total arabic

- speak Arabic – instantly
- no books
- no writing
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Welcome to the Michel Thomas Method

Congratulations on purchasing the truly remarkable way to learn a language. With the Michel Thomas Method there’s no reading, no writing and no homework. Just sit back, absorb, and soon you’ll be speaking another language with confidence.

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Perfected over 25 years, the all-audio Michel Thomas Method has been used by millions of people around the world.

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To get started, simply insert CD 1 and press ‘play’!
Michel Thomas (1914–2005) was a gifted linguist who mastered more than ten languages in his lifetime and became famous for teaching much of Hollywood’s ‘A’ list how to speak a foreign language. Film stars such as Woody Allen, Emma Thompson and Barbra Streisand paid thousands of dollars each for face-to-face lessons.

Michel, a Polish Jew, developed his method after discovering the untapped potential of the human mind during his traumatic wartime experiences. The only way he survived this period of his life, which included being captured by the Gestapo, was by concentrating and placing his mind beyond the physical. Fascinated by this experience, he was determined that after the war he would devote himself to exploring further the power of the human mind, and so dedicated his life to education.

In 1947, he moved to Los Angeles and set up the Michel Thomas Language Centers, from where he taught languages for over fifty years in New York, Beverly Hills and London.

Michel Thomas died at his home in New York City on Saturday 8th January 2005. He was 90 years old.
Note about transliteration
This course teaches you Egyptian spoken Arabic. The Arabic words are transliterated in this track listing, so that you can read them even if you don’t know the Arabic script. To show some sounds that don’t exist in English we’ve had to use some extra symbols:

c This represents the sound called َة. It’s like a deep ‘aah’ sound, that comes from the stomach rather than the throat.

‘ This shows that a ‘q’ sound has been omitted. It’s like the sound a Cockney makes when s/he says ‘butter,’ leaving out the ‘tt’: ‘bu’er.’

D, S, T We use these capital letters to represent the back versions of these sounds. Arabic distinguishes between pairs of sounds such as the English ‘s’ of ‘sorry’ and the ‘s’ of ‘silly’. The ‘s’ of ‘sorry’ is said at the back of the mouth, while the ‘s’ of ‘silly’ is said at the front. In English these don’t represent separate letters but in Arabic they do, and in this track listing we show them by using the capital letters.

H We use this capital letter to represent the breathy version of the ‘h’ sound. Arabic distinguishes between the ‘h’ sound as in the English ‘hotel’ and a breathier version, a little like the sound made when you’re breathing on glasses to clean them. In Arabic these are separate letters.

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**CD 1 Track 1**

Introduction; how the course works.

**CD 1 Track 2**

The Arabic language; importance of Egyptian spoken dialect.

**CD 1 Track 3**

Instant vocabulary of English / European words adopted into Arabic: *bank, film, CD, cola, sinema cinema.*

English / European words slightly adapted to Arabic speech patterns: *bizza pizza, subarmarket supermarket, sandawitch sandwich, tilifon telephone, doktur doctor, raadyo radio.*

Arabic words taken into English: *kabaab, falaafil, bazaar, soo’, gamal camel, sukkar sugar, shay tea.*
CD 1 Track 4

mumkin? possible? = can I have?; min faDlak from your grace = please. No words for a, an or some in Arabic.

CD 1 Track 5

weh and; aywah yes; ena I. In Arabic there is no equivalent of am, so ena can also mean I am; there is no are as in you / we / they are and no is as in he / she / it is. ‘h’ in the middle of MaHmoud must be pronounced.

CD 1 Track 6

enta you (talking to a male); enti you (talking to a female). Use intonation to turn a statement into a question and vice versa.

CD 1 Track 7

lala no. Pronunciation of vowels in Arabic. doktura female doctor; mudeera female manager.

CD 1 Track 8

‘aTshaan / ‘aTshaana thirsty. ‘ represents the sound called ‘ain in Arabic: ‘ali Ali; ‘arabi Arabic; ‘omar Omar. mayya water.

CD 1 Tracks 9 and 10

‘awwiz / ‘awza wanting; shukran thank you.

CD 1 Track 11

salaTa salad; makarona macaroni; ruzz rice; omlayt omelette; baTaATis potatoes; TamaaTim tomatoes.

CD 1 Track 12

huwwa he; heyya she.
CD 1 Track 13
tā’baan / tā’baana tired.
Sound of ʼ (ʼain) in the middle of the word: isma’eel Ismail; bort sa’eed Port Said; S’audeya Saudi.

CD 1 Track 14
il the; Arabic origin of al the in English words like algebra, Algeria, alchemy.
il the merges with the following sound if it’s in the same part of the mouth as the l of il; il + sukkar = is-sukkar the sugar; il + doktur = id-doktur the doctor; il + ruzz = ir-ruzz the rice.

CD 1 Track 15
raayiH / raayHa going (to).

CD 1 Track 16
dilwa’ti now.
’ represents an omitted sound, as in fundu’ (which was originally funduq) hotel; ‘ahwa (originally qahwa) coffee / café; soo’ (originally soq) market.

CD 2 Track 1
raayiH / raayHa going (to).

CD 2 Track 2
bukra tomorrow.

CD 2 Track 3
gayy / gayya coming (to).

CD 2 Track 4
alashen because.

CD 2 Track 5
mabsooT / mabsooTa happy.
**CD 2 Track 6**

*fāyn?* where?; *enta raayī* fāyn? You *(male)* going where? = Where are you going?

**CD 2 Track 7**

*fī in.*

Calendars in use in Egypt.

**CD 2 Track 8**

*muSr* Egypt.

**CD 2 Track 9**

Pronunciation of the two ‘s’ sounds in Arabic, the ‘sorry s’ vs. the ‘silly s’.

**CD 2 Track 10**

*shaayif* / *shaayfa* seeing, used for *(can) see.*

**CD 2 Track 11**

‘aarif / ‘aarfa knowing.

Word order in Arabic sentences: *ena ‘aarfa is-soō* fāyn *I (female)* knowing the market where = I know where the market is.

**CD 2 Track 12**

*bint* daughter / girl; *abu* father; *omm* mother; *bin / ibn* son.

Arabic names.

**CD 2 Track 13**

-ee = tag for my / me added to the end of the Arabic word: *bint* daughter; *bintee* my daughter; *omm* mother; *ommee* my mother; *ibn* son; *ibnee* my son.

**CD 2 Track 14**

*ism* name: *isme* my name.

-yā = tag for my / me when added to words ending with a vowel: *abu* father, *abuya* my father.
CD 2 Track 15

akhu brother.
Pronunciation of kh different to that of H.
akhuya my brother.

CD 3 Track 1

-ak = tag for your / you: bintak your daughter; ommak your mother; ibnak your son.

CD 3 Track 2

-ik = tag for your / you (talking to a female): bintik your daughter (talking to a female), bintak your daughter (talking to a male); ommik your mother (talking to a female); min faDlik please (talking to a female).
fil in the (from fi + il in + the): fil-bank in the bank; fis-sinema in the cinema.

CD 3 Track 3

-k = tag for your / you (talking to a male) when added to words ending with a vowel; -ki = tag for your / you (talking to a female) when added to words ending with a vowel: abuk your father (talking to a male), abuki your father (talking to a female); akhuk your brother (talking to a male), akhuki your brother (talking to a female).

CD 3 Tracks 4 and 5

ismak / ismik your name (to a male / female).
Egyptian and Arabic names.

CD 3 Track 6

eh? what?: ismak eh? Your (to a male) name what? = What is your name? ahlan hello (all-purpose greeting).

CD 3 Track 7

dah this / that (referring to a male); dee this / that (referring to a female).
CD 3 Track 8
meen? who?: meen dah? Who this / that (referring to a male)? = Who’s this / that?

CD 3 Track 9
biriTaanya Britain; amreeka America; gohz husband: gohzee my husband; gohzik your husband; bass but.

CD 3 Track 10
canada Canada; il-bortoghal Portugal; il-yaman Yemen; qaTar Qatar; tunis Tunisia; leebYa Libya.’
mish not: ena mish doktur I (male) not doctor = I’m not a doctor.

CD 3 Track 11
ennahaarda today.

CD 3 Track 12
ena mish ʿawwiz / ʿawza: I (male / female) not wanting = I don’t want.

CD 3 Track 13
ena mish ʿaarif / ʿaarf: I (male / female) not knowing = I don’t know.

CD 3 Track 14
ena mish shaayif / shaayfa I (male / female) not seeing = I can’t see.

CD 3 Track 15
-uh = tag for his / him: bintuh his daughter; ommuh his mother; ibnuh his son.

CD 3 Track 16
-haa = tag for her: gozhaa her husband; abuhaa her father.
Helping vowel (underlined) inserted to avoid three consonants together: bintəhəə her daughter; οmməhəə her mother; isməhəə her name; ibnəhəə her son.

mar'a with.

-h = tag for his / him after a word ending in a vowel: abuh his father.

Arabic classifies the words for objects, things and ideas as male and female (masculine and feminine). There's no word for it in Arabic; everything is either masculine or feminine. Almost all words that end with -a are feminine: mayya, sinema, 'ahwa; words that don't end in -a are masculine: bank, kabaab, soo'.
dah bank That bank = That is a bank; dee mayya? This water? = Is this water?

kitaab book also means the Holy Book, i.e. the quraan, and marriage contract. kitaabak / kitaabik your book (to a male / female); madrasa school.

Feminine words (words ending with -a) have a tied-up t that pops out when you hook a tag on to a word: madrastək fayn? Your (to a male) school where? = Where is your school?

naDDaara eye glasses: naDDaartəe my glasses; naDDaartək your (to a male) glasses (the tied-up t is underlined).
Some Arabic words that refer to female people don’t end with -a: bint daughter, girl.
CD 4 Track 7

*iHna we.*

H in the middle / end of word. Like a sigh, or breathing on glasses.

*humma they.*

CD 4 Track 8

*fallaaH farmer, fallaaHeen farmers.* The -een ending signifies a group, i.e. more than one: *mudeereen managers.*

CD 4 Track 9

*iHna ta’baaneen We (are) tired.*

CD 4 Track 10

*mashghool busy.*

Words with gh sound: *ghazaala gazelle; maghreb Morocco; ghana Ghana.*

*iHna mish mashghoolen ennaahaarda We (are) not busy today.*

CD 4 Tracks 11 and 12

*iHna raayHeen we going = we are going; humma ‘aarfeen they knowing = they know.*

CD 4 Track 13

*entu you (to a group) = you lot / you all / you two: entu ‘awzeen eh? You (all) wanting what? = What do you want?*

CD 4 Track 14


CD 5 Track 1

*imta? when?: enta gayy muSr imta? You (male) coming Egypt when? = When are you coming to Egypt?*
**CD 5 Track 2**

saa’-a clock, watch: saad-tee my watch.

**CD 5 Tracks 3 and 4**

is-saa’-a o’clock = the hour; is-saa’-a comes before the number.

sitta six: is-saa’-a sitta six o’clock; talaata three.

**CD 5 Track 5**

nuSS half: nuSS saa’-a half an hour; saa’-a weh nuSS an hour and a half; nuSS il-leil middle of the night = midnight; in-nuSS il-Helw the sweeter half = wife; sitta weh nuSS six and half = half past six; is-saa’-a sitta weh nuSS the hour six and half = half past six.

weh and gets swallowed up: sitta [weh] nuSS half past six.

**CD 5 Track 6**

itnayn two: itnayn weh nuSS half past two.

**CD 5 Track 7**

rub’-a quarter; tilt third = twenty minutes: is-saa’-a sitta weh tilt the hour six and third = twenty past six / six twenty.

**CD 5 Track 8**

ohtobees bus.

**CD 5 Track 9**

‘and at, by: ‘andee bint fi amreeka At me daughter in America = I have a daughter in America; ‘andee ibn ismuh Robert At me son his name Robert = I have a son whose name is Robert.

Hagz reservation: ‘andee Hagz is-saa’-a sitta At me reservation the hour six = I have a reservation at six o’clock.

**CD 5 Track 10**

‘andak at you (to a male) = you have; ‘andik at you (to a female) = you have;

‘anduh at him = he has; ‘andghaa at her = she has (helping vowel underlined).

Stress in Egyptian Arabic words.
CD 5 Track 11
lau if.

CD 5 Track 12
-na = tag for our / us: abuna our father; bintina our daughter (helping vowel underlined)

CD 5 Track 13
‘andina at us = we have (helping vowel underlined). Stress in Egyptian Arabic words.

CD 5 Track 14
-ku = tag for: your (to a group): akhuku your (to a group) brother; abuku your (to a group) father.

CD 5 Track 15
The sound of the helping vowel varies according to the sound that follows: = bintahaa her daughter, bintina our daughter, bintuku your daughter (to a group), awlaad children.

CD 6 Track 1
‘anduku at you (group) = you have: ‘anduku is often used in shops / offices to ask in general Do you have XX? or Is XX available?: ‘anduku TamaaTim? At you (group) tomatoes? = Do you have tomatoes? hina here.

CD 6 Track 2
-hum = tag for their / them: abuhum their father.

CD 6 Track 3
bayt house: baythum their house.
‘anduhum at them = they have.
Stress on second-to-last syllable of ‘anduhum.
**CD 6 Track 4**
*maHall* shop / store.

**CD 6 Track 5**
*Hadd* someone / anyone.

**CD 6 Track 6**
*Haaga* something / anything; *Haaga saa’ra* something cold – used when referring to a cold drink; *Haaga Helwa* something sweet (Helwa sweet); *Haaga taani* something else / another thing; *walla Haaga* nothing; *kull Haaga* everything.

**CD 6 Track 7**
*taani* another / second time / again / else; *Haaga taani* something / anything else; *Hadd taani* someone else.

**CD 6 Track 8**
*kull* every; *kull Haaga* everything.
*Hitta* place / piece / neighbourhood: *kull Hitta* everywhere.
*maktab* office.

**CD 6 Track 9**
Arabic root system *k-t-b*: *kitaab* book; *maktab* desk / office; *kaatib* writer; *makaataba* library / book shop; *maktoob* writing / something that is written; *kitaaba* writing; *kutayeb* booklet.
Root *d-r-s*: study: *madrasa* school / place where you study; *darasa* study; *mudarress* male teacher; *mudarresa* female teacher; *dars* lesson; *daares* student; *deroos* course of study.
Root *sh-r-b*: drink (the English word *sherbert* comes from this Arabic root): *mashroob* beverage; *shaareb* someone who drinks; *shareeba* people who like to drink; *yishrab* he drinks.
*ma-* place of: *maktab* place of writing = office; *jalasa* sit down, *majlis* council, place where you sit; *Ta’aam* food, *maTa’aam* restaurant / place where you eat.
### CD 6 Track 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>il-mudeer mashghool</td>
<td>the manager busy = the manager is busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mashghool manager busy</td>
<td>a busy manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bint ta'baana girl tired</td>
<td>a tired girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awlaad ʿaTshaneen children thirsty</td>
<td>(some) thirsty children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibeer large / big</td>
<td>madeena town / city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CD 6 Track 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gameel</td>
<td>beautiful / fantastic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masgid</td>
<td>mosque</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CD 6 Track 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>il-mudeereen mashghooleen</td>
<td>the managers busy = the managers are busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare</td>
<td>il-mudeereen il-mashghooleen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CD 6 Track 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qurayyib min</td>
<td>close from = close to / near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gideed</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CD 7 Track 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baytee il-gideed</td>
<td>my house the new = my new house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compare</td>
<td>baytee gideed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CD 7 Track 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kibeer large</td>
<td>also est / big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feeh</td>
<td>there is / there are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CD 7 Track 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuwayyis</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CD 7 Track 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mafeesh</td>
<td>there is / are not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makaan</td>
<td>no place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mushkila</td>
<td>no problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadd</td>
<td>nobody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haaga</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CD 7 Track 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maʿandeesh</td>
<td>not at me = I don’t have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emphasis on the part of word directly before the sh: maʿandeesh</td>
<td>not at me = I don’t have etc</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CD 7 Track 6

maashee walking; maashee OK, that’s done, you got it, as you like; maashee `ala rejeem walking on (following) a diet; `ala on.

CD 7 Track 7

faahim / faahma understanding.

CD 7 Track 8

`arabi Arabic; ingleezi English.

CD 7 Track 9

il-bank dah the bank this = this bank.

CD 7 Track 10

In Arabic, only words referring to people take the -een ending to show plural (more than one). Non-human objects / things / ideas etc. can sometimes be made plural by using the -aat ending: tilifonaat telephones; sandawitchaat sandwiches.

CD 7 Track 11

sitt tilifonaat six telephones: sitta six and other numbers drop the final -a before words starting with consonants.

CD 7 Tracks 12 and 13

Adding -aat to the end of the word to make it plural (more than one) is something that can be done for roughly a third of Arabic words. Arabic has another way of forming plurals of objects / ideas. Rather than adding letters to the outside of the word (tilifon – tilifonaat telephone – telephones), vowels inside the word change, like the English mouse – mice. These are called internal plurals: bayt – buyoot house – houses; kitaab – kutub book – books; soo’ – aswa’a market – markets;


When in doubt, add -aat.
**CD 7 Track 14**

*ena ‘aandee talaat awlaad* At me three children = I have three children;


**CD 7 Track 15**

*bank – bunook* bank – banks; 

*maHall – maHallaat* shop – shops.

**CD 8 Track 1**

*keteer* many / a lot; 

*kutub keteer* many books; 

*aswa’a keteer* many markets.

**CD 8 Track 2**

*kam?* how many?: 

*feeh kam walad?* There are how many boy? = How many boys are there?; 

*bint – banaat* girl / daughter – girls / daughters.

**CD 8 Track 3**

*shrab* = stem of verb to drink; to say I drink add the head for I, *a-:* 

*ashrab* I drink; 

*ashrab?* shall I drink?; 

*ni-* = head for we: 

*nishrab* we drink.

**CD 8 Track 4**

*ti-* = head for you (to a male): 

*tishrab* you drink.

**CD 8 Track 5**

*rooH* = stem of verb to go: 

*arooH* I go; 

*tirooH* you go (to a male); 

*nirooH* we go.

**CD 8 Track 6**

*iHna ‘awzeen nirooH* We wanting we go = We want to go; 

*ena ‘awza arooH* I (female) wanting I go = I want to go.

**CD 8 Track 7**

*iHna ‘awzeen nishrab* We wanting we drink = We want to drink.
CD 8 Track 8

mumkin arooH? Possible I go? = Can I go?

CD 8 Track 9

fham = stem of verb to understand: afham I understand; tifham? You understand (talking to a male)?: nifham We understand.

ena ʿawza afham I (female) wanting I understand = I want to understand.

CD 8 Track 10

tishrab you drink (to a male); tishrabee you drink (to a female): add -ee ending to indicate you are talking to a female; tishrabu you drink (to a group): add -u ending.

CD 8 Track 11

laazim necessary: laazim arooH Necessary I go = I must / have to go.

CD 8 Track 12

tirooH you (male) go; this also means she goes; tishrab you (male) drink / she drinks.

yi- = head for he: yishrab he drinks; laazim yishrab necessary he drinks = he must / has to drink; laazim yirooh necessary he goes = he must / has to go.

CD 8 Track 13

Conclusion
Total Arabic Vocabulary index

**NB** CD references below refer to CDs 1 and 2 of *Total Arabic Vocabulary*.

**CD 1 Track 1**
Introduction

**CD 1 Track 2**
Most Arabic words are based on three root sounds, always in the same order. Root carries fundamental meaning. Several ways to find the root.

First: take away vowel sounds to find the root.
- *dars* lesson: root = *d-r-s*.
- *walad* boy: root = *w-l-d*.
- *kibeer* big: root = *k-b-r*.
- *faahim* understanding: root = *f-h-m*.
- *caarif* knowing: root = *c-r-f*.
- *laazim* necessary: root = *l-z-m*.
- *shirib* he drank: root = *sh-r-b*.
- *shahr* month: root = *sh-h-r*.

Root *s-l-m* connected to peace, safety, submission.
- *is-salaamu calaykum* peace on you.
- *islaam* Islam = submission to God.

Second: take away -een/-aat plurals, tags, verb flowers and tails to find the root.
- *naDDaaraat* pairs of glasses: root = *n-D-r*.
- *sifaaraat* embassies: root = *s-f-r*.
- *yiktib* he writes: root = *k-t-b*.
- *tifhamee* you (female) understand: root = *f-h-m*.
- *sharibna we drank*; root = *sh-r-b*.
- *fallaaHeen* farmers: root = *f-l-H*; root meaning success/getting reward from land; *faaliH* successful person.

Third: take away other common additions, e.g. *ma/me*, to find the root.
- *madrasa* school: root = *d-r-s*.
- *mektab* office/desk: root = *k-t-b*.
- *mashghool* busy/occupied: root = *sh-gh-l*.
- *mabsooT* happy/pleased: root = *b-s-T*.
CD 1 Track 3
Two things carry meaning: root = fundamental meaning; modified by pattern = specific meaning; plus general context.
Root order very important: s-f-r connected with travelling; f-s-r connected with explaining; r-f-s connected with kicking.
One root can have many patterns, but not all roots have all patterns.
Familiar roots can be put into new patterns, and new roots into familiar patterns to expand vocabulary.

CD 1 Track 4
Descriptive words: the kareem pattern.
Pattern = first root + a/i + second root + ee + third root.
  kibeer big; gameel beautiful; gideed new (root = g-d-d).
  giddan very (put after descriptive word): gameel giddan very beautiful; kibeer giddan very large.

CD 1 Track 5
Arabic words in kareem pattern that are also names: gameel beautiful; fareed unique; shereef noble; ameen honest; saceed happy/lucky; kareem generous.
Female equivalents: gameela, fareeda, shereefa, ameena, saceeda, kareema.
Taweel tall/long: root = T-w-l.

CD 1 Track 6
niDeef clean: root = n-D-f.
  fingaan cup: il-fingaan dah mish niDeef This cup isn’t clean.

CD 1 Track 7
‘adeem old.
First root is dropped q; original word qadeem; root = q-d-m.
  baab door/gate: il-baab dah ‘adeem giddan This door is very old.
Cannot use ‘adeem to refer to old people; kibeer fis-sinn big in the tooth = old in age.
  ‘adeem applied to people = old hand: ena ‘adeem lu’Sur I’m an old hand at Luxor = I know my way around Luxor.

CD 1 Track 8
Descriptive words: the kasbaan pattern.
Pattern = first root + a + second root + third root + aan.
  tacbaan tired; caTshaan thirsty; cayyaan ill/sick (root = c-y-y; second + third root the same = ‘double’ root).
Pattern often connected to emotions/character attributes: 

- **kaslaan** lazy; **zaclaan** upset/angry; **sarHaan** dreaming/distracted; **saHraan** staying up late; **kasbaan** winning.

**CD 1 Track 9**

kasbaan **winning**; root = k/s/b. ibnak kasbaan? **Is your son winning?**
il-bint(i) dee kasbaana **That girl is winning.**

described as **kaslaan** lazy; root = k-s-l. huwwa ameen giddan bass(i) kaslaan **He’s very honest but lazy.**
zaclaan **upset/angry**; root = z-c-l. enti zaclaana leh? **Why are you upset?** *(to a female)*

**CD 1 Track 10**

Descriptive words: the *maHmood* pattern.

- **mashghool** busy/occupied; **mabsooT** happy/pleased.
- Pattern = ma + first root + second root + oo + third root.
- Equivalent of English -ed (eg. pleased) or -en (eg. broken).
- **mashghool** busy/occupied; root = sh-gh-l.
- **mabsooT** happy/pleased; root = b-s-T.

saceed in luck/happy similar meaning to **mabsooT**. saceed more formal and connected with luck: **ceed saceed happy Eid = happy holiday/ HaZZ saceed good luck.**

Arabic words in pattern that are also names: **maHfooZ** protected, root = H-f-Z (famous Egyptian writer, Naguib Mahfouz); **manSoor** victorious, root = n-S-r; **mascood** lucky/charmed, root = s-c-d; **maHmood** praised, root = H-m-d.

- **maktoob** written; root = k-t-b. ismuh maktoob hina **His name is written here.**
- **cala on; cala + il = calal on the.** ism id-doktoor maktoob calal baab **The name of the doctor is written on the door.**

maktoob also used to describe *destiny/fate*: maktoob calal gibeen written on the forehead = destined to happen; maktoob kitaabee my book is written = officially married.

- **mafhoom** understood; root = f-h-m. aywah, **mafhoom yes, understood = yes, I understand.**

**CD 1 Track 11**

maksoor broken; root = k-s-r (connected with breaking). il-baab maksoor **The door is broken.**

- **maHboob** loved/popular; root = H-b-b (*aHibb I like*). H-b-b is a double root (second and third root sounds are the same).
Libnaan Lebanon; Fayrooz maHbooba fi libnaan Fairuz is popular in Lebanon. Can use pattern to work out meaning, for example mafshoosha, root = f-sh-sh let out/vent; cajala mafshoosha flat tyre.

Descriptive words can also be used to mean the thing or person that has the attribute: 
-il-mafhoom the thing that is understood = the concept; 
il-maktoob the thing that is written = destiny/letter (correspondence); 
il-mashroob the thing that is drunk = the drink; 
il-kaslaan the lazy one/person = the sloth; 
il-maHboob the popular one/person.

CD 1 Track 12

Descriptive words: the Kuwaiti pattern.
Familiar from nationalities in English, for example Kuwaiti, Yemeni, Saudi.
-ee ending can be used to turn wide range of words into descriptive words. il-kuwayt Kuwait; kuwaytee Kuwait.
Kuwaiti ending and -ee my tag sound similar but different meanings. Context should make it clear.
Kuwaiti pattern often used for colours from natural features: lamoon lemon, lamoonee lemon-coloured; mishmish apricot, mishmishee apricot-coloured; bunn coffee beans, tunnee bean-coloured = brown.

burTu’aan oranges. burTu’aan connected to burTuqaal Portugal called by early Arab sailors: balad il-burTuqaal land of the oranges. burTu’aanee orange (-coloured); il-burTu’aanee the orange one; 
it-teeshirt il-burTu’aanee the orange T-shirt.

Words for western items of clothing mainly adopted from European languages. Egyptians use short shorts; jaketta jacket; banT alohn trousers/pants; teeshirt T-shirt; blooza blouse; boot boots; karavatta tie. There are regional variations. ‘ameeS shirt (originally qamees and became chemise): ‘ameeS tunnee a brown shirt.

CD 2 Track 1

bikaam how much? (kaam how many + bi by/with): bikaam il-ameeS il-burTu’aanee? How much is the orange shirt?
Kuwaiti pattern is one of most useful ways of instantly adding to vocabulary. Can be done with most words of Arabic origin.
Compare to English oil, oily; sugar, sugary. But Arabic -ee equivalent to many more English endings, for example, -ic, -ian, -y, -al, -ese, etc.
Colours ending with -ee do not generally add -a for feminine words: il-blooza il-lamoonee the lemon-coloured blouse.

Carab, carabee Arab, Arabic: il-kitaab il-carabee the Arabic book.
Islaam, islaamee Islam, Islamic: bank islaamee an Islamic bank.
Bayt, baytee house/home, home(made): il-bizza dee baytee? Is this pizza homemade?
Kuwaiti pattern can be used to make almost all nationalities from their countries: *is-soodaan, soodaanee Sudan, Sudanese*. soodaanee also means *peanuts*. 

fallaaH, fallaaHee farmer, rustic: bayt fallaaHee *a rustic house*.

**CD 2 Track 2**

Kuwaiti pattern at end of female words, remove -a or -ya before adding -ee. madrasa, madrasee school, scholastic/school: *il-yohm il-madrasee Taweel* The school day is long.

soorya, sooree Syria, Syrian: *enta sooree? Are you (male) Syrian?* Nationalities need to add the feminine -a if describing a female: *enti sooreeya? Are you (female) Syrian?*

asbanya, asbaanee Spain, Spanish: film asbaanee *a Spanish film.* 
moosiqa, mooseeqee music, musical. moosiqa is one of a handful of words that do not drop the q in Egyptian spoken. Another is qarya village. Root *H-k-m* = govern/rule; Hukoomee government; Hukoomee governmental; mektab Hukoomee government(Al) office.

**CD 2 Track 3**

Comparing: the ashraf pattern.

In English we use *more/most* or *-er/-est* to make comparisons. Arabic puts root into ashraf pattern: a + first root + second root + a + third root. ashraf means *most noble* (root = sh-r-f; as shereef noble).

Other names in this pattern: *al-Hmad most praised* (root = H-m-d); akram most generous (root = k-r-m); akmal most complete (root = k-m-l); anwar most luminescent (root = n-w-r); amgard most glorious (root = m-g-d); ascad luckiest/happiest (root = s-c-d). 

kibeer big/large; akbar bigger/biggest.

ashraf pattern words do not need to add the feminine -a: *il-blooza dee akbar This blouse is bigger; mafeesh Haaga akbar There isn’t anything bigger.* 

*akbar min bigger/larger from = bigger/larger than: baghdaad akbar min il-baSra Bahgdad is larger than Basra.*

**CD 2 Track 4**

taani another/again; it-taani the other one: *il-maHall(i) dah akbar min it-taani This shop is bigger than the other one.*

akbar also means older (kibeer (fis-sinn) old): bintik akbar min ibnik? *Is your daughter older than your son? (to a woman).*

Can use tags with min; akbar minnee older than me. huwwa akbar minnee *He is older than me.*

ukht sister: *ana akbar min ukhtee I’m older than my sister.*
For meaning of the ...-est (oldest/biggest), comparative word is put directly in front of what is being described: akbar madrasa the biggest school; akbar maTcam the largest restaurant.

**CD 2 Track 5**
More comparisons with ashraf pattern: gameel beautiful, agmal more beautiful; Taweel tall/long, aTwal taller/longer; niDeef clean, anDaf cleaner; gideed new, agdag newer; saceed happy/lucky, ascad happier/luckier.
‘adeem old, a’dam older; a’dam masgid the oldest mosque.
kiteer many/a lot/often; aktar more/more often.

**CD 2 Track 6**
nahr river; nahr in-neel the river Nile.
ifriqiya Africa. in-neel aTwal nahr fi ifriqiya The Nile is the longest river in Africa.
ifriqee African; nahree = of the river as description: in-naqil in-nahree river transport (government body in Egypt); rayyis nahree river chief (specialist river guide).

**CD 2 Track 7**
Places: the madrasa pattern. Pattern for place where something happens.
mektab place of writing = office/study/desk (root = k-t-b); madrasa place of study = school (root = d-r-s); maTcam place of food = restaurant (root = T-c-m); masgid place of prostration = mosque (root = s-g-d). Pattern = me/ma + first root + second root + a/i + third root. Pattern sometimes masculine, sometimes feminine (with additional -a).
maghrib place where sun sets = west (root = gh-r-b to set (sun)/go west/ go away). il-maghrib Morocco (sometimes called the Maghreb in English). Morocco is in the West of Arabic-speaking world. il-maghrib il-carabee larger area stretching across North Africa (modern Morocco/ Algeria/Tunisia).
maghribee Moroccan.
maHkama place of ruling/judgement = court(house) (root = H-k-m); a’dam maHkama the oldest court(house).
maHall shop (doubled root = H-l-l). Not connected to Halaal legitimate, as in Halaal meat. Sometimes roots have two separate meanings. H-l-l connected with slaughtering animals according to legitimate religious practice and also with arriving after travel.
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CD 2 Track 8
Other places in the madrasa pattern:
metbakh place of cooking = kitchen (root = T-b-kh); il-metbakh niDeef giddan
The kitchen is very clean.
metbakh il-maTcam the kitchen (of) the restaurant. No equivalent of of and no il- on the first word when put directly together.
methHaf place of precious things = museum (root = t-H-f); fayn il-methHaf il- islamee? Where’s the Islamic museum?

CD 2 Track 9
malcab playing place = court/pitch/playing field (root = l-c-b); present verb = lcab: binlcab squash kull(i) yom We play squash every day.
malcab tennis court, malcab golf golf range/course, malcab il-madrasa school playground, malcab awlaad children’s playground, malcab squash squash court. Many different words in English, all malcab in Arabic.
malcab tennis a tennis court; malcab it-tennis the tennis court. malcab awlaad a children’s playground; malcab il-awlaad the children’s playground.

CD 2 Track 10
Other interesting patterns exist, each with their own meaning indicators.
fallaaH pattern = connected with professions or something you do habitually. Pattern = first root + double second root + aa + final root.
Tabbaakh someone who cooks for a living = chef/cook (root = T-b-kh as metbakh kitchen).
shaghghaal someone who works for a living = worker (root = sh-gh-l as mashghool busy/occupied). Also used for switched on/working.
bawwaab doorman (root = b-w-b; same root as baab door but middle root sometimes changes into vowel.
Other examples: gammaal camel attendant/herder; wallaada mother of many children; zannaana whinger; carraaf know-it-all.

CD 2 Track 11
Pattern connected with the instrument of an action.
Pattern = mu- + first root + second root + aa + final root.
muftaaH instrument of opening = a key (root = f/t/H connected with opening);
fayn muftaaHee? Where’s my key? Also from same root mafTooH opened: il-maHall(i) maftooH? Is this shop open?. fattaaHla (bottle/can) opener.
Other examples: munshaar saw (root = n-sh-r); muzmaar flute (root = z-m-r); munfaakh pump (root = n-f-kh).
CD 2 Track 12
Pattern connected with the **expert** of an action, doing something well. Pattern = first root + a + double second root + ee + final root.

- **kasseeb** high-earner (root = k-s-b);
- **shaghheel** hard worker (root = sh-gh-l);
- **lacceeb** (expert) player;
- **sharreeb** (expert) drinker;
- **Habbeeb** (expert) lover/Casanova. Important to pronounce double letter: **Habbeeb, Habeeb** Casanova, darling/loved one.

CD 2 Track 13
Conclusion
English–Arabic glossary

NB This glossary contains vocabulary from Total Arabic Vocabulary, as well as some extra vocabulary which is taught in Perfect Arabic with the Michel Thomas Method. Go to www.michelthomas.co.uk for more information.

(adj) = adjective; (n) = noun; (v) = verb

Africa ifriqiya
African ifriqee
again taani
angry zaalaa
another taani
apricot mishmish
apricot-coloured mishmishee
Arab carab,
Arabic carabee
around Hawalayn
ask about istafhim/yistafhim

balcony, balconies balkohna, balkohnaat
bank, banks bank, bunook
bathroom/restroom, bathroom(s)/restroom(s) Hammaam, Hammaamaat
beautiful gameel
beds afraash
big kibeer
bigger akbar
bigger than akbar min
biggest akbar
blessed mubaarak
blessed Eid ceed mubaarak
blouse, blouses blooza, bloozaat
boat, boats markib, maraakib
boatman marakbi
book, books kitaab, kutub
boots boot
boy walad
boy, boys walad, awlaad
break (something) kasar
broken maksiir
brown (bean-coloured) bunnee
busy mashghool

camel, camels gamal, gimaal
camel attendant/herder gammaal
cape raas
car, cars carabeyyaa, carabeyyaat
charmed mascood

cheat at cards rakkiblyyirakkiib
chef, chefs Tabbaakh, Tabbaakheen
children awlaad
children’s playground malcab awlaad
chosen mustafa, mukhtaar
clean (adj) niDeef
cleaner anDaf
coffee beans bunn
concept, concepts mafhoom, mafaaheem
congratulations mabrook
cook, cooks (n) Tabbaakh, Tabbaakheen
cook (v) Tabakh/yuTbukh
cooked matbookh
council of sheikhs/senate maglis


desert (n) SaHara
desk mektab
destiny il-maktoob
director (of film) mukhrig
distracted sarHaan
dog, dogs kelb, kilaab
door baab
doorman bawwaab
drank shirib
drink (n) il-mashroob
drink (v) shirib/yishrab
drinker (expert) sharreeb
drunk
enlarge kabbarlyikabaar
enquire istafhim/yistafhim
enslaved mamlook
exit (n) makhrag
exit (v) kharaag/yukhrug
enjoy yourself inbasaT/yinbasaT
embassy, embassies sifaara, sifaaraat
emir, emirs ameer, umara
enlarge kabbarlyikabaar
enquire istafhim/yistafhim
enslaved mamlook
exit (n) makhrag
exit (v) kharaag/yukhrug
explain yahhim/yifahhim
extract (v) istakhrag/yistakhrag
extractor mustakhrig
farmer, farmers fallaaH, fallaaHeen
favourite mufaDDal
five dhamsa
fix rakkib/yirakkib
flute muzzmaar
football, footballs futbul, fataabil
friend, female Sahiba
friend, friends SaaHib, aSHaab
gate baab
generous kareem
generous person, generous people kareem, kurama
get bigger kibir/yikbar
Gibaltrar jabal Tareq
glasses, pair of, glasses, pairs of naDDaara, naDDaaraat
go out kharag/yukhrug
go raaH/yirooH
golf range/course malcab golf
good luck! HaZZ saceed
government Hukooma
government-owned milk il-Hukooma
government village representative shaykh il-balad
government, governments Hukooma, Hukoomaat
governmental Hukoomee
graduate (n) khirreeg
graduate (v) itkharrag
grow kibir/yikbar

happier ascad
happiest ascad
happy Eid ceed mubaarak; ceed saceed
happy mabsooT; saceed
hard worker shaghheel
head (n) raas
heads or tails malik walla kitaaba
high-earner kasseeb
home bayt
homemade baytee
honest ameen
honour (v) sharraflyisharraf
honoured musharraf
hotel, hotels fundu’, fanaadi’

house, houses bayt, buyoot
how much? bikaam

ill cayyaan
invite to ride rakkib/yirakkib
Islam islaam
Islamic islaamee
island, islands gazeera, guzur

jacket jaketta
Jordan il-urdunn

key, keys mufTaaH, mafaaTeeH
king, kings malik, muleek
king of Jordan, the malik il-urdunn
kingdom mamLaka
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia il-mamlaka il-carabiyya is-saacoodyya
kitchen meTbakh
knowing caarif
know-it-all carraaf
Kuwait il-kuwayt
Kuwaiti kuwaytee

large kibeer
larger than akbar min
lazy kaslaan
Lebanon libnaan
lemon lamoon
lemon-coloured lamoonee
lesson, lessons dars, duroos
like, I aHibb
local government representative shaykh il-Haara
long Taweel
longer aTwal
look (v) shaaf/yishoof
lot, a kiteer
loved maHboob
lover/Casanova (expert) Habbeeb
luckier ascad
luckiest ascad
lucky mascood; saceed

mad magnoon
Mamlouk, Mamlouks mamlook, maaaleek
manager, managers mudeer, mudeereen
many kiteer
may God bless you allah yibaarik feek
minister, ministers wazeer, wuzara
miser, misers bakheel, bukhala
month, months shahr, shuhoor
more a'ktar
more beautiful agmal
more often a'ktar
Moroccan maghribee
Morocco il-maghrib
mosque masgid
most complete akmal
most generous akrum
most glorious amgard
most luminous anwar
most noble ashruf
most praised aHmad
mother of many children wallaada
motorbike, motorbikesutosikli, mootosiklat
mount (n) markoob
mount (v) rakkib/yirakkib
Mount Ali (in Dubai) jabal Ali
Mount Moses (in Sinai) jabal moosa
mountain, mountains gabol, gibaal
mounted/fixed, be itrakkib/yitrakkib
museum, museums metHaf, mataaHif
music moosiga
music lessons duroos mooseeqa
musical mooseeqee

necessary laazim
new gideed
newer agdad
noble shereef

occupied mashghool
office, offices mektab, makaatib
often kiteer
old ‘adeem
old hand (applied to people) ‘adeem
old in age (‘big’ in the tooth) kibeer fis-sinn
older a’dam; akbar
open fatahHlyiftaH
opened maFtooH
opener (bottle/can) fattaaHa
orange (-coloured) burTu’aaneel
oranges burTu’aan
other one, the it-taani
owner SaaHib

pair of trousers, pairs of trousers banTaloH, banTaloohaat
passenger raakib
peace on you is-salaamu calaykum
peanuts soodaanee
pepper, peppers filfila, falaafil
petty!, don’t be so kabbar raasak
picture Soora
pigeons Hamaamaaat
pitch, pitches malcab, malaacib
play lcab
player (expert) lacceeb
playing field malcab
please min faDlak (to a male); min faDlik
(to a female)
pleased mabsbooT
popular maHboob
popular one/person, the il-maHboob
port meena
potatoes baTaatis
praised maHmood; muHammad
prefer faDDal/yifaaDDal
preferred mufaDDal
prince, princes aameer, umara
private property milk khaaSS
problem mushkila
property milk
protected maHfooZ
pump (n) munfaakh
pyramid, pyramids haram, ahram
queen maHikaa

restaurant, restaurants maTcam, maTaacim
ride (a bus, horse, etc.) rikibiyirkab
rider; (expert) rakkeeb
river, rivers nahre, nahara
river, of the nahre
river chief rayyis nahre
the river Nile, the nahre in-neel
river transport in-naqil in-nahree
rustic fallaaHee

sandwich, sandwiches sandawitch, sandawitchaat
Saturday (yohm) is-sabt
saw (n) munshaar
saw (v) shaaf/shuf
say ‘good evening’ to someone yimassee
say ‘good morning’ to someone yiSabbiH
say cee mubarak (‘happy Eid’) to someone yicayyid
scholastic madrasee
school, schools madrasa, madaaris
school playground malcab il-madrasa
see yishoof
seven sabca
sheikh, sheikhs shaykh, shuyookh
sheikhdom mashyakha
ship, ships safeena, sufun
shirt ‘ameeS
shop maHall
shorts short
sick cayyaan
sister ukht
Spain asbanya
Spanish asbaanee
speak itkallim/yitkallim
speak to someone kallim/yikallim
squad court malcab squash
study daras/yidris
submit yourself aslama/yuslim
successful person faaliH
Sudan is-soodaan
Sudanese soodaanee
sultan, sultans sulTaan, salaaTeen
switched on shaghghaal
sword, swords sayf, suyoof
Syria soorya
Syrian sooree
talk itkallim/yitkallim
tall Taweel
taller aTwal
tanker; tankers tankir, tanaakir
Teach darris/yidarris
television, televisions tilifizyon, tilifizyonaat
tennis court malcab tennis
thirsty caTshaan
tie (n) karavatta
tired tacbaan
tomatoes TamaaTim
town, towns madeena, mudun
trousers/pants banT alohn
T-shirt teeshirt
understand fihim/yifham
understanding faahim
understood mafhoom
unique fareed
United Kingdom il-mamlaka
il-mutaHida
upset zaclaan
very (after descriptive word) giddan
victorious manSoor
village qarya
visit zaarl/yizoor
vizier, vizier wazeer, wuzara
way out makhrag
went raah/ruH
west maghrib
whinger zannaana
word kilma
worker shaghghaal
write yiktib
written maktoob
wrote katab
yacht, yachts yakht, yuukhoot
## Bonus words

The following sets of words will enable you to expand what you can say by varying slightly the structures you already know. Substitute similar words to create many more new sentences and questions.

### Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<td>khamseen</td>
<td>(fifty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>sitteen</td>
<td>(sixty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>sabaceen</td>
<td>(seventy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>tamaneen</td>
<td>(eighty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>tisceen</td>
<td>(ninety)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>mia</td>
<td>(one hundred)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>elf</td>
<td>(one thousand)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Days of the week
il-Had Sunday
il-itnayn Monday
it-talaat Tuesday
il-arbca Wednesday
il-khamees Thursday
il-gumca Friday
is-sabt Saturday

Months of the year
yanaayir January
febraayir February
maaris March
abreel April
maayo May
yoonyo June
yoolyo July
aghusTus August
sebtembir September
oktobir October
nofembir November
deesembir December

Words for describing position
fee in
cala on/on top of
taHt under
foh above
wara behind
bayn between
ganb next to
udaam opposite/in front of
Hawalayn around

kaam? how many?
bikaam? how much?

Other useful verbs (present/past)
yinzill/nizil get off/go down
(root = n-z-I)
yilbis/libis wear/put on (root = n-z-I)
yudkhull/dakhal enter/go in
(root = d-kh-I)
yuTlub/Talab ask for (root = T-l-b)
ycamill/camal do/make (root = c-m-I)
yidfacz/dafac pay (root = d-f-c)
yishtiri/ishtara buy (root = sh-r-y)
yi’aabil/aabil meet (root = q-b-I)

Question words
fayn? where?
eh? what?
imta? when?
meen? who?
izzay? how?
leh? why?
Common Arabic signs

toilets

entry

exit

no entry

police

ambulance

hospital

tickets

information

دورات المياه

دخول

خروج

ممنوع الدخول

الشرطة

سيارة الإسعاف

مستشفى

تذاكر

استعلامات
Here’s what people say about Michel Thomas:

“This guy is one of my heroes.”

“What a legend. I love his method.”

“Definitely the best way to learn.”

“Just after a couple of days I’m confident that I will be able to speak directly.”

“It’s the best way to learn a foreign language.”

“Totally life changing.”

“The Michel Thomas course is much the easiest to make progress with.”

“He’s the best.”

“A truly inspirational way to learn a language.”

“With Michel you learn a language effortlessly.”

“The nearest thing to painless learning.”

The Times