



قسم العربية

(qsm al-Arabeyya)

ARABIC SECTION

كانون الثاني ٢٠٠٤

(Kanoon al-Thane, 2004)

January 2004

Professor: Dr. Zeina T. Schlenoff

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Weather

(Al-Tuqs)

City	High°F
Abu Dhabi	79
Algiers	57
Amman	55
Baghdad	61
Beirut	61
Cairo	69
Casablanca	65
Damascus	53
Dubai	75
Khartoum	90
Riyadh	70
Tunis	60

The Arabic Language

The Arab World consists of 21 countries and spans over two continents, Asia and Africa. Its land stretches 5000 miles, nearly twice the distance between New York and San Francisco. The Arab World covers an area of 5.25 million square miles. By comparison, the United States' area is 3.6 million square miles.

The Arab homeland is a rich composite of many diverse cultural influences. Various ethnic, linguistic and religious groups inhabit the region. These groups have different legislation, customs and traditions. Despite these differences, the Arab World remains strongly linked through the ties of language and culture. The language is firmly based on three-letter family groupings, and all words stem from three-letter root combinations. Similar to the language, Arab Culture is rooted firmly on the concept of family.

The Arabic language embodies three distinct categories, Classical, Modern Standard, and Colloquial.

The Qur'an, the holy book of Islam serves as the best example of Classical Arabic. Consequently, Classical Arabic is also referred to as Qur'anic Arabic.

Modern Standard Arabic, or Foos-ha, is one of the two categories taught at FSU. Most books and newspapers are written in Foos-ha and all newscasts are delivered in it as well. Although it is less structured than Classical Arabic, it remains a very formal variation of the language. Despite their different dialects, the majority of Arabs know this language. This enables Arabs from different regions to communicate.

Colloquial Arabic, or 'amiyyah' is also taught at FSU. 'Amiyyah' is the least formal category and is the every day-spoken language. Dialects are broken down by region, country or even by village. The greeting, "How are you?" in Iraq or Syria would be "Shloonak?" Whereas in Lebanon, Jordan or the Palestinian Territories it would be, "Keefak?" In Egypt it would be "Izzayyak?" In North Africa the question changes to "laa baas?" All this is very different from the phrase within our vocabulary box, which is the Foos-ha version. Remember, the Foos-ha version is understood by all Arabs.

Although this might be overwhelming at first to non-native speakers, these dialectical differences can be likened to the variations among Australian, American and British English, or even between the northern, southern and western state dialects within America.

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Vocabulary

(Kal-eemaat)

Hello (marhaban)

"?S??

How are you?
(Kayf al-Hal?)

??? ?

Great (be-Khayer)

???

What is your name?
(Ma Issmuka?)

????

My name is...
(Issmee...)

... ????

Middle East Peace Association (MEPA)

Feb. 12 *Arabian Nights, Persian Mornings, & Israeli Afternoons: A Celebration of the Middle East, 7:30 pm Club Downunder*
www.MEPA.us

Arab Cultural Assoc. (ACA)

Feb. 8 Social, 7:00p, *Sheesha Nights*
Feb. 10 Meeting, Int'l Student Center 7:30p
aca_fsu@yahoo.com

Muslim Student Assoc. (MSA)

Islam Awareness Week
January 26 – 29
msafsu@yahoo.com

Ingredients

- 2 cans chickpeas
- 1 tbs salt
- 3 tbs lemon juice
- 2 garlic gloves
- 2 tbs Tahini
- Olive oil & Paprika



Hummus

Directions

- Blend garlic and Tahini & add can of chickpeas in Processor
- Continue Processing & add Lemon Juice & Salt to preference



"Those who teach me have my everlasting respect"

Middle East Center (MEC)

With 13 professors, the MEC is committed to providing FSU with education on the Middle East. Visit their website for more information at:

www.fsu.edu/~mec