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THE D'AD (ARABIC) IN ONE WEEK

READ ARABIC IN ONE WEEK

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To Students Of ILM

Best regards.

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All praise is due to Allah (Alhamdulillah).

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INTRODUCTION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(In the name of Allah, The Most Merciful. The Especially Merciful)

Arabic is a **Semitic language** spoken primarily across the Arab world. It is the official language of the 22 countries that form the Arab League and is spoken by more than 300 million people across the world. a **right-to-left** (RTL) **abjad** (alphabet).

Includes a complex and unusual method of constructing words from a basic root. This means that a pattern of three letters will always be the foundation of words that have a semantic field. Arabic is considered to be a powerful language due to its rich history, widespread use, and cultural significance. It is also one of the six official languages of the United Nations (UN).

It's the language of the **Qur'an** (Holy book of the Muslims). Arabic is composed of **28 letters**. Learning how to read each letter with the vowels and to understand the general form of the letter; Will grant you the ability to read any Arabic text.

In this **booklet** we will learn about basic Arabic language structure, Reading Arabic letters with **harakat** (Vowels) and move on to reading actual words. After getting used to reading Arabic text. Translation begins; Learning the meaning of famous Arabic words and expressions. This can take more efforts than the others; Result is shocking, Insha'Allah (If God willed).

ARABIC ALPHABET

2.1 TINY INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE ALPHABET

Arabic is composed of 28 letters as explained earlier. Starting from Alif (ا) to Ya' (ي).

All Arabic Alphabets are shown in the following table below with the English corresponding pronunciation.

2.2 ARABIC ALPHABET

Note that these are the **names** of the letters. Not the pronunciation of them.

Arabic Alphabet					
Arabic	English	Arabic	English	Arabic	English
ا	'alif	ز	zāy	ق	qāf
ب	bā'	س	sin	ك	kāf
ت	tā'	ش	shin	ل	lām
ث	thā'	ص	sād	م	mim
ج	jim	ض	dād	ن	nūn
ح	hā'	ط	tā'	ه	hā'
خ	khā'	ظ	zā'	و	wāw
د	dāl	ع	'ayn	ي	yā'
ذ	dhāl	غ	ghayn		
ر	rā'	ف	fā'		

2.3 PRONOUNCING THE LETTERS RULE

General rule that has small exceptions that will be clarified. The rule states that to pronounce a letter. Get the first letter of it's name (Corresponding name in English).

And Add the vowels (Will be explained in the next Chapter).

In the following example; We will be using the letter ba' (ب) as a clarifying example:

1. The letter ba' (ب) starts with the letter "b" in English
2. Add the chosen vowel to the letter and pronounce the first letter with the vowel's additional audio part (Will be explained in Chapter 3)
3. I chose the Damma (Vowel) as an example. And it's audio part is "u".
4. Add the Vowel's audio part to the first letter of the Arabic Letter (In English)
5. The result pronounced audio will be: "b + u" = "bu" (بُ)

2.4 EXCEPTIONS FROM THIS RULE

The letters that start with one of the following audio part:

- (th) like in tha'
- (kh) like in kha'
- (gh) like in ghayn
- (dh) like in dhal
- (sh) like in shin

Instead, We will be taking all of the first audio part, Meaning, The first and second letter together. And then applying the same steps shown before.

ARABIC VOWELS (HARAKAT)

3.1 INTRODUCTION TO ARABIC VOWELS

Vowels in Arabic are divided into two types; **Long Vowels** and **Short Vowels**. The total amount of them are 6 vowels. In the following table, We're going to be using The Alif (ا) letter as a clarifying example to show how and where do these vowels get placed.

3.2 EXAMPLE ON VOWELS

Short Vowels		
a'	u'	i'
اَ	اُ	اِ
Names of Each Vowel		
Fat-ha	Damma	Kasra

In this second table, We will be showing the **Long Vowels**. In short; They are the Letters: Alif, Ya' and Waw (ا and ي and و). They are used as a long vowels.

Long Vowels		
aa	uu	ii
ا	و	ي
Names of Each Vowel (Same as the letter name)		
Alif	Waw	ya'

ARABIC NUNATION (TANWEEN)

4.1 INTRODUCTION TO NUNATIONS IN ARABIC

Nunation is the doubling of Harakat (Tanween); Writing the final vowel symbol to indicate the addition, in speech, of the indefinite suffix "n" to certain nouns [1].

It's noun specific; Cannot be used with verbs or pronouns.

In Arabic there are **Three** types of "**Tanween**". As explained it is composed of two exact same vowels. It cannot be composed of a certain harakah (Vowel) and other different harakah (Vowel).

In the following table. We are going to be listing all three types of Tanween. The letter Alif (ا) will be used as a clarification example.

Types of Nunation (Tanween)		
'an	'un / 'on	'in
اَ	اُ	اِ
Each name of Nunation (Tanween)		
Fat-ha Tanween (Tanween Al Fath)	Damma Tanween (Tanween Al Dam)	Kasra Tanween (Tanween Al Kasr)

THE FOUR FORMS OF A LETTER

5.1 INTRODUCTION TO LETTER'S SHAPES

Arabic is a right-to-left language, and it is cursive. When letters are connected, their shapes change. That is, each letter has four forms (Shapes): one at the start of the word, one in the middle of the word, one at the end of the word, And one isolated form. Depending on their placement in a word.

5.2 EXAMPLE ON A LETTER'S SHAPES

Letter ba' (ب) will be used to clarify this topic. In the following table are the four forms (shapes) of the letter.

Letter's Forms (Shapes)			
Isolated	Initial	Middle	End
ف	ف	ف	ف
Examples in words			
خروف (Sheep)	فوق (Above/Up)	موافق (Accepted)	خريف (Autumn)

5.3 ALL LETTERS' FORMS

All shapes of each letter is listed in the following table.

Letter name	Forms	Closest English sound
alif	Isolated: ا End: ل Middle: ل Initial: ا	aah
baa	Isolated: ب End: ب Middle: ب Initial: ب	b (The letter p doesn't really exist in Arabic, so 'p' is also pronounced as 'b' by Arabic speakers.)
taa	Isolated: ت End: ت Middle: ت Initial: ت	t
tha	Isolated: ث End: ث Middle: ث Initial: ث	Soft 'th', as in <i>thin</i>
jiim	Isolated: ج End: ج Middle: ج Initial: ج	j/zh
haa	Isolated: ح End: ح Middle: ح Initial: ح	No equivalent, but soft h, as if you were blowing out a candle from the back of your throat.

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khaa	<p>Isolated: خ</p> <p>End: خ</p> <p>Middle: خ</p> <p>Initial: خ</p>	Scottish lo ځه, almost as if gargling
dal	<p>Isolated: د</p> <p>End: د</p> <p>Middle: د</p> <p>Initial: د</p>	d
dhal	<p>Isolated: ذ</p> <p>End: ذ</p> <p>Middle: ذ</p> <p>Initial: ذ</p>	Hard ‘th’, as in ٺه is
raa	<p>Isolated: ر</p> <p>End: ر</p> <p>Middle: ر</p> <p>Initial: ر</p>	Soft rolled ‘r’, as in ځر d
zay	<p>Isolated: ز</p> <p>End: ز</p> <p>Middle: ز</p> <p>Initial: ز</p>	z
siin	<p>Isolated: س</p> <p>End: س</p> <p>Middle: س</p> <p>Initial: س</p>	s
shiin	<p>Isolated: ش</p> <p>End: ش</p> <p>Middle: ش</p> <p>Initial: ش</p>	sh

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Saad	Isolated: ص End: ص Middle: ص Initial: ص	No equivalent, but similar to ss
Dhad	Isolated: ض End: ض Middle: ض Isolated: ض	No equivalent, but emphatic 'D' similar to ɗawn from the back of the throat
Taa	Isolated: ط End: ط Middle: ط Initial: ط	No equivalent, but emphatic 'T'
Dhaa	Isolated: ظ End: ظ Middle: ظ Initial: ظ	No equivalent, but emphatic 'th'
hain	Isolated: ع End: ع Middle: ع Initial: ع	No equivalent, but a guttural stop similar to the pause in uh-oh
ghain	Isolated: غ End: غ Middle: غ Initial: غ	No equivalent, but similar to 'gh'/'gr', the sound made when gurgling
faa	Isolated: ف End: ف Middle: ف Initial: ف	f

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qaaf	<p>Isolated: ق</p> <p>End: ق</p> <p>Middle: قـ</p> <p>Initial: قـ</p>	No equivalent, but similar to ح aught from the back of the throat.
kaaf	<p>Isolated: ك</p> <p>End: كـ</p> <p>Middle: كـ</p> <p>Initial: كـ</p>	k
laam	<p>Isolated: ل</p> <p>End: لـ</p> <p>Middle: لـ</p> <p>Initial: لـ</p>	l
miim	<p>Isolated: م</p> <p>End: مـ</p> <p>Middle: مـ</p> <p>Initial: مـ</p>	m
nun	<p>Isolated: ن</p> <p>End: نـ</p> <p>Middle: نـ</p> <p>Initial: نـ</p>	n
haa	<p>Isolated: هـ</p> <p>End: هـ</p> <p>Middle: هـ</p> <p>Initial: هـ</p>	h

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waw	<p>Isolated: و</p> <p>End: ـو</p> <p>Middle: ـو</p> <p>Initial: و</p>	w/oo, as in boot
yaa	<p>Isolated: ي</p> <p>End: ـي</p> <p>Middle: ـي</p> <p>Initial: ي</p>	y/ee, as in meet

5.4 THE 6 UNFRIENDLY LETTERS IN ARABIC

A conclusion extrapolated by simply looking at the Letters' Forms' table. That there are some letters that don't like to be connected. They like to stay in their original isolated form. With the exception that they can be connected from the back only. They don't join up with the letter following them. Instead, they form a break in the middle of a word.

These are the 6 Letters:

- alif (ا)
- waw (و)
- dal (د)
- dhal (ذ)
- raa (ر)
- zay (ز)

5.5 LETTERS' SHAPES THAT CHANGE SLIGHTLY

By observing the same long-table at [All letters' Forms] we find out that there are some letters' shapes change slightly in their **Initial-Middle**.

- ha' (ه)
- kaf (ك)
- ha' (ه)

SHADDAH AND SUKUN IN ARABIC

6.1 INTRODUCTION TO SHADDAH AND SUKUN

Shaddah is a diacritical mark written above a letter (ّ) to show that the letter has been doubled and therefore increases in emphasis. The **Sukun** is in the shape of a circle and is written above a letter (◌ْ) to show that there is no vowel on the letter. Hence, we emphasise the letter by stopping in our pronunciation of it. This will require us to join letters.

Vowels can be used with **shaddah** as a combination. But with **Sukun** it cannot. Simply because **Sukun** is the **abscent** of vowels. So how come it accept vowels?

Shaddah	ّ	ّ + ّ
Sukun	◌ْ	◌ْ without vowels

READING ARABIC WORDS

As explained multiple times, Arabic is read from right-to-left (**RTL**). We read each letter in the word with its vowels and merge it with the next letter

These are the steps of reading the Arabic word:

1. Find the word to read. Example (نَجَاحٌ)
2. Read the first letter and the second and etc.
3. n + a (نَ) j + a (جَ) ha (حَ)
4. It will be najaha (نَجَاحٌ)

LETTERS COMBINATION

8.1 INTRODUCTION OF LETTERS' COMBINATION

There are some letter combinations that are must to know if you want to master reading Arabic. We will be listing some of them with the corresponding pronunciation of it. As well as explaining some of them which requires furthermore details.

8.2 EXAMPLES ON LETTER COMBINATIONS

In the following table, We will be listing most famous letter combinations. With corresponding pronunciation in **English**. Note that some of the combinations don't follow the same general rule explained earlier in Second Chapter ¹

No.	Arabic combination	Translation	English pronunciation
1.	ال Alif + Lam: ل + ا	The	Al
2.	لا Lam + Alif: ا + ل	No Anti- In- Im- Neither Un- Dis-	La
3.	لاء	b	c
4.		a	b

¹Pronouncing the letters rule

CHAPTER 9

The D'ad (Arabic) In One Week

This book is a Sadaqah Jariyah (Continuous Charity)
for the sake of Allah (Glory to Him)



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