

Palestinian **C**olloquial **A**rabic **V**ocabulary



Matthew Aldrich
with
Ahmed Younis



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lingualism

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website: www.lingualism.com

email: contact@lingualism.com

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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. **Palestinian 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, phonemic transcription, and Arabic script provides a variety of ways to study the vocabulary by allowing you to cover columns and test yourself.

The accompanying MP3s, free to download and stream from our website at www.lingualism.com/pcav, make up an invaluable part of the learning process, allowing you to hear and mimic native speakers' pronunciation, pitch, intonation, and rhythm. Additional study materials (Anki digital flashcards, premium audio, e-book) are available separately from our website and provide even more powerful tools for rapid vocabulary acquisition.

Although extremely important, vocabulary still only makes up one aspect of learning a language. **Palestinian 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 Palestinian Colloquial Arabic (PCA). Alternatively, you may have studied another dialect of Arabic, or Modern Standard Arabic

(MSA), and are curious to learn more about PCA and tune your ears to the idiosyncrasies of this beautiful dialect.

I would like to extend a special thanks to Ahmed Younis for collaborating with me to make this book possible, providing authentic Palestinian Arabic translations of the items in this book, proof-reading the text, giving me valuable feedback and cultural insights to ensure the accuracy of the information, and recording the audio tracks.



Audio

Visit www.lingualism.com/pcav, where you can find free accompanying audio to download or stream (at variable playback rates).

How to Use This Book

Palestinian Colloquial Arabic Vocabulary is made up of 57 thematic sections, each dedicated to a different topic.

You may study the sections and individual vocabulary items in any order or 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 Alphabetical English index can be found at the back of the book.

- 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.].
- Normally, only the masculine version of nouns denoting humans is listed when the feminine equivalent can be formed by adding ة. For example, أستاذ is a male teacher. A female teacher would be أستاذة.
- 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 base form (its most basic form without any prefixes or suffixes), which is the masculine singular past tense, literally “he did”; however, the English translation appears in its standard citation form: “to do”. In order to use a verb in a sentence, it must be conjugated. See our book ‘Levantine Arabic Verbs’ for details on conjugating verbs.
- The Arabic script reflects common spelling conventions used by Palestinians. Of course, as there is no official spelling in a dialect, variations occur among native speakers. In this book, we strived for some consistency in spelling and style.
- A few words, which are vulgar or taboo, do not appear on the audio tracks because of their sensitive nature. These are marked with an asterisk.

Pronunciation

Palestinian Colloquial Arabic (PCA) 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 PCA pronunciation. Arabic script, however, is ill-suited to show the actual pronunciation of PCA, including word stress and sound changes that occur when verbs are conjugated. Even if you are comfortable with Arabic script, it is advised that you pay close attention to the phonemic transcription (and audio tracks) to determine a more precise pronunciation of verbs. IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) symbols are found in [square brackets] in the descriptions below.

Consonants

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

			<i>examples</i>
b	ب	[b] as in bed	<i>bána</i> بنى (<i>build</i>)
d	د	[d] as in dog , but with the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth	<i>dáfa3</i> دفع (<i>study</i>)
ð	ذ	[ð] as in this (used in some words borrowed from MSA)	
f	ف	[f] as in four	<i>fātūra</i> فاتورة (<i>bill</i>)
g	ق	[g] as in gas by the majority of Palestinians, especially in Gaza. Some speakers in urban areas (and especially among women) may pronounce ق as a hamza sound - [ʔ].	<i>gára</i> قرأ (<i>read</i>)
j	ج	[j] as in pleasure and beige	<i>jísim</i> جسيم (<i>body</i>)
h	ه	[h] as in house	<i>hájam</i> هجم (<i>attack</i>)
k	ك	[k] as in kid	<i>ákal</i> أكل (<i>eat</i>)
l	ل	[l] a light l as in love	<i>líbis</i> لبس (<i>get dressed</i>)
m	م	[m] as in moon	<i>māt</i> مات (<i>die</i>)
n	ن	[n] as in nice	<i>nísi</i> نسي (<i>forget</i>)
s	س	[s] as in sun	<i>sána</i> سنة (<i>year</i>)
ʃ	ش	[ʃ] as in show	<i>šū</i> شو (<i>what</i>)
t	ت	[t] as in tie , but with the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth	<i>ta3āl</i> تعال (<i>come</i>)
θ	ث	[θ] as in thin (used in some words borrowed from MSA)	

w	و [w] as in w ord	wēn وَيْنَ (<i>where</i>)
y	ي [j] as in y es	yíktib يَكْتِيبُ (<i>he writes</i>)
z	ز ذ [z] as in z oo	zār زَار (<i>visit</i>)

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

r	ر [r] tapped (flapped) as in the Spanish <i>cara</i> or the Scottish pronunciation of <i>tree</i>	rāma رَمَى (<i>throw</i>)
ʎ	غ [ʎ] very similar to a guttural r as in the French <i>Paris</i> or the German <i>rot</i>	ʎēr غَيْرَ (<i>different</i>)
x	خ [x] as in the German <i>doch</i> , Spanish <i>rojo</i> , or Scottish <i>loch</i>	áxad أَخَذَ (<i>take</i>)
ħ	ح [ħ] like a strong, breathy h , as if you were trying to fog up a window	ħubb حُبَّ (<i>love</i>)
ʕ	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	ʕirif عَرِفَ (<i>know</i>)
ʔ	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>	ʔibil 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.

d	ض [d ^c] emphatic d	dárab ضَرَبَ (<i>hit</i>)
s	ص [s ^c] emphatic s	šúbifh صَبِيحَ (<i>morning</i>)
t	ط [t ^c] emphatic t	tálab طَلَبَ (<i>ask</i>)
z	ظ [z ^c] emphatic z	zábat ظَبَطَ (<i>fit</i>)

Vowels

In PCA, 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>
a	ا	The most versatile of the vowels, a may be pronounced a number of ways, most commonly [æ] as in cat (but with the jaw not quite as lowered as in English); sometimes [ɛ] as in bed , but sometimes more open, as the French é [e]; [a] as in stock when in the same syllable with h or ʒ ; usually [ɑ] as in father (but shorter) when in the same word as q , d , s , t , z or, in most cases, r	<i>kátab</i> كَتَبَ (<i>write</i>) <i>ḥatt</i> حَطَّ (<i>put</i>) <i>ma3</i> مَعَ (<i>with</i>) <i>dárab</i> ضَرَبَ (<i>hit</i>) <i>áṣṣar</i> أَصْغَرَ (<i>younger</i>)
ā	آ	[æ:] / [a:] / [ɑ:] as with a above but longer	<i>nām</i> نَامَ (<i>sleep</i>) <i>jā3</i> جَاعَ (<i>get hungry</i>) <i>maqāl</i> مَقَالَ (<i>article</i>)
ē	يَ	[e:] as in play (but without the glide to [j])	<i>wēn</i> وَيْنَ (<i>where</i>)
i	يَ	[ɪ] as in kid ; [ɛ] as in bed when in the same syllable with h or ʒ ; when in the same word as q , d , s , t , or z , [i] with the tongue pulled back a bit	<i>ʒilim</i> عِلِمَ (<i>science</i>) <i>libis</i> لَبِيسَ (<i>undress</i>) <i>didd</i> ضِدَّ (<i>against</i>)
ī	يَ	[i:] as in ski ; [ɛ:] and [i:] as with i above (but longer)	<i>fī</i> فِي (<i>there is</i>) <i>ybi3</i> يَبِيعَ (<i>he sells</i>) <i>iṣṣīn</i> الصِّينَ (<i>China</i>)
ō	وُ	[o:] as with o above but longer	<i>nōm</i> نَوْمَ (<i>sleep</i>)
u	وُ	[ʊ] as in book	<i>yútlub</i> يُطَلِّبُ (<i>he orders</i>)
ū	وُ	[u:] as in moon	<i>šū</i> شُو (<i>what</i>)

Also to Note:

- The pronunciation rules laid out above are guidelines, rules of thumb. There are 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.
- Attempts have been made to maintain a consistent orthography (spelling) in the Arabic script throughout this book. You will, of course, see various spellings of words by native speakers, as there are no official spelling rules for dialects. *Tashkeel* (diacritic marks) are not normally used by Arabs in their writing but are used in this book for the benefit of learners. To avoid clutter and make the text more readable, fatha (◌) is assumed to be the default vowel and is not normally written. Also, some very common words and affixes are written without tashkeel:

ية	-íyya
ال	<i>il- / li-</i> (followed by shadda when assimilated before certain consonants (“sun letters”).
الي	<i>ílli</i>
و	<i>w</i>

1

Life and Death

life	<i>ḥayā</i>	حَيَاة
to live	<i>3āš, y3īš</i>	عاش، يُعِيش
I live in Gaza.	<i>ána 3āyiš fi yázza.</i>	أنا عايش في غزة.
alive	<i>3āyiš</i>	عايش
to be born	<i>inwálad, yinwílid</i>	أُنُوِلد، يَنْوُلِد
birth	<i>wilāda</i>	وِلَادَة
baby, infant	<i>raḍī3</i>	رَضِيع
to be breastfed, suckle	<i>ríḍi3, yírḍa3</i>	رَضِع، يَرْضِع
to breastfeed	<i>ráḍḍa3at, tráḍḍi3 [f.]</i>	رَضَّعَتْ، تُرَضِّع
diaper	<i>ḥaffāḍa</i>	حَفَّاضَة
child; boy	<i>wálad (wlād)</i>	وَلَد (وُلَاد)
girl	<i>bínit (banāt)</i>	بِنْت (بَنَات)
well-behaved	<i>muʔáddab</i>	مُؤَدَّب
naughty, mischievous	<i>šági</i>	شَقِي
mature(-acting)	<i>wā3i</i>	وَاعِي
adolescent, teenager	<i>murāhiq</i>	مُرَاهِق
to grow up	<i>kíbir, yíkbar</i>	كَبِر، يَكْبِر
person	<i>šáxš (ašxāš)</i>	شَخْص (أَشْخَاص)
people	<i>nās [pl.]</i>	نَاس
young man	<i>šabb (šabāb)</i>	شَابِّ (شَبَاب)
young woman	<i>bínit (banāt)</i>	بِنْت (بَنَات)
man	<i>zálama (zlām)</i>	زَلَمَة (زَلَام)
woman	<i>mára (niswān)</i>	مَرَا (نِسْوَان)

adult	<i>kbīr (kbār)</i> <i>wā3i (wā3yīn)</i>	كُبِير (كُبَار) واعي (واعيين)
young people, youth	<i>šabāb</i> [pl.]	شباب
young	<i>ṣyīr (ṣyār)</i>	صُغِير (صُغَار)
in one's fifties	<i>fi -lxamsīnāt</i>	فِي الْخَمْسِينَات
middle-aged	<i>b-nuṣṣ 3úmru</i>	بُنُصَّ عُمُرُو
old; old man	<i>xityār</i> <i>3ajūz</i> [invar.]	خِتْيَار عجوز
old woman	<i>xityāra</i> <i>3ajūz</i>	خِتْيَارَة عجوز
to age, grow old	<i>xátyar, yxátyir</i> <i>3ájjaz, y3ájjiz</i>	خَتِيرَ، يُخْتِيرِ عَجَزَ، يُعَجِّزُ
Everyone gets old.	<i>ilkúll bi3ájjiz.</i>	الْكُلُّ يَبْعَجِّزُ.
childhood	<i>ṭufūla</i>	طُفُولَة
in one's childhood	<i>b-ṭufūltu</i>	بُطْفُولَتُو
adolescence	<i>murāhaqa</i>	مُرَاهِقَة
in one's youth	<i>b-šabābu</i>	بُشَابُو
old age	<i>3umr kbīr</i>	عُمُر كُبِير
birthday	<i>3īd mīlād</i>	عِيد مِيلَاد
Happy Birthday! – Thank you!	<i>kull 3ām w ínta b-xēr!</i> <i>– w ínta b-xēr!</i> <i>3īd mīlād sa3īd! – šúkran!</i>	كُلَّ عَامٍ وَإِنْتَ بَخِيرٌ! – وَإِنْتَ بَخِيرٌ. عِيد مِيلَاد سَعِيدٌ! – شُكْرًا
Happy birthday and may you have many more!	<i>kull 3ām w ínta b-xēr</i> <i>w 3ugbāl ilmīt sána!</i>	كُلَّ عَامٍ وَإِنْتَ بَخِيرٌ وَعُقْبَالِ الْمِيَّةِ سَنَةٌ!
When is your birthday?	<i>wagtēš 3īd mīlādak?</i>	وَقْتَيْشِ عِيدِ مِيلَادِكَ؟

My birthday is in May.	<i>3īd mīlādi b-šāhir xámsa.</i>	عيد ميلادي بُشهرِ خُمسة.
age	<i>3úmur</i>	عُمُر
life span	<i>ṭūl il3úmur</i>	طول العُمُر
all one's life	<i>kull ḥayātu</i>	كُلِّ حَيَاتو
How old are you?	<i>gaddēš 3umrak?</i>	قَدِّيشْ عُمُرَكَ؟
I'm 20 years old.	<i>3úmri 3išrīn.</i>	عُمُرِي عِشْرِينَ.
to turn __ years old	<i>šār [55] (3úmrū) __ sána</i>	صار (عُمُرُو) __ سنة
He's turning twenty next week.	<i>ḥáyšīr 3úmrū 3išrīn sána libū3 ijjāy.</i>	حَيَصِير عُمُرُو عِشْرِينَ سَنَةَ الإِسْبُوعِ الجَّاي.
a fifty-year-old woman	<i>mára 3úmurha xamsīn</i>	مرا عُمُرُهَا خَمْسِينَ
When were you born?	<i>wagtēš inwáladit?</i>	وَقْتِيشْ اِنْوَلَدِت؟
I was born in 1980.	<i>inwáladit sant alf w tisa3míyya w tamānīn.</i>	اِنْوَلَدِت سَنَةَ اَلْفٍ وَتِسْعِمِيَّةٍ وَتَمَانِينَ.
death, passing	<i>mōt</i>	مُوت
to die	<i>māt, ymūt</i>	مات، يَمُوت
dead, deceased	<i>míyyit (mītīn, amwāt)</i>	مَيِّت (مَيِّتِينَ، أَمْوَات)
to pass away	<i>twáffa, yítwaffa xállāš [55] 3úmrū</i>	اِنْوَفِيَ، يَتَوَفَّى خَلَّص عُمُرُو
corpse, body	<i>jússa (júsas)</i>	جُثَّة (جُثَث)
funeral	<i>janāza</i>	جَنَازَة
to bury	<i>dáfan, yídfin</i>	دَفَن، يَدْفِن
coffin	<i>ná3iš (n3ūš)</i>	نَعِش (نَعُوش)
cemetery	<i>mágbara (magābir)</i>	مَقْبَرَة (مَقَابِر)
grave; burial	<i>gábur (gbūr)</i>	قَبْر (قُبُور)
gravestone, headstone	<i>šāhid (šawāhid)</i>	شَاهِد (شَوَاهِد)

to mourn	<i>hízín, yíhzan</i>	حِزْنٌ، يَحْزِنُ
mourning	<i>hjidād</i>	حِدَادٌ
period of mourning	<i>ayyām il3áza</i>	أَيَّامُ الْعِزَا

Sample

2

Family

(extended) family	<i>3ēla</i>	عَيْلَة
immediate family; household	<i>dār</i>	دار
<p>دار <i>dār</i> also means 'house,' but Palestinians use it as the family that lives under one roof—sometimes siblings or cousins share the same building, one apartment each.</p>		
relatives	<i>garāyib</i> [pl.]	قَرَابِيب
I have some relatives that live in New York.	<i>3īndi garāyib 3āyšīn bi-nyūyōrk.</i>	عِنْدِي قَرَابِيب عَائِشِينَ بِنْيُويُورْكَ.
is related to	<i>byīgrab</i> (la-)	يُبْقِرِب (لـ)
Are you two related?	<i>īntu -litnēn btīgrabu la-bá3d?</i>	إِنْتُو الْإِثْنَيْنِ بْتَقْرِبُوا لِبَعْضِ؟
I'm not related to him.	<i>ána ma bágrablu.</i>	أَنَا مَا بَقْرِبْلُو.
father	<i>ábu</i> (<i>abbahāt</i>)	أَبُو (أَبَهَات)
mother	<i>amm</i> (<i>ammahāt</i>) [or <i>imm</i> (<i>immahāt</i>)]	أُمُّ (أُمَّهَات)
my mother and father	<i>ámmi w abūwi</i>	أُمِّي وَأَبُوي
dad	<i>yāba</i>	يَابَا
mom	<i>yámma</i>	يَمَّا
<p>Some people say بابا <i>bāba</i> 'dad' and ماما <i>māma</i> 'mother.'</p>		
Hi, Dad!	<i>márhāba, yāba!</i>	مَرْحَبَا يَابَا!
Where are you, Mom?	<i>wēnik yámma?</i>	وَيْنِكَ يَمَّا؟
parents	<i>áhil</i>	أَهْل
son, (male) child	<i>ibin</i> (<i>wlād</i>)	إِبْن (وُلَاد)
daughter, (female) child	<i>bīnit</i> (<i>banāt</i>)	بِنْت (بَنَات)
Do you have any children?	<i>3īndak wlād?</i>	عِنْدَكَ وُلَاد؟

city	<i>madīna (múduṅ)</i>	مدينة (مُدن)
town	<i>bálad (blād)</i>	بلد (بَلاد)
village	<i>qárya</i>	قرية
downtown	<i>ilbálad</i>	البلد
square, plaza	<i>mīdān (mayadīn)</i>	ميدان (مَيادين) مربع
park	<i>ḥadīqa (ḥadāʔiq)</i>	حديقة (حدائق)
fountain	<i>nāfūra (nawāfir)</i>	نافورة (نَوافير)
street	<i>šāri3 (šawāri3)</i>	شارع (شَوارع)
alley, narrow street	<i>ḥāra</i>	حارة
corner	<i>láfḥa zāwya</i>	لُفَّة زاوية
bakery	<i>fúrun (frān)</i>	فُرُن (فُران)
bank	<i>bank (bnūk)</i>	بُنْك (بُنوك)
butcher shop	<i>málḥama maḥáll lāḥma</i>	مُلْحمة محلّ لَحْمة
city hall	<i>baladíyya</i>	بلدية
fire station	<i>difā3 mádani</i>	دِفَاع مدني
grocery store	<i>dukkāna</i>	دُكَّانة
museum	<i>mátḥaf (matāḥif)</i>	مُتْحَف (مُتاحِف)
police station	<i>márkaz šúrṭa</i>	مُرْكز شُرْطَة
post office	<i>máktab barīd (makātib barīd)</i>	مُكْتَب بَرِيد (مُكاتبِ بَرِيد)

crime	<i>jarīma (jarāyim)</i>	جريمة (جرائم)
criminal	<i>mújrim</i>	مُجْرِم
to commit a crime	<i>irtákab jarīma, yirtíkib jarīma</i>	ارْتَكَبَ جَرِيمَةً، يَرْتَكِبُ جَرِيمَةً
to break the law	<i>xālaf ilqānūn, yxālif ilqānūn</i>	خَالَفَ الْقَانُونَ، يُخَالِفُ الْقَانُونَ
theft	<i>sírga</i>	سِرْقَةٌ
to steal, rob	<i>sárag, yísrig</i>	سَرَقَ، يَسْرِقُ
thief	<i>ḥarāmi sarrāg</i>	حَرَامِي سَرَّاق
to break into a house	<i>dáxal 3a dār, yúdxul 3a dār</i>	دَخَلَ عَ دَارٍ، يُدْخِلُ عَ دَارٍ
rape	<i>iytišāb</i>	اغْتَصَبَ
to rape	<i>iytāšab, yiytīšib</i>	اغْتَصَبَ، يَغْتَصِبُ
murder	<i>gātil</i>	قَتَلَ
to murder, kull	<i>gātal, yúgtul</i>	قَتَلَ، يُقْتَلُ
murderer	<i>gātil (gātala)</i>	قَاتِل (قَاتِلَةٌ)
assault	<i>i3tidāʔ hujūm</i>	اغْتِدَاءٌ هُجُومٌ
to assault, attack	<i>hájam 3ála, yíhjim 3ála i3táda 3ála, yi3tídi 3ála</i>	هَجَمَ عَلَى، يَهْجِمُ عَلَى اغْتَدَى عَلَى، يَغْتَدِي عَلَى
vandalism	<i>taxrīb</i>	تَخْرِيبٌ
to vandalize	<i>xárrab, yxárrib</i>	خَرَّبَ، يُخَرِّبُ
to arrest	<i>másak, yímsik gábaḍ 3ála, yúgbuḍ 3ála i3tágal, yi3tígil</i>	مَسَكَ، يَمْسِكُ قَبَضَ عَلَى، يُقْبِضُ عَلَى اغْتَقَلَ، يَغْتَقِلُ

Palestine	<i>falaṣṭīn</i> [f.]	فلسطين
Gaza Strip	<i>gitā3 yázza</i>	قِطَاع غَزَّة
All cities are feminine in Arabic.		
Gaza (City)	<i>yázza</i>	غَزَّة
Al Nuseirat	<i>linṣērāt</i>	النِّصِيرَات
Dair Al Balah	<i>dēr ilbálah</i>	دَيْرِ البَلَح
Khan Younes	<i>xān yūnis</i>	خَانِ يُونِس
Rafah	<i>ráfah</i>	رَفَح
The West Bank	<i>idqáffa -lyarbíyya</i>	الضَّفَّة الغَرَبِيَّة
Jerusalem	<i>ilqúds</i>	الْقُدْس
Jericho	<i>arīḥa</i>	أَرِيحَا
Nablus	<i>nāblis</i>	نَابْلِس
Al Nasra	<i>innāšra</i>	النَّاصِرَة
Qalqilya	<i>qalqilya</i>	قَلْقِيلِيَّة
Ramallah	<i>rāmálla</i>	رَامِ اللّٰه
Acre, Akko	<i>3ákka</i>	عَكَّا
Haifa	<i>ḥēfa</i>	حَيْفَا
Bisan	<i>bīsān</i>	بِيْسَان
Jenin	<i>jinīn</i>	جِنِين
Tulkarm	<i>ṭūlkarim</i>	طُولكِرِم
Hebron	<i>ilxalīl</i>	الْخَلِيل
Ramla	<i>irrámla</i>	الرَّمْلَة
Beer Sabi'	<i>bīr issábi3</i>	بِيرِ السَّبْع

I	<i>ána</i>	أنا
we	<i>íjna</i>	إِخْنَا
you	<i>ínta</i>	إِنْتِ
you	<i>ínti</i>	إِنْتِي
you, you guys	<i>íntu</i>	إِنْتُو
he, it	<i>húwwa</i>	هُوَ
she, it	<i>híyya</i>	هِيَ
they	<i>húmma</i>	هُمْ
this (these)	<i>hāda</i> [m.], <i>hādi</i> [f.] (<i>hadōl</i>)	هَذَا، هَادِي (هَدُول)
that (those)	<i>hadāk</i> [m.], <i>hadīk</i> [f.] (<i>hadōlāk</i>)	هَذَاكَ، هَدِيكَ (هَدُولَاكَ)
this __, that __ these __, those __	<i>ha-l__</i>	هَالِـ__
everyone	<i>kull wāḥad</i>	كُلُّ وَاحِد
Everyone needs friends.	<i>kull wāḥad biḥtāj ṣḥāb.</i>	كُلُّ وَاحِد يَبْخْتَاج صُحَاب.
someone	<i>ḥāda</i> <i>ḥadd</i>	حَدَا حَدِّ
Someone is at the door.	<i>fī ḥāda 3a -lbāb.</i>	فِي حَدَا عَ الْبَاب.
anyone	<i>ayy ḥāda</i> <i>ayy ḥadd</i>	أَيِّ حَدَا أَيِّ حَدِّ
Anyone can do it.	<i>ayy ḥāda bigdar</i> <i>yi3mālha.</i>	أَيِّ حَدَا يَبْقَدِر يِعْمَلْهَا.
no one	<i>fiš ḥadd</i> <i>wāla ḥāda</i>	فِيْش حَدِّ وَلَا حَدَا
No one lives forever.	<i>fiš ḥadd bi3īš la-lʔābad.</i>	فِيْش حَدِّ يَبْعِيْش لِلْأَبَد.

The following common verbs did not fit neatly into other categories. If you cannot find a verb here, try the index in the back of the book to see if it is listed under another category.

to abandon, desert	<i>hájar, yúhjur</i>	هجر، يُهجر
to accept	<i>gíbil, yígbal</i>	قبِل، يُقبِل
to accompany	<i>rāḥ ma3, yrūḥ ma3 ája ma3, yiji ma3</i>	راح مع، يُروح مع أجا مع، ييجي مع
to adjust; fix	<i>zábbaṭ, yzábbit</i>	زَبَط، يُزَبِّط
<p>زَبَط <i>zábbaṭ</i> could also be spelled ظَبَط, as in MSA, although it is always pronounced with z in Palestinian Arabic.</p>		
to admit	<i>i3táraf, yi3tiríf</i>	إِعْتَرَف، يُعْتَرِف
to advise, recommend	<i>náṣaḥ, yínṣaḥ</i>	نصح، يُنصح
to affect	<i>ássaṣ 3ála, yʔássir 3ála</i>	أثر على، يُأثر على
to allow	<i>xálla, yxállli sámaḥ la-, yismaḥ la-</i>	خلى، يُخلى سمح لـ، يُسمح لـ
to answer, respond, reply	<i>radd 3ála, yrudd 3ála jāwab 3ála, yjāwib 3ála</i>	ردّ على، يُردّ على جاوب على، يُجاوب على
to apologize for	<i>i3tázar 3ála, yi3tízir 3ála</i>	إِعْتَذَرَ على، يُعْتَذِر على
to appear	<i>báyyan, ybáyyin</i>	بين، يُبين
to appreciate	<i>gáddar, ygáddir</i>	قدّر، يُقدّر
to approve of	<i>wāfaḡ, ywāfiḡ</i>	وافق، يُوافق
to arrange, organize	<i>názzam, ynázzim</i>	نظّم، يُنظّم
to ask	<i>sáʔal, yisʔal</i>	سأل، يُسأل
to attend; watch, view	<i>ḥjídír, yíḥdír</i>	حضر، يُحضر
to be	<i>kān, ykūn</i>	كان، يُكون

yes	<i>ā</i> <i>ná3am</i>	آه نعم
no	<i>laʔ/lā</i>	لا
Excuse me, ...	<i>3an íznak</i>	عن إذْلك
Please.	<i>law samáfjit.</i>	لَوْ سمحْتِ
Here you are!; Go ahead!; You first!	<i>tfáqqa!</i>	تَفَضَّلْ!
Thank you.	<i>šúkran</i>	شُكْرًا
You're welcome.	<i>3áfwan</i>	عَفْوًا
I'm sorry!	<i>āsif!</i>	آسِف!
I apologize!	<i>ba3tízir!</i>	بَعْتِذِر!
Hi!; Hello!	<i>márhaba!</i> <i>hála!</i> <i>salāmāt!</i>	مرْحبا! هلا! سلامات!
Good morning!	<i>šabāh ilxēr!</i>	صباح الخَيْر!
How are you?	<i>kēf hālak?</i>	كَيْفَ حالك؟
I'm fine.	<i>ilhámdu lillāh</i> <i>tamām</i> <i>b-xēr</i>	الحَمْدُ لله تمام بُخَيْر
Hi! How are you? It's been a long time since I've seen you!	<i>márhaba, kēf hālak? min zamān mā šúftak.</i>	مرْحبا، كَيْفَ حالك؟ مِنْ زمان ما شُفتك.
What's up?	<i>šū -lʔaxbār?</i>	شو الأخبَار؟

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