

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah,  
The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful

أهلاً وسهلاً بكم في دورة اللغة العربية – المستوى المبتدئ

Welcome to - LEVEL 0 – Arabic Language Course

Level – 0

Class # 2

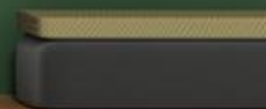
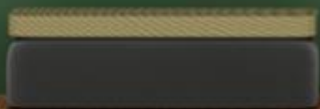
**ArabicInEnglish.com**

# Outlines of This Lesson

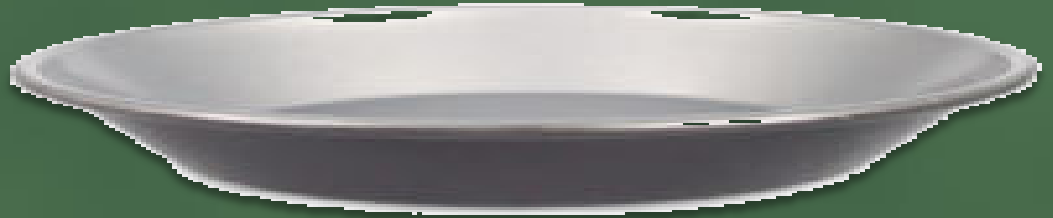


**For Each Letter (Bā') – (Tā') – (Thā'):**

- **Formation of the letter**
- **Articulation (Place of Origin) - *Makhraj***
- **Letter with (Diacritic Marks) - *Al-Harakāt***
- **Reading Vocabulary Practice**
- **Writing Letter Script/composition of words**
- **Homework**
- **Grammar: Noun -*Ism***



با

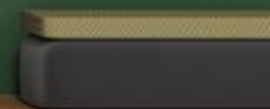
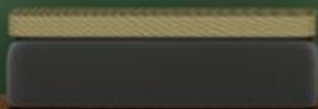


Bā' / Baa

B



(Ba' Sound is like the *b* in baby).



# مخرج الحرف (ب) Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter (ب)

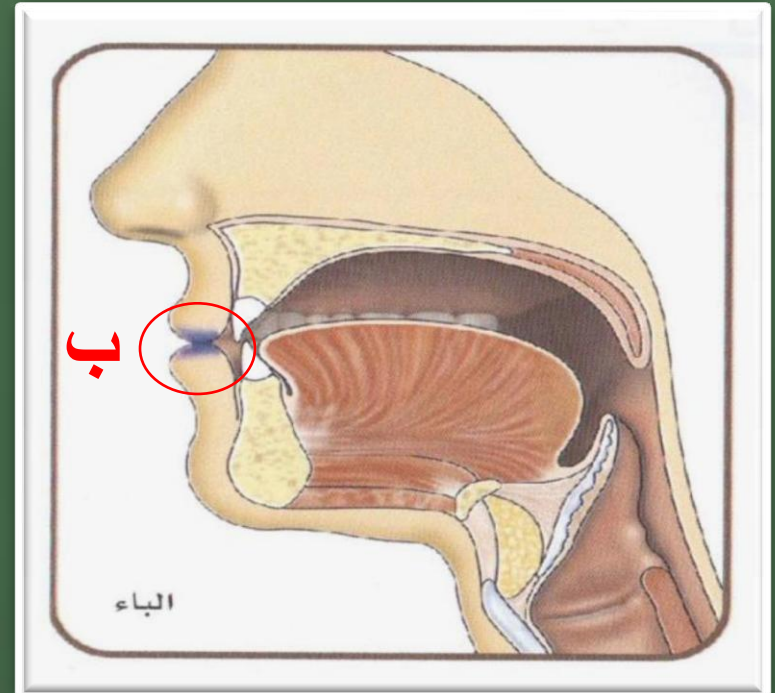
ب (با) – Bā' / Baa (b)

One of the Labial letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Shafawiyyah*). The sound comes when the wet portion of the lips meet and then separate while pronouncing the letter.

## Key Notes:

1. The most suitable method for familiarizing the correct *Makhraj*, the place of origin, of a letter is to keep it *Sakin* (quiescent) and add before it (*Alif maftuh*) Alif having fathah. All the alphabet letters are kept in *Sakin* (quiescent) for this purpose. E.g. أَب
2. Majority of Arabic consonants should be recognized by applying a short Arabic vowel fathah (a'). For example the consonant ب shall be articulated as:

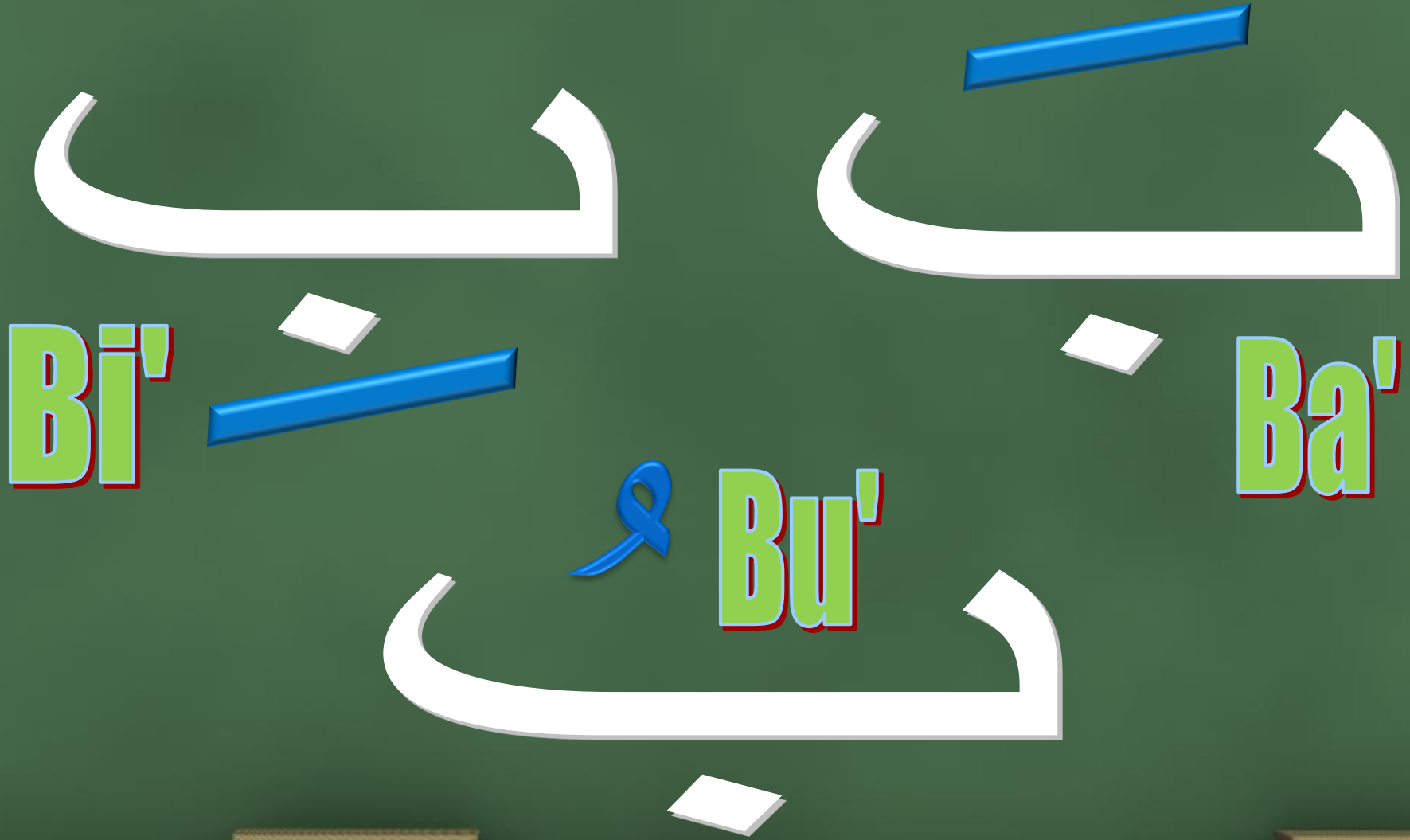
با = (Bā') or (Baa).



الباء (ب) – من الحروف الشفوية التي  
تخرج بانطباق الشفتين

# Letter with (*Diacritic Marks*) - Al-Harakāt ('Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل





# Bism

بسم

*By / In the name of*



الله أكبر

Allah Akbar

*Allah is the Greater*

أكبر

# سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

**Subhaan Allah**  
*Glorified is Allah*



**Subhaan Rabiya Al-Atheem** = *Glorified is Allah, the Most Great*

# سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

**Subhaan Rabiya Al'alaa** = *Glorify Allah, the Most High*

# سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى



# اِفْرَأْ - اَكْتُبْ Write - Read

## كتابة الحرف حسب موقعة من الكلمة

### Shape/Writing of Letter Changes Based On Its Location In a Word

الحرف في آخر الكلمة Letter at end of word <u>Final Position</u> <sup>2</sup>	الحرف في وسط الكلمة Letter in middle of word <u>Medial Position</u> <sup>1</sup>	الحرف في أول الكلمة Letter at beginning of word <u>Initial Position</u>
ب - ب	ب	ب
Bear - <b>دَبَّ</b> Wrote - <b>كَتَبَ</b> 	Mountain - <b>جَبَل</b> 	Girl - <b>بِنْت</b> 

1. Medial Position Letters: When preceded by a non-connecting letter, the letters in the medial position are the same as when they are initial.
2. Final Position Letters: When preceded by a non-connecting letter, these letters in their final position are the same as when they are independent.

BarakaatuHu

Ra7hmatu

*His Blessings*

*Mercy*

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

As-Salamu Alaykum Wa Rahmatu  
Allah Wa BarakaatuHu

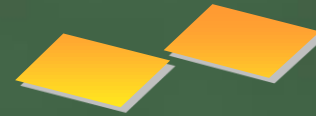
*"Peace, Mercy and Blessings of Allah be Upon You"*

تا

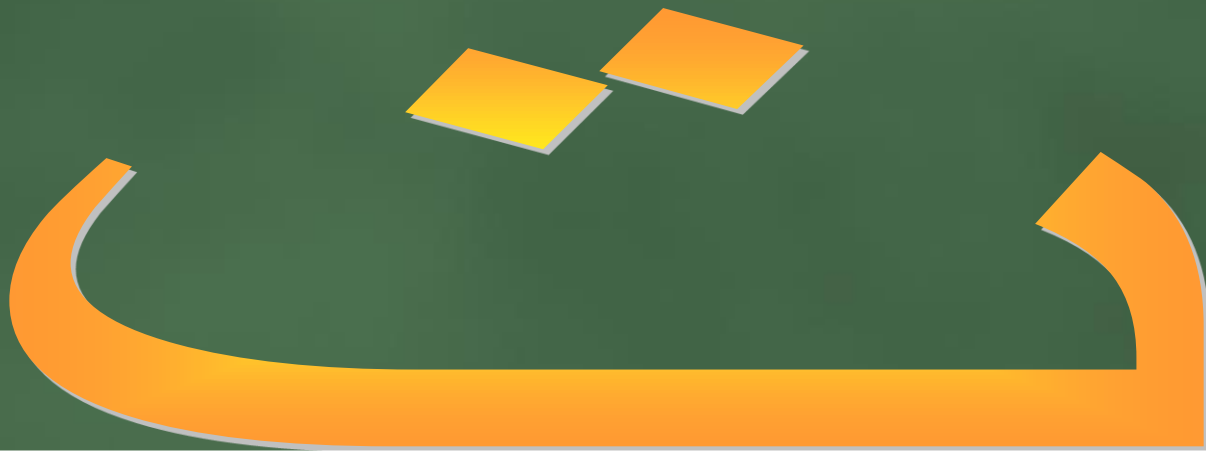


Tā' / Taa

t



(Ta' Sound is like the *t* in tree).





# مخرج الحرف (ت) Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter (ت)

## ت (تا) – Tā' / Taa (t)

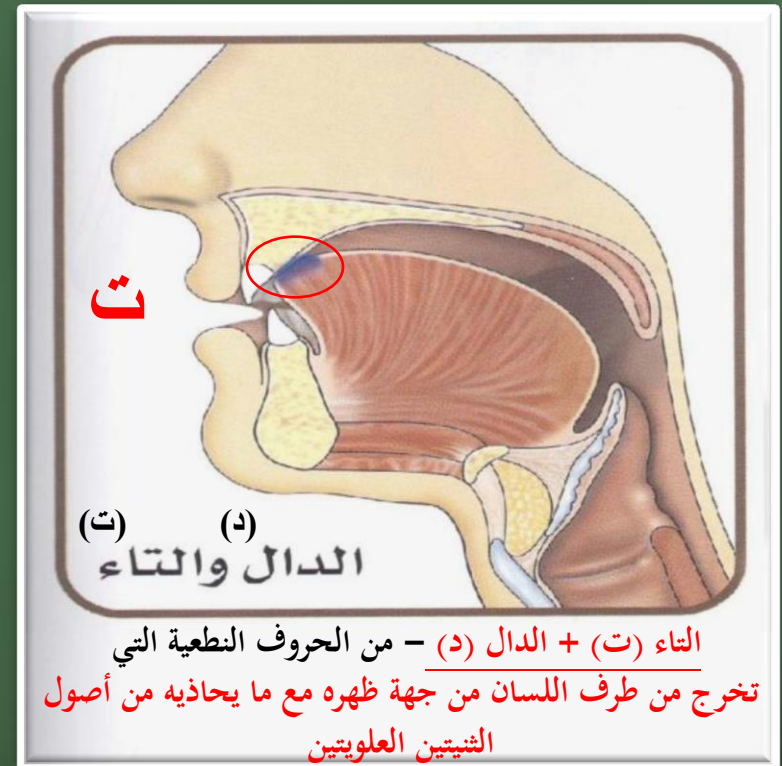
One of the Interdental letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Nit'iyyah*). The sound comes when the tip of the tongue touches the root of the upper incisors [i.e. tip of tongue hits the gum line (exactly where the gum meets the teeth) of the 2 front upper incisors].

### Key Notes:

1. The most suitable method for familiarizing the correct *Makhraj*, the place of origin, of a letter is to keep it *Sakin* (quiescent) and add before it (*Alif maftuh*) Alif having fathah. All the alphabet letters are kept in *Sakin* (quiescent) for this purpose. E.g. أَتْ

2. Majority of Arabic consonants should be recognized by applying a short Arabic vowel fathah (a'). For example the consonant ت shall be articulated as:

تا = (Tā') or (Taa).





# Letter with (*Diacritic Marks*) - Al-Harakāt ('Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل




Ti'



Ta'

Tu'



# Al-Faatiha

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Sura number (1) in the Qur'an:  
*The Opening*

Ta'alaa

تَعَالَى

"Subhanuh Wa Ta'laa (SWT) "

A commonly used formula said after  
mentioning the name of Allah  
meaning:

*"Be He Glorified and  
Exalted / High above all"*

اللَّهُ سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى

# اِفْرَأْ - اَكْتُبْ Write - Read

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ت - تة - ة	ت	ت
بنت - نبات - مائة - سورة Surah - Hundred - Plants - Girl	زيتون - Olives	تمر - Dates

**Feminization: Ta'al-Ta'nith or Ta'Marbutah (ة / ة){ah / at}**  
تاء التانيث / تاء مربوطة

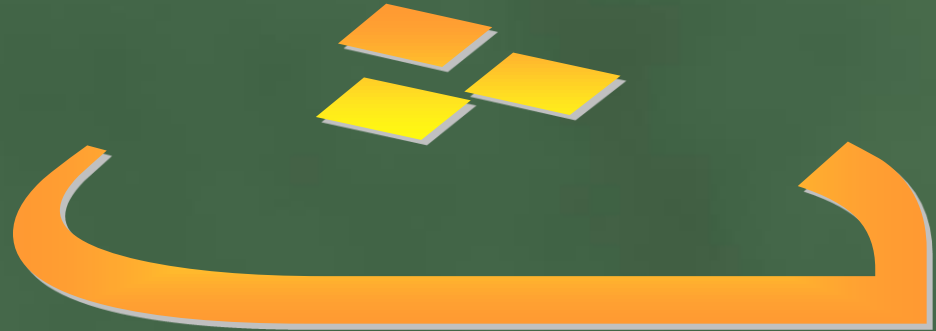


1. **Medial Position Letters:** When preceded by a non-connecting letter, the letters in the medial position are the same as when they are initial.
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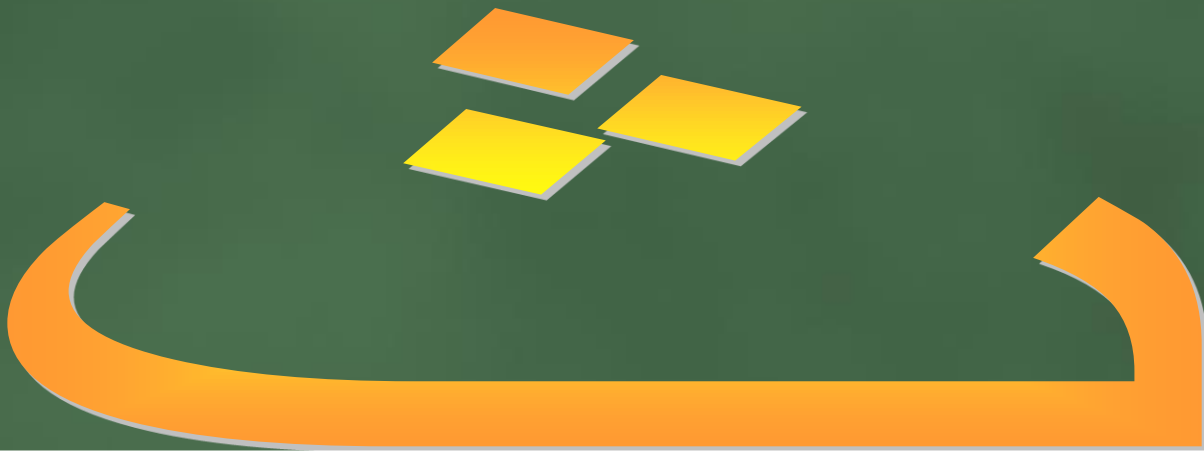
Thā' / Thaa

th



(No actual equivalent sound in English)

Although it helps to pronounce **tha'** as the sound of **th** in thorn or thumb or three.



# مخرج الحرف (ث) Makhraj-Articulation (Place of Origin) of Letter

Thā' / Thaa (th) – (ثا)

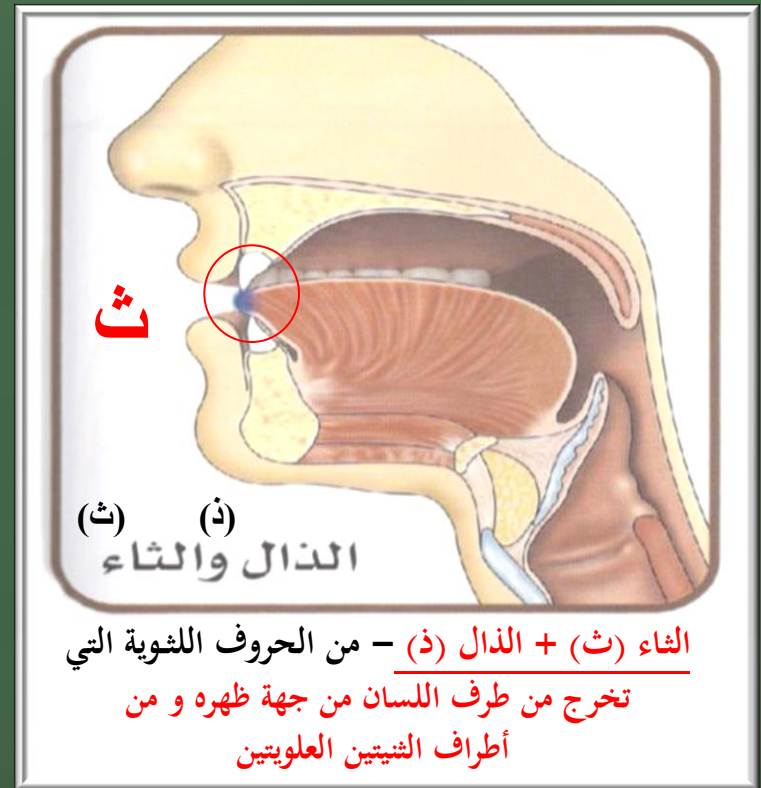
One of the Gingival letters (*Al-Huruf Al-Lithawiyyah*). The sound comes when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper incisors.

## Key Notes:

1. The most suitable method for familiarizing the correct *Makhraj*, the place of origin, of a letter is to keep it *Sakin* (quiescent) and add before it (*Alif maftuh*) Alif having fathah. All the alphabet letters are kept in *Sakin* (quiescent) for this purpose. E.g. أَثْ

2. Majority of Arabic consonants should be recognized by applying a short Arabic vowel fathah (a'). For example the consonant ث shall be articulated as:

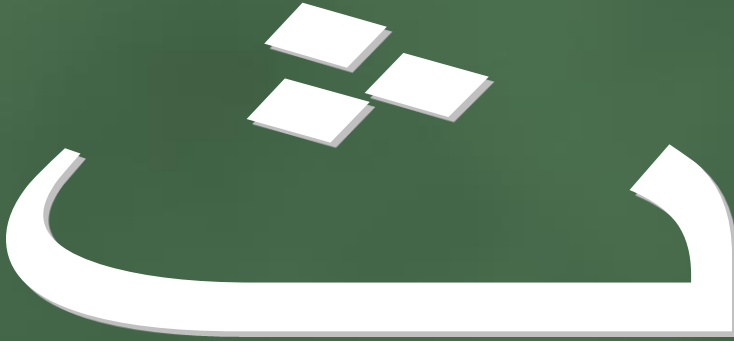
ثا = (Thā') or (Thaa).



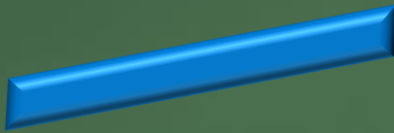


# Letter with (*Diacritic Marks*) - Al-Harakāt ('Aylamat Al-Tashkeel)

الحرف مع الحركات - علامات التشكيل



Thi'



Tha'

Thu'



# Al-Kawthar

سورة الكوثر

Sura number (108) in the Qur'an:  
*Name of a river in the Paradise*

# Al-Takathor

التكاثور


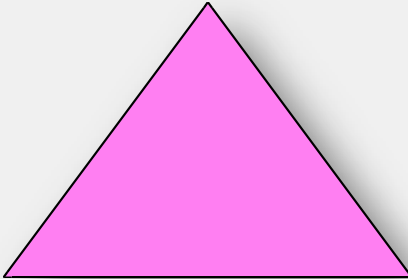
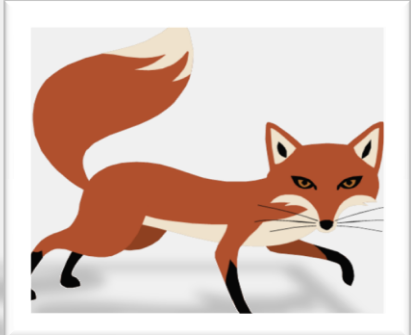
Sura number (102) in the Qur'an:

*To multiply and increase*

# اِفْرَأْ - اَكْتُبْ Write - Read

## كتابة الحرف حسب موقعة من الكلمة

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ث - ث	ث	ث
مُثَلَّث - يَحْرُثْ Tilling - Triangle 	مُثَلَّث - Triangle 	ثُعْلَب - Fox 

1. Medial Position Letters: When preceded by a non-connecting letter, the letters in the medial position are the same as when they are initial.
2. Final Position Letters: When preceded by a non-connecting letter, these letters in their final position are the same as when they are independent.

نون



Nūn

N

ن

Udhun

*Ear*

أذن



يا

Yā'/Yaa

y/e/i

ر

Al-Raheem

*The Most Merciful*

رحم



(Nūn)

أذن

ن



(Thā')

ثعلب

ث



(Tā')

تمر

ت



ي

(Yā')

يا



ب

(Bā')

بنت





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (1)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (2)

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (3)

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ (4)

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (5)

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (6)

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ  
عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (7)

سورة الفاتحة

Al-Faatiha=The Opening  
Surat (1) in the Holy Qur'an

## Homework:

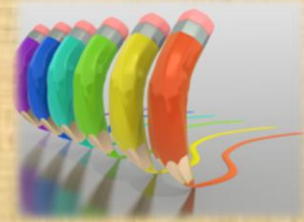
1. Write one whole column of the 3 letters.
2. Write these words 5 times each (or more).
3. Bring one "Sura" name including or starting with the letters (Bā'), (Tā') and (Thā').
4. Bring a common Muslim name including or starting with the letters (Bā'), (Tā') and (Thā').

In shā Allāh



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الْكَوْثَرِ  
اللَّهُ سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى

# نحو



**Nahhw = Grammar**

# Noun = Ism اسم

الله

محمد

الرحمن  
الرحيم

وَعَزَّ وَجَلَّ

"AZZA WA JAL"

"Mighty and Majestic is He"

"صلى الله عليه و سلم"

"Sallā Ilahu 'alayhi wa  
sallam (SAW)"

"Peace Be Upon Him (PBUH)"

ﷺ

الكوثر


The = ال

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٧٩. Supplication for the expiation of sins said at the conclusion of a sitting or gathering...etc

(١٨٦)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ.

Subhanakal-lahumma wabihamdik, ashhadu an la ilaha illa ant, astaghfiruka wa-  
atoobu ilayk .

‘How perfect You are O Allah, and I praise You . I bear witness that None has the right to be worshipped except You . I seek Your forgiveness and turn to You in repentance.’

جزاكم الله خيرا Jazakum Allah Khira