

L15

The Long Vowels

Amir al-Mumineen Ali (PBUH) in Nahj al-Balaghah:

«مَنْ قَرَأَ الْقُرْآنَ فَدَخَلَ النَّارَ فَهُوَ مِمَّنْ كَانَ يَتَّخِذُ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ هُزُوءًا»

“Whoever recites the Qur’an and (yet) enters hellfire, then (it proves that) he/she was from those who have been scoffing the signs of Allah (the verses of Qur’an).”

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as in the table.

Please refer to page 32.

		وَ	هُ	هُوَ
	لَ	عِ	جُ	جُعِلَ
	عُ	ضَ	تَ	تَضَعُ
	فَ	عُ	ضَ	ضَعْفَ
عَ	بِ	طُ	فَ	فَطْبِعَ
كَ	ظُ	عِ	أَ	أَعْطَكَ

يَعِضُ

كُتِبَ

تَنَدَّرُ

عُقِدَ

خُلِقَ

سَبَّلَ

تَجَدَّدَ

جُمِعَ

أُحْدِ

وُجِدَ

ذُبِحَ

نُصِبَ

أُنُنَ

يَعِظُ

كَلِمَتُ

سَتَجِدُ

عُنُقِكَ

لَأَجِدُ

هُمَزَةٌ

فُضِيَّتْ

أَتَذَرُ

رُسُلِكَ

فَكَبُرَ

عَقَبَةٌ

لُمَزَةٌ

فُتِحَتْ

سَنَسِيمٌ

وَبَصْرُكَ

There are three long vowels in the Arabic language.

Alif, symbolized by (اَ)

Yaa', symbolised by (يَ)

Waaw, symbolized by (وَ)

The long vowels are pronounced the same as the short vowels with a little elongation. For example: (اَ) = (ا) + (ا)

ءَا بَا تَا ثَا جَا حَا خَا دَا ذَا رَا
زَا سَا شَا صَا ضَا طَا ظَا عَا غَا فَا
قَا كَا لَا مَا نَا هَا وَا يَا

- ✚ The Pronunciation of (ا) after some letters is different. (Like 'a' in 'car' which is different from 'a' in 'sad').
- ✚ Note: The long vowel of Alif is sometimes written as a little Alif above the

letter. For example:

مَشَارِقُ ← مَشْرِقُ

Try to read the following Qur'anic words by pronouncing them syllable by syllable.

You may want to refer to page 36.

كَافِرٌ ← كَافِرٌ

عِبَادٌ ← عِبَادٌ

شِقَاقٌ ← شِقَاقٌ

ذَالِكَ ← ذَالِكَ

فَإِذَا ← فَإِذَا

ءَامَنَ ← ءَامَنَ

مَخَاضٌ ← مَخَاضٌ

نَاصِرٌ ← نَاصِرٌ

ثَلَاثٌ ← ثَلَاثٌ

وَاحِدٌ ← وَاحِدٌ

عَذَابٌ ← عَذَابٌ

حَاسِدٌ ← حَاسِدٌ