



### **Everyday Oral Communication**

### Introduction

Arabic numbers and numerals are integral to the language and used for counting, calculations, and representing quantities. Originating from the Indo-Arabic numeral system, they are recognised and used globally. Based on a decimal system, Arabic numerals (e.g., • for zero, • for one, • for two) are written from left to right and are widely applied in mathematics, finance, and daily life. Mastery of Arabic numerals will allow you as individuals to use them in everyday communication. In this section, following grammatical rules to read, identify, and manipulate numbers in various contexts such as measurements and weights will be explored. Strong communication skills in Arabic numerals open potential job opportunities in finance, trade, education, translation, and international business, where numerical precision and clear communication are essential.

#### At the end of this section, you will be able to:

- Count the number of students in class to see its percentage to the total number of student population of the school.
- Use tape measurements to calculate distances of classroom walls, as well as the learners' heights in class and strike the average.
- Tell how much you buy food, cloth, learning materials and electronics.
- Apply questions as a strategy to seek clarity of a statement.
- Employ rhetorical questions to show surprise or wonder about an opposing statement or view.
- Tell the distance between your house to the school, market, shopping center, or city center.
- Tell your weight, that of people you know, or items you use.

#### **Key Ideas**

- Arabic Numerals and Numbers الأرقام العربية serve as the numerical system in Arabic used for counting, calculations, and representing quantities.
- Distance المسافة

**The distance** is the length of the space between two points.

المسافة هي كمية قياسية تشير طول الخط المستقيم بين نقطتين، شخصين، أو شيئين.

Displacement

• The weight الوزن is the heaviness of a person or thing.

الوزن: ثِقل شخص أو شيء بسبب الجاذبيّة

- العدد هو اللفظ الذي يستعمل للدلالة على كمية الشيء.
  - المعدود هو الاسم الذي يبيّن العدد كميّته.

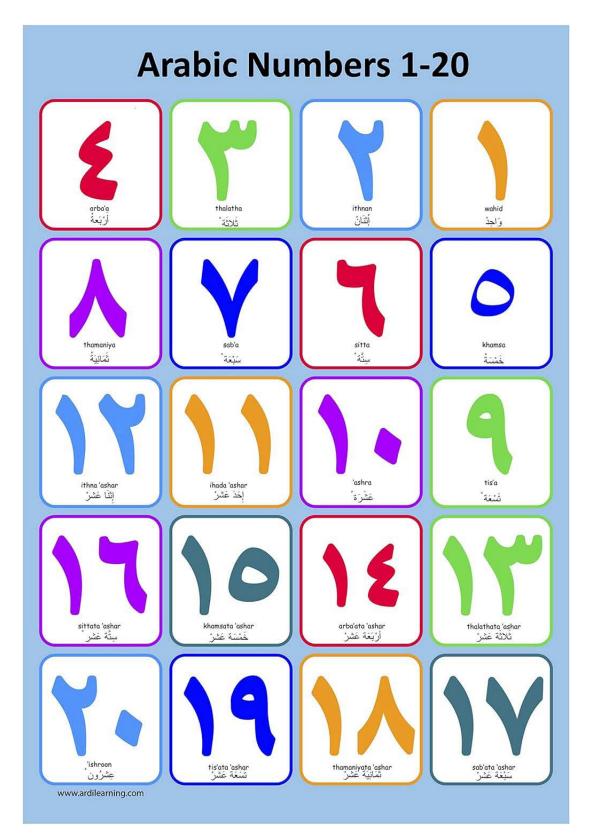


### **Arabic Numerals and Number of Items**

Mastering Arabic numbers and counting is essential for language learning, as numbers are used to count items, and measure weight, and distance. This lesson will enable you to use simple numerical language to describe objects and possessions in brief oral statements. You will also build on previous lessons where you learnt to count from 1 to 100. However, this lesson will focus on developing foundational counting skills in Arabic without emphasising grammatical rules.

#### Ten basic symbols of Arabic

٧	٦	٥	ŧ	٣	4	1
1 £	17	17	11	1.	٩	٨
41	٧.	19	14	17	17	10
44	**	77	70	7 £	74	**
					۳.	40



(clip 3.1aa)

### **Position of Digits**

The above symbols are used to form any number by combining them according to their respective place values. In the Arabic system, the position of each digit in a number determines its value. For example:

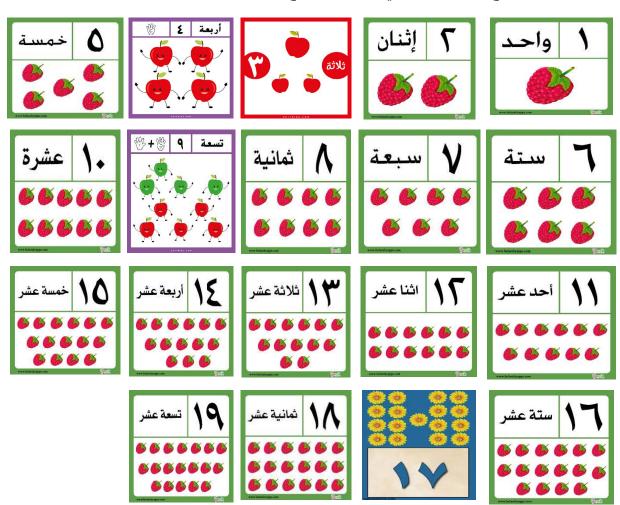
VY7 (seven hundred twenty-six) - In this number, Y represents seven hundred, Y represents two tens, and 7 represents six ones.

Arabic numerals are written from left to right, just like English numerals, but ones are read before tens, e.g. (سبعمائة وستة وعشرون)

When reading the numbers on the items below, you look at the name of the item فراولة it has at the end, meaning numbers 1&2 will have (تاء مربوطة) at the end of the number when written in words or read. But numbers from 3-10 will not have المنافعة عنافة عنافة المنافعة عنافة عنافة عنافة المنافعة عنافة عنا

#### Example 3.1

فراولة واحدة (١) - فراولتان اثنتان(٢) - ثلاث تفّاحات(٣) -أربعُ تفّاحات - خمسُ تفّاحات - سبعُ تفّاحات - سبعُ تفّاحات - عشرُ تفّاحات . سبعُ تفّاحات - عشرُ تفّاحات .



## الأعداد المركبة من ( 13 ) إلى ( 19 ) الأعداد من ثلاثة إلى تسعة تخالف المعدود

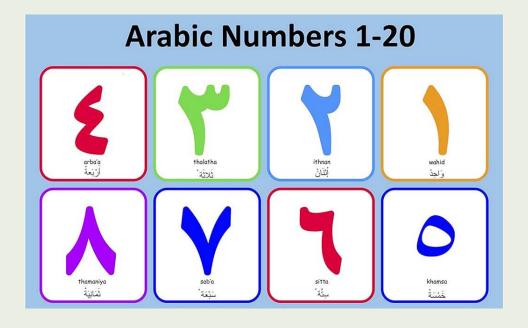
الجزء الأول يخالف المعدود والجزء الثاني يوافق المعدود في التذكير والتأنيث

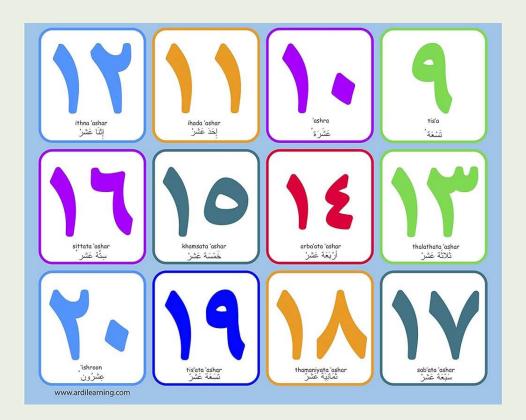
المعدود	العدد		וצימנוג
بمعدود	الجزء الثاني	الجزء الأول	فَنُونُ الْعِرِييَّةِ
مذكر	مذكر	مؤنث	اشتريتُ ثلاثةً عَشَرَ قلمًا.
مؤنث	مؤنث	مذكر	قَابِلْتُ أُربِعَ عَشُرةَ طَالْبِهُ.
مؤنث	مؤنث	مذكر	عالج الطبيبُ سبعَ عَشْرَةَ مريضةً.
مذكر	مذكر	مؤنث	كرَّمَ المعلمُ تسعةَ عَشَرَ طالبًا.

### **Activity 3.1**

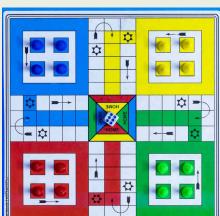
#### **Counting in Arabic**

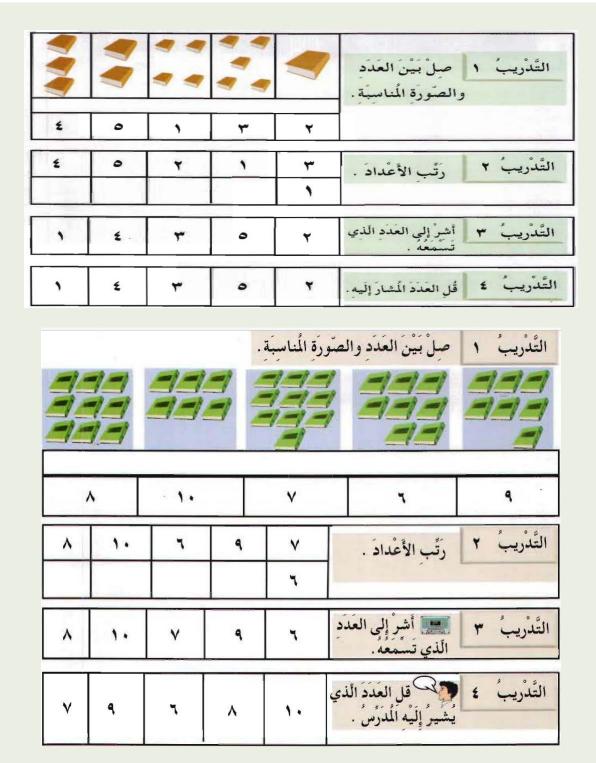
1. a. Listen to the audios carefully, then repeat the numbers while focusing on the table: (*clip 3.1a*) <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PiwfIRr8K58&t=64s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PiwfIRr8K58&t=64s</a> & (*clip 3.1aa*)





- b. Count your sitting arrangement number in the class, then double the number and share it with your partner.
- c. Join your friends e.g. (Azure گُوفِي and Kofi عَانشة and Kofi أُرُورِي) and engage in the ludo game (اُلُعْبَةُ اللودو):
  - Take turn to roll the dice (النَّرْدُ) twice and tell your friends the numbers obtained in Arabic.
  - Add the two numbers and tell the total in Arabic.
  - Repeat the activity to observe who had the highest and the lowest numbers.
  - Take turns to read the totals for all participants.
- d. Collaborate with your partner and watch the video (clip 3.1a) <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PiwfIRr8K58&t=64s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PiwfIRr8K58&t=64s</a>, then do the following activities on numbers.





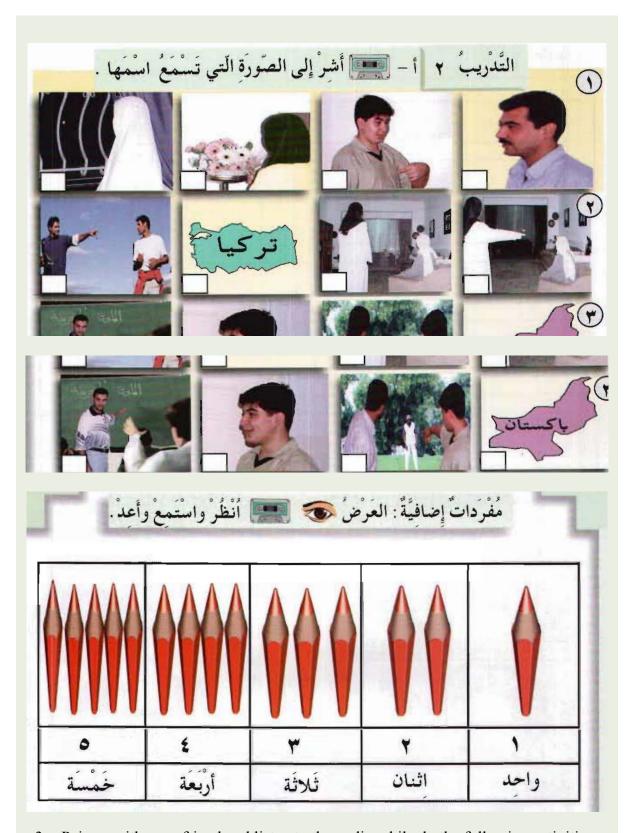
e. Collaborate with your friends and do the following activities on question-answer: *(clip 3.1b)* 



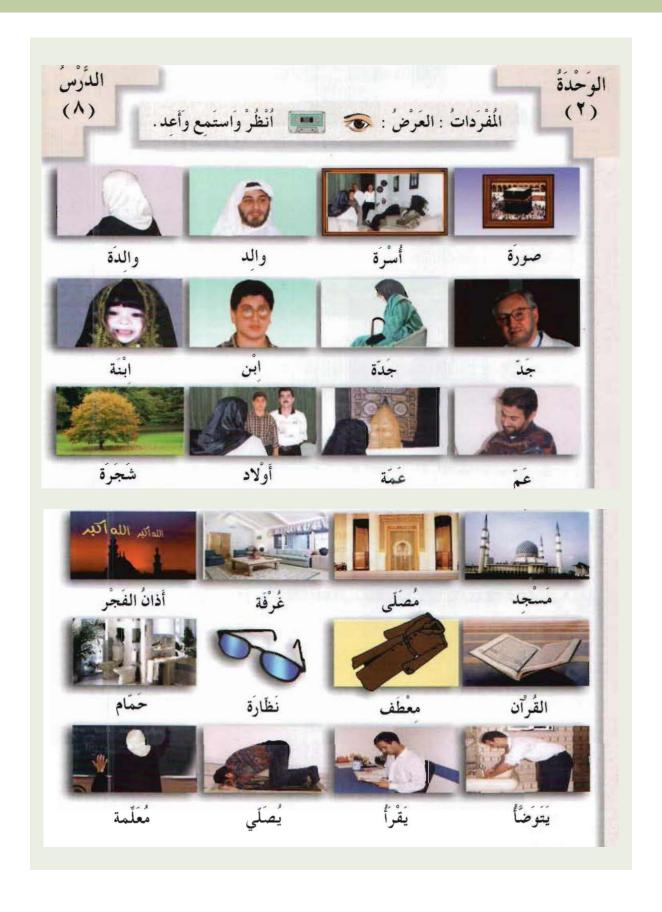
2. Pair up with a friend and listen to the audio while you engage in the following activities: (clip 3.1c)

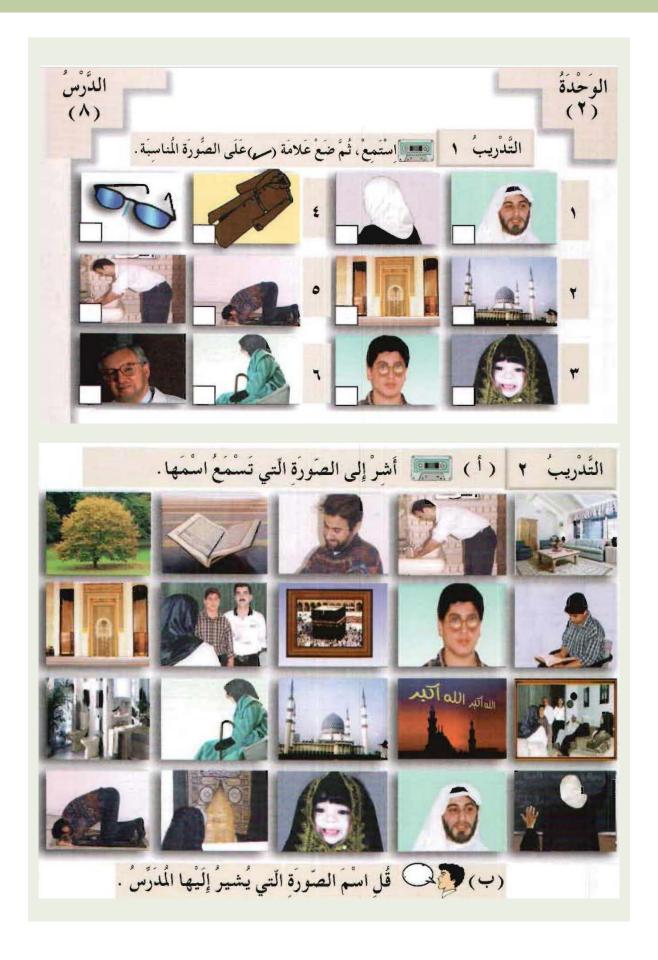


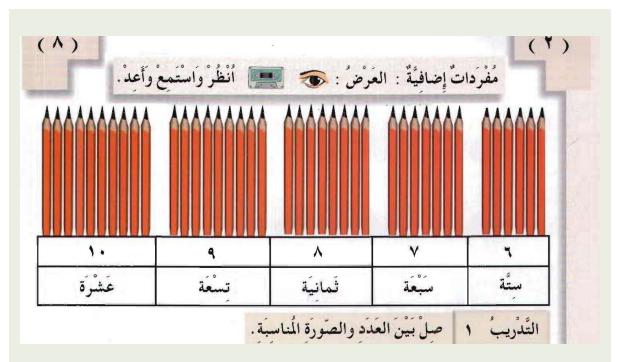




3. Pair up with your friend and listen to the audio while do the following activities: *(clip 3.1d)* 







4. With the aid of an example, have a dialogue with your partner on each of the following 6 pictures with clocks: *(clip 3.1e)* 



۲	طالبان اثنان
	طالب واحد
	ثلاث شجرات
	أربع تفاحات
	خمسة أقلام
	عشرة أعمدة
	أحد عشر كتابا
	تسعة عشر رجلاً
	تسع وتسعون امرأة
	ألف شجرة

### **Arabic Numerals and Prices**

Talking about monetary values and prices in Arabic is an important part of everyday communication. Price refers to the amount of money required to purchase a good or service. It is the value that is placed on a product by the seller. Prices or monetary values follow the same word order as in counting.



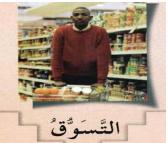


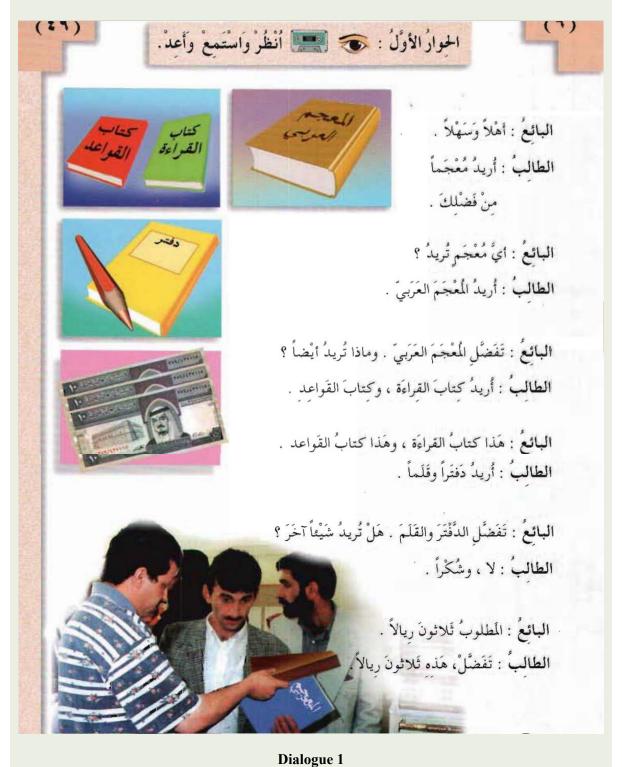
Fig. 3.1

In Arabic, when discussing prices, the structure follows a similar pattern to counting. For example, to say "This costs five Ghana Cedis," you would say, "هذا يكلف خمسة غانا سيدي" When talking about monetary values, the numeral comes first, followed by the currency. Learning to ask questions such as "بكم هذا?" (How much is this?) and answering with sentences like "يكلف عشرة غانا سيدي (It costs ten Ghana Cedis) helps you navigate markets and everyday transactions. Practice is reinforced by using real-life scenarios, such as shopping role plays, where you practice asking about and discussing prices.

#### **Activity 3.2**

## التَّسَوُّقُ والتَّسْعِيرُ – Shopping and Pricing

1. Collaborate with your friends to listen to the audio while reading the three dialogues: *(clip 3.2 a)* 



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البائعُ : تَفَصّلي السُّكَرُ والشَّايَ والبُنَّ . هَلْ تُريدينَ شَيْئاً آخَرَ ؟
المَرْأَةُ : نَعَمْ ، طَبَقَ بَيْضٍ ، وعُلبَةَ مِلحٍ .
البائعُ : هذا طَبَقُ البَيْضِ ، وهذه عُلبَةُ الملحِ .
البائعُ : المُطلوبُ ثَمانونَ ديناراً .
المَرْأَةُ : تَفَصَّلْ، هَذهِ ثَمانون ديناراً .

Dialogue 2





#### Dialogue 3

- a. After listening and reading the above three dialogues, engage in the following activities and ask your friends to help you in assessing the work:
  - Mark (✓) the strange word in each line:



• Fill the empty spaces with the appropriate (ظرف زمان): (clip 3.2b)

شمال	يمين	خلف	أمام	تحت	على/ فوق	في
left	right	back	front	under	on	in



• Use each currency to form a sentence as in the example: (clip 3.2c)

Note: Use the (Ghs -غاتا سيدي ) instead of Riyal:

المثال: المَطْلوبُ عشرون ريالا (سيدي Ghs).



• Engage with a friend in a dialogue as in the example: (clip 3.2d)

(change the currency to Ghs – غانا سيدي)



• Engage with a friend in a dialogue as in the example (clip 3.2e)

(change the currency to Ghs – غاتا سيدي)



2. Watch the video clip (clip 3.2i) <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\_jO-lbV1ohM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\_jO-lbV1ohM</a>, then create a dialogue on the following picture (a scenario between a buyer and a seller)



3. Watch the video clip (clip 3.2j) <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\_jO-lbV1ohM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\_jO-lbV1ohM</a>, then create a dialogue on the following picture (a scenario between a buyer and a seller)



4. Collaborate with your friends and read the following passage, then answer the questions: (clip 3.2f) (change the currency to Ghs – غاتا سيدي).



5. Collaborate with your friends and read the following passage, then answer the questions: (clip 3.2g) (change the currency to Ghs – غاتا سيدي).



6. Collaborate with your friends and read the following passage, then answer the questions (clip 3.2h) (change the currency to Ghs – غانا سيدي).

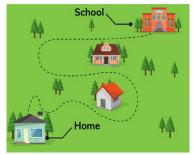


7. After you have practised the marketing dialogues above, prepare yourself to roleplay a market with customers and sellers making deals. Choose your role and act it out without a script. If you feel confident enough, use rhetorical questions in your dialogue. Sentence openers are allowed on flashcards if you need them.

## **Numeracy, Calculation and Measurement**

In this lesson, you will be introduced to the concepts of length, height, and weight through real-life examples, which will help you build a foundational understanding of these measurements. You will compare, describe, and solve practical problems using terms like "long," "short," "tall," "longer," "shorter," and "taller," while measuring lengths and heights with tools such as a tape or ruler. For weight, you will also engage in comparisons using terms like "heavy," "light," "heavier than" and "lighter than" to solve practical problems.







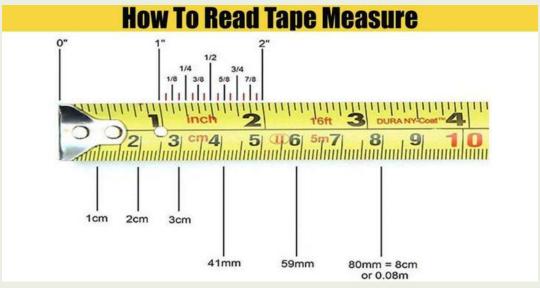
**Fig 3.2** 

Key concepts of measurement, include length, height, and weight. Real-life examples such as measuring the height of a person ("کم طول الطاولة؟") or the length of a table ("کم طول الطاولة؟") provide practical applications. You use descriptive terms like "طويل" (long), "قصير" (short), "فويل من" (longer than), and "أطول من" (shorter than) to compare objects. Measuring tools such as rulers or tapes are introduced for more precise measurement activities. Practical exercises include comparing the heights or lengths of various objects, helping you solidify your grasp of everyday measurement vocabulary.

### Activity 3.3

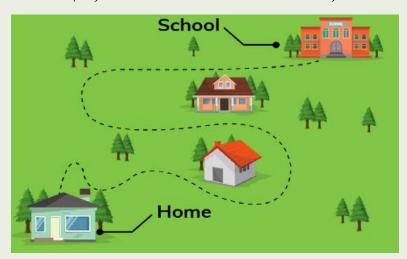
### طُولٌ/قَامَةٌ Height مَسَافَةٌ Distance

- 1. Collaborate with your friends and watch the video *(clip 3.3a)* <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5X-GHEh-14w&t=491s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5X-GHEh-14w&t=491s</a>, then do the following activities on distance:
  - Take a turn emulating a section in the clip you have watched, focusing on the correct pronunciation of Arabic numbers.
  - Use a tape measure to measure one side of the class/room, then write the measurement on the board and read it aloud to your friends.
    - a. Walk with your group around the school and take a rough estimate of the distance between 2 school facilities of your choice in 10 minutes. Then, accurately measure that distance using a measuring device and compare your two answers. All your numbered distances must be in Arabic words. Share your answers with the other groups and the group with the closest two answers wins.
- b. Collaborate with your friends and measure the football pitch of the school, then use the following to create a dialogue:





## (المسافة بين البيت والمدرسة ٢ كيلو مترات (٢كم



(clip 3.3b) مثال

طالب 1: كَم المَسنافة بين بيتك والمسجد؟

.(طالب 2: بين بيتي والمسجد ثلاثة كيلو مترا. (٣ كم

طالب 1: ما المسافة بين المرمى ووسط الميدان؟

(طالب2:

طالب 1: ما المسافة بين الصف الأول والثالث الثانوي؟

(طالب 2:

طالب 1: ما المسافة بين مدينتك والعاصمة أكر ا؟

- 2. Collaborate with your friends and listen to *(clip 3.3c)*, then do the following activities:
  - Take turns emulating what is said in the clip, focusing on correct pronunciation.



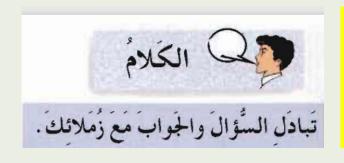
## مَناطِقُ جَمْهورِيةِ غانا

Region - Capital	المنطقة ـ العاصمة	۾_
Greater Accra region - Accra	المنطقة العظمى - أكرا	1
Northern region - Tamale	المنطقة الشِّمالية - تمالي	2
Ashanti region – Kumasi	منطقة أشانتي – كوماسي	3
Volta region – Ho	منطقة فولتا ــ هو	4
Central region – Cape Coast	المنطقة الوسطى - كيب كوست	5
Upper East region – Bolga	المنطقة العليا الشرقية - بولغا	6
Bono East region – Techiman	منطقة بونو الشرقية - تيتشيمان	7
Oti region – Dambai	منطقة أُوتي - دامباي	8
Eastern region – Koforidua	المنطقة الشرقية - كوفريدوا	9
Savana region – Damango	منطقة سافانا ــ دامانغو	10
Ahafo region - Goaso	منطقة أهافو _ غوسو	11
Upper East region – Wa	المنطقة العليا الغربية ـ وا	12
North East region - Nalerigu	المنطقة الشمالية الشرقية - ناليريغو	13
Bono region – Sunyani	منطقة بونو - سونياني	14
Western North region.	المنطقة الغربية الشمالية – سيحوي وياسو	15
Western Region - Takoradi	المنطقة الغربية - تاكورادي	16

• Using the Ghana map and the above list, create a dialogue with your friends using the example: (*clip 3.3d*)

کم).	)	(طالب 2: المسافة بين دامانغو وتيشيمان
		طالب 1: كَمِ المَسَافة بين هو وتاكورادي؟
کم).	)	طالب 2:
	?	طالب 1: كَمِ المَسَافة بين و
کم).	)	طالب 2:
	<b>?</b>	طالب 1: كَم المَسَافة بين و
کم).	)	طالب 2:
	<u>?</u>	طالب 1: كُمِ الْمَسَافة بين و
کم).	)	طالب 2:
	?	طالب 1: كَمِ المَسَافة بين و
کم).	)	طالب 2:
	?	طالب 1: كَمِ المَسَافة بين و
کم).	)	طالب 2:
	<b>?</b>	طالب 1: كُمِ الْمَسَافة بين و
كم).	)	طالب 2:
	<b>?</b>	طالب 1: كَمِ المَسَافة بين و
کم).	)	طالب 2:
	·	طالب 1: كَمِ المَسَافة بين
كم).	)	طلب 2.
	<b>?</b>	طالب 1: كَمِ الْمَسَافة بين و
کم).	)	طالب 2:

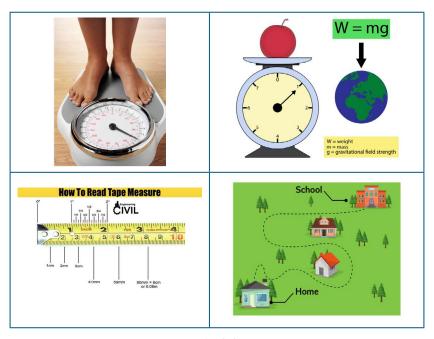
- 3. Collaborate with your friends and watch the video (*clip 3.3e*) <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5X-GHEh-14w&t=491s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5X-GHEh-14w&t=491s</a>, then do the following activities on height:
  - Take a turn emulating a section in the clip you have watched, focusing on the correct pronunciation of Arabic numbers.
  - Take turns measuring your friend's height, then write the measurement on the board and read aloud to your friends.
  - Create a dialogue with your friends using the example:





## **Numeracy, Measurement and Weight**

You encounter weight measurement in everyday activities, such as during health check-ups. Unlike length and size, weight isn't directly visible and must be measured through tangible objects. Understanding weight and its measurement in Arabic is crucial for enhancing your communicative competence.



**Fig 3.3** 

In Arabic, you will describe and compare weights using terms like "خفیف" (heavy), "خفیف" (light), "أخف من" (lighter than). For example, you might be asked to describe the weight of items like a bag of rice or a watermelon. Through tangible exercises, such as weighing objects or role-playing at a market, you practice both measurement and related communication skills. Activities that involve real objects help you connect the abstract concept of weight to everyday scenarios, boosting your communicative competence.

#### **Activity 3.4**

#### الوَزْنُ – Weight

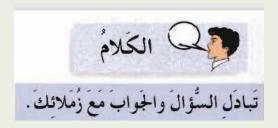
يضع الرجل قدمه على الميزان	طِفلٌ فوق الميزان	خُضرَواتٌ فوق الميزان
	- B.EIII	

- 1. Join your friends to watch the video then engage in the activities below (clip 3.4a) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=odgvJoXz1rM&t=6s:
  - a. Weigh yourself using the scale and record the number in Arabic words. Then, sum up the weights of all your group members and write the amount in only the Arabic number. (remember to respect all members and treat everyone equally).
  - b. Members take turn to tell their weights aloud using the following example: *(clip 3.4b)*

- Members of each group, together, read their total weighed number aloud,
   وزْنُنَا ٥٠+٥٠= = مِانَةٌ وخمسة وسَبْعين (١٧٥) كِيلوغْرام
- Compare the total numbers of the groups and place the weights in order between lightest and heaviest. (خفیف، أَخَفٌ، تَقبِل، أَثْقُل)

الوزن = كيلوغرام	المجموعة الثالثة	الوزن = كيلوغرام	المجموعة الثانية	الوزن = كيلوغرام	المجموعة الأولى
	الطالب الأول		الطالب الأول	٥,	الطالب الأول
	الطالب الثاني		الطالب الثاني	70	الطالب الثاني
	الطالب الثالث		الطالب الثالث	٦,	الطالب الثالث
	:المجموع		:المجموع	140	:المجموع

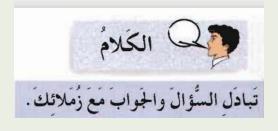
2. Create a dialogue with your friends using the example: (clip 3.4c)



مثال: طالب 1: كم وَزْنُك؟ طالب 2: وزنى خمسون كيلوغرام (٥٠)

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3. Create a dialogue with your friends using the example between Kofi and Aisha: *(clip 3.4e)* 



مثال:

كوفى: أيَّ خِدْمَةٍ؟

عائشة: أريد بصلًا.

كوفى: كم كيلا تريدين؟

عانشة: أريد (٣) ثلاثة أكيال من البصل.



طالب(ة) 1: أيَّ خِدْمَةٍ؟

طالب(ة) 2: أريد طماطم.

طالب(ة) 1: كم كيلا تريدين؟

طالب(ة) 2: أريد (١)



طالب(ة) 1: أيَّ خِدْمَةِ؟

طالب(ة) 2: أريد لحمًا.

طالب(ة) 1: كم كيلا تريد؟

طالب(ة) 2: أريد (٤)



طالب(ة) 1: أيَّ خِدْمَةٍ؟

طالب(ة) 2: أريد فُلْفُلا.

طالب(ة) 1: كم كيلا تريد؟

طالب(ة) 2: أريد (٥)

Description Manager 1-1-1-1

طالب(ة) 1: أيَّ خِدْمَةٍ؟

طالب(ة) 2: أريد تُفاحَةً

طالب(ة) 1: كم كيلا تريد؟

طالب(ة) 2: أريد (٧)

### **Extended Activity**

- 1. Collaborate with your friends to watch the video (*clip 3.4d*) <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NZMKqbxExwQ&t=102s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NZMKqbxExwQ&t=102s</a>, then engage in the following activities:
  - a. Write down the difficult words in the above clip and guess the meanings.

- b. Collaborate with your friends and search for the meanings of the difficult words online or in a مُعْجَم / قَامُوس
- c. Distinguish/مَيِّن between nouns and verbs in the clip.
- d. Use each of the following words to form complete sentences/ (جملٌ مفيدةٌ):

### **Extended Reading**

- Hammond, M. (2018). A Dictionary of Arabic Literary Terms and Devices Oxford Quick Reference. OUP Oxford. ISBN: 0192515306, 9780192515308.
- Hari A. (2019. Al Qira'ah (Fahmu al-Nushuuh al Lughawiyah). UMM P. ress, ISBN 9797964019, 9789797964016
- KHALIFA K. (2019). *El-Arabiyyetu Li't-Tevasul (İleti*şim İçin *Arapça*). Akdem Yayınları, ISBN: 6258439063, 9786258439069.
- (Touri Language Learning), (2019). *Conversational Arabic Dialogues: 50 Arabic Conversations and Short Stories*, (Volume 1 of Conversational Arabic Dual Language Books). Touri Language Learning. ISBN: 1090146833, 9781090146830.
- Wehr, H, Cowan, J (2020). A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic. www.bnpublishing.com, ISBN: 1777257328, 9781777257323.

#### References

- 1. Al-Fawzan, A. I. & Hussayn, M. T. (2004). ا بالطلا باتك كيدي نيب قيبرعلا (1) Arabic in your hands textbook: Series.
- 2. Bader, F. A. (2003). Al- Asas for Teaching Arabic to Non-Native Speakers (اهري غب نيقطان لل قيبرعل ا ميلعت المريغب نيقطان لل قيبرعل ا ميلعت). Mecca: Ummul Qura.
- 3. Khan, Abdul Sattar. (2007). Arabic Tutor (برعل ناسل يف بدأل اليهست). Trans. Ebrāhīm Muhamma Camperdown: Madrasah In'aamiyyah.
- 4. <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PiwfIRr8K58">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PiwfIRr8K58</a>
- 5. https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/13510867618890181/
- 6. https://images.app.goo.gl/thF58zH1DaSwgQwS6

## **Review Questions**

- 1. During your activities on counting in Arabic, what strategies did you and your friends find most effective for learning Arabic numbers?
- 2. Reflecting on your experience, how did practising counting in Arabic with your friends enhance your understanding and fluency in the language?
- 3. Reflecting on your experience with your friends while listening to the audio and reading the dialogues on buying and selling in Arabic, what new vocabulary related to pricing did you encounter and how did you and your friends support each other in understanding its meaning?
- 4. Considering your collaborative engagement with your friends while practising pricing and weighing dialogues in Arabic, how did discussing and practical scenarios of buying and selling contribute to your overall language proficiency and cultural understanding?
- 5. Reflecting on your contribution to the market roleplay, how did having a non-scripted conversation with your peers enhance your confidence and skill in Arabic communication and dialogue?
- 6. How did the inclusion of mathematical skills strengthen your ability to deal with Arabic numbers and numerals?

## **Answers to Review Questions**

- 1. We found that repetition was key to mastering Arabic numbers. We practised counting aloud together, wrote down numbers repeatedly, and quizzed each other to reinforce our memory. Additionally, associating each number with visual cues or real-life objects helped us remember them more easily.
- 2. By practising dialogues on numbers, and reciting sequences, we became more confident in using them naturally in conversation. Moreover, discussing different counting techniques and helping each other with pronunciation errors allowed us to support each other's learning and build a stronger sense of friendliness.
- 3. We came across various new Arabic vocabulary related to pricing, such as أَلْ عَلَى (prices), واعس (prices), عنترم نامِث (currency), and عنترم نامِث (high price), and many more. To support each other in understanding these terms, we listened attentively to the audio, discussed unfamiliar words together, and shared our interpretations based on context clues. Additionally, we used online dictionaries and language resources to clarify any uncertainties and ensure accurate comprehension.
- 4. Engaging in pricing and weighing dialogues with my friends helped us to improve on commercial interactions in Arabic. By discussing and practising scenarios of buying and selling, we learned how to negotiate prices, inquire about discounts, and express preferences in Arabic.
- 5. Having a non-scripted roleplay of a market helped us make our own decisions on what to say next, hence improving not only our oral speech of prices and numbers but also our understanding of the structure of conversation in Arabic which includes numbers.
- 6. Dealing with mathematical procedures helped us be more familiar with answering problems we deal with day to day in Arabic, such as measuring distances and heights and weighing objects.

# **Acknowledgements**













## **List of Contributors**

Name	Institution
Dr. Mohammed Almu Mahaman	University for Development Studies
Abubakari A. Salihu	Anbariya Senior High School
Saani Mohammed Saeed	Tamale Senior High School
Abdul Nasir Uthman Ummar Hafiz	Al-Azhariya Islamic SHS, Kumasi