



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

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

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

Usage guidelines

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

We also ask that you:

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

About Google Book Search

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

Sem. 3. 273.

A
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
OF THE
ARABIC LANGUAGE.

A

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

ARABIC LANGUAGE.

WITH

INTERLINEAL READING LESSONS,

DIALOGUES AND VOCABULARY.

BY

FARIS EL-SHIDIAC

A NATIVE OF MOUNT LEBANON, SYRIA;

FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF ARABIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MALTA;

TRANSLATOR OF THE WHOLE BIBLE INTO ARABIC;

AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR ARABS," AND OF THE ARABIC
WORK CALLED "THE FARIYAC" الفاريات.

LONDON :

BERNARD QUARITCH,

ORIENTAL AND PHILOLOGICAL BOOKSELLER,

16, CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE.

1856.



LONDON :

—

W. M. WATTS, CROWN COURT, TEMPLE BAR.

PREFACE.

IN writing this Introduction to the Arabic Language I do not pretend to have performed a work of great research; but I may justly state that I have produced a most useful and practical work for those who wish to study this Language, no such book having ever appeared before in this country. As to the method of writing Arabic words with English characters, it was made at the suggestion of MR. QUARITCH, the publisher.

I have to thank the REV. H. G. WILLIAMS, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, for many hints, especially for correcting the English.

Any gentleman desirous of receiving instruction in the Arabic Language may obtain MR. FARIS'S address from the publisher.

الحمد لله

وبعد فاني لست ادعي باي ابديت معجزة في تاليف هذا الكتاب ولكن يحق لي ان اقول اني صنعت انفع شي لمن يروم ان يتعلم اللغة العربية اذ لم يظهر الي الان كتاب مثله في لغة الانكليز اما كَتَب الالفاظ العربية بحروف انكليزية فكان بحسب اشارة ناشرة مستر كوارج ثم ينبغي لي ان اتي علي الاب المحترم مستر وليامس مدرس اللغة العربية في مدينة كمبريج وخصوصا علي تصليحه العبارات الانكليزية فلست والحالة هذه اخجل من التنويه بهذا الكتاب علي صغر حجمه عند المبتدئين رجاء ان ينوء بي هو ايضا عند المنتهين *

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ARABIC LANGUAGE.

CHAPTER I.

THE Arabians, in common with many of the Eastern nations, write from the right hand to the left. Their Alphabet consists of twenty-eight letters, differently shaped according to their position at the beginning, middle, or end of words. The names and powers, and the order and figure, of the letters may be seen in the following Table.

B

ALPHABETICAL TABLE.

NAME.	FINAL.		MED.	INIT.	POWER.
	Connect.	Uncon.			
Alif	ا	ا	ا	ا	<i>a</i>
Ba	ب	ب	ب	ب	<i>b</i>
Ta	ت	ت	ت	ت	<i>t</i>
Tha	ث	ث	ث	ث	<i>th</i>
Jeem	ج	ج	ج	ج	<i>j</i>
'Ha	ح	ح	ح	ح	<i>h</i>
C'ha	خ	خ	خ	خ	<i>ch</i>
Dal	د	د	د	د	<i>d</i>
Thal	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	<i>th</i>
Ra	ر	ر	ر	ر	<i>r</i>
Zai or Zine ..	ز	ز	ز	ز	<i>z</i>
Seen	س	س	س	س	<i>s</i>
Sheen	ش	ش	ش	ش	<i>sh</i>
'Sad	ص	ص	ص	ص	<i>s</i>
'Dad	ض	ض	ض	ض	<i>d</i>
'Ta	ط	ط	ط	ط	<i>t</i>
Tha	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	<i>th in father</i>
Aine	ع	ع	ع	ع	<i>a</i>
Gine	غ	غ	غ	غ	<i>g</i>
Fa	ف	ف	ف	ف	<i>f</i>
'Kaf	ق	ق	ق	ق	<i>k</i>

ALPHABETICAL TABLE.

3

NAME.	FINAL.		MED.	INIT.	POWER.
	Connect.	Uncon.			
Kaf	ك	ك	ك	ك	k
Lam	ل	ل	ل	ل	l
Meem	م	م	م	م	m
Noon	ن	ن	ن	ن	n
Waw	و	و	و	و	w
Ha	ه	ه	ه	ه	h
Ya	ي	ي	ي	ي	y, i

Lam-Alif, λ or λ , which is composed of λ lam and λ alif.

OBSERVATIONS.

ث is pronounced like *th* in *thick*.

خ is a strong guttural.

ذ is equivalent to *th* in *this*.

ض. The *true* sound of this letter must be learnt by the ear. It is like a strong *d*.

ع resembles *Alif* with (°) in sound, but is more guttural.

غ is a hard guttural *g*.

ق is a guttural *k*.

CHAPTER II.

OF VOWELS AND ORTHOGRAPHICAL SIGNS.

THE Arabs have only three characters for vowels, which they call فَتْحَةٌ *Fatha*, كَسْرَةٌ *Casra*, and ضَمَّةٌ *Damma*. The first is represented by a small oblique line over the letter; the second by a similar stroke under the letter; and the third by a small curve, like a comma, as follows:

Fatha. . (ˆ) sounding as *a*.

Casra. . (˘) sounding as *i*.

Damma (˙) sounding nearly as *o*.

These signs are sometimes doubled in the final letters, which doubling is then called تَنْوِينٌ *tanween*, or *nunation*, because the vowel is then pronounced as if terminated by ن, as رَجُلٌ *rajolon*, "a man;" رَجُلٍ *rajolin*; رَجُلًا *rajolan*. The first (ˆ) marks the nominative case; the second (˘) the genitive, dative, and ablative; the third (˙) the accusative. It must be observed here that the final ۱ adds nothing to the sound when the accusative is pronounced.

تَشْدِيدٌ *tashdid* (ˆ) doubles the letter over which it is placed, as نَزَلَ *nazzala*, "he brought down."

هَمْزَةٌ *hamza* (ء) is placed generally over the ۱, and sometimes over the و and ي, and is considered as a guttural letter.

وَصْلٌ *wasla* (ˆ) implies *conjunction*, and is only inscribed over ۱ to mark an union with the preceding letter,

ا being then silent, as كِتَابُ اللَّهِ *kitābu-llāhi*, “the book of God.”

مَدَّة *madda* (˘) implies *extension*, and is placed over ا, giving it a long sound, as آدَمَ *ādam*.

سُكُون *socoon* (°) signifies *a pause*, and is placed over a letter that has no vowel.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE NOUN.

THE Arabs consider the verb as the first part of speech, and the third person singular masculine of the preterite tense as the root or origin; but as the noun is more familiar to the English reader, we have placed it here before the verb. A few words, however, may be first said respecting the article ال, which the Arabs call أَدَاةُ التَّعْرِيفِ *adātutta`arīf*, “instrument of determination.”

When any of these letters, namely, ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش follows the article ال, the ل is then dropped, its place being supplied by *tashdid*, as فِكْهُ الدِّينِ *fikhu-ddīn*, “knowledge of the religion.”

When the particle ل *to* is prefixed to a noun beginning with ل, which, as being definite, ought to have the article, in order to avoid the meeting of several **L**ams the article is dispensed with; or, in pointed books,

represented by *tashdíd*, as **إِنَّا لِلَّهِ** *inná lilláhi*, “we are to God.”

N.B. The noun to which the article is annexed does not receive the tanween.

CHAPTER IV.

OF GENDER.

IN the Arabic there are two genders, **مَذَكَّر** *mothakkar*, “masculine,” and **مَوْنَت** *moännath*, “feminine.” Nouns are feminine either by signification or termination. By signification: 1st, names of women and female appellatives, as **مَرِيَم** *Mar-yam*, “Mary;” **أُم** *omm*, “a mother;” **بِنْت** *bint*, “a girl;” **أُخْت** *ócht*, “a sister:” 2dly, the double members of the body, as **يَد** *yad*, “the hand;” **عَيْن** *aïne*, “the eye;” **كَتِف** *catif*, “the shoulder:” 3dly, names of countries and towns, as **مِصْر** *Misr*, “Egypt;” **مَكَّة** “Mecca.”

By termination; 1st in **ة**, as **جَنَّة** *jannah*, “a garden;” **ظِلْمَة** *tholmah*, “darkness:” 2dly in **ا** servile, as **بَيْضَا** *bytdá*, “white:” 3dly in **ي** servile, pronounced like **ا**, as **ذِكْرِي** *thikra*, “remembrance;” **أُولَى** *oula*, “first.” There are a few words which are to be learnt by practice and observation, being used feminine neither by signification nor by termination; such as **أَرْض** *ard*, “the earth;” **خَمْر** *chamr*,

“wine;” حَرَبٌ *harb*, “war;” نَارٌ *nār*, “fire;” رِيحٌ *riah*,
 “the wind;” شَمْسٌ *shams*, “the sun,” &c. &c.

All other words are masculine.

Feminines are formed from masculines chiefly by the addition of ة, as طَيِّبٌ *ty-ib*, “good,” طَيِّبَةٌ *ty-ibah*; مَلِكٌ *malik*, “a king,” مَلِكَةٌ *malicah*, “a queen.”

CHAPTER V.

OF NUMBER.

THERE are three numbers, singular, dual, and plural. The dual is formed by adding to the singular اِن in the nominative case, and يِن in the other cases. The plural is either perfect or imperfect. The perfect plural is that which ends in وِن in the nominative case, and in يِن in the other cases. The perfect feminines form their plural by adding ات. The imperfect plurals are such as are not formed by the addition of وِن or يِن, and are so extremely irregular and various, that no rules can greatly assist the memory.

FIRST DECLENSION, BEING TRIPTOTS, OR HAVING SINGULAR, DUAL, AND PLURAL.

SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom. بَيْتٌ a house.	بَيْتَانِ	بُيُوتٌ
Gen. بَيْتٍ	بَيْتَيْنِ	بُيُوتٍ
Acc. بَيْتًا	..	بُيُوتًا

SECOND DECLENSION, BEING PERFECT.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom.	كَاتِبٌ writing.	كَاتِبَانِ	كَاتِبُونَ
Gen.	كَاتِبٍ	كَاتِبَيْنِ	كَاتِبِينَ
Acc.	كَاتِبًا	..	..

THIRD DECLENSION FEMININE OF THE ABOVE.

Nom.	كَاتِبَةٌ	كَاتِبَتَانِ	كَاتِبَاتٌ
Gen.	كَاتِبَةٍ	كَاتِبَتَيْنِ	كَاتِبَاتٍ
Acc.	كَاتِبَةً	..	..

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE PRONOUN.

THE Arabs acknowledge only three parts of speech, namely, the Verb, the Noun, and the Particle, including under the noun the pronoun and the adjective.

The PERSONAL PRONOUNS are as follows :

	SING.		DUAL.	PLURAL.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
First person . . .	أَنَا	..	..	نَحْنُ	..
Second	أَنْتَ	أَنْتِ	أَنْتُمَا	أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُنَّ
Third	هُوَ	هِيَ	هُمَا	هُمْ	هُنَّ

N.B. The dual and the plural feminine are not used in the vulgar Arabic.

The DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS are هَذَا "this," and ذَلِكَ "that," declined as follows :

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Masc.....	هَذَا	هَذَانِ هَذَيْنِ	هَؤُلَاءِ
Fem.	هَذِهِ	هَاتَانِ هَاتَيْنِ	..

N.B. In the vulgar Arabic the singular only is used, and the plural is sometimes replaced by the word هَدُول, and at other times by دُول, or هَدُون, or هَدُولِي, &c.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Masc.....	ذَلِكَ	ذَانِكَ ذَيْنِكَ	أُولَئِكَ
Fem.	تِلْكَ	تَانِكَ تَيْنِكَ	..

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

الَّذِي "who," is thus declined.

	SING.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Masc.....	الَّذِي	الَّذَانِ	الَّذِينَ
Fem.	الَّتِي	الَّتَانِ	الَّتَاتِي

N.B. All these forms are replaced in the vulgar by the word الَّتِي.

مَنْ who, he who, those who, whoever.

مَا that which, those which, whatever.

أَيُّ who, which, what, of what kind.

THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The possessive pronouns are expressed by means of affixes to the nouns; thus—

SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
كِتَابِي	my book.	..		كِتَابِنَا
كِتَابِكَ	thy (<i>m</i>) book.	كِتَابُكُمَا	}	كِتَابِكُمْ
كِتَابِكَ	thy (<i>f</i>) book.			كِتَابِكُنَّ
كِتَابُهُ	his book.	كِتَابُهُمَا	}	كِتَابُهُمْ
كِتَابِهَا	her book.			كِتَابُهُنَّ

The dual, and also the plural feminine, are not commonly used.

The same affixes are used with prepositions: for instance,

SING.		DUAL.		PLURAL.
مِنِّي	from me.	..		مِنَّا
مِنَكَ	from thee (<i>m</i>).	مِنكُمَا	}	مِنكُمْ
مِنَكَ	from thee (<i>f</i>).			مِنكُنَّ
مِنْهُ	from him.	مِنْهُمَا	}	مِنْهُمْ
مِنْهَا	from her.			مِنْهُنَّ

N.B. The same affixes serve as the accusative cases after verbs.

CHAPTER VII.

OF COMPARISON.

THE comparative is formed from the positive of the triliteral verb, upon the measure of **أَفْعَل**; as, **كَبِيرٌ** "great," **أَكْبَرُ** "greater;" **جَمِيلٌ** "beautiful," **أَجْمَلُ** "more beautiful."

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE NOUN OF PLACE AND TIME.

THE same form of noun is used to denote time and place, and is regularly derived from the triliteral verb upon the measure **مَفْعَل**; as, **مَكْتَبٌ** "time or place of writing;" **مَلْعَبٌ** "time or place of playing;" **مَقْعَدٌ** "time or place of sitting." Or upon the measure **مَفْعِل**; as, **مَضْرِبٌ** "time or place of beating."

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE NOUN DENOTING THE INSTRUMENT.

THE noun denoting the instrument is derived from the triliteral verb, and has three forms: 1. **مَفْعَل**; as, **مِبْرَدٌ** "a file." 2. **مِفْعَال**; as, **مِفْتَاحٌ** "a key." 3. **مِفْعَلَةٌ**; as, **مِصْنَسَةٌ** "a broom."

CHAPTER X.

OF THE NOUN DENOTING A SINGLE ACTION.

THIS noun has the measure of **فَعَلَة**; as, **ضَرْبَة** "once striking;" **كُتِبَة** "once writing," &c. &c.

N.B. All these forms are regularly derived from the verb which has three letters.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE ADJECTIVES.

THERE are many forms in Arabic for the adjective: the most common are **فَعِيل**; as, **كَرِيم** "generous;" **جَبِيل** "handsome;" and **فَعُول**; as, **شَاكِر** "thankful;" **صَبُور** "patient."

There are also the forms **فَعَّال** and **فَعَّيِل**, denoting frequency or intensity; as, **ضَّرَّاب** "one who strikes often," **سَكِير** "very drunken:" **فَعَّل**; as, **حَسَن** "beautiful:" **فَعَّل**; as, **فَرِح** "glad, or merry:" **فَعَّلَان**; as, **عَطْشَان** "thirsty."

The Arabic language, rich as it is in words and in modes of expression, has only one form of adjectives derived from substantives. It is formed by adding **ي** with (-) to the substantive; as, for instance, **وَرْدِي** "rosy;" **مَائِي** "watery;" **شَمْسِي** "solar;" **أَرْضِي** "earthen," &c. &c. This **ي** is called **يَا النَّسَب**.

CHAPTER XII.

OF THE DIMINUTIVE.

THE diminutive is formed in general by inserting ِ after the second letter of the primitive; as, عبيد "a little servant," from عبد "a servant;" رجيل "a little man."

This form, although very convenient, yet is very seldom used, even in books.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE VERB.

THE Arabic verb, in its several conjugations, consists of three letters or more, up to six. The trilateral verb is divided into seven classes, named by the Arabs as follows, the names being derived from the circumstance of the verb having a letter doubled, or containing one of the letters, ا, و, or ي. In treating of the verbs, as well as in the other parts of the grammar, the different forms of the verb فعل "he did," are referred to as models. On this principle, the first radical letter of the verb is called the Fa, the second the Aine, the third the Lam.

- 1.... السالم, as كَتَبَ he wrote.
- 2.... المضاعف .. مَدَّ he stretched.
- 3.... المهموز .. أَخَذَ he took.
- 4.... المعتل الفأ .. وَعَدَّ he promised.

- 5.... المعتل العين, as قَالَ he said.
 6.... المعتل اللام .. رَمَى he threw.
 7.... اللَّفِيف .. وَفَّى he preserved.

The verbs are either *triliteral* or *quadriliteral*; the first consisting of three radical letters, as those already instanced; the other of four, as دَحْرَجَ "he rolled."

The derivatives are divided into three classes; the first being augmented by one servile letter, the second by two, and the last by three, as in the following manner:

1.....	فَعَلَ	6.....	تَفَاعَلَ
2.....	أَفْعَلَ	7....	أَنْفَعَلَ
3.....	فَعَّلَ	8.....	أَفْعَلَّ
4.....	فَاعَلَ	9.....	أَفْعَلَّ
5.....	تَفَعَّلَ	10.....	أَسْتَفَعَّلَ

The first conjugation has a transitive sense, where the action has an effect upon some other object, as كَتَبَ كِتَابًا "he wrote a book," and it is called مُتَعَدِّي; and also an intransitive one, where the effect is confined within the agent, as حَزِنَ "he mourned," and it is called لَازِمٌ.

The second and third form transitives, as أَنْزَلَ or نَزَلَ "he brought down," or, "he caused to go down;" with this difference, that the (-) indicates the action to have been done gradually, and the | gives the idea that the

action was done at once. But if the verb is originally transitive, the (ـ) then gives it an intensitive sense, as كَسَّرَ "he broke to pieces;" or it makes it transitive in two degrees, as كَتَبَ "he caused somebody to write."

The fourth conveys the idea of a reciprocal action, as ضَارَبَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا "Zeid beat Amr," implying, at the same time, that Amr beat Zeid in return; also an intransitive sense, as جَالَسَ زَيْدٌ عَمْرًا "Zeid sat down with Amr."

The fifth has sometimes a passive signification, as تَكْسَّرَ "it was broken," being the passive of the second conjugation كَسَّرَ; and sometimes an active sense, as تَرَقَّبَ "he expected."

The sixth denotes a co-operation or mutual action, nearly corresponding with the fourth, as تَضَارَبَ الْقَوْمُ "the people beat each other."

The seventh denotes a passive sense, as اِنْكَسَرَ "it was broken."

The eighth has sometimes a passive sense, as اجْتَمَعَ "it was collected;" and sometimes an active one, as اِخْتَرَعَ "he invented." The reason appears to be insufficient why most of the grammarians take it to be always passive.

The ninth form denotes colour, as اصْفَرَ "it became yellow;" it implies also deformity, as اعْوَرَ "he became one-eyed."

The tenth has generally two significations: the first is petitioning and desiring, as اسْتَغْفَرَ "he asked pardon;" the second implies considering the thing to be such as is ex-

pressed by the simple verb, e.g. اسْتَحْسَنَ "he considered (it) to be pretty;" اسْتَعْلَى "he considered (it) to be dear."

The Arabs arrange their moods and tenses differently from the Europeans, dividing their conjugation into five parts: 1st, the Preterite; 2d, the Future; 3d, the Imperative; 4th, the Participle; and 5th, the Infinitive.

Excepting the infinitive, they all have three numbers—singular, dual, and plural; and two genders—masculine and feminine. Their persons, as in other languages, are three; but the third being the root, precedes the second, and the second the first; all which will appear sufficiently obvious from the following paradigms:

CONJUGATION OF THE FIRST FORM OF REGULAR
TRILITERAL VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.		
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
نَصَرْنَ	نَصَرُوا	نَصَرَتَا	نَصَرَا	نَصَرَتْ	نَصَرَ	3
نَصَرْنَا	نَصَرْتُمْ	نَصَرْتُمَا		نَصَرْتِ	نَصَرْتَ	2
	نَصَرْنَا	..		نَصَرْتُ		1

Present or Future.

يَنْصَرْنَ	يَنْصَرُونَ	تَنْصَرَانِ	تَنْصَرَانِ	تَنْصَرُ	يَنْصَرُ	3
تَنْصَرْنَ	تَنْصَرُونَ	تَنْصَرَانِ		تَنْصَرِي	تَنْصَرْتِ	2
	تَنْصَرْنَا	..		تَنْصَرْتُ	يَنْصَرُ	1

Imperative.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
انصروا	انصروا	انصرا	انصرا	انصري	انصر

Participle.

ناصرات	ناصرون	ناصرتان	ناصران	ناصرة	ناصر
--------	--------	---------	--------	-------	------

Infinitive.

نصر

PASSIVE VOICE.

The passive voice differs from the active chiefly in the vowel points, as may be observed by comparing them together.

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
نُصِرْنَ	نُصِرُوا	نُصِرَتَا	نُصِرَا	نُصِرَتْ	نُصِرَ 3
نُصِرْتُمْ	نُصِرْتُمْ	نُصِرْتُمَا	نُصِرْتُمَا	نُصِرْتِ	نُصِرْتِ 2
نُصِرْنَا	نُصِرْنَا	..	..	نُصِرْتُ	نُصِرْتُ 1

Future.

يُنصرون	يُنصرون	يُنصران	يُنصران	يُنصر	يُنصر 3
تُنصرون	تُنصرون	تُنصران	تُنصران	تُنصرين	تُنصرين 2
نُنصر	نُنصر	..	..	أُنصر	أُنصر 1

C

Participle.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
مَنْصُورَاتٌ	مَنْصُورُونَ	مَنْصُورَتَانِ	مَنْصُورَانِ	مَنْصُورَةٌ	مَنْصُورٌ

The imperative passive is formed from the future by adding *!* to it, as *لِنَنْصِرْ، لِأَنْصِرْ، لِئِنصِرْ*.

CHAPTER XIV.

It is requisite, in place of swelling the grammar unnecessarily with a great number of whole-length conjugations, to give the first word alone of every tense, leaving it to the learner, by way of exercise, to fill up the other persons, which he may find to be a considerable help to his memory.

OF THE DERIVATIVE THREE-LETTER CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

First Class.

PART.	IMPER.	INFIN.	FUTURE.	PRET.
مُفَعِّلٌ	أَفْعَلْ	أَفْعَالًا	يُفَعِّلُ	أَفْعَلَّ
مَفْعَلٌ	فَعَّلْ	تَفْعِيلًا	يُفَعِّلُ	فَعَّلَ
مُفَاعِلٌ	فَاعِلْ	مُفَاعَلَةً وَفِعَالًا	يُفَاعِلُ	فَاعَلَ

Second Class.

PART.	IMPER.	INFIN.	FUTURE.	PRET.
مُتَفَعِّلٌ	تَفَعَّلْ	تَفَعَّلًا	يَتَفَعَّلُ	تَفَعَّلَ
مُتَفَاعِلٌ	تَفَاعَلْ	تَفَاعَلًا	يَتَفَاعَلُ	تَفَاعَلَ
مُنْفَعِلٌ	انْفَعَلْ	انْفَعَالًا	يَنْفَعِلُ	انْفَعَلَ
مُفْتَعِّلٌ	اِفْتَعَّلْ	اِفْتَعَالًا	يَفْتَعِّلُ	اِفْتَعَّلَ
مُفَعِّلٌ	اِفْعَلْ	اِفْعَالًا	يَفْعَلُ	اِفْعَلَ

Third Class.

مُسْتَفْعِلٌ	اسْتَفْعَلْ	اسْتَفْعَالًا	يَسْتَفْعِلُ	اسْتَفْعَلَ
--------------	-------------	---------------	--------------	-------------

OBSERVATIONS.

The infinitive of the trilateral verb is irregular. The dual forms and the feminine plurals are not used in common conversation.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB مَضَاعَف (DOUBLED).

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
مَدَدْنَ	مَدَدُوا	مَدَدْنَا	مَدَدَا	مَدَدْتُ	مَدَدْتَ
مَدَدْنِ	مَدَدْتُمْ	مَدَدْتُمَا		مَدَدْتِ	مَدَدْتِ
مَدَدْنَا		..		مَدَدْتُ	

Future.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
يَمُدُّونَ	يَمُدُّونَ	تَمُدَّانِ	يَمُدَّانِ	تَمُدُّ	يَمُدُّ
تَمُدُّونَ	تَمُدُّونَ	تَمُدَّانِ		تَمُدُّونَ	تَمُدُّ
	نَمُدُّ	..			أَمُدُّ

Imperative.

أَمُدُّونَ	مُدُّوا	مُدَّا	مُدِّي	مُدِّ
------------	---------	--------	--------	-------

Participle.

مَادَّاتٌ	مَادُّونَ	مَادَّتَانِ	مَادَّانِ	مَادَّةٌ	مَادُّ
-----------	-----------	-------------	-----------	----------	--------

Passive.

PART.	FUT.	PRET.
مَمْدُودٌ	يَمُدُّ	مُدِّ

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB معتل الفاء (*lit.* "WEAK OF THE FA," HAVING THE FIRST RADICAL و).

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
وَعَدُّونَ	وَعَدُّوا	وَعَدَّتَا	وَعَدَّا	وَعَدَّتْ	وَعَدَّ
وَعَدْتُنَّ	وَعَدْتُمْ	وَعَدْتُمَا		وَعَدَّتْ	وَعَدَّتْ
	وَعَدْنَا	..			وَعَدَّتْ

Future.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
يَعْدُونَ	يَعْدُونَ	تَعْدَانِ	يَعْدَانِ	تَعْدُ	يَعْدُ
تَعْدُونَ	تَعْدُونَ	تَعْدَانِ	..	تَعْدِينَ	تَعْدُ
	نَعْدُ			أَعْدُ	

Imperative.

عِدْنَ	عِدُوا	عِدَا	عِدِي	عِدْ
--------	--------	-------	-------	------

Participle.

وَاعِدَاتٌ	وَاعِدُونَ	وَاعِدَتَانِ	وَاعِدَانِ	وَاعِدَةٌ	وَاعِدٌ
------------	------------	--------------	------------	-----------	---------

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB معتل العين (*lit.* "WEAK OF THE AINE," HAVING THE SECOND RADICAL و).

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
قُلْنَ	قَالُوا	قَالَتَا	قَالَا	قَالَتْ	قَالَ
قُلْتُمْ	قُلْتُمْ	قُلْتُمَا	..	قُلْتِ	قُلْتَ
قُلْنَا				قُلْتُ	

Future.

يَقُولُونَ	يَقُولُونَ	تَقُولَانِ	يَقُولَانِ	تَقُولُ	يَقُولُ
تَقُولُونَ	تَقُولُونَ	تَقُولَانِ	..	تَقُولِينَ	تَقُولُ
تَقُولُ				أَقُولُ	

Imperative.

. PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
قُلْنَ	قُولُوا	قُولَا		قُولِي	قُلْ

Participle.

قائلات	قائلون	قائلتان	قائلان	قائلة	قائل
--------	--------	---------	--------	-------	------

Passive.

PART.	FUT.	PRET.
مَقُولٌ	يُقَالُ	قِيلَ

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB معتل اللام (*lit.* "WEAK OF THE LAM," HAVING THE THIRD RADICAL ي).

Preterite.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
رَمِينَ	رَمَوْا	رَمَتَا	رَمَيَا	رَمَتِ	رَمِيَ
رَمَيْتَنَّ	رَمَيْتُمْ	رَمَيْتُمَا		رَمَيْتِ	رَمَيْتَ
رَمِينَا		..		رَمَيْتِ	

Future.

يَرْمِينِ	يَرْمُونِ	يَرْمِيَانِ	يَرْمِيَانِ	يَرْمِيْ	يَرْمِيْ
يَرْمِيْنَّ	يَرْمُوْنُ	يَرْمِيَانِ		يَرْمِيْ	يَرْمِيْ
يَرْمِيْنَا		..		يَرْمِيْ	

Imperative.

PLURAL.		DUAL.		SING.	
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
أَرْمِينِ	أَرْمُوا	أَرْمِيَا		أَرْمِي	أَرْمِ

Participle.

رَامِيَاتٌ	رَامُونَ	رَامِيَتَانِ	رَامِيَانِ	رَامِيَةٌ	رَامٍ
------------	----------	--------------	------------	-----------	-------

Passive.

PART.	FUT.	PRET.
مَرْمِي	يُرْمِي	رُمِيَ

CHAPTER XV.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

THE prepositions in Arabic require the genitive case after them. They are called حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ, *particles of attraction*; and the word which follows them is said to be مَجْرُورٌ, and is marked with a *casra*, e.g. مِنْ رَجُلٍ "from a man;" مِنْ الرَّجُلِ "from the man." The following is a list of the prepositions:

- بِ by, in.
تِ by (only in conjuring).

و	by (only in conjuring).
ل	to, for.
ك	like, as.

These five particles are prefixed to the words they govern.

من	<i>min,</i>	from.
الي	<i>ila,</i>	to.
عن	<i>an,</i>	of, from.
علي	<i>ala,</i>	upon.
في	<i>fi,</i>	in.
رب	<i>robba,</i>	it may be.
مذ	<i>moth,</i>	since.
منذ	<i>month,</i>	since.
حاشا	<i>'hâsha,</i>	except.
عدا	<i>ada,</i>	except.
خلا	<i>chala,</i>	except.
حتي	<i>'hatta,</i>	even to.

The following words, most of which have the force of prepositions, also require the genitive case after them.

كل	<i>coll,</i>	every, all.
مع	<i>ma'c,</i>	with.
جميع	<i>jami'c,</i>	all, altogether.
بعد	<i>ba'cd,</i>	after.
قبل	<i>'kabl,</i>	before.
فوق	<i>fou'k,</i>	above, over.

تحت	<i>ta'ht,</i>	under.
قدام	<i>'koddâm,</i>	before.
ورآ	<i>warâ,</i>	behind.
مثل	<i>mithl,</i>	like.
شبه	<i>shibh,</i>	like.
نظير	<i>nathir,</i>	like.
نحو	<i>na'how,</i>	about, like.
عند	<i>ʿind,</i>	at, with.
سوي	<i>siva,</i>	except, besides.
غير	<i>ghire,</i>	except, besides.
حذاء	<i>'hithâ,</i>	by, by side of.
قابلة	<i>'kobâlah,</i>	opposite.
ازآ	<i>izâ,</i>	near, by.
تجاه	<i>tujâh,</i>	opposite.
تلقا	<i>til'kâ,</i>	opposite.
ذو	<i>thoo,</i>	having, possessing.
لدي	<i>lada,</i>	at.
لدى	<i>ladon,</i>	at.
وسط	<i>wasâ't,</i>	in the middle of.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE following are the conjunctions in most common use :

وَ “and.”—Ex. جَا زَيْدٌ وَعَمْرُو “Zeid and Amr came.”

فَ “and.”—Ex. قَرَأْتُ الصَّرْفَ فَالتَّحْوِ. “I have read etymology *and* syntax. The particle وَ is irrespective of order : فَ, on the contrary, distinguishes it. I have read etymology *first*, and *then* syntax.

ثُمَّ *thumma*, “then.”—Ex. جَاءَ الرِّجَالُ ثُمَّ النِّسَاءُ. “The men came, *then* the women.

حَتَّى *hatta*, “even.”—Ex. أَكَلْتُ السَّمَكَةَ حَتَّى رَأْسَهَا. “I have eaten the fish, *even* its head.”

أَوْ *au*, “or.”—Ex. ائْبَسِ الصَّوْفَ أَوْ الحرِيرَ. “Be dressed in wool *or* silk.”

أَمْ *am*, “or.”—Ex. أَزِيدُ قَامَ أَمْ عَمْرُو. “Did Zeid stand up, *or* Amr?”

وَلَا *walâ*, “and not,” “nor.”—Ex. مَا جَاءَنِي رَجُلٌ وَلَا امْرَأَةٌ. “A man did not come to me, *nor* a woman.”

بَلْ *bal*, “but.”—Ex. مَا جَاءَنِي رَجُلٌ بَلْ امْرَأَةٌ. “A man did not come to me, *but* a woman.”

لَكِنْ *lâkin*, “but.”—Ex. مَا رَأَيْتُ رَجُلًا لَكِنْ امْرَأَةً. “I did not see a man, *but* a woman.”

The following words and particles, many of which are

nouns in the accusative case, though used adverbially, will be of considerable use to the learner :

ابتداءً	<i>ibtidâ-an,</i>	In the first place.
أبداً	<i>abadan,</i>	never, for ever.
احتياطاً	<i>i'htiyâ'tan,</i>	cautiously.
أحياناً	<i>a'hyânan,</i>	sometimes.
أخيراً	<i>âchiran,</i>	lastly.
آخر الأمر	<i>âchira 'l amr,</i>	at length.
إذ	<i>ith,</i>	when.
إذ ذاك	<i>ith thâk,</i>	then, at this time.
إذا	<i>ithâ,</i>	if, when, behold.
إذا	<i>ith ma,</i>	when.
إذن or إذا	<i>ithan,</i>	then.
ارتجالاً	<i>irtijâlan,</i>	extempore.
أسفل	<i>asfal,</i>	below.
أصلاً	<i>âslan,</i>	never, not at all.
اضطراراً	<i>id'tirâran,</i>	by force.
الآن	<i>al-ân,</i>	now.
إلا	<i>illâ,</i>	but, except.
إلا أن	<i>illâ an,</i>	unless.
اليوم	<i>al youm,</i>	to-day.
إلى	<i>ila,</i>	to, until.
إلى حيث	<i>ila 'hithe,</i>	whither.
إلى غير ذلك	<i>ila ghire thâlik,</i>	et cætera.
إلى الآن	<i>ila al-ân,</i>	hitherto.
إلى هنا	<i>ila huna,</i>	hither.

اتما	<i>immâ,</i>	either.
اتما	<i>ammâ,</i>	but, as to.
امام	<i>amâm,</i>	before.
ان	<i>an,</i>	that (before a verb).
ان	<i>inna,</i>	certainly.
ان	<i>anna,</i>	that (before a noun).
انما	<i>innamâ,</i>	but, only.
او	<i>au,</i>	or.
اولا	<i>awcalan,</i>	at first.
اولم	<i>awa lam,</i>	is it not?
اهلا	<i>ahlan,</i>	welcome.
اي	<i>eye,</i>	that is, viz..
اي	<i>eyee,</i>	which of.
اياك	<i>iyâk,</i>	take you care.
ايضا	<i>eyeðan,</i>	also.
اين	<i>eyen, aine,</i>	where?
باطلا	<i>bâ'tilan,</i>	in vain.
بالحق	<i>bil'ha'k'k,</i>	justly.
البتة or بتة	<i>albattah,</i>	not at all.
بدلأمن	<i>badalan min,</i>	instead of.
بديها	<i>badihan,</i>	extempore.
برا	<i>barra,</i>	without.
بعد	<i>baed,</i>	after.
و بعد	<i>wa-baed,</i>	and now.
بعد هذا	<i>baeda-hâtha,</i>	after this.
بعد غد	<i>baeda gad</i>	after to-morrow.

بَعِيدٌ	<i>ba'id,</i>	far off.
مِنْ غَيْرِ * بَغِيرٍ	<i>bighire, min ghire,</i>	without.
بَكْرَةٌ * بَاكِرًا	<i>bokrah,</i>	early.
بَيْنَ * بَيْنَ	<i>bine, binamad,</i>	between.
تَمَّ تَمَّ	<i>thomma,</i>	and, then, therefore.
تَمَّ تَمَّ	<i>thamma,</i>	there, in that place.
جَبْرًا	<i>jabran,</i>	by force.
جَدًّا	<i>jiddan,</i>	very, in earnest.
جَزْمًا	<i>jazman,</i>	resolutely.
فِي الْجُمْلَةِ * جُمْلَةً	<i>fi 'ljomlah,</i>	{ totally, upon the whole.
جَمِيعًا	<i>jamî'gan,</i>	altogether.
حَاشَا	<i>'hâsha,</i>	except, God forbid.
حَالًا	<i>'hâlan,</i>	presently.
حَتَّى	<i>'hatta,</i>	{ so that, in order to, until, even.
حَتَّى إِنْ	<i>'hatta inna,</i>	so that.
حَتَّى إِذَا	<i>hatta itha,</i>	until, when.
حَتَّى مَ	<i>'hatta ma,</i>	how long?
حَدًّا	<i>'hithâ,</i>	over against.
حَسَبَ	<i>hasab,</i>	according to.
حَقًّا	<i>'ha'h'han,</i>	certainly.
حَوْلَ	<i>'houle,</i>	around.

حَيْثُ	'haithe,	where.
حَيْثَمَا	'haithoma,	wherever.
حِينَئِذٍ	'hina-ithin,	then.
خارجاً or في الخارج	c'harijan, fi 'lchârij,	without.
خاصة * خصوصاً	chassâh, chošoosân,	{ especially, pecu- liarily.
مأخلاً * خلا	chala, mâ chala,	besides, except.
خَلْفَ	chalf,	behind.
دائماً	dâ-iman,	at all times.
دون	doon,	under, besides.
من دون	min doon,	without.
ربّما * رَبِّ	robba, robbama,	{ there may be, per- haps, often.
رَوَّيْدًا	rowaidan,	softly, slowly.
سابقاً	sâbi'kan,	formerly.
سابقاً ولاحقاً	sâbi'kan wa-lâ'hi'kan,	before and after.
سريعاً	sari'can,	quickly.
سمعاً وطاعة	samcan wa-'tâ'cah,	obediently.
سَوْفَ	soufa,	{ after (connected with the verb).
شريعاً	sharcan,	legally.
علي طبق * طَبَقَ	'tib'k, gala 'tib'k,	{ according, agree- ing with.

طوراً	'touran,	once.
عاجلاً	ĕájilan,	hastily.
ماعداً * عدا	ĕada, ma ĕada,	except.
لعلّ * علّ	ĕalla, la ĕalla,	{ perhaps, I hope, { by chance.
علي	ĕala,	{ upon, above, { against.
علي الخصوص	ĕala 'lc'hósoos,	particularly.
علي الدوام	ĕala 'ddawám,	always, continually.
علي الفور	ĕala 'lfour,	quickly.
علي كل حال	ĕala colli 'hâl,	{ on every state, in { every manner.
علي أي حال	ĕala eyei 'hâl,	alone, separately.
علي حدّثه	ĕala 'hidah,	of, from, concerning
عن	ĕan,	of that which.
عن (ما) عما	ĕamma,	with, at.
عند	ĕind,	intentionally.
عن قصد	ĕan 'kaśd,	in a short time.
عن قريب	ĕan 'karīb,	generally.
غالباً	gáliban,	after.
غيب	ghibb,	alternately.
غيباً	ghibban,	to-morrow.
غدا	gada,	not.
غير	ghire,	

غَيْرَ أَنْ	<i>ghira an,</i>	except that.
مِنْ غَيْرِ	<i>min ghire,</i>	} without.
بِغَيْرِ	<i>bighire,</i>	
غَيْرِ بَعِيدٍ	<i>ghire ba'êd,</i>	not far.
فَ	<i>fa,</i>	} and, then, there- fore, &c.
فَإِنَّ	<i>fa-inna,</i>	
فَرْدًا	<i>fardan,</i>	for, because.
فَقَطْ	<i>fa'ka't,</i>	single.
فَوْقَ	<i>fou'k,</i>	only.
فَوْقَ الْحَدِّ	<i>fou'k al'hadd,</i>	above.
فَوْقَ الْقِيَاسِ	<i>fou'k al'hiyâs,</i>	above limit.
فِي	<i>fi,</i>	above measure.
فِي اثْنًا ذَلِكَ	<i>fi athnâ thâlik,</i>	} in, into, among.
فِي غَضُونِ ذَلِكَ	<i>fi go'doon thâlik,</i>	
فِي الْجُمْلَةِ	<i>fi 'ljomlah,</i>	} in the mean time.
فِي الْحَالِ	<i>fi 'l'hâl,</i>	
فِي الْحَقِيقَةِ	<i>fi 'l'ha'ki'kah,</i>	upon the whole.
فِي الْوَاقِعِ	<i>fi 'lwâki'c,</i>	immediately.
فِي كُلِّ مَكَانٍ	<i>fi colli macân,</i>	truly, in fact.
فِيمَا	<i>fîma,</i>	in fact, really.
مِنْ قَبْلِ * قَبْلِ	<i>kabl, min 'kabl,</i>	in every place.
فِيمَا بَعْدَ	<i>fîmâ ba'êd,</i>	in what? why?
		before.
		henceforward.

فيما بعد	<i>fimâ ba'ed,</i>	hereafter.
قبل الان	<i>'habl alân,</i>	before now.
قد	<i>'had,</i>	certainly.
قدام	<i>'hoddâm,</i>	before.
قريب	<i>'harîb,</i>	near.
قط	<i>'ha'tt,</i>	never.
قطعا	<i>'ha't'gan,</i>	never, in no shape.
قليلًا	<i>'halîlan,</i>	little.
كان	<i>caanna,</i>	as if.
كثيرًا ما	<i>kathîran mâ,</i>	often.
كذا	<i>cathâ,</i>	so, thus.
كذلك	<i>kathâlik,</i>	likewise.
كلًا	<i>callâ,</i>	not at all.
كل واحد * كل احد	<i>coll a'had, coll wâ'hid,</i>	every one.
كلما	<i>collamâ,</i>	{ as often as, when- ever.
كل يوم	<i>coll youm,</i>	every day.
كم	<i>cam,</i>	{ how many, how much.
كما	<i>camâ,</i>	as.
لكي * لكي	<i>caye, likaye,</i>	in order to.
كيف	<i>kife,</i>	how.
كيفما	<i>'kîfamâ,</i>	any how.

كيلا	<i>keyelâ,</i>	so as not.
كيما	<i>keyemâ,</i>	that.
ل	<i>li,</i>	to, for.
لا	<i>la,</i>	no, not.
لابد	<i>la bodd,</i>	necessarily.
من اجل * لاجل	<i>li-ajl, min ajl,</i>	{ on which account, for.
لاشي	<i>lâ shy,</i>	nothing.
لا محالة	<i>lâ ma'hâlah,</i>	undoubtedly.
لأن	<i>li-anna,</i>	because.
لأن	<i>li-an,</i>	that.
لبيك	<i>labbike,</i>	here I am !
لذن * لدي	<i>lada, ladon,</i>	at.
لكن	<i>lâkin,</i>	but.
لم	<i>lam,</i>	not.
لما	<i>lamma,</i>	not yet, when.
لماذا	<i>li-mâthâ,</i>	why.
لو	<i>loue,</i>	if.
لولم * لولا	<i>loue la, loue lam,</i>	unless.
ليت	<i>lite,</i>	would to God.
ليس	<i>lise,</i>	no, not.
لئلا	<i>li-alla,</i>	that not.
ما	<i>ma,</i>	no, what, that which

ما بين	<i>ma bine,</i>	between.
ما دام	<i>ma dâm,</i>	as long as.
متي	<i>mata,</i>	when, whenever.
ومثل	<i>mithl,</i>	like, as.
مدي الايام	<i>mada'l ayyâm,</i>	at all times.
مرحبا	<i>mar'haba, marhaban,</i>	welcome !
مرة	<i>marrah,</i>	once.
مع	<i>maع</i>	with.
معا	<i>maعان,</i>	together, along with
مفصلا	<i>mofâssalan,</i>	distinctly.
مما	<i>mimmâ,</i>	from that which.
ممن	<i>mimman,</i>	from him who.
من	<i>man,</i>	who.
من	<i>min,</i>	from.
من الان	<i>min alân,</i>	from this time.
من الان فصاعدا	<i>min alân fasâعidan,</i>	henceforth.
من اين	<i>min eyine,</i>	whence.
من بعد	<i>min baعد,</i>	after.
من تحت	<i>min ta'ht,</i>	from below.
من حيث	<i>min 'hihte,</i>	since.
من دون	<i>min doon,</i>	} without.
من غير	<i>min ghire,</i>	
من فوق	<i>min fou'k,</i>	from above.

من هنا	<i>min honâ,</i>	}	hence.
من هناك	<i>min honâk,</i>		
مهما	<i>mahmâ,</i>		as often as.
نحو	<i>na'hou,</i>		near about, as.
نعم	<i>na'gam,</i>		yes.
و	<i>wa,</i>		and.
ورآ	<i>warâ,</i>		behind.
ولا	<i>walâ,</i>		neither.
ولو	<i>waloue,</i>		although.
ويل	<i>wile,</i>		fie,
ها	<i>hâ,</i>		behold.
هل	<i>hal,</i>		whether ?
هنا	<i>honâ,</i>		here.
هناك * هناك	<i>honâk, honâlik,</i>		there.
هوذا	<i>howa-thâ,</i>		behold.
يعني	<i>ya'eni,</i>		that is to say.

CHAPTER XVII.
OF THE NUMERALS.

The Cardinal Numbers are the following :

	MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.
1.	وَاحِدٌ أَحَدٌ	وَاحِدَةٌ أَحَدِي	11.	أَحَدِي عَشْرَةٌ أَحَدُ عَشْرٍ	
2.	اِثْنَانِ	اِثْنَتَانِ	20.	عِشْرُونَ	
3.	ثَلَاثَةٌ	ثَلَاثٌ	30.	ثَلَاثُونَ	
4.	أَرْبَعَةٌ	أَرْبَعٌ	40.	أَرْبَعُونَ	
5.	خَمْسَةٌ	خَمْسٌ	50.	خَمْسُونَ	
6.	سِتَّةٌ	سِتٌّ	100.	مِائَةٌ	
7.	سَبْعَةٌ	سَبْعٌ	200.	مِائَتَانِ	
8.	ثَمَانِيَةٌ	ثَمَانٍ	1000.	أَلْفٌ	
9.	تِسْعَةٌ	تِسْعٌ	2000.	أَلْفَانِ	
10.	عَشْرَةٌ	عَشْرٌ			

The Ordinals are as follow :

	MASC.	FEM.		MASC.	FEM.
1st.	أَوَّلٌ	أَوَّلِي	10th.	عَاشِرٌ	عَاشِرَةٌ
2d.	ثَانِي	ثَانِيَةٌ	11th.	حَادِي عَشْرٍ	حَادِيَةٌ عَشْرَةٌ
3d.	ثَالِثٌ	ثَالِثَةٌ			
4th.	رَابِعٌ	رَابِعَةٌ	20th.	عِشْرُونَ	
...	...	...	30th.	ثَلَاثُونَ &c.	

CHAPTER XVIII.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE verbs in which one of the three letters, viz. **ا و ي** occurs, present the greatest difficulties to the Arabic student, as they are sometimes changed one for the other, or dropped altogether. A little practice and observation will, however, put the learner in possession of these irregularities better than any rules with which to burden his memory.

The form for the future of the verb is also applicable for the present. The modern Arabs, therefore, make it a real present by joining to it some other word. Thus **هُوَ يَكْتُبُ** signifies *he writes, or, he will write*. But **هُوَ عَمَلٌ يَكْتُبُ** has the single signification of *he is writing*.

The words **بَدَى**, **بَدَى**, &c.. placed before a verb, add to it the signification of *is going*.—Ex. **هُوَ يَخْرُجُ** “he is going to go out.”

Although in the classical Arabic there are two particles, **سَ** and **سَوْفَ**, employed to confine the verb to the future signification, they are very seldom used in ordinary books.

The pluperfect in Arabic is expressed by the addition of the verb **كَانَ** “to be,” to the principal verb.”

Ex. **كَانَ كَتَبَ** “he had written.”

The most difficult point connected with nouns is the

imperfect plural, which is not formed by the addition of **ون** or **ات**. It is so extremely irregular and various that no rules can greatly assist the memory; but those forms which most generally occur will soon become familiar, and a dictionary will afford every necessary assistance with regard to the more uncommon.

The principal forms, however, are comprehended in the following table:

SING.		PLURAL.
غُرْفَةٌ	a parlour	غُرَفٌ
جِدَارٌ	a wall	جُدُرٌ
أَحْمَرٌ	red	حَمْرٌ
قِرْبَةٌ	a bladder	قِرَبٌ
رَجُلٌ	a man	رِجَالٌ
بَيْتٌ	a house	بُيُوتٌ
ضَارِبٌ	striking	ضُرَبٌ
كَامِلٌ	perfect	كَمَلَةٌ
رَامٍ	throwing	رَمَاتٌ
قَرْدٌ	an ape	قَرَدَةٌ
غُصْنٌ	a branch	أَغْصَانٌ
جَبَلٌ	a mountain	أَجْبَالٌ
خَاتَمٌ	a seal	خَوَاتِمٌ

SING.		PLURAL.
غُلام	a boy	غُلَمَان
شَرِيف	noble	شُرَفَاء
جَرِيح	wounded	جَرَحِي

With regard to the quadrilateral nouns, all the simple ones, and many of those which are augmented, together with their feminines, form their plurals by inserting ا after the second letter, the first having (َ), and the third (ِ), as كَوَاكِب, from كَوْكَب “a star;” دَرَاهِم, from دَرَهَم “a derham;” مَعَابِد, from مَعْبَد “a worshipping place,” &c.

The modern Arabs use no particle for an interrogation, but denote it by the tone of voice. They sometimes, however, employ ش (which is a corruption of شي *shy*, “a thing”) both in interrogative and negative sentences. Thus, they say, رَحْتَ شَ الْيَوْمِ عِنْدَهُ *ro'htish al-youm eindoh*, “Did you go to him to-day?” Also, مَا رَحْتَ شَ الْيَوْمِ عِنْدَهُ *mâ ro'htish al-youm eindoh*, “I did not go to him to-day.”

BOOK II.

SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE OF THE NOUN.

THE *nominative* case is principally employed to express the following :

1. المبتدأ the subject.

2. الخبر the predicate.

Ex. زيدٌ كاتبٌ “*Zeid (is) writing;*” where زيدٌ is the subject, and كاتبٌ the predicate.

3. الفاعل the agent, as ضربَ زيدٌ “*Zeid beat.*”

4. نائب الفاعل the substitute of the agent—the subject of a passive verb.—Ex. ضربَ زيدٌ “*Zeid was beaten.*”

5. المنادي the *vocative*, as يا زيدُ “*O, Zeid.*”

CHAPTER II.

OF THE ACCUSATIVE CASE.

THE following instances will exemplify the uses of the *accusative case* :

1. **ضَرَبْتُ ضَرْبًا** the absolute accusative, as **ضَرَبْتُ ضَرْبًا** "I beat *beating*;" where **ضَرْبًا** is the accusative of the verbal noun, and gives force to the expression.

2. **ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا** the object of the action, as **ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا** "I beat *Zeid*."

3. **المَفْعُولُ فِيهِ** the time or place in which any thing is done.

Ex. **سَرْتُ يَوْمًا** "I travelled *one day*."

4. **المَفْعُولُ لَهُ** the object for which the action is performed.

Ex. **ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا تَأْدِيبًا لَهُ** "I have beaten Zeid for *instruction to him*."

5. **المَفْعُولُ مَعَهُ** the person or thing in whose company the action was performed.

Ex. **اِسْتَوَى الْمَاءُ وَالْخَشَبَةَ** "The water was equal *with the wood*."

In such cases **وَ** *and* has the signification of **مَعَ** *with*.

The *accusative case* is also used to express the following :

1. **المُنَادِي** the vocative, as **يَا زَيْدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو** "O, Zeid, *son of Amr*."

2. **المُسْتَثْنَى** the accusative of exception.

Ex. قامَ الْقَوْمُ إِلَّا زَيْدًا "The people rose *except Zeid*."

3. **الحال** the state or condition.

Ex. جاءَ زَيْدٌ رَاكِبًا "Zeid came *riding*."

4. **التَّمْيِيز** the accusative of specification.

Ex. طابَ زَيْدٌ نَفْسًا "Zeid's *soul* was cheerful," (*lit.*
Zeid was cheerful as to the soul).

5. **الكِنَايَة** the accusative of metonymy.

Ex. كمَ لِي عِبْدًا "How many *servants* had I?"

عِنْدِي كَذَا دِرْهَمًا "I have *such and such dirhems*."

6. **العدد** number.

Ex. رَأَيْتُ أَحَدَ عَشَرَ رَجُلًا "I saw *eleven men*."

7. **التَّحْذِير** caution.

Ex. آيَاكَ الْأَسَدَ "Take care of *the lion*."

There are several verbs signifying "to be," "to continue," &c., which require the accusative case after them, as the following :

كان, as	كَانَ زَيْدٌ قَائِمًا	Zeid was standing.
.. امسى	امسى زَيْدٌ بَاكِيًا	Zeid was crying.
.. اصبح	اصبح زَيْدٌ ضَاكِحًا	Zeid was laughing.
.. انصحي	انصحي زَيْدٌ جَائِعًا	Zeid was hungry.

ظَلَّ ..	ظَلَّ زَيْدٌ تَعَبًا	Zeid was fatigued.
بَات ..	بَاتَ زَيْدٌ نَادِمًا	Zeid was repenting.
لَيْسَ ..	لَيْسَ زَيْدٌ جَاهِلًا	Zeid is not ignorant.
صَار ..	صَارَ زَيْدٌ عَالِمًا	Zeid was knowing.
مَا زَالَ ..	مَا زَالَ زَيْدٌ سَاهِرًا	Zeid was watching.
مَا انْفَكَّ ..	مَا انْفَكَّ زَيْدٌ خَاطِبًا	Zeid continued to be preaching.
مَا قَتِيَ ..	مَا قَتِيَ زَيْدٌ قَارِئًا	Zeid continued reading.
مَا بَرِحَ ..	مَا بَرِحَ زَيْدٌ مَاشِيًا	Zeid continued walking.
مَا دَامَ ..	تَعَلَّمَ مَا دَامَ الْعِلْمُ مُمَكِّنًا	Learn as long as learning is possible.

There are several particles which have the same effect, as in the following :

أَنَّ ..	أَنَّ زَيْدًا قَائِمًا	Zeid is standing.
كَأَنَّ ..	كَأَنَّ زَيْدًا أَسَدًا	Zeid is as a lion.
لَكِنَّ ..	تَامَ النَّاسُ لَكِنَّ زَيْدًا جَالِسًا	The people got up, but Zeid is sitting.
لَيْتَ ..	لَيْتَ زَيْدًا حَاضِرًا	O, that Zeid were present.
لَعَلَّ ..	لَعَلَّ زَيْدًا قَادِمًا	Perhaps Zeid is coming.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

WHEN two nouns follow each other, the second being in the genitive case, the latter is made *مَجْرُورٌ* by a *casra*, as *كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ* “the book of the man;” or by (ِ), as *كِتَابِ رَجُلٍ* “the book of a man.”

The use of the genitive in Arabic is very deficient; for if an adjective be placed after it, it may be referred either to it, or to the preceding substantive. Thus, in the expression *كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ الْعَظِيمِ*, the word *العظيم* may be taken as a qualification either to *كتاب* or to *الرجل*. The modern Arabs, in their vulgar conversation, seeing the defect of this construction, remove the ambiguity by inserting the word *بتاع* or *متاع* “property.” Thus, *الكتاب العظيم بتاع الرجل* “the excellent book, the property of the man;” *الكتاب العظيم بتاع الرجل العظيم* “the book, the property of the excellent man.”

NOTE—The ambiguity above spoken of, arises from the omission of the last vowels in the pronunciation, as is usually done. Otherwise the expressions *كِتَابِ الرَّجُلِ الْعَظِيمِ* and *كِتَابُ الرَّجُلِ الْعَظِيمِ* are sufficiently explicit.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PARTICLES WHICH AFFECT THE VERB.

IN the conjugation of the verb, as given in pp. 16 and 17, the future of the indicative is exhibited only in its simplest form. It is, however, subject to the loss of the ن from these five forms, the verb taking a subjunctive signification; namely, يفعلان * تفعلان * يفعلون * تفعلون * تفعلين: the other forms will then end in a *fatha*, except the plural feminine.

The particles which make the verb subjunctive are as follows:

ان *an*, "that," as أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَكْتُبَ "I wish to write," (*lit.* "I wish that *I should write.*")

لن *lan*, "not."—Ex. لَنْ يَضْرِبَ "He will not strike." (Some say that لن is a contraction of لا ان, and the above expression is equivalent to لا يكون ان يضرب "It shall not be that he *should strike.*")

إِذَنْ *ithan*, "therefore," "then."—Ex. إِذَنْ تَدْخُلِ الْجَنَّةَ "Thou *mayest then enter the garden.*"

كِي *ky* "that."—Ex. جِئْتُ كِي أَنْتَعَلَّمَ "I am come that I *might receive instruction.*"

حَتَّى *'hatta*, "that," "so that."—Ex. ضَرَبْتَهُ حَتَّى يَرْجِعَ "I beat him that he *might return.*"

لِ “that,” “for that.”—Ex. أَتَيْتَكَ لِتُكْرِمَنِي “I came to thee,
that thou mightest ho-
nour me.”

او au “until.”—Ex. لَا أَفَارُقُكَ أَوْ تُعْطِيَنِي “I will not leave
thee till thou shouldst give me,” &c.

The verb is also made subjunctive when it is employed in connection with the seven following forms :

1. الْأَمْرُ, the imperative.—Ex. زُرْنِي فَكْرِمَكَ “Visit me that
I may honour thee.”

2. النَّهْيُ, the negative imperative.—Ex. لَا تَعْصِ الشَّرْعَ فَتُعَاقَبَ “Disobey not
the law, lest thou
be punished.”

3. النَّفْيُ, the negative.—Ex. لَا يَتَكَلَّمُ الْكَاذِبُ فَيَكْذَبَ “Let not
the liar speak, lest he
be belied.”

4. الْأَسْتِفْهَامُ, the interrogation.—Ex. هَلْ يَأْتِي زَيْدٌ فَيُكْرِمُ “Shall Zeid come,
that he may be
honoured?”

5. التَّمَنِّيُّ, desiring.—Ex. كَيْتَ لِي مَالًا فَانصَدَّقَ “O that I had
wealth, that I might bestow
it in alms!”

6. التَّرَجِّيُّ, hoping.—Ex. لَعَلِّي أَتُوبُ فَيَغْفِرَ لِي رَبِّي “Perhaps
I shall repent, that my Lord
may forgive me.”

7. *العَرْض*, offering.—Ex. *أَلَا تَنْزِلُ عِنْدَنَا فَتُصِيبَ خَيْرًا* “Wilt thou not come down to us, that thou mayest find good?”

Some particles apocopate one verb, while others apocopate two verbs in connection with each other. Of the first kind we have the following, seven in number :

لَمْ, as	لَمْ يَكْتُبْ	He has not written.
لَمَّا ..	لَمَّا يَرْجِعْ	He has not yet returned.
أَلَمْ ..	أَلَمْ أَكْتُبْ لَكَ	Have I not written to thee?
أَلَمْأَا ..	أَلَمْأَا يَرْجِعْ	Has he not yet returned?
لَمْ الامر ..	لِيَتَكَلَّمَ	Let him speak.
لَا النهي ..	لَا يَضْرِبْ	Let him not strike.

The following is the list of the second kind, containing ten :

إِنْ, as	إِنْ تَكْتُبْ أَكْتُبْ	If thou wilt write, I will write.
مَا ..	مَا تَرْكَبْ أَرْكَبْ	Whatever thou ridest, I will ride.
مَنْ ..	مَنْ يُؤْمِنْ يَخْلُصْ	Whosoever believeth shall be saved.
مَهْمَا ..	مَهْمَا تَفْعَلْ أَفْعَلْ	Whatever thou wilt do, I will do.
أَيَّ ..	أَيَّ تَضْرِبْ أَضْرِبْ	Whomsoever thou shalt beat, I will beat.

كيفما	كَيْفَمَا تَوَجَّهَ تُصَادَفُ خَيْرًا ..	Whithersoever thou shalt turn, thou wilt get good.
متي	مَتِي تَرَشَّدُ تُحَمَدُ ..	When thou shalt act uprightly, thou shalt be praised.
اينما	أَيْنَمَا تَجْلِسُ أَجْلِسُ ..	In whatever place thou shalt sit, I will sit.
أينى	أَيْنَى تَفْعَلُ أَفْعَلُ ..	Wherever thou shalt act, I will act.
حيثما	حَيْثَمَا تَوَجَّهَ أَتَوَجَّهُ ..	Wheresoever thou wilt turn, I will turn.

EXERCISES.

<i>nāk</i>	<i>ohanna</i>	<i>misal</i>	عوملil	<i>a'kafatt</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>btrag</i>	<i>nim</i>	<i>aw</i>
كان	هو	ذلك	موتاسيم	التي	اتصفت	بما	غريب	من
was	he	that	Mo	tasim	the	to	happened	what
							strange	from
							and	
<i>ohagalab</i>	<i>af</i>	<i>ihiday</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>sākl</i>	<i>aw</i>	<i>ihisno</i>	<i>siljam</i>	<i>if</i>
فبلغه	في	يد	الكاس	في	يد	والكاس	في	يد
him	it	reached	so	his	hand	in	cup	the
				and	his	friends	sitting-	in
						of	place	sitting
<i>ijolo</i>	<i>nim</i>	<i>ع</i>	<i>zli</i>	<i>ع</i>	<i>dni</i>	<i>ع</i>	<i>rsal</i>	<i>if</i>
ع	من	ع	عند	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
barbarians	of	a	barbarian	with	bondage	the	in	noble
								a
								woman
								that

namuoy áhijaw ala ع *áhamá'tal ohannaaw hayirooma* ع *if moorra*
 الرُّومَ * في عَمُورِيَّةَ وَأَنَّهُ لَطَمَهَا عَلَيَّ وَجْهَهَا يَوْمًا
 a day her face upon her struck he that and Amoría in Room the

ijay ám zli ع *áhal lá'k af hamísat* ع *om áw ta'hás af*
 فَصَاحَتْ وَأَمْعَتَصَمَاءَ فَقَالَ لَهَا الْعِلْجُ مَا يَجِي
 he will come not barbarian the her to said and Mo'ctasim O she cried so

sákl omisat ع *omla mata'hc'af kalba ala* ع *alli ikyli*
 إِلَيْكَ إِلَّا عَلَيَّ أَبْلَقُ فَخَتَمَ الْمُعْتَصِمُ الْكَاسَ
 cup the Mo'ctasim sealed so a pied horse upon but you to

ikkaf d ع *ab alli dhobarhsa ál lá'k aw i'kássil dhalawán aw*
 وَنَاوَلَهَا لِلْسَّاقِي وَقَالَ لَا أَشْرِبُهَا إِلَّا بَعْدَ فَتْ
 delivery after but it I will drink not said and cup-bearer to the it gave and

hab'sa ammal af zli ع *iltá'kaw rsala nim haf'rahshs*
 الشَّرِيفَةَ مِنَ الْأَسْرِ وَقَتْلَ الْعِلْجِ فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ
 he was in the when and barbarian the kill- and bondage the from noble the of
 morning ing

zorhcáy ál na oharaksa ع *rama aw — ali lí'harrib adán*
 نَادَى بِالرَّحِيلِ إِلَى عَمُورِيَّةَ وَأَمَرَ عَسْكَرَهُ أَنْ لَا يَخْرُجَ
 go out not that his troops ordered and Amoría to marching the for called

fla ni ع *bas if oजारáhé af kalba ala* ع *alli mohnim da'ha*
 أَحَدٍ مِنْهُمْ إِلَّا عَلَيَّ أَبْلَقُ فَخَرَجُوا فِي سَبْعِينَ أَلْفًا
 1000 70 in they went out so a pied horse upon but them of one

* All the European nations, with the inhabitants of Asia Minor, are often called Romans by the Arabian writers.

— *'htafib hyla* ع *ald'eat hállA 'hataf ammal af 'kalba*
 أَبْلَقَ فَلَمَّا فَتَحَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ بِفَتْحِ عَمُورِيَةِ
 Amoria opening by him upon be high God opened when and —

zli'la bala'taw — *ikybbal loo'kay awhaw áhalah'cad*
 دَخَلَهَا وَهُوَ يَقُولُ لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ وَطَلَبَ الْعِلْجَ
 — sought and — here I am says he and her he entered
 (it)

— *dooyo'k kkaf aw oha'kno* ع *abar'ad af hafirahshs arisú*
 أَسْرَ الشَّرِيفَةَ فَضْرَبَ عُنُقَهُ وَفَكَ قَيْودَ الشَّرِيفَةِ
 — bonds loosed and his neck struck and noble the of imprisoner

áhib oháta af isák nála il itáh i'kássil lák aw
 وَقَالَ لِلسَّاقِي هَاتِ لِي الْآنَ كَاسِي فَآتَاهُ بِهَا
 her with came he so my cup now me to bring cup-bearer to the said and
 (it) him to

obárahshs abát nála lák aw birahs aw dhamtahé kkaf af
 * فَفَكَ خَتَمَهَا وَشَرِبَ وَقَالَ الْآنَ طَابَ الشَّرَابُ
 drink the it is good now said and drank and her seal broke and
 (its)

ANECDOTE OF MOÇTASÍM.

AND this was one of the strange adventures which happened to Moçtasím: that he was sitting in an assembly of his friends, with a cup in his hand; and it was reported to him that a noble lady was in bondage with a barbarian of the barbarians of Rome, in Ammoria, and that he had struck her on the face one day, and she cried, "Help, O Moçtasim!" And the barbarian said to her, "He will

not come to you unless on a pied horse." And Mo^عta^سim sealed up the cup, and gave it to the cup-bearer, and said, "By heaven, I will not drink of it till after the delivery of the lady from bondage, and the death of the barbarian." And when it was morning, he gave orders for marching against Ammoria, and commanded his troops that not one man of them should go forth except on a pied horse: and they set out upon seventy thousand pied horses. And when he conquered, by the taking of Ammoria, he entered it, and he said, "Here I am, here I am;" and he sought the barbarian, the prisoner of the lady, and struck off his head; and he loosed the bonds of the lady, and said to the cup-bearer, "Bring me now my cup;" and he approached him with it, and he broke the seal of it, and drank, and said, "Now delicious is the wine."

الليلة الثانية والستون بعد المائة من حكايات الف
ليلة وليلة

dhithco il daz anid talak haliba'kla halylla tanak ammalaf
فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ اللَّيْلَةُ الْقَابِلَةَ قَالَتْ دِينَا زَادَ لِأَخْتِهَا
her sister to zad Dina said following the night the was when and
anal immita af hamián aryg itnok ni hátcho áy dázrhahs
شهرزاد يا أختاه إن كنتِ غيرَ نائمةِ فَاتِمِّي لَنَا
us for finish asleep not you were if sister O Zad Shahr

kilaml dhoia inagalab hamarak aw nabboh dhal talak htida hla

الْحَدِيثُ قَالَتْ لَهَا حُبًّا وَكِرَامَةً بَلَغَنِي أَيُّهَا الْمَلِكُ
king the O me reached It honour and love her to she said story the

ohanni af simahcl icha amma aw lak niyyazoml anna diعاسا

السَّعِيدُ أَنَّ الْمُرَبِّينَ قَالَ وَأَمَّا أَخِي الْخَامِسُ فَإِنَّهُ
he that 5th the my brother as to and said barber the that happy the

sann olasay nari'kaf nalojar nak wa inathal aعوقكام nak

كَانَ مَقْطُوعَ الْأَذَانِ وَكَانَ رَجُلًا فَقِيرًا يَسْأَلُ النَّاسَ
men the begs of poor man was and ears the cut was

anodilaw nak aw narahan ohohtohcay amib otat'kay aw nalyl

لَيْلًا وَيَقْتَاتُ بِمَا يَأْخُذُهُ نَهَارًا وَكَانَ وَالِدُنَا
our father was and day it takes he that by subsists and night

fallahc aw tam aw llatعاف niss if naniعات naribak nahcyhs

شَيْخًا كَبِيرًا طَاعِنًا فِي السِّنِّ فَأَعْتَلَّ وَمَاتَ وَخَلَّفَ
left and died and fell ill so age the in going far great old

llok htahca af ananyb ahnmasat'k af mahrid haimaعbas anal

لَنَا سَبْعِمِائَةَ دِرْهَمٍ فَأَقْتَسَمْنَاهَا بَيْنَنَا فَأَخَذَ كُلُّ
every took and us between her we divided and dirhems 700 us to
(it)

ahtahca ohanni af simahcla icha amma af mahrid ha'im di'haw

وَاحِدَ مِائَةِ دِرْهَمٍ فَمَّا أَخِي الْخَامِسُ فَإِنَّهُ أَخَذَ
took he that 5th the my brother as to and dirhems 100 one

dmanyb aw dhib laعفay am irday mal aw rat'h aw miharadd

الدَّرَاهِمُ وَأَحْتَارَ وَلَمْ يَدْرِ مَا يَفْعَلُ بِهَا وَبَيْنَمَا
whilst and her by does he what knows not and amazed is and money the
it (it)

na ihiri lāhċ if *ع*ākaw hti mihāradd aklit if rakkafatay awoh
 هُوَ يَتَفَكَّرُ فِي تِلْكَ الدَّرَاهِمِ إِذْ وَقَعَ فِي خَاطِرِهِ أَنْ
 that his mind in fell when money the that in thinks he

*ع*ifutnay aw oha *ع*ibay aw *ع*uon lok nim najājoz āhib frathay
 يَشْتَرِي بِهَا زُجَاجًا مِنْ كُلِّ نَوْعٍ وَيَبِيعُهُ وَيَنْتَفِعُ
 gain and it sell and sort every of glass her with he will buy
 (it)

da *ع*ak'aw rībak 'kaba't if ohala *ع*aj aw jājoz araths af ihib
 بِهِ فَاشْتَرِيَ الزُّجَاجَ وَجَعَلَهُ فِي طَبَقٍ كَبِيرٍ وَقَعَدَ
 sat and large basket in it put and glass the he purchased so it by

oharhaht dansa af 'ti ā'h ihibināj ali aw hnim *ع*ibay *ع*i' duom if
 فِي مَوْضِعٍ يَبِيعُ مِنْهُ وَالْيَ جَانِبِهِ حَائِطٌ فَاسْنَدَ ظَهْرَهُ
 his back leant and wall his side to and it of sell place in

*ع*fan āy imal *ع*i ihisfan if lāk af rikafay ada *ع*'k aw ihyla *ع*
 عَلَيْهِ وَقَعَدَ يَفْتَكِرُ فَقَالَ فِي نَفْسِهِ أَعْلَمِي يَا نَفْسُ
 soul O know him self in said and thinks sat and it upon

mahrid haim *ع*abra ib oho *ع*iba jājoz āthdh ilām asar nna
 أَنَّ رَأْسَ مَالِي هَذَا الزُّجَاجَ أَبِيعُهُ بِأَرْبَعِمِائَةِ دِرْهَمٍ
 dirhems 400 for it I sell glass this my money(of) head that

idni *ع* lassā hatay na ali *ع*iba aw frathaa olāza al inni ammoht
 ثُمَّ أَنِّي لَا أَرَأَى أَنْ أَشْتَرِيَ وَأَبِيعَ إِلَيَّ أَنْ يَتَحَمَّلَ عِنْدِي
 me with there reach that till sell and buy I cease not I that then

ali aholim'ha aw *ع*i' dāb ahīb iratsha af mahrid fdlā ta *ع*abra
 أَرْبَعَةَ آلَافٍ دِرْهَمٍ فَاشْتَرِيَ بِهَا بَضَائِعَ وَأَحْمَلُهَا إِلَيَّ
 to her carry and goods her by buy (it) and — 1000 4
 (them) (it)

dl amnoht mahrid fdlá tayinámaht ib áhoعيبا aw dthak عäduom
 مَوْضِعٌ كَذَا وَأَبِيعَهَا بِثَمَانِيَةِ آلَافِ دِرْهَمٍ ثُمَّ لَا
 not then — 1000 8 for her sell and such place
 (them)

عيمaj nim ahif archo hacädib iratsha attah oláza
 أَزَالُ حَتَّى أَشْتَرِيَ بِضَاعَةَ أُخْرَى فِيهَا مِنْ جَمِيعِ
 all of her in other merchandise I buy until deaist

na'hibir dhib 'habra aw áhoعيبا af rtiعاف fānsa aw rihdawjla
 الْجَوَاهِرِ وَأَصْنَافِ الْعِطْرِ فَأَبِيعُهَا وَأَرْبِحُ بِهَا رِبْحًا
 gain her by gain and her sell and perfumes (of) kinds and jewels
 (them) (them)

kilámam aw hanasa'h narād irathsa kiláht dniعاف nalizaj
 جَزِيلاً فَعِنْدَ ذَلِكَ أَشْتَرِي دَارًا حَسَنَةً وَمَمَالِكَ
 attendants and fine a house I will buy that at and much

illahco dl aw fis'ka aw barhsa aw loká aw nalyhc aw namadahc aw
 وَخَدَمًا وَخَيْلًا وَأَكُلُ وَأَشْرِبُ وَأَقْصِفُ وَلَا أُخَلِّي
 leave not and make and drink and eat and horses and servants and
 merry

mohotra'd'haaw alli hanádaml if hayinnagom dl aw nainnagom
 مُغْنِيًا وَلَا مُغْنِيَةً فِي الْمَدِينَةِ إِلَّا وَأَحْضَرْتَهُمْ
 them I brought but city in female-singer — male-singer

haim aláعاف hálA áhs ni flám sár laعجا aw idniع
 عِنْدِي وَأَجْعَلُ رَأْسَ مَالِي إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى مِائَةَ
 100 be high God wish if my money head make and me to

o'kabá'taw ihiláb if hobos'hay — ohollok dtháh mahrid fla
 الْفِ دِرْهَمٍ هَذَا كُلُّهُ كَانَ يَحْسُبُهُ فِي بَالِهِ وَطَبَّقَ
 basket and his mind in it reckons was he all this — 1000
 (of) he

abasa'h ohanni ammoht mahrid haimlib hyday nyb jájazz
 الزَّجَاجَ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ بِالْمِائَةِ دِرْهَمٍ ثُمَّ أَنَّهُ حَسَبَ
 reckoned that then — 100 by his hands between glass

dniع af mahrid fla haim ilám rás dhiti aw ld'k dw
 وَقَالَ وَإِذَا صَارَ مَالِي مِائَةَ أَلْفٍ دِرْهَمٍ فَعِنْدَ
 at — 1000 100 my money became when and said and

tánab bo'ícha aw ba'tohcl if tádládd othaعba kildht
 ذَلِكَ أَبَعْتُ الدَّلَالَاتِ فِي الخُطْبِ وَأَخْطُبُ بَنَاتِ
 daughters demand in and weddings in female brokers I send that
 marriage

naع inagalab da'kaf ánorízaw ámayisdl aw árazonl áw koolomla
 الْمُلُوكَ وَالْوُزَرَآ وَلَا سِمْمَا وَزِيرُنَا فَقَدْ بَلَغَنِي عَنْ
 of it me reached as our vizir especially vizirs and kings

ta'hslam no'hl otaعsdab fásuol otalimák dhanna ithnib
 بِنْتَهُ أَنَّهَا كَامِلَةٌ الْأَوْصَافِ بَدِيعَةُ الْحُسْنِ مَلِيحَةٌ
 beautiful beauty (of) wonderful descriptions (of) perfect she that his daughter

állí aw nák oo'dar ni af ránid fla dhorihmo dw fár'ta la
 الْأَطْرَافِ وَأَمْرُهَا أَلْفٌ دِينَارٍ فَإِنْ رَضُوا كَانَ وَالْآ
 not if and was they consent if and dinars 1000 her offer and ends

irád if talasá'h dhiti af dhíba fna mgar alaع dhohtahca
 أَخَذْتُهَا عَلَيَّ رَغْمَ أَنْفِ أَبِيهَا إِذَا حَصَلَتْ فِي دَارِي
 my house in she got if and her father nose putting in upon her I took
 the dust

kooloml atawsoh irathsa ammoht rági's máddohc harahsaع irathsa
 أَشْتَرِي عَشْرَةَ خُدَامٍ صِغَارٍ ثُمَّ أَشْتَرِي كِسْوَةَ الْمُلُوكِ
 king's robes. — then young servants 10 I will buy

ammoh̄t nimhtomla rahoujli b̄ naḡassarom bahath nim najras aw
 وَسَرَجًا مِنْ ذَهَبٍ مُرَصَّعًا بِالْجَوْهَرِ الْمُثَنِّ نُمَّ
 then of value jewels by set gold of saddle and

in̄may naḡaw imáddok̄ aw iflah̄c̄ kilámaml obikkaro
 أَرْكَبُ الْمَمَالِكِ خَلْفِي وَقُدَامِي وَعَنْ يَمِينِي
 my right on and me before and me behind attendants I make ride

ohanákam inadaḡka aw il mák ináar áthi af ilámihs aw
 وَشِمَالِي فَإِذَا رَأَيْتَنِي قَامَ لِي وَأَقْعَدَنِي مَكَانَهُ
 his place and caused me for stood me he saw when and my left and
 me to sit

iḡam htohcá aw horhis̄ inna il inood awoh daḡak̄aw
 وَقَعَدَ هُوَ دُونِي لِأَنِّي لِأَتِي مِنْهُرُهُ وَأَخُذُ مَعِي
 me with I take and his son-in-law I because me below he sat and

rhamlil ránid áfla amihif̄ nysik̄ ámoholimáho aw nymidáhc̄
 خَادِمَيْنِ وَأَحْمَلُهُمَا كَيْسَيْنِ فِيهِمَا أَلْفَا دِينَارٍ لِلْمَهْرِ
 portion for — 2000 them in two purses them load and two servants

isfan̄ rbik̄ oomalḡaȳ attah̄ rahcá ránid̄ fla idho aw
 وَأَهْدِي أَلْفَ دِينَارٍ آخَرَ حَتَّى يَعْلَمُوا كِبَرَ نَفْسِي
 my soul(of) greatness they know so that other — 1000 I give and

irúd̄ alī firaśna ammoh̄t inyḡ if̄ áynodd̄ aragis̄ aw
 وَصَغَرَ الدُّنْيَا فِي عَيْنِي نُمَّ أَنْصَرِفَ إِلَيَّ دَارِي
 my house to I retire then my eye in world (of) smallness and

tḡalah̄c̄ aw ohal̄ tbahaw̄ itarm̄ itayihán̄ nim da'hā áj̄ ahti af̄
 فَإِذَا جَاءَ أَحَدٌ مِنْ نَاحِيَةِ أُمَّرَاتِي وَهَبْتُ لَهُ وَخَلَعْتُ
 clothed and him to I gave my woman (of) side from one came when and

inni ammoh't hyla ع ahotdadar hayidahib áj ni aw ihyla ع
 عَلَيْهِ وَإِنْ جَاءَ بِهَدِيَّةٍ رَدَدْتُهَا عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ إِنِّي
 I then him upon it I gave back a present by came if and him upon

mohotrāma kilāht oola ع af āhti af ināhs 'hālsi ib mohoromā
 أَمَرُهُمْ بِإِصْلَاحِ شَأْنِي فَإِذَا فَعَلُوا ذَلِكَ أَمَرْتُهُمْ
 I commanded that they did when and state my to arrange them command
 them

hawlahcl' of'kaw áj dhti af irād hālsi aw āhifāfiz ib
 بِزَفَافِهَا وَإِصْلَاحِ دَارِي فَإِذَا جَاءَ وَقْتُ الْخُلُوعِ
 retirement (of) time came when and my house to arrange and to go in
 procession with her

jābīd habatram ala ع ta'k aw sbāyih't rah'fa tsibal itarmib
 بِأَمْرَاتِي لَبِسْتُ أَفْخَرِئِيَابِي وَقَعَدْتُ عَلَيَّ مَرْتَبَةَ دِيْبَاجٍ
 silk cushion upon sat — — clothes the best I put on with my wife

'mli'h roofo il nalāmihs āl aw nanīmay tifatla āl naikattom
 مُتَّكِئًا لَا أَلْتَفِتُ يَمِينًا وَلَا شِمَالًا لَوْفُورِ حُلْمِي
 prudence much for left nor right turn — reclining

dhilatohaw dhayilōh if rdabl ak hamiā'k itarm onookat aw stanāzar aw
 وَرَزَانَتِي وَتَكُونُ أَمْرَاتِي قَائِمَةً كَأَنَّ لُبْدْرِي حُلِيَّهَا وَحُلَلَهَا
 robes ornaments in moon like standing — wife she will be gravity —

nam ع maj loo'kay attā'h nafala's aw narbik āhyli rohtna āl āna aw
 وَأَنَا لَا أَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا كِبْرًا وَصَلْفًا حَتَّى يَقُولَ جَمِيعٌ مَنْ
 who all say so that pride for pride her to look — I

dhyla ع fa'tta ع katayirāj aw katarmi ānāluom aw ānādiys dy ra'dā'h
 حَفَرَ يَأْسِدُنَا وَمَوْلَانَا أَمْرَاتِكَ وَجَارِيَّتِكَ تَعَطَّفَ عَلَيْهَا
 her upon bend thy maid — thy wife — lord — our master was present
 pity

harhtan ib dhyla ع miçna kyday nyb hamiâ'k dhanni af
فَأْتَاهَا قَائِمَةً بَيْنَ يَدَيْكَ أَنْعَمَ عَلَيْهَا بِنَظْرَةٍ
a look — — upon favour thy 2 hands between standing she for

dhlyi rohtna aw isâr safra kilâht dni ع af mâyi'kl dhib rra'da da'k af
فَقَدْ أَضْرَبَهَا الْقِيَامَ فَعِنْدَ ذَلِكَ أَرْفَعُ رَاسِي وَأَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا
— look — — head I raise that at standing hurt for

riygoaw dna moo'ka af dhitarjo'h ali dhib noo'dmay af hadi'hâw harhtan
نَظْرَةً وَاحِدَةً فَيَمْضُونَ بِهَا إِلَيَّ حُجْرَتَهَا فَأَقُومُ أَنَا وَأُغَيِّرُ
change and I I rise up her room to — they go and one — look

hayindhthta harraml itadj ahti af dhnim nas'ha sabla ammoht fhsâmo'k
فَمَا شِيءَ ثُمَّ الْبَسَ أَحْسَنَ مِنْهَا فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الْمَرَّةَ الثَّانِيَةَ
second time came — she than better put on then — clothes
(they)

anyday nyb oof'kay attâ'h dhylly rohtna al hayindhthta ha ع ihc' lib
بِالْخُلْعَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ لَا أَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا حَتَّى يَقِفُوا بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ
my 2 hands between they stand till to I look not — robe

ammoht iny ع fara'tib dhlyi rohtna af rârim haddi ع inoolasay w
وَيَسْأَلُونِي عِدَّةَ مَرَارٍ فَأَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا بِطَرْفِ عَيْنِي ثُمَّ
then my eye corner I look times several me ask

dhotawlay mmitat attâ'h kildhtak lâza dl aw 'dral ali 'kir'to
أَطْرُقُ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ وَلَا أَزَالُ كَذَلِكَ حَتَّى تَتِمَّ جَلُوتُهَا
decoration finish till likewise desist earth bend my eyes

hatmosmahc' hif nas'ik oomidda'koy na mâddohçla' d' ع ab româ fnni ammoht
ثُمَّ أَنِّي أَمْرُ بَعْضِ الْخُدَّامِ أَنْ يُقَدِّمُوا كَيْسًا فِيهِ خَمْسُمِائَةٍ
600 it in purse they bring that servants some command then

dhib inoolhcoy na mohoromā ammoht tihšdwaml ali oho عافدا اف رانيد
 دِنَار فَاذْفَعُهُ إِلَى الْمَوَاسِطِ ثُمَّ أَمْرُهُمْ أَنْ يَخْلُوْنَ بِهَا
 — let me alone — — — — — tire women to it gave and — —

āl aw āhbināj ali māna aw āhlyi rohtna dhib oolahcad āthi af
 فَاذَا دَخَلُوا بِهَا أَنْظُرِ إِلَيْهَا وَأَنَامِ إِلَى جَانِبِهَا وَلَا
 her side to sleep and her to I look — they went in —

ijat af haribak tsfan nni inna ع لآكوي اتا ه اهوميللكو
 أَكَلِمَهَا حَتَّى يُقَالَ عَنِّي إِنْ نَفْسِي كَبِيرَةٌ فَتَجِبِي
 will come and great — Soul that of me it may be said that herto spea

ali rohtno idiys āy loo'kat aw iday libba'kot af āhommo
 أَمَّهَا فَتَقَبَّلْ يَدِي وَتَقُولِ يَا سَيِّدِي أَنْظُرِ إِلَيَّ
 to look my master O say and my hand kiss and her mother

āl af āharitāhé robja w kabro'k thathsat āhanni af kitayirāj
 جَارِيَتِكَ فَإِنَّهَا تَشْتَهِي قُرْبَكَ وَأَجْبِرْ خَاطِرَهَا فَلَا
 — mind recover approaching wishes she for thy maid

soobat af moo'kat innim kilāth taar dhti af nabāwaj āhyla ع ddora
 أَرَدَ عَلَيْهَا جَوَابًا فَاذَا رَأَتْ ذَلِكَ مِنِّي تَقُومُ فَتَبُوسُ
 she will she rises me from that saw if answer — give
 kiss back

tāar ām aw hayibā's itanbi idiys āy loo'kat aw narārim iljir
 رَجُلِي مِرَارًا وَتَقُولِ يَا سَيِّدِي إِنِّي صَبِيَةٌ وَمَا رَأَتْ
 saw not young my daughter my master O say several my foot
 times

āhobla'k risaknay dābi'knila kilāht knim tāar dhti af nalojar
 رَجُلًا فَاذَا رَأَتْ مِنْكَ ذَلِكَ الْاِنْقِبَاضَ يَنْكَسِرُ قَلْبُهَا
 her heart break frown that thee from she saw if and man

dhi't عوت — *āharitāhc* aw *āhablā'k* *biy't* aw *āhmillak* aw *āhyli* *lim* of
 فَمَلَّ إِلَيْهَا وَكَلَّمَهَا وَطَيَّبَ قَلْبَهَا وَخَاطَرَهَا ثُمَّ تَعَطَّيَهَا
 her she give then mind heart sooth speak her to bend so

kidiys ala ع *īfil* hi *āhal* *loo'kat* aw *bārahs* *ihif* *na'hada'k* *āhommo*
 أُمُّهَا قَدَحًا فِيهِ شَرَابٌ وَتَقُولُ لَهَا احْلِفِي عَلَيَّ سَيِّدِكَ
 thy lord upon conjure her to say wine it in cup her mother

ayyday *nyb* *hamiā'k* *āhokorta* *inta'āj* *āhti* of *hi'ks* aw
 وَأَسْقِيهِ فَإِذَا جَاءَنِي أَتْرُكُهَا قَائِمَةً بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ
 my 2 hands between standing her I leave me came if give him to
 drink

īnni *loo'kat* *atta'h* *īsfan* *rbik* *nim* *āhyli* *rohtna* *āl* *ikattom* *āna* aw
 وَأَنَا مُتَّكِيٌّ لَا أَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهَا مِنْ كِبَرِ نَفْسِي حَتَّى تَقُولَ أَنِّي
 she says until Soul pride — look — reclining I and

ayyday *nyb* *hamiā'k* *āhillah'co* aw *haziza* ع *īsfan* aw *ziza* ع
 عَزِيزٌ وَنَفْسِي عَزِيزَةٌ وَأَخْلِيهَا قَائِمَةٌ بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ
 my 2 hands between standing her leave I — — powerful

īl *loo'kat* of *nā'ilos* *īnna* *mal* ع at aw *nāwahla* م ع at *'koohtat* *il*
 لِيَتَذُوقَ طَعْمَ الْهَوَانِ وَتَعْلَمَ أَنَّي سُلْطَانَ فَتَقُولَ لِي
 she says sultan know subjection (of) taste she may taste that

īday *nim* *'hada'kl* *iddorat* *āl* *kyla* ع *hāl* *īk'ka'hib* *īdiys* *āy*
 يَا سَيِّدِي بِحَقِّ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ لَا تَرُدِّ الْقَدَحَ مِنْ يَدَيَّ
 — — cup give back thee upon God (of) truth by my lord O

addob *āl* *loo'kat* aw *ayyla* ع *h'hilot* of *āhomillako* *ālaf* *katayir'āj* *āna* aw
 وَأَنَا جَارِيَتُكَ فَلَا أُكَلِّمُهَا فَتُلِحُّ عَلَيَّ وَتَقُولُ لَا بُدَّ
 escape — — me upon she urges I speak — thy slave —

dhihjaw if iday dofna af imaf ali hobirra kotaw ihibrohs nim
 مِنْ شُرْبِهِ وَتَقَرَّبَهُ إِلَيَّ فَمَيَّ فَمَيَّ فَمَيَّ فِي وَجْهِهَا
 her face in I shake my mouth she brings it near drink

tdáj af ihiljirib safar ammoht áhtakáh lamfa aw iljirib áhosofra aw
 وَأَرْفُسُهَا بِرِجْلِي وَأَعْمَلُ هَكَذَا نُمُّ رَفَسٌ بِرِجْلِهِ فَجَاتَ
 came and spurned then so make my foot with her spurn

dral ina ع ifatrom nâkam if nâk aw jájazz ikaba't ala ع
 عَلَيَّ طَبَقِ الزَّجَاجِ وَكَانَ فِي مَكَانٍ مُرْتَفِعٍ عَنِ الْأَرْضِ
 earth of high place it was glass (of) basket upon

ihif ám llok rassakat aw dral ali lazan af
 *فَنَزَلَ إِلَيَّ الْأَرْضُ وَتَكَسَّرَ كُلُّ مَا فِيهِ
 it in that all broke ground to it went down

THE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND NIGHT OF THE TALES
 OF A THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS.

WHEN the following night arrived, Dinazad said to Shahrzad, "O, sister! if you are not asleep, finish to us the story." She replied to her with great pleasure, "It is related to me, O king of exalted dignity, that the barber spoke thus: 'As to my fifth brother, he was croppared, and was a poor man, who begged in the evening, and subsisted on that by day. Our father was an old man, greatly advanced in years, when he fell sick and died, leaving to us 700 dirhems, which we divided, each 100 dirhems. As to my fifth brother, when he received

the dirhems he was amazed, and did not know what he should do with them. But whilst he was meditating upon the money, it came into his mind to buy with it glass of every kind, and to retail and gain by it. He purchased, therefore, glass, and put it into a large basket, and seated himself in a place in which he might sell it. And by his side was a wall; and he leant his back against it, and sat meditating and saying to himself, Know, O soul, that the capital amount of this glass I sell for 400 dirhems. Then, however, I will not stop: I will buy and sell till there remain with me 4000 dirhems; and I will carry it to such and such a place, and will sell it for 8000 dirhems. Then I will not give over till I buy goods as before; and I will purchase with it in wholesale jewels and perfumes, and I will acquire great gain. Then after that I will purchase a fine house, and I will buy slaves, and attendants, and horses; and I will eat, and I will drink, and I will make merry; and I shall neither want for the male singer nor the female singers of the city, but make them to come to me; and I will increase, God willing, my capital sum to 100,000 dirhems. All this he reckoned in his imagination, with the basket of glass before him of 100 dirhems. Then he still computed in his mind, and said, When it shall become a capital of 100,000 dirhems, then upon that I will send out female brokers in marriage, and I will demand in marriage daughters of kings and vizirs;

particularly of our vizir, as it is reported to me concerning her that she is perfect in accomplishments, wonderful in beauty, and graceful in shape; and I will offer to her a portion of 1000 dinars. If they consent, let it be; but if not, I will carry her away, in defiance of her father's anger, by force; then, when I have got her into my house, I will purchase for her ten young slaves: afterwards I will buy robes of princes, and a saddle of gold, adorned with jewels of value. Then I will cause the servants to ride behind me and before me; and I will go round the city, and the people will salute me and will pray for me. And then I will return and enter to the vizir, servants behind me and before me, and on my right hand and on my left; and when he sees me he will stand before me, and will cause me to sit in his seat, and place himself below me, because I am his son-in-law. And I will take with me two slaves, and I will load them with two purses, in which will be 2000 dinars, which I shall cause to be counted out as her portion; and I will present 1000 dinars afterwards, that they may know my generosity and my greatness of soul, and the littleness of the world in my eyes. Then I will return to my house; and if one shall come on the part of my wife, I will present to him and clothe him with a rich dress; and if he comes with a gift, I will throw it to him, and will not receive it from him, and I will not leave myself but in a respectful place.

And when these things are performed, I will go to them, and give them orders for the marriage night, and for the arrangement of my house. Then when the hour comes for retirement with my bride, I will dress in my most magnificent robes; and I will sit in dignity, reclining upon a silk cushion, not turning to the right or to the left, with grave prudence and majestic wisdom, and solemnity in my words; and there will be my spouse standing like the full moon in her robes and ornaments, and I will not look upon her, out of pride and respect, so that all those who are present will say, Oh our lord and our master, bend towards your spouse and your servant, for she is standing before you: favour her with a look: standing is indeed painful to her. Then they will kiss the ground before me many times, on which I will raise my head and look upon her with a single glance: then I will turn away and recline my head. They will then retire with her to her chamber, and I will also rise up, and I will change my clothes. Then I will dress more handsomely; and when she comes a second time in second robes I will not look on her till they stand before me, and entreat me as before. Then I will look upon her with the corner of my eye; after which I will bend my eyes upon the ground, and I will not desist thus till her decoration is completed. Then I will order some of the servants to bring a purse with 500 dinars, and I will give it to the tire-women: then I will order

them to leave me alone with her. When they have brought her in, then I will look at her, and I will sleep by her side, and not speak to her. So that mention will be made of me, as to the haughtiness of my mind, and her mother will come and will kiss my hand, and say, Oh, my lord, look upon your servant, as she wishes to approach you and recover her spirits: but I will not give her any answer. And when she perceives that from me, she will remain kissing my feet, and will say, 'Oh, my lord, my daughter is a virgin, and never saw man: when, therefore, she perceives from you those frowns, it will break her heart. Bend to her, then, and speak to her, and soothe her heart and her mind. Then her mother will give her a cup of wine, and will say to her, Take this cup to your lord, and present it to him. When she approaches me I will let her stand before me, whilst I, reclining, will not look at her, from the pride of my heart; so that she will say that I am proud, and my soul is proud; whilst I will not relax, but leave her standing before me, that she may taste distress, and know that I am sultan, and say to me, Oh, my lord, by the truth of God do not refuse the cup from my hand, I am your servant; and I will not speak to her. Then she will beg me earnestly, and she will say, You must drink it; and she will advance it to my mouth, and I will shake my hand in her face, and spurn her with my foot. My brother, being thus employed, pushed with his foot, and

struck with violence upon the basket of glass, which, being on a place elevated above the ground, fell upon the pavement, and broke all that was in it.' "

اسماء الشهور		THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR.
(ك) كانون الثاني	<i>cânoon aththâni,</i>	January.
شباط	<i>shobâ't,</i>	February.
ادار	<i>âdâr,</i>	March.
نيسان	<i>nisân,</i>	April.
ايار	<i>iyâr,</i>	May.
حزيران	<i>hazîrân,</i>	June.
تموز	<i>tammouz,</i>	July.
اب	<i>âb,</i>	August.
ايلول	<i>ilool,</i>	September.
(ت) تشرين الاول	<i>tishreen al-ouwal,</i>	October.
(ت) تشرين الثاني	<i>tishreen aththâni,</i>	November.
(ك) كانون الاول	<i>Cânoon al-ouwal,</i>	December.

ايام الاسبوع		THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.
الاحد	<i>al-a'had,</i>	Sunday.
الاثنين	<i>al-ithnine,</i>	Monday.
الثلاثاء	<i>aththalâtha,</i>	Tuesday.
الاربعاء	<i>al-arba'ah,</i>	Wednesday.
الخميس	<i>al-âhamîs,</i>	Thursday.
الجمعة	<i>al-jom'ah,</i>	Friday.
السبت	<i>assabt,</i>	Saturday.

اسماء العدد		CARDINAL NUMBERS.
واحد	<i>wâ'hid,</i>	one.
اثنين	<i>ithnine,</i>	two.
ثلاثة	<i>thalâthah,</i>	three.
اربعه	<i>arbaçah,</i>	four.
خمسه	<i>çhamsah,</i>	five.
سته	<i>sittah,</i>	six.
سبعه	<i>sabçah,</i>	seven.
ثمانيه	<i>thamâniyah,</i>	eight.
تسعه	<i>tisçah,</i>	nine.
عشرة	<i>çasharah,</i>	ten.
احد عشر	<i>i'hda çshar,</i>	eleven.
اثنان عشر	<i>ithna çshar,</i>	twelve.
ثلاثة عشر	<i>thalata çshar,</i>	thirteen.
اربعه عشر	<i>arbaçta çshar,</i>	fourteen.
خمسة عشر	<i>çhamsata çshar,</i>	fifteen.
سته عشر	<i>sittata çshar,</i>	sixteen.
سبعة عشر	<i>sabçata çshar,</i>	seventeen..
ثمانية عشر	<i>thamanita çshur,</i>	eighteen.
تسعة عشر	<i>tisçata çshar,</i>	nineteen.
عشرين	<i>çishreen,</i>	twenty.
ثلاثين	<i>thalâtheen,</i>	thirty.
اربعين	<i>arbaçeen,</i>	forty.
خمسين	<i>çhamseen,</i>	fifty.
ستين	<i>sitteen,</i>	sixty.
سبعين	<i>sabçeen,</i>	seventy.

اسماء العدد

ثمانين	<i>thamâneen,</i>
تسعين	<i>tisreen,</i>
مائة	<i>miyah,</i>
الف	<i>alf,</i>

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

eighty.
ninety.
a hundred.
one thousand.

العدد النعت

اول	<i>awal,</i>
ثاني	<i>thâni,</i>
ثالث	<i>thâlith,</i>
رابع	<i>râbiʿ,</i>
خامس	<i>châmis,</i>
سادس	<i>sâdis,</i>
سابع	<i>sâbiʿ,</i>
ثامن	<i>thâmin,</i>
تاسع	<i>tâsiʿ,</i>
عاشر	<i>ʿâshir,</i>
حادي عشر	<i>hâdi ʿashr,</i>
ثاني عشر	<i>thâni ʿashr,</i>
ثالث عشر	<i>thâlith ʿashr,</i>
رابع عشر	<i>râbiʿ ʿashr,</i>
خامس عشر	<i>châmis ʿashr,</i>
سادس عشر	<i>sâdis ʿashr,</i>
سابع عشر	<i>sâbiʿ ʿashr,</i>
ثامن عشر	<i>thâmin ʿashr,</i>
تاسع عشر	<i>tâsiʿ ʿashr,</i>
عشرون	<i>ʿishroon,</i>

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

first.
second.
third.
fourth.
fifth.
sixth.
seventh.
eighth.
ninth.
tenth.
eleventh.
twelfth.
thirteenth.
fourteenth.
fifteenth.
sixteenth.
seventeenth.
eighteenth.
nineteenth.
twentieth.

العدد الجمعي		COLLECTIVE NUMBERS.
زوج	<i>zouje,</i>	a couple.
نصف دوزينه	<i>ni'sf doozinah,</i>	half-a-dozen.
عشرين	<i>eshreen,</i>	a score.
مائة	<i>miyah,</i>	a hundred.
الف	<i>alf,</i>	a thousand.
النصف	<i>annisf,</i>	the half.
الثلث	<i>aththolth,</i>	the third.
الرابع	<i>arrobع,</i>	{ a quarter, or a fourth.
الخمس	<i>al-éhoms,</i>	a fifth.
ثلثين	<i>tholthine,</i>	two thirds.
ثلاثة ارباع	<i>thaláthat arbáع,</i>	three fourths.
اربعة اخماس	<i>arbasat uéhmás,</i>	four fifths.
مضاعف * مزوج	<i>moúâعaf, mozwij,</i>	double.
مثلث	<i>mothallath,</i>	treble.
مرعب	<i>morabbaع,</i>	fourfold.
القياس والكيل		MEASURES.
قنطار	<i>'kin'târ,</i>	quintal.
رطل	<i>ra'tl,</i>	pound.
اوقية	<i>ou'kiyah,</i>	ounce.
درهم	<i>dirham,</i>	dram.
ذراع	<i>thirâع,</i>	yard.
قيراط * اصبع	<i>isbaع, 'kirâ't,</i>	inch.
قدم	<i>'kadam,</i>	foot.

باع	<i>bâc,</i>	fathom.
ميل	<i>meel,</i>	mile.
فدان	<i>faddân,</i>	acre.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠

DIALOGUES.

FIRST DIALOGUE.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
صباح الخير ياسيدي	<i>'sabâ'h al-âhire yâ sidi,</i>	Good morning, Sir.
ايش حالك	<i>aish 'hâlah,</i>	How are you?
طيب بخير الله يسلمك	<i>'ty-ib bi'chire Allah yosallimak,</i>	Well—may God save you.
كيف اصبحتم	<i>keif aâba'htom,</i>	How were you in the morning?
الحمد لله داعي لكم	<i>al'hamdu lillâh dâ'ei lakom,</i>	Praise be to God, praying for you.
هل عندك اخبار	<i>hal'indak aâhbâr,</i>	Have you any news?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
لا شي مهم	<i>lâ shy mohimm,</i>	Nothing of importance.
هل سمعت شي	<i>hal samî'et shy,</i>	Have you heard any thing?
كيف (ايش) حال اخوك	<i>keif (aish) 'hâl a'chook,</i>	How is your brother?
مريض جداً شفاه الله	<i>marîd jiddan, shafâh Allah,</i>	Very ill. May God cure him!
اين (فاين) كنت الايام دي	<i>aîne (fa-aîne) cont al eyyâm di,</i>	Where were you these days?
كنت مشغول	<i>cont mashgool,</i>	I was busy.
هل شفت فلان	<i>hal shoft folân,</i>	Did you see So-and-so?
نعم شفته	<i>na'am shoftoh,</i>	Yes, I saw him.
ايش يعمل هناك	<i>aish ya'Emal honâc,</i>	What is he doing there?
يتعلم	<i>yet'allam,</i>	He is studying.
متي يجي هنا	<i>mata yajî honâ,</i>	When will he come here?
غدا	<i>gada,</i>	To-morrow.
سلم عليه من عندي	<i>sallim 'alieh min 'eindi,</i>	Salute him on my part.

ARABIC PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

وقل له اني مشتاق اليه	<i>wa'kol loh inni</i>	And tell him that
	<i>moshták. ilieh,</i>	I am desiring to see him.
ما انسي ش	<i>ma ansash,</i>	I will not forget.
مع السلامه	<i>مع assalâmah,</i>	Go in peace.

SECOND DIALOGUE.

يا ولد طلع الفجر	<i>yâ walad 'talâع</i>	Boy, is it morn-
	<i>al fajr,</i>	ing?
الشمس طلعت من زمان	<i>ashshams 'talaع</i>	The sun has risen
	<i>min zamân,</i>	for some time.
لما افتح الطاقه تشوف	<i>lammâ afta'h at-</i>	When I open the
	<i>tâbah tashoof,</i>	window you will
		see.
صحيح * حق	<i>sa'hi'h, 'ha'k'k,</i>	True.
الحق معك	<i>al-'ha'k'k maçah,</i>	You are right.
* جيب لي ثيابي حالا	<i>jib li thiâbi'hâlan</i>	Bring me my
(بالعجل)	<i>(bilعajal),</i>	clothes quickly.
اين هي * هيا فاين	<i>aine hi, hia faine,</i>	Where are they?
هناك علي الصندوق	<i>honâc gala ssan-</i>	There, on the box
عند راسك	<i>doo'k عind râsak,</i>	near your head.
رح الان وجيب لي ماء	<i>ro'h alân wajib lâ</i>	Now go and bring
(مويه) حتي اغسل	<i>mâ (moyah) 'hat-</i>	me some water,
وجهي ويدي	<i>ta agsil wajhi</i>	that I may wash
	<i>wa-yadiya,</i>	my face & hands.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
تریده سخن	<i>toridoh sohn,</i>	Do you want it warm ?
لا ما انا بردان	<i>lâ mâ anâ bardân,</i>	No, I am not so cold.
این القوطه	<i>aïne alfoo'tah,</i>	Where is the towel ?
ما فيه فوط نظاف	<i>mâ fih fowa't ni-thâf (nizâf),</i>	There are no clean ones.
اعطيتهم للغساله	<i>a'ettyohom lilgas-sâlah,</i>	I gave them to be washed.
نظفت تاسومتي (مركوبي)	<i>nazzafi tâsoomati, (markoobi),</i>	Have you cleaned my shoes ?
لسا ما نظفتها	<i>lissâ mâ nazzaf-thâ,</i>	As yet I have not cleaned them ?
ولكن قبلما تلبس (تكون لبست) انظفها	<i>wa-lâkin tablamâ talbas (tahooon la-bist) onazzifhâ,</i>	But before you are dressed I will clean them.
نظفهم حالاً	<i>nazzifhom 'hâlan,</i>	Now clean them quickly.
امرك	<i>amrac,</i>	I obey your order.
جيب كرسي	<i>gib corsî,</i>	Bring a chair.
تفضل اعد	<i>tufâdilal o'k'god,</i>	Pray be seated.
ايش حالك ياسيدي	<i>aish 'hâlac yâ sidi,</i>	Well, Sir, how are you ?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
الحمد لله	<i>al'hamdo lillâh,</i>	Thanks.
تريد حاجة	<i>torîd 'hâjah,</i>	Do you want any thing?
لا * كثر خيرك	<i>lâ, cathir éheirak,</i>	No, thank you.
مرادي من جنابك شي	<i>morâdi min janâ-bac shy,</i>	I have a request to make to you.
ايش هو	<i>aish howa,</i>	What is it?
ان كان ما عندك شغل	<i>in cân mâ 'eîndak</i>	If you have no-
تعال معي الي البازار	<i>shogl ta'عال ma'عئ ila lbâzâr,</i>	thing to do, come with me to the bazaars.
نشترى بعض اشياء	<i>nashtarî ba'عئ ashyâ,</i>	We will buy some things.
ايش مرادك تشترى	<i>aish morâdac tash-tarî,</i>	What do you wish to buy?
حاجات مختلفه	<i>'hâjât moc'htali-fuh,</i>	Different things.
من اي نوع	<i>min eye now'ع,</i>	What kind?
للاكل والشرب	<i>lil acle wa shshorb,</i>	To eat and to drink
احب ما علي	<i>a'habb mâ 'عalyya,</i>	Very well, with great pleasure.
نروح اذا (آمال)	<i>naroo'h ithan (om-mâl),</i>	Let us go, then.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
ايش من فلوس عندك	<i>aish min foloos</i>	What kind of money have you?
ريالات	<i>riyalât,</i>	Dollars.
يصح	<i>yaši'h'h,</i>	It will do.
خليبي اشوف	<i>éhallîni ashoof,</i>	Let me see.
هذا زغل	<i>hâthâ zagal,</i>	This one is false.
ايش نعمل	<i>aish na'amal,</i>	What shall we do?
ما اعرف	<i>mâ a'arif,</i>	I do not know.
خذ وانظر الباقي	<i>éhoth wanzor al-</i> <i>bâ'ki,</i>	Take and look at the rest.
دول طيبين	<i>dôl 'tyibîn,</i>	These are good.
خلنا نروح صار وخرى (تاخرنا)	<i>éhalinâ naroo'h sâr</i> <i>wâchri (taâch-</i> <i>éharnâ),</i>	Let us go, it is late.
ما بقي لنا وقت	<i>mâ ba'ki lanâ</i> <i>wa'kt,</i>	There is no more time.
لسا فيه (ما زال) وقت	<i>lissa fih (mâ zâl)</i> <i>wa'kt,</i>	There is yet time.
قبلما يقفل البازار (يغلق) نصل	<i>'kablama yoglac</i> <i>albazar na'sil,</i>	Before the bazaar closes we will reach it.
نمشي بالعجل	<i>namshi bil'ajjal,</i>	Let us walk quickly.
الساعة ثلاثه	<i>assa'ah thalâthah,</i>	Is it three o'clock?

THIRD DIALOGUE.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
دا الوقت الاذان	<i>dalwa'kt al-azan</i> (<i>al-athan</i>),	They are now calling to prayers.
خلنا نشوف في دي الدكان	<i>challinâ nashoof fi</i> <i>di ddokkân,</i>	Let us see in this shop.
مرحبا بكم ياخواجات ايش تنظروا	<i>mar'haba bicom</i> <i>ya-chawâjât</i> <i>aish tanzoroo,</i>	You are welcome, gentlemen. At what do you look?
عايزين سجادات صغيرة	<i>âyzin sajjâdât</i> <i>'sagîrah,</i>	We want some small carpets.
شوف ما فيه احسن من دول	<i>shoof mâ fih a'hsan</i> <i>min dôle,</i>	See, there are none better than these.
طيب لكن قد ايش السعر	<i>'tyib lâkin 'kadd-</i> <i>aish assîr,</i>	Good, but what is its price?
رخيص جدا	<i>râchî's jiddan,</i>	It is very cheap.
ايش * هو غالي	<i>aish, howa gâli,</i>	What! it is dear.
بقد ايش تعطيه	<i>bi'kad aish taç'tih,</i>	For how much will you give it?
قد ايش تعطي انت	<i>'kadd aish taç'ti</i> <i>anta,</i>	What do you offer?
خمسة وثلاثين قرش	<i>chamsah wa thalâ-</i> <i>thin çarsh ('hirsh)</i>	Thirty-five piastres.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
يا خواتم ما يمكن باتقص من خمسين ان اعجبكم	<i>yâ chawâjât mâ yomkin bian'kâs min chamsîn in a'ejabcom,</i>	Gentleman, not less than fifty, if you please.
تريد تاخذ اربعين	<i>torîd tâchoth ar- ba'êin,</i>	Will you take forty ?
والآ خاطرک	<i>wa illa châ'tirak,</i>	If not, adieu.
السعردي يخترنى	<i>assî'ar di yo'chas- sirni,</i>	I shall lose by this price.
ترىح (تكسب) من غيره	<i>tarba'h (taksib), min ghyroh,</i>	You will gain by something else.
اليوم ما بعت شي	<i>al youm mâ bi'at shy,</i>	To-day I have sold nothing.
نعء الفلوس	<i>na'odd al foloos,</i>	Let us count the money.
علي التمام والكمال	<i>gala ttamâm wa kamâl,</i>	Quite right.
انده ولد	<i>indah walad,</i>	Call a boy,
حتى ياخذها الي البيت	<i>'hatta ya'chothhâ ila lbite,</i>	that he may take it to the house.
خاطرك	<i>châ'tirak,</i>	Good by.
في امان الله	<i>fi amâni-illah,</i>	With the peace of God.

FOURTH DIALOGUE.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
جيب فطور	<i>jîb fo'toor,</i>	Bring breakfast.
جيب غدا	<i>jîb gadâ,</i>	Bring dinner.
جيب خبز	<i>jîb chobz,</i>	Bring bread.
جيب لبن	<i>jîb laban,</i>	Bring milk.
اعط سكر	<i>a'ci soccar,</i>	Give sugar.
كل عشاك	<i>col cashâk,</i>	Eat your supper.
اشرب حليب	<i>ishrab 'halîb,</i>	Drink milk.
نور السراج	<i>nawir assirâj,</i>	Light the lamp.
نور الشمعه	<i>nawir ashsham'cah</i>	Light the candle.
اطفي الشمعه	<i>a'tfi shsham'cah,</i>	Put out the candle.
لا تنس	<i>la tansa,</i>	Do not forget.
تعال هنا	<i>ta'âla honâ,</i>	Come here.
قرب	<i>'carrib,</i>	Come near.
من اين جاي	<i>min aine jâyi,</i>	Where do you come from ?
الي اين رايج	<i>ila aine râ'ih,</i>	Where are you going ?
حضّر الشاي	<i>'ha'd'dir ashshay,</i>	Make ready the tea.
مل الي اليمين	<i>mil ila al yamîn,</i>	Turn to the right.
مل الي الشمال	<i>mil ila ashshimâl,</i>	Turn to the left.
رح الي البيت حالا	<i>ro'h ila albite 'hâ- lan,</i>	Go home quickly.

ARABIC PHRASE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
انده للحمالين	<i>indah al'hammâlin,</i>	Call the porters.
نح المائدة	<i>na'h'hi al mâidah,</i>	Take away the table.
احترس * احترس	<i>i'htaris,</i>	Be careful.
حضر الكروسة	<i>'ha'd'dir al carroosah,</i>	Get ready the carriage.
انت فاضي	<i>anta fâ'di,</i>	Are you at leisure?
من كرمك سامحني	<i>min caramak sâ-mi'hni,</i>	Be pleased to forgive me.
عملت الفرشه	<i>gamilt al farshah,</i>	Have you made the bed?
دربز الباب	<i>darbiz al bâb,</i>	Fasten the door.
هذي مصيبة	<i>hâthi mo'sîbah,</i>	This is a misfortune.
هم جهلا	<i>hom johalâ,</i>	They are ignorant.
جيب كتابي	<i>gib kitâbi,</i>	Bring my book.
رح الي السوق	<i>ro'h ila assoo'k,</i>	Go to the market.
جيب شوية لحم	<i>gib showyyat la'hm,</i>	Bring a little meat.

FIFTH DIALOGUE.

من انت	<i>man ant,</i>	Who are you ?
لايش جيت	<i>leysh jeet,</i>	Why are you come?

ARABIC PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

ترید تقول لي شي *torid ta'ool li shy,* You will say something to me.

لا تكن تقييل *la tacon tha'keal,* Don't be troublesome.

انا اخرج *ana achroj,* I will go out.

جيب ثيابي *gib thiâbi,* Bring my clothes.

هم كلهم هناك *hom collohom honâk,* They are all there.

من هو *man hoo,* Who is he?

هل احد هناك *hal d'had honâk,* Is any one there?

قل دي كمان *'col di camân,* Say that again.

نحن نروح غدا *na'hn naroo'h gada,* We shall go tomorrow.

تح هذا *na'h'hi hâtha,* Move this way.

هذي فاكهه فاخرة *hâthi fâkihah fâc'hirah,* This is a very fine fruit.

هذا خبر عجيب *hâtha 'chabar عاجب,* This is wonderful news.

نحن جوعانين وعطشانين *na'hn jouعânin waعâ'tshânin,* We are hungry and thirsty.

هو رجل محترس *howarajol mo'htaris ('harî's),* He is a careful man.

هم كذابين كبار *hem caththâbin kibâr,* They are great liars.

ARABIC PABLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
قلبه محزون	'kalboh ma'hzoon,	His heart is grieved.
مصلحتك الان تمت	ma'sla'hatak al-ân tammât,	Is your business now completed?
هل الدليل عليه قوى	hal addalil عalieh 'cawi,	Is the proof of it strong?
هي عديمة الفطنة	hia عادimat alfi't- nah,	She is very impu- dent.
الجزء صافي (صاحي)	al-jouw 'sâfi ('sâ- 'hi),	The sky is quite clear.
دول اولاد يحبوا الاذية	dol owlâd yo'hib- bo al athiyah,	These are mis- chievous chil- dren.
كلهم بقوا مختفين	collohom ba'koo moc'htafîn,	They all remained hidden.
قلبه قلقان	'calboh 'cal'cân,	His heart is rest- less.
هو احمق	howa a'hma'k,	He is a fool.
هذا الورق مبلول	hâtha al wara'k mablool,	This paper is moist.
من عامل ضجة	man عامil 'daj- jah,	Who is making a noise?
ايش عمال تقول	aish عامmâl ta- 'kool,	What are you say- ing?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
ايش اسم الرجل دي	<i>aish ism arrajol</i>	What is the name
	<i>di,</i>	of this man ?
هل علي دكها الشجرة ثمر كثير	<i>hal galadikha ash- shajarah tha- mar cathîr,</i>	Is there much fruit on that tree ?

SIXTH DIALOGUE.

تكلّم بسهولة	<i>tacallam bisohoo- luh,</i>	Speak easy.
لا تعد تروح الي هناك	<i>la ta'od taroo'h ila honâk,</i>	Go not there again.
من هو ساكن هناك	<i>man hoo sâkin ho- nâk,</i>	Who lives there ?
جيب شوية نبيذ ومآ	<i>gib sho-whyyat nabîth wa mâ,</i>	Bring some wine and water.
برّد المآ طيب	<i>barridalmâ 'ty-ib,</i>	Cool the water well.
الغداً علي المائدة	<i>al gada gala al- mâ-idah,</i>	The dinner is on the table.
ايش اسمك	<i>aish ismak,</i>	What is your name ?
هو حاذق جداً	<i>howa 'hâthîk jid- dan,</i>	He is very clever.
صحيني بدري قوي	<i>sa'h'hini badri câwi,</i>	Wake me very early.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
اليوم صحو	<i>al-youm sa'hou,</i>	It is fair to-day.
اعترف * اقر	<i>i'ctaraf, d'harr,</i>	He has made confession.
اصبر شويه	<i>isbir showhyyah,</i>	Have patience a little.
ابعثهم الي بيتي	<i>ib'athhom ila byti,</i>	Send them to my house.
رش شوية ماء	<i>roshsh showhyyat ma,</i>	Sprinkle a little water.
اقلب دكها الورقه	<i>'klib dikha al warakah,</i>	Turn back that leaf.
اربط ايديهم وارجلهم	<i>orbót aydihom warjolphom,</i>	Tie their hands and feet.
هنا فقير علي الباب	<i>hona fu'kir عالا al bâb,</i>	Here is a fakir at the door.
هو فهمم جدا	<i>howa fahîm jiddan,</i>	He is very intelligent.
دي عيش طيب قوي	<i>di 'eish 'tyib cawi,</i>	This is very good bread.
ارجع في السكه دي	<i>irja' fi assikkah di,</i>	Come back this way.
خذ دكها المكتوب	<i>thoth dikha al-maktoob,</i>	Take this letter.

ARABIC PHRASE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
اخرج من البيت	<i>oçhroj min al bite,</i>	Come out of the house.
اغسل يديك ووجهك	<i>igsil yadike wa-wajhak,</i>	Wash your hands and face.
عنده اصحاب كثير	<i>çindoh ás'hâb ca-thîr,</i>	He has many friends.
ايش فائدة تكون في دكها	<i>aish fâ-idah ta-coon fi dikha,</i>	What benefit will there be in that?
كابدوا حزن كثير	<i>câbadoo 'hozn ca-thîr,</i>	They have suffered much sorrow.
له لحية طويلة	<i>loh li'hyah 'tawi-lah,</i>	He has got a long beard.
ايش من طير هذا	<i>uish min 'tire hâ-tha,</i>	What bird is this?
هو سكير	<i>howa sikkir,</i>	He is a great drunkard.
حقل من هذا	<i>'ha'hl man hâtha,</i>	Whose field is this?
كم كان ناس هناك	<i>cam cân nâs ho-nâk,</i>	How many people were present?

SEVENTH DIALOGUE.

ما فيه زيت في السراج	<i>mâ fih zite fi assi-râj,</i>	There is no oil in the lamp.
----------------------	---------------------------------	------------------------------

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
اعطني من فضلك قلم	<i>a'etini min fâdlac</i> <i>'kalam,</i>	Pray give me a pen.
اين دكانه	<i>aine dokkânoh,</i>	Where is his shop?
الملك جلس علي	<i>al-malik jalas</i> مع	The king sat upon
السريـر	<i>la assarîr,</i>	the throne.
صوته حسن	<i>soutoh 'hasan,</i>	His voice is good.
اي نوع حيوان هو	<i>eiye nouc</i> ع	What sort of ani-
هذا	<i>wân howa hâtha,</i>	mal is this?
ايش نصيحتك * ما رايك	<i>aish na'sî'hatak</i>	What is your ad-
	(<i>ma rayak</i>),	vice?
قد ايش عمرك	<i>éadd aish</i> ع	What is your age?
كيف صحتك	<i>keif si'h'hatak,</i>	How is your
		health?
جيب حبر وقلم وورق	<i>gib 'hibr wa éalam</i>	Bring ink, pen,
	<i>wa warák,</i>	and paper.
حصان من هذا	<i>'hisân man hâtha,</i>	Whose horse is
		that?
من هو دكها الافرنجي	<i>man hoo dikha al-</i>	Who is that Euro-
	<i>ifranji,</i>	pean.
هذه الارض بور	<i>hathih al ar'd boor,</i>	This soil is barren.
ايش شغل عمال تعمل	<i>aish shogl</i> ع	What business are
	<i>mâl ta</i> ع	you doing?
عملوا اعذار كثيرة	<i>gamalo</i> ع	They made much
	<i>cathîrah,</i>	apology.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
عندي وجع راس صار وخرى خلىنا نتوجه	<i>ʿindi wajaʿ rās,</i> <i>'sar wachri ʿhal-</i> <i>lina nitwajjah,</i>	I have a headach. It is late, let us depart.
يشتكى من وجع الكبد	<i>yashtaki min wa-</i> <i>jaʿ al-cabid,</i>	He has a liver complaint.
عنده وجع الضرس	<i>ʿindoh wajaʿ</i> <i>aʿdārs,</i>	He has a tooth- ache.
في البازار اشيا كثيرة للعب	<i>fi al-bazar ashya</i> <i>cathārah lil-liʿab,</i>	There are many playthings in the bazaar.
هذه الترجمة حسنة جدا	<i>hāthih attarja-</i> <i>mah 'hasanah</i> <i>jiddan,</i>	This translation is very good.
ساعتك تمشي طيب	<i>saʿatak tamshi</i> <i>'ty-ib,</i>	Your watch goes well.
دي شمع	<i>di sham</i> ع,	This is a wax can- dle.
كم كرا القارب	<i>cam kira al'kârib,</i>	How much is the fare of the boat?
كم الساعة	<i>cam assâ</i> ع,	What o'clock is it?
ارفع الستائر	<i>irfaʿ assatâ-yer,</i>	Lift up the blinds.
تخ المحون	<i>na'h'hi a'sso'hoon,</i>	Take away the dishes.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
حطّ ساعتى على المائدة	'ho'tt sâ'ati gala al-mâidah,	Place my watch on the table.
هذه الفاكهة حامضه	hathih al-fâkihah 'hâmi'dah,	This fruit is very acid.
لايش انت غضبان	laish anta ga'dbân,	Why are you an- gry?
دي شغل صعّب قوي	di shogl sa'eb 'cawi,	This is a very dif- ficult business.
هم مكارين قوي	hom makkârin 'ca- wi,	They are very art- ful.
القماش دي خشن قوي	al-'omâsh di 'cha- shin 'cawi,	This cloth is very coarse.
هل انت تصلح للشغل	hal anta taslo'h lishshogl,	Are you fit for the business?
اليوم ابرد من امس	al-youm abrad min ams,	It is colder to-day than yesterday.
هي خرسا وطرشا	hia 'charsa wa- 'tarsha,	She is dumb and deaf.
دي الحكايه كلها كاذب	di al 'hicâyah col- loha kathib,	This story is all a lie.
هذا زبيب طيب	hâtha zabîb 'ty-ib,	These are fine rai- sins.
عنده بيت كبير	gindoh bite cabîr,	He has a large house.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
دي الاوضه شرحه قوي	<i>di al-ou'dah shir- 'hah éawi,</i>	This room is very well lighted.
دي الاوضه عاليه قوي	<i>di al-oudah éali- yah éawi,</i>	This room is very lofty.
طبعه قاسي	<i>'tabعoh éási,</i>	His disposition is cruel.
هم كسلانين ومتهاملين	<i>hom caslânin wa- motahâmilin,</i>	They are lazy and negligent.
دي القلم رخو بزاده	<i>di al éalam raéhow biziyâdah,</i>	This pen is too soft.
هذا الورق خشن جدا	<i>hâtha al wara'h c'hashin jiddan,</i>	This paper is very coarse.
انت تتكلم بالتاتي قوي	<i>anta tatacallam bit-taanni éawi,</i>	You speak very slowly.
تقدر تتكلم بالانكليزي	<i>ta'kdir tatacallam bilanklezi,</i>	Can you speak English?
انزل والآ تقع	<i>inzil wa-illa ta'kaع,</i>	Descend, other- wise you will fall.
لا بد انك تروح معي	<i>la bodd annak ta- roo'h maعi,</i>	You must go with me.
نح للمجاهه دي	<i>na'h'hi al-hâjah di,</i>	Take away this thing.
نعرفه كد	<i>naعrifoh colloh,</i>	We know it all.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
يعرفوا كثير	<i>ya'arifo cathîr,</i>	They know a great deal.
كلفني تعب كثير	<i>callafni ta'ab cathîr,</i>	He gave me much trouble.
لايش تضحك بلا سبب	<i>laish ta'd'hak bila sabab,</i>	Why do you laugh without cause ?
هذا ما هو بيتي	<i>hâtha ma hoo byti,</i>	This is not my house.
خليني اشم هذه الزهرة	<i>'challini ashomm hâthih azzahrah,</i>	Allow me to smell that flower.
ادهن الكرسي بالزيت	<i>idhan al corsi biz-zite,</i>	Apply oil to the chair.
افتح الباب	<i>ifta'h al-bâb,</i>	Open the door.
بعض من العساكر انجرحوا	<i>ba'ed min al'asâkir injara'ho,</i>	Some of the soldiers have been wounded.
اضرب دكها الولد الكسلان	<i>i'drib dika al wâlad al caslân,</i>	Beat that lazy boy.
بعد ان قال هذا سافر (انطلق)	<i>ba'ed an câl hâtha sâfar (in'tala'k),</i>	Having said this, he departed.
كم بلغت قائمة حسابك	<i>cam balagat 'hâimat 'hisâbak,</i>	What is the amount of your bill ?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
ايش هو الفرق بين دول الاثنين	<i>eish hoo al far'k bine dol al ith- nine,</i>	What is the diffe- rence between these two ?
كما هو المعلم كذلك يكون المتعلم	<i>cama hoo al mo'gal- lim cathâlik ya- coon al mota- 'allim,</i>	As the master, so will be the scho- lar.

EIGHTH DIALOGUE.

كم من فصل في هذا الكتاب	<i>cam min fa'sl fi hâtha al kitâb,</i>	In this book how many chapters are there ?
هل علي هذه البضاعة اسقاط في الحساب	<i>hal 'ala hâthih al- bi'dâ'cah is'kâ't fi al'hisâb,</i>	On these goods is there any dis- count ?
هذا الصبي محبب الينا جدا	<i>hâ'ha assabi mo- 'habbab ilyna jiddan,</i>	This boy is much loved by us.
هل في هذا الغدير سمك	<i>hal fi hâtha al ga- dîr samak,</i>	In this tank are there any fish ?
اصطدت سمكة بعضا	<i>is'tatt samacah bi- 'ca'sa,</i>	I caught a fish with a rod.
هذه البقرة ما لها قرون	<i>hâthih al ba'karah ma laha 'koroon,</i>	This cow has no horns.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
من اي نوع هذا اللبوح	<i>min eye nouع há- tha al jooéh,</i>	Of what kind is this cloth ?
هل في نيتك ان تسافر الي اوربا	<i>hal fi niyataك an tosâfir ila ou- robba,</i>	Do you intend go- ing to Europe ?
علق هذه الثريا (النجفة) في القاعة	<i>عalli ك háthih ath- thoryia (anna- gafah) fi al- 'káعah,</i>	Hang up this lamp in the hall.
هل تسافر في البر او في البحر	<i>hal tosâfir fi al- barrow fi al ba'hr,</i>	Do you go by land or by water ?
صندوقك ما له قفل	<i>sandou'kah ma la- ho (loh) 'kofl,</i>	There is no lock to your box.
علي طرف النهر وحل كثير	<i>عala'tarafannahr wa'hl kathîr,</i>	There is much mud on the river side.
كم كان من المسافرين في ذلك المركب	<i>cam cân min al- mosâfirin fi thâ- lih al markab,</i>	How many pas- sengers were in that vessel ?
تعطر البيت كله	<i>toع'ttar al bite colloh,</i>	The whole room was scented.
هل انت صاحب هذه الدار	<i>hal anta sâ'hib háthih addâr,</i>	Are you the owner of this house ?

ARABIC LANGUAGE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
كذلك كما تفعل كذلك تلاقي	<i>cama taf'cal ka- thâlik tolâ'ki,</i>	Such as you will do, so will you find.
التسليم خير رفيق	<i>attaslim çhire ra- fî'k,</i>	Resignation is the best companion.
الدنيا دار غرور	<i>addonya dâr go- rour,</i>	The world is the house of deceit.
ثمرة التهور (العجلة) الندامة	<i>thamarat attaha- wor (alçajalah) annadâmah,</i>	The fruit of rash- ness is repent- ance.
الصبر منقبة محمودة	<i>a'ssabr man'habah 'ma'hmoodeh,</i>	Patience is an ex- cellent quality.
السمع خير من الكلام	<i>assamâç c'hire min al calâm,</i>	Hearing is better than speaking.
كما تتكلم كذلك تسمع	<i>cama tatacallam cathâlik tasmaç,</i>	Such as you speak, so will you hear.
القناعة مفتاح الراحة	<i>al-'hanâçah miç- tâ'h arrâ'hah,</i>	Contentment is the key of repose.
للجهل موت الأحياء	<i>al jahl mout al- a'hyâ,</i>	To be ignorant is death to the living.
الاقتصاد في كل شيء خير	<i>al-i'ktisâd fi coll shy c'hire,</i>	Moderation in every thing is best.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
للحكيم تكفيه اشارة	<i>al-'hakim takfih al-ishârah,</i>	To the wise a hint is enough.
ساعد اخاك في الشدة	<i>sâ'id a'châk fi ash- shiddah,</i>	Assist your bro- ther in distress.
الدواء كثيرا ما يكون دأ	<i>addawâ cathîran ma yacoon dá,</i>	Very frequently medicine is sick- ness.
الانسان يعرف بسيرته	<i>al-insân yo'raf bisîratoh,</i>	Man becomes known from his conduct.
من المنع تزيد الرغبة	<i>min al-man' tazîd arragbah,</i>	From prohibition desire increases.
الخير لا ياتي مع الحكمة	<i>al-ba'ht la yâti ma' al-'hikmah,</i>	Fortune does not come with wis- dom.

NINTH DIALOGUE.

في مدة هذا الشهر وقع مطر كثير	<i>fi moddat hâtha ashshahr wa'ka ma'tar cathîr,</i>	During this month much rain fell.
ابعث خادما الي هناك	<i>ib'ath châdim ila honâk,</i>	Send a servant there.
اقعد تحت هذه الشجرة	<i>o'k'od ta'ht hâ- thih ashshajarah,</i>	Sit under this tree.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
كم ثمن هذه اللالي	<i>cam thaman hâ-thih al-la-âli,</i>	What is the price of these pearls?
(ما اعظم (ما يكون) ثقل هذا الحجر	<i>ma a'atham (ma yacoon) tho'hl hâtha al-'hajar,</i>	How heavy will this stone be?
ايش اسم هذه القرية	<i>eish ism hâthih al-'haryah,</i>	What is the name of this village?
جيب حصان الركوب	<i>jib 'hisân arro-koob,</i>	Bring the riding horse.
انفض الستارات طيب حتي لا يقي فيها ناموس (برغش)	<i>onfô'd assitârât 'tyib 'hatta la yab'ka fiha bargash,</i>	Brush the curtains well, so that no mosquito may remain.
يحب ان نكون محسنين	<i>yajib an nakoona mo'hsinîn,</i>	We ought to be benevolent.
وقعنا في صعوبات عظيمة	<i>wa'ka'na fi so'obât 'gazîmah,</i>	We have fallen into great difficulties.
كثير من المراكب تعطلت من النو	<i>cathîr min al-marâkib ta'at-talat min annow,</i>	Many ships have been damaged by the storm.
هو يشرب في كل يوم اللبن الطري	<i>howa yashrab fi coll youm al-laban a'ttari,</i>	He every day drinks new milk.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
العود مع السكوت خير من النزاع	<i>al-'ko'ood ma'as- socoot éhire min annizâ'c,</i>	To sit still is bet- ter than quar- relling.
اطحن هذا القمح بالرحي	<i>i't'han hâtha al- 'kam'h birra'ha,</i>	Grind this wheat in the mill.
تعرف وكيله من هو	<i>ta'arif wakîloh man howa (hoo),</i>	Do you know who is his agent ?
اشتر لي شمعدانين	<i>ishtari li sham'ca- dânine,</i>	Buy two candle- sticks for me.
هذا القط له اظافر كبيرة	<i>hâtha al-'ki'tt la- ho (loh) azâfir cabîrah,</i>	This cat has large claws.
خذ هذا الكرسي الي الايوة الاخري	<i>éhoth hâtha al- corsi ila al-ou- 'dat al-oéhra,</i>	Take away this chair into the other room.
انا اريك صورة جميلة	<i>ana orîk soorah jamîlah,</i>	I will shew you a beautiful picture.
امضاؤك لا بد منه علي هذا العقد	<i>im'dâk la 'bodd minho (minh) gala hâtha al- gâ'kd,</i>	Your signature is necessary to this bond.
اليوم يكون ضيف في دارهم	<i>al-youm yacoon 'difi fi dârihom,</i>	To-day there is a guest in their house.

ARABIC PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

صار وخرى كثير *sâr wâchri cathîr,*

It is very late.

اسم لنا بان نروح الي
البيت *isma'h lana bi'an
naroo'h ila al-
bite,*

Permit us to go
home.

في هذا الامر قساوة
زائدة *fi hâtha al-amr
'kasâwah zâ-
idah,*

In this affair there
is much cruelty.

قدامنا سفرة طويلة *'koddâmana saf-
rah 'tawîlah,*

We have at pre-
sent a long jour-
ney.

الانسان له عقل اما
البهيمة فلا *al-insân laho ع'kl
amma al-bahî-
mah fala,*

Man has reason, a
brute none.

من فضلك اعطني كتاب
توصية *min fa'dlak اع'tini
kitâb tou'siyah,*

Please give me a
letter of intro-
duction.

لايش تكتب بقلم
ردي *leish taktob bi'ka-
lam radi,*

Why do you write
with a bad pen?

اي هذين الاثنين
احسن *eye hâthine al-ith-
nine a'hsan,*

Of these two,
which is the best?

انا آخذ الشغل من يدك
واعطيه اياه *ana âchoth ash-
shogl min yadah
wa-oع'tih iyâh,*

I will take the
business from
you and give it
to him.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
ذهابك الى هناك غير لازم	<i>thahâbak ila honâk gire lâzim,</i>	Your going there is not necessary.
هو خير بالعلم جدا	<i>houwa chabîr bil-ilm jiddan,</i>	He is well versed in science.
هو عالم جدا	<i>houwa âlim jiddan,</i>	He is very learned.
هذا يكون احسن الجميع	<i>hâtha yacoon a'hasan al-jamî'ع,</i>	This will be best of all.
قل لي ما يقول	<i>'kol li ma ya'kool,</i>	Tell me what he is saying.
قل للسائس يحضر الحصان	<i>'kol lissâ-is yo-ha'd'dir al 'hisân,</i>	Tell the groom to get the horse ready.

TENTH DIALOGUE.

انا كذلك اريد ان اخرج	<i>ana cathâlik orîd an a'chroj,</i>	I also wish to go out.
لايش تصعد الي هذه الشجرة	<i>leish ta's'عاد ila hâthih ashshajarah,</i>	Why do you climb this tree?
متي تكون قادرا علي السفر	<i>mata tacoon 'hâdir عالا assafar,</i>	When will you be able to depart.
هل السرج علي الحصان او لا	<i>hal assarj عالا al 'hi'sân ow la,</i>	Is the saddle on the horse or not?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
نحن نرجع بعد دقائق	<i>na'hn narjaع بعد da'hâye'k,</i>	We will return in a few minutes.
ان كان الغدآ حاضرا جي به (جيبه)	<i>in cân al gadâ'hâ- dir jiboh,</i>	If dinner is ready bring it.
هل تعرف هذا الرجل	<i>hal taعرف hâtha arrajol,</i>	Do you know this man ?
حصل من العلم كثيرا	<i>'ha'ssal min al- eilm cathâr,</i>	He has acquired much science.
جمع ثروة جزيلة	<i>jamaع tharwah juzilah,</i>	He has amassed much wealth.
تعال خلنا نحن الاثنين تحدثت شوية	<i>taعالا éhallina na'hn al-ithnine nata'haddath showy-yah,</i>	Come, let us two have some talk.
هل حصان واحد يقدر علي جرتقل مثل هذا	<i>hal 'hisân wâ'hid ya'kdir عالا jarr tho'kl mithl hâtha,</i>	Will one horse be able to draw so great a weight ?
تقدم انت نحن نجي	<i>ta'haddam anta na'hn naji,</i>	You go on, we are coming.
هذه الحاجات جات من اوربا	<i>hathih al-'hajât jâat min orobba,</i>	These things are come from Europe
اين تقضي هذه الليلة	<i>eine na'k'di hâthih al-lylah,</i>	Where shall we pass the night ?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
ما عندنا الان وقت للعب	<i>ma ʿindana al-ân wa'kt lilligb,</i>	We have no time to play at present.
احرق رجله بالماء سخن	<i>a'hra'k rigloh bil- mâ assochn,</i>	He has scalded his foot.
هذه السكاكين كلها صدي	<i>hâthih assakâkin colloha 'sada,</i>	All these knives are rusty.
هولاً الاولاد يصرخون طول النهار	<i>hâ-oulâ al-aulâd yo'sarriçho 'tool annahâr,</i>	These children are screaming all day.
كنا نفتش علي هذا طول النهار	<i>conna nofattish cala hâthu 'tool annahâr,</i>	We were seeking for this all day.
هل ختمت مکتوبك	<i>hal çhatamt mak- toobak,</i>	Have you sealed your letter?
بيتنا مظلل بالشجر	<i>biteana mozallal bishshajar,</i>	Our house is shaded with trees.
عمال تمطر علينا نأوي عندك	<i>çammal tam'tor çhallina nit-âwa çindak,</i>	It is raining, give us shelter.
تقدم الي هناك وقف	<i>ta'kaddam ila ho- nâk wa-'kif,</i>	Go forward there, and stand still.
اخرج هذه الحاجات من الصدوق	<i>açhrij hâthih al- 'hâjât min a's- sandoo'h,</i>	Bring out these things from the box.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
تكلّم بالعالى حينئذ اسمك	<i>tacallambil`ali`hi- nâithin asma`ak,</i>	Speak loud, then I shall hear you.
ايش اسم دي بالعربى	<i>eish ism di bil- arabi,</i>	What do you call that in Arabic?
واقفي هذا المرة	<i>wâfa`kani hâthih al marrah,</i>	He agreed with me this time.
تدرب نفسك فى الكتابة والقراءة	<i>todarrîb nafsak fi al-kitâbah wal- 'kirâ-ah,</i>	You exercise your- self in writing and reading.
عند سماعهم هذا الخبر حصل لهم رعب شديد	<i>عind samâ`eihom hâtha al`chabar ha`sal lahom ro`b shadîd,</i>	On hearing this news they were much frightened.
كم يسع هذا الصندوق من النيله (النيل)	<i>cam yasa`ع hâtha as`sandoo`k min annîl,</i>	How much indigo will this chest contain?
كلهم اغتاطوا من بعضهم بعض	<i>collohom igtâzoo min ba`ع`dihom ba`ع`d,</i>	They are all of- fended with one another.
نجونا من يد العدو	<i>najouna min yad al-عadoo,</i>	We have escaped from the hand
المدينة بأسرها غرقت بالماء	<i>al-madînah bias- riha gari`kat bil mâ,</i>	of the enemy. The whole city has been flooded.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
بهذا يزداد فرحنا	<i>bihâtha yazdâd fa- ra'hna,</i>	With this our joy will be increased.
قللنا مصروفنا للغاية	' <i>kallana ma'sroo- fana lilgâ-yah,</i>	We have much re- duced our ex- penditure.
هذه الدراهم لازم انها ترجع اليه	<i>hâthih addarâhim lâzim annaha tarjaع ilyh,</i>	This money must be sent back to him.
سطر ورقك ثم اكتب	<i>sa'ttir wara'hak thomma octob,</i>	Rule your paper, then write.
القوم كلهم ماتوا من الجوع	<i>al-'koum collohom mâtoo min al- jooع,</i>	All the people have died with hunger.
وقع بعضهم علي بعض	<i>wa'kaع baع'dohom عala baع'd,</i>	They have fallen one upon ano- ther.
يعيشون عيشا نكدا	<i>yaعishoon عiesh nakid,</i>	They live in great affliction.
بني بيتا علي شاطي النهر	<i>bana bite عala shâ'ti annahr,</i>	He has built a house on the bank of the river.

ELEVENTH DIALOGUE.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
عليّ مَ نهرب لیس ههنا خطر	<i>gala ma nahrob lise hahona (ma fih hona) éha- 'tar,</i>	Why should we run away? there is no danger here.
هجر اصداقاه	<i>hajar asdi'kâh,</i>	He has abandoned his friends.
ساروا الي بلاد الافرنج من ستة اشهر	<i>sâroo ila bilâd al- ifranj min sittat ashhor,</i>	They went to Eu- rope six months ago.
عند سماعهم تقريراً من هذا القبيل صاروا يضحكون	<i>عind samâ'ihom ta'krir min hâ- tha al-'habîl sâ- roo yad'hakoo,</i>	On hearing a state- ment of this sort they began to laugh.
تعاب في تعلمنا تعباً عظيماً	<i>ta'gab fi ta'glimina ta'gab 'azîm,</i>	He has taught us with great la- bour.
وجدنا برحمة الله راحة	<i>wajadna bira'h- mat allah ra'- hah,</i>	By the grace of God we have found repose.
اليوم مغيوم فيحتمل انها تمطر كثيراً	<i>alyoum magyoum fa-ya'htamil an- naha tam'tor ca- thîr,</i>	It is very cloudy, perhaps it will rain much.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
في هذه الدار قاعة وثلاثة بيوت (اوض)	<i>fi hâthih addâr 'kâgah wa thalâthat boyout (owa'd),</i>	In this house there is a hall and three rooms.
منذ كم بلغك هذا الخبر	<i>month cam balagak hâtha al-êhabar,</i>	How long is it since you received this news?
بكم تبيع هذا لسيدي	<i>bikam tabi'ê hâtha li sidi,</i>	For how much will you sell this to my master?
ابق هنا حتى نرجع	<i>ib'ka hona 'hatta narja,</i>	Remain here until we return.
وقع السكين من يدي في النهر	<i>wa'ka'ê assikhîn min yadi fi an-nahr,</i>	The knife fell from my hand into the river.
الانسان الذي لا يقدر يتكلم بلغة القوم الذين يسكن بينهم قد يموت من الجوع	<i>al-insân allathi (il-li) la ya'kdir yatacallam bilogat al-'koum allathin yaskon bynahom 'kad yamoot min al-joo,</i>	A man who cannot speak the language of the people among whom he sojourns may sometimes be in danger of starving.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
حضر الفطور	<i>hadâir al-fo'toor,</i>	Get the breakfast ready.
اشو شوية خبز وضع (حط) عليه زبدة	<i>ishwi showhy-yat êhobz wa 'ho'tt calieh zobdah,</i>	Toast some bread, and butter it.
هل الماء يغلي	<i>hal al mâ yagli,</i>	Does the water boil?
اعط الخواجه فنجان شاي آخر	<i>aç'ti al-êhawâjah finjân shây â- êhar,</i>	Give the gentle- man another cup of tea.
اعمله قوي بالكفاية واذا وضعت فيه حليب كثير وسكر يجي دائما طيب بحيث يكون الماء يغلي	<i>açmiloh 'kawibil- kifâyah wa itha wa'daçt fih ha- lib kathîr wasok- kar yaji dâiman 'ty-ib bi'hithe yacoon al-mâ yagli,</i>	Make it strong enough; and put- ting in it plenty of milk and sugar you will always make it good, pro- vided the water be actually boiling.
اعطني فنجان قهوة وشوية سكر كمان	<i>açtini finjân 'kah- wah wa-sho-why- yat sokkar camân,</i>	Give me a cup of coffee, and a lit- tle more sugar.
اسلق بيض ولكن لا تخليه يبس	<i>islîk bi'de wa lâkin la toçhallih ye- bas,</i>	Boil some eggs, but do not let them get hard.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
هات خبز وحلويات وكعك	<i>hât éhobz wa'hol- wiyât wakaék,</i>	Bring bread, sweet- meats, and cakes.
انت تعرف افى ما اقدر اشرب شاي من غير حليب	<i>anta (ant) ta'arif anni ma a'kdir ashrab shây min gire 'halîb,</i>	You know I can- not drink tea without cream.
الخبز ردي ملآن من الرمل	<i>al-éhobz radi mal- ân min arraml,</i>	The bread is bad, and full of sand.
المآ الذي عمل به هذا الشاي ما كان يغلي	<i>almâ allathi in'ca- mamal bih há- tha ashshây ma cân yagli,</i>	The water with which this tea is made has not been boiling.
ما له طعم اصلا	<i>ma loh 'ta'ém a's- lan,</i>	It has no taste at all.
قل للطباخ يحضر الغدا في الساعة الثالثة	<i>'kol li'ttabbâéh yo- 'haddir al gada fi assâ'cah ath- thâlithah,</i>	Tell the cook to have the dinner ready at three o'clock.
ياسيدي الغدا حاضر	<i>yâ-sidi al gada' há- 'dir,</i>	Sir, dinner is ready.
اين الشوربة وملعقة الشوربة	<i>aïne ashshourabah wa-mil'ca'kat ashshourabah,</i>	Where is the soup, and the soup spoon?

ARABIC PARLANCE.

PRONUNCIATION.

ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.

- جيب شوية عيش وبطاطس وخضرة زي الهليون والملفوف والقرنيط والملح والجزر والخيار
jib showyyat eiesh wa-batâtis wa-éh'o'drah zy al-halyoon wal mal-foof wal 'karna-bi't wal-lift wal-jazar wal-éhi-yâr,
 Bring some bread, potatoes, greens, asparagus, cabbage, cauliflowers, turnips, carrots, and cucumbers.
- جيب لحم بقر وضأن وعجل وسمك وفراخ ودجاج
jib la'hm ba'kar wa 'dân wa-éigl wa-samak wa-firaéh wa-dajâj,
 Bring some beef, mutton, veal, fish, fowl, and venison.
- غدا نتغدي في الريف ابعث كل شي في وقته
gada natagodda fi arrifib éath coll shy fi waktoh,
 To-morrow we shall dine in the country : send every thing in time.
- الان يمكنكم كلكم ان تنطلقوا معكم اذن
alân yomkinkom collokom an tan-tali'hoo, maé-kom ithn,
 Now you may all depart, you have leave.
- قل لي اسم هذا بلغتكم
'kol li ism hâtha bilogatkom,
 Tell me the name of this in your own language.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
لا تقل لاحد الذي قلته لك بخصوص ذلك الكتاب	<i>la ta'kol lia'had allathi 'koltoh lak bi'choósoos' thâlik al kitâb,</i>	Do not tell any one what I said to you about that book.
قل له يجي هنا	<i>'kol loh yaji hona,</i>	Bid him come here.
قل له انه خبيث كبير	<i>'kol loh innoh éha- bîth kabîr,</i>	Tell him he is a great rogue.
خذني الي الجواجه فلان	<i>éhothni ila al-éha- wâjah folân,</i>	Take me to Mr. B.
انت تهت عن الطريق الي بيته	<i>ant niht éan a'tta- rîk ila bytoh,</i>	You have lost the road to his house?
ما معي فلووس ولكن اذا تبعني تاخذ فلووسك في بيتي	<i>ma ma'gi foloos wa lâkin itha ta- biçtani ta'choth foloosak fi byti,</i>	I have no cash about me, but if you will follow me you will re- ceive your mo- ney at my house.
هل تتكلم بلساننا	<i>hal tatacallam bi- lisânina,</i>	Do you speak our language?
نعم ياسيدي انا اتكلم بالعربي قليلا	<i>na'gam yâ-sidi ana atacallam bil- éarabi 'kalîl,</i>	Yes, Sir, I can speak a little Arabic.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
قد ايش لك في هذه البلاد	'had aish lak fi hâ-thih al-bilâd,	How long have you been in this country?
ستين * عامين	sanatine, <i>عامين</i> ,	Two years.
امكث عندي اياما قليلة	omcoth <i>عندي</i> ey-yâm 'kalîlah, (<i>cam youm</i>),	Abide with me a few days.
عنده اهلية عظيمة	عindah ahliyah <i>عازمته</i> , zîmah,	He possesses great ability.
هو رجل قادر	howa rajol 'kâdir,	He is an able man.
لك مقدرة علي فعل هذا	lak ma'kdarah <i>عالم</i> la fi'el hâtha,	Are you able to do this?
كنت غائبا عشرة ايام	cont gâ-ib <i>عاشرة</i> rat ey-yâm,	I have been absent ten days.
يجب ان تجنب فعل الشر	yajib an natajan-nab fi'el ash-sharr,	We ought to abstain from committing evil.
الكلام هكذا فارغ (ضد المعقول)	al-kalâm hâkatha fârigh ('didd al-ma'cool),	It is absurd to speak thus.
خذ قدر ما يعجبك عندي كثير	ûhoth 'kadr ma yo'jibak <i>عندي</i> cathîr,	Take as much as you please, I have abundance.

ARABIC LANGUAGE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
هل رضيت بما عرضت عليك أولا	<i>hal radit bima garad't calike ouela,</i>	Do you accede to what I have proposed, or not?
الكتاب الذي بعثت لي حاز القبول	<i>al-kitâb allathî ba'atht li 'hâz al-'kabool,</i>	The book you sent me was acceptable.
ان لم ترافقني لا اروح	<i>in lam torâfi'kni la aroo'h,</i>	Except you accompany me, I will not go.
ما قدرت ان ابلغ (اتم) مرادي	<i>ma 'hadart an ablogh (otammim) morâdi,</i>	I was not able to accomplish my wishes.
هل عندك معه حساب	<i>hal eindak ma'goh 'hisâb,</i>	Have you an account with him?
اشتكى عليه انه سرق معلمه	<i>oshtoki calihe an-noh sara'k mo'allimoh,</i>	He is accused of robbing his master.
عود نفسك علي القراءة والكتابة	<i>awid nafsak gala al'kirâ-ah wal-kitâbah,</i>	Accustom yourself to read and write.
هذه الفاكهة حامضة جدا	<i>hâthih al-fâkihah hâmidah jiddan,</i>	This fruit is very acid.
عنده معارف كثيرة	<i>eindoh ma'ârif cathîrah,</i>	He has many acquaintances.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
حصل معارف جزيله	'ha'ssal ma'arif jaziluh,	He has acquired great knowledge.
الفعل الطيب جدير بالثنا منا	al-fi'el a'tty-ib ja- dir bihthana minna,	A good action de- serves our praise.
هو مجتد جدا في ذلك (الامر) (الشغل)	ho mojidd jiddan fi thâlik ul-amr (ashshogl),	He is exceedingly active in that business.
زادت جمكيتيه	zâdat jamkiyatoh,	He has received an addition to his salary.
هذا خط يعجب	hâtha cha'tt yo jib,	This is admirable writing.
أتعجب منه لوفور علمه	ata'ajjab minh li- wofoor eilmoh,	I admire him for his great learn- ing.
لا اسلم بما تقول	la osallim bima ta'kool,	I do not admit of what you say.
تقدر تسلفني هذا المبلغ	ta'kdir toslifni hâ- tha ul-mablagh,	Can you advance me this sum ?
العدو تقدم حتي الي —	al-eadoo ta'kad- dam 'hatta ila —	The enemy has advanced as far as —

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
اي فائدة يكون لي من هذا	<i>eye fâ-idah yacoon li min hâtha,</i>	Of what advantage will that be to me?
صار لها زمان طويل في الضيق	<i>sâr laha zamân 'tawil fi addi'k,</i>	She has long been in adversity.
ما رايك (نصيحتك) في هذا الامر	<i>ma râyak (na-si'hatâk) fi hâtha al-amr,</i>	What is your advice in this affair?
تكلف لان اظهر معروفًا كثيرًا	<i>takallaf li-an azhar ma'roof kathîr,</i>	He affected a great show of kindness.
هذا القصة مؤثرة (فعالة * بالغة)	<i>hâthih al-'kissâh moaththirah (fa-âlah, bâligah),</i>	This history is affecting.
يظهر للناس مودة جزيله	<i>yozhir linnâs mawaddah jazîlah,</i>	He shows great affection for the people.
انا اخاف من التوجه الي هناك	<i>ana aâhâf min at-tawajjoh ila honâk,</i>	I am afraid to go there.
ما اريد ان اجبهه (أكسفه)	<i>ma orid an ajbahoh (aksifoh),</i>	I do not wish to affront him.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
سِنَّهَا مَا هُوَ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ عِشْرِينَ	<i>sinnaha mâ ho ak- thar min cashr sintn,</i>	Her age is not more than ten years.
تَعْرِفُ شَيْخَهُ مِنْ هُوَ	<i>ta'arif sheïchoh man ho,</i>	Do you know who is his tutor?
أَوَافَقُكَ عَلَيَّ مَا تَقُولُ	<i>owâfi'hak gala mâ ta'hool,</i>	I agree to what you say.
أَتَى اتِّفَاقُكَ كَانُ بَيْنَكَ وَبَيْنَهُ	<i>eye ittifâ'k cân by- nak wa-byneh,</i>	What agreement had you with him?
أَيُّ تَغْيِيرٍ (تَبْدِيلٍ) أَعْمَلُ	<i>eye tagyeer (tab- dîl) a'emal,</i>	What alteration shall I make?
تَلَهَّ (تَسَلَّ) فِي هَذَا الْبَسْتَانِ قَلِيلًا	<i>talahha (tasalla) fi hâtha al bos- tân 'kalîl,</i>	Amuse yourself a while in the gar- den.
هَذِهِ مَدِينَةٌ قَدِيمَةٌ (عَتِيقَةٌ)	<i>hâthih madînah 'hadîmah (ca- tî'kah),</i>	This is an ancient city.
هَلْ يَغْضَبُكَ هَذَا	<i>hal yog'dibak hâ- tha,</i>	Does this make you angry?
تَعْرِفُ اسْمَ هَذَا الْحَيَوَانِ	<i>ta'arif ism hâtha al-'hayawân,</i>	Do you know this animal's name?

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
تقدر تعطيني جواب هذه المسئله	<i>ta'kdir to'ctini jawâb hâthih almas-alah,</i>	Can you give me an answer to this question ?
انا في قلق حتي اذهب الي هناك	<i>ana fi 'kala'k'hat- ta athhab ila honâk,</i>	I am anxious to get there.
ما اعتذر عن سلوكه	<i>ma i'ctathar can solokoh,</i>	He made no apo- logy for his mis- conduct.
يظهر لي انه غريب	<i>yathhar li annoh garîb,</i>	It appears to me very strange.
هل تستصوب ما اقول	<i>hal tastâswib ma a'kool,</i>	Do you approve of what I say ?
يورد دلائل قوية	<i>yourid dalâil 'ka- wiyah,</i>	He uses very strong argu- ments.
هل سمعت بقدمه	<i>hal sami'et bi'ko- doo'moh,</i>	Have you heard of his arrival ?
الملك كان علي راس جيشه	<i>al-malik cân عالا râs jyshoh,</i>	The king was at the head of his army.
ما لي خبرة بذلك الفن	<i>mâ li çhibrah bi- thâlik al-fann,</i>	I am not acquaint- ed with that art.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
هم محتالون	<i>hom mo'htáloon,</i>	They are very artful.
يتعاملون اصنافا مختلفة	<i>yata'oon asnáf moóhtalifah,</i>	They deal in various articles.
خلنا الان نطلع الي الجبل	<i>challina al-ân na't-la'ila al jabal,</i>	Let us now ascend the mountain.
اهل القرية اجتمعوا	<i>ahl al-'kar-yah ij-tama'oo,</i>	The people of the village assembled.
رايت جماعة عظيمة من الناس	<i>raeyt (shoft) jamâ'ah 'azimah min annâs,</i>	I saw a great assembly of people.
قبلت بمعرضك	<i>'habilt bi-ma'roo-'dak,</i>	I assent to your proposal.
زعم انه كذلك	<i>zagam annoh ca-thâlik,</i>	He asserted that it is so.
يجب ان نساعد بعضنا بعضا	<i>yajib an nosâ'id ba'âdna ba'âdan,</i>	We ought to assist each other.
لماذا تعاشر الرفقة الاشرار	<i>limâtha to'âshir arrif'cah al-ash-râr,</i>	Why do you associate with evil company?
في احق لك انه ليس في هذا الامر خطر	<i>o'ha'kki'h lak annoh lise fi hâtha al-amr êha'tar,</i>	I assure you there is no danger in that matter.

ARABIC PARLANCE.	PRONUNCIATION.	ENGL. EQUIVALENTS.
خيالة العدو اقتحمونا	<i>éhiyâlat al-ʿadou i'kta'hamouna,</i>	The enemy's ca- valry attacked us.
خَلْنَا نَوَاطِبَ عَلِي فَرَضْنَا	<i>éhallina nowâthib ʿala far'dina,</i>	Let us attend to our duties.
هي منعكفة علي العلم	<i>hiu monʿakifah ʿala al-ʿilm,</i>	She pays attention to learning.

VOCABULARY.

- v. stands for verb.
 s. substantive.
 pr. pronounced.

A.

Ability, استطاعة * مقدره <i>ma'k-darah, isti'tagah</i>	Acquainted, مطلع علي * عارف <i>ع</i> <i>carif, motalli</i> ع <i>gala</i>
Able, قادر <i>'kâdir</i>	Action, فعل <i>fi</i> ع <i>al</i>
Above, فوق <i>fou'k</i>	Active, مجد * عمول <i>camool, mogidd</i>
Absence, غياب <i>giyâb</i>	Add, v. اضاف <i>'adâf</i>
Absent, غائب <i>gâib</i>	Admirable, معجب * رائع <i>mo-egib, râi</i> ع <i>ع</i>
Absurd, محال * غيرالحق <i>mohâl, gair al'ha'k'h</i>	Advantage, فائدة <i>fâidah</i>
Abundance, كثرة <i>cathrah</i>	Advantageous, مفيد * نافع <i>mo-feed, nâfi</i> ع <i>ع</i>
Accept, قبول <i>cabool</i>	Advice, نصيحة <i>na'si'ha</i> ع <i>ع</i>
Accommodate, تيسير <i>tyseer</i>	Advise (to give notice), اخبار <i>ihbâr</i>
Accomplish, اتمام <i>itmâm</i>	Affection, مودة <i>mawaddah</i>
Accustomed, تعود <i>ta'cou-ad</i>	Affectionate, ودود <i>wadood</i>
Acid, حامض <i>hâmi'd</i>	Afraid (to be), خائف <i>châif</i>

- Again, كذلك ايضا * *cathâlik*,
ey'dan
- Against, علي ضد * *cala, didd*
- Age, سن عمر * *sinn, omr*
- Agree, اتفق *ittafa'k*
- Agreeable, موافق * مشتهي
moshtaha, mowâfi'k
- Agreement, شرط *shar't*
- Aid, مساعدة *mosâ'adah*
- Air, هوا *hawâ*
- Alive, حي *'hye*
- Allow (to let), اجازة * *izathah, ithn*
- Alter (to), غير *gyeyar*
- Amuse, تلهي * تسلي *talahha, tasalla*
- Amusement, لهو *lahow*
- Ancient (old), عتيق * قديم
kadeem, gateek
- Answer, v. جواب *jâwab*
- Answer, s. جواب *jawâb*
- Anxious, قلق *'kalik*
- Approve, v. استصوب *ista'swab*
- Arise, قام *âtâm*
- Army, عسكر *gashkar*
- Arrival, وصول * قدوم *wo'sool*,
ôdoom
- Art (trade), حرفة * صنعة
san-gah, 'hurfah
- Artful, داهي * محارف
mo-'hârif, dâhi
- Ask, v. سأل *sa-al*
- Assemble, v. جمع *jama'ع*
- Assist, اعان *ag-ân*
- Assure, v. أكد *accad*
- Astonish, v. عجب *ajjhab*
- Attack, v. هجم *hajam*
- Attention, انتباه * احتراس
in-tibâh, i'htirâs
- Attentive, منتبه *montabih*
- Authority, سلطة * سلطان
sol-'tah, sol'tân
- Avoid, v. تجنب *tajannob*
- Awake, v. استيقظ *isty'kaz*
- B.
- Back, ظهر *zahr*
- Bad, ردي *radi*
- Bag, كيس *kees*
- Baggage, ائقال *athéal*

Bargain, شربة * مساومة *mosâ-wamah, sharyah*
 Barrel, برمیل *barmeel*
 Barley, شعير *sha'ir*
 Basket, زنبیل *zanbeel*
 Beard, لحية *li'hyah*
 Beautiful, جميل *jameel*
 Before, قبل * ازل *âabl, awwal*
 Begin, v. ابتدا *ibtada*
 Beginning, بدء * ابتدا *ibtida, bad*
 Believe, v. صدق *sadda'h*
 Beyond, وراء *warâ*
 Big, ضخم *'da'hm*
 Bird, طير *'tyre*
 Bite, عض *'a'dd*
 Bitter, مر *morrr*
 Blame, v. وبتخ * لام *lâm, wabbah*
 Bleed, آدمي *adma*
 Blessing, بركة *baracah*
 Blossom (flower), نور *nour;*
ميم cimm
 Blow, ضربة *'darbah*
 Body, جسد * جسم *jism, jasad*

Bold, جسور *jasoor*
 Bolt, صب *'dabb*
 Book, كتاب *kitâb*
 Bookseller, بائع الكتب *bâie al cotob*
 Borrow, استعار *ista'âr*
 Bottle, قنينة *'kinninah*
 Bottom, قعر *'ha'ar*
 Bough, فرع *far'ar*
 Bought, مشتري *moshtara*
 Bow, قوس *'house*
 Box, صندوق *'sandoo'k*
 Branch, فرع * غصن *go'sn, far'ar*
 Brass, نحاس *na'hâs*
 Brave, جريء *jarie*
 Bread, عيش * خبز *êhobz, eish*
 Breadth, عرض *'ar'd*
 Break, v. كسر *casar*
 Breath, نفس *nafas*
 Brick, اجر *âjorr*
 Bride, عروس *caroos*
 Bridegroom, عريس * عروس *caroos, caris*
 Bridle, لجام *lijâm*

Bright, بهی *bahi*
 Bring, *imp.* احضر * هات *a'h-dir, hát*
 Brought, أحضر *o'h'dir*
 Brush, فرشہ *forshah*
 Build, بني *bana*
 Burn, *v. a.* and *v. n.* احترق *i'htara'h*
 Busy, مشغول *mashgool*
 Buy, *v.* اشتري *ishtara*

C

Cabbage, کرب * ملفوف *co-ronb, malfoof*
 Cable, حبل *'habl*
 Cage, قفس *'afsa's*
 Cake, كعك *hak*
 Calf, عجل *'ajal*
 Calm (of the sea), ساكن *sâkin*
 Camel, جمل *jamal*
 Camp, معسكر *mo'ascar*
 Candle, شمع *sham'c*
 Captain, قبطان *'kaptân*
 Care, عناية * اهتمام *in'ayah, ihtimâm*

Careful, حريص * مهتم *'har'is, mohtamm*
 Carpenter, نجار *najjâr*
 Carpet, سجاده *sajjâdah*
 Carry, حمل *'hamal*
 Cash, نقد *na'hd*
 Cask, برميل *barmil*
 Catch, *s.* أخذ * قبض *ac'hth, 'ab'd*
 Cause, سبب *sabab*
 Cautious, محتز *mo'htariz*
 Celebrated, مشهور *mashhoor*
 Certain, محقق *mo'ha'kka'h*
 Chain, *s.* سلسله *salsalah*
 Chair, كرسي *corsi*
 Change, *v.* بدل *baddal*
 Charge (to order), وصي *wa'ssa*
 Cheap, رخيص *ra'chî's*
 Cheat, *v.* غش *gashsh*
 Chicken, فروج *farrooj*
 Child, ولد *walad*
 Choose, *v.* اختار *ic'htâr*
 Circle, دائرة *dâirah*
 Circumstance, حال *'hâl*
 City, مدينة *madînah*

- Civil (polite), متادب *mo-taaddib*
- Clean, نظيف *nazif*
- Clever, حاذق شاطر *shâ'tir*,
'*hâthi'k*
- Climb, ارتقا *irticâ*
- Clock, ساعة *sâ'ah*
- Clothe, v. البس * كسا *casa*,
albas
- Cloud, سحب *sa'hâb*
- Coach, عربايه * كروسه *carroo-*
sah, *carabayah*
- Coast, ساحل *sâ'hil*
- Cold, برد *bard*
- Colour, لون *loune*
- Comb, مشط *mosh't*
- Come, imp. تعال *ta'ala*
- Comfort, راحة * هنا *ra'hah*,
hanâ
- Commence, ابتدا *ibtada*
- Commerce, متجر *matjar*
- Common, مشترك * دون *mosh-*
tarak, *doon*
- Communicate (inform), v.
اعلم *a'alam*
- Companion, رفيق *rafi'k*
- Company, s. جمعية *jam'ciyah*
- Compare, v. قايس *âyas*
- Compass, بكار *bicâr*
- Compassion, شفقة *shafa'hah*
- Compel, v. اوج * الزم *alzam*,
a'hwaj
- Competent, قادر * جدير *êadir*,
jadîr
- Complain, تشكى *tashakka*
- Complete, تكميل *takmeel*
- Comply, (consent), v. قبل *
رضي *'cabil*, *ra'di*
- Comprehend, فهم *fahim*
- Conceal, v. a. اخفي * كتم *aéh-*
fa, *catam*
- Conclude (finish), ختم *éha-*
tam
- Conclusion, ختام *éhitâm*
- Condemn, حكم بالموت *'hacam*
bil mout
- Condition, شرط * حال *shart*,
'hâl
- Conduct (on the road), v.
شيع * وصل *shy-ya*, *wa'ssal*

- Confess, اقرار *i'krâr*
 Confidence, ثقه, ايمان * *thi'kah,*
itimân
 Conquer, قهر, غلب * *'kahar,*
galab
 Conquered, مغلوب *magloob*
 Consent, v. رضي *ra'di*
 Consent, s. رضي *rida*
 Consequence (in), نتيجة *nati-*
jah
 Consider, تأمل * اعتبر *i'cta-*
bar, ta-ammal
 Consult, شاور *shâwar*
 Contain, v. اشتمل *ishtamal*
 Contented, راضي * قانع *rá'di,*
'kâni
 Continue, v. استمر *istamarr*
 Contrary, خلاف *éhilâf*
 Contrive, ارتأى *irta-â*
 Convenient, مناسب * ملائم
monâsib, molâim
 Conversation, مخاطبة *mochá-*
'tabah
 Convey, نقل *na'âl*
 Cook, طبخ *'tabbâch*
- Cool, رطب *ra'ib*
 Cord, حبل *'habl*
 Cork, سدادة *sidâdah*
 Corn, قمح, قطاني * *'kam'h, 'ka-*
'tâni
 Cost, ثمن *thaman*
 Cotton, قطن *éotn*
 Cough, سعال *so'âl*
 Count, v. عدّ حسب * *'cadd,*
'hasab
 Country, ريف * بلاد *bilâd,*
reef
 Courage, جرأة *jarâ-ah*
 Credit (at), دين *dine*
 Crooked, اعوج *ag waj*
 Crowd, زحام *zi'hâm*
 Cry, v. صرخ *'sarâch*
 Cultivate, v. (the ground)
 حرث *'harath*
 Cunning, مكار *makhâr*
 Cup, فنجان * قلع *'hada'h,*
finjân
 Cure, داوي *dâwa*
 Curious, عجيب *cajib*
 Curtain, ستارة *sitârah*

D

Damp, رطب *ra'tb, nadi* * ندي
 Dance, *v.* رقص *raças*
 Dare, *v.* تجاسر *tajâsar*
 Darkness, ظلام *zalâm*
 Daughter, بنت *bint*
 Day, نهار *nahâr*
 Dear (not cheap), غزال *gazâl*
 Debt, دين *dine*
 Deceive, *v.* خدع *çhadaç*
 Decide, جزم *jazam*
 Deep, عميق *gamî'h*
 Delay, تاخير *tâçhîr*
 Delightful, سار * مفرح *sârr,*
mofarri'h
 Delighted, مسرور *masroor*
 Deliver, تسليم *taslim*
 Demand, *v.* طلب *'talab*
 Deny, *v.* انكار *incâr*
 Depend, توقف على * تعلق ب *tawakkuf*
taçalla'h, tawa'k'haf
 Deprive, حرم من *'haram*
 Description, وصف *wa'saf*
 Deserve, مستحق *mosta'hi'k'h*
 Desire, رغبة *ragbah*

Desirous, راغب *râgib*
 Despair, يأس *ya-is*
 Despise, *v.* احتقر *i'htaçar*
 Destroy, دمر * اهلك *dammar,*
ahlak
 Detain, امسك * حبس * عوق *amsek*
çou-wa'k, 'habas, amsak
 Determine, *v.* جزم *jazam*
 Diamond, الماس * ماس *mâs,*
almâs
 Difference, فرق * خلاف *far'k,*
çhilâf
 Different, مخالف *moçhâlîf*
 Difficult, صعب *'saçb*
 Difficulty, صعوبة *soçoubah*
 Dig, حفر *'hafar*
 Diligent, *s.* مجتهد *mojtahid*
 Dine, *z.* تغدي *tagadda*
 Dinner, غداً *gadâ*
 Dirty, وسخ *wasiçh*
 Disagreeable, مكروه *makrooh*
 Discontented, غير راضي *gire*
râ'di
 Discourse, حديث * خطاب *çadi'th*
'çi'tâb, 'hadîth

Discretion, رشد * تمیز *tam-yeez, roshd*

Dishes, صحن * صحاف *'so'hoon, 'si'háf*

Dishonest, غير أمين *gire amîn*

Dislike, s. كره *carih*

Dismiss, v. عزل * صرف *'saraf, 'cazal*

Disobey, عصى *'sa*

Displease, اغتاظ *igtáz*

Dispose (of), تصرف في *ta's-'sarf fi*

Dispute, v. جادل *jádal*

Distance, بعد *bo'ed*

Distinguish, ميز *my-yaz*

Distress, كرب *carb*

Do, v. فعل *fa'al*

Doctor, طبيب *'tabîb*

Doubtful, ملتبس * مريب *'morîb, moltabis*

Draw, v. سحب * جر *jarr, sa'hab*

Dress, v. a. كسا * البس *casa, albas*

Dressing, ملابس *molbis*

Drive (out of a country), v. طرد *'tarad*

Drink, v. شرب *sharib*

Drop, s. قطرة *no'ktah*

Drum, طبل *'table*

Dry, ناشف *nâshif*

Duck, بطة *ba'ttah*

Duty, واجب * فرض *far'd, wâjib*

Dwell, سكن *sacan*

E.

Ear, اذن *othn, ozn*

Earn, v. كسب *casab*

Earnest, جد *jidd*

Earth, أرض *ar'd*

Earthenware, فخار *fac'hc'hâr*

Easy, سهل *sahl*

Eat, v. أكل *acal*

Edge (of a sword), حدة *'hada*

Education, تربية *tarbiyah*

Effect (trace), اثر *athar*

Egg, بيضة *by'dah*

Elegant, ظريف *zarîf*

Eloquence, فصاحة *fa'sâ'hah*

- Empire, سلطنة *sal'tanah*
 Employ (make use of), *v.*
 استعمل *istaamal*
 Employment, استخدام *istic'h-*
 dâm
 Empty, فارغ *fârigh*
 Encourage, *v.* رغب * شجع *raggab*
 شجعا *shajja*
 Endeavour, *v.* حاول * اجتهد *ijtahad*
 'hawâl,
 Enemy, عدو *adoo*
 Engagement, ارتباط *irtibât*
 England, انكلترا *Înkilterrah*
 Entirely, بالكلية *bil colliyah*
 Equal, مساوي *mosâvi*
 Error, غلط *gala't*
 Escape, *v.* نجا * افلت *naja,*
 aflat
 Establish, انشا * ثبت *thabbat,*
 ansha
 Estate, عقار * املاك *amlâk,*
 عاع *câr*
 Eternal, ابدى *abadee*
 Even (as), بل, حتى * *bal, 'hatta*
 Evening, مساء *masâ*
- Event, واقعه *wâ-'kiyah*
 Evidence, شهادة *shahâdah*
 Evil, سو شر * *soo, sharr*
 Europe, اوربا *ourobba*
 Exact, مضبوط * محرز *ma'd-*
 boot, mo'harrar
 Example, عبرة * مثال *mithâl,*
 عبره *ibrâh*
 Excellent, فاضل * بارع *fâ'dil,*
 بارعا *bâri*
 Excuse, عذر *gothr*
 Execute (to kill), قتل *'ka-*
 tal
 Expect, انتظر *intazar*
 Expense, مصروف *ma'sroof*
 Experience, تجربة * اختبار *ic'h-*
 tibâr, tajribah
 Explain, شرح *shara'h*
 Explanation, تفسير *tafsir*
 Express (messenger), ساعي *sâ'i*
 ساعيا *sâ'i*
 Extensive, مديد *madid*
 Extent, امتداد *imtidâd*
 Extraordinary, خلاف العادة *c'hilâf al'âdah*

Extravagant, مسرف *mosrif*

Eye, عين *eine*

F.

Fable, خرافة * مثل *choráfah*,
mathal

Face, وجه *wajh*

Fag (tire), v. اعيا *a'eya*

Fail (bankrupt), افس *aftas*

Faint, v. وني * ضعف *wana*,
'*da'cof*

Fair (weather), لطيف *la'tif*

Faithful, امين *amin*

Fall, v. وقع *wó'kooع*

False, زور *zoor*

Family, عيلة *aylah*

Famine, قحط *'ha'ht*

Fancy, وهم * خيال *chayál*,
wahm

Fat, سمين *samin*

Father, اب *ab*

Fatigue, تعب *taعab*

Fault, عيب * نقيصه *eibe*,
na'kisah

Faultless, بلا عيب *bila eibe*

Favour, منة * نعمة *minnah*,
niعmah

Favourable, مستحب مرضي
mar'di, *most'habb*

Favourite, مفضل * مستحب
mofa'd'dal, *mostahabb*

Fear, v. خوف *c'houf*

Fearful, s. خائف * مخوف *châif*,
machooof

Feast, عيد *ead*

Feather, ريش *reash*

Features, اسارير * ملامح *asârir*,
malâmi'h

Feed, v. مان * علف * اطعم
calaf, *mân*, *a'tعam*

Fed معلوف *ma'loof*

Feel, حس *'hiss*

Female, انثى *ontha*

Ferry, معبر *maعbar*

Fetch, جاب *jâb*

Few, قليل *'kalîl*

Field, حقل *'ha'kl*

Fight, v. and s. قال *'kitâl*

Find, v. وجد *wajad*

Finish, v. اتم *atamm*

- Fish, سمك * هوت *samak*,
'hoot
- Fisherman, صياد *sy-yâd*
- Fix, v. قرر * اثبت *athbat*,
'karrar
- Flag, علم *alam*
- Fling (to throw), رمي *rama*
- Flint, صوان *saw-wan*
- Floor, حفيض *'ha'dî'd*
- Flour, طحين * دقيق *'ta'hîn*,
da'kî'k
- Flower, زهرة *zahrah*
- Fly, v. طار *'târ*
- Fly, v. (runaway), هرب *harab*
- Food, قوت * طعام *'koot*, *'ta-*
âm
- Foolish, احمق *a'hma'k*
- Forbid, نهي * منع *naha*, *ma-*
na
- Force, قوة *'koowah*
- Forehead, جبين *jabin*
- Foreign, غريب * اجنبي *garîb*,
ajnabi
- Forest, غابة *gâbah*
- Forget, v. نسي *nasi*
- Forgive, غفر *gafar*
- Former (the), سابق * مقدم
sâbîk, *mo'haddam*
- Formidable (to be feared)
مهيوب * مهيب *mahîb*, *mahool*
- Forsake, ترك * هجر *tarah*, *ha-*
jar
- Fortune, بخت * قسمة *baçht*,
'hismah
- Foundation, اساس *asâs*
- Fountain, عين * ينبوع *ine*,
yanbooc
- Fowl, طير *'tire*
- Freedom (one's own will),
اختيار *ichtiyâr*
- Friend, حبيب *'habîb*
- Friendly, بحبة *bima'habbah*
- Frequent, تردد علي * انتاب
taraddad, *intâb*
- Fresh, طري * جديد *'tari*, *jadîd*
- Fruit, فاكهه *fâkîkah*
- Full, ممتلي *momtali*
- Furnish, جهز *jahhaz*
- Furniture (of a house) فرش *
جهاز *farsh*, *jihâz*

Future, آتی مستقبل * *âti, mos-ta'kbil*

G.

Gain, کسب *kasab*
 Garden, بستان *bostân*
 Gather, جمع *jama'ع*
 General (of brigade), جنرال
general
 Generally, غالباً * عموماً *omuo-man, gâliban*
 Generosity, کرم سخا * *caram, sa'cha*
 Gentle, لطيف *la'tif*
 Gentleman, خواجه *c'harâja*
 Geography, جغرافيه *jagrâfia*
 Girl, بنت *bint*
 Give, v. اعطي *a'ع'ta*
 Glad, فرحان *far'hân*
 Glass, زجاج *zozâj*
 Gloves, كفوف *cofoof*
 Go, v. راح * ذهب *thahab, râ'h*
 Gold, ذهب *thahab*
 Good, طيب *'ty-ib*

Govern, v. حکم *'hacam*
 Government, حکومت *'hocoo-mah*

Grand, عظيم *gazim*
 Grandeur, عظمت *gazamah*
 Grant, v. انعم ب *angam*
 Grapes, عنب *einab*
 Grass, عشب *oshb*
 Grateful, شکور *shacoor*
 Gratitude, شکران النعمة *sho-crân annimah*
 Great, عظيم *gazim*
 Green, اخضر *a'ch'dar*
 Ground, s. ارض *ar'd*
 Grow, نمي *nama*
 Guide, s. دلالة *dalâlah*
 Guide, v. دليل *daleel*

H.

Habit, عادة *âdah*
 Hair, شعر *sha'ع*
 Half, نصف *nîsf*
 Hand, يد *yad*
 Handkerchief, منديل *mandeel*
 Handsome, جميل *jameel*

Happened (it), اتفق * جرى *ittafa'k*

Happiness, غبطة * سعادة *gib-tah, sa'adah*

Happy, سعيد *sa'ead*

Hard, يابس * قاسي *yâbis, 'hâsi*

Hardship, قساوة *'kasâwah*

Haste, عجلة *'ajalah*

Hasten, استعجل *ista'ejal*

Harmless, بلاضرر *bila 'darar*

Hat, برنيطة *borny'tah*

Hate, v. ابغض *abga'd*

Have v. حصل علي *'ha'sal gala*

Hay, برسيم *barsim*

Head, رأس *râs*

Hear, v. سمع *sami'ع*

Heart, قلب *'kalb*

Heavy, ثقل *tha'keel*

Heal (cure), v. شفي *shafa*

Help, v. ساعد *sâ'ad*

Help, s. مساعدة *mosâ'adah*

Hill, تل *tall*

Hindrance, منع تعويق * مانع, *ta'awee'k*

Hire, v. اكرى *akra*

History, تاريخ *târeec'h*

Hold, v. مسك *masak*

Hole, s. خرق *c'har'h*

Home, وطن *wa'tan*

Honey, عسل *casal*

Honour, عرض شرف * *gir'd, sharaf*

Hope, امل *amal*

Horn, قرن *'karn*

Hot, سخن *so'chn*

Holy, طاهر *'tâhir*

Hour, ساعة *sâ'eah*

House, دار بيت * *dâr, bite*

Humanity, انسانية *insâniyah*

Hunger, جوع *joo'ع*

Hungry, v. جوعان *jou'عân*

Hurt, v. آذي *âtha*

Husband, زوج بعل * *zouj, ba'ع*

I.

Idea, فكر *fikr*

Idle, كسلان *caslân*

Ignorance, جهل *jahl*

Ignorant, جاهل *jâhil*

K

- Ill, مريض *marî'd*
 Illness, مرض *marâ'd*
 Imagine, تصور *ta'saw-or*
 Immediate, حاليّ *'hâlee*
 Immense, وافر *wâfir*
 Imperfect, ناقص *nâ'ki's*
 Important (affair), مهمّ *mo-himm*
 Impossible, غير ممكن * محال *mo'hâl, gire momkin*
 Improbable, غير محتمل *gire mo'htamil*
 Improper, غير مناسب *gire monâsib*
 Imprudence, تهور *tahawor*
 Improve (to), جود * حسن *'hassan, jawwad*
 Impropriety, عدم مناسبة *عادام monâsabah*
 Impure, غير خالص *gire c'hali's*
 Incapable, غير قادر *gire 'kâdir*
 Incessant, متواصل * دائم *dâ-im, motawâ-'sil*
 Inclination, ميل *mile*
 Inclined, مائل *mâ-il*
- Include (a letter), لَمَن *'damman*
 Income, إيراد * دخل *irâd, dac'hl*
 Incomplete, غير تامّ *gire tamm*
 Inconvenient, غير موافق *gire mowâfi'k*
 Incorrect, غير صحيح *gire 'sa-'hi'k*
 Increase, زيادة *ziyâdah*
 Indifferent, بغير فرق *bigiri far'k*
 Indisposition, انحراف مزاج *in'hirâf mizâj*
 Infancy, طفولية *'tofooli-yah*
 Infant, طفل *'tîfl*
 Inferior, دون ادنيّ * دون *doon, adna*
 Infinite, غير متناهي *gire motanâhi*
 Influence, نفوذ * تأثير *nofooth, tatheer*
 Inform, اخبار *ic'hbâr*
 Information, خبر *c'kabar*
 Ingenious, المعنيّ *الماع* *alma'ic*
 Inhabitant, ساكن *sâkin*

- Inhuman, علم انسانية *cadam*
insâniyah
- Injure, v. ضرر *'darr*
- Injury, ضرر *'darar*
- Innocence, برآءة *barâ-ah*
- Innocent, بري *bari*
- Insecure, غير مضمون *gire*
ma'dmoon
- Insensibility, جنون * عته *jo-*
noon
- Insincere, غير مخلص *gire*
moc'hli's
- Insolent, سفيه *safih*
- Instant (ready), حاضر *'há'dir*
- Instruct, درٓب * عرف * علم *'callam,*
carraf, darrab
- Insufficient, غير كافي *gire câfi*
- Intelligent, فهم *fahim*
- Intention, نية *ni-yah*
- Interest (advantage), فائدة *fâ-idah*
- Interfere, v. يتداخل *yata-*
dâc'hal
- Interpret, v. ترجم *tarjam*
- Interpreter, ترجان *tarjomân*
- Interrupt, قطع *'kataع*
- Invent, اخترع *ic'htaraع*
- Investigation, بحث *ba'hth*
- Invincible, غير مغلوب *gire*
magloob
- Invite, دعا *daع*
- Irregular, غير مرتب *gire mo-*
rattab
- Island, جزيرة *jazeerah*
- J.
- Jar, جرة *jarrah*
- Jealous, غيور *ga-yoor*
- Jest, مزح *maz'h*
- Jewel, جوهر *jouhar*
- Join, v. وصل *wa'sal*
- Journal, جرنال *jornâl*
- Journey, سفر *safar*
- Joy, فرح *fara'h*
- Joyful, فرحان *far'hân*
- Judge, v. قضي * حكم *'hacam,*
'ca'da
- Judgment, قضا * حكم *'hokm,*
ca'dâ
- Juice (lemon), عصير *ca'seer*

Jump, قفز * وثب 'hafaz, wathab
 Just, محقق * عادل mo'hi'k'h,
 عادل
 Justice, حق * عدل 'ha'k'h,
 عادل

K.

Keel, قعر المركب 'kū' al-marcab
 Keen (sharp), حادّ 'hādd
 Keep, v. حفظ * ابقى 'hafiz, ab'ka
 Kept, محفوظ ma'hfooz
 Kettle, غلاية galla-yah
 Key, مفتاح miftā'h
 Kill, v. قتل 'atal
 Kind (sort), نوع nouع
 Kindness, رفق احسان * رفق 'rif'h, i'hsān
 King, ملك malik
 Kingdom, مملكة mamlacah
 Kiss, v. قبّل * باس 'bās, 'cab-bal
 Knee, ركبة rokbah

Kneel, ركع * جثا racاع, jatha
 Knife, سكين sikkeen,
 Knock, v. قلع 'haraع
 Know, عرف caraf
 Knowledge, معرفة ma'arifah

L.

Laborious, مجتهد * كادّ mo-jidd, cādd
 Labour, كادّ cādd
 Labourer, كادّ cādd
 Lady, ست sitt
 Lake, بحيرة bo'hyrah
 Lame, اعرج a'raj
 Lament, نوح nā'h
 Lamp, مسرحة masrajah
 Land, ارض * عقار ar'd, cabāt
 Language, لغة * لسان lisān, logah
 Large, واسع كبير * واسع wāsiع, cabeer
 Last, آخر ā'hir
 Laugh, v. ضحك 'da'hik
 Lawful, شرعي * حلال sharع, 'halāl

- Lay up (store), اذخر *iththa*
éhar
- Lazy, كسلان *caslân*
- Lead, رصاص *ra'sâ's*
- Leaf, ورقة *warâcah*
- Lean, *adj.* مهزول * نحيف *mah-zool, na'hâf*
- Leap, طفر *'tafar*
- Learn, تعلم *ta'allam*
- Learned, عالم *'âlim*
- Learning, علم *'ilm*
- Least, أقل *'a'all*
- Leave, *v.* اذن *azin, athin*
- Left (hand), شمال *shimâl*
- Lend, اعار * سلف *sallaf,*
a'âar
- Leisure, فراغ *farâg*
- Leg, ساق *sâ'h*
- Lemon, ليمون *lymoon*
- Length, طول *'tool*
- Let (a house), اكري *acra*
- Liberty, حرية *horri-yah*
- Lick, *v.* لحس *la'has*
- Lie (to recline), اتكا *ittaca*
- Lie, *s.* كذب *cathib*
- Lie, *v.* كذب *cathab*
- Life, عمر, حياة * *omr, 'ha-yâh*
- Light, *adj.* خفيف *'chafif*
- Light, *s.* نور *noor*
- Lightning, برق *bar'h*
- Like (similar), مثل *mithl*
- Lion, اسد *asad*
- Liquid, مائع *mâ-ic*
- Live, *v.* عاش *'âsh,*
- Load, *s.* حمل *'hammal*
- Loaf, رغيف *ragîf*
- Lock, قفل *'cofl*
- Lodge, ماوي *ma-wa*
- Long, *adj.* طويل *'ta-weel*
- Looking-glass, مرآة *mirâh,*
mirayeh
- Loose (to let), خلي *c'halla*
- Lose, فقد, خسر * *fa'âd, c'hasir,*
- Lost, مفقود * ضائع *maf'ood,*
'dâ-ic
- Love, *s.* عشق * محبة *ma'hab-*
bah, 'esh'h
- Low, سافل *sâfil,*
- Luggage, اقال * عفش *'qafsh,*
athéal

M.

Machine, آلة *âlah*
 Magazine, مخزن *mac'hzin*
 Magnificent جليل *jalîl*
 Maid, بنت جارية * بنت *bint, jâ-riyah*
 Majesty, عظمة *gazamah*
 Make, v. عمل *amil*
 Made, معمول *ma'mool*
 Manage, دبر *dabbar*
 Mankind, انسان *insân*
 Manner, منوال *minwâl*
 Manufactory, كرخانة * معمل *carc'hânah, ma'cmal*
 Map, خارطة *c'har'tah*
 Marble, مرمر *marmar*
 March, v. زحف علي * مشي *masha, za'haf*
 Mare, فرس *faras*
 Market, سوق *soo'k*
 Marriage, زواج *zawâj*
 Marry, تزوج *tazaw-waj*
 Master, معلم *mo'callim*
 Mean (sordid), خسيس *c'ha-sees*

Means (occasion), وسيلة *wa-silah*
 Measure, قياس *'hiyâs*
 Meat, لحم * طعام *la'hm, ta'eam*
 Meet, v. لاقى *lâ'ha*
 Melon, بطيخ *bi'ttic'h*
 Melt, ذاب *thâb*
 Memory, ذكرة * ذكر *thâkirah, thikr*
 Mend, اصلى *a'sla'h*
 Merciful, رحوم *ra'hoom*
 Merchandise, بضاعة * تجارة *tijârah, bi'dâ'eah*
 Merchant, تاجر *tâjir*
 Mercury, زئبق *ziba'k*
 Middle, وسط *wasâ't*
 Mild, لطيف * حلیم *'halîm, la'tif*
 Milk, لبن *laban, 'halîb*
 Mill, طاحونة *'ta'hoonah*
 Mind, s. بال * عقل *bâl, ea'kl*
 Mine, متاعى لي * ماتاعى *matâ'ei, li*
 Mirth, فرح * طرب *fara'h, tarab*
 Mischief, سوء *soo*
 Miserable, شقي *sha'ki*
 Misery, شقاوة *s'ha'kâwah*

- Mismanagement, سوء تدبير *soo tadbeer*
Mistake, غلط *gala't*
Mix, v. مزج * خلط *mazaj, c'hala't*
Moderate, v. عدل *caddal*
Modern, متأخر * مُحدث *mo'h-dath, mota-ac'h c'hir*
Modesty, حشمة *'hishmah*
Moment, دقيقة *da'ki'kah*
Moon, قمر *'camar*
Mountain, جبل *jabal*
Mud, وِجْل *wa'hl*
Mule, بغل *bagl*
Mutual, مشترك *moshtarak*
Myrtle, آس *ás*
Mystery, سر *sirr*
- N.
- Nail, ظفر * مسمار *zofr, mis-mâr*
Naked, عريان *coryân*
Name, اسم *ism*
Narrow, ضيق *'dy-i'h*
Nation, أمة *ommah*
- Native, بلدي * متولد *baladi, motawallid*
Nature, طبيعة *'tabi'cah*
Natural, طبيعي *'tabi'ci*
Naughty, قبيح *'kabi'h*
Navigation, سفر البحر *safar al ba'hr*
Near, قريب *'karib*
Neat, نظيف * ظريف *nazif, zarif*
Necessary, لازم *lâzim*
Need, احتياج *i'hti-yâj*
Neglect, v. اهل *ahmal*
Negligent, مهمل *mohmil*
Neighbour, جار *jâr*
Net, شبكة *shabacah*
New, جديد *jadid*
Next, قريب * (day), قابل *'ka-reeb, 'kâbil*
Nice, حسن * طيب *'hasan, ty-ib*
Night, ليل *lile*
Noise, ضجة *'dajjah*
None, لا احد * لا شي *lâ a'had, lâ shy*
Nonsense, هذيان *hathayân*

- Nothing, لا شيء *lá shy*
 Notice, s. علم خبر * *ilm, c'habar*
 Nourish, غذي *gaththa*
 Novelty, جدة *jiddah*
 Number, عدد *cadad*
 Numerous, عديد *cadid*
 Nurse, s. ممرضه * دايمه *mordicah dâyah*
- O.
- Oak, بطم *bo'tm*
 Oar, مقدان *mi'hdâf*
 Oath, قسم * يمين *yamîn, casam*
 Obedience, طاعة *'tâcâh*
 Obedient, طائع *'tâ-i-câ*
 Obey, اطاع *a'tâcâ*
 Object, v. اعترض *ac'târa'd*
 Object, s. حاجه * شيء *'hâjah, shy*
 Objection, اعتراض *ac'tirâ'd*
 Oblige, v. من علي *mann cala*
 Obscure, خامل * غامض *châmil, gâmi'd*
 Observe, v. لاحظ *lá'haz*
- Obstacle, مانع *mâni-câ*
 Obstinate, عنيد *canid*
 Obtain, تحصيل *ta'h'seel*
 Occasion, فرسه * داعي *for'sâh, dâ'ci*
 Occupy, v. اشغل * استعمل *shâgal, ista-cmal*
 Occur, جري * وقوع *ara, waba-câ*
 Occurrence, وقوع *wo'koo-câ*
 Odd (strange), غريب * (number), فرد * بدع *garib, fard, bid-câ*
 Offence, اساءة *isâ-ah*
 Offend, v. اساء *asâ*
 Offer, اعطي * قدم *'haddam, a-c'ta*
 Office, وظيفة *wazîfah*
 Officer, ذو وظيفة * ضابط *'dâ-bi't, thoo wazîfah*
 Oil, زيت *zite*
 Omit, حذف *'hathaf*
 Omnipotent (the), قادر علي كل شيء *'kâdir cala coll shy*
 Opinion, مذهب * ظن *matâhab, zann*

- Opportunity, فرصة *for'sah*
 Opposition, مقابلة *mo'âbalaħ*
 Orange, بردقان *bordo'ân*
 Orator, خطيب * هاتف *ĉha'tîb,*
hâtîf
 Order, s. ترتيب * وصية *tartîb,*
wa-'siyah
 Origin, اصل *âsl*
 Ornament, زينة *zinah*
 Out, خارج * برآ *c'hârij, barra*
 Outside, خارج في *fi al c'hârij*
 Over, فوق *fou'k*
 Overcome, غلب *galab*
 Overflow, طغى *'tafa'h*
 Overset, ركس * قلب *'ka-*
lab, racas
 Overtake, v. ادرك * لحق *ad-*
rak, la'hi'k
 Own, خاص *c'hâ'ss*
 Owner, صاحب * مالك *sâ'hib,*
mâlik
- P.
- Pack, صرة *ŝorraħ*
 Pail, دلو *dalwo*
 Pain, وجع *waja'ĉ*
 Paint, صرّ *saw-war*
 Pale, a. اصفر *a'sfar*
 Parcel, حزمة * صرة *'sorrah,*
'hozmaħ
 Pardon, عفو *ĉafwo*
 Parents, الاب والام *al ab wa-*
lomm
 Parrot, درة * ببا *dorraħ,*
babbaga
 Partake, اشتراك في *ishtarakh*
 Particular, مخصوص *maĉ-*
'soo's
 Party, جماعة *jamâ'ĉah*
 Pass, v. عبر * مرّ *ĉabar, marr*
 Passage (of troops), مرور *mo-*
roor
 Passenger, مار * مسافر *mârr,*
mosâfir
 Passport, تذكرة السفر * جواز
tathkirat assafar, jawâz
 Passion (anger), غضب *ga-*
'dab
 Passionate, غضوب *ga'doob*
 Paste, طلاء *'tilâ*

- Path, ممر * مسلك *mamarr*,
maslah
- Patience, صبر *'sabr*
- Patient, صبور *'saboora*
- Pause, v. وقف *wa'af*
- Pay, وفي *wafu*, *adda*
- Payment, وفا * آدا *wafâ*, *adâ*
- Peace, صلح * سلام *salâm*,
'sol'h
- Penalty, غرامة * نكال *grâmah*,
nacâl
- Pen, قلم *'alam*
- Penknife, مبراة القلم *mibrât*
al'alam
- Pepper, فلفل *folfol*
- Perceive, شعري * شعري *sha'ar*,
dara
- Perfect, كامل *câmil*
- Perfection, كمال *camâl*
- Perform, عمل *'amil*
- Perfume, v. عطر * بخر *'ttar*,
bac'héhar
- Permission, اجازة *ijâzah*
- Permit, اجاز * سمح *ajâz*, *sa-*
ma'h
- Perplexed, حيران *'hyrân*
- Persevere, واطب *wâzab*
- Perseverance, مواظبة *mowâz-*
zabah
- Persuade, اقنع *a'kna'c*
- Petition, عرض حال *'ar'ad 'hâl*
- Phial (small bottle), خنجر
'honjoor
- Phrase, جملة * عبارة *jomlah*,
'cibârah
- Physic, دوا *dawâ*
- Physician, طبیب * مداوي *'ta-*
bâb, *modâwi*
- Pickles, مخلل *mochallal*
- Picture, صورة *'soorah*
- Piece, قطعة *'hi't'cah*
- Pig, خنزير *'chinzeer*
- Pillar, عمود *'camood*
- Pincers, ملقط *mil'ka't*
- Pious, تقي *ta'ki*
- Pit, حفرة *'hofrah*
- Pity, شفقة *shafa'kah*
- Place, موضع *mou'di'c*
- Plague, وباء * طاعون *'tâ'coon*,
wabâ

- Plain, *s.* بسيط * صريح *basī't,*
'*sarī'h*
- Plank, لوح *lou'h*
- Plate, صحن * صحنه * *'sa'hn,*
'*sa'hfah*
- Play, *v.* لعب *la'ib*
- Pleasant, مرضي * سار * *mardi,*
sār
- Pleasure, لذة * حظ * *lathtthah,*
'*hazz*
- Please, اعجب * ارضي * *a'ejab,*
ar'da
- Plenty, كثرة * وفور * *cathrah,*
wofoor
- Plough, حراث * *'harath*
- Poet, شاعر * *shâ'ir*
- Poetry, شعر * *shî'r*
- Point (of a knife or needle),
حد * راس * *'hadd, râs*
- Politeness, ادب * كياسة * *adab,*
kiyâsah
- Pony, مهر * *mohr*
- Poor, فقير * *fa'keer*
- Possess, ملك * *malak*
- Possible, ممكن * *momkin*
- Poverty, فقر * *fa'kr*
- Power, قدرة * *'hodrah*
- Powerful, قادر * *kâdir*
- Practice, عادة * ممارسة * *'âdah,*
momârasah
- Praise, *v.* مدح * حمد * *'hamid,*
mada'h
- Prayer, دعاء * صلوة * *'salâh, do'â'ah*
- Prefer, فضل * رجع * *raj-*
ja'h, fa'd'dal
- Prejudice, ضرر * *'darar*
- Prepare, اعد * *a'add*
- Presence, حضور * *'ho'door*
- Present, *s.* هدية * *hadi-yah*
- Preserve, *v.* حفظ * *'hafiz,*
'*sân*
- Pretence, دعوى * تعلل * *da'wa,*
ta'gallol
- Pretty, كويس * *cowyyes*
- Prevail, *v.* غلب * *galab*
- Prevent, منع * *man'a*
- Pride, كبر * *kibr*
- Print, *v.* طبع * *'taba'ah*
- Prisoner, اسير * *asir*
- Private (in), خلوة * *c'halwah*

Probable, محتمل *mo'htamil*
 Proceed, استمر, تقدم * *istamarr,*
ta'haddam
 Procure, v. استظهر به * حصل
'ha'ssal
 Produce, v. انتج * اغل *antaj,*
agall
 Produce, s. غلة *gallah*
 Promise, s. وعد *wagad*
 Pronounce, لفظ *lafaz*
 Proof, دليل *dalil*
 Proper, مناسب *mondásib*
 Prosperous, ناجح * موفق *mo-*
waffa'h, nâzi h
 Protect, اجار * حمى *'hama, ajâr*
 Proud, متكبر *motacabbir*
 Providence, عناية الله *einâ-*
yat Allah
 Province, اىالة *iyâlah*
 Provisions, ذخيرة *thachhîrah*
 Prudence, بصيرة * حزم *'hazm,*
ba'sîrah
 Pull, v. جذب *jathab*
 Pulse, نبض *nab'd*
 Punishment, عذاب *cathâb*

Purchase, v. اشترى *ishtara'*
 Pure, تقي * خالص *na'ki, châli's*
 Purpose, قصد *'ha'sd*
 Purse, كيس *kees*
 Pursue, v. طارد *'târad*
 Put, وضع *wa'da'ع*

Q.

Quail (a bird), سمان *sommân*
 Qualifications, صفة *'sifah*
 Quality (good qualities)
 كيفية *kyfi-yah*
 Quantity, كمية * مقدار *mi'k-*
dâr, cammiyah
 Quarrel, v. نازع *nâza'ع*
 Queen, ملكة *malikah*
 Quench, اطفا *a'tfa*
 Quick, سريع *sarî'ع*
 Quince, سفرجل *safarjal*
 Quill, ريش *reesh*
 Quit, ترك *tarak*
 Quiet, مطمئن * ساكن *mo't-*
ma-inn, sâkin
 Quote, v. اورد * نقل *nabâl,*
owrad

Quotation, نقل * اراد *na'hl*,
irâd

R.

Rabbit, ارنب *arnab*

Rags, رعايل *raçâbil*

Rain, s. مطر *ma'tar*

Rain, v. مطر *ma'tar*

Raisins, زبيب *zabîb*

Rank (soldiers), صفّ 'saff

Rare, نادر *nâdir*

Rash, متهور *motahaw-wir*

Raw, نيء *nye*

Reach, بلغ *balag*

Read, قرا *'kara*

Real, حقيقي *'ha'kî'ki*

Reason, عقل * (cause), سبب
ca'hl, sabab

Receive, تسلّم *tasallam*

Receipt, s. سند * رجعة *sanad*,
rajçah

Recent, حديث * حادث *'hâ-*
dith, 'hadîth

Reckon, حسب *hasab*

Recollect, تذكر *tathakkar*

Recommend, نوّه به * وصي *wa'ssa, now-wah*

Recompense, مجازاه * مكافاه *mocâfâh, mojâzâh*

Recover, استردّ افاق * *ista-*
radd, afâ'h

Recovery (of health), افاقه *ifa-*
hâ'kah

Reflect, فكر *fakkar*

Refresh, اراح * طري *'tarra*,
arâ'h

Refusal, ابا *ibâ*

Refuse, ابي *aba*

Regiment, الاي *alai*

Regret, v. تأسف *ta-assaf*

Regular, مرتب *morattab*

Rejoice, فرح *fari'h*

Renew, جدد *jaddad*

Rent (of a house), كرا *kirâ*

Repair (set in order), صلح *
'salla'h, rammam

Repeat, كرر *carrar*

Repentance, ندامة *nadâ-*
mah

Reply, جاب *jâwab*

Report, قرّر اشاع * *éarrar*,
 ع *ashá*
 Reproach, v. لام و تبح * *lám*,
 ع *wabbách*
 Request, v. طلب * *ta-*
 lab, *iltamas*
 Reside, مكث *macath*
 Resist, قاوم مانع * *káwam*,
 ع *mána*
 Resolute, ذو عزيمة *thoo* *gazi-*
 mah
 Resolve, v. عزم *cazam*
 Rest, v. استراح *istará'h*
 Rest, s. راحة * *rá'hak*
 Restless, بلا راحة *bila rá'hak*
 Result, نتيجة * *natíjah*,
 ع *'há'sil*
 Retire, انصرف *in'saraf*
 Return, v. رجع *raja* ع
 Revive, احيا *ahya*
 Reward, جزاء *jazá*
 Rich, غني *ganí*
 Rice, رز *rozz*
 Ride, v. ركب *rakib*
 Ring, s. خاتم *chátim*

Rise, v. قام *kám*
 Robber, لص *li'ss*
 Roof, سطح *'sa't'h*
 Rock, صخر *'sa'hr*
 Room, اوضة * بيت *bite, ow'dak*
 Root, اصل *a'sl*
 Rope, حبل *'habl*
 Ruin, خراب *'charáb*
 Run, جري *jara*

S.

Sack, زكيبه *zakeebah*
 Sad, كئيب *ca-eab*
 Saddle, سرج *sarj*
 Safe (and sound), مامون *
 ع *mamoon, salím*
 Sail, شراع *shirá* ع
 Sailor, بحري *ba'hri*
 Salary, جكية *jamki-yah*
 Sale, بيع *bey* ع
 Sand, رمل *raml*
 Satisfy, v. اكتفي * *shabi* ع,
 ع *iktafa*
 Save, v. خلص *challa's*
 Saw, s. منشار *minshár*

- Scarce, نادر *nâdir*
 Sea, بحر *ba'hr*
 Search, v. فتش *fattash*
 Season, اوان *awân*
 Secret, سرّ *sirr*
 See, v. نظر *nazar*
 Sell, باع *bâ'ع*
 Seek, طلب *'talab*
 Seed, بزر *bazr*
 Seem, ظهر *zahar*
 Seize, قبض *kaba'd*
 Send, بعث *ba'ath*
 Sensible, عاقل حساس * عاقل *'hassâs*
 Sense, (understanding) عقل *
 (meaning) مع *'ahl, ma'na*
 Separate, مفرد * منفصل *mof-*
rad, monfa'sil
 Serious, جدّ *jidd, razin* * رزين
 Servant, خدام *êhaddâm*
 Service, خدمة *'chidmah*
 Set (of things), نسق * طقم
nasa'h 'ta'hm
 Settle (an affair), اقرّ * انهي
acarr, anha
- Shade, ظلّ *zill*
 Shake (a cloth), نفّس *nafa'd*
 Shame, خزي عيب * خزي *chizi, eibe*
 Sharp (knife), حادّ * ذرب
hâdd, tharib
 Shave, v. حلق *'hala'h*
 Shelter (-ed place), ملطّا *
 ملجأ *malja*
 Shine, لمع اشرق * لمع *lama'ع,*
ashra'h
 Shoot, رمى *rama*
 Shop, حانوت * دكان *'hânoot,*
doccân
 Short, قصير *'kasir*
 Show, ابدى * ابدى *abda, ara*
 Shut, v. اغلق * سدّ *agla'h,*
sadd
 Sick, مريض *marid*
 Signal, اشارة * علامه *salâmah,*
ishârah
 Silence, سكوت *socoot*
 Silk, حرير *'harir*
 Sincerity, إخلاص *'chlâs*
 Sin, v. خطيه *c'hatiyah*
 Sing, غنى *ganna*

Sink, *v.* غرق *gari'k*
 Sit, قعد * جلس *éacád, jalas*
 Size, جرم *jirm*
 Sky, جو, ربيع * جَوّ *jow, ra'ki*
 Sleep, *s.* نوم *noum*
 Sleep, *v.* نام *nám*
 Small, صغير *'sageer*
 Smell, شم *shamm*
 Smile, تبسم *tabassom*
 Smoke (of a pipe), *v.* دخن
da'ch'chân
 Smooth, ناعم *nâeim*
 Soap, صابون *سابون*
 Sober, عفيف *عافيف*
 Society, جمعية *jam'ei-yah*
 Soft, ناعم * لين *nâeim, ly-*
ien
 Solid, متين *matin*
 Something, بعض شي *ba'éd*
shy
 Sorrow, حزن *'hozn*
 Sort, نوع * شكل *nou'ع, shakl*
 Soul, نفس *nafs*
 Sound, *adj.* صحيح *sa'hî'h*
 Sour, حامض *'hâmi'd*

Space, مدي *mada*
 Spare, *v.* ابقى علي *ab'ka* عالا
 Speak, *v.* تكلم *tacallam*
 Spectacles, نظارات *nazzârat*
 Spend, صرف *šaraf*
 Spice, بهار *bahâr*
 Split, *v.* شق * صدع *sha'k'k*
sada ع
 Spoiled, مختسر * متلف *moc'has*
sar, motlaf
 Spot, شين * موضع *shir*
mou'di ع
 Spread; *v.* بسط *basâ't*
 Spring, (of water) ينبوع * عين
yanbou'ع, ein
 Sprinkle, رش *rashsh*
 Stairs, درج *daraj*
 Stand, *v.* قام *'hâm*
 Starving, تضور *ta'daw-war*
 Stay, *v.* مكث *macath*
 Steady, ثابت * ساكن *sâkin,*
thâbit
 Steal, *v.* سرق *sara'h*
 Steer, تسيير المركب *tasyeer al-*
marcab

Stick, *s.* عَصَا *asa*
 Stiff, يَابِس *yâbis*
 Still (yet), اَيْضًا *ay'dan*
 Stir, حَرَّكَ * هَيَّج *'harrah, hy-yaj*
 Store, مَخْزَن *mac'hzin*
 Stranger, غَرِيب *garîb*
 Straw, تَبَن *tibn*
 Strength, قُوَّة *'koowah*
 Stretch, مَدَّ *madd*
 Strike, ضَرَب *'darab*
 Strong, *s.* خَيْط * مَرَس *'hi'te, maras*
 Strip (one's clothes), جَرَد *jarrad*
 Strong, قَوِي *'kawi*
 Study, دَرَس *daras*
 Subdue, أَخْضَع *âch'da*
 Submit, اذْعَن * اذْعَان *a'thacan, sallam*
 Succeed, نَجَح *najd'h*
 Success, نَجَاح *najd'h*
 Suck, مَصَّ *ma'ss*
 Suffer, كَابَدَ *câbad*
 Sugar, سَكَّر *soccar*

Supply, *v.* اَمَدَّ * مَارَ *amadd, mâr*
 Support, *v.* اَسَدَّ * اِغَاثَ *as-nad, agâth*
 Suppose, *v.* قَدَّرَ * فَرَضَ *'kaddar, farad*
 Supreme, سَامِي * عَالِي *sâmi, âli*
 Sure, مَحْقُق *mo'ha'k'ka'h*
 Surface, وَجْه *wajh*
 Surprise, حَيَّرَ *'hy-yar*
 Suspicion, رَيْب * شِبْهَةٌ *ribe, shobhah*
 Swear, *v.* اَقْسَمَ * حَلَفَ *a'ksam, halaf*
 Sweep, كَنَسَ *canas*
 Sweet, حَلْو *'holow*
 Swell, *v.* اِنْتَفَخَ * وَرَمَ *intafâch, warim*
 Swim, سَمِعَ * سَابَحَ *saba'h, âm*
 System, قَاعِدَةٌ * طَرِيقَةٌ *'tari-âah, tâ'idah*

T.

Take, اخَذَ *âchath*

L

Taken, مأخوذ *mac'hooth*
 Talk, تحدث *ta'haddath*
 Teach, v. علم *callam*
 Tear, v. (rend) خزق * مزق
 '*chazza'k, mazza'k*
 Tell, خبر *chabbar*
 Thank, شكر *shacar*
 Thick, ثخين *thac'hin*
 Think, فكر *faccar*
 Thought, فكر *ficr*
 Threat, v. تهدد *tahaddad*
 Throne, عرش *carsh*
 Throw, طرح *'tara'h*
 Thunder, رعد *ra'ed*
 Tie, v. ربط *raba't*
 Tidings, خبر *'chabar*
 Timber, خشب *'chashab*
 Time, وقت *wa'kt*
 Timid, عاني هيبوب * عاني,
 hayoub
 Tired, ملول *malool*
 Tobacco, دخان تبغ * *do'chân,*
 tabg
 Tooth, سن *sinn*
 Torch, مشعل *mish'al*

Toss, زج *zajj*
 Touch, لمس *lamas*
 Toy, داح *dâ'h*
 Trade, حرفة *'hirfah*
 Translation, ترجمة *tarjuma*
 mah
 Travel, v. سافر *sâfar*
 Tread, وطى *wa'ti*
 Treacherous, خائن *'châ-in*
 Trifling, زهيد *zahid*
 True, حق *'ha'k'h*
 Trust, v. اترك * ترجي *tarajja*
 ittacal
 Truth, حق حقيقة * *'ha'ki'kah*
 Try, جرب *jarrab*
 Turn, v. a. ادار *adâr*
 Turnip, لفت *lift*

U.

Ugly, بشع * قبيح *bashic*
 '*kabi'h*
 Umbrella, مظلة * شمسية *shamsi-*
 si-yah, zollah
 Unable, v. عاجز *âjiz*
 Unanimous, بلاسم *bila ism*

Uncertain, غير محقق *gire*
moha'kka'h

Understanding, فهم *fahm*

Unhappy, شقي *sha'ki*

Unjust, جائر *jà-ir*

Unlocked, غير مقفول *gire*
ma'hfool

Unworthy, غير جدير *gire jadîr*

Upright, مستقيم *mosta'heem*

Urgent, مضطر *mo'd'tarr*

Use, v. استعمال *istasmal*

Use, s. عادة * استعمال *isti-*
mâl, 'âdah

Useful, نافع * مفيد *nâfi*
mofid

Useless, غير نافع *gire nâfi*

Utterly, بالكلية *bil colli-yah*

V.

Vacant, خالي *'châli*

Vain, باطل * مزهو *bâ'til,*
mazhoo

-Value, قيمة *'himah*

Valuable, نفيس * ثمين *na-*
fis, thamîn

Various, متنوع *motanou wi*

Vanish, اضمحل *'idma'hall*

Venture, تجاسر *tujâsar*

Vexation, تكدير *takdeer*

Vice, ذيلة, *ratheelah*

Vigilant, منتبه *montabih*

Violent, عنيف *ganeef*

Virtue, فضيلة *fa'deelah*

Visit, زيارة *ziyârah*

Voice, صوت *sout*

Volume, مجلد *mojallad*

Voyage, سفر البحر *safar al-*
ba'hr

W.

Wages, اجرة *ojrah*

Waggon, عجلة *cajalah*

Wait, انتظر *intazar*

Wake, v. a. ايقظ *ey'caz*

Walk, v. مشى *masha*

Wall, حائط * سور *'hâ-i't, soor*

Want, v. احتاج *'ihtâj*

Warm, دافي *dâfi*

Wash, v. غسل *gasal*

Waste, v. اتلف *atlaf*

Watch, v. سهر *sahir*

Watch, s. ساعة *sâ'ah*

Water, ماء * موده *mâ, mowhy-yah*
 Wax, شمع *sham'c*
 Way, طريق *'tarî'h*
 Wear, v. لبس *labîs*
 Weave, نسج *nasaj*
 Weight, وزن *wazn*
 Well (good), طيب *'ty-ib*
 Wet, مبلول *mabloom*
 Whisper, ناشي * وشوش *nâja, washwash*
 Whole, جملة * تمام *jomlah, tamâm*
 Wide, واسع *wâsî'c*
 Wife, زوجة *zoujah*
 Wine, خمر * شراب *c'hamr, sharâb*
 Wisdom, حكمة *'hikmah*
 Wise, حكيم *'hakeem*
 Wish, رغبة *ragbah*
 Wonderful, عجيب *c'ajeeb*
 Work, عمل *camal*
 Workshop, محل العمل *ma-hall al camal*
 Worth, قيمة *'hîmah*

Wound, جرح *zor'h*
 Wounded, مجروح *majroo'h*
 Wreck (ship), انكسار المركب *inkisâr al marcab*
 Write, كتب *catab*
 Wrong, خطا * مخطي *'cha'ta, mo'h'ti*
 Wrought, معمول *ma'c'mool*

Y.

Yard (measure), ذراع *thirâ'c*
 Year, سنة * عام *sanah, c'am*
 Yellow, اصفر *a'sfar*
 Yesterday, امس * البارحة *ams, al bârî'hah*
 Yield, v. (deliver up) سلم به *sallam*
 Young, شاب * صغير *shâbb, sagîr*
 You, انتم *antom*
 Youth, شباب *shabâb*

Z.

Zeal, غيرة *geyrah*
 Zealous, غيور *ga-yoor*
 Zephyr, صبا *'sabâ*
 Zero, صفر *'sifr.*

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY
BERNARD QUARITCH,
16 CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

NOW IN THE PRESS,
A. TURKISH ENGLISH
AND
ENGLISH TURKISH
DICTIONARY.

By J. W. REDHOUSE,

ORIENTAL INTERPRETER AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON;
FOR MANY-YEARS A RESIDENT IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
IN A DIPLOMATIC CAPACITY;
AUTHOR OF A TURKISH DICTIONARY EXPLAINED IN TURKISH,
AND OF THE "GRAMMAIRE DE LA LANGUE OTTOMANE."


Mr. Redhouse's Dictionary will make about 700 pages,
and will shortly be ready.

BARKER'S TURKISH GRAMMAR,
DIALOGUES AND VOCABULARY;
A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE ACQUISITION OF THE
TURKISH LANGUAGE.

1 vol. 12mo. 166 pp. *cloth*, 4s.

Great pains should be taken to forward a copy of this useful work to every Officer, and even to all non-commissioned Officers of the Army and Navy in the East.

The Grammar is short and practical: the Dialogues embrace all the most useful questions and likely answers: the Vocabulary contains about 1250 of the most useful words.

 THE BOOK HAS ALL THE ORIENTAL WORDS BOTH IN THE ORIGINAL TURKISH AND THE PRONUNCIATION IN ROMAN LETTERS.

"A little book of the time, very opportune in its appearance. This book should be the companion of every Englishman on his way to Constantinople."—*Athenæum*, June 10, 1854.

BOOKS PUBLISHED BY
BERNARD QUARITCH,
16 CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

ARABIAN CHRISTIANITY.

HISTORY OF EARLY CHRISTIANITY IN ARABIA,

By THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Hon. M.R.S.L.,
&c., Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of
France (Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres),
8vo. 200 pp. *excellent paper and large type, with learned foot-notes, and
many quotations from Arabian, Syrian, and Byzantine Writers,*
cloth, just published at 6s.

“Wright’s Early Christianity in Arabia,” supplies an important link wanted in the history of the establishment of Christianity. Gibbon, Mosheim, Neander, etc. are all equally deficient on that point, on account of the great difficulty of consulting the few sources scattered through the ancient Arabian authors. The volume concludes with the period of Muhammed, and relates the paramount influence of Christianity over that shrewd man’s mind.

The style of this respectable library volume is fluent, without useless display of learning.

Only 500 copies were printed.

“In this historical essay we have the result of Mr. Wright’s early studies in Oriental literature and in those obscure records which bear on the state of the East at a period anterior to Mohammed’s conquest. Through the glimmerings of tradition we discern in that province of the Arabian peninsula called the Happy, an active people, who lived in luxury on their abounding plains. Pastures and plantations, naturally rich, afforded them subsistence; they laboured only for their own pleasure—they amassed the stores of an imperial opulence—they were sumptuous without effeminacy, and spoiled their splendours by no corruptions. Scholars and poets were their favoured guests. Such was the picture of Yemen, with its Sataean inhabitants, which the ancients possessed; but the country passed through many changes, and a far different scene was opened to the sight of conquering Islam when the last of the independent chiefs ruled and died. Mr. Wright has diligently collected materials for a view of the peninsula, under its early Christian aspects, and has, with some scholarship, compared the testimony of writers in Europe and Asia. His book is meritorious as an example of careful research and honest criticism. We have much respect for any earnest endeavours to throw light on the politics and on the social and intellectual history of such distant periods, and of races which, like the Arabian, have been wholly changed or totally destroyed.”—*Athenæum*.

REMAINDERS,

SOLD BY

BERNARD QUARITCH,

16 CASTLE STREET, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON.

Grimm's Germanic Mythology: Deutsche Mythologie,
2 vols. 8vo. *third edition*, *sd.* 16s. 1854.

———— The same, 2 vols. 8vo. *hf. bd. mor.* 22s.
Goettingen, 1854.

This work has been scarce for some years, and is now offered in a new and much cheaper edition.

Goethe's Faust Illustrated: Faust, eine Tragödie von Goethe, mit Zeichnungen von Seibertz, Erster Theil, atlas 4to. *superbly illustrated by 15 large spirited steel engravings, and 7 large and numerous small woodcuts*, (pub. at 36s.) *sd.* 25s.
Stuttgart, 1853.

The companion to Kaulbach's edition of Reynard the Fox.

German School Dictionary: Elwell's German Dictionary, German-English and English-German, 2 vols. in 1, stout 12mo. *third edition*, (pub. at 7s. 6d.) *new in roan*, 5s.
Braunschweig, 1853.

Elwell's is a new and very complete German Dictionary: it comprises the New and Scientific Words. The Genitive and Plural of every Noun is given; a feature of importance for beginners in the study of the German language.

German Pocket Dictionary: Williams' German Dictionary, German-English and English-German, 2 parts in 1 vol. stout 16mo., *neat in roan*, 3s. 1853.

The above is the only German Pocket Dictionary giving the Genitives and Plural of the Nouns.

Shaw's Specimens of Ornamental Metal Work, 4to.
50 fine plates of most elaborate designs, peculiarly well adapted for
practical purposes, (pub. at 2l. 2s.), hf. bd. 20s. 1836.

The three copies sold separately at Mr. Shaw's sale fetched 25s.
34s. 31s.

A work of great utility for the Manufacturing Districts.

Romance. Charlemagne, an Anglo-Norman Poem of
the XIIth. Century, now first published, with an Introduction
and a Glossarial Index by Fr. Michel. 12mo. (pub. at 10s. 6d.)
cloth, 6s. 1836.

In the days of Romance, Charlemagne is said to have travelled to
Jerusalem about the year 802. This supposed fact was very
generally believed during the middle ages, even by learned writers
of that period. Charlemagne's battles with the Turks and Sara-
cens, and his adventures in the East, are a picture of Events
which occurred a few centuries afterwards.

Piers Ploughman. The Vision and the Creed of Piers
Ploughman, edited, with Notes and a Glossary, by Wright.
2 vols. 12mo. (pub. at 21s.), cloth, 10s. Pickering, 1842.

———— The same, 2 vols. 12mo. *morocco extra, gilt*
edges, 1l. 5s. 1842.

Only 500 copies printed, which are now all dispersed.

“Like all Middle-English poems written on the principle of allitera-
tion, the ‘Vision of Pierce Plowman’ abounds in philological
difficulties; and these are increased by the fact that no satisfac-
tory edition of the text had yet appeared. The poem itself is
exceedingly interesting. Whoever the writer was, he wrote well.
He was a keen observer of human nature; alive to the abuses
which prevailed in Church and State at the period when he lived,
and equally competent and willing to expose them. Along with
the most pungent satire and the sternest invective there are inter-
persed, throughout his work, passages of a different character—
touches exhibiting a deep perception of the gentler feelings of
human nature—lines which in harmony and grace and beauty,
would not suffer by a comparison with the more admired produc-
tions of the courtly Chaucer.”—*Athenæum*.

