كتاب ألف باء
الوحدة الثالثة (القسم الأول)
مدة الصف: 75 دقيقة

المطلوب من الطلاب قبل الحضور إلى الصف:
- دراسة ص 46-55 (حتى الواو)
- القيام بتمارين 1-4 والقيام بتمرين 3 على الويب. مشاهدة فيديوهات كتابة ج خ
- تسليم تمارين 1 و 2 و 4

أهداف الحصة:
- التدرب على النطق الصحيح للحروف الجديدة ج خ من خلال قراءة كلمات جديدة
- التدرب على نطاق وسماع الحروف الجديدة – ج خ - وكتابتها بشكل صحيح
- تقديم عبارات "حببي" و"حببي دا"

الخطوات المتبعة:

التسخين: (5 دقائق)
بدأ الأستاذ بمراجعة التحليات

T: kiifik yaa Sam? (S’s name).
S: ta3baan.
T: shwayy? ta3baan shwayy? (T indicates a small amount with his fingers). What does shwayy mean? S2: a little bit?
T: Mumtaaz.
So (to another S): Do you speak Arabic?
S3: shwayy.
T: shwayy? so he’s a little bit tired. He might be 

تعيان كثير. Ktiir ktiir ktiir. What does ktiir mean? (Writes “ktiir” on the board.)
Ss: A lot?
T: Bravo.

Are there any qs on the HW?
- What sound does the sukuun make?
- Why do we write sukuun if we don’t use it?

أسئلة من الواجب: (20 دقيقة)
Can we write a combination of ح and ج on the same line? Do we have to start above the line? The computer puts it like that.

T: OK, with a new partner, someone with whom you’ve never worked, read through these words. I want you each to read each word least 3 or 4 times. As your partner reads words to you, listen carefully to what he or she is saying and help each other with pronunciation.

S: If the ح is deep, why doesn’t it make the alif sound deeper?
T: It is deep, but it’s not emphatic. The glottal stop is also deep in the throat, but that doesn’t make the alif any deeper. Just like when we say أهلا وسهلا. Note where you’re pronouncing the first “ا” sound. Another thing to keep in mind is that emphatics are not always in the back of the throat.

T (to entire class): OK, I’d really like to look at two words. #3 and #6. How do we say these words? How do we say #3?
Ss: Hajj.
T: Bravo. (To TA): kiifak yaa Haaj?
TA: kwayyis.
T (to class again): Good, did I just call him a Hajj?
Ss: No.
T: Bravo. How do we say #6?
Ss: HAAjj. (Ss pronounced the “A” like “hot”.)
T: OK, why A?
Ss: Haajj.
T: Bravo. What does Hajj mean?
S: Pilgrimage.
T: Bravo. What does Haajj mean?
S2: A very long pilgrimage?
T: OK, well we know that the two words must be connected. What did I call Michael (TA)?
Ss: Haajj.
T: Bravo, so a Haajj is “someone who has made the pilgrimage.” But it can also mean “buddy”. You use it heard in friendly conversations between friends. “kiifak ya Haajj?” is like “What’s up my friend?”
T: Habiibii is a word you need to know when you go to the ME. It’s in almost every song you hear. It’s essential to songs. Let’s listen to this song and see how many times we hear دثٍثً.

Ss: my love.
T: Bravo. What is nuur?
Ss: Light.
T: Mumtaaz. And what is yaa?
Ss: Oh?
T: Mumtaaz. عٍٍ means “eye”.
S: So he’s saying you light my eye?
T: Yes, it’s a very romantic thing to say, “the light of my eye”.

T: Keep repeating these words to yourself as you write. It will help you hear them better. And pay attention to the long vowels.

T: as a bonus, I’ll give you another word. So what was the word we’ve just seen so much of?
Ss: Habiibii.
T: Bravo. So I’m going to give you this word “da” (T writes Habiibii and da on the board). This word is Egyptian. It means “this”. So when you see Habiibii da, it’s like “this is my love”. When I point to you, you have to say “Habiibii da”. Maashii?
Ss: maashii.
T: And this song is great because it has English subtitles so you can understand what they are saying.

T: OK, so this is the mix. Notice that when we were listening to 3amr diab song, it was a salsa flavor. This is a hybrid flavor. This is an Arabic song that was produced in India so they’ve included some Indian dance and notice that the language is a good mix of the two.

شكرًا يا شباب!