

Modern Standard Arabic

# LEARN ARABIC Ultimate Bundle

Level 1



## Lessons 1-44

Global Citizen Language Learning

# Learn Arabic Ultimate Bundle: Lessons 1-44, Modern Standard Arabic Level 1

Essentials of Grammar, Conversation, & Vocabulary: Structured Lessons  
& Proven Methods To Speak Native Conversational Arabic

Written By: Global Citizen Language Learning

Blackstone Publications

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## Table of Contents

<b>OUR GIFT TO YOU .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>OTHER LANGUAGE LEARNING BOOKS BY THE PUBLISHER .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>LESSON 1: AGE &amp; POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>LESSON 2: PRACTICE WITH AGE.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>LESSON 3: ADJECTIVES; GENDER &amp; PLURALITY OF NOUNS.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>LESSON 4: PRACTICE WITH THE BODY .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>LESSON 5: ‘TO HAVE’; QUESTIONS ABOUT LOCATION, NUMBER .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>LESSON 6: PRACTICE WITH FAMILY .....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>LESSON 7: SUBJECT PRONOUNS &amp; ‘TO BE’.....</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>LESSON 8: PRACTICE WITH EMOTIONS.....</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>LESSON 9: NEGATION OF ‘TO BE’ .....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>LESSON 10: PRACTICE WITH NATIONALITIES .....</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>LESSON 11: ADJECTIVES &amp; ARTICLES .....</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>LESSON 12: PRACTICE WITH COLORS, FRUITS, &amp; VEGETABLES .....</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>LESSON 13: POINTER WORDS &amp; POSSESSION .....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>LESSON 14: PRACTICE WITH ANIMALS.....</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>LESSON 15: ‘TO LIKE, TO LOVE’ AND NEGATION .....</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>LESSON 16: PRACTICE WITH PEOPLE, FOOD, &amp; THINGS .....</b>	<b>123</b>

<b>LESSON 17: TIME, DATES, &amp; BIRTHDAYS WITH ORDINAL NUMBERS .....</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>LESSON 18: PRACTICE WITH TIME, DATES, &amp; BIRTHDAYS .....</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>LESSON 19. 'TO EAT' AND FAVORITES .....</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>LESSON 20. PRACTICE WITH FOOD .....</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>LESSON 21: PREPOSITIONS OF LOCATION; 'THERE IS/ARE' .....</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>LESSON 22: PRACTICE WITH HOUSEHOLD ITEMS AND DIRECTIONS .....</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>LESSON 23: 'TO STUDY'; FUTURE TENSE .....</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>LESSON 24: PRACTICE WITH 'TO STUDY' AND THE FUTURE.....</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>LESSON 25: 'TO WANT' AND 'TO NEED' .....</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>LESSON 26: PRACTICE WITH WANT AND NEED .....</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>LESSON 27: 'TO PLAY' – PRESENT &amp; FUTURE REVIEW .....</b>	<b>229</b>
<b>LESSON 28: PRACTICE WITH SPORTS .....</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>LESSON 29: 'TO BE ABLE TO'; ADVERBS OF TIME .....</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>LESSON 30: PRACTICE WITH 'TO BE ABLE TO' &amp; QUESTIONS.....</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>PARTING NOTE .....</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>LESSON 1 VOCABULARY: NUMBERS .....</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>LESSON 2 VOCABULARY: THE BODY .....</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>LESSON 3 VOCABULARY: FAMILY .....</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>LESSON 4 VOCABULARY: EMOTIONS.....</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>LESSON 5 VOCABULARY: COLORS.....</b>	<b>276</b>

<b>LESSON 6 VOCABULARY: FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.....</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>LESSON 7 VOCABULARY: ANIMALS.....</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>LESSON 8 VOCABULARY: FOOD .....</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>LESSON 9 VOCABULARY: TIME .....</b>	<b>281</b>
<b>LESSON 10 VOCABULARY: THE WORLD .....</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>LESSON 11 VOCABULARY: AT HOME .....</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>LESSON 12 VOCABULARY: SCHOOL .....</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>LESSON 13 VOCABULARY: CLOTHES .....</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>LESSON 14 VOCABULARY: SPORTS .....</b>	<b>288</b>
<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>290</b>

# Learn Arabic: Essentials of Conversation and Grammar for Beginners

Speak Arabic like a Native with 30+ Real-World Dialogues, Structured  
Grammar Lessons, & Proven Methods to Achieve Fluency

Written By: Global Citizen Language Learning

Blackstone Publications

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## Introduction

Welcome to the Learn Arabic Ultimate Bundle - Lessons 1-44 of Modern Standard Arabic Level 1. In this audiobook, you will embark on a comprehensive language journey, listening to real-world conversations, mastering essential grammar, and expanding your vocabulary through structured lessons and exercises designed to help you speak conversational Arabic like a native speaker.

In the first book, you will learn the essential foundations of fluent conversation, focusing on grammar and sentence formation. You will practice this through various types of exercises: from listening, to translation, to responding as you would in a real conversation.

The second book hones focus on gaining vocabulary. Through exercises of repetition, you will store words in your memory through strategic drilling.

To maximize your learning with the 'Learn Arabic Ultimate Bundle', we recommend that you repeat the phrases aloud during the pauses you hear. This sharpens your pronunciation and reinforces your long-term memory retention.

Repeat each lesson until you achieve approximately 80% understanding before moving on. Pairing the audio with the accompanying eBook allows you to follow along with the script, further enhancing your learning through visual methods.

Finally, after your initial listen, revisit the lessons, integrating the new vocabulary into the grammar exercises, to deepen your understanding and practical application of the language.

## Lesson 1: Age & Possessive Pronouns

In this lesson, we will explore possessive pronouns through the context of age. Understanding possessive pronouns is an important step in mastering Arabic because they help us express ownership and relationships in everyday conversations.

We will focus on how to use possessive pronouns to talk about people's ages. You will be able to discuss your own age, ask about others' ages, and create meaningful connections with native Arabic speakers.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand the key points of what is being said.

علي: مَرْحَبًا يوسُف! كَيْفَ حَالُكَ؟  
[Hello Yusuf! How are you?]

يوسُف: مَرْحَبًا علي! أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ، شُكْرًا. وَأَنْتَ؟  
[Hello Ali! I'm good, thank you. And you?]

علي: أَنَا عُمُرِي عِشْرَةَ. وَكَمْ عُمُرُكَ؟  
[I am ten years old. And how old are you?]

يوسُف: أَنَا عُمُرِي خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ عَامًا  
[I am fifteen years old.]

علي: مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ! أَنْتَ كَبِيرَةٌ مِقْدَارُكَ  
[Mashallah! You are big for your age.]

يوسُف: جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا، علي! شُكْرًا  
[May Allah reward you, Ali! Thank you]

Let's begin by talking about possessive suffixes. A possessive suffix is a grammatical element added to a word to indicate that something belongs to someone or something else.

In English, possessive suffixes come before the noun. For example, 'my' in 'my dog', or 'his' in 'his house'.

In Arabic, possessive suffixes are added after the noun which they reference. For example, كلب means dog, and كَلْبِي - 'my dog'.

Repeat after me: كَلْبِي

Or 'his house': in Arabic – منزل, منزله means house.

Repeat after me: منزله

His house.

Do you hear how the possessive suffix comes after the noun?

Let's apply this to some examples related to age.

Do you know the word for age?

عمر

Repeat after me:

عمر

عمر also doesn't mean 'old', as in English when we say "how old are you?"

Remember, it literally means 'age'.

To talk about our own age, or someone else's age, we'll need to know how to add the correct possessive suffix to the word 'age'.

Listen and repeat after each Arabic word that you hear:

عمري – my age

عمرک – your age

عمره – his age

عمرها – her age

عمرنا – our age

عمرکم – your age – this is the plural 'you', when talking to more than 1 person.

عمرهم – their age

Great, let's repeat it one more time. Make sure you repeat the Arabic word during the pause.

Listening by itself is not enough to remember the word long-term. Speaking it out loud will store the words deeper in your memory.

My age:

عمري

Age - عمر

عمري

Your age:

عمرك

Age – عمر

عمرك

His age:

عمره

عمر

عمره

Her age:

عمرها

عمر

عمرها

Our age:

عمرنا

عمر

عمرنا

Your age, plural:

عمرکم

عمر

عمرکم

Their age:

عمرهم

عمر

عمرهم

Great. Now that you know the possessive suffixes, you can add this any Arabic noun.

Let's practice with the word for 'dog' – كلب

کلبی

Repeat after me, کلبی:

Whose dog is کلبی? Say the answer out loud in English.

"My dog."

کلبک

Repeat after me, کلبک:

Whose dog is کلبک?

"Your dog."

کلبه

Whose dog is کلبه?

"His dog."

كلبها

Whose dog is كلبها?

"Her dog."

كلبنا

Whose dog is كلبنا?

"Our dog."

كلبكم

Whose dog is كلبكم?

"Your dog." Remember the 'your' is plural, or more than 1 'you'.

كلبهم

Whose dog is كلبهم ?

"Their dog."

Great job. Now let's practice with another example.

Repeat after me - منزل

This means 'home' – منزل

How do you say 'my home'?

منزلي

'his home'?

منزله

'her home'?

منزلها

'their home'?

منزلهم

How do you say 'your home', if the 'you' is singular?

منزلك

How do you say 'your home', if the 'you' is plural?

منزلكم

'our home'?

منزلنا

Great job!

Now you know how to make any noun possessive, and you can express ownership. Let's expand upon what you know and learn how to ask about age.

In English, we ask "how old are you?" In Arabic, we say كم عمرك؟

كم عمرك؟

The word for how many or how much is كم

Repeat after me:

كم

We already learned that the word for age is عمر

عمر

To answer the question كم عمرك؟, we would say عمري followed by the number.

عمري means "My age..."

Listen and repeat

عمري

عمري خمسة عشر

Now we'll practice listening to how age would be asked and answered in a typical conversation.

Let's use the age of 20 عشرين across the different scenarios.

Since we will answer each question with the same age, 20, see if you can tell what the other differences are in the different scenarios.

Listen and repeat during the pauses:

كم عمرك؟

عمري عشرين

Let's review the meaning:

كم عمرك؟

How old are you? Note that this is a singular 'you.'

How do you know?

عمرك

The response is:

عمري عشرين

I am twenty years old.

Listen and repeat:

كم عمرکم؟

عمرنا عشرين

Let's review the meaning:

كم عمرکم؟

How old are you? Note that this is a plural 'you.'

How do you know?

عمرکم



The response is:

عمرنا عشرين

We are twenty years old.

Listen to another example:

?كم عمره

عمره عشرين

Let's review the meaning:

?كم عمره

How old is he?

عمره عشرين

He is twenty years old.

Great. Listen to another and repeat:

?كم عمرها

عمرها عشرين

Let's review the meaning:

?كم عمرها

How old is she?

عمرها عشرين

She is twenty years old.

Great job. Could you hear the different suffixes in the different examples?

If it was difficult for you, go back and listen again until you can hear the correct subject being referenced.

Now let's practice talking about age with other numbers. Do you remember how to count to 20?

Let's review quickly. For more in depth practice with counting, listen to the numbers lesson of the vocabulary mastery audiobook.

واحد  
اثنان  
ثلاثة  
أربعة  
خمسة  
ستة  
سبعة  
ثمانية  
تسعة  
عشرة  
أحد عشر  
اثنا عشر  
ثلاثة عشر  
أربعة عشر  
خمسة عشر  
ستة عشر  
سبعة عشر  
ثمانية عشر  
تسعة عشر  
عشرون

Great.

Now let's practice some more scenarios, this time using different ages. You will need to recognize the number as well as the subject, which will change.

Listen to the following scenarios. See if you can understand what's going on.

كم عمرها؟  
عمرها خمسة عشر

كم عمركم؟  
عمرنا اثنا عشر

كم عمرك؟  
عمري ثمانية عشر

كم عمره؟

عمره ستة

Could you hear the different suffixes? What about the ages?

Let's listen one more time. This time, we'll give the English translation afterwards. See if you were right.

كم عمرها؟

How old is she?

عمرها خمسة عشر.

She is 15.

كم عمركم؟

How old are you all?

نحن في الثانية عشرة.

We are 12.

كم عمرك؟

How old are you?

عمري ثمانية عشر.

I am 18.

كم عمره؟

How old is he?

عمره ستة.

He is 6.

ممتاز

Now let's move on to the practice lesson for more review.

## Lesson 2: Practice with Age

In the last lesson, you learned how to use possessive pronouns with nouns to show ownership. You learned how to apply this concept to age.

In this lesson, we will continue practicing what you learned. Testing yourself in different ways is important to move your short-term learning into long-term.

This will allow you to be able to use the language correctly and easily when speaking conversationally.

First, let's see what you remember. Let's practice with the word for 'age'. Do you remember how to say 'age'?

عمر

We will now practice recalling the English meaning of the Arabic word.

I will say the Arabic phrase, and you will say the English meaning out loud during the pause.

عمري

'My age.'

عمرنا

'Our age.'

عمرها

'Her age.'

عمرکم

'Your age.' Is this plural or singular?

Plural.

عمر

'Your age.' Is this plural or singular?

Singular.

عمره

'His age.'

Excellent.

Now let's make it a bit more difficult. It is typically easier to recognize a word in a new language from listening only than being able to speak it.

Let's practice recall of what you learned in the last lesson.

For these examples, we will use the noun 'dog.'

Do you remember how to say dog?

كلب

Now I will say the English phrase, and you will need to say the Arabic translation out loud during the pause:

My dog

كلبي

Our dog

كلبنا

Your dog - 'you' is singular

كلبك

Your dog - 'you' is plural

كلبكم

Their dog

كلبهم

His dog:

كلبه

Her dog:

كلبها

Great job. Now let's practice what you can recall in response to questions.

This takes your knowledge to the next level by being able to use it in conversation.

In a typical conversation, you will need to be able to listen to the question, understand what is being said, form your response back, and speak it out loud.

So far, you've practiced with the vocabulary and have broken down the parts of the sentence.

Let's practice listening to and understanding the Arabic sentences before responding:

First, you will repeat the question aloud in Arabic. Then you will think about the meaning, and speak aloud the English translation during the pause.

كم عمرك؟

How old are you?

كم عمرها؟

How old is she?

كم عمرکم؟

How old are you all?

كم عمرهم؟

How old are they?

كم عمره؟

How old is he?

Great job. Now let's practice responding in Arabic to those questions. Listen again, and this time think about the response in Arabic.

You can use any number, the number does not matter. But pay attention to which possessive suffix you use in your response.

كم عمرك؟

What was your response? Did you start with عمري?

If so, you are correct. Here's an example response:

عمري تسعة عشر

Continue answering with whatever number you choose.

كم عمرها؟

عمرها ثمانية

كم عمركم؟

عمرنا ثمانية عشر

كم عمرهم؟

عمرهم عشرة

كم عمره؟

عمره ستة عشر

Great. Now that you've got it, let's make it even more difficult and see what you know. I will give you some scenarios in English, and you will decide which suffix to use.

Let's begin.

Situation 1: You are talking to me only. How would you ask me how old am I?

Let's break it down. What should the question be in English?

"How old are you?"

Therefore, what should the question be in Arabic?

كم عمرك؟

What should the response be in Arabic?

عمري

It must start with عمري

Situation 2: You are talking to multiple people. How would you ask them how old they are?

Did you say: كم عمركم؟

Great!

How would you begin the correct response?

عمرنا

Situation 3: You are talking to your friend and you are wondering about his sister. How would you ask him how old she is?

Did you say: كم عمرها؟

How would he begin his response back about her?

عمرها

Now let's try reversing the scenario. This time you will answer in Arabic about people's ages. Let's assume everyone you are talking about is 20 years old.

Situation 4: You are talking to one friend. If they ask you how old you are, what would you say? Remember, assume your age is 20.

Did you say: عمري عشرون سنة؟

Great!

Situation 5: You are with multiple friends. Someone is asking you how old all of you are. Remember to assume you are all 20. What would you say?

Did you say: عمرنا عشرون؟

Great job.

Situation 6: You are talking to a friend. He is asking you how old your brother is. What do you say? Assume he is 20 years old.

Did you say: عمره عشرون سنة؟



Amazing job! You are now an expert in learning how to make nouns possessive. Apply what you've learned to any Arabic noun.

You can practice with the nouns that you learned in the Vocabulary Mastery lessons.

Now let's move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 3: Adjectives; Gender & Plurality of Nouns

In this chapter, we will talk about adjectives and how they make our conversations more interesting.

We will also look at how nouns and adjectives work together to show if something is male or a female and if there is one or many of them.

Adjectives are words that describe and show the qualities of people, places, and things. In this lesson, you will learn how to use adjectives well to make your sentences more colorful and meaningful.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand much of what is said.

يوسف: مَرْحَبًا أحمد! كَيْفَ خَالِكُ؟

[Youssef: Hello Ahmad! How are you?]

أحمد: مَرْحَبًا يوسف! أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ، شُكْرًا. وَأَنْتَ؟

[Ahmad: Hello Youssef! I'm good, thank you. And you?]

يوسف: أَنَا أُحِبُّ الْبُنْيَانَاتِ الْجَمِيلَةَ. هَلْ تَعْرِفِينَ بُنْيَانًا قَرِيبًا مِنْ هُنَا؟

[Youssef: I love beautiful buildings. Do you know a nearby building?]

أحمد: نَعَمْ، هُنَاكَ بُنْيَانٌ جَمِيلٌ عَلَى يَمِينِ الشَّارِعِ

[Ahmad: Yes, there's a beautiful building on the right side of the street.]

يوسف: أَتَمَنَّى أَنْ أَزُورَهُ! أُحِبُّ الْبُنْيَانَاتِ التَّارِيخِيَّةَ أَيْضًا.

[Youssef: I wish to visit it! I also love historical buildings.]

أحمد: سَنَذْهَبُ إِلَى هُنَاكَ مَعًا يُوسُفُ

[Ahmad: Let's go there together, Youssef!]

يوسف: نَعَمْ! أُحِبُّ الْأَمَاكِينَ الْقَدِيمَةَ وَالْأَخْدَاتِ التَّارِيخِيَّةَ.

[Youssef: Yes! I love old places and historical events.]

Before we learn about the grammar, let's start by reviewing some common adjectives that are frequently used. We will use these throughout our examples.

كبير – Big

صغير – Small

Tall – طويل

Short – قصير

Wide - واسع

Clean – ينظف

Dirty – متسخ

Beautiful – جميل

Good – جيد

Learning vocabulary and being able to remember it in conversation simply comes from memorization and repeated use.

Let's practice again.

Remember to say the words out loud throughout the lessons, so that you have practice speaking the new sounds. It also helps with long-term memory storage. Listening by itself is not as effective.

Repeat after me:

كبير

Big

صغير

Small

طويل

Tall

قصير

Short

واسع

Wide

ينظف

Clean

متسخ

Dirty

جميل

Beautiful

جيد

Good

Great. Rewind the lesson and practice these adjectives again if you need to. We'll be using these throughout the lesson.

Let's talk now about adjectives in Arabic. An adjective is something that describes a noun.

In English, adjectives come immediately before the noun. For example, 'a big head' or 'a small hand'.

In Arabic, adjectives are added after the noun that they reference.

For example, 'رأس كبير' which means 'big head

– رأس which is head, and كبير which you learned means 'big'.

Or, another example - 'small hand', in Arabic – يد صغير

يد means hand and صغير as you learned means 'small'.

Do you hear how the adjective comes after the noun?

يد صغير

Let's listen to some more examples. Be sure to repeat out loud during the pause. As you listen, think about which word is the adjective, even if you don't know what it means yet:

منزل كبير

Big house

كمبيوتر صغير

Small computer

رجل طويل

Tall man

طفل قصير

Short child

باب واسع

Wide door

بنطال نظيف

Clean pants

قميص متسخ

Dirty shirt

منزل جميل

Beautiful house

طفل جيد

Good child

Great. Now you understand the order of adjectives in Arabic.

Now let's talk about gender and adjectives. In Arabic, nouns have genders. And the gender of the adjective must match the gender of the noun being talked about.

This is different from English, because nouns do not have genders – they are always the same word.

A gendered noun means that its adjective will adapt, or take a slightly different form, to match the gender of the noun. This is also the same for verb forms.

For example, a verb will take a different form if the subject is female or male, singular or plural. We will learn more about this concept in later lessons.

Let's continue. Listen to this example:

زهرة جميلة

زهرة جميلة means 'beautiful flower'.

Because the noun ends in a ة sound, زهرة, we must say جميلة. Saying زهرة جميل would be incorrect.

Let's listen to some examples, so you can hear the difference between masculine nouns with adjectives and feminine nouns and adjectives.

Be sure to repeat during the pauses:

سيارة كبيرة

Big car

سيارة car is feminine, so كبير becomes كبيرة

شقة صغيرة

Small apartment

شقة apartment is feminine, so صغير becomes صغيرة

شجرة طويلة

Tall tree

شجرة tree is feminine, so طويل becomes طويلة

طفلة قصيرة

Short child

طفلة , child in this case is feminine, so قصير becomes قصيرة

طاولة واسعة

Wide table

طاولة table is feminine, so واسع becomes واسعة

دراجة نظيفة

Clean bicycle

دراجة bicycle is feminine, so نظيف becomes نظيفة

سيارة متسخة

Dirty car

سيارة car is feminine, so متسخ becomes متسخة

شقة جميلة

Beautiful apartment

شقة apartment is feminine, so جميل becomes جميلة

طفلة جيدة

Good child

طفلة, child in this case is feminine, so جيد becomes جيدة

Amazing job. You will learn the genders of the nouns by listening over time and adapting the adjective accordingly.

Next let's talk about plural nouns.

Adjectives take a different form when the noun is plural, or when more than one noun is referenced.

This is different from English. For example, in English we would say 'they have big heads'. 'Heads' is plural, but 'big' does not need to be made plural.

However, in Arabic, we will change both the adjective and the noun to a plural form.

One important thing to note is that the Arabic language has many irregular ways of forming plural words.

This means that there is not one single rule which all adjectives follow. There are variations based on the noun, and sometimes the rules can seem a bit random and take memorization.

Therefore, in this lesson, we will review two of the easiest patterns for making adjectives plural.

Remember that words in Arabic take a gender. So in general, there is one main grammar rule that is followed for masculine words, and one rule for feminine.

Let's first learn the rule for plural masculine nouns and their adjectives.

Let's take the example of teachers - مُعَلِّمُونَ

Notice how there is a suffix that's added to the end of a noun— 'ون'. This makes it plural.

مُعَلِّمُونَ therefore means 'male teachers'

Now let's learn the rule for plural, feminine nouns and their adjectives.

Let's again take the example of teachers, this time it is - مُعَلِّمَاتٌ

Notice how there is a different suffix that's added to the end of a noun which makes it plural but feminine – 'ات'.

مُعَلِّمَاتٌ therefore means 'female teachers'.

Again, مُعَلِّمُونَ means 'male teachers'.

Great. Now let's listen to some other examples, so you can hear the difference between singular and plural based on typical feminine and masculine endings:

Repeat out loud during the pause:

سَائِقُونَ

Drivers

سَائِقُونَ

مُعَلِّمُونَ

Teachers

مُعَلِّمُونَ

نَجَّارُونَ

Carpenters

نَجَّارُونَ



Are these words masculine or feminine?

Masculine. We know because of the وُنْ

Now listen to the following and repeat during the pause:

سَائِقَات

Drivers

سَائِقَات

مُعَلِّمَات

Teachers

مُعَلِّمَات

نَجَّازَات

Carpenters

نَجَّازَات

What did you notice in these words? They are the same nouns as the previous words, but this time they are feminine.

Whether they are feminine or masculine carpenters, or teachers, or doctors, for example, depends on the gender of the people being referenced. So with these words, they can take either form.

Great.

You've learned some important concepts with how adjectives work in Arabic. This will take time and repeated practice.

Feel free to listen to this lesson as many times as you need before moving on. When you're ready, let's move on to the practice lesson.

## Lesson 4: Practice with the Body

Let's review what you learned from the previous lesson.

You will listen to the Arabic noun, then listen to the English adjective, and think about how you should put the two together correctly.

You will need to remember how to say the Arabic adjectives that were taught at the beginning of the last lesson. Do you remember them?

Let's do a quick review. Say the correct Arabic word out loud during the pause.

Big

كبير

Small

صغير

Tall

طويل

Short

قصير

Wide

واسع

Clean

ينظف

Dirty

متسخ

Beautiful

جميل

Good

جيد

Great job. Now let's begin:

سيارة. How would you say 'big' سيارة? Translate the entire phrase into Arabic:

سيارة كبيرة

Big car

سيارة is feminine, therefore كبيرة must also be feminine – it cannot be كبير

Next: شقة. How would you say 'small' شقة?

شقة صغيرة

Small apartment

شقة is feminine, therefore صغيرة must also be feminine – it cannot be صغير

Next: منزل. How would you say 'big' منزل ?

منزل كبير

Big house

منزل is masculine, therefore كبير must also be masculine – it cannot be كبيرة

Next: طاولة. How would you say 'beautiful' طاولة ?

طاولة جميلة

Beautiful table

طاولة is feminine, therefore جميلة must also be feminine – it cannot be جميل

Great. Next example:

طفل.

Child.

Is this a male or female child?

Male child.

How would we say 'good' طفل ?

طفل جيد

Good child

طفل is masculine, therefore جيد must also be feminine – it cannot be جيدة

Next, the noun is طفلة, which also means child.

Is this a male or female child?

Female child.

How would we say that طفلة is good?

طفلة جيدة

Good child

طفلة is masculine, therefore جيدة must also be feminine – it cannot be جيد

Amazing job.

Now let's practice using the adjectives we learned in the previous lesson with body parts.

You may not understand the direct meaning of these nouns, but using what you learned in the previous lesson, you will decide how to combine the adjective with the noun correctly.

Let's begin:

'beautiful hair'

Do you remember how to say this in Arabic?

beautiful – جميل or جميلة

And hair is – شعر

How do we say 'beautiful hair'?

شعر جميل

Remember, hair شعر comes first in the phrase, followed by the adjective جميل  
Hair is masculine, as you can tell because it does not end with ة sound, so the adjective must match.

Great. Now let's try with the word for finger: إصبع

How would you say: 'small finger'?

إصبع صغير

إصبع comes first, followed by small صغير. Both are masculine.

Now let's try with the word for knee: ركبة

How would you say 'big knee'?

ركبة كبيرة

Remember, the adjective must match the gender of the noun, so - ركبة كبيرة is correct,  
Not ركبة كبير

What about nose?

أنف

How would you say 'wide nose'?

أنف واسع

أنف for nose, followed by واسع, wide. Both are masculine.

Great job.

Now let's test your knowledge on plurality and gender. This time we will talk about people's professions and hobbies.

I will say an Arabic word out loud, and you will listen to the word, then say whether it is singular or plural, and feminine or masculine.

Ready?

رياضي

Is it masculine or feminine?

Singular or plural?

رياضي

Means Athlete. It is singular and masculine.

رياضية

Is it masculine or feminine?

Singular or plural?

رياضية

Means Athlete – this time it is feminine. It is still singular.

رياضيون

Is it masculine or feminine?

Singular or plural?

رياضيون

Means Athletes – it is plural and masculine.

رياضيات

Is it masculine or feminine?

Singular or plural?

رياضيات

Means Athletes – it is feminine and plural.

كُتَّابُون

Is it masculine or feminine?

Singular or plural?

كُتَّابُونَ

Means Writers – it is plural and masculine.

مهندسة

Is it masculine or feminine?

Singular or plural?

مهندسة means Engineer – it is singular and feminine.

فنانون

Is it masculine or feminine?

Singular or plural?

فنانون Means Artists – it is plural and masculine.

جندي

Is it masculine or feminine?

Singular or plural?

جندي

Means Soldier – it singular and masculine.

طالبات

Is it masculine or feminine?

Singular or plural?

طالبات means Students – it is plural and feminine.

Amazing job. Let's move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 5: 'To have'; Questions about location, Number

In this chapter, we'll explore counting family members and using the question word 'how many.'

You'll learn to ask about how many family members someone has and reply using the verb 'to have' in Arabic.

We'll also look at questions about where people are in relation to you. You'll become skilled at using the words for 'here' and 'there' to easily talk about different places and have smoother conversations.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

محمد: مَرْحَبًا أَحْمَدُ! كَيْفَ خَالِكَ؟

[Muhammad: Hello Ahmed! How are you?]

أحمد: مَرْحَبًا مُحَمَّدُ! أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ، شُكْرًا. كَمْ عِنْدَكَ أَخٌ؟

[Ahmed: Hello Muhammad! I'm good, thank you. How many brothers do you have?]

محمد: لَدَيَّ ثَلَاثَةُ إِخْوَةٍ. وَأَنْتَ؟ كَمْ عِنْدَكَ أَخٌ؟

[Muhammad: I have three brothers. And you? How many brothers do you have?]

أحمد: لَدَيَّ أَرْبَعَةُ أَخَوَةٍ. هَلْ هُمْ هُنَا؟

[Ahmed: I have four brothers. Are they here?]

محمد: لَا، هُمْ هُنَاكَ. هُمْ مَعَ عَائِلَتِهِمْ هُنَاكَ.

[Muhammad: No, they are there. They are with their families there.]

أحمد: أَيْضًا لَدَيَّ أُخْتُ. هِيَ هُنَا؟

[Ahmed: I also have a sister. Is she here?]

محمد: نَعَمْ، هِيَ هُنَا.

[Muhammad: Yes, she is here.]

Let's learn how to express ownership, as in 'to have something', in Arabic. For example, "I have 2 sisters." Or "he has 2 brothers."

Listen to how we form 'to have' in Arabic:

عِنْدِي – I have



عندَكَ - You have. This is singular and masculine.

عندِكَ - You have. This is singular and feminine.

عنده - He has

عندها - She has

عندنا - We have

عندكم - You have (plural you)

عندهم - They have (masculine)

Notice how the same sounds that you learned in Chapter 1 on possessives are added here as well

Great. Now listen and repeat during the pause:

عندي

عندَكَ

عندِكَ

عنده

عندها

عندنا

عندكم

عندهم

Great. Let's go through it one more time. This time, it will be used in a simple sentence. See if you can understand the meaning. Repeat after me.

عندي أخت

عندَكَ أخت

عندِكَ أخت

عنده أخت

عندها أخت

عندنا أخت

عندكم أخت

عندهم أخت

Amazing. Did you remember that 'أخت' means sister? Let's hear it again with the meaning. Listen and repeat:

عندي أخت – I have a sister

عندك أخت - You have a sister. This 'you' is singular & masculine.

عندكِ أخت - You have a sister. This 'you' is singular & feminine.

عنده أخت - He has a sister

عندها أخت - She has a sister

عندنا أخت - We have a sister

عندكم أخت - You have a sister. This 'you' is plural.

عندهم أخت - They have a sister

In this case, it is just one sister being talked about, because the noun 'أخت' is in singular form.

If the noun following 'to have' عند were to become plural, the verb would not change because the subject has not changed. The verb always corresponds to the subject, not the object of the sentence.

Let's listen to what this would sound like:

عندي أخوات

عندك أخوات

عندكِ أخوات

عنده أخوات

عندها أخوات

عندنا أخوات

عندكم أخوات

عندهم أخوات

Could you understand the meaning? In this case sister 'أخت' has become plural, sisters, or أخوات, but all of the subjects have stayed the same.

Great. Now you know how to use 'have' عند for ownership with different subjects. Let's try making it conversational.

We will learn to ask 'how many' of something. In Arabic, this is said كم.

Repeat after me كم

كم means 'how much' or 'how many', as in 'how many brothers do you have?':

كم اخ عندك؟

Or 'how many sisters do you have?':

كم اخت عندك؟

كم will be followed immediately by the noun which you want to count: كم اخت means 'how many sisters?'

You will end the sentence with the verb 'to have', with the correct conjugation according to who you are speaking to.

Listen to some more examples. See if you can understand the meaning, and repeat during the pause:

كم ابن عندها؟

كم بنت عنده؟

كم خال عندكم؟

كم عم عندهم؟

كم خالة عنده؟

كم عمّة عندها؟

Great job. Could you understand the noun being counted? Who was being spoken to?

Let's break the sentences down. Repeat the words that you hear during the pauses.

كم ابن عندها؟

How many sons does she have?

ابن

Son

عندها

She has

كم بنت عنده؟

How many daughters does he have?

بنت

Daughter

عنده

He has

كم خال عندكم؟

How many maternal uncles do you all have?

خال

Maternal uncle. In Arabic, uncles and aunts each have different words depending on if they are from the mother's side or from the father's side. This is different from English.

عندكم

You have. Remember this 'you' is plural.

كم عم عندهم؟

How many paternal uncles do they have?

عم

Paternal uncle.

عندهم

They have.

كم خالة عنده؟

How many maternal aunts does he have?

خالة

Maternal aunt.

عنده

He has.

كم عمّة عندها؟

How many paternal aunts does she have?

عمّة

Paternal aunts

عندها

She has

Great job. Could you hear the similarities between aunts and uncles?

Listen and repeat to aunt and uncle on the maternal side:

خال

خالة

Now listen to aunt and uncle on the paternal side:

عم

عمة

عم is masculine, while عمة is feminine. You will hear this gender pattern on many Arabic words.

Great. Now let's listen to how we would respond back in a typical conversation. Let's continue using the same examples.

If we want to respond to 'how many' كم with more than one, we will need to know how to say the plural form of the noun.

Let's first practice the plurals with the family members that we've just used:

ابن

Son. Singular.

أبناء

Sons. Plural.

بنت

Daughter. Singular.

نات

Daughters. Plural.

خال

Maternal uncle. Singular.

أخوال

Maternal uncles. Plural.

عمُّ

Paternal uncle. Singular.

أعمام

Paternal uncles. Plural.

Great job. Learning the plural forms of nouns simply takes repetition and practice. This may take you a few times of listening and repeating to get it down.

Let's use these plurals in a typical conversation with the phrase 'how many'. Listen to the following examples and repeat during the pauses. See if you can understand the meaning as you listen.

كم ابن عندها؟

How many sons does she have?

عندها خمسة أبناء

She has five sons.

كم بنت عنده؟

How many daughters does he have?

عنده سبع بنات

He has seven daughters.

كم خال عندكم؟

How many maternal uncles do you all have?

عندنا ثلاثة أحوال

We have three maternal uncles.

كم عم عندهم؟

How many paternal uncles do they have?

عندهم أربعة أعمام

They have four paternal uncles.

كم خالة عنده؟

How many maternal aunts does he have?

عنده خمس خالات

He has five maternal aunts.

كم عمّة عندها؟

How many paternal aunts does she have?

عندها ستة عمات

She has six paternal aunts.

Great job. You know now how to ask about quantities using كم and to respond back with quantities and plurals.

Let's learn how to ask questions about location, for example, "where".

Where is your mother'?

اين امك ؟

Can you tell what is the Arabic word for 'where'?

اين – great job

'امك' means 'your mother', so 'اين' means 'where'.

أبي هناك

أبي هنا

These are some simple responses to express generally where someone is located.

There: هناك

Here: هنا

Listen closely to the following:

أين أخوك؟

هل هو هنا أو هناك؟



هو هنا

Who is being talked about?

أخوك. 'Your brother'.

Where is your brother located?

هنا , Here

Listen to another:

أين أخواتك؟

هل هن هنا أو هناك؟

هم هناك

Who is being talked about?

Your sisters.

أخواتك

Did you hear that 'sisters' is plural?

أخواتك

Where are your sisters located?

هناك – There

Amazing job. Let's move on to the practice lesson.

## Lesson 6: Practice with Family

Great. Now let's practice what you've learned in the previous lesson. We will review how to use the verb 'to have'.

We will also practice asking questions about location and number of family members.

Let's practice first with 'to have', or عند . We will practice building sentences using the following family members. Repeat out loud the Arabic words you hear:

Sister – أخت

Brother - أخ

Daughter – بنت

Son – ابن

How do you say 'I have a sister'?

عندي أخت

How do you say 'You have a brother'? Assume that you are speaking to a man.

عندك أخ

How would you say 'You have a daughter'? Assume that you are speaking to a woman.

عندكِ بنت

How would you say 'He has a son'?

عنده ابن

How would you say 'She has a sister'?

عندها أخت

How would you say 'We have a brother'?

عندنا أخ

How would you say 'You have a daughter'? Assume you are talking to more than one person.

عندكم بنت

How would you say 'They have a son'?

عندهم ابن

Great job. Now let's practice using the verb 'to have' while asking questions.

We will use the words for sister - أخت - and brother - أخ.

I will give you the scenario in English, and you will say the question in Arabic:

You are talking to a friend. Ask your friend how many sisters they have.

What did you say?

If you are talking to a male, you will say:

كم أخت عندك؟

And if you are talking to a female, you will say:

كم أخت عندكِ؟

Great. Now suppose you are talking to a group of friends, and you want to know how many brothers they have. What would you say?

Did you say:

كم أخ عندكم؟

Remember, you are addressing multiple people with your question, so you should use the Arabic word for 'you plural', rather than 'they'.

كم أخ عندكم؟

Great. Now suppose you are talking with a friend about someone else. You want to know how many brothers that person has. How would you ask your friend?

Did you say:

كم أخ عنده؟

This would be used if the person you were asking about is male.

كم اخ عنده؟

How many brothers does he have?

What if you were asking about a female?

كم اخ عندها؟

Let's practice some more. This time, you will answer the questions for yourself.

I will ask you a question in English, and you will respond as if you are in a real conversation.

كم اخ عندك؟

أو

كم اخ عندك؟

Remember, you should respond in Arabic with the answer that is true for yourself.

For example: عندي أخ واحد

I have one brother.

كم اخت عندك؟

أو

كم اخت عندك؟

Remember, you are responding for yourself, so your sentence should start with:

عندي

For example:

عندي ثلاث أخوات

I have three sisters.

What if you don't have any brothers or any sisters?

The negation in Arabic is formed by putting لا in front of the verb.

لا عندي

'I don't have'

Repeat:

لا عندي

For example:

لا عندي أخت

I don't have a sister.

لا عندي أخ

I don't have a brother.

How would you say "I don't have a maternal uncle"?

لا عندي خال

"I don't have a maternal aunt"?

لا عندي خالة

"I don't have a paternal uncle"

لا عندي عم

"I don't have a paternal aunt"

لا عندي عمّة

Now let's practice some scenarios.

I will ask you a question in Arabic and you will give the correct response.

?اين امك

Respond in Arabic using the word for 'here'.

?اين امك

Did you say: امي هُنا

'My mother, امي

هُنا - is here. The 'is' is understood.

اين ابيه؟

Respond in Arabic using the word for 'there'

اين ابيه؟

Did you say: ابيه هُناك

ابيه – his dad

Remember we are talking about 'he', or 'his dad', so ابيه does not need to change.

Next:

أين أختك؟

Respond in Arabic using the word for 'here'

أين أختك؟

Did you say: أختي هنا

"My sister is here".

أين أخواتك؟

Respond in Arabic using the word for 'there'

أين أخواتك؟

Did you say: أخواتي هناك

أخواتي – my sisters

أين أخوهم؟

Respond in Arabic using the word for 'there'

أين أخوهم؟

أخوهم هناك: Did you say:

“Their brother is there.”

أين إخوانك؟

Respond in Arabic using the word for ‘here’

أين إخوانك؟

إخواننا هنا - Did you say

إخواننا – “Our brothers”

إخواننا هنا - “Our brothers are here”

Great job. Now let’s move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 7: Subject Pronouns & 'To Be'

In this chapter, we will dive into important aspects of communication by exploring subject pronouns and the verb 'to be' combined with adverbs.

Subject pronouns are essential parts of speech. They allow us to express who is performing an action. We will learn the subject pronouns for different people and genders, so that forming sentences is clear and concise.

We will also learn how to use the verb 'to be'. We will practice combining it with adverbs to describe states and conditions, locations, feelings, and more.

By the end of this lesson, you will confidently navigate subject pronouns, construct sentences using 'to be' with adverbs, and express yourself with greater clarity.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أَحْمَدُ! كَيْفَ حَالُكَ؟  
(Layla: Hello Ahmed! How are you?)

أحمد: مَرْحَبًا لَيْلَى! أَنَا سَعِيدٌ  
(Ahmed: Hello Layla! I am happy!)

ليلى: أَنَا أَيْضًا سَعِيدَةٌ  
(Layla: I am also happy!)

أحمد: نَحْنُ هُنَا فِي الْحَدِيقَةِ. جَمِيلَةٌ هُنَا  
(Ahmed: We are here in the garden. It's beautiful here!)

ليلى: نَعَمْ، مَا أَجْمَلَ الطَّبِيعَةَ هُنَا  
(Layla: Yes, how beautiful is nature here!)

أحمد: هَلْ أَنْتِ مُتَحَمِّسَةٌ لِلْمَشْيِ هُنَا؟  
(Ahmed: Are you excited to walk here?)

ليلى: نَعَمْ، أَنَا دَائِمًا مُتَحَمِّسَةٌ لِرُؤْيَا الطَّبِيعَةِ  
(Layla: Yes, I am always excited to see nature.)

Subject pronouns are words like "I", "you", "he", and "she" that tell us who is doing an action in a sentence. In this lesson, we'll learn how to use these pronouns in Arabic.



You've already learned some verb forms that show who the subject is. In spoken Arabic, we often don't say the subject pronoun because the verb already tells us. But sometimes, we need to say the pronoun, and we'll learn about those times here.

Arabic has more pronouns than English. For example, in Arabic, the word for 'you' is different for a male and a female. Also, Arabic has special words when we talk about two or more people, which English doesn't usually have. And, Arabic has different pronouns based on gender, and if we are talking about many people.

Now, let's learn these pronouns. In this book, we'll focus mainly on the common ones and not go deep into special ones like words for two or more people.

Listen and repeat:

أنا

I

انتَ

You, male

انتِ

You, female

هو

He

هي

She

نحن

We

أنتما

You, dual

أنتم

You, plural, male

أنتن

You, plural, female

هما

They, dual

هم

They, plural, male

هما

They, plural, female

Let's practice it one more time. Listen and repeat:

أنا

انتَ

انتِ

هو

هي

نحن

أنتما

أنتم

أنتن

هم

هن

In Arabic, we often skip the verb "to be" when speaking. So, "I am" is just "I" (أنا) and "we are" is simply "we" (نحن).

Now, let's add some describing words to what you've learned. These words can tell more about "I", "he", "we", and others.

Now, let's try some of these words. Say them with me:

سعيد

Happy

حزين

Sad

غاضب

Angry

متحمس

Excited

Great.

Listen to these sentences and repeat them out loud. Try to catch the feeling and who the sentence is about.

أنا سعيد

انتَ حزين

انتِ غاضبة

هو متحمس

هي سعيدة

نحن حزينين

أنتما غاضبان

أنتم متحمسكم

أنتن سعيدان

هم حزينون

هن غاضبتين

Did you catch everything? Let's listen to it again. See if you got it right.

أنا سعيد

I am happy.

انت حزين

You are sad. Male you.

انتِ غاضبة

You are angry. Female you.

هو متحمس

He is excited.

هي سعيدة

She is happy.

نحن حزينين

We are sad.

أنتما غاضبان

You both are angry. This 'you' is talking to two people.

أنتم متحمسكم

You all are excited. This 'you' is plural and masculine or mixed gender.

أنتن سعيدان

You all are happy. This 'you' is plural and feminine.

هم حزينون

They are sad. This 'they' is masculine or mixed gender.

هن غضبتين

They are angry. This 'they' is feminine.

Good job. Did you notice Arabic doesn't use the verb 'to be'? We just use the subject and a describing word.

And the describing word changes based on if you're talking about a man, woman, or many people.

Now, let's use it in a real conversation.

كيف الحال؟

This means 'how are you' in Arabic. It's like asking, 'how do you feel?'

We'll answer with different feelings. It might sound unusual, but it'll help you practice what you learned.

Listen to the following.

كيف حالك؟

أنا سعيد

'How are you? I am happy.'

كيف حالك؟

أنا سعيدة

'How are you? I am happy.'

What is the difference?

سعيد

سعيدة

When a woman answers, the describing word changes to match her gender. For example, سعيد for men becomes سعيدة for women.

Let's hear some more examples like this:

أنا حزين

أنا حزينة

Which is feminine?

أنا حزينة

أنا غاضبة

انا غاضب

Which is feminine?

أنا غاضبة

أنا متحمس

أنا متحمسة

Which is feminine?

أنا متحمسة

Now listen and repeat:

كيف حالها؟

هي حزينة اليوم

What did it mean?

"How is she?"

She is sad today."

Notice the sound ها after حال , which you've learned signals 'she'.

Listen again and repeat:

كيف حالكم؟

نحن حزينون اليوم

Who is being asked in this question?

كيف حالكم؟

This question is for a group of people. It's like asking, 'how are all of you?'

How did the group answer?

كيف حالكم؟

نحن حزينون اليوم

"We are sad today."

Did you notice the sound **كم** after **كيف حال** ? You've learned in other lessons that this shows the plural 'you' form.

**حزين** means 'sad' for one person. But with **نحن** (we), it changes to **حزينون**.

Because **نحن** is plural, the word for 'sad' becomes plural too.

نحن حزينون اليوم

This means "We are sad today."

Well done! We'll practice this more in the next lesson.

## Lesson 8: Practice with Emotions

Great. Now that we've learned about the tense "to be", let's see if you can remember the Arabic pronouns.

Recall is more difficult than simply listening, but it will ensure that you can use the words long-term.

How would you say... "I am"?

أنا

How would you say... "You are" for males?

انتَ

How would you say... "You are" for females?

انتِ

How would you say... "he is"?

هو

How would you say... "she is"?

هي

How would you say... "we are"?

نحن

How would you say... "you are" if the 'you' is plural?

أنتم

How would you say... "they are"?

هم

Great. Now listen to the following sentences in Arabic.

أنا سعيدة



What is the subject pronoun?

أنا

Is the person speaking male or female?

How do you know?

The word سعيدة is the female form of 'happy'. If it was for a male, it would be سعيد.

What is the meaning of the sentence?

“I am happy.”

Listen to another sentence:

نحن غاضبون

What is the subject pronoun?

نحن

Is the subject speaking plural or singular? How do you know?

The suffix at the end of غاضبون shows that it is plural.

What is the meaning of the sentence?

“We are angry.”

Let's do one more.

هم حزينون

What is the subject pronoun?

هم

Is the subject speaking plural or singular? How do you know?

The suffix at the end of حزينون shows that it is plural.

What is the meaning of the sentence?

“They are sad.”

Great job. Now let's practice using what you've learned in typical conversational form.

كيف الحال؟

كيف الحال is a formal way of saying, “how are you?”

Let's begin practicing by listening to the following questions in Arabic.

You will think about the meaning, and say the meaning in English out loud during the pause:

كيف حالها؟

“How is she?”

كيف حاله؟

“How is he?”

كيف حالهم؟

“How are they?”

كيف حالكم؟

“How are you all?”

كيف حالكَ؟

“How are you?” if the ‘you’ is masculine.

كيف حالكَ؟

“How are you?” if the ‘you’ is feminine.

Great work! Let's continue practicing. Listen to the given situations in both Arabic and English, then craft the appropriate Arabic reply.

كيف حالكَ؟

Who's the focus here?

انتِ

How should you reply?

انا

How would you say: "I am happy"?

انا سعيدة

You should use the feminine form of 'happy' because the question is directed towards a female.

كيف حالكم؟

Who's the focus here?

انتم

How should you reply?

نحن

How would you say: "We are happy"?

نحن سعديين

كيف حالهم؟

Who's being talked about?

هم

How would you talk about them in reply?

هم

How do you say: "They are happy"?

هم سعديون

كيف حاله؟

Who's the focus here?

هو

How should you reply about him?

هو

How would you say: "He is happy"?

هو سعيد

Great job. Let's move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 9: Negation of 'to be'

In this chapter, we will explore an important aspect of Arabic grammar: the negation of 'to be.' By mastering the negation, you will have a powerful tool to express negative statements in Arabic.

Understanding how to negate 'to be' is crucial for constructing sentences that say what is not true or not happening.

You will learn the different forms of negation for the subject pronouns, helping you to communicate clearly and accurately in everyday conversations.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أحمد! هَلْ أَنْتَ مُعَلِّمٌ؟  
(Layla: Hello Ahmed! Are you a teacher?)

أحمد: لا، أَنَا لَيْسْتُ مُعَلِّمًا. أَنَا طَالِبٌ.  
(Ahmed: No, I am not a teacher. I am a student.)

ليلى: أَنَا مُبْسَطَةٌ لِسَمَاعِ ذَلِكَ. هَلْ أَنْتَ طَالِبٌ جَيِّدٌ؟  
(Layla: I am glad to hear that. Are you a good student?)

أحمد: نَعَمْ، أَنَا طَالِبٌ جَيِّدٌ. أُحِبُّ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ.  
(Ahmed: Yes, I am a good student. I love the Arabic language.)

ليلى: هل تجد صعوبة في تعلم اللغة العربية؟  
(Layla: Do you find it difficult to learn Arabic?)

أحمد: بالفعل، اللغة العربية ليست سهلة، لكنها جميلة ومثيرة.  
(Ahmed: Indeed, Arabic is not easy, but it's beautiful and interesting.)

Let's dive deeper into what you picked up in our last lesson about subject pronouns and describing feelings.

Now, we'll explore how to turn those sentences and questions negative.

Listen to this conversation and try to spot the words that make the sentences negative:

كيف حالك؟

أنا سعيد

انت لست حزين؟

لا، أنا لست حزين

Can you identify the negative word?

Listen again, and this time, repeat after each pause. Then, compare with the English translation:

كيف حالك؟

How are you?

أنا سعيد

I am happy.

انت لست حزين؟

Aren't you sad?

لا، أنا لست حزين

No, I'm not sad.

Listen for the negation in another example:

كيف حالكم؟

نحن متحمسون اليوم

أنتم لستم حزيننا اليوم؟

لا نحن لسنا حزينين اليوم

Now, let's listen and repeat. Compare with the English to see if you're on track.

كيف حالكم؟

How are all of you?

نحن متحمسون اليوم

We're excited today.

أنتم لستم حزيناً اليوم؟

Aren't you all sad today?

لا نحن لسنا حزينين اليوم

No, we're not sad today.

Did you catch the negative words?

The word "لا" means 'no' in Arabic. It's at the start of the sentence:

لا نحن لسنا حزينين اليوم

And "لسنا" is the negation. "لس" makes the verb 'to be' negative, and "نا" (which you might recall) is the ending for 'we'. So, "لسنا" means 'we are not'.

Next, let's practice using this negative form with different pronouns.

Repeat after me:

لستُ

I'm not

لستَ

You are not, masculine

لستِ

You are not, feminine

ليسَ

He is not

ليستِ

She is not

لسنا

We are not

لَسْتُم

You are not, plural

لَئْسُوا

They are not

Great, one more time. Listen and repeat:

لَسْتُ

لَسْتَ

لَسْتَ

لَيْسَ

لَيْسَتْ

لَسْنَا

لَسْتُم

لَئْسُوا

Amazing. Now let's practice with some examples. Listen carefully and repeat when there's a pause. Focus on understanding the subject and meaning:

أَنَا لَسْتُ سَعِيدٌ

أَنْتَ لَسْتَ حَزِينٌ

أَنْتِ لَسْتِ غَاضِبَةٌ

هُوَ لَيْسَ مَتَحَمِّسٌ

هِيَ لَيْسَتْ سَعِيدَةٌ

نَحْنُ لَسْنَا حَزِينِينَ



أنتم لستم متحمسكم

هم لئسوا حزينون

Now listen again with the English translation, and see if you understood the meaning:

أنا لست سعيد

I am not happy.

انت لست حزين

You are not sad. This is a Male you.

انت لست غاضبة

You are not angry. This is a Female you.

هو ليس متحمس

He is not excited.

هي ليست سعيدة

She is not happy.

نحن لسنا حزينين

We are not sad.

أنتم لستم متحمسكم

You all are not excited. This 'you' is plural.

هم لئسوا حزينون

They are not sad.

كيف حالها؟

هي حزينة اليوم. ليست سعيدة

What is the meaning?

"How is she?"

She is sad today. She is not happy."

كيف حالكم؟

نحن سعيدون اليوم. لسنا حزينين

Who is being addressed?

كيف حالكم؟

'how are you all doing'?

And the response?

كيف حالكم؟

نحن سعيدون اليوم. لسنا حزينين

"Today, we are happy. We aren't sad."

Notice the word سعيد When paired with نحن, it becomes سعيدون to indicate 'we are happy'.

Now, look at لسنا حزينين.

Here, 'sad' is different: حزينون instead of حزينين.

Why? The ون ending is used in the nominative case, while ين is for accusative and genitive cases. Don't stress the technical terms! For now, just remember they both mean 'plural'.

Let's listen to one more example.

كيف حالهم؟

هم سعيدون اليوم. لئسوا حزينين

Who is this question directed to?

كيف حالهم؟

The speaker is asking about multiple people who are not there: هم

How does the listener respond back?

كيف حالهم؟

هم سعيدون اليوم. لئسوا حزينين

“They are happy today. They are not sad.”

Great job. Let’s practice more with these concepts in the next lesson.

## Lesson 10: Practice with Nationalities

Now that you've learned how to say "to be" in the affirmative and the negative, let's practice with recall of the correct Arabic form.

Recall is more difficult than simply listening, but it will ensure that you can use the words long-term.

How would you say... "I am not", as in "I am not happy"?

لستُ

How do you say... "We are not", like "we are not angry"?

لسنا

"He is not", as in "he is not sad?"

ليسَ

"She is not", like "she is not sad?"

ليستَ

How would you say... "you are not", if the 'you' is masculine?

لستَ

What about "you are not", if the 'you' is feminine?

لستِ

And how about "you are not", if the 'you' is plural?

لستمُ

How would you say... "they are not", as in 'they are not angry'?

لئسوا

Great. Now listen to the following sentences in Arabic. Repeat during the pause and think about the meaning. Then you will put the sentence into the negative:

أنا سعيدة

What does it mean?

“I am happy.”

What is the negative?

أنا لست سعيدة or

لست سعيدة

Both are correct.

Let's try another.

نحن غاضبون

What is the meaning?

“We are angry.”

What is the negative?

نحن لسنا غاضبون or

لسنا غاضبون

Both are correct.

هم حزينون

What is the meaning?

“They are sad.”

How do you say the negative?

هم لئسوا حزينون or

لئسوا حزينون

أنتم متحمسكم

What does it mean?

“All of you are excited.”

What is the negative?

أَنْتُمْ لَسْتُمْ مَتَحَمِّسَكُم or

لَسْتُمْ مَتَحَمِّسَكُم

Let's continue.

أَنْتِ غَاضِبَةٌ

What does it mean?

“You are angry.” This is spoken to a female.

How would you make the negative?

أَنْتِ لَسْتِ غَاضِبَةٌ or

لَسْتِ غَاضِبَةٌ

Great job.

Let's try one more.

هُوَ مَتَحَمِّسٌ

What does the sentence mean?

He is excited.

Now form the negative:

هُوَ لَيْسَ مَتَحَمِّسٌ or

لَيْسَ مَتَحَمِّسٌ

Great job.

Let's explore how Arabic speakers discuss nationalities, especially when using 'to be' and 'not to be'. Listen closely:

من أين أنت؟

انا من كندا

هل أنت أمريكي؟

لا ، أنا لست أمريكي

Did you catch that? Let's go over it again. Repeat after me:

من أين أنت؟

Where are you from?

انا من كندا

I am from Canada.

هل أنت أمريكي؟

Are you American?

لا ، أنا لست أمريكي

Notice the use of لست before أمريكي? That's how you say 'not' in Arabic. This structure is key when making negative statements.

Let's try some more examples. Listen and repeat during the pause:

من أين أنت؟

“Where are you from?”

انا من الاردن

“I am from Jordan”.

هل أنت مصري؟

“Are you Egyptian”?

How should the speaker respond, “No, I am not Egyptian”?

لا انا لست مصري

What are if they are female?

لا انا لست مصرية

Great job. Let's try another example:

من أين أنت؟

"Where are you from?"

أنا من الولايات المتحدة

"I am from the United States."

الولايات المتحدة

هل انت فرنسي؟

How should the speaker respond back, "No, I am not French. I am American"?

لا ، أنا لست فرنسي .أنا أمريكي

What if they are a woman?

لا ، أنا لست فرنسية .أنا أمريكية

Excellent. When you're ready, let's move on to the next lesson.



## Lesson 11: Adjectives & Articles

In this chapter, we'll focus on the Arabic word "ال" (al-), which helps us point out specific items or ideas.

We'll also study words like 'few', 'some', and 'many' to give more detail about quantities. This makes our Arabic conversations richer.

You'll get to practice using "ال" and these quantity words in different sentences. This way, you can clearly express both specific things and amounts.

By the end of this lesson, you'll have a stronger grasp of these important Arabic terms, making your conversations more fluent and clear.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أَحْمَدُ! هَلْ عِنْدَكَ فَاكِهَةٌ؟

(Layla: Hello Ahmed! Do you have any fruit?)

أحمد: نَعَمْ، عِنْدِي بَعْضُ الْفَوَاكِهِ. عِنْدِي تُفَاحَةٌ وَبَعْضُ الْبَنَانِ.

(Ahmed: Yes, I have some fruits. I have an apple and some bananas.)

ليلى: أَيْضًا عِنْدِي بَعْضُ الْفَوَاكِهِ. عِنْدِي بَعْضُ الْعِنَبِ وَقَلِيلٌ مِنَ الْبَطِّيخِ.

(Layla: I also have some fruits. I have some grapes and a few watermelons.)

أحمد: زَائِعٌ! هَلْ نَذْهَبُ سَوِيًّا إِلَى السُّوقِ لِشِرَاءِ بَعْضِ الْفَوَاكِهِ؟

(Ahmed: Wonderful! Shall we go together to the market to buy some fruits?)

ليلى: بِالطَّبَعِ، أَنَا مُتَشَوِّقَةٌ لِذَلِكَ. لَنَذْهَبْ.

(Layla: Of course, I am excited about that. Let's go!)

Let's start by learning about talking articles. Articles are special modifiers that come before a noun to make it more specific. In English, articles are words like "a", "an", and "the".

We will learn how to use all these articles in Arabic. Let's apply these concepts to fruits in this lesson.

تفاحة

تفاحة

Apple.

This also means 'an apple'. It is an indefinite noun, because it is not specific.

التفاحة

تفاحة

What do you hear that's different?

'Al'

'Al' in Arabic means 'the'. It's what makes a noun definite, or specific.

Listen to the following examples:

الموز

Is this noun specific or not specific?

الموز

"The banana." It is specific.

موز

Is this noun specific or not specific?

It means banana, or a banana, so it is not specific – it is indefinite.

البطيخ

Is this noun specific or not specific?

It means 'the watermelon', so it is definite, or specific.

What about:

بطيخ

What does it mean?

'Watermelon', or 'a watermelon'.

So it is indefinite, or not specific.

It is a general watermelon, and not a specific watermelon being referenced.

Great job. Now let's practice making these nouns descriptive using adjectives.

Where do adjectives go in Arabic sentences?

If talking about fruits, and we wanted to describe the color, where would we place the adjective in the phrase?

التفاح الأحمر

First is the noun, and then the adjective.

التفاح الأحمر

Before we learn some more examples, let's first review the colors, which we will use as adjectives:

Listen and repeat:

أحمر

Red.

أحمر

برتقالي

Orange.

برتقالي

أصفر

Yellow

أصفر

أخضر

Green.

أخضر

أزرق

Blue.

أزرق

أسود

Black.

أسود

أبيض

White.

أبيض

بنفسجي

Purple.

بنفسجي

How would you say 'a yellow banana'?

موز أصفر

موز is the noun, followed by صفر, yellow.

Remember that 'a', as in 'a banana', is built into the noun, so you don't need to add another word, as you do in English.

How would you say: "white onion"?

بصل أبيض

بصل - onion.

أبيض – white

بصل أبيض

How would you say: “purple eggplant”?

باذنجان بنفسجي

باذنجان - eggplant.

بنفسجي – purple

باذنجان بنفسجي

Note that all of these nouns are not specific, or definite, so there is no ‘ال’ or ‘the’ used.

As you’ve learned by now, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs must all agree with the gender of the noun or subject which they describe.

So, in these examples, if a fruit is a word that has a feminine gender, the adjective must agree.

Do you remember what defines the gender of an object?

أمريكية

and

أمريكي

أمريكية – is feminine. You can usually tell by how it sounds.

Compared to أمريكي - masculine

تفاحة

This is a feminine word. What should happen to its adjectives then?

تفاحة حمراء

تفاحة - apple

حمراء - red

أحمر is red in the masculine form, حمراء is the feminine.

تفاحة حمراء

This will take some practice. Over time, you will be able to recognize feminine words and adjust your speech accordingly.

Now what if we want to make these nouns definite using ‘the’?

How would we say 'the yellow banana' in Arabic?

الموز الأصفر

Remember that adjectives and adverbs always match the noun that they reference. If the noun is feminine, it becomes feminine.

If the noun is definite, then the adjective needs to become definite.

الموز الأصفر

How would you say 'the red apple'?

التفاحة الحمراء

'the green kiwi'?

الكيوي الأخضر

Amazing job. You can continue practicing this concept pairing any noun and adjective together that you already know.

Let's take this to the next level. Listen to the following:

الكيوي الأخضر

الكيوي أخضر

Did you catch what's different?

أخضر and الكيوي

أخضر does not have 'al'

What do you think separates these two statements in meaning?

الكيوي الأخضر

الكيوي أخضر

The first, الكيوي الأخضر, translates to 'the green kiwi'. It's a description, not a full sentence.

In contrast, الكيوي أخضر is a complete sentence. It means 'the kiwi is green'.

In Arabic, we often don't say the verb 'to be' (like 'is' in English). So, when you come across a statement like الكيوي أخضر and the word 'ال' isn't on both words, it indicates a sentence rather than just a description. So it translates to "The kiwi is green", not just "the green kiwi".

Listen to the following and think about the meanings:

التفاحة الحمراء

التفاحة حمراء

الموز الأصفر

الموز أصفر

الباذنجان البنفسجي

الباذنجان بنفسي

Great. Now let's listen again.

التفاح الأحمر

The red apple

التفاحة حمراء

The apple is red.

الموز الأصفر

The yellow banana

الموز أصفر

The banana is yellow.

الباذنجان البنفسجي

The purple eggplant

الباذنجان بنفسي

The eggplant is purple.

Did you get it right? Amazing job. Let's move on to the practice lesson.



## Lesson 12: Practice with Colors, Fruits, & Vegetables

Let's test what you learned in the previous lesson. You will practice recalling the Arabic words and phrases based in the new grammar concepts discussed.

How do you say: 'an apple'?

تفاحة

Remember there is no difference between 'a' and 'an' in Arabic. Neither one is spoken aloud.

"The apple"?

التفاحة

التفاحة

'a red apple'?

Remember to consider the gender of the word.

تفاحة حمراء

تفاحة حمراء

How do you say 'the red apple'?

التفاحة الحمراء

التفاحة الحمراء

Great.

Let's try another.

'a banana'?

موز

موز

"The banana"?

الموز

الموز

‘a yellow banana’?

موز أصفر

موز أصفر

‘The yellow banana’?

الموز الأصفر

الموز الأصفر

Great.

Another:

How do you say: ‘an eggplant’?

باذنجان

باذنجان

“The eggplant”?

الباذنجان

الباذنجان

‘a purple eggplant’?

باذنجان بنفسجي

باذنجان بنفسجي

How do you say ‘the purple eggplant’?

الباذنجان البنفسجي

الباذنجان البنفسجي

Great job.

Let's try one more.

How do you say: 'a kiwi'?

كيوي

How do you say: "the kiwi"?

الكيوي

الكيوي

How do you say 'a green kiwi'?

كيوي أخضر

كيوي أخضر

How do you say 'the green kiwi'?

الكيوي الأخضر

الكيوي الأخضر

Amazing job.

Now listen to the following. Think about whether it's a full sentence or a phrase:

التفاحة حمراء

Is this a full sentence or a phrase?

التفاحة حمراء

"The apple is red."

الباذنجان البنفسجي

Is this a phrase or a full sentence?

الباذنجان البنفسجي

“The purple eggplant.”

This is a phrase.

الكيوي أخضر

Is this a full sentence or a phrase?

الكيوي أخضر

“The kiwi is green.”

الموز الأصفر

Is this a phrase or a sentence?

الموز الأصفر

“The yellow banana”

Great. Now let’s transition – you will learn some more words to express quantities of nouns.  
Repeat after me:

بَعْض

Some, as in ‘some apples’

بَعْض

قَلِيل

Few, as in ‘a few apples’

قَلِيل

كَثِير

Many, as in many apples

كَثِير

Again:

بَعْض

Some

قَلِيل

Few

كَثِير

Many

Just like with other adjectives and adverbs, these descriptive words will also be placed immediately after the noun which they reference.

Listen to the following:

بعض البطاطس

Some potatoes.

بعض البطاطس

قليل البطاطس

Few potatoes.

قليل البطاطس

كثير البطاطس

Many potatoes.

كثير البطاطس

Notice again their placement:

بعض البطاطس

قليل البطاطس

كثير البطاطس

The noun, potatoes, takes the definite plural form – البطاطس

بعض البطاطس

قليل البطاطس

كثير البطاطس

Great. Now let's practice these concepts.

How do you say 'some apples'?

بعض التفاح

'a few apples'?

قليل التفاح

'Many apples'?

كثير التفاح

Let's try another:

How do you say 'some bananas'?

بعض الموز

'Few bananas'?

قليل الموز

'Many bananas'?

كثير الموز

Amazing job. Let's move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 13: Pointer Words & Possession

In this section, we will learn about pointer words, or demonstrative pronouns, and how to talk about ownership in Arabic.

Pointer words help us show which item or person we're talking about. You will learn words like 'this,' 'that,' 'these,' and 'those.' These words make your sentences clear.

We will also learn how to ask about who owns something in Arabic. This way, you can find out who something belongs to or ask about things people have.

By the end, you'll know how to point to things and talk about ownership easily in Arabic.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أحمد! من يملك هذا الكلب؟  
(Layla: Hello Ahmed! Who owns this dog?)

أحمد: لا أملك هذا الكلب، هو كلبك.  
(Ahmed: I don't own this dog. It's your dog.)

ليلى: لا أملكه أيضًا. فمن يملك ذلك الكلب؟  
(Layla: I don't own it either. So, who owns that dog?)

أحمد: ذلك الكلب لكيسر. فمن يملك هؤلاء القطط؟  
(Ahmed: That dog is owned by Kaysar. And who owns those cats?)

ليلى: هؤلاء القطط للجار. فمن يملك هذه الزهرة؟  
(Layla: Those cats are owned by the neighbor. And who owns this flower?)

أحمد: هذه الزهرة للمعلمة. فمن يملك ذلك الكتاب؟  
(Ahmed: This flower is owned by the teacher. And who owns that book?)

ليلى: ذلك الكتاب للطالب. شكرًا لك، أحمد!  
(Layla: That book is owned by the student. Thank you, Ahmed!)

Let's dive into "pointer words". These words help us point to specific things or people. In English, we use words like "this", "that", "these", and "those" to do this.

Now, we'll explore how to use these pointer words in Arabic, focusing on animals.

Remember from our past lessons: adjectives and adverbs need to match the noun in gender and number.

If a noun is feminine, the word describing it should be feminine too. And if a noun is plural, the describing word should also be plural.

For this lesson, we'll focus on some pet names. Please repeat after me:

كلب

Dog.

كلاب

Dogs.

قطعة

Cat.

قطط

Cats.

In Arabic, creating plurals is different than just adding an 's' like in English. Words change form, and you'll need to memorize these changes. We won't cover all the details of plural formation in this audiobook due to its complexity.

We'll now focus on "pointer words". Repeat after me:

هذا

This.

هذه

This.

هذا is masculine. هذه is feminine.

ذلك

That.

تلك



That.

ذلك masculine. تلك is feminine.

One more time:

هذا

This. Masculine.

هذه

This. Feminine.

ذلك

That. Masculine.

تلك

That. Feminine.

Great. Now let's practice using these. Listen and repeat:

هذا الكلب

This dog

ذلك الكلب

That dog

هذه القطاة

This cat

تلك القطاة

That cat

What do you notice? To use "this" or "that" with a noun, ال - 'the' - needs to be added. Listen again:

هذا الكلب

This dog

ذلك الكلب

That dog

هذه القطه

This cat

تلك القطه

That cat

Great. What if we wanted to make a full sentence such as “this is a dog” Or “that is a dog” ?

When ال or ‘the’ is removed from the noun, it is no longer a descriptive phrase, and the phrase becomes a full sentence instead.

Listen and repeat:

هذا كلب

This is a dog.

ذلك كلب

That is a dog.

هذه قطه

This is a cat.

تلك قطه

That is a cat.

Can you hear the difference? Listen again and Repeat during the pause:

هذا الكلب

This dog

هذا كلب

This is a dog.

ذلك الكلب

That dog

ذلك كلب

That is a dog.

هذه القطّة

This cat

هذه قطّة

This is a cat.

تلك القطّة

That cat

تلك قطّة

That is a cat.

How do we say “these” and “those”? Listen and repeat:

هؤلا

These

هؤلا

أولائك

Those

أولائك

هؤلا الكلاب

These dogs

هؤلا الكلاب

هؤلا القطط

These cats

هؤلا القطط

أولائك الكلاب

Those dogs

أولائك الكلاب

أولائك القطط

Those cats

أولائك القطط

Let's practice turning these into full sentences. Listen and repeat:

هؤلا الكلاب

These dogs

هؤلا الكلاب

هؤلا كلاب

These are dogs.

هؤلا كلاب

هؤلا القطط

These cats

هؤلا القطط

هؤلا ققط

These are cats.

هؤلا ققط

أولائك الكلاب

Those dogs

أولائك كلاب

Those are dogs.

أولائك القطط

Those cats

أولائك قطط

Those are cats.

Great. Now let's practice talking about ownership using suffixes.

For example: قطتي – my cat; and كلبك – your dog.

من يملك هذا؟

“Who owns this?”

Listen to the following examples:

من يملك هذه القطعة؟

من يملك هذا الكلب؟

من يملك هؤلاء القطط؟

من يملك أولائك الكلاب؟

Did you understand the meaning? Listen again:

من يملك هذه القطعة؟

Who owns this cat?

من يملك هذه القطعة؟

من يملك هذا الكلب؟

Who owns this dog?

من يملك هذا الكلب؟

من يملك هؤلاء القطط؟

Who owns these cats?

من يملك هؤلاء القطط؟

من يملك أولئك الكلاب؟

Who owns those dogs?

من يملك أولئك الكلاب؟

Great job. Now let's move on to the practice lesson.

## Lesson 14: Practice with Animals

In this lesson, we will practice using more examples of what you learned in the previous lesson on pointer words and possession.

Repeat after me:

بقرة

Cow

بقرة

Do you think بقرة is masculine or feminine?

Feminine.

If a word ends with ة or the 'eh' sound, as in بقرة , it is usually a feminine word.

حصان

Horse

حصان

Is حصان masculine noun or feminine?

Masculine.

Typically, if a word does not end with ة or the 'eh' sound, it is masculine.

Time for practice.

Let's begin with بقرة. Listen to the following in Arabic, repeat during the pause, then think about the meaning.

هذه البقرة

هؤلاء الأبقار

هذه بقرة

هؤلاء أبقار

Great. Could you understand the meaning? Now listen one more time and say the meaning during the pause:

هذه البقرة

This cow

هؤلا الأبقار

These cows

هذه بقرة

This is a cow

هؤلا أبقار

These are cows.

Great job. Let's practice some more. Listen to the following in Arabic, repeat during the pause, and then think about the meaning.

هذا الحصان

هؤلا الحصاني

هذا حصان

هؤلا حصاني

Great. Could you understand the meaning?

Listen again and say the meaning out loud during the pause. See how much you got right:

هذا الحصان

This horse

هؤلا الحصاني

These horses

هذا حصان

This is a horse.

هؤلا حصاني



These are horses.

Now let's practice with possession.

Do you remember how to ask: 'who owns this...'?

هذه "من يملك هذه" for feminine nouns

And

هذا "من يملك هذا" for masculine nouns

من يملك

"Who owns"

Great. Let's practice with some nouns you know.

"Who owns this cat?"

من يملك هذه القطّة؟

من يملك

هذه القطّة

هذه القطّة – this cat

How would you say "who owns this dog?"

من يملك هذا الكلب؟

من يملك – who owns

هذا الكلب – this dog

"Who owns these cats?"

من يملك هؤُلاء القطط؟

من يملك – who owns

هؤُلاء القطط – these cats

“Who owns those dogs?”

?من يملك أولئك الكلاب

who owns – من يملك

those dogs – أولئك الكلاب

“Who owns that cow?”

?من يملك تلك البقرة

that cow – تلك البقرة

“Who owns those cows?”

?من يملك أولئك الأبقار

those cows – أولئك الأبقار

“Who owns that horse?”

?من يملك ذلك الحصان

that horse – ذلك الحصان

“Who owns these horses?”

?من يملك هؤلاء أحصنة

these horses – هؤلاء أحصنة

Great. Now listen to the following questions and answers.

Repeat during the pause, and think about the meanings:

?من يملك هؤلاء القطط

هؤلاء قططي

What is the noun?

قَطَط

Plural for قِطَّة

?من يملك هؤلاء القطط

Who owns these cats?

هؤلاء قططي

These are my cats.

?من يملك أولئك أحصنة

أولئك أحصنتهم

What is the noun here?

أحصنة

Plural for حصان

?من يملك أولئك أحصنة

Who owns those horses?

أولئك أحصنتهم

Those are their horses.

?من يملك هذا الكلب

هذا كلبه

What is the noun here?

كلب

Singular, and masculine.

?من يملك هذا الكلب

Who owns this dog?

هذا كلبه

This is his dog.

?من يملك تلك البقرة

تلك بقرتنا

What is the noun here?

بقرة

Singular, and feminine.

?من يملك تلك البقرة

Who owns that cow?

تلك بقرتنا

That is our cow.

Amazing job. Let's continue to the next lesson.

## Lesson 15: 'To Like, To Love' and Negation

In this chapter, we'll learn how to express likes using the words 'to like' and 'to love.' We'll focus on food as our topic. You'll learn how to talk about your favorite foods and ask others about theirs in Arabic. By the end, you'll be able to share and understand food preferences with Arabic speakers.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أحمد! مَا هُوَ طَبَقُ الطَّعَامِ الَّذِي تُحِبُّهُ؟  
(Layla: Hello Ahmed! What is your favorite dish?)

أحمد: أَحِبُّ الْبُرِّيَّانِي وَالْمَنْسَفَ. وَأَنْتِ؟  
(Ahmed: I love biryani and mansaf. And you?)

ليلى: أَنَا أُحِبُّ الْحُمُّصَ وَالْفَتُوشَ. أَيْضًا، أُعْجِبُنِي الْكُسْكُسُ.  
(Layla: I like hummus and fattoush. Also, I enjoy couscous.)

أحمد: مَذَاقُ الطَّعَامِ الْعَرَبِيِّ فِي غَايَةِ اللَّذَّةِ!  
(Ahmed: The taste of Arabic food is incredibly delightful!)

ليلى: نَعَمْ، لَكِنَّ هُنَاكَ أَيْضًا مَأْكُولَاتٌ لَذِيذَةٌ مِنْ بُلْدَانٍ أُخْرَى.  
(Layla: Yes, but there are also delicious dishes from other countries.)

In this lesson, we will learn how to talk about liking or loving something, someone, or doing something.

حب

In Arabic, the same verb is used in all of those situations. The exact meaning can be understood in context.

Let's learn how to use this verb in different scenarios. Listen to the following and repeat during the pause. See what you can understand:

أنا أحب الحلوى

أنا أحب الحلوى

أنت تحب الفاكهة

أنت تحب الفاكهة

أنت تحبين الفاكهة

أنت تحبين الفاكهة

هو يحب الخضار

هو يحب الخضار

تحب القهوة

تحب القهوة

نحن نحب الشاي

نحن نحب الشاي

أنتم تحبون الشوكولاتة

أنتم تحبون الشوكولاتة

هم يحبون السمك

هم يحبون السمك

Great. Could you hear the subject pronoun in each sentence? Let's listen again. Repeat after me during the pause, and think of the correct answer:

أنا أحب الحلوى

Who is the subject?

أنا - I

أنت تحب الفاكهة

Who is the subject?

أنت – you, in the masculine form

أنت تحبين الفاكهة

Who is the subject?

أنت – you, in the feminine form

هو يحب الخضار

Who is the subject?

هو – he

هي تحب القهوة

Who is the subject?

هي - she

نحن نحب الشاي

Who is the subject?

نحن - we

أنتم تحبون الشوكولاتة

Who is the subject?

أنتم – you all, the plural form of ‘you’

هم يحبون السمك

Who is the subject?

هم – they

Great job. Remember that in the present tense, the pronoun is not necessary and is not always spoken out loud, because the verb takes signals what the pronoun is.

But while you are learning the language, it is a helpful tool to include the pronoun before the verb.

Now let's listen to it with and without the pronoun. See if you understood the sentence correctly. Repeat during the pause:

أنا أحب الحلوى

أحب الحلوى

I love dessert

أنت تحب الفاكهة

تحب الفاكهة

You love fruit (masculine)

أنت تحبين الفاكهة

تحبين الفاكهة

You love fruit (feminine)

هو يحب الخضار

يحب الخضار

He loves vegetables

هي تحب القهوة

تحب القهوة

She loves coffee

نحن نحب الشاي

نحب الشاي

We love tea

أنتم تحبون الشوكولاتة

تحبون الشوكولاتة

You love chocolate

هم يحبون السمك

يحبون السمك



They love fish

Great job. What if we want to say that we do not like or love something? We need to know how to use the same verb but put it in the negative.

In the present tense, negation is very simple. Listen to the same sentences negated and see if you can hear it:

أنا لا أحب الحلوى

أنت لا تحب الفاكهة

أنت لا تحبين الفاكهة

هو لا يحب الخضار

هي لا تحب القهوة

نحن لا نحب الشاي

أنتم لا تحبون الشوكولاتة

هم لا يحبون السمك

What was different from the affirmative sentences?

لا

لا put in front of the verb in present tense means the negation. The formation of the verb and the sentence stays the same beside لا

Let's listen again. Repeat during the pause and test your understanding of the meaning:

أنا لا أحب الحلوى

لا أحب الحلوى

I don't love dessert

أنت لا تحب الفاكهة

لا تحب الفاكهة

You don't love fruit

أنت لا تحبين الفاكهة

لا تحبين الفاكهة

You don't love fruit

هو لا يحب الخضار

لا يحب الخضار

He doesn't love vegetables

هي لا تحب القهوة

لا تحب القهوة

She doesn't love coffee

نحن لا نحب الشاي

لا نحب الشاي

We don't love tea

أنتم لا تحبون الشوكولاتة

لا تحبون الشوكولاتة

You don't love chocolate

هم لا يحبون السمك

لا يحبون السمك

They don't love fish

Great job. You've just learned how to say that you like or love an object, specifically food. Now let's learn how to use it with people, in the context of 'to love someone'.

Listen to the following examples and repeat during the pause:

أنا أحب أبي  
أحب أبي

أنت تحب والدتك  
تحب والدتك

انت تحبين اختك  
تحبين اختك

هو يحب أخيه  
يحب أخيه

هي تحب والدها  
تحب والدها

نحن نحب جدنا  
نحب جدنا

أنتم تحبون جدتكم  
تحبون جدتكم

هم يحبون أخيهم  
يحبون أخيهم

Great. Now let's review and see what you understood from the sentences:

أنا أحب أبي

Who is the subject?

أنا

Who is the object?

'my dad' - أبي

أنا أحب أبي

'I love my dad'

أنت تحب والدتك

Who is the subject?

أنت

Who is the object?

والدتك - 'your mom'

أنت تحب والدتك

You love your mother

انت تحبين اختك

Who is the subject?

أنت

Who is the object?

اختك - 'your sister'

انت تحبين اختك

'You love your sister'

هو يحب أخيه

Who is the subject?

هو

Who is the object?

أخيه - 'his brother'

هو يحب أخيه

'He loves his brother'

هي تحب والدها

Who is the subject?

هي

Who is the object?

والدها - 'her father'

هي تحب والدها

She loves her father

نحن نحب جدنا

Who is the subject?

نحن

Who is the object?

جدنا - 'our grandfather'

نحن نحب جدنا

'We love our grandfather'

أنتم تحبون جدنكم

Who is the subject?

أنتم

Who is the object?

جدتكم - 'your grandmother'

أنتم تحبون جدتكم

'You all love your grandmother'

هم يحبون أختهم

Who is the subject?

هم

Who is the object?

أخيهم - 'their brother'

هم يحبون أخيهم

'They love their brother'

Now listen to the following:

أنا أحبه

أنت تحبها

انت تحبينهم

هو يحبه

هي تحبنا

نحن نحبكم

أنتم تحبونها

هم يحبونه

What do you notice about these sentences?

Instead of saying the family member directly, object pronouns are used. This is what is added to the end of the verb. It shows the object being talked about.

Listen and repeat:

أنا أحبه

I love him

أنت تحبها

You love her

انت تحبينهم

You love them

هو يحبه

He loves him

هي تحبنا

She loves us

نحن نحبكم

We love you all

أنتم تحبونها

You love her

هم يحبونه

They love him

Now let's practice this in the negative.

Do you remember how negations are formed?

Listen and repeat:

لا أحبه

I don't love him

لا تحبها

You don't love her

لا تحبينهم

You don't love them

لا يحبه

He doesn't love him

لا تحبنا

She doesn't love us

لا نحبكم

We don't love you all

لا تحبونها

You don't love her

لا يحبونه

They don't love him

Amazing job. Now let's learn how to say 'like' or 'love' in the context of doing something.

Listen to the following and repeat during the pause.

As you listen, see if you can hear the subject of the sentence and the activity that the subject likes doing:

احب أن أدرس

تحب أن تتعلم

تحبين أن تتعلمين

هو يحب أن يغني

هي تحب أن تكتب

نحن نحب أن نذهب إلى المدرسة

انتم تحبون أن تذهبون إلى المركز التجاري

هم يحبون أن يذهبون إلى البقالة

What did you hear? Did you notice the word أن?

When saying that we like to do an activity, the word أن will be used after 'to like' or 'to love' and before the activity being mentioned.

Listen again and repeat during the pause. This time you will hear the English translations:



احب أن أدرس

I like to study

تحب أن تتعلم

You like to learn

تحبين أن تتعلمين

You like to learn  
for feminine you's

هو يحب أن يغني  
He likes to sing

هي تحب أن تكتب  
She likes to write

نحن نحب أن نذهب إلى المدرسة  
We like to go to school

انتم تحبون أن تذهبون إلى المركز التجاري  
You all like to go to the mall

هم يحبون أن يذهبون إلى البقالة

They like to go to the grocery

Great job. Now you will hear a sentence in the positive and you will put it into the negative.

احب أن أدرس

لا أحب أن أدرس

I don't like to study.

تحب أن تتعلم

أنت لا تحب أن تتعلم

You don't like to learn

تحبين أن تتعلمين

لا تحبين أن تتعلمين

You don't like to learn

هو يحب أن يغني

لا يحب أن يغني

He doesn't like to sing

هي تحب أن تكتب

لا تحب أن تكتب

She doesn't like to write

نحن نحب أن نذهب إلى المدرسة

لا نحب أن نذهب إلى المدرسة

We don't like to go to school

انتم تحبون أن تذهبون إلى المركز التجاري

لا تحبون أن تذهبون إلى المركز التجاري

You don't like to go to the mall

هم يحبون أن يذهبون إلى البقالة

لا يحبون أن يذهبون إلى البقالة

They don't like to go to the grocery

Amazing job! Let's now move on to the practice lesson.

## Lesson 16: Practice with People, Food, & Things

In this lesson, we will practice what you just learned – how to use the verb ‘to like or to love something’ حب.

Let’s begin.

هل يحبون القهوة؟

Say the English meaning out loud.

هل يحبون القهوة؟

“Do they like coffee?”

Respond back in a full sentence with “yes”:

نعم، يحبون القهوة

Yes, they like coffee.

Now, respond back in a full sentence with “no”

لا، لا يحبون القهوة

No, they do not like coffee.

Great job. Now another example:

هل تحبون البطيخ؟

Say the English meaning out loud.

Do you all like watermelon?

هل تحبون البطيخ؟

Respond back in a full sentence with “yes”

نعم، نحب البطيخ

Yes, we like watermelon.

Now, respond back in a full sentence with “no”

لا، نحن لا نحب البطيخ

No, we do not like watermelon.

Great. One more:

هل هي تحب هذا الرجل؟

Say the English meaning out loud.

Does she love that man?

هل هي تحب هذا الرجل؟

Respond back in a full sentence with “yes”

نعم، هي تحب هذا الرجل

Yes, she loves that man.

Now, respond back in a full sentence with “no”

لا، هي لا تحب هذا الرجل

No, she does not love that man.

Now let's practice using 'to like or to love' with family members.

Listen to the following sentences in English, and say them in Arabic during the pause:

They love their sister.

هم يحبون – They love

أختهم – Their sister

هم يحبون أختهم

I love my brother.

أحب أخي – I love

أخي – My brother

أنا أحب أخي

We love our father.

نحن نحب – We love

والدنا – Our father

نحن نحب والدنا

You all love your grandmother. The 'you' is plural.

أنتم تحبون – You love

جدتكم – Your grandmother

أنتم تحبون جدتكم

You love your grandfather. Assume the 'you' is singular and masculine.

أنت تحب – You love

جدك – Your grandfather

أنت تحب جدك

You love your mother. Assume the 'you' is singular and feminine.

أنتِ تحبين – You love

أمك – Your mother

أنتِ تحبين أمك

Great. Now let's practice talking about liking and loving to do activities:

Listen to the following sentences in Arabic and repeat during the pause:

هم لا يحبون أن يذهبوا إلى البقالة

Who is the subject?

هم - they

Is it positive or negative?

negative – لا يحبون

هم لا يحبون أن يذهبوا إلى البقالة

They don't like to go to the grocery

Great. Another:

أنتم تحبون أن تذهبوا إلى المركز التجاري

Who is the subject?

you plural – أنتم

Is it positive or negative?

positive – تحبون

أنتم تحبون أن تذهبوا إلى المركز التجاري

You all like to go to the mall.

Another example:

هو لا يحب أن يكتب الرسائل

Who is the subject?

he - هو

Is it positive or negative?

negative - لا يحب

هو لا يحب أن يكتب الرسائل

He doesn't like to write letters

Another example:

هي لا تحب أن تقرأ

Who is the subject?

هي - she

Is it positive or negative?

لا تحب - negative

هي لا تحب أن تقرأ

She doesn't like to read

Again:

هم يحبون أن يدرسوا اللغة العربية

Who is the subject?

هم - they

Is it positive or negative?

يحبون - positive

هم يحبون أن يدرسوا اللغة العربية

They like to study Arabic

One more example:

نحن لا نحب أن نُعلِّم اللغة الإنجليزية

Who is the subject?

نحن - we

Is it positive or negative?

لا نحب - negative

نحن لا نحب أن نُعلِّم اللغة الإنجليزية

We don't like to teach English

Great job. Now let's practice with more questions. Now listen to the following questions in Arabic, we will then discuss and practice.

هل أنت تحب أن تقرأ؟

هل أنت تحب أن تقرأ؟

Who is the subject?

أنت

What is the activity?

تقرأ - read

Respond in the positive:

نعم، أنا أحب أن أقرأ

Yes, I like to read

Respond in the negative:

لا، أنا لا أحب أن أقرأ

No, I do not like to read.

Another example:

هل أنتم تحبون أن تدرسوا اللغة الإنجليزية؟

هل أنتم تحبون أن تدرسوا اللغة الإنجليزية؟

Who is the subject?

أنتم

What is the activity?

تدرسوا اللغة الإنجليزية – study the English language

Respond in the positive:



نعم، نحن نحب أن ندرس اللغة الإنجليزية

Yes, we like to study the English language

Respond in the negative:

لا، نحن لا نحب أن ندرس اللغة الإنجليزية

No, we do not like to study the English language

Another example:

هل هي تحب أن تغني؟

هل هي تحب أن تغني؟

Who is the subject?

هي

What is the activity?

sing - تغني

Respond in the positive:

نعم، هي تحب أن تغني

Yes, she likes to sing.

Respond in the negative:

لا، هي لا تحب أن تغني

No, she does not like to sing.

One more example:

هل هم يحبون أن يكتبوا؟

هل هم يحبون أن يكتبوا؟

Who is the subject?

هم

What is the activity?

يكتبوا - write

Respond in the positive:

نعم، هم يحبون أن يكتبوا

Yes, they like to write.

Respond in the negative:

لا، هم لا يحبون أن يكتبوا

No, they do not like to write.

Amazing job. Let's move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 17: Time, dates, & birthdays with ordinal numbers

In this chapter, we'll use ordinals—numbers like "first," "second," and "third"—to discuss time, dates, and birthdays.

Understanding time is crucial for daily chats and scheduling. You'll get to know the Arabic clock and how to mention specific times.

Additionally, we'll guide you through expressing days, months, and years. You'll also discover how to chat about birthdays, both yours and others.

For a clearer grasp, we'll include practical exercises on these topics.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أحمد! كم الساعة؟  
(Layla: Hello Ahmed! What time is it?)

أحمد: الساعة الثالثة بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ.  
(Ahmed: It's three o'clock in the afternoon.)

ليلى: هَلْ نَلْتَقِي غَدًا لِتَتَأَوَّلِ الْغَدَاءِ؟  
(Layla: Shall we meet tomorrow for lunch?)

أحمد: بِالطَّبَعِ! غَدًا السَّاعَةُ الْوَاحِدَةُ بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ.  
(Ahmed: Of course! Tomorrow at one o'clock in the afternoon.)

ليلى: زَائِعٌ! هَلْ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ عِيدَ مِيلَادِي غَدًا أَيْضًا؟  
(Layla: Wonderful! Do you know that my birthday is also tomorrow?)

أحمد: نَعَمْ، كُلُّ عَامٍ وَأَنْتِ بِخَيْرٍ! كم عُمرُكِ سَيِّدَةُ الْيَوْمِ؟  
(Ahmed: Yes, happy birthday! How old are you today?)

ليلى: الْيَوْمُ عمري سبعة عشر عام.  
(Layla: Today, I am seventeen years old.)

Let's begin by learning how to say the times. These will build upon numbers, which you've already learned. Listen to the following:

السَّاعَةُ الْوَاحِدَةُ

One o'clock.

الساعة الثانية

Two o'clock.

الساعة الثالثة

Three o'clock.

الساعة الرابعة

Four o'clock.

الساعة الخامسة

Five o'clock.

الساعة السادسة

Six o'clock.

الساعة السابعة

Seven o'clock.

الساعة الثامنة

Eight o'clock.

الساعة التاسعة

Nine o'clock.

الساعة العاشرة

Ten o'clock.

الساعة الحادية عشرة

Eleven o'clock.

الساعة الثانية عشرة

Twelve o'clock.

Now listen one more time. Repeat during the pause.

الساعة الواحدة

One o'clock.

الساعة الثانية

Two o'clock.

الساعة الثالثة

Three o'clock.

الساعة الرابعة

Four o'clock.

الساعة الخامسة

Five o'clock.

الساعة السادسة

Six o'clock.

الساعة السابعة

Seven o'clock.

الساعة الثامنة

Eight o'clock.

الساعة التاسعة

Nine o'clock.

الساعة العاشرة

Ten o'clock.

الساعة الحادية عشرة

Eleven o'clock.

الساعة الثانية عشرة

Twelve o'clock.

Great job.

Let's learn more words related to time:

Repeat after me:

صباحا (*ṣabāḥan*)

صباحا (*ṣabāḥan*)

A.M. or 'in the morning'.

مساءً (*masā'an*)

مساءً (*masā'an*)

P.M., or 'in the evening'.

Let's hear some examples. Listen and repeat:

الساعة الخامسة صباحًا

Five o'clock in the morning

الساعة الثامنة صباحًا

Eight o'clock in the morning

الساعة التاسعة مساءً

Nine o'clock at night

الساعة الحادية عشر مساءً

Eleven o'clock at night

Now let's learn how to talk about time as you would in a conversation.

كم الساعة؟

كم الساعة؟

كم - 'how many'.

الساعة – literally ‘the hour’.

كم الساعة؟ - ‘what time is it?’

كم الساعة؟

Great. Now let’s practice with some typical responses.

كم الساعة؟

إنها الساعة العاشرة

“It is 10 o’clock.”

إنها الساعة العاشرة

كم الساعة؟

إنها الساعة السابعة مساءً

“It is seven PM.” Or “It is seven o’clock at night.”

كم الساعة؟

إنها الساعة الثانية عشر صباحًا

“It is twelve AM.” Or “It is twelve o’clock in the morning.”

Great. Now let’s learn how to talk about dates.

First we will learn the names of the months. You will use these in combination with numbers to talk about dates.

يناير

January

فبراير

February

مارس

March

أبريل

April

مايو

May

يونيو

June

يوليو

July

أغسطس

August

سبتمبر

September

أكتوبر

October

نوفمبر

November

ديسمبر

December

Now listen to the following examples:

الرابع عشر من يونيو

الأول من أكتوبر

الثالث من سبتمبر

Can you hear the date? Listen again:



الرابع عشر من يونيو

The fourteenth of June, or June 14th

الأول من أكتوبر

The first of October, or October 1st

الثالث من سبتمبر

The third of September, or September 3rd

Do you hear the pattern?

Notice that the numbers here sound different from the numbers you've learned previously. This is because when used with dates, numbers take a different form, called 'ordinal'. This means they specify the position, such as 'first', 'second', 'third', and so on.

Let's learn the ordinals in Arabic.

أول

first

ثاني

second

ثالث

third

رابع

fourth

خامس

fifth

سادس

sixth

سابع

seventh

ثامن

eighth

تاسع

ninth

عاشر

tenth

حادي عشر

eleventh

ثاني عشر

twelfth

ثالث عشر

thirteenth

رابع عشر

fourteenth

خامس عشر

fifteenth

سادس عشر

sixteenth

سابع عشر

seventeenth

ثامن عشر

eighteenth

تاسع عشر

nineteenth

العشرون

twentieth

الحادي و العشرون

twenty-first

الثاني و العشرون

twenty-second

الثالث و العشرون

twenty-third

الرابع و العشرون

twenty-fourth

الخامس و العشرون

twenty-fifth

السادس و العشرون

twenty-sixth

السابع و العشرون

twenty-seventh

الثامن و العشرون

twenty-eighth

التاسع و العشرون

twenty-ninth

الثلاثون

thirtieth

الحادي و الثلاثون

thirty-first

To say a date, say the number, followed by “من”, followed by the month.

Let’s practice. Listen and repeat:

الرابع من أبريل

The fourth of April.

العشرين من ديسمبر

The twentieth of December.

الحادي عشر من نوفمبر

The eleventh of November.

Now let’s hear how you would use them in a typical conversation:

ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

“What is the date today?”

ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

اليوم هو

“Today is...”

اليوم هو

Listen and repeat:

ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

“What is the date today?”

اليوم هو السابع عشر من يونيو

“Today is June seventeenth.”

ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

اليوم هو الرابع من أبريل

“Today is April 4th.”

ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

اليوم هو العشرين من ديسمبر

“Today is December 20th”

ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

اليوم هو الحادي عشر من نوفمبر

“Today is November 11th.”

Great. Now let’s learn how these concepts are applied to birthdays.

عيد ميلاد - birthday. Repeat:

عيد ميلاد

‘Birthday’

“When is your birthday?”

متى عيد ميلادك؟

Repeat after me:

متى عيد ميلادك؟

Great. Now listen to the following examples.

متى عيد ميلادك؟

عيد ميلادي هو الأول من سبتمبر

متى عيد ميلادك؟

عيد ميلادي هو الحادي والعشرون من مارس

متى عيد ميلادك؟

عيد ميلادي الحادي والثلاثين من مايو

Great. Could you tell what the dates were? Let's listen again:

متى عيد ميلادك؟

عيد ميلادي هو الأول من سبتمبر

"When is your birthday?"

"My birthday is September 1st."

متى عيد ميلادك؟

عيد ميلادي هو الحادي والعشرون من مارس

"When is your birthday?"

"My birthday is March 21st."

متى عيد ميلادك؟

عيد ميلادي الحادي والثلاثين من مايو

"When is your birthday?"

"My birthday is May 31st."

Great job! Let's move on to the practice lesson.

## Lesson 18: Practice with time, dates, & birthdays

In the last lesson, you learned how to say times, dates, and birthdays in Arabic. Let's practice with what you've learned.

First, you will listen to the Arabic phrase, and during the pause, say the English translation out loud.

الساعة الثامنة

Did you say: Eight o'clock

الساعة الواحدة

One o'clock

الساعة العاشرة

Ten o'clock

الساعة الثانية عشر

Twelve o'clock

الساعة السادسة صباحًا

Six o'clock in the morning

صباحًا - 'in the morning'

الساعة التاسعة مساءً

Nine o'clock in the evening

مساءً - 'in the evening'

Now, listen to the question in English and do your best to respond in Arabic during the pause.

How do you say:

Seven o'clock in the evening?

الساعة السابعة مساءً

Five o'clock in the morning?

الساعة الخامسة صباحا

eleven o'clock?

الساعة الحادية عشر

eleven PM, or eleven at night?

الحادية عشر مساءً

nine AM, or nine in the morning?

التاسعة صباحا

Great job. Now let's try some scenarios.

First, in Arabic, ask me what time it is?

Did you say: كم الساعة؟

Great! Now, listen to the following scenario and respond in Arabic.

It is two o'clock. كم الساعة؟

Did you say: انها الساعة الثانية

Remember انها is used to make it a full sentence.

Next: It is eleven o'clock. كم الساعة؟

Did you say: انها الساعة الحادي عشر

Next: It is four PM. كم الساعة؟

Did you say: إنها الرابعة مساءً

Great job. Let's practice with dates. We will review how to say the month and the day. Let's begin by listening to the Arabic and saying what you hear in English out loud:

أكتوبر الأول

What date is it?



October 1<sup>st</sup>

العاشر من إبريل

What date is it?

April tenth

الرابع عشر من مايو

What date is it?

May fourteenth

العشرون من ديسمبر

What date is it?

December twentieth

السادس من يناير

What date is it?

January sixth

Great job. Now let's try some scenarios using times as they would be spoken in conversation. Listen to the following and repeat during the pause:

ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

Do you remember the meaning?

ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

"What is the date today?"

اليوم هو

اليوم هو

"Today is..."

How would you ask someone what the date is today?

ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

today - اليوم, date - تاريخ.

Repeat: ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

How would you respond back that today is September 1st?

اليوم هو الأول من سبتمبر: Did you say:

“today is...” - اليوم هو

How would you say that today is the twentieth of January?

اليوم هو العشرون من يناير: Did you say:

How would you say that today is the 15th of March?

اليوم هو الخامس عشر من مارس: Did you say:

ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

ما هو تاريخ اليوم؟

You should respond with the actual date that it is for you today.

How do you say it in Arabic?

Remember that your sentence should start with اليوم هو , or “today is...”

Great. Now let's practice talking about birthdays.

'birthday' - عيد ميلاد

عيد ميلاد

Now listen to the following sentences, and then answer the questions.

متى عيد ميلادك؟

عيد ميلادي هو الخامس عشر من يونيو

متى عيد ميلادك؟

What does it mean?

“When is your birthday?”

عيد ميلادك – your birthday  
متى – when

What was the response?

عيد ميلادي هو الخامس عشر من يونيو

“My birthday is June 15<sup>th</sup>.”

عيد ميلادي – my birthday

الخامس عشر من يونيو – the fifteenth of June

Another:

متى عيد ميلاده؟

عيد ميلاده الحادي عشر من نوفمبر

What was said in this conversation?

متى عيد ميلاده؟

“When is his birthday?”

عيد ميلاده – his birthday

What was the response?

عيد ميلاده الحادي عشر من نوفمبر

“His birthday is November 11<sup>th</sup>.”

Now practice by listening to the English and saying the correct phrase in Arabic:

How do you say:

“When is your birthday?”

متى عيد ميلادك؟

How do you respond: “My birthday is the 5<sup>th</sup> of December.”

عيد ميلادي هو الخامس من ديسمبر

How do you respond: “My birthday is the February 12<sup>th</sup>.”

عيد ميلادي هو الثاني عشر من فبراير

How would you respond to: متى عيد ميلادكم؟

عيد ميلادنا هو الثاني من يوليو

our birthday – عيد ميلادنا

عيد ميلادكم is asking ‘you plural’ when is your birthday. So the response must use ‘we’, or ‘our’, as in عيد ميلادنا

Listen and then answer during the pause.

متى عيد ميلادك؟

How would you respond?

Did you respond with your birthday?

Now pretend you are talking to a friend - ask them when is their birthday.

متى عيد ميلادك؟ Did you say:

Great job.

متى عيد ميلادك؟ You could also have said

Now ask me ‘when is \*his\* birthday’?

متى عيد ميلاده؟ Did you say...

Remember, ه on ميلاده means “his” birthday.

What about asking “when is her birthday?”

Did you say...

متى عيد ميلادها؟

Remember, عید میلادھا on ھا means “her” birthday.

Great job. Let’s move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 19. 'To eat' and Favorites

In this lesson, we'll enjoy learning the verb 'to eat' and how to talk about favorite foods. Food is a big part of culture, and sharing what you like to eat helps you connect with people. You'll learn to use 'to eat' in various situations and express the pleasure of eating your preferred foods.

You'll practice describing your favorite foods and asking about others' preferences. This will improve your Arabic and help you appreciate other cultures.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أحمد! كَيْفَ كَانَ طَعْمُ الْغَدَاءِ؟  
(Layla: Hello Ahmed! How was the taste of lunch?)

أحمد: كَانَ الْغَدَاءُ لَذِيذًا! أَكَلْتُ فَتُوشًا وَفَاكِهَةً.  
(Ahmed: Lunch was delicious! I ate fattoush salad and some fruit.)

ليلى: أُحِبُّ أَكْلَ الْفَتُوشِ أَيْضًا. وَكَمْ نَحِبُّ الْحُمُّصَ وَالْكَسْكَسَ!  
(Layla: I also love eating fattoush. And how we adore hummus and couscous!)

أحمد: صَحِيحٌ! مَأْكُولَاتُكَ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ لَذِيذَةٌ. وَهَلْ تُحِبُّينَ الْمَأْكُولَاتِ الْآخَرَى؟  
(Ahmed: True! Your Arabic dishes are delicious. Do you also like other cuisines?)

ليلى: نَعَمْ، أُحِبُّ الطَّعَامَ الْإِيطَالِيَّةَ وَالْهِندِيَّةَ أَيْضًا. مَا هُوَ طَعْمُ الطَّعَامِ الْمُفَضَّلِ عِنْدَكَ أحمد؟  
(Layla: Yes, I also love Italian and Indian food. What is your favorite food taste, Ahmed?)

أحمد: أُحِبُّ أَكْلَ السُّمُسِ وَالْمَقْلِيَّاتِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ كَثِيرًا. شُكْرًا لِسُؤَالِكَ!  
(Ahmed: I love eating falafel and Arabic fried dishes a lot. Thank you for asking!)

Let's learn how to use the verb 'to eat'. Listen and repeat during the pause:

أَكَلَ

تَأَكَّلَ

تَأَكَّلِينَ

يَأْكُلُ

تَأْكُلُ

نأكل

تأكلون

يأكلون

Could you understand which subjects were referenced?  
Listen again with the English translations. Repeat during the pause.

أكل

I eat.

تأكل

You eat

تأكلين

You eat. for females.

يأكل

He eats.

تأكل

She eats.

نأكل

We eat.

تأكلون

You all eat.

يأكلون

They eat.

Now we'll hear the verb used in a typical sentence. Listen to the following examples and repeat during the pause. See if you can understand the meaning:

أنا آكل الفطور في الصباح

أنت تأكل الغداء في الساعة الثانية عشرة

أنت تأكلين العشاء في المساء

يأكل الفطور في السابعة صباحاً

هي تأكل الغداء في الساعة الواحدة

نأكل العشاء في الثامنة مساءً

أنتم تأكلون الغداء في الساعة الحادية عشرة

يأكلون الفطور في السادسة صباحاً

Could you hear the verb 'to eat' with the different subjects?  
listen again, this time with the English translations. See what you understood correctly, and  
continue repeating during the pause:

أنا آكل الفطور في الصباح

الفطور – breakfast

أنا آكل الفطور في الصباح

I eat breakfast in the morning.

أنت تأكل الغداء في الساعة الثانية عشرة

الغداء – lunch

أنت تأكل الغداء في الساعة الثانية عشرة

You eat lunch at twelve o'clock.

أنت تأكلين العشاء في المساء

العشاء – dinner

أنت تأكلين العشاء في المساء

You eat dinner in the evening.



يأكل الفطور في السابعة صباحاً

He eats breakfast at seven AM.

هي تأكل الغداء في الساعة الواحدة

She eats lunch at one o'clock.

نأكل العشاء في الثامنة مساءً

We eat dinner at eight PM.

أنتم تأكلون الغداء في الساعة الحادية عشرة

You eat lunch at eleven o'clock.

يأكلون الفطور في السادسة صباحاً

They eat breakfast at six in the morning

Amazing. How did you do?

Now let's practice with the negation. We will use the same sentences that you just heard.

See what you know while you listen, and Repeat during the pause:

لا أكل الفطور في الصباح

لا تأكل الغداء في الساعة الثانية عشرة

لا تأكلين العشاء في المساء

لا يأكل الفطور في السابعة صباحاً

لا تأكل الغداء في الساعة الواحدة

لا نأكل العشاء في الثامنة مساءً

لا تأكلون الغداء في الساعة الحادية عشرة

لا يأكلون الفطور في السادسة صباحاً

Did you remember that the negation is لا?

Listen again to the meanings, and see how you did. Continue repeating during the pause:

لا آكل الفطور في الصباح

I do not eat breakfast in the morning.

لا تأكل الغداء في الساعة الثانية عشرة

You do not eat lunch at twelve o'clock.

لا تأكلين العشاء في المساء

You do not eat dinner in the evening.

لا يأكل الفطور في الساعة صباحاً

He does not eat breakfast at seven AM.

لا تأكل الغداء في الساعة الواحدة

She does not eat lunch at one o'clock.

لا نأكل العشاء في الثامنة مساءً

We do not eat dinner at eight PM.

لا تأكلون الغداء في الساعة الحادية عشرة

You all do not eat lunch at eleven o'clock.

لا يأكلون الفطور في السادسة صباحاً

They do not eat breakfast at six AM

Great job.

Now let's practice using the verb 'to eat' and asking yes and no questions. Listen to the following and repeat during the pause:

هل تأكل الفطور في الصباح؟

هل تأكلين الفطور قبل المدرسة؟

هل يأكل الغداء في المنزل؟

هل تأكل الغداء في المكتب؟

هل تأكلون العشاء في السابعة صباحاً؟

هل يأكلون العشاء بعد المدرسة؟

Could you understand the meaning? listen again, this time with the English meaning. You will also hear some possible responses. Repeat during the pause:

هل تأكل الفطور في الصباح؟

Do you eat breakfast in the morning?

نعم ، آكل الفطور في الصباح  
Yes, I eat breakfast in the morning

لا ، أنا لا آكل الفطور في الصباح  
No, I do not eat breakfast in the morning

هل تأكلين الفطور قبل المدرسة؟

Do you eat breakfast before school?

نعم ، آكل الفطور قبل المدرسة  
Yes, I eat breakfast before school

لا ، أنا لا آكل الفطور قبل المدرسة  
No, I do not eat breakfast before school

هل يأكل الغداء في المنزل؟

Does he eat lunch at home?

نعم ، يأكل الغداء في المنزل  
Yes, he eats lunch at school

لا ، هو لا يأكل الغداء في المنزل  
No, he does not eat lunch at school

هل تأكل الغداء في المكتب؟

Does she eat lunch in the office?

نعم ، تأكل الغداء في المكتب

Yes, she eats lunch in the office

لا ، هي لا تأكل الغداء في المكتب

No, she does not eat lunch in the office

هل تأكلون العشاء في الساعة السابعة ؟

Do you all eat dinner at seven o'clock?

نعم ، نأكل العشاء في الساعة السابعة

Yes, we eat dinner at seven o'clock

لا ، نحن لا نأكل العشاء في الساعة السابعة

No, we do not eat dinner at seven o'clock

هل يأكلون العشاء بعد المدرسة؟

Do they eat dinner after school?

نعم ، يأكلون العشاء بعد المدرسة

Yes, they eat dinner after school

لا ، هم لا يأكلون العشاء بعد المدرسة

No, they do not eat dinner after school.

Great. Now let's practice with some more questions using the verb 'to eat'. Listen to the following while repeating during the pause.

في أي وقت تأكل الفطور الفطور في الصباح؟

What is being asked?

في أي وقت تأكل الفطور الفطور في الصباح؟

At what time do you eat breakfast in the morning?

في أي وقت تأكلين الفطور قبل المدرسة؟

What is the question?

في أي وقت تأكلين الفطور قبل المدرسة؟

At what time do you eat breakfast before school?

في أي وقت يأكل الغداء في المنزل؟

What does this mean?

في أي وقت يأكل الغداء في المنزل؟

At what time does he eat lunch at home?

في أي وقت تأكل الغداء في المكتب؟

What is the question?

في أي وقت تأكل الغداء في المكتب؟

At what time does she eat lunch in the office?

في أي وقت تأكلون العشاء الساعة السابعة صباحاً؟

What is being asked?

في أي وقت تأكلون العشاء الساعة السابعة صباحاً؟

At what time do you all eat dinner at seven o'clock?

في أي وقت يأكلون العشاء بعد المدرسة؟

What does it mean?

في أي وقت يأكلون العشاء بعد المدرسة؟

At what time do they eat dinner after school?

Amazing. Now let's talk about favorites in the context of food.

ما هو طعامك المفضل؟

طعامي المفضل هو شيشكبابوب

Do you know what it means? Listen again.

ما هو طعامك المفضل؟

"What's your favorite food?"

Let's break down the sentence:

"What" - 'ما'

The subject of the sentence is 'food', so هو is the corresponding pronoun

Food is طعام, so when we say 'your favorite food, the possessive suffix for 'your' goes onto the noun – طعامك

طعام  
طعامك

favorite – 'مفضل'

Your favorite food - طعامك المفضل.

Because it is a specific food, مفضل needs 'ال'

listen to an example response:

طعامي المفضل هو شيشكبابوب

My favorite food is shishkabob.

Let's break it down:

Food - طعام, so when we answer with 'my favorite food', the possessive suffix for 'my' goes onto food – طعامي

'My food' is followed by 'favorite' – 'مفضل'

'My favorite food' - طعامي المفضل.

Because it is a specific food, مفضل needs 'ال'

Next comes the subject pronoun, corresponding to food: هو

Followed by the food that is the favorite: in this case – شيشكابوب –  
طعامي المفضل هو شيشكابوب

Great job. Let's move on to the practice lesson.

## Lesson 20. Practice with Food

In this lesson, we will practice what you learned in the previous lesson about food.

Let's begin by reviewing the meals you learned in the previous lesson. Repeat after me:

فطور

فطور

Breakfast

غداء

غداء

Lunch

عشاء

عشاء

Dinner

فطور

غداء

عشاء

Breakfast, lunch, dinner.

Now listen to the following Arabic sentences and repeat during the pause. Think about the meaning. Then you'll answer some questions:

أنا أكل العشاء

أنا أكل العشاء

نحن نأكل الفطور

نحن نأكل الفطور

هم يأكلون الغداء



هم يأكلون الغداء

أنا آكل العشاء

What meal is being eaten?

عشاء - Dinner.

Who is eating?

“I” - أنا

نحن نأكل الفطور

What meal is being eaten?

فطور - Breakfast.

Who is eating?

“We” - نحن

هم يأكلون الغداء

What meal is being eaten?

غداء – Lunch

Who is eating?

“They” - هم

Great. Now let's practice with more. Listen to the following and answer the questions:

هو يأكل العشاء

هو يأكل العشاء

What meal is being eaten?

عشاء - Dinner.

Who is eating?

هو - "He"

أَنْتِ تَأْكِلِينَ الْفُطُورَ

أَنْتِ تَأْكِلِينَ الْفُطُورَ

What meal is being eaten?

فطور - Breakfast.

Who is eating?

أَنْتِ - "You".

Is it a male or a female?

أَنْتِ - Female

أَنْتُمْ تَأْكُلُونَ الْغَدَاءَ

أَنْتُمْ تَأْكُلُونَ الْغَدَاءَ

What meal is being eaten?

غداء - Lunch.

Who is eating?

أَنْتُمْ - "You". Is it masculine, feminine, or plural?

أَنْتُمْ - Plural

Now you will hear an English sentence and will translate it in Arabic:

I eat breakfast.

أَكُلُ - I eat

الْفُطُورَ - breakfast

أَكُلُ الْفُطُورَ

I eat breakfast every day.

كل يوم – every day

آكل الفطور كل يوم

We eat lunch.

نأكل – we eat

الغداء – lunch

نأكل الغداء

We eat lunch at the office.

في المكتب – at the office

نأكل الغداء في المكتب

They eat dinner.

يأكلون – they eat

العشاء – dinner

يأكلون العشاء

They eat dinner at home.

في المنزل – at home

يأكلون العشاء في المنزل

Do you remember how to express the verb 'to eat' in the negative? Let's practice with the same sentence that you just used but this time in the negative.

How would you say: I do not eat breakfast every day.

لا آكل الفطور كل يوم

We do not eat lunch at the office.

لا نأكل الغداء في المكتب

They do not eat dinner at home.

لا يأكلون العشاء في المنزل

Remember that negation in the present tense only includes one word, لا, which goes in front of the verb. The rest of the sentence stays the same.

Great job. Do you remember how to form yes or no questions using the verb 'to eat'?

How would you ask in Arabic:

"Does he eat lunch?"

What is the question word used for yes or no questions?

هل

"he eats" - يأكل

"lunch" - الغداء

هل يأكل الغداء؟

How would you respond back "yes, he eats lunch."

نعم، يأكل الغداء

How would you respond back "no, he does not eat lunch."

لا، لا يأكل الغداء

How would you ask in Arabic:

"Do you all eat dinner at home?"

What is the question word for yes or no questions?

هل

"you all eat" - تأكلون

"dinner" - العشاء

"at home" - في المنزل

هل تأكلون العشاء في المنزل؟

How would you respond back “yes, we eat dinner at home.”

نعم، نأكل العشاء في المنزل

How would you respond back “no, we do not eat dinner at home.”

لا، لا نأكل العشاء في المنزل

Let’s end this lesson talking about favorite foods. Translate what you hear and respond to the questions.

“What is your favorite food?”

ما هو طعامك المفضل؟  
الطعام المفضل – favorite food

“My favorite food is...”

طعامي المفضل هو  
المفضل - favorite

What is your sister’s favorite food?

ما هو طعام أختك المفضل؟

Now answer as if her favorite food is falafel.

طعامها المفضل هو الفلافل

What is your dad’s favorite food?

ما هو طعام والدك المفضل؟

Now answer as if his favorite food is hummous.

طعامه المفضل هو الحمص

What is their brother’s favorite food?

ما طعام أخيهم المفضل؟

Now answer as if their brother’s favorite food is shawarma.

طعام أخيهم المفضل هو الشاورما

Now answer for yourself:

ما هو طعامكِ المفضل؟

Or

ما هو طعامكِ المفضل؟

Did you answer with: طعامي المفضل هو

Amazing job. Let's move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 21: Prepositions of Location; 'There Is/Are'

In this lesson, we'll learn about prepositions of location and how to say 'there is' and 'there are' in Arabic. Prepositions help us say where things or people are, like 'on,' 'in front of,' and 'behind'. You'll learn these words to describe where things are easily.

We'll also cover how to use 'there is' and 'there are' to tell if something or someone is in a place. You'll practice these in different situations to become comfortable with placing things and saying if they are somewhere. By the end, you'll know how to describe where things are and if they exist in a place using the Arabic language.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أَحْمَدُ! أَيْنَ تَضَعُ الْمِفْتَاحَ؟  
(Layla: Hello Ahmed! Where do you put the key?)

أحمد: أَضَعُ الْمِفْتَاحَ عَلَى الطَّاوِلَةِ.  
(Ahmed: I put the key on the table.)

ليلى: الْآنَ أَيْنَ الْقَلَمُ؟  
(Layla: Now, where is the pen?)

أحمد: الْقَلَمُ خَلْفَ الْكِتَابِ.  
(Ahmed: The pen is behind the book.)

ليلى: هَلْ يُمَكِّنُنَا أَنْ نَجِدَ الدَّفْطَرَ؟  
(Layla: Can we find the notebook?)

أحمد: نَعَمْ، الدَّفْطَرُ بَيْنَ الْكِتَابِ وَالْقَلَمِ عَلَى الرَّفِّ.  
(Ahmed: Yes, the notebook is between the book and the pen on the shelf.)

A preposition is a word identifying a noun and expressing it in relation to another thing. For example, prepositions of location like 'under', 'on', and 'in front of' all express an object's relation to space or position.

Let's learn how to say and use prepositions of location in Arabic. We will use these words in the context of describing the home and household items.

Listen and repeat:

على

On

في

In

فوق

Above

تحت

Under

امام

In front of

خلف

Behind

بين

Between

حول

Around

بجانب

Beside, or next to

إلى

To

one more time. Listen and repeat:



على

On

في

In

فوق

Above

تحت

Under

امام

In front of

خلف

Behind

بين

Between

حول

Around

بجانب

Beside, or next to

إلى

To

Now let's learn some common phrases that use these prepositions. Repeat after me:

في البيت

In the house

في الشقة

In the apartment

على الطاولة

On the table

تحت السرير

Under the bed

What do you notice about the noun that comes after the preposition?

What form does it take?

Listen again:

في البيت

في الشقة

على الطاولة

تحت السرير

The noun becomes definite, meaning 'the' comes before it, or 'ال.' Keep this in mind as we continue.

Now let's hear how all of the prepositions that you've learned would be used in context:

Listen to the following examples and see if you can hear the preposition word as well as the noun:

على السطح

في السلة

فوق الأريكة

تحت السرير

امام الطاولة

خلف الخزانة

بين المباني

حول الغرفة

بجانب الكرسي

إلى المنزل

Listen again, this time with the translations. Repeat during the pause:

على السطح

On the roof

في السلة

In the basket

فوق الأريكة

On the couch, or on top of the couch

تحت السرير

Under the bed

امام الطاولة

In front of the table

خلف الخزانة

Behind the dresser

بين المباني

Between the buildings

حول الغرفة

Around the room

بجانب الكرسي

Next to the chair

إلى المنزل

To the home

Now let's expand on what you've learned. We will put these words into sentences as they would be used in conversation:

Listen and repeat:

أين الملاعب؟

في المطبخ

Can you guess what أين means?

أين is used when asking details about the location of people or objects. - 'where' - أين

أين الملاعب؟

What does this mean?

“Where are the spoons?”

في المطبخ

“In the kitchen.”

Listen to some more examples. Repeat during the pause.

أين القطّة؟

تحت السرير

أين الكلب؟

امام الطاولة

اين القميص؟

خلف الخزانة

Could you understand? Now let's hear it again with the English translations:

أين القطّة؟

Where is the cat?

تحت السرير

“Under the bed”

أين هو الكلب؟

“Where is the dog?”

امام الطاولة

“In front of the table”

اين القميص؟

“Where is the shirt?”

خلف الخزانة

“Behind the dresser”

Great. Now listen to the following. Repeat during the pause.

أين ملاعقك؟

في المطبخ

اين قطتك؟

تحت السرير

اين كلبك؟

امام الطاولة

أين قميصي؟

خلف الخزانة

Do you hear the difference?

What are these sentences saying?

Let’s hear it now with the translations:

أين ملاعقك؟

Where are your spoons?

في المطبخ

In the kitchen.

اين قطتك؟

Where is your cat?

تحت السرير

Under the bed.

اين كلبك؟

Where is your dog?

امام الطاولة

In front of the table.

أين قميصي؟

Where is my shirt?

خلف الخزانة

Behind the dresser.

These questions all have possessive nouns. Remember that the suffix added to the Arabic word tells you who owns that noun.

Let's hear them again, this time Listen for the possessive suffix, as well as the preposition.

أين ملاعقك؟

في المطبخ

اين قطتك؟

تحت السرير

اين كلبك؟

امام الطاولة

أين قميصي؟

خلف الخزانة

Now let's expand on what you've learned. How would we make full sentences?

Recall these responses, which are only phrases:

في المطبخ

"In the kitchen"

تحت السرير

"under the bed"

امام الطاولة

"in front of the table"

خلف الخزانة

"behind the dresser"

To make a full sentence, we will add the subject pronoun to the beginning of the sentence.

For example:

هم في المطبخ

هم

This means "They are", as in "they are in the kitchen". هم في المطبخ

versus "in the kitchen", "في المطبخ"

Listen again:



هم في المطبخ

في المطبخ

Great. Let's review this with some more examples. Listen to the following:

أين القطّة؟

هي تحت السرير

أين هو الكلب؟

هو أمام الطاولة

اين القميص؟

إنه خلف الخزانة

Now listen again, this time with the English translations. Repeat during the pauses.

أين القطّة؟

Where is the cat?

تحت السرير

"She is under the bed"

أين هو الكلب؟

"Where is the dog?"

امام الطاولة

"He is in front of the table"

اين القميص؟

"Where is the shirt?"

خلف الخزانة

“It is behind the dresser”

Now let's hear how this sounds with possessives. Listen and repeat:

أين ملاعقك؟

إنها في المطبخ

اين قطتك؟

هي تحت السرير

اين كلبك؟

هو أمام الطاولة

أين قميصي؟

إنه خلف الخزانة

Great. Now listen again with the translations. Repeat during the pauses.

أين ملاعقك؟

Where are your spoons?

إنها في المطبخ

They are in the kitchen.

اين قطتك؟

Where is your cat?

هي تحت السرير

She is under the bed.

اين كلبك؟

Where is your dog?

هو أمام الطاولة

He is front of the table.

أين قميصي؟

Where is my shirt?

إنه خلف الخزانة

It is behind the dresser.

Amazing job. Now let's move on to the practice lesson.

## Lesson 22: Practice with Household Items and Directions

In this lesson, we'll practice what you've just learned. First, we will review the prepositions of location and use them in different types of phrases and sentences.

Listen to the meaning and see what you can recall:

? اين حذائي

تحت السرير

Did you understand the meaning?

? اين حذائي

اين - "where"

حذائي - "my shoes"

اين حذائي

تحت السرير

What preposition was used?

تحت

Under

تحت السرير

Under the bed.

? اين حذائي

Where are my shoes?

تحت السرير

Under the bed.

Listen to another:

?اين دراجتک

أمام سيارتي

Did you understand the meaning?

?اين دراجتک

اين - "where"

bike - دراجة

"your bike" - دراجتک

أمام سيارتي

What preposition was used?

أمام

In front of

أمام سيارتي

In front of my car.

سيارة – car

سيارتي - my car

?اين دراجتک

Where is your bike?

أمام سيارتي

In front of my car.

One more example:

أين الكأس؟

خلف المايكرويف

Did you understand the meaning?

أين الكأس؟

“where” - اين

“the cup” - الكأس

خلف المايكرويف

What preposition was used?

خلف

Behind

خلف المايكرويف

Behind the microwave.

أين الكأس؟

Where is the cup?

خلف المايكرويف

Behind the microwave.

Did you notice that the responses were phrases and not full sentences? Listen again:

تحت السرير

أمام سيارتي

خلف المايكرويف

Now you'll hear the same questions again, but this time you'll respond in a full sentence.

تحت السرير

?اين حذائي

إنها تحت السرير

Next:

أمام سيارتي

?اين دراجتك

إنها أمام سيارتي

إنها – car, is feminine, so سيارة

خلف المايكرويف

أين الكأس؟

إنه خلف المايكرويف

إنه – cup, is masculine, so لكأس

Great. Now you'll hear a question in Arabic and the response back in English. Listen to the response, and say it in Arabic.

أين التفاحة؟

أين التفاحة؟

التفاحة – the apple

How would you say: "It is in your bag."

إنها في حقيبتك

Next:

أين الكلب؟

أين الكلب؟

الكلب – the dog

How would you say: “It is under that tree.”

الشجرة – tree

إنه تحت ذلك الشجرة

Another one:

أين حقيبتك؟

أين حقيبتك؟

حقيبة – suitcase

حقيبتك – your suitcase

How would you say: “It is in the garage.”

المرائب – the garage

إنها في المرائب

Now we'll practice using prepositions with directions as they'd be used in a typical conversation. Listen to the following and repeat during the pause:

أين المتحف؟

المتحف – museum

أين المتحف؟

ليس بعيدًا عن هنا

“It's not far from here”

ليس بعيدًا عن هنا

هو بعيد عن هنا

“It's far from here”

هو بعيد عن هنا



Next example:

أين المبنى الحكومي؟

المبنى - the building

الحكومي - the government

أين المبنى الحكومي؟

هو خلف المدرسة

“It is behind the school.”

هو خلف المدرسة

Next:

أين السوق؟

السوق – the market

أين السوق؟

إنه بجانب محطة الباص

محطة الباص – bus station

إنه بجانب محطة الباص

“It is next to the bus station.”

Someone asks:

أين محطة التاكسي؟

محطة = station

أين محطة التاكسي؟

Where is the taxi station?

You say:

اتجه يميناً إلى المسجد

right – يمين

the mosque – المسجد

اتجه يميناً إلى المسجد

Turn right at the mosque.

Someone asks:

أين المكتب من هنا؟

the office – المكتب

from here – من هنا

أين المكتب من هنا؟

Where is the office from here?

You say:

اذهب إلى المدرسة، ثم استدر لليسار

the school – المدرسة

left – يسار

then turn left – ثم استدر لليسار

اذهب إلى المدرسة، ثم استدر لليسار

“Go to the school, then turn left.”

Imagine someone approaches you on the street and says:

أحتاج إلى الاتجاهات

I need – أحتاج إلى

directions – الاتجاهات

أحتاج إلى الاتجاهات

You respond back:

أنا لست من هنا. لا أعرف

I'm not from here – أنا لست من هنا

I don't know. – لا أعرف

أنا لست من هنا. لا أعرف

Amazing job. Let's move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 23: 'To Study'; Future Tense

In this lesson, we'll learn the Arabic verb 'to study' and the future tense. You'll learn to use 'to study' in Arabic, adjusting it for different people. We'll also cover the future tense to discuss what's going to happen, like your plans. You'll practice making sentences about future actions, enriching your conversations. By the end, you'll be ready to talk about your education and future in Arabic.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أَحْمَدُ! مَاذَا سَتَدْرُسُ الْيَوْمَ؟  
(Layla: Hello Ahmed! What will you study today?)

أحمد: سَأَدْرُسُ الرِّيَاضِيَّاتِ وَالْعُلُومَ الاجْتِمَاعِيَّةَ.  
(Ahmed: I will study mathematics and social sciences.)

ليلى: مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ! أَنَا سَأَدْرُسُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ وَالتَّارِيخَ.  
(Layla: Mashallah! I will study Arabic language and history.)

أحمد: أَيْنَ سَتَدْرُسُ؟  
(Ahmed: Where will you study?)

ليلى: سَأَدْرُسُ فِي الْمَكْتَبَةِ بِجَامِعَةِ الْقَاهِرَةِ.  
(Layla: I will study at the library at Cairo University.)

أحمد: جَيِّدٌ! أَتَمَنَّى لَكَ يَوْمًا مُفِيدًا فِي الدِّرَاسَةِ.  
(Ahmed: Great! I wish you a productive day of studying.)

Let's begin by reviewing the present tense conjugation of the verb 'to study'. Listen and repeat:

أنا أدرس

انت تدرس

أنت  
تدرسين

هو يدرس

هي تدرس

نحن ندرس

كلکم تدرسوں

أنهم يدرسوں

Here the subject pronouns are included, but They are not always necessary to say aloud.  
However, they are helpful while learning.  
You can practice studying verbs by including the subject pronouns.

Let's hear it again. repeat during the pause:

أنا أدرس

I study.

انت تدرس

You study. for masculine

أنت  
تدرسين

You study. for feminine

هو يدرس

He studies

هي تدرس

She studies

نحن ندرس

We study

كلکم تدرسوں

You all study, plural

أنهم يدرسوں

They study.

Let's now hear without the subject pronouns, which is usually what you'll hear conversationally. Listen and repeat:

أدرس

تدرس

تدرسين

يدرس

تدرس

ندرس

تدرسون

يدرسون

Notice how the verb conjugation for 'you' in the masculine form, تدرس, and 'she' تدرس, is the same.

Now let's learn how to use the verb 'to study' in sentences. Listen and repeat:

أدرس التاريخ

أنت تدرس الرياضيات

أنت تدرسين الرياضيات

يدرس الأدب

تدرس الأدب

ندرس الجغرافيا

كلكم تدرسون الكيمياء

يدرسون التاريخ

Did you understand the meaning?

Notice how the noun being studied takes the definite form. You can hear 'ال', 'the'.

Let's hear it again with the English translations. Repeat during the pauses:

أدرس التاريخ

I study history.

أنت تدرس الرياضيات

You study math.

أنت تدرسين الرياضيات

You study math.

يدرس الأدب

He studies literature.

تدرس الأدب

She studies literature.

ندرس الجغرافيا

We study geography.

كلكم تدرسون الكيمياء

You all study chemistry.

يدرسون التاريخ

They study history.

Now let's practice asking questions and responding.

?هل تدرس اللغة العربية

?هل تدرسين اللغة العربية

Which word is the question word?

هل. هل is used for yes and no questions. It tells the listener that a question is 'yes or no' question is being asked. There is no direct translation in English.

هل تدرسين اللغة العربية

“Do you study history?”

Is it spoken to a female or a male?

تدرس - If you were speaking to a male. تدرسين female.

Let’s continue. Listen to the questions and responses. See if you can understand the meaning. Repeat during the pauses.

هل يدرس الرياضيات؟

نعم ، يدرس الرياضيات

هل تدرس التاريخ؟

نعم ، تدرس التاريخ

هل ندرس اللغة الفرنسية؟

نعم ، ندرس اللغة الفرنسية

هل تدرس اللغة الانجليزية؟

نعم ، ندرس اللغة الإنجليزية

هل يدرسون اللغة العربية؟

نعم ، يدرسون اللغة العربية

What is the word for ‘yes’, based on what you’ve heard?

نعم

نعم

No – لا

What do you think is the word for language, based on what you’ve heard?

لغة



Repeat:

لغة

When لغة is used with a specific language, like English, French, or Arabic, it will become definite, so 'ال' or 'the' is added.

اللغة الإنجليزية

اللغة الفرنسية

اللغة العربية

Let's listen again to the examples, this time with the English translations. See if you understood the correct subject and meaning. Repeat during the pauses:

هل يدرس الرياضيات؟

Does he study math?

نعم ، يدرس الرياضيات

Yes, he studies math.

هل تدرس التاريخ؟

Does she study history?

نعم ، تدرس التاريخ

Yes, she studies history.

هل ندرس اللغة الفرنسية؟

Do we study the French language?

نعم ، ندرس اللغة الفرنسية

Yes, we study the French language.

هل تدرس اللغة الانجليزية؟

Do you all study the English language?

نعم ، ندرس اللغة الإنجليزية

Yes, we study the English language.

هل يدرسون اللغة العربية؟

Do they study the Arabic language?

نعم ، يدرسون اللغة العربية

Yes, they study the Arabic language.

Great. Now let's practice expanding on what you've learned. Let's learn how to use the verb 'to study' with other types of questions. Listen and repeat:

ماذا تدرس؟

أدرس الرياضيات

ماذا تدرسين؟

أدرس التاريخ

ماذا يدرس؟

يدرس الكيمياء

ماذا تدرس؟

تدرس الأدب

ماذا ندرس؟

ندرس اللغة الإنجليزية

ماذا تدرسون؟

ندرس اللغة الفرنسية

ماذا يدرسون؟

يدرسون اللغة العربية

Did you understand the meaning? Let's hear it again, this time with the English translations.  
Listen and repeat during the pauses.

ماذا تدرس؟

What do you study?  
أدرس الرياضيات

I study math

ماذا تدرسين؟

What do you study?  
أدرس التاريخ

I study history

This question is asked to a female.

ماذا يدرس؟

What does he study?  
يدرس الكيمياء

He studies chemistry

ماذا تدرس؟

What does she study?  
تدرس الأدب

She studies literature

ماذا ندرس؟

What do we study?  
ندرس اللغة الإنجليزية

We study the English language

ماذا تدرسون؟

What do you all study?  
ندرس اللغة الفرنسية

We study the French language

ماذا يدرسون؟

What do they study?

يدرسون اللغة العربية

They study the Arabic language

What if we want to express that we will study something in the future? How would we say that in Arabic? Let's learn.

Listen to the following:

هل تدرس الإنجليزية؟

لا أنا لا أدرس اللغة الإنجليزية الآن. سأدرس اللغة الإنجليزية العام المقبل

What does this mean? Let's break it down.

Here is the negation:

لا, أنا لا أدرس اللغة الإنجليزية الآن

"No, I do not study the English language now."

Now listen to the next part of the sentence:

سأدرس اللغة الإنجليزية العام القادم

Do you hear the future tense?

أدرس means "I study", while سأدرس is "I will study".

In this case, the meaning is "I will study the English language next year"

Next year – العام القادم

Next month - الشهر القادم

Let's hear some more examples.

Listen and repeat:

هل ستدرس الرياضيات الشهر القادم ؟

لا ، لن أدرس الرياضيات الشهر القادم

هل ستدرس الرياضيات العام القادم ؟

نعم ، سأدرس الرياضيات العام القادم

هل سيدرس الكيمياء الشهر القادم ؟

لا ، لن يدرس الكيمياء الشهر القادم

هل سيدرس الكيمياء العام القادم ؟

نعم ، سيدرس الكيمياء العام القادم

هل ستدرس الأدب الشهر القادم ؟

لا ، لن تدرس الأدب الشهر القادم

هل ستدرس الأدب العام القادم ؟

نعم ، ستدرس الأدب العام القادم

هل ستدرسون اللغة الفرنسية الشهر القادم ؟

لا ، لن ندرس اللغة الفرنسية الشهر القادم

هل ستدرسون اللغة الفرنسية العام القادم ؟

نعم ، سندرس اللغة الفرنسية العام القادم

هل سيدرسون اللغة العربية الشهر القادم ؟

لا ، لن يدرسوا اللغة العربية الشهر القادم

هل سيدرسون اللغة العربية العام القادم ؟

نعم ، سيدرسون اللغة العربية العام القادم

Did you understand the meaning? Let's hear it again, this time with the English translation.  
Listen and repeat during the pauses:

هل ستدرس الرياضيات الشهر القادم ؟

Will you study math next month?

لا ، لن أدرس الرياضيات الشهر القادم

No, I will not study math next month

هل ستدرس الرياضيات العام القادم؟

Will you study math next year?

نعم ، سأدرس الرياضيات العام القادم

Yes, I will study math next year

هل سيدرس الكيمياء الشهر القادم ؟

Will he study chemistry next month?

لا ، لن يدرس الكيمياء الشهر القادم

No, he will not study chemistry next month

هل سيدرس الكيمياء العام القادم؟

Will he study chemistry next year?

نعم ، سيدرس الكيمياء العام القادم

Yes, he will study chemistry next year

هل ستدرس الأدب الشهر القادم ؟

Will she study literature next month?

لا ، لن تدرس الأدب الشهر القادم

No, she will not study literature next month

هل ستدرس الأدب العام القادم ؟

Will she study literature next year?

نعم ، ستدرس الأدب العام القادم

Yes, she will study literature next year

هل ستدرسون اللغة الفرنسية الشهر القادم ؟

Will you study the French language next month?

لا ، لن ندرس اللغة الفرنسية الشهر القادم

No, we will not study the French language next month

هل ستدرسون اللغة الفرنسية العام القادم ؟

Will you study the French language next year?

نعم ، سندرس اللغة الفرنسية العام القادم

Yes, we will study the French language next year

هل سيدرسون اللغة العربية الشهر القادم ؟

Will they study the Arabic language next month?

لا ، لن يدرسوا اللغة العربية الشهر القادم

No, they will not study the Arabic language next month

هل سيدرسون اللغة العربية العام القادم ؟

Will they study the Arabic language next year?

نعم ، سيدرسون اللغة العربية العام القادم

Yes, they will study the Arabic language next year

Did you notice that the negation of the future tense is different?

لن يدرس الكيمياء الشهر المقبل

Compared to

لا يدرس الكيمياء الآن

لن is the negation for future tense verbs.

لن

لن أدرس اللغة الإنجليزية العام المقبل As in

We will practice with this more in the practice lesson. Let's move on.



## Lesson 24: Practice with 'To Study' and the Future

In this lesson, we'll review what you just learned – how to use the verb “to study” and how to speak in the future tense.

First, you will listen to the following sentences in Arabic while you think about the meaning. Then answer the questions that follow.

أدرس الإنجليزية

ندرس الرياضيات

يدرسون التاريخ في المدرسة

تدرسين الفرنسية

تدرس الكيمياء

Listen again, this time answering the questions out loud:

أدرس الإنجليزية

Who is the subject?

أنا

“I” - أنا أدرس

What is being studied?

“English” - الإنجليزية

ندرس الرياضيات

Who is the subject?

نحن

“we” - نحن ندرس

What is being studied?

math - الرياضيات

يدرسون التاريخ في المدرسة

Who is the subject?

هم

they – هم يدرسون

What is being studied?

history - التاريخ

تدرسين الفرنسية

Who is the subject?

أنتِ

you, female ‘you; – أنتِ تدرسين

What is being studied?

French – الفرنسية

تدرس الكيمياء

Who is the subject?

she – هي

she studies – هي تدرس

What is being studied?

chemistry – الكيمياء

Great job. Now let’s build upon what you learned. Listen and answer the questions:

هل يدرس الإنجليزية؟

What is the subject pronoun?

he - هو

What does the full sentence mean?

هل يدرس الإنجليزية؟

Does he study English?

Respond back with a full sentence saying “yes”:

نعم، هو يدرس الإنجليزية

Respond back with a full sentence saying “no”:

لا، هو لا يدرس الإنجليزية

هل يدرسون الرياضيات اليوم؟

What is the subject pronoun?

هم - they

What does the full sentence mean?

هل يدرسون الرياضيات اليوم؟

Do they study math today?

Respond back with a full sentence saying “yes”:

نعم، هم يدرسون الرياضيات اليوم

Respond back with a full sentence saying “no”:

لا، هم لا يدرسون الرياضيات اليوم

هل يدرس التاريخ هذا الأسبوع؟

What is the subject pronoun?

هو – he

What does the full sentence mean?

هل يدرس التاريخ هذا الأسبوع؟

Does he study history this week?

Respond back with a full sentence saying “yes”:

نعم، هو يدرس التاريخ هذا الأسبوع

Respond back with a full sentence saying “no”:

لا، هو لا يدرس التاريخ هذا الأسبوع

Great job. Let’s continue building upon what you’ve learned.

How is the future tense made in Arabic?

"س" – the sound "س" added onto a verb shows the future tense.

Let’s review.

أدرس الرياضيات

What does it mean?

I study math.

Make it future tense in English.

I will study math.

Now in Arabic:

سأدرس الرياضيات

تدرسين الفرنسية

What does it mean currently?

You study French. The ‘you’ is female.

Make it future tense in English.

You will study French.

Now in Arabic:

ستدرسين الفرنسية

تدرسون اللغة العربية

What does it mean currently?

You study the Arabic language. The 'you' is plural.

Make it future tense in English.

You will study the Arabic language.

Now in Arabic:

ستدرسون اللغة العربية

Now you will listen to the Arabic, repeat during the pauses, and answer the questions to follow:

هل ستدرسون الجغرافيا

What is the subject pronoun?

أنتم – you plural

What does the full sentence mean?

هل تدرسون الجغرافيا؟

Will you all study geography?

Respond back with a full sentence saying “yes” in the future:

نعم، سندرس الجغرافيا

Yes, we will study geography

هل نحن سندرس العلوم السياسية؟

What is the subject pronoun?

نحن – we

What does the full sentence mean?

هل نحن سندرس العلوم السياسية؟

Will we study political science?

Respond back with a full sentence saying “no” in the future:

لا، لن ندرس العلوم السياسية

هل سيدرسون الأدب؟

What is the subject pronoun?

هم – they

What does the full sentence mean?

هل سيدرسون الأدب؟

Will they study literature?

Respond back with a full sentence saying “yes” in the future:

نعم سيدرسون الأدب

Respond back with a full sentence saying “no” in the future:

لا، لن يدرسوا الأدب

Great. Now practice responding to these questions as if in a real conversation:

هل ستدرس في المدرسة غداً؟

tomorrow – غداً

هل ستدرس الرياضيات في العام القادم؟

next year – العام القادم

هل ستدرس اللغة العربية بعد عام؟

after one year – بعد عام

Great job. Let’s move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 25: 'To Want' and 'To Need'

In this lesson, we will learn about two important verbs: "to want" and "to need." These words help you tell others what you wish for or must have.

You will learn to use these verbs for 'I', 'you', 'we', and others. This way, you can say what you or someone else wants or needs.

When you finish this lesson, you will know how to make easy sentences with these words. We will practice them in different ways.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أحمد! مَاذَا تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَشْتَرِيَ الْيَوْمَ؟  
(Layla: Hello Ahmed! What do you want to buy today?)

أحمد: أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَشْتَرِيَ كِتَابًا جَدِيدًا.  
(Ahmed: I want to buy a new book.)

ليلى: هَلْ تَحْتَاجُ إِلَى مُسَاعَدَةٍ فِي الْبَحْثِ عَنْهُ؟  
(Layla: Do you need help in searching for it?)

أحمد: لَا، شُكْرًا. أَعْرِفُ مَا الْكِتَابُ الَّذِي أَبْحَثُ عَنْهُ.  
(Ahmed: No, thank you. I know the book I'm looking for.)

ليلى: أَنَا أَحْتَاجُ إِلَى قَلَمٍ وَدَفْطَرٍ جَدِيدَيْنِ. هَلْ تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَذْهَبَ مَعِيَ إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ؟  
(Layla: I need a new pen and two new notebooks. Do you want to come with me to the bookstore?)

أحمد: بِكُلِّ سُرُرٍ! أَحِبُّ أَنْ أَذْهَبَ مَعَكَ.  
(Ahmed: Certainly! I would love to go with you.)

Let's learn how to use the verb 'to want'. Listen to the following and repeat during the pause:

أُرِيدُ

أَنَا أُرِيدُ شَيْئًا

تُرِيدُ

أَنْتَ تُرِيدُ كِتَابًا

تُرِيدِينَ

أَنْتِ تُرِيدِينَ مَسَاعِدَةً

يُرِيدُ

هُوَ يُرِيدُ عَصِيرًا

تُرِيدُ

هِيَ تُرِيدُ أَكْلًا

نُرِيدُ

نَحْنُ نُرِيدُ أَنْ نَلْعَبَ

تُرِيدُونَ

أَنْتُمْ تُرِيدُونَ كَيْفًا

يُرِيدُونَ

هُمْ يُرِيدُونَ سَفَرًا

Great. By now you should have a strong understanding of which subject is being referenced with each verb form.

Let's review again, this time with the translation:

أُرِيدُ

أَنَا أُرِيدُ شَايًا

I want tea.

تُرِيدُ

أَنْتِ تُرِيدُ كِتَابًا

You want a book.

تُرِيدِينَ



أَنْتِ تُرِيدِينَ مَسَاعِدَةً

You want help.

This 'you' is for feminine.

يُرِيدُ

هُوَ يُرِيدُ عَصِيرًا

He wants juice.

تُرِيدُ

هِيَ تُرِيدُ أَكْلًا

She wants food.

نُرِيدُ

نَحْنُ نُرِيدُ أَنْ نَلْعَبَ

We want to play.

تُرِيدُونَ

أَنْتُمْ تُرِيدُونَ كَيْكًا

You want cake.

This 'you' is used for plural.

يُرِيدُونَ

هُمْ يُرِيدُونَ سَفَرًا

They want to travel.

Great. Now let's hear some more examples. As you listen, see if you can hear the subject pronoun . Repeat during the pause:

اريد تفاحة

تريد موزة

تريدين موزة

يريد البطيخ

تريد كيوي

نريد البروكلي

تريدون العشاء

يريدون الحلوى

Could you understand? In these examples, is the verb 'want' followed by a noun or a verb?

It is followed by a noun. You can tell because you cannot hear any other verb conjugations followed 'want'. Even if you don't know the specific verb, you've learned the suffixes, you will be able to recognize verb conjugations in the future.

Let's listen again with the translations following. Think about whether the noun is definite or indefinite. Repeat during the pause:

اريد تفاحة

I want an apple

تريد موز

You want a banana

تريدين موزة

You want a banana

يريد البطيخ

He wants some watermelon

تريد كيوي

She wants a kiwi

نريد البروكلي

We want some broccoli

تريدون العشاء

You all want dinner

يريدون الحلوى

They want dessert

Did you recognize that some nouns had 'ال' and some didn't?

In the case of wanting an object: such as 'an apple', 'a banana', or 'a kiwi', the Arabic noun stays indefinite:

تفاحة

موز

كيوي

In the case of wanting a general object or noun that is not specific or countable in nature, such as 'dinner' or 'dessert', 'ال' is used:

العشاء

الحلوى

And, in the case of referencing a noun with 'some', meaning an indefinite quantity, as in 'some broccoli' or 'some watermelon', we also use 'ال':

البروكلي

البطيخ

Now let's learn how to say 'want' followed immediately by a verb, such as wanting to do something.

Listen and repeat:

اريد ان اكل الغداء

تريد أن تأكل الفطور

يريد أن يأكل العشاء

تريد أن تأكل كيوي

نريد أن نأكل البروكلي

تريدون أن تأكل تفاحة

يريدون أن يأكلوا موزة

Did you notice the difference in sentence structure, compared to 'want' followed by a noun? The verb 'to want' in Arabic is followed by 'أن' when another verb is expressed. Let's listen again, this time with the translations. Repeat during the pauses:

اريد ان اكل الغداء

I want to eat lunch

تريد أن تأكل الفطور

You want to eat breakfast

يريد أن يأكل العشاء

He wants to eat dinner

تريد أن تأكل كيوي

She wants to eat a kiwi

نريد أن نأكل البروكلي

We want to eat broccoli

تريدون أن تأكل تفاحة

You want to eat an apple

يريدون أن يأكلوا موزة

They want to eat a banana

Great job. What about saying the negative?

Let's learn how to express negation with 'want'. Listen and repeat:

لا اريد ان اكل الغداء

What does it mean? Say the meaning out loud:

I don't want to eat lunch

لا تريد أن تأكل الفطور

What does it mean?

You don't want to eat breakfast

لا يريد أن يأكل العشاء

What does it mean?

He doesn't want to eat dinner

لا تريد أن تأكل الكيوي

What does it mean?

She doesn't want to eat a kiwi

لا نريد أن نأكل البروكلي

What does it mean?

We don't want to eat broccoli

لا تريدون أن تأكل تفاحة

What does it mean?

You don't want to eat an apple

لا يريدون أكل موزة

What does it mean?

Great job. You've just learned how to express wants. Now let's learn how to express needs.  
Listen and repeat:

أحتاجُ

تَحْتَاجُ

تَحْتَاجِينَ

يَحْتَاجُ

تَحْتَاجُ

نَحْتَاجُ

تَحْتَاجُونَ

يَحْتَاجُونَ

Great. By now you have a strong understanding of which subject is being referenced with each verb form. Let's review again with the English for additional practice:

أَحْتَاجُ

I need.

تَحْتَاجُ

You need

تَحْتَاجِينَ

You need, for feminine.

يَحْتَاجُ

He needs

تَحْتَاجُ

She needs

نَحْتَاجُ

We need

تَحْتَاجُونَ

You need, for plural

يَحْتَاجُونَ

They need

Great. Now let's hear it used in question form, as it would be used in conversation. We will use it with the word 'help' –

مساعدة

Listen and repeat:

هل احتاج الى مساعدة؟

Do I need help?

هل تحتاج الى مساعدة؟

Do you need help?

هل تحتاجين الى مساعدة؟

Do you need help? This 'you' is feminine.

هل يحتاج الى مساعدة؟

Does he need help?

هل تحتاج الى مساعدة؟

Does she need help?

هل نحتاج الى مساعدة؟

Do we need help?

هل يحتاجون الى مساعدة؟

Do you all need help?

هل يحتاجون إلى مساعدة؟

Do they need help?

What did you notice? Did you hear the word 'إلى'? This follows 'need' when a verb comes directly after. In this case, needing help.

Let's learn how we would respond in the affirmative and in the negative.

You will hear the words for please – من فضلك  
And thank you - شكرًا

Listen and repeat.

هل تحتاج الى مساعدة؟

نعم من فضلك ، أحتاج إلى المساعدة

Do you need help?  
Yes please, I need help.

هل تحتاجين الى مساعدة؟

نعم من فضلك ، أحتاج إلى المساعدة

Do you need help?  
Yes please, I need help.  
Remember this is used for females.

هل يحتاج الى مساعدة؟

نعم من فضلك ، يحتاج إلى مساعدة

Does he need help?  
Yes please, he needs help.

هل تحتاج الى مساعدة؟

نعم من فضلك ، تحتاج إلى مساعدة

Does she need help?  
Yes please, she needs help.

هل تحتاجون الى مساعدة؟

نعم من فضلك ، نحتاج إلى مساعدة

Do you all need help?



Yes please, we need help.

هل يحتاجون إلى مساعدة؟

نعم من فضلكم يحتاجون المساعدة

Do they need help?

Yes please, they need help.

Great job. Now Let's practice with the negative. How would you say the following with negation?

Listen and repeat during the pauses.

هل تحتاج الى مساعدة؟

لا شكرا ، لا أحتاج إلى المساعدة

Do you need help?

No thank you, I do not need help.

هل تحتاجين الى مساعدة؟

لا شكرا ، لا أحتاج إلى المساعدة

Do you need help? For the female you

No thank you, I do not need help.

هل يحتاج الى مساعدة؟

لا شكرا ، لا يحتاج إلى مساعدة

Does he need help?

No thank you, he does not need help.

هل تحتاج الى مساعدة؟

لا شكرا ، لا تحتاج إلى مساعدة

Does she need help?

No thank you, she does not need help.

هل يحتاجون الى مساعدة؟

لا شكرا ، لا نحتاج إلى مساعدة

Do you all need help?

No thank you, we do not need help.

هل يحتاجون إلى مساعدة؟

لا شكرا ، لا يحتاجون إلى مساعدة

Do they need help?

No thank you, they do not need help.

Amazing job. Now let's move on to the practice lesson.

## Lesson 26: Practice with Want and Need

In this lesson, we'll review what you just learned – how to use the verbs “to want” and “to need.”

First listen to the following sentences in Arabic while you think about the meaning. Then you will answer the questions that follow.

أنا أريد الماء

أنت تريد الشاي

هي تريد الكتاب

نحن نريد الذهاب إلى المدرسة

Great. How much could you understand? Listen again, this time answering the questions out loud:

أنا أريد الماء

Who is the subject?

“I” - أنا

What is wanted?

الماء - water

أنا أريد الماء

I want water

أنت تريد الشاي

Who is the subject?

“you” - أنت

What is wanted?

الشاي - tea

أنت تريد الشاي

You want tea

هي تريد الكتاب

Who is the subject?

هي - "she"

What is wanted?

الكتاب – the book

هي تريد الكتاب

She wants the book.

نحن نريد الذهاب إلى المدرسة

Who is the subject?

نحن - "we"

What is wanted?

الذهاب إلى المدرسة – to go to school

نحن نريد الذهاب إلى المدرسة

We want to go to school.

Great job. Now Listen to the following phrases in Arabic while you think about the meaning. Then you will answer the questions that follow.

أنا أحتاج إلى حقيبة جديدة

أنت تحتاج إلى قميص للحفلة

هو يحتاج إلى حذاء رياضي

هم يحتاجون إلى معطف للشتاء

Great. How much could you understand? Listen again, this time answering the questions out loud:

أنا أحتاج إلى حقيبة جديدة

Who is the subject?

I – أنا

What is needed?

– a new bag حقيبة جديدة

أنا أحتاج إلى حقيبة جديدة

I need a new bag.

أنت تحتاج إلى قميص للحفلة

Who is the subject?

you – أنت

What is needed?

– a shirt for the party قميص للحفلة

أنت تحتاج إلى قميص للحفلة

You need a shirt for the party.

هو يحتاج إلى حذاء رياضي

Who is the subject?

he – هو

What is needed?

– sports shoes حذاء رياضي

هو يحتاج إلى حذاء رياضي

He needs sports shoes.

هم يحتاجون إلى معطف للشتاء

Who is the subject?

هم – they

What is needed?

معطف للشتاء – a coat for the winter

هم يحتاجون إلى معطف للشتاء

They need a coat for the winter.

Great job. Now let's build upon what you just learned and practice with questions.

Listen and repeat.

هل تريد قلمًا جديدًا؟

What is the subject pronoun?

انتِ – you, female

What does it mean?

هل تريد قلمًا جديدًا؟

Do you want a new pen?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، أريد قلمًا جديدًا

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا أريد قلمًا جديدًا

Next:

هل يريدون الأطفال لعبة؟

What is the subject pronoun?

هم - they

What does it mean?

هل يريدون الأطفال لعبة؟

Do the children want a toy?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، الأطفال يريدون لعبة

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، الأطفال لا يريدون لعبة

Next:

هل نريد كعكة للحفلة؟

What is the subject pronoun?

نحن - we

What does it mean?

هل نريد كعكة للحفلة؟

Do we want a cake for the party?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، نريد كعكة للحفلة

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا نريد كعكة للحفلة

Great job. Now let’s build upon what you just learned and practice with questions.

هل تريد أن تذهب إلى السينما؟

What is the subject pronoun?

انت – you, male

What does it mean?

هل تريد أن تذهب إلى السينما؟

Do you want to go to the cinema?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، أريد أن أذهب إلى السينما

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا أريد أن أذهب إلى السينما

Next:

هل تريدون أن تلعبوا كرة القدم؟

What is the subject pronoun?

أنتم

What does the sentence mean?

هل تريدون أن تلعبوا كرة القدم؟

Do you all want to play soccer?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، نريد أن نلعب كرة القدم.

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا نريد أن نلعب كرة القدم

Next:

هل يريد أن يتعلم العزف على البيانو؟

What is the subject pronoun?



هو

What does the sentence mean?

هل يريد أن يتعلم العزف على البيانو؟

Does he want to learn to play the piano?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يريد أن يتعلم العزف على البيانو

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يريد أن يتعلم العزف على البيانو

Great job. Now let’s build upon what you just learned and practice with questions.

Listen and repeat:

هل تحتاجين إلى الدراسة للامتحان؟

What is the subject pronoun?

أنتِ

What does the sentence mean?

هل تحتاجين إلى الدراسة للامتحان؟

Do you need to study for the exam? the you is female.

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، أحتاج إلى الدراسة للامتحان

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا أحتاج إلى الدراسة للامتحان

Next:

هل يحتاج إلى العمل اليوم؟

What is the subject pronoun?

هو

What does the sentence mean?

هل يحتاج إلى العمل اليوم؟

Does he need to work today?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يحتاج إلى العمل اليوم

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يحتاج إلى العمل اليوم

Next:

هل نحتاج إلى الذهاب إلى السوق الآن؟

What is the subject pronoun?

نحن

What does the sentence mean?

هل نحتاج إلى الذهاب إلى السوق الآن؟

Do we need to go to the market now?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، نحتاج إلى الذهاب إلى السوق الآن

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا نحتاج إلى الذهاب إلى السوق الآن

Great. Now listen and repeat:

هل تحتاجين إلى المساعدة في الواجب؟

What is the subject pronoun?

أنتِ

What does the sentence mean?

هل تحتاجين إلى المساعدة في الواجب؟

Do you need help with the homework? The you is female.

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، أحتاج إلى المساعدة في الواجب

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا أحتاج إلى المساعدة في الواجب

Next:

هل يحتاجون إلى المساعدة في تنظيم الغرفة؟

What is the subject pronoun?

هم

What does the sentence mean?

هل يحتاجون إلى المساعدة في تنظيم الغرفة؟

Do they need help organizing the room?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يحتاجون إلى المساعدة في تنظيم الغرفة

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يحتاجون إلى المساعدة في تنظيم الغرفة

Next:

هل تحتاج إلى مساعدتي في حمل الأغراض؟

What is the subject pronoun?

أنت

What does the sentence mean?

هل تحتاج إلى مساعدتي في حمل الأغراض؟

Do you need my help carrying the items?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، أحتاج إلى مساعدتك في حمل الأغراض

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا أحتاج إلى مساعدتك في حمل الأغراض

Amazing job. Let’s move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 27: 'To Play' – Present & Future Review

In this chapter, we learn about sports and the verb 'to play.'

You will practice saying 'to play' in the present and future tenses. This helps you talk about sports you do and plan to do.

We will also learn how to ask questions about sports. By the end of this lesson, you will be able to talk about sports you like and sports you want to play in the future.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أحمد! هَلْ تَلْعَبُ كُرَةَ الْقَدَمِ؟  
(Layla: Hello Ahmed! Do you play soccer?)

أحمد: نَعَمْ، أَلْعَبُ كُرَةَ الْقَدَمِ بِشَغْفٍ. أَحِبُّ اللَّعِبَ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ.  
(Ahmed: Yes, I play soccer enthusiastically. I love playing every day.)

ليلى: مُمْتَاز! أَنَا سَأَلْعَبُ التَّنِيسَ غَدًا مَعَ صَدِيقَاتِي.  
(Layla: Excellent! I will play tennis tomorrow with my friends.)

أحمد: هَلْ تُحِبُّ التَّنِيسَ؟  
(Ahmed: Do you like tennis?)

ليلى: نَعَمْ، أُحِبُّهُ كَثِيرًا. أَنْتِ كَيْفَ سَتَلْعَبُ السَّبَاحَةَ؟  
(Layla: Yes, I like it a lot. How will you play swimming?)

أحمد: سَأَتَعَلَّمُ السَّبَاحَةَ قَرِيبًا، وَأَلْعَبُهَا مَعَ أَصْدِقَائِي أَيْضًا.  
(Ahmed: I will learn swimming soon, and I will play it with my friends too.)

Let's learn how to use the verb 'to play'. Listen to the following and repeat during the pause. Think about which subject is being referred to:

الْعَب

تَلْعَب

تَلْعِبِينَ

يَلْعَب

تَلْعَب

نلعب

تلعبون

يلعبون

Could you tell which subject goes with which verb? By now you've had a lot of practice. Let's review again with the English. See if you got it right.

ألعب

I play.

ألعب

تلعب

You play.

تلعب

تلعبين

You play. this form is female

تلعبين

يلعب

He plays.

يلعب

تلعب

She plays.

تلعب

نلعب

We play.

نلعب

تلعبون

You all play.

تلعبون

يلعبون

They play.

يلعبون

Now we'll practice using sentences with different pronouns. Listen to the following, repeat during the pause, and answer the questions.

ألعب كرة القدم في الملعب

Who is the subject?

أنا – I

What is played?

كرة القدم – soccer

ألعب كرة القدم في الملعب

I play soccer at the stadium.

Next:

تلعب الشطرنج مع صديقك

Who is the subject?

أنت or هي

What is played?

الشطرنج - chess

تلعب الشطرنج مع صديقك

You play chess with your friend.

Another one:

نلعب لعبة الألواح في البيت

Who is the subject?

نحن – we

What is played?

لعبة الألواح – a board game

نلعب لعبة الألواح في البيت

We play a board game at home.

One more:

يلعبون في الحديقة

Who is the subject?

هم – them

Where do they play?

في الحديقة – in the garden

يلعبون في الحديقة

They play in the garden.

Great. Now let's take it to the next level by practicing with questions. Listen to the following and answer the questions:

هل تلعبين البيانو؟

Who is the subject?

أنت – you

What is played?

البيانو – piano

هل تلعبين البيانو؟

Do you play piano?



Next:

هل تلعب الفتاة الكرة الطائرة

Who is the subject?

هي – she

What is played?

الكرة الطائرة – volleyball

هل تلعب الفتاة الكرة الطائرة

Does the girl play volleyball?

Another:

هل نلعب لعبة الألواح معاً؟

Who is the subject?

نحن – we

What is played?

لعبة الألواح – a board game

هل نلعب لعبة الألواح معاً؟

Shall we play a board game together?

One more:

هل تلعبون كرة السلة بعد المدرسة؟

Who is the subject?

أنتم – you plural

What is played?

كرة السلة – basketball

هل تلعبون كرة السلة بعد المدرسة؟

Do you all play basketball after school?

Great job. Now let's take it to the next level by expanding the types of questions asked. Listen and repeat during the pause, then answer the questions.

ماذا تلعبين في وقت الفراغ؟

What is the question word?

ماذا – what

ماذا تلعبين في وقت الفراغ؟

What is the meaning?

What do you play in your free time?

Next:

مع من يلعب الطفل في الحديقة؟

What is the question word?

مع من – with who

مع من يلعب الطفل في الحديقة؟

What is the meaning?

With whom does the child play in the garden?

Another:

أين نلعب كرة القدم هذا المساء؟

What is the question word?

أين – where

What is played?

كرة القدم – soccer

أين نلعب كرة القدم هذا المساء؟

What is the meaning?

Where shall we play soccer this evening?

One more:

متى يلعبون الشطرنج عادةً؟

What is the question word?

متى – when

What is played?

الشطرنج – chess

متى يلعبون الشطرنج عادةً؟

What is the meaning?

When do they usually play chess?

Great job. In this final section, we will practice using the future tense. Listen and repeat during the pause, then answer the questions.

سألعب الجيتار في الحفلة

Who is the subject?

أنا – I

What is played?

الجيتار – guitar

سألعب الجيتار في الحفلة

I will play guitar at the party.

Next:

ستلعب الكرة الطائرة على الشاطئ

Who is the subject?

هي – she

What is played?

الكرة الطائرة – volleyball

ستلعب الكرة الطائرة على الشاطئ

She will play volleyball at the beach.

Another one:

سيلعبون ألعاب الفيديو في غرفة المعيشة

Who is the subject?

هم – they

What is played?

ألعاب الفيديو – video games

سيلعبون ألعاب الفيديو في غرفة المعيشة

They will play video games in the living room.

Next:

لن ألعب كرة القدم الأمريكية غدًا لأنني مشغول

Who is the subject?

أنا – I

What is played?

كرة القدم الأمريكية – American football

لن ألعب كرة القدم الأمريكية غدًا لأنني مشغول

I will not play American football tomorrow because I am busy.

One more:

هم لن يلعبوا في الخارج غدًا

Who is the subject?

هم – they

What is played?

هم لن يلعبوا في الخارج غدًا

هم لن يلعبوا في الخارج غدًا

They will not play outside tomorrow.

Amazing job. Let's move on to the practice lesson.

## Lesson 28: Practice with Sports

In this section, we will review what you learned in the previous lesson in the context of sports.

Let's review the present and future tenses together in the positive and in the negative. Let's see if you remember what you've learned throughout the past lessons by putting this all together.

Listen and repeat:

ألعب كرة القدم

لا أَلعب كرة القدم

What tense are these verbs in?

Which one is in the negative?

Let's listen again and see what you learned:

ألعب كرة القدم

I play soccer.

لا أَلعب كرة القدم

I do not play soccer.

These sentences are both in present tense.

Great. Let's continue:

سأَلعب كرة القدم

لا سأَلعب كرة القدم

What tense are these verbs in?

Which one is in the negative?

Let's listen again and see what you learned:

سأَلعب كرة القدم

I will play soccer.

لا سألعب كرة القدم

I will not play soccer.

These sentences are both in future tense, which you can hear from 's' sound.

Let's continue:

تلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

لا تلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

What tense are these verbs in?

Which one is in the negative?

listen again and see what you learned:

تلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

You play American football.

لا تلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

You do not play American football.

These are both in present tense.

Let's continue:

ستلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

لا ستلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

Could you understand the meaning? What about the verb tense?

Let's listen again:

ستلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

You will play American football.

لا ستلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

You will not play American football.

These are both in future.

Next: Listen and repeat:

تلعبين كرة السلة

لا تلعبين كرة السلة

What tense are these verbs in, and Which one is negative?

listen again and see what you learned:

تلعبين كرة السلة

You play basketball.

لا تلعبين كرة السلة

You do not play basketball.

Is this speaking to a male or a female?

A female.

Listen and repeat:

ستلعبين كرة السلة

لا ستلعبين كرة السلة

Which verb tense is it? How can you tell?

And how can you tell which is negative?

ستلعبين كرة السلة

You will play basketball. The 'you' is female.



لا ستلعبين كرة السلة

You will not play basketball.

These sentences are in the future.

Let's continue. Listen and repeat:

لا سيلعب كرة القدم

سيلعب كرة القدم

Which tense are these verbs in? And which is negative?

Who is the subject?

Let's review:

لا سيلعب كرة القدم

He will not play soccer.

سيلعب كرة القدم

He will play soccer.

Now listen and repeat. Think about the meaning as you speak out loud:

يلعب كرة القدم

لا يلعب كرة القدم

How do you know what tense these are in?

Who is the subject, and how do you know?

See if you got it right:

يلعب كرة القدم

He plays soccer.

لا يلعب كرة القدم

He does not play soccer.

Amazing job. Let's continue on. Listen and repeat:

تلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

لا تلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

Who is the subject of this sentence? How can you tell?

In this case, it's a bit difficult. Without a specific pronoun, the subject could be 'you' in the masculine form, or 'she'.

Both would work with تلعب. In general, you will be able to tell from the context of the conversation.

In this case, we are talking about 'she'. So, what do the sentences mean?

Let's review:

تلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

She plays American football.

لا تلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

She does not play American football.

Great. Now listen and repeat:

ستلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

لا ستلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

What is the meaning of these sentences, and How do you know which is negative?  
How do you know the tense?

Listen again:

ستلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

She will play American football.

لا ستلعب كرة القدم الأمريكية

She will not play American football.

Amazing job. Let's continue learning with the next subject pronoun. Listen and repeat:

نلعب كرة السلة

لا نلعب كرة السلة

Who is the subject of these sentences?

What tense is it in – future or present – and how do you know?

Let's listen again. See if you were right:

نلعب كرة السلة

We play basketball

لا نلعب كرة السلة

We do not play basketball.

These are both present tense. The subject is 'we'.

Next:

سنلعب كرة السلة

لا سنلعب كرة السلة

What tense?

Who is the subject?

سنلعب كرة السلة

We will play basketball.

لا سنلعب كرة السلة

We will not play basketball.

Example:

تلعبون كرة القدم

لا تلعبون كرة القدم

Who is the subject, Are these sentences in the present or future?

How do you know?

listen again:

تلعبون كرة القدم

You all play soccer.

لا تلعبون كرة القدم

You all do not play soccer.

When you hear 'ون', at the end of a verb or noun, this generally signals that something is plural.

In this case, the subject – 'you' in the plural form.

Now how would you put these sentences in the future tense?

Listen and repeat the following:

ستلعبون كرة القدم

لا ستلعبون كرة القدم

By now you should understand the meaning. Which one is in the negative?

Let's review:

ستلعبون كرة القدم

You all will play soccer.

لا ستلعبون كرة القدم

You all will not play soccer.

Let's continue with the final subject pronoun in this section.

Listen and repeat:

سيلعبون كرة القدم الأمريكية

لا سيلعبون كرة القدم الأمريكية

Who is the subject?

Are the sentences in the future or the past?

سيلعبون كرة القدم الأمريكية

They will play American football.

لا سيلعبون كرة القدم الأمريكية

They will not play American football.

Now how would you put these sentences into the present tense?

Listen and repeat:

يلعبون كرة القدم الأمريكية

They play American football.

لا يلعبون كرة القدم الأمريكية

They do not play American football.

Great job. Let's move on to the next lesson.

## Lesson 29: 'To Be Able To'; Adverbs of Time

In this chapter, we will explore the verb 'to be able to' and dive into adverbs.

The verb 'to be able to' is a powerful tool that allows you to express your capabilities in different situations. We will learn how to use this verb with different subject pronouns to communicate what we can do.

Additionally, we will introduce essential adverbs of time such as later, soon, and now. These allow you to talk about actions and events in different time frames.

Listen to the following conversation. By the end of the lesson, you will be able to understand what is being said.

ليلى: مَرْحَبًا أحمد! هَلْ يُمَكِّنُكَ اللَّعِبُ مَعِيَ الْيَوْمَ؟  
(Layla: Hello Ahmed! Can you play with me today?)

أحمد: لَا، لَسْتُ قَادِرًا الْيَوْمَ. سَأَكُونُ مَشْغُولًا.  
(Ahmed: No, I am not able to today. I will be busy.)

ليلى: حَسَنًا، لَا بَأْسَ. هَلْ يُمَكِّنُكَ اللَّعِبُ غَدًا؟  
(Layla: Alright, no problem. Can you play tomorrow?)

أحمد: بِكُلِّ سُرُرٍ! سَأَكُونُ مُتَّاحًا غَدًا.  
(Ahmed: Of course! I will be available tomorrow.)

ليلى: مُمْتَاز! سَتَلْعَبُ التَّنِيسَ بِجَوَارِ الْمَكْتَبَةِ غَدًا.  
(Layla: Excellent! We will play tennis near the library tomorrow.)

أحمد: أَنَا مُتَّخَمِّسٌ! سَأَرَى هُنَاكَ فِي السَّاعَةِ الْخَامِسَةِ مَسَاءً.  
(Ahmed: I am excited! I will see you there at five in the evening.)

Let's begin. There are a few ways to say 'to be able to' in Arabic, but the way you will learn in this lesson is one of the common ways.

It also uses *إن*, which you are now familiar with from other verbs you've learned so far.

Let's start by listening to how it sounds. See what you can understand, while you repeat during the pause:

يمكنني أن

يمكنك أن

يمكنك أن

يمكنه أن

يمكنها أن

يمكننا أن

يمكنكم أن

يمكنهم أن

Can you tell the subjects? see if you got it right. Repeat during the pause:

يمكنني أن

I can

يمكنك أن

You can. masculine

يمكنك أن

You can. feminine

يمكنه أن

He can

يمكنها أن

She can

يمكننا أن

We can

يمكنكم أن

You all can

يمكنهم أن

They can

Did you remember that 'أن' comes after 'can' and before another verb?  
It's the same as what you learned previously for أن يريد, 'to want'.

Now listen to the following examples of full sentences:

Listen and repeat:

يمكنني أن ألعب كرة القدم

يمكنك أن تسبح

يمكنك أن تغوصين

يمكنه أن يجري

يمكنها أن تتسلق

يمكننا أن نلعب كرة السلة

يمكنكم أن تلعبون البيسبول

يمكنهم أن يلعبون التنس

Could you hear which subject of the sentence was being said? What about which sport they are able to do?

Listen again, this time checking if you got it right. Continue repeating during the pause:

يمكنني أن ألعب كرة القدم

I can play soccer

يمكنك أن تسبح

You can swim

يمكنك أن تغوصين

You can dive



يمكنه أن يجري

He can run

يمكنها أن تتسلق

She can climb

يمكننا أن نلعب كرة السلة

We can play basketball

يمكنكم أن تلعبون البيسبول

You all can play baseball

يمكنهم أن يلعبون التنس

They can play tennis

What if someone cannot do something? Let's learn how to express negation. Listen and repeat:

لا يمكنني أن ألعب كرة القدم

What does it mean? Say the meaning out loud:

I cannot play soccer

لا يمكنك أن تسبح

What does it mean?

You cannot swim

لا يمكنك أن تغوصين

What does it mean?

You cannot dive. Remember this form is for females.

لا يمكنه أن يجري

What is the meaning?

He cannot run

لا يمكنها أن تتسلق

She cannot climb

لا يمكننا أن نلعب كرة السلة

We cannot play basketball

لا يمكنكم أن تلعبون البيسبول

You all cannot play baseball

لا يمكنهم أن يلعبون التنس

They cannot play tennis

Great job. Now let's practice using the verb 'to be able to' in questions. Let's start with 'yes' or 'no' questions.

Listen to the following and repeat during the pause.

?هل يمكنك أن تسبح

نعم ,يمكنني أن أسبح

لا,لا يمكنني أن أسبح

Did you understand the meaning? listen again:

?هل يمكنك أن تسبح

Can you swim?

نعم ,يمكنني أن أسبح

Yes, I can swim.

لا,لا يمكنني أن أسبح

No, I cannot swim.

Remember that when responding to 'you' questions, the listener will respond with 'I' or 'me'.

Listen and repeat:

هل يمكنه أن يجري؟

نعم, يمكنه أن يجري

لا, لا يمكنه أن يجري

Did you understand the meaning? Let's listen again:

هل يمكنه أن يجري؟

Can he run?

نعم, يمكنه أن يجري

Yes, he can run.

لا, لا يمكنه أن يجري

No, he cannot run.

Listen and repeat:

هل يمكنها أن تتسلق؟

نعم, يمكنها أن تتسلق

لا, لا يمكنه أن يجري

Listen to the meaning:

هل يمكنها أن تتسلق؟

Can she climb?

نعم, يمكنها أن تتسلق

Yes, she can climb.

لا, لا يمكنه أن يجري

No, she cannot climb.

Listen and repeat:

هل يمكنكم أن تلعبون البيسبول

نعم, يمكننا أن نلعب البيسبول

لا, لا يمكننا أن نلعب البيسبول

هل يمكنكم أن تلعبون البيسبول

Can you all play baseball?

نعم, يمكننا أن نلعب البيسبول

Yes, we can play baseball.

لا, لا يمكننا أن نلعب البيسبول

No, we cannot play baseball.

Remember that when responding to 'you all' questions, the listener will respond with 'we'.

Listen and repeat:

Another example:

هل يمكنهم أن يلعبون التنس

نعم, يمكنهم أن يلعبون التنس

لا, لا يمكنهم أن يلعبون التنس

Did you understand the meaning?

هل يمكنهم أن يلعبون التنس

Can they play tennis?

نعم, يمكنهم أن يلعبون التنس

Yes, they can play tennis.

لا, لا يمكنهم أن يلعبون التنس

No, they cannot play tennis.

Amazing job. Let's first review some vocabulary you will need to know:

متى - 'when'

متى

حالاً – immediately, or now.

حالاً

قريباً – soon.

قريباً

لاحقاً – later.

لاحقاً

Now let's expand what we know about asking questions with يمكن. We will use the verb 'to be able to', in the context of asking for help.

Listen to the following and repeat during the pause. Think about the meaning as you listen:

متى يمكنني مساعدتك

يمكنك أن مساعدتي لاحقاً

Did you understand? Let's listen again:

متى يمكنني مساعدتك

When can I help you?

Notice that there is no أن in this case. That is because 'help' is treated here as a noun. It follows the verb directly. Notice the pronoun suffix that gets added onto help, to show who needs to be helped.

متى يمكنني مساعدتك

When can I help you?

يمكنك أن تساعدني لاحقاً

You can help me later.

Let's listen to a few more examples:

Repeat during the pause, and think about who is talking, and who they are asking for help:

? متى يمكنك مساعدتها

What is the meaning?

"When can you help her?"

Now, listen to the response:

يمكنني مساعدتها قريباً

What is the meaning?

"I can help her soon."

Great. Now listen to the following:

? متى يمكنك مساعدته

What is the meaning?

"When can you help him?"

Now listen to the response:

يمكنني مساعدته الساعة الثانية اليوم

What does it mean?

"I can help him at 2 o'clock today."

Great. Now listen to the following:

? متى يمكنه مساعدتي

What does it mean?

“When can he help me?”

Now listen to the response:

يمكنه مساعدتك حالاً

“He can help you immediately”

Great. One more. Listen to the following:

متى يمكنها مساعدتنا

What does it mean?

“When can she help us?”

Great. Now listen to the response:

يمكنها مساعدتنا في الليل

“She can help us in the evening.”

Amazing job! Let’s move onto the next lesson when you’re ready.

## Lesson 30: Practice with 'To Be Able To' & Questions

In this lesson, we'll review what you just learned with the verb 'to be able to'. We will also review how to ask different types of questions.

First, listen to the following sentences in Arabic. Then you will answer the questions that follow.

يمكننا أن نتعلم اللغة العربية معًا

لا يمكنها أن تسافر اليوم

يمكنهم أن يلعبوا كرة القدم

لا يمكنك أن تأكل الحلويات

يمكنني أن أقرأ الكتاب العربي

Great. How much could you understand? Listen again, this time answering the questions out loud:

يمكننا أن نتعلم اللغة العربية معًا

Who is the subject?

نحن - we

What is the subject able to do?

نتعلم - learn

يمكننا أن نتعلم اللغة العربية معًا

We can learn Arabic together

Next:

لا يمكنها أن تسافر اليوم

Who is the subject?

هي - "she"

What is the subject not able to do?



travel - تسافر

لا يمكنها أن تسافر اليوم

She cannot travel today

Next:

يمكنهم أن يلعبوا كرة القدم

Who is the subject?

هم - "they"

What is the subject able to do?

play – يلعبوا

يمكنهم أن يلعبوا كرة القدم

They can play soccer

لا يمكنك أن تأكل الحلويات

Who is the subject?

you, masculine – أنت

What is the subject not able to do?

eat – تأكل

لا يمكنك أن تأكل الحلويات

You cannot eat sweets.

يمكنني أن أقرأ الكتاب العربي

Who is the subject?

أنا - "I"

What is the subject able to do?

أقرأ – read

يمكنني أن أقرأ الكتاب العربي

I can read the Arabic book

Great job. Now let's build upon what you just learned and practice with questions.

Listen and repeat.

هل يمكنني أن أتعلم العزف على البيانو؟

What is the subject pronoun?

أنا – I

What does the sentence mean?

هل يمكنني أن أتعلم العزف على البيانو؟

Can I learn to play the piano?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يمكنك أن تتعلم العزف على البيانو

Yes, you can learn to play the piano.

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يمكنك أن تتعلم العزف على البيانو

Next:

هل يمكنها أن تتعلم الأبجدية العربية؟

What is the subject pronoun?

هي - she

What does the sentence mean?

هل يمكنها أن تتعلم الأبجدية العربية؟

Can she learn the Arabic alphabet?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يمكنها أن تتعلم الأبجدية العربية

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يمكنها أن تتعلم الأبجدية العربية

Next:

هل يمكننا أن نذهب إلى الشاطئ الأسبوع القادم؟

What is the subject pronoun?

نحن - we

What does the sentence mean?

هل يمكننا أن نذهب إلى الشاطئ الأسبوع القادم؟

Can we go to the beach next week?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يمكننا أن نذهب إلى الشاطئ الأسبوع القادم

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يمكننا أن نذهب إلى الشاطئ الأسبوع القادم

Next:

هل يمكننا أن نذهب إلى الحديقة يوم الجمعة؟

What is the subject pronoun?

نحن - we

What does the sentence mean?

هل يمكننا أن نذهب إلى الحديقة يوم الجمعة؟

Can we go to the park on Friday?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يمكننا أن نذهب إلى الحديقة يوم الجمعة

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يمكننا أن نذهب إلى الحديقة يوم الجمعة

Next:

هل يمكننا أن نشترى تذاكر للسينما هذا المساء؟

What is the subject pronoun?

نحن - we

What does the sentence mean?

هل يمكننا أن نشترى تذاكر للسينما هذا المساء؟

Can we buy tickets for the cinema this evening?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يمكننا أن نشترى تذاكر للسينما هذا المساء

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يمكننا أن نشترى تذاكر للسينما هذا المساء

Now Let's build upon what you've learned using the adverbs from the previous lesson.

هل يمكنك أن تساعدني غدًا؟

What is the subject pronoun?

انت – you, male

What does it mean?

هل يمكنك أن تساعدني غدًا؟

Can you help me tomorrow?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يمكنني أن أساعدك غدًا

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يمكنني أن أساعدك غدًا

هل يمكننا أن نساعدهم بعد قليل؟

What is the subject pronoun?

نحن – we

What does the sentence mean?

هل يمكننا أن نساعدهم بعد قليل؟

Can we help them in a little while?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يمكننا أن نساعدهم بعد قليل

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يمكننا أن نساعدهم بعد قليل

هل يمكنهم أن يساعدوني في العمل الآن؟

What is the subject pronoun?

هم

What does the sentence mean?

هل يمكنهم أن يساعدوني في العمل الآن؟

Can they help me with the work right now?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يمكنهم أن يساعدوني في العمل الآن

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يمكنهم أن يساعدوني في العمل الآن

هل يمكنك أن تساعدنا لاحقًا؟

What is the subject pronoun?

أنت

What does the sentence mean?

هل يمكنك أن تساعدنا لاحقًا؟

Can you help her later?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يمكنني أن أساعدها لاحقًا

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يمكنني أن أساعدها لاحقًا

هل يمكنهم أن يلعبوا الشطرنج بدون مساعدة؟

What is the subject pronoun?

هم

What does the sentence mean?

هل يمكنهم أن يلعبوا الشطرنج بدون مساعدة؟

Can they play chess without help?

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “yes”?

نعم، يمكنهم أن يلعبوا الشطرنج بدون مساعدة

How would you respond back in a full sentence saying “no”?

لا، لا يمكنهم أن يلعبوا الشطرنج بدون مساعدة

Amazing job. Let's review the question words that you've learned so far in all of the lessons:

How many?

"كم"

كم عمرك؟ - How many years do you have, or how old are you

What?

"ماذا" or ما

ماذا طعامك المفضل؟

What is your favorite food?

When?

"متى"

متى تأكل العشاء؟

When do you eat dinner?

"هل" to signal yes or no questions

هل تتكلم العربية؟

Do you speak Arabic?

"Who?"

من

من يعلم الفرنسية هذا العام؟

Who teaches French this year?

Now Listen to the following examples, and repeat during the pause, then answer the questions:

من يمكنه أن يقود السيارة الآن؟

What is the question word?

من - who

من يمكنه أن يقود السيارة الآن؟

What does the sentence mean?

من يمكنه أن – who can

drive the car now – يقود السيارة الآن

من يمكنه أن يقود السيارة الآن؟

أختي يمكنها أن تقود السيارة الآن

My sister can drive the car now.

Next:

ماذا يمكنني أن أفعل لمساعدتك غدًا؟

What is the question word?

ماذا - what

ماذا يمكنني أن أفعل لمساعدتك غدًا؟

What does the sentence mean?

ماذا يمكنني أن – what can I

do to help you – أفعل لمساعدتك

ماذا يمكنني أن أفعل لمساعدتك غدًا؟

يمكنك إحضار كتبك

You can bring your books.

Next:

متى يمكنهم أن يزوروا المتحف؟



What is the question word?

متى – when

متى يمكنهم أن يزوروا المتحف؟

What does the sentence mean?

متى يمكنهم أن – when can they

يزوروا المتحف – visit the museum

متى يمكنهم أن يزوروا المتحف؟

يمكنهم أن يزوروا المتحف يوم الاثنين

They can visit the museum on Monday.

كم كتابًا يمكنك أن تقرأ في الشهر؟

What is the question word?

كم – how many

كم كتابًا يمكنك أن تقرأ في الشهر؟

What does the sentence mean?

كم كتابًا – how many books

يمكنك أن تقرأ – can you read

في الشهر – in the month

كم كتابًا يمكنك أن تقرأ في الشهر؟

يمكنني أن أقرأ ثلاثة كتب في الشهر

I can read 3 books in a month.

Next:

هل يمكنكم أن تتعلموا الرقص العام القادم؟

What is the question word?

هل

هل يمكنكم أن تتعلموا الرقص العام القادم؟

What does the sentence mean?

can you all – هل يمكنكم أن

learn to dance – تتعلموا الرقص

next year – العام القادم

هل يمكنكم أن تتعلموا الرقص العام القادم؟

نعم، يمكننا أن نتعلم الرقص العام القادم

Yes, we can learn to dance next year.

Amazing job!

## Parting Note

You have just completed Lessons 1-44 of Learn Arabic Ultimate Bundle: Modern Standard Arabic, Level 1.

As we conclude our linguistic journey, your thoughts and experiences are valuable to us. If this audiobook has enriched your language skills and you've enjoyed the lessons, please consider leaving a review on your platform of purchase. Your feedback helps us improve, and guides others on their path to learning Arabic.

Thank you for choosing this audiobook, and we hope to accompany you further on your next language-learning adventures!

# Learn Arabic for Beginners: Vocabulary Essentials

Structured Drilling & Proven Methods to Learn over 500 of the Most Common Arabic Words Fast

Written By: Global Citizen Language Learning

Blackstone Publications

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## Table of Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>LESSON 1 VOCABULARY: NUMBERS .....</b>	<b>271</b>
<b>LESSON 2 VOCABULARY: THE BODY .....</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>LESSON 3 VOCABULARY: FAMILY .....</b>	<b>273</b>
<b>LESSON 4 VOCABULARY: EMOTIONS.....</b>	<b>275</b>
<b>LESSON 5 VOCABULARY: COLORS.....</b>	<b>276</b>
<b>LESSON 6 VOCABULARY: FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.....</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>LESSON 7 VOCABULARY: ANIMALS.....</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>LESSON 8 VOCABULARY: FOOD .....</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>LESSON 9 VOCABULARY: TIME .....</b>	<b>281</b>
<b>LESSON 10 VOCABULARY: THE WORLD .....</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>LESSON 11 VOCABULARY: AT HOME .....</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>LESSON 12 VOCABULARY: SCHOOL .....</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>LESSON 13 VOCABULARY: CLOTHES .....</b>	<b>287</b>
<b>LESSON 14 VOCABULARY: SPORTS .....</b>	<b>288</b>
<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>290</b>

## Introduction

Welcome أهلاً وسهلاً to the Learn Arabic for Beginners Audiobook, Vocabulary Drilling Edition, by Global Citizen Language Audiobooks, the simplest and fastest way to learning Arabic absolutely anywhere and to speaking like a native! If you are a complete beginner to the Arabic language, or if you have studied Arabic previously and are looking to sharpen your vocabulary recall and pronunciation, you are in exactly the right place.

In this audiobook, you will learn over 500 of the most common and essential Arabic words that every beginner must know, and it uses the simplest yet most effective language learning methods for beginners.

These words have been carefully and intentionally selected for building strong foundational and conversational skills that will allow you to speak with and be understood by any native Arabic speaker.

This audiobook uses proven pedagogical techniques through focused repetition and recall testing to ensure long-term retention of the vocabulary words' meanings with the correct pronunciation.

In the following chapters, you will learn to count; describe yourself and your family; name household, work, and school items; talk about weather, time, and food; and much more.

The structure of this audiobook makes it perfect for learning anywhere – while you are driving or commuting, taking a walk around the neighborhood, cleaning your house, or cooking a meal. Simply follow along with the instructions provided within each section.

Speaking the words out loud ensures that new movements in your tongue, lips, and mouth will be built in as muscle memory for proper pronunciation, while serving as an aid for your brain to remember the meanings until short-term memory storage moves to long.

But you can also fall asleep to this audio to let the new sounds, words, and meanings soak deep into your subconscious brain for prolonged retention and recall.

To follow along visually and begin developing reading skills, you can download a complementary PDF of the vocabulary words taught in each chapter, in both English and in Arabic.

Are you ready to begin?

النبداً الآن

Let's dive in!

## Lesson 1 Vocabulary: Numbers

<b><u>English</u></b>	<b><u>Arabic</u></b>	<b><u>Pronunciation</u></b>
Numbers	أعداد	a'edad
One	واحد	wahd
Two	اثنين	athnyn
Three	ثلاثة	thlathh
Four	أربعة	arb'eh
Five	خمسة	khmsh
Six	ستة	sth
Seven	سبعة	sb'eh
Eight	ثمانية	thmanyh
Nine	تسع	ts'e
Ten	عشرة	'eshrh
Eleven	أحد عشر	ahd 'eshr
Twelve	اثني عشر	athny 'eshr
Thirteen	ثلاثة عشر	thlathh 'eshr
Fourteen	أربعة عشرة	arb'eh 'eshrh
Fifteen	خمسة عشر	khmsh 'eshr
Sixteen	السادس عشر	alsads 'eshr
Seventeen	سبعة عشر	sb'eh 'eshr
Eighteen	الثامنة عشر	althamnh 'eshr
Nineteen	تسعة عشر	ts'eh 'eshr
Twenty	عشرين	'eshryn

## Lesson 2 Vocabulary: The Body

<u>English</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
The body	الجسم	aljasm
Head	رئيس	r'eyS
Hair	شعر	sh'er
Face	وجه	wjh
Eyes	عيون	'eywn
Eyebrows	الحاجبين	alhajbyn
Nose	أنف	anf
Mouth	فم	fm
Tongue	لسان	lsan
Jaw	فك	fk
Ear	أذن	adn
Lips	شفه	shfh
Chin	ذقن	dqn
Tooth	سن	sn
Teeth	أسنان	asnan
Neck	رقبه	rqbh
Throat	حلق	hlq
Back	خلف	khlf
Chest	صدر	sdr
Shoulder	كتف	ktf
Stomach	معدة	m'edh
Belly button	سرة البطن	srh albtn
Rib	ضلع	dl'e
Hand	يُسْلَم	yuslm
Arm	ذراع	dra'e
Thumb	إبهام	ebham
Finger	اصبع اليد	asb'e alyd
Fingernail	ظفر	zfr
Wrist	رسغ	rsgh
Elbow	مِرْقَق	mrfaq
Foot	قدم	qdm
Feet	أقدام	aqdam
Leg	رجل	rjl
Toe	إصبع قدم	esb'e qdm
Ankle	كاحل	kahl
Knee	ركبة	rkbh
Toenail	أظافر	azafr



## Lesson 3 Vocabulary: Family

<u>English</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
Family	أسرة	asrh
Mother	الأم	alam
Father	أب	ab
Dad	أب	ab
Parents	آباء	aba'
Brother	شقيق	shqyq
Sister	أخت	akht
Siblings	إخوة	ekhwh
Son	ابن	abn
Daughter	بنت	bnt
Wife	زوجة	zwjh
Husband	زوج	zwj
Grandfather	جد	jd
Grandmother	جدة	jdh
Grandparents	الجد والجدة	aljd waljdh
Maternal uncle	الخال	alkhal
Maternal aunt	عمة الأم	'emh alam
Female maternal cousin	ابنة عم الأم	abnh 'em alam
Male maternal cousin	ابن عم الأم	abn 'em alam
Paternal uncle	العم من الأب	al'em mn alab
Paternal aunt	عمة	'emh
Female paternal cousin	ابنة عم الأب	abnh 'em alab
Male paternal cousin	ابن عم الأب	abn 'em alab
Niece, the child of my sister	ابنة أخي ابنة أختي	abnh akhy abnh akhty
Nephew, the child of my sister	ابن أخي ابن أختي	abn akhy abn akhty
Niece, the child of my brother	ابنة أخي ، ابنة أخي	abnh akhy , abnh akhy
Nephew, the child of my brother	ابن أخي ابن أخي	abn akhy abn akhy
Stepfather	زوج الأم	zwj alam
Stepmother	زوجة الأب	zwjh alab
Father-in-law	ووالد بالتبني	wwald baltbna
	حماة أم الزوج أو أم	hmah am alzwj aw am
Mother-in-law	الزوجة	alzwjh
	أخت الزوج أو أخت	akht alzwj aw akht
Sister-in-law	الزوجة	alzwjh
Brother-in-law	شقيق الزوج	shqyq alzwj
Daughter-in-law		
law	ابنة بالنسب	abnh balnsb

Son-in-law	ابنه قانونياً	abnh qanwnyaan
Boyfriend	حبيب	hbyb
Girlfriend	صديقة	sdyqh
Child	طفل	tfl
Children	أطفال	atfal
Twins	توأمان	twaman
Triplets	ثلاثة توأم	thlathh twa'em
Engaged	مرتبط	mrtbt
Married	متزوج	mtzwj
Divorced	مُطلّق	mutlq
Widow	أرملة	armlh
Baby	طفل	tfl
Toddler	طفل صغير	tfl sghyr
Teenager	مراهقة	mrahqh
Adult	الكبار	alkbar
Relative	نسبياً	nsbya
Ancestors	أسلاف	aslaf
Generation	توليد	twlyd
Youngest child	اصغر طفل	asghr tfl
Eldest child	الابن الاكبر	alabn alakbr
Middle child	الطفل الأوسط	altfl alawst
Only child	مجرد طفل	mjrd tfl

## Lesson 4 Vocabulary: Emotions

<u>English</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
Emotions	العواطف	al'ewatf
Happy	سعيدة	s'eydh
Excited	متحمس	methms
Calm	هادئ	had'e
Content	المحتوى	almhtwa
Surprised	مدهش	mndhsh
Silly	سخيف	skhyf
Loving	محب	mhb
Proud	فخور	fkhwr
Pleased	مسرور	msrwr
Thankful	شاكرين	shakryn
Sad	حزين	hzyn
Angry	غاضب	ghadb
Scared	مقدس	mqds
Jealous	غيور	ghywr
Sorry	آسف	asf
Worried	قلق	qlq
Tense	توتر	twtr
Furious	غاضب	ghadb
Embarrassed	أحرجت	ahrjt
Ashamed	خجلان	khjlan
Guilty	مذنب	mdnb
Regretful	نادم	nadm

## Lesson 5 Vocabulary: Colors

<b><u>English</u></b>	<b><u>Arabic</u></b>	<b><u>Pronunciation</u></b>
Colors	الألوان	alalwan
Red	أحمر	ahmr
Orange	البرتقالي	albrtqaly
Yellow	أصفر	asfr
Green	لون أخضر	lwn akhdr
Blue	أزرق	azrq
Purple	نفسجي	nfsjy
Pink	لون القرنفل	lwn alqrnfl
White	أبيض	abyd
Black	أسود	aswd
Brown	بني	bny
Gray	رمادي	rmady

## Lesson 6 Vocabulary: Fruits and Vegetables

<u>English</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
Fruits & Vegetables	فواكه خضار	fwakh khdar
Fruit	فاكهة	fakhh
Apple	تفاحة	tfahh
Orange	البرتقالي	albrtqaly
Banana	موز	mwz
Watermelon	بطيخ	btykh
Lemon	ليمون	lymwn
Lime	جير	jyr
Grapes	العنب	al'enb
Mango	مانجو	manjw
Pear	كُمَثْرَى	kumthra
Coconut	جوزة الهند	jwzh alhnd
Blueberry	توت	tw
Strawberry	الفراولة	alfrawlh
Kiwi	كيوي	kywy
Pineapple	أناناس	ananas
Vegetable	الخضروات	alkhdrwat
Potato	البطاطس	albtats
Sweet potato	بطاطا حلوة	btata hlwh
Carrot	جزرة	jzrh
Green pepper	فلفل أخضر	flfl akhdr
Squash	قرع	qr'e
	فاصوليا	
Green beans	خضراء	faswlya khdra'
Tomato	طماطم	tmatm
Broccoli	بروكلي	brwkly
Garlic	ثوم	thwm
Cauliflower	قرنبيط	qrnbyt
Okra	بامية	bamyh
Lettuce	خَسّ	khs
Corn	حبوب ذرة	hbwb drh
Celery	كرفس	krfs
Pumpkin	يقطين	yqtyn

## Lesson 7 Vocabulary: Animals

<b>English</b>	<b>Arabic</b>	<b>Pronunciation</b>
Animals	الحيوانات	alhywanat
Dog	كلب	klb
Cat	قط	qt
Horse	حصان	hsan
Cow	بقرة	bqrh
Donkey	حمار	hmar
Pig	خنزير	khnzyr
Chicken	فرخة	frkhh
Duck	بطة	bth
Mouse	الفأر	alfar
Goat	ماعز	ma'ez
Sheep	خروف	khrwf
Rabbit	أرنب	arnb
Bird	عصفور	'esfwr
Zebra	الحمار الوحشي	alhmar alwhshy
Jackal	فلامنغو	flamnghw
Lizard	سحلية	shlyh
Snake	ثعبان	th'eban
Rhino	وحيد القرن	whyd alqrn
Lion	أسد	asd
Elephant	فيل	fyl
Camel	جمل	jml
Tiger	نمر	nmr
Gorilla	دُبُّ	dubun
Hedgehog	فوكس	fwks
Python	نسر	nsr
Wolf	ذئب	d'eb
Shark	قرش	qrsh
Whale	حوت	hwt
Oyster	محار	mhar
Clam	هادئة	had'eh
Insect	حشرة	hshrh
Fly	يطير	ytyr
Ant	النملة	alnmlh
Butterfly	فراشة	frashh
Bee	نحلة	nhlh
Beetle	خنفساء	khnfsa'

## Lesson 8 Vocabulary: Food

<u>English</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
Food	طعام	t'eam
Breakfast	إفطار	eftar
Eggs	بيض	byd
Bread	خبز	khbz
Toast	خبز محمص	khbz mhms
Bagel	بيجل	byjl
Sausage	سجق	sjq
Jam	مرلي	mrba
Jelly	هلام	hlam
Oats	الشوفان	alshwfan
Pancake	فطيرة	ftyrh
Muffin	مافن	mafn
Roll	تدحرج	tdhrj
Yogurt	زبادي	zbady
Butter	سمنة	smnh
Lunch	غداء	ghda'
Salad	سلطة	slth
Sandwich	ساندويتش	sandwyts
Pasta	معكرونة	m'ekrwnh
Cheese	جبنة	jbnh
Hamburger	همبرغر	hmbrghr
Soup	حساء	hsa'
Beans	فاصوليا	faswlya
French fries	بطاطس مقلية	btats mqlyh
Potato chips	رقائق البطاطس	rqa'eq albtats
Falafel	فلافل	flafl
Dinner	وجبة عشاء	wjbnh 'esha'
Beef	لحم	lhm
Chicken	فرخة	frkhh
Fish	سمكة	smkh
Rice	أرز	arz
Pizza	بيتزا	bytza
Steak	شريحة لحم	shryhh lhm
Lasagna	لازانيا	lazanya
Dessert	الحلوى	ahlwa
Cake	كيك	kyk
Icecream	بوظة	bwzh

Candy	حلويات	hlwyat
Chocolate	شوكولاتة	shwkwalth
Cookie	بسكويت	bskwyt
Drink	يشرب	yshrb
Water	ماء	ma'
Coffee	قهوة	qhwh
Tea	شاي	shay
Milk	لبن	lbn
Juice	عصير	'esyr
Orange juice	عصير البرتقال	'esyr albrtqal
Soda	مشروب غازي	mshrbw ghazy
Beer	جعة	j'eh
Red wine	خمر أحمر	khmr ahmr
White wine	نبيذ أبيض	nbyd abyd
Alcohol	كحول	khwl



## Lesson 9 Vocabulary: Time

<u>English</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
Day	يوم	ywm
Week	أسبوع	asbw'e
Month	شهر	shhr
Year	سنة	snh
Clock	ساعة حائط	sa'eh ha'et
Time	وقت	wqt
Calendar	التقويم	altqwym
Spring	ينبوع	ynbw'e
Summer	صيف	syf
Autumn	الخريف	alkhryf
Winter	شتاء	shta'
Monday	الاثنين	alathnyn
Tuesday	يوم الثلاثاء	ywm
Wednesday	الأربعاء	althlatha'
Thursday	يوم الخميس	alarb'ea'
Friday	جمعة	ywm alkhmys
Saturday	السبت	jm'eh
Sunday	الأحد	alsbt
January	يناير	alahd
February	فبراير	ynayr
March	يمشي	fbrayr
April	أبريل	ymshy
May	ماي	abryl
June	يونيه	maayi
July	يوليو	ywnyh
August	أغسطس	ywlyw
September	سبتمبر	aghsts
October	أكتوبر	sbtmbr
November	نوفمبر	aktwbr
December	ديسمبر	nwfmbbr
		dysmbr

## Lesson 10 Vocabulary: The World

<b>English</b>	<b>Arabic</b>	<b>Pronunciation</b>
The World	العالمية	al'ealmyh
Continent	القارة	alqarh
Region	منطقة	mntqh
Europe	أوروبا	awrwba
Asia	آسيا	asya
South America	أمريكا الجنوبية	amryka aljnwbyh
North America	أمريكا الشمالية	amryka alshmalyh
Australia	أستراليا	astralya
Antarctica	أنتاركتيكا	antarktyka
Middle East	الشرق الأوسط	alshrq alawst
Arab	عرب	'erb
Jordan	الأردن	alardn
Syria	سوريا	swrya
Saudi Arabia	المملكة العربية السعودية	almmikh al'erbyh
Iraq	العراق	als'ewdyh
Palestine	فلسطين	al'eraq
Egypt	مصر	fistyn
Tunisia	تونس	msr
Morocco	المغرب	twns
Bahrain	البحرين	almghrb
Kuwait	الكويت	albhryn
Oman	سلطنة عمان	alkwyt
Qatar	دولة قطر	sltnt 'eman
Lebanon	لبنان	dwlh qtr
Algeria	الجزائر	lbnan
Libya	ليبيا	aljza'er
Yemen	اليمن	lybya
Sudan	السودان	alymn
United Arab Emirates	الإمارات العربية المتحدة	alswdan
Syria	سوريا	alemarat al'erbyh
Mauritania	موريتانيا	almthdh
Somalia	الصومال	swrya
Djibouti	جيبوتي	mwrytanya
Comoros	جزر القمر	alswmal
United States	الولايات المتحدة	jybwty
		jzr alqmr
		alwlayat almthdh

American	أمريكي	amryky
England	إنكلترا	enkltra
France	فرنسا	frnsa
United Kingdom	المملكة المتحدة	almmlkh almthdh
Canada	كندا	knda
Germany	ألمانيا	almanya
Japan	اليابان	alyaban
Australia	أستراليا	astralya
India	الهند	alhnd
China	الصين	alsyn
Russia	روسيا	rwsya
New Zealand	نيوزيلاندا	nywzylanda
South Africa	جنوب أفريقيا	jnwb afryqya
Mexico	المكسيك	almksyk
Spain	إسبانيا	esbanya
Brazil	البرازيل	albrazyl
Arabic	عربي	'erby
English	إنجليزي	enjlyzy
French	فرنسي	frnsy
Spanish	الأسبانية	alasbanyh
Japanese	اليابانية	alyabanyh
Chinese	صيني	syna
Russian	الروسية	alrwsyh
Portuguese	البرتغالية	albrtghalyh
Italian	إيطالي	eytaly
German	ألمانية	almanyh
Hindi	هندي	hndy

## Lesson 11 Vocabulary: At Home

<u>English</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
The Home	البيت	albyt
House	منزل	mnzl
Room	غرفة	ghrfh
Neighborhood	حيّ	hy
Garage	كراج	kraj
Car	جمل	jml
Roof	سَطْح	sth
Apartment	شقة	shqh
Building	بناء	bna'
Living Room	غرفة المعيشة	ghrfh alm'eyshh
Door	باب	bab
Chair	كرسي	krsy
Table	الطاولة	altawlh
Lamp	خروف	khrwf
Couch	أريكة / أريكة	arykh / arykh
Fireplace	المدفأة	almdfah
Bedroom	غرفة نوم	ghrfh nwm
Bed	سرير	sryr
Dresser	مضمد	mdmd
Kitchen	مطبخ	mtbkh
Refrigerator	ثلاجة	thlajh
Stove	موقد	mwqd
Oven	فرن	frn
Microwave	الميكروويف	almykrwwyf
Pot	وعاء	w'ea'
Pan	حرمان	hrman
Spoon	ملعقة	ml'eqh
Fork	فرع	fr'e
Knife	سكين	skyn
Plate	لوحة	lwhh
Cup	كوب	kwb
Bathroom	حمام	hmam
Mirror	مرآة	mrah
Shower	دش	dsh
Sink	مكتب المدير	mktb almdyr
Toilet	الحمام	alhmam

Trashcan  
Basket

حاوية القمامة  
سلة

hawyh  
alqmamh  
slh

## Lesson 12 Vocabulary: School

<u>English</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
School	مدرسة	mdrsh
Building	بناء	bnā'
Class	فصل	fsl
Lesson	درس	drs
Teacher	معلم	m'elm
Student	طالب	talb
Homework	واجب منزلي	wajb mnzly
Friend	صديق	sdyq
Exam	الامتحان	alamthan
Grade	درجات	drjat
Bench	كرسي	krsy
Desk	مكتب	mktb
Backpack	حقيبة	hqybh
Pen	قلم جاف	qlm jaf
Pencil	قلم	qlm
Notebook	دفتر	dftr
Paper	ورق	wrq
Book	كتاب	ktab
Computer	الحاسوب	alhaswb
	حاسوب	haswb
Laptop	محمول	mhmwl
History	تاريخ	tarykh
Math	رياضيات	ryadyat
Reading	قراءة	qra'h
Dictionary	قاموس	qamws
Assignment	مهمة	mhmh
Writing	جاري الكتابة	jary alktabh
Essay	مقال	mqa

## Lesson 13 Vocabulary: Clothes

<b>English</b>	<b>Arabic</b>	<b>Pronunciation</b>
Clothes	ملابس	mlabs
Shirt	قميص	qmys
T-shirt	تي شيرت	ty shyrt
Sweater	سترة	strh
Coat	معطف	m'etf
Jacket	السترة	alstrh
Dress	فستان	fstan
Tie	رَابِطَة	rabth
Suit	بدلة	bdlh
Shorts	السراويل القصيرة	alsrawyl alqsyrrh
Pants	بنطال	bntal
Jeans	جينز	jynz
Shoes	أحذية	ahdyh
Socks	جوارب	jwarb
Gloves	القفازات	alqfazat
Hat	قبعة	qb'eh
Boots	أحذية	ahdyh
Swimsuit	ملابس السباحة	mlabs alsbahh
Towel	منشفة	mnshfh
Sunglasses	نظارة شمسيه	nzarh shmsyh
Skirt	جيبه	jybh
Sandals	صنادل	snadl
Tennis shoes	أحذية تنس	ahdyh tns
Purse	كيس نقود	kys nqwd
Bag	كيس	kys
Earrings	أقراط	aqrat
Necklace	قلادة	qladh
Bracelet	إسورة	eswrh
Ring	حلقة	hlqh

## Lesson 14 Vocabulary: Sports

<b>English</b>	<b>Arabic</b>	<b>Pronunciation</b>
Sports	رياضات	ryadat
Exercise	يمارس	ymars
Gym	نادي رياضي	nady ryady
Athlete	رياضي	ryady
Game	لعبة	l'ebh
Coach	مدرب حافلة	mdrb hafih rkab
Team	ركاب	fryq
Competition	فريق	mnaresh
Award	منافسة	mydalyh / ja'ezh
Stadium	ميدالية / جائزة	ml'eb
Field	ملعب	hql
Championship	حقل	btwlh
Soccer	بطولة	krh alqdm krh
American football	كرة القدم	alqdm
Basketball	كرة القدم	krh alqdm
Tennis	الأمريكية	alamrykyh
Baseball	كرة سلة	krh slh
Biking	تنس	tns
Swimming	البيسبول	albysbwl
Running	ركوب الدراجة	rkwb aldrajh
Climbing	سباحة	sbahh
Diving	جري	jry
Bowling	التسلق	altslq
Archery	الغوص	alghws
Aerobics	البولينج	albwlynj
Canoe	الرمية	alrmayh
Skiing	أيروبيكس	ayrwbyks
Snowboarding	قارب	qarb
Cross country	التزحلق	altzhql
Sprint	التزلج على الجليد	altzlj 'ela aljlyd
Hockey	عبر البلاد	'ebr alblad
Ice skating	سبرينت	sbrynt
Golf	الهوكي	alhwky
Gymnastics	التزلج على الجليد	altzlj 'ela aljlyd
	الجولف	aljwlf
	رياضة بدنية	ryadh bdnyh



Karate  
Martial arts  
Horse race

الكاراتيه  
الفنون العسكرية  
سباق خيول

alkaratyh  
alfnwn al'eskryh  
sbaq khywl

## Conclusion

مبارك! Congratulations! You have just completed the final lesson of vocabulary of the Learn Arabic for Beginners Level 1 Vocabulary Drilling Audiobook. You have now learned over 500 of the most commonly used words in the Arabic language.

Mastering vocabulary is the essential foundation to not just learning any language, but to speaking like a native fluently and naturally in everyday conversation.

With the strong foundations that you have just built through repetition of new words and sounds, you are on track to understanding and being understood in everyday conversational topics in Arabic.

You now possess the proficiencies to build upon this strong foundational knowledge to add grammar, verb, and sentence structure that will allow you to rapidly speak full sentences clearly and intelligibly with native speakers.

This audiobook is designed for your recurring use, as integration and memorization of new vocabulary takes time and dedicated repetition.

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Thank you for learning with us, and we hope to converse with you in the future.

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