

**alif ()**

# isolated position

## ALIF (ا)

When alif (ا) is written on its own, like in a list of the letters of the Arabic alphabet, it is in the isolated position.

# initial position

JI (AL- ) = THE

When it is written as the first letter of a word, alif (I) is in the initial position and it looks the same as in the isolated position.

# medial position

كتاب (KITAB) = BOOK

When it is written in the middle of a word, alif (ا) is in the medial position and the following letters are disconnected from it.

# final position

ل (MA) = WHAT

When it is written as the last letter of a word, alif (ا) is in the final position, and it looks the same as the medial position.

lām (J)

# isolated position

LĀM (J)

When it is written on its own, like in a list of the letters of the Arabic alphabet, lām (J) is in the isolated position.

# initial position

لَيْلٌ (LAYL) = NIGHT

When it is written as the first letter of a word, lām (ل) is in the initial position, and it connects to the letter that follows it.

# medial position

مَلَكَةٌ (MALAKA) = QUEEN

When it is written as a middle letter in a word, lām (J) is in the medial position, and it connects to the letter before it and the letter that follows it.

# final position

لَيْلٌ (LAYL) = NIGHT

When it is written as the final letter of the word, lām (ل) is in the final position, and it connects to the letter that came before it.

mīm (م)

# isolated position

مِيم (م)

When it is written on its own, like in a list of the Arabic alphabet, mīm (م) is in the isolated position.

# initial position

مدرسة (MADRASA) = SCHOOL

When it is the first letter in a word, mīm (م) is in the initial position.

# medial position

سماكة (SAMAKA) = FISH

When it is a middle letter in a word, mīm (م) is in the medial position and connects to the letter before it and the letter after it.

# final position

پس (ASM) = NAME

When it is the final letter in a word, mim (پ) is in the final position and connects to the letter before it.