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

ArabicInEnglish.com
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.
Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter ط

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: طً = (Tā’) or (Taa).
Letter with *(Diacritic Marks)* - Al-Harakāt *(‘Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)*

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل

**The Sukūn** *(Vowelless / Quiescent)*

*or a*

*(Short & Quiet Sound)*
Taa'am

طَعَامٌ

Food
Ta-Ha
Surah (20) in Al-Qur'an
### 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>دَتْ</td>
<td>دَتْ - دَتْ</td>
<td>دَتْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducks - بِدْ</td>
<td>قِداَر - شِرةَثة</td>
<td>Child - تِفْل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Train</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.
(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.**
Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter ظ

One of the Gingival letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Lithawaiyyah*). 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. ظَأْ

2. Majority of Arabic consonants should be recognized by applying a short Arabic vowel fathah (a’). For example the consonant ظَالْ = (Thā’) or (Thaa).
The Sukūn (Vowelless / Quiescent) or a (Short & Quiet Sound)
Tholm

Injustice
Al-Atheem
The Most Great

Sub7haan Rabiya Al-Atheem
(Glorified is Allah, the Most Great)
### Shape/Writing of Letter Changes Based On Its Location In a Word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Letter Example</th>
<th>Example Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial Position</strong></td>
<td>ظ</td>
<td>ظرـف- Beholders - Great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medial Position</strong></td>
<td>ظ - ظ</td>
<td>عظـيم - النَّاظِرين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Final Position</strong></td>
<td>ظ</td>
<td>ظـرـف</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.
بِسْمِ اللّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (1)
الْحَمْدُ لِلّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (2)
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (3)
مالكِ يَوْمِ الْجَهِلِ (4)
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (5)
اهدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الوُسْتَاقِينَ (6)
صرَاطَ الَّذينَ أَنَعَمَت عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ المَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (7)

سورة الفاتحة
Al-Faatiha=The Opening
Surat (1) in the Holy Qur'an
سلمو لله الرحمن الرحيم

لا إيلام قريش (1)
إيلامهم رحلات الشتاء والصيف (2)
فلعبدوا رب هذا البيت (3)
الذي أطعمهم من جوع وآمنهم من خوف (4)

سورة قريش (106)
Al-Qur'an
Surat Ibrahim (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 *).
Nahhw = Grammar
Masculine Nouns: Singular, Dual, Plural

Masculine Nouns: (المفرد - المثنى - الجمع)

Muslim (S)  مسلم
Muslimaan (D)  مسلمان
Muslimoon (P)  مسلمون
Moamen (S)  مؤمن
Moamenaan (D)  مؤمنان
Moamenoon (P)  مؤمنون
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
Vesting. Supplication for the expiation of sins said at the conclusion of a sitting or gathering...etc

(""")

Subhanakal-lahumma wabi hamdik, ashhadu an la ilaha illa ant, astaghfiruka wa atoobu ilayk.

‘How perfect You are O Allāh, 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