

revised edition

# Levantine Colloquial Arabic Vocabulary



**Matthew Aldrich**



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with

Yumn Samman



lingualism

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Revised edition published 2017

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Cover art: © Can Stock Photo Inc. / khvost

paperback: ISBN-10: 0692622586

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Sample

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## Introduction

Vocabulary, much more than grammar, is the key to effective communication in Arabic. You need words to speak; you need words to listen and understand.

Knowing grammar inside and out won't save you if you don't have the right word to plug into the structure. You can walk into a shop armed with grammatical structures such as "I would like some \_\_." or "Do you have any \_\_?", but if you don't know the word for the thing you want, you may very well leave the shop empty handed. On the other hand, if you walk into that same shop and simply say "sugar", you're almost certain to get what went there for.

And without an extensive repertoire of vocabulary, you will understand very little of what others are talking about. Spoken Arabic, to your foreign ears, will remain little more than gibberish. But once you can understand the majority of what you hear, something magical happens. The input becomes manageable--you will be able to use contextual clues from what you do understand to guess the meaning of new words and start to make rapid progress in Arabic.

It is therefore very important to build up a large store of words as soon as possible. *Levantine Colloquial Arabic Vocabulary* is an enormously effective means to this end. By presenting practical words and phrases categorized by topic and arranged with a logical flow, mental connections that assist in vocabulary retention are fostered. The page layout in parallel columns of English translation, phonetic transliteration, and Arabic script provides a variety of ways to study the vocabulary by allowing you to cover columns and test yourself.

Arabic dialects form a continuum across the Arab World, with few clear boundaries between dialects. *Levantine Arabic* is the name applied to the mutually comprehensible dialects that cover Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Palestine, and Jordan. There are notable differences between these dialects both in grammar and

vocabulary, as well as pronunciation. However, the differences are minimal and usually do not lead to a breakdown in communication. The variety of Arabic presented in this book is that of Lebanon, also known as *Lebanese Arabic*.

The accompanying MP3s, free to download from the Lingualism Audio Library at [www.lingualism.com](http://www.lingualism.com), make up an invaluable part of the learning process, allowing you to hear and mimic native speakers' pronunciation, pitch, intonation, and rhythm.

Although extremely important, vocabulary still only makes up one aspect of learning a language. *Levantine Colloquial Arabic Vocabulary* is the ideal supplementary tool to reinforce vocabulary acquisition. However, it is not meant to be a stand-alone course. It is expected that you have followed, are following, or plan to follow, a course in Levantine Colloquial Arabic (LCA). Alternatively, you may have studied another dialect of Arabic, or Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), and are curious to learn more about LCA and tune your ears to the idiosyncrasies of this beautiful dialect.

I would like to extend a special thanks to Yumn Samman for collaborating with me to make this book possible, providing authentic Levantine Arabic translations of the items in this book. I would also like to thank Sam Sakhle for helping in the editing of this revised edition and for recording the excellent audio tracks that accompany the book.



The **MP3s** can be downloaded for free  
by accessing the Lingualism Audio Library at:

[www.lingualism.com](http://www.lingualism.com)

# How to Use This Book

*Levantine Colloquial Arabic Vocabulary* is made up of 57 thematic sections, each dedicated to a different topic. Each section is numbered to facilitate references from the index and the MP3s.

You may study the sections and individual vocabulary items in any order, or you may work through the book systematically. It is encouraged that you mark up and highlight the book as you use it. Make it your own. There is also a Notebook after the last section where you can add in more words you have learned from other sources.

Many words could logically belong to more than one topic. While some words do appear in more than one section, to avoid superfluous repetition of words, most appear only once. To your surprise, you might not be able to find common animals such as *cow* and *horse* in the section “Animals”, for instance. This is because farm animals appear in the section “Agriculture” instead. This might not be entirely intuitive, so to solve this, an index appears at the back of the book with English words arranged alphabetically alongside a reference to the number of the section or sections in which a word appears.

- For nouns and adjectives having an irregular plural form, the plural appears in parentheses.
- If a noun is listed in its dual or plural ([pl.]) form, this is indicated.
- A noun ending in ة is feminine, and a noun *not* ending in ة is masculine. The gender is marked [m.] and [f.] for nouns which do not follow this rule.
- All countries, except those marked [m.] and all cities are feminine. Keep this in mind as countries and cities are not marked [f.].
- Only the masculine version of nouns denoting humans is listed when the feminine equivalent can be formed by adding ة. For example, مُمرِّض *mumárriq* is a male nurse. A female nurse would be مُمَرِّضَةٌ *mumárriqā*.
- For the sake of consistency and simplicity, the masculine singular form is used in expressions. You will need to use your knowledge of Arabic grammar to produce the feminine or plural equivalents.
- Each verb appears in its standard citation form (its most basic form without any prefixes or suffixes), which is the masculine singular perfect tense (past tense), literally “he did”; however, the English translation appears in *its* standard citation form: “to do”. This is followed by the imperfect form (present tense), literally “he does”. If the verb appears in the book more

than once, the imperfect form is only listed in one appearance; in other appearances, a cross-reference number specifies the section where you can find the verb listing its imperfect form. If it appears more than once in the same section, no cross reference is given. In rare cases, the imperfect form does not appear on the MP3; instead, the imperfect form is shown in square brackets.

- A few words, which are vulgar or taboo, do not appear on the MP3s because of their sensitive nature. These are marked with an asterisk (\*).

Sample

# Pronunciation

Levantine Colloquial Arabic is a spoken dialect with no official status or rules of orthography. Native speakers tend to borrow spelling conventions from Modern Standard Arabic with some accommodations to account for LCA pronunciation. Arabic script, however, is ill suited to show the actual pronunciation of LCA and the sound changes that occur when words are inflected. Even if you are comfortable with Arabic script, it is advised that you pay close attention to the phonetic transliteration to determine a more precise pronunciation of words and phrases. IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) symbols are found in [square brackets] in the descriptions below. You may find exceptions to the following rules, especially when it comes to words borrowed from other languages.

## Consonants

The following sounds are also found in English and should pose no difficulties:

			<u>examples</u>
<b>b</b>	ب	[b] as in <b>bed</b>	<i>bāna</i> بَنَى (build)
<b>d</b>	د	[d] as in <b>dog</b> , but with the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth	<i>dāris</i> دَرَسَ (study)
<b>f</b>	ف	[f] as in <b>four</b>	<i>fētūra</i> فَاتُورَة (bill)
<b>j</b>	ج	[j] as in <b>pleasure</b> and <b>beige</b>	<i>jísim</i> جِسْم (body)
<b>h</b>	ه	[h] as in <b>house</b>	<i>hājam</i> هَاجَم (attack)
<b>k</b>	ك	[k] as in <b>kid</b>	<i>ákal</i> أَكَلَ (eat)
<b>l</b>	ل	[l] a light <b>l</b> as in <b>love</b>	<i>libis</i> لَبِسَ (get dressed)
<b>m</b>	م	[m] as in <b>moon</b>	<i>mēt</i> مَاتَ (die)
<b>n</b>	ن	[n] as in <b>nice</b>	<i>nísi</i> نَسِيَ (forget)
<b>p</b>	پ	[p] appears in some foreign borrowings	<i>spōr</i> سَبُور (sport)
<b>s</b>	س	[s] as in <b>sun</b>	<i>síni</i> سِنِيَة (year)
<b>š</b>	ش	[ʃ] as in <b>show</b>	<i>šū</i> شُو (what)
<b>t</b>	ت	[t] as in <b>tie</b> , but with the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth	<i>tlēti</i> تَلَاثَة (three)
<b>ṯ</b>	ث	[θ] as in <b>think</b> ; this pronunciation found in Standard Arabic is an 'educated' variant of ث pronounced as [s], used in certain words.	<i>nátir</i> نَثَرَ (prose)
<b>v</b>	ف	[v] appears in some foreign borrowings	<i>mūvī</i> مَوْفِي (movie)
<b>w</b>	و	[w] as in <b>word</b>	<i>wēn</i> وَيْنَ (where)
<b>y</b>	ي	[j] as in <b>yes</b>	<i>yíktub</i> يَكْتُب (he writes)
<b>z</b>	ز	[z] as in <b>zoo</b>	<i>zār</i> زَارَ (visit)

The following sounds have no equivalent in English and require special attention. However, some exist in other languages you may be familiar with.

<b>r</b>	ر	[r] tapped (flapped) as in the Spanish <i>cara</i> , or the Scottish pronunciation of <i>tree</i>	<i>ráma</i> رَمَى ( <i>throw</i> )
<b>ʁ</b>	غ	[ʁ] very similar to a guttural <b>r</b> as in the French <i>Paris</i> , or the German <i>rot</i>	<i>yēr</i> غَيْرَ ( <i>different</i> )
<b>x</b>	خ	[x] as in the German <i>doch</i> , Spanish <i>rojo</i> , or Scottish <i>loch</i>	<i>áxad</i> أَخَذَ ( <i>take</i> )
<b>q</b>	ق	[q] like <b>k</b> but further back, almost in the throat, with the tongue touching the uvula	<i>qanāt</i> قَنَاطَة ( <i>channel</i> )
<b>ħ</b>	ح	[ħ] like a strong, breathy <b>h</b> , as if you were trying to fog up a window	<i>yíħfur</i> يَحْفُرُ ( <i>he digs</i> )
<b>ʕ</b>	ع	[ʕ] a voiced glottal stop, as if you had opened your mouth under water and constricted your throat to prevent choking and then released the constriction with a sigh	<i>ʕírif</i> عَرِفَ ( <i>know</i> )
<b>ʔ</b>	ء	[ʔ] an unvoiced glottal stop, as [ʕ] above, but with a wispy, unvoiced sigh; or more simply put, like the constriction separating the vowels in <i>uh-oh</i>	<i>ʔíbil</i> قَبِلَ ( <i>accept</i> )

The following sounds also have no equivalent in English but are emphatic versions of otherwise familiar sounds. An emphatic consonant is produced by pulling the tongue back toward the pharynx (throat), spreading the sides of the tongue wide as if you wanted to bite down on both sides of your tongue, and producing a good puff of air from the lungs.

<b>d</b>	ض	[dˤ] emphatic <b>d</b>	<i>dárab</i> ضَرَبَ ( <i>hit</i> )
<b>ʂ</b>	ص	[ʂˤ] emphatic <b>s</b>	<i>ʂúbuħ</i> صُبِحَ ( <i>morning</i> )
<b>t</b>	ط	[tˤ] emphatic <b>t</b>	<i>tálab</i> طَلَّبَ ( <i>ask</i> )
<b>z</b>	ظ	[zˤ] emphatic <b>z</b>	<i>būza</i> بُوْظَة ( <i>ice cream</i> )

## Vowels

In LCA, vowels have some fluidity to their quality—their pronunciation is affected by neighboring consonants. The phonemic transcription offers an approximation based on the Arabic script. However, you should rely on the audio tracks to mimic a more precise pronunciation. Foreign words, in particular, may deviate from the rules below. Final vowels may be marked as long, but in reality, are often pronounced somewhat shorter.

			<u>examples</u>
<b>a</b>	ا	The most versatile of the vowels, <b>a</b> may be pronounced a number of ways, most commonly [æ] as in <b>cat</b> (but with the jaw not quite as lowered as in English); sometimes [ɛ] as in <b>bed</b> , but sometimes more open, as the French <b>é</b> [e]; [a] as in <b>stock</b> when in the same syllable with <b>h</b> or <b>ʒ</b> ; usually [ɑ] as in <b>father</b> (but shorter) when in the same word as <b>q</b> , <b>d</b> , <b>ʒ</b> , <b>t</b> , <b>z</b> , or, in most cases, <b>r</b>	<i>kátab</i> كَتَبَ ( <i>write</i> ) <i>ḥatt</i> حَطَّ ( <i>put</i> ) <i>maʕ</i> مَعَ ( <i>with</i> ) <i>dárab</i> ضَرَبَ ( <i>hit</i> ) <i>áṣṣyar</i> أَصْغَرَ ( <i>younger</i> )
<b>ā</b>	آ	[æ:] / [a:] / [ɑ:] as with <b>a</b> above but longer	<i>maqāl</i> مَقَالَ ( <i>article</i> )
<b>ā</b>	آن	[ã] (nasal) as in the French <b>écran</b>	<i>ēkrā</i> اَيْكْرُون ( <i>sunscreen</i> )
<b>e</b>	ـَـِـ	[ɛ] as in <b>bed</b> , found in some foreign words.	<i>espresso</i> اَسْبِرَسُو ( <i>espresso</i> )
<b>ē</b>	ـَـِـيـ	[e:] as in <b>play</b> (but without the glide to [j])	<i>wēn</i> وَيْنَ ( <i>where</i> ) <i>nēm</i> نَامَ ( <i>sleep</i> )
<b>i</b>	ـِـ	[ɪ] as in <b>kid</b> ; [ɛ] as in <b>bed</b> when in the same syllable with <b>h</b> or <b>ʒ</b> ; when in the same word as <b>q</b> , <b>d</b> , <b>ʒ</b> , <b>t</b> , or <b>z</b> [i:] with the tongue pulled back a bit	<i>ʕilim</i> عِلْمِ ( <i>science</i> ) <i>šilif</i> شَلِجَ ( <i>undress</i> ) <i>qidd</i> ضِدَّ ( <i>against</i> )
<b>ī</b>	ـِـيـ	[i:] as in <b>ski</b> ; [ɛ:] and [i:] as with <b>i</b> above (but longer)	<i>fī</i> فِي ( <i>there is</i> ) <i>ybīʕ</i> يَبِيعَ ( <i>he sells</i> ) <i>ššīn</i> الصِّينَ ( <i>China</i> ) <i>doktōr</i> دُكْتُور ( <i>doctor</i> )
<b>o</b>	ـُـ	[o] as in <b>know</b> (but shorter and without the glide to [w])	
<b>ō</b>	ـُـوـ	[o:] as with <b>o</b> above but longer	<i>nōm</i> نَوْمَ ( <i>sleep</i> )
<b>u</b>	ـُـ	[ʊ] as in <b>book</b>	<i>yītlub</i> يَطْلُبُ ( <i>he orders</i> )
<b>ū</b>	ـُـوـ	[u:] as in <b>moon</b>	<i>šū</i> شُو ( <i>what</i> )

## Also to Note:

- **ا** is usually pronounced -i, but is pronounced -a following certain consonants.
- The definite article **الـ** is normally pronounced *il-*, except 1) *-l* at the beginning of a sentence (that is, the *i* drops), 2) *li-* before a word beginning in a consonant cluster, and 3) it assimilates before certain consonants (“sun letters”), as in other dialects of Arabic.
- The pronunciation rules laid out above are guidelines, rules of thumb. Keep in mind that there are, in fact, many exceptions to these simplified pronunciation rules. Sound changes occur in many instances, according to grammatical inflections such as verb conjugation. A treatment of these, pertaining to grammar, lies outside the scope of this book. Look for patterns in the example sentences to come up with your own rules, and, of course, ask a native speaker when in doubt.

Sample

life	<i>ḥayāt</i>	حَايَا
to live	<i>3āš, y3īš</i>	عاش، يُعِيش
I live in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon.	<i>ána 3āyiš b-bērūt 3āšmit libnān.</i>	أنا عايش ببيروت عاصمة لبنان.
alive	<i>3āyiš</i>	عايش
to be born	<i>wílid, yūlad xíli?, yíxla?</i>	ولد، يولد خلق، يخلق
birth	<i>wilēdi</i>	ولادة
baby, infant	<i>raqī3</i>	رضيع
to be breastfed, suckle	<i>rúqi3, yúrqa3</i>	رُضِع، يُرَضِع
to breastfeed	<i>ráqqa3it, tráqqa3 [f.]</i>	رَضَعَت، تُرَضِّع
diaper	<i>ḥfād ḥafāda</i>	حفاض حفاضة
child (0-17 years old)	<i>wálad (wlēd)</i>	وَلَدٌ (وُلاد)
well-behaved	<i>mházzab</i>	مُهَزَّب
naughty, mischievous	<i>šá?i</i>	شقي
childish, immature	<i>mwáldan</i>	مَوْلَدَن
mature(-acting)	<i>wē3i</i>	واعي
boy	<i>šábi (šubyēn)</i>	صبي (صُبيان)
girl	<i>bínit (banēt)</i>	بِنْت (بنات)

adolescent, teenager	<i>murāhiq</i>	مُرَاهِق
to grow up	<i>kíbir, yíkbar</i>	كَبِرَ، يَكْبُر
person	<i>šáxuṣ (ašxāṣ)</i>	شَخْص (أَشْخَاص)
people	<i>nēs [pl.]</i>	ناس
young man	<i>šēb (šabēb)</i>	شَاب (شَبَاب)
young woman	<i>ṣabíyyi (ṣabāya)</i>	صَبِيَّة (صَبَايَا)
man	<i>rijjēl (rjēl)</i>	رِجَال (رُجَال)
woman	<i>mára (niswēn)</i>	مرا (نِسْوَان)
adult	<i>rāšid wē3i</i>	رَاشِد وَاعِي
adults, grown-ups	<i>kbār [pl.] wē3yīn [pl.]</i>	كَبَار وَاعِيِين
young people, youth	<i>šabēb [pl.]</i>	شَبَاب
young	<i>ṣyīr (ṣyār)</i>	صَغِير (صُغَار)
in one's fifties	<i>b-3úmūr ilxamsīnēt</i>	بُعْمُر الخَمْسِينَات
middle-aged	<i>b-nuṣṣ 3úmru</i>	بُنُصَّ عُمُرُو
old	<i>xityār 3ajūz</i>	خِتْيَار عَجُوز
old man	<i>rijjēl xityār</i>	رِجَال خِتْيَار
old woman	<i>xityāra</i>	خِتْيَارَة
to age, grow old	<i>xátyar, yxátyir 3ájjaz, y3ájjiz</i>	خَتِيرَ، يُخْتِير عَجَزَ، يُعَجِّز
Everyone gets old.	<i>lkill bi3ájjiz.</i>	الِكُلِّ يَبْعَجِّز.

<b>childhood</b>	<i>tufūli</i>	طُفُولَة
in one's childhood	<i>b-tufūltu</i>	بُطْفُولْتُو
<b>adolescence</b>	<i>murāhaqa</i>	مُرَاهَقَة
in one's youth	<i>b-šabēbu</i>	بُشَابُو
<b>old age</b>	<i>3úmur kbīr</i>	عُمُر كَبِير
<b>birthday</b>	<i>3īd mīlēd</i>	عيد ميلاد
<b>Happy Birthday! - Thank you!</b>	<i>kill síni u ínta b-xēr! - u ínta b-xēr! mīlēd sa3īd! - šúkran!</i>	كَلِّ سِنَة وَإِنْت بَخِير! - وَإِنْت بَخِير. ميلاد سعيد! - شُكْرًا
<b>Happy birthday and may you have many more!</b>	<i>kill síni u ínta b-xēr u 3aʔbēl ilmīt síni u nšālla yin3ād 3alēk.</i>	كَلِّ سِنَة وَإِنْت بَخِير وَعَقْبَال المية سِنَة وَإِنشالله يِنَعَاد عَلَيْكَ.
When is your birthday?	<i>ēmata yām mīlēdak?</i>	أَيَمْتِي يَوْمَ مِيلَادِكَ؟
My birthday is in May.	<i>3īd mīlēdi b-ʔayyār.</i>	عيد ميلادي بآيار.
<b>age</b>	<i>3úmur</i>	عُمُر
<b>life span</b>	<i>ṭūl il3úmur</i>	طول العُمُر
<b>all one's life</b>	<i>kill ḥayātu</i>	كَلِّ حَيَاتُو
How old are you?	<i>ʔaddē 3umrak?</i>	قَدِّي عُمُرِكَ؟
I'm 20 years old.	<i>3úMRI 3išrīn.</i>	عُمُرِي عِشْرِينَ.
<b>to turn __ years old</b>	<i>šār [55] __ síni</i>	صار __ سِنَة
He's turning twenty next week.	<i>laḥ yšīr 3úmrū 3išrīn síni lʔusbū3 ijǰēyi.</i>	لح يَصِير عُمُرُو عِشْرِينَ سِنَة الأُسْبُوع الجَائِيَة.
a fifty-year-old woman	<i>mára 3úmra xamsīn</i>	مرا عُمُرًا خَمْسِينَ

When were you born?	<i>ēmata xlíʔit?</i> <i>ēmata wlídit?</i>	أَيْمَتِي خُلِقْتِ؟ أَيْمَتِي وُلِدْتِ؟
I was born in 1980.	<i>xlíʔit b-isínt alf u tisi3míyyi</i> <i>u tmēnīn.</i>	خُلِقْتِ بُسْنَةِ أَلْفٍ وَتِسْعِمِيَةِ وَتَمَانِينَ.
<b>death, passing</b>	<i>mōt</i>	مَوْتٌ
<b>to die</b>	<i>mēt, ymūt</i>	مَاتَ، يَمُوتُ
<b>dead, deceased</b>	<i>máyyit (amwēt)</i>	مَيِّتٌ (أَمْوَاتٌ)
<b>to pass away</b>	<i>twáffa, yítwaffa</i> <i>xíliṣ [55] 3úmru</i>	تَوَفَّى، يَتَوَفَّى خَلِصَ عُمُرُو
<b>corpse, body</b>	<i>jísi (jísas)</i>	جِثَّةٌ (جِثَّةٌ)
<b>funeral</b>	<i>jnēzi</i>	جُنَازَةٌ
<b>to bury</b>	<i>dáfan, yídfun</i>	دَفَنَ، يَدْفِنُ
<b>coffin</b>	<i>tēbūt (tawābīt)</i>	تَابُوتٌ (تَوَابِيْتُ)
<b>cemetery</b>	<i>máʔbara (maʔābir)</i>	مَقْبَرَةٌ (مَقَابِرُ)
<b>grave; burial</b>	<i>ʔábūr (ʔbūr)</i>	قَبْرٌ (قُبُورٌ)
<b>gravestone, headstone</b>	<i>šēhid (šawēhid)</i>	شَاهِدٌ (شَوَاهِدُ)
<b>to mourn</b>	<i>hízín, yíhzan</i>	حَزِنَ، يَحْزِنُ
<b>mourning</b>	<i>hiznēn</i>	حِزْنَانٌ
<b>period of mourning</b>	<i>ayyēm ittá3zíyyi</i>	أَيَّامُ التَّعْزِيَةِ

<b>(extended) family</b>	<i>3áyli</i>	عَيْلَة
<b>immediate family</b>	<i>úsra</i>	أُسْرَة
<b>relative</b>	<i>ʔarāyib</i>	قَرَابِيب
I have some relatives that live in New York.	<i>3índi ʔarāybīn bi3īšū b-nyūyōrk.</i>	عِنْدِي قَرَابِيبِن بِيَعِيشُوا بِنْيُورِك.
<b>is related to</b>	<i>byíʔrab (la-)</i>	بِيقْرَب (ل)
Are you two related?	<i>íntu litnīn btíʔrabu ba3dʔ?</i>	إِنْتُو الْإِثْنَيْنِ بْتَقْرَبُوا بَعْض؟
I'm not related to him.	<i>ána ma bíʔrabu.</i>	أَنَا مَا بِقْرَبُو.
<b>father</b>	<i>bayy (bayyēt)</i>	بِي (بِيَّات)
<b>mother</b>	<i>imm (immēt)</i>	إِمْر (إِمَّات)
<b>my mother and father</b>	<i>māma u báyyi</i>	مَامَا وَبِيَّي
<b>dad</b>	<i>bāba</i>	بَابَا
<b>mom</b>	<i>māma</i>	مَامَا
<b>my mom and dad</b>	<i>māma u bāba</i>	مَامَا وَبَابَا
Hi, Dad!	<i>márʔaba bāba!</i>	مَرْحَبَا بَابَا!
Where are you, Mom?	<i>wēnik ya māma?</i>	وَيْنِك يَا مَامَا؟
<b>parents</b>	<i>áhil</i>	أَهْل
<b>son, (male) child</b>	<i>íbin (abnēʔ)</i>	إِبْن (أَبْنَاء)
<b>daughter, (female) child</b>	<i>bínit (banēt)</i>	بِنْت (بِنَات)
Do you have any children?	<i>3índak wlēd?</i>	عِنْدَكَ وُلَاد؟

How many children do you have?	<i>kam wálad 3índak?</i>	كم وُلد عِنْدَكَ؟
They have triplets.	<i>3índun tlēt táwʔam.</i>	عِنْدُن ثَلَاث تَوَّامٍ.
<b>siblings</b>	<i>íxwi</i> [pl.]	إِخْوَةٌ
<b>brother</b>	<i>xayy</i> ( <i>ixwēt šubyēn</i> )	خَيِّ (إِخْوَات صُبْيَان)
My brother and my friend's brother came with me.	<i>xayyi w rfiʔ xáyyi íju má3i.</i>	خَيِّي وَرَفِيقُ خَيِّي إِجُو مَعِي.
<b>sister</b>	<i>íxit</i> ( <i>ixwēt banēt, xayyēt</i> )	إِخْتِ (إِخْوَات بَنَات، خَيَّات)
<b>older brother</b>	<i>ákbar xayy</i>	أَكْبَرُ خَيِّ
<b>younger sister</b>	<i>áşyar íxit</i>	أَصْغَرُ إِخْتِ
Do you have any brothers or sisters?	<i>3índak íxwi banēt?</i>	عِنْدَكَ إِخْوَةٌ بَنَات؟
I have two older sisters and one younger brother.	<i>3índi íxtēn ákbar mínni u wáħdi áşyar.</i>	عِنْدِي إِخْتَيْنِ أَكْبَرَ مِنِّي وَوَأَحَدَةَ أَصْغَرَ.
I'm the youngest in my family.	<i>ána áşyar wáħad b-il3áyli.</i>	أَنَا أَصْغَرُ وَاحِدٍ بِالْعَيْلَةِ.
I'm the middle child/son.	<i>ána wálad ilʔáwsaʔ.</i>	أَنَا وُلْدُ الْأَوْسَطِ.
I'm an only child.	<i>ána wálad waħīd.</i>	أَنَا وُلْدٌ وَحِيدٌ.
<b>twin</b>	<i>táwʔam</i> <i>tūm</i>	تَوَّامٍ تَوْمٍ
Are you twins?	<i>íntu tūm?</i> <i>íntu táwʔam?</i>	إِنْتَو تَوْمٌ؟ إِنْتَو تَوَّامٌ؟
I have a twin brother.	<i>3índi xayy tūm.</i>	عِنْدِي خَيِّ تَوْمٍ.
<b>half-brother</b>	<i>axx min jíhit ilʔabb</i>	أَخٌّ مِنْ جِهَةِ الْأَبِّ
<b>half-sister</b>	<i>íxit min jíhit ilʔabb</i>	إِخْتٌ مِنْ جِهَةِ الْأَبِّ
He's my half-brother.	<i>háyda xáyyi min ilbāba.</i>	هَيْدَا خَيِّي مِنَ الْبَابَا.

husband	jōz zōj	جَوْز زَوْج
wife	záwji	زَوْجَة
__'s wife	madām __ mart __	مَدَام __ مَرْت __
His wife came with him.	ijit mártu má3u. ijit madāmtu má3u.	إِجِت مَرْتُو مَعُو. إِجِت مَدَامْتُو مَعُو.

Rather than using a single term meaning 'step-' in Arabic, relationships are described.

stepfather	jōz il?imm [lit. mother's husband]	جَوْز الْإِمِّ
stepmother	mart ilbayy	مَرْت الْبَيِّ
stepbrother	xayy min mart ilbāba xayy min zōj ilmāma	خَيِّ مِّن مَرْت الْبَابَا خَيِّ مِّن زَوْج الْمَامَا
stepsister	ixit min mart ilbāba ixit min zōj ilmāma	إِخِيَّت مِّن مَرْت الْبَابَا إِخِيَّت مِّن زَوْج الْمَامَا
stepson	ibin zōj ibin márt__	إِبْن زَوْج إِبْن مَرْت __
stepdaughter	bint zōj bint márt__	بِنْت زَوْج بِنْت مَرْت __
grandfather	jíddu	جِدُّو
grandmother	tēta	تَيْتَة
grandma and grandpa	tēta u jíddu	تَيْتَة وَجِدُّو
great-grandfather	ábu jíddu	أَبُو جِدُّو
grandson	ħafīd	حَفِيد

<b>granddaughter</b>	<i>ḥafīdi</i>	حفيدة
<b>grandchildren</b>	<i>aḥfēd</i> [pl.]	أحفاد
<b>uncle</b> (father's brother)	<i>3amm</i> ( <i>3mūm</i> )	عمّ (عموم)
<b>aunt</b> (father's brother's wife)	<i>mart 3amm</i>	مرّت عمّ
<b>aunt</b> (father's sister)	<i>3ámmi</i>	عمّة
<b>uncle</b> (father's sister's husband)	<i>jōz 3ammī</i>	جوز عمّة
<b>uncle</b> (mother's brother)	<i>xāl</i> ( <i>xwēl</i> )	خال (خوال)
<b>aunt</b> (mother's brother's wife)	<i>mart xāl</i>	مرّت خال
<b>aunt</b> (mother's sister)	<i>xāli</i>	خالّة
<b>uncle</b> (mother's sister's husband)	<i>zōj xāli</i>	زوج خالّة
<b>cousin</b> (father's brother's son)	<i>íbin 3amm</i>	ابن عمّ
<b>cousin</b> (father's brother's daughter)	<i>bint 3amm</i>	بنت عمّ
<b>cousin</b> (father's sister's son)	<i>íbin 3ámmi</i>	ابن عمّة
<b>cousin</b> (father's sister's daughter)	<i>bint 3ámmi</i>	بنت عمّة
<b>cousin</b> (mother's brother's son)	<i>íbin xāl</i>	ابن خال
<b>cousin</b> (mother's brother's daughter)	<i>bint xāl</i>	بنت خال
<b>cousin</b> (mother's sister's son)	<i>íbin xāli</i>	ابن خالّة
<b>cousin</b> (mother's sister's daughter)	<i>bint xāli</i>	بنت خالّة

We're cousins.

*níḥna wlēd 3amm.*

نَحْنَا وُلَادِ عَمِّ.

The above example refers to two or more men/boys whose fathers are brothers.

orphan	<i>yatīm (aytēm)</i>	يَتِيم (أَيْتَام)
orphanage	<i>dār ilʔaytēm (dūr ilʔaytēm)</i>	دَارِ الْأَيْتَام (دُورِ الْأَيْتَام)
to adopt	<i>tbánna, yitbánna</i>	تَبَّنَى، يَتَبَّنَى
adoption	<i>tabánni</i>	تَبْنِي
adopted	<i>mitbánni</i>	مِتَبَّنِي
I was adopted.	<i>ána tbannūni. [lit. they adopted me]</i>	أَنَا تَبَّنُونِي.
an adopted son	<i>íbin b-ittabánni</i>	ابْنِ الْتَبْنِي
adoptive parents	<i>ahil b-ittabánni</i>	أَهْلِ الْتَبْنِي
ancestors, forefathers	<i>ajdēd [pl.]</i>	أَجْدَاد
descendents	<i>ahfēd [pl.]</i>	أَحْفَاد

### 3

## Love, Marriage, and Sex

to love, be in love	<i>ḥabb, yḥibb</i>	حَبَّ، يَحِبُّ
love	<i>ḥubb</i>	حُبُّ
I love you!	<i>bḥibbak!</i>	بِحَبِّكَ!
darling	<i>ḥabībi</i>	حَبِيبِي
romance	<i>rōmāns</i>	رُومَانْس
to love passionately	<i>3išiʔ, yí3šaʔ</i>	عَشِقُ، يَعْشِقُ
passion	<i>3išʔ</i>	عَشِقُ
lover	<i>3āšiʔ (3uššāʔ)</i>	عَاشِقُ (عُشَّاق)

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