

Lesson 10

The HAMZA

1. The sign (ʾ) called hamza

2. It indicates the opening of the throat

3. It can be written independently only in the final word position. برىء

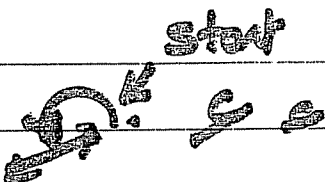
4. It can be placed above any of the three long vowels (ا-و-ي), which serve only as seats for the (hamza), and have no phonetic value.

5. It is written at the beginning of the

word above the alif → if followed by ا, و, ي

below the alif → ~ ~ ~ ~

e.g. ا ا ا

6. How to write (Hanya) 

7. Examples (read - write)

father اَب

if اِنَا

Light اَلضُّوْءُ

I want اُرِيْدُ

Faith اِيْمَانٌ

The madda

1. A mark written above the letter (1) alif, to indicate Hanya followed by long vowel alif.

2. It resembles a short wavy line (~)

~ = ا + س

Examples

اٰمِنٌ
believed

اٰلَاءُ
blessings

اٰدَابٌ
manner

The Shadda (ّ)

1. This mark indicates a double consonant.
2. Doubling involves pronouncing twice.
3. The letter having a Shadda above it, will be pronounced with stress indicating the doubling.
4. The signs fatha and dhamma are written above the Shaddah, but the kasra will be written below the Shaddah.

الولد الولد الولد

5. How to write :

و و و و و

The tanween

1- The tanween give like (nun) sound to three different endings.

2- The first one is represented by a double fatha (ََ), the second by a double damma (ِِ) and the third by a double kasma (ُُ) and they are pronounced an, un, en respectively.

اَنا	اِنا	اُنا
اسا	اسنا	اسنا

Arabic Vowels (1)

Name	sign	equal	example
Fatha	َ	a	da = دَا
DHAHHA	ِ	u	du = دُو
KASRA	ِ	e	de = دِي
Sukoon	◌	o	d = دْ
Long Fatha	َ	aa	daa = دَاا
Long DHAMMA	ِ	uu	duu = دُوو
long Kasra	ِ	ee	dee = دِيي
Tanween Fatha	َ	An	dan = دَانَ
Tanween DHAMMA	ِ	Un	dun = دُونِ
Tanween Kasra	ِ	En	den = دَانِي