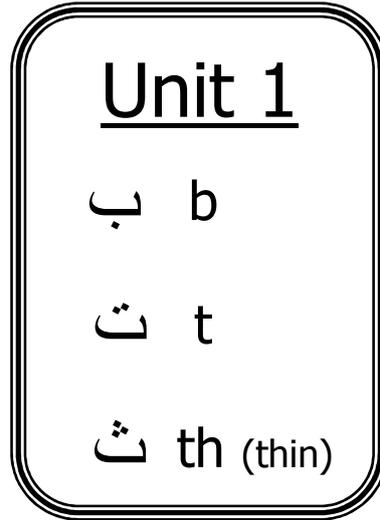
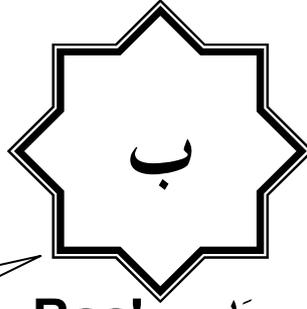


# Unit 1 ب ت ث



This group of letters has the same shape.  
They are distinguished only by their dots.

# Unit 1 ب ت ث



My name is....

**Baa'** بَاء

Al-qiraa'ah الْقِرَاءَةُ

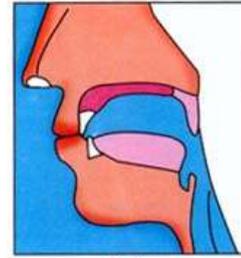
**The Reading**

## 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.



**In this lesson we will study the letter ( ب ) and the short vowels Fat-hah ( َ ), Kasrah ( ِ ) and Dammah ( ُ ) They are represented by marks called in Arabic (Al Harakaat)**

## 1- Fat-hah فَتْحَةٌ ( َ )

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 فَتْحَةٌ is **up**, and my mouth goes **up**



## 2- Kasrah كَسْرَةٌ ( ِ )

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 كَسْرَةٌ is **down**, and my mouth goes **down**



# Unit 1 ب ت ث

## 3- Dammah ضَمَّةٌ ( ُ )

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 ضَمَّةٌ 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

Qul (m) قُلْ  
Qoolee (f) قُولِي  
**Say**  
m = masculine  
f = feminine

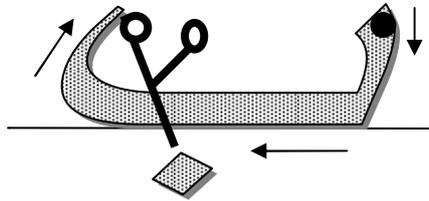
تَدْرِيبَاتُ  
**Exercises**

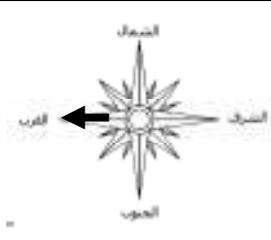
**Read**

إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأِي Iqra'(m) / Iqra'ee (f)

بَ	بِ	بُ	١ (waaḥid=1)
بَ	بِ	بُ	٢ (ithnaan=2)
بَ	بِ	بُ	٣ (thalaathah=3)
بَ	بِ	بُ	٤ (arba3ah=4)
بَ	بِ	بُ	٥ (khamsah=5)

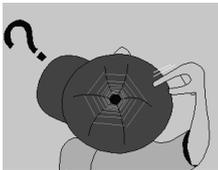
# Unit 1 ب ت ث



Isolated (1)	Final	Medial	Initial
			
gharb غَرْبٌ	qalb قَلْبٌ	qabr قَبْرٌ	bayt بَيْتٌ
ب	ب	ب	ب

## 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.

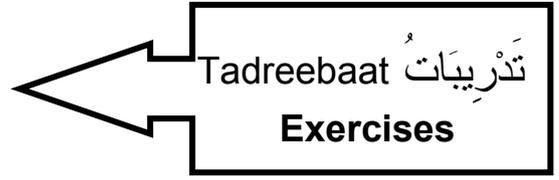


ب is like a **B**oat. It has to float.

It has one dot **B**eneath

- (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 ب ت ث



Copy

insakh(m) / insakhee(f) اِنْسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي

١

ب+ب+ب	ب+ب	بُ	بِ	بَ
ببب •••	بب ••	بُ •	بِ •	بَ •
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

qul wa insakh / qoolee wa insakhee قُلْ وَاِنْسَخْ / قُولِي وَاِنْسَخِي

٢

Say and copy

٥	٤	٣	٢	١
khamsah	arba3ah	thalaathah	ithnaan	waahid
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

# Unit 1 ب ت ث

Where is ب ?

أَيْنَ ب؟ ٣ ب ayna

بَيْتٌ تَوْحِيدٌ صَبْرٌ نُورٌ رَبٌّ تَيْنٌ  
جَبَلٌ جَارٌ كَلْبٌ شَيْطَانٌ نَبِيٌّ قَلْبٌ

قُلْ وَانْسَخْ / قُولِي وَانْسَخِي ٤ qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

Say and Copy

Gharb غَرْبٌ	Qalb قَلْبٌ	Qabr قَبْرٌ	Bayt بَيْتٌ
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

## 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 ب ت ث



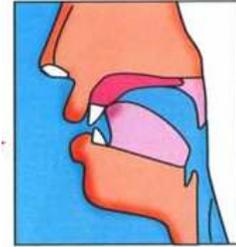
Al-qiraa'ah الْقِرَاءَةُ  
The Reading

## 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"



**In this lesson we study the letter ( ت ) and the Sukoon ( ◌ )  
(Absence of a Vowel )**

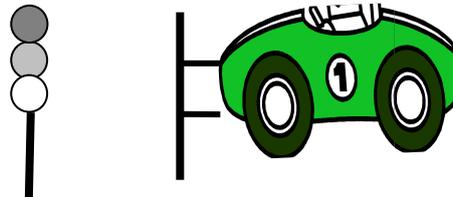
**What is The Absence Of Vowels ( Sukoon ◌ )?**

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.



Stoooooop 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 ب ت ث

taa' with Fat-hah is ta = تَ

taa' with Kasrah is ti = تِ

taa' with Dammah is tu = تُ

Qul (m) قُلْ

Qoolee (f) قُولِي

tab تَ + بَ = تَبْ

bat بَ + تَ = بَاتَ

tit تَ + تَ = تَتِ

tub تُ + بَ = تُبْ

tubtu تُ + بَ + تُ = تُبْتُ

تَدْرِيبَاتُ

Tadreebaat

Read

إِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأْ

1 - تَبْ بَاتَ بَاتَ بُتَ تَبْ تَبْ

2 - بَاتَ تَبْ تَبْ بَاتَ بُتَ تَبْ

3 - تَبْتُ تَبْتُ تَبْتُ

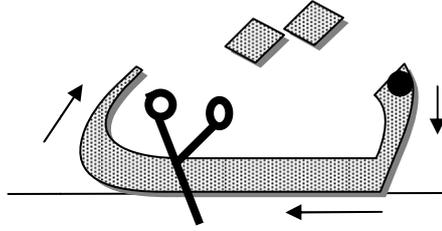
4 - بَاتَ تَبْ تَبْ تَبْ بَاتَ

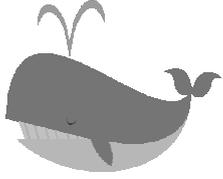
5 - تَبْتُ تَبْتُ تَبْتُ تَبْتُ

# Unit 1 ب ت ث

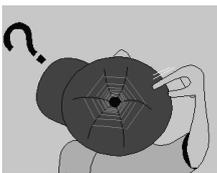
Al-kitaabah الكِتَابَةُ

The Writing



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
			
Whale هُوتُ	girl بِنْتُ	book كِتَابُ	Dates تَمْرُ
هـ	بـ	كـ	تـ

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



Help!

T = ت

Two dots on the Top

# Unit 1 ب ت ث



Copy

1 اِنْسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي insakh / insakhe

ت+ب	ب+ت	ت+ت+ت	ت+ت	تُ	تِ	تَ
تِب	بِت	تتت	تت	تُ	تِ	تَ
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

2 قُلْ وَانْسَخْ / قُولِي وَانْسَخِي qul wa insakh / qoolee wa insakhee

Say and copy

٥	٤	٣	٢	١
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

# Unit 1 ب ت ث

Where is ت ?

Ayna ت

أَيْنَ ت؟

٣

تَحْتُ

نُورَ

قَلْبَ

بَيْتُ

تَوْحِيدُ

بَقْرَةَ

بِنْتُ

حَيَاةِ

يَوْمُ

ثَوْبُ

qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

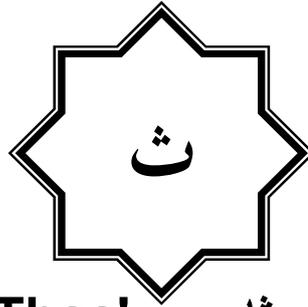
وَإِنْسَخْ / قُولِي وَإِنْسَخِي

٤

Say and copy

Hoot حُوتُ	Bint بِنْتُ	Kitaab كِتَابُ	Tamr تَمْرُ
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

# Unit 1 ب ت ث



Thaa' ثاء

Al-qiraa'ah الْقِرَاءَةُ

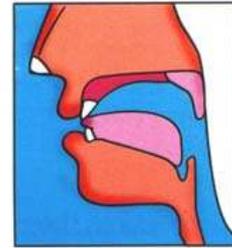
The Reading

## 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.



thaa' with Fat-hah is tha = ثَ

thaa' with Kasrah is thi = ثِ

thaa' with Dammah is thu = ثُ

Qul (m) قُلْ

Qoolee (f) قُولِي

thaba ثَ + بَ = ثَبَ

batha بَ + ثَ = بَثَ

thabata ثَ + بَ + تَ = ثَبَتَ

tabuthu تَ + بُ + ثُ = تَبُثُ

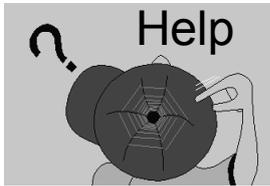
# Unit 1 ب ت ث

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

## What is Shaddah ( ّ )?

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 َ or the Kasrah ِ or the Dammah ُ



**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.

بَتَّ (ت with shaddah and Fat-hah) is batta = بَتَّ  
بَتِّ (ت with shaddah and Kasrah) is batti = بَتِّ  
بَتُّ (ت with shaddah and Dammah) is battu = بَتُّ

# Unit 1 ب ت ث

بَ + ث = بَثٌ (بَ with shaddah and Fat-hah) is bath-tha

بِ + ث = بَثِي (بِ with shaddah and Kasrah) is bath-thi

بُ + ث = بَثُ (بُ with shaddah and Dammah) is bath-thu

batta    بَ + ت = بَاتٌ

tabba    تَ + ب = تَابٌ

bath-tha    بَ + ث = بَثٌ

tabbat    تَ + بَ + ت = تَبَّتْ

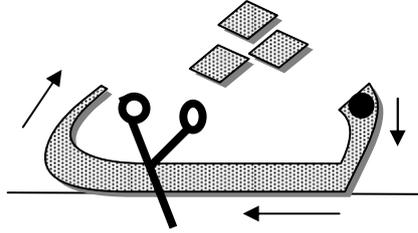
tabuth-thu    تَ + بُ + ث = تَبُثُ

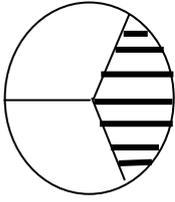
Read	Iqra'/Iqra'ee    اِقْرَأْ / اِقْرَأِي				
تَبَّ	بَثَّ	تَثَّ	تَبُّ	بَثُّ	- ١
تَبَّتْ	بَثَّتْ	تَثَّتْ	تَبُّتْ	بَثُّتْ	- ٢
تَبَّ	بَثَّ	بَثَّ	بَثُّ	بَثُّ	- ٣
		تَبُّثُ	تَبُّثُ	بَثُّثُ	- ٤
		تَبَّتْ	تَبَّتْ	بَثَّتْ	- ٥

# Unit 1 ب ت ث

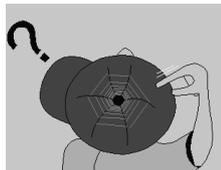
Al-kitaabah الْكِتَابَةُ

The Writing



Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
 inheritance	 third	 female	 dress
'irth إِرْثُ	Thuluth ثُلُوثُ	Unthaa أَنْثَى	Thawbُ ثَوْبُ
ث	ث	ث	ث

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



Help!

TH = ث

THree dots on the top

# Unit 1 ب ت ث

Tadreebaat تَدْرِيبَاتُ

Copy

انسَخْ / اِنْسَخِي insakh / insakhee

١

ث+ب+ت	ب+ث	ث+ث+ث	ث+ث	ثُ	ثِ	ثَ
ثبت	بث	ثثث	ثث	بث	بث	بث
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ifsil / ifsilee al-ahruf

افصلْ / افصلي الأحرَفَ

٢

Separate the letters

	ثبت	ب ث	بث
	تبث		تب
	بثث		ثث

Where is ث ?

ث Ayna

أَيْنَ ث ؟

٣

مُسْتَشْفَى

ثَلَاثَةٌ

صَدِيقَ

شَهْرَ

ثَوْبُ

شَيْطَانِ

شَارِعُ

مَثَلُ

غَيْثُ

مُتَلِّثٌ

# Unit 1 ب ت ث

qul wa insakh / qulee wa insakhee

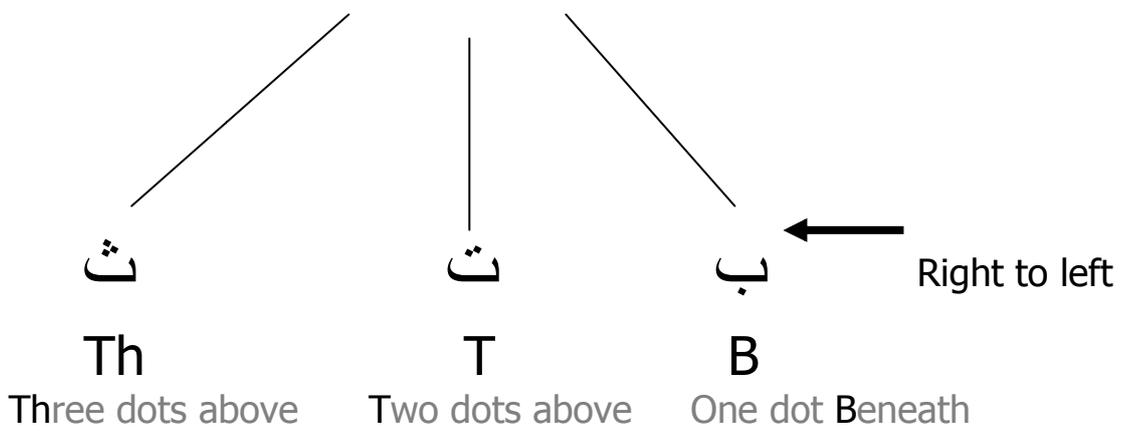
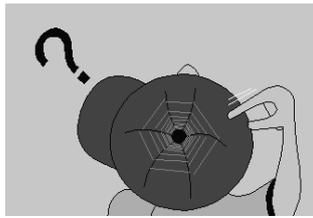
قُلْ وَأَنْسَخْ / قُولِي وَأَنْسَخِي



Say and Copy

'irth إِرْثُ	Thuluth ثُلُوثُ	Unthaa أَنْثَى	Thawb ثَوْبُ
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

Help!



# Unit 1 ب ت ث



Connect

صِلْ / صِلِي sil / sily

..... ت ب ت      تب      ت ب  
..... ت ب ت      ..... ث ب  
..... ت ب ث      ..... ب ت

إِسْمَعْ / إِسْمَعِي ثُمَّ اُكْتُبْ / اُكْتُبِي الْحَرَكَاتِ \*

Isma3 / Isma3ee thumma uktub / uktubee al-harakāt

Listen, then put the marks.

١- بت      ٢- تب      ٣- تبت      ٤- بثت      ٥- ثبت

إِسْمَعْ / إِسْمَعِي ثُمَّ اُكْتُبْ / اُكْتُبِي الْكَلِمَةَ \*

Isma3 / Isma3ee thumma uktub / uktubee al-kalimah

Listen, then write the word.

..... - ١      ..... - ٢      ..... - ٣  
..... - ٤      ..... - ٥

ضَعْ / ضَعِي دَائِرَةً حَوْلَ الْحَرْفِ الْأَوَّلِ مِنَ الْكَلِمَةِ الَّتِي تَسْمَعُهَا / تَسْمَعِينَهَا \*

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

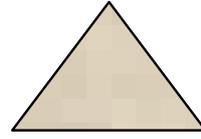
١- بت ت      ٢- ث ت ب      ٣- ت ب ث  
٤- ب ث ت      ٥- ت ث ب

# Unit 1 ب ت ث

إِسْمَعْ / اسْمَعِي ثُمَّ اُكْتُبْ / اُكْتُبِي الرَّقْمَ تَحْتَ الصُّورَةِ

٥

Listen then write the number under the picture

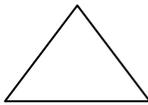
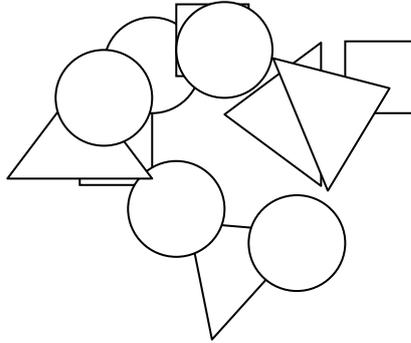


How many...?

Kam

كَمْ ... ؟

٦



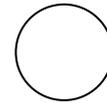
مُثَلَّثٌ

Muthallath



مُرَبَّعٌ

Murabba3



دَائِرَةٌ

Daa'irah

\* These exercises are to be done with your teacher

## Arabic is Easy

Didn't Allah say:

﴿ وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ ﴾ القمر ٢٢

"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?