

(٣) الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ

أَلْ - حَرْفٌ تَعْرِيفٌ (al) Definite Particle

The definite particle أَلْ is prefixed to an ism which is نَكْرَةٌ (indefinite) and it causes it to become مَعْرِفَةٌ (definite), and it also causes the tanween at the end to be dropped. The definite particle (al) corresponds to the English 'the'.

This is a doctor. هَذَا طَبِيبٌ

The doctor is sitting. الطَّبِيبُ جَالِسٌ

The Arabic alphabet consists of 28 letters. Of these 14 are called Solar Letters الحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ, and the other 14 are called Lunar Letters الحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ .

In the articulation of the Solar Letters the tip or the blade of the tongue is involved in the pronunciation. The tip or the blade of the tongue does not play any part in the articulation of the Lunar Letters, (refer to lesson 3, pg.19 Madinah bk.1).

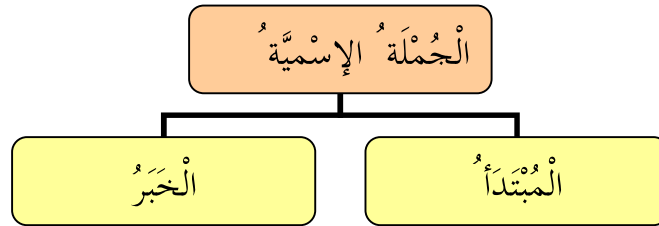
When أَلْ is prefixed to an ism beginning with a Solar Letter the laam of 'al' is not pronounced but is written, and the first letter of the ism takes a shaddah ّ. For example, الشَّمْسُ (ash-shamsu).

When أَلْ is prefixed to an ism beginning with a Lunar Letter the laam of 'al' is pronounced and written. For example, الْقَمَرُ (al-qamaru).

In the definite particle أَلْ (al) the ا (a) is known as هَمَزَةُ الْوَصْلِ the Connecting Hamzah. If it is not preceded by a word it will be

pronounced with the vowel marking َ (fathah). If it is preceded by a word it is dropped in pronunciation, though remains in writing.

مثال: الطَّالِبُ جَالِسٌ وَالْمُدْرِسُ وَقِفٌ
The student is sitting and the teacher is standing, (*wa l-mudarrisu...*).



الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ is a beneficial sentence (جُمْلَةٌ مُفِيدَةٌ), and it is made up of 2 parts known as الْمُبْتَدَأُ وَالْخَبَرُ (al-mubtada wa l-khabar).

الْمُبْتَدَأُ

(1) الْمُبْتَدَأُ is from the Arabic word الْإِبْتِدَاءُ meaning the beginning or starting, and from its origin is that it comes at the beginning of the sentence.

(2) الْمُبْتَدَأُ is an ism that is the subject of talk or discussion.

(3) الْمُبْتَدَأُ is مَرْفُوعٌ (marfoo') meaning it takes a dhammah or dhammataan on the last letter of the ism.

(4) الْمُبْتَدَأُ in its أَصْلُ (origin) precedes الْخَبَرُ (the khabar).

(5) الْمُبْتَدَأُ in its أَصْلُ (origin) is مَعْرِفَةٌ (definite).

الْخَبَرُ

- (1) الْخَبَرُ is that which comes after الْمُبْتَدَأُ in its أَصْلُ (origin).
- (2) الْخَبَرُ gives information or news about الْمُبْتَدَأُ, and by which it completes a benefit with الْمُبْتَدَأُ.
- (3) الْخَبَرُ in its أَصْلُ (origin) is نَكْرَةٌ (indefinite).
- (4) الْخَبَرُ is مَرْفُوعٌ (marfoo') meaning it takes a dhammah or dhammataa on the last letter of the ism.

الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ



The mosque is near.

قَرِيبٌ الْمَسْجِدُ



الْخَبَرُ الْمُبْتَدَأُ