

## LESSON 7

ش SHĪN, ص ṢĀD AND ط ṬĀ.

ش (*shin*). It is pronounced like English sh in 'ship' and 'shake'.

It is exactly like س in all its forms except for the dots. س has no dots and ش has three dots above.

Observe the following combinations:

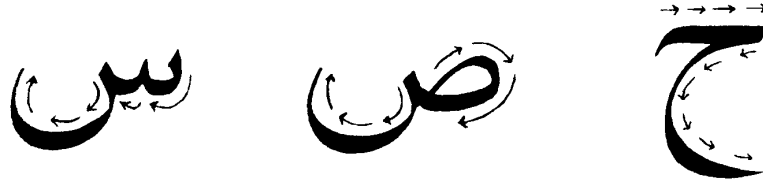
<u>sh</u> t	ش ت	ت
<u>sh</u> h	ش ح	ح
<u>sh</u> q	ش ق	ق
<u>sh</u> k	ش ك	ك
<u>sh</u> l	ش ل	ل
<u>fsh</u> l	ف ش ل	ل

kshf

ك ش ف كشف

ص (ṣād). It is an emphatic counterpart of س and produced not at the teeth like sīn, but further back in the mouth. The back part of the tongue is made tense and is slightly raised while the centre of the tongue is depressed, thus a narrow passage is formed through which the air stream passes out with an audible friction. The articulation of ṣād is accompanied by a slight rounding of the lips.

The initial 'box' of ص starts from left to right like that of ح forming a hook shape. While the tail of the ح continues towards the right that of ص turns to the left. But this tail is like that of س and ن.



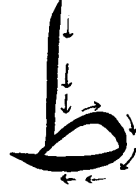
Observe the following combinations:

ṣb	ص ب	صب
ṣf	ص ف	صف
ṣm	ص م	صم
khṣ	خ ص	خص
qṣ	ق ص	قص
nṣf	ن ص ف	نصف
fṣl	ف ص ل	فصل

## INTRODUCTION TO QUR'ANIC SCRIPT

ط (tā'). It is an emphatic ت . The tongue presses hard against the edge of the upper teeth with the tip protruding. The tongue abruptly parts company with the upper teeth to allow a following vowel or consonant sound to be articulated.

The lower half of ط is similar to the box of ص . It is a descending letter with a clockwise turn.



Observe the following combinations:

tf

طف

ط ف

tm

طم

ط م

shṭ

شط

ش ط

qṭ

قط

ق ط

ṭlq

طلق

ط ل ق

ḥṭm

حطم

ح ط م

### ILLUSTRATIVE TEXT

1. to extend (basaṭa)

بَسَطَ

بَسَّ طَ

بَ

2. to go out from a place (nashṭa)

نَشَطَ

نَشَّ طَ

نَ

3. to be in vain (baṭala)

بَطَلَ

بَطَّ لَ

بَ

4. to spread out	(saṭaḥa)	سَطَحَ	سَ طَ حَ
5. to intercede	(shafa'a)	شَفَعَ	شَ فَ عَ
6. to stare	(shakhaṣa)	شَخَصَ	شَ خَ صَ
7. to be faint hearted	(fashila)	فَشِلَ	فَ شَ لَ
8. to depart	(faṣala)	فَصَلَ	فَ صَ لَ
9. to make	(ṣana'a)	صَنَعَ	صَ نَ عَ
10. to be upright	(ṣalaḥa)	صَلَحَ	صَ لَ حَ
11. to eat	(ṭa'ima)	طَعِمَ	طَ عَ مَ

THE SHADDAH SIGN (CONTINUED)

In Lesson 1 we have learnt that almost every primary concept in Arabic is expressed by means of three consonants, which form the root of a word. Modifications of meanings are either expressed by vowel variations or by the addition of consonants. The *shaddah* plays an important role in this process by inserting or rather doubling a consonant. The doubling of the second consonant of a verb modifies the meaning of the root form so as to express the idea of a causative or intensive action. Note the following verbs carefully:

1. to cause to be slain (qattala)	قَتَّلَ	to slay (qatala)	قَتَلَ	قَ تَ لَ
2. to impose a burden (ḥammala)	حَمَّلَ	to load (ḥamala)	حَمَلَ	حَ مَ لَ

Note the pronunciation carefully, for the verbs without the *shaddah* are pronounced *qatala* and *ḥamala*, but with *shaddah* they are pronounced *qattala* and *ḥammala*, respectively.

3. to teach (ʿallama)	عَلَّمَ	to know (ʿalima)	عَلِمَ	عَ لَ مَ
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INTRODUCTION TO QUR'ANIC SCRIPT

4. to preserve (sallama)	سَلَّمَ	to be safe (salima)	سَلِمَ	سَ لِ مَ
5. to confirm (thabbata)	ثَبَّتَ	to be firm (thabata)	ثَبَّتَ	ثَ بَ تَ
6. to cause to turn aside (jannaba)	جَنَّبَ	to turn aside (janaba)	جَنَّبَ	جَ نَ بَ
7. to leave behind (khallafa)	خَلَّفَ	to come after (khalafa)	خَلَّفَ	خَ لَ فَ
8. to praise (sabbaha)	سَبَّحَ	to roll onwards (sabaha)	سَبَّحَ	سَ بَ حَ

Note the difference in the meanings of *sabaha* and *sabbaha*. There is nothing common between the two verbs although they are apparently from the same root. You will come across such exceptions, but not frequently.

9. to cause to hasten ('ajjala)	عَجَّلَ	to hasten ('ajila)	عَجَّلَ	عَ جِ لَ
10. to retrace one's steps ('aqqaba)	عَقَّبَ	to follow* ('aqaba)	عَقَّبَ	عَ قَ بَ

PRACTICE TEXT 5

1. She bears		حَمَلَتْ
2. Behind you	(masculine plural) (كُمُ)	خَلَّفَكُمْ
3. He created you	(masculine plural) (كُمُ)	خَلَقَكُمْ
4. You fear	(masculine plural)	خِفْتُمْ
5. He made for you	(masculine plural)	جَعَلَ لَكُمْ

LESSON 7

6. I made

جَعَلْتُ

7. He made you (masculine plural)

جَعَلَكُمْ

The verb ja'ala جَعَلَ (see Lesson 2) has been used in the Qur'an 346 times. We have given only one meaning, 'to make', but it is variously translated according to the context.

8. We act

نَعْمَلُ

9. Before you (masculine plural)

مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ

10. I killed

قَتَلْتُ

شَاخِص

SHAKHAṢA