

FUNCTION B: EXPRESSING OWNERSHIP AND AVAILABILITY

DO YOU HAVE..? ♦ There is no verb “to have” in Arabic. Instead, four different prepositions are used: *عند* *and*, *مع* *ma*, *إلى* *él* and *في* *fii*. All four prepositions can be negated by simply adding *ما* *maa* before the word.

The first preposition--*عند* *and*--literally means “at the place of”. By attaching the pronoun *-اك* *-ak* (your) after this preposition you are saying “at your place”, in other words “you have”, for example

عنداك *ghérfe?* Do you have a room? *عندك* *غرفة؟*

Below is *عند* *and* with all the attached pronouns

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>عندي</i>	I have	<i>عندي</i>
<i>عندنا</i>	we have	<i>عندنا</i>
<i>عندك</i>	you have (m)	<i>عندك</i>
<i>عندك</i>	you have (f)	<i>عندك</i>
<i>عندكن</i>	you have (pl)	<i>عندكن</i>
<i>عنده</i>	he has	<i>عنده</i>
<i>عندها</i>	she has	<i>عندها</i>
<i>عندهم</i>	they have	<i>عندهم</i>

Note that the ‘h’ sound is written in the Arabic but not pronounced in *عنده* *and* *عندها* and that the *d* *d* is written in the Arabic but not pronounced in *عندنا* *and* *عندنا* (we have).

عند *and* of course can also actually mean “at the house of” or “at the shop of”. And as we saw in the last chapter, *هون عندك!* *hoon andak!* can be said to a driver to mean “stop here!”



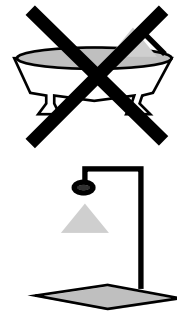
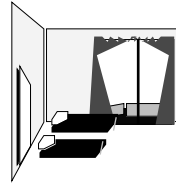
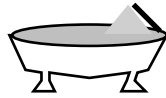
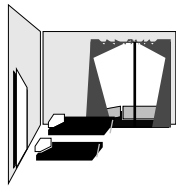
1. Listen to the conversation and fill in the missing words.

- A *عندك* _____ ؟ *عندك* _____ ؟
- B لا، ما عندي _____ *عندي* _____

Now work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to imagine you are a hotel guest. Ask for the item on the left. The manager should answer according to the pictures on the right.

A: *éd-deef(e)* (الضيف(ة)) (the guest)

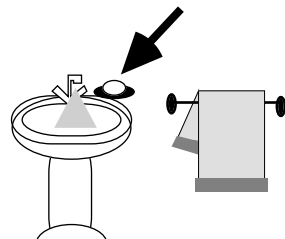
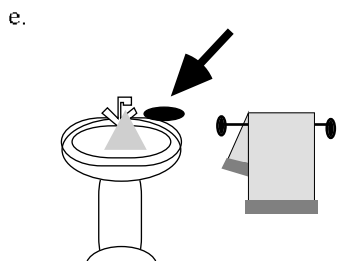
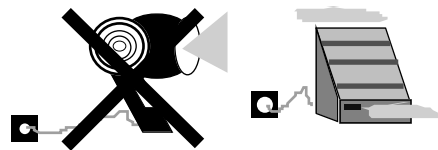
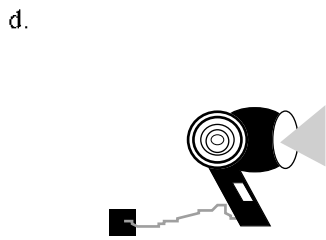
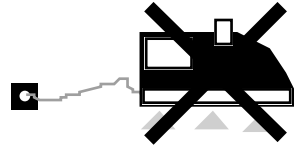
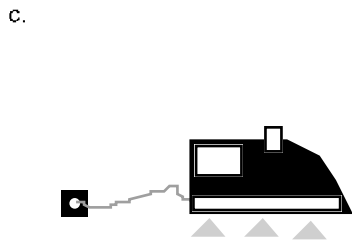
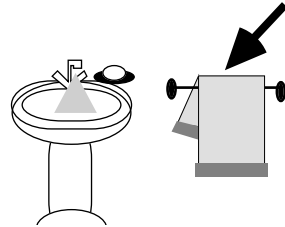
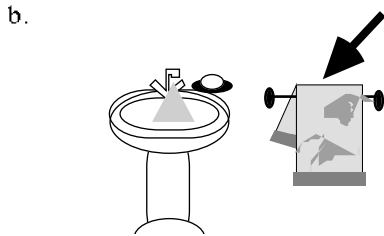
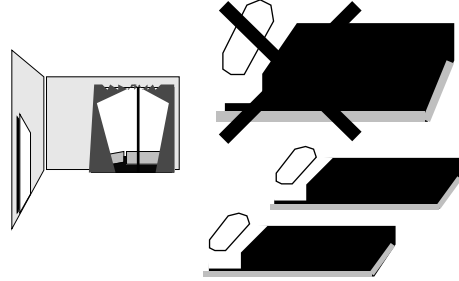
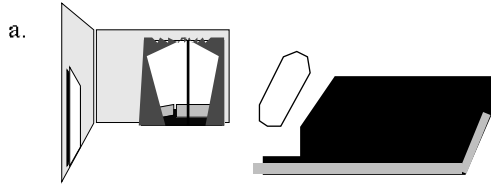
B: *él-mudiir(a)* (المدير(ة))



Work with a teacher or classmate. Take it in turns to imagine you are a hotel guest. Ask for the item on the left. The manager should answer according to the pictures on the right.

A: *éd-deef* الضيف (the guest)

B: *él-mudiir* المدير (the manager)



f.

EVENING GREETINGS ❖ When you part in the evening you can use the following expression

<i>téšbeh ʕala kheer</i>	good night (to a man)	تصبح على خير
<i>téšbehī ʕala kheer</i>	good night (to a woman)	تصبحي على خير
<i>téšbehu ʕala kheer</i>	good night (to a group)	تصبحوا على خير

The replies are:

<i>w énte b-kheer</i>	good night (to a man)	و انت بخير
<i>w énti b-kheer</i>	good night (to a woman)	و انتي بخير
<i>w éntu b-kheer</i>	good night (to a group)	و انتوا بخير

ANOTHER ONE ❖ The word *gheer* غير means “apart from...” or “except...”. When used with an attached pronoun it means “something else” or “another one”, for example

<i>maa fiigheero?</i>	don't you have anything else?	ما في غيره؟
<i>ʕandak gheero?</i>	do you have another one?	عندك غيره؟
<i>w gheero?</i>	would you like something else?	و غيره؟

Of course if you are talking about a feminine object you must say *gheera* غيرها.



2. Listen to the conversation, fill in the missing words and answer the True or False questions below.

A <i>masa' él-kheer.</i>	أ مساء الخير.
B <i>masa' n-nuur</i>	ب مساء النور.
A <i>shu bétrüidi madaam?</i>	أ شو بتريدي مدام؟
B <i>maa fiü _____ b-ghérfeti.</i>	ب ما في _____ بغرفتي.
<i>ʕandak _____ hoon?</i>	عندك _____ هون؟
A <i>akiid. tfaddali, hayy _____</i>	أ أكيد. تفضلي، هي _____
B <i>yéslamu üdeek. w kamaan</i>	ب يسلموا ايدك. و كمان
<i>_____ b-ghérfeti _____</i>	أ _____ بغرفتي _____
<i>ʕandak gheera?</i>	عندك غيرها؟
A <i>tékram ʕeenek. fawran.</i>	ب تكرم عينك. فوراً.
B <i>shukran.</i>	ب شكراً.
A <i>ʕala raasi.</i>	أ على رأسي.
B <i>téšbehī _____ kheer</i>	ب تصبحي _____ خير.
A <i>_____ énti b-kheer</i>	أ _____ انت بخير

ṣahḥ wélla ghalat?

صحّ ولا غلط؟

- a. *maa fiü ṣaabuune b-él-féndoḥ.*
b. *éd-deefe bédda marshafe ndiife.*

ما في صابونة بالفندق.
الضيافة بدھا منشفة نظيفة.

3. Write these words under the appropriate picture.

mahrane

tissue, a handkerchief (f)

محرمة

khariita

map (f)

خريطة

saʿa

watch, clock (f)

ساعة

kébriit

(box of) matches

كبريت

qaddaaha

lighter (f)

قداحة

sigara

cigarette (f)

سيكارة

jézzaan

wallet, purse

جزدان

méftaah

key

مفتاح

beet

house, home

بيت

sharqa

flat (f)

شقة

maktab

office

مكتب

sayyaara

car (f)

سيارة

maṣaari

money

مصري

bakhsheesh

a tip

بقشيش

fraata

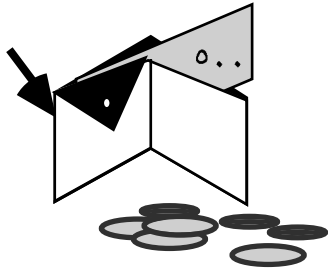
small change (f)

فراطة

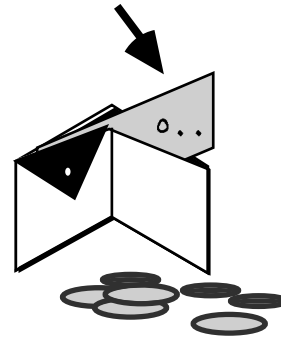
lé-kmaale

the change from a purchase (f)

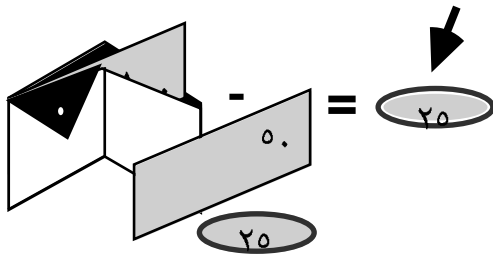
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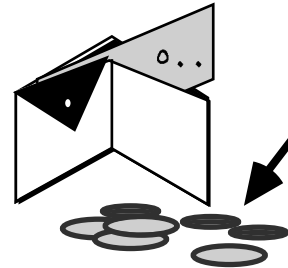
a.



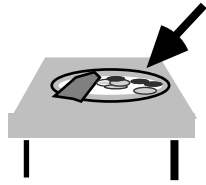
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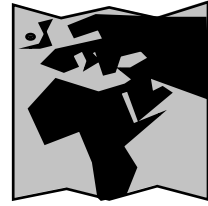
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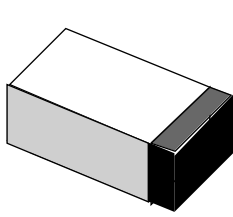
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e.



f.



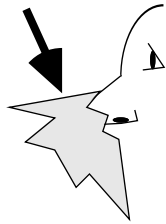
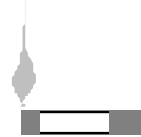
g.



h.



i.



j.



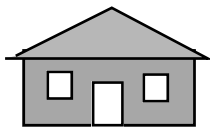
k.



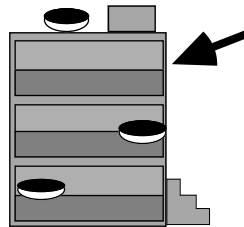
l.



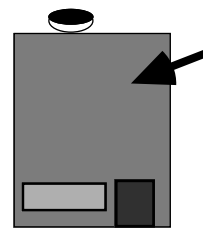
m.



n.



o.



p.

DO YOU HAVE...WITH YOU? ➤ The second way to say “have” is by using the preposition *maʿ* مع (with). This means to physically have, or “to have with you” (as opposed to having something at home or in the bank).

☉	<i>maʿi</i>	I have with me	معي
	<i>maʿna</i>	we have with us	معنا
	<i>maʿak</i>	you (m) have with you	معك
	<i>maʿek</i>	you (f) have with you	معك
	<i>maʿkon</i>	you (pl) have with you	معكن
	<i>maʿo</i>	he has with him	معه
	<i>maʿ(h)a</i>	she has with her	معها
	<i>maʿon</i>	they have with them	معهن

For example, you will very often be asked

A *maʿak fraaʿa?* أ معك فراطة؟

to which you might hand over your small change as you reply

B *ee maʿi, tfaddal(i).* ب ايه معي، تفضل(ي).

or, if you don't have any change on you

B *la ʿafwan, maa maʿi.* ب لا عفواً، ما معي،

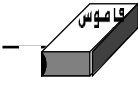
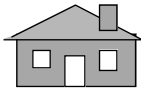
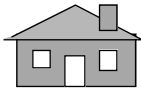
EXPRESSING REGRET ➤ In the last chapter, we learnt that *ʿafwan* عفواً can be used as a reply to *shukran* شكراً to mean “you're welcome” or “excuse me”. It can be used alone, as here, to mean “I'm sorry”.

maʿleesh معليش is one of the most often used expressions in Arabic. It usually means “don't worry about it”, “forget it” or “it doesn't matter”. It can however, also mean “I'm sorry”. So don't get upset if someone says *maʿleesh* معليش to you when something has gone wrong--it probably doesn't mean they don't care, but rather that they're sorry!

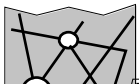

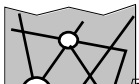

4. What do you have on you at this moment? Answer the following questions.

- maʿak / maʿek...* معك...
- ...qalam w warqa?* ...قلم و ورقة؟
 - ...qaddaaha wélla kébriit?* ...قداحة ولا كبريت؟
 - ...saaʿa?* ...ساعة؟
 - ...mahrame?* ...محرمة؟
 - ...khariitet Dimashq?* ...خريطة دمشق؟
 - ...qaamuus ʿarabi-éngliizi?* ...قاموس عربي-إنكليزي؟

I DON'T HAVE ONE ON ME NOW, BUT... ➔ There will of course be occasions when you might not have something with you, but you do own it. In this situation, you will use both *maʿ* and *ʿandi*, for example


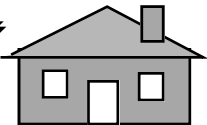
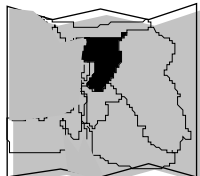

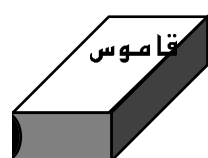
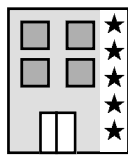
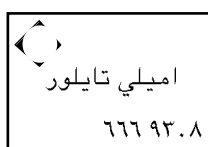
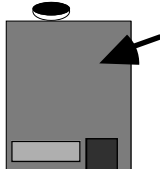
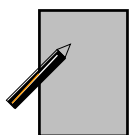
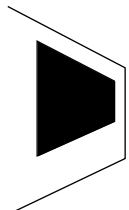


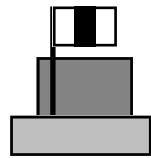

- A *maʿak qaamuus?*   أ معك قاموس؟
 B *la, maa maʿi hallaʿ*  ب لا، ما معي هَلَّق،
bass ʿandi waahed b-él-beet. بس عندي واحد بالبيت.

or

- A *maʿak khariitet Dimashq?*   أ معك خريطة دمشق؟
 B *la, maa maʿi hallaʿ*   ب لا، ما معي هَلَّق،
bass ʿandi waahde b-és-sayyaara. بس عندي واحدة بالسيارة.

Note that if the item you are talking about is feminine, you must use *waahde* واحدة.

5. Look at the pictures and explain that you don't have the following items with you now, but that you do have them and say where they are.

- a.    
- b.    
- c.     
- d.  f. 