This group of letters has the same shape. They are distinguished only by their dots.
In this lesson we will study the letter ﴿ (b) and the short vowels Fat-hah (۱۶۰), Kasrah (۶۰) and Dammah (۶۰). They are represented by marks called in Arabic (Al Harakaat).

1- Fat-hah ۱۶۰

is a small diagonal line placed above a letter, and represents a short (a). This (a) is pronounced as (a) in (tablet). The word Fat-hah means opening, and refers to the opening of the mouth when producing an (a).

The mark of Fat-hah ۱۶۰ is up, and my mouth goes up ۴۱۶۰. ba

2- Kasrah ۶۰

is a small diagonal line placed below a letter and represents a short (i). This (i) is pronounced as (i) in bin. The word Kasrah means breaking.

The mark of Kasrah ۶۰ is down, and my mouth goes down ۴۴۳۰. bi

Phonetics

Pronunciation: Like B in English.

Exit (The point of articulation of each letter):

Between the lips by shutting them.

Baa’ is a light letter as (b) in bag not as (b) in bar.
3- **Dammah**

is a small curl placed **above** a letter and represents a short (u). This (u) is pronounced as (u) in "bull". The word Dammah means a hug.

The mark of Dammah looks like a **whistle**, that I **blow** in.

Baa' with Fat-hah is ba = ﺏَ

Baa' with Kasrah is bi = ﺏِ

Baa' with Dammah is bu = ﺏُ

---

Read

Iqra’(m) / Iqra’ee (f) ١.١ (waahid=1)

١.٢ (ithnaan=2)

١.٣ (thalaathah=3)

١.٤ (arba3ah=4)

١.٥ (khamsah=5)
# Unit 1  ﺑ ﺕ ﺙ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isolated (1)</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Initial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>Grave</td>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gharb ﻮﻐﺮﺒ ﻪ</td>
<td>qalb ﻮﻕﻠﺒ ﻪ</td>
<td>qabr ﻮﻕﺒﺭ ﻪ</td>
<td>bayt ﻪ ﺑـ  ﻪ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that:
1- When ﺏ is initial or medial, its left side disappears and becomes shorter.
2- When it is final it is in the full form.
3- ﺏ can be connected from both sides.
4- ﺏ is always written on the line.

Help!

ﺏ is like a Boat. It has to float.
It has one dot Beneath

(1) The letter is written in the isolated form when it comes at the end preceded by a non-connector.
A non-connector is the letter that cannot be connected from left side. It will be studied soon inshaa’ Allaah (God willing).
### Unit 1

**Copy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ب + ب + ب</th>
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**Say and copy**

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<th>٣</th>
<th>٢</th>
<th>١</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>khamsah</td>
<td>arba3ah</td>
<td>thalaathah</td>
<td>ithnaan</td>
<td>waahid</td>
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**إِنْسَحُ / إِنْسَحْ خَيْيَ / قُوْلِي وَإِنْسَحُي**

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**Unit 1 ب ت ث**

Where is ب؟

ayna ب؟

去哪儿

qul wa insakh /qulee wa insakhee

Say and Copy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gharb غرب</th>
<th>Qalb قلب</th>
<th>Qabr قبر</th>
<th>Bayt بيت</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>

**Inshaa' Allaah**

"Inshaa' Allaah" is one of the most common expressions, or verbal appendages, in the Arab world and beyond it: Persian, Turkish and Urdu speakers…

This Arabic expression meaning 'If Allaah wills it' or "if God wills it." It is a conjunction of the proper name for God (Allaah) and the Arabic words for he wills. This expression is usually said when referring to a situation in the future e.g. inshaa' Allaah I will go to the grocery shop tomorrow.
Unit 1

Taa' 

Phonetics
Pronunciation: Like T in English.
Exit: The tip of the tongue and the roots of the two upper central incisors.
Taa' is a light letter as "t" in "tab" not as "t" in "target"

What is The Absence Of Vowels (Sukoon ـ )?
Linguistically, the word Sukoon means "calm".
This mark written on the top of the Arabic letter indicates that this letter is not followed by any vowel’s sound. It is pronounced as (n) in ant, (t) in cat…etc

Sukoon is a pause on the letter: you just stop on the letter and then you say the next letter.

Stoo0000o0p at the red circle

Important Notes:
1- An Arabic word never starts with Sukoon.
2- If you pause on any word, you have to pause with Sukoon on the last letter, of the word, even if there is a different mark on it.
Unit 1

taa' with Fat-hah is ta = 

Qul (m) قُلْ

taa' with Kasrah is ti = 

Qooli (f) قولِي

taa' with Dammah is tu = 

Read

Iqra'/Iqra'ee اقرأ أقرأ بِثَبْ

1 - بت بت بت تبت مبت

2 - بت بت بت تبت مبت

3 - بت بت تبت مبت

4 - بت بت تبت مبت

5 - بت بت تبت مبت

Tadreebaat

taa' with Fat-hah is ta = 

tab تبت

Qul (m) قُلْ

taa' with Kasrah is ti = 

bat بَتْ

Qooli (f) قولِي

taa' with Dammah is tu = 

tit تبت

tub تبت

tab + بت = تبت

bat + بت = بَتْ

tit + بت = تَبْ

tub + بت = تَبْ

tub + بت + بت = نَبْتَ
### Notice that: "ت" has the same rules of writing as "ب"
Unit 1

Copy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ت+ب</th>
<th>ت+ب</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ت+ب</td>
<td>ت+ب</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Say and copy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
Unit ١

Where is ت؟

Ayna ت؟

٣ تَحْتَ بَيْتُ قَلْبُ نُورُ

٣ تَوْحِيدُ

٢ يَوْمُ حَيَاةُ بَنْتُ بَقرَةٌ

٤ قُلْ وَإِنْسَخُ / قُوْلِي وَإِنْسَخِي

Say and copy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hoot</th>
<th>Bint</th>
<th>Kitaab</th>
<th>Tamr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.......</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Phonetics
Pronunciation: Like Th (thin) in English.
Exit: The tip of the tongue and the tips of the two upper central incisors.
Thaa’ is a light letter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ثاء</td>
<td>Th (thin)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

thaa' with Fat-hah is tha = ث
thaa' with Kasrah is thi = ث
thaa' with Dammah is thu = ث

Qul (m) ﻗُلْ Qoolee (f) قُوْلِي

thaba ثَبّ + بّ = ثَبّ
batha بّ + ثّ = بّثّ
thabata ثّ + بّ + ثّ = ثّبّثّ
tabuthu ثّ + بّ + ثّ = ثّبّثّ
Unit 1

In this lesson we study the letter (ﺙ) and the Shaddah (٧)

What is Shaddah (٧)?
This mark written on the top of the Arabic letter indicates that the letter should be stressed (which means to pause on the letter and then to say the same letter with a vowel).

Shaddah can be with the Fat-hah ٧ or the Kasrah ٧ or the Dammah ٧

Help

Shaddah is repeating the letter twice without moving the tongue: once with a sukoon and once with a vowel

1-Shaddah with Fat-hah
Example: when you say: what time is it?
On the first 't' there is a Sukoon and on the second there is a Fat-hah.

2- Shaddah with Kasrah
Example: when you say: Do you like hot tea?
On the first 't' there is a Sukoon and on the second there is a Kasrah.

3- Shaddah & Dammah
Example: when you say: I like it too
On the first 't' there is a Sukoon and on the second there is a Dammah.

In this lesson we study the letter (ﺙ) and the Shaddah (٧) and the Shaddah (٧)

with shaddah and Fat-hah) is batta

with shaddah and Kasrah) is batti

with shaddah and Dammah) is battu
Unit 1

Iqra'/Iqra'ee

Read

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>بَتْ بَتَّ بِتْ بَتِّ بِتْ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>بُتْ بَتَّ بِتْ بَتِّ بِتْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>بُتْ بَتَّ بِتْ بَتِّ بِتْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>بُتْ بَتَّ بِتْ بَتِّ بِتْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>بُتْ بَتَّ بِتْ بَتِّ بِتْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolated</td>
<td>Final</td>
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<tr>
<td>inheritance</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'irth</td>
<td>Thuluth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ت</td>
<td>ث</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notice that:** ث has the same rules of writing as ب and ت

**TH** = ث

THree dots on the top
## تدريباً تً 

Copy 

### insakh / insakhei

### ifsil / ifsile al-ahruf

### Separate the letters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ب ث</th>
<th>ب ث</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ث ث</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Where is ث؟

Ayna 

- تً؟
- شهو
- صديق
- ستشفى
- ثلاثة

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Page 24
### Unit 1

**Say and Copy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ʼirth</th>
<th>Thuluth</th>
<th>Unthaa</th>
<th>Thawb</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Help!

- Th — Three dots above
- T — Two dots above
- B — One dot beneath

Right to left
Listen, then put the marks.

1- بت 2- تب 3- تتب 4- بتت 5- ثبت

Listen, then write the word.

1- 1 2- 2 3- 3 4- 4 5- 5

Circle the first letter al- harf from the word al- kalimah that you hear.

1- بت 2- ثبت 3- تبت 4- بثت 5- ثبت
Unit 1

Listen then write the number under the picture

How many...?

Kam

* These exercises are to be done with your teacher
Didn't Allah say:

"Wa laqad yassarna-l-Qur'aana li-thikri fa-hal mim-mudakir"

We have indeed made the Qur'aan easy to understand and remember: then is there any that will receive admonition?