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محاوړ ومناهج
مذكرة ودروس
مكتبة وملاحق



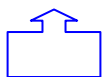
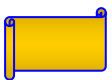
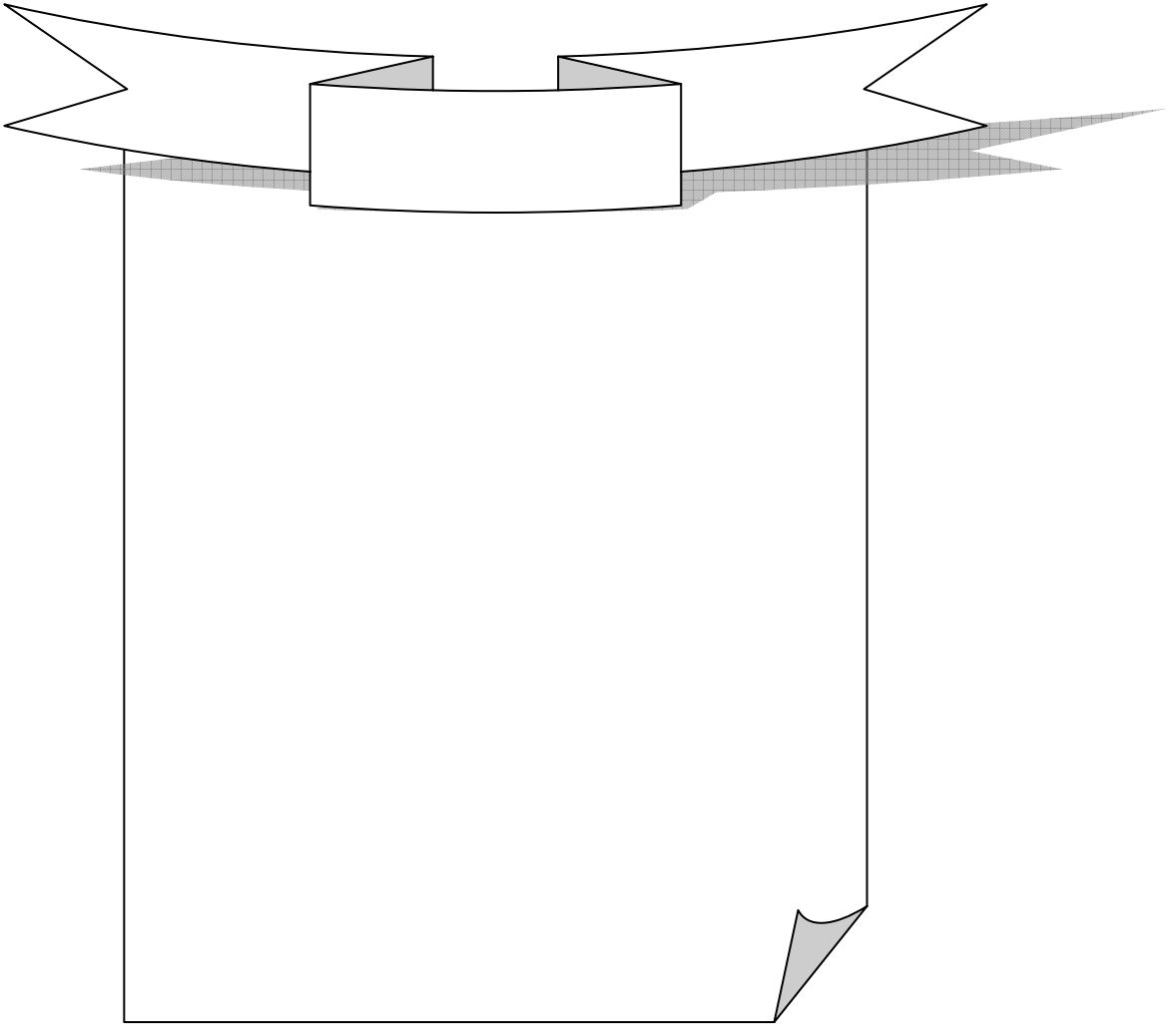
د. عبد الحكيم العبد

العربية

لغير الناطقين بها



عبد الحكيم العبد



الفصل الأول

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9..... تلاميذ بالصف الثالث

الفصل الثاني

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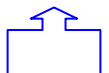
49..... ثانيا: نماذج دروس (التعليم الممتع)

الفصل الثالث

62..... /

الفصل الرابع

68.....



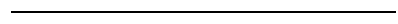
الفصل الأول





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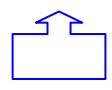
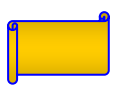
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TEACHING ARABIC AS A 2nd LANGUAGE CURRICULA , COURCES, ACTIVITIES, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY (FOR REGULAR STUDENTS, CLASS' 1,2,3,4)

***Each Curriculum specifies the necessary cources, activities, and references**

***Computer, satellite, and records; together with traditional means are duely integrated and counted upon.**

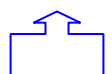
variety of recommeded

*

teaching textbooks are available on Part 3

FOUR Curricula (Through 4 separate Groups)

- 1) Regular students for the first Form. ()
- 2) Regular students for the 2nd Form ()
- 3) Regular students for the 3^d Form)
- 4) Regular students for the 4th Form ()



FIRST CLASS

Students attending for the first time

COURSES:

- .FC.² 1-a** :Arabic phonetics: Arabic alphabet : script and pronunciation /printed and hand writing
- F.C. 1-b** Arabic book / cassette: general course of communication .
- F.C. 1 –c** Audio understanding – students Book / teacher’s handbook.
- F.C. 1- d** Live Arabic³ text book

SECOND CLASS

Students attending for the second year

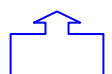
*General revision

- S.C. -2-a** Arabic book / cassette general course Of communication .
- S.C - 2-b** Audio understanding – students Book / teacher’s handbook
- S.C- 2- c** Live Arabic(text book⁴

F.C. = First class ²

Alarabiah Lilhayah, (p.26- 179) / ³

p.177- 228+ p. 257- 266) Alarabiah Lilhayah/ ⁴



THIRD CLASS

Students attending for the third year

- T.C-3-a** - Extensive study of Arabic phonetics: Alphabet , script and Grammer⁵
- T.C- 3- b-** Possessive pronouns -Trilateral verbs (table of conjugation)
- T.C- 3- c-** LIVE ACTIVITIES:
- visits and live dialogues
 - stickers
 - Arabic newspapers
 - Arabic songs

FOURTH CLASS

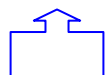
- * **REVISIONS:** Arabic four 1st, 2nd, & 3rd classes: (All being brought to a unique standard).

- F.C.-4a-** Live practices of impressive readings Arabic by reading , writing and printing.
- F. C- 4- b-** grammar (tables)
- F.C-4- c-** Motivating translations / based on texts from news papers, poets having similitude in Arabic poetry (Empirical Approach)
- F.C.- 4- d-** colloquial Arabic (Egyptian dialect)

On literary Arabic , Notes & Means

/ 5

- Phonology, script, and Grammar.
- Phonemic scriptural Arabic Alphabet.
- List of English words Drafted from Arabic.
- List of Arabic/Semitic vocabulary flooding Ukrainian and Russian language.)



F.C-4- e- Activities: (through the interesting Teaching Program, and/ mostly through the newly established Laboratories)

- Arabic satellite viewing times
- Arabic video cassettes
- Readings and contributions to the Academe Magazine.
- Possible Academic mission and tourist trips

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ON LITERARY ARABIC : NOTES AND

MEANS

PHONOLOGY ,SCRIPT, AND GRAMMAR..

PHONEMEC SCRIPTURAL ARABIC ALPHABET.

LIST OF ENGLISH WORDS DRAFTED FROM ARABIC.

- ARABIC \ SEMETIC VOCABULARY FLOODING UKRANIAN AND
- RUSHIAN LANGUAGES.

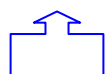
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Arabic Enjoyable Learning

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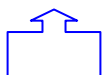
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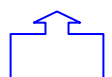
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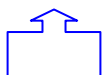
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الفصل الثاني



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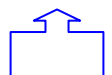
ON LITERARY ARABIC

**Phonology, Script, And Grammar.
Phonemic Scriptural Arabic Alphabet .
List Of English Words Drafted From Arabic.
Arabic / Semitic Vocabulary**

Developed,
Edited, And Introduced
By
Dr. ABD- EL HAKEM EL- ABD

Expert of Arabic
Associate Professor And Head Of Arabic
Department
Languages and Translation Center
The Academy Of Arts

1995- 2003



PREFACE

Teaching is an art which needs to be introduced in an attractive manner and by simple means. But simplicity is nothing but a sort of deep understanding and skill.

OUR HAND OUT here, first a lecture by Dr. Iffat Al-shaqawi, who practiced education for foreigners for several years, and got to graduate teachers to carry on with the mission together with additions, arrangements, and authorities given by the editor, is aiming at a course qualifying to teach Arabic to English speaking students.

Hopefully it did not leave any doubt of the necessity of developing our teaching means, in order to enable students in the age of speed to progress.

THE HAND OUT is mean of education, which can achieve quick and immediate results. Notice how it teaches the cases of AL-IARAAB () (as a set amongst a system of general categories:

NOMINATIVES

ACCUSATIVES

GENETIVES.

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE, for example, included the object and the noun of time, place, manner, reason, etc⁶ .

IN OTHER PRACTICAL CASES we can consider teaching (kaana wa akhawatuhaa) through the nominal sentence of subject and predicate (almusnad 'ilayhi wa-lmusnad) not by saying (ismu kaana) but by saying kana after subject or aafah)inna after subject etc. AND WHEN WE TEACH (Haalatu-lid it can be described as follows :-

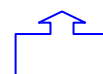
KITAB U -L WALAD I

TALIB U -L MADRASAT I

FINALLY this course is to be given to adult students who-so ever their ages might vary, who originally speak English (but seek Arabic as an allied language), and to students who seek their originality in Arabic(westerners of Arab origin). A meathod like this is originated by Ibn Hishaam as we referred, and is well tried bilingually as we see hence forth it can be implemented as an introductory course, within a complete curriculum⁷ .

⁶ A method which is not far from Ibn Hism in His "Shudther Adthahab.

⁷ DR. ABD EL- HAKEEM EL-ABD/ ARABIC FOR THE NON ARABIC SPEAKING STUDENTS, AXELS, BIBLIOGRAPHY AND MODEL LESSONS)(PLAN'S AXELS, FOUR



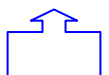
First PART

SHARQAWI NOTES

(DEVELOPPED)

Into consideration
vowels
general introduction
the definite article
number

CURRECULAHANDOUT&MODEL LESSONS, BIBLIOGRAPHY, and APPENDEX, CENTER FOR
LANGUAGES & TRANLATION, THE ACADEMY OF ARTS, 1427 aH.- 2006 aC



case ending gender diptotes accusative relative sentence derivatives

SHARQAWI NOTES (DEVELOPPED)

Several good grammars of modern Arabic, are on the market. You can consult one or more of those books.

As a teacher of Arabic for foreign students you might be asked to teach a certain book. It will not be difficult to do that. However the following are some notes on the phonology, script, and grammar of Arabic, (together with some included tables and appended lists, which you can rely upon and take in to consideration , teaching any of Arabic readers .

1.VOWELS:

Notice that there are two sets of vowels in Arabic :

Short vowels, and Long Vowels. There is a tendency among English reading students to obscure there vowels. Help them to overcome this problem by explaining that the Arabic long vowels are pronounced, perhaps more crisply, but certainly more clearly than the English vowels.

Make it clear to your students that in the Arabic writing system, the short vowels are not actually written within the word, (once the learner gets the sense of the Arabic language). These vowels when fixed in writing, are indicated by signs and not by letters(--- --- ---) . In contrast to the short vowels the long vowels are (.).

In between signs which are mostly used within the daily use in the European languages and alike, are no longer used in the daily use but reserved for some inventory application, in Qur'anic recitations and talented singing etc.⁸

(Arabic phase - : : 8
of the book, p.7-9

MINASHI'RELUKRANI WATHAQAFAH ASSILAVIAH: JVJAMAT WATNAWUL
TAQARUNI: ADABI WAFILOLOJI WATA'LIMI/ (FROM UKRANIAN POETRY AND
THE SLAVIC CULTURE, IN THE LIGHT OF ARABIC & WESTERN CULTURES :
TRANSLATIONS, CLASSIFICATIONS & MEANS (COMPARATIVE, LITERARY,
PHILOLOGICAL, AND EDUCATIONAL APPROUCH, BILINGUAL TWO PHASES
PRINTED BOOK(English phase of the book/ first tinted named:

) ()

Slavic Culture In The Light Of Arabic & Western Cultures (Translations, - (



In the Arabic writing system long vowels are represented by letters of the alphabet and not by signs. Although their pronunciation is similar to that of the short vowels, the sound is prolonged (yet crisply as said), that is held longer.

11- General Introduction to Arabic writing system:

The Arabic script is written from right to left, and contains no capital letters

The Arabic Alphabet contains 28 letters, including Hamazah () : a minute shape of the head of the letter (), which could be introduced to your students, as any Arabic letter, according to its shape⁹:

Your students must understand clearly that several of the letters are the same in shape but are differentiated one from another by dots written above or below the letter.

ح	ج	خ	ذ
H	J	KH	TH

This, together with the non written vowels, show that Arabic tends to be economical though Alphabetically mature a shorthand written language you may say . This economic value show the actually 18 original shapes giving 28 letters: the same sounds of the complete alphabet.

ى	و	ه	ن	م	ل	ك	ف	ع	ط	ص	س	ر	د	ج	ب	ء
							ق	غ	ظ	ض	ش	ز	ذ	ح	ت	أ
														خ	ث	

Also the letters can be classified into :

Connectors and non connectors.

A connector is a letter which can be joined to the letters which precede or follow it . It has four different positions, hence forth four shapes.

The four positions of letter are:

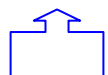
1. The letter standing alone.

Classifications & Means) (Comparative, Literary , Philological , And Educational Approach, p. 19, 20

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⁹ Original Sharoawi lecture



2. The letter joined to a preceding letter.
3. The letter joined to a preceding letter and following .
4. The letter joined to a following letter only.

They shape as such:

final	midial	enitial	Independent
ب	ب	ب	ب
ت	ت	ت	ت

A non connector, or a letter which can be joined only to the preceding letters has two shapes:

وا	را
با	نا

111- The Definite Article:

The most common way of making a noun definite is by prefixing the definite article (al)

But this () is assimilated when ever a word begins with a consonant that is articulated with tip or from part of the tongue, we call this kind of letters (sun letters) , the others or called (the moon letters) :

الثعبان الشمس
البيت القمر

Explain to your students the assimilation process () which takes place with the sun letters.

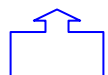
Let them know that the " " is not pronounced but becomes identical with the following consonants.

The "L" " " is written without "suk^{un}" and a "shaddah()is placed over the first letter of the word that is joined to .

The shaddah indicates the assimilation, and duplication .

IV-Number

There are three numbers in Arabic; singular, Dual, and plural. The Dual is formed by dropping the case ending of its singular and adding the suffix (ani) which becomes (ayni) in the accusative and genitive .



سملت علي الرجلين

جاء الرجلان رأيت الرجلين

There are two types of plural : sound , and broken

The masculine sound plural is found with some nouns and adjectives denoting male and human beings. It is formed by dropping the case endings of the singular and adding the suffix (una)

جاء المعلمون

أكرمت المعلمين

قمت للمعلمين

The feminine sound plural, which is found with many nouns including verbal nouns and passive participles is formed by adding "atun" to the singular after dropping the "ta arbutah" , if there is one .

V- Case Endings

There are three cases in Arabic: Nominative, Genitive, Accusative. Each of these cases is represented by one of the short vowels(--- --- ---)

Once the object is single, the case ending "U" is added to the definite noun for the nominative case () , "a" (Fathah) for the accusative, and "I" --- (kasrah) for the genitive case ().

Dual and plural: feminine or masculine(real and an real) they deem to color as they come in the coming tables .

VI-Gender¹⁰

Arabic has a masculine and feminine gender (no animative) yet an unreal feminine and a broken plural are given the same case ending of the single real feminine.

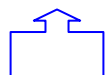
The commonest indication of feminism in a noun or an objective is the ta marbutah ending the single female name ()).

For the single feminine name: the ending "un", "an", "in", resemble the three case endings, for both female and male(real or un real).

For the dual: "aan", "ayn", "ayn" , resemble the three case endings, for both female and male(real or un real).

For the sound feminine plural "'aatu, "aati", "aati" resemble the the case endings.

¹⁰ the editor



For the sound masculine plural "uun", "iin", "iin" resemble the the case endings.

All, given there case endings, they color as follows:

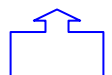
NAME	TIPE	Nominative رفع	Accusative نصب	Genitive جر
Madrasah (school), Mudarrisah (fim. Teacher)	Single fim. (un real and real)	-----tun ؤ---	---Tan ؤ---	---tin ؤ---
Madrasataan (two schools)	Dual fim.(un real)	--aan ان--	--ayn ين--	--ayn ين--
Mudarrisataan (two fim. Teachers)	Dual fim.(real)	--aan ان--	--ayn ين--	--ayn ين--
Mudarrisat teachers(مُدَرِّسَات)	Sound fem.plural	----aatun اتّ---	----aatin اتّ---	----aatin اتّ---

For masculine and semi masculine noun or object the table becomes like this:

NAME	TIPE	Nominative رفع	Accusative نصب	Genitive جر
Bayt (hous)	Single masculine. (un real eal)	---tun تّ---	--tan ؤ---	--tin ؤ---
Mudarris mail (teacher)	Single masculine (Real)	--un سّ---	--an ساء---	--in س---
baytaan	Dual masculine (un real)	--aan ان--	--ayn ين--	--ayn ين--
Mudarrisaan (two teachers)		--aan ان--	--ayn ين--	--ayn ين--
Mudarrisuun (teachers)	Sound masculine plural	--uun ون--	--iin ين--	--iin ين--

VII- Diptotes

Some Arabic nouns and adjectives , called diptotes by European grammarians, do not take (tanwiin) and have only two case endings, when they



are indefinite () : "Dammah" in the nominative and "fathah" in the genitive and accusative.

When they are defined, whether by the definite article or by being put in construction (Idafah), they take the usual three case endings.

VIII- Use of the Accusative

The accusative is used for the object of transitive verbs. There are also accusatives of time and place. Manner, reason, and specification.

And they are in answers to questions asked : when, where, how, why, and in what respect.

IX- Relative Sentences

There are two types of relative sentences in Arabic: indefinite and definitive:

An example of the first :

- "I saw a house which Ahmed built". In Arabic this would be,
- I saw a house Ahmed built it "
- In the case when "house" is definite, e.g.:
- I saw the house that Ahmed built,

The sentence in Arabic becomes":

- I saw the house that Ahmed built it.

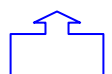
Note: that in a relative clause that has both verb and subject the former must precede the later.

x-The Derived Forms of the Trilateral verbs

The system of derived or increased forms is one, by which modifications to the first form of a verb are accompanied by modification in the meaning.

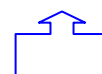
Dictionaries and grammars attach conventional () numbers to these forms up to X but only number 11, VIII & X are in common use .

The dictionary will indicate which forms are in use and their meaning. No verbs occur in all derived forms, and it is not permissible to invent forms, that



do not already exist for a particular verb. The patterns of the derived forms of the trilateral verbs are :

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
فَعَلَ	فَعَّلَ	فَاعَلَ	أَفْعَلَ	تَفَعَّلَ	تَفَاعَلَ	انْفَعَلَ	اِفْتَعَلَ	اِفْعَلَّ	اسْتَفْعَلَ



SECOND PART

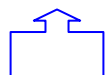
Teaching Means

Terms

Positional Phonemic Scriptural Approach

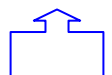
English words derived from Arabic

In The Slavic Languages

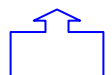


1-Terms

Alphabet	الأبجدية
Absolute object	المفعول المطلق
Accusative case	حالة النصب
Nominative case	حالة الرفع
Genitive case	حالة الجر
Adjective	النعته (الصفة)
Adverb	الظرف
Collective noun	اسم الجمع
Comparative superlative	اسم التفضيل
Compound nouns	الأسماء المركبة
Concord of verb and subject	مطابقة الفعل للفاعل
Conditional sentences	الجمل الشرطية
Conjunction	حرف العطف
Construct state	حالة الإضافة
Phrase	الجملة
Definite article	آل التعريف
Demonstratives	أسماء الإشارة
Diminutive	التصغير
Diptotes	الممنوع من الصرف
Dual	المتني
The Emphatic	التوكيد
Executive	المستثنى
Exclamation	التعجب
Feminine	المؤنث
Gender	الجنس
Infinitive (verbal noun)	المصدر
Interrogative	الاستفهام
Quissive	الجزم
La of the categorical negation	لا النافية للجنس



Masculine	المذكر
Number	العدد
Coordinal Numbers	الأعداد الأصلية ١ ، ٢ ، ٣
Ordinal Numbers	الأعداد المركبة
Verbal sentence	الجملة الفعلية
Plural	الجمع
Broken plural	جمع التكسير
Sound masculine plural	جمع المذكر السالم
Sound feminine plural	جمع مؤنث سالم
Nominal sentence	الجملة الاسمية
Prepositional phrase	شبه الجملة
Conjugation	الضمائر التصريف
Pronouns	الضمائر
The radicals	حروف الفعل الأصلية
Relative pronoun	اسم الموصول
Vocative	المنادي
Vowels	حروف العلة
Proper Noun	العلم
Object	المفعول
Relative sentence	صلة الموصول
Subject	الفاعل
To vocalize	يشكل الخط
Vowel points	علامات التشكيل
Indeclinable	مبني لا يتصرف
Parsing, Analyzing	الإعراب
Diptote	ممنوع من الصرف



NOTES ON LITERARY ARABIC DR. ABD el HAKIM el ABD

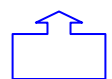
الأبجدية العربية : تناول كتابي صوتي (فونيمى) تقارنى على المواضع مع ترميز غربى ومصرى قديم وتمثيل كلمات

Arabic Alphabet : Positional Phonemic Scriptural Approach : Symbols (Foreign And Hieroglyphic) plus Example Words

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الحفظ
N . B's

English	Russian	Ukrainian	Latin	Hieroglyphic	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic
Independent	Аа	А	Alfa	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف	ألف
Бб	Б	Б	Be	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت
Гг	Г	Г	Ge	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت
Дд	Д	Д	De	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت	ديت
Жж	Ж	Ж	Ja	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت	جيت
Зз	З	З	Ze	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت	زيت
Кк	К	К	Ka	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت	كيت
Лл	Л	Л	La	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت	ليت
Мм	М	М	Ma	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت	ميت
Нн	Н	Н	Na	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت	نيت
Пп	П	П	Pa	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت
Рр	Р	Р	Ra	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت	ريت
Сс	С	С	Sa	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت
Тт	Т	Т	Ta	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت	تيت
Уу	У	У	Ua	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت	ويت
Фф	Ф	Ф	Fa	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت	فيت
Хх	Х	Х	Xa	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت	خيت
Цц	Ц	Ц	Ca	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت	سيت
Чч	Ч	Ч	Cha	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت
Шш	Ш	Ш	Sha	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت
Щщ	Щ	Щ	Scha	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت	شيت
Ъъ	Ъ	Ъ	Ja	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت
Ыы	Ы	Ы	Ya	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت
Ээ	Э	Э	Ea	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت
Юю	Ю	Ю	Yu	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت
Яя	Я	Я	Ya	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت	بيت



111-LIST OF ENGLISH WORDS DERIVED FROM ARABIC ¹¹

(Helps as a means to teach Arabic through student's own mother language.)

ADMIRAL	Amiir Al Bahr (Cheif of Transport Fleet) or Amiir Al-Bahr (commander by sea)	أسود البحر
ADOBE	Al-Tuub (Brick)	الطوب
ALCAIDE,	ALQAAID, ALQAA'ID (the leader)	القائد
ALCANNA	(plant-yielding henna) AL-HINNAA' (medical And color plant	الحناء
ALCHIMY	- AL-KIMIYAA' (CHEMISTRY)	كيمياء
AL-COHOL, KOHL	AL-KUHL, AL_ KAHOOL (eye liner)	الكحل
(BISMUTH) ANTIMONY	ITHMIID (Antimony) ITHMILLD(stin)	الإثمد(الأنثيمون)
(AI-COVE	AL-QUBBAH (dome)	القبة
ALEMBIC	AL-ANBIIQ (experimental bottle)	الأنبيق
ALGEBRA	AL-JABR (restoration) of Organs or	الجبر

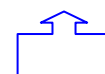
¹¹ **Reffer** : Watt, : W. Montgomery/THE INFLUECE OF ISLAM ON MEDIEVAL EUROPE ,

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY PRESS), 22 George Square, Edinburgh 1972. Especially 25-92.

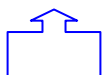
N.B: more words eventually are added. The reader still have the possibility to cover more discoveries of such area.

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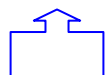
" " -



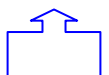
	numbers	
ALGORITHM	AL-KHWAARIZII (proper Name) Abuu Bakr Al-Khauwaarizmi	الخوارزمي
ALKAI	AL-QAALII (potash)	القالى
AL MAGEST	AL-MAJISTI (Geography) book	المجسطى
AL-MANACH	AL-MUNAAKH (tale of the weather) لا تكاد لغة تخلو منها	المناخ (المناخ) 12 فيما نفضل
AMULET	HAMAA'IL (things carried)	حمائل
APRICOT	AL0BARQUUQ (Fruit)	برقوق
ARRACK	ARAQ (Sweat)	عرق
ARSENAL	DAAR AL-SINNAA'AH	دار الصناعة
ARTICHOKE	AL-KHARSHUUF (Vegetable)	الخرشوف
ATLAS (Cloth)	ATLAS (Smooth)	أطلس
AUBERGINE	AL-BADINGAAN (vegetable)	الباذنجان
AVERAGE	'AWWAR (loss)	عوار
AZIMUTH	AL-SUMMUUT (ways directions)	الصموط
AZOTH (Mercury)	AL-ZAAWUUQ	الزروق
AZURE	LAAZAWARD OR AZRAQ (Blue)	أزرق
BABOON	MAYMUUN (Lucky; Ape)	ميمون (للقرء)
BAROQUE	BARQUNTINE, BRIGANTINE BARSHA, BAARJAH, (big ship) (Egyptian)	بارجة
BORAX	BURAAQ (fast transport)	براق
CABAS (BASKET)	QAFAS (cage)	قفص
CABLE	HABL (rope)	حبل



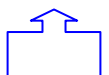
CADI	QADII (judge)	قاضي
CALIBRE	QALIB (model)	قالب
CALIPH	KHALIBHA	خليفة
CAMEL	JAMAL	جمل
CAMPHOR	KAFUUR	كافور
CANDY	QAND, QAWDLL, CANEJURCE	قاند
CARAFE	GHARRAFA (grave)	قرافة
CARAT	QIIRAAT (weigh or square measure)	قيراط
CARAT	QIIRAAT (weigh or square measure)	ممراط
CARAWAY	KARAWYA (plant or drink)	كراوية
CAROB	KHARRUUB(plant, drink)	خروب
CARMINE,	KERMIES, QIRMIZ (Giving death) QIRMIZ	قرمز
CAVE	KAHF	كهف
CHECK	(chess,Arabic persian Shah:king.game)	شاه
CHECKMATE	SAAH MAAT (king is dead)	شاه
CHEQUE	SAKK, (written agreement)	صك
CHIFFON	SHIFF (fine cloth)	شيف
CID	SAYYID (master)	سيد
CIVET	ZABAD (foam)	زبد
COFFEE	QAHWAH (drink)	قهوة
COFFIE	QAFIAH (train of camels)	قافلة
COTTON	QUTN	قطن
CUPOLA	QUBBAH (dome)	قبة
CYPHER	SIFR(zeroo) (empty in Arabic ..	صفر
DATE	DAQAL (inferior date)	دقل
DILEMMA	(wander, unclear attitudes "DHALMAA" (darkness)	ظلماء
DHOW	DAWAA' (medicine)	دراوة(دواء)



DIVAN	DIIWAAN (office)	ديوان
DRAGOMAN	TARJUMAAN (interpreter)	ترجمان
DRUG	DUURAWAA (medicine)	دراوة (دواء)
DURRA	DURRA (pile of money)	درة
GALANT)		خُلعة
CAZ	QAZ (worm silk)	قز
CAELE GHAZAL	GHAZAL (love poetry) Pine mi	غزل
GAZETTE	KANZ (Treasure)	كنز
COVER	KAFIR (unbeliever or infidel)	كافر
GUEBRE	JARA (deviant.)	جار
GIBRILTAR	JABAL TAARIQ (mount of Tariq)	جبل طارق
GINGER	ZANJABIIL	جنزبيل
GIRAFFE	ZURAAF	زرافة
GUIITAR	QIITAAR (music instrument)	قيشار
GYPSUM	JIBS	جبس
HAKEEM HAKIM	HAKIIM (Doctor) HAKIIM (Doctor)	حكيم
HEOKA	HUQQA (water pipe)	حقه
HAWDAH	HAWDAJ	هودج
HUSBANDAR	HASAAD (HARVEST) (farm)	حصد
HUSBAND	(man as reerer for the woman ALHASAAD FARM HARVEST)	حاصد
IRADE	(sultan's decree) IRAADAH (will)	إرادة
JAR	JARRAH	جرة
JASMINE	YASMIIN	ياسمين
JERBOA	YAREUU' (animal)	جريع
JUMP JUPE	(JACHET, BODICE) JUBBAH	جبة
KALIUM	(potassium) QALI	قالى



KAVASS,	KAWASS (servant, courier) QAWWAAS	قفص
LUTE	(music instrument) AL'UUD	العود
MAGAZINE	MAKHAAZIN (stores) of knowledge	مخازن
MANCUS	(coin) MANQUUSH	منقوش
MARABOU	(Stort) MURAABIT (soldier ready to strive)	مرابط
MARABOUT	(holy man)	
MAROQUIN	(Made of morocco leather MURAKISH (Morocco)	مراكش
MASK. MASQUEE, MASQUERADE	MASKHARAH (MOCKERY)	مسخرة
MAT	MAAT (died) MATE (in chess)	مات
MATACHIN	(sword-dancer in fancy dress (MUTAWAJJIHIN (assuming Nask)	متوجهين
MATTRESS MATRAH	(Where some thing is thrown)	مطروح
MINARET	MANAARAH	منارة
MOHAIR MOHAIR MOHAIR(fabric)	MUKHAYYARAH MUKHAYYAR (given MUKHAYYAR (given)	مخير
MONSOON	MAWSIM (Season)	موسم
MUMMY	MUMYA' (kept dead t body)	مومياء
MUSCAT, MUSCADINE, MUSCATEL	(prowence)= MASQAT:(place of)	مسقط
MUSK		مسك
NABOB	NNA'IB (depute)	نائب
NACRE NAKE	(mother of pearl) = NAQQARA (kettledrum) (murse instrument) NAQQARAH (beeter or drum)	نقارة نقارة



NORIA	(Water wheel) NA'UURAH	ناعورة
ORANAGE	NARANGG	نارنج
POPINJAY	BAHB BAGHA (parrot)	ببغاء
RACE (kind)	RA'S (head)	رأس
RACKET, ROCKET	RAHA (palm of hand)	رحا
AREALGAR	(Red arsenic)= RAHJ GAHAR) (dust of the cave)	رهج الغار
REAM	RIZMA	رزمة
REBEC	(music instrument) RABAB	رباب
RICE	RUZZ	رز (أرز)
RISK	RIZQ (Su'stenace)	رزق
ROB	(fruit juice with honey) HRUBB	خروب
ROC	RUKH(bird)	رخ
ROOK	RUKH(cheess)	رخ
SACCHARIBE	(sugar) sukkar	سكر
SACRE, SAKER	Saker (falcon) SAQR	صقر
SAFARI	S'AFA (travel)	سفر
SAFFRON	ZA'FARAAN (plant)	زعفران
SALEP, SALOP	(orchid) THA'LAB (fox) (flour)	ثعلب
SAMBOOK	SANBUUQ (small boat)	سنبوق
SAPHIRE	SAFIIR (west ling)	صفيير
SARACEN (eastern)	SHARQIY	شرقي
(SIROCCO) east	SHARQ	شرق
SHERBET	SHARABA (T) (drink)	شربات
SHRUB (a cordial)	SHURB (drink)	شرب
SOFA	SUFFAH (long soft seat)	صفة
SYRUP	SHARAB (drink)	شراب
TALK	TALQ (free and refreshed)	طلق
TALISMAN	TALSAM	طلسم



TARE	TARHAN (thrown away cloth)	طرحة
TARIFF	TARIIF (notificable)	طريف
TASS, TASLE	(tass) TASA	طاسة
TAQOUR	TAQIYA (under cap)	طاقية
TROUBADOUR	TARRAB (singer)	طراب
TUTTY	TUUTIYA' (zink oxide)	توتيا
ZERO	(Italian: zefro) SIFR (empty)	صفر
ZIRCON	AZRAQ (blue)	أزرق
TILPLA	(BULTYYAH (kind of fesh)	بلطية
CANDLE	QANDIIL	قنديل



IV

IN THE SLAVIC LANGUAGES

- Medieval Arabic vocabulary
- Earlier Semitic /Hametic-vocabulary

The medieval is clear enough, just as it is in every European language, pertaining mostly to the Arab Islamic civilization, out of which Arabic numerals and decimal mathematics are still in use every where not forgetting, of course, many sciences like Algebra Algorithm, and thousands of words pertaining to them and to other scientific Arab contribution in the middle ages, that which motivated many fair writings confessing, or appreciating that wonderful contribution of the Arabs and their religious and civil enlightenment.⁽¹³⁾

From that which flooded Slavic languages, as well as any other European language¹⁴ :

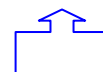
5- From that which flooded Slavic languages as well as any other European language :

-Магазин = shop = Makhzan in Arabic	
-цукор;Ук.Сахар = suger= sukkat in Arabic	
-ХАЛВА = type of sweets = Halwa in Arabic	
-ХАЛат = dressing gown = khila'h 'aba'ah – in Arabic	
-АА ^b МаНах ⁽²⁾	
- шарф	

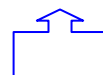
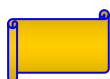
(1) Authorized, in our handout " On Literary Arabic, Notes & Means " .

- : /

([^])Phonetical sings are lifted above the respected letter .Proposal. by the author.



МасЛО = butter	
-Карта = map	
-шахМаты = chess	
-Чаў1 = tea	
копЕйка	= . . .
- ДИВАН = long couch chair	
-А кого ^b = Alkohol = spirit	
-ПуДра = powder	
-6адарак = Arabic Bidrah	(-)
-Алмаз = almaz	
-Алгебра = Algebra	:
-ЦИФр = Uk. цуіФру = mathematics	
-Маз ^b = ointment	
-Перō = pen	()
-руЧка = pen	



3АЛ = sal = saloon	
-6акaЛЕЯ = Ук.6ака іЙНИЙ = grocer's shop	
- 6Ак аЖаН	
-pa3 = measure	: : ,
-шТора = pl.шТорИ	,
-6aЛакатИ	
- 6aЛák // аТИ	(⁽¹⁾)
-kalakatИ = to chat	
- аИка Ук.= rude words ,or sarcastic, bad language	

6- Probable earlier provisions from Cemetic,Hametic,or alike languages. This is observed, in many other words,as in :

ЧИТАТ ^b) : () ()
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(⁽¹⁾)УЧИЙ

-

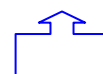
/ G.Bergstrasser \

()

-



- ПИсат ^b = write. НаПИС in the Ukrainian language (means = nabasha = or naqasha in Arabic)	-
- ПУСТИНЯ = desert	-
- СпáГ ^b = Uk. СПАЛИ = sleeping	-
Дорога = Uk. ДрōГа = road - ЗФИР = air	,
... ОхВатИТ ^b =to be enclosed, overlapped, to draw into an envelop, to comprihend; or to be enclosed , overlapped, to draw info an envelop , to comprihend; or to take in	,
-ТѢП о.Uk = meaning worm	
-ТИХО = listen	
- ГрИВа = meaning horse back (It is garib, with regard to gorabah of hair on the top of the horse back in arabic . far from the Slavic word (ВОРОН) which means raven.) = (
- АрахОНак = bill , reciept	,
- ДИУХАННЯ = smoke	
- ОТДѣлхАЮ = relax = defered somhow from =(dakh in Arabic , which means got dizzy)	
- КаИДа bl = Uk. КаИДаНИ = mankles	()
- ВАЛа = defect , short + coming Ва ИТИ = Injure , harm	

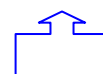


НИба	() - : =
(Synecdoche	
- ПОНЕДЕ ^b НИК - ПОНЕДІ ОК ; Uk. = Monday	() - " () "
- ПОКА = good by	-
-ТАМ = there	-
- ЗИМИННИЙ	
- ГОЛОВ // а	: coincident :

7- Coincidental or less probable:

Some of what we have given or those what we give here may be classified as mere coincidence, from the theoretic point of view. Take here for example:

- ДОМОГАТ ^b = UK. ДОМОГАТИЯ	()
- ИДНТЕ СЮДА = come here.may be the Arabic (одно) - (: () " ") -	
- 6yДy! futuric = may pertain to Arabic (Bada) or the verb badà, yabdù = seemd, to seem,or appear	
- ХЛРАШО = good	
- ЗОВТРАК О=breakfast.(поЗАВТ рака - ЗАВТАК yo- поЗВтракЮ	- -



- ГОЛВН // ИЙ	()
- ГОЛОВ // а	<p>:)</p> <p>г оЛoВ</p> <p>Г :</p> <p>(Г)</p> <p>.</p> <p>(гоЛoВ) :</p> <p>;</p> <p>.</p> <p>ГоЛoВa + ГоЛoВкa</p> <p>.</p>

8- Different Arabic sounding Slavic words:

ХИб//а= error , mistake,flow, defect	" "
ХИбаНИЙ	
- КейФ / КейФoВàГ ^b Несоб	
- Облака	'
ОбЛaкo	' o)



	. (
Облачный	
Облачность ^b	()

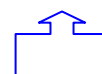
9-Probable Slavic Influence on Coloquial or Generetic Arabic :

- МОСТОВАЯЖ	. :) - : + . ()
- МОСТОВОЦ	
- МОСТОСТРОЕНЦЕ ⁽¹⁾	
- СОСТАВИЛ , МОСТ ⁽²⁾	()
- 3 О : evil	. : , , , , . : . :) ... : . : (
- МАРКА = mark	() ,

⁽¹⁾ P.A.C. /

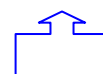
()

⁽²⁾ ОКОЛО 33000 СЛОВ , МОСКВА , 1957.



- ПОМидОР (UK.)	() –
- шТО , UK, Шо-	()
- МАРМУР , UK	
- граНит = Granit	
- крес^О = chair	
- багато , UK. = much) . () :) () (
- хре6ет UK . the lower part of the spine	() :
- ПаЛ^ТО	
- САНТИХНК, UK ⁽³⁾ , Arabic (Sankari)	
- баЛм^Т(36а ам^ТТИ) = disturb	()
- АСФаЛ^Т	
- баЛ^3āМ	
- ОСЛОЖНЕНие	: ()

⁽³⁾ not from (проВідник) of the construct ВодО= (Vada) =



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JVJAMAT WATNAWUL TAQARUNI: ADABI WAFILOLOJI
WATA'LIMI/ (FROM UKRANIAN POETRY AND THE SLAVIC
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CULTURES : TRANSLATIONS, CLASSIFICATIONS & MEANS
(COMPARATIVE, LITERARY, PHILOLOGICAL, AND
EDUCATIONAL APPROUCH, BILINGUAL TWO PHASES
PRINTED BOOK(English phase of the book/ first tinted named:

() —

Slavic Culture In The - ()
Light Of Arabic & Western Cultures (Translations, Classifications



& Means) (Comparative, Literary , Philological , And Educational Approach,

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www.kotobarabia.com

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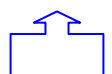
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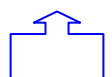
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- 33000 СЛОВ , МОСКВА , 1957 / /OKOLO/ •
www.kotobarabia.com.() •



() :

Enjoyable Learning of Arabic Model Lessons for Regular attendance , Electronic Site, or a Magazine

Part 1: Marathon of Alphabets

Someday Arabic Alphabetic letters met together , on one single page of paper . 28 syllables . Phonemes, you may call them; or letters, assembled from right to left :

- - - - -

The letter Alif { } from amongst them all comes Parading him self : Some times fixing his Hamza on its top , as a crown { } ; probably inherited from a Pharaoh origin ¹⁷; sometimes bareheaded { } , as a modest individual .

Probably he didn't mean to claim himself the best of them all .

The letter Ba { } however seemed to deny that , saying : no letter is better than any letter , no letter is less .

- Yet I am who come first , when we are being exhibited to learners , from right to left .

- Even though, said { } , and added : don't forget that you may come later in order , when you abandon your Hamza ; by then she comes first :

- - - - -

. ()

Hamza { } and the rest of the dotted letters :

- - - - -

probably made an unnecessary drama , when they wanted to express their vigilance over the dialog . They hailed Ba { } so much : chanted and danced

¹⁷ - El-Abd. A. Hakim / 2000 :

.....



forgetting to give some care to the feelings of others ; specially Alif { ا } whom they called : the pretender letter .

Alif in fact over reacted saying : I 'll prove it to you . Is here any one who can compete me running? . all were amazed for a while till Ya { ي } came to challenge Alif , saying : I who am going to challenge you in an un preceded marathon .

ah { ح } was chosen judge . Once the marathon started , all hailed {ي} running faster on her two underneath two dots as two wheels , pitying Alif { ا } ,who hardly running on his single foot , and finding difficulty in maintaining his Hamza on the top of him . In fact Alif was the only named masculine amongst them in the Arabic Alphabet but never discriminated them from him self because of this natural reason . perhaps he also didn't forget that he and Hamza , which is said to be feminine , are mostly two in one ; also any of them both and the others , is not written as an independent letter all the time . He or she must come connected to an other in a sentence , in both normal writing , and computed calligraphy .

There are several applied and aesthetic (calligraphic) models of Arabic right to left writings , try to read the following examples once ; but write each of them twice , on your own :

- (

1st Octob esmak bel'arabi. (Write your name in Arabic, please

(- - - -)

(

Write five more names also

.....

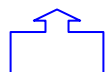
(Alkhattul'arabi) (

Arabic Calligraphy

(Contemplate and try)

لا فضل لعربي على عجمي إلا بالتقوى

لا فضل لعربي على عجمي إلا بالتقوى



Part 2: multiplicity and unity)

Arabic Alphabetic letters furthermore met to discuss how to cooperate writing words and sentences from write to left . d (aThe letter D) , to whom Arabic language is related sometimes , was begged to take the lead .

Well () said . let's see how can we cooperate to write important words , like : father , mother , brother , son , daughter ,etc . Once I mention the name, or give the signal; each concerned letter should come forward to stand attentively in line with the others to form the concerned word .

- She mentioned : father

- Alif in full uniform , with Ba , formed ab

- She mentioned mother om

- sister (okht)

- brother (akh)

- Family (ilaħa')

Wonderful , said the leader () . Let's pronoun ourselves ,

- for example : I (ana)

- ''''''''''': you (single) (anta)

- ''''''''''':you (dual....) (antoma)

-.....' : you , masculine plural (antom)

-: you , feminine plural (antonna)

-..... We (nūnah)

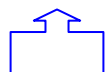
- Now we can demonstrate ourselves, as human beings do , said some of them . the boss said : why not ?! :

- There was jumping and talk everywhere :

. - - -
- - -

We are multiple in one

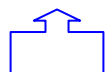
Working independently and as connectors



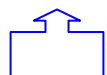
To write separately or un connected isn't the common use nowadays ; The common is to write connectively , as in column 1 & 4 herewith :

* **downward all the Arabic letters are available**, paralleled with Possible European and old Egyptian Alphabets (Hieroglyph , in the common use / column 3 , 6) . Notice the similarities, enjoy knowledge, practice reading , writing , and contemplate on Arabic once more :

6 / ٦	5 / ٥	4 / ٤	3 / ٣	2 / ٢	2 /
	as in a)ḥ(d	ظ - ظ - ظ		A-a	أ - سا - سأ - ء
	as in (ayn)'	ع - ع - ع		B-b	ب - ب - ب
	hayn)(g as in	غ - غ - غ		T-t	ت - ت - ت
	Fa	ف - ف - ف		(Thought) as in	ث - ث - ث
	as in(f)ʿaq	ق - ق - ق		J-j	ج - ج - ج
	K - k	ك - ك - ك		(-h)H	ح - ح - ح
	L - l	ل - ل - ل		(Kh)	خ - خ - خ
	M - m	م - م - م		D-d	د - د - د
	N - n	ن - ن - ن		As in (That)	ذ - ذ - ذ
	As in(he)	ه - ه - ه		R - r	ر - ر - ر
	W - w	و - و - و		S - s	س - س - س
	Y - y	ي - ي - ي		As in shut	ش - ش - ش
					- -
				



<p>- - - - -</p> <p>- - - - -</p> <p>- - - - -</p> <p>- - - - -</p> <p>- - - - -</p>			
		<p>.....</p>	<p>- -</p>
	<p>* Herewith a bundle of words representing all Arabic letters . You find them given from there morphological signs ; write them manually once , and enjoy there variant calligraphic fonts on any computer :</p> <p>- - - - -</p> <p>- - - - -</p> <p>- - -</p>		



Part 3 : On Pharaoh tale ¹⁸

On olden times , and ever since , Truth and Lie , both , were just two brothers ; but quite different from each other . Lie was a liar, and Truth was truthful ; that is why The people of Egypt loved Truth and neglected Lie most of the time . They say it in there own hiban . They ,hibo kaḍon wa-lkaḍidqo ṣiḍqtongue nowadays like this : Al-s together with many Arab scribes , created several rich styles of writing : Naskh 'ah, Ruq , Andalusi , and Kufi ...etc .

الصِّدْقُ صِدْقٌ وَالْكَذِبُ كَذِبٌ

They also added to "hakuuraḥhuuban ; fakun ḍha kunta kaḍId

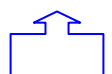
إِذَا كُنْتَ كَذُوبًا ؛ فَكُنْ ذَكُورًا

Meaning : If you were a big liar ; you would be of a very strong memory .

For the daily writings they don't write much vowels , because there mother tongue now (Arabic / Al-rabiyyaha is rich enough of consonant . Only when scholars or art creators speak or write ; they , at most , use only three short word ending signs (Parsing Signs) to addible there speech

- **ammaḥd** (....) as in boqq , which means mouth ¹⁹ oqq; h , which means small box or a tiny vessel .

¹⁸ - Partially on"



- **aḥfath** (...) as in **yadd** **udr**= hand ; **s** **ṣ**= chest ,
bat = abdomen , and **ra's** = head .

- **kasrah** ... , as in **rijl** = leg .

Here those few grammatical signs suffice ; as a few of salt suffices food ;
or as

they say : **alahwu fi lkalam kalmilhI fiṭṭa'aam**

النَّحْوُ فِي الْكَلَامِ كَالْمِلْحِ فِي الطَّعَامِ

Other in between vowels, as in : (lake , professaure ur'anic readings and etc.) are kept for further inventory performances , as in Q refined singing . One of there interesting folklore overture in the art of Al-mawwal , is begone sung hand palm to face check and the theme of (Yaaena Lael Ya ') . here

The Laam () and the the 'aen () are voweled with some thing in between Fathah and Kasrah , resimbling (ae) in our transliteration .

: Sukuun

Colluqual Arabic or other dialectical performances omit parsing and parsing signs ; here , those together with some careful learned intelligincia , relay allmost on Sukuun , which means un movable word end . You yourself , as newly user of Arabic , can benefit of this wonderful rule of Arabic grammar: Sakkin Taslam .

¹⁹ Live now in common Arabic , specially in Egypt ; but the major Arabic Lexicon now " jamAl-mo' ral-kabi" vol . II , helps to originate it through the root , related to the speech or talking .

- + our method of recognizing the colloquial word of classical Arabic origin / our paper "



Mind now to do the following :

- Fix names to human body drawn above .
- handwrite two of Arabic proverbs given there with , using your preferred style of calligraphy .
- with my best regards.

proff.A.H. Elabd .



Part 4: parsing signs

In terms of writing , Arabic is economic ; and in terms of literature , it's concise, . L. Massignoon and others described Arabic as an economic language . He even called Arabic writing as shorthand writing²⁰ .

Arabic morphology multiplies many word derivatives from a single root. as follows :

- kitabah : writing , gives us :
- katib (writer)
- ḥmaktu (written)
- Maktab (writing table or office)

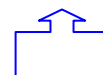
Same as in any trilateral verb like the preceding katab ; take ara'also: q iraa'ah(read , past) . Get the infinitive q and the derivatives : qruu' , etc ,aari' , maq

Infinitive Eng.	1 Infinitive Arabic	2 Derivative	3 Derivative	4 Derivative	5 Derivative	10 Derivative Past t.
to read / reading						
to look / looking						
To eat/						
to play/						
to open						
to sit						

²⁰ El-abd,A.Hakim/ Al-juhood Al-balaghiyyah..1976 , foot note references .p. 28

- El-abd,A.Hakim/ On Literary Arabic : Notes & Means, 1978 , 2000 , p. 2

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			()			
io feed						
to stand/						
to walk/				'		'
to understand						
to guard/						
yo fall						
to beet						
to dismiss						
to hear						
to cook						
etc	etc	etc

Shaddah () in most cases represents two letters . (sokoon () at the end of the word ,suffices from all the three short vowels (....)).

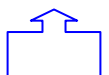
Your role next is :

- 1) form some sentences , combining pronouns from part (2) , to suitable derivatives from this part (4) .
- 2) give an account of the Arabic vocabulary you acquired , and compare it to the 1278 words , first year learner supposed to gain , according to an Arab educational statistical study referred to below²¹
- 3) fix the exact morphological and parsing signs to the over all words and expressions re exhibited here again :



لا فضل لعربي على عجمي إلا بالتقوى أنا - سألت - لجأ - بات -

Prof. A.H. Elabd .



Part 5 : Back to our tale

Lie , growing greedy , jealous and evil dower , thought to harm Truth badly , but by the hands of others . He didn't see to kill the truth or get rid of him completely , because he didn't find it useful to him , knowing that Lie , him self , can't survive if there has been no truth at all in Egypt .

Once Truth borrowed a kitchen knife from Lie , Lie managed to get it back secretly without telling Truth , claiming at the same time that Truth Wasted his knife and charged his so called right at the High Court of the Nine Judges of Egypt .

The Smart Beautiful Boy , son of The beautiful Truth and The Lady The ox Show , the court spokesman , offered that Lie can accept a similar kitchen knife , but Lie refused claiming that his uftknife has no similar , got a blade from Ayel mounts , and a handle from Q trees .

Hearing this , Truth wept with tears , knowing that since he admitted the charge , the High Court of The Nine Gudges of Egypt shall deem him to the conditions of the claimer , which were as Lie decided :

- 1- That Truth would be blind
- 2- That Truth would serve guard Lie's house .

Later on Lie couldn't bear seeing Truth by his door , and ordered his slaves to through Truth to the evil Lion of the forest , together with his several lioness friends , to eat him altogether .

What happened, the tale says : that the slaves admired Truth's beauty , left him at a far distant place and went back to Lie lying .

The Tale nowadays is alive every where . you may call it 'The Tale of Good and Bad' () instead of the Tale of Truth and Lie () .

Once more , Truth was admired in Egypt and married to a lady named The Lady of The Decent Heart , who gave birth to a smart kid from him .Telling the up grown smart boy about Lie and his past doing to the good father , the smart boy planed to take revenge . Went to a shepherd who pastures Lie's oxen , left a good looking ox with him to pasture with , knowing that the greedy Lie will take it for food , apart from any of his own many oxen .

of The Decent Heart , Went ahead to The Court of The Nine Judges , insisted , in front of Show The Spokesman of Justice , that his ox was different , and he can't accept a substitute , because the ox was not his , but his father's property . His father the alive Truth . Lie Gave auth the life of Amoon , means of almighty Allah that he truly can't bring the eaten ox back to life , and



Truth him self doesn't exist , other wise he him self Lie would be rendered blind and serve guard to Truth .

Show the court's spokesman confirmed the judgment , from when Lie is rendered blinded and servant to the truth every where .

- **Now** ; let's practice true Arabic writing of some of our tale's vocabulary and signs:

A - Truth : , Lie : , Lady : , Ox : , Beautiful :

And from former pages :

B –

/ / / /
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 /

C – give names and verbs to the objects and acts drawn here :

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 - - - ()
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Prof. A.H. Elabd .



الفصل الثالث

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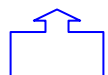
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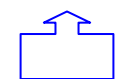
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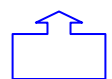
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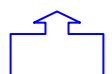
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Yalla Ndadish bi learabi / Let's chat in Arabic Apractical introduction to
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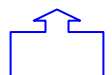
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الفصل الرابع



Proposed curriculum

For Arabic as a second language

For the non-Arabic speaking students

(first two sessions plus student teacher's reference books)

Dr. Abd El- Hakim El – Abd

* Associate professor and Head of Arabic Dept.

Language And translation center, the Academy of Art,
Giza ,G.Cairo.

* Expert of Arabic for the Egyptian fund for the Assistance
of the common wealth , the Islamic, and the newly indep
endent states – visiting Professor to Cherkassy institute
of Management.

Omar Adnane, teacher of Arabic

* Language in Cherkassy Institute of Management.

3/5/2000

Proposed curriculum for Arabic as a second language for the non-Arabic speaking student Department of philology.

First stage (from the second year) :-

First session: 16 weeks, 10 hours a week (5 lessons per week) :

1 st 2 nd 3 rd 4 th	Week Week Week Week	} Arabic phonetics and printed Arabic script. R. Bs / 1)Al' Arabia : Aswatotuha wa hurufuha, P. 18-143 2)Tables and illustrations by Dr. Abd El – Hakim El – Abd. 3) Arabic for you a book/ cassette general course of communication. 4)Fahm El sMasmu (audio understanding – students book / teachers book (first half of the book).		
5 th 6 th 7 th 8 th	Week Week Week Week		} Live Arabic and Hand writing script. R. Bs. / 1)Al' Arabiah lilhayah, p.27 – 179, 2) Al' Arabiah : Aswatohuha wahurufuha, P.148 – 178. 3)УЧИТЕ АРАБСКИЙ (Talk Now) windows + Apple machintosh CD – Rom. 4) Fahm el massum' (audio understanding - student's book / teacher's book, second half of the book).	
				} Live Arabic : unites, Readings, scriptural tables, Congegational tablets, spelling, and dictation .R. Bs



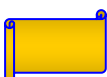
9th	Week	} 1) Al' Arabiah lihayat, P. 177 – 278 + p.257 – 266. 2) Hakims tables of conjugation. 3) Dictative rule of Hamzsah : theory and practice in common use. 4) Al' imla' wattrarqim filkitabah Al'arabiah.. Garib library tel. 902107 Alfajalah Cairo.
10th	Week	
11th	Week	
12th	Week	
13th	Week	} Study on the phonology, script and grammar of literary Arabic, plus examples and general revisions. R. Bs. / 1) Hand out tilted sharqawi notes on the phonology, script and grammar of literary Arabic. Edited and introduced by Dr. Abd El- Hakim El Abd. ⁽¹⁾ 2) Revisions can be dependent on the same references, and alike
14th	Week	
15th	Week	
16th	Week	

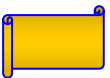
Second session: 16 weeks 10 hours per week (5 lessons per week).

1 st	Week	} Arabic grammar made simple: / * the phrase. * Noun : male and female . * Singular, dual. And plural. * Kinds of plurals. * noun : definite and indefinite.*Nominal sentence. * types of verbs. R. Bs Alquawa'id Almuysarah, Al'Arabiah Almuysarah P.1- 79
2 nd	Week	
3 rd	Week	
4 th	Week	
		Arabic Grammar made simple:/

⁽¹⁾ Abd el- Hakim el – Abd /On Literary Arabic , Notes & Means ... Cherkassy 1999 – 2000 .

5th	Week	} * verbal sentence: subject and object * Genitive preposition. * Construct state (parsing / analyzing). * Adjectives. Parsing of the dual * parsing of the sound masculine plural. * Omissions of (noon) of the dual and of the sound masculine, plural in the construct state * Parsing of the sound feminine plural R. Bs. Alquawaid Al' Arabieh, Almuysarah P.91 – 178
6th	Week	
7th	Week	
8th	Week	
9th	Week	} Arabic Grammar made simple :./ * parsing of the broken plural. * the verb: unvowled and voweled * Accusative present. * quiesive present. * pronouns usage(1). * the five verbs. * pronouns usage (2). * Pronouns usage. (3). * Pronouns usage (4) R.B. alquowaid Al' Arabiah lamyssoiyah P.179. 189.
10th	Week	
11th	Week	
12th	Week	
13th	Week	} General revisions and selected Readings. R. Bs/ 1) Al quawaid Al' Arabiah lmayssarish P. 291 – 309. 2) Selection from simple texts ; prose, poetry, newspaper, magazines etc.....
14th	Week	
15th	Week	
16th	Week	





Поралел^bна ГРАМАТИКА

АРАбС^bкО / УКРАїНКА – УКРАїНКО / АРОбС^bКА

АВТОРИ ПРОФЕСОР А..ХАКІМ

النمـوالمـوازي

عربي / أكراني – أكراني / عربي

تأليف

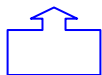
أ . د . / عبد الحكيم العبد

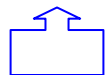
Parallel Grammar

Arabic / Ukrainian – Ukrainian / Arabic

By

Prof. A. HAKIM & Olga Fedotova





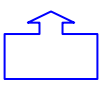
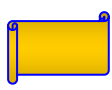
SP0C16 Дії	МИНУЛИ ЧАС	ТЕПЕР ішній ЧАС	МАЙБУТНІЙ ЧАС	наказ0 вий СП0C16	امر Imperative mood	مستقبل Future	مضارع Present	ماضي Past	مصدر Source/Root Absolute mood	لغة Pronouns
Я	РобИВ	РобЛЮ	бУДУ	Р06ИТІ	أفعل	فعل	أفعل	فعلت	D O I N G	أنا
	РобИЛ-а	РобИмо	бУдеМо ^а		لنعمل		فعلنا	نحن		
	РобИЛИ	РобИтЬ ^б	6Уде		لنعمل		فعل	هو		
	РобИВ	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде		لنعمل		فعلت	هي		
ВОНА	Р06ИЛ-а	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде	Р06ИТІ	لنعملن	فعلنا	لنعملن	فعلنا	THEY	ها
	Р06ИВ	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде		لنعملن		فعلنا	هما		
	Р06ИЛИ	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде		لنعملن		فعلنا	هم		
	Р06ИВ	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде		لنعملن		فعلن	هن		
ВОНИ	Р06ИВ	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде	Р06ИТІ	لنعملن	فعلنا	لنعملن	فعلت	O I N G	أنت
	Р06ИЛ-а	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде		لنعملن		فعلنا	أنت		
	Р06ИЛИ	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде		لنعملن		فعلنا	أنتما		
	Р06ИВ	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде		لنعملن		فعلنا	أنتما		
ВІТИ	Р06ИВ	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде	Р06ИТІ	لنعملن	فعلنا	لنعملن	فعلتم	D O I N G	أنتم
	Р06ИЛ-а	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде		لنعملن		فعلنا	أنتم		
	Р06ИЛИ	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде		لنعملن		فعلنا	أنتم		
	Р06ИВ	Р06ИТІ ^б	6Уде		لنعملن		فعلن	أنتم		

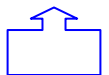
Spaciba Could be in the sense of be absolute in forgiveness or thankfulness.

Ukrainian – Arabic / Arabic Ukrainian Parallel Grammar by Prof. Dr. A Hakim & Olga Fedotova.

Я	СПОСІБ Дії *	ПОДОРОЖУВАТИ		Минулий ЧАС	ТЕПЕР ішній ЧАС	Майбутній ЧАС	Наказ ВІЙ СПОСІБ	امر	مستقبل	مضارع	ماضي	مصدر	الضمائر	Pronouns
	ИВ - АА	ЛИ	Ю Т ^б	6УДУТ ^б	-Ю	6УДУ	ИТ е	Imperative mood	Future	Present	Past	Source/ Root Absolute mood	أنا	
МИ	ПОДОРОЖУВАТИ	ЛИ	Ю Т ^б	6УДУТ ^б	-ЛИ	-ЕМО	И Т е	لسافر	سافر	نسافر	سافرا	سافر	نحن	WE
ВІН					-В	-Е		لسافر		سافر	يسافر		هو	
ВОНА					-АА	-Е		لسافرا		سافرا	يسافران		هي	SHE
ВІТИ	В	Еш ^б	6УДУТ ^б	6УДЕШ	ИТ е	لسافرون	سافرون	هم	THEY	انت	YOU	انتما		
ВОНИ	АА	І-І	6УДУТ ^б	6УДЕШ	И Т е	لسافرون	سافرون	هن						
	ЛИ	І-І	6УДУТ ^б	6УДЕШ	И Т е	لسافرون	سافرون	انت		مسافر		مسافرون		مسافرون

- Spaciba Could be in the sense of be absolute in forgiveness or thankfulness
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POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

(ПРИСВІІНІ ЗАІМЕННИКИ)

ضمائر الملكية

Я	А	Моя книга *	هنا	أنا	I
МИ		Наша книга		نحن	WE
ВН	Т	Ого книга		هو	He
ВОНА		Її книга		هي	SHE
ВН	И	Їх книга		هما	THEY
ВН		Їх книга		هما	
ВН	И	Їх книга		هم	
ВН		Їх книга		هن	
Т	Н	Твоя книга		أنت	
И		Твоя книга		أنت	
И	К	Ваша книга **		أنتما	
И		Ваша книга		أنتما	
В	К	Ваша книга		أنتم	
В		Ваша книга		أنتم	
				أنتم	

* МОЙ ДРОГ - МОЕ ПИС'МО

** Could be used addressing one person with respect

*** Ukrainian – Arabic / Arabic – Ukrainian Parallel Grammar by Prof. Dr. A. Hakim & Alga Fedotova.

