

# **Arabic Course**

**The Alphabet  
Notes and Exercises**

**The Linguaphone Institute**

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## Introduction

The purpose of this book is to teach you to recognise and write the letters of the Arabic alphabet. The book should be used in conjunction with the recordings of the sounds of Arabic, which appear at the beginning of your recordings. When you have satisfactorily completed the exercises in this book you will be in a position to begin reading the text of the course in Arabic, and writing the exercises to each lesson.

However, it is not absolutely necessary for you to complete your study of this book before starting to work on the lessons of the course. If you wish, you can begin the Introduction immediately and progress into the course using the recordings, the transliterated version of the Arabic text, and the Handbook. While you are studying this book you can thus, at the same time, be learning to speak and understand the language. As you progress through this book you will find that you are recognising more of the Arabic script of the lessons, and eventually you will be able to tackle the written exercises to lesson 1.

A word of warning here about the transliterated version of the Arabic text. We have provided this as an aid to learning the language: it will enable you to start the course and to make progress with the language while you are still learning the Arabic script; it will provide you with a check while you are still not completely confident with the Arabic script; BUT it is not an alternative alphabet to the Arabic one: you will never see road signs, names of shops, etc. in Arab countries using this alphabet, and you will never see books or newspapers printed using this system. So, if you want to be able to read and write Arabic, as well as to speak it and understand it when it is spoken, then you must master the Arabic alphabet. As you work through this book you will find that it is not such a difficult task!

## Some preliminary points

- 1 Arabic is written and read from right to left, siht ekil. Books in Arabic begin at what English readers would consider the 'end' of the book, and go through to the 'beginning'.
- 2 Arabic has twenty-eight letters and three vowel signs.
- 3 Printed and handwritten Arabic have the same form—a flowing cursive style in which most of the letters are joined together. This means that, as in the English cursive style of handwriting, letters can have slightly different forms depending on whether they are joined to other letters.
- 4 There are no capital letters in Arabic.



## How to use this book

We shall present the letters to you in the same order in which their sounds appear on the recordings. Before you start to write a letter, listen to its sound, and then as you practise writing the letter say the sound to yourself. In this way you will associate letter and sound from the beginning.

In the tables illustrating the forms of the letters you will see that four lines have been ruled in: these are to guide you in positioning the letters correctly.

The exercises are designed to teach you to form the shape of the letter, to associate it with its sound, to combine different letters and to recognise them by associating them with their transliterated equivalent.

It is important that you should complete all the exercises in one section or group, and can get all the answers correct without referring to the tables or the key, before going on to the next section.

Equivalent sounds given in transliteration are only approximate, since Arabic contains some sounds unfamiliar to the English speaker. Remember, we have provided the transliteration as an aid to learning the language, not as an alternative alphabet. The danger of transliteration is that you will be tempted to give the letters the exact sounds you normally associate with them in English. You must counteract this by concentrating on the recordings.

## Section 1

### The vowels

Arabic is usually written and printed without the short vowel signs, but they are essential for a person learning the language to help his pronunciation and reading until he is far enough advanced to do without them. This course uses them up to lesson twenty-five, and we introduce them first so that you can use them in combination with other letters.

### Short vowels

You will find the recording of these three vowels at the beginning of your recordings introduced by the word **al-harakaat**. The printed equivalents of these sounds are in the Arabic textbook on page ٧ and in the Transliterated book on page 5.

In print and writing these sounds are not represented by letters, but by signs. Two of the signs may each be placed above another letter and one is placed below. Table 1 shows you their shape and the positions they take.

Table 1

Trs.	Position		Sign	
a				
u				
i				

### Exercise 1

- Listen to each sound and trace the shape of the appropriate sign, following the arrows as shown in the table.
- Now practise writing each sign in the spaces given beneath the example, saying the sound to yourself as you do so. To get used to writing from right to left, start in the right hand space and work from right to left.
- Continue practising on a separate sheet of paper until you are satisfied that you are forming the shape correctly, and associating the correct sound with the sign. Check with the recording again to make sure of the sound.

### Long vowels

The recordings of these follow the short vowels, introduced by the heading **huruufu l-madd**. These sounds are represented by placing the signs of the short vowels before (i.e. to the right of) the letters ا, و, and ي. From the recordings you will hear that they sound approximately twice as long as the short vowels.

### The long vowel ا

This letter has two forms: isolated and final. The isolated form is used when the letter stands alone or when it is not joined to any other letter; the final form is used when the letter is joined to the letter preceding it.



Table 2

Trs.	Isolated		Final	
aa				

## Exercise 2

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 1.

## The long vowel و

This letter also has two forms: isolated and final.

Table 3

Trs.	Isolated		Final	
uu				

## Exercise 3

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 1.

## The long vowel ي

This letter has four forms: initial, medial, final and isolated. The initial form is used when the letter is joined to the letter following it; the medial form is used when the letter is joined both to the letter preceding it and to the letter following it. The final and isolated forms have already been explained. Remember, when we mention letters preceding and following we are reading from right to left.

Table 4

Trs.	Isolated		Final		Medial		Initial	
ii								

## Exercise 4

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 1.

## Section 2

## The consonants

On the recordings, each consonant is spoken with each of the short vowels in turn, and these are printed in the textbooks. In the following tables you will practise writing the letters without the vowels—but to try and say them in isolation without a vowel sound would be difficult. When you do the practice exercises, say the consonant sounds with each short vowel.

## Group one: the letters ب ت ث ن ي

On the recordings this group appears immediately after the heading **al-huruufu\_s-saakinah**, and in the printed texts the sounds are numbered 7-11 (٧-١١).

Each of the letters in this group has four forms.

Table 5

Trs.	Isolated		Final		Medial		Initial	
basic shape								
b								
t								

Trs.	Isolated		Final		Medial		Initial	
th	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث	ث
n	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن
y	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي	ي

You have already met the shape ي in table 4.

#### Exercise 5

- In the first row of boxes in the table you will see the basic shape of the forms of the letters in this group. Each form appears twice: once with arrows to guide you in writing the shape, and once by itself. Practise writing this shape by copying each example in the box underneath it, making sure that you position the shape on the equivalent guideline to the example. Start in the right hand box and work from right to left. When you have finished copying all the examples in the top line, go on to instruction ii.
- Now turn to your recording and listen to the sound represented by each letter in the table. Remember the sound of each letter is recorded with each of the three short vowel sounds.
- Now practise writing each form of each letter in the boxes provided, in the same way as you did the basic shape. Say the sound to yourself as you write the letter. Work from right to left. For each form you have two examples to copy.
- Continue practising on a separate sheet of paper until you are satisfied that you are forming the letters correctly. Check with the recording again to make sure of the sound.

#### Exercise 6

Without looking at the table, write the four Arabic forms which correspond to each of the following transliterations.

Example: n ن ن ن

1 t                      2 th                      3 y                      4 b                      5 n

Check your answers against the key.

#### Exercise 7

Write the isolated forms of the transliterated letters in exercise 6 with each of the short vowels in turn.

Example: ن                      ن                      ن

ni                      nu                      na

Check your answers against the key.

#### Exercise 8

Combine the letters in each of the following sets. Remember to work from right to left, and to use the initial, medial, final or isolated form as appropriate.

5 ن ا ي

1 ب ن

6 ب ا ت

2 ب ن ت

7 ت ب ن

3 ث ب ت

8 ب ي و ت

4 ب ي ت

Check your answers against the key.

## Group two: the letters ح ت ث

On the recordings this group follows the letters of group one, and in the printed texts the sounds are numbered 12-14 ( ١٢ - ١٤ ).

Table 6

Trs.	Isolated		Final		Medial		Initial	
basic shape	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
j	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج	ج
h	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه
kh	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ

### Exercise 9

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 5.

### Exercise 10

Without looking at the tables, write the four Arabic forms which correspond to each of the following transliterations.

- |             |     |     |     |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 <u>kh</u> | 3 j | 5 y | 7 t |
| 2 <u>th</u> | 4 h | 6 b | 8 n |

Check your answers against the key.

### Exercise 11

Write the initial forms of the transliterated letters in exercise 10 with each of the long vowels in turn. (You must use the initial form because the letter will be joined to the long vowel following it.)

Check your answers against the key.

### Exercise 12

Combine the letters in each of the following sets. Remember to work from right to left; and to use the initial, medial, final or isolated form as appropriate.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 5 ي ح ي ا | 1 ح ب ي ب |
| 6 ن ح ن   | 2 ج ا ن ب |
| 7 ن ج ح   | 3 ج ح ا   |
| 8 ن ج ا ح | 4 ج ب ا ن |

Check your answers against the key.

### Group three: the letters ذ د

On the recordings this group follows the sounds of group two, and in the printed texts the letters are numbered 15 and 16 ( ١٥ and ١٦ ).

These letters have only two forms: isolated and final.



Table 7

Trs.	Isolated		Final	
basic shape	د	د	د	د
d	د	د	د	د
dh	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ

## Exercise 13

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 5.

## Exercise 14

Without looking at the tables, write the Arabic forms of the letters which correspond to each of the following transliterations.

- |      |     |     |      |
|------|-----|-----|------|
| 1 d  | 3 h | 5 n | 7 b  |
| 2 dh | 4 t | 6 y | 8 th |

Check your answers against the key.

## Exercise 15

Write the isolated forms of the two letters in table 7 first with each of the short vowels, then with each of the long vowels. Then transliterate what you have written.

Check your answers against the key.

## Exercise 16

Combine the letters in each of the following sets. Work from right to left and use the appropriate form.

5 ذ ب ح

6 ح د و د

7 د ي ن

8 ي د

1 ذ ن ب

2 ن ا د ي

3 ذ ا ب

4 د ي و ن

Check your answers against the key.

## Group four: the letters ر ز

On the recordings this group follows the sounds of group three, and in the printed texts the letters are numbered 17 and 18 ( ر and ز ).

These letters have only two forms: isolated and final.

Table 8

Trs.	Isolated		Final	
basic shape	ر	ر	ر	ر
r	ر	ر	ر	ر
z	ز	ز	ز	ز

### Exercise 17

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 5.

### Exercise 18

Write the Arabic forms of the letters which correspond to each of the following transliterations.

- |             |             |            |             |
|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 <u>r</u>  | 3 <u>th</u> | 5 <u>d</u> | 7 <u>kh</u> |
| 2 <u>dh</u> | 4 <u>z</u>  | 6 <u>h</u> | 8 <u>t</u>  |

Check your answers against the key.

### Exercise 19

Combine the letters in each of the following sets. Work from right to left and use the appropriate form.

- |         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| 5 ر ب ح | 1 ن و ر     |
| 6 ز ا ر | 2 ن ا ر     |
| 7 ي ز ن | 3 د ا ر     |
| 8 د و ر | 4 ز ي ن ا ت |

Check your answers against the key.

### Group five: the letters س ش

On the recordings this group follows the sounds of group four, and in the printed texts the letters are numbered 19 and 20 ( ١٩ and ٢٠ ).

Table 9

Trs.	Isolated		Final		Medial		Initial	
basic shape								
s								
sh								

### Exercise 20

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 5.

### Exercise 21

Write the Arabic forms of the letters which correspond to each of the following transliterations.

- |             |            |             |             |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 <u>sh</u> | 3 <u>r</u> | 5 <u>d</u>  | 7 <u>j</u>  |
| 2 <u>s</u>  | 4 <u>z</u> | 6 <u>dh</u> | 8 <u>kh</u> |

Check your answers against the key.

## Exercise 22

Combine the letters in each of the following sets. Work from right to left and use the appropriate form.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 ش ر ا ب | 5 س ا ح ر |
| 2 ب ش ر   | 6 ن ش ي د |
| 3 د ر س   | 7 ح س ب   |
| 4 ن ا س   | 8 ح س ا ب |

Check your answers against the key.

## Group six: the letters ض ص

On the recordings this group follows the sounds of group five, and in the printed texts the letters are numbered 21 and 22 ( ٢١ and ٢٢ ).

Table 10

Trs.	Isolated		Final		Medial		Initial	
basic shape	ص	ض	ص	ض	ص	ض	ص	ض
S	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص
D	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض

## Exercise 23

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 5.

## Exercise 24

Write the Arabic forms of the letters which correspond to each of the following transliterations.

- |     |     |     |             |
|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1 D | 3 s | 5 r | 7 <u>dh</u> |
| 2 S | 4 d | 6 z | 8 <u>sh</u> |

Check your answers against the key.

## Exercise 25

Combine the letters in each of the following sets. Work from right to left and use the appropriate form.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 ص ب ر   | 5 ن ا ص ر |
| 2 ص ا ب ر | 6 ي ص ي ر |
| 3 ح ض ر   | 7 ب ص ر   |
| 4 ض ر ب   | 8 خ ض ا ر |

Check your answers against the key.

## Group seven: the letters ط ظ

On the recordings this group follows the sounds of group six, and in the printed texts the letters are numbered 23 and 24 ( ٢٣ and ٢٤ ).



Table 11

Trs.	Isolated		Final		Medial		Initial	
basic shape	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط
T	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط
Z	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ

## Exercise 26

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 5.

## Exercise 27

Write the Arabic forms of the letters which correspond to each of the following transliterations

- 1 T                      3 Z                      5 D                      7 S  
2 t                      4 z                      6 d                      8 s

Check your answers against the key.

## Exercise 28

Combine the letters in each of the following sets. Work from right to left and use the appropriate form.

س ط و ر

ط ا ر

ش ا ط ر

ب ط و ن

ح ظ و ظ

ط ب ي ب

ن ظ ر

ض ا ب ط

Check your answers against the key.

## Group eight: the letters ع غ

On the recordings this group follows the sounds of group seven, and in the printed texts the letters are numbered 25 and 26 ( ٢٥ and ٢٦ ).

Listen carefully to the recordings of these sounds. The letter ع is represented in the transliteration by <sup>c</sup> but the sound has no exact equivalent in English. It is a guttural sound made by contracting the throat and expelling air.

The letter غ is transliterated by gh, but again the sound has no exact equivalent in English. It can best be described as a soft 'g' sound made with the tongue at the back of the mouth, similar to gargling.

Table 12

Trs.	Isolated		Final		Medial		Initial	
basic shape	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
c	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
gh	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ	غ

### Exercise 29

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 5.

### Exercise 30

Write the Arabic forms of the letters which correspond to each of the following transliterations.

- |     |             |             |     |
|-----|-------------|-------------|-----|
| 1 ° | 3 <u>gh</u> | 5 <u>dh</u> | 7 S |
| 2 T | 4 <u>kh</u> | 6 j         | 8 Z |

Check your answers against the key.

### Exercise 31

Combine the letters in each of the following sets. Work from right to left and use the appropriate form.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 5 س ع ي د | 1 ع ا ش ر |
| 6 ش ا ر ع | 2 غ ا ب   |
| 7 ش ا ع ر | 3 ع ر ب   |
| 8 ت ع و د | 4 ص غ ي ر |

Check your answers against the key.

### Group nine: the letters ق ف

On the recordings this group follows the sounds of group eight, and in the printed texts the letters are numbered 27 and 28 ( ٢٧ and ٢٨ ).

Table 13

Trs.	Isolated		Final		Medial		Initial	
basic shape								
f								
q								

### Exercise 32

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 5.

### Exercise 33

Write the Arabic forms of the letters which correspond to each of the following transliterations.

- |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 q | 3 d | 5 D | 7 Z |
| 2 f | 4 S | 6 T | 8 ° |

Check your answers against the key.

### Exercise 34

Combine the letters in each of the following sets. Work from right to left and use the appropriate form.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 5 س ف ر   | 1 ص د ي ق |
| 6 ق ر ي ب | 2 ف ط و ر |

7 ف ق ي ر

3 ف ن ج ا ن

8 ن ظ ي ف

4 ف ن ا د ق

Check your answers against the key.

Group ten to fourteen: the letters ك ل م ه و

On the recordings these letters follow the sounds of group nine, and in the printed texts the letters are numbered 29-33 ( ٢٩-٣٣ ).

Table 14

Trs.	Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
k	ك	ك	ك	ك
l	ل	ل	ل	ل
m	م	م	م	م
h	ه	ه	ه	ه
w	و	و	و	و

You have already met the letter و in table 3.

When the letter ل is followed by the letter ل, they can be joined in two ways:

1 ل This form is used when the two letters appear as a separate word ( ل laa: no), or after a letter in the isolated form. e.g. ل

2 ل This form is used when the combination is joined to a preceding letter. e.g. ل

The final and isolated forms of the letter ه are usually written with dots: ه . The dotted version is pronounced as h when not followed by another word relating to it; it is pronounced as t when followed by a word relating to it.

### Exercise 35

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 5, although these letters have no common basic shape.

### Exercise 36

Write the Arabic forms of the letters which correspond to each of the following transliterations.

1 k 3 h 5 l 7 s  
2 m 4 w 6 q 8 y

Check your answers against the key.

### Exercise 37

Combine the letters in each of the following sets. Work from right to left and use the appropriate form.

5 ك ب ي ر

6 س م ي ر

7 ن ب ي ل

8 س ا م ي

1 ع ل ي

2 م ر ا د

3 م ط ا ر

4 ذ ه ب

Check your answers against the key.



### Section 3

#### Additional notes

##### i Sukuun °

This sign is placed above a consonant to indicate that it is not followed by a short vowel sound.

Listen to the recording after the heading **as-sukuun**. In the printed texts these examples are numbered 34 and 35 ( ٣٤ and ٣٥ ). Copy the text.

##### ii Long vowels in words

So far you have heard the long vowels spoken independently. Now listen to the examples after the heading **huruufu l-madd fii kalimaat**; numbered 36-41 ( ٣٦ - ٤١ ) in the printed texts. You will hear that the sounds are modified slightly according to the consonant that precedes them.

##### iii Diphthongs

On the recordings, the four examples follow the examples of the long vowels after the heading **ijtimaa<sup>c</sup> harfayn mutaharrikayn**, and are numbered 42-45 ( ٤٢ - ٤٥ ) in the printed texts.

Table 15

Trs.	Diphthong	Trs.	Diphthong
ay		aw	

#### Exercise 38

Follow the same procedure as you did for exercise 5.

##### iv Shaddah

On the recordings the two examples follow the diphthongs after the heading **ash-shaddah**, and are numbered 46 and 47 ( ٤٦ and ٤٧ ) in the printed texts.

The Shaddah is the sign ˆ placed immediately above a letter to indicate that it is doubled, and that no vowel comes between the two letters.

Listen to the recording and notice that the sound has more emphasis than it would if the letter were single. You will see that where a short vowel follows the letter, it is placed above the Shaddah.

##### v Hamzah (Glottal stop) ʾ

On the recordings the four examples follow the examples of Shaddah, after the heading **al-hamzah**, and are numbered 48-51 ( ٤٨ - ٥١ ) in the printed texts.

The glottal stop is a catch at the back of the throat and can occur at the beginning of a word starting with a vowel, in the middle of a word as a pause between syllables, or at the end of a word. In English, for example, if you say 'oh, oh, oh' with a clear break between each 'oh', you have something resembling a glottal stop.

Except in some cases when it occurs at the end of a word, the Hamzah is always written in combination with one of three letters (known as its "bearers"). The three letters are ا, و, and ع (without dots), and when acting as bearers in this way they are never pronounced.

As you work through the course, wherever Hamzah appears note its position and bearer.

#### Exercise 39

Listen to the recordings and copy the text.

#### Exercise 40

Give the Arabic equivalent of each of the following transliterations, putting in the Hamzah where appropriate.

1 umm      2 sa'ala      3 anta      4 juz'

Check your answers against the key.

##### vi Maddah

On the recordings the two examples follow the examples of Hamzah after the heading **al-maddah**, and are numbered 52 and 53 ( ٥٢ and ٥٣ ) in the printed texts.

When Hamzah is followed by the vowel ا aa it becomes ٱ. This is transliterated as aa at the beginning of a word, and as 'aa when it occurs elsewhere.

#### Exercise 41

Listen to the recordings and copy the text.

##### vii Tanwiin

On the recordings the three examples of this follow the examples of Maddah, after the heading **at-tanwiin**, and are numbered 54-56 ( ٥٤ - ٥٦ ) in the printed texts.

Tanwiin is the term used when the final vowel sign of a word is doubled. The second vowel is then pronounced as an 'n'. Tanwiin occurs only with nouns and adjectives used without the definite article.

Table 16

Trs.	Tanwiin	Trs.	Tanwiin	Trs.	Tanwiin
in		un		an	

#### Exercise 42

Listen to the recordings and copy the text.

#### Section 4

##### Punctuation

Arabic punctuation marks are similar to those used in English, although the comma, semi-colon and question mark are reversed to read from right to left.

Table 17

Arabic	٬	؛	:	؟	!	.
Roman	٫	;	:	?	!	.

#### Section 5

##### Numerals

Table 18 shows you the Arabic numerals with their equivalents. Combinations of numerals are written in the same order as in English; e.g. ١٢ : 12, ٧٠ : 70, ١٩٧٧ : 1977.

Table 18

English	4	3	2	1	0
Arabic	٤	٣	٢	١	٠
English	9	8	7	6	5
Arabic	٩	٨	٧	٦	٥
English	32	25	20	11	10
Arabic	٣٢	٢٥	٢٠	١١	١٠
English	7896	1978	1000	679	100
Arabic	٧٨٩٦	١٩٧٨	١٠٠٠	٦٧٩	١٠٠

#### Exercise 43

Practise writing the numerals in the spaces provided, and then on a separate sheet of paper.

#### Exercise 44

Without looking at the table, give the Arabic equivalents of the following numbers.

- |       |        |      |       |       |
|-------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| 1 5   | 2 17   | 3 26 | 4 348 | 5 0   |
| 6 967 | 7 1978 | 8 72 | 9 20  | 10 13 |

Check your answers against the key.

#### A final word

Now that you have practised the whole alphabet, you can begin using it in your study of the rest of the course. Try to follow in the Arabic script the whole text of the lesson you are studying, using the transliteration only as a check or as a help when you really get stuck. Practise writing by copying out the vocabulary list and then phrases and sentences from the lesson, as well as doing the written exercises. The more you use the alphabet the easier it will become.

## Key



## Key

### Exercise 6

- 1 ق ت ت ت 4 ب ب ب ب  
2 ث ث ث ث 5 ذ ذ ذ ذ  
3 ي ي ي ي

### Exercise 7

- 1 ت ت ت 4 ب ب ب  
2 ث ث ث 5 ن ن ن  
3 ي ي ي

### Exercise 8

- 1 بن 5 ناي  
2 بنت 6 بات  
3 ثبت 7 تبين  
4 بيت 8 بيوت

### Exercise 10

- 1 خ خ خ 5 ي ي ي  
2 ث ث ث 6 ب ب ب  
3 ج ج ج 7 ت ت ت  
4 ح ح ح 8 ذ ذ ذ

## Exercise 11

- |   |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |
|---|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|
| 1 | خا | خو | خي | 5 | يا | يو | ي  |
| 2 | ثا | ثو | ثي | 6 | با | بو | بي |
| 3 | جا | جو | جي | 7 | تا | تو | تي |
| 4 | حا | حو | حي | 8 | نا | نو | ني |

## Exercise 12

- |   |      |   |      |
|---|------|---|------|
| 1 | حيب  | 5 | يحيا |
| 2 | جانب | 6 | نحن  |
| 3 | جحا  | 7 | نجح  |
| 4 | جبان | 8 | نجاح |

## Exercise 14

- |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | د | د | 5 | ذ | ذ | ن | ن |
| 2 | ذ | ذ | 6 | ي | ي | ي | ي |
| 3 | ح | ح | 7 | ب | ب | ب | ب |
| 4 | ت | ت | 8 | ث | ث | ث | ث |

## Exercise 15

- |   |             |    |                |    |    |    |
|---|-------------|----|----------------|----|----|----|
| 1 | د           | د  | 3              | ذ  | ذ  | ذ  |
| 2 | دا          | دو | 4              | ذي | ذو | ذي |
| 1 | da du di    | 3  | dha dhu dhi    |    |    |    |
| 2 | daa duu dii | 4  | dhaa dhua dhii |    |    |    |

## Exercise 16

- |   |      |   |      |
|---|------|---|------|
| 1 | ذنب  | 5 | ذبح  |
| 2 | نادي | 6 | حدود |
| 3 | ذاب  | 7 | دين  |
| 4 | ديون | 8 | يد   |

## Exercise 18

- |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ر | ر | 5 | د | د |
| 2 | ذ | ذ | 6 | ح | ح |
| 3 | ث | ث | 7 | خ | خ |
| 4 | ز | ز | 8 | ت | ت |

## Exercise 19

- |   |       |   |     |
|---|-------|---|-----|
| 1 | نور   | 5 | ربح |
| 2 | نار   | 6 | زار |
| 3 | دار   | 7 | يزن |
| 4 | زينات | 8 | دور |

## Exercise 21

- |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ش | ش | 5 | د | د |
| 2 | س | س | 6 | ذ | ذ |
| 3 | ر | ر | 7 | ج | ج |
| 4 | ز | ز | 8 | خ | خ |

## Exercise 22

1	شراب	5	ساحر
2	بشر	6	نشيد
3	درس	7	حسب
4	ناس	8	حساب

## Exercise 24

1	ض ض ض ض	5	ر ر
2	ص ص ص ص	6	ز ز
3	س س س س	7	ذ ذ
4	د د	8	ش ش ش ش

## Exercise 25

1	صبر	5	ناصر
2	صابر	6	يصير
3	حضر	7	بصر
4	ضرب	8	خضار

## Exercise 27

1	ط ط ط ط	5	ض ض ض ض
2	ت ت ت ت	6	د د
3	ظ ظ ظ ظ	7	ص ص ص ص
4	ز ز	8	س س س س

## Exercise 28

1	طار	5	سطور
2	بطون	6	شاطر
3	طبيب	7	حظوظ
4	ضابط	8	نظر

## Exercise 30

1	ع ع ع ع	5	ذ ذ
2	ط ط ط ط	6	ج ج ج ج
3	غ غ غ غ	7	ص ص ص ص
4	خ خ خ خ	8	ظ ظ ظ ظ

## Exercise 31

1	عَاشِر	5	سَعِيد
2	غَابَ	6	شَارِع
3	عَرَبَ	7	شَاعِر
4	صَغِير	8	تَعُود

## Exercise 33

1	ق ق ق ق	5	ض ض ض ض
2	ف ف ف ف	6	ط ط ط ط
3	د د	7	ظ ظ ظ ظ
4	ص ص ص ص	8	ع ع ع ع



## Exercise 34

صديق	1	سفر	5
فطور	2	قريب	6
فنجان	3	فقير	7
فنادق	4	نظيف	8

## Exercise 36

ك ك ك ك	1	ل ل ل ل	5
م م م م	2	ق ق ق ق	6
ه ه ه ه	3	س س س س	7
و و	4	ي ي ي ي	8

## Exercise 37

عَلِي	1	كَبِيرَة	5
مُرَاد	2	سَمِيرَة	6
مَطَار	3	نَبِيلَة	7
ذَهَب	4	سَامِي	8

## Exercise 40

أُمّ	1	أَنْتَ	3
سَأَلَ	2	جُزْء	4

## Exercise 44

٥	1	٩٦٧	6
١٧	2	١٩٧٨	7
٢٦	3	٧٢	8
٣٤٨	4	٢٠	9
.	5	١٣	10