

Reading Booklet

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Eastern Arabic 1, Second Edition © and ® Recorded Program 2003 Simon & Schuster, Inc.

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#### Introduction

Reading can be defined as "the act of decoding graphic material in order to determine its message." To put it another way, reading consists of coming back to speech through its graphic symbols. In short, meanings reside in the sounds of the spoken language. Speaking a language is the necessary first step to acquiring the ability to read a language with meaning.

Arabic is written in the Arabic alphabet which dates back to pre-Islamic periods. It is used today in any country where Arabic is spoken. It has also been adopted by neighboring countries whose language is not Arabic, such as Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Although Arabic dialects differ, they are all written using the same alphabet.

A complete listing of the Arabic alphabet has been included for your reference, beginning on page four. It is shown in a 2-page spread, reading right to left. This is to be used only as a guide since all of the necessary information for beginning to read in Arabic will be given in the audio portion of the readings. In the reading lessons for this course, you will practice recognition and pronunciation of Arabic letters and combination of letters, as well as their use in different words and contexts.

The recorded portion of the reading materials for Eastern Arabic 1, will be found at the end of

the program. You can do the Readings as it is most convenient for you. They can be done individually after every other unit or so, or done entirely after completing the full 30 units. Full instructions on how to proceed are recorded along with the Readings.

#### The Arabic Written System

The Arabic writing system is easy to learn and master because the Arabic alphabet has a high correspondence between sound and symbol. This means that a letter is pronounced almost the same in every word position.

The Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters in addition to the *hamza* (glottal stop) and two variants of existing letters (alif and taa). A number of diacritical marks complement the alphabet. These are signs written above or below the letters; they are listed on page 5. Each letter has four different representations, depending on its position within a word. There is an independent form, as well as a beginning, a middle, and an end form.

Arabic is written cursively, reading from right to left, with the letters connected to one another. However, some letters connect only to preceding letters, or from the right side. These are known as one-way connectors. The other group is called

two-way connectors as they connect to other letters from both sides.

The alphabet contains three long vowels: alif (aa), waw (uu), and ya (ii). The latter two function also as consonants, as in "wet" and "yes." There are three short counterparts of these vowels represented by diacritical marks: the fatHa (a), the damma (u), and the kasra (i). They are about half as long. A tiny circle written above a consonant is called sukuun and represents the absence of a vowel.

The mark that resembles a tiny w is called "shadda." It signifies a doubled consonant. For example, this mark over the letter t in the word for "six" makes the word pronounced /sit-tah/ rather than /sitah/ if it were not there.

If you are not familiar with the Arabic alphabet, you may at first find that it takes some time to associate the appropriate sounds with each letter and/or group of letters. Therefore, we recommend that you take the Reading Lessons at your own pace, repeating each until you feel comfortable proceeding to the next. With a little effort, you will be astonished at how quickly you are reading Arabic.

Symbol in Transliteration	Final Position	Medial Position	Initial Position
aa	L	L	1
b	ب	<u>.</u>	÷
t	ت	1	ت
th	ٿ	<u></u>	<u>:</u>
j	<u>E</u>	÷	÷
Н	ح		_
kh	ح خ	خ	خ
d	ـد	ــد	د
dh	ند	ند	ذ
r	_ر	-ر	ر
Z	-ز	-ز	ز
S	<u> </u>		
sh	ش	_::_	ئت
S	_ص		<u>م</u> ــ
D	_ض	خب	ضـ

Name	Name in Transliteration	Letter
ألِف	alif	1
باء	baa	ب
تاء	taa	ت
ثاء	thaa	ث
۲	jiim	3
حاء	Наа	۲
خاء	khaa	Ċ
دال	daal	د
ذال	dhaal	ذ
راء	raa	ر
زاي	zay	j
سين	siin	w
شين	shiin	ش
صاد	Saad	ص
ضاد	Daad	ض

Symbol in Transliteration	Final Position	— — — Medial Position	— — — Initial Position
T	يط	بط	ط
Dh	ظ	ظ	ظ
X.	_ع	ے	عـ
gh	ے خ ف	غ	خ
f	ف	<u> </u>	ف_
q	_ق	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
k	ای	<	2
1	ـل	1	١
m	م		هـ
n	ت	<u>.</u>	i
h	_ه	-	_å
uu/w	_و	_و	و
ee/y	<u> </u>	<u></u>	<del>-</del> .
aa	<del>-</del> ى	_	_
t	ـة	_	_
,	اً وَى	5	ٳٞٵ

Name	Name in Transliteration	Letter
طاء	Taa	ط
ظاء	Dhaa	ظ
ؿؙڎ <u>ٛ</u> ؿؽ۫	çayn	ع
ؽؙڎ۫	ghayn	غ
فاء	faa	ف
قاف	qaaf	ق
کاف	kaaf	ك
لام	laam	J
ميم	miim	م
نون	nuun	ن
هاء	haa	٥
واو	waaw	و
<u>۽ ل</u>	yaa	ي
ألِفمَقصورة	alif maqSuura	ی
تاء مَربوطة هَمزة	taa marbuuTa	ö
هُمزة	hamza 7	۶

#### Diacritical Marks (read from right to left)

Name in Transliteration	Name	Sound	Letter
sukuun	سُكون	none	0
no vowel follow	s, above the	eletter	
fatHa	مَّ مُنْ	а	/
short vowel, abo	ove the lette	er	
Damma short vowel, abo	ضَمّة	U	9
siloit vowei, abt	ove the lette	<del></del>	
kasra	كُسْرة	i	/
short vowel, bel	ow the lette	er	
shadda	شَدّة	none	W
indicates a double consonant, above the letter			

#### **Lesson One**

- J 1.
- 2.
- داد 3.
- ل دادا
  - 5. دا
  - 6. داذ
  - 7. ذاد
- .8 داذا
- و ذادا
- .10 ذاذا

#### **Lesson Two**

- .1 را
- 2. دار
- راد 3.
- 4. راذ
- 5. دارا
- 6. رادا
- 7. رادار
  - ان 8.
  - و زار 9.
  - 10.

#### **Lesson Three**

#### **Lesson Four**

#### **Lesson Five**

#### **Lesson Six**

1 تور 11. دَليل

2. روبي 2. بَليد

عاب 13. تاب 3.

4. ثابو 4. لا

5. زول

6. بىل

7. لبيب

8. لاري

.9 بلال

.10 لودي

#### **Lesson Seven**

Le	sson seven		
نان	11.	ليزا	1.
نَبي	12.	لودي	2.
، بنت ز	13.	ليرا	3.
نَبيل	14.	لوز	4.
بَنات	15.	ثول	5.
بَیْن	16.	لاذا	6.
نار	17.	تِلال	7.
بَريد	18.	وَليد	8.
نُوال	19.	بان	9.
ذىپ	20.	تان	10.

#### **Lesson Eight**

أَدَب

10.

#### **Lesson Nine**

لاف	11.	أنا	1.
ڹۘۯڨ	12.	إن	2.
بَريق	13.	داء	3.
قَريب	14.	نَوال	4.
يَقين	15.	<u>ب</u> ُؤري	5.
راقي	16.	نُؤ <i>ذي</i>	6.
دافي	17.	في	7.
فَريد	18.	فَن	8.
قَرار	19.	نَفير	9.
قَليل	20.	ريف	10.

#### **Lesson Ten**

ضَرير	11.	لَبَن	1.
نَضير	12.	نور	2.
يُضير	13.	لَن	3.
قَدير	14.	فيل	4.
نُدير	15.	ثَقيل	5.
<u>ة</u> َوْض	16.	فَريق	6.
بَريق	17.	الفَريق	7.
بَرْد	18.	نيل	8.
بارِد	19.	النيل	9.
دافي	20.	أُرض	10.

#### **Lesson Eleven**

سَفير	11.	ثري	1.
بوش	12.	لَدود	2.
ۺۘ۫ڡؘٛڨ	13.	أُراضي	3.
شَفيق	14.	راس	4.
بَشَر	15.	سَرير	5.
ریش	16.	ساري	6.
روسي	17.	سور <i>ي</i>	7.
نَشَر	18.	نَسَب	8.
شوف	19.	نَسيب	9.
أُلْف	20.	سَفَر	10.

#### **Lesson Twelve**

نَصير	11.	بَشير	1.
قَصير	12.	رَف	2.
شام	13.	زَفير	3.
مین	14.	فَقير	4.
میر	15.	ضَرَب	5.
<b>J.</b> .	16.	سيب	
ريم	17.	باص	7.
مُساء	18.	صابون	8.
ميل	19.	بُصير	9.
سَلام	20.	ناصِر	10.

#### **Lesson Thirteen**

ء ء کتب	11.	رَشيد	1.
رَفاه	12.	شَديد	2.
بَهاء	13.	رَئيس	3.
هٔناء	14.	أمين	4.
هادي	15.	سوق	5.
هِلال	16.	دينار	6.
كِتاب	17.	ناس	7.
شَكيب	18.	مَلاك	8.
سَلام	19.	كَريم	9.
رَشيق	20.	مَكان	10.

#### **Lesson Fourteen**

داخ	11.	صافي	1.
بَليخ	12.	صَديق	2.
بُخار	13.	توم	3.
بَخيل	14.	بَصَل	4.
خَروف	15.	فُؤاد	5.
خَشِن	16.	سُوًال	6.
خَشَب	17.	سيرة	7.
سَماء	18.	شويّة عربي	8.
صَباح	19.	سَفيرة	9.
صَلاح	20.	فَقيرة	10.

#### **Lesson Fifteen**

	55 <b>0</b> 11 1 11		
جَريدة	11.	صالِح	1.
راح	12.	مَنح	2.
حَديث	13.	سَحَر	3.
حَديثة	14.	حَرير	4.
بِقاع	15.	بَحْر	5.
رَبيع	16.	كَريمة	6.
بَعيد	17.	بَصيرة	7.
عَسَل	18.	سُروج	8.
جَميل	19.	نَسيج	9.
حَجَر	20.	سَجَدْ	10.

#### **Lesson Sixteen**

	Son Oixeeen		
بَغْداد	11.	هاتِف	1.
غَريب	12.	عَلي	2.
بَلاغ	13.	ماهِر	3.
سورْية	14.	كَشَف	4.
سَلُوی	15.	خَبيرة	5.
مَشْفي	16.	بَخيل	6.
دَعْوى	17.	جَميل	7.
غالي	18.	عَصير	8.
خَبَر	19.	فَراغ	9.
بَليد	20.	بَليغ	10.

#### **Lesson Seventeen**

غُلُط	11.	بَنْك	1.
باظ	12.	شاي	2.
غُليظ	13.	دَفَع	3.
فَظيع	14.	مَدافِع	4.
ظَريف	15.	جامع	5.
ظالِم	16.	بَلاط	6.
غار	17.	رَبَط	7.
حافِظ	18.	لَطيفة	8.
صَدْر	19.	طَبيب	9.
ىَطُل	20.	مَطَر	10.

### Lesson Eighteen

ٳۮؘۘۼۺ	11.	واحِد	1.
تنعش	12.	تنين	2.
تلطّعش	13.	تلاتة	3.
أربطعش	14.	أربعة	4.
خَمِسْطُعش	15.	خمسة	5.
سِتْطَعش	16.	<b>ا</b> لله	6.
سَبَطُعش	17.	سَبْعة	7.
تْمِنطُعش	18.	ثمانة	8.
تَسَطَعش	19.	تسعة	9.
عِشرين	20.	عَشَرة	10.

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