

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 # 5

ArabicInEnglish.com

Outlines of This Lesson



For Each Letter (Seen) – (Sheen) – (Sād) – (Dād):

- **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: Types of Arabic Sentences**

Dictation Test



Please write down the words that
you will hear in Arabic letters.



سین

Seen

s

سن

(**S** Sound is like the **s** in sand).

سین

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

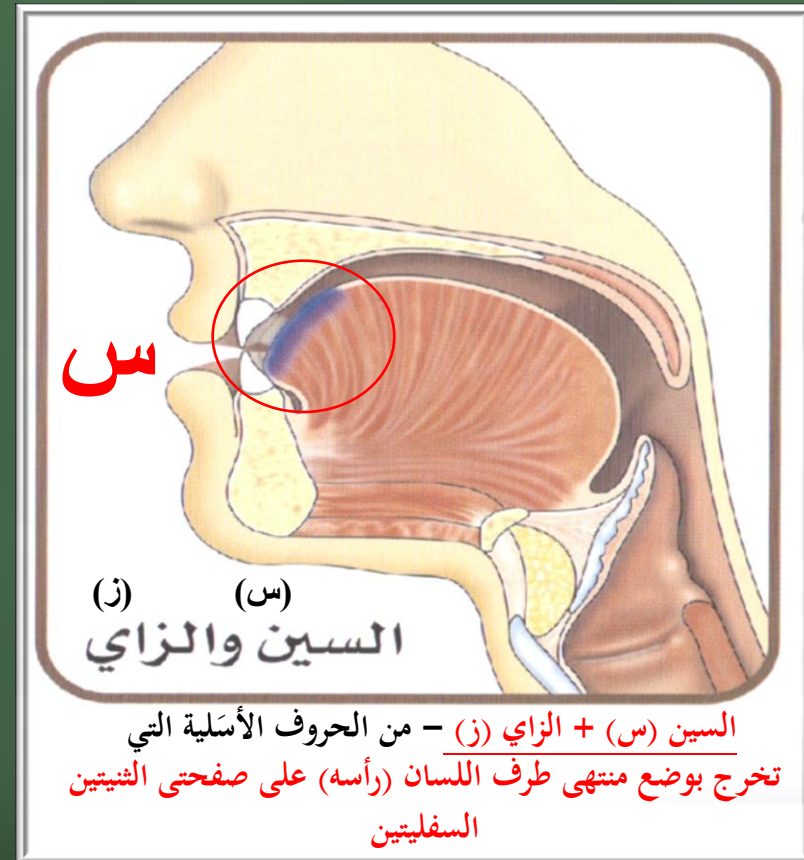
Seen (s) – (سين) س

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.

أَسْ



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

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

si'

س

سَ

sa'



سْ

سُ

su'

س

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

Islam

س إلهام

اسم

Ism = Name or Noun

بسم

B i s m

By / In the name of

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

“لا إله إلا أنت سبحانك إني كنت من
الظالمين”

Lā ilāha illa Anta Subḥanaka
ini Kunto Min AlDalimeen =

"None has the right to be
worshipped but You (O Allah),
Glorified (and Exalted) be You,
[above all that (evil) they
associate with You]. Truly, I have
been of the wrong-doers."
(21:87 Qur'an)

يونس

Prophet Yūnus (*Jonah*) Peace and Blessings of Allah Upon Him

يونس عليه السلام

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

BarakaatuHu

His Blessings

Ra7hmatu

Mercy

As-Salamu

Peace

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته




As-Salamu Alaykum Wa Rahmatu
Allah Wa BarakaatuHu

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

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>
س - س	س	س
رأس - شمس Head - Sun 	عسل - Honey 	سمك - Fish 

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.

شَيْن

Sheen

sh

شَيْن

(**Sh** Sound is like the *sh* in shadow or the *s* in sugar).

تدریس

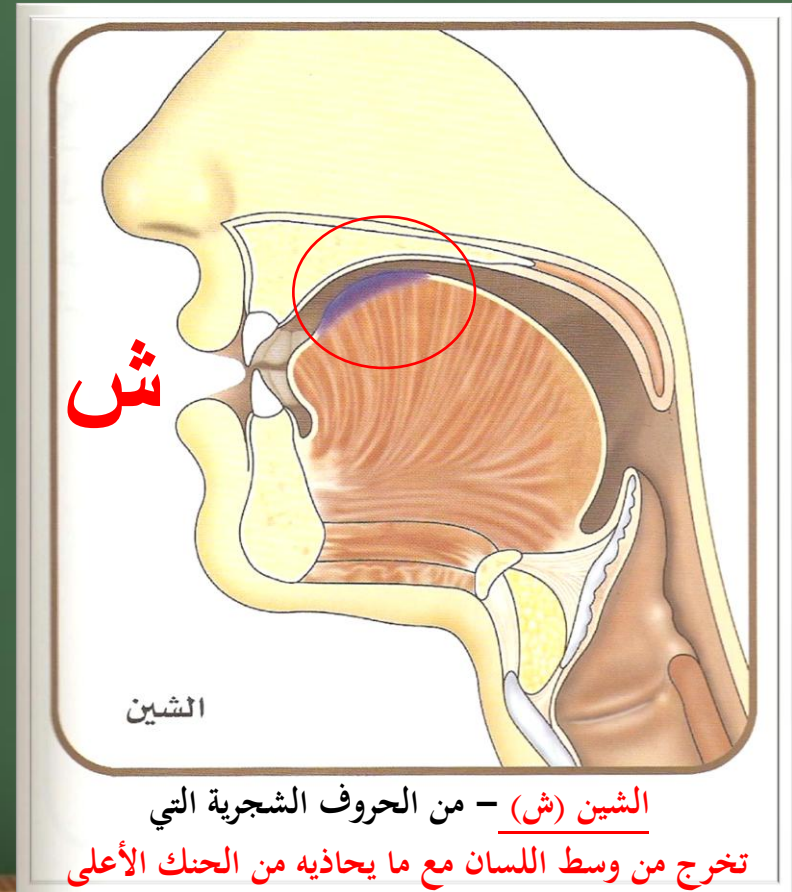
مخرج الحرف (ش) Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter

ش (شين) – (sh) Sheen

One of the Official letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Shajriyyah*). The sound comes when the middle portion of the tongue touches the opposite portion of the hard palate (i.e. roof of the mouth).

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. **أَشْ**



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

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

Shi'

ش

ش

Sha'



○

ش

◌

ش

Shu'

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

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*

وَأَعُوذُ 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).*

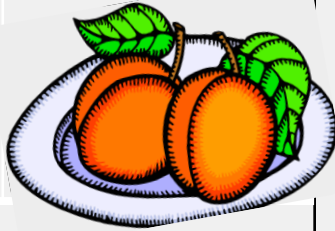

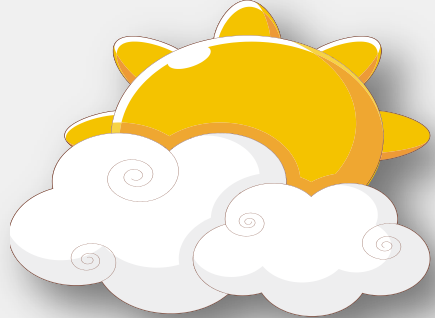
الشَّيْطَانِ

Al-Shaytaan = Satan the cursed or stoned one

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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ش - ش	ش	ش
مِشْمِش - العَرْش	منشأ - Saw	شمس - Sun
<p>The Throne (in a manner that suits His Majesty Allah).</p> 		

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.

صَاد

Big/Deep S*

sād

S* / Sā'



(No actual equivalent sound in English):

The mark (*) means a Strong / Intensive pronunciation is required.

ص ص ص

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

ص (صاد) – (Sād) (S* / Sā')

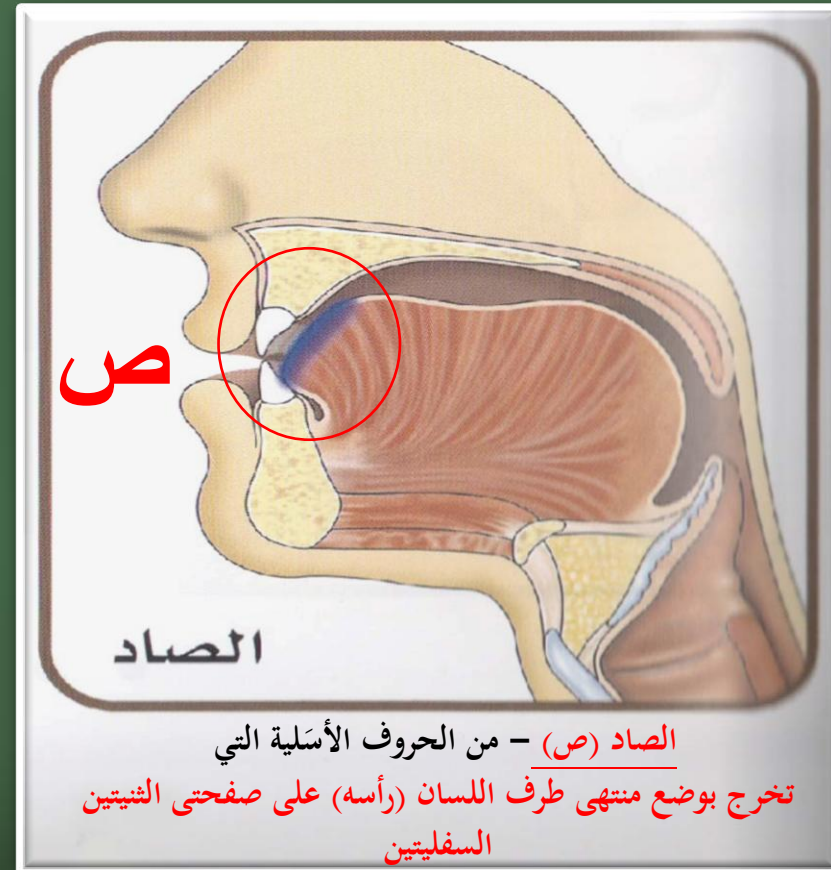
One of the Apical Letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Asaliyyah*). The sound comes when the tip of the tongue touches the root of the lower incisors.

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. أَصْ

2. Majority of Arabic consonants should be recognized by applying a short Arabic vowel fathah (a'). For example the consonant ص shall be articulated as:

صَا = (Sā') or (Saa).



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

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل



Si'

ص



ص



Sa'



ص



ص



Su'

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

ص

Al-Salaat

الصلاة

The Prayers



Sawm

صوم

Fasting

Al-Sadiq





الصادق

The Truthful

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>
ص - ص	ص	ص
<p>غوص قفص</p> <p>Diving Cage</p>  	<p>بصل</p> <p>Onions</p> 	<p>صبر - صلاة</p> <p>Prayer - Patience</p> 

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.

ضاد



"Arabic Language is
The Language of Dād"

Dād

D / Dā'*



Big/Deep D*

(No actual equivalent sound in English):

The mark (*) means a Strong / Intensive pronunciation is required.

ص ص ص

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

Dād (D* / Dā') – ض(ضاد)

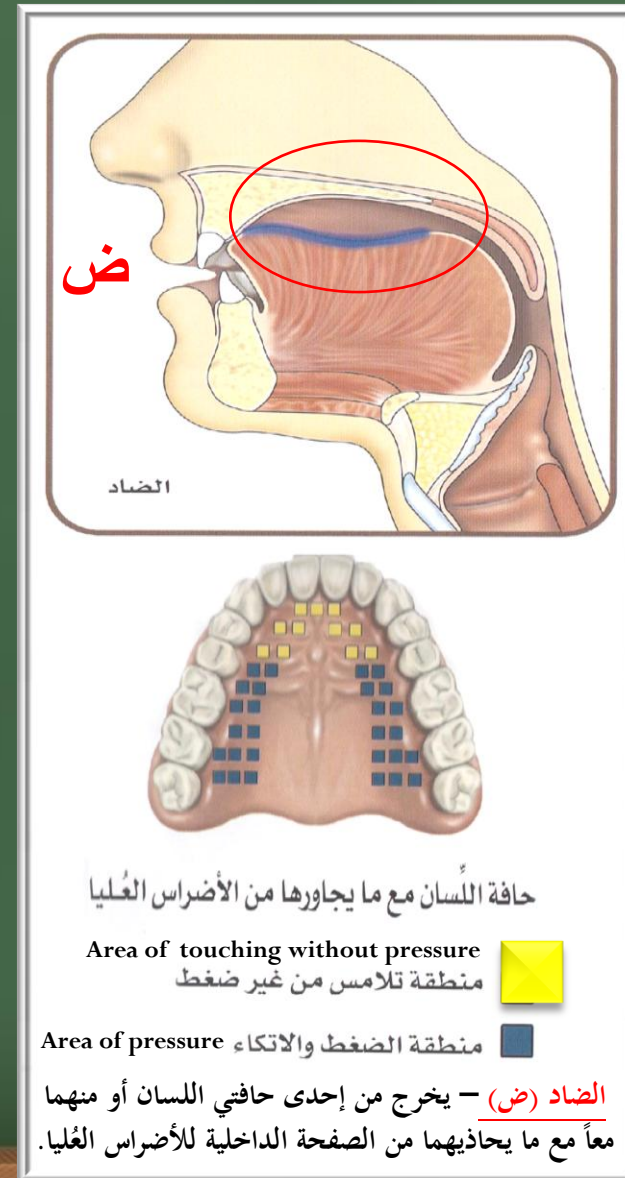
Da'd is called the Upturning Letter. The sound comes when the lower portion of the twisted left side of the tongue touches the edges of the upper left molars. (i.e. when the upturned edge of the left/right, or both side(s) of the tongue glides along the routes of the top premolars and molars.

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. **أض**

2. Majority of Arabic consonants should be recognized by applying a short Arabic vowel fathah (a'). For example the consonant **ض** shall be articulated as:

ضا = (Dā') or (Daa).



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

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل



Di'

دِ



دا



Da'



دُ



دُ



Du'

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

★ Da'lla

ضَلَّ ض

He went astray

اِفْرَأْ - اَكْتُبْ Write - Read

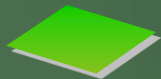
كتابة الحرف حسب موقعة من الكلمة

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

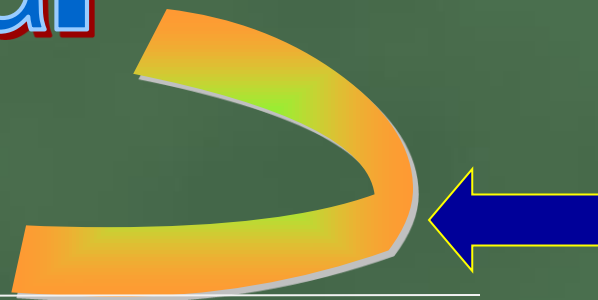
الحرف في آخر الكلمة Letter at end of word <u>Final Position</u> ²	الحرف في وسط الكلمة Letter in middle of word <u>Medial Position</u> ¹	الحرف في أول الكلمة Letter at beginning of word <u>Initial Position</u>
ض - ض	ض	ض
أَبْيَضٌ - مَرَضٌ Sickness – White Color  	رَمَضَانٌ - أَخْضَرُ Green Color – Ramadan (holy month)  	ضِرْسٌ - Molar  

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.
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Dhāl



Dāl



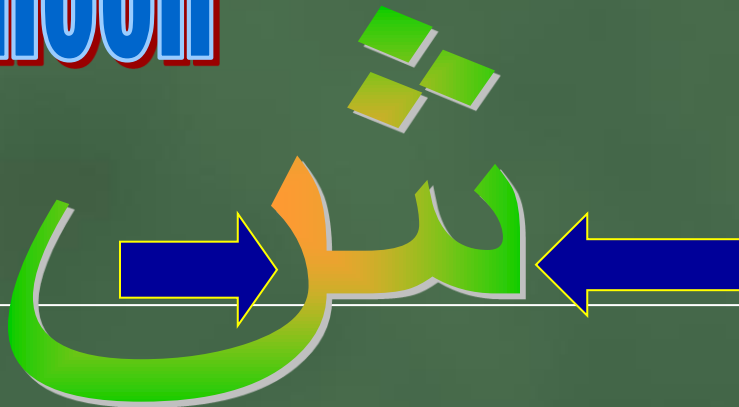
Zā'



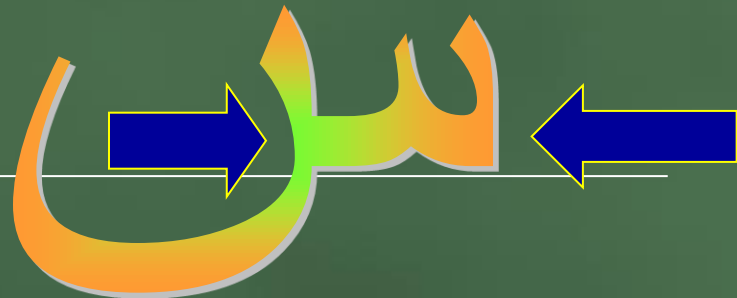
Rā'



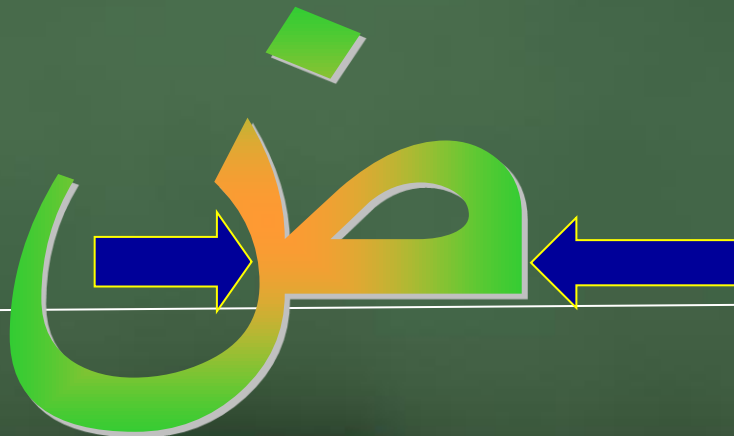
Sheen



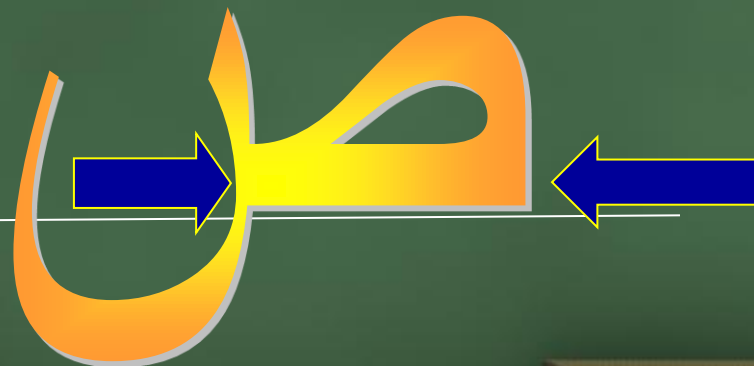
Seen



★ Dād



★ Sād



(1) *Alif*

أ

(3) *Tā'*

ت

(2) *Bā'*

ب

(4) *Thā'*

ث

(5) *Jeem*

ج

(6) *Ḥā'*

ح

(7) *Khā'*

خ

(8) *Dāl*

د

(9) *Dhāl*

ذ

(10) *Rā'*

ر

(11) *Zā'*

ز

(12) *Seen*

س

(13) *Sheen*

ش

(14) ★ *Sād*

ص

(15) ★ *Dād*

ض

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ (1)

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ (2)

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ (3)

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ (4)

الَّذِي يُوسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ (5)

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ (6)

سورة الناس (114) Surat Al-Naas
Al-Qur'an

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

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 (Seen),(Sheen),(Sād) and (Dād).
4. Search these letters in your own name, family and friends.



إسلام الصلاة
أشهد الضالين

نحو



Nahhw = Grammar

Types of Arabic Sentences


Jumla Ismyah
Noun Sentence

1- جملة اسمية

Starts with a Noun (*Ism*)  E.g. { الشمس مشرقة }

Jumla Fi'liyah
Verbal Sentence

2- جملة فعلية

Starts with a Verb (*Fi'l*)  E.g. { سافر علي }

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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