

## LESSON 3

In this lesson we learn the use of the Arabic definite article «ال» which corresponds to the English «the».

When the definite article «ال» is prefixed to a noun naturally the indefinite article «ـ» is dropped, e.g.:

بَيْتٌ	⇒	الْبَيْتُ
baytu-n	⇒	al-baytu

Arabic has 28 letters. Of these 14 are called solar letters, and the other 14 are called lunar letters. □□

In the articulation of the solar letters the tip or the blade of the tongue is involved as in **t**, **n**, **r**, **s**, etc. The tip or the blade of the tongue does not play any part in the articulation of the lunar letters as **b**, **w**, **m**, **k**, etc.

- When «ال» is prefixed to a noun beginning with a solar letter the «ل» of «ال» is assimilated to the solar letter, e.g. **al-shamsu** (the sun) is pronounced **ash-shamsu**.

No change takes place in writing (الشمس). The assimilation is indicated by the *shaddah* on the first letter of the noun.

No such assimilation takes place with the lunar letters, e.g., **al-qamaru** (the moon) is pronounced **al-qamaru** (القمر).

Here are some more examples of the assimilation of the «ل» of «ال» to the solar letter

al-najmu	becomes <b>an-najmu</b>	al-rajulu	becomes <b>ar-rajulu</b>
al-dīku	becomes <b>ad-dīku</b>	al-samaku	becomes <b>as-samaku</b>

See the table of lunar and solar letters (page 19 in the Arabic section).

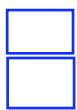
Note that the «ا» of «ال» is pronounced only when it is not preceded by another word. If it is preceded by a word it is dropped in pronunciation, though it remains in writing, e.g. **al-baytu**. Here the «ا» is pronounced, but if it is preceded by «وَ» meaning «and» the «ا» is dropped and the phrase is pronounced **wal-baytu**, not **wa al-baytu**. □

To indicate this omission in pronunciation this sign «ءً» is placed above the *hamzah*:

وَالْبَيْتُ



The initial vowel (a, i, or u) which is omitted when preceded by a word is called



## LESSON 3

*hamzatu l-waṣl.* □

The door is open. الْبَابُ مَفْتُوحٌ.

The pen is broken. الْقَلْمَنْ مَكْسُورٌ.

**Note:** We have learnt that *tanwīn* is the indefinite article, and it is to be translated as «a», e.g.:

بَيْتٌ A house

This does not apply to adjectives like: مَفْتُوحٌ (open), and

مَكْسُورٌ (broken), etc.

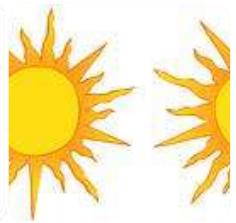
## Vocabulary

غَنِيٌّ	rich	X	فَقِيرٌ	poor
طَوِيلٌ	tall	X	قَصِيرٌ	short
بَارِدٌ	cold	X	حَارٌ	hot
جَالِسٌ	sitting	X	وَاقِفٌ	standing
جَدِيدٌ	new	X	قَدِيمٌ	old
قَرِيبٌ	near	X	بَعِيدٌ	far away
نَظِيفٌ	clean	X	وَسْخٌ	dirty
صَغِيرٌ	small	X	كَبِيرٌ	big
خَفِيفٌ	light	X	ثَقِيلٌ	heavy
الْوَرَقُ	paper		الْمَاءُ	water
الْتُّفَافُ	apple		جَمِيلٌ	beautiful
الْدُّكَانُ	shop		حُلُونٌ	sweet
	sick			

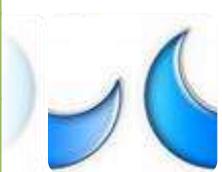
## Solar vs. Lunar Letters (1 of 2)

- Of 28 consonant letters, 14 letters are called solar letters (الحروف الشمسية) and 14 are called lunar letters (الحروف القمرية) □
- This distinction is only for pronunciation of words starting with these letters when prefixed with ال (the definite article)
- Articulation of solar letters involves the tip of the tongue, e.g., ت, س, ش, ن, ر
- Tip of the tongue plays no role for lunar letters, e.g., ب, ق, م, ك, و, ح, ل
- When ال is prefixed to a noun beginning with a solar letter, the ل of the ال is assimilated to the solar letter, e.g., *al-shamsu* is pronounced as *ash-shamsu*
  - The assimilation is indicated by the *shaddah* on the first letter of the noun
  - In writing, the ل is not assimilated, e.g., الشَّمْسُ, الْقَمَرُ
- No such assimilation takes place for lunar letters, e.g., *al-qamaru* is pronounced as *al-qamaru* (الْقَمَرُ)

# Solar vs. Lunar Letters (2 of 2)



ش	الشَّمْسُ
ت	الثَّاجِرُ
ث	الثَّوْبُ
ص	الصَّدْرُ
ض	الضَّيْفُ
د	الدَّيْلُ
ط	الطَّالِبُ
ذ	الذَّهَبُ
ظ	الظَّاهِرُ
ر	الرَّجْلُ
ح	الخَبِيزُ
و	الوَالَدُ
م	الْمَاءُ
ك	الْحَمَارُ
ج	الْجَنَّةُ
ل	الْبَابُ
ف	الْفَمُ
ق	الْقَمَرُ
ب	الْبَابُ
ي	الْيَدُ
ن	النَّجْمُ
س	السَّمَاءُ



ع	الْعَيْنُ
ه	الْهَوَاءُ
ل	اللَّهُمَّ
ز	الْأَزْهَرُ
خ	الْعَدَاءُ
غ	الْعَدَائِي
ي	الْيَدُ
ن	النَّجْمُ
س	السَّمَاءُ

# Arabic Alphabets

- Arabic has 29 letters of alphabet
- Consonants (have speech sound) : 28 □
- Alif: serves two purposes
  - Elongates a consonant, e.g. كِتابٌ
  - Act as a bearer of حمزة (hamza), e.g. أَبٌ

ر	ذ	د	خ	ق	ث	ت	ت	ب	ل
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ف	غ	ع	ص	ض	ظ	ط	ض	س	ز
20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
هـ	يـ	وـ	هـ	نـ	مـ	لـ	كـ	فـ	ـ
29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	

# Arabic Vowel Signs

- There are 3 short vowel signs in Arabic
  - *Fathah* (فتحة) – denoting “a”, e.g. da (ا)
  - *Kasrah* (كسرة) – denoting “i”, e.g. di (ي)
  - *Dummah* (ضمة) – denoting “u”, e.g. du (و)
- Absence of a vowel sign is denoted by *Sukun* (سکون), e.g. notice ء in مدرسة
- Long vowels are formed by adding the associated letters to the short vowels
  - to elongate *fathah*, e.g. *daa* (أ)
  - ي to elongate *kasrah*, e.g. *dii* (ي)
  - و to elongate *dummah*, e.g. *duu* (و)

# Indefinite & Definite

- Like English, Arabic nouns can be indefinite (نَكِّرٌة) or definite (مَعْرِفَة) □
- An indefinite noun is indicated by تُنْوِينٌ, which doubles the vowel sign at the end of the word, e.g.
  - A book - كِتابٌ
  - A chair - كُرْسِيٌّ
- A Definite noun is indicated by الْ prefixed to the noun. This also results in eliminating the تُنْوِينٌ at the end of the word, e.g.
  - The book - الْكِتابُ
  - The chair - الْكُرْسِيُّ
- الْ and تُنْوِينٌ cannot coexist. So الْكتَابُ will be incorrect
- Please note many proper nouns, e.g. مُحَمَّدٌ, خَالِدٌ end with تُنْوِينٌ, but they are still definite

# Noun Endings

- In Arabic, nouns have different endings to show their function in a sentence
- These are called noun cases (الْشَّكِيلُونَ) □

English Name	Arabic Name	Ending Vowel Sign	Function in a sentence	Examples
Nominative	مَفْوِعَةٌ	Dummah	Subject	الكتابُ، كتابٌ، محمدٌ، بَابٌ
Accusative	مَنْصُوبٌ	Fathah	Object of a verb	الكتابُ، كتاباً، محمدٌ، بَاباً
Genitive	مَجْرُورٌ	Kasrah	Possessor of a thing, or comes after a preposition or an adverb	الكتابُ، كتابٌ، محمدٌ، بَابٌ

# Detached Pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مُنْعَصِبٌ)

- Are never attached with any other word □
- Are always مَعْرُوفَةٌ (definite) □
- Are considered مَفْرُوعٌ (nominative case), even though most of them do not have a صَيْغَةٌ (dummah) ending □
- Are fixed in their case, i.e. their ending does not change
- In Arabic such nouns are called مُبْنَيٌّ (fixed)

أنا	هُوَ
أنتِ	هُنَّا
أنتِمْ	هُنَّ
أنتُمْ	هُنَّا
أنتُمَا	هُنَّا
أنتُمْنَا	هُنَّا
أنتُنَّا	هُنَّا
أنتُنَّا	هُنَّا

# The Joining Hamza (همزة الوصل)

- The \ in (the definite article) is called همزة الوصل
- If it is preceded by another word, it is not pronounced
  - E.g., (the house) is pronounced *al-baitu* and (and the house) is pronounced as *wa l-baitu* and not *wa al-baitu*
- It also appears words without the \, e.g.,
  - بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الْرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (name) – عَيْسَى اُبْنُ مُرْيَمٍ (son) – إِبْرَاهِيمٌ (son)
  - To signify \ as همزة الوصل, look for one of the following three conditions:
    - A symbol on alif, as
    - Without any or symbol on alif
    - Completely omitted in writing, e.g., بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
  - Both \ and ل in are not pronounced when a word starts with a solar letter and is preceded with another word
    - E.g., وَالنَّجْمُ is pronounced as *wan-najmu* and not *wa al-najmu* or *wa an-najmu*

## هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ

- As opposed to هَمْزَةُ الرَّوْضَلِ, هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ is always pronounced, regardless of its position in the sentence
- هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ is usually written with a symbol on (or below) the Alif, as follows:

أٰ



### ▪ Examples:

- قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ – أَحَدٌ (one)
- وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ – إِذْ (when) – ...

قطع  
(Cutting,  
Discontinuing,  
Separating)

(الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ وَالقَمَرِيَّةُ هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ، هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ)

Find solar letters (الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ), lunar letters (الْحُرُوفُ القَمَرِيَّةُ) and instances of هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ in Surah Al-Fatiha

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ مَالِكُ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ



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إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينَ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ صِرَاطَ



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الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ بَغْيَ الْمَعْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا أَضَالَّ



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Solar letter



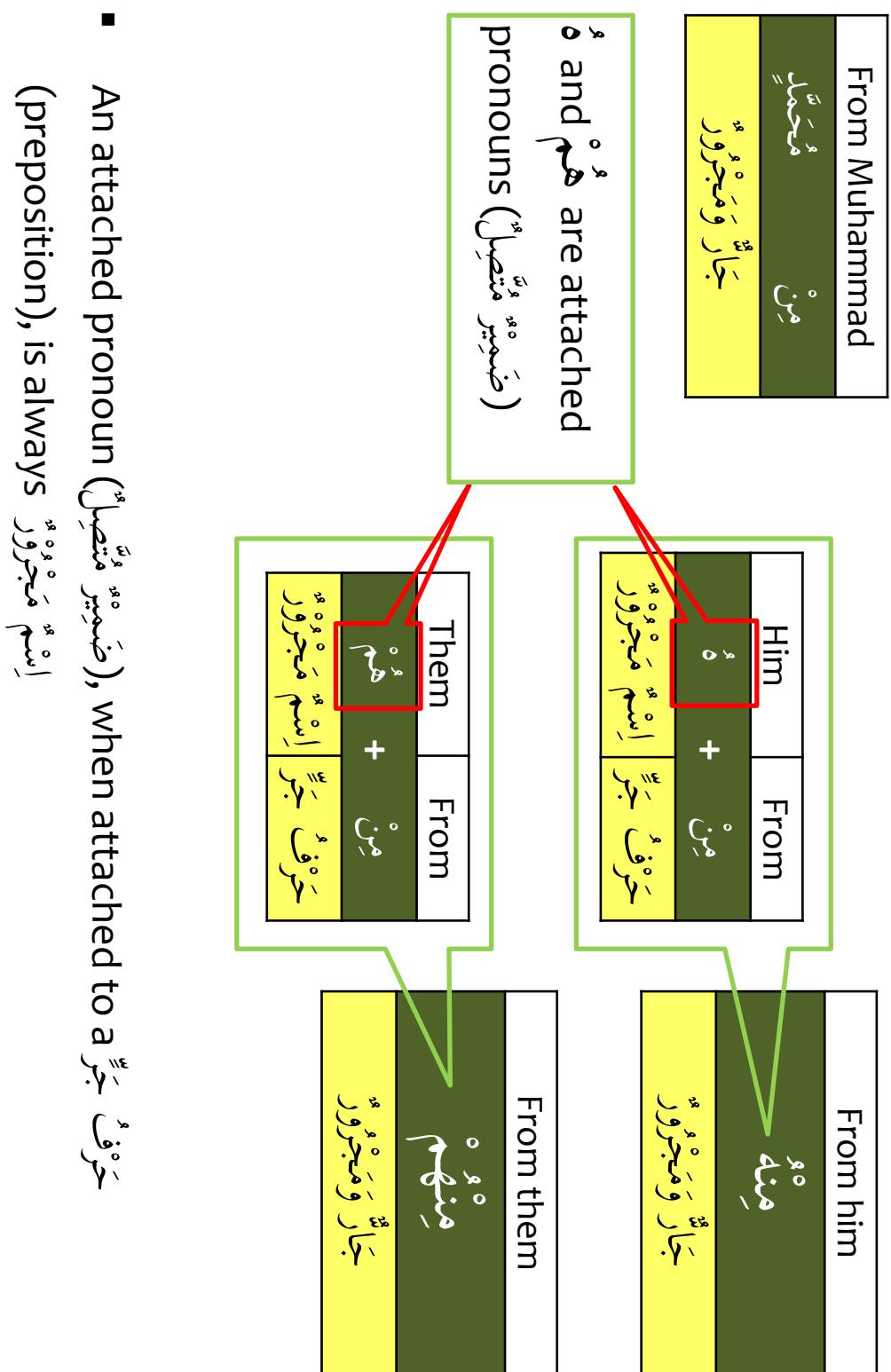
Lunar letter



همزة الوصل  
همزة القطع



# Attached Pronoun (ضَمِيرٌ مُّتَصِّلٌ)



### (٣) الدرس الثالث

**كِتاب** : **الْكِتَابُ**

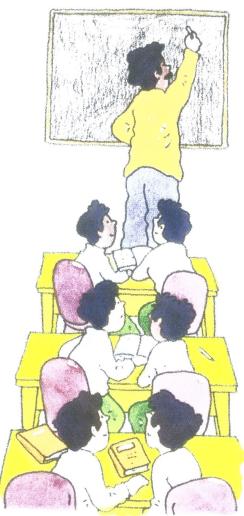
**بَيْت** : **الْبَيْتُ**

**جَمَلٌ** : **الْجَمَلُ**

**قَلْمَنْ** : **الْقَلْمَنْ**



**الْقَلْمَنْ مَكْسُورٌ.**



**الْبَيْتُ مَفْتُوحٌ.**

**الْوَلَدُ جَالِسٌ،**  
**وَالْمُدَرِّسُ وَاقِفٌ.**

(١) **الكتاب** جَدِيدٌ **والقلم** قَدِيمٌ.

(٢) **الحِمارُ صَغِيرٌ** **والحِصَانُ كَبِيرٌ.**

(٣) **الكرسي** مَكْسُورٌ.

(٤) **المِنْدِيلُ وَسُخُونٌ.**

(٥) **الماء** بَارِدٌ.

(٦) **القَمَرُ جَمِيلٌ.**

(٧) **البيت** قَرِيبٌ **والمَسْجِدُ بَعِيدٌ.**

(٨) **الحَجَرُ ثَقِيلٌ** **وَالوَرَقُ خَفِيفٌ.**

(٩) **اللَّبَنُ حَارٌ.**

(١٠) **القميص** نَظِيفٌ.

(٣) الْدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ

Exercises

تَمَارِينٌ

١ - اِقْرَا وَاكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطٍ أَوْ اخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ.

These words are to be read and written with the correct ending, e.g.:

**مَسِيْحَةٌ** *masjidūn* is with *tanwīn*.      **الْمَسِيْحَةُ** *al-masjidū* has no *tanwīn*.



مَسِيْحَةٌ. المسجد. الماء. قلم. القلم.  
الكلب. كلب. قميص. ولد. الحجر. الولد. حمار. الحمار.  
الحصان. حصان.

٢ - اِقْرَا وَاكْتُبْ.

Read and write.

- |                   |          |                 |                           |
|-------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| (٢) المُدْرِسُ    | جَدِيدٌ. | (١) المَكْتَبُ  | مَكْسُورٌ.                |
| (٤) الْلَّبَنُ    | بَارِدٌ. | (٣) الْقَمِيصُ  | وَسْخٌ.                   |
| (٦) الْحَجَرُ     | كَبِيرٌ. | (٥) الْمَسْجِدُ | مَفْتُوحٌ.                |
| (٨) الْإِمَامُ    | جَالِسٌ  | (٧) الْلَّبَنُ  | بَارِدٌ وَالْمَاءُ حَارٌ. |
| (١٠) الْمَنْدِيلُ | نَظِيفٌ. | (٩) الْقَمَرُ   | بَعِيدٌ.                  |

٣ - اِمْلَأُ الفَرَاغَ فِيمَا يَلِي بِوَضْعِ الْكَلِمَةِ الْمُنَاسِبَةِ مِنَ الْكَلِمَاتِ التَّالِيَةِ.

Fill in the blanks with the given words.

جَمِيلٌ، وَسْخٌ، مَفْتُوحٌ، حَارٌ، ثَقِيلٌ، خَفِيفٌ.

- |                |       |                  |       |
|----------------|-------|------------------|-------|
| (٢) الْبَابُ   | ..... | (١) الْحَجَرُ    | ..... |
| (٤) الْوَرَقُ  | ..... | (٣) الْقَمَرُ    | ..... |
| (٦) الْلَّبَنُ | ..... | (٥) الْمَنْدِيلُ | ..... |

٤ - إِمْلَأُ الفَرَاغَ فِيمَا يَلِي بِوْضُعِ كَلِمَةٍ مُنَاسِبَةٍ.

Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Note that the first word in the sentence should have «al» e.g.:

**البيتُ نَظِيفٌ.** The house is clean.

مكسور.	(٢)	نظيف.	(١)
قريب.	(٤)	بارد.	(٣)
واقف.	(٦)	بعيد.	(٥)
كبير.	(٨)	جالس.	(٧)
جديد.	(١٠)	قديم.	(٩)

### الكلمات الجديدة:

وَسْخٌ	قَدِيمٌ	جَدِيدٌ	الْقَمَرُ
صَغِيرٌ	بَارِدٌ	حَارٌ	نَظِيفٌ
ثَقِيلٌ	مَكْسُورٌ	مَفْتُوحٌ	كَبِيرٌ
جَالِسٌ	وَاقِفٌ	جَمِيلٌ	خَفِيفٌ



رَجُلٌ : الرَّجُلُ  
طَالِبٌ : الطَّالِبُ

نَجْمٌ : النَّجْمُ  
دِيكٌ : الدِّيكُ

### (٣) الْدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ



- (١) النَّجْمُ بَعِيدٌ.  
 (٢) الرَّجُلُ وَاقِفٌ.  
 (٣) السُّكَّرُ حُلوٌ.  
 (٤) الطَّالِبُ مَرِيضٌ.  
 (٥) الدَّيْكُ جَمِيلٌ.  
 (٦) الدَّفَتَرُ جَدِيدٌ.  
 (٧) التَّاجِرُ غَنِيٌّ.  
 (٨) الدُّكَانُ مَفْتُوحٌ.  
 (٩) الْوَلَدُ فَقِيرٌ.  
 (١٠) التَّفَاحُ لَذِيدٌ.  
 (١١) الطَّبِيبُ طَوِيلٌ وَالْمُدَرِّسُ قَصِيرٌ.

### Exercises

### تَمَارِينٌ

١ - اِقْرُأْ وَاكْتُبْ مَعَ ضَبْطِ اُواخِرِ الْكَلِمَاتِ.

Read and write with the correct ending.

Pay special attention to the pronunciation of «ال» in «ال».

الماء.	الديك.	القمر.	النجم.	التاجر.	الباب.
الورق.	السُّكَّرُ.	الرَّجُلُ.	المسجد.	البيت.	السرير.

٢ - اِمْلَأْ الفَرَاغَ فِيمَا يَلِي بِوْضِعِ كَلِمَةٍ مُنَاسِبَةٍ.

Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Note that the first word in the sentence should have «al».

حلو.	(٢)	غَنِيٌّ.	(١)
لَذِيدٌ.	(٤)	مَرِيضٌ.	(٣)
قصِيرٌ.	(٦)	طَوِيلٌ.	(٥)

(٣) الدرس الثالث

٣ - اختر الكلمة من القائمة (ب) تُناسب الكلمة التي في القائمة (أ).

Match the words in (b) with those in (a).

□	(أ)
(ب)	
لَذِيدٌ	الْطَّالِبُ
مَكْسُورٌ	الدُّكَانُ
ثَقِيلٌ	الْتُّفَاحُ
مَفْتُوحٌ	الْمَاءُ
مَرِيضٌ	الْحَجَرُ
حَارٌ	الْقَلْمُ

الكلمات الجديدة:

غَنِيٌّ	الدُّكَانُ	مَرِيضٌ	حُلُوٌّ
الْتُّفَاحُ	قَصِيرٌ	فَقِيرٌ	طَوِيلٌ

## □ الحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ وَالْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ □

### الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ

- (١) ت: الْتَّاجِرُ
- (٢) ث: الْثَّوْبُ
- (٣) د: الْدِّيكُ
- (٤) ذ: الْذَّهَبُ
- (٥) ر: الْرَّجُلُ
- (٦) ز: الْزَّهْرَةُ
- (٧) س: السَّمَكُ
- (٨) ش: الشَّمْسُ
- (٩) ص: الصَّدْرُ
- (١٠) ض: الضَّيْفُ
- (١١) ط: الطَّالِبُ
- (١٢) ظ: الظَّهَرُ
- (١٣) ل: اللَّحْمُ
- (١٤) ن: النَّجْمُ



### الْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ

- (١) أ: الْأَبُ
- (٢) ب: الْبَابُ
- (٣) ج: الْجَنَّةُ
- (٤) ح: الْحِمَارُ
- (٥) خ: الْخُبْزُ
- (٦) ع: الْعَيْنُ
- (٧) غ: الْغَدَاءُ
- (٨) ف: الْفُمُ
- (٩) ق: القَمَرُ
- (١٠) ك: الْكَلْبُ
- (١١) م: الْمَاءُ
- (١٢) و: الْوَلَدُ
- (١٣) ه: الْهَوَاءُ
- (١٤) ي: الْيَدُ



٢٩  
تمرين

## Exercise

اقرأ الكلمات الآتية واكتبها مراعياً قواعده نطق الحروف القمرية والشمسية.

Read and write the words keeping in mind the rules pertaining to solar and lunar letters.

البيت.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الديك.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الأخ.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الرأس.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الغرب.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الدفتر.	<input type="checkbox"/>
السكر.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الكتاب.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الباب.	<input type="checkbox"/>
المدرس.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الوجه.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الصلوة.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الصدايق.	<input type="checkbox"/>
القرآن.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الفجر.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الظفر.	<input type="checkbox"/>
الصابون.	<input type="checkbox"/>
العصر.	<input type="checkbox"/>