



# First Arabic Reader bilingual for speakers of English

*Method ALARM for fast and captivating learning  
+ bidirectional dictionary of used words  
+ on-line resources incl. audiofiles*

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# First Arabic Reader

bilingual for speakers of English

Language Practice Publishing

**First Arabic Reader bilingual for speakers of English** consists of Elementary and Pre-intermediate courses. The author maintains learners' motivation by funny stories about real life situations such as meeting people, studying, job searches, working etc. Method ALARM (Approved Learning Automatic Remembering Method) utilize natural human ability to remember words used in texts repeatedly and systematically. The author had to compose each sentence using only words explained in previous chapters. The second and the following chapters of the Elementary course have only 29 new words each.

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## Table of contents

Arabic alphabet .....	5
<b>First Arabic Reader Elementary .....</b>	<b>9</b>
Chapter 1 .....	11
Bruce has a dog .....	12
Chapter 2 .....	14
They live in Alexandria .....	14
Chapter 3 .....	17
Are they Egyptians? .....	17
Chapter 4 .....	20
Can you help, please? .....	21
Chapter 5 .....	24
Bruce lives in Egypt now .....	25
Chapter 6 .....	27
Bruce has many friends .....	28
Chapter 7 .....	30
Omar buys a bike .....	31
Chapter 8 .....	32
Hanan wants to buy a new DVD .....	33
Chapter 9 .....	34
Hiroshi listens to American songs .....	35
Chapter 10 .....	37
Hiroshi buys textbooks on design .....	38
Chapter 11 .....	40
Bruce wants to earn some money (part 1) .....	41
Chapter 12 .....	43
Bruce wants to earn some money (part 2) .....	44
It is time to go to college .....	45
<b>First Arabic Reader Pre-Intermediate .....</b>	<b>47</b>
Chapter 13 .....	48
The name of the hotel .....	49
Chapter 14 .....	50
Aspirin .....	51
Chapter 15 .....	53
Mariam and kangaroo .....	54
Chapter 16 .....	56
Parachutists .....	57
Chapter 17 .....	60
Turn the gas off! .....	61
Chapter 18 .....	63

A job agency .....	64
Chapter 19 .....	66
Omar and Bruce wash the truck .....	67
Chapter 20 .....	69
Omar and Bruce wash the truck (part 2) .....	70
Chapter 21 .....	72
A lesson .....	73
Chapter 22 .....	75
Hiroshi works at a publishing house .....	76
Chapter 23 .....	79
Cat rules .....	80
Chapter 24 .....	82
Team work .....	83
Chapter 25 .....	85
Bruce and Omar are looking for a new job .....	86
Chapter 26 .....	90
Applying to “Alexandria today” .....	91
Chapter 27 .....	95
The police patrol (part 1) .....	96
Chapter 28 .....	99
The police patrol (part 2) .....	100
Chapter 29 .....	103
FLEX and Au pair .....	104
Arabic-English vocabulary .....	107
English-Arabic vocabulary .....	121

## Arabic alphabet

The Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters. Arabic is written from right to left. In Arabic short vowels are generally not written. Arabic letters change their shape according to their position in a word. Arabic is a *cursive-only* script, which is to say that Arabic cannot be written with unconnected, separated letters. All letters must be connected together in general.

Many letters look similar but are distinguished from one another by dots above or below their central part, called *i'jam*. These dots are an integral part of a letter, since they distinguish between letters that represent different sounds. For example, the Arabic letters transliterated as *b* and *t* have the same basic shape, but *b* has one dot below, ﺏ, and *t* has two dots above, ﺕ.

Some letters look almost the same in all four forms, while others show considerable variation. Generally, the initial and middle forms look similar except that in some letters the middle form starts with a short horizontal line on the right to ensure that it will connect with its preceding letter. The final and isolated forms, are also similar in appearance but the final form will also have a horizontal stroke on the right and, for some letters, a loop or longer line on the left with which to finish the word with a subtle ornamental flourish. In addition, some letter combinations are written as ligatures (special shapes), including *lām-’alif*.

The phonetic values given are those of the pronunciation of literary Arabic, the standard which is taught in universities.

The names of the Arabic letters can be thought of as abstractions of an older version where they were meaningful words in the Proto-Semitic language.

Arabic uses a diacritic sign, ء, called *hamza*, to denote the glottal stop, written alone or with a carrier:

- alone: ؽ ;
  - with a carrier: ا, ا (above and under a 'alif), و (above a *wāw*), ه (above a dotless *yā'* or *yā'* *hamza*).

Letters lacking an initial or medial version are never connected to the following letter, even within a word. As to the *hamza*, it has only a single form, since it is never connected to a preceding or following letter. However, it is sometimes combined with a *wāw*, *yā'*, or *'alif*, and in that case the carrier behaves like an ordinary *wāw*, *yā'*, or *'alif*.

Contextual forms				Name	Translit.	Phonemic Value (IPA)
Isolated	End	Middle	Beginning			
ا	ل	ل	ل	'alif	'/ ā	various, including /a:/
ب	ب	ب	ب	bā'	b	/b/, also /p/ in some loanwords
ت	ت	ت	ت	tā'	t	/t/
ث	ث	ث	ث	tā'	t	/θ/
ج	ج	ج	ج	ğīm	ğ(also j, g)	[ ğ~dʒ~ʒ ]
ح	ح	ح	ح	ḥā'	ḥ	/ḥ/
خ	خ	خ	خ	ḥā'	ḥ(also kh, x)	/x/
د	د	د	د	dāl	d	/d/
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ḍāl	ḍ(also dh, ḍ)	/ð/
ر	ر	ر	ر	rā'	r	/r/
ز	ز	ز	ز	zāy	z	/z/
س	س	س	س	sīn	s	/s/
ش	ش	ش	ش	śīn	ś (also sh)	/ʃ/
ص	ص	ص	ص	ṣād	ṣ	/ṣ/
ض	ض	ض	ض	ḍād	ḍ	/dˤ/
ط	ط	ط	ط	tā'	t	/tˤ/

ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	zā'	z	[ ڏ~ڙ ]
ع	ع	ع	ع	'ayn	'	/ń/
غ	غ	غ	غ	gayn	ǵ (also gh)	/ɣ/ (/g/ in many loanwords)
ف	ف	ف	ف	fā'	f	/f/, also /v/ in some loanwords
ق	ق	ق	ق	qāf	q	/q/
ك	ڪ	ڪ	ڪ	kāf	k	/k/
ل	ل	ل	ل	lām	l	/l/, (/l̄/ in <i>Allah</i> only)
م	م	م	م	mīm	m	/m/
ن	ن	ن	ن	nūn	n	/n/
ه	ه	ه	ه	hā'	h	/h/
و	و	و	و	wāw	w / ū / aw	/w/ / /u:/ / /au/, sometimes /u/, /o/ and /o:/ in loanwords
ي	ي	ي	ي	yā'	y / ī / ay	/j/ / /i:/ / /ai/, sometimes /i/, /e:/ and /e/ in loanwords

*Read words aloud*

<i>Arabic word</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>	<i>Translation</i>
إنترنت	i n t r n t	internet
كتشب	k t sh b	ketchup
تلفون	t l f w n	telephone
أمريكا	a m r y k aa	America
بريطانيا	b r y T aa n y aa	Britain
نيويورك	n y w y w r k	New York
ليمونادة	l y m w n aa d ah	lemonade
كيلومتر	k y l w m t r	kilometer
تلفزيون	t l f z y w n	television
استراليا	u s t r aa l y aa	Australia
واشنطن	w sh n T n	Washington
لوس انجلوس	l w s a n j l s	Los Angeles



First Arabic Reader  
*Elementary*





# الفصل الأول

# Chapter 1

## بروس يمتلك كلباً

## Bruce has a dog

### الكلمات

Words

- |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. أخضر - green            | 20. طالب - student      |
| 2. أربعة - four            | 21. طلبة - students     |
| 3. أزرق - blue             | 22. عمر - Omar          |
| 4. أسرة - beds             | 23. عين - eye           |
| 5. أسود - black            | 24. عيون - eyes         |
| 6. أقلام حبر - pens        | 25. غرف ، حجرات - rooms |
| 7. الإسكندرية - Alexandria | 26. غرفة ، حجرة - room  |
| 8. أنا - I                 | 27. فنادق - hotels      |
| 9. أنف - nose              | 28. فندق - hotel        |
| 10. أولئك - those          | 29. قطة - cat           |
| 11. بروس - Bruce           | 30. قلم حبر - pen       |
| 12. أيضاً ، جداً - too     | 31. قليل - little       |
| 13. جديد - new             | 32. كبير - big          |
| 14. حلم - dream            | 33. كتاب - book         |
| 15. دراجة - bike           | 34. كثير - many, much   |
| 16. ذلك - that             | 35. كلب - dog           |
| 17. سرير - bed             | 36. كلمات - words       |
| 18. شارع - street          | 37. كلمة - word         |
| 19. شوارع - streets        |                         |

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 38. طيف - nice              | 52. نص - text                |
| 39. له ، ملكه - his;        | 53. نوافذ - windows          |
| 40. سريره - his bed         | 54. هؤلاء - these            |
| 41. لي ، ملكي - my          | 55. هذا - this;              |
| 42. ليس - not               | هذا الكتاب - this book       |
| 43. متاجر - shops           | 56. هم - they                |
| 44. متجر - shop             | 57. هو - he                  |
| 45. متنزه ، حديقة - park    | 58. هيروشي - Hiroshi         |
| 46. متنزهات ، حدائق - parks | 59. و - and                  |
| 47. مفکرات - notebooks      | 60. واحد - one               |
| 48. مفكرة - notebook        | 61. يملك - has;              |
| 49. مناضد - tables          | يملك كتاباً - He has a book. |
| 50. منضدة - table           | 62. يملك - to have           |
| 51. نافذة - window          |                              |
|                             |                              |

### بروس يمتلك كلباً

### *Bruce has a dog*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. هذا الطالب يملك كتاباً.                         | 1. <i>This student has a book.</i>               |
| 2. يملك قلم حبر أيضاً.                             | 2. <i>He has a pen too.</i>                      |
| 3. يوجد بالإسكندرية الكثير من الشوارع والحدائق.    | 3. <i>Alexandria has many streets and parks.</i> |
| 4. يوجد بهذا الشارع فنادق ومتاجر جديدة.            | 4. <i>This street has new hotels and shops.</i>  |
| 5. هذا الفندق من أربع نجوم.                        | 5. <i>This hotel has four stars.</i>             |
| 6. لدى هذا الفندق الكثير من الغرف الكبيرة اللطيفة. | 6. <i>This hotel has many nice big rooms.</i>    |
| 7. يوجد بتلك الغرفة الكثير من النوافذ.             | 7. <i>That room has many windows.</i>            |
| 8. وهذه الغرف لا يوجد بها نوافذ كثيرة.             | 8. <i>And these rooms have not many windows.</i> |
| 9. يوجد بهذه الغرف أربعة أسرة.                     | 9. <i>These rooms have four beds.</i>            |
| 10. ويوجد بتلك الغرف سرير واحد.                    | 10. <i>And those rooms have one bed.</i>         |
| 11. تلك الغرفة لا يوجد بها العديد من المناضد.      | 11. <i>That room has not many tables.</i>        |
| 12. ويوجد بتلك الغرف كثيراً من المناضد الكبيرة.    | 12. <i>And those rooms have many big tables.</i> |

13. هذا الشارع لا يوجد به فنادق.
14. يوجد بهذا المتجر الكبير كثيراً من النوافذ.
15. هؤلاء الطلبة لديهم مفكرات.
16. لديهم أقلام حبر أيضاً.
17. لدى بروس مفكرة واحدة صغيرة سوداء.
18. لدى هيروشي أربع مفkerات خضراء جديدة.
19. هذا الطالب لديه دراجة.
20. لديه دراجة زرقاء جديدة.
21. لدى عمر دراجة أيضاً.
22. لديه دراجة سوداء لطيفة.
23. لدى هيروشي حلماً.
24. لدى حلم أيضاً.
25. لا أملك كلباً.
26. أملك قطة.
27. عيون قطتي خضراء لطيفة.
28. بروس لا يملك قطة.
29. لديه كلباً.
30. كلبه لديه أنف أسود صغير.
13. This street has not hotels.
14. That big shop has many windows.
15. These students have notebooks.
16. They have pens too.
17. Bruce has one little black notebook.
18. Hiroshi has four new green notebooks.
19. This student has a bike.
20. He has a new blue bike.
21. Omar has a bike too.
22. He has a nice black bike.
23. Hiroshi has a dream.
24. I have a dream too.
25. I have not a dog.
26. I have a cat.
27. My cat has nice green eyes.
28. Bruce has not a cat.
29. He has a dog.
30. His dog has a little black nose.