

# Proefstuderen Midden-Oostenstudies 5 april 2024



Universiteit  
Leiden  
The Netherlands

## Introductie

Een student Midden-Oostenstudies vertelt hoe jouw eerste jaar bij deze opleiding er uit zal zien.

## Hoorcollege

### **Titel**

Hoe praten we eigenlijk?

### **Korte omschrijving**

Heb je je wel eens afgevraagd hoe we eigenlijk geluid maken bij het praten? En waarom klinkt de ene klank heel anders dan de andere? Op dit proefstudeercollege gaan we op deze vragen in. We zullen ontdekken dat menselijke spraak en taal enerzijds veel eenvoudiger tot stand komt dan je denkt, maar anderzijds zitten er ook aspecten aan waaraan je nooit zou hebben gedacht.

**Docent:** Dr. Martin F.J. Baasten ([m.f.j.baasten@hum.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:m.f.j.baasten@hum.leidenuniv.nl))

Martin Baasten doceert Hebreeuws aan de Universiteit Leiden bij de opleiding Oude Nabije-Oostenstudies en Midden-Oosten.

## Werkcollege 1

### **Titel**

Basic Conversation in Arabic Using Numbers

### **Korte omschrijving**

This lesson is designed to introduce beginners to basic Arabic conversation using numbers. It will cover essential vocabulary related to numbers and common phrases used in everyday conversations. By the end of the lesson, students should be able to engage in simple dialogues involving numbers, such as asking for quantities, stating prices, and giving phone numbers.

**Docent:** Brahim Lafdouk ([b.lafdouk@hum.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:b.lafdouk@hum.leidenuniv.nl))

Brahim Lafdouk is a lecturer of Modern Standard and Moroccan Arabic at Leiden University. Lafdouk's first M.A. is in language pedagogy from the University of Wisconsin Madison in the United States. His second M.A. is in Linguistics and Advanced English studies. He has been teaching foreign languages for thirteen years at various prestigious universities inside and outside the United States of America. He taught Arabic language at the university of Wisconsin Madison, and at the United Nations learning centre in US. Lafdouk's research interests are Foreign Language Assessment, Foreign Language Testing and Using Technology in Teaching Languages.

## Q&A

Heb je nog vragen over de opleiding? Dan kan de student die hier allemaal beantwoorden!

## **Vorbereiding**

### **Hoorcollege:**

Zoek zelf eens uit hoeveel klanken het Nederlands heeft. En schrijf meteen op hoe je daarbij te werk bent gegaan. Hoe kom je aan je antwoord?

### **Werkcollege:**

Please prepare the class by diving into the basics of Arabic numbers, see attached.

Are you ready to learn some  
Arabic numbers? Let's go!



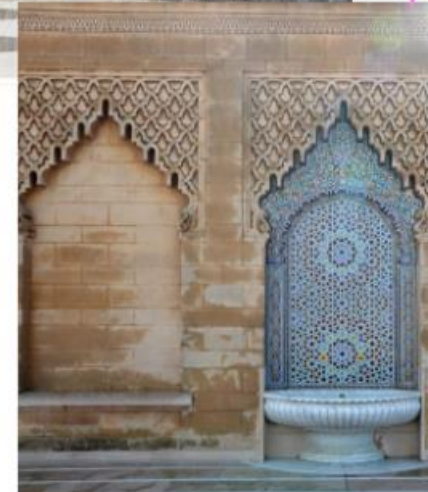
# Objectives

1. Students will be able to recognize and write Arabic numbers
2. Students will be able to use Arabic number to answer basic questions
3. Students will be able to ask and answer questions about one's age and phone number

*As you probably know, the numbers used in French, English, Russian, or Spanish (among other languages) are called "Arabic numbers or Arabic numerals":*

*0, 1, 2, 3, etc.*

*However, the numbers are completely different in Arabic! The only thing they have in common is that they are written from **left to right**, unlike Arabic script which is written from right to left.*



*But... why are they called "Arabic numbers/numerals"?*

*Well, the Indo–Arabic numerals were invented by mathematicians in India by the 6th or 7th century. Persian and Arabic mathematicians called them "Hindu numerals".*

*They were later introduced to the West by Arab merchants and mathematicians, and came to be called "Arabic numerals/numbers in Europe."*

<b>Arabic Numeral</b>	<b>Sound</b>	<b>Numeric Value</b>
٠ (صفر)	0 (Sifr)	0
١ (واحد)	1 (Wahid)	1
٢ (اثنان)	2 (Ithnān)	2
٣ (ثلاثة)	3 (Thalātha)	3
٤ (أربعة)	4 (Arba'a)	4
٥ (خمسة)	5 (Khamṣa)	5
٦ (ستة)	6 (Sitta)	6
٧ (سبعة)	7 (Sab'a)	7
٨ (ثمانية)	8 (Thamāniya)	8
٩ (تسعة)	9 (Tis'a)	9
١٠ (عشرة)	10 ('Ashara)	10

*Fun fact! Modern numbers bear similarity to the Hindu versions (especially 0, 2, 3) as well as some of the Arabic versions (especially 0, 1, 9)\*; the same way some Chinese numbers are similar to the Brahmi version (1, 2, 3).*

Brahmi	↓		—	=	≡	+	୯	୧	୨	୩	୪
Hindu	↓	୦	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬	୭	୮	୯
Arabic	↓	•	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩
Medieval	↓	0	1	2	3	୧	୨	୩	୪	୫	୬
Modern		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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\*Credit: David Minger, BA, MA Linguistics, PHD Education.





*Are you up for a challenge\*?*


*Take a few minutes to memorize numbers 0 to 5:*




### Learning strategy!

Number 0 in Arabic is kind of similar: just a dot.  
You can think of it as a "super shrunked" zero!

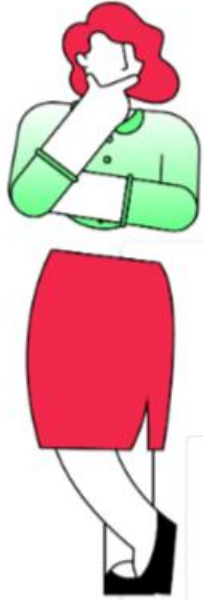
Number 1 is almost the same :)

Number 3 in Arabic seems to have a tiny "3"  
laying down on top.  Remove one curl and  
you'll have "2".

 This will help you memorize four out of  
these six numbers

Arabic Numeral	Sound	Numeric Value
٠ (صفر)	0 ( <u>Sifr</u> )	0
١ (واحد)	1 (Wahid)	1
٢ (اثنان)	2 ( <u>lthnān</u> )	2
٣ (ثلاثة)	3 ( <u>Thalātha</u> )	3
٤ (أربعة)	4 ( <u>Arba'a</u> )	4
٥ (خمسة)	5 (Khamsa)	5

\* Images used in the challenge: credit to <https://madinahmedia.com/>



Which number is "3"?



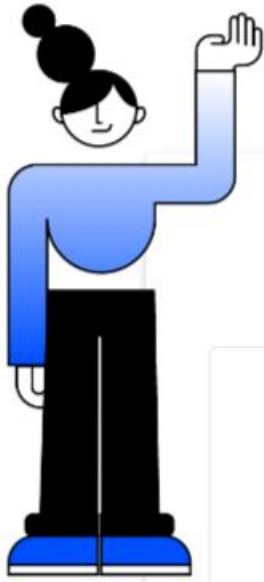
ثلاثة (Thalātha)



صفر (Sifr)



واحد (Wahid)



Which number is "0"?



اثنان (Ithnān)



صفر (Sifr)



واحد (Wahid)



Which number is "5"?

٥

خمسة (Khamsa)

٤

أربعة (Arba'a)

١

واحد (Wahid)



*Let's continue our challenge!*

*Take a few minutes to memorize numbers 6 to 9:*



## Learning strategy!

Number 9 in Arabic is very similar to "9".

Tricky ones also help! Number 6 in Arabic looks like "7". Don't let it fool you!

Number 7 This looks like the letter V, as in "victory", so here you are:



👍 This will help you memorize three out of these five numbers

Arabic Numeral	Sound	Numeric
٦ (ستة)	6 (Sitta)	6
٧ (سبعة)	7 ( <u>Sab'a</u> )	7
٨ (ثمانية)	8 ( <u>Thamāniya</u> )	8
٩ (تسعة)	9 ( <u>Tis'a</u> )	9
١٠ (عشرة)	10 ('Ashara)	10



Which number is "7"?



ستة (Sitta)



تسعة (Tis'a)



سبعة (Sab'a)



Which number is "9"?



تسعة (Tis'a)



ثمانية (Thamāniya)



ستة (Sitta)



Which number is "8"?



تسعة (Tis'a)



ثمانية (Thamāniya)



سبعة (Sab'a)