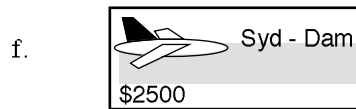
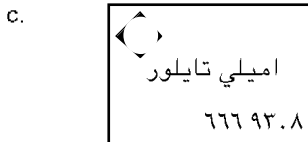
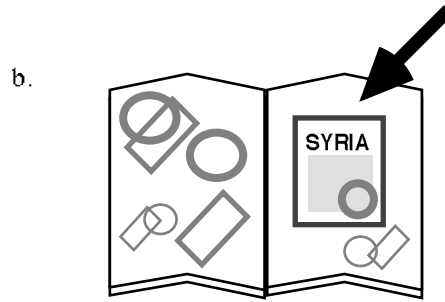


**FUNCTION E: ASKING FOR AND OFFERING THINGS**

1. Write these words under the appropriate picture. There may be more than one word for each picture.

<i>karʿt</i>	name card	كرت
<i>bitaʿaqa (shakhsiyye)</i>	card (id, name) (f)	بطاقة (شخصية)
<i>hawiyye</i>	id card (f)	هي
<i>shahaadet swaaqa</i>	driver's licence (f)	شهادة سواقة
<i>tazkara</i>	ticket (f)	تذكرة
<i>ta'shiiret safar</i>	visa (f)	تأشيرة سفر
<i>jawaaz safar</i>	passport	جواز سفر
<i>basboor</i>	passport	باسبور



**WHY SO MANY WORDS?** ♦♦ Having more than one word in regular usage for the same object or idea is another frustrating feature of Arabic. These words have come from many sources, including classical Arabic, indigenous languages and foreign languages, especially Turkish, French and now English. At first, just try to memorise how to use one of the words perfectly, but be able to recognise the others.

2. Add the attached pronouns *ak / ek* كـ (your) and *-i* -ي (my) to each of the words below. Remember *ataa marbuuta* at the end of a word will change to a 't'.

- a. *basboor*: \_\_\_\_\_ بسبور :  
 b. *karʔt* : \_\_\_\_\_ كرت :  
 c. *hawiyye* : \_\_\_\_\_ هويّة :  
 d. *bitaaqa* : \_\_\_\_\_ بطاقة :  
 e. *shahaadet swaaqa* : \_\_\_\_\_ شهادة سواقّة :  
 f. *tazkara* : \_\_\_\_\_ تذكرة :

**GIVE ME...PLEASE** ♦♦ The expression *iza bétriid* إذا بتريد literally means “if you want” but is most often used to mean “may I have...please” or simply “please”. Depending on who you’re speaking to, the ending changes as follows:

<i>izabétriid</i>	please (to a man)	إذا بتريد
<i>izabétriidi</i>	please (to a woman)	إذا بتريدي
<i>izabétriidu</i>	please (to a group)	إذا بتريدوا

Note that you don’t pronounce the *Alif* written in Arabic at the end of *iza bétriidu* إذا بتريدوا

You can add command verbs in front of this expression to be more precise about your request, for example

<i>ʕatiini...iza bétriid</i>	give me...please	عطيني...إذا بتريد
<i>warjiini...iza bétriid</i>	show me...please	ورجيني...إذا بتريد

**HERE YOU ARE...** ♦♦ The most common way to offer somebody something is to say

<i>tfaddal</i>	here you are (to a man)	تفضل
<i>tfaddali</i>	here you are (to a woman)	تفضلي
<i>tfaddalu</i>	here you are (to a group)	تفضلوا

This can be translated in several ways, including “here you are”, “go ahead”, “do..... please” or even “after you”. Note that the *Alif* written in Arabic at the end of *tfaddalu* تفضلوا is not pronounced. Another word

<i>hayy</i>	here it is	هي
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is much more casual than *tfaddal* تفضل *hayy* هي however is ‘immutable’, i.e. its form remains the same regardless of who is speaking or who is being spoken to.




3. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.

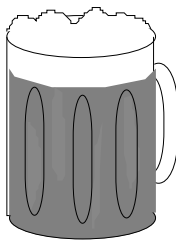
- A عطيني \_\_\_\_\_ إذا بتريد. *iza bétriid*, *ʕatiini* أ  
 B تفضل. هي, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, *hayy*, *tfaddal* ب

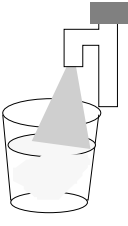
**Work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to ask for the items in the previous exercise. Don’t forget to make the necessary changes if you are speaking to a woman.**

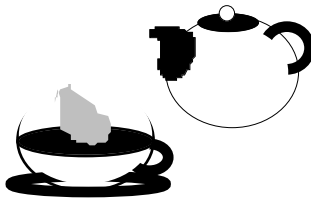
## 4. Write these words under the appropriate picture.

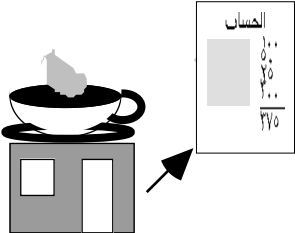
<i>shay</i>	tea	شاي
<i>biira</i>	beer (f)	بيرة
<i>qahwe</i>	coffee (f)	قهوة
<i>mayy</i>	water (f)	مِيّ
<i>lé-hsaab</i>	the bill (in a hotel, restaurant)	الحساب
<i>él-faatuura</i>	thereceipt, the invoice (f)	الفاتورة

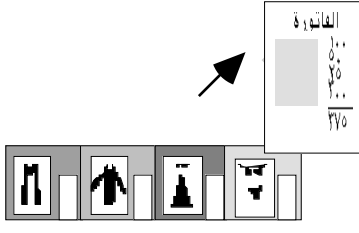
a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

e. 

f. 

**MAY I HAVE...PLEASE** ➡ Another way of asking for something politely is by using the word

*mumken...*

may...

...ممكن

before a verb, for example

*mumken akhud...iza bétriid* may I have...please ممكن آخذ...إذا بتريد

**EXPRESSING THANKS** ➔ You can thank people by simply saying

<i>shukran</i>	thank you	شكراً
<i>shukran ktiir</i>	thank you very much	شكراً كثيراً

or, if someone has actually given you something--a cup of tea for example--you may say "may your hands be kept safe"

<i>yéslamu iideek</i>	(to a man)	يسلموا إيديك
<i>yéslamu iideeki</i>	(to a woman)	يسلموا إيديكي

**RESPONDING TO THANKS** ➔ If someone thanks you by saying *yéslamu iideek* يسلمو إيديك, you should reply "and yours"

<i>w iideek</i>	(to a man)	و إيديك
<i>w iideeki</i>	(to a woman)	و إيديكي

Otherwise, you can respond with any one of the following expressions

<i>afwan</i>	you're welcome ( <i>also</i> excuse me)	عفواً
<i>walau</i>	not at all, don't mention it	ولو

<i>tékram</i>	you're welcome (to a man)	تكرم
<i>tékrami</i>	you're welcome (to a woman)	تكرمي
<i>tékramu</i>	you're welcome (to a group)	تكرموا

*tékram* تكرم can mean "at your service", "with pleasure", "certainly" or "you're welcome". You will also hear the expressions

<i>ala eeni</i>	you're welcome (upon my eyes)	على عيني
<i>ala raasi</i>	you're welcome (upon my head)	على رأسي

Note that *afwan* عفواً is also used to mean "excuse me".

**5. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.**

- A *nimken akhud* \_\_\_\_\_      \_\_\_\_\_ ممكن اخذ  
*iza bétriid.* إذا بتريد.
- B *hay* \_\_\_\_\_, *tfaḍḍal.*      هي \_\_\_\_\_، تفضل.
- A *shukran.*      شكراً.
- B *tékram.*      تكرم.

Now work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to order drinks.