

Catalogue of Arabic Phrasebooks, 1798-1945

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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.

- 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 ‘ayn* ع, et doivent être prononcées du gosier et d’une manière brève.
- 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.
- 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.

4. **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 *Kâ* 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 le plus sûr moyen de n'y point réussir. Lorsqu'en est parvenu, à bien saisir sa prononciation, elle devient aussi facile que celle des autres lettres; à *Malthe*, et même souvent en Barbarie, on la confond avec le ح *Hâ*.
 ص: *Ṣād* est un *S* dur et guttural.
 ع: *Āyn*. 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'entendant prononcer une fois, on apprendra mieux sa vraie prononciation, que nous ne le pourrions faire par écrit.
5. **Author:** Savary, Claude-Étienne and Langlès, Louis (ed.)
Year: 1813 (written 1784)
Title: Grammaire de la langue arabe vulgaire et littéraire
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 *s*.
 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, *وَعْدٌ 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.
6. **Author:** Zakhūr, Anton [Don Raphaël de Monachis]
Year: 1822
Title: قاموس اطالياني وعربي، يتضمن بالاختصار كل الالفاظ الجاري بها العادة والالزام لتعليم الكلام ولمفهومية Dizionario italiano e arabo, che contiene in succinto tutti i vocaboli che sono più in uso e più necessarij per imparar a parlare le due

lingue corretamente

Place Published: Bolacco [Būlāq]

Publisher: Stamperia Reale [Maṭba‘at Ṣaḥib al-Sa‘ādah]

Language: Italian

No pronunciation guide.

7. **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 fait 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 نُعْنَع (mente), بَعَج (faire crever).

8. **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-lughā 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.

9. **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.

10. **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.]
11. **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.
12. **Author:** mi-Ḳaminits, Menaḥem Mendel ben 'Aharon
Year: 1839
Title: קורות העתים לישורון בארץ-ישראל
Place Published: Warsaw
Publisher: Unknown
Transliterated title: Ḳorot ha-'itim Li-[Ye]shurun be-'Erets Yiśra'el
Translated title: Happenings of the Times of the Yeshuv in the Land of Israel
Language: Hebrew
No pronunciation guide.
13. **Author:** Shidyāq, Fāris al- and Badger, George Percy
Year: 1840
Title: كتاب المحاوراة الأنسية في اللغتين الانكليزية 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.
14. **Author:** mi-Ḳaminits, Menaḥem Mendel ben ’Aharon
Year: 1841
Title: קורות העתים לישורון בארץ־ישראל
Place Published: Warsaw
Publisher: H. Bomberg
Transliterated title: Ḳorot ha-‘itim Li-[Ye]shurun be-’Erets Yiśra’el
Translated title: Happenings of the Times of the Yeshuv in the Land of Israel
Language: Yiddish
 No pronunciation guide.
15. **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.
16. **Author:** Assaad Yakoob Kayat [al-Khayyāt, 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.
17. **Author:** Nolden, E.
Year: 1844
Title: Vocabulaire français arabe: dialecte vulgaire de l'Égypte, avec la prononciation exprimée en caractères 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 *ha'*.] 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.
18. **Author:** Hofstetter, Johann Baptist and Hudaj, Georg
Year: 1846
Title: Handbuch der arabischen volkssprache, mit deutscher und italienischer erklärung, sammt beigetzter 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.
19. **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 ma'rifat lisān al-'Arab
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 ع se prononce quelquefois comme ح, p. ex. je n'ai pas entendu; et on le retranche dans le mot أحد أشهر onze, 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.
20. **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.
21. **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.
22. **Author:** al-Miṣrī, Khalīfah ibn Maḥmūd
Year: 1850
Title: قلائد الجمان في فوائد الترجمان / Instructions aux drogmans
Transliterated title: Qalā'id al-jumān fī fawā'id al-tarjumān
Translated title: Necklaces of Pearls for the Benefit of Interpreters
Place Published: Būlāq
Publisher: al-Maṭba'ah al-Āmirah
Language: French and Turkish
No pronunciation guide.
23. **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.
24. **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 prononciation 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.”

25. **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.
26. **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
27. **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 articulation 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 cas on le retranche.
28. **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.

29. **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 than 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 *h*, and in other cases it is struck out.
30. **Author:** Berezin, Ilya Nikolaevich
Year: 1857
Title: Guide du voyageur en orient: dialogues arabes d'après trois principaux dialectes: de Mesopotamie, de Syrie et d'Égypte
Publisher: Moscou: Imprimerie de l'Université Impériale/ St. Petersburg: Imprimerie de l'Université Impériale
Language: French
No pronunciation guide.
31. **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 *h*, 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 eine Silbe schließt, durch einen solchen nach dem Vokal bezeichnet.
32. **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.

33. **Author:** Castillo y Olivás, 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.
34. **Author:** Cadri, Mohamed (= Muḥammad Qadrī Pasha)
Year: 1861
Title: Le nouveau guide de la conervation 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.
35. **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: ch, has deutsche ch in *ach*, *Rache*, z. B. أَح ach, أُحْت ucht, خاف châf.
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 Buchstaben ط und ظ gemein hat, macht es zu einem sogenannten *emphatischen* Buchstaben; z. B. صَاجِبُ çâheb (çâheb), صِرَاطِ çirâth, حِصَانِ huçân.
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 articuliertes a auszusprechen sucht : x. B. عَيْن aain, ‘ain, عِنْدَ (عِنْدُ) aand, ‘and, شِمْعَى schímai, schím‘i. Steht es in der Mitte eines Wortes zwischen zwei Vokalen, so lasse man in der Aussprache diese beiden Vokale scharf auseinandertreten (so dass ein starker *Hiatus* entsteht), z. B. بَعِيدَ ba-‘îd, نَعْمَ ná-‘am. Am Ende des Wortes lässt man ein kurzes a nachklingen: z. B. شُمُوعَ schumûa, schumû‘, بَدِيعَ bedîa, bedî’.

36. **Author:** Anonymous
Year: 1862
Title: Dialogues français-arabes = مخاطبات فرنساوية عربية.
Transliterated title: Mukhāṭabāt Faransāwiyya ‘Arabiyya
Translated title: French-Arabic Dialogues
Place Published: Beyrouth
Publisher: Imprimerie Catholique
 No pronunciation guide.
37. **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
38. **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 ʾ has to ه; that is, the ع, like the ʾ, 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 ل, until he has the opportunity of learning its true sound by the ear, from the mouth of a native.

39. **Author:** Sarkīs, Shāhīn and Ibrahīm Sarkīs
Year: 1863
Title: Arabic and English Vocabulary and Phrases تحفة الاخوان 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.
40. **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.
41. **Author:** al-Ḥalabī, 'Abd Allah Kalzī
Year: 1863
Title: Русско-Арабские общественные разговоры = مکالمات في اللغة الروسية و اللغة العربية المستعملة
Transliterated title: Russko-Arabskie obshchestvennye razgovory = Mukālamāt fī al-lughā al-Rūsiyya wa al-lughā al-'Arabiyya al-musta'malah
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.
42. **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.
43. **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.

44. **Author:** Soussa, Bichara

Year: 1865

Title: Nouvelle méthode pour apprendre à parler l'arabe vulgaire en très-peu de temps et sans maître 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.

45. **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.]

46. **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.

47. **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.
48. **Author:** ‘Abd al-Fattāh, Sayyid
Year: 1872
Title: Tuḥfat al-maqāl fī al-iṣṭilāḥāt wa al-amthāl / Tohfatul Makal تحفة المقال في الاصطلاحات والامثال
Place Published: Bombay
Language: Urdu
 No pronunciation guide.
49. **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: خيَّاط *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: عربي *ârbi*, árabe.
50. **Author:** Roze, J.
Year: 1873
Title: Manuel de conversation en français et en arabe = لسان المترجم وترجمان المتكلم في الفرنسية والعربية
Transliterated title: Lisān al-mutarjim wa-turjumān al-mutakallim fī al-Faransāwiyya wa al-‘Arabiyya
Translated title: The translator’s tongue and the speaker’s interpreter in French and Arabic
Place Published: Beyrouth
Publisher: Imprimerie Catholique
 No pronunciation guide.
51. **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.

52. **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.
53. **Author:** Malaty, G.
Year: 1874
Title: الذهب الإبريز في لغتي العرب والإنجليز A 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-'arab wa-al-injilīz
Translated title: The outstanding gold in the two languages, Arabic and English
Place Published: Cairo
Language: English
No pronunciation guide.
54. **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.
55. **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.
56. **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: *Chā ; ch*, guttural *ch*, as in the Scotch *Loch*, but harder.
 ص: *Sād*; *ṣ*, strong palatal *s*.
 ع: *Ain*; *ā*, guttural long *a*.
57. **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.
58. **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.
59. **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 Hâ 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.
60. **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 Hervorstößen der Luft durch die stark
zusammengepreßte Kehle hervorgebracht wird.

61. **Author:** Zilberman, Yisrael

Year: 1882

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

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.

62. **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.

63. **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.
64. **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.
65. **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 praktische Araber: Methode 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.]
66. **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.
67. **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 *kh*; c’est

à peu près le *ch* allemand dans les mots *machen, nacht*.

ص: [Not given.]

ع: [Not given.]

68. **Author:** Anonymous
Year: 1885
Title: La Lingua Araba imparata senza maestro. Grammaticchetta 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.
69. **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.
70. **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.
71. **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 “ ’.”

72. **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.
73. **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."
74. **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.
75. **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.
76. **Author:** Sabbagh, Michel and Thorbecke, H. (ed.)
Year: 1886
Title: Mîhâ'il Şabbâg's Grammatik der arabischen Umgangssprache in Syrien und Aegypten
Place Published: Strassburg
Publisher: Karl J. Trübner
Language: German
 No pronunciation guide.
77. **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 Hervorstößen der Luft erzeugter Laut.
78. **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 pronunzia colla lingua battendo quasi il palato. Vi son parole in Arabo, che hanno quasi la stessa 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 difficilie 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.

79. **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.]
80. **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.”
81. **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.
82. **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 prononciation approximative; cette prononciation sufft pour être compris lorsqu’il s’agit de sujets simples et se rapportant à la pratique de tous les jours.”
83. **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-‘Arabī 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:** Maṭba‘at al-Ittiḥād al-Miṣrī
- Language:** French
- No pronunciation guide.
84. **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: Ḥâ 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.
85. **Author:** Haggemacher, 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.
86. **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*.]

87. **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 guttural no conocido en los idiomas que provienen del latin; se asemeja al sonido de las gárgaras.
88. **Author:** Dirr, Adolf
Year: 1893
Title: Grammatik der vulgär arabischen sprache für den selbstunterricht
Place Published: Wien [etc.]
Publisher: A. Hartleben
Language: German
خ: *ħ* ist das schnarrende schweizerische *ħ*.
ص: *ṣ* ein scharfes *s*; während beim *س* die Zunge an den Zähnen ruht, wird sie bei Aussprache des *ص* an den vorderen Gaumen gelegt eun ein *ß* ausgesprochen z. B. *بَصَّ* *baṣṣ* er hat gesehen.
ع: ‘ ein sehr kräftiger Vokaleinsatz, der am besen getroffen wird, wenn man das deutsche ach! Recht unwillig ausspricht.
89. **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.
90. **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*, *ṣ*, *ض*, *ḍ*, *ط*, *t*, *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.

91. **Author:** Seidel, August
Year: 1894
Title: Praktisches Handbuch der arabischen Umgangssprache Ägyptischen Dialekts, mit zahlreichen Übungsstücken 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 unterscheiden 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 eingeschoben, 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.
92. **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 unterscheiden 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 eingeschoben, 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.
93. **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 vollkommen 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, resistant; صلاة = salla, Gebet.

ع: das ا und ع 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.

94. **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 ś, in saw.

ع: has no equivalent in English.

95. **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.

96. **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.

97. **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*.
98. **Author:** Harder, Ernst
Year: 1898
Title: Methode Gaspey-Otto-Sauer : Arabische Konversations-Grammatik mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Schriftsprache
Place Published: Heidelberg
Publisher: Jul. Groos
Language: German
خ: *châ* ist das rauhe, schweizerische *ch*, wie in "Rache" (das spanische *j* in *jamás*).
ص: *şâd* ist ein scharfes, dumpfes, am oberen Gaumen ausgesprochenes *s*.
ع: 'ain scharfer Kehllaut, dem man am nächsten kommt, wenn man den Kehlkopf zusammenpreßt und die Luft scharf hervorstößt.
99. **Author:** Robertson, F. E. and Ayrût, Lûtfî 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.
100. **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.

101. **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: ḥ 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 appoggiando 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'finale del belato *b e e* delle pecore.
102. **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 فرنساي و ايطالي و عربي
Transliterated title: mu'ajam lugha faransāwī wa Itālī wa 'arabī
Translated title: Dictionary of French, Italian, and Arabic
Place Published: Mousky - Caire
Publisher: Emin Hindīé
Language: French and Italian
No pronunciation guide.
103. **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.
104. **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 *h*, and peculiar to the Semitic languages, but is not quite so strongly articulated in Cairene as in some other Arabic dialects.
105. **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* antes de *é* ou *i*. É um *s* forte e emphatico.
 ع: Esta letra indica uma articulação guttural, que não pode ser representada pelos nossos caracteres; aproxima-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.
106. **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 *h*, with which it is often interchanged, though it is not itself, when purely articulated as an aspirate.
107. **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: *h*, 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.

108. **Author:** Amritsari, Abdurrahman
Year: 1904
Title: عربی بول چال : جو عربی زبان کا روز مرہ سکھنے کیلئے فائدہ مند ہے مع ایک فرہنگ جس میں
`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 `Āmm S̄tīm
Language: Urdu
No pronunciation guide.
109. **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.
110. **Author:** Trietsch, David [=Davis] and Grazovsky (Goor), Yehudah
Year: 1906
Title: שמוש לידיעת ארץ ישראל
Place Published: Yerushalem
Publisher: M. Shinyñin
Transliterated title: Shimush li-yedi`at Erets Yiśra`el
Translated title: Useful Information for the Land of Israel
Language: Hebrew
No pronunciation guide.
111. **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.

112. **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.
113. **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.
114. **Author:** Anonymous.
Year: 1911
Title: Краткіе разговори для паломниковъ : на русскомъ, греческомъ, турецкомъ и арабскомъ языкахъ и молитва, тропарь воскресеніе и титуль патріарха на три языка, рускій, греческій и арабскій
Place Published: Jerusalem
Publisher: Katanov Brothers
Transliterated Title: Kratkіe 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.
115. **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 gesprochenes s).

- ع: ‘ (scharfer Kehllaut mit Hervorstößen der Luft durch die stark zusammengepreßte Kehle).
116. **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 “lispings” *s* pronounced somewhat as *s* in *sod*.
 ع: is a strong guttural produced by quick and forcible closure of the wind-pipe.
117. **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 kurtse tsayt
 Translated title: Method for learning Arabic: Alone without a teacher in a very short time
Language: Yiddish
 No pronunciation guide.
118. **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 *hā'*].
 ص: La ص ha il suono duro ed enfatico di una *s*.
 ع: La ع si pronunzia come una vocale leggermente gutturale.
119. **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.
120. **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.
121. **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 ausgesprochen, gibt am besten diesen Latur 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.
122. **Author:** Lammeyer, Josef and Darian, Ludwig
Year: 1913
Title: Metoula Sprachführer: Arabisch (Syrisch)
Place Published: Berlin-Schöneberg
Publisher: Langenscheidt
Language: German
 خ: ḥ (wie in “ach”, “Rache”)
 ص: ṣ emphatisches stimmloses s mit breiter Zunge am Vordergaumen zu sprechen
 ع: ‘ (= ʾ der Hebräer, durch Zusammendrücken des Kehlkopfes ausgesprochen)
123. **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.

124. **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.
125. **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.
126. **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.
127. **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."
128. **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 [Sād] ص האות הזאת מתאימה לאות ,,צ,, אבל הערבים מדטאים את ה,,צ,, כסמך בהברה חזקה. :ص corresponds to the letter tsade, but the Arabs pronounce tsade as a strong letter s.]
- ع: [Treated as equivalent of Hebrew ע.]
129. **Author:** Skarous, Guirguis
Year: 1915
Title: New English Arabic-Manuel
Place Published: Cairo
Language: English
 خ: kh
 ص: ss
 ع: aa
130. **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.
131. **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.
132. **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.

133. **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.
134. **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.
135. **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 [h], 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.
136. **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).
137. **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.
138. **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).
139. **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.]
140. **Author:** Selikovitch, George
Year: 1918
Title: אראביש-אידישער לעהרער: וועג וויזער פאר די אידישע לעגיאנערען אין ציון תרגמן ערבי ויהדי
Place Published: New York
Publisher: Sh. Drukerman
Transliterated title: [Yiddish] Arabish-Idisher lehrer : veg yayzer far di Idishe legyoneren in Tsiyon; [Arabic] Turjumān ‘Arabī 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.

141. **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.
142. **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 şâd is like *s* with a rounding of the lips and somewhat greater stress.
ع: The ‘ên is an explosive articulation made by compressing the air-passages deep down in the throat.
143. **Author:** Scherer, George Henry and Hitti, Habib
Year: 1920
Title: al-Kalâm al-‘Arabî al-Dārij fî 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.
144. **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: ş emphatic *s*.
ع: ‘ = sound formed deep in the throat to be learnt by oral example.
145. **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.
146. **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: [Almost צ כמעט:]
 ع: [Hebrew ע העברעאיש:]
147. **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, ط, ض 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 must be developed to produce it, so that a European can never imitate the sound at first attempt.
148. **Author:** Maroun, P. Camillo
Year: 1922
Title: Vocabolario Italiano-Arabo
Place Published: Jerusalem
Publisher: Francescani

- Language:** Italian
No pronunciation guide.
149. **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.
150. **Author:** Alfagnah, Abu Isaac
Year: 1924
Title: قرائت عربية تורת 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.
151. **Author:** Anonymous
Year: 1924 or 1925
Title: די אראבישע שפראכע : לעזען, שרייבען, 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.
152. **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.

153. **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 *h*, articulated with strong construction of throat muscles.
154. **Author:** Worsley, Allan
Year: 1925
Title: Sudanese Grammar
Place Published: London
Publisher: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge
Language: English
No pronunciation guide.
155. **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.
156. **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.
157. **Author:** Elmaleh, Abraham
Year: 1928
Title: המורה הערבי : שטה נוחה ומעשית ללמוד השפה הערבית ודקדוקה מבלי עזרת מורה, עם הרבה
אסאז הערבית; ו הוא אסלוב מסתחדת לתסהיל תעלימ הלגה הערבית וקואעדהא מע תמארינ לתלאמיד תרגילימ
المدارس
Place Published: Tel-Aviv
Publisher: Mitspah

Transliterated title: [Arabic] Ustādh al-‘Arabīyah, wa-huwa uslūb mustaḥdath li-tashīl ta‘līm al-lughah al-‘Arabīyah wa-qawā’ iduhā ma‘a tamārīn li-talāmīdh al-madāris al-ibtidā’īyah al-‘Ibrīyah; [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: [Weak כּי (רפוייה)]

ص: [Treats as equivalent of Hebrew צ.]

ع: [Treats as equivalent of Hebrew ע.]

158. **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.

159. **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.

160. **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

161. **Author:** Anonymous
Year: 1930s?
Title: Arabic Words and Phrases for R. E.
Place Published: Cairo
Publisher: C. E. Albertiri
No pronunciation guide.
162. **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.
163. **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.
164. **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.
165. **Author:** Esaguy, José de
Year: 1935
Title: Vocabulário português-arabe : pronúncia figurada pequena guia de conversação, lucucões, etc.
Place Published: Lisboa
Publisher: Empreêsa nacional de publicade
Language: Portuguese.
No pronunciation guide.

166. **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.
167. **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.
168. **Author:** Stephan, Stephan Hanna
Year: 1935
Title: Arabic Self-taught: A Primer
Place Published: Jerusalem
Publisher: Steimatzky
Language: English
 Not seen.
169. **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).
170. **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.
171. **Author:** Keler, Hayim
Year: 1935
Title: Lern arabish : a leykhete 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.
172. **Author:** Griffiths, V. L. and 'Alī Ṭāhā, 'Abd 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.
173. **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.
174. **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.
175. **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.

176. **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.

177. **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.

178. **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 emission [sic] of air through the tightly compressed throat. No European equivalent. Learned by ear.

179. **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 *daraba* in the grammatical examples, to indicate that it is emphatic.]

ع: This is rather like a deep guttural a.

180. **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.

181. **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 *h*, articulated with strong constriction of throat muscles.

182. **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.
183. **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.
184. **Author:** Kapliwatsky, Jochanan
Year: 1940
Title: Arabic Language and Grammar
Place Published: Jerusalem
Publisher: Rubin Mass
Language: English.
No pronunciation guide.
185. **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.
186. **Author:** Services Committee for Modern Languages
Year: 1940s
Title: Arabic from Scratch: "Bill wa John fi el-sharq"
Place Published: [S.I.]
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); dakhil (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 şaif with a dot means summer; tīn without a dot means fig,

and ʔīn 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).

187. **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
188. **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
189. **Author:** Salem, Mahmoud Mohamed
Year: 1941
Title: Spoken Arabic Without A Teacher
Place Published: Cairo
Publisher: Al-Eétamad 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.
190. **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 *ghai hazir* and *khobar*, not the aspirated consonants of *ghar* and *khara*.”
191. **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.
192. **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.
193. **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.
194. **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.
195. **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.
196. **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.
197. **Author:** Mirhom, Z.
Year: 1942
Title: Egyptian Arabic: New conversational guide
Place Published: Cairo
Language: English
Language: English
 خ: kh
 ص: ss
 ع: aa
198. **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: (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*.]
199. **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*.]

200. **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*.]

201. **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.

202. **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 begin with ‘a’ but with ‘ (ain).

203. **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 scrappy. 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 h 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.

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

Year: 1944

Title: הערבית המדוברת

Place published: Jerusalem

Transliterated title: ha-‘Arvit 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.]

205. **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).

206. **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 'al pi shītat histaklut ve-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.

207. **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.