

9. Feminine plural words in Hebrew usually end in *-ot*.
What would the corresponding ending in Arabic likely be?

Examples: *sifriya* "library" *sifriyot* "libraries"

10. Masculine plural words in Hebrew usually end in *-im*.
What would the corresponding ending in Arabic likely be?

Examples:

Body Parts:	Arabic:	Hebrew:
Eye	<i>fiayn</i>	<i>fiayin</i>
Ear	<i>udhun</i>	<i>ozen</i>
Nose	<i>anf</i>	<i>af</i>
Mouth	<i>fam/fü</i>	<i>pe</i>
Hand	<i>yad</i>	<i>yad</i>
Palm of Hand	<i>kaff</i>	<i>kaf</i>
Foot	<i>rijl</i>	<i>regel</i>
Hair	<i>shafir</i>	<i>sefiar</i>
Belly	<i>batn</i>	<i>beten</i>
Shoulder	<i>katf</i>	<i>katef</i>
Head	<i>ra•s</i>	<i>rosh</i>
Arm	<i>dhir•fi</i>	<i>zroafi</i>
Finger	<i>ißbafi</i>	<i>etsbafi</i>
Tooth	<i>sinn</i>	<i>shen</i>
Back	<i>÷ahr</i>	<i>gav</i>

Kinship Terms:	Arabic:	Hebrew:
Father	<i>ab</i>	<i>aba</i>
Mother	<i>umm</i>	<i>em</i>
Brother	<i>akh</i>	<i>a ,</i>
Sister	<i>ukht</i>	<i>a ,ot</i>
Father-in-law	<i>,am</i>	<i>,am</i>
Mother-in-law	<i>,am•t</i>	<i>,amot</i>
Grandfather	<i>jadd</i>	<i>sav</i>
Grandmother	<i>jadda</i>	<i>savta</i>
Uncle (father's brother)	<i>fiamm</i>	<i>dod</i>
Uncle (mother's brother)	<i>kh•l</i>	<i>dod</i>
Aunt (father's sister)		<i>fiamma</i>
Aunt (mother's sister)		<i>kh•la</i>
Son	<i>ibn</i>	<i>ben</i>
Daughter	<i>bint</i>	<i>bat</i>

Personal Pronouns:	Arabic:	Hebrew:
Singular:		
I	<i>an•</i>	<i>ani</i>
you (man)	<i>anta</i>	<i>ata</i>
you (woman)	<i>anti</i>	<i>at</i>
he	<i>huwa</i>	<i>hu</i>
she	<i>hiya</i>	<i>hi</i>
Plural:		
we	<i>na ,nu</i>	<i>ana ,nu</i>

you (men)	antum	atem
you (women)	antunna	aten
they (men)	hum	hem
they (women)	hunna	hen

Exercise VI:

1. Match the words in the first column with the corresponding words in the second column:

Arabic:	Hebrew:
walad	shmone (eight)
bint	regel (foot/leg)
sal•m	yeled (boy)
kalb	bet (house)
bayt	rosh (head)
ra•s	shloshim (thirty)
tham•niya	ozen (ear)
udhun	kelev (dog)
thal•thin	shalom (peace)
rijl	bat (girl, daughter)

Exercise VII:

As you have seen above, the Arabic alphabet includes six letters which are not found in the Hebrew alphabet, *th* (*th••*), *kh* (*kh••*), *dh* (*dh•l*), *•* (*••d*), *÷* (*÷••*), and *gh* (*ghayn*). These represent distinct sounds that Arabic has inherited from the ancestral, proto-Semitic language. What has happened in Hebrew is that these sounds were lost by a process of **sound change**; they changed to different sounds, in each case one of the surviving sounds in Hebrew. In this exercise, we will try to figure out which of those sounds each of these distinct sounds came to match.

1. *th/dh*.

th sounds like *th* in *thin*, *thick*, *thing*.

dh sounds like *th* in *this*, *that*, *other*.

Match the following Arabic words with the corresponding words in Hebrew:

meaning	Arabic	Hebrew
garlic	thüm	sheleg
gold	dhahab	zakhar
snow	thalj	ozen
male	dhakar	zrofia
tail	dhanab	ze'ev
wolf	dhi•b	shum
proverb	mathal	shnayim
there	thamma	shalosh
arm	dhir•fi	zevuv
ear	udhn	shmone
two	ithnayn	zahav

three	<i>thal•tha</i>	<i>mashal</i>
eight	<i>tham•niya</i>	<i>zanav</i>
fly (noun)	<i>dhub•b</i>	<i>sham</i>

To what Hebrew sound does Arabic *th* correspond?

To what Hebrew sound does Arabic *dh* correspond?

2. •/÷.

- is an emphatic *d*.
- ÷ sounds like an emphatic *z* or *th* as in *this*, *that*.

Match the following Arabic words with the corresponding words in Hebrew:

meaning	Arabic	Hebrew	
rib	• <i>ilfi</i>	<i>tsoharayim</i>	
bone	<i>fi÷m</i>	<i>tsefardeafi</i>	
shadow, shade	÷ <i>ill</i>	<i>gayits</i>	summer
hyena	• <i>abfi</i>	<i>tselafi</i>	
scorching heat	<i>gay÷</i>	<i>tsel</i>	
frog	• <i>ifdafi</i>	<i>fietsem</i>	
noon	÷ <i>uhr</i>	<i>tsevofia</i>	

To what Hebrew sound does Arabic • correspond?

To what Hebrew sound does Arabic ÷ correspond?

3. *kh/gh*.

kh sounds like *ch* in *Bach*.

gh sounds something like a rolled *g*, or the sound you make when gargling

Match the following Arabic words with the corresponding words in Hebrew:

meaning	Arabic	Hebrew	
brother	<i>akh</i>	<i>ˆalaf</i>	
sister	<i>ukht</i>	<i>ˆatam</i>	
young man	<i>ghul•m</i>	<i>ˆamesh</i>	
to seal	<i>khatam</i>	<i>fietsev</i>	
sadness			
to follow, stay behind	<i>khalaf</i>	<i>aˆ</i>	
anger	<i>gha•ab</i>	<i>aˆot</i>	
Gaza (city)	<i>ghazza</i>	<i>fiorev</i>	
crow	<i>ghur•b</i>	<i>tsevafi</i>	
dye	<i>ˆibgh</i>	<i>fielem</i>	
empty space	<i>khalal</i>	<i>fiaza</i>	
five	<i>khamisa</i>	<i>ˆalal</i>	

To what Hebrew sound does Arabic *kh* correspond?

To what Hebrew sound does Arabic *gh* correspond?

We may now construct a complete table of correspondences:

Arabic:	sound	>>	Hebrew letter	sound
<i>alif</i>	<i>a</i>	>>	<i>aleph</i>	<i>a</i>
<i>b••</i>	<i>b</i>	>>	<i>bet</i>	<i>b/v</i>
<i>jim</i>	<i>j</i>	>>	<i>gimmel</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>d•l</i>	<i>d</i>	>>	<i>daleth</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>h••</i>	<i>h</i>	>>	<i>he</i>	<i>h</i>
<i>w•w</i>	<i>w/ü</i>	>>	<i>vav</i>	<i>v/o/u</i>
<i>z••</i>	<i>z</i>	>>	<i>zayin</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>••</i>	<i>•</i>	>>	<i>•et</i>	<i>• [kh]</i>
<i>t••</i>	<i>t</i>	>>	<i>tet</i>	<i>t [t]</i>
<i>y••</i>	<i>y/i</i>	>>	<i>yod</i>	<i>y/i/e</i>
<i>k•f</i>	<i>k</i>	>>	<i>kaf</i>	<i>k/kh</i>
<i>l•m</i>	<i>l</i>	>>	<i>lamed</i>	<i>l</i>
<i>mim</i>	<i>m</i>	>>	<i>mem</i>	<i>m</i>
<i>nün</i>	<i>n</i>	>>	<i>nun</i>	<i>n [m in final position]</i>
<i>fiayn</i>	<i>fi</i>	>>	<i>fiayin</i>	<i>fi ['a']</i>
<i>f••</i>	<i>f</i>	>>	<i>pe</i>	<i>p/f</i>
<i>ß•d</i>	<i>ß</i>	>>	<i>tsadi</i>	<i>ts</i>
<i>q•f</i>	<i>q</i>	>>	<i>quf</i>	<i>q [k]</i>
<i>r••</i>	<i>r</i>	>>	<i>resh</i>	<i>r [gh]</i>
<i>sın</i>	<i>s</i>	>>	<i>shin</i>	<i>sh</i>
<i>shın</i>	<i>sh</i>	>>	<i>sin</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>t••</i>	<i>t</i>	>>	<i>tav</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>th••</i>	<i>th</i>	>>	<i>shin</i>	<i>sh</i>
<i>kh••</i>	<i>kh</i>	>>	<i>•et</i>	<i>• [kh]</i>
<i>dh•l</i>	<i>dh</i>	>>	<i>zayin</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>••d</i>	<i>•</i>	>>	<i>tsadi</i>	<i>ts</i>
<i>÷••</i>	<i>÷</i>	>>	<i>tsadi</i>	<i>ts</i>
<i>ghayn</i>	<i>gh</i>	>>	<i>fiayin</i>	<i>fi ['a']</i>

Hebrew *samekh* does not fit neatly into this scheme. It most often corresponds to Arabic *sh* (*shın*), but sometimes corresponds to Arabic *s* (*sın*).

Advanced Section: Comparative Grammar

Arabic Past or Perfect Tense = Hebrew Past or Perfect Tense

I wrote	<i>katabtu</i>	<i>katavti</i>
you (m) wrote	<i>katabta</i>	<i>katavta</i>
you (f) wrote	<i>katabti</i>	<i>katavt</i>
he wrote	<i>kataba</i>	<i>katav</i>
she wrote	<i>katabat</i>	<i>katva</i>
we wrote	<i>katabn•</i>	<i>katavnu</i>
you (mpl) wrote	<i>katabtum</i>	<i>katavtem</i>
you (fpl) wrote	<i>katabtunna</i>	<i>(katavten)</i>