

## L 8

### Sun & Moon Letters

		"الحروف الشمسية"	
at-tijārah	(the business) التَّجَارَة	←	ت
ath-thawr	(the cow) الثَّوْر	←	ث
ad-dīn	(the religion) الدِّين	←	د
adh-dhanb	(the sin) الذَّنْب	←	ذ
ar-rukū'	(the bowing) الرُّكُوع	←	ر
az zilzāl	(the earthquake) الزَّلْزَال	←	ز
as-sūrah	(the chapter) السُّورَة	←	س
ash-shams	(the sun) الشَّمْس	←	ش
aṣ-ṣiraṭ	(the path) الصِّرَاط	←	ص
aḍ-ḍarb	(the hitting) الضَّرْب	←	ض
aṭ-ṭahir	(the pure) الطَّاهِر	←	ط
aẓ-ẓāhir	(the apparent) الظَّاهِر	←	ظ
al-lawḥ	(the blackboard) اللُّوْح	←	ل
an-nawm	(the sleep) النَّوْم	←	ن

The letters to which the "ل" of the definite article is assimilated are "الحروف الشمسية" (sun letters) and the rest are "الحروف القمرية" (moon letters).

Such as: القَمَر  
الْبَيْت  
العُرْفَة  
الكَبِير  
المَجْنُون

The Hamza of the article "أل" is only pronounced as a glottal stop when the respective word preceded by the article introduces a sentence or an independent part of a sentence (*Hamzat al-qat'*). Otherwise, Hamza is replaced by *Hamzat al-Wasl* (an *Alif* without *Hamzah*), which denotes that the *Alif* is no longer pronounced as a glottal stop.

المُعَلِّم (the teacher)

هُوَ المُعَلِّم (he is the teacher)

الصَّدِيق (the friend)

مَعَ الصَّدِيق (with the friend)

الشَّمْس (the sun)

All final vowels followed by the article **أل** of the next word are pronounced as short vowels in order to allow smooth linkage between the words: **fi+ al-bayt →**

**fi-bayt**: **فى البيت ← فى البيت**

عَلَى الطَّائِلَة

**alā+ attāwilah: alattāwilah**

If a word ends with *Sukan* which is followed by the article **أل** of the next word, the final *Sukan* usually changes to *Kasra*, which fulfills the function of an auxiliary vowel; as in:

حُدُّ الكِتَاب ← حُدُّ الكِتَاب

The preposition **مِن** however, takes *Fatha* as an auxiliary vowel:

مِنُ البَيْت ← مِّن البَيْت