
Makhraj (plural = *Makhārij*) means the place from which the sound of the letter must come.

To be able to achieve the correct sound it is important to first to teach the student where the sound should come from and in most cases where his/her tongue should be.

Do a small exercise with the student:

1. Place your tongue between your teeth and say **th** (ث) as in think, thought, thorn, thistle. Show the difference with **dh** (ذ) as in the, this, them, those, that.
2. Touch your bottom teeth with your tongue and say **s** (س).
3. Touch the far left upper teeth (molars) with your tongue and say **dh** (ض).
4. By blocking the passage from the throat (by touching the upper hard palate with the tongue) say **q** (ق). This may be achieved at first by gently pressing the throat with the tongue.
5. Say **h** (ح) from the throat. It should sound deep. Repeat this with ‘**a**’ (ع).

The *makhārij* have been grouped together in the next few pages as per the sound so that teachers, parents and students can refer to them all the time.

ARABIC LETTER	METHOD OF PRONUNCIATION
ا	The tongue is placed flat in the mouth and the sound comes from the centre of the mouth (from the emptiness of the mouth).
ع	With the tongue at the back of the mouth, the sound comes from the throat and is a deep and hoarse sound.
ء	Similar to ا
ت	It is pronounced by touching the upper two front teeth with the tongue. Pronounced as you pronounce the English ‘T’
ط	Pronounced by touching the tongue to the root of the two front teeth and bringing it down with force.

ث	Pronounced as 'th' in English as in 'think', 'thumb'. The 'th' sound is produced by placing the tongue between the upper and lower teeth.
س	This letter is a hissing sound, pronounced as the English 'S' . The sound is pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the root of the lower front teeth.
ص	This is a whistling sound pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the root of the upper front teeth.
ح	Pronounced from the throat while pushing air out.
ه	Pronounced as a normal 'h' in English. The sound comes from the chest.
ك	Pronounced as a normal 'k' in English with the tongue in the centre of the mouth.
ق	Pronounced by blocking the passage of the throat at the back with the tongue. The sound is a heavy 'q' .
خ	The sound is as if you are clearing your throat.
غ	The sound is from the throat as if you are gargling.
ذ	Pronounced by keeping the tongue flat in between the teeth.
ز	Pronounce as we pronounce 'z' in English.
ظ	Pronounced by touching the tongue to the roots of the upper front teeth but raising it and bringing it down with force.
ض	Pronounced by touching the left blade of the tongue to the upper left molars (the back teeth). It is also correct to do it with the right side.

In Arabic, a letter takes on different forms depending on its position in a word. The following chart summarizes those forms

End of word	Middle of word	Beginning of	The Harf
ا نَبَأَ	ا سَأَلَ	ا أَمَرَ	ا
ب خَطَبَ	ب قَبَسَ	ب بَسَطَ	ب
ت صَمَتَ	ت شَتَمَ	ت تَبَكَ	ت
ث مَكَثَ	ث مَثَلَ	ث ثَبَّتَ	ث
ج فَلَجَ	ج فَجَرَ	ج جَلَسَ	ج
ح فَلَحَ	ح نَحَرَ	ح حَمَلَ	ح
خ مَسَخَ	خ فَخَرَ	خ خَلَقَ	خ
د حَسَدَ	د خَدَمَ	د دَعَبَ	د
ذ نَقَذَ	ذ كَذَبَ	ذ ذَهَبَ	ذ
ر مَكَرَ	ر صَرَعَ	ر رَفَعَ	ر

End of word	Middle of word	Beginning of	The Harf
ز عَجَزَ	ز حَزَمَ	ز زَحَمَ	ز
س قَبَسَ	س حَسَدَ	س سَأَلَ	س
ش حَمَشَ	ش كَشَفَ	ش شَكَرَ	ش
ص فَحَصَ	ص بَحَرَ	ص صَبَرَ	ص
ض نَهَضَ	ض عَضَدَ	ض ضَفَطَ	ض
ط مَشَطَ	ط قَطَنَ	ط طَلَعَ	ط
ظ لَفَظَ	ظ حَظَرَ	ظ ظَهَرَ	ظ
ع لَمَعَ	ع فَعَلَ	ع عَبَسَ	ع
غ مَضَغَ	غ ضَغَطَ	غ غَفَرَ	غ
ف لَطَفَ	ف نَفَثَ	ف فَحَصَ	ف

End of word	Middle of word	Beginning of	The Harf
ق خَاقَ	ق سَقَطَ	ق قَسَمَ	ق
ك مَلَكَ	ك سَكَنَ	ك كَسَرَ	ك
ل حَمَلَ	ل خَلَقَ	ل لَطَفَ	ل
م كَلَّمَ	م خَمَمَ	م مَقَّتَ	م
ن سَكَنَ	ن مَنَعَ	ن نَصَرَ	ن
و نَحَوَ	و أَوَدَ	و وَعَدَ	و
ه فَكَهَ	ه نَهَرَ	ه هَضَمَ	ه
ي لَقِيَ	ي بَيَعَ	ي يَمَنَ	ي
ء	أُؤِئِ	أ	ء

ء does not change its form but cannot appear on its own in the beginning or the middle of a word. It must be carried by ا و ي in the middle and by ا in the beginning.

When an ا follows a ل, there are two ways of writing:

لا or لا

The following transliteration is used in this booklet.

The Huruf	
ا, ء	(‘a), (’), (a)
ب	B
ت	T
ث	Th
ج	J
ح	H
خ	Kh
د	D
ذ	Dh
ر	R
ز	Z
س	S
ش	Sh
ص	S
ض	D
ط	T
ظ	Z
ع	’
غ	Gh
ف	F
ق	Q
ك	K
ل	L
م	M
ن	N
ه	H
و	W
ي	Y

Short Vowels	
َ	a
ِ	i
ُ	u

Long Vowels	
ā	fatha with Alif
ī	kasra with Yaa
ū	dhamma with Waw

SURATUL ASR

Introduction

This Surah was revealed in Makka. It has 3 verses. It is Surah number 103 in the Holy Qur'ān.

The name of the surah comes from the subject of its first verse.

This surah deals with the preaching of truth and patience.

Text and Translation

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.

وَالْعَصْرِ ②

By the Time!

إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ ③

Verily man is in a loss!

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

Except those who believe, and do good deeds,

وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ ④ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ⑤

and encourage each other to the truth and encourage each other to be patient.

Tafsīr

1. *By the Time!*

“*Asr*” means “time” and refers to the continuous change as time moves on. Some scholars say that it refers to the time when Imam Mahdi (A.S.) will re-appear. Here Allāh is swearing by that time.

2. *Verily man is in a loss!*

By saying man is in a loss, it means that man is so easily led away from the Right Path, the Path of Allāh, by the attractions of this world, and unless he is careful, he gets lost in chasing after these attractions and forgets Allāh.

The next verse gives the qualities of those who have remained on the path of Allāh.

3. *Except those who believe, and do good deeds, and encourage each other to the truth and encourage each other to be patient.*

We can see from this verse that the best of actions are:

- 1) To have faith in Allāh. This means believing and acting upon whatever He has commanded.
- 2) To do good deeds, to please Allāh.
- 3) To encourage people to the Right Path. Try to spread the message of Islam by your words and actions.
- 4) To be patient. Even when we do not get what we want, we should trust in Allāh and be patient. He knows what is good for us.

Exercise

1. Memorize this Surah with proper *makharij* and its meaning.
2. Orally answer the following questions.
 - a) Who is at a loss?
 - b) What are the qualities of those who are on the path of Allāh?

SURATUL QADR

Introduction

This Surah was revealed in Makka. It has 5 verses. It is Surah number 97 in the Holy Qur'ān. The word “*al-Qadr*” means “Glorious” or “Highest Ranking”.

Everything that will happen to us, and everything that we will get in the coming (next) year is decided in the night of *Qadr*. This is why the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) has told us to stay awake the whole night in prayer, asking for forgiveness and asking for our desires to come true.

Text and Translation

○ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.

صلى
ع
١
إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ

Indeed We sent it (the Qur'ān) down in the night of Qadr.

ط
٢
وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ

And what will make you know what the night of Qadr is?

ط
٣
لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ

The night of Qadr is better than a thousand months.

٤
تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ وَ الرُّوْحُ فِيْهَا بِاِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ اَمْرٍ

The angels and the Spirit descend in it with the permission of their Lord with all the commands;

ع
٥
سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطَلَعِ الْفَجْرِ

Peace! it is until the break of dawn.

1. *Indeed We sent it (the Qur'ān) down in the night of Qadr.*

The Holy Qur'ān was revealed in whole to the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) on this night. He then taught it to the people in sections as and when instructed by Allāh through the Angel Jibrail.

2. *And what will make you know what the night of Qadr is?*

The question in this verse is a clear hint that the blessings (and value) of this night cannot be understood and appreciated by man (people).

It is said that on this night an announcement is made in the heavens:

"Who is there amongst mankind to seek tonight the forgiveness and grace of the Lord and receive it?"

3. *The night of Qadr is better than a thousand months.*

The "thousand months" mentioned here means "timeless time". It means a very long time. It means that a moment of understanding one gets in this night under Allāh's special guidance is better than a thousand months spent in ignorance.

4. *The angels and the Spirit descend in it with the permission of their Lord with all the commands;*

The angels and the Spirit (said to be Jibrail) come down to earth through out the night, offering Allāh's blessings to the believers who are awake in prayer, worshipping Him.

The coming down of the angels and Angel Jibrail during this night continues from the time of Nabi Adam (A.S.) to *Qiyamah*. The place where they come down to is the human heart of a Ma'sum. A heart that is purified from all types of dirt. (The heart of a Mas'sum Imam).

Our fifth Imam, Imam Mohammad Al-Baqir (A.S.) has said:

"Argue against those who deny the continuity of the divine Imamah on this earth, with this surah."

This surah is proof that there must always be a Ma'sum present on this earth.

5. *Peace! it is until the break of dawn.*

This verse tells us that peace due to the special mercy of Allāh on this night continues until the dawn of the next day.

Exercise

1. Memorize this Surah with proper *makharij* and its meaning.

2. Orally answer the following questions.

a) Can you name the Ma'sum Imam who is present on this earth today?

SURATUL KĀFIRŪN

This Surah was revealed in Makka. It has 6 verses. It is Surah number 109 in the Holy Qur'ān.

One day a group of Quraysh came to the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) with a proposal of compromise. They proposed that they (the *Kuffār*, the unbelievers, those who do not believe in Islam) and the Muslims should both agree to worship each other's God(s).

They said that for one year the Muslims should worship what they (the unbelievers, *Kuffār*) worshipped and then the next year they (the unbelievers) would worship He whom the Muslims worshipped and then the pattern would be repeated again.

The proposal by the *Kuffār* was a clever one to try to win over the Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) and to wreck his mission.

This surah was revealed in answer to this proposal.

Our 6th Imam, Imam Ja'far As-Ṣadiq (A.S) was once asked why the same verse (Ayāh 3 and 5) was repeated twice. He replied that the repetition in the Surah was in response to the repetition in the proposal.

The last ayah of the Surah tells us that there can never be a compromise between right and wrong and also there is no force in becoming a Muslim.

Exercise

Memorize this Surah with proper *makharij* and its meaning.

Text and Translation

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ

Say (O Muhammad), “O you who disbelieve!

لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ

I do not worship what you worship!

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

Nor do you worship Whom I worship!

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

Nor shall I worship whom you worship,

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

Nor will you worship Whom I worship.

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

Unto you be your religion and unto me my religion.”

DU`A OF IMAM AL-HUJJAH

Memorize this Du`a with proper *makharij* and its meaning.

Imam Al-Hujjah is our 12th Imam, Imam Moḥammad Al-Mahdi (A.S.).

This Du`a is for him. In this Du`a, we are asking Allāh to be his Master, Guide, and Helper. And to grant him His protection.

The Imam is our guide and leader and so we should pray for him at least once a day by reciting this Du`a. We can recite it first thing in the morning, in *Qunūt* when we do our *Ṣalāh*, after we do our *Ṣalāh*, or before we go to bed.

We should also memorize its meaning, so that when we recite it, we'll know what we are asking Allāh.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(I begin) in the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Most Merciful.

اللَّهُمَّ كُنْ لَوْلِيكَ

O Allah Be for Your deputy

الْحُجَّةِ ابْنِ الْحَسَنِ

the Hujjah, Son of Al-Hasan

صَلَوَاتِكَ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آبَائِهِ

may Your blessings be upon him and his ancestors

فِي هَذِهِ السَّاعَةِ وَفِي كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ

now and at all times

وَلِيًّا وَحَافِظًا

Master and Protector

وَقَائِدًا وَنَاصِرًا

and Guide and Helper

وَدَلِيلًا وَعَيْنًا

and Proof and Guard

حَتَّىٰ تَسْكُنَهُ أَرْضُكَ طَوْعًا

until he resides peacefully on your earth

وَتُؤْتِيهِ فِيهَا طَوِيلًا

and let him enjoy for a long time

REVIEW LESSON: WORKSHEET 1

Read the following.

أ ا ا ا ب ب ب ب ت ت ت ت ث ث ث ث

ج ج ج ج ح ح ح ح خ خ خ خ د د د د

ذ ذ ذ ذ ر ر ر ر ز ز ز ز س س س س

ش ش ش ش ص ص ص ص ض ض ض ض ط ط ط ط

ظ ظ ظ ظ ع ع ع ع غ غ غ غ ف ف ف ف

ق ق ق ق ك ك ك ك ل ل ل ل م م م م

ن ن ن ن و و و و ه ه ه ه ي ي ي ي

WORKSHEET 2

Read the following.

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

WORKSHEET 3

Read the following.

رَزَقَ	طُرِفُ	أَبِلَ	سَلِمَ
سَجِرَ	وَرَدَ	جُرِفُ	سِرِفِ
مُرَضُ	جِرِفِ	جَرَبَ	شُخِدُ
أَدَبَ	أَبُلُ	سِتِرِ	عَمَلِ
صِرِفِ	وَدَعَ	نَزَلَ	سُرِفُ
بَلَّغَ	دُرُسُ	دِرِسِ	قَرَاءَ
قِضِي	نَذَرَ	خَرَجَ	فُحُمُ

WORKSHEET 4

Read the following.

بَعَثَ سَمِعَ حَبِطَ حَمِدَ

يَجِدُ عَلِمَ بَهَتَ مَلَكَ

لَمَسَ ظَلِمَ عَهَدَ رَجُلَ

رُسُلَ ذَكَرَ سَبَّعَ نَفِخَ

خُلِقَ غَفِرَ ضُرِبَ وُعِدَ

كُتِبَ يَضَعُ قُضِيَ لَهُوَ

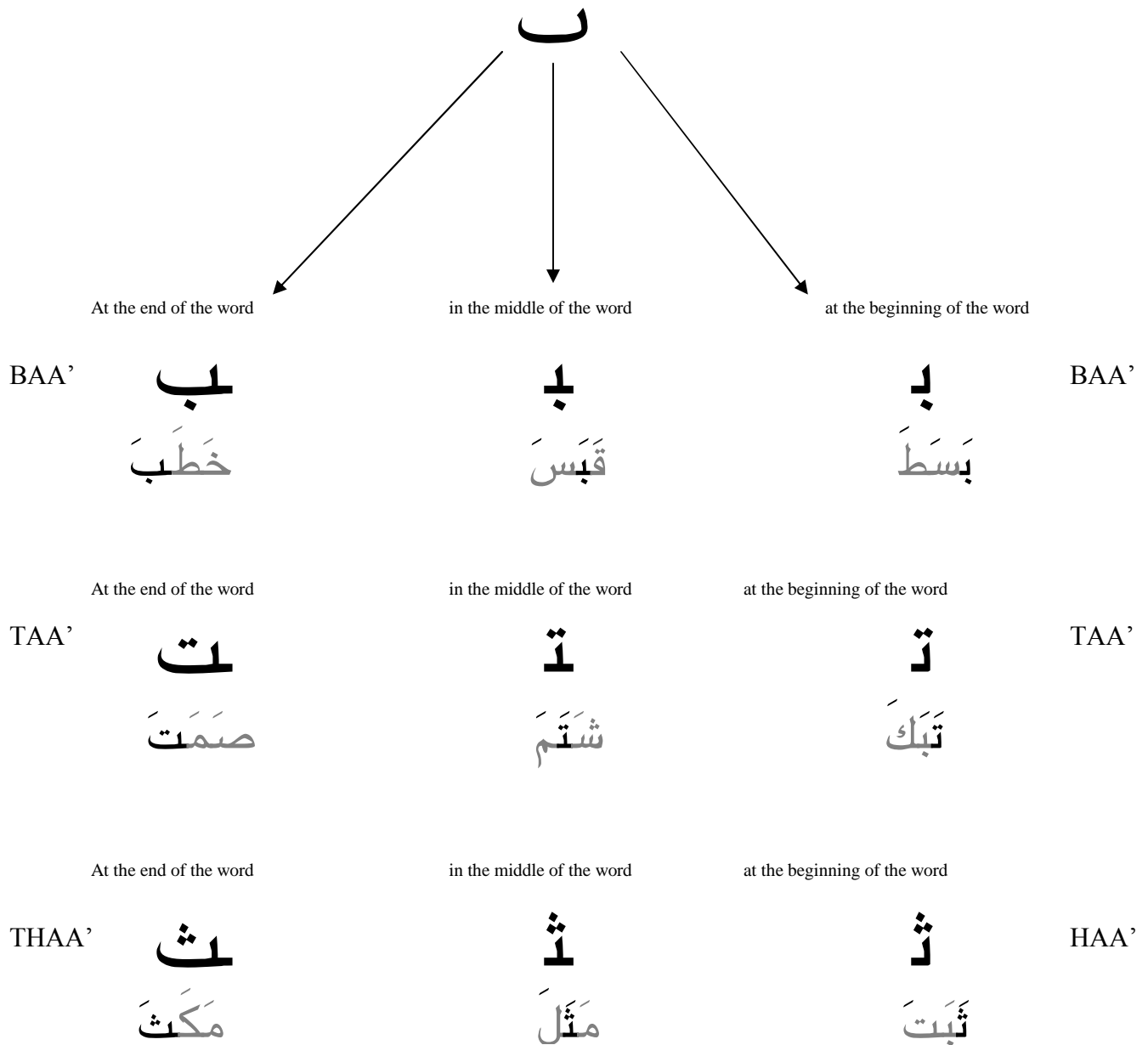
أُخِرَ عُقِدَ أُفِقَ قُدِرَ

LESSON 2: JOINING THE LETTERS

In Arabic, *Huruf* are joined together to form words. When joining these letters together, the shape of the letters change – some *Huruf* shrink, while others are shortened by their tails being cut.

In the following lessons, the *Huruf* are placed according to their relevant families to facilitate easy recognition.

The first such family, we will call the Boat Family, simply because the letters resemble boats and are differentiated by the location and number of *Nuqāt* each *Harf* has.



WORKSHEET 1

Write the *huruf* in the lines below, saying each as you write

.....	.....	.....	.....	ا
.....	.....	.....	.....	ا
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ت
.....	.....	.....	.....	ت
.....	.....	.....	.....	ث
.....	.....	.....	.....	ث
.....	.....	.....	.....	ج
.....	.....	.....	.....	ج

WORKSHEET 2

1. Put the right number of *Nuqāt* at the right place as indicated.

ث	ب	ط	ع	د
Thaa'	Baa'	Taa'	Thaa'	Taa'

د	ط	د	ع	د
Thaa'	Baa'	Taa'	Taa'	Baa'

2. In the words below, circle the *harf* indicated. An example has been provided.

خَلَقَتْ
Taa'

كَمَثَلِ
Thaa'

يَلِغُ
Baa'

عَبَسَ
Baa'

تَعَلَّمَ
Taa'

مَكَثَ
Thaa'

ثَقُلَ
Thaa'

بِيَدِكَ
Baa'

لَتَجِدُ
Taa'

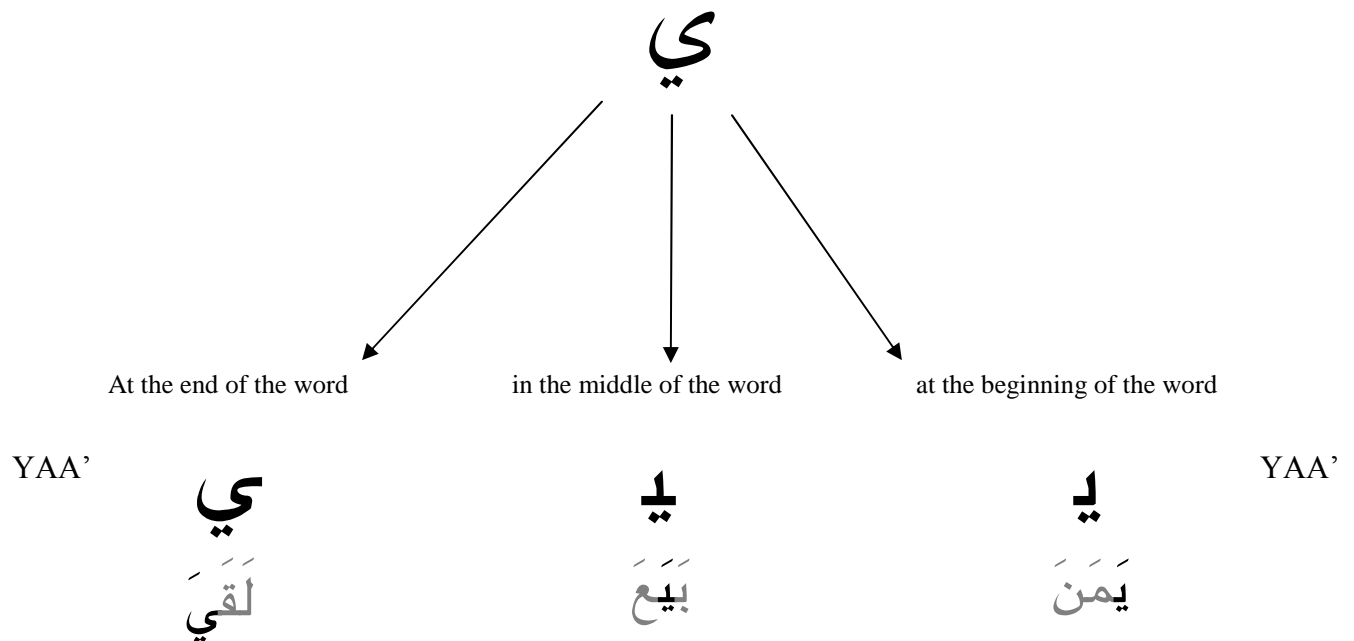
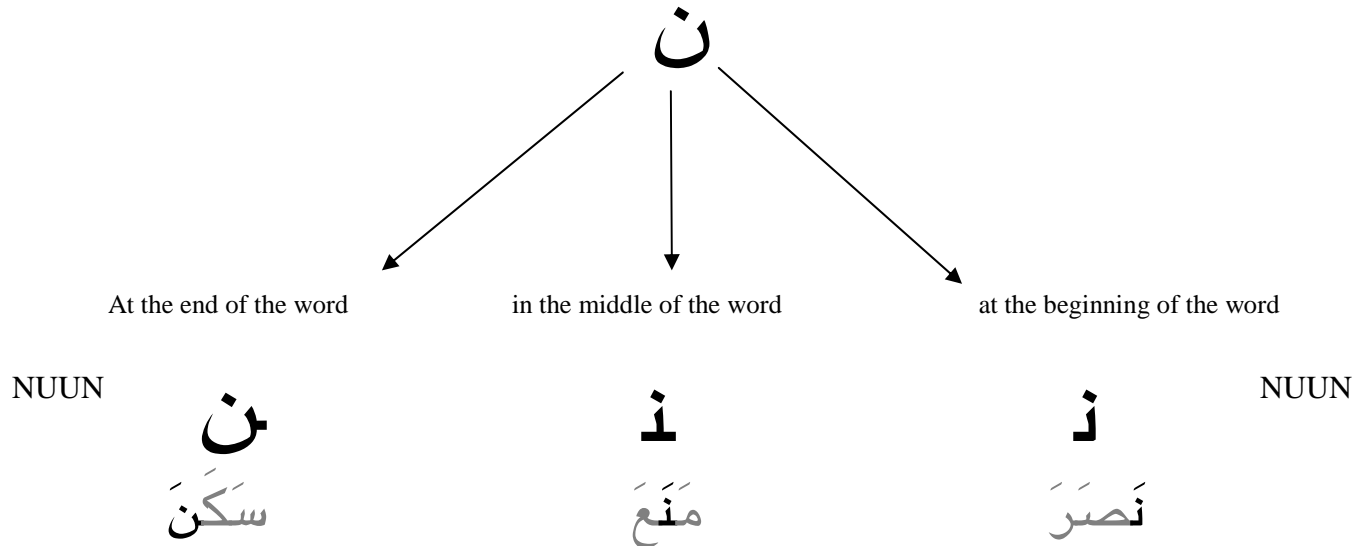
WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following.

بِ	كُ	تِ	كُ	بِ	كُ
كُ	بِ	تِ	كُ	بِ	كُ
بِ	كُ	تِ	بِ	بِ	بِ
بِ	تِ	كُ	بِ	بِ	بِ
بِ	تِ	كُ	بِ	بِ	بِ
بِ	تِ	كُ	بِ	بِ	بِ
بِ	تِ	كُ	بِ	بِ	بِ
بِ	تِ	كُ	بِ	بِ	بِ

LESSON 3: JOINING THE LETTERS

The following two letters are cousins to the Boat Family, simply because the letters when joined look a lot like the members of the Boat Family, except perhaps when they are joined at the end of a word.



WORKSHEET 1

Write the *huruf* in the lines below, saying each as you write

.....	.....	.....	.....	ن
.....	.....	.....	.....	ن
.....	.....	.....	.....	ن
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ت
.....	.....	.....	.....	ت
.....	.....	.....	.....	ث
.....	.....	.....	.....	ث

WORKSHEET 2

1. Put the right number of *Nuqāt* at the right place as indicated.

ي	ا	ا	ب	ن
Yaa'	Taa'	Yaa'	Baa'	Nuun

ن	ب	ب	ا	ا
Nuun	Taa'	Yaa'	Nuun	Baa'

2. In the words below, circle the *harf* indicated.

مَرَّتَيْنِ
Nuun

يَبْشِرُ
Baa'

وَيْلُنَا
Nuun

يَبْشِرُ
Yaa'

أَسْقِينَا
Yaa'

يَسْتَحِبُّونَ
Taa'

لَقِي
Yaa'

بِيَدِكَ
Baa'

نُفَرِّقُ
Nuun

WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following.

كُتِبَ

يُنَظَرُ

يُحَدِّثُ

يُنَظَرُ

يُنَظَرُ

يُنَظَرُ

يُنَظَرُ

يُنَظَرُ

يُنَظَرُ

يُنَظَرُ

يُنَظَرُ

يُنَظَرُ

يُنَظَرُ

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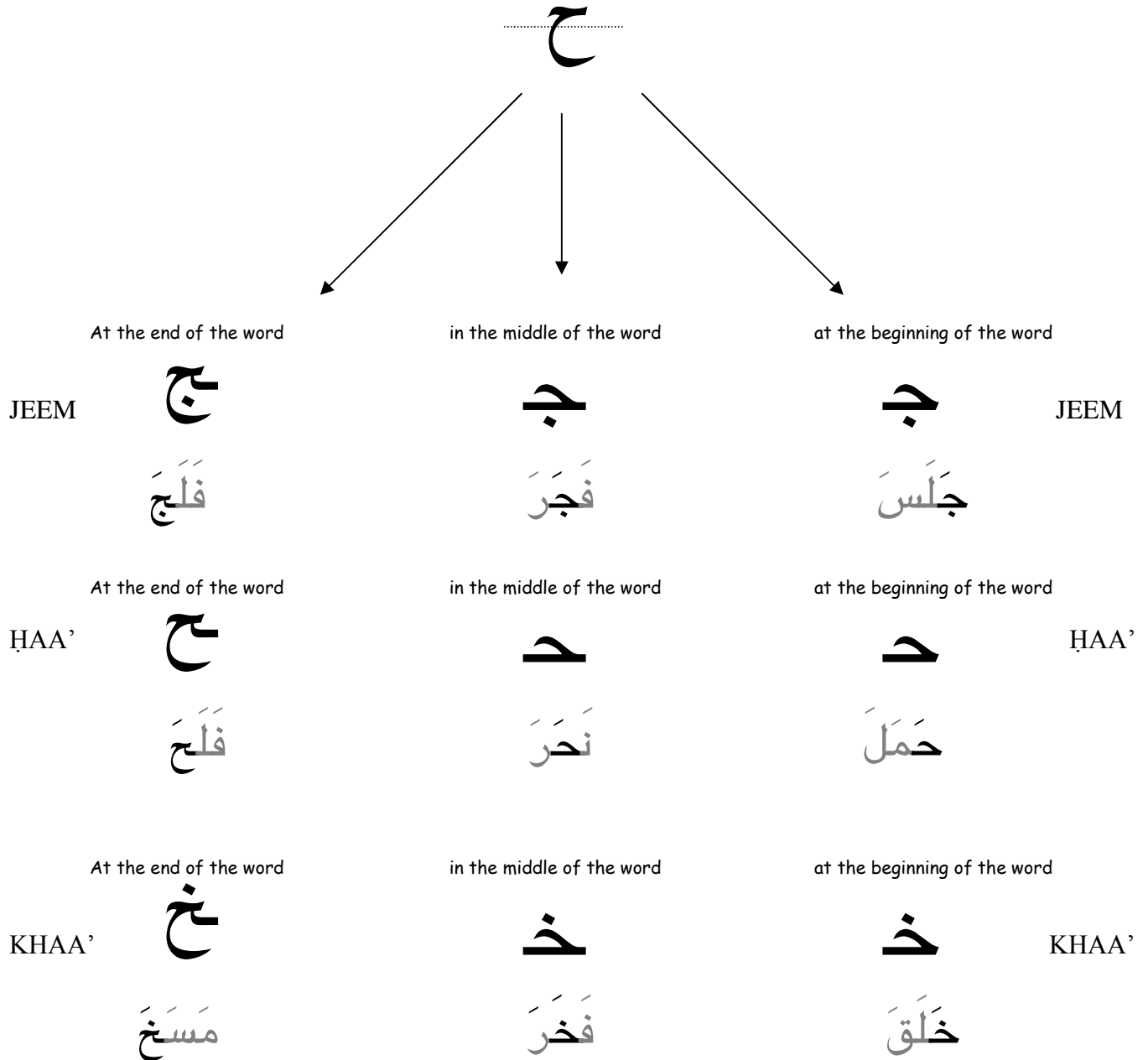
يُنَظَرُ

يُنَظَرُ

يُنَظَرُ

LESSON 4: JOINING THE LETTERS

This next family of *Huruf* is cut at the horizontal line when joined at the beginning and at the middle of a word. And are differentiated by the location of *Nuqta*.



WORKSHEET 1

Write the *huruf* in the lines below, saying each as you write

.....	.....	.....	.....	ا
.....	.....	.....	.....	ا
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب

WORKSHEET 2

1. Put the right number of *Nuqāt* at the right place as indicated.

ح	ح	ح	ح	ح
Jeem	Ḥaa'	Ḥaa'	Jeem	Khaa'

ن	ح	ح	ح	ح
Nuun	Khaa'	Jeem	Ḥaa'	Khaa'

2. In the words below, circle the *harf* indicated.

أَتَّخَذْتُمْ
Khaa'

حُمِّلَ
Ḥaa'

تَجِدُ
Jeem

فَلَجَ
Jeem

خَوْفٍ
Khaa'

فَلَحَ
Ḥaa'

جَزَاءً
Jeem

مَسَخَ
Khaa'

فَلَحَ
Ḥaa'

WORKSHEET 3:

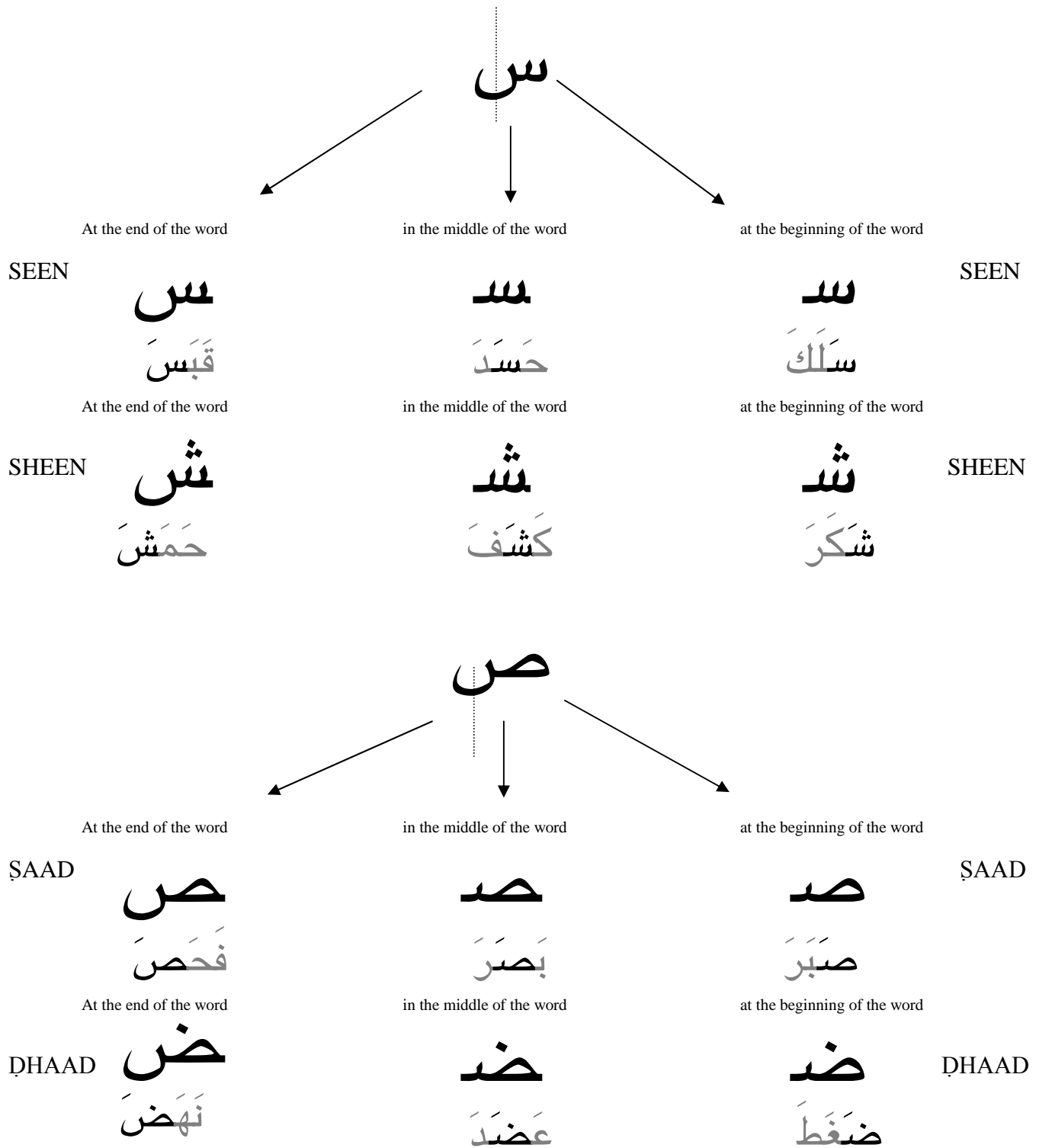
Read the following.

اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ

اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ

LESSON 5: JOINING THE LETTERS

This next family of *Huruf* is cut at the vertical line when joined at the beginning and in the middle of a word.



WORKSHEET 2

1. Put the right number of *Nuqāt* at the right place as indicated.

س	س	ح	س	ح
Sheen	Seen	Ḍhaad	Sheen	Ṣaad
ح	ح	ح	س	س
Ḍhaad	Ṣaad	Ḍhaad	Seen	Sheen

2. From the words below, re-write the *huruf* you have learned so far in their full form. An example has been provided.

نَصَرَ	

بَسَطَ	

رَجَبٌ	
ب	ج

شَتَمَ	

مَسَخَ	

فَحَصَ	

ثَبَّتَ		

مِحْنَتٌ		

بَيْنَكَ		

WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following. The *huruf* whose various forms the student is not familiar with have been left in their full forms.

ثَّ حَ

نَّ مَ

تَّ رَ

بَلَّ

حَ طَّ

جَبَّ

بَوَّ

يَكَّ

نَّ حَ

ثَّ حَ

بَجَّ

خَوَّ

نَّ قَ

سَقَّ

شَلَّ

سَبَّ

لَّ حَ

خَنَّ

صَقَّ

شَخَّ

ظَفَّ

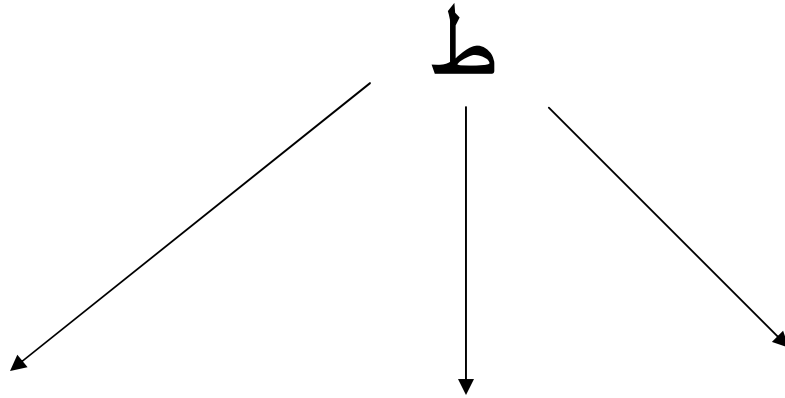
طَسَّ

صَلَّ

تَخَضَّ

LESSON 6: JOINING THE LETTERS

This next group of *Huruf* does not change its shape when joined except that they have tails added in order for them to join other letters to form words.



At the end of the word

in the middle of the word

at the beginning of the word

ṬAA'

ط
مَشَطَ

ط
فَطَنَ

ط
طَلَعَ

ṬAA'

At the end of the word

in the middle of the word

at the beginning of the word

ZAA'

ظ
لَفَظَ

ظ
حَظَرَ

ظ
ظَهَرَ

ZAA'

WORKSHEET 1

1. Write the *huruf* in the lines below, saying each as you write

.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب

2. Put the right number of *Nuqāt* at the right place as indicated.

ṬAA'		
ب		
ب	ب	ب

ZAA'		
ب		
ب	ب	ب

WORKSHEET 2

1. From the words below, re-write the *huruf* in their full form. An example has been provided. The *huruf* whose various forms the student is not familiar with have been done.

فَقَحَصَ		
		ف

حَسِبَ		

ثَبَّتَ		
ت	ب	ث

حَبَطَ		

مَسَخَ		
		م

نَحَرَ		
ر		

خَطَبَ		

قُضِيَ		
		ق

نَسِيَ		

خَشِيَ		

نَحْنُ		

بَخِلَ		

حَجَجَ		

بَسَطَ		

نَفَجَ		
	ف	

WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following *huruf*. The idea of this exercise is to see if the student is familiar with the joined *huruf*. Have the student read each of joined *huruf* one by one. Have the student read against the clock. If he/she can read this page in less than 3 minutes, the student is doing well.

نبن

سنظ

شخخ

يتي

ششش

ججج

ثثث

ضخض

بيبي

حصح

ظظظ

بنب

تنن

تيت

صحصص

خجج

خخخ

ششث

ببب

ثشش

صخض

طظظ

صحصص

صشش

LESSON 7: REVIEW LESSON - WORKSHEET 1

Read the following. The *huruf* whose various forms the student is not familiar with have been left in their full forms.

بَ سَدَ طَ مَ ثَ لَ

لَ قَ يَ نَ حَ رَ

قَ بَ سَ خَ غَ طَ

حَ ظَ رَ مَ خَ غَ

سَ كَ نَ حَ سَ دَ

بَ يَ عَ فَ حَ حَ

مَ سَ نَ نَ فَ ثَ

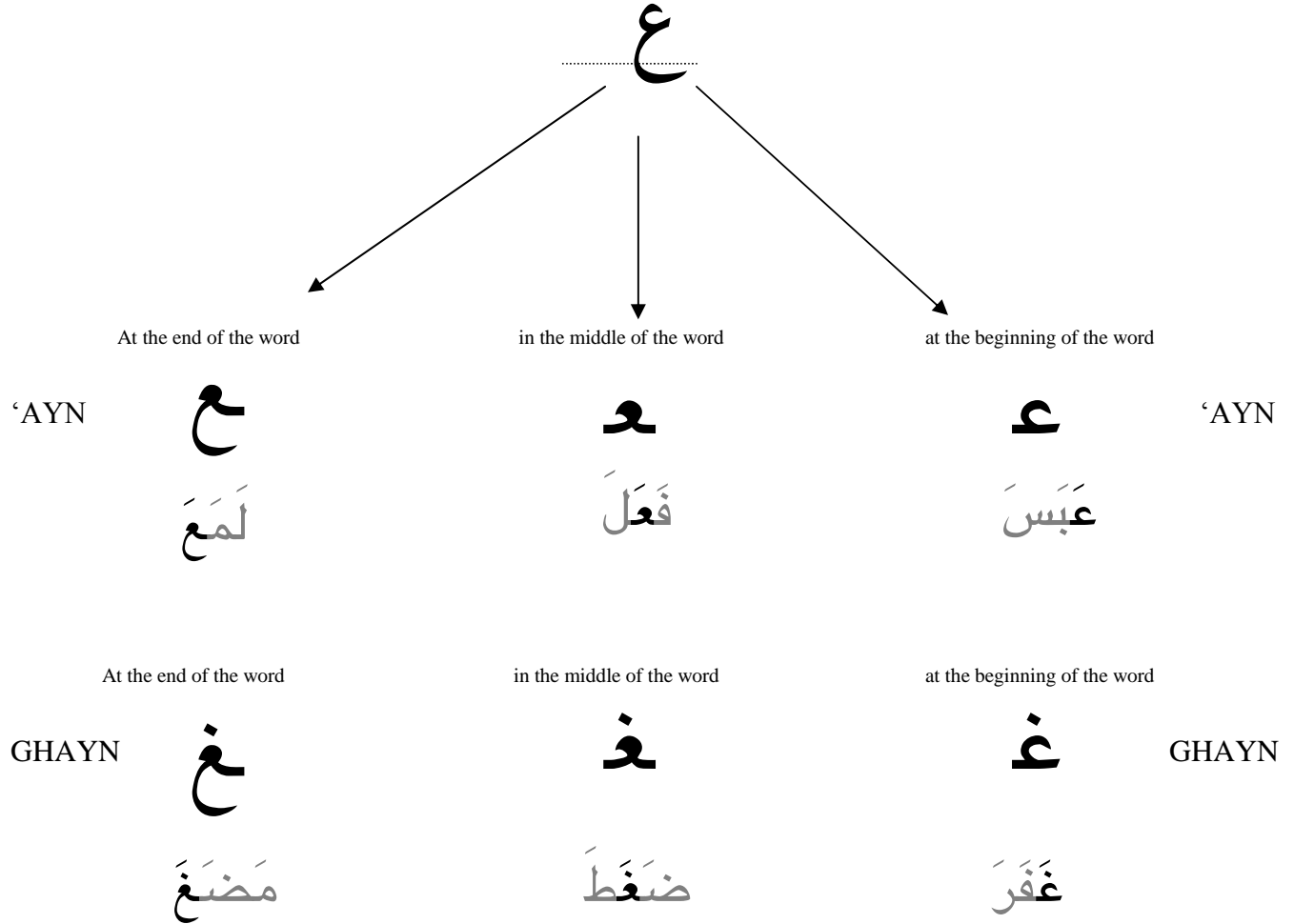
WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following. The *huruf* whose various forms the student is not familiar with have been left in their full forms.

لَ	بِ	شَ	حَ	سِ	بِ
نَ	سِ	يَ	رَ	ظِ	يَ
تَ	حِ	دَ	حَ	بِ	طَ
يَ	رَ	شُ	سُ	بِ	لِ
قُ	تَ	بِ	عَ	نَ	تَ
تَ	جَ	دُ	قُ	ظِ	يَ
بِ	حَ	رُ	تَ	حِ	فُ

LESSON 8: JOINING THE LETTERS

This next family of *Huruf* is cut at the horizontal line when joined at the beginning and at the middle of a word. And are differentiated by the location of *Nuqta*.



PLEASE NOTE

Students often get confused between the letters ع and ح, and between غ and خ at the end of a word. Point out that the difference is that حخج are joined in the middle, while غغ are closed at the top.

WORKSHEET 1

1. Write the *huruf* in the lines below, saying each as you write.

.....	.....	.....	.....	ح
.....	.....	.....	.....	ع
.....	.....	.....	.....	م
.....	.....	.....	.....	ط
.....	.....	.....	.....	ف
.....	.....	.....	.....	غ

2. Put the right number of *Nuqāt* at the right place as indicated.

`AYN		
ع		
ح	ع	ح

GHAYN		
ع		
ح	ع	ح

WORKSHEET 2

Re-write the *huruf* in their full form.

نخن		

يجي		

غغغ		

غظح		

عمع		

غغغ		

تيع		

صفي		

ثشغ		

طضص		

غغغ		

بجب		

صحغ		

تيع		

نبيع		

WORKSHEET 3

Join the following *huruf*.

ث	ش	س

ص	ح	ج

ن	ب	ع

ص	ض	ج

ح	خ	غ

ي	ت	ي

ع	س	ش

ع	غ	ظ

غ	خ	غ

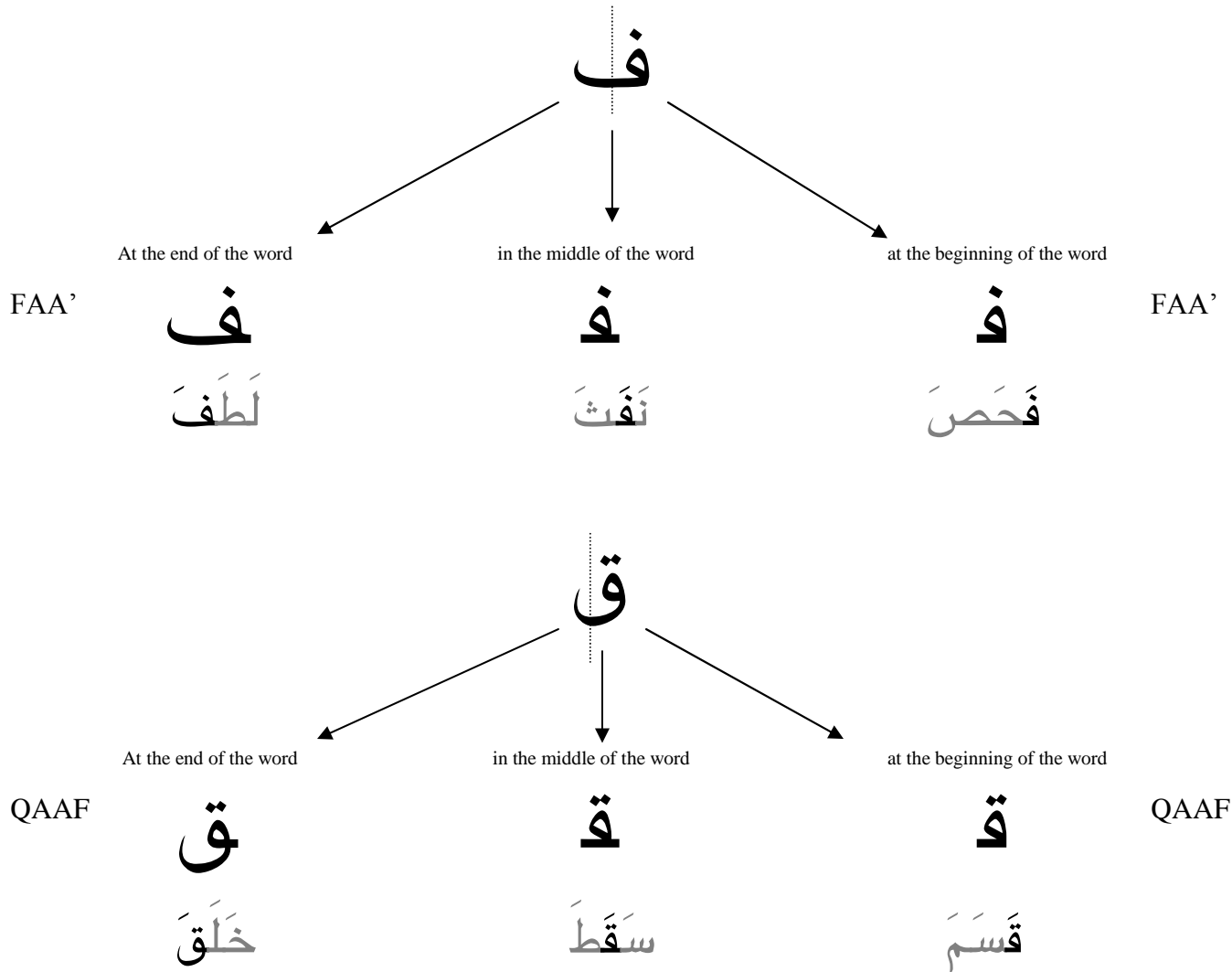
ن	ب	ث

ع	ت	ي

ظ	ظ	ط

LESSON 9: JOINING THE LETTERS

This next family of *Huruf* is cut at the vertical line when joined at the beginning and in the middle of a word.



PLEASE NOTE

Students often get confused between the letters **ف** and the members of the boat family. The easiest method to differentiate them is to tell the student that **ق** have a 'loop'.

WORKSHEET 1

1. Write the *huruf* in the lines below, saying each as you write.

.....	.....	.....	.....	ح
.....	.....	.....	.....	ح
.....	.....	.....	.....	ح
.....	.....	.....	.....	ح
.....	.....	.....	.....	ح
.....	.....	.....	.....	ح

2. Put the right number of *Nuqāt* at the right place as indicated.

GHAYN		
ح		
ح	ح	ح

GHAYN		
ح		
ح	ح	ح

WORKSHEET 2

Re-write the *huruf* in their full form.

ققق		

ققف		

فعغ		

ففف		

عمع		

تفي		

غفق		

صغف		

ففف		

طضمن		

غغغ		

ققف		

WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following.

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

بِ

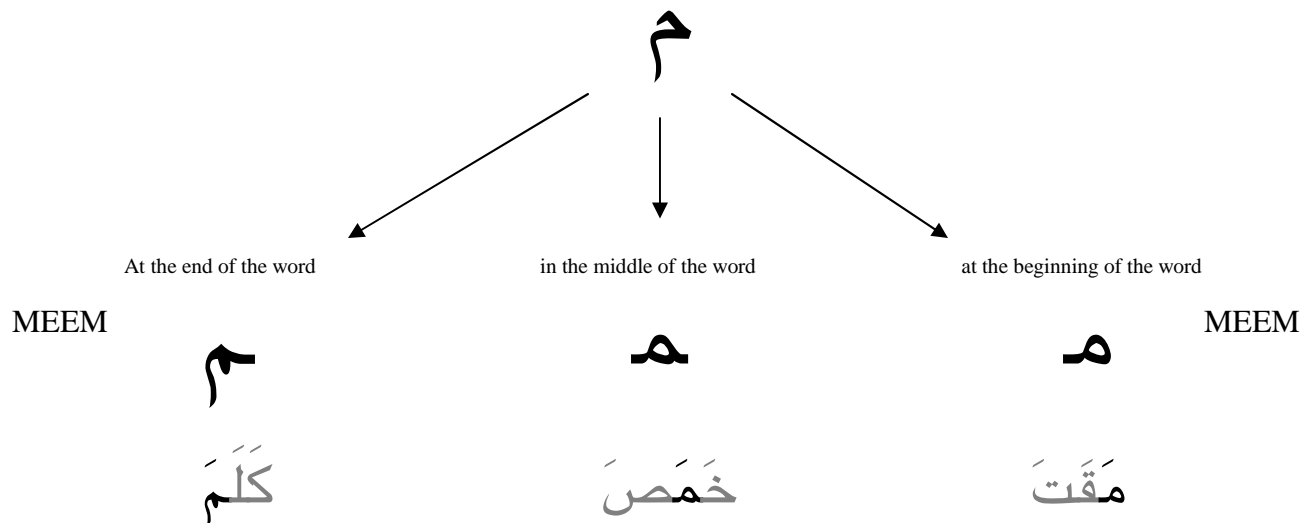
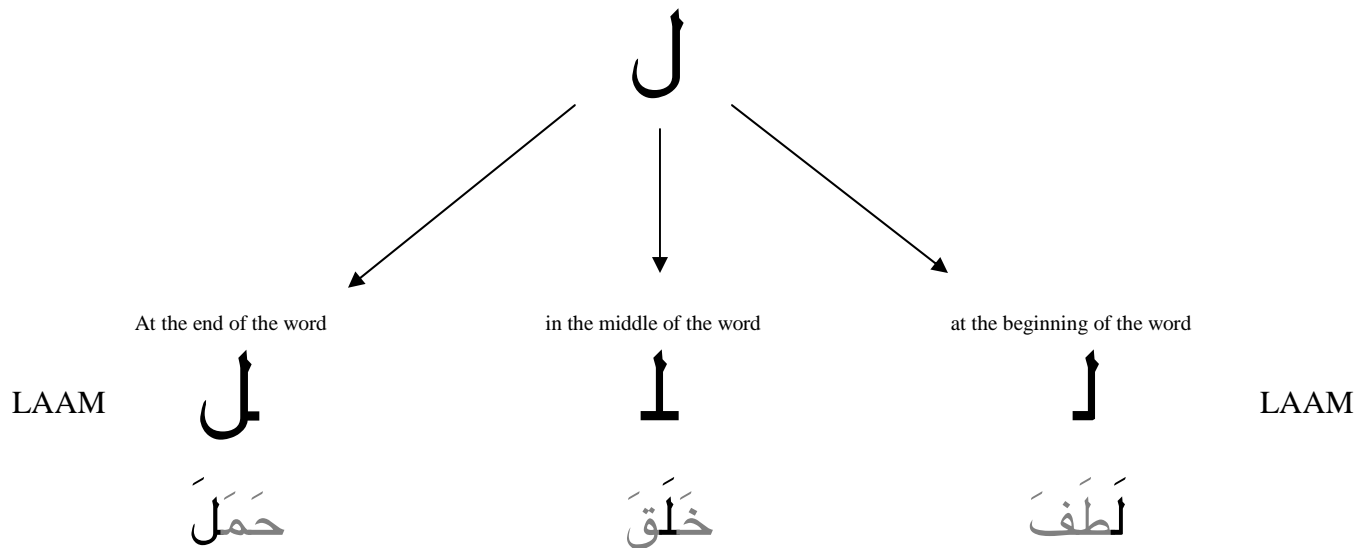
بِ

بِ

بِ

LESSON 10: JOINING THE LETTERS

The following two *Huruf* do not go through any major changes while joining.



WORKSHEET 1

Write the *huruf* in the lines below, saying each as you write.

.....	.....	.....	.....	ا
.....	.....	.....	.....	ا
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب

WORKSHEET 2

Fill in the missing *huruf*. An example has been provided.

ثَبَاتٍ	=	ت	+	ب	+	ث
---------	---	---	---	---	---	---

فَلَحَ	=		+		+	
--------	---	--	---	--	---	--

كَلَّمَ	=		+		+	ك
---------	---	--	---	--	---	---

مَثَلٍ	=		+		+	
--------	---	--	---	--	---	--

مَنَعَ	=		+		+	
--------	---	--	---	--	---	--

تَقِيٍّ	=		+		+	
---------	---	--	---	--	---	--

WORKSHEET 3

Fill in the missing *huruf*.

مَشَطَ	=		+		+	
--------	---	--	---	--	---	--

ضَغَطَ	=		+		+	
--------	---	--	---	--	---	--

فَحَصَ	=		+		+	
--------	---	--	---	--	---	--

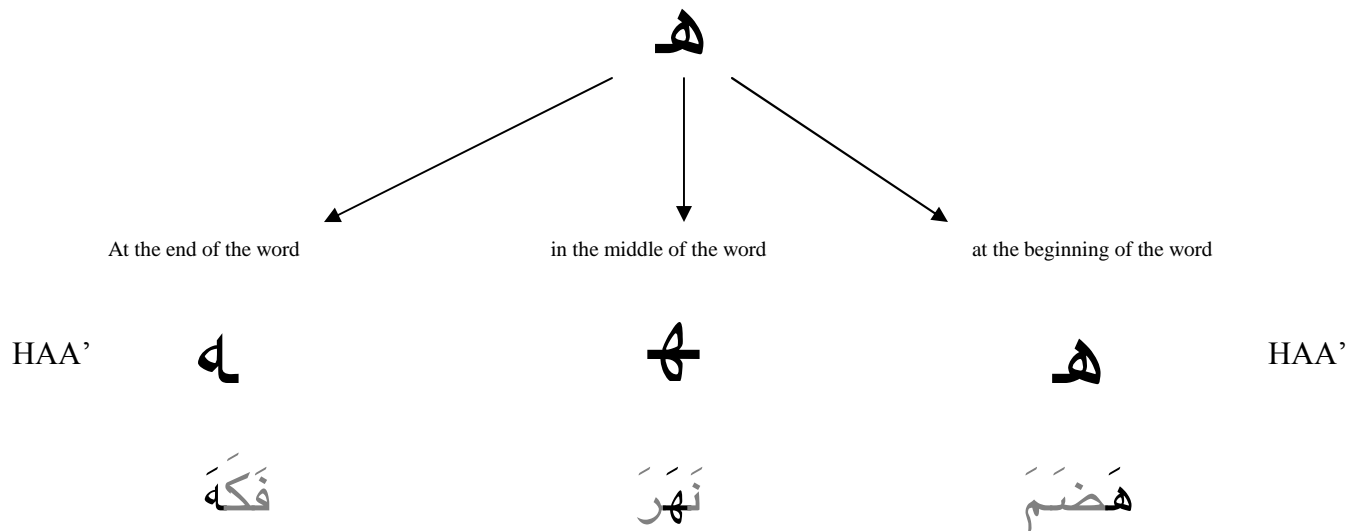
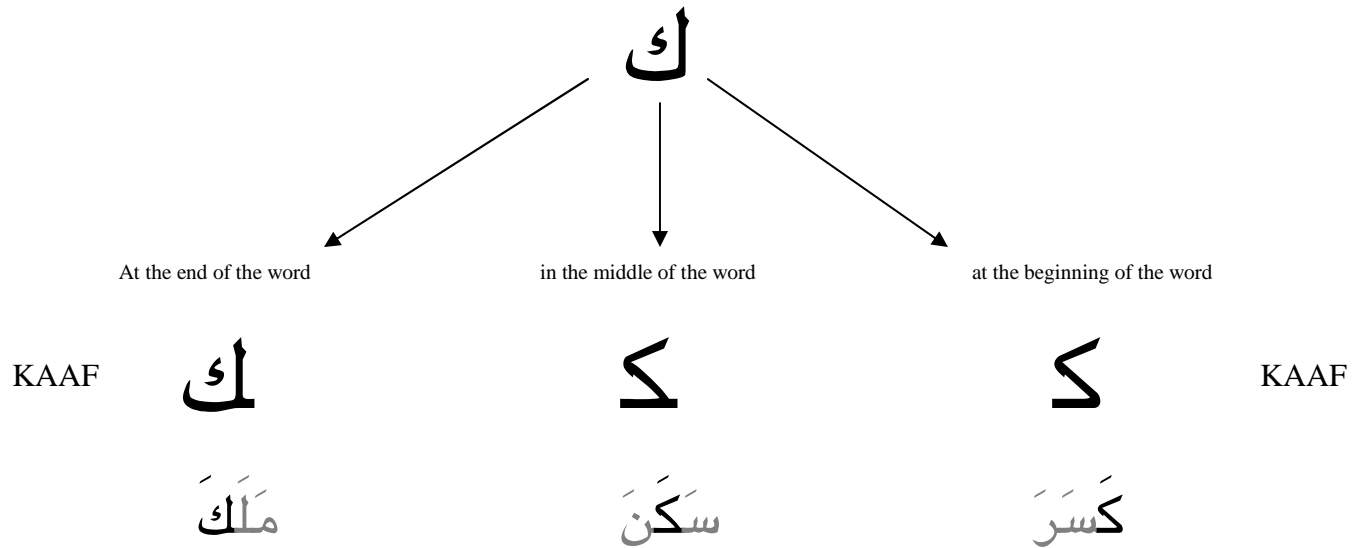
نَفَثَ	=		+		+	
--------	---	--	---	--	---	--

عَبَسَ	=		+		+	
--------	---	--	---	--	---	--

لَمَعَ	=		+		+	
--------	---	--	---	--	---	--

LESSON 11: JOINING THE LETTERS

The shape of the following two *Huruf* go through a tremendous change while joining.



WORKSHEET 1

Write the *huruf* in the lines below, saying each as you write.

.....	.....	.....	.....	ن
.....	.....	.....	.....	ن
.....	.....	.....	.....	س
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ف
.....	.....	.....	.....	د

WORKSHEET 2

In the words below, circle the *harf* indicated.

أَتَّخَذْتُمْ

Khaa'

مُتَّقِينَ

Qaaf

فَمُلَاقِيهِ

Haa'

كَلِمَهُمْ

Kaaf

مُنْفَكِينَ

Faa'

يَسْتَحِبُّونَ

Haa'

فَانْفَلَقَ

Laam

فَطَهَّرَ

Haa'

فَسَيَنْغِضُونَ

Ghayn

أَتَّخَذْتُمْ

Khaa'

تَتَّبِعُ

'Ayn

لَعَلَّكُمْ

Kaaf

هَضَمَ

Haa'

مَلِكًا

Kaaf

فَسَبِّحْ

Haa'

WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following. The *huruf* whose various forms the student is not familiar with have been left in their full forms.

عُ لِمَ

سَمِعَ

بَعِثَ

مَ لِكُ

بُ هِتَا

حَ بَطَ

فُ خِي

نُ فِخَ

لَمِ سَ

يَ رِثُ

تَ حِ فُ

كُ تِ بَ

أُ فِقِ

بَ حَرُ

جُ مِعَ

كَمَثَلِ

فَ حَصَ

سَكَ بِنَ

LESSON 12A: JOINING THE LETTERS

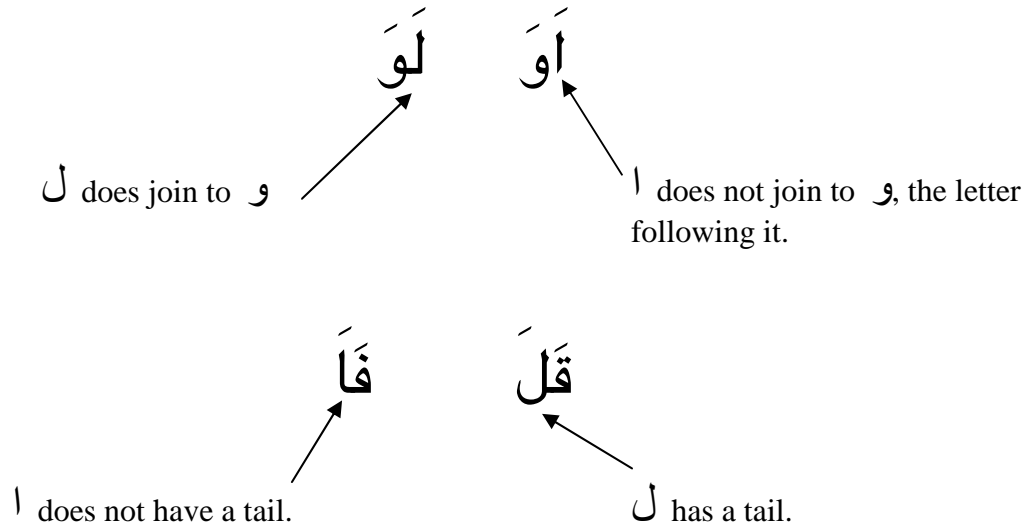
This last group of *Huruf* consists of six letters that are known as the *Stubborn huruf* because they do not join the *Harf* that follow them. They do, however, join the letter before them. Remember that Arabic is written from right to left.

End of word	Middle of word	Beginning of	The Harf
ا نَبَأَ	ا سَأَلَ	ا أَمَرَ	ا
د حَسَدَ	د خَدَمَ	د دَعَبَ	د
ذ نَقَذَ	ذ كَذَبَ	ذ ذَهَبَ	ذ
ر مَكَرَ	ر صَرَخَ	ر رَفَعَ	ر
ز عَجَزَ	ز حَزَمَ	ز زَحَمَ	ز
و نَحَوَ	و أَوَدَ	و وَعَدَ	و

LESSON 12B: JOINING THE LETTERS

Students often get confused with ا and ل. Point out that ا can not be joined to a letter following it and that ل has a tail when it is joined by a letter before it.

For example:



When ا follows ل, there are 2 ways of writing :

لا or لا

Please note that *Alif* is a stubborn letter, it does not join a letter that follows it. It does, however join a letter that is before it.

At the End of a word	In the Middle of a word	At Beginning of a word	The Harf
ا نَبَاً	ا سَالٌ	ا أَمْرٌ	ا
ل حَمَلٌ	ل خَلَقٌ	ل لَطْفٌ	ل

WORKSHEET 1

Write the *huruf* in the lines below, saying each as you write.

.....	.....	.....	.....	ا
.....	.....	.....	.....	ا
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ب
.....	.....	.....	.....	ن
.....	.....	.....	.....	ن
.....	.....	.....	.....	ر
.....	.....	.....	.....	ر
.....	.....	.....	.....	ز
.....	.....	.....	.....	ز
.....	.....	.....	.....	و
.....	.....	.....	.....	و

WORKSHEET 2

From the words below re-write the circled *harf* in its full form.

نَبَا

كَمَثَلِ

فَمُلَاقِيهِ

كَلَامُهُمْ

لِقُضِي

مَلَا

فَانْفَلَقَ

مَلَا

سَأَلَكَ

أَتَّخَذْتُمْ

سَأَلَكَ

لَعَلَّكُمْ

الْقَتِّ

مَلِكًا

الْقَتِّ

WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following *huruf*. The idea of this exercise is to see if the student is familiar with the joined *huruf*. Have the student read each of joined *huruf* one by one. Have the student read against the clock. If he/she can read this page in less than 3 minutes, the student is doing well.

حمد	ملك	بعث	كرم
رجل	سبع	سمع	ظلم
بعد	خلق	نجف	فلح
نبا	سكن	غفر	نفج
ذكر	نسي	ملا	اخذ
قبس	سمت	بيع	لبث

WORKSHEET 4:

Read the following *huruf*. The idea of this exercise is to see if the student is familiar with the joined *huruf*. Have the student read each of joined *huruf* one by one. Have the student read against the clock. If he/she can read this page in less than 3 minutes, the student is doing well.

بيدك

خلقت

فخشي

كمثل

سالك

رحمت

لتجد

غفلت

اصفر

علمك

افامن

جعلك

نصبت

فطبع

لتجد

تعلم

مشكل

علمه

يهلك

اذهب

محسن

انور

عدلك

وجدك

LESSON 13: READING WITH JOINED LETTERS (A)

Read the following.

بَلَّ تَرَ نَمَّ ثَحَّ

يَكَّ بَوَّ جَبَّ حَطَّ

خَوَّ بَجَّ ثَحَّ نَخَّ

سَبَّ شَلَّ سَقَّ شَغَّ

شَخَّ صَقَّ ضَخَّ لَصَّ

تَضَّ صَلَّ طَسَّ ظَفَّ

