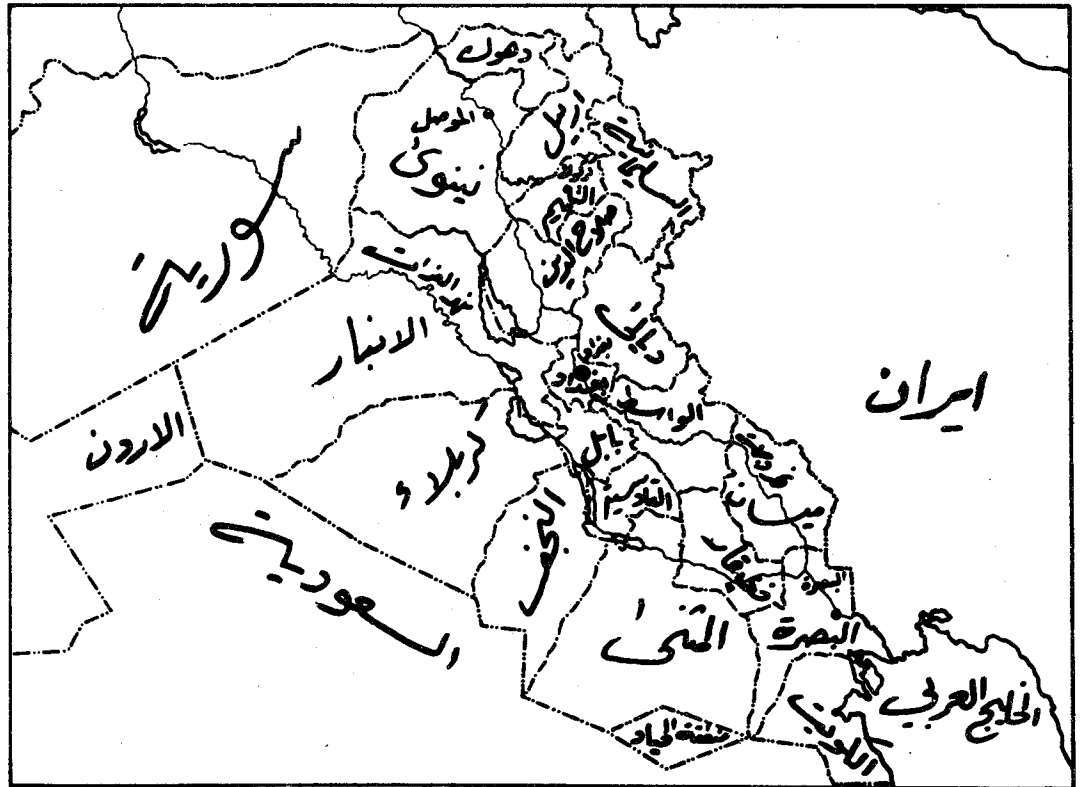


ARABIC IRAQI COURSE

Module 2
Lessons 5-8



June 1985

First Edition

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

Abbreviations Used in This Module

f.	feminine
ID	Iraqi
m.	masculine
MSA	Modern Standard Arabic
pl.	plural
sing.	singular

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MODULE 2 OBJECTIVES

Upon successful completion of this module, the student will be able to understand and carry out conversations in Iraqi including the grammatical features and vocabulary of Module 2, and based on the following topics or situations:

Lesson 5: Asking and Telling Time

Lesson 6: Asking and Telling Dates

Lesson 7: Biographical Data

Lesson 8: Jobs and Occupations

To evaluate successful completion of the module, the student will be given a Module CRT (Criterion Referenced Test) according to the following specifications.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Part 1. Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student selects the best English translation from four printed choices. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Part 2. Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student selects the best Iraqi response from four choices which are printed and also recorded. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Part 3. Given a recorded Iraqi dialogue, the student gives English answers to 10 written English questions. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

WRITTEN INTERPRETATION

Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student translates each sentence into written English. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

DICTATION

Given 10 recorded Iraqi sentences, the student transcribes each sentence verbatim. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

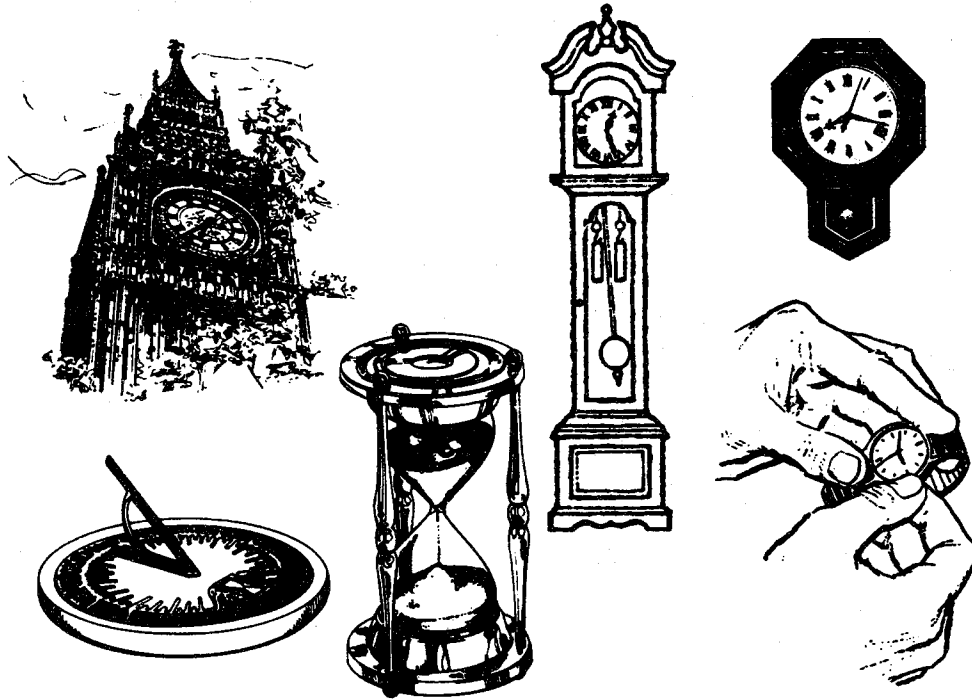
SPEAKING

Spoken Interpretation. Given a recorded dialogue between an Iraqi who speaks ID and an American who speaks English, the student orally interprets for both speakers. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

Role Playing. Given a situation in which the instructor plays the role of an Iraqi, the student responds in ID to the instructor's lines. Minimum acceptable performance is 70 percent.

LESSON 5

ASKING AND TELLING TIME

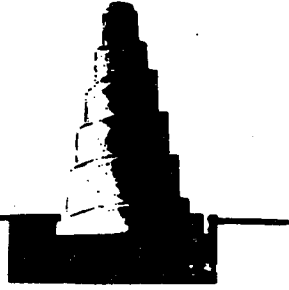


OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to:

- Ask and tell time in Iraqi.
- Ask what time an event is to start and respond to a similar question in Iraqi.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. Special Iraqi features in telling time: رُبْع ، وثَلَاث ، وَنِص ، وَإِلَاء ، يَيْش ، مِذْهَبِ الْإِسْبُوعِ الْجَائِي .
2. The pronunciation of numbers in ID: ثِنْتَيْنِ ، ثَلَاثَةٌ ، ثَلَاثٌ ، ائِدَعَشِ ، ائِشْعَشِ ، ائِخْمِطَعَشِ .
3. The ID ordinal and cardinal numbers: اَرْبَعٌ ، اَرْبَعَةٌ ، السَّابِعَةُ .
4. Special ID expressions and pronunciation: بَيْنَاتِهِمْ ، عَلَى طَوْلٍ .
5. Special usage of: صَدَكْ ؟
6. The function of the noun of subject in ID: الْجَائِي
7. Measure I sound verb: وَكَفَ
8. Measure I weak-ending verb: اَجَا
9. Measure II verb: بَيَّنَّ

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

شهاب : الساعة بيثريا نجيب ، بين ساعتني وكفت .
نجيب : بابا الساعة ثلاثة ونص وخمسة .
شهاب : عندي موعد بالاربعة وثلاث ويا الدكتور .
نجيب : انت ما مبين عليك مريض .
شهاب : لا مواني المريض . ابني ، ولازم امشي بعد عشر دقائق حتى اجيبه
من البيت .
نجيب : ولهسب جيت بيسارتك اليوم !

**TRANSLATION**

Shihab: What time is it, Najeeb? It seems my watch has stopped.

Najeeb: Oh, father, the time is 3:25.

Shihab: I have an appointment with the doctor at 4:20.

Najeeb: You don't look sick.

Shihab: No, I am not the sick one. My son is sick, and I must leave in ten minutes so that I can pick him up at home.

Najeeb: And, for this reason you came in your car today!



EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. السَّاعَةُ , "time," literally meaning "the hour," is ID and MSA. It is also used for the English "clock or wristwatch."

When using سَاعَةٌ , "hour," in telling elapsed time, cardinal numbers are used to show quantity.

Example:

one hour

سَاعَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ

two hours

سَاعَتَيْنِ

three hours

ثَلَاثَ سَاعَاتٍ

four hours

أَرْبَعَةَ سَاعَاتٍ

2. بَيْشٌ , "how much," is ID for the MSA بِكَمْ . It is interrogative normally. It is used to inquire about time if it follows the noun, and about fare or price if it precedes the noun.

Examples:

What time is it?

السَّاعَةُ بَيْشٌ؟

How much per kilo is this meat?

هَذَا اللَّحْمُ بَيْشٌ الْكِيلُو؟

How much is the plane ticket?

بَيْشٌ بِلِطَاقَةِ الطَّيَّارَةِ؟

3. يَبِينُ , "seems" or "appears," is ID for the MSA يَظْهَرُ which is also used in ID. In MSA بَانَ is used to mean both "appeared" and "parted."

4. يَا بَا , literally translated means "Oh, father." It is ID slang. It is mostly used to attract attention. It is used quite frequently. There is a variety of similar slang expressions which are also popular in ID. (See Enrichment, p. 42.)

5. السَّاعَةُ ثَلَاثَةٌ وَنِصْفٌ إِلَّا خَمْسَةً , "the time is 3:25," literally means "the hour is three and a half except five."

Notice that **ثَلَاثَةٌ** , "three," is pronounced as if it begins with **ت** and that **نِصْفٌ** , "half," is **نُصْرٌ** . There are no other differences from the MSA. Principally, the system of telling time is the same in ID and MSA. There might be different pronunciation though. The system simply is as follows:

The hour is given first, followed by the minutes. If there are 15 minutes or multiples of 15 then, **رُبْعٌ** , "quarter," **نِصْفٌ** , "half," or **إِلَّا رُبْعٌ** , "minus quarter," or "to ---," may be used. If there are 20 minutes then, **ثَلَاثٌ** , "a third," may be used. If there are more than 20 minutes like 22, 23 or 26 and so forth, the cardinal number is given either with **و** , "and," or **إِلَّا** , "except" or "to ---."

Examples:

the hour is seven and five
(7:05)

السَّاعَةُ سَبْعَةٌ وَخَمْسَةٌ .

eight and ten. (8:10)

ثَمَانِيَةٌ وَعَشْرَةٌ

9:15 nine and a quarter
(15 after nine)

تِسْعَةٌ وَرُبْعٌ
تِسْعَةٌ وَأَخْمِصَاطِشْ دَقِيقَةٌ

Notice that the word **دَقِيقَةٌ** , "minute," is used with 15 and 30.

the hour is ten and a third
(10:20)

السَّاعَةُ عَشْرَةٌ وَثَلَاثٌ

eleven and twenty-five minutes
(11:25)

أَسَدَعِشْ وَخَمْسَةٌ وَعِشْرِينَ دَقِيقَةٌ

twelve and a half (12:30)

إِثْنَعَشْرٌ وَنِصْفٌ

one third to two "One third
till two" (1:40)

ثَنَتَيْنِ إِلَّا ثَلَاثٌ

one quarter to three (2:45)

ثَلَاثَةٌ إِلَّا رُبْعٌ

ten till four (3:50)

أَرْبَعَةٌ إِلَّا عَشْرَةٌ

five to five (4:55)

خَمْسَةٌ إِلَّا خَمْسَةٌ

two minutes to six (5:58)

seven and three minutes (7:03)

سِتَّةٌ إِلَّا دَقِيفَتَيْنِ
سَبْعَةٌ وَثَلَاثُ دَقَائِقٍ

6. لِهَسَبٍ , "for this reason," is a compound of لِ , "for," هَذَا , "this" and سَبَبٍ , "reason."
7. جِئْتَ , "you came," is the MSA جِئْتِ . This is the pattern of ID dropping the medial hamza and pronouncing its seat.
8. اهدعش may be pronounced اهدعش in certain areas.

DRILLS



One 

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

1. What time is it, Najeeb?

١. السَّاعَةُ بَيْشِيَا نَجِيبٌ ؟

ساعة
ساعة المدرسة - ساعة البيت - ساعة المكتب
ساعة المدرسة الجديدة وكعت
ساعتي
ساعتي زغيرة
ساعتي - ساعته - ساعتها - ساعتهم

الساعة بيش ؟

الساعة بيش يا نجيب ؟

2. What time will you go to the doctor?

٢. ساعة بيش تروح للدكتور ؟

بيش

ساعة بيش

ساعة بيش تروح للدكتور ؟

3. It appears that you're sick today?

٣. يبين إنت مريض اليوم .

يبين - يبين - ميبين

يبين

يبين انت مريض

يبين انت مريض اليوم .

4. Oh, father, it is four o'clock.

٤ . بابا الساعة اربعة .
 الساعة سِتَّة - الساعة عشرة - الساعة اِثْنَعَشْر .

بابا

الساعة

الساعة اربعة

بابا الساعة اربعة .

5. The time is 3:25.

٥ . الساعة ثلاثة ونص اِلا خمسة .

الساعة ثلاثة .

ثلاثة ونص

ثلاثة ونص ا لا خمسة .

خمسة ونص اِلا خمسة .

ثمانية ونص اِلا خمسة .

الساعة ثلاثة ونص ا لا خمسة .

6. For this reason, I am sick.

٦ . لِهَسَبِ اَنِي مَرِيضٌ .

لهسب

اني مريض

لهسب اني مريض

7. For this reason, I came today.

٧ . لِهَسَبِ جِيتُ اليَوْم .

جِيتُ - جِيتُ - جِيتُوا

لهسب جيت

جيت اليوم

لهسب جيت اليوم .

Two

Use the interrogative بيش to form questions in the following 10 sentences. Make any other necessary changes.

Example: (Teacher) مرتي تروح للمدرسة الساعة سبعة الصبح .

(Student) الساعة بيشمرتك تروح للمدرسة ؟

- ٠١ احنا نتعشى الساعة سبعة يوميا .
- ٠٢ علي يروح للدائرة الساعة ثمانية الصبح .
- ٠٣ الملازم حيدر راح يكون بناادي الضباط الساعة ايدعش الليلة .
- ٠٤ سمير راح يجي لبيتنا الساعة عشرة .
- ٠٥ اني ومرتي راح نروح للمطعم الساعة اثنعش اليوم .
- ٠٦ الرائد علوان عزمنا عالعشا الساعة تسعة .
- ٠٧ اني اكهد الساعة ستة الاربع الصبح .
- ٠٨ واكل الساعة سبعة ونص .
- ٠٩ واروح لشغلي الساعة ثمانية الا خمسة .
- ٠١٠ واکون هناك بمكتبي الساعة ثمانية وخمسة وعشرين دقيقة .

Three

Complete the 10 sentences on the right by choosing the appropriate item from the list on the left.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| نتعشى | ٠١ ثمانية وخمسة وتلاثين دقيقة هي — |
| اربعة واربعين دقيقة | ٠٢ المدير يكون بمكتبه الساعة ثمانية — |
| سبعة وعشرين دقيقة | ٠٣ سبعة وخمسة وخمسين دقيقة هي — |
| سبعة | ٠٤ سبعة وخمسة وتلاثين دقيقة هي — |
| سبعة وربع | ٠٥ سبعة ونص الا خمسة هي — |
| سبعة ونص وخمسة | ٠٦ الرائد علوان اجا للكتيبة الساعة — |

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| سبعة وخمسة وعشرين دقيقة | • سبعة وثلاث هي — . |
| ثمانية الا خمسة | • سبعة واخمس عشر دقيقة هي — . |
| تسعة الا خمسة وعشرين دقيقة | • احنا — بالسبعة . |
| وعشرة | • خمسة الا ثلث هي — . |

Four

Using the clues in the left-hand column, change the times in the following 10 sentences and make any other necessary changes.

Example: (Teacher) اروح للشغل الساعة سبعة وخمسة .

8:07 (Student) اروح للشغل الساعة ثمانية وسبع دقائق .

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 10:15 | • ١ عدها موعد الساعة عشرة وعشرة . |
| 8:30 | • ٢ عزمنا مالعشا الساعة تسعة . |
| 7:20 | • ٣ نجيب انتظر من ساعة سبعة الصبح . |
| 9:04 | • ٤ ساعتك وكفت على الخمسة وتلك دقائق . |
| 6:25 | • ٥ احنا نتعشى عادة بالساعة ستة واخمس عشر دقيقة . |
| 4:35 | • ٦ جت بسيارتها الساعة اربعة الا ثلث . |
| one and a half hours | • ٧ صار لها ساعتين كاعدة وباه . |
| 40 minutes | • ٨ لازم تمشي بعد عشرين دقيقة . |
| 11:40 | • ٩ تكدرين تشوفين المديرية الساعة احد عشر الا ربع . |
| two and a half hours | • ١٠ علي راح يخابرك بعد فد اربع ساعات ونص . |

Five

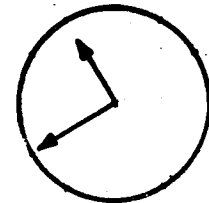
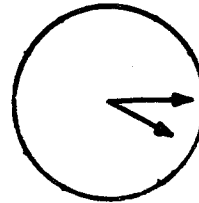
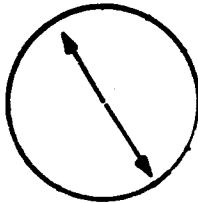
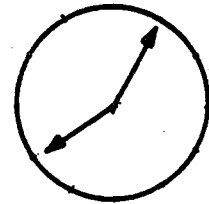
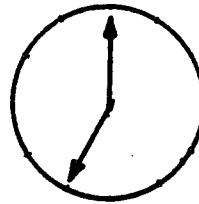
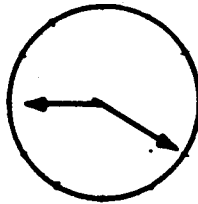
Change دقيقة to دقائق in the following 10 sentences.
Make the necessary changes.

- Example: . المدرس يخلص الساعة تسعة واخمس عشر دقيقة (Teacher)
9:10 . المدرس يخلص الساعة تسعة وعشر دقائق (Student)
- 5:10 . ساعة الدائرة وكفت على الخمسة وخمسة وعشرين دقيقة .
7:05 . اجو بسيارتهم الساعة سبعة وعشرين دقيقة .
4:03 . جاب ابنه الساعة اربعة ودقيقة وحدة .
2:54 . شهاب دينتظرك من الساعة ثلاثة الا اخمس عشر دقيقة .
1:06 . الموعد ويا الدكتور بالساعة وحدة وخمسة وعشرين دقيقة .
5:55 . بسين ما راح يكون النسا وكت حتى الساعة ستة الا عشرين دقيقة .
2:07 . الساعة هسة ثنتين وواحد وعشرين دقيقة .
10:09 . اشوفك الليلة الساعة عشرة واخمس عشر دقيقة انشاء الله .
4:08 . خلي نكون بالنادي الساعة اربعة الا دقيقتين .
2:53 . يا باليش ما تجينا بالثنتين وتلاثة وعشرين دقيقة .

Six

What does each clock say?

- Example: . الساعة بيث؟ (Teacher)
الساعة وحدة ونص . (Student)



Seven

Use the words and phrases in the left-hand column to complete the 10 sentences on the right, then translate them orally into English.

Example:

. الاجتماع — خمسة (Teacher)

الساعة

. الاجتماع الساعة خمسة (Student)

جيت

.١ — عليه الفرح .

مبين

.٢ اكعد الساعة ستة — .

ابني

.٣ الساعة — ؟

بالليل

.٤ راح للبيت بالعشرة و — .

الصبح

.٥ مبين انت — واكفة .

الساعة

.٦ — مو مريض .

بيش

.٧ آني — الساعة شنتين .

ساعتك

.٨ الساعة تسعة الا — .

نص

.٩ العشا الساعة ثمانية — .

خمسة

.١٠ راحوا للنادي — ثمانية.

Eight

Choose from the left-hand column the most appropriate response to each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

صار لي ساعتين

.١ الساعة بيش ؟

علي

.٢ اشكد صار لك كاعد بالمطعم ؟

خمسة ونص

.٣ منو اللي ساعته وكفت ؟

بسيارتي

.٤ جم دقيقة بالساعة ؟

ستين دقيقة

.٥ اخمسطعش دقيقة هي

ربع ساعة

.٦ الثلث ساعة اشكد بيها دقايق ؟

عشرين دقيقة

.٧ مبين عليك مريض اليوم .

حتى اخذ ابني للدكتور

.٨ اشلون جيت للشغل اليوم ؟

اي والله آني مو زين

.٩ شنو السبب جيت بسيارتك ؟

هو شوية مريض

.١٠ ابنك شبيه ؟

Nine

Translate the following 10 Iraqi sentences into English.

Example:

٧ : ٥٥ (Teacher)

الساعة سبعة وخمسة . (Student)

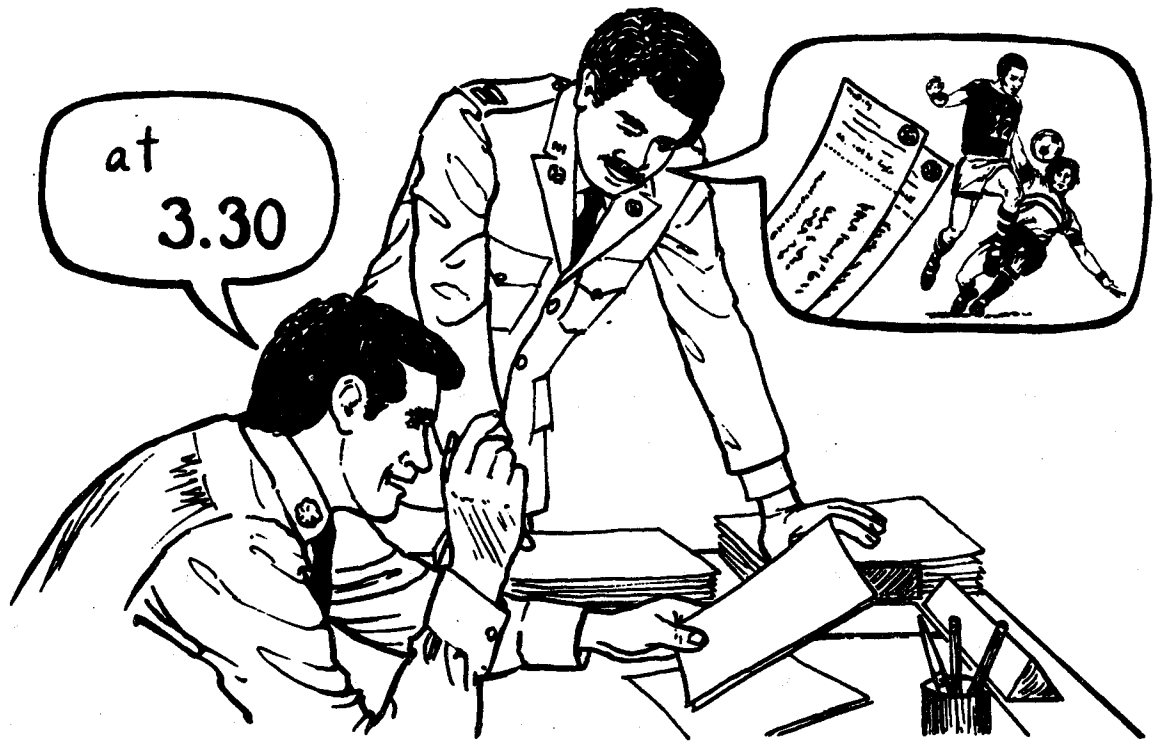
الصبح	٧:٥٠	٠١
بالليل	٨:٣٥	٠٢
بالليل	٩:٤٥	٠٣
الصبح	١٠:٠٠	٠٤
بالليل	١١:٤١	٠٥
الصبح	١٢:٠٢	٠٦
الصبح	١:٣٠	٠٧
الصبح	٢:٠٥	٠٨
الصبح	٣:٠١	٠٩
بالليل	٦:٢٠	٠١٠

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Captain Jameel is in Major Alwan's office. After salutes and greetings have been given, the following exchange takes place.

الرائد علوان : عندك بطاقات لمباراة كرة القدم بين فريق الجيش مالنا وفريق جيش الأردن ؟
النقيب جميل : ليس يمتي هذي المباراة راح تجري ؟
الرائد علوان : إسبوع الجاي ، يوم الخميس الساعة ثلاثة ونص العصر .
النقيب جميل : صدك ؟ لا والله اني ما عندي بس ، يمكن مـلازم حيدر عنده
وت عادة يكون بالمعسكر بعد الظهر على طول .



TRANSLATION

MAJ Alwan: Do you have tickets for the football match between our army's team and the Jordanian army's team?

CPT Jameel: Why? When will this match take place (will run)?

MAJ Alwan: Next week, on Thursday, at three-thirty in the afternoon.

CPT Jameel: Is that true? No, I don't have tickets, but Lieutenant Haydar may have. He is usually, always, in this camp in the afternoon.



EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. **بِطَاقَةٌ** , "ticket," is both ID and MSA. Even the pronunciation is the same. It does not have a root. It is not of Arabic origin. The plural is either **بِطَاقَاتٌ** or **بِطَائِقُ** . The latter may be pronounced with the seat rather than the hamza. The English word, "ticket," is also used.

2. **مُبَارَاةٌ** , "match" is also both ID and MSA. **مُبَارَاةُ كُرَةِ الْقَدَمِ** is "football match," **مُبَارَاةُ كُرَةِ السَّلَةِ** is "basketball match," and so on.

3. **بَيْنَ** , "between," is ID for the MSA **بَيْنَ** . When suffixed with a plural suffix, it may be used in either one of two forms.

Examples:

between them	بَيْنَهُمْ	or	بَيْنَاتِهِمْ
between you (pl.)	بَيْنَكُمْ	or	بَيْنَاتِكُمْ

بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكَ is used like the English expression "between us."

4. **فَرِيقٌ** , "team" or "group," also is both ID and MSA. In civilian organized sports clubs, **فَرِيقَةٌ** , "team" is also used. (See Enrichment, page 43.)

5. **مَالِنَا** , "our" or "ours," is an ID expression. It is a compound of **مَالٌ** , "possession" or "property," in both ID and MSA, and the pronoun suffix **نَا** . The feminine is **مَالِنَا** . It is used as an ID expression of possession only when it is suffixed. It may be suffixed as desired.

Examples:

This book is mine.

هَذَا الْكِتَابُ مَالِي .

This car is yours (pl.).

هَذِي السَّيَّارَةُ مَالِكُمْ .

This watch is hers.

هَذِي السَّاعَةُ مَالِهَا .

Also see Enrichment, page 42.

6. **الْجَآئِي** , "the coming," is ID for the MSA **الْقَادِم** or **الْآتِي** .
الْجَآئِي is the ID noun of subject for the ID verb **آجَى** . (See Reference Grammar in this lesson, page 41.)

7. **الْعَمْرُ** , "afternoon," is also both ID and MSA. If the intention is to indicate the period of the day, in ID, it must be used with the definite article. It is usually used to denote a period of the day between 1500-1800 hours. (See Enrichment, p. 43.)

8. **مُدَّكَ** , "true," is ID for the MSA **صَدَقَ** . Notice the ID **ك** instead of **ق** . It is used quite often as interrogative by intonation rendering the meaning, "really?"

9. **الظُّهْرُ** , "noon," is also both ID and MSA. Preceded by **بعد** "after," it means "afternoon" and by **أَكْبَلُ** , "before," it means "before noon." It is used for the period between noon and 1500 hours. (See Enrichment, page 43.)

10. **عَلَى طُولٍ** , "always," is an ID expression. It is the compound of the preposition **عَلَى** and the word **طُولٍ** , "length." It is also used to mean "all the way."

Example:

I am with you all the way.

أَنَا مَعَكَ عَلَى طُولٍ .

DRILLS



One 

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

The traveling ticket is with me.

٠١ . بَطَاقَةُ السَّفَرِ عِنْدِي .

بَطَاقَةٌ ، بَطَاقَاتٌ ، بَطَائِقُ

بَطَاقَةُ السَّفَرِ

بَطَاقَةُ السَّفَرِ عِنْدِي .

When is the football match?

٠٢ . بِمَتَى هِيَ مَبَارَاةُ كُرَةِ الْقَدَمِ ؟

مَبَارَاةٌ

مَبَارَاةُ كُرَةِ الْقَدَمِ ، مَبَارَاةُ كُرَةِ السَّلَةِ

مَبَارَاةُ كُرَةِ الطَّائِرَةِ ، مَبَارَاةُ كُرَةِ الْمَنْضَدَةِ

بَطَاقَةُ الْمَبَارَاةِ

بِمَتَى هِيَ مَبَارَاةُ كُرَةِ الْقَدَمِ ؟

The rank of captain is between lieutenant and major.

٠٣ . بَيْنَ الْمَلَاذِمِ وَالرَّائِدِ أَوْ النَّقِيبِ .

بَيْنَ - بَيْنِي - بَيْنَهُمْ - بَيْنَاتِهِمْ - بَيْنَكُمْ - بَيْنَاتِكُمْ

بَيْنَ الْمَلَاذِمِ ، بَيْنَ الْمَلَاذِمِ وَالرَّائِدِ

بَيْنَ الْمَلَاذِمِ وَالرَّائِدِ أَوْ النَّقِيبِ .

Today is the match between our team and the Jordanian Army's team.

٠٤ . الْمَبَارَاةُ بَيْنَ فَرِيقِنَا وَفَرِيقِ جَيْشِ الْأُرْدُنِ الْيَوْمَ .

فَرِيقٌ ، فَرِيقَةٌ

فَرِيقُ الْجَيْشِ

فَرِيقُ جَيْشِ الْأُرْدُنِ ، فَرِيقِنَا وَفَرِيقِ جَيْشِ الْأُرْدُنِ

المباراة بين فريقنا وفريق جيش الأردن اليوم .

These are the travel tickets
for our team.

هذه بطاقات السفر للفريق مالنا .
مالنا ، مالتنا ، مالي ، مالتني ، مالهم ، مالتهم ، مالكم ، مالتكم
الفريق مالنا ، الفريق مالهم
الفرقة مالتنا ، الفرقة مالتهم

بطاقات السفر للفريق مالنا

هذه بطاقات السفر للفريق مالنا .

I have a meeting with the
commander next week.

الاسبوع الجاي عندي اجتماع وبها الامر .

الاسبوع ، الجاي

الاسبوع الجاي

الاسبوع الجاي عندي اجتماع

الاسبوع الجاي عندي اجتماع وبها الامر .

The match will take place
(flow) this afternoon.

المباراة راح تجري اليوم العصر .
العصر ، اليوم العصر ، باجر العصر ، المبارحة العصر

تجري اليوم العصر

راح تجري اليوم العصر

المباراة راح تجري اليوم العصر .

Is it true that your son is
coming Thursday?

صدق ابنك جاي يوم الخميس ؟

صدق

صدق ابنك جاي ؟ صدك ابنك جاي يوم الجمعة ؟ صدك ابنك جاي يوم الأحد ؟

صدق ابنك جاي يوم الخميس ؟

Everyday at noon we have a
twenty-minute break (rest).

يومياً الظهر عدنا عشرين دقيقة استراحة .

الظهر

بعد الظهر ، قبل الظهر

اليوم الظهر ، البارحة الظهر ، باجر الظهر
يوميًا الظهر

• يوميًا الظهر عدنا عشرين دقيقة استراحة .

We are with (support)
our team always.

١٠ . كَلَيْتَنَا وَيَا الْفَرِيقَ مَا لَنَا عَلَى طُولِ .
عَلَى طُولِ ، عَلَى طُولِ وَيَاكَ ، عَلَى طُولِ الْخَطِّ

ويا الفريق مالنا على طول

• كَلَيْتَنَا وَيَا الْفَرِيقَ مَا لَنَا عَلَى طُولِ .

Two

Answer the following 10 Iraqi questions with full responses, using the clues provided in the column to the left. Make the necessary changes.

Example:	يمتى جيت من المدرسة ؟	(Teacher)
ten minutes ago	جيت من المدرسة قبل عشر دقائق .	(Student)
next week	يمتى راح يسافرون لبغداد؟	٠١
8:00 p.m.	ساعة بيش تتعشى ؟	٠٢
this afternoon	صدك راح تشوفين المدير مالنا اليوم ؟	٠٣
2:35 p.m. tomorrow	يمتى تجري مباراتنا ويا فريق الجيش الاردني ؟	٠٤
6:00 a.m.	ساعة بيش تروحون للمعسكر ؟	٠٥
5:15 p.m. yesterday	اشوكت سافر ابنك ؟	٠٦
tomorrow afternoon	يمتى اقدر اشوفك ؟	٠٧
7:20	ساعة بيش كعدتوا الصبح ؟	٠٨
Thursday afternoon	يمتى عندج موعد ويا الدكتور ؟	٠٩
five minutes ago	يمتى سويت الجاي ؟	٠١٠

Three

Match the items in the left-hand column with those on the right to make 10 complete sentences.

جديدة	يوم الجمعة	٠١
يوم الاحد	يوم السبت اكو	٠٢
هو اخر يوم بالاسبوع	ابني سيارته مو	٠٣
فريقنا يتبارى	فريق الجيش مالنا	٠٤
مدرسة	المباراة راح تجري	٠٥
تبارى ويا فريق الاردن	اسبوع الجاي	٠٦
راح اسافر	صدك انت	٠٧
من مباراة كرة السلة	احنا نحب نشوف	٠٨
ما عندك بطاقة	الجيش الاردني	٠٩
عنده فريق همين	مباراة كرة القدم اطول	٠١٠

Four

Complete the following 10 sentences using either قبل الظهر or بعد الظهر appropriately.

Example:

الساعة عشرة ونص — (Teacher)

الساعة عشرة ونص قبل الظهر . (Student)

- ٠١ شفت المدير اليوم الساعة شنتين الا ثلث — .
- ٠٢ بينوا بالمطعم الساعة اشنعش وخمسة — .
- ٠٣ تغفلوا عدنا الساعة ثلاثة الا عشرة — .
- ٠٤ وكفنا ننتظر من الساعة اشنعش ونص الا خمسة — الى اشنعش ونص وخمسة — .
- ٠٥ بجي من المدرسة الساعة عشرة — .
- ٠٦ بين بالدائرة الساعة وحدة وعشرة — .
- ٠٧ شربت الجاي الساعة احدعش وثلث — .
- ٠٨ مرتي عدها موعدها وبها الدكتور الساعة وحدة ونص — .
- ٠٩ وبين چنت لما الأمر دن عليك بالاشنعش وربع — ؟
- ٠١٠ ممكن تنطيني موعدها باجر بتلاثة الا ثلث — ؟

Five

Complete the following 10 sentences, using the appropriate item from the left-hand column.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| اشنعش | ٠١ المباراة راح — اسبوع الجاي . |
| اخمسطعش ودقيقة | ٠٢ صار لك هواية ما — . |
| تجري | ٠٣ الساعة — وكفت البارحة . |
| مبين | ٠٤ عندي — الساعة تسعة وثلث . |
| مالتنا | ٠٥ آني وياك — . |
| موعد | ٠٦ مدة الاستراحة بنص الوكت — . |
| على طول | ٠٧ الظهر هو الساعة — . |
| يجون | ٠٨ الأمر يكدر — بالعشرة وثلث . |
| يشوفك | ٠٩ فريق — مالتنا راح يتبارى اليوم العصر . |
| الجيش | ٠١٠ باجر — من سفرهم . |

Six

Answer the following 10 questions in Iraqi, using the information provided in the left-hand column.

Example:	بعد اشكد للمباراة ؟	(Teacher)
1/3 of an hour.	• بعد ثلث ساعة للمباراة .	(Student)
5 minutes	• ١ بعد اشكد راح تبين النتيجة ؟	
15 minutes	• ٢ بعد اشكد نروح للمعسكر ؟	
half an hour	• ٣ بعد اشكد تسوين الاكل ؟	
one hour and 5 minutes	• ٤ بعد اشكد راح تتعشون ؟	
2 hours	• ٥ بعد اشكد تجي للبيت ؟	
quarter of an hour	• ٦ بعد اشكد يصير الجاي ؟	
1/3 of an hour	• ٧ بعد اشكد اقدر اشوف الدكتور ؟	
25 minutes	• ٨ بعد اشكد راح يجون من الدائرة ؟	
12 minutes	• ٩ بعد اشكد يجي المغرب ؟	
25 minutes	• ١٠ بعد اشكد تخلص المباراة ؟	

Seven

Using the information in the left-hand column, change the subject in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make all the necessary changes.

Example:	• كعد ساعة ينتظر الأمر .	(Teacher)
they	• كعدوا ساعة ينتظرون الأمر .	(Student)
she	• ١ مشوا عشرين دقيقة .	
you, pl. f.	• ٢ وكفت ربع ساعة انتظر السيارة .	
you, sing. f.	• ٣ آني جيت للشغل بالسبعة الصبح .	
they	• ٤ السكرتيرة تروح لمكتبها بثمانية الا ربع يوميا .	
I	• ٥ كعدوا نص ساعة بالنادي .	
she	• ٦ راح يجونا بعد ساعتين .	
he	• ٧ خلصت شغلها وراحت للبيت .	

LESSON 5

DRILLS

they, m.

٠٨ . جنت مريض شوية لهالسبب جيت بالسيارة .

she

٠٩ . هو اللي جاب لنا البطاقات .

we

٠١٠ . ابني دخل المدرسة هالاسبوع .

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What do you say?

1. You are staying overnight in a hotel. You would like to put in a wake-up call for 6:45 a.m. You are on the phone with the front desk. What do you say?
2. You are with a friend whom you would like to invite to a football match next Friday. You already have the tickets. What do you say?
3. You have ordered food in a restaurant and have been waiting for thirty-five minutes and nothing has happened yet. Inform the waiter of the situation.
4. Your co-worker asked you why you walk to work everyday, although you own a car. Tell him that usually it takes you twelve minutes longer by car.
5. Inquire about the time from your friend, and tell him that your watch seems to have stopped.
6. You are at a football match. Ask your friend how long it is to the end of the first half.
7. You are explaining a little about football (soccer) to your newly-arrived American co-workers. Tell them it is played in two halves and how long the halves and the half-time break are.
8. You watched a basketball match with your Iraqi friend. You were impressed by the Iraqi Army team. Convey this to your friend and also tell him you would like to come to all their matches.

9. You are a receptionist at a dentist's office. A patient just left the dentist's chair and came to you saying that the dentist wants to see her in a week. You tell her you can give her an appointment for 11:15 Tuesday of next week and ask if it is all right with her.

10. You are at a travel agency. You want a ticket to Baghdad for next Saturday at twelve, if possible, and you need to know the cost of the ticket. What do you say?

Role playing

Situation 1. Your son is looking forward to going with you to the football match. He asks:

اشوكت هي المباراة ؟

"At 3:30 p.m.

بعد اشكد راح نمشي ؟

"In an hour and a half."

صدك فريق الجيش مالنا زين ؟

"Yes, very much so."

اشلون راح نروح ؟ بالسيارة والا مشي ؟

"We will take the car."

Situation 2. You are talking to your wife who has not been feeling well.

اعتقد اني مريضة شوية .

"Why don't you make an appointment with the doctor?"

اي نعم راح اسوي موعد انشالله .

"When?"

اسبوع الجاي .

"Why not call today and make it for next week?"

خوش فكرة ، بس اي يوم تتصور ؟

"Whichever day suits you."

اعتقد الاربعاء الجاي يناسبني .

"OK, so call them right away, or do you want me to call?"

لا ، لا ، اني راح ابايرهم بعد فده عشر دقائق .

Situation 3. LT Haydar walked into your office. After saluting he asked:

تريد بطاقات للمباراة الجاية ؟

"What match?"

بكرة الطائرة فريق جيشنا والجيش الاردني .

"When is it going to be?"

بعد يومين ، يوم الثنين .

"Yes, I need four."

بس اربعة ، اذا تريد بعد بس كلي .

"You should be a major and not just a lieutenant."

الله يسمع منك .

Interpretation Practice

Be the interpreter in the following situations:

English speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter
(Student)

Arabic speaker
(Student)

Situation 1.



Do you like to go to a basketball game with me?

يا يوم ؟

Not a day game. It is a Monday night.

ليش انت عندك بطاقات ؟

Yes, I have four. If you like, bring your wife and I'll bring mine, too.

زين ، بس الساعة بيش المباراة ؟

I believe it is at 7:30, but we should be there an hour earlier.

كبل ساعة ؟ مو هواية ؟

No, remember, there will be a lot of cars there.

زين ليش ما اعزمكم ونروح كليتنا للمطعم
ونتعشى وبعدين نروح للمباراة ؟

Thanks, that is a good idea.
What time?

اعتقد اذا اجي اخذكم بالخمسة يكون
خوش وكت .

OK, good-bye.

Situation 2.

What time do you go to the office daily?

بومياً اني اروح للمكتب بالسبعة وثلث .

How do you go? Do you drive or walk?

اني اروح بسيارتي لا مو مشي .

OK, could you come by and take me with you tomorrow?

اي ما يخالف . بس ليش سيارتك
اشبهها ؟

I don't know; it just stopped yesterday.

LESSON 5

CLASSROOM EXERCISES

زين عيني بس راح اكون عندك بالسبعة
وخمسة وتلاثين دقيقة .

That is fine, thanks.

Situation 3.

صدك الرائد علوان انقل ؟

Oh, yes, to the 7th Regiment.

من اشكد ؟

Two weeks ago.

قبل اسبوعين واتي ولا اسمعت بيها .

Well, you were away on a trip.

اي نعم بس اتي چنت مسافر بس
اسبوع وشوية .

Well, it was at that time, we
heard about it.

بابا والله هو چان خوش ضابط

Oh yes, we will always remember
him.

راح نتذكره على طول .

Translation Practice

Translate orally the following 10 sentences.

١. اني ما چنت اعرف بس ههين ساعتني وكفت شوية ليلة البارحة .
٢. ولما جيت للمكتب الصبح چانت الساعة تسعة مو ثمانية بساعة المكتب .
٣. والمدير دز علي وراذ يعرف ليش ، فحچيت له الحچاية والله صدكها .
٤. وكل لي زين وابنك اشلون موانت تأخذه للمدرسة يومياً الصبح .
٥. كتله والله ما اعرف اسوا له بس راح اروح اجيبه من المدرسة العصر .
٦. فراح اعرف اصار له بعد الساعة اربعة العصر .
٧. لما اجي ابني للسيارة كلي بابا ترى مدير المدرسة ما لتنا ما عجه اني ما وصلت الى التسعة الا ربع الصبح .
٨. كتله ما يخالف عيني اني ما چنت اعرف الى ان دخلت المكتب وشفيت الوقت بالساعة مالة المكتب .
٩. ههين ساعتني وكفت شوية لمدة ساعة ليلة البارحة .
١٠. وكلي لازم يكون عندك تلك اربع ساعات حتى ما كليتهم يوكفون بنفس الوقت .

Dictation Practice

With books closed, write the following 5 sentences as the teacher dictates them.

- ٠١ الاسبوع الجاي راح يصير تلت اسابيع من انقل نجيب .
- ٠٢ عندى موعد ويا الدكتور بالثنتين وخمسة وعشرين دقيقة بعد الظهر .
- ٠٣ اليوم العصر ، او كول بالاربعة خابرنى من فضك .
- ٠٤ ابني عنده تلت بطاقات للمباراة الجاية مال كرة السلة ، بس احنا خمسة .
- ٠٥ صدك انت عندك بعد بطاقات ؟ زين اريد فد وحدة او شنتين .

HOMWORK



Exercise One

Transcribe the following 10 recorded sentences.

Exercise Two

Write the English translation of the following 10 sentences.

Exercise Three

Listen to the following conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

1. What did Najeeb ask Ali about?
2. What did Ali's watch say?
3. When will the football match begin?
4. What was Najeeb's suggestion?
5. Did Ali agree to the suggestion?
6. Where are they going to dinner?
7. What time will they be going?

Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Iraqi sentences each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response in each case.

٠١

a . چانت خوش مباراة

b . اليوم بالاربعة ونص

c . عجبطني المباراة

.٢

- .a هي جت كبل ساعتين .
- .b لان هم على طول مايجون .
- .c لان هو مريض اليوم .

.٣

- .a جيت بسيارتي .
- .b باچر العصر .
- .c عدنا استراحة .

.٤

- .a سبعة ونص الا خمسة .
- .b هسة راح اسافر .
- .c راحوا للنادي .

.٥

- .a عندي بطاقة السفر .
- .b وبها الدكتور .
- .c بعد الظهر .

.٦

- .a راح يجي اليوم .
- .b راح يسافر بالسيارة .
- .c اسبوع الجاي .

.٧

- .a المباراة اليوم العصر .
- .b اليوم كبل الظهر .
- .c خابره من النادي .

٠٨

- a. الساعة تسعة .
- b. بعد وكت .
- c. كعدت الساعة شعانية .

٠٩

- a. ساعتني واكفة .
- b. ساعتين ونص .
- c. البارحة بالليل .

٠١٠

- a. جان عدنا اربع بطاقات .
- b. هذي البطاقات جديدة .
- c. البطاقات عد حيدر .

REFERENCE GRAMMAR



1. Measure I verbs:

a. **وَكَفَّ** "stopped," is a weak initial verb

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هُوَ	وَكَفَّ	يُوكَفُّ	
she	هِيَ	وَكَفَّتْ	تُوكَفُّ	
they	هُمْ	وَكَفُّوا	يُوكَفُّونَ	
you, m.	أَنْتَ	أُوكَفِّتُ	تُوكَفِّ	أُوكَفِّ
you, f.	أَنْتِ	أُوكَفِّتِي	تُوكَفِّينَ	أُوكَفِّي
you, pl.	أَنْتُمْ	أُوكَفِّتُمْ	تُوكَفِّونَ	أُوكَفِّوْا
I	أَنْي	أُوكَفِّتُ	أُوكَفِّ	
we	أَحْنَا	أُوكَفِّنَا	نُوكَفِّ	
verbal noun		وَكْفٌ or وَكْفَةٌ		
noun of subject		وَكَافٌ		
noun of object		not used, but that of measure II, مُوكَفِّ , is used		

b. **إِجَا** "came," is a weak ending verb. The conjugation differs slightly from that of the model pattern **مَشَى**.

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هُوَ	إِجَا	يَجِي	
she	هِيَ	إِجَتْ	تَجِي	
they	هُمْ	إِجَوْا	يَجُونُ	
you, m.	أَنْتَ	جِيتُ / إِجِيتُ	تَجِي	*N/A
you, f.	أَنْتِ	جِيتِي / إِجِيتِي	تَجِينِ	N/A
you, pl.	أَنْتُمْ	جِيتُمْ / إِجِيتُمْ	تَجُونُ	N/A

	<u>Pronoun</u>	<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
I	أني	جِيتَ / إِجِيتَ	أَجِي	
we	أحنا	جِينَا / إِجِينَا	نَجِي	
	verbal noun,	جَاة or مَجِي (MSA)		

***noun of subject, جَاي
 noun of object,

*N/A, not applicable. The verb تعال is used for this purpose.

**In 1st and 2nd person the form of جا is used more than اجا .

***Remember, a noun of subject gives the meaning of the action contained in its verb. The following usages of جاي, "coming," are all nouns of subject.

The train is coming.

القطار جاي .

The coming days will be enjoyable.

الأيام الجاية راح تكون حلوة .

The examples above portray the noun of subject in the "---- ing" form, but it is also used with "---- er," as "comer."

In ID the usage is expanded to the past tense, but in translation it would appear as a verb.

Example:

I have come to this place before.

أني جاي بهالمكان من قبل .


- Measure II verb, بِن "appeared" or "seemed"
 See measure II model pattern, Lesson 1, page 40.
- When minutes or hours are counted, the ID number system, explained in Lesson 4, applies for both cardinal and ordinal numbers.

EVALUATION



Part A. 

You will hear 10 Iraqi questions, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response in each case.

Part B. 

Translate the 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C. 

Transcribe the following recorded 5 Iraqi sentences.

Part D. 

Listen to the following Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 5 questions based on it.

Questions

1. How long is a football match?
2. Is a basketball match longer in duration than a football match?
3. Is football played in quarters or halves?
4. How long is half-time in a football game?
5. How long does a football match last, including playing time and the half-time break?

ENRICHMENT



1. **يا** is an ID way of attracting attention. There is a variety of similar expressions; below you find the most frequently used ones.

my master	اغاتي
my eye	عيني
my eyes	عيوني
my heart	كلمي
my life	حياتي
by God	بالله
please	ارجوك
pardon	العفو
allow me	اسمح لي
I say	اكول

2. **مال** in both MSA and ID is "property" or "possession," but in ID when it is suffixed it means the showing of possession. It is also used in a slang expression **آني يا هو مالتني** "I have nothing to do with it," or "What is it to me?"

3. The week, in the Middle East, starts on Saturday. The weekend in most cases, is one day only, Friday. Government workers and the armed forces take Thursday afternoon off, too. Below you find the days of the week.

Saturday	السبت
Sunday	الاحد
Monday	الثنين or الاثنين

Tuesday	الثلاثاء
Wednesday	الأربعاء
Thursday	الخميس
Friday	الجمعة

4. Islam is the religion of the majority of people in the Middle East. According to Islam, there are five prayers a day, thus the day is divided into five distinct periods. They are:

morning	الصبح
noon	الظهر
between 3 and 6 o'clock	العصر
sunset	المغرب
evening	العشا or المساء

الفجر is "sunup." The word قبل , "before," and بعد , "after," are used with الظهر , العصر and المغرب .

5. In athletic circuits, both فريق and فرقة are used to mean "team." In the armed forces, فريق is more common, because فرقة is used to mean "division."

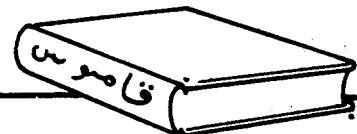
On the other hand, فريق also means "three-star general."

6. صدك ؟ , "Really?" with interrogative by intonation is very widely used. صدقة , "charity," usually is something given in the name of God, a prophet or a saint.

7. For عادة , "usually," sometimes ID uses اعتياديا , which means "normally" in MSA.

8. على طول , is used to mean "always." It is also used to mean "to the end." Sometimes, خط , "line," is added, thus resulting in على طول الخط , "all the way."

VOCABULARY



<u>English</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
afternoon		العصر
airplane		طيارة
always	على طول	
appear (to), seem (to)	بين	
appointment		موعد ، مواعيد (ج)
basket		سلة
between		بين
car		سيارة
camp		معسكر
come (to)	اجا	
coming, next	الجاى	
except, till, to		الا
father	بابا	
football		كرة القدم
for this reason	لهسبب	
how much	بيش	
Jordan (country)		الاردن
kilo	كيلو ، كيلوات	
match (sports)		مباراة ، مباريات (ج)
meat		لحم ، لحوم (ج)
Najeeb (name)		نجيب
patient (sick)		مرضى ، مرضاء ، مرضى (ج)
possession		مال ، أموال (ج)
Shihab (name)		شهاب
son		ابن ، ابناء (ج)

LESSON 5

VOCABULARY

<u>English</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
stop (to)	وكف	
take place (to), run (to), flow (to)		جرى
team		فريق ، فرق (ج)
third		ثلث ، اثلاث (ج)
ticket		بطاقة
true, really	صدق	
usually		عادة
week		اسبوع ، اسابيع (ج)

LESSON 6

ASKING AND TELLING DATES

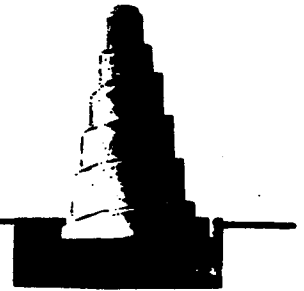
شهر: نيسان						
الجمعة	الجمعة	الاربعاء	الثلاثاء	الاثنين	الاحد	الست
١						
٨	٧	٦	٥	٤	٣	٢
١٥	١٤	١٣	١٢	١١	١٠	٩
٢٢	٢١	٢٠	١٩	١٨	١٧	١٦
٢٩	٢٨	٢٧	٢٦	٢٥	٢٤	٢٣

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to ask about and give information concerning:

- The days of the week.
- The months of the year and Muslim holidays.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



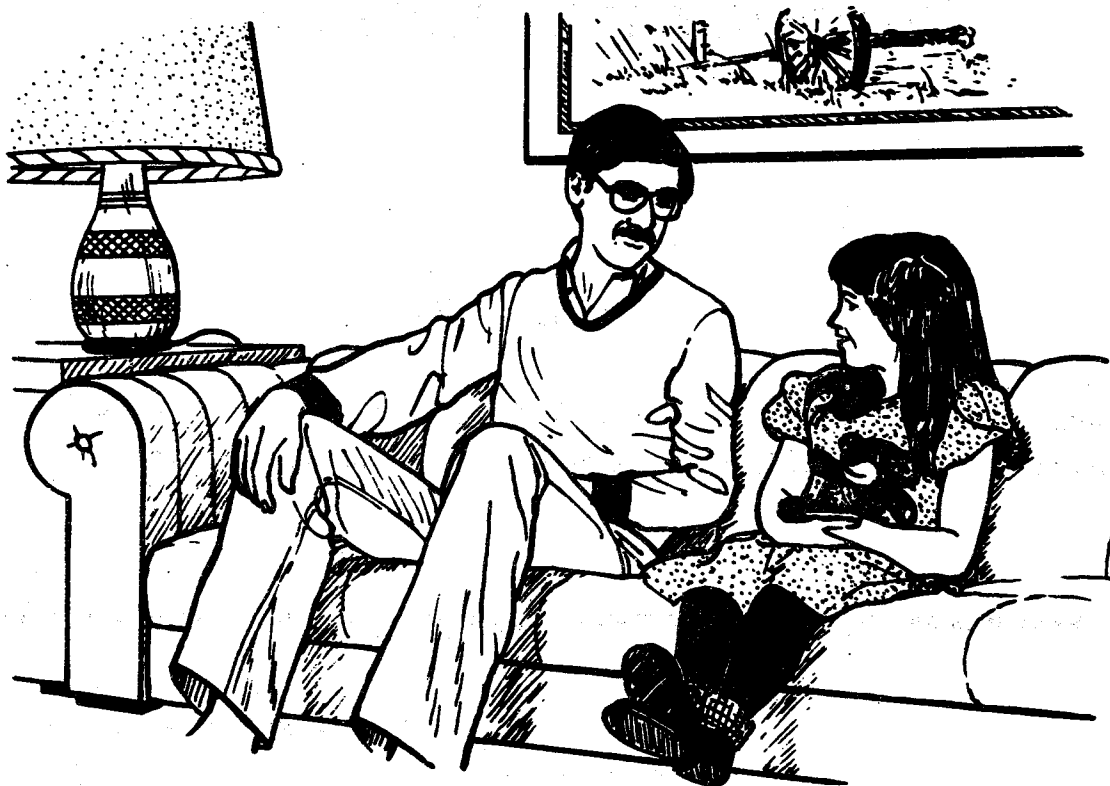
1. Usage of some special Iraqi words: بَابَا، أُبُوِي، يَابَا، أُغَاتِي، عِينِي
2. Special pronunciation of ة followed by hamza: سَبْعَةَ أَيَّامٍ .
3. Iraqi ways of addressing other people: أَبُو عَلِي، أَبُو جَاسِم، أَبُو خَلِيل .
4. Iraqi diminutive form: حَلِيوَة
5. Iraqi pronunciation of the word "daughter": بِنْتِ، بِنْتِي، بِنْتِ
6. Special usage of the word "Really?" as interrogative by intonation: تَمَامْ
7. The Iraqi dual and its adjective: يَوْمَيْنِ حَلْوَةٍ، رَجَالَيْنِ زَيْنَيْنِ .
8. The Iraqi dual case (accusative): عَطَلْتَيْنِ
9. The Iraqi five names (nominative): أَبُوكْ
10. The measure VII verb: إِنْكَضَى
11. The Arabic calendar and months: مَحْرَم، صَفَر، رَجَب، رَجَبِ الأَوَّل ...
12. The Iraqi interrogative usage of: بَا

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Nazeeh is helping his first-grade daughter Fawzeyah with her homework, while sipping tea and smoking his waterpipe.

فوزية: بابا، چم يوم اكو بالاسبوع؟
نزيه: اكو سبعة ايام بالاسبوع واول يوم هو يوم السبت.
فوزية: زين بس ليش إحنا نروح للمدرسة ستة ايام فقط؟
نزيه: ها مو آخر يوم هو الجمعة ويوم الجمعة المفروض يكون عطلة.
فوزية: ليش ما يسوون يوم الخميس همين عطلة وتصير العطلة يومين؟
نزيه: لا هالشكل الأشغال ما تنكفي. لكن بالدوائر الحكومية والجيش
ينطوهم الخميس نص نهار همين.

**TRANSLATION**

- Fawzeyah:** Papa, how many days are there in the week?
- Nazeeh:** There are seven days in the week, and the first one is Saturday.
- Fawzeyah:** OK, but why do we go to school six days only?
- Nazeeh:** Ha, but the last day is Friday, and Friday is supposed to be a holiday.
- Fawzeyah:** Why don't they make Thursday a holiday, too, and the holiday will be two days?
- Nazeeh:** No, that way the work won't get done. But, in government offices and in the army, they are given half of Thursday off, too.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. ^{أَبَا} , "papa" or "dad," is ID for the MSA ^{أَبِي} , "my father." It is usually used only by the young children when talking to their fathers. ^{أَب} , "father," when suffixed in ID, is always in the nominative case, ^{أَبُو} .

Example:

my father

أَبِي

her father

أَبُوهَا

your (pl.) father

أَبُوكُمْ

our father

أَبُونَا

their father

أَبُوهُمْ

the father of Alwan

أَبُو عَلْوَانَ

the father of Haydar

أَبُو حَيْدَرَ

Customarily, men are called not by their names, but as the father of....

Example:

the father of Ali

أَبُو عَلِيٍّ

The name of the oldest son is always used even if there is an older daughter. Certain names are always associated with certain other names. Thus, if the man does not have a son yet, his friends reach in the bag and pull out the name associated with his.

Example:

^{مُحَمَّد} , "Muhammad," is ^{أَبُو جَاسِمٍ} , "the father of Jassim"
^{إِبْرَاهِيم} , "Ibraheem," is ^{أَبُو خَلِيلٍ} , "the father of Khaleel"
 and vice versa.

أَبَا , which also means "father," is most often used to attract attention. Other ID expressions like, عَيْنِي , "my eye," are also used to attract attention or to start a conversation. (See Enrichment, page 88 and Enrichment, Lesson 5, page 42.

2. كَمْ , "how much" or "how many," is the ID for the MSA كَمْ . The only difference is the ID changing of the ك , "k," to چ , "ch."

3. In ID, if the counted noun starts with a hamza, and the number is feminine, an assimilation takes place between the ا and the hamza and the sound of a heavy ت , "t," as if with a shadda, emerges. Thus, "seven days" is written سَبْعَةُ أَيَّامٍ , but is pronounced سَبْعَ تَيَّامٍ .

4. The days of the week start with السَّبْتِ , "Saturday," which is followed, in order, by:

Sunday	الأحد
Monday	الْإثنين
Tuesday	الثلاثاء
Wednesday	الأربعاء
Thursday	الخميس
Friday	الجمعة

5. عَطْلَةٌ , "holiday," is ID and MSA. Friday is considered a holiday because Moslems are required to pray in the mosque at least once a week, and that is Friday's noon prayer. The weekend is only one day for most people in Iraq, one-and-a-half days for some.

عَطْلَةٌ نِهَائِيَّةُ الْإِسْبُوعِ is a literal translation from the English, "the weekend holiday." In ID, the reference made to يوم الجمعة , "Friday," tends to mean "weekend."

6. هَآلَشَكْل , "this way," or literally, "this shape," is هَذَا الشَّكْل in MSA.

Example:

Football is played this way.

كُرَةُ الْقَدَمِ تَلْعَبُ هَآلَشَكْل

The kabab is broiled like this.

الْكَبَابُ يَنْشَوِي هَآلَشَكْل .

In MSA it is never used in this context. Notice the ID assimilation of the definite article.

7. نَهَار , "day," is both ID and MSA. It is used for the period of daylight only. لَيْل is "night" in both ID and MSA. يَوْم , "day," is usually a combination of نَهَار and لَيْل , twenty-four hours, but يَوْم is used sometimes in both MSA and ID to mean نَهَار .

DRILLS



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

My father has a new car.

٠١ بابا عنده سيارة جديدة .
بابا ، أبوي ، أبوها ، أبوك ، أبوكم ، أبوهم
بابا عنده
بابا عنده سيارة
بابا عنده سيارة جديدة .

Abu Jassim became the office manager here.

أبو جاسم صار مدير الدائرة هنا .
ابو جاسم ، أبو خليل ، أبو إبراهيم ، أبو علي
ابو جاسم صار مدير
ابو جاسم صار مدير الدائرة هنا .

How many days are there in the week?

٠٢ جم يوم اكو بالاسبوع ؟
جم يوم اكو

جم يوم اكو بالاسبوع ؟

How much is the match ticket?

بجم بطاقة المباراة ؟
بجم
بجم بطاقة
بجم بطاقة المباراة ؟

LESSON 6

DRILLS

The week has seven days.

٠٣ الأُسبوعُ بيّه سبعة ايام

الاسبوع بيه

سبعة ايام ،

• الاسبوع بيه سبعة ايام •

Saturday is the first day
of the week.

٠٤ السبت هو اول يوم بالاسبوع •

السبت ، الأحد ، الثنين ، التلاثا

• السبت هو اول يوم بالاسبوع •

Friday is the last day
of the week.

٠ الجمعة هو آخر يوم بالاسبوع •

الجمعة ، الخميس ، الأربعاء

• الجمعة هو آخر يوم بالاسبوع •

The weekend is (becomes)
Friday.

٠٥ عطلة نهاية الاسبوع تصير يوم الجمعة •

• عطلة •

عطلة نهاية الاسبوع

عطلة نهاية الاسبوع تصير يوم الجمعة

Doelma is cooked this way.

٠٦ هَالشَكْلُ تَنْطَبِخُ الدَوْلَمَةُ

هالشكل

هالشكل تنطبخ

• هالشكل تنطبخ الدولمة •

The cooking must be like this.

٠ الطَبِخُ لَازِمٌ يَكُونُ هَالشَكْلُ •

الطبخ لازم ، الطبخ لازم يكون

هالشكل

• الطبخ لازم يكون هالشكل •

The day seems too long
in Ramadhan.

٠٧ النَّهَارُ يَبِينُ هَوَايَةً طَوِيلَ بَرْمَضَانَ •

• النهار يبين هواية طويل برمضان •

النهار يبين هواية طويل

• النهار يبين هواية طويل برمضان •

Two

Complete the following 10 Iraqi sentences using the appropriate item from the left-hand column.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| اول | ١- يوم _____ هو اول يوم بالاسبوع . |
| السبت | ٢- يوم الخميس هو _____ . |
| خامس | ٣- _____ هو كبل آخر يوم بالاسبوع . |
| نص نهار بالجيش | ٤- يوم الاربعاء _____ يوم الثلاثاء . |
| الاحد | ٥- يوم الجمعة هو _____ . |
| يوم الخميس | ٦- يوم الاثنين هو _____ يوم بالاسبوع . |
| كبل | ٧- يوم _____ هو ثاني يوم بالاسبوع . |
| عطلة | ٨- نهار _____ هو عطلة . |
| ثالث | ٩- يوم السبت هو _____ يوم بالاسبوع . |
| الجمعة | ١٠- يوم الاربعاء هو _____ يوم بالاسبوع . |

Three

Answer the following 10 questions in complete Iraqi sentences.

- ١- اذا البارحة چان الاحد شنو اليوم ؟
- ٢- اي يوم يجي كبل يوم الاربعاء ؟
- ٣- اي يوم يجي بعد يوم الجمعة ؟
- ٤- يا يوم بالاسبوع هو عطلة ببغداد ؟
- ٥- چم يوم بالاسبوع اكو عطلة بمنتري ؟
- ٦- منو عنده الخميس نص نهار ببغداد ؟
- ٧- ليش الخميس مو كله عطلة ببغداد ؟
- ٨- چم يوم اكو بالاسبوع ؟
- ٩- يا يوم هو اول يوم بالاسبوع ؟
- ١٠- شنو هي ايام العطلة الاسبوعية بمنتري ؟

Four

Alter the following 10 Iraqi sentences using the clues provided on the left. Make any necessary changes.

Example:	• شرب الجاي قبل عشر دقائق •	(Teacher)
they	شربوا الجاي قبل عشر دقائق	(Student)
they	١- المفروض تخاير ابوها كل يوم خميس	
you, m.	٢- هم يوم بالاسبوع تروحين للمدرسة ؟	
you, pl.	٣- انت معزومة عالعايوم السبت •	
he	٤- عدها عطلة يوم الجمعة فقط •	
you, f.	٥- شفتوا آخر مباراة كرة القدم البارحة ؟	
they	٦- اريد اكفي هالشغلة للدائرة •	
you, f.	٧- لا تحبي هالشكل • اني راح اشوفك نهار الشنين •	
I	٨- عدهم اجتماع يوم الاربعاء الساعة عشرة •	
we	٩- راح يجون من السفر يوم الاحد الجاي •	
you, pl.	١٠- انت شتسوي بالنهار عادة ؟	

Five

Answer the following 10 questions using the information given in the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

Example:	بمتمى هي عطلتكم ؟	(Teacher)
Friday	• عطلتنا الجمعة •	(Student)
two weeks	١- اشكد صار لك ببغداد ؟	
Sunday at 7:15 p.m.	٢- اى يوم تروح للنادى وساعة بيخ ؟	
on Wednesday	٣- بتمتى راح تجونا وتكضون النهار عدنا ؟	
next Tuesday	٤- اى يوم راح تسافر ؟	
Monday at 9:20	٥- بتمتى عندج موعد وبها الدكتور ؟	
Thursday	٦- اى يوم هو نحر نهار للجيش ؟	
Friday	٧- شنو آخر يوم بالاسبوع ؟	

Saturday afternoon

٨- اى يوم المباراة مال كرة القدم ؟

7 days

٩- چم يوم اكو بالاسبوع ؟

Saturday

١٠- شنو اول يوم بالاسبوع ؟

Six

Form at least two questions for each of the following 10 answers.

Example:

آكو سبعة ايام بالاسبوع . (Teacher)

١- چم يوم اكو بالاسبوع ؟ (Student)

٢- الاسبوع اشطوله ؟

- ١- احنا نكفي ست ساعات بالدايرة يوميا .
- ٢- يوم الجمعة هو عطلة على طول .
- ٣- هو وكف ينتظر هنا من اول النهار الى آخره .
- ٤- راح يسافرون بسيارتهم اسبوع الجاي .
- ٥- نروح للمدرسة ستة ايام بالاسبوع فقط .
- ٦- ابو خليل كفى نهار الاحد كله بالنادى .
- ٧- وكفوا يحجون ويتشاقون لمدة نص ساعة .
- ٨- راح يزورون الدوائر الحكومية السبت الجاي .
- ٩- يوم الخميس هو نص نهار للجيش .
- ١٠- الفريق مالنا تبارى يوم الاربعاء العصر بالاردن .

Seven

On a separate sheet of paper, mark the correct responses to the following 10 Iraqi questions.

- ١- چم يوم اكو بالاسبوع ؟
- a . اكو نهار واحد بالاسبوع .
- b . سبعة ايام .
- c . عدنا ستة ايام شغل بالاسبوع .
- ٢- يا يوم يجي بعد السبت ؟
- a . الجمعة
- b . الاسبوع الجاي
- c . الاحد .
- ٣- اي يوم هو اخر يوم بالاسبوع ؟
- a . الاحد
- b . الثلاثاء
- c . الجمعة
- ٤- چم يوم اكو مدرسة ؟
- a . ستة ايام
- b . خمسة ايام
- c . اربعة ايام .
- ٥- اذا چنت ضابط چم يوم بالاسبوع تشتغل ؟
- a . خمسة ونص
- b . خمسة ونص الاخمسة
- c . ستة وربع .

٦- چم عطلة اكو بالاسبوع عادة؟

a. ما اكو عطلة.

b. وحدة.

c. ثلاثة.

٧- اذا چنت تلميذ شلون تكفي يوم الشنين؟

a. اروح للدائرة.

b. اروح للمدرسة.

c. اروح للمعسكر.

٨- شتسمي الاسبوع اللي يجي بعد هالاسبوع؟

a. اسبوع باجر.

b. اسبوع البارحة.

c. اسبوع الجاي.

٩- بالعطلة تروح للمدرسة؟

a. نعم صدك.

b. لا مو صدك.

c. ليش لا.

١٠- حيدر يكفي وكته بالمعسكر.

a. لازم هو المدير.

b. يمكن هو ضابط.

c. يمكن يكون سكرتيرة الدكتور.

Eight

Change the date in the following 10 Iraqi sentences, using the guide on the left. Make any other necessary changes.

Example:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Thursday | (Teacher) باچر السبت همين راح يكون عطلة . |
| | (Student) يوم الخميس البارحة چان عطلة همين |
| tomorrow | ١- شغل جاسم ببغداد انكفي البارحة . |
| Friday | ٢- المفروض علي راح يسافر الشنين بعد باچر . |
| Monday | ٣- باچر الاحد اكو عدنا عطلة . |
| two days ago | ٤- بابا جاي من السفر نهار الاربعاء . |
| the next holiday | ٥- اسويتوا بهذي العطلة ؟ |
| day after tomorrow | ٦- مباراة الفريق مالنا چانت البارحة . |
| will be | ٧- آخر نهار بالمدرسة چان السبت . |
| comes at 7:30 | ٨- السكرتيرة اجت لمكتبها الساعة ثمانية . |
| an hour ago | ٩- علوان راح يخامر حيدر بعد ساعتين . |
| in two hours | ١٠- رحت للمعسكر قبل ثلاث ساعة . |

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Nazeeh and daughter Fawzeyah are back at it again.

نزيه : شَرِيدِينَ بِهَالْعِيدِ يَا بِنْتِي يَا حَلِيوةً ؟
فوزية : هَذَا يَا عِيدَ رَاحِ يَكُونُ الْجَبِيرُ وَالْأَزْغِيرُ ؟
نزيه : أَكُو حَاجَةً لِلسُّوَالِ ؟ إِحْنَا شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ وَأَنْتِي صَائِمٌ ، مَا دَ تَشُوفِينِ ؟
فوزية : تَمَامٌ هَذَا شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ بَسْ لَيْشْ يَسْمُوهُ حَزِيرَانُ هَمِينِ ؟
نزيه : الْفَرْقُ هُوَ رَمَضَانَ مِنَ النَّاحِيَةِ الدِّينِيَّةِ فَقَطْ .

**TRANSLATION**

- Nazeeh:** My beautiful daughter, what do you want for this festival?
- Fawzeyah:** Which festival is this? Is it the big one or the small one?
- Nazeeh:** Is there a need for this question? We are in Ramadhan, and I am fasting, don't you see?
- Fawzeyah:** True, it is Ramadhan, but why do they also call it June?
- Nazeeh:** They call it Ramadhan only from the religious aspect.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. **العِيد**, "festival," is both ID and MSA. Although it is used for many holiday occasions, its origin is in Islam. There are two main religious holidays in Islam. In MSA, they are called **العِيدُ الصَّغِيرُ**, "the small festival," and **العِيدُ الْكَبِيرُ**, "the big festival." They are, in ID, **العِيدُ الزَّعِيمُ** and **العِيدُ الْجَبِيرُ**, respectively. **العِيدُ الْجَبِيرُ**, "the big festival," is also called **العِيدُ الْأَضْحَى**, "the festival of the sacrificing." It is the concluding event of "Pilgrimage," **الْحَجَّ**, when a lamb, **خَرُوفٌ**, is sacrificed. **العِيدُ الزَّعِيمُ**, "the small festival," is also called **عِيدُ الْفِطْرِ**, "the breaking of fasting festival." (See Enrichment, page 88.)

2. **بِنْتِي**, "my daughter," literally means "my girl." It is used in both ID and MSA. **بِنْتٌ**, "girl," when used in a noun in construct, showing possession, renders the meaning of daughter. In ID, it is often used as **بِنْتِيَّةٌ**, "girl." It is the diminutive form of **بِنْتٌ**, and is pronounced in MSA as **بِنْتِيَّةٌ**. Another variation, **بِنْتِ**, is also used in ID.

Example:

my daughter	بِنْتِي	or	بِنْتِي	or	بِنْتِيَّةٌ
your (m.) daughter	بِنْتِكَ	or	بِنْتِكَ	or	بِنْتِيَّتِكَ
your (f.) daughter	بِنْتِيْجِ	or	بِنْتِيْجِ	or	بِنْتِيْجِيَّةٌ

In ID, the diminutive form is often used to show affection. In MSA, the usage is completely reversed. MSA uses the diminutive form most often to belittle and degrade.

3. **حَلِيْوَةٌ**, "beautiful," is the diminutive form of **حَلْوَةٌ**. **حَلِيْوٌ** literally means "sweet," "pretty," "nice" or "pleasant."

Example:

beautiful girl, sweet girl
pretty car, nice car

بِنْتٌ حَلْوَةٌ / حَلِيْوَةٌ
سَيَّارَةٌ حَلْوَةٌ / حَلِيْوَةٌ

(See Reference Grammar, page 84.)

4. كَبِيرٌ, "big," is ID for the MSA كَبِيرٌ . Notice the ID ج instead of the ك .
5. رَمَضَانَ, "Ramadhan," is the month of fasting in the Muslim world. شَهْرٌ, "month," is both ID and MSA. There are two calendars, رُزْنَامَةٌ, in all Arab countries, Islamic and Roman. السَّنَةُ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةُ, "the Islamic year," is تَقْرِيْبًا, "about" or "nearly," thirteen days أَقْصَرَ, "shorter," than the Roman year. (See Enrichment, page 89.)
- رُزْنَامَةٌ, "calendar," is not Arabic, but it is used in most Arab countries. The MSA is تَقْوِيمٌ. In Iraq, the Roman calendar is the official business and government calendar. The Islamic calendar is used strictly in religious matters. (See Enrichment, page 89.)
6. صَائِمٌ, "fasting," is the noun of subject of the verb صَامَ . صَائِمٌ is MSA. Remember that ID, most of the time, drops the hamza and pronounces the seat. (See Reference Grammar, page 83.)
7. تَمَامٌ, "OK," "right" or "true," is ID. In MSA it means "wholeness," "entirety" or "perfection." صَحِيْحٌ, "true" or "right," is used in this context in both ID and MSA. تَمَامٌ؟, "right?" is used frequently as interrogative by intonation in ID.
8. النَّاحِيَةُ, "aspect" or "point of view," is both MSA and ID. It also means "direction" and "small township" in both ID and MSA.

DRILLS



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

The festival days are nice.

١- أَيَّامُ الْعِيدِ حَلْوَةٌ .

العید

ایام العید

• ایام العید حلوة .

Your (f.) daughter is a good girl.

٢- بِنْتِي خُوشٌ بَنِيَّةٌ .

بِنْتِي ، بِنْتِهَا ، بِنْتِكُمْ ، بِنْتِنَا ، بِنْتِي
بَنِيَّةٌ ، بِنِيَّتِكَ ، بِنِيَّتِهِمْ ، بِنِيَّتِكُمْ

• بِنْتِي خُوشٌ بَنِيَّةٌ .

Your (pl.) daughter is our
daughter's friend.

ب- بِنْتِكُمْ صَدِيقَةٌ بِنْتِنَا .

بِنْتِكُمْ ، بِنْتِهَا ، بِنْتِهِمْ ، بِنْتِي

• بِنْتِكُمْ صَدِيقَةٌ بِنْتِنَا .

The eyes of this pretty
girl are beautiful.

٣- هَالْبَنِيَّةِ الْحَلِيوَةِ عَيُونُهَا حَلْوَةٌ هَوَايَةٌ .

الحليوة ، الحلوة

حلوة ، حليوة

• هَالْبَنِيَّةِ الْحَلِيوَةِ عَيُونُهَا حَلْوَةٌ هَوَايَةٌ .

The big festival lasts four days.

٤- العِيدُ الْجَبِيرُ بِطُولِ أَرْبَعَةِ أَيَّامٍ .
الجبیر
العید الجبیر
العید الجبیر بطول أربعة ایام .

Ramadhan is the month of fasting.

٥- أ- رَمَضَانَ هُوَ شَهْرُ الصَّوْمِ
رمضان
شهر رمضان
رمضان هو شهر الصوم .

There are two calendars. Only one of them has Ramadhan.

ب- أَكُو رِزْنَامَتَيْنِ ، وَبِسْ وَحْدَةٍ مِنْهُنَّ بِيهَا رَمَضَانُ .
رِزْنَامَتَيْنِ
رِزْنَامَةٌ وَحْدَةٌ بِيهَا رَمَضَانُ .

There are twelve months in the year.

ج- أَكُو اثْنَعَشَرَ شَهْرًا بِالسَّنَةِ .
بِالسَّنَةِ
أَكُو اثْنَعَشَرَ شَهْرًا بِالسَّنَةِ .

This year Ramadhan is going to be nearly two days shorter than June.

د- هَالسَّنَةِ رَمَضَانَ رَاحَ يَكُونُ أَقْصَرَ مِنْ حَزِيرَانَ بِيَوْمَيْنِ تَقْرِيبًا .
أَقْصَرَ ، أَكْصَرَ
تَقْرِيبًا بِيَوْمَيْنِ أَكْصَرَ
هَالسَّنَةِ رَمَضَانَ رَاحَ يَكُونُ أَقْصَرَ مِنْ حَزِيرَانَ بِيَوْمَيْنِ تَقْرِيبًا .

He who fasts (the fasting) should neither eat nor drink nor do a lot of other things.

٦- الصَّائِمُ لِأَمْرٍ مَا يَأْكُلُ وَمَا يَشْرَبُ وَمَا يَسْوِيْ أَشْيَاءَ أُخْرَى هَوَايَةً .
الصَّائِمِ
الصَّائِمُ لِأَمْرٍ مَا يَأْكُلُ

الصائم لازم ما ياكل وما يشرب
الصائم لازم ما ياكل وما يشرب وما يسوي
اشياء اخرى هواية .

It is true there are two
calendars for the year?

٧- تمام اكو رزنامتين بالسنة؟

تمام

تمام اكو رزنامتين

تمام اكو رزنامتين بالسنة؟

From a military point of
view, this idea is not right.

٨- أ- من الناحية العسكرية هالفكرة مو صحيحة .

* من الناحية

من الناحية العسكرية

من الناحية العسكرية هالفكرة مو صحيحة .

In what direction are your
thoughts now?

ب- بيا ناحية افكارك هسة؟

باي ناحية

بيا ناحية افكارك

بيا ناحية افكارك هسة؟

Is it true that the town's
mayor is your friend?

ج- صدك مدير الناحية صديقك؟

مدير الناحية

مدير الناحية صديقك

صدك مدير الناحية صديقك؟

Two

Using the verb صام , complete the following 10 sentences.

Example:

فوزية _____ شهر رمضان (Teacher)

فوزية صامت شهر رمضان . (Student)

- ١- آني _____ شهر رمضان .
- ٢- بنتي _____ شهر رمضان .
- ٣- نزيه _____ شهر رمضان .
- ٤- اهلي _____ شهر رمضان .
- ٥- انت _____ شهر رمضان يا نجيب ؟
- ٦- يا ندوة انت _____ شهر رمضان ؟
- ٧- انتو _____ شهر رمضان ؟
- ٨- كليتنا _____ شهر رمضان .
- ٩- هم همين _____ شهر رمضان .
- ١٠- ابو جاسم _____ نص شهر رمضان بس .

Three

Complete the following 10 sentences, using the information given in the left-hand column.

Example:

June

• الشهر السادس بالسنة هو _____ (Teacher)

• الشهر السادس بالسنة هو حزيران (Student)

thirty

١- شهر حزيران _____ يوم بس •

fasting

٢- شهر رمضان هو شهر _____ •

the small festival

٣- _____ بيحي بعد رمضان •

nice

٤- هذي السيارة _____ •

one month

٥- اهلي راح يجون من بغداد بعد _____ •

calendar

٦- چم _____ اكو عند العراقيين •

pilgrimage

٧- عيد الاضحى بيحي ويا _____ •

the big festival

٨- عيد الزغبر بيحي اول وبعدين بيحي _____ •

your (f.) daughter

٩- _____ تكل لي راح تصوم هالسنة •

shorter

١٠- الشهر العربي هو ثلاثين يوم او _____ •

Four

Answer the following 10 questions, using complete ID sentences.

١- چم شهر اكو بالسنة ؟

٢- چم يوم اكو بشهر حزيران ؟

٣- يا عيد بيحي بعد رمضان ؟

٤- شنو هو عيد الفطر ؟

٥- يا هو بيحي اول كل سنة رمضان والا الحج ؟

٦- يا عيد بيحي ويا الحج ؟

٧- يا هو يطول اكثر عيد الزغبر والا الجبير ؟

٨- شاسم العيد اللي يطول اربعة ايام ؟

٩- شاسم الرزنامة اللي بيها شهر رمضان ؟

١٠- تمام اكو عيدين بالسنة ؟

Five

Choose the word from the two in parentheses that correctly completes each of the following 10 sentences.

Example:

(Teacher). (شتريدين ، شتريد) يا بنتي الحليوة بهالعيد ؟

(Student) شتريدين يا بنتي الحليوة بهالعيد ؟

- ١- رمضان هو شهر (الصوم ، الحج) .
- ٢- اخوي (سال ، سالت) اسئلة دينية .
- ٣- اكو (سعة ، سبعين) يوم بين عيد الجبير والزغير .
- ٤- حزيران هو (باخر ، بنص) السنة .
- ٥- تعلمت (بنتي ، ابني) تحجي انكليزي بخمسة أشهر .
- ٦- (اشكد ، جم) شهر بالسنة اكو مدرسة ؟
- ٧- جابوا لنا عشرين رزنامة تقريبا (تحتاجين ، تحتاج) انطج وحدة ؟
- ٨- العيد الزغير يجي بعد (رمضان ، الحج) .
- ٩- اكو (اشنعش ، تلطش) شهر بالرزنامة العربية .
- ١٠- (يمتي ، اشكد) راح يجي ابوك من الحج ؟

Six

Form questions for the following 10 statements using either اشكد , جم or يمتي , whichever necessitates the fewest changes.

- ١- دخلت بنتي الزغيرة المدرسة قبل شهرين .
- ٢- رمزي كفي وكت طويل بالجيش .
- ٣- انتظرناكم ساعتين بالننادي ليلة البارحة .
- ٤- الشغلة تحتاج اربعة ايام حتى تخلص .
- ٥- مدير الناحية راح يسافر بأول حزيران .
- ٦- دخل اخوي الجيش سنة ١٩٧٠ .
- ٧- اكو بعد عشرة ايام للعيد الزغير .
- ٨- اكو اشنعش شهر بالسنة .
- ٩- اسبوع الجاي راح يجينا المهندس الجديد .
- ١٠- عطلة المدارس هي تلاثة شهر تقريبا .

Seven

Answer the following 10 questions in complete sentences using the information in the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

Friday	يمتئُ عدنا عطلة ؟	(Teacher)
	عدنا عطلة يوم الجمعة .	(Student)
next Wednesday	يا يوم راح يكون عيد الجبير ؟	١-
two festivals, my sweet daughter	بابا ، جم عيد ديني عدنا ؟	٢-
22nd of June	اشوكت راح يجون اهلج من امريكا ؟	٣-
one day only, which is Friday	جم يوم عطلة عندك بالاسوع ؟	٤-
14th of June	يا يوم راح يكون اول رمضان ؟	٥-
today at 4:20 p.m.	يمتئُ راح تروحين لمباراة كرة الطائرة ؟	٦-
the Islamic year	اي سنة اكصر الاسلامية والا الرومانية ؟	٧-
at the office	وبين راح تكون باجر الساعة عشرة الصبح ؟	٨-
nearly 13 days	اشكد الفرق بين السنة الاسلامية والرومانية ؟	٩-
three days	جم يوم ينطوك للعيد الزغير ؟	١٠-

Eight

Match the items in the two columns below to form 10 complete sentences.

تلاشين يوم	١- بنتي ازغر
بعد رمضان	٢- عيد الجبير
من بتك	٣- الحج يجي
اطول من الزغير	٤- الصوم يصير
برمضان	٥- من الناحية الدينية المسلم
لازم يصوم كل رمضان	٦- عندي سؤال
العيد الجبير والعيد الزغير	٧- سيارتنا الجديدة
عن العطل الدينية	٨- اكو فرق يوم واحد بين
هواية حلوة	٩- شهر حزيران بيه
اكو عيد	١٠- تمام بعد رمضان

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What do you say?

1. Your friend wants to know the date. What do you say?
2. He then asks you about the time of day. What do you say?
3. Tell your secretary to remind you about the appointment you have with the doctor for next Monday.
4. You have just met LT Haydar. Ask him how long he has been in the army.
5. Ask your Muslim friend how many religious holidays there are in the year.
6. Tell CPT Najeeb that you will be at his camp tomorrow between 1100 and 1200 hours and you would like to visit with him there, if possible.
7. You would like to know from your Saudi friend in which month Pilgrimage falls this year. What do you say?
8. Ask your Iraqi friend about the duration of a football game (soccer).
9. Ask your Iraqi friend whether he usually fasts through all of Ramadhan.
10. Tell your friend that you called him at 9:15 this morning at his office, but his secretary informed you that he was busy in a meeting.

Role Playing

Situation 1. Abu Jassim is playing backgammon in a local cafe (كهوة عزاوي) with Abu Salman. He is, as usual, very talkative. He tells about his pending trip to Jordan, but not before Ramadhan. Abu Salman deliberately tells him that is not a big deal; he himself is thinking of going to the States. This rattles Abu Jassim.

Two students play the roles:

Abu Jassim: Mentions his pending trip.

Abu Salman: Asks when.

Abu Jassim: Responds.

Abu Salman: Asks why Abu Jassim is going.

Abu Jassim: Responds that he is going on an errand.

Abu Salman: Says that traveling to Jordan is all right, but that he is thinking of going to America.

Abu Jassim: Gets angry and loses the game.

Situation 2. A female student plays the role of a secretary. A male student plays the role of a new American engineer. The engineer wants to know about the daily work hours and the weekend. The secretary answers him that the work hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. straight through daily, and Friday is the weekend.

Interpretation Practice

Situation 1. You are the interpreter in the following situation.

English speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter
(Student)

Arabic speaker
(Student)



I heard that you are going to Saudi.

نعم صحيح ، عدنا مباراة بكرة القدم .

Really? When are you traveling?

الثلاثاء الجاي الساعة شنتين وربع بعد الظهر .

How many weeks are you going to stay there?

اسبوعين تقريبا .

Then you would be back here at the beginning of April?

نعم ، تحتاج شي ؟

No, thanks, have a nice trip.

شكرا .

Situation 2.

May I ask you some questions?

اي ، تفضل .

How many days do you fast in Ramadhan ?

٢٩ - ٣٠ يوم

How many hours a day do you fast?

نصوم من الفجر الى المغرب .

Must everyone fast?

من الناحية الدينية نعم ، بس الزغار يجوز ما بصومون .

How many days are there between the small and the big festivals?

• اكو سبعين يوم تقريبا .

Thank you very much.

• اهلا وسهلا .

Translation Practice

Translate orally into English the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- ١- راح ينقل مدير الناحية الاسبوع الثاني من شهر تموز .
- ٢- انتو معزومين عندي للفتور اول يوم من رمضان .
- ٣- كل اربع سنين يكون شباط تسعة وعشرين يوم .
- ٤- تخلى المدارس عدنا باوائل شهر حزيران .
- ٥- عيد الجبير راح يصير يوم الاربعاء الجاي .
- ٦- چم يوم يكون طول عيد الزغير ؟
- ٧- تعرف الملازم بهجت صار له سنة وشهرين بالجيش ؟
- ٨- صدك راح تسافرين بآخر اسبوع من ايلول ؟
- ٩- راح ارواح للحج قبل العيد الجبير باسبوعين .
- ١٠- ممكن تنطيني رزنامة مال السنة الجديدة ؟

Dictation Practice

With books closed, write the following 10 Iraqi sentences as the teacher dictates them.

- ١- لازم تكضون اشغالكم قبل السفر باسبوع .
- ٢- كلي احنا بشهر تشرين الاول والا الثاني هسة ؟
- ٣- ابو خليل عنده سبع بنات بس الجبيرة تصوم .
- ٤- بابا ، شنو اليوم ؟ واشكد بالشهر ؟
- ٥- بنتي الزغبيرة صامت رمضان كله .
- ٦- عدهم اجتماع جبير اخر ست من كل شهر .
- ٧- المفروض تكون المباراة هنا السنة الجاية .
- ٨- سمعت راج يسافرون بعشرين آب .
- ٩- شغنا بت نزيه البارحة بالنادي ، هي حلوة .
- ١٠- راج اروح للسعودية بعد يومين ، تحتاج اجيبك شي هناك ؟

HOMWORK



Exercise One



On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe the following 10 recorded sentences.

Exercise Two



On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe into English the following 10 recorded sentences.

Exercise Three



Listen to the following Iraqi dialogue, then answer the 6 questions based on it.

1. Which month will coincide with Ramadhan, according to Sabeeha?
2. What is it about that month that makes it a bit favorable?
3. What are Nazeeh and Sabeeha planning for that month?
4. Are they going to fast during all of Ramadhan?
5. Is it OK for a traveler not to fast while traveling?
6. If one missed fasting for a legitimate reason, what course is open to him?

Exercise Four



You will hear 10 recorded Iraqi questions each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of the most appropriate response in each case.

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|----|------------------------------|----|
| .1 | a | قبل يومين | .a | تلثة ايام | .2 |
| | b | اسبوع الجاي | .b | ما. اكو فرق | |
| | c | بنتي سافرت | .c | اربعة ايام. | |
| .3 | a | لان اليوم الاربعاء | .a | بيروح للحج النهار كله | .4 |
| | b | لان باچر الاحد | .b | بياكل ويشرب النهار كله | |
| | c | لان باچر السبت | .c | ما ياكل وما يشرب النهار كله. | |

LESSON 6

HOMEWORK

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| .6 | .5 |
| a. عطلتنا يوم واحد | a. ثلاثين يوم |
| b. ستة ايام | b. واحد وثلاثين يوم |
| c. سبعة ايام. | c. ثمانية وعشرين يوم |
| .8 | .7 |
| a. عطلة | a. بشهر رمضان |
| b. نحر نهار | b. اول كل شهر |
| c. البارحة. | c. قبل الحج |
| .10 | .9 |
| a. اول شهر بالسنة | a. خمسين |
| b. آخر شهر بالسنة | b. خمسة وخمسين |
| c. شهر الصوم. | c. اثنین وخمسين |

SUMMARY



1. **ابوي** , **بابا** or **بابا** , "my father," may also be used as an opener to attract attention. This is particularly true of the first two. **ابو** , "father," is usually suffixed, or followed, by a name, and is always used in the nominative case. When talking to somebody, first or last names are not used, but **ابو** with the name of the oldest son is used. If there is no son yet, a name of a son is made up to suit the person's first name.
2. **كم** , "how much" or "how many," may be pronounced as **ك** with **ك** , rather than "ch."
3. **الاشنين** , "Monday," is pronounced as such when it is definite and as **اشنين** when indefinite.
4. **نهار** , "daylight period," and **يوم** is twenty-four hours, but the latter is sometimes used for **نهار** .
5. **عيد الزغير** , "the small festival," and **عيد الجبير** , "the big festival," are also called **عيد الفطر** "the breaking of fasting festival," and **عيد الاضحى** , "the festival of sacrifice," respectively.
6. **بنت** , means "girl" in both ID and MSA. When it is used as the first noun in a phrase in construct it means "daughter."
7. **حليوة** or **حلو** , "nice," "sweet" or "beautiful," has a wide range of use and meaning, such as "pleasant" or "pretty," and so on. The masculine **حلو** is widely used, too.
8. The Islamic calendar is lunar. Ramadhan is the fasting month. See Enrichment, page 89, for more details.

9. تمام in MSA means "wholeness," but in ID it is used for many meanings such as "right" and "wholeness" and also as an interrogative by intonation meaning "Is that so?" or "Really?" It is also used in both ID and MSA to mean صحیح , "correct," which may be used as interrogative by intonation.

REFERENCE GRAMMAR



1. There is in ID, as in MSA, a dual form, but the dual is always used in the accusative case.

Examples:

Two days passed.

I greeted two men.

I spent two nice holidays.

يَوْمَيْنِ انْكِضَتْ .
سَلَّمْتُ عَلَيَّ رَجَالَيْنِ .
كَضَيْتُ عِطَلَتَيْنِ جَلْوَةً .

Likewise, if one of the five nouns is used, it is always in the nominative case.

Examples:

Your father went to the cafe.

I saw your father.

I greeted your father.

أَبُوكَ رَاحَ لِلْكَهْوَةِ .
شَفْتُ أَبُوكَ
سَلَّمْتُ عَلَيَّ أَبُوكَ

In ID, the use of the five nouns is almost limited to أَبٌ ,
"father," and أَخٌ , "brother."

2. The adjective of the dual form:

a. All animate and inanimate masculine: The adjective is in the plural form; its gender matches that of the noun.

Examples:

two good men

two pretty girls

two long pencils

two new houses

رَجَالَيْنِ زَيْنَيْنِ
بَنَاتَيْنِ جَلَوَاتِ
قَلَمَيْنِ طَوَالِ
بَيْتَيْنِ جَدِّدِ

b. Inanimate feminine: The adjective commonly is singular feminine.

Examples:

two new schools

two big departments, (offices)

مَدْرَسَتَيْنِ جَدِيدَةٍ
دَائِرَتَيْنِ كَبِيرَةٍ

3. In ID, unlike in MSA, when a dual noun or a plural is used as the first noun in a phrase in construct the ن is not dropped.

Examples:

the school's two teachers (m.)

مُعَلِّمِيْنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ

the school's teachers (m.)

مُعَلِّمِيْنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ

If a pronoun suffix is to be used with the dual, the word مال "property," should be inserted after the dual and the suffix attached to it and not to the dual.

Examples:

my two books

الْكِتَابَيْنِ مَالِي ، الْكِتَابَيْنِ مَالِي

her two books

الْكِتَابَيْنِ مَالَتِهَا ، الْكِتَابَيْنِ مَالَتِهَا

4. The measure I verbs.

a. Weak in the middle, صَامَ , "fasted"

For conjugation see the verb, شَاَفَ , "saw," Reference Grammar, Lesson 1.

verbal noun, صِيَامٌ and صَوْمٌ

noun of subject, صَائِمٌ ID صَائِمٌ MSA

noun of object, not used.

b. Weak ending, بَطَّنَ , "gave"

For conjugation see the verb, مَشَى , "walked," Reference Grammar, Lesson 1.

verbal noun, not used.

noun of subject, بَاطِنٌ or مَبْنِيٌّ

noun of object, not used.

c. Double ending, حَجَّ , "visited a holy, sacred place"

For conjugation see the verb, حَبَّ , "liked" or "loved," Reference Grammar, Lesson 1.

verbal noun, حَجٌّ

noun of subject, حَاجٍ ID حَاجٌ MSA

noun of object, not used.

5. The measure II verb, ^{سَمِيَ} سَمِيَ , "named"

For conjugation see the verb, ^{سَوَى} سَوَى , "did," Reference Grammar, Lesson 3.

verbal noun, ^{تَسْمِيَةٌ} تَسْمِيَةٌ

noun of subject, ^{مَسْمِيٌّ} مَسْمِيٌّ

noun of object, ^{مَسْمًى} مَسْمًى

6. The measure VII verb, ^{انْكَصَرَ} انْكَصَرَ , "finished," "passed," "used up."

Measure VII is used to avoid the passive, which is considered a bad form. See Reference Grammar, Lesson 4. This verb is mostly used in the third person for inanimate objects. Other usage is very limited.

he هو ^{انْكَصَرَ} انْكَصَرَ

she هي ^{انْكَصَرَتْ} انْكَصَرَتْ

they هم ^{انْكَصَرُوا} انْكَصَرُوا

verbal noun, not used.

noun of subject, ^{مِنْكَصِرٌ} مِنْكَصِرٌ

noun of object, ^{مِنْكَصِرٍ} مِنْكَصِرٍ

7. The diminutive form, ^{حَلِيوَةٌ} حَلِيوَةٌ from ^{حَلْوَةٌ} حَلْوَةٌ , "pretty"

For making a diminutive of the trilateral, the most common form used is ^{فَعِيلٌ} فَعِيلٌ as in ^{وَلِيدٌ} وُلَيْدٌ , for ^{وَلَدٌ} وُلْدٌ .

8. The Arabic calendar, "Islamic," is a lunar one, based on the moon movement around the earth. Therefore, the months are either 30 days or 29 days. That is why it is shorter by roughly 13 days than the solar one.

Below are the Arabic months, with their Roman "Iraqi" counterparts.

<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Roman "Iraqi"</u>
مَحْرَم	كَانُونِ الشَّانِي
صَفَر	شَبَاط
رَبِيعِ الْأَوَّلِ	آدَار
رَبِيعِ الشَّانِي	نَيْسَانَ
جَمَادِي الْأُولَى	مَآيِس
جَمَادِي الشَّانِيَّة	حَزِيرَانَ
رَجَب	تَمُوز
شَعْبَانَ	آب
رَمَضَانَ	أَبْلُول
شَوَّال	تَشْرِينِ الْأَوَّلِ
ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ	تَشْرِينِ الشَّانِي
ذِي الْحِجَّةِ	كَانُونِ الْأَوَّلِ

9. ID uses the interrogative **بَا**, "what," "who" or "which," along with the conventional, MSA and ID, **اي**.

Examples:

What day of the week is this?

بَا يَوْمِ بِالْإِسْبُوعِ هَذَا ؟

Who asked this question?

بَا هُوَ إِنِّلِّي سِآلَ هَالسُّوَالِ ؟

Which book do you want?

بَا كِتَابَ تَرِيدُ ؟

EVALUATION



Part A.

You will hear 5 Iraqi questions or statements, each followed by 3 responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter that corresponds to the best response in each case.

-1

- .a . بنص يوم .
- .b . بيومين .
- .c . بيوم واحد .

-2

- .a . السبت .
- .b . الشنين .
- .c . الاربعاء .

-3

- .a . يومين .
- .b . يوم واحد .
- .c . يوم ونص .

-4

- .a . لان اليوم الاربعاء .
- .b . لان اليوم الجمعة .
- .c . لان باجر الخميس .

٥- جم شهر اكو بالسنة ؟


a. تلطمش

b. احدعش


c. اشنعش

Part B. 

Translate the 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C. 

Transcribe the following 5 recorded sentences.

Part D. 

Listen to the following Iraqi conversation, then answer the questions based on it.

1. Who are the two principals in the conversation?
2. Who issued the invitation to tea?
3. Was Abu Jassim fasting?
4. Did Abu Jassim try to evade the issue?
5. What did Abu Jassim suggest?
6. What was Abu Khalil's reply to that suggestion?
7. Did Abu Jassim finally relent?
8. How did Abu Khalil respond?
9. What was the month?
10. Did the conversation take place at night?

ENRICHMENT



1. بابا , "papa" or "dad," is used mostly by young children, addressing their fathers. It is MSA and ID. In ID it is also used by adults to attract attention. ابي , "father," and ابي , "my father," are similarly used. There are also other words that are used for this purpose, such as:

my eye or my eyes	عيني	عيوني
my heart		كلي
my soul		روحي
my life		حياتي
my liver		جدي
my love or darling		حبيبي
my uncle		عمي
my master or sir	اغاتي	(not of Arabic origin)

All of the above are also used to show politeness, respect and/or affection.

2. In ID, the accepted custom for addressing one another is by using the phrase, "the father of ... (a son)," as was explained in Explanatory Notes, page 50.

However, ابو جاسم is commonly taken to mean "macho." The soldier is called ابو خليل; the policeman is ابو اسماعيل.

3. عيد , "festival," though it is religious in origin, is used with any celebration.

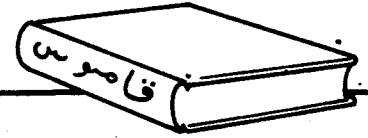
Examples:

Muhammad's birthday celebration	(المولد النبوي)	عيد ميلاد محمد
Christmas		عيد الميلاد
the revolution celebration		عيد الثورة
independence celebration		عيد الاستقلال
celebration of the awakening		عيد النهضة
New Year's celebration		عيد رأس السنة

4. عيد الأضحي, "the big festival," or عيد الأضحي, "the festival of sacrificing," is part of the ritual of Pilgrimage. It is a reminder of the big sacrifice that Ibraheem almost made, when a male lamb became the substitution that he finally sacrificed. In the old days, for lack of lamb in that part of the world, a sacrifice of a camel, cow or a goat was accepted.

5. Ramadhan is the month of fasting. Fasting from eating, drinking, smoking, sexual intercourse and even touching a woman, commences from the time there is enough light for one to distinguish a white thread from a black one until a complete sunset. This goes on for the entire month, which may be either 29 or 30 days. Since the Islamic year is nearly thirteen days shorter than the solar year, Ramadhan may occur at any season; it keeps rotating. Ramadhan is concluded by العيد الصغير, "the small festival," in which new clothes are worn and friends visit friends and so on. العيد الصغير lasts three days. العيد الكبير, "the big festival," lasts four days. It is part of Pilgrimage. It comes on the tenth day of شهر ذي الحجة, "the month of Pilgrimage," which is the last month of the year and the third month after Ramadhan. Therefore, there are roughly seventy days between the two festivals.

VOCABULARY



<u>English</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
about, nearly		تَقْرِيْبًا
April		رَبِيعَان
aspect, direction, borough		نَاحِيَة
August		أَب
beautiful	حَلِيْبَةٌ	
big	كَبِيْرٌ	
calendar	رَبْعَانِيَّة	
daughter		بِنْتٌ
day		نَهَارٌ
December		كَانُوْنُ الْاَوَّلِ
difference		فَرْقٌ
eye		عَيْنٌ / عَيْنُوْنٌ (ج)
fast (to)		صَامٌ
February		شَبَاطٌ
festival		عِيْدٌ / اَعْيَادٌ (ج)
first		اَوَّلٌ / اَوَائِلٌ (ج)
Friday		جُمُعَة / جُمُعٌ (ج)
government		حُكُوْمَة
holiday		عُطْلَةٌ ، عَطْلٌ (ج)
how many	كَمٌ	
Islamic year		السَّنَة الْاِسْلَامِيَّة (الهِجْرِيَّة)
January		كَانُوْنُ الشَّانِي
July		تَمُوْزٌ

<u>English</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
June		حزيران
last		آخر
long		طويل
March		آذار
May		أيار
military standpoint		الناحية العسكرية
Monday	ثلاثين	
month		شهر ، أشهر ، شهور (ج)
need		حاجة
November		تشرين الثاني
October		تشرين الأول
only		فقط
papa, dad	بابا	
Pilgrimage		الحج
question		سؤال ، اسئلة (ج)
Ramadhan		رمضان
religious		ديني
Saturday		السبت
September		أيلول
short		قصير
Sunday		الأحد
supposed		المفروض
this way, like this	هالشكل	
true, right, OK		تمام
true		صحيح

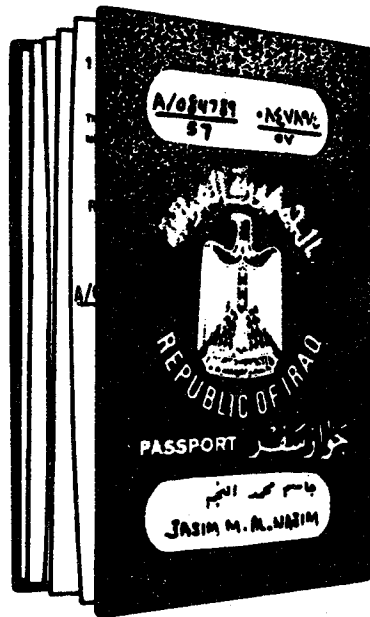
LESSON 6

VOCABULARY

<u>English</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
Thursday		الخميس
Tuesday	تلاشاً	
Wednesday	أربعاً	
weekend		نهاية الأسبوع
work		شغل ، أشغال (ج)
year		سنة

LESSON 7

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA



OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson, you will be able to ask about:

- Educational backgrounds, and respond to similar questions.
- Personal backgrounds, and respond to similar questions.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

1. The noun of instrument: مَدْفَعٌ
2. The form of excess: خَرِيحٌ ، طَبَّاحٌ ، حَلَّاقٌ ، طَبِيبٌ
3. The passive verb: وُلِدَ
4. The ID color: حَمْرَةٌ
5. The measure I sound verbs: لَبَسَ ، حَسِبَ
6. The measure I weak-ending verb: نَطَى
7. The measure I weak-initial verb: وُلِدَ
8. The measure II verbs: عَمَّمَ ، بَدَّلَ
9. The measure fIII verb: حَاسَبَ
10. The measure VIII verb: اِقْتَصَدَ

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME 1

Two passengers on a flight to Baghdad, sitting next to each other, developed the following conversation:

الاول : هذي بدلتك العسكرية حلوة بس العلامة على سدا رتك مال اي صنف ؟
الضابط : هذي علامة صنف المدفعية . بس اني هسة اشتغل بوزارة الدفاع .
الاول : جنابك خريج الكلية العسكرية ؟
الضابط : نعم . وبعدين دخلت كلية الاركان . ولها لسبب البس علامة الاركان الحمراء .
الاول : وجنابك هسة عقيد ركن ؟ اشكد صار لك بالجيش ؟
الضابط : نعم ، صار لي بالجيش سطعش سنة . بس حملت سنتين قدم من كلية الاركان .

**TRANSLATION**

- Civilian:** This military uniform of yours is nice. That insignia on your cap--what branch does it represent?
- Officer:** It is artillery corps, but right now I work at the ministry of defense.
- Civilian:** Are you a graduate of the military college?
- Officer:** Yes. I then entered the staff college; therefore, I wear the red staff insignia.
- Civilian:** Now you are a staff colonel? How long have you been in the army?
- Officer:** Yes. I have been in the army for 16 years. I gained two years seniority from staff college.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. ^{بَدَلَةٌ} , "suit," is ID, literally it means "change of clothes." The MSA is either ^{بِرَّةٌ} or ^{حِلَّةٌ} . Another ID word, ^{قَطَا} , has the same meaning, but it is used for a civilian suit only. ^{بدلة} is used for both military and civilian. See Reference Grammar, page 131, and Enrichment, page 135.

Example:

civilian suit

^{بَدَلَةٌ مَدَنِيَّةٌ}

military uniform

^{بَدَلَةٌ عَسْكَرِيَّةٌ}

2. ^{عَلَامَةٌ} , "insignia," literally means "marker." It is both ID and MSA. It is worn on the front of the cap and on the lapels. It is derived from the verb ^{عَلَّمَ} , "marked."

3. ^{سِدَارَةٌ} , "cap," is ID and is used for civilian as well as military headgear. In MSA ^{سِدَارَةٌ} is the verbal noun means, "bewilderment."

4. ^{مَدْفِئَةٌ} , "artillery," is both MSA and ID, ^{مَدْفَعٌ} is "cannon" or "gun." ^{صِنْفُ الْمَدْفِئِيَّةِ} is the "artillery corps." "See Enrichment, page 135.

5. ^{خَرِيجٌ} , "graduate," is both MSA and ID. It is the form of excess. The occurrence of using the form of excess for the noun of subject is common in both MSA and ID. See Reference Grammar, page 131.

6. ^{أَرْكَانٌ} , "staff," is both MSA and ID; literally it means "pillars." ^{كَلِيَّةُ الْأَرْكَانِ} is "staff college." The officer who graduates from the staff college is called ^{ضَابِطُ رُكْنٍ} "staff officer."

7. عقيد, in the military context means, "full colonel" in both ID and MSA. See Enrichment, page 135.
8. قدم, "seniority," is a military expression. As a military expression it has been taken out of its MSA context.

DRILLS



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

Is it permissible for you to wear a civilian suit ?

٠١ . اِنْتِ بِجُوْزٍ لِّكَ تَلْبَسُ بَدَلَةَ مَدَنِيَّةٍ ؟

بدلة مدنية

تلبس بدلة مدنية ؟

بجوز تلبس بدلة مدنية ؟

انت بجوز لك تلبس بدلة مدنية ؟

Your military uniform is nicer than the civilian (suit).

٠٢ . بَدَلَتِكَ الْعَسْكَرِيَّةُ اَحْلَى مِنْ الْمَدَنِيَّةِ .

بدلتك العسكرية

بدلتك العسكرية احلى

٠٢ . بَدَلَتِكَ الْعَسْكَرِيَّةُ اَحْلَى مِنْ الْمَدَنِيَّةِ .

Every corps in the army has a special insignia.

٠٢ . كُلُّ صِنْفٍ بِالْجَيْشِ عِنْدَهُ عِلَامَةٌ خَاصَّةٌ .

علامة خاصة

عنده علامة خاصة .

٠٢ . كُلُّ صِنْفٍ بِالْجَيْشِ عِنْدَهُ عِلَامَةٌ خَاصَّةٌ .

The corps insignia is worn on the cap.

٠٣ . عِلَامَةُ الصِّنْفِ تَلْبَسُ عَالِ السَّدَارَةِ .

عالسدارة

تلبس عالسدارة .

٠٣ . عِلَامَةُ الصِّنْفِ تَلْبَسُ عَالِ السَّدَارَةِ .

There are cannons in the
artillery corps.

٤ • بَصْنَفِ الْمَدْفَعِيَّةِ أَكُو مَدَافِعِ .
بصنف المدفعية

• بصنف المدفعية اكو مدافع .

Her daughter is a graduate of
the college of engineering.

٥ • بِتِهَا خَرِيْجَةٌ كَلِيَّةِ الْهِنْدَسَةِ .
خريجة ، خريج

خريجة كلية الهندسة

• بتها خريجة كلية الهندسة .

Staff officers graduate from
the staff college.

٦ • ضَبَاطُ الرُّكْنِ يَتَخَرَّجُونَ مِنْ كَلِيَّةِ الْأَرْكَانِ .
ضباط الركن ، كلية الاركان

ضباط الركن يتخرجون

من كلية الاركان

• ضباط الركن يتخرجون من كلية الاركان .

Staff COL Sajid
is the commander of
the 4th Regiment.

٧ • الْعَقِيدُ الرَّكْنِ سَاجِدٌ أَمِيرُ الْكَتَيْبَةِ الرَّابِعَةِ .
العقيد الركن

• العقيد الركن ساجد آمر الكتيبة الرابعة .

The officers
who graduate from
the staff college
gain seniority.

٨ • الضَّبَاطُ الَّذِي يَتَخَرَّجُونَ مِنْ كَلِيَّةِ الْأَرْكَانِ يَحْتَلُونَ عَلَى قَدَمٍ .
قدم ، اقدمية

يحصلون على قدم

من كلية الاركان يحصلون على قدم

• الضباط الذي يتخرجون من كلية الاركان يحصلون على قدم .

Two 

Repeat after the model.

CPT Jameel is chatting with LT Haydar over a drink in the officers' club.

- النقيب جميل : إنت راح تقدم للدخول بكلية الأركان هالسنة؟
 الملازم حيدر : لا ما اقدر هالسنة بس السنة الجاية انشا الله .
 النقيب جميل : ليش ، إنت ما صار لك أربع سنين ضابط؟
 الملازم حيدر : لا هسة دخلت بالسنة الرابعة .
 النقيب جميل : ليش إنت أشكد صار لك ملازم اول؟
 الملازم حيدر : كله شهرين ثلاثة بس .

Three 

Repeat after the model.

Several drinks later, CPT Jameel and LT Haydar are still chatting.

- الملازم حيدر : وشنو بيها كلية الأركان؟ من يكول واحد لازم يدخل بكلية الأركان .
 النقيب جميل : ما احد يكول بس اذا تريد تصير خوش ضابط وتحصل على قدم لازم تدخلها .
 الملازم حيدر : زين يا اغاتي، بس إنت تعرف إشكد أكو بيها دراسة كبل ما تدخل وكمل الوكت اللي إنت هناك .
 النقيب جميل : ابي تمام، واحد لازم يشتغل حتى يحصل الشي اللي يريد .

Two--Translation

- Cpt. Jameel: Are you going to apply to staff college this year?
 Lt. Haydar: No, I can't this year, but next year, God willing.
 Cpt. Jameel: Why? Haven't you had four years as an officer?
 Lt. Haydar: No, I just entered my fourth year.
 Cpt. Jameel: Why? How long have you been a first lieutenant?
 Lt. Haydar: All and all, two or three months only.

Three-Translation

- Lt. Haydar: And what is there in staff college? Who says that one has to enter staff college?
 Cpt. Jameel: Nobody says, but if you want to be a good officer and you want to gain some seniority you should go.
 Lt. Haydar: OK, "master," but you know how much studying there is before you enter and all the time you're there.
 Cpt. Jameel: Yes, right, one must work for the things one wants.

Four

Complete each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences with the appropriate item from the left-hand column.

- | | | |
|---------------|--|-----------|
| Example: | امر كلية الاركان لازم يكون — ركن. | (Teacher) |
| ضابط | امر كلية الاركان لازم يكون ضابط ركن. | (Student) |
| حمرة | البدلة العسكرية لازم — بالمعسكر. | ١- |
| تنلبس | تنلبس وبها البدلة العسكرية . | ٢- |
| يدخل | علامة الصنف تنلبس — . | ٣- |
| بوزارة الدفاع | كل ضابط يتخرج من — يحصل على قدم . | ٤- |
| السدارة | مدرسة بنتي الزغيرة مو ضابط. | ٥- |
| كلية الاركان | مساعدنا — دكتور. | ٦- |
| مو | الضابط لازم يتخرج من الكلية العسكرية بعدين — كلية الاركان. | ٧- |

- مثل ٨- وزير الدفاع يشتغل .
 عالسدارة ٩- علامة صنف الهندسة مو — علامة صنف المدفعية .
 مدير ١٠- علامة كلية الاركان .

Five

Form a question for each of the following 10 Iraqi statements by replacing the underlined phrases with the items to the left. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

منو

(Teacher) ابني تلميذ بالكلية العسكرية .

(Student) منو تلميذ بالكلية العسكرية ؟

منو

١- بنتي الزغيرة درست خمس سنين هندسة .

يمتى

٢- الكلية العسكرية تعطل شهر بنهاية السنة .

شهو هي

٣- العلامة اللي على سدارتي هي علامة صنف المدفعية .

اشكد

٤- العقيد الركن ، سلمان . صار له اشنين وعشرين سنة بالجيش .

من وين

٥- هم متخرجين من كلية الاركان .

منو

٦- صديقي حصل على بدلة عسكرية جديدة .

وين

٧- اخوي يشتغل بوزارة الدفاع بصنف الهندسة .

چم سنة

٨- الدراسة بالكلية العسكرية اربع سنين .

چم سنة

٩- الدراسة بكلية الاركان سنتين .

يمتى يكدر

١٠- بعد ما يتخرج الضابط من الكلية العسكرية يمكن يدخل

كلية الاركان .

Six

Using the information in the left-hand column, answer the following 10 Iraqi questions in complete sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

nine months ago

(Teacher) يمتى دخلت كلية الاركان ؟

(Student) دخلت كلية الاركان قبل تسعة شهر .

four years

١- چم سنة تحتاج حتى تخلص الكلية العسكرية ؟

college of engineering

٢- من اي كلية تخرجت بنتج ؟

since five years ago	٣- من يمى اشتغلت بوزارة الدفاع؟
one or two years	٤- چم سنة قدم بحصل خريج كلية الاركان؟
artillery corps	٥- شنو هي العلامة اللي على سدارته؟
one week	٦- اشكد هي عطلة نصر السنة لتلاميذ كلية الاركان؟
ministry of defense	٧- وين راح يشتغل ابنك بعد ما يتخرج؟
a year and a half	٨- اشكد صار لك بالكلية العسكرية؟
I'll travel to the U.S.A.	٩- اشراح تسوي بعد ما تخلص الكلية؟
military then staff college	١٠- من وين متخرج آمر كتيتكم؟

Seven

Change the following 10 Iraqi sentences using the clues in the left-hand column. Make any alterations that the new sentences need.

Example:

you, f.	(Teacher) اشكد صار لك بالجيش؟
	(Student) اشكد صار لج بالجيش؟
we	١- حصلوا على بدلات عسكرية لما تخرجوا.
he	٢- راح ينقلون من الكتبية الاولى الى الكتبية الخامسة.
we	٣- هم تخرجوا من الكلية العسكرية قبل سنتين.
I	٤- راح نلبس بدلة عسكرية جديدة بيوم التخرج.
they	٥- زرنا كلية الاركان قبل اسبوع، عجبتنا هواية.
my son	٦- بنتي الزغيرة دخلت كلية الهندسة هالسنة.
you, pl.	٧- يمين هو تلميذ بكلية الاركان.
he	٨- بعد التخرج عدهم اجتماع بوزارة الدفاع.
they	٩- العلامة الحمراء اللي على سدارتي هي علامة كلية الاركان.
he	١٠- خريجين كلية الأركان بحطون سنتين قدم .

Eight

Use either the word بعدين or بعدها , whichever fits better, to join the two parts of the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Read the complete sentences aloud.

Example:

سافرت للسعودية - سافرت للعراق.

سافرت للسعودية وبعدين سافرت للعراق.

- ١- اخوي صار مهندس - درس خمس سنين بكلية الهندسة .
- ٢- بنتي درست سنتين سكرتارية - اشتغلت سكرتيرة .
- ٣- صديقاتي صاروا معلمات - تخرجوا من الكلية .
- ٤- صار ضابط ركن - درس سنتين بكلية الاركان .
- ٥- درس اربع سنين بالكلية العسكرية - صار ملازم ثاني .
- ٦- دخل ابوي الجيش - اشتغل بوزارة الدفاع .
- ٧- راح يسافر لبغداد - يخلص الدراسة بامريكا .
- ٨- يكفي وكته كله بالنادي - يجي للبيت .
- ٩- راح يشتغل وبانا شهر - ينقل لدايرة اخرى .
- ١٠- المدير يكدر يشوفك - يخلص الاجتماع .

Nine

Change the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences from the singular form to the dual. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

بيتي ببغداد . (Teacher)

البيتين مالتى ببغداد . (Student)

- ١- علوان عنده سدارة وحدة .
- ٢- تعجبيني بدلتك الحمرة .
- ٣- جميل حصل سنة قدم .
- ٤- امر كتيبة الهندسة الجديد هو العقيد الركن ساجد .
- ٥- بنت المعلم تخرجت .

- ٦- لها السبب علي ما دخل كلية الاركمان.
- ٧- الصف الجديد اله علامة حلوة.
- ٨- سدارتك زغيرة.
- ٩- اجانا مهندس جديد.
- ١٠- سيارة الأمر جيرة.

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II

Thabit has applied for a teller's job with the Raffidane Bank of Sinjar and now he is being interviewed by the bank assistant manager.

مساعد المدير:	إنطیني إسمک الکامل من فضک .
شابت:	إسمي شابت بکر الکرخي .
مساعد المدير:	وبن محل ولادتک ؟
شابت:	اني أصلي من بغداد بس هسة ساکن بالموصل .
مساعد المدير:	انت متزوج وإلا اعزب ؟
شابت:	لا مطلق بس عندي ولد وبنت .
مساعد المدير:	شئو ثقافتک ؟
شابت:	عندي شهادة ثانوية وثلث سنين بالكلية بس ما تخرجت .
مساعد المدير:	شدرست بالكلية ؟
شابت:	درست إقتصاد ومحاسبة .



TRANSLATION

- Asst. manager:** Give me your full name, please.
- Thabit:** My name is Thabit Becker Al-Karkhi.
- Asst. manager:** Where is your birthplace?
- Thabit:** My origin is from Baghdad, but now I living in Mosul.
- Asst. manager:** Are you married or single?
- Thabit:** No, I am divorced, but I have a son and a daughter.
- Asst. manager:** What is your education?
- Thabit:** I have a high school diploma and three years of college, but did not graduate.
- Asst. manager:** What did you study in college?
- Thabit:** I studied economics and accounting.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. **إِنطِينِي إِسْمَكَ الْكَامِلَ** , "Give me your full name," may be phrased as **شَسْمَكَ الْكَامِلَ** , "What is your full name?" The difference between ID and MSA is the verb **إِنطِينِي** , which is ID for the MSA **أَعْطِينِي** , "give me."
2. **مَحَلِّ الْوِلَادَةِ** , "birthplace," is ID and MSA. It may be rephrased using the passive verb **وَيْنَ وَوَلِدْتِ** , "Where were you born?" If it is suffixed with a vowelless suffix, the letters **د** and **ت** are merged and the sound of a heavier **ط** emerges as in **وَلَادَتَكَ** . See Reference Grammar, page 132.
3. **أَنِي أَطْلِي مِنِّ** , "origin," is ID and MSA. The phrase **أَنِي أَطْلِي مِنِّ** , "My origin is from ...," is frequently used because of the unconscious desire to express the feeling of family roots in that area.
4. **أَعْرَبٌ** , "single," is both ID and MSA. The ID feminine is **عَرَبَةٌ** , while the MSA feminine is **عَرَبَاءٌ** . This is again the ID dropping of the hamza.
5. **مَطْلَقٌ** , "divorced," is ID for the MSA **مُطَلَّقٌ** . Notice the ID pronunciation of **ك** instead of **ق** .
6. **وَلَدٌ** , "boy," is ID and MSA. **وَلَدٌ** means "son" when used as the first noun in a phrase in construct; this is the same usage you learned in Lesson 6 in the case of "girl" meaning "daughter."

Example:

This is his son.

هذا ولده .

This is Nadwa's son.

هذا ولد نادوة

7. شهادة, "diploma," is both ID and MSA. This word has several meanings, two of which are "evidence" and "certificate." The usage and all the meanings are the same in ID and MSA.

Example:

birth certificate, "evidence"

شهادة الولادة

high school diploma, "evidence"

شهادة الدراسة الثانوية .

certificate of good conduct

شهادة حسن السلوك

university diploma, "high diploma"

شهادة عالية .

8. ثانوية, "secondary," is ID and MSA. It is feminine. The masculine is ثانوي . When used to modify مدرسة , "school," as in مدرسة ثانوية it means "high school," but the primary meaning and usage of it is as "secondary in importance."

Example:

secondary matter

أمر ثانوي

secondary target

هدف ثانوي

secondary information

معلومات ثانوية

9. اقتصاد , "economics," is used in this context in both ID and MSA only as a subject of study. The literal and primary meaning is "saving."

Example:

I studied economics in college.

دَرَسْتُ إِقْتِصَادًا بِالْكَلْبِيَّةِ .

To save time, study grammar well.

إِقْتِصَادًا بِالْوَقْتِ إِدْرُسُ الْقَوَاعِدَ

زَيْنًا .

The economic conditions
are not that good.

الْحَالَةُ الْاِقْتِصَادِيَّةُ مُو

هَالِكَةٌ زَيْنًا .

See also Reference Grammar, pages 132 and 133.

DRILLS



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

Give me your full name.

١- اِنطِنِي اِسْمَكَ الْكَامِلَ ؟

اِسْمَكَ الْكَامِلَ ، اِسْمِي الْكَامِلَ ، اِسْمَهُ الْكَامِلَ ، اِسْمَهَا الْكَامِلَ

انطيني اسمك الكامل ؟

What is your full name?

شَنُو اِسْمَكَ الْكَامِلَ .

شنو اسمك الكامل .

Your full name, please?

اِسْمَكَ الْكَامِلَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ ؟

اسمك الكامل من فضلك ؟

Where is your birthplace?

٢- وَبَيْنَ مَحَلِّ وِلَادَتِكَ ؟

مَحَلِّ وِلَادَتِكَ ، مَحَلِّ وِلَادَتِهَا ، مَحَلِّ وِلَادَتِهِ

وبين محل ولادتك ؟

Where were you born?

وَبَيْنَ وُلِدْتِ ؟

وُلِدْتِ ، وُلِدْتِ ، وُلِدْتِ

وبين ولدت ؟

I am originally from Baghdad.

٣- اِنِّي اَصْلِي مِنْ بَغْدَادِ .

اَصْلِي ، اَصْلُكَ ، اَصْلُهَا

اصلي من بغداد

انني اصلي من بغداد .

The origin of the teacher's wife is Iraqi.

اَصْلُ مَرَّةِ الْمَعْلَمِ عِرَاقِي .

اصل مرة المعلم

اصل مرة المعلم عراقي .

Are you married or single?

٤- أَنْتِ مَتَزَوِّجٌ وَإِلَّا أَعْرَبُ؟

اعزب ، عزبة ، عزاب

متزوج والا اعزب؟

انت متزوج والا اعزب؟

هذي المرأة عزبة .

عزبة ، المرأة عزبة .

هذي المرأة عزبة .

This woman is single.

No, divorced, but I have a boy and a girl.

٥- لَا مَطْلِكَ بَسْ عِنْدِي وَلَدٌ وَبِنْتٌ .

مطلق ، مطلقة

لا مطلق

لا مطلق بس عندي ولد وبنت .

هذي المرأة مطلقة .

مطلقة ، المرأة مطلقة

هذي المرأة مطلقة .

This woman is divorced.

The manager divorced his wife.

٦- الْمَدِيرُ طَلَقَ مَرَّتَهُ .

طلق ، طلق مرته .

المدير طلق مرته .

I have a son.

٦- عِنْدِي وَلَدٌ .

ولد ، ولد

عندي ولد .

Our son's friend is a good boy.

صَدِيقُ وَلَدِنَا خَيْرٌ وَلَدٌ .

ولدنا ، ولدكم ، ولدكم

وَلَدٌ ، وَلَدٌ ، وَلَدَيْنِ
صديق ولدنا خوش ولد.

I have a high school diploma.

٧- عِنْدِي شَهَادَةٌ ثانَوِيَّةٌ .
شهادة ، شهادة ثانوية ، شهادة عالية

You must bring a certificate of good conduct.

عِنْدِي شَهَادَةٌ ثانَوِيَّةٌ .
لَا زِمَ تَجِيبُ شَهَادَةً حَسَنَ سُلُوكٍ .
شهادة حسن سلوك.

Where is your birth certificate?

تَجِيبُ شَهَادَةَ حَسَنَ سُلُوكٍ .
لَا زِمَ تَجِيبُ شَهَادَةَ حَسَنَ سُلُوكٍ .
وَيْنَ شَهَادَةُ وِلَادَتِكَ ؟
شهادة ولادتك
وَيْنَ شَهَادَةُ وِلَادَتِكَ ؟

This is a secondary matter.

٨- هَذَا أَمْرٌ ثانَوِيٌّ .
ثانوي

This is a secondary target.

أَمْرٌ ثانَوِيٌّ
هَذَا أَمْرٌ ثانَوِيٌّ .
هَذَا هَدَفٌ ثانَوِيٌّ .
هَدَفٌ ثانَوِيٌّ
هَذَا هَدَفٌ ثانَوِيٌّ .

I studied economics in college.

٩- دَرَسْتُ إِقْتِصَادَ بِالْكَالِجَةِ .
اِقْتِصَادٌ ، إِقْتِصَادِي
اِقْتِصَادَ بِالْكَالِجَةِ
دَرَسْتُ اِقْتِصَادَ بِالْكَالِجَةِ .

The economic conditions are not that good.

الحالة الاقتصادية موهالكذ زينة.

الحالة الاقتصادية

الحالة الاقتصادية موهالكذ زينة.

To save time, let us not stop at Ali's today.

إقتصاداً بالوكت خلي ما نوكتف عد علي اليوم.

اقتصاد ، اقتصا

اقتصادا بالوكت

اقتصادا بالوكت خلي ما نوكتف عد على اليوم.

I studied economics and accounting.

درست إقتصاد ومحاسبة.

محاسبة ، حساب

اقتصاد ومحاسبة


درست اقتصاد ومحاسبة.

What is your education?

شوو ثقافتك ؟

ثقافتك ، ثقافة

شوو ثقافتك ؟

Two 

Repeat after the model.

Najeeb met his friend Thabit. He told him that he is going to study abroad.

- نجيب : تعرف اريد اسافر لامريكا حتى اكمل دراستي؟
 ثابت : صدك والله ، واشراح تدرس؟
 نجيب : راح ادرس هندسة مدنية .
 ثابت : وچم سنة راح تطول بدراستك؟
 نجيب : تلت سنين تقريبا .
 ثابت : وبعدين من تجي اشراح تسوي؟
 نجيب : ارد اصير مدرس بكلية الهندسة .
 ثابت : الله وبياك ، تروح وتجي بالسلامة .
 نجيب : الله يسلمك ، اشكرك هواية .

Three 

Repeat after the model.

Bahjat is an engineer looking for work. He went to an engineering company. In the reception area, the following conversation between him and the secretary took place.

- بهجت : آني مهندس اسمي بهجت ، اريد اقدم على شغل هنا .
 السكرتيرة : اهلا وسهلا ، انت خريج بغداد لو المومل؟
 بهجت : آني خريج كلية الهندسة ببغداد .
 السكرتيرة : وبين چنت تشتغل قبل؟
 بهجت : چنت بيالجيش بصنف الهندسة .
 السكرتيرة : چم سنة كضيت بيالجيش؟
 بهجت : خمس سنين وشهرين .
 السكرتيرة : زين ، هسة تفعل وشوف المدير .
 بهجت : شكرا .

Two--Translation

Najeeb: Do you know that I want to go (travel) to America to finish my studies?

Thabit: Is that right! What are you going to study?

Najeeb: I'll study civil engineering.

Thabit: How many years will your studies take?

Najeeb: Almost three years.

Thabit: And when you come back, what are you going to do?

Najeeb: I'd like to be an instructor at the college of engineering.

Thabit: May God be with you. I wish you a safe going and coming.

Najeeb: May God save you. Thank you very much.

Three--Translation

Bahjat: My name is Bahjat; I am an engineer. I'd like to apply for a job here.

Secretary: Welcome. Are you a graduate of Baghdad's college or Mosul's?

Bahjat: I graduated from Baghdad's college of engineering.

Secretary: Where were you working before?

Bahjat: I was in the army, in the corps of engineers.

Secretary: How many years were you in the army?

Bahjat: Five years and two months.

Secretary: OK, now come meet the manager.

Bahjat: Thanks.

Four

Complete each of the following 10 sentences with a suitable item from the left-hand column.

Example:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| الموصل | • بنته دكتورة وتشتغل بـ _____ . (Teacher) |
| | • بنته دكتورة وتشتغل بالموصل . (Student) |
| مثل | ١- راح _____ صديقي اسبوع الجاي. |
| كلية الاقتصاد | ٢- هم _____ من بغداد بس ساكنين بمونتري. |
| ولد | ٣- اخوها تزوج كبل _____ سنين وعنده بنبة وحدة. |
| طاك | ٤- اشتغلت _____ بهالدائرة بسنة ١٩٧٩. |
| درست | ٥- اول ما تخرجت من الثانوية اشتغلت _____ محاسب . |
| كسكرتيره | ٦- تعرفين الملازم. ثابت _____ مرته ؟ |
| سبع | ٧- هي امريكية بس عدها ولد _____ بغداد . |
| يتزوج | ٨- مدير دائرتنا عنده اربع بنات و _____ . |
| ولادة | ٩- _____ اربع سنين محاسبة . |
| اطلم | ١٠- كملت دراستها هالسنة بـ _____ . |

Five

Answer the following 10 Iraqi questions with complete sentences using the information in the left-hand column.

Example:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| two years | • جم سنة اشتغلت بالجيش ؟ (Teacher) |
| | • اشتغلت بالجيش سنتين . (Student) |
| 15th of June | ١- يمى راح تتخرج من الكلية ؟ |
| divorced | ٢- صديقك مطلق لو اعزب ؟ |
| 1975 | ٣- باي سنة تزوجت ؟ |
| engineer | ٤- كلي صديقتك مهندسة والا محاسبة ؟ |
| 8 years | ٥- اشكد صار لك متخرج من الثانوية ؟ |
| Mosul | ٦- وين محل ولادته ؟ |
| yes | ٧- كلي سكرتيرة المدير متزوجة ؟ |
| military college | ٨- بها كلية راح تدخل ؟ |

two months

٩- يمتى راح يتزوج ابنك ؟

in a school in Monterey

١٠- وين درست العربي ؟

Six

Re-form the following 10 Iraqi sentences, using the clues in the left-hand column.

Example:

you, f.

يا كلية راح تدخل ؟ (Teacher)

ينا كلية راح تدخلين؟ (Student)

you, f.

١- انتو وين تشتغلون ؟

they

٢- راح يكمل دراسته في امريكا .

he

٣- درسوا سنة اقتصاد وبعدين محاسبة .

you, m.

٤- هو يمتى تلك مرته ؟

we

٥- ممكن اشوف محاسب دائرتكم ؟

I, f.

٦- هو متزوج وعنده ولد وبنتية .

she

٧- الدكتور الجديد شهادته من امريكا .

you, pl.

٨- يمتى تعرفت على السكرتيرة الجديده ؟

his son

٩- بنته الزغيرة متخرجة من كلية الهندسة .

I

١٠- راح ييدخل الكلية العسكرية السنة الجاية .

Seven

Change the following 10 Iraqi sentences using the information in the left-hand column. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

four

الحكومة تنطينا عطلة وحدة بالسنة . (Teacher)

الحكومة تنطينا اربع عطل بالسنة . (Student)

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| two | ١- درس سنة وحدة بالكلية العسكرية . |
| many | ٢- عدنا مدارس بمدینتنا . |
| five months | ٣- راح تتخرج بنتي بعد سنة . |
| you, f. | ٤- انتو اطلکم منین؟ |
| my father | ٥- اهلي صار لهم سنتین ساکنین بالموصل . |
| many | ٦- ابو جاسم مشغول بمحل واحد . |
| pretty | ٧- نزيه عنده خمس بنات . |
| three days | ٨- اسبوع الجاي عدنا عطلة . |
| engineers | ٩- راح یجینا الیوم مهندس جدید . |
| they | ١٠- هو خریج كلية الاقتصاد ببغداد . |

Eight

Answer the following 10 Iraqi questions with complete sentence.

- ١- شنو ثقافتك ؟
- ٢- چم ولد عنده اخوج ؟
- ٣- وین كملت دراستك ؟
- ٤- وین ساكن بمونتري والا بفورد اورد؟
- ٥- اشتغول بنتك ؟
- ٦- من اي كلية متخرجة مرتك ؟
- ٧- العقيد سلمان متزوج لو اعزب ؟
- ٨- باي سنة دخلت كلية الاركان ؟
- ٩- وین يشتغل زوج ؟
- ١٠- اشكد صار لك تشتغل محاسب بهالداثرة؟

Nine

Change the underlined words in the following sentences into the dual form.

Example:

(Teacher) عدها شهادة عالية .

(Student) عدها شهادتين عالية .

- ١- لازم اخلص هاي الشغلة بساعة .
- ٢- اليوم عدنا اجتماع ويا المدير .
- ٣- زرنا معسكر ببغداد .
- ٤- ممكن تعلميني فد اكله عراقية .
- ٥- تعرف عليها كبل اسبوع وراح يتزوجها بعد شهر .
- ٦- ممكن تنطيني فد ريزنامة مال السنة الجديدة؟
- ٧- عطلة الاسبوع بامريكا هي يوم واحد
- ٨- سمعت حجاية حلوة .
- ٩- عدنا عيد واحد بالسنة .
- ١٠- كضينا سنة بالموصل .

Ten

Complete the following 10 Iraqi sentences with a suitable word from the left-hand column.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| مو | ١- بصنف المدفعية الضباط _____ . |
| مهندسين | ٢- ضابط الركن لازم يتخرج من _____ الاركان |
| مدفعيين | ٣- السدارة بيها علامة _____ . |
| بالمعسكر | ٤- كلية الاركان هي _____ بوزارة الدفاع . |
| عقيد | ٥- بصنف الهندسة الضباط _____ . |
| المهندس | ٦- الضابط لازم يلبس بدلة عسكرية _____ . |
| علامة | ٧- امر الكتيبة عادة يكون _____ . |
| قدم | ٨- _____ يتخرج من كلية الهندسة . |
| كلية | ٩- سدارة النقيب بيها _____ . |
| الصف | ١٠- امرنا حصل سنتين _____ من كلية الاركان . |

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What do you say?

1. Ask your friend when he is going to graduate.
2. Ask your friend when and where he was born.
3. Recently a new officer joined your battalion. Ask him if he intends to attend staff college.
4. Ask your (f.) friend if she is married, and, if so, how many children she has.
5. Tell your father that you have received a good job offer in a big engineering office in Mosul.
6. Ask your friend whether his daughter studied economics or accounting in college.
7. You are interviewing an applicant for a job. Ask about his marital status.
8. Tell your friend what you want to do after graduation.
9. Ask your friend what the insignia on his cap means.
10. Tell your teacher that you are working in Monterey, but your family is living in Wyoming.

Role Playing

Situation 1. Two students play the roles of Najeeb and Thabit as presented in Drill 2, Frame II.

Situation 2. One student plays the role of a manager of a company and another plays the role of an applicant for an accounting job in the company. The manager asks the usual questions about personal data, education and work experience.

Situation 3. Sabiha Maher is applying for a secretarial job at the British Embassy. She is 24, born in Baghdad, has a high school diploma. She has been married three months. Her prior work experience is four years as a secretary at the Iraqi Ministry of Defense. One student plays her role, and another plays that of the interviewer.

Interpretation Practice

Act as an interpreter between two students, one American and one Arab.

English speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter
(Student)

Arabic speaker
(Student)

Situation 1.

My name is Tom Bradly.

ممکن تنظیمی اسمک ؟

I am from Monterey, CA.

انت اصلک منین ؟

I know a little.

تصرف تحجی عربی زین ؟

I'm an engineer, and graduated from New York City College.

شنو دراستک وشغلک ؟

Situation 2.

Did you get acquainted with
the new (f.) accountant?

اي ، آني اعرفها .

When were you introduced to her?

من زمان ، چانت وياها بالكلية .

When did you graduate?

آني تخرجت سنة ١٩٧٧ ، بس هي تخرجت

سنتين بعدي .

Tell me, is she married?

لا ، ما متزوجة .

Translation Practice

Translate orally into English the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- ٠١ راح يسافر ابني الجبير لامريكا حتى يكمل دراسته بالهندسة .
- ٠٢ بعد ما تخرج من الثانوية دخل الجيش ، وهسه هو تلميذ بالكلية العسكرية .
- ٠٣ انطيني اسمك الكامل ومحل وسنة ولادتك .
- ٠٤ تزوجت بنتي قبل عشر سنين وعدها بنات شنتين ، الجبيرة بالمدرسة والزغبيرة
بالبيت .
- ٠٥ حمل على شهادة عاليه بالاقتصاد ، ويمكن راح يدرس بكلية الاقتصاد .
- ٠٦ الكلية العسكرية عطلتها ، اسبوع بنى السنة وشهر بنهاية السنة .
- ٠٧ درس اربع سنين محاسبة وهسه ديشغل محاسب بوزارة الدفاع .
- ٠٨ بيبين من علامة سدارته هو تلميذ بالكلية العسكرية .
- ٠٩ حمل على بدلة عسكرية جديدة ، راح يلبسها بيوم التخرج .
- ٠١٠ آمر كتيبتنا هو عقيد ركن تخرج من كلية الاركان قبل عشرين سنة .

Dictation Practice

With books closed, write the following 10 Iraqi sentences as the teacher dictates them.

- ٠١ درست خمس سنين محاسبة بمدرسة ثانوية .
- ٠٢ اليوم ، نجيب لابس بدلة وسدارة جديدة .
- ٠٣ اشكد صار لك تشتغل بوزارة الدفاع ؟
- ٠٤ ثابت تلك مرته ، واخذ ابنه وبنته عنده .
- ٠٥ انت خريجة كلية الهندسة ، مو تمام ؟
- ٠٦ حمل سنتين قدم بعد ما تخرج من كلية الاركان .
- ٠٧ ابنه الجبير فاطم بصنف المدفعية .
- ٠٨ صار لها ست سنين متزوجة ، بس ما عدها وُلِد .
- ٠٩ هو من مواليد الموصل ، بس ساكن ببغداد .
- ٠١٠ من بخلص الثانوية راح يدخل الكلية العسكرية .

HOMWORK



Exercise One

On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe the 10 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Exercise Two

On a separate sheet of paper, translate the 10 recorded sentences into English.

Exercise Three

Listen to the following recorded Iraqi conversation, then answer the printed questions based on it.

- 1.. Who is graduating and when?
2. Where is he graduating from?
3. What did his father have for him?
4. What is the graduate's profession?
5. Is there going to be a party? What is the occasion?

Exercise Four

You will hear 10 recorded Iraqi questions, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of the most appropriate response in each case.

- 1
- a. بغداد .
 - b. خريج ثانوية
 - c. سنة ١٩٥٠ .

.٢

- .a درست بالموصل .
- .b بصنف المدفعية .
- .c خريج كلية الهندسة .

.٣

- .a الشهر الجاي .
- .b اخوي متزوج من زمان .
- .c سنة ١٩٧٥ .

.٠٤

- .a بوزارة الدفاع .
- .b عنده شهادة عالية
- .c ابوها مهندس .

.٥

- .a كضيت بالكلية خمس سنين .
- .b كضيت بالجيش خمس سنين .
- .c كضيت بالموصل اربع سنين .

.٦

- .a اعزب .
- .b عزبة
- .c مطلكة .

.٧

- .a اي ، تخرجت اليوم .
- .b من كلية الاقتصاد .
- .c مسافر لامريكا .

•٨

- .a .ايني عنده ولد واحد .
- .b .اخوي عنده ولد واحد .
- .c .آني عندي ولد واحد .

•٩

- .a .بنتها محاسبة .
- .b .بنتك مهندسة .
- .c .بنتي مهندسة .

•١٠

- .a .اسمه علي .
- .b .اسمي ندوة .
- .c .اسمي ثابت الكرخي .

SUMMARY



1. بدلة is "suit," in both ID and MSA for both civilian and military attire, but it should always be specified.
قطب is ID for "civilian suit."
2. علامة is "insignia," but only in military usage. In ID, and MSA as well, it means "marker."
3. مدفعية is artillery . صف المدفعية is artillery corps.
ضابط مدفعي is artillery officer.
4. خرج , "graduate," is the form of excess from خرج , "exited."
5. ارکان is the plural of ركن , "pillar." It is used in the military to mean, "staff."
6. عقيد is "full colonel," in military context. It is the minimum rank for regimental or battalion commander.
7. قدم is "seniority," in the military. The senior officer is الضابط الاقدم . The comparative degree is اقدم , "senior," and the superlative is formed, like it is in MSA, by adding the definite article الاقدم .
8. اصل , "origin," when used in conjunction with country or city and so on, the relative ي should be attached to the name of the place.

Example:

His origin is Iraqi.

أصله عراقي .

Her origin is Baghdadi.

أصلها بغدادية .

9. أعزب is "single." Unlike the situation in English, there is a feminine counterpart to it in both ID, which is عزبه , and MSA, which is عزباء .
10. ولد , "boy," when it is a part of a phrase in construct, means "son." The plural is ولد , "boys," but when it is a part of a phrase in construct it means "children."
11. ثانوية "secondary," when used with school, مدرسة ثانوية , means "high school."
12. اقتصاد is used mostly to mean "saving," but as a subject of study it means "economics."

REFERENCE GRAMMAR



1. بدلة , is a "suit of clothes." The triliteral verb بدل means "replaced," and measure II بَدَّل means "changed."

2. مَدْفَع , "cannon," is a noun of instrument whose pattern is مفعَل . The ID pronunciation is مَدْفَع .

3. خَرَج is the form of excess from the verb خَرَج , "exited." The pattern is فَعِيل . The form of excess is used in both ID and MSA instead of the noun of subject, particularly in conjunction with vocations and even some professions.

Example:

cook	طَبَّاح
barber	حَلَّاق
baker	خَبَّاز
medical doctor	طَبِيب
saint	قَدِيس
truthful	صَدِيق

4. أَحْمَر , "red," is ID for the MSA حَمْرَاء , the feminine of أَحْمَر . All MSA colors use ة for feminine while ID uses التاء المربوطة . ID does not use the feminine plural, therefore the plurals of all the ID colors are the MSA masculine.

Example:

	<u>ID pl.</u>	<u>ID sig.</u>
red	حَمْرٌ	حَمْرَةٌ
white	بَيْضٌ	بَيْضَةٌ
blue	زَرْقٌ	زَرْقَةٌ

5. كامل, "complete" or "whole," is the noun of subject from كمل. The verbal noun is كمال, "wholeness," and in ID the noun of subject كامل is used for the noun of object.

ولادة, "birth," is the verbal noun from وُلِدَ "gave birth." The active وُلِدَ, obviously, is of limited use, therefore, the passive وُلِدَ, "born," is the form that is mostly used.

Example:

He was born in Wyoming.

وُلِدَ فِي وايومنغ .

She was born in Iraq.

وُلِدَتْ فِي العراق .

They were born in England.

وُلِدُوا فِي انكلترا .

For conjugation, see Reference Grammar, Lesson 5, measure I verb weak initial وكف .

The noun of subject is وَالِدٌ, "father," and the feminine is وَالِدَةٌ, "mother." The noun of object in ID is that of the MSA مَوْلُودٌ, "born."

وَلَدٌ is "boy," وَلَدِي is "my son," and وُلْدٌ is either "boys" or "children."

6. اِتْمَادٌ, "saving," is the verbal noun from اِتْمَدَ, "saved" or "conserved." For conjugation, see the measure VIII verb on page 133.

7. مُحَاسِبَةٌ, "accounting," is the verbal noun from حَاسَبَ which is measure III. Measure I is either حَسَبَ, "counted," or حَسِبَ, "thought." The verbal noun is حِسَابٌ, "account," bill, or "arithmetic." The noun of subject is حَاسِبٌ, "counting." The noun of object is مَحْشُوبٌ, "the counted." For the conjugation of حَسَبَ or حَسِبَ, see the verb شَرِبَ. Reference Grammar, Lesson 1

8. Measure I verb لَبَسَ, "dressed" or "put on."

For conjugation see شَرِبَ, as above.

verbal noun	لَيْسَ
noun of subject	لَايَسَ
noun of object	مَلْبُوسَ

9. Measure III verb حَاسَبَ , "made accountable."

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	حَاسَبَ	يَحَاسِبُ	
she	هي	حَاسَبَتْ	تَحَاسِبُ	
they	هم	حَاسَبُوا	يَحَاسِبُونَ	
you , m.	انت	حَاسَبْتَ	تَحَاسِبُ	حَاسِبْ
you , f.	انت	حَاسَبْتِ	تَحَاسِبِينَ	حَاسِبِي
you , pl.	انتو	حَاسَبْتُمْ	تَحَاسِبِينَ	حَاسِبُوا
I	اني	حَاسَبْتُ	أَحَاسِبُ	
we	احنا	حَاسَبْنَا	نَحَاسِبُ	
verbal noun			محاسبة	
noun of subject			محاسب	
noun of object			محاسب	

10. Measure VIII verb اِقْتَصَدَ , "saved, "economized" or "conserved."

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	اِقْتَصَدَ	يَقْتَصِدُ	
she	هي	اِقْتَصَدَتْ	تَقْتَصِدُ	
they	هم	اِقْتَصَدُوا	يَقْتَصِدُونَ	
you , m.	انت	اِقْتَصَدْتَ	تَقْتَصِدُ	اِقْتَصِدْ
you , f.	انت	اِقْتَصَدْتِ	تَقْتَصِدِينَ	اِقْتَصِدِي
you , pl.	انتو	اِقْتَصَدْتُمْ	تَقْتَصِدُونَ	اِقْتَصِدُوا
I	اني	اِقْتَصَدْتُ	اِقْتَصِدُ	
we	احنا	اِقْتَصَدْنَا	نَقْتَصِدُ	

EVALUATION



Part A.

You will hear 5 Iraqi sentences, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter which corresponds to the best response in each case.

Part B.

Translate the 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C.

Write the following recorded 5 Iraqi sentences.

Part D.

Listen to the following recorded Iraqi paragraph, then answer the 10 printed questions based on it.

Questions

1. Is Nedwa a student or a teacher?
2. Where did Bahjat meet Nedwa?
3. Where is Nedwa from?
4. With whom does Nedwa live?
5. How many years have they lived in Baghdad?
6. Did Nedwa invite Bahjat for a cup of tea?
7. Where did they have their tea?
8. When is Nedwa going to graduate?
9. What is Nedwa studying?
10. Where is she going to work?

ENRICHMENT



1. بدله , "suit" is MSA and ID. The ID قاط , "suit," is not of Arabic origin. The coat alone is سترة which is derived from ستر , "covered," and جاكيت , "jacket," is adapted from the English. "Trousers" are بنطلون , which is adapted from the English "pantaloon." "Shirt" is قميص , "necktie" is بربط , "shoes" are قفازة and "socks" are جوارب .

2. صنف المدفعية is the "artillery corps." The rest of the corps are:

infantry corps	صنف المشاة
armored corps	صنف المدرعات
transport corps	صنف النقلية الآلية
signal corps	صنف المخابرة
engineer corps	صنف الهندسة
quartermaster corps	صنف التموين

3. You have been introduced to some military ranks. Below is the full list of Iraqi military ranks:

private	جندي
private first class	جندي اول
corporal	ناشب عريف
sergeant	عريف
staff sergeant	رئيس عرفاء (سرية)
sergeant major	رئيس عرفاء وحدة
warrant officer	ناشب ضابط
2nd lieutenant	ملازم ثاني
1st lieutenant	ملازم اول
captain	نقيب
major	رائد
lieutenant colonel	مقدم
full colonel	عقيد

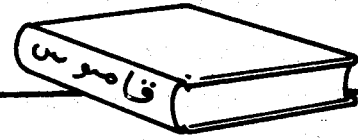
LESSON 7

ENRICHMENT

brigadier general
major general
lieutenant general
field marshal

زعيم
عميد
فريق
مشير

VOCABULARY



<u>English</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
accounting		محاسبة
Al-Krkh (Section of Baghdad on west bank of Tigris)		الكرخ
artillery		مدفعية
bachelor(s)		اعزب / عزاب (ج)
birth		ولادة
cannon(s)		مدفع / مدافع (ج)
cap(s)		سدارة / سداثر (ج)
college		كلية
colonel(s) (full)		عقيد / عقداء (ج)
defense(s)		دفاع / دفاعات (ج)
diploma, testimony		شهادة
divorced (man)	مطلق	
dress (to)		لبس
economy, saving		اقتصاد
education		ثقافة
gain (to), get (to)		حصل
graduate		خريج
insignia		علامة
ministry		وزارة
Mosul (city)		موصل
origin		أصل
place		محل ، مكان
red, (f. pl.)	حمرة / حمراء (ج)	حمراء / حمراوات (ج)

LESSON 7

VOCABULARY

<u>English</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
red, (m. pl.)	أحمر / حمرة (ج)	أحمر / حمرة (ج)
secondary		ثانوية
seniority		قدم
single girl	عزبة	
staff (military)		أركان
suit(s)	قماط / قوط (ج)	بدلة , حلة , بزة
whole, complete		كامل

LESSON 8

JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS

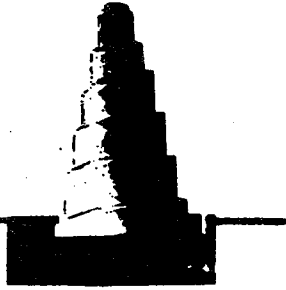


OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to ask and respond to questions about:

- Occupations.
- Businesses.

GRAMMATICAL FEATURES



1. Special ID expressions and special ID pronunciation: قَابِلٌ ، إِخٌ ، إِخْرَى ، إِخٌ ، مَعْلُومٌ
2. The ID usage of the prepositions: أَنْ ، حَتَّى
3. Measure I sound verbs: طَلَبٌ ، رَغِبٌ ، رَحِمٌ ، صَنَعَ ، فَتَحَ ، قَبِلَ
4. Measure I weak-ending verbs: دَرَى ، حَمَى
5. Measure II verbs: كَتَبَ ، طَبَّبَ ، دَوَّخَ
6. Measure III verb: قَاوَلَ
7. Measure V verb: تَعَهَّدَ
8. Measure X verb: اسْتَقَالَ
9. Special ID modification of measure X when its measure I is weak in the middle: اسْتَقَالَيْتَ

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME I

Basheer and Kamel are two high school classmates. They just got the result of their finals, **بكالوريا** (baccalaureate). They both passed. They are talking about what they want to do next.

بشیر : لاي كلية راح تقدم طلب للقبول ؟
كامل : بعدني ما ادري ، ابوي تعرف هو متعهد يريدني اشتغل عنده .
بشیر : اي انت محظوظ بس اني ابوي كصاب شاكر اسوي عنده ؟
كامل : لا والله اني مو هذي رغبتني ، اني اريد اصير طبيب .
بشیر : عيني كلية الطب زحمة هواية ، اني يمكن ادخل معهد الصناعة
العالي واتعلم نجارة .

**TRANSLATION**

Basheer: To which college are going to submit an application (for acceptance)?

Kamel: I don't know yet. My father is a contractor; as you know, he wants me to go work for him.

Basheer: Yes, you're lucky, but my father is a butcher; what could I do at his place?

Kamel: No, by God, this is not my desire. I like to be an M.D.

Basheer: My eye, medical school is very hard. I may enter the vocational school (the high manufacturing institute) and learn carpentry.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. طَلَبَ , "demand," is ID and MSA. When used in conjunction with applying for a position or a job or entering college or applying for a passport or visa, and so on, it means an application.

Examples:

application for college

طَلَبَ لِلتَّحْقُوقِ فِي الكُلِيَّةِ .

application for a passport

طَلَبَ بِاسْتِثْبَاتِ .

job application

طَلَبَ لَوَظِيْفَةٍ .

It is the verbal noun from the verb, طَلَبَ "asked," "requested," "demanded" or "sought."

طَالِبُ الْعِلْمِ , means "knowledge seeker," hence the word طَالِبٌ , "seeker," is used for student.

2. مَتَعَهِّدٌ , "contractor," is ID and MSA. It is the noun of subject from the measure V verb تَعَهَّدَ , "pledged." Its synonym, مَقَاوِلٌ , "contractor," literally means "negotiator," and is equally used in both ID and MSA. It is derived from the verb, قَالَ , "said." (See Enrichment, page 181.)

3. كَتَّابٌ , "butcher," is the ID for the MSA قَتَّابٌ . جَزَّارٌ . قَتَّابٌ also means "butcher," but it is never used in ID. كَتَّابَةٌ , "butchering," is ID for the MSA قَتَّابَةٌ .

4. طَبِيبٌ , "medical doctor," is ID and MSA. ID uses دَكْتُورٌ to mean M.D. and Ph.D. The Ph.D. degree is دَكْتُورَاهُ in ID. (See Reference Grammar, pages 176 and 177.)

5. زَحْمَةٌ , "difficult," is ID. In MSA it means "crowded." The word صَعْبٌ , "difficult" is used in both ID and MSA. In ID, إِزْدِحَامٌ or زَحْمَةٌ is also used to mean "crowded." (See Enrichment, page 181.)

رَحْمَةٌ is always feminine; it has no masculine form. It is also used to mean "imposition," in ID only.

Example:

If it is not an imposition, would you take me home? إذا موزحة عليك يمكن تاخذني للبيت؟

The market is crowded today. السوق اليوم زحمة.

6. The phrase معهد الصناعة, "vocational institute," is ID and MSA. The word صناعة means "manufacturing," but when used with معهد, "institute," or مدرسة, "school," it means "vocational." When reference to industry is needed, the word صناعة is used in both ID and MSA. عالي, "high," is ID and MSA; when used in conjunction with education, i.e., schools and degrees, it renders the meaning of "higher."

Examples:

higher degree شهادة عالية.

higher institute معهد عالي.

In the case of معهد الصناعة العالي, "vocational higher institute," the word عالي is used to differentiate between it and ثانوية صناعية, "vocational high school."

7. بكالوريا, "baccalaureate," is not an Arabic word. It is used only in ID, and mostly in conjunction with امتحان "examination." Thus is the phrase, امتحان بكالوريا, "baccalaureate examination," which is an examination given at the last grade of elementary, junior and senior high schools, administered by the ministry of education over the entire country. This was fashioned after the French educational system, which was in effect in France until it was changed in 1968.

CULTURAL NOTES

8. The baccalaureate examination, which students take at the end of their final year in high school, consists of five major parts. The grades of these five parts are then averaged,

giving each student a grade average. Every college has set its own minimum grade average admission standard; thus, students are limited when applying to colleges, depending on their grade average. This actually eliminates the college entrance examination and the admission process is reduced to a review of credentials, and sometimes an interview of the students by the board.

9. There is a vocational school that is equivalent to senior high school **ثانوية الصناعة**, and one two-year school for high school graduates who cannot qualify for college **معهد الصناعة العالي**.

DRILLS



One 

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes.)

He submitted a college entrance application.

١- قدم طلب للقبول بالكلية.

طلب ، طلب للقبول

He applied for a job.

قدم طلب للقبول بالكلية.

قدم طلب لوظيفة.

وظيفة ، وظائف

طلب لوظيفة

Knowledge seeker, student.

قدم طلب لوظيفة.

طالب العلم ، طالب

طالب

طالب العلم ، طالب

My father is a contractor.

٢- أبوي متعهد.

متعهد

أبوي متعهد.

The contractor was here a while ago.

المقاول جان هنا قبل شوية.

المقاول

المقاول جان هنا.

المقاول جان هنا قبل شوية.

المتعهد جان هنا قبل شوية.

He is a butcher, not a contractor.

٣- هو كصاب مو متعهد.

كصاب

كصاب مو متعهد

He is an M.D., not a butcher.

هو كصاب مو متعهد .

٤- هو طبيب مو كصاب .

طبيب ، دكتور

طبيب مو كصاب

هو طبيب مو كصاب .

Medical school is very hard.

٥- كلية الطب زحمة هواية .

زحمة

زحمة هواية

كلية الطب زحمة هواية .

السوك اليوم زحمة .

The market is crowded today.

اليوم زحمة

السوك اليوم زحمة .

There is crowdedness in the market.

٦- اكو ازدحام بالسوك .

ازدحام

ازدحام بالسوك

اكو ازدحام بالسوك .

He entered the vocational high institute.

٦- دخل معهد الصناعة العالي .

الصناعة

معهد الصناعة

معهد الصناعة العالي

دخل معهد الصناعة العالي

Two 

Repeat after the model.

- بشير : وَبِئْنَ قَدَمْتِ طَلَبِجِ لِلْقَبُولِ ، لَأَيِّ كَلِيَّةٍ .
 ليلي : وَاللَّهِ بَعْدَنِي مَا قَدَمْتِ ، بَسْ يَمَكِّنُ أَقْدَمَ لِكَلِيَّةِ الْمُعَلِّمِينَ .
 بشير : لَيْشَ مَا تُفَكِّرِينَ بِكَلِيَّةِ الْهِنْدَسَةِ ؟ أَنِّي رَاحَ أَقْدَمُ هُنَاكَ .
 ليلي : أَنِّي أَتَصَوَّرُ كَلِيَّةِ الْهِنْدَسَةِ رَاحَ تَكُونُ زَحْمَةً عَلَيَّ .
 بشير : يَمَكِّنُ كَلِيَّةِ الْهِنْدَسَةِ شَوْبَةَ . أَصْعَبُ بَسْ هِيَ كَلِهَا دِرَاسَةٌ .
 ليلي : وَاللَّهِ بَعْدَنِي مَا أُدْرِي ، وَآشَوْفُ إِنشَاءَ اللَّهِ إِشْرَاحَ بِصِيرٍ .

Three 

Repeat after the model.

- كامل : أَنِّي أَسْمَعْتِ إِنَّتِ تِرْغَبُ تَصِيرَ مِتْعَهْدٍ ، تَعَامٌ ؟
 علي : وَاللَّهِ بَعْدَنِي مَا أُدْرِي ، بَسْ أَحِبُّ أَتَعَلَّمُ النِّجَارَةَ أَوَّلًا .
 كامل : زَيْنَ لَيْشَ مَا تَدْخُلُ بِمَعْهَدِ الصَّنَاعَةِ الْعَالِيِ وَتَتَعَلَّمُهَا ؟
 علي : نَعَمْ أَنِّي عِنْدِي نَفْسُ الْفِكْرَةِ بَسْ أَحْتَاجُ شَوْبَةَ وَكَيْتِ دَأْفِكِرُ .
 كامل : بَسْ إِنَّتِ مَا عِنْدَكَ وَكَيْتِ هَوَايَةَ لَازِمَ تَقْدَمُ طَلَبُ لِلدَّخُولِ قَبْلَ نِهَايَةِ هَاسْهَرٍ .
 علي : تَعَامٌ ؟ أَنِّي چِنْتِ أَتَصَوَّرُ عِنْدِي قَدْ شَهْرٌ وَنَحْنُ يَمَكِّنُ .

Two--Translation

- Basheer: To which college did you submit your entrance application?
- Layla: By God, I haven't submitted it yet, but I may submit it to teacher's college.
- Basheer: Why don't you consider engineering college? I will submit there.
- Layla: I imagine that engineering college will be a bit hard for me.
- Basheer: It is possible that engineering college is a little harder; it is all studying.
- Layla: My God, I still don't know; God willing, I will see what will happen.

Three--Translation

- Kamel: I heard you like to become a contractor, right?
- Ali: My God, I still don't know, but I like to learn carpentry first.
- Kamel: Well, why don't you enter the vocational high institute and learn it?
- Ali: Yes, I have the same idea, but I need a little time to think.
- Kamel: But, you don't have much time. You must submit your application before the end of this month.
- Ali: Really? I was thinking that I have some month and a half.

Four

Using the information in the left-hand column, answer the following 10 Iraqi questions in complete sentences.

Example:

وين جنت البارحة ؟ (Teacher)

at work

• جنت بالشغل البارحة . (Student)

engineering college

١- وين درست الهندسة ؟

Ph.D.

٢- اي شهادة حصلت بالكلية ؟

Baghdad

٣- وين اخذت البكالوريا ؟

1968

٤- بيا سنة حصلت عالبيكالوريا ؟

butcher

٥- ابوك اشيتغل ؟

in the market

٦- وين محل شغله ؟

carpenter

٧- اخوك اشيتغل ؟

vocational high school

٨- وين تعلم النجارة ؟

yes, from the same
school

٩- عنده شهادة ثانوية ؟

3 years

١٠- چم سنة درس هناك ؟

Five

Change the verbs in the following 10 Iraqi sentences to either the noun of subject or the form of excess, whichever is appropriate, keeping the meaning of the sentences intact.

١- ليلي تخرجت من كلية المعلمين .

٢- سالم تعهد بالشغلة ما لتنا .

٣- نجيب تعلم التجارة بثانوية الصناعة .

٤- ندوة طبخت الدولمة .

٥- علي راح يجيب المشروبات .

٦- صبيحة حصلت البكالوريا سنة ١٩٨٠ .

٧- الأمر هسة د بخابر الرائد علوان .

- ٨- توم راح لنادي الضباط من كبل .
- ٩- الطبيب زكي خلع دراسته من زمان .
- ١٠- كامل تعلم المحاسبة بالكلية .

Six

Change all the nouns of subject to their verbs in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes to keep the meaning intact.

- ١- ابو جاسم ما مخلص الثانوية .
- ٢- بشير متعلم التجارة بثانوية الصناعة .
- ٣- كامل مقدم طلب للقبول بالكلية .
- ٤- جاسم راغب يصير كصاب .
- ٥- علي مشغل متعهد من كبل .
- ٦- سلمان چان المتعهد بهالشغلة هذي .
- ٧- الدكتور زكي ماخذ شهادته من كلية الطب .
- ٨- اني رايع ويا جميل هسة للكهوة .
- ٩- الامر متخرج من كلية الاركمان .
- ١٠- علوان چان صايم البارحة .

Seven

Choose the most appropriate word from the left-hand column to complete each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|
| نجارة | ١- چان اكو — هواية بالسوك . |
| الطب | ٢- هذا — صعب |
| سؤال | ٣- المقاول هو — . |
| ازدحام | ٤- المتعهد هو مو — . |
| متعهد | ٥- — المحاسبة بالكلية . |
| كصاب | ٦- ليلي حصلت على — ثانوية كبل سنة . |
| تعلمت | ٧- الدراسة بكلية — زحمة . |

- ٨- علي — طلب لوظيفة ويانا . شهادة
 ٩- سمير يريد يدرس — بشأنوية الصناعة . سويت
 ١٠- اتامل ما — زحمة عليك . قدم

Seven

Answer the following 10 Iraqi questions in complete sentences, using the information in the left-hand column.

- ١- قدمت طلب قبول للكلية ؟ not yet
 ٢- وين راح تقدم ؟ don't know
 ٣- شنو رغبتك ؟ medicine
 ٤- كلية الطب ما تشوفها صعبة ؟ yes, but believe can do
 ٥- ما تعتقد راح تكون طويلة همين ؟ OK, have time
 ٦- زين اي كلية طب راح تدخل ؟ don't know yet
 ٧- وابوك تعجبه هالفكرة ؟ will talk to him
 ٨- يممتي ؟ appropriate time
 ٩- واشراح تسوي اذا يكول لا ؟ think of something else
 ١٠- مثل ايش ؟ engineering, accounting, vocational, etc.

Nine

Form an Iraqi question to each of the following 10 Iraqi statements:

- ١- بعدني ما قدمت طلب للكلية .
 ٢- ما ادري يا كلية والله .
 ٣- آني ارجب اصير محاسب .
 ٤- اعتقد اقدر اسويها .
 ٥- تعلمت النجارة بشأنوية الصناعة .
 ٦- ليلى تخرجت من الثانوية سنة ١٩٨٠ .
 ٧- ندوة شغلها مهندسة .
 ٨- لا ما اكو فرق بين المتعهد والمقاول .
 ٩- شهادته من معهد الصناعة العالي .
 ١٠- نعم السوك چان بيه ازدحام هواية .

Ten

Substitute the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences with other appropriate words.


Example:

• جاسم يشتغل محاسب . (Teacher)

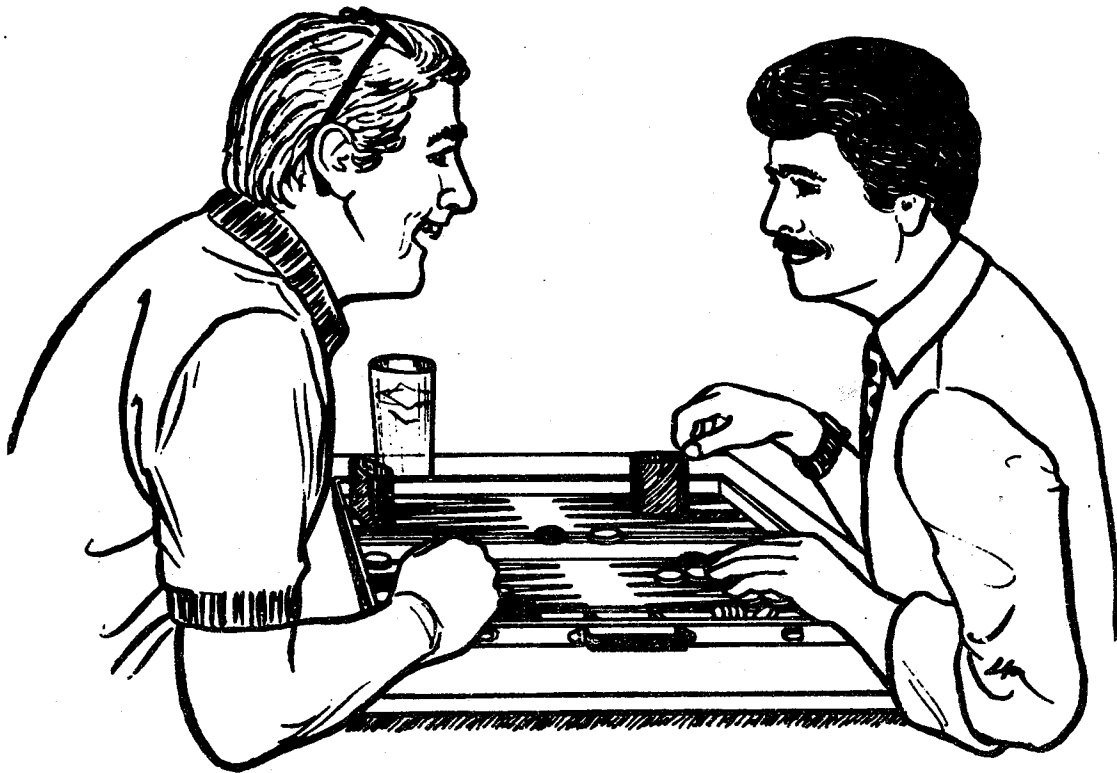
• جاسم يشتغل نجار . (Student)

- ١- الدكتور زكي تخرج من كلية الطب .
- ٢- ابو جاسم يشتغل متعهد .
- ٣- سلمان راح يصير مقاول .
- ٤- الكصاب چان بالسوك .
- ٥- ليلى رغبتها تصير مهندسة .
- ٦- ابني درس النجارة بمعهد الصناعة العالي .
- ٧- الدراسة بكلية الطب زحمة .
- ٨- ما ادري بمتى رمزي قدم طلب لوظيفة .
- ٩- صبيحة تعلمت المحاسبة بالكلية .
- ١٠- راح اسوي موعد ويا الطبيب .

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES

FRAME II 

- صبري : أَسْمِعْتِ بُكُولُونَ أَبُو جَاسِمٍ اسْتِقَالَ مِنْ وَظِيفَتِهِ بِأَمَانَةِ الْعَاصِمَةِ .
حاتم : بَالِهَ ؟ وَإِشْرَاحَ بَسْوَى ؟ مَوِ وِلْدَهُ بَعْدَهُمْ بِالْمَدَارِسِ .
صبري : إِي بَسَّ أَثْنَيْنَهُمْ رَاحَ يَتَخَرَّجُونَ هَالسَةَ وَاحِدٌ مُحَامِي وَالْآخُ صِدْلِي .
حاتم : بَسَّ هُوَ لَيْشَ اسْتِقَالَ وَإِشْرَاحَ بَسْوَى إِلَى أَنْ يَتَخَرَّجُونَ وِلْدَهُ .
صبري : يَكُولُ شِفْلَتَهُ چَانَتِ دُوخَةَ رَاسِ وَهَسَةَ بَرِيدِ يَفْتَحُ دُكَّانَ بِالْمَحَلَّةِ
وَيَصِيرُ بَكَّالًا .

**TRANSLATION**

- Sabri: I heard them say that Abu Jassim resigned his job in the municipality.
- Hattem: Really? By God, what is he going to do? His sons are still in school.
- Sabri: Yes, but both of them will graduate this year. One as a lawyer and the other as a pharmacist.
- Hattem: But why did he resign, and what is he going to do till his sons graduate?
- Sabri: He says his job was a head spinner, and now he wants to open a convenience store in his neighborhood and become a storekeeper.

EXPLANATORY NOTES



1. اَسْتَقَالَ , "resigned," is MSA and ID. The verbal noun is اِسْتِقَالَةٌ , "resignation." It should not be confused with the verb اِسْتَقْل , "became independent." (See Enrichment, page 181.)

2. اَمَانَةُ الْعَاصِمَةِ , "municipality," translated literally means, "trusteeship of the capital," since اَمَانَةٌ means "trusteeship" and عَاصِمَةٌ means "capital." This phrase has been coined to distinguish the municipality of the capital from other cities. It is used in the same way in only one other Arabic country, that of Saudi Arabia. Other cities' municipalities are called بَلَدِيَّاتٌ , the plural of بَلَدِيَّةٌ "municipality," which is derived from the word بَلَدٌ , "city."

Examples:

Baghdad's municipality

اَمَانَةُ الْعَاصِمَةِ .

Mosul's municipality

بَلَدِيَّةُ الْمَوْصِلِ .

Basrah's municipality

بَلَدِيَّةُ الْبَغْدَادِ .

The head of the capital municipality is called اَمِينُ الْعَاصِمَةِ , "the capital trustee," but for any other city he is مَدِيرُ الْبَلَدِيَّةِ , "municipality manager."

3. مُحَامِي , "lawyer," is both MSA and ID. It is derived from the verb حَمَى "defended" or "guarded." However, in Arabic, law school is called كَلِيَّةُ الْحُقُوقِ , "the college of rights." قَانُونٌ , "rights," is the plural of حَقٌّ , "right." قَانُونٌ is "law." The plural is قَوَانِينٌ . مُحَامَاةٌ , is "the practice of law."

4. الأَخ , "the other," is ID for the MSA الأَخَر , which is sometimes also used in ID. The ID feminine form is الْآخِ or الْآخْرَى for the MSA. الأُخْرَى .
5. صِدْلِي , "pharmacist," is MSA and ID. The plural is صِدَالِيَة . Pharmacy is صِدْلِيَّة . Pharmacology is صِدْلَكَة . The college of pharmaceuticals is كَلِيَّة الصِّدْلَكَة .
6. دُوخَة , "dizziness," is MSA and ID. رَأْسِي , "head," is ID for the MSA رَأْس . دُوخَة رَأْس , is an ID phrase used to describe troublesome, bothersome matters; like the English saying "it gives me a headache." The phrase لَا تَدُوخْ رَأْسِي is used to mean, "don't bother me."
7. دُكَّان , in general means, "store," but when used in the context of a neighborhood store, دُكَّان المَحَلَّة , it renders the meaning of a convenience store, that serves a similar purpose as 7-11s and other quick-serve stores. The keeper of such a store is called بَكَّال , which is ID for the MSA بَقَّال which means "grocer." When دُكَّان is used in its general meaning, بَقَّال , does not apply, but صَاحِب , "owner," is used, thus صَاحِب الدُّكَّان is the owner of a store which could be any kind of store. دُكَّان , though it is not Arabic, is accepted in MSA. دُكَّان المَحَلَّة , "the neighborhood store," is an important part of the neighborhood. There are many of them in any city or town. Some of them are treated as landmarks in giving directions or as a place to meet at and so on. The plural of بَكَّال is بَكَّالِي . بَقَّالِيَّة is the business of running a convenience store. The word is also used to describe a poorly-run, larger, supposedly-better business to degrade the operation.
8. مَحَلَّة , "neighborhood," is MSA and ID, but in MSA the word حَي is used rather than مَحَلَّة , which is seldom used. Traditionally, there has always been a sense of loyalty and pride in one's neighborhood, which has produced rivalry to the extent that neighborhoods have their own soccer teams and compete against each other.

The word عَكِد , is ID and is a synonym of مَحَلَّة . It is used just as مَحَلَّة is used. عَكِد is also used to mean "block."
رَأْسُ الْعَكِيدِ , means "the block corner."

DRILLS



One

To be completed outside class. Repeat after the model. (Note that the Arabic numbers correspond to the items in Explanatory Notes)

Abu Jassim resigned from his job.

١- أَبُو جَاسِمٍ اسْتَقَالَ مِنْ وظيفته .

اسْتَقَالَ ، استقال من وظيفته .

قدم استقالة . قدم استقالته .

ابو جاسم استقال من وظيفته .

He was employed by the capital municipality.

٢- جَانُ مَوْظَفٌ بِأَمَانَةِ الْعَاصِمَةِ .

امانة العاصمة ، بامانة العاصمة

موظف بامانة العاصمة .

جان موظف بامانة العاصمة .

He will graduate as a lawyer.

٣- رَاحَ يَتَخَرَّجُ مَحَامِي .

محامي ، محامية

يتخرج محامي . يشتغل محامي

راح يتخرج محامي .

He will graduate as a pharmacist.

٤- رَاحَ يَتَخَرَّجُ صِيدَلِي .

صيدلي

يشتغل صيدلي . عنده صيدلية .

راح يتخرج صيدلي .

And the other is an engineer.

٥- وَالْآخِ مُهَنْدِسٌ .
والآخ ، وَالْآخِ ، وَالْآخِ
وَالْآخِ مُحَامِيَةٌ . وَالْآخِ مُحَامِيَةٌ .
والآخ مهندس .

This job is a headache.

٦- هَذِي الشُّغْلَةُ دُوخَةٌ رَاسٍ .
دُوخَةٌ ، دُوخَةٌ رَاسٍ ، دُوخٌ رَاسِي
لَا تَدُوخُ رَاسَنَا .
هَذِي الشُّغْلَةُ دُوخَةٌ رَاسٍ .

And now he wants to open
a convenience store.


٧- وَهَسَا يُرِيدُ يَفْتَحُ دُكَّانًا .
دُكَّانٌ ، يَفْتَحُ دُكَّانًا
يُرِيدُ يَفْتَحُ دُكَّانًا .
وهسه يريد يفتح دكان .

The storekeeper is in his store.

البِكَالُ فِي دُكَّانِهِ .
البِكَالُ
البِكَالُ فِي دُكَّانِهِ

He will open a convenience
store in the neighborhood.

٨- رَاحَ يَفْتَحُ دُكَّانًا بِالمِحْلَةِ .
بِالمِحْلَةِ ، بِالعَكْدِ
دُكَّانًا بِالمِحْلَةِ ، دُكَّانًا بِالعَكْدِ
رَاحَ يَفْتَحُ دُكَّانًا بِالمِحْلَةِ .

Two 

Repeat after the model.

- بشير : يَمَعْنَى وَلَدِكَ رَاحَ يَتَخَرَّجُونَ أَبُو جَاسِمٍ ؟
 أَبُو جَاسِمٍ : إِنشَا اللّهُ هَالسَنَةَ ، بِنَهَايَةِ السَّنَةِ .
 بشير : أَنِي مَا أَذْكَرُ . هُم أَشَدِّ يَنْدِرْسُونَ ؟
 ابو جاسم : الْجَبِيرُ دَ يَدْرُسُ مَحَامَاةَ بَكْلِيَّةِ الْحَقُوقِ وَالزَّغَيْرِ بِكَلِيَّةِ الصِّدْلَةِ .
 بشير : وَشِنُو ؟ الزَّغَيْرُ رَاحَ يَفْتَحُ لَهُ صِدْلِيَّةَ بَعْدَمَا يَتَخَرَّجُ ؟
 ابو جاسم : وَاللّهِ بَعْدْنَا مَا نَدْرِي خَلِي إِنشَا اللّهُ يَتَخَرَّجُ وَبَعْدِينَ نَشُوفُ .

Three 

Repeat after the model.

- كامل : مَرَحِبَا أَبُو جَاسِمٍ أَشَلُونَ شَغْلَ الدَّكَانِ ؟
 أَبُو جَاسِمٍ : بِالحَمْدِ اللّهِ مَا شِي الْحَالُ ، بَسَ إِلشي إِلي بِيَعِجِبِنِي
 هُوَ أَنِي بِالمَحَلَّةِ وَبِهَا الْأَصْدِقَاءُ .
 كامل : أَي نَعَمَ هَذِي جِلْوَةٌ ، تَعْرِفُ إِنَّتَ مَحْظُوظٌ ، أَنِي مَا چِنْتِ اتصُورُك
 تَصِيرُ بِكَالِ .
 ابو جاسم : لَا وَاللّهِ ، أَنِي مِنْ زَمَانٍ صَارَ لِي دَ أَفِكِرُ بِهَا لِفِكْرَةٍ .
 كامل : إِشَلُونَ الشُّغْلُ ؟ تَتصَوَّرُهُ زَحْمَةً ؟ سَاعَاتُ طَوِيلَةٍ ؟
 ابو جاسم : أَي السَّاعَاتُ طَوِيلَةٌ ، مِنْ الثَّمَانِيَةِ الصُّبْحِ لِلسَّبْعَةِ بِاللَّيْلِ ،
 بَسَ مُوَزَحْمَةً .

Two--Translation

- Basheer: When are your kids going to graduate?
- Abu Jassim: God willing, this year, the end of this year.
- Basheer: I don't remember, what are they studying?
- Abu Jassim: The older is studying law in law school, and the younger is in the college of pharmaceuticals.
- Basheer: And what? Is the younger going to open a pharmacy after graduation?
- Abu Jassim: By God, we still don't know; let him graduate, God willing, and then we'll see.

Three--Translation

- Kamel: Greetings, Abu Jassim, How is the store work?
- Abu Jassim: Thanks to God, OK. The thing I like about it is that I am in the neighborhood and with friends.
- Kamel: Oh, yes, that is nice. Do you know, you're lucky. I never imagined you becoming a storkeeper.
- Abu Jassim: Oh, no, I've been thinking about this idea for a long time.
- Kamel: How is the work; do you think it is hard? Long hours?
- Abu Jassim: Yes, the hours are long--from eight a.m. till seven p.m., but it isn't hard.

Four

Using the information given in the left-hand column, change the underlined words in the following 10 Iraqi sentences. Make any necessary changes.

Example:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| النجارة | • علي يشتغل نجار . (Teacher) |
| محامي | • علي شغلته النجارة . (Student) |
| الطب | • ابن كامل درس <u>المحاماة</u> . ٠١ |
| الهندسة | • فوزية د تتعلم تصير <u>طبيبة</u> . ٠٢ |
| مخابر | • بشير يشتغل <u>مهندس</u> . ٠٣ |
| بكال | • ملازم حيدر ضابط <u>بالمخابرة</u> . ٠٤ |
| محاماة | • ابو جاسم عنده دكان <u>بالمطبة</u> . ٠٥ |
| صيدلي | • صبيحة شغلها <u>محامية</u> . ٠٦ |
| بقالية | • علي عنده <u>صيدلية</u> . ٠٧ |
| صيدلة | • ابو جاسم يشتغل <u>بكال</u> . ٠٨ |
| محاماة | • ليلي <u>صيدلية</u> . ٠٩ |
| | • كامل درس بكلية <u>الحقوق</u> . ٠١٠ |

Five

Form two questions to each of the following 10 Iraqi answers.

Example:

- | | |
|------|--|
| | • ابو جاسم بكال . (Teacher) |
| | • ١- ابو جاسم شنو شغله ؟ (Student) |
| | • ٢- ابو جاسم اشيشغل ؟ |
| • ١ | • علي تخرج من كلية الحقوق . |
| • ٢ | • ليلي طبيبة . |
| • ٣ | • كامل عنده صيدلية . |
| • ٤ | • بنت ابو جاسم خلصت الهندسة . |
| • ٥ | • بكلية الحقوق يدرسون محاماة . |
| • ٦ | • ابو جاسم فتح له دكان . |
| • ٧ | • دكان حاتم براس العكد . |
| • ٨ | • عدنا خوش فريق بمحلتنا . |
| • ٩ | • ابو جاسم استقال من امانة العاصمة . |
| • ١٠ | • ابو خليل يشتغل مهندس ببلدية الموصل . |

Six

Choose the appropriate item from the left-hand column to fill in the blank in each of the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| استقال | ١. هو جان موظف — البصرة . |
| دوخة | ٢. استقال من شغله — العاصمة . |
| والاخ | ٣. ليلي تخرجت — من كلية الحقوق . |
| محامية | ٤. المتعهد يمول هذي الشغلة — راس . |
| الطب | ٥. ابو خليل — من وظيفته . |
| بكال | ٦. ابو جاسم راح — دكان بالمحلة . |
| والسخرى | ٧. علوان عنده ولدين واحد محامي — صيدلي . |
| بامانة | ٨. علي فتح دكان بالمحلة وصار — . |
| بلدية | ٩. الدكتور سلمان تخرج من كلية — . |
| يفتح | ١٠. فوزية عندها بنتين وحدة معلمة — طبيبة . |

Seven

Form complete sentences, giving the professions of the persons mentioned in the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

Example:

١. سلمان تعهد هالشغلة (Teacher)

٢. سلمان متعهد (Student)

١. الدكتور زكي خريج كلية الهندسة .
٢. بهجت خلص كلية الحقوق قبل سنة .
٣. علوان تخرج من الكلية العسكرية .
٤. ليلي اخذت شهادتها من كلية الطب .
٥. صديقي تعلم النجارة بشانوية الصناعة .
٦. ابو جاسم عنده دكان بالمحلة .
٧. علي عنده مكتب مال مقاولات .
٨. فوزية راح تتخرج من كلية الصيدلة .
٩. نزيه يدرس بمدرسة ثانوية .
١٠. جميل تخرج من كلية الاركمان .

CLASSROOM EXERCISES



What do you say?

1. Ask Abu Jassim why he resigned his job in the Baghdad municipality.
2. Your friend has two sons; you know the profession of only one of them. Ask your friend what his other son does.
3. You are in the hospital talking to the chief nurse. Ask her if you could see Dr. Zaki.
4. You need some remodeling done. You are talking to a friend of yours who is knowledgeable in the construction field. Ask him if he knows a good contractor for the job who would not be a big headache to you.
5. Your friend asked if you know where Ali's pharmacy is located. Answer him that it is at the end of the block.

Role Playing

Situation 1. You are looking for a lawyer. Another student plays the role of your friend Ali, who knows a few lawyers. You go to see Ali and ask him to recommend a good lawyer for your divorce case. Ali recommends a good divorce lawyer. You ask where he graduated from? How many years has he been a lawyer? Does he work on divorce cases only? Where is his office located?

Situation 2. One student plays the role of a father, and another plays the role of the son who has just graduated from high school. The son needs advice from his father about which college he should submit an application to. The discussion covers advantages

and disadvantages of law, medical, engineering and pharmaceutical colleges. The son decides on the latter, and says that he will get an application, fill it out and submit it tomorrow.

Situation 3. You play the part of a friend of Abu Jassim and another student plays Abu Jassim's role. You are visiting him in his neighborhood store. You ask him the standard questions: How does he like being a storekeeper? How does he like the store? Is it hard work? Are the hours long? Do his friends come to visit him in the store? Does he like that?

Interpretation Practice

Act as interpreter in the following situations.

Situation 1.

English Speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter
(Student)

Arabic Speaker
(Student)



سمعت انت استقاليت صحيح ؟

Yes, two weeks ago.

ليش ؟ اني چنت افكر شغلتك چانت زينة .

Have you worked for the municipality? It is a big headache.

زين و اشراح تسوي هسة ؟

I will open a store in my neighborhood and be a storekeeper.

اكو دكان براس العكد مالكم ليش
ما تاخذه ؟

Yes, it is the one I am thinking of taking over.

Situation 2.

English Speaker
(Instructor)

Interpreter
(Student)

Arabic Speaker
(Student)



كلي ولدك اشديسون هالايام ؟

The older is in law school
and the younger is in
teachers' college. And how
about your two daughters?

• وحدة تريد تصوير محامية والخ تريد تصوير صيدلية .

Are they in college already?

• لا ، لا بعدهم اثنيناتهم بالشانويه .

• بعد لهم سنة .

You know, we need a lot of
doctors; why doesn't one of
them go to medical school?

• يكولون كلية الطب زحمة وطويلة .

Yes, that is true. Well, we
are in need of engineers, too.

• لا ، يابا، شلنا بدوخة الراس مهندس

• واحد بالعائلة هواية .

Who is the engineer in your
family?

• ابني الجبير راح يتخرج مهندس بعد سنتين .

This is really very nice for
a butcher to have children
become engineers, lawyers and
pharmacists.

شكرا، مثل ما تعرف اني سويت كل اللي

اكدر عليه ، وهسة هم لازم يسوون اللي

يكدرن عليه .

Translation Practice

Translate orally into English the following 10 Iraqi sentences.

- ١- كامل محظوظ، اذا يريد يكدر يشتغل عند ابوه المتعهد.
- ٢- بس هو رغبته ان يدخل كلية الطب ويصير طبيب .
- ٣- وبعد ما يدري وين راح يقدم طلب للقبول .
- ٤- وراح يشوف ابو جاسم بدكانه براس العكد حتى يحجي وباه .
- ٥- وأبو جاسم كله شوف ابني انت لازم تفكر بشغله ما بيها دوخة راس .
- ٦- اني من چنت اشتغل بامانة العاصمة چان اكو اشياء هوايه تدوخ راسي .
- ٧- بس هسة اني فرحان باستقالتني وبشغلي بكال بهالدكان .
- ٨- بس كامل كله ان ابوه يريدو يشتغل عنده والا يدخل الكلية .
- ٩- وهو يحب يصير طبيب بس يكولون كلية الطب زحمة وطويلة .
- ١٠- ويمكن بالنهاية يدخل كلية الصيدلة ويتخرج صيدلي ويفتح له صيدلية .

Dictation Practice

With books closed, write the following 10 Iraqi sentences as the teacher dictates them.

- ١- بمعهد الصناعة العالي التلاميذ يتعلمون اشياء هواية مثل النجارة .
- ٢- ابو بشير كصاب وعنده دكان چبير بالسوك .
- ٣- بنتي چانت مريضة البارحة واخذتها للطبيب .
- ٤- الدكتور زكي هو مو طبيب ، حصل شهادته من كلية الهندسة .
- ٥- المقاول سلمان اخذ قد شغله چبيرة وهسة يريد يوظف له مهندس .
- ٦- ابو خليل قدم طلب للشغل ببلدية البصرة بس ما حصل الشغلة .
- ٧- المتعهد رمزي عنده بنتين وحدة محامية والخرى بعدها بكلية الصيدلة .
- ٨- ابو جاسم فرحان ويكول شغلة البكال ما بيها دوخة راس .
- ٩- ابو علي انقل من بلدية الموصل وراح يصير امين العاصمة .
- ١٠- كامل يكول بعدني ما ادري لاي كلية راح اقدم طلب للقبول .

HOMWORK



Exercise One

On a separate sheet of paper, transcribe the 5 recorded sentences.

Exercise Two

On a separate sheet of paper, translate the 5 recorded sentences into English.

Exercise Three

Listen to the following recorded Iraqi conversation, then answer the 5 printed questions based on it.

Questions:

1. How many accountants does the company need now?
2. Why do they need these accountants?
3. What happened to one of their present accountants?
4. How many accountants did the chief accountant think he needed at first? Why does he think he needs more?
5. How many new engineers do they need? Why do they need them?

Exercise Four

You will hear 10 Iraqi statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of the most appropriate response.

-1

- a. لیلی راح تصیر مهندسة .
- b. لیلی صارت طبيبة .
- c. لیلی د تدریس طب .

-2

- a. هذا ضابط مخابرة .
- b. هذا ضابط ركن .
- c. هذا عقید بالهندسة .

-3

- a. علي درس صيدلة .
- b. علي د يدرس نجارة .
- c. علي تخرج من معهد الصناعة العالي .

-4

- a. سالم محامي .
- b. سالم بكال .
- c. سالم صاحب دكان بالسوك .

-5

- a. أبو جاسم چان پشتغل بالبلدية .
- b. أبو جاسم اشتغل بأمانة العاصمة .
- c. أبو جاسم د يشتغل بأمانة العاصمة .

-٦

- a. جاسم صار محامي.
- b. جاسم معلم بكلية الحقوق .
- c. جاسم عنده دكتوراه بالحقوق .

-٧

- a. المتعهدين يتخرجون من كلية الهندسة .
- b. المتعهد لازم يكون مهندس .
- c. هذا المتعهد مهندس .

-٨

- a. كامل دكانه براس العكد.
- b. دكان الكصاب بالسوك .
- c. كامل يريد بصير كصاب .

-٩

- a. الصيدلي عنده بدلة عسكرية .
- b. كلية الصيدلة تخرج اطباء .
- c. كلية الصيدلة تخرج صيادلة .

-١٠

- a. هو ما ولد ببغداد .
- b. هو ساكن بالبصرة .
- c. هو ولد ببغداد .

SUMMARY



1. مقاول or متعهد is used in both ID and MSA for "contractor."
"Contract" in MSA is معاولة or تعهد , in ID it is قونترات , which is a modification of the English word. مفاول is the noun of subject from the measure III form of قال , "said," which is قاول .
2. دكتور , "doctor" or "Ph.D.," is a modification of the English word "doctor."
3. زحمة , "difficult" or "crowded," is always in the feminine form. ازدحام , which is masculine, never means "difficult," but always means "crowded," in both ID and MSA.
4. صناعة , when used in the context of study means, "vocational," otherwise, it means, "manufacturing," in both ID and MSA.
5. استقالة is "resignation," in both ID and MSA. استقلال , is "independence," in both ID and MSA.
6. بلدية , "municipality," is ID and MSA. It is made of بلد , "city," with the relative ي and the feminine ة
7. محامي is "lawyer." محاماة is "law school." كلية الحقوق is "the practice of law." قانون is "law."
8. دوخة is "dizziness," but دوخة راس , as an expression in ID only, means "bothersome." لا تدوخ راسي is "don't bother me." يجي يدوخ راسنا , "he comes to bother us," is an expression used about someone who does not have something important or of substance to say.

9. دكان بالمحطة , "neighborhood store," is the equivalent to a convenience store. دكان , in general, means "shop."

the carpenter shop

دكان النجار

the butcher shop

دكان الكصاب

REFERENCE GRAMMAR



Verbs

1. The Measure I sound verbs:

a. **طَلَبَ** , "requested" or "demanded." For conjugation, see the verb **شَرَبَ** .

verbal noun, **طَلْبٌ**

noun of subject, **طَالِبٌ**

noun of object, **مَطْلُوبٌ**

مَطْلُوبٌ is used in ID to mean "indebted."

Example:

You owe me a dinar.*

أنتَ مَطْلُوبٌ لِي دِينَارًا .

b. **قَصَبَ** , "cut up" or "butchered," is MSA and not used in ID, but measure II **قَصَّبَ** is used in ID as **كَمَّصَبَ** .

For conjugation of **قَصَبَ** , see the verb **طَبَخَ** , and for **كَمَّصَبَ** see the verb **سَلَّمَ** .

The verbal noun is **قِصَابَةٌ** MSA and **كَمَّاصَةٌ** ID.

The noun of subject **قِصَابٌ** is not used, instead the form of excess, **قِصَابٌ** or **كَمَّاصٌ** , is used (see Lesson 7, Reference Grammar.) The noun of object from measure I is also not used, but that of measure II **مُقَمَّبٌ** or **مُكَمَّصٌ** is used instead.

c. **رَغِبَ** , "desired," for conjugation see the verb **شَرَبَ** .

verbal noun, **رَغْبَةٌ**

noun of subject, **رَاغِبٌ**

noun of object, **مَرْغُوبٌ**

*Dinar is the Iraqi monetary unit equivalent to \$2.80[±]

1. d. **رَحِمَ** , "pushed," "shoved" or "crowded," is not used in ID.

For conjugation, see the verb **شَرِبَ**
 verbal noun, **زَحْمَةٌ**
 noun of subject, **رَاحِمٌ** (seldom used)
 noun of object, **مَرْحُومٌ**

- e. **نَجَرَ** , "carved," is not used in ID.

For conjugation, see the verb **شَرِبَ**
 verbal noun, **نِجَارَةٌ**

Noun of subject is not used; instead the form of excess **نَجَّارٌ** is used. (See Lesson 7, Reference Grammar.)

Noun of object, **مَنْجُورٌ** (seldom used.)

- f. **صَنَعَ** , "manufactured" or "made"

For conjugation, see the verb **شَرِبَ**
 verbal noun, **صِنَاعَةٌ**
 noun of subject, **صَانِعٌ** (also means "servant" in ID)
 noun of object, **مَصْنُوعٌ**

- j. **فَتَحَ** , "opened"

For conjugation, see the verb **شَرِبَ**
 verbal noun, **فَتْحٌ**
 noun of subject, **فَاتِحٌ** (also means "conqueror")
 noun of object, **مَفْتُوحٌ**
 noun of instrument, **مِفْتَاحٌ** "key."

1. h. قَبِلَ , "accepted," is MSA; the ID is قَبِلَ .
 For conjugation, see the verb طَبَخَ
 verbal noun, قَبُولُ
 noun of subject, قَابِلٌ (In ID is also used as interrogative
 by intonation meaning "is it possible?"

Example:

Am I (is it possible) crazy?

قابل آني مخيل ؟

noun of object, مَقْبُولٌ

2. The measure I weak-ending verb:

a. دَرَى , "knew"

For conjugation, see the verb مَشَى

verbal noun, not used.

noun of subject, دَارِي (seldom used)

noun of object, not used.

b. جَمَى , "protected" or "defended"

For conjugation, see the verb, مَشَى

verbal noun, حَمَايَة

noun of subject, حَامِي

noun of object, مَحْمِي

مَحَامِي , "lawyer," is the noun of subject for measure II verb
 حَامِي , and مَحَامَاة , "the practice of law," is the verbal noun.

3. The measure II verb.

a. طَبَّبَ , "gave medical treatment," is used in both ID
 and MSA rather than measure I طَبَّ , which gives the same
 meaning, but the verbal noun of measure I, طَبْ is used for "medicine"
 طَبِيْبٌ , "M.D.," is the form of excess.

For conjugation, see the verb, سَتَمَ

verbal noun, تَطْيِيبٌ

noun of subject, not used.

noun of object, seldom used.

b. دَوَّخَ , "caused dizziness"

For conjugation, see the verb, سَتَمَ

The verbal noun تَدْوِيخٌ , is seldom used, but the verbal noun of measure I دُوخَةٌ , is frequently used.

The noun of subject is مَدَوِّخٌ and that of measure I is دَايِخٌ .

The noun of object is, مَدَوِّخٌ .

4. The measure III verb, قَاوَلَ , "negotiated"

<u>Pronoun</u>		<u>Perfect</u>	<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
he	هو	قَاوَلَ	يَقَاوِلُ	
she	هي	قَاوَلَتْ	تَقَاوِلُ	
they	هم	قَاوَلُوا	يَقَاوِلُونَ	
you, m.	انت	قَاوَلْتِ	تَقَاوِلِي	قَاوِلْ
you, f.	انت	قَاوَلْتِ	تَقَاوِلِي	قَاوِلِي
you, pl.	انتو	قَاوَلْتُو	تَقَاوِلُونِ	قَاوِلُوا
I	اني	قَاوَلْتِ	أَقَاوِلُ	
we	احنا	قَاوَلْنَا	نَقَاوِلُ	
verbal noun,		مَقَاوَلَةٌ		
noun of subject,		مَقَاوِلٌ		
noun of object,		مَقَاوِلٌ		

5. The measure V verb, **تَعَهَّدَ**, "pledged," "undertook" or "bound"

For conjugation, see the verb **تَمَوَّرَ** in Lesson 4.

verbal noun, **تَعَهُّدٌ**
 noun of subject, **مُتَعَهِّدٌ**
 noun of object, **مُتَعَهِّدَةٌ**

6. The measure X verb, **اسْتَقَالَ**, "resigned"

Pronoun		Perfect	Imperfect**	Imperative***
he	هو	اسْتَقَالَ	يَسْتَقِيلُ	
she	هي	اسْتَقَالَتْ	تَسْتَقِيلُ	
they	هم	اسْتَقَالُوا	يَسْتَقِيلُونَ	
you, m.	انت	*اسْتَقَالَيْتَ	تَسْتَقِيلُ	اسْتَقِيلْ
you, f.	انت	*اسْتَقَالَيْتِ	تَسْتَقِيلِينَ	اسْتَقِيلِي
you, pl.	انتو	*اسْتَقَالَيْتُوْا	تَسْتَقِيلُونَ	اسْتَقِيلُوا
I	اني	*اسْتَقَالَيْتُ	أَسْتَقِيلُ	
we	احنا	*اسْتَقَالَيْنَا	نَسْتَقِيلُ	

*Notice the addition of the letter **ي** just before the pronoun suffix.

Notice that the letter **ا was changed to a **ي**. Remember that measure I verb **قَالَ**, "said," is weak in the middle, and that the origin of the **ا** is **و** or **ي**.

***Notice that the weak letter stayed. This is the ID way, while in MSA the weak letter is dropped: **اسْتَقِلْ**.

The preceding is the pattern for conjugating measure X verbs which are weak in the middle in measure I.

7. The preposition **ان** , "for," when preceded by the preposition **إلى** , "to," renders the meaning "till." In MSA, **أن** and particles in its group such as **حتى** , "for," **لن** "never," **كي** , "for," and so on, cause the imperfect verb to take the accusative case. If the verb is in the plural form, the accusative case is shown by replacing the letter **ن** with the letter **ا** , but in ID this is not done and the **ن** stays. In Frame II the sentence **إشراح يسوي إلى أن يتخرجون ولده .** is an example of that.

8. **إلاّ** , "the other," is the masculine singular form; the feminine singular form is **إلاّ** or **إلاّ** . The plural feminine, **الأخرىات** , is seldom used in ID, therefore, the masculine form, **الأخرين** , is used.

EVALUATION



Part A.

You will hear 5 Iraqi statements, each followed by three responses. On a separate sheet of paper, write the letter of the most appropriate response in each case.

Part B.

Translate the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences into English.

Part C.

Transcribe the following 5 recorded Iraqi sentences.

Part D.

Listen to the following Iraqi conversation, then answer the 10 printed questions based on it.

Questions

1. What does Abu Jassim do?
2. What was his advice to his friend Sabri?
3. What was Sabri's reaction to that advice?
4. How many Abu Jassims could the neighborhood take, according to Sabri?
5. What is Sabri's complaint?
6. Who is bothering Sabri at work?
7. Where did Abu Jassim work previously?
8. Is Shihab a good manager, according to Abu Jassim?
9. What is Shihab good at, according to Abu Jassim?
10. Who hired the new engineer?

ENRICHMENT



1. الكليات , "colleges," are grouped nowadays into جامعات , "universities." The singular is جامعة .

جامع , is "mosque." The plural is جوامع .

2. متعهد , "contractor" or "concessionaire," has a wider range of application than that of مقاول , "negotiator," which is mainly used in the construction business to mean "building contractor." The ID بنا , "builder," is used for contractor sometimes.

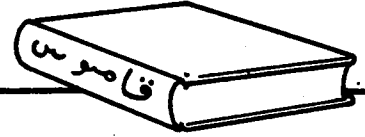
3. كصاب , is "butcher." نجار , is carpenter. بكال is "storekeeper." The following are a few other occupations and vocations

blacksmith	حداد
goldsmith	صايف
coppersmith	صفار
painter	صباغ
welder	سمكري ، لحام
businessman	تاجر

4. A word that renders the combined meanings of زحمة , "crowdedness," and دوخة , "bothersome" or "dizziness," is the ID word قلبالغ . It is applied in disorganized, crowded, undesirable situations.

5. Another word for استقال , "resigned," is استعفى , which is MSA and ID. Literally, it means "excused himself."

VOCABULARY



<u>English</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
acceptance		قبول
baccalaureate	بكالوريا	
Basrah (city)		بصرة
become independent (to)		استقل
block, neighborhood	عكد ، عكود (ج)	
butcher	كصاب ، كصاصيب (ج)	
capital		عاصمة ، عواصم (ج)
carpentry		نجارة
city, country		بلد ، بلاد ، بلدان (ج)
contractor		متعهد ، مقاول
crowding		زحمة ، ازدحام
desire		رغبة
difficult	زحمة	صعب
dizziness		دوخة
examination		امتحان ، امتحانات (ج)
guard ,(to) defend (to) , protect (to)		حمى
head		رأس ، رؤوس (ج)
high		عالي
independent (to become)		مستقل
institute		معهد ، معاهد (ج)
key		مفتاح ، مفاتيح (ج)
know		درى
law		قانون ، قوانين (ج)

LESSON 8

VOCABULARY

<u>English</u>	<u>ID</u>	<u>MSA</u>
law school		كلية الحقوق
lawyer		محامي
lucky		محظوظ
make (to), manufacture (to)		صنع
manufacturing		صناعة
medical doctor	دكتور ، دكاترة (ج)	طبيب ، اطباء (ج)
market	سوك ، اسواك (ج)	
municipality		بلدية
negotiate (to)		قاول
neighborhood		محلة ، حي ، احياء (ج)
open (to)		فتح
pharmacist		صيدلي ، صيادلة (ج)
pharmacy		صيدلية
pledge (to)		تعهد
request (to), demand (to)		طلب
right		حق ، حقوق (ج)
resign (to)		استقال
shop		دكان ، دكاكين (ج)
shopkeeper	بكال ، بكاكيل (ج)	
the other (m.)	الآخ	
the other (f.)	الخرى ، الخرى	
trust, trusteeship		امانة

SELF-EVALUATION TEST

Part One

Listening Comprehension

Section A. You will hear 10 sentences in Iraqi. After listening to each sentence, mark the letter that corresponds to the best translation for each item on a separate sheet of paper.



1.
 - a. My son and I have a 3:20 p.m. appointment with the doctor.
 - b. My son and I had a 3:20 p.m. appointment with the doctor.
 - c. The doctor and I have a 3:20 p.m. appointment with my son.
 - d. My son and I sought a 3:20 appointment with your doctor.

2.
 - a. Basheer has six tickets for the next match.
 - b. Basheer gave me seven tickets for the next match.
 - c. Basheer gave me six tickets for the next match.
 - d. Basheer gave me nine tickets for the next match.

3.
 - a. Our team came in 50 cars.
 - b. The team came from the camp in five cars.
 - c. Our team needed five cars in the camp.
 - d. Our team came in five cars from the camp.

4.
 - a. It appears that Ramadhan will be 29 days.
 - b. It seems that Ramadhan is going to be 30 days.
 - c. Ramadhan will appear in 29 days.
 - d. It seems that Ramadhan will be 28 days.

- 5.
- If you don't submit your application, I will back you.
 - When you submit your application, tell them I back you.
 - Submit my application, and I will thank you.
 - Submit your application, and I will back you.
- 6.
- The children wear their new suits during the two festivals.
 - During the two festivals, the children wear their old clothes.
 - The children have new suits for the two festivals.
 - The children wear their new suits during the festival.
- 7.
- Give me your full address, and how many years you've lived there.
 - Give me your full name, year and place of your birth.
 - Give me your last name, year and place of birth.
 - Give me your first name, year and place of birth.
- 8.
- Kamel has two sons; one is married and the other is a bachelor.
 - Kamel has a married son and a single daughter.
 - Kamel has two married sons.
 - Kamel has two bachelor sons and another who is married.
- 9.
- You can tell a staff officer by his red cap.
 - You can tell a staff officer by his cap.
 - You can tell a staff officer by the marker on his cap.
 - You can tell a staff officer by the red marker on his cap.
- 10.
- Abu Jassim is a neighborhood butcher.
 - Abu Jassim is a storekeeper in the neighborhood.
 - Abu Jassim's butcher shop is at the corner of the block.
 - Abu Jassim is the head butcher in the neighborhood store.

Section B. You will hear 10 questions or statements in Iraqi, each followed by 4 responses. On a separate sheet of paper, mark the letter that corresponds to the best response for each item.



.1

- .a كلية المحاماة .
- .b كلية الحقوق .
- .c كلية المحامين .
- .d كلية القوانين .

.2

- .a سلمان مطلق .
- .b سلمان راح يطلق مرته .
- .c سلمان يمكن طلق مرته .
- .d مرة سلمان مطلقه .

.3

- .a علي ولد بسنة ١٩١٨ .
- .b علي من ولادة سنة ١٩٥٠ .
- .c علي ولد بسنة ١٩٤٥ .
- .d علي ولد بسنة ١٩٦٨ .

.4

- .a كامل طبيب .
- .b كامل أصله من الموصل .
- .c أبو كامل جان طبيب .
- .d أبو كامل من الموصل .

.5

- .a ثابت صاحب دكان نجارة .
- .b ثابت عنده بقالية بالسوك .
- .c ثابت عنده بقالية بالمحلة .
- .d دكان ثابت النجار مو بالسوك .

.6

- .a أبو جاسم اشتغل بالبلدية .
- .b أبو جاسم استقال من البلدية .
- .c أبو جاسم يشتغل بأمانة العاصمة .
- .d أبو جاسم چان يشتغل بأمانة العاصمة .

.7

- .a كامل راح يقدم لكلية الصيدلة .
- .b كامل راح يدخل كلية الصيدلة .
- .c طلب كامل لكلية الصيدلة مو مقبول .
- .d كامل تخرج من كلية الصيدلة .

.8


- .a يوم الجمعة اكو عطلة بالمدارس .
- .b يوم الجمعة دواثر الحكومة تنفتح .
- .c يوم الجمعة الجوامع عدها عطلة .
- .d يوم الجمعة العطلة بس للجيش .

.9

- .a ساعة نزيه بالتسعة وربع .
- .b ساعة نزيه اشتغلت بالتسعة وربع .
- .c ساعة نزيه وكفت عالتسعة واخمسطعش دقيقة .
- .d ساعة نزيه وكفت عالتلاثة وربع .

.10

- .a أبو جاسم يفتح دكانه بالسبعة بالليل .
- .b أبو جاسم بروج للمبيت بالسبعة المصبح .
- .c أبو جاسم يشتغل احدعش ساعة .
- .d أبو جاسم يكون بدكانه بالسبعة المصبح .

Section C.  Listen to the following dialogue in Iraqi, which will be read twice. After the first reading, there will be a two-minute pause to allow you to write, in English, the answers to the 10 printed questions. After the second reading, you will have one more minute to complete your answers. You may take notes.

Questions:

1. What kind of match were they talking about?
2. Who is the visiting team?
3. When is the match going to take place?
4. Who has the tickets and how many does he have?
5. How many tickets did the other person need?
6. What time does the match start?
7. Do they intend to go to the game?
8. If so, how?
9. What was the final arrangement between them?
10. Was Kamel pleased with the arrangement?

Part Two 

Written Interpretation

In this part of the test, you will hear 10 sentences in Iraqi. Write the English translation for each sentence. You will have a 35-second pause to write each translation.


Part Three

Dictation 

In this part of the test, transcribe the following 10 sentences. Each sentence will be read twice. Each reading will be followed by a 20-second pause.

Part Four

Spoken Interpretation/Role Playing

Section A. In this part of the test, act as an interpreter in a conversation between an Iraqi and an American.
 Translate the Iraqi into English and the English into Iraqi. You will hear each line only once.

Section B. Read the description of the situation below. The instructor will play the role of the father and you will play the role of Thabit.

Thabit has just learned that he has passed the baccalaureate examination and graduated from high school. He is seeking his father's advice whether he should apply to college or vocational school. His father wants him to apply to engineering college. He argues that he likes to learn carpentry and go to work for his father, who is a contractor. The time spent in school is a factor, in his opinion.

Thabit: Tell your father the news (of passing the test).

Father:

Thabit: Ask your father's opinion about college or vocational school.

Father:

Thabit: Argue time factor.

Father:

Thabit: Voice desire to work for father.

Father:

Thabit: Agree to give it a try, but like your options to stay open.

Father:

Thabit: Thank your father and say good-bye.

CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

Arabic-English

L6	August	آب
L5	son	ابن، ابناء (ج)
L5	come (to)	اجا (ع)
L7	red (m.)	احمر، حمر (ج) (ع)
L6	last	آخر
L6	March	آذار
L6	Wednesday	اربعاء (ع)
L7	staff (military)	اركان
L5	week	اسبوع، اسابيع (ج)
L8	resign (to)	استقبال
L8	independent (to become)	استقل
L7	origin	اصل
L7	bachelor	اعزب، عزاب (ج)
L7	economy, saving	اقتصاد
L7	Al-Krkh (section of Baghdad on the west bank of the Tigris)	الكرج
L5	except, till, to (used for telling time)	الا
L6	Sunday	الأحد
L8	the other (m.)	الآخ (ع)
L5	Jordan (country)	الاردن
L5	coming, next	الجاي (ع)
L8	the other (f.)	الخب، الخرى (ع)

MODULE 2

CUMULATIVE VOCABULARY

L6	Thursday	الخميس
L6	Saturday	السبت
L6	Islamic year	السنة الإسلامية (الهجرية)
L5	afternoon	العصر
L6	military standpoint	المناحية العسكرية
L8	trust, trusteeship	امانة
L8	examination	امتحان ، امتحانات (ج)
L6	first	أول ، اوائل (ج)
L6	May	أيار
L6	September	أيلول
ب		
L5	father	أب (ع)
L6	papa, dad	أب (ع)
L6	daughter	بنت / بنت (ع)
L8	Basrah (city)	بصرة
L5	ticket	بطاقة
L8	shopkeeper	بكال ، بكاكيل (ج)
L8	baccalaureate	بكالوريا (ع)
L8	city, country	بلد ، بلاد ، بلدان (ج)
L8	municipality	بلدية
L5	how much?	بش (ع)
L5	between	بين
L5	appear (to), seem (to)	بين (ع)

ث

L6	October	تشرين الاول
L6	November	تشرين الثاني
L8	pledge (to)	تعهد
L6	about, nearly	تقريبا
L6	Tuesday	ثلاث (ع)
L6	true, right, OK	تمام
L6	July	تموز

ث

L7	secondary	ثانوية
L7	education	ثقافة
L5	one-third	ثلث ، اثلاث (ج)
L6	Monday	ثنين وع

ج

L6	big	جبير (ع)
L5	take place (to), run (to), flow (to)	جري
L6	how many	جم (ع)
L6	Friday	جمعة ، جمع (ج)

ح

L6	need	حاجة
L6	Pilgrimage	الحج
L6	June	حزيران
L7	gain (to), get (to)	حصل
L8	right	حق ، حقوق (ج)

L6	government	حكومة
L6	beautiful (f.)	حليوة (ع)
L7	red (f.)	حمراء ، حمراوات (ج) / حمرة ، حمر (ج) (ع)
L8	guard (to), defend (to), protect (to)	حصى

خ

L7	graduate	خريج
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د

L8	know (to)	درى
L7	defense	دفاع ، دفاعات (ج)
L8	shop	دكان ، دكاكين (ج)
L8	medical doctor	دكتور ، دكاترة (ع) / طبيب ، اطباء (ج)
L8	dizziness	دوخة
L6	religious	ديني

ر

L8	head	راس ، رؤوس (ج)
L6	calendar	رئاسة (ع)
L8	desire	رغبة
L6	Ramadhan	رمضان

ز

L8	difficult	زحمة (ع) / صعب
L8	crowding	زحمة ، ازدحام

س

L7	cap	سدانة ، سدائر (ج)
L5	basket	سلة
L6	year	سنة
L6	question	سؤال ، اسئلة (ج)
L8	market	سوك ، اسواك (ج) (ع)
L5	car	سيارة

س

L6	February	شباط
L6	work	شغل ، اشغال (ج)
L5	Shihab (name)	شهاب
L7	diploma, testimony	شهادة
L6	month	شهر ، اشهر ، شهور (ج)

ص

L6	fast (to)	صام
L6	true	صحيح
L5	true, really	صدك (ع)
L8	manufacturing	صناعة
L8	pharmacist	صيدلي ، صيادلة (ج)
L8	pharmacy	صيدلية

ط

L8	request (to), demand (to)	طلب
L6	long	طويل
L5	airplane	طيارة

ع

L5	usually	عادة
L8	capital	عاصمة ، عواصم (ج)
L8	high	عالي
L7	single girl	عزبة (ع)
L6	holiday	عطلة ، عطل (ج)
L7	colonel (full)	عقيد ، عقدا* (ج)
L8	block, neighborhood	عكد ، عكود (ج)
L7	insignia	علامة
L5	always	على طول (ع)
L6	festival	عيد ، اعياد (ج)
L6	eye	عين ، عيون (ج)

ف

L8	open (to)	فتح
L6	difference	فرق
L5	team	فريق ، فرق (ج)
L6	only	فقط

ق

L7	suit	قاط ، قوط (ج) (ع) / بدلة ، حلة ، بزة
L8	law	قانون ، قوانين (ج)
L8	negotiate (to)	قاول
L8	acceptance	قبول
L7	seniority	قدم
L6	short	قصير

L7 whole, complete
 L6 December
 L6 January
 L5 football, soccer
 L8 butcher
 L7 college
 L8 law school
 L5 kilo

ك

كامل
 كانون الأول
 كانون الثاني
 كرة القدم
 كصاب ، كصائب (ج) (ع)
 كلية
 كلية الحقوق
 كيلو ، كيلوات (ج) (ع)

L7 dress (to)
 L5 meat
 L5 for this reason

ل

لبس
 لحم ، لحوم (ج)
 لهسبب (ع)

L5 possession
 L5 match (sports)
 L8 contractor
 L7 accounting
 L8 lawyer
 L8 lucky
 L7 place
 L8 neighborhood
 L7 cannon
 L7 artillery
 L5 patient, sick
 L7 divorced (man)

م

مال ، أموال (ج)
 مباراة ، مباريات (ج)
 متعهد ، مقاول
 محاسبة
 محامي
 محظوظ
 محل ، مكان
 محلة ، حي ، احياء (ج)
 مدفع ، مدافع (ج)
 مدفعية
 مريض ، مرضاء ، مرضى (ج)
 مطلق (ع)

L5	camp	معسكر
L8	institute	معهد ، معاهد (ج)
L8	key	مفتاح ، مفاتيح (ج)
L6	supposed	مفروض
L7	Mosul (city)	موصل
L5	appointment	موعد ، مواعيد (ج)

ن

L6	aspect, direction, borough	ناحية
L8	carpentry	نجارة
L5	Najeeb (name)	نجيب
L6	day	نهار
L6	weekend	نهاية الاسبوع
L6	April	نيسان

هـ

L6	this way, like this	هالشكل (ع)
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و

L7	ministry	وزارة
L5	stop (to)	وكف (ع)
L7	birth	ولادة

