

Arabic Phrase Analyser

Why Should I Learn This Arabic Language?

لم يجب علي تعلم ذي اللغة العربية

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Arabic Phrase with Full Diacritics

لَمْ يَجِبْ عَلَيَّ تَعَلُّمُ ذِي اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ؟

1 English Translation

Literal: For what must upon-me learning of this the-language the-Arabic?

[Arabic order retained for direct mapping]

Adapted: Why should I learn this Arabic language? / Why must I learn Arabic?

2 Detailed Word Analysis

2.1 لِمَ – [lima]

Translation	why / for what
Root	ل-م-ا (question particle)
Pattern	Interrogative particle مَا with preposition لِ
Grammar	Interrogative compound: لِ (for) + مَا (what) with elision of alif
Formation	لِمَ → لِ + مَا (when مَا follows a preposition, the alif drops)
Examples	1. لِمَ تَبْكِي؟ - Why do you cry? [lima tabki:] 2. لِمَ جِئْتَ مُبَكِّرًا؟ - Why did you come early? [lima dʒiʔta mu'bakkiran] 3. لِمَ لَا تَدْرُسُ؟ - Why don't you study? [lima la: tadrusu]
Synonyms	لِمَاذَا (limāḏā), لِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ (for which thing)
Etymology	Combination of preposition لِ (for/to) + interrogative مَا (what)

Usage Notes

- لِمَ is more literary/formal than لِمَاذَا
- The alif of مَا elides after prepositions: لِمَا، لِمِ، لِمَا، لِمَا
- Can be followed by verbs in different tenses depending on context
- Often implies seeking justification or reason

2.2 يَجِبُ – [jaɖʒibu]

Translation	must / is necessary / should
Root	ب-ج-ب (w-ɖʒ-b)
Pattern	يَفْعُلُ (jaffīlu) - Form I imperfect
Grammar	Present tense verb, 3rd person masculine singular, indicative mood
Examples	1. يَجِبُ عَلَيْكَ أَنْ تَذْهَبَ - You must go [jaɖʒibu ʕalajka ʔan taðhaba] 2. وَجِبَ الصَّلَاةُ - Prayer became obligatory [waɖʒaba sʕ-sʕala:tu] 3. سَيَجِبُ عَلَيْهِ الدَّفْعُ - He will have to pay [sajaɖʒibu ʕalajhi d-daffu]
Synonyms	يُلْزَمُ (is binding), يَنْبَغِي (should), عَلَى (upon/must)
Etymology	From root meaning "to be necessary, to be incumbent, to fall due"

2.3 Conjugation

Verbal Noun: وَجُوبٌ /wuɖʒu:b/ - necessity, obligation

Person	Perfect (Past)	Imperfect (Present)
3rd person masculine singular	وَجَبَ /waɖʒaba/	يَجِبُ /jaɖʒibu/
3rd person feminine singular	وَجَبَتْ /waɖʒabat/	تَجِبُ /taɖʒibu/
3rd person masculine dual	وَجَبَا /waɖʒaba:/	يَجِبَانِ /jaɖʒiba:ni/
3rd person feminine dual	وَجَبَتَا /waɖʒabata:/	تَجِبَانِ /taɖʒiba:ni/
3rd person masculine plural	وَجَبُوا /waɖʒabu:/	يَجِبُونَ /jaɖʒibu:na/
3rd person feminine plural	وَجَبْنَ /waɖʒabna/	يَجِبْنَ /jaɖʒibna/
2nd person masculine singular	وَجَبْتَ /waɖʒabta/	تَجِبُ /taɖʒibu/

2nd person feminine singular	وَجَبْتُ /wadʒabti/	تَجِبِينَ /taɖʒibi:na/
2nd person dual (m./f.)	وَجَبْتُمَا /wadʒabtuma:/	تَجِبَانِ /taɖʒiba:ni/
2nd person masculine plural	وَجَبْتُمْ /wadʒabtum/	تَجِبُونَ /taɖʒibu:na/
2nd person feminine plural	وَجَبْتُنَّ /wadʒabtunna/	تَجِبْنَ /taɖʒibna/
1st person singular	وَجَبْتُ /wadʒabtu/	أَجِبُّ /ʔaɖʒibu/
1st person plural	وَجَبْنَا /wadʒabna:/	نَجِبُ /naɖʒibu/

Conjugation Notes

- **Impersonal usage:** يَجِبُ is commonly used impersonally with عَلَى + pronoun suffix to express obligation
- **With infinitive:** subjunctive + يَجِبُ أَنْ - "must/should (do)"
- **Passive voice:**
 - Perfect: وَجِبَ [wuɖʒiba] – it was obligated
 - Imperfect: يُوجِبُ [ju:ɖʒabu] – it is obligated
- **Related forms:**
 - Form IV: أَوْجَبَ [ʔawɖʒaba] – to necessitate, make obligatory
 - Form X: اسْتَوْجَبَ [istawɖʒaba] – to deserve, merit

2.4 عَلَيَّ – [ʕalajja]

Translation	upon me / on me
Root	ع-ل-و (ʕ-l-w)
Pattern	Preposition عَلَيَّ + 1st person singular pronoun suffix
Grammar	Prepositional phrase with attached pronoun, expresses obligation
Formation	عَلَيَّ + ي (the yā? is doubled: يَّي)
Examples	1. عَلَيَّ دَيْنٌ كَبِيرٌ - I have a big debt (upon me) [ʕalajja dajnun kabi:run] 2. يَجِبُ عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَعْمَلَ - I must work [jaɖibu ʕalajja ʔan ʔaʕmala] 3. عَلَيَّ مَسْئُولِيَّةٌ - I have responsibility [ʕalajja masʔu:lijjatun]
Synonyms	يَنْبَغِي لِي (I should), يُلْزِمُنِي (it is binding on me)
Etymology	From root meaning "to be high, elevated"; preposition indicates burden/obligation

Full Pronominal Declension of عَلَيَّ

Person	Singular	Plural
1st person	عَلَيَّ /ʕalajja/	عَلَيْنَا /ʕalajna:/
2nd person masc.	عَلَيْكَ /ʕalajka/	عَلَيْكُمْ /ʕalajkum/
2nd person fem.	عَلَيْكِ /ʕalajki/	عَلَيْكُنَّ /ʕalajkunna/
3rd person masc.	عَلَيْهِ /ʕalajhi/	عَلَيْهِمْ /ʕalajhim/
3rd person fem.	عَلَيْهَا /ʕalajha:/	عَلَيْهِنَّ /ʕalajhinna/
Dual Forms		
2nd person dual	عَلَيْكُمَا /ʕalajkuma:/	
3rd person masc. dual	عَلَيْهِمَا /ʕalajhima:/	
3rd person fem. dual	عَلَيْهِمَا /ʕalajhima:/	

2.5 تَعَلَّمَ - [taʿallumu]

Translation	learning / studying
Root	ع-ل-م (ʿ-l-m)
Pattern	تَفَعَّلَ (tafaʿfulun) - Form V verbal noun
Grammar	Verbal noun (maṣḍar), nominative case, functioning as subject of يَجِبُ
Form V Meaning	Reflexive/intensive: to learn (for oneself), to study
Examples	1. تَعَلَّمَ اللُّغَاتِ مُفِيدٌ - Learning languages is useful [taʿallumū l-luḡa:ti muʿfi:duḥ] 2. أَحَبُّ تَعَلَّمَ الْعِلْمِ - I love learning knowledge [ʔuḥibbu taʿalluma l-ʿilmi] 3. تَعَلَّمَهُ سَهْلٌ - Learning it is easy [taʿallumuhu sahlun]
Synonyms	دِرَاسَة (study), تَحْصِيل (acquisition), اِكْتِسَاب (gaining)
Etymology	From root meaning "to know, to mark, to teach" (related to Hebrew לָמַד /lamad/)

2.6 Verb Conjugation: تَعَلَّمَ (Form V)

Verbal Noun: تَعَلُّم /taʿallum/ - learning

Person	Perfect (Past)	Imperfect (Present)
3rd person masculine singular	تَعَلَّمَ /taʿallama/	يَتَعَلَّمُ /yataʿallamu/
3rd person feminine singular	تَعَلَّمَتْ /taʿallamat/	تَتَعَلَّمُ /tataʿallamu/
3rd person masculine dual	تَعَلَّمَا /taʿallama:/	يَتَعَلَّمَانِ /yataʿallama:ni/
3rd person feminine dual	تَعَلَّمَتَا /taʿallamata:/	تَتَعَلَّمَانِ /tataʿallama:ni/
3rd person masculine plural	تَعَلَّمُوا /taʿallamu:/	يَتَعَلَّمُونَ /yataʿallamu:na/

3rd person feminine plural	تَعْلَمْنَ /taʕallamna/	يَتَعْلَمْنَ /jataʕallamna/
2nd person masculine singular	تَعْلَمْتَ /taʕallamta/	تَتَعْلَمُ /tataʕallamu/
2nd person feminine singular	تَعْلَمْتِ /taʕallamti/	تَتَعْلَمِينَ /tataʕallami:na/
2nd person dual (m./f.)	تَعْلَمْتُمَا /taʕallamtuma:/	تَتَعْلَمَانِ /tataʕallama:ni/
2nd person masculine plural	تَعْلَمْتُمْ /taʕallamtum/	تَتَعْلَمُونَ /tataʕallamu:na/
2nd person feminine plural	تَعْلَمْتُنَّ /taʕallamtunna/	تَتَعْلَمْنَ /tataʕallamna/
1st person singular	تَعْلَمْتُ /taʕallamtu/	أَتَعْلَمُ /ʔataʕallamu/
1st person plural	تَعْلَمْنَا /taʕallamna:/	نَتَعْلَمُ /nataʕallamu/

Related Forms from Root ع-ل-م

- Form I: عَلِمَ [ʕalima] – to know
- Form II: عَلَّمَ [ʕallama] – to teach
- Form IV: أَعْلَمَ [ʔaʕlama] – to inform, notify
- Form V: تَعَلَّمَ [taʕallama] – to learn (reflexive)
- Form VI: تَعَالَّمَ [taʕa:lama] – to feign knowledge
- Form VIII: اِعتَلَّمَ [iʕtalama] – rare variant of "to know"

2.7 ذِي - [ði:]

Translation	this (feminine, non-standard)
Root	Demonstrative pronoun
Pattern	ذِي (non-standard for هَذِهِ)
Grammar	Demonstrative pronoun, genitive case (after تَعَلَّمَ)
Note	Important: ذِي is dialectal/non-standard. Classical Arabic uses: هَذِهِ [ha:ðihi] for feminine singular The phrase should be: لَمْ يَجِبْ عَلَيَّ تَعَلُّمُ هَذِهِ اللُّغَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ؟
Examples	Standard forms: - هَذَا كِتَابٌ - This is a book (masc.) [ha:ða: ki-ta:bun] - هَذِهِ مَدْرَسَةٌ - This is a school (fem.) [ha:ðihi madrasatun] - هَؤُلَاءِ طُلَّابٌ - These are students [ha:ʔula:ʔi tʔul-la:bun]
Dialectal Use	In some dialects, ذِي/ذِي replaces هَذِهِ
Etymology	From demonstrative root; related to ذَا، ذِه، ذَلِكْ

Standard Demonstrative Pronouns

Number	Masculine	Feminine	Common Plural
Near (this/these)	هَذَا /ha:ða:/	هَذِهِ /ha:ðihi/	هَؤُلَاءِ /ha:ʔula:ʔi/
Far (that/those)	ذَلِكَ /ða:lika/	تِلْكَ /tilka/	أُولَئِكَ /ʔula:ʔika/
Dual (these two)	هَذَانِ /ha:ða:ni/	هَاتَانِ /ha:ta:ni/	—
Dual (those two)	ذَانِكَ /ða:nika/	تَانِكَ /ta:nika/	—

2.8 اللُّغَةُ – [al-luyati]

Translation	the language
Root	ل-غ-و (l-y-w)
Pattern	فَعْلَةٌ (fuʿlatun)
Grammar	Noun, feminine, genitive case (in idāfa construction), definite
Examples	1. أَتَكَلَّمُ ثَلَاثَ لُغَاتٍ - I speak three languages [ʔatakallamu θala:θa luyā:tin] 2. اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ جَمِيلَةٌ - The Arabic language is beautiful [al-luyatu l-ʕarabijjatu ɟami:latun] 3. يَدْرُسُ لُغَةَ الْقُرْآنِ - He studies the language of the Quran [jadrusu luyata l-qurʔa:ni]
Synonyms	لِسَان (tongue/language), كَلَام (speech)
Etymology	From root meaning "to speak idly, to be eloquent"; related to Hebrew לַשׁוֹן /laʃon/

Full Declension of اللُّغَةُ

Number	Case	Indefinite	Definite
Singular (مُفْرَد)	Nominative	لُغَةٌ /luyatun/	اللُّغَةُ /al-luyatu/
	Accusative	لُغَةً /luyatan/	اللُّغَةَ /al-luyata/
	Genitive	لُغَةٍ /luyatin/	اللُّغَةِ /al-luyati/
Dual (مُثْنَى)	Nominative	لُغَتَانِ /luyata:ni/	اللُّغَتَانِ /al-luyata:ni/
	Acc/Gen	لُغَتَيْنِ /luyatajni/	اللُّغَتَيْنِ /al-luyatajni/
Plural (جَمْع)	Nominative	لُغَاتُ /luyā:tun/	اللُّغَاتُ /al-luyā:tu/
	Accusative	لُغَاتٍ /luyā:tin/	اللُّغَاتِ /al-luyā:ti/
	Genitive	لُغَاتٍ /luyā:tin/	اللُّغَاتِ /al-luyā:ti/

2.9 الْعَرَبِيَّةُ – [al-ʕarabijjati]

Translation	the Arabic / the Arabian
Root	ع-ر-ب (ʕ-r-b)
Pattern	فَعْلِيَّة (faʕali:ja) - nisba adjective with feminine ending
Grammar	Adjective, feminine, genitive case (agreeing with اللُّغَةُ), definite
Formation	Nisba adjective: عَرَب + ي (nisba suffix) + ة (feminine)
Examples	- الثَّقَافَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ - Arab culture [aθ-θaqa:fatu l-ʕarabijjatu] - الْجَزِيرَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ - The Arabian Peninsula [al-ǧazi:ratu l-ʕarabijjatu] - الْأَدَبُ الْعَرَبِيُّ - Arabic literature (masc.) [al-ʔadabu l-ʕarabijju]
Related Forms	عَرَبٌ (Arabs), عَرَبِيٌّ (an Arab, masc.), عَرَبِيَّةٌ (an Arab woman)
Etymology	From عَرَب meaning "Arabs, Bedouins, clear expression"

Full Declension of عَرَبِيٌّ

Gender	Case	Indefinite	Definite
Masculine	Nominative	عَرَبِيٌّ /ʕarabijjun/	الْعَرَبِيُّ /al-ʕarabijju/
	Accusative	عَرَبِيًّا /ʕarabijjan/	الْعَرَبِيَّ /al-ʕarabijja/
	Genitive	عَرَبِيٍّ /ʕarabijjin/	الْعَرَبِيَّ /al-ʕarabijji/
Feminine	Nominative	عَرَبِيَّةٌ /ʕarabijjatun/	الْعَرَبِيَّةُ /al-ʕarabijjatu/
	Accusative	عَرَبِيَّةً /ʕarabijjatan/	الْعَرَبِيَّةَ /al-ʕarabijjata/
	Genitive	عَرَبِيَّةٍ /ʕarabijjatin/	الْعَرَبِيَّةِ /al-ʕarabijjati/

3 Phrase Analysis

Grammatical Structure:

Interrogative particle + present verb (impersonal) + prepositional phrase with pronoun + verbal noun (subject) + demonstrative pronoun (non-standard) + noun in genitive (idāfa) + adjective in genitive

Key Grammar Points:

- **Interrogative** لِمَ: Compound of لِ (for) + مَا (what), with elision of alif
- **Impersonal construction:** يَجِبُ عَلَيَّ expresses necessity/obligation on the speaker
- **Verbal noun as subject:** تَعَلَّمَ (learning) functions as the grammatical subject
- **Idāfa (construct state):** تَعَلَّمَ هَذِهِ اللُّغَةَ - "learning of this language"
- **Adjective agreement:** الْعَرَبِيَّةُ agrees with اللُّغَةُ in gender, case, and definiteness
- **Non-standard demonstrative:** ذِي is dialectal; standard form is هَذِهِ
- **Full parsing:**
 - لِمَ: interrogative particle (for what reason?)
 - يَجِبُ: imperfect verb, 3rd masc. sing., indicative
 - عَلَيَّ: preposition + 1st person pronoun
 - تَعَلَّمَ: verbal noun, nominative (subject)
 - هَذِهِ/ذِي: demonstrative, genitive
 - اللُّغَةَ: noun, genitive (in idāfa)
 - الْعَرَبِيَّةُ: adjective, genitive

Syntactic Analysis

Sentence Type: Interrogative (question)

Question Type: Asking for reason/justification (why?)

Verb Pattern: Impersonal verbal sentence with delayed subject

Word Order: VSO modified to: Interrogative + V + Prepositional Phrase + S

Definiteness Chain: هَذِهِ اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ - all definite through agreement

4 Similar Phrases for Practice

1. لِمَ يَجِبُ عَلَيَّ تَعَلُّمُ الرِّيَاضِيَّاتِ؟
Why should I learn mathematics? [lima jaɖibu ʕalajja taʕallumu r-rija:dʕijja:ti]
2. لِمَ يَجِبُ عَلَيْكَ دِرَاسَةُ التَّارِيخِ؟
Why should you study history? [lima jaɖibu ʕalajka dira:satu t-ta:ri:xi]
3. لِمَاذَا يَنْبَغِي لَنَا أَنْ نَتَعَلَّمَ اللُّغَاتِ الْأَجْنِبِيَّةَ؟
Why should we learn foreign languages? [lima:ða: janbayi: lana: ʔan nataʕallama l-luɣa:ti l-ʔaɖɣnabijjata]
4. لِمَ عَلَيَّ أَنْ أَدْرُسَ هَذَا الْمَوْضُوعَ؟
Why do I have to study this subject? [lima ʕalajja ʔan ʔadrusa ha:ða: l-mawdʕu:ʕa]
5. لِمَ يَلْزِمُنِي تَعَلُّمُ الْبَرْمَجَّةِ؟
Why is it necessary for me to learn programming? [lima jalzamuni: taʕallumu l-barɖɣamati]
6. لِأَيِّ سَبَبٍ يَجِبُ أَنْ أَتَعَلَّمَ الْفَلَسَفَةَ؟
For what reason should I learn philosophy? [liʔajji sababin jaɖibu ʔan ʔataʕallama l-falsafata]

5 Levantine (Shaami) Arabic Dialect

Levantine Version

لَيْشَ لَا زِمَ أَتَعَلَّمُ هِيَ اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ؟

Phonetic: [le:ʃ la:zim ʔatʕallam haj il-luɣa l-ʕarabijje]

Translation: Why do I have to learn this Arabic language?

Key Dialectal Changes:

- لِمَ → لَيْشَ (le:ʃ) – common Levantine "why" (from لِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ)
- يَجِبُ عَلَيَّ → لَا زِمَ (la:zim) – "it's necessary/I must"
- تَعَلَّمُ → أَتَعَلَّمُ (ʔatʕallam) – first person present instead of verbal noun
- هَذِهِ → هِيَ (haj) – dialectal demonstrative "this" (feminine)
- **Word order change:** Levantine uses interrogative + verb + subject, more SVO-like
- Final case vowels are dropped in dialect (no tanwīn or iʕrāb)
- ال becomes إ in connected speech

5.1 Alternative Dialectal Variants

Dialect	Phrase	Phonetic
Egyptian	لِيَهْ لَا زِمَ اتَعَلَّمِ الْعَرَبِيَّ؟	[le: la:zim ?atʕallim il-ʕarabi:]
Gulf	لَيْشْ لَا زِمَ اتَعَلَّمِ الْعَرَبِيَّ؟	[le:ʃ la:zim ?atʕallam il-ʕarabi:]
Moroccan	عَلَّاشْ خَصْنِي تَتَعَلَّمِ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ؟	[ʕla:ʃ xasˤni: ntʕallem l-ʕarbijja]
Iraqi	لَيْشْ لَا زِمَ اتَعَلَّمِ عَرَبِيَّ؟	[le:ʃ la:zim ?atʕallam ʕarabi:]

6 Additional Learning Notes

Cultural and Linguistic Context

Significance of Arabic: Arabic is one of the six official languages of the United Nations and is spoken by over 400 million native speakers across 25+ countries. It's the liturgical language of Islam and has profoundly influenced languages from Spanish to Swahili.

Classical vs. Modern Standard: Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is used in formal contexts, media, and literature. Classical Arabic is the language of the Quran and classical texts. Both share grammar but differ in vocabulary.

Diglossia: Arabic exhibits strong diglossia - formal MSA coexists with regional dialects that can be mutually unintelligible. Learning MSA provides access to all Arabic speakers, while dialects are used in daily conversation.

Why Learn Arabic:

- Access to rich literary, scientific, and philosophical heritage
- Career opportunities in diplomacy, translation, international business
- Understanding of Islamic texts and Middle Eastern culture
- Cognitive benefits of learning a morphologically rich language
- Gateway to understanding Semitic language family

6.1 Memory Tips

1. **Question Formation:** Remember $\text{لِمَ} = \text{لِ} \text{ (for)} + \text{مَا} \text{ (what)} = \text{"for what?"} = \text{"why?"}$
2. **Obligation Pattern:** $\text{يَجِبُ عَلَى} + \text{pronoun}$ is standard for "must/should"
3. **Form V Verbs:** Doubled middle radical (تَعَلَّمَ) indicates reflexive/intensive action
4. **Nisba Adjectives:** Pattern فَعِيلِي creates relational adjectives (Arabic, Islamic, etc.)
5. **Idāfa Chain:** First noun loses nunation, following nouns in genitive
6. **Root System:** ع-ل-م (knowledge) is one of the most productive roots in Arabic

6.2 Related Vocabulary Family

Education family:

عِلْمٌ – knowledge [ʕilm]
 مَعْرِفَةٌ – knowing [maʕrifa]
 تَعْلِيمٌ – teaching [taʕli:m]
 دِرَاسَةٌ – study [dira:sa]
 طَالِبٌ – student [tʕa:lib]
 مُعَلِّمٌ – teacher [muʕallim]
 مَدْرَسَةٌ – school [madrasa]
 جَامِعَةٌ – university [dʒa:miʕa]

Language family:

لِسَانٌ – tongue/language [lisa:n]
 كَلَامٌ – speech [kala:m]
 لَهْجَةٌ – dialect [lahdʒa]
 فُصْحِيٌّ – classical/eloquent [fusʕha:]
 عَامِيَّةٌ – colloquial [ʕa:mmijja]
 نَحْوٌ – grammar [nahw]

صَرَفٌ – morphology [sʕarf]
 مُفْرَدَاتٌ – vocabulary [mufrada:t]

Obligation family:

وَاجِبٌ – obligatory [wa:dʒib]
 لَازِمٌ – necessary [la:zim]
 ضَرُورِيٌّ – necessary [dʕarurij]
 مَفْرُوضٌ – imposed [mafru:dʕ]
 حَتْمِيٌّ – inevitable [ħatmij]

Question words:

مَا/مَاذَا – what [ma:/ma:ða:]
 مَنْ – who [man]
 أَيْنَ – where [ʔajna]
 مَتَى – when [mata:]
 كَيْفَ – how [kajfa]
 كَمْ – how many [kam]
 أَيُّ – which [ʔajj]

7 Grammatical Notes: The Construct State (Idāfa)

Structure in this phrase: تَعْلَمُ هَذِهِ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ

Rules of Idāfa:

1. First noun (muḍāf): تَعْلَمُ – loses nunation, cannot take ال
2. Second noun (muḍāf ilayhi): اللُّغَةُ – must be in genitive case
3. Adjectives follow the entire construct and agree with the noun they modify
4. الْعَرَبِيَّةُ modifies اللُّغَةَ, not تَعْلَمُ
5. The demonstrative هَذِهِ can intervene in the idāfa as an "intruder"

Translation strategies:

- Possessive: "learning's language" → "the learning of the language"
- English prepositional phrase: "learning of this Arabic language"
- Noun-noun compound: "Arabic language learning"

8 Answers to "Why Learn Arabic?"

Possible answers in MSA:

1. لَأَنَّ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ لُغَةٌ غَنِيَّةٌ وَجَمِيلَةٌ
Because Arabic is a rich and beautiful language [li?anna l-ʕarabij jata luyatun ʔanijjatun wa ɕami:latun]
2. لِفَهْمِ الْقُرْآنِ وَالتُّرَاثِ الْإِسْلَامِيِّ
To understand the Quran and Islamic heritage [lifahmi l-qur?a:ni wa t-tura:θi l-ʔisla:mijji]
3. لِتَوْسِيعِ آفَاقِي الثَّقَافِيَّةِ
To broaden my cultural horizons [litawsi:ʔi ʔa:fa:qi: θ-θaqa:fijjati]
4. لِأَنَّهَا تَفْتَحُ أَبْوَابَ الْفُرْصِ الْمِهْنِيَّةِ
Because it opens doors of professional opportunities [li?annaha: tuftaħu ʔabwa:ba l-furasʕi l-mihnijjati]
5. لِلتَّوَاصُلِ مَعَ مَلَائِينَ النَّاطِقِينَ بِهَا
To communicate with millions of its speakers [li t-tawa:sʕuli maʕa mala:ji:ni n-na:tʕiqi:na biha:]