

## Class Summary and Practice Sheet

\*\* This sheet is an integral part of the online lessons

### Arabic Language

Arabic is a phonetic language, which means letters correspond to sounds. Arabic is unique in that there aren't groups of letters creating completely unguessable sounds. This means anyone who knows the Arabic letters, the sounds they make and the short vowel markings can "sound out" every word. English, in contrast, has many spellings that don't correspond to individual letter sounds, as in the word "rough." For this reason, Arabic spelling might be considered easier than that of many languages, including English.

### Alphabets

- ☞ The basic Arabic Alphabet contains 28 letters and 1, i.e. 'Hamza'
- ☞ Arabic Alphabets sequences are Abjadi, Hijai (used now) and Magrebi
- ☞ The 28 consonants can be divided into two groups of 14 letters each, Sun letters and Moon letters
- ☞ Student who understand Urdu language can remember the Moon letters by an acronym ;  
حق کا خوف عجب غم ہے

ر	ذ	د	خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش	س	ز
	ء	ي	و	ه	ن	م	ل	ك	ق

### Arabic diacritical marks

There are mainly 8 and they're called Harakat in Arabic. They are fathāh, dhammah, kasrah, shaddah, sukuun. And tanwin is divided into 3 things tanwin fathāh, tanwin kasrah, and tanwin dhammah.

حَرَكَات		
◌ُ	Damma	دُ
◌َ	Fathā	دَ
◌ِ	Kasra	دِ
◌ْ	Sukūn	دْ

[Shakl or Tashkeel] which means "forming" شَكْل		
◌ّ	shadda/Tashdeed	مَرّ
◌ّ◌ّ	Tanwīn ad- Ḍamma	أَبّ
◌ّ◌ّ◌ّ	Tanwīn al-fathā	شُكْرًا
◌ّ◌ّ◌ّ◌ّ	Tanwīn al-kasr	بِحُبّ