### **Short Vowels**



### The Basics











- → Each long vowel has a corresponding short vowel.
- → Short vowels are written atop the letter that precedes them.
- → Writing short vowels is the **third and final step** in writing an Arabic word.
  - What are the first two?
- → As we discussed earlier, short vowels are rarely written.
- → Long vowel syllables are usually stressed
  - ثابت e.g.

#### fatHa

The circle holds

the place of the

Arabic letter

- "fatHa" means "opening"
  - o Can you guess why?
- fatHa, like the long alif, ranges from frontal to deep in sound.
- At its most frontal, it sounds like an English e (bet)
- At its deepest, it sounds like an English u (but)

ثرت
•

#### **Damma**



- "Damma" refers to "rounding"
  - o Can you guess why?
- Damma also ranges from frontal to deep in sound.
- At its most frontal, it sounds like the oo in booth.
- At its deepest, it sounds like the oo in wool.
- It looks like a miniature waw.
- Note: the *u* in words like *but* and *gum* is closer to the sound of a deep fatHa, not a Damma.



#### kasra



- "kasra" means "break"
  - Because your mouth is only slightly open when you pronounce it
- kasra also ranges in sound from frontal to deep.
- bint vs. Tibb

			ثب
 	 ·	 	
 	 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 	

#### **Short Vowels Review**

Name	Corresponding Long Vowel	Shape	Transliteration	Example
		Ó		بَث
		<b>9</b>		بُث
				ېث

#### Reminders

- In Arabic, a syllable starts with a consonant sound.
- The stretch between two consonants is a vowel.
  - If it's a long stretch, you have a long vowel, which is a letter.
  - If it's a short stretch, you have a short vowel, which is a symbol above or below the consonant that comes before it.





## توت











# بنت