

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah,
The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful

أهلاً وسهلاً بكم في دورة اللغة العربية – المستوى المبتدئ

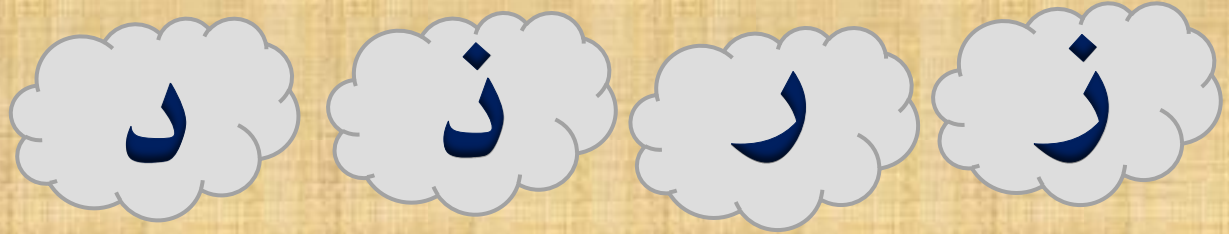
Welcome to - LEVEL 0 – Arabic Language Course

Level – 0

Class # 4

ArabicInEnglish.com

Outlines of This Lesson



For Each Letter (Dāl) – (Dhāl) – (Rā') – (Zā'):

- **Formation of the letter**
- **Articulation (Place of Origin) - *Makhraj***
- **Letter with (Diacritic Marks) - *Al-Harakāt***
- **Reading Vocabulary Practice**
- **Writing Letter Script/composition of words**
- **Homework**
- **Grammar: Particle/Letter = *Adaat / 7Harf***



دال

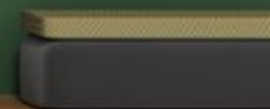
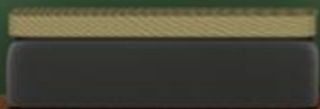
Dāḥ

d



(*da'* Sound is a bit softer than the English *d* sound).

لَكَ دُحْدُحٌ



مخرج الحرف (د) Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter

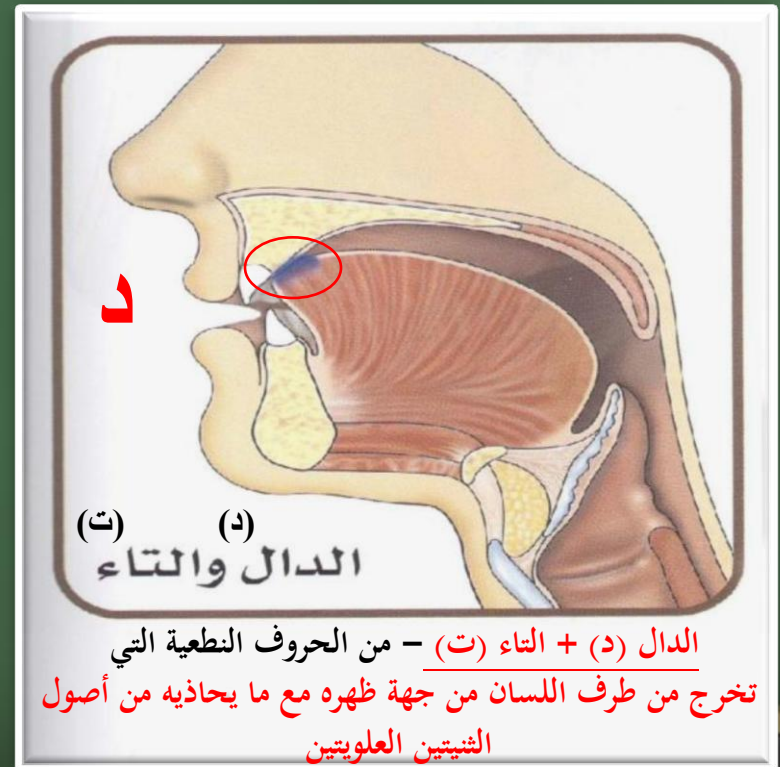
د (دال) – Dāl (d)

One of the Interdental letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Nit'iyyah*). The sound comes when the tip of the tongue touches the root of the upper incisors. [i.e. tip of tongue hits the gum line (exactly where the gum meets the teeth) of the 2 front upper incisors].

Key Notes:

1. The most suitable method for familiarizing the correct *Makhraj*, the place of origin, of a letter is to keep it *Sakin* (quiescent) and add before it (*Alif maftuh*) Alif having fathah. All the alphabet letters are kept in *Sakin* (quiescent) for this purpose. E.g.

أَدْ



Letter with (*Diacritic Marks*) - Al-Harakāt ('Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

dī'

د

ـَ

د

da'



ـِ

و

ـُ

د

د

du'

The Sukūn السكون
(Vowelless / Quiescent)
or a
(Short & Quiet Sound)



Dā'r

بَـاِـر

House

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

Al-Hamdullah

Praises / Thanks / Appreciation are Due to Allah

الْحَمْدُ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

Ashhadu Anna La ilaha ila Allah;
Muhammadur-rasul Allah.

I Bear Witness: *There is no God but Allah;
Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah*

أَشْهَدُ

Ashhadu = I bear witness

اِفْرَأْ - اَكْتُبْ Write - Read

كتابة الحرف حسب موقعة من الكلمة

Shape/Writing of Letter Changes Based On Its Location In a Word

الحرف في آخر الكلمة Letter at end of word <u>Final Position</u> ²	الحرف في وسط الكلمة Letter in middle of word <u>Medial Position</u> ¹	الحرف في أول الكلمة Letter at beginning of word <u>Initial Position</u>
د - د	د	د
يَسْجُدُ - بَارِدٌ Cold - Prostrating 	حَدِيقَةٌ - Garden 	دَجَاج - Chicken 

1. Medial Position Letters: When preceded by a non-connecting letter, the letters in the medial position are the same as when they are initial.
2. Final Position Letters: When preceded by a non-connecting letter, these letters in their final position are the same as when they are independent.

ذال

Dhāl

dhā'



(No actual equivalent sound in English)

Although it helps to pronounce **dhā'** as the sound of **th** in that.

شَدِيدٌ

مخرج الحرف (ذ) Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter

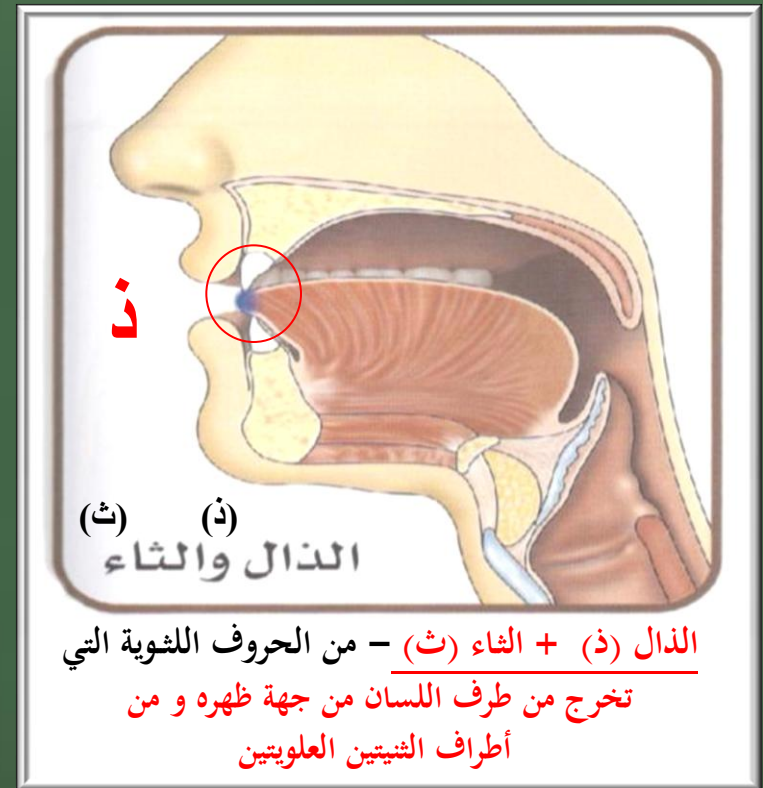
ذ (ذال) – (dhāl / th)

One of the Gingival letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Lithawiyyah*). The sound comes when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper incisors.

Key Notes:

1. The most suitable method for familiarizing the correct *Makhraj*, the place of origin, of a letter is to keep it *Sakin* (quiescent) and add before it (*Alif maftuh*) Alif having fathah. All the alphabet letters are kept in *Sakin* (quiescent) for this purpose. E.g.

أَذْ



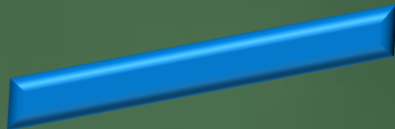
Letter with (*Diacritic Marks*) - Al-Harakāt ('Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

dhi'/thi'



dha'/tha'



dhu'/thu'

The Sukūn السكون
(Vowelless / Quiescent)
or a
(Short & Quiet Sound)

أَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيْمِ

Aa'othu Billah Mina Al-Shaytaan Al-Rajeem

*I seek refuge with Allah from Shaytaan
(Satan), the outcast (cursed or stoned one).*




أَعُوْذُ

Aa'othu = *I seek refuge*

اِفْرَأْ - اَكْتُبْ Write - Read

كتابة الحرف حسب موقعة من الكلمة

Shape/Writing of Letter Changes Based On Its Location In a Word

الحرف في آخر الكلمة Letter at end of word <u>Final Position</u> ²	الحرف في وسط الكلمة Letter in middle of word <u>Medial Position</u> ¹	الحرف في أول الكلمة Letter at beginning of word <u>Initial Position</u>
ذ - ذ	ذ	ذ
لَذِيذٌ - أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ I Seek Refuge with Allah - Delicious 	يَبْذُرُ - Seeding 	ذَهَبٌ - Gold 

1. Medial Position Letters: When preceded by a non-connecting letter, the letters in the medial position are the same as when they are initial.
2. Final Position Letters: When preceded by a non-connecting letter, these letters in their final position are the same as when they are independent.

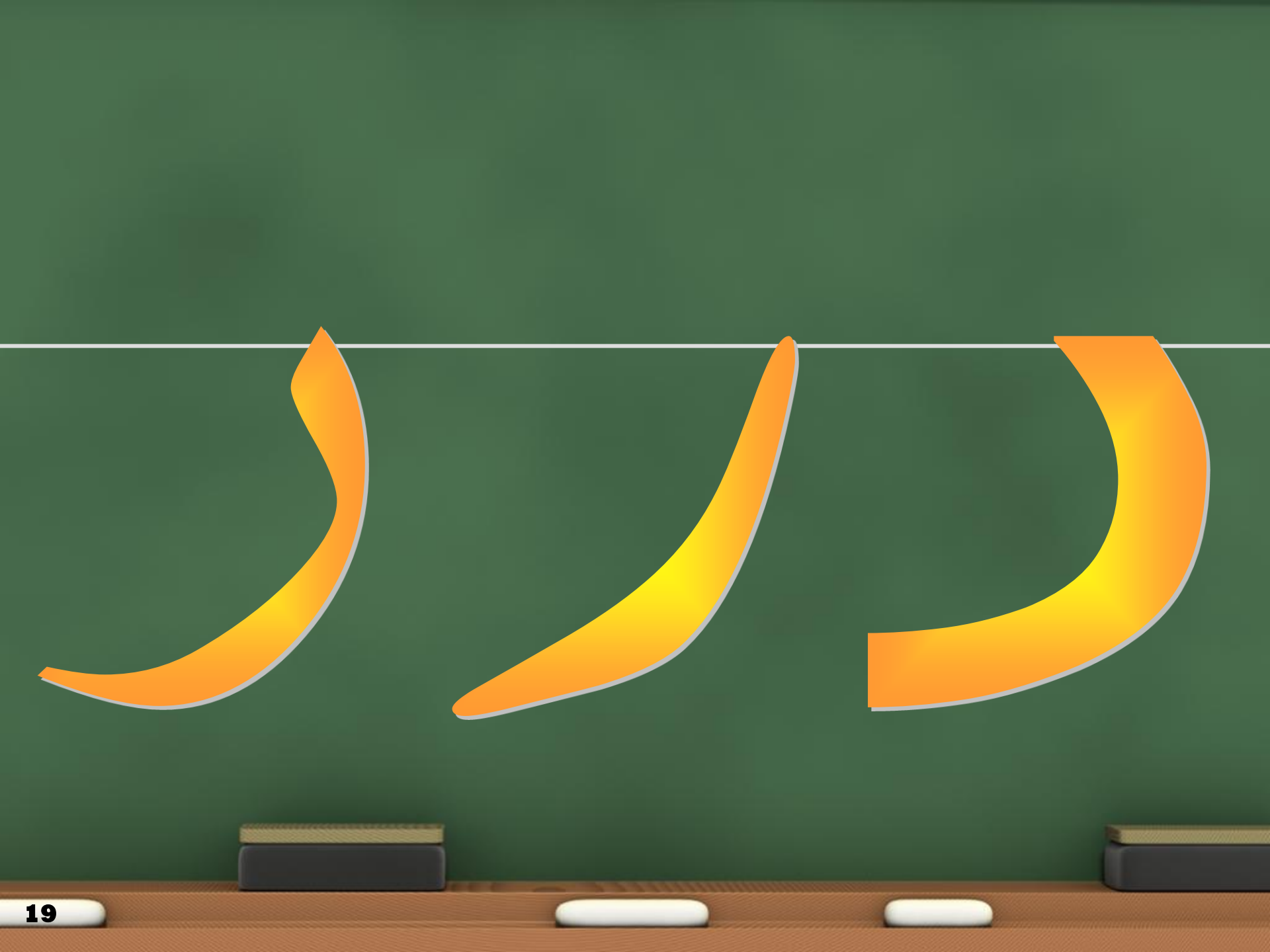


Rā' / Raa

R



(*Ra'* Sound is like the *r* in road).



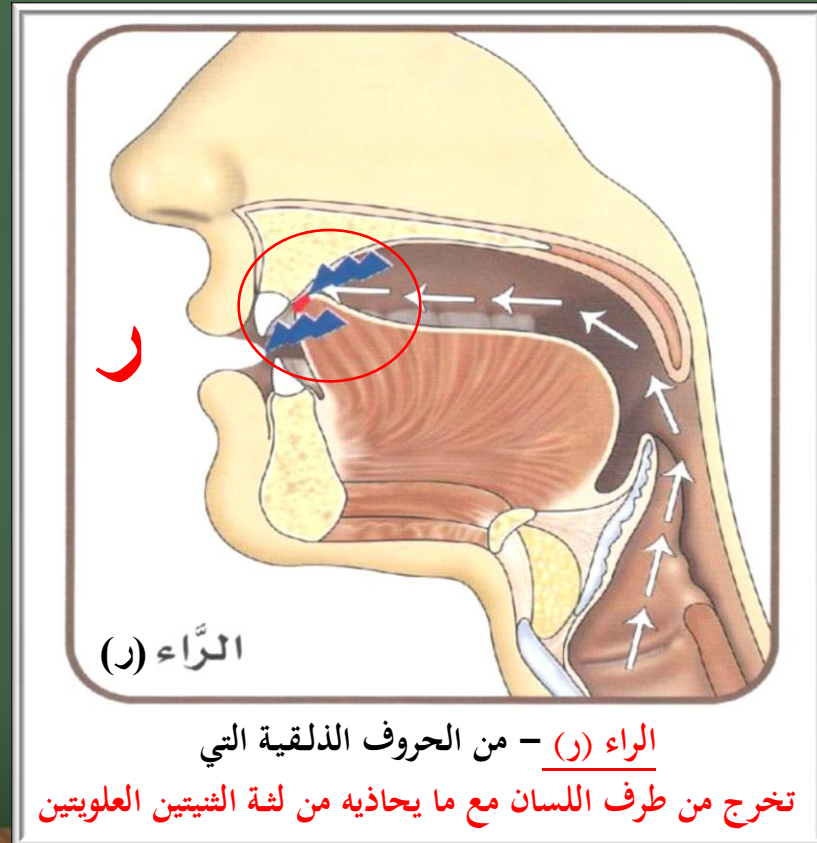
مخرج الحرف (ر) Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter (ر)

Rā' / Raa (R) – (را)

One of the Liquids (*Al-Huruf Al-Dhawlaqiyyah*). The sound comes when the tip of the tongue touches the opposite portion of the hard palate, (i.e. when the tip of the tongue touches the gums of the top incisors, and lateral-incisors).

Key Notes:

1. The most suitable method for familiarizing the correct *Makhraj*, the place of origin, of a letter is to keep it *Sakin* (quiescent) and add before it (*Alif maftuh*) Alif having fathah. All the alphabet letters are kept in *Sakin* (quiescent) for this purpose. E.g. أَرَّ
2. Majority of Arabic consonants should be recognized by applying a short Arabic vowel fathah (a'). For example the consonant ر shall be articulated as:
را = (Rā') or (Raa).



Letter with (*Diacritic Marks*) - Al-Harakāt ('Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

Ri'



Ra'



Ru'

The Sukūn السكون
(Vowelless / Quiescent)
or a
(Short & Quiet Sound)

جزاك الله خيرا

Jazaka Allah Khaira = *May Allah Reward you goodness*

حَيْرًا

Khaira = *Good / Righteousness*

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

Aa'othu Billah Mina Al-Shaytaan Al-Rajeem

*I seek refuge with Allah from Shaytaan
(Satan), the outcast (cursed or stoned one).*

الرجيم

Al-Rajeem = *The Cursed or Stoned One*

Raab



Lord / Guardian

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Sub7haan Allah

Glorified is Allah



Sub7haan Rabiya Al-Atheem = *Glorified is Allah, the Most Great*

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ



Sub7haan Rabiya Al'Alaa = *Glorify Allah, the Most High*

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Al-Ra7heem Al-Ra7hmaan

Bism

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Bism Allah Al-Ra7hmaan Al-Ra7heem

*By /In The Name Of Allah
The Most Gracious The Merciful*

سورة الفاتحة (1:1)
Al-Qur'an

BarakaatuHu

Ra7hmatu

His Blessings

Mercy

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

**As-Salamu Alaykum Wa Rahmatu
Allah Wa BarakaatuHu**

"Peace, Mercy and Blessings of Allah be Upon You"

اِفْرَأْ - اَكْتَبْ Write - Read

كتابة الحرف حسب موقعة من الكلمة

Shape/Writing of Letter Changes Based On Its Location In a Word

الحرف في آخر الكلمة Letter at end of word <u>Final Position</u> ²	الحرف في وسط الكلمة Letter in middle of word <u>Medial Position</u> ¹	الحرف في أول الكلمة Letter at beginning of word <u>Initial Position</u>
ر - ر	ر - ر	ر
Light نُور - Evil شَر	يَقْرَأ - زَرَعَ Planted - Reading	Head - رَأْس
 	 	

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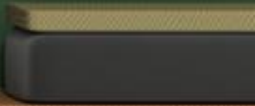
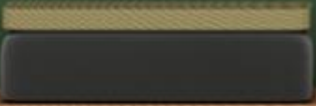
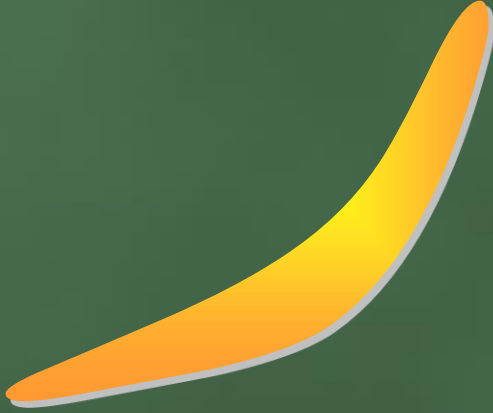
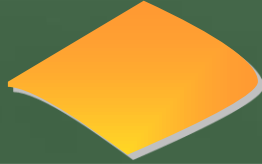
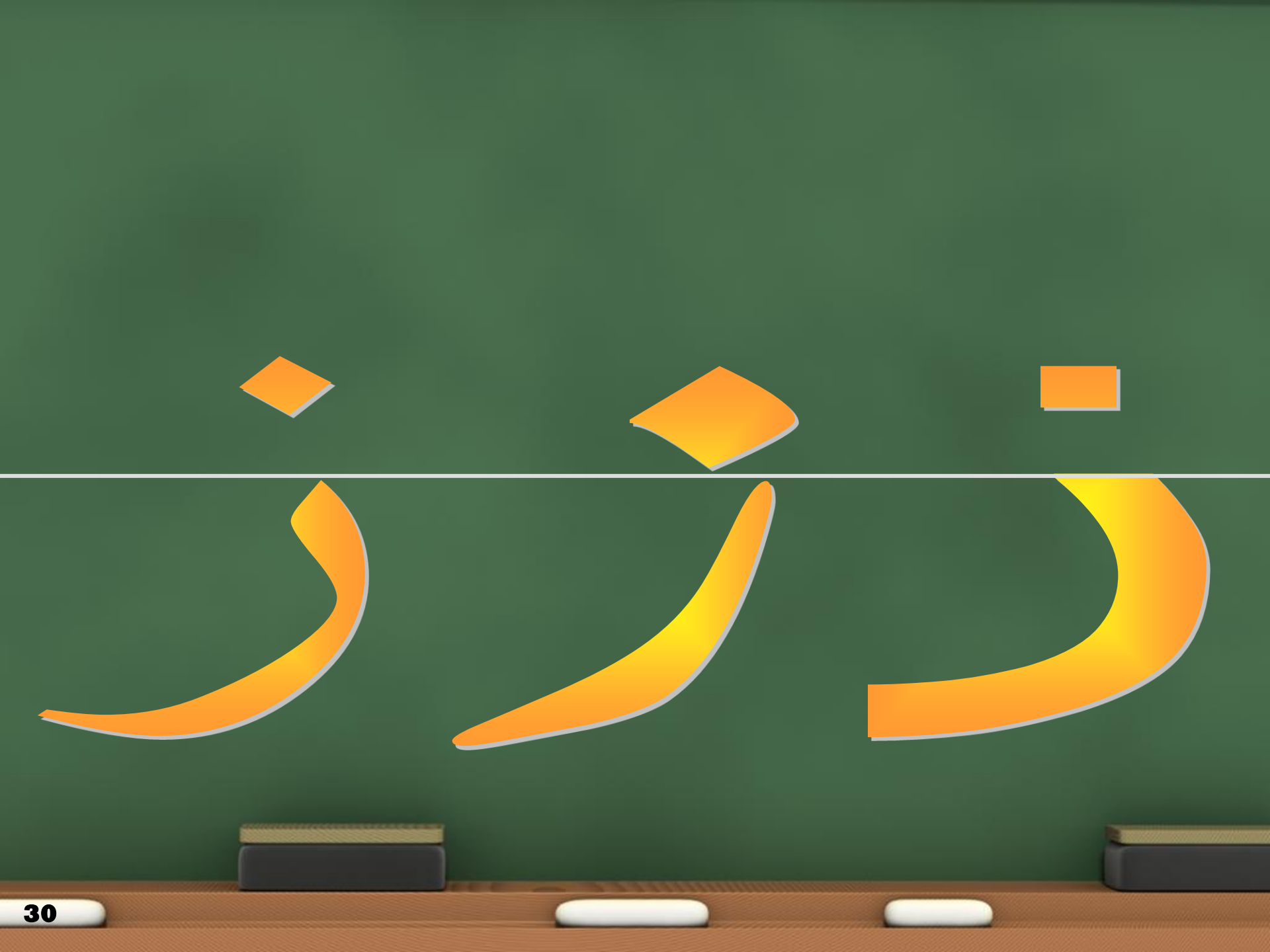
زا / زاي

Zā' / Zay

Z



(Za' Sound is like the Z in zenith).



مخرج الحرف (ز) Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter

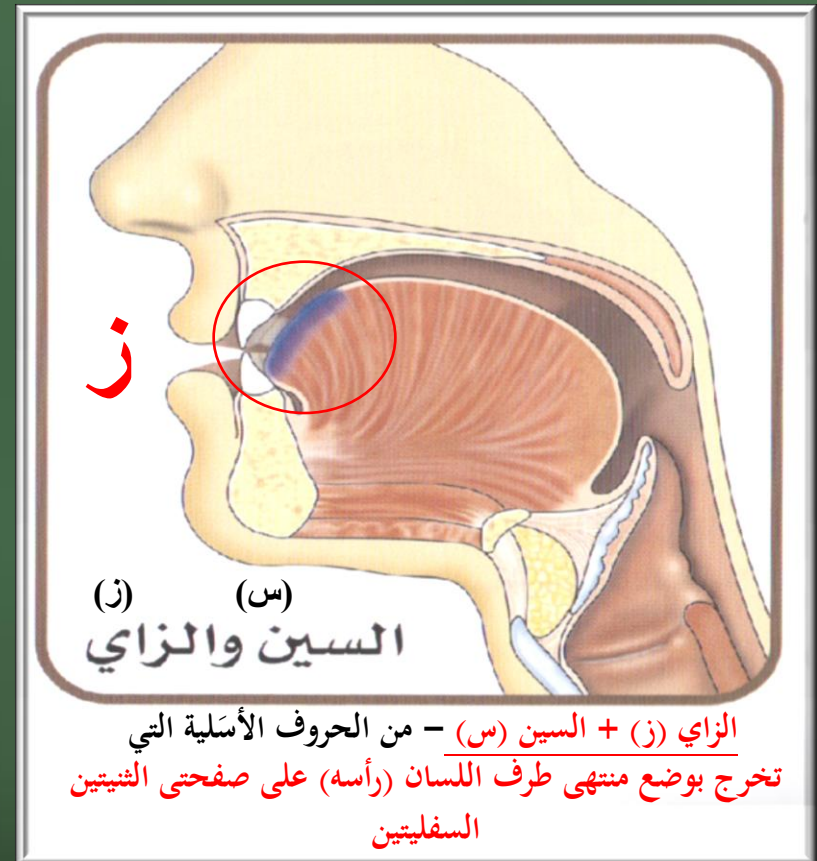
Zā' / Zay (Z) – (زا)

One of the Apical Letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Asaliyyah*). The sound comes when the tip of the tongue touches the root of the lower incisors.

Key Notes:

1. The most suitable method for familiarizing the correct *Makhraj*, the place of origin, of a letter is to keep it *Sakin* (quiescent) and add before it (*Alif maftuh*) Alif having fathah. All the alphabet letters are kept in *Sakin* (quiescent) for this purpose. E.g. أَزْ
2. Majority of Arabic consonants should be recognized by applying a short Arabic vowel fathah (a'). For example the consonant ز shall be articulated as:

زا = (Zā') or (Zaa).



Letter with (*Diacritic Marks*) - Al-Harakāt ('Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

Zi'



Za'



Zu'



The Sukūn السكون
(Vowelless / Quiescent)
or a
(Short & Quiet Sound)

جزاك الله خيرا

Jazaka Allah Khaira = *May Allah Reward you goodness*





جَزَاكَ

Jazaka = *Reward You*

اِفْرَأْ - اَكْتُبْ Write - Read

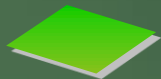
كتابة الحرف حسب موقعة من الكلمة

Shape/Writing of Letter Changes Based On Its Location In a Word

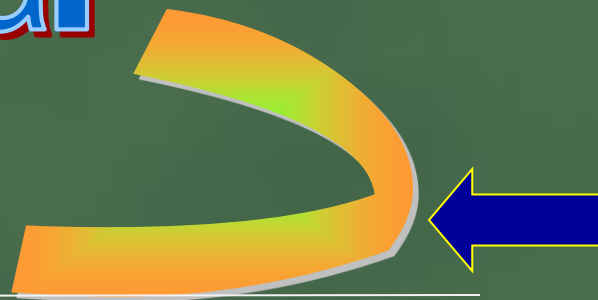
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ز - ز	ز - ز	ز
فَوْزُ - يَخْبِزُ Win - Baking	جَزَر - رِزْقُ Provision - Carrots	زُهُور - Flowers
 		

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Dhāl



Dāl



Zā'



Rā'



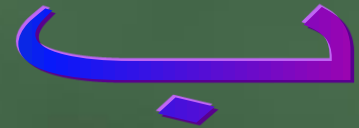
(1) *Alif*



(3) *Tā'*



(2) *Bā'*



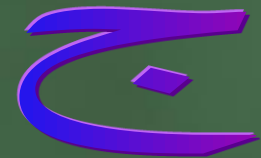
(4) *Thā'*



(6) *Ḥā'*



(5) *Jeem*



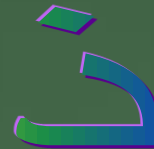
(7) *Khā'*



(10) *Rā'*



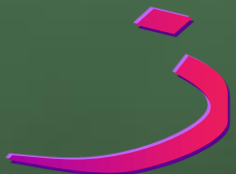
(9) *Dhāl*



(8) *Dāl*



(11) *Zā'*



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (2)

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ (3)

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (4)

سورة الإخلاص (112) Surat Al-Ikhlaas
Al-Qur'an

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (1)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (2)

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (3)

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ (4)

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (5)

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (6)

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ
عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (7)

سورة الفاتحة

Al-Faatiha=The Opening
Surat (1) in the Holy Qur'an

Homework.

1. Write one whole column of the 4 letters.
2. Write these words 5 times each (or more).
3. Bring one "Sura" name including or starting with the letters (Dāl),(Dhāl),(Rā') and (Zā').
4. Search these letters in your own name, family and friends.
5. Revise all the previous letters for the upcoming *Dictation Test*.

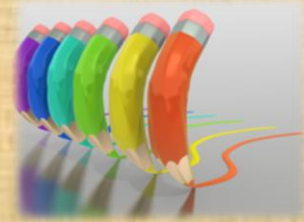


أعوذ
جزاك الله خيرا

"صلى الله عليه و سلم"
"Sallā Ilahu 'alayhi wa "
"sallam (SAW)"
"Peace Be Upon Him (PBUH)"

محمد
رب

نحو



Nahhw = Grammar

Particle / Letter = Adaat / 7Harf أداة / حرف

حرف جر

Preposition

E.g.

On/Upon

To/At

In

على

إلى

في

حرف عطف

Conjunction

E.g.

And

Or

Then

و

أو

ثم

حرف تأكيد

**Particle of
Emphasis**

E.g.

All

(Indeed/Verily/Surely)

كل

إِنَّ - أِنَّ

أداة أو حرف

نداء

**Vocative or
Calling Particle**

E.g.


O'Muhammad (PBUH)

يَا

References



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- Dr. Muhammad Ratib An-Nabulsi. Syria. *Encyclopedia for Islamic Sciences*, Publications Online 2010, website: <http://www.nabulsi.com/blue/ar/>
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- Supplications (Dua’a) - Fortification of the Muslim (Hisnul Muslim) حصن المسلم. Retrieved 2010 from: <http://www.islamic-knowledge.com/Hisn al Muslim/Hisn Al Muslim.htm>



٧٩. Supplication for the expiation of sins said at the conclusion of a sitting or gathering...etc

(١٨٦)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ.

Subhanakal-lahumma wabihamdik, ashhadu an la ilaha illa ant, astaghfiruka wa -
atoobu ilayk .

‘How perfect You are O Allah, and I praise You . I bear witness that None has the right to be worshipped except You . I seek Your forgiveness and turn to You in repentance.’

جزاكم الله خيرا Jazakum Allah Khira