

FUNCTION C: EXPRESSING EXISTENCE

HERE AND THERE ⇨ LOCATION is expressed by the words

<i>hoon</i>	here	هون
<i>huniik</i>	there	هونيك

while

<i>fii</i>	there (is, are)	في
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expresses the EXISTENCE of the object, rather than its location. Remember that in simple Arabic sentences the verb "to be" is not used. Compare these sentences

<i>él-talifoön huniik.</i>	the telephone is <u>over there</u> .	التليفون هونيك.
<i>fii talifoön.</i>	<u>there is</u> a telephone.	في تليفون.
<i>fii talifoön huniik.</i>	<u>there is</u> a telephone <u>there</u> .	في تليفون هونيك.

IS THERE...? ⇨ A question can be made by simply raising the tone of your voice at the end of the sentence. The words and their order remain exactly the same, for example

<i>fii talifoön...?</i>	is there a telephone...?	في تليفون...؟
<i>(..ḡariib mén hoon)?</i>	(...near here?)	(...قريب من هون؟)

You can answer this question in two ways, either

<i>ee, fii...</i>	yes, there is...	ايه، في...
<i>(..leeko, huniik)</i>	(..look, over there)	(...ليكه هونيك.)

or you can negate *fii* في by simply adding *maa* ما before the word

<i>la, maa fii.</i>	no, there isn't.	لا، ما في.
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One of the most common expressions using *fii* في is

<i>maa fii mésh^ékle!</i>	(there is) no problem!	ما في مشكلة!
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1. Look at Map 2 and circle the correct answer, for example

fii féndoḡ? ee fii / (la ma fii.) في فندق؟ ايه في / (لا ما في.)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| a. <i>fii jaameḡ? ee fii / la ma fii.</i> | في جامع؟ ايه في / لا ما في. |
| b. <i>fii safaara? ee fii / la ma fii.</i> | في سفارة؟ ايه في / لا ما في. |
| c. <i>fii méstahfa? ee fii / la ma fii.</i> | في مستشفى؟ ايه في / لا ما في. |
| d. <i>fii maṭaar? ee fii / la ma fii.</i> | في مطار؟ ايه في / لا ما في. |
| e. <i>fii maktabe? ee fii / la ma fii.</i> | في مكتبة؟ ايه في / لا ما في. |
| f. <i>fii maṭṭam? ee fii / la ma fii.</i> | في مطعم؟ ايه في / لا ما في. |

2. Look at Map 2 and answer the questions below. Be as detailed as possible.

- a. *shu fii b-shaare Baghdad?* شو في بشارع بغداد؟
- b. *shu fii b-shaare 29 Ayaar?* شو في بشارع ٢٩ أيار؟
- c. *shu fii b-shaare el-aaabed?* شو في بشارع العابد؟
- d. *shu fii b-shaare Bakistaan?* شو في بشارع باكستان؟
- e. *shu fii b-shaare es-Sawra?* شو في بشارع الثورة؟
- f. *shu fii b-saahet es-Sabaah Bahraat?* شو في ساحة السبع بحراب؟

POINTING TO THINGS ➔ If you want to point to something and say "look, there it is!" you can use the expression

leeko, huniik! Look, over there! ليكه هونيك

if you are pointing to a masculine object such as a hotel, restaurant or telephone. If you are pointing to a feminine object such as an embassy, hospital or station you must attach the feminine pronoun, for example

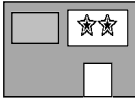

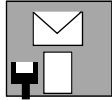







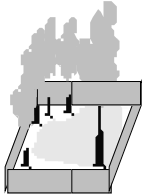
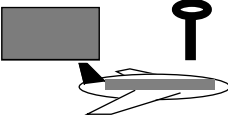
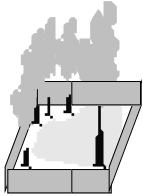
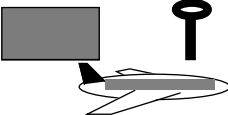
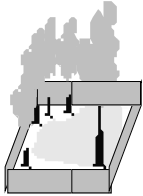
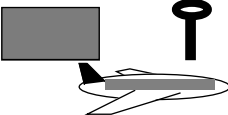
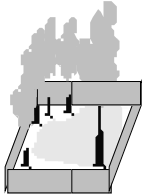
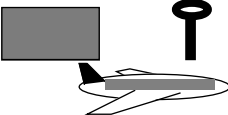
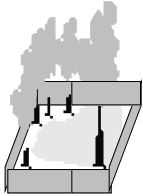
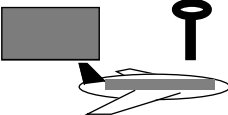
leeka, huniik! Look, over there! ليكها هونيك



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

- A *ʿafwan. fii méstahfa* أ عفواً. في مستشفى
ʿariib _____ hoon? قريب _____ هون؟
- B *ee fii, _____ huniik.* ب ايه في، _____ هونيك.
 _____ *lé-kniise w él-kaaziyye.* _____ الكنيسة و الكازيية
- A *shukran ktiir.* أ شكراً كثير.
 B _____ ب _____

4. Draw a line between the Arabic word and its picture, for example

a. <i>maşraf</i>			مصرف
b. <i>bariid</i>			بريد
c. <i>maʿam</i>			مطعم
d. <i>talifoon</i>			تليفون
e. <i>maktabe</i>			مكتبة
f. <i>ineene</i>			جنيئة
g. <i>makhfar</i>			مخفر
h. <i>maṭaar</i>			مطار
i. <i>kniise</i>			كنيسة
j. <i>kaaziyye</i>			كازيية

Now work with a teacher or classmate and refer to Map 2. Imagine you are on the circle. Take it in turns to ask if these facilities are nearby.