

#### Acerca de este libro

Esta es una copia digital de un libro que, durante generaciones, se ha conservado en las estanterías de una biblioteca, hasta que Google ha decidido escanearlo como parte de un proyecto que pretende que sea posible descubrir en línea libros de todo el mundo.

Ha sobrevivido tantos años como para que los derechos de autor hayan expirado y el libro pase a ser de dominio público. El que un libro sea de dominio público significa que nunca ha estado protegido por derechos de autor, o bien que el período legal de estos derechos ya ha expirado. Es posible que una misma obra sea de dominio público en unos países y, sin embargo, no lo sea en otros. Los libros de dominio público son nuestras puertas hacia el pasado, suponen un patrimonio histórico, cultural y de conocimientos que, a menudo, resulta difícil de descubrir.

Todas las anotaciones, marcas y otras señales en los márgenes que estén presentes en el volumen original aparecerán también en este archivo como testimonio del largo viaje que el libro ha recorrido desde el editor hasta la biblioteca y, finalmente, hasta usted.

#### Normas de uso

Google se enorgullece de poder colaborar con distintas bibliotecas para digitalizar los materiales de dominio público a fin de hacerlos accesibles a todo el mundo. Los libros de dominio público son patrimonio de todos, nosotros somos sus humildes guardianes. No obstante, se trata de un trabajo caro. Por este motivo, y para poder ofrecer este recurso, hemos tomado medidas para evitar que se produzca un abuso por parte de terceros con fines comerciales, y hemos incluido restricciones técnicas sobre las solicitudes automatizadas.

Asimismo, le pedimos que:

- + *Haga un uso exclusivamente no comercial de estos archivos* Hemos diseñado la Búsqueda de libros de Google para el uso de particulares; como tal, le pedimos que utilice estos archivos con fines personales, y no comerciales.
- + *No envíe solicitudes automatizadas* Por favor, no envíe solicitudes automatizadas de ningún tipo al sistema de Google. Si está llevando a cabo una investigación sobre traducción automática, reconocimiento óptico de caracteres u otros campos para los que resulte útil disfrutar de acceso a una gran cantidad de texto, por favor, envíenos un mensaje. Fomentamos el uso de materiales de dominio público con estos propósitos y seguro que podremos ayudarle.
- + *Conserve la atribución* La filigrana de Google que verá en todos los archivos es fundamental para informar a los usuarios sobre este proyecto y ayudarles a encontrar materiales adicionales en la Búsqueda de libros de Google. Por favor, no la elimine.
- + Manténgase siempre dentro de la legalidad Sea cual sea el uso que haga de estos materiales, recuerde que es responsable de asegurarse de que todo lo que hace es legal. No dé por sentado que, por el hecho de que una obra se considere de dominio público para los usuarios de los Estados Unidos, lo será también para los usuarios de otros países. La legislación sobre derechos de autor varía de un país a otro, y no podemos facilitar información sobre si está permitido un uso específico de algún libro. Por favor, no suponga que la aparición de un libro en nuestro programa significa que se puede utilizar de igual manera en todo el mundo. La responsabilidad ante la infracción de los derechos de autor puede ser muy grave.

# Acerca de la Búsqueda de libros de Google

El objetivo de Google consiste en organizar información procedente de todo el mundo y hacerla accesible y útil de forma universal. El programa de Búsqueda de libros de Google ayuda a los lectores a descubrir los libros de todo el mundo a la vez que ayuda a autores y editores a llegar a nuevas audiencias. Podrá realizar búsquedas en el texto completo de este libro en la web, en la página http://books.google.com



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

# Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + Refrain from automated querying Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

#### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/

GRAD 6309 . U55 1943

# ORIH AFRICAN ARABIC



Digitized by Google



Gedneig TM 30-321

# NORTH AFRICAN ARABIC

A QUIVE TO THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE



WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, JUNE 25, 1943

Digitized by Google

430°

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington 25, D.C., 25 June 1943.

TM 30-321, North African Arabic Language Guide, to be used with the Introductory Series Language Records, is published for military personnel only, and is not to be republished in whole or in part without the consent of the War Department.

[A.G. 300.7 (3 Mar 43)]

By order of the Secretary of War:

G. C. MARSHALL,

Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,

Major General,

The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

X.

(For explanation of symbols, see FM 21-6.)

Gad Gift William I. Galney 11/09/198

# **CONTENTS**

P	AGE
Useful Words and Phrases	7
Greetings and General Phrases	7
Location	
Directions	9
Numbers	
What's This?	
Asking for Things	
How Much?	
Time	
Other Useful Phrases	
Additional Expressions	18
Fill-In Sentences	20
Alphabetical Word List	29



# NORTH AFRICAN ARABIC

Arabic is spoken by some 20 million people in the Near East and by some 36 million in North Africa. This Language Guide is based on North African Arabic, which differs somewhat from the Arabic spoken in Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Arabia. It will enable you to ask directions, order a meal or buy things in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya. Knowing a little Arabic will also help you get along with the people, for they will naturally be pleased to see a stranger showing enough interest in them to try to speak their language.

#### How to Use the Records and Guide

The records that go with this Guide give you a number of the most important words and phrases in Arabic. Read the section called Hints on Pronunciation and then listen to the records until you know the Useful Words and Phrases by heart. Repeat each word out loud right after you hear it and say it exactly the way the Arabic speaker does. Imitate the pronunciation as closely as you can, just as you might mimic someone who has an unusual accent. Try to get every

detail of the pronunciation, even the rhythm and intonation. Follow the words in your Guide but use them only as a reminder; if you hear something different from what you see written, go by what you hear. Remember that you can't get the sound of a language from the printed word alone—you have to use your ears even more than your eyes. If you don't have the records and can't get an Arabic speaker to pronounce the words, you will have to rely on the Hints on Pronunciation alone.

By the time you have practiced the *Useful Words* and *Phrases* several times, you will know what sound each letter stands for in the *Guide*. You will then be able to pronounce the *Additional Expressions* even though you have not actually heard them and you will be able to form sentences of your own by using the section called *Fill-In Sentences*.

#### Hints on Pronunciation

All the words and phrases are written in a simplified spelling which you read like English. When you see the word for "he" written HOO-wa, give the oo

the sound it has in the English words too, boot and so on. Each letter or combination of letters is used for the sound it usually stands for in English and it always stands for that sound. Thus, oo is always pronounced as it is in too, boot, tooth, roost, never as anything else. Say these words and then pronounce the vowel sound by itself. That is the sound you must use every time you see oo in the Arabic column.

Syllables that are accented, that is, pronounced louder than others, are written in capital letters. Curved lines () are used to show sounds that are pronounced together without any break; for example, SH\_HAL meaning "How much?" or H\_DASH meaning "eleven."

# **Special Points**

Here are a few points to note as you listen to the records:

- A as in father, calm, ah, pa. At times it sounds closer to the a in pat. Example: MA meaning "water."
- I as in bir, pir, bir. Example: IM-shee meaning "go."

- O as in go, so, ob, note. Example: see-GAR-ro meaning "cigarette."
- H is much stronger than the English b and is always pronounced, even when it comes after a vowel. Example: SMAH lee meaning "Excuse me."
- HH is like the sound you make when you clear your throat to spit. Example: HHAM-sa meaning "five."
- <u>R</u> is like the sound you make when you gargle. Example: <u>ROOD-ws</u> meaning "tomorrow."
- (') stands for an ab-sound pronounced very far back, with the throat muscles held very tight for an instant. Example: 'ASH-ra meaning "ten."
- Q and K stand for a k-sound pronounced very far back in the throat. Example: qad-DASH meaning "How much?" or KREEB meaning "near." (Q is used in the Useful Words and Phrases, K elsewhere.)
- J stands for the sound we have in measure, usual, division, azure. Since we have no single letter for this sound in English, we write it as j. Remember that it is like the sound in measure and not like the sound in judge. Example: ZOOJ meaning "two."

# Regional Differences

The pronunciation of Arabic varies somewhat from region to region. Even within the same region you may find differences; city people, for example, often have a pronunciation which is slightly different from that of people living in the country districts. Since it would be impossible to give all the pronunciations you might hear, this *Guide* includes only those which will be understood over a wide area. Don't be surprised, therefore, if you hear a word pronounced differently from the way you hear it on the record.

Here are a few of the more important differences:

In some regions, particularly in the cities, you hear a k-sound which is pronounced far back in the throat—the sound written q in the Useful Words and Phrases and k elsewhere. In other regions, however, this sound doesn't occur and you hear a g-sound instead. This difference in pronunciation is illustrated on the record after the word oo-QEED meaning "matches."

In the northern part of French Morocco, in Spanish Morocco and in some parts of western Algeria, you hear a ts-sound as in bats in words which are pronounced in other regions with a t.

In part of Algeria, etc., you hear a th-sound as in then in words which are pronounced in other regions with a d, and a th-sound as in thin in words which are pronounced in other regions with a t.

An effort has been made to select words which are understood everywhere in North Africa. Where this is impossible, several words are given with a note indicating the region in which each is used. Thus, under "How much?" you will find SH\_HAL listed for Morocco and Algeria, and qad-DASH for Tunisia and Libya.



# **USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES**

The following is the exact wording of the North African Arabic Language Records issued with this Guide:

These records give you a few useful phrases in Arabic. To learn to say these phrases so that you will be understood, imitate the sounds exactly as you hear them. You will hear the English first, followed by the Arabic; then repeat the Arabic out loud, and say it good and loud. Remember! Repeat every Arabic phrase right after you hear it.

In the Arabic Language Guide which should be used with these records, all the phrases you will hear are written in a simplified spelling which you read like English.

Listen to the records six or seven times and you will know the phrases by heart.

#### **GREETINGS AND GENERAL PHRASES**

# English

#### Arabic

Arabic speakers have a general greeting which means "Peace be with you" and which is used somewhat like our "Hello."

Hello

the reply is:

sa-LAM-oo 'a-LAY-koom 'a-LAY-koom is-sa-LAM

Good morning

SBAH eLHHAYR

Good evening M\_SEL HHAYR

Please A'-mil ma-'a-ROOF

Thank you KET-ter HHAY-rek

In Morocco, for "Please" and "Thank you" you will hear:

BA-rak il-LA-ho-fik

Excuse me SMAH lee

You have heard two sounds you must listen for and practice. You heard the first in SBAH and SMAH. It is written in your Language Guide as b. Notice that it is pronounced very strongly. Listen again and repeat: SBAH, SMAH. Try just the sound again: b, b.

The second you heard in HHAYR. It is written in your Guide as bh. Listen again and repeat: HHAYR, HHAYR. It is like clearing your throat when you have to spit. Repeat just the sound again: bh, bh.

Yes EE

in Morocco you bear ee-YE

No LA

Do you understand? fa-HEMT?

I don't understand ma fa-HEMT-shee

Speak slowly ti-KEL-lem bish-WEE-ya

#### LOCATION

When you need directions to get somewhere you use the phrase "Where is" and then add the words you need.

Where is FAYN

the restaurant M\_HAL el-MAK-la

Where is the restaurant? FAYN M\_HAL el-MAK-la?

the hotel loo-TEEL

Where is the hotel? FAYN loo-TEEL?

the railroad station la-GAR

Where is the railroad FAYN la-GAR? station?

the toilet BAYT aLMA

Where is the toilet? FAYN BAYT el-MA?

#### DIRECTIONS

The answer to your question "Where is such and such?" may be "Turn right" or "Turn left" or "Straight ahead," so you need to know these phrases:

Turn right DOOR 'al-lay-MEEN

Turn left DOOR 'al-lay-SAR

Straight ahead DOOR-ree

# Arabic

It is sometimes useful to say "Point" or "Show me."

Show me

war-REE-nee

If you are driving and ask the distance to another town it will be given to you in kilometers, not miles.

Kilometer

kee-loo-MEE-tir

One kilometer equals 5/8 of a mile.

#### NUMBERS

You need to know the numbers.

One

WA-had

Two

T\_NAYN or ZOOJ

Notice the sound of j in the word ZOOJ. Listen again and repeat: ZOOJ, ZOOJ. It is the same sound we have in measure, usual, division, azure, etc. We have no single letter for this sound in English, so we write it in your Guide as j. But remember! Always pronounce j as you heard it in ZOOJ, never as the j in judge. Try just the sound again: j, j.

Three

T LA-ta

Four

AR-ba-'a

Five

HHAM-sa

Six

SIT-ta

# Arabic

In the northern part of French Morocco, in Spanish Morocco and in some parts of western Algeria, the t is pronounced something like the ts in bats and the cb in church. This is the way the last word would be pronounced in these regions: SIT-sa, SIT-sa.

-	_
Seven	SEB-'a
Eight	T_MAN-ye
Nine	TES-'a
Ten	'ASH-ra

Another sound you must practice has now occurred several times. You just heard it at the beginning of the word 'ASH-ra. It is written in your Guide with an apostrophe. You heard it before in 'a-LAY-koom, NA-'am, AR-ba-'a, SEB-'a and TES-'a. It is pronounced very far back, with the throat muscles held very tight for an instant. Listen to the word for "ten" and repeat: 'ASH-ra, 'ASH-ra. Try just the sound again: ('), (').

Eleven	$H\_DASH$
Twelve	T_NASH
Thirteen	t_lit-TASH
Fourteen	ar-ba-'a-TASH
Fifteen	hhums-TASH
Sixteen	set-TASH

English Arabic
Seventeen · seb-'a-TASH

Eighteen t\_mun-TASH

Nineteen tes-'a-TASH

Twenty 'ash-REEN

For "twenty-one," "twenty-two" and so forth, you say "one and twenty," "two and twenty," just as we sometimes do in English.

Twenty-one WA-had oo-'ash-REEN

Twenty-two T\_NAYN oo-'ash-REEN

Thirty t\_Ja-TEEN

Forty ar-ba-'EEN



Fifty hham-SEEN

Sixty set-TEEN

Seventy seb-'EEN

Eighty t. ma-NEEN

Ninety tes-'EEN

One hundred MEE-ya

One thousand ELF

# WHAT'S THIS?

When you want to know the name of something you can say "What's this?" and point to the thing you mean.

What is ASH thie HA-da

What's this? ASH HA-da?

#### ASKING FOR THINGS

When you want something use the phrase "I want" and then add the name of the thing wanted.

N. HUB I want in Morocco and Algeria

YON will also bear:

**BRAYT** 

Arabic

a cigarette

see-GAR-ro

I want a cigarette

N\_HUB see-GAR-ro
or BRAYT see-GAR-ro

to eat

NA-kool

I want to eat

N\_HUB NA-kool or BRAYT NA-kool

Or you can say "Give me" and add the word you need.

Give me matches 'a-TAY-nes

Give me matches

'a-TAY-nee oo-QEED

You just heard another sound we don't have in English. It is written in your Guide as q. You heard it in oo-QEED, oo-QEED. It is a k said as far back in the throat as possible. Try just the sound again: q, q. In some regions you will hear a g instead. Thus the word for "he said" is usually pronounced QAL but in some places you will hear GAL.

Here are the words for some of the things you may require.

bread

HHOOBZ

butter

ZIB-da

water

MA

meat

eggs BAYD

I.A-ham

eggs DAID

potatoes ba-TA-ta

rice ROOZ

chick peas HUMS

beans LOO-bee-ya

kidney beans FOOL

fish HHOOT

dates T. MAR

sugar SOOK-kar

salt MIL-ah

milk H. LEEB

tea SHA-hee or at-TAY

cup of coffee fil-JAN QAH-wa

#### **HOW MUCH?**

To find out how much things cost you say:

How much? qad-DASH?

## Arabic

In Morocco and Algeria they say:

How much

SH\_HAL

this

HA-da

How much is this?
or in Morocco and

qad-DASH HA-da?

Algeria

SH\_HAL HA-da?

#### TIME

To find out what time it is you say really: "What is the hour?"

What time is it?

ASH min SA-'a?

"One o'clock" is "the one."

One o'clock

el-WAH-da

"Half past three" is "three and a half."

Half past three

T\_LA-ta oo-NOOS

When you want to know when a train leaves you say:

When

ASH min SA-'a

the train

ish-SH\_MIN dee FEER

YIM-shee

When does the train leave? ASH min SA-'a YIM-shee

leaves (or goes)

ASH min SA-'a YIM-shee ish-SH MIN dee FEER?

Today

el-YOM

Tomorrow

ROOD-wa

# Arabic

In the last word you heard another sound you must practice. It is written in your Guide as an r underlined. Listen again and repeat: ROOD-wa, ROOD-wa. It sounds something like a gargle. Try just the sound again: e, e.

The days of the week are:

Sunday il-HAD Monday et-NAYN Tuesday et-T. LA-ta I.A R-ba-'a Wednesday Thursday lehh-MEES Friday ej-JOOM-'a Saturday es-SEBT

#### OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

The following phrases will be useful:

What is your name?

ASH IS-mik?

My name is\_\_\_\_

IS-mee

How do you say water (or anything else) in Arabic? KEEF ee-GOO-loo water hil-'A R-hee?

I am an American

A-na a-mer-ee-KAN-ee

Good-by

bis-SLA M-a

# **ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS**

English	Arabic
I am hungry	A-na jee-'AN
I am thirsty	A-na'at-SHAN
I am sick	A-na M_RAYD
I am wounded (by a bullet)	A-na mad-ROOB bir-SAS
I am well	A-na la BAS
I am lost	A-na TA-lif
Stop! or Halt!	00-kafi*
Runi	EJ-reel
Come here!	a-JEE hin-A!
Come quickly! or in Morocco	a-JEE FEE-sal a-JEE DA <b>B-ya</b> l
Go! or Go away!	IM-shee!
Go quickly!	IM-shee FEE-sa!
Help me!	'a-WIN-neel
Bring help!	JEEB NAS ee-'A-oo-nool
I will give you money	na-'a-TAYK FLOOS

<sup>\*</sup>k stands for a k pronounced very far back, the sound written in the *Useful Words and Phrases* as q.

Where are the American soldiers?

Where is the town?

Where is the road to\_\_\_?

Is it far?

Take me there

Take me to a doctor

Watch out! or Be careful!

Wait a minute!

Arabic

FAYN il-'AS-kar

il-a-mer-ee-KAN?

FAYN il M\_DEE-na?

FAYN TRAYK\_\_\_\_?

B\_'A YD?

was-SUL-nee L\_TIM-ma

was-SUL-nee lit-BEEB

RUD BA-lik!

STIN-na SH\_WEE-yal



## **FILL-IN SENTENCES**

In this section you will find a number of sentences, each containing a blank space which can be filled in with any one of the words in the list that follows. For example, to say "I want food," look for the phrase "I want\_\_" in the English column and find the Arabic expression given beside it: N\_HUB\_\_\_. Then look for "food" in the list that follows; the Arabic is MAK-la. Put the word for "food" in the blank space and you get N\_HUB MAK-la.

English	<u>Arabic</u>
I want	N_HUB
or in Morocco and Algeria	BRAYT
We want	N_HUB-boo
or in Morocco and Algeria	BRAY-na
Bring me	JEEB lee
Give me	'a-TAY-nee
Where can I get?	FA YN N_SA YB?
I have	'A N-dee
You have	'A N-dik
He has	'A N-doo
We have	'AND-na

English Arabic They have\_\_\_\_ 'AND-hoom\_ I don't have ma 'an-DEESH\_ We don't have\_\_\_ ma 'and-NASH\_\_\_\_ Have you....? A N-dik\_\_\_? **EXAMPLE** I want... N\_HUB\_\_\_ food MAK-la I want food N. HUB MAK-la apples tif-FAH MOOZ bananas ba-NAAN cheese **J\_BIN** cucumbers HH. YAR drinking water il-MA lish SHURB figs kar-MOOS fruit RAL-la 'A-nib grapes melons bat-TEEHH CHEEN-a oranges LEEM

(For other foods see list on pages 14-15)

a glass KAS
a knife MOOS

a spoon M\_RUR-fa

or ma-'AL-ka

a bed FRASH

a blanket

R. TA

a chair

KOOR-see

a mosquito net na-moo-SEE-ya

a pillow M\_HHID-da

a room BAYT
a towel FOO-ta

ink H\_BAR or M\_DAD

a pen ĶLIM

a pencil LA-biz or KLIM R\_SAS

tobacco duhh-HHAN

a comb MISH-ta

hot water MA S\_HHOON

a razor MOOS H\_SA-na

soap sa-BOON

a shirt ka-MEE-ja

shoes sib-BAT

a needle IB-ra

thread HHAYT

I want\_\_\_ N\_HUB\_\_\_

**EXAMPLE** 

I want\_\_\_ N\_HUB\_\_\_\_
to eat NA-kool

I want to eat N. HUB NA-kool

to buy NISH-ree

to drink NISH-rub

to sleep NIR-kood

to wash up NIR-sil

to have my suit pressed N\_HAD-ded K\_SOO-tee

to have my clothes NIR-sil H\_WA-jee washed

Digitized by Google

Where is\_? FAYN\_?
Where are\_? FAYN\_?

#### EXAMPLE

Where is\_? FAYN\_?
a doctor T\_BEEB

Where is a doctor? FAYN T\_BEEB?

a baker hhab-BAZ

a barber has-SAN or haf-FAF

a dentist T\_BEEB es-SNAN

a policeman boo-LEES
a porter ham-MAL

a servant (man) hha-DEEM

a servant (woman) hha-DEEM-a a shoemaker S. BAB-tee

a tailor hha-YAT

a bridge KUN-tra

a bus o-to-BEES

English Arabic M\_HAL el-'AS-kar the camp a city or town M\_DEE-na a hospital s\_bay-TAR a house DAR the market place SOOK the ocean or sea B\_HAR a police station dar boo-LEES a post office BO-sta a railroad SH. MIN dee FEER the river WAD a road TRAYK 'A-yin MA a spring or water hole ZUN-ka a street a telephone tay-le-FOON a village DESH-ra or in Morocco doo-WAR a well BEER

I am\_\_\_ A-na\_\_\_ He (or it) is\_\_ HOO-wa\_\_

#### Arabic English **EXAMPLE** I am\_\_\_\_ A-na\_\_\_ an American a-mer-ee-KAN-ee I am an American A-na a-mer-ee-KAN-ee lost TA-lif sick M\_RAYDtired 'a-YAN We are\_\_\_ AH-na\_\_\_ They are\_\_\_\_ H00-ma\_\_\_\_ **EXAMPLE** We are\_\_\_ AH-na\_\_\_ Americans a-mer-ee-KAN-ee-veen We are Americans AH-na a-mer-ee-KAN-ee-yeen lost tal-FEEN sick M. RAD tired 'a-ya-NEEN

HA-da

HA-da ma-OO-shee\_\_\_\_

This is\_\_\_

This is not

Arabic

That is.

HA-dak

That is not\_

HA-dak ma-00-shee\_\_\_\_ HA-dak moosh\_\_\_

**EXAMPLE** 

This is\_\_\_ expensive HA-da RA-lee

This is expensive

HA-da RA-lee

too expensive

RA-lee K\_TEER RA-lee biz-ZEF

or in Morocco and

Algeria

M. LEEH miz-YAN

good or in Morocco

moosh M. LEEH

not good or in Morocco

moosh miz-YAN

here

hi-NA-ya hin-A or

there

TIM-ma hin-AK

RA-dee or

far

B\_'A YD

near

KREEB

big or large

K. BEER

small

clean

dirty

warm or hot

cold

Arabic

S\_RAYR

N\_DEEF

MOOSH N\_DEEF MOOS-sahh

S\_HHOON

BA-rid



## ALPHABETICAL WORD LIST

English Arabic am. I am A-na American I am an American A-na a-mer-ee-KAN-ee American soldiers 'AS-kar il-a-mer-ee-KAN - apples tif-FAH Arabic 'A R-bee in Arabic bil-'A R-bee are We are\_\_\_ AH-na\_\_\_ They are\_\_\_ H00-ma\_\_\_ B baker hhab-BAZ

> MOOZ ba-NAAN

barber has-SAN or haf-FAF

bananas

beans LOO-bee-ya

kidney beans FOOL

bed FRASH

big K\_BEER

blanket R\_TA

bread HHOOBZ

bridge KUN-tra

Bring! JEEB!

Bring me\_\_\_ JEEB lee\_\_\_

Bring help! JEEB NAS ee-'A-oo-noo!

bus o-to-BEES
or o-to-KAR

0, 0-,0 11.11

butter ZIB-da

buy

I want to buy\_\_\_ N\_HUB NISH-ree\_\_\_

C

camp M\_HAL el-'AS-kar

Can

Where can I get\_\_? FAYN N\_SAYB\_\_?

careful

Be careful!

Be careful! RUD BA-likl

chair KOOR-see

cheese J\_BIN

chick peas HUMS

cigarette see-GAR-ro

I want a cigarette N\_HUB see-GAR-ro

city or town M\_DEE-na
clean N\_DEEF
coffee KAH-wa

cup of coffee fil-JAN KAH-wa

cold

This is cold HA-da BA-rid comb MISH-ta

Come! a-JEE!

Come here! a-JEE hin-A!

Come quickly! a-JEE FEE-sa!
or in Morocco a-JEE DA R-ya!

cucumbers HH\_YAR

cup fil-JAN

cup of fil-JAN

dates T\_MAR

dentist T\_BEEB es-SNAN

dirty

MOOSH N\_DEEF

or MOOS-sahh

doctor T\_BEEB

Take me to a doctor was-SUL-nee lit-BEEB



English Arabic drink

I want to drink

N\_HUB NISH-rub

drinking water

il-MA lish\_SHURB

E

H. DASH

I want to eat N\_HUB NA-kool
or in Morocco BRAYT NA-kool

eggs BAYD

eight

T\_MAN-ya
eighteen

t\_mun-TASH
eighty

t\_ma-NEEN

eleven evening

est

Good evening M\_SEL HHAYR

excuse me SMAH lee

expensive RA-lee

too expensive RA-lee K\_TEER
or in Morocco RA-lee biz-ZEF

English	Arabic <sup>'</sup>
	F
far	•
Is it far?	B_'A YD?
fifteen	hhums-TASH
fifty	hham-SEEN
figs	kar-MOOS
fish	HHOOT
five	HHA M-sa
food	MAK-la
forty	ar-ba-'EEN
four	A R-ba-'a
fourteen	ar-ba-'a-TASH
Friday	ej-JOOM-'a
fruit	RAL-la
	G
get	
Where can I get?	FA YN N_SA YB?
Give me	'a-TA Y-nee
Give me matches	'a-TA Y-nee oo-KEED

English

glass (for drinking)

Go! or Go away!

Go quickly!

good

or in Morocco

Good morning

Good evening

not good

Good-by

grapes

Arabic

KAS

IM-sheel

IM-shee FEE-sal

M\_LEEH

miz-YA N

SBAH el-HHAYR M. SEL HHAYR

moosh M\_LEEH
moosh miz-YAN

bis-SLAM-a

'A-nib

Н

half

NOOS

Half past three

T\_LA-ta oo-NOOS

have

I have\_\_\_\_

'A N-dee\_\_\_

You have\_\_\_

'A N-dik\_\_\_\_

They have\_\_\_

'A ND-hoom\_\_\_

I don't have\_\_\_\_

ma 'an-DEESH\_\_\_

We don't have\_\_\_ ma 'and-NASH\_\_\_

he

He has\_\_\_ 'A N-doo\_\_\_

He is\_\_\_ HOO-wa\_\_\_

He is sick HOO-wa M\_RAYD

Helio sa-LA M-oo 'a-LA Y-koom

help

Help me! 'a-WIN-nee!

Bring help! JEEB NAS ee-'A-oo-nool

here hi-NA-ya

or hin-A

Come here! a-JEE hin-A!

hospital s\_bay-TAR hot S\_HHOON

hot water MA S\_HHOON

hotel loo-TEEL

Where is the hotel? FAYN loo-TEEL?

house DAR

Arabic English how KEEF KEEF ee-GOO-loo\_\_\_\_bil-'AR-bee? How do you say\_\_\_\_
in Arabic? How much? kad-DASH? SH\_HAL? in Morocco and Algeria How much is this? kad-DASH HA-da? in Morocco and Algeria SH\_HAL HA-da? hundred MEE-va hungry A-na jee-'AN I am hungry ı I I am A-na I am an American A-na a-mer-ee-KAN-ee I am sick A-na M\_RAYD 'A N-dee\_\_\_ I have\_\_\_\_ ma 'an-DEESH\_\_\_\_ I don't have\_\_\_\_ N\_HUB\_\_\_ or BRAYT\_\_\_ I want\_\_\_ ink H. BAR

English Arabic is This is\_\_\_ HA-da\_\_\_

That is\_\_\_ HA-dak\_\_\_\_

Where is\_\_\_? FAYN\_\_\_?

This is not\_\_\_ HA-da moosh\_\_\_\_

That is not\_\_\_ HA-dak moosh\_\_



English

K

kilometer

kee-loo-MEE-tir

knife

MOOS

Arabic

L

large

K\_BEER

leave

it leaves or goes

YIM-shee

left

turn left

TA-lif

lost

A-na TA-lif

I am lost

AH-na TAL-feen

DOOR 'al-lay-SAR

We are lost

HOO-ma tal-FEEN

They are lost

M

market place

matches

Give me matches

SOOK oo-KEED

'a-TAY-nee oo-KEED

Give me\_\_\_\_\_ 'a-TA Y-nee\_\_\_\_

Show me war-REE-nee

meat LA-ham

melons bat-TEEHH

milk H\_LEEB

minute '

me

Wait a minute! STIN-na SH\_WEE-ya!

-nee

Monday et-NAYN
money FLOOS

I will give you money na-'a-TAYK FLOOS

morning SBAH

Good morning SBAH el-HHAYR

mosquito net na-moo-SEE-ya

N

name

my name IS-mee

My name is\_\_\_\_ IS-mee\_\_\_\_

your name IS-mik

What is your name? ASH IS-mik?

KREEB near needle IB-ra nine TES-'a

nineteen tes-'a-TASH tes-'EEN ninety

LA no

not

This is not\_\_\_\_ HA-da moosh\_\_\_\_

0

B\_HAR ocean or sea WA-had one one o'clock el-WAH-da oranges

CHEEN-a or LEEM

past

Half past three T\_LA-ta oo-NOOS

pen ĶLIM

pencil LA-biz or KLIM R SAS

pillow M\_HHID-da

please A'-mil ma-'a-ROOF or in Morocco BA-rak il-LA-ho-fik

Point (Show me) war-REE-nee
policeman boo-LEES

police station dar boo-LEES

post office ham-MAL
BO-sta

potatoes ba-TA-ta

press

I want to have my suit N\_HUB N\_HAD-ded pressed K\_SOO-tee

O

quickly FEE-sa
or in Morocco DA R-ya

Come quickly! A-JEE FEE-sal
or in Morocco a-JEE DA R-yal

Go quickly! IM-shee FEE-sal

R

railroad SH\_MIN dee FEER

railroad station la-GAR

Where is the railroad FAYN la-GAR?

station?

razor MOOS H\_SA-na

restaurant M\_HAL el-MAK-la

Where is the restaurant? FAYN M\_HAL el-MAK-la?

rice ROOZ

right

turn right DOOR 'al-lay-MEEN

river WAD

road TRAYK

Where is the road to\_\_\_? FAYN TRAYK\_\_\_?

room BAYT

Run! EJ-ree!

5

salt MIL-ah

Saturday es-SEBT

say

How do you say\_\_\_\_ KEEF ee-GOO-loo\_\_\_ in Arabic? bil-'AR-bee?

servant (man) hha-DEEM
servant (woman) hha-DEEM-a
seven SEB-'a
seventeen seb-'a-TASH

seventeen seb-'a-TASH
seventy seb-'EEN

shirt & &a-MEE-ja shoemaker S\_BAB-tee shoes sib-BAT

Show me war-REE-nee



Arabic English eick I am sick A-na M. RAYD He is sick HOO-wa M\_RAYD We are sick AH-na M\_RAYD HOO-ma M. RAD They are sick SIT-ta six sixteen set-TASH set-TEEN sixty sleep I want to sleep N. HUB NIR-kood slowly bish-WEE-ya email S. RAYR sa-BOON soap soldiers 'A S-bar FAYN il-'AS-kar Where are the American soldiers? il-a-mer-ee-KAN? speak

Speak slowly ti-KEL-lem bish-WEE-ya

M\_RUR-fa spoon or ma-'AL-ka

spring or water hole 'A-yin MA

station

police station DAR boo-LEES

railroad station la-GAR

Stop! OO-kaf!

straight ahead DOOR-ree street ZUN-ka

sugar SOOK-kar Sunday il-HAD

T

tailor hha-YAT

take

Take me there was-SUL-nee L\_TIM-ma

Take me to a doctor was-SUL-nee lit-BEEB

tea SHA-hee or at-TAY

telephone tay-le-FOON

ten 'ASH-ra

Thank you KET-ter HHA Y-rek or in Morocco BA-rak il-LA-ho-fik

there TIM-ma or hin-AK

Take me there was-SUL-nee L\_TIM-ma

they

They are\_\_\_ HOO-ma\_

They are sick HOO-ma M\_RAYD

thirsty

this

I am thirsty A-na 'at-SHAN

thirteen t. lit-TASH

thirty t la-TEEN

HA-da

What's this? ASH HA-da?

thousand ELF

thread **HHAYT** three T. LA-ta

Thursday lehh-MEES

time

What time is it? ASH min SA-'a?

tired 'a-YAN

I am tired A-na 'a-YAN

We are tired AH-na 'a-ya-NEEN

duhh-HHAN tobacco

today el-YOM

toilet BAYT el-MA

Where is the toilet? FAVN BAVT el-MA?

ROOD-wa tomorrow

RA-lee K. TEER too expensive or in Morocco RA-lee biz-ZEF

towel FOO-ta

M. DEE-na town

Where is the town? FAYN il M\_DEE-na?

train SH, MIN dee FEER

When does the train ASH min SA-'a YIM-shee leave? ish-SH. MIN dee FEER?

Tuesday et-T. LA-ta

twelve T. NASH

'ash-REEN twenty

WA-had oo-'ash-REEN twenty-one

T. NAYN oo-'ash-REEN twenty-two

T\_NAYN or ZOOJ two

English

Arabic

understand

Do you understand?

I don't understand

fa-HEMT?

ma fa-HEMT-shee

٧

village

DESH-ra

W

Wait a minute!

STIN-na SH\_WEE-ya!

want

I want
or in Morocco and
Algeria

I want to eat

I want to sleep or in Morocco

I want a cigarette or in Morocco

N\_HUB BRAYT

N\_HUB NA-kool BRAYT NA-kool

N\_HUB NIR-kood BRAYT NIR-kood

N\_HUB see-GAR-ro BRAYT see-GAR-ro

English Arabic We want N\_HUB-boo\_\_\_\_ or in Morocco BRAY-na\_\_\_\_ warm S\_HHOON wash I want to have my clothes N\_HUB NIR-sil H\_WA-jee washed I want to wash up N. HUB NIR-sil Watch out! RUD BA-lik! water MAdrinking water il-MA lish\_SHURB hot water MA S\_HHOON A N-na we We are\_\_\_\_ A H-na We are sick AH-na M\_RAD We have\_\_\_ 'AND-na\_\_\_\_ We don't have..... 'and-NASH\_\_\_\_ We want N. HUB-boo\_\_\_\_ or in Morocco BRAY-na\_\_\_

LA R-ba-'a

Wednesday

English	Arabic
well	

I am well A-na la BAS

well (for water) BEER
what ASH

What's this? ASH HA-da?

## FAYN il-M\_DEE-na?



English Arabic What time is it? ASH min SA-'a? What is your name? ASH IS-mik? when ASH min SA-'a where Where are\_\_\_? FA YN\_\_\_? Where can I get\_\_\_? FAYN N\_SAYB\_\_\_? Where is the restaurant? FAYN M. HAL el-MAK-la? Where is the hotel? FAYN loo-TEEL? Where is the railroad FAYN la-GAR? station? Where is the toilet? FAVN BAYT el-MA? Where is the town? FAYN il-M. DEE-na? Where are the American FAYN il-'AS-kar soldiers? il-a-mer-ee-KAN? Where is the road to\_\_\_? FAYN TRAYK\_\_\_? wounded

52

I am wounded

(by a bullet)

A-na mad-ROOB bir-SAS

English	Arabic
	Υ .
yes	EE
er in Morecco	ee-YE
you	
You have	'A N-dik
Have you?	an-DIK?



\*U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943-0-536797



thside



