

كتاب ألف باء

الوحدة السابعة (القسم الرابع)

مدة الصف: ٥٠ دقيقة

المطلوب من الطلاب قبل الحضور إلى الصف:

- قراءة القسم عن الثقافة في ص ١٦٦-١٦٧.
- مشاهدة الفيديو الذي يوضّح استخدام عبارة "الله" في الوحدة السابعة.
- القيام بعمل بتمرين ١٦ على الوب.
- تسليم الكتابة الثقافية الثانية إلى الأستاذ.

أهداف الحصة:

- التدرّب على استخدام "منشان" و "كان" في الكلام.
- التعرّف الى استخدام كلمة "يا قلبي" من خلال أغنية.
- استخدام عبارتي "اليوم" و "كل يوم".
- مشاهدة فيديو عن الترحيب بالضيف وتقديم القهوة والشاي والتدرّب على استخدام كلمة "لازم".

الخطوات المتّبعة:

التسخين: (١٠ دقائق)

- اقترب الأستاذ من طالبة كانت تشرب كوكا كولا وخاطب الطلاب:

T: يا شباب شو بتعمل كريستي؟

S: هي بتشرب كوكا كولا.

T: ممتاز. ليش بتشرب كوكا كولا؟

S: هي بتشرب كوكا كولا هي عطشانة.

T: How do we say "because"? هي عطشانة because هي بتشرب كوكا كولا So. ممتاز OK.

S: منشان؟

T: Bravo. (T wrote minshaan and منشان on the board.) So ليش we learned this word, what does ليش mean again?

Ss: Why?

T: Bravo. (T wrote ليش on the board.) Ariana, (طالبة في الصف) ليش انتي تعبانة (طالبة في الصف) Ariana,

Ariana: منشان كان عندي امتحان

T: OK, so this is what we have (T wrote منشان كان عندي امتحان on the board.) So we have here: "I have a test, was". This means "I had a test". So (to another S): يا بريرة، كيفك اليوم؟

Barira: ممتازة ، الحمد لله

T: وكيف الأولاد؟

S: ما عندي أولاد.

T: وكان عندك أولاد؟

S: ما عندي أولاد.

T: OK, what am I asking here?

S: Do you have children?

T: Hmmm. Yaa shabaab mumkin a little help? What am I asking?

S2: Did you have children?

T: Bravo and how did you know that that's what I was asking?

S2: You used "كان".

T: OK, ممتاز. (T writes كان عندك أولاد؟ on the board.) So what we see here is literally "Do you have children Was?" The "Was" puts this sentence in the past tense. (T turns back to the original student to whom he was talking). So I'll ask again. كان عندك أولاد؟

S: لا. ما كان عندي أولاد.

T: تمام

الاستماع إلى أغنية "آه يا قلبي" (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g7x99syHaNk>) (٥ دقائق)

T: OK, this is a fusion song that another teacher sent to me, it is a very famous song. (Pointing to the screen: What is the name of the artist?

S: Hakiim.

T: Bravo. And the name of the song is?

S2: Ah yaa alby.

T: OK, what do we know about alby? What does this mean again?

S3: My heart.

T: Hilu. So what do you think "Ah yaa alby" means?

S4: Oh my heart?

T: yaa salaam. So he's saying "Ah." (T makes a dramatic gesture to indicate the usage of the word.) "Ah, my heart."

وضع الأستاذ الفيديو حتى يستمع إلى كلمات الأغنية والخليط بين الإسبانية والعربية

T: So notice that we have two singers who have come together and who have blended their music into this one song. What are you getting from how the artist uses the phrase "my heart"?

Ss: It's his girlfriend?

T: Bravo.

العمل على عبارة "اليوم" وقواعدها واستخدامها في أغنية "بدي شوفك كل يوم" (١٥ دقيقة)

● لعب الأستاذ أغنية "بدي شوفك كل يوم يا حبيبي": <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEvpd2BDX28&feature=related>

T: OK, so we have a new word that we learned for today. How do we say "today"?

S: I-yom.

T: Mumtaaz. How do you think we'd spell this word?

S2: We'd need an m.

T: Arabic doesn't have m's. What letter do we have that's close to it?

S2: miim.

T: OK, mumtaaz. So we do have a miim in there, but let's think about the grammar. What is the grammar of I-yom?

Ss: The day.

T: ya salaam. OK, so how would we spell this?

Ss: اليوم

T: Mumtaaz. OK, I have a new song for you hear and I want you to think about the words. Pay attention to the words. Look at the title. What is the title?

Ss: بدي شوفك كل يوم

T: yaa salaam. So what does this mean?

S: I want what you are –

T: OK, I want is right. What does he want?

S: I want what are –

T: OK, you're seeing شو and that would be ok if this were a separate word, but this is all one word.

S2: I want to watch you.

T: That's a little creepy. Is there another way we can say this in a nicer way?

S3: I want to see you.

T: Bravo, so let's listen.

لعب الأستاذ الفيديو وسأل الطلاب عن عبارة "كل يوم"

T: So when he says بدي شوفك كل يوم what does this كل part mean?

S4: All day.

T: Close, but no cigar.

S: Every day.

T: برافو

T: Now let's think about how we can make كل يوم work for us. Daniel, can you ask Dylan if he watches TV every day?

Daniel: بيشوف التلفزيون كل يوم؟

T: OK, pay attention to your conjugation. Who are we asking?

Daniel: انت

T: OK, so how do we say that?

Daniel: بتشوف

T: Bravo. so marra thaaniyya?

Daniel: بتشوف التلفزيون كل يوم؟

Dylan: ايه بشوف التلفزيون كل يوم.

T: mumtaaz. Michael, can you ask Nathan about his coffee? I see him with it every day. Find out if he drinks it every day.

Michael: يتشرب قهوة كل يوم؟

Nathan: ايه يشرب قهوة كل يوم.

T: Mumtaaz. So (asking the other Ss) what does Nathan do?

Ss: يتشرب

T: OK huwwe (indicating Ss needed to correct something.)

Ss: بيشرب القهوة كل يوم

T: ممتاز. ليش؟ ليش هو بيشرب القهوة كل يوم؟

S: منشان هو تعبان.

مشاهدة فيديو عن الترحيب بالضيف وتقديم القهوة والشاي والتدرب على استخدام كلمة "لازم" (٢٠ دقيقة)

بدأ الأستاذ بتشغيل فيديو "لازم تشربي شي" من كتاب الف باء الوحدة السابعة تمرين ١٨ ووقفه عند العنوان

T: OK, so now we're going to watch another video. What is the title of the video?

Ss: laazim tishrabii shaay.

T: OK, is this shaay? Is this tea?

S: There's no alif.

T: OK, so what else could this mean?

S: Thing.

S2: But there's no ء.

T: OK, so there's no hamza. This is because it's in dialect. So what is the word? How do we read this?

Ss: shii.

ثم لعب الأستاذ الفيديو بدون صوت وطلب من التلاميذ أن يتخيلوا ماذا كان الممثلون يقولون فجاء الطلاب ببعض العبارات مثل: أهلاً وسهلاً ، انفضلي، بتشريبي قهوة.... ثم لعب الأستاذ الفيديو بالصوت.

T: Mustafa, what did you hear here?

Mustafa: He asked her what do you want to drink?

T: OK and in Arabic?

Mustafa: شو تشرب؟

T: Let's think about who he's talking to.

Mustafa: شو تشريبي؟

T: Mumtaaz. Shuu Kaman?

S2: she wants her coffee وسط بسكر Medium sugar.

T: yaa salaam. شو كمان؟

S3: لازم تشريبي شي.

T: Mumtaaz.

S4: بتشريبي شاي ولا قهوة؟

(T played it again.)

T: So what else did we hear?

S: لازم تشريبي شي

T: Mumtaaz. This is the social etiquette. They are going to refuse at first, they have to be a little reluctant. But as a host, you have to keep insisting.

So now let's listen for the culturally indicative phrases that they used. (T played it again then paused it after the first person leaves.)

Ss: الله يسلمك

T: OK did he say that?

S: الله معك

T: OK, so what does this mean?

S: Go with God.

T: Close. God be with you.

(T continued to play the video, stopping after each phrase so that Ss could repeat what each character had said. At: ما بيصير)

Ss: ما بيصير

T: Bravo. It doesn't happen. That won't fly. You won't come here and not drink anything.

(Video continues):

Ss: ولا شي

T: OK what does this mean?

S: Nothing, thank you.

(T continued the video.)

T: So after all this insistence, you finally give in. The Tayyib is her saying OK I'll having something.

Ss: شو قهوتك؟

T: So what is happening here?

S4: He's asking her how her coffee is.

T: Mumtaaz. And what kind of coffee does she drink?

بعد أن استمع الطلاب إلى الفيديو بالشامي لعب الأستاذ الفيديو بالمصري حتى يسمع الطلاب عامية ثانية ويتعرضوا الى الاثنين لتعزيز ثقتهم بأنفسهم وبقدرتهم على فهم العربية في بيئات مختلفة.

T: So what does حاجة mean?

S: Something.

T: And what is the equivalent in Syrian?

SS: شي.

S2: Why do Arab singers sometimes say حبيبي and not حبييتي to refer to the woman?

T: This is a tradition that goes back to ancient Arabic poetry. Even when the beloved is a female, the poet will refer to the beloved as حبيبي.

S: So does anyone ever use حبييتي?

T: Yes, definitely. When husbands and wives talk to one another. It is very common for people to use حبييتي.