

An abstract graphic on the left side of the page, consisting of overlapping, semi-transparent blue squares and rectangles of various sizes, creating a dynamic, layered effect.

# Arabic

**Read and Write**



# **Read and write Arabic : A beginner's Arabic course**





# Course Checklist



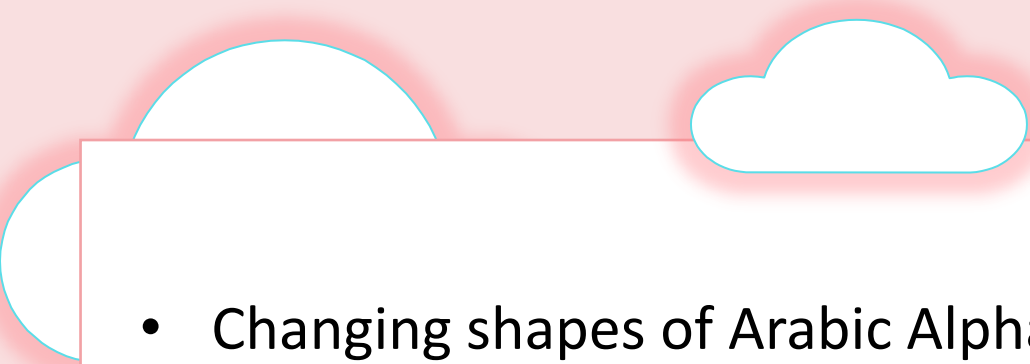

## **Section 1: Course Introduction:**

- Introduction
- Download the checklist of the course.

## **Section 2: Arabic Alphabet and Vowels.**

- Introduction
- Arabic Alphabet sounds.
- Letters أ ب ت ث
- Letters ج ح خ
- Quiz
- Letters د ذ ر ز
- Letters س ش ص ض
- Letters ط ظ ع غ
- Quiz
- Letters ف ق ك
- Letters ل م ن ه و ي
- Quiz



- 
- Changing shapes of Arabic Alphabet.
  - Alif and Hamza
  - Distinguish between letters
  - Quiz
  - All Arabic Vowels ( overview)
  - Arabic short vowels
  - Arabic long vowels
  - Practice Sounds with Fatha
  - Sukoon
  - Tanween
  - Shaddah with short vowels and Tanween
  - Practice Shaddah
  - Quiz
  - Writing practice
  - Reading practice.
- 



## **Section 3: Basic Arabic Grammar rules.**

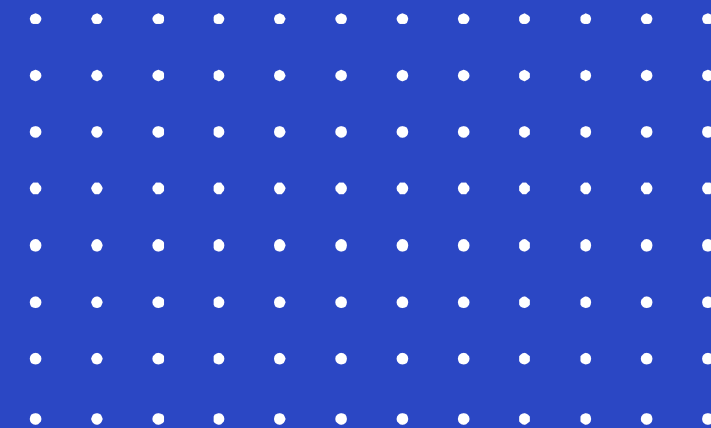
- Introduction to section 3
- The difference between Taa Marboota and Haa
- Quiz
- Letters pronounced and not written.
- Letters written and not pronounced
- Quiz
- Sun and Moon letters
- Quiz



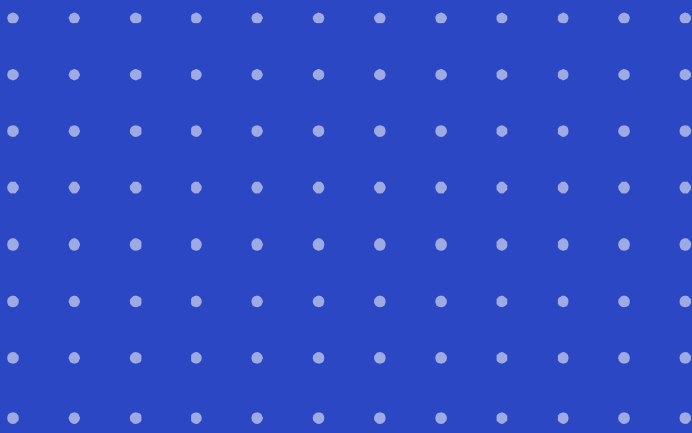
# SECTION 2

## INTRODUCTION





In this section you will learn:





# Arabic Alphabet and vowels

الحروف والحركات



# Pronunciation



# All Arabic Vowels

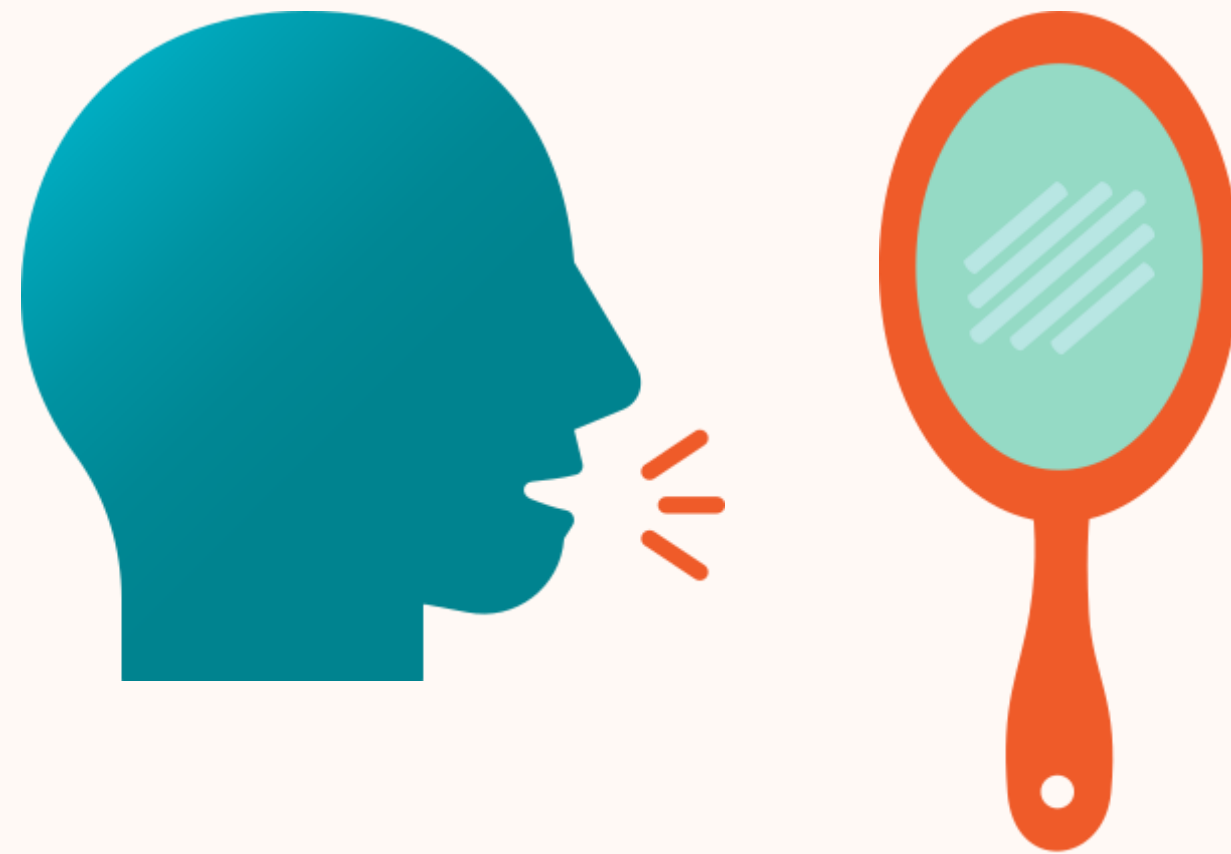


# Joining letters



# **Reading and writing Arabic words**

# Grab a mirror and start practicing



or



**Record your voice**

**By the end of this section you will be able to:**

- **Pronounce any Arabic sound perfectly**
- **Recognize all Arabic letters , shapes and forms**
- **Read any Arabic word with vowels**
- **Write any Arabic word you hear**
- **Learn a lot of Arabic new words (vocabulary)**



**Download the text  
of this Section**

# Get ready to master Arabic Alphabet and vowels



# Let's get started



# ARABIC ALPHABET SOUNDS





# 28 Arabic letters /consonants

Each letter has a sound , a  
name and a shape/form



**In this lesson you will learn:**  
**The sounds of Arabic  
alphabet**

خ kh	ح	ج dj	ث th	ت t	ب b	أ a
ص	ش sh	س s	ز z	ر r	ذ the	د d
ق q	ف f	غ gh	ع	ظ	ط	ض
ي y	و w-o	ه h	ن n	م m	ل L	ك k





**Download the text  
of this lesson**

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	ف	ق	ك
ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي	

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	ف	ق	ك
گ	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي



أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	ف	ق	ك
گ	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	ف	ق	ك
گ	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	ف	ق	ك
گ	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	ف	ق	ك
گ	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي



أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ص	ع	ف	ق	ك
ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي	

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	ف	ق	ك
ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي	

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	ف	ق	ك
گ	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	ف	ق	ك
ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي	

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	ف	ق	ك
ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي	

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ظ	ع	ف	ق	ك
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ك	ف
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ص	ع	ف	ق	ك
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي



أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	هـ	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	هـ	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ع	ف	غ	ق	ك
ل	م	ن	هـ	و	ي	

أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	هـ	و	ي



أ	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ط
ظ	ظ	ق	ع	ف	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	هـ	و	ي

**Read the Arabic Alphabet  
from your textbook**





# Arabic Pronunciation Practice

ا

ج

ث

ث

ج

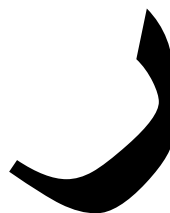


ح

خ

و

ز



ز

س

ث



س

خ

ب

ظ

ع

غ

ف

ق



ك

ل

م

ن

ا

و

ي



## Audio quiz 1

Listen and circle the correct answer:

- (ث - ت - أ) •
- (أب - أخ - أنت) •
- (ج - ح - خ) •
- (خروف - جمل - حمل) •
- (أنا - أنت - نام) •
- (بنت - بيت - يبيت) •
- (ثمر - تمر - نمر) •
- (جبن - جبل - جرو) •



**Listen and pick the correct letter:**

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| • | أ | ب | ج |
| • | ج | ت | خ |
| • | ت | أ | ج |
| • | ث | ج | ب |
| • | ث | أ | ت |
| • | ب | ح | خ |
| • | أ | خ | ب |
| • | ث | ب | ت |
| • | ب | أ | ث |
| • | خ | ث | ج |
| • | أ | ت | ب |
| • | ث | ج | أ |
| • | ج | أ | ب |
| • | ب | ح | ت |



## Audio quiz 2

Listen and circle the correct answer:

- ( ب ث ت )
- صبح ظهر صباح ( )
- عائد عائل عائلة ( )
- رجل رجال رحل ( )
- غ ع ف
- بيض بيت بنت
- ر أ ذ
- ج خ ح
- زرع يزرع زروع
- يضيء ضوء ضوضاء
- د ز ر
- ث ب ت
- ر د ذ
- ط ض ص



## Audio quiz 2

Listen repeat and write the first letter of each word:



## Audio quiz 3

Listen and circle the correct answer:

- ل ق ف
- لا ليل ليلي
- يوم أيام يومئ
- هذا هناك هنا
- ك ف ق
- نام نوم يوم
- فوق فم في
- ق ك أ
- وقود وزن وقت
- ن م ف
- ت ن ب



## Audio quiz 3

Listen repeat and write the first letter  
of each word:

# Changing shapes of Arabic Alphabet





**There are 2 types of Arabic letters**



The line is added before these letters

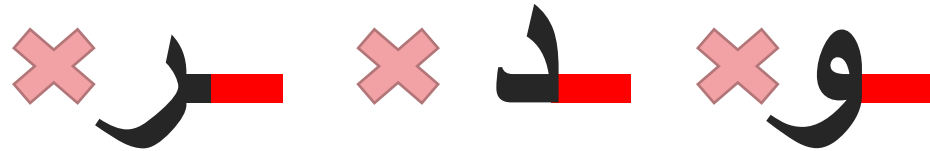
و ر ز ف  
ع د



The line is added before these letters

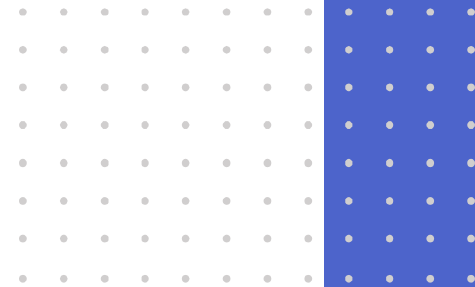
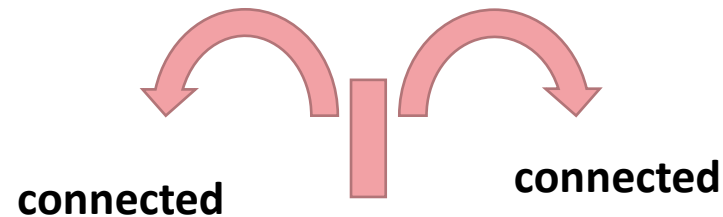
زِذْ أَوْ ذَرْ

They are connected to letters **before**  
and disconnected from letters after



Letters are connected to letters **before** and **after**

we add a line to it when they are connected  
and delete a small part of them



ب ت ث ج ح خ س ش  
ص ض ع غ ف ق ل م ن

ب ث ت ج ح خ س ش  
ص ض ع غ ف ق ل م ن

ب ض س ج

بَتْن

ب

ج ح خ ع غ

ي

س ش ص ض ط ظ

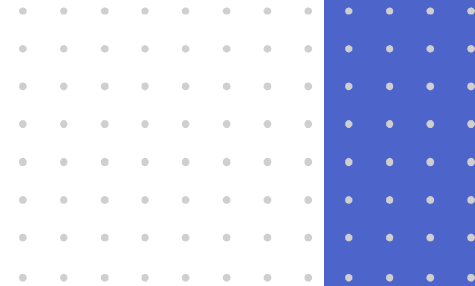
س



ف ق ل م

ف ق ل م

**Letters change their shapes  
completely when connected**



ك	ك
ه	ه
ي	ي



# Alif and Hamza



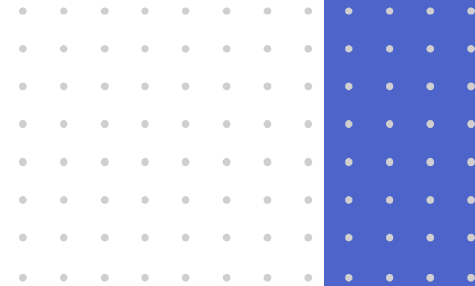


# This is Alif with Hamza

أ ا إ



The Hamza alone looks like this ء  
or it could be on و ا ي  
or it could use a chair



# Alif and Hamza:

**Hamza** : an Arabic consonant  
(Ignore the sound of the chair or the  
stick and focus on hamza and it's vowel)

**Alif without hamza** : weak letter



**Sometimes we see hamza alone without Alif**

ء

**Sometimes hamza above waw or yaa**

وْ - يْ







# **Alif without hamza**

## **6 types:**

# 1

ألف مد

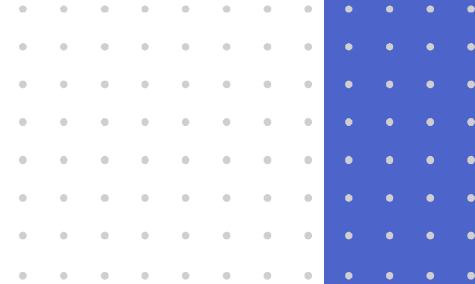
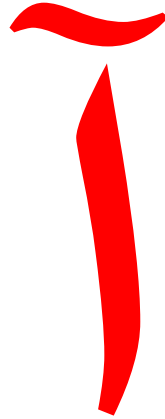
2 Alifs , the first with Hamza  
and the second one without

أ ا

Combined together

ألف مد

with a bird above



# 2

ألف وصل :

At the beginning of some verbs

استخرج

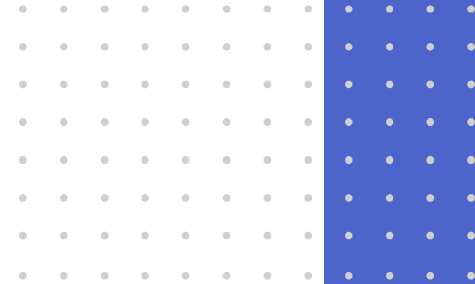
واستخرج

Skip pronouncing the Alif



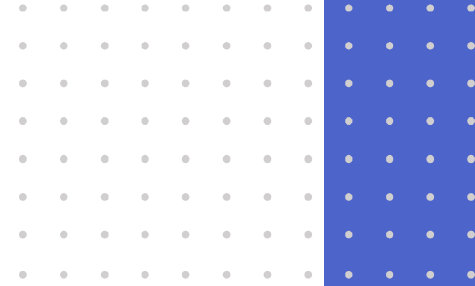
# ألف وصل without Hamza

ا



3

ألف المقصورة  
The root has yaa



ألف مقصورة  
Alif that looks like ياء

هَدَى



4

ألف بعد واو الجماعة :

Silent → خَرَجُوا  
اِكْتُبُوا





# 5

Alif without vowel comes  
after fatha = long vowel:

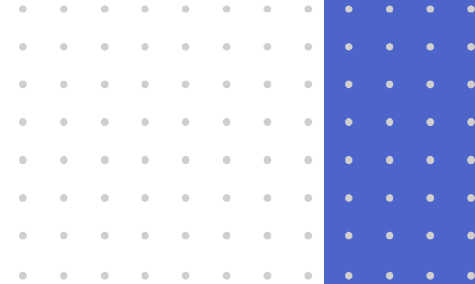
كِتَابٌ دُعَاءٌ صَبَاحٌ



# 6

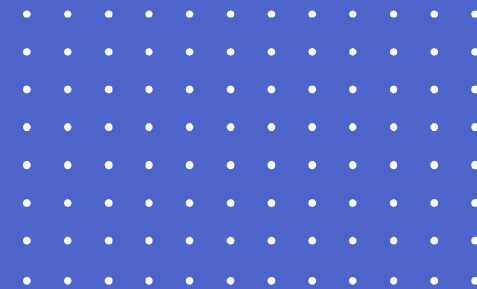
Alif to support tanween  
(fatha only)

كِتَابًا



# Distinguish between letters





طِين	تِين
------	------



طَيَّار

تَيَّار

فِطْنَةٌ

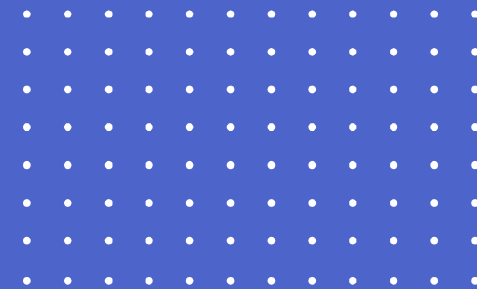
فِتْنَةٌ



كَالَ

قَالَ





بَعْدَ

بَعْضُ





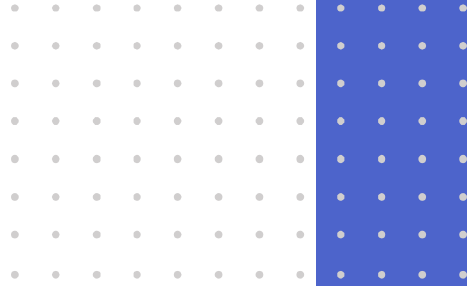


كَلْب	قَلْب
-------	-------



كَادَ

قَاضَى

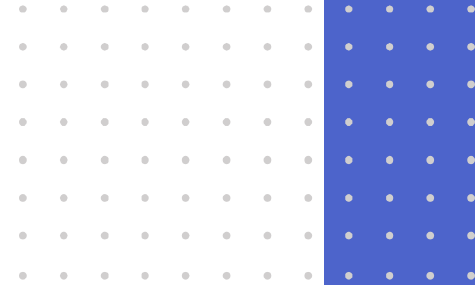


فَصِيح فَسِيح



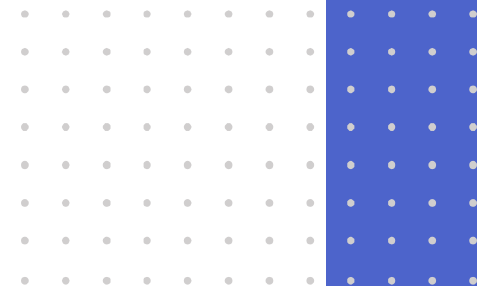
فَخَصْ

فَأَسْ



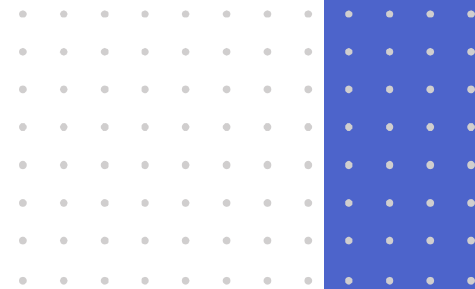
حزص

ازت



صَوَاب

ثَوَاب



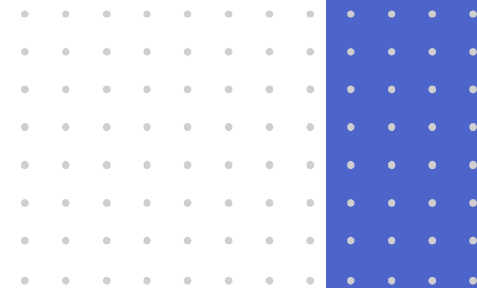
صَقِيل

تَقِيل



هَرَم

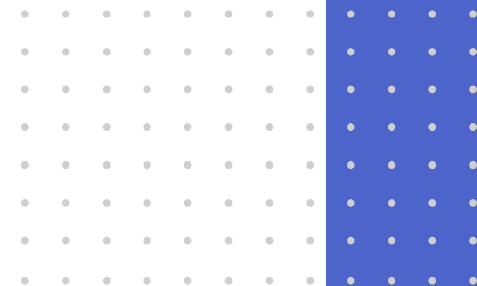
حَرَم





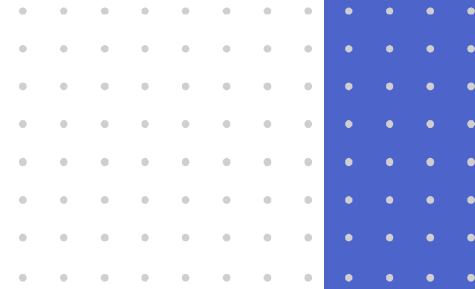
جَهْدَ

جَحْدَ



عَامِل

حَامِل



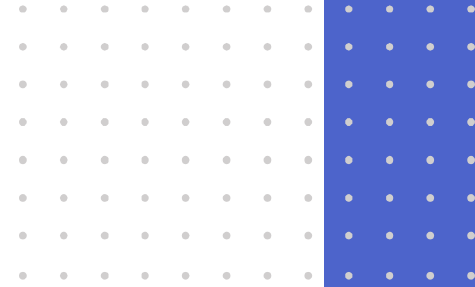
اِغْتِرَاف

اِخْتِرَاف



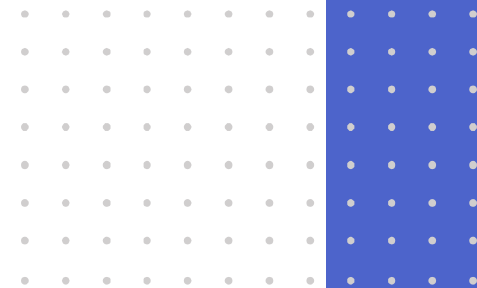
عَقْل

أَكَل



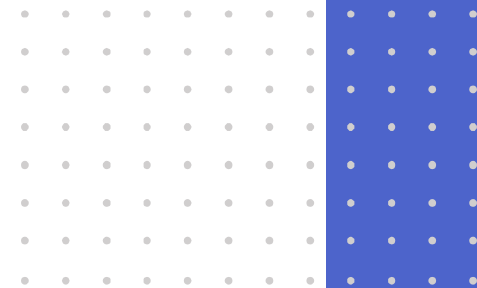
غَرَابَة

خَرَابَة



صِرْ

سِرْ



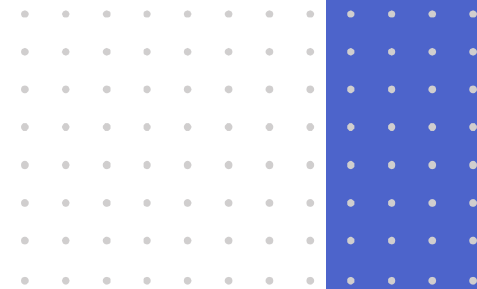
دَرَب

ضَرَب



نَذَرَ

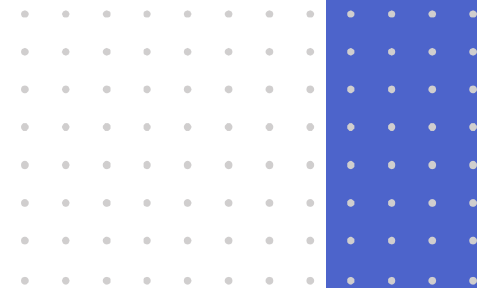
نَظَرَ





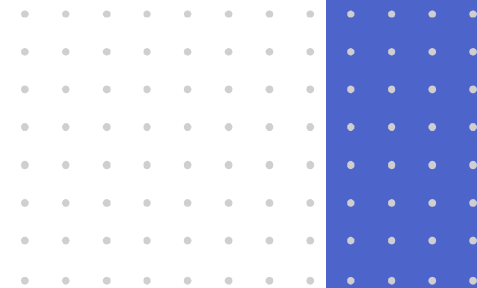
زُهُور

ظُهُور



صَفَر

سَفَر

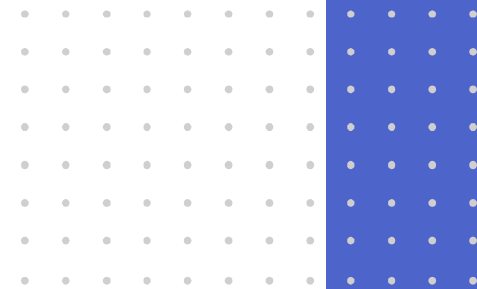


صَبَّ	سَبَّ
-------	-------



غُلُو

خُلُو





## Quiz 4

Circle the letter that changes completely in the middle or the end of the word

And underline the one that doesn't connect to the following letter

بيب •

ررر •

ثثث •

ذذذ •

ححح •

خخخ •

ههه •

ييي •



## Quiz 4

Circle the letter that changes completely in the middle or the end of the word

And underline the one that doesn't connect to the following letter

زز •

شش •

صص •

ضض •

طط •

ظظ •

عع •



## Quiz 4

Circle the letter that changes completely in the middle or the end of the word

And underline the one that doesn't connect to the following letter

غغغ •

ففف •

ققق •

ككك •

للل •

ممم •

ووو •



## Arabic Vowels Overview

The Arabic vowels sign came to be used when the Non Arabs started learning Arabic language and when the Quran was read incorrectly

The short vowels are not indicated in Arabic books, journals, a person who knows Arabic grammar can read correctly any Arabic passage without the help of vowel signs forming part of the text, but a beginner very much needs them.

In Arabic the vowel is called haraka that means movement

And a consonant with a vowel is called mutaharrik that means moved

If a consonant is without a vowel sign , it is called sakin that means resting.





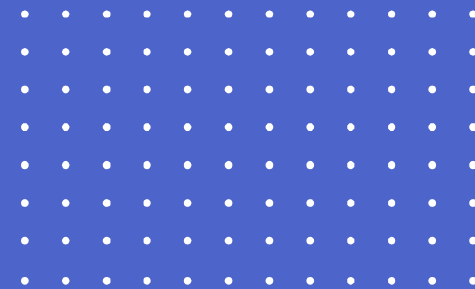
# Arabic Vowels Overview

Short vowel	Long vowel	Doubled short vowel (tanween)	Sukoon (no vowel)	Doubled consonant with short vowel (shaddah)	Doubled consonant with Tanween (shaddah)
بَ	بَا	بَّا	بْ	بّ	بّا
بُ	بُو	بُّ		بّ	بّو
بِ	بِي	بِ		بّ	بّي



# Arabic short vowels





پ پ پ



## Arabic short vowels:

3 short vowels these are signs written above or below the consonant, and are pronounced after the consonant not before it.

## Arabic short vowels:

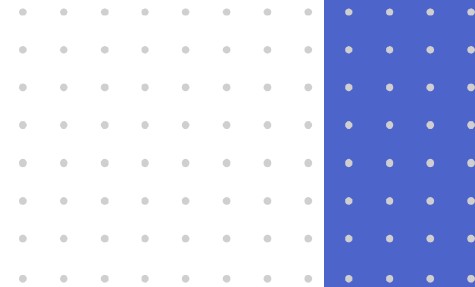
Fatha:

is a small diagonal stroke above the Arabic consonant, it is pronounced (a) as in the English word (cat)

## **Arabic short vowels:**

Damma:

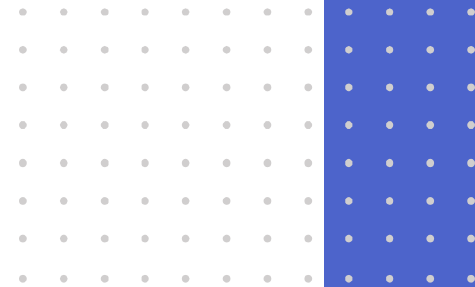
is a small waw above the Arabic consonant, it is pronounced (u) as in the English word (pull)



## Arabic short vowels:

Kasra :

is a small diagonal stroke below the Arabic consonant, it is pronounced (i) as in the English word (hit)



ضَرَبَ





أَفَرَّ



سَأَلَ



تَكَع



فَرَا



غَسَلَ



غَفَرَ



حَفَظَ



عَلَّمَ





سَمِعَ



فَجَدَ



فُتِحَ



تَرْبِ



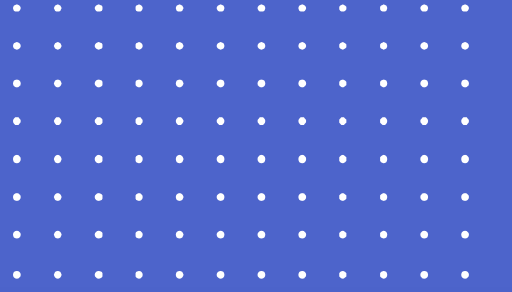
نَسِي





# Arabic Long vowels





يَا يُوحَي



## Arabic Long Vowels:

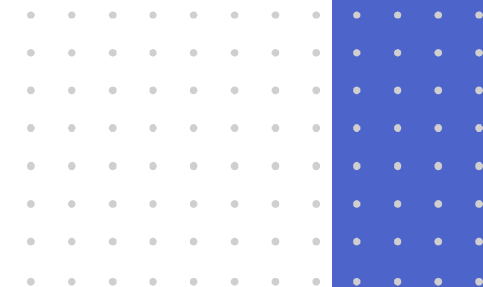
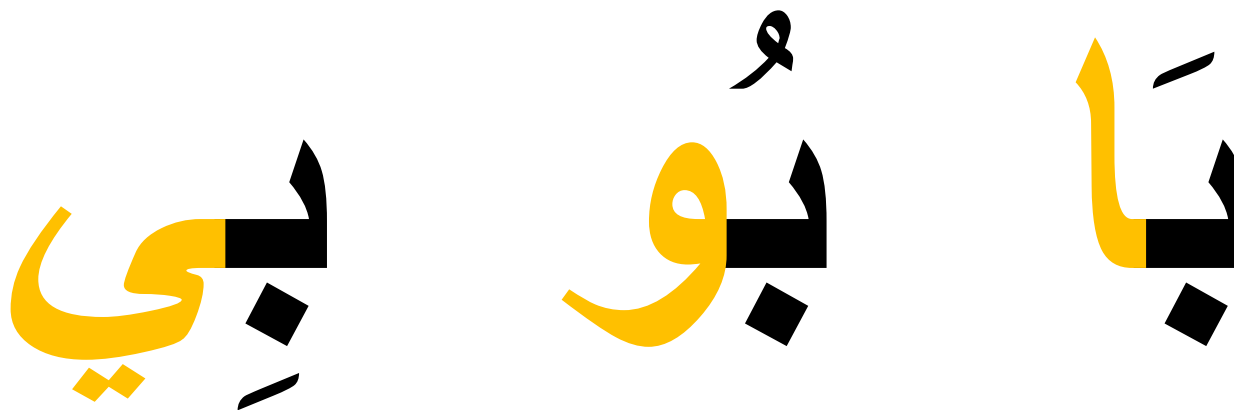
3 long vowels these are 3 irregular/weak letters (alif- waw-yaa) described as حروف العلة (weak letters) that are added as an extension to the short vowels/ are used for lengthening the short vowels ,



## **Arabic Long Vowels:**

Each letter comes after a certain short vowel and must not admit any vowel sign itself ( must have sukoon),so that means the short vowels must exist otherwise these 3 letters will be regular letters.

# Arabic Long Vowels:



فَاقِمْ

غَادَ

تأنيدي

طَعَامُكَ



ظلال



آفم

يَكْبُرُ

أنا  
أنا  
أنا

أنا  
أنا

عَلاَدِي

مِثْلَانِ

فَرَاتِيْس

يُونِ



يَضِيقُ

رَسُول

أَكُونُ

# Practice sounds with Fatha



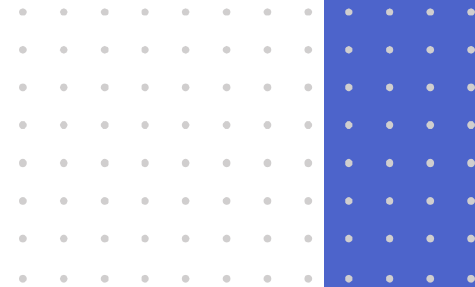


## Hard and soft sounds

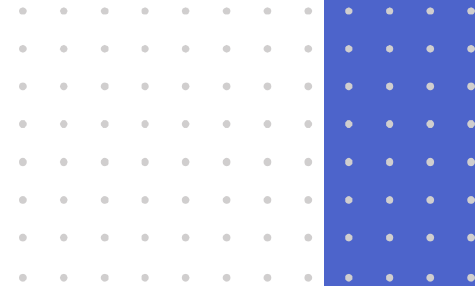
Consonant first then the vowel

In this lesson our vowel for practice is

*fatha* —

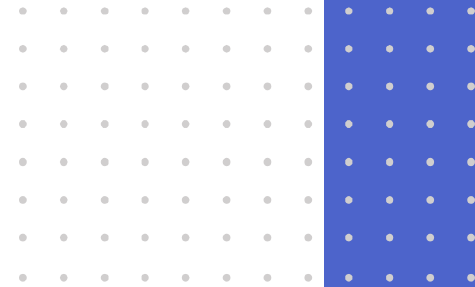


# Soft and Hard sounds



**Hard Sounds are :**

خَ رَ صَ ضَ  
طَ ظَ غَ قَ



The rest are soft: like

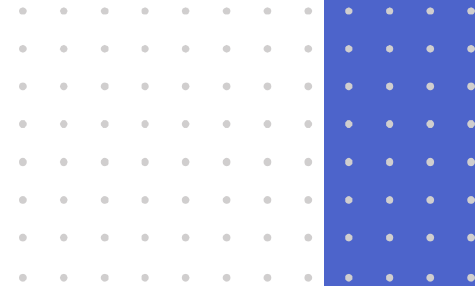
يُنِيَا

تَمْر

أَنْبِيَضُ

دَائِرَة

مَوْز





The hard sounds :

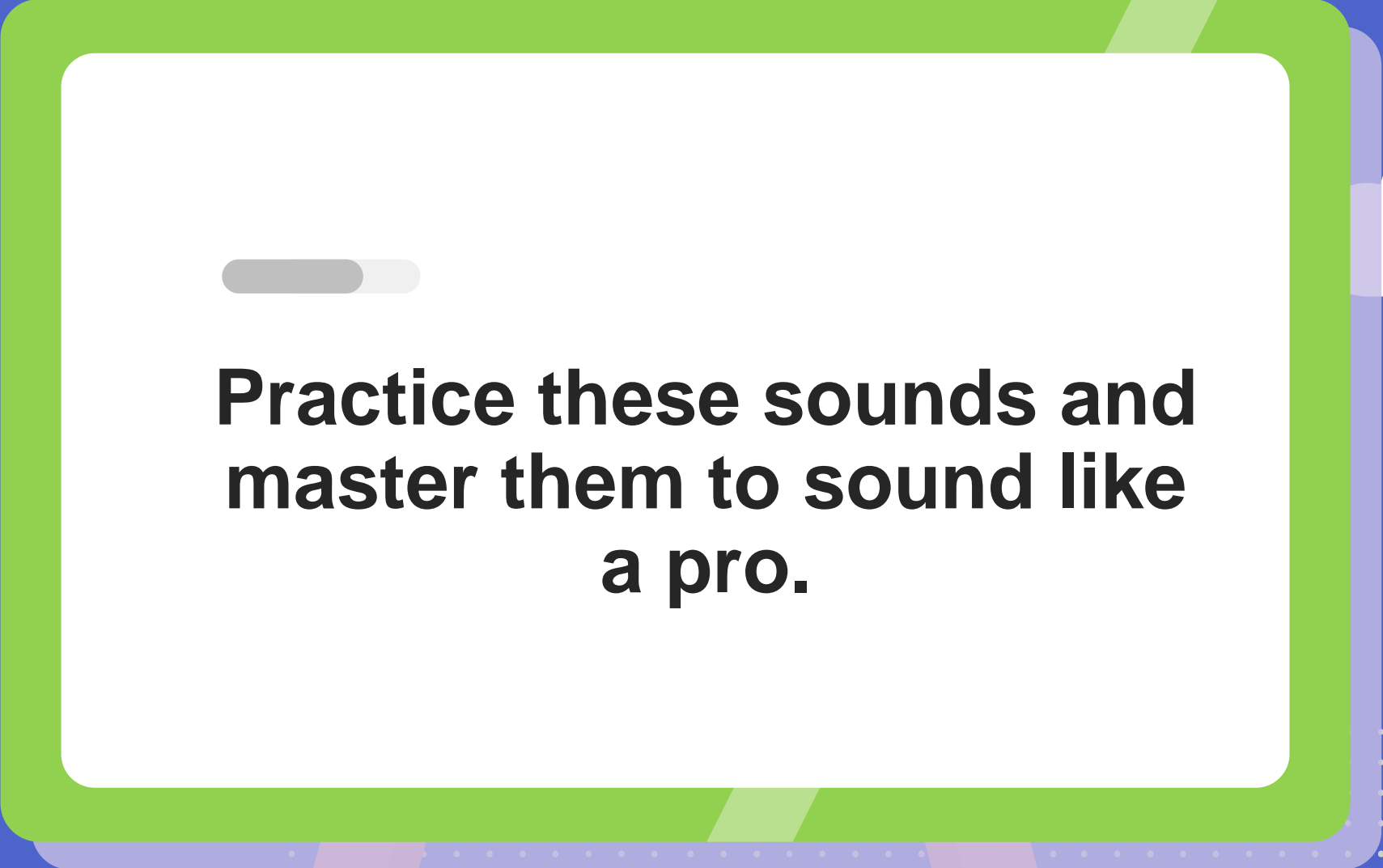
حُرُوف رَغِيف  
صَارُوح




The hard sounds :

ضَابِط طَائِرَة  
ظَرْفُ غَسَّالَة قَلَم

أَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	حَ	خَ
دَ	ذَ	رَ	زَ	سَ	شَ	صَ
ضَ	طَ	ظَ	عَ	فَ	قَ	
كَ	لَ	مَ	نَ	هَ	وَ	يَ

A large white rectangular box with rounded corners and a thick green border, set against a blue background. The box contains a grey progress bar and instructional text.



**Practice these sounds and  
master them to sound like  
a pro.**

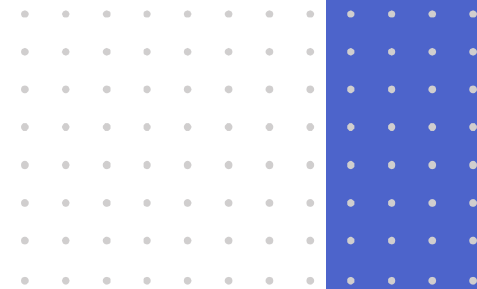
تَرَكَ . نَزَلَ . جَرَحَ . خَرَجَ .  
سَرَقَ . صَدَقَ . عَرَفَ .  
غَرَسَ . أَكَلَ . أَخَذَ . طَلَبَ .  
وَضَعَ . طَرَقَ

# Sukoon



## **Sukoon:**

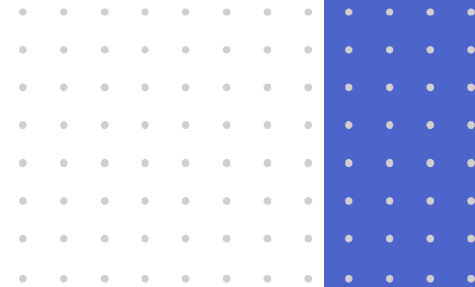
No vowel sign (a small circle written above the consonant) , named as sukoon (resting) and in this case the consonant is pronounced without the vowel.



## Sukoon:

The extension of the short vowel which  
are the 3 weak letters (Alif – waw and yaa)  
are also without vowels ( with sukoon)

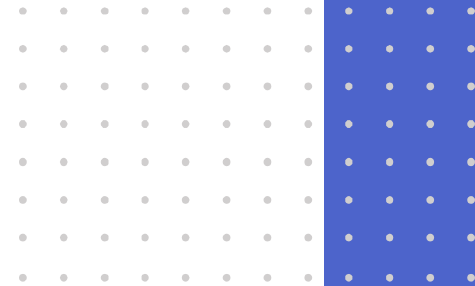
قَالَ – يَقُولُ – قِيلَ





# TIP

We never start a word with sukoon in Arabic



قَطُّ كُلِّ لَوْ عِثْنِ  
صِلْ أُنْ سِرْ

نَعْبُدُ أَقْسِمَ يَسْرَح

أَخْرَجَ أَرْسِلُ

أَذْهَبْ أَتَّكُوا  
يَتَّزِرِبْ خَمْسَةَ

خُذْ دَعِ مَنْ يَلُ

حُكْ قُلْ لَوْ فِي

# Tanween

(Doubled vowel)



## ***Tanween means :***

Doubled short vowels when ***added to the last letter*** of the indefinite nouns and adjectives ,the pronunciation of the last letter changes.



For example:

قلب

With a simple short vowel at the end it is like : kalba-kalbu- kalbi

قَلْبَ – قَلْبُ – قَلْبِ

But with tanween the pronunciation will be: kalban-kalbun –kalbin.

قَلْبًا – قَلْبٌ – قَلْبٍ





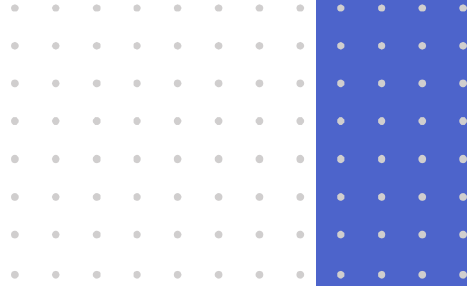
# Notice:

Tanween with fatha ends with Alif

قَلْبًا      قَلْبَ



# قَلْبًا كِتَابًا عَمَلًا



In the following table : This letter is written with a  
short vowel and with Tanween  
Let's read together

ا	اِ	اَ
اُ	اِيْ	اِيْ



أسرة – ابن – بنت  
– أخت – زوجا –  
زوجة



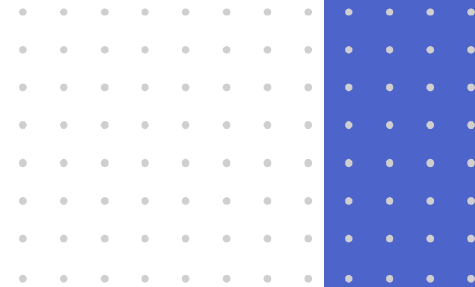


# Shaddah + short vowel / Tanween



**Shaddah :**  

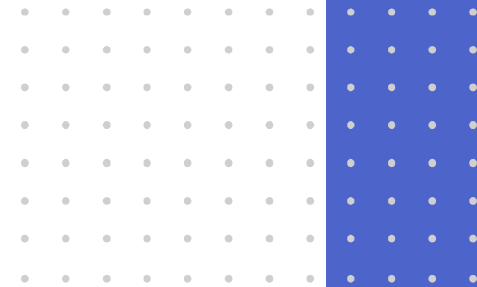
***means this consonant is doubled , the shaddah sign never comes alone , it must be attached to a short vowel or tanween.***





# WHAT'S THE MEANING OF DOUBLING CONSONANTS ?

***Doubled consonant*** (shaddah/tad3eef):  
when the same **2 letters/consonants** occur they  
are ***combined*** together in one letter, and a small  
sign is written **above** the consonant ّ that could  
be with short vowels or tanween .





**First letter has sukoon**  
**The second with a short vowel or**  
**tanween , that tanween is only at the**  
**end of the word.**

وَدَّ = وَدَدَ



# Examples

short v.+shaddah at the end of the word

رَدَّ حَيَّ هَشَّ تَبَّ  
رَبَّ رِبَّ رَمَّ

short v.+shaddah at the middle of the word

دَرَسَ أُمِّي جَدِّي لَمَّا

فَكَرَ فِصَّةً



# Examples

Tanween +shaddah at the end of the word

رَدًّا   حَيًّا   هَيَّئْ   بَيِّئْ  
كَلِّمْ   لَطِّمْ



## Practice Shaddah and Tanween

فَأَيُّ

•

طَبِ

•

طَبَّا

•

فَطَّا

•

حُفُّو

•

حُدُّو

•



## Practice Shaddah

شَكَئْ

•

شَرَّ

•

كُلْ

•

عَفْ

•

تَقِيْ

•

اُجْ

•

زِ

•

وَلِيْ

•

عَلِيْ

•



## Quiz 5

Add vowels to the following words:

أسس

assasa

صلى

salla

جمع

djama'a

وقع

waqa'a



## Quiz 5

Add vowels to the following words:

الدهر

addahr

يولج الليل

yolidjol layla

وإنه لمن الصادقين

wa innahu laminas sadiqeen

والذين هم عن اللغو معرضون

wallatheena hom 'anil laghwi mo'ridoon





## Writing practice:

...ب ب ب ب



## Writing practice:

...





## Writing practice:

... ع ع ع ع



## Writing practice:

ف ف ف ف



## Writing practice:

... ك ك ك ك



## Writing practice:





## Writing practice:

ض ض ض ض ...



## Writing practice:







## Writing practice:

... ج ج ج ج



## Writing practice:

ح ح ح

د د د

ف ف ف



## Writing practice:

ع ع ع

ل ل ل

ب ب ب



## Writing practice:

سَجَدَ فَخَشَعَ



## Writing practice:

حَسُنَ عَمَّاكَ



## Writing practice:

جُرْحٌ وَشَفِيّ



## Writing practice:

رُزِقَ فَحَمِدَ



## Writing practice:

قَرَأَ كُتِبَهُ فَعَلِمَ





## Writing practice:

ظُلِمَ فَصَبَرَ فَتُصِرَ



## Writing practice:

كَمُلْ أَدَبُهُ فَحَسُنَ خُلُقُهُ



## Reading Practice:

سَامِي وَيُوسُفُ صَدِيقَانِ .

سَامِي يَزُورُ أَقَارِبَهُ وَيُسَاعِدُ  
جِيرَانَهُ .

يُوسُفُ يَقْرَأُ كِتَابَهُ وَيُذَاكِرُ دُرُوسَهُ .

سَامِي يَزُورُ يُوسُفَ فِي مَرَضِيهِ .

يُوسُفُ بَرِيٌّ فَحَمِدَ خَالِقَهُ ، وَقَالَ :  
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي عَافَانَا .



## Reading Practice:

عَائِشَةُ وَخَدِيجَةُ جَارَتَانِ.

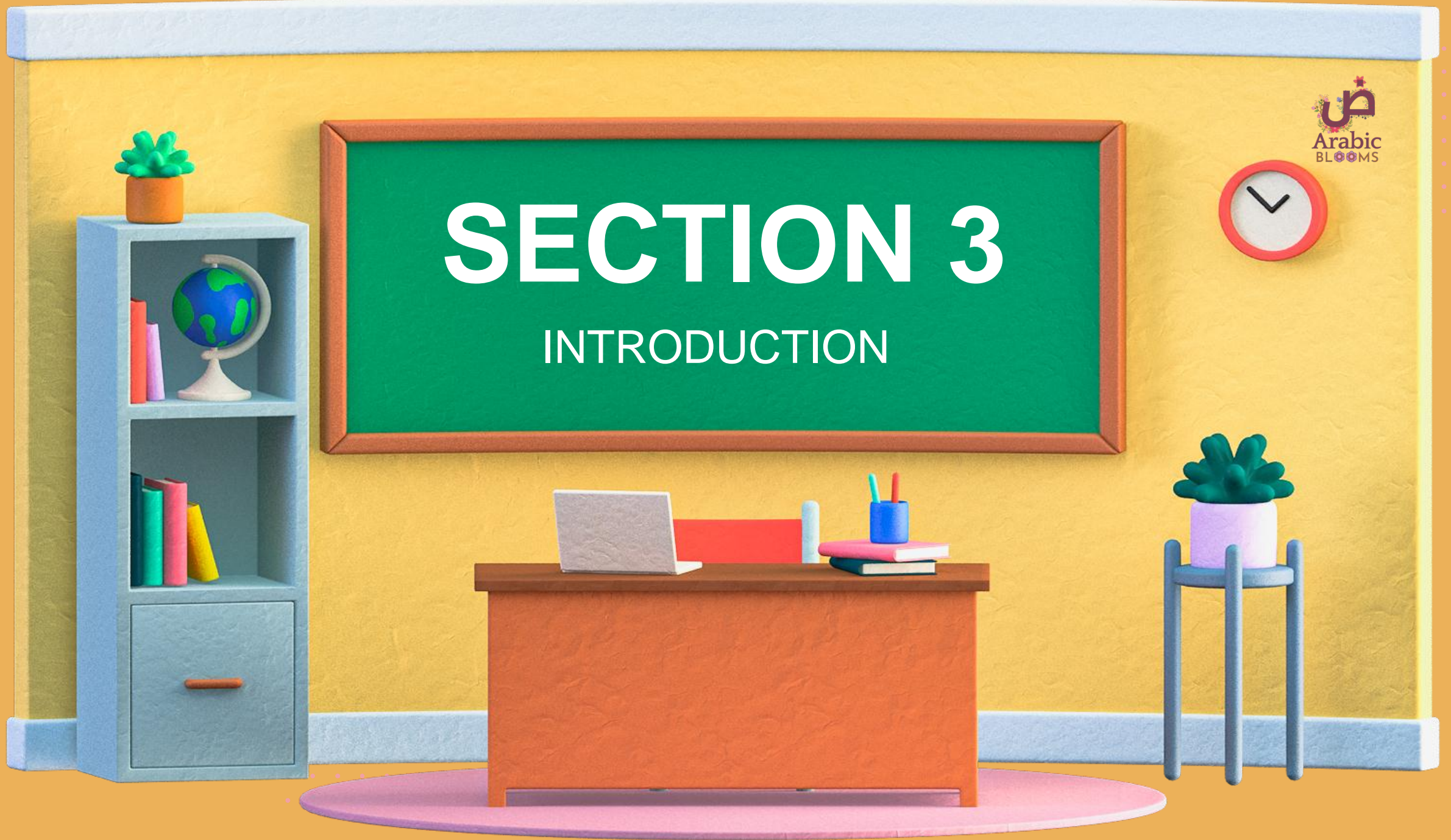
عَائِشَةُ تُطِيعُ وَالِدَتَهَا وَأَبَاهَا  
وَتُحَافِظُ عَلَى كُتُبِهَا.

خَدِيجَةُ تُحَافِظُ عَلَى صَلَاتِهَا  
وَتَقُولُ سَعَادَتِي فِي دِينِي وَطَاعَةِ  
خَالِقِي.



# SECTION 3

## INTRODUCTION



# OVERVIEW

In this section you will learn:

01

The difference between taa and haa

02

Letters pronounced but not written

03

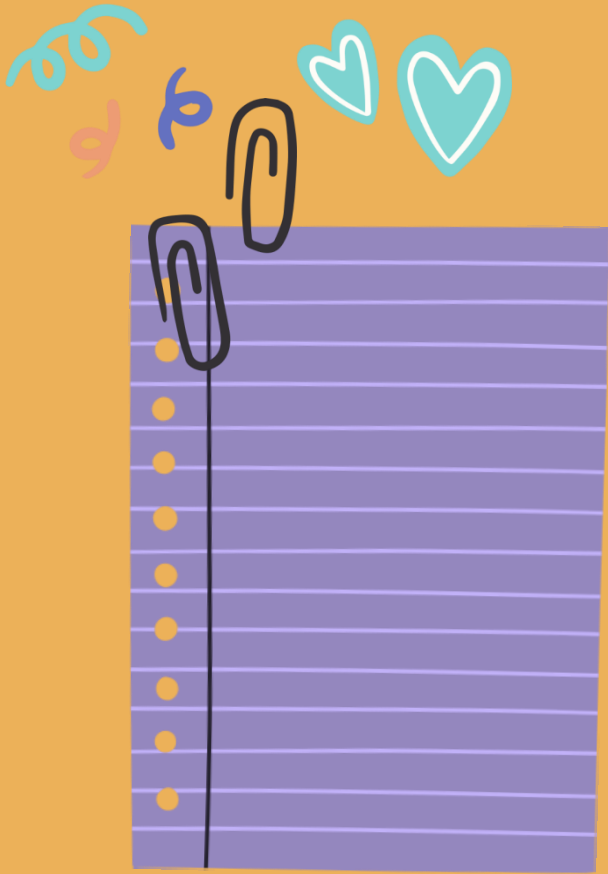
Letters written but not pronounced

04

Sun letters and moon letters







**Download the text  
of this Section**

# The difference between Taa and Haa





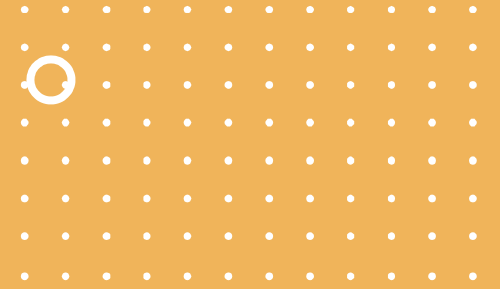
# Let's Read together



صَلَاةٌ

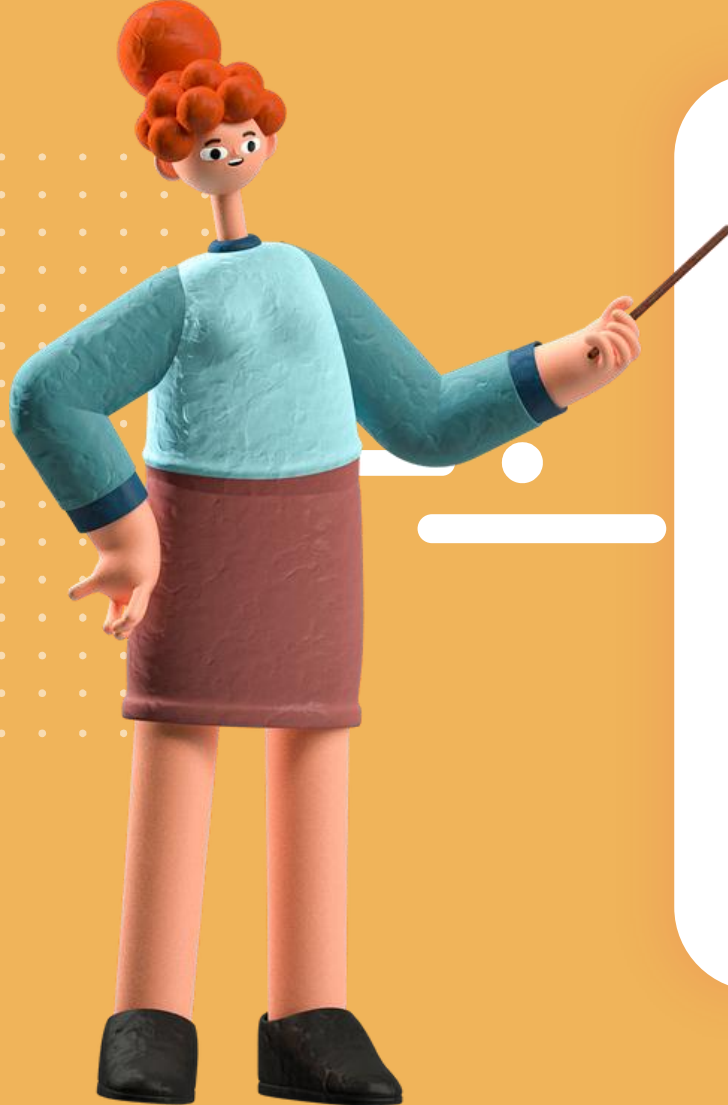


# Taa Marboota



صَلَاةٌ – عَظِيمَةٌ

# Taa Marboota



حَزِين - حَزِينَةٌ  
قَائِد - قَائِدَةٌ  
مُعَلِّم - مُعَلِّمَةٌ  
مُهَنْدِس - مُهَنْدِسَةٌ  
أُسْتَاذ - أُسْتَاذَةٌ

# How do we pronounce these words?

صَلَاةٌ – عَظِيمَةٌ – قَائِدٌ



Listen to these 2 sentences and try to notice the pronunciation of the Taa in the word

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ كَانَتْ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ كِتَابًا مَوْقُوتًا

## Notice:



In the first example **حي على الصلاة** we didn't pronounce taa at all in fact it was more like haa sound because we stopped and didn't continue reading.

In the second example we didn't stop at salah , we continued reading and so taa was pronounced **إن الصلاة كانت**



Taa marboota:



تَنْطِقُ تَاءً عِنْدَ الْوَصْلِ  
وَتَنْطِقُ هَاءً عِنْدَ الْوَقْفِ عَلَيْهَا



# Examples

الزَّكَاةُ / فِضَّةٌ / سُورَةٌ  
/ عَظِيمَةٌ / كَثِيرَةٌ / الْحَيَاةُ /  
شَهَادَةٌ / رِئْوَةٌ / قَرْيَةٌ / تِجَارَةٌ  
/ حَاضِرَةٌ.



Let's Read together

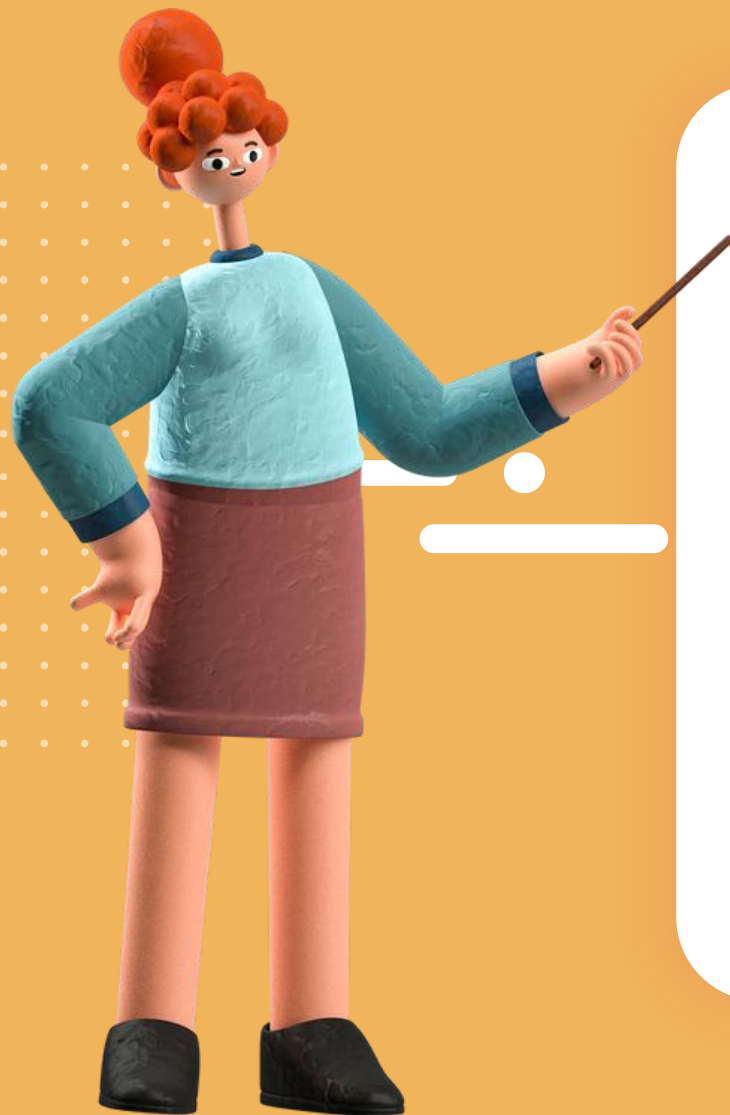
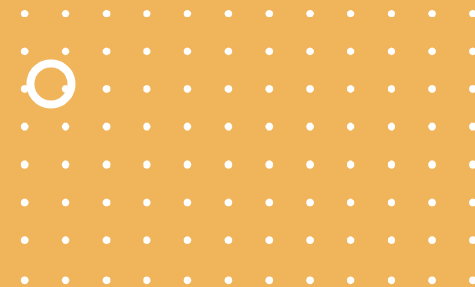


صَلَاةٌ

يَتِي



# Taa maftooha



ت

# Taa maftooha

دَخَلْتُ رَكِبْتُ رَأَيْتُ أَخَذْتُ



This is always pronounced as taa if connected or not to other words. And it comes anywhere in the word (at the beginning , at the middle or at the end)

بَيْنَكَ جَمِيلٌ  
فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ.

# Examples

دَخَلْتُ – رَكِبْتُ –  
المَوْتُ – مُهَاجِرَاتُ –  
أَنْتَ – بِنْتُ

Let's Read together



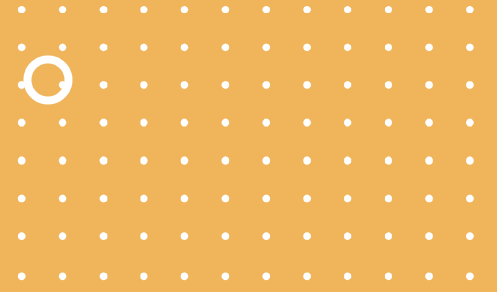
صَلَاةٌ

يُنِيْتُ

لَهُ



# Haa



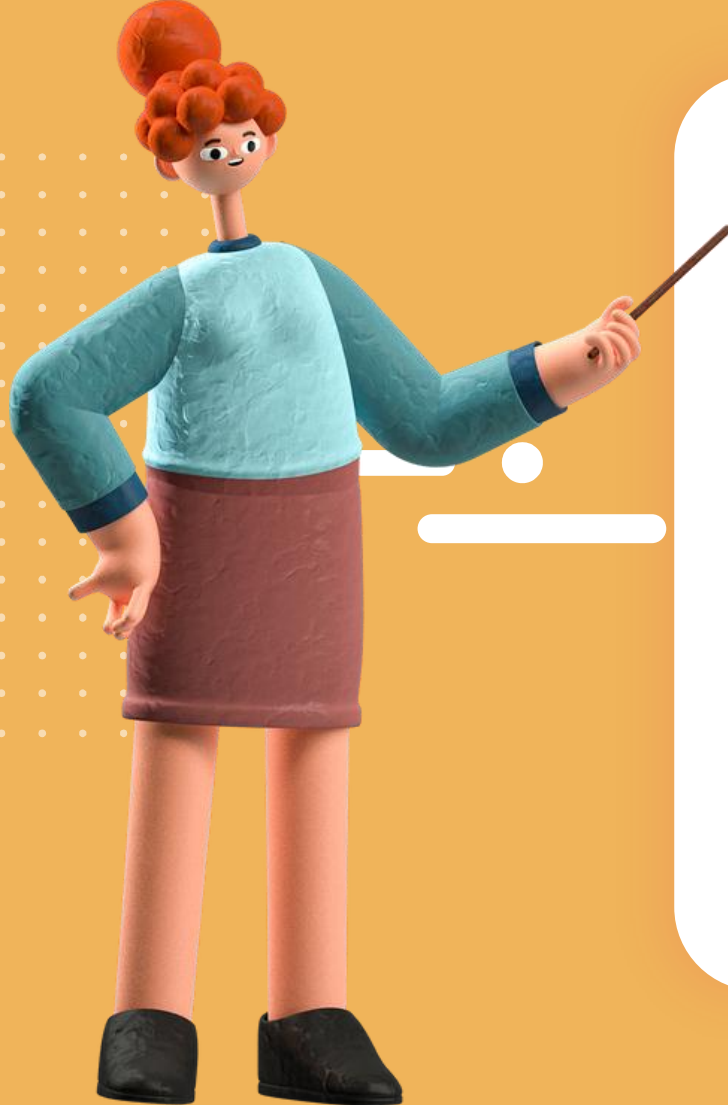
جاءه

به

عليه



# Haa



مَا بِهِ - مَالُهُ وَوَلَدُهُ -  
أَمْوَالُهُ وَأَوْلَادُهُ



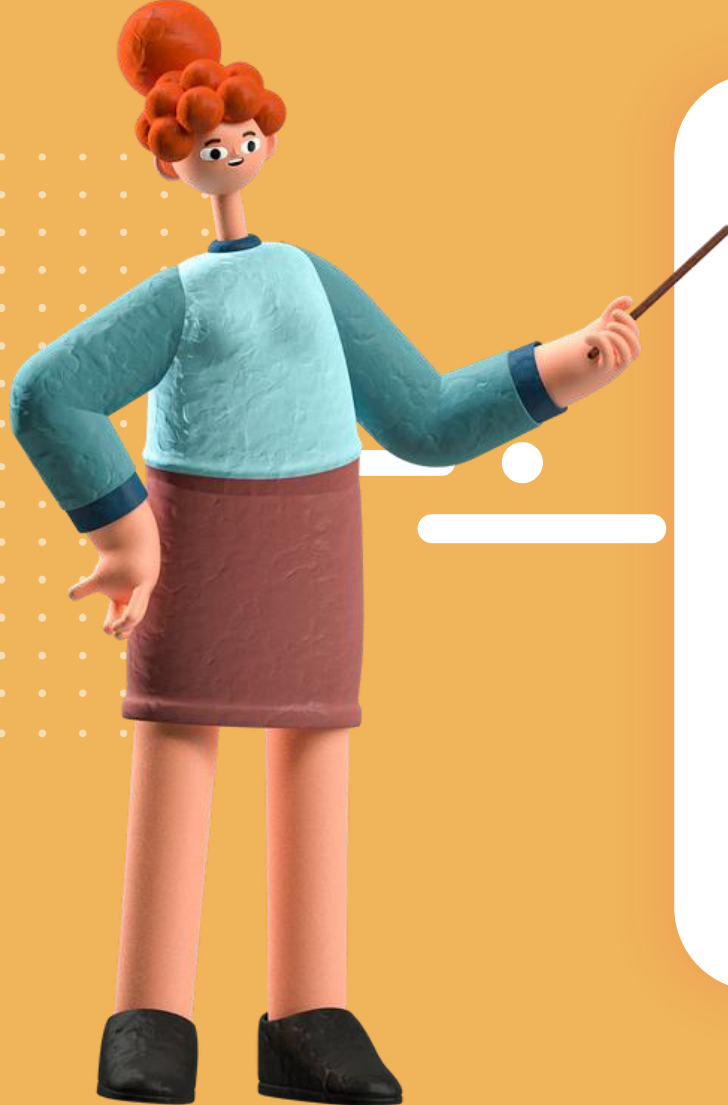
# Haa



This is haa , because it doesn't have any dots , sometimes this form/shape of haa confuses people , it looks like taa marboota but without dots.



# How do we pronounce these words?



فَلَمَّا جَاءَهُ وَقَصَّ عَلَيْهِ الْقِصَصَ  
وَلَتَّعْلَمَنَّ نَبَأَهُ بَعْدَ حِينٍ  
قَالَ لَهُ صَاحِبُهُ  
أُوتِيَ كِتَابَهُ بِيَمِينِهِ

You will notice that this shape/form of haa is only  
at the end of the word

أُوتِيَ كِتَابَهُ بِيَمِينِهِ  
قَالَ لَهُ صَاحِبُهُ.

# Examples

أَخَاهُ هَارُونَ - أَمْرُهُ فُرْطًا - إِلَهُهُ  
/إِلَهِهِ - مَا بِهِ مِنْ ضَرٍّ - مَالُهُ  
وَوَلَدُهُ - قَرِينُهُ - فَوَكَرَهُ مُوسَى  
فَقَضَى عَلَيْهِ

## Summary:

### تاء مربوطة

Must be at the end of the word, must have dots : when you read , if you stopped and you didn't continue reading it's haa sound , and if you continued and read another word after it then it is pronounced taa



## Summary:



### تاء مفتوحة

is always taa (in pronunciation ) and is always opened at the beginning or middle or at the end of the word.



## Summary:



هاء

At the end of the word it looks like taa marboota but without dots, haa never has dots and it is always pronounced haa .





## Quiz 1

### Recognize the sounds

Which one is taa and which one is haa  
(at the end of the following words)?

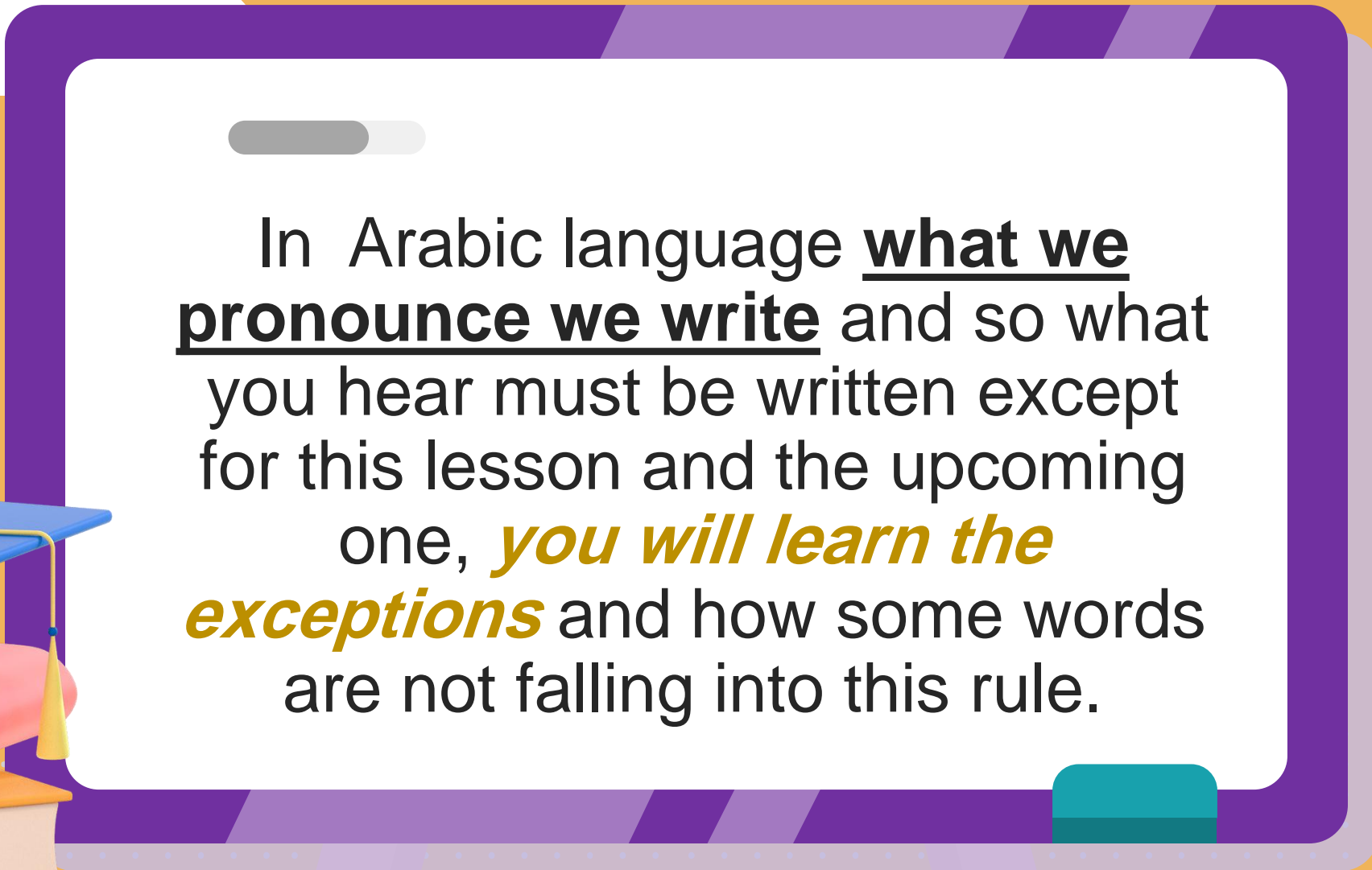
Make a circle around the word with haa  
sound and underline the words with taa  
sound

حَيَاتُهُ – نَمْلَةٌ – أَمْسَكَهُ – أَعَانَهُ –  
سَمَكَةً – يَدُهُ – عِلْمُهُ – قَرِينُهُ –  
مِخْفَظَةٌ – الصَّلَاةُ.



**Letters  
pronounced  
but not written**





In Arabic language what we pronounce we write and so what you hear must be written except for this lesson and the upcoming one, *you will learn the exceptions* and how some words are not falling into this rule.





— ●

In this lesson the letters will  
be pronounced but *not*  
*written*

---



1

The words

هذا هذه

There is alif pronounced after  
haa but not written.



2

The Alif of the question word ما if  
it is following بـ- عن like حرف جر

ما + ب = ما  
عن + ما = عن

## 2

The Alif of the question word **إذا** if it  
is following **عن** like **جر**

**عَمَّ** يَتَسَاءَلُونَ  
**فَنَاطِرَةٌ بِمَ** يَرْجِعُ الْمُرْسَلُونَ





### 3

The Alif added to tanween is not written if the word ends with alif and hamza

Like the word سماءَ or hamza on alif like the word خطأ

That Alif is pronounced when we end the sentence or stop after these words : samaa2a – khata2a





4

The Alif in the word

الله (سبحانه وتعالى)

اللاه

الله



5

The Alif in the word

لَاكِن  
لَكِن



6



The Alif in the word سموات is  
pronounced and not written



7

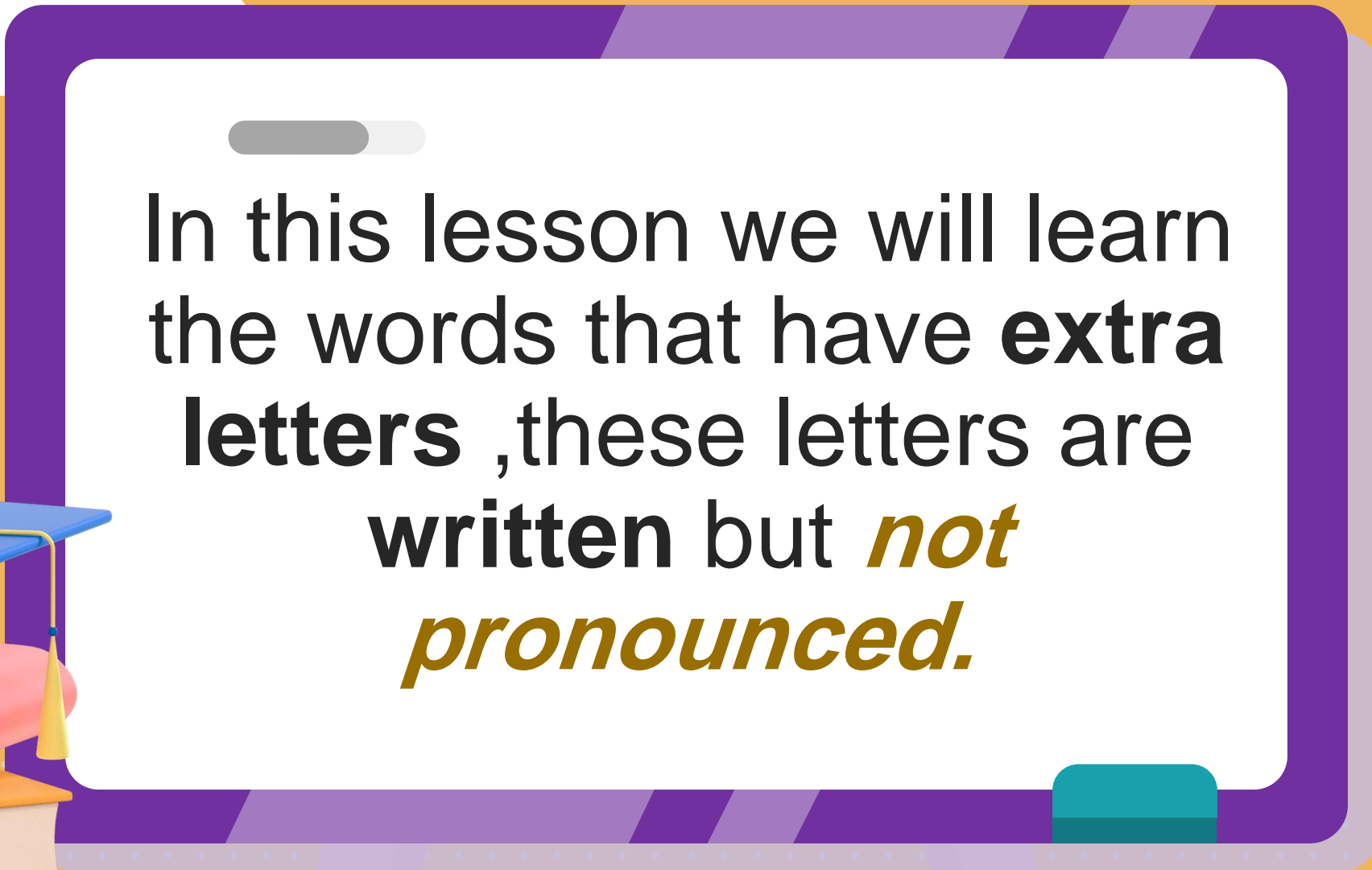
The laam in the words

الذي التي الذين



**Letters written  
but not  
pronounced**





In this lesson we will learn  
the words that have **extra  
letters** ,these letters are  
**written** but ***not  
pronounced.***





**Get your notes and let's  
get started**



# 1

The name Amr in Arabic ,  
waw is added to this name  
but not pronounced

عمرو

2

Waw is added to these words  
also only in the written form

أولائك أولاء أولي أولات





# 2

Waw is added to these words  
also only in the written form

أولئك الذين لعنهم الله  
أولاء أولي أولات



## 2

Waw is added to these words also only  
in the written form

أولئك الذين لعنهم الله  
قال هم أولاء على أثري  
وأولو الأرحام بعضهم أولى ببعض  
وإن كن أولات حمل فأنفقوا عليهن



# 3

Alif is added after waw واو  
الجماعة

يكتبوا - يذهبوا - خرجوا -  
اعملوا



# 4

Alif is added to tanween with fatha to support it except for the words that end with alif and hamza or the words that end with hamza on alif (like the previous lesson).



4

كِتَابًا

إِنَّ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ مَفَازًا حَدَائِقَ وَأَعْنَابًا



# 5

Sometimes alif is added to the word مئة – مائة this is also written but not pronounced.





## Quiz 2

Read the following words and  
circle the letters that are written  
but not pronounced:

سواءً - كتاباً - عم - هذا - الذي  
الله لكن عمرو - خرجوا - مائة  
أولائك.

# Sun letters and moon letters





In Arabic the word ال means (the) ,  
this is not written alone it is added  
to the noun only and it must be  
connected to this noun.

الكتاب





— ●

The Arabic alphabet is divided in  
to 2 groups of letters the moon  
letters and the sun letters

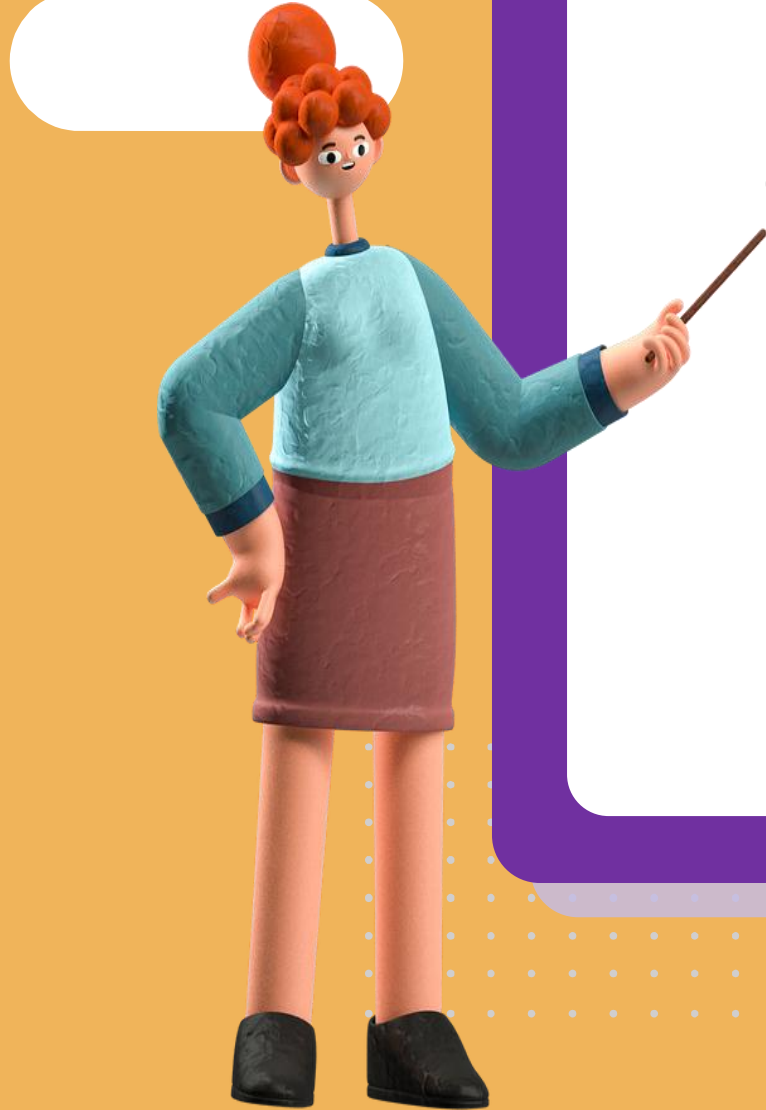
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# Moon letters



The moon letters are gathered here :

أفق كم هوى حجب غيوما  
وخبأ عيويا.



# Sun letters



The rest of the letters are sun letters

نزد - ضرس - تطل - ص ظ ث ذ ش





**Why are the letters divided in to these 2 groups and why are they named sun and moon letters?**



The letters that we mean are the first letters of any Arabic noun for example ذبابة the first letter is ذ this letter is a sun letter





They are named sun and moon letters because we used these 2 words as an example to the 2 groups

The word moon means قمر this word is a noun and it starts with the letter ق

The other word which is sun means شمس this word is a noun that starts with the letter ش

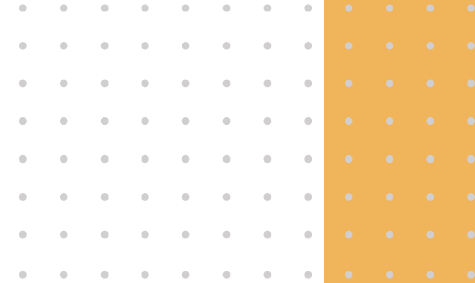
شمس – قمر Now





Let's add the word ال which means the to  
these 2 nouns

الشَّمْسُ - الْقَمَرُ



## Notice:



that the lamm sound is pronounced in  
one and disappears in the other

Ashams – al-qamar

So every noun that start with a moon  
letter and after adding al to it the laam  
will be pronounced.



## Notice:



And every noun that starts with a sun letter after adding ال to it , the laam of ال doesn't take sukoon instead it becomes a silent letter and will not be pronounced

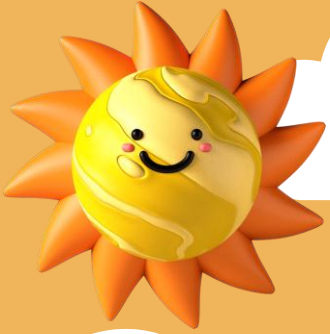


## Moon letters:



القَلَمُ – الحِتابُ





Sun letters:



النُّوْبُ الذُّبَابَةُ

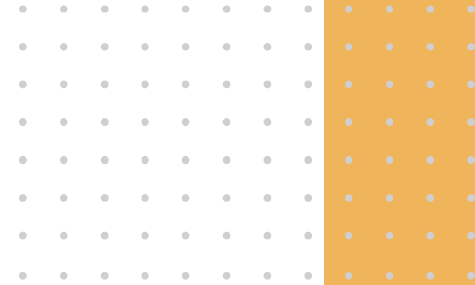
Notice that the sun letters will have shaddah and a vowel always , but with the moon letters the laam has sukoon.

الذُّبَابَةُ – الشَّمْسُ – الصُّورَةُ



When al is added to a noun with tanween at the end  
, this tanween changes into a single short vowel

الزيتونُ  
زيتونًا





Start practicing this with the ninety –  
nine perfect names of Allah.





## Examples (Sun letters)

التَّيْنُ الثُّوبُ الدُّوَلَارُ الذُّبَابَةُ  
الرَّيَالُ الزَّيْتُونُ السُّلَّمُ



## Examples (Moon letters)

الْأُسْرَةُ الْبَابُ الْجُبْنُ  
الْحَاسُوبُ الْخَرِيطَةُ الْعَلَمُ  
الْغَسَّالَةُ الْفُرْشَاءُ الْقَلَمُ





## Quiz 3

Sort out the words into two groups those beginning with sun letters and those beginning with moon letters and write them in the columns provided

الطَّارِق ، الثَّوَاب ، الصَّاعِقَة ، الصَّالِحِينَ ،  
الشَّاكِرِينَ ، الرَّأْس ، التَّقْوَى ، التَّرَاقِي ،  
اللَّطِيف ، الذُّبَاب ، الزَّيْدُ ، السَّاجِدُونَ ،  
الرَّاجِفَة ، الدَّهْر ، النَّاس ، لِلزَّكَاة ، لِلصَّلَاة  
، لِلذِّكْرِ ، الضَّأْن ، الثَّقَلَان ، الصَّرْح ،  
الظَّالِمِينَ ،

الآيَات ، الْعَالَمِينَ ، الْعَشِيِّ ، الْإِشْرَاق ،  
الْخَلْق ، الْعَلِيم ، الْمُقَرَّبِينَ ، الْمَوْتَ ، الْوَالِدِينَ  
، الْمُطَوَّعِينَ ، الْغَارِمِينَ ، الْحَق ، الْبَاطِل ،  
الْغُيُوب ، الْغَيْب ، الْمُجَاهِدِينَ .

[illegible]

[illegible]