معجم عربي-انكليزي مرتب حسب المواضيع

Arabic-English Thematic Lexicon

Daniel Newman

Arabic-English Thematic Lexicon

The Arabic–English Thematic Lexicon is an invaluable resource for all learners of Arabic. It contains some 8,000 entries, arranged into themes, including flora and fauna, food and drink, the human body, health care, the family, housing, clothing, education, IT, sports, politics, economics and commerce, the law, media, language, geography, travel, religion, arts, science and natural resources. Three appendices cover the names of Arab and selected non-Arab regions, countries and capitals, and international organisations.

The entries in the Lexicon have been drawn from an extensive corpus of contemporary Standard Arabic vocabulary, based on authentic sources. In addition to verbs, nouns and adjectives, the Lexicon includes phrases and commonly used collocations, providing users with the necessary vocabulary in order to communicate effectively and confidently in both written and spoken Standard Arabic.

The Lexicon is an indispensable vocabulary-building tool, as well as a useful reference guide.

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Introduction

The task of the 'harmless drudge', as Dr Johnson called the lexicographer, is always challenging, and, it must be said, often thankless. Such is the everchanging nature of language that no sooner has a dictionary appeared than it is already to some extent out of step with the living language. Consider, for instance, the developments in computing and the Internet and the concomitant surge in new terminology in the space of just one decade.

In the case of Arabic, the lexicographer's task is further complicated by the phenomenon of diglossia – i.e. the coexistence of several varieties along an acro-basilectal continuum – and the fact that many of the regional dialects are mutually unintelligible.

The normative variety of the language, which is commonly referred to as Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) – the so-called fuṣḥā (فصحى) – is the closest to the Classical Arabic of the Qur'an in terms of grammar. This variety, which, of course, has been subject to many changes, not least in the area of lexis, is a language that is used exclusively for official and literary purposes. It diverges greatly, as it always has done, from the everyday language spoken by people in the street. Indeed, it is worth remembering that this variety has no mothertongue speakers - it is the dialect which is the native language of the Arabic speaker. The normative variety is also the link language which allows educated Arabic speakers from Morocco to Iraq to communicate with one another.

In this Lexicon the emphasis is squarely on the standard language, rather than a given colloquial variety.

Unfortunately, things do not stop here for the Arabic lexicographer as within the normative variety there are often a number of competing geographical variants. This matter is not unrelated to the fact that there are a number of Arabic Language Academies (Egypt, Irag, Jordan and Syria). For instance, 'mobile telephone' can be rendered by the following: مُتَنَقَّل بنَقَال جَوَّال ,مُتَنَقَّل بنَقَال إِنْقَال ,جَوَّال and (جهاز/هاتف) خَلَويّ ,مَحْمُول ,سَيَّار all of which are fushā terms. The only difference between them is where they were originally coined and their place (and frequency) of usage: the first three tend to be used more in North Africa, the fourth in Egypt, the fifth in the Levant and the sixth in some areas of the Gulf. Naturally, the Arabic speaker understands all coinings, but in the standard variety of his/her native area, one of them will probably be used to the exclusion of the others. What is more, it is very likely that in informal contexts the same speaker will use none of the above, choosing instead the borrowing موبایل ('GSM')! جي أس أم or 'GSM')!

It is in the area of terminology, or specialized language, that this problem is sometimes the most acute. It is particularly problematic, of course, in the sciences where the prevailing orthodoxy is that of one-to-one correspondence, i.e. one meaning, one term. In reality, this principle is consistently overridden in Arabic where a plethora of terms may render one English scientific term. For instance, in research the present author conducted some time ago, no fewer than thirteen terms were found for the English linguistic term 'phoneme', all of which are used interchangeably by specialists in the field.

The large number of (near-)synonyms and/or competing coinings make it very difficult for the lexicographer to make a choice, particularly as consulting native speakers may sometimes obfuscate, rather than clarify, the issue. For instance, an educated speaker from, say, Iraq will state that a given term is the one in use in Standard Arabic (or at least that used in Iraq), whereas an educated Moroccan speaker will comment that s/he has never encountered that very same word. In most cases the informant will recognize that it is Standard Arabic, but in others they will condemn the term for being a colloquial variant.

At the same time, one should not exaggerate the problem either. The above remark applies to certain fields more than others, whereas in most cases the same word is used across the Arabic-speaking world.

In a work of this kind, one solution would be to list all 'standard' terms, irrespective of where they are used. Instead, it has been decided to select the one that is most frequently encountered in the corpus for a number of reasons, the principal one being userfriendliness, since it was never intended to produce a Thesaurus. In the event of several competing forms occurring with similar frequency, each was retained, with the reader being referred to the definition given elsewhere: e.g.

house : بیت ست see : دار

On the whole, geographically determined MSA terms were excluded. For instance, it is well documented that in former French colonies such as Tunisia, Algeria, or Lebanon, a number of MSA terms in use are calques from French, whereas in many countries in the Middle East there is often a noticeable influence from English. To put it

differently, the author attempted to include only those terms whose use transcends a single country or area. In any event, it is impossible to remain entirely immune from accusations that such and such a term is less 'accurate' or 'widespread' than another.

Rather than a collection of entries culled from various dictionaries, the Lexicon is based on a corpus compiled over a period of many years, with the author relying on authentic data drawn from both written and audiovisual sources from a wide variety of countries. Only words whose usage was attested in a number of sources were included in the Lexicon.

The first question any dictionary compiler needs to address is whether the work deserves to be done, i.e. whether it fills a gap of some sort. The second one involves the target audience: who will be using the book, and perhaps equally important, why?

The origins of the Lexicon grew out of a desire and need to provide students with core vocabulary conveniently grouped together in thematic categories. Indeed, none of the basic vocabulary lists met this goal, whereas textbooks often frustratingly, albeit understandably, only give limited vocabulary relating to the same semantic field: for instance, students will be given only five colours, say, and will be expected to start compiling their own lists or, if they are lucky, rely on those provided by the teacher. Furthermore, it is much easier to assimilate lexis if it is presented in a logical and coherent format.

Like so many lexicographical endeavours, this Lexicon started out as a series of lists, which were handed to students when a particular area of vocabulary was tackled, i.e. for general vocabulary building, lexical extension, as well as translation exercises. It is important to point out that, while the Lexicon was initially drawn up for learners of Arabic, it is equally suitable for Arabic-speaking learners of English, for whom the book will also be a very useful vocabulary-building tool.

Arguably, one of the the first thematic vocabulary lists was that compiled by the great French Arabist, Charles Pellat (L'Arabe Vivant : mots arabes groupés d'après le sens et vocabulaire fondamental de l'arabe moderne, 1961). Based on a study of a number of newspapers, the lexicon contains 6,000 words which are ordered according to themes, but not alphabetically (though the book came with, unfortunately all too often unreliable, French and Arabic alphabetical indices)! Other endeavours followed, both in the West and in the Middle East, yet none fully met students' needs for a number of reasons, ranging from layout and presentation (e.g. either only transliteration or only Arabic script without vowelling), to the number and types of categories included, or the absence of collocations and of basic grammatical metatext.

The present Lexicon is intended to meet the needs of students at all levels who wish to expand their vocabulary in a large number of everyday fields. The Lexicon contains about 8,000 entries, and also includes phrases and collocations. It can be used for both passive and active vocabulary use. Students who have mastered the vocabulary contained in the Lexicon will be able to communicate effectively and confidently in most daily contexts, both orally and in writing.

The thematic ordering makes the Lexicon eminently practical and suitable for both home and classroom use. At the same time, the layout encourages browsing. Although the Lexicon is designed for use by Arabic learners at all levels, both in formal and informal settings, the user must have a basic knowledge of Arabic grammar in

order to be able to interpret and use the information effectively.

Throughout, the primary aim has been to provide all but the most technical vocabulary relating to a large number of fields which language users are likely to encounter. Naturally, choices again had to be made, in terms of the field in which certain words would have to be put, or the number of words in each field. Both questions were addressed pragmatically, and within practical constraints of length. Furthermore, the size of each category also depended on the nature and scope of the semantic field, and it is hardly surprising therefore that the section on 'Politics' contains significantly more terms than that on 'Fruit'. In theory, there was no fixed maximum (or minimum) number of words for each category.

As for the classification, there are, of course, cases in which the ultimate choice may be debatable, and to some degree subjective.

However, one would hope that the inclusion of the term is considered more important than the category in which it is placed. Similarly, some users will undoubtedly lament the absence of this or that term, which they deem absolutely imperative for the student. All that can be said in defence is that there was undoubtedly good reason to do so, either because it was too technical, colloquial, or synonymous with a term that was attested more often in the author's corpus.

Consistently, the basic premise has been to class entries together as much as possible in meaningful categories and subcategories.

If (near-)synonyms are provided in English, they are separated by a comma.

The next question is a very practical one, i.e. how to use the dictionary. The entries are arranged according to themes and appear in straight Arabic alphabetical order within each category. In cases where the lemma includes the article 'لُا', it is listed according to the first character of the base word: e.g. الدُّلُما ('draughts') appears under 'ع', not '!'.

Unlike in many Western dictionaries of Arabic, words patterned on the same root are not listed together, but in strictly alphabetical order. So, for instance, فَتَعُ ('to open') and وَقُتُا لا ('key') are not listed together. The main reason behind this was, once again, ease of use.

In line with common usage, Arabic verbs are listed in the third person singular preterite (الماضيي) form. The appropriate conjugation vowel of the first-form (base-stem) imperfect (المُضَارِع) is added in brackets next to the entry: e.g.

If there is more than one possible vowel, both variants are given: e.g.

In the case of so-called 'weak' verbs (those in which one of the root letters is \mathfrak{g} , \mathfrak{g} or \mathfrak{h}), the full imperfect third person singular form is given: e.g.

The plurals of Arabic words are only given if they are in some way irregular, i.e. if it involves a so-called 'broken' plural, or in cases of deviating pluralization (e.g. a sound feminine plural for words without the feminine marker δ , i.e. $t\bar{a}$ 'marb \bar{u} ta'): e.g.

In cases where the plural is only rarely used, as is the case for a number of fruits, it is given but enclosed in round brackets: e.g.

Specific phrases which are often found on signs are capitalized: e.g.

All Arabic words are fully vowelled; the absence of transcriptions has been a conscious choice inasmuch as it has a number of disadvantages, not least the fact that the learner will attempt to store two 'forms' in the mental lexicon, rather than one, i.e. the Arabic graphemic form. It is also hoped that beginners, in particular, will benefit from the additional reading practice.

Arabic nouns appear in pausal form, without the so-called 'nunnation' (تَنُوينُ), i.e. case endings, except for some accusative and genitive indefinite inflections: e.g.

'Diptote' forms, i.e. those with reduced inflections, are indicated by means of a superscript damma (ُ) over the final consonant: e.g. مدارس The diptote marking is omitted, however, in recent borrowings and proper nouns as the inflected endings in those cases are never pronounced: e.g. برلین 'not' برلین', 'Berlin'.

Relevant grammatical information is provided when necessary for both Arabic and English entries: e.g. English infinitives appear with 'to', whereas in cases of ambiguity, the appropriate grammatical category (e.g. adjective, noun) is indicated. Useful

coll.

collocations are	e also listed, as are prepositions:
e.g.	
۰ 0 س	
رسمي	official (adj.)
وافَقَ عَلَى	to approve
(f.) حَرْب	war
ۻۘڔۘڔؘۘڿۘڠ۠ڹٲ	to give an injection

In cases of polysemy or homonymy (sc. multiple meanings) of Arabic words, the various meanings are included in the relevant categories: e.g. فَنَتُعُ in the sense of 'to open' will be found under 'Housing and Construction', whereas it reappears under 'The Military' in the meaning of 'to conquer'. If the different meanings are part of the same field, then they appear numbered next to the entry: e.g.

The following abbreviations are used in the Lexicon:

adj. adjective adv. adverb

el. electricity
f. feminine
fig. figurative
gen. generic (noun)
intrans. intransitive (verb)
math. mathematics

collective (noun)

n. noun
n. un. unit noun
o. self oneself
pass. passive (voice)

perf. perfect tense
pl. plural
prep. preposition
Qur. Qur'an
s.o. someone
s.thing something

v. verb

trans.

regular feminine plural ون ون

transitive (verb)

< > the opposite of

FRUIT 7

Fruit

أثَمَرَ	to bear fruit (tree, plant)	طازُج	fresh
أناناس	pineapple	بنَّد (coll.)	grapes
(coll.) بُرْتُقال	oranges	(أعناب .pl)	
(coll.) بَطيخ	(water)melons	عُنْقود pl. عَناقيدُ	bunch (of grapes)
(coll.) بَلَح	dates		
(coll.) بُنْدُق	hazelnuts	فاكهة فواكهُ .pı	fruit
(بَنادق pl.)		فج	unripe
(<i>coll.</i>) تُقَّاح (pı. تُفافِيحُ	apples	فَراوْلة	strawberry
رک کی امر (coll.) تَمْر	(dried) dates	90 9	pistachio nuts
تَمر هِنْد	tamarind	(<i>coll.</i>) فول سودانيّ	peanuts
توت	mulberry	(coll.) كُرَز	cherries
توت شُـوْكيّ	raspberry	كُسْتَناء	chestnut
(coll.) تين	figs	(coll.) كُمَثْرَى	pears
ثُمُر	fruit (produce)	(کُمَثْرَیات .pl)	
ثمار .pı		لارنج	grapefruit
جُوافة	guava	لُبٌ p. لُبُوب	core (e.g. apple)
(coll.) جَوْز	walnuts	p. لُبُوب	
(coll.) جَوْز الهِنْد		(<i>coll.</i>) لَوْز	almonds
(coll.) حَبِّ الصَّنَوْبَر	pine nuts	(coll.) لِيمُون	lemons
(coll.) خُوخ	plums	ليمون حامض	lime
(coll.) زَبِيب	raisins	مانْجُو	mango
سبُاط	cluster (fruit)	(coll.) مشْمْش	apricots
(coll.) سنَفَرْجَل	quinces	مُوالِح	citrus fruits
(سىفارچ .pl)		(coll.) مَوْرْ	bananas
(coll.) سَفَرْجَل (pl. إُسفَارِجُ شَريحة شريحة pl. شُرائحُ	slice		ripe (fruit)
سر النص (coll.)	musk melon	ناضج يَقْطين يُوسفي	squash
(com.) طابَ (i)	to ripen	ئ ئى سىقى	tangerine
. 17		ي کي	

8 FLORA

Flora

ebony	(coll.) جُمَيْن	sycamore
tamarisk	حَبَة حُلُوة	aniseed
	حثّاء	henna
cedars		see قمح
to blossom (plant, flower)	1.5	
flowerpot		lavender
		mahogany
1. camomile	(coll.) خَشْخَاش	poppies
2. daisy	خشاخیش .pl	
bunch of flowers, bouquet	خنْشار	fern
florist	(coll.) خُوص	palm leaves
birch tree	دُخْن	millet
incense	دُرْدار	elm
cyclamen	(u) ذَبَلَ	to wilt, wither
1. seed	(coll.) رُمان	pomegranates
2. pip, stone (fruit)		iris
papyrus (plant)		1115
papyrus (sheet)	•	flowers
to burgeon	مار ,أَزْهُر ,زُهُور pl. والم	
bud	زَهْر اللُّؤْلُق	daisy
	ر (coll.) سترو	evergreen cypress
1. violet	سياق	stem (plant)
2. lilac	سئوق .pl	Storr (plant)
lupin		sumac
root		
	(<i>coll.</i>) سببل سننایا ٔ اس	ear, spike (grain)
trunk	بر در این	
		oak
to dry out	سنُوس	licorice
to dry	سَوْسَنَ	lily of the valley
	tamarisk cedars to blossom (plant, flower) flowerpot 1. camomile 2. daisy bunch of flowers, bouquet florist birch tree incense cyclamen 1. seed 2. pip, stone (fruit) papyrus (plant) papyrus (sheet) to burgeon bud 1. violet 2. lilac lupin root trunk to dry out	tamarisk المحبّة حُلُوه المؤلفة المحبّة حُلُوه المؤلفة المعبّد المعبّ

FLORA 9

(coll.) شَجَر	trees	قَصَب هِنْدِيّ	bamboo
أشْجار .pı		قَمْح	wheat
شعير	barley	قَنَب	hemp, flax
شُوْفان	oats	کأس	calyx
صُبُّار	1. cactus	کِئاس ,کُؤوس .pl	
	2. Indian fig	كافُور	camphor
(coll.) صَفْصاف	willow	كاكاو	cocoa
طلّع	acacia	کَرْم	vine
عُبَّاد الشَّمْس	sunflower	کُروم .pl	
عرْق عُرُوقَ .pl	1. see ساق (2)	كَسِتُناء	chestnut tree
عُرُوق .pl	2. vein (plant)	لَبْلاب	ivy
(coll.) عُشْب	grass	لَبْلاب مَرْسيِن مَزْهَرِية	see آس
pl. أعْشاب		مَزْهۡریة	vase
عُنَّاب	jujube	(coll.) نَبات	plants, flora
غابة	reed	pl. ات	
(coll.) غار	laurel trees	(coll.) نَبات مُتَسلِّق	climbing plants, creepers
(i) غَرَسَ	to plant	(i) نَبَتَ	to grow (plants)
غُرْس	seedling		
أغْراس .p		(coll.) نَخْل	palm trees
غُصْن	branch	نَخِيل	see نخل
غُصُون ,أغْصان .pl		ڹۘڒ۠ڿؚڛ	narcissus
فُلٌ	Arabian jasmine	(coll.) وَرْد	roses
قُرُ نْفُل	1. clove	ورُود .pl	
	2. carnation	(coll.) وَرُق	leaves
قشر	1. bark	pI. أوْراق	
قشْر قُشُنُورَ .pl	2. peel	(coll.) وَرَق عِنَب	vine leaves
(.coll.) قُصَب قصب سُكَّر	reed, cane	ياسىمين ياسىنْت	jasmine
قصبسکُّر	sugar cane	ياسنِنْت	hyacinth

Herbs and spices

بِرْسيِم	clover	عُطرِ	fragrant, aromatic
بِسْباسة	mace	عُطِر عَبِير	aroma, fragrance
بَقْدُونِس	parsley	غار	laurel
بَهار	herb	فِلْفِل ٖفُلْفُل	pepper
تابِل تَوابِلُ .pi	1. spice, condiment	فلْفلِ أَحْمَر	paprika
	2. see كزبرة	فلْفِل أَخْضَر	green pepper
ثُوم	garlic	فُلْفِل حارّ	chilli
جَوْز الطيب حَبَق	nutmeg	قُرْطُم	safflower
	basil	قَرْفة	cinnamon
حَبُهان	cardamom	کُرْکُم	turmeric
حُصالُبان	rosemary	كَرَوْيا	caraway
(coll.) خُرْدَل	mustard seed	کار <i>ي</i>	curry
دُرِس	dried clover	ػؙڒ۠ڹڔؘؘؘۘۛة	coriander
رَيْحان	sweet basil	كَمُّون	cumin
زَعْتَر	wild thyme	مُعَطَّر	scented, perfumed
زَعْفْرِان	saffron	ملْح	salt
زَنْجَبيل	ginger	ملْح أمْلاح .pl	
شبت	dill	نَباتات عِطْرِيَّة	aromatic plants
سمسم	sesame	نَعْناع	mint
شُمار	fennel	يَثْسُون	aniseed

Vegetables

ٲ۫ڕؙڗۜ	rice	بِسِلَّة	pea
باذنْجان	aubergine	(coll.) بُصِلَ	onions
بامية	okra, ladies' fingers	بُطاطا	sweet potato, yam

(coll.) بُطاطس	potatoes	(coll.) طُماطِم	tomatoes
بَنْجَر	beetroot	(coll.) عَدُس	lentils
(coll.) جَزَر	carrots	غُلّة	grain, cereals
حُمُّص، حمِّص	chick-peas	غلال,-ات.pı.	
(coll.)		فاصولياء	European bean
(coll.) خُرْشُوف	artichokes	(coll.) فَجُل	radishes
خَراشِيفُ .pl		(coll.) فُطْر	mushrooms
ضُ (coll.)	lettuce	(<i>coll.</i>) فول	beans, broad beans
خُضْرُوات	vegetables	(coll.) قَرْع	pumpkins, gourds
(coll.) خَيار	cucumbers, gherkins	(coll.) قَرْنَبِيط	cauliflower
ۮؙڒؘۜۊ	maize	كُرَاث	leek
راوَنْد	rhubarb	(coll.) كَرَفْس	celery
(coll.) زَيْتُون	olives	(coll.) كُرُنْب	cabbage
سبانخ	spinach	كوسكي	courgette
	white beet, chard	لِفْت	turnip
شُوَنْدَر طازِج	fresh	لوبياء	bean

Animals

Mammals

ابْن اَوَى بنات اَوى pl.	jackal	إِسْطُبْل	stable
بُنات اَوی pl.		pl. ات-	
ابْن عِرْس	weasel	اَكِلِ النَّمْل	ant-eater
بَنات عِرْسُ .pl		أليف	tame
أَرْنَب pl. أُرانِبُ	1. rabbit	أَيّل	stag
أرانِبَ .pl	2. hare	أَيِّل pi. أَيائلُ	
أُسدُ	lion	<u>بُر</u> ْثُن	claw, paw
أُسىود ,أُسىدُ .pl		بَراثِنُ .pi	

بَغْل	mule	حَذوة الحصان	horse shoe
pI. بِغال		حُذوة الحِصان حصان أحْصنِة ,حُصَنُ .pl	stallion
(coll.) بَقَر	1. cows	أحْصنِة ,حُصَنُ pl.	
أبْقار .pl	ماشىية 2. see		donkey
بَهِيمة بَهائمُ pı.	1. large domestic animal	حمار pl. حَمير	
بَهائمُ .pl	2. quadruped	حمار الوَحش	zebra
	3. livestock (plural)	حُمَل	lamb
ثَعْلَب pı. ثُعَالِبُ	fox	حَمَل pl. أحْمال حُمْلان	
		حَيُوان	animal
ثنَّة ﴿	fetlock	-ات .pl	
ثُنَن .pl		حَيُوان ثَدْييّ	mammal
ثُوْر ثِیران .pl	bull	حَيُوان مُفْتَرِسَ	predatory animal
	buffalo	خاصرة خَواصِرُ .pl	flank (horse)
جاموس جَوامِيسُ pl.		خواصرِ ٔ.pl	
جُحْش	young donkey	خَرْطُوم	trunk (elephant)
جِحاش .pl		خَراطِيمُ .pi	
جَدْي	kid (small goat)	خَرُوف pi. فَهْ,خِراف,خِرْفان	see حمل دُ
جِدْیان .pi			الحرا
جُرَد	rat	خُفَّاش خَفافِیشُ pı.	bat
جِرْدْان .pı		,	
جَرُو	1. puppy	(i, u) خُمَشَ	to scratch
أَجْر جراء, pl. أُجْراء	2. cub	خنْزیر خَنازیر <i>ُ</i> .pí	pig
جُمَل	camel	خنازیرَ .pı	
ب . جمال .pi		خنْزير بَرِّي زَارِ مَعْرِيْ	boar
جُواد	race horse, charger	حداریِر بریِه .pl	
جیاد .pı		دُبُ	bear
حافر	hoof	دِبَبة ,أَدْبابُ pı.	
حُوا فِرُ .pí		دُبُّ كَسْلان	sloth
حافر pí. حُوافِرُ حُجْر مُجُورِ أَحْجارَ .pl	mare	دَواجِنُ ذَنَب	poultry
	حجورة	ذَنَب	see ذيل
حَدِيقة الحَيَوان	Z00	أذْناب .pl	

ذئب	wolf	عَنْز	see معز
ذِئْب ذُؤْبان ,ذئاب َ.pl		عِنازُ ,عُنُوز ,أَعْنُز .pı	
ذیٰل	tail	غُزال	gazelle
ذيْل أذْيال ,ذُيُول .pı		غِزْلان .pl	
رُباعِي الأَرْجُل	quadruped	غُنُم	(1) شاء see
ردْف أرْدافُ .pl	croup	غُورِيلا	gorilla
أرْدافَ .pl		(coll.) فَأُر	1. mice
رَوْث	dung, droppings	فِيران ,فِئُران .pı	2. rats
أرْواث .pl		فُرَس	horse
زُرافة	giraffe	أَفْراسُ p _{l.}	
زَرافَى ,زرائفُ p _{I.}		فَرَس البَحْر	hippopotamus
سبع	1. beast of prey	فَرَس مَخْصِي	gelding
سباع .pl	أسد 2. see	فَرْو	fur
سَمُّور سَمَامِیرُ .pl	sable	فراء.pl	
		فَهْد	leopard, cheetah
سنَنام أسنْنِمة .pl	hump (camel)	أَفْهُد ,فُهود pl.	
		فيل	elephant
سنْجاب	(grey) squirrel	أَفْيال ,فُيُول ,فيِلَة [`] .pi	
(coll.) شاء	1. sheep	قُرْد	monkey
, ,	2. ewes	قُرود ُ.pl	
شِمْبانْزِي	chimpanzee	قَرْن قُرُون .pl	horn
صَهُوة	back (horse)		
-ات ,صبِهاء .pl		قُضاعة	otter
ضبع	hyena	قِطٌ	cat
ضبِا ع .pl		pI. قطط	
عجْل	calf	قطّ الزَّباد	civet cat
pl. عُجولَ		قُطَيْطة	kitten
عُرْف	mane (horse)	قَطيع	flock, herd
pl. أعْراف		قَطيع pl. قِطاع,قُطْعان,	أقْطا
عجْل pl. عُجُولُ عُرْف pl. عُرْف عُرْف الدّيك عُرْف الدّيك عُرين عُرُن .	coxcomb	ۇ، قىدس	beaver
عُرِين	lion's den, lair	ۇە <u>ق</u> نۇز	hedgehog
ع <i>ُرُن</i> .pl		قَنافِذُ pı. ُ	

قارض	rodent	(<i>coll.</i>) مَعْز، مَعَز pl. أَمْعُز	goats
قارض pl. قُوارِضُ كَبْش pl. مُباش كِباش	ram	مُهاة	wild cow
		مَهُوات.pl	
ػۘۯ۠ػۮؘڹۜ	rhinoceros	مُهْر أمُّهار ,مِهارة .pl	foal
َّكُفٌ (f.) pl. أَكُفٌ ,كُفُوف	paw, foot	مُهْرة	filly
کُلْب کلاب .pl	dog	ناب pı. أنْياب	tusk
یلاب .pl کمامة	muzzle	ناقة نُوق .pl	she-camel
كَمَّمَ	to muzzle		1. leopard
كَنْغَر	kangaroo	نَمر فُمُور .pl	2. tiger
لامة	llama	نمْس نُمُوسَ pl.	1. mongoose
لَبْوَة	lioness		2. ferret, weasel
ماشية	cattle	نیص	porcupine
ماشية ماعز مُواعزُ .pí مُتَوَحِّش	see معز	نیِص هجین pl. هُجُنُ	dromedary, racing camel
مُتُوَحِّش	wild	وَبَر أوْبار .pı	hair, coat (camel, goat, cat)
مُجْثَرٌ	ruminant	وَحْش وُحُوش pl.	wild animal
مخْلُب مَخالِبُ .pl مَرْموط	برث <i>ن</i> see		
pi. 📜 🛣		وَشَوَ	lynx
مرموط مُعّاز	marmot	وَطْواط وَطاوِيط ,وَطاوِط pı.	see خفاش
معار	goatherd	وصاويط, وصاوط	
Birds			
باز	falcon	بَشَرُوش	flamingo
بیزان .pl		(coll.) بَطّ	ducks
(i) باضَ	to lay eggs	بِطْرِيق بَطارِيق بَطارِيق بَلْشُون	penguin
ببَغاء	parrot	بطاریق .pl	
(coll.) بَجَع	pelicans	بلَشُون	heron

بُوم	owl	طَيْرة	flight
أبوام .pı		طَيْر مُهاجِر	migratory bird
تَدْرُج تَدْرُجة .pl	pheasant	طَيْر مُهاجِر طَيْر جارِح طُيُور جارِحة .pi	bird of prey
(coll.) تَمّ	swans	عَشْسٌ	to build a nest
جناح أُحْنِحةً	wing	عُشّ	nest
جناح أجْنحةَ .pi حُبارَى حُبارَيات .pi	bustard	عشاش ,عشاش .pı. عُصْفُور	عِشُشَة ,أ sparrow
حدًّأة بِدأن, حِداء, حِدْأً	kite	عَصافِيرُ .pl عُقاب عقْبان ,أعْقُب .pl	eagle
(coll.) حَمام	pigeons, doves	عَقْعَق	magnia
(coll.) دُجاج	chickens, hens		magpie
دیِك pl. دیُوك ,دیِكة	cock ာ်	عَنْدُلِيب عَنادِلُ pı. ُ	nightingale
	J1	غُراب	1. raven
**/	turkey (cock)	غِرْبان .pi	2. crow
ریش) (coll.) pı. ریاش	feathers, plumage	غُرْنُوق غَرانِيقُ pı.	crane
(coll.) سئمَّان	quails	فَرَّخَ	to hatch (eggs)
سُمُّن سَمامِنِ pı.	_{see} سمان	قاق الماء	cormorant
سئنُونُو	swallow	قَفَص أقْفاص pl.	cage
شُوْحة	vulture	(coll.) قُنْبُر	larks
صَقْر أَصْقُر ,صُقُور .pl	1. see باز	قَنابِر .pı	
	2. hawk	كَتْكُوت كَتاكِيت .pı	chick
(i) طارَ	to fly	کتاکیِت .pl	
طَنَّان	hummingbird	کُرْکِي	crane
طاوُوس	peacock	کراکِي .pí	
طَواوِيسُ .pl		كَنارِي	canary
(<i>coll/n.un.</i>) طَیْر طُیور .pl	bird	لَقْلاق لَقالِقُ _{.pl}	stork
		•	

منْقار	beak, bill	(coll.) نَوْرَس	sea gulls
مناقیرُ .pl (coll.) نَعام	ostriches	نُوارِسُ .pı هُدُهُدُ	hoopoe
(pl. نعائم)		pl. هُداهدُ (coll.) وَزّ	geese
نَقُّار الخَشْب	woodpecker	وَقُواق	cuckoo
(a) نَقَرَ	to peck		

Marine animals

أُبو سَيْف	owordfish	(coll.) رُعَّاد	olootrio rov
	swordfish		electric ray
أخْطُبُوط	octopus	زَعْنَفَة	fin, flipper
أُمِّ الحِبْر	squid	زَعانِفُ .pl سالمُون	
بَرْمائِي	amphibian		salmon
. ات .pl.		سرب	shoal (fish)
• • • • •		pı. أسْراب	
بَلّح البَحْر	mussel	(coll.) سىردىين	sardines
بور <i>ي</i>	(striped/red) mullet	ŕ	Ga. GG
•		سرُطان	1. crab
(coll.) تُنْ	tuna	pl. ات	جراد البحر 2. see
جَرُّاد البَحْر	crayfish	سرَطان بَحْرِي	lobster
جَرِّيث	eel	سئقُمْرِي	mackerel
حَبَّار	أم الحبر see	(coll.) سىمك	fish
حَرْشَف	fish scale	pı. أسْماك	
حَراشِف .pl		سَمَك الثُّرْس	turbot
(coll.) حُسيَك	fishbones	سىَمكَ مُوسىَى	sole
حُوت	whale	شَبُّوط	carp
أحْوات ,حبِتان .pl		(coll.) صدَف	pearl oysters
حَيُوان بَحْرِي	marine animal	رها أصداف .pl	pour dyolord
حَيوانات بَحْرِيّة .pi	mamic amma		
		عِجْل البَحْر	seal
خَيْشُوم	gill	قارُوس	seabass
pı. حياشيم			3045433
دَلْفِين	dolphin	ءُ قد	cod
خَيْشُوُم pl. خَياشِيمُ دَلْفَيِن دَلافَيِنثَ .pl		ق <u>َ</u> رْش	shark