

All-in-One Elementary Course







All-in-One Arabic (MSA) Course Elementary (A1)

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Arabic made EASY

Arabic is difficult. There's just no getting around it. Every grammar point seems to come with its own thick rulebook. This can scare a lot of people away from discovering this fascinating language.

We set out on a mission to make Arabic easier for you. Our book series is designed to help you take those frightening first steps in learning Arabic with ease.

We've packed these books with essential vocabulary, straightforward grammar explanations, interesting stories, and plenty of examples to make learning Arabic quick and painless.

We wrote these books from a learner's perspective. You don't have to worry about complex grammar terms, and we assume you're not a fan of reading through endless rules (welcome to the club!).

Learning Arabic is a life-long journey. Our book series certainly does not cover everything, but **it's an excellent place to begin.**



Audio course included (MP3)

We believe that having access to accompanying audio when learning Arabic is crucial. Which is why this book includes a complete audio course.

✓ Full audio transcription included

The audio includes recordings of all words, sentences and stories in this book.

✓ English + Arabic – learn by listening only

Apart from Arabic, the audio also includes English, so you can learn on the go without having to consult the book.

✓ Three listening modes – get the most out of it

The audio comes in three modes – Arabic only, English with Arabic repeated twice; and Arabic with English translation. Each mode helps you practice a different language skill.



What's in this book?

✓ 500+ elementary Arabic words in context

Learn hundreds of useful Arabic words, each with a practical example sentence.

✓ High-quality audio with three modes

Maximise your results by learning with audio – how about 15 minutes of Arabic while falling asleep?

✓ Easy grammar explanations with examples

We keep the grammar short and sweet. You learn painlessly through examples.

✓ Useful expressions

You're learning Arabic? Oh my God! That's great! Congratulations! And good luck!

✓ Engaging stories & dialogues

There's no better way to remember vocabulary than to learn it as part of an interesting story.

✓ Page structured for easy learning

You can easily cover the Arabic or the English part and test your knowledge.



Who are the authors?

Hi there, fellow Arabic enthusiast!

We are Frazely - a small start-up comprised of language lovers on a mission to create useful, engaging, high-quality language learning materials.

We firmly believe that language learning can be both **enjoyable and effective**. If you're tired of boring textbooks and complex grammar rules, welcome to the Frazely family!

We sincerely hope you'll enjoy reading this book and wish you every success in your Arabic language journey.

Lots of love,

Frazely Team

PS: We would love to hear from you! Feedback, questions, and even complaints (though we hope there aren't any...) are all welcome at hello@frazely.com.



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Alphabet GRAMMAR

Arabic is written from right to left. The alphabet has 28 letters and all of them are consonants. Vowels do exist in Arabic, but not in the form of letters.

How Arabic letters are written changes depending on their position in a word

Arabic is written in cursive, which means the letters are connected. There is no difference between capital and lowercase letters.

Because of the letters being connected, most of the letters can be written in four different ways. How a letter is written changes depending on their position in a given word:

- Isolated form (when a single letter is written separately)
- Initial (beginning of a word)
- Middle (middle of a word)
- End (end of a word)

Some letters have all four forms, and some only have one.

1. Consonants with English equivalent

The table below contains Arabic consonants that have a matching sound in English.



Letter Name	Isolated (written separatey)	Initial-Middle-End (written right to left)	Pronunciation
taa	ث	ننت	t
jiim	5	ججج	j
baa	Ļ		b
kaaf	ک	ككاف	k
laam	J	للل	I
miim	م	ممم	m
nun	じ	ننن	n
haa	٥	ههه	h
faa	ف	ففف	f
siin	س	سىسىس	S
shiin	ش	ششش	sh
tha	ٹ	<u>ئىتى</u>	soft th (thin)
dal	د		d



dhal	i	hard th (this)
raa	ر	r
zay	j	Z

2. Consonants without English equivalent

This table contains letters that don't have an equivalent English pronunciation. To distinguish their transliteration from similar letters, some of their names are written in capital letters (for example *taa* for rightarrow vs *Taa* for rightarrow).

Letter Name	Isolated (written separatey)	Initial-Middle-End (written right to left)	Pronunciation
Saad	ص	مىصص	S (deep s)
Dhad	ض	ضضض	D (deep d)
Таа	Ъ	ططط	T (deep t)
Dhaa	ظ	ظظظ	DH (deep th)
hain	ع	ععع	ayn (no equivalent)
ghain	ż	غغغ	gh (gurgling sound)



haa	5	ححح	H (soft h)
khaa	ż	خخخ	kh (gargling h)
qaaf	ق	ققق	q (deep k)

3. Vowels

Hamza

Hamza is not considered to be a full letter of the alphabet. It is used to represent:

- a glottal stop (blocking the air), if written separately,
- a long vowel, if written with certain letters (see below).

Arabic has short and long vowel sounds (as the name suggests, long vowels are simply pronounced longer).

Long vowels

We said that the Arabic alphabet consists of consonants only. However, there are three letters that can function both as a consotant and as a long vowel - alif, waw and yaa. You will see them in the table below.



Letter Name	Isolated (written separatey)	Initial-Middle-End (written right to left)	Pronunciation
hamza	ç		hamza
alif	١		а
waw	و		w
yaa	ي	يبي	У

Short vowels

Unlike in English, in Arabic we don't write vowels as separate letters. Instead, we use symbols that we place above or under a given consonant, to add a vowel to it:

- Fatha put on top of a letter short a
- Damma put on top of a letter short u
- Kasra put under a letter short i
- Sukun put on top of a letter still letter (no vowel sound)
- Shadda put on top of a letter consonant is pronounced twice



There are also three sounds representing double vowels, which add an *n* sound to the letter:

- Double Fatha put on top of a letter add *an* sound to the consonant
- Double Damma put on top of a letter add *un* sound to the consonant
- Double Kasra _ put under a letter add *in* sound to the consonant

Vowels - to write or not to write

Modern Arabic texts do not use vowels, unless it's necessary to specify a word that can't be undestood from the context.

How do you know how to pronounce a given word? Well, you simply need to know the word beforehand.

Most beginner courses use vowels to facilitate learning, but we have decided against it. We believe that Arabic words cluttered with vowel diacritics are ultimately more difficult to read and write. They also make the future transition to normal texts harder.

Instead, we recommend you refer to the audio included with this book, to be sure you learn the right pronunciation of each word.



1 Personal pronouns **F** GRAMMAR



Audio: Chapter 1

Audio includes: learning mode, translation mode

Grammar note:

In English, we use the word *you* to address anyone, whether it's one person or many people; a man or a woman. In Arabic, there are different words for *you* depending on if you're addressing a man, a woman, or more than one person.

Arabic also has a special set of pronouns used to address exactly two people or two things. These special words are called *dual pronouns*, but beginners usually don't learn them right away, so don't worry about them just yet!

Arabic has two genders - **masculine and feminine**. Arabic does not use any gender neutral pronoun, which would be the equivalent of the English *it*. Each word in Arabic is always either masculine or feminine.

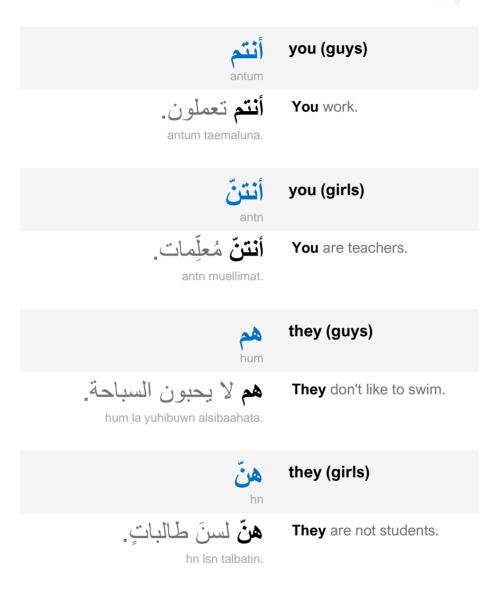
Vocabulary in context:





ألث ant	you (guy)
أثثَ صديقي. ant sadiqi.	You are my friend.
ألْتِبِ ant	you (girl)
أثتِ تحبين القراءة ant tuhibiyn alqira'ata.	You like to read.
ھو_ hu	he
هو يشرب القهوة. hu yashrab alqahwata.	He drinks coffee.
هي hi	she
ھي تملك سيارة _ hi tamlik sayaaratan.	She has a car.
نحن nahn	we
نحن نعیش هنا _ nahn naeish huna.	We live here.







2 Numbers 0-10 VOCABULARY



Audio: Chapter 2

Audio includes: learning mode, translation mode

Grammar note:

In Arabic, numbers change according to the gender of the counted object. Arabic numbers are divided into sets that follow different rules:

- Numbers 1 and 2 match the gender of what you're counting.
- Numbers 3 to 10 are the opposite gender of what you're counting.

Because of this, numbers are usually considered an advanced topic in Arabic grammar. Rather than dwell on difficult rules, we find it's more helpful to **look at examples and learn how to use the numbers intuitively.**

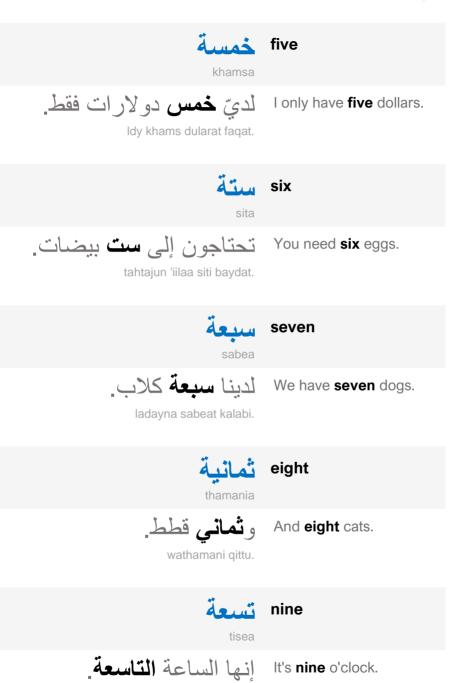
Additionally, in Arabic, time and age are expressed using ordinal numbers (one o'clock \rightarrow first hour, 10 years old \rightarrow 10th year of age).



Vocabulary in context:

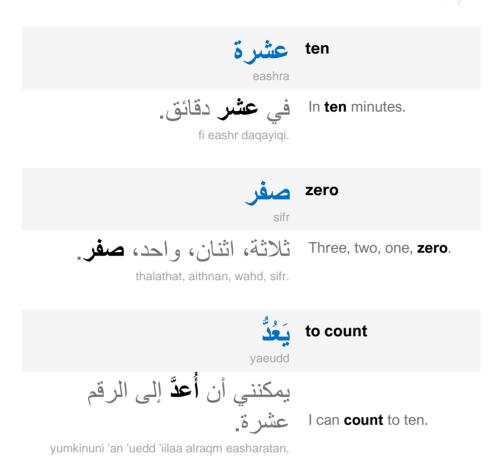
one واحد wahid ا لديَّ أخ واحد ldy 'akh wahidi. اثثان two aithnan اشترَتْ خبزتين اثنتين She bought two breads. ashtrat khubzatayn athnatayni. three ثلاثة thalatha شربن ثلاث فناجين من القهوة. They drank three coffees. shuribn thalath fanaajin min algahwati. four arbaea ابنی فی سن **الرابعة** My son is **four** years old. aibni fi sini alraabieati.





iinaha alsaaeat altaasieatu.







3 First meeting EXPRESSIONS



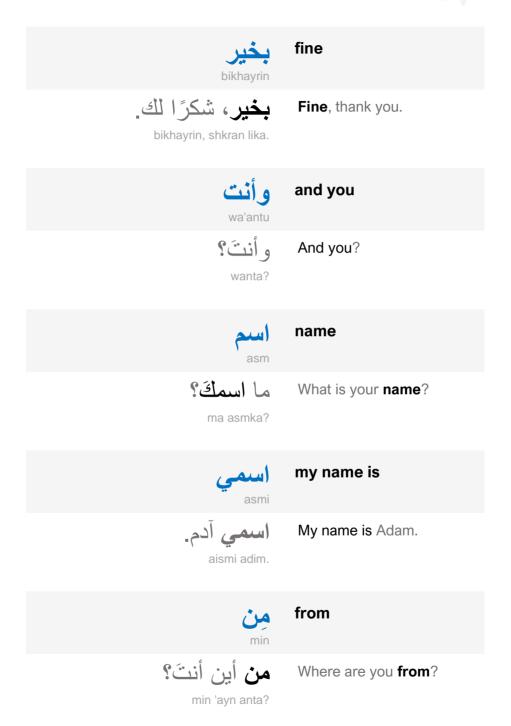
Audio: Chapter 3

Audio includes: learning mode, translation mode

Useful expressions:

مرحبًا mrhban	hello
مرحبًا! mrhban!	Hello!
صباح الخير sabah alkhayr	good morning
صباح الخبر sabah alkhayri.	Good morning.
مساع الخیر masa' alkhayr	good evening
مساء الخ <u>بر .</u> masa' alkhayri.	Good evening.
کیف حالک kayf haluk	how are you
كيف حالك؟ kayf halka?	How are you?







مِن	أنا
ana	min

I'm from the US.

I'm from

how old

أنا مِن الولايات المتحدة.

ana min alwilayat almutahidati.

کم ییلغ kam yablugh

كم يبلغ سِنَّكَ؟

kam vablugh sinnuka?

How old are you?

yufham

to understand



l don't understand.

la 'afhamu.



to speak

أنا لا أتكلم العربية.

I don't speak Arabic.

ana la 'atakalam alearabiata.

slowly

هلا تكلمتَ بيطع؟

Could you speak **slowly**?

hlla tklmt bibut'?

bibut'



