

LARAB1301

2014-2015

Modern Arabic: intermediate level

6.0 credits	60.0 h	1 + 2q
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Teacher(s) :	Hanjoul Pierre ;
Language :	Français
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Inline resources:	> http://www.laits.utexas.edu/aswaat/ > http://icampus.uclouvain.be/
Prerequisites :	The LARAB1102 course: Modern Arabic (elementary level II), or LGLOR 1661/1662, or diploma/training recognized as equivalent.
	To qualify for the ILV intermediate level in Arabic language, the student must additionally attend a course in colloquial Arabic (LARAB1302 or LARAB1303).
	Students having passed the exams of LARAB1301 and LARAB1100 and being in possession of a diploma/training recognized as equivalent to LARAB1102 (e.g. LGLOR1661/1662) qualify for the ILV elementary level certificate in Arabic language.
Main themes :	This intermediate course in Standard Arabic in its modern variety aims at reading, understanding, grammatical analysis, and translation of Standard Arabic texts on a variety of various topics (cultural, literary, political, religious, pertaining to daily life). The course includes pronunciation and conversation drills, exercises in reading and writing, and grammatical correction. In an aim to address linguistic reality in the Arab world, the course also includes a first introduction to the Arabic dialects, with concrete examples presented in comparison with Standard Arabic. The course covers the following aspects of learning the Arabic language:
	sustained training in the common and learned pronunciations
	active and passive exercises in unvocalized Arabic script
	acquisition of an enlarged vocabulary characteristic of modern daily life in its multiple aspects.
Aims :	By the end of the course, the student should have acquired:
	strong familiarity with the main features of Arabic grammar
	an enlarged vocabulary in Standard Arabic, with a focus on modern daily life
	the skill to find relatively complex Arabic words in an Arabic-French (or Arabic-English) dictionary
	the cognitive strategies needed to understand relatively complex written texts and oral expressions in Modern Standard Arabic
	the skill to construct complex current expressions in Arabic and to make proper use of a French-Arabic dictionary
	basic notions in Arabic dialects. The contribution of this Teaching Unit to the development and command of the skills and learning outcomes of the programme(s) can be accessed at the end of this sheet, in the section entitled "Programmes/courses offering this Teaching Unit".
Evaluation methods :	Indicative continuous assessment based on systematic questioning in class
	Combined individual exam (oral and written), after the end of the course
Teaching methods :	This course includes classroom instruction sustained by the iCampus virtual teaching environment. It requires active involvement, with written exercises to be prepared for each class, as well as both written and oral exercises carried out in class.
Content :	This is an intermediate course of Standard Arabic in its modern variety, which is the language of the media and all official communication all over the Arab world today. It emphasizes acquisition of immediately applicable an enlarged vocabulary in Standard Arabic, as well as the main mechanisms of the language, through the study of morphology and syntax. This entire process should result in a proficiency level that compares to levels A2 (for the active aspects) and B1 (for passive aspects) of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.

	Its learning outcomes help prepare the student for the courses LARAB2500 and LGLOR2661-LGLOR2662, and are most useful for attending any course on themes related to the Arab and Muslim world. Note: The Arabic language has a range of characteristics that make its acquisition notoriously hard for French-speaking beginners. It has a set of consonants unknown to us, a distinct right-to-left script, and a complex grammar with declensions, with stronger gender marking than in French, and with a system of number distinction that goes beyond our mere distinction between singular and plural. Additionally, Arabic vocabulary shares few elements with French or other languages usually known to students. Thus, it is difficult, at least with respect to the first year, to apply the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages to the Arabic language acquisition.
Bibliography :	Printed texts, photocopies, documents presented in digital format, sound recordings. Registration on the iCampus platform is compulsory. Textbooks: Maurice Borrmans, Grammaire arabe, Rome: Institut Pontifical d'Etudes Arabes et d'Islamologie, 1997. Luc-Willy Deheuvels, Manuel d'arabe moderne, volume 1, Paris: Langues et mondes/L'Asiathèque, 2011 (ISBN 978-90-441-2185-8). Luc-Willy Deheuvels, Manuel d'arabe moderne, volume 2, Paris: Langues et mondes/L'Asiathèque, 2011 (ISBN 978-2-912555-79-9).
Cycle and year of study :	 ≥ Bachelor in Ancient Languages and Literatures: Oriental Studies ≥ Master [120] in Ancient Languages and Literatures: Oriental Studies ≥ Master [60]in Ancient Languages and Literatures: Oriental Studies ≥ Bachelor in Ancient and Modern Languages and Literatures ≥ Bachelor in Information and Communication > Bachelor in Philosophy > Bachelor in Philosophy > Bachelor in Ancient languages and Literatures: Classics > Bachelor in Modern Languages and Literatures: German. Dutch and English > Bachelor in Economics and Management > Bachelor in Motor skills: General > Bachelor in French and Romance Languages and Literatures: General > Bachelor in Human and Social Sciences > Bachelor in Modern Languages and Literatures: General > Bachelor in Political Sciences: General > Bachelor in Political Sciences: General > Bachelor in History of Art and Archaeology: General > Bachelor in Mathematics > Bachelor in Biomedicine > Bachelor in religious studies
Faculty or entity in charge:	ILV