

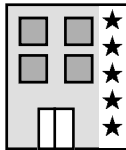
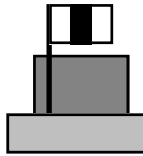
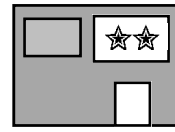
EXERCISES

FUNCTION A: LOCATING PLACES IN DAMASCUS

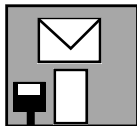
1. Write these words under the appropriate picture.

<i>mataar</i>	an airport	مطار
<i>masraf</i>	a bank	مصرف
<i>mat'am</i>	a restaurant	مطعم
<i>makhfar</i>	a police station	مخفر
<i>mathaf</i>	a museum	متحف
<i>mawqaf baas</i>	a bus stop	موقف باص
<i>suuq</i>	a market	سوق
<i>f'endoq</i>	a hotel	فندق
<i>bariid</i>	a post office	بريد
<i>jaame'ε</i>	a mosque	جامع
<i>jaame'a</i>	a university (f)	جامعة
<i>safaara</i>	an embassy (f)	سفارة
<i>siinama</i>	a cinema (f)	سينما
<i>kniiise</i>	a church (f)	كنيسة
<i>qahwe</i>	a coffee shop (f)	قهوة
<i>madrase</i>	a school (f)	مدرسة
<i>maktabe</i>	a library, a bookshop (f)	مكتبة
<i>m'estashfa</i>	a hospital (f)	مستشفى
<i>kaaziyye</i>	a petrol station (f)	كازيية
<i>mhattet el-qitaar</i>	a railway station (f)	محطة القطار

eg

*f'endoq* فندق*safaara* سفارة*makhfar* مخفر

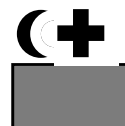
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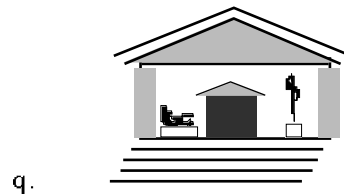
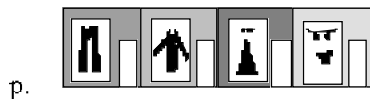
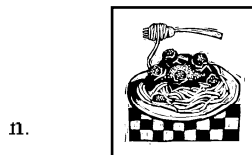
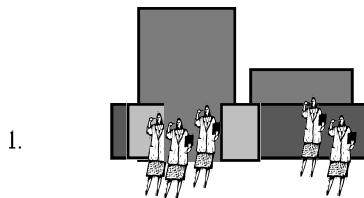
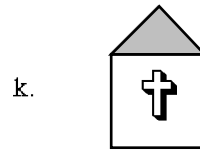
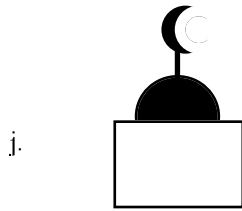
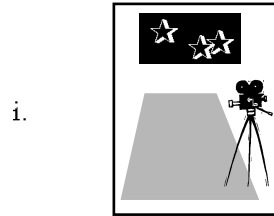
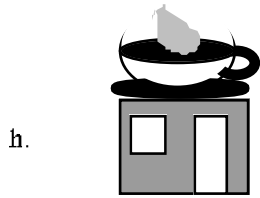
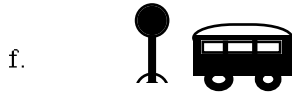
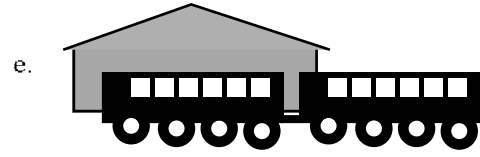
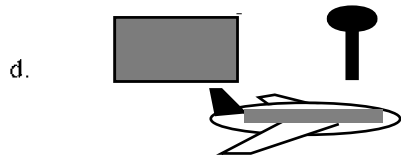


b.



c.





THE DEFINITE ARTICLE ♦ In addition to all nouns in Arabic being either masculine or feminine, they are also 'definite' or 'indefinite'. *él-* ال attached to the beginning of a noun makes it definite. What is definite? All proper nouns such as "Syria" and names of people, and pronouns such as "I" and "she" are definite. The most obvious marker however, is *él-* ال before a noun. The first meaning of *él-* ال is "the", for example

él-féndoq the hotel الفندق

Remember if a word begins with a "sunletter" the 'l' sound disappears and the sunletter is doubled and if a word begins with a consonant cluster, the 'é' changes position (pp 19).

él- ال is also used in Arabic, when no article is used in English, for example, when you speak about things in general or about abstract concepts as in "countries have borders" and "politics is interesting". In these sentences no article is used in English for either "countries" or "politics", but *él-* ال is used in Arabic. We will practise this type in a later chapter.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE ♦ There is no indefinite article like "a" or "an". How do you know if a word is indefinite? Simply, if *él-* ال is not used, and the word is an ordinary noun, the word is indefinite. This means that "a" or "an" is used in English, for example

féndoq a hotel فندق

"THIS" AND "THAT" DEMONSTRATIVES ♦ There is a masculine and feminine form for all Arabic words except non-human nouns (which are either masculine or feminine). Even the demonstratives 'this' and 'that' have a masculine and a feminine form:

<i>haad(a)</i>	this / that (m)	هذا
<i>hayy</i>	this / that (f)	هي
<i>hadool</i>	these	هذول
<i>hadaak</i>	that over there (m)	هذاك
<i>hadiik</i>	that over there (f)	هديك
<i>hadoliik</i>	those over there	هدوليك

Note that although there is no *Alif* ا written in Arabic between the *h* ه and *d* د of *haada* هذا, it is pronounced with a long 'aa' sound. Look how it can be used to ask a simple question:

<i>shu haada?</i>	what's that/this? (m)	شو هذا؟
<i>shu hayy?</i>	what's that/this? (f)	شو هي؟
<i>miin haada?</i>	who's that (man)?	مين هذا؟
<i>miin hayy?</i>	who's that (woman)?	مين هي؟



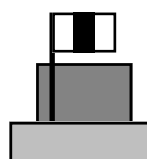
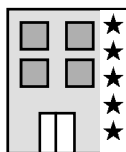
2. Listen and check that you have written the correct word under each picture in the previous exercise.

A *shu haada?*

B *haada* _____

A *w shu hayy?*

B *hayy* _____



أ شو هذا؟

ب هذا _____

أ و شو هي؟

ب هي _____

STREET, CIRCLE AND DISTRICT NAMES ➔ In Damascus, only a few street names are commonly known and used. More commonly used are the names of circles (or squares) and districts. The words

<i>shaare</i> ع	a street	شارع
<i>saaha</i>	a circle, a square	ساحة
<i>mantiqa</i>	an area, a district	منطقة

come before the names of the street, circle or district the preposition *b-* ب (in), for example

<i>b-shaare</i> ع <i>Baghdaad</i>	on Baghdad Street	بشارع بغداد
<i>b-shaare</i> ع <i>és-Sawra</i>	on Thawra Street	بشارع الثورة
<i>b-saahet</i> <i>él-Merje</i>	on Martyrs' Square	بساحة المرجة
<i>b-saahet</i> <i>él-Omawiyyin</i>	on Omayyad Circle	بساحة الامويين
<i>b-mantiqet</i> <i>él-Maalki</i>	in the Malki district	بمنطقة المالكي
<i>b-mantiqet</i> <i>Abu Remmaane</i>	in the Abu Remaane area	بمنطقة أبو رمانة

Note that when you add a name after the words *saaha* ساحة and *mantiqa* منطقة, the final *taa marbuuta* ة is pronounced as 'et'.

Martyrs' Square--officially named *saahet ésh-Shuhada'* ساحة الشهداء --is the central square in downtown Damascus. Omayyad Circle, at the other end of town is at the head of the *Autostraad* الأوتستراد (Autostrad) which leads to outlying suburbs. Amongst non-Syrian locals it is also known as "Oh My God Circle" because seven roads feed traffic in and out, causing the most hectic traffic conditions. Some well known districts in Damascus are

<i>él-Mezze</i> <i>ésh-SHarqiyye</i>	East Mezze	المزة الشرقية
<i>él-Mezze</i> <i>él-GHarbiyye</i>	West Mezze	المزة الغربية
<i>él-Mezze</i> <i>él-Qadiime</i>	Old Mezze	المزة القديمة
<i>él-Baraamke</i>	Baramkeh	البرامكة
<i>él-Maalki</i>	Malki	المالكي
<i>Abu Remmaane</i>	Abu Remaane	أبو رمانة
<i>él-Muhaajriin</i>	Muhaajriin	المهاجرين
<i>Rék'n éd-Diin</i>	Rukn Ed-Diin	ركن الدين
<i>ésh-SHaalaan</i>	Shaalán	الشعلان
<i>Baab Tuuma</i>	Bab Touma	باب توما
<i>él-Qassaa</i> ع	Kassaa	القصاص
<i>él-Hariiqaa</i>	Hariqa	الحريقة

COMPASS POINTS ➔ The four points of the compass are:

<i>shmaal</i>	north	شمال
<i>janoob</i>	south	جنوب
<i>shaar'q</i>	east	شرق
<i>ghar'b</i>	west	غرب

QUESTION WORD "WHERE" • The word *ween* وين (where) is used at the beginning of the sentence and marks a question.

ween él-féndoq?

where is the hotel?

وين الفندق؟

weeno?

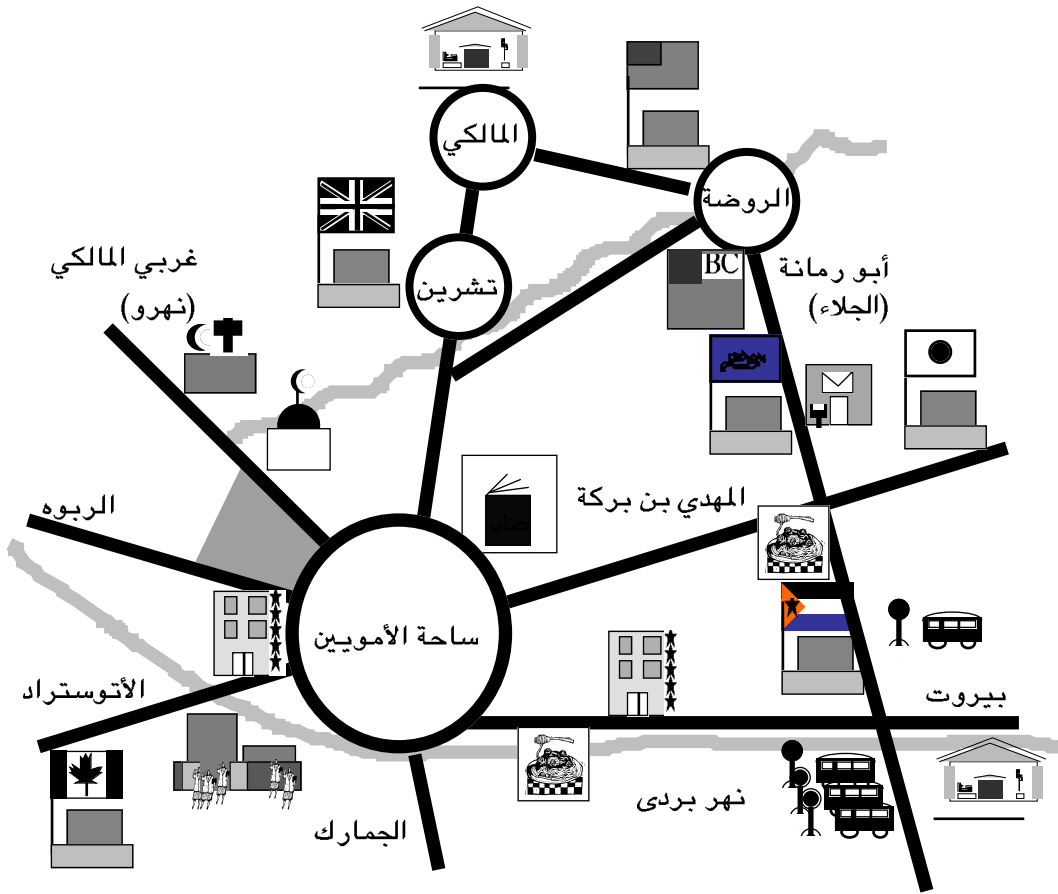
where is he / it?

وينه؟

Note that pronouns can be attached to the end of *ween* وين .

3. Look at Map 1 and read all the street and circle names. Transliterate them to help you to remember them.

MAP 1



4. Refer to the Map 1 and ask where the buildings are, for example

A *ween él-méstahfa?*

أ وين المستشفى؟

B *b-shaare gharbi él-Maalki*

ب بشارع غربي المالكي.

PREPOSITIONS Below are five prepositions useful in locating places.

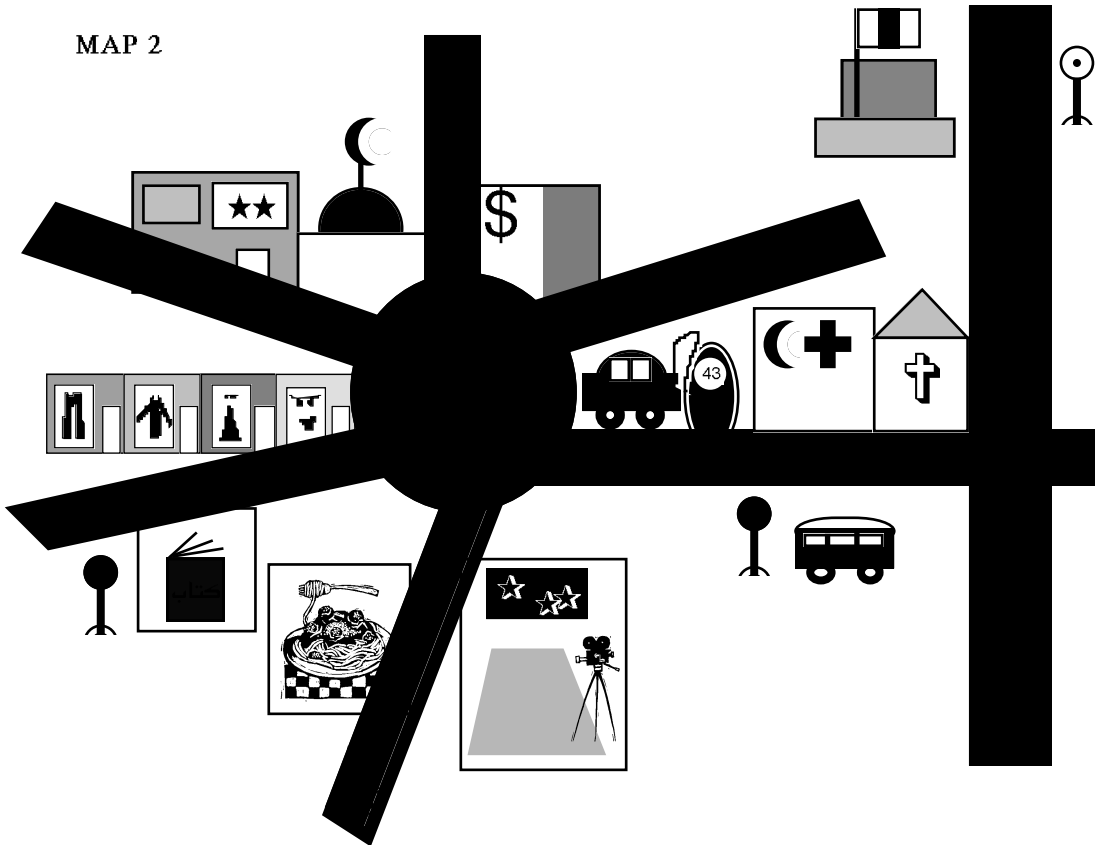
<i>janb</i>	next to	جنب
<i>been</i>	between	بين
<i>mwaajeh</i>	opposite	مواجه
<i>qabl</i>	before	قبل
<i>baad</i>	after	بعد

5. Look at Map 2 and complete these sentences using a preposition, for example

eg *él-méstashfa been él-kaaziyye w lé-kniise.* المستشفى بين الكازيئة و الكنيسة.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| a. <i>és-siinama</i> _____ <i>él-mat'am.</i> | السينما _____ المطعم. |
| b. <i>és-suuq</i> _____ <i>él-maktabe.</i> | السوق _____ المكتبة. |
| c. <i>és-safaara</i> _____ <i>mawqef él-baas.</i> | السفارة _____ موقف الباص. |
| d. <i>él-makhfar</i> _____ <i>él-jaameع.</i> | المخفر _____ الجامع. |
| e. <i>lé-kniise</i> _____ <i>él-méstashfa.</i> | الكنيسة _____ المستشفى. |
| f. <i>él-kaaziyye</i> _____ <i>él-méstashfa.</i> | الكازيئة _____ المستشفى. |

MAP 2



Work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to ask where the buildings are using *ween...?* *وين...؟*

6. This is the index to Map 3. Write the English names for these places in the space provided. After you have tried to complete the list without assistance, refer to the English list on page 68 (be careful, the English names are not in the same order!) Do not try to memorise all these names at once. This map is for your reference only.

- A *saahet él-Omawiin* _____ ساحة الأمويين
 B *jaamçet^éDimashq* _____ جامعة دمشق
 C *fëndoç^çSheeraaton* _____ فندق شيراتون
 D *maktabet él-Assad él-waçaniyye* _____ مكتبة الأسد الوطنية
 E *daar él-oobeera* _____ دار الأوبرا
 F *fëndoç^çMeridian* _____ فندق ميريديان
 G *és-safaara lé-britaaniyye* _____ السفارة البريطانية
 H *és-safaara l-amærkiyye* _____ السفارة الأمريكية
 I *él-majles éh-thaçqaafi lé-briitaani* _____ المجلس الثقافي البريطاني
 J *él-maçhad lé-fransi* _____ المعهد الفرنسي
 K *jésr ér-ra'iis* _____ جسر الرئيس
 L *mhattet él-baas* _____ محطة الباص
 M *él-mathaf él-waçani* _____ المتحف الوطني
 N *él-mathaf él-harbi* _____ المتحف الحربي
 O *él-bariid él-markazi* _____ البريد المركزي
 P *mhattet él-qitaar él-Hijaaz* _____ محطة القطار الحجاز
 Q *maktab él-hijraw él-jawaazaat* _____ مكتب الهجرة و الجوازات
 R *kniiset él-laatiin* _____ كنيسة اللاتين
 S *maktab és-siyaaha* _____ مكتب السياحة
 T *él-maçraf él-markazi* _____ المصرف المركزي
 U *méstashfa ét-télyaaani* _____ مستشفى الطلياني
 V *saahet ésh-shuhada'* _____ ساحة الشهداء
 W *él-çalçaa* _____ القلعة
 X *suuç él-Hamiidiyye* _____ سوق الحميدية
 Y *él-jaamç él-Omawi* _____ الجامع الأموي
 Z *çahwet én-Noofara* _____ قهوة النوفرة

Legend: Write the Arabic next to the appropriate symbol on the map.

- nahér* _____ نهر
saaha _____ ساحة
suur él-madiine él-çadiime _____ سور المدينة القديمة
ishaaret él-méruur _____ إشارة المرور
ineene, çadiiça _____ جنينة، حديقة