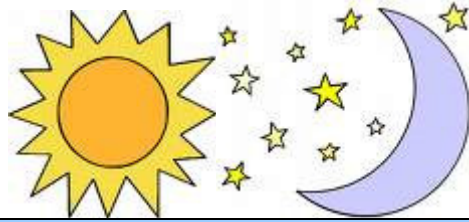


Lesson 5: Sun and Moon Letters



Review

- A. Pronounce the words of Practice A from Lesson 3.
- B. Redo Practice B of Lesson 3.



Goal

- To learn the difference between sun and moon letters
- To learn which letters are sun letters and which are moon letters.



Learn

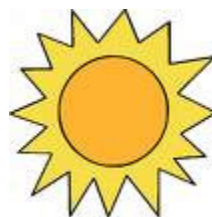
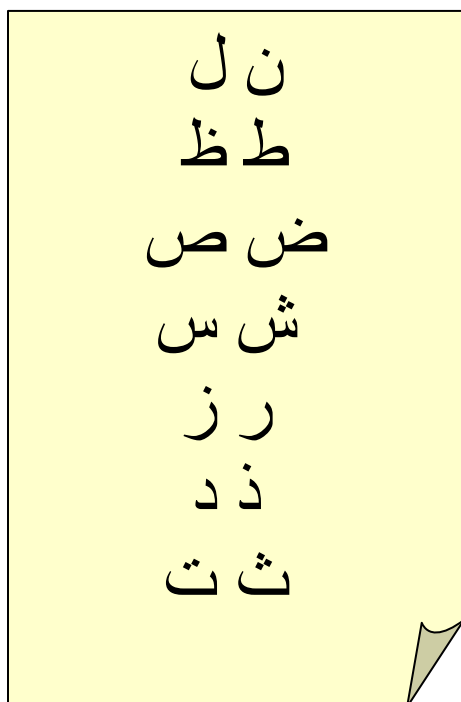
1. When the word that the article ال is attached to begins with certain letters (sun letters), the ل of ال changes in pronunciation (not writing) to that sun letter.

مثل: الشمس (example)

ش is a sun letter, so we say: ash-shams. Notice the “I sound” of ل is not pronounced. When we write الشمس notice that the sun letter, ش takes a shaddah (ّ) after adding ال.

What are the sun letters?

There are 14 sun letters, called al huruf ash-shamsiyyah, and they are:



The rest of the letters are called moon letters (al huruf al qamariyyah). There is no change in the pronunciation of ل when ل precedes a moon letter:

ب is a moon letter:

مثل: البيت
say: a|beyt





Practice

- A. The sun letters were given in this lesson. Write the moon letters.
- B. Make a learning chart to help you remember which letters are sun letters and which are moon letters. Hang it up in your study area or place in your notebook/binder.
- C. Optional, but recommended: Make 2 columns on your paper, one column titled sun letters and one titled moon letters. Looking in the Quraan or other Arabic book, find and write words beginning with each letter of the alphabet that have the article ﻝ written with them. Write the words in the appropriate column. Be sure to write the shaddah on the sun letters. Read these words to your teacher when completed.



Wrap Up

- Explain the difference between the sun and moon letters (i.e. describe the pronunciation of a word when ﻝ is written before a word starting with each).
- Name the sun letters.