

Arabic Grammar

Lesson 1

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(Arabic Alphabet)

حروف الهجاء

| | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|
| خ | ح | ج | ث | ت | ب | ا |
| Khaa | Haa | Jeem | Thaa | Taa | Baa | Alif |
| ص | ش | س | ز | ر | ذ | د |
| Saad | Sheen | Seen | Zaa | Raa | Dhaal | Daal |
| ق | ف | غ | ع | ظ | ط | ض |
| qaaf | Faa | Ghain | Ain | Zaa | Taa | Daad |
| ي | ه | و | ن | م | ل | ك |
| Yaa | haa | Waw | Noon | Meem | Laam | Kaaf |

"Vowels" (حركات):

There are three vowels that can be put on any letter:

1. Fatha (َ) a tiny forward slash written above the letter.
2. Kasra (ِ) a tiny forward slash written below the letter.
3. Damma (ُ) a small version of the letter (و) is written above the letter.

If the letter has none of the above vowels, then we say it has a sukoon which is (◌ْ) small (half) circle written above the letter.

“Tanween” (تنوين):

There are three Tanween that can be put on the last letter of a noun:

1. Fatha-tain (◌َ) double Fatha written above the letter.
2. Kasra-tain (◌ِ) double Kasra written below the letter.
3. Damma-tain (◌ُ) double Damma written above the letter.

In the Arabic language there are (28 or 29) letters – characters. The reason for this difference is همزة and الف.

According to those who count همزة a separate letter, to them there are 29 letters.

When الف has fatha (◌َ) kasra, (◌ِ) damma, (◌ُ) or sukoon (◌ْ) الف becomes a همزة.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| أ ا إ = همزة | ا = الف |
|--------------|---------|

Words are made with حُرُوف letters and حَرَكَات vowels.

A word having a meaning is called (كَلِمَةٌ) Kalimah.

Examples:

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| قَلَم pen | كِتَاب book | إِنْسَان mankind |
| اقْرَأ read | فِي in | |