

أ ب غ ف ق ي ن ت ل ا غ ق ث ص ض ي
ب ل ا ي ة ل ا ر و ء و ي س ئ ش ء و ز ظ

The Arabicology Book

An Easy to Learn Arabic Language Course for Beginners

By

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أ ب غ ف ق ي ن ت ل ا غ ق ث ص ض ي
ب ل ا ي ة ل ا ر و ء و ي س ئ ش ء و ز ظ
ض ي ب ل ا ي ة ل ا ر و ء و ي س ئ ش ء
و ز ظ ط ك د أ ب غ ف ق ي ن ت ل ا غ ق
ث ص ض ي ب ل ا ي ة ل ا ر و ء و ي س
ئ ش ء و ز ظ ط ك ج أ ب غ ف ق ي ن ت
ل ا غ ق ث ص ض ي ب ل ا ي ة ل ا ر و ء
و ي س ئ ش ء و ز ظ ط ك أ ب غ ف ق ي
ن ت ل ا غ ق ث ص ض ي ب ل ا ي ة ل ا ر
و ء و ي س ئ ش ء و ز ظ ط ك ح أ ب غ

إن الحمد لله نحمده ونستعينه ونستغفره، ونعوذ بالله من شرور أنفسنا ومن سيئات أعمالنا، من يهده الله فلا مضل له، ومن يضلل فلا هادي له

All praise is due to Allah, whose help and forgiveness we seek. We seek refuge with Allah from whatever evil our hearts conceal and from the consequences of our bad deeds. Whomever Allah grants guidance will never be led astray, and whomever He leaves astray will never find guidance.

أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له

I attest that none is worthy of worship except Allah, who has no partner.

وأشهد أن محمداً عبد الله ورسوله

And I attest that Muhammad is the slave and Messenger of Allah.

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Unit 1

Introduction to the Arabic Language

✓ **The Arabic Alphabet**

Lesson #1

INTRODUCTION TO THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

1) What are the fundamentals of Arabic?

- » The Arabic Alphabet
 - » Arabic Word Structure
 - » Parts of Speech
 - » Sentence Structure
-

The First Fundamental

» The Arabic Alphabet:

- The Arabic language uses an alphabet of 28 consonants and some diacritical marks, written and read from right to left. Some letters appear identical except for the addition of dots above, below or in the middle of the letter.
- The diacritical marks indicate vowel sounds. The Arabic language is written in cursive, and most letters change form depending on their position in the word.
- The diacritical marks are placed above and below the consonants but will not be joined to a consonant. The Arabic alphabet has several letters which have no exact English equivalent, and there are three English letters that do not correspond with any Arabic letter.

Each Letter has 4 forms

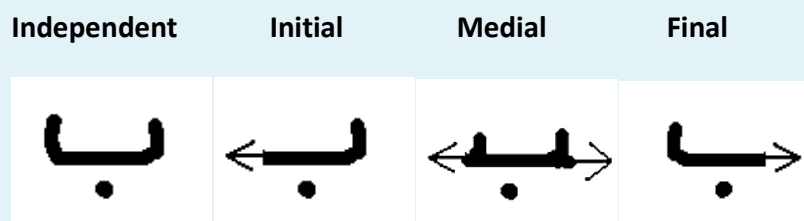
Independent – When the letter is written by itself

Initial – When the letter appears at the beginning of a word

Medial – When the letter appears between two other letters in the middle of a word

Final – When the letter appears at the end of a word

Example for the letter Baa – B:



- The shape of this letter is common to several others in Arabic.
- The dot is called a “**nuktah**,” which literally means “point.”
- Not all letters connect on both sides. We will see exceptions a bit later



Several letters have this same shape and connect the same way; the only difference is where the nuktah is placed.

Now, let's look at these letters as they form words. (Keep in mind that we're reading from right to left.)

The image shows the Arabic word "بيت" (Bayt) in a stylized, bold font. The letters are black on a white background. The word is composed of the letters Ba, Ya, and Ta, written from right to left.

T - Y - B

"Bayt" - House

The image shows the Arabic word "بنت" (Bint) in a stylized, bold font. The letters are black on a white background. The word is composed of the letters Ba, Na, and Ta, written from right to left.

T - N - B

"Bint" – Girl

Notice that the vowels "a" and "i" are not actually written here; we'll go into that soon.

**** LONG VOWELS ****

Arabic uses both long and short vowels. There are only 3 written "long" vowels in the language. These are:

The image shows the three long vowels in Arabic: Alif (ا), Ya (ي), and Waw (و). They are written in a stylized, bold font, black on a white background.

"Alif" – 'aa' "Yaa" – 'ee' "Wāw" – 'oo'

The rest are short vowels (diacritics), which are usually not written, except as a guide for students learning the language, or in the Qur'an.

**** SHORT VOWELS ****

- These are the same three sounds as the long vowels (a, i and u)
- They are pronounced the same, but for a shorter period.
- The 'sukoon' signifies that there is NO short vowel.
- Short vowels are signified by diacritical marks:

Again, using the letter 'Baa' (B) as an example:

Fat·ḥah Kasrah Ḍammah Sukoon



- Though not always written, short vowels are ALWAYS pronounced.
- They can change the meaning of verb conjugations or even form completely different words.

With practice, you will learn which short vowels go where, without having to see them.

Letter Forms in Written Arabic

Name	Contextual forms			Isolated
	End	Middle	Beginning	
alif	ل	ل	أ	أ
bā'	ب	ب	ب	ب
tā'	ت	ت	ت	ت
thā'	ث	ث	ث	ث
jīm	ج	ج	ج	ج
ḥā'	ح	ح	ح	ح
khā'	خ	خ	خ	خ
dāl	د	د	د	د
dhāl	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
rā'	ر	ر	ر	ر
zāy	ز	ز	ز	ز
sīn	س	س	س	س
shīn	ش	ش	ش	ش
ṣād	ص	ص	ص	ص
ḍād	ض	ض	ض	ض
ṭā'	ط	ط	ط	ط
ẓā'	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
'ayn	ع	ع	ع	ع
ghayn	غ	غ	غ	غ

fā'	ف	ف	ف	ف
qāf	ق	ق	ق	ق
kāf	ك	ك	ك	ك
lām	ل	ل	ل	ل
mīm	م	م	م	م
nūn	ن	ن	ن	ن
hā'	ه	ه	ه	ه
wāw	و	و	و	و
yā'	ي	ي	ي	ي

ا ب ت ث ج

ح خ د ذ ر

ز س ش ص ض

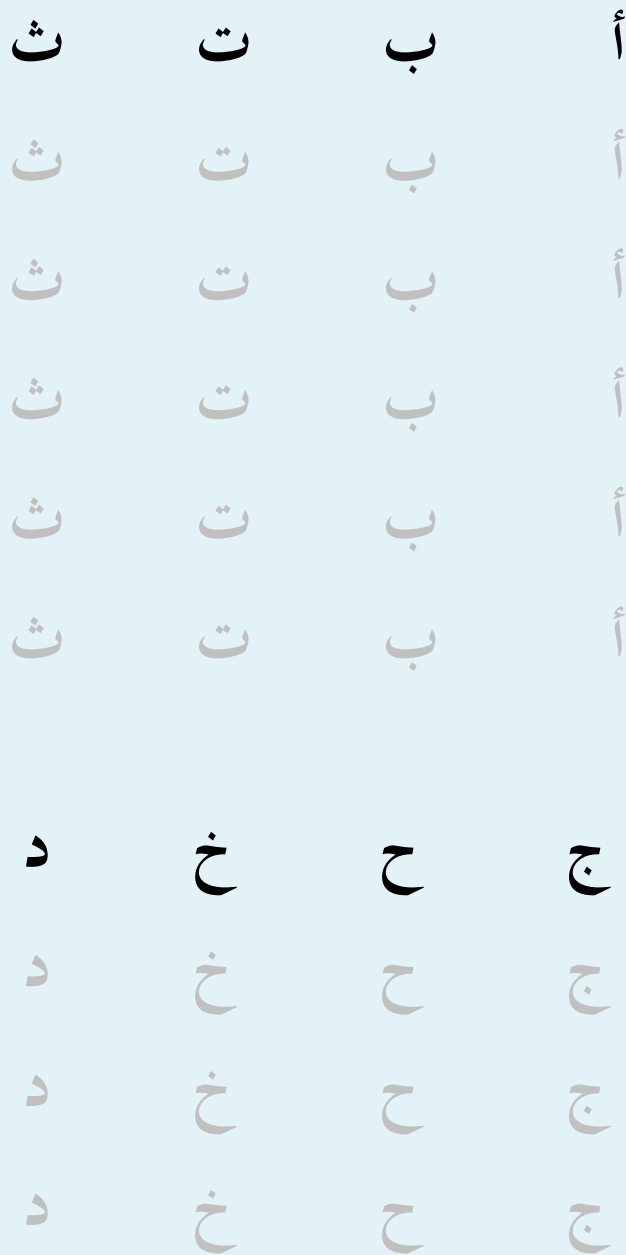
ط ظ ع غ ف

ق ك ل م ن

ه و ي

Writing the Letters

Plain Letters:



ج	ح	خ	د
ج	ح	خ	د

ذ	ر	ز	س
ذ	ر	ز	س
ذ	ر	ز	س
ذ	ر	ز	س
ذ	ر	ز	س
ذ	ر	ز	س

ش	ص	ض	ط
ش	ص	ض	ط
ش	ص	ض	ط
ش	ص	ض	ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

م ل ك ق

ق ك ل م

ق ك ل م

ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م

ن	هـ	و	ي
ن	هـ	و	ي
ن	هـ	و	ي
ن	هـ	و	ي
ن	هـ	و	ي
ن	هـ	و	ي

Same letters, but with another letter following it to the left:

أ ب ت ث

أ ب ت ث

أ ب ت ث

أ ب ت ث

أ ب ت ث

أ ب ت ث

ج ح خ

ج ح خ

ج ح خ

ج ح خ

ج ح خ

ج ح خ

د ذ ر ز

د ذ ر ز

د ذ ر ز

د ذ ر ز

د ذ ر ز

د ذ ر ز

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

ظ	ع	غ	ف
ظ	ع	غ	ف
ظ	ع	غ	ف
ظ	ع	غ	ف
ظ	ع	غ	ف
ظ	ع	غ	ف
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م

ن ه و ي

ن ه و ي

ن ه و ي

ن ه و ي

ن ه و ي

ن ه و ي

Same letter, but with another letter preceding it on the right:

أ ب ت ث

أ ب ت ث

أ ب ت ث

أ ب ت ث

أ ب ت ث

أ ب ت ث

ج	ح	خ	د
ج	ح	خ	د
ج	ح	خ	د
ج	ح	خ	د
ج	ح	خ	د
ج	ح	خ	د

ذ	ر	ز	س
ذ	ر	ز	س
ذ	ر	ز	س
ذ	ر	ز	س
ذ	ر	ز	س
ذ	ر	ز	س

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ش ص ض ط

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م
ق	ك	ل	م

ن ه و ي

ن	ه	و	ي
ن	ه	و	ي
ن	ه	و	ي
ن	ه	و	ي
ن	ه	و	ي
ن	ه	و	ي

Same letters, but in the middle:

ش ث ذ ض

ش ث ذ ض

ش ث ذ ض

ش ث ذ ض

ش ث ذ ض

ش ث ذ ض

خ ح ج

خ ح ج

خ ح ج

خ ح ج

خ ح ج

خ ح ج

د ذ ر ز

د ذ ر ز

د ذ ر ز

د ذ ر ز

د ذ ر ز

د ذ ر ز

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

س ش ص ض ط

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ظ ع غ ف

ق ك ل م

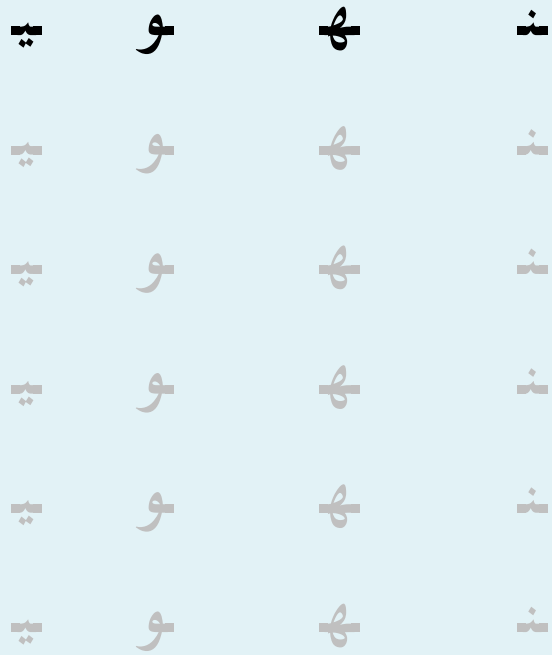
ق ك ل م

ق ك ل م

ق ك ل م

ق ك ل م

ق ك ل م



Short Vowels

Fatḥah (a)

أَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ
أَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ
أَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ
أَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ
أَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ
أَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ

جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ
جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ
جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ
جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ
جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ

ذَ	رَ	زَ	سَ
ذَ	رَ	زَ	سَ
ذَ	رَ	زَ	سَ
ذَ	رَ	زَ	سَ
ذَ	رَ	زَ	سَ
ذَ	رَ	زَ	سَ

شَ	صَ	ضَ	طَ
شَ	صَ	ضَ	طَ
شَ	صَ	ضَ	طَ
شَ	صَ	ضَ	طَ
شَ	صَ	ضَ	طَ
شَ	صَ	ضَ	طَ

ظَ

ظَ

ظَ

ظَ

ظَ

ظَ

قَ

قَ

قَ

قَ

قَ

قَ

عَ

عَ

عَ

عَ

عَ

عَ

كَ

كَ

كَ

كَ

كَ

كَ

غَ

غَ

غَ

غَ

غَ

غَ

لَ

لَ

لَ

لَ

لَ

لَ

فَ

فَ

فَ

فَ

فَ

فَ

مَ

مَ

مَ

مَ

مَ

مَ

نَ	هَ	وَ	يَ
نَ	هَ	وَ	يَ
نَ	هَ	وَ	يَ
نَ	هَ	وَ	يَ
نَ	هَ	وَ	يَ
نَ	هَ	وَ	يَ

Kasrah (i)

اِ	بِ	تِ	ثِ
اِ	بِ	تِ	ثِ
اِ	بِ	تِ	ثِ
اِ	بِ	تِ	ثِ

اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ
اِ	بِ	تِ	ثِ

جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ
جِ	حِ	خِ	دِ
جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ
جِ	حِ	خِ	دِ
جَ	حَ	خَ	دَ
جِ	حِ	خِ	دِ

ذَ	رَ	زَ	سَ
ذِ	رِ	زِ	سِ
ذَ	رَ	زَ	سَ

ذِ	رِ	زِ	سِ
ذِ	رِ	زِ	سِ
ذِ	رِ	زِ	سِ

شِ	هِ	ضِ	طِ
شِ	هِ	ضِ	طِ
شِ	هِ	ضِ	طِ
شِ	هِ	ضِ	طِ
شِ	هِ	ضِ	طِ
شِ	هِ	ضِ	طِ

ظِ	عِ	غِ	فِ
ظِ	عِ	غِ	فِ

ظِ ظِ ظِ ظِ
عِ عِ عِ عِ
غِ غِ غِ غِ
فِ فِ فِ فِ

قِ قِ قِ قِ قِ
كِ كِ كِ كِ كِ
لِ لِ لِ لِ لِ
مِ مِ مِ مِ مِ

نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ
نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ
نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ
نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ
نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ
نِ	هـِ	وِ	يِ

Dammah (u)

أُ	بُ	ثُ	ثُ
أُ	بُ	ثُ	ثُ
أُ	بُ	ثُ	ثُ
أُ	بُ	ثُ	ثُ

اُ	بُ	ثُ	ثُ
اُ	بُ	ثُ	ثُ

جُ	حُ	خُ	دُ
جُ	حُ	خُ	دُ
جُ	حُ	خُ	دُ
جُ	حُ	خُ	دُ
جُ	حُ	خُ	دُ

ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ
ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ
ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ
ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ

ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ
ذُ	رُ	زُ	سُ

شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ
شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ
شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ
شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ
شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ
شُ	صُ	ضُ	طُ

ظُ	عُ	غُ	فُ
ظُ	عُ	غُ	فُ
ظُ	عُ	غُ	فُ

ظُ	عُ	عُ	فُ
ظُ	عُ	عُ	فُ
ظُ	عُ	عُ	فُ

قُ	كُ	لُ	مُ
قُ	كُ	لُ	مُ
قُ	كُ	لُ	مُ
قُ	كُ	لُ	مُ
قُ	كُ	لُ	مُ
قُ	كُ	لُ	مُ

نُ	هُ	وُ	يُ
نُ	هُ	وُ	يُ

نُ هُ وُ يُّ
نُ هُ وُ يُّ
نُ هُ وُ يُّ
نُ هُ وُ يُّ

Lesson #2

THE ARABIC ALPHABET (CONTINUED)

Hamzah



This character, placed on top of a long vowel, represents a glottal stop, represented by the symbol ('). It can also be placed underneath an alif to turn that alif into an 'i' sound with a glottal stop.



Sounds like:

'a

'i

i'

u'

Examples:

أرنب

إبراهيم

شاطيء

لؤلؤ
















Meaning of words:

rabbit

Abraham

beach

pearl

Vowel	Independent	Initial	Medial	Final
Alif 				
Yā 				
Wāw 				

- > As you can see, the ‘alif’ and ‘wāw’ can both connect to the letter before it (to the right) but never to the letter after it (to the left).
- > Although the ‘yā’ shares a shape with the ‘bā’/‘tā’/etc., notice that it looks slightly different in the final form.

Practice

Now you have a few letters to practice with, so try your hand at putting them together in the following combinations:

Transliterations	Place Arabic letters here	Pronunciation	Meanings
alif-bā		ab	father
alif-wāw		aw	or
bā-yā-noon		bayn	between

Now write each letter as it connects to itself (alif, alif, alif, yā, yā, yā, wāw, wāw, wāw, etc.) so you can see its different forms.

Arabic flows from right to left; your pen strokes should flow accordingly.

(Alif) 3 times

(Wāw) 3 times

(Yā) 3 times

Lesson #3

SHADDAH AND ALIF MADD

Shaddah

In English, some words have doubled letters, such as "bullet" or "mission." In the Arabic language, instead of doubling a consonant we add a shaddah above it (which looks like a very small "w"). This shows that the letter is doubled and it is also stressed in pronunciation.

جَنَّة Jannah (Here the ن letter is stressed, and above it we added a shaddah.)
رَبُّكَ Rabbuka (Here the ب letter is stressed, and above it we added a shaddah.)
مَكَّة Makkah (Here the ك letter is stressed, and above it we added a shaddah.)

Rules

The "shaddah" looks like a very small w; it appears only above the doubled consonant letter and never below it. **If the consonant is not doubled then the shaddah shouldn't appear.**

The shaddah may be attached to the short vowels (fathah-kasrah-dammah).

If the shaddah is attached to the fathah, then the shaddah will be below the fathah.

If the shaddah is attached to the dammah, then it will also be below the dammah.

If the shaddah is attached to the kasrah, then the shaddah will be above the kasrah.

Alif Madd

As we have mentioned, in the Arabic language we do not double the consonant when a letter is stressed. The madd is a sign placed over the letter (أ) alif supporting a hamzah (glottal stop), and we add this sign over the alif (ا) to avoid the conjunction of two alifs, or actually two hamzahs.

آية Aayah – The long madd is the mark over the alif (آ), and it represents two alifs. These alifs are not vowels but merely supports for the hamzah (glottal stop).

آ ← آآ = آ + آ

Explanation

Unlike the English language, letters in Arabic are not written doubled. Instead, we use a shaddah over consonants as mentioned previously, or a madd mark over the alif. This sign above the alif lengthens this letter at the beginning of a word.

Rule

If a madd appears on the alif, there will not be a hamzah on that same alif.

The alif madd can appear only at the beginning of a word and in the middle, but never at the end.

Vocabulary

Examples of alif madd	Pronunciation	Meaning
كآبة	Ka'aabah	Depression
مرآة	Mir'aah	Mirror

Lesson #4

ALIF MAQŞŪRAH & TĀ' MARBŪṬAH

Alif Maqşūrah

It appears only at the end of a word and is written like a ي (yā) without dots. It is a vowel, pronounced like an alif, as in المعنى (al-ma'nā) and رمى (ramā).

Explanation

You will see that some Arabic words look like they end with the letter ي, but without the dots – so it looks like this: ى

This is what we call "alif maqşūrah" or "alif bi-şūratil yā." Alif bi-şūratil yā means in English: alif in the form of yā.

Rules

Alif maqşūrah occurs only at the end of a word.
if an enclitic suffix is added after alif maqşūrah it becomes a regular alif as shown on the next page.

Examples of Alif Maqṣūrah

رمى - معنى - اجتبى - أعمى - بشرى

The first row is an example of the word رَمَى with a pronoun suffix. Complete the rest of the rows using the other words.

With feminine pronoun	With masculine pronoun	Word
رماها	رماه	رمى
		معنى
		اجتبى
		أعمى
		بشرى

Write these examples over and over on a piece of paper and use them while speaking to friends and family.

Tā' Marbūṭah

The tā marbūṭah appears only at the end of a word. It is written like (ة) "hā" with two dots over it. It is pronounced like "tā", except when pausing on it, when it is pronounced like "hā." It is commonly a sign of feminization, although not all words that end in it are feminine. Tā marbūṭah appears only at the end of a word, so when any suffix is added it is written as an ordinary ت.

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
حياة	ḥayāh	life
When we add a suffix to the word حياة it appears as:		
حياتي	ḥayāti	my life

- As mentioned before, when anything is added after the tā marbūṭah ة it is replaced with a ت.
- We added تي after removing the ة because the ي means "my."

Rules for ة
<p>Tā marbūṭah occurs only at the end of a word.</p> <p>When any suffix is added to it, it is written as an ordinary ت.</p>

Examples

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
صَلَاة	ṣalāh	prayer
مَلَائِكَة	malā'ikah	angels
تَوْبَة	tawbah	repentance
مُؤْمِنَة	mu'minah	female believer
مُشْرِكَة	mushrikah	female polytheist
شَجَرَة	shajarah	tree
سَكِينَة	sakeenah	tranquility
حَيَاة	ḥayāh	life
قُوَّة	quwwah	strength / power
جَنَّة	jannah	paradise

Give it a shot – remove the ة and add تي to each word given on the left.

Word	Suffix added ي	Meaning
صَلَاة	صَلَاتِي	my prayer
مَلَائِكَة		my angels
تَوْبَة		my repentance
حَيَاة		my life
قُوَّة		my strength / power
جَنَّة		my paradise

Lesson #5

TANWEEN (INDEFINITE INFLECTIONAL ENDINGS)

We previously introduced the short vowels of Arabic, which are fat-ḥah, kasrah and ḍammah. We mentioned that the fat-ḥah gives a short (a) sound, the kasrah gives a short (i) sound and the ḍammah gives a short (u) sound.

In this lesson about tanween (nunation), we will learn the indefinite inflectional endings, how they look and how they sound.

The indefinite nominative ending (un) is written by doubling the ḍammah of the definite ending.

Fill in the blank boxes.

Tanween Ḍammah

Rajul-un	• رَجُلٌ
`Afuw-un	
Kareem-un	
Ṣabr-un	

***Please write these words down on paper with their meanings.*

The indefinite genitive ending (in) is written by doubling the kasrah of the definite ending.

Fill in the blank boxes.

Tanween Kasrah

Rajul-in	
Madeenat-in	• مَدِينَةٍ
`Azeez-in	
Bayt-in	• بَيْتٍ

***Please write these words down on paper with their meanings.*


The indefinite accusative ending (an) is written by doubling the (fat·hah) of the definite ending and adding an alif to all words except those that end in:

tā marbūṭah ة, alif maqṣūrah ى and alif hamzah ء

The double fat·hah is placed on top of the alif.

Fill in the blank boxes.

Tanween Fat·hah

	Rajul-an
	Madeenat-an
	Shukr-an
	Bayt-an • بيتاً

Be familiar with:

Verses from the Qur'an having words with tanween

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أُنذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ

Innal-ladheena kafaru sawaa'un 'alayhim a'an dhartahum am lam tundhirhum laa yu'uminoon.

وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّنْ كَتَمَ شَهَادَةً عِنْدَهُ مِنَ اللَّهِ

Wa man athlamu mimman katama shahaadatan 'indahu min Allah.

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ (١) الَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ (٢)

Waylun likulli humazatin lumazah, al-ladhee jama'a **maalaa** wa 'addadah.

وَأَنْتَ حِلٌّ بِهَذَا الْبَلَدِ

Wa anta **hillun** bi-hadhal balad.

Lesson #6

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

In English Language, there are definite nouns which usually proceed by (the) and indefinite nouns which begin like this (a/an). Arabic also has definite and indefinite nouns. The Arabic article joins with the word that it precedes.

<i>the</i>	الـ
<i>the word</i>	الكلمة

Nouns preceded by the definite article are definite as well as the names of cities, countries, regions, and people. Nouns without an article are usually indefinite.

<i>a word</i>	كلمة
---------------	------

How to pronounce the definite article depends on the letter that comes after it. In the case of the word below, it is pronounced as it is written: 'al'.

<i>the ball</i>	الْكُرَّةُ	<i>a ball</i>	كُرَّةٌ
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The letters that follow this pattern are known as moon letters (الحروف القمرية).

When ال is attached to words that begin with certain other letters, the (ل) is not pronounced at all. Instead, the first letter of the word itself is stressed, as indicated by the shaddah. Here is an example:

شمس	sun	الشمسُ	the sun
-----	-----	--------	---------

The letters that follow this pattern are known as sun letters (الحروف الشمسية).

Moon letters

- 1 أ - الأرض
- 2 ب - البرزخ
- 3 ج - الجمل
- 4 ح - الحُب
- 5 خ - الخمر
- 6 ع - العلم
- 7 غ - الغلام
- 8 ف - الفائزون
- 9 ق - القوة
- 10 ك - الكلمة
- 11 م - الموت
- 12 و - الوقت
- 13 هـ - الهداية
- 14 ي - اليوم

Sun letters

- 1 ت - التاجر
- 2 ث - الثوب
- 3 د - الدنيا
- 4 ذ - الذكر
- 5 ر - الرحمة
- 6 ز - الزجاجة
- 7 س - السماء
- 8 ش - الشمس
- 9 ص - الصبور
- 10 ض - الضالين
- 11 ط - الطبيب
- 12 ظ - الظالم
- 13 ل - الليل
- 14 ن - النهار

****Try to memorize the sun letters and moon letters so that when you speak Arabic you can pronounce them correctly. Practice while reading the Qur'an – it helps a lot.**

Unit 2

A Touch of Grammar

- ✓ **States and Cases of Nouns**
- ✓ **Plurals**
- ✓ **Arabic Subject and Object Pronouns**

Lesson #7

NOTES ON STATES AND CASES OF NOUNS

Note 1

(ال) is added to a word to make it definite, and (ال) indicates "the" in English. When (ال) is added to the noun there is a short vowel (ḍammah) over the last letter of the word. But when the noun is indefinite or unspecific we add (tanween ḍammah) over the last letter. See the examples below.

Definite	الْوَلَدُ	(the boy)
Indefinite	وَلَدٌ	(a boy)

Note 2

The Arabic alphabet has 28 consonants. 14 of them are called حروف شمسية sun letters, and the other 14 are called حروف قمرية moon letters.

Note 3

When we add (ال) to the Arabic noun – if the first letter after (ال) is a moon letter, then we pronounce the word just as it is written.

الْوَلَدُ is pronounced "al-walad."

Note 4

When we add (ال) to the Arabic noun – if the first letter after (ال) is a sun letter, then we do not pronounce the (ل). It becomes silent, and we double and stress the sun letter following (ال) by adding a shaddah to it.

A word with a moon letter – ال + قَمَرٌ = (القَمَرُ) Pronounced *al-qamaru*.

A word with a sun letter – ال + شَمْسٌ = (الشَّمْسُ) Pronounced *ash-shamsu*.

Note 5

Nouns are only of two states: definite and indefinite, and their cases are three: nominative, genitive and accusative.

Names of Grammatical Cases

English Name	Arabic Name	
Nominative	Ar-Raf'u = Raising	الرَّفْعُ
Accusative	An-Naṣbu = Erecting	النَّصْبُ
Genitive	Al-Jarru = Pulling	الْجَرُّ

الرَّفْعُ The Nominative Case

The nominative is used:

1) for the subject of a verb, which normally follows the verb directly

جَلَسَ الرَّجُلُ (Jalasa ar-rajulu) The man sat down. (definite nom.)

جَلَسَ رَجُلٌ (Jalasa rajulun) A man sat down. (indefinite nom.)

2) for both subject and predicate in nonverbal, equational sentences
(definite + indefinite = equational)

الرَّجُلُ مُسْلِمٌ (Ar-rajulu Muslimun) The man is a Muslim. (definite nom.)

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولٌ (Muḥammadun rasūlun) Muhammad is a messenger. (indefinite nom.)

3) When the subject is a person's name, we don't add (ال) in front of it. (The person's name is already definite – because you are **specifying** who you are talking about.)

أَحْمَدُ فَقِيرٌ (Aḥmadu faqeerun) Ahmad is poor. (definite nom.)

نُوحٌ رَسُولٌ (Nūḥun rasūlun) Nuh is a messenger. (definite nom.)

4) If the both parts of the sentence are definite or both indefinite (i.e., when they match), it becomes an adjective phrase.

الْوَلَدُ الصَّغِيرُ (Al-waladus-sagheeru) The young boy. (definite nom.)

الطَّالِبُ الْمُجْتَهِدُ (Aṭ-ṭālibul-mujtahidu) The hardworking student. (definite nom.)

Lesson #8

CASES OF NOUNS (ACCUSATIVE & GENITIVE)

English Name	Arabic Name	
Nominative	Ar-Raf'u = Raising	الرَّفْعُ
Accusative	An-Naṣbu = Erecting	النَّصْبُ
Genitive	Al-Jarru = Pulling	الْجَرُّ

النَّصْبُ The Accusative Case

The accusative is used:

1) For direct objects and verbal complements

خَلَقَ الْأَرْضَ Khalafa **al-arḍa** – He created **the earth**. (Direct Object)

دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ Dakhala **al-Jannata** – He entered **Paradise**. (Direct Object)

كَانَ رَسُولًا Kāna **rasoolan** – He was a **messenger**. (Subject Complement)

2) Following the sentence-head particle "inna" إِنَّ

إِنَّ السَّاعَةَ آتِيَةٌ Innas-saa'ata aatiyah. (Indeed, the Hour is coming.)

إِنَّ الْأَبْرَارَ لَفِي نَعِيمٍ Innal-abraara lafee na'eem. (Indeed, the righteous will be in pleasure [i.e., Paradise].)

3) For adverbial expressions of time.

الْيَوْمَ al-yawma – today

اللَّيْلَةَ al-laylata – tonight

لَيْلًا laylan – at night

نَهَارًا nahāran – during the day

Grammatical Notes on Accusative

النَّصْبُ

Used for direct objects and subject complements

What is a direct object?

A direct object follows an action verb. Direct objects can be nouns, pronouns, phrases, or clauses. Remember this:

"What" or "who" following a verb and its subject is the direct object.

Only action verbs can have direct objects.

خَلَقَ الْأَرْضَ Khalafa **al-arḍa** – He created the earth.

خَلَقَ Verb with subject

الْأَرْضَ Direct object

What is a subject complement?

When the verb is connecting, then the word that answers "what" or "who" is a subject complement.

كَانَ رَسُولًا Kana **rasoolan** – He was a messenger.

كَانَ Subject + connecting verb

رَسُولًا Subject complement

Used following the sentence-head particle (inna) إِنَّ and its sisters.

The word "inna" إِنَّ signifies "verily" or "indeed" in English. It is used for emphasis. To aid understanding, look at the difference between:

السَّاعَةُ آتِيَةٌ (The hour is coming) and

إِنَّ السَّاعَةَ آتِيَةٌ (Indeed, the hour is coming).

The first is a normal sentence, while the second places emphasis on the hour.

When a sentence begins with إِنَّ the word following it ends with a fathah, like this:

السَّاعَةُ

Grammatical Notes on Accusative

النَّصْبُ

Inna and its sisters all follow the same rule.

All together they are six:

إِنَّ – inna – indeed

أَنَّ – anna – indeed (within a phrase)

كَأَنَّ – ka’anna – as if (resemblance)

لَكِنَّ – lakinna – but

لَيْتَ – layta – if only (wishing)

لَعَلَّ – la’alla – so that, perhaps

Examples from the Quran:

Example for إِنَّ – inna (indeed)

إِنَّ الْأَبْرَارَ لَفِي نَعِيمٍ وَإِنَّ الْفُجَّارَ لَفِي جَحِيمٍ

Indeed, the righteous will be in pleasure and indeed, the wicked will be in Hellfire. *Al-Infithār v. 13-14*

Example for أَنَّ – anna (that indeed)

اعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

Know that indeed Allah is severe in penalty and that indeed Allah is Forgiving and Merciful. *Al-Mā'idah v. 98*

Example for كَأَنَّ – ka’anna (as if)

كَأَنَّهُمْ يَوْمَ يَرَوْنَهَا لَمْ يَلْبَثُوا إِلَّا عَشِيَّةً أَوْ ضُحَاهَا

The Day they see it, it will be as if they had not remained [in the world] except an afternoon or a morning. *Al-Naziat v. 46*

Example for لَكِنَّ – lakinna (but)
إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَذُو فَضْلٍ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَلَكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يَشْكُرُونَ
Indeed, Allah is full of bounty to the people, but most of the people do not show gratitude. Al-Baqarah v. 243

Example for لَيْتَ – layta- wish
قَالَ الَّذِينَ يُرِيدُونَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا يَا لَيْتَ لَنَا مِثْلَ مَا أُوتِيَ قَارُونُ إِنَّهُ لَذُو حَظٍّ عَظِيمٍ
Those who desired the worldly life said, "Oh, if only we had like what was given to Qaroon. Indeed, he is one of great fortune." Al-Qasas-79

Example for لَعَلَّ – la'alla (so that)
يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اصْبِرُوا وَصَابِرُوا وَرَابِطُوا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ
O you who believe! Persevere and endure and remain stationed and fear Allah so that you may be successful. Al-Imran v. 200

Lesson #9

CASES OF NOUNS (GENITIVE)

English Name	Arabic Name	
Nominative	Ar-Raf'u = Raising	الرَّفْعُ
Accusative	An-Naṣbu = Erecting	النَّصْبُ
Genitive	Al-Jarru = Pulling	الْجَرُّ

الجَرُّ The Genitive Case

	Used for complements of all prepositions
<p>Grammatical Notes on Genitive</p> <p>الجَرُّ</p>	<p>What are prepositional complements? They are the nouns or noun phrases that follow a preposition. Such as: "in town" or "at work".</p> <p>The complement is something which completes something else.</p> <p>فِي الْمَدِينَةِ fi al-madeenati – in the city.</p> <p>فِي preposition</p> <p>الْمَدِينَةِ complement</p>
	<p>What are the other prepositions in Arabic?</p> <p>They are called "huroof al-jarr" حروف الجر , and they are as follows:</p> <p>فِي fee - in</p> <p>إِلَى ilā - to</p> <p>عَلَى 'alā - on</p> <p>مِنْ min - from</p> <p>لِ li – for, to</p> <p>مَعَ ma'a - with</p> <p>بِ bi - by, with</p> <p>حَتَّى ḥattā - until</p> <p>مُنْذُ mundhu - since</p> <p>عَنْ 'an - about</p> <p>كَ ka – like, as</p>

<p>Grammatical Notes on Genitive</p> <p>الجرّ</p>	<p>Used for the second member of a construct state.</p>
	<p>The construct state consists of two nouns and indicates a possessive or limiting relationship between the two, such as: "Ahmad's pen."</p> <p>Ahmad's – possessor pen – what is possessed 's – possessive</p> <p>In Arabic the genitive is used for the the noun to which something is attached.</p> <p>بَيْتُ اللَّهِ Baytu Allah(i) - The House of Allah.</p> <p>بَيْتُ attached noun</p> <p>اللَّهُ the possessor to which it is attached, which always ends with a kasrah.</p>

<p>The genitive case is used:</p>	
<p>1) For complements of all prepositions.</p>	
	<p>فِي الْمَدِينَةِ fi al-madeenat(i) – in the city.</p>
	<p>مِنَ الْكِتَابِ min al-kitāb(i) – from the book.</p>
	<p>كَالْقَمَرِ kal-qamar(i) – like the moon.</p>
<p>2) For the second member of a construct state. (A construct state consists of two nouns and indicates a possessive or limiting relationship between the two.)</p>	
	<p>بَيْتُ اللَّهِ Baytu Allah(i) - the House of Allah.</p>
	<p>نُورُ الْعِلْمِ nuru al-'ilm(i) – the light of knowledge.</p>
	<p>قَلَمُ الْمَرْأَةِ qalamu al-mar'at(i) – the woman's pen.</p>

An important note about all three cases

The nominative is always *marfoo'* – meaning that a ḍammah accompanies its last letter.

The accusative is always *mansoob* – meaning that a fathah accompanies its last letter.

The genitive is always *majroor* – meaning that a kasrah accompanies its last letter.

المضاف والمضاف اليه

Construct state/Genitive phrase

Note 1

For possessive phrases like "the name of the boy" we do not use the word "of" in Arabic when expressing that which belongs to something or someone.

the name of the boy

إِسْمُ الْوَلَدِ (ismu al-waladi)

Note 2

This Arabic structure is called "*muḍāf-muḍāf ilayhi*."

The first noun is called *muḍāf* (attached).

The second noun is called *muḍāf ilayhi* (attached to).

the House of Allah

بَيْتُ اللَّهِ (Baytu Allahi)

بَيْتُ is muḍāf, and اللَّهِ is muḍāf ilayhi.

Note 3

When a noun occurs as a muḍāf, **it will never be definite** (i.e. it will not begin with ال so it will always appear indefinite), and it can have any harakah (fathah, kasrah or ḍammah) depending on what precedes it.

Note 4

The muḍāf ilayhi, the second noun, can be either definite or indefinite, depending on what precedes, and will only have a kasrah or tanween kasrah no matter what precedes it.

the agonies of death
سَكَرَاتُ الْمَوْتِ (sakarātu al-mawti)

Examples of muḍāf and muḍāf ilayhi in the Qur'ān

من min – (from, of, among)
وَدَّ كَثِيرٌ مِّنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ لَوْ يَرُدُّونَكُم مِّنْ بَعْدِ إِيمَانِكُمْ كُفَّارًا حَسَدًا مِّنْ عِنْدِ أَنْفُسِهِمْ مِّنْ بَعْدِ مَا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمُ الْحَقُّ فَاعْفُوا وَاصْفَحُوا حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَ اللَّهُ بِأَمْرِهِ
Many of the People of the Scripture wish they could turn you back to disbelief after you have believed, out of envy from themselves [even] after the truth has become clear to them. So pardon and overlook until Allah delivers His command. Al-Baqarah v. 109

في fee – (in, on)
وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ
And when it is said to them, "Do not cause corruption on the earth ," they say, "We are but reformers." Al-Baqarah v. 11

إلى ila – (to) and من min – (from)
سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي أَسْرَىٰ بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَى
Exalted is He [Allah] who took His slave [Muhammad] by night from al-Masjid-al-Harām to al-Masjid al-Aqsā ... Al-Israa' v. 1

على 'ala – (on)
إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا
Indeed, Allah confers blessing on the Prophet , and His angels [ask Him to do so]. O you who have believed, ask [Allah to confer] blessing upon him and ask [Allah to grant him] peace. Al-Ahzab v. 56 (صلى الله عليه وسلم)

كَ ka – like, as
وَالْقَمَرَ قَدَرْنَاهُ مَنَازِلَ حَتَّىٰ عَادَ كَالْعُرْجُونِ الْقَدِيمِ
And the moon – We have determined for it phases, until it returns [appearing] like the old date stalk. Ya Seen v. 39

Lesson #10

ARABIC PLURALS

In the Arabic language it is quite simple to make a plural. To get a plural from a singular noun we add و and ن to the noun.

مُجْرِمٌ singular
مُجْرِمُونَ plural

If it is a feminine noun with a tā' marbūṭah ة we remove ة and add ا and ت

غُرْفَةٌ – جَنَّةٌ singular
غُرَفَاتٌ – جَنَّاتٌ plural

Some nouns can have several plural forms, for example:

كَافِرٌ singular
كَافِرُونَ – كُفَّارٌ – كَفَرَةٌ plural

And some plurals always end without tanween. This rule applies to all plurals that have the following forms:

فَعِيلَةٌ – أَفْعَاءٌ – مَفَاعِلٌ - فُعَلَاءٌ

Example: شهيدٌ is singular, and when we make it plural it becomes شهداءُ in which the last consonant never carries tanween. All plurals taking this form will always have only one dammah, kasrah or fathah on the last consonant, depending on what precedes that noun. When the definite article ال is added, tanween is removed in any case.

So in Arabic, we understand that only one of something is indicated by using the singular form of the noun, and two of something is indicated by using the dual form as in the example below.

male student	one student	two students
طالب on the pattern of فاعل ط، ل، ب	طالب	طالبان

The discussion becomes more interesting when plurality is involved. There are two major forms of plural nouns:

- The sound plural
- The broken plural

The sound plural can be further divided into the sound **masculine** plural and the sound **feminine** plural.

Classifications:

جمع التّكسير	The broken plural: a word pluralized by changing its structure
جمع المذكر السّالم	The sound masculine plural
جمع المؤنّث السّالم	The sound feminine plural

Let's begin with the formation of sound plurals.

Forming Sound Plurals

Rendering a noun plural using a sound plural is easy. The masculine and feminine versions have only one basic form each. And this form involves simply adding a suffix to the noun.

Note: The form of the masculine plural changes according to the grammatical case of the noun. (See chart on the next page.)

	Nominative Case		Accusative and Genitive Cases	
	Suffix	Example	Suffix	Example
Masculine	وْنَ	راغبوْنَ	يْنَ	راغبِيْنَ
Feminine	اتُّ	راغبَاتُ	اتِ	راغبَاتِ

Important Notes:

- » Two types of nouns can use this plural: **static nouns** (those not derived from another word) **and derived nouns**.
- » As for static nouns, only male names that do not end in ة can pluralize this way.
- » As for derived nouns, only those relating specifically to males, void of ة can pluralize this way.

Examples:

Static nouns	بكرون	زيدون
Derived nouns	كاتبون	مسلمون

Broken Plurals

There are several patterns on which we can place base letters in order to form broken plurals. For each new noun, students normally memorize the broken plural(s). **Broken plurals change the internal structure of the singular form.**

Broken plurals are often divided into those that indicate a number ranging from 3 to 9 and those that indicate a number greater than 9.

The pattern of the plural tells us which of the two is the case, and typically we do not memorize which pattern is for which.

Classifications:

جمع القلة	The lesser broken plural (indicating something 3 to 9 in number)
-----------	--

جمع الكثرة	The greater plural (indicating something greater than 9 in number)
------------	--

Here is an example of a word that has more than one broken plurals, indicating lesser and greater numbers:

Greater broken plural	Lesser broken plural	Singular
صُحْبَان	أَصْحَاب	صَاحِب

Practice makes perfect (fill in the blank spaces).

جمع المذكر السالم	The sound masculine plural	
Plural	Dual	Singular
مُجْرِمُونَ	مُجْرِمَان	مُجْرِمٌ
مُسْلِمُونَ		مُسْلِمٌ
	كَاذِبَان	كَاذِبٌ
صَادِقُونَ		

جمع المؤنث السالم	The sound feminine plural	
Plural	Dual	Singular
غُرَفَاتٌ	غُرَفَتَان	غُرْفَةٌ
صَالِحَاتٌ		صَالِحَةٌ
	كَاذِبَتَان	كَاذِبَةٌ
صَادِقَاتٌ		

جمع التذكير	The broken plural	
Plural	Dual	Singular
أَبْوَابٌ	بَابَان	بَابٌ

أَعْدَاءُ	عَدُوَّان	عَدُوٌّ
أَسْبَابُ	سَبَبَان	سَبَبٌ
أَشْيَاءُ	شَيْئَان	شَيْءٌ

Exercise:

Write the dual and plural forms of the following. (If male, add (ان) for dual and (ون) for plural; and if female, remove (ة) and add (تان) for dual and (ات) for plural.

Plural	Dual	Singular
		مُهَنْدِسٌ
		دَعْوَةٌ
		صَادِقٌ
		حَسَنَةٌ
		ظَالِمٌ

Vocabulary

Arabic Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
طَالِب	ṭālib	student
مُجْرِم	mujrim	criminal
كَاذِب	kādhīb	liar
عَدُوٌّ	'aduww	enemy
سَبَب	sabab	cause/reason
شَيْء	shay'	thing
صَاحِب	ṣāḥib	friend

Lesson #11

ARABIC SUBJECT AND OBJECT PRONOUNS

The subject pronoun in Arabic is more specific than many other languages, for example there are different ways to say “you” in Arabic depending on who you’re addressing it to, to address two people you use a subject pronoun different than the one you would use for a single person, also if you’re addressing more than two people you will have to use a different form for that as well. Finally, most subject pronouns have a feminine and a masculine form.

Arabic Subject Pronouns											
Singular			Dual (male or female)			Plural					
I	أنا	Ana	You	أنتما	Antumaa	We	نحن	Nahnu			
You	أنت	Anta	They	هما	Humaa	You (m.)	أنتم	Antum			
He	هو	Huwa				You (f.)	أنتن	Antunna			
She	هي	Hiya				They	هم	Hum			
						They	هن	Hunna			

Note 1

For “I am a boy” you will say, “*Ana walad*” (*Ana* = I, *walad* = boy). As you may have noticed, “am” and “a/an” are omitted in Arabic, so it’s like saying “I boy.” The same is true of all other subject pronouns. “He is a boy” is “*Huwa walad*” (He boy), and “We are boys” is “*Nahnu awlaad*” (We boys).

Note 2

Arabic has a dual form as well, meaning that Arabic is more specific about not only the gender but also the number. The dual form is used to refer to two people – if you are speaking to Ahmad and Ali, for example. When you say “they” (meaning both of them) you say in Arabic هما (*humaa*), and if you address them, saying, “you both” you say in Arabic أنتما (*antumaa*).

The object pronouns in Arabic are: me, you, him, her, us, you and them. These pronouns are attached to the end of a verb. They are as follows:

Arabic Object Pronouns								
Singular			Dual (masculine & feminine)			Plural		
me	verb+nee	ني	you	verb+kumaa	كما	us	verb+naa	نا
you (m)	verb+ka	كَ	them	verb+humaa	هما	you (m)	verb+kum	كُمْ
you (f)	verb+ki	كِ				you (f)	verb+kunna	كُنَّ
him	verb+hu	هُ ، هَ				them (m)	verb+hum	هُمْ
her	verb+haa	هَا				them (f)	verb+hunna	هُنَّ

Note

To say in Arabic “You show me” – after conjugating the verb and adding the “you” to it – you need to add the object pronoun “me” at the end of the verb. Note that in Arabic it appears as "youshowme" meaning that the subject pronoun + the verb + the object pronoun are all connected. “You” is a prefix and “me” is a suffix to the verb “show.” Thus, it would be:

You show me = turīnī = تُرِينِي	You show us = turīnā = تُرِينَا	You show him = turīh = تُرِيهِ
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Practice

Subject Pronouns			Object Pronouns		
Singular	Dual	Plural	Singular	Dual	Plural

Abbreviations with reference to pronouns in the chart below:

DOP – dual object pronoun

SOP – singular object pronoun

MSOP – masculine singular object pronoun

SSP – singular subject pronoun

POP – plural object pronoun

FPOP – feminine plural object pronoun

MPSP – masculine plural subject pronoun

MPOP – masculine plural object pronoun

Verses from the Qur'an with subject and object pronouns				
إِنِّي مَعَكُمْ أَسْمَعُ وَأَرَىٰ	I am with you both, hearing and seeing. Taha v. 46	مَعَكُمْ	إِنِّي	
		DOP	SOP	
اذهب أنت وأخوك بآياتي	Go, you and your brother, with My signs. Taha v. 42	أَخُوكَ		أَنْتَ
		MSOP		SSP
قَالَ أَجِئْنَا لِنُخْرِجَنَّا مِنْ أَرْضِنَا بِسِحْرِكَ	He (Pharaoh) said, "Have you come to drive us out of our land with your magic?" Taha v. 57	أَرْضِنَا	لِنُخْرِجَنَّا	أَجِئْنَا
		POP	POP	POP
هُنَّ لِبَاسٌ لَكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ لِبَاسٌ لَهُنَّ	They (your wives) are as a garment for you and you are as a garment for them. Al-Baqarah v. 187	لَهُنَّ	أَنْتُمْ	لَكُمْ
		FPOP	MPSP	MPOP
				FPOP

Unit 3

On the Journey of Reading Arabic

Lesson #12

ON THE JOURNEY OF READING ARABIC – Part 1

Note 1

It is important to know that when pronouncing the Arabic letters independently it is not the same pronunciation as when reading them in a word. In Arabic when we see the letter (ا) independently we say "alif," but when it is written in a word, like (ذات) it is pronounced the "a" in "cat."

Note 2

A change in the short vowels (fat-hah-kasrah-dammah) added to letters can change the meaning of an Arabic word. You may see two words having the same letters, but with short vowels in different locations; and this affects the meaning of the word. See the examples below:

مِنْ pronounced (*min*), means "from"
مَنْ pronounced (*man*), means "who"

Note that these words have the exact same letters, but different short vowels, and hence, different pronunciations and different meanings.

It is important to learn how to pronounce each word with the three different short vowels attached to them.

Note 3

For beginners, separating words into letters and syllables makes them easier to read. See the example on the next page.

الْعَصْرُ This word consists of five letters, but any word with five or six letters can easily be separated into two or more parts.

Let's try separating this word into parts and reading it slowly.

الْع The (ال) is pronounced "al," and the (ع) with the short vowel (fathah) is pronounced ('a), so that makes the pronunciation of the first three letters (al'a).

As for the other two letters (ص) and (ر), the letter ص (ṣād) is pronounced as a heavy "s" as in "sun," and the letter ر (rā) is pronounced as "ri" because of the short vowel (kasrah) accompanying it. That makes the pronunciation of the word:

الْعَصْرُ (al-'aṣri).

Note: At the end of a sentence the final short vowel is not pronounced, as if it was a sukoon. So the word would be then pronounced as الْعَصْرُ (al-'aṣr).

I think it should now be easy for you to read these words by separating them into syllables.

شُكْرًا	صَبْرًا	أَبِي
شَهِيدٌ	مُصِيبَةٌ	مُؤَسَّسَةٌ
حَسَنَاتٌ	مَمْلَكَةٌ	بُشْرَى

Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
أَبِي	abī	my father
مُؤَسَّسَة	mu'assasah	establishment
بُشْرَى	bushraa	good news
صَبْرٌ	ṣabrun	patience
مُصِيبَةٌ	muṣeebatun	disaster
مَمْلَكَةٌ	mamlakatun	kingdom
شُكْرًا	shukran	thank you
شَهِيدٌ	shaheed	martyr
حَسَنَاتٌ	ḥasanaat	good deeds

A short dialogue:

1st person – كَيْفَ حَالُكَ

2nd person – الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ

1st person – مَاذَا تَقْرَأُ

2nd person – أَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ

Read the following verses and phrases.

Circle the definite and indefinite nouns. Identify the nominative, genitive and accusative cases.

إِلَّا مَنْ رَحِمَ اللَّهُ	إِنَّ الْمُتَّقِينَ فِي مَقَامٍ أَمِينٍ	وَالَّذِينَ اهْتَدَوْا زَادَهُمْ هُدًى وَآتَاهُمْ تَقْوَاهُمْ
الْعَمَلُ الصَّالِحُ	عَمَلٌ صَالِحٌ	إِنَّمَا الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا لَعِبٌ وَلَهُوَ
كِتَابُ اللَّهِ	أَمْ خُلِقُوا مِنْ غَيْرِ شَيْءٍ أَمْ هُمْ الْخَالِقُونَ	وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ
السِّرُّ هُوَ الْإِخْلَاصُ	أَمْ خُلِقُوا السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ	وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ

“To reach your goal, you need perfection, and perfection doesn’t come without practice.”

Lesson #13

ON THE JOURNEY OF READING ARABIC – Part 2

Note 1

Memorizing the pronunciation of each letter is one key to effective reading, and memorizing the sounds of each letter with all three short vowels is an even better way to start learning to read Arabic.

أ – ا – أُ
ب – ب – بُ
ز – ز – زُ

Note 2

When you see the long vowels (و – ي) in a word, their pronunciation changes according to the short vowel of the letter before it. See below:

Pay attention to the letters of the first two words and the second two words, and notice that their letters are exactly the same, but their pronunciations, and meanings are completely different. Always keep this in mind as you read.

مَوْت is pronounced *mawt* and means "death"

مُوت is pronounced *moot** and means "die"

دَيْن is pronounced *dayn* and means "debt"

دِين is pronounced *deen* and means "religion"

*In spoken Arabic only.

Since that was easy for you to understand, I think you should now be able to read these words by first separating them into syllables.

ثَانِيَة	دَقِيقَة	سَاعَة
يَوْم	أُسْبُوع	شَهْر
سَنَة	قَرْن	النَّهَآيَة

A short dialogue:

1st person – أَيْنَ النَّتَآئِجُ؟

2nd person – أَرَأَيْتَ الْإِخْتِبَارَ؟

1st person – نَعَمْ، إِنَّهُ سَهْلٌ

2nd person – أَأَنْتَ طَالِبُ الْعِلْمِ؟

Convert the following transliterations to Arabic phrases using the short vowels:

Ureedu an atallām.	
Hadha huwa at-ṭareequş-şaḥeeḥ.	
Ayna al-masjid?	

Read the following verses:

Circle the definite and indefinite nouns. Identify the sun letters and moon letters.

إِنَّ الْمُجْرِمِينَ فِي ضَلَالٍ وَسُعُرٍ	أَلْقَى الذِّكْرَ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ بَيْنِنَا بَلْ هُوَ كَذَّابٌ أَشْرٌ
أَفَرَأَيْتُمُ النَّارَ الَّتِي تُورُونَ	فَبِأَيِّ آلَاءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبَانِ

* Read the Qur'an in a loud voice to enhance your pronunciation skills.

Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning
ثَانِيَّة	thaaniyah	second
دَقِيقَةٌ	daqeeqah	minute
سَاعَةٌ	saa'ah	hour
يَوْمٌ	yawm	day
أُسْبُوعٌ	usboo'	week
شَهْرٌ	shahr	month
سَنَةٌ	sanah	year
قَرْنٌ	qarn	century
النَّهَآيَةُ	an-nihaayah	the end

Practice Reading Arabic

فِي الْمَطَارِ

الْفَتَى: أَعْطِنِي يَدَكَ يَا جَدِّي أَسَاعِدُكَ.

الْجَدُّ: شُكْرًا لَكَ ، فَإِنَّ صُغُودَ الدَّرَجِ يُتَعَبُّنِي.

الْفَتَى: ضَعْ يَدَكَ عَلَيَّ كَتِفِي وَاسْتَنْدِ عَلَيْهَا.

الْجَدُّ: لَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُتْعَبَكَ يَا بُنَيَّ.

الْفَتَى: لَا تَعَبَ مَا دُمْتَ مُسْتَرِيحًا

الْجَدُّ: إِلَى أَيْنَ تَذْهَبُ يَا بُنَيَّ؟

الْفَتَى: لِرِيَازَةِ أَهْلِي فِي السَّعُودِيَّةِ.

الْجَدُّ : وَأَنَا ذَاهِبٌ كَذَلِكَ لِلسَّعُودِيَّةِ لِأَدَاءِ الْعُمْرَةِ.

الْفَتَى: حَسَنًا سَنَكُونُ مَعًا، وَأَنَا فِي خِدْمَتِكَ دَائِمًا.

فِي الْبَيْتِ

الْوَالِدُ: هَلْ صَلَّيْتَ الصُّبْحَ يَا حَامِدُ؟
حَامِدُ: نَعَمْ، صَلَّيْتُ مَعَكَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ.
الْوَالِدُ: لَكِنِّي مَا رَأَيْتُكَ.
حَامِدُ: لِأَنِّي أَسْرَعْتُ بِالْعُودَةِ.
الْوَالِدُ: لِمَاذَا؟
حَامِدُ: لِأَنَّنَا سَنَذْهَبُ الْيَوْمَ فِي رِحْلَةٍ؟
الْوَالِدُ: إِلَى أَيْنَ؟
حَامِدُ: إِلَى مَدِينَةِ الْعَيْنِ فِي الْعَيْنِ شَوَارِعُ وَاسِعَةٌ وَحَدَائِقُ جَمِيلَةٌ.

فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ

حَامِدُ: هَيَّا يَا خَالِدُ، هَيَّا يَا سَعِيدُ.
خَالِدُ: إِلَى أَيْنَ يَا خَالِدُ.
حَامِدُ: إِلَى الْحَافِلَةِ الَّتِي سَنَذْهَبُ بِهَا إِلَى الْعَيْنِ.
سَعِيدُ: سَنَقْفُ أَوَّلًا فِي الطَّابُورِ.
خَالِدُ: وَنُؤَدِّي التَّحِيَّةَ وَنُنْشِدُ النِّشِيدَ.
حَامِدُ: الْآنَ شُكْرًا لَكُمَا.

فِي السَّيَّارَةِ

تَعَطَّلَتْ سَيَّارَتِي يَوْمًا فَقُلْتُ لِجَارِي أَيْنَ يُصْلِحُونَ السَّيَّارَاتِ؟
فَقَالَ: فِي الْمَنْطَقَةِ الصَّنَاعِيَّةِ.
قُلْتُ: وَأَيْنَ الْمَنْطَقَةُ الصَّنَاعِيَّةُ؟
قَالَ: فِي مَكَانٍ غَيْرِ بَعِيدٍ.
فَقُلْتُ: هَلْ تَصْحُبُنِي إِلَيْهَا؟
قَالَ: نَعَمْ، تَعَالَ مَعِي.

فِي الْمَنْطَقَةِ الصَّنَاعِيَّةِ

ذَهَبْتُ مَعَ صَدِيقِي إِلَى الْمَنْطَقَةِ الصَّنَاعِيَّةِ.
وَفِي الْمَنْطَقَةِ الصَّنَاعِيَّةِ مَحَلَّاتٌ صَغِيرَةٌ.
وَهَذَا مَحَلٌّ لِإِصْلَاحِ الإِطَارَاتِ.
وَهَذَا مَحَلٌّ لِإِصْلَاحِ الْمَاكِينَاتِ.
وَهَذَا مَحَلٌّ لِإِصْلَاحِ عُطْلِ الْكَهْرَبَاءِ.
وَصَاحِبُ السَّيَّارَةِ يَنْتَقِلُ مِنْ مَكَانٍ إِلَى مَكَانٍ.
وَفِي سَيَّارَتِي عُطْلٌ لِلْكَهْرَبَاءِ فَقُلْتُ لِصَاحِبِي:
قِفْ بِنَا عِنْدَ مَحَلِّ تَصْلِيحِ الْكَهْرَبَاءِ.

عِنْدَ الْكَهْرَبَائِيَّ

وَقَفْنَا عِنْدَ مَحَلِّ تَصْلِيحِ الْكَهْرَبَاءِ.
وَطَلَبْنَا مِنَ الْعَامِلِ أَنْ يَفْحَصَ السَّيَّارَةَ.
وَفَتَحَ الْعَامِلُ السَّيَّارَةَ وَجَرَّبَ التَّشْغِيلَ.
وَجَرَّبَ الضَّوْءَ وَجَرَّبَ الْإِشَارَاتِ.
وَأَخَذَ يَدْخُلُ إِلَى الْمَحَلِّ وَيَخْرُجُ.
وَفِي يَدِهِ قِطْعُ غِيَارٍ صَغِيرَةٍ.
وَبَعْدَ دَقَائِقَ قَالَ: تَفَضَّلْ .. جَرِّبْ.
وَرَكِبْتُ السَّيَّارَةَ وَجَرَّبْتُ ثُمَّ عُذْتُ..
فَشَكَرْتُ الرَّجُلَ وَدَفَعْتُ الْأُجْرَةَ وَانْصَرَفْتُ.

فِي الطَّرِيقِ

حَمْدَانُ: مَاذَا أَرَى يَا مَحْمُودُ فِي الطَّرِيقِ؟
مَحْمُودُ: فِي الطَّرِيقِ زِينَاتٌ وَأَعْلَامٌ وَأَنْوَارٌ.
حَمْدَانُ: بِأَيِّ مُنَاسَبَةٍ هَذِهِ الزَّيِّنَاتُ؟
مَحْمُودُ: بِمُنَاسَبَةِ الْإِحْتِفَالِ بِذِكْرِ اتِّحَادِ الْإِمَارَاتِ.
حَمْدَانُ: وَمَتَى أُعْلِنَ هَذَا الْإِتِّحَادُ؟

مَحْمُودُ: أُعْلِنَ فِي الْيَوْمِ الثَّانِي مِنْ دِيسَمْبَرِ سَنَةِ ١٩٧١ م.
حَمْدَانُ: وَمَا الْإِمَارَاتُ الَّتِي كَوْنَتْ هَذَا الْإِتِّحَادُ؟
مَحْمُودُ: يَتَكَوَّنُ هَذَا الْإِتِّحَادُ مِنْ سَبْعِ إِمَارَاتٍ هِيَ: أَبُو ظَبْيٍ وَدُبَيٌّ وَالشَّارِقَةُ
وَعَجْمَانُ وَأُمُّ الْقُوَيْنِ وَرَأْسُ الْخَيْمَةِ وَالْفَجِيرَةُ.

فِي النَّادِي

أَهْلًا يَا صَدِيقِي.. أَهْلًا يَا نُورِي.
أَهْلًا بِكَ يَا قَادِرِي.. أَيْنَ كُنْتَ؟
كُنْتُ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ.
مَاذَا كُنْتَ تَعْمَلُ؟
كُنْتُ أَتَعَلَّمُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ.
وَهَلْ يَتَعَلَّمُ فِيهَا غَيْرُ الْعَرَبِ؟
نَعَمْ، فِيهَا قِسْمٌ لِتَعْلِيمِ غَيْرِ الْعَرَبِ وَقَدْ تَعَلَّمْتُ كَيْفَ أَكْتُبُ وَكَيْفَ أَقْرَأُ بِاللُّغَةِ
الْعَرَبِيَّةِ.
مِنْ الْغَدِ - إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ - سَنَذْهَبُ مَعَكَ لِتَتَعَلَّمَ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ.

الْهِنْدُ

الْهِنْدُ قُطْرٌ غَنِيٌّ .. وَاسِعُ الرُّقْعَةِ.
وَأَرْضُهَا خَصْبَةٌ .. صَالِحَةٌ لِلزَّرَاعَةِ.
وَتِمَارُهَا كَثِيرَةٌ .. وَجَوُّهَا مُعْتَدِلٌ.
وَسَمَاوُهَا صَافِيَةٌ .. وَأَنْهَارُهَا كَثِيرَةٌ
وَهِيَ بَلَدُ الصَّنَاعَاتِ الْمُخْتَلِفَةِ.
يُقَالُ عَنْهَا: قَلْعَةُ الصَّنَاعَاتِ.
لَيْسَ فِي قَارَةِ آسِيَا مِثْلُهَا.
شَعْبُهَا كَرِيمٌ يُكْرَمُ الضُّيُوفَ.
وَيَعِيشُ فِي أَمْنٍ وَسَلَامٍ.

عَلَى شَاطِئِ الْبَحْرِ

إِبْرَاهِيمُ: هَلْ تَأْتِي إِلَى الشَّاطِئِ كَثِيرًا؟
إِسْمَاعِيلُ: نَعَمْ .. أَحْضِرُ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ وَلَوْ سَاعَةً.
إِبْرَاهِيمُ: لِمَذَا؟
إِسْمَاعِيلُ: لِأَنَّ الْجَوْ هُنَا جَمِيلٌ .. مُنْعَشٍ لِلنَّفْسِ .. وَمُفِيدٌ نَافِعٌ لِلْجِسْمِ .. وَنَقِيٌّ ..
خَالٍ مِنَ الْجَرَاثِمِ.

إِبْرَاهِيمُ: صَحِيحٌ يَا أَخِي.. عِنْدَكَ حَقٌّ.
إِسْمَاعِيلُ: هل البيوت فيها مثل هذا الجو؟
إِبْرَاهِيمُ: لَا طَبْعًا، وَبِخَاصَّةِ الْبُيُوتِ الضَّيِّقَةِ.
إِسْمَاعِيلُ: لِذَلِكَ كَانَ أَهْلُ الْبَحَارِ أَقْوَى أَجْسَامًا.

السَّباحَةُ

يُجِيدُ أَهْلُ الشَّوَاطِئِ السَّباحَةَ فِي الْبَحْرِ.
وَالسَّباحَةُ مِنَ الرِّيَاضَاتِ الْمُحِبَّةِ إِلَى النُّفُوسِ.
وَهِيَ عِلَاجٌ لَأَمْرَاضٍ كَثِيرَةٍ مِنْ أَمْرَاضِ الْعِظَامِ.
وَلِذَلِكَ تُوجَدُ أَحْوَاضٌ لِلْسَّباحَةِ فِي الْمَدَارِسِ، وَفِي الْأَنْدِيَةِ الرِّيَاضِيَّةِ، وَفِي الْبُيُوتِ
الْكَبِيرَةِ.

اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ

قَالَ سَعِيدٌ: اللُّغَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ لُغَةٌ أَصِيلَةٌ بِهَا نَزَلَ الْقُرْآنُ، لِذَلِكَ يَتَعَلَّمُهَا الْمُسْلِمُونَ.
قَالَ حَامِدٌ: أَحْسَنْتَ يَا سَعِيدُ، وَأَنَا سَأَتَعَلَّمُهَا وَأُعَلِّمُهَا لِأَوْلَادِي لِيَقْرَؤُوا بِهَا
الْقُرْآنَ وَيُضَيِّفُوهَا إِلَى لُغَتِهِمْ.

حوار

عَدْنَانُ: أَيْنَ كُنْتَ يَا قَحْطَانُ؟
قَحْطَانُ: كُنْتُ فِي السَّعُودِيَّةِ.
عَدْنَانُ: كَمْ يَوْمًا بَقِيتَ هُنَاكَ؟
قَحْطَانُ: بَقِيتُ هُنَاكَ عَشْرَةَ أَيَّامٍ.
عَدْنَانُ: كَيْفَ قَضَيْتَ هَذِهِ الْأَيَّامَ؟
قَحْطَانُ: فِي مَكَّةَ وَقَفْنَا عَلَى جَبَلِ عَرَفَاتٍ، ثُمَّ طُفْنَا حَوْلَ الْكَعْبَةِ ثُمَّ سَعَيْنَا بَيْنَ
الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَفِي الْمَدِينَةِ الْمُنَوَّرَةِ زُرْنَا الْمَسْجِدَ النَّبَوِيَّ الشَّرِيفَ.
عَدْنَانُ: تَقَبَّلَ اللَّهُ مِنْكَ وَكُلَّ عَامٍ وَأَنْتُمْ بِخَيْرٍ.

Unit 4

Learn How to Write in Arabic

Lesson #14

LEARN HOW TO WRITE

- أ أُرِيدُ الْمَاءَ
- ب بَرُّ الْوَلَدَيْنِ خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْجِهَادِ
- ت مَنْ تَرَكَ الصَّلَاةَ فَقَدْ كَفَرَ
- ث وَنَقْصٍ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ
- ج جِئْنَا إِلَيْكَ لِنُجَاهِدَ وَنَكْسِبُ التَّاجَ
- ح احْفَظْ اللَّهَ يَحْفَظْكَ وَلَا تَفْرَحْ
- خ خَيْرُ الْأُمُورِ أَوْسَطُهَا
- د كَمَا تُدِينُ تُدَانِ وَالِدَيْنِ النَّصِيحَةُ
- ذ وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ
- ر رَوْحٌ وَرِيحَانٌ وَجَنَّةٌ نَعِيمٌ
- ز وَلَا تَزِرُ وَازِرَةٌ وِزْرَ أُخْرَى
- س سِرَاجًا وَهَّاجًا
- ش أَبْشِرْ بِالْخَيْرِ
- ص سَرَقَ اللَّصُّ مِنَ الْمَنْزِلِ

ض	مَوْضُوعُ الْيَوْمِ الْخَطُّ
ط	طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ
ظ	وَلَوْ كُنْتَ فَظًّا غَلِيظَ الْقَلْبِ لَانْفَضُّوا مِنْ حَوْلِكَ
ع	إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ
غ	الْغَافِرُ الْغَفُورُ يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ
ف	اتَّقُوا فِرَاسَةَ الْمُؤْمِنِ
ق	إِنَّ أَبِي رَقِيقُ الْقَلْبِ
ك	إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَكَ
ل	لَا أَدْرِي أَيْنَ الْمِفْتَاحُ
م	مُمَارَسَةُ الْكِتَابَةِ مُفِيدَةٌ
ن	نَحْنُ أَوْلِيَاؤُكُمْ
هـ	هَذَا أَمْرٌ مُهِمٌّ
و	مَوَدَّةٌ وَرَحْمَةٌ
ي	يَا رَبِّي اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي

Writing Phrases and Sentences

مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ

مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ

مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ

مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ

مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ

مِنَ السَّائِحِينَ الْأَجَانِبِ

زَارَ السُّعُودِيَّةَ وَفَدَّ

زَارَ السُّعُودِيَّةَ وَفَدَّ

زَارَ السُّعُودِيَّةَ وَفَدَّ

زَارَ السُّعُودِيَّةَ وَفَدَّ

زَارَ السُّعُودِيَّةَ وَفَدَّ

زَارَ السُّعُودِيَّةَ وَفَدَّ

مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ

مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ

مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ

مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ

مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ

مِنَ الْوَفْدِ عُلَمَاءُ

لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا.

لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا.

لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا.

لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا.

لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا.

لِيَطَّلِعُوا عَلَى نَهْضَتِهَا.

وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَّارُ

وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَّارُ

وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَّارُ

يَهْتَمُّونَ بِالْعُلُومِ

يَهْتَمُّونَ بِالْعُلُومِ

يَهْتَمُّونَ بِالْعُلُومِ

يَهْتَمُونَ بِالْعُلُومِ

يَهْتَمُونَ بِالْعُلُومِ

يَهْتَمُونَ بِالْعُلُومِ

وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَارُ

وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَارُ

وَمِنَ الْوَفْدِ تُجَارُ

يَهْتَمُونَ بِالتَّجَارَةِ

يَهْتَمُونَ بِالتَّجَارَةِ

يَهْتَمُونَ بِالتَّجَارَةِ

يَهْتَمُونَ بِالتَّجَارَةِ

يَهْتَمُونَ بِالتَّجَارَةِ

يَهْتَمُونَ بِالتَّجَارَةِ

وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ

وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ

وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ

وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ

وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ

وَيَعْقِدُونَ الصَّفَقَاتِ

وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ.

وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ.

وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ.

وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ.

وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ.

وَيَبِيعُونَ وَيَشْتَرُونَ.

تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ

تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ

تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ

تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ

تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ

تَرَاهُمْ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

يُتَابِعُونَ الْأَسْعَارَ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالشُّجَارِ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالشُّجَارِ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالشُّجَارِ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالشُّجَارِ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالشُّجَارِ

وَيَجْتَمِعُونَ بِالشُّجَارِ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَسْمَعُونَ الْأَخْبَارَ

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرَكَاتِ.

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرَكَاتِ.

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرَكَاتِ.

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرَكَاتِ.

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرَكَاتِ.

وَيَتَّصِلُونَ بِالشَّرَكَاتِ.

Joining Letters

Join the following letters together and add the short vowels (fat·hah, kasrah, or dammah) to them.

..... ال ر ج ل
..... اس ت ج ا ب ة
..... م س ا ح ة
..... ال م و ت
..... ال د ن ي ا
..... ال س م ا ء
..... ن و ر
..... ب ي ض ا ء
..... م ا ئ د ة
..... ال ق ي ا م ة

- The End -