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
(da' Sound is a bit softer than the English d sound).
Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter د (دال) – دāl (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.
The Sukūn (Vowelless / Quiescent)
or a
(Short & Quiet Sound)
Dā'ʿr

House
Al-Hamdullah

Praises / Thanks / Appreciation are Due to Allah
Ashhadau Anna La ilaha ila Allah; Muhammadur-rasul Allah.

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

Ashhadau = I bear witness
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Position 2</th>
<th>Medial Position 1</th>
<th>Initial Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بَاسَ</td>
<td>هَدِيَّةٌ</td>
<td>دَجاجَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بَارَدْ</td>
<td>حَدِيَّةٌ</td>
<td>دَجاجَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold - Prostrating</td>
<td>Garden -</td>
<td></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.
Although it helps to pronounce **dhā'** as the sound of *th* in *that*. 

(No actual equivalent sound in English)
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.

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The Sukūn (Vowelless / Quiescent) or a (Short & Quiet Sound)
Aa'othu Billah Mina Al-Shaytaan Al-Rajeem

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

Aa'othu = I seek refuge
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter at end of word</th>
<th>Letter in middle of word</th>
<th>Letter at beginning of word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﺪ - ذ </td>
<td>ﺪ </td>
<td>ﺪ </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لَذِيَّ ﺪ - أَعُوذُ ﺑِالله </td>
<td>يِبَذَرْ ﺪ </td>
<td>ذَهْبَ ﺪ </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Seek Refuge with Allah - Delicious</td>
<td>Seeding</td>
<td>Gold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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(Ra' Sound is like the r in road).
Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter

Rā' / Raa (R) – ر (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.

2. Majority of Arabic consonants should be recognized by applying a short Arabic vowel fathah (ا’). For example the consonant ر shall be articulated as: ر = (Rā') or (Raa).
The Sukūn (Vowelless / Quiescent) or a (Short & Quiet Sound)
Jazaka Allah Khaira = *May Allah Reward you goodness*

Khaira = *Good/Righteousness*
Aa'othu Billah Mina Al-Shaytaan Al-Rajeem

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

Al-Rajeem = The Cursed or Stoned One
Raab

Lord / Guardian
Sub7haan Allah

Glorified is Allah

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

Sub7haan Rabiya Al’alaa = Glorify Allah, the Most High
By / In The Name Of Allah
The Most Gracious The Merciful

Surat Al-Faatiha (1:1)
Al-Qur'an
As-Salamu Alaykum Wa Rahmatu Allah Wa BarakaatatuHu

"Peace, Mercy and Blessings of Allah be Upon You"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final Position</th>
<th>Medial Position</th>
<th>Initial Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light - Evil - نور</td>
<td>يقرأ - زرع</td>
<td>Head - رأس</td>
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(Za' Sound is like the z in zenith).
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 \( \text{Alif maftuh} \) 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 \( (\text{a}') \). For example the consonant \( ز \) shall be articulated as: \( ز = (Zā') \) or (Zaa).
The Sukūn (Vowelless / Quiescent)
(also referred to as a Short & Quiet Sound)
Jazaka Allah Khaira = *May Allah Reward you goodness*

Jazaka = *Reward You*
<p>| Shape/Writing of Letter Changes Based On Its Location In a Word |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter at end of word</th>
<th>Letter in middle of word</th>
<th>Letter at beginning of word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Final Position</td>
<td>Medial Position</td>
<td>Initial Position</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ح</td>
<td>ز</td>
<td>ز</td>
<td>ز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ك</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ـ</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ف</td>
<td>ز</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>ـ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ن</td>
<td>ـ</td>
<td>ز</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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قُلْ هُوَ الَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (2)
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ (3)
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (4)

سورة الإخلاص (112) Al-Qur'an
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (1)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (2)

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (3)

مَالِكَ يَوْمِ الْدِّينِ (4)

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (5)

اِهِدْنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (6)

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

سورة الفاتحة
Al-Faațiha=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 بـ محمد ﷺ رّبجاك الله خيراً

"صلِّي الله عليه وسلم"
Sallā Ilahu ʿalayhi wa sallam (SAW)"
"Peace Be Upon Him (PBUH)"

In shā Allāh
I can do it!
Nahhw = Grammar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حرف جر</td>
<td>Preposition</td>
<td>On/Upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حرف عطف</td>
<td>Conjunction</td>
<td>And</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حرف تأكيد</td>
<td>Particle of Emphasis</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أداة أو حرف نداء</td>
<td>Vocative or Calling Particle</td>
<td>O'Muhammad (PBUH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example:
- O’Muhammad (PBUH)


• 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). 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)
V4. Supplication for the expiation of sins said at the conclusion of a sitting or gathering...etc

(86)

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.’

Jazakum Allah Khira