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

اهلاً وسهلاً بكم في دورة اللغة العربية – المستوى المبتدئ

Welcome to - LEVEL 0 – Arabic Language Course

Level – 0

Class # 11

ArabicInEnglish.com
Outlines of This Lesson

For Each Letter (Hā') - (Wāw) - (Yā'):

- 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: The Subjective Noun
Dictation Test

Please write down the words that you will hear in Arabic letters.
(Ha' Sound is like the h in hurry).
فهده
Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter

Hā' / Haa (H) – (هاء)

One of the Gutteral letters (Al-Huruf Al-Halqiyyah). The sound comes from the bottom of the throat closest to the chest (Larynx).

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.

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

هـ = (Hā’) or (Haa).
Letter with (Diacritic Marks) - Al-Harakāt ('Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

The Sukūn
(Vowelless / Quiescent)

or a
(Short & Quiet Sound)
This Hadhā'}
Ashhadu Anna La ilaha ila Allah; Muhammadur-rasul Allah.

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

Ashhadu = I bear witness
"ALLAH AZZA WA JAL"  
A commonly used formula said after mentioning the name of Allah meaning: 
"Mighty and Majestic is He"
Kh'ayrah

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter at end of word (Final Position)</th>
<th>Letter in middle of word (Medial Position)</th>
<th>Letter at beginning of word (Initial Position)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ه - ه</td>
<td>م - م</td>
<td>ه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الله - هذى</td>
<td>سَهْم - الْجَاهِلِينَ</td>
<td>هَاتِف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This - Almighty Allah</td>
<td>Ignorant People - Arrow</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
(Wa' Sound is like the w in work).
و66
Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter مخرج الحرف (و)

Wāw (W / O / U) – (و) (واو)

One of the Labial letters (Al-Huruf Al-Shafawiyyah). Pronounced when the sides of the lips meet, making a round/oval shape. The round shape in the middle of lips is retained while articulating the letter Wāw.

Wāw Madyah {uu/ū/û} (ـُـو) The Long Vowel(s)

One of the Areial letters (Al-Huruf Al-Hawa’iyyah). Sound comes from the cavity of the mouth & throat (i.e. Air comes from the empty space between the middle of the tongue and the teeth).

Key Note:
Such Long Vowels should be stretched to the measure of TWO Harakāt.

الواو المديّة (ـُـو) – من الحروف الهوائية التي تخرج من الجوف

الواو (و) – من الحروف الشفوية التي تخرج بانضمام الشفتيتين مع بقاء فُرجة لجريان الصوت
The Sukūn (Vowelless / Quiescent) or a (Short & Quiet Sound)
\{\textit{Wāw}\} as a Preposition
Meaning (AND)

\{\textit{Wāw}\} as a Regular
Consonant
Al-Sawm

الصوم

Fasting
Huwa = He

Hiya = She
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter at end of word (Final Position)²</th>
<th>Letter in middle of word (Medial Position)¹</th>
<th>Letter at beginning of word (Initial Position)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ظو - و ظو - و ظو - و</td>
<td>طيور - سمآوات</td>
<td>و</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enemy - He</td>
<td>Heavens - Birds</td>
<td>Roses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Ya' / Yaa

y / i / e

(Ya' Sound is like the y in yes).
**Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter ي (Yi)**

**Yā'/Yaa (y / i / e) – (يا) – (ي)**

One of the Orificial 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).

**Yā' Madyah {ii/ī/î} (ـيْـي) – (ـي) – (ـيّ) – (ـيِّ)**

The Long Vowel(s)

One of the Areial letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Hawa'iyyah*). Sound comes from the cavity of the mouth & throat (i.e. Air comes from the empty space between the middle of the tongue and the teeth).

**Key Note:**
Such Long Vowels should be stretched to the measure of TWO Harakāt.

الياء (ي) – من الحروف الشجرية التي تخرج من وسط اللسان مع ما يحاذيه من الحنك الأعلى مع عدم انقفال المخرج و انخفاض أقصى اللسان، وارتفاع وسطه. (English: Long Vowels – From the Areial Letters which are pronounced from the middle of the tongue and the teeth, with what is adjacent above, without folding of the mouth and the highest part of the tongue, and raising in the middle.)

الياء المدَّة (ـيّ) – من الحروف الهوائية التي تخرج من الجوف (English: Long Vowel – From the Areial Letters which are pronounced from the empty space between the middle of the tongue and the teeth).
Letter with (Diacritic Marks) - Al-Harakāt ('Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

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

My Lord
Ya

Q: Calling Tool
### Shape/Writing of Letter Changes Based On Its Location In a Word

<table>
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<th>Letter at beginning of word</th>
<th>Letter in middle of word</th>
<th>Letter at end of word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Position</td>
<td>بـيُـ</td>
<td>بـيُـ</td>
<td>بـيُـ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial Position 1</td>
<td>يصـلـلـيُـ</td>
<td>يـيُـ</td>
<td>يـدُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Position 2</td>
<td>يـيُـ</td>
<td>يـيُـ</td>
<td>يـيُـ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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As-Salamu Alaykum Wa Rahmatu Allah Wa BarakaatuHu

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

هَمِهَة
بابانا، يا
بِسْمِ اللّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (1)
الْحَمْدُ للهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (2)
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (3)
مَالِكِ یَوْمِ الَّذِينِ (4)
إِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِینُ (5)
اِهِدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الَّذِی نَعْمَتَ عَلیْهِمْ غَیرِ الْمَغْضَوبِ (6)
سِرَاطَ الَّذِینَ أَنَعْمَتَ عَلیْهِمْ غَیرِ المَغْضُوبِ عَلیْهِمْ وَلَا ِالضَّالِّینَ (7)

سورة الفاتحة
Al-Faatiha=The Opening
Surat (1) in the Holy Qur'an
Homework:
1. Write one whole column of the 3 letters.
2. Memorize these words in writing.
3. Bring one “Sura” name including or starting with the letters (Hā’), (Wāw) and (Yā’).
Nahhw = Grammar
The Subjective Noun

اسم الفاعل

Do → + er → Doer
Walk → + er → Walker
Talk → + er → Talker
Keep → + er → Keeper
References

- 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](http://www.islamic-knowledge.com/Hisn_al_Muslim/Hisn_Al_Muslim.htm)
74. Supplication for the expiation of sins said at the conclusion of a sitting or gathering...etc

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدْ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنتَ أَسْتَعْفَرْكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ.

Subhanaka Allahu wabihamdi, ashhadu an la ilaha illa Ant, astaghfuruka wa-atoobi ilayk.

‘How perfect You are O Alläh, 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.’

Jazakum Allah Khira