

Vocalization, The Glottal Stop and Weak Letters

8. How many vocals are there?
 9. Where are the vocals written?
 10. What do the vocals denote?
 11. How many kinds of glottal stops are there?
 12. What is the *wasl* glottal stop?
 13. What is the *qat'* glottal stop?
 14. How many weak and normal letters are there?
8. There are four vocals:

Tashdīd: ّ, *al-madd*: ً, the *wasl* glottal stop and the *qat'* glottal stop: ء

9. All of the vocals are written above the letter except for the glottal stop if it has a *kasrah* and is at the beginning of a word.

For example: إِكْرَامٌ (respect)

10. The *tashdīd* denotes that one letter is actually two letters. For example: قَدَّمَ. (to lead the way) In this example the *tashdīd* takes the place of a second *dāl*.

The *madd* denotes that an *alif* has been erased after a glottal stop in the form of an *alif*. For example: آثَرٌ

The *wasl* glottal stop denotes that the *alif* should not be pronounced. For example: تَفَتَّحَ
الْوَرْدُ (the flower blossomed)

The *qat'* glottal stop denotes that the *alif* should be pronounced. For example: أَخَذَ (to take)

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