



# Beginning Learner's Levantine Arabic Dictionary

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GRAMMAR AND USAGE NOTES

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**Beginning Learner's**  
**Levantine**  
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Sample

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# Introduction

Whether you are a complete newcomer to the Arabic language or have previously studied Modern Standard Arabic or a colloquial dialect, the *Beginning Learner's Levantine Arabic Dictionary* will help you gain a solid foundation in Arabic as it is spoken today. Beyond just being a reference in which to look up words to understand what you hear or express yourself, this dictionary is designed to be a self-study tool which you can explore to build your core vocabulary and understanding of the language through the headwords, translations, grammar and usage notes, example sentences, and free downloadable audio tracks.

Levantine Arabic is an umbrella term that refers to the spoken varieties in the northeastern corner of the Arab world, including Palestine, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. As there are small differences in vocabulary, pronunciation, and even grammar from region to region, it is not possible or practical to document and include all of the variations. Instead, for the sake of simplicity and consistency, we have chosen the Beirut dialect as a basis for this dictionary. This does not imply that Beirut (Lebanese) Arabic is in any way superior to other regional varieties. That said, you should find it easy to communicate with people throughout the Levant using what you learn in this book. There will be subtle differences, but these you can note, as needed, to hone your style to match a regional variety, if that is your goal.

I would like to thank Nadine-Lama Choucaire for partnering with me on this project to produce a fantastic and much-needed resource for Arabic learners.

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# Using the Dictionary

To use a dictionary in any language, you need to be somewhat familiar with the writing system and grammar. We assume that you have at least familiarized yourself with the Arabic alphabet, but by no means are you expected to have mastered it. For quick reference, at the beginning of the section for each letter, you can find its pronunciation, various written forms, and its position in the alphabetical order. Remember, of course, that Arabic is written from right to left.

Each entry in the dictionary begins with a **headword** ① in large, bold font followed by its **part of speech** ② and **inflected forms** ③ including irregular plurals, elatives, and imperfect verbs. On the next line, the **English translation** ④ is followed by an **example sentence** ⑤.

Entries, columns, and pages are arranged from left to right (as this is essentially a book *in English about Arabic*), but Arabic is written from right to left. So, when an example sentence wraps onto the next line, it continues from the middle of the line, that is, before the English translation starts to its right, as shown with arrows in the above entry.

We have included dozens of valuable notes about grammar, pronunciation, and usage in the dictionary (in gray boxes, as above). A lot of these apply to more than just the entries they follow. However, instead of grouping them together as extended grammar and pronunciation guides, they have been scattered throughout the dictionary to encourage exploration and so that you can see information alongside relevant examples.

Of course, we cannot explicitly highlight every interesting point of grammar for every headword and example sentence. The intention is to teach you what kind of things to look for in the entries and how to use the example sentences to learn more about the language from observation. The example sentences show how words can be used with other words in sentences. By studying these, you can see if a verb requires a preposition before its object, for instance, or get a better understanding of word order and how it compares to English.

① كَبِير ② ADJECTIVE (ELATIVE: أَكْبَر, PLURAL: كِبَار) ③  
④ big, large ← مَنَعِيشَ بِهَيْدَاكِ الْبَيْتِ ⑤  
← الْكَبِيرِ عَالْتَلَّةِ. We live in that big house on the hill.

- Any relevant notes follow the entry in a gray box. References to entries or notes in other parts of the dictionary are preceded by the symbol ➔.

**Synonyms** usually have parallel example sentences. This was done intentionally so that if you come across two words with the same translation, you know that they are interchangeable. This is important because, otherwise, learners are left with doubt in their minds about how to use new words: “Which one is correct? Can I say it this way, too?”

Notes on **pronunciation** appear at the beginning of the section for each letter of the alphabet, as well as in gray boxes under certain entries, especially in the first section (for alif). Each letter’s **phonemic transcription** is also given. It is good to become familiar with these symbols, as we use them occasionally in this dictionary and other Linguatism materials when referencing pronunciation.

Sample

# Tips for Looking Up Words

Arabic dictionaries can be arranged in one of two ways: alphabetically, or more traditionally, by root (three or four consonants around which words are formed). Determining a word's root is an added challenge for learners, so we have opted for a straightforward **alphabetical arrangement** in this dictionary. This presents another challenge, however, as Arabic words can take prefixes and suffixes.

To find a word's basic form listed in the dictionary, you need to be able to recognize and remove any **prefixes** from a word you encounter and want to look up. (Suffixes pose less of a challenge since they appear at the end of a word.) Some knowledge of Arabic grammar is needed to do this with ease, so it may seem a bit daunting at first but gets easier as you learn more about grammar. In the meantime, here are some common prefixes to watch out for and (following the symbol →) what you should look up instead.

*Note: This does not mean you should always remove the following letters from the beginning of a word. They may, in fact, be a part of the basic word itself. But if you suspect it is a prefix (from your knowledge of grammar or the context) or can't find it the first time you try to look it up, remove it and look up the word again.*

ا Elative adjectives begin with ا. So, if you are trying to look up أَكْبَرُ and can't find it under ا, try removing the initial letter and looking at entries around where كَبُرُ would be in the dictionary. You'll find كَبِيرٌ (big) has the elative form أَكْبَرُ (bigger/biggest). ا can also be the first letter of some irregular plurals: أَطْفَالٌ (children) → طِفْلٌ (child)

ا First-person ('I') singular imperfect prefix: اِكْتُبُ (I write) → كُتِبَ (write)

ال definite article: اَلْبَيْتُ (the house) → بَيْتٌ (house)

ب is the prefixed preposition 'in' when on a noun: بِالْبَيْتِ (in the house). On a verb, it is a particle that specifies the present tense: بِتُحِبُّ (you love) → حَبُّ (love)

ت This can be a conjugated second-person ('you') or third-person feminine singular ('she') imperfect verb: تُحِبُّ (you love). It can, less commonly, be a particle that is prefixed to an already conjugated imperfect verb: تُتَحِبُّ (so that you may love). Note that measure-V verbs begin with ت that cannot be removed. (☞ See p. 22)

ح marks the future tense: حَيِّعِلُ (he will do) → عَمَلٌ (do)

ف so, therefore: فَأَنَا (so I...) → أَنَا (I)

ع means 'on' or 'to' and with a space before the following word in this book unless it precedes the definite article: **عَالِ الْبَحْرِ** (to the sea) → **بِحْرٍ** (sea). But in practice, whether it is prefixed or not varies from person to person.

ك as: **كَبُولِيسٍ** (as a police officer) → **بُولِيسٍ**

ل on a noun means 'to' or 'for.' On an imperfect verb, it means 'so that' or 'in order to.'

م has many uses. It replaces **بِ** in the first-person plural of bi-imperfect verbs, in which case it is always followed by **نَا مِنْحِبِّ** (we love). It can also be an active or passive participle. Some common participles are listed in the dictionary, but if you're having trouble, remove it to find the verb it is based on. **مُتَجَوِّزٌ** (married) → **تَجَوَّزَ** (get married). For another interesting use, see the last note on p. 117.

ما means 'not,' and we do not prefix it in our materials, although some people do.

ن forms the first-person plural imperfect verb: **نَكْتُبُ** (we write)

و means 'and.' It is usually prefixed, but many people write it with a space before the following word: **وَأَنَا** (and I) = **وَأَنَا**

ي is the prefix for third-person masculine singular ('he') and third-person plural ('they') conjugations: **يَكْتُبُ** (he writes), **يَكْتُبُوا** (they write) → **كُتِبَ** (write)

Also, keep in mind that many nouns (and adjectives) have **irregular plurals** formed by adding vowels between the consonants or even dropping them. Look around to see if you can spot the word you are trying to look up in the parentheses for plural forms: **مَدَنٌ** (cities) → **مَدِينَةٌ** NOUN (PLURAL: **مَدَنٌ**)

**Tashkeel** are the diacritics written above or below letters in Arabic. They show short vowels: ( **َ** a, **ُ** u, **ِ** i ), the lack of a vowel ( **ْ** as in **كُتِبَ** *ktēb* ), or a doubled consonant ( **ّ** as in **إِنُّو** *innu* ). Tashkeel can be disregarded when it comes to alphabetical order. To keep the text from being overly cluttered with tashkeel on every letter, in this book and other Lingualism materials, we do not write them when it would be redundant. Firstly, we consider **fatha** ( **َ** a ) the default vowel, as it is the most common. If a consonant lacks tashkeel, assume it takes fatha. Secondly, sukuun ( **ْ** ) is not written on the final consonant of a word, as a final consonant is not normally followed by a short vowel (unlike in Modern Standard Arabic, which has case endings). Finally, the definite article is written without tashkeel, notably without sukuun: **الْبَيْتُ** -*lbēt* (Here, we should not assume fatha is pronounced above the unmarked **ل**.)

As a primarily spoken language, Levantine has **no official spelling rules**. There are

popular conventions, but individuals may spell words differently or inconsistently even, sounding them out each time they write them. Common alternatives are sometimes given in entries in case you come across variant spellings that may confuse you. (↻ See, for example, هَلَا)

An English-Arabic index can be found after the Arabic-English dictionary to help you find words. Please see the introduction to the index on p. 148.

Sample

final  
medial  
initial  
isolated

Alif is the first letter of the Arabic alphabet. It can represent the long vowel *ā*, but it is also used as a carrier for hamza (ء) and/or short vowels. Because alif has so many roles, we need to take a look at each in more detail. Pronunciation notes can be found in the gray boxes on the following pages.

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

### ا PRONOUN, FEMININE

(possessive) **her** شعراً **بني**. Her hair is brown.

(object) **her** **يحبها**. He loves her.

- When ا is added to a word ending in **ي**, this suffix pronoun pronounced *-ya*: **خلي** *xālli* (let!) → **خليا** *xallīya* (let her!). After other vowels, a buffer consonant is inserted: **ها** *-ha*: **خلي** *xālla* (he let) → **خالها** *xallāha* (he let her).

- At the end of a word, an alif is pronounced short: ا *-a*

☞ See **ي** for a table of all pronoun suffixes.

### أب NOUN (NO PLURAL)

**August** يارا لح **تسافر** **بأب**. Yara is traveling in August.

- Alif maddah (آ) represents a long vowel at the beginning of a word.

### أبحر VERB (IMPERFECT: **يبحر**)

**sail** الشَّخْطُورَةُ **أبحرت** الصُّبْحِ. The boat sailed in the morning.

- At the beginning of a word, alif with **hamza** (ء) written over it represents the short vowel *a*. We could also write it with **fatha** above it (أ), but in this book, we generally omit fatha, the most common short vowel, to avoid cluttered script. If a consonant is not marked, you can assume it takes fatha (that is, is followed by the short vowel *a*).

### أبداً ADVERB

**never** ما **بتتصل** **أبداً**. She never calls.

- Alif with two fatha (أ) appears at the end of some adverbs and is pronounced *-an*. Some people write the two fatha on the preceding consonant: **أبداً**

## إِبْرَة NOUN (PLURAL: إِبْرَة)

**needle**. مِش عم لآقي الإِبْرَة. I can't find the needle.

- Alif with hamza written under it is pronounced *i*. We could write it **ا** with the short vowel sign **kasra** (ـِ), but this would be redundant, so we avoid this in this book.
- Kasra is usually pronounced like in the English word **sit**, but in Levantine Arabic, at the end of a word, it sounds more like **set**. In our phonemic transcription system, kasra is always written *i*, so **إِبْرَة** is transcribed *ibri*. But keep in mind that the two kasra in this word are pronounced differently.

## إِبْن NOUN (PLURAL: وِلَاد)

**son**. إِبْنِي بِالْمَدْرَسَةِ. My son is at school.

- Notice that the plural form shown for **إِبْن** is actually that of its synonym **وَلَد**, as the actual plural of **إِبْن** is rarely used in everyday language.

## أَبْيَض ADJECTIVE (FEMININE: بَيْضَا, PLURAL: بَيْض)

**white**. شَعْر جَدِّي أَبْيَض. My grandfather's hair is white.

- Although we generally omit fatha in this book (➔ See note for **أَبْر** on the previous page), we do write it when it appears by the letters **ي** and **و**, as these letters can be used as consonants and vowels. (➔ See p. 141 and 146)

## إِتْجَاه NOUN

**direction**. أَخَذَ الإِتْجَاهَ الخَطَّ. He went in the wrong direction.

- Shadda ( ّ ) represents a double consonant. It is used in Arabic instead of writing a consonant twice: **إِتْجَاه** *ittijēh*
- Notice that kasra, which is normally written below the line (under a consonant), appears immediately under shadda. (Fatha, in contrast, would appear above it: َ )
- Alif represents a long vowel sound. In Levantine Arabic, it is pronounced very open, as in the English word **man** or **play** (but without the glide to y), which we transcribe as *ē*, in most cases. (➔ See the next note)

## إِتِّصَال NOUN

**(phone) call**. الإِتِّصَالَاتُ بِاللَّيْلِ مَجَّانِيَّةٌ. Calls at night are free.

- When alif is adjacent to consonants pronounced in the back of the mouth and throat (➔ See note for **ص**), it is pronounced as in the English word **father**, transcribed *a*. It is not always possible to predict alif's pronunciation in a word, so it is best to mimic what you hear in the audio.

## إِجَا VERB (IMPERFECT: يَجِي)

**come**. إِجَا خَالِي مِنْ فَرَنْسَا. My uncle

came from France.

## أجار NOUN

rent. ما فيو يدفع الأجار هيدا الشهر. He can't pay the rent this month.

- When a plural form is not listed for a noun, you can assume that it is regular. For non-human nouns, as this one, the regular plural ending is **ات** أجات (rents)

## اجتماعي ADJECTIVE

social. المشاكل الاجتماعية بتزيد بالبلاد الفقيرة. Social problems increase in poor countries.

- **Sukuun** ( سُ ) is written above a consonant to show that it is not followed by a vowel sound: اجتماعي *ijtimē3i*

## إجر NOUN, FEMININE (PLURAL: إجرين)

leg. إجرها بيوجعوا بعد الرياضة. Her legs hurt after exercise.

foot. إجرين البيبي صغار. The baby's feet are small.

## إجمال NOUN

generality

بالإجمال ADVERB in general, generally

بإجمال، بحب البسيس. I generally love cats.

- Adverbs can be formed in several ways. One is by adding the preposition **بـ** (in). (☞ See examples on p. 14 and under the entry for **سرعة**)

## أجنبي (PLURAL: أجانب)

ADJECTIVE foreign. خالي عايش ببلد أجنبي. My uncle lives in a foreign country.

NOUN foreigner. الأجانب ممنوع يشتغلوا هون. Foreigners are not allowed to work here.

## أحد NOUN (PLURAL: أيام الأحد)

Sunday. لازم إشتغل هيدا الأحد. I have to work this Sunday.

أوقات ADVERB on Sunday(s). بشتغل الأحد. Sometimes I work on Sundays.

الأحد الجاي ADVERB next Sunday

يمكن نلعب تنس الأحد الجاي. We might play tennis next Sunday.

كل أحد ADVERB every Sunday. بزور

جدي كل أحد. I visit my grandpa every Sunday.

- Although a noun in its basic sense, 'Sunday' and other days of the week (and months) are mostly used as adverbs of time expressing *when* something happens.

## إحساس NOUN (PLURAL: أحاسيس)

feeling, emotion. خبت أحاسيسا. She hid her feelings.

## أحسن ELATIVE

better. قياس هيدي التنورة أحسن. The size of this skirt is better.

best. أحسن شي إنك تفل. It is best that you leave.

- **Elatives** are usually listed in the entry for the adjective they are derived from. (☞ See, for example, **بارد**) But this word is irregular in that it is the de facto relative form for the adjective **مُنِح** (good). You can see a few more such examples on the following pages.

**أحمر** ADJECTIVE (FEMININE: **حمرا**, PLURAL: **حُمُر**)

**red** **لبست تنورة حمرا.** She wore a red skirt.

**إخت** NOUN, FEMININE (PLURAL: **خَيَات**)

**sister** **بتحب إختا.** She loves her sister.

**إختيار** NOUN

**choice** **ما كان إختيار سهل.** It wasn't an easy choice.

**أخذ** VERB (IMPERFECT: **ياخذ**)

**take** **أخذت المفتاح وراحت.** She took the key and left.

**آخر** (PLURAL: **أواخر**)

**NOUN end** **يبيعشوا بإخر الشارع.** They live at the end of the street.

**ADJECTIVE, INVARIABLE (+ noun) the last** \_\_

**آخر مرة شفتو، كان طفلا.** The last time I saw him, he was a child.

- Although technically an adjective, **آخر** behaves more like a determiner, preceding the noun it is modifying and not agreeing with it in gender or number. The noun does not take the definite article.

**أخضر** ADJECTIVE (FEMININE: **خضرا**, PLURAL: **خُضْر**)

**green** **بشرب شاي أخضر لما إمرض.** I drink green tea when I'm sick.

**أخوت** ADJECTIVE (FEMININE: **خَوْنَا**, PLURAL: **خوت**)

**foolish** **يكون أخوت إذا بيصدق القصة.** He is a fool if he believes this story.

**أخير** ADJECTIVE

**last, final** **خلصت قراءة الصفحات الأخيرة من الكتاب.** I finished reading the last pages of the book.

**أخيراً** ADVERB

**finally** **أخيراً خلصت فروضي!** I finally finished my homework!

**أداة** NOUN (PLURAL: **أدوات**)

**tool** **المطرقة أداة.** A hammer is a tool.

- We write a sukuun on **taa marbuuta** (ة) to show that it is pronounced *t*, whereas without it, *taa marbuuta* is silent.
- The regular plural ending **ات** is normally not listed in entries, except, as here, when an unpredictable buffer consonant is inserted. That is, in this particular word, it is not simply a matter of adding **ات** to the singular form.

**إذا** CONJUNCTION

**if** **إذا الطقس منيح، لح يروح عالبحر.** If the weather is good, he will go to the beach.

# غ

غ غ غ غ غ  
isolated  
initial  
medial  
final

Ghayn is the nineteenth letter of the Arabic alphabet. It is the voiced equivalent of the letter **خ** *x* and has no equivalent in English. It is pronounced like the guttural *r* of French and German. Phonemic transcription: **ɣ**

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

## غَايَة NOUN

النَّار دَمَّرَتِ الغَايَةَ. **forest** The fire destroyed the forest.

## غَاتُو NOUN (PLURAL: غَاتَوِيَات)

هَيْدَا الغَاتُو كَثِيرٌ طَيِّبٌ! **cake** This cake is delicious!

- This word has the regular plural suffix **ات**, but because it ends in a vowel, a buffer consonant is inserted: **يات**.
- **غ** is used to represent the hard *g* sound (as in English *gas*) in foreign words.

## غَارِسُون NOUN (PLURAL: غَارِسُونِيَة)

ا مَا شِفِتِ الغَارِسُون لُنْصَ سَاعَةٍ. **waiter** I haven't seen our waiter for half an hour.

- This is borrowed from the French word *garçon*, and while the French word may be outdated in

French, it is still commonly used and considered respectful in Levantine Arabic.

## غَارِسُونِيَة NOUN

شُغِلْتُ غَارِسُونِيَةً لِحَمْسِ سَنِينٍ. **waitress** I worked as a waitress for five years.

- As with most nouns referring to people, including jobs and nationalities, **ة** is added when referring to a woman.

## غَالِي ADJECTIVE (ELATIVE: أَغْلَى)

الخَاتِمُ غَالِي. **expensive** The ring is expensive.

## غَامِق ADJECTIVE (ELATIVE: أَغْمَق)

لَايَسُ قَمِيصٌ أَحْمَرٌ غَامِقٌ. **dark** He's wearing a dark red shirt.

## غَبْرَة NOUN (NO PLURAL)

كَانَ فِي كَثِيرٍ غَبْرَةٍ عَالَتْتَبٌ. **dust** There was a lot of dust on the books.

# م

م م م م  
isolated  
initial  
medial  
final

Miim is the twenty-fourth letter of the Arabic alphabet. It is pronounced m (as in the word man). Phonemic transcription: **m**

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

## ما PARTICLE

do(es) not ما بَحِبُّو. I don't like it.

did not ما رَحْنَا عَالِسِينِمَا. We didn't go to the movies.

will not, is/are not going to ما رَح She isn't going to write a letter.

(+ pseudo-verb) not

not have ما عِنْدِي سَيَّارَةٌ. I don't have a car.

not want ما بَدَأَ تَرْوَح مَعْنَا. She doesn't want to go with us.

there is/are not ما فِي كَثِيرٍ نَاسٍ يَنْفَكِرُ هَيْك. There aren't many people who think that way.

- ما is a negative particle. Notice that it precedes verbs and pseudo-verbs. Compare its usage to another negative particle, **مِش**

## مات VERB (IMPERFECT: يَمُوت)

die كيف مات الكلب؟ How did the dog die?

## مأخَّر ADJECTIVE

late وَصِلَ مَأخَّرًا عَالِشِغَلٍ. He arrived late at work.

## مُؤَخَّرًا ADVERB

lately الطَّقْسُ جِلُو مُؤَخَّرًا. The weather has been nice lately.

- Notice that the present perfect tense ('has been') is used in English with the adverb 'lately.' In Arabic, the present tense is used, so the above example sentence is literally 'The weather [is] nice lately.'

## مَادَّة NOUN (PLURAL: مَوَادِّ)

material, substance الْبَيْتُ تَعْمَرُ بِمَوَادِّ الْبَيْتِ تَعْمَرُ بِمَوَادِّ. The house was built with material.

good materials.

**subject** العلوم والتاريخ كانوا مَوادِّي

Science and history were my favorite subjects in school.

## ماشي

ADJECTIVE **working, in order** التَّلْفُون

The مِش ماشي لِأَنَّ ما في إرسال.  
The telephone is not working because there is no signal.

INTERJECTION **okay, all right** ماشي، لح

Okay, I will come tomorrow!

## ماشي حالو

ADJECTIVE, INVARIABLE\* **okay, all right, fine** الرِّسَالَة ماشي حالا.

The letter is fine.

- ماشي is invariable, but حالو changes to agree with the subject.

## ماضي

NOUN **past** إنسى الماضي! Forget the past!

ADJECTIVE **last** عيد ميلادو كان الأسبوع الماضي.  
His birthday was last week.

## مأكّد

ADJECTIVE **certain** أنا مأكّد إنو الصُّبْح، تَطَلَّعْتِ عالساعة.  
I am certain it is morning; I looked at the clock.

## مألوف

ADJECTIVE **common** زَوَاجِ القُرَابِيبِ مألوف بِالْعَالَمِ

العربي. Marriage between cousins is common in Arab countries.

- You can see lots of words beginning with م on the following pages. Why so many? م is a common prefix in Arabic. It is used to create adjectives (active and passive participles) from verbs, as well as nouns denoting places. Take a look at some of the notes on the following pages. And if you try to look up a word that starts with م but can't find it, try removing the م and looking up the word. You might find the verb it is derived from and be able to work out its meaning.

## ماما

NOUN (NO PLURAL), FEMININE **ماما، بَدِّكَ سَاعِدِكِ بِالمَطْبَخِ؟**  
Mom, do you want me to help you in the kitchen?

## مُباراة

NOUN, FEMININE (PLURAL: مُباريات) **رَبِحُوا مُباراةً**  
(sport) **game, match** They won the game.

➔ See note for حَيَاة.

## مُبارح

ADVERB **yesterday** شو عَمِلْتِ مُبارح؟ What did you do yesterday?

**لَيْلَةَ مُبارح** (ALSO: **مَسَامُبارح**) last night

I couldn't sleep last night.

# English-Arabic Index

This index is to help you locate Arabic entries in the dictionary. Keep in mind that words in English often have more than one meaning and are sometimes used as different parts of speech. For example, the English word 'age' can be a noun (how old one is) as well as a verb (to get older). If you look up a word in this index and are unfamiliar with the Arabic translations, you will need to look up each and examine its part of speech, usage in context (through the example sentences), and other grammatical information to find the right word and use it correctly. Although having a full English-Arabic side to the dictionary would be convenient, we have avoided this for two main reasons. It would mean repeating the same information several times in different places in the dictionary, tripling its size and doubling its cost. Also, there is value in taking time getting to know new words. If you quickly glance in the dictionary and find your answer, you are likely to forget that new information moments later. Finding Arabic words in the index, jotting them down or looping them on repeat in your short term memory while you look up their entries and then spending a few minutes studying the information there proves a much more effective learning tool. And this is the goal of a learner's dictionary.

**ability** قُدْرَة

**able:** be able to • قَادِر

فِيَو • قَدِر

**about** بِخُصُوص • تَقْرِيْبًا • عَن

حَوَالِي • حَوَالِي • شَي • عَن

**above** فَوْق

**abroad** بَرًا

**absolutely** بِالتَّكْيِد

**accelerate** سَرَّع

**accident** حَادِث

**according to** حَسَب

**across** عَبْرَ; across from

مُقَابِل

**act** عَمَل حَالُو • فَصِل • مِثْل

**active** نَشِيْط

**activity** نَشَاط

**actor** مُمَثِّل

**actually** بِالحَقِيْقَة

**additional** إِضَافِي

**address** عِنْوَان

**afraid** خَافِيف • خَيفَان

**after that** بَعْدَ هَيْك

**after** بَعْد • بَعْدَ مَا

**afternoon** بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ

**again** عَن جَدِيد • مَرَّةً تَانِيَة

**age** خَتِيْر • عُمُر

**agitated** نَفَعَل

**ago** مِّن

**agree** قَبِل • وَاْفَق

**air** هَوَا

**all** كَلِّ

**all right** • طَيِّب • أُوْكِي

مَاشِي • مَاشِي حَالُو

**allow** خَلَّى • سَمَح لـ

**alone** لِحَالُو • لَوَحْدُو •

وَحْدُو

**along(side)** حَدِّ

**already** مِّن قَبْلِ

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