Unit 8  ل
Unit 8

Laam

Phonetics
More or less like “L” in English, but the french pronunciation is more appropriate to ل.
Exit: From both edges of the tongue and the upper gums.
Laam is a light letter.

Al-qiraa’ah ﺿرﺍﺀﺓ

la = ل
li = ل
lu = ل

lāa = لٍ
lee = لٍ
loo = لٍ

ṭalla َطَلَل + ل = طُلَل
ṭallī َطَلَل + ل = طُلَل
ṭallu َطَلَل + ل = طُلَل
If the letter Laam is followed by Alif and preceded by connector it is written

If the letter Laam is followed by Alif and preceded by a non connector it is written
Notice that:

1- When ل is initial or medial, it is written on the line and its left side disappears.
2- When it is final it is in the full form with a semi circle under the line.
3- ل can be connected from both sides.

**L is like a reversed L**
Unit 8

ًّ / insakh / insakhee

Ayna Laam

أين ل؟

٣ صلى / صلي

صل ل لا
لا

ل
لا

ل
لا

٣ ب ل ا
ب اس ل

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ل

ل بن

ل ي ل

ص ول

افصل افصل الأحرف

ل صوص

ب ل ل

ظلي

ليت

زلاط

بطيل

قل و انسخ قولي و انسخي

جوال

ليل

قلم

لبن

jawwal

layl

qalam

laban
Don't confuse between ل and ل. ل is not connected from left side but ل is.

The letters we know are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lebanese</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>لْبَانُ</td>
<td>shade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tongue</td>
<td>لْسَانُ</td>
<td>colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thief</td>
<td>لْصُ</td>
<td>messenger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tail</td>
<td>دْيَلُ</td>
<td>country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>لَا</td>
<td>he prays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proof</td>
<td>دْلِيلُ</td>
<td>request</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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