

بكتوريا أغيلار
ميغيل أنخيل مانتانو
خيسوس ثانون

الحروف والمعاني

مدخل إلى اللغة العربية

Letters and meanings

A1.1

Authors: Victoria Aguilar, Miguel Ángel Manzano, Jesús Zanón
With the collaboration of Antonio Giménez

Recording: Iktimal Bzeih and Khaled Omran tarairo

Illustrations: Ximena Maier

Translation: Maggie Schmitt

Arabic handwriting: Paula Santillán

Recording Studio: AMA

This book has been prepared with support from the following research grants:

“Development of Resources for the Teaching of Arabic as a Foreign Language”
(HUM2007-61313/FILO): Research and Development Grant, 2007, Spanish
Ministry of Science and Innovation

“Teaching Arabic as a Foreign Language in Spain” (05764/PHCS/07): Seneca
Foundation (Regional Agency for Science and Technology, Murcia, Spain)

“ARABELE (árabe/lengua extranjera): retos, registros y recursos”, (MICINN,
FFI2010-18319)

© 2016, *Victoria Aguilar, Miguel Ángel Manzano, Jesús Zanón*

ISBN: xxxxxxxxxxxx

La reproducción total o parcial de esta obra sin el consentimiento expreso de los titulares del
copyright está prohibida al amparo de la legislación vigente.

ص	Table of contents
٥	Contents
٨	Presentation
١٢	Introduction
١٨	Unit 1
	Letters ي and وا
	Simpler written letters ز and د ر ذ
	Auxiliary signs and vowel notation
	Diphthongs and the absence of vowels (◌◌)
	Copulative conjunction
٢٦	Unit 2
	Letters ي and ن ث ت ب
	Ligatures
	The consonant ء
	Consonant gemination ّ
	Eastern Arabic numerals
	Personal pronouns for the 1 st and 2 nd person singular
	Simple nominal sentence
٣٨	Unit 3
	Letters ه and م ل ك
	Other forms of alif: ا and ى
	Ligature لا
	Special combinations of the م with some other letters
	Personal pronouns of the 3 rd person singular
	Demonstratives in the singular
	Interrogatives
	Adverbs of place

٥٠ Unit 4

ة (sign of the feminine)

أ and the article ال

Solar and lunar letters

Derived adjectives

٦٤ Unit 5

Letters ش and س

Vowels with تنوين: َ, ِ, ُ and ؓ

The singular form of the verb in present tense

The special sign آ

٧٦ Unit 6

Letters خ and ح ج

Ligatures

Personal pronouns

Possessive pronouns

The family

٨٨ Unit 7

Letters ق and ف غ ع

Greetings and salutations

Days of the week

Some professions

Regular plural of nouns and adjectives

Possession

١٠٠ Unit 8

Letters ظ ط ض ص and

Greetings for different times of day

Countries of the Arab League

Writing out (in letters) the numbers 0 to 10

Months of the year

١١٢ Review Unit

The Arabic alphabet in its usual order

Other common written signs

Auxiliary signs

Solar and lunar letters

١٢٦ Classroom vocabulary

١٣٠ Arabic calligraphy

١٣٢ Answer key

١٤٠ Glossary I: Arabic-English

١٥٠ Glossary II: English-Arabic

Unit 1

الوحدة الأولى

CONTENTS:

- Letters ي و ا
- Simpler written letters ز ر ذ د
- Auxiliary signs and vowel notation
- Diphthongs and the absence of vowels
- Copulative conjunctions

GOALS:

- To distinguish, read and write the letters and auxiliary signs presented in this unit.
- To recognize and recall the proposed vocabulary, both orally and in writing.
- To ask and respond to questions about one's name and country of origin.





Listen to the name of each letter.

[01.01]

Phonetic description	Medial and final form	Initial and isolated form	Name
Has different phonetic values depending upon the context. Similar to the letter <i>a</i> in English, equivalent to the sound [æ] in the word <i>man</i> and to the sound [a:] in <i>father</i> . It also has other orthographic functions which we will study later.	ل	ا	أَلِف
May function as a semi-consonant, like [w] in the word <i>week</i> ; or as a long vowel [u:] as in the word <i>food</i> . It is also used to transcribe the various different sounds in foreign languages represented with the letter <i>o</i> or which have the sounds [ɔ:] or [ɒ].	و	و	وَاو
May function as a semi-consonant, like [j] in the word <i>yes</i> ; or as a long vowel [i:] as in the word <i>see</i> . It is also used to transcribe those sounds in foreign languages which are represented with the letters <i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , and which correspond to the sounds [ɛ], [i] and [i:]. We will return to this letter in Unit 2.	ي ي	ي ي	يَاء
Equivalent to the sound [d] as in <i>dad</i> .	د	د	دَال
Equivalent to the sound [ð] in the word <i>this</i> .	ذ	ذ	ذَال
Similar to the sound [r] in Spanish.	ر	ر	رَاء
Like the sound [z] in <i>zoom</i> .	ز	ز	زَاي



To see the correct way to write each letter, open the file *Arabic_handwriting.pdf*. Observe how the letters presented in this unit are written, paying close attention to where each one of them is situated in relation to the baseline:

اوي د ذ ر ز

In the case of د and ر (or their equivalents, ذ and ز) it is important to observe both the angle which each one of them forms (a more acute angle in the first, and more obtuse in the second) and their position relative to the imaginary baseline (above the baseline in the first, below in the second).



Vowels: [a] [i] [u] — Absence of a vowel — Diphthongs: [ai] and [au] [01.02]

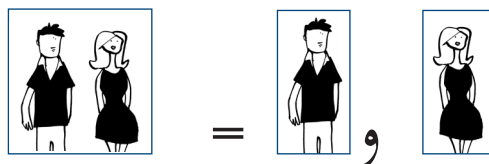
The Arabic language has three long vowels which are represented with the letters ا, ي, and و, three short vowels [a], [i], [u] (ـَ, ـِ and ـُ) with sounds similar to those of the long vowels but with lesser duration, and two diphthongs: [ai] and [au]. While in theory the Arabic vowels have a very clear pronunciation, in practice they are intermediate sounds (allophones) and are not always pronounced in the same way. In Arabic the pronunciation of the vowels (long and short) varies according to the consonants surrounding them. Paying close attention and practicing are the best ways to recognize and learn to reproduce these natural nuances in how Arabic-speakers pronounce their language. The Arabic diphthongs also do not have exact phonetic equivalents in English. In the spoken language, there is a general tendency to substitute these for [e:] and [o:], with possible in-between tones.

As indicated in the introduction, Arabic orthography tends to be defective, such that the short vowels, like other auxiliary signs, are pronounced but not represented in writing. Throughout this book we have included some of the short vowels, at least whenever a new word is introduced. Nonetheless, students are recommended to memorize the vocabulary and learn the written forms of the words while associating them with their phonetics, without focusing on the auxiliary signs. With practice and a certain understanding of Arabic morphology the student will come to appreciate that the absence of these signs creates less ambiguity than he or she might imagine at first.

Description	Examples	Form	Name
Short open vowel [a]. Pronunciation depends upon context.	وَرْد يَد	ـَ	فَتْحَة (fatha)
Short front vowel [i]. Pronunciation depends upon context. Similar to the <i>i</i> in <i>if</i> .	وَدَاد زِد	ـِ	كَسْرَة (kasra)
Short back vowel [u]. Pronunciation depends upon context. Similar to the sound [ʊ] in <i>put</i> .	دُرْزِي	ـُ	ضَمَّة (damma)
Absence of vowel.	وَرْد	ـْ	سُكُون (sukun)
The sound [ai] as in <i>five</i> .	دَيْر	ـَيَ	
The sound [au], as in <i>mouse</i> .	دَوْر	ـَوْ	

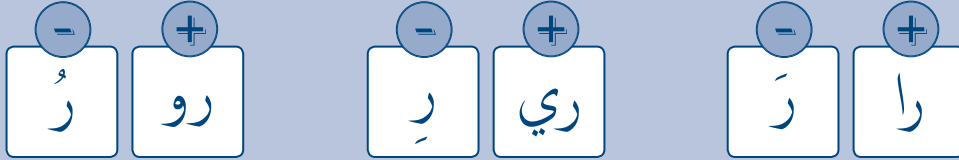
The copulative conjunction

The semi-consonant و with the vowel ـَ produces the conjunction “and”, which is joined to the next word, forming one single word.

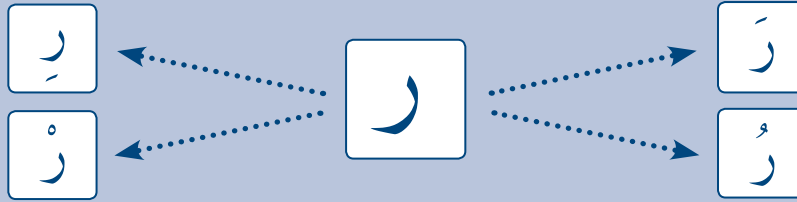


وَدَاد وَزَيْد = وَدَاد وَزَيْد

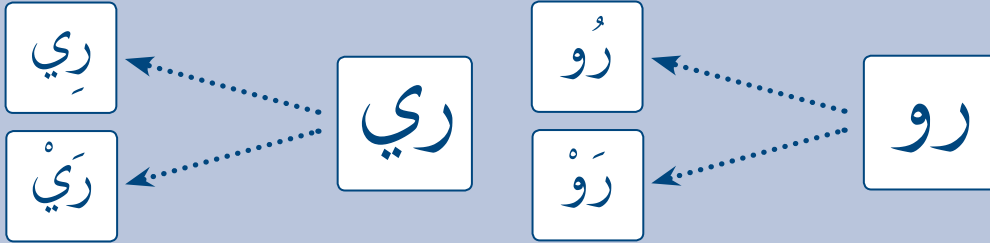
As indicated above, the long vowels are similar in sound to the short vowels, but longer in duration:



The short vowels, though pronounced, are not represented in writing:

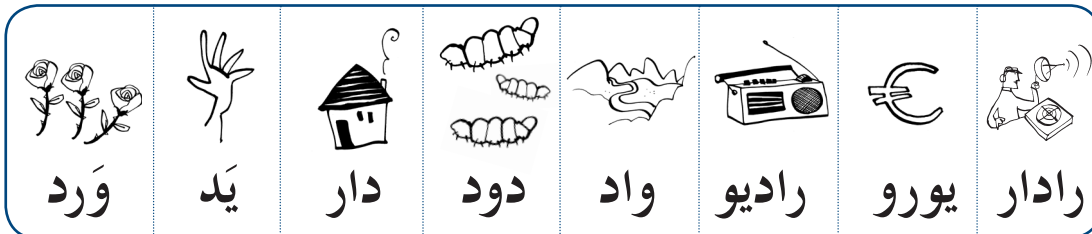


Since the short vowels and other auxiliary signs are not represented in writing, care should be taken with diphthongs, which are written in the same way as the long vowels:



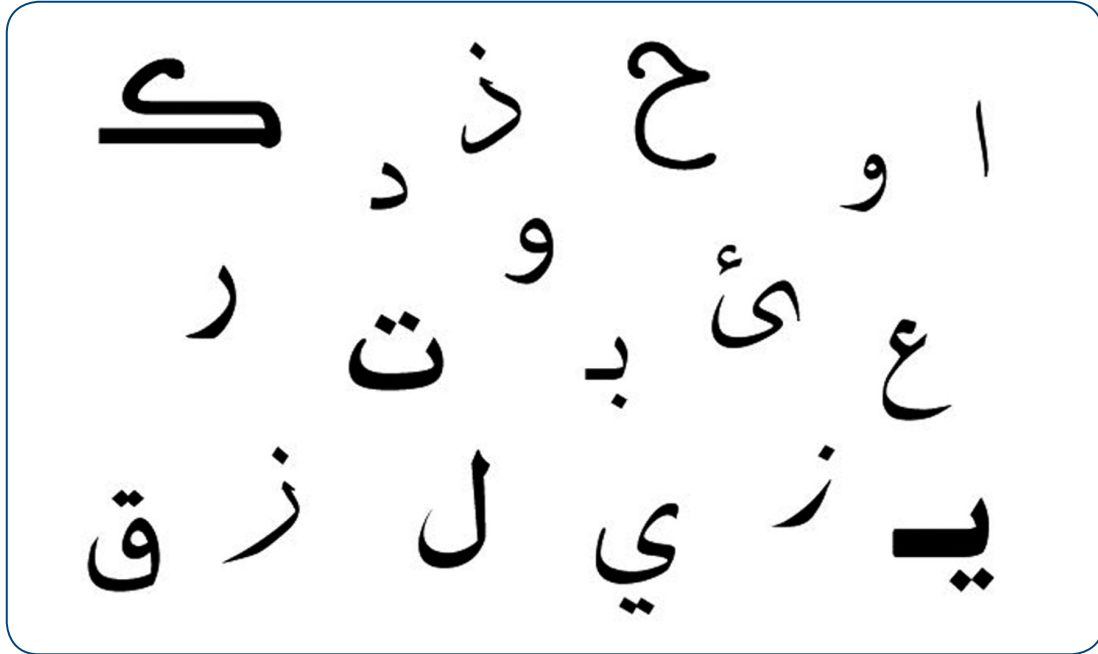
Read and listen to this vocabulary.

[01.03]



As mentioned above, in the case of words borrowed from foreign languages, the letter و is used to represent the letter [o] as in راديو هـ يورو, – pronounced [ra:dio] and [yu:ro].

1. Circle the letters you know:



2. Indicate which word you hear:

[01.04]

۱ یورو/یود ۲ ید/دار ۳ داری/دوری ۴ واو/ورد
۵ ذوی/داری ۶ زید/زار ۷ رادار/رادیو ۸ واد/ید



3. Read and correct your pronunciation:

[01.05]

رادیو	واد	رادار	وزیر	ید
دار	دود	دادا	یود	ورد
یورو	زید	داری		

4. Copy:

واد دار رادار ورد دور ذي

راديو يورو يد وزير يا زيدا!

واد دار رادار ورد دور ذي

راديو يورو يد وزير يا زيدا!

5. Separate the letters of each word, as shown in the example:



زيد ← زي د

١ زياد _____ ٢ راديو _____

٣ يورو _____ ٤ يد _____

6. Join each group of letters to form a word, as in the example:



ي و د ← يود

١ ي زي د _____ ٢ و زي ر _____

٣ ي و ر و _____ ٤ ر ا د ا ر _____

7. Write the word that corresponds to each illustration:



