



Oxford Essential Arabic Dictionary

ENGLISH–ARABIC
ARABIC–ENGLISH

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Preface

This dictionary is intended to help learners of Arabic and English. It contains a basic vocabulary in each language and highlights some of the difficulties of each of them. Pronunciation of English is given in IPA and Arabic headwords are given in alphabetical order with their vowels. Proper names of countries, cities, religions, etc are given in the alphabetical listing of headwords. Thanks are due to Mai Zaki and Muhammad Habib Bewley for their contributions and comments.

Raed Al-Jabari
Editor

تم إعداد هذا القاموس من أجل مساعدة دارسي اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية. يضم هذا القاموس المفردات الرئيسية في كلا اللغتين مع شرح كيفية استعمال بعض هذه المفردات. لتسهيل استخدام هذا القاموس، ولتحسين اللفظ عند دارسي اللغة العربية، تم ترتيب المفردات في الجزء العربي ترتيباً أبجدياً وتم تشكيلها بشكل دقيق وواضح. أما بالنسبة للجزء الإنجليزي، فقد تم اتباع الترتيب الأبجدي المتعارف عليه عالمياً للغة الإنجليزية. بالنسبة لأسماء الدول وأسماء الديانات والمدن الرئيسية في العالم، فقد تم ترتيبها ترتيباً أبجدياً في كلا الجزئين.

تتقدم أسرة مُعدي هذا القاموس بجزيل بالشكر لحمد حبيب بيولي ومي زكي على مشاركتهم القيمة وتقديم النصّح.

دكتور رائد يحيى الجعبري
المحرر

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Abbreviations

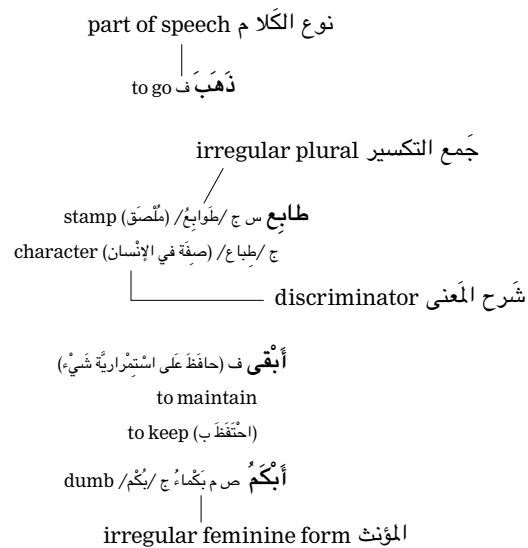
<i>adj</i>	adjective	صفة
<i>adv</i>	adverb	ظرف
<i>art</i>	article	أداة تعريف
<i>aux v</i>	auxiliary verb	فعل مساعد
<i>conj</i>	conjunction	حرف عطف
<i>contr</i>	contracted form	صيغة مختصرة
<i>excl</i>	exclamation	تعجب
<i>interj</i>	interjection	تعجب
<i>modal v</i>	modal verb	فعل مساعد
<i>n</i>	noun	اسم
<i>num</i>	numeral	عدد
<i>phv</i>	phrasal verb	عبارة فعل
<i>pl</i>	plural	جمع
<i>prep</i>	preposition	حرف جر
<i>pron</i>	pronoun	ضمير
UK	British English	إنجليزية بريطانية
US	American English	إنجليزية أمريكية
<i>v</i>	verb	فعل

◆ الاختصارات

demonstrative	أداة إشارة	أِش
particle of comparison	أداة تشبيه	أِش
question forms	أداة استفهام	أِس
possessive	أداة ملكية	أِمْ
negative	أداة نفي	أَنْ
conditional	أداة شرط	أِشَر
plural	جَمْع	ج
adverb	حال	ح
preposition	حرف جر	حج
verb	فعل	ف
noun	اسم	س
adjective	صفة	ص
pronoun	ضمير	خ
adverb	ظرف	ظ
number	عدد	عد
feminine	مؤنث	م
masculine	مذكر	مذ
singular	مفرد	مف

Guide to the dictionary

Arabic-English



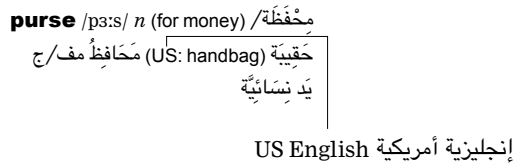
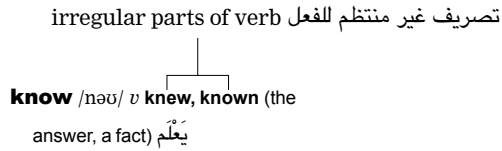
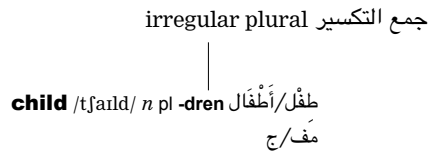
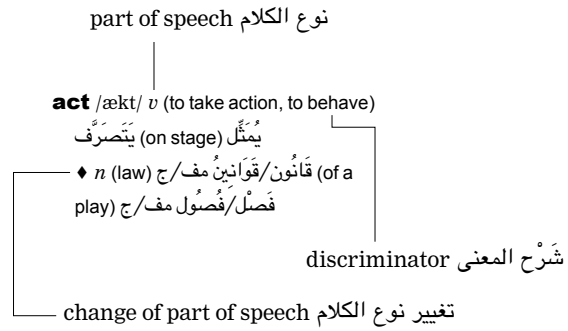
Note on Arabic verbs

Arabic verbs in the English-Arabic section of the dictionary are given in their simple present form. In the Arabic-English section they are given in the simple past.

Note on Arabic nouns and adjectives in both sections

A dammah on the last letter of a word indicates it is a diptote. (م) after a noun means it is feminine, although it does not have a feminine ending. ج م indicates the irregular feminine plural of an adjective.

English-Arabic



The Arabic Alphabet

<i>Pronunciation guide</i>	<i>Roman equivalent</i>
as the <i>a</i> in <i>act</i>	a
as the <i>b</i> in <i>boy</i>	b
as the <i>t</i> in <i>tap</i>	t
as the <i>th</i> in <i>thousand</i>	th
as the <i>j</i> in <i>jet</i>	j
strongly aspirated <i>h</i>	<u>h</u>
as the <i>ch</i> in Scottish <i>loch</i>	kh
as the <i>d</i> in <i>dome</i>	d
as the <i>th</i> in <i>this</i>	dh
rolled <i>r</i> as in Spanish	r
as the <i>z</i> in <i>zebra</i>	z
as the <i>s</i> in <i>sun</i>	s
as the <i>sh</i> in <i>shut</i>	sh
strongly articulated <i>s</i> as the <i>s</i> in <i>somber</i>	ṣ
strongly articulated <i>d</i> as in <i>duh</i>	<u>d</u>
strongly articulated <i>t</i> as in <i>talk</i>	<u>t</u>
strongly articulated, like the <i>th</i> in <i>though</i>	<u>z</u>
a guttural ‘ah’	‘
a sound similar to a French <i>r</i>	gh
as the <i>f</i> in <i>fun</i>	f
strongly articulated <i>k</i> as in <i>Qatar</i>	q
as the <i>k</i> in <i>Kabul</i>	k
as the <i>l</i> in <i>London</i>	l
as the <i>m</i> in <i>man</i>	m
as the <i>n</i> in <i>noon</i>	n
as the <i>h</i> in <i>house</i>	h
as the <i>w</i> in <i>wife</i> or <i>oo</i> in <i>ooze</i>	w
as the <i>y</i> in <i>yacht</i> or <i>ee</i> in <i>meet</i>	y

<i>Name of letter</i>	<i>Final</i>	<i>Medial</i>	<i>Initial</i>	<i>Arabic letter</i>
ألف	ا	ـا	اـ	ا
باء	ب	ـب	بـ	ب
تاء	ت	ـت	تـ	ت
ثاء	ث	ـث	ثـ	ث
جيم	ج	ـج	جـ	ج
حاء	ح	ـح	حـ	ح
خاء	خ	ـخ	خـ	خ
دال	د	ـد	دـ	د
ذال	ذ	ـذ	ذـ	ذ
راء	ر	ـر	رـ	ر
زاي	ز	ـز	زـ	ز
سين	س	ـس	سـ	س
شين	ش	ـش	شـ	ش
صاد	ص	ـص	صـ	ص
ضاد	ض	ـض	ضـ	ض
طاء	ط	ـط	طـ	ط
ظاء	ظ	ـظ	ظـ	ظ
عين	ع	ـع	عـ	ع
غين	غ	ـغ	غـ	غ
فاء	ف	ـف	فـ	ف
قاف	ق	ـق	قـ	ق
كاف	ك	ـك	كـ	ك
لام	ل	ـل	لـ	ل
ميم	م	ـم	مـ	م
نون	ن	ـن	نـ	ن
هاء	هـ	ـهـ	هـ	هـ
واو	و	ـو	وـ	و
ياء	يـ	ـيـ	يـ	يـ

Arabic diacritics used in this dictionary

<i>Pronunciation guide</i>	<i>place</i>	<i>Diacritic</i>	
as <i>i</i> in <i>fit</i> فِعْلٌ، مَرِيضٌ، سَمِعَ	رِ	kasrah	كَسْرَةٌ
as <i>u</i> in <i>sun</i> ذَهَبٌ، أَخَذَ، سَمَكَ	رَ	fatḥhah	فَتْحَةٌ
as <i>u</i> in <i>put</i> فُسْتُقٌ، أَنْتُمْ، قُبُولٌ	رُ	ḍammah	ضَمَّةٌ
indicates the absence of a vowel as <i>n</i> in <i>sand</i> انْتَهَاءٌ، أَكَلٌ، مَفْتُوحٌ	رْ	sukun	سُكُونٌ
indicates that each letter must be stressed as the medial /n/ sounds in <i>unknown</i> شَغَلَ، مُحَدَّثٌ، تَسْوُلٌ	رّ	shaddah	شَدَّةٌ

Note on diacritics

In the English–Arabic part of the dictionary, long vowels are vocalized, so a kasrah and a ya' together form a long *ee*. In the Arabic–English part the diacritics are not given for long vowels.

An alif without a hamza at the beginning of a word is an alif with a hamzat al-waṣl. If no vowel precedes this hamzat al-waṣl, it is pronounced *i*.

English pronunciation guide

1. Consonants

الحُرُوف الساكنة

p	pen	/pen/	s	see	/si:/
b	bad	/bæd/	z	zoo	/zu:/
t	tea	/ti:/	ʃ	shoe	/ʃu:/
d	did	/dɪd/	ʒ	vision	/'vɪʒn/
k	cat	/kæt/	h	hat	/hæt/
g	get	/get/	m	man	/mæn/
tʃ	chain	/tʃeɪn/	n	now	/naʊ/
dʒ	jam	/dʒæm/	ŋ	sing	/sm/
f	fall	/fɔ:l/	l	leg	/leg/
v	van	/væn/	r	red	/red/
θ	thin	/θm/	j	yes	/jes/
ð	this	/ðɪs/	w	wet	/wet/

2. The symbol (r) indicates that British pronunciation will have /r/ only if a vowel sound follows directly at the beginning of the next word, as in far away; otherwise the /r/ is omitted.

الرّمز (r) يُظهر بأنّه إذا جاء الحرف /r/ في نهاية الكلمة فإنّه لا يُلفظ في اللهجة البريطانية إلا إذا بدأت الكلمة التي تالية بحرف علة كما هو الحال في far away. أمّا في اللهجة الأمريكية فإن الحرف (r) يُلفظ في جميع الأحوال.

2. Vowels and diphthongs

حُرُوفِ الْعِلَّةِ وَرُمُوزُ اللَّفْظِ

i:	see	/si:/	ɜ:	fur	/fɜ:(r)/
ɪ	happy	/'hæpi/	ə	about	/ə'baʊt/
ɪ	sit	/sɪt/	eɪ	say	/seɪ/
e	ten	/ten/	əʊ	go	/gəʊ/
æ	cat	/kæt/	oʊ	go	/goʊ/
ɑ:	father	/'fɑ:ðə(r)/	aɪ	my	/maɪ/
ɒ	got	/gɒt/	ɔɪ	boy	/bɔɪ/
ɔ:	saw	/sɔ:/	aʊ	now	/naʊ/
ʊ	put	/pʊt/	ɪə	near	/nɪə(r)/
u	actual	/'æktʃuəl/	eə	hair	/heə(r)/
u:	too	/tu:/	ʊə	pure	/pjʊə(r)/
ʌ	cup	/kʌp/			

3. Stress

تَشْدِيدُ الْحُرُوفِ

Primary stress is shown by /' /

Secondary stress is shown by /, /

الرَّمْزُ /' / يُدَلِّلُ عَلَى تَشْدِيدِ رَأْسِيّ الْحَرْفِ وَالرَّمْزُ /, / يُدَلِّلُ عَلَى تَشْدِيدِ خَفِيفٍ.