

## INTRODUCTION

The Arabic Iraqi Orientation Course is designed to meet the immediate needs of Operation Desert Shield and to supplement already existing unit Arabic materials. It is anticipated that the audience of this course will include both non - Modern Standard Arabic linguists and Modern Standard Arabic graduates who are unfamiliar with the Iraqi dialect.

The course consists of eleven lessons: The first lesson focuses on pronunciation and an introduction of Iraqi dialect sounds; lessons two through eleven are designed around selected topic areas which highlight common situations one might expect to encounter. These lessons illustrate relevant dialogues, with an emphasis on the key vocabulary related to that topic.

Lessons will consist of text and audio tape support. Usually a student can master each lesson in 2 to 3 hours. The text is also such that it enables instructors to present a crash course at remote locations. It was not the intent to present an exhaustive or complete Arabic grammar or vocabulary list. The course must be viewed as an effort to teach students to begin to read Arabic. Scripts are included as a reference only for instructors and Modern Standard Arabic graduates.

This course was written in a very short period, due to time constraints. It is, therefore, inevitable that inconsistencies will appear. For such incongruities, we must ask the users' indulgence.

## STUDENT GUIDE

1. Listen to the tapes and / or the teacher as much as possible.
2. Repeat after the tape and/or the teacher.
3. Practice with a friend and / or your teacher as often as possible.
4. Memorize words, phrases and sentence patterns.
5. Study the Grammar Charts and examples given, then substitute other verbs and nouns and fit them into the same patterns.

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# LESSON 1

## GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

Iraqi Arabic differs from Modern Standard Arabic in the pronunciation of some consonants, vowels, vowel-consonant combinations, and the placing of stress in some words.

<u>Symbols</u>	<u>Approximate English sound</u>	<u>Example in Arabic</u>	<u>English</u>
VOWELS			
<b>1. <u>Short vowels</u></b>			
َ	a	bet	بَسْ bass only
ِ	i	kid	سَدْ sad he closed
ُ	u	put	سِنْ sin tooth
			جِسْرْ jisir bridge
			هُوَ huw-wa he
			كُلْ kul every, each, all
<b>2. <u>Long vowels</u></b>			
ا	aa	father	بَابْ baab door
			سَلَامْ salaam peace
ي	ii	seat	جِيبْ jib bring
			بِيرْ biir well
و	uu	moon	مَكْتُوبْ maktuub letter
			جُنُودْ jinuud soldiers
ي	ai	fare	بَيْتْ bait house
ي	ay	day	فِي fay shadow
			حَيّ hay alive
و	o	for	لَوْنْ lon color
			يَوْمْ yom day

Symbols	Approximate English sound	Example in Arabic	English
<b>CONSONANTS</b>			
<b>1. Familiar sounds</b>			
ب	b	bit	باب baab door
د	d	dip	دوا duwa medicine
ف	f	fit	فهم fiham he understood
گ	g	get	قال gaal he said
هـ	h	hit	هو huw-wa he
ج	j	jet	جاب jaab he brought
چ	č	chin	باجر baačir tomorrow
ك	k*	kit	كتب kitab he wrote
ل	l	leap	لكن laakin but سلام sa/aam peace
م	m	meet	مكتبه maktaba library
ن	n	net	ناس naas people
س	s	sit	سنة sana year
ش	š	ship	شوف šuuf look!
ت	t	tip	تمن tim-man rice
و	w	wet	ولد walad boy
ي	y	yet	يوم yom day
ز	z	zinc	زين zain good
ث	θ	thin	ثالث θaaliθ third
ذ	ð	that	ذاك ðaak that

\* see following notes on variations found in Iraqi

Symbols	Approximate English sound	Example in Arabic	English	
ر	r	Trilled with the tip of the tongue just back of the upper front teeth.	نار <i>naar</i> راس <i>raas</i>	fire head
ء	ʔ	A quick catch in the throat before, between or after vowels, as in oh-oh.	أكل <i>?akal</i> سأل <i>si?al</i> رجاء <i>rajaa?an</i>	ate he asked please
ح	h	A hissing <i>h</i> -sound.	راح <i>raah</i> واحد <i>waahid</i>	he went one
خ	x	A scraping sound as if you are clearing your throat, as in the German name <i>Bach</i> .	خمسة <i>xamsa</i> أخ <i>?ax</i>	five brother
ع	ʕ	A sharp sound with tense throat muscles that you make when swallowing and making a strangling sound.	نعم <i>naʕam</i> عربي <i>ʕarabi</i>	yes Arabic
غ	g	Like <i>r</i> in Parisian French <i>mari, Paris</i> .	غالي <i>gaali</i> شغل <i>ʕugul</i>	expensive work
ق	q or g*	A <i>k</i> -sound made by closing the air passage with the back of the tongue then releasing it. Also <i>g</i> as in <i>get</i> .	قام <i>gaam</i> قال <i>gaal</i> عقد <i>ʕigad</i>	stood up he said he tied
ص	s	An "emphatic" <i>s</i> , made with a stiff, raised tongue as in <i>boss</i> .	خاص <i>xaas</i> صاد <i>ʕaad</i>	special he hunted
ض، ظ	d*	An "emphatic" <i>th</i> , made with a stiff, raised tongue.	ضباب <i>dubaab</i> ظل <i>dall</i>	fog he remained
ط	t	An "emphatic" <i>t</i> , made with a stiff, raised tongue.	طيار <i>tay-yaar</i>	pilot
ل	l	An "emphatic" <i>l</i> , made with a stiff, raised tongue.	صلى <i>salla</i>	he prayed

\* see following notes on variations found in Iraqi

## Lesson 1

### The /k/ ك

The /k/ ك of MSA is often pronounced like "ch" چ in Iraqi Arabic, (written here as /č/) at the beginning of words, and usually at the end after a vowel. Educated speakers sometimes use /k/ ك and /č/ چ interchangeably, depending on the formality of the situation. The /č/ چ is more prevalent in southern Iraq.

	Modern Standard Arabic		Iraqi Arabic	
was	kaan	كان	čaan	چان
your (fem.) name	ismuki	اسمك	ismič	إسمچ
dog	kalb	كلب	čalib	چلب
fish	samak	سمك	simač	سمچ

Listen to the following sentences:

1. Muhammad was not at home / in the house. mhammad ma-čaan b-īl-bait . محمد ما چان بالبیت .
2. What is your (fem.) name? š-ismič شِسْمِچ ؟
3. This dog is big. hač-čalib čibiir . هالچلب چبیر .
4. The fish is good. is-simač zain . السمچ زين .

### The Emphatic /d/ ض

The /d/ ض of MSA is pronounced like the /ḍ/ ظ in Iraqi Arabic. This is interchangeable with a regular /d/ ض pronunciation, depending on the region.

	Modern Standard Arabic		Iraqi Arabic	
in the past	fii l-maa <u>d</u> ii	في الماضي	b-il-maa <u>d</u> i	بالماضي
sick	marii <u>d</u>	مريض	marii <u>d</u>	مريض
ready	haa <u>d</u> ir	حاضر	haa <u>d</u> ir	حاضر
against	<u>d</u> idd	ضد	<u>d</u> idd	ضد
Riyadh	riyaa <u>d</u>	رياض	riyaa <u>d</u>	رياض

Listen to the following sentences:

- |   |                                     |                            |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Baghdad was small in the past / a long time ago. | bağdaad čaanat izğayra b-il-maaḍii | بغداد چانت زغيرة بالماضي . |
| 2. He is sick today.                                | huuwa mariiḍ il-yom                 | هو مريض اليوم .            |
| 3. I'm ready.                                       | aanii ḥaaḍir                       | آني حاضر .                 |
| 4. I'm against this idea.                           | aanii ḍidd hal-fikra                | آني ضد هالفكرة .           |
| 5. He traveled to Riyadh.                           | saafar li r-riyaaḍ                 | سافر للرياض .              |

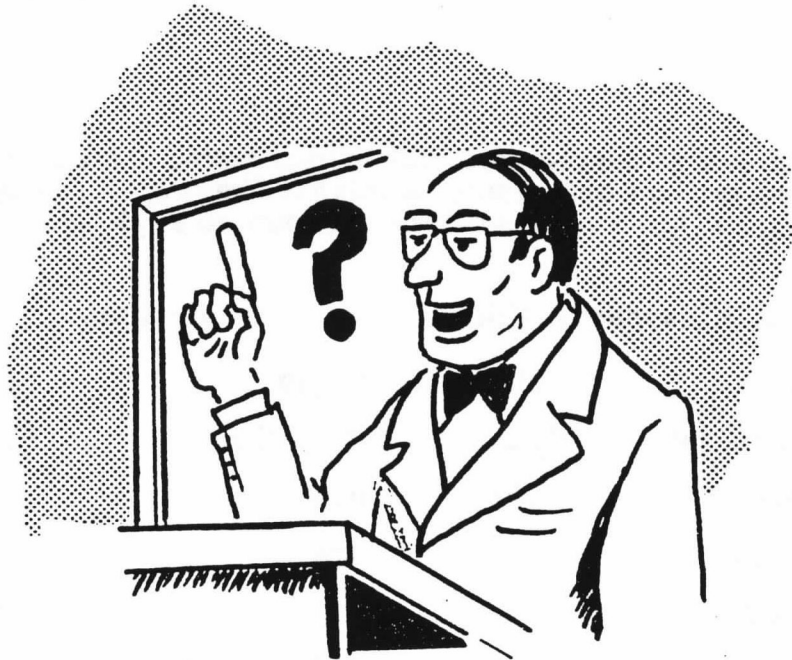
### The / q / ق

The / q / ق of MSA has varied pronunciation in Iraqi Arabic. It is either / q / ق or / g / گ, depending on the word; in some words like "before," it can be both / qabil / قبل and / gabul / گبل. Rarely, it may be pronounced as / k / ك.

	Modern Standard Arabic		Iraqi Arabic	
driver	saa'iq	سائق	saayiq	سايق
meeting	muqaabala	مقابلة	muqaabala	مقابلة
he said	qaal	قال	gaal	غال
he found	laqiya	لقي	liga	لغه
above	fawq	فوق	fog	فوك
time	waqt	وقت	wakit, waqit	وكت

Listen to these sentences:

- |  |  |                               |
|--|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. He is a taxi driver.                | huuwa saayiq taksi                     | هو سايق تكسي .                |
| 2. I had a meeting with the president. | čaanat 9indii muqaabala wiiya r-rayyis | چانت عندي مقابلة ويه الرئيس . |
| 3. He didn't say anything.             | ma-gaal šii                            | مغال شي .                     |
| 4. He didn't find the money.           | ma-liga li-fluus                       | ملغه الفلوس .                 |
| 5. Where 's Ahmad? Upstairs.           | wain aḥmad fog                         | وين أحمد؟ فوك .               |
| 6. Put them on top of the table.       | ḥuṭhum fog il-maiz                     | حطهم فوك الميز .              |
| 7. There's still time.                 | ba9ad aku wakit                        | بعد أكو وكت .                 |
| 8. I don't have time.                  | maa 9indii wakit                       | ما عندي وكت .                 |
| 9. When/at what time?                  | š-wakit                                | اش وكت؟                       |



## LESSON 2

### QUESTION WORDS AND NEGATION

#### QUESTION WORDS

**What** /š/ ش /šinu/ شنو /šinuu/ شنوو

/šinu/ شنو is used as a one-word question, or in an equational sentence.

What ?	šinuu	شنوو ؟
What's this?	šinu haaða	شنو هذا ؟
What's your opinion?	šinu ra?yak	شنو رأيك ؟

/š-/ ش is used with verbs, as the subject or object, and also in equational sentences.

What do you want?	š-itriid	شترید ؟
What are you eating?	š-da-taakul	شد تاكل ؟
What's your name?	š-ismak	شسمك ؟

**What** /aiš/ إيش /waiš/ ویش

These words are used with prepositions and in construct (idaafa- إضافة) phrases. Used with a noun, they can mean "what kind?"

with what?	wiiya-aiš	ويہ إيش ؟
like what?	miθl-aiš, miθil-?aiš	مثليش ، مثل إيش ؟
about what?	9alaw-waiš	علویش ؟
What kind of book is this?	haaða ktaab-aiš	هذا كتاب إيش ؟

**Why** /laiš/ ليش /luwaiš/ لويش /ilwaiš/ الويش

The pronunciation of this word varies with speakers, as well as whether the word follows a consonant or a vowel.

Why?	laiš	ليش ؟
Why not?	laiš laa	ليش لا ؟
Why did he leave?	laiš raah	ليش راح ؟
Why are you (pl.) returning now?	luwaiš intu raaj9iin hassa	لويش إنتو راجعين هسه ؟

**Who** /minu/ منو

This word is used in a one-word question, in an equational sentence, or as the subject of a sentence.

Who is he?	minu huwwa	منو هو ؟
Who is going to come?	minu raah-yijii	منو راح يجي ؟
Who's the one that told you?	minu lli gal-lak	منو اللي كلك ؟

**Whom, whose** /man/ مَنْ /?ilman/ إِلْمَنْ /maal man/ مَالْمَنْ

Other forms of "who," when used as a suffix after prepositions or with /maal/ مال, or as the second term of a construct phrase, are expressed with the word /-man/ مَنْ.

whom, to whom?	il-man	إِلْمَنْ ؟
from whom?	min-man	مِنْ مَنْ ؟
with whom?	wiiyaa-man	وَيَا مَنْ ؟
about whom?	9alai-man	عَلِي مَنْ - عَلِيمَنْ ؟
belonging to whom?	maal-man	مَال مَنْ ؟
Whose house is this?	haaḍa bait man	هذا بيت مَنْ ؟
Whose is this?	haay maalat-man	هاي مالت من ؟
Whom did you see?	il-man šifit	إِلْمَنْ شَفْت ؟

**How** /šlon/ شلون

This originates from /š/ ش "what" and /lon/ لون, "color."

How?	šlon	شلون؟
How are you?	šlonak	شلونك؟
How's the food?	šlon il-?akil	شلون الأكل؟
How do we go?	šlon inruuh	شلون نروح؟

**When** /šwakit/ شوكت

This literally means "what time."

At what time / when?	šwakit	شوكت؟
When will you see him?	šwakit itšuufa	شوكت تشوفه؟
When should I come?	šwakit ajii	شوكت أجي؟
What time is the party?	šwakit il-ḥafla	شوكت الحفلة؟

**Where** /wain/ وين

This word can be used alone or with a pronoun suffix. It also has a special form when used with /min/.

Where?	wain	وين؟
Where are you going?	wain raayih	وين رايح؟
Where are they?	wainhum	وينهم؟
Where is she?	wainha	وينها؟
(From) where did you buy it?	minain ištiraita	منين اشتريته؟
Where are you from?	inta mnain	انت منين؟

**How many, how much** / čam / چَم

This is always followed by a noun in the singular, the same as in MSA. It is often pronounced / kam / كَم in formal speech, and / čam / in Iraqi.

How many?	čam	چَم ؟
How many do you want?	čam wiḥda triid	چَم وحدة تريد ؟
How many cars?	čam sayyaara	چَم سيارة ؟
How many books?	čam iktaab	چَم كتاب ؟
How many people? ("How many ones?")	čam waahid	چَم واحد ؟

**How much** / šgadd / شَگَد

This is derived from / š / ش and / gadd / (گَد) , "what quantity?"

How much?	šgadd	شَگَد ؟
How old are you? (How much is your age?)	šgadd 9umrak	شَگَد عمرک ؟
What amount did you agree on?	9ala šgadd ittifaqtu	علی شَگَد اتفقتوا ؟
How far / how much from here to the airport? (distance or cost)	šgadd minnaa li l-maṭaar	شَگَد منّا للمطار ؟
How long have you been in Iraq?	šgadd šaar-lak b-il-9iraaq	شَگَد صارک بالعراق ؟

**Which**      /yaahu/ **ياهو**      /yaa/ **يا**      /ay/ **أي**

/yaahu/ **ياهو** is used alone or in an equational sentence, as well as with verbs and prepositions. /yaa/ **يا** and /ay/ **أي** are used only in front of nouns and cannot stand alone.

Which one?	yaahu	ياهو؟
Which one is yours?	yaahu maalak	ياهو مالك؟
Which one do you want?	?ay waahid itriid	اي واحد تريد؟
Which /Who is the one who told you?	yaahu l-gal-lak	ياهو إلكك؟
Which house is he living in?	bi-yaa bait saakin	بيابيت ساكن؟
Which man is the director?	yaahu il-mudiir	ياهو المدير؟
Which one is your brother?	yaa waahid axuuk	يا واحد أخوك؟
Which newspaper do you want?	yaa jariida triid	يا جريدة تريد؟
Take whichever one you want.	uxuδ yaahu llii triid	أخذ ياهو اللي تريد .

## Lesson 2

Listen to these sentences:

- |  |                            |                       |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. How many are you going to give him? | čam waahid raah-tintii-la  | چم واحد راح تنطي له ؟ |
| 2. At whose house is the party?        | 9id-man il-hafla           | عد من الحفلة ؟        |
| 3. Whose car is parked outside?        | sayyaarat-man waagfa barra | سيارة من واگفه بره ؟  |
| 4. Who gave you this?                  | minu niṭaak haay           | منو نطاك هاي ؟        |
| 5. Who are you working with now?       | wiiyaa-man tištugul hasa   | ويا من تشتغل هسة ؟    |
| 6. What shall we start with?           | b-aiš nibdi                | بيش نبدي ؟            |
| 7. How much is a kilo of dates?        | b-aiš kailuu ?it-tamur     | بيش كيلو التمر ؟      |
| 8. With whom are you going to travel?  | wiiyaa-man raah-itsaafir   | ويا من راح تسافر ؟    |
| 9. Whom did you take?                  | il-man axaḍit              | إل من أخذت ؟          |
| 10. What's the reason?                 | š-is-sabab                 | شسبب ؟                |
| 11. What happened?                     | i-ssaar                    | شصار ؟                |
| 12. What's wrong with you?             | š-biik                     | شبيك ؟                |
| 13. What's wrong?                      | š-aku                      | شكو ؟                 |
| 14. What do you have in your hand?     | š-b-iidak                  | شبيدك ؟               |
| 15. What are you angry about?          | 9alaw-waiš za9laan         | علي وبيش زعلان ؟      |
| 16. Which one is stronger?             | yaahu l-aqwa               | ياهو الأقوى ؟         |
| 17. What kind of answer is that?       | haaḍa jawaab-aiš           | هذا جواب ايش ؟        |
| 18. What's the speed limit here?       | šgadd is-sur9a hnaa        | شگد السرعة هنا ؟      |

19. Is there anything for me?	aku šii ?ilii	اكو شي إلي ؟
20. Did he say anything?	gaal fadd šii	غال فد شي ؟
21. How many dollars in a dinar?	čam duulaar bid-diinaar	چم دولار بالدينار ؟
22. How long are you going to stay?	šgadd raah-tubqa	إشكد راح تبقى ؟
23. When will they be back?	šwakit yirja9uun	شوكت يرجعون ؟
24. Where are they coming from?	mnain jaayiin	منين جاين ؟

The following "Yes / No" questions are distinguished from statements by intonation.

They're not from here	humma muu minnaa	هُمَّ مو منَّا .
Aren't they from here?	humma muu minnaa	هُمَّ مو منَّا ؟
You (pl.) are late / you were late.	it?axxartu	إتأخرتوا
Were you (pl.) late?	it?axxartu	إتأخرتوا ؟
This is a good idea.	haay xoš fikra	هاي خوش فكرة
Is this a good idea?	haay xoš fikra	هاي خوش فكرة ؟

## NEGATION

The words مو /muu/ and ما /maa/ are used to negate sentences. The use of ما /maa/ is generally restricted to predicates that are active or passive participles, or “personal” adjectives. Sometimes both words can be used; it depends on the speaker.

ما /maa/ as used here is different from the ما /maa-/ used to negate verbs only in that it is not used as a prefix, but as a separate word grammatically.

He is not here.	huuwa muu hnaa huuwa ma hnaa	هو مو هنا . هو ما هنا .
That's not true.	haaḍa muu ṣahiiḥ	هذا مو صحيح .
The book isn't mine.	li-ktaab muu maalii	الكتاب مو مالي .
I'm not tired.	aanii ma ta9baan	آني ما تعبان .
I'm not going.	aanii ma raayih	آني ما رايح .
The bank isn't closed.	il-bang ma maqfuul	البنك ما مقفول .
My son is not married.	ibnii ma mitzawwij	ابني ما متزوج .
The doctor is not in.	id-daktor ma mawjuud	الدكتور ما موجود .

ما /maa/ is also used before some prepositions when the meaning is “there is / are not.” These prepositions include: ب /b-/, على /9ala/, عند /9ind/, من /min/, and إل /il-/.

I don't have time.	maa 9indii wakit	ما عندي وكت .
There won't be any results from it.	maa minna natiija	ما منه نتيجة .
There isn't a big demand for it.	ma 9alai ṭalab ihwaaya	ما عليه طلب هوايه .
There is no need for it (f.).	maa ilha ḥaaja	ما إلها حاجة .

## VOCABULARY

ENGLISH	TRANSLITERATION	IRAQI
he	huuwa	هو
not	muu, maa	مو, ما
this	haaḡa	هذا
correct, right	sahih	صحيح
book, the book	iliktaab	الكتاب
I	aanii	أني
mine	maalii	مالي
not mine	muu maalii	مو مالي
tired	ta9baan	تعبان
not tired	muu ta9baan; ma ta9baan	مو تعبان , ما تعبان
going	raayih	رايح
not going	ma raayih	ما رايح
the bank	ilbang	البنك
son	ibin	إبن
my son	ibnii	إبني
married	mitzawwij	متزوج
doctor, the	iddaktor	الدكتور
is available	mawjuud	موجود
I have	9indii	عندي
time	wakit	وكت
it doesn't have	maa minna	ما منأ
result	natiija	نتيجة
it doesn't have	maa 9alai	ما عليه
request	ṭalab	طلب
a lot	hwaaya	هوايه
it doesn't have	maa ?ilha; maalha	ما إلها , مالها
need	ḥaaja	حاجة