

HOW TO:

BY BUSHRA SHUKAIRY

GREETINGS

INTRODUCTIONS

IN ARABIC

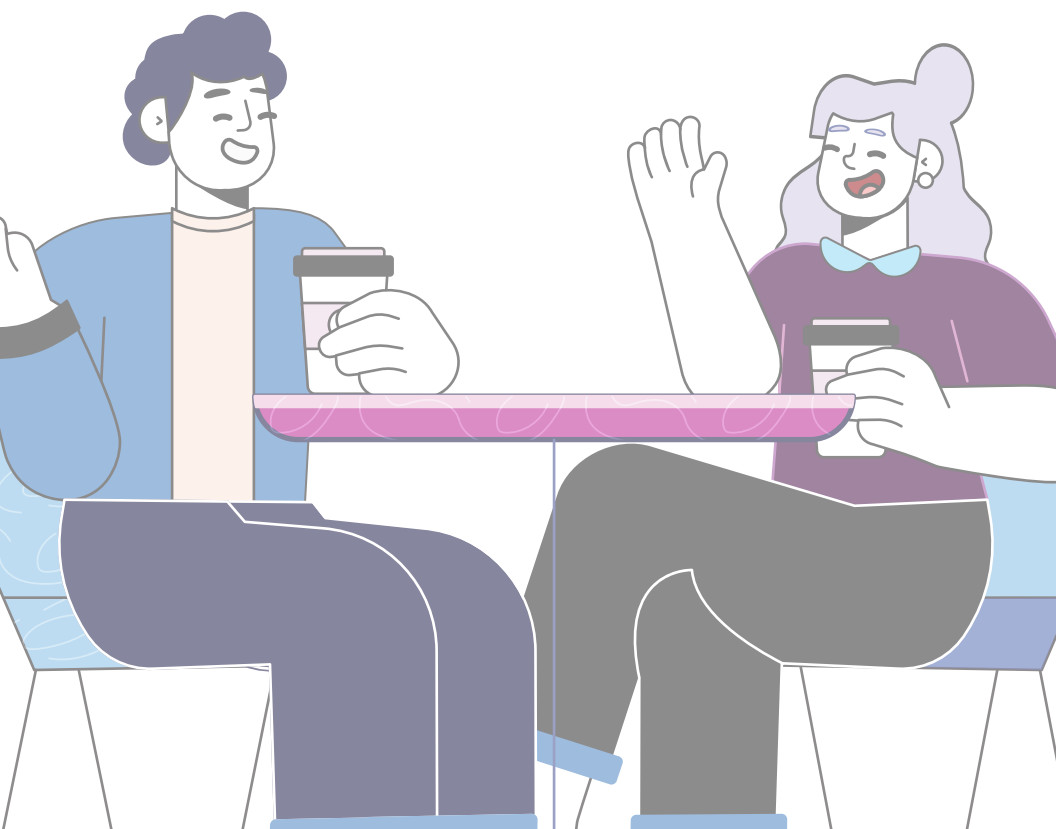
LEVANTINE DIALECT



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GREETINGS INTRODUCTIONS IN ARABIC LEVANTINE DIALECT



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Bayt Bushra Teaches Arabic

This free e-book is part of a series of themed vocabulary books that aids students in learning Arabic in a fun and simple way!

You will learn essential basics as well as sample dialogues to practice.

If you enjoyed this book and found it beneficial, be sure to check out the other books in the series by Bushra on her website: baytbushrateachesarabic.com

There are so many learning resources in Arabic for the Modern Standard Arabic (Fusha) but limited learning resources on Levantine, spoken Arabic. Teacher Bushra has made it her life's passion to create material and content in the spoken Levantine dialect of Arabic.

Giving students access to the spoken Arabic is essential to connect with the people, culture, and history of the Levant region.

For this reason, these e-books are presented and written in the Levantine dialect, specifically the Damascene dialect of Syria.

Syrian Arabic is broadly understood and it is an easy dialect to learn as it is very similar to that of the Fusha (MSA) origins.

May we all see a prosperous, lively, and free Levant, Bilad al-Sham.

Bushra Shukairy

Please email any inquiries to:
baytbushra@gmail.com

For all courses and more Arabic learning, please visit: baytbushrateachesarabic.com
Happy studying!

Most Arabic books do not have short vowels or harakat. Click on the 🔊 for the audio recordings which will help you read the vocabulary in this book.

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1.

GREETINGS AND SALUTATIONS

Greetings and introductions 🎧

Hello

Hi, welcome

Hey

How are you?

How are you doing?

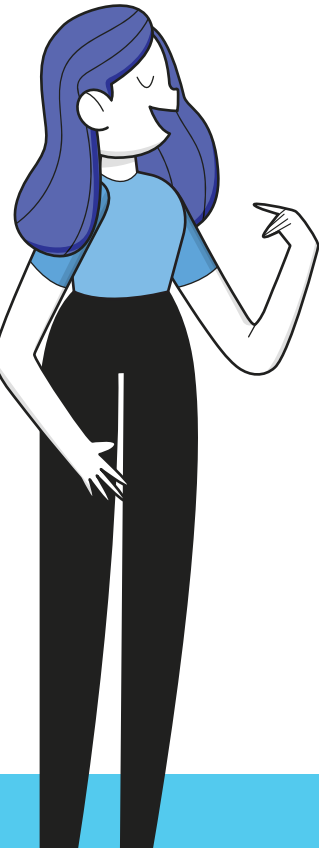
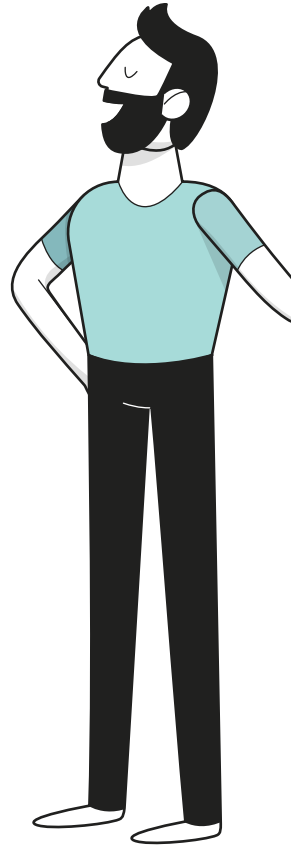
السلام عليكم

أهلاً وسهلاً

مرحباً

كيفك؟

كيف حالك؟



Hello

Praise to God

All is good

I'm well

I'm good

وعليكم السلام

الحمد لله

تمام

بخير

منيح / منيحة

SIMPLE DIALOGUE:

ماجد: السلام عليكم

ليلى: وعليكم السلام

ماجد: كيفك؟

ليلى: أنا بخير الحمد لله. وأنت؟ كيف حالك؟

ماجد: كل شي تمام الحمد لله

In the Arab world many people say Hello with **السلام عليكم** and the response is **وعليكم السلام** . This is the greeting of Islam. And the way a Muslim will begin his greeting since it means "Peace on you".

If you prefer a more general, 'hi' you can say

أهلاً وسهلاً or **مرحباً**

As language in Arabic is gendered for the subject, the pronunciation and spelling also changes depending on the person you are talking to. If I am speaking to a guy I can continue my greetings by asking about their day, "**كيفك؟**" But if I am speaking to a girl I will change the short vowel and say "**كيفكِ؟**"

To answer, you can simply say "**الحمد لله**" and it means "Praise to God". Muslims and Christians alike will say this response. Then you can add how you're feeling but remember to add a **ة** to the end of the word to make it feminine if you are a girl.

2.

WHAT IS YOUR NAME?

My name is... I'm from... 

My name is... أنا اسمي ..

What is your name? (m.) شَو اسْمَكَ؟

What is your name? (f.) شَو اسْمِك؟

An honor to meet you! اتشرفنا !

The honor is mine الشرف الي

Where are you from? (m.) أَنْتَ مِنْ وِين؟

Where are you from? (f.) أَنْتِ مِنْ وِين؟

I am from... أنا مِنْ ...

America أمريكا

UK بريطانيا

Canada كندا

India الهند

Pakistan باكستان



SIMPLE DIALOGUE:

ماجد: أنا اسمي ماجد. وأنتِ؟ شو اسمك؟

ليلي: أنا ليلي.

ماجد: أنا من امريكا. أنا امريكي . أنتِ من

وين؟

ليلي: أنا من الهند. أنا هندية. انتشرفنا!

ماجد : الشرف الي.

Here are a few examples of nationalities
in the masculine and feminine forms:

American : أمريكي / أمريكية

British : بريطاني / بريطانية

Canadian : كندي / كندية

Indian : هندي / هندية

Afghan : أفغاني / أفغانية

Pakistani : باكستاني / باكستانية

Malaysian : ماليزي / ماليزية

French : فرنسي / فرنسية

Spanish : اسباني / اسبانية

Brazilian : برازيلي / برازيلية

Italian : ايطالي / ايطالية

German : ألماني / ألمانية

3.

WHAT DO YOU DO FOR WORK?

أنتَ شو بتشتغل؟ asking for a guy

أنتِ شو بتشتغلي؟ asking for a girl

I am a teacher. 🎧

أنا ... (f./m.)	place + أنا بشتغل في...
Teacher معلم / معلمة	Bank البنك
Engineer مهندس / مهندسة	Office المكتب
Manager مدير / مديرة	Restaurant المطعم
Doctor طبيب / طبيبة	School المدرسة
Nurse ممرض / ممرضة	University الجامعة
Accountant محاسب / محاسبة	Home البيت
Lawyer محامي / محامية	Courthouse المحكمة
Journalist صحفي / صحافية	Airport المطار
	Hospital المستشفى



SIMPLE DIALOGUE:

ماجد: أنا بشتغل في البنك. أنا محاسب وأنت؟
ليلى: أنا ممرضة. أنا بشتغل في المستشفى.

— GRAMMAR POINT —

Arabic can often skip the verb 'to be' in the present tense. When talking about work, you can simply put the subject and match it with the profession.

For example : أنا مهندس ، هو معلم ، هي طبيبة :

If you feel the need to add a verb you can use

“ عمل ” or “ اشتغل ” for “work”.

Look at the following examples. Adding the verb means you need to conjugate the verb.

I work ... أنا بشتغل

He works ... هو بيشغل

She works ... هي بتشتغل

We work ... نحن بنشتغل

You (m.) work ... أنت بتشتغل

You (f.) work ... أنت بتشتغلي

You (pl.) work ... أنتو بتشتغلو

They work ... هن بيشغلو

To change the adjective from singular to plural, most of the time you can simply add **ين** - to the end of the masculine form of the word. For example:

(Teachers) معلمين = معلم + ين

(Nurses) ممرضين = ممرض + ين

4.

GRATITUDE AND APOLOGIES.

Thanks. 🎧

Thank you
You're welcome

شكراً
عفواً

Pardon me
I apologize
I'm sorry (m.)
I'm sorry (f.)

عفواً
أنا بعذر
آسف
أسفة

Please and
excuse me

See explanation

من فضلك
لو سمحت
عن اذنك



SIMPLE DIALOGUE:

ليلى: أنا ممرضة. أنا بشتغل في المستشفى.

ماجد: عفواً... ما سمعتك. ممكن تعيدي؟ لو سمحتي؟

Can you repeat? I didn't hear

In Arabic you can say **عفواً** to say 'sorry' and to say 'you're welcome'. You can also use **عفواً** as 'excuse me' or 'pardon' if you didn't hear someone properly and need them to repeat. It's a very versatile word.

To say 'please' and 'excuse me' you can use the examples on the previous page. You can say **من فضلك** which means 'from your favor' similar to Spanish 'por favor'. It also means 'excuse me' if you're getting through a busy marketplace and you need people to make room for you to pass through.

The same goes for **لو سمحت** which means, 'if you allow me' and it will mean 'please' or 'excuse me'. The last example is **عن اذنك** which translates to 'with your permission'. Again this can be used for 'please' but also 'excuse me'. You can also say **عن اذنك** if you are getting up to leave a gathering or a conversation.

Remember that in Arabic, the you form is gendered. If I am talking to a guy, I can say **لو سمحت** but if I am talking to girl, like in the sample dialogue, I can say **لو سمحتي** which changes the ending to match the subject.



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Bushra Shukairy is a California Credentialed language teacher. She speaks English, Arabic, and French. She also studies Korean in her free time. Teacher Bushra believes language breaks barriers and is part of the human experience. Learning languages opens doors to rich culture and deep friendships.

Founder of Bayt Bushra and Bayt Bushra Teaches Arabic.