

**ARABIC READING LESSONS:
CONSISTING OF EXTRACTS FROM THE
KORAN, AND OTHER
SOURCES, GRAMMATICALLY
ANALYSED AND TRANSLATED; WITH THE
ELEMENTS OF ARABIC GRAMMAR**

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Arabic reading lessons: consisting of extracts from the Koran, and other sources, grammatically analysed and translated; with the elements of Arabic grammar by N. Davis & B. Davidson

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N. DAVIS & B. DAVIDSON

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ADVERTISEMENT.

It will be observed that this little Work is properly divided into three Parts. The first is an Elementary Grammar ; the second, an Analytical Reading Book ; and the third, Grammatical Exercises.

The beginner is recommended to acquaint himself with the first eleven sections of the Grammar, taking particular care first to obtain a thorough knowledge of the powers of the letters. He should then commit the regular conjugations to memory. A moderate acquaintance with the Grammar, thus far, will enable the learner to proceed with the Analysis. But here he cannot too carefully attend to the references made to the first portion of the

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Work. By an adherence to this plan of study, he will easily attain sufficient knowledge to enable him to avail himself, with ease, of works which treat upon the Arabic language more fully.

15, PATERNOSTER ROW.

. It is contemplated to publish the "Elements of Arabic Conversation," on the plan of Perrin's "Dialogues."

ELEMENTS
OF
ARABIC GRAMMAR.

THE ALPHABET.

ORDER.	FINALS.		MEDIAES.	INITIALS.	NAMES.	POWERS.	HEBREW.	NUM. VALUE.
1	Separate. א	Joined. א	א	א	Alif	.	א	1
2	ב	ב	ב	ב	Ba	b	ב	2
3	ג	ג	ג	ג	Ta	t	ג	400
4	ד	ד	ד	ד	Tha	th	ד	500
5	ה	ה	ה	ה	Jim	j	ה	3
6	ו	ו	ו	ו	Ha	h	ו	8
7	ז	ז	ז	ז	Kha	kh	ז	600
8	ח	ח	ח	ח	Dal	d	ח	4
9	ט	ט	ט	ט	Dzal	dz	ט	700
10	י	י	י	י	Ra	r	י	200
11	כ	כ	כ	כ	Za	z	כ	7
12	ל	ל	ל	ל	Sin	s or ç	ל	60
13	מ	מ	מ	מ	Shin	sh	מ (ש)	300

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

س ي و م ن ه ح ط ظ فر

س ي و م ن ه ح ط ظ فر

س ي و م ن ه ح ط ظ فر

س ي و م ن ه ح ط ظ فر

Sad Dad Ta Da Ain Ghain Fa Qaf Kaf Lam Mim Nun Ha Waw Ya Lam-Alif Ha (final)

s d t d . . . g f q k l m n h w y cons. t

س ي و م ن ه ح ط ظ فر

90 800 9 900 70 1000 80 100 20 30 40 50 5 6 10

SECT. 1.—ARTICULATION OF THE LETTERS.

Most of the letters are articulated according to the powers assigned to them in the preceding Table. The following, however, for want of proper English equivalents, require special notice :—

1. ء is, like the Hebrew \aleph , a scarcely audible breathing from the lungs, the *spiritus lenis* of the Greeks. When it begins a word or syllable, it stands properly for the *Hamza* (written thus ء), and partakes somewhat of the sound of ع . Alif is likewise used to lengthen the vowel *a*. In the former case, we have retained *Hamza* in the line, when writing Arabic with English characters, allowing its vowel to follow; in the latter case, we have marked the vowel *a*, thus, \bar{a} .

2. ث is sounded like *th* in *thumb*.

3. ج like *j* in *job*. In some parts of North Africa it is pronounced like the French *j*, or *g* in the word *menagerie*. In other parts, as in Tripoli, it is sounded like *g* in *garden*.

4. ح , represented in our Table by *h*, has a strong pectoral sound, and is to be carefully distinguished from د , the English *h* in *hand*.

5. خ, represented by *h*, is a guttural equivalent to the Hebrew ח, or the German *ch* in *Nach*, *Buch*.

6. ص, *s*, is articulated stronger than س, our simple *s*.

7. ض, *d*. The manner in which the English *d* is sounded at the end of the words *hand*, *good*, *God*, conveys as nearly as possible the power of this letter. In addition to this, it is to be observed that the Arabs sound the *Dad* by placing the tongue partly against the roof of the mouth, allowing the tip of it slightly to touch the upper teeth, and uttering, at the same time, a pectoral sound.

8. ط, *t*, is articulated stronger than ت, *t*, our simple *t*.

9. ظ, *d*. There is scarcely any difference in the sound of this letter and that of *Dad*; indeed, they are often interchanged. Some, however, pronounce it like our *z*, with a hollow sound from the throat, and others, again, like *th* in *father*.

10. ع. The articulation of this letter, in a great measure, resembles that produced after a severe effort made to swallow. Being unable to assign to it an equivalent in English, we shall retain it in the line (comp. †, No. 1), whether as an initial, medial, or final.

11. غ, *g*, represents a gargling sound from the throat, similar to that with which *r* is pronounced by some of the Germans.