

Arabic for Life



A Textbook for Beginning Arabic

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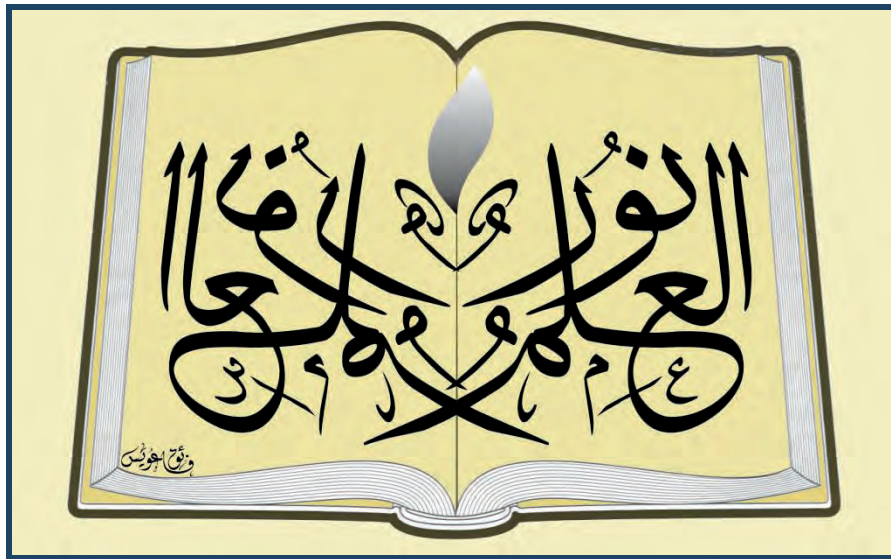
Section One

ا ت ث أ ب



Sounds and Letters of the Arabic Language

حروف اللغة العربية وأصواتها








العقل نور - Knowledge is light

Section One




Sounds and Letters of the Arabic Language

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Unit One

اٹڈوخلچٹی

This section introduces the Arabic sounds, letters, and scripts and covers the basic phonological system of the Arabic language.

Arabic has twenty-eight characters: Twenty-five are consonants and three are long vowels. Arabic also has several symbols, signs written above or below the letters, that affect pronunciation and grammatical structures.

Arabic is written from right to left, and there are no capital letters. Below is a chart of the Arabic alphabet. Look at it as a whole, and listen to the accompanying audio of the alphabet being read. After you listen to the alphabet several times, click on the disk to watch and listen to a student sing the alphabet.



I. The Arabic Alphabet

اٹھوچاٹچغبیخ

خ	ح	ط	س	د	ة	ا
ـ	ـ	ـ	ی	ه	م	ك
و	,	غ	ع	ظ	ـ	ـ
ي	چ	ج	ث	ب	ؤ	إ

Now, look at the chart below, the name of each letter, and the way each letter is written. Letters are written in four positions: initial, medial, final position (connected), and final position (unconnected).

Letters are connected in both printed and handwritten forms. They are joined by connecting strokes with the preceding and/or following letters.

When we begin a word in Arabic we write the first letter in initial form and the last letter in final form. Any letters between them appear in medial form. Medial and final letters may or may not be connected to the letter preceding them, depending on whether the preceding letter is a connector. There are six letters ا ء ا ء ا ء that are not connectors; they do not connect on the left side. If the final letter is not connected, then the letter is written in its independent isolated form.

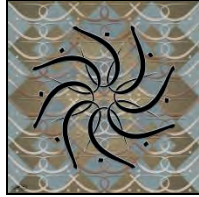


The Arabic Alphabet in Its Traditional Order

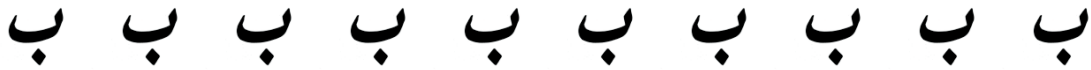
اٹھوچاٹچغبیخ

[illegible]

II. Letters ة دس



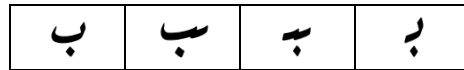
Calligraphic image of the letter ة



The letter د is similar to the English letter b in pronunciation, as in 'bat.'



This is how the letter د is written by hand:



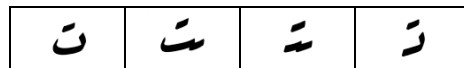
Calligraphic image of the letter د



The letter ص is similar to the English t in pronunciation, as in 'tab.'



This is how the letter ص is written by hand:





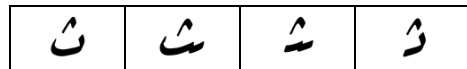
Calligraphic image of the letter س



The letter **ع** is pronounced like the English **th**, as in ‘thunder.’



This is how the letter **ع** is written by hand:



These three letters have the same shape in all positions: initial, medial, and final. They differ in the number of dots and the placement of these dots. The **د** has one dot below, the **ص** has two dots above it, and the **ع** has three dots above. In handwritten form, any two dots can run together to form a short line and any three dots can run together to form a triangle, as you see in the examples above.

These letters are connectors, which means they connect on both sides with other letters.

Look at the shapes and examples of the letters. Read aloud.

س	
Example	Shape
صبة	ث
شع	ث
شع	ع-غ
شع	ع

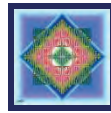
د	
Example	Shape
ربة	ط
شربة	ظ
ث-ذ	ض
رب د	ص

ة	
Example	Shape
ثبة	ر-
شجة	ز-
ثت	ذ
ثبة	د

Compare letters and words in their printed and handwritten forms.

ثب ة	رب ة	ثب ة	تش	ثذ	ثت
تاب	تاب	باب	بت	بت	بب

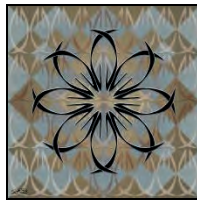
بثت	ثجب ة	ثزب ة	بضب ة	رب د	ثبس
بابب	بياب	بناب	بناب	تات	بات



III. The Long Vowels ا چ ي



There are three long vowels: the **ا** and **و** and **ي**. Keep in mind, the **ا** and the **ي** can be used as both vowels and consonants.



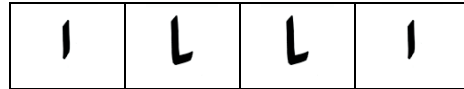
Calligraphic image of the letter ا



The alif (ا) is the first character in the Arabic alphabet. It is a long vowel and sounds like a long aa, as in ‘cat.’ The ا is also the bearer of the hamza (ء), as in **أ** and **إ** (we will learn more on this later). The long vowel alif (ا), which is pronounced as a long aa, is written from top to bottom.



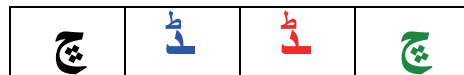
This is how the letter ح is handwritten:



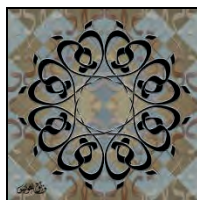
Calligraphic image of the letter چ



The ^{◌̄} is a long vowel. It is similar to the English pronunciation oo as in 'boot.'



This is how the letter ^{◌̄} is handwritten:



Calligraphic image of the letter ي



The ^{◌̄} is a long vowel. It sounds like ee and is similar in pronunciation to the English word 'street.'

ي	ـَ	ـِ	ـُ
---	----	----	----

This is how the letter ي is handwritten:

ي	ي	ي	ي
---	---	---	---

Again, to repeat, the ح sounds like aa, the ـَ sounds like oo, and the ـِ sounds like ee.

These three vowels have different abilities to connect with other letters. The ـِ is a connector that connects on both sides, but the vowels ح and ـَ are not connectors (they do not connect on the left side). When they fall in the middle of the word, the letter after the ح or ـَ must be written in the initial position.

Look at the shapes and examples of the vowels (ـَ ـِ ـُ). Read aloud.

ي	
Example	Shape
بـِة	ـِ
تـِة	ـِ
تـِجـ	ـِ
تـِكـي	ـِ

چ	
Example	Shape
چـِة	ـِ
تـِـڈ	ـِ
تـِـٹ	ـِ
تـِـكـچ	ـِ

ا	
Example	Shape
اـِة	ح
تـِـبـت	خـ
تـِـجـب	خـ
تـِـلـا	ح



Drill 1: Copy. Pronounce the letters and each word as you write.

رخرض	رخد	ررر	رذ	رخرخ	د
ططخ	طخص	ططط	ططط	طططخ	ص
ثوتابا	ثاٹ	ثوٹ	ثيغ	ثاٹا	ع

**Activity 1:** Read each word aloud then click, listen, and repeat.

ر-ذ	ر	ر-د	ر-ر	رخد	رخ
طض	ط	طض	ط	طض	طخ
ث-غ	ثي	ث-ع	ثو	ثع	ثا

**Activity 2:** Read each word aloud then click, listen, and repeat.

ث	ثو	ثا
ثث	ثث	ثث
ثغ	ثع	ثا

ط	ط	طخ
طط	طط	طط
طض	طض	طض

ر-ر	ر-ر	رخ
ر-ر	ر-ر	رخ
ررض	ررض	رخ

**Drill 2:** Copy the handwriting style below and read aloud as you write.

ويا	بيبي	بوبي	تاب	تات	باب
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
بوت	بثاب	بياب	ياب	واب	اب
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

**Drill 3:** Copy. Pronounce the letters and each word as you write.

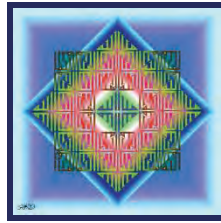
رخع	طخص	ثاث	رُع	رخد	ا
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
طخر	ثود	هط	ططخ	رُع	چ
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

ي	ص	ض	ثيخ	طض	خ
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



Drill 4: Copy the handwriting style below and read aloud as you write.

ويبا	بيبي	بوبر	بوت
_____	_____	_____	_____
تات	ياب	اب	بياب
_____	_____	_____	_____

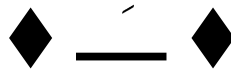


IV. The Short Vowels: *fatha*, *damma*, *kasra*

اڤدوڤد: اڤفتحة وال پڤ خ چ اڤووح

In addition to the three long vowels (أَ، إ، ع), there are also three short vowels. These short vowels are not letters. They are signs placed above or below the letters. Their pronunciation is equal to half the long vowels' pronunciation. These short vowels are *fatha* (َ), *damma* (ُ), and *kasra* (ِ). Each short vowel corresponds to a long vowel: *fatha* corresponds to أَ, *damma* corresponds to أُ and *kasra* corresponds to إ.

Fatha - اُ



The *fatha* (ـَ) is a sign placed above a letter to represent the short vowel a. The combination of the letter **ب** and the *fatha* sign (ـَ) above it is pronounced **بَ** 'ba.' The long vowel *alif* (ا) represents the long vowel aa. Thus, the combination of the letter **ب** and the long vowel **ا** is pronounced **بَا** 'baa.'



Activity 1: Read each word aloud then click, listen, and repeat.

طَحَّصَ	طَخ	طَ	رَخَدَ	ر-خ	رَ-
حَّ	حَّ	َّ	ثَخَع	ثَا	ثَ
رَخَّ	رَخَّ	رَخَدَ	حَّ	حَّ	حَّ

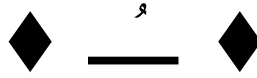


Drill 1: Copy.

رَخ	عَ	صَ	دَ
_____	_____	_____	_____
ثَ-دَ	رَصَّ	خَدَ	خَ
_____	_____	_____	_____



اُٹپُخ - Damma



The **damma** (ـُ) is a sign placed over a letter to represent the short vowel u. The combination of the letter **د** plus the **damma** sign (ـُ) is pronounced **دُ** ‘bu,’ as in ‘put.’ The long vowel **ـُ** represents the long vowel uu. Thus, the combination of the letter **د** plus the long vowel **ـُ** is pronounced **دُـ** ‘buu’ as in ‘boot.’

نُـ	تُـ	بُـ	دُـ	تُـ	نُـ
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----



Activity 2: Read each word aloud then click, listen, and repeat.

رُـ	رُـ دُـ	رُـ	رُـ
طُـ	طُـ	طُـ	طُـ
نُـ	نُـ عُـ	نُـ	نُـ
ـُـ	ـُـ	ـُـ	ـُـ

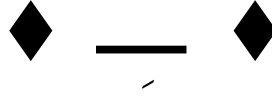


Drill 2: Copy.

صُـ	رُـ	عُـ	صُـ	دُـ
طُـ دُـ	رُـ خ دُـ	رُـ	تُـ	ثَابُـ



Kasra - اِثْوَح



The ***kasra*** (ـِ) is a sign placed below a letter to represent the short vowel i. The combination of the letter د and the ***kasra*** sign (ـِ) is pronounced ‘bi’ as in ‘bit.’ The long vowel ة represents the long vowel ee. Thus, the combination of the letter د and the long vowel ة is pronounced ر-‘bee’ as in ‘bead.’

ـِثي	ـِث	ـِتي	ـِت	ـِبي	ـِب
------	-----	------	-----	------	-----



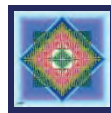
Activity 3: Read each word aloud then click, listen, and repeat.

ـِ	وِ	ـِثي	ع	ـِتي	ص	ر	دِ
ـِثْثْ	ـِرْظْ	ـِحْذْ	ـِحْءْ	ـِرْخْ	ـِطْصْ	ـِثْذْ	ـِخْطْ



Drill 3: Copy.

رَضْ	ع	ص	دِ
ـِخْ	رِخْ	خْ	رِخْ



V. Sukuun اِثْـوُتْـ



Sukuun (اِثْـوُتْـ) means ‘silence.’ It is a sign placed above a letter to indicate the absence of any vowel. For example the letter ب sounds ‘ba’ with *fatha*, ‘bu’ with *damma*, and ‘bi’ with *kasra*. But with sukuun, the ‘b’ has no vowels.

Drill 1: See the short vowels and sukuun. Repeat out loud.

فَتْحَة	اِثْـوُتْـ	دَ	صَ	عَ	اِثْـوُتْـ
ضَمَّة	اِثْـوُتْـ	دُ	صُ	عُ	اِثْـوُتْـ
كَسْرَة	اِثْـوُتْـ	دِ	صِ	عِ	اِثْـوُتْـ
سُكُون	اِثْـوُتْـ	دْ	صْ	عْ	اِثْـوُتْـ



Drill 2: Copy and read aloud as you write.

دْ	صْ	عْ	رُصْ
خْ	قُصْ	رَثَاتْ	رُصْ



Drill 3: Copy the handwriting style below and read aloud as you write.

بَاب	بَاب	بَاب	بَاب
_____	_____	_____	_____

بودو	تاب	تاب	بوت
_____	_____	_____	_____



Drill 4: Join the letters into words. Include the vowels.

- = د + ع + ص = 6 - د + ح + ص = 7 - د + ح + د = 8 - د + ح + و = 9 - د + ح + د = 10 -
- = د + ع + ص = 1 - د + ح + ص = 2 - د + ح + د = 3 - د + ح + و = 4 - د + ح + د = 5 -



Activity 1: Read each word aloud then click, listen, and repeat.

رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ
رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ
رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ	رَخَّخ

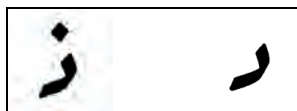


Love - الحب

Unit Two

ا ط ظ ض خ

I. Letters ك م



Calligraphic image of the letter ك



The letter ك sounds similar to the English letter k. The difference is that the tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth to pronounce properly.

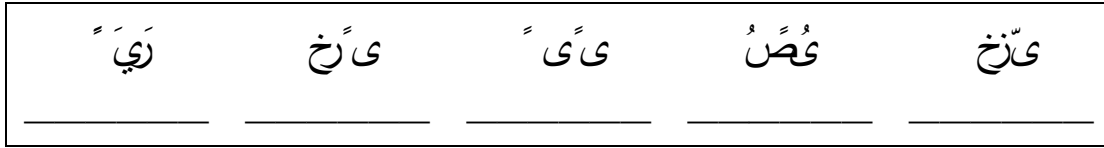


This is how the handwritten letter looks:



Drill 1: Copy and read aloud as you write. Read aloud.

ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
ك	ك	ك	ك	ك



Calligraphic image of the letter م



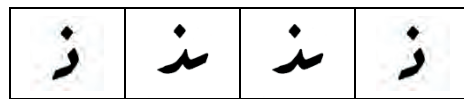
The letter ز represents the same sound of the voiced English th, as in 'this.'

Both letters ز and ى are not connectors (they do not connect on the left side). Therefore, when they are in a middle position the letter that follows must be in the initial position.

Both letters are similar in writing and have the same shape. The only difference between them is the dot on the top of the letter ى.



This is how the handwritten ى looks:



Look at the shapes and examples of letters ز and ى. Read aloud.

م	
Example	Shape
م اة	ـ
م ن چ	ـ
م ن	ـ
م ب	ـ

ك	
Example	Shape
ك اة	ـ
ك ل چ	ـ
ك ل	ـ
ك ب	ـ



Activity 1: Read each word aloud then click, listen, and repeat.

یٰی	یٰی	یٰی	یٰی	یٰی	یٰی
یٰی	یٰی	یٰی	یٰی	یٰی	یٰی

ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح



Drill 2: Copy. Pronounce the letters and each word as you write.

ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
ح	ح	ح	ح	ح



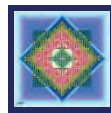
Drill 3: Join the letters into words and include all the vowels.

=	ح	+	یٰی	+	ح	+	یٰی	- 6	=	یٰی	+	ح	+	یٰی	- 1
=	ح	+	یٰی	+	ح	+	یٰی	- 7	=	یٰی	+	ح	+	یٰی	- 2
=	ح	+	یٰی	+	ح	+	یٰی	- 8	=	یٰی	+	ح	+	یٰی	- 3
=	ح	+	یٰی	+	ح	+	یٰی	- 9	=	یٰی	+	ح	+	یٰی	- 4
=	ح	+	یٰی	+	ح	+	یٰی	- 10	=	یٰی	+	ح	+	یٰی	- 5



Drill 4: Copy the following handwritten words. Read aloud as you write.

بیدا	بودی	بود	بذوذ
_____	_____	_____	_____
بودو	بید	ذاب	داب
_____	_____	_____	_____



II. Letters هـ



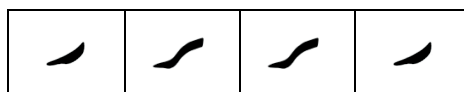
Calligraphic image of the letter هـ



The Arabic consonant هـ is not like the English r. It is produced by a quick succession of several flaps with the tip of the tongue turned back. It is similar in pronunciation to the Spanish 'r' as in 'caro' (expensive).

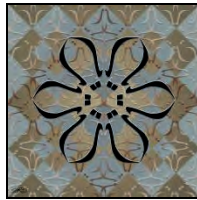


This is how the handwritten هـ looks:



Drill 1: Copy and read aloud as you write.

ح				
حرخ				



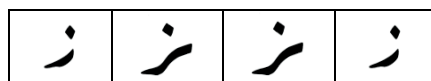
Calligraphic image of the letter ز



The Arabic consonant ز is pronounced like the English z as in ‘zoo.’



This is how the handwritten ز looks:



Drill 2: Copy and read each word aloud.

زِي	ز	ز	ح	ز
رخ	ز	ز	ز	ح

Both letters **ي** and **ه** do not connect on the left side. They are like the non-connector letters **أ** and **إ**; when they are in a middle position they must be followed by a letter written in the initial position.

Both **ي** and **ه** are similar in writing and have the same shape. The only difference between the two letters is the dot on top of **ه**.

While the **ي** and **ه** turn down and finish along the line, the tail of the letters **ي** and **ه** is below the line.

Compare the shapes and examples of the letters **ي** and **ه**. Read aloud.

ي	
Example	Shape
ي اة	ي
ثي جي	ي
ثي ي	ي
ثي ي	ي

ه	
Example	Shape
ه اة	ه
ثو جه	ه
ثو و	ه
ثب ه	ه



Activity 1: Read each word aloud then click, listen, and repeat.

ه	ه	ح	ر	ه	ه
ح	خ	ه	ه	ه	ح

ح	ه	ح	ز	ه	ه
ه	ه	خ	ه	ه	ح



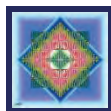
Drill 3: Join the letters into words and include all vowels.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| = | ح | + | ح | + | ح | - 6 | = | ح | + | ح | + | ح | - 1 |
| = | ح | + | ح | + | ح | - 7 | = | ح | + | ح | + | ح | - 2 |
| = | ح | + | ح | + | ح | - 8 | = | ح | + | ح | + | ح | - 3 |
| = | ح | + | ح | + | ح | - 9 | = | ح | + | ح | + | ح | - 4 |
| = | ح | + | ح | + | ح | - 10 | = | ح | + | ح | + | ح | - 5 |

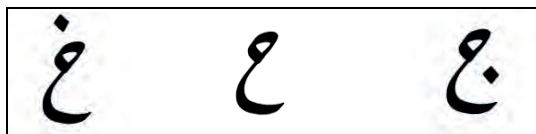


Drill 4: Copy the handwriting style below and read aloud as you write.

بیز	بُزوز	بُرد	زاب	راب
بار	بید	بذود	بُدود	بیز



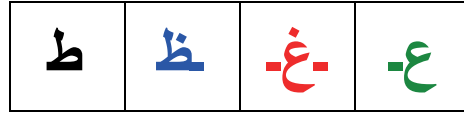
III. Letters ط ح خ



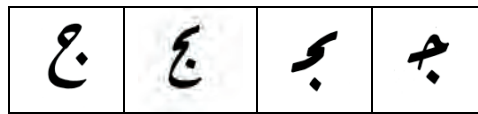
Calligraphic image of the letter ط



The letter ج is pronounced like the English letter 'j' as in 'judge.' However, there is a slight variation in the pronunciation. The pronunciation of the letter ج is found in a mix of the English letters 'j' as in 'judge,' 's' as in 'pleasure,' and 'z' as in 'azure.' In most parts of Egypt ج is pronounced 'g' as in 'girl.'

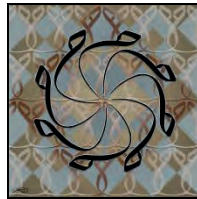


See how the letter is handwritten:



Drill 1: Copy and read each word aloud.

جا	ج خ	جو	جورج	ي ح جي
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



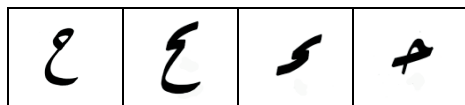
Calligraphic image of the letter ج



The letter ف has no equivalent in English. It is a voiceless consonant, in which the vocal cords do not vibrate. The h in English is closest in sound to the letter ف. The ف is referred by students as the 'big h' because it is similar to the letter 'h' but starts further back in the throat.



See how the letter is handwritten:



Drill 2: Copy.

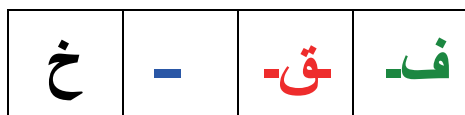
ح ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



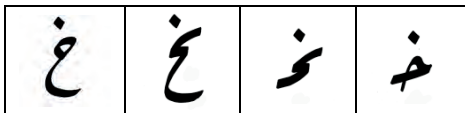
Calligraphic image of the letter خ



The letter **خ** has no equivalent in English. It is similar to the German 'ch' as in 'Bach.' It is formed in the uvula and the back of the tongue.



See how the letter is handwritten:



Drill 3: Copy.

ح ه	ه	ه	خ م	خ
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Compare the shapes and examples of the letters ج and ف and م.

خ	
Example	Shape
فبه	هـ
ثقو	و-
كـ	ن-
كاخ	م

ح	
Example	Shape
جه	كـ
ثحو	لـ
كـح	ق
كاخ	ف

ط	
Example	Shape
عه	جـ
ثغو	--
كـظ	جـ
عط	جـ



Activity 1: Read each word aloud then click, listen, and repeat.

جـ جـ	جـ	ر جـ	جـ د	جـ د	جا
ر لـ	لـ خـ	ط فـ	كـ صـ	لـ خـ	كـ خـ
هـ هـ	هـ وـ	ث مـ	هـ عـ	مـ عـ	هـ خـ



Drill 4: Join the letters into words and include all vowels.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|-----|----|---|----|---|----|----|-----|-----|
| = | + | + | + | - 6 | = | + | + | ح | + | جـ | - 1 | |
| = | د | + | ح | + | فـ | + | جـ | + | جـ | + | - 2 | |
| = | | + | عـ | + | فـ | + | صـ | + | فـ | + | - 3 | |
| = | | + | | + | مـ | + | د | + | مـ | + | - 4 | |
| = | فـ | + | ح | + | | + | جـ | + | جـ | + | حـ | - 5 |



Drill 5: Copy the handwriting style below and read aloud as you write.

جار	حار	خار	بحر	بجر
جاء	داع	داغ	ديج	ديج



محبة - Passion

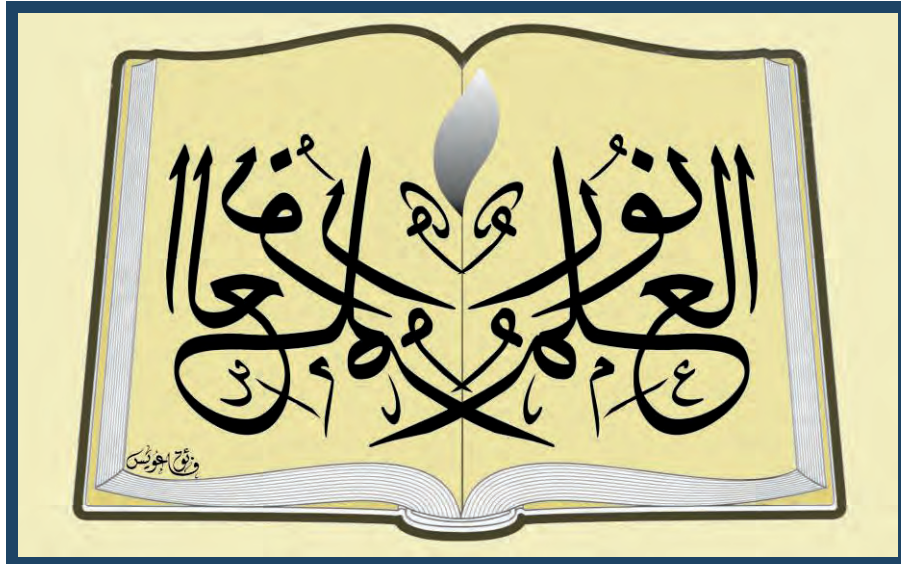
Section Two

اِطْلُوعُ



Lessons 1 - 21

من الدرس الأول إلى الدرس الحادي والعشرين



العَلْمُ نُّ - Knowledge is light

الدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ؟

Lesson One

Where Are You From?

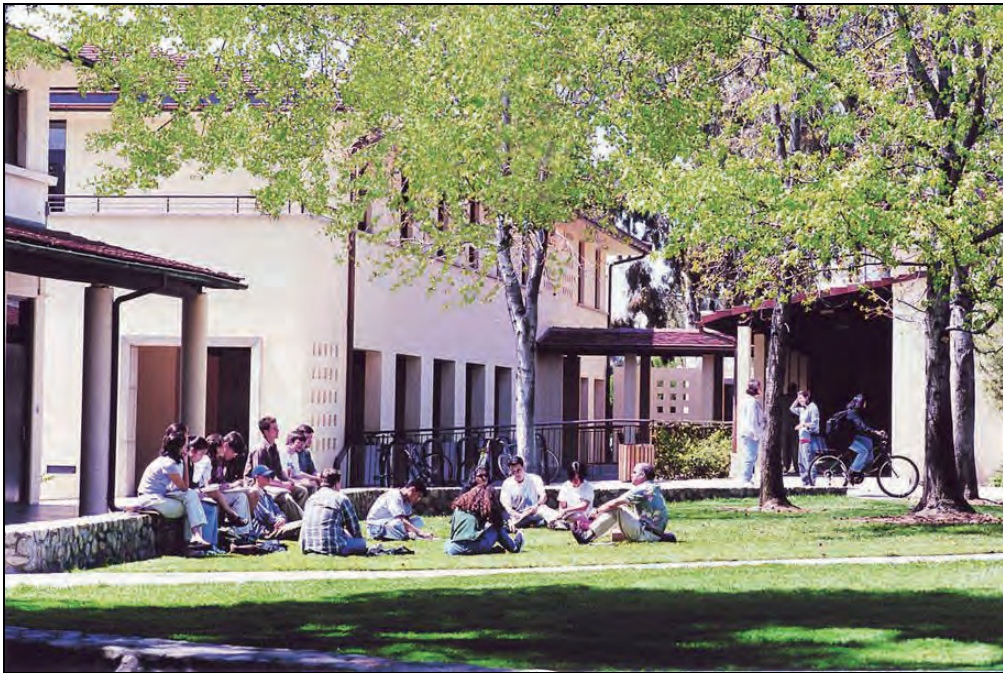


Figure 1.1 - Claremont McKenna College, California

Lesson One Contents



Vocabulary - حثّ فحَص



Words and Expressions - بپچ خص طعا ر



Basic Text - حثّن ح خ

❖ Ilham and Abdulaziz - ثلخ، زيّ ثع

Grammar - حثّ ح، ي

1. The Definite Article - أ - أظعر



Activity 1

2. Gender of Nouns - حثّ بّ حّ حّ غ



Activity 2

3. Independent Personal Pronouns - ضحّ حثّ إ/ضّ حّ نفّ ش



Activity 3



Comprehension Text - حثّ فحّ ح الّ طعاب

❖ Are You a Student? - يّ پ أنض طّ ثذ؟



Let's Speak Arabic - حثّ لّ ح دثّة

❖ Food - ثّ، نّ حّ



Window into Arab Culture - حّ الشّ حّ حّ عرّ ش

❖ Arabic Love Poems - وّ خثّ يّ كذّ، رّ ش





اٲٲوڪا د Vocabulary

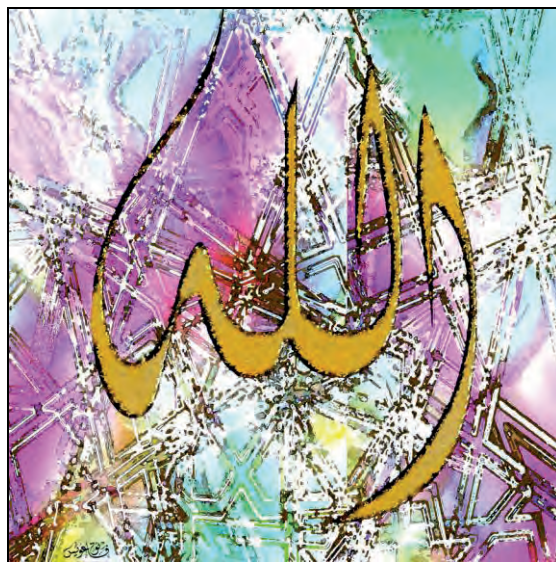
how	ٲَٲَ اَ	what	چَٲَ
from	چَن	Definite Article	ٲَٲَ
where	اَن	hello	چَٲَ لَٲَٲَ
in	اِ	name	چَٲَ - چَٲَ
yes	نَ خَ	my name	چَٲَ - چَٲَ
student (m.s.)	ٲَٲَ ٲَٲَ	I	اَن
student (f.s.)	ٲَٲَ ٲَٲَ	you (m.s.)	اَن ضَ
what	چَٲَ	you (f.s.)	اَن ضَ
but	ٲَٲَ	and	اَن
okay, agreeable	ٲَٲَ	thank you	ٲَٲَ - حَ
state	لَٲَ	I go	اَن اَ ٲَٲَ
big, large	ٲَٲَ - ٲَٲَ	professor	ٲَٲَ - ٲَٲَ
kind	ٲَٲَ - ٲَٲَ	teacher	ٲَٲَ - ٲَٲَ
city	ٲَٲَ	Interrogative Particle	ٲَٲَ



ٲَٲَ ٲَٲَ ٲَٲَ Words and Expressions

Welcome! Hello!	اَن اَن اَن
So long!	اَن اَن
good-bye	چَٲَ ٲَٲَ
What is your (m.s.) name?	چَٲَ ٲَٲَ؟
What is your (f.s.) name?	چَٲَ ٲَٲَ؟
How are you?	ٲَٲَ ٲَٲَ؟
very good, praise be to God	رو - ٲَٲَ ٲَٲَ
delighted, honored	ٲَٲَ - ٲَٲَ
excellent	ٲَٲَ - ٲَٲَ

Where are you (m.s.) from?	چُنْ أ - نَأْنُصْ؟
Where are you (f.s.) from?	چُنْ أ نَأْنُصْ؟
the state of California	لَأْسْ بَقَا فُ نَخ
United States of America	تَحْ لَأْصُ تَحْ طُ لَهِي ح ج تَبَشْ
I study economics	لَأْخْ أَى مُ لَوُطْ خَى
Are you a student (m.s.)?	يَلْبِي ضَ طَقْ كَا
Are you a student (f.s.)?	يَلْبِي ضَ طَقْ شْ؟
What do you (m.s.) study?	ج حَطِي مُ؟
What do you (f.s.) study?	ج حَطِي مُ - نْ؟
international relations	تَحْ عَاصُ تَحْ يَتَشْ
I am in a hurry	لَأْخْ يَا - بَشْ
I am sorry (m.s.)	لَأْخْ آ - أ
I am sorry (f.s.)	نَأْخْ آفَة
I must go now	س - ذَأْخْ أَى دَ حَ ح
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	ح ت بَحْ تَشْ تَحْ عَ رَشْ ح تَعُوشْ
Jordan	حَى مُ
English literature	حَى دُ حَلْبِي - مُ



الله - God

اٲ اٲاهل Grammar

ان:- اءاانزءرف - 1. The Definite Article

The definite article in Arabic is **الـ** and it is written as the prefix of the word it modifies. For example, an indefinite word like **مى** 'a city' becomes definite **المى** 'the city' when prefixed by **الـ**.

All words with **الـ** are definite, but there are words without **الـ** that are also definite. These include all proper nouns, names of cities, and names of countries. For example **مى**, **مى**, **مى**, **مى** are all definite without the definite article. Later, we will learn that nouns without the definite article become definite in the **idafa** (مى) construction.



Activity 1: Change all the indefinite nouns to definite by adding the definite article. Listen and speak aloud.

مى	+	مى	=	مى
مى	+	مى	=	مى
مى	+	مى	=	مى
مى	+	مى	=	مى
مى	+	مى	=	مى
مى	+	مى	=	مى



ان ذكزوان ءؤث - 2. Gender of Nouns

Arabic nouns are either masculine or feminine. Arabic has no neutral gender. The gender of each Arabic word must be learned and memorized. In general, the feminine noun is formed from the masculine noun by adding the feminine suffix (مى) at the end of the word, such as:

Fem. Noun/Adjective	Masc. Noun/Adjective
طِفْثُ	طِفْثُذ
طِفْثُ	طِفْثُ
جِبْثُ	جِبْثُ
بِثْ	بِثْ

While it is very common to use the feminine suffix (س) to derive a feminine noun from a masculine noun, there are some words that do not follow this pattern. For example, some nouns are feminine without having the feminine suffix, such as أمّ ‘mother’ and أُمّ ‘sister.’ There are also feminine nouns with no masculine counterpart such as لَيْثُ ‘Miss’ and masculine nouns with no feminine counterpart like إِمَامُ ‘Imam.’

Many parts of the body that occur in pairs are feminine without a feminine suffix, as in عَيْنُ ‘eye’ and يَدُ ‘hand.’ There are also words that are feminine by usage, as in نَارُ ‘fire’ and حَرْبُ ‘war.’

The feminine suffix (س) could occur in words which do not have a masculine form, as in مَدِينَةُ ‘city,’ and in words that are masculine, as in خَلِيفَةُ ‘caliph.’ Words that end with ناء as in لَحَاءُ ‘desert,’ or end in باء , as in بَاءُ ‘remembrance,’ are usually feminine.

Learning the gender of Arabic nouns is important in order to speak and write correctly. Feminine nouns require feminine pronouns and feminine adjectives. Verbs that refer to a feminine subject must agree with the feminine gender as well. For example:

لَيْثُ	خَطُوشُ	أَمْرِيَّةُ	يَـ	طِيـ	لَيْثُ
Ilham	a student (f.s.)	an American (f.s.)	and she	she studies	the Arabic language

Ilham is an American student; she studies the Arabic language.

Similarly, masculine nouns are replaced by masculine pronouns and are modified by masculine adjectives. Naturally, the verbs that refer to a masculine subject must agree with the masculine gender as well.

Names of cities are all feminine, and names of countries are almost all feminine with a few exceptions: 'Iraq,' 'Morocco,' 'Lebanon,' 'Jordan,' and 'Sudan' are all masculine nouns. (See Appendix for a full list of Arab countries and their capital cities.)

We will learn the Arabic nouns and their genders as we progress. For now, **let's learn how to use the feminine suffix** (س) to derive a feminine noun from the corresponding masculine form.



Activity 2: Change the masculine nouns to feminine nouns by adding the feminine suffix.

طِفْثَذ	=	س	+	طِفْثَش
جِيَّ س	=	س	+	جِيَّ ش
طَخْ	=	س	+	طَخْش
يُجْخُ	=	س	+	يُجْخُش
أَيْب	=	س	+	أَيْبْش
بَطْ	=	س	+	بَطْش
تْ ءْ أ	=	س	+	تْ ءْ ي



Figure 1.2 - Narrated by Abdulaziz Abu Sag and Dhekra Toumi

3. The Independent Nominative Personal Pronouns

پبی وائو*کپاخب نځ

Below is a complete chart of the independent nominative personal pronouns in the Arabic language. Some pronouns have not been introduced in this lesson but will be introduced in the next few chapters. It is best to learn all the independent nominative personal pronouns together.



Activity 3: Repeat aloud all the pronouns and their examples.

Example	Pronoun	Meaning
يُـپـ	يـ	He
يـځ	يـ	She
يـځ , پـ جـلـجـي	يـځ	They (m. dual)
يـځ , يـځ , يـځ	يـځ	They (f. dual)
يـځ , پـ جـلـجـي , نـځـي	يـځ	They (m. plural)
يـځ , يـځ , يـځ , يـځ , يـځ	يـځ	They (f. plural)
نـځـي	نـځـي	You (m.s.)
نـځـي	نـځـي	You (f.s.)
نـځـي , پـ جـلـجـي	نـځـي	You (m. dual)
نـځـي , يـځ , يـځ	نـځـي	You (f. dual)
نـځـي , پـ جـلـجـي , نـځـي	نـځـي	You (m. plural)
نـځـي , يـځ , يـځ , يـځ , يـځ	نـځـي	You (f. plural)
نـځـي	نـځـي	I
نـځـي , پـ جـلـجـي , نـځـي	نـځـي	We



Figure 1.3 - Narrated by Hala Nazzal and Faisal Al-Salloum



اٲچٲ چ الزابة: خى اُذ بُٲت؟ Comprehension Text: Are You a Student?

اٲو؁: چ ُفُخ.

هٲكؤ: چكخ، اٲخ ح چ ِ خىٲ، اٲخ ِ يُّو زىح لىزى.

اٲو؁: طٲا؁، اٲخ اچس؁ اٲخ ُفُفٲاٲىخ. ٲاٲلخٲ؟

هٲكؤ ُفُفٲاٲىخ چى ُفُفٲاٲىخ، ٲاٲاٲىخ؟

اٲو؁: اٲخ رُٲا ِهٲ ُفُفٲاٲىخ. چن اٲاٲىخ؟

هٲكؤ: اٲخ ىنٲاٲىخ. چن اٲاٲىخ؟

اٲو؁: اٲخ ىنٲاٲىخ.

هٲكؤ: چن اٲاٲىخ؟

اٲو؁: اٲخ چن ىنٲاٲىخ.

هٲكؤ: ىٲاٲىخ ُفُفٲاٲىخ؟

اٲو؁: ن ُفُفٲاٲىخ، اٲخ ُفُفٲاٲىخ، ىٲاٲىخ ُفُفٲاٲىخ؟

هٲكؤ: نعم. اٲخ طٲاٲ ُفُفٲاٲىخ ُفُفٲاٲىخ؟

اٲو؁: اٲخ اى ُفُفٲاٲىخ ُفُفٲاٲىخ. اٲاٲىخ ُفُفٲاٲىخ؟

هٲكؤ: اٲخ اى ُفُفٲاٲىخ ُفُفٲاٲىخ.

اٲو؁: اٲخ اٲاٲىخ، اٲخ ُفُفٲاٲىخ، ُفُفٲاٲىخ. اٲاٲىخ ُفُفٲاٲىخ.

هٲكؤ: طٲاٲ، طٲاٲ ُفُفٲاٲىخ.

اٲو؁: اٲاٲىخ ُفُفٲاٲىخ، چ ُفُفٲاٲىخ.





نپېد چرۍ بټو
Words and Expressions

one thousand **أَلْفٌ**

I am very well اَلْخَيْرُ أَهْـ



Drill 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the comprehension text.

خوت ی _____، زیتعز۔ ی چن _____۔ اچس ی ییش _____
 ی چن _____، چخ ا _____۔ اچس خنطوش، عطی _____۔
 خوت ی _____ بٹ ی ی _____ ا اچس _____۔



Drill 2: Translate into English.

- 1 - خ ی چ ن ش ط ض ح ت پ ا ض .
- 2 - چ خ ی ج ی ن ش ا ح ی خ .
- 3 - خ ی ی ی و ز ی ط ع ز .
- 4 - خ ی ی ط ت ذ ی ی ح ی د ح ل ی پ .
- 5 - پ ا ن ض ط ت ذ ؟
- 6 - چ ح ط ی ؟
- 7 - چ ا ل ن ض ؟
- 8 - ا ح ی ن ط ی ج ش ط ع ر ش ح ت ع ی ش .



Drill 3: Translate into Arabic.

1. Ameera is Ilham's friend.
2. Ameera is a student; she studies international relations.

3. She is from the city of Amman in Jordan.
4. I am in a hurry.
5. I have to go now.
6. Hello, welcome.
7. What is your name?
8. I am from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



اٲحادثٲ
Let's Speak Arabic
اٲطٲب - Food

Repeat aloud the following question:

What did you (m.s.) eat?	آ آ لٲٲص؟
What did you (f.s.) eat?	آ آ لٲٲص؟

Now repeat aloud the following answer:

I ate (the) hummus	أٲٲصُ قُلُ آ
--------------------	--------------

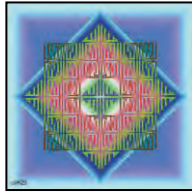
Next, repeat aloud the sentence and substitute the following words for

قُلُ آ

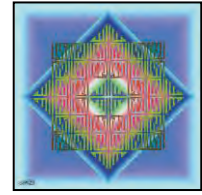
(the) falafel	آفلاٲ
(the) cheese	آ قش
(the) chicken	آ قآآ
(the) cereal	آ قلر
(the) bread	آ قور

Practice the dialogue with a classmate.





تپ اٹض أب * خ اٹ اوشخ
قصائد حب عریة



Window into Arab Culture Arabic Love Poems



Figure 1.4 - Nizar Qabbani

Arabic poetry is a political, social, and ethical compass in Arab culture. Poetry has represented and helped to preserve Arab identity throughout the ages. The complex and refined poetic arts eloquently express, report, and document the news, events, and wars of the Arabs, in victory or defeat, glory or decline. Above all, poetry has been a great manifestation of artistic creativity, engendering the emotional and spiritual power that unified the Arabs into a community of nations long before Islam.

Below are a few verses of modern Arabic love poetry by the Syrian poet Nizar Qabbani (1923-1998).^{*} Identify as much of the vocabulary as you can, memorize the verses that you like most, and enjoy the reading.

Nizar Qabbani was known for the beauty of his handwriting and for his impressive calligraphy skills. In the right hand column is the handwritten version of these verses, written by the poet himself.

The verses are read by Lebanese journalist Joumana Nammour, a popular anchorwoman on Al-Jazeera Satellite Channel.





قصائد حبَّ عَرَبِيَّة

لَيْتَ صَاحِبُ لَيْلٍ - رُلُو - يَتَن
لَيْتَ صَاحِبُ لَيْلٍ - رُلُو - يَتَن
لَيْتَ صَاحِبُ لَيْلٍ - رُلُو - يَتَن
لَيْتَ صَاحِبُ لَيْلٍ - رُلُو - يَتَن

فَلَرْتُ أَمْسٍ ، بَحْبٍ لِلَّ
تَذَكَّرْتُ فِجَاءً ..
قَطَرَاتِ الْعَسَلِ عَلَى شَفَتَيْكَ
فَأَحْسَنَتِ السَّكَّرَ عَنْ جُودَانِ ذَاكَرَتِي ..



إِلْحَاحُتِ بَ - أ
لِلْجَوِيِّ ، يَجِخُتُ حَتَّ طَ -
أَجِخُتُ حَتَّ حَتَّ رُبْ
تَلْنِ - أَوْتَقْتِيْلُ جِخْ - أَعُ رُجُونِ لَ تْ
ظَلَّتْ حَطَّوْ
أَجِخُتُ
أَجِخُتُ
طَوَّعَن -

فِي أَيَّامِ الصَّيْفِ
أَتَمَدَّدْتُ عَلَى رَمَالِ الشَّالِجِ
وَأَمَارَسُ هَوَايَةَ التَّفْكِيرِ بَلَّ ..
لَوْ أَنَّي أَقُولُ لِلْجَرِّ .. مَا أَشْعُرُ بِهِ تَحَوَّلَ
لَتَرَكْتُ شَوَاهِدَهُ ..
وَأَصْدَاقَهُ ..
وَأَسْمَاكَ ..
وَتَبَعِي ..



خَالِجُتُ حَتَّ حَتَّ
خَالِجُتُ حَتَّ حَتَّ
خَالِجُتُ حَتَّ حَتَّ
أَيُّ حَطَّ - خَ أَطَّشْ ، - وَ
أَلُونِ إِنْجِ الْبَيْنِ حَتَّ

لَأَنَّ كَلَامَ الْقَوَامِيْسِ مَا تَ
لَأَنَّ كَلَامَ الْمَكَاتِيْبِ مَا تَ
لَأَنَّ كَلَامَ الرِّوَايَاتِ مَا تَ
أُرِيدُ التَّنَاسُفَ طَرِيقَةَ عَسَقِ
أَهْبَبْ فَيَرُ .. بَدَا كَلِمَاتُ ...



لَمْ تُؤْنِ لِفُؤْظٍ .
 جَخْلَفَ لِفُؤْظٍ خَرُّنَ يَجْرُنُ تَجْجُخْ؟
 لَفَ لِفُؤْظٍ خَرُّنُ تَجْجُخْ
 لَنْتَ أَخْ ضَلَّتْ تَضْخُ لِفُؤْظٍ .
 أَنْ تَجْجُخْ



أَهْ خْ

أَهْ خْ أَخْ أَوْ تَتَّظِظْ ظُ الْكُؤُيْخِ
 "الْكُؤُيْخِ".
 لَجْجُوَجْ إْجْ حِخْ
 لَوْ - سَجْجُ، نِي سَجْجُ - نُؤُيْخِ.

تَسْأَلُنِي حَبِيبَتِي :
 « مَا الْفَرْقُ مَا بَيْنِي وَمَا بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ
 الْفَرْقُ مَا بَيْنَهُمَا
 أَنَّنِي إِنْ ضَحَلْتِ يَا حَبِيبَتِي
 أُنْسَى السَّمَاءَ ..

أُخَافُ

أُخَافُ أَنْ أَقْدَرَ لَتِي أُحِبُّ
 « أُحِبُّ » .
 فَالْعَرَفُ فِي جَرَارِهَا
 تَحْسُرُ سِلْمًا ، عِنْدَمَا نَحْبُطُ ...

* Nizar Kabbani. *Arabian Love Poems*. ed. and trans. Bassam K. Frangieh & Clementina Brown. Lynn Rienner Publishers, Boulder, London, 1999, pp. 116, 102, 24, 20, 219.



Figure 1.5 - Narrated by Joumana Nammour

الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي

في كليرمونت

Lesson Two

In Claremont




Figure 2.1 - Claremont McKenna College, California

Lesson Two Contents

 Vocabulary - حت چفحَص

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Grammar - حتئُ حوي

1. The Interrogative and Question Particles - أیحصّ الّتفخّ

 Activity 1

2. The Interrogative Particles with Prepositions

أیحصّ الّتفخّ ج٪ك إقّ -

 Activity 2

 Comprehension Text - الفهمّ ح لاستیعاب

❖ In the Library - إقّطروش

 Let's Speak Arabic - حت لّی خدثه

❖ Weather - قّء - ی -

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❖ The Holy Qur`an - قّئُ آخّ حت بّخ





اٲٲوڪا د Vocabulary

road, street	طـَـوُّ / شَارِعٌ	when	جَظْ
Vocative Particle	خَ	year	سَنَ
this (m.s.)	يَح	beautiful	جَپْ - جَپْش
this (f.s.)	يَـهْ	very, much	جَحْ
difficult	عُـدْ - عَـشَن	easy	يَپْ - يَپْش
work, job	وَجْپْ	house, home	رَضْ
economy, economics	عُظْخَی	wonderful, admirable	ضَـ / ضَـعْی



نٲٲچرٲٲو Words and Expressions

hello, welcome	أَيُّلَا، أَيُّلَا
In which university do you (f.s.) study?	إِ اُ جَظْطَیْ نَ؟
I came	لَعَضَّصْ
Really! Truly!	لَعُيْخَ
this is a beautiful coincidence	یَـهْ جُخَی لَئَن جَپْش
Will I see you (m.s.) tomorrow?	عَپْ لُطْ وِیجْ؟
yes, I will see you (f.s.) tomorrow	نَحْ، لُطْ وِیجْ
God willing	اِخْ عَءَ اللّٰه
laboratory	جُوطَزْ
Masters in Business Administration	جَـجـ - ظْ اِیْ جَ وِجْ
mosque	جَ - رَیْ
homework, duty	حَـجـ دُجْ. حَـجْـصْ
Future Particle	-
I go	أَیْ - دُ
you do (m.s.)	طَفْعَپْ
you do (f.s.)	طَفْعَیْ - نَ



اٹخ ءُ اَل بِ: * اٹ وُ ا Basic Text: In the Street

ٹچا بپ: جَ کُؤخَ خَ زوی الع۔۔

مچا لٹا بی یی: جَ کُؤخَ خَ، ایل، ایل۔

ٹچا بپ: یَ رَہَ جُخَ یَ لَئِن جِیجُں۔ اِ۔ اُجَ جَ شَ طِیْ؟

مچا لٹا بی یی: اُنخَ اُیْ؟ اِ۔ جَ جَ بپِ جُض۔ اُنض اِ۔ اُجَ جَ شَ طِیْ؟

ٹچا بپ: اُنخَ اُیْ؟ اِ۔ جَامَعِ بپِ جُض بٹ تَب

مچا لٹا بی یی: لُخَ! یُحَ جُخَ۔! جُخَ طِیْ؟

ٹچا بپ: اُنخَ اُیْ جُحُت جُجَ جُطَ۔ اِی حَس جُجَ۔

مچا لٹا بی یی: یُحَ عَ دُ

ٹچا بپ: لا۔ یُحَ عَ یُ جُجَ۔ اُنض جُخَ طِیْ؟

مچا لٹا بی یی: اُنخَ اُیْ؟ اِل وُظَ خَی۔

ٹچا بپ: جُظَ کَضَصَ جَن حَت عَیْشَ؟

مچا لٹا بی یی: اُنخَ کَضَصَ وُزَی نَسَیْتَن، اُنخَ اِ، اُنخَ پَ، نَیْشَ، ر۔ دُ اُخَ اُی۔ دُ حَخَ۔

ٹچا بپ: یُحَ اُحَٹ وِیَحَ؟

مچا لٹا بی یی: نَحَ، اُحَٹ وِیَحَ، اُخَ خَ عَ لَ، لٹا جِیٹُخَ۔

ٹچا بپ: اُحَ جِیٹُخَ، جَ جَ حَ تَ لَامَہ۔



اٹاڈاہل Grammar

1. The Interrogative Particles - اد لاس زفہبو

Below are the most frequently used particles for asking questions. You have not been exposed to all of these question particles, but it is better to learn them all at once.

Interrogative Particle	یپ
Interrogative Particle	أ
What? (used without verbs)	چخ
What? (used with verbs)	چخ
Why?	شچخ
Who?	چن
Where?	أ-ن
How?	ب-أ
When?	چظ
How many? How much?	ب-خ
Which? What?	أ (f. لئن)

Note: أ is often used as common gender, and its feminine لئن is usually neglected.



Figure 2.2 - Claremont, California



Activity 1: Read the question particles and their examples aloud. Repeat several times until you speak smoothly.

Meaning	Ex. with feminine	Ex. with masculine	Question Particle
Are you a student?	يُطْشُ؟	يُطْشُ؟	يُ
Are you a student?	أَنْضُطْشُ؟	أَنْضُطْشُ؟	أَنْ
What is your name?	جُحْ؟	جُحْ؟	جُ
What do you study?	جُطْشُ؟	جُطْشُ؟	جُ
Who are you?	جُنْ لُضْ؟	جُنْ لُضْ؟	جُنْ
Where do you study?	أَنْطْشُ؟	أَنْطْشُ؟	أَنْ
How are you?	بْ لُضْ؟	بْ لُضْ؟	بْ
Why did you come?	تْجُ لُضْ؟	تْجُ لُضْ؟	تْجُ
How many students do you know?	بْطْشُ تُعْرَفْ؟	بْطْشُ تُعْرَفْ؟	بْ
Which student?	أَنْ (أَنْطْشُ؟)	أَنْطْشُ؟	أَنْ

Drill 1: Compose five new sentences using the question particles in the above chart.



2. The Interrogative Particles with Prepositions

أَدِ وَالْأَلِ سَفْهَ بَوِي عِ حَزُوفَانِ جَزْ

Some prepositions are used with the interrogative particles to form questions. The prepositions must precede the interrogative particles. Please learn the following prepositions:

for	تْ
to	أَنْ
with, in	رْ
from	جُنْ
in	إْ
with	جْ



Activity 2: Below are the question particles used together with a preposition. Read aloud and repeat.

Meaning	Preposition together with Particle	Preposition + Particle
From where?	چەنْ اُنْ	چەنْ + اُنْ
In which?	اِ اُ	اِ + اُ
From which?	چەنْ اُ	چەنْ + اُ
With whom?	چەنْ چەنْ	چەنْ + چەنْ
To where?	اِتْ اُنْ	اِتْ + اُنْ
Why? For what?	تەچەنْ	تەچەنْ + چەنْ
With what? In what?	رەچەنْ	رەچەنْ + چەنْ
To who? For whom?	تەچەنْ	تەچەنْ + چەنْ

Drill 2: Compose five sentences using the question particles with the prepositions.



Drill 3: Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the comprehension text.

خەتەنە بەتس. بەتچەنْ ظەنْ ىذاتْ _____ تەنْ ىذاتْ _____
 لېچەنْ شەنْ _____ تەنْ ىذاتْ: ىچ _____
 تەنْ خەنْ. ىچەنْ تەنْ: ىچەنْ _____ تەنْ ىذاتْ _____ تەنْ: ىچەنْ
 _____ خەنْ.



Drill 4: Compose six sentences using the question particles with prepositions. Also, use the question particles with prepositions in a conversation with one of your classmates.



اٲبچٲ چ الزابة: اٲپؤزجخ Comprehension Text: In the Library

هٲكؤ: حٲلُ خ ٲٲُخ.

اٲوُح: ٲٲُخٲ اُلام، ٲأح تٲش؟

هٲكؤ: ٲٲٲٲٲ چُ لله، رؤتأ هـ، ٲأٲلُخ تُخ أچس؟

اٲوُح: رؤ، تَح. جُخ تفعُل حُخ؟

هٲكؤ: نِ ي ٲٲٲٲٲ حٲٲ وُطَر.

اٲوُح: جُح ظَفَعُ ٲُرعِئُتْ؟

هٲكؤ: وُي اُتحت جُي، ثم وُي اُتحت وُض.

اٲوُح: جُي؟ اُتحت جُي؟

هٲكؤ: جُي ي ٲٲٲٲٲ ٲٲٲٲٲ.

اٲوُح: ٲ نِ ٲٲٲ رَأجصُتُخ؟

هٲكؤ: نَح، اُتحت ٲٲٲ، نِ ي رَأجصُتُ ٲٲٲ جُأ.

اٲوُح: جُخ يُح ٲٲٲٲٲ؟

هٲكؤ: وُي اُتحت اُتحت. اُنضُح حُ ظفعُلن؟

اٲوُح: وُي اُتحت ٲٲٲٲٲ.

هٲكؤ: اُحٲ وُ نَح اُجس اُت ٲٲٲٲٲ.

اٲوُح: اُجُح لله، خُح ي. ج. حُتألامه.





نپېد چرۍ بټو
Words and Expressions

now
May God protect you
How is your health?
The Holy Qur'an



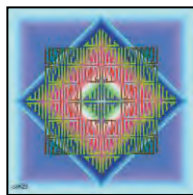
Drill 5: Translate into English.

- 1 - اَلْحَیْطُ، حَیْطٌ، بَأْسٌ؟
- 2 - اَلْحَیْطُ، حَیْطٌ، لَحْمٌ، هَیْطٌ؟
- 3 - اَلْحَیْطُ، وَنِیْطٌ، حَیْطٌ
- 4 - اَلْحَیْطُ، وَنِیْطٌ، حَیْطٌ
- 5 - ثَمَّ وَنِیْطٌ، حَیْطٌ.
- 6 - جَزَا تَفْعُلُ حَیْطٌ؟
- 7 - حَیْطٌ، یُحَیْطُ شَرِیْبٌ حَیْطٌ.
- 8 - یُحَیْطُ حَیْطٌ؟
- 9 - اَلْحَیْطُ، حَیْطٌ، حَیْطٌ، حَیْطٌ.

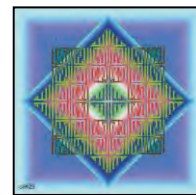


Drill 6: Translate into Arabic.

1. This is the Holy Qur`an.
2. I will go to the mosque.
3. Then I have to work in the laboratory.
4. What will you be doing, Ameera?
5. See you soon, so long.
6. Do you have homework today?
7. Where is the mosque?
8. What is this book?



تپ اٹضأب*خ اٹ اؤثخ القرآن الكريم



Window into Arab Culture The Holy Qur'an

The Qur'an is the first book of prose written in the Arabic language, and it is a great source of pride and inspiration for Muslims and Arabs alike. It is one of the most widely read books ever written, and has been translated into almost every language. However, many experts believe that only the Arabic language fully captures its religious power and literary beauty. As the Qur'an itself reveals: "We have made it an Arabic Qur'an that you might understand." (The Qur'an: 43:3)

While most non-Muslims are aware that the Qur'an is the religious text of Islam, its significance also extends beyond the spiritual realm to other aspects of Islamic life. The Qur'an demonstrates the remarkable depth and richness of the classical Arabic language. The Qur'an has also served as the textbook for Muslim students beginning their study of theology and jurisprudence.

Listen to the Qur'anic verses from *Sura (93), Ad-Duha* 'the Glorious Morning Light,' recited by Sheikh Abdul Basit Muhammad Abdul Samad. Listen to the Sheikh and read the text of the Qur'anic verses he recites. Try to identify a few of the vocabulary words and memorize a few verses, but most importantly, listen attentively to appreciate the aesthetic aspect of the verses.

