Beginner's Arabic(Elementary Level) BL 1112

Basic Conversation & Vocabulary

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LESSON 2

- MY FAMILY

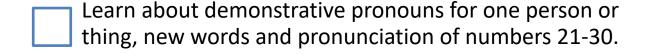


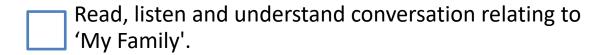




In this chapter, you will learn the following outcomes:







Communicate with friends through written and practical exercises.



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ab



A FATHER

This is a father.





* With phonetic sign at the end, we pronounce it: a-bun



umm



A MOTHER

The mother is in a kitchen.

الأمَّ فِيْ مَطْبَخِ al-umm fi * With phonetic sign at the end, we pronounce it: um-mun matbakh ocw.utem.edu.my





ibn



A SON

The son is in a field.

اَلْإِبْنُ فِيْ مَلْعَبٍ al-ibn fi mal'ab

* With phonetic sign at the end, we pronounce it: ib-nun





bint



A DAUGHTER

The daughter is in a library.

ٱلْبِنْتُ فِيْ مَكْتَبَةٍ al-bint fi maktabah



* With phonetic sign at the end, we pronounce it: bin-tun





a<u>kh</u>



A BROTHER

The brother is in a room.

اَلاَّخُ فِيْ غُرْفَةٍ al-akh fi ghurfah

* With phonetic sign at the end, we pronounce it: a-khun





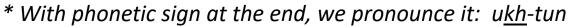
ukht



A SISTER

The sister is in a toilet.

اَلْأَخْتُ فِيْ حَمَّامٍ al-u<u>kh</u>t fi <u>h</u>ammam







jadd



A GRANDFATHER

The grandfather is in a village.

ٱلْجَدُّ فِيْ قَرْيَةٍ al-jadd fi qaryah

* With phonetic sign at the end, we pronounce it: jad-dun



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jaddah



A GRANDMOTHER

The grandmother is in a village.

ٱلْجَدَّةُ فِيْ قُرْيَةٍ al-jaddah fi qaryah



* With phonetic sign at the end, we pronounce it: jad-da-tun





Vocabulary (al-mufradāt أَلْمُفْرَدَاتُ)

amm



AN UNCLE

The uncle is in car.

اَلْعَمُّ فِيْ سَيَّارَةٍ al-'amm fi sayyarah

* With phonetic sign at the end, we pronounce it: 'am-mun





Vocabulary (al-mufradāt

(الْمُفْرَدَاتُ

ammah



AN AUNT

The aunt is in garden.







Number (ar-ragm (الْرُّقْمُ)

انِ وَعِشْرُوْنَ

ithnān wa 'ishrūn وَ احِدٌ وَ عِشْرُ وْ نَ wāhid wa 'ishrūn

thalāthah wa 'i<u>sh</u>rūn

25



khamsah wa 'ishrūn







Number (ar-ragm (الرَّقْمُ)

27

•

سَبْعَةٌ وَعِشْرُونَ

sabʻah wa ʻi<u>sh</u>rūn

سِتَّةٌ وَعِشْرُوْنَ

26

sittah wa ʻi<u>sh</u>rūn

ثَمَانِيَةٌ وَعِشْرُوْنَ thamāniyah wa 'i<u>sh</u>rūn

29

نِسْعَةٌ وَعِشْرُوْنَ tis'ah wa 'i<u>sh</u>rūn 30









Grammar (an-nahwu النَّحُوُ)

MASCULINE					
Word	Say it! Translation				
هَذَا	hā <u>dh</u> a	This			
هَذَا طَالِبٌ	hā <u>dh</u> a <u>t</u> ālib This is a stud				
هَذَا كُرْسِيٌ	hā <u>dh</u> a kursi	This is a chair			
ذَاكَ	<u>dh</u> ālika	That			
ذَلِكَ طَالِبٌ	<u>dh</u> ālika <u>t</u> ālib	That is a student			
ذَلِكَ قَلَمْ	<u>dh</u> ālika qalam	That is a pen			





Grammar (an-nahwu النَّحُوُ)

FEMININE					
Word	Say it!	Translation			
هَذِهِ	hā <u>dh</u> ihi	This			
هَذِهِ طَالِبَةً	hā <u>dh</u> ihi <u>t</u> āliba <mark>h</mark>	This is a student			
هَذِهِ جَامِعَة	hā <u>dh</u> ihi jāmi'a <mark>h</mark>	This is a university			
تِابى	tilka	That			
تِلْكَ طَالِبَةً	tilka <u>t</u> āliba <mark>h</mark>	That is a student			
تِنْكَ حَقِيْبَةً	tilka <u>h</u> aqība <mark>h</mark>	That is a bag			





Grammar (an-nahwu (النَّحُوُ

The demonstrative pronoun takes the place of the noun phrase (or a subject noun), while demonstrative adjective is always followed by a noun with definite article - or "al" (じ) -.

Demonstrative adjective	Demonstrative pronoun	
هَذَا الطَّالِبُ ذَكِيٌّ	هَذَا طَالِبٌ	
hā <u>dh</u> a a <u>t</u> - <u>t</u> ālib <u>dh</u> akiy	hā <u>dh</u> a <u>t</u> ālib	
This student is clever.	This is a student.	







Phrases (al-'ibārāt ثُارَاتُ)

MASCULINE		FEMININE	
tafa <u>dd</u> al bid-du <u>kh</u> ūl (Please come in)	تَفَضَّلْ بِالدُّخُوْلِ	tafa <u>dd</u> al <mark>i</mark> bid-du <u>kh</u> ūl	تَفَصَّلَيْ بِالدُّخُوْلِ
tafa <u>dd</u> al bil-julūs (Please sit down)	تَفَضَّلْ بِالْجُلُوْسِ	tafa <u>dd</u> al <mark>ī</mark> bil-julūs	تَفَضَّلِيْ بِالْجُلُوْسِ
hayyā na <u>dh</u> hab (Lets (us) go)	هَيّا نَدْهَبُ	hayyā na <u>dh</u> hab	هَيّا نَدْهَبُ
hayyā na'kul (Lets (us) eat)	هَيًّا نَأْكُلُ	hayyā na'kul	هَيَّا نَأْكُلُ
ana atanāwal <u>ah</u> adā' (I am having a lunch)	أَنَا أَتَنَاوَلُ غَدَاءً	ana atanāwal <u>gh</u> adā'	أَنَا أَتَنَاوَلُ غَدَاءً
ana atanāwal 'a <u>sh</u> ā' (I am having a dinner)	أَنَا أَتَنَاوَلُ عَشَاءً	ana atanāwal 'a <u>sh</u> ā'	أَنَا أَتَنَاوَلُ عَشَاءً
ana atanāwal dawā' (I am taking a medicine)	أَنَا أَتَنَاوَلُ دَوَاءً	ana atanāwal dawā'	أَنَا أَتَنَاوَلُ دَوَاءً



MY FAMILY

صنبَاحَ النُّوْرِ يَا اِبْنِيْ <u>sabāh</u>an nūr yā ibnī (2) Good morning, son.

صَبَاحَ الْخَيْرِ يَا أَبِيْ <u>sabāhal kh</u>air yā abī (1) Good morning, father.











MY FAMILY

أَنَا أَتَنَاوَلُ الْفُطُوْرَ ana atanāwal al-futūr

ana atanāwal al-futūr (2) I am having a breakfast. مَاذَا تَفْعَلُ يَا أَبِيْ؟

mā<u>dh</u>ā taf'al yā abī? (1) What are you doing, father?











MY FAMILY

تَفَضَّلْ، إِجْلِسْ هُنَا

tafa<u>ddh</u>al, ijlis hunā (2) Please, sit down here. هَلْ بُمْكِنُنِيْ الْجُلُوْسُ؟
hal yumkinunī al-julūs?
(1) Can I sit?











MY FAMILY

أَنَا أَشْرَبُ الْقَهْوَةَ ana a<u>sh</u>rab al-qahwah
(2) I am drinking coffee.

مَاذَا تَشْرَبُ؟ mā<u>dh</u>ā ta<u>sh</u>rab? (1) What are you drinking?











MY FAMILY

أَنَا آكُلُ الخُبْزَ

ana ākul al-khubz(2) I am eating a bread.

وَمَاذَا تَاكُلُ؟

wa mā<u>dh</u>ā ta'kul? (1) And what are you eating?









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MY FAMILY

أُمُّكَ هُنَاكَ فِي الْحَمَّامِ

ummuka hunāka fil-<u>h</u>ammām (2) Your mother is there, in the toilet.

اَیْنَ أُمِّیْ یَا أَبِیْ؟

aina ummī yā abī?

(1) Where is my mother, father?









MY FAMILY

هَيَّا نَاكُلُ مَعًا يَا اِبْنِيْ hayyā na'kul ma'an yā ibnī

(1) Lets eat together son.

<u>h</u>ādir yā abī (2) Yes (I am coming), father.











MY FAMILY

تَفَضَّلُ الْخُبْزَ وَالشَّايَ

tafa<u>dd</u>al al-<u>kh</u>ubz wa a<u>sh</u>-<u>sh</u>āi (2) Please take the bread and the tea. أرِيْدُ الْخُبْزَ وَالشَّايَ

urīdu al-<u>kh</u>ubz wa a<u>sh</u>-<u>sh</u>āi (1) I want bread and tea.











MY FAMILY

عَفْوً ا 'afwan (2) You are welcome.

شُكْرًا بِا أَبِيْ

<u>sh</u>ukran yā abī(1) Thank you, father.









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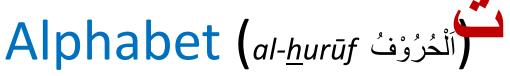
Quiz

Welcome to the Beginner's Arabic (Lesson2) Exercises
COMPREHENSION
SPEAK & WRITE
GRAMMAR
For full exercises in Arabic script, please refer to the attachment (Exercises Handout) in Resources.

Start Quiz

Click the **Quiz** button to edit this quiz









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(ب ت ث) have same shape when you write them but their dots are not the same to differenciate each of them. The letter (ت) also has other shape when located at the end of words which is like this (أ-) or this (أ) and normally this shape is used to indicate feminine words or muannath (مُؤَنَّتُ).

Find the letter (-) within the words below and write the words nicely.

َ ثَمَانِٰيَةٌ صَبَاحًا sabāhan thamāniyah ism (pagi) (lapan) (nama)

Find the letter () within the words below and write the words nicely.

وِلَايَةٌ الْوُمَةٌ حُلْقُ hulw būmah wilāyah (manis) (burung hantu) (wilayah)

Find the letter (ث) within the words below and write the words nicely.

يَذْهَبُ جَمِيْلَةٌ كِتَابِيْ kitābī jamīlah yadhhab (buku saya) (cantik) (dia pergi)







Revision Video (fīdiyū al-murāja'ah فِيْدِيُو ٱلْمُرَاجَعَةُ





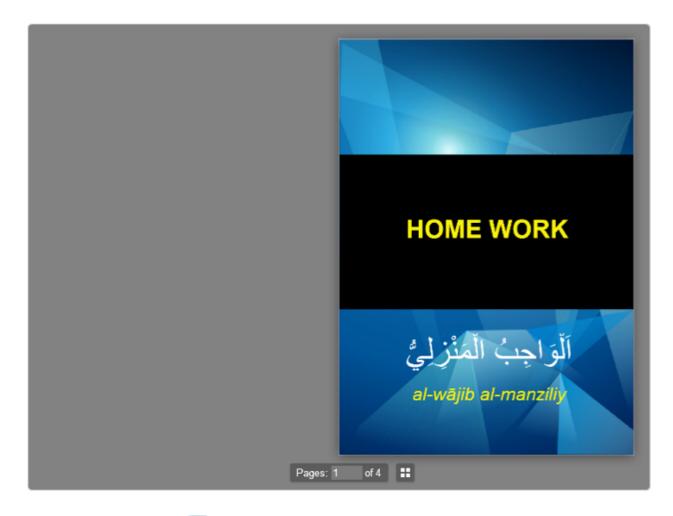




Source: YouTube channel 'AWN ArabicWithNadia ' & 'LearnArabicNow'. ocw.utem.edu.my



Book Interaction



Click the **Interaction** button to edit this interaction

