

خطوة بخطوة

Step by Step

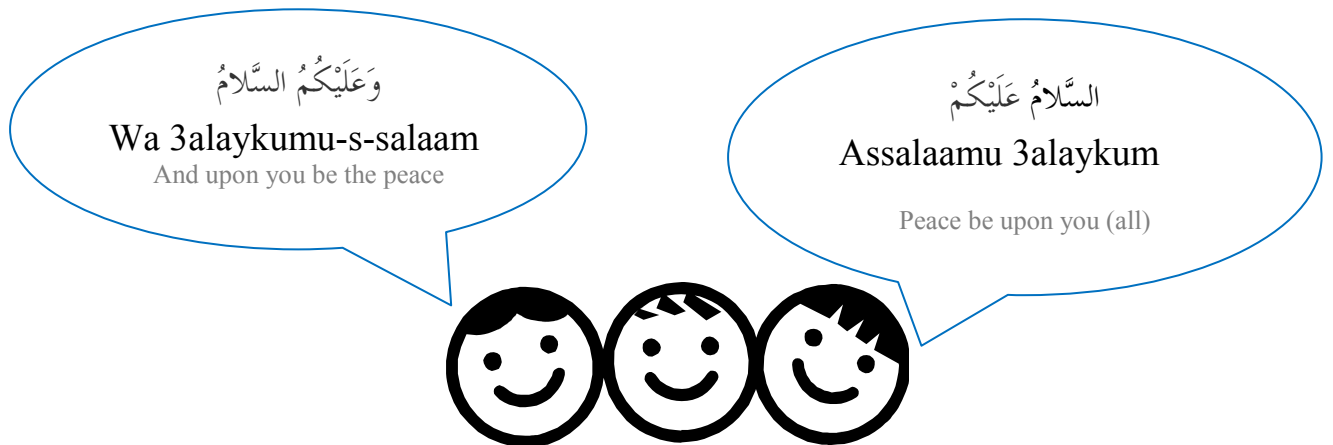
Arabic for beginners

The easiest way ever to learn reading and writing



By Umm Ziyad

Introduction



Assalaamu 3alaykum means "peace be unto you." The response for it is " Wa 3alaykumu-s-salaam ", which means " and on you be the peace". Muslims commonly use this greeting in all parts of the world, Arabs & Non-Arabs alike as it is the greeting of Islam.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
Bism-i-Ilaah-ir-Rahmaan-ir-Raheem
In the name of Allaah the most Gracious the most Merciful

Very good action or deed should be started with reciting Bismillah:
before meals, when coming home, when leaving the house ,when feeling pains, before ablution, when night falls, writing Bismillah in our letters, when placing the body of the deceased in the grave, when slaughtering an animal...
Bismillah is literally in every aspect of our lives

THE IMPORTANCE OF ARABIC

The Key to Understanding the Qur'aan

All praise is for Allah. We praise Him, seek His help and forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evils of ourselves and the evils of our actions. I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is His servant and Messenger.

We all feel touched when we open up a good interpretation of the meaning of the Qur'aan and we ponder and wonder at the beauty of the words and the deep meanings within. In reality though, we are just seeing a glimpse of the real treasure that the Qur'aan is.

Imagine how you'd feel if you could understand the words of Allah in the form in which they were sent down and not just rely on a interpretation of the meaning in English. Imagine the power of the words and the directness of the message then! The potency would be outstanding!

The Qur'aan is the word of Allah; a direct message from Allah to His creation and Allah chose the Arabic language as the language of this message. Indeed Allah tells us this in the Qur'aan emphasizing to us that to understand the message in its fuller form one must understand the language:

﴿ إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ ﴾

“Indeed we have sent it down as an Arabic Qur'aan, in order that you may understand” (Surah Yusuf, Aayah 2)

Arabic and the message of the Qur'aan cannot be separated and translators throughout the ages have tried to convey to the non-Arabic speaking people the beauty of the meaning of the Qur'aan but have always called it 'The translation of the meaning of the Qur'aan', emphasizing the fact that the Qur'aan's direct translation is not possible, because so much of the potency and splendor of the words and their meanings which are inextricably linked to the Arabic language are lost in English or any other language. Indeed to even appreciate the poetic beauty of the Qur'aan one needs to have an understanding of Arabic.

A Priority for all of us

Scholars throughout the ages, from the Companions to the present day, encouraged the Ummah to learn the Arabic language. Ubay ibn Ka'b رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "Teach Arabic like you teach the memorization of the Qur'aan!" Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "That I recite and forget (a portion of the Qur'aan) is more beloved to me than to make a grammatical mistake!"

And 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ once passed by a group of archers who missed their targets. He admonished them and they responded that they were only beginners, but in answering back they made a grammatical mistake in their wording. He told them, "Indeed, your mistakes in Arabic grammar are more difficult to bear than your mistakes in archery!"

Imam ash-Shaafi'ee said, "Therefore it is imperative that every Muslim should strive to learn Arabic as hard as he can, so that he can testify the shahada, and recite the Book of Allah and say the invocations that are mandatory upon him, such as the takbeer, tasbeeh, tashahud and other prayers. And the more he learns the language that Allah Himself chose to be the language of him who sealed the Prophets, and to be the language of His final revelation, the better it is for him!" Imam ash-Shaafi'ee also said : "It is compulsory for every responsible Muslim to learn what they can of the Arabic language."

The great 8th century scholar Shaykul Islam Ibn Taymiyyah even went so far as to say that, "The Arabic language is part of the Religion, and knowing it is an obligation."

Unfortunately, we have become comfortable with simply relying on translations and spending all of our time and efforts in studying other things, (other languages even!) which may not even benefit us in the hereafter and have forgotten that the Qur'aan is in a very approachable language and we all have the ability or rather the responsibility to study and understand it.

If you knew that Allah had a message for you, personally, would you then not want to understand it in its original form? Think about it. We have the last revelation to mankind, the only communication from our Lord and Master, which is preserved in its original form, and yet in a 70 odd year life we do not give it the attention which it deserves. We should realize that Allah has honored us with the Qur'aan and chosen for us the noblest of languages. Attention to Arabic is attention to the Book of ; therefore, we should make learning it a priority. I remember the feeling of tasting the sweetness of Allah's words in my Salaah when I first embarked upon my Arabic studies. I just repeated the same aayah of the Qur'aan again and again savoring the words and suddenly feeling a deep emotion that I'd never felt before though I had read the same aayah many times

Introduction

before studying Arabic. It was as though a light had been lit for me and I'd suddenly discovered a new part of a house that I'd been living in for years.

One of the definite benefits of learning Arabic is that it aids Khushoo' or consciousness in salaah and helps us to improve all of our acts of worship. Taraweeh prayer in Ramadan becomes a new experience!

Practical steps towards learning Arabic

Alhamdulillah (all praise for Allaah) with all the teaching aids and easy access to information that we have, learning Arabic does not necessarily mean traveling on arduous journeys to distant lands as it once used to. With discipline and commitment, the student can study much in his own

Here are some tips to help you:

1. Make Du3aa' (Supplication): As with everything we work towards, we should ask Allaah to help us and make learning easy for us.
2. Discipline yourself: Put a set amount of time aside every day or twice a week for your Arabic studies and stick to it.
3. Know your basics well: going step by step is the best way to master any language. Concentrating on improving your basic reading and writing is the first step in learning Arabic, even if it is repetitive. You can build on that firm foundation.
4. Invest in a good dictionary and Arabic books: A good dictionary is the Hans Wehr or Al-Mawrid, available in most Muslim bookshops and on the Internet.
5. Study under an Arab friend or tutor: The importance of a good teacher cannot be stressed enough. Although there is a lot of self-study involved, a friend who knows Arabic or an Arab brother or sister who you could go to regularly for guidance would be very valuable. You could even start going through your Arabic books with them.
6. Speak Arabic whenever you can: One of the biggest obstacles to speaking Arabic is being shy about making mistakes in speech and so not speaking at all. You must overcome this shyness and use whatever you know whenever you can. This is how you will eventually improve insha Allah. Maybe you could meet some Arab brothers or sisters who only speak Arabic. This way you'll be forced to speak what you know and they'll be pleased that you're making the effort.
7. Relate your knowledge back to the Qur'aan and other worships: Don't forget that your aim is to understand what you recite of the Qur'aan especially in your salaah and other adhkaar. Try to recognize Arabic words as you come across them in the Qur'aan and apply your knowledge in understanding the Qur'aan. Ponder over and pay attention to the words in your salaah. May Allah help us all to master the language of the Qur'aan and to aid its spread throughout the Ummah.

BEFORE WE START

- 1- The notes below are important and should be read carefully before starting the book.
- 2- The book is divided into units with each unit gathering the letters similar in writing.
- 3- Some parts of the book can be learned without a teacher, but it is always better to have a native teacher to learn the correct pronunciation.
- 4- The Arabic Language is easy to read as it is pronounced as written; so as soon as you finish learning the Alphabet & the Marks (indicate short vowels) you can easily read any text.
- 5- The Arabic Alphabet is composed of 29 letters.
- 6- The Arabic words are written from right to left.
- 7- The letters of the same word are usually connected from both sides, with an exception of six letters that can be connected from the right side only. We call them the **non-connectors**.
- 8- The letter in the original form is different than the connected form. The change is usually by cutting the left side of the letter. Some letter don't change of form at all.
- 9- Only three vowel sounds exist in the Arabic Language. Each one can be short or long.
- 10- You'll find six letters that are completely new for you so they are to be learned by imitating the native speakers.
- 11- The Arabic letters are divided to heavy letters and light letters:
Heavy letter: By giving the letter a quality of heaviness by elevating the tongue. **Light letter:** By giving the letter a quality of lightness by lowering the tongue away from the roof of the mouth.
Ex. Letter "b" in "bag" is light but "b" in "bath" is heavy

Introduction

- 12- The Arabic letters cannot be read without **The Marks** which indicate the vowels following the letter. In the modern writing these marks are normally omitted as the reader is used to the pronunciation of the words but for beginners the presence of mark is essential.

These short vowels in Arabic are:

- 1- **Fat-hah** (َ): represents a short (a) as “a” in “tablet”
- 2- **Kasrah** (ِ): represents a short (i) as “i” in “bin”.
- 3- **Dammah** (ُ): represents a short (u) as “u” in “bull “
- 4- **Sukoon** (◌ْ) — absence of the vowel as "n" in "ant ", "t" in "cat" ...etc
- 5- **Shaddah** (◌ّ) — the letter should be stressed (pronounced twice) as ".. t + t." in hot tea. They are called in Arabic (Harakaat)

- 13- The Long vowels have same sound of the short ones but longer in time, and are represented by three letters:

- 1- **Alif**: If the letter Alif (ا) comes after a letter with Fat-hah, then this Alif will be pronounced like double Fat-hah as “a” in “father”.
We will represent that by "aa"
- 2- **Yaa'**: If the letter Yaa' (ي) comes after a letter with Kasrah, then this Yaa' will be pronounced like double Kasrah as “ee” in “ cheese “.
- 3- **Waaw**: If the letter Waaw (و) comes after a letter with Dammah, then this Waaw will be pronounced like double Dammah “oo” in “loop”

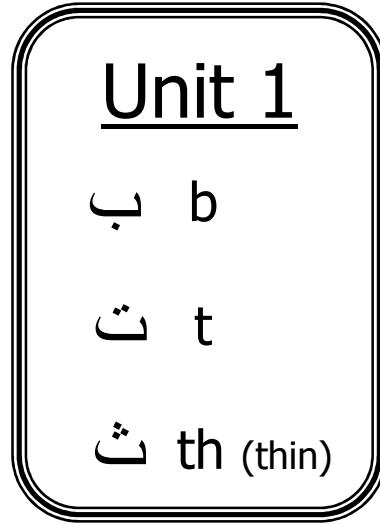
The detailed explanation of the marks and the long vowels will come in special lessons in the book insha'Allaah.

- 14- Transliteration is the technique that changes Arabic writing into a Latin substitute. Since there are many letters in Arabic which have no Latin equivalent, either the combination of two letters, or special qualities are added to normal Latin letters. Table in next page is showing the equivalent of each Arabic letter.

	Letter Name	Figure	Vocaliza- tion	Transliter- tion	Example	New	Heavy	Light	At the end	In the middle	At the beginning	Connected from right only
1	Hamzah	ء	first sound in (a, o, e, i)	a,o,e,i	'Apple			*				
2	Baa'	ب	b	b	Back			*	بـ	بـ	بـ	
3	Taa'	ت	t	t	Tab			*	تـ	تـ	تـ	
4	Thaa'	ث	th	th	Thank			*	ثـ	ثـ	ثـ	
5	Jeem	ج	j	j	Jar			*	جـ	جـ	جـ	
6	Haa'	ح	-	h	-	*		*	حـ	حـ	حـ	
7	Khaa'	خ	-	kh	-	*	*		خـ	خـ	خـ	
8	Daal	د	d	d	Data			*	دـ	دـ	دـ	*
9	Dhaal	ذ	th	dh	That			*	ذـ	ذـ	ذـ	*
10	Raa'	ر	r	r	Right			*	رـ	رـ	رـ	*
11	Zaay	ز	z	z	Zoo			*	زـ	زـ	زـ	*
12	Seen	س	s	s	Sand			*	سـ	سـ	سـ	
13	Sheen	ش	sh	sh	Shadow			*	شـ	شـ	شـ	
14	Ṣaad	ص	s	ṣ	Sauce		*		صـ	صـ	صـ	
15	Ḍaad	ض	-	ḍ	-	*	*		ضـ	ضـ	ضـ	

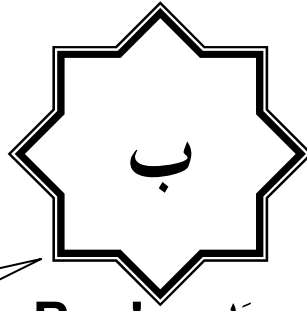
	Letter Name	Figure	Vocalization	Transliteration	Example	New	Heavy	Light	At the end	In the middle	At the beginning	Connect ed from right only
16	<u>I</u> aa'	ط	t	ṭ	-		*		ط	ط	ط	
17	<u>D</u> haa'	ظ	th	dh	-		*		ظ	ظ	ظ	
18	3ayn	ع	-	3	-	*		*	ع	ع	ع	
19	Ghyne	غ	-	gh	-	*	*		غ	غ	غ	
20	Faa'	ف	f	f	F at			*	ف	ف	ف	
21	Qaaf	ق	-	q	-	*	*		ق	ق	ق	
22	Kaaf	ك	k	k	K id			*	ك	ك	ك	
23	Laam	ل	l	l	L amp			*	ل	ل	ل	
24	Meem	م	m	m	M ap			*	م	م	م	
25	Noon	ن	n	n	N ame			*	ن	ن	ن	
26	Haa'	ه	h	h	H at			*	ه	ه	ه	
27	Waaw	و	w	w	W ing			*	و	و	و	*
	Waaw Maddiyah	و	oo	oo	M oon			*	و	و	—	*
28	Yaa'	ي	Y	Y	Y ou			*	ي	ي	ي	
	Yaa' Maddiyah	ي	ee	ee	D eep				ي	ي	—	
29	Alif Maddiyah	ا	Long a	aa	s ad			*	ا	.ا	.ا	*

Unit 1 ب ت ث



This group of letters has the same shape.
They are distinguished only by their dots.

Unit 1 ب ت ث



My name is....

Baa' بَاء

الْقِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

The Reading

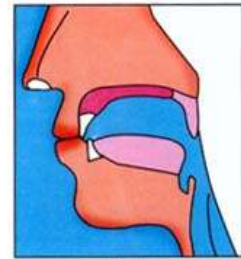
Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like **B** in English.

Exit (The point of articulation of each letter):

Between the lips by shutting them.

Baa' is a light letter as (b) in bag not as (b) in bar.



In this lesson we will study the letter (ب) and the short vowels Fat-hah (َ), Kasrah (ِ) and Dammah (ُ)
They are represented by marks called in Arabic (Al Harakaat)

1- Fat-hah فَتْحَة (َ)

is a small diagonal line placed **above** a letter, and represents a short (a). This (a) is pronounced as (a) in (tablet). The word Fat-hah means opening, and refers to the opening of the mouth when producing an (a)

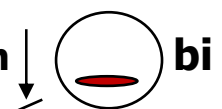
The mark of Fat-hah فَتْحَة is **up**, and my mouth goes **up**



2- Kasrah كَسْرَة (ِ)

is a small diagonal line placed **below** a letter and represents a short (i). This (i) is pronounced as (i) in bin. The word Kasrah means breaking.

The mark of Kasrah كَسْرَة is **down**, and my mouth goes **down**



Unit 1 ب ت ث

3- Dammah ضَمَّة (__)

is a small curl placed **above** a letter and represents a short (u). This (u) is pronounced as (u) in "bull". The word Dammah means a hug

The mark of Dammah ضَمَّة looks like a **whistle**, that I **blow** in.



Baa' with Fat-hah is ba = بَ
Baa' with Kasrah is bi = بِ
Baa' with Dammah is bu = بُ

Qul (m) قُلْ
Qoollee (f) قُولِي
Say
m = masculine
f = feminine

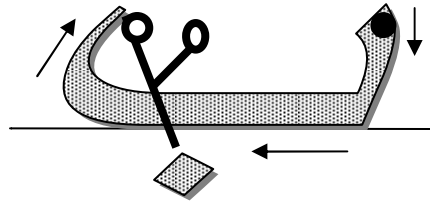
تَدْرِيبَاتُ / اِقْرَأْ
Exercises

Read

اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأِي Iqra'(m) / Iqra'ee (f)

بَ	بِ	بُ	١ - (waahid=1)
بَ	بِ	بُ	٢ - (ithnaan=2)
بَ	بِ	بُ	٣ - (thalaathah=3)
بَ	بِ	بُ	٤ - (arba3ah=4)
بَ	بِ	بُ	٥ - (khamsah=5)

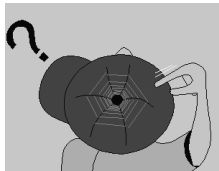
Unit 1 ب ت ث



Isolated (1)	Final	Medial	Initial
 West	 Heart	 Grave	 House
gharb غَرْبُ	qalb قَلْبُ	qabr قَبْرُ	bayt بَيْتُ
ب	ب	ب	ب

Notice that:

- 1- When ب is initial or medial, its left side disappears and becomes shorter.
- 2- When it is final it is in the full form.
- 3- ب can be connected from both sides.
- 4- ب is always written on the line.

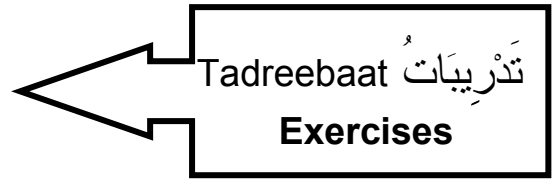


ب is like a **B**oat. It has to float.

It has one dot **B**eneath

- (1) The letter is written in the isolated form when it comes at the end preceded by a non- connector.
A non-connector is the letter that cannot be connected from left side. It will be studied soon inshaa' Allaah (God willing).

Unit 1 ب ت ث



Copy

insakh(m) / insakhee(f) اِنْسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي

١

ب+ب+ب	ب+ب	بُ	بِ	بَ
ببب •••	بب ••	بُ •	بِ •	بَ •
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

qul wa insakh / qoollee wa insakhee قُلْ وَاِنْسَخْ / قُولِي وَاِنْسَخِي

٢

Say and copy

٥	٤	٣	٢	١
khamseh	arba3ah	thalaathah	ithnaan	waahid
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

Unit 1 ب ت ث

Where is ب ?

ب اйна؟

۳

بَيْتُ تَوْحِيدُ صَبْرُ نَوْرُ رَبُّ تَيْنُ
جَبَلُ جَارُ كَلْبُ شَيْطَانُ نَبِيُّ قَلْبُ

قُلْ وَانْسخْ / قُولِي وَانْسخِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

۴

Say and Copy

Baytُ بَيْتُ	Qabrُ قَبْرُ	Qalbُ قَلْبُ	Gharbُ غَرْبُ
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Inshaa' Allaah

"Inshaa' Allaah" is one of the most common expressions, or verbal appendages, in the Arab world and beyond it: Persian, Turkish and Urdu speakers... This Arabic expression meaning 'If Allaah wills it' or "if God wills it." It is a conjunction of the proper name for God (Allaah) and the Arabic words for he wills. This expression is usually said when referring to a situation in the future e.g. inshaa' Allaah I will go to the grocery shop tomorrow.

Unit 1 ب ت ث



الْقِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

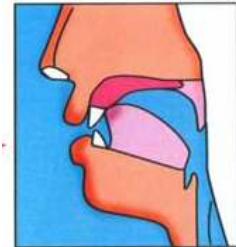
The Reading

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like T in English.

Exit: The tip of the tongue and the roots of the two upper central incisors.

Taa' is a light letter as "t" in "tab" not as "t" in "target"



**In this lesson we study the letter (ت) and the Sukoon (◌)
(Absence of a Vowel)**

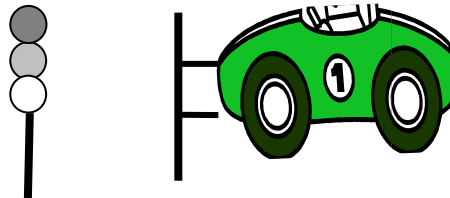
What is The Absence Of Vowels (Sukoon ◌)?

Linguistically, the word Sukoon means "calm".

This mark written on the top of the Arabic letter indicates that this letter is not followed by any vowel's sound. It is pronounced as (n) in ant, (t) in cat...etc



Sukoon is a pause on the letter: you just stop on the letter and then you say the next letter.



Stooooop at the red **circle**

Important Notes:

- 1- An Arabic word never starts with Sukoon.
- 2- If you pause on any word, you have to pause with Sukoon on the last letter, of the word, even if there is a different mark on it.

Unit 1 ب ت ث

taa' with Fat-hah is ta = تَ

taa' with Kasrah is ti = تِ

taa' with Dammah is tu = تُ

Qul (m) قُلْ

Qoollee (f) قُولِي

tab تَ + بَ = تَبْ

bat بَ + تَ = بَتْ

tit تَ + تَ = تِتْ

tub تُ + بَ = تُبْ

tubtu تُ + بَ + تَ = تُبْتُ

تَدْرِيبَاتُ

Tadreebaat

Read

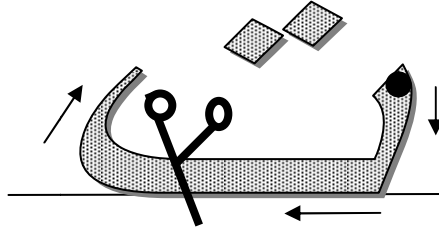
إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ Iqra' / Iqra'ee

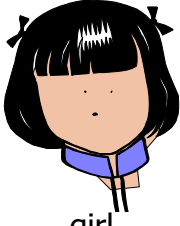
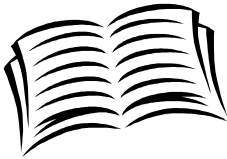
١ -	بَتْ	بِتْ	بُتْ	تَبْ	تِبْ	تُبْ
٢ -	بَتْ	تَبْ	بِتْ	تِبْ	بُتْ	تُبْ
٣ -	تَبَّتْ	تِبَّتْ	تُبَّتْ			
٤ -	بِتْ	تِبْ	تُبْ	بِتْ	بِتْ	بِتْ
٥ -	تَبَّتْ	بِتَّتْ	تِبَّتْ	تُبَّتْ		

Unit 1 ب ت ث

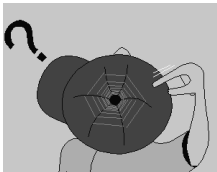
Al-kitaabah الْكِتَابَةُ

The Writing



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
Whale حُوتٌ hoot	girl بِنْتُ bint	book كِتَابٌ kitaab	Dates تَمْرٌ tamr
ت	ت	ت	ت

Notice that: ت has the same rules of writing as ب

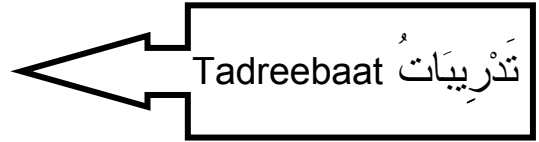


Help!

ت = T

Two dots on the Top

Unit 1 ب ت ث



Copy

1 انسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي insakh / insakhe

تَ	تِ	تُ	ت+ت	ت+ت+ت	ب+ت	ت+ب
تَ	تِ	تُ	تت	تتت	بت	تب
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

2 قُلْ وَاِنْسَخْ / قُولِي وَاِنْسَخِي qul wa insakh / qoolee wa insakhee

Say and copy

١	٢	٣	٤	٥
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

Unit 1 ب ت ث

Where is ت ?

ت Ayna

٣ أين ت؟

تَحْتَ

نُورَ

قَلْبَ

بَيْتُ

تَوْحِيدُ

بَقَرَةَ

بِنْتُ

حَيَاةَ

يَوْمُ

ثَوْبُ

qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

٤ وَأَنْسَخْ / قُولِي وَأَنْسَخِي

Say and copy

هُوتُ Hoot	بِنْتُ Bint	كِتَابُ Kitaab	تَمْرُ Tamr
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 1 ب ت ث



Al-qiraa'ah الْقِرَاءَةُ

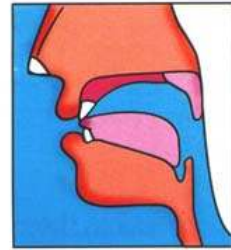
The Reading

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like Th (thin) in English.

Exit: The tip of the tongue and the tips of the two upper central incisors.

Thaa' is a light letter.



thaa' with Fat-hah is tha = ثَ

thaa' with Kasrah is thi = ثِ

thaa' with Dammah is thu = ثُ

Qul (m) قُلْ

Qoolee (f) قُولِي

thaba ثَ + بَ = ثَبَ

batha بَ + ثَ = بَثَ

thabata ثَ + بَ + تَ = ثَبَتَ

tabuthu تَ + بَ + ثَ = تَبَثُ

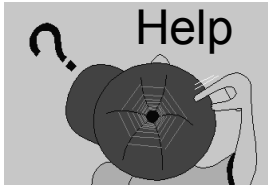
Unit 1 ب ت ث

In this lesson we study the letter (ث) and the Shaddah (ّ)

What is Shaddah (ّ)?

This mark written on the top of the Arabic letter indicates that the letter should be stressed (which means to pause on the letter and then to say the same letter with a vowel).

Shaddah can be with the Fat-hah َ or the Kasrah ِ or the Dammah ُ



Shaddah is repeating the letter twice without moving the tongue: once with a sukoon and once with a vowel

1-Shaddah with Fat-hah

Example: when you say: **what time is it?**

On the first 't' there is a Sukoon and on the second there is a Fat-hah.

2- Shaddah with Kasrah

Example: when you say: **Do you like hot tea?**

On the first 't' there is a Sukoon and on the second there is a Kasrah.

3- Shaddah & Dammah

Example: when you say: **I like it too**

On the first 't' there is a Sukoon and on the second there is a Dammah.

بَتَّ (ت with shaddah and Fat-hah) is batta = بَتَّ
بَتِّي (ت with shaddah and Kasrah) is batti = بَتِّي
بَتُّ (ت with shaddah and Dammah) is battu = بَتُّ

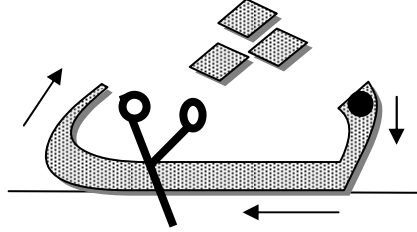
Unit 1 ب ت ث

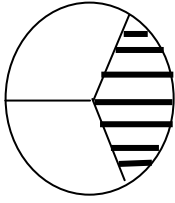
بَ + ثَ	(ث with shaddah and Fat-hah) is bath-tha =	بَثَّ
بَ + ثِ	(ث with shaddah and Kasrah) is bath-thi =	بَثَّ
بَ + ثُ	(ث with shaddah and Dammah) is bath-thu =	بَثَّ

batta	بَ + تَ	=	بَتَّ
tabba	تَ + بَ	=	تَبَّ
bath-tha	بَ + ثَ	=	بَثَّ
tabbat	تَ + بَ + تَ	=	تَبَّتْ
tabuth-thu	تَ + بَ + ثَ	=	تَبَثَّ

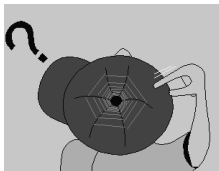
Read	Iqra' / Iqra'ee	اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَئِي
بَ + تَ	بَتَّ	١ -
تَ + بَ	تَبَّ	٢ -
بَ + ثَ	بَثَّ	٣ -
تَ + بَ + تَ	تَبَّتْ	٤ -
تَ + بَ + ثَ	تَبَثَّ	٥ -

Unit 1 ب ت ث



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 inheritance	 third	 female	 dress
'irth إِرْثْ	Thuluth ثُلُثْ	Unthaa أَنْثَى	Thawb ثَوْبْ
ث	ث	ث	ث

Notice that: ث has the same rules of writing as ب and ت



Help!

TH = ث

THree dots on the top

Unit 1 ب ت ث

Tadreebaat تَدْرِيبَاتُ

Copy

انسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي insakh / insakhee

ث + ب + ت	ب + ث	ث + ث + ث	ث + ث	ثُ	ثِ	ثَ
ثَبِتْ	بَثْ	ثَثْ	ثَثْ	بَثْ	بَثْ	بَثْ
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

ifsil / ifsilee al-ahruf

افْصِلْ / اِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ

Separate the letters

	ثَبِتْ	ب ث	بَثْ
	تَبَثْ		تَبْ
	بَثَثْ		ثَثْ

Where is ث ?

أَيْنَ ث ? Ayna ث

مُسْتَشْفَى

ثَلَاثَةٌ

صَدِيقَ

شَهْرَ

ثَوْبُ

شَيْطَانِ

شَارِعُ

مَثَلُ

غَيْثُ

مُتَلِّثُ

Unit 1 ب ت ث

qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

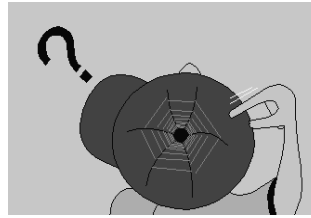
قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي

٤

Say and Copy

'irth إِرْثُ	Thuluth ثُلُثُ	Unthaa أَنْثَى	Thawb ثَوْبُ
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Help!



ث

Th

Three dots above

ت

T

Two dots above

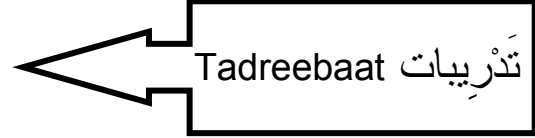
ب

B

One dot Beneath

Right to left

Unit 1 ب ت ث



Connect

sil / sily صَلِّ / صَلِّي

١

ت ب ت تب ت ب
..... ت ب ث ب
..... ت ب ب ت
..... ت ب ث ب ت

٢ اِسْمَعْ / اِسْمَعِي ثُمَّ اَكْتُبْ / اَكْتُبِي الْحَرَكَاتِ *

Isma3 / Isma3ee thumma uktub / uktubee al-harakāt

Listen, then put the marks.

١- بت ٢- تب ٣- تبت ٤- بثت ٥- ثبت

٣ اِسْمَعْ / اِسْمَعِي ثُمَّ اَكْتُبْ / اَكْتُبِي الْكَلِمَةَ *

Isma3 / Isma3ee thumma uktub / uktubee al-kalimah

Listen, then write the word.

١- ٢- ٣-
٤- ٥-

٤ ضَعْ / ضَعِي دَائِرَةً حَوْلَ الْحَرْفِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنَ الْكَلِمَةِ الَّتِي تَسْمَعُهَا / تَسْمَعِينَهَا *

Circle the first letter al- harf from the word al- kalimah that you hear.

١- ب ت ث ٢- ث ت ب ٣- ت ب ث
٤- ب ث ت ٥- ت ث ب

Unit 1 ب ت ث

إِسْمَعْ / اِسْمَعِي ثُمَّ اُكْتُبْ / اُكْتُبِي الرَّقْمَ تَحْتَ الصُّورَةِ

٥

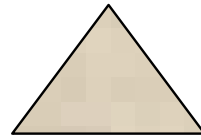
Listen then write the number under the picture









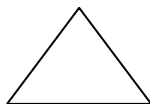
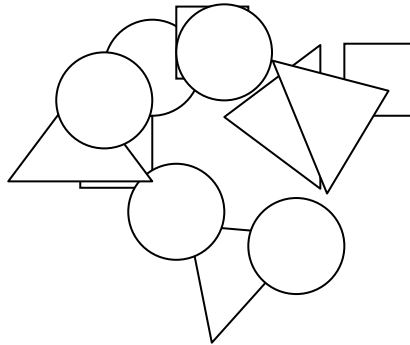


How many...?

Kam

كَمْ ... ؟

٦



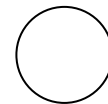
مُثَلَّثٌ

Muthallath



مُرَبَّعٌ

Murabba3



دَائِرَةٌ

Daa'irah

* These exercises are to be done with your teacher

Arabic is Easy

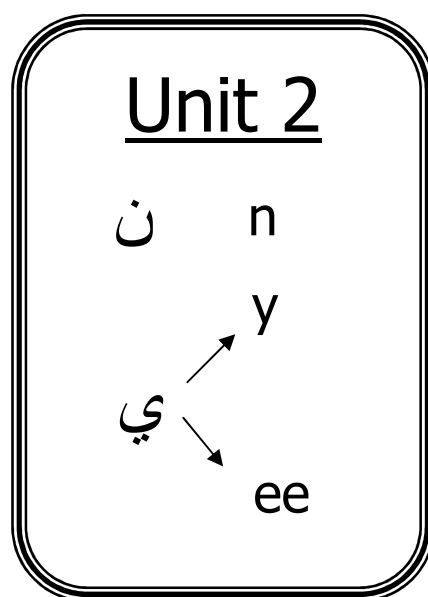
Didn't Allah say:

﴿ وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ ﴾ القمر ٢٢

"Wa laqad yassarna-l-Qur'aana li-thikri fa-hal mim-mudakir"

We have indeed made the Qur'aan easy to understand and remember: then is there any that will receive admonition?

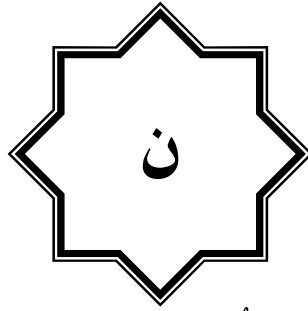
Unit 2 ن ي



Initial or medial: they are written as ن ت ث

Final or isolated: they are written under the line.

Unit 2 ن ي



Noon نُون

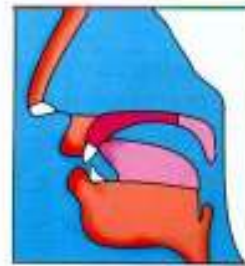
الْقِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like N in English.

Exit: Between the tip of the tongue and the gums of the two upper central incisors.

Noon is a light letter.



Noon with Fat-hah is na = نَ

Noon with Kasrah is ni = نِ

Noon with Dammah is nu = نُ

Qul قُلْ

Qoolee قُولِي

بَنَّ = بَنَ (ن with shaddah and Fat-hah) is banna = بَنَّ

بَنِّ = بَنِ (ن with shaddah and Kasrah) is banni = بَنِّ

بَنُّ = بَنُ (ن with shaddah and Dammah) is bannu = بَنُّ

Unit 2 ن ي

naba	نَبَ = نَ + بَ
buna	بُنَ = بُ + نَ
tathni	تَثْنُ = تَ + ثَ + نَ
bintu	بِنْتُ = بَ + نَ + تَ
tabanna	تَبَنَّ = تَ + بَ + نَ
nabbata	نَبَّتَ = نَ + بَ + تَ
bunni	بُنَّ = بُ + نَ

Remember:

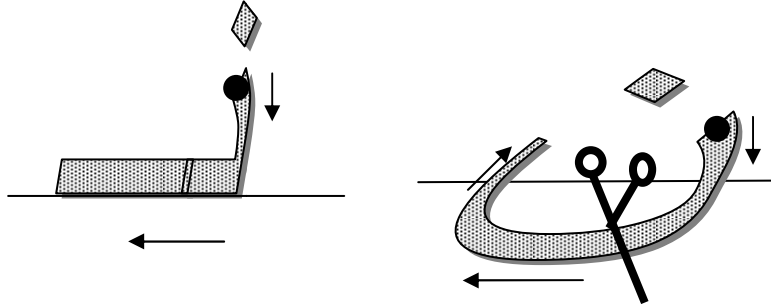
An Arabic word cannot start with Shaddah.

Read					Iqra' / Iqra'ee	اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأِي
ثَنْ	ثِنْ	تِنْ	بِنْ	بَنَ	٦- (sittah = 6)	
بَنْتِ	نَبْتُ	نَبَتَ	تَثْنِ	تَبْنِ	٧- (sab3ah = 7)	
نَبْنِ	نُثْنِ	تُثْنِ	ثَبَّتَ	تَبَّنِ	٨- (thamaaniyah = 8)	
	نَبَّتَ	نُثِبَتْ	تُثِبَتْ	تَبَّتَ	٩- (tes3ah = 9)	
تَثَبَّتَ	تَبَّتْ	تَبَّتْ	بَثَّتْ	بُنَّ	١٠- (3asharah = 10)	

Unit 2 ن ي

Al-kitaabah الْكِتَابَةُ

The Writing



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
Ear	Eye	Human	Fire
udhun أُذُنُ	3ayn عَيْنُ	'insaan إِنْشَانُ	naar نَارُ
ن	ن	ن	ن

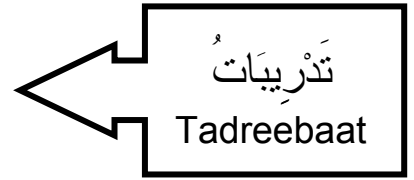
Notice that:

- 1- When ن is final or isolated it is in the full form beneath the line.
- 2- When ن is initial or medial, it's left side disappears and it becomes like ب ت ث on the line.
- 3- ن can be connected from both sides.



ن is like a ball **N**orth of a **N**et

Unit 2 ن ي



١ اِنْسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي *insakh / insakhee*

نَ	نِ	نُ	نَّ	نٌ	نْ	ن + ن	ن + ن + ن
						نن	ننن
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							

Connect

٢ صِلْ / صِلِي *sil / sily*

- ١- ب ن ت
- ٢- ن ب ت
- ٣- ث ن ت
- ٤- ت ث ن
- ٥- ت ب ن

Unit 2 ن ي

Where is ن ?

أَيْنَ ن؟ ن ayna

٣

بِنْتُ فَقْهُ نَصْرَ نَوْرُ خَالِقَ طِينُ
نَبَتْ نَاسُ ذَيْلِ ذَنْبُ عَبْدَ نَبِيُّ

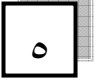
قُلْ وَأَنْسَخْ / قُولِي وَأَنْسَخِي qul wa insakh / qoollee wa insakhee

٤

١٠	٩	٨	٧	٦
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

Unit 2 ن ي

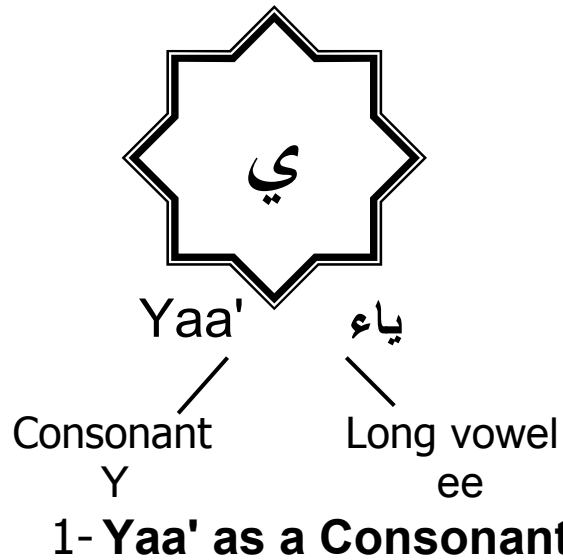
قُلْ وَإِنْسَخْ / قُولِي وَإِنْسَخِي *qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee*



Say and Copy

udhun أُذُنُ	3ayn عَيْنُ	'insaana إِنْسَانُ	naara نَارُ
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

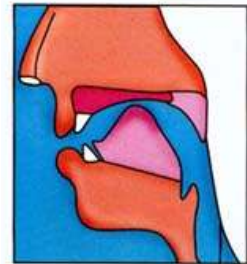
Unit 2 ن ي



Al-qiraa'ah الْقِرَاءَةُ

Phonetics

- Pronunciation: Like Y (yarn) in English.
- Exit: The middle of the tongue with what corresponds from the roof of the mouth.
- Yaa' is a light letter.



Yaa' with Fat-hah is ya = يَ

Yaa' with Kasrah is yi = يِ

Yaa' with Dammah is yu = يُ

Qul قُلْ

Qoollee قُولِي

Yaa' with shaddah and Fat-hah is nayya = نَيَّ

Yaa' with shaddah and Kasrah is nayyi = نَيِّ

Yaa' with shaddah and Dammah is nayyu = نَيُّ

Unit 2 ن ي

naya	نَ + يَ = نَيَ
buyi	بُ + يَ = بُيَ
bayni	بَ + يَ + نَ = بَيْنَ
yabuth-thu	يَ + بُ + ثَ = يَبُثْ
yuthanni	يُ + ثَ + نَ = يُثَنَّ
bayyata	بَ + يَ + تَ = بَيَّتَ
yubayyinu	يُ + بَ + يَ + نَ = يُبَيِّنُ



Tadreebaat

Read

Iqra' / Iqra'ee

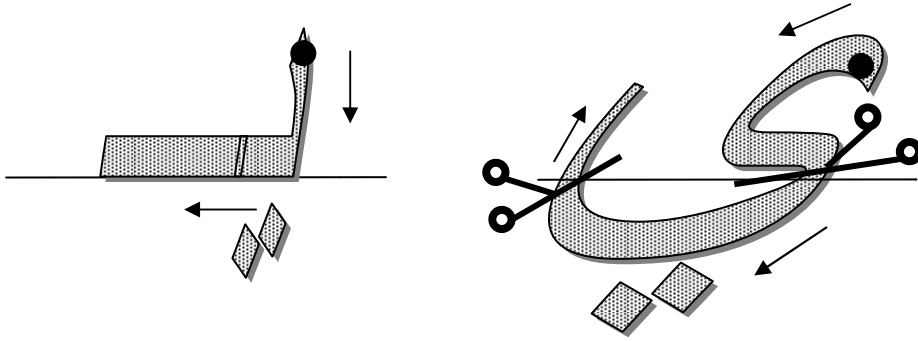
إِقْرَأْ / إِقْرَأِي

١

٥-	بَيَ	تَيَ	نَيَ	ثَيَ
٦-	ثَيَّ	ثَيُّ	بَيْنَ	
٧-	بَيَّتَ	بَيَّتْ		
٨-	نَيَّ	نَيُّ	نَيَّ	تَبَنَّ
٩-	نَبَيَّ	نَبَيُّ	نَبَيَّ	يَبَّتْ
١٠-	يُبَيِّنُ	نُبَيِّنُ	تُبَيِّنُ	بَيْنَيَّ

Unit 2 ن ي

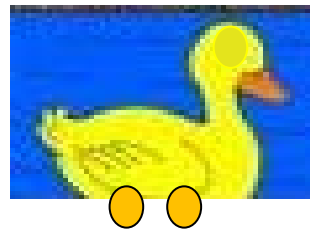
الْكِتَابَةُ Al-kitaabah



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
Tea	Rich	Good	Day
شايُ shaay	غَنِيٌّ ghaniyy	خَيْرُ khayr	يَوْمُ yawm
ي	ي	ي	ي

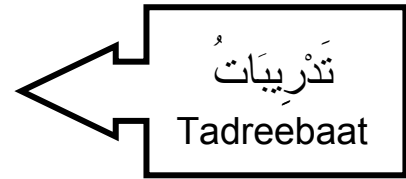
Notice that:

- 1- When ي is final or isolated it is in the full form under the line.
- 2- When ي is initial or medial, it's left side disappears and it becomes like ب ت ث on the line.
- 3- ي can be connected from both sides.



ي Looks like a **Duck** and has two **Yolks**

Unit 2 ن ي



Copy

انسَخْ insakh / insakhee ١

يَ	يِ	يُ	يَّ	يٌ	يْ	يَ	يِ
يَ	يِ	يُ	يَّ	يٌ	يْ	يَ	يِ
يَ	يِ	يُ	يَّ	يٌ	يْ	يَ	يِ
يَ	يِ	يُ	يَّ	يٌ	يْ	يَ	يِ
يَ	يِ	يُ	يَّ	يٌ	يْ	يَ	يِ
يَ	يِ	يُ	يَّ	يٌ	يْ	يَ	يِ
يَ	يِ	يُ	يَّ	يٌ	يْ	يَ	يِ

Where is ي ؟

ي ayna

أَيْنَ ي؟ ٢

بَيْتُ	فَقَهُ	يُوسُفُ	نُورُ	تَقِيُّ	عَيْنِ
تَحْتَ	يَوْمِ	يُونُسَ	ذَنْبُ	يَمِينِ	نَبِيٍّ

Unit 2 ن ي

Say and Copy

qul wa insakh / qoolee wa insakbee

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي

٣

١٠	٩	٨	٧	٦	٥	٤	٣	٢	١
.....									
.....									
.....									
.....									

Connect

sil / sily صَلِّ / صَلِّي

٤

..... ب ن ت	 ب ي ت بيت
..... ت ث ت	 ب ث ت
..... ب ي ن	 ن ب ن
..... ي ب ن	 ي ب ت
..... ت ث ت	 ن ب ث
..... ت ي ن	 ن ب ت
..... ث ن ي	 ن ب ي

Unit 2 ن ي

قُلْ وَانْسخْ / قُولِي وَانْسخِي *qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee*

٤

Say and Copy

شاى shaay	غنى ghaniyy	خير khayr	يوم yawm
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

افصل / افصلي الأحرف *ifsil / ifsilee al-ahruf*

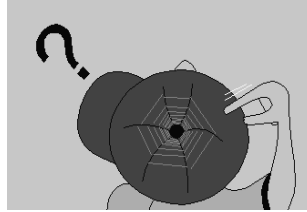
٥

Separate the letters

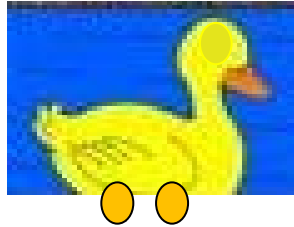
	ت ب	تب
ت ب	تب	تب
ت ب	تب	تب

Unit 2 ن ي

Help!



ي



Two **Y**olks under a **D**UCK

ن



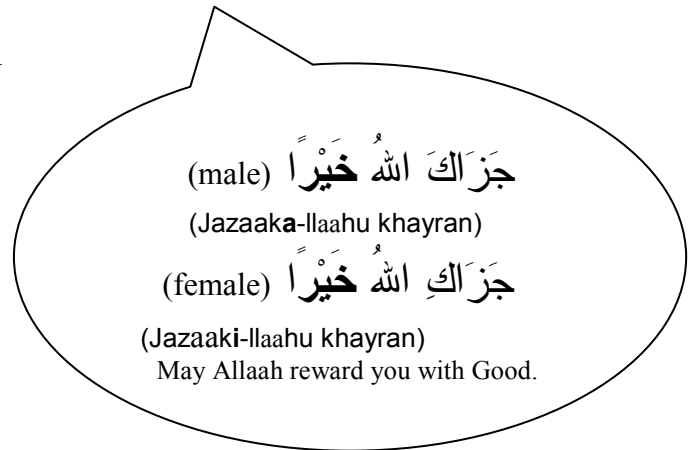
A ball **N**orth of a **N**et

Unit 2 ن ي

Thank You



OR



قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ:

"مَنْ صَنِعَ إِلَيْهِ مَعْرُوفٌ فَقَالَ لِفَاعِلِهِ: جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا، فَقَدْ أَبْلَغَ فِي الثَّنَاءِ."

The Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings of Allah be on him, said:
"To whomsoever good is done and he says to the doer of it, May Allah reward you, he has done his utmost in praising."

Jazaaka-llaahu khayran (may Allaah reward you with good) is the best form of thanking a man for any benefit or gift received from him. It is both an expression of thankfulness to him and a prayer for him, and it is the common form in which a Muslim thanks another.

Unit 2 ن ي

2-Yaa' as a Long Vowel

Yaa' Maddiyyah (Prolonged) ياء مدّية

القراءة Al-qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like ee (deed) in English.

Exit: The interior or the chest area.

Yaa' Maddiyah

- If the letter Yaa' (ي) comes **after a letter with Kasrah** and **has no mark above or below it**, then this Yaa' will be pronounced like double Kasrah as “ ee ” in “ beep “. bi ب is short but bee بي (ب + ي) is long.
- We call it "Maddiyah" (prolonged) because it is doubling the time of Kasrah
- An Arabic word cannot start with Yaa' Maddiyah.

بي = bee + ي

تي = tee + ي

ثي = thee + ي

ني = nee + ي

يي = yee + ي

* (Yaa' Maddiyah has no mark)

قُلْ Qul

قُولِي Qoolee

Unit 2 ن ي

nee	نِ + ي = نِي
banee	بَ + نِ + ي = بَنِي
teenu	تِ + ي + نُ = تَيْنُ
yabeetu	يَ + بِ + ي + تُ = يَبِيتُ
baytee	بَ + يَ + تِ + ي = بَيْتِي
bintee	بِ + نَ + تِ + ي = بِنْتِي
bath-thee	بَ + ثَ + ي = بَثِّي

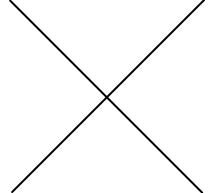
Read

اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأِي Iqra' / Iqra'e

١-	بِي	تِي	ثِي	نِي	يِي
٢-	بِيْبِي	تِيْتِي	ثِيْتِي	نِيْنِي	يِيْيِي
٣-	بِيْتُ	بِيْنُ	تِيْنُ	نِيْنُ	تِيْبُ
٤-	يُتْنِي	نُبْنِي	تُبْنِي	بُنْتِي	نُنْتِي
٥-	نَبِيتُ	تَتِي	نَبْنِي	يَنِي	نَنِي

Unit 2 ن ي

الْكِتَابَةُ Al-kitaabah

Isolated*	Final	Medial	Initial
 Club	 High	 Fig	 Can not be initial
naadee نَادِي	3aalee عَالِي	teen تَيْنُ	.....
ي	ي	ي	.....

- Yaa' Maddiyah has same ruling of writing as Yaa' consonant



ifsil / ifsilee al-ahruf

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ

١

Separate the letters

	نبي	ب ي ت	بيت
	بني		ني
	ينيب		يبيت

Unit 2 ن ي

أَيْنَ ي مَدِّيَّة؟ Ayna Yaa' Maddiyah?

٢

دِينُ بَيْنَ يُوسُفُ يَمِينُ تَقِيُّ عَيْنُ
تَيْنُ يَوْمُ ذَيْلُ طِينُ عَظِيمُ نَبِيُّ
عِيسَى رَحِيمُ خَيْرُ تَحْتَ كَرِيمُ غَنِيُّ

هل هذه الياء مَدِّيَّة؟ لِمَاذَا؟ Hal hathibi al_Yaa' Maddiyah? Limaathaa?

٣

Is this yaa' Maddiyah? Why?

The word	Is it Maddiyah?	The reason
تَيْنُ	Yes	Has no mark, preceded by kasrah (Teen)
بَيْنَ		
بَيْنِي		
نَبِيُّ		
يَمِينُ		

Unit 2 ن ي

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي *qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee*

٤

naadee نَادِي	3aalee عَلِي	teen تَيْنُ	.....
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Easy grammar lesson:

Possessive pronouns in Arabic are letters attached to the end of nouns.

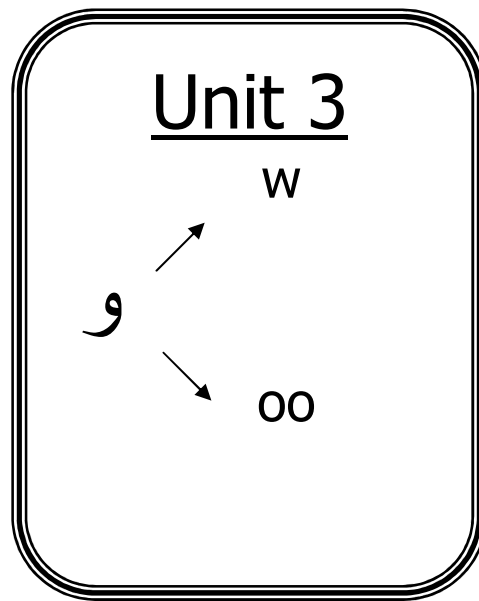
Yaa' Maddiyah is the equivalent to the pronoun "my"

So if we attach Yaa' Maddiyah to the end of a noun, it will mean "my"

Ex. بِنْتُ means girl or daughter & بِنْتِي means my daughter

بَيْت means house & بَيْتِي means my house

Unit 3 و

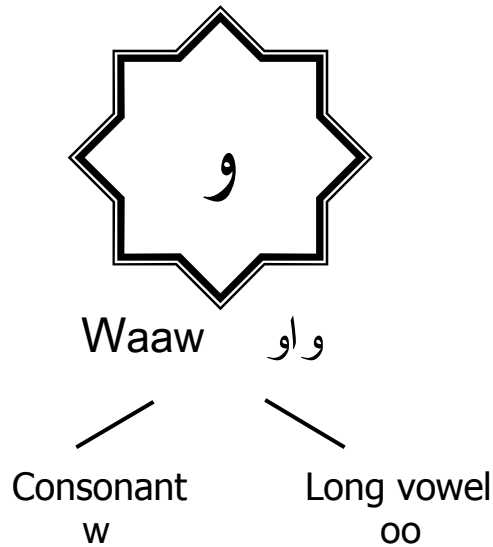


It has only one form.

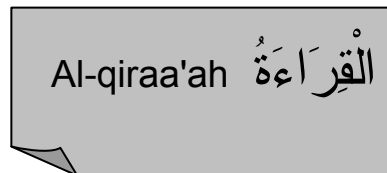
It is a non-connector (Cannot be connected from the left side)

It is like و: It can be a consonant and a long vowel.

Unit 3 و

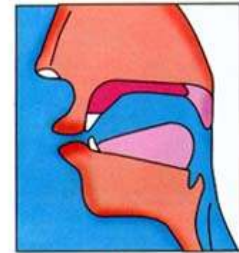


1-waaw as a consonant



Phonetics

- Pronunciation: Like W (wood) in English.
- Exit: Between the lips by opening them.
- Waaw is a light letter.



Waaw with Fat-hah is wa = و
 Waaw with Kasrah is wi = وِ
 Waaw with Dammah is wu = وُ

Qul قُلْ
 Qoolee قُولِي

نوَّ = Nawwa (و with shaddah and Fat-hah) is نوَّ + ن
 نَوَّ = Nawwi (و with shaddah and Kasrah) is نَوَّ + ن
 نَوَّ = Nawwu (و with shaddah and Dammah) is نَوَّ + ن

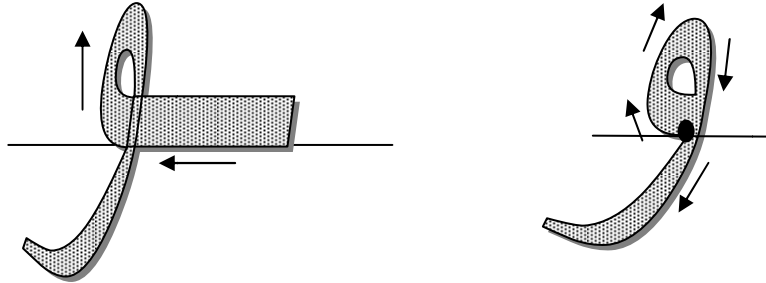
Unit 3 و

waba	وَبَ = وَ + بَ
nawi	نَوِ = نَ + وَ
wun	وُنْ = وَ + نْ
thuwwiba	تُوبَ = ثُ + وَ + بَ = ثُوبَ
nawwana	نَوْنَنَ = نَ + وَ + نَ = نَوْنَنَ
nawaytu	نَوَيْتُ = نَ + وَ + يَ + تَ = نَوَيْتُ
wee	وِي = وَ + يَ
tawba	تَوْبَ = تَ + وَ + بَ = تَوْبَ

اقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأِي		Iqra' / Iqra'ee		Read	
١ -	بَوَ	تَوَ	نَوَ	ثَوَ	يَوَ
٢ -	نَوِ	بَوِ	تَوِ	ثَوِ	يَوِ
٣ -	تَوْبُ	تَوْبِي	بَيِّتُ	بَيِّتَ	
٤ -	تَوَّبَ	بَوَّبَ	تَوَّبَ	بَوَّبَ	وَتَّبَ
٥ -	نَوَيْتَ	تَوَّبَ	نَوَيْتَ	نَبَوِيٌّ	نَثَوِي

Unit 3 و

Al-kitaabah اَلْكِتَابَةُ

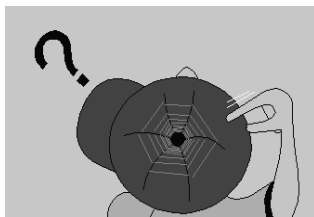


Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 Enemy	 Asthma	 Folk	 Boy
3aduww عَدُوٌّ	rabw رَبَّوْ	qawm قَوْمٌ	walad وَلَدٌ
و	و	و	و

Notice that:

- 1- و is in all cases in the full form under the line.
- 2- و is connected only from the right side.
(Only six letters are like that in Arabic)

Help!



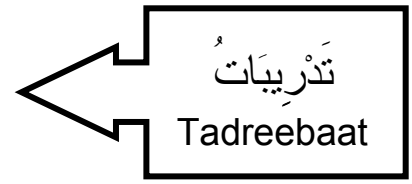
و

Whistle



I look like a **w**histle

Unit 3 و



Copy

انسَخْ insakh / insakbee

١

و + و	و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و	و
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

Where is و ?

أَيْنَ و؟

٢

ناسِ	قَوْمَ	رِزْقَ	رَبِّ	رَسُولُ	يَوْمُ
نَبِيٍّ	يَمِينِ	أَرْضُ	حَيَّوَانِ	هِيَ	هُوَ
الْوَلِيِّ	وَلِيٍّ	كِتَابُ	يَسَارَ	تَحْتَ	فَوْقَ

Unit 3 و

Connect

صِلْ / صِلِي ٣ *sil / sily*

ب و	ب و	و ب	و ب
.....	ت و	.....	و ت
.....	ث و	.....	و ث
.....	ن و	.....	و ن
.....	ي و	.....	و ي
.....	ن ب و	.....	و ب ت
.....	ت و ت	.....	ب و ن

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي ٤ *qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee*

Say and Copy

عَدُوٌّ 3aduww	رَبُّو rabw	قَوْمٌ qawm	وَلَدٌ walad
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 3 و

2-Waaw as a Long Vowel

Waaw Maddiyyah (Prolonged) واو مدّية

Al-qiraa'ah الْقِرَاءَةُ

Phonetics

- Pronunciation: Like oo (moon) in English.
- Exit: The interior or the chest area.

Waaw Maddiyyah (Prolonged)

- If the letter Waaw (و) comes after a letter with Dammah and has no mark above or below it, then this Waaw' will be pronounced like a double Dammah As "oo" in "moon" (bu بُ is short but boo بُو is long)
- We call it "Maddiyyah" or prolonged because its time is double the time of Dammah.
- An Arabic word can't start with Waaw Maddiyyah because Madd is like Sukoon.

بُو = ب + و is boo

تُو = ت + و is too

ثُو = ث + و is thoo

نُو = ن + و is noo

يُو = ي + و is yoo

* (waaw Maddiyyah has no mark)

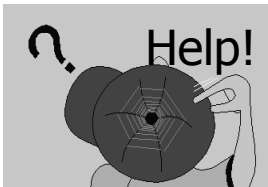
قُل Qul

قُولِي Qoolee

Unit 3 و

noo	نُ + و = نُو
toot	تُ + و + ت = تُوْت
yooni	يُ + و + ن = يُونِ
yatoobu	يُ + ت + و + ب = يَتُوْبُ
waneetu	وَ + ن + ي + ت = وَنَيْتُ
thoobee	ثُ + و + ب + ي = ثُوْبِي

Read		<i>Iqra' / Iqra'ee</i>		اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأِي		
وُو	يُو	نُو	ثُو	تُو	بُو	١ -
		بُوْبُو	يُوْيُو	تُوْتُو	نُوْنُو	٢ -
		يُوْنِي	نُوْبِي	تُوْبِي	تُوْتِي	٣ -
		نَتُوْبُ	يَتُوْبُ	تَتُوْبِي	نَتُوْبُ	٤ -



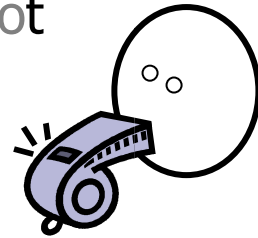
Whistle



I look like a **w**histle

و

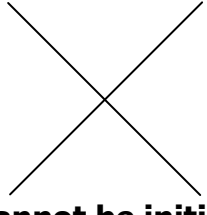
Toot



I sound as a **w**histle

Unit 3 و

Al-kitaabah الْكِتَابَةُ

Isolated*	Final	Medial	Initial
 I appear	 I hope	 Light	 Cannot be initial
abdoo أَبْدُو	arjoo أَرْجُو	noor نُورُ	.....
و	و	و-	.....

Waaw Maddiyah has same ruling of writing as Waaw consonant

تَدْرِيبَاتُ
Tadreebaat

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil / ifsilee al-ahruf

Separate the letters

بيوت	ب ي و ت	توبو	
نويت		ينوب	
وثب		يثني	

Unit 3 و

Where is Maddiyah ?

أَيْنَ و مَدِّيَّة؟

٢

نُورٌ فَوْقَ يُوسُفُ نُوحَ وَلَدُ نَوْمُ
وَقْتُ وَ قَوْمِ ثَوَابُ وَاحِدَ سُورَةُ
مُوسَى فُلُ قِيَوْمِ تَوْتُ عَدُوُّ رَبُّو

هل هذه الواو مَدِّيَّة؟ لِمَاذَا؟ *Hal hatbihi al waaw Maddiyah? Limaathaa?*

٣

Is this waaw Maddiyah? Why?

The word	Is it Maddiyah?	The reason
تَوْتُ		
تَوْبَةُ		
رَبُّو		
نُورِ		
وَلَدُ		

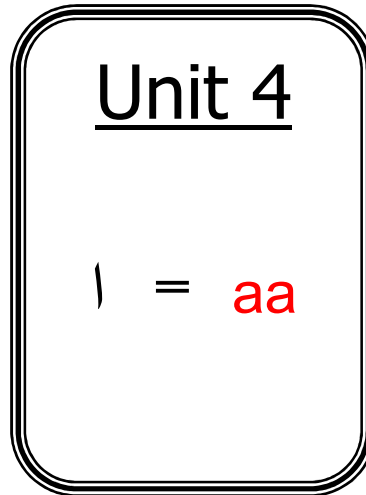
Unit 3 و

قُلْ وَإِنْسَخْ / قُولِي وَإِنْسَخِي *qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee*

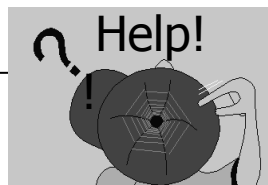
٤

abdoo أَبْدُو	arjoo أَرْجُو	noor نُورُ	.....
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 4 ا



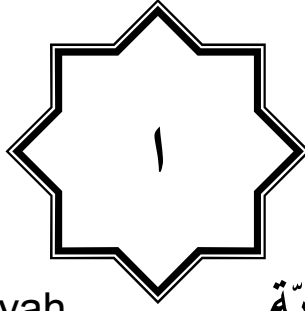
It has only one form.
It is a non-connector(Can not be connected from the left side)
It is only a long vowel.



Alif is like a high **aaa**alm tree



Unit 4 ا



Alif Maddiyyah
(Prolonged)

ألف مدّية

Al-qiraa'ah الْقِرَاءَةُ

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like 'a' (dad) in English.

Exit: The interior or the chest area.

Alif Maddiyyah

- 1- If the letter Alif (ا) comes after a letter with Fat-hah, and has no mark above or below it, then this Alif will be pronounced like double Fat-hah as “a” in “dad”
- 2- We call it "Maddiyyah" or prolonged, because its time is the double time of Fat-hah. (ba بَ - baa با)
- 3- An Arabic word cannot start with Alif Maddiyyah because Madd is like Sukoon.

ا + بَ is baa = با

ا + تَ is taa = تا

ا + ثَ is thaa = ثا

ا + نَ is naa = نا

ا + يَ is yaa = يا

ا + وَ is waa = وا

* (Alif Maddiyyah has no mark)

قُلْ Qul

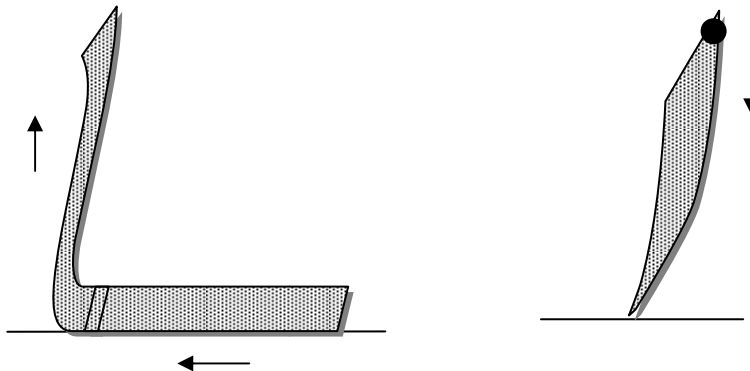
قُولِي Qoollee

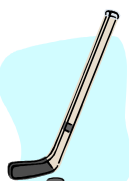
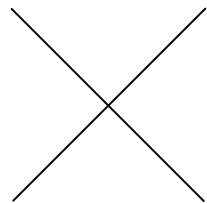
Unit 4 ا

waa	وَ	=	ا + وَا
baanee	بَانِي	=	بَ + ا + نِ + ي
toonaa	تُونَا	=	تُ + و + نَ + ا
niyyaatu	نِيَّاتُ	=	نِ + يَّ + ا + تُ
banaatu	بَنَاتُ	=	بَ + نَ + ا + تُ
nawwaam	نَوَّامٌ	=	نَ + وَّ + ا + مٌ
bannaa	بَنَّا	=	بَ + نَّ + ا

Read		اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأِي Iqra' / Iqra'e				
۱-	بَا	تَا	ثَا	نَا	يَا	وَا
۲-	بَابَا	تَاتَا	ثَاتَا	نَانَا	يَايَا	وَاوَا
۳-	بَاتَ	تَابَ	ثَابَ	نَابُ	يَابَ	
۴-	يِيَابَ	نَبَاتُ	نُثَابُ	بَنَاتِ	بُنَاتِي	
۵-	نَبَّاتُ	بَنَّانَ	نُثَّبَاتُ	وُثَّابُ	بُنِّيَّاتِ	

Unit 4 ا



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 Fragrance	 Stick	 Door	 Can not be initial
shadhaa شَذَا	3aṣaa عَصَا	baab بَابُ	.....
ا -	ا -	ا -	.....

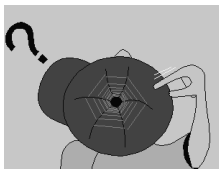
Notice that:

1- ا is in all cases in the fullform above the line.

2- ا is connected only from the right side.

(Only six letters are like that in Arabic (و ا د ذ ر ز))

3- An Arabic word can't start with ا Maddiyyah.



Looks like a palm. If you see it or say it, you have to go high.

Copy

insakb / insakbee

اِنْسَخْ

١

ا	ا+ا	ب+ا	ت+ا	ب+ا+ب
ا	اا	با	تا	باب
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

Connect

صِلْ / صِلِي sil / sily

٢

ب ا	ت ا ب
با	تاب
ت ا	ب ا ن
ن ا	و ا و
ي ا	ي ا ي
ث ا ن ي	ب ي ا ن
ب ا ن ي	ن ب ا ت
ن ا ب ي	ب ن ا ت

Unit 4 ا

٣ أَيْنَ (ا) مَدِّيَّة؟ Ayna Alif Maddiyah?

بَادُ بَلَدُ وِدَادِ بَنَاتُ قَلَدُ بَطَلُ
 قَامَ قَائِمَ يَنَامُ طِينُ عَظِيمُ قُلُ
 هَارُونُ لُوطُ صَالِحُ نَبَأُ أَحْمَدُ غَالِي

٤ قُلْ وَانْسخْ / قُولِي وَانْسخِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

شَذَا shadhāa	عَصَا ʿaṣā	بَابُ baab	.....
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 4 ا



Al-hamdu-li-llaah
Praises be to Allaah

We have finished all vowels.

You can now learn the rest of the letters, by knowing the sound, the form and

That's it !

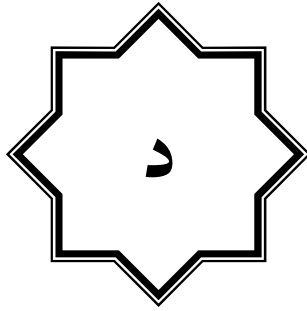
Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

<u>Unit 5</u>	
D	د
Dh	ذ
R	ر
Z	ز

These are the rest of the non-connectors.

They have only one form. Al-hamdu-li-Ilaah.

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز



Daal دَال

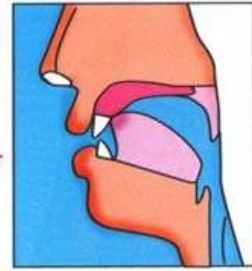
الْقِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like D in English.

Exit: The tip of the tongue and the roots of the two upper central incisors

Daal is a light letter.



da = دَ

di = دِ

du = دُ

daa = دَا

dee = دِي

doo = دُو

نَدَّ = نَدَّ (د with shaddah and Fat-hah is nadda)

نَدِّ = نَدِّ (د with shaddah and Kasrah is naddi)

نَدْدُ = نَدْدُ (د with shaddah and Dammah is naddu)

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

و + ت + دُ = وَتَدُ watadu

د + ن + ا = دَنَا danaa

ب + د = بَدَّ badda

د + ي + ن = دِينَ deena

د + و + دُ = دُودُ doodu

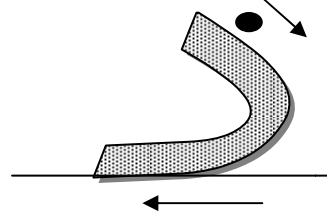
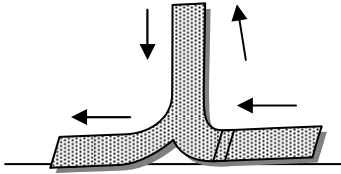
ن + د = نِدُّ niddu

ن + و + د + ي = نُودِيْ noodiya

اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأِيْ Iqra' / Iqra'ee

١ -	بَدَّ	تَدَّ	نَدَّ	تَدَّ	يَدَّ	وَدَّ
٢ -	بَدِ	تَدِ	نَدِ	تَدِ	يَدِ	وَدِ
٣ -	بُدُّ	تُدُّ	نُدُّ	تُدُّ	يُدُّ	وُدُّ
٤ -	بَدَا	نَدَا	وَدَا	دُونَا	دِينَا	يَدِينَا
٥ -	بَدُونِ	يَدِينِ	دُونِيْ	بَدِينِ	دَانِ	بَدَا
٦ -	نَدَّ	وَدَّ	وُدَّ	وُدِّيْ	دُونُوْ	بُدُّ
٧ -	وَدَادِ	تَدَادِيْ	يُنَادِيْ	ثَانِيْ	نُبْدِيْ	نُدِينِ

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 Cold	 Hand	 Fullmoon	 Bear
bard بَرْدُ	yad يَدُ	badr بَدْرُ	dubb دُبُّ
د	د	د	د

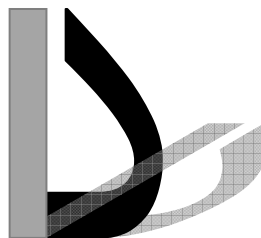
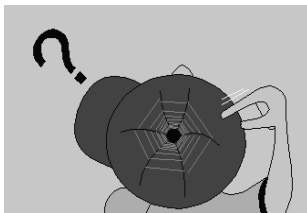
Notice that:

1- د is in all cases in the full form on the line.

2- د is connected only from the right side.

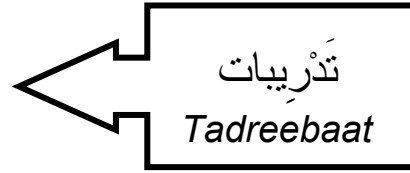
(Only six letters are like that in Arabic. We have learned و، ا before.)

Help!



د is half of D

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز



انسَخْ / انسَخِي *insakh / insakhee*

١

د + د	دُ	دَ	دِ	دُ	دِ	دَ
د د •••••	دُ	دَ	دِ	دُ	دِ	دَ
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

صِلْ / صِلِي *sil / sily*

٢

.....	د ب ي	د ب	د ب
.....	ن ا د ي	.....	و ت د
.....	ن د ب	.....	و ا د ي
.....	ب د ن	.....	ب و ن

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

٣

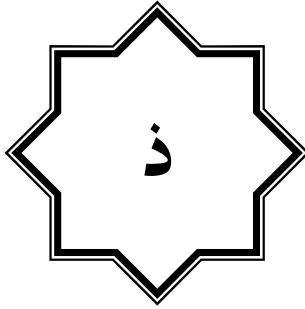
دَنَا	د ن ا	نُدَيْنُ	
وَتَدُ		تَدِي	
بَدَنِي		نَادِي	

قُلْ وَانْسخْ / قُولِي وَانْسخِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

٤

دُبُّ dubb	بَذْرُ badr	يَدُ yad	بَرْدُ bard
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز



Dhaal ذال

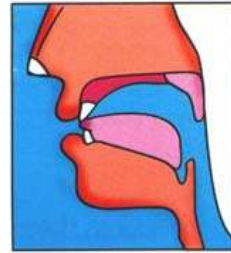
الْقِرَاءَةُ *Al-qiraa'ah*

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like TH in "this" in English.

Exit: The tip of the tongue and the tips of the two upper central incisors.

Dhaal is a light letter.



dha = ذَ

dhi = ذِ

dhu = ذُ

dhaa = ذَا

dhee = ذِي

dhoo = ذُو

nadhdha نَ + ذَ = نَذَ

nadhdhi نَ + ذِ = نَذِ

nadhdhu نَ + ذُ = نَذُ

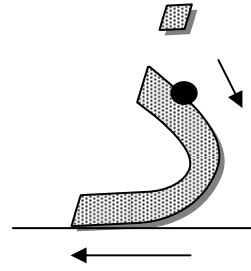
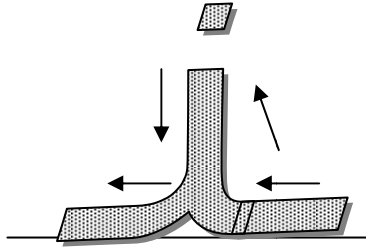
Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

dhaa	ذَا = ا + ذ
dhaabat	ذَابَتْ = ا + ب + ت
yadhoobu	يَذُوبُ = ي + ذ + و + ب
dhoobee	ذُوبِي = ذ + و + ب + ي

Read	اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأِي	Iqra'/Iqra'e
ذُو	ذَا	ذِي
ذُوبُ	ذَابُ	ذَانُ
يَذُوبُ	يَذُوبُ	يَذُوبُ
يَذُوبُ	يَذُوبُ	يَذُوبُ

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

Al-kitaabah الْكِتَابَةُ



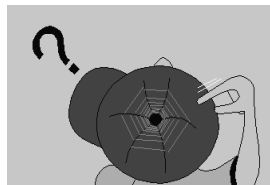
Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 Spray	 Delicious	 Seeds	 arm
radhaadh رَذَاذُ	ladheedh لَذِيذُ	budhoor بُذُورُ	dhiraa3 ذِرَاعُ
ذ -	ذ	ذ	ذ

Notice that:

1- ذ is in all cases in the full form on the line.

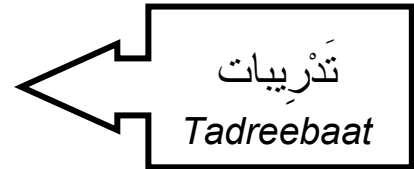
2- ذ is connected only from the right side.

(Only six letters are like that in Arabic. We have learned و، ا، د before.)



د ذ
Do This

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز



انسَخْ insakh / insakbee

١

د + ذ	ذ + ذ	ذُ	ذٌ	ذٌ	ذُ	ذِ	ذَ
ذُ	ذُ	ذُ	ذُ	ذُ	ذُ	ذِ	ذَ
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							

أَيْنَ ذَا؟ Ayna dbaal?

٢

نَذْرٌ	بَعْدُ	عَذَابٌ	قَدَرٌ	ذَيْلٌ
ذُرَّةٌ	عَبْدٌ	ذَنْبٌ	نَاسٌ	ذُرْوَةٌ

صِلْ / صِلِي sil / sily

٣

ذو	ذا
ذ ن ب	ذ ي
ن ب ي ذ	ن ب ذ
ي ذ ن	ذا د

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahurf

٤

ذَنْبٌ	ذَنْبٌ	ذَنْبٌ	ذَنْبٌ
ذَنْبٌ	ذَنْبٌ	ذَنْبٌ	ذَنْبٌ
ذَنْبٌ	ذَنْبٌ	ذَنْبٌ	ذَنْبٌ

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

٥

ذِرَاعٌ dhiraah	بَذُورٌ budhoor	لَذِيذٌ ladheedh	رَذَاذٌ radhaadh
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

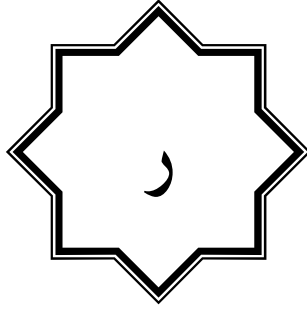
قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي *qul wa insakh / qoollee wa insakhee*

٦

Say and copy

١٥ khamsata 3ashar	١٤ arba3ata 3ashar	١٣ thalaathata 3ashar	١٢ ithnaa 3ashar	١١ ahada 3ashar
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز



Raa' رَاء

القراءة Al-qiraa'ah

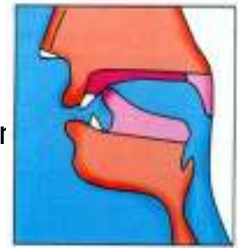
Phonetics

Pronunciation: It's similar to the American English pronunciation of (r) between vowels: waiter

Exit: The tip of the tongue and it's back with the gums of the two upper central incisors.

Raa' with Fat-hah or Dammah is a heavy letter.

Raa' with Kasrah is a light letter.



ra = رَ

ri = رِ

ru = رُ

raa = رَا

ree = رِي

roo = رُو

darra دَ + رَ = دَرَّ

darri دَ + رِ = دَرِّ

darru دَ + رُ = دَرُّ

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

raana	رَ + ا + نَ = رَانَ
turaabu	تُ + رَ + ا + بُ = تُرَابُ
darraba	دَ + رَ + بُ = دَرَّبَ
nureedu	نُ + رَ + ي + دُ = نُرِيدُ
thuboora	ثُ + بُ + و + ر + ا = ثُبُورًا

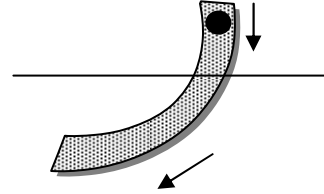
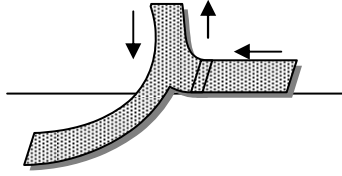
Read اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرِئْ Iqra' / Iqra'e

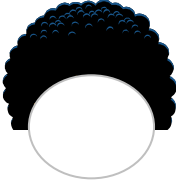
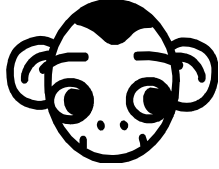
١ -	رَبُّ	بُرَّ	دُرُّ	دُرِّيُّ
٢ -	بِدَارُ	يُدُورُ	دَوْرِي	دَوَّارُ
٣ -	يَرُدُّ	بَرَّادُ	بَرِيدُ	نَارًا

أَيْنَ ر؟

رَبِّي	قَدَرُ	نَذَرُ	بَعْدَ	لَيْسَ
ذُرَّةُ	نَاسُ	دُبُّ	خُوصِ	ذُرَّةُ

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 Fence	 Hair	 Monkey	 Head
soor سُورُ	sha3r شَعْرُ	qirdُ قِرْدُ	ra's رَأْسُ
-ر	ر	ر	ر

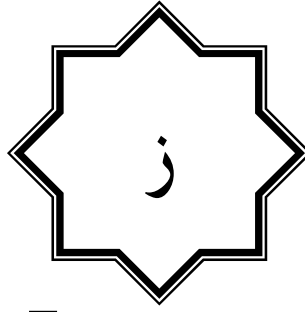
Notice that:

1- ر is in all cases in the full form on the line.

2- ر is connected only from the right side.

(Only six letters are like that in Arabic. We have learned و، ا، د، ذ before)

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز



Zaay زاي

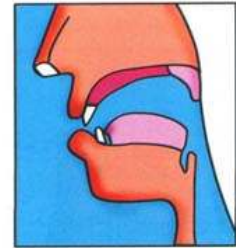
القراءةُ Al-qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like z in English.

Exit: The tip of the tongue and between the lower incisors.

Zaay is a light letter



za	=	زَ
zi	=	زِ
zu	=	زُ

zaa	=	زَا
zee	=	زِي
zoo	=	زُو

dazza	دَ + زَ = دَزَّ
dazzi	دَ + زِ = دَزَّى
dazzu	دَ + زُ = دَزُّ

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

zaana	زَ + ا + نَ = زَانَ
nazri	نَ + زُ + رِ = نَزْرِ
yazeedu	يَ + زِ + ي + دُ = يَزِيدُ
ruzzu	رُ + زُ = رُزُّ
nazoora	نَ + زُ + و + رَ = نَزُورَ

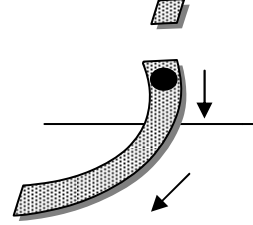
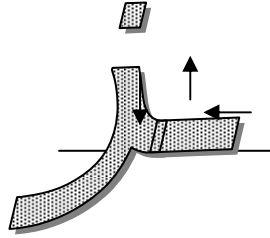
اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرِئْ

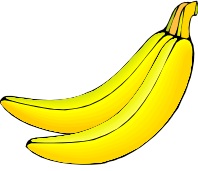
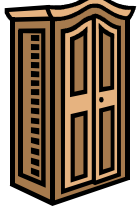
١- زُبْدُ زَبْدُ زِدْ زِيدِي

٢- رَزِينُ رَزَّازَ زِيدِي يَزِيدَ

٣- زُيُوتُ زِيَّاتُ زُورِي يَزْبُدُ

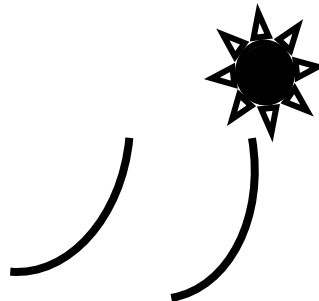
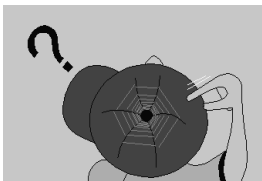
Unit 5 د ذ ر ز



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
Banana	Treasure	Wardrobe	Button
مَوْزُ mawz	كَنْزُ kanz	خَزَانَةُ khazaanah	زِرُّ zirr
ز -	ز	ز	ز

Notice that:

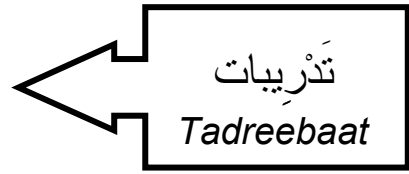
ز has same rules of ر



RoZe

ز ر

د ذ ر ز Unit 5



insakh / insakhee

١ اِنْسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي

ر	ز	ر ز	ز ر	ب ر	ر ب	ن ز	ز ن
ر	ز	ر ز	ز ر	ب ر	ر ب	ن ز	ز ن
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							

٢ اَيْنَ ز؟

زَيْتُ مُزِيلُ نَذْرُ نَارَ كَنْزُ
ذُرَّةُ عَزِيزُ دُبُّ فَوْزَ ذُرَّةُ

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

Connect

صِلْ / صِلِي *sil / sily*

٣

Before writing, remember that the non-connectors are:

د ذ ر ز ا و

را را ز ا د ذ ر ز ا و
 رو زو
 ري زي
 وا ذا
 ران ران زيت زيت
 برد يزور

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي *qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee*

٤

سُورُ <i>soor</i>	شَعَرُ <i>sha3r</i>	قِرْدُ <i>qird</i>	رَأْسُ <i>ra's</i>
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

قُلْ وَإِنْسَخْ / قُولِي وَإِنْسَخِي *qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee*

هـ

مَوْزُ mawz	كَنْزُ kanz	خَزَانَةُ khazaanah	زِرُّ zirr
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز

The letters we know are:

ب ت ث ن ي و ا د ذ ر ز

oil	زَيْتٌ	٢-	rice	رُزٌ	١-
full moon	بَدْرٌ	٤-	religion	دِينٌ	٣-
valley	وَادِي	٦-	house	بَيْتٌ	٥-
butter	زُبْدٌ	٨-	fire	نَارٌ	٧-
post	بَرِيدٌ	١٠-	light	نُورٌ	٩-
dust	تُرَابٌ	١٢-	cold	بَرْدٌ	١١-
debt	دَيْنٌ	١٤-	Worldly life	دُنْيَا	١٣-

The numbers we know are:

tes3ah	تِسْعَةٌ	٩	waahid	وَاحِدٌ	١
3asharah	عَشْرَةٌ	١٠	'ithnaan	إِثْنَانُ	٢
ahada 3ashar	أَحَدَ عَشَرَ	١١	thalaathah	ثَلَاثَةٌ	٣
ithnaa 3ashar	إِثْنَا عَشَرَ	١٢	arba3ah	أَرْبَعَةٌ	٤
thalaathata 3ashar	ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ	١٣	kamsah	خَمْسَةٌ	٥
arba3ata 3ashar	أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ	١٤	sittah	سِتَّةٌ	٦
kamsata 3ashar	خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ	١٥	sab3ah	سَبْعَةٌ	٧
			thamaniyah	ثَمَانِيَةٌ	٨

Unit 5 د ذ ر ز



A gift for someone special

Separate pronouns in Arabic

(1st person) The person who speaks		
I m./f. s.	anaa	أَنَا
We m./f. d./p.	nahnu	نَحْنُ
(2nd person) The person you speak to		
You m. s.	anta	أَنْتَ
You f. s.	anti	أَنْتِ
You m./f. d.	antumaa	أَنْتُمَا
You m. p.	antum	أَنْتُمْ
You f. p.	antunna	أَنْتُنَّ
(3rd person) The person you speak about		
He/ it m. s.	huwa	هُوَ
She/ it f. s.	hiya	هِيَ
They m. /f. d.	humaa	هُمَا
They m. p.	hum	هُمْ
They f. p.	hunna	هُنَّ

m. = masculine
f. = feminine
s. = singular
d. = dual
p. = plural



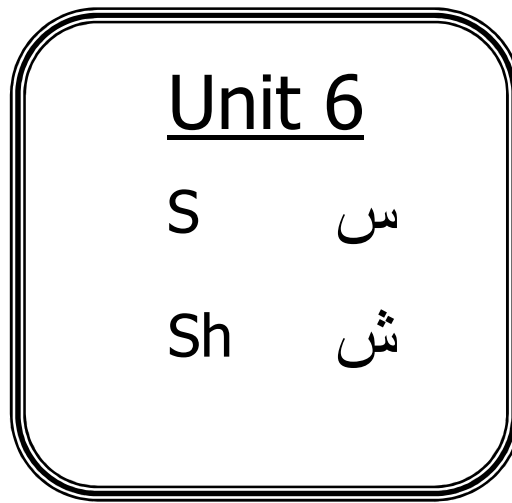
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(Al-Mujadilah) ﴿يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ ۚ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ﴾

"Allaah will raise up, to (suitable) ranks and (degrees), those of you who believe and who have been granted knowledge. And Allaah is well-acquainted with all you do."

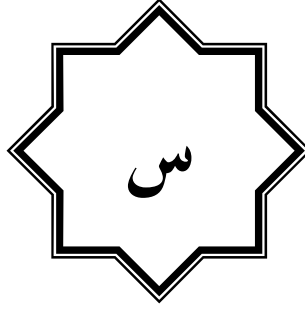
The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: "For him who embarks on the path of seeking knowledge, Allaah will ease for him the way to paradise." (Related by Muslim)

Unit 6 س ش



When they are final or isolated, their right side is written on the line and their left side is a semi-circle under the line.
When they are initial or medial, we cut the semi-circle.

Unit 6 س ش



Seen سِين

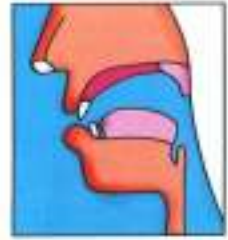
القِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like S in English .

Exit: The tip of the tongue and between the lower incisors.

Seen is a light letter.



sa = سَ

si = سِ

su = سُ

saa = سَا

see = سِي

soo = سُو

دَ + سَ = دَسَّ dassa

دَ + سِ = دَسَّى dassi

دَ + سُ = دَسُّ dassu

Unit 6 س ش

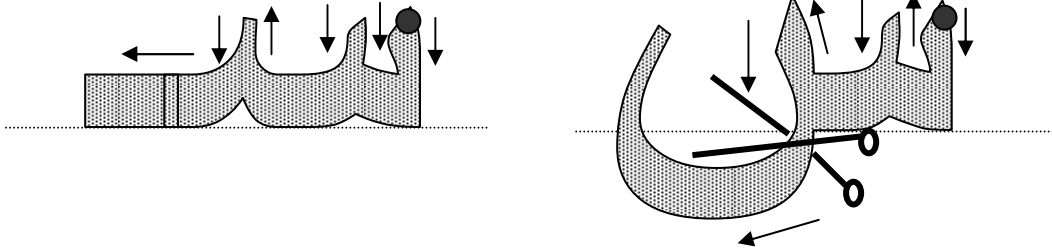
sanaa	سَنَا	=	ا	+	ن	+	س
sooru	سُورُ	=	رُ	+	و	+	سُ
tirsi	تِرْسِ	=	سِ	+	رُ	+	تِ
yusree	يُسْرِي	=	ي	+	رِ	+	سُ
yaseeru	يَسِيرُ	=	رُ	+	ي	+	سِ
wassada	وَسَدَّ	=	دَ	+	سَ	+	وَ

إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ *Iqra' / Iqra'ee*

١-	سَبَ	سَنَ	سَرَ	سَدَ
٢-	نَاسُ	سَادَ	رَاسَ	سَارَ
٣-	سُورُ	سُودُ	يَسُودُ	تَسُودُ
٤-	يُسْرُ	يُسْرَا	يُسْرِي	يَسِيرُ
٥-	نَسَبَ	نَسِي	تَنَسِي	يَسَّرَ

Unit 6 س ش

الكتاب Al-kitaabah

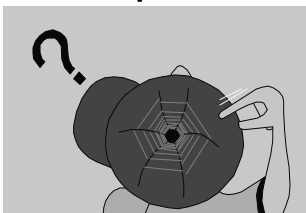


Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
People	Lettuce	Honey	Sugar
naas نَاسٌ	khas خَسٌ	3asal عَسَلٌ	sukkar سُكَّرٌ
- س	س	س	س

Notice that:

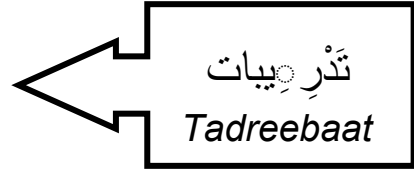
- 1- When س is initial or medial, it is written on the line and its left side disappears.
- 2- When it is final it is in the full form with a semi circle under the line.
- 3- س can be connected from both sides.

Help!



س is like a Snake

Unit 6 س ش



insakh / insakhee

إِنْسَخْ / إِنْسَخِي

١

س + س	سْ	سَّ	سَ	سُ	سِ	سَ
سس						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

Ayna Seen?

أَيْنَ س؟

٢

نَذْرُ	رَّئِيسُ	شَيْدَ	مَسْدُ	نَسْرُ
سَبِيلُ	دَرْسُ	نَبِيْتُ	نَسِيرُ	نَبْتُ

sil / sily

صِلْ / صِلِي

٣

.....	س ن	سب	س ب
.....	س د	.....	س ي
.....	س س	.....	س ر
.....	ي س	.....	ب س

Unit 6 س ش

..... د س ر س
 س ب ب ن س ب
 ي د س د رس

ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahurf

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرَفَ

٤

نسب	ن س ب	نسر	
سار		يسد	
سير		تيس	

qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي

٥

naas نَاسُ	khas khass خَسْ	3asal عَسَلُ	sukkar سُكَّرُ
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

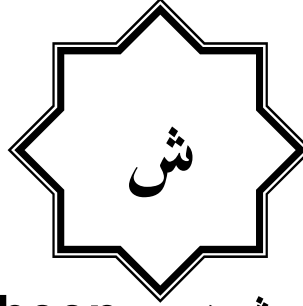
Unit 6 س ش

قُلْ وَإِنسَخْ / قُولِي وَإِنسَخِي *qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee*

٦

٢٠ 3ishroon (3ishreen)	١٩ Tes3ata 3ashar	١٨ thamaaniata 3ashar	١٧ Sab3ata 3ashar	١٦ sittata 3ashar
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

Unit 6 س ش



Sheen شين

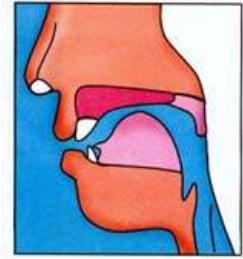
القِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like "sh" in English.

Exit: The middle of the tongue with what corresponds from the roof of the mouth.

Sheen is a light letter.



sha	= شَ
shi	= شِ
shu	= شُ

shaa	= شَا
shee	= شِي
shoo	= شُو

rash-sha	= رَشَّ = رَ + شَ
rash-shi	= رَشِّ = رَ + شِ
rash-shu	= رَشُّ = رَ + شُ

Unit 6 س ش

shadaa	شَدَا	=	ا + د + ش
shadhaa	شَذَا	=	ا + ذ + ش
nashara	نَشَرَ	=	ر + ش + ن
yashee	يَشِي	=	ي + ش + ي
rash-shaashi	رَشَّاشِ	=	ر + ش + ا + ش

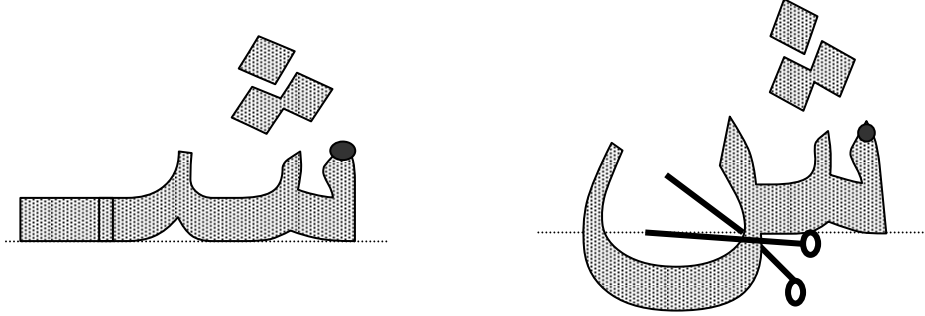
إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ Iqra' / Iqra'ee

Compare between س and ش

١	سَ شَ	٧	نَسَرُ نَشَرُ
٢	سُ شُ	٨	سَدُّ شَدُّ
٣	سِ شِ	٩	بَسَرَ بَشَرَ
٤	سَا شَا	١٠	دَاسَ دَاشَ
٥	سُو شُو	١١	يَسُدُّ يَشُدُّ
٦	سِي شِي	١٢	يَسِيرُ يَشِيرُ

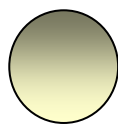
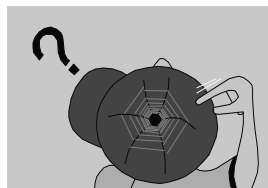
Unit 6 س ش

الْكِتَابَةُ Al-kitaabah



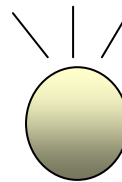
Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
Throne	Apricot	Wood	Sun
عَرْشُ 3arsh	مِشْمِشُ mishmish	خَشَبُ khashab	شَمْسُ Shams
- ش	ش	ش	ش

س follows the same rules of writing of ش



Sun Shine

ش س



s + h = sh

س + هـ = ش

Unit 6 س ش



insakh / insakhee

إِنْسَخْ / إِنْسَخِي

١

س	ش	س ش	ش س	ب س	ر ش	ن ش	ش ي
س	ش	سش	شس	بس	رش	نش	شي
.....							
.....							
.....							
.....							

Ayna Sheen?

أَيْنَ ش؟

٢

ذَنْبٌ

شَمْسٌ

شَكَرَ

عَسِيرٌ

بَشَرٌ

نَشَرَ

يَعِيشُ

وَثَبَ

قَرَشَ

سُكَّرَ

صِلْ / صِلِي

sil / sily

٣

شا

ش ا

سا

س ا

..... ش و

..... س و

..... ش ي

..... س ي

..... ت ش

..... ي س

Unit 6 س ش

س ب ت	سبت	ب ش ر	بشر
س ب ي	.....	ب ا ش	.....
ب س ر	.....	ن ب ش	.....
ن س ي ر	.....	ب ش ي ر	.....

٣ إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahurf

ش ب ت	شبت	نشر	نشر
	شر	نبش	نبش
	يشر	ورش	ورش

٥ قُلْ وَانْسخْ / قُولِي وَانْسخِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

شَمْسُ shams	خَشَبُ khashab	مِشْمِشُ mishmish	عَرَشُ 3arsh
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

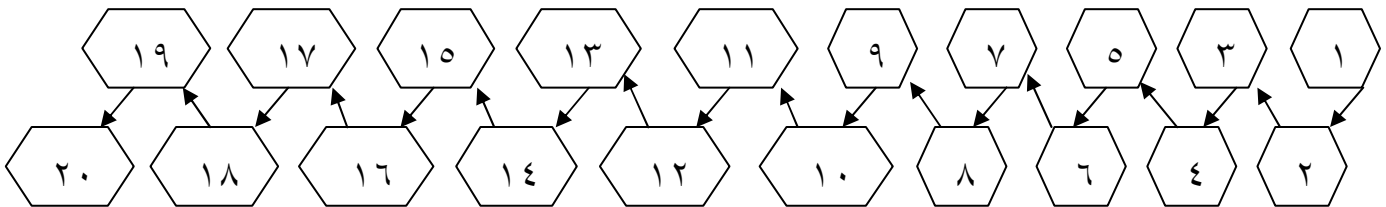
Unit 6 س ش

The letters we know are:

ب ت ث ن ي و ا د ذ ر ز س ش

hand span	شِبْرٌ	-٢	human	بَشَرٌ	-١
Prophet Sheeth ١	شَيْثٌ	-٤	lesson	دَرْسٌ	-٣
youth	شَبَابٌ	-٦	secret	سِرٌّ	-٥
chant	نَشِيدٌ	-٨	ease	يُسْرٌ	-٧
hapiness	سُرُورٌ	-١٠	fence	سُورٌ	-٩
mirage	سَرَابٌ	-١٢	reward	ثَوَابٌ	-١١
eagle	نَسْرٌ	-١٤	dam	سَدٌّ	-١٣

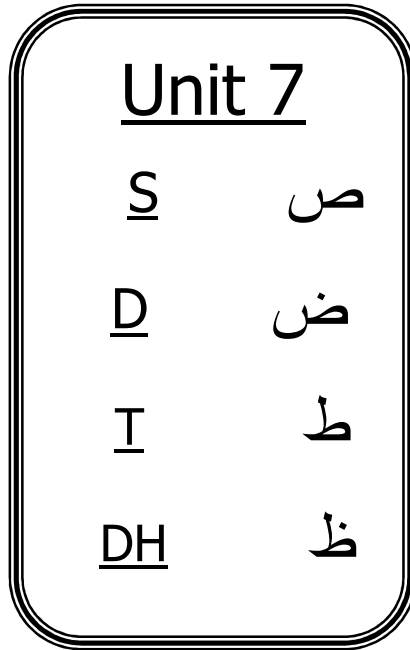
Count in Arabic:



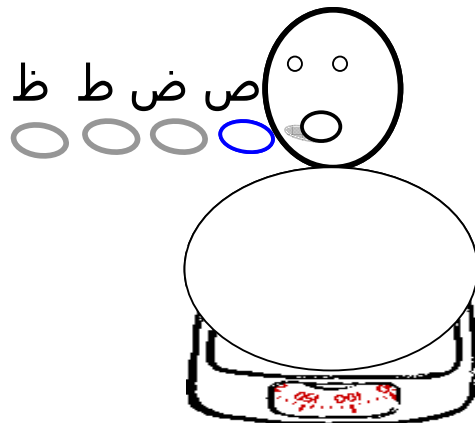
1-Sheeth (Seth) is propet's Adam's son. When Adam's death drew near, he appointed his son Sheeth (Seth) to be his successor, and taught him how to call people to worship The Creator of heaven and earth alone and not to associate any partners with him in worship.

After Adam's death, his son Sheeth (Seth) took over the responsibilities of prophethood, to him fifty psalms were sent down. Sheeth (Seth) was followed by Prophet Idris (Enoch).

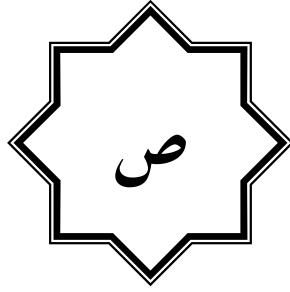
Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ



- Their right side looks like an egg and when you say them as if you put an **egg** in the mouth.
 - Two of them (ص ض) look like (س ش) and have the same rules of writing.
 - The other two have only one shape.
 - They are heavy letters: By giving the letter a quality of heaviness by elevating the tongue.
- In Arabic We have 7 heavy letters (ص ض ط ظ ق غ خ)
- *See page 4



Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ



Saad صَاد

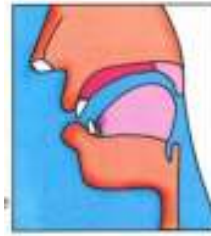
القِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Like "s" in English but heavy in sound.

Exit: The tip of the tongue and between the lower incisors.

Saad is a heavy letter.



sa = صَ

si = صِ

su = صُ

saa = صَا

see = صِي

soo = صُو

nassa = نَ + صَّ

nassi = نَ + صِ

nassu = نَ + صُ

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

صَ + بَ = صَبَّ	sabba
نَ + صِ + يَ + بُ = نَصِيبُ	naseebu
صَ + بَ + رُ = صَبْرُ	sabru
نَ + صَّ + بَ = نَصَّبَ	nassaba
صَ + اَ + دَ + رُ = صَادِرُ	saadiru
صُ + وَ + رَ + يُّ = صُورِيُّ	sooriyyu

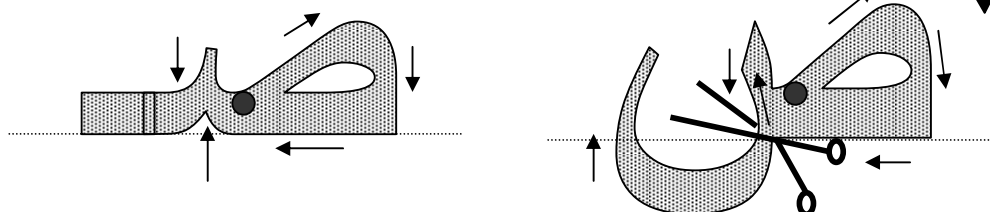
إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ Iqra' / Iqra'ee

Compare between ص and س

١	سَ صَ	٦	سِي صِي	١١	نَسَرَ نَصَرَ
٢	سُ صُ	٧	سَبُّ صَبُّ	١٢	سَيِّبُ صَيِّبُ
٣	سِ صِ	٨	سَدُّ صَدُّ	١٣	سَيِّدُ صَيِّدُ
٤	سَا صَا	٩	سَادَ صَادَ	١٤	نَسِيرُ نَصِيرُ
٥	سُو صُو	١٠	نَاسُ نَاصُ	١٥	سَابَ صَابَ

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

Al-kitaabah الْكِتَابَة

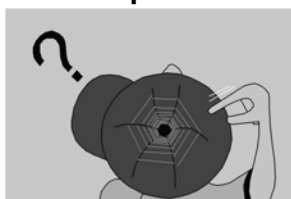


Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
Chick	Shirt	Palace	Prayer
صُوصُ <u>soos</u>	قَمِيصُ <u>qamees</u>	قَصْرُ <u>qasr</u>	صَلَاةُ <u>salaatu</u>
ص -	ص	ص	ص

Notice that:

- 1-When ص is initial or medial, it is written on the line and its left side disappears.
- 2-When it is final, it is in the full form with a semi circle under the line.
- 3- ص can be connected from both sides.

Help!



I look like you

ص
S

I don't think S O!

س
S

س is like a heavy ص

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ



انسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي *insakh / insakhee*

ص + ص	صُ	صِ	صَّ	صٌ	صٍ	صَ
صيص						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

أَيْنَ ص؟ *Ayna Saad*

خَاصٌ	عَسَلٌ	صَبْرٌ	نِسْرٌ	نَصْرٌ
نَفْسٌ	نَمْلٌ	صَبَاحٌ	قَمَرٌ	قَصْرٌ

صِلْ / صِلِي *sil / sily*

.....	ص ن	صب	ص ب
.....	ص د	.....	ص ي
.....	ص س	.....	ص ر

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

ب ص ي ص
 د ص ر ص
 ن ص ص ب ص ر
 ن ص ي ر ت ص ب ر

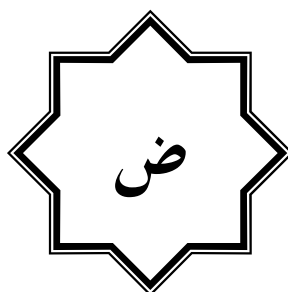
٤ إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahurf

بصر	ب ص ر	تصدر	
صبر		صدور	
تصب		نصيبي	

٥ قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

صَلَاةٌ salaatu	قَصْرُ qasr	قُرْصُ qurs	صُوصُ soos
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ



ضَاد **Daad**

الْقِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: This is a new letter. (It looks like a heavy D)

Exit: One or both edges of the tongue along with the upper molars.

-The Arabic language is called "The Language of Daad" as this letter doesn't exist in any other language.

- Daad is a heavy letter.



da = ضَ

di = ضِ

du = ضُ

daa = ضَا

dee = ضِي

doo = ضُو

نَ + ضَ = نَضَّ nadda

نَ + ضِ = نَضَّ naddi

نَ + ضُ = نَضَّ naddu

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

danaa	ضَ + نَ + ا = ضَنَا
durru	ضُ + رُ = ضُرُّ
nadaba	نَ + ضَ + بَ = نَضَبَ
naddara	نَ + ضَ + رَ = نَضَّرَ
baydu	بَ + يَ + ضَ = بَيْضُ
rudoodi	رُ + ضَ + وَ + ضِ = رُضُوضِ

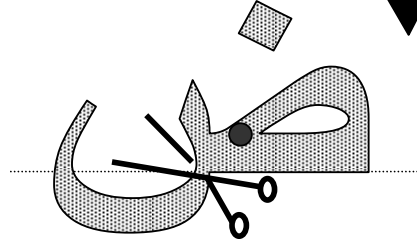
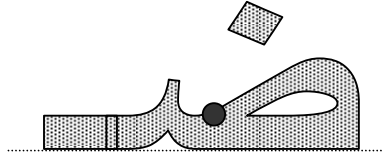
إِقْرَأْ / إِقْرَأِي Iqra' / Iqra'ee

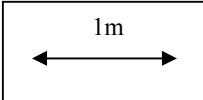
Compare between د and ض

١	دَ ضَ	٦	دِي ضِي	١١	بَيْدَ بَيْضَ
٢	دُ ضُ	٧	دَبُّ ضَبُّ	١٢	رَدَّ رَضَّ
٣	دِ ضِ	٨	دَنَّ ضَنَّ	١٣	وَدَّ وَضَّ
٤	دَا ضَا	٩	دَانَ ضَانَ	١٤	دُبِّي ضُبِّي
٥	دُو ضُو	١٠	دَيْرُ ضَيْرُ	١٥	ضِدُّ ضِدِّي

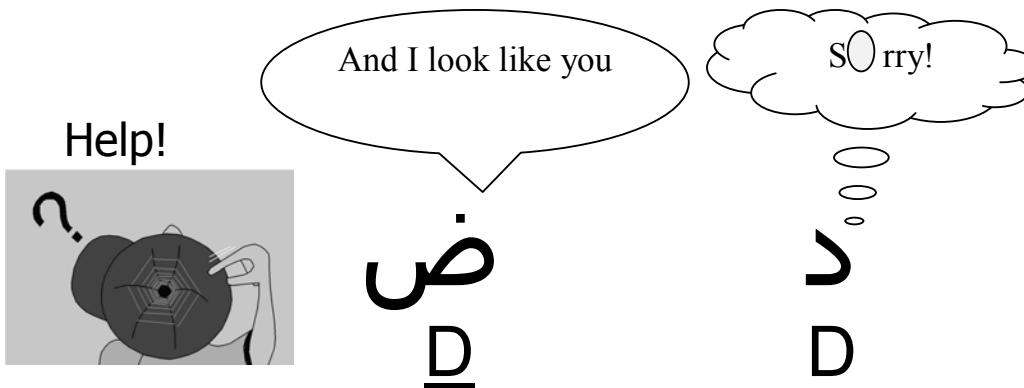
Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

Al-kitaabah اَلْكِتَابَة



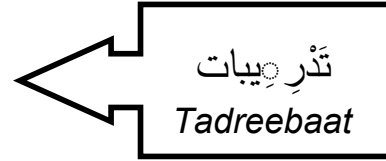
Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 Width	 Pulse	 Silver	 Molar
عَرَضُ 3ard	نَبْضُ nabd	فِصَّةُ fiddah	ضِرْسُ dirs
ـ ص	ص	ـ صـ	ـ صـ

ض follows the same rules of writing of ص



د is nearly a heavy ض

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ



insakh / insakhee

إِنْسَخْ / إِنْسَخِي

١

ص	ض	بص	نص	يضم	دضم	رضم
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

Ayna Daad أَيْنَ ض؟

٢

ضَبْعُ عَصْرُ نَصْرُ ظَبْيُ فَصْلُ
قَصْرُ أَرْضُ ضِدُّ صَبْرُ ضَرَرُ

sil / silly

صِلْ / صِلِي

٣

ض ب ض ب
ض ي ض ي
ض ر ض ر
ض ن
ض د
ص ض
ض ب ض ب

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

ب ض ي ض
 د ض ر ض
 ض ب ي ر و ض
 ن ض ي د ر ي ا ض

٤ إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

نضرب	ن ض ب	رض	
ضار		ضد	
يضير		نروض	

٥ قُلْ وَانْسخْ / قُولِي وَانْسخِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakbee

ضِرْسُ Dirsu	فِصَّةُ Fiddah	بَعْضُ ba3d	بَعُوضُ ba3ood
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

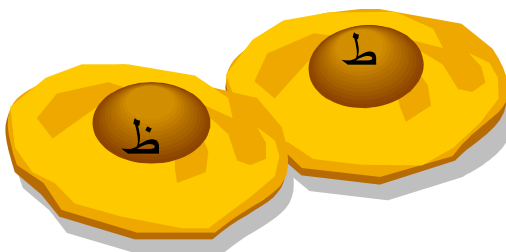
Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

The letters we know are:

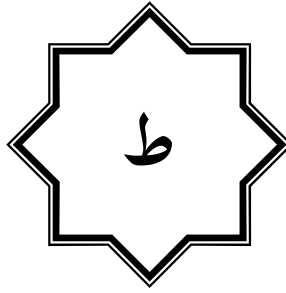
ب ت ث ن ي و ا د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض

to be patient	صَابِرٌ	-١٢	patience	صَبْرٌ	-١١
harm,damage	ضَرَرٌ	-١٤	chest	صَدْرٌ	-١٣
garden	رِيَاضٌ	-١٦	opposite, against	ضِدٌّ	-١٥
eyesight	بَصَرٌ	-١٨	lizard	ضَبٌّ	-١٧
eggs	بَيْضٌ	-٢٠	hunting	صَيْدٌ	-١٩

Are you still hungry... two eggs are left!



Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ



طَاء Taa'

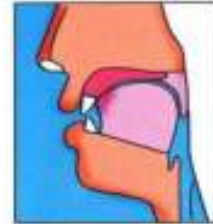
الْقِرَاءَةُ *Al-qiraa'ah*

Phonetics

Like "t" in English but heavy in sound.

Exit: The tip of the tongue and the roots of the two upper central incisors.

Taa' is a heavy letter.



طَ	=	ta
طِ	=	ti
طُ	=	tu

طَا	=	taa
طِي	=	tee
طُو	=	too

بَ + طَ	=	بَطَّ	batta
بِ + طِ	=	بَطِ	batti
بُ + طُ	=	بَطُّ	battu

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

tayru	طَ + يَ + رُ = طَيْرُ
tuyooru	طُ + يَ + وُ + رُ = طُيُورُ
natta	نَ + طَ = نَطَّ
ratbi	رَ + طَ + بَ = رَطْبُ
yateeru	يَ + طَ + يَ + رُ = يَطِيرُ
siraata	صَ + رَ + اَ + طَ = صِرَاطُ

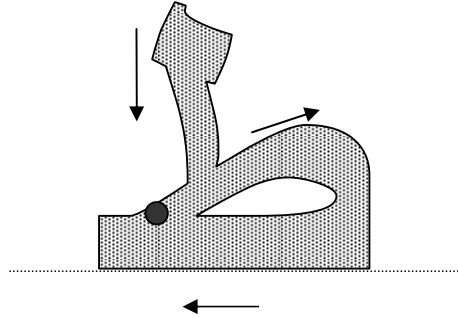
إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ Iqra' / Iqra'ee

Compare ط and ت

١	تَ طَ	٦	تِي طِي
٢	تُ طُ	٧	تَيْنُ طَيْنُ
٣	تِ طِ	٨	تَابَ طَابَ
٤	تَا طَا	٩	تَيْنُ طَيْنُ
٥	تُو طُو	١٠	سَبَبْتُ سَبَبْتُ

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

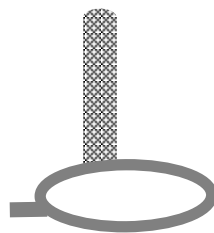
الْكِتَابَةُ Al-kitaabah



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
Path صِرَاطُ siraat	Cat قِطُّ qitt	Rain مَطَرٌ matar	Plate طَبَقُ tabaq
ط -	ط	ط	ط

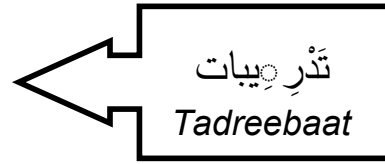
Notice that:

- 1- ط is in all cases in the full form on the line.
- 2- ط is connected from both sides.
- 3- ط is not cut from any side.



I've got a big **stick** on my back! No one can change my form!

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ



انسَخْ / انسَخِي *insakh / insakbee*

١

طَ	طِ	طُ	نَطَّ	بَطَّ	رَطُّ	طَط
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

أَيْنَ ط؟ *Ayna Taa'*

٢

طَعَامُ	ضِرْسُ	صَبْرُ	قِطُّ	صِرَاطُ
صَاحِبُ	صِدْقُ	طِينُ	صُبْحُ	مَطَرُ

صِلْ / صِلِي *sil / sily*

٣

ط ب	ط ب	ط ن	.....
ط ي	.....	ط د	.....
ط ر	.....	ط س	.....
ب ط	.....	ي ط	.....
د ط	.....	ر ط	.....

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

ص ر ا ط ب ط ر
ط ب ي ب ط ي و ر

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

٤

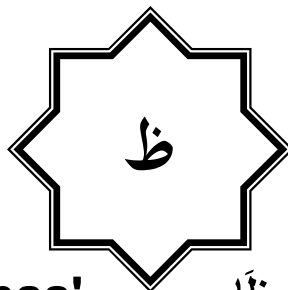
ب ط ر	ب ط ر	طنطن
ن ط ب		طور
ي ط ب		سطور

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

٥

طَبَقُ tabaq	مَطَرُ maṭar	قِطُّ qitt	صِرَاطُ siraat
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ



Dhaa'

ظَاء

القِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

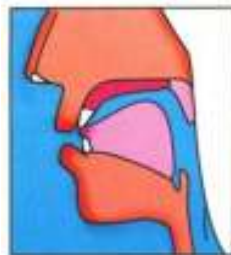
Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like Th in "this" in English but heavy in sound.

Exit: The tip of the tongue and the tips of the two upper central incisors.

Dhaa' is a heavy letter.

(Tongue should be between upper and lower teeth as in ذ & ث)



dha = ظَ

dhi = ظِ

dhu = ظُ

dhaa = ظَا

dhee = ظِي

dhoo = ظُو

nadh-dha نَ + ظَ = نَظَّ

nadh-dhi نَ + ظِ = نَظَّ

nadh-dhu نَ + ظُ = نَظُّ

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

dhabyu	ظَبْيٌ	=	ظَ + بَ + يَ
yadhunnu	يَظُنُّ	=	يَ + ظُ + نُّ
yunaadhuru	يُنَظِرُ	=	يُ + نَ + اَ + ظَ + رُ
nadheeru	نَظِيرٌ	=	نَ + ظَ + يَ + رُ

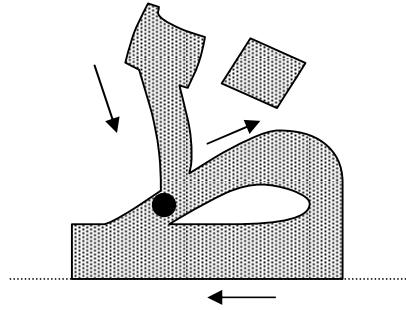
اقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ / Iqra' / Iqra'ee

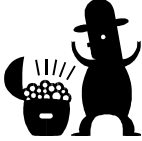
Compare between ذ and ظ

١١	ذَ	ظَ	١٦	ذِي	ظِي
١٢	ذُ	ظُ	١٧	ذَبَّ	ظَبَّ
١٣	ذِ	ظِ	١٨	ذَلَّ	ظَلَّ
١٤	ذَا	ظَا	١٩	نَذَرَ	نَظَرَ
١٥	ذُو	ظُو	٢٠	نَذِيرٌ	نَظِيرٌ

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

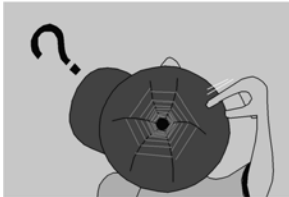
الْكِتَابَةُ Al-kitaabah



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 Name of an old arab market	 Chance	 Bone	 Back
عِكاظُ 3ikaadh	حَظُّ hadh	عَظْمُ 3adhm	ظَهْرُ dhahr
ظ -	ظ	ظ	ظ

ظ follows the same rules of writing of ط

Help!



We look the same with our "Beauty Spot"

ظ

DH

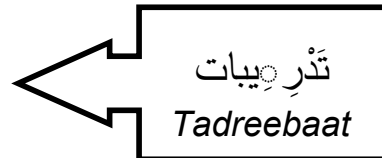
ظ is like a heavy ذ

But I look much younger Miss egg!

ذ

DH

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ



insakh / insakhee اِنْسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي

•

[illegible]

أَيْنَ ظ؟ *Ayna Dhaa'*

5

طَعَامُ

ضِرْسُ

ظَمًا

ظَنُّ

ظِلُّ

بَطَلَ

عِظَامُ

طِينُ

عَظِيمٌ

مَطَرٌ

sil / sily صِلْ / صِلِي

5

.....ظن

ظ ب ظ ب

.....ظ د

ظ ى

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

ظ ر	ص ظ
ب ظ	ي ظ
و ظ	ر ظ
ظ ن ن ت	ظ ب ي ت ي
ن ظ ر ت	ظ ن و ن

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahurf

٤

نظر	ن ظ ر	يظنون
ينظر		نظرتي
ظبي		ناظري

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

٥

ظَهْرُ dhahr	عَظْمُ 3adhm	حَظُّ hadh	عِكَاطُ 3ikaadh
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

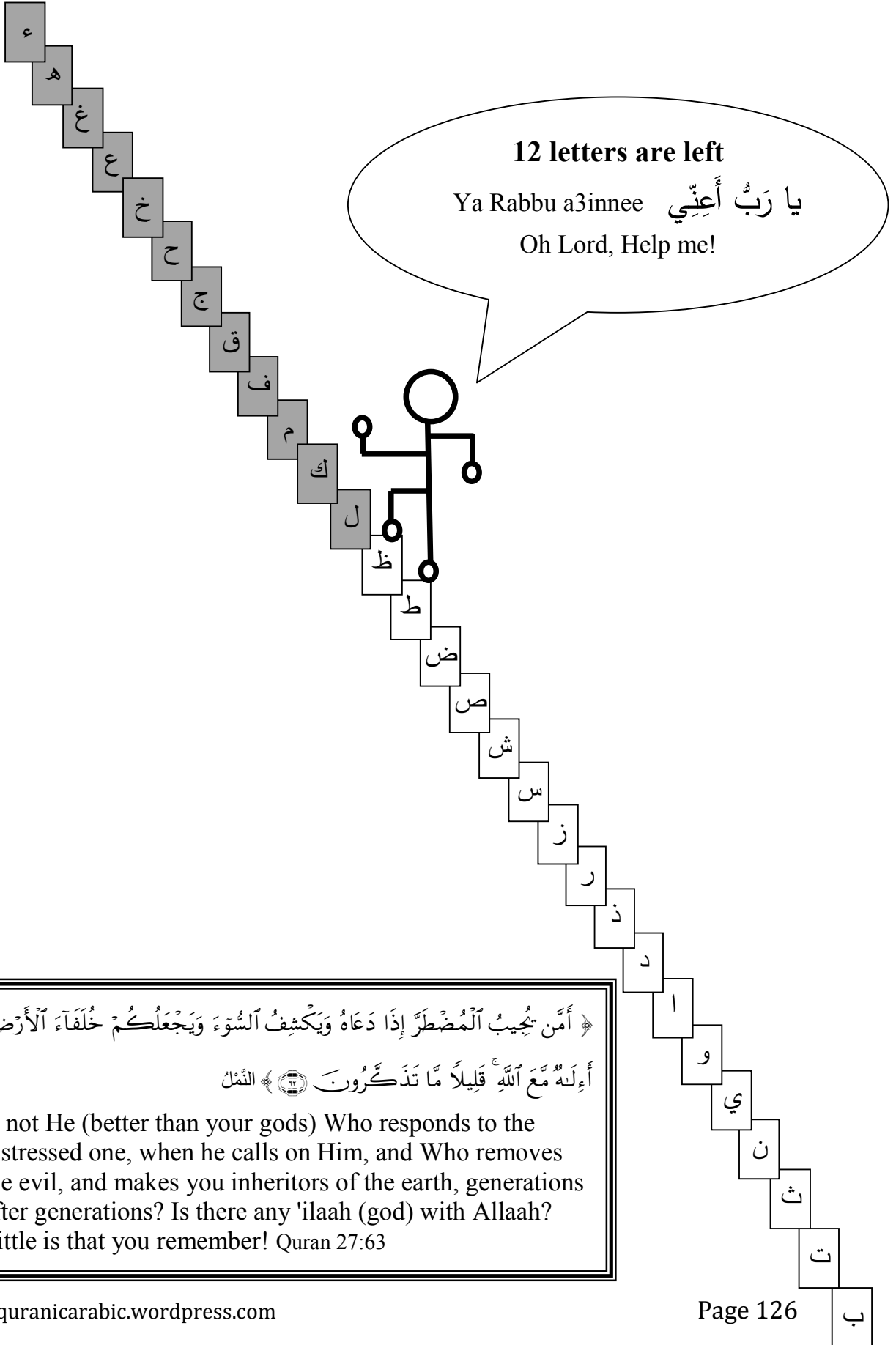
Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ

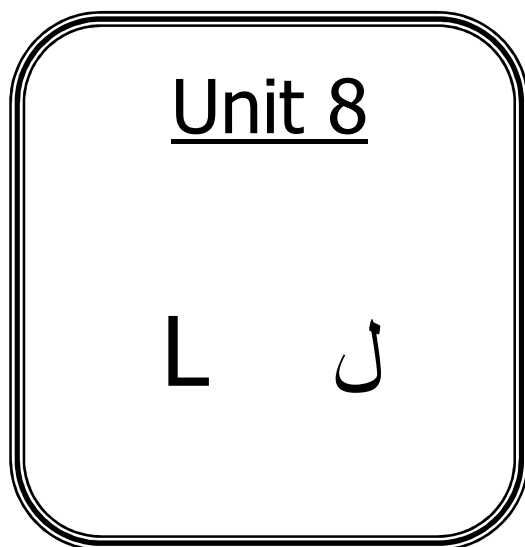
The letters we know are:

ب	ت	ث	ن	ي
و	ا	د	ذ	ر
س	ش			
ص	ض	ط	ظ	

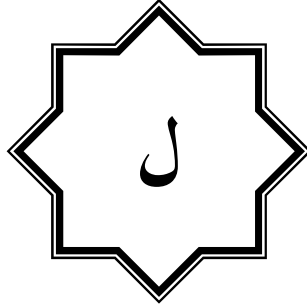
line	سَطْرٌ	-١٦
bird	طَيْرٌ	-١٧
steenbok	ظَبْيٌ	-١٨
Prophet David	دَاوُدُ	-١٩
doubt	ظَنٌّ	-٢٠

Unit 7 ص ض ط ظ





Unit 8 ل



Laam لام

القراءة Al-qiraa'ah

Phonetics

More or less like "L" in English, but the french pronunciation is more appropriate to ل.

Exit: From both edges of the tongue and the upper gums.
Laam is a light letter.



la	=	لَ
li	=	لِ
lu	=	لُ

laa	=	لَا
lee	=	لِي
loo	=	لُو

talla	=	طَ + لَ
talli	=	طَ + لِ
tallu	=	طَ + لُ

Unit 8 ل

	laa	لا = ا + ل
	bilaa	بلا = ا + ل + ب
	laylu	لَيْلُ = ل + ي + ل
taalibu		طالِبُ = ا + ل + ب + ط
dalaal		دالال = ل + ا + ل + د
dhaloolu		ذلولُ = ل + و + ل + ذ

Read	إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ				
	Iqra' / Iqra'ee				
ذُلُ	دِل	نِل	ظِل	بِل	١ -
تَلَا	ظِلَا	يَلَا	وَلَا	بِلَا	٢ -
وَيْلُ	سَبِيلُ	نَيْلُ	نَيْلُ	لَيْسَ	٣ -
وَلَدِي	دَلَّلَ	صَلَّيْتُ	زَلَّتْ	ظَلَّ	٤ -

Writing of ل+ا

If the letter Laam is followed by Alif and preceded by connector it is written

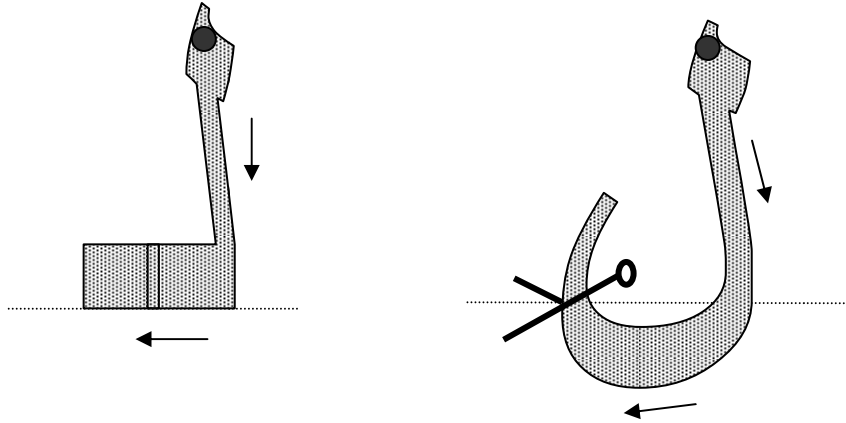
ب + ل + ا = بلا

If the letter Laam is followed by Alif and preceded by a non connector it is

written و + ل + ا = ولا

Unit 8 ل

Al-kitaabah اَلْكِتَابَةُ



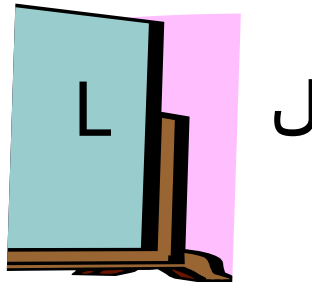
Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
Cell phone	Night	Pen	Milk
جَوَّالُ jawwaal	لَيْلُ layl	قَلَمُ qalam	لَبَنُ laban
ل -	ل	ل	ل

Notice that:

1-When ل is initial or medial, it is written on the line and it's left side disappears.

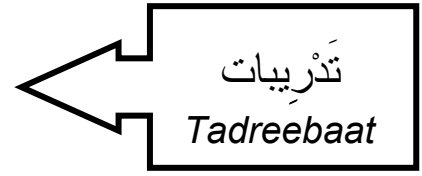
2-When it is final it is in the full form with a semi circle under the line

3- ل can be connected from both sides.



ل is like a reversed L

Unit 8 ل



انسَخْ / انسَخِي *insakh / insakhee*

١

لَ	لِ	لُ	بَلَّ	دَلَّ	زَلَّ	لَل	بَلَا	دَلَا
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								

أَيْنَ لَ؟ *Ayna Laam*

٢

لَبَنُ قَلْبُ بَانَ نَارِ كَلَامُ
بَلَدُ عِلْمُ طَارَ لَيْلُ دَلَالُ

صِلْ / صِلِي *sil / sily*

٣

ل ا لا ل ي ت ل ي ت
ب ل ا ب ل ا
ب ل ا ب ل ا
ب ل ا ب ل ا

Unit 8 ل

..... ي ل ل ب و ن
 ط ل ال ل ي ل
 ل و ن ي ص و ل

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

٤

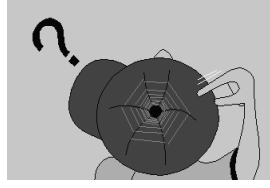
ب ل ال	ل ص و ص	
ل ي ت	ظ ل ي	
ي ط ي ل	ز ل ا ت	

قُلْ وَانْسَخْ / قُولِي وَانْسَخِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakebee

٥

لَبَنُ laban	قَلَمُ qalam	لَيْلُ layl	جَوَّالُ jawwaal
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 8 ل



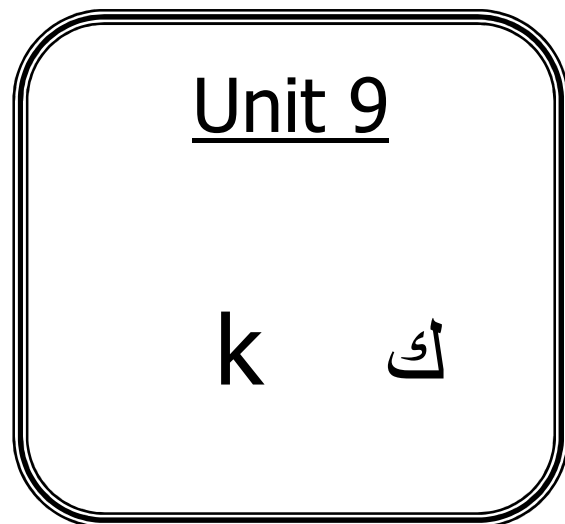
Don't confuse between ا and ل

ا is not connected from left side but ل is.

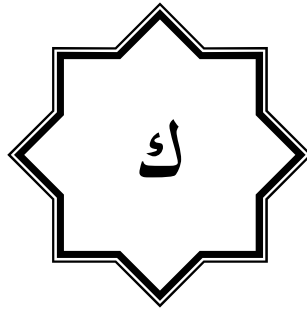
The letters we know are:

ب	ت	ث	ن	ي	و	ا	د	ذ	ر	ز
س	ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ل				

Lebanon	لُبْنَانُ	-٢	shade	ظِلُّ	-١
tongue	لِسَانُ	-٤	colour	لَوْنُ	-٣
thief	لَصٌّ	-٦	messenger	رَسُولُ	-٥
tail	ذَيْلُ	-٨	country	بَلَدُ	-٧
no	لَا	-١٠	he prays	يُصَلِّي	-٩
proof	دَلِيلُ	-١٢	request	طَلَبُ	-١١



Unit 9 ك



Kaaf كَاف

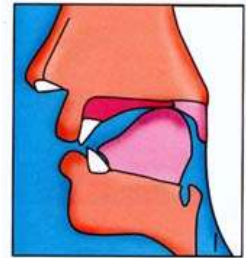
القِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like "k" in English.

Exit: The innermost part of the tongue toward the mouth and what corresponds of the roof of the mouth.

Kaaf is a light letter.



ka = كَ

ki = كِ

ku = كُ

kaa = كَا

kee = كِي

koo = كُو

dakka دَ + كَ = دَكَ

dakki دَ + كِ = دَكِ

dakku دَ + كُ = دَكُ

Unit 9 ك

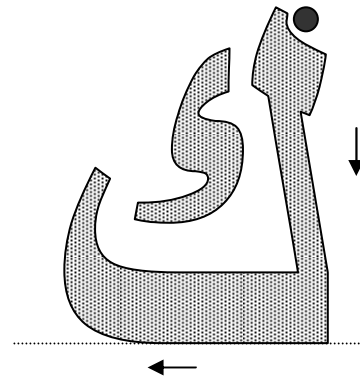
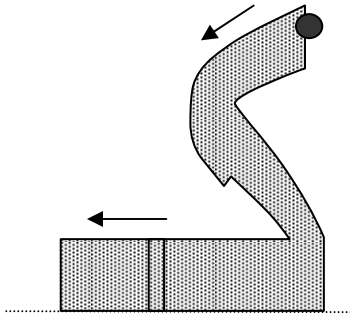
kaa	كَ = ا + كَا
kalbu	كَ = ل + ب + كَلْبُ
kabeeri	كَ = ب + ي + ر = كَبِيرُ
baakiru	ب + ا + ك + ر = بَاكِرُ
rakiba	ر + ك + ب = رَكِبَ
tawarruku	ت + و + ر + ك = تَوَرَّكُ

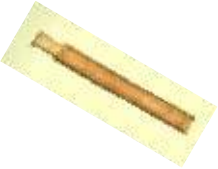
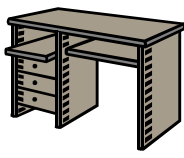
Read

إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ *Iqra' / Iqra'ee*

٣ -	لَكَ	لَكَ	تِلْكَ
٤ -	شَبَّكَ	شَبَّكَ	بَارَكَ
٥ -	سَلَّكَ	سَلَّكَ	كِتَابُ
٦ -	نَكْتُبُ	كَبِيرُ	كَلْبُ

Unit 9 ك



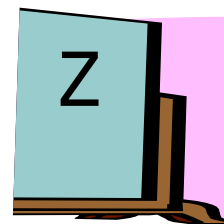
Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
Natural toothbrush	King	Desk	cup
سيوَاكُ (1) Siwaak	مَلِكُ malik	مَكْتَبُ maktab	كُوبُ koob
كـ	كـ	كـ	كـ

*Notice that:

- 1-When ك is initial or medial, it is written on the line, it's left side, its decoration disappears and a small stroke is added to the right side.
- 2-When it is final it is in the full form and is also on the line.
- 3- ك can be connected from both sides.
- 4- The small letter in the middle is only a decoration and has no relation with the pronunciation of Kaaf



La KaZa
↑ ↑



ك is like a reversed Z

Unit 9 ك



انسَخْ / انسَخِي *insakh / insakhee* ١

ك	كَ	بَكَ	لَكَ	دَكَ	كُلُّ	كَذْ
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

أَيْنَ ك؟ *Ayna Kaaf* ٢

مَلِكٌ	كِتَابٌ	عَمَلٌ	حُكْمٌ	حَكِيمٌ
حِكْمَةٌ	عِلْمٌ	كَلِمَةٌ	لَيْلٌ	مَلَائِكَةٌ

صِلْ / صِلِي *sil / sily* ٣

ك ا	كا	ك و	.....
ك ي	.....	ك ب ر	.....
ن ك ب	.....	ت ك ن	.....
ن ك ص ت	.....	د ك ا ن	.....

Unit 9 ك

ي ك س ن ك
ش ك ل ك ك ل ب ك

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahurf

٣

كنت	ك ن ت	سكين	
لكن		كاتب	
شرك		طالبك	

قُلْ وَانْسخْ / قُولِي وَانْسخِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

٤

كُوبُ koob	مَكْتَبُ maktab	مَلِكُ malik	سِوَاكَ Siwaak
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 9 ك

The letters we know are:

ب	ت	ث	ن	ي	و	ا	د	ذ	ر	ز
س	ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ل	ك			

dog	كَلْبُ	-٢	all	كُلُّ	-١
kabeer	كَبِيرُ	-٤	knife	سِكِّينُ	-٣
thanks	شُكْرُ	-٦	lie	كَذِبُ	-٥
wire	سِلْكُ	-٨	sugar	سُكَّرُ	-٧
lazy (m.s)	كَسْلَانُ	-١٠	much	كَثِيرُ	-٩
polytheism	شِرْكُ	-١٢	shop	دُكَّانُ	-١١

Easy grammar lesson:

Whenever we attach كَ (Kaaf with Fat-hah) to the end of a noun, it will mean "Your m.s"(masculine singular): If you talk to a boy, you say:

Your book = kitaabuka = كِتَابُكَ

And whenever we attach كِ (Kaaf with Kasrah) to the end of a noun, it will mean "Your f.s" (feminine singular): If you talk to a girl, you say:

Your book = kitaabuki = كِتَابُكِ

Unit 9 ك

أَكْمِلْ / أَكْمِلِي *Akmil / Akmilee*

Your...Fatimah (girl)	Your...Ahmad (boy)	My...	Meaning	Noun
بَيْتُكِ baytuki	بَيْتُكَ baytuka	بَيْتِي baytee	house	بَيْتٌ
				ثَوْبٌ
				كُوبٌ
				بَنْتٌ

*Notice that when we attach the noon to Yaa' Maddiyyah to say my, we keep a Kasrah for the last letter, but we do not do so for Kaaf as it is not a long vowel, we just keep the mark of the last letter as it is.

Unit 9 ك

Siwaak means cleaning the mouth and teeth with a siwaak, which is the name given to the tool used. The siwak is a stick or twig used for this purpose. Siwak is a method of cleaning the mouth which also earns the pleasure of Allah

(**Allaah** (Arabic: الله) is the standard Arabic word for "God", it is derived from *al-ilaah*, the God.

Allah is the personal name of the One true God. Nothing else can be called Allaah. The term has no plural or gender. It is interesting to notice that Allah is the personal name of God in Aramaic, the language of Jesus and a sister language of Arabic. The Aramaic word for God is *alôh-ô* (Syriac dialect) or *elâhâ* (Biblical dialect), which comes from the same Proto-Semitic word (*ilaah*) as the Arabic and Hebrew terms; It is transliterated in Greek as *elô-i*. And the Hebrew word for deity, *Elôah*), as is proven in the hadith of Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) who said: "The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said, 'Siwak cleanses the mouth and pleases the Lord.'" (al-Bukhari, Ahmad and al-Nisa'i)

Use of the siwak is repeatedly encouraged, as in the hadith of Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him), who reported that the Prophet said: "Were it not for the fact that I did not want to make things too hard for my Ummah (nation), I would have commanded them to use the siwak at every time of prayer." (al-Bukhari and Muslim). According to another report narrated by al-Bukhari, he said: "...at every time of making wudoo'."

A scientific study comparing the use of miswaak with ordinary toothbrushes concluded that the results clearly were in favor of the users who had been using the siwaak.

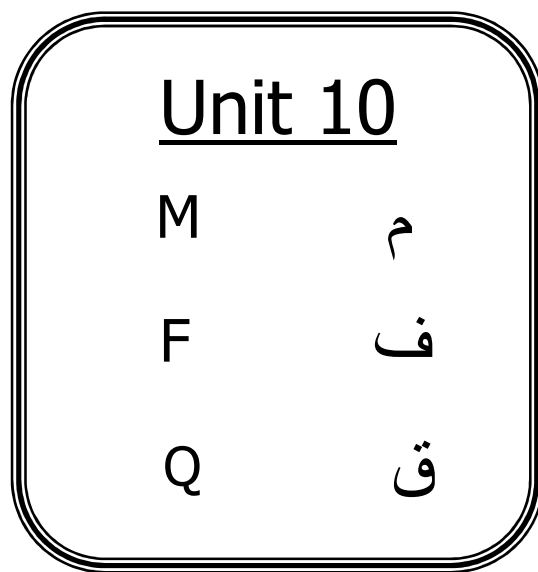
Recent research by Dr Otaybi from Saudi Arabia opened a new area for research on the systemic effects Sewaak after discovering its great positive effect on the immune system.

Dr. Rami Mohammed Diabi who spent more than 17 years researching on Siwaak effects on health and especially its anti-addiction effects on smokers (curative and preventive sides) had opened a great field of science and researches by his last research: "Miswak Medicine theory" or Sewak Puncture medicine which led him to what is so called Beyond Sewak: World of Science and Research. (Go on internet for further information)

Times When the Use of Siwaak Is Recommended

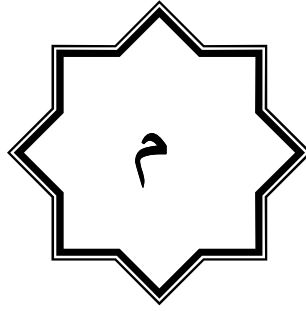
1. When entering one's home to be with one's family: Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) was asked what the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) did when he first came home. She said: "When he entered his house, the first thing he would do was use the siwak." (Muslim)
2. When getting up from sleep: Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that when the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) got up during the night, he would clean his mouth thoroughly with the siwak. (al-Bukhari and Muslim).
3. When the smell of one's mouth changes: Siwak is cleansing for the mouth, which means that it should definitely be used when the mouth needs cleaning, whether this is because of eating food with a strong odor, or because of not eating or drinking for a long time, etc.
4. When going to the mosque: Using siwak is a part of the adornment that we are commanded to wear for every prayer, as Allah says (interpretation of the meaning): "O Children of Adam! Take your adornment while praying..." [al-Aa'raf 7:31]. It is also important because the angels are present in the mosque, and one is going to meet with other worshippers there.
5. When reading Qur'an and joining gatherings in which Allah is remembered (dhikr), because the angels are present on such occasions.

Unit 10 م ف ق



A circle above the line but with different tails

Unit 10 م ف ق



Meem

ميم

القراءة Al-Qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like M in English.

Exit: From between the lips by shutting them.

Meem is a light letter.



ma	=	مَ
mi	=	مِ
mu	=	مُ

maa	=	مَا
mee	=	مِي
moo	=	مُو

namma	=	نَمَّ	نَ + مَّ
nammi	=	نَمِ	نَ + مِ
nammu	=	نَمُ	نَ + مِ

Unit 10 م ف ق

min	م + ن = مِنْ
samaru	س + م + ر = سَمَرُ
dammama	د + م + ا + م = دَمَّامَ
tumoori	ت + م + و + ر = تُمُورِ
sameemu	ص + م + ي + م = صَمِيمُ
mumtaazu	م + م + ت + ا + ز = مُمْتَازُ

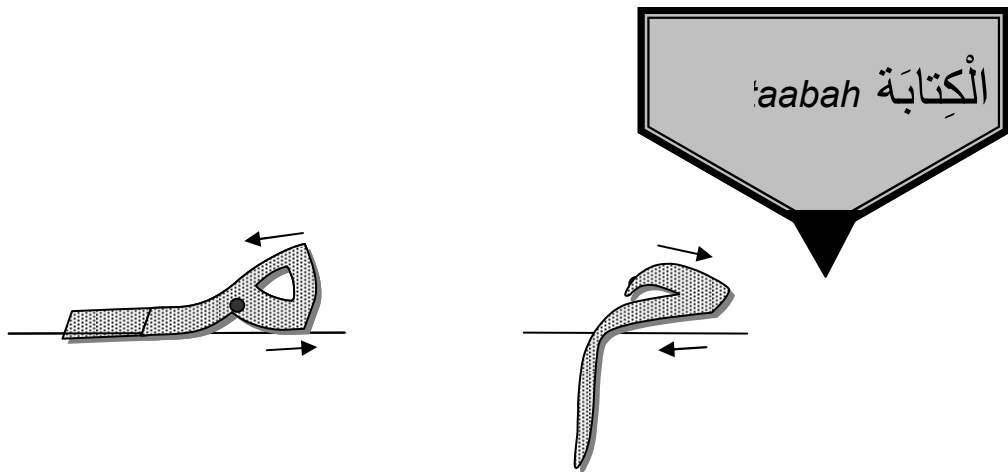
Read

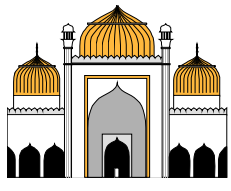
إِقْرَأْ / إِقْرَأْ *Iqra' / Iqra'ee*

مُوسُ	مِنْكَ	مَلَّ	٢٠ -	20 = 3ishroon or 3ishreen (1)
شَمَرَّ	نَمَلْ	سَمَكُ	٣٠ -	30 = thalaathoon or thalaatheen
يَلُمُ	صَدَمَ	تُومُ	٤٠ -	40 = arba3oon or arba3een
دُومِي	كَرِيمُ	تَمِيمُ	٥٠ -	50 = khamsoon or khamseen

(1) 3ishroon or 3ishreen: grammatical reasons

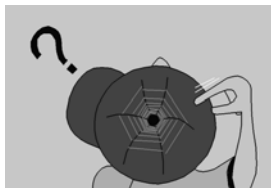
Unit 10 م ف ق



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 garlic	 mouth	 moon	 Mosque
Thoom ثُوْمٌ	fam فَمٌ	qamar قَمَرٌ	masjid مَسْجِدٌ
م -	م	م	م

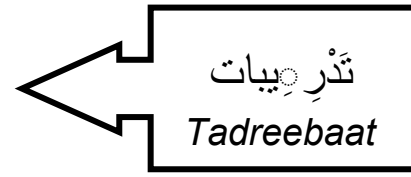
*Notice that:

- 1-When م is initial or medial, it is written on the line and its left side disappears.
- 2-When it is final it is in the full form with a stroke under the line. (in some fonts you can see it without the stroke م)
- 3- م can be connected from both sides.



م Looks like a Mallet

Unit 10 م ف ق



insakh / insakhee

إِنْسَخْ / إِنْسَخِي

١

مَ	مِ	مُ	مَلَّ	فَمُ	زَمَّ
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					

Ayna Meem

أَيْنَ م ؟

٢

فَقَطْ

قَلَمِي

رَاحَ

عِلْمَ

قَمَرُ

مَسَاءَ

كَلَامَ

كَامِلُ

مِصْرَ

عَمَلُ

sil / sily

صِلْ / صِلِي

٣

صمد

ص م د

مال

م ا ل

.....

س م ر

.....

م ي ل

Unit 10 م ف ق

م ر ي م ل ا م ت
 ص ي ا م ن و م
 ش م م ك ل ا م

ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahurf

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرَفَ

٤

ملل	م ل ل	نمير
يملك		نوم
مثاب		رنيم

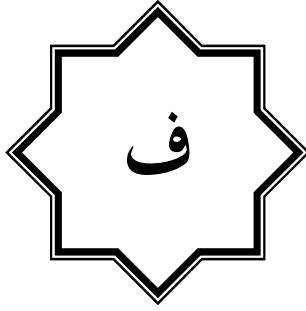
qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي

٥

Thoom ثُوم	fam فَم	qamar قَمَر	masjid مَسْجِد
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 10 م ف ق



Faa' فَاء

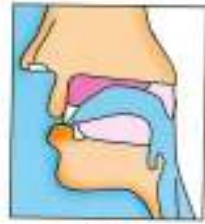
القِرَاءَةُ Al-Qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like F in English.

Exit: The inside of the lower lip and the tips of the two upper incisors .

Faa' is a light letter.



fa = فَ

fi = فِ

fu = فُ

faa = فَا

fee = فِي

foo = فُو

laffa لَ + فَ = لَفَّ

laffi لَ + فَ = لَفَّ

laffu لَ + فَ = لَفَّ

Unit 10 م ف ق

feeki	فَ + ي + كِ = فَيْكِ
fakkartu	فَ + كَ + رُ + تْ = فَكَّرْتُ
nafsu	نَ + فَ + سُ = نَفْسُ
shaffaatu	شَ + فَ + ا + طُ = شَفَّاطُ
sinfu	صِ + نَ + فُ = صِنْفُ
taluffu	تَ + لُ + فُ = تَلْفُ

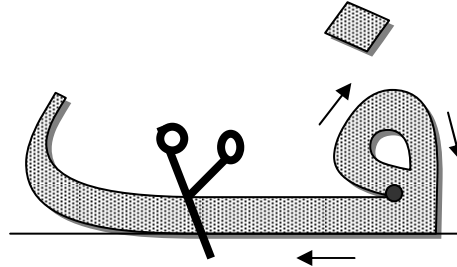
Read

إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ / Iqra' / Iqra'ee

فَلَائِي	فَلَائِي	فَلَائِي	٢٠ -
صَرَفُ	ظَرِيفُ	شَفَّافُ	٣٠ -
طَرَفُ	صَفَّ	سُفُنَاكَ	٤٠ -
يَشِفُّ	نَفْسِي	ضَيْفُنَا	٥٠ -

Unit 10 م ف ق

Al-kitaabah الْكِتَابَةُ

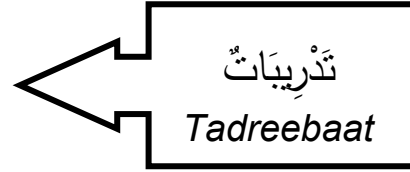


Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
letter	half	apple	Elephant
حَرْفُ harf	نِصْفُ nisf	تُفَّاحُ tuffah	فِيلُ feel
فـ	ف	ف	ف

*Notice that:

- 1-When ف is initial or medial, it is written on the line and its left side disappears.
- 2-When it is final it takes the full form.
- 3- ف can be connected from both sides.

Unit 10 م ف ق



insakb / insakhee

١ اِنْسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي

فَ	فِ	فُ	قَلَّ	قَنَّ	زَفُّ	دَفَّ
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

٢ أَيْنَ ف؟ Ayna Faa'

فِيلُ قَابُ قَفُ نَارُ فَلُفُ
نَقْلُ نَقْلُ حُرُوفُ قَبْلُ لَفِيفُ

٣ صِلْ / صِلِي sil / sily

ف ا ل ف ا ل
ص ف ر ص ف ر
ف ي ل س ف ر

Unit 10 م ف ق

..... ف ر ل ف ت
 ص ف س ر ف
 ش ر ف ك ف

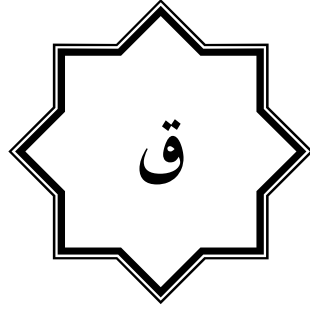
٤ إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

ف ل ف ل	ظفر	فلفل	
	صرف	يفل	
	صافي	نפט	

٥ قُلْ وَانْسَخْ / قُولِي وَانْسخِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

فِيلُ Feel	تُفَّاحُ tuffah	نِصْفُ nisf	حَرْفُ harf
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 10 م ف ق



Qaaf قَاف

القِرَاءَةُ Al-Qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: new letter.

Exit: The innermost part of the tongue towards the throat and what corresponds to the roof of the mouth.

Qaaf is a heavy letter.



qa = قَ

qi = قِ

qu = قُ

qaa = قَا

qee = قِي

qoo = قُو

shaqqa شَ + قَ = شَقَّ

shaqqi شَ + قِ = شَقَّى

shaqqu شَ + قُ = شَقُّ

Unit 10 م ف ق

qabru	قَبْرُ = ق + ب + ر
faqru	فَقْرُ = ف + ق + ر
naqqaba	نَقَّبَ = ن + ق + ب
raqeeqa	رَقِيقَ = ر + ق + ي + ق
suqoora	صُقُورَ = ص + ق + و + ر

Read

اقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ Iqra' / Iqra'ee

قَصَّ	قَارِبُ	قَلْبُ	٦٠ -	60 = sittoon or sitteen (1)
نَقْلُ	رَقِيبُ	فَقَطُ	٧٠ -	70 = sab3oon or sab3een
صِدْقِي	طَبَقَ	بَرْقُ	٨٠ -	80 = thamaanoon or thamaaneen
ثَقْلُ	دَقَّقَ	رَقَّ	٩٠ -	90 = tes3oon or tes3een

Unit 10 م ف ق

إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ Iqra' / Iqra'ee

Compare between ق and ف

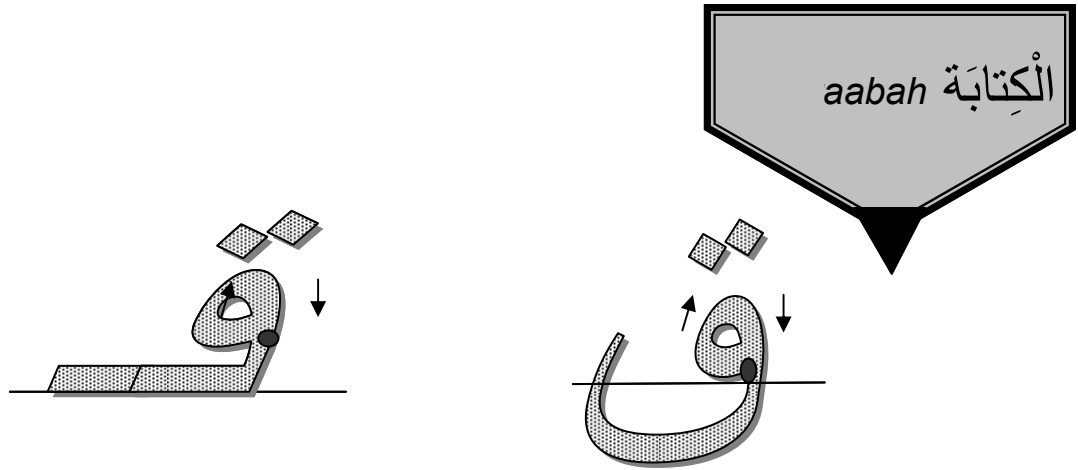
١	نَفَرَ	نَفَرَ
٢	دَفَّ	دَقَّ
٣	سَفَرُ	سَقَرُ
٤	فِيلَ	قِيلَ
٥	طَرِيفُ	طَرِيقُ

إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ Iqra' / Iqra'ee

Compare between ق and ك

٦	كَ	قَ	١٣	كَ	قَ
٧	كُ	قُ	١٣	كَالَ	قَالَ
٨	كِ	قِ	١٤	كَادَ	قَادَ
٩	كَأَ	قَا	١٥	كَلَبَ	قَلَبَ
١٠	كُو	قُو	١٦	كَلِيلَ	قَلِيلَ
١١	كِ	كِ	١٧	يَكْبُرُ	يَقْبُرُ

Unit 10 م ف ق



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 east	 neck	 cow	 Grave
شَرْقُ sharq	عُنُقُ 3unuq	بَقَرَةٌ baqarah	قَبْرُ qabr
ق -	ق	ق	ق

*Notice that:

- 1-When ق is initial or medial, it is written on the line and its left side disappears. It is like ف but with two dots.
- 2-When it is final it takes the full form with a semi circle under the line.
- 3- ق can be connected from both sides.



F I Q H

فَقْهٌ

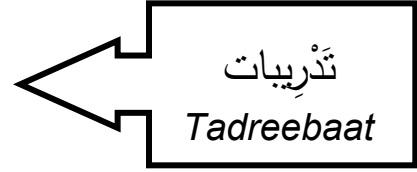
ق ف

ف comes first and has one dot and ق comes after with two dots.

*The word fiqh is an Arabic term linguistically meaning deep understanding or full comprehension.

Technically it refers to the science of Islamic law extracted from detailed Islamic sources (The book of God: Qur'aan and the sayings of Prophet Muhammad Peace be upon him)

Unit 10 م ف ق



insakh / insakbee

إِنسَخْ / إِنسَخِي

١

قَ	قِ	قُ	قَلَّ	قِفْ	رَقَّ	طَقُّ
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

Ayna Qaaf

أَيْنَ ق؟

٢

قَالَ قَلْبُ بَقَالُ ثَوْتُ نَفَرُ
فَقِيرُ قَدِيرُ كَفَنُ فَلَقُ حَفَلُ

sil / sily

صِلْ / صِلِي

٣

ق ا ل ق ا ل
ق ي ل ق ي ل
ق ف ق ف
ص ق ر ص ق ر
س ق ط س ق ط
و ث ق و ث ق

Unit 10 م ف ق

ب ر ق ر ف ي ق
ن ف ق ش ق ي ق

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

٤

قيل	ق ي ل	قبول
ثقل		سوق
بقال		شنق

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

٥

قَبْرُ qabr	بَقَرَةٌ baqarah	عُنُقُ 3unuq	شَرْقُ sharq
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 10 م ف ق

The letters we know are:

ب	ت	ث	ن	ي	و	ا	د	ذ	ر	ز
س	ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ل	ك	م	ف	ق

king	مَلِكُ	-١٠	favour	فَضْلُ	-٦٠
poor	فَقِيرُ	-٢٠	Devine decree	قَدَرُ	-٧٠
divorce	طَلَاقُ	-٣٠	angel	مَلَكُ	-٨٠
zero	صِفْرُ	-٤٠	little	قَلِيلُ	-٩٠
travelling	سَفَرُ	-٥٠	heavy	ثَقِيلُ	-١٠٠ mi'ah

I hear the word مِنْ فَضْلِكَ (min fadlik), Can you tell me what does it mean?

Lit. It means " From your favour ", it is used by Arabs to say " Please "

Learn more Arabic and listen to the pronunciation of the letters and expressions @ www.searchtruth.com/arabic

The Good Manners

The prophet peace be upon him said:

"Any two Muslims who meet each other and shake hands, Allah forgives them before they separate."

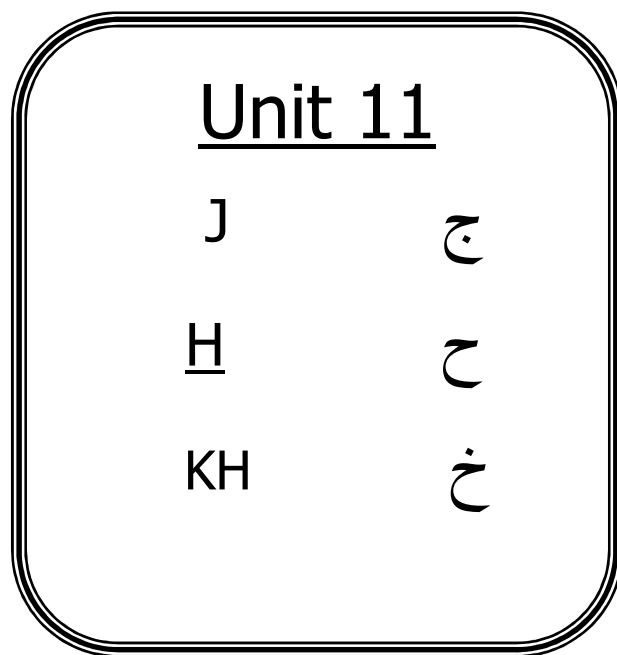
"And your smile in the face of your brother is a charity."

"He who is not being merciful with the people, Allah will not be merciful with him."

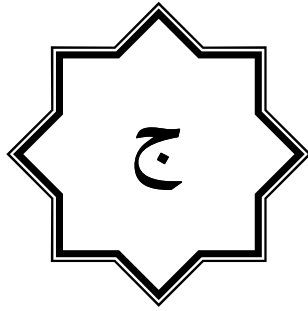
"The Muslim is a brother to another Muslim. He does not oppress him, He does not abandon him when he needs help; Whoever helps his brother when he is needed, and Allah will help him at the time of his need. And whoever clears a distress for a Muslim, Allah will clear for him one of the distresses of the Day of Judgment."

"He is not from us (Muslims) who is not merciful with the young and does not know the right of our elders."

Unit 11 ج ح خ



Unit 11 ج ح خ



Jeem

جيم

الْقِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: like "j" in "jam"

Exit: The middle of the tongue with what corresponds from the roof of the mouth.

Jeem is a light letter.



جَ = ja

جِ = ji

جُ = ju

جَا = jaa

جِي = jee

جُو = joo

نَجَّ = najja

نَجِ = najji

نَجُ = najju

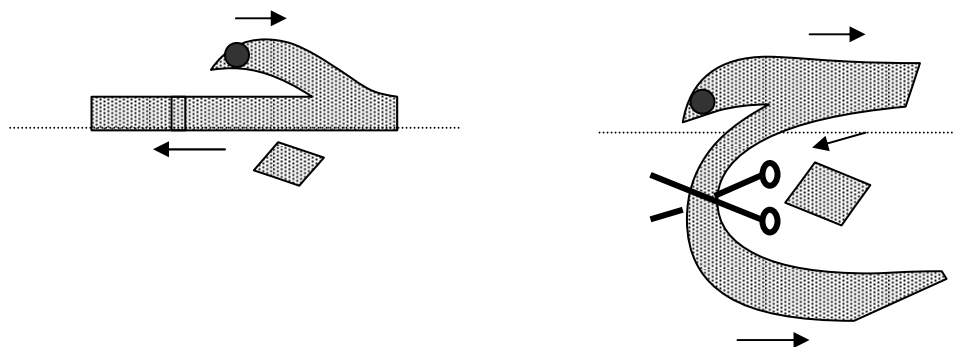
Unit 11 ج ح خ

jameelu	جَمِيلٌ = ج + م + ي + ل
fijaa'aa	فَجَاجَا = ف + ج + ا + ج + ا
banjaru	بَنَجَرُ = ب + ن + ج + ر
najjaru	نَجَّارُ = ن + ج + ا + ر
sijjeeli	سَجِيلٌ = س + ج + ي + ل
farraja	فَرَجٌ = ف + ر + ج

إِقْرَأْ / إِقْرَأْني Iqra' / Iqra'ee

جَنٌّ	جُلٌّ	جَمٌّ	جَدٌّ	١ -
ضَجَرُ	فَجَلٌ	سَجَدَ	مُجِدُّ	٢ -
شَجَرٌ	دَجَّالٌ	سَجَّلَ	سَجَّلَ	٣ -
زَوْجٌ	فَجٌّ	ثَجٌّ	فَرَجٌ	٤ -

Unit 11 ج ح خ



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 exit	 ice	 dawn	 camel
khurooj خُرُوجُ	thalj ثَلَجُ	fajr فَجْرُ	jamal جَمَلُ
ج -	ج	ج	ج

*Notice that:

- 1- When ج is initial or medial, it is written on the line and its lower left side disappears.
- 2- When it is final, it is in the full form with a semi circle under the line.
- 3- ج can be connected from both side.

Unit 11 ج ح خ



١ اِنْسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي *insakh / insakhee*

ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					

٢ اَيْنَ ج ؟ *Ayna Jeem*

جِبِلُّ	خَرْبَ	رَجُلُ	خَيْلُ	جِيلُ
يُجَرِّبُ	حَرْبِ	بُرْجُ	رَاحَ	حَجَرُ

٣ صِلْ / صِلِي *sil / sily*

ج م ل	ج م ل
ج ي ن	ج ي ن

Unit 11 ج ح خ

ف و ج س ر ج
 ف ج ا ج ج ن ا ن
 ي ث ج و ل ج

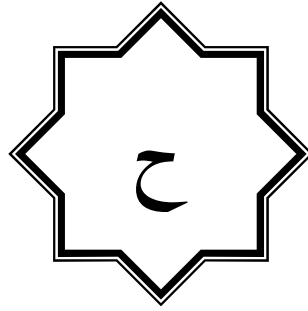
٤ إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

جير	ج ي ر	دجال	
سجال		ناتج	
مروج		جلاد	

٥ قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

جَمَلُ jamal	فَجْرُ fajr	تَلَجُ thalj	خُرُوجُ khurooj
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 11 ج ح خ



Haa' حَاء

القِرَاءَةُ *Al-qiraa'ah*

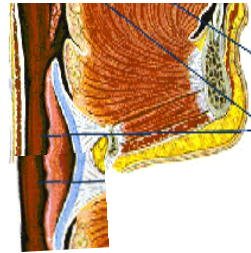
Phonetics

Pronunciation: New letter.

Exit: The mid-throat. (It is like you Shout "Hey" without a voice.)

Haa' is a light letter.

Middle part →



ha	=	حَ
hi	=	حِ
hu	=	حُ

haa	=	حَا
hee	=	حِي
hoo	=	حُو

sahha	=	صَحَّ	=	صَ + حَ
sahhi	=	صَحِّ	=	صَ + حِ
sahhu	=	صَحُّ	=	صَ + حُ

Unit 11 ج ح خ

ح + ا + م + د = حَامِدُ haamidu

ن + ح + ا + ل = نَحَّالَ nahhaala

ك + ح + ي + ل = كَحِيلَ kaheela

ش + ب + ح = شَبَحُ shabahu

س + ح + و + ر + ي = سُحُورِي suhooree

إِقْرَأْ / إقْرئِي Iqra' / Iqra'ee

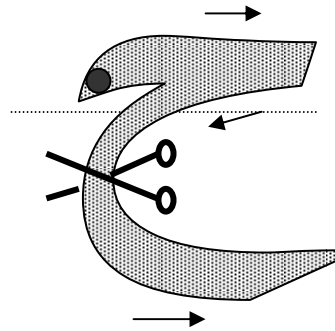
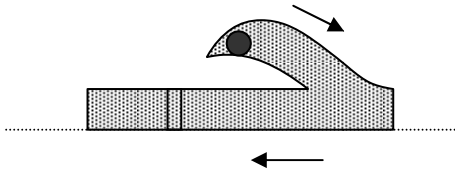
٥- حَدَّ حَفَّ حُرُّ حِمْلُ

٦- قَحْطُ بَحْرُ سِحْرِي دَحْضُ

٧- سَحَّارِ بُحُورَ نَحْرِي طَحَّالُ

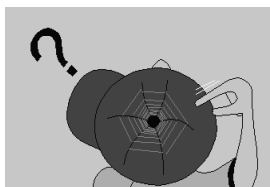
٨- فَرَحَ شَحَّ فَلَاحَ صَالِحَ

Unit 11 ج ح خ



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
wound	salt	bee	rope
جُرْحُ jurh	مِلْحُ milh	نَحْلُ nahl	حَبْلُ habl
ح -	ح	ح	ح

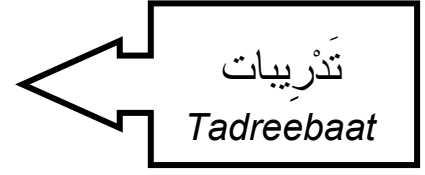
Notice that: ح has the same rules of writing as ج



حَجَّ Hajj
ج ح

What is hajj? See page 176 - 177

Unit 11 ج ح خ



١ انسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي insakh / insakbee

ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					

٢ أَيْنَ ح ؟ Ayna Haa'

حَبْرٌ	بَحْرٌ	نَهْرٌ	جَمَلٌ	سِحْرٌ
جَرٌ	سَاحِلٌ	قَفْصٌ	صَدَقٌ	خَوْفٌ

٣ صِلْ / صِلِي sil / sily

ح ب ل	ح ب ل	ف ر ح	.....
ح ق ب	.....	ر ح ي م	.....

Unit 11 ج ح خ

ش ب ح س ر ح
ي ل ح ح اول
ي د ح ر ج ح د

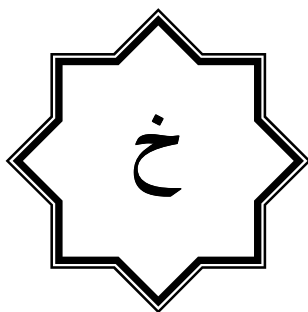
٤ إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

حبر	ح ب ر	مرح	
نحر		رابح	
سحور		حسيب	

٥ قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

حَبْلٌ habl	نَحْلٌ nahl	مِلْحٌ milh	جُرْحٌ jurh
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 11 ج ح خ



Khaa' خَاء

الْقِرَاءَةُ Al-qiraa'ah

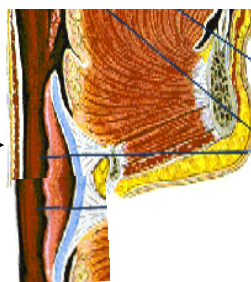
Phonetics

Pronunciation: New letter.

Exit: The nearest part of the throat.

Khaa' is a heavy letter.

Closest part →



kha	=	خَ
khi	=	خِ
khu	=	خُ

khaa	=	خَا
khee	=	خِي
khoo	=	خُو

Bakh-kha	=	بَ + خَ
bakh-khi	=	بِ + خِ
bakh-khu	=	بُ + خُ

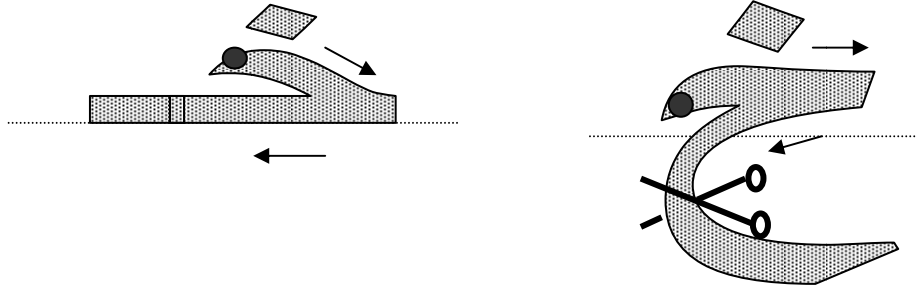
Unit 11 ج ح خ

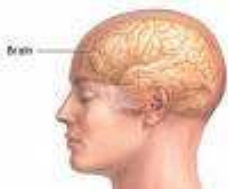
khaadimu	خَ + ا + دِ + مُ = خَادِمُ
fakh-khaara	فَ + خَ + ا + رَّ = فَخَّارَ
makhsoosi	مَ + خَ + صُ + و + صِ = مَخْصُوصِ
sharkhu	شَ + رُ + خُ = شَرَّخُ
thakheena	ثَ + خَ + ي + نَ = ثَخِينُ

إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ Iqra' / Iqra'ee

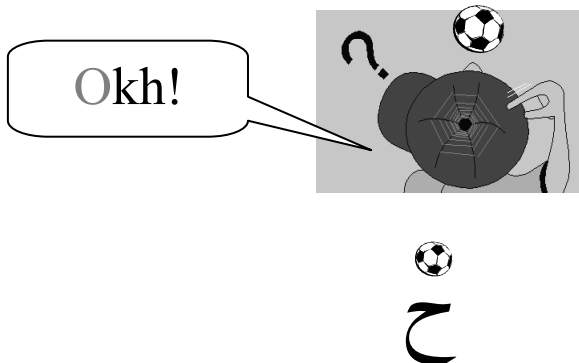
٥-	خَدُّ	خَمَّ	خُلُّ	خِنُّ
٦-	مُخِلُّ	سَخِرَ	فَخَمُ	رَخَوُ
٧-	زَخَّاتُ	فَخَمَ	ضَخَمَ	بَخِيلُ
٨-	سَيِّخُ	رَخَّ	شَرُّوخُ	صُرَاخَ

Unit 11 ج ح خ



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 hut	 brain	 palm tree	 yarn
kookh كُوْخ	mukh-kh مُخ	nakhlah نَخْلَة	khayṭ خَيْط
خ -	خ	خ	خ

Notice that: خ has the same rules of writing as ج ، ح



Unit 11 ج ح خ



١ انسَخْ / انسَخِي *insakh / insakhee*

خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					

٢ أَيْنَ خ ؟ *Ayna khaa'*

مُخِي	جَمَلُ	نَخْلُ	بَحْرُ	خَبْرُ
فَرُخُ	خُلُخَالُ	حَاجِبُ	سَاحِلُ	سَيِّخُ

٣ صِلْ / صِلِي *sil / sily*

.....	خ و ر	خي ط	خي ط
.....	خ ص م	خ ام	خ ام

Unit 11 ج ح خ

م خ ز ن ث خ ي ن
 ص ر ي خ ش ر خ
 خ ل خ ال ص ا ر و خ

٤ إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

خمس	خ م س	صارخ	
خسر		مريخ	
بخل		فرخ	

٥ قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakbee

خَيْطُ	نَخْلَةٌ	مُخٌ	كُوخٌ
khayt	nakhlah	mukhkh	kookh
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

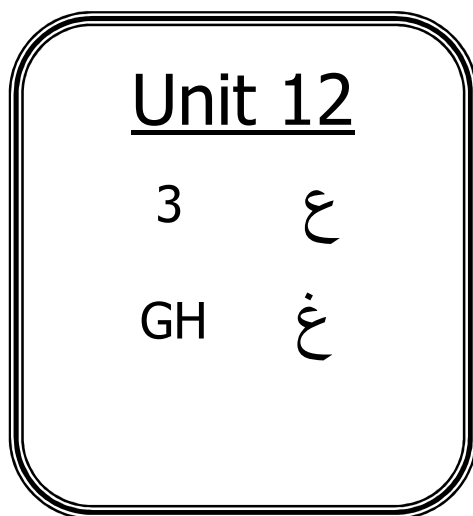
Unit 11 ج ح خ

The letters we know are:

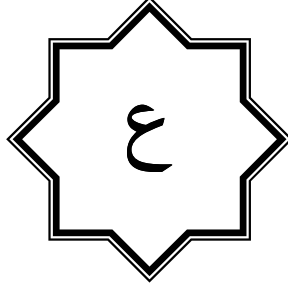
ب ت ث ن ي و ا د ذ ر ز س ش
ص ض ط ظ ك ل م ف ق ج ح خ

donkey	حِمَارٌ	-٦٠	eclipse	خُسُوفٌ	-١٠
beautiful	جَمِيلٌ	-٧٠	love	حُبٌّ	-٢٠
mountain	جَبَلٌ	-٨٠	sheep	خِرَافٌ	-٣٠
war	حَرْبٌ	-٩٠	cucumber	خِيَارٌ	-٤٠
rock	صَخْرٌ	-١٠٠	clouds	سَحَابٌ	-٥٠

Unit 12 ع ع



Unit 12 ع غ



3ayn عَيْنُ

القراءة Al-Qira'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: New letter. (symbol 3)

Exit: The mid-throat.

3ayn is a light letter.

Middle part →



3a = عَ

3i = عِ

3u = عُ

3aa = عَا

3ee = عِي

3oo = عُو

sha33a شَ + عَ = شَعَّ

sha33i شِ + عِ = شَعِ

sha33u شُ + عُ = شَعُّ

Unit 12 ع غ

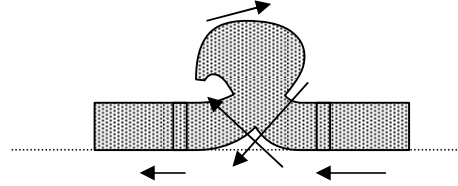
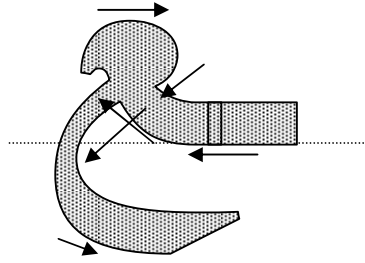
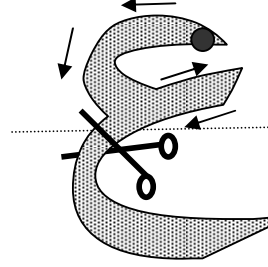
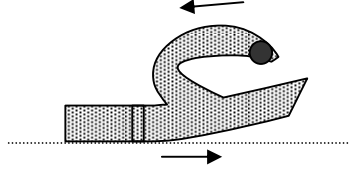
3amila	عَمِلَ = ع + م + ل
na3aamu	نَعَامُ = ن + ع + ا + م
fa33aalu	فَعَّالُ = ف + ع + ا + ل
shu3oobu	شُعُوبُ = ش + ع + و + ب
daree3i	ضَرِيعُ = ض + ر + ي + ع
ta3nu	طَعْنُ = ط + ع + ن

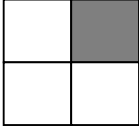
إِقْرَأْ / إِقْرَأِي Iqra' / Iqra'ee

عَدَّ	عَمَّ	عَشَّ	عُدَّ	٢١ -	21 = waahid wa 3ishroon
نَعَضَّ	سَعَرَ	قَعَرَ	جَعَدَّ	٢٢ -	22 = lthnaan wa 3ishroon
قَرَعُ	شَبَعَ	شُرُوعَ	صَنَعَ	٢٣ -	23 = thalaathah wa 3ishroon
شَعَّ	صَدَعَ	صُفَدَعُ	بَرَعَ	٢٤ -	24 = arba3ah wa 3ishroon

Unit 12 ع غ

Al-kitaabah الْكِتَابَة

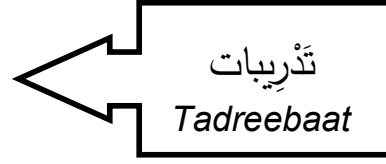


Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 Week	 Quarter	 Cough	 Juice
usboo3 أُسْبُوعُ	rub3 رُبْعُ	su3aal سُعَالُ	3aseer عَصِيرُ
ع -	ع	ع	ع

*Notice that:

- 1-When ع is initial or medial, it is written on the line and its lower left side disappears.
- 2-When it is final, it is in the full form with a semi circle under the line.
- 3- ع can be connected from both sides and in that case it is written as a triangle.

Unit 12 ع غ



١ اِنْسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي *insakh / insakhee*

ع	ع	ع	عِي	بَعْدَ	شَعَّ
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					

٢ اَيْنَ ع ؟ *Ayna 3ayn*

عِلْمٌ	بَعْدُ	نَهْرٌ	غُبَارٌ	عَبِيرٌ
حَلِيمٌ	مُعَلِّمٌ	بَحْرٌ	فَرْعٌ	غُصْنٌ

٣ صَلِّ / صَلِّي *sil / sily*

ع م ل	عمل	ق ع ر	.....
ع ن ب ر	.....	م ع د ن	.....

Unit 12 ع غ

س ع ل ن ع و د
 ص ع ب ض ب ع
 ق ل ا ع ع ل ا م

ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ

٤

ع ل ا	رفع	
ضلوع	عسجد	
معك	معرف	

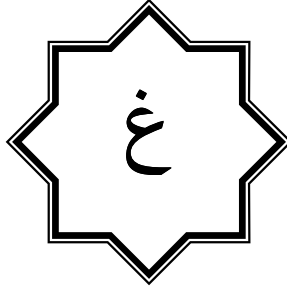
qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي

٥

عَصِيرُ 3aseer	سُعَالُ su3aal	رُبْعُ rub3	ضُفْدَعُ dufda3
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 12 ع غ



GHayn

غَيْنُ

القراءة Al-Qira'ah

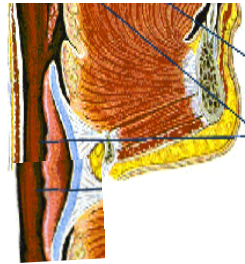
Phonetics

Pronunciation: New letter. (It is the sound of gargling)

Exit: The nearest part of the throat.

GHayn is a heavy letter.

Closest part →



gha = غَ

ghi = غِ

ghu = غُ

ghaa = غَا

ghee = غِي

ghoo = غُو

laghgha لَ + غَ = لَغَ

laghghi لَ + غِ = لَغِ

laghghu لَ + غُ = لَغُ

Unit 12 ع غ

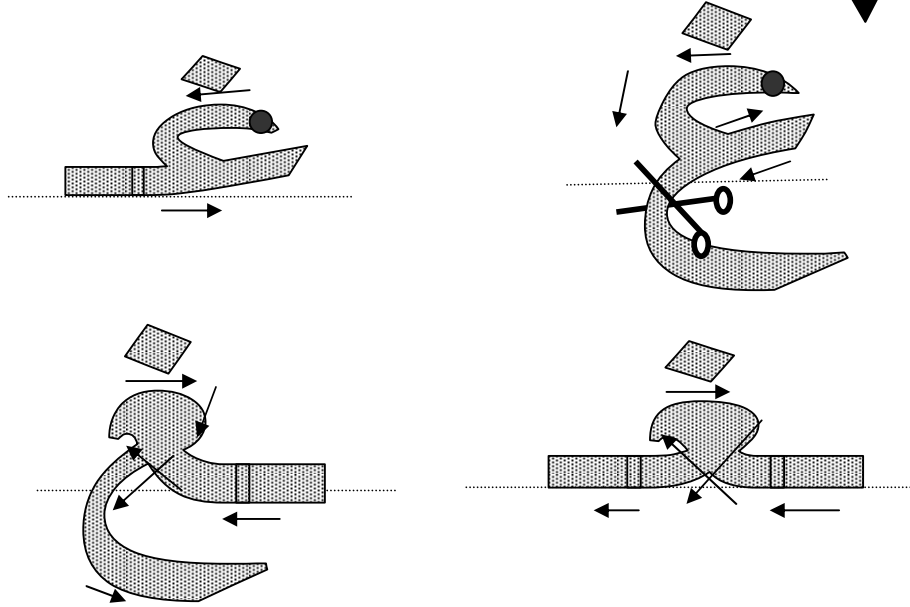
ghasala	غَسَلَ	=	لَ + سَ + غَ
ghuraabu	غُرَابُ	=	بُ + اَ + رَ + غُ
sagheeru	صَغِيرُ	=	رُ + يَ + غَ + صَ
faarigha	فَارِغَ	=	غَ + رَ + اَ + فَ
thughooru	تُغُورُ	=	رُ + وُ + غُ + ثُ

إِقْرَأْ / إِقْرَأْنِي Iqra' / Iqra'ee

غَلَّ	غَلَا	غَدَا	٢٥ -	25 = khamsah wa 3ishroon
يَغُبُّ	مَغَصُ	نَغْضُ	٢٦ -	26 = sittah wa 3ishroon
شَعَلْ	شَعَلْ	رَغَبْ	٢٧ -	27 = sab3ah wa 3ishroon
يَصِيعُ	صَبَغُ	سَبَغُ	٢٨ -	28 = thamaaniyah wa 3ishroon
يُرَاوُغُ	وَزَعُ	فَرَاغُ	٢٩ -	29 = tes3ah wa 3ishroon

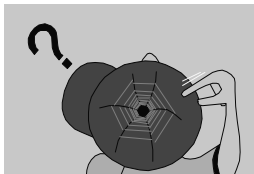
Unit 12 ع غ

الْكِتَابَةُ Al-kitaabah



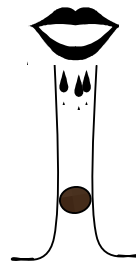
Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
Empty	Glue	Loaf	Cave
فارِغُ faarigh	صَمْعُ samgh	رَغِيفُ ragheef	غَارُ ghaar
- غ	غ	غ	غ

Notice that: غ has the same rules of writing as ع



I am gargling

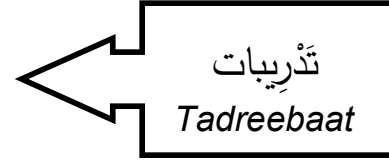
Food is stuck here



ع ع ع

ع ع ع

Unit 12 ع غ



١ اُنْسخْ / اُنْسخِي *insakb / insakbee*

ع	غ	ع	عُ	غِي	بَغْلَ	بَغْ
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						
.....						

٢ أَيْنَ غ ؟ *Ayna ghayn*

غُرَابُ	مَغْضُوبُ	عَالِمُ	خَيْلُ	فَرَاغُ
عَبَرُ	غَيْرُ	خَلَّ	غِيَابُ	يَعُودُ

٣ صِلْ / صِلِي *sil / sily*

غ ي ر	غير	ف غ ر	.....
غ ف ي ر	.....	ص ا غ	.....

Unit 12 ع غ

غ د ي ر ن ع و د
 ص د غ ي ن ز ي غ
 ب ل ا غ ن ب و غ

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرُفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

٤

غ ا ل ي	راوغ	
غالب	رسغ	
شغلي	ولغ	

قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

٥

غَارُ ghaar	رَغِيفُ ragheef	صَمْعُ samgh	فَارِغُ faarigh
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

Unit 12 ع غ

The letters we know are:

ب	ت	ث	ن	ي	و	ا	د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	
ص	ض	ط	ظ	ك	ل	م	ف	ق	ج	ح	خ	ع	غ

anger	غَضِبُ	-٢٥	mule	بَعْلُ	-٢٠
blaze	سَعِيرُ	-٢٦	small	صَغِيرُ	-٢١
world	عَالَمُ	-٢٧	fox	ثُعْلَبُ	-٢٢
west	غَرْبُ	-٢٨	difficult	صَعْبُ	-٢٣
crow	غُرَابُ	-٢٩	public	شَعْبُ	-٢٤

The Teaching Crow

Have you ever heard about a bird that may teach somebody? And guide him to behave correctly in what he is doing? This man has learnt from this bird and did what it advised him to do.

I am that teaching bird.

Do not wonder and say: "that is impossible."

I will now tell you my story, and narrate to you my novel mentioned in the Qur'an:

It is a cute and witty story, in which I was a teacher to Qabil (Cain) [the son of Adam] when he committed a forbidden act. Allah says:

"And [O Muhammad] recite to them [the Jews] the story of the two sons of Adam [Habil and Qabil (Abel and Cain)] in truth; when each offered a sacrifice [to Allah], it was accepted from the one but not from the other. The latter said to the former: "I will surely kill you." The former said: Verily, Allah accepts only from those who are pious. If you do stretch your hand against me to kill me, I shall never stretch my hand against you to kill you: for I fear Allah, the Rabb [Lord] of the 'Alamin [mankind, jinn, and all that exists].

Verily, I intend to let you draw my sin on yourself as well as yours, then you will be one of the dwellers of the Fire; and that is the recompense of the wrongdoers. So the Nafs [self] of the

Unit 12 غ ع

other [latter one] encouraged him and made fair-seeming to him the murder of his brother; he murdered him and became one of the losers. Then Allah sent a crow, which scratched the ground to show him how to hide the dead body of his brother. He [the murderer] said: "Woe to me! Am I not even able to be as this crow and to hide the dead body of my brother?" Then he became one of those who regretted." (Qur'an, 5:27-31)

This story was mentioned in the Qur'an to teach people what wrong, envy, and aggression could do to the best two sons of Adam. And the story is about Qabil and his brother Habil. The two sons of Adam and Eve, and narrates the very first murder Allah was not pleased with.

Eve used to give birth each time to twins: a boy and a girl. And Adam used to couple the boy from the first pregnancy to the girl from the second pregnancy and vice versa.

Eve gave birth to a beautiful girl the time she gave birth to Qabil, and with Habil, Eve gave birth to a less beautiful girl.

When years passed, Adam wanted to couple Habil and the beautiful girl, Qabil objected to that and said: "I am worthier than my brother to her", but Adam said to him: "O my son, Allah has ordered me to do this and all the Bounty is in the Hand of Allah. He grants to whom He wills."

The conflict, then, never stopped until they reached an agreement which satisfied them all, that was; each one of them should offer a sacrifice to Allah, and the one whose sacrifice was accepted would have the beautiful girl.

Habil offered a fat sheep because he had many, and Qabil offered a bunch of wheat because he was a farmer; then they both waited for the reply from Allah. Soon, Allah sent a white fire that ate what Habil had offered and left Qabil's. The latter then became so angry with his brother and the Shaytan (Satan) had control over him, then he decided to kill his brother.

However, Habil refused to fight his brother and even refused to defend himself.

Satan totally dominated over Qabil, so he took a stone and hit his brother's head and eventually he died.

Qabil then was so confused about his brother's body since burying the dead was not known at that time. Finally, Allah sent two of my ancestors (the crows) to fight each other in front of Qabil until one of them killed the other.

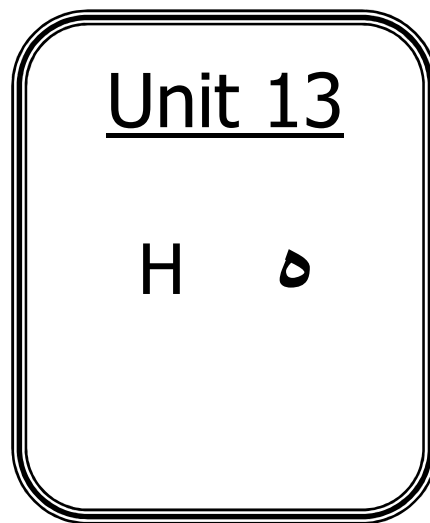
After a minute, the killer crow dug a hole in the ground to bury his dead brother in order to teach Qabil how he should bury his brother after he had killed him.

Therefore, that was guidance and an inspiration from Allah to the crow to teach Qabil how he should bury his brother. However, after he did that he regretted and felt sorry for his crime.



Two letters are left

Unit 13



Hole



Hen



How
elegant!

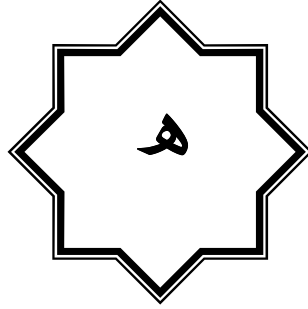


Hitch



Unit 13

هـ



Haa'

هَاء

القِرَاءَةُ Al-Qira'ah

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like "H" in English.

Exit: From the deepest part of the throat.

Haa' is a light letter.

Lower part



ha = هَ

hi = هِ

hu = هُ

haa = هَا

hee = هِي

hoo = هُو

mahha مَ + هَ = مَهَّ

mahhi مَ + هِ = مَهِّ

mahhu مَ + هُ = مَهْهُ

hadafu هَدَفُ = هَ + دَ + فُ

hishaamu هِشَامُ = هِ + شَ + اُ + مُ

nahru نَهْرُ = نَ + هَ + رُ

murhaqa مُرْهَقَ = مُ + رَ + هَ + قَ

saffahu صَفَّاهُ = صَ + فَّ + هُ

sahhala سَهَّلَ = سَ + هَّ + لَ

nawwaha نَوَّاهَ = نَ + وَّ + هَ

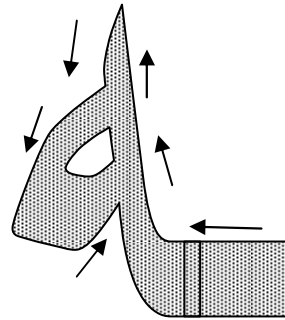
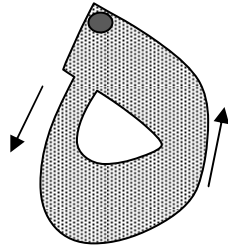
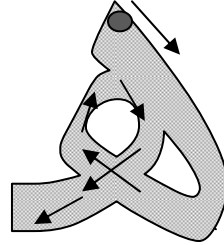
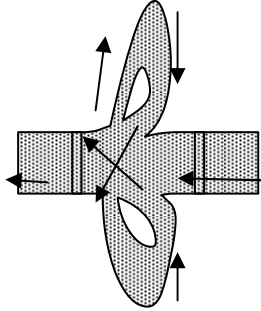
إِقْرَأْ / إِفْرِئْ Iqra' / Iqra'ee

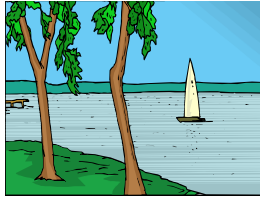
هَدَّ	هَمَّ	هَشَّ	هَدَّ	٢١-
مُوهِمٌ	دِرْهَمٌ	سَاهِمٌ	رُدَّهْمٌ	٢٢-
سَهْمٌ	رَهْبٌ	ظَهْرٌ	فَهَمٌ	٢٣-
وَلَهُ	شَبَّهَ	نَفْسُهُ	عَنْهُ	٢٤-
ضَرَّهَ	لَامُوهُ	حَدَّهَ	نَهَاهُ	٢٥-

Unit 13

هـ

Al-kitaabah الْكِتَابَة



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 lip	 face	 river	 phone
shifaah شِفَاهُ	wajh وَجْهُهُ	nahr نَهْرُهُ	haatif هَاتِفُهُ
هـ -	هـ	هـ	هـ

Notice that:

- 1- When هـ is initial or medial after a non connector, It looks like a hitch هـ.
- 2- When it is medial after a connector it looks like a ribbon هـ
- 3- When it is final after a connector it looks like a hen هـ.
- 4- When it is final after a non connector it looks like a honeycomb هـ.
- 5- هـ can be connected from both sides.

Unit 13

هـ



١ اِنْسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي *insakh / insakbee*

هـ ب	ذ ه ب	ن ه ر	ب ه	ذ ه
هـب	ذهب	نهر	به	ذه
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

٢ أَيْنَ هـ ؟ *Ayna Haa'*

هَذَا سَهْلٌ عَمَلٌ حُكْمُهُ شُكْرُهُ
فَقَطُّ عِنْدَهُ كَلَامٌ أَنْهَارٌ مُهْمِلٌ

٣ صِلْ / صِلِي *sil / siliy*

م ن ه منه ق و ت ه
ف و ا ك ه ظ ه ر

Unit 13

هـ

هـ ب
 و ج هـ
 م هـ ذ ب
 ب ع د هـ
 ج هـ و د
 ق ب ر هـ

إِفْصِلْ / إِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرَفَ ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahruf

٤

هني	ه ن ي	مدهم	
مهند		عنه	
وجوه		شهير	

قُلْ وَانْسخْ / قُولِي وَانْسخِي qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

٥

هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ
هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ
هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ
هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ
هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ
هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ
هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ
هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ	هَاتِفْ

Unit 13



The letters we know are:

ب ت ث ن ي و ا د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض
ط ظ ك ل م ف ق ج ح خ ع غ ه

fruits	فَوَاكِهُ	-٣٥	easy	سَهْلٌ	-٣٠
target	هَدَفٌ	-٣٦	hoopoe	هُدُودٌ	-٣١
alarm	مُنْبَهُ	-٣٧	pyramid	هَرَمٌ	-٣٢
engineer	مُهَنْدِسٌ	-٣٨	arrow	سَهْمٌ	-٣٣
hate	كُرْهُ	-٣٩	month	شَهْرٌ	-٣٤

Prophet Solomon and the hoopoe bird

Prophet Suleiman had a very large army of men, jinn and birds. One day, he was checking the army. "And he looked amongst the birds and he said: "Why can't I see the hoopoe bird or is he absent?" (Sura Naml, Verse 20)

hoopoe bird has the duty of searching for water when the army needed it. On that day, it had left without asking for permission to do so and Prophet Suleiman decided to punish it if it came back without a good excuse for its absence.

When the bird came back, it explained to Prophet Suleiman what it had seen: "... I come to you from Sheba with sure news. I found a woman ruling over the people, she has been given many blessings and has a mighty throne! I found her and her people worshipping the sun instead of Allah..." (Sura Naml, Verses 22-24).

When Prophet Suleiman heard about Queen Bilqis (Saba) and her city in Yemen, he was very surprised and decided to find out if what the bird had said was true.

He wrote a letter to her asking her and her people to accept Allah as their God and to stop worshipping the sun. Then he sent the hoopoe bird to take the letter to the Queen and see what her answer was.

Unit 13



When Bilqis read it, she did not know what to do and asked her ministers for advice.

Her commanders told her that they were willing to follow her decision.

Queen Bilqis knew that an ordinary king would be greedy for power and try to take over her land. She decided to test Prophet Suleiman to see if he was a true prophet of Allah or if he just wanted her wealth.

She sent a group of men with gifts of gold, silver and other treasures to Suleiman as a gift from her. When Prophet Suleiman saw all this, he said: "What? Will you try to help me with wealth? What Allah has given me is better than what He has given you and your gifts look valuable to your eyes (not mine)." (Sura Naml, Verses 36-37)

The envoy returned with all their gifts to Sheba and told Queen Bilqis all the wonders that they had seen and heard.

When Bilqis heard of the grand kingdom of Prophet Suleiman, she realised that he was a prophet of Allah who had been granted such great powers by Him.

She decided to go to him and see his kingdom for herself. When Prophet Suleiman (a.s) heard of her intentions, he wanted to show her some of the favours Allah had given him, so that she would believe and accept one God.

He said: "O Chiefs! Which of you will bring me her throne before she arrives?" (Sura Naml, Verse 38)

One of the Jinn offered to do it before Prophet Suleiman stood up from his throne, but one of his ministers, said: "I will bring it to you in the blink of an eye!" (Sura Naml, Verse 40)

Queen Bilqis's throne appeared in front of Prophet Suleiman before he opened his eyes, even though the distance between the two kingdoms was great as Bilqis ruled over Yemen and he ruled over Palestine.

Prophet Suleiman thanked Allah when he saw this! He then ordered that a palace should be built whose floor was made of clear glass. The floor itself was to be laid over a large pool of water, so that when a person walked over it, it looked like he was walking on water!

When Queen Bilqis arrived, he welcomed her into this palace. As she entered the huge doors, she saw the floor and assumed it was water. Gently lifting her skirt so that it would not get wet, she put out her foot to step into the wondrous room.

Prophet Suleiman saw this and smiled. He told her she did not need to do such a thing and explained that the floor was made of glass and it only seemed that the water was on it.

Queen Bilqis was a clever woman and as soon as she heard this, she realised the lesson he was trying to teach her. She understood that she had been mistaken in worshipping the sun when there was a Being who could not be seen but who was much greater than the sun - Allah! Immediately asking for forgiveness, she surrendered to Allah saying: "I surrender with Suleiman to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds." (Sura Naml, Verse 44)

Unit 14

'

ء أ ء و

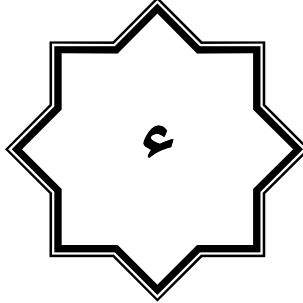
The first sound in The
vowels (a,o,e)

Last letter but never Least



"The Queen"

In transliteration hamza will be represented by an apostrophe (')



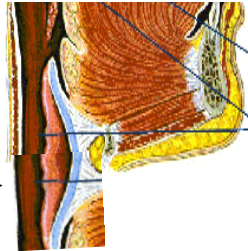
Hamzah هَمْزَة

Al-qiraa'ah الْقِرَاءَةُ

Phonetics

Pronunciation: The sound of Hamzah (glottal stop) is available in the English language but at the beginning of words only. English words beginning with the vowels (a, e, o) are starting with a Hamzah. In Arabic it can be anywhere (beginning, middle and end).
Exit: From the deepest part of the throat.
Hamzah is a light letter.

Lower part →



'a	=	أَ
'i	=	إِ
'u	=	أُ

'aa	=	آَ
'ee	=	إِي
'oo	=	أُو

No Hamzah with shaddah. It is hard to pronounce.

The Hamzah is represented by a sign. This sign is sometimes written over or under certain letters called "seats", or else aloof.

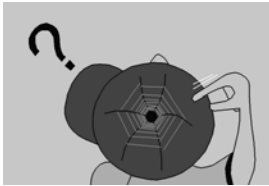
- The seats can be:

ى (ء or ئ) , و (ؤ) , ا (أ)

The seat is not pronounced, but is only an orthographic convention in the spelling of words with Hamzah.

There is a cardinal rule in the reading of Hamzah:

If there is a seat, ignore it.



"The Queen"



If the **queen** is present, no one cares to look at her throne.

أَ + نَ + ا = أَنَا anaa

إِ + يَ + مَ + ا + نَ = إِيْمَانُ 'eemaanu

أُ + خَ + تَ + يَ = أُخْتِي ukhtee

سَ + مَ + ا + ءَ = سَمَاءُ samaa'

نَ + ا + يَ + لَ = نَائِلٌ na'ila

بُ + وَّ + رُ = بُورُ bu'aru

إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ *Iqra' / Iqra'ee*

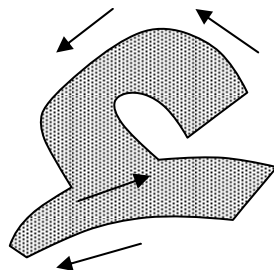
١

أَبِي دَابُّ - ٣١

بُؤْبُؤُ نُؤْبُنُ دَوُّوبُ - ٣٢

بَائِنُ نَائِبَ نَبِيٌّ - ٣٣

بَدْءُ بِنَاءَ رِدَاءِ - ٣٤



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
sky samaa' سَمَاءُ	question Su'aal سُؤَالُ	well bi'r بَيْرُ	father ab أَبُ

- The hamzah can be written:
 - 1- Alone ء: not connected from right or from left.
 - 2- With a carrier, in which case it becomes like a diacritic:
 - a- above and under an alif and اِ اُ
 - b- above a waaw وُ
 - c- above a dotless yaa' يِ
- If Hamzah is with a carrier, we follow the ruling of writing the carrier.
- The way of writing it, depends on some vowelizing rules and to be studied later In shaa'-Allaah (God willing).

انسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي insakh / insakhee

١

أ	إ	ئ	و	ع
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

Ayna Hamzah

أَيْنَ ء؟

٢

بَدَأُ	عَمَلُ	أَنَا	مَاءُ
رِئْتُهُ	مَعْمَلُ	سُؤَالُ	شَاطِئُ

٣ صَلِّ / صَلِّي *sil / sily*

س و ئ ل	م و ئ ل	س و ر	س و ر
أ س و د	أ ح م ر	ب ن ا ء	ش ا ء
ي و ل	ش أ ن ي	ب و ر	ع و ا ء

٤ اِفْصِلْ / اِفْصِلِي الْأَحْرَفَ *ifsil/ ifsilee al- ahurf*

ف ي ء	ف ي ء	أ ك ت ب	
		م ن ت ي ن	
ب و ب و		س م ا ء	

٥ قُلْ وَانْصَحْ / قُولِي وَانْصَحِي *qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee*

أ بْ	بِرْ	سُؤَالْ	سَمَاءْ
ab	bi'r	Su'aal	samaa'
.....			
.....			
.....			

The letters we know are:



Letters in Alphabetical order

ء ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص
ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن ه و ي



**Saying, 'Masha'Allaah' (What Allah Wills)
When seeing something they like**

Meaning:

Literally means 'Whatever Allah (God) wills'. It is often used in occasions where there is surprise in someones' good deeds or achievements. For example people say Mashallah when someone does very well in their exams

The muslim then use it whenever the see something good to remember that all good they have is a gift and bounty of Allaah alone, but also to prevent harming people with "Evil Eye". They also use "**Allaahumma barik**" Oh Allaah bless the same way. They don't use expressions as "Touch wood"... as wood is a creation of the Lord and can not save anyone of harm.

Just a second!

I want to tell about myself. You have seen me many times in that book at the end of many words.

I am...

The Tied Taa'

Taa' Marbootah

ت + ه



Wardrobe

khazaanah خَزَانَةٌ

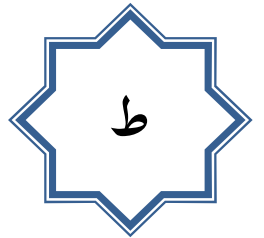
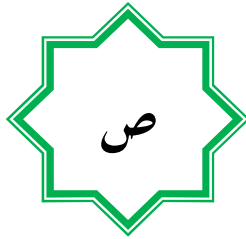
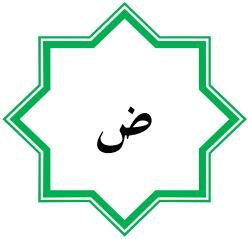
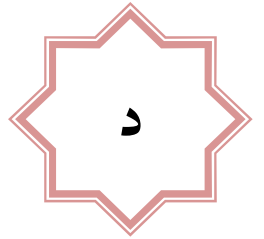
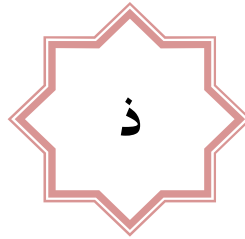
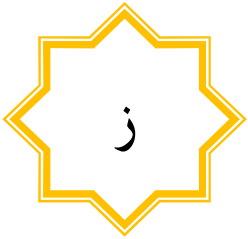
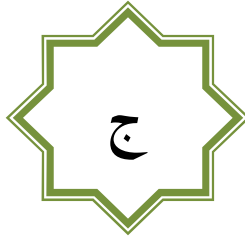
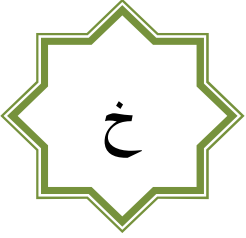
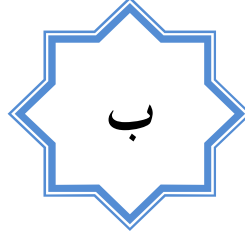
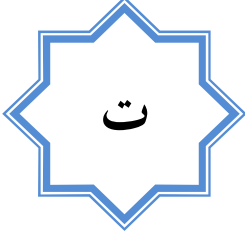
- It is a combination of the letter ت and the letter ه
- Taa' Marbootah occurs only as the last consonant of a noun.

Ex وَرْدَةٌ - فَرَاشَةٌ

- It is a sign of femininity in singular nouns.
- If we continue the reading after a word ending with Taa' Marbootah, we pronounce it as a Taa' ت, but if we pause on such word, we pause on a Haa' ه with Sukoon.

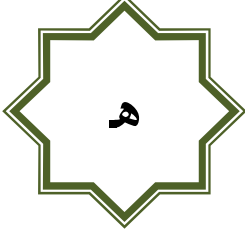
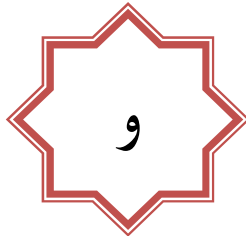
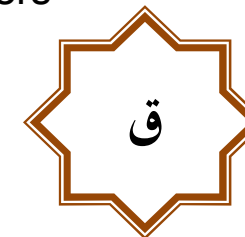
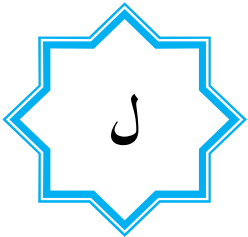
If you **fly** to the next word, take the **upper** dots of ت with you
& if you **stop** suddenly and fall down, you say **oh!**

Fat-hah	Kasrah	Dammah	
وَرْدَةٌ	وَرْدَةٍ	وَرْدَةً	
wardata	wardati	wardatu	Full form
wardah	wardah	wardah	Pausal form
rose	rose	rose	meaning



حُرُوفِي الْجَمِيلَةُ

My beautiful letters



الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي بِنِعْمَتِهِ تَتِمُّ الصَّالِحَاتُ

All praises are for Allaah who by his favor good deeds
are accomplished

And for all who helped me and supported me:

جَزَاكُمُ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا