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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Premium is free for the first 5 lessons!After Lesson 5, Premium costs 5.90. Buy now We'll start by looking at one letter only. You know this sound from.. The sound made by 'b' in the English word 'boy' How does this letter look in words? As you read on the page of basic facts, each Arabic letter takes a different form when it appears at different places in a word. Here is how this letter looks when written at the beginning, middle or end of a word: Remember, Arabic is read from right to left. Each of these forms look slightly different but they're the same letter and they're pronounced the same way. Now let's practise recognising this letter when it's disguised in a word, surrounded by other letters. Here are three words that contain a letter 'ba'. Can you spot it? Did you find the letter 'ba'? Here are the same words with the letter 'ba' highlighted in blue. Sign up to receive your daily lesson on email We recommend doing one lesson per day. We can send you a reminder every day for 13 days.Sign up for free This course introduces you to the Arabic alphabet. It starts with showing you how to write all 28 Arabic letters, the name of the letter and its pronunciation. You will discover that the Arabic alphabet is always cursive and letters vary in shape depending on their position within a word. We will explain the connection of certain letters is only with their preceding ones. Next, you will comprehend that, in Arabic, there are dashes and symbols above or below the letters called signs. These signs could be vowels, anti-vowels or doubling Arabic letter signs.The following section explains the concepts of short and long vowels. We will also highlight the importance of pronouncing the word correctly. Next, you will discover that long vowels or extended letters sound the same as short vowels, only extended more. Also, you will comprehend the differences between Sukoon, Shadah and Tanween.The final section shows how letter shapes change depending on where they are in the word. You'll look at the four different letters that represent an initial, middle or final part of a word.. Lastly, we will explain the first letter in the Arabic language, the letter 'Alef'. You will discover how it sounds like the letter A in English and is linked to its preceding letter. Explore the basics of the Arabic alphabet and learn to write and pronounce Arabic letters with this easy-to-follow free course.In This Free Course, You Will Learn How To View All Learning Outcomes View Less All Alison courses are free to enrol study and complete. To successfully complete this course and become an Alison Graduate, you need to achieve 80% or higher in each course assessment. Once you have completed this course, you have the option to acquire an official , which is a great way to share your achievement with the world. Your Alison is:Ideal for sharing with potential employersGreat for your CV, professional social media profiles and job applications.An indication of your commitment to continuously learn, upskill & achieve high results.An incentive for you to continue empowering yourself through lifelong learning.Alison offers 3 types of s for completed courses:Digital : a downloadable in PDF format immediately available to you when you complete your purchase. : a physical version of your officially branded and security-marked , delivered directly to your address when you complete your purchase. All s are available to purchase through the Alison Shop. For more information on purchasing Alison , please visit our FAQs. If you decide not to purchase your Alison , you can still demonstrate your achievement by sharing your Learner Record or Learner Achievement Verification, both of which are accessible from your Account Settings. This article deals with how to learn the Arabic alphabet. Its an important topic for reading Arabic which is one of the four language skills. It poses a challenge to newcomers, especially to those whose mother language is a left to right writing system. The Arabic writing system is one of the smartest linguistic systems in existence, as it hides many characters (doubling, short vowels, and indefinite Articles). With this abbreviated writing system which hides more than 50% of the language, Arabic till now doesnt need abbreviations or acronyms dictionaries. Once you learn these intricacies of Arabic, it opens up a whole new world of vocabulary and expressions. If you follow these simple steps, learning how to read Arabic letters will only take a few minutes. Learn Arabic Alphabet with Madinah Arabic Learn Arabic Alphabet video teaches you how each Arabic letter is written and pronounced along with an illustration of a word using that letter and guides on pronunciation. In this lesson we will start learning the Arabic Alphabet In-Sh-Allh (Allah Willing). The lesson is designed to teach the names of all the alphabets. Click on the letters to hear how the letter names are pronounced. How many letters are there in the Arabic alphabet?It is widely known that there are 28 letters in the Arabic alphabet. This count represents the number of letters acknowledged by both ancient and modern dictionaries, and it includes the basic letters used in modern Arabic.Nonetheless, there is a slight disagreement among ancient Arabic grammarians on how many letters are there in the Arabic alphabet. The basis for this dispute is whether or not the long vowel Alif /aa/ () and the Hamzah () are separate and unique letters, as follows: One view holds that there are 28 letters in the Arabic alphabet, ranging from the letter Hamzah () to the letter Yaa (). On the other hand, this viewpoint regards the long vowel Alif /aa/ () as a phonological letter, while it morphologically represents one of the Hamzah () figures. Thus, according to this theory, there are 28 morphological and lexical Arabic letters, but 29 phonological ones. This opinion was narrated by Al Khalil (718 786 CE) but 29 Ibn Duraid (837-933 CE). An alternative perspective is that the Arabic alphabet consists of 29 letters, which span from the letter Hamzah () to the letter Yaa (). Additionally, the long vowel Alif /aa/ () is seen as a distinct and extra letter that is positioned between the Waaw () and Yaa (). Sibawayh (760796 CE) and Ibn Jinni (932-1026 CE) told the story of this notion. A third alternative viewpoint holds that the long vowel Alif /aa/ () and Hamzah () are just diacritical indicators that might accompany letters in the writing system, not actual letters. As a result, this hypothesis states that there are 28 letters in the Arabic alphabet, ranging from the letter baa () to the letter Yaa (). The scholar who explained this theory was Al Mubarrid (826898 CE). Arabic Alphabet Lesson Introduction Please note that some of these Arabic letters are very similar to English letter sounds e.g.: /b/ is very close to the letter 'b' in the English language, this is a useful way to remember the sounds of the letters. However many letters have no equivalent sounds in English e.g.: /ayn/, and some letters have subtle but important differences in pronunciation, e.g.: // which is pronounced with a lot more emphasis in the throat than the letter 'H' in English.Finally, please note that the Arabic script is read from right to left. Please read the letters below starting from the right and reading each letter to the left. Arabic Alphabet Chart This arabic alphabet chart is interactive - click on the letters to hear their pronunciation Arabic Character /dm/un/ /Th/un/ /T/un/ /B/un/ /Alif/un/ Letter Name J Th T B a Letter Sound Arabic Character /R/un/ /Dhl/un/ /Dl/un/ /Kh/un/ //un/ Letter Name R Dh D Kh h Letter Sound Arabic Character /d/un/ /d/un/ /Shn/un/ /Sn/un/ /Zy/un/ Letter Name D S Sh S Z Letter Sound Arabic Character /F/un/ /Ghayn/un/ /ayn/un/ /h/un/ / /un/ Letter Name F Gh ` Z T Letter Sound Arabic Character /Nn/un/ /Mm/un/ /Lm/un/ /Kf/un/ /Qf/un/ Letter Name N M L K q Letter Sound Arabic Character /Y/un/ /Ww/un/ /H/un/ Letter Name Y w h Letter Sound Arabic Alphabet Single Vowel Marks In the next lesson, we will cover the 3 vowel-marks in Arabic below In-Sh-Allh (Allah Willing). The vowel-marks are the marks below or above the letter /dl/ in the examples below. The letter / dl/ has been used to give you an idea of where the vowel is placed. The single vowel-marks are the basic vowel-marks which add a sound similar to that of a, i or u in the English language to the letter. Please click on the Arabic alphabet with the vowel-marks to hear the pronunciation. Arabic Character /ammah/ /Kasrah/ /Fatah/ Vowel Name U I A Vowel Sound The 'u' in put The 'i' in sit The 'a' in /ba/ English word with similar sound More about the Arabic Alphabet and its components The Arabic alphabet is made up of nineteen shapes that represent twenty-eight letters with the help of dots. E.g. the shape could represent the letter (b), (t), (th), or the initial (y) by changing the number and positions of dots. Short vowels are not considered letters in Arabic alphabet. They are represented by diacritic signs above or underneath each letter they follow. You can read each letter with the help of its components (dots and diacritics). Diacritic signs are to be originally hidden. Most Arabic books and newspapers rarely use diacritics. Arabs depend on context and experience to know the hidden diacritics. Quran and children's book are with full diacritic signs. List of Arabic Letter Components Arabic letters are always cursive, so they vary in shape depending on their position within a word. All Arabic letters are able to connect a preceding letter, 14 of them can be connected from both sides, while the rest 6 letters ( ) could be connected only to the preceding letter. Therefore, each of Arabic letters has many sub-forms depending on its position (initial, medial, final, or isolated) in the word. The sub-forms of most letters are close to each other, e.g. letter equivalent to /s/: Isolated: Initial: Medial: Final: Few of those forms are quite different, e.g. letter equivalent /h/: Isolated: Initial: Medial: Final: Isolated The isolated form is the most basic. This is the standalone form of a letter, and is used when a letter is not connected to any other Arabic letters. This form is used in case of presenting the Arabic alphabet or in the case of numbering elements like (A, B, etc.). Start (Initial Form) This form is used when a letter appears at the beginning of a word or after one of the 6 letters which is not connected to the following letter. In other words, its the form when a letter is not connected to the preceding letter. Middle (Medial Form) This form is used when a letter is connected from both sides. Please note that some Arabic letters comes in the middle of a word, but it is not connected from both sides. This is because of the 6 Arabic letters called "one side connectors". End (Final Form) This form is used when a letter appears at the end of a word or when a letter is connected to the preceding only, i.e. when its not connected to the following letter in the same word. When you read Arabic you will find this case regularly. Arabic Writing System Diacritics In order to learn to read Arabic properly, you have to know what diacritics are. They are signs added to Arabic letters to: Indicate short vowels, Indicate double consonant, Indicate the indefinite noun, Indicate the grammatical position in the sentence "Irab (Irab)". The Arabic diacritic signs are frequently hidden (not written) in most Arabic texts only when necessary. Arabs depend on context and experience to guess the hidden diacritic signs. History Arabic script has a rich history. Its origins date back to the 4th century AD. From that date period till modern era, it has many steps of development. Firstly, Arabic alphabet letters didnt contain dots or other components. The most improvements were made later (dots, diacritics, Hamzah, etc.) especially to help those non-Arabs converted to Islam. Arabic script was also adopted by several other languages, including Persian, Urdu, and Pashto. Calligraphy Most ancient Muslim painters believed that painting persons or animals is Islamically forbidden, so they directed all their artistic creativity to Arabic calligraphy.Therefore, the most notable feature of the Arabic script is its calligraphy. Its the artistic form in which the Arabic script is written in a beautiful and decorative manner.If you see in Islamic monuments, ancient mosques, or papyrus you will find Arabic calligraphy in religious texts or architectural decoration. Its really enjoyable to try to read Arabic written in an ancient decorative complex font. Important Notes on How to Read Arabic As you likely already know, Arabic is read from right to left. However, unlike some Asian scripts, it's also read horizontally. That means that you read the entire first line of text, right to left, before you go to the next line underneath. Reading Arabic texts is challenging, as there are some letters that look almost identical but read differently and even have different pronunciations, especially to Europeans or people from other languages families.You can tackle the challenge from two angles: First angle is to learn how to read Arabic letters, but you will only master a few letters and end up having many questions. Therefore, you have to keep practicing. Second angle to tackle is to learn how to read sentences. This will help you understand the grammar. Grammar mainly breaks down the language into small parts and deals with how are parts are engaged in a sentence. Tips and Tricks for Reading Arabic Texts You can improve your Arabic reading skill if you follow these tips: Pronounce the letters inside and outside the text. You will notice that some letters are used more than others. Fist study the ones you already know then memorize the letters you dont know Practice reading Arabic aloud to enable your mouth to pronounce perfectly Make sure you read and pronounce correctly. You may need help from a native Arabic speaker here. Remember; reading one page three times may be better than reading three pages. Looking for more tips? Check out our blog on How to Learn Arabic Fast'. Syllables & Stress Although most Arabs stress regularly the penultimate syllable of most words, there are no rules governing the stress in Arabic.Only one of the few fields where the Arabic pronunciation is affected by accent is the stress in some few words. E.g. A word like Alamiah (the university) is pronounced in Gulf and Levantine Arabic with a clear stress on the second syllable, while in Egypt and North Africa the stress is on the penultimate syllable. Both pronunciations are correct in MSA. Choose Your Scope If you would like to learn Arabic reading, you have to decide Where you want to focus; Quranic Arabic, business Arabic, or any type else. Try to start reading in the field you learn.Beginners can start with words and phrases. Reading Arabic for beginners is much easier than reading novels and literature, as it requires thinking about complex meanings. Reading is not just pronouncing meaningless words. Avoid the Mistakes How do you read Arabic without mistakes?! You will naturally make mistakes when you are learning or reading. Try not to be frustrated. Aim to avoid common mistakes like misreading certain Arabic letters. Check you pronunciation with the help of a native Arabic speaker. Try to record or write his corrections. Remember your mistakes and try to avoid them. Avoiding these mistakes will help you progress faster. Why Do Arabs Write 7 in Words? Some Arabs used to chat online using English keyboard which doesnt have certain letters found in Arabic (- - , etc.), so they used numeric symbols to represent these letters. This phenomenon was called Franco Arabic. As these symbols werent adopted by any authorities and werent recognized as an Arabic alphabet, they differ from place to another and they were commonly used to express colloquial dialects only. Some symbols of Franco Arabic: Why Learn the Arabic Alphabet with Madinah Learning the Arabic Alphabet with Madinah Arabic is the best choice, because: Affordable experienced native male and female tutors to progress faster Interactive online courses that are easily to follow at home There is a free Arabic lesson without asking you to enter your credit card details Since 2003, Madinah Arabic has been the pioneer online portal for paid and not paid Arabic courses Getting ready for Lesson #2 Summary of the main points discussed in this guide: Reading Arabic is difficult but not impossible, so be patient and continue. Remember the names of the Arabic letters, as you may need them in the following pages. Keep reading the next pages of the expertly curated curriculum. If you find any difficulties or need any assistance, please write it in a comment below. Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. 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Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch NowLearn to pronounce a letter, using audio and description Test yourself on recognising the new letter in words Test yourself reading words that contain only letters you know so far Writing system of the Arabic languageFor the Arabic script as it is used by other languages, see Arabic script.Arabic alphabetScript type Abjad Period3rd century CE present[1]DirectionRight-to-left scriptLanguagesArabicRelated scriptsParent systemsEgyptian hieroglyphicsProto-SinaiticPhoenicianAramaicNabataeanArabic alphabetISO 15924ISO 15924Arab (160), ArabicUnicodeUnicode aliasArabicUnicode rangeU+0600U+06FF Arabic,U+0750U+077F Arabic Supplement,U+0870-U+089FArabic Extended-B,U+08A0U+08FF Arabic Extended-A,U+FB50U+FDFF Arabic Presentation Forms-A,U+FE70U+FEFF Arabic Presentation Forms-B,U+10EC0-U+10EFFArabic Extended-C,U+1EE00U+1EEFF Arabic Mathematical Alphabetic SymbolsThis article contains phonetic transcriptions in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. For the distinction between [], // and , see IPA Brackets and transcription delimiters.Arabic alphabet Arabic scriptHistoryTransliterationDiacriticsHamzaNumeralsNumerationvteHistory of the alphabet Egyptian hieroglyphs 32nd c. BCEHieratic 32nd c. BCEDemotic 7th c. BCEMeroitic 3rd c. BCEProto-Sinaitic 19th c. BCEUgaritic 15th c. BCEAncient South Arabian 9th c. BCEGeez c.5th c. BCEPhoenician 12th c. BCE(see below)Hangul 1443Thaana c.1601Adlam 1989Phoenician 12th c. BCEPaleo-Hebrew 10th c. BCESamaritan 6th c. BCEAramaic 8th c. BCEUnknown Kushan script 600200 BCEKharosthi 3rd c. BCEBrahmi 3rd c. BCE(Brahmic)Pallava 4th centuryCham 4th centuryDhives Akuru 6th centuryKhmer 611Tibetan 7th centuryPhags-pa 1269Devanagari 10th centuryCanadian Aboriginal 1840Hebrew 3rd c. BCEPahlavi 2nd c. BCEAvestan 4th centuryPalmyrene 1st c. BCENabataean 2nd c. BCEArabic 4th centuryN'Ko 1949Syriac 1st centurySogdian 2nd centuryOld Turkic 8th centuryOld Hungarian c.650Old UyghurMongolian 1204Mandaic 2nd centuryGreek 8th c. BCEEtruscan 8th c. BCELatin 7th c. BCEDeseret 1854Great Lakes Algonquian 19th centuryBlackfoot 1888Fraser 1915Saanich 1978Osage 2006Runic 2nd centuryOgham 4th centuryLycian 5th c. BCECoptic 3rd centuryGothic 3rd centuryArmenian 405Caucasian Albanian c.420Georgian c.430Glagolitic 862Cyrillic c.940Old Permic 1372Libyco-Berber 10th c. BCETifinagh 4th centuryNeo-Tifinagh 1970Paleohispanic 7th c. BCECountries and regions that use the Arabic script: as the sole official scripta co-official scriptThe Arabic alphabet,[a] or the Arabic abjad, is the Arabic script as specifically codified for writing the Arabic language. It is a unicameral script written from right-to-left in a cursive style, and includes 28 letters,[b] of which most have contextual letterforms. Unlike the modern Latin alphabet, the script has no concept of letter case. The Arabic alphabet is an abjad, with only consonants required to be written (though the long vowels are also written, with letters used for consonants); due to its optional use of diacritics to notate vowels, it is considered an impure abjad.[2]This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message)The basic Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters. Forms using the Arabic script to write other languages added and removed letters: for example is often used to represent /p/ in adaptations of the Arabic script. Unlike Greek-derived alphabets, Arabic has no distinct upper and lower case letterforms.Many letters look similar but are distinguished from one another by dots (ijm) above or below their central part (rasm). These dots are an integral part of a letter, since they distinguish between letters that represent different sounds. For example, the Arabic letters b, t, and th have the same basic shape, but with one dot added below, two dots added above, and three dots added above respectively. The letter n also has the same form in initial and medial forms, with one dot added above, though it is somewhat different in its isolated and final forms. Historically, they were often omitted, in a writing style called rasm.Both printed and written Arabic are cursive, with most letters within a word directly joined to adjacent letters.There are two main collating sequences ('alphabetical orderings') for the Arabic alphabet: Hija'i, and Abjadi.The Hija'i order (Hijiyy /hidajij/) is the more common order and it is used when sorting lists of words and names, such as in phonebooks, classroom lists, and dictionaries.The original Abjadi order (abjadiyy /abdadijj/) derives from that used by the Phoenician alphabet and therefore resembles the sequence of letters in Hebrew and Greek. Letters are also assigned numerical values (abjad numerals) for purposes of numerology, as is done in Hebrew gematria and Greek isopsephy. Letters in the Hija'i order are not considered to have numerical values.Modern dictionaries and reference books use the hij alphabetical order instead of the Abjadi alphabetical order, in which letters are arranged mainly by similarity of shape. The hijai order is never used for numerals.Common hijai orderbtthjkhddhrzsshghfqklmnhwyA different hijai order was used in the Maghreb but is now considered obsolete. The sequence is:[3]Maghrebian hijai order (obsolete)btthjkhddhrzklmnghfqsshhwyThe colors indicate which letters have different positions from the previous tableThe al-ikll order, now obsolete, also arranged letters mainly by shape. It was first used in the 10th-century work Kitb al-Ikll. The sequence is:[4]Al-ikll order (obsolete)btthjkhddhklmwnghfqrzhsshyThe colors indicate which letters have different positions from the previous tablehij collation compared to Hebrew, Syriac, and GreekThe abjadi order is the usual Arabic order in dictionaries and reference books of the late 1st millennium to the early 2nd millennium. However, this Arabic adjadi order is not a simple correspondence with the earlier north Semitic alphabetic order, as the latter has a position corresponding to the Aramaic letter samek , which has no cognate letter in the Arabic alphabet historically because Proto-Semitic fricatives * (represented by in in Aramaic[note 1]) and *s (represented by samek in Aramaic[note 2]) had merged into Arabic s.[5][6] The loss of same was compensated for:In the Mashriqi abjad sequence, by splitting the letter n into two independent Arabic letters: shn[note 3] and sn[note 4], with the latter taking the place of same ;And in the Maghrebi abjad sequence, by splitting the letter into two independent Arabic letters: ad[note 5] and ad[note 6], with the latter taking the place of same .The six other letters that do not correspond to any north Semitic letter are placed at the end.Common Abjadi sequence[3]bjdhwzyklmnsfqrshtthkhdhgh1234567891011121314151617181920212223242526272812345678910203040506070809010020030040050060070080090010001000This is commonly vocalized as follows:abjad hawwaz u kalaman safa qarashat thakhadh aagh.Another vocalization is:abujadin hawazin uiya kalman safa qurishat thakhudh augh[citation needed]Maghrebian Abjadi sequence (quoted in apparently earliest authorities & considered older)[3][7]bjdhwzyklmnfqrstthkhdhghsh1234567891011121314151617181920212223242526272812345678910203040506070809010020030040050060070080090010001000The colors indicate which letters have different positions from the previous tableThis can be vocalized as:abujadin hawazin uiya kalman afa qurisat thakhudh aghushNotes:^ Aramaic is from PSem. *[5][6]^ Aramaic s is from PSem. * & *s[5][6]^ From PSem. *[5][6]^ From PSem. * & *s[5][6]^ From PSem. *[5][6]^ From PSem. *[5][6]Part of a series onCalligraphyBy scriptArabicArabicIslamicTurkishPersianBrahmicIndianTibetanCyrillicSerbianVyazGeorgianHanzi-basedChineseKoreanJapaneseVietnameseLatinWesternMongolianThe Arabic alphabet is always cursive and letters vary in shape depending on their position within a word. Letters can exhibit up to four distinct forms corresponding to an initial, medial (middle), final, or isolated position (IMFI). While some letters show considerable variations, others remain almost identical across all four positions. Generally, letters in the same word are linked together on both sides by short horizontal lines, but six letters (, , , , ,) can only be linked to their preceding letter. In addition, some letter combinations are written as ligatures (special shapes), notably lm-alif ,[8] which is the only mandatory ligature (the unligated combination is considered difficult to read).Arabic letters usage in Literary ArabicAbjadi OrderRomanization[c]Letter name in IPALetter name in Arabic script[d]Value in Literary Arabic (IPA)Contextual formsIsolated formHija'iOrderMaghrebCommonFinalMedialInitial11 / , [e][alif]//, /a/[e]122b[ba]/b/22222t[ta]/t/32323 / th[a]//433j[dim]/d/[f]588[a]//62424 / kh[xa]/x/744d[dal]/d/82525 / dh[al]//92020r[ra]/r/1077z[zaj] [g]/z/112115s[sin]/s/122821 / sh[in]//131518[sad]/s/141826[dad]/d/1599[ta]/t/162627[a]//171616 / [ajn]//182728 / gh[ajn]//191717f[fa]/f/201919q[qaf]/q/211111k[kaf]/k/221212l[lam]/l/231313m[mim]/m/241414n[nun]/n/2555h[ha]/h/[h]2666w, [waw]/w/, /u/[i]271010y, [ja]/j/, /i/[i][j]28-- / [hamza(h)]//(used in medial and final positions as an unlinked letter)-[k]Notes^ Arabic: al-abjadiyyah l-arabiyyah [alabdadijalarabija]^ The Hamza can be considered a letter but it is not part of the alphabet.^ The romanization depends on each system or country; for example is romanized to G in Egypt and J in most other Arabic countries.^ The Arabic letter names below are the standard and most universally used names, other names (e.g. letter names in Egypt) might be used instead.^ a b Alif can represent different phonemes; initially: a/i/u /a, i, u/ or sometimes silent in the definite article (a)l-. Medially and finally it represents a long vowel /a/. It is also used in some hamzah // forms, check #Hamzah forms^ When speaking Modern Standard Arabic (al-Fu) the pronunciation varies regionally, most prominently [d] in most of the Arabian Peninsula, parts of the Levant, parts of Egypt (especially the countryside and upper Egypt), Iraq, and northern-central Algeria, it is also considered as the predominant pronunciation of Literary Arabic when reciting the Quran and in Arabic studies outside the Arab world, [] in most of Northwest Africa and parts of the Levant (especially urban centers) and parts of the Arabian Peninsula, while [] is the standard pronunciation only in Egypt, ([] appears as a dialectal pronunciation in coastal Yemen, and coastal Oman), as well as [] in Sudan.^ the standard name of the letter is zy but it is sometimes miscalled "zayn" .^ In certain contexts such as serial numbers and license plates the initial form is used to prevent confusion with the western number zero or Eastern Arabic Numeral for 5(). It's also worth mentioning that the initial form is usually used when writing the letter separately, rather than using the isolated form .^ a b The letters and are used to transcribe the vowels /o/ and /e/ respectively in loanwords and dialects. also appears as a silent letter in the name Amr /amr/ which is sometimes romanized wrongly as Amro or Amru.^ in Egypt and Sudan, the y is dotless in the isolated and final position, merging with the alif maqrah .^ can be considered a letter and plays an important role in Arabic spelling but not considered part of the alphabet.See the article Romanization of Arabic for details on various transliteration schemes. Arabic language speakers may usually not follow a standardized scheme when transcribing words or names. Some Arabic letters which do not have an equivalent in English (such as) are often spelled as numbers when Romanized. Also names are regularly transcribed as pronounced locally, not as pronounced in Literary Arabic (if they were of Arabic origin).Regarding pronunciation, the phonemic values given are those of Modern Standard Arabic, which is taught in schools and universities. In practice, pronunciation may vary considerably from region to region. For more details concerning the pronunciation of Arabic, consult the articles Arabic phonology and varieties of Arabic.The names of the Arabic letters can be thought of as abstractions of an older version where they were meaningful words in the Proto-Semitic language.Six letters ( ) do not have a distinct medial form and have to be written with their final form without being connected to the next letter. Their initial form matches the isolated form. The following letter is written in its initial form, or isolated form if it is the final letter in the word.The letter alif originated in the Phoenician alphabet as a consonant-sign indicating a glottal stop. Today it has lost its function as a consonant, and, together with ya and ww, is a mater lectionis, a consonant sign standing in for a long vowel (see below), or as support for certain diacritics (maddah and hamzah).Arabic currently uses a punctuation mark called the hamzah () to denote the glottal stop [], written alone or with a carrier:alone: with a carrier: (above or under an alif), (above a ww), (above a dotless y or y hamzah).In academic work, the hamza is transliterated with the modifier letter right half ring () or () on Wiktionary, while the modifier letter left half ring () or () on Wiktionary, transliterates the letter ayn (), which represents a different sound, not found in English.The hamza has a single form, since it is never linked to a preceding or following letter. However, it is sometimes combined with a ww, y, or alif, and in that case the carrier behaves like an ordinary ww, y, or alif, check the table below:Further information: Hamza Arabic "seat" rulesThe Hamza // (glottal stop) can be written either alone, as if it were a letter, or with a carrier, when it becomes a diacritic.[9] Hamzat al-madd () indicates a long // + /a/ sound as in sif /a.sif/ "sorry", while the other Hamzas indicate the glottal stop // in different positions of the word as in masl /mas.ul/ and sil /sa.il/, the writing of the Hamza is based on a set of rules, For the writing rule of each form, see Hamza Arabic "seat" rules.NameContextual formsIsolatedPosition occurrenceFinalMedialInitialHamzah al al-alif ( )Initial / Medial / Final positionsHamzah tat al-alif ( )-Initial position onlyHamzah al as-sar ( )-Medial / Final onlyHamzah al al-ww ( )-Medial / Final onlyHamzah al nabra ( ) (medial)Hamzah al al-y ( ) (final)-Medial / Final onlyHamzat al-madd ( )-Initial / Medial onlyThe following are not individual letters, but rather different contextual variants of some of the Arabic letters.NameContextual formsIsolatedTranslit.Notes and Phonemic Value (IPA)FinalMedialInitialt marbah( )(only final)h or t(aka "correlated t'")used in final position, often for denoting singular feminine noun/word or to make the noun/word feminine, it has two pronunciations rules; often unpronounced or pronounced /h/ as in madrasa [madrasa] / madrasah [madrasah] "school" and pronounced /t/ in construct state as in madrasatu sra "Sara's school".In rare irregular noun/word cases, it appears to denote masculine singular nouns as in usma, or some masculine plural noun forms as in baqqla plural of baqql.plural nouns: t (a preceding letter followed by a fatah alif + t =)alif maqrah ( )(only final)Two uses:1. The letter called alif maqrah or alif layyinah (as opposed to alif mamdda), pronounced /a/ in Modern Standard Arabic. It is used only at the end of words in some special cases to denote the neuter/non-feminine aspect of the word (mainly verbs), where t marbah cannot be used.[citation needed]2. A way of writing the letter y without its dots at the end of words, either traditionally or in contemporary use in Egypt and Sudan.In the fully vocalized Arabic text found in texts such as the Quran, a long following a consonant other than a hamzah is written with a short a sign (fatah) on the consonant plus an alif after it; long is written as a sign for short i (kasrah) plus a y; and long as a sign for short u (ammah) plus a ww. Briefly, a = ; y = ; and w = . Long following a hamzah may be represented by an alif maddah or by a free hamzah followed by an alif (two consecutive alifs are never allowed in Arabic).The table below shows vowels placed above or below a dotted circle replacing a primary consonant letter or a shaddah sign. For clarity in the table, the primary letters on the left used to mark these long vowels are shown only in their isolated form. Most consonants do connect to the left with alif, ww and y written then with their medial or final form. Additionally, the letter y in the last row may connect to the letter on its left, and then will use a medial or initial form. Use the table of primary letters to look at their actual glyph and joining types.Long vowels (with fully vocalized text)UnicodeLetter with diacriticNameTrans.VariantsValue064E 0627alif mamddahaa/a/064E 0649alif maqrahaa064F 0648ww mamddahuw/ ou/u/0650 064Ay mamddahiy/i/Regional Variation (Egypt and Sudan)0650 0649[a]y mamddahiy/i/In unvocalized text (one in which the short vowels are not marked), the long vowels are represented by the vowel in question: alif mamddah/maqrah, ww, or y. Long vowels written in the middle of a word of unvocalized text are treated like consonants with a sukn (see below) in a text that has full diacritics. Here also, the table shows long vowel letters only in isolated form for clarity.Combinations and are always pronounced w and y respectively. The exception is the suffix in verb endings where alif is silent, resulting in or aw. In addition, when transliterating names and loanwords, Arabic language speakers write out most or all the vowels as long (with alif, and with ya, and and with ww), meaning it approaches a true alphabet.The diphthongs urfu l-ln /aj/ and /aw/ are represented in vocalized text as follows:Diphthongs(fully vocalized text)Trans.Value064A 064Eay/aj/0648 064Eaw/aw/Other Diphthongsiyy/ijj/A final ya is usually written at the end of words for nisba (nisbah) which is a common suffix to form adjectives of relation or pertinence. The suffix is -iyy for masculine (-iyya(t)- for feminine); for example itirkiyy "socialist", it is also used for a singulative ending that applies to human or other sentient beings as in jundiyy "a soldier". However nowadays this final ya is mostly pronounced with a long ya (y mamddah) - as in itirk /itiraki/ instead of itirkiyy /itirakijj/. A similar mistake happens at the end of some third person plural verbs as in jaraw "they ran" which is pronounced nowadays as jar /daru/.Components of a ligature for "Allah": 1. alif2. hamzat wal ( )3. lm4. lm5. shadda () 6. dagger alif ( ) 7. hThe use of ligature in Arabic is common. There is one compulsory ligature, that for lm + alif , which exists in two forms. All other ligatures, of which there are many,[10] are optional.Contextual formsNameTrans.ValueFinalMedialInitialIsolatedlm + alifl/la/A more complex ligature that combines as many as seven distinct components is commonly used to represent the word Allh . The only ligature within the primary range of Arabic script in Unicode (U+06xx) is lm + alif. This is the only one compulsory for fonts and word-processing. Other ranges are for compatibility to older standards and contain other ligatures, which are optional.Note: Unicode also has in its Presentation Form B FExx range a code for this ligature. If your browser and font are configured correctly for Arabic, the ligature displayed above should be identical to this one, U+FEFBMain article: Arabic diacriticsThis section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Users of Arabic usually write long vowels but omit short ones, so readers must utilize their knowledge of the language in order to supply the missing vowels. However, in the education system and particularly in classes on Arabic grammar these vowels are used since they are crucial to the grammar. An Arabic sentence can have a completely different meaning by a subtle change of the vowels. This is why in an important text such as the Qurn the three basic vowel signs are mandated, like the Arabic diacritics and other types of marks, like the cantillation signs.In the Arabic handwriting of everyday use, in general publications, and on street signs, short vowels are typically not written. On the other hand, copies of the Qurn cannot be endorsed by the religious institutes that review them unless the diacritics are included. Children's books, elementary school texts, and Arabic-language grammars in general will include diacritics to some degree. These are known as "vocalized" texts.Short vowels may be written with diacritics placed above or below the consonant that precedes them in the syllable, called arakt. All Arabic vowels, long and short, follow a consonant; in Arabic, words like "Ali" or "alif", for example, start with a consonant: Aliyy, alif.Short vowels(fully vocalized text)CodeNameName in Arabic scriptTrans.Phonemic ValueRemarks 064Efatah a/a/Ranges from [], [a], [], [], to [e], depending on the native dialect, position, and stress. 064Fammah u/u/Ranges from [], [o], to [u], depending on the native dialect, position, and stress. Approximated to English "U" (as in "put") 0650kasrah i/i/Ranges from [], [e], to [i], depending on the native dialect, position, and stress. Approximated to English "I" (as in "pick")Main article: NunationNunation (Arabic: tanwn) is the addition of a final -n to a noun or adjective. The vowel before it indicates grammatical case. In written Arabic, nunation is indicated by doubling the vowel diacritic at the end of the word, e.g. ukran [ukran] 'thank you'. Nunation - tanwn formsSymbolTransliteration-un-in-anMain article: ShaddaGemination is the doubling of a consonant. Instead of writing the letter twice, Arabic places a W-shaped sign called shaddah above it.General UnicodeNameName in Arabic scriptTransliteration0651 shaddah(consonant doubled/geminated)An Arabic syllable can be open (ending with a vowel) or closed (ending with a consonant):open: CV [consonant-vowel] (long or short vowel)closed: CVC (short vowel only)A normal text is composed only of a series of consonants plus vowel-lengthening letters; thus, the word qalb, "heart", is written qlb, and the word qalaba "he turned around", is also written qlb. To write qalaba without this ambiguity, we could indicate that the l is followed by a short a by writing a fatah above it.To write qalb, we would instead indicate that the l is followed by no vowel by marking it with a diacritic called sukn (), like this: . This is one step down from full vocalization, where the vowel after the q would also be indicated by a fatah: .The Qurn is traditionally written in full vocalization.The long i sound in some editions of the Qurn is written with a kasrah followed by a diacritic-less y, and long u by a ammah followed by a bare w. In others, these y and w carry a sukn. Outside of the Qurn, the latter convention is extremely rare, to the point that y with sukn will be unambiguously read as the diphthong /aj/, and w with sukn will be read /aw/.For example, the letters m-y-l can be read like English meel or mail, or (theoretically) also like mayyal or mayil. But if a sukn is added on the y then the m cannot have a sukn (because two letters in a row cannot be suknated), cannot have a ammah (because there is never an uy sound in Arabic unless there is another vowel after the y), and cannot have a kasrah (because kasrah before suknated y is never found outside the Qurn), so it must have a fatah and the only possible pronunciation is /majl/ (meaning mile, or even e-mail). By the same token, m-y-t with a sukn over the y can be mayt but not mayyit or meet, and m-w-t with a sukn on the w can only be mawt, not moot (iw is impossible when the w closes the syllable).Vowel marks are always written as if the irb vowels were in fact pronounced, even when they must be skipped in actual pronunciation. So, when writing the name Amad, it is optional to place a sukn on the , but a sukn is forbidden on the d, because it would carry a ammah if any other word followed, as in Amadu zawj "Ahmad is my husband".Another example: the sentence that in correct literary Arabic must be pronounced Amadu zawjun shirrr "Ahmad is a wicked husband", is usually pronounced (due to influence from vernacular Arabic varieties) as Amad zawj shirrr. Yet, for the purposes of Arabic grammar and orthography, is treated as if it were not mispronounced and as if yet another word followed it, i.e., if adding any vowel marks, they must be added as if the pronunciation were Amadu zawjun sharrrun with a tanw

Arabic alphabet.Ancient South Arabian scriptAlgerian brailleArabic brailleArabic calligraphyArabic chat alphabetArabic letter frequencyArabic numeralsArabTeX provides Arabic support for TeX and LaTeXHistory of the Arabic alphabetModern Arabic mathematical notationRomanization of Arabic^ See the section on regional variations in letter form.^ Daniels, Peter T.; Bright, William, eds. (1996). The World's Writing Systems. Oxford University Press, Inc. p.559. ISBN978-0195079937.^ Zitouni, Imed (2014). Natural Language Processing of Semitic Languages. Springer Science & Business. p.15. ISBN978-3642453588.^ a b c Macdonald 1986, p.117, 130, 149.^ Macdonald 1986, p.130.^ a b c d e f g Lipiski, Edward (1997). Semitic Languages: Outline of a Comparative Grammar. Leuven: Peeters. p.157. ISBN978-90-429-0815-4.^ a b c d e f g Kogan, Leonid (2011). "Proto-Semitic Phonetics and Phonology". In Weninger, Stefan (ed.). The Semitic Languages. An International Handbook. Berlin: De Gruyter. p.55. 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The Unicode Consortium.^ For more information about encoding Arabic, consult the Unicode manual available at The Unicode website^ See also Multilingual Computing with Arabic and Arabic Transliteration: Arabicizing Windows Applications to Read and Write Arabic & Solutions for the Transliteration Quagmire Faced by Arabic-Script Languages and A PowerPoint Tutorial (with screen shots and an English voice-over) on how to add Arabic to the Windows Operating System. Archived 11 September 2011 at the Wayback Machine^ "Yamli in the News".Macdonald, Michael C. A. (1986). "ABCs and letter order in Ancient North Arabian". Proceedings of the Seminar for Arabian Studies (16): 101168.Nehm, Laila (2020). "The religious landscape of Northwest Arabia as reflected in the Nabataean, Nabataeo-Arabic, and pre-Islamic Arabic inscriptions" (PDF). Semitica et Classica. 13: 127154. doi:10.1484/J.SEC.5.122984.Shaalan, Khaled; Raza, Hafsa (August 2009). "NERA: Named entity recognition for Arabic". Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology. 60 (8): 16521663. doi:10.1002/asi.21090.Retrieved from " Arabic, and especially learning the Arabic alphabet, can be intimidating.Its a bunch of different letters, is written in a different direction, and has a few rules that you need to keep in mind.Hard work indeed! Ill be honest: learning the Arabic alphabet takes a bit of time. And learning how to actually use it takes longer. But its definitely doable. And really its not even that difficult.Or at least not as difficult as you first assume! I promise. In this post, Im covering some of the most important information about the Arabic alphabet.This includes the letters themselves, the four most important features of the alphabet (and why they are relatively easy to grasp), and tips for learning it.Ill even talk about if learning the Arabic alphabet is worth your time. Spoiler alert: it is, especially if you want to use the StoryLearning method. Lets get started!By the way, if you want to learn Arabic through stories, not rules, then I have some great news for you!My course, Arabic Uncovered, teaches you Arabic through the StoryLearning method! Its fun, easy, and effective!Get your free 7-day trial here.Lets first go over the entire Arabic alphabet. In the table below, you see all 28 Arabic letters.For each letter, you see what it looks like in the isolated form (more on that later), what the letter is actually named in Arabic, and then an approximation in English of what the letter sounds like.Lets give it a look. alif a beh b teh t the ss jeem j hah hh khah kh dal d dhaal dh reh r zain z seen ss sheen sh sad ss dad thd tah ttaw zah thd ain ain ghain ghh feh f qaf cc kaf kk laml meem m noon n heh eh/h waw w yeh yy/eeThe Arabic alphabetAs I said, the Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters. Not that different than the English alphabet of 26!Lets pause here for a second.While this is an article specifically about the Arabic alphabet (I covered Arabic pronunciation in a different post), a reminder on pronunciation is useful here.The approximations of what these letters sound like are just that: approximations.First, multiple Arabic letters have no equivalent in English. A great example is the letter . The best way to describe this is a guttaral stop at the back of your throat.Also, pronunciation of letters is not always consistent throughout words.Just like English, and pretty much any other language. The e in the words beg vs. hear, for example. Quite the difference.Thats not to say ALL Arabic letters are like this. The , for example, pretty much always sounds like a nn sound. Something to keep in mind when learning the alphabet!Lets move onto some features of the Arabic alphabet. Ive narrowed it down to the four most important rules you need to know. In all honesty, none of these are really that difficult. But they are weird at first!This is the first thing you should know (and probably already do) about Arabic. This can be intimidating at first.Writing right to left is new for most people and takes some getting used to.But just like anything, time and practice are the key ingredients here. And you get used to it pretty fast. Plus, even though its right to left, it still follows the one horizontal line at a time reading style of most languages.Once you practice (even just a little), the fact that you write Arabic right to left is more like a party trick. Not an actual barrier to learning.One thing to keep in mind: if you are right-handed and use a pen, you might end up with a little ink on your hands. But youll finally understand the pain of left-handers!Well.at least most of them. You dont write Arabic words as individual letters (like handwriting) but connect them together. That makes it somewhat similar to cursive.Now, I did say most of them. Thats because some letters introduce a break in the connection of the letters. A good example is the very first letter (alif).This will always create a gap, forcing the next letter in the word to take its isolated form (see next feature of the Arabic alphabet).Usually, though (as my Arabic teacher told me), the letters get jammed together.The reason this is confusing at the beginning is that it can slightly change the look of the letters themselves.Which brings us to #3This probably causes the most confusion for beginners.To put it in other words: a letter will look different in an Arabic word if its at the beginning (initial), the middle (medial), or the end (final) of the word.Sound confusing? Its really not, with a little practice. Let me explain.The table you read above presents Arabic letters in their isolated form (just what I call it).That is, by itself and unconnected to a word.Once you actually use it in a word, an Arabic letter can (but sometimes does not) change its look.Its important to note here that most of the letters dont look that much different when they change. Regardless of where they are found in a word, most Arabic letters are quite consistent.Easy to guess for beginners!That said, some letters DO take on a different form. This can be a bit confusing at the beginning. But it really just requires a little bit of rote memorization. And like I said at the beginning it just takes time.Lets quickly look at the letter that I already mentioned, as well at what the letter looks like at different spots in three different Arabic words.Isolated formInitial positionMedial positionFinal position3ady (average) Ba3d (after) Taba3 (habit)The different forms of the Arabic letter As you can see here, the letter changes its form in all positions of the word. It doesnt look quite the same in a word as it does in the isolated form. Interesting, right?Like I said, most Arabic letters dont change much. The letter is actually an extreme case. This form switching is quicker to learn than you think. Its not like you have to learn four different versions of all 28 letters!You read that right! Arabic officially doesnt have vowels.While this sounds really weird for a native English speaker, its actually not that much of a problem at all. Thats because Arabic does in fact have letters that make vowel sounds. These are the last three letters in the Arabic alphabet: the , the , and the . You see, Arabic is based on a root system. This means that any variety of words can usually be created from the root (usually three letters) by adding other letters.As just one example, the root (write), depending on what letter you add (and where), can become: writer, library, book, and student.Youve probably noticed that all of these words are slightly related. Another cool feature of this root system!Now that weve covered the Arabic alphabet and four important features you need to know, lets talk about how to actually learn it.Practice!That shouldnt exactly come as a surprise. But here Ill give you three specific suggestions.Writing is definitely the first thing you should do. Its the best way to become comfortable with the Arabic alphabet. Start with the individual letters.For a beginner, Arabic letters look more like complicated pictures than letters. But that complication goes away soon enough.After youve mastered the individual letters, practice writing full words. It doesnt even matter if you know what they mean.Writing Arabic naturally forces you to become acquainted with the shapes of the letters. And that will improve your ability to understand the Arabic alphabet much quicker.There are plenty of websites where you can find exercises writing full Arabic words. Use them to your advantage!Reading in Arabic will further internalize how Arabic works. Especially how the letter forms change. Same thing this time with the internet.Really any material of any difficulty level (at least at first) will do just fine. Thats because the comprehension of the language when first learning a new alphabet isnt even the most important thing. Rather, the familiarity with the alphabet is.Check out this list of the 11 best books for learning Arabic for some reading inspiration.This is where you take a word and break it down into its component letters. Of course, with Arabic, its not as easy as just splitting the word happy into h+a+p+p+y.Remember (as my Arabic teacher told me): Arabic letters get jammed together.This means that Arabic letters in a word are basically cursive and that they change their form depending on where they are in a word.While this is confusing at first, it gets much easier to understand. I promise. In fact, if you have been writing and reading Arabic (even without understanding everything), this has probably already happened naturally!Because youre probably seeing the letters that make up the words. And thats fundamental to understanding how the Arabic alphabet works.The question youve been waiting for! And its a valid one. Because lets be honest: Arabic isnt exactly a walk in the park.Plus, if Arabic learners are interested in communicating with Arabs, I usually recommend they pick Egyptian Arabic. Not Standard Arabic, which is much more formal.So that means learning the Arabic alphabet is a waste of time.right? Not at all.If you're learning Arabic (regardless of your reasons), its 100 percent worth your time to learn the Arabic alphabet.Theres only so long that you can get by without learning it. Eventually you will run into trouble. And when you do, it can be super frustrating.Ok, so maybe you are just learning a few Arabic phrases here and there.In this case, maybe you can get by with transliterations (writing what the word sounds like in your language instead of the word in the actual Arabic script).But if youre serious about the language? Then you should definitely invest the time in learning the alphabet properly! Because it makes understanding learning resources so much easier.Plus, if you are planning on spending anytime in the Middle East, pretty much everything is written in Arabic. This includes signs, menus, and anything else that has words on it.Learning the Arabic alphabet is well worth your time. Whether you are a complete beginner, or already know a few basic Egyptian Arabic compliments.Trust me on that one!I hope I havent scared you off yet.A theme that I have in my posts about Arabic is that its a difficult language to master, but not that hard to get the basics down.And the alphabet is no different.I mean it when I say this: you can learn the Arabic alphabet from complete scratch (and how the letters look in different words) in just a few days.Thats not being over-optimistic.Add in a little bit of practice (and an understanding of the four main features) and you are on the right path to learning Arabic alphabet.Your future self will thank you! Creator of the StoryLearning Method Olly Richards is a renowned polyglot and language learning expert with over 15 years of experience teaching millions through his innovative StoryLearning method. He is the creator of StoryLearning, one of the world's largest language learning blogs with 500,000+ monthly readers.Olly has authored 30+ language learning books and courses, including the bestselling "Short Stories" series published by Teach Yourself.When not developing new teaching methods, Richards practices what he preacheshe speaks 8 languages fluently and continues learning new ones through his own methodology. This 26-part video series is the most academically rigorous, comprehensive, and user friendly anywhere online for those wanting to learn Arabic letters. It was developed by the faculty at the Qasid Institute as a contribution to the Arabic learning community. These videos are just the tip of the iceberg. Get the FREE Letters Course + Worksheets Here Toni Hart "These videos are excellent. They are structured in a comprehensive way giving you a full overview of how to write the Arabic letters in different contexts. I highly recommend for any beginner student of Arabic" Skip to content This course is completely unique Although the method used in this course is a method used by any good Arabic teacher, to teach students how to read in a classroom course, it is the first time the method has been made available online. This course is the most effective way to learn the Arabic alphabet. Learning the alphabet versus learning to read There are many apps and websites that promise to teach you the Arabic alphabet. However, learning to say the alphabet is one thing but learning to read the letters in their different forms, disguised within words, is a completely different thing. To understand the difference, think about a 4-year-old child. They might be able to recite "A, B, C, D, E, F, G, etc..." and might be able to say the name of a letter if you point at it but show them the sentence "The cat sat on the mat" and they will have no idea how to interpret it and read it. Learning an alphabet and learning to read with it are not always the same thing. This course teaches you both. You won't learn the letters of the alphabet in order As with the English alphabet, the Arabic alphabet is said in a particular order. In this course we don't learn the letters in that order. This is because some letters are easier to learn than others. We start with the easy sounds that are most similar to English. The example words you see won't be the most commonly used words of the language At the beginning of the course, when you only know 6 letters, you need to practise reading words that contain only those letters. Words that contain only these 6 letters are not necessarily the most commonly used words. This doesn't matter - this course is about learning to read the Arabic script, it's not a vocabulary course. Exceptions As with any language, there are always exceptions to the rules. As this is a basic course, it only tells you the most important things and does not go in to details about exceptions. Start the course ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.110,331 active editors 7,014,497 articles in EnglishIgor Judge, Baron Judge, a British judgeNominative determinism is the hypothesis that people are drawn to professions that fit their name. The term was first used in the magazine New Scientist in 1994, after its humorous Feedback column mentioned a book on polar explorations by Daniel Snowman and an article on urology by researchers named Splatt and Weedon. The hypothesis had been suggested by psychologist Carl Jung, citing as an example Sigmund Freud (German for 'joy'), who studied pleasure. A few recent empirical studies have indicated that certain professions are disproportionately represented by people with appropriate surnames, though the methods of these studies have been challenged. One explanation for nominative determinism is the theory of implicit egotism, which states that humans have an unconscious preference for things they associate with themselves. An alternative explanation is genetic: an ancestor might have been named Smith or Taylor according to their occupation, and the genes they passed down might correlate to aptitudes for those professions. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Donkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)White dwarfArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutCongregation Shaar Hashomayim… that the Congregation Shaar Hashomayim (pictured) in Windsor, Ontario, was modelled after a synagogue in Montreal?... that NASA promoted the "faster, better, cheaper" approach to spacecraft missions in the 1990s?... that Black model Debra Shaw walked the runway in Bellmer La Poupe wearing a metal frame that generated controversy over a perceived reference to slavery?... that a spokesman for the Kaw Nation credited Robert L. Rankin with single-handedly preserving their language?... that multiple members of various royal families have competed in the Olympics?... that The Westerlies folded a piece of tin foil over the bell of a trombone to make it hiss?... that after runner Frej Liewendahl had broken Paavo Nurmi's five-year winning streak, he went to his hotel room with flowers to apologise?... that the crew of the US Coast Guard Cutter Dione repeatedly attacked the shipwrecks of oil tankers, believing them to be German U-boats?... that one issue facing tsunami sirens in New Zealand has been a youth subculture that steals sirens to compete for the loudest and clearest sound?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleTrifid and Lagoon nebulaeThe Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (28ft) telescope.In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals.An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people.The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran.In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final.Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: John R. CasaniRichard Gerald JordanFranco TestaRaymond LaflammeGertrud LeuteneggerMaria VoceNominate an articleJune 27: Helen Keller Day in the United StatesDepiction of Pope Agatho678 Pope Agatho (depicted), later venerated as a saint in both the Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches, began his pontificate.1800 War of the Second Coalition: French forces won a victory at the Battle of Neuburg, ending Austrian control over the River Danube.1905 First Russian Revolution: The crew of the Russian battleship Potemkin began a mutiny against their officers.1950 Korean War: Five North Korean aircraft attacked an American air convoy above Suwon Air Base in the first air engagement of the Korean War.2015 Ignition of corn starch caused a dust fire at a water park in New Taipei City, Taiwan, killing 15 people and injuring more than 400 others.Wilhelmina FitzClarence, Countess of Munster (b.1830)Frank Rattray Lillie (b.1870)Harry Pollitt (d.1960)Nico Rosberg (b.1985)More anniversaries: June 26June 27June 28ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAbout2024 variant of the Men's T20 World Cup logoThe ICC Men's T20 World Cup, formerly the ICC World Twenty20, is a biennial world cup for cricket in the Twenty20 International (T20I) format, organised by the International Cricket Council (ICC). It was held in every odd year from 2007 to 2009, and since 2010 has been held in every even year with the exception of 2018 and 2020. In 2018, the tournament was rebranded from the World Twenty20 to the Men's T20 World Cup. As of the 2024 tournament, twenty-four nations have played in the T20 World Cup. Nine teams have competed in every tournament, six of which have won the title. The West Indies, England and India have won the title twice each, while Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Australia have won the title once each. Sri Lanka, England, Pakistan and India have each made three final appearances, while Pakistan have also made six semi-final appearances. The best result by a non-Test playing nation is the second round appearance by the United States in 2024, while the worst result by a Test playing nation is the second round appearance by Zimbabwe in 2022. (Fulllist...)Recently featured: Michelin-starred restaurants in TurkeyTimeline of PartygateSongs by Gen HoshinoArchiveMore featured listsWhitehead's trogon (Harpactes whiteheadi) is a species of bird in the family Trogonidae. It is endemic to the island of Borneo, where it is an uncommon resident in primary mountain forest. One of Borneo's largest trogons, at 29 to 33 centimetres (11 to 13 inches) long, it is sexually dimorphic. The male is crimson on the head, nape, and underparts, with a black throat and grey chest; the rest of its upperparts are cinnamon-coloured. The female is similarly patterned, but cinnamon-brown where the male is scarlet. The species is primarily an insectivore, but also eats various plant materials, including fruits and seeds. Other than the timing of its breeding, typically between April and June, little is known about its breeding biology. It is classified as a near-threatened species, with population numbers thought to be declining and habitat loss a key threat. This male Whitehead's trogon was photographed perching on a branch near Mount Kinabalu in the Malaysian state of Sabah.Photograph credit: John HarrisonRecently featured: AtacamiteTurban Head eagleSpringbokArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2This article is about the year 678. For the film, see 678 (film). For the Argentine TV program, see 6, 7, 8.Calendar yearYearsMillennium1stmillenniumCenturies6thcentury7thcentury 8thcenturyDecades650s660s670s 680s690sYears675676677678 679680681vte678 by topicLeadersPolitical entitiesState leadersReligious leadersCategoriesBirthsDeathsEstablishmentsvte678 in various calendarsGregorian calendar678DCLXXVIIIAb urbe condita1431Armenian calendar127 Assyrian calendar5428Balinese saka calendar599600Bengali calendar8485Berber calendar1628Buddhist calendar1222Burmese calendar40Byzantine calendar61866187Chinese calendar (FireOx)3375 or 3168to (EarthTiger)3376 or 3169Coptic calendar394395Discordian calendar1844Ethiopian calendar670671Hebrew calendar44384439Hindu calendars- Vikram Samvat734735- Shaka Samvat599600- Kali Yuga37783779Holocene calendar10678Iranian calendar5657Islamic calendar5859Japanese calendarHakuchi 29()Javanese calendar570571Julian calendar678DCLXXVIIIKorean calendar3011Minguo calendar1234 before ROC1234Nanakshahi calendar790Seleucid era989/990 AGThai solar calendar12201221Tibetan calendar(female Fire-Ox)804 or 423 or 349to(male Earth-Tiger)805 or 424 or 348Pope Agatho I (678681)Year 678 (DCLXXVIII) was a common year starting on Friday of the Julian calendar. The denomination 678 for this year has been used since the early medieval period, when the Anno Domini calendar era became the prevalent method in Europe for naming years.July 27 The Siege of Thessalonica (676678) ends, when the Slaveni withdraw.Autumn Siege of Constantinople: Emperor Constantine IV confronts the Arab besiegers in a head-on engagement. The Byzantine fleet, equipped with Greek fire, destroys the Muslim fleet at Sillyon,[1][2][3][4] ending the Arab threat to Europe, and forcing Yazid (a son of caliph Muawiyah I) to lift the siege on land and sea. The victory also frees up forces that are sent to raise the two-year siege of Thessalonica by the local Slavic tribes.King thelred of Mercia defeats the Northumbrian forces under King Ecgfrith, in a battle near the River Trent. Archbishop Theodore helps to resolve differences between the two, thelred agreeing to pay a weregild to avoid any resumption of hostilities (approximate date).April 27 Emperor Tenmu holds divination for the purpose of proceeding to the Abstinence Palace.May 3 Princess Tchi suddenly takes ill and dies within the palace. Tenmu, her father, is unable to sacrifice to the Gods of Heaven and Earth.May 10 Tchi is buried at a place which could be Ak (Hygo Prefecture). Tenmu is graciously pleased to raise lament for her.Wilfrid, bishop of York, is at the height of his power and owns vast estates throughout Northumbria. After his refusal to agree to a division of his see, Ecgfrith and Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, have him banished from Northumbria.April 11 Pope Donus dies at Rome, after a reign of 1 year and 160 days. He is succeeded by Agatho I, who becomes the 79th pope. He is the first pope to stop paying tribute to Emperor Constantine IV upon election.In Japan, the national worshiping to the Gods of Heaven and Earth is planned. Tenmu tries to select his daughter Tchi as a Sai to make her serve the Gods. However, Tchi suddenly takes ill and dies.The Beomeosa temple complex in Geumjeong-gu (modern South Korea) is constructed, during the reign of King Munmu of Silla.Childebert III, Merovingian Frankish king and son of Theuderic IIIChildebrand I, duke of Burgundy (d. 751)Kinich Ahkal Mo Nahb III, Maya ruler of PalenqueApril 11 Pope DonusMay 3 Tchi, Japanese princessAbdullah ibn Aamir, Arab general (b. 626)Ifwine, king of Deira (approximate date)Aisha, wife of MuhammadArbogast, bishop of StrasbourgNathalan, Scottish bishopWechtar, Lombard duke of FriuliZhang Wenguan, chancellor of the Tang dynasty (b. 606)^ Haldon 1990, p.64.^ Lilie 1976, pp.7879.^ Treadgold 1997, pp.326327.^ Mango & Scott 1997, p.494.Haldon, John F. (1990). Byzantium in the Seventh Century: The Transformation of a Culture (reviseded.). Cambridge University Press. ISBN978-0-521-31917-1.Lilie, Ralph-Johannes (1976). Die byzantinische Reaktion auf die Ausbreitung der Araber. Studien zur Strukturwandlung des byzantinischen Staates im 7. und 8. Jhd [Byzantine Reaction to the Expansion of the Arabs. Studies on the Structural Change of the Byzantine State in the 7th and 8th Cent.] (in German). Munich: Institut fr Byzantinistik und Neugriechische Philologie der Universitt Mnchen. OCLC797598069.Mango, Cyril; Scott, Roger (1997). The Chronicle of Theophanes Confessor. Byzantine and Near Eastern History, AD 284813. Oxford University Press. ISBN0-19-822568-7.Treadgold, Warren (1997). A History of the Byzantine State and Society. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press. ISBN0-8047-2630-2.Retrieved from " 32009 Argentine TV series or program6, 7, 8First logoAlso known asThe Critique to Real PowerGenreArchive television programPresented byOrlando BaroneCarlos BarragnJorge DorioCynthia GarcaEduardo Massa AlcntaraMariana MoyanoDante PalmaSandra RussoNora VeirasCountry of originArgentinaOriginal languageSpanishNo. of seasons7ProductionExecutive producerDiego GvirtzProducerPensado Para TelevisinOriginal releaseNetworkTelevisin Pblica ArgentinaReleaseMarch 9, 2009 (2009-03-09)23 December 2015 (2015-12-23)Six in the Seven at Eight, usually called 6, 7, 8, was an Argentine political commentary TV program broadcast by the government-run Channel 7 since 2009. Its name comes from the fact that, when it first started airing, there were five members on the show's panel, and its motto was you are the sixth one (the viewer). Since it was broadcast by Channel 7 at 8 p.m., the name was shortened to "6, 7, 8". In late 2009, the program was moved to 9 p.m., a new segment was added to be aired on Sundays at night, and new guest panelists were invited, making it more than six members.[1] Nevertheless, the show's name remained unchanged.It was first hosted by Mara Julia Olivn and a panel which included Orlando Barone, Carla Czudnowsky, Eduardo Cabito Massa Alcntara, Luciano Galende and Sandra Russo, along with a guest analyst who would give their opinions throughout the program. Mara Julia Olivn announced in an interview for web site Television.com.ar that, on January 28, 2010, should make her last appearance on the program.[2] Her place was occupied by Luciano Galende, and from 2013 onward the host has been Carlos Barragn.The program was nominated to the 2010 Martn Fierro Awards in the category Best Journalistic Program.The program's panel discussed national and world events and analyzed their social and political repercussions on Argentina. The program has come under criticism due to its perceived advocacy of Kirchnerism, which is controversial since it is aired by a state-owned TV channel during the time when Cristina Kirchner was president. The program ceased to be aired shortly after the end of the presidency of Cristina Kirchner.6, 7, 8 was first aired on March 9, 2009. The initial name was "6 in the 7 at 8", making reference to the 6 people in the program, the channel Televisin Pblica Argentina that airs in channel 7, and that the program was broadcast at 8:00 pm. Although the number of people and the timeslot changed over time, the name "678" was kept. It is an Archive television program focused on politics and journalism. It was created during the campaign for the 2009 midterm elections, in order to broadcast the Kirchnerite propaganda known as Relato K, and to attack the opposing candidates. It received a privileged timeslot on Sundays, right after the broadcasting of the Ftbol para todos weekly matches. Once the elections were over, it continued to voice the Kirchnerite view in the conflict between Kirchnerism and the media.[3]Mauricio Macri, president of Argentina since December 10, 2015, appointed Hernn Lombardi as the new manager for Channel 7. Soon thereafter it was announced that the channel would not air 6, 7, 8 because the production company decided not to renew the contract with the TV Pblica.[4][5]According to Clarn newspaper the program uses archive footage to criticize Mass Media outlets, judges and political opponents to the national government.[6]On October 13, 2009 the program aired a video that had circulated in blogs. The anonymous video was recorded through a hidden camera, and it shows the journalist and columnist of newspaper La Nacin, Carlos Pagni, in an alleged operation to publish false information for the purpose of damaging the oil company Repsol YPF. The broadcast of the video was criticized by the Partido Solidario deputy Carlos Heller who was a guest on the program that day, expressing his objection to the publication of anonymous films. The contents of the video were criticized by the panelists after it was shown.According to an article in La Nacin that was published the next day about the segment, "the presentation of the hidden camera, and the images of the hidden camera (cut, but carefully and professionally edited) do not, at any moment, show the columnist in situations that could corroborate the serious and injurious charges about corruption that are made in the video through printed boards and a voice-over".[7]In the video, there are appearances by other people who may represent Pagni, receiving money in return for newspaper articles. However, after the airing on October 13, Pagni received the support of the Argentine Journalism Forum (Foro del Periodismo Argentino) and other journalists.[8]YPF issued a complaint to investigate who recorded the video, and the veracity of the facts that are seen on it. They assured that "it is true that the video is anonymous and made in a more obscure way. However, it warns that it was a journalistic operation against us".[9]2013 Martn Fierro AwardsBest journalism program[10]^ Asteriscos.tv Seis, siete, ocho y ahora a las nueve? (in Spanish)^ "6, 7, 8 en TVPblica.com.ar". Archived from the original on 2013-08-04. Retrieved 2010-04-16.^ Olivn, pp. 9-12^ "Chau 6, 7, 8". Archived from the original on 2015-11-25. Retrieved 2015-11-24.^ "Adis 678".^ Clarin.com, El programa que ataca a los medios crticos cuesta caro Archived 2010-01-13 at the Wayback Machine (in Spanish)^ La Nacin.com, Agravia Canal 7 a un columnista con un video annimo Archived 2011-06-05 at the Wayback Machine (in Spanish)^ Cable en Minutouno Archived 2011-07-06 at the Wayback Machine (in Spanish)^ Igual hubo una operacin, por Ral Kollmann (in Spanish)^ "Todos los nominados a los Martn Fierro 2014" [All the nominations for the 2014 Martn Fierro]. La Nacin (in Spanish). April 15, 2014. Retrieved April 15, 2014.Olivn, Mara Julia (2010). 678: La creacin de otra realidad. Argentina: Paidos. ISBN978-950-12-0700-2.Website for the company Pensado para TelevisinOfficial website of Canal SieteRetrieved from " 4The following pages link to 6, 7, 8 External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 22 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)678 (links | edit)Index of Argentina-related articles (links | edit)Orlando Barone (links | edit)678 show (redirect page) (links | edit)Six in the Seven at Eight (redirect page) (links | edit)44th Martn Fierro Awards (links | edit)43rd Martn Fierro Awards (links | edit)45th Martn Fierro Awards (links | edit)Relato K (links | edit)6-7-8 (redirect page) (links | edit)Talk:6-7-8 (links | edit)User:EranBot/Copyright/rc/62 (links | edit)Archive television program (links | edit)Talk:6, 7, 8 (transclusion) (links | edit)User:AlexNewArtBot/TelevisionSearchResult/archive2 (links | edit)User:AlexNewArtBot/FilmsSearchResult/archive19 (links | edit)User:AlexNewArtBot/LawFeedSearchResult/archive76 (links | edit)User:AlexNewArtBot/TestFeedSearchResult/archive115 (links | edit)User:AlexNewArtBot/ArgentinaSearchResult/archive3 (links | edit)User:CleanupWorklistBot/lists/Argentina (links | edit)User:Uanfala/dab/missing entries exceptions (links | edit)Wikipedia:WikiProject Argentina/Politics watchlist (links | edit)Wikipedia:WikiProject Latin America/The 10,000 Challenge (links | edit)Wikipedia:WikiProject Latin America/The 10,000 Challenge/11000 (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/6,_7,_8"This course introduces you to the Arabic alphabet. It starts with showing you how to write all 28 Arabic letters, the name of the letter and its pronunciation. You will discover that the Arabic alphabet is always cursive and letters vary in shape depending on their position within a word. We will explain the connection of certain letters is only with their preceding ones. Next, you will comprehend that, in Arabic, there are dashes and symbols above or below the letters called signs. These signs could be vowels, anti-vowels or doubling Arabic letter signs.The following section explains the concepts of short and long vowels. We will also highlight the importance of pronouncing the word correctly. Next, you will discover that long vowels or extended letters sound the same as short vowels, only extended more. Also, you will comprehend the differences between Sukoon, Shadah and Tanween.The final section shows how letter shapes change depending on where they are in the word. You'll look at the four different letters that represent an initial, middle or final part of a word.. Lastly, we will explain the first letter in the Arabic language, the letter 'Alef'. You will discover how it sounds like the letter A in English and is linked to its preceding letter. Explore the basics of the Arabic alphabet and learn to write and pronounce Arabic letters with this easy-to-follow free course.In This Free Course, You Will Learn How To View All Learning Outcomes View Less All Alison courses are free to enrol study and complete. To successfully complete this course and become an Alison Graduate, you need to achieve 80% or higher in each course assessment. Once you have completed this course, you have the option to acquire an official , which is a great way to share your achievement with the world. Your Alison is:Ideal for sharing with potential employersGreat for your CV, professional social media profiles and job applications.An indication of your commitment to continuously learn, upskill & achieve high results.An incentive for you to continue empowering yourself through lifelong learning.Alison offers 3 types of s for completed courses:Digital : a downloadable in PDF format immediately available to you when you complete your purchase. : a physical version of your officially branded and security-marked , delivered directly to your address when you complete your purchase. All s are available to purchase through the Alison Shop. For more information on purchasing Alison , please visit our FAQs. If you decide not to purchase your Alison , you can still demonstrate your achievement by sharing your Learner Record or Learner Achievement Verification, both of which are accessible from your Account Settings. If youre just starting your Quran journey, and want to learn Arabic alphabet, this is where it all begins. It forms the foundation for correct pronunciation, Tajweed, and reading fluency. This easy-to-follow guide is designed for Arabic alphabet beginners who want to recognize, pronounce, and connect Arabic letters with confidence. Heres what youll learn in this lesson: The complete Arabic alphabet chart with sounds Tips for pronouncing Arabic letters accurately How to combine and connect Arabic letters in words Fascinating facts about the Arabic language and script This lesson is perfect for anyone looking to learn Arabic letters and start reading the Quran smoothly. Before we dive into the details, take a quick look at the Arabic letter chart below. And dont worry if this is your first time well walk you through each letter, step by step. This is your first step to learn Arabic alphabet with proper sounds and letter shapes. Weve divided the Arabic alphabet into four beginner-friendly videos to help you learn step by step. Each video introduces a few letters at a time, guiding you on how to: Recognize Arabic letters by their shapes Practice pronouncing Arabic letters correctly Match each sound to its written form These lessons are ideal for Arabic letters for beginners, especially if youve never looked at the Arabic alphabet chart before. Please login for access. Login Every Arabic letter originates from a specific place in your mouth or throat. This place is called the Makharij. Understanding the roots of Arabic letters helps you: Improve your Tajweed Avoid mispronunciation Learn Quranic Arabic with better articulation Watch the video to explore how proper articulation enhances your reading fluency. Arabic letters are dynamic. They change shape based on their position in a word. Learning how to connect them is essential for reading fluently. In this lesson, youll explore: How Arabic letters combine and shift How to read connected Arabic letters Common patterns beginners need to know By now, youve completed a full tour of the Arabic alphabets and sounds. Lets recap: You can recognize and pronounce each Arabic letter You understand the concept of Makharij (articulation roots) Youve learned how to combine Arabic letters into words Youre now one step closer to learning to read Quran fluently. And if you continue practicing regularly, youll learn Arabic alphabet faster than you think. Up next: Learn Harakat the marks that help with vowel pronunciation in Arabic. Arabic is a deeply rich language, both in structure and history. Here are a few fascinating facts: The Arabic alphabet is the second most-used alphabetic system in the world after Latin The origin of the Arabic language goes back thousands of years Arabic has influenced languages like English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Urdu Arabic is written from right to left It doesnt use capital or lowercase letters all letters are uniform All Arabic letters are consonants, while vowels are shown as marks above or below letters Arabic is spoken and understood in over 25 countries learn arabic alphabet May 20, 2023 Learning the Arabic alphabet may seem like a challenging task, but with the right resources and dedication, it's possible to learn it online and for free. In this comprehensive and engaging guide, we'll take you through the entire Arabic alphabet, step by step, so you can master it easily. By following this guide, you'll be able to read and write the Arabic alphabet in no time. So, let's get started and learn the Arabic alphabet for free! Table of Contents Introdu