

## Table of Contents

PREFACE .....	2
ARABIC LETTERS .....	4
CONNECTED LETTERS.....	6
AL-HARAKAAT .....	16
CONNECTED LETTERS WITH HARAKAAT .....	19
SAAKINAH LETTERS .....	22
CONNECTED LETTERS TO FORM WORDS .....	24
AT-TANWEEN.....	27
AL-HUROOF AL-MADDIYYAH.....	28
AL-LEEN .....	31
ASH-SHADDAH .....	34
LAAM IN LAFZHAT-IL-JALAALAH.....	38
STOPPING AT THE END OF A WORD .....	41
TAA' MARBOOTAH.....	44
HAMZAT-UL-WASL .....	47
LAAM AT-TA'REEF.....	51
IDHAL-TAQAS-SAAKINAYN.....	55
AL-ALIF AL-MAQSOORAH.....	59
AT-TA'AWWUDH AND AL-BASMALAH .....	60
AT-TAJWEED.....	62
AL-LAHN .....	63
THE MAKHAARIJ OF LETTERS .....	67
SIFAAT-UL-HUROOF .....	87
RULES OF م AND ن MUSHADDAD .....	102
RULES OF م SAAKIN .....	103
THE RULES OF ن سَاكِنَةٌ AND TANWEEN .....	110
AL-MADD.....	123
THE RULES OF ر .....	146
IDGHAAM OF LETTERS OTHER THAN NOON SAAKINAH AND TANWEEN ....	151
KEY TERMS REVIEW .....	154

**Exercise**

Read the following Arabic letters:

ش	س	ي	ب	ا
ت	ر	ن	م	ك
ط	ض	ص	ث	ق
ف	غ	ع	ظ	خ
خ	ح	ج	د	ئ
ن	و	ء	ى	ز
ذ	س	ث	ن	م

The rest of the Arabic letters have all of the three forms/shapes. They can be connected with the letters that precede them and follow them.

CONNECTED LETTERS			
Letter	Shape	Disconnected Form	Connected Form
ب	ب	ب ر د ا	ب ر د ا
	بـ	ت ب ت	ت ب ت
	بـ	و ت ب	و ت ب
	بـ	أ ن ا ب	أ ن ا ب
ت	تـ	ت ا ب	ت ا ب
	تـ	ف ت ن ة	ف ت ن ة
	تـ	ح ق ت	ح ق ت
	تـ	ك و ر ت	ك و ر ت
ث	ثـ	ث ا ق ب	ث ا ق ب
	ثـ	م ث ل	م ث ل
ث	ثـ	ي ل ه ث	ي ل ه ث
	ثـ	ف ح د ث	ف ح د ث
ج	جـ	ج ا ء	ج ا ء
	جـ	ب ج ه ن م	ب ج ه ن م
	جـ	ف ج	ف ج
	جـ	أ ج ا ج	أ ج ا ج

## Exercise

For each of the Arabic letters, find an example from the Mus-haf that has that letter at the beginning, middle and end of the word. Then write down those examples in the tables below.

Letter	Beginning	Middle	End
ا			
ب			
ت			
ث			
ج			
ح			
خ			
د			
ذ			
ر			
ز			
س			

## HAMZAT-UL-WASL

### هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ

Hamzat-ul-Wasl (هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ) is a ء that only occurs at the **beginning** of a word. Here are two important points to remember about هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ.

1. It is **only** pronounced when a person **starts** reading from the word that begins with هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ.
2. If the reader connects that word (which begins with Hamzat-ul-Wasl) with the word preceding it, the letter right before هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ is directly connected to the letter after هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ, and هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ is not pronounced.

هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ occurs without any حَرَكَه on it as أ. When starting with هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ, the حَرَكَه on هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ is determined by the following rules:

#### هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ at the Beginning of Verbs:

If a person intends to start reading from a word, which is a verb and has هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ as its first letter, he should look at the حَرَكَه on the **third letter** of that word.

1. If the third letter of a word has a ضَمَّة on it, then هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ is also assigned a ضَمَّة.

Example	Assignment of حَرَكَه	Pronounced as
أَقْتُلُوا	The verb begins with هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ. The third letter of the verb ت has a ضَمَّة on it, so هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ is assigned a ضَمَّة	أُقْتُلُوا













