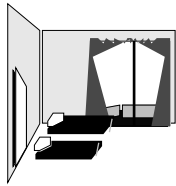


EXERCISES

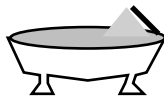
FUNCTION A: EXPRESSING DESIRE

1. Write these words under the appropriate pictures.

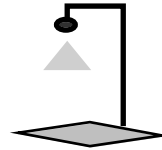
<i>ghérfe</i>	room (f)	غرفة
<i>hammaam</i>	bathroom (<i>also</i> bath)	حمام
<i>baanyoo</i>	bath tub	بانيو
<i>duush</i>	shower	دوش
<i>manshàfe</i>	towel (f)	منشفة
<i>saabuune</i>	cake of soap (f)	صابونة
<i>takh't, takhteen</i>	bed, two beds	تخته تختين
<i>farshe</i>	matress (f)	فرشة
<i>sharshaf</i>	sheet	شرشف
<i>hraam</i>	blanket	حرام
<i>mkhadde</i>	pillow (f)	مخدة
<i>mékwaaye</i>	iron (f)	مكواية
<i>seeshwaar</i>	hairdryer	سيشوار
<i>shofaaj</i>	radiator	شوفاج
<i>soobyà</i>	oil heater (f)	صوبيا
<i>daffaaye</i>	electric heater (f)	دقاية
<i>mukayyif</i>	airconditioner	مكيّف
<i>marwahà</i>	fan (f)	مروحة
<i>ilaale</i>	curtain (f)	جلالة
<i>ilaalet taawle</i>	tablecloth (f)	جلالة طاولة



a.



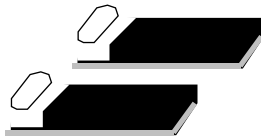
b.



c.



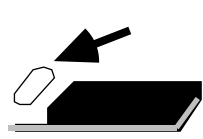
d.



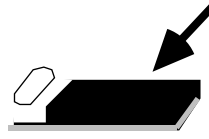
e.



f.



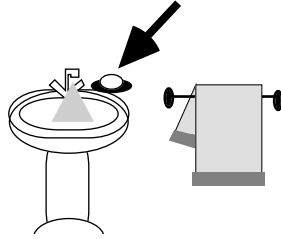
g.



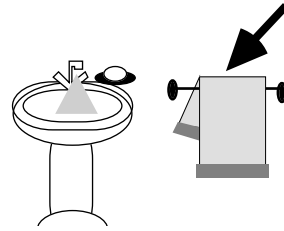
h.



i.



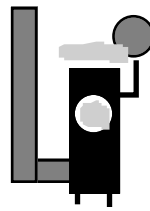
j.



k.



l.



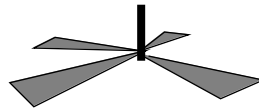
m.



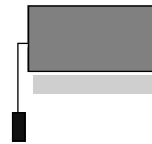
n.



o.



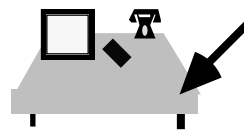
p.



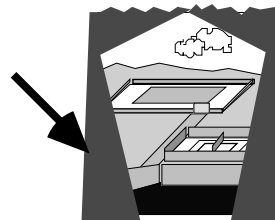
q.



r.



s.



t.

CAN I HELP YOU..? ♦ We have seen that the Arabic verb “to want” is used to ask for things politely, for example

... <i>iza bétriid</i>	...please	إذا بتريد
<i>qaddeesh bétriid?</i>	how much will that be?	قديش بتريد؟
<i>shu bétriid?</i>	can I help you?	شو بتريد؟

shu bétriid? شو بتريد؟ literally means “what do you want?” but is much more polite than the English sounds and is closer in meaning to “Can I help you?” Another expression often used by shop assistants and hotel staff is


<i>shu bétamr(i)?</i>	can I help you?	شو بتأمري؟
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I WANT.. ♦ *bédd* بد is more commonly used to express simple desires or wants. *bédd* بد is not a verb but a “modal”, and attached pronouns specify who “wants”, for example

béddi ghérfe maḥ ḥammaam. I want a room with a bath. بدِّي غرفة مع حمام.

It can also mean “I would like...please” if you say *iza bétriid(i)* (إذا بتريد(ي)) at the end.

PLURAL PRONOUNS ♦ There are three plural personal and attached pronouns. These are shown attached to *bédd* بد in bold below.

	<i>ana</i>	<i>béddi</i>	I want	بدي	أنا
	<i>néħna</i>	<i>bédd-na</i>	we want	بننا	نحن
	<i>énte</i>	<i>béddak</i>	you want (m)	بدك	انت
	<i>énti</i>	<i>béddek</i>	you want (f)	بدك	انتي
	<i>éntu</i>	<i>bédd-kon</i>	you want (pl)	بدكن	انتوا
	<i>hurwwe</i>	<i>béddo</i>	he wants	بده	هو
	<i>hiyye</i>	<i>bédda</i>	she wants	بدها	هي
	<i>hénne</i>	<i>bédd-on</i>	they want	بدهن	هن

Note the ‘h’ sound is written in the Arabic but not pronounced in *béddo* بده, *bédda* بدها and *béddon* بدهن. You now know all the pronouns in Syrian Arabic.

bédd بد is negated by simply adding *maa* ما in front.



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

- A *shu bétriidi?* شو بتريدي؟ أ
- B *béddi* _____ *iza bétriid.* إذا بتريد. بدي _____ ب
- A *tékrami.* تكرمي. أ
- B *shukran.* شكراً. ب

Now work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to ask randomly for the items pictured in the previous exercise. Your partner should point to the item you request.

3. Draw a line between the pairs of adjectives with the opposite meaning, for example

a. <i>kbür</i>	<i>khafüf</i>	خفيف	كبير
b. <i>jdüid</i>	<i>ghaali</i>	غالي	جديد
c. <i>ʕariid</i>	<i>ʕadiim</i>	قديم	عريض
d. <i>tawiil</i>	<i>nqiiʕ</i>	رقيق	طويل
e. <i>smiik</i>	<i>sgüir</i>	صغير	سميك
f. <i>tqiiil</i>	<i>ʕašiir</i>	قصير	تقيل
g. <i>rkhiis</i>	<i>dayyeʕ</i>	ضيّق	رخيص

NEGATING ADJECTIVES ♦♦ Adjectives are negated by simply adding *mau* مو in front. Here are some more adjectives.

<i>ndiif, ndiife</i>	clean	نظيف، نظيفة
<i>wésekh, wéskhā</i>	dirty	وسخ، وسخة
<i>ʕaali, ʕaalye</i>	high	عالي، عالية
<i>waati, waatyē</i>	low	واطي، واطية
<i>ʕaasi, ʕaasye</i>	hard (not soft)	قاسي، قاسية
<i>tari, tariyye</i>	soft	طري، طرية
<i>mʕattal, mʕattale</i>	not working, broken	معطل، معطلة
<i>mkassar, mkassara</i>	broken (not mechanical)	مكسر، مكسرة
<i>mmiih, mmiiha</i>	in working order (<i>lit.</i> good)	منيح، منيحة
<i>ṣahh</i>	correct	صحّ
<i>ghalat</i>	wrong	غلط

All these adjectives have a masculine and feminine form except the last two.

4. Write down two opposite adjectives suitable for each of the following items.

- a. *takhṭ*: _____ / _____ _____ / _____ :تخت
- b. *sharshaf*: _____ / _____ _____ / _____ :شرشف
- c. *manshafe*: _____ / _____ _____ / _____ :منشفة
- d. *ṣabuune*: _____ / _____ _____ / _____ :صابونة
- e. *mkhadde*: _____ / _____ _____ / _____ :مخدة
- f. *mukayyif*: _____ / _____ _____ / _____ :مكيّف

TERMS OF ADDRESS ♦♦ *éstaaz* أستاذ literally means “professor”. The term is often also used as a respectful term of address to a man. Here are some common terms of address

<i>éstaaz</i>	sir	أستاذ
<i>madaam</i>	madam	مدام
<i>khaanom</i>	madam	خانم
<i>aanise</i>	miss	آنسة

You might often hear Syrians saying

<i>akhi</i>	my brother	أخي
<i>ékhti</i>	my sister	أختي

These are respectful terms of address mostly used by very conservative Syrians.

ASKING FOR QUICK SERVICE ♦♦ You can use any of the following expressions before or after *iza bétriid* إذا بتريد if you want to ask for something to be done quickly (or slowly!):

<i>éala mahlak, -ek</i>	take your time	على مهلك
<i>hallax</i>	(right) now	هلق
<i>b-sérxa</i>	quickly	بسرعة
<i>qawaam</i>	straight away	قوام
<i>fawran</i>	immediately	فوراً

Similarly, you can use these expressions when you intend to do something straight away.



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

- A *masa' l-kheer.* أ مساء الخير.
- B *masa' él-kheeraat.* ب مساء الخيرات.
- _____ *b-ghérfü* _____ بغرفتي
- béddi waahed* _____ بدي واحد
- iza bétriidi.* إذا بتريدي.
- A *akiid éstaaz, fawran.* certainly أ أكيد أستاذ. فوراً.
- B *shukran.* ب شكراً.
- A _____ أ _____

és-su'aal:

السؤال:

shu él-mésh'kle?

شو المشكلة؟

Work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to explain the problem with each of the items you described in the previous exercise. Don't forget you will need to use *waahide* واحدة when talking about feminine objects.