

مشروع ليلى: خلينا نعرف العامية

المستوى المتقدم

1. عم + ب + فعل مضارع

Like several other Arabic dialects, Levantine dialect adds the preposition ب to present-tense verbs. The only difference is the addition of عم before ب which usually implies that the action is being done at the moment of speaking. The structure عم + ب + فعل مضارع is also used in the past tense after كان , for example:

He works at the bank = هو يشتغل بالبنك

He is working at the bank right now =

هو عميشتغل بالبنك

He was working at the bank =

هو كان عميشتغل بالبنك

2. بد + ضمير

In Levantine Arabic, we use بد with a possessive pronoun in order to express want, wish, or desire. The word بد is followed by a possessive pronoun suffix to denote who the subject is.

بدا = ه = بد	هو	بدا = ي = بدّي	أنا
بدا = ها = بدّها	هي	بدا = ك = بدّك	أنت
بدا = هُن = بدّهُن ايدهم	هنّاهم	بدا = ك = بدّك	انت
بدا = نا = بدنا	نحن احنا	بدا = كُن اكم = بدّكُن ايديكم	انتو