## معجم عربي-انكليزي مرتّب 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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# Arabic-English Thematic Lexicon 

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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 fuṣh̄ā (فُصحیى) - is the closest to the Classical Arabic of the Qur'ān 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, Iraq, Jordan and Syria). For instance, 'mobile telephone' can be rendered by the following: مُتَقَّل, نَقَال ,جَوّال, (جِهاز/هـاتِ) خَلَوِي ,مَحمْوُل ,سَيَّار هـاتف متّحرَّك 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 موبايل ('mobile’) or جي أس أم ('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 $\mathrm{s} /$ 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.

```
بي : house
بيت
```

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 'ال ', it is listed according to the first character of the base word: e.g. الدَّامـا ('draughts’) appears under 'د', not 'l'.

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, فَتَ ('to open') and مفْتا ('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 (الماضـري) form. The appropriate conjugation vowel of the first-form (base-stem) imperfect (المُضـارِع) is added in brackets next to the entry: e.g.
(u) to study

If there is more than one possible vowel, both variants are given: e.g.
(i, u) to scratch

In the case of so-called 'weak' verbs (those in which one of the root letters is , أ أ 1 ), 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 ̈̈, i.e. tā' marbūța): e.g.
door
أبْواب

مُضَخِّم $\quad$ amplifier
pl. ات

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.
(coll.) pear


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' (تَنْيِن), i.e. case endings, except for some accusative and genitive indefinite inflections: e.g.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { مَحْاناً } & \text { free (of charge) } \\ =\text { قاضا } & \text { judge }\end{array}$
'Diptote' forms, i.e. those with reduced inflections, are indicated by means of a superscript damma ( ' ) over the final consonant: e.g. مَدارسِ. The diptote marking is omitted, however, in recent borrowings and proper nouns as the inflected endings in those cases are never pronounced: e.g. برلين (*not برلين), '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

| collocations are also listed, as are prepositions: | adj. | adjective |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| e.g. | adv. | adverb |
|  | coll. | collective (noun) |
| رسَنمْيّ | el. | electricity |
|  | f. | feminine |
| واهقّ علىى $\quad$ to approve | fig. | figurative |
| حرب (f.) war | gen. | generic (noun) |
| ضربِبَحْناً | intrans. | intransitive (verb) |
|  | math. | mathematics |
| In cases of polysemy or homonymy (sc. multiple | n . | noun |
| meanings) of Arabic words, the various meanings | n. un. | unit noun |
| are included in the relevant categories: e.g. فَتَ in | o. self | oneself |
| the sense of 'to open' will be found under 'Housing | pass. | passive (voice) |
| the sense of 'to open' 'will be found under 'Housing | perf. | perfect tense |
| and Construction', whereas it reappears under 'The | pl. | plural |
| Military' in the meaning of 'to conquer'. If the | prep. | preposition |
| different meanings are part of the same field, then | Qur. | Qur'an |
| they appear numbered next to the entry: e.g. | s.o. | someone |
|  | s.thing | something |
| غراب 1. raven | trans. | transitive (verb) |
| 2. crow | V. | verb |
|  | -ات | regular feminine plural |
| The following abbreviations are used in the | -ون | regular masculine plural |
| Lexicon: | < > | the opposite of |

## Fruit

| أَثمَرِ | to bear fruit (tree, plant) | طازَج | fresh |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| أناناس | pineapple | (coll.) | grapes |
| (coll.) | oranges | (أعْاب) |  |
| بطيخ (coll.) | (water)melons | \% | bunch (of grapes) |
| (coll) | dates | pl. عناقيد |  |
| (\%) |  | فاكهة | fruit |
| (\%) | hazelnuts | pl. |  |
| (pl. بنادِّ) |  |  |  |
| C تُّفّا (coll) | apples | فِّ | unripe |
| (pl. ${ }^{\text {(\%) }}$ |  | فَراولْة | strawberry |
| (coll) | (dried) dates | (coll.) | pistachio nuts |
| تَمر هِنْ | tamarind | (coll.) | peanuts |
| توت | mulberry | (coll.) | cherries |
| توت شوَكْيّ | raspberry | كُسْتَاء | chestnut |
| تين (coll.) | figs | كُمْتْرَى (coll.) | pears |
| ثَمَرْ | fruit (produce) | (pl. كُمْتُرِّات) |  |
| pl. ثِمار |  | لارِنِّ | grapefruit |
| جِوافة | guava |  | core (e.g. apple) |
| جَزْ (coll.) | walnuts | p. لُبُوب |  |
| (coll.) | coconuts | لَلْز (coll.) | almonds |
| (coll.) | pine nuts | لإلِمُون (coll) | lemons |
| خَوْ (coll.) | plums | ليمون حامِ | lime |
| زَبِّبِ (coll.) | raisins | مانْجُو | mango |
| سنُباط | cluster (fruit) | مشْمِش (coll.) | apricots |
|  | quinces | موالِح | citrus fruits |
| (pl. |  | (coll) | bananas |
| شَرِيحة | slice |  |  |
| pl. شَرائحُح |  | ناضِّ | ripe (fruit) |
| (coll) | musk melon | يَقْين | squash |
| (i) | to ripen | يُوسُفِيّ | tangerine |

Flora

| اَبَنْوس | ebony | جُمیز (coll.) | sycamore |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| أَثُلْ (coll.) | tamarisk | حَبَّ حلْوة | aniseed |
| (أثول) |  | حنَّاء | henna |
| أَرز (coll) | cedars | حنْطة | قـمـح see |
| أَزهْرَ | to blossom (plant, flower) | خُزامَي | lavender |
|  | flowerpot | خَشْب المُغْنة | mahogany |
| أُقْحُوْان | 1. camomile | خَشْخْاش (coll.) | poppies |
| (pl. أقاحي ,أقاح) | 2. daisy | pl. ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |
| باقة | bunch of flowers, bouquet | خنْشار | fern |
| بائع الزُّهُوْ | florist | خُوص (coll.) | palm leaves |
| بَتولا | birch tree | رُخْن | millet |
| بَخُور | incense | لدَدْار | elm |
| بخور مريْمَ | cyclamen | ذَبَلَ | to wilt, wither |
| وعو بَّرة | 1. seed | (coll.) رُمـان | pomegranates |
| pl. بذو | 2. pip, stone (fruit) |  |  |
| برَدْي | papyrus (plant) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { زَنَابِق ' زَنْبَقِ (coll.) } \\ & \text { pl. } \end{aligned}$ | iris |
| بردِّة | papyrus (sheet) | زَهْ (coll.) |  |
| برَعْمَ | to burgeon | pl. أزْهُ ,زهُوْر, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { أزاهِير , أزْزْ } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | bud | زَهْر اللُؤلْؤُوْ | daisy |
|  |  | سرو (coll.) | evergreen cypress |
| بنفسج | 1. violet |  |  |
|  | 2. lilac | سـاق | stem (plant) |
|  |  | pl. سوق |  |
| ترمس | lupin | * |  |
| - |  | سمـاق | sumac |
| جدر | root | fos (coll) |  |
| pl. جُّور |  | سنبـل (coll.) pl. سَناـلُ , ات | ear, spike (grain) |
| جذع | trunk |  |  |
|  |  | سنـديان (coll.) | oak |
| (i)جَفَّ | to dry out | سُوس | licorice |
| جَفَّفْ | to dry | سَوْسْن | lily of the valley |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { أشْجْار (coll.) شَجَر } \\ & \text { pl. } \end{aligned}$ | trees | قَصَبْنْدِيٌ قَمْحْ | bamboo <br> wheat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| شعی入入 | barley | قَنَبِ | hemp, flax |
| شَوْنان | oats | كأس | calyx |
| صِبّار | 1. cactus | pl. كـّاس ,كُؤوس |  |
|  | 2. Indian fig | كافُور | camphor |
| (coll.) | willow | كاكاو | cocoa |
|  | acacia | كرَمْ | vine |
| عبَّاد الثنَّسْس | sunflower | pl. كُروم |  |
| عرِق | 1. see | كَسْتْاء | chestnut tree |
| pl. عرُوقر | 2. vein (plant) | لَبْلابِ | ivy |
| عُشْبٌ (coll) | grass | مرَسِّنِّ | آس see |
| pl. اعشاب |  | مَزْهِرِية | vase |
| عنّابِ | jujube | (coll.) | plants, flora |
| غابة | reed | pl. |  |
| غار (coll.) | laurel trees | (coll) | climbing plants, creepers |
| (i) غرس | to plant | () | to grow (plants) |
| غَرْ <br> pl. أغراسر | seedling | (coll) | palm trees |
| نْ | branch | نَخِّل | نخل see |
| pl. غُصنون ,أغْنان |  | نَرْجِ | narcissus |
| فُلّ | Arabian jasmine | (coll.) ورَدْ | roses |
| قُرْنْفُ | 1. clove | pl. ورود |  |
|  | 2. carnation | (coll) | leaves |
| قشْر | 1. bark | pl. أوراق |  |
| pl. قُشُو | 2. peel | (coll) | vine leaves |
| (coll.) | reed, cane | ياسْمِين | jasmine |
| قصب سُكَّر | sugar cane | ياسنْتْ | hyacinth |

Herbs and spices

| برّسِّمِ | clover | عطِر | fragrant, aromatic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| بسِّباسة | mace | عیֵ | aroma, fragrance |
| بَقْدُونِ | parsley | غار | laurel |
| بهار | herb | فِلْفل ,فَلْفُل | pepper |
| تابِل | 1. spice, condiment | فلْفل أحمْرَ | paprika |
| pl. | 2. see كزبرة | فَلْفِلْ أخْرَ | green pepper |
| ثُوم | garlic | فلْفِلِحارّ | chilli |
| جَّز الطِبِ | nutmeg | قُرطْ | safflower |
| حبق | basil | قرِفْة | cinnamon |
| حبّهان | cardamom | كُرْكُمكر | turmeric |
| حِصالُبان | rosemary | كَروِيْ | caraway |
| خَرْدَل | mustard seed | كاري | curry |
| درس | dried clover | كُزبْرَرِ | coriander |
| رَّحان | sweet basil | كَمُّنِ | cumin |
| زَعْتْرَ | wild thyme | مُعُرَّر | scented, perfumed |
| زَعْفِران | saffron | ملْحِ | salt |
| زَنْجَبيل | ginger | pl. أمْاح |  |
| شبت | dill | نَباتات عِلْرِيَّة | aromatic plants |
| سِمْسِّ | sesame | نَعْناع | mint |
| شَمار | fennel | يَّنهون | aniseed |

## Vegetables

أرّز"


بـامية
rice
aubergine
okra, ladies' fingers

بسلَّة
(coll.)
بَطاطا
pea
onions
sweet potato, yam

| (coll) | potatoes | (coll.) | tomatoes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| بَنْجر | beetroot | عدس (coll.) | lentils |
| جزر (coll.) | carrots | غِلّة | grain, cereals |
| حُوُص، حمّص | chick-peas | pl. ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |
| (cóll.) |  | فاصولياء | European bean |
| (coll.) | artichokes | (coll) | radishes |
| pl. خَراشبِّ |  | (coll.) | mushrooms |
| خَس" (coll.) | lettuce | (coll.) | beans, broad beans |
| خَضْرْوات | vegetables | قَرْع (coll.) | pumpkins, gourds |
| خَار (coll.) | cucumbers, gherkins | قَرْنَبِّ (coll.) | cauliflower |
| ذرُّةّ | maize | كُرْاث | leek |
| راونْد | rhubarb | كَرْفّ (coll.) | celery |
| (coll.) زَيْتُون | olives | كُرْنْ (coll.) | cabbage |
| سَبانِّ | spinach | كوسنى | courgette |
| شونْدْرْ | white beet, chard | لفْت | turnip |
| طازِّ | fresh | لوبياء | bean |

## Animals

## Mammals

| ابْن آوَى pl. بنات آوى | jackal | إسْطْبْل pl. اتات | stable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ابِبْن عِرْس <br> pl. بنات عرسن | weasel | آكل النَّمْل أَّليف | ant-eater <br> tame |
|  | 1. rabbit | أيّلِ | stag |
| pl. أَرانَبُ | 2. hare | pl. |  |
| أَسَد <br> pl. أُسود , أُسُدُ | lion | بُرْنُ <br> pl. براثن | claw, paw |



| ذُؤْبان , ذنـابَبْ | wolf | عَنْز pl. عنازُ ,عُنُز ,أعْنُ | معز see |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ذيْل pl. أذْيـال ,ذُيُولـ | tail | غَرال pl. غزْلان | gazelle |
|  | quadruped | غَنْ | (1) شاء |
| ردْف pl. أردْافُ | croup | غُرِّرِيلا | gorilla <br> 1. mice |
| روَث pl. أرْواث | dung, droppings | pl. فِيران ,فئْران فَرَس | 2. rats horse |
|  | giraffe | pl. أفْراس |  |
| pl. زُرافَى ,زرائف |  | فَرِس البحر | hippopotamus |
| سنّع | 1. beast of prey | فَرَس مَخْصِي | gelding |
| ml. | 2. أسد | فَرْو | fur |
| سمٌ | sable | فراء |  |
| pl. سمـامِيرُ |  |  | leopard, cheetah |
| سنام <br> pl. أسنْمـا | hump (camel) |  | elephant |
| سنجاب | (grey) squirrel |  |  |
| (coll) | 1. sheep | قرْد | monkey |
|  | 2. ewes | pl. قُرود |  |
| شِمْبانْزِي | chimpanzee | قَرْن pl. قُرُون | horn |
| صهوة <br> pl. ات ,صهاء | back (horse) | قُضاعة | otter |
| ضبع <br> pl. ضباع | hyena | قطّ pl. قطَط | cat |
| عجْل | calf | قططّ الزَّباد | civet cat |
| pl. عُجول |  | قُطَيْبة | kitten |
| عُرْف <br> pl. أعراف | mane (horse) | قَطيع <br>  | flock, herd أَقْا |
| عرْفْ الدِّكِ | coxcomb | قُتْنُ | beaver |
| عرين <br> pl. عرُّ | lion's den, lair | قُتْفْ <br> pl. | hedgehog |


| قارض <br> pl. قَوارض | rodent | مَمْز، مَعْز (coll.) pl. أمْعْزُ | goats |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| كَبْش | ram | مهُهاة | wild cow |
| pl. أكْباش ,كِباش |  | pl. |  |
| كَرْكَنِّنّ | rhinoceros | مهُرْ | foal |
| " كَ (f.) <br> pl. أكُفَ ,كُفُوف | paw, foot | pl. أمهار , مِهارة |  |
|  |  | مُهرة | filly |
| كَّبْ | dog |  | tusk |
| pl. |  | pl. أنيّاب |  |
| كَمامة | muzzle |  | she-camel |
|  | to muzzle | pl. |  |
| كَمَّمَ |  |  |  |
|  |  | نمِ | 1. leopard |
| كنغر | kangaroo | pl. نُمُو | 2. tiger |
| لامة | llama | نمْس | 1. mongoose |
| لَبْوهة | lioness | pl. نُموس | 2. ferret, weasel |
| ماشية | cattle | نِّ | porcupine |
| ماعز pl. مواعز | معز see | هُحُنُ هِينٍ | dromedary, racing camel |
|  |  |  |  |
| مُتوَحِّش | wild |  | hair, coat (camel, goat, cat) |
|  | wild | pl. أوبْار |  |
| مجْتْرَ | ruminant | وَحْ | wild animal |
| مخْتْ pl. مخالبُ | برثن see | pl. وُحُوش |  |
|  |  | وشَقِ | lynx |
| مرموط | marmot | وَطْواط | خفاش see |
| معّاز | goatherd | pl. |  |

## Birds

باز
falcon
pl. بيزان
(i) بـاض

| بَبَغاء (coll.) | parrot |
| :--- | :--- |
| بَجَع | pelicans |


| بَشرَرُش | flamingo |
| :---: | :---: |
| (coll) | ducks |
| بُطْرِيق pl. بَطاريق | penguin |
| بكَشْون | heron |



| منْقار | beak, bill | نَ نَرْسِس (coll) | sea gulls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| pl. مَاقِ |  | pl. نَوارِسْ |  |
| نُعام (coll.) | ostriches | هدهد | hoopoe |
| (pl. نَعائم) |  | pl. هداهِّ |  |
|  |  | وز (coll.) | geese |
| نقار الخشب | woodpecker | وقَوْوق | cuckoo |
| (a) نقر | to peck |  |  |

## Marine animals

| أبّبو سِيْنِ | swordfish |
| :---: | :---: |
| أُخْطُوُوط | octopus |
| آمُّمّ الحبر | squid |
|  | amphibian |
| بَلَح البَحْرْ | mussel |
| بوري | (striped/red) mullet |
| تُنّ | tuna |
| جَرَّاد البَحْر | crayfish |
| جرَيِثِ | eel |
| حبَّار | أم الحبر |
| حرَشْفَ <br> pl. حرَاشف | fish scale |
| حسك (coll.) | fishbones |
|  | whale |
| حَيوان بَحْرِيّ pl. حَيَوانات بَحْرِية | marine animal |
|  | gill |
| دَلْفين <br> pl. دَلافِينت | dolphin |


| (coll.) | electric ray |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | fin, flipper |
| pl. ${ }^{\text {زُعانِ }}$ |  |
| سالْمُون | salmon |
| سرّب | shoal (fish) |
| pl. أسْرابِ |  |

sardines
سَرَطان

$$
\text { جراد البحر pl. جee 2. } 1
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سَرَطان بَحْرِي
سُقُمْرِي
سَمَكَ سish (coll.) fish
pl. أسْمْاك
سَمكَ التُّرْس
سَمكَكُوسِىَ
ششبُوط
صَدَف (coll.) pearl oysters
pl. أصـْاف
عِبْل البَحْر
قارُوس seabass
قُدّ
قِرْش

