaani</u>	M IV
I see	ashuuf	M II
seven	sab"a	M IV
seventeen	saba"ta"sh	M VII
seventy	sab"iin	M VII
she, it	hiya	M VII
shop	dukkaaan	M VIII
short	gaSiir	M VIII
silk	Hariir	M VIII
six	sitta	M IV
sixteen	sitta"sh	M IV
sixty	sittiin	M IV
I smoke	adakhkhin	M VI
you smoke	tidakhkhin	M VI
sorry	mit'assif	M I
sorry	aasif	M I

you speak	tihrij, titkallam	M I
station (gas, bus, railroad)	maHaTTa	M III
station; point	nugTa	M III
stop	ugaf	M III
straight ahead	"ala Tuul	M III
street	shaari"	M III
is stuck, got stuck	gharrazat	M VII
Sunday	(yoom) il'aHad	M V
	t	
take	khuth	M VII
take me	khuthni	M VII
I take, I'll take	aakhuth	M VIII
I'll take it	aakhuthha	M VIII
tea	shaahi, shaay	M VI
telephone	talafon	M III
telephone number	ragm talafon	M IV
ten	"ashra	M IV
thank you	ashkurak mashkuur shukran	M I M I M I
there, over there	hinaak	M III
there is; is there?	fii(h)	M III
third	<u>thaalith</u>	M IV
thirteen	<u>thalatta</u> "sh	M IV
thirty	<u>thalaathiin</u>	M IV
this	haatha (m.) haathi (f.)	M III M III

three	<u>th</u> alaatha	M IV
Thursday	(yoom) ilkhamiis	M V
time	saa"a	M V
tire(s)	"ajala(at)	M VII
to	ila	M III
today	ilyoom	M V
tomorrow	bukra	M V
tonight	illayla	M VI
Tuesday	(yoom) <u>ith</u> thalaatha	M V
turn	lif	M III
twelve	<u>ith</u> na"sh	M IV
twenty	"ishriin	M IV
twenty-one	waaHid wa "ishriin	M IV
two	<u>ith</u> nayn	M IV
	u	
I understand	afham	M I
you understand	tifham	M I
I don't understand	maa afham	M I
	v	
very	waajid, jiddan	M VI
villa	villa	M IV
	w	
I want	abghi	M I
you want	tibghi, tabgha	M I
wash	ighsil	M VIII
wash (your hands)	ghassil	M VI

watch	saa"a	M V
water	moyya	M VI
Wednesday	(yoom) il'arba"a	M V
week	usbuu"	M V
welcome	mamnuun	M I
what	aysh	M I
what is wrong?	aysh fiik?	M VII
when	mita	
when (the blessed hour)?	issaa"a lmuubaarka?	M VI
where	wayn, fayn	M II
which	ayy	M III
who	min	M VI
why	laysh	M VI
will, going to	raaH	M VII
with	ma"a	M I
with me	ma"i	M VI
with you	ma"ak	M VII

Y

yes	iiwa, na"am	M II
yes, sir; I am ready	HaaDir	M VIII
you	inta	M I
you are welcome	mamnuun "afwan	M I M I
your	Haggak (m.) Haggatak (f.)	M III M III

Z

zero	sifr	M IV
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