



Arabic Numerals and Numbers

Two related sets of numerals, shown in the chart, are used in the Arab world. The second column from the left, “Arabic–Indic Numerals,” contains the set that was developed first, in the eastern part of the Arab world. The numerals in the leftmost column were developed in North Africa and were introduced into Europe from Islamic Spain in the Middle Ages—hence our name for them, Arabic numerals. The use of these numerals have recently been spreading across the eastern Arab world through print media and other technologies. Arab and Muslim mathematicians adopted their numerals from India and expanded on earlier Hindu and Greek contributions to develop algebra and other branches of higher mathematics.

Numbers 0–10 (At home)

Listen to and learn the Arabic names for these numerals:

Arabic Numerals	Arabic–Indic Numerals	maSri	shaami	Formal / written
0	٠	Sifr ziiru	Sifr	Sifr
1	١	waaHid	waaHid	waaHid
2	٢	itneen	tneen	ithnayn
3	٣	talaata	tlaate	thalaatha
4	٤	arba ^a	arb ^a	arba ^a
5	٥	khamse	khamse	khamse
6	٦	sitta	sitte	sitta
7	٧	sab ^a	sab ^a	sab ^a
8	٨	tamanya	tmaane	thamaaniya
9	٩	tis ^a	tis ^a	tis ^a
10	١٠	^a ashara	^a ashra	^a ashara



Vocabulary and Conversation: Introductions



New Vocabulary 1 (At home)

In this vocabulary section you will find masculine and feminine nouns referring to people. How do they differ? In Arabic, nouns referring to human beings reflect the natural gender of the person. All other nouns are either masculine or feminine, which means there is no ungendered word for *it* in Arabic, and the words *huwa* (*hunna*, *hunwe*) or *hiya* (*hiyya*, *hiyye*) refer to both human and nonhuman nouns. Remember that you will see words whose letters you know only in Arabic script, without transliteration. You should put this into practice too: From now on, stop using transliteration for all the words whose letters you know. Listen to and learn these expressions.

Meaning	maSri	shaami	Formal /written
please come in, go ahead (to a male)	itfaDDal إِتَفَضَّلْ	tfaDDal تَفَضَّلْ	tafaDDal تَفَضَّلْ
please come in, go ahead (to a female)	itfaDDali إِتَفَضَّلِي	tfaDDli تَفَضَّلِي	tafaDDalii تَفَضَّلِي
please come in, go ahead (plural)	itfaDDalu إِتَفَضَّلُوا	tfaDDlu تَفَضَّلُوا	tafaDDaluu تَفَضَّلُوا
my (male) friend; my boyfriend	SaHbi صَاحِبِي	SaaHbi رَفِيقِي rfii'i	SaaHibii صَاحِبِي
my (female) friend; my girlfriend	SaHbiti صَاحِبَتِي	SaaHibti رَفِيقَتِي rfii'ti	SaaHibatii صَاحِبَتِي
he/it (masc.)	huwwa هُوَ	huwwe هُوَ	huwa هُوَ
she/it (fem.)	hiyya هِيَ	hiyye هِيَ	hiya هِيَ

Meaning	maSri	shaami	Formal /written
his	-u هـ -	-o هـ -	-hu هُ -
his name	ismu اسمه	ismo اسمه	ismuhu اسْمُهُ
her / hers	-ha ها -	-a ها -	-ha ها -
her name	ismaha اسمها	isma اسمها	ismuha اسْمُهَا
student (male)	Taalib طَالِب	Taalib طَالِب	Taalib طَالِب
student (female)	Taaliba طَالِبَة	Taaliba طَالِبَة	Taaliba طَالِبَة
professor, teacher	ustaaz أُسْتَاذ	istaaz إِسْتَاذ	ustaadh أُسْتَاذ
professor, teacher (female)	ustaaza أُسْتَاذَة	istaaze إِسْتَاذَة	ustaadha أُسْتَاذَة
the university of...	gam ^c it ... جَامِعَة	jaam ^c it ... جَامِعَة	jaami ^c at ... جَامِعَة

 Drill 4. Scene 4A: *izayyak?/kiifak?* and Scene 4B: *al-Hamdu Lillah/1-Hamdilla* (At-home preparation; in-class activation)

After you have studied the expressions in New Vocabulary 1, watch scenes 4A and 4B.

1. First listen: What is the situation? Do these people know each other? What are they doing?
2. Second listen: What new and old expressions do you recognize?
3. Third listen: Before listening, focus your attention on the parts you want to understand better. What do you want to learn this time?
4. In class: After discussing the scenes with your classmates and teacher, listen once more for final details and prepare to use what you have heard to introduce your classmates to each other.



Vocabulary and Conversation: More Introductions

New Vocabulary 2 (At home)

Listen to and learn these words. For class, think about and be ready to talk about what you can say in Arabic, such as the things you have and the people you like.

Meaning	maSri	shaami	Formal /written
bread	^c eesh عيش	خُبْز	خُبْز
chicken	firaakh فِرَاخ	دَجَاج	دَجَاج
neighbor (male)	جار	جار	جار
neighbor (female)	gaara جارة	gaara جارة	gaara جارة
brother	أَخ	أَخ	أَخ
sister	أُخْت	أُخْت	أُخْت
new (masc.)	جَدِيد	جَدِيد	جَدِيد
new (fem.)	gidiida جديدة	jdiide جديدة	jadiida جديدة
Good evening!	misaa' il-kheer مساء الخير	masa l-kheer مساء الخير	masaa' al-khayr مَسَاءُ الْخَيْرِ
(response to) Good evening!	misaa' in-nuur مساء النور	masa n-nuur مساء النور	masaa' an-nuur مَسَاءُ النَّوْرِ
I have	^c andi عندي	^c andi عندي	^c indi عِنْدِي
I don't have	ma ^c andiish ما عنديش	maa ^c andi ما عندي	laysa ^c indi لَيْسَ عِنْدِي
question	su'aal سُؤَال	su'aal سُؤَال	su'aal سُؤَال
I love	بَاحِبّ	بَحِبّ	أُحِبّ
you (fem.) love	بِتَحِبِّي	بِتَحِبِّي	tuHibbiin تُحِبِّينَ
telephone number	nimrit tilifuun مَرَّةَ تَلِفُون	nimrit tilifuun مَرَّةَ تَلِفُون	raqm tilifoon رَقْمُ تَلِفُون

Culture: Forms of Address

In addition to the polite “you” forms HaDritak (حَضْرَتِكَ) and HaDritik (حَضْرَتِكَ), titles are also used to address people politely. Some of the most common titles are:

used to address or refer to medical and academic professionals	duktuur duktuura	دُكتور دُكتورة
used to address or refer to an educated person, white-collar employee, school teacher, etc.	ustaadh or ustaaz ustaadha or ustaaza	أُسْتَاذ أُسْتَاذَة
used in very formal situations and correspondence to refer to or introduce people who have no professional title	sayyid sayyida	سَيِّد سَيِّدَة
used to address or refer to older and/or married women	madaam	مَدَام
used to address or refer to a young, unmarried woman	aanisa	أَنِسَة

These titles are traditionally followed by the person’s **first** or **full** name (not by the last name alone). When used to address someone directly, these titles may be preceded by **يا**: yaa duktuur George; yaa duktuura Zeinab; yaa ustaaz Muhammad; yaa aanisa Khadija.

