

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

أهلاً وسهلاً بكم في دورة اللغة العربية – المستوى المبتدئ

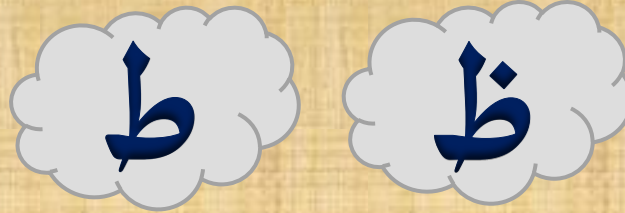
Welcome to - LEVEL 0 – Arabic Language Course

Level – 0

Class # 6

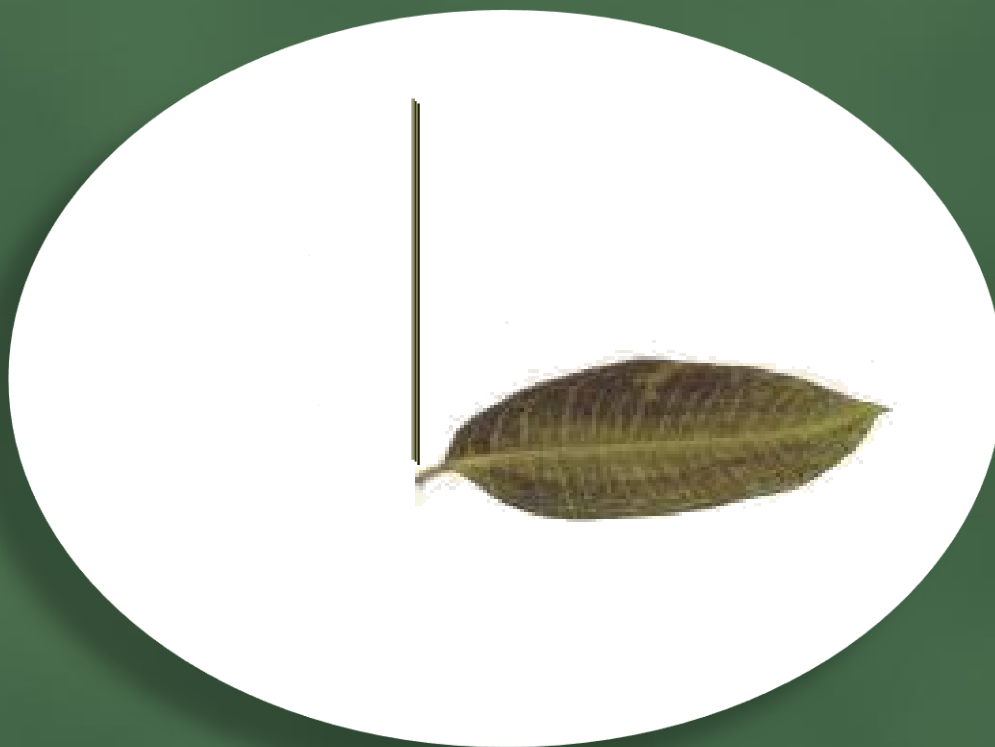
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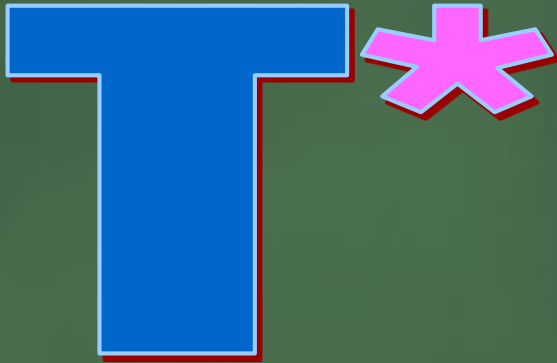
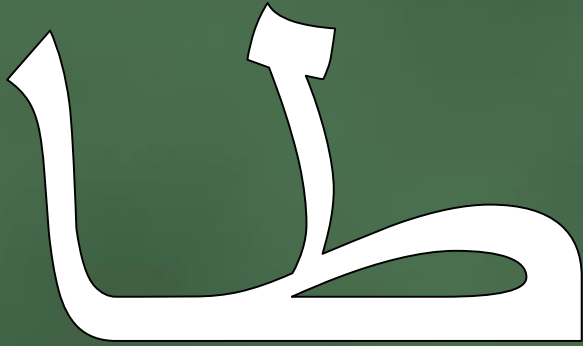
# Outlines of This Lesson



**For Each Letter (T\*) – (Th\*):**

- **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: Masculine Nouns:(Singular-Dual-Plural)**





(No actual equivalent sound in English):

- However, it's a strong sound of *Tā'* in order to sound like (Tah).
- The mark (\*) means a Strong /Intensive pronunciation is required.

بط

# مخرج الحرف (ط) Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter (ط)

## ط (طا) - \*

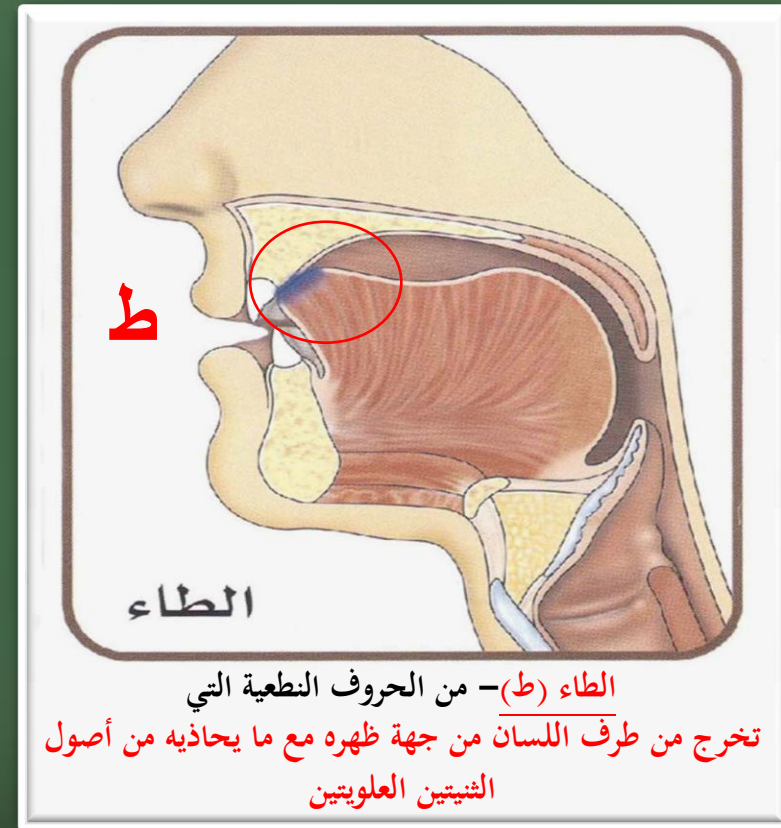
One of the Interdental letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Nit'iyyah*). The sound comes when the tip of the tongue touches the root of the upper incisors [i.e. tip of tongue hits the gum line (exactly where the gum meets the teeth) of the 2 front upper incisors].

### 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. أَطْ

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

طَا = (Tā') or (Taa).



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

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

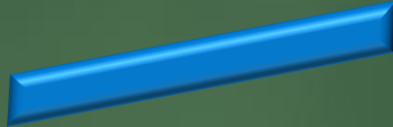
★ **Ti'**

ط



ط

★ **Ta'**



ط



ط

★ **Tu'**

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



Taa'am



طَعَامٌ

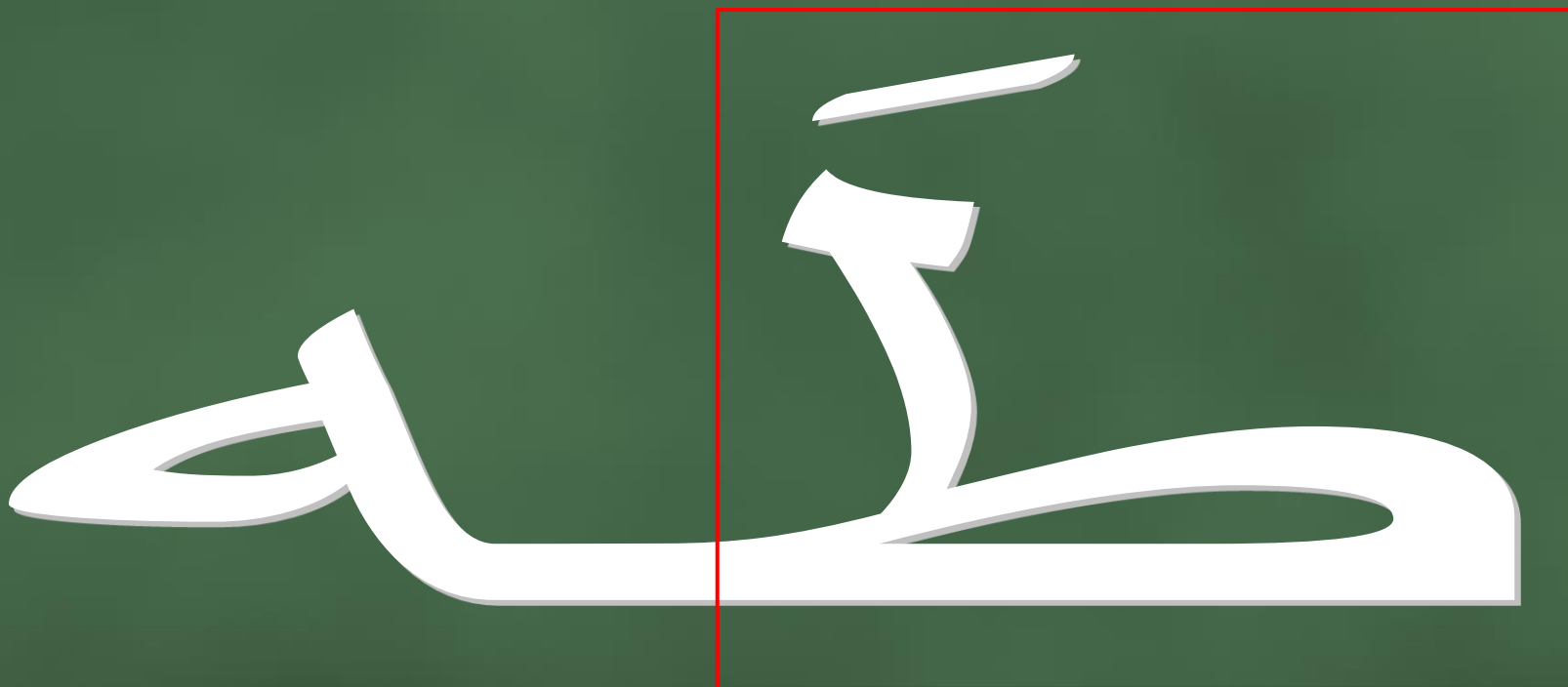
Food

ط



# Ta-Ha

## Surah (20) in Al-Qur'an



# 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> <sup>2</sup>	الحرف في وسط الكلمة Letter in middle of word <u>Medial Position</u> <sup>1</sup>	الحرف في أول الكلمة Letter at beginning of word <u>Initial Position</u>
ط	ط - ط	ط
بط - Ducks 	قطار - شرطة Train - Police  	طفل - Child 

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

ظ

Th\*

ظ

(No actual equivalent sound in English)

- Although it helps to pronounce **th\*** as the sound of **th** in those.
- The mark (\*) means a Strong /Intensive pronunciation is required.

ظ ظ ظ

# مخرج الحرف (ظ) Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter (ظ)

## ظ (ظا) – \* Th

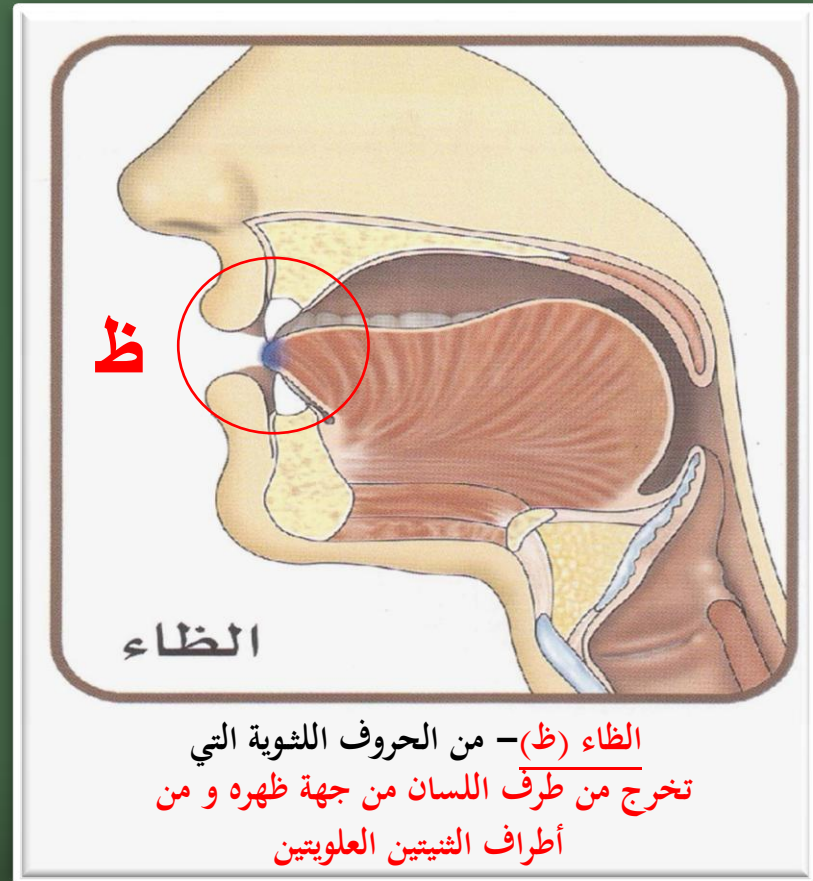
One of the Gingival letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Lithawiyyah*). The sound comes when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper incisors.

### 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. أَظْ

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

ظا = (Thā') or (Thaa).



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

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

★ Thi'

ظ

ظ

★ Tha'



ظ

ظ

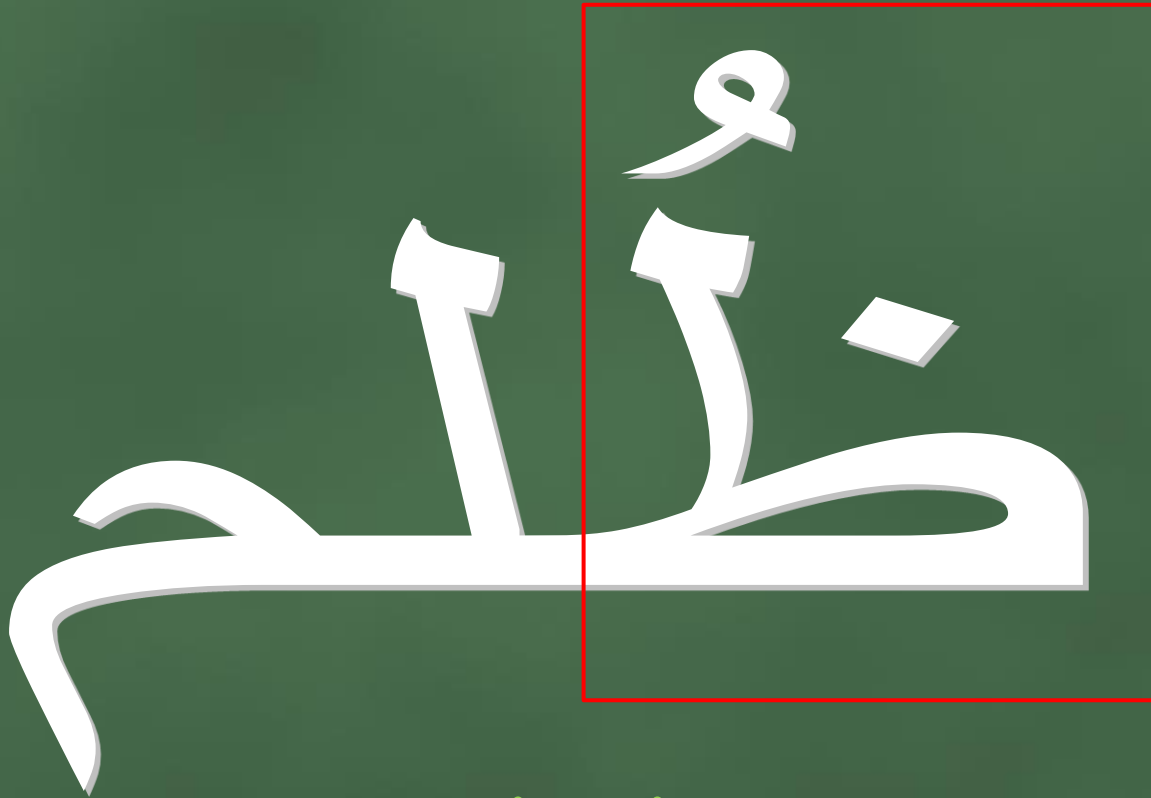
ظ

★ Thu'

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



Tholm



*Injustice*

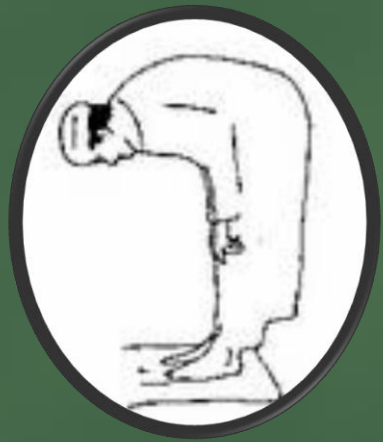
Al-Atheem

*The Most Great*

العظيم

Sub7haan Rabiya Al-Atheem

*(Glorified is Allah, the Most Great)*



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

# اِفْرَأْ - اَكْتُبْ Write - Read

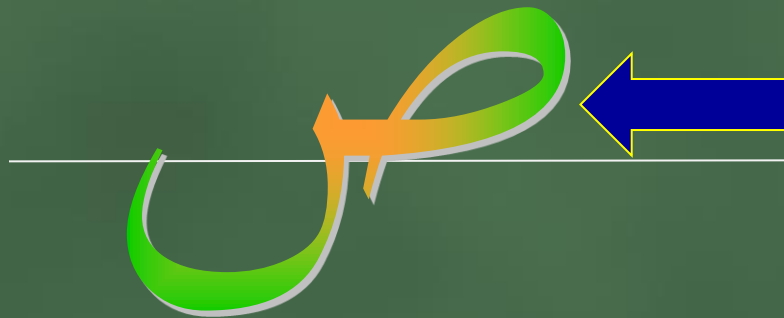
## كتابة الحرف حسب موقعة من الكلمة

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

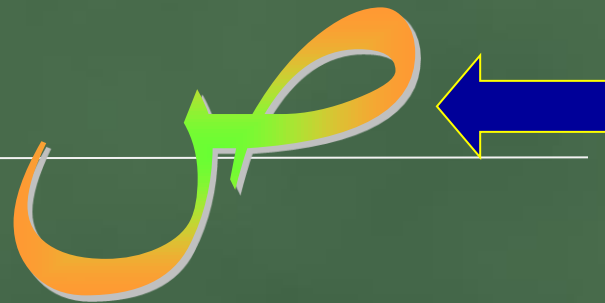
الحرف في آخر الكلمة Letter at end of word <u>Final Position</u> <sup>2</sup>	الحرف في وسط الكلمة Letter in middle of word <u>Medial Position</u> <sup>1</sup>	الحرف في أول الكلمة Letter at beginning of word <u>Initial Position</u>
ظ	ظ - ظ	ظ
Memorizing - تَحْفَظُ 	عَظِيمٌ - النَّاظِرِينَ Beholders - Great	ظَرْفٌ - Envelope 

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.

★ Dād



★ Sād



★ Th



★ T



(1) *Alif* 

(3) *Tā'*

(2) *Bā'*

(4) *Thā'*







(7) *Khā'*

(6) *7Hā'*

(5) *Jeem*







(11) *Zā'*

(10) *Rā'*

(9) *Dhāl*

(8) *Dāl*









(13) *Sheen*

(12) *Seen*





(17) ★ *Th*

(16) ★ *I*

(15) ★ *Dād*

(14) ★ *Sād*









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



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

- لَا إِلَافَ قُرَيْشٍ (1)
- إِلَافِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ (2)
- فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ (3)
- الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِّنْ جُوعٍ وَآمَنَهُمْ مِّنْ خَوْفٍ (4)

سورة قُرَيْشٍ (106) Surat Quraish  
Al-Qur'an

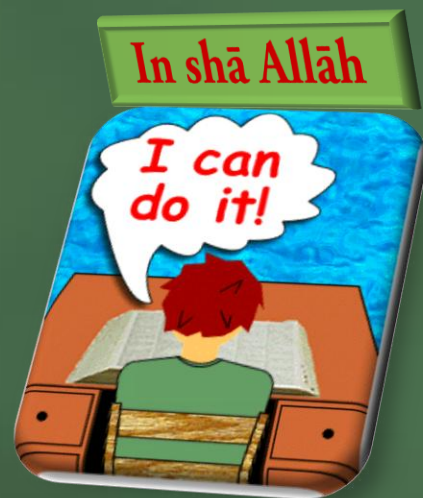
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الرَّكِتَابُ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ لِتُخْرِجَ النَّاسَ مِنَ  
الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى النُّورِ بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ إِلَى صِرَاطٍ  
الْعَزِيزِ الْحَمِيدِ (1)

سورة إبراهيم (14:1)  
Al-Qur'an

## Homework:

1. Write one whole column of the 2 letters.
2. Write these words 5 times each (or more).
3. Bring one "Sura" name including or starting with the letters (T \*) and (Th \*).



المصراط      الظلم

# نحو



**Nahhw = Grammar**

# Masculine Nouns: Singular, Dual, Plural

الأسماء المذكرة: (المفرد - المثنى - الجمع)

Muslim (S) مفرد → مسلم

Muslimaan (D) مثنى → مسلمان

Muslimoon (P) جمع → مسلمون

Moamen (S) مفرد → مؤمن

Moamenaan (D) مثنى → مؤمنان


Moamenoon (P) جمع → مؤمنون

# References



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- Dr. Rehab.M. Shyqaqi. (2009). “Thilyat Al-Tilawah Fi Tajween Al-Qur’an □□ □□ □□□ □□□□ □□ □ □ □□□ □ □□’ – Rawaih Almamlakah Library Book Publication – 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition. Saudi Arabia.
- Dr. Muhammad Ratib An-Nabulsi. Syria. *Encyclopedia for Islamic Sciences*, Publications Online 2010, website: <http://www.nabulsi.com/blue/ar/>
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- About Tajweed.com. (2010). The Articulation points and places of Articulation for the Arabic Letters. *About Tajweed Online Article*. Retrieved December 2010, from: <http://www.abouttajweed.com/index.htm>
- Miscellaneous Arabic grammatical material was obtained from:” القواعد الاساسية في النحو و الصرف”; A High School Level Arabic grammar book issued By: Egyptian Ministry of Education in 1991. Addition to “قواعد اللغة العربية” By: Saudi Arabian Ministry of Education in 2008.
- 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