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.
Seen

(s)

(Sound is like the s in sand).
Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter

Seen (س) – (s)

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

س السلام
اسم

Ism = Name or Noun

باسم

Bism

By / In the name of
By / In The Name Of Allah
The Most Gracious The Merciful

Surat Al-Faatiha (1:1)
Al-Qur'an
"لا إله إلا أنت سبحانك إني كنت من الظالمين"

Lā ilāha illa Anta Sub7hanaka 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)

Prophet Yūnus (Jonah) Peace and Blessings of Allah Upon Him
Sub7haan Allah
Glorified is Allah

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

سبحان ربي العظيم
Sub7haan Rabiya Al’alaa = Glorify Allah, the Most High

سبحان ربي الأعلى
As-Salamu Alaykum Wa Rahmatu Allah Wa Barakaatuhu

"Peace, Mercy and Blessings of Allah be Upon You"
### 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>ﺳَسَ - ﺳَسَ</td>
<td>ﺳَسَ</td>
<td>ﺳَسَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شَمْسَ - رَأس</td>
<td>ﻏَسَلَ - ﻏَسَلَ</td>
<td>ﺳَمَكَ - ﺳَمَكَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Head  -  Sun

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.
Sheen

(*Sh* Sound is like the *sh* in *shadow* or the *s* in *sugar*).
Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter

Sheen (sh) – ش

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).

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. 

шей
The Sukūn
(Vowelless / Quiescent)
or a
(Short & Quiet Sound)
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_
A'oothu Billah Mina Al-Shaytaan Al-Rajeem

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

Al-Shaytaan = Satan the cursed or stoned one
### Shape/Writing of Letter Changes Based On Its Location In a Word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position in Word</th>
<th>Example Words</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Final Position</strong></td>
<td>-ش - ش</td>
<td>When preceded by a non-connecting letter, the letters in the medial position are the same as when they are initial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medial Position</strong></td>
<td>منشَار - Saw</td>
<td>These letters in their final position are the same as when they are independent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial Position</strong></td>
<td>شمْس - Sun</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.
The mark (*) means a Strong /Intensive pronunciation is required.

(No actual equivalent sound in English):

Big/Deep S*
ص ص ص
Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter ص (صاد)

Sād (S* / Sā') – ص (صاد)

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. صَدَّ

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: صَدَّ = (Sā') or (Saa).
Letter with (Diacritic Marks) - Al-Harakāt ('Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

The Sukūn
(Vowelless / Quiescent)

or a
(Short & Quiet Sound)
Al-Salaat

The Prayers
Sawm

Fasting
Al-Sadiq

The Truthful
كتابة الحرف حسب موقعه من الكلمة
Shape/Writing of Letter Changes Based On Its Location In a Word

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<tr>
<td>حظ - ص</td>
<td>حص</td>
<td>حص</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قفص - غوص</td>
<td>بفص - صسل</td>
<td>بفص - صسل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diving</td>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>Prayer - Patience</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.
"Arabic Language is The Language of Dād"

(No actual equivalent sound in English):
The mark (*) means a Strong / Intensive pronunciation is required.

ضاد
Dād

D* I Dāʾīr

Big/Deep D*
صنصر ص
Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter

\( \text{Dād (} \ D^* / \text{Dā} ' \text{)} – \text{ضاد} \)

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. 

\[ 
\text{ض} = (\text{Dā'}) \text{ or (Daa).}
\]

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

\[ 
\text{ض} = (\text{Dā'}) \text{ or (Daa).}
\]
Letter with (Diacritic Marks) - Al-Harakāt (‘Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

The Sukūn
(Vowelless / Quiescent)
(or a
(Short & Quiet Sound)
He went astray
Shape/Writing of Letter Changes Based On Its Location In a Word

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<td>ض - ض</td>
<td>ض</td>
<td>ضَِر س</td>
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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.
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلُّ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ (1)
مَلِكِ النَّاسِ (2)
إِلَهِ النَّاسِ (3)
مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ (4)
الَّذِي يُوْسُسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ (5)
مِنِّ الْجَنَّةِ وَ النَّاسِ (6)

Surat Al-Naas (114) Al-Qur'an
قُلۡ هُوَ الَّهُ أَحَدٌ (1)
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (2)
لَمۡ يَلِدَ وَلَمۡ يُولَدَ (3)
وَلَمۡ يَكُن لَّهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (4)

سورة الإخلاص (112)
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.
Nahhw = Grammar
Types of Arabic Sentences

1. Jumla Ismyah
   Noun Sentence
   Starts with a Noun (Ism)
   E.g. {الشمس مشرقةُ}
   1- جملة اسمية

2. Jumla Fi'liyah
   Verbal Sentence
   Starts with a Verb (Fi'l)
   E.g. {سافر عليًّ}
   2- جملة فعلية
References

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

Subhanaka Lahumma wabihamdik, ashhadu ana la ilaha illa ant, astaghfiruka waattoobu 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.’