

5 - Arabic عربي : some information

Aim: To provide a brief overview of one of the languages spoken by large numbers of refugees.

Having an insight into how the Arabic language works may be helpful in understanding the challenges speakers of this language face when learning a new one and what, on the other hand, might be relatively easy for them. Also, refugees may appreciate it if you ask them to help you to pronounce the names of persons and places correctly and if you at least try to use some words or phrases of their language (see "[Language of Origin](#)"). Standard Arabic is the official language of 25 countries in the Middle East and North Africa, and is one of six official languages of the United Nations. In addition, there are several regional variants, for example daridscha maghribijja (colloquial Moroccan), and ammijsa misrijsa (colloquial Egyptian).

Where the language is spoken

About 280 million people speak Arabic as their first language. In the Arabic-speaking countries different dialects are spoken. Geographically, the Arabic language extends from North/Sub-Saharan Africa, to the Middle East, including Iraq and Syria. Furthermore, there are many Arabic language communities and Arabic-speaking minorities outside this region.

Art, media and literature

Of particular importance is the fact that classical Arabic is the language of the Koran, the holy book of Islam. The classical Arabic of the Koran is still considered as standard for written Arabic but spoken Arabic often differs from it, since the spoken language is constantly changing.

There is an enormous variety of poetry and prose in Arabic, but there are rather few translations, which are not representative of the diversity of Arabic literature. Very well-known (in Europe) Arab writers and poets include the Nobel laureate Nagib Mahfuz (1911–2006) and the author Khalil Gibran (1883–1931).

Borrowings from Arabic

Common words in English (and other languages) that originate from Arabic include:

- algebra (al-jabr).
- cotton (koton).
- sugar (succar).
- guitar (qithara).
- lemon (laymoon).
- alcohol (al-kuħuul).

European numerals are also derived from Arabic.

Some features of Arabic script

The Arabic script is cursive, and is written and read from right to left. The Arabic alphabet has 28 characters and essentially only consonants are written, unlike languages with Latin characters, in which vowels are written too.

The Arabic alphabet

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

Numbers

1	١	واحد	wāhid	6	٦	ستة	sitta
2	٢	اثنان	ithnān	7	٧	سبعة	saba'a
3	٣	ثلاثة	thalātha	8	٨	ثمانية	thamānia
4	٤	اربعة	arba'a	9	٩	تسعة	tis'a
5	٥	خمسة	chamsa	10	١٠	عشرة	°aschara

Some phrases

Hello (first meeting)	السلام عليكم	assalamu a'alaikum (peace be upon you)
Goodbye	مع السلامة	ma' as-salaama! (Say goodbye to a person)
Goodbye!	الله يسلمك، الله يسلمكم	allaah jusallimuka (m.)! allaah jusallimuki (f.)! allaah jusallimkum (pl.)! (As an answer)
How are you?	كيف الحال؟	kayf il-ḥaal?
Yes	نعم	na'am
No	لا	la
Please	من فضلك، من فضلكم	min fadḥlika (m.), min fadḥliki (f.), min fadḥlikum (pl.)
Thank you	شكرا	šukran
You are welcome	عفوا	ḥafwan
I am sorry!	أنا أسف	ana asif

Source: "Sprachensteckbrief Arabisch", Schule Mehrsprachig, Eine Information des Bundesministeriums für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur – © Dina el Zarka (translated in English and adapted) www.worldatlas.com/articles/arabic-speaking-countries.html