



# Shuwayya

# 'An Nafsi

## شوية عن نفسي

Listening, Reading,  
and Expressing Yourself  
in Egyptian Arabic



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**Listening, Reading,  
and Expressing Yourself  
in Egyptian Arabic**

Matthew Aldrich



lingualism

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revised 2021

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Sample

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Sample

# Introduction

*Shuwayya ‘An Nafsi* (شَوَّيَّةٌ عَنْ نَفْسِي *šuwáyya ʿan náfsi* **A Little About Myself**) will be of tremendous help to independent language learners who want to develop their conversational skills and increase their Arabic vocabulary.

Very simply, *Shuwayya ‘An Nafsi* presents the results of a survey given to 10 Egyptians. Each of the 30 sections in the book begins with a question from the survey followed by the 10 responses and a breakdown of the vocabulary and concludes with a page where you are encouraged to give your own answer to the question using newly learned words and phrases.

This book was designed in such a way that it can be an effective learning tool for **learners at all levels**:

For **beginners**, even the most basic words are found in the glossaries with their English translations. Even if you find the sentences challenging and cannot understand some of the underlying grammar at work, you will be able to pick up useful phrases while building your vocabulary. All of the materials appear in three forms: Arabic script, phonemic transcription (that is, pronunciation in the Latin alphabet), and English translation.

For more **advanced learners**, the texts appear again in the back of the book without vowelings (tashkeel) or translations to provide a more challenging reading experience without distractions. Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) translations of the texts are also given for learners who are more proficient in MSA and can benefit from comparing the similarities and differences between it and Egyptian Colloquial Arabic (ECA).

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

The author would like to thank all of the contributors for their participation in the *Shuwayya ‘An Nafsi* project.

- Visit [www.lingualism.com/san](http://www.lingualism.com/san), where you can find:
- free accompanying audio to download or stream (at variable playback rates)
- a guide to the Lingualism orthographic (spelling and tashkeel) system
- links to accompanying materials (Anki flashcards, Premium Audio)



# How to Use This Book

The sections are numbered, but that does not mean you have to do them in order. Sections do not build on previous sections, and words and phrases found in each section are given even if they appear in other sections. That said, if you are a **beginner**, you will want to do sections 1-10 first, as these lay out even the most basic words (pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions), which are largely excluded from the other sections.

Each section begins with a question presented in the masculine singular form, as is the norm on surveys.

Vocabulary from the question.

The feminine form of the question.

Key expressions may be given.

**Nouns** Irregular plurals are normally given.

**Verbs** The corresponding conjugation table from the book Egyptian Colloquial Arabic Verbs is given in small square brackets.

**Adjectives**

**Adverbs**

**Function Words** Other parts of speech, such as conjunctions, prepositions, and pronouns.

Vocabulary unique to each response appears in order of appearance.

**إِسْمُكَ أَيُّه؟**  
*ismak ʔē?*  
**What's your name?**


<p>إِسْمُ <i>ism</i> name          -ak (m.) your          أَيُّه ʔē(h) what          -ك -ik (f.) your</p> <p>إِسْمِي... (أَنَا) <i>ismi... (ána) ismi...</i> My name is...          أَنَا <i>ána</i> I, me          -ي -y my</p> <p>مَعْنَى <i>má3na</i> (pl. معاني <i>ma3āni</i>) meaning          مَعْنَاهُ <i>ma3nā</i> its meaning</p> <p>حَبِّتْ <i>habb</i> [ʔab] to like, love          حَبِّبْتُ <i>bahibb</i> I like</p> <p>جَمِيلٌ <i>ḥilw</i> nice; beautiful          كَمَا <i>kamā</i> also, too</p>	<p>و <i>w</i>, <i>w</i> and          فِي <i>fī</i>, <i>fīn</i>, at          مِنْ <i>min</i> from; since          هَذَا <i>da</i> (m.) this, that, it</p> <p>لِإِنَّ <i>li-ʔinn</i> because          لِإِنَّ... لِإِنَّ... because it...</p> <p>هُوَ <i>hūwwa</i> (m.) it; he          هِيَ <i>hīyya</i> (f.) it; she</p> <p>-ني <i>-ni</i> me</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

إِسْمِي يَمْنَى. بِحَبِّ إِسْمِي لِإِنَّهُ مِشْ مُنْتَشِرٌ وَ كَمَا مَعْنَاهُ جَمِيلٌ.

*ismi yúmna. bahibb\* ʔismi li-innu miš muntášir wi kamān ma3nā ḥilw.*

My name is Yomna. I love my name because it's not common, and it has a beautiful meaning, too.

<p>مِشْ <i>miš</i> is/are not</p>	<p>مُنْتَشِرٌ <i>muntášir</i> common, widespread</p>
-----------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------



**Yomna**

**Study the responses.** Listen to the MP3s and read the responses. Notice how words are used together. Making notes of (or highlighting) groups of words used together in meaningful chunks and memorizing them will help you to produce more natural, idiomatic language. (Note on MP3s: There is a three-second pause between each response—not enough time for you to repeat it, but this should give you time to pause the audio.)

**Give your own response.** At the end of each section, there is a page where you can practice using words and phrases you have learned. First, write out the question in the “arrow” box.

Then write your own personal response to the question. As you can see, there are places for two more responses. Whose? Be creative:

- Interview an Egyptian friend.
- Interview your teacher or a classmate.
- Use the questions to talk to Egyptians online on a language exchange website or chat room.
- Interview a friend or family member (in English!), and translate (or paraphrase) their answers in Egyptian Arabic.
- Imagine you are interviewing a celebrity or public figure. What might their answers be? Use what you know about them, find out more online (Wikipedia, etc.), or just be imaginative.
- Create your own fictional character from Egypt to answer the questions!

Try your best when answering, but don't worry about making mistakes. These are part of the learning process. The book *Egyptian Colloquial Arabic Vocabulary* (available from Lingualism) contains additional words and phrases you may want in order to write your responses. References to suggested sections of this book are given at the bottom of the page. You can also use other references, of course, such as a dictionary or native speakers. If you still cannot find the word you are looking for, go ahead and substitute it in your sentence with the Modern Standard Arabic word or even the English translation. Perhaps later, you will have an opportunity to improve your responses.

**Practice reading.** The questions and responses appear again in Appendix C, written without vowelings or the distraction of the phonemic transcriptions, translations, and glossaries. Practice reading them (with or without the audio).

## Abbreviations

coll.	collective noun
f.	feminine
lit.	literally
m.	masculine
pl.	plural

**Appendix C: The Egyptian Arabic Texts**

إسبك أيه؟  
إسبك أيه؟

بعتي: إسبي بعتي. بحب إسبي لأنه مش منتشر و كمان معناه حلو.  
محمد: أنا إسبي محمد. أكيد إنتو عارفين إن ده أشهر إسبر في العالم.  
داليا: أنا إسبي داليا و بحب إسبي جدا لأن داليا هي إسبر زهرة شكلها و لونها حلو.  
أندرو: أنا إسبي أندرو و الإسبر ده نادر في مصر و من صغيري يتقاولي دورا علشان رجلي صغيرة.  
أيه: أنا إسبي أيه و معناه معجزة أو دليل زي القزات في القرآن.  
محمود: محمود أمامة، و بعني إسبر محمود هو الشخص اللي يمدح في الناس كثير.  
رياب: إسبي رياب محمود. رياب بعني السحاب الأبيض و ممكن كمان يكون معناه ريابة (الله موسيقية).  
تامر: إسبي تامر الإسبر تركي الأصل و غالبا معطر الناس على انت بيتكروني تركي.  
شروق: إسبي شروق و بعني إسبي جاي من شروق الشمس و صحابي بيتادوني شبرو.  
فؤاد: إسبي فؤاد و ده إسبر قديم شوية و معناه القلب، و التسميت بيه ليمنا بجدي الله يرحمه.



# Pronunciation

Egyptian Colloquial Arabic is a spoken dialect with no official status or rules of orthography. Egyptians tend to borrow spelling conventions from Modern Standard Arabic with some accommodations to account for ECA pronunciation. Arabic script, however, is ill suited to show the actual pronunciation of ECA and the sound changes that occur when words are inflected. (For a treatment of these sound changes, see the book *Egyptian Colloquial Arabic Verbs*.) Even if you are comfortable with Arabic script, it is advised that you pay close attention to the phonemic transcriptions to determine the exact pronunciation of words and phrases.

## Consonants

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

			<i>examples</i>
<b>b</b>	ب	[b] as in <b>bed</b>	<i>bána</i> بنى ( <i>build</i> )
<b>d</b>	د	[d] as in <b>dog</b> , but with the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth	<i>dáras</i> درس ( <i>study</i> )
<b>f</b>	ف	[f] as in <b>four</b>	<i>fāz</i> فاز ( <i>win</i> )
<b>g</b>	ج	[g] as in <b>gas</b>	<i>gíri</i> جري ( <i>run</i> )
<b>h</b>	ه	[h] as in <b>house</b>	<i>hágam</i> هجم ( <i>attack</i> )
<b>k</b>	ك	[k] as in <b>kid</b>	<i>kal</i> كل ( <i>eat</i> )
<b>l</b>	ل	[l] a light <i>l</i> as in <b>love</b> ; but in the word الله [ɫ] a dark, velarized <i>l</i> as in <b>yell</b> .	<i>líbis</i> لبس ( <i>get dressed</i> )
<b>m</b>	م	[m] as in <b>moon</b>	<i>māt</i> مات ( <i>die</i> )
<b>n</b>	ن	[n] as in <b>nice</b>	<i>nísi</i> نسي ( <i>forget</i> )
<b>s</b>	س	[s] as in <b>sun</b>	<i>sāb</i> ساب ( <i>leave</i> )
<b>š</b>	ش	[ʃ] as in <b>show</b>	<i>šakk</i> شك ( <i>doubt</i> )
<b>t</b>	ت	[t] as in <b>tie</b> , but with the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth	<i>taff</i> تف ( <i>spit</i> )
<b>w</b>	و	[w] as in <b>word</b>	<i>wárra</i> وري ( <i>show</i> )
<b>y</b>	ي	[j] as in <b>yes</b>	<i>yíktib</i> يكتب ( <i>he writes</i> )
<b>z</b>	ز	[z] as in <b>zoo</b>	<i>zār</i> زار ( <i>visit</i> )
<b>ž</b>	ج	[ʒ] as in <b>pleasure</b> and <b>beige</b> ; used in foreign borrowings and sometimes written ج to distinguish it from ج [g].	<i>žim</i> جيم ( <i>gym</i> )
<b>v</b>	ف	[v] (sometimes spelled ف) and [p] (پ)	<i>seven ap</i> سفن آپ ( <i>7 Up</i> )
<b>p</b>	ب	appear in some foreign borrowings, but may also be pronounced [f] and [b], respectively, by many speakers	

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 <b>tree</b>	<i>rāma رمى (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>ʁāb غاب (be absent)</i>
<b>x</b>	خ	[x] as in the German <i>doch</i> , Spanish <i>rojo</i> , or Scottish <b>loch</b>	<i>xād خد (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>qād قاد (lead)</i>
<b>ħ</b>	ح	[ħ] like a strong, breathy <b>h</b> , as if you were trying to fog up a window	<i>ħāfar حفر (dig)</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>ʕīrif عرف (know)</i>
<b>ʔ</b>	ء ق	[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>ʔībil قبيل (accept)</i> <i>ʔāʕlan أعلن (announce)</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	[d <sup>ʕ</sup> ] emphatic <b>d</b>	<i>dārab ضرب (hit)</i>
<b>ṣ</b>	ص	[s <sup>ʕ</sup> ] emphatic <b>s</b>	<i>ṣamm صمّر (memorize)</i>
<b>t</b>	ط	[t <sup>ʕ</sup> ] emphatic <b>t</b>	<i>tāwa طوى (fold)</i>
<b>z</b>	ظ	[z <sup>ʕ</sup> ] emphatic <b>z</b>	<i>zānn ظنّ (believe)</i>

# Vowels

		<u>examples</u>
<b>a</b>	ا [æ] normally as in <b>cat</b> (but with the jaw not quite as lowered as in English); [a] as in <b>stock</b> when in the same syllable with <b>h</b> or <b>3</b> (with the tongue lower than [æ]); usually [a] as in <b>father</b> (but shorter) when in the same word as <b>q, d, s, t, z</b> or, in most cases, <b>r</b>	<i>kātab</i> كَتَبَ (write) <i>hājmla</i> هَمَلِي (I will fill) <i>mabā3š</i> مَبَاعَشْ (he didn't sell) <i>dārab</i> ضَرَبَ (hit) <i>yāṣab</i> غَصَبَ (force)
<b>ā</b>	آ [æ:] / [a:] / [ɑ:] as with <b>a</b> above but longer	<i>nām</i> نَامَ (sleep) <i>gā3</i> جَاعَ (get hungry) <i>qād</i> قَادَ (lead)
<b>ē</b>	ي [e:] as in <b>play</b> (but without the glide to [j])	<i>malēt</i> مَلَيْتَ (I filled)
<b>ə</b>	[ə] as in <b>ticket</b> . In ECA, <sup>a</sup> is inserted to avoid three adjacent consonants.	<i>kūnt<sup>a</sup> hīna</i> كُنْتُ هِنَا (I was here)
<b>i</b>	ي [ɪ] as in <b>kid</b> ; [ɛ] as in <b>bed</b> when in the same syllable with <b>h</b> or <b>3</b> ; when in the same word as <b>q, d, s, t, z</b> or <b>z</b> [i] with the tongue pulled back a bit	<i>3īlim</i> عِلِمَ (know) <i>biyāḥsib</i> يَبْحَسِبُ (he calculates) <i>itzāhir</i> اِنْتَظَاهِرُ (protest)
<b>ī</b>	ي [i:] as in <b>ski</b> ; [ɛ:] and [i:] as with <b>i</b> above (but longer)	<i>biyqīb</i> يَبْجِيبُ (he brings) <i>biybī3</i> يَبْيِيعُ (he sells) <i>3āqib</i> عَاقِبُ (punish)
<b>ō</b>	و [o:] as with <b>o</b> above but longer	<i>nōm</i> نَوْمَ (sleep)
<b>u</b>	و [ʊ] as in <b>book</b> ; [o] as in <b>know</b> (but shorter and without the glide to [w]) when in the same syllable with <b>h</b> or <b>3</b>	<i>yūṭlub</i> يَطْلُبُ (he orders) <i>inbā3u</i> اِنْبَاعُوا (they sold)
<b>ū</b>	و [u:] as in <b>moon</b> ; [o:] as in <b>know</b> (but without the glide to [w]) when in the same syllable with <b>h</b> or <b>3</b>	<i>bitšūf</i> بَتَشُوفُ (you see) <i>maba3ūš</i> مَبَاعُوشْ (they didn't sell)



# إِسْمُكَ أَيُّهُ؟

ísmak ʔē?

What's your name?

إِسْمُ *ísm* name

كَ -ak (m.) your

أَيُّهُ ʔē(h) what

إِسْمُكَ أَيُّهُ؟ *ísmik ʔē?* What's your <sup>(f.)</sup> name?

كِ -ik (f.) your

إِسْمِي... (أَنَا) *ísmi... (ána)* My name is...

أَنَا *ána* I, me

ي -i my

مَعْنَى *má3na* (pl. معاني *ma3āni*) meaning

مَعْنَاهُ *ma3nā* its meaning

حَبُّ *ḥabb* <sup>[1g3]</sup> to like, love

بِحَبِّ *baḥíbb* I like

جِلْوُ *ḥilw* nice; beautiful

كَمَا *kamān* also, too

و *wi, w* and

فِي *fi, f* in, at

مِنْ *min* from; since

ذَهِ *da* (m.) this, that, it

لِإِنَّ *li-ʔínn* because

لِإِنَّهُ... *li-ʔínnu...* because it...

هُوَ *húwwa* (m.) it; he

هِيَ *híyya* (f.) it; she

نِي -ni me

إِسْمِي يَمْنَى. بِحَبِّ إِسْمِي لِإِنَّهُ مِشْ مُنْتَشِرٌ وَ كَمَا مَعْنَاهُ جِلْوُ.

*ísmi yúmna. baḥíbb<sup>9</sup> ʔísmi li-ínnu miš muntášir wi kamān ma3nā ḥilw.*

My name is Yomna. I love my name because it's not common, and it has a beautiful meaning, too.



Yomna

مِشْ *miš* is/are not

مُنْتَشِرٌ *muntášir* common, widespread

أنا إسمي مُحَمَّد. أكيد إنتو عازفين إن ده أشهر إسم في العالم.



Mohamed

*ána ísmi muḥámmad. akīd íntu 3arfīn inn<sup>o</sup> da ášhar ísm<sup>o</sup> fi -l3ālam.*

My name is Mohamed. I'm sure you know that it's the most popular name in the world.

أكيد *akīd* for sure, undoubtedly

إنتو *íntu* (pl.) you (guys)

عازفين *3arfīn* (pl.) know(ing)

إنّ *inn...* that...

مشهور *mašhūr* famous, well known

أشهر *ášhar* (+ noun) the most famous \_\_

عالم *3ālam* world

في العالم *fi -l3ālam* in the world

أنا إسمي داليا. و بحبّ إسمي جدّاً لإنّ داليا هيّ إسم زهرة شكلها و لونها  
جلو.



Dalia

*ána ísmi dálya. wi baḥíbb<sup>o</sup> ʔísmi gíddan li-ʔinn<sup>o</sup> dálya híyya ísm<sup>o</sup> záhara šakláha w lúnha ḥilw.*

My name is Dalia. I really love my name because it is the name of a flower with a beautiful shape and color.

جدّاً *gíddan* really, a lot; very

زهرة *záhara* flower

شكل *šakl* shape

لون *lōn* (pl. ألوان *alwān*) color

ها -*ha*, -*áha* (f.) its; her

شكلها *šakláha* its shape

لونها *lúnha* its color

أنا إسمي أندرو و الإسم ده نادر في مصر و من صغري بيقولولي دورا  
علشان رجلي صغيرّة.



Andrew

*ána ʔísmi ʔándru wi -lʔísm<sup>o</sup> da nādir fi mašr, wi min šúyri biyʔulūli dōra 3alašān rígli šyayyāra.*

My name is Andrew. This name is rare in Egypt. And ever since I was a kid, people have called me Dora because my feet are small.\*

إلى- *il-* *da* (+ m. noun) this \_\_

نادر *nādir* rare, uncommon

مصر *mašr* (f.) Egypt

صغر *šuyr* childhood, youth; smallness

قال *ʔā* <sup>[1h1]</sup> to say, call

بيقولولي *biyʔūlu* they say, they call

لي -*li* to me

علشان *3alašān* because

رجل *riḡl* (f.) foot; leg

صغير *šuyyār* small

أنا إسمي آية. و معناه مُعْجِزةٌ أَوْ دليلٌ زَيِّ الآياتِ في القرآن.



Aya

ána ḥismi ḥāya. wi ma3nā mu3gíza ḥaw dalīl zayy ilḥayāt fi -lqurḥān.

My name is Aya, and it means *miracle* or *attestation* like the verses of the Quran.

مُعْجِزةٌ *mu3gíza* **miracle**

أَوْ *aw* **or**

دليل *dalīl* **sign, proof, evidence**

زَيِّ *zayy* **like, as, such as**

آية *āya* **Quranic verse; (lit.) miracle, sign**

القرآن *ilqurḥān* **the Quran**

مَحْمُودٌ أُسَامَةٌ، و معنَى إِسْمٍ مَحْمُودٌ هُوَ الشَّخْصُ الَّذِي يُبْمَدِحُ فِي النَّاسِ كَثِيرًا.



Mahmoud

*maḥmūd usāma, wi má3na ismḥ maḥmūd húwwa -ššáxḥ illi byímdaḥ fi -nnās kitīr.*

Mahmoud Osama. Mahmoud means the person who praises people a lot.

شَخْصٌ *šaxḥ* (pl. أَشْخَاصٌ *ašxāḥ*) **person**

الَّذِي *illi* **that, who; which**

مَدَحَ فِي <sup>[1s1]</sup> *mádaḥ fi* **to praise**

يُبْمَدِحُ فِي *biyímdaḥ fi* **he praises**

نَاسٌ *nās* **people**

كَثِيرًا *kitīr* **often, a lot; many**

إِسْمِي رَبَابٌ مَحْمُودٌ. رَبَابٌ يَعْنِي السَّحَابُ الْأَبْيَضُ وَ مُمَكِّنٌ كَمَا نَ يَكُونُ مَعْنَاهُ رَبَابَةٌ (آلَةٌ مُوسِيقِيَّةٌ).



Rabab

*ismi rabāb maḥmūd. rabāb yá3ni -ssaḥāb ilḥabyaḥ wi múmkin kamān yikūn ma3nā rabāba (āla musiḥíyya).*

My name is Rabab Mahmoud. Rabab means *white clouds*, and it can also mean *rebec* (a musical instrument).

يَعْنِي *yá3ni* **means; that is...**

سَحَابٌ *saḥāb* (coll.) **clouds**

أَبْيَضٌ *ábyaḥ* **white**

مُمَكِّنٌ *múmkin* (+ imperfect) **may, might, could; possibly**

كَانَ *kān* <sup>[1h1]</sup> **to be; يَكُونُ *yikūn* is, be**

رَبَابَةٌ *rabāba* **rebec** (bowed string instrument)

آلَةٌ *āla* **instrument**

مُوسِيقِيَّةٌ *musiqi* **musical** (f. *musiqíyya*)

إِسْمِي تَامِر. الْإِسْمُ تُرْكِي الْأَصْلُ وَ غَالِباً مُعْظَمُ النَّاسِ عَلَى النَّتِ يَفْتَكِرُونِي  
تُرْكِي.



Tamer

*ismi tāmir. ilʔismʔ túrki -lʔaʃlʔ w ɣāliban múʒzam innās ʒála -nnet biyiftikrūni túrki.*

My name is Tamer. The name is of Turkish origin, so most people on the Internet probably think that I'm Turkish.

\_\_الأصل\_\_ *ilʔaʃlʔ* of \_\_origin\_\_  
تُرْكِي *túrki* Turkish  
غَالِباً *ɣāliban* probably; usually  
\_\_مُعْظَم\_\_ *múʒzam* \_\_most of\_\_

عَلَى النَّتِ *ʒála -nnet* on the Internet  
اِفْتَكِرَ *iftákar* <sup>[8s1]</sup> to think  
يَفْتَكِرُونَ *biyiftíkru* they think

إِسْمِي شُرُوقٌ وَ مَعْنَى إِسْمِي جَائِي مِّنْ شُرُوقِ الشَّمْسِ وَ صُحَابِي يَنْادُونِي  
شِيرُو.



Shorouk

*ismi šurūʔ wi máʒna ismi gayyʔ min šurūʔ iššáms, wi ʃuḥābi biynadūni šīru.*

My name is Shorouk. The meaning of my name comes from *sunrise*, and my friends call me Shiro.

جَائِي *gayy* coming  
شُرُوق *šurūʔ* (sun)rise  
شَمْس *šams* sun

صَاحِب *ṣāḥib* (pl. صُحَاب *ṣuḥāb*) friend  
نَادَى *nāda* <sup>[3h]</sup> to call  
يَنْادُوا *biynādu* they call

إِسْمِي فُوَادٌ وَ دِهْ إِسْمٌ قَدِيمٌ شُوَيْيَّةٌ وَ مَعْنَاهُ الْقَلْبُ. وَ اِتِّسَمَيْتُ بِهِ تَيْمُنًا  
بِجَدِّي اللَّهُ يَرْحَمُهُ.



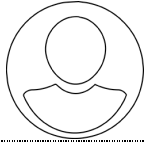
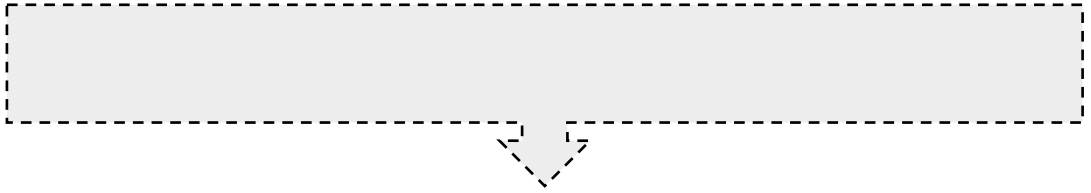
Fouad

*ismi fuʔād wi da ismʔ ʔadīm šuwáyya wi maʒnā ilʔálb. w itsammēt bī tayammúnan bi-gíddi, allāh yirḥámu.*

My name is Fouad. This is a somewhat old name, and it means *heart*. I was named after my grandfather, God rest his soul.

قَدِيم *ʔadīm* old  
شُوَيْيَّة *šuwáyya* somewhat, a little  
قَلْب *ʔalb* (pl. قُلُوب *ʔulūb*) heart  
بِ- *itsámma bi-* <sup>[5d]</sup> to be named/called  
بِ- *bi-* with, by; in, at

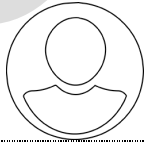
بِهِ *bī* with it <sup>(m.)</sup>, by it  
بِ- *itsámma tayammúnan bi-* to be  
named after  
جَدِّ *gidd* (pl. جُدُود *gudūd*) grandfather  
اللَّهُ يَرْحَمُهُ *allāh yirḥámu* God rest his soul, R.I.P.



.....

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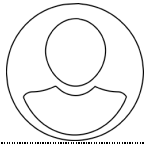
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**Andrew's name:** In recent years, it has become a minor trend in Egypt to give your child an English name. However, in the 1980s, when Andrew was born, it was quite rare. Andrew's father named him after a character in an American movie he had seen. Andrew's brother also has an English name, while his sister has a Greek name. Andrew's grandparents had trouble pronouncing his name at first and nicknamed him Dora. They told him it was because his feet were so small when he was little, although Andrew himself doesn't quite understand the connection between the nickname and small feet.



# 2

## إنتَ مُنَيْنْ؟

*inta mnēn?*

**Where are you from?**

إنتَ *inta* (m.) you

مِنَيْنْ *minēn* from where

إنتي مُنَيْنْ؟ *inti mnēn?* Where are you (f.) from?

أنا مِن... *ána min...* I'm from...; I come from...

أنا *ána* I (am)

مِن *min* from

مصر *maṣr* (f.) Egypt

القاهرة *ilqāhira* Cairo

إسكندرية *iskindiríyya* Alexandria

الجيزة *ilgīza* Giza

عاصمة *3āšima* capital (city)

محافظة *muḥáfza* governorate, province

بلد *bálad* (pl. بلاد *bilād*) land, country

حيّ *ḥayy* (pl. أحياء *aḥyāʔ*) district, neighborhood

عاش *3āyīš* living (f. عايشة *3āyša*)

تُحدِداً *taḥdīdan* specifically, to be precise

و *wi, w* and

في *fi, f* in, at

مِن *min* from; since; than

هُوَ *húwwa* (m.) it; he

هِيَ *híyya* (f.) it; she

أنا مِن مصر، و تُحدِداً مِن القاهرة العاصِمة. و عِشتُ أَغلبَ حَيّاتي في  
مُحافظة الجيزة المُلاصِقة للقاهرة.

*ána min maṣr, wi taḥdīdan min ilqāhira, il3āšima. wi 3išt áyḻab ḥayāti fi muḥáfzīt ilgīza, ilmulāṣqa li-lqāhira.*

I'm from Egypt—from the capital, Cairo, to be precise. I've lived most of my life in Giza, which is adjacent to Cairo.

عاش *3āš* <sup>[1h2]</sup> to live

عِشتُ *3išt* I lived

أغلبَ حَيّاتي *áyḻab ḥayāti* most of my life

— أَغلبَ *áyḻab* — (+ noun) most of —

حياة *ḥáya* life

مُلاصِق لـ *mulāṣiq li-* adjacent to, bordering,  
attached to



Yomna

# 12 أكلت أيه عَ الغدا إِمبارِح؟

akáltʔ ʔē 3a -lyáda ʔimbāriḥʔ

What did you eat for lunch yesterday?

أكل *ákal* <sup>[3]</sup> (also: كل *kal*) to eat

أيه *ʔē(h)* what

عَ *3a* for; on, at

غدا *yáda* lunch

إِمبارِح *imbāriḥ* yesterday

أكلت أيه عَ الغدا إِمبارِح؟ *akálti ʔē 3a -lyáda ʔimbāriḥʔ*

What did you <sup>(f.)</sup> eat for lunch yesterday?

مشوي *mášwi* grilled, roasted

مصري *másri* Egyptian

على *3ála* for; on, at

أكلة *ákla* food

رُزّ *ruzz* (coll.) rice

سلطة *sálaṭa* salad; side dish

فراخ *firāx* chicken

لحمة *láḥma* meat; beef

مخشي *máḥšī* (pl. محاشي *maḥāšī*) stuffed

vegetables

مكرونة *makarōna* pasta

صلصة *šálša* sauce

بانئيه *banēh* breaded chicken breast

أكلت إِمبارِح فراخ بانئيه و مكرونة بالصلصة و البصل و طبق سلطة ضخم.



Yomna

*akált imbāriḥ firāx banēh wi makarōna bi-ššálša wi -lbáṣal wi ṭábaʔ sálaṭa ḡaxm.*

Yesterday, I ate breaded chicken breast, pasta with sauce, onions, and a large salad.

بصل *báṣal* (coll.) onions

طبق *ṭábaʔ* (pl. أطباق *aṭbāʔ*) plate, dish

ضخم *ḡaxm* huge, very large

# 24

## بِتَقَابِلِ أَصْحَابِكَ فَيْنْ؟

*bitʔābil aṣḥābak fēnʔ*

**Where do you meet your friends?**

قَابِلِ ʔābil<sup>[3s]</sup> **to meet**

صَاحِبِ ṣāḥib (pl. صُحَابِ ṣuḥāb) **friend**

كَ -ak<sup>(m.)</sup> **your**

فَيْنْ fēn **where**

بِتَقَابِلِ أَصْحَابِكَ فَيْنْ؟ *bitʔābil aṣḥābik fēnʔ* **Where do you<sup>(f.)</sup> meet your friends?**

بَيْتِ bēt (pl. بِيُوتِ biyūt) **house**

نَادِي nādi **club**

كَافِيَهْ kafē **café**

صَاحِبِ ṣāḥib (pl. صُحَابِ ṣuḥāb) **friend**

مَكَانِ makān (pl. أَمَاكِينِ amākin) **place**

مَوْلِ mōl **shopping mall**

شَارِعِ šāri3 (pl. شَوَارِعِ šawāri3) **street**

رَاحِ rāḥ<sup>[1h1]</sup> **to go (to)**

إِتَّفَقِ ittáfaʔ<sup>[8s1]</sup> (+ imperfect) **to agree on/to**

خَرَجِ xárag<sup>[1s3]</sup> **to go out; to exit**

نَزَلَ nízil<sup>[1s5]</sup> **to go out (of the house)**

إِمْشَى itmášša<sup>[5d]</sup> **to go for a walk**

أَكَلَ ákal<sup>[i3]</sup> (also: كَلْ kal) **to eat**

عَادَةً 3ādatan **usually**

أَيُّ ayy **any**

عَادَةً بِنْتَقَابِلِ فِي بَيْتِ وَاحِدَةٍ فِينَا وَ سَاعَاتِ بِنْرُوحِ فِي نَادِي أَوْ كَافِيَهْ.

*3ādatan binitʔābil fi bēt wāḥda fīna wi sa3āt binrūḥ fi nādi aw kafē.*

We usually meet at one of our houses, and sometimes we go to the club or a café.

وَاحِدَةٍ wāḥda<sup>(f.)</sup> **one (woman)**

بِنَا وَاحِدَةٍ wāḥid fīna **one of us (f.)** (f. وَاحِدَةٍ wāḥda fīna)

سَاعَاتِ sa3āt **sometimes**



**Yomna**

في القهوة. أي شاب مصري يُقدِّس القهوة و عارف أهميتها.



Mohamed

*fi il-ḡáhwa. ayy<sup>ṣ</sup> šabb<sup>ṣ</sup> mášri biyqáddis ilḡáhwa wi 3ārif ahammiyyítha.*

In the coffee house. Any young Egyptian man dedicates time to the coffee house and knows its importance.

قهوة ḡáhwa (traditional) coffee house  
عارف 3ārif knowing

أهمية ahammiyya importance

دائماً بحب أقابل أصحابي في كافيه و بنتفق نتقابل في مكان معين و نخرج نروح أي مول.



Dalia

*dáyman bahjbb aḡābil ṣuḡābi fi kafē, wi binittifi? nitḡābil fi makān mu3áyyan wi núxrug nirūḡ ayy<sup>ṣ</sup> mōl.*

I always like to meet my friends at a café. Or we agree to meet in a specific place and then go to the mall.

دائماً dáyman always  
حب ḡabb<sup>[1g3]</sup> (+ imperfect) to like

معين mu3áyyan specific, specified

عادةً عندي في البيت أو بنزل نتمشى في الشارع أو نروح أي مول.



Andrew

*3ādatan 3āndi fi -lbēt aw binínzil nitmášša fi -ššāri3 aw binrūḡ ayy<sup>ṣ</sup> mōl.*

Usually at my house. Or go out for a walk on the street or we go to whichever mall.

عندي 3āndi at my house; I have

بِقَابِلِ أَصْحَابِي فِي الْمَوْلِ. يَبْكُونُ مَكَانَ مُنَاسِبٍ إِنَّا نَتَمَشَّى وَ نَأْكُلُ وَ نَتَفَرِّجُ  
عَلَى لِبْسِ.



Aya

*baʔābil aṣḥābi fi -lmōl. biykūn makān munāsib innā nitmāšša wi nākul wi nitfārrag 3āla libs.*

I meet my friends at the mall. It's a good place for walking around, and we eat and look at clothes.

مُنَاسِبٍ *munāsib* proper, appropriate, suitable  
إِتْفَرِّجُ عَلَى *itfārrag 3āla* <sup>[5s2]</sup> to look at; to watch

لِبْسِ *libs* clothes

فِي قَهْوَةٍ عِنْدِنَا فِي الْمَدِينَةِ عِشَانٍ مَكَانٍ يَبْكُونُ هَادِي وَ أَسْعَارُ الطَّلَبَاتِ  
رَخِيصَةً.



Mahmoud

*fi ʔāhwa 3andīna fi -lmadīna 3ašān makān biykūn hādi w as3ār iṭṭalabāt raxīša.*

At a local café in the city because it's a quiet location and the menu prices are low.

عِنْدِنَا *3andīna* where I'm from (lit. at us, at our place); we have  
مَدِينَةٍ *madīna* (pl. مَدُنٌ *mūdun*) city  
هادِي *hādi* quiet, calm

سِعْرٍ *si3r* (pl. أَسْعَارٍ *as3ār*) price  
طَلَبٍ *ṭālab* order, item ordered  
رَخِيصٍ *raxīš* cheap

فِي الْبَيْتِ أَوْ الْكَافِيَةِ أَوْ النَّادِي بِنُقْعُدُ نَزْغِي وَ نُجِيبُ فِي سِيرَةِ كُلِّ النَّاسِ.



Rabab

*fi -lbēt aw ilkaḥfē aw innādi binúʔud nízī wi ngīb fi sīrit kull innās.*

At home, a café, or the club. We sit and chat and gossip about everyone.

قَعْدُ *ʔá3ad* <sup>[1s3]</sup> to sit

رَغَى *rāya* <sup>[1d2]</sup> to chat

— جَابُ فِي سِيرَةٍ *gāb fi sīrit* <sup>[1h2]</sup> to gossip about —

كُلِّ النَّاسِ *kull innās* everyone (lit. all the people)

مكان المقابلة المعتاد هو القهوة، معظمنا متزوجين و يبقى صعب نبعِد  
عن بيوتنا كثير.



Tamer

*makān ilmuʔábla -lmi3tād húwwa -lʔáhwa, mu3zámna mitgawwizīn wi  
biyībʔa ʕa3b<sup>o</sup> ní3id 3an biyútna kitīr.*

The usual meeting place is the coffee house. Most of us are married, and it's hard for us to go far from home very often.

مقابلة *muʔábla* meeting, get-together, meet-up

معتاد *mi3tād* usual, habitual

معظمنا *mu3zámna* most of us

متزوج *mitgáwwiz* married

بقي *báʔa* <sup>[1d1]</sup> to be; to become

صعب *ʕa3b* difficult, hard

بعِد عن *bi3id 3an* <sup>[1s5]</sup> to be away from

كثير *kitīr* often, a lot

يا إمّا في الجامعة و بعد كده نخرج، أو في بيت حدّ منهم أو ع الشارع و  
نتمشّي.



Shorouk

*ya-ímma fi -lgám3a wi ba3d<sup>o</sup> kida núxrug, aw fi bēt ḥadd<sup>o</sup> mínhum aw 3a -  
ššāri3 wi nitmášša.*

Either at the university and then we leave, or at someone's house or on the street and then we go for a walk.

...أو... يا إمّا... أو... *ya-ímma... aw... either... or...*

جامعة *gám3a* university, college

بعِد كده *ba3d<sup>o</sup> kida* then, after that

حدّ منهم *ḥadd<sup>o</sup> mínhum* one of them

ع *3a* on

بقابلهم في مهرجانات قصص مصوّرة في مصر أو ممكن نتفق نخرج  
نشوف فيلم سينما و ناكل.



Fouad

*baʔabílhum fi mahraganāt qíṣṣa miṣawwára fi maṣr aw múmkin nittífi?  
núxrug nišūf film<sup>o</sup> sínima wi nākul.*

I meet them at comic book conventions in Egypt. Or we might make plans to go out to see a movie and eat.

مهرجان *mahragān* fair, festival

قصة *qíṣṣa* (pl. قصص *qíṣṣaṣ*) story

مصور *miṣáwwar* drawn, illustrated;

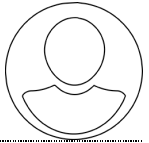
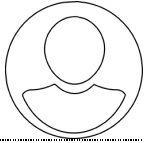
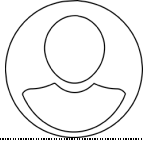
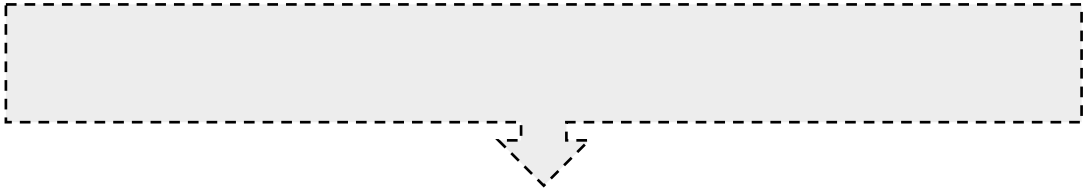
photographed

مصر *maṣr* (f.) Egypt

ممكن *múmkin* (+ imperfect) may, might, could;

possibly

فيلم سينما *film<sup>o</sup> sínima* movie



Sample

➔ **Free time activities:** See *Egyptian Colloquial Arabic Vocabulary (section 21)*

# 30

## تَقْدِر تَوْصِف شَخْصِيَّتِكَ بِأَيِّهِ؟

*tí?dar tíwšif šaxšiyítak bi-?ē?*

**How would you describe your personality?**

قَدِر *qidir* <sup>[1s4]</sup> **to be able to**

بِـ *wášaf* \_\_ *bi-* <sup>[1s2]</sup> **to describe \_\_ as**

شَخْصِيَّة *šaxšiyya* **personality**

كـ *-ak* <sup>(m.)</sup> **your**

بِـ *bi-* **with, by; in, at**

أَيِّهِ *ē(h)* **what**

تَقْدِرِي تَوْصِفِي شَخْصِيَّتِكَ بِأَيِّهِ؟ *tí?dári tíwšifi šaxšiyítik bi-?ē??* **How would you <sup>(f.)</sup> describe your personality?**

نَاس *nās* **people**

شُغْل *šuyf* **work, job**

حَاجَةٌ *hāga* **thing, something**

حَبَّ *habb* <sup>[1g3]</sup> **to like; (+ imperfect) to like to**

إِجْتِمَاعِي *igtimā3i* **sociable; social**

أنا شخصية هادية، مُجِبَّة لِلنِّظَامِ وَالهُدُوءِ وَشَدِيدَةُ الْمَلَاخِظَةِ لِلتَّفَاصِيلِ.  
حَسَّاسَةٌ جِدًّا وَحَالِمَةٌ.



**Yomna**

*ána šaxšiyya hádyā, muhībba li-nniẓām wi -lhudū? wi šadīda -lmuláḥẓa li-ttafašīl, ḥassāsa giddan wi ḥālīma.*

I am a quiet. I'm fond of order and tranquility. And [I'm] meticulous, very sensitive, and a dreamer.

هادي *hādi* **quiet, calm** (f. هَادِيَّة *hádyā*)

مُجِبِّ لِـ *muhīb li-* **fond of**

نِظَام *niẓām* **order, orderliness; organization**

هُدُوء *hudū?* **tranquility, calm**

شَدِيد *šidīd* **intense, strong**

مُلاخِظَةٌ *muláḥẓa* **observation, noticing**

تَفْصِيل *tafšīl* (pl. تَفَاصِيل *tafašīl*) **detail**

حَسَّاس *ḥassās* **sensitive**

حَالِم *ḥālim* **dreamy, romantic** (f. حَالِمَةٌ *hālīma*)



أنا شخص مُنظَّم جدًّا. يَعْنِي أَنَا شَخْصٌ بَتَاعِ أَرْقَامٍ وَ مُعَادِلَاتٍ.



Mohamed

ána šaxš<sup>ə</sup> munázẓam gíddan. yá3ni ána šaxš<sup>ə</sup> btā3 arqām wi mu3adlāt.

I am a very organized person, you know, a numbers and calculations person.

شخص šaxš (pl. أشخاص ašxāš) person  
مُنظَّم munázẓam organized  
يَعْنِي yá3ni that is; you know

بتاع bitā3 tending toward; belonging to  
رقم ráqam (pl. أرقام arqām) number  
مُعَادِلَةٌ mu3ádla calculation

أَقْدِرُ أَوْصِفُ شَخْصِيَّتِي بِأَنَّهَا شَخْصِيَّةٌ مَرِحَةٌ وَاجْتِمَاعِيَّةٌ وَ لَكِنِ فِي نَفْسِ  
الْوَقْتِ جَدِّيَّةٌ وَوَقْتُ الشُّغْلِ.



Dalia

á?dar áwšif šaxšiyīti bi-innáha šaxšiyya maríħa w igtima3íyya wi lākin fi nafs  
ilwá?t, gaddíyya wa?t iššúyl.

I can describe my personality as cheerful and sociable, but at the same time serious while working.

مَرِحٌ maríħ cheerful  
الْوَقْتِ wa?t (pl. أوقات aw?āt) time

جَدِّي gáddi serious  
الْوَقْتِ wa?t (pl. أوقات aw?āt) time

بِقُدُونِسٍ. لِإِنَّ البُقْدُونِسَ بِتِلَاقِيَّةٍ فِي أَكْلَاتٍ كَثِيرَةٍ وَ أَنَا كَمَا نَبْجِبُّ أَكُونَ  
مِشَارِكٍ فِي أَيِّ حَاجَةٍ.



Andrew

ba?dūnis, li-inn ilba?dūnis bitla?ī f aklāt kitīr w ána kamān baħíbb<sup>ə</sup> akūn  
mišārik fi ?ayy<sup>ə</sup> ħāga.

Parsley, because you can find it in many dishes, and I too love to participate in everything.

بِقُدُونِسٍ ba?dūnis parsley  
لَاقِي lā?a [3d] to find  
أَكْلَةٌ ákla dish, food

مِشَارِكٍ فِي mišārik fi participating in  
أَيِّ حَاجَةٍ ayy<sup>ə</sup> ħāga anything

# Appendix A: Numbers

١	واحد <i>wāḥid</i> (f. واحدة <i>wāḥda</i> ) <b>one</b>	٦	سِتَّة <i>sitta</i> (سِتّ <i>sitt</i> ) <b>six</b>
٢	إِثْنَيْنِ <i>itnēn</i> <b>two</b>	٧	سَبْعَةَ <i>sáb3a</i> (سبع <i>sába3</i> ) <b>seven</b>
٣	ثَلَاثَةَ <i>talāta</i> (ثلاث <i>tálat</i> ) <b>three</b>	٨	ثَمَانِيَةَ <i>tamánya</i> (ثمان <i>táman</i> ) <b>eight</b>
٤	أَرْبَعَةَ <i>arbá3a</i> (أربع <i>árba3</i> ) <b>four</b>	٩	تِسْعَةَ <i>tís3a</i> (تسع <i>tísa3</i> ) <b>nine</b>
٥	خَمْسَةَ <i>xámsa</i> (خمس <i>xámas</i> ) <b>five</b>	١٠	عَشْرَةَ <i>3ášara</i> (عشر <i>3ášar</i> ) <b>ten</b>

When modifying a noun:

- the number 1 follows the noun and agrees in gender.
- the number 2 can be followed a plural noun, but more commonly the dual suffix *-ēn* is used instead of the number.
- the numbers 3-10 have shortened forms (shown in parentheses above) and are followed by plural nouns.

١١	حِداشِر <i>ḥidāšar</i> <b>eleven</b>	١٦	سِتِّاشِر <i>sittāšar</i> <b>sixteen</b>
١٢	إِثْنَاشِر <i>itnāšar</i> <b>twelve</b>	١٧	سَبْعَتَاشِر <i>saba3tāšar</i> <b>seventeen</b>
١٣	ثَلَاثَاشِر <i>talattāšar</i> <b>thirteen</b>	١٨	ثَمَانَتَاشِر <i>tamantāšar</i> <b>eighteen</b>
١٤	أَرْبَعَتَاشِر <i>arba3tāšar</i> <b>fourteen</b>	١٩	تِسْعَتَاشِر <i>tisa3tāšar</i> <b>nineteen</b>
١٥	خَمْسَتَاشِر <i>xamastāšar</i> <b>fifteen</b>		
٢٠	عِشْرِينَ <i>3išrīn</i> <b>twenty</b>	٦٠	سِتِّينَ <i>sittīn</i> <b>sixty</b>
٣٠	ثَلَاثِينَ <i>talatīn</i> <b>thirty</b>	٧٠	سَبْعِينَ <i>sab3īn</i> <b>seventy</b>
٤٠	أَرْبَعِينَ <i>arbi3īn</i> <b>forty</b>	٨٠	ثَمَانِينَ <i>tamanīn</i> <b>eighty</b>
٥٠	خَمْسِينَ <i>xamsīn</i> <b>fifty</b>	٩٠	تِسْعِينَ <i>tis3īn</i> <b>ninety</b>

Compound numbers (21, 75, etc.) are formed literally as “one and twenty”, “five and seventy”, etc. The number 1-9 in its full form (that is, not the shortened form) precedes و *wi*: واحد و عِشْرِينَ *wāḥid wi 3išrīn* **twenty-one**; خمسة و سَبْعِينَ *xámsa w sab3īn* **seventy-five**.

# Appendix B: Dates

## Days of the Week

الْحَدَّ *ilḥádd* Sunday

الْإِثْنَيْنِ *ilʔitnēn* Monday

الثَّلَاثِ *ittalāt* Tuesday

الأَرْبَعِ *ilʔárba3* Wednesday

الْخَمِيسِ *ilxamīs* Thursday

الْجُمُعَةِ *ilgúm3a* Friday

السَّبْتِ *issábt* Saturday

## Months of the Year

يَنَآيِرِ *yanāyir* January

فِبْرَايِرِ *fibrāyir* February

مَارِسِ *māris* March

إِبْرَيْلِ *ibrīl* April

مَآيُو *māyu* May

يُونْيُو *yúnyu* (also: يُونْيَا *yúnya*) June

يُولْيُو *yúlyu* (also: يُولْيَا *yúlya*) July

أَغْصُطُسِ *ayúštus* August

سِبْتِمْبِرِ *sibtímbir* September

أَكْتُوبِرِ *uktōbir* October

نُوفِمْبِرِ *nuvímber* November

دِيسِمْبِرِ *disímbir* December

Egyptians also commonly refer to months by number.

## Years

...أَلْفِ نُسْعُمِيَّةِ (و) *alf<sup>3</sup> tus3umíyya (wi)*... 19\_ \_

...أَلْفَيْنِ (و) *alfēn (wi)*... 20\_ \_

The و *wi* (shown above in parentheses) is present unless the following number is compound (21-29, 31-39, etc.), in other words a number which already contains و *wi*.

# Appendix C: The Egyptian Arabic Texts

1

إسمك أيه؟

إسمك أيه؟

- يمنى:** إسمي يمى. بحب إسمي لأنه مش منتشر و كمان معناه حلو.
- محمد:** أنا إسمي محمد. أكيد إنتو عارفين إن ده أشهر إسم في العالم.
- داليا:** أنا إسمي داليا. و بحب إسمي جدا لأن داليا هي إسم زهرة شكلها و لونها حلو.
- أندرو:** أنا إسمي أندرو و الإسم ده نادر في مصر و من صغري بيقولولي دورا علشان رجلي صغيرة.
- آيه:** أنا إسمي آيه. و معناه معجزة أو دليل زي الآيات في القرآن.
- محمود:** محمود أسامة، و معنى إسم محمود هو الشخص اللي يمدح في الناس كتير.
- رباب:** إسمي رباب محمود. رباب يعني السحاب الأبيض و ممكن كمان يكون معناه ربابة (آلة موسيقية).
- تامر:** إسمي تامر. الإسم تركي الأصل و غالبا معظم الناس على النت يفتكرونى تركي.
- شروق:** إسمي شروق و معنى إسمي جاي من شروق الشمس و صحابي بينادوني شيرو.
- فؤاد:** إسمي فؤاد و ده إسم قديم شوية و معناه القلب. و اتسميت بيه تيمنا بجدي الله يرحمه.

# Appendix D: Modern Standard Arabic Translations

ما اسمك؟

1

MSA

ما اسمك؟

**يمنى:** اسمي يمنى. أحب اسمي لأنه ليس منتشرًا ومعناه جميل أيضًا.

**محمد:** أنا اسمي محمد، وأنتم تعرفون أنه أشهر اسم في العالم.

**داليا:** أنا اسمي داليا، وأحب اسمي لأن داليا هو اسم زهرة لها شكل ولون جميل.

**أندرو:** أنا اسمي أندرو وهذا الاسم نادر للغاية في مصر ومنذ أن كنت صغيرًا كانوا يطلقون عليّ دورا لأن قدميّ صغيرتان.

**آيه:** أنا اسمي آية، ومعنى اسمي المعجزة أو دليل مثل آيات القرآن الكريم.

**محمود:** محمود أسامة، ومعنى محمود هو الشخص الذي يمدح الأشخاص كثيرًا.

**رباب:** اسمي رباب محمود ورباب هو السحاب الأبيض ويمكن أيضًا أن يكون معنى رباب آلة الربابة وهي آلة موسيقية.

**تامر:** اسمي تامر. اسمي تركي الأصل، ويعتقد أغلب الأشخاص على شبكة الإنترنت أنني تركي.

**شروق:** اسمي شروق ويأتي معنى اسمي من شروق الشمس ويدعوني أصدقائي باسم شيرو.

**فؤاد:** اسمي فؤاد، وهو من الأسماء القديمة نسبيًا ومعناه القلب، وقد سميت به تيمناً بجدي رحمه الله.