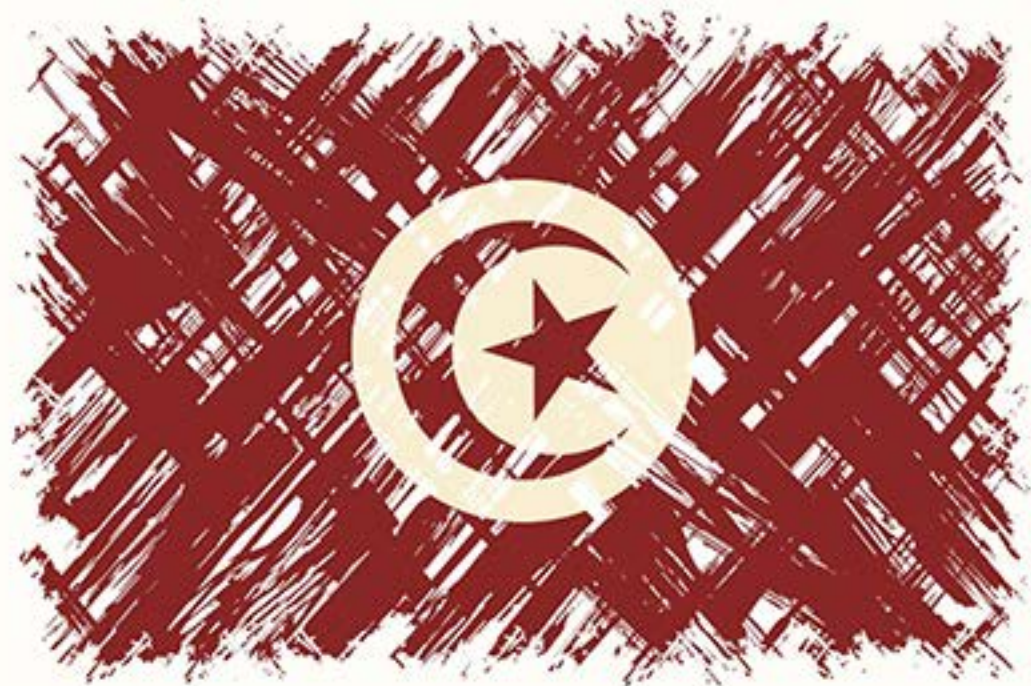


Tunisian
Colloquial
Arabic
Vocabulary



Matthew Aldrich
with
Lilia Khachroum



Tunisian **C**olloquial **A**rabic **V**ocabulary

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lingualism

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Cover art: © Can Stock Photo Inc. / khvost

paperback: ISBN-10: 0692482679

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. *Tunisian 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.

The accompanying MP3s, free to download from the Lingualism Audio Library at 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. *Tunisian 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 Tunisian Colloquial Arabic (TCA). Alternatively, you may have studied another dialect of Arabic, or Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), and are curious to learn more about TCA and tune your ears to the idiosyncrasies of this beautiful dialect.

I would like to extend a special thanks to Lilia Khachroum for collaborating with me to make this book possible, providing authentic Tunisian Arabic translations of the items in this book, proof-reading the text, giving me valuable feedback and insights to ensure the accuracy of the information, and recording the MP3s.



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

www.lingualism.com

How to Use This Book

Tunisian 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 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 and cities are feminine. Keep this in mind as these 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, مُعَلِّمٌ *mu3allim* is a male teacher. A female teacher would be مُعَلِّمَةٌ *mu3allima*.
- For the sake of consistency and simplicity, the masculine singular form is used in expressions. You can refer to the grammar section on the following pages for information on producing feminine and plural forms.
- 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. Refer to the grammar section for the rules of verb conjugation.
- 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 (*).
- Consonants written without diacritics (tashkeel) are assumed to take the vowel fatha (َ), unless word final, in which case the consonant is assumed to take sukuun (ُ). In other words, fatha is normally not written, and sukuun is not written at the end of a word.

Pronunciation

Tunisian Colloquial Arabic is a spoken dialect with no official status or rules of orthography. Tunisians tend to borrow spelling conventions from Modern Standard Arabic with some accommodations to account for TCA pronunciation. Arabic script, however, is ill suited to show the actual pronunciation of TCA 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.

Consonants

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

		<i>examples</i>
b	ب [b] as in bed	bint بِنْت (<i>daughter</i>)
d	د [d] as in dog , but with the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth	dem دَم (<i>blood</i>)
ḏ	ذ [ḏ] as in that	ḏēb ذَاب (<i>melt</i>)
f	ف [f] as in four	femme فَمَّا (<i>there is</i>)
g	غ [g] as in gas	garn فَرْن (<i>horn</i>)
j	ج [ʒ] as in pleasure and beige	jē جا (<i>come</i>)
h	ه [h] as in house	huwwe هُوَ (<i>he</i>)
k	ك [k] as in kid	kul كُل (<i>all</i>)
l	ل [l] a light l as in love	lēhi لاهي (<i>busy</i>)
m	م [m] as in moon	mēt مات (<i>die</i>)
n	ن [n] as in nice	nsē نَسِيَ (<i>forget</i>)
p	پ [p] as in spoon	pārk پارِك (<i>park</i>)
s	س [s] as in sun	sinne سِنَّة (<i>tooth</i>)
š	ش [ʃ] as in show	šurbe شُرْبَة (<i>soup</i>)
t	ت [t] as in tie , but with the tongue touching the back of the upper teeth	tēnis تَانيس (<i>tennis</i>)
ɛ	ث [θ] as in think	ɛwra ثَوْرَة (<i>revolution</i>)
v	ڤ [v] as in very	vīzā وِيزَا (<i>visa</i>)
w	و [w] as in word	wīn وِين (<i>where</i>)
y	ي [j] as in yes	yíktib يَكْتِيب (<i>he writes</i>)
z	ز [z] as in zoo	zūz زُوْز (<i>two</i>)

Grammar

This section provides a brief introduction to the grammar of Tunisian Colloquial Arabic. It covers the basics of noun and adjective inflections as well as verb conjugations—enough to allow you to plug in vocabulary from this book to form simple sentences. It also highlights some of the idiosyncrasies of TCA that distinguish it from other varieties of Arabic.

Nouns

Nouns in TCA are either masculine or feminine (in gender), and can be singular or plural (in number) . A noun's gender and number are significant in that they determine the form that words (such as pronouns, adjectives, and verbs) relating to it will take.

Many nouns have irregular plural forms. In this book, common irregular plurals are given in parentheses. The regular plural suffix is **ات** -ēt/-āt for both masculine and feminine non-human nouns, and also for feminine human nouns. Masculine human nouns take the regular plural **ين** -īn.

ḥayawēn حيوان (animal) → ḥayawēnēt حيوانات (animals)
marra مرة (time) → marrāt مرات (times)
mu3allim مُعَلِّم (male teacher) → mu3allmīn مُعَلِّمِينَ (teachers)
mu3allme مُعَلِّمَةٌ (female teacher) → mu3allmēt مُعَلِّمَات (female teachers)

Most feminine nouns end in **ة** -e/-a. In this book, feminine nouns that do not have this ending are labeled '[f.]'. A masculine human noun can normally be made feminine by adding **ة** -e/-a, as with the example 'teacher' above.

The definite article ال il- is prefixed to a noun (or adjective).

ktēb كِتَاب (a book) → ilktēb الْكِتَاب (the book)

As in other varieties of Arabic, the **ل** -l- sound is assimilated before certain consonants, known as sun letters, namely **ت t, ط t, د d, ذ d, ر r, ز z, س s, ش š, ص ṣ, ض ḍ**, **ظ ṭ, ط ṭ, ز z, ال l**, and **ن n**. For example, il + n = inn-. In careful pronunciation, the definite article be not assimilate before **ج j**.

šems شَمْس (a sun) → iššems الشَّمْس (the sun)
jim3a جُمُعَة (a week) → iljim3a الْجُمُعَة (or ijjim3a الْجُمُعَة) (the week)

The continuous tense is formed with قَاعِدِ qā3id [m.], قَاعِدَة qā3ide [f.], or قَاعِدِينَ qā3idīn [pl.], which agrees with the subject in gender and number for all persons.

qā3id nimši قَاعِدِ نِمِشِي (I am going) [m.]

qā3ide nimši قَاعِدَة نِمِشِي (I am going) [f.]

qā3idīn yiktbu يَكْتُبُونَ قَاعِدِينَ (they are writing)

mēhumš qā3idīn yiktbu مَا هُمْش قَاعِدِينَ يَكْتُبُونَ (they are not writing)

Interrogative sentences:

ta3rif ismhe? تَعْرِفِ اسْمَهَا؟ (Do you know her name?)

yēxi ta3rif ismhe? يَاحِي تَعْرِفِ اسْمَهَا؟ (Do you know her name?)

ta3rifši ismhe? تَعْرِفْشِي اسْمَهَا؟ (Do you know her name?)

ta3rifši š-ismhe? تَعْرِفْشِي شِسْمَهَا؟ (Do you know what her name is?)

mešit l-ilmektab ilbērah? مَشَيْتَ لِلْمَكْتَبِ الْبَارِحِ؟ (Did you go to school yesterday?)

yēxi mešit l-ilmektab ilbērah? يَاحِي مَشَيْتَ لِلْمَكْتَبِ الْبَارِحِ؟ (Did you go to school y.?)

mešitši l-ilmektab ilbērah? مَشَيْتْشِي لِلْمَكْتَبِ الْبَارِحِ؟ (Did you go to school yesterday?)

wīn t3īš? وِين تَعِيشُ؟ (Where do you live?)

wāqtēsh mšēu l-ilmektab? وَقْتَاشْ مَشَاو لِلْمَكْتَبِ؟ (When did they go to school?)

škūn šuft fī -ssehriyye? شُكُونِ شُفْتِ فِي السَّهْرِيَّةِ؟ (Who did you see at the party?)

1

Life and Death

life	<i>ḥayēt</i> <i>3īše</i>	حياة عيشة
to live	<i>3āš</i>	عاش
I live in Tunisia.	<i>ēne n3īš fi tūnis.</i>	أنا نعيش في تونس.
alive	<i>3āyiš</i>	عايش
to give birth to	<i>wlid</i>	وُلِد
to be born	<i>tūlid</i>	تولد
birth	<i>wlēde</i>	وُلادة
child (0-17 years old)	<i>tful (wlēd)</i>	طُفُل (وُلاد)
baby, infant	<i>bebe (bibbiyēt) (fr: bébé)</i>	بيبي (بِيبَات)
to be breastfed, suckle	<i>rze3</i>	رَضَعَ
to breastfeed	<i>rezze3</i>	رَضَعَ
toddler	<i>šyīr (šyār)</i>	صَغِير (صُغار)
diaper	<i>kūš (fr: couche)</i>	كوش
well-behaved	<i>mutrubbi</i> <i>3āqil</i>	مُتْرَبِي عاقِل
naughty, mischievous	<i>mūš 3āqil</i> <i>mūš mutrubbi</i>	موش عاقِل موش مُتْرَبِي
childish, immature	<i>farx</i>	فَرخ
mature(-acting)	<i>kbīr (fī muxxu)</i> <i>rzīn</i>	كَبِير (في مُخّه) رُزِين

boy	<i>tful, wled (wlēd)</i>	طُفْل، وُلْد (وُلَاد)
girl	<i>tufle, bneyye (bnēt)</i>	طُفْلَة، بِنْيَة (بَنَات)
adolescent, teenager	<i>murāhiq edulesā (fr: adolescent)</i>	مَرَاهِق أُدْلَسُون
to grow up	<i>kbir</i>	كَبِر
person	<i>3abd (3bēd, nēs)</i>	عَبْد (عَبَاد، نَاس)
man	<i>rājil (rjēl)</i>	رَاجِل (رَجَال)
woman	<i>mrā (nsē)</i>	مَرَا (نَسَا)
adults, grown-ups	<i>nēs kbār [pl.]</i>	نَاس كَبَار
young people, youth	<i>šebēb [pl.]</i>	شَبَاب
young	<i>šyīr (šyār)</i>	صَغِير (صُغَار)
young man	<i>šēbb (šebēb) rājil jøn (fr. jeune) rājil šyīr fī -l3mur</i>	شَاب (شَبَاب) رَاجِل جُون رَاجِل صَغِير فِي العُمُر
young woman	<i>mrā šyīra fī -l3mur mrā jøn (fr. jeune)</i>	مَرَا صَغِيرَة فِي العُمُر مَرَا جُون
There is no common equivalent in Arabic for 'middle-aged'. Instead, a more precise description, such as 'in one's forties/fifties/sixties' can be used.		
in one's fifties, middle-aged	<i>fī -l3amsīnēt (min 3umru) fī -l3amsīn (min 3umru)</i>	فِي الخَمْسِينَات (مِن عُمُرُه) فِي الخَمْسِين (مِن عُمُرُه)
old	<i>kbīr (kbār) fī -l3mur 3zūz (3zēyīz)</i>	كَبِير (كَبَار) فِي العُمُر عَزُوز (عَزَايِز)
old man	<i>rājil 3zūz rājil kbīr</i>	رَاجِل عَزُوز رَاجِل كَبِير

old woman	<i>mrā 3zūze</i> <i>mrā kbīra</i>	مرا عَزُوزَة مرا كُبيرة
to age, grow old	<i>kbir (fi -l3mur)</i> <i>3azwiz</i>	كَبِر (في العُمُر) عَزُوز
Everyone gets old.	<i>l3bēd ilkull tikbir.</i> <i>innēs ilkull yikibru.</i>	لِعَبَادِ الكُلِّ تِكْبِرِ. النَّاسُ الكُلِّ يَكْبِرُو.
childhood	<i>iṣṣuyr</i>	الصُّعْر
in one's childhood	<i>fī ṣuyru</i>	في صُعْره
adolescence	<i>murāhqa</i>	مراهقة
youth	<i>šebēb</i>	شباب
in one's youth	<i>fī šbēbu</i>	في شُبابه
old age	<i>ilkubr</i>	الكُبُر
birthday	<i>3īd mīlēd</i>	عيد ميلاد
Happy Birthday!	<i>3īd mīlēd s3īd!</i>	عيد ميلاد سعيد!
Happy birthday and may you have many more!, ... and many happy returns!	<i>3īd mīlēd s3īd w kull 3ām w inti bxīr, nšē allah!</i>	عيد ميلاد سعيد و كَلَّ عام و انتِ بَخِير، نَشَا اللهُ!
When is your birthday?	<i>waqtēš 3īd mīlēdik?</i>	وَقْتاش عيد ميلادِك؟
My birthday is in May.	<i>3īd mīlēdi fī mēy.</i>	عيد ميلادي في ماي.
age, life span	<i>3mur</i>	عُمُر
all one's life	<i>tūl 3umru</i>	طول عُمُرِه
year	<i>3ām (3wēm, snīn)</i>	عام (عَوَام، سُنِين)
How old are you?	<i>qeddēš 3umrik?</i>	قَدَّاش عُمُرِك؟

I'm 20 years old.	<i>3umri 3išrīn snē.</i>	عُمْرِي عِشْرِينَ سَنًا.
to turn __ years old	<i>3mel __ 3ām (snē)</i>	عَمَل __ عَام (سَنَا)
He's turning ten years old next week.	<i>ijjim3a -jjēye bēš yi3mil 3ašra snīn.</i>	الْجَمْعَةُ الْجَايَةِ بَاش يِعْمَل عَشْرَةَ سِنِينَ.
I turned thirty last month.	<i>3melt tlētīn snē iššher illi fēt.</i>	عَمَلْتُ ثَلَاثِينَ سَنًا الشُّهُرِ إِلَيَّ فَات.
a ten-year-old boy/child	<i>wled 3umru 3ašra snīn</i>	وُلِدَ عُمْرُهُ عَشْرَةَ سِنِينَ
a fifty-year-old woman	<i>mrā 3murhe xamsīn sne</i>	مَرَا عُمْرُهَا خَمْسِينَ سَنًا
When were you born?	<i>waqtēš tūlidt?</i>	وَقْتًاش تَوْلِدْت؟
What year were you born?	<i>fēnu 3ām tūlidt?</i>	فَانُو عَام تَوْلِدْت؟
I was born in 1980.	<i>tūlidt 3ām elf w tis3a mye w t̄mēnīn.</i>	تَوْلِدْت عَام أَلْفٍ وَتِسْعَمِيَّةٍ وَثَمَانِينَ.
death, passing	<i>mūt</i>	مَوْت
to die	<i>mēt</i>	مَات
dead	<i>meyyit (mūte)</i>	مَيِّت (مَوْتِي)
to pass away	<i>itweffe</i>	أَتَوَفَّى
deceased	<i>mitwiffi</i>	مَتَوَفَّى
corpse, body	<i>jutte (jutet)</i>	جُتَّة (جُتْث)
funeral	<i>jnēze, znēze</i>	جُنَازَة، زُنَازَة
to bury	<i>dfin</i>	دُفِن
to be buried	<i>tidfin</i>	تُدْفِن
burial	<i>dfīne</i>	دُفِينَة
coffin	<i>tēbūt</i>	تَابُوت
cemetery	<i>jebbēne</i>	جَبَّانَة

grave	<i>qbar (qbūrāt)</i>	قَبْر (قُبورات)
gravestone, headstone	<i>pyēy tombāl (fr: pierre tombale)</i>	بِياغ تومبال
to mourn	<i>ħzin</i>	حَزِن
mourning	<i>ħuzn</i>	حُزْن
period of mourning	<i>ħjidēd</i>	حِداد
to cremate	<i>ħraq iljuṭte</i>	حَرَقَ الجُثَّة
cremation	<i>ħraq iljuṭte</i>	حَرَقَ الجُثَّة

2

Family

family	<i>3āyle (3āylēt)</i>	عائِلة (عائِلات)
immediate family	<i>il3āyle -ṣṣyīra</i>	العائِلة الصُّغيرة
(extended) family	<i>il3āyle -lkbīra</i>	العائِلة الكُبيرة
relative	<i>qrīb (qrāyib)</i>	قُرَيْب (قُرَايب)
I have some relatives that live in New York.	<i>ēne 3andi qrāyibi 3āyšin fī nyūyork.</i>	أنا عندي قُرَايبِي عايشين في نيويورك.
to be related to	<i>yuqrub l-</i>	يُقْرِب لـ
Are you two related?	<i>(yēxi) tuqrbu li-b3aḏkum intume li-tnīn?</i> <i>(yēxi) tkūnu li-b3aḏkum intume li-tnīn?</i>	(ياخي) تُقْرَبو لِبعْضِكُمْ أنتوما لِثْنين؟ (ياخي) تُكونو لِبعْضِكُمْ أنتوما لِثْنين؟
I'm not related to him.	<i>(lē,) mē-nuqrublūš.</i> <i>(lē,) mē-nkūnlūš.</i>	(لا،) ما نُقْرَبُلوْش. (لا،) ما نُكونُلوْش.
father	<i>bu (ēbē?)</i>	بُو (أَباء)

real estate agent	<i>samsār (samsāra)</i>	سَمْسَار (سَمْسَارَة)
repairman	<i>ṣallēḥ</i>	صَلَّاح
sailor	<i>bahḥār (bahḥāra)</i>	بَحَّار (بَحَّارَة)
salesperson	<i>beyyē3 (beyyē3e)</i>	بَيَّاع (بَيَّاعَة)
secretary	<i>sukrētēr (fr: secrétaire)</i>	سُكْرَاتَار
shop assistant	<i>vādør (fr: vendeur)</i>	وُونْدُور
shopkeeper	<i>mūle ḥānūt</i>	مُولا حَانُوت
soldier	<i>jēyš 3askri</i>	جَيْش عَسْكَرِي
taxi driver	<i>tēksīst (tēksīstiyye)</i>	تَاكْسِيْسْت (تَاكْسِيْسْتِيَّة)
teacher	<i>mu3allim</i>	مُعَلِّم
technician	<i>tēknīsyā (fr: technicien)</i>	تَاكْنِيْسِيَان
travel agent	<i>ejā dø vwāyāj (fr: agent de voyage)</i>	أَجُون دُ فُويَايَاج
veterinarian	<i>vētērīnēr (fr: vétérinaire)</i>	وَاتَارِينَار
waiter	<i>servør (fr: serveur)</i>	سَرْوُور
waitress	<i>servøz (fr: serveuse)</i>	سَرْفُوز
writer	<i>kētīb (kuttēb)</i>	كَاتِب (كُتَّاب)

10

School and Education

education	<i>ta3līm</i>	تَعْلِيم
educated, literate	<i>qāri</i>	قَارِي
to learn	<i>-t3allem qā</i>	اتَعَلَّم قَرَا

illiterate	<i>ummi</i> <i>mūš qāri</i>	أمي موش قاري
illiteracy	<i>ummiyye</i>	أمية
What is the illiteracy rate in Tunisia?	<i>qaddēš mu3addil ilummiyye fī tūnis?</i>	قداش مُعدّل الأمية في تونس؟
school	<i>mektib (mkētib)</i>	مكتب (مكتب)
student	<i>tālib (ṭalebe)</i> <i>etüdyā (fr: étudiant)</i>	طالب (طالبة) أيتديون
preschool	<i>taḥzīri</i>	تحضير
kindergarten	<i>rawṣa</i>	روضة
elementary school, primary school	<i>medrse -btidē?iyye</i> <i>ibtidē?i</i> <i>mektib</i> <i>mektib ibtidē?i</i>	مدرسة ابتدائية إبتدائي مكتب مكتب ابتدائي
when I was in elementary school,...	<i>waqtli kunt fī -libtidē?i...</i>	وقتلي كنت في الإبتدائي...
first grade (year)	<i>sene ūle ibtidē?i</i>	سنة أولى إبتدائي
Her son is in first grade.	<i>wildhe yaqra sene ūle ibtidē?i</i>	ولدها يقرأ سنة أولى إبتدائي
middle school	<i>medrse i3dēdiyye</i> <i>kūlēj (fr: collège)</i>	مدرسة إعدادية كولاج
high school, secondary school	<i>līsē (fr: lycée)</i>	ليسا
academy	<i>ekēdīmi (fr: académie)</i>	أكاديمي
language academy	<i>ekēdīmiyyit luyāt</i>	أكاديمية لغات
I'm studying Arabic at a language academy in Tunis.	<i>ēne naqra 3arabiyye fī ekēdīmiyyit illuyāt fī tūnis.</i>	أنا نقرأ عربيّة في أكاديميّة اللغات في تونس.

city	<i>mdīne (mudun)</i>	مَدِينَة (مُدْن)
town; city	<i>blēd (buldēn)</i>	بُلَاد (بُلْدَان)
village	<i>qarye (qaryēt)</i>	قَرْيَة (قَرْيَات)
downtown	<i>wiṣṭ -lblēd</i>	وَسْط البُلَاد
square	<i>sēḥa</i>	سَاحَة
park	<i>pārk</i>	پَارْك
fountain	<i>nēfūra</i>	نَافُورَة
street	<i>šēra3 (šwēra3)</i>	شَارِع (شُورَاع)
alley, narrow street	<i>zānqa (znēqi) ḥjūme (ḥjwim)</i>	زَانَقَة (زُنَاقِي) حُومَة (حُومِ)
corner	<i>kwā (fr: coin) tarkīne</i>	كُوان تَرْكِينَة
bakery	<i>kūše</i>	كُوشَة
bank	<i>bānka (bunūk)</i>	بَانْكَا (بُنُوك)
butcher shop	<i>jezzār (jezzāra) zezzār (zezzāra)</i>	جَزَّار (جَزَّارَة) زَزَّار (زَزَّارَة)
city hall	<i>belediyye</i>	بَلَدِيَّة
fire station	<i>ilḥimēye -lmedeniyye</i>	الْحِمَايَة المَدِينِيَّة
grocery store	<i>3attār (3attāra) ḥjānūt (ḥjwēnit)</i>	عَطَّار (عَطَّارَة) حَانُوت (حُوانِت)
museum	<i>matḥaf (metēḥjif)</i>	مَتْحَف (مَتْاحِف)

consonant	<i>ḥarf sēkin</i>	حرف ساكن
syllable	<i>maqṭa3 (maqāṭi3)</i>	مقطع (مقاطع)
punctuation	<i>tanqīṭ</i>	تنقيط
punctuation mark	<i>3lēmīṭ tanqīṭ</i>	علامة تنقيط
period	<i>nuqṭa (nuqat)</i>	نقطة (نقط)
comma	<i>fāṣil</i>	فاصل
exclamation mark	<i>nuqṭit ta3ajjub</i>	نقطة تعجب
question mark	<i>nuqṭit istifhēm</i>	نقطة استفهام
Quotation marks are not consistently used in Arabic. Quotes are often introduced with a colon instead.		
colon	<i>nuqatṭīn</i>	نقطتين
parenthesis, bracket	<i>qūs (aqwēs)</i>	قوس (أقواس)
(a pair of) parentheses	<i>qūsīn zūz aqwēs</i>	قوسين زوز أقواس

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Countries and Nationalities

country, nation	<i>blēd [f.] (buldēn)</i>	بلاد (بلدان)
What countries have you been to?	<i>šnūme -lbuldēn illi mšīṭilhum?</i>	شئوما البلدان إليّ مشيتلهم؟
international	<i>duweli</i>	دولي
worldwide	<i>3ālemi</i>	عالمي
culture	<i>ṭqāfe</i>	ثقافة
foreign; foreigner	<i>ejnebi (ejēnib)</i>	أجنبي (أجانب)

He lives abroad.	<i>huwwe y3iř ilbarra (mi-lblēd).</i>	هُوَ يَعِيشُ الْبِرَّ (مَالْبَلَاد).
I'm going abroad next week.	<i>ēne msēfir ilbarra -jjim3a -jjēyye. ēne bēš nsēfir ilbarra -jjim3a -jjēyye.</i>	أَنَا مُسَافِرِ الْبِرِّ الْجُمَّعَةَ الْجَائِيَّة. أَنَا بَاشِ نُسَافِرِ الْبِرِّ الْجُمَّعَةَ الْجَائِيَّة.
upstairs	<i>ilfūq</i>	الفوق
Come upstairs!	<i>aṭla3 ilfūq.</i>	أَطْلَعِ الْفُوقِ.
downstairs	<i>illūṭa</i>	اللّوطة

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Conjunctions

and	<i>w, u</i>	و
or	<i>welle</i>	وَلَا
but	<i>emme</i>	أَمَّا
whether, if	<i>kēn</i>	كَانَ
that	<i>illi</i>	إِلَى
because	<i>3lē xāṭir</i>	عَلَى خَاطِرِ
I'm tired today because I went to bed late last night.	<i>ēne tē3ib ilyūm 3lē xāṭirni rqaḍt -mmaxxar ilbērafḥ fī -llil.</i>	أَنَا تَاعِبِ الْيَوْمِ عَلَى خَاطِرِنِي رَقَدْتُ أَمَّخَرِ الْبَارِحِ فِي اللَّيْلِ.
I feel good because I exercise every day.	<i>ēne nḥiss fī rūḥi mirtēḥ 3lē xāṭirni nitrēne kull yūm.</i>	أَنَا نُحِيسُّ فِي رُوحِي مِرْتَاخِ عَلَى خَاطِرِنِي نِتْرَانَا كُلِّ يَوْمِ.

to sink	<i>yruq</i>	غُرِقَ
The Titanic sank over a hundred years ago.	<i>ittītēnik yruq (tewwe) 3andu ek̄tir min myētīn snē.</i>	التِّيتَانِيكُ غُرِقَ (تَوًّا) عِنْدَهُ أَكْثَرِ مِنْ مِائَتِينَ سَنًا.
to stay	<i>q3ad</i>	فَعَدَ
to succeed	<i>njaḥ</i>	نَجَحَ
to suggest, propose	<i>qtaraḥ propoze</i>	اقْتَرَحَ پُرُوپوزَا
to take	<i>xḏē</i>	خَذَا
to tear	<i>qaṭṭa3</i>	قَطَّعَ
to thank	<i>škar</i>	شَكَرَ
to tie	<i>rbaṭ</i>	رَبَطَ
to touch	<i>mess</i>	مَسَّ
to try, attempt	<i>jarrab ḥjāwil</i>	جَرَّبَ حَاوَلَ
to use	<i>-sta3mil</i>	اسْتَعْمَلَ
to wait	<i>-stenne</i>	اسْتَنَى
to welcome, greet	<i>fraḥ b-</i>	فَرَحَ بـ

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Adjectives

good	<i>bēhi</i>	بَاهِي
bad	<i>xāyib</i>	خَايِب
hard	<i>yēbis</i>	يَايِس
soft	<i>ṭrī</i>	طَرِي

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Common Expressions

yes	eyh ey	أَيْه أَيَّ
no	le?	لا
Excuse me, ...	saamaḥni (b-rabbi).	سامحني بربِّي.
Please.	amān. y3ayyšik. b-rabbi.	أمان. يُعَيْشِكِ. بُرْبِي.
Here you are! Go ahead! You first!	-tfazzal.	انْقَضِّلْ.
Thank you.	y3ayyšik. meysī. bērk allāh fik.	يُعَيْشِكِ. مُعْسِي بَارِكْ اللهُ فِيكَ.
I'm sorry.	dēzolē.	دازولا.
I apologize.	sāmaḥni.	سامحني.
Hi! Hello!	ahle. salü. (fr: salut) 3asslēme.	أهلاً. سالو. عَالسَّلَامَة.

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