

A1

Arabic

All-in-One

Elementary

Course



INCLUDES AUDIO



frazely

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 separately)	Initial-Middle-End (written right to left)	Pronunciation
taa	ت	تتت	t
jiim	ج	ججج	j
baa	ب	بيب	b
kaaf	ك	ككك	k
laam	ل	للل	l
miim	م	ممم	m
nun	ن	ننن	n
haa	ه	ههه	h
faa	ف	ففف	f
siin	س	سسس	s
shiin	ش	ششش	sh
tha	ث	ثثث	soft th (thin)
dal	د		d

dhal	ذ		hard th (this)
raa	ر		r
zay	ز		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 ت vs *Taa* for ط).

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

haa	ح	حح	H (soft h)
khaa	خ	خخ	kh (gargling h)
qaaf	ق	قق	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 consonant and as a long vowel - **alif**, **waw** and **yaa**. You will see them in the table below.

Letter Name	Isolated (written separately)	Initial-Middle-End (written right to left)	Pronunciation
hamza	ء		hamza
alif	ا		a
waw	و		w
yaa	ي	يبي	y

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 understood 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 ▶ 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:

أنا |

ana

أنا سعيد. | I'm happy.

ana saeidi.

أَنْتَ

ant

you (guy)

أَنْتَ صَدِيقِي.

ant sadiqi.

You are my friend.

أَنْتِ

ant

you (girl)

أَنْتِ تُحِبُّينِ الْقِرَاءَةَ.

ant tuhibiyn alqira'ata.

You like to read.

هُوَ

hu

he

هُوَ يَشْرَبُ الْقَهْوَةَ.

hu yashrab alqahwata.

He drinks coffee.

هِيَ

hi

she

هِيَ تَمْلِكُ سَيَّارَةً.

hi tamlik sayaaratan.

She has a car.

نَحْنُ

nahn

we

نَحْنُ نَعِيشُ هُنَا.

nahn naeish huna.

We live here.

أَنْتُمْ
antum

you (guys)

أَنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ.
antum taemaluna.

You work.

أَنْتُنَّ
antn

you (girls)

أَنْتُنَّ مُعَلِّمَاتُ.
antn muellimat.

You are teachers.

هُمْ
hum

they (guys)

هُمْ لَا يُحِبُّونَ السِّبَاخَةَ.
hum la yuhibuwn alsibaahata.

They don't like to swim.

هُنَّ
hn

they (girls)

هُنَّ لَسْنَ طَالِبَاتٍ.
hn lsn talbatin.

They are not students.

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* → *first hour*, *10 years old* → *10th year of age*).

Vocabulary in context:

واحد **one**
wahid

لديّ أخ واحد. I have **one** brother.
Idy 'akh wahidi.

اثنان **two**
aithnan

اشترتْ خبزتين اثنتين. She bought **two** breads.
ashtrat khubzatayn athnatayni.

ثلاثة **three**
thalatha

شربن ثلاث فناجين من القهوة. They drank **three** coffees.
shuribn thalath fanaajin min alqahwati.

أربعة **four**
arbaea

ابني في سن الرابعة. My son is **four** years old.
aibni fi sini alraabieati.

خمسة five

khamsa

لديّ خمس دولارات فقط. I only have **five** dollars.
Idy khams dularat faqat.

ستة six

sita

تحتاجون إلى ست بيضات. You need **six** eggs.
tahtajun 'iilaa siti baydat.

سبعة seven

sabea

لدينا سبعة كلاب. We have **seven** dogs.
ladayna sabeat kalabi.

ثمانية eight

thamania

وثمانى قطط. And **eight** cats.
wathamani qittu.

تسعة nine

tisea

إنها الساعة التاسعة. It's **nine** o'clock.
iinaha alsaeeat altaasieatu.

عشرة ten

eashra

في عشر دقائق. In **ten** minutes.

fi eashr daqayiqi.

صفر zero

sifr

ثلاثة، اثنان، واحد، صفر. Three, two, one, **zero**.

thalathat, aithnan, wahd, sifr.

يعدّ to count

yaeudd

يمكنني أن أعدّ إلى الرقم عشرة. I can **count** to ten.

yumkinuni 'an 'uedd 'ilaa alraqm easharatan.

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 الخير.

sabah alkhayri.

Good morning.

مساء الخير

masa' alkhayr

good evening

مساء الخير.

masa' alkhayri.

Good evening.

كيف حالك

kayf haluk

how are you

كيف حالك؟

kayf halka?

How are you?

بخير

bikhayrin

fine

بخير، شكرًا لك.

bikhayrin, shkran lika.

Fine, thank you.

وأنت

wa'antu

and you

وأنت؟

wanta?

And you?

اسم

asm

name

ما اسمك؟

ma asmka?

What is your **name**?

اسمي

asmi

my name is

اسمي آدم.

aismi adim.

My name is Adam.

من

min

from

من أين أنت؟

min 'ayn anta?

Where are you **from**?

أنا من
ana min

I'm from

أنا من الولايات المتحدة.
ana min alwilayat almutahidati.

I'm from the US.

كم يبلغ
kam yablugh

how old

كم يبلغ سنُّكَ؟
kam yablugh sinnuka?

How old are you?

يفهم
yufham

to understand

لا أفهم.
la 'afhamu.

I don't understand.

يتكلم
yatakalam

to speak

أنا لا أتكلم العربية.
ana la 'atakalam alearabiata.

I don't **speak** Arabic.

ببطء
bibut'

slowly

هلّا تكلمت ببطء؟
hlla tklmt bibut'?

Could you speak **slowly**?

يلتقي
yaltaqi

to meet

سررتُ بلقائكِ.
srrt blqayka.

Nice to **meet** you.

أراك لاحقًا
arak

see you

أراك لاحقًا!
arak lahqan!

See you!

إلى اللقاء
iilaa alliqa'

goodbye

إلى اللقاء.
iilaa alliqa'.

Goodbye.