

Arabic

2001/01/24

Assignments for next week:

Hand in p54. Complete p57, p58 Exercise 1 (*not* Exercise 2), read grammar p59.

Assignment from p52

Colleges of the University and Science Sections

College of Humanities
College of Commerce, Economics, and Political Science
College of Engineering and Petroleum
 Civil Engineering
 Chemical Engineering
 Electrical and Computer Engineering
 Mechanical Engineering
College of Law
College of Islamic Law and Islamic Studies
College of Medicine
College of Sciences
 Mathematics
 Chemistry
 Physics
 Zoology
 Botanics and Microbiology
 Geology
 Organic Chemistry
College of Education
College of University Women [separate college for women]
College of Graduate Studies

Assignment from p54 (translation):

My family...
Our university...
I'm always...
The students in my class...
Mahaa...
They...
My teacher (masculine/feminine)...
We...
The registration office...
The library of our university...

Assignment from hand-out "p2, chapter 4" (translation):

How do I memorize all the names?!

Here is Saamia, daughter of my aunt Fatima. She is a friend of my childhood. And here is Haamid, son of my uncle Mohammed, a classmate in elementary school. He was in the fourth grade, and I was in the first grade. Here is the wife of my uncle Ahmed. Ah... her name... her name... truly [in reality], I don't remember the names of all the individuals of the family. I don't know how to memorize all the names before traveling to Cairo.

2001/01/31

Unit 4 Exercise 1 (p58) (partial)

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 5. أَتَذَكَّرُ | 9. الرَّابِعَةَ |
| 6. كُنْتُ | 10. أَحْفَظُ |
| 7. كُلُّ | 11. أَعْرِفُ |
| 8. سَفَرًا | 12. مَدْرَسَةً |

Unit 4 Exercise 2

Answers on hand-out from last week.

Verbs

Arabic verbs are formed starting from a core concept and then applying a *Form* which imparts a ‘semantic mode’. For example, whereas in English the verbs ‘to study’ and ‘to teach’ are distinct, in Arabic they are just two different Forms of the same underlying concept “درس”. For example, *Form 1* of that root is “دَرَسَ” to study”, and *Form 2* is “دَرَّسَ” to teach”. The *Form 2* is called the *causative* or *intensive*; “to teach” is “to cause to study”. Theoretically, there are fourteen Forms, though not all roots express verbs in all fourteen Forms. A root must be looked up in the dictionary to discover which of its Forms are in fact expressed and what their meanings are.

Another example is the root كتب. *Form 1* is “كَتَبَ” to write”, and *Form 2* is “كَتَبَّ” to dictate”.

The table on p60 shows (from right to left) سكن in *Form 1*, درس in *Form 2*, and ذكر in *Form 5*. In this table, the second version of the s1f, p2, and p3 conjugations are the *subjunctive* cases (not studied yet).

Assignments for next week:

Read p60. Memorize *Form 1* in مضارع. Exercise 3 (p61), 5 (p62), 7 (p64). Read Exercise 6 (p63).

مضارع Present Tense

Form I

to leave	to write	pattern	
أُتْرِكُ	أُكْتُبُ	أُ**ْ*	أنا
تَتْرُكُ	تَكْتُبُ	ت**ْ*	أنت
تَتْرُكِينَ	تَكْتُبِينَ	ت**ْ*يْنَ	أنت
يَتْرُكُ	يَكْتُبُ	ي**ْ*	هو
تَتْرُكُ	تَكْتُبُ	ت**ْ*	هي
نَتْرُكُ	نَكْتُبُ	ن**ْ*	نحن
تَتْرُكُونَ	تَكْتُبُونَ	ت**ْ*وْنَ	أنتم
يَتْرُكُونَ	يَكْتُبُونَ	ي**ْ*وْنَ	هم

Form 2 (causative/intensive)

to change	to teach	pattern	
أُغَيَّرُ	أُعَلِّمُ	أُ**ْ*	أنا
تُغَيَّرُ	تُعَلِّمُ	ت**ْ*	أنت
تُغَيَّرِينَ	تُعَلِّمِينَ	ت**ْ*يْنَ	أنت
يُغَيَّرُ	يُعَلِّمُ	ي**ْ*	هو
تُغَيَّرُ	تُعَلِّمُ	ت**ْ*	هي
نُغَيَّرُ	نُعَلِّمُ	ن**ْ*	نحن
تُغَيَّرُونَ	تُعَلِّمُونَ	ت**ْ*وْنَ	أنتم
يُغَيَّرُونَ	يُعَلِّمُونَ	ي**ْ*وْنَ	هم

Form 5 (reflexive?)

to remember	to graduate	pattern	
أَتَذَكَّرُ	أَتَخْرُجُ	أَت**ْ*	أنا
تَتَذَكَّرُ	تَتَخْرُجُ	تَت**ْ*	أنت
تَتَذَكَّرِينَ	تَتَخْرُجِينَ	تَت**ْ*يْنَ	أنت
يَتَذَكَّرُ	يَتَخْرُجُ	يَت**ْ*	هو
تَتَذَكَّرُ	تَتَخْرُجُ	تَت**ْ*	هي
نَتَذَكَّرُ	نَتَخْرُجُ	نَت**ْ*	نحن
تَتَذَكَّرُونَ	تَتَخْرُجُونَ	تَت**ْ*وْنَ	أنتم
يَتَذَكَّرُونَ	يَتَخْرُجُونَ	يَت**ْ*وْنَ	هم

Examples of Form I Verbs

to love	حَبَّ
to eat	أَكَلَ
to know	عَلِمَ
to be (past)	كَانَ
to promise	وَعَدَ

The present tense conjugation of a Form I verb requires a vowel on the second root letter which depends on the specific verb and must be memorized. For example, the vowel associated with درس is *damma*, and the vowel of فتح is *fatha*, so that:

he studies	يَدْرُسُ
he opens	يَفْتَحُ

This is a feature of the conjugation of Form I verbs in only—the conjugations of other Forms have vowel patterns which do not depend on the particular verb.

Active Participant and Gerund

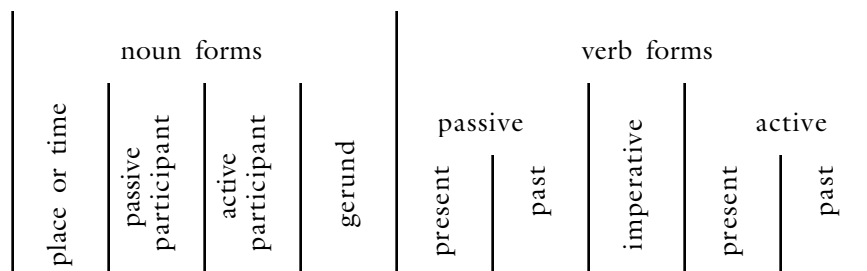
From every Form 2 verb, the *active participant* and *gerund* can be constructed:

	infinitive	active partic	gerund
عَلِمَ	unknown	مُعَلِّمٌ	تَعْلِيمٌ
فَكَّرَ	think	مُفَكِّرٌ	تَفَكُّيرٌ
دَرَسَ	teach	مُدْرَسٌ	تَدْرِيسٌ

Exercise 3

يَعْلَمُونَ	تَتَذَكَّرُ	تُدْرَسُ	يَسْكُنُ
تَعْلَمِينَ	نَتَذَكَّرُ	تُدْرَسُ	تَسْكُنُ
تَعْلَمَ	تَتَذَكَّرُونَ	أُدْرَسُ	أَسْكُنُ
تَعْلَمُونَ		تُدْرَسِينَ	يَسْكُنُ
			تَسْكُنُ
			تَسْكُنُونَ
			يَسْكُنُ

Legend to Verb Table



Active and Passive Participants

active participant

passive participant

كاتب	unknown	مكتوب	?
جاهل	ignoramus	مجهول	something unknown

Exercise 4

يَشَاهِلُ	he watches (IVs3m)
يَكْتُبُ	he writes (Is3m)
تَتَكَلَّمُ	she speaks (Vs3f)
يَقْرَأُ	he reads? (Is3m)
تَسْتَمِعُ	she listens (VIIIs3f)

Exercise 5

تُدْرَسُ	تَعْرِفُونَ
يَسْكُنُونَ	يَسْكُنُ
يَقْرَأُ	نُشَاهِدُ
تُكْتُبُ	تَحْفَظُونَ
تَتَكَلَّمِينَ	تَعْمَلُ

Assignment

Exercise 7 (p63), not p65, read p67, Exercise 9 (p66).

2001/02/14

Sentence Types

- *Nominal sentences* (الجملة الاسمي), used especially for expressing 'to have' or 'to be', for example:
The boy is big — الولد كبير
I have a house — لي بيت
- *Verbal sentences* (الجملة الفعلية).

Exercise 6

I don't remember the names of the individuals of the extended family.	لا أتذكر أسماء أفراد العائلة
We are studying the Arabic language.	ندرس اللغة العربية
My wife is listening to the radio in the morning.	تستمع زوجتي إلى الراديو في الصباح
The father of Mahaa works at the United Nations.	يعمل ولد مها في الام المتحدة
1. Our professor teaches Arabic literature.	يدرّس أستاذنا الأدب العربي
2. My father doesn't know all of my friends.	لا يعرف والدي كل أصدقائي
3. The aunt _{maternal} of Mahaa works in a big bank.	تعمل خالة مها في بنك كبير
4. My brother doesn't live in the dormitory.	لا يسكن أخي في بيت الطلاب
5. My classmate _f Sanaa' is studying Law.	تدرس زميلتي سناء الحقوق
6. My sister is writing letters to our relatives.	تكتب أختي رسائل إلى أقاربنا
7. The mother of Mahaa' speaks three languages.	تتكلم ولدة مها ثلاث لغات

8. My aunt_{maternal} doesn't remember my birthday.

لا تتذكر خالتي تاريخ ميلادي

Questions

I don't know how to write his name.

لا أعرف كيف أكتب إسمه

I don't remember where our friend works.

لا أتذكر أين يسكن صديقنا

I don't know who teaches Islamic history.

لا أعرف من يدرّس التاريخ الاسلامي

Exercise 7

1. I don't know how to remember the name of my father.

لا أعرف كيف أتذكر إسم والدي

2. We know where my sister lives.

نعرف أين تسكن أختي

3. The teacher knows how to teach the Arabic language.

الاستاذ يعرف كيف يدرّس اللغة العوبية

4. They don't know what to write to their relatives.

لا يعرفون ماذا يكتبون إلى أقاربهم

5. My mother doesn't know whether to speak to my sister.

والدتي لا تعرف هل تتكلّم مع أختي

6. My friend knows what to study.

صديقي يعوف ماذا يدرس

7. Don't you know how to work at home?

ألا تعرفين كيف تعملين في البيت؟

Exercise 9

1. son	ابن
2. sons	أبناء
3. cousin _m , paternal	أبن عمّ
4. فاطمة الزهراء، رُقِيّة، أم كلثوم، إبراهيم	
5. daughter	بنت
6. wife	زوجة
7. uncle _{paternal}	عمّ

8. grandfather	جدّ
9. wife	زوجة
10. aunt _{maternal}	خالّة
11.	أبو بكر
12. second	ثني
13.	عثمان
14. fourth	رابع

Vocabulary

state (nation)	دولة
state (part of a nation)	ولاية
birth	ميلاد
Christmas	عيد الميلاد
birthday of the Prophet	عيد المولد
my birthday	عيد ملادي

Ordinals

first	أول
second	ثاني
third	ثالث
fourth	رابع

Exercise 10

1. My class is big (كبير) and I don't know (أعرف) the names of all the students (أطلاب) in it.
2. Saudi Bank is the only (الوحيد) bank on this street (الشارع).
3. I am now in the library (المكتبة) watching TV and writing a letter (رسالة) to my cousin.
4. ... (عملها) ... (مشغولة)
5. I have a small pretty daughter (بنت). Her name (إسمها) is Abeer, and she is now at elementary school (المدرسة). My wife (زوجتي) Nicole is French, and Abeer talks (تتكلم) to me in Arabic and with her mother in French.
6. Before travelling (السفر) to the Middle East I used to work (أعمل) in an office of translation in Washington city (مدينة) and I used to teach (أدرّس) the Arabic language in the evening in the school of Berlitz of language.

Exercise 12 (translations)

state	office	area	lesson	university	my mother
vocabulary	city	all	my sister	classroom	sciences
college	uncle	aunt	the professor	area	Manhattan
professor	library	name	registration	Mahaa	Cairo
picture	husband	classmate	the Americans	Michigan	student

Assignment

Exercise ..., 12, 13.

2001/03/15

Translation of Dictation

I am Haalid Mahmoud Abu Il'ala, graduate fellow in the college of commerce at Cairo University, I graduated two years ago, and I am currently studying for the purpose of a diploma in business administration. I have lectures three days a week only, and I do not teach because the graduate fellows in our university don't teach. Therefore I go to the college on Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday only.

Questions about Dictation

1. خالد محمود أبو العلاء
2. هو معيد في كلية التجارة
3. لا
4. خالد تخرج منذ سنتين
5. خالد يدرس في كلية التجارة في جامعة القاهرة
6. يدرس إدارة الأعمال
7. خالد لا يدرّس لأنّ المعيدون في كليته لا يدرسون

Exercise 1

1. معيدة My cousin Nora is a graduate fellow in the department of English in the university.
2. محاضرات Wednesday I have lectures from morning to evening.
3. أذهب I go to college every day.
4. منذ I graduated from university three years ago.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 5. لذلك | Mahaa is the only girl in her family, therefore she feels lonely. |
| 6. الحصول | After obtaining the diploma, my classmate Ahmad worked in the army. |
| 7. لأنّ | I don't like the season of Summer because the weather in it is very hot and the degree of humidity is high. |
| 8. الأسبوع | In my opinion, Friday is the best day of the week. |
| 9. إدارة الأعمال | My brother is currently studying to obtain a Master's degree in business administration. |
| 10. تخرّجت | I graduated from high school in the year 1990. |
| 11. فقط | My family is small, I have one sister only. |
| 12. ذلك | My friendfemale studies in the evening only because she works before that. |

Grammar

In some words, an alif that used to be written no longer is, so is still pronounced but omitted in writing. This kind of elided alif can be written in modern Arabic as a 'miniature alif', e.g. هُذِه، هَذَا، ذَلِكَ.

“الخ” is short for “الى اخرة”، meaning ‘et cetera’.

Assignment

Exercise 3, 4 (p94), read p95, Exercise 5 (p96), Exercise 6, 7 (p97).

2001/03/21

Review of مصدر (Verbal Noun)

The forms of the مصدر can be read off from the verb table hand-out.

Instead of using مصدر to say “we like traveling to Jordan”, the subjunctive can be used (I suppose more naturally in Arabic) to say “we like-travel to Jordan” as أن أسافر.

Grammar

بسبب takes a noun phrase, i.e. a single noun or construct, with or without adjective, e.g.:

بسبب الدراسة

بسبب دراسة العربية

بسبب الدراسة الكبيرة

Exercise 3

- | | | |
|------------|---|--|
| 1. السكن | 1 | Do you like living in New York? |
| 2. قراءة | 1 | I listen to the tape before reading the lesson. |
| 3. الدراسة | 1 | My friend is busy studying. |
| 4. الكلام | 1 | I am studying Arabic in order to speak with the Arabs. |
| 5. الشعور | 1 | We don't like feeling lonely. |
| 6. الحصول | 1 | Do you study in order to obtain your PhD? |
| 7. العمل | 1 | Mahaa's father likes working at the United Nations. |

8. التدريس 2 Our teacher doesn't like teaching in the morning.
9. القراءة 1 Is reading in Arabic difficult?
10. مشاهدة 3 Do you plural enjoy watching Arabic movies?

Exercise 4

1. أحبَّ السَّفَر
2. نحبُّ دَراسةَ العربية
3. هو الآن يعمل، قبل الحصول على دبلوم
4. أحياناً أدرس في البيت، لكن الدَّراسة في المكتبة أحسن
5. والدتي لا تحبُّ كتابة الرِّسائل
6. متى تتخرج؟
7. هي تحبُّ الكلام بالعربية
8. هل تحبُّون الذَّهاب إلى السينما؟
9. كلنا نحبُّ مشاهدة الأفلام
10. هل تسافر هذا الأسبوع؟

Exercise 5

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. لـ | 6. لـ |
| 2. لأنَّها | 7. بسبب |
| 3. لـ | 8. لـ |
| 4. لأنَّها | 9. لأنَّ |
| 5. بسبب | 10. لأنَّها |

Exercise 6

1. بسبب My husband is always tired because of the homework.
2. لأنَّ He doesn't like Summer because its weather is always hot.
3. لأنَّ I'm not working now because I have exams this week.
4. لأنَّها My sister is studying in order to obtain a PhD.
5. لـ We like to travel to the Middle East in order to study.
(It might be possible here to use بسبب, translating roughly as “we like to travel to the Middle East because of the studying”, but this implies that the Middle East is well known as a destination for studying— like saying “I'm going to Mexico because of the sun”.)
6. لأنَّ Mahaa feels lonely because her father and her mother are always busy.
7. لأنَّ I don't remember the names of all my relatives because my family is big.
8. لأنَّهم They're not going to the movies because they're busy studying.
9. بسبب I like this area [borough] because of its beautiful weather.
10. لـ We are going to my girlfriend's room in order to watch the program ‘Friends’.

Exercise 7

1. أشعر أحياناً بالوحدة بسبب إزدحام مدينة نيو يورك
I sometimes feel lonely because of the crowdedness of the city of New York.
2. خالد لا يذهب إلى الجامعة كل يوم لأنَّه لا يحبُّ الدَّراسة

- Haalid doesn't go to college every day because he doesn't like to study.
3. مها تدرس في جامعة نيو يورك لأن والدها وولديتها يسكنون في منهاتن
Mahaa studies at New York University because her father and her mother live in Manhattan.
 4. أقاربي لا يعرفون زوجتي لأنهم يسكنون في القاهرة
My parents don't know my wife because they live in Cairo.
 5. أحب الربيع بسبب الطقس
I like Spring because of the weather.
 6. أدرس العربية للسافر إلى الشرق الأوسط
I'm studying Arabic in order to travel to the Middle East.
 7. أحب جامعتي بسبب البنات
I like my university because of the girls.
 8. لا أسكن في بيت عائلتي لأنني أحب بيت الطلاب
I don't live at my parents' house because I like the dormitory.
 9. مها تحب السفر إلى مصر لتدريس الانكليزية
Mahaa likes to travel to Egypt in order to teach English.
 10. لا أتذكر الكلمات لأنني تعبان
I don't remember the words because I'm tired.

Assignment

Exercise 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

2001/04/25

Dialog (Chapter 7)

My father works in the Ministry of Economics, and my mother— God have mercy on her— was an employee in the same ministry. I have three brothers, I am the oldest of them. Aadil is a student in the last year of secondary (high) school, and Waleed is a student in the first year of secondary (high) school, and Ibd Almuna'am is a student in the second year of preparatory (junior high) school. My grandmother lives with us since my mother— God have mercy on her— died in an accident three years ago.

Questions about Dialog

1. Who is speaking?
Haalid (Mahaa's cousin) خالد
2. What is he talking about?
his brothers اخوته
his family أسرته
3. Who is in his family?
his father والده
his brothers اخوته
Aadil عادل
Waleed وليد
Ibd Almuna'am عبد المنعم
his grandmother جدته
- 4a. Who died?
his mother ولديته
- 4b. Since how many years (how many years ago)?

- since three years (three years ago) منذ ثلاث سنوات
5. What do we know about the father of Haalid?
he works at the Ministry of Economics يعمل في وزارة الإقتصاد
6. Where do the brothers of Haalid study?
Aadil الثانوية العامة: عادل:
Waleed السنة الاولى في الثانوية وليد:
Ibd Almuna'am السنة الثانية في الاعدادية عبد المنعم:
7. Why does Haalid say "God have mercy on her"?
because she died لأن ماتت
8. My mother died three years ago.
My grandmother lives (has been living) with us since my mother died.

Exercise 1

- I am the eldest of my brothers.
- Haalid is the oldest of his brothers and Ibd Almuna'am is the youngest of them.
- Harvard is the oldest of the American universities.
- My father is the tallest of his brothers.
- Most of the students don't live with their families.
- Sunday is the first day of the week.

Vocabulary

elementary school		ابتدائية
preparatory (middle) school		إعدادي
high school		ثانوي
	(m)	(f)
teacher (s)	استاذ	استاذة
(p)	اساتذة	استاذات
first	أولاً	أولى
second	ثاني	ثانية
third	ثالث	ثالثة

2001/05/02

Exercise 2

- My mother teaches the French language in secondary school. (ثانوية)
- The father of Mahaa is the oldest of his brothers. (أكبر)
- Many Americans died in automobile accidents this year. (حوادث)
- We live in the first building on this street. (الأولى)
- Most of the Arab students live with their families. (مع)
- In Egypt, many of the women work as employees in the ministries. (موظقات)
- My teacherf was living in Jordan four years ago. (منذ)
- In the childhood days, I used to live with my grandfather and my grandmother in the Summer. (أعيس)

9. I don't like the study of economics, because it is difficult. (الإقتصاد)
10. The students of the third year at the university live in these buildings. (الثانية)
11. His wife died a year ago, and therefore he feels lonely now. (ماتت)
12. The prophet Muhammad is the father of Mrs Fatima and the grandfather of Hassan and Hussein. (جد)
13. My friend Huda used to live with me in the same house before her travelling to Saudi Arabia. (كانت)

Possession

Arabic uses three different prepositions to indicate possession:

- “لـ” for abstract association;
(Haalid *has* three brothers. He *has* many friends.)
- “مع” for the carrying of physical objects;
(Do you *have* a dollar [with you now]? Do you *have* a pencil [with you now]?)
- “عند” for the ownership of physical objects.
(Do you *have* a computer [at home]? Do you *have* a car [at home]?)

Each of these prepositions inflect by the owner.

Exercise 3

1. His father has lots of money. (عندهُ)
2. We have relatives in Amman. (لنا)
3. Rima! Is your book with you? (معك)
4. Layla has four children. (لها)
5. We have lots of homework/housework today! (عندنا)
6. Do you have a question? (عندكم)
7. I was with them in the same school. (معهم)
8. What is the best job in your opinion? (لك)
9. I only have 10 dollars [on me]. (معي)
10. Saami has an uncle who works in the army. (له)

Plurality of Numbers

The number 1 is singular, 2 is dual, 3 through 10 are plural, but 11 and over are *singular* again!

2001/05/09

Cases

Nouns (and apparently adjectives as well) decline by case:

indef	def			
ولدٌ	الولدُ	مرفوع	nominative	(subject)
ولدًا	الولدَ	منصوب	accusative	(object)
ولدٍ	الولدِ	مجرور	genitive	(prepositional phrases)

Verb with Middle Alif

The verb “to be” is one in a class of verbs “كان وأخواتها” (*kaana* and its sisters) with an *alif* as the middle letter of the root. These verbs conjugate according to the same pattern— cf., “زار” (to travel). Note that the 3rd person (‘absent people’) retains the *alif* in the conjugation.

Past Tense

Two types of sentence in Arabic:

- nominal sentence (جملة إسمية)
- verbal sentence (جملة فعلية)

A nominal sentence can express the verb “to be” in the present tense:

the boy (is) big

الولد كبير

the girl (is) big

البنات كبيرة

In this type (nominal) of sentence, both the subject (مبتدأ) and the predicate (خبر) are in the nominative case. To convert a (present tense) nominal sentence to the past tense, the Arabic verb “to be” (كان) is used, in the past tense, forcing the nominal sentence to become verbal:

the boy was big

كانَ الولد كبيراً

the girl was big

كانتِ البنات كبيراً

In any verbal sentence, the predicate is in the accusative case. So, كبيرة becomes كبيرة (*kabiiratan*)— note the *tanween* of the “ة” because of the nunation in the accusative.

Past Continuous Tense

A ‘past continuous’ tense (e.g., ‘used to walk’ as opposed to the plain past tense ‘walked’) is easily formed with كان followed by a verb in مضارع, where both verbs are conjugated to agree with the subject.

Grammar

A sentence cannot begin with an indefinite noun— reorganize the phrases so that it does not:

I have the car

السيارة عندي

I have a car

عندي سيارة

I had a car

كانت عندي سيارة

Exercise 7

1. I used to live in that building two years ago. (كُنْتُ)
2. Lailaa, where were you this morning? (كُنْتُ)
3. Her mother was a big employee in the United Nations. (كانت)
4. I and my classmates listened to the lecture, and before that we were in the cafeteria. (كُنَّا)
5. The crowdedness in this street was very big (severe) today. (كان)
6. Saturday and Sunday I had a cold. (كان)
7. The weather was not cold last week. (كان)
8. Did you_p use to study the Spanish language? (كُنْتُمْ)
9. We used to go to the cinema a lot. (كُنَّا)
10. She had a letter in the morning. (كانت)

Exercise 8 (not checked)

1. Where were you on Saturday?

I was in San Jose.

أَيْنَ كُنْتُ يَوْمَ السَّبْتِ؟

كُنْتُ فِي سَنِّ هُوسِي.

2. Did you have a car in high school?

I didn't have a car.

هَلْ كَانَتْ عِنْدَكَ سَيَارَةٌ فِي مَدْرَسَةِ ثَانَوِيَّةٍ؟

مَا كَانَتْ عِنْدِي سَيَارَةٌ.

3. Where did you use to go to with your friends?

I didn't have friends.

إِلَى أَيْنَ كُنْتُ تَذْهَبُ مَعَ أَصْدِقَائِكُمْ؟

مَا كَانُوا أَصْدِقَاءً.

4. What did you use to like?

I used to like pizza.

مَاذَا كُنْتُ تَحِبُّ؟

كُنْتُ أَحِبُّ بِيْتْرَا.

5. Where did you use to live?

I used to live in my parents' house.

أَيْنَ كُنْتُ تَسْكُنُ؟

كُنْتُ أُسْكُنُ فِي بَيْتِ وَالِدِي.

6. What did you use to watch on T.V.?

I used to watch the *Six Million Dollar Man*.

مَاذَا كُنْتُ تَشَاهِدُ عَلَى التِّلْفِزِيُونِ؟

كُنْتُ أَشَاهِدُ «الرَّجُلَ السَّتَّةَ الْمَلْيُونِ».