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Let's Read Al-Qur'an

the easy way & with tajweed

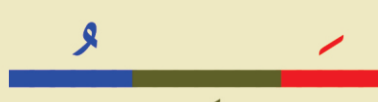
By :

Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem

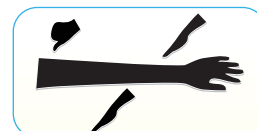
Founder & Director
Understand Al-Qur'an Academy

The Signs' Rhyme

Fathah
Kasrah
Dhammah



a
e
u



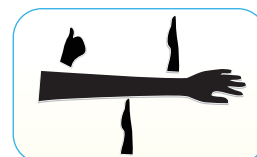
Standing Fathah
Standing Kasrah
Inverted Dhammah

وُ يَ ا

Waw Mad Yaa Mad Alif Mad



aa
ee
uu

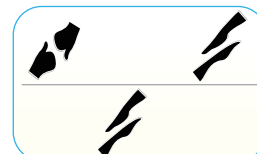


Double Fathah
Double Kasrah
Double Dhammah

وُ يَ ا



an
in
un



Shaddah
Mad
Sukoon



Shaddah
Madd
Sukoon



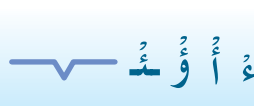
Hams (Sukoon on هـ و ا)



Qalqalah Letters



Hamzah sakinah



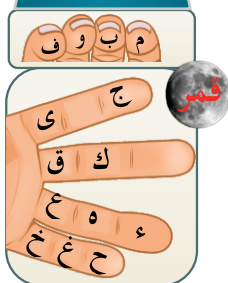
Soft Waw & Yaa



Rules of "Raa"



Qamari Letters



Shamsi Letters



Laam of the word "Allah"



Change (Iqlab)



Merge (Idghaam)



Hide (Ikhsa)



Show (Izhar)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

The best among you is he who learns and teaches the Qur'an. (Bukhari)

Let's Read AL-QUR'AN

the easy way & with tajweed

Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem

Founder & Director Understand Al-Qur'an Academy



www.understandquran.com

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the easy way with Tajweed

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In the name of Allah, Most Beneficent, Most Merciful

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PREFACE

All praise and thanks are due to Allah, and peace and blessings be upon his Messenger who said: **"The best among you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches it"** [Bukhari].

Reciting the Qur'an correctly is the duty of every Muslim. The rewards for reciting it are many. Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Messenger of Allah pbuh said, **"Whoever recites a letter from the Book of Allah, he will be credited with a good deed, and a good deed gets a ten-fold reward. I do not say that Alif-Laam-Meem is one letter, but Alif is a letter, Laam is a letter and Meem is a letter."** [At-Tirmidhi].

In another hadeeth, 'Aa'ishah, may Allah be pleased with her, relates that the Prophet pbuh said: "Verily the one who recites the Qur'an beautifully, smoothly, and precisely, will be in the company of the noble and obedient angels. And as for the one who recites with difficulty, stammering or stumbling through its verses, then he will have TWICE that reward." [Bukhari and Muslim].

In this series, we present our humble efforts in trying to make the learning of the Qur'an easy for children as well as adults. This book has a number of unique features. Some of these features are listed below:

1. As a part of practice words, we have chosen **400** important words that occur in the Holy Qur'an almost **39,000** times (out of a total of 78,000). In other words, at the end of this book, you will be able to recite **50%** words of the Qur'an with the application of tajweed rules. Reading correctly will inspire a joy and fervor in each student and teacher, as she/he will get closer to the Divine Revelation.
2. Every lesson shows the new words along with you learn, and their frequency of occurrence in the Holy Qur'an. You can monitor your progress by word count, it will further help to boost and enhance your interest in learning.
3. The words are taught with emphasis on the understanding of the **makhaarij** (articulation or pronunciation) of the letters. This will help the student pronounce correctly and not confuse words that are very similar in sound, for example: ض، ذ، ظ
4. For teaching almost every letter, pictures of objects are being used. The names of these objects begin with the pronunciation of the letters being taught. This will not only create a link, but also aid in fixing the letter in the minds of students.
5. **Makhaarij** have been taught using pictures as an aid to explain from the very initial stages.
6. The letters are arranged according to the makhaarij for all the exercises that relate to different vowel sounds or inflexions (harakaat). This ensures further strengthening of the **makhaarij**.
7. Full form and short form is an easy and interesting concept to learn the different shapes of the letters. Simple logic of connector is used to explain the short-form shapes used within a word.
8. The short forms are taught from the very beginning to ensure that no difficulties are faced by the student in reading the words of the Holy Qur'an.
9. From the very beginning, each letter is practiced with fathah (zabar). This helps in the understanding of the **makhaarij**. For example, the letter '**jeem**' has an extra 'm' or 'meem' sound in its name; however, sound '**ja**' represents the sound of '**jeem**'. Further, the letters with fathah occur tens of thousands of times in the Holy Qur'an whereas the letters without vowel signs occur only in the **muqatta'aat** letters. Muqatta'aat occur in the Qur'an around **29** times only.

10. From Lesson **13** onwards, words are taught by separating them into individual letters. This separation is shown about the word itself. This way, a student finds it easy to learn.
11. The translation of the words is given just under them. The purpose behind this is to convey the message to the student that the Holy Qur'an is a Divine Revelation meant to be understood and acted upon. The instructor may mention these meanings once in a while for young children.
12. The words in every line of every lesson are selected in such a way that they rhyme. This makes the learning interesting for the students. They recite the words with rhyme as they learn them.
13. In every lesson, words are arranged in the order of increasing complexity. Simple words are given in the beginning.
14. Revision lessons are provided at regular intervals to ensure retention and practice of what is learnt earlier in different contexts.
15. As a part of in-built Tajweed, the lesson on Sukoon is spread over six lessons (e.g., qalqala, soft words, 'hams' etc.). Usually Sukoon is taught first and qalqala later. Once a student gets into a habit of incorrectly pronouncing a letter, it becomes very difficult to correct it later. Teaching different applications of Sukoon are therefore taught at the start itself.
16. Following the same pattern of in-built Tajweed, shaddah is taught in three lessons.
17. Simplified rules of Madd are given in this book. Detailed rules can be taught later, in advanced courses on the topic.
18. The lessons on 'Tajweed' are arranged in an increasingly challenging pattern.
19. In this book, we have given the lesson of Alif-Madd right after Fathah. Similarly, Yaa-Madd is given after Kasrah and Waaw-Madd is given after Dhammah. This order is different from that used in the conventional books. There are two main reasons for this:
 - This way, the student learns the difference between Fathah and Alif-Madd very clearly and practices it on example words. The same is true for Kasrah and Yaa-Madd as well as for Dhammah and Waaw-Madd.
 - If Kasrah were taught immediately after Fathah lesson, then we would have to give frequently-occurring example words from the Qur'an containing only these two Harakaat (Fathah and Kasrah). Such words are extremely few in the Qur'an (i.e., those that occur very frequently). Because of this, the number of practice words in lessons would have been very imbalanced.
19. An attempt has been made to present the terminology of Tajweed in simple words for ease of learning and memorization. For example, 'Izhaar', 'Ikhfaa', 'Idghaam' and 'Iqlaab' are explained as 'show,' 'hide,' 'merge,' and 'change.'
20. At the end of the book, word-for-word explanation of Tajweed rules for commonly recited selections are provided.
21. A special font is designed for Arabic here. Every vowel sign is placed close to the letter. Different signs are designed for Ikhfaa, Shaddah with ghunnah, thick Raa, qalqala, thick laam for laam-e-jalalah, etc.
22. Arabic font has an added advantage over handwritten script. The letter shapes are always uniform. This helps to decrease the confusion.
23. The Arabic font has another very special feature. Each vowel sign (harakah) is given within the width of each letter. This ensures that there is absolutely no confusion for a student while reading the words.
24. In every lesson, the letters corresponding to the rule that is taught in that lesson are colored red for added emphasis.

25. A simple little poem has been composed to help the children learn the Makhaarij (articulation or pronunciation) easily. It has ten distinct features.

1. **Whole set:** It teaches the complete set of 29 letters.
 2. **On fingertips:** The poem uses the hand, its fingers and finger-tips. Each letter is assigned a position on hand. With the help of this poem, the children will have Huruf-e-Tahajji and their makharij on their finger tips.
 3. **Arranged:** The letters in the poem are arranged according to the makhaarij order and not the standard order. Recognizing the letter shapes is not as big a challenge for non-Arab as saying them properly.
 4. **In Groups:** Almost each finger represents a group of letters having the same Makharij. No need to memorize Huroof Halaqi (throat letters) or other Makharij groups separately, because the poem already groups them properly.
 5. **With a Rhyme:** The poem has simple rhyming words that talks about groupings and makes it easy to memorize.
 6. **With Actions:** It is taught with actions to make the memorization easy and interesting.
 7. **With Attributes:** The actions relate to the attributes (استفال، تفخيم، إطباق، استعلاء) of letters which are extremely important in the right recitation of the Qur'an i.e., with Tajweed. They are meaningful movements.
 8. **Repeated for different cases:** The poem is repeated almost 18 times with different cases of Harakaat (vowel signs) and rules (Madd, Qalqala, Hams, etc). This ensures further application as well as strengthening of the Makhaarij in the context of different Harakaat and rules.
 9. **Rules make sense:** Several rules of Tajweed such as Shamsi and Qamari letters, rules of Noon-Sakinah and Tanween, rules of Meem-Sakinah, etc. can be easily explained using these Makharij groups in a natural way.
 10. **Application in reading words:** The most powerful use of the poem is can be realized when one starts reading the words. The actions that show the attributes (استفال، تفخيم، إطباق، استعلاء) can be very effectively used to show the student how to read the words with right articulation as well as attributes. Ex: زَعْدًا، صِرَاطًا، تَرَضَى، أَغْنَى، تَقْفَهُر.
26. Harkaats (Zabar, Zair, Pesh etc.): A simple, beautiful poem is composed to teach the Harkaats. If the children listen to this poem 10 times they themselves will repeat and recite it.
1. This contains wonderful actions from both the hands while reciting it.
 2. 4 sets of three Harkaats each..
27. Qalqalah, Hams, Soft Waw & Soft Yaa, Madd, Ghunnah, Noon Saakin and Tanween are explained in action with hands so that children & adults can learn it easily and remember it for a long time.
28. The remaining part of the Tajweed is arranged in a set called 'Rules of Tajweed' which can be learnt very easily. This set contains Rules for Lam, Meem, Noon, Ra, Madd and Waqf (stopping).
29. Start and stopping Rules are explained more clearly in full details. No other existing book for learning Tajweed is having such a clear details.
30. If a student learns the meanings of 3-4 words from each lesson (which are frequently repeated in Qur'an) then In shaAllah by the end of this book he will learn 130 such words that are repeated almost 30,000 times in Qur'an. A list of such words is given on a separate sheet at the end of this book.

InShaAllah you will find this course simple, interesting and based on the latest teaching methodology. It will InShAllah be easy for the teacher to adopt and teach. We ask Allah (swt) to accept our humble efforts.

Please introduce this course in schools, colleges, mosques, communities, and within your families. The course can be used to teach both adults and children. Let us work together to promote the correct reading of the Holy Qur'an and simultaneously understanding it.

We offer our sincere appreciation to the following: Br. Mohsin Siddiqui and Sr.Sana Dossul for ideas on teaching rules; Br. Qari Imran Khan for help in presentation of lessons; Dr. Abdul Basit Siddiqui, Br. Arjan Ali, Br. Syed Anisul Hasan, Sr. Jamila Qavi and Br. Mujahidullah Khan for their help in translation, Sr. Shabana Parveen for graphics, Br. Maqsood Umri, Br. Aamir Irshad, Br. Osman Umri, Br. Abdul Quddus Umri, Br. Daleeluddin Khan, Br. Zubair Abdul Raheem, Br.Abdul Raheem Naeemuddin, Br. K.N. Ahsan and Br. M. Abdulazeem, and many others in editing, printing, and recording works. All of them have been instrumental in bringing out this book and the associated PowerPoint slides and videos. Arabic Qur'anic font is designed by Late, Shakeel Ahmad, (May Allah fill his grave with Noor) I would also like to thank my parents for their prayers, and my wife, Tabinda Tahseen, and my sons, Sulaiman and Usamah, and daughter Samah for their cooperation and support. May Allah reward them all abundantly.

The diagrams of makhaarij are taken from the book written by the world famous Syrian Qari, Sheik Ayman Suwaid with his permission that I personally got from him during Qur'an conference in Bahrain, 2013.

May Allah protect us from errors. If they were committed inadvertently, we beg for His Divine Forgiveness. Please give us feedback and inform us of any errors so that we may correct them in future editions.

Abdulazeez Abdulraheem
May 2019

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INTRODUCTION OF UNDERSTAND AL-QUR'AN ACADEMY

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACADEMY: (1) To bring the Muslims back to the Qur'an and to help in bringing up a Qur'anic generation who recites the Qur'an, understands it, practices it, and conveys it to others. (2) To present the Qur'an as the most interesting, easy, simple, effective, and relevant book in our daily life as well as the most important book for success in this world and the Hereafter. (3) To provide the basic knowledge of Hadith with the purpose of creating love and respect towards Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. because his life is a practical demonstration of the Qur'anic teachings. (4) To teach them how to read the Qur'an with Tajweed and with understanding (5) To produce the required course materials (books, videos, posters, vocabulary cards, booklets, etc.) under the supervision of Islamic scholars and design a syllabus that caters to the need of schools and Madaaris. (6) To conduct short courses for busy professionals or businessmen. (7) To make learning of the Qur'an easy by using easy, modern and scientific methods and techniques of teaching.

Our objective is not to produce scholars of the Qur'an. Alhamdulillah, many institutions are already doing this work. The mission of the academy is to make ordinary Muslims and school students (especially our young generation) understand the basic message of the Qur'an.

WHY THIS WORK?: Majority of the non-Arab Muslims do not understand the Qur'an. In the present scenario, the teaching of the Qur'an is extremely necessary because on the one hand there is a storm of obscenity and materialism on TV, press, and social media and on the other hand there are continuous attacks on Islam, the Qur'an, and the Prophet ﷺ to weaken our faith in the Quran and Islam. It is, therefore, a must for our coming generation to understand the Qur'an and the Islamic teachings to face the challenges and to convey the true message of Allah to the world and in turn make everyone successful in this world and in the Hereafter.

BRIEF HISTORY: By the Grace of Allah, www.understandquran.com was launched in 1998. Since then we are constantly striving to make learning of the Qur'an simple, easy, and effective by developing courses and related materials. Our Level-1 course on understanding the Quran (50% of Qur'anic words) is being taught in almost 25 countries and is translated into 20 international languages. It is relayed on five national and international TV channels too. The syllabus of Read Al-Qur'an and Understand Al-Qur'an is now implemented in more than 2000 schools, Alhamdulillah.

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: **بَلِّغُوا عَنِّي وَلَوْ آيَةً** "Convey from me, even if it is only one verse". Therefore come and join us to spread this noble work, wherever you are; try to learn this course and introduce it in your nearby mosques, schools, Madaaris, and community centers. Connect the children and elders to this course and build a strong team to carry out this noble task.

Lastly, we pray to Allah to accept our efforts in serving His Magnificent Book, keep us away from show off, save us from sins, and protect us from mistakes.

رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ، وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ، وَاعْفُ عَنَّا، إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَفْوُ الرَّحِيمُ، وَجَزَاكُمُ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا •



Introduction of Makharij Arabic Letters

Makhraj is the part of the mouth from where the sound of a letter comes out. It is the articulation point. The plural of Makhraj is Makhaarij. To find out a letter's Makhraj, make it silent by adding an 'Alif with a Fathah on it and try to say it. Wherever the sound stops, that's what its Makhraj is. For example اَمْ، اَرَّ، اَهْ

Attached is poem to help memorize the Makhaarij. Note to teachers: Teach the poem with TPI (Total Physical Interaction). The TPI involves gestures that teach the students the thickness and highness in different letters. This ensures that they learn the attributes of the letters right from the beginning.

Arabic Letters Poem with TPI

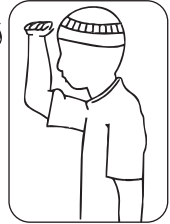
م ب ف : are from the lips
Tongue has many, 12 from the Tip:
ث ذ ظ، ت د ط، ز س ص، ل ن ر
From its middle are: ج ش ي
From its edges are: ق ك غ
Six from the throat: ع ح، غ خ
and at the end: ا

ن +
ص ض ط ظ
ه +



بہت موٹا، اونچا (إطباق)

ن +
ق غ خ
ه +



موٹا، اونچا (استعلاء)

ء
ر ا ر و م ر



موٹا (تفخيم)



نیچا (استفاله)

Note: In this book, letters are arranged based on their Makhaarij so that letters can be learnt in groups along with their Makhaarij. To make it easy, pronunciation is given along with each word, get the student memorize in the same manner. This must be programmed in student's mind that they should learn each Arabic word with its right pronunciation (Makhraj).

For details log on to www.understandquran.com

Lines for making Arabic Letters

In order to make Arabic writing simple, easy and interesting, we have designed 4 sets of strokes, each set containing three lines. For example: If you have to write Letter س Seen, instead of saying to write like this, like this, we will say write: Small cup, small cup and a big cup.



Standing line: (:),

Sleeping line: (•....),

Slanting line: (.....).

Quarter circle: (.....),

Half circle: (.....),

Full circle: (.....).

Tiny Boat: (.....),

Small Cup: (.....),

Big Cup: (.....).

Tongue: (.....),

Small hook: (.....),

Big hook: (.....).

Now, you can write all the Arabic Letters with the help of these lines as explained below:

<p>م: A circle, a slanted line and a standing line.</p> <p>ب: A dot below the tiny boat.</p> <p>و: A small circle and a half circle.</p> <p>ف: A small circle, a tiny boat and a dot.</p>	<p>ج: A sleeping line, a big hook and a dot in it.</p> <p>ش: A small cup, a small cup, and a big cup with three dots above them.</p> <p>ي: A small hook and a big cup.</p>
<p>ث: Three dots on the tiny boat.</p> <p>ذ: Half circle and a dot above it.</p> <p>ظ: A tongue, a standing line and a dot.</p> <p>ت: Two dots above the tiny boat.</p> <p>د: Half circle.</p> <p>ط: Tongue and a standing line.</p> <p>ز: A dot above the quarter circle.</p> <p>س: A small cup, a small cup, and a big cup.</p> <p>ص: A tongue and a big cup.</p> <p>ل: A standing line and a big cup.</p> <p>ن: A dot in a big cup.</p> <p>ر: A quarter circle</p>	<p>ض: A dot above the tongue and a big cup.</p> <p>ك: A standing line, a tiny boat, and a cap in it.</p> <p>ق: A small circle, a big cup, and two dots above the full circle.</p> <p>ع: A small hook and a slanted line.</p> <p>ه: A full circle.</p> <p>غ: A small hook and a big hook.</p> <p>ح: A sleeping line and a big hook.</p> <p>خ: A dot above the small hook and a big hook.</p> <p>ح: A dot above the sleeping line and a big hook.</p>

مَبْ وَفْ ثَذْ طْ زَسْ صْ لَنْ رْ جْ شْ يْ ضْ ذْ قْ ءْ هْ عْ حْ غْ خْ ا

Lesson 01

بَ

مَ

مخرج

'م' is spoken by joining the outer parts of the lips. The letter "Ba" 'ب' is pronounced by joining the inner parts of the lips.

The full and the short forms of Meem and Baa are given in the first line. The same forms with connectors are given below.

بَ	بَ	مَ	مَ
بَ	بَ	مَ	مَ

Practice

بَ	مَ	بَ	مَ	بَ
مَ	بَ	مَ	بَ	مَ

:- NOTE FOR TEACHER :-

Letters are taught with (-) Fathah, which is also known as Zabar. Fathah is the easiest vowel sign to pronounce. Recognition of the shape is essential for the letters in their full and short form, with or without Connectors. This will make it easier for the student to recognize the letters in words, as and when they appear.

مَبْوَفٌ ثَذْظَ تَذْظَ زَسْصَ لَنْ رَجَشِي ضَكْ ءَ هَ عَحْ غَحْ ا

Lesson 02

و ف

مخرج

“Waaw” is pronounced with both the lips forming a circle, then separating to produce the sound. “Faa” the lower lip touches the edge of the upper teeth to produce this sound.

The full and the short forms of Waw and Faa are given in the first line. The same forms with connectors are given below.

NOTE: Waw ِ is very thin so it has no short form. It does not mean that it cannot be connected to other letters. Any other letter before it can be connected to Waw.

فَ	فَ	وَ	وَ
فِ	فِ	وِ	وِ

Practice

فَ	فِ	فِ	وَ	وَ
وَ	فِ	وَ	فِ	وَ

Practice letters from the previous lesson.

بَ	مَ	بِ	مَ	بِ
مَ	بِ	مَ	بِ	مِ

مَبْوَفٌ ثَذْطَ تَذْطَ زَسْصَ لَنْ رَجَشِي ضَكْ ءَ هَ عَ حَ غَ خَ ا

Lesson 03

ظ

ذ

ث

مخرج

These 3 letters emanate from the same makhraj, with just a small difference. This makes the sounds very different. The tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper teeth to produce all the three sounds in such a way that the tip of the tongue can be seen by a person sitting in front. The difference is that the first two are finer, softer sounds and the last slightly louder and heavy.

The full and the short forms of Thaa, Zall and Za'a are given in the first line. The same forms with connectors are given below.

NOTE: Zaal is very thin so it has no short form. It does not mean that it cannot be connected to other letters. Any other letter before it can be connected to Zaal.

ظ	ظ	ذ	ذ	ث	ث
ظ	ظ	ذ	ذ	ث	ث

Practice

ظ	ظ	ذ	ث	ظ
ث	ذ	ث	ظ	ث

Practice letters from the previous lesson.

ف	ف	و	م	ف
ذ	ف	م	ب	م
ف	و	ب	م	ب

مَبْوَفٌ ثَذْطَ تَذْطَ زَسْصَ لَنْ رَجَشِي ضَكْ ءَ هَ عَحْ غَخْ ا

Lesson 04

ط

د

ت

مخرج

The correct position of the tongue for all these three sounds should be as follows. The tip of the tongue should touch the roots of the upper teeth. The sound of "Daa" will be very soft and fine; the second sound will be a little thicker and louder. The third will be medium. All these sounds will be similar with small differences.

The full and the short forms of Taa, Dall and Ta'a are given in the first line. The same forms with connectors are given below.

NOTE: Daal is very thin so it has no short form. It does not mean that it cannot be connected to other letters. Any other letter before it can be connected to Daal.

ط	ط	د	د	ت	ت
ط	ط	د	د	ت	ت

Practice

ط	د	ت	ط	ة
ط	ط	ت	د	ت

Practice letters from the previous lesson.

ف	م	و	ف	ف
ف	م	و	ف	ف
ف	م	و	ف	ف

مَبْ وَفْ ثَ ذَظْ تَ دَظْ زَسْ صَ لَ نَ رَ جَ شَ يَ ضَ ذَ قَ ءَ هَ عَ حَ غَ خَ ا

Lesson 05

زَ سَ صَ

مخرج : ز، س، ص : The tongue should touch the edge of the lower and upper teeth for these 3 similar sounds. Seen is softer, Saad is thicker and Zaa is medium. All 3 have a whistle-like sound as one has to aspirate or breathe out.

The full and the short forms of Zaa, Seen and Saad are given in the first line. The same forms with connectors are given below.

NOTE: Zaa ز is very thin so it has no short form. It does not mean that it cannot be connected to other letters. Any other letter before it can be connected to Zaa

صَ	صْ	سَ	سْ	زَ	زْ
صَـ	صْـ	سَـ	سْـ	زَـ	زْـ

Practice

زَ	صَـ	زَـ	سَـ	صَ
سَـ	صَ	سَـ	صَـ	زَـ

Practice letters from the previous lesson.

تَـ	هَـ	بَـ	ثَـ	فَـ
طَـ	وَـ	فَـ	بَـ	هَـ
ذَـ	ثَـ	طَـ	ذَـ	تَـ
فَـ	فَـ	ظَـ	وَـ	بَـ

مَبْوَفٌ ثَذْظَ تَذْظَ زَسْصَ لَنْ رَ جَشَي ضَكَقَ ءَ هَ غَخَ ا

Lesson 06

لَ نَ رَ

مخرج

ل، ن، ر: The tip of the tongue must touch the upper gums near the roots of the teeth to produce the sound of 'Laam'. If the tip touches slightly higher the sound of 'Noon' will be produced. If it touches even higher the 'Raa' sound is produced.

The full and the short forms of Laam, Noon and Ra'a are given in the first line; the same forms with connectors are given below.

NOTE: Ra'a ر is very thin so it has no short form. It does not mean that it cannot be connected to other letters. Any other letter before it can be connected to Ra'a.

رَ	رَ	نَ	نَ	لَ	لَ
رَ	رَ	نَ	نَ	لَ	لَ

Practice

نَ	لَ	رَ	نَ	لَ
نَ	لَ	رَ	نَ	لَ

Practice letters from the previous lesson.

سَ	شَ	تَ	مَ	بَ
فَ	ظَ	بَ	ثَ	تَ
زَ	صَ	سَ	دَ	طَ
وَ	بَ	مَ	ذَ	مَ

مَبْوَفٌ ثَذْطَ تَذْطَ زَسْصَ لَنْ رَجَشَي ضَكْ ءَ هَ عَحْ غَخْ ا

Lesson 07

ج ش ي

مخرج ج، ش، ي : is pronounced from the middle part of the tongue in lower sound. The 'Makhraj' is almost the same for all these sounds. Jeem / Sheen / and Yaa

The full and the short forms of Jeem, Sheen and Ya'a are given in the first line. The same forms with connectors are given below.

يَا	يَ	شَا	شَ	جَا	جَ
يِ	يِ	شِ	شِ	جِ	جِ

Practice

جَ	شَ	يَ	جَ	شَ
جِ	شِ	يِ	جِ	شِ

Practice letters from the previous lesson.

ثَ	تَ	بَ	لَ	نَ
ةَ	مَ	ةَ	فَ	سَ
سَ	صَ	صَ	ظَ	طَ
وَ	زَ	رَ	دَ	ذَ

مَبْوَفٌ ثَذْطٌ تَذْطٌ زَسْصٌ لَنْ رَجَشِي ضَكْ ءَ هَ عَحْ غَحْ ا

Lesson 08

ضَ كَ قَ

مخرج 'Āaad' is produced when the side of the tongue touches the roots of the molars, either to the right or left. This sound is often mispronounced, and hence needs a great deal of practice. Daad sound is very thick and high. 'Kaaf' /'Qaaf' –both these sounds are produced when the root of the tongue (the furthest part of the tongue) touches the roof of the mouth right at the back, near the epiglottis. The only difference is that 'kaaf' is produced from slightly more forward. And 'qaaf' is produced from further back, nearer the throat.

The full and the short forms of Daad, Kaaf and Qaaf are given in the first line. The same forms with connectors are given below.

قَا	قَ ↑	كَ	كَ ↑	ضَا	ضَ ↑
قَ	ق	كَ	ك	ضَا	ض

Practice

كَ	ضَ	قَ	قَ	ضَ
ضَ	كَ	قَ	قَ	كَ

Practice letters from the previous lesson.

مَ	بَ	فَ	ثَ	تَ
ةَ	سَ	صَ	ظَ	طَ
زَ	رَ	ذَ	دَ	وَ
جَ	شَ	يَ	لَ	نَ

مَبْوَفٌ ثَذْظَ تَذْظَ زَسْصَ لَنْ رَجَشِي ضَكْ ءَ هَ عَ حَ غَ خَ ا

Lesson 09

هَ

ءَ

مخرج : ءَ، هَ : Hamza / Ha are from the lower part of the throat near the heart, 'A'in / éa are from the middle of the throat.

The full and the short forms of ءَ Hamzah and هَ ha are given in the first line. The same forms with connectors are given below. But one line is connected with it.

NOTE: Sometimes, Alif, Waaw and Yaa become the chair of Hamzah, Hamzah sits on them.

أُؤِ Hamzah sign is written over Waaw and Yaa but generally not written on Alif in those Mushaf which printed in Asia.

هَ	هَ	ءَ					
هَ	هَ	أَ	وَأَ	يَأَ	يَأَ	يَأَ	يَأَ

Practice

هَ	هَ	يَأَ	يَأَ	وَأَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	يَأَ

Practice letters from the previous lesson.

بَ	نَ	ثَ	شَ	سَ
تَ	يَ	مَ	كَ	لَ
صَ	ضَ	طَ	ظَ	جَ
وَر	رَ	زَ	دَ	ذَ

مَبْوَفٌ ثَذْطٌ زَسْصٌ لَنَرٌ جَشَيٌ ضَكٌ ءَ هَ عَ حَ ا

Lesson 10

ح ع

مخرج : ع، ح 'A'in, Haa are from the middle of the throat.

The full and the short forms of ع 'A'in, ح Haa haa are given in the first line; the same forms with connectors are given below. But one line is connected with these letters.

حَ	ح	عَ	ع
حِ	حْ	عِ	عْ

Practice

عَ	حَ	حِ	حْ	ح
عِ	حِ	عِ	عْ	حْ

Practice letters from the previous lesson.

نَ	بَ	سَ	شَ	ثَ
يَ	تَ	لَ	كَ	مَ
هَ	وُ	هَ	قَ	فَ
ذَ	دَ	زَ	رَ	ءَ

مَبْوَفٌ ثَذْظَ تَذْظَ زَسْصَ لَنْ رَجَشِي ضَكْ ءَ هَ عَحْ غَخْ ا

Lesson 11

خ غ

مخرج

خ، غ: 'Āain', 'Khaa' are uttered from the upper portion of the throat. The upwards pointing arrow also signifies this. It tells you that they have to be articulated with a voiced sound.

ح، ه، ع: are uttered in low sound but the Ghain and Khaa both letters sound will be high.

The full and the short forms of غ Ghain and خ Kha are given in the first line. The same forms with connectors are given below.

خَ	خُ ↑	غَ	غُ ↑
خِ	خِي	غِ	غِي

Practice

خَ	خِ	خِي	خِي	غِ
غِ	خِي	غِي	خِي	غِي

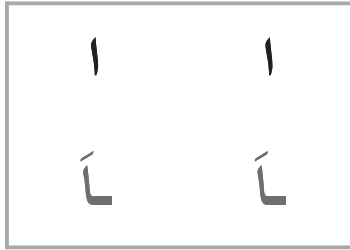
Practice letters from the previous lesson.

سَ	شَ	ثَ	نَ	بَ
لَ	كَ	مَ	يَ	تَ
قَ	فَ	ءَ	ئَ	وَ
زَ	رَ	جَ	حَ	عَ



Practice

Alif has no short form always written in full length. If Fathah or any other sign or symbol is found on Alif then it becomes hamzah.



Practice the new letters that you learnt in this lesson.

ا	ا	ا	ا	ا
---	---	---	---	---

Practice letters from the previous lesson.

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

Lesson
12

Complete Arabic Letters

Letters in Phonetic (Makhaarij) Order

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

Letters in Classic Order

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

PART - 02

Signs / Harakaath

The Signs' Rhyme

<p>وُ يَ ا</p> <p>Waw Mad Yaa Mad Alif Mad</p>	<p>Standing Fathah Standing Kasrah Inverted Dhammah</p>	<p>Fathah Kasrah Dhammah</p>		<p>a e u aa ee uu an in un Shaddah Madd Sukoon</p>	
--	---	--------------------------------------	--	---	--

The signs rhyme should be read with TPI system as shown in the video.

The rhyme is:

'a	'e	'u
'aa	'ee	'uu
'an	'in	'un
shaddah,	mad,	sukoon

Lesson 13

Fathah (Zabar)

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **300** times
in the Qur'an.

The Arabic vowel signs are called 'Harakaat.' For the sake of brevity and ease, we will refer to them as signs. They are: Fathah (Zabar); Kasrah (Zair); and Dhammah (Pesh). The easiest sign (*Harakah*) to pronounce is Fathah (e.g. ب). We will call such letters as *Fathah-letters*. Fathah letter is read fastly. It gives the sound of 'a' for the letter upon which it rests. Arrow sign is for those letters that are to be pronounced at a high level (استعلاء).

1

The Letters' Poem with Zabar

with Makharij & attributes through TPI

from its middle are
ج ش ي
from its edges are
ض ك ق
six from the throat
ء ه غ
ح غ خ
أ، و، ي



are from the lips

1

Tongue has
many 12 from
the Tip



2

Letters' Poem

with Letters' Short Forms or Faces

from its middle are:
ج ش ي
from its edges are
ض ك ق
six from the throat
ء ه غ
ح غ خ
أ، و، ي



are from the lips

1

Tongue has
many 12 from
the Tip



2

Practice

Fathah (Zabar)

Practice: Words with Fathah-letters given below occur most frequently in the Qur'an. Tell the students their meanings at least once so that they realize that these are not meaningless words. and it will increase the love to understand them while reciting Quran.

تَرَ

تَر

30+

you see

مَعَ

مَع

55+

with

لَكَ

لَكَ

75+

for you

تَرَكَ

تَرَكَ

he left

مَعَكَ

مَعَكَ

with you

جَعَلَ

جَعَلَ

40+

he made

أَخَذَ

أَخَذَ

he took

بَلَغَ

بَلَغَ

he reached

خَلَقَ

خَلَقَ

55+

he created

وَجَعَلَ

وَجَعَلَ

25+

and he made

فَبَعَثَ

فَبَعَثَ

so he raised up

وَخَلَقَ

وَخَلَقَ

and he created

Lesson 14

Alif Madd (اَ)

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **5,100** times
in the Qur'an.

If a Fathah-letter is followed by an 'Alif, the letter sound is stretched twice. We will call this 'Alif as 'Alif-Madd. Take special care of ع غ and ط ص. Here in the poem every letter is joined with Alif Madd.

2

The Letters' Poem with Alif Madd

with Makharij & attributes through TPI

3

with middle letters
بَا شَا يَا

with edges letters
ضَا كَا قَا

with throat letters
عَا هَا غَا

تَا، وَا

With Lips letters



1

with Tongue tip
letters

2

ثَا ذَا ظَا

تَا دَا طَا

زَا سَا صَا

لَا نَا رَا

Practice

Alif Madd (اَ)

Words with 'Alif-Madd given below occur most frequently in the Qur'an. Tell the students their meanings at least once so that they realize that these are not meaningless words. Take special care of غ خ ط ظ and ص ض ط ظ.

<p>كَمَا</p> <p>55+ like, as</p>	<p>فَمَا</p> <p>85+ so not</p>	<p>وَمَا</p> <p>600+ and what, and not</p>	<p>مَا</p> <p>1000+ what, not</p>
<p>أَلَا</p> <p>95+ Beware</p>	<p>فَلَا</p> <p>so not</p>	<p>وَلَا</p> <p>650+ and not</p>	<p>لَا</p> <p>800+ No</p>
<p>لَنَا</p> <p>80+ for us</p>	<p>فَقَالَ</p> <p>25+ so he said</p>	<p>وَقَالَ</p> <p>85+ and he said</p>	<p>قَالَ</p> <p>400+ he said</p>
<p>أَوَلَا</p> <p>and don't?</p>	<p>فَكَانَ</p> <p>so he was</p>	<p>وَكَانَ</p> <p>80+ and he was</p>	<p>كَانَ</p> <p>300+ he was</p>
<p>أَفَلَا</p> <p>45+ thus don't?</p>	<p>فَمَاذَا</p> <p>so what?</p>	<p>وَمَاذَا</p> <p>and what?</p>	<p>مَاذَا</p> <p>25+ what?</p>

Lesson 15

Kasrah (Zair)

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

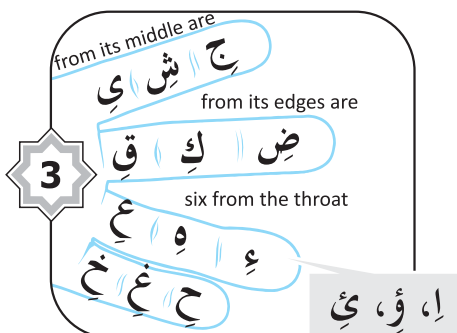
By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **5,900** times
in the Qur'an.

In this lesson, we will learn how to pronounce letters with Kasrah (Zair) sign. We will call such letters as Kasrah-letters.

3

The Letters' Poem with Zair

with Makharij & attributes through TPI



are from the lips

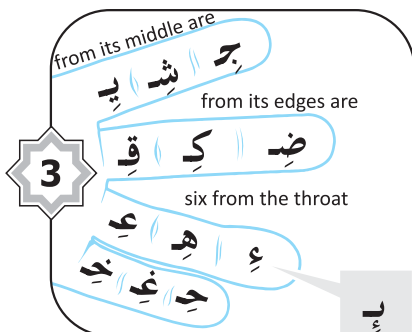
1

Tongue has
many 12 from
the Tip



2

Letters' Poem with Letters' Short Forms or Faces



are from the lips

1

Tongue has
many 12 from
the Tip



2

Practice

Kasrah (Zair)

Here we will practice Zair (Kasrah), this also includes Zabar which you have studied earlier.

لَكَ لَكَ for you (feminine)	لِمَ لِمَ why?	هِيَ هِيَ 60+ she
تَجِدُ تَجِدُ you find	عَمِلَ عَمِلَ he worked	سَمِعَ سَمِعَ he heard
لِمَا لِمَا 35+ for what / why?	بِمَا بِمَا 290+ because of what	بِهَا بِهَا 75+ in her / with her
فَإِذَا فَإِذَا 85+ so when	وَإِذَا وَإِذَا and when	إِذَا إِذَا 190+ when
لِبَاسٍ لِبَاسٍ garment	صِرَاطٍ صِرَاطٍ 35+ path	عِبَادٍ عِبَادٍ slaves

Lesson 16

Yaa Madd (يَ)

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

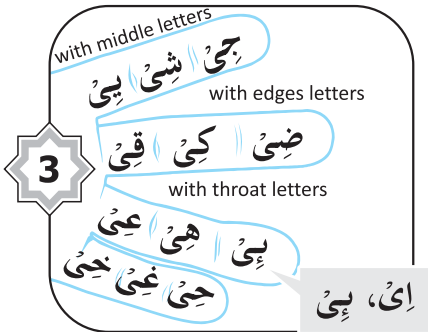
By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **7,800** times
in the Qur'an.

If a Kasrah-letter is followed by a Yaa-Saakinah (يَ), the letter sound is stretched twice. We call this Yaa as Yaa-Madd. Take special care of ع خ غ and ص ض ط ظ. Here, in the poem, every letter is joined with Yaa Madd.

4

The Letters' Poem with Yaa Madd

with Makharij & attributes through TPI

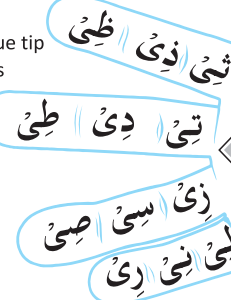


With Lips letters



1

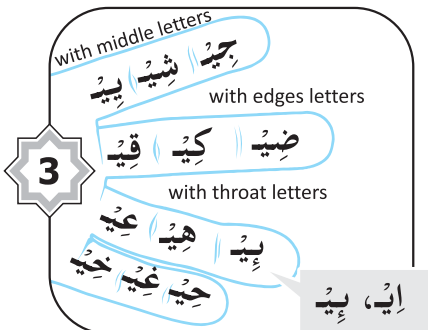
with Tongue tip
letters



2

Letters' Poem

with Letters' Short Forms or Faces

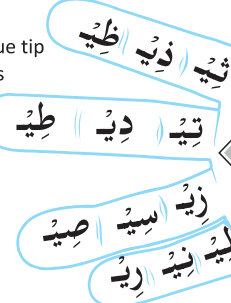


With Lips letters



1

with Tongue tip
letters



2

Practice

Yaa Madd (يَ)

Words with Yaa-Madd given below occur most frequently in the Qur'an. This includes practice of Zabar which you have learned earlier.

لَفِيْ 25+ surely in	وَفِيْ 30+ and in	فِيْ 1100+ in
سَبِيْل 85+ path	بَنِيْ 40+ children, son	لِيْ 60+ for me
حِيْنَ 25+ time, period	قِيْلَ 30+ it was said	فِيْهِ 125+ in him
وَفِيْهَا and in her	فِيْهَا 240+ in her	فِيْمَا 20+ in what
مِيْثَاق covenant	مِيْقَات set term	اِيْمَان belief

Lesson 17

Dhamma (Pesh)

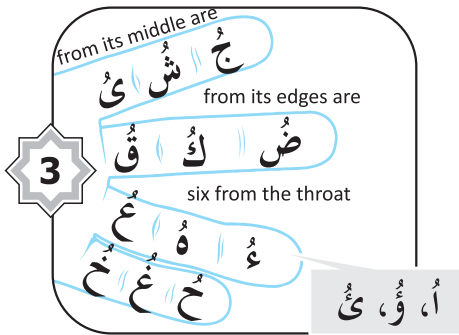
By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **8,400** times
in the Qur'an.

In this lesson, we will learn Pesh sign which is like crossed Waw and placed above the letter. It is also called as Dhammah. It's sound is similar to Waw but should be read quickly and not to be stretched like Waw Madd.

5

The Letters' Poem with Yaa Madd

with Makharij & attributes through TPI

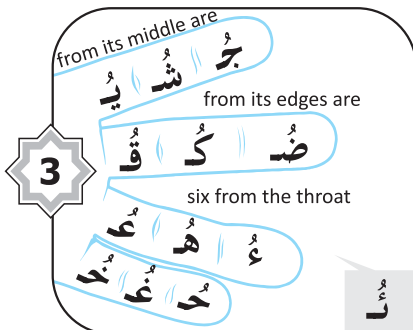


are from the lips

Tongue has
many 12 from
the Tip



Letters' Poem with Letters' Short Forms or Faces



are from the lips

Tongue has
many 12 from
the Tip



Practice

Dhamma (Pesh)

Here we will study Pesh (Dhammah) along with Zabar and Zair that you have studied earlier.

وَلَهُ وَلَهُ	فَهُوَ فَهُوَ	وَهُوَ وَهُوَ	هُوَ هُوَ
20+ and for him	25+ so he	170+ and he	260+ he
دَارُ دَارُ	نَارُ نَارُ	رُسُلُ رُسُلُ	مَثَلُ مَثَلُ
home	40+ fire	Messengers (pl)	15+ like, example
يَكَادُ يَكَادُ	جُنَاحُ جُنَاحُ	عَذَابُ عَذَابُ	مَتَاعُ مَتَاعُ
almost / close to	25+ sin	punishment	20+ provision
خُلِقَ خُلِقَ	كُتِبَ كُتِبَ	عَاقِبَةُ عَاقِبَةُ	صَالِحُ صَالِحُ
is created	prescribed	25+ end / outcome	40+ pious person / Salih (ﷺ)
أَسَاطِيرُ أَسَاطِيرُ	مَقَالِيدُ مَقَالِيدُ	يُرِيدُ يُرِيدُ	سَرِيعُ سَرِيعُ
tales	keys	He intends	swift

Lesson 18

Waw Madd (وُ)

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **9,200** times
in the Qur'an.

If a Dhammah-letter is followed by a Waaw-Saakinah (و), the letter sound is stretched twice. We call this Waaw as Waaw-Madd. Take special care of ع-خ ط and غ-ج. Here in the poem, every letter is joined with Waw Madd.

6

The Letters' Poem with Waw Madd

with Makharij & attributes through TPI

3

with middle letters جُ وُ شُ يُ
with edges letters ضُ كُ قُ
with throat letters هُ عُ
أُ، وُ، نُ

With Lips letters

1

مُ بُ وُ فُ

with Tongue tip
letters

2

ثُ دُ ظُ
تُ دُ طُ
رُ سُ صُ
لُ نُ رُ

Practice Waw Madd (وُ)

Here we will practice Waw Madd along with Zabar, Zair and Pesh.

هُودُ هُودُ	دُونِ دُونِ	لَدُونِ لَدُونِ	ذُو ذُو
Hud (هٓوْدُ)	90+ besides, other than	surely possessor	25+ owner / possessor
رَسُولُ رَسُولُ	يَكُونُ يَكُونُ	يَقُومُ يَقُومُ	يَقُولُ يَقُولُ
messenger	35+ he is / he will be	he stands	he says
أُوتُوا أُوتُوا	كُونُوا كُونُوا	قَالُوا قَالُوا	وَكَانُوا وَكَانُوا
30+ the were given	Be! (All of you)	250+ they all said	35+ and they all were
تَجِدُوا تَجِدُوا	عَمِلُوا عَمِلُوا	جَعَلُوا جَعَلُوا	كَفَرُوا كَفَرُوا
you (all) find	20+ they all worked	they all made	180+ they all disbelieved
يَقُومُونَ يَقُومُونَ	يَقُولُونَ يَقُولُونَ	يُقِيمُونَ يُقِيمُونَ	يُرِيدُونَ يُرِيدُونَ
they all stand	50+ they all say	they all establish	they all wish

Lesson
19

Revision of Lessons 13 to 18

مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ

كُتِبَ	أُخِذَ	مَعَهُ	فَهِىَ
is prescribed	was taken	with him	so she
وَإِذَا	بِمَا	نُرَى	كُلِيْ
130+ And when	because of what	we show	eat! (feminine)
يَكَادُ	عِبَادُ	جُنَاحُ	مَكَانَ
almost / close to	slaves	sin	place
فِيهَا	فِيمَا	حِينَ	قِيلَ
in her	in what	a time / period	it was said
يَتُوبُونَ	تَقُولُونَ	أَعُوذُ	رَسُولُ
they all repent	you all say	I seek refuge	messenger
يُوسُفُ	صَالِحُ	نُوحُ	لُوطُ
Yousuf (يُوسُفُ)	Saleh (صَالِحُ)	Nooh (نُوحُ)	Lut (لُوطُ)

The last Alif after Waaw-madd is not read. It is not Alif-Madd.

وَقَالُوا	قَالُوا	وَكَانُوا	كَانُوا
and they all said	they all said	and they all were	220+ they all were
تَكُونُوا	أُوتُوا	كَفَرُوا	ظَلَمُوا
you all become	they all were given	they all disbelieved	they all wronged

Lesson 20

Standing Fathah (اُ)

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

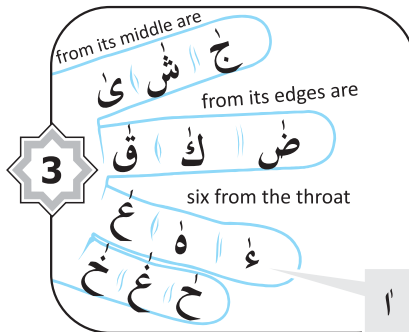
By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **11,500** times
in the Qur'an.

An interesting vowel sign is standing Fathah (Khada-Zabar). Its effect is the same as the Fathah-letter followed by 'Alif-Madd. Stretch the sound twice in this case too.

7

The Letters' Poem with Standing Fathah

with Makharrij & attributes through TPI



1

are from the lips

Tongue has
many 12 from
the Tip

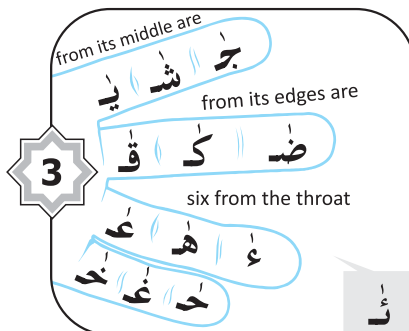


2



Letters' Poem

with Letters' Short Forms or Faces



1

are from the lips

Tongue has
many 12 from
the Tip



2



Practice

Standing Fathah (اُ)

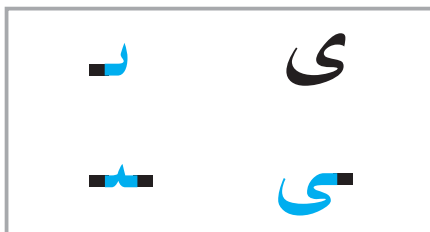
From the beginning every word was written separately. but from here words are written jointly to help you read them in fluency. InshaAllah it will not be difficult here if you properly read the previous lessons.

اٰلَ	اَدَمَ	اٰخَرَ	اٰخِرَةَ
80+ family, followers	20+ Adam (ﷺ)	other	last (feminine)
هٰذَا	وَهٰذَا	بِهٰذَا	اِلٰهَ
190+ this	and this	in this, with this	God
ذٰلِكَ	ذٰلِكُمْ	كَذٰلِكَ	وَكٰذٰلِكَ
280+ that	40+ they all	85+ like that	35+ and like that
يُنُوْحُ	هٰرُوْنُ	اَتِيْكَ	طٰغِيْنَ
O! Nuh (ﷺ)	Haroon (ﷺ)	I come to you	transgressors
اٰمَنَ	اٰمَنُوْا	اٰيٰتٍ	مَسْكِيْنَ
25+ he believed	250+ they all believed	signs	needy people

Lesson 21

Standing Fathah (ـَ), Standing Kasrah (ـِ) & Inverted Dhammah (ـُ)

Sometimes the letter **ي** in the Qur'an is written but not pronounced. A standing Fathah (Khada Zabar) is placed on such types of Yaa. The short form and the full form (along with connectors shown below them) are the same as in a typical Yaa. In brief, don't pronounce **ي** if there is a standing Fathah (Khada Zabar) on the letter before it.



1. Yaa followed by Standing Fathah which is not pronounced. Separately in its full form.

يَرَى	فَهَدَى	فَغَوَى	أَسْرَى
he sees	thus he guided	thus he went astray	captives

2. Yaa followed by Standing Fathah which is not pronounced. In its full form with connecting sign

إِلَى	وَإِلَى	عَلَى	وَعَلَى
400+ to, towards	25+ and to	670+ on, upon	35+ and on
بَلَى	عَسَى	عِيسَى	مُوسَى
20+ Yes, why not	25+ perhaps	Jesus (ﷺ)	120+ Moses (ﷺ)

3. Yaa followed by standing Fathah which is not pronounced. Separately in its short form.

أَرَاكَ	هَدَانَا	هَوَاهُ	نَادَاهُ
He showed you	He guided us	His desired of it	He called him

4. Yaa followed by Standing Fathah which is not pronounced. In its short form with connecting sign.

مِيكَالَ وَأَتَاهُ وَأَتَاهُمْ بَنَاهَا

he constructed it

and he gave them

and he gave him

Michael (AS)

Standing Kasrah (ِ)

The standing Kasrah occurs on only three letters in the Qur'an: ا ي ه. Its effect is the same as that of a Kasrah-letter followed by a Yaa-Madd. Stretch the sound twice in this case too.

اَلْفِ يَسْتَحْيِ بِهِ

320+ in him

he hesitates, he feels ashamed

safety

Inverted Dhammah (ُ)

The inverted Dhammah occurs on only three letters in the Qur'an: و ه ء. Its effect is the same as that of a Dhammah-letter followed by a Waaw-Madd. Stretch the sound twice in this case too.

دَاوُدَ لَهُ الْمَوْدَةُ

one who is buried alive (feminine)

270+ for him

David (ﷺ)

Lesson 22

Sukoon

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **17,600** times
in the Qur'an.

- The letters with "Sukoon" are called as "Sakinah" letters.
- The letter which carries Sukoon is not to be read separately, this is to be read by joining it with the previous letter.
- For practice, in the Poem by placing Zabar above Alif, every word has placed with Sukoon.
- Lesson of Sukoon is divided into six parts for ease of learning. For example to get the proper understanding of Qalqalah, Soft letter (Lain Letters), Hams etc.
- In this Book we will use only Sukoon words.

8

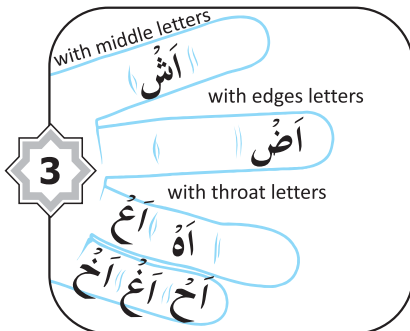
The Letters' Poem with Sukoon

with Makharrij & attributes through TPI

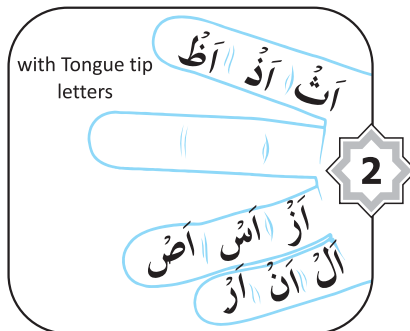
With Lips letters



1



3



2

In the next 5 lessons we will learn the remaining letters
(which are left over here) with Sukoon over them.

Practice

Sukoon

The pairs with a Sukoon on the second letter constitute almost 33% of the occurrences in the Qur'an. **(20,000 times), (60,000 in total, approximately)** Practice them thoroughly.

Note: Sukoon on Letter Laam and Noon are most frequently occurred in the Qur'an.

هَلْ	خَدْ	سَدْ	مَدْ	زَدْ
قُلْ	عَدْ	لَدْ	بَلْ	عَدْ
هُمْ	كُم	هَمْ	تُمْ	لَمْ
حَمْ	يَمْ	تَمْ	عَمْ	كَمْ
مِنْ	مَنْ	إِنْ	عَنْ	كُنْ
عِنْ	يَنْ	أَنْ	تَنْ	لَنْ

The following pairs occur in the early or middle part of the words.

نَفْ	يَفْ	تَفْ	مُفْ	كُفْ
يَسْ	تَسْ	إِسْ	مُسْ	مَسْ
بَعْ	يَعْ	تَعْ	نَعْ	مَعْ

يَخُ	تَخُ	أَخُ	يُخُ	مُخُ
فِرْ	قُرْ	يِرْ	مَرْ	قَرْ
إِذْ	خَذْ	تَذْ	يَذْ	يُذْ
يَهْ	تَهْ	عَهْ	مُهْ	جَهْ
تَحْ	يَحْ	رَحْ	نَحْ	مُحْ
تَغْ	يَغْ	مَغْ	بَغْ	يُغْ
مِشْ	يَشْ	رِزْ	فِضْ	يِصْ

In general when an Alif is followed by a sukoon-letters it is not "Alif-Madd and therefor it is dropped. so do not read it.

وَالْ	وَالِ	وَاذْ	وَاغْ	فَاسْ
فَانْ	فَاغْ	فَالْ	بَالْ	بَاسْ

أَنْ

that

أَمْ

120+ Or?

مَنْ

390+ who?

بَلْ

120+ rather

هُمْ

260+ they

قُلْ

290+ Say!

مِنْ

2350+ from

إِذْ

190+ when

فَهُمْ

40+ thus they

فَقُلْ

so say!

وَمِنْ

and from

وَإِذْ

And when

أَوَلَمْ

30+ have no?

بِهِمْ

with them

وَمَنْ

240+ and who

لَكُمْ

330+ for you all

مَرْيَمَ

30+ Maryam

تِلْكَ

25+ that (Feminine)

مِنْهَا

85+ from her

مِنْهُ

85+ from him

مَعَهُمْ

with them

مَعَكُمْ

25+ with you all

مِنْهُمْ

150+ from them

عَنْهُمْ

about them

أَسْلَمْتُ

I submitted

أَنْعَمْتَ

You bestowed favour

الْحَمْدُ

All praise and thanks

الْمُلْكُ

the Kingdom

وَجَعَلْنَا

35+ and we made

تَعْلَمُونَ

55+ you all know

تَحْتِهَا

35+ below it

بَعْضُهُمْ

20+ some of them

Lesson 23

Soft Waw (وُ)

اَوْ

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

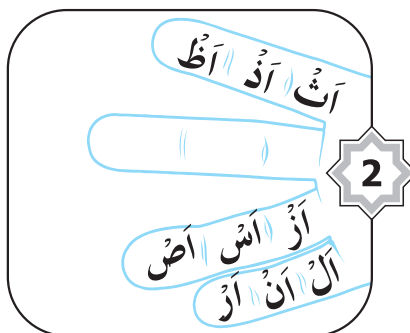
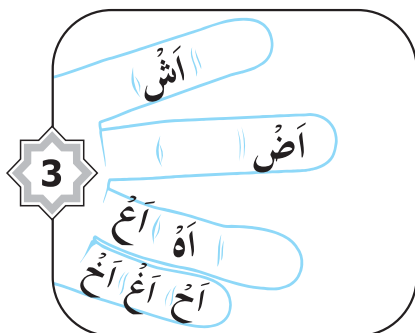
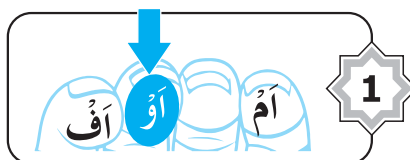
By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **18,500** times
in the Qur'an.

If a Fathah-letter is followed by a Waaw-Saakinah (و) then it should be pronounced softly, and quickly, as you say it in English words such as "mouth," "south," or "house" and not like the one in "how" or "cow."

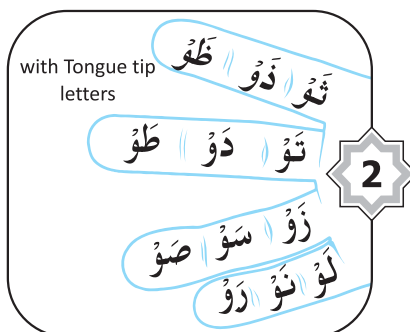
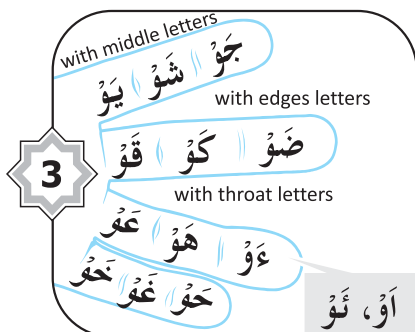
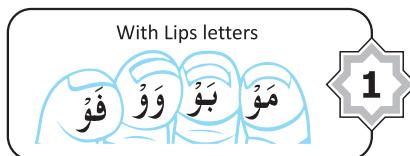
9

Soft Waw's Poem

Here Soft Waw example is given by Alif with Fathah but Soft Waw can come with any of the following letters.



Now we will recite the poem with a soft-Waaw attached to all the Fatha letters. Note that the soft-Waaw sound in every case is from the lips.



Practice

Soft Waw

فَلَوْ

so if

وَلَوْ

110+ and if

لَوْ

80+ if

أَوْ

280+ or

وَيَوْمَ

40+ and day

سَوْفَ

25+ soon

خَوْفَ

20+ fear

فَوْقَ

above

قَوْمِهِ

25+ his people

فِرْعَوْنَ

Pharaoh

وَلَوْلَا

65+ and if not/and why not

لَوْلَا

35+ if not / why not

The letter اَلْ is used as English letter "the" and occurs generally before the nouns.

الْقَوْلُ

25+ the saying

الْمَوْتُ

35+ the death

الْيَوْمَ

40+ today

الْقَوْمُ

60+ the people

Last Alif after Sukoon is not read because it is not Alif-Madd.

وَعَصَوْا

and they all disobeyed

لَبَغَوْا

surely they all rebelled

خَلَوْا

they all passed away

يَرَوْا

20+ they all see

When Alif-Madd is followed by a Sukoon, rush to help the letter with Sukoon (help) and skip Alif-Madd.

وَالْمَوْعِظَةُ

and the instruction

وَالْغَوَا

and you all make noise

وَالْيَوْمَ

20+ and today

فَالْيَوْمَ

so today

Lesson 24 Soft Yaa (يَ)

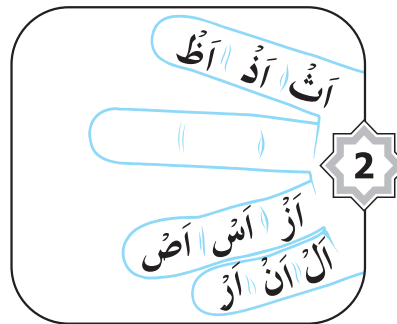
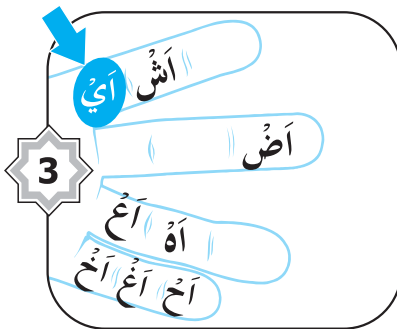
إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

If a Fathah-letter is followed by Yaa-Saakinah (ي) then it should be pronounced softly, as you say it in Dubai, eye, or fly. Only a few cases of Soft Yaa with its full form are there in the Qur'an. These are given below the poem.

Soft Yaa's Poem

اَمْ اَوْ اَفْ

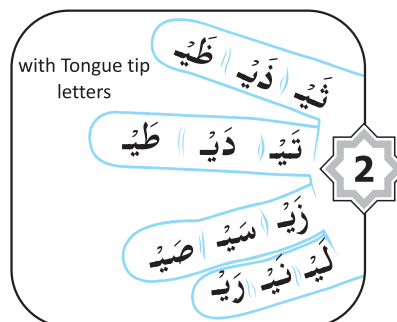
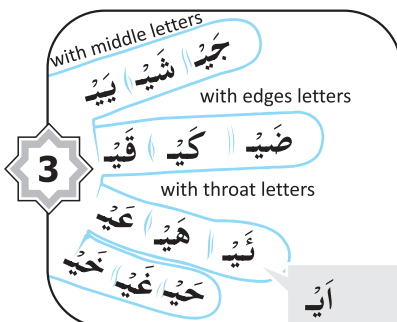
1



With Lips letters

مَيْبِ وَيْ فَيْ

1



Soft Yaa in its full form نَى شَى كَى

49

Practice

Soft Yaa

كَيْفَ	فَكَيْفَ	لَيْسَ	أَلَيْسَ
60+ How?	So how?	45+ not	Is not?
إِلَيْهِ	إِلَيْهِمْ	إِلَيْكَ	إِلَيْكُمْ
75+ to him	40+ to them	75+ to you	30+ to you all
إِلَيْنَا	إِلَيْهَا	حَيْثُ	بِغَيْرِ
15+ to us	to her	25+ wherever	without
عَلَيْهِ	عَلَيْهِمْ	عَلَيْكَ	عَلَيْكُمْ
140+ on him	210+ on them	55+ on you	160+ on you all
عَلَيْنَا	عَلَيْهَا	كَيْدَهُمْ	اتَيْنَا
on us	45+ on her	their plot	we gave
بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ	بَيْنَهُمْ	بَيْنَكُمْ	بَيْنَهُمَا
in front of him	55+ between them	25+ between you all	25+ between both of them
شُعَيْبُ	سُلَيْمَنُ	أَيْدِيهِمْ	الْغَيْبِ
Shuaib (ﷺ)	Sulaiman (ﷺ)	25+ their hands	25+ the unseen

Lesson 25

Hamzah Saakinah (ء)

ء ا و ي

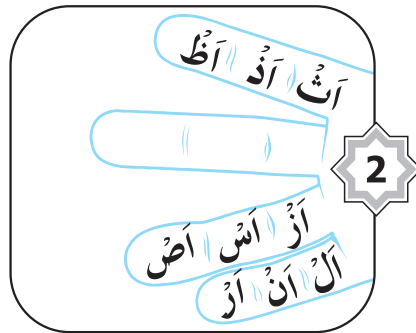
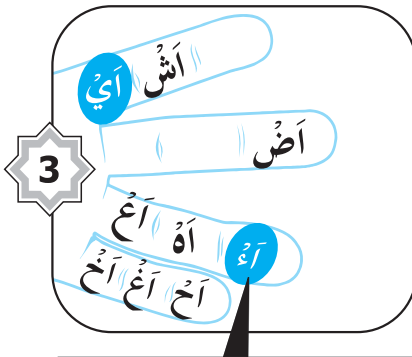
إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson, you will learn the words that occur **19,900** times in the Qur'an.

The letter Hamzah with a Sukoon sign is called Hamzah-Saakinah. The baby letter Hamzah can be placed on 'Alif (ا), Waaw (و), Yaa (ي). If Zabar, Zair, Pesh or sukoon is placed then Alif becomes Hamzah i.e. بَاسِ، إِذَا، أَفَرُ، etc..

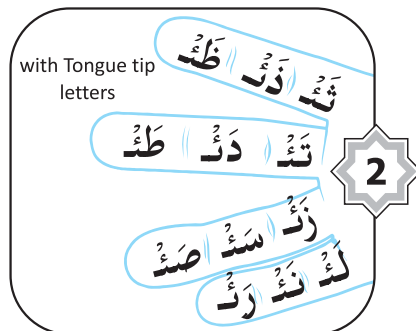
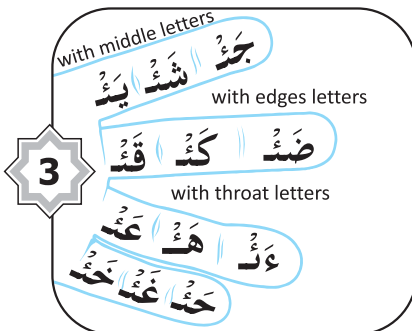
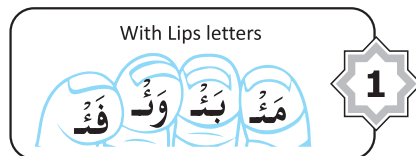
11

Hamza Saakinah's Poem



ء this is an example only. In addition to this Hamzah Saakinah can also come after any letter.

Now we will recite the poem with a Hamzah-Sakinah attached to all the letters. Note: Hamza in every case is always from the throat.



Practice Hamzaah Saakinah

شِئْتَ

you wished

جِئْتَ

you came

بِئْسَ

evil

بِأَسَ

harm/Problem

مُؤْمِنٌ

believer

نُؤْمِنُ

we believe

يُؤْمِنُ

25+ he believes

تُؤْمِنُ

you believe

مُؤْمِنَاتٍ

believing women

مُؤْمِنِينَ

30+ believers

يُؤْمِنُوا

they all believe

تُؤْمِنُوا

you all believe

تَأْتِي

you will come

يَأْتِي

20+ he will come

يُؤْتِ

he is given

يَأْمُرُ

he orders

تَأْخُذُونَ

you all take

تَأْكُلُونَ

you all eat

فَأْتُوا

then you all come

تُؤْتُونَ

you all give

مَأْوَاهُمْ

their abode

تَأْتِينَا

you come to us

تَأْكُلُونَ

you all eat / will eat

يُؤْلُونَ

they all swear

Lesson 26

Qalqalah Letters



أَقْ أَظْ أَبْ
أَجْ أَدْ

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

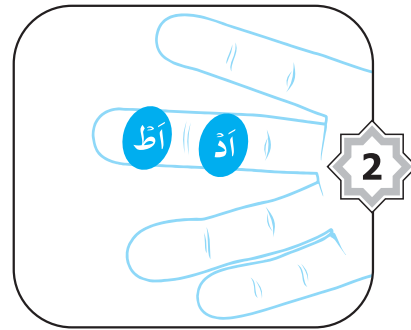
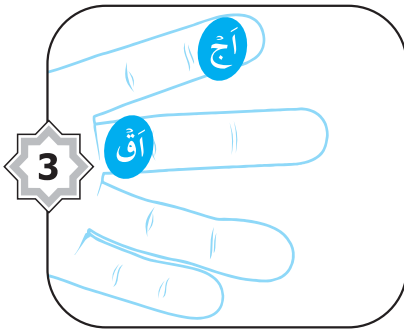
By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **20,600** times
in the Qur'an.

When ق, ط, ب, ج, د have a Sukoon sign on them, Qalqala occurs. Qalqala is an extra sound which is somewhat similar to a half-Dhammah sound. The extra sound helps a person standing behind Imam in Salah to know, for example, if the Imam has recited أَقْ, أَظْ, أَبْ, أَجْ, or أَدْ. Qalqalah letters are 5 and its collection is قطب جد. The sukoon sign on Qalalah letter are given like (>) this.

12

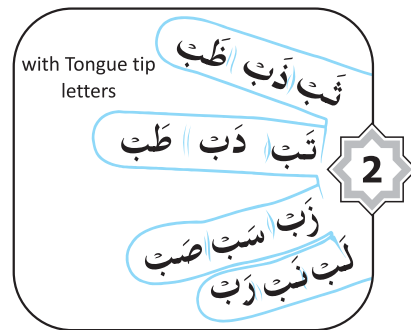
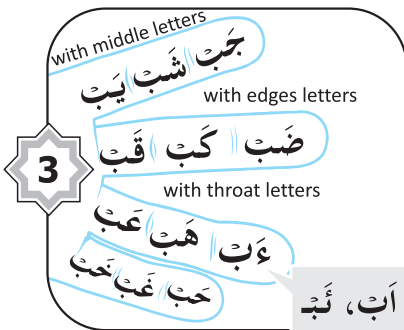
Qalqalah Letters' Poem

Here we have the 5 Qalqalah letters with "Alif with Fathah" (اَ).
But the Qalqalah letters can occur after any letter.



Here in this poem, we take letter "Ba" from the
5 Qalqalah letters. Letter "Ba" is pronounced
by the lips in all the forms given below.

With Lips letters



You can read this Ba lettered poem with Kasrah (أَقْ, أَظْ, أَبْ, أَجْ, أَدْ) and with Dhammah (أُقْ, أُظْ, أُبْ, أُجْ, أُدْ) also.
And like this you can complete the poem with remaining 4 Qalqalah letters ج, د, ط, ق also.

Now our sukoon cases are almost finished, only 2 more remaining.

Practice

Qalqalah Letters

1. If any of the 5 Qalqalah letters (ق ط ب ج ذ) comes in the middle, the Qalqalah will be a normal one.

يُطْعِمُ	مَطْلَعٍ	رَزَقْنَهُمْ	خَلَقْنَا
He feeds	rising place / rising time	we all provided them	20+ we all created
إِبْرَاهِمَ	سُبْحَانَ	عَبْدُ	ابْنُ
Ibraheem (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ)	Glory be to / Glorified	a slave	25+ a son
قَبْلَكُمْ	قَبْلِهِمْ	قَبْلِكَ	قَبْلَ
before you all	35+ before them	25+ before you	110+ before
أَجْمَعِينَ	مُجْرِمِينَ	يَجْعَلُ	تَجْرِي
20+ all together	criminals	he makes	45+ flows
وَلَقَدْ	لَقَدْ	فَقَدْ	قَدْ
120+ and indeed already	50+ Indeed already	55+ so already	120+ already
تَدْعُونَ	يَدْعُونَ	أَذْرِكَ	عَدْنِ
you all call upon	20+ they all call upon	make you know	Eden / eternity

2. If a Qalqalah letter (ق ط ب ج ذ) comes at the end of a word, then the Qalqalah will be strong. The words below are with a Qalqalah letter with a sukoon at the end, which is valid only when you stop at them.

أَحَدٌ	أَزْوَاجٍ	وَقَبٌ	مُحِيطٌ	خَلَقَ
one and only	spouses	intensified	All-encompassing	He created

Lesson 27

Hams (Sukoon on ت & ك)



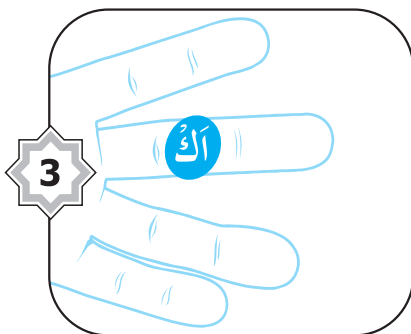
Hams is valid for several other letters too but we have given only two here because many people do mistakes in these two letters only.

If there is a sukoon on ك or ت the breath should not be stopped while pronouncing them .

13

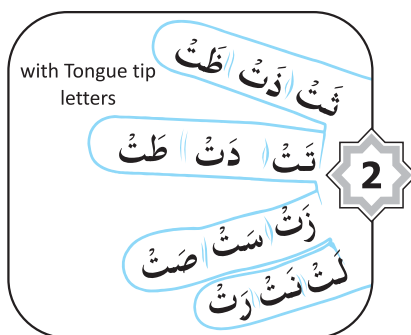
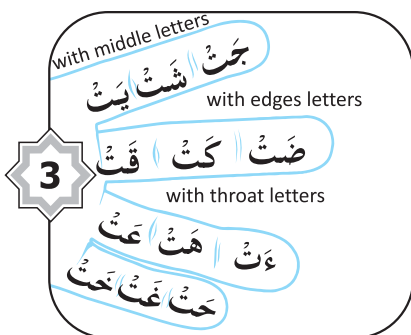
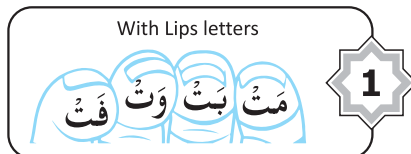
The Letters' Poem with Hams

Here Hams Letter's (كُ, تْ) example is given by Alif with Fathah (اِ). But Hams Letters can come after any letters.



Now in this poem we take the letter Taa from the Hams letters, with sukoon attached to all letters.

Note: Taa in every case is from the tongue tip.



You can read Hams Taa (تْ) poem with Kasrah (مَتْ, بَتْ, وَتْ) and with Dhammah (مُتْ, بُتْ, وُتْ) also. And the same poem you can recite with Hams Letter kaaf (كُ)! like مَكْ, بَكْ, وَكْ, مَكْ, بُكْ, وُكْ.

Practice

Hams Letters

1. Sukoon on Taa (تْ)

تَتْلُونَ

you all recite

كَانَتْ

she was

قَالَتْ

she said

أَصَابَتْهُمْ

inflicted upon them

وَالْفِتْنَةُ

and the trial

جَعَلَتْهُ

she made it

1. Sukoon on Kaaf (كْ)

ذِكْرُ

remembrance

أَكْثَرُ

plenty / more

أَكْبَرُ

the greatest

أَهْلَكْنَا

we all destroyed

تَكْفُرُونَ

you all disbelieve

يَكْسِبُونَ

they all earn

Lesson
28

Revision of Lessons 20 to 27

مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ

وَلَكِنْ

and but

وَمِنْ

and from

بَيْنَ

between

أَيْنَ

where?

لَهُمْ

for them

وَهُمْ

and they all

يَعْلَمُ

he knows

أَلَمْ

Did not?

وَقَدْ

and already / and indeed

يَوْمَ

a day

مِثْلَ

like

عِلْمَ

knowledge

أَقْرَبِينَ

near relatives

أَجْمَعِينَ

all together

وَجَدْنَا

we found

خَلَقْنَا

we created

سَبَقَتْ

she went forward

صَدَقَتْ

she said the truth

مُؤْمِنِينَ

believers

مُذَبِّذِينَ

wavering

الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

The believers

يُؤْمِنُونَ

they all believe

تَعْمَلُونَ

you all do

يَعْلَمُونَ

they all know

الْمَوْءِدَةُ

one who is buried alive
(female)

يَسْتَحْيَ

he hesitates, he feels ashamed

تَأْتِيَهُمْ

You come to them

بَعْضُهُمْ

some of them

Lesson 29

Double Fathah

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **21,800** times
in the Qur'an.

Double Fathah (two Zabar), Double Kasrah (two Zair) and Double Dhammah (two Pesh) are called Tanween. These occur only on the last letter of a word.

≡ Noon Saakinah is hidden in Tanween ≡

مَا

Noon Saakinah is hidden
here in Second Zabar of
Double Fathah.

For example:

مَا = مَنْ

Remember a Simple Rule: Double Sign, Double Sound.

14

The Letters' Poem
with Double Fathah

مَا بَا وَآ فَا

are from the lips

1

from its middle are

جَا شَا يَا

from its edges are

ضَا كَا قَا

six from the throat

ءَا هَا عَا

حَا غَا خَا

أَسْأَ، وُ

3

Tongue has
many 12 from
the Tip

ثَا ذَا ظَا

تَا دَا طَا

زَا سَا صَا

لَا نَا رَا

2

Practice

Double Fathah

شَهِيدًا

a witness

شَيْئًا

75+ a thing

بَابًا

a door

قَلِيلًا

55+ a little

سَبِيلًا

25+ a way, a path

مَثَلًا

20+ an example

أَبَدًا

25+ for ever

رِزْقًا

a provision

كَثِيرًا

55+ many, plenty

جَزَاءً

recompense / reward

دُعَاءً

call

مَاءً

25+ water

هُدًى

25+ guidance

مَثْوًى

abode

أَذًى

sickness, trouble

رَحْمَةً

20+ mercy

فِئَةً

group

آيَةً

20+ sign, verse

Lesson 30

Double Kasrah

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson, you will learn the words that occur **23,000** times in the Qur'an.

Double Fatha, double Kasrah, double Dhammah are called as Tanween means a Harkat which gives the sound of Noon. Double Fatha, double Kasrah and double Dhammah always appear at the end of the word.

≡ Noon Saakinah is hidden in Tanween ≡



Noon Saakinah is hidden here in Second Zair of Double Kasrah.

For example:

م = مِنْ

Remember a Simple Rule: **Double Sign, Double Sound**

15

The Letters' Poem with Double Kasrah

3

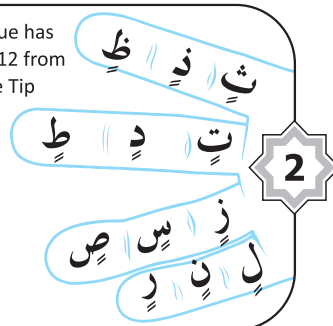
ج ش ي from its middle are
ض ك ق from its edges are
ع ه غ ح six from the throat
ا ي ا ي ا ي



are from the lips

1

Tongue has many 12 from the Tip



2

Practice

Double Kasrah

مَطَرٍ	وَلَدٍ	أَحَدٍ	أَجَلٍ
rain	25+ son / boy	50+ One / only	20+ fixed period of time
رِزْقٍ	فَضْلٍ	بَعْضٍ	نَفْسٍ
20+ Provision	25+ blessings, grace	70+ some	60+ soul
بَعِيدٍ	نَذِيرٍ	رَحِيمٍ	عَظِيمٍ
20+ far	30+ a warner	80+ merciful	70+ great
صِيَامٍ	صِرَاطٍ	بَابٍ	بَاغٍ
fasting	path	door	disobedient
مُسْتَقِيمٍ	بِسُورَةٍ	حَاسِدٍ	وَاحِدٍ
straight	with a chapter	envier / jealous	one
يَوْمِذٍ	قَوْمٍ	بَيْتٍ	شَيْءٍ
that day	people	a house	thing
إِلَهِ	ضَلَالٍ	نِعْمَةٍ	قَرْيَةٍ
God / Deity	error	favor / grace	town
سَمَوَاتٍ	سُلْطَانٍ	ظُلُمَاتٍ	كَلِمَاتٍ
heavens	ruler / authority	darkness (plural)	words

Lesson 31

Double Dhammah

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson, you will learn the words that occur **23,600** times in the Qur'an.

Double Fatha, double Kasrah, double Dhammah are called as Tanween means a Harkat which gives the sound of Noon. Double Fatha, double Kasrah and double Dhammah always appear at the end of the word.

Neon Saakinah is hidden in Tanween

Neon Saakinah is hidden here in Second Pesh of Double Pesh.

For example:

م = مَنْ

Remember a Simple Rule: **Double Sign, Double Sound**

16

The Letters' Poem with Double Dhammah

م ب و ف

are from the lips

1

from its middle are ج ش ي
from its edges are ض ك ق
six from the throat ع ه ح

3

أ، إ، ع

Tongue has many 12 from the Tip

ث د ط ظ

ت ن ر

ز س ص

ل ن ر

2

Practice

Double Dhammah

لَعِبٌ	بَشَرٌ	مَلِكٌ	مَلَكٌ
playing	25+ a human	a king	a angel
بَيَانٌ	كِتَابٌ	أَمْرٌ	ذِكْرٌ
a declaration	55+ a book	an order	35+ remembrance
خَوْفٌ	وَيْلٌ	خَيْرٌ	فَوْجٌ
Fear	woe	better / good	a troop / group
خَبِيرٌ	عَلِيمٌ	بَصِيرٌ	سَمِيعٌ
35+ well acquainted	All-Knowing	one who sees all	All-hearing
قَدِيرٌ	عَزِيزٌ	كَرِيمٌ	رَسُولٌ
40+ competent	30+ All-mighty	20+ an honorable / a noble	a messenger
مُبِينٌ	جَمِيعٌ	شَدِيدٌ	حَكِيمٌ
95+ obvious, clear	50+ everyone / all together	45+ severe	55+ All-wise
بَعِيدٌ	قَرِيبٌ	كَبِيرٌ	صَغِيرٌ
far	20+ near	25+ big	small
بَلَّغٌ	سَلَامٌ	فَرِيقٌ	غَفُورٌ
to convey	25+ peace	20+ party / group	70+ Oft-forgiving

Lesson 32

Shaddah ّ

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **26,300** times
in the Qur'an.

Shaddah letters always read with the first letter joining to it. Shaddah letters are actually two letters. First letter is silent one and the second letter contains shaddah with a vowel sign. Shaddah letter should be read according to that vowel sign. Shaddah has a strong sound. For example, **إِنَّ** = **إِنْ** + **نَ**, **عَلَّمَ** = **عَلَّ** + **مَ**. Lessons 33 and 34 cover two more aspects of letters with Shaddah.

*Remember a Simple Rule: **Double Sign, Double Sound***

17

The Letters Poem with Shaddah

3

with middle letters
أَجَّ أَشَّ أَيَّ

with edges letters
أَضَّ أَكَّ أَقَّ

with throat letters
أَءَّ أَهَّ أَغَّ
أَحَّ أَغَّ أَخَّ

With Lips letters

أَمَّ أَبَّ أَوَّ أَفَّ

1

with Tongue tip
letters

أَتَّ أَدَّ آظَّ
أَتَّ أَدَّ أَظَّ
أَزَّ أَصَّ
أَلَّ أَنَّ أَرَّ

2

Some group of letters from this poem with Shaddah letters does not occur in Qur'an.

Practice

Shaddah

كُلُّ	شَرِّ	حَجَّ	وَدَّ
all	evil	he performed Hajj	he wished
أَلْتِي	أَيُّهَا	الَّذِينَ	الَّذِي
55+ that which (F)	150+ O!	970+ those who	260+ one who
تُكَذِّبُنِ	لَعَلَّهُمْ	نُسَبِّحُ	بِكُلِّ
30+ you both deny	40+ so that they	55+ we glorify	30+ with every
حَتَّى	إِيَّاكَ	إِلَّا	كَأَنَّ
140+ until	You alone	660+ except	30+ never / not at all
الْقَيُّومُ	رُدُّوْا	يُحِبُّونَهُمْ	رَبِّي
35+ All-sustainer	they all are returned	35+ they all love them	My Rab
وَصَّيْنَا	تَوَلَّيْتُمْ	يُحَلَّلُونَ	تَوَلَّوْا
we all enjoined	you all turned	they all will be adorned	they all turned
يُهَيِّئُ	يُبَيِّنُ	تَقَبَّلْ	تَوَكَّلْ
he facilitates	he makes clear	accept!	Put (your) trust!
يَشَقِّقُ	الْمُرَّمِّلُ	عِلِّيِّينَ	يَزَيِّتُ
splits open	wraps himself	Illiyyin (a paradise)	he purifies himself

Shadda on
third letter

Shadda
followed by an
Alif-Madd,
Yaa-Madd
and
Waaw-Madd

Shadda
followed by a
Soft Waaw & Yaa

Shadda
followed by
a Sukoon

Shadda
followed by
another
Shaddah

Lesson
33

Shaddah with Tanween

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **26,800** times
in the Qur'an.

Shaddah + Tanween (Double Fathah, Double Kasrah, Double Dhammah)



Triple signs, Triple sounds

أَمْ = أَمَّ + مَمَّ + نُنَّ

18

The Letters Poem with
Shaddah & Tanween

with Shaddah and Double Fathah



1

are from the lips

from its middle are
أَجَّا أَشَّا أَيَّا
from its edges are
أَضَّا أَكَّا أَقَّا
six from the throat
أَئَّا أَهَّا أَغَّا
أَخَّا أَصَّا أَزَّا

3

Tongue has
many 12 from
the Tip

آثَّا آذَّا آظَّا
آئَّا آدَّا آطَّا
آرَّا آسَّا آصَّا
آلَّا آنَّا آرَّا

2

To this poem of Shaddah and Tanween, you can recite it
with Double Kasrah (أَمَّ، أَكَّ، أَوَّ) and Double Dhammah (أُمَّ، أُكَّ، أُوَّ) also.

Note: If you find shaddah on Noon and Meem recite it with Ghunnah.

Practice

Shaddah with Tanween

غَنِيًّا

rich / free of need

عَفُوًّا

ever pardoning

فَظًّا

Rude / impolite

قَوِيًّا

Powerful / strong

مَنَّا

conferred favor

ضَرًّا

harm, harmful

سِرًّا

secret / secretly

حَقًّا

truly / rightly

حَقِّي

50+ truth / right

فَجِّ

path / pass

حَيِّ

living

لِكُلِّ

25+ for everyone

بَغَمٍ

with grief

شَكِّ

doubt

وَلِيِّ

30+ guardian / friend / Helper

نَبِيِّ

prophet

عَرَبِيٍّ

Arabic

غَنِيٍّ

rich / free of need

شَرِّ

evil

صُمِّ

deaf

كُلِّ

240+ everyone

رَبِّ

130+ cherisher / Lord

عَدُوٍّ

30+ enemy

قَوِيٍّ

powerful

PART 3

Some important Tajweed lessons

لام : اللّٰه، الّ

ميم : مّ، مّ

نون : نّ، نّ، نّ

راء : رّ، رّ

مد : ~

وقف و ابتداء

We have learnt Makharrij and Sifaat and covered the following rules

- Rules of Madd.
- In the chapters on Sukoon, we have learnt Soft waaw, soft yaa, Qalqalah and Hams.

Now we will study the rest of the rules.

Lesson 34

Shaddah on ن & م (نّ، مّ)

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **29,300** times
in the Qur'an.

If there is a Shaddah on م or ن then you have to pronounce them with Ghunnah. Ghunnah means making a sound through your nose and stretching it twice (two Harakaat). In this book, the Shaddah for such cases is represented by the symbol (ّ) compared to the usual symbol (س).

ثُمَّ	وَإِنَّ	إِنَّ	أَنَّ
330+ then	80+ and indeed	600+ Certainly / Indeed	95+ that /Indeed
عَمَّا	مِمَّا	مِنَّا	إِنَّا
45+ about what	110+ from what	30+ from us	150+ Indeed we
أَمَّا	كُنَّا	وَأَمَّا	لَمَّا
30+ we believed	60+ we were	25+ and as for	30+ when?
فَإِنَّمَا	إِنَّمَا	جَنَّتِ	فَلَمَّا
30+ so only	110+ only	60+ Gardens	100+ so when
إِنَّكُمْ	إِنَّكَ	إِنَّهُمْ	إِنَّهُ
30+ indeed you all	50+ indeed you	60+ indeed they all	140+ Indeed he
وَلَكِنَّ	جَهَنَّمَ	أَنَّهُمْ	إِنِّي
50+ and but	70+ Hell	40+ that / indeed they all	130+ indeed I

Lesson
35

Revision of Lessons 29 to 34

مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ


وَلَمْ	وَلَهُمْ	سِرَّهُمْ	إِنَّهُمْ
and did not	and for them	their secret	indeed they
يَهْدِي	يَقْضِي	هَذِهِ	آيَةٍ
he guides	he will judge	this	20+ verse / sign
خَيْرًا	إِلَهًا	كُفُؤًا	رُسُلًا
good / better	God	equal / comparable	messengers
غَنِيٌّ	قَوِيٌّ	حَكِيمٌ	مُسْتَقِيمٌ
Rich / free of need	strong / powerful	All-Wise	straight
جَنَّاتٍ	مَرَّتِ	الْقَنِيتِ	الصَّالِحَاتِ
gardens	times	the obedient women	the righteous deeds
فَإِنَّ	وَأَنَّ	خَنَاسٍ	فَبَايَ
so indeed	and that /and indeed	one who withdraws	35+ so which
كَذَّبُوا	عَمِلُوا	أَعْلَمُ	قُلُوبُهُمْ
35+ they all denied	they all did	I know	40+ their hearts

Lesson 36

Rules of Madd

MADD means to stretch. There are two main types of Madd.

1. **Original Madd:** This refers to 'Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, and Waaw-Madd as discussed in lessons 14, 16, and 18. The sound stretch here is double.
2. **Secondary Madd:** When 'Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, Waaw-Madd is followed by a Hamzah or a *Saakinah* letter. Main types of the secondary Madd are given below:

Condition 1: Attached Madd occurs when an 'Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, Waaw-Madd is followed by a Hamzah in the same word. It has a pointed end () and its duration is 4 to 5 Harakaat (stretches).

مَاءٍ

water

شَاءَ

55+ he willed

جَاءَ

55+ he came

أُولَئِكَ

130+

those

هَؤُلَاءِ

40+

these

سُوءٌ

30+

Evil

يَشَاءُ

110+

he wills

إِبْتَغَاءُ

to seek

الْأَءِ

30+

favors

سَوَاءٌ

equal


أُولِيَاءُ

30+ protecting guardian / allies

السَّمَاءِ

100+

the sky

Condition 2: Madd-Lazim occurs when an 'Alif-Madd, a Yaa-Madd, or a Waaw-Madd is followed by a letter with a Sukoon or a Shaddah within a word. It has a pointed shape () and its duration is six Harakaat (stretches).

أَتَحَاجُّونِي

Do you argue with me?

الَّن

Now?

جَانُّ

Jinn

الْحَاقَّةُ


the inevitable reality (Qayamat)

الصَّاحَّةُ

the deafening blast (Qayamat)

وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

and nor those who go astray

Condition 3: Separated Madd (Jaiz): occurs when the first word ends with 'Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, Waaw-Madd and the second word begins with a Hamzah. It has a wavy shape () and its duration is two or four to five Harakaat.

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ

187+

O people!

مَا أَصَابَ

140+

not strike

فِيهَا أَبَدًا

in it forever

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ

No god except He

قَالُوا آمَنَّا

they all said, we believed

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ

indeed We have granted you

آيَةٍ

Sign / verse

آدَمَ

Adam (ﷺ)

أَمَنَ

he believed

الْ

family / followers

عَطَاءً

gift

سَوَاءً

equal

الْآخَرَ

other

سُوءًا

evil

مَاءً

water

وَالسَّمَاءِ

and the sky

بِنَاءٍ

ceiling / roof

جَزَاءً

recompense

الِهَةِ

Gods

أَضَاءَتْ

it illuminated

شَاءَ

he willed

إِبْتِغَاءً

seeking

إِسْرَآءِيلَ

40+ Isra'eel (ﷺ)

الْقُرْآنُ

40+ the Qur'an

بِالْآخِرَةِ

in the hereafter

وَجَاءَ

and he came

بِآيَاتِنَا

55+ in our signs / verses

الْمَلَائِكَةُ

35+ the angels

آتَيْنَا

we gave

أَمَنَّا

we believed

فَتُوبُوا إِلَى

so repent...

كَانُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ

they were...

كَمَا آمَنَ

as have believed

وَمَا آتَاكُمْ

and whatever he has given you

Lesson
37

Separated Letters

The letters in such words are not joined and are read individually. These letters are called Huroof Muqattaaat (letters that are read separately). Only Allah knows the meanings of these words. If the name of the letter is of 3-letters such as نون، ميم، etc, then such letters are read a Madd of six stretches. There are 14 Muqatta'a letters in the Quran which occurred 29 times in total. If there is a standing Fathah on this letter it will be stretched twice and if there pointed Madd (ـُ) on the letter then its sound will be stretched 6 Harakaat.

ن

نُونُ

ق

قَافُ

ص

صَادُ

طه

طَا هَا

يس

يَا سَيْنُ

طس

طَا سَيْنُ

الر

اَلِفُ لَامُ رَا

الم

اَلِفُ لَامُ مَيِّمُ

حم

حَا مَيِّمُ

المص

اَلِفُ لَامُ مَيِّمُ صَادُ

المز

اَلِفُ لَامُ مَيِّمُ رَا

طسم

طَا سَيْنُ مَيِّمُ

كهيعص حم عسق

كَافُ هَا يَا عَيْنُ صَادُ حَا مَيِّمُ عَيْنُ سَيْنُ قَافُ

Lesson 38

Laam of the word "Allah" (Laame Jalalah)

Thin Laam

Thick Laam

الله = الله

إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ!

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **33,000** times
in the Qur'an.

The letter ل of the word "Allah" has special rules to distinguish it from the ل in other words. This helps a person listening to the Imam in Salah to know what is being recited. If you have Fathah or Dhammah before the word Allah, the Laam of the word Allah is recited "thick" somewhat similar to the way you recite "Law" in English. In this book, such a Laam is denoted by a pointed edge.

If you have Kasrah before the word 'Allah', the ل is recited in a normal way, which is thin.

Thin: If a Kasrah before that Laam, Recite it Thin	Thick: If a Fathah or Dhammah before Laam Jalalah, Recite it thick.	
بِالله	نَارُ اللَّهِ	وَاللَّهُ
130+ in Allah	2150+ fire of Allah	240+ By Allah!
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	أَمْرُ اللَّهِ	هُوَ اللَّهُ
In the name of Allah	the command of Allah	He is Allah
وَلِلَّهِ	يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ
110+ and for Allah	35+ Allah wants	Indeed Allah
دِينِ اللَّهِ	نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ	سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ
the Deen of Allah	she-camel of Allah	Glory be to Allah
آيَاتِ اللَّهِ	رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	قَالَ اللَّهُ
the signs /verse of Allah	50+ the messenger of Allah	Allah said
سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ	نَصْرُ اللَّهِ	إِلَّا اللَّهُ
the way of Allah	the help of Allah	except Allah

Lesson 39

Shamsi Letters



إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson, you will learn the words that occur **34,300** times in the Qur'an.

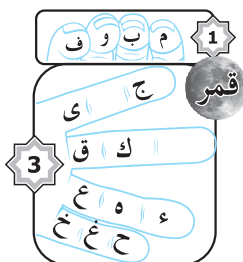
These fourteen letters are called Shamsi letters: ث, ذ, ظ, ت, د, ط. The Makhraj of each of these letters is close to that of ل. Therefore, when ال (the definite article 'the') is followed by any of these letters, ال is dropped for ease of pronunciation and a Shaddah is applied on the letter. The best example for this is: وَالشَّمْسُ (wash-shams). If you want to read that word alone then you read it with ا. For example: اَلشَّمْسُ (ash-shams). Note that Shaddah is stronger help sign than Madd. Therefore, skip the Madd or any other letter in between which has no sign.

In two words		In one word	Shamsi Letters
ثَابِتٌ	وَعَلَى الثَّلَاثَةِ	وَالثَّمَرَاتِ	ث
with the firm words	and on the three	and the fruits	
غَافِرِ الذَّنْبِ	مِنَ الذَّهَبِ	لِلذِّكْرِ	ذ
the forgiver of sin	from the gold	for remembrance	
إِلَّا الظَّنَّ	مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ	وَالظَّاهِرُ	ظ
except the assumption	60+ from the wrongdoers	and the Ascendant	
أُنزِلَتِ التَّوْرَةُ	أَهْلُ التَّقْوَى	وَالْتِّينِ	ت
Torah was sent down	Pious people	50+ By the Fig	
يَوْمِ الدِّينِ	فِي الدُّنْيَا	وَالدَّمَ	د
45+ the day of judgment	230+ 110+ in the world	and the blood	
وَالْبَلَدِ الطَّيِّبِ	مِّنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ	وَالطُّورِ	ط
and the good city / land	from the good things	By the Mount Toor	

In two word		In one word	Shamsi Letters
شَجَرَةُ الزَّقُّومِ	وَأَتُوا الزَّكَاةَ	وَالزَّيْتُونِ	ز
the tree of zaqqum	20+ and you all give the Zakah	By the Olive	
سَوَاءَ السَّبِيلِ	خَلَقَ السَّمُوتِ	وَالسَّمَاءَ	س
25+ the sound way	20+ 180+ He created the heavens	and the sky	
وَالْعَمَلُ الصَّالِحِ	أَقِمْوَا الصَّلَاةَ	بِالصَّبْرِ	ص
and the righteous work	you all establish the prayer	through patience	
وَلَهُمُ اللَّعْنَةُ	هُوَ اللَّطِيفُ	وَاللَّيْلِ	ل
and for them is curse	He is the knower of subtleties	55+ By the night	
عَذَابِ النَّارِ	رَبِّ النَّاسِ	وَالنَّهَارِ	ن
100+ the punishment of the fire	105+ 180+ The Rab of the people	20+ By the day	
أَمَّنَ الرَّسُولُ	هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ	وَالرُّوحُ	ر
45+ the messenger believed	45+ He is the Entirely Merciful	and the spirit	
حُبِّ الشَّهَوَاتِ	مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ	وَالشَّمْسِ	ش
Love for the desires	60+ from the Shaitaan	20+ By the sun	
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	فِي الضَّلَالَةِ	وَالضُّحَى	ض
5+ and not those who go astray	In the error	By the morning brightness	

Lesson 40

Qamari Letters



إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson, you will learn the words that occur **35,400** times in the Qur'an.

You have learnt Shamsi letters in the last lesson. The rest of the fourteen (14) are Qamari (moon) letters. م, ب, و, ق, ك, ح, ع, ه, غ. If ق comes before any of these, then ق is read clearly because the Makhraj of any of these letters is away from that of ق. For example: وَالْقَمَرِ (wal-Qamar). Note that Sukoon is stronger help sign than Madd. Therefore, skip the Madd or any other letter in between which has no sign.

In tow word	In one word	Qamari Letters
وَبُسَّ الْمَصِيرُ	هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ	بِالْمُتَّقِينَ م
20+ and wretched is the destination	they are the successful	with the pious
وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ	هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ ب
and but the righteousness	this house	20+ with clear proofs
وَنِعَمَ الْوَكِيلُ	هُوَ الْوَلِيُّ	وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ و
and the best disposer of affairs	He is the Guardian	and with the parents
سُئِلُوا الْفِتْنَةَ	إِنَّ الْفَضْلَ	وَالْفُلْكَ ف
asked to wage war/fitnah	indeed the bounty	20+ and the ships
أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ	فِي الْجَحِيمِ	وَالْجِنِّ ج
50+ companions of the garden 60+	20+ in the hell-fire	and the Jinn
وَقَالَتِ الْيَهُودُ	مَالِ الْيَتِيمِ	وَبِالْيَوْمِ ي
and the Jews said	20+ the wealth of orphan	and on the day
أَلَسْنَاهُمْ الْكَذِبَ	ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ	لِلْكَافِرِينَ ك
their tongues – the untruth	160+ this the book	20+ for the disbelievers

In two word

In one word

Qamari
Letters

يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ

70+ the day of resurrection

ذِي الْقُرْبَى

the relatives

وَالْقَمَرِ

20+ and the moon

ق

رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى

Your Rabb, the most High

فِي الْأَرْضِ

440+ in the earth

بِالْآخِرَةِ

20+ in the hereafter

ء

عَذَابِ الْهُونِ

punishment of humiliation

مِنَ الْهَالِكِينَ

among those who perish

بِالْهُدَى

20+ in the guidance

ه

شَدِيدُ الْعَذَابِ

85+severe in punishment

رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

60+ The Lord of worlds

وَالْعَصْرِ

By the time

ع

فِي الْحَيَاةِ

60+ in the life

مِنَ الْحَقِّ

100+ from the truth

الْحَمْدُ

20+ all praises and thanks

ح

مَتَاعِ الْغُرُورِ

the enjoyment of delusion

مِنَ الْغَمِّ

from the distress

بِالْغَيْبِ

in the unseen

غ

هُمْ الْخَسِرُونَ

they are the losers

فِي الْخَلْقِ

in the creation

بِالْخَيْرِ

in / with the good

خ

Lesson
41

Rules of Meem Sakinah (مْ)

Rule-01: Hide: If a Meem-Sakin is followed by ب then suppress Meem-sakin with Ghunnah while keeping the lips joined and then say Baa. In this book, the Sukoon sign on such a Meem is slightly rotated (◌ْ).

وَتُزَكِّيهِمْ بِهَا

and you would cleanse them thereby

يَعِظُكُمْ بِهِ

He admonishes you with it

بَعْضُهُمْ بِبَعْضٍ

Some of them with some other

أَمْ بَعِيدٌ

or far

وَكَلَبُهُمْ بِاسِطٍ

and their dog outstretching

أَيَأْمُرُكُمْ بِالْكَفْرِ

would he enjoins you with disbelief?

اتَّيْتُمْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ

you gave them according to usage

فَاحْكُم بَيْنَهُمْ

judge between them

Rule-02: Merge: When a Meem with Sukoon is followed by Meem, then they are merged.

عَلَيْكُمْ مِّنْ

on you from

لَهُمْ مَا

for them whatever

فَمِنْهُمْ مِّنْ

so from them who

يَأْتِكُمْ مِّثْلُ

will come to you as example

Rule-03: Express: When a Meem-with-Sukoon is followed by any other letter, then read مْ normally.

Caution: When a Meem-with-Sukoon is followed by Waaw or Fa, then make sure that you say مْ clearly. There is a chance that you may not touch the lips while reading مْ if you are not careful.

هُمْ فِيهَا

they in that

عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

on them and not those who go astray

Lesson 42

The Rules of Raa

Thin Raa

Thick Raa



إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson, you will learn the words that occur **37,100** times in the Qur'an.

The letter Raa (pronounced somewhat similar to Raw) is not the same as that of English R. The Arabic ر has a low frequency. and required to be pronounced clearly. Five important rules of ر are given below. In this book, the letter for thick Raa has a slight thickness on its tapering end.

Thin: If Kasrah or Double Kasrah is given below the Raa, read it as Thin Raa (in light sound).

Rule-01:

Thick: If a Fathah, Double Fathah, Dhammah, Duple Dhammah or an inverted Dhammah is given on Raa then read it as thick Raa (in heavy sound)

رِزْقُ

provision

صِرَاطَ

path

رَبِّكَ

110+ your Rabb

رَبِّهِ

40+ his Rabb (Lord)

ذِكْرُ

remembrance

وَرَسُولِهِ

25+ and his messenger 30+ the Rabb of you both

رَبِّكُمَا

رَبِّهِمْ

80+ their Rabb

أَمْرُ

50+ Command

إِبْرَاهِيمَ

60+ Ibraheem (عليه السلام)

أَكْثَرُ

30+ most

رَبِّي

95+ My Rabb

أَجْرُ

50+ Reward

كَثِيرًا

many

أَكْثَرُهُمْ

20+ most of them

رَبَّنَا

70+ Our Rabb

أُبْرِيءُ

I absolve

حَرَّمَ

He has forbidden

يَفِرُّ

he will run

لِلرَّحْمَنِ

For Rahman

شَرٌّ

evil

خَيْرٌ

good

كَبِيرًا

large

صَغِيرًا

small

Thin: Kasrah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then this will be read thin (with low sound)

Rule-02:

Thick: Fathah-letter or Dhammah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then it will be read thick (with heavy sound).

وَأَصْبِرْ

and persevere!

أَرْسَلْنَا

45+ we sent

الْأَرْضِ

280+ the earth

وَالْأَرْضِ

150+ and the earth

فِرْعَوْنَ

Pharaoh

الْعَرْشِ

20+ the throne

أَكْبَرُ

greater

الْقُرْآنُ

the Qur'an

Thin: Kasrah-letter is followed by a letter with a Sukoon and then a Raa-Saakinah. then this will be read thin (with low sound)

Rule-03:

Thick: Fathah-letter or Dhammah-letter is followed by a letter with a Sukoon and then a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then it will be read thick (with heavy sound).

حِجْرُ

understanding

خُسْرُ

Loss

وَالْعَصْرِ

By the time

وَالْفَجْرِ

By the dawn

Rule-04: If a Kasrah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) and the next letter is one of the high sending letters i.e. غ, خ, ق, ط, ص then the ز is pronounced thick.

فِرْقَةٍ

Group

قِرْطَاسٍ

a parchment, paper

بِالْمِرْصَادِ

Ever watchful

Rule-05a: If a temporary kasrah is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then Raa will be pronounced thick. for example (أَرْجَمِي)

Rule-05b: If a kasrah occurs at the end of the word prior to the word with Raa Sakinah (ز) then Raa will be pronounced thick. for example رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ

Rule-06: If a soft Yaa is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then the ز should be pronounced thin. This condition applies only in the case of وقف stopping.

غَيْرُ

سَيْرُ

طَيْرُ

150+ خَيْرُ

Lesson 43


Show (Izhar) (to show Noon Saakinah & Tanween)



إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **38,800** times
in the Qur'an.

If a Noon-Saakinah (Noon with a Sukoon: نْ) or a Tanween is followed by any of the throat letters ع ه ح غ خ then pronounce the نْ or the Tanween clearly. Just read it in normal way. This rule is also applied in Tanween, because Noon ن is hidden in Tanween. **Note:** Letter will not be read if there is no Sign on them.

Tanween 	Noon Saakinah (نْ)	
	Between two words	In one word
عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ Painful punishment	أَنْ آمِنُوا 500+ that believe!	وَيَنْتَوْنِ go far away
أَسِحْرٌ هَذَا Is it a magic?	وَإِنْ هُمْ 170+ and if they	مِنْهُمْ from them
سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ 120+ Hearer, All knowing	فَإِنْ عُدْنَا 95+ So if we were to return	أَنْعَمْتَ You bestowed favor
عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ All knowing, All Wise	مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ any good	وَأَنْحَرُ and sacrifice
رَبٌّ غَفُورٌ Rabb, the Oft-forgiving	مِنْ غَيْرٍ 65+ without	فَسَيَنْغَضُونَ then they will shake
عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ All-knowing, acquainted	مِنْ خَيْرٍ any good	وَالْمُنْخَنَقَةُ and the strangled

Lesson 44

Hide (Ikhfa) (to hide Noon Saakinah & Tanween)



إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **39,500** times
in the Qur'an.

If a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by any of the letters (ف, ث, ذ, ظ, ن, ز, س, ج, ش, ض, ك, ق) then suppress the ُ or the Tanween and merge it with the following letter with Ghunnah. For Tanween, the ikhfaa signs are () instead of the common ones ().

Note: where there is no sign on a letter that will not be read.

Tanween	Noon Saakinah (نْ)	
	Between two words	In one word
ف	خَالِدًا فِيهَا	أَنْفُسَهُمْ
	will abide in it eternally	25+ from his blessings
ث	مِنْ فَضْلِهِ	أُنْثَى
	36+ themselves	pouring water
ذ	مَاءً تَجَاجَا	فَمَنْ ثَقُلَتْ
	80+ so whose scales are heavy	Female
ظ	أُنْذِرْ	نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةً
	warn!	soul ... going to taste
ن	مِنْ ذَكَرٍ	ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا
	from any male	thick shade
ت	مِنْ ظَهِيرٍ	فَرِيقًا تَقْتُلُونَ
	from any assistant	he looks
د	أَنْتَ	مِنْ تَحْتِهَا
	55+ you	from its beneath
	عِنْدَ	قِنَوَانٍ دَانِيَةً
	110+ near	clusters hanging low

Tanween



Noon Saakinah (نْ)

Between two words

In one word

قَوْمًا طَاغِينَ

a rebel nation

مِنْ طِينٍ

from clay

يَنْطِقُ

he speaks

ط

يَوْمَئِذٍ زُرْقًا

on that day, blue-eyed

مِنْ زَكَاةٍ

from zakah

أَنْزَلَ

45+ he sent down

ز

قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

words of appropriate justice

عَنْ سَبِيلٍ

from the path

الْإِنْسَانَ

the man

س

عَمَلًا صَالِحًا

righteous deed

مِنْ صِيَامٍ

from fasting

يُنْصَرُونَ

they will be helped

ص

فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ

so patience is most fitting

مَنْ جَاءَ

whoever comes

وَالْإِنْجِيلَ

and the Bible

ج

نَفْسٍ شَيْئًا

soul, thing

مِنْ شَيْءٍ

any thing

أَنْشَأَكُمْ

raised you

ش

قَوْمًا ضَالِّينَ

astray people

وَمَنْ ضَلَّ

and who goes astray

مَنْصُودٍ

layer by layer

ض

رِزْقٍ كَرِيمٍ

noble provision

إِنْ كُنْتُمْ

180+ if you all are 350+

عَنْكُمْ

20+ from you all

ك

عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

over everything competent

مِنْ قَرِيبٍ

from near, soon after

لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ

surely will return

ق

Lesson 45

Merge (Idghaam) (to Noon-Saakinah/Tanween with next letter)



إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **40,200** times
in the Qur'an.

Rule-01: Merge with Ghunnah: If a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by any of these letters ن و ي, grouped as (ينمو), then merge the ن or the Tanween with the following letter with a Ghunnah. This merger is indicated by a Shaddah sign on the following letter. To merge Noon Saakinah with (و ن) the symbol (و) is placed, The same rule is also applied for Tanween.

Tanween ۞	Noon Saakinah (ن)	
لِقَوْمٍ يَّعْقِلُونَ	لِمَنْ يَّشَاءُ	ي
20+ for the people who use reason	50+ to whom He wills 60+	
سِنَةً وَلَا نَوْمٌ	مِنْ وَلِيٍّ	و
slumber and not sleep	any guardian	
عَدُوٍّ مُّبِينٌ	مِنْ مَّاءٍ	م
clear / open enemy	from water	
شَيْءٍ نَّحْنُ	مِنْ نِّعْمَةٍ	ن
65+ anything, us	any favor	

Rule-02: Merger without Ghunnah: a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by any of two letters ل ر, then merge the ن or the Tanween with the following letter without Ghunnah.

يَوْمٌ لَا	مَنْ لَّمْ	ل
day, not	160+ who, not	
غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ	مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ	ر
oft-forgiving and merciful	40+ from your Rabb	

Rule-03: Exception: Don't read these four words merging with Noon Saakinah, read it normally. Because Yaa or Waw are in one word after Noon Saakinah.

دُنْيَا، بُنْيَان، صِنَوَان، قِنَوَان

Lesson
46

Change (Iqlaab)
(Noon-Saakinah/Tanween with Meem Saakinah)



إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

By the end of this lesson,
you will learn the words
that occur **40,500** times
in the Qur'an.

If a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by the letter **ب** then the **ن** is replaced by **م** with a Ghunnah. This change is generally shown by a tiny (م) above the **ن** or the Tanween.

Tanween ۞	Noon Saakinah (نْ)	
	Between two words	In one word
شَهِيدًا بَيْنَنَا	عَنْ بَعْضِ	أَنْبَاءٍ
witness among us	of a part	220+ news
أَبَدًا بِمَا	وَمَنْ بَلَغَ	أَنْبِيَاءَ
ever, for what	and whomever it reaches	Prophets
أُمَّةٍ بِشَهِيدٍ	مِنْ بَعْدِ	يَنْبَغِي
30+ a nation, with a witness	140+ from after	befitting, allowable
مُسَخَّرَاتٍ بِأَمْرِهِ	فَإِنْ بَغَتْ	لِجَنْبِهِ
subjected by His command	but if it oppresses	on his side
خَبِيرٌ بِصِيرٍ	لَمْ تَكُنْ بَيْنَكُمْ	تُنْبِتُ
40+ All-aware, All- seeing	never been among you	grows
صُمٌّ بُكْمٌ	لَمْ أَكُنْ بِدُعَائِكَ	سُنْبُلَةٍ
deaf, dumb	never have I been in my supplication to You	spikes

Lesson
47

The Tiny Noon (Noon Qutni)

If a letter with Tanween is followed by Hamzahtul-Wasl (the Hamzah which is dropped at the time of merging), then the Tanween is replaced by a small Noon. We will refer to it as the Tiny Noon. It has always a Kasrah on it. Note that this occurs only between two words.

نُوحُ ابْنَهُ

يَوْمَئِذٍ الْحَقُّ

40+

وَأَمْوَالُ اقْتَرَفْتُمُوهَا

قَوْمًا لِلَّهِ

خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ

كَرَمَادٍ اِشْتَدَّتْ

If you are continuing (without stopping at the end of an ayah), then also you have to add the tiny Noon at the start of the word in the next ayah as shown below.

مُرْتَابٌ ٣٤ الَّذِينَ

when you continue with 2nd Ayah

when you stop at first Ayah

مُرْتَابٌ ٣٤ الَّذِينَ

مُرْتَابٌ ٣٤ الَّذِينَ

إِلَّا نَفُورًا ٤٢ اِسْتِكْبَارًا

when you continue with 2nd Ayah

when you stop at first Ayah

إِلَّا نَفُورًا ٤٢ اِسْتِكْبَارًا

إِلَّا نَفُورًا ٤٢ اِسْتِكْبَارًا

هُمَزَةٌ لُّمَزَةٌ ١ الَّذِي

when you continue with 2nd Ayah

when you stop at first Ayah

هُمَزَةٌ لُّمَزَةٌ ١ الَّذِي هُمَزَةٌ لُّمَزَةٌ ١ الَّذِي

عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ١٣٨ الَّذِينَ

when you continue with 2nd Ayah

when you stop at first Ayah

عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ١٣٨ الَّذِينَ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ١٣٨ الَّذِينَ

مُنِيبٌ ٣٣ إِذْ خُلُوْهَا

When you continue with 2nd Ayah

When you stop at first Ayah

مُنِيبٌ ٣٣ إِذْ خُلُوْهَا مُنِيبٌ ٣٣ إِذْ خُلُوْهَا

Lesson
48

Silent Letters

In the Holy Qur'an at many places ا و ی are written but not pronounced, there few rules for this:

Rule-01: If any Fathah, Kasrah or Dhammah letter is followed by another letter with Sukoon or Shaddah then recite them merging with Sukoon or Shaddah and skip all the letters between them.

فَالْيَوْمَ	وَالْقَمَرَ	وَالشَّمْسَ
فَالْيَوْمَ	وَلْقَمَرَ	وَشَّمْسَ
فِي الْأَرْضِ	عَلَى اللَّهِ	إِلَى الَّذِينَ
فِي الْأَرْضِ	عَلِ اللَّهِ	إِلَ الَّذِينَ
يَكَادُ الْبَرَقُ	عِيسَى ابْنَ	فَتَرَى الَّذِينَ
يَكَادُ لَبَرَقُ	عِيسَ بْنَ	فَتَرَ لَّذِينَ

Rule-02: If Alif is carrying a small circle over it then Alif is dropped.

أَفَايْنُ	لِشَأْيٍ	وَمَلَأِيهِ
أَفَيْنُ	لِشَيْءٍ	وَمَلِئِهِ
ثُمَّودًا	لِتَتْلُوا	لَنْ نَدْعُوا
ثُمَّودَ	لِتَتْلُوْا	لَنْ نَدْعُوْا

لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا نَبَأَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا نَبَأَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ

Rule-03: The word أَنَا should be read as أَنْ However, if you stop at أَنَا then stretch Alif-Madd there.

أَنَا وَأَنَا فَنَا

أَنْ وَأَنْ فَنْ

Rule-04: After Standing Fathah, if there is a Yaa without any sign, then don't read it. (this is already explained in Lesson No. 21).

مَاوِي مُوسَى عِيسَى

مَاوِ مُوسِ عِيسِ

Rule-05: If there is no sign on any letter, then drop that letter. No sign No sound.

الْحَيَاةِ الصَّلَاةِ الزَّكَاةِ

الْحَيَةِ الصَّلَةِ الزَّكَاءِ

وَأُولُوا الْأَرْحَامِ أُولَئِكَ وَلَا وَصَلَبَنَّكُمْ

وَأُولَ الْأَرْحَامِ أُولَئِكَ وَلَا وَصَلَبَنَّكُمْ

Lesson
49

Revision of Lessons 36 to 48


مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ

هَذَا	هَؤُلَاءِ	ذَلِكَ	أُولَئِكَ
This	these	that	those
الرَّحِيمُ	الْعَلِيمُ	الْعَظِيمُ	الْكَرِيمُ
the most Merciful	the All-knowing	the Magnificent	the Noble
عَنْكُمْ	وَأَنْتُمْ	أُنْزِلَ	إِنْسَانَ
with you all	and you all	was sent down	man, human being
الْأَمْرُ	الْآيَاتِ	النَّبِيِّ	السَّاعَةِ
the matter	the verses, signs	the Prophet	the hour
مِنْ وَلِيٍّ	مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ	وَمَنْ مَعَهُ	وَقُلْ رَبِّ
any guardian	from any favor	and those with him	and say, My Lord!
قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا	شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ	بِمَا أُنْزِلَ	فِيهَا أَبَدًا
words straight	thing, competent	in what was sent down	in it, forever
إِسْرَآءِيلَ	فَأُولَئِكَ	الْحَاقَّةُ	كَهَيْعَصَ
Isra'eel (إِسْرَآءِيلَ)	So those	The inevitable Reality	---

Lesson 50

Rules for Starting & Stopping of the Recitation

You stop while reciting to take breath, it is called Waqf وقف. When you want to stop break the sound and take breath but make sure that you stop at a place where meanings are not distorted. Take care of the following rules.

Rule-01: If there is a **Fathah, Kasrah** or **Dhammah** on the last letter then make it Saakin. 

شَكَرَ	←	شَكَرْ	َ
وَالْعَصْرِ	←	وَالْعَصِرْ	ِ
وَالْفَتْحِ	←	وَالْفَتْحُ	ُ

Rule-02: If there is Standing Fathah on the last letter then read it as it is. And if Standing Kasrah or Inverted Dhammah is there then make it Saakin.

طَهُ	←	طَهْ	َ
مَأْوَى	←	مَأْوَى	َ
رَبِّهِ	←	رَبِّهِ	ِ
بِهِ	←	بِهِ	ِ
رَبُّهُ	←	رَبُّهُ	ُ
لَهُ	←	لَهُ	ُ

Rule-03: If the last letter or its preceding letter has Double Fathah then read it with single Fathah similar to the sound of Alif-Madd. And if there is Double Kasrah and Double Dhammah, then make it Saakin.



تَوَّابًا	←	تَوَّابًا	ا
مَاءًا	←	مَاءًا	ء
هُدًى	←	هُدًى	ى
مُسَمًّى	←	مُسَمًّى	
بَنَهْرًا	←	بَنَهْرًا	ـَ
بَشَرًا	←	بَشَرًا	ـِ

Rule-04: If the last letter is having Shaddah then we have three rules.

4a: If the last letter is having Shaddah with Fathah, Kasrah or Dhammah then stop at Shaddah.



الْمُسْتَقَرَّ	←	الْمُسْتَقَرَّ	س س س
السَّامِرِيَّ	←	السَّامِرِيَّ	

4b: If Meem or Noon is the last letter and if it contains Shaddah with Fathah or Kasrah or Dhammah then stop there with Ghunnah without any harkaat.

الْغَمَّ	←	الْغَمَّ	م
جَانَّ	←	جَانَّ	ن

4c: If any of the Qalqalah letter comes at the end and that letter contains Shaddah with Fathah or Kasrah or Dhamma then stop there making a strong Qalqalah.

بِالْحَقِّ	←	بِالْحَقِّ	ق ط ب ج د
فِي الْحَجِّ	←	فِي الْحَجِّ	س
تَبَّ	←	تَبَّ	

Rule-05: If the last letter is Saakin then read it as it is.

أَعْمَالُهُمْ	←	أَعْمَالُهُمْ	٢
حِسَابِيَهُ	←	حِسَابِيَهُ	

Four Special Rules for Stopping

Sp. Rule-01: In Arabic language Round Ta (ة) is used for feminine. For example:

صَالِحَةٌ، مُؤْمِنَةٌ، مُسْلِمَةٌ If you want to stop on such a round taa (ة) then change this round taa ة into ha ه and make it Saakin.

ا ا ا ← ا ا ا

القَاضِيَةُ	←	القَاضِيَةُ	ة
القِيَامَةُ	←	القِيَامَةُ	ة
القَارَعَةُ	←	القَارَعَةُ	ة

ا ا ا ← ا ا ا

مُسْلِمَةٌ	←	مُسْلِمَةٌ	ة
رَاضِيَةٌ	←	رَاضِيَةٌ	ة
هَائِيَةٌ	←	هَائِيَةٌ	ة

Sp. Rule-02: If the last letter is Alif-Madd or Yaa-Madd or Waaw-Madd then stop there in that Madd condition.

ا ي و

هَذَا	←	هَذَا	ا
لِذِكْرِي	←	لِذِكْرِي	ي
وَاعْبُدُوا	←	وَاعْبُدُوا	و

Sp. Rule-03 : If there comes an Alif-Madd or Yaa-Madd or Waaw-Madd before the last letter then recite this Alif-Madd or Yaa-Madd or Waw Madd stretching the sound upto 2, 4 or 6 Harakaat and make the last letter Saakin. This generally occurs at the end of an ayah.

تُكَذِّبُنْ	←	تُكَذِّبُنْ	اَ+
الرَّحِيمِ	←	الرَّحِيمِ	يَ+
فَيَكُونُ	←	فَيَكُونُ	وُ+

Sp. Rule-04 : If there comes a soft Yaa or a soft Waaw before last letter then recite this Soft Yaa or Soft Waw stretching the sound upto 2, 4 or 6 Harakaat and make the last letter Saakin.

وَالصَّيْفِ	←	وَالصَّيْفِ	يَ+
خَوْفٍ	←	خَوْفٍ	وُ+

Rules for Re-starting the Recitation after stopping

Generally there used to be a sign on first letter of every Ayah for example: **إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَكَ الْكَوْثَرَ** (1) **فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ** (2) If any word starts with Letter Alif, then a little problem comes there because if letter Alif comes in the beginning it has no sound. Actually it is called Hamza Alwasl which has certain rules:

Rule-01: If any word, starts with Alif and Laam (ال، ا) then start reciting it with Alif, Fathah over it.

الْحَمْدُ	←	الْحَمْدُ
الَّذِي	←	الَّذِي
الَّذِينَ	←	الَّذِينَ

Examples:

وَقُلِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ سَيُرِيكُمْ آيَاتِهِ
-- الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ سَيُرِيكُمْ آيَاتِهِ

Start from ا

شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ
الَّذِي أُنْزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ

Start from ا

وَلَقَدْ عَلِمْتُمُ الَّذِينَ اعْتَدَوْا مِنْكُمْ فِي السَّبْتِ
الَّذِينَ اعْتَدَوْا مِنْكُمْ فِي السَّبْتِ

Start from ا

Rule-02: If any word starts with Alif and with a Saakin letter, and a Fathah or Kasrah is there on the letter followed by the Saakin letter then recite it as Alif with Kasrah. such as :

اِذْهَبْ	←	اُذْهَبْ
اِضْرِبْ	←	اُضْرِبْ

Examples:

قَالَ اِذْهَبْ فَمَنْ تَبِعَكَ مِنْهُمْ
-- اُذْهَبْ فَمَنْ تَبِعَكَ مِنْهُمْ

Start from اِ

فَقُلْنَا اضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ
-- اِضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ

Start from اِ

Rule-03: If any word starts with Alif and with a Saakin letter, and a Dhammah is there on the letter followed by the Saakin letter then recite it as Alif with Dhammah. such as:

اِنْ اَشْكُرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ
-- اُشْكُرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ

Start from اِ

اَشْكُرْ ← اُشْكُرْ

Rule-04: Same rules will apply for Shaddah. such as:

اَتَّبِعُوا ← اُتَّبِعُوا

اِتَّبَاعَ ← اُتَّبَاعَ

اَتَّبِعُوا ← اُتَّبِعُوا

Stop Signs during Tilawat (Reading Qur'an)

There are stop signs in Quran Majeed. The purpose of these signs are to ensure that we recite Quran properly and not commit mistakes in the meanings of the verse. It should be clear to understand the verse to the reader as well as the listener. If there is more than one sign then the first upper most sign will be preferred to follow. For almost every case, an example vers is provided below it.

Sign	Meaning	Explanation	Examples
م	Compulsory	You must stop here otherwise the meaning will be mixed up.	لَقَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْلَ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ فَقِيرٌ وَنَحْنُ أَغْنِيَاءُ سَنَكْتُبُ مَا قَالُوا
O	Given at the verse ending along with the Ayah number.	Stopping here is the Sunnah of the Prophet (pbuh).	وَأَنَّهُ لَحَقَّ الْيَقِينِ ﴿٥١﴾
سكته س	Pause	Stop here for a duration of two Harakah without taking breath and then continue.	وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ ﴿٢٧﴾
وقفة	Stop	It is a long Saktah. Stop for a longer time but don't take any breath and then continue.	رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَاعْفُ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٢٨٦﴾
مع ث	Pair of 3 dots.	Stop at one of them.	ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ
ط	Stop	Better to stop at this sign.	يُضِلُّ بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِي بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ ﴿٢٦﴾
قف	Stop	Stop here.	أُولَئِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ صَلَوَاتٌ مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَرَحْمَةٌ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُهْتَدُونَ ﴿١٥٧﴾

Sign	Meaning	Explanation	Examples
ج، صل	Permissible	Here you are given choice, You may stop or continue.	يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالدِّينَ اٰمَنُوۡا وَمَا يَخْدَعُوْنَ اِلَّا اَنْفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُوْنَ
لا O	لا on the circle	Here you are given choice, You may continue or stop.	اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ ﴿٢﴾
ز ص ق ج صل		Better to continue recitation	وَلَا تَشْتَرُوْا بِاٰيَتِيْ نَمَنَّا قَلِيْلًا وَاٰيٰتٍ فَاَتَّقُوْنَ ﴿٤١﴾ فَاَخْرَجَهُمَا مِمَّا كَانَا فِيْهِ ذٰلِكَ بِمَا عَصَوْا وَّكَانُوْا يَعْتَدُوْنَ ﴿١١٢﴾ وَاللّٰهُ يَدْعُوْا اِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَالْمَغْفِرَةِ بِاَذْنِهٖ اُولٰٓئِكَ يَدْعُوْنَ اِلَى النَّارِ
لا	No Stopping	If you stop here, you will give a wrong meaning. If you do that due to some constraint, then repeat the verse from the beginning or 2, 3 words before it taking care of the meanings.	اَلَّذِيْنَ تَتَوَفَّيْهُمُ الْمَلٰٓئِكَةُ طَيِّبِيْنَ يَقُوْلُوْنَ سَلٰمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ اَدْخُلُوا الْجَنَّةَ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُوْنَ ﴿٣٢﴾

20 frequently repeated words in the Quran

Following 20 words constitute 25% of the Quranic words. These words have already been taught in the book in their original forms. Make sure that the students memorize the meanings of these words and practice their recitation thoroughly.

At the start of these 20 words, we may find و and ف very often. Therefore, for the sake of practice, the list is repeated with both و and ف.

Words (in original form)	Meanings	With Waw (و)	Meanings	With Faa (ف)	Meanings
مِنْ	from	وَمِنْ	and from	فَمِنْ	so from
مَا	not, what, which	وَمَا	and not, and what, and which	فَمَا	so not, so what, so which
لَا	not	وَلَا	and not	فَلَا	so not
فِي	in	وَفِي	and in	فَفِي	so in
الَّذِينَ	those who	وَالَّذِينَ	and those who	فَالَّذِينَ	so those who
إِنَّ	indeed	وَإِنَّ	and indeed	فَإِنَّ	so indeed
عَلَى	on, upon	وَعَلَى	and on, and upon	فَعَلَى	so on, so upon
إِلَّا	except, but	وَالَّا	and except, and but	فَالَّا	so except
إِنْ	not, if	وَإِنْ	and not, and if	فَإِنْ	so not, so if
أَنْ	that	وَأَنْ	and that	فَأَنْ	so that
إِلَى	to, towards	وَإِلَى	and to	فَإِلَى	so to
إِذَا	when	وَإِذَا	and when	فَإِذَا	so when
الله	Allah	وَالله	and Allah	فَالله	so Allah
مَنْ	who	وَمَنْ	and who	فَمَنْ	so who
هُوَ	he	وَهُوَ	and he	فَهُوَ	so he
الْأَرْضِ	the earth	وَالْأَرْضِ	and the earth	فَالْأَرْضِ	so the earth
هُمْ	they	وَهُمْ	and they	فَهُمْ	so they
رَبِّ	rabb, lord	وَرَبِّ	and the Rabb	فَرَبِّ	so the Rabb
قَالَ	he said	وَقَالَ	and he said	فَقَالَ	so he said
كَانَ	he is, he was	وَكَانَ	and he is, and he was	فَكَانَ	so he is, so he was

Prefixes and suffixes

In Arabic language, there are many words which occur in the beginning and/or ending of a word (Prefix and Suffix). In the following table, 12 prefixes are given. They occur almost 22,500 times in the Quran, i.e., almost 5 times in every two lines. Similarly, 10 suffixes and they occur almost 8100 times in the Quran, i.e., at least once in every line.

Prefix			Suffix			Prefix and suffix	
و	وَيَوْمَ	وَأَشْهَدُ	هـ/هُ	عَبْدُهُ	حَمْدُهُ	و - كَ	وَرَبُّكَ
فَ	فَأُولَٰئِكَ	فَرَجَعَ	هُمْ	كَيْدُهُمْ	أَطْعَمَهُمْ	فَ - هُمْ	فَجَعَلَهُمْ
بِ	بِنِعْمَةٍ	بِرَحْمَةٍ	كَ	عَلَيْكَ	أَعْطَيْنَكَ	بِ - نَا	بَايْتِنَا
لِ	لِبَلَدٍ	لِيَعْلَمَ	كُمُ	دِينُكُمْ	جَعَلَكُمْ	لِ - كَ	لِرَبِّكَ
كَ	كَعَصْفٍ	كَمَثَلٍ	يَ	رَبِّي	صَدَرِي	كَ - كُمُ	كَخِيفَتِكُمْ
أَ	أَأَنْتُمْ	أَرَأَيْتَ	نَا	رَبَّنَا	إِهْدِنَا	أَ - كَ	أَصَلَوْتُكَ
أَلْ	أَلْحَمْدُ	الْآخِرَةِ	هَا	مَوْتِهَا	خَلَقَهَا	فَ - هَا	فَجَعَلْنَاهَا
وَالْ	وَالْعَصْرِ	وَالشَّمْسِ	هِ	فَضْلِهِ	يَهْدِيهِ	لِ - هِ	لِرَبِّهِ
فَالْ	فَالْيَوْمَ	فَالْحَقُّ	هُمْ	رَبِّهِمْ	تَرْمِيهِمْ	-	-
بِالْ	بِالْحَقِّ	بِالصَّبْرِ	نِي	أَعْنِي	اجْعَلْنِي	-	-
لِلْ	لِلْقَمَرِ	لِلْحَقِّ	-	-	-	-	-
أَفْ	أَفْسِحْزُرْ	أَفَرَأَيْتَ	-	-	-	أَفْ - نَا	أَفْتُهُلِكُنَا

Practice of Tajweed-1

MashaAllah! You have learnt how to read the Qur'an along with basic Tajweed. In order to recite Quran with Tajweed correctly and to practice them well, the four Qul (Surah Ikhlas, Surah Kafiroom, Surah Falaq and Surah Naas) are given in the following pages. which we normally recite in the prayer (salah) and in different times in our daily life.

Please note the following:

- The first cell below each word mentions those letters there is chance to commit mistakes.
- The second cell below each word mentions those rules of Tajweed where there is a possibility of committing a mistake.

Regarding the Tajweed rules, makharij, and other comments in the cells, please note the following:

- **2,4+** means 'Three Stopping Styles;' i.e., you can stop with 2 Harakahs, 4 Harakaat, or 5-6 Harakaat.
- **Qql:** Qalqalah
- **Att-Madd:** Attached Madd. **Det-Madd:** Detached Madd.
- Give special attention to the pronunciation of 'Alif with Harakah (أ, إ, إ) or Hamzah ء, ؤ, ؕ Many people skip the starting jerk while reading it.
- Don't recite the Arabic letter Raa like English R. English R sound is not very clear while Arabic Raa sound is quite clear having low frequency.
- Pronounce clearly the Original Madd (Alif Madd, Yaa Madd and Waw Madd). They can be of three types:

بَا، تَا، ثَا، جَا، حَا، ...

بِي، تِي، ثِي، جِي، حِي، ...

بُو، تُو، ثُو، جُو، حُو، ...

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ Surah Al-Fatihah

الرَّحِيمِ		مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ		بِاللَّهِ		أَعُوذُ	
Not like english Raa ر		شَيِّ، ط				آ Read clearly، ع، ذ	
2,4+	Thick ر	with Alif Madd طا	Thick ط	thin ل		Waw Madd عُوْ	
الرَّحِيمِ (١)		الرَّحْمَنِ		اللَّهِ		بِسْمِ	
ر، ح		ر، ح					
2,4+	Yaa madd جى	Thick ر	Thick ر	thin ل			
الْعَلَمِينَ (٢)		رَبِّ		لِلَّهِ		الْحَمْدُ	
ع		Not like english Raa ر				آ Read clearly، ح	
2,4+	Alif Madd عَا	Thick ر		thin ل		د	
الدِّينِ (٤)		يَوْمِ		مَلِكِ		الرَّحِيمِ (٣)	
ع				ر، ح		ر، ح	
2,4+	Yaa Madd دى	Soft Waw يُوْ	Alif Madd عَا	Thick ر		Thick ر	
نَسْتَعِينُ (٥)		وَإِيَّاكَ		نَعْبُدُ		إِيَّاكَ	
ع		! Read clearly، ي		ع		! Read clearly، ي	
2,4+	Alif Madd يَا	thin ع		Alif madd يَا			
المُسْتَقِيمِ (٦)		الصِّرَاطِ		إِهْدِنَا			
س، ق		ص، ر، Not like english Raa ط				! Read clearly، هـ	
2,4+	High ق	thick ص ر ط	Alif Madd زَا				
عَلَيْهِمْ		أَنْعَمْتَ		الَّذِينَ		صِرَاطِ	
ع		ع، ن Read clearly		ذ			
Soft Yaa لى				Yaa Madd دى		Thick & High ص، ط	Thick ر
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (٧)		عَلَيْهِمْ		الْمَغْضُوبِ		غَيْرِ	
ع		ع		غ، ض		غ	
2,4+	Madd	Soft Yaa لى	Waw Madd ضُوْ	Soft Yaa غى		High غ	

سُورَةُ الْكَافِرُونَ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْكَافِرُونَ ١

يَا أَيُّهَا

قُلْ

Read clearly أ

ق

2,4+

Waw Madd زو

Alif Madd كَا

Det-Madd تَا

High ق

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ

تَعْبُدُونَ ٢

مَا

أَعْبُدُ

لَا

Read clearly و، أ

ع

Read clearly أ ع

Det-Madd لَا

Hide (Ikhfa) نْ

2,4+

Waw Madd دُو

Alif Madd مَا

عَبَدْتُمْ ٤

عَابِدُ مَا

وَلَا أَنَا

مَا أَعْبُدُ ٣

عِبْدُونَ

ع

ع

Read clearly و، أ ع

أ، ع

ع

Idgham عَيْتُمْ

Thick ط

Ghunnah مْ

Det-Madd لَا أَنْ

Qql at stop د

Det-Madd مَا

Waw Madd دُو

Alif Madd ع

مَا أَعْبُدُ ٥

عِبْدُونَ

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ

Read clearly أ، ع

Read clearly و، أ ع

Qql at stop د

Det-Madd مَا

Waw Madd دُو

Alif Madd ع

Hide (Ikhfa) نْ

Det-Madd لَا

وَلِي دِينِ ٦

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ

و

م

2,4+

Yaa Madd دِي

Yaa Madd دِي

Surah Al-Ikhlās سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (١) اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (٢)

ق	ه، و	Read clearly ح	ل Thick	ص Thick	د Qql at stop
High ق	ل Thick	د Qql at stop	ل Thick	ص Thick	د Qql at stop

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ (٣) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (٤)

م	و، م	و، م	ذ Qql	أ، ح	د Qql at stop
ذ Qql	د Qql at stop	ه Waw Madd			د Qql at stop

Surah Al-Falaq سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ (١) مَا خَلَقَ (٢)

ق	ا، ع، ذ	ر	ق	خ، ق High	ب Qql at stop
ق	ع Waw Madd	ر Thick	ق Qql at stop	ما Alif Madd	ب Qql at stop

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ (٣) وَمِنْ شَرِّ

ر	غ	ا، ذ، ب	ر	ر	د Qql at stop
ل Ikhfa	ر Thin	غ High	ا Alif Madd	ل Ikhfa	ر Thin

التَّافُتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ (٤) وَمِنْ شَرِّ

ث	ع، ق	ر	ث	ر	د Qql at stop
ن Ghunnah	ث Alif Madd	ي Yaa Madd	د Qql at stop	ل Ikhfa	ر Thin

حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ (٥)

ح	Read clearly ح	ح	د Qql at stop	ا Alif Madd	ه Waw Madd
ا Alif Madd	ه Waw Madd	ا Alif Madd	د Qql at stop	ا Alif Madd	ه Waw Madd

Surah Al-Nas سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ	أَعُوذُ	بِرَبِّ	النَّاسِ ١	مَلِكِ	النَّاسِ ٢
ق	أ Read clearly ع، ذ	ر	2,4+		2,4+
High ق	Waw Madd عُ	Thick ر	Ghunnah نْ		Ghunnah نْ
إِلَهُ النَّاسِ ٣	مِنْ شَرِّ	الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ٤			
2,4+ Read clearly !	ر Not like English		خ 2,4+		
Waw Madd وْ	Ghunnah نْ	Hide (Ikhfa) نْ	Thin ر	Alif Madd وَا	Ghunnah نْ
الَّذِي يُوسِسُ	فِي صُدُورِ	النَّاسِ ٥	مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ	وَالنَّاسِ ٦	
ذ	ص	2,4+		2,4+	
Yaa Madd ذِي	Yaa Madd فِي	Waw Madd دُوْ	Ghunnah نْ	Ghunnah نْ	Ghunnah نْ

Practice of Tajweed-2

To practice Tajweed, starting pages of Surah Al-Baqrah are given here. In these pages, numbers are mentioned below some of the words. These are the lesson number of this book and they indicate the rules of Tajweed taught in that lesson and applied here. For example:



Number 38 is mentioned between Bismi بِسْمِ and Allah اللَّهُ indicating that the rules in Lesson No. 38 (Laam of word Allah and Laam Jalalah) are applied here.

InshaAllah when you recite these pages regularly, the rules of Tajweed will become clearer in your mind. You will then be able to read other pages of the Holy Qur'an too with Tajweed.

Tajweed table is given below for ease of understanding these rules.

Note from Ayaz: Please insert here the Tajweed table in English.

Lessons Number	Lessons Name	Page Number
13	Fataha (Zabar)	26
14	Alif Madd (اَ)	28
15	Kasrah (Zair)	30
16	Yaa Madd (يَ)	32
17	Dhamma (Pesh)	34
18	Waw Madd (وَ)	36
19	Revision - 01 to 18	38
20	Standing Fathah	39
21	Standing Fathah, Standing Kasrah, inverted Dhammah	41
22	Sukoon	43
23	Soft Waw (وِ)	47
24	Soft Yaa (يِ)	49
25	Hamzah Saakinah	51

Lessons Number	Lessons Name	Page Number
26	Qalqalah Letters (ق ط ب ج د)	53
27	Hams (Sukoon on هـ و)	55
28	Revision - 20 to 27	57
29	Double Fathah (:)	58
30	Double Kasrah (;)	60
31	Double Dhammah (:)	62
32	Shaddah (:)	64
33	Shaddah with Tanween	66
34	Shaddah on (م & ن)	69
35	Revision - 29 to 34	70
36	Rules of Madd	71
37	Separated Letters	74
38	Laam of the Word "Allah"	75

Lessons Number	Lessons Name	Page Number
39	Shamsi Letters	76
40	Qamari Letters	78
41	Rules of Meem Sakinah	80
42	Rules of Ra	81
43	Show (Izhar) (to show Noon Saakinah & Tanween)	83
44	Hide (Ikhfa) (to hide Noon Saakinah & Tanween)	84
45	Merge (Idghaam) (to Noon-Saakinah/Tanween with next letter)	86
46	Change (Iqlaab) (Noon-Saakinah/Tanween with Meem Saakinah)	87
47	The Tiny Noon (Noon Qutni)	88
48	Silent Letters	90
49	Revision - 36 to 48	92
50	Rules for Starting & Stopping of the Recitation	93

آيَاتُهَا ٧ سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ رُكُوعُهَا ١

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (١)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (٢) الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (٣)

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ (٤) إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (٥)

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (٦) صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ

عَلَيْهِمْ (٧) غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

آيَاتُهَا ٢٨٦ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ رُكُوعَاتُهَا ٤

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْم (١) ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ (٢)

هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ (٣) الَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ

وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ (٤)

وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا

أُنْزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ (٥) وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ

أُولَئِكَ عَلَى هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٥﴾
 50-18 22 22 36-48 42-46 45 29 21 48-36
 إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ءَأَنذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ
 44 42-44 24-43 36 18 16-32 34
 لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿٦﴾ خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ وَعَلَى
 21 21 18 21 36 50 25 14
 أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿٧﴾ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ
 34 50 43 45-50 26
 مَن يَقُولُ آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَبِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٨﴾
 50 25 41 14 21 23-40 38 34 18 45
 يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنفُسَهُمْ
 44 36-32 18 14 20 16 38
 وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿٩﴾ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا
 42 38 44 41 16 50 14
 وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿١٠﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ
 16 14 50 27 18 14-15 46 43 14
 لَهُمْ لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿١١﴾
 50 34 36 18 42 48 18 14 22
 إِلَّا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِن لَّا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿١٢﴾ وَإِذَا
 15 50 14 45 18 22 34 36
 قِيلَ لَهُمِ امْنُوا كَمَا آمَنَ النَّاسُ قَالُوا أَنُؤْمِنُ كَمَا آمَنَ
 20 36 25 36 34 20 36 18 16
 السُّفَهَاءُ إِلَّا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ السُّفَهَاءُ وَلَكِن لَّا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٣﴾
 50 14 45 36 39 34 36 36
 وَإِذَا لَقُوا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قَالُوا آمَنَّا بِحَقِّهِمْ وَإِذَا خَلَوْا إِلَى
 21 23 15 34 36 18 20 32 48 14
 شَيْطَانِهِمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُسْتَهْزَءُونَ ﴿١٤﴾
 50 34 22 34 36 16 21
 اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ ﴿١٥﴾
 50 16 38

أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ اشْتَرُوا الضَّلَالَةَ بِالْهُدَىٰ فَمَا رَبَحَتْ تِجَارَتُهُمْ

٤٢ ٤٢ ١٤ ٤٨ ٤٨ ٣٢ ٣٦ ٤٨

وَمَا كَانُوا مُهْتَدِينَ ﴿١٦﴾ مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا

٤٢ ٢٣ ٤٨ ٣٢ ٥٠ ١٨ ١٤

فَلَمَّا أَضَاءَتْ مَا حَوْلَهُ ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ بِنُورِهِمْ وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِي

١٦ ٣٨ ٢٣ ١٤ ٢٧ ٣٦ ٣٦ ٣٤

ظُلُمٍ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿١٧﴾ ضُمُّ بُكْمٍ عُمَىٰ فَهُمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ ﴿١٨﴾ أَوْ

٢٣ ٥٠ ٤٢ ١٤ ٤٤ ٤٣ ٤٦ ٣٣ ٥٠ ١٤ ٣٠

كَصِيبٍ مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ فِيهِ ظُلُمٌ وَّرَعْدٌ وَبَرْقٌ يَجْعَلُونَ

١٨ ٢٦ ٤٢ ٤٥ ٤٢ ٤٥ ٢٠ ١٦ ٣٦ ٤٥

أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ مِّنَ الصَّوَاعِقِ حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ وَاللَّهُ مُحِيطٌ

٤٦ ٣٨ ٢٣ ٤٢ ٤١ ١٤ ٣٦ ٤١ ١٤

بِالْكَافِرِينَ ﴿١٩﴾ يَكَادُ الْبَرْقُ يَخْطَفُ أَبْصَارَهُمْ كُلَّمَا أَضَاءَ لَهُمْ

٣٦ ٣٦ ٤٢ ٢٦ ٤٢ ٤٨ ١٧ ٥٠

مَشَوْا فِيهِ وَإِذَا أَظْلَمَ عَلَيْهِمْ قَامُوا وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَذَهَبَ

٣٦ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٣٦ ١٥ ١٦ ٤١

بِسْمْعِهِمْ وَأَبْصَارِهِمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿٢٠﴾ يَٰٓأَيُّهَا

٣٦ ٥٠ ٤٢ ٣١ ٤٤ ٣٠ ٢١ ٣٨ ٣٤ ٢٦ ٤١

النَّاسُ اعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ

٤١ ٢٦ ٤٤ ٢٢ ٤١ ٣٢ ٤٢

لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ﴿٢١﴾ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ فِرَاشًا وَالسَّمَاءَ بِنَاءً

٣٦ ٣٦ ٤٢ ٤٢ ٢٢ ١٣ ٣٢ ٥٠

وَأَنْزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَأَخْرَجَ بِهِ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ رِزْقًا لَّكُمْ

٤١ ٤٢ ٤٢ ٢١ ٣٦ ٣٦ ٣٦ ٤٤

فَلَا تَجْعَلُوا لِلَّهِ أَنْدَادًا وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٢﴾ وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ فِي رَيْبٍ

٤٢ ١٦ ٤١ ٤٤ ٥٠ ٤٤ ٤٥ ٤٤ ١٨ ٢٦ ١٤

مِمَّا نَزَّلْنَا عَلَىٰ عَبْدِنَا فَأْتُوا بِسُورَةٍ مِّثْلِهِ وَادْعُوا

٢٦ ٤٥ ٢٢ ٤٥ ٤٢ ٣٠ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢١ ٣٤

شُهَدَاءَكُمْ مِّنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿٢٣﴾

٥٠ ٤٤ ٤٤ ٣٨ ١٨ ٤٤ ٢٢ ٤١ ٣٦

فَإِنْ لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوا فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ الَّتِي وَقُودُهَا

النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ ۖ أُعِدَّتْ لِلْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٢٤﴾ وَبَشِّرِ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا

وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ أَنَّ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرَى مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ ۖ كُلَّمَا

رُزِقُوا مِنْهَا مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ رِزْقًا ۖ قَالُوا هَذَا الَّذِي رُزِقْنَا مِنْ قَبْلُ

وَاتُّوا بِهِ مُتَشَابِهًا ۗ وَلَهُمْ فِيهَا أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ وَهُمْ فِيهَا

خَالِدُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَسْتَحْيَى أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا مَّا بَعُوضَةً فَمَا

فَوْقَهَا ۗ فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا فَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ ۚ وَأَمَّا

الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فَيَقُولُونَ مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِهَذَا مَثَلًا ۖ يُضِلُّ

بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِي بِهِ كَثِيرًا ۚ وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ ﴿٢٦﴾

الَّذِينَ يَنْقُضُونَ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مِيثَاقِهِ وَيَقْطَعُونَ

مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ وَيُفْسِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ ۗ أُولَٰئِكَ

هُمْ الْخَاسِرُونَ ﴿٢٧﴾ كَيْفَ تَكْفُرُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَكُنْتُمْ أَمْوَاتًا

فَأَحْيَاكُمْ ثُمَّ يُمِيتُكُمْ ثُمَّ يُحْيِيكُمْ ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ ﴿٢٨﴾

هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ جَمِيعًا ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ إِلَىٰ

السَّمَاءِ فَسَوَّاهُنَّ سَبْعَ سَمُوتٍ ۗ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٩﴾

وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ اِنِّىْ جَاعِلٌ فِى الْاَرْضِ خَلِيْفَةً ۖ قَالُوْۤا

36 14 42 48 44 14 34 36 42 14

اَتَجْعَلُ فِيْهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيْهَا وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَآءَ وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ

32 36 14 16 45 22 14 16 26

بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ ۗ قَالَ اِنِّىْۤ اَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُوْنَ ۝۳۰ وَعَلَّمَ

50 22 14 14 34 14 13

اٰدَمَ الْاَسْمَآءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ فَقَالَ اَنْبِئُوْنِىْ

16 18 46 14 36 48 42 34 36 20

بِاَسْمَآءِ هٰۤؤُلَآءِ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ صٰدِقِيْنَ ۝۳۱ قَالُوْا سُبْحٰنَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا

36 14 20 26 18 14 50 44 44 36 36

اِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا ۗ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الْعَلِيْمُ الْحَكِيْمُ ۝۳۲ قَالَ يٰۤاٰدَمُ اَنْۢبِئْهُمْ

41 46 36 14 50 16 44 34 14 14 32

بِاَسْمَآئِهِمْ ۖ فَلَمَّآ اَنْۢبَاَهُمْ بِاَسْمَآئِهِمْ ۙ قَالَ اَلَمْ اَقُلْ لَّكُمْ اِنِّىْۤ اَعْلَمُ

36 34 22 14 36 41 46 36 34

غَيْبِ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ۙ وَاعْلَمُ مَا تُبْدُوْنَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُوْنَ ۝۳۳

50 27 44 14 26 14 42 20 39 24

وَإِذْ قُلْنَا لِلْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ اسْجُدُوْا لِاٰدَمَ فَسَجَدُوْۤا اِلَّاۤ اِبْلِیْسَ ۖ اَبٰی

48 16 26 36 36 36 14

وَاسْتَكْبَرَ وَكَانَ مِنَ الْكٰفِرِيْنَ ۝۳۴ وَقُلْنَا يٰۤاٰدَمُ اسْكُنْ اَنْتَ

44 43 36 14 50 42 14 42 27

وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ وَكُلَا مِنْهَا رَغَدًا حَيْثُ شِئْتُمَا ۚ وَلَا تَقْرَبَا

42 26 14 25 24 43 42 22 34

هٰذِهِ الشَّجَرَةَ فَتَكُوْنَا مِنَ الظَّٰلِمِيْنَ ۝۳۵ فَازْلَٰهُمَا الشَّيْطٰنُ

24 32 50 14 42 20

عَنْهَا فَاخْرَجَهُمَا مِمَّا كَانَا فِيْهِ ۚ وَقُلْنَا اهْبِطُوْا بَعْضُكُمْ

14 16 14 34 14 42 14 43

لِبَعْضٍ عَدُوٌّ لِّبَعْضٍ ۚ وَلَكُمْ فِى الْاَرْضِ مُسْتَقَرٌّ وَمَتَاعٌ اِلٰى حِيْنٍ ۝۳۶ فَتَلَقٰى

36 50 21 43 45 42 48 33 43

اٰدَمَ مِنْ رَّبِّهِ ۖ كَلِمَتٍ فِتْنًاۢ عَلَيْهِ ۗ اِنَّهُ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيْمُ ۝۳۷

50 42 17 21 34 14 44 42 45 20

قُلْنَا اهْبِطُوا مِنْهَا جَمِيعًا فَإِمَّا يَأْتِيَنَّكُمْ مِنِّي هُدًى فَمَنْ تَبِعَ

هُدَايَ فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ﴿٣٨﴾ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا

وَكَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ﴿٣٩﴾

يَبْنِي إِسْرَءِيلَ اذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتِيَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَأَوْفُوا

بِعَهْدِي أَوْفِ بِعَهْدِكُمْ وَآيَايَ فَارْهَبُونِ ﴿٤٠﴾ وَآمِنُوا بِمَا

أَنْزَلْتُ مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا مَعَكُمْ وَلَا تَكُونُوا أَوَّلَ كَافِرٍ بِهِ وَلَا تَشْتَرُوا

بِآيَاتِي ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا وَآيَايَ فَاتَّقُونِ ﴿٤١﴾ وَلَا تَلْبِسُوا الْحَقَّ بِالْبَاطِلِ

وَتَكْتُمُوا الْحَقَّ وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٤٢﴾ وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ

وَارْكَعُوا مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ ﴿٤٣﴾ أَتَأْمُرُونَ النَّاسَ بِالْبِرِّ وَتَنْسَوْنَ

أَنْفُسَكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ تَتْلُونَ الْكِتَابَ أَفَلَا تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٤٤﴾ وَاسْتَعِينُوا بِالصَّبْرِ

وَالصَّلَاةِ وَأَنَّهَا لَكَبِيرَةٌ إِلَّا عَلَى الْخَاشِعِينَ ﴿٤٥﴾ الَّذِينَ يَظُنُّونَ

أَنَّهُمْ مُلْقَوْنَ رَبَّهُمْ وَأَنَّهُمْ إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ ﴿٤٦﴾ يَبْنِي إِسْرَءِيلَ

اِذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتِيَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَأَنِّي فَضَّلْتُكُمْ عَلَى الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٤٧﴾

وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا لَا تَجْزِي نَفْسٌ عَنْ نَفْسٍ شَيْئًا وَلَا يُقْبَلُ

مِنْهَا شَفَاعَةٌ وَلَا يُؤْخَذُ مِنْهَا عَدْلٌ وَلَا هُمْ يُنصَرُونَ ﴿٤٨﴾

Articulation of the Letters (Makhaarij)

ف، و، ب، م : 'م' 'ب' 'و' : is spoken by joining the outer parts of the lips. The letter "Ba" 'ب' is pronounced by joining the inner parts of the lips. The letter "Waaw" is pronounced with both the lips forming a circle, then separating to produce the sound. "Faa" the lower lip touches the edge of the upper teeth to produce this sound. The pictures under the letters show the exact part of the mouth from where the sound is produced.



ث، ذ، ظ : These 3 letters emanate from the same makhraj, with just a small difference. This makes the sounds very different. The tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper teeth to produce all the three sounds in such a way that the tip of the tongue can be seen by a person sitting in front. The difference is that the first two are finer, softer sounds and the last slightly louder and heavy.



ط، د، ت : The correct position of the tongue for all these three sounds should be as follows. The tip of the tongue should touch the roots of the upper teeth. The sound of "Daa" will be very soft and fine; the second sound will be a little thicker and louder. The third will be medium. All these sounds will be similar with small differences.



ز، س، ص : The tongue should touch the edge of the lower teeth for these 3 similar sounds. Seen is softer, Saad is thicker and Zaa is medium. All 3 have a whistle-like sound as one has to aspirate or breathe out.



ل، ن، ر : The tip of the tongue must touch the upper gums near the roots of the teeth to produce the sound of 'Laam'. If the tip touches slightly higher the sound of 'Noon' will be produced. If it touches even higher the 'Raa' sound is produced.



ج، ش، ي : The 'Makhraj' is almost the same for all these sounds. Jeem / Sheen / and Yaa



'Daad' is produced when the side of the tongue touches the roots of the molars, either to the right or left. This sound is often mispronounced, and hence needs a great deal of practice. 'Kaaf' / 'Qaaf' –both these sounds are produced when the root of the tongue (the furthest part of the tongue) touches the roof of the mouth right at the back, near the epiglottis. The only difference is that 'kaaf' is produced from slightly more forward. And 'qaaf' is produced from further back, nearer the throat.



Hamza / Ha are from the lower part of the throat near the heart, 'A'in / é a are from the middle of the throat, 'Gain', 'Khaa' are uttered from the upper portion of the throat. The upwards pointing arrow also signifies this. It tells you that they have to be articulated with a voiced sound.



Instructions for Teachers - Teaching Letters

In this Book pictures, diagrams and examples are used in teaching Letters in an interesting way. Whenever you teach any Letter, use the pictures and stories provided in this book. This will create interest among student and they will be able to identify Letters easily.

Lesson - 1 **م** Did you see a mic in your Masjid? If you remember Mic you will remember Meem. Mic Meem Mlc Meem Mic Meem The mic is used by the Imam or Mu'azzin so that more people can hear them. Mic is just like Meem! Mic – Meem.

ب A balloon was flying in the air. A boat saw the balloon and asked the balloon: Can you take me in the air? The balloon said! Sure. The balloon then lifted the boat in the air! Look at them! Balloon below the boat - Baa; Balloon below the boat - Baa.

Lesson - 2 **و** If you looking at the boat and the balloon in the air, what will you say? Wow! Look at your moth! It is round. The letter waaw is also round. It has a tail too. Can you say Waaw! Waaw!

ف The balloon was flying in the air along with the boat. Suddenly the boat slipped and fell down. One edge of the boat got folded. Balloon too came down close to the boat and started looking at it with shock! Together they became Faa. A folded boat and a balloon is Faa.

Lesson - 3 **ث** After the boat fell down, two more balloons came for help. They repaired the boat and the three then lifted the boat up in the air! Three – ث; three – ث.

ذ A fly is known as Zubaab in Arabic. On the half-eaten or damaged donut, ذباب is sitting there. Listen carefully the sound of ذ in ذباب. Note: ذباب on donut is ذ.

ظ The animal in the picture is called ظبي. The ظبي is sitting on the powerful ط and makes it ظ.

Lesson - 4 **ت** Of the three balloons, one was punctured. So, only two remain. Two - ت; two – ت.

د I am sure you love sweets. How about donuts? They are round. How will an Arab brother or a sister say "Donut"? With a soft da. The daal loves donuts a lot! It has eaten half and damaged the donut. Damaged donut – daal.

ط Allah made Taloot, a very powerful king. His body was very strong. His hands must have been like Taa. Tough Taloot: ط

Lesson - 5 **ز** In Arabic, banana is called Mawzzzz (موززززززز). The letter ز loves to eat Mawzzz. It loves to look like a Mawzzz. Mawzzz: ز; Mawzzzz: ز.


س The letter "Seen" loves to run like a snake while making a hissssssing sound. Snake – Seen; Snake – Seen! Do you remember the story of Musa A whose stick used to turn into a snake.

ص If the head of the letter س is folded, it becomes thick and its sound becomes very thick and high. Sawd (ص) starts with the sound of English word 'saw'.


Lesson - 6 **ل** Laam loves the light; therefore it is like a Lamp! Lamp – Laam; Lamp – Laam.

ن Noon also loves to give light like a new moon in the night. ن : New moon in the night... with a star in its stomach.

ر Do you see the Rhino in the picture? Rhino loves Raa and therefore carries it on its head always. Rhino - Raa; Rhino – Raa.

Lesson - 7  Once the letter was going to the school. Its mother gave a jam sandwich to Jeem for the lunch break. But Jeem was so hungry that he ate it on the way to the school! You can see the Jam sandwich in its stomach. By the way, his belly is also big and round because of eating lot of Jam sandwiches! Jam – Jeem; Jam – Jeem.


ش In the picture, the snake is taking a shower. That shower makes it Sheen! Snake taking shower is sheen; snake taking shower is sheen.

 Yaa loves toys, especially the yellow rubber duckie. He wants to play with it always. In fact, it is just like a YELLOW rubber duckie. Its two feet are like two dots below it. YELLOW rubber duckie – Yaa; YELLOW rubber duckie - Yaa.

Lesson - 8 ض Look at the light in the black box. In Arabic, light is called ضوء. When that ضوء falls on ص, it becomes ض. ض on ص makes it ض. ض-ضوء. ض-ضوء. ض-ضوء.


ك Look at the couch. Kaaf loves to relax on couch. Its shape is just like a couch. Couch –Kaaf; Couch –Kaaf. Kaaf is an interesting letter! It carries it a folded cap in its lap.

ق The picture above shows the moon. Moon is called **قمر** in Arabic. When **قمر** joins with Faa, it becomes Qaaf. Qamar with faa – Qaaf! Qamar – Qaaf.

Lesson - 9  You make any sign /symbol for ه Hamzah by yourself

 Ha is like Hand palm. Say Ha for hand palm. Join both the palms and you get the same haa again, but a double-eyed haa.

Lesson - 10 ع Ain likes Atr (perfume) very much. Whenever he finds an Atr bottle he just wraps itself around the bottle to fill its whole body with the perfume. 'Atr – 'ayn; 'Atr – 'ayn.

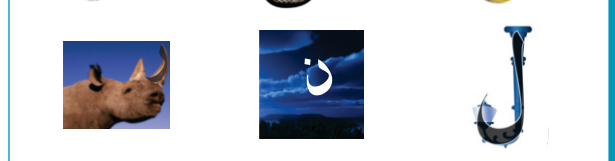
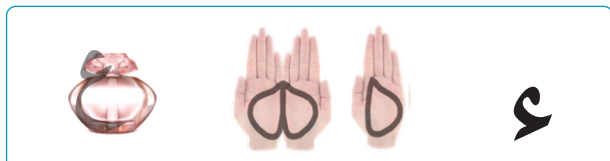
 You remember the story of Jeem who had eaten the jam sandwich on the way to its school. By the lunch time came, the jam sandwich was digested and he became hungry. Hungry – چ; Hungry – چ. He started making چ sounds too!

Lesson - 10 غ In Arabic, غسل means to wash. When غ does غسل with one drop of water, it becomes ghayn (غ). Ghul of غ makes it غ.

ح In Arabic, Khubz means bread. You remember the story of ح who ate jam sandwich too early and became hungry (ح)! He started looking for food. Somebody put khubz on its head and it became khaa (خ).

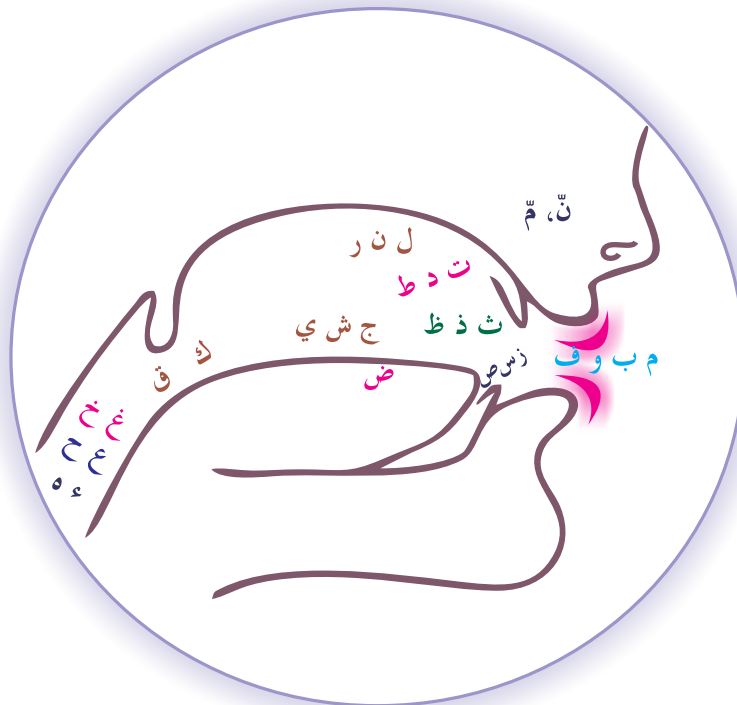


Shapes Similar to Letters



١

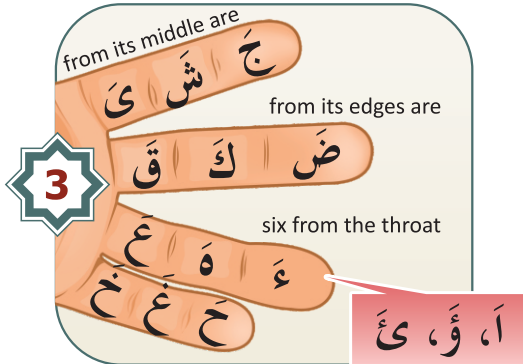
Makharij



1

The Letters' Poem with Zabar

with Makharij & attributes through TPI



1

are from the lips

Tongue has many 12 from the tip



2

ص ض ط ظ
+ ن
+ ط



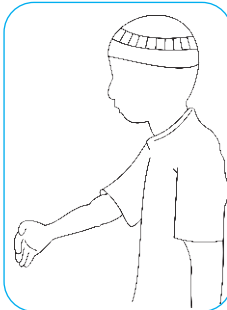
(اطباق) Very thick & high

ق غ خ
+ ن
+ ط



(استعلاء) High

رَ رُ رُو
الله



(تفخيم) Thick



(استفاله) Low

About the Author

Dr. Abdulazeez has developed "Read Al-Qur'an, the easy way & with Tajweed" and "Understand Al-Qur'an, the easy way" series based on 25 years of teaching and research. It is currently used in 500 of schools. The books are developed for adults also. He has conducted courses in more than 10 countries. His programs are relayed on international TV networks and his books are translated into more than 20 languages.

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