**Catalogue of Arabic Phrasebooks, 1798-1945**

Rachel Mairs, University of Reading

This file contains bibliographical data for the Arabic instruction books discussed and analysed in Mairs *Arabic Dialogues* (UCL Press), along with quotations from their pronunciation guides (where they contain one) to show how they describe the representative ‘difficult’ consonants *khā’*, *sād* and *‘ayn*. For more on the pronunciation of Arabic as described in historical phrasebooks, see Mairs (2024) ‘“Like the bleating of a goat”: Teaching foreigners to pronounce the 'difficult' Arabic consonants (1798-1945),’ in Lucia Admiraal, Sarah Irving, Rachel Mairs and Karène Sanchez Summerer (eds.), *Colonial Vocabularies: Teaching and Learning Arabic in Europe 1870-1970*, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.

1. **Author:** Marcel, Jean-Joseph

**Year:** 1799

**Title:** Vocabulaire français-arabe, contenant les mots principaux et d’un usage plus journalier

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Imprimerie Nationale

**Language**: French

خ: La double consonne *qr* est le signe du *Kha* ou *Qra* خ, et doit être rendue par une articulation qui a quelque analogie avec la précédente [*ghayn*], mais qui est beaucoup plus dure, et ressemble au son ranque qui se fait entendre dans le gosier, lorsque l’on veut cracher.

ص: not given.

ع: Les voyelles marquées d’un accent circonflexe (^) représentent le *A’yn* ع, et doivent être prononcées du gosier et d’une maniere brève.

1. **Author:** Marcel, Jean Joseph

**Year:** 1799

**Title:** Grammaire arabe-vulgaire, du dialecte d'Égypte

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Imprimerie Nationale

**Language**: French

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Ruphy, J. F.

**Year:** 1802

**Title:** Dictionnaire abrégé françois-arabe, à l’usage de ceux qui se destinent au Commerce du Levant

**Place Published:** Paris

**Publisher:** Imprimerie de la République

**Language:** French

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Herbin, Auguste François Julien

**Year:** 1803

**Title:** Développemens des principes de la langue arabe moderne, : suivis d'un recueil de phrases, de traductions interlinéaires, de proverbes arabes, et d'un essai de calligraphie orientale, avec onze planches

**Place Published:** Paris.

**Publisher:** Baudouin, imprimeur de l’Institut national.

**Language:** French

خ: Le ͘͘*K̇â* est précisément le *Jota* espagnol, le *Ch* des Allemands, ou le χ des Grecs; c’est un raclement de gosier qu’il est assez difficile d’imiter. J’ai vu plusieurs personnes faire d’horrible contorsions pour en venir à bout, mais c’est he plus sûr moyen de n’y point réusser. Lorsqu’en est parvenu, à bien saisir sa pronunciation, elle devien aussi favile que celle des autres lettres; à *Malthe*, et même souvent en Barbarie, on la confond avec le ح *Hâ*.

ص: *Ṡâd* est un *S* dur et guttural.

ع: *Ăyn*. Cette lettre n’est, à proprement parler, qu’un accent qui fait prononcer le *point-voyelle* dont il est surmonté, d’une manière gutturale: en l’entendent prononcer une fois, on apprendra mieux sa vraie prononciation, que nous ne le pourrions faire par écrit.

1. **Author:** Savary, Claude-Étienne and Langlès, Louis (ed.)

**Year:** 1813 (written 1784)

**Title:** Grammaire de la langue arabe vulgaire et littérale

**Place Published:** Paris

**Publisher:** Imprimerie impériale

**Language:** French

خ: Le son du خ est absolument inconnu dans notre langue ; il est purement guttural, et participe du *k* et de l’*h*. On peut en approcher en réunissant ces deux lettres, et en les prononçant du gosier. Les Allemands le rendent fort bien par *ch*, qui, dans leur langue, a un autre son qu’en français. Les Espagnols en ont aussi conservé la valeur dans leur *x*.

ص: Cette consonne a aussi la valeur de l’*s*, mais elle sonne plus fortement que س.

ع: Cette lettre se prononce du gosier, quelque signe qui l’affecte. Quand elle est sans voyelle, elle garde le son d’un *a* guttural, comme dans ces mots, وَعْد *ouad*, promesse; يُعْطِي*iati*, il donne; قُعْدِي*coadi*, sédentaire.

Lorsqu’elle est affectée d’un signe vocal, elle en prend le son, mais en gardant toujours l’accent guttural qui la caractérise. … D’après ces observations, il paraît naturel de conclure qu’ع n’est point, comme l’appellent les grammairiens, une consonne, mais une voyelle qui sonne *a* quand elle n’est marquée d’aucun signe, et qui devient diphthongue quand elle en est affectée.

1. **Author:** Zakhūr, Anton [Don Raphaël de Monachis]

**Year:** 1822

**Title:** قاموس اطالياني وعربي، يتضمن بالاختصار كل الالفاظ الجاري بها العادة والالزام لتعليم الكلام ولمفهومية اللغتين على صحح وقد يقسم الىقسمين Dizionario italiano e arabo, che contiene in succinto tutti i vocaboli che sono più in uso e più necessarj per imparar a parlare le due lingue correttamente

**Place Published:** Bolacco [Būlāq]

**Publisher:** Stamperia Reale [Maṭbaʻat Ṣaḥib al-Saʻādah]

**Language:** Italian

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Caussin de Perceval, Armand Pierre

**Year:** 1824

**Title:** Grammaire Arabe vulgaire : suivie de dialogues, lettres, actes etc

**Place Published:** Paris

**Publisher:** Dondey-Dupré

**Language:** French

خ: Le خ répond au *jota* espagnol, ou au *ch* allemand précédé d’un *a*; il indique une articulation semblable au raclement produit dans la partie supérieure du gosier par l’effort qu’on fair pour cracher. A Malthe, et même souvent en Barbarie, on confond le ح avec le خ.

ص: [Not given.]

ع: Le ع indique une articulation gutturale qui ne peut se rendre par aucune lettre usitée en Europe. Il faut l’entendre pour s’en faire une idée; on cherchera ensuite à prononcer les mots نَعْنَاع (mente), بَعَّج (faire crever).

1. **Author:** Anonymous [Fāris al-Shidyāq?]

**Year:** 1832

**Title:** The Anglo-Arabic Primer and Vocabulary / تعليم اول مع قاموس مختصر في اللغة العربية والإنكليزية

**Transliterated title:** Ta‘alīm awwal ma‘a qāmūs mukhtaṣar fī al-lugha al-‘Arabiyya wa al-Inkilīziyya

**Translated title:** First instruction, with a concise dictionary in the Arabic and English language

**Place Published:** Malta

**Publisher:** [Church Missionary Society]

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide, but see Chapter 7 of *Arabic Dialogues* for marginalia explaining pronunciation for an English speaker.

1. **Author:** Nuñez de Taboada, Melchor Manuel

**Year:** 1833

**Title:** Guide de la conversation, ou Vade-mecum de voyageur, en sept langues, anglais, allemand, français, italien, espagnol, russe, barbaresque ou moresque. Suivi d'un vocabulaire français arabigo-barbaresque

**Place Published:** Paris

خ: …*qr*, dont l’aspiration est extrêmement prononcée, tout-à-fait tiré de la poitrine, et beaucoup plus forte que celle du *j* espagnol dans le mot *juego*, et du *ch* des allemands dans le mot *ich*.

ص: Les lettres ou caractères *italiques* [the emphatic consonants] s’articulent fortement et avec une sorte d’affectation.

ع: … la lettre *aāin*, dont l’articulation est rapide et fugitive. Il est indispensable de l’entendre prononcer pour la bien saisir.

1. **Author:** Mutti, Giuseppe

**Year:** 1834

**Title:** An Arabic Grammar compiled for the use of travellers

**Place Published:** [Bombay]

**Publisher:** F.D. Ramos, printer

**Language:** English

خ: guttural.

ص: harsh.

ع: &c. [Sic.]

1. **Author:** Letellier, L.-Victor

**Year:** 1838

**Title:** Vocabulaire oriental français-italien, arabe, turc, et grec

**Place Published:** Paris

**Publisher:** Chez l’auteur

**Language**: French, Italian, Ottoman Turkish and Greek

خ: Kh, à la colonne de l’arabe et à celle du turc, représentent une lettre dont la prononciation dure, prise dans la gorge, est à peu près identique avec celle du *ch* allemand ou de la *jota* espagnole.

ص: Not given.

ع: L'apostrophe (') est le signe de convention en usage parmi les orientalistes pour indiquer la présence du *ayn* arabe, lettre dont la prononciation généralement dure, gutturale, suspensive, inconnue peut-être à tous les alphabets, ne saurait être expliquée par aucune analogie ni fidèlement rendue par aucun étranger. Selon donc que cette apostrophe se trouvera précéder ou suivre une voyelle, le son particulier au *ayn* devra être entendu avant ou après cette voyelle; et, dans mes indications, je m’en suis moins rapporté à l’orthographe qu’à mon oreille.

1. **Author:** mi-Ḳaminits, Menaḥem Mendel ben ʼAharon

**Year:** 1839

**Title:** קורות העתים לישורון בארץ־ישראל

**Place Published:** Warsaw

**Publisher:** Unknown

**Transliterated title:** Ḳorot ha-ʻitim Li-[Ye]shurun be-ʼErets Yiśraʼel

**Translated title:** Happenings of the Times of the Yeshuv in the Land of Israel

**Language:** Hebrew

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Shidyāq, Fāris al- and Badger, George Percy

**Year:** 1840

**Title:** كتاب المحاورة الأنسية في اللغتين الانکليزية والعربية Arabic and English grammatical exercises and familiar dialogues : chiefly intended for the use of students in the English language

**Place Published:** Malta

**Publisher:** [Church Missionary Society]

**Transliterated title:** Kitāb al-Muḥāwara al-unsīya fī al-lughatayn al-Inkilīziyya wa al-‘Arabiyya

**Translated title:** Book of friendly conversation in the English and Arabic languages

**Language:** English

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** mi-Ḳaminits, Menaḥem Mendel ben ʼAharon

**Year:** 1841

**Title:** קורות העתים לישורון בארץ־ישראל

**Place Published:** Warsaw

**Publisher:** H. Bomberg

**Transliterated title:** Ḳorot ha-ʻitim Li-[Ye]shurun be-ʼErets Yiśraʼel

**Translated title:** Happenings of the Times of the Yeshuv in the Land of Israel

**Language:** Yiddish

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Berggren, Jakob

**Year:** 1844

**Title:** Guide français-arabe vulgaire des voyageurs et des Francs en Syrie et en Égypte. Comme supplément aux Voyages en Orient

**Place Published:** Upsalla

**Publisher:** Leffler and Sebell

**Language:** French

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Assaad Yakoob Kayat [al-Khayyāṭ, ̣As‘ad Ya‘qūb]

**Year:** 1844

**Title:** The Eastern traveller's Interpreter : or, Arabic without a teacher

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Printed by W. McDowall, for the author ; Sold by J. Madden and Co.

**Language:** English

خ: *khá* or *khé*, like the German *ch* in *nacht*. But to avoid mistake I shall represent this letter by *kh*, not *ch*; still, when it is written as *kh*, it must be pronounced as the German *ch* in *nacht*, or *ch* in *loch*, in *Scotch*; very like *h* in the Spanish *mohero*.

ص: is like hard *s*, pronounced within the teeth.

ع: *eyen*. This letter I shall designate thus, āā. It sounds very like the bleating of a goat or a kid, *māā! māā!* An acute ear will catch it.

1. **Author:** Nolden, E.

**Year:** 1844

**Title:** Vocabulaire français arabe: dialecte vulgaire de l'Égypte, avec la prononciation exprimée en caractéres français à l'usage des étrangers arrivant en Égypte, suivi d'un petit extrait de grammaire et d'un appendix contenant les poids et mesures, monnaies, cours de change, un petit almanach musulman, etc

**Place Published:** Alexandrie

**Publisher:** Imprimerie du Phare d'Alexandrie

**Language:** French

خ: [Not distinguished from *ḥa’*.] Le double *hh* s’aspire très fortement en grassayant comme le *ch* des Allemands dans le mot *lachen* et plus fortement que l’*x* des Espagnols dans les mots *lexos* et *ojos*.

ص: not given.

ع: not given.

1. **Author:** Hofstetter, Johann Baptist and Hudaj, Georg

**Year:** 1846

**Title:** Handbuch der arabischen volkssprache, mit deutscher und italienischer erklärung, sammt beigesetzter aussprache eines jeden arabischen wortes, nach einer leichtfasslichen methode, verfasst für reisende, pilger, kaufleute und seefahrer / Manuale della lingua Araba vulgare, colla spiegazione italiana e tedesca, e colla pronunzia annessa ad ogni parola araba secondo un metodo facile, per viaggiatori, pellegrini, negozianti e navigatori

**Place Published:** Wien

**Publisher:** A. Strauss’s witwe & Sommer

**Language:** German and Italian

خ: lautet wie das spanische j / si pronunzia come il *j* spagnuolo

ص: Not given.

ع: Das â mit dem Circumflex hat eine geratschte Aussprache / Questo *â* con circonflesso, ha il sono si pronunzia d’una maniera stridente.

1. **Author:** al-Ṭanṭāwī, Muḥammad ‘Ayyād

**Year:** 1848

**Title:** Traité de la langue arabe vulgaire / احسن النخب في معرفة لسان العرب

**Transliterated title**: Aḥsan al-nukhab fī maʿrifat lisān al-ʿArab

**Translated title**:

**Place Published:** Leipzig

**Publisher:** Guillaume Vogel Fils

خ: Not given. (Perhaps because a near equivalent exists in Russian.)

ص: Le se prononce quelquefois comme le س, p. ex. صاغ ayant cours (se dit des monnaies), bien portant.

ع: Le عse prononce quelquefois comme ح, p. ex. ما سمعتje n’ai pas entendu; et on le retranche dans le mot أحد أشرonze, et dans tous les nombres jusqu’à vingt exclusivement, mais en le changeant en أ dans ثلاثة عشر treize, et les autres nombres jusqu’à vingt.

1. **Author:** Binning, Robert Blair M. and Hayes, Fletcher

**Year:** 1849

**Title:** A Grammar, with a selection of Dialogues and Familiar Phrases, and a Short Vocabulary in Modern Arabic

**Place Published:** Oxford

**Publisher:** James Madden

خ: This letter has a guttural sound like the *ch* in the Scottish *loch*, or the German *macht*.

ص: It is sounded like a forcibly uttered *s*, and is peculiar to the Arabic language.

ع: This is a very peculiar letter, for which there exists no equivalent in any European language. It indicates a guttural articulation which cannot easily be described, and must be acquired from those who speak the Arabic tongue.

1. **Author:** Seifarth, Hermann

**Year:** 1849

**Title:** Arabisch-deutsche-franzöisches taschenwörterbuch : für deutsche colonisten und auswanderer nach Algier

**Place Published:** Grimma

**Publisher:** Druck und Verlag des Verlags-Comptoirs

**Language:** German

خ: خ klingt härter als unser ch, wenn ein a vor ihm steht. / Le خ est plus dur que le *ch* allemand précédé d’un *a*.

ص: Stark / emphatique.

ع: In der Kehle / guttural.

1. **Author:** al-Miṣrī, Khalīfah ibn Maḥmūd

**Year:** 1850

**Title:** قلائد الجمان في فوائد الترجمان / Instructions aux drogmans

**Transliterated title:** Qalāʾid al-jumān fī fawāʾid al-tarjumān

**Translated title:** Necklaces of Pearls for the Benefit of Interpreters

**Place Published:** Būlāq

**Publisher:** al-Maṭbaʻah al-ʻĀmirah

**Language**: French and Turkish

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Mallouf, Nassif

**Year:** 1851

**Title:** كتاب الروضة الزهية في اللغتين العربية و التركية Le délicieux vallon, en arabe et en turc

**Place Published:** Smyrna

**Transliterated title:** Kitāb al-rawḍa al-zahiyya fī al-lughatayn al-‘arabiyya wa al-turkiyya

**Translated title:** The book of the brilliant meadow in the Arabic and Turkish languages

**Language:** Ottoman Turkish

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Paulmier, Ad

**Year:** 1851

**Title:** L'arabe sans maitre en 17 leçons

**Place Published:** Paris

**Publisher:** G.H. Champion

**Language:** French

No pronunciation guide: “La pronunciation des lettres de l’alphabet arabe qui n’ont point de similaires dans l’alphabet français, ne peut s’apprendre que par l’audition d’une personne prononçant correctement la langue arabe.”

1. **Author:** Kamāl Effendi and Mallouf, Nassif

**Year:** 1853

**Title:** التحفة الزهية في اللغات الشرقية

**Place Published:** Izmīr

**Transliterated title:** al-Tuḥfa al-zahīya fī al-lughāt al-sharqīya

**Translated title:** The Radiant Gift in the Eastern Languages

**Language:** Ottoman Turkish and Persian

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** [Hassan, Anton]

**Year:** 1854

**Title:** Kurzgefasste Grammatik der arabischen Sprache mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Vulgärarabischen in der Levante

**Place Published:** Regensburg

**Publisher:** G.J. Manz

**Language:** German

خ: Chha wie das Ch der Tyroler aus der Kehle und gleichsam mit dem Laute von r vermischt, also fast wie chrr; nach andern wie kh.

ص: Ssad lautet wie ein doppeltes س, also ss.

ع: emphatische / hebr. ע

1. **Author:** Mr Barthélémy [pseudonym of Julius Theodor Zenker]

**Year:** 1854

**Title:** Vocabulaire phraséologique Français-Arabe avec la prononciation figurée, précédé d'un extrait de grammaire et suivi d'un appendix des poids et mesures, des monnaies, d'un almanach Muselman et d'autres notices instructives a l'usage des étrangers en Égypte

**Place Published:** Leipzig

**Publisher:** Wolfgang Gerhard

**Language:** French

خ: Le Khá (‘h) est plus dur encore que le Há; il indique une srticulation semblable au raclement produit dans la partie supérieure du gosier par l’effort qu’on fait pour cracher.

ص: Le Sâd (ç) est un s articulé fortement et avec emphase.

ع: Le ’Aïn (’) indique une articulation gutturale; il se prononce quelquefois comme le ḥ et dans d’autres case on le retranche.

1. **Author:** Shidiac, Faris El-

**Year:** 1856

**Title:** A Practical Grammar of the Arabic Language

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Bernard Quaritch

**Language:** English

خ: is a strong guttural.

ص: [Not given.]

ع: resembles *Alif* with (ُ) in sound, but is more guttural.

1. **Author:** Bryon, Thomas J.

**Year:** 1856

**Title:** The Military, Naval, & Commercial Interpreter, English, French, Turkish, Russian, Tartar, Circassian, Arabic, and Persian, with dialogues and vocabulary on subjects of interest and utility

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Edward Stanford

**Language:** English

خ: is more harsh again that the Hâ; it indicates an articulation resembling the rattling of the throat, as the effort that is made to expectorate.

ص: is an *s* strongly articulated, with emphasis.

ع: indicates a guttural articulation, it is sometimes pronounced as the ḥ, and in other cases it is struck out.

1. **Author:** Berezin, Ilya Nikolaevich

**Year:** 1857

**Title:** Guide du voyageur en orient: dialogues arabes d’apres trois principaux dialectes: de Mesopotamie, de Syrie et d’Égypte

**Publisher:** Moscou: Imprimérie de l’Université Impériale/ St. Petersbourg: Imprimérie de l’Université Impériale

**Language:** French

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Wolff, Philipp

**Year:** 1857

**Title:** Arabischer Dragoman für Besucher des Heiligen Landes

**Place Published:** Leipzig

**Publisher:** J.J. Weber

**Language:** German

خ: Der Buchstabe ح ist gegeben durch ḥ, zum Unterschied … von dem schärfern خ, das durch ch wiedergegeben ist.

ص: ein scharfes s oder ss.

ع: Der Buchstabe , ein für die Occidentalen sehr schwer auszusprechender Gutturallaut (die Schweizer vermögen es am besten) ist, wo er eine Silbe beginnt, durch einen Spiritus asper vor dem Vokal, wo er ein Silbe schließt, durch einen solchen nach dem Vokal bezeichnet.

1. **Author:** Mallouf, Nassif

**Year:** 1859

**Title:** Nouveau guide de la conversation, ou dialogues usuels et familiers en : ital., grec moderne, turc, français et anglais , à l'usage des Étudiants et des voyageurs

**Place Published:** Paris

**Publisher:** Maisonneuve

**Language:** Italian, Greek, Ottoman Turkish, French and English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Castillo y Olivas, Pedro María del

**Year:** 1860

**Title:** Diálogos españoles-árabes, o Guía de la conversación mogharbi dedicados al ejército de mar y tierra

**Place Published:** Madrid

**Publisher:** Imprenta de M. Galiano

**Research Notes:** Own. Signed by author.

**Language:** Spanish

خ: Tiene el valor de nuestra j, y para no confundir este sonido con el de la dj, nos servimos en nuestros diálogos de la k y h juntas para expresarlo.

ص: Esta letra riene la pronunciacion de nuestra z y la representamos en los diálogos por una ç.

ع: Es una a forzando la pronunciacion como si estuviese seguida de una h aspirada aunque mas ligeramente y que representamos por una â.

1. **Author:** Cadri, Mohamed (= Muḥammad Qadrī Pasha)

**Year:** 1861

**Title:** Le nouveau guide de la converation française et arabe. La Langue Arabe et la Langue Française mises à la portée des Européens et de la jeunesse égyptienne

**Place Published:** Caire

**Language:** French

No pronunciation guide, but a note alongside the alphabet that “L’auteur prévient le Public qu’il va publier un ouvrage d’Alphabet arabe-français basé sur un modèle tout nouveau pour faciliter l’étude de l’arabe aux européens qui désireraient apprendre cette langue.” This book does not appear to have been published.

1. **Author:** Wahrmund, Adolf

**Year:** 1861

**Title:** Vulgär-arabische Gespräche und Sammlung der nöthigsten Wörter : zum Gebrauche für Reisende im Orient

**Place Published:** Giessen

**Publisher:** Ricker’sche Buchhandlung

**Language:** German

خ: خ ch, has deutsche ch in *ach*, *Rache*, z. B. أَخ ach, أُخْت ucht, خاف châf.

ص: ص ç unterscheidet sich von unserem s dadurch, dass es *tönend* ist, ungefähr wie das deutsche sz in *Musze*, *Masz*. Wie das deutsche sz den vorhergehenden Vokal lang macht, so theilt das arabische ص dem begleitenden Vokal eine grössere vokalische Körperhaftigkeit mit und gibt ihm zugleich eine dunklere Färbung, so dass z. B. ein begleitendes a wie å (zwischen a und o un der Mitte liegend) lautet. Diese Eigenschaft, welche das ص mit den nächstfolgenden Buchstabenض ط und ظ gemein hat, macht es zu einem sogennanten *emphatischen* Buchstaben; z. B. صاحِبُ çâḥeb (çåḥeb), صِراط çirâth, حِصان ḥuçân.

ع: ع (‘) ist ein leichter Kehllaut, welcher *vor* einem Vokal wie ein rauher Hauch gehört wird. Am nächsten wird man diesem Laute kommen, wenn man vor dem betreffenden Vokal ein ganz kurzes aber möglichst rauh articulierties a auszesprechen sucht : x. B. عَين aain, ‘ain, عَند (عِنْدَ) aand, ‘and, شِمعى schímai, schím‘i. Steht es in der Mitte eines Wortes zwischen zwei Vokalen, so lasse man in der Aussprache diese beiden Vokale schart auseinandertreten (so dass ein starker *Hiatus* entsteht), z. B. بَعِيد ba-‘îd, نَعَم ná-‘am. Am Ende des Wortes lässt man ein kurzes a nachklingen: z. B. شُموع schumûa, schumû‘, بَديع bedîa, bedî’.

1. **Author**: Anonymous

**Year**: 1862

**Title**: Dialogues français-arabes = مخاطبات فرنساوية عربية.

**Transliterated title**: Mukhāṭabāt Faransāwiyya ʻArabiyya

**Translated title**: French-Arabic Dialogues

**Place Published**: Beyrouth

**Publisher**: Imprimerie Catholique

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Winckler, Julius Leopold W.

**Year:** 1862

**Title:** Kurzgefasste arabische Sprachlehre zur schnellen Erlernung der vulgär-arabischen Sprache, wie dieselbe in ganz Egypten und am Rothen Meere gesprochen wird, nebst Wörterbuch [&c.]

**Place Published:** Leipzig

**Publisher:** Brockhaus

**Language:** German

خ: Chha muß wie das ch der Tiroler tief aus der Kehle hervorgehaucht werden, es ist auch derselbe Laut wie unser ch in Buch, Bach, Sache u. s. w., nur noch rauher.

ص: Ssad lautet wie ss oder ß.

ع: hebr. ע

1. **Author:** Forbes, Duncan

**Year:** 1863

**Title:** A Grammar of the Arabic Language: Intended more especially for the use of young men preparing for the East India Civil Service, and also for the use of self-instructing students in general

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Wm. H. Allen

**Language:** English

خ: has a sound like the *ch* in the word “loch” as pronounced by the Scotch and Irish; or the final German *ch*, in the word “buch.”

ص: has a stronger or more hissing sound than our *s*. According to Dr. Lumsden it is formed by the tip of the tongue pressed against the upper gums.

ع: The consonant ع has the same relation to the strong aspirate ح , that ا has to ة; that is, the ع, like the ا, is a *spiritus lenis* or weak aspirate; but the *makhraj*, or place of utterance, of the ع is lower down in the muscles of the throat than that of the *alif*. … At the same time, it is impossible to explain in writing the true sound of this letter; as it is not to be found in any European language, so far as we know. The student who has not the advantage of a competent teacher, may treat the ع as he does the ا, until he has the opportunity of learning its true sound by the ear, from the mouth of a native.

1. **Author:** Sarkīs, Shāhīn and Ibrahīm Sarkīs

**Year:** 1863

**Title:** Arabic and English Vocabulary and Phrases تحفة الاخوين الى طلبة اللغتين

**Transliterated title:** tuḥfat al-ikhwayn ’ila ṭalabat al-lughatayn

**Translated title:** The Two Brothers’ Masterwork for Students of the Two Languages

**Place Published:** Beirut

**Language:** English

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Naqqād, Ṭāhir ibn

**Year:** 1863

**Title:** Dialogues français-arabes

**Place Published:** Constantine; Paris

**Publisher:** Alessi et Arnolet; Challamel Ainé

**Language:** French

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** al-Ḥalabī, ‘Abd Allah Kalzī

**Year:** 1863

**Title:** Русско-Арабскіе общественные разговоры = مكالمات في اللغة الروسية و اللغة العربية المستعملة

**Transliterated title**: Russko-Arabskie obshchestvennye razgovory = Mukālamāt fī al-lugha al-Rūsiyya wa al-lugha al-ʻArabiyya al-mustaʻmalah

**Translated title**: Russian-Arabic Social Conversations = Conversations in the Russian language and the Arabic language (in everyday) use

**Place Published:** Saint Petersburg

**Publisher:** Imperatorskoi Akademii Nauk’.

**Language:** Russian

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Mallouf, Nassif

**Year:** 1864

**Title:** Guide de la conversation en trois langues, français, anglais, l’arabe avec la prononciation figurée

**Place Published:** Paris

**Language:** French

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Bernard, H.

**Year:** 1865

**Title:** Vocabulaire français-égyptien avec la prononciation figurée, suivi de notes sur la législation musulmane et les moeurs égyptiennes, de dialogues arabes et de renseignements pour les voyages de la Méditerranée et de l’Indo-Chine

**Place Published:** Paris

**Publisher:** A. de Vresse

**Language:** French

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Soussa, Bichara

**Year:** 1865

**Title:** Nouvelle méthode pour apprendre à parler l’arabe vulgaire en très-peu de temps et sans maitre avec un tableau des poids, mesures et monnaies de l’Orient

**Place Published:** Alexandria

**Publisher:** Palmiro Pergola

**Language:** French

خ: a un son plus guttural du hha, ayant justement le son produit par l’effort qu’on fait pour tousser.

ص: est le ç [sic] français dans centre.

ع: indique un son semblable à l’écho produit par le cri du chameau.

1. **Author:** Soussa, Bichara

**Year:** 1865

**Title:** Nuovo metodo per imparare a parlare l'arabo in pochissimo tempo e senza maestro

**Place Published:** Alessandria

**Publisher:** Tip. Pergola

**Language:** Italian

 [Book not seen.]

1. **Author:** [Heury, Joseph] “un Missionnaire de la Compagnie de Jésus”

**Year:** 1867

**Title:** Vocabulaire français-arabe, par un Missionnaire de la Compagnie de Jésus

**Place Published:** Beyrouth

**Publisher:** Imprimerie Catholique

**Language**: French

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Di Matelica, Gaudenzio

**Year:** 1868

**Title:** Introduzione allo studio della lingua araba : Ad utilità dei Giovani pp. missionarî di terra santa

**Place Published:** Gerusalemme

**Publisher:** Tip. dei PP. Francescani

**Language:** Italian

خ: Questa lettera si pronunzia quasi come il che italiano dal mezzo della gola, striseiando l’interno delle fauci con un suono misto all’r: simile a quello che si manda fuori da chi preparandosi a salivare (ci se permetta l’espressione) striscia l’interno della gola chrrr.

ص: [Grouped with other emphatics] Queste quattro lettere gravi corrispondenti alle quattro leggiere … si pronunziano con maggior enfasi, e con un suono più rotondo, e più gagliardo delle leggiere, poggiando la punta della lingua, massime nelle due lettere ط e ض, al principio del palato.

ع: La pronunzia di questa lettera si assomiglia molto alla pronunzia di due ââ pronunciate nell’esofago: e può dirsi simile al suono che dà la pecora al finire del suo belare maa.

1. **Author:** ʻAbd al-Fattāh, Sayyid

**Year:** 1872

**Title:** Tuḥfat al-maqāl fī al-iṣṭilāhāt wa al-amthāl / Tohfatul Makal تحفة المقال في الاصطلاحات والامثال

**Place Published:** Bombay

**Language:** Urdu

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Lerchundi, José de

**Year:** 1872

**Title:** Rudimentos del Árabe vulgar que se habla en el imperio de Marruecos : con numerosos temas y ejercicios aplicados a la teoría

**Place Published:** Madrid

**Publisher:** Impr. y Estereotipia de M. Rivadeneyra

**Language:** Spanish

خ: El خ tiene el sonido de nuestra *j*: خيّاط*jaiiát*, sastre.

ص: El ص tiene la pronunciacion muy semejante á la *z* nuestra: صاد*zád,* cazó.

ع: El ع y el غ requieren la viva voz: عربيârbi, árabe.

1. **Author:** Roze, J.

**Year:** 1873

**Title:** Manuel de conversation en français et en arabe = لسان المترجم وترجمان المتكلم في الفرنساوية والعربية

**Transliterated title**: Lisān al-mutarjim wa-turjumān al-mutakallim fī al-Faransāwiyya wa al-ʻArabiyya

**Translated title**: The translator’s tongue and the speaker’s interpreter in French and Arabic

**Place Published:** Beyrouth

**Publisher:** Imprimerie Catholique

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Finch-Hatton, Murray Edward G.

**Year:** 1873

**Title:** A Practical Hand-book of Arabic for the Nile

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** W. H. Dalton

**Language:** English

خ: The ‘ch’ (*wherever* it occurs) is to be pronounced as a strong aspirate (as the the Scotch word ‘*loch*’).

ص: not given.

ع: not given.

1. **Author:** Nakhlah, Yacoub

**Year:** 1874

**Title:** New Manual of English and Arabic Conversation

**Place Published:** Boulack

**Publisher:** The Khedive's Press

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Malaty, G.

**Year:** 1874

**Title:** الذهب الإبريز في لغتي العرب والإنجليزA new guide of English and Arabic conversations : containing a vocabulary of words, familiar phrases, and easy dialogues

**Transliterated title**: al-dhahab al-ibrīz fī lughatay al-ʻarab wa-al-injilīz

**Translated title**: The outstanding gold in the two languages, Arabic and English

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Language:** English

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Sacroug, Gabriel

**Year:** 1874

**Title:** The Egyptian travelling interpreter, or Arabic without a teacher for English travellers visiting Egypt

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** P. Cumbo

**Language:** English

خ: *kh*, is strongly aspirated as in the Celtic word, *Loch*; as in the German verb, *lachen*, to laugh; it will be sufficient for an Englishman to hear it articulated once by an Arab, to be able to pronounce it.

ص: not given.

ع: *aa*, It sounds very like the bleating of a goat or a kid. An acute ear will catch it.

1. **Author:** Saleh, Michel

**Year:** 1874

**Title:** Vocabulaire Français-Arabe, contenant les mots en français et en arabe, la pronunciation figurée, les phrase usitées de la conversation, etc.

**Place Published:** Le Caire

**Publisher:** Mourès & Granier, Éditeurs

**Language:** French

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Cotton, Arthur

**Year:** 1876

**Title:** Arabic Primer: Consisting of 180 short sentences containing 30 primary words

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Trübner and Co.

**Language:** English

خ: *Chạ ; cḥ,* guttural *ch*, as in the Scotch *Loch*, but harder.

ص: *Sād; ṣ*, strong palatal *s*.

ع: *Ain; ā*, guttural long *a*.

1. **Author:** Nofal, Georges

**Year:** 1876 (troisième édition)

**Title:** Guide de conversation en Arabe et en Français

**Place Published:** Beyrouth

**Language:** French

خ: aspiration gutturale.

ص: emphatique.

ع: Âa gutturale.

1. **Author:** Ṣanū’, Ya'qūb

**Year:** 1876

**Title:** Petit souvenir de James Sanua aux voyageurs Européens en Égypte

**Place Published:** Le Caire

**Language:** French

خ: KH se prononcent comme ch allemand dans les mots *machen* et *nacht*; c’est-à-dire une forte aspiration du palais.

ص: not given.

ع: Cette apostrophe (’) remplace la lettre ein arabe, dont le son tout-à-fait guttural n’existe pas dans les langues Européennes.

1. **Author:** Spitta, Wilhelm

**Year:** 1880

**Title:** Grammatik des arabischen Vulgärdialectes von Aegypten

**Place Published:** Leipzig

**Publisher:** J. C. Hinrichs

**Language:** German

خ: ist das tiefe deutsche ch in “ach”.

ص: ist ein scharfes palatales s, das aber von den Aegyptern ganz am vorderen Theile des Gaumens gesprochen wird und daher oft schwer vom dentalen *s* zu unterscheiden ist.

ع: ist ein eigenthümlicher die Vocale begleitender Kehllaut, der an derselben Stelle wie das Ḥâ gebildet wird: der Kehlkopf wird nur heraufgezogen, so hoch wie er beim Schlucken zu stehen kommt, und durch die so entstehende Verengung der Stimmritze der characterische Laut hervorgebracht.

1. **Author:** Hartmann, Martin

**Year:** 1881

**Title:** Arabischer Sprachführer für Reisende

**Series Title:** Meyers Sprachführer

**Place Published:** Leipzig

**Publisher:** Verlag Bibliographischen Instituts

**Language:** German

خ: wie in ach, Nacht, etc.

ص: emphatisches, im obern Gaumen gesprochenes s.

ع: ein eigentümlicher Kehllaut, der durch Hervorstoßen der Luft durch die stark zusammengepreßte Kehle hervorgebracht wird.

1. **Author:** Zilberman, Yisrael

**Year:** 1882

**Title:** ווערטער בוך צו לעהרנען דיא אראבישע שפראכע‏. ‏ ‏קיטאפ טאלים לאראט איל אראביע.‏ ‏ערסטער טהייל. קימט פאר אללע נעטהיגע ווערטער. Словарь для изученіа Aрабского языка, состав. И. Зильбермань.

**Place Published:** Odessa

**Publisher:** Gedrukt bay F.A. Zeleni

**Transliterated title:** [Yiddish] Verter bukh tsu lehrnen di arabishe shprakhe. [Arabic in Hebrew characters] kitāb ta‘alīm lughat al-‘arabiyya. [Yiddish] Erster theil: kimt far alle nethige verter. [Russian] Slovar’ dlya izuchenia Arabskogo yazyka, sostav. I. Zil’berman’.

**Translated title:** [Yiddish] Dictionary for learning the Arabic language; [Arabic in Hebrew characters] book for teaching the Arabic language; [Yiddish] Part One: contains the most useful words. [Russian] Dictionary for the study of the Arabic language, composed by I. Zil’berman.

**Language:** Yiddish

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Tien, Anton

**Year:** 1882

**Title:** Egyptian, Syrian, and North-African Handbook: A simple phrase-book in English and Arabic for the use of the armed forces and civilians

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** W. H. Allen

**Language:** English

خ: a strong guttural, as in the Scotch *loch*.

ص: *ss*, a hard *s*.

ع: guttural sound.

1. **Author:** Green, Arthur Octavius

**Year:** 1883

**Title:** Practical Arabic Grammar

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Boulack Printing Office

**Language:** English

خ: guttural like the Scotch *ch* in *loch*.

ص: stronger than the English s. French ç.

ع: a guttural vowel.

1. **Author:** Hassam, A.

**Year:** 1883

**Title:** Arabic Self-Taught, or the Dragoman for Travellers in Egypt

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Franz Thimm

**Language:** English

خ: *Kh* or *Ch* is pronounced like the German *ch* in *ich*, or like the Scotch word “loch”.

ص: *Sadd* like a hard hissing *s* “hiss”.

ع: *Eyen* is a guttural, peculiar to the Semitic languages, which can only be learned by ear, when it begins a syllable we shall denote it with a spiritus asper before a vowel (‘) or at the close of a vowel. It also sounds like the bleating of a goat = māā.

1. **Author:** Neustein, Isaac

**Year:** 1883

**Title:** דער פראקטישע אראבער : מעטאדע צור שנעללען ערלערנונג דער אראבישען שפראכע מיט מעהרערע רעגעלן וועגען דער ריכטיגען אויסשפראכע דער ווערטער

**Transliterated title:** Der praktishe Araber: Metode tsur shnellen erlernung der Arabishen shprakhe mit mehrere regeln vegen der rikhtigen aoysshprakhe der verter

**Translated title:** The Practical Arab: Method for quickly learning the Arabic language with more rules for the correct pronunciation of words

**Publisher:** Not known.

**Language:** Yiddish

خ: is pronounced quite hard.

ص: [Not given.]

ع: [Not given.]

1. **Author:** Mosconas, Demetrius

**Year:** 1884

**Title:** English & Arabic dictionary: accompanied by dialogues & useful notes for the use of the British army of occupation

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** s.n.

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Vaujany, Jean-Baptiste-Henri de and Radouan, Moustapha-Bey

**Year:** 1884

**Title:** Vocabulaire français arabe. (Dialecte vulgaire de l'Egypte), avec la prononciation figurée ; contenant un petit abrégé de grammaire arabe, des exercices de conversation, les poids et mesures. Ed. rev. et corr. par Moustapha-Bey Radouan

**Place Published:** Le Caire

**Publisher:** Imprimerie nationale de Boulaq

**Language:** French

خ: est toujours très fortement aspiré en grasseyant durement comme s’il y avait *khr*; c’est à peu près le *ch* allemand dans les mots *machen*, *nacht*.

ص: [Not given.]

ع: [Not given.]

1. **Author:** Anonymous

**Year:** 1885

**Title:** La Lingua Araba imparata senza maestro. Grammatichetta Pratica per i Viaggiatori Italiani in Africa

**Place Published:** Rome

**Publisher:** Edoardo Perino

**Language:** Italian

خ: Kha (kh) ha un suono più fortemente gutturale del hh.

ص: Sad (ss) è la doppia s in *mosso*.

ع: Ain (á, é, í, ó, ú) indica un suono allungato.

1. **Author:** Nahmias, Cesare M.

**Year:** 1885

**Title:** Manuale pratico di Italiano ed Arabo moderno, per uso dei viaggiatori italiani in Oriente

**Place Published:** Firenze

**Publisher:** Pellas

**Language:** Italian

خ: La lettera *Kh* con suono gutturale del *ha*.

ص: Not given.

ع: Not given.

1. **Author:** Tien, Anton

**Year:** 1885

**Title:** Manual of Colloquial Arabic

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** W. H. Allen & Co.

**Language:** English

خ: a strong guttural, as in the Scotch *loch*.

ص: *ss*, a hard *s*.

ع: guttural sound.

1. **Author:** Watson, Charles Moore

**Year:** 1885

**Title:** English-Arabic Vocabulary and Dialogues for the Use of the Army and Navy

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** H. M. Stationery Office

**Language:** English

خ: Like “ch” in Scotch “loch.”

ص: A harsher “s” than “Sin.”

ع: An aspirate written “ ’.”

1. **Author:** Slack, Chas

**Year:** 1886

**Title:** Tourist’s and student's manual of languages : including French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Roumanian, Welsh, Latin, Modern Greek, Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Chinese, Japanese ; also how to learn a language, pronunciation, money and exchange table, &c

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Mantell, Alfred Montgomery

**Year:** 1886

**Title:** Dictionary of Military Technical Terms. Pt.1, English-Arabic. Pt.2, Arabic-English

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Cairo

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide, but notes “The consonants used in the transliteration should be pronounced in somewhat the same way as they are pronounced at the beginning of English words. The exact sounds (especially those of the gutturals) can however only be learned from a native.”

1. **Author:** Chambers, George F.

**Year:** 1886

**Title:** The Tourist's Pocket-book: Containing useful words and simple phrases in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Greek, Hindustani, Arabic, Turkish, and Russian : medical and surgical hints ; cypher code for telegrams and postcards ; together with much practical information calculated to facilitate the sayings and doings of British and American travellers. Second Edition.

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Edward Stanford

**Language:** English/multiple languages

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Plunkett, George Tindall

**Year:** 1886

**Title:** Vocabulary English-Arabic, compiled for the use of English travellers and residents in Egypt by Lt.-Colonel G.T. Plunkett

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Society for Promoting Christian knowledge

**Language:** English

خ: kh as *ch* in the Scotch *loch* or the German *buch*.

ص: ṣ nearly as *s*, but should be ‘palatal,’ i.e. with the tip of the tongue against the palate to give a more hissing sound.

ع: a guttural consonant which must be learned from a native and requires practice to pronounce. May be omitted and a slight pause made in place of it.

1. **Author:** Sabbagh, Michel and Thorbecke, H. (ed.)

**Year:** 1886

**Title:** Mîẖâ’îl Ṣabbâġ’s Grammatik der arabischen Umgangssprache in Syrien und Aegypten

**Place Published:** Strassburg

**Publisher:** Karl J. Trübner

**Language:** German

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Wied, Karl

**Year:** 1887

**Title:** Betitkállim bi’l-‘arabi? (Sprechen sie arabisch?) Arabischer sprachführer, enthaltend eine kurze grammatik, gespräche und lesestücke

**Place Published:** Leipzig

**Publisher:** C.A. Koch

**Language:** German

خ: *ch* noch stärker al das deutsche ch.

ص: *ç* ein scharf ausgesprochenes hartes s.

ع: ‘ ein dem Arabischen eigentümlicher, durch Zusammenpressen der Kehle und Hervorstoßen der Luft erzeugter Laut.

1. **Author:** Sterlich, Rinaldo de and A. Dib Khaddag

**Year:** 1888

**Title:** Manuale di arabo volgare ad uso specialmente di coloro che viaggiano sul territorio egiziano; raccolta di 1200 vocaboli e 600 frasi più usuali

**Series Title:** Manuali Hoepli

**Place Published:** Milano

**Publisher:** Ulrico Hoepli

**Language:** Italian

خ: KH, l’unione di K con H susseguente, dà un suono aspro come il *ch* dei tedeschi in *nacht* notte. È una forte emissione di fiato dalla gola stretta, come chi volesse cacciare a forza qualche cosa che molesta nel trangugiare.

ص: Vi è in Arabo un’ altra lettera S, che chiamasi *sad*, e che si pronunzia anche come *s* in italiano, ma è meno labiale della precedente; cioè si pronuncia colla lingua battendo quasi il palato. Vi son parole in Arabo, che hanno quasi la stressa pronunzia, ma scritte con due *S* differenti, cambiano di significato. Questa *S* (che chiamerò *forte*) non può distinguersi nel nostro stampato che mettendola in *corsivo*, e sottolineandola nel manoscritto.

ع: Una lettera difficlie nolto a pronunciare e il cui suono non può in alcuna guisa acconciamente esprimersi con lettere italiane è la lettera AEN. È una emissione di voce che gutturale, quasi raddoppia e rende gutturale la vocale cui si unisce. Non possiamo esprimerla che assai imperfettamente, ponendo un accento circonflesso sulle vocali, o raddoppiando la vocale secondo i casi.

1. **Author:** d’Aleppo, P. Leone

**Year:** 1889

**Title:** Elementi di lingua araba

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** Tipografia dei PP. Francescani

**Language:** Italian

خ: j spagnuolo

ص: s pieno.

ع: [Not given.]

1. **Author:** Meakin, James Edward Budgett

**Year:** 1891

**Title:** An introduction to the Arabic of Morocco

**Place Published:** Tangier; London

**Publisher:** The Morocco Exchange & Publishing Co.; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

**Language:** English

خ: khá, rough guttural sound as in Scotch “loch.”

ص: sád, as in English hard, like ss.

ع: âin, long “â,” far back in the mouth, as in “baa.”

1. **Author:** Cameron, D. A.

**Year:** 1892

**Title:** An Arabic-English vocabulary for the use of English students of modern Egyptian Arabic

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** B. Quaritch

**Language:** English

خ: a harsh aspirate, as in *loch*.

ص: a double *s*, as in *hissing*.

ع: a guttural hiatus.

1. **Author:** Frisch, René-Jules and David, Henri

**Year:** 1892

**Title:** Guide pratique en pays arabe

**Place Published:** Paris

**Publisher:** Berger-Levrault

**Language:** French

No pronunciation guide, but states “La seule chose qui importe au débutant, est d’avoir une pronunciation approximative; cette pronunciation sufft pour être compris lorsqu’il s’agit de sujets simples et se rapportant à la pratique de tous les jours.”

1. **Author:** Gad, Ibrahim

**Year:** 1892

**Title:** قاموس فرنساوي عربي للإصطلاحات القانونية والإدارية والتجارية Dictionnaire français-arabe des termes judiciaires, administratifs et commerciaux

**Transliterated title:** Qāmūs Faransāwī-ʿArabī li al-iṣṭilāḥāt al-qānūnīya wa al-idārīya wa al-tijārīyah

**Translated title:** French - Arabic dictionary of legal, administrative and commercial terms

**Place Published:** al-Iskandarīyah

**Publisher:** Maṭbaʿat al-Ittiḥād al-Miṣrī

**Language:** French

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Probst, Friedrich

**Year:** 1892

**Title:** Arabischer sprachführer in ägyptischem dialect. Ein leitfaden der arabischen conversation für reisende, kaufleute u.s.w. in Afrika

**Place Published:** Giessen

**Publisher:** J. Ricker'sche Buchhandlung

**Language:** German

خ: Ḫâ خ ist ein schnarrendes ch, hervorgebracht durch die Vibration des Gaumensegels bei gleichzeitiger starker Verengung des Kehlkopfes. Im Deutschen kommt dieser Laut dialektisch vor, z. B. in Tirol.

ص: Ṣâd ص, ein scharfes s, welches sich vom Sîn dadurch unterscheidet, daß letzteres vorn an den Zähnen gebildet wird, während bei der Aussprache des Ṣâd die Zunge an den vorderen Gaumen hinaufrückt.

ع: ‘Ên ع, jener rauhe Kehllaut, welcher dadurch entsteht, daß bei hoch hinaufgezogenem Kehlkopf und dadurch verengerter Stimmritze ein Vocal articulirt wird.

1. **Author:** Haggenmacher, Karl

**Year:** 1892

**Title:** Grammatik des Agyptisch-arabischen vulgärdialektes

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Boehme & Anderer

**Language:** German

خ: wie das *ch* in *ach*, schnarchend*.*

ص: scharfes *s* im Gaumen gebildet.

ع: ein die Vokale begleitender eigenthümlicher Kehllaut.

1. **Author:** Baldwin, C. W.

**Year:** 1893

**Title:** English Arabic dialogues for the use of students in Morocco

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Bernard Quaritch

**Language:** English

خ: like *ch* in the Scotch *loch* or in the German *ich*.

ص: A guttural s.

ع: Guttural sounds not found in Latin languages resembling those made deep in the throat when gargling. [Grouped with *ghayn*.]

1. **Author:** Baldwin, C. W. and Mackintosh, William

**Year:** 1893

**Title:** Dialogos españoles y arábigos en el dialecto de Marruecos

**Place Published:** Tanger

**Publisher:** Imprenta inglesa

**Language:** Spanish

خ: Como *x* ó *j* en Español.

ص: Una *s* guttural.

ع: Sonido gutural no conocido en los idiomas que provienen del latin; se asemeja al sonido de las gárgaras.

1. **Author:** Dirr, Adolf

**Year:** 1893

**Title:** Grammatik der vulgär arabischen sprache für den selbstunterricht

**Place Published:** Wien [etc.]

**Publisher:** A. Hartleben

**Language:** German

خ: ḫ ist das schnarrende schweizerische ḫ.

ص: ṣ ein scharfes s; während beim س die Zunge an den Zähnen ruht, wird sie ben Aussprache des ص an den vorderen Gaumen gelegt eun ein ß ausgesprochen z. B. بَصّ baṣṣ er hat gesehen.

ع: ‘ ein sehr kräftiger Vokaleinsatz, der am besen getroffen wird, wenn man das deutsche ach! Recht unwillig ausspricht.

1. **Author:** Stace, Edward Vincent

**Year:** 1893

**Title:** An English-Arabic vocabulary for the use of students of the colloquial

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Bernard Quaritch

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Harfouch, Joseph

**Year:** 1894

**Title:** Le drogman arabe, ou, Guide pratique de l'arabe parlé en caractères figurés: pour le Syrie, la Palestine et l'Egypte

**Place Published:** Beyrouth

**Publisher:** Librairie de l'imprimerie catholique

**Language:** French

خ: Le خ, *kh*, est un son purement guttural; c’est, à peu de chose près, le *ch* allemand (*doch*), et le *jota* des Espagnols.

ص: Les lettres ص *ç*, ض *ḍ*, ط *ṭ,* ظ *ẓ*, sont dures et emphatiques.

ع: Le ع *‘a*, *‘ou*, *‘i*, qui sera souvent représenté par ce seul signe ‘, se prononce de la gorge.

1. **Author:** Seidel, August

**Year:** 1894

**Title:** Praktisches Handbuch der arabischen Umgangssprache Ägyptischen Dialekts, mit zahlreichen Ubungsstücken und einem ausführlichen Ägyptoarabischdeutschen Wörterbuch

**Place Published:** Berlin

**Publisher:** Gergonne

**Language:** German

خ: ch ist ein stark gutturales ch, noch rauher als in lachen.

ص: ṣ, ṭ, ḍ werden durch festes Andrücken der Zunge an den vorderen Gaumen, overhald der Vorderzähne, und plötzliches Öffnen dises Verschlisses gebildet. Sie underscheiden sich dadurch von s, t, und d, die vorn an den Zähnen artikuliert werden.

ع: ‘ bezeichnet einen Kehrlaut, der entsteht, wenn man den Kehlkopf in die Höhe preßt, dadurch die Stimmritze verengert und gleichzeitig einen linden Hauch ausstößt. Das ‘ verhält sich zu ḥ etwa wie d zu t. Am Schluß eines Wortes nach langem î oder û wird bei der Aussprache der Hülfsvokal a eingescoben, z. B. ṭulû‘, sprich: ṭulûa‘; geht ein Konsonant vorher, so wird entweder gleichfals a zur Erleichterung der Aussprache eingeschoben oder man spricht das ‘ überhaupt nicht, z. B. gam‘, sprich: gama‘ oder gam. Unmittelbar vor einem Konsonanten wird es wie ḥ gesprochen, z. B. simi‘t, sprich simiḥt.

1. **Author:** Seidel, August

**Year:** 1894

**Title:** Praktisches Lehrbuch der arabischen Umgangssprache syrischen Dialekts

**Place Published:** Wien; Pest; Leipzig

**Publisher:** Hartleben

**Language**: German

خ: lautet ch wie das deutsche ch in “lachen”, nie wie ch in “nicht”.

ص: ṣ, ṭ, ḍ werden durch festes Andrücken der Zunge an den vorderen Gaumen, overhald der Vorderzähne, und plötzliches Öffnen dises Verschlisses gebildet. Sie underscheiden sich dadurch von s, t, und d, die vorn an den Zähnen artikuliert werden.

ع: ‘Ain bezeichnet einen Kehrlaut, der entsteht, wenn man den Kehlkopf in die Höhe preßt, dadurch die Stimmritze verengert und gleichzeitig einen linden Hauch ausstößt. Das ‘ verhält sich zu ḥ etwa wie d zu t. Am Schluß eines Wortes nach langem î oder û wird bei der Aussprache der Hülfsvokal a eingescoben, z. B. ṭulû‘, sprich: ṭulûa‘; geht ein Konsonant vorher, so wird entweder gleichfals a zur Erleichterung der Aussprache eingeschoben oder man spricht das ‘ überhaupt nicht, z. B. gam‘, sprich: gama‘ oder gam. Unmittelbar vor einem Konsonanten wird es wie ḥ gesprochen, z. B. simi‘t, sprich simiḥt.

1. **Author:** Manassewitsch, Boris

**Year:** 1895

**Title:** Die Kunst die arabische Sprache durch Selbstunterricht schnell und leicht zu erlernen : theoretisch-praktische Sprachlehre für Deutsche auf grammatischer und phonetischer Grundlage unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der vulgär-arabischen Sprache

**Place Published:** Wien. Pest. Leipzig.

**Publisher:** A. Hartleben’s

**Language:** German

خ: Dieser Laut ist das deutsche ch in Tracht, Krach, lachen; sämtliche slawische Sprachen besitzen ihn, auch die spanische (j). Der Deutsche spricht am besten den Laut aus, wenn er ach von rechts nach links liest. Dieser Kehllaut korrespondiert volkommen mit dem griechischen χ; der Hebräer hat das خ im ה und כ vertreten.

ص: entspricht ziemlich genau dem vorletzten Buchstaben س; ein emphatisches deutsches s (ss) wie in blass, Schweiss, Gruss: صلد = ssold, hart, resistent; صلاة = salla, Gebet.

ع: dasا undع sind scharfe Kehllaute, die als a, e oder i zu Gehör kommen. Kenner des Griechischen werden im spiritus lentus eine Analogie finden: عابر = āber, reisend;عدل = ādel, gerecht sein, ehrlich verwalten.

1. **Author:** Arbeely, Abraham Joseph

**Year:** 1896

**Title:** Al-bakoorat al-gharbeyat fee taleem al-lughat al-englezeyat الباكورة الغربية في تعليم اللغة الانكليزية The First Occidental Fruit for the Teaching of the English (and Arabic) Languages

**Transliterated title:** al-Bākūrat al-gharbiya fī ta‘alīm al-lughat al-Inklīzīya

**Translated title:** The western first fruits in teaching the English language

**Place Published:** New York

**Publisher:** Oriental Publishing House

**Language:** English

خ: has no equivalent.

ص: sounds nearly as ṡ, in saw.

ع: has no equivalent in English.

1. **Author:** Anonymous

**Year:** 1897

**Title:** Nouveau Recueil de Petits Dialogues Francais-Arabes / مجموع مكالمات صغيرة جديدة فرنسية عربية

**Place Published:** Mossoul

**Publisher:** Imp. des PP. Dominicains

**Language:** French

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Spiro, Socrates

**Year:** 1897

**Title:** An English-Arabic vocabulary of the modern and colloquial Arabic of Egypt

**Place Published:** Cairo; London

**Publisher:** Al-Mokattam Printing Office; Bernard Quaritch

**Language:** English

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Thimm, Carl A.

**Year:** 1897

**Title:** Egyptian Self-Taught (Arabic)

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** E. Marlborough & Co.

**Language:** English

خ: *Kh* or *Ch* is pronounced like the German *ch* in *ich*, or like the Scotch word *loch*.

ص: *Sâd* like a hard hissing *s*, *hiss*.

ع: *Eyn* is a guttural, peculiar to the Semitic languages, which can only be learned by ear; which it begins a syllable it will be denoted with a spiritus asper before a vowel (’) or at the close of a vowel. It also sounds like the bleating of a goat = *m-â-â*.

1. **Author:** Harder, Ernst

**Year:** 1898

**Title:** Methode Gaspey-Otto-Sauer : Arabische Konversations-Grammatik mit besonderer Berucksichtigung der Schriftsprache

**Place Published:** Heidelberg

**Publisher:** Jul. Groos

**Language:** German

خ: châ ist das rauhe, schweizerische ch, wie in “Rache” (das spanische j in jamas).

ص: ṣâd ist sin scharfes, dumpfes, am obern Gaumen ausgesprochenes s.

ع: ‘ain scharfer Kehllaut, dem man am nachsten kommt, wenn man den Kehlkopf zusammenpreßt und die Luft scharf hervorstößt.

1. **Author:** Robertson, F. E. and Ayrût, Lûtfi Yûssef

**Year:** 1898

**Title:** An Arabic Vocabulary for Egypt

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Low

**Language:** English

خ: *kh* is a guttural *ch*, as in the Scotch *loch* or German *ach*.

ص: *t*, *d*, *s*, as in English, but in Arabic there are two letters for each of these sounds, one being harder than the other.

ع: *‘a, ‘e, ‘o* denote the guttural *‘ain*, of which there is no European equivalent.

1. **Author:** Machuel, Louis

**Year:** 1900

**Title:** L'Arabe sans Maître

**Place Published:** Paris

**Publisher:** A. Colin

**Language:** French

خ: c’est le *ch* allemand, le *j* des Espagnols. Pour l’articuler il faut produire une sorte de raclement au fond de la gorge comme lorsqu’on veut cracher.

ص: Les consonnes *d, s, t, k* et *h* ont une forte qui leur correspond. Ces lettres se prononcent avec une sorte d’emphase du fond de la bouche.

ع: c’est une gutturale très dure qui s’articule du fond de la gorge.

1. **Author:** Nallino, Carlo Alfonso

**Year:** 1900

**Title:** L'arabo parlato in Egitto : grammatica, dialoghi e raccolta di circa 6000 vocaboli

**Series Title:** Manuali Hoepli

**Place Published:** Milano

**Publisher:** Ulrico Hoepli

**Language:** Italian

خ: ḫ corrisponde al *ch* tedesco di *ach*, alla *j* spagnola, al χ greco moderno davanti ad α ed ο.

ص: ṣ è un *s* enfatico, che s’ottiene appoggiano la punta della lingua sul palato.

ع: ‘ è un ’ enfatico; risulta dal passaggio forzato della voce per la gola tenuta molto stretta, cosicchè somiglia alquanto all tinale del belato b e e e delle pecore.

1. **Author:** Chagavat, Michel Bey Saleh

**Year:** c. 1900

**Title:** Vocabulaire français-italien-arabe : contenant les mots en français, en italien et en arabe, la prononciation figurée et les phrases les plus usitées de la conversation. معجم لغة فرنساوي وايطالي وعربي

**Transliterated title:** mu‘ajam lugha faransāwī wa Iṭālī wa ‘arabī

**Translated title:** Dictionary of French, Italian, and Arabic

**Place Published:** Mousky - Caire

**Publisher:** Emin Hindié

**Language:** French and Italian

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Crow, Francis Edward

**Year:** 1901

**Title:** Arabic manual. A colloquial handbook in the Syrian dialect, for the use of visitors to Syria and Palestine, containing a simplified grammar, a comprehensive English and Arabic vocabulary and dialogues. The whole in English characters, carefully transliterated, the pronunciation being fully indicated

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Luzac & Co.

**Language:** English

خ: khé (figured kh) has a deep guttural sound, resembling the ‘ch’ in the Scotch word loch.

ص: Not given.

ع: ’ain (figured ’ before a vowel) has a deep hollow sound.

1. **Author:** Willmore, J. Selden

**Year:** 1901

**Title:** The Spoken Arabic of Egypt

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** D. Nutt

**Language:** English

خ: as *ch* in Scotch *loch*. The vocal chords are compressed and the back part of the tongue arched.

ص: is a very strong sibilant pronounced well back in the mouth. The tongue should be held tight, so to speak, and the tip pressed against the lower front teeth.

ع: is a strong guttural of the same nature as *ḥ*, and peculiar to the Semitic languages, but is not quite so strongly articulated in Cairene as in some other Arabic dialects.

1. **Author:** Leite Netto, Jose Pereira

**Year:** 1902

**Title:** Guia de conversação Portuguez-Arabe: para uso dos commerciantes, viajantes e pessoas cuja presença nas regiões do Levante é reclamada pela diplomacia, etc.: acompanhada da pronuncia do Arabe figurada em caracteres latinos e de notas relativas á grammatica

**Place Published:** Lisboa

**Publisher:** Imprensa Nacional

**Language:** Portuguese

خ: *Kh*. Equivale ao *j* hespanhol ou *ch* em allemão.

ص: *Ç* antes de *a, o, u,* ou *c* antres de *é* ou *i*. É um *s* forte e emphatico.

ع: Estra letra indica uma articulaçao guttural, que não pode ser repesentada pelos nossos caracteres; approxima-se muito de um *a* surdo, estrangulado, para assim dizer, no meio da garganta. Figurar-se ha com este signal ’ já adoptado em alguns paizes.

1. **Author:** Willmore, J. Selden

**Year:** 1903

**Title:** Handbook of Spoken Egyptian Arabic

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** D. Nutt

**Language:** English

خ: as Scotch *ch* in *loch*.

ص: “The learner should ask a native to pronounce to him” minimal pairs with emphatic and non-emphatic consonants.

ع: The pronunciation of ‘ can only be learned by the ear. It is a harsh guttural sound closely related to *ḥ*, with which it is often interchanged, though it is not itself, when purely articulated as an aspirate.

1. **Author:** Dirr, Adolf and Lyall, W. H.

**Year:** 1904

**Title:** Dirr's Colloquial Egyptian Arabic Grammar, for the use of Tourists

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Henry Frowde

**Language:** English

خ: *ḫ*, has a strong guttural sound like the German *ch* in *doch*, or like the Scotch *ch* in *loch*.

ص: *s*, a sharp *s*.

ع: ‘, is a very difficult sound resembling nothing so much as a gurgling in the gullet caused by a sensation of choking. This gasping is produced by a forcible contraction of the muscles of the throat, and the with its vowel sounds like a suffocated attempt to pronounce *ga* or *gu*, with the result that only the vowel is heard, struggling as it were with a lump in the throat.

1. **Author:** Amritsari, Abdurrahman

**Year:** 1904

**Title:** عربى بول چال : جو عربى زبان كا روز مره سىكهنے كیلیے فائده مند هے مع ايک فرهنگ جس میں باره سو لفظوں كا ترجمه اردو و انگریزى میں درج هے۔ حصه ٔ اول `Arabi bol cal : jo `Arabi zaban ka roz marrah sikhane keliye faidah mand hai ma` ek farhang jis men barah sau lafzon ka tarjumah Urdu va Angrezi men darj hai. Hissah-yi avval Hissah-yi avval

**Place Published:** Lahore

**Publisher:** Rifāh-i ʻĀmm Sṭīm

**Language:** Urdu

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Amery, Harold François Saphir

**Year:** 1905

**Title:** English-Arabic vocabulary for the use of officials in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Comp. in the Intelligence department of the Egyptian army, by Captain H.F.S. Amery

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Al-Mokattam Print. Off.

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Trietsch, David [=Davis] and Grazovsky (Goor), Yehudah

**Year:** 1906

**Title:** שמוש לידיעת ארץ ישראל

**Place Published:** Yerushalem

**Publisher:** M. Shiynḳin

**Transliterated title:** Shimush li-yediʿat Erets Yiśraʼel

**Translated title**: Useful Information for the Land of Israel

**Language:** Hebrew

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Spoer, H. H. and Haddad, E. Nasrallah

**Year:** 1909

**Title:** Manual of Palestinean Arabic for Self-Instruction

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** [Printed in the Syrisches Waisenhaus]

**Language:** English

خ: Like *ch* in the Scotch *loch*.

ص: Emphatic *s*.

ع: A guttural for which there exists no equivalent in the Indo-Germanic languages.

1. **Author:** Jaeschke, Richard

**Year:** 1909

**Title:** Nutt's Conversation Dictionaries ... English-Arabic Conversation Dictionary. With a grammar, a collection of phrases, and an Arabic-English vocabulary

**Place Published:** David Nutt

**Publisher:** London

**Language:** English

خ: Like ch in loch, or in the German ach, and like Greek χ.

ص: Emphatic s, produced in the upper palate, as in sat.

ع: A peculiar guttural sound produced by the emission of air through the tightly compressed throat.

1. **Author:** David-Bey, Mélik S.

**Year:** c. 1910-1920

**Title:** La langue arabe en 30 leçons, suivie d'un Manuel de conversation courante appliquée aux règles

**Place Published:** Paris

**Publisher:** Albin Michel

**Language:** French

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Anonymous.

**Year**: 1911

**Title:** Краткіе разговоры для паломниковъ : на русскомъ, греческомъ, турецкомъ и арабскомъ языкахъ и молитва, тропарь воскресеніе и титулъ патріарха на три языка, русскій, греческій и арабскій

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** Katanov Brothers

**Transliterated Title:** Kratkie razgovary dlya palomnikov’: na russkom’, grecheskom’, turetskom’ I arabskom’ yazykakh’ i molitva, tropar’ voskresenie i titul’ patriarkha na tri yazyka, russkii, grecheskii I arabskii

**Translated title:** Brief conversations for pilgrims: in the Russian, Greek, Turkish and Arabic languages, with prayer, troparion of the Resurrection and the title of patriarch in three languages, Russian, Greek and Arabic

**Language:** Russian, Greek and Ottoman Turkish

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Motti, Pietro

**Year:** 1912

**Title:** Der neue Reisebegleiter Aegyptisch-Arabisch

**Place Published:** Heidelberg

**Publisher:** J. Groos

**Language:** German

خ: ch (wie in “ach, nacht”).

ص: ṣ (scharfes, dumpfes, am obern Gaumen geprochenes s).

ع: ‘ (scharfer Kehllaut mit Hervorstoßen der Luft durch die stark zusammengepreßte Kehle).

1. **Author:** Sterling, R.

**Year:** 1912

**Title:** Arabic and English Idiom: Conversational and Literary

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** St. George's Collegiate Church

**Language:** English

خ: is a vibratory guttural sound produced on expiration by the oscillation of the appendages of the throat as in the Scotch word loch, and the German *ch* as in ich.

ص: is a “lisping” *s* pronounced somewhat as *s* in sod.

ع: is a strong guttural produced by quick and forcible closure of the wind-pipe.

1. **Author:** Mendelovitch, Adolphe

**Year:** 1912?

**Title:** - מעטאדע צו לערנען אראביש : אליין אן איין לעהרער אין איין זייער קורצע צייט

**Place Published:** Jaffa

**Publisher:**

**Transliterated title:** Metode tsu lernen Arabish : aleyn on ayn lehrer in ayn zeyer ḳurtse tsayṭ

Translated title: Method for learning Arabic: Alone without a teacher in a very short time

**Language:** Yiddish

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author**: Aleppo, Gabriele Maria da and Calvaruso, Giuseppe Maria

**Year**: 1912

**Title**: La lingua araba senza maestro : metodo pratico-teorico ad uso degli italiani dettato dal prof. P. Gabriele Maria Da Aleppo, missionario cappuccino, in collaborazione del suo allievo G.M. Calvaruso

**Place Published**: Palermo

**Publisher**: Stabilimento Tipografico Virzi

**Language**: Italian

خ: la خ ha lo stesso suono gutturale e aspirato, ma più pieno e più forte [than *ḥā’*].

ص: La ص ha il suono duro ed enfatico di una *s*.

ع: La ع si pronunzia come una vocale leggermente gutturale.

1. **Author:** Spiro, Socrates

**Year:** 1912

**Title:** A New Practical Grammar of the Modern Arabic of Egypt

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Luzac & Co.

**Language**: English

خ: like German *ch* in *ach*, or Scotch *ch* in *loch*.

ص: like *s* with a rounding of the lips and somewhat greater stress. It is also sometimes pronounced like *s*.

ع: an explosive articulation made by compressing the air passages deep down the throat.

1. **Author:** Baur, Paul and Aboubekr, Abdesselam

**Year:** 1913

**Title:** Mon Interprète. Grammaire, dialogues français-arabes, vocabulaire

**Place Published:** Oran

**Publisher:** L. Fouque

**Language:** French

خ: presque *krh*, *kr* peu prononcés, *h* très aspiré.

ص: *c* dans *cire*.

ع: son *a* ou *o* emis du fond de la gorge et prolongé, très guttural.

1. **Author:** Klippel, Ernst

**Year:** 1913

**Title:** Betitkállim bil-árabi? : (Sprechen Sie Arabisch?); Handbuch der ägyptisch-arabischen Umgangssprache

**Place Published:** Dresden; Leipzig

**Publisher:** Koch

**Language:** German

خ: ch (cha) tiefer Kehllaut wie das deutsche ch in Krach, Tracht. Unser ach von rechts nach links, recht unwillis und scharf ausgesprchen, gibt am besten diesen Laur wieder.

ص: s (sen) weiches s wie in Sieg, sehen.

ع: ‘ (‘ain), ein überaus kräftiger, die Vokale begleitender Kehllaut, der bei emprogezogenem Kehlkopfe und verengter Stimmritze entsteht. Selbst wenn es am Schlusse eines Konsonanten steht, hat es als Träger ein kurzes a, z. B. far‘a Zweig, rub‘a viertel. Ohne Vokal ist es unhörbar.

1. **Author:** Lammeyer, Josef and Darian, Ludwig

**Year:** 1913

**Title:** Metoula Sprachführer: Arabisch (Syrisch)

**Place Published:** Berlin-Schöneberg

**Publisher:** Langenscheidt

**Language:** German

خ: ḫ (wie in “ach”, “Rache”)

ص: ṣ emphatisches stimmloses s mit breiter Zunge am Vordergaumen zu sprechen

ع: ‘ (= ע der Hebräer, durch Zusammendrücken des Kehlkopfes ausgesprochen)

1. **Author:** Anonymous

**Year:** n.d. (First World War)

**Title:** A List of Useful Arabic & French Words & Phrases issued by the Sailors and Soldiers’ Institute Alexandria, Egypt

**Place Published:** Alexandria

**Publisher:** Sailors and Soldiers’ Institute

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** A. M. and B. M.

**Year:** 19— (WWI?)

**Title:** Arabic Self-Taught and Soldiers' Guide: 600 Useful Words and Phrases for English Soldiers

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Ramses Printing Office

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Hammam, Mohamed

**Year:** 1915

**Title:** The British Soldier’s Colloquial Pocket Guide. Contains most useful words for the Arabic of Egypt. Second edition.

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Mohamed M. Matar

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Khoori, Alexander R.

**Year:** 1915

**Title:** Arabic without a teacher / Officially approved by General Sir John Maxwell. More than 5,000 words, 1,000 sentences ; with vocabulary

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Luzac & Co.

**Language:** English

خ: the sound of the Scotch “ch” in loch.

ص: Not given.

ع: Not given.

1. **Author:** Scudamore, Frank

**Year:** 1915

**Title:** Arabic for our Armies

**Place Published:** Lond

**Publisher:** Lond.

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide. “The matter of pronunciation is extremely difficult. There are many complicated vowel sounds, which cannot be rendered by any possible combination of English letters, and such endeavour to explain them as could be given in a tiny manual would confuse without helping the reader. All that is attempted here is to convey the sounds of the Arabic *as nearly as possible*, and thus enable (primarily) members of the British Expeditionary Forces to readily make themselves understood in everyday matters by those natives with whom they may be brought into contact.”

1. **Author:** Shirizli, Isaac Israel (= יצחק ישראל שיריזלי)

**Year:** 1915

**Title:** מורה ערבית :‏ ‏שטה ללמוד השפה הערבית בלי עזרת מורה ; קריאה כתיבה ודבור

**Place Published:** Yerushala[y]im

**Publisher:** Defus Rafael H. ha-Kohen

**Transliterated Title:** Moreh ‘Aravit : shetah li-lemod ha-safah ha-‘Aravit beli ‘ezrat moreh ; keriah ketivah ve-dibur

**Translated title:** Arabic Teacher: Method for learning Arabic without the aid of a teacher; Reading writing and speech

**Language:** Hebrew

خ: כ רפה [Weak *khaf*.]

ص: ص האות הזאת מתאימה לאות „צ„ אבל הערבים מדטאים את ה„צ„ כסמך בהברה חזקה. [Sād corresponds to the letter tsade, but the Arabs pronounce tsade as a strong letter s.]

ع: [Treated as equivalent of Hebrew ע.]

1. **Author:** Skarous, Guirguis

**Year:** 1915

**Title:** New English Arabic-Manuel

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Language:** English

خ: kh

ص: ss

ع: aa

1. **Author:** Hassam, A. and Odeh, N.

**Year:** 1915 (fifth edition)

**Title:** Arabic Self-Taught. (Syrian.)

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** E. Marlborough & Co.

**Language:** English

خ: is a guttural aspirate like *ch* in the German *ich*, or the Scotch word ‘loch’.

ص: like a hard hissing *s* as in ‘hiss’.

ع: is a guttural, peculiar to the Semitic languages, which can only be learned by ear; it sounds like the bleating of a goat (*māā*). When it begins a syllable we shall denote it with a *spiritus asper* (‘) before a vowel or when silent after a vowel.

1. **Author:** Zaki, Abd al Hamid

**Year:** 1915

**Title:** Pocket book of Arabic self study for the British soldiers in Egypt : contains useful phrases and all what is necessary in intercourse with the public

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** The Author

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Chawky, M.

**Year:** 1915

**Title:** Your interpreter of the colloquial Arabic and English tongues الترجمان الوجيز في لغتى انباء العرب والانكليز al-tarjumān al-wajīz fi lughatay abnā’ al-‘arab wa al-inklīz

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Mohamed M. Matar

**Language:** English

 No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Van Ess, John

**Year:** 1917

**Title:** The Spoken Arabic of Mesopotamia (later editions: The Spoken Arabic of Iraq)

**Place Published:** Oxford

**Publisher:** Oxford University Press

**Language:** English

خ: kh as in *loch*, as pronounced by the Scotch.

ص: ṣ a heavy *s*, as in *buzz-saw*.

ع: ‘ indicates the heavy consonant *ain* and is pronounced with a choking sound.

1. **Author:** Norbury, Paul Fitzgerald

**Year:** 1917

**Title:** An abridged Arabic grammar with one hundred and fifty simple conversational sentences and a vocabulary of two thousand five hundred words.

**Place Published:** Aden

**Publisher:** Aden Special Prison Press

**Language:** English

خ: like “ch” in Scotch word “loch”.

ص: hard s with hissing sound.

ع: can only be learnt by ear.

1. **Author:** Gairdner, W. H. T. and Sallām, Sheikh Kurayyim

**Year:** 1917

**Title:** Egyptian Colloquial Arabic: A Conversation Grammar

**Place Published:** Cambridge

**Publisher:** W. Heffer & Sons

**Language**: English

خ: With uvular scrape. As [ch] in German “ach!”

ص: Tongue-point as in [s]; velarised. Lips nearly *conceal* teeth. Hiss duller than that of [s].

ع: Voiced. Constriction of the muscles still stronger than with [ħ], owing to the difficulty of voicing in this position. *Tone* of voice is important as when one attempts to sing a note below one’s lowest compass.

1. **Author:** Bahoshy, Joseph N.

**Year:** 1918

**Title:** J.N. Bahoshy's Teacher: A practical system of learning colloquial Arabic as spoken in Mesopotamia

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Emin Hindie

**Language:** English

خ: ch as in the Scotch word Loch or the German word Nach

ص: [not distinguished from sīn.]

ع: ‘ represents the Arabic letter «ayn» ع which generally cannot be exactly pronounced by the English. It can however be approached by a contraction of the gullet (rather as when vomiting).

1. **Author:** Chenapa, Singara Devi

**Year:** 1918

**Title:** Colloquial Arabic in Romanised Characters

**Place Published:** Calcutta

**Publisher:** Thacker, Spink & Co

**Language:** English

خ: Ch as ‘kh’ is a guttural one and resembles the Scotch ‘ch’ in Loch.

ص: Not given.

ع: Not given.

1. **Author:** Seresser, Naoum B.

**Year:** 1918

**Title:** Mesopotamian Arabic: A guide for students in the modern Arabic language as spoken in Mesopotamia ; with pronunciation of the words in English

**Place Published:** Bombay

**Publisher:** Thacker and Co.

**Language:** English

خ: khā like ch in “Loch” as pronounced in Scotland.

ص: ṣād like a hard hissing s as in “hiss”.

ع: ’ain is a guttural, peculiar to the semitic languages, and can only be learned by ear; when it begins a syllable it is denoted by a (’) before a vowel or, when silent after the vowel, e.g.; عملتم ’amiltum (you have done) اعملوا i’malû (do, you).

1. **Author:** P., E. R. C. and Moses, Jamil L.

**Year:** 1918

**Title:** A Guide to the Spoken Arabic of Mesopotamia

**Place Published:** Baghdad

**Publisher:** Dar-es-Salam Press

**Language:** English

[Not seen.]

1. **Author:** Selikovitch, George

**Year:** 1918

**Title:** ترجمان عربي ويهدي אראביש-אידישער לעהרער: וועג וויזער פאר די אידישע לעגיאנערען אין ציון

**Place Published:** New York

**Publisher:** Sh. Drukerman

**Transliterated title:** [Yiddish] Arabish-Idisher lehrer : ṿeg ṿayzer far di Idishe legyoneren in Tsiyon; [Arabic] Turjumān ʻArabī wa Yahūdī

**Translated title:** [Yiddish] Arabic-Yiddish Teacher: Guide for the Jewish legionnaires in Zion; [Arabic] Arabic and Yiddish Interpreter

**Language:** Yiddish

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Hamood Hason, K. S. Syed

**Year:** 1919

**Title:** Arabic Simplified

**Place Published:** Aden

**Language:** English

خ: loch (Scotch word)

ص: Not given.

ع: ‘a stands for the letter *‘ain* which has no equivalent in English.

1. **Author:** Spiro, Socrates

**Year:** 1919

**Title:** A pocket grammar and vocabulary of the modern Arabic of Egypt

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Nile Mission Press

**Language:** English

خ: The kha is like Scotch *ch* in *loch*.

ص: The ṣâd is like *s* with a rounding of the lips and somewhat greater stress.

ع: The ‘ēn is an explosive articulation made by compressing the air-passages deep down in the throat.

1. **Author:** Scherer, George Henry and Hitti, Habib

**Year:** 1920

**Title:** al-Kalām al-‘Arabī al-Dārij fī Sūriyā

**Place Published:** Bayrut

**Publisher:** Suq al-Gharb

**Language:** English (but almost all of the text is in the target language, Arabic, only.)

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Geographical Section of the Naval Intelligence Division, Naval Staff, Admiralty

**Year:** 1920

**Title:** Vocabularies : English, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Armenian, Kurdish, Syraic

**Place Published:** [London]

**Publisher:** Admiralty War Staff Intelligence Division

**Language:** English

خ: kh like *ch* in *loch*.

ص: ṣ emphatic *s.*

ع: ‘ = sound formed deep in the throat to be learnt by oral example.

1. **Author:** Hutson, H.

**Year:** 1920

**Title:** Arabic Self Instructor, on graduated system. With phonetic pronunciation

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** C. Lockwood & Son

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Trivaks, Isaac

**Year:** 1920

**Title:** אראביש ווערטערביכעל מיט געשפרעכען : מיט דעם אריגינעלען אראבישען אלף-בית אין זיינע פיער געשטאלטען

**Place Published:** Varsha

**Publisher:** Ferlag Altnayland

**Transliterated title:** Arabish verterbikhel : mit geshprekhen : mit dem originelen Arabishen Alefbeys

**Translated title:** Arabic dictionary: with dialogues; with the original Arabic alphabet

**Language:** Yiddish

خ: [Treated as equivalent of Hebrew/Yiddish כ.]

ص: צ כּמעט [Almost צ.]

ع: ע העברעאיש [Hebrew ע.]

1. **Author:** Marriott, Reginald Adams and Hindié, Negib

**Year:** 1921

**Title:** Egyptian Self-Taught (Arabic). Thimm's system

**Series Title:** Marlborough's Self-Taught Series

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** E. Marlborough

**Language:** English

خ: The خ (*khā*) represents nearly the sound of the Scotch *ch*, as in *loch*, and of *ch* in the German language. In Egyptian it is rendered harder by placing the muscles of the throat as in clearing it.

ص: The subtler distinctions made between the two kinds of *s*, *d*, *t* and *z* are not very important to a beginner, but as the student advances he will have to make the distinctions, especially when he comes to writing. It may be said that the difference consists in pronouncing the ص, ض,ط and ظ as *s*, *d*, *t* and *z* far back in the throat, ending the sound by the tongue approaching the palate instead of the front teeth.

ع: The ع, transcribed *’āin*, is a sound which is linked with the vowel-sounds of *a* (long), *ee* (English), and *u*, but generally with the *a*, and can be distinguished from them, even by a not very precise ear. It can be attained by practice, and is a vowel-sound produced far back and down in the throat. Special throat-muscles mus be developed to produce it, so that a European can never imitate the sound at first attempt.

1. **Author:** Maroun, P. Camillo

**Year:** 1922

**Title:** Vocabolario Italiano-Arabo

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** Francescani

**Language:** Italian

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Pease, H. E.

**Year:** 1923

**Title:** A guide to the spoken Arabic of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** War Office Press

**Language:** English

Not seen.

1. **Author:** Alfagnah, Abu Isaac

**Year:** 1924

**Title:** قرائت عربية תורת שפת ערב :‏ ‏זהו ראשית למודי שפת ערב לתועלת יודעי שפת עבר הרוצים לנסוע לארץ אבותינו או להשוות שתי הלשונות, עברית וערבית

**Place Published:** Varshah

**Publisher:** Hotsaat "Oryent"

**Transliterated title:** [Arabic] qira’at ‘arabiyya; [Hebrew] Torat sefat ‘Arav : zehu reshit limude sefat ‘Arav le-to’elet yod’e sefat ‘Ever ha-rotsim li-neso’a le-erets avotenu o le-hashvot shete ha-leshonot, ‘Ivrit ve-’Arvit

**Translated title:** [Arabic] Reading Arabic; [Hebrew] Teaching the Arabic Language: For the benefit of those who know the history of the past who wish to travel to the land of our forefathers or to compare the two languages Hebrew and Arabic

**Language:** Hebrew

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Anonymous

**Year:** 1924 or 1925

**Title:** די אַראַבישע שפּראַכע : לעזען, שרײבען, און שפרעכען

**Place Published:** Yerushalayim

**Publisher:** "Haskolah"

**Transliterated title:** Di Arabishe shprakhe : lezen, shrayben, un shprekhen

**Translated title:** The Arabic Language: Reading, Writing and Speaking

**Language:** Yiddish

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Driver, Godfrey Rolles

**Year:** 1925

**Title:** A Grammar of the Colloquial Arabic of Syria and Palestine

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Probsthain & co.

**Language:** English

خ: A strongly guttural *h*, as in the Scotch *ch*.

ص: A hard, emphatic, palatal *s*, almost equivalent to *ss* in English; its influence is most noticeable in the following vowel-sound.

ع: A very strong guttural, which is produced by compression of the throat and expulsion of the breath.

1. **Author:** Hillelson, Sigmar

**Year:** 1925

**Title:** Sudan Arabic: English-Arabic Vocabulary

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Sudan Government

خ: like German *ch* in “Sache”, with strong uvular scrape.

ص: emphatic, velarized, pronounced with a rounding of the lips.

ع: voiced equivalent of *ḥ*, articulated with strong construction of throat muscles.

1. **Author:** Worsley, Allan

**Year:** 1925

**Title:** Sudanese Grammar

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge

**Language**: English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Haddad, Elias Nasrallah and Albright, William Foxwell

**Year:** 1927

**Title:** The Spoken Arabic of Palestine: For Use in Beginners' Classes

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** The Palestine Educational Co.

**Language:** English

خ: *Ch* in Scotch *loch*.

ص: Unknown in European languages.

ع: Unknown in European languages.

1. **Author:** Elmaleh, Abraham

**Year:** 1928

**Title:** מלון עברי-ערבי : כולל המלים הערביות היותר נחוצות

**Place Published:** Yerushalayim

**Publisher:** Mitspah

**Transliterated title:** Milon ‘ivri-’aravi : kolel ha-milim ha-’araviot ha-yoter nehutsot

**Translated title:** Hebrew-Arabic Dictionary: including the most essential Arabic words

**Language:** Hebrew

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Elmaleh, Abraham

**Year:** 1928

**Title:** המורה הערבי : שטה נוחה ומעשית ללמוד השפה הערבית ודקדוקה מבלי עזרת מורה, עם הרבה תרגילים أستاذ العربية: و هو أسلوب مستحدث لتسهيل تعليم اللغة العربية وقواعدها مع تمارين لتلاميذ المدارس

**Place Published:** Tel-Aviv

**Publisher:** Mitspah

**Transliterated title:** [Arabic] Ustādh al-ʻArabīyah, wa-huwa uslūb mustaḥdath li-tashīl taʻlīm al-lughah al-ʻArabʻīyah wa-qawāʻiduhā maʻa tamārīn li-talāmīdh al-madāris al-ibtidāʼīyah al-ʻIbrīyah; [Hebrew] ha-Moreh ha-‘aravi : shitah nuhah u-ma’asit li-limud ha-safah ha-‘arvit ve-dikduka mi-beli ‘ezrat moreh : ‘im harbeh targilim

**Translated title:** [Arabic]The Arabic Teacher: A new method to facilitate the teaching of Arabic language and grammar with exercises for students; [Hebrew] The Arabic Teacher: A convenient and practical way to learn Arabic and grammar without the help of a teacher, with many exercises

**Language:** Hebrew

خ: כ׳ (רפויה) [Weak כי.]

ص: [Treats as equivalent of Hebrew צ.]

ع: [Treats as equivalent of Hebrew ע.]

1. **Author:** Hug, Georges and Habachi, Guirguis

**Year:** 1928

**Title:** Pour apprendre l'arabe : manuel du dialecte vulgaire d'Égypte, grammaire, vocabulaire, dialogues

**Place Published:** Paris

**Publisher:** Paul Geuthner

**Language:** French

خ: Le خ (*kh*), son guttural analogue au *ch* dur allemand (dans *Nacht*, p. ex.).

ص: Not given.

ع: Le ع (‘), son très difficile à rendre, qui résulte d’une contraction du gosier; pour le saisir exactement, nous conseillons au lecteur de le faire prononcer, au moins une fois, par un Égyptien.

1. **Author:** Mandarawi, N.

**Year:** n. d. (c. 1930?)

**Title:** Méthode ultra : français-arabe, en caractères européens : à l’usage des étrangers installés ou de passage en Orient

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** E. Minikidis & Co.

**Language:** French; second edition in English during WWII.

خ: kh allem[and]. Ex. Nakh (allem.).

ص: s (dur)

ع: Son guttural qui n’a pas d’égal en langues étrangères. Nous l’avons distingué, au cours de leçons, par une apostrophe et un acc. circonflexe sur la voyelle ainsi.

1. **Author:** Elias, Elias A.

**Year:** 193?

**Title:** An Egyptian-Arabic Manual for Self-Study

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Elias Modern Press

**Language:** English

خ: kh guttural like in german & scotch (Loch).

ص: ss (hard)

ع: ’a guttural

1. **Author:** Anonymous

**Year:** 1930s?

**Title:** Arabic Words and Phrases for R. E.

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** C. E. Albertiri

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Levi, Eugenio

**Year:** 1933

**Title:** Il Poliglotta moderno per imparare senza maestro la lingua araba

**Place Published:** Milano

**Publisher:** Casa Editrice Sonzogno

Language: Italian

Pronunciation of individual sounds is introduced gradually, throughout the lessons.

1. **Author:** Burton, G. S.

**Year:** 1934

**Title:** Sudan Arabic note-book

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** McCorquodale

**Language:** English

خ: is quite another sound from the English “k”.

ص: stronger and more hissing than our “s”. Rather like double “ss” in English “loss”. Also like “c” in French reçu. Can be known as sailing ship “s”.

ع: a guttural sound at the back of the throat pronounced as *‘e*.

1. **Author:** Gabriel, C. A.

**Year:** 1935

**Title:** The Pilgrim’s Vocabulary of Holy Sites: A Vade Mecum for Bible Students and Tourists

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** Not identified

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Esaguy, José de

**Year:** 1935

**Title:** Vocabulário portugûes-arabe : pronûncia figurada pequena guia de conversacāo, lucucōes, etc.

**Place Published:** Lisboa

**Publisher:** Empreêsa nacional de publicade

**Language**: Portuguese.

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Elias, Mitri

**Year:** 1935

**Title:** Le dragoman - vocabulaire du voyageur: français, anglais, arabe. The Dragoman - Traveller's Vocabulary: English, French, Arabic

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Elias' Modern Press

**Language:** French and English

خ: “kh” a scraping at the back of the palate; it is a guttural sound like that produced when snoring. Like the “kh” in German nakh or aukh [sic].

ص: Not given.

ع: “ain” is formed by narrowing the throat passage when uttering this difficult sound, as if one was being strangled, i.e. by compressing the air passage deep down in the throat.

1. **Author:** Jacobsohn, Moses

**Year:** 1935

**Title:** Deutsch, Neuhebräisch, Arabisch in lateinischen und hebräischen Lettern : schnell und leicht zu erlernen um den Palästina-Reisenden¸ ber die erste Zeit im Lande hinwegzuhelfen

**Place Published:** Berlin

**Language:** German and Hebrew

خ: ch = wie das -ch- bei “lachen”.

ص: ss = wie das deutsche -ß- (ss).

ع: Not given.

1. **Author:** Stephan, Stephan Hanna

**Year:** 1935

**Title:** Arabic Self-taught: A Primer

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** Steimatzky

**Language:** English

Not seen.

1. **Author:** Stephan, Stephan Hanna

**Year:** 1935

**Title:** Leitfaden für den Selbstunterricht in der arabischen Sprache

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** Steimatzky

**Language:** German

خ: dt. ch in “Wacht”.

ص: emphatisches, stimmloses s.

ع: Kehlkopflaut; hebräisches (‘ain).

1. **Author:** Keler, Hayim

**Year:** 1935

**Title:** Lemad `Aravit : shitah kalah ve-nohah li-lemod ha-sefah ha-`aravit למד ערבית : שיטה קלה ונוחה ללמוד השפה הערבית

**Place Published:** Tel Aviv

**Publisher:** Mizpah

**Language:** Hebrew

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Keler, Hayim

**Year:** 1935

**Title:** Lern arabish : a leykhte sisteme tsu erlernen di arabishe shprakh לערן אראביש : א לייכטע סיסטעמע צו ערלערנען די אראבישע שפראך

**Place Published:** Tel-Aviv

**Publisher:** Mizpah

**Language:** Yiddish

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Griffiths, V. L. and ʿAlī Ṭāhā, ʿAbd al-Raḥman al Ṭayyib

**Year:** 1936

**Title:** Sudan courtesy customs : a foreigner's guide to polite phrases in common use amongst the sophisticated Arabic-speaking population of the Northern Sudan

**Place Published:** Khartoum?

**Publisher:** Sudan Government

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Gabriel, C. A.

**Year:** 1938

**Title:** The Trilinguist. Speak in Three Official Languages of To-day: Conversations in English, Hebrew & Arabic, with pronunciation in script

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** English Bookshop

**Language:** English and Hebrew

خ: like a throat kh.

ص: sounds like the broad heavy “ss” in ‘buss’.

ع: sounds like the bleating of a lamb.

1. **Author:** Gayed, Riad

**Year:** 1938?

**Title:** The Dragoman in the Pocket (My Arabic leader)

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Anglo Egyptian Bookshop

**Language:** English.

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Alexander Marcel Aurel-Ariely and Gh. Khatib

**Year:** 1939

**Title:** Cosmos' Palestinian colloquial Arabic : specially prepared for the British police and members of H.M. forces in Palestine

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** Cosmos' Aurel

**Language:** English

خ: ch in Loch.

ص: emphatic s, fuss.

ع: pressed hiatus.

1. **Author:** Khatib, A. Gh.

**Year:** 1939

**Title:** Palestine Colloquial Arabic for the British Police

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** Franciscan Press

**Language:** English

**First edition:**

خ: kh (scottish “ch” in loch)

ص: s (hard s)

ع: (‘) (hard vowel)

**Later editions**:

خ: is pronounced as the Scotch sound the “ch” in “loch”.

ص: [Page missing in copy I consulted.]

ع: this apostrophe represents an Arabic sound which does not exist in English. It can be represented by a stop in the voice. Thus the word “na’am” becomes a word of two separate and distinct syllables.

1. **Author:** Odeh, Aref

**Year:** 1939

**Title:** An Easy Guide to Spoken Arabic of Palestine: Self-taught and with English Pronunciation سلم اللسان الكامل : لتعليم اللغة الانكليزية للبوليس والعامل بدون معلم وباللفظ

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** Franciscan Press

**Language:** English

خ: as Kh or Ch in German as Koch Bloch.

ص: as the English S but stronger with back of the tongue raised.

ع: produced by the emission of air through the tightly compressed throat. No European equivalent. Learned by ear.

1. **Author:** Odeh, Aref

**Year:** 1940

**Title:** An Easy Guide to Spoken Arabic of Palestine: Self-taught and with English Pronunciation. A Soldier’s Handbook

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** Living Waters Press

**Language:** English

There are two separate pronunciation sections. The shorter ‘Key of Pronunciation’ refers to the transliteration system used in the book, with no Arabic script, and gives:

خ: one sound strong as the Scotch ch.

ص: Not given.

ع: Sounds as the bleating of a goat mââ.

On the following page is a section on ‘Arabic Alphabet Pronounced and Explained’, which has:

خ: as Kh or Ch in German as Koch Bloch.

ص: as the English S but stronger, with back of the tongue raised.

ع: ‘ produced by the emmission [sic] of air through the tightly compressed throat. No European equivalent. Learned by ear.

1. **Author:** Holbrook, A. W.

**Year:** 1939

**Title:** English-Arabic Vocabulary of Military, Royal Air Force and Mechanical Transport Technical Terms

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Imprimerie Misr

**Language**: English

خ: This is pronounced like the ch in the Scottish pronunciation of loch.

ص: Not given. [An annotator of the Bodleian Library’s copy has added a dot under the letter ‘d’ in *ḍaraba* in the grammatical examples, to indicate that it is emphatic.]

ع: This is rather like a deep guttural a.

1. **Author:** Anonymous

**Year:** 1939

**Title:** War-time directory of Egypt : and vocabulary of Arabic words and phrases

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Al Hilal (printer)

**Language:** English.

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Trimingham et al., J. Spencer

**Year:** 1939

**Title:** “Da Kita:b” : a Sudanese colloquial grammar

**Series Title:** Sudanese colloquial grammar

**Place Published:** London?

**Publisher:** Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge

**Language:** English.

خ: like German *ch* in “Sache”, with strong uvular scrape.

ص: emphatic, velarized, pronounced with a rounding of the lips.

ع: voiced equivalent of *ḥ*, articulated with strong constriction of throat muscles.

1. **Author:** Galal, Abdel Moneim Hussein

**Year:** 1939

**Title:** How to Speak Arabic Without a Teacher

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Dar el Dee-aya wel Nashr el Togariah

**Language:** English.

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Australia Military Board

**Year:** 1940

**Title:** Handbook of English--Arabic and Hebrew : words and phrases with their equivalent in colloquial Arabic and/or Hebrew in daily requirement by the Australian Imperial Forces in the Middle East

**Place Published:** Melbourne

**Publisher:** Military Board

**Language:** English and Hebrew

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Kapliwatsky, Jochanan

**Year:** 1940

**Title:** Arabic Language and Grammar

**Place Published:** Jerusalem

**Publisher:** Rubin Mass

**Language:** English.

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Nahmad, H. M. and Rabin, Chaim

**Year:** 1940

**Title:** Everyday Arabic

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** Dent

**Language:** English.

خ: the same as ch in Scottish loch, in Welsh and German. Can be learnt easily by imitation.

ص: an s simultaneous with a u. Try to pronounce s and whistle at the same time.

ع: a peculiar Arabic sound, a sort of groan. One way of acquiring it is: sing down the scale on ah until you reach your lowest note; then sing one note lower, and you have ع. Better still is to imitate a native.

1. **Author:** Services Committee for Modern Languages

**Year:** 1940s

**Title:** Arabic from Scratch: "Bill wa John fi el-sharq"

**Place Published:** [S.l.]

**Language:** English

خ: is sounded like the ‘ch’ in loch pronounced in the Scottish way. In Arabic it may occur in any part of a word, e.g., khidma (service); dakhal (he entered); akh (brother).

ص: The dot under a letter indicates that the consonant is sounded strongly in a way not found in English. The exact pronunciation can best be learned by practice. Other the dot makes all the difference to the meaning of a word, e.g.,- saif without a dot means sword, but ṣaif with a dot means summer; tīn without a dot means fig, and ṭīn with a dot means earth or mud.

ع: the sound is a strong form of a catch in the throat which in English we get between two vowels, e.g., sea-eagle; bee-eater. (No ‘r’ should be introduced and no attempt should be made to run the two words together.) Pronounce the vowels separately and the result is the slight catch in the throat which the Arabs call hamza as in the word sa’al (he asked). When this catch is thrust back in the throat and sounded strongly it becomes ain which is shown by the sign ‘ in ‘asākir (soldiers) or mu‘askar (camp).

1. **Author:** Mandarawi, N. El-

**Year:** 1940s?

**Title:** Salamat New English-Arabic Manual : Containing useful vocabularies, familiar dialogues in the most necessary subjects, verbs, adjectives etc with Phonetic Pronunciation

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Costa Tsoumas & Co.

**Language:** English

خ: guttural as in german and scotch (Loch).

ص: ss.

ع: guttural

1. **Author:** Mandarawi, N. El-

**Year:** 1940s?

**Title:** Ultra Method. How to learn & speak Egyptian language in a few days. English - French - Arabic (Second Edition Special for British Troops.)

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** El Horria Press

**- Language:** English

خ: guttural as in german and scotch (Loch).

ص: ss.

ع: guttural

1. **Author:** Salem, Mahmoud Mohamed

**Year:** 1941

**Title:** Spoken Arabic Without A Teacher

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Al-Eétemad Press

**Language:** English.

خ: It resembles the “ch” in the german “nacht”.

ص: Emphatic S, produced in the upper palate, like «S» in «sat».

ع: Is an emphatic “Hamza”. It is like the past sound of the bleating of sheep. Which can only be learned by ear.

1. **Author:** India, Army and General Staff, Branch

**Year:** 1941

**Title:** English - Roman Urdu - Arabic - Persian phrase book and vocabularies

**Place Published:** Delhi

**Publisher:** Manager of Publications

**Language:** English, Urdu and Persian

No pronunciation guide as such, but notes that “Gh and kh are both guttural letters to be found in *ghaihazir* and *khabar*, not the aspirated consonants of *ghar* and *khara*.

1. **Author:** Helmy, F.

**Year:** 1941

**Title:** How to Speak Arabic and French

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Dar el Dee-ayah wel Nashr el Togaria

**Language:** English and French

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Munib, H.

**Year:** 1942

**Title:** My Arabic-Speaking Companion: A new conversational guide of English-Arabic familiar phrases and general words

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** M. El-Halaby

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Brin, Morik and Biancardi, Raoul A.

**Year:** 1942

**Title:** Say it in Arabic and see Egypt: Manual and Guide-Book for the British and Imperial Forces

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Horus

**Language:** English

خ: is like *ch* in the Scotch word *loch*.

ص: is a strong sibilant pronounced in the back of the mouth by pressing the tongue against the palate and expelling the breath through rounded lips, as in the English word *sod*.

ع: is a peculiar guttural sound which is produced by a forcible emission of the breath and a quick closure of the wind-pipe, somewhat like a pig’s grunt.

1. **Author:** Holbrook, A. W.

**Year:** 1942

**Title:** Colloquial Arabic Grammar. Specially Written for Members of the British Forces in Egypt

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** al-Ettemad Printing Office

**Language:** English

خ: This is pronounced like the ch in the Scottish pronunciation of loch.

ص: [Not given.]

ع: This is rather like a deep guttural a.

1. **Author:** Wehrmacht, Oberkommando and Sonderstab F.

**Year:** 1942

**Title:** Militärwörterbuch für den Führer und Unterführer. Deutsch-Arabisch

**Place Published:** Berlin

**Language:** German

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Lila, publishers

**Year:** 1942

**Title:** Learn Arabic without a teacher : for the use of H.M. Forces in the Middle East

**Place Published:** Tel-Aviv

**Publisher:** "Lila"

**Language:** English

No pronunciation guide.

1. **Author:** Mirhom, Z.

**Year:** 1942

**Title:** Egyptian Arabic: New conversational guide

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Language:** English

**Language:** English

خ: kh

ص: ss

ع: aa

1. **Author:** [War and Navy Departments Washington D.C.]

**Year:** 1943

**Title:** A Short Guide to Iraq

**Place Published:** Washington, D.C.

**Publisher:** War and Navy Departments

**Language:** English

خ: kh is pronounced as when clearing your throat when you have to spit. Listen carefully for it on the records.

ص: Not given.

ع: (‘) is to be pronounced like a slight cough. Listen carefully for it on the records. Whenever it is indicated, pronounce it clearly, but do not pronounce it even accidentally when it is not indicated, or you will be misunderstood. [It is clear from the phrases that this refers to *‘ayn* as well as *hamza*.]

1. **Author:** [War and Navy Departments Washington D.C.]

**Year:** 1943

**Title:** A Short Guide to Syria

**Place Published:** Washington, D.C.

**Publisher:** War and Navy Departments

**Language:** English

خ: kh is pronounced as when clearing your throat when you have to spit. Listen carefully for it on the records.

ص: Not given.

ع: (‘) is to be pronounced like a slight cough. Listen carefully for it on the records. Whenever it is indicated, pronounce it clearly, but do not pronounce it even accidentally when it is not indicated, or you will be misunderstood. [It is clear from the phrases that this refers to *‘ayn* as well as *hamza*.]

1. **Author:** United States War and Navy Departments

**Year:** 1943

**Title:** A language guide to North Africa

**Place Published:** Washington, D.C.

**Publisher:** War and Navy Departments

**Language:** English.

خ: kh or KH is like the sound you make when clearing your throat to spit. Listen for it on the records. Example: KHAM-*sa* meaning “five.”

ص: Not given.

ع: (‘) is pronounced like a slight cough or catch in the throat, as when in English we cut the word “no” or “yeh” off very short. It is also like the sound you hear in the middle of “uh-oh.” Listen on the records. Example: ’ALF meaning “thousand.” [It is clear from the phrases that this refers to *‘ayn* as well as *hamza*.]

1. **Author:** United States War and Navy Departments

**Year:** 1943

**Title:** Technical Manual. Moroccan Phrase Book

**Place Published:** Washington

**Publisher:** War Department

**Language:** English

خ: KH

ص: SS in HISS

ع: a guttural sound.

1. **Author:** Emerson, L. H. S. and Ghanem, Seiyid Muh. Abdoh

**Year:** 1943

**Title:** Aden Arabic Grammar

**Place Published:** [Cairo]

**Publisher:** Al-Maaref Press

**Language:** English

خ: as ‘ch’ in ‘loch’.

ص: strong s … said with the tongue against the top of the teeth.

ع: the Arabic guttural ‘ain’, a sound similar to, but more vigorous than, that by which a Cockney will replace the ‘t’ when he says “wa’er” for “water”. The Arabic for Aden, for example, is ‘adan, which does not being with ‘a’ but with ‘ (ain).

1. **Author:** Tritton, A. S.

**Year:** 1943

**Title:** Teach Yourself Arabic

**Series Title:** Teach yourself books

**Place Published:** London

**Publisher:** English Universities Press

خ: is like the ‘ch’ in the Scottish ‘loch’ or the German ‘ach’ but more scrapy. The difficulty is not so much in the sound as in the positions in which it can occur – e.g. initially. Pronounce ‘loch’ and then try to pronounce it backwards.

ص: is the counterpart of s and is made with the blade of the tongue against the teeth ridge, the tip being behind the lower teeth.

ع: is the voiced correlative of ħ pronounced with more tightening of the throat and forcing up of the larynx. The feeling in the throat is suggestive of slight retching. If you pronounce English vowels with a tightened throat and squeezed larynx, producing a metallic, rather low-pitched voice, they will be near to Arabic vowels in the neighbourhood of this consonant.

1. **Author:** Ben-Zeev, Israel

**Year:** 1944

**Title:** הערבית המדוברת

**Place published:** Jerusalem

**Transliterated title:** ha-ʻArvit ha-meduberet

**Translated title:** Spoken Arabic

**Language:** Hebrew

خ: מבאטאת ככ׳׳ף (רפה) בעברית [Pronounced like a weak כ in Hebrew.]

ص: הגויה בנחץ כנהוג גם אצל יהודי ארצות המזרח, ובנגיעת הלשון בחך הקדמי. [Pronounced as commonly by the Jews of eastern countries, with the tongue touching the front palate.]

ع: מבוטאת כנהוג אצל יהודי ארצות המזרח. [Expressed as is usual among the Jews of eastern countries.]

1. **Author:** Sandison, P. J.

**Year:** 1944

**Title:** Pidjin Arabic for Sudan Defence Force

**Place Published:** Khartoum

**Publisher:** [publisher not identified]

**Language:** English.

No ‘difficult’ consonants described. Sandison (p.3) says “Only the sounds of the English language are used. Arabic has sounds not occurring in English, but they have been replaced with the nearest English equivalent (which is sometimes not very near).

1. **Author:** Garbel, Irene and Bloch, Ernest

**Year:** 1945

**Title:** ערבית יסודית : ספר למוד הספה הספרותית עפ״י שיטת הסתכלות ותרגילים

**Place Published:** Tel Aviv

**Transliterated title:** Arvit yesodit : sefer limud ha-safah ha-sifrutit ʻal pi shiṭat histaklut ṿe-targilim

**Publisher:** Y. 'Tse'tsik

**Language:** Hebrew

Individual sounds are introduced gradually throughout the book. Diagrams show the correct position of the tongue in the mouth.

1. **Author:** Smeaton, Barnston Hunter

**Year:** 1945

**Title:** Arabic Work Vocabulary for Americans in Saudi Arabia

**Place Published:** Cairo

**Publisher:** Elias’ Modern Press

**Language:** English.

خ: A scraping at the back of the palate, like the ‘ch’ in Scottish “loch” or the German “Bach”. Unlike ‘k’, ‘kh’ can be held out. Back of the tongue almost touches the palate, but not quite – or you get ‘k’.

ص: A dull, heavy ‘s’. Whereas with the simple ‘s’ (which compare) the tongue is at the teeth and the upper lip is tense, here the tongue-tip is withdrawn onto the wrinkly region behind the upper gums, and the lip is relaxed. The whole tongue tends to lift up.

ع: The letter’ain, a consonant formed by narrowing the throat passage as the voice is sounded, as though one were saying ‘ah’ while being strangled. It is a sound generally essential to understanding and must be mastered.