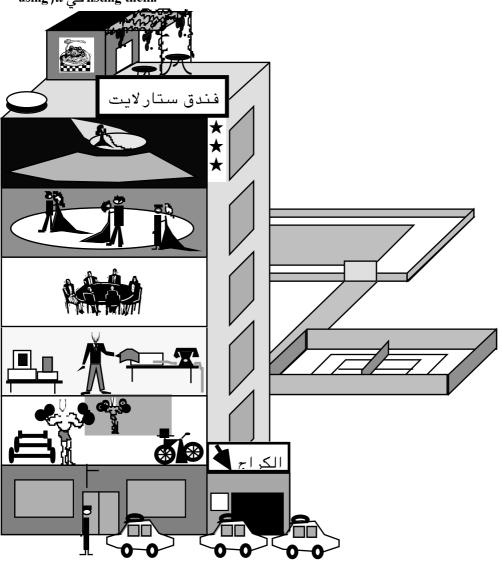
FUNCTION C: TALKING ABOUT HOTEL FACILITIES

1. What facilities does this hotel have? Look at the picture and write a short paragraph using fii isting them.



maṣbag <u>h</u> a	laundry(f)	مصبغة
masbaḥ	swimming pool	مسبح
malzab tanes	tennis court	ملعب تنس
naadi sahi	heatlth club, a gym	نادي صحي
naadi leeli	nightclub	نادي ليلي
markez réjjaal açmaal	business centre	مركّز رجُّال أعمال
qaazet mu'tamaraat	$conference \ room \ (f)$	قاعة مؤتمرات
șaalet ḥaflaat	ballroom (f)	صالة حفلات

SYRIAN COLLOQUIAL 107

DOES IT HAVE..? (USING FII) $\bullet \bullet$ As you know, fii $\bullet \bullet$ at the beginning of a sentence means "there is...", for example

There is abusiness centre in the hotel.

There is an airconditioner in the room.

In the middle of a sentence however, fii (in) with an attached pronoun can be used to express "to have" for non-human subjects, for example

él-féndoq füh markez réjjaal aç maal.

الفندق فيه مركز رجِّال أعمال.

The hotel has a business centre.

él-ghérfe fiiha mukayyif.

الغرفة فيها مكيّف.

The room has an airconditioner.

These last two sentences literally read "The hotel, in it is a business centre." and "The room, in it is an airconditioner." The pronoun you attach to fii a a a matches the subject of the sentence, for example

él-féndoq > füh él-<u>gh</u>érfe > füha الفندق > فيه

الغرفة > فبها

Note that because fii $\stackrel{\textstyle \leftarrow}{}$ ends in a vowel, the attached pronouns sound slightly different to the ones you have used so far. The Arabic script however is exactly the same.

೦೦

füh it has (m)

فيه

füha

it has (f)

فتها

fiihon (also fiiyon)

they have (pl)

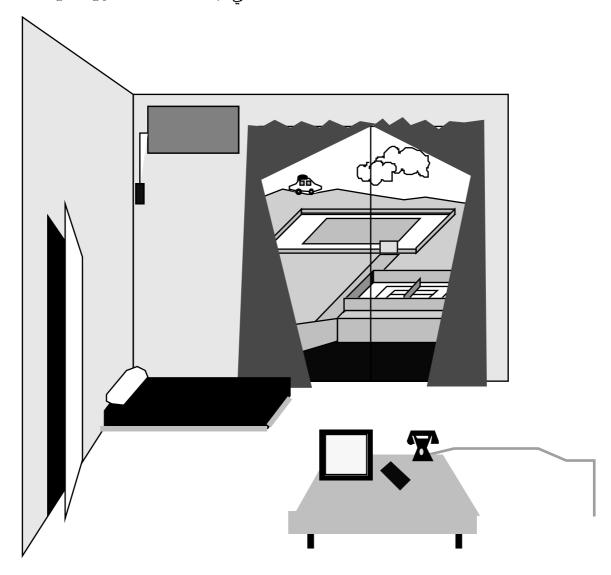
نبهن

2. Rewrite the paragraph you wrote in the previous exercise, beginning with

él-féndæ füh

108 INTEGRATED ARABIC

3. Look at the picture. Write a short paragraph about what this hotel room has, beginning your sentences with fii



SYRIAN COLLOQUIAL 109

DOES IT HAVE..? (USING $\not\in L$ -) \Leftrightarrow The fourth way to say "to have" is by using the preposition $\not\in L$ - \sqcup (to). (Do not confuse this preposition with the definite article $\not\in L$ - \sqcup .) Pronouns are attached in a similar way:

	-		
0	éli	I have	إلي
	élna	we have	إلناً
	élak	you have (to a man)	إلك
	élek	you have (to a woman)	إلك
	élkon	you have (to a group)	إلكن
	élo	he/it has	اٍله
	élha	she/it has	إُلها
	élon	they have	إُلهن
$\acute{e}l$ - $oldsymbol{oldsymbol{eta}}_{l}$	is used only in very specific ins	stances, for example	
	él-féndo q élo	The hotel has a	الفندق إله
	inaana	a mardon	7.

él-féndo q élo	The hotel has a	الفندق إله
jneene.	a garden.	جنينة.
sém _č a mniiḥa.	a goodreputation.	سمعة منيحة.
él-gherfe éla	The room has	الغرفة إلها
manzar ع a-n-nah ^é r.	a view of the river.	منظر عالنهر.
varanda.	a verandah.	ڤرندا.
<u>sh</u> ébbaak kbiir.	a large window.	شبّاك كبير.
ésh- <u>sh</u> ébbaak élo	The window has	الشبَّاك إِله
jlaale.	curtains.	جلالة.
ét-telefézyoon élo	The TV has	التلفزيون إله
remoot kontrol	a remote control.	ر موت كنترول.

The general rule for using $\ell l - - \rfloor$ is that there must be some integral relationship between the two items: a room and its view, a window and its curtain, or a television and its remote control. It would not be used for example to talk about things which are put INTO a room such as a telephone, airconditioner, or the television itself.

Note that the pronoun you attached to $\acute{e}l$ - $\downarrow \downarrow$ matches the subject of the sentence, for example

4. Rewrite the paragraph you wrote in the previous exercise beginning with

el-gherfe éla... ... الغرفة إلها...

110 INTEGRATED ARABIC

\sim	_	
	Π.	_
	10	\mathbf{C}

Liste	en	to the conversation	, fill in the 1	nissing wor	ds and ans	swer the questions	.
1	A	béddi féndo q	w		و	بدي فندق ـــــــ	ٲ
		fii?				في ؟	
]	В	tabe an. fii ktiir.	•	of course		طبعاً في كتير.	ب
		métl féndo q staarl	aayt.	like, such	يت. as	مثل فندق ستارلا	
4	A	ha-l-féndo q füh ma	sbaḥ?		حح ؟	هالفندق فيه مسب	ٲ
]	В	tabean. w füh	w		و	طبعاً. و فیه ـــــ	ب
		ktiir ḥ	élu kamaan		حلو كمان	ـــــکتیر	
4	A	kiif él- <u>gh</u> érfe?				كيف الغرفة؟	ٲ
]	В	él-ghérfe	w		– و	الغرفة ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	ب
		fiiha				فيها	
4	A	fii éla	?		9	في إلها	ٲ
]	В	fü, fü. fü éla	kbiir	۔کبیرۃ ہ		في في. في إلها ـ	ب
		wktiii	· ḥélu		ر حلو	وکتي	
		eala jneenet él-fér	ado q .		نى .	على جنينة الفندز	
4	A	şahiih? ktiir mniih.			يح.	صحيح؟ كتير من	ٲ
		bass akiid	<u>rkh</u> iiș.	ى.	رخیم	بس آکید ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	
]	В	la, bass	_leera		ـ ليرة	لا، بس	ب
		b-él-leele.				بالليلة	
2	A	maş q uul? ktiir mn	üḥ.	really?	يح.	معقول؟ كتير من	j
							الأسئلة:
ğ	<u>sh</u> u	béddo?					شو بده ؟
. 1	fii ,	féndo q métl haada?				مثل هدا؟	في فندق
- <u>د</u>	s <u>h</u> u fii b-él-féndo q ?				سَو في بالفندق ؟		
. <i>i</i>	kiif él-g <u>h</u> érfe?				 كيف الغرفة؟		
. 1	wq	raddee <u>sh</u> b-él-leele?				الليلة.	 و قدیش ب
	él-a a	A B A B A B A B A B A B A A	A béddi féndaq	A béddi féndoqw fii? B tabean. fii ktiirw métl féndoq staarlaayt. A ha-l-féndoq füh masbah? B tabean. w fühwwktiir hélu kamaan. A kiif él-ghérfe? B él-ghérfew füha? B fii, fii. fii éla, kbiirewwktiir hélueala_jneenet él-féndoq. A sahiih? ktiir mniih. bass akiid, rkhiis. B la, bassleerab-él-leele. A maequul? ktiir mniih. él-as'ila: a. shu béddo? b. fii féndoq métl haada? c. shu fii b-él-féndoq? d. kiif él-ghérfe?	A béddi féndoqw fü? B tabean. fü ktür. of course métl féndoq staarlaayt. like, such A ha-l-féndoq füh masbah? B tabean. w fühw ktür hélu kamaan. A küf él-ghérfe? B él-ghérfew füha? B fü, fü. fü éla? kbüre w ktür hélu eala jneenet él-féndoq. A saḥiḥ? ktür mniih. bass akiid rkhiis B la, bass leera b-él-leele. A maequul? ktür mniih. really? él-as'ila: a. shu béddo? b. fü féndoq métl haada? c. shu fü b-él-féndoq? d. küf él-ghérfe?	A béddi féndoq w و fü? B tabɛan. fü ktür. of course métl féndoq staarlaayt. like, such as A ha-l-féndoq füh masbah?	B tabean fii kiiir. of course