



UNIVERSIDAD
DE GRANADA



CENTRO DE
LENGUAS
MODERNAS

SPANISH LANGUAGE AND CULTURE COURSE (CLCE)

LANGUAGE

INTRODUCTION TO THE ARABIC

LANGUAGE



INTRODUCTION TO THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The objective of this introductory course to the Arabic Language is to offer a general understanding of this language in two areas. The first area is its linguistic history, where the students will learn about the origin, evolution, geographic diversity and characteristics of classical Arabic as well as modern Arabic. The second aspect focuses on instrumental linguistic elements, like the alphabet, calligraphy and an elementary contact with the language that allows the students to communicate in basic, daily-life situations.

CONTENTS

A. The Arabic language: historical-linguistic description

History of the Arabic language:

- Semitic languages and the position of Arabic among them
- Arabic, Southeast Semitic language: South Arabic versus North Arabic
- The proto-Arab
- The Arabic language before Islam
- The appearance of diglossia and the neo-Arabic linguistic type
- The Middle Arab
- The genesis of neo-Arabic dialects: the case of Andalusian Arabic
- Modern Standard Arabic (MEA): formation, structure and development
- The current linguistic situation in the Arab world: definition and perspectives

Writing system

- Aliphate
 - historical order
 - Modern order based on similarities between graphemes
- Graphics
 - Primary characters
 - Derived Primary Characters
 - Secondary characters
- Enable Arabic on your computer
 - Complex text layout language (CTL)
 - Enable text orientation buttons
 - Hotkeys: Change input language
 - Install new free fonts

The Aliphate

- Long vowels (alif, waw, ya): ا و ي
- The letters ba, ta and t: ب ت ث
- The letters dal and dal: د ذ
- The letters ra and za: ر ز
- The letters ha, ja and jim: ح ه ج
- The letters without and without: ه ح خ



CONTENTS

The letters sad, dad, ta and dad: ظ ط ض ص
The letters kaf, lam, mim and nun: م ل ك
The letters ayin, gayn, fa and qaf: ق ف غ ع
The letter ha: هـ

Word formation in Arabic

B. The Arabic language: communicative contents

Personal information: introduce yourself and say hello

Personal pronouns: هي هو أنتِ أنتِ أنا

Interrogative من

Demonstratives: هذه ، هذا

Names and nationalities

Professions

Talk about daily activities

Vocabulary: verbs of daily activities

Interrogative: ماذا

Express frequency

Ask and give directions (in the city, locate cities on the map,...)

Interrogative

Vocabulary: locations and address

Make descriptions of places: describe the city/house

Express tastes and preferences in a basic way (about food, free time activities, places).

METHODOLOGY

The teaching methodology integrates different modalities: explanations by the teacher, individual or group practical exercises in the classroom and outside of it, group work on theoretical content, oral presentations, written exercises, and all of this aimed at working on the different skills.

An essential part of the subject is the numerous and varied oral activities.

EVALUATION

- To have the right to be evaluated, attendance at 80% of the classes is mandatory.
- The evaluation of student performance will consist of three parts:
- Final exam (30%)
- Partial exam in the middle of the course (20%)



EVALUATION

- Carrying out exercises and scheduled activities in class and at home (50%, for adequately completing the tasks of each topic).

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