

Let's speak English

Nikallumu Inqlizi



Association SIL
BP 4214
N'Djaména, Tchad
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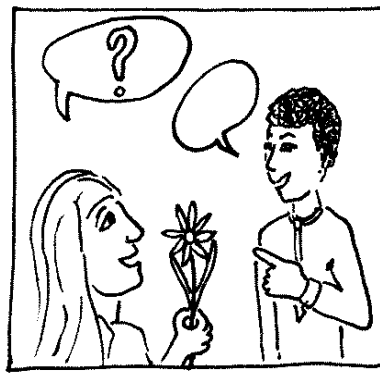
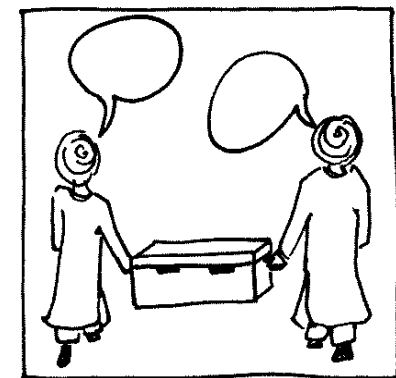
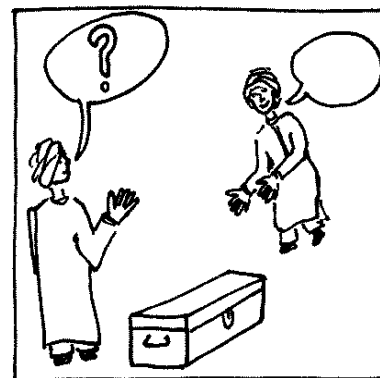
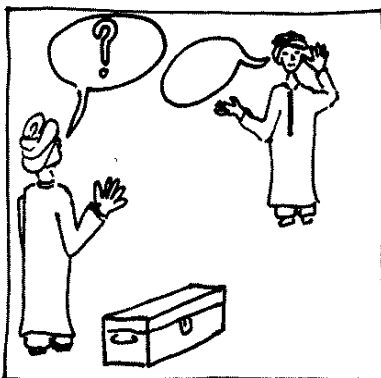
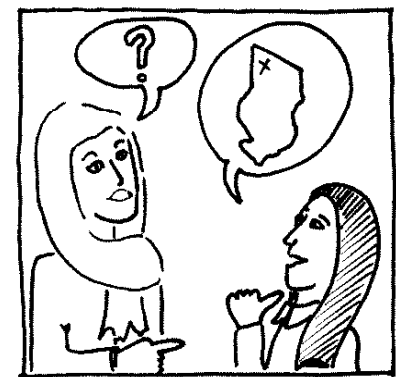
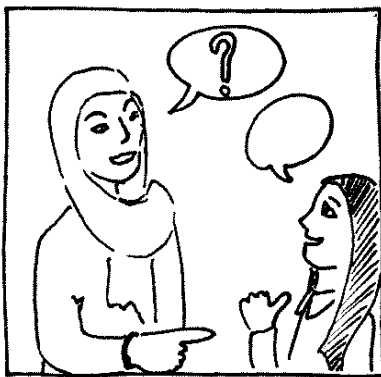
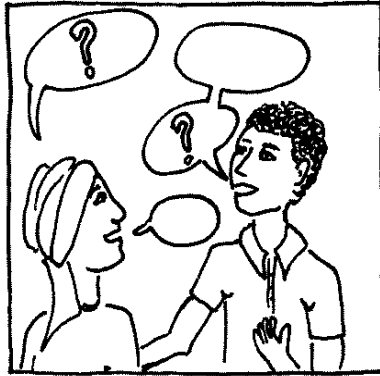
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Unit 1 – Hello, how are you? – Salaam aleekum



English	Chadian Arabic
yes	aywa
no	la
hello	al-salaam aleekum
thank you	chukran
you are welcome	afwan
fine	aafe/ taybiin
good bye	amchi aafe/ agood aafe
nice	zeen
good	zeen
day, days	yoom, ayyaam
what	chunu
name, names	usum, asaame
where	ween
to live	sakan, yaskun
to help	aawan, yi'aawin
to want	dawwar, yidoor
to study	daras, yadrus
to learn	allam, yi'allim
to know	irif, ya'arif
to speak	kallam, yikallim
to greet	sallam, yisallim
to write	katab, yaktib
to read	gara, yagri
please	min fadlak
sure	aywa/ zeen/ tamaam
sorry	saamihni
little	chiya
pen, pens	biik, bakaakit
book, books	kitaab, kutub
student, students	tilmiiz, talaamiiz
teacher, teachers	mu'allim, mu'allimiin
this, these	da (ms), di (fs), dool (pl)


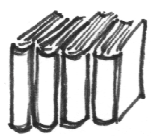


Hello. My name is Ahmat. I am from Chad and I live in Durbaali. I want to learn to speak English. Can you help me please?

Useful sentences

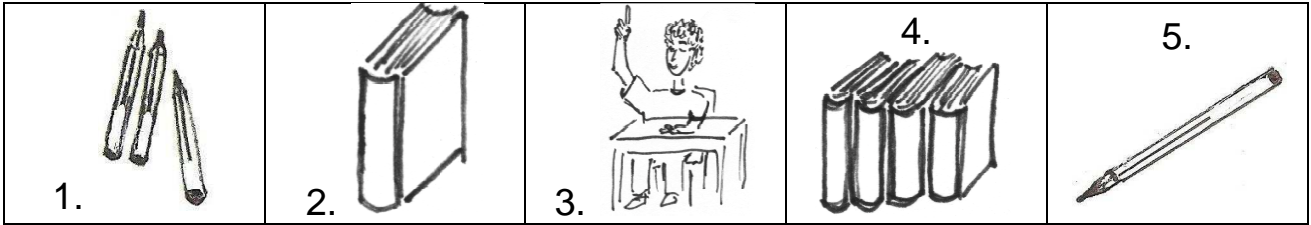
English	Chadian Arabic
How are you?	Inta aafe ?
I am fine. (I'm fine.)	Aafe, taybiin.
What is your name? (What's your name?)	Usmak yaatu ? (ms) Usumki yaati ? (fs)
My name is ...	Usmi...
Where are you from?	Jaayi min ween ?
I am from ... (I'm from ...)	Ana jaayi min...
Where do you live?	Taskun ween ?
I live in ...	Naskun fi....
Can you help me, please?	Aawinni min fadlak.
Sure, I can help you.	Aywa, ni'aawinak.
Thank you!	Chukran !
You are welcome. (You're welcome.)	Afwan.
What is this? (What's this?)	Da chunu ?
I do not know. (I don't know.)	Ma na'arfah.
This is ...	Da (ms), di (fs), dool (pl)...
Do you speak English?	Tikallim kalaam ingliizi ?
Yes, a little.	Aywa, chiya chiya.

Grammar

"This is" and "these are" (demonstrative pronouns)

<p>This is a book.</p> 	<p>These are books.</p> 
<p>This is a pen.</p> 	<p>These are pens.</p> 

A) Please write what you see in the picture.
This is a book. / These are books.

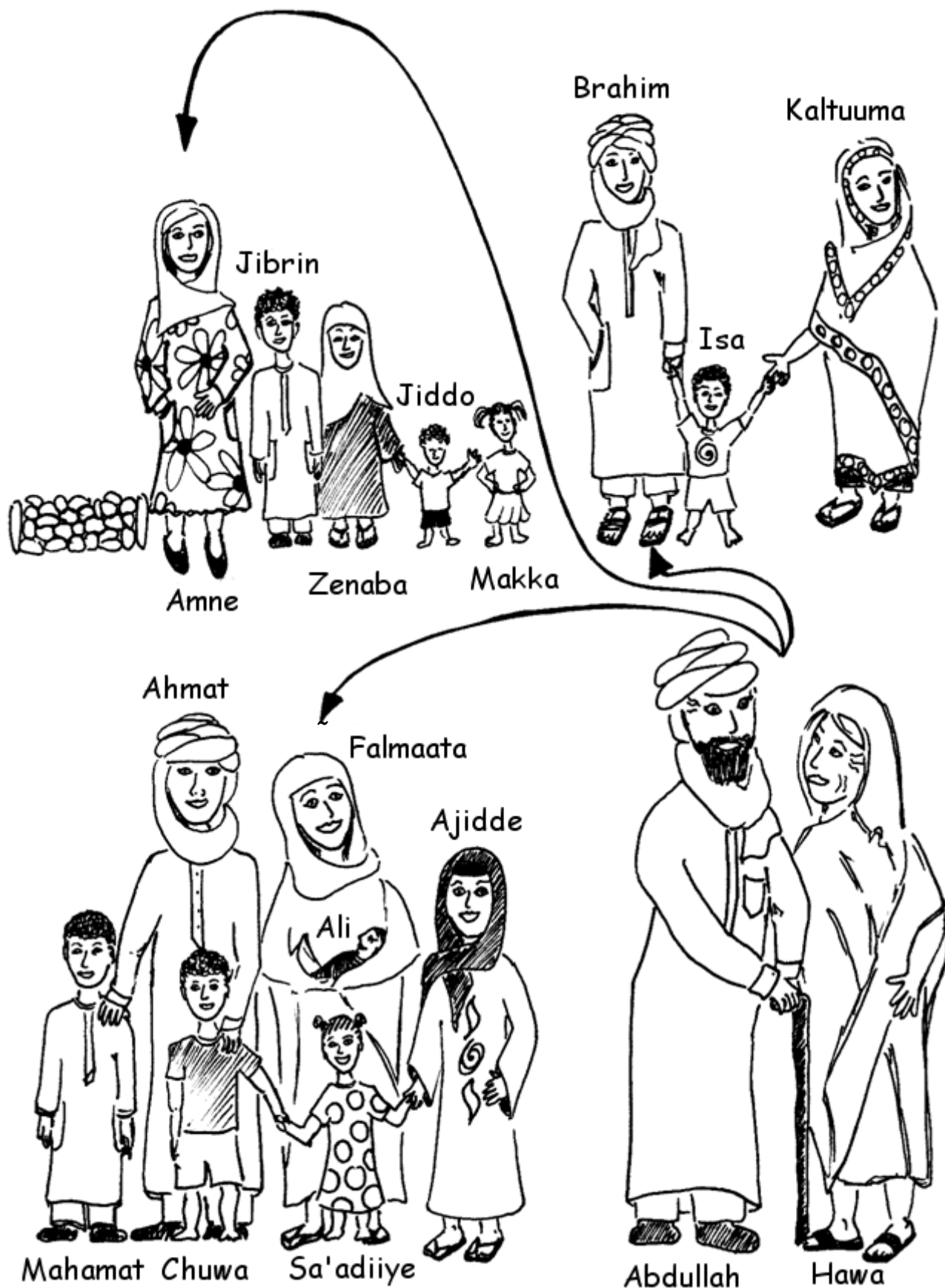


1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

B) Please write the corresponding question or answer.

1. _____	I'm fine.
2. Where do you live?	_____
3. _____	Sure I can help you.
4. What's this?	_____
5. _____	I'm from ...
6. What's your name?	_____
7. _____	Yes, a little.

Unit 2 – My family - Aayilti



English	Chadian Arabic
man, men	raajil, rujaal
woman, women	mara, awiin
husband, husbands	raajil, rujaal
wife, wives	mara, awiin
father, fathers	abu, abbahaat
parent, parents	waalid, waaldeen
mother, mothers	amm, ammahaat
child, children	wileed, iyaal
baby, babies	tifil, atfaal
boy, boys	wileed, awlaad
girl, girls	bineeye, banaat
son, sons	wileed, awlaad
daughter, daughters	bineeye, banaat
grandfather, grandmother, grandparents	jidd, jidde, juduud
grandchild, grandchildren	iyaal iyaal
brother, brothers	akhu, akhwaan
sister, sisters	akhut, akhwaat
uncle, uncles	imm, amaame ; khaal, khawaale
aunt, aunts	imme, immaat ; khaale, khaalaat
cousin, cousins	akhu, akhwaan
to love	habba, yhibb
dead	maayit (ms) maayte (fs) maaytiin (pl)
young	saabi (sg), subyaan (pl)
old	chaayib (sg), chiyaab (pl)
hungry	jii'aan (sg), jii'aaniin (pl)
the	al-
my	hanaayi
your	hanaak (ms) hanaaki (fs) hanaaku (pl)

Hello. My name is Falmaata and this is my family. This is Ahmat, my husband. I have three sons and two daughters. The baby's name is Ali. These are my parents. Their names are Abdullah and Hawa. I love my family.

Useful sentences

English	Chadian Arabic
This is my father.	Da abuui.
These are my brothers.	Dool akhwaani.
Do you have children?	Indak iyaal ? (ms) Indiki iyaal ? (fs)
Yes, I have two sons and one daughter.	Aywa, indi awlaad tineen wa bineeye waahde.
No, I don't have children.	La, ma indi iyaal.

Numbers 1 to 10

1	one	waahid
2	two	tineen
3	three	talaata
4	four	arba'a
5	five	khamisa
6	six	sitte
7	seven	sab'a
8	eight	tamaane
9	nine	tis'a
10	ten	achara

How many "boys" can you see?



The verb “to be” (with contracted forms)

singular			Plural		
I	am	I am a student.	we	are	We are students.
I'm		I'm a student.	we're		We're students.
you	are	You are a student.	you	are	You are students.
you're		You're a student.	you're		You're students.
he	is	He is a boy.	they	are	They are children.
he's		He's a boy.	they're		They're children.
she	is	She is a girl.			
she's		She's a girl.			
it	is	It is a book.			
it's		It's a book.			

Questions with “to be”



Are you hungry?	Yes, I am.
	No, I am not. (No, I'm not.)
Is Ahmat a student?	Yes, he is.
	No, he is not. (No, he isn't.)
Are they young?	Yes, they are.
	No, they are not. (No, they aren't.)

The Articles “the” and “a”

	a (indefinite)	the (definite)
singular	a man	the man
	This is a man.	The man is old.
plural	men	the men
	These are men.	The men are old.

The indefinite article “a” becomes “an” before a noun starting with a vowel: “an apple”.

The pronouns “my” and “your”

my 	My name is Ahmat.	your 	What's your name?
	Falmaata is my wife.		Your brother is nice.

A) *Who is saying these sentences? (see picture on page 6)*

1. I have two brothers and one sister. Who am I? _____
2. My husband's name starts with an "A". And my father's name is Abdullah. Who am I? _____
3. I have two daughters and a son. Who am I? _____

B) *Please read the sentences and write the correct answer corresponding to the picture on page 6.*

Is Zenaba a girl?

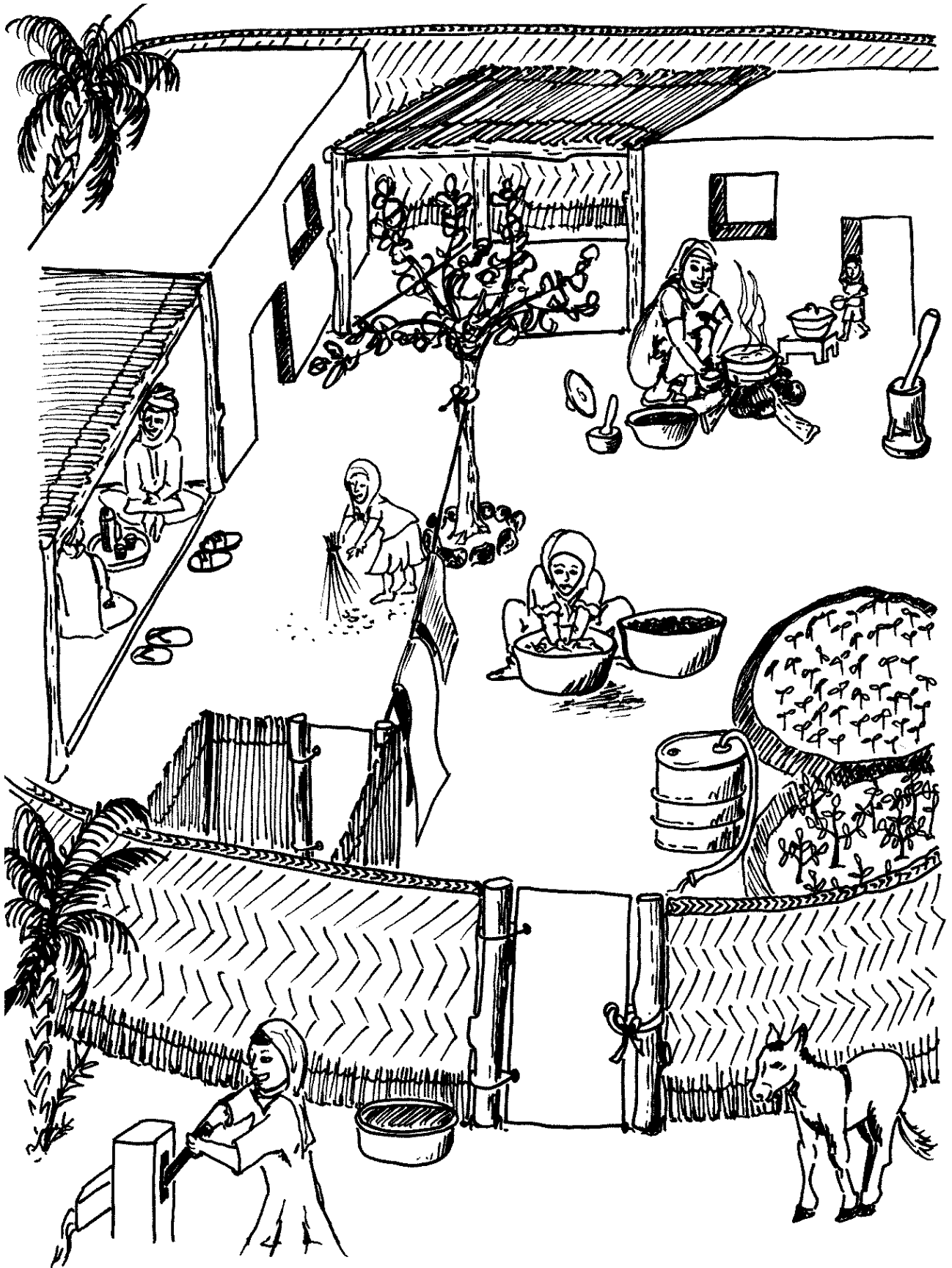
Yes, she is.

Is Makka a boy?

No, she isn't.

1. Is Abdullah a boy? _____
2. Is Hawa a woman? _____
3. Is Mahamat a man? _____
4. Is Chuwa Ahmat's brother? _____
5. Is Ajiide Falmaata's daughter? _____
6. Are Ahmat and Falmaata parents? _____
7. Are Ajiide, Zenaba and Makka girls? _____
8. _____ Yes, he is.
9. _____ No, they aren't.
10. _____ Yes, she is.

Unit 3 – At home – Fi al-beet



English	Chadian Arabic
house, houses	beet, buyuut
room, rooms	khurfa, khuraf
kitchen	laddaay
bathroom	wara beet
date tree	tamuraay
well, wells	biir, biyaar
water	almi
garden	jineene
mat, mats	birich, buruuch
door, doors	baab, biibaan
window, windows	chubbaak, chabaabiik
neighbor, neighbors	jaar (ms), jaara (fs), jiiraan (pl)
food, meal	akil
tea	chaahi
green	akhdar
red	ahmar
to do, to make	sawwa, yisawwi
to go	macha, yamchi
to sit	ga'ad tihit, yagood tihit
to talk	aanas, yi'aanis
to drink	chirib, yachrab
to eat	akal, yaakul
to cook	rakkab, yirakkib
to work	khadam, yakhdim
to bring	jaab, yijiib
to have	indi, indak, indiki, indah, indaha
welcome	faddal
come here (imperative)	ta'aal (ms), ta'aali (fs), ta'aalu (pl)
here	hini
there	hinaak
not (negation)	ma

Ahmat goes to Brahim's house. Brahim is at home. Kaltuuma cooks a meal.

Ahmat: Good morning!

Brahim: Good morning! Welcome. How are you?

Ahmat: I'm fine, thank you. How are you?

Brahim: I'm fine too. How is your family?

Ahmat: They're fine.

Brahim: Please come here and sit down on the mat! Let's drink tea!

Ahmat: Thank you! Is there a sakhaan?

Brahim: Yes, there is.

Brahim and Ahmat sit and talk. Kaltuuma brings the meal.

Brahim: Let's eat.

Ahmat: Thank you! It's very good.



Useful sentences

English	Chadian Arabic
Is there a sakhaan?	Sakhaan fi ?
Yes, there is.	Aywa,fi.
There are three date trees.	Talaata tamuuraay gaa'idiin.
Stay and eat with us.	Agood taakul ma'aana.
Do you drink red tea?	Inta tachrab chaahi ahmar walla ?
No, I drink green tea.	La, nachrab chaahi akhdar.

Conjugation of verbs

		to be	to have	to do	to sit	to eat
singular	I	am	have	do	sit	eat
	you	are	have	do	sit	eat
	he	is	has	does	sits	eats
	she	is	has	does	sits	eats
	it	is	has	does	sits	eats
plural	we	are	have	do	sit	eat
	you	are	have	do	sit	eat
	they	are	have	do	sit	eat

Negation of sentences with “to do”

Affirmative	negative
I drink tea.	I do not drink tea. (I don't drink tea.)
I have children.	I don't have children.
She brings a meal.	She does not bring a meal. (She doesn't bring a meal.)

Questions with “to do”

Do you drink tea?	Yes, I do.
	No, I do not. (No, I don't.)
Do you have children?	Yes, I do.
	No, I don't.
Does she make meals?	Yes, she does.
	No, she does not. (No, she doesn't.)

Questions with “is there” - “are there”

Is there a garden?	Yes, there is.
	No, there is not. (No, there isn't.)
Are there trees?	Yes, there are.
	No, there are not. (No, there aren't.)

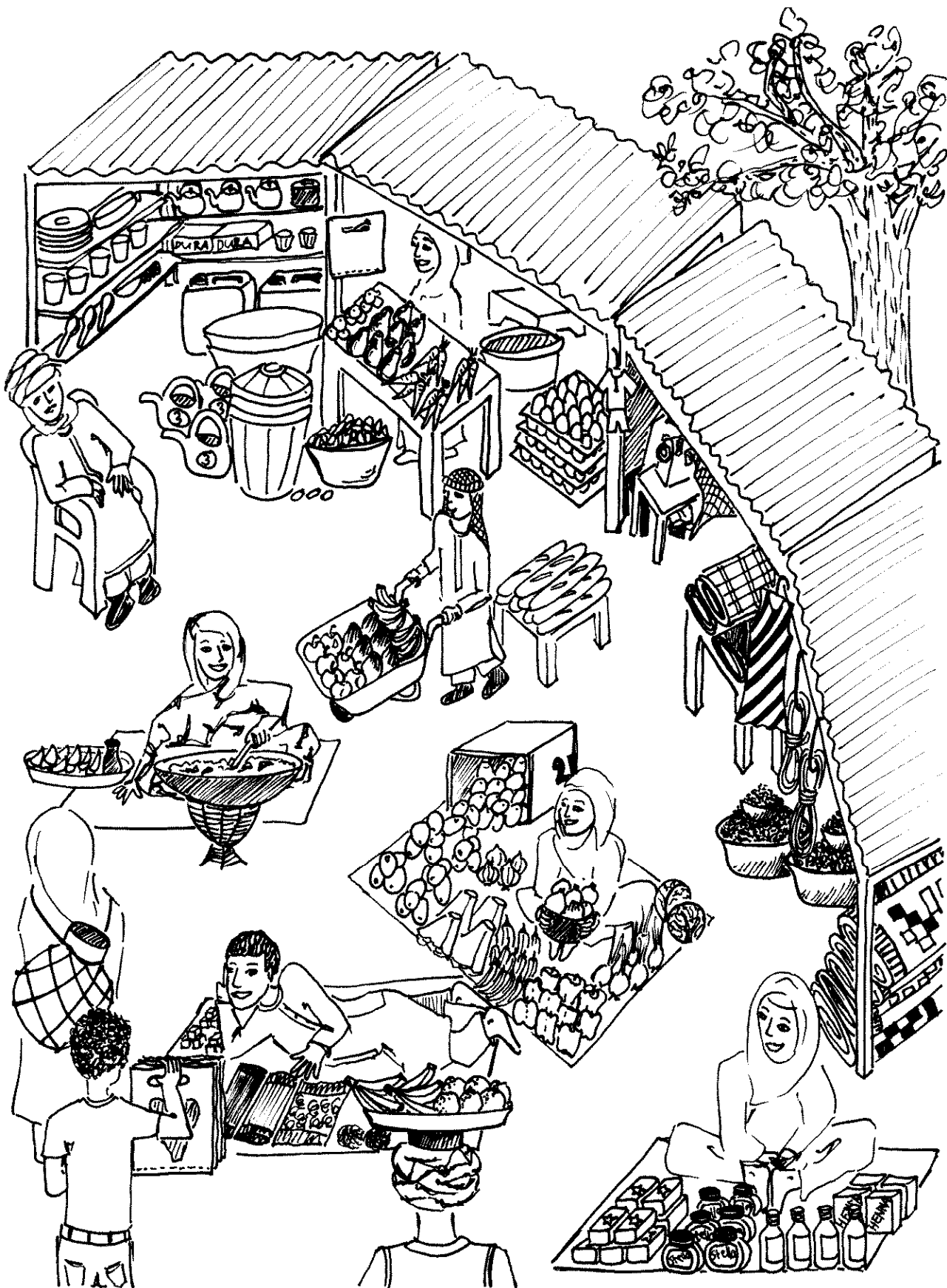
A) Please fill in the verb in the correct form.

1. We _____ (eat/eats) a meal.
2. My grandfather _____ (drink/drinks) tea.
3. My father _____ (sit/sits) on a mat with my brother.
4. Our parents _____ (have/has) a nice house.
5. The students _____ (sit/sits) on the mat.
6. My mother _____ (cook/cooks) a meal.
7. My sister _____ (is/am/are) at home.
8. Uncle Ahmat _____ (have/has) five children.
9. I _____ (is/am/are) not in the kitchen.
10. (Do/Does) _____ my grandmother _____ (cook/cooks) a meal?
11. (Do/Does) _____ you have a garden?
12. (Is/Are) _____ there date trees in the garden?
13. (Is/Are) _____ there a well in the garden?

B) Please look at the picture on page 11 and write the answers.

1. Is there a sakhaan in the picture? _____
2. Are there six people in the picture? _____
3. Do the men have tea? _____
4. Is there a woman making a meal? _____
5. Are there seven date trees in the picture? _____
6. Are there men eating? _____
7. Do the houses have windows? _____
8. _____ ? Yes, there is.
9. _____ ? No, there aren't.
10. _____ ? Yes, she does.

Unit 4 – At the market – Fi al-suug



English	Chadian Arabic
shop, shops	dukkaan, dakaakiin
seller, sellers	taajir, tujjaar
money	gurus
many, much	katiir
each	ayyi waahid
cheap	buuti (sg), buutiyiin (pl)
expensive	khaali (sg), khaaliyiin (pl)
fruit, fruits	faakihe, fawaakih
bananas	banaan
oranges	oraanj ; burtukhaal
apples	tuffaah
lemons	leemuun
vegetables	khadar
tomatoes	tamaatim
carrots	karot
onion, onions	basal
egg, eggs	beed jidaad, biyaad
flour	dagiig
rice	rizz
sack	chuwaal
pasta	makarooni
peanuts	fuul
soap	saabuun
milk	laban
oil	dihin
sugar	sukkar
salt	mileh
meat	laham
bread	mappa
to buy	chara, yachri
to sell	baa', yibii'
to see, to watch	chaaf, yichiif
to like	raad, yiriid

Ajidde goes to the market. There are many shops. She sees fruits and vegetables. She needs peanuts and oranges. She greets a woman.

Ajidde: Hello! How are you?

Seller: Hi, I'm fine. And you?

Ajidde: Thanks, I'm fine. I would like to buy some peanuts. How much is one koro?

Seller: One koro is one thousand five hundred CFA.

Ajidde: Good. I would like one koro please. Do you have oranges?

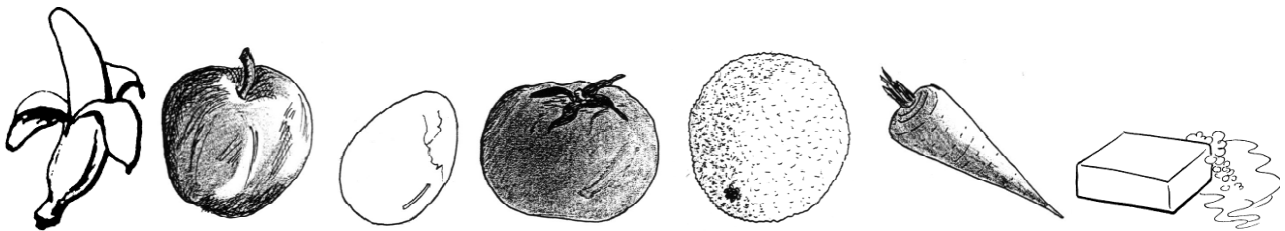
Seller: Yes. I have nice oranges. How many would you like?

Ajidde: I would like to buy four oranges.

Seller: Here you are. That's one thousand seven hundred CFA.

Ajidde: Thank you.

Seller: You're welcome.



100 CFA 500 CFA 100 CFA 50 CFA 50 CFA 25 CFA 200 CFA

Useful sentences

English	Chadian Arabic
I would like to buy bananas.	Nidoor nibii' banaan.
How many bananas would you like?	Tidoor banaan kam?
How much are the bananas?	Al-banaan be kam?
They are 100 CFA each.	Humman be ichriin ichriin.
I like apples.	Niriid tuffaah.
I don't like lemons.	Ma niriid leemuun.

Questions with “who”, “what”, “which”

Who is your brother?	Jiddo is my brother.
Who do you see?	I see a boy .
What do you see?	I see bananas .
What is this?	This is a koro .
Which orange would you like?	I would like this orange.
Which one is your house?	This one is my house.

Questions with “how much” and “how many”

price, uncountable nouns: “ how much ”	
How much are the bananas?	One banana is 100 CFA .
How much rice would you like?	I would like one koro of rice.
countable nouns: “ how many ”	
How many oranges would you like?	I would like four oranges.
How many children do you have?	I have seven children.

Affirmative and negative sentences with the verb “to like”

affirmative	negative
I like tea.	I don't like tea.
I like Ahmat.	I don't like Ahmat.
He likes bananas.	He doesn't like bananas.

Questions with “to like”

Do you like green tea?	Yes, I do.
	No, I don't.
Do you like your brother?	Yes, I do.
	No, I don't.
Does she like oranges?	Yes, she does.
	No, she doesn't.

Numbers 11 to 1000

	English	Chadian Arabic
11	eleven	ihdaachar
12	twelve	atnaachar
13	thirteen	talaataachar
14	fourteen	arba'taachar
15	fifteen	khamistaachar
16	sixteen	sittaachar
17	seventeen	sab'ataachar
18	eighteen	tamaantaachar
19	nineteen	tisa'taachar
20	twenty	ichriin
21	twenty one	ichriin wa waahid
22	twenty two	ichriin wa tineen
30	thirty	talaatiin
40	forty	arba'iin
50	fifty	khamsiin
60	sixty	sittiin
70	seventy	sab'iin
80	eighty	tamaaniin
90	ninety	tis'iin
100	one hundred	miya
101	one hundred and one	miya wa waahid
110	one hundred and ten	miya wa achara
200	two hundred	miiteen
1000	one thousand	alif
2000	two thousand	alfeen
2012	two thousand and twelve	alfeen wa atnaachar
7250	seven thousand two hundred and fifty	sab'a alif wa miiteen wa khamsiin

63 75 112 82 491 799 3210

643 9101 847 **36** 18 3415

Please fill in the corresponding question word:

who, what, which, how many, how much

_____ (what/which/who) is your father? Brahim is my father.

_____ (which/what/how much) would you like to buy?

I would like to buy meat.

_____ (who/which/how much) are the oranges?

They are 50 CFA each.

_____ (how many/how much/who) would you like?

I would like four oranges.

_____ (how/which/who) orange would you like to have?

This one.

_____ (what/which/who) is this? This is a date tree.

_____ (how much/how many/who) brothers and sisters do you have? I have two brothers and two sisters.

_____ (what/how much/who) water do you drink?

I drink a lot!

_____ (how many/how much/who) likes to eat onions?

Me! I like to eat onions.

_____ (who/what/which) do you want? I want peanuts.

B) Please write the answers. For numbers 6, 7, 8 write a question.

Do you like tomatoes?

Does your mother like milk?

Do your brothers like eggs?

Does your father like lemons?

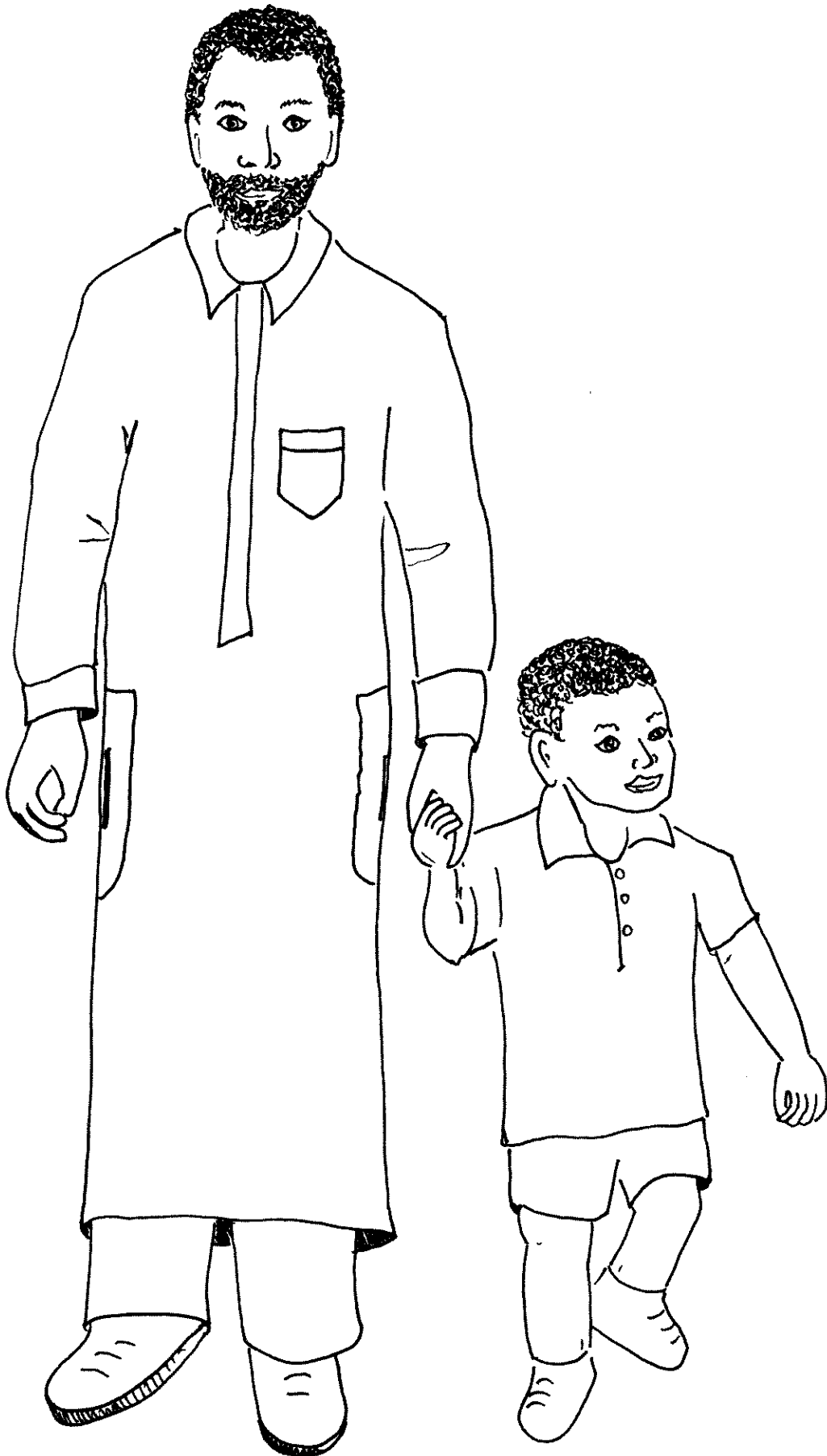
Do you like meat?

_____ ? Yes, he does.

_____ ? No, I don't.

_____ ? Yes, they do.

Unit 5 – My body – Jildi



English	Chadian Arabic
head, heads	raas, raaseen
hair	suuf/ cha'ar
eye, eyes	een, uyuun
nose, noses	munkhar, manaakhir
ear, ears	adaan, udunne
mouth, mouths	khachum, khuchuum
tooth, teeth	sinn, sunuun
arm, arms; hand, hands	iid, iideen
finger, fingers	usba', asaabi'
stomach, stomachs	batun, butuun
back, backs	dahar, duhuur
leg, legs; foot, feet	rijil, rijileen
knee, knees	rukuba, rukubbeen
shirt, shirts	gamiis/ khalag
trousers	surwaal
dress, dresses	angumaaji/ khalag, khulgaan
to touch	lammas, yilammis
to smile	dihik, yadhak
to stand	gamma foog, yugumm foog
to open	fakka, yufukk
to close	sadda, yisidd
to clap	saffag, yisaffig
to take	chiil, yichiil
tall	tawiil (sg), tuwaal (pl)
big	kabiir (sg), kubaar (pl)
small	sakhayyar (sg), dugaag (pl)
beautiful	jamil (sg), jumaal (pl)
cold	baarid
warm	daafi
hot	haami
black	azrag
white	abyad
yellow	asfar

Stand up. Touch your head and smile.

Open your mouth. How many teeth do you have?

Close your eyes and stand on one foot.

Clap your hands four times.

Take your neighbor's hand.

Who is taller than you?

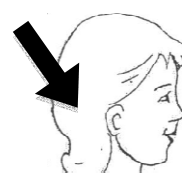
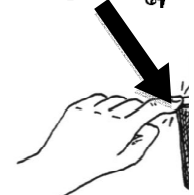
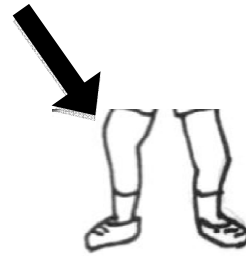
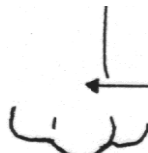
Who is the youngest?

Who doesn't have a yellow shirt?

How many eyes do we have all together?

What's your brother's name?

Where is the your house?



Useful sentences

5

English	Chadian Arabic
The father is taller than the son.	Al-abu kabiir min al-wileed.
You are the tallest student.	Inta akbar min kulla al-tulaab.
Our mother isn't old.	Ammina ma kabiire.
His shirt is green.	Gamiisah akhdar.

Comparison of adjectives

adjective	comparative	superlative
Regular forms		
tall	taller than	the tallest
small	smaller than	the smallest
cheap	cheaper than	the cheapest
Adjectives with 3 or more syllables		
expensive	more expensive than	the most expensive
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
Exceptions		
good	better than	the best
much	more than	the most

Examples:

Comparison: I am **taller than** my brother.

Apples are **more expensive than** oranges.

Superlative: Green tea is **the best** tea.

Ajidde has **the most** beautiful dress.

Possessive pronouns

I	have a brother.	My	brother is tall.
You	have a house.	Your	house is big.
He	has a shirt.	His	shirt is green.
She	has date trees.	Her	date trees are tall.
It	has a banana.	Its	banana is yellow.
We	have two sons.	Our	sons are young.
You	have a garden.	Your	garden is small.
They	have seven tomatoes.	Their	tomatoes are nice.

Possessive 's

The boy's shirt is red.

Ahmat's grandparents are old.

My brother's name is Mahamat.

A) Please fill in the adjective in the comparative or superlative form.

The son is _____ (small) than his father.

The mother is _____ (tall) than her child.

A tomato is _____ (cheap) than a koro of sugar.

One koro of sugar is _____ (expensive) than an egg.

A date tree is _____ (beautiful) than a sakhaan.

I like pasta _____ (much) than rice.

My father's arms are _____ (long) than mine.

My brother is the _____ (fast).

My mother is the _____ (good).

My sister cooks _____ (good) than me.

In Chad it is _____ (warm) than in the US.

In France it is _____ (cold) than in Chad.

This woman is the _____ (beautiful) woman here.

Bananas are the _____ (cheap) fruit in the market.

B) Please fill in the correct possessive pronoun.

My mother has two brothers. They are _____ brothers.

My house has a door. This is _____ door.

I have a book. This is _____ book.

We have a beautiful garden. This is _____ garden.

You have eight pens. These are _____ pens.

They have a big house. _____ house is big.

You and your brother have a book. This is _____ book.

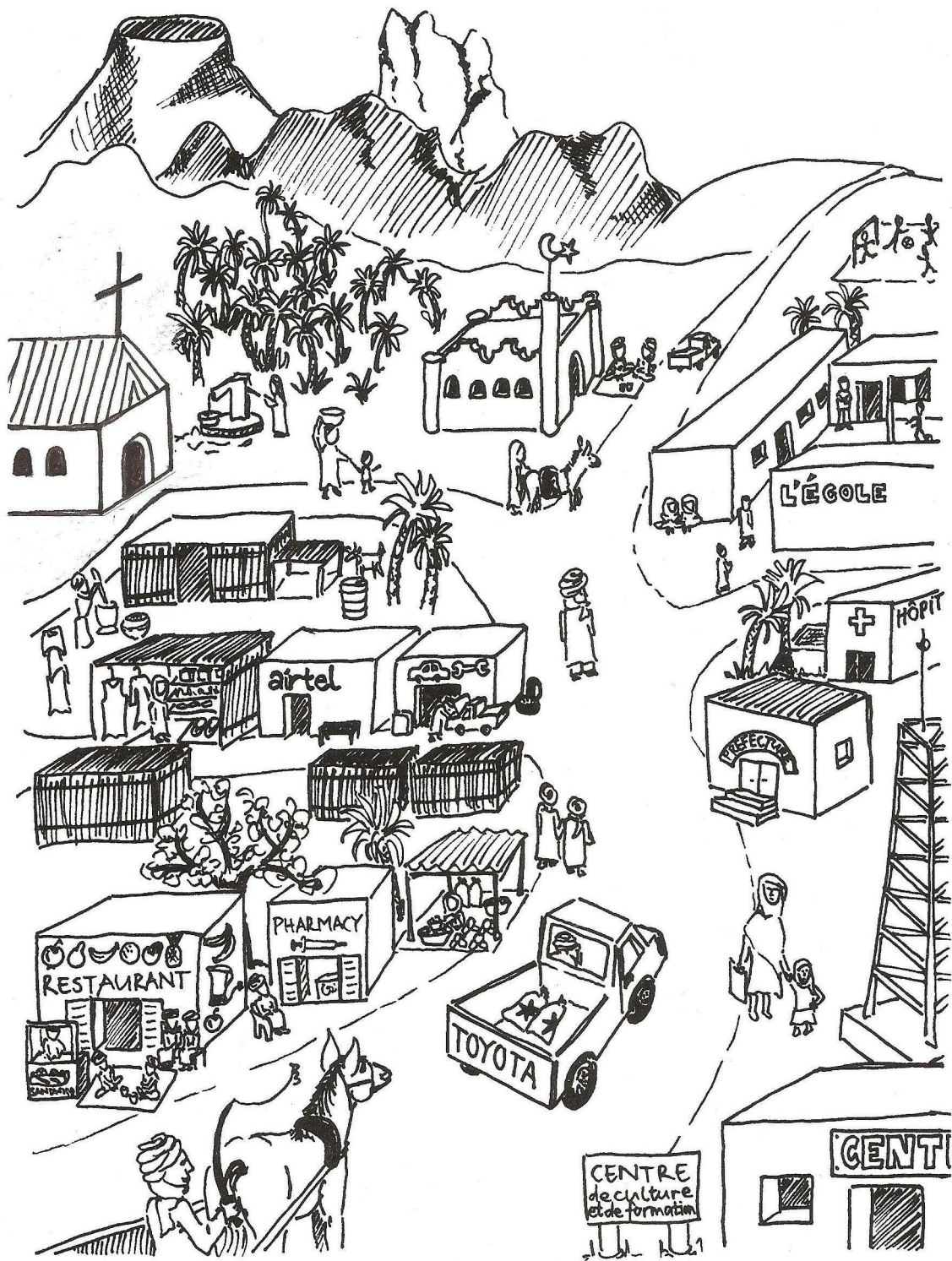
My father has mats from Libya. These are _____ mats.

Mahamat's foot is big. Look at _____ foot!

All students wait for _____ teacher. Where is he?

My aunt and _____ family, they have a garden. This is _____ garden.

Unit 6 – My village - Hilliti



English	Chadian Arabic
street, streets	chari, chawaari
mosque, mosques	jaami'ye, jawaami'
hospital, hospitals	labtaan, labtaanaat
town hall	mayri
school, schools	madrasa, madaaris
restaurant, restaurants	mat'am, mataa'im
center, centers	markaz, maraakiz
pharmacy	farmasi
shelter; booth	ligdaabe, lagaadiib
car, cars	arabiye, arabaat
mountain, mountains	jabal, jibaal
table, tables	tarbeeza, taraabiiz
chair, chairs	kursi, karaasi
when	mata/ waktu
hour, hours	saa'a, saa'aat
minute, minutes	dagiiga, dagaayig
where	ween
right	zeene
left	isra
straight	adiil
next to	jamb
in	fi/ daakhal
on	foog
under	tihit
in front of	giddaam
behind	wara
between	been, ambeen
to run	jari, yajri
to come	ja, yaji
to play	li'ib, yal'ab
to sleep	naam, yunuum
ball, balls	baal, baalaat/ kuura, kuwar

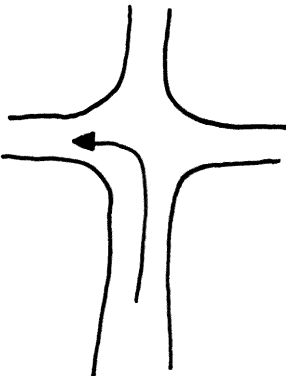
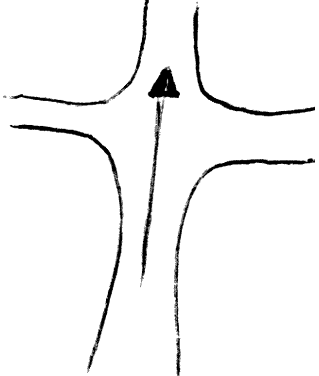
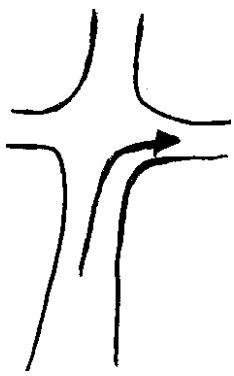
Welcome to my village. On the right you can see the center for culture and information. I'm learning English at the center. A mother and a child are coming to the center. Behind the center are an antenna, the town hall and the hospital. If you need anything, there are different shops on the left. There is a restaurant, a pharmacy and some other stores. In front of the pharmacy a man is sleeping on a chair. Go straight and you see the school after the street on the right. The boys are playing ball. On the left is the mosque. Two men are drinking tea in front of the mosque. Behind the village you see the beautiful mountains. There is time to see the village. Please come back at half past five. We will meet next to the center.

Useful sentences

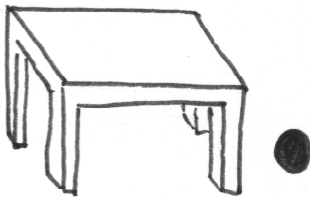
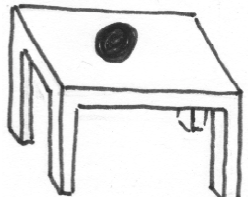
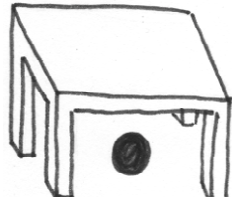

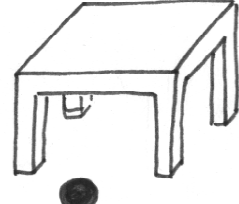
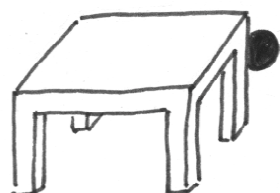
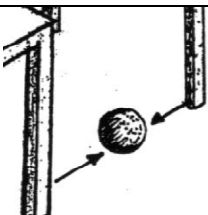
English	Chadian Arabic
Where is the pharmacy?	Al-farmasi ween ?
Go to the left. The pharmacy is on the right.	Amchi be-l isra. Al-farmasi gaa'ide be zeene.
What's the time?	Hassa da saa'a kam ?
It's half past eleven.	Saa'a ihdaachar wa nuss.

Grammar

Where is ...?

Go...		
 <p>... to the left.</p>	 <p>... straight.</p>	 <p>... to the right.</p>

**Examples for the prepositions:
next to, on, under, in, in front of, behind, between**

			
The ball is next to the table.	The ball is on the table.	The ball is under the table.	The ball is in the glass.
			
The ball is in front of the table.	The ball is behind the table.	The ball is between the tables.	

What's the time?

10:00	10:05	10:15	10:30	10:40	10:45
It's ten o'clock.	It's five past ten.	It's a quarter past ten.	It's half past ten.	It's twenty to eleven.	It's a quarter to eleven.

"-ing"-form and present continuous for ongoing actions

verb	+ing	"-ing"-form	verb "to be" combined with the "-ing"-form
go	+ing	going	I am going to the market.
speak		speaking	We are speaking English.
sleep		sleeping	He's sleeping on the mat.
cook		cooking	Ajidde is cooking in the kitchen.
play		playing	The boys are playing ball.
come		coming	Ahmat is coming to the center.
write		writing	We're writing in English.
run		running	The boy is running .
sit		sitting	I am sitting in front of my house.

A) Please look at the picture on page 27 and fill in the correct word:

next to, between, in front of, behind, on, under, in

The antenna is _____ the center.

The mosque is _____ the mountains.

The pharmacy is _____ the restaurant and the store.

Two sacks are _____ the car.

The Airtel shop is _____ the shop where you buy dresses.

One woman is sitting _____ the shelter.

There is a man sitting _____ the car.

Two men are sitting _____ the mosque, drinking tea.

The hospital is _____ the town hall.

The antenna is _____ the center and the town hall.

B) What are these people doing at the moment? Write the **present continuous form**.

The two men _____ (go) to the mosque.

The girl _____ (walk) next to her mother.

The pharmacist _____ (sleep) in his chair.

Ajidde _____ (cook) for her family.

The men in the restaurant _____ (eat) food.

The men in front of the mosque _____ (drink) tea.

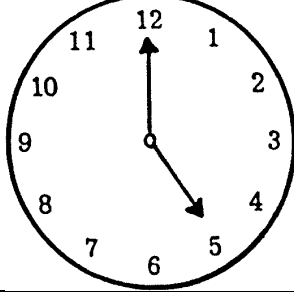
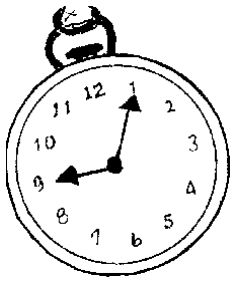
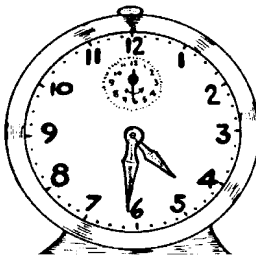
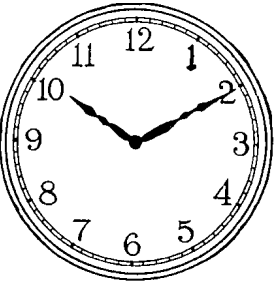
A student _____ (write) in the center.





The children _____ (play) ball at school.

Two girls _____ (sit) in front of the school.

A car _____ (come) to the village.

C) What time is it?

Unit 7 – Animals – Al-haywaanaat



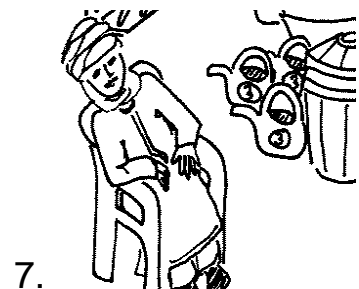
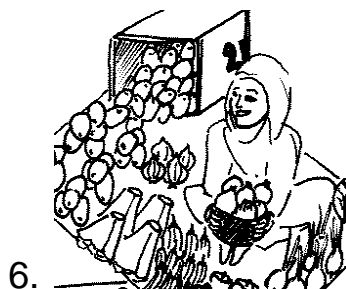
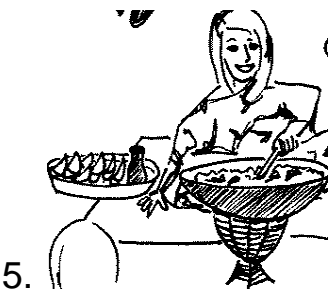
English	Chadian Arabic
camel, camels	jamal, jumaal
cow, cows	bagaraay, bagar
goat, goats	khanamaay, khanam
sheep	daayne, dawaayin
chicken, chickens	jidaade, jidaad
donkey, donkeys	humaar, hamiir
spider, spiders	abunchabach
mosquito, mosquitoes	amba'uudaay, amba'uuda
fly, flies	dubbaanaay, dubbaan
scorpion, scorpions	agrab, agaarib
snake, snakes	daabi, dabiib
lion, lions	duud, diidaan
gazelle, gazelles	khazaala, khazaal/ khuzlaan
monkey, monkeys	buubu
hyena, hyenas	marfa'iin, maraaf'iin
tree, trees	chadara, chadar
to run	jara, yajri
to walk	raakh, yuruukh
to start	bada, yabda
to attack	hajam, yahjim
to fight	daawas, yidaawis
fast	ajala
slow	bicheech bicheech
yesterday	amis
today	al-yoom
tomorrow	ambaakir
morning (06:00 – 12:00)	fajur
noon (12:00 – 13:00)	duhur
afternoon (13:00 – 17:00)	achiiye
evening (17:00 – 21:00)	makhrib
night (21:00 – 06:00)	leel
course; class	tadrib

I have a lot of animals. The most important are the camels, the goats and the sheep. I sell them in the villages. Camels have the best milk. But I also like chickens, because I like eggs. I don't like spiders, scorpions and snakes. At the moment my animals are eating and the goats are fighting. There is a monkey sitting on a tree behind the house. At night I hear lions and hyenas. Gazelles are the fastest animals I know.

Useful sentences

English	Chadian Arabic
What is the lion doing?	Al-duud gaa'id yisawwi chunu ?
The lion is attacking the hyena.	Al-duud yahjim al-marfa'iin.
The gazelle is faster than the donkey.	Al-khazaala ajala min al-humaar.
When does the course start?	Al-tadrib yabda mata ?
The course starts tomorrow.	Al-tadrib yabda ambaakir.

What is happening in these pictures?



Days of the week

English	Chadian Arabic
Monday	Yoom al-itneen
Tuesday	Yoom al-talaat
Wednesday	Yoom al-arba'a
Thursday	Yoom al-khamiis
Friday	Yoom al-jum'a
Saturday	Yoom al-sabit
Sunday	Yoom al-ahad

When ... ?

When do you drink milk?	I drink milk in the morning .
When do you eat?	I eat at noon .
When do you go to the center?	I go to the center in the afternoon .
When do you go home?	I go home in the evening .
When do you sleep?	I sleep at night .
When does the course start?	It starts at a quarter to four .

Simple present vs. present continuous

simple present: general			present continuous: ongoing	
I	usually normally always	eat bread.	Today Right now At the moment	I'm eating rice.
You		sit on the mat.		you are sitting on a chair.
We		drink tea.		we are drinking water.
A gazelle usually runs faster than a donkey.			Right now the lion is attacking the hyena.	

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
morning	school	school	school	school pharmacy	school	school market	home
noon	rice	rice	rice	rice with chicken	rice	rice	pasta
afternoon	study visit Falmata	study visit Amne	study visit Falmata	study market	visit Falmata	study visit Falmata	visit Hawa
evening	read a book	read a book	read a book	eat with my parents	homework	read a book	watch TV

A) This is Azuuma's week. Today is Sunday. Please complete the sentences with the correct verb form.

Azuuma usually _____ (go) to school in the mornings. But today, she _____ (stay) at home.

Azuuma normally _____ (eat) rice at noon, but at the moment she _____ (eat) pasta.

Azuuma _____ (do) her homework almost every afternoon, but this afternoon, she _____ (visit) Hawa.

Azuuma often _____ (read) a book in the evening, but today, she _____ (watch) TV.

B) Please write four sentences about Azouma's week. Today is Thursday.

Vocabulary list – Kilmaat wa ma’anaathum

Chadian Arabic	English
-	a, an
a	
aafe	fine
aanas, yi’aanis	to talk
aawan, yi’aawin	to help
aayila, aayilaat	family, families
abu, abbahaat	father, fathers
abunchabach	spider, spiders
abyad	white
achiiye	afternoon
adaan, udunne	ear, ears
adiil	straight
agrab, agaarib	scorpion, scorpions
agood aafe	good bye
ahmar	red
ajala	fast
akal, yaakul	to eat
akil	food, meal
akhdar	green
akhu, akhwan	brother, brothers; cousin, cousins
akhut, akhwaat	sister, sisters; cousin, cousins
al-	the
allam, yi’allim	to learn
almi	water
al-salaam aleekum	hello
al-yoom	today
amba’uuda	mosquito, mosquitoes
ambaakir	tomorrow
ambeen	between
amchi aafe	good bye
amis	yesterday
amm, ammahaat	mother, mothers
angumaaji, angumaajaat	dress, dresses
arabiye, arabaat	car, cars
asfar	yellow
aywa	yes, sure
ayyi waahid	each
azrag	black




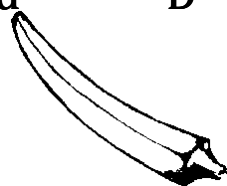
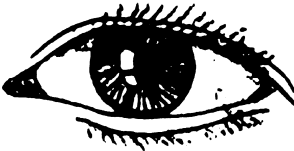



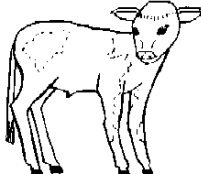
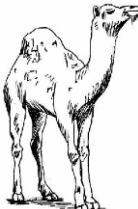
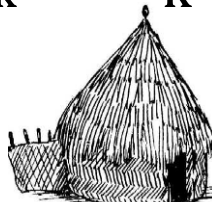







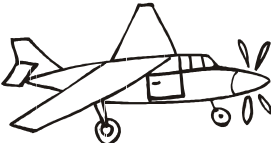
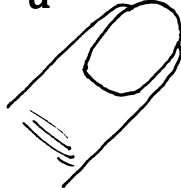

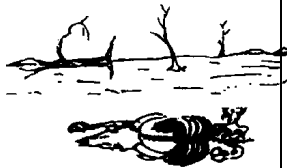


b	
baab, biibaan	door, doors
baa', yibii'	to sell
bada, yabda	to start
banaan	bananas
bagaraay, bagar	cow, cows
baal, baalaat	ball, balls
baarid	cold
basalaay, basal	onion, onions
batun, butuun	stomach, stomachs
beed jidaad, biyaad	egg, eggs
been	between
beet, buyuut	house, houses; home
bicheech bicheech	slow
biik, bakaakit	pen, pens
biir, biyaar	well, wells
bineeye, banaat	girl, girls; daughter, daughters
birich, buruuch	mat, mats
buubu	monkey, monkeys
buuti, buutiin	cheap
ch	
chaaf, yichiif	to see
chaahi	tea
chaal, yichiil	to take
chaayib, chiyaab	old
chadara, chadar	tree, trees
chara, yachri	to buy
chari, chawaari	street, streets
cha'ar	hair
chirib/yachrab	to drink
chiya	a little
chubbaak, chabaabiik	window, windows
chukran	thank you
chunu	what
chuwaal, chawaawiil	sack, sacks
d	
da, di, dool	this, these
daabi, dabiib	snake, snakes
daafi	warm
daakhal	inside
daawas, yidaawis	to fight
daayne, dawaayin	sheep
dagiig, dagaayig	minute, minutes

dagiig	flour
dahar, duhuur	back, backs
daras, yadrus	to study
dawwar, yidoor	to want
dihik, yadhak	to smile
dihin	oil
dubbaanaay, dubbaan	fly, flies
duhur	noon
dukkaan, dakaakiin	shop, shops
duud, diidaan	lion, lions
e	
een, uyuun	eye, eyes
f	
faddal	welcome
fakka, yufukk	to open
farmasi	pharmacy
fajur	morning (06:00 – 12:00)
faakihe, fawaakih	fruit, fruits
fi	in
foog	on
fuul	peanut, peanuts
g	
gamiis	shirt
gamma foog, yugumm foog	to stand up
gara, yagri	to read
ga'ad tihit, yagood tihit	to sit
giddaam	in front of
gurus	money
h	
haami	hot
habba, yhibb	to love
hajam, yahjim	to attack
hanaayi	my
hanaak, hanaaki, hanaaku	your
haywaan, haywaanaat	animal, animals
hille, hillaal	village, villages
hinaak	there
hini	here
humaar, hamiir	donkey, donkeys
i	
iid, ideen	arm, arms; hand, hands
imm, amaame	uncle, uncles
imme, immaat	aunt, aunts
indi, indak, indiki, etc.	to have

irif, ya'arif	to know
isra	left
iyaal iyaal	grandchildren
j	
jaab, yijiib	to bring
jaami'ye, jawaami'	mosque, mosques
jaar, jaara, jiiraan	neighbor, neighbors
ja, yaji	to come
jabal, jibaal	mountain, mountains
jamal, jumaal	camel, camels
jamb	next to
jamil, jumaal	beautiful
jara, yajri	to run
jidaade, jidaad	chicken, chickens
jidd, jidde, juduud	grandfather, grandmother, grandparents
jii'aan, jii'aaniin	hungry
jilid	body
jineene	garden
k	
kabiir, kubaar	big
kallam, yikallim	to speak
karot	carrots
katab, yaktib	to write
katiir	much; many
kitaab, kutub	book, books
kursi, karaasi	chair, chairs
kuura, kuwar	ball, balls
kh	
khaal, khawaale	uncle, uncles
khaale, khaalaat	aunt, aunts
khaali, khaaliyiin	expensive
khadam, yakhdim	to work
khadar	vegetables
khachum, khuchuum	mouth, mouths
khalag, khulgaan	shirt, shirts
khanamaay, khanam	goat, goats
khazaala, khazaal/khuzlaan	gazelle, gazelles
khurfa, khuraf	room, rooms
l	
la	no
laban	milk
labtaan, labtaanaat	hospital, hospitals
laddaay	kitchen

laham	meat
lammas, yilammis	to touch
leel	night (21:00 – 06:00)
leemuun	lemon, lemons
ligdaabe, lagaadib	shelter, shelters; booth, booths
li'ib, yal'ab	to play
m	
ma	not (negation)
maayit, maayte, maytiin	dead
macha, yamchi	to go
madrasa, madaaris	school, schools
makarooni	pasta
makhrib	evening
mappa	bread
mara, awiin	woman, women; wife, wives
marfa'iin, maraaf'iin	hyena, hyenas
markaz, maraakiz	center, centers
mata	when
mat'am, mataa'im	restaurant, restaurants
mayri	town hall
mileh	salt
min fadlak	please
munkhar, manaakhir	nose, noses
mu'allim, mu'allimiin	teacher, teachers
n	
naam/ yunuun	to sleep
o	
oranj	oranges
r	
raad, yiriid	to like
raajil, rujaal	man, men; husband, husbands
raakh, yuruukh	to walk
raas, ruuse	head, heads
rakkab, yirakkib	to cook
rijil, rijileen	leg, legs; foot, feet
rizz	rice
rukuba, rakabbeen	knee, knees
s	
saabuun	soap
saamihni	sorry
saa'a, saa'at	hour, hours
sabi, subyaan	young
sadda, yisidd	to close
saffag, yisaffig	to clap

sakan, yaskun	to live
sakhayyar, dugaag	small
sallam, yisallim	to greet
sawwa, yisawwi	to do; to make
sinn, sunuun	tooth, teeth
sukkar	sugar
surwal, saraawiil	trousers; pants
suuf	hair
suug	market
t	
taajir, tujjaar	seller, sellers
tadrib	course; class
tamaam	sure
tamaatim	tomatoes
tamuraay	date tree
tarbeeza, taraabiiz	table, tables
tawiil, tuwaal	tall
taybiin	fine
ta'aal	come here (imperative)
tifil, atfaal	baby, babies
tihit	under
tilmiiz, talaamiz	student, students
tuffaah	apples
u	
usba', asaabi'	finger, fingers
usum, asaame	name, names
w	
waalid, waaldeen	parent, parents
wakit	when
wara	behind
wara beet	bathroom
wileed, awlaad	boy, boys; son, sons
wileed, iyaal	child, children
ween	where
y	
yoom, ayyaam	day, days
z	
zeen	nice; good
zeene	right

a A 	b B 	ch Ch 	d D 
adaan	bagara	chadara	darraaba
e E 	f F 	g G 	h H 
een	fiil	guruun	humaar
i I 	j J 	k K 	kh Kh 
ijil	jamal	kuuzi	khazaala
l L 	m M 	n N 	o O 
lisaan	manga	nimir	oogiid
r R 	s S 	t T 	u U 
rijil	sabara	tayyaara	usba'
w W 	y Y 	z Z 	' 
wileed	yaabis	zaraaf	na'aam

