



Read Al-Quran

The Easy Way

In the name of Allah, Most Beneficent, Most Merciful

Copyright © 2013 by The Understand Al-Qur'an Academy

Contact: admin@understandquran.com

All Rights Reserved

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or introduced into any information storage and retrieval system without the written permission of the copyright owner and the publisher of the book. Brief quotations may be used in reviews prepared for inclusion in a magazine, newspaper, or broadcast.

First Edition: June, 2013

Published in India in 2013 by: The Live Book Academy

Plot No. 13-6-434/B/41, 2nd Floor,

Omnagar, Langar House, Hyderabad 500 008

Tel: 00 91 40 2351 1371

www.livebookacademy.com

email: info@livebookacademy.com

QUR'ANIC STUDIES

Table of Contents

Part-1 (Arabic Letters)

Lesson Number	Lesson Name	PAGE Number
00	Preface	2
01	Introduction of the Academy	6
02	Introduction of Makharij	8
03	Meem and Baa	9
04	Waaw and Faa	11
05	Ṣaa, Ḍaa and Ḍaa	13
06	Taa, Daal and Ṭaa	15
07	Zaa, Seen and Ṣaad	17
08	Laam, Noon and Raa	19
09	Jeem, Sheen and Yaa	21
10	Ḍaad, Kaaf and Qaaf	23
11	Throat Letters (ء، هـ، و)	25
12	Throat Letters (ح، ع، ج)	27
13	Throat Letters (غ، خ)	29
14	Letters in makharij order and standard order	33

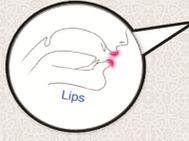
Part-2 (Harakath)

Lesson Number	Lesson Name	PAGE Number
15	Fathah (zabar) Letters	35
16	Alif-Madd	37
17	Kasrah (zair) Letters	39
18	Yaa-Madd	41
19	Dhammah (pesh) Letters	43
20	Waaw-Madd	45
21	Revision of Lessons 13-18	47
22	Standing Fathah (Khada Zabar)	48
23	Standing Fathah, Kasrah & Inverted Dhammah	50
24	Sukoon	53
25	Soft Letter (و)	57
26	Soft Letter (ي)	59
27	Hamzah with Sukoon	61
28	The Five Qalqalah Letters	63
29	Hams (Sukoon on هـ and ت)	65
30	Revision of Lessons 20-27	67
31	Tanween Double fathah (ة)	68
32	Tanween Double Kasrah (ة)	70
33	Tanween Double Dhammah (ة)	72
34	Shaddah /Tashdeed	74
35	Shaddah with Tanween	76
36	Shaddah with Ghunnah	78
37	Revision of Lessons 29-34	80
38	Rules of Madd (Stretch)	81
39	Separated Letters	84

Part-3 (Lessons of Tajweed)

Lesson Number	Lesson Name	PAGE Number
38	Laam of the word ZAllahz	85
39	Shamsi Letters	86
40	Qamari Letters	88
41	Rules of Al-Meem As-Sakinah	90
42	The rules of Raa (ر)	91
43	Express (إظهار)	93
44	Hide (إخفاء)	94
45	Merge (إدغام)	96
46	Change (إقلاب)	97
47	The Tiny Noon (النون القطني)	98
48	Silent letters	100
49	Revision of Lessons 36-45	103
50	Stopping and Starting the Recitation	104
51	Stop Signs	112
52	Practical Practice Of Tajweed	114

Poem of Huroof-e-Tahajji (Alphabets)

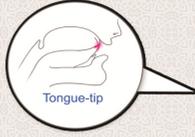


م ب و ف

are from the lips.

Tongue has many; 12 from the tip :

ث ذ ظ،



ت د ط،

ز س ص،

ل ن ر

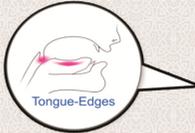
From its middle are :

ج ش ي



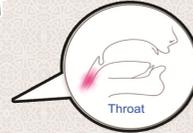
From its edges are :

ق ك ض



Six from the throat

ه ء، ح ع، خ غ



And the end is :

ا

Plot No. 13-6-434/B/41, 2nd Floor, Omnagar,
Langarhouse, HYD-500 008. Office No: 040- 2351 1371.
www.livebookacademy.com, Email: info@livebookacademy.com

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. 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-Lam-Mim is one letter, but Alif is a letter, Lam is a letter and Mim 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.” [Al-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 s/he will get closer to the Divine Revelation.
2. Every lesson shows new words you learn, and their frequency of occurrences 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: ز، ظ، ذ، ض
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 explanation 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 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 50 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. 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,' 'join,' 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 letters. Different signs are designed for Ikhfaa, Shaddah with ghunnah, thick Raa, qalqalah, 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. Icons and logos are used to stress upon important concepts. Tips and tricks, interesting stories are included to make the learning easy and fun.
26. 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 words.
 2. **On fingertips:** The poem uses the hand, its finger 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 talk 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 (استفالة، تفخيم، إطباق، استعالة) of letters which are extremely important in the right recitation of the Qur'an i.e., with Tajweed. They are not meanings movements.
 8. **Repeated for different cases:** The poem is repeated almost 18 times with different cases of Harakaat (vowel signs) and rules (Madd, Qalqalah, 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.

Application in reading words: The most powerful use of the poem is revealed when one starts reading the words. The actions that show the attributes (استفالة، تفخيم، إطباق، استعالة) can be very effectively used to help a student read the words with right articulation as well as attributes. Ex: رَغَدًا، صرَاطًا، تَرْضَى، أَعْنَى، تَقْهَرُ،

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 my parents for their prayers. My wife and children who have been extremely patient because many things were prepared at the cost of family time! Br. Abdul Kader Fazlani, Br. Khaja Ahsan and his family for help in different ways. Br. Mohsin Siddiqui, Sr. Sana Dossul, Qari Imran Khan for ideas on teaching and other aspects. Br. Tariq Aziz, Br. Qurram Qureshi, and Br. Mujtaba Shareef for statistical analysis and programming support. Br. Ahmed Shawky for his excellent graphics designs in addition to those by Sr. Shabana Parveen & Acewebdesigns. Br. Aamir Irshad and Br. Abdul Quddus Umri for their help in preparation. Dr. Abdul Basit Siddiqui, Br. Arshad Iqbal Malik, Br. Arjan Ali, Br. Syed Anisul Hasan, and Sr. Jamila Qavi for their help in translation. Br. Daleeluddin Khan, Br. Nawaz Ilyas, Br. Ejaz, Br. Zubair, Br. Farhan, and many others in recording and editing works. Br. Maqsood Umri, Br. Osman Umri, Sr. Massarrat Bharucha and so many others for their feedback, support, and prayers. May Allah reward them all and accept it from all of us.

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 correct them in future editions.

Abdulazeez Abdulraheem

June, 2013

(abdulazeez@understandquran.com)

www.understandquran.com

May 25, 2013/15 Rajab 1434

A brief introduction of the academy is given below.

VISION OF THE ACADEMY

- Bring Muslims back to the Qur'an and help in bringing up a Qur'anic generation who recites the Qur'an, understands it, practices it, and conveys it to others. The objective is not to produce scholars of the Qur'an. Alhamdulillah, many institutions are already doing that work. The objective of the academy is to make ordinary Muslims understand the basic message of the Qur'an. Ahadith will also be taught in this process, InshaAllah.
- We make every effort to use new teaching techniques thereby making the process of learning easy, simple, and effective.
- To present Qur'an as the most interesting, the most relevant book for day-to-day activities as well as the most important book for success in this life as well as in the hereafter.

MISSION OF THE ACADEMY

- Teach the Arabic language to understand Qur'an in the easiest possible way. Three different approaches are being developed for three different groups: (1) children; (2) youth; and (3) the elderly population.
- Produce the tools and resources for creating an environment of learning.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE WORK

- Almost 90% of the non-Arab Muslims do not understand even a single page of the Qur'an. Even if they know a few individual words, they cannot understand the sentences. It is the most widely read Book in the world yet it is the one that is the least understood!
- It is extremely necessary and urgent to teach the Qur'an with understanding to the present generation because of two factors: (1) the onslaught of materialism and obscenity in the media; (2) attacks on Islam, the Qur'an, and the Prophet pbuh.
- Once we teach the Qur'an along with Hadith and Seerah, our generation InshaAllah will be able to avoid wrongdoing, reform their lives and insha'Allah let their good deeds be a positive example to whole of humanity; and be effective in addressing misconceptions about Islam and follow the Qur'an's instruction to "invite all to the way of your Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching."

PLAN OF THE ACADEMY

Our long term goal is to reach the 1.3 billion non-Arab Muslims and then through them to convey the message of the Qur'an to the entire humankind. The current plan entails translating the 'Understand Qur'an Courses' to the ten most important languages of the Muslim world.

TEACHING STYLE

There are two important aspects to imparting any kind of knowledge to others, i.e., motivation and methodology. Qur'anic verses, Ahadith, stories, examples and other tips are used to motivate the students. The message of the Qur'an along with its Arabic grammar are taught in an effective and innovative manner by designing power point slides and easy to use textbooks, workbooks, posters, games and vocabulary cards. Latest ideas on human interaction such as NLP are also employed in this approach.

THE TWO STEP APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING QUR'AN

We propose a two-step approach to understanding the Qur'an:

- **COURSE-1:** You will learn approximately 125 new words that occur in the Qur'an more than 40,000 times.
- **COURSE-2:** You will learn an additional 140 words that occur in the Qur'an more than 15,000 times.

Each course can be taught in 10 hours. Therefore, 70% of the Qur'anic words can be learned in 20 hours of teaching! After this, the understanding of the Qur'an becomes extremely easy. In a typical line of the Qur'an, you may need to know only two or three new words.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The work started in 1990. Some of the milestones are mentioned below.

- 1996 Publication of "Easy Dictionary of the Qur'an" (translated from Urdu).
- 1998 The website www.understandquran.com was launched.
- 2000 Publication of the booklet: 80% of Qur'anic words
Publication of the booklet: A Few Selected Verbs Used in the Qur'an
- 2004 Publication of the Book: Understand Qur'an – The Easy Way (Level-I)
- 2005 Teaching of course-1 and course-2 started

HUMBLE REQUEST

The messenger of Allah SWT said : "Convey from me, even if it is only one verse". We request you to be a part of this noble mission in every possible way. Let's build a strong team to carry out this noble task.

We ask Allah to accept our humble efforts and protect us from all kinds of sins including hypocrisy, pride, and show-off.

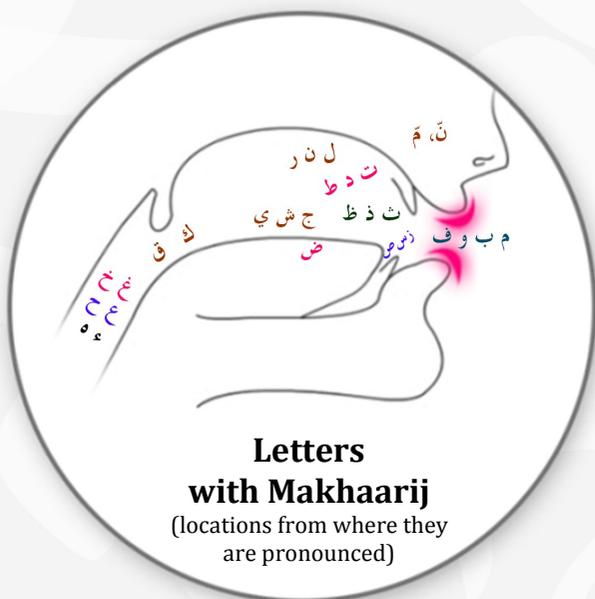
Note: Publication of this book is being undertaken live book Academy!

1ST PART

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 a word out of a letter 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 أمّ، آرة، آة

Attached is poem to help memorize the Makhaarij. Note to teachers: Teach the poem with TPI (Total Physical Interaction) as shown in the video. 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.



م ب و 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

ض، ك، ق

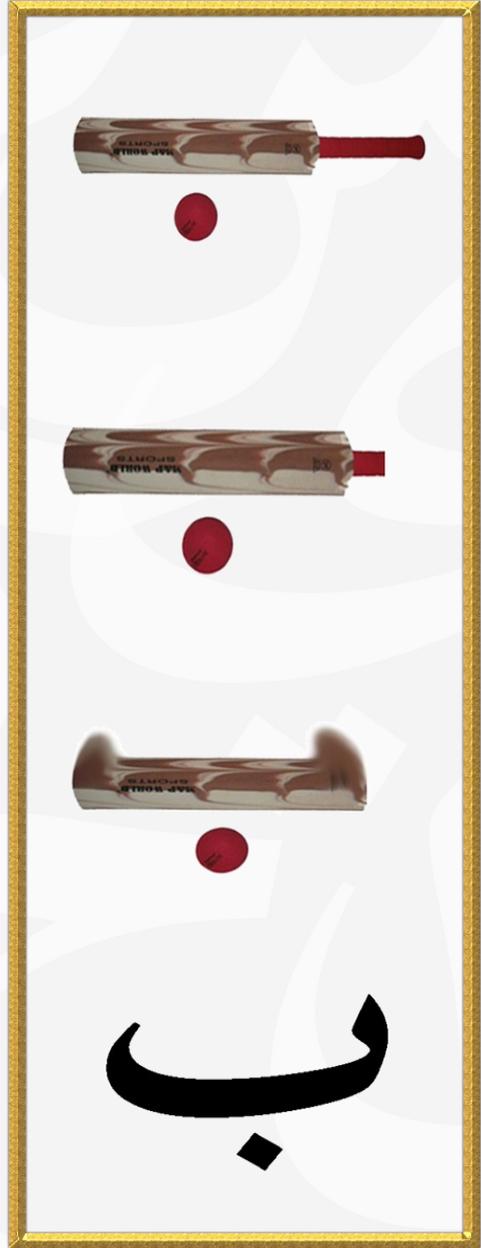
Six from the throat

ء، ع، ح، ع، غ، ح

at the end is

ا

Note: In this book, letters are arranged based on their Makhaarij so that letters can be learnt in groups along with their Makhaarij. One of the biggest challenges for a non-Arab is to pronounce the letters properly. This system will inshaAllah be a big help in overcoming that challenge.



Letter م : Did you see a mic in a Masjid which is used by an Imam or a Muazzin? Mic helps people to listen from distance. Mic is just like Meem. Mic – م

Letter: ب : ب loves to play with a ball and a bat. ب loves the game so much that it is like a bat with a ball below it. Bat with a ball below it - ب ; bat with a ball below it - ب .

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

ب	ب	م	ق
ب	ب	م	ق

Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

ب	م	ب	م	ب
م	ب	م	ب	ق

Note for the teacher: Articulation (sounds) of the letters should be learnt with the addition of the vowel sign **Fathah** (also known as **Zabar**). This is the easiest vowel sign to pronounce.

Recognition of the shape of the letters in their full and short forms with or without connectors is essential. This will make it easier for the student to recognize the letters in words, as and when they appear.



Letter و: Can you say: Wow!! Wow, that is great! Look at the mouth. It is round. The letter waw is also round. It has a tail too. Can you say Waaw! Waaw!

Letter ف: The letter ف is just like phone receiver with sounds coming out of it! It is also like a folded finger. It loves to have a flower on its head. Do you see anything like ف around you?

The full and the short forms are given in the first line; the same forms with connectors are given below. Note that the letter Waaw is so thin that it does not have a short form. No short form means it does not connect with the next letter. However, it can accept connectors from those before it.

فَ	ف	وَ	و
فَ	فَ	وَ	وَ

Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

فَ	فَ	فَ	وَ	وَ
وَ	فَ	وَ	فَ	وَ

Practice letters from the previous lessons.

بَ	مَ	بَ	مَ	بَ
مَ	بَ	مَ	بَ	م



Letter Ṣ : Ṣ loves to eat fruits. It carries three fruits (ثلاثة فواكه) always on its top.

Letter ذ : Let us look at tongue tip. How is it? Blow the air strongly while pressing the teeth; and say ذ. ذ looks exactly like the tongue tip with teeth touching lightly on top. The teeth is the dot on ذ !

Letter ظ : Let us take another friend, a very special one: ظ. That sounds very thick and high! It has a special belly with a stick. The stick tells us that the sound should be high. It is always sitting on its round belly. It is very fat. The sound therefore has to be very thick!!

The full and the short forms are given in the first line; the same forms with connectors are given below. Note that the letter ذ is so thin that it does not have a short form. No short form means it does not connect with the next letter. However, it can accept connectors from those before it.

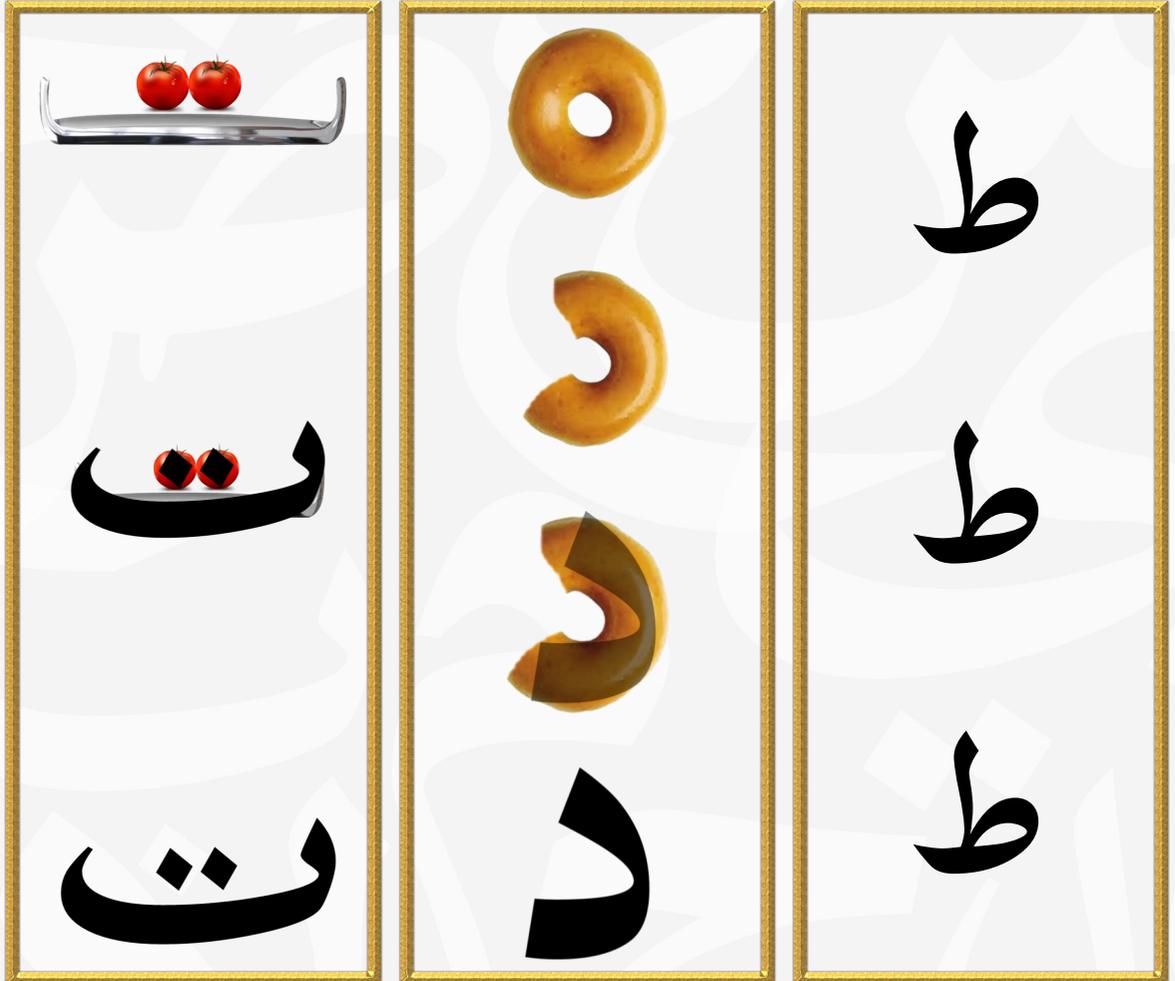
ظ	ظ	ذ	ذ	ث	ث
ظ	ظ	ذ	ذ	ث	ث

Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

ظ	ظ	ذ	ث	ظ
ث	ذ	ث	ظ	ث

Practice letters from the previous lessons.

ف	ف	و	م	ف
ذ	ف	م	ب	م
ف	و	ب	م	ب



Letter ت: Do you love tomatoes? Tomato ketchup! Or tomatoes in burgers! Our new friend ت loves tomatoes and carries two tomatoes always on itself. How will an Arab brother say tomato? Tomato (with ta)! Because Arabic language does not have T. : ت a tray with two tasty tomatoes!

ت : a tray with two tasty tomatoes.

Letter د: I am sure you love sweets. How about Donuts? They are round. How will an Arab brother or a sister say Donut? Donut (with soft da). Our Da also loves donuts a lot! Do you? It has eaten half the donut and it is like a half Donut! Do you see anything like د around you? Can you make د with your hand? د is like د but without a dot on it.

Letter ط: Our new letter ط is very special. It is just like ط but without the dot on its top. It is having a fat belly and therefore sitting on the ground! You have to say ط with round mouth. It has a stick too. So, the sound should be high. Can you make ط with your hand?

The full and the short forms are given in the first line; the same forms with connectors are given below. Note that the letter Waaw is so thin that it does not have a short form.

طَ	ط	دَ	د	تَ	ت
طِ	طٍ	دِ	دٍ	تِ	تٍ

Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

ةَ	طَ	تَ	دَ	طَ
تِ	دِ	تِ	طِ	ةِ

Practice letters from the previous lessons.

مَ	فَ	بَ	ثَ	مَ
مِ	بِ	بِ	ظِ	ذِ
ظَ	ذَ	ظَ	بَ	وَ
ظِ	مِ	بِ	ثِ	فِ



Letter ز: The letter ز loves to eat bananas. Don't you?!!! In Arabic, banana is called موز. The letter ز is like موز. Look at it. Mawzzzzzzzz - ز, Mawzzzzzzzz - ز. Do you see anything like ز around you? Can you make ز with your hand?

Letter س: The letter س loves to run like a snake. It runs fast and is like ssnake making hissssing sound. Look at it! Do you see anything like س around you? Can you make س with your hand?

Letter ص: The letter ص has a brother who is very fat. It has a thick belly. س is thin and ص is thick. Its head, instead of like seen, is folded up to make it thick. Do you see anything like ص around you? Can you make ص with your hand?

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

صَ	صِ	سَ	سِ	زَ	زِ
صَـ	صِـ	سَـ	سِـ	زَـ	زِـ

Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

زَ	صَـ	زَـ	سِـ	صَـ
سَـ	صَـ	سَـ	صَـ	زَـ

Practice letters from the previous lessons.

تَـ	مَـ	بَـ	ثَـ	فَـ
طَـ	وَـ	فَـ	بَـ	مَـ
ذَـ	ثَـ	طَـ	دَـ	تَـ
فَـ	فَـ	ظَـ	وَـ	بَـ



Letter ل: Laam loves the light. It stays with the lamp. It loves the big lamp shown in the picture! Turn it around and it become ل. Do you see anything like ل around you? Can you make ل with your hand?

Letter 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.

Letter ر: Raa loves to play hide and seek. It sees a rrrring and rrrruns to hide behind it. Raa is now a part of the rrrring. This letter is just like ر but without a dot. The Arabic Ra has low frequency.

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

رَ	رِ	نَ	نِ	لَ	لِ
رَر	رِر	نَن	نِن	لَل	لِل

Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

نَ	دَ	زَ	رَ	لَ
نِن	دِن	زِر	رِن	لِل

Practice letters from the previous lessons.

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



Letter ج : Once the letter Jeem was going to the school. Its mother gave a jam sandwich to Jeem for the lunch break. But it was so hungry that on the way to school it ate the JAM sandwich. You can see the JAM sandwich in its stomach!!! So ج always has a JAM sandwich in its stomach. Do you see anything like ج around you? Can you make ج with your hand?

Letter ش: Sha loves to run like a snake in SHOWER. The three drops of rain are always showering on SHA. Therefore ش is similar to س but three dots. When you are in school and someone is making noises, what does your teacher says? Shhhhhhhh!!!! Do you see anything like ش around you? Can you make ش with your hand?

Letter ي : Ya loves toys, especially the yellow rubber duckie and always want to play with it. It is therefore just like a YELLOW rubber duckie. Do you see anything like ي around you? Can you make ي with your hand?

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

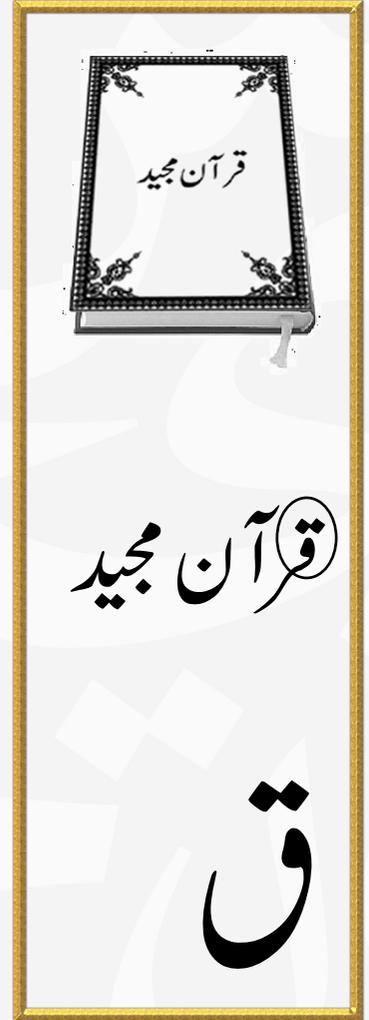
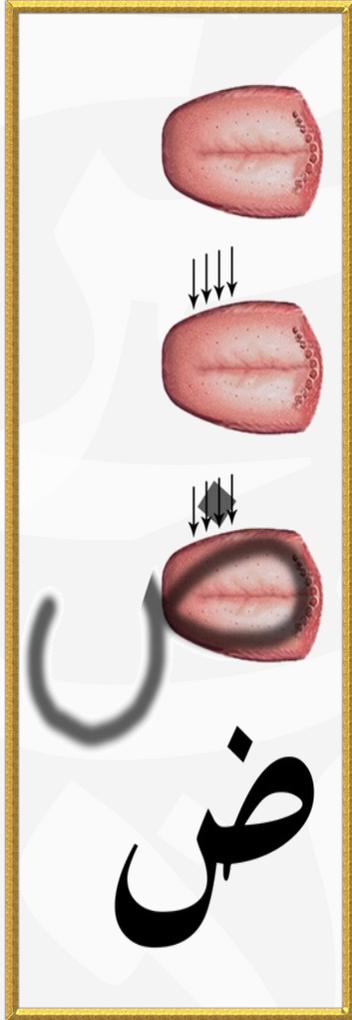
يَا	يِ	شَا	شِ	جَا	جِ
يَ	يِ	شَ	شِ	جَ	جِ

Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

جِ	شَ	يِ	جَ	شِ
جَ	شِ	يَ	جِ	شَ

Practice letters from the previous lessons.

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



Letter ض : ض is a very special Arabic letter. It is not there in any other language. It is very thick and its shape is like that of the tongue. You touch the side of the tongue to the gums on your right (or left or both), you get the sound of ض. The side of the tongue has a dot there. Its shape is just like ح but it has a dot on it. Its sound is also very thick and high.

Letter ك : Look at the couch. ك loves to relax on a couch. Its shape is just like a couch. Couch - ك, ouch - ك. The letter ك has a folded cap in its lap. Isn't that easy to remember? Do you see anything like ك around you? Can you make ك with your hand?

Letter ق : All of us love the Qur'an, the book of Allah. The word Quran starts with ق! Look at the word قرآن and see the first letter ق there. It has two dots on its circular head. Do you see anything like ق around you? Can you make ق with your hand?

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

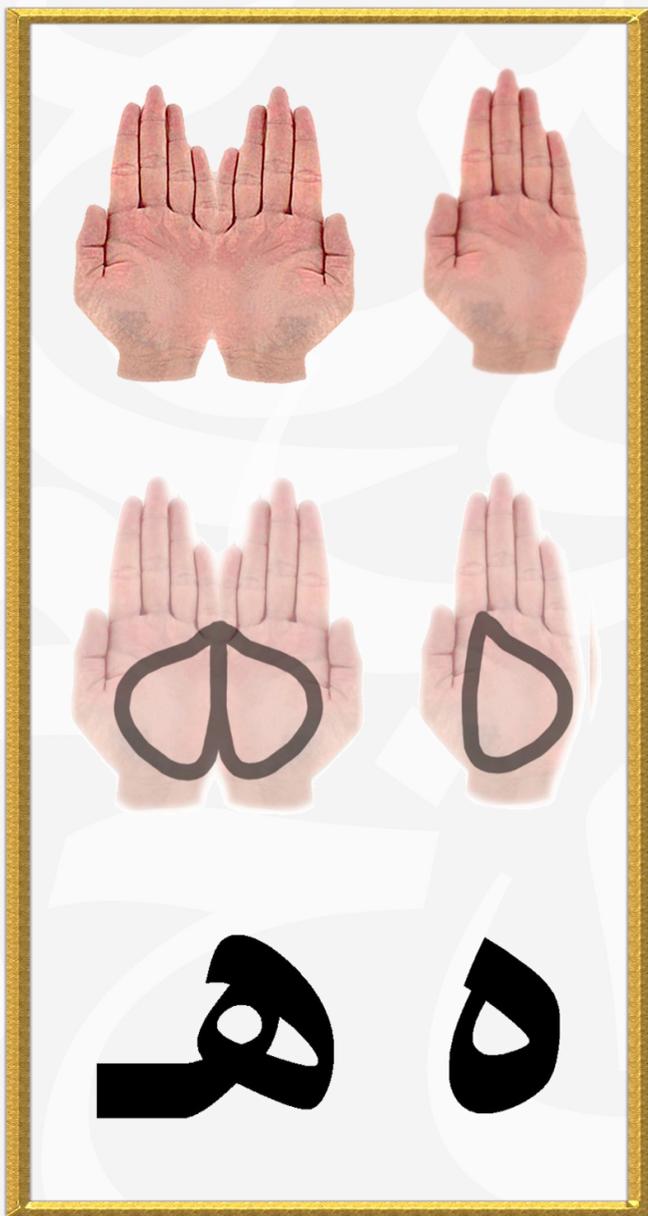
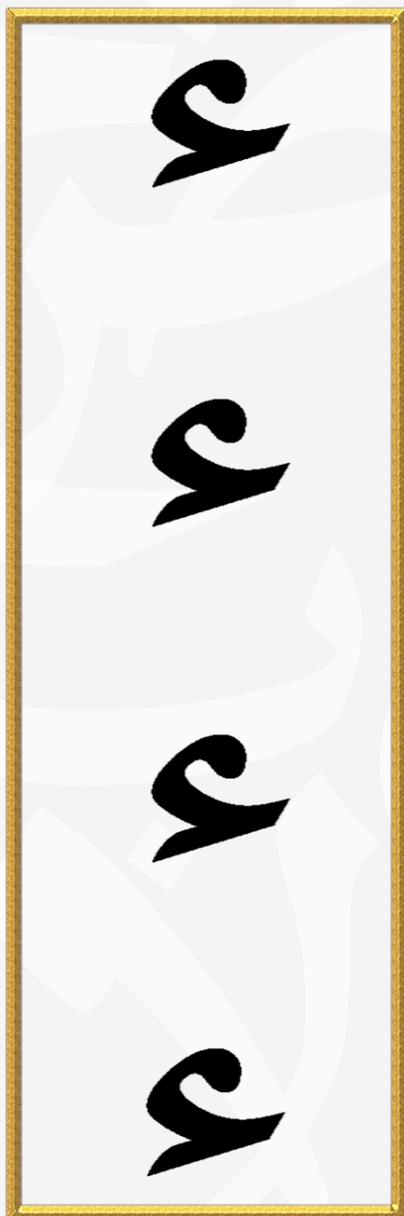
قَاق	قِاق ↑	كَكَ	كِكَ	ضَاض	ضِاض
قَق	قِق	كَكَ	كِكَ	ضَض	ضِض

Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

كَكَ	ضَض	قِق	قَق	ضِض
ضَض	كَكَ	قَق	قَق	كَكَ

Practice letters from the previous lessons.

مَم	بَب	فَف	ثَث	تَت
ةَّه	سَس	صَص	ظَظ	طَط
زَز	رَر	ذَذ	دَد	وَو
جَج	شَش	يَي	لَل	نَن



Letter ء : Look at Hamzah. It is a baby letter. You can't forget this baby letter. It sounds 'a'. Since it is very small, it can take a ride of 'Alif, waaw or yaa. 'Alif is just a standing line that you will learn later. Do you see anything like ء around you? Can you make a ء with your hand?

Letter ا, و : Look at your hand. Isn't it like ا. Hand - ا; hand - و.

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

هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ

Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ

Practice letters from the previous lessons.

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



Letter ع : ع a very special Arabic letter. ع has a special sound coming from the middle of the throat. It loves 'Arabic 'Atr (perfume)! 'Ajeeb (strange)! ع loves to stay with the 'Arabic 'Atr. You see it there standing by the side of the 'Atr bottle ... having the same shape as that of the bottle.

Letter ح : Let us take the another letter now which is similar to ح. You remember the story of ح. It has jam sandwich in its stomach. Actually ح was walking with ح and their mother gave both of them a sandwich. ح ate it and ح dropped it. It is hungry now. Nothing in his stomach nor on its head or hand. Because he is hungry, he makes special haa sounds — coming from the middle of its throat. Hungry... ح, hungry ... ح .

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

حَ	حِ	عَ	عِ
ح	ح	ع	ع

Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

عَ	حَ	حِ	حِ	حِ
ع	ح	ع	ع	ح

Practice letters from the previous lessons.

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



Letter غ : We have just two more letters now! Let me tell you something about غراب first. غراب means crow. The crow sits on trees and walls and starts cawing. When غراب sits on ع it becomes غ. ع has no dot and غ has a dot on its head.

Letter خ : Let us take the last letter now! For this you need to know خمير. Khubz means bread. You remember the story of ح and ج. When ح became too hungry, and making too many ح sounds, another letter who was passing by put a خمير on its head, and it became خ. ح with a dot on its head is خ.

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

خَ	خ	خَ	خ
خِ	خِ	خِ	خِ

Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

خ	خ	خ	خ	خ
خ	خ	خ	خ	خ

Practice letters from the previous lessons.

س	ش	ث	ن	ب
ل	ك	ح	ي	ت
ق	ف	ء	ئ	و
ز	ر	ج	ح	ع



Alif has no short form; its short form is the same as its full form. It accepts connectors. Alif with Fathah or any other Harakah is called Hamzah.



Practice the new letters that you learned in this lesson.

أَ	أَ	أَ	أَ	أَ
----	----	----	----	----

Practice letters from the previous lessons.

ثَا	فَا	وَا	مَا	بَا
طَا	دَا	تَا	ظَا	ذَا
نَا	ئَا	صَا	سَا	زَا
قَا	يَا	شَا	لَا	رَا
اَ	هَا	هَا	فَا	كَا
يَا	ظَا	لَا	مَا	هَا

Lesson
12

Letters in makharij order
and standard order

Letters in the Makhaarij Order

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

Letters in the Standard Order

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

Practices with Fathah (Zabar)

with Fathah (Full Form)

1

are from the lips

2

Tongue has many; 12 from the tip

3

From its middle are:

From its edges are:

Six from the throat:



with Fathah (Short Form)

1

are from the lips

2

Tongue has many; 12 from the tip

3

From its middle are:

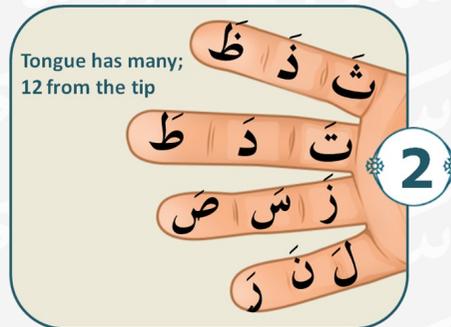
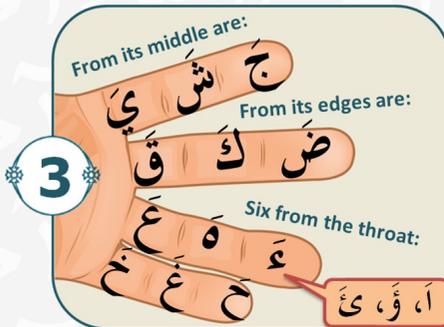
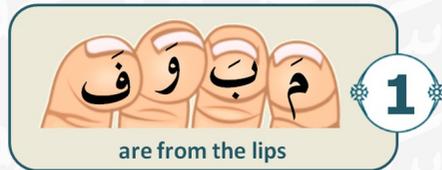
From its edges are:

Six from the throat:

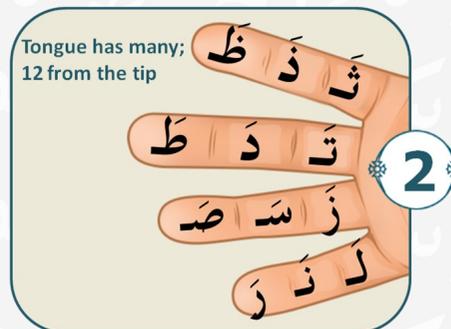
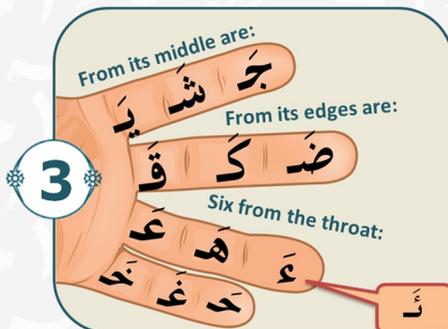
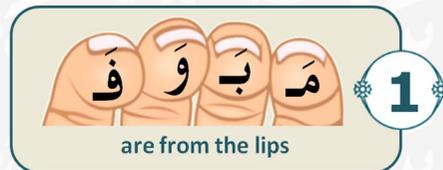
MashaAllah! By the end of this lesson, you will learn the words that occur 300 times in the Qur'an.

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*. 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 Letter Poem



1 The Letter Poem



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.

<p>تَرَ</p> <p>*30+</p> <p>تَرَ</p> <p>you see</p>	<p>مَعَ</p> <p>*55+</p> <p>مَعَ</p> <p>with</p>	<p>لَكَ</p> <p>*70+</p> <p>لَكَ</p> <p>for you</p>
<p>تَرَكَ</p> <p>تَرَكَ</p> <p>he left</p>	<p>مَعَكَ</p> <p>مَعَكَ</p> <p>with you</p>	<p>جَعَلَ</p> <p>*40+</p> <p>جَعَلَ</p> <p>he made</p>
<p>أَخَذَ</p> <p>أَخَذَ</p> <p>he took</p>	<p>بَلَغَ</p> <p>بَلَغَ</p> <p>he reached</p>	<p>خَلَقَ</p> <p>*55+</p> <p>خَلَقَ</p> <p>he created</p>
<p>وَجَعَلَ</p> <p>*25+</p> <p>وَجَعَلَ</p> <p>and he made</p>	<p>فَبَعَثَ</p> <p>فَبَعَثَ</p> <p>so he raised up</p>	<p>وَخَلَقَ</p> <p>وَخَلَقَ</p> <p>so he created</p>

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

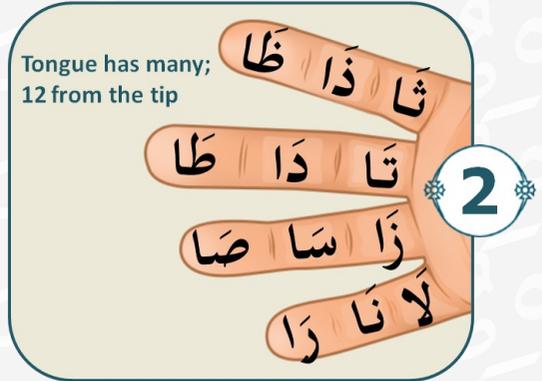
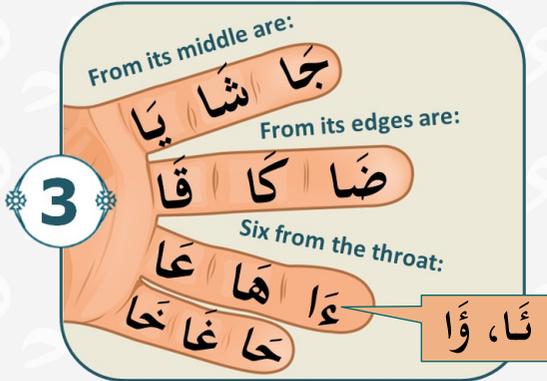
If a *Fathah-letter* is followed by an 'Alif, the letter sound is stretched twice. We will call this 'Alif as 'Alif-Madd. Take special care of ع خ غ and ص ض ط ظ.



The Letter Poem



are from the lips



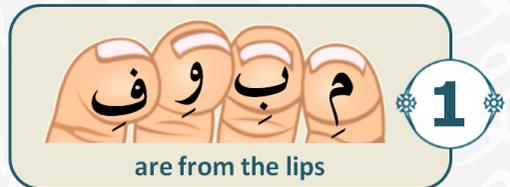
Practice: Words with 'Alif-Madd given below occur most frequently in the Qur'an. Tell the students their meanings at least once so that they realize that these are not meaningless words. Take special care of ع خ ط ظ and ص ض ط ظ .

<p>كَمَا</p> <p>*55+</p> <p>كَمَا</p> <p>like, as</p>	<p>فَمَا</p> <p>*85+</p> <p>فَمَا</p> <p>thus not</p>	<p>وَمَا</p> <p>*600+</p> <p>وَمَا</p> <p>what; and not</p>	<p>مَا</p> <p>*1000+</p> <p>مَا</p> <p>what, not</p>
<p>أَلَا</p> <p>*95+</p> <p>أَلَا</p> <p>Beware!</p>	<p>فَلَا</p> <p>and not</p>	<p>وَلَا</p> <p>*650+</p> <p>وَلَا</p> <p>and not</p>	<p>لَا</p> <p>*800+</p> <p>لَا</p> <p>no</p>
<p>لَنَا</p> <p>*80+</p> <p>لَنَا</p> <p>for us</p>	<p>فَقَالَ</p> <p>*25+</p> <p>فَقَالَ</p> <p>so he said</p>	<p>وَقَالَ</p> <p>*85</p> <p>وَقَالَ</p> <p>and he said</p>	<p>قَالَ</p> <p>*410+</p> <p>قَالَ</p> <p>he said</p>
<p>أَوْ لَا</p> <p>أَوْ لَا</p> <p>And don't?</p>	<p>فَكَانَ</p> <p>so he was</p>	<p>وَكَانَ</p> <p>*80+</p> <p>وَكَانَ</p> <p>and he was</p>	<p>كَانَ</p> <p>*320+</p> <p>كَانَ</p> <p>he was</p>
<p>أَفَلَا</p> <p>*45</p> <p>أَفَلَا</p> <p>Thus don't?</p>	<p>فَمَاذَا</p> <p>فَمَاذَا</p> <p>so what?</p>	<p>وَمَاذَا</p> <p>وَمَاذَا</p> <p>and what?</p>	<p>مَاذَا</p> <p>*20+</p> <p>مَاذَا</p> <p>what?</p>

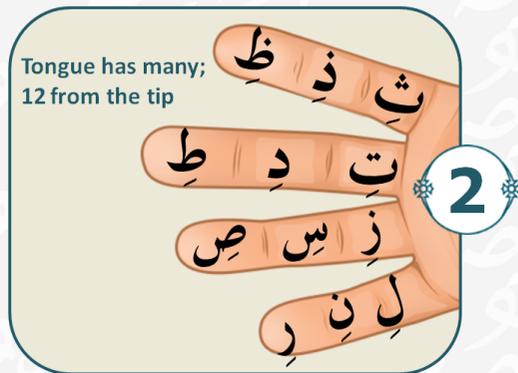
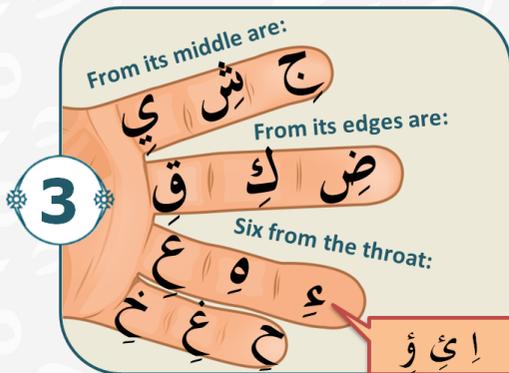
MashaAllah! By the end of this lesson, you will learn the words that occur 5,900 times in the Qur'an.

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

3 The Letter Poem

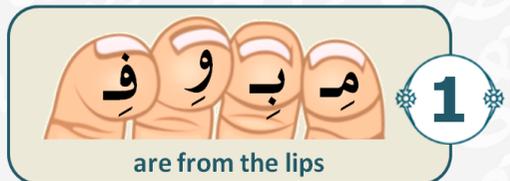


are from the lips

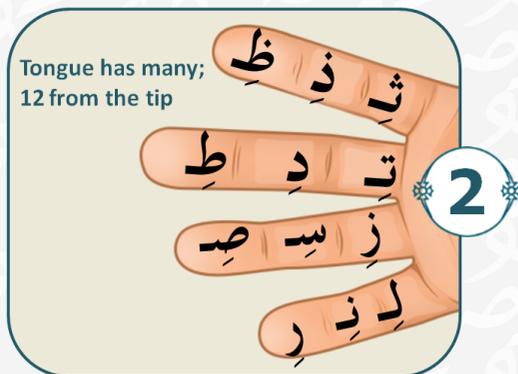
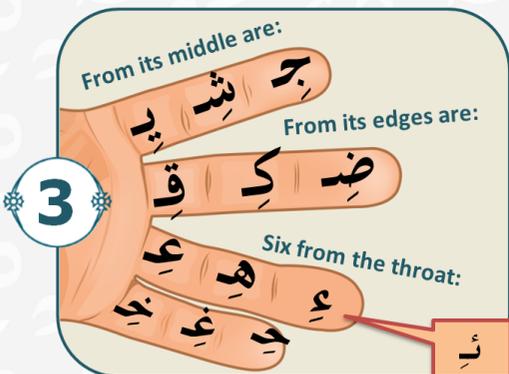


Tongue has many;
12 from the tip

3 The Letter Poem



are from the lips



Tongue has many;
12 from the tip

Practice: Words given below occur most frequently in the Qur'an. They contain Kasrah as well as Fathah sign that we have already learnt. Tell the students their meanings at least once so that they realize that these are not meaningless words.

<p>لَكَ</p> <p>لَكَ</p> <p>for you (fem.)</p>	<p>لِمَ</p> <p>لِمَ</p> <p>why</p>	<p>هِيَ</p> <p>هِيَ</p> <p>it (is)</p>
<p>تَجِدُ</p> <p>تَجِدُ</p> <p>you find</p>	<p>عَمِلَ</p> <p>عَمِلَ</p> <p>he worked</p>	<p>سَمِعَ</p> <p>سَمِعَ</p> <p>he heard</p>
<p>لِمَا</p> <p>لِمَا</p> <p>for what</p>	<p>بِمَا</p> <p>بِمَا</p> <p>because of what</p>	<p>بِهَا</p> <p>بِهَا</p> <p>in her</p>
<p>فَإِذَا</p> <p>فَإِذَا</p> <p>thus when</p>	<p>وَإِذَا</p> <p>وَإِذَا</p> <p>and when</p>	<p>إِذَا</p> <p>إِذَا</p> <p>when</p>
<p>لِبَاسٍ</p> <p>لِبَاسٍ</p> <p>garments</p>	<p>صِرَاطٍ</p> <p>صِرَاطٍ</p> <p>Path</p>	<p>عِبَادٍ</p> <p>عِبَادٍ</p> <p>slaves</p>

If a Kasrah-letter is followed by a Yaa-Saakinah (ي), 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.



4

The Letter Poem



1

are from the lips

From its middle are:

جِي شِي يِي

From its edges are:

ضِي كِي قِي

Six from the throat:

هِي عِي
يِي غِي خِي

اي يِي

3

Tongue has many;
12 from the tip

ثِي ذِي طِي

تِي دِي طِي

زِي سِي صِي

لِي نِي رِي

2

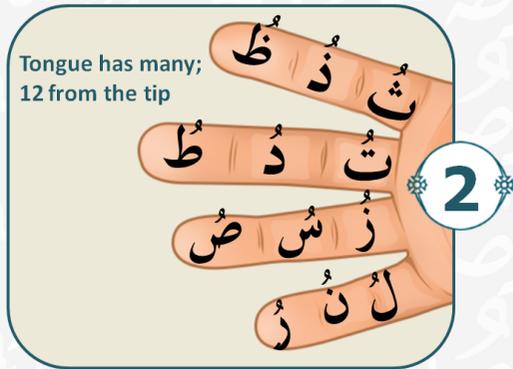
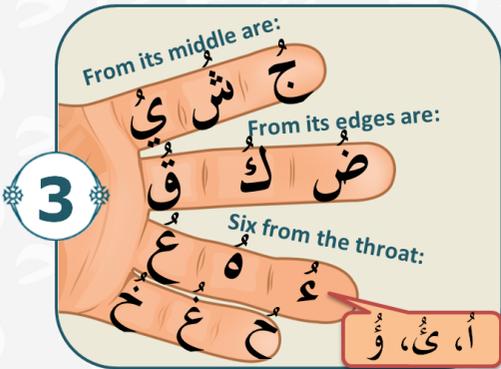
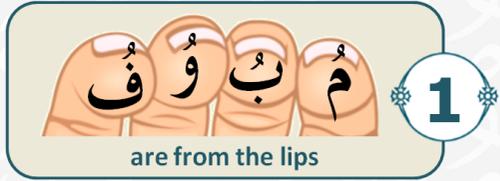
Practice: Words with Yaa-Madd given below occur most frequently in the Qur'an.

<p>*25+</p> <p>لَ فِي</p> <p>لَفِي</p> <p>surely in</p>	<p>*30+</p> <p>وَ فِي</p> <p>وَ فِي</p> <p>and in</p>	<p>*1150+</p> <p>فِي</p> <p>فِي</p> <p>in</p>
<p>*85+</p> <p>سَبِيلِ</p> <p>سَبِيلِ</p> <p>path</p>	<p>*40+</p> <p>بَنِي</p> <p>بَنِي</p> <p>children</p>	<p>*60+</p> <p>لِي</p> <p>لِي</p> <p>for me</p>
<p>*25+</p> <p>حِينَ</p> <p>حِينَ</p> <p>time, period</p>	<p>*30+</p> <p>قِيلَ</p> <p>قِيلَ</p> <p>it was said</p>	<p>*125+</p> <p>فِيهِ</p> <p>فِيهِ</p> <p>in him</p>
<p>وَ فِيهَا</p> <p>وَ فِيهَا</p> <p>and in her</p>	<p>*240+</p> <p>فِيهَا</p> <p>فِيهَا</p> <p>in her</p>	<p>*20+</p> <p>فِيمَا</p> <p>فِيمَا</p> <p>in what</p>
<p>مِيثَاقَ</p> <p>مِيثَاقَ</p> <p>covenant</p>	<p>مِيقَاتَ</p> <p>مِيقَاتَ</p> <p>set term</p>	<p>إِيْمَانَ</p> <p>إِيْمَانَ</p> <p>belief.</p>

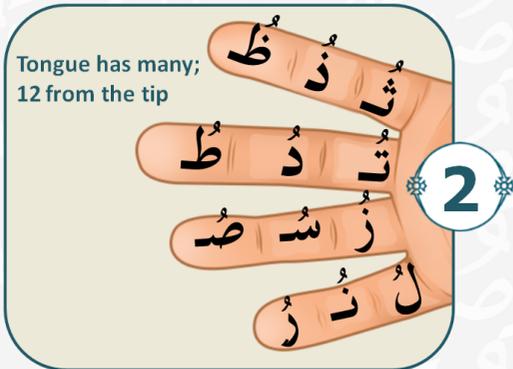
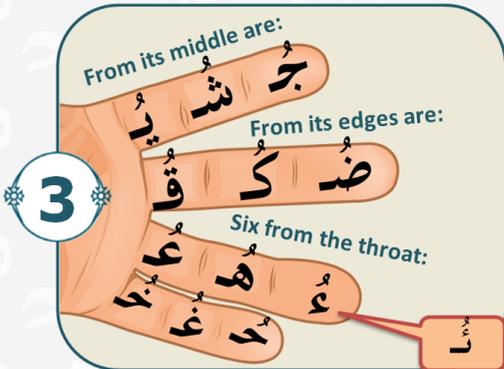
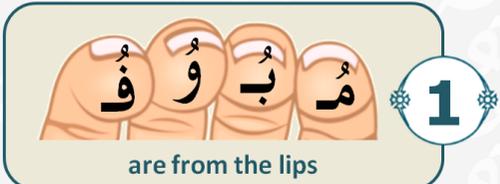
MashaAllah! By the end of this lesson, you will learn the words that occur 8,400 times in the Qur'an.

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

5 The Letter Poem



5 The Letter Poem



Practice: Words given below occur most frequently in the Qur'an. These words have Dhammah (Pesh) as well as other signs that you have learned already.

<p>وَلَهُ</p> <p>*20+</p> <p>وَلَهُ</p> <p>and for him</p>	<p>فَهُوَ</p> <p>*25+</p> <p>فَهُوَ</p> <p>thus he</p>	<p>وَهُوَ</p> <p>*170+</p> <p>وَهُوَ</p> <p>and he</p>	<p>هُوَ</p> <p>*265</p> <p>هُوَ</p> <p>he</p>
<p>دَارٌ</p> <p>دَارٌ</p> <p>home</p>	<p>نَارٌ</p> <p>*40+</p> <p>نَارٌ</p> <p>Fire,</p>	<p>رُسُلٌ</p> <p>رُسُلٌ</p> <p>messengers</p>	<p>مَثَلٌ</p> <p>*15</p> <p>مَثَلٌ</p> <p>like, example</p>
<p>يَكَادُ</p> <p>يَكَادُ</p> <p>Almost</p>	<p>جُنَاحٌ</p> <p>*25</p> <p>جُنَاحٌ</p> <p>sin</p>	<p>عَذَابٌ</p> <p>عَذَابٌ</p> <p>punishment</p>	<p>مَتَاعٌ</p> <p>*20+</p> <p>مَتَاعٌ</p> <p>Provision</p>
<p>خُلِقَ</p> <p>خُلِقَ</p> <p>Is created</p>	<p>كُتِبَ</p> <p>كُتِبَ</p> <p>prescribed</p>	<p>عَاقِبَةٌ</p> <p>*25+</p> <p>عَاقِبَةٌ</p> <p>end, outcome</p>	<p>صَالِحٌ</p> <p>*40+</p> <p>صَالِحٌ</p> <p>(A) Salih</p>
<p>أَسَاطِيرُ</p> <p>أَسَاطِيرُ</p> <p>(the) tales</p>	<p>مَقَالِيدُ</p> <p>مَقَالِيدُ</p> <p>keys</p>	<p>يُرِيدُ</p> <p>يُرِيدُ</p> <p>He intends.</p>	<p>سَرِيعٌ</p> <p>سَرِيعٌ</p> <p>(is) swift</p>

MashaAllah! 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 غ - ص ض ط ظ and فو وو بو مو -

6 The Letter Poem

مُو بُو وُو فُو

are from the lips

1

From its middle are:
جُو شُو يُو

From its edges are:
ضُو كُو قُو

Six from the throat:
عُو هُو عُو حُو غُو وُو

3

Tongue has many;
12 from the tip

تُو دُو طُو
زُو سُو صُو
لُو نُو رُو

2

Practice: Words with Waaw-Madd given below occur most frequently in the Qur'an. These words have other signs too that you have learned already.

هُودُ هُودُ Hud(A)	دُونَ دُونَ *90+ besides, other than	لَذُو لَذُو surely Possessor	ذُو ذُو *25 owner, possessor
رَسُولَ رَسُولَ Messenger	تَكُونُ يَكُونُ *35 they will be	يَقُومُ يَقُومُ he stands	يَقُولُ يَقُولُ he says
أُوتُوا أُوتُوا *30+ were given	كُونُوا كُونُوا Be! (All of you)	قَالُوا قَالُوا *250 they said	وَكَانُوا وَكَانُوا *35 and they were
تَجِدُوا تَجِدُوا you (all) find	عَمِلُوا عَمِلُوا *20 they worked	جَعَلُوا جَعَلُوا they made	كَفَرُوا كَفَرُوا *180+ they disbelieved
يَقُومُونَ يَقُومُونَ they stand	يَقُولُونَ يَقُولُونَ *50+ they say	يُقِيمُونَ يُقِيمُونَ they establish	يُرِيدُونَ يُرِيدُونَ they wish

كُتِبَ is prescribed	أُخِذَ was taken	مَعَهُ with him	فَهِىَ so she
*130 وَإِذَا And when	بِمَا because of what	نُرَى and show	كُلِّيْ eat
يَكَادُ Almost	عِبَادُ slaves	جُنَاحُ Sin	مَكَانَ place
فِيهَا in her	فِيمَا in what	حِينَ a time	قِيلَ it was said
يَتُوبُونَ they turn (in repentance),	تَقُولُونَ they say	أَعُوذُ I seek refuge	رَسُولُ Messenger
يُوسُفُ Yusuf (A)	صَالِحُ Salih (A)	نُوحُ Nooh (A)	لُوطُ Lut (A)

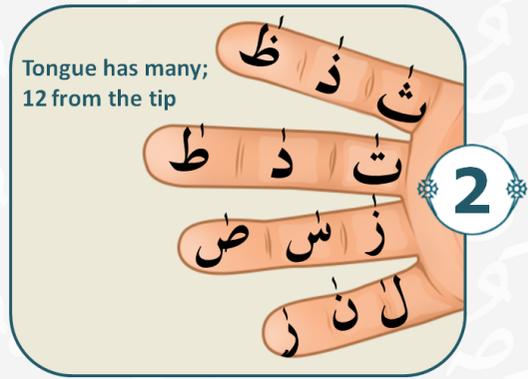
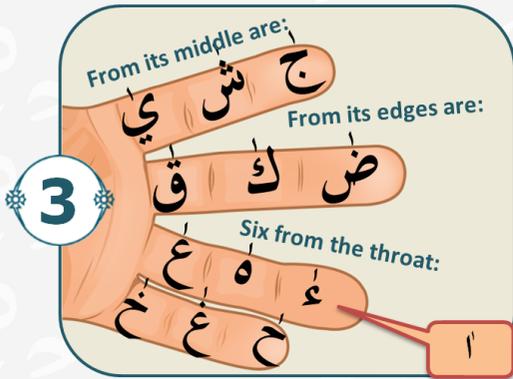
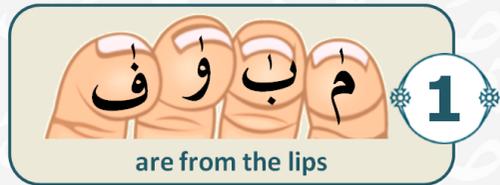
The last Alif after Waaw-madd is not read. It is not Alif-Madd.

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

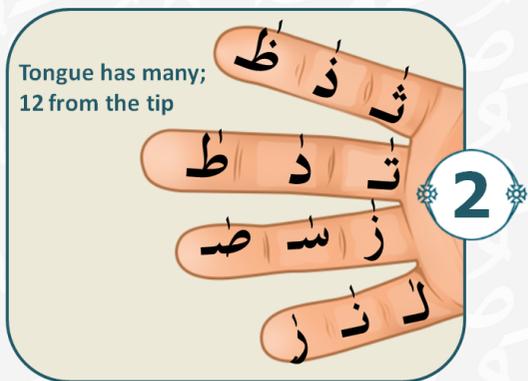
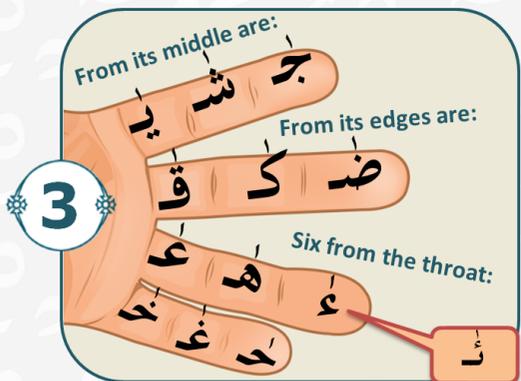
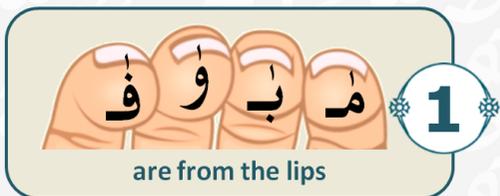
MashaAllah! By the end of this lesson, you will learn the words that occur 11,500 times in the Qur'an.

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 Letter Poem



7 The Letter Poem



Practice: Till now, each word was being written in its broken form (with separated letters) above itself. From now onwards, the broken forms will not be shown.

<p>اٰخِرَةَ</p> <p>last</p>	<p>اٰخَرَ</p> <p>Other</p>	<p>*20</p> <p>اٰدَمَ</p> <p>Adam (A)</p>	<p>*20+</p> <p>اٰلَ</p> <p>family, followers</p>
<p>اِلهَ</p> <p>God</p>	<p>بِهٰذَا</p> <p>in this, with this</p>	<p>وَهٰذَا</p> <p>and this</p>	<p>*190</p> <p>هٰذَا</p> <p>this</p>
<p>*35+</p> <p>وَكٰذٰلِكَ</p> <p>and like that</p>	<p>*85+</p> <p>كٰذٰلِكَ</p> <p>like that</p>	<p>*40+</p> <p>ذٰلِكُمْ</p> <p>that</p>	<p>*280</p> <p>ذٰلِكَ</p> <p>that</p>
<p>طٰغِيْنَ</p> <p>transgressors</p>	<p>اٰتٰيهِمْ</p> <p>We (have) brought them</p>	<p>هٰرُوْنَ</p> <p>Harun</p>	<p>يٰنُوْحُ</p> <p>O! Nuh</p>
<p>مَسْكِيْنَ</p> <p>needy people</p>	<p>اٰيٰتٍ</p> <p>signs</p>	<p>*250+</p> <p>اٰمَنُوْا</p> <p>they believed</p>	<p>*25+</p> <p>اٰمَنَ</p> <p>he believed</p>

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. In its full form

<p>أُسْرَى</p> <p>captives</p>	<p>فَغَوَى</p> <p>so he went astray</p>	<p>فَهَدَى</p> <p>thus he guided</p>	<p>يَرَى</p> <p>He sees</p>
--------------------------------	-----------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-----------------------------

2. In its short form with a connector before it.

<p>*35+</p> <p>وَعَلَى</p> <p>and on</p>	<p>*670</p> <p>عَلَى</p> <p>on, upon</p>	<p>*25+</p> <p>وَإِلَى</p> <p>and to</p>	<p>*400+</p> <p>إِلَى</p> <p>to, toward</p>
<p>*120+</p> <p>مُوسَى</p> <p>Moses (A)</p>	<p>عِيسَى</p> <p>Jesus (A)</p>	<p>*25</p> <p>عَسَى</p> <p>perhaps</p>	<p>*20+</p> <p>بَلَى</p> <p>Yes, why not?</p>

3. In its short form

نَادَاهُ	هَوَاهُ	هَدَانَا	أَرَاكَ
He called him	his desires	He guided us	He showed you; I see you

4. In its short form with a connector before it.

بَنَاهَا	وَأَتَاهُمْ	وَأَاتَاهُ	مِيكَالَ
he constructed it	and he gave them	and he gave him	Meekaal (A)

Standing Kasrah

The standing Kasrah (Khadi Zair) 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.

ه ه	ي ي	ا ا
*320+ به in him	يَسْتَحِي he hesitates, he feels ashamed	الف safety

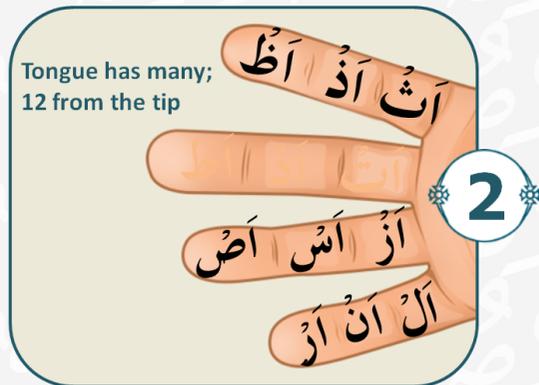
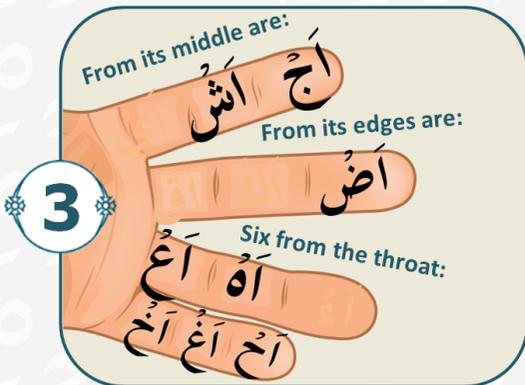
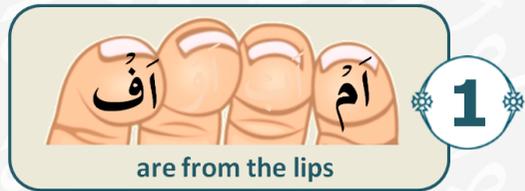
Inverted Dhammah

The inverted Dhammah (Ulta Pesh) 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.

ء ء	ه ه	و و
مَوْءَدَةٌ buried alive	*270+ لَهُ for him	دَاوُدَ David (A)

The Sukoon sign is like a help sign; therefore it is 'carried' by the letter before it. For practice below, we have placed Alif with Fathah (ا) before every letter. This lesson is continued for the next five lessons to cover different aspects of Sukoon (Qalqalah, Hams, etc) and ensure proper learning right from the beginning. **The letter with a Sukoon is called Saakinah.**

8 The Letter Poem



Practice:

The pairs with a Sukoon the second letter constitute almost 33% of the occurrences in the Qur'an. Practice them thoroughly. Note that the letters Laam and Noon occur most frequently in the Qur'an.

هَلْ	خَدْ	سَدْ	مَدْ	زَدْ
قُلْ	عَدْ	لِدْ	بَلْ	عِدْ

هُمَّ	كُمَّ	هِمَّ	تُمَّ	لَمَّ
حَمَّ	يَمَّ	تَمَّ	عَمَّ	كَمَّ

مِنْ	مَنْ	إِنْ	عَنْ	كُنْ
عِنْدُ	يَنْدُ	أَنْدُ	تَنْدُ	لَنْ

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

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

يُخْر	تُخْر	أُخْر	يُخْر	مُخْر
فِرْ	قِرْ	يِرْ	مِرْ	قِرْ
إِذْ	حَذْ	تَذْ	يَذْ	يَذْ
يَهْ	تَهْ	عَهْ	مُهْ	جَهْ
تَحْر	يَحْر	رَحْر	نَحْر	مُحْر
تَغْر	يَغْر	مَغْر	بَغْر	يَغْر
مِثْ	يِشْ	رِزْ	فِضْ	يِصْ

When an 'Alif-Madd is followed by a Sukoon-letter, the 'Alif-Madd is dropped.
Why? You just have to help the letter in need!

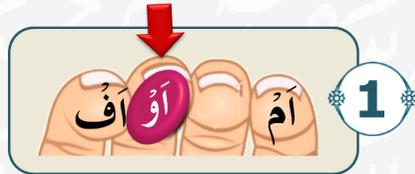
وَالٌ وَاسٌ وَاعٌ وَاذٌ فَاثٌ
فَانٌ فَاعٌ فَا لٌ فَا لٌ فَا لٌ

Practice:

<p>أَنْ</p> <p>that</p>	<p>*120+</p> <p>أَمْ</p> <p>Or?</p>	<p>*390+</p> <p>مَنْ</p> <p>who</p>	<p>*120+</p> <p>بَلْ</p> <p>Rather</p>
<p>*260</p> <p>هُمْ</p> <p>they</p>	<p>*290+</p> <p>قُلْ</p> <p>Say!</p>	<p>*2350+</p> <p>مِنْ</p> <p>from</p>	<p>*190+</p> <p>إِذْ</p> <p>When</p>
<p>*40+</p> <p>فَهُمْ</p> <p>so they</p>	<p>فَقُلْ</p> <p>So say!</p>	<p>وَمِنْ</p> <p>and from</p>	<p>وَإِذْ</p> <p>And When</p>
<p>*30+</p> <p>أَوْلَمْ</p> <p>Have no</p>	<p>بِهِمْ</p> <p>in them</p>	<p>*240</p> <p>وَمَنْ</p> <p>and who</p>	<p>*330+</p> <p>لَكُمْ</p> <p>you all for</p>
<p>*30+</p> <p>مَرْيَمُ</p> <p>Maryam</p>	<p>*25+</p> <p>تِلْكَ</p> <p>(feminine) that</p>	<p>*85+</p> <p>مِنْهَا</p> <p>from her</p>	<p>*85+</p> <p>مِنْهُ</p> <p>from him</p>
<p>مَعَهُمْ</p> <p>with them</p>	<p>*25+</p> <p>مَعَكُمْ</p> <p>with you all</p>	<p>*150+</p> <p>مِنْهُمْ</p> <p>from them</p>	<p>مِنْكُمْ</p> <p>from you all</p>
<p>أَسَلَّمْتُ</p> <p>I submitted</p>	<p>أَنْعَمْتَ</p> <p>You bestowed favors</p>	<p>الْحَمْدُ</p> <p>All praise</p>	<p>الْمُلْكُ</p> <p>the kingdom</p>
<p>*35+</p> <p>وَجَعَلْنَا</p> <p>and we made</p>	<p>*55</p> <p>تَعْلَمُونَ</p> <p>you all know</p>	<p>*35</p> <p>تَحْتِهَا</p> <p>below it</p>	<p>*20+</p> <p>بَعْضُهُمْ</p> <p>some of them</p>

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

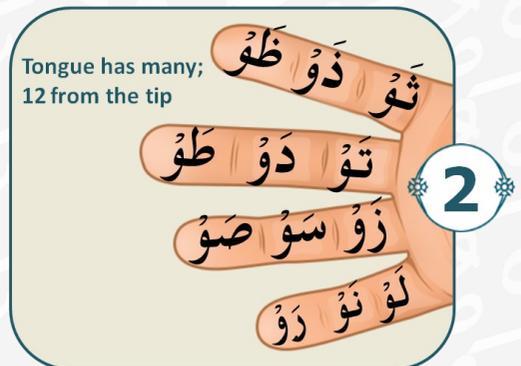
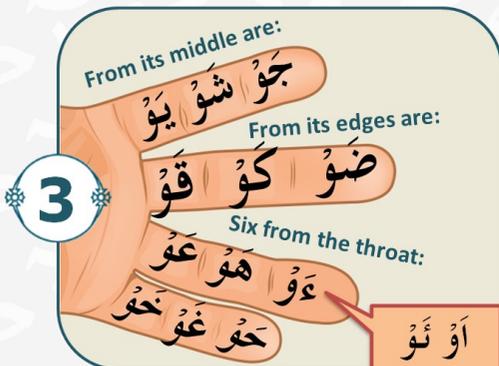
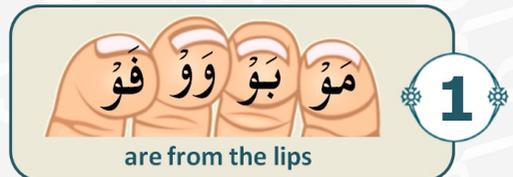
9 The Letter Poem



Here we have alif with fathah before it! But we can have any letter!

9 The Letter Poem

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



Hamzah can be on Alif or Yaa.

Practice:

فَلَوْ so if	*110+ وَلَوْ and if	*80 لَوْ if	*280 أَوْ or
*40+ وَيَوْمَ and day	*25+ سَوْفَ soon	*20 خَوْفَ fear	فَوْقَ Above
*25+ قَوْمِهِ his people	فِرْعَوْنَ your sleep	*65+ وَلَوْلَا And if not	*35+ لَوْلَا if not, why not

The letters ال mean “the” and it occurs many times before the nouns:

*25+ الْقَوْلُ the saying	*35 الْمَوْتُ the death	*40+ الْيَوْمَ today	*60+ الْقَوْمُ the people
---------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------

Last Alif is not read because it is not Alif-Madd:

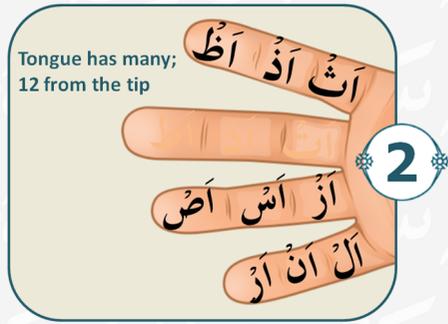
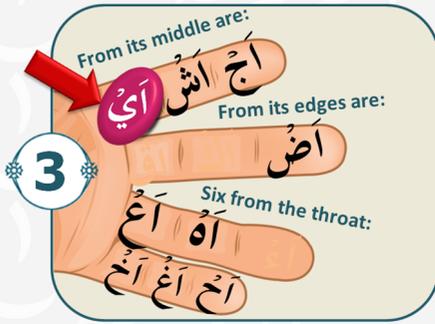
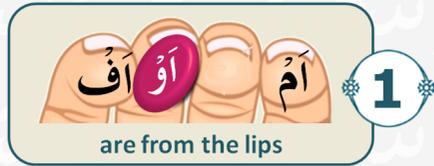
وَعَصَوْا they disobeyed	لَبَغَوْا surely they would rebel	خَلَوْا passed away	*20+ يَرَوُا they see
-----------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------

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 make noise	*20+ وَالْيَوْمِ and today	فَالْيَوْمِ so today
----------------------------------------	------------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------

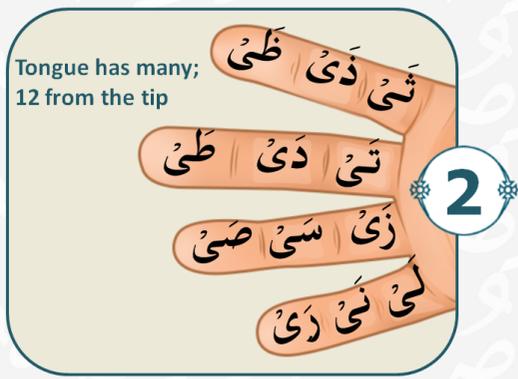
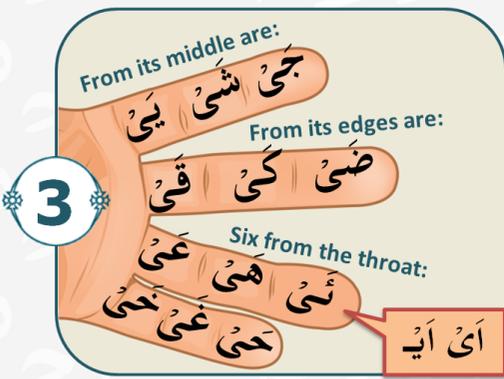
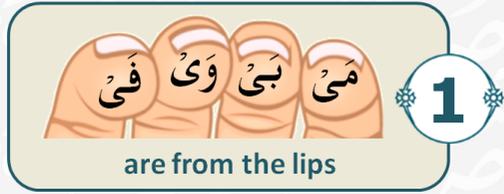
If a Fathah-letter is followed by Yaa-Saakinah (يِ) then it should be pronounced softly, as you say it in Dubai, eye, or fly. The poem is given with Yaa-Sakinah in its short form because this form occurs most frequently in the Qur'an. Only a few cases of Soft Yaa with its full form are there in the Qur'an.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

 **10** The Letter Poem



Here we have alif with fathah before it! But we can have any letter!

Now we will recite the poem with a soft-Yaa attached to all the letters. Note that the soft-Yaa sound in every case is from the middle of the tongue.



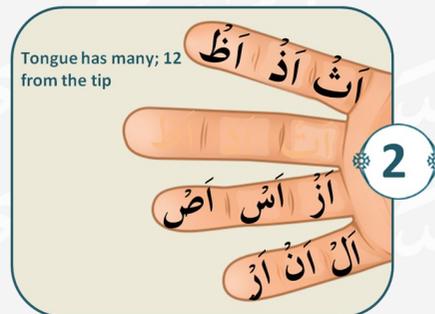
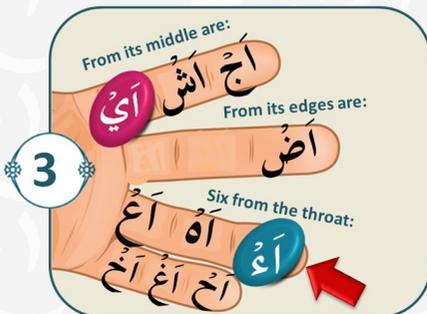
دِي نِي شِي كِي

Practice:

<p>أَلَيْسَ</p> <p>Is not?</p>	<p>*45+</p> <p>لَيْسَ</p> <p>not</p>	<p>فَكَيْفَ</p> <p>so how?</p>	<p>*60+</p> <p>كَيْفَ</p> <p>How</p>
<p>*30+</p> <p>إِلَيْكُمْ</p> <p>to you all</p>	<p>*75+</p> <p>إِلَيْكَ</p> <p>to you</p>	<p>*40</p> <p>إِلَيْهِمْ</p> <p>to them</p>	<p>*75+</p> <p>إِلَيْهِ</p> <p>to it</p>
<p>*40+</p> <p>بِغَيْرِ</p> <p>Without</p>	<p>*25+</p> <p>حَيْثُ</p> <p>wherever</p>	<p>إِلَيْهَا</p> <p>to her</p>	<p>*15+</p> <p>إِلَيْنَا</p> <p>to us</p>
<p>*160+</p> <p>عَلَيْكُمْ</p> <p>on you all</p>	<p>*55+</p> <p>عَلَيْكَ</p> <p>on you</p>	<p>*210+</p> <p>عَلَيْهِمْ</p> <p>on them</p>	<p>*140+</p> <p>عَلَيْهِ</p> <p>on him</p>
<p>اتَيْنَا</p> <p>we gave</p>	<p>كَيْدَهُمْ</p> <p>their plot</p>	<p>*45+</p> <p>عَلَيْهَا</p> <p>on her</p>	<p>عَلَيْنَا</p> <p>on us</p>
<p>*+25</p> <p>بَيْنَهُمَا</p> <p>between both of them.</p>	<p>*25+</p> <p>بَيْنَكُمْ</p> <p>between you all</p>	<p>*55+</p> <p>بَيْنَهُمْ</p> <p>between them</p>	<p>بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ</p> <p>In front of him</p>
<p>*25+</p> <p>الْغَيْبِ</p> <p>the unseen ,</p>	<p>*25</p> <p>أَيْدِيهِمْ</p> <p>their hands</p>	<p>سُلَيْمَانَ</p> <p>Soloman (A)</p>	<p>شُعَيْبِ</p> <p>Shoaib (A)</p>

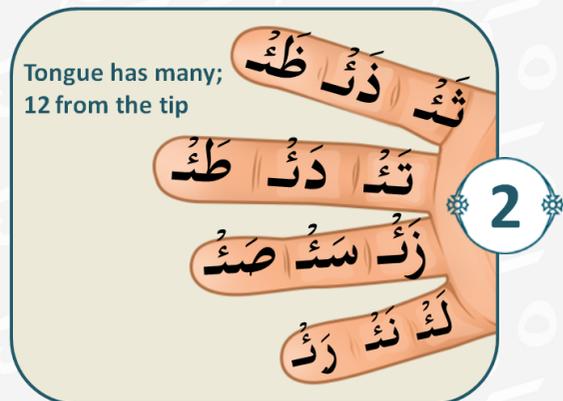
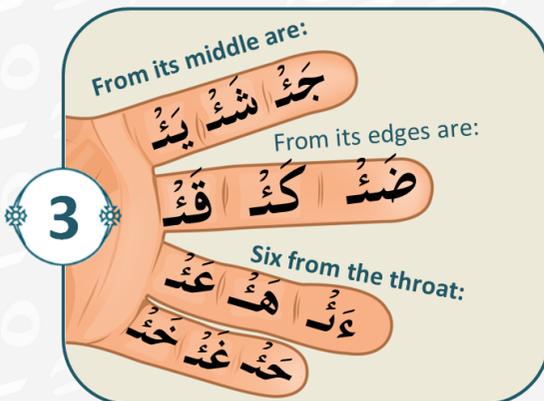
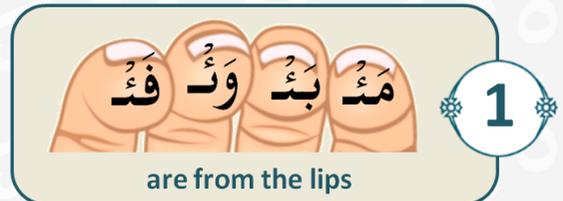
The letter Hamzah with a Sukoon sign is called Hamzah-Saakinah. The baby letter Hamzah can be placed on 'Alif (ا), Waaw (و), Yaa (ي). Make sure to pronounce it properly with a little jerk.

11 The Letter Poem



أَيْ is just an example, but Hamzah with sukoon can occur after any letter but not after Hamzah itself!

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.



You can also have the poem with Kasrah or Dhammah letters!

Practice:

شِئْتَ	جِئْتَ	بِئْسَ	بِأَسَ
you wished	you came	evil	harm
مُؤْمِنٌ	نُؤْمِنُ	*25 يُؤْمِنُ	تُؤْمِنُ
believer	we believe	he believes	you believe
مُؤْمِنَاتٍ	*30+ مُؤْمِنِينَ	يُؤْمِنُونَ	تُؤْمِنُونَ
believing women	believers	they believe	you believe
تَأْتِي	*20+ يَأْتِي	يُؤْتِ	يَأْمُرُ
you come	he come	he is given	orders, commands
تَأْخُذُوا	تَأْكُلُوا	فَاتُوا	تُؤْتُوا
you take	eat	then produce	give
مَاؤُوبِهِمْ	تَأْتِينَا	تَأْكُلُونَ	يُؤْلُونَ
Your abode	you bring to us	you (will) eat	swear (off)

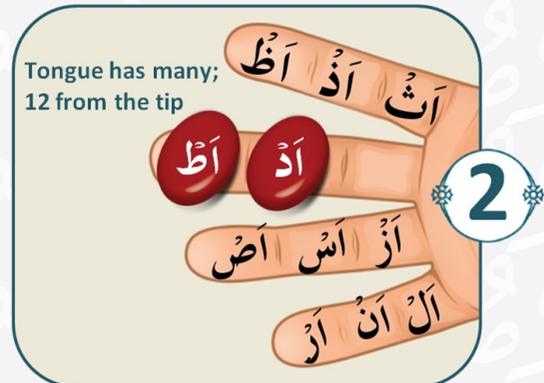
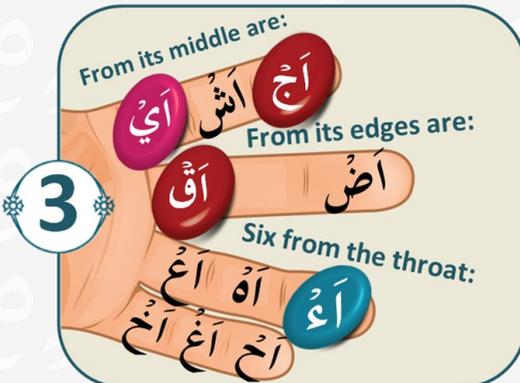
When د, ج, ب, ط, ق, have a Sukoon sign on them, Qalqalah occurs. Qalqalah is an extra sound which is somewhat similar to a half-Dhammah sound. The extra sound helps a person standing behind Imam in Salah to know, for example, if the Imam has recited أَقْ , أَظْ , أَبْ , أَحْ , or أَدْ .

Qalqalah Letters



Here we have the 5 Qalqalah letters with ʾ before them
But the Qalqalah letters can occur after any letter!

12 The Letter Poem



Now our Sukoon cases are almost filled up! Just 2 more remaining!

1. If a Qalqalah letter comes in the middle of a word, the Qalqalah will be a normal one.

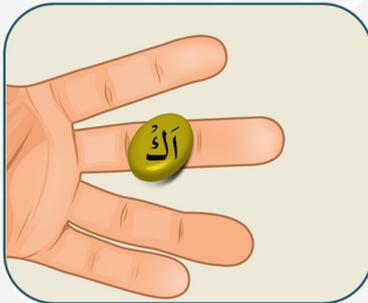
يُطْعِمُ feeds	مَطَّلَع rising place, rising time	رَزَقْنَاهُمْ we provided them	*20+ خَلَقْنَا we created
إِبْرَاهِيمَ Ibrahim (A)	سُبْحَانَ Glory be to	عَبْدُ Slave	*25+ ابْنُ Son
قَبْلِكُمْ before you	*35+ قَبْلِهِمْ before them	*25+ قَبْلِكَ before you	*110+ قَبْلِ before
*20+ أَجْمَعِينَ all together	مُجْرِمِينَ criminals	يَجْعَلُ he makes	*45+ تَجْرِي Flows
*120+ وَلَقَدْ and Indeed	*50+ لَقَدْ Indeed	*55+ فَقَدْ so certainly	*120+ قَدْ certainly
تَدْعُونَ you all call upon	*20+ يَدْعُونَ they call upon	أَدْرِيكَ make you know	عَدْنِ Eden, eternity

2. If a Qalqalah letter comes at the end of a word, the Qalqalah will be strong. The words below are written with a sukoon at the end which is valid only when you stop at them.

أَحَدٌ One and only	أَزْوَاجٍ Spouses	وَقَبٍ Intensified	مُحِيطٌ All-Encompassing	خَلَقٌ He created
------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------

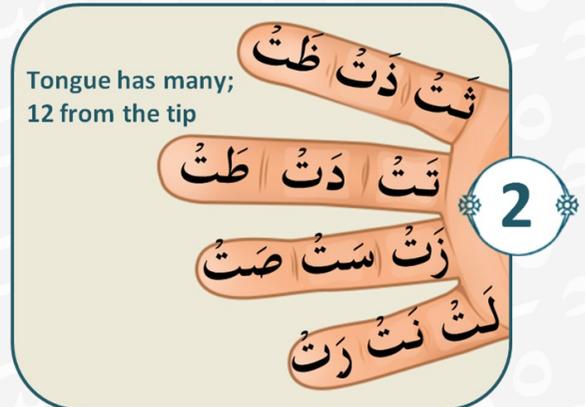
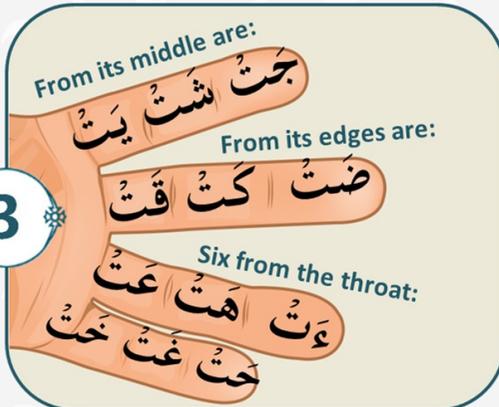
If there is a sukoon on ك or ت the breath should not be stopped while pronouncing them .

Hams Letters



Here we have the 2 Hams letters with ا́ before them.
However, the Hams letters can occur after any letter!

Now we will practice the words with a taa with sukoon attached to all the letters. Note: Taa in every case is from the tongue tip.



You can also have the poem with Kasrah or Dhammah letters!
You can recite the same poem with كُ also! Like ... مَكُ، بَكُ، وَكُ ...

Practice:

1. With the Sukoon on : ت

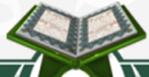
تَتْلُونَ	كَانَتْ	قَالَتْ
you recite	she was	she said
أَصَابَتْهُمْ	وَالْفِتْنَةُ	جَعَلَتْهُ
inflicted upon them	and the trial	she made it

2. With the Sukoon on : د

ذِكْرٌ	أَكْثَرُ	أَكْبَرُ
remembrance	plenty ,More	the greatest
أَهْلَكْنَا	تَكْفُرُونَ	يَكْسِبُونَ
we destroyed	you disbelieve	they earn

وَلَكِنْ but	*100+ وَمِنْ and when	*75+ بَيْنَ between	أَيْنَ where
*370+ لَهُمْ for them	*130+ وَهُمْ so they	يَعْلَمُ he knows	*75+ أَلَمْ Did not?
*40+ وَقَدْ when surely	يَوْمَ day	مِثْلَ like	عِلْمَ knowledge
أَقْرَبِينَ the relatives	أَجْمَعِينَ all together	وَجَدْنَا we found	خَلَقْنَا We created
سَبَقَتْ (that) preceded	صَدَقَتْ her tale true	مُؤْمِنِينَ believers	مُذَبِّبِينَ Wavering
*75+ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ believers	*85+ يُؤْمِنُونَ they believe	*80+ تَعْمَلُونَ they do	يَعْلَمُونَ they know
مَوْءِدَةً buried alive	يَسْتَحْيَ he hesitates, he feels ashamed	تَأْتِيهِمْ you come to them	بَعْضُهُمْ some of them

Double Fathah (Do Zabar), Double Kasrah (Do Zair) and Double Dhammah (Do Pesh) are called Tanween. These occur only on the last letter of a word. Tanween has a hidden Noon-Saakinah; for example: **بَا = بَنَّ**. Double Fathah is often followed by an 'Alif which is not pronounced. Remember a simple rule: Double sign means double sound!



14

The Letter Poem



Are from the lips

From its middle are:

جَا شَا يَا

From its edges are:

ضَا كَا قَا

Six from the throat:

ءَا هَا عَا
حَا غَا خَا

أَسَاؤُ

Tongue has many;
12 from the tip

ثَا ذَا ظَا
تَا دَا طَا
زَا سَا صَا
لَا نَا رَا

Practice:

<p>شَهِيدًا</p> <p>witness</p>	<p>*75+</p> <p>شَيْئًا</p> <p>thing</p>	<p>بَابًا</p> <p>door</p>
<p>*55</p> <p>قَلِيلًا</p> <p>little</p>	<p>*25+</p> <p>سَبِيلًا</p> <p>way, path</p>	<p>*20</p> <p>مَثَلًا</p> <p>example</p>
<p>*25+</p> <p>أَبَدًا</p> <p>ever</p>	<p>رِزْقًا</p> <p>provision</p>	<p>*55+</p> <p>كَثِيرًا</p> <p>Many, plenty</p>
<p>جَزَاءً</p> <p>recompense</p>	<p>دُعَاءً</p> <p>call</p>	<p>*25+</p> <p>مَاءً</p> <p>water</p>
<p>*25+</p> <p>هُدًى</p> <p>guidance</p>	<p>مَثْوًى</p> <p>abode</p>	<p>مُسَمًّى</p> <p>fixed</p>
<p>*20+</p> <p>رَحْمَةً</p> <p>mercy</p>	<p>فِئَةً</p> <p>group</p>	<p>*20+</p> <p>آيَةً</p> <p>sign, verse</p>

* Madd will be taught later on. For the time being, follow the teacher.



15

The Letter Poem



1

Are from the lips

From its middle are:

ج هـ ي

From its edges are:

ض ك ق

Six from the throat:

ع هـ ح ح هـ ح

ا ي ائ

3

Tongue has many;
12 from the tip



2

Practice:

<p>مَطَرٍ</p> <p>Rain</p>	*25+	وَلَدٍ	son, boy	*50	أَحَدٍ	One	*20+	أَجَلٍ	fixed period of time, term		
*20+	رِزْقٍ	provision	*25+	فَضْلٍ	blessing, grace	*70	بَعْضٍ	Some	*60+	نَفْسٍ	soul
*20	بَعِيدٍ	far.	*30+	نَذِيرٍ	a warner	*80+	رَحِيمٍ	merciful	*70+	عَظِيمٍ	great
	صِيَامٍ	fast		صِرَاطٍ	path		بَابٍ	Door		بَاغٍ	disobedient
*30+	مُسْتَقِيمٍ	straight		بِسُورَةٍ	with a chapter		حَاسِدٍ	Envier, jealous	*20+	وَاحِدٍ	one
*60+	يَوْمَئِذٍ	that day	*160+	قَوْمٍ	People		بَيْتٍ	House	*190	شَيْءٍ	Thing
*75+	إِلَهٍ	god, diety	*25+	ضَلَلٍ	Error	*20	نِعْمَةٍ	favor, grace	*20	قَرْيَةٍ	town
	سَمَوَاتٍ	heavens	*20+	سُلْطَنٍ	authority		ظُلْمَتٍ	darkness (plural)		كَلِمَاتٍ	words



16

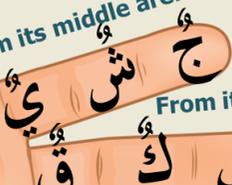
The Letter Poem



1

Are from the lips

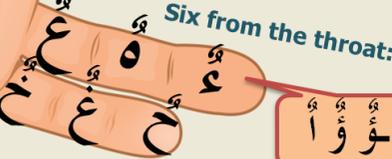
From its middle are:



From its edges are:



Six from the throat:



Tongue has many;
12 from the tip



2

3

Practice:

لَعِبٌ a play	*25 بَشَرٌ human	مَلِكٌ king	مَلَكٌ Angel
بَيَانٌ a declaration	*55+ كِتَابٌ book	أَمْرٌ order	*35 ذِكْرٌ Reminder
خَوْفٌ Fear	وَيْلٌ Woe	خَيْرٌ better, good	فَوْجٌ troop, group
*35+ خَبِيرٌ well acquainted	عَلِيمٌ All-knowing	بَصِيرٌ one who sees	سَمِيعٌ All-hearing
*40+ قَدِيرٌ Competent	*30+ عَزِيزٌ All-Mighty	*20+ كَرِيمٌ Honourable, noble	رَسُولٌ a Messenger
*95+ مُبِينٌ obvious, clear	*50+ جَمِيعٌ everyone, all together	*45+ شَدِيدٌ Severe	*55 حَكِيمٌ All-Wise
بَعِيدٌ Far	*20+ قَرِيبٌ near	*25+ كَبِيرٌ great, big	صَغِيرٌ small
بَلَّغٌ to convey	*25+ سَلَامٌ salutation, peace	*20+ فَرِيقٌ party	*70+ غَفُورٌ oft-forgiving

Shaddah (Tashdeed) sign is similar to Sukoon sign in the sense that it is also a help sign, but a stronger help sign. The letter before it 'carries' it. However, since above or below the Shaddah sign, there is a vowel sign, therefore the letter is pronounced again for that vowel sign.

For example, **إِنَّ = إِنْ + نَ**, **عَلَّمَ = عَلَّ + لَمْ**. Lessons 33 and 34 cover two more aspects of letters with Shaddah. Remember a simple rule: Double sign means double sound!



17

The Letter Poem



1

are from the lips

From its middle are:

3

From its edges are:

Six from the throat:



Tongue has many;
12 from the tip

2



Practice:

كُلُّ all *55+	شَرٌّ evil *150	حَجَّ performed Hajj *970+	وَدَّ he wished *260+
الَّتِي that which	أَيُّهَا O!	الَّذِينَ and those who	الَّذِي one who

Shaddah on third letter

تُكَذِّبُنِ you both deny *30+	لَعَلَّهُمْ so that they *41	لَعَلَّكُمْ perhaps you *55+	بِكُلِّ with every *30+
--------------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Shaddah followed by an Alif-Madd, a Yaa-Madd, or a Waaw Madd

حَتَّى until *140+	إِيَّاكَ You alone	إِلَّا Except *660+	كَأَلَّا never, not at all *30+
وَاتَّقُوا And fear *35+	رُدُّوْا they are returned	يُحِبُّ He loves +35*	رَبِّي my Rabb

Shaddah followed by a Soft-Waaw and a Soft-Yaa

وَصَّيْنَا We enjoyed	تَوَلَّيْتُمْ you turned away	يُحَلَّلُونَ They will be adorned	تَوَلَّوْا they turn away,
--------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Shaddah followed by a Sukoon

يُهَيِّئُ facilitate	يُبَيِّنُ to make clear	تَقَبَّلْ Accept!	تَوَكَّلْ put (your) trust
-------------------------	----------------------------	----------------------	-------------------------------

Shaddah followed by another Shaddah

يَشَقِّقُ that split open	الْمُرَّمِّلُ wraps himself!	عَلِيَّيْنَ Illiyin.	يَزَكِّي purify himself
------------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------	----------------------------

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

Shaddah + Tanween
Triple signs – Triple sounds



18 The Letter Poem



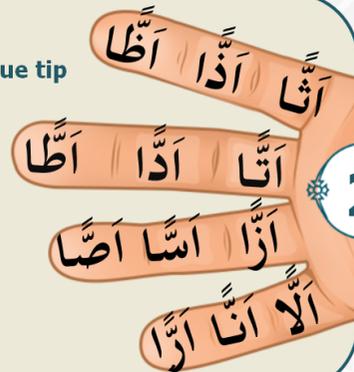
1

With lip letters



3

With throat letters



2

With tongue tip letters

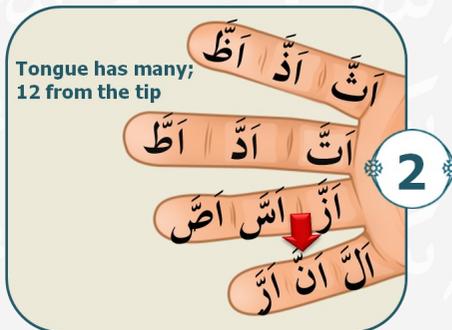
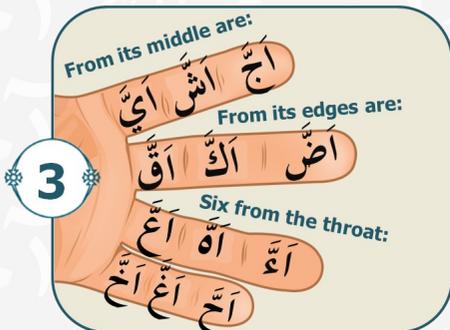
Practice:

<p>غَنِيًّا</p> <p>rich, free of need</p>	<p>عَفْوًا</p> <p>ever pardoning</p>	<p>فَظًّا</p> <p>Impolite, rude</p>	<p>قَوِيًّا</p> <p>Powerful, strong</p>
<p>مَنًّا</p> <p>conferred favor</p>	<p>ضَرًّا</p> <p>harm, harmful</p>	<p>سِرًّا</p> <p>secret, secretly</p>	<p>حَقًّا</p> <p>truly; rightly</p>
<p>*50+</p> <p>حَقِّي</p> <p>truth, right</p>	<p>فَجًّا</p> <p>path, pass</p>	<p>حَيًّا</p> <p>living</p>	<p>*25+</p> <p>كُلِّ</p> <p>for everyone</p>
<p>بِغَمٍّ</p> <p>with grief</p>	<p>شَكًّا</p> <p>doubt</p>	<p>*30+</p> <p>وَلِيًّا</p> <p>guardian</p>	<p>نَبِيًّا</p> <p>prophet</p>
<p>عَرَبِيًّا</p> <p>Arabic</p>	<p>غَنِيًّا</p> <p>free from need</p>	<p>شَرًّا</p> <p>evil</p>	<p>صُمًّا</p> <p>deaf</p>
<p>*240+</p> <p>كُلِّ</p> <p>everyone</p>	<p>*130</p> <p>رَبًّا</p> <p>cherisher</p>	<p>*30+</p> <p>عَدُوًّا</p> <p>enemy</p>	<p>قَوِيًّا</p> <p>powerful</p>

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 Hara-kaat). In this book, the Shaddah for such cases is represented by the symbol (۞) compared to the usual symbol (۝).

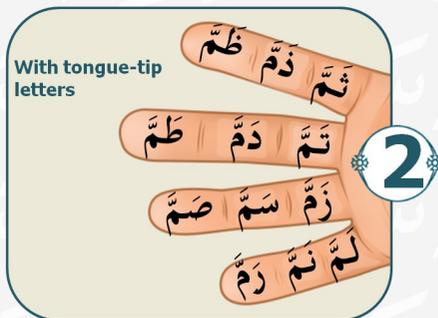
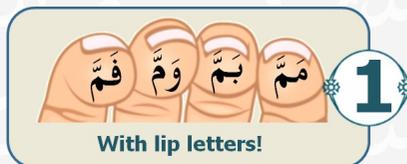
19 The Letter Poem

Only in two cases, we have Shaddah with Ghunnah: On Meem and Noon



17 The Letter Poem

Let us take the first case: م after all the letters (with Fathah on both). You can have any harakah on either of them.



Practice:

*330+	*80+	*600+	*95+
ثُمَّ	وَإِنَّ	إِنَّ	أَنَّ
then	and indeed	certainly, indeed	that
*45+	*110+	*30+	*150+
عَمَّا	مِمَّا	مِنَّا	إِنَّا
about what	from what	from us	indeed we
*30+	*60+	*25+	*30+
أَمَّا	كُنَّا	وَأَمَّا	لَمَّا
we believed	we were	and as for	when
*30	*110+	*60+	*100+
فَإِنَّمَا	إِنَّمَا	جَنَّتِ	فَلَمَّا
so only	only	garden	so when
*30+	*50	*63	*140+
إِنَّكُمْ	إِنَّكَ	إِنَّهُمْ	إِنَّهُ
indeed you all	indeed you	indeed they	indeed he
*50+	*70+	*40+	*130+
وَلَكِنَّ	جَهَنَّمَ	أَنََّّهُمْ	إِنِّي
but	Hell	that they	indeed I

<p>إِنَّهُمْ</p> <p>indeed they</p>	<p>سِرَّهُمْ</p> <p>their secret</p>	<p>وَلَهُمْ</p> <p>and for them</p>	<p>وَلَمْ</p> <p>and did not</p>
<p>*20+</p> <p>آيَةٍ</p> <p>verse, sign</p>	<p>هَذِهِ</p> <p>this</p>	<p>يَقْضِي</p> <p>will judge</p>	<p>يَهْدِي</p> <p>guides</p>
<p>رُسُلًا</p> <p>And Messengers</p>	<p>كُفُوًا</p> <p>equal, comparable</p>	<p>إِلَهًا</p> <p>god</p>	<p>خَيْرًا</p> <p>good</p>
<p>مُسْتَقِيمٌ</p> <p>straight</p>	<p>حَكِيمٌ</p> <p>the All-Wise</p>	<p>قَوِيٌّ</p> <p>strong Powerful,</p>	<p>غَنِيٌّ</p> <p>rich, free of need</p>
<p>الصَّالِحَاتِ</p> <p>the righteous deeds</p>	<p>الْقَانِتِ</p> <p>obedient</p>	<p>مَرَّتِ</p> <p>times</p>	<p>جَنَّاتٍ</p> <p>gardens</p>
<p>*35</p> <p>فَبِأَيِّ</p> <p>So which</p>	<p>خَنَاسٍ</p> <p>the one who withdraws</p>	<p>وَأَنَّ</p> <p>and that</p>	<p>فَإِنَّ</p> <p>so indeed</p>
<p>*40+</p> <p>قُلُوبُهُمْ</p> <p>their hearts</p>	<p>أَعْلَمُ</p> <p>I know</p>	<p>عَمِلُوا</p> <p>they did</p>	<p>*35+</p> <p>كَذَّبُوا</p> <p>they denied</p>

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:

2a. 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 four to five Harakaat (stretches).

<p>مَاءٍ</p> <p>water</p>	*55+	<p>شَاءَ</p> <p>he willed</p>	*55+	<p>جَاءَ</p> <p>he came</p>	
*130+	<p>أُولَئِكَ</p> <p>those</p>	*40+	<p>هَؤُلَاءِ</p> <p>these</p>	*30+	<p>سُوءٌ</p> <p>Evil</p>
*110+	<p>يَشَاءُ</p> <p>he wills</p>		<p>إِبْتِغَاءً</p> <p>to seek</p>	*30+	<p>الْأَيِّ</p> <p>favors</p>
	<p>سَوَاءٌ</p> <p>equal</p>	*30+	<p>أَوْلِيَاءَ</p> <p>protecting guardian, allies</p>	*100+	<p>السَّمَاءِ</p> <p>the heaven</p>

2b. **Lazim Madd** 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 five to six Harakaat (stretches).

<p>أَتَحَاجُّونِي</p> <p>Do you argue with me?</p>	<p>الآن</p> <p>Now?</p>	<p>جَانٌّ</p> <p>Jinn</p>
<p>الْحَاقَّةُ</p> <p>inevitable reality</p>	<p>الصَّاحَةُ</p> <p>deafening blast</p>	<p>وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ</p> <p>and nor those who go astray</p>

2c. **Separated Madd** 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*.

<p>^{*187} يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ ^{*142}</p> <p>O People!</p>	<p>بِمَا أُنزِلَ</p> <p>in what was revealed</p>	<p>فِيهَا أَبَدًا</p> <p>in it forever</p>
<p>لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ</p> <p>No god except He</p>	<p>قَالُوا آمَنَّا</p> <p>they said, we believed</p>	<p>إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ</p> <p>Indeed We have granted you</p>

Practice:

آيَةٌ sign, verse	آدَمَ Adam (A)	أَمَنَ believed	أَلٍ family, followers
عَطَاءً gift	سَوَاءً equal	آخَرَ other	سُوْءً evil
مَاءً water	وَالسَّمَاءِ and the sky	بِنَاءً ceiling, roof	جَزَاءً recompense
آلِهَةً gods	أَضَاءَتْ it illuminated	شَاءَ he willed	إِبْتِغَاءً seeking
*40+ إِسْرَائِيلَ Isra'eel (A)	*40+ الْقُرْآنُ the Qur'an	بِالْآخِرَةِ in the hereafter	وَجَاءَ and he came
*55+ بِآيَاتِنَا in our signs, verses	*35+ الْمَلَائِكَةِ the angels	آتَيْنَا we gave	أَمَنَّا we believed
وَلَا تَحْضُونِ and you don't encourage	إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ Indeed We have sent it down	شُهَدَاءَكُمْ your helpers, your witnesses	الْآخِرَةَ the hereafter

The letters in such words are not joined and are read individually. These letters are called Huroof Muqatta'aat (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 with a Madd of five to six stretches. The Madd on such letters has a pointed edge. 29 such occurrences are there in the Qur'an.

ن نُونُ	ق قَافُ	ص صَادُ
ظ ظَاهَا	يس يَا سَيِّئُ	طس طَا سَيِّئُ
الر أَلِفُ لَامُ رَا	الم أَلِفُ لَامُ مَيِّمُ	حم حَامِيْمُ
المص أَلِفُ لَامُ مَيِّمُ صَادُ	الممر أَلِفُ لَامُ مَيِّمُ رَا	طسم طَا سَيِّئُ مَيِّمُ
	حم. عسق حَامِيْمُ. عَيِّنُ سَيِّئُ قَافُ	كهيعص كَافُ هَا يَا عَيِّنُ صَادُ

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: Kasrah-letter followed by the word “Allah”	Thick : Fathah-letter or Dhammah-letter followed by the word “Allah”	
*130+ بِاللَّهِ in Allah	*2150+ نَارُ اللَّهِ the fire of Allah	*240 وَاللَّهِ By Allah!
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ In the name of Allah	أَمْرُ اللَّهِ the command of Allah	هُوَ اللَّهُ He is Allah.
*110+ وَ لِلَّهِ and for Allah	*35+ يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ Allah wants	إِنَّ اللَّهَ indeed Allah
دِينِ اللَّهِ the Deen of Allah	نَاقَةُ اللَّهِ she-camel of Allah	سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ Glory be to Allah!
*50+ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ the signs of Allah	*50+ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ the messenger of Allah	قَالَ اللَّهُ Allah said
سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ the way of Allah	نَصْرُ اللَّهِ the help of Allah	إِلَّا اللَّهُ except Allah

ث ذ ظ، ت د ط، ز س ص، ل ن ر، ش ض

These fourteen letters are called Shamsi letters: ث ذ ظ، ت د ط، ز س ص، ل ن ر، ش ض. These makhrāj of each of letters is close to that of ل. Therefore, when ال (the definite article 'the') is followed by any of these letters, ل is dropped for ease of pronunciation and a Shaddah is applied on the letter. The best example for this is: وَالشَّمْسِ (wash-shams). If you want to read that word alone then you read it with ا. For example: الشَّمْسُ (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 two simple words	In one word	
بِالْقَوْلِ الثَّابِتِ with the firm word	وَعَلَى الثَّلَاثَةِ and on the three	وَالثَّمَرَاتِ and the fruits	ث
غَافِرِ الذَّنْبِ the forgiver of sin	مِنَ الذَّهَبِ from the gold	لِلذِّكْرِ for remembrance	ذ
إِلَّا الظَّنَّ except assumption	*60+ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ from the wrongdoers	وَالظَّاهِرُ and the Ascendant	ظ
أُنزِلَتِ التَّوْرَةُ Torah was sent down	*50+ أَهْلُ التَّقْوَى worthy of fear	وَالتِّينِ By the fig	ت
*45+ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ the day of judgment	*230+ *110+ فِي الدُّنْيَا in the world	وَالدَّمَ and the blood	د
وَالْبَلَدِ الطَّيِّبِ and the good land	مِنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ from the good things	وَالطُّورِ By the mount	ط
شَجَرَةَ الزَّقُّومِ the tree of zaqqum	*20+ وَاتُوا الزَّكَاةَ and give Zakah	وَالزَّيْتُونَ and the olive	ز

In two words	In two simple words	In one word	
*25+ سَوَاءَ السَّبِيلِ soundness of the way	*180+ خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ created the heavens	وَالسَّمَاءَ and the sky	س
وَالْعَمَلُ الصَّالِحُ and the righteous work	وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ and establish the prayer	بِالصَّبْرِ through/to patience	ص
وَلَهُمُ اللَّعْنَةُ and for them is curse	هُوَ اللَّطِيفُ He is the knower of subtleties	*55+ وَاللَّيْلِ by the night	ل
*100+ عَذَابِ النَّارِ the punishment of the fire	*180+ رَبِّ النَّاسِ the Rabb of the people	*20+ وَالنَّهَارِ and the day	ن
*45 أَمِنَ الرَّسُولُ the messenger believed	*45 هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ He is the Entirely Merciful	وَالرُّوحُ and the spirit	ر
حُبِّ الشَّهَوَاتِ love of desires	*60+ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ from the Shaitan	*20 وَالشَّمْسِ By the sun	ش
*5+ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ and not those who go astray	فِي الضَّلَالَةِ in the error	وَالضُّحَى By the morning brightness	ض

You have learnt Shamsi letters in the last lesson. The rest of the fourteen (14) are Qamari (moon) letters. ب م و ف، ج ي، ك ق، ء ه، ع ح، غ خ. If ك comes before any of these, then ك is read clearly because the Makhrāj of any of these letters is away from that of ك. 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 two words	In two simple words	In one word	
^{*20+} وَبِئْسَ الْمَصِيرُ and wretched is the destination	هُمْ الْمُفْلِحُونَ they are the successful	بِالْمُتَّقِينَ with the pious	م
وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ but the righteousness	هَذَا الْبَيْتِ this house	^{*20+} بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ with clear signs	ب
وَنِعَمَ الْوَكِيلُ and best disposer of affairs	هُوَ الْوَلِيُّ He is the Guardian	وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ and with the parents	و
سُئِلُوا الْفِتْنَةَ Asked to wage war/fitnah	إِنَّ الْفَضْلَ indeed the bounty	^{*20+} وَالْفُلْكَ and the ships	ف
^{*50+} أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ companions of the garden	^{*20+} فِي الْجَحِيمِ in the hellfire	وَالْجِنِّ and the jinn	ج
وَقَالَتِ الْيَهُودُ and the Jews said	^{*20+} مَالَ الْيَتِيمِ the property of the orphan	وَبِالْيَوْمِ and in the day	ي
أَلْسِنَتُهُمُ الْكَذِبِ their tongues, the untruth	^{*160+} ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابِ this the book	^{*20+} لِلْكَافِرِينَ for the disbelievers	ك

In two words	In two simple words	In one word	
^{*70} يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ the day of resurrection	ذِي الْقُرْبَى the relative	^{*20} وَالْقَمَرَ and the moon	ق
رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى your Rabb, the Most High	^{*440+} فِي الْأَرْضِ in the earth	^{*20+} بِالْآخِرَةِ in the hereafter	ء
عَذَابِ الْهُونِ punishment of humiliation	مِنَ الْهَالِكِينَ of those who perish	^{*20+} بِالْهُدَى in the guidance	ه
^{*85} شَدِيدِ الْعَذَابِ severe in punishment	^{*60+} رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ the Lord of the worlds	وَالْعَصْرِ By the time.	ع
^{*60+} فِي الْحَيَاةِ in the life	^{*100+} مِنَ الْحَقِّ from the truth	^{*20+} الْحَمْدُ all praise and thanks	ح
مَتَاعِ الْغُرُورِ the enjoyment of delusion	مِنَ الْغَمِّ from the distress	بِالْغَيْبِ in the unseen	غ
هُمُ الْخٰسِرُونَ they are the losers	فِي الْخَلْقِ in the creation	بِالْخَيْرِ in/with the good	خ

1. 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	يَعِظُكُمْ بِهِ
you would cleanse them thereby	admonishes you
بَعْضُهُمْ بِبَعْضٍ	أَمْ بَعِيدٌ
some of them with some others	or far
وَكَلْبُهُمْ بَاسِطٌ	أَيَأْمُرُكُمْ بِالْكَفْرِ
and their dog outstretching	would he enjoin you with unbelief?
آتَيْتُمْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ	فَاحْكُم بَيْنَهُمْ
you gave according to usage	judge between them

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

عَلَيْكُمْ مِّنْ	لَّهُمْ مَا
on you from	for them whatever
فَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ	يَأْتِكُمْ مِّثْلُ
so from them who	from you what

3. Express: When a Meem-with-Sukoon is followed by any other letter, then read م normally.

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

هُمْ فِيهَا	عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ
on you from	for them whatever

The letter Raa (pronounced somewhat similar to **Raw**) is not the same as that of English R. The Arabic ر has a low frequency. 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 for ر, رِ	RULE-1: Thick for رُ, رٌ, رٍ		
رِزْقٌ provision	صِرَاطٌ path	*110+ رَبِّكَ your Rabb	*40+ رَبِّهِ his Rabb
ذِكْرٌ remembrance	*25+ وَرَسُولُهُ and His messenger	*30+ رَبِّكُمَا the Rabb of you two	*80+ رَبِّهِمْ their Rabb
*50+ أَمْرٌ command	*60+ إِبْرَاهِيمَ Ibrahim (A)	*30+ أَكْثَرُ most	*95 رَبِّي my Rabb
*50+ أَجْرٌ reward	كَثِيرًا many	*20+ أَكْثَرَهُمْ most of them	*70+ رَبَّنَا our Rabb

Thin: Kasrah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ﺯ)	RULE-2: Thick: Fathah-letter or Dhammah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ﺯ)		
وَاصْبِرْ and persevere!	*45+ أَرْسَلْنَا we sent	*280+ الْأَرْضِ the earth	*150+ وَالْأَرْضِ and the earth
فِرْعَوْنَ Pharaoh	*20 الْعَرْشِ the throne	أَكْبَرَ greater	الْقُرْآنِ the Qur'an

Thin: Kasrah-letter is followed by a letter with a Sukoon and then a Raa-Saakinah.	RULE-3: Thick: Fathah-letter or Dhammah-letter is followed by a letter with a Sukoon and then a Raa-Saakinah (ﺯ)		
حِجْرٌ forbidden	شُكْرٌ thanksgiving	وَالْعَصْرِ By the time	وَالْفَجْرِ By the dawn

RULE-4: If a Kasrah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ﺯ) and the next letter is one of the غ، خ، ق، ط، ص then the ز is pronounced thick.

فِرْقَةٍ group	قِرْطَائِسٍ a parchment	بِالْمِرْصَادِ Ever Watchful.
-------------------	----------------------------	----------------------------------

RULE-5: If a soft Yaa is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ﺯ) then the ز should be pronounced thin.

غَيْرٌ	سَيْرٌ	طَيْرٌ	*150+ خَيْرٌ
--------	--------	--------	-----------------

If a Noon-Saakinah (Noon with a Sukoon: نْ) or a Tanween is followed by any of the throat letters ع ه غ خ then pronounce the نْ or the Tanween clearly. Just read it the normal way. Skip the Alif or Yaa after double-Fathah when you read the words together.

Tanween	Noon-Saakinah		
always between two words	Between two words	in one word	
هُدًى أَوْ guidance or	أَنْ آمِنُوا ^{*500+} that believe!	وَيَنْتَوْنِ go far away	ء
وَنُوحًا هَدَيْنَا And Noah, We guided	وَإِنْ هُمْ ^{*170+} and not they	مِنْهُمْ from them	ه
شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ ^{*120+} Knowing of things.	فَإِنْ عُدْنَا ^{*95+} so if we were to return	أَنْعَمْتَ You bestowed favors	ع
عَيْنٍ حَمِئَةٍ spring of dark mud	مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ any good	وَأَنْحَرُ and sacrifice	ح
رَبِّ غَفُورٌ the oft-forgiving Rabb	مِنْ غَيْرٍ ^{*65+} Without	فَسَيَنْغِضُونَ then they will shake	غ
عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ All-Knowing Acquainted	مِنْ خَيْرٍ any good	وَالْمُنْخَنِقَةُ and the strangled	خ

If a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by any of the letters that are close to the Makhraj of Noon (ث ذ ظ، ت د ط، ز س ص، ج ش، ض ك ق) then suppress the نْ or the Tanween and merge it with the following letter with Ghunnah. Different printed Books of the Qur'an have different shapes for Sukoon. In this book, we have used a little rotated Sukoon sign for hiding of Noon-Saakinah. For Tanween, the ikhfaa signs are (◻ ◻) instead of the common ones (◻ ◻). Skip the Alif or Yaa after double-Fathah when you read the words together.

Tanween	Noon-Saakinah (التَّوْنُ السَّاكِنَةُ)		
Always between two words	in two words	in one word	
خَالِدًا فِيهَا will abide eternally	*25+ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ from his blessing	*36+ أَنْفُسَهُمْ themselves	ف
مَاءً تَجَاجَا pouring water	*80+ فَمَنْ ثَقُلَتْ So whose scales are heavy	أُنْثَى Female	ث
نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةً soul ... going to taste	مِنْ ذَكَرٍ any male	أَنْذِرْ Warn!	ذ
ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا deepening shade	مِنْ ظَهِيرٍ any assistant	يَنْظُرُ looks	ظ
فَرِيقًا تَقْتُلُونَ a group, you kill	مِنْ تَحْتِهَا From beneath them	*55 أَنْتَ You	ت
قِنَوَانٌ دَانِيَةٌ clusters hanging low	مِنْ دُونِهِ Other than him	*110+ عِنْدَ Near	د
قَوْمًا طَاغِينَ thus not	مِنْ طِينٍ from clay	يَنْطِقُ speaks	ط

Tanween	Noon-Saakinah		
Always between two words	in two words	in one word	
<p>يَوْمَئِذٍ زُرْقًا</p> <p>on that day, blue-eyed</p>	<p>مِنْ زَكَاةٍ</p> <p>from Zakah</p>	<p>^{*45+} أَنْزَلَ</p> <p>sent down</p>	ز
<p>قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا</p> <p>words of appropriate justice</p>	<p>عَنْ سَبِيلٍ</p> <p>from the path</p>	<p>الْإِنْسَانَ</p> <p>the man</p>	س
<p>عَمَلًا صَالِحًا</p> <p>righteous deed</p>	<p>مِنْ صِيَامٍ</p> <p>from fast</p>	<p>يُنصَرُونَ</p> <p>they will be helped</p>	ص
<p>فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ</p> <p>so patience is most fitting</p>	<p>مَنْ جَاءَ</p> <p>whoever comes</p>	<p>وَالْإِنجِيلَ</p> <p>and the Injeel</p>	ج
<p>نَفْسٌ شَيْءًا</p> <p>soul, thing</p>	<p>مِنْ شَيْءٍ</p> <p>any thing</p>	<p>أَنْشَأَكُمْ</p> <p>raised you</p>	ش
<p>قَوْمًا ضَالِّينَ</p> <p>people astray</p>	<p>وَمَنْ ضَلَّ</p> <p>and who goes astray</p>	<p>مَنْضُودٍ</p> <p>Layered</p>	ض
<p>رِزْقٌ كَرِيمٌ</p> <p>noble provision</p>	<p>^{*180+} إِنْ كُنْتُمْ ^{*350+}</p> <p>if you are</p>	<p>^{*20+} عَنْكُمْ</p> <p>from you</p>	ك
<p>عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ</p> <p>over everything competent</p>	<p>مِنْ قَرِيبٍ</p> <p>from near, soon after</p>	<p>لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ</p> <p>Surely will return</p>	ق

1. Merger with Ghunnah: If a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by any of these letters (ي ن م) then merge the ة or the Tanween with the following letter with a Ghunnah. This merger is indicated by a Shaddah sign on the following letter. In this book, we have used a slightly different Shaddah symbol (ّ) to emphasize the Ghunnah on it.

*20+	لِقَوْمٍ يَّعْقِلُونَ for a people who use reason	*50+	لِمَنْ يَّشَاءُ to the one who He wills	ى
*65	شَيْءٍ نَّحْنُ thing, us		مِنْ نَّعْمَةٍ any favor	ن
	عَدُوٍّ مُّبِينٍ clear enemy		مِنْ مَّاءٍ from water	م
	سِنَةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ slumber and not sleep		مِنْ وَّلِيٍّ any guardian	و

2. Merger without Ghunnah: If a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by any of two letters (ل ر), then merge the ة or the Tanween with the following letter without Ghunnah. This merger is generally shown by Shaddah sign on the following letter.

	يَوْمًا لَا day, not	*160+	مَنْ لَّمْ who, not	ل
	غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ forgiving and merciful	*40+	مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ from your Rabb	ن

3. Exception: Within words, such as in these four, there is no merger of Noon-Saakinah:

دُنْيَا، بُنْيَان، صُنُوفَان، قِنُونَان

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	
always between two words	Between two words	in one word
شَهِيدًا بَيْنَنَا witness among us	عَنْ بَعْضِ *220+ of a part	أَنْبَاءٍ news
أَبَدًا بِمَا ever, for what	وَمَنْ بَلَغَ and whomever it reaches	أَنْبِيَاءَ Prophets
*30+ أُمَّةٍ بِشَهِيدٍ a nation, with a witness	*140+ مِنْ بَعْدِ After	يُنْبَغِي befitting, allowable
مُسَخَّرَاتٍ بِأَمْرِهِ subjected by His command	فَإِنْ بَغَتْ But if it oppresses	لِجَنْبِهِ on his side
*40+ خَبِيرٌ بِصِيرٍ Aware All-Seeing-All	لَمْ تَكُنْ بَيْنَكُمْ never been between you	تُنْبِتُ grows
صُمٌّ بُكْمٌ deaf, dumb	أَكُنْ بِدُعَائِكَ have I been in my supplication to You	سُنْبُلَةٍ spikes

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. The meanings are not provided here because these are better understood in the context of ayaat.

*40	<p>نُوحِ ابْنَهُ</p> <p>وَأَمْوَالٍ اقْتَرَفْتُمُوهَا</p> <p>خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ</p>	<p>يَوْمَئِذٍ الْحَقُّ</p> <p>قَوْمًا لِلَّهِ</p> <p>كَرَمًا إِشْتَدَّتْ</p>
-----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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.

مُرْتَابٍ 34 الَّذِينَ

When you continue	When you stop!
<p>مُرْتَابٍ 34 الَّذِينَ</p>	<p>مُرْتَابٍ 34 الَّذِينَ</p>

إِلَّا نُفُورًا 42 اسْتِكْبَارًا

When you continue	When you stop!
<p>إِلَّا نُفُورًا 42 اسْتِكْبَارًا</p>	<p>إِلَّا نُفُورًا 42 اسْتِكْبَارًا</p>

هُمَزَةٌ لُّمَزَةٌ 1 الَّذِي

When you continue	When you stop!
هُمَزَةٌ لُّمَزَةٌ 1 الَّذِي	هُمَزَةٌ لُّمَزَةٌ 1 الَّذِي

عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا 138 الَّذِينَ

When you continue	When you stop!
عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا 138 الَّذِينَ	عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا 138 الَّذِينَ

مُنِيبٌ 33 ادْخُلُوهَا

When you continue	When you stop!
مُنِيبٌ 33 ادْخُلُوهَا	مُنِيبٌ 33 ادْخُلُوهَا

In many cases, ا و ی are written but not pronounced as shown below.

Rule No-01. If any Fathah-, Kasrah-, or dhammah-letter is followed by another letter with sukoon or Shaddah and if there are alif, waaw, or yaa in between the two, then

وَالشَّمْسِ وَشَّمْسٍ	وَالْقَمَرِ وَلْقَمَرٍ	فَالْيَوْمِ فَلْيَوْمٍ
--------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

Rule No-02. If you see a small circle on alif, then drop that alif

وَمَلَأِيهِ وَمَلِئِهِ	لِشَايِءٍ لِشِئِءٍ	أَفَايِنُ أَفِينُ
لَنْ نَدْعُوًا لَنْ نَدْعُوَ	لِتَتْلُوًا لِتَتْلُوَ	ثَمُودًا ثَمُودَ
بِئْسَ الْإِسْمُ بِئْسَ لِسْمٌ	وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا وَلَا وُضِعُوا	لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ لِلَّهِ

Rule No-03. The word اَنَا is read as اَنَّ in the Qur'an even though no circle is placed above the Alif. Don't stretch for Alif-Madd. اَنَا means I. However, if you stop at اَنَا , then stretch for the Alif-madd.

فَانَا	وَانَا	اَنَا
فَانَ	وَانَ	انَ

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

عَيْسَى	مُوسَى	مَاوَى
عَيْسَ	مُوسَ	مَاوَ

Rule No-05 If there is no sign on ع then just drop that letter. Don't read it! No sign – no sound!

إِلَى الَّذِينَ	عَلَى اللَّهِ	فِي الْأَرْضِ
إِلَ الَّذِينَ	عَلَ اللَّهِ	فِ لَأَرْضِ
فَتَرَى الَّذِينَ	عَيْسَى ابْنَ	عَسَى اللَّهُ
فَتَرَ لَّذِينَ	عَيْسَ بَنَ	عَسَ اللَّهُ

Rule No-06. If there is no sign on **و** then just drop that letter. Don't read it! No sign – no sound!

<p>الزَّكوةُ</p> <p>الزَّكَّةُ</p>	<p>الصَّلوةُ</p> <p>الصَّلَّةُ</p>	<p>الْحَيوةُ</p> <p>الْحَيَّةُ</p>
<p>وَلَا أُصَلِّبَنَّكُمْ</p> <p>وَلَا أُصَلِّبَنَّكُمْ</p>	<p>أُولِيكَ</p> <p>أَلِيكَ</p>	<p>وَأُولُوا الْأَرْحَامِ</p> <p>وَأُلُّ الْأَرْحَامِ</p>

أُولَئِكَ	ذَلِكَ	هَؤُلَاءِ	هَذَا
those	that	these	this
الْكَرِيمِ	الْعَظِيمِ	الْعَلِيمِ	الرَّحِيمِ
The noble	the Magnificent	All-Knowing	the most Merciful
إِنْسَانَ	أُنزِلَ	وَأَنْتُمْ	عَنْكُمْ
Man	is sent down	and you all	with you all
السَّاعَةَ	النَّبِيِّ	الْآيَاتِ	الْأَمْرِ
the hour	the Prophet	verses, signs	the matter
وَقُلْ رَبِّ	وَمَنْ مَعَهُ	مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ	مِنْ وَّلِيٍّ
and say: My Lord!	and those with him	any favor	any guardian
فِيهَا أَبَدًا	بِمَا أُنزِلَ	شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ	قَوْلًا شَدِيدًا
in it forever	in what was sent down	thing, competent	speak words straight to the point
كَهَيْعَصَ	الْحَاقَّةُ	فَأُولَئِكَ	إِسْرَائِيلَ
---	The Inevitable Reality	so those	Isra'eel (A)

When you stop, take a breath and break the voice. If you stop in the middle of a verse, make sure that the meanings are not distorted.

Rule # 1. If the last letter has **Fathah**, **Kasrah**, or **Dhammah**, make it **Saakin**.



شَكَرٌ	←	شَكَرَ	—
وَالْعَصْرُ	←	وَالْعَصِرِ	—
وَالْفَتْحُ	←	وَالْفَتْحِ	—

Hamzah as the last letter

شُهِدَآءُ	←	شُهِدَآءِ	—
السَّمَاءُ	←	السَّمَاءِ	—
يَشَاءُ	←	يَشَاءِ	—

Rule # 2a. If the last letter is an **Alif-Madd**, **Yaa-Madd**, or **Waaw-Madd**, or **standing-Fathah**, **standing-Kasrah**, or **Standing-Dhammah**



هَذَا	←	هَذَا	
زَلْزَالَهَا	←	زَلْزَالَهَا	ا
لِذِكْرِي	←	لِذِكْرِي	
جَنَّتِي	←	جَنَّتِي	ـِ
وَاعْبُدُوا	←	وَاعْبُدُوا	ـِ
تَعُولُوا	←	تَعُولُوا	ـِ

Rule # 2b. If the last letter is has **standing-Fathah**, **standing-Kasrah**, or **Standing-Dhammah**

ظَهْ	←	ظَهْ	
مَاوِي	←	مَاوِي	ا
قَلِي	←	قَلِي	

رَبِّهِ	←	رَبِّهِ	—
بِهِ	←	بِهِ	ِ
رَبُّهُ	←	رَبُّهُ	ُ
لَهُ	←	لَهُ	ُ

Rule # 2c. If there is an **Alif Madd**, **Yaa-Madd**, or a **Waaw-Madd** before the last letter, then you can **stop with 2, 4, or 6 Harakaat**. This generally occurs at the end of an ayah.



تُكَذِّبَانُ	←	تُكَذِّبَانِ	+ نَا
الرَّحِيمِ	←	الرَّحِيمِ	+ يَ
فَيَكُونُ	←	فَيَكُونُ	+ وُ

Rule # 2d. If there is a Soft-Yaa or a Soft-Waaw before the last letter, then you can stop with 2, 4, or 6 Harakaat. This generally occurs at the end of an ayah.



وَالصَّيْفِ	←	وَالصَّيْفِ	+يِ
دَيْنِ	←	دَيْنِ	
خَوْفِ	←	خَوْفِ	+وُ

Rule # 3a. If the letter (or the one before it) has Tanween (Double-Fathah, Double-Kasrah, or Double-Dhammah):



تَوَّابًا	←	تَوَّابًا	اُ
مَاءًا	←	مَاءًا	ءُ
هُدًى	←	هُدًى	ىِ
مُسَمًّى	←	مُسَمًّى	

بِنَهْرٍ ←	بِنَهْرٍ	ـ
------------	----------	---

بَشْرٍ ←	بَشْرٍ	ة
----------	--------	---

Rule # 3b. Same is true for Hamzah at the end

سُوءٍ ←	سُوءٍ	ـ
---------	-------	---

شِفَاءٍ ←	شِفَاءٍ	ة
-----------	---------	---

Rule # 3c. In Arabic, the rounded ة is used for feminine nouns. For example, مُسَلِمَةٌ. if you stop at such words, then convert the ة into ت and make it **Sakin**. This is true for **Fathah**, **Kasrah**, or **Dhammah** too!

مُسَلِمَةٌ ←	مُسَلِمَةٌ	ة
--------------	------------	---

رَاضِيَةٌ ←	رَاضِيَةٌ	ة
-------------	-----------	---

هَآوِيَةٌ ←	هَآوِيَةٌ	ة
-------------	-----------	---

In Arabic, the rounded ة is used for feminine nouns. For example, مُسَلِّمَةٌ if you stop at such words, then convert the ة into ة and make it **Sakin**. This is true for **Fathah**, **Kasrah**, or **Dhammah** too!



كَانَتْ الْقَاضِيَةُ	←	كَانَتْ الْقَاضِيَةُ	ة
يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ	←	يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ	ة
الْقَارِعَةُ	←	الْقَارِعَةُ	ة

Rule # 4. If the last letter has **Sukoon**, **keep it**.



أَعْمَالُهُمْ	←	أَعْمَالُهُمْ	◌ْ
حِسَابِيَهُ	←	حِسَابِيَهُ	◌ْ

Rule # 5. If the last letter has Shaddah:

5a. If the last letter has Shaddah, stop it with Shaddah (without Harakah).



الْمُسْتَقَرِّ	←	الْمُسْتَقَرِّ	◌ّ
السَّامِرِيِّ	←	السَّامِرِيِّ	◌ّ

Rule # 5b. If the last letter has Shaddah on Meem or Noon, stop it with Ghunnah.



الْغَمَّ	←	الْغَمَّ	م
جَانَّ	←	جَانَّ	ن

Rule # 5c. If the last letter has Shaddah on Qalqalah letters, stop it with strongest Qalqalah.



بِالْحَقِّ	←	بِالْحَقِّ	س
فِي الْحَجِّ	←	فِي الْحَجِّ	
تَبَّ	←	تَبَّ	

If you start (after stopping or otherwise):

1. If the word starts with (ان) or (ان) then start with ا otherwise see the left column.

اَتَّبِعُوا ← اَتَّبِعُوا	اَلَّذِي ← اَلَّذِي
اِتَّبَاعَ ← اِتَّبَاعَ	اَلَّذِينَ ← اَلَّذِينَ
اَتَّبِعُوا ← اَتَّبِعُوا	اَلَّتِي ← اَلَّتِي

2. If the word starts with an 'Alif and a Saakin letter, then:

- * Start with ا if the third letter has Fathah (on ا in اَذْهَبَ) or Kasrah (on ا in اَضْرَبَ).
- * Start with ا if the third letter has Dhammah (on ا in اَشْكُرُ).

The left column under Rule No. 1 above follows the same rule because a letter with Shaddah is similar to a letter with a Sukoon.

- If the 3rd letter has Dhammah, apply Dhammah to the first 'Alif:

قَالَ اذْهَبْ فَمَنْ تَبِعَكَ مِنْهُمْ

-- اذْهَبْ فَمَنْ تَبِعَكَ مِنْهُمْ

Start
with
ا

فَقُلْنَا اضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ

-- اضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ

Start
with
ا

اَنْ اَشْكُرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ

-- اَشْكُرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ

Start
with
ا

Stop Signs

To ensure that we recite properly and don't commit mistakes in the meanings of the verses, stop signs are placed in the Qur'an. If there is more than one sign, upper most sign or the first sign (on the right) is given preference. This arrangement also shows that the Qur'an has to be understood by the reciter and the listener. For almost every case, an example verse is provided below it.

Sign	Meaning	Explanation
م	Compulsory لازم	You must stop here otherwise the meanings will be mixed up.
لَقَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْلَ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ فَقِيرٌ وَنَحْنُ أَغْنِيَاءُ سَنَكْتُبُ مَا قَالُوا		
○	Given at the verse Ending along with an Ayah number.	Stop according to Sunnah of the Prophet (Pbuh)
وَإِنَّهُ لَحَقُّ الْيَقِينِ ○		
سكته / س	Stop	Stop for a duration of 2 Hara-kah without taking a breath and then continue.
وَقِيلَ مَنْ سَكَّتَ زَاقٍ (27)		
وقفة	Stop	It is a long Saktah (سكته). 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 إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ (286)		
مع مع ∴ ∴	Pair of 3-dots	Stop at one of them.
ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ		
ط	Stop	Better to stop at this signal.
يُضِلُّ بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِي بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ (26)		

SIGN	Meaning	Explanation
قف	Stop	Stop here.
أُولَئِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ صَلَوَاتٌ مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَرَحْمَةٌ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُهْتَدُونَ ﴿157﴾		
ج، صل	Permissible	You may stop or continue.
يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ		
لا	لا on the circle	You may continue or stop.
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿2﴾		
ز، ص، ق، صل		Better to continue.
ذَلِكَ بِمَا عَصَوْا وَكَانُوا يَعْتَدُونَ ﴿112﴾ وَلَا تَشْتَرُوا بِآيَاتِي ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا وَإِيَّايَ فَاتَّقُونِ ﴿41﴾ فَأَخْرَجَهُمَا مِمَّا كَانَا فِيهِ أُولَئِكَ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى النَّارِ وَاللَّهُ يَدْعُوا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَالْمَغْفِرَةِ بِآذِنِهِ		
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.
الَّذِينَ تَتَوَفَّيهِمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ طَيِّبِينَ يَقُولُونَ سَلَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ ادْخُلُوا الْجَنَّةَ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿32﴾		

In the name of Allah
Practice for Tajweed

www.understandquran.com

MashaAllah! You have learnt how to read the Qur'an along with basic Tajweed. Let us recite the following selections as a practical exercise for correct recitation of the Qur'an for those surahs and verses which you recite almost everyday.

Please note the following:

- The first cell below each word mentions those letters where common mistakes are committed.
- 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:

- 3SS 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، ؤ) or Hamzah ع ء ؤ و ئ Many people skip the starting jerk while reading it.
- Don't recite the Arabic letter Raa like English R. English R has high frequency and Arabic Raa has low frequency... somewhat similar to how Mexicans or Spanish say it.
- Madd-letters have to be pronounced with Madd. In the cells, Madd-letters will be identified in the 2nd or lower cell. They can be of three types
 - با، تا، ثا، جا، حا، ...
 - بي، تي، ثي، جي، حي، ...
 - أو، يُو، نُو، تُو، جُو، حُو، ...

Surah Al-Fatihah

الرَّحِيمِ		مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ		بِاللَّهِ		أَعُوذُ	
ر		شَيء، ط		ل thin		أ، ع، ذ	
3SS	Thick ر	ط	Thick ط			عُوذُ	
الرَّحِيمِ ١		الرَّحْمَنِ		اللَّهِ		بِسْمِ	
ر ح		ر ح		ل thin			
3SS	Thick ر حِي	Thick ر					
الْعَلَمِينَ ٢		رَبِّ		لِلَّهِ		الْحَمْدُ	
ع		ر		ل thin		أ، ح	
3SS	عَا	Thick ر					
الدِّينِ ٤		يَوْمِ		مَلِكِ		الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ٣	
ر ح		ر ح		ر ح		ر ح	
دِي		Soft يُو		مَا		Thick ر	
نَسْتَعِينُ ٥		وَإِيَّاكَ		نَعْبُدُ		إِيَّاكَ	
ع		إ، ي		ع		إ، ي	
3SS		يَا		thin ع		يَا	
المُسْتَقِيمِ ٦		الصِّرَاطِ		إِهْدِنَا			
س، ق		ص، ر، ط		إ، هـ			
3SS	High ق	ص ر ط thick		ز،			
عَلَيْهِمْ ٧		أَنْعَمْتَ		الَّذِينَ		صِرَاطِ	
ع		ع، ن		ذ		ص ر ط Thick	
Soft لِي				ذِي			
وَالضَّالِّينَ ٧		عَلَيْهِمْ		الْمَعْضُوبِ		غَيْرِ	
ض		ع		غ، ض		غ	
Madd	3SS	soft لِي		soft غِي		High غ	

Surah Al-'Asr

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْعَصْرِ 1	إِنَّ	الْإِنْسَانَ	لَفِي	خُسْرٍ 2
ع and ص	أ	أ	خ	خ
Thick ر at stopping	ن : Ghunnah	نُ hide	في	Thick ر at stopping
إِلَّا	الَّذِينَ	آمَنُوا	وَعَمِلُوا	الصَّالِحَاتِ
ا	ذ	ا	و، ع	ص، ح
	ذِي	ا، نُو		صا، حا
وَتَوَاصَوْا	بِالْحَقِّ 3	وَتَوَاصَوْا	وَتَوَاصَوْا	بِالصَّبْرِ 3
و، ص	ق	و، ص	و، ص	ر، ص
وا	Soft صو	وا	Soft صو	ز thick, Qql ب

Surah Al-Humazah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَيْلٌ	لِّكُلِّ	هُمَزَةٍ	لُّمَزَةٍ 1
و، ي		ه	
Soft وَي			Stop with ه
الَّذِي	جَمَعَ	مَالًا	وَوَعَدَدَهُ 2
ذ	ع		و، ع
ذِي		ما، merge with ghunnah	Stop with ه
يَحْسَبُ	أَنَّ	مَالَهُ	أَخْلَدَهُ 3
ح	أ		أ، خ
	Ghunnah	ما، Det-Madd	Stop with ه
كَلَّا	لَيُنْبَذَنَّ	فِي	الْحُطَمَةِ 4
	ذ		ح، ط
لَا	Two ghunnahs; change with م		Stop with ه

وَمَا		أَذْرِكَ		مَا		الْحُطْمَةُ 5	
و		ا، ر		ح and ط			
مَا		Qql د	ز	ر thick	Stop with ٥		
نَارُ		اللَّهِ		الْمُوقَدَةُ 6			
نَا		Thick ر		Thick ل		ق	
نَا		Thick ر		Thick ل		Stop with ٥	
الَّتِي		تَطَّلَعُ		عَلَى		الْأَفِيدَةُ 7	
طي		ط، ع		ع		أ، ء	
تي		Thick ط		ع		Stop with ٥	
إِنَّهَا		عَلَيْهِمْ		مُؤَصَّدَةٌ 8			
إِ		ع and ي		ص and و			
Ghunnah، هَا		نِي Soft		Stop with ٥			
فِي		عَمَدٍ		مُمَدَّدَةٌ 9			
فِي		ع		ع			
في		Merge with Ghunnah		Stop with ٥			
Surah Al-Feel							
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ							
الْم		تَر		كَيْفَ		فَعَلَ	
أ		Thick ر		كفي soft		ع	
رَبُّكَ		بِأَصْحَابِ		الْفِيلِ 1			
ر		أ، ص، ح		ح			
Thick ر		خا		في		3SS	
الْم يَجْعَلُ		كَيْدَهُمْ		فِي تَضَلُّيلٍ 2			
أ، ع		كفي Soft		Thick ص			
Qql		كفي Soft		في		3SS	

وَأَرْسَلَ		عَلَيْهِمْ		طَيْرًا		أَبَابِيلَ 3	
ر Thick		نئي Soft		طي Soft		ا Thick	
تَرْمِيهِمْ		بِحِجَارَةٍ		مِّنْ		سَجِيلٍ 4	
ر		ح and ر		م Ghunnah in ن		3SS	
Thick ر		hide م		Thick ر		3SS	
فَجَعَلَهُمْ		كَعَصْفٍ		مَّاكُولٍ 5		ع	
ع		ص Thick		ع، ص merger with ghunnah		3SS	
Surah Quraysh							
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ							
لَايِلَفٍ		قُرَيْشٍ 1		ق		High	
اي، ل		زي soft		3SS			
الفِهِم		رِحْلَةَ		الشِّتَاءِ		وَالصَّيْفِ 2	
اي، لا		ح		ء		ص	
ان Two		Thick ر		Att-Madd		صني soft	
3SS							
فَلْيَعْبُدُوا		رَبِّ		هَذَا		الْبَيْتِ 3	
ع		ر		ذ			
ذو		Thick ر		ها		Soft	
3SS							
الَّذِي		أَطَعَهُمْ		مِّنْ		جُوعٍ 4	
أ، ذ		أ، ط، ع		م Ghunnah in ن		ع	
ذي		Qql ط				جُو	
وَأَمْنَهُمْ		مِّنْ		خَوْفٍ 4		ع	
ا				خ			
merge with Ghunnah، ا		clear ن		خو soft		3SS	

Surah Al-Ma'un

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَرَأَيْتَ				
الَّذِي		يُكَذِّبُ		بِالَّذِينَ ^ط 1
ذ		ذ		ا، و، ء
3SS		ذِي		soft ءي thick ر
فَذَلِكِ				
الَّذِي		يَدْعُ		الْيَتِيمَ ^ل 2
ذ		ع		ي
ذِي		ذِي		3SS
وَلَا				
يَحْضُ		عَلَى		الْمَسْكِينِ ^ط 3
و		ع		ط، ع
Thick ض		ل		عَا
3SS		لَا		3SS
فَقَوْلٍ				
لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ^ل 4				و
ص				وَي
Do not stop here, otherwise the meanings change.				Soft
الَّذِينَ				
هُمْ		عَنْ		صَلَاتِهِمْ
ذ		ع		ص
ذِي		نْ Ikhfa		لَا
3SS		سَا		3SS
الَّذِينَ				
هُمْ		يُرَاءُونَ ^ل 6		ذ
ه		ذ		ذ
Att-Madd		ذ		ذ
وَيَمْنَعُونَ				
الْمَاعُونَ ^ع 7				ذ
ع				و، ي، ع
3SS				غُو
غُو		مَا		غُو

Surah Al-Kawthar

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا		أَعْطَيْنَاكَ		الْكَوْثَرَ ^ط 1	
ا		آ، ع، ط		ث، ر	
Det-Madd نَا		ظني Soft		كو soft	
Ghunnah نَ		نَا		ز thick	
فَصَلِّ		لِرَبِّكَ		وَأَنْحَرْ ^ط 2	
ص		ر		ح، ر	
Thick ص		Thick ر		Thick ز	
إِنَّ		شَانِكَ		هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ^ع 3	
ا		ء		و، ا	
Ghunnah نَ		شَا		Qql ب	
				Thick ز	

Surah Al-Kafirun

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ		يَا أَيُّهَا		الْكَافِرُونَ ^{لا} 1	
ق		يا، ا			
High ق		يَا		كا	
3SS		زُو		3SS	
لَا		أَعْبُدُ		مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ^{لا} 2	
		ا، ع		ع	
لا				دُو	
3SS				3SS	
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ		عِبْدُونَ		مَا أَعْبُدُ ^ج 3	
و، ا		ع		ا، ع	
Ikhfa نَ		غ		دُو	
د		Qql at stop		Det-Madd مَا	
وَلَا أَنَا		عَابِدُ مَا		عَبَدْتُمْ ^{لا} 4	
و، ا		ع		ع	
Det-Madd لَا		مَ Ghunnah		عَبْتُمْ Idgham	
أَنَّ					

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ		عِبُدُونَ		مَا		أَعْبُدُ 5	
و، أ		ع				ع، أ	
نْ Ikhfa		عا		Det-Madd		د Qql at stop	
لَكُمْ		دِينُكُمْ		وَلِي		دِينِ 6	
م		و					
دي				دي		3SS	
Surat Al-Nasr							
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ							
إِذَا		جَاءَ		نَصْرُ		اللَّهِ	
ا، ذ		ء		ص، ر		ث Hams	
ذَا		جَاءَ		Thick ل		Thick ل	
وَرَأَيْتَ		النَّاسِ		يَدْخُلُونَ			
و، أ				خ			
Soft أي		نْ Ghunnah		د Qql on		نو	
Thick ر							
فِي		دِينِ اللَّهِ		أَفْوَجًا 2			
				ا، ف			
في		دي		Thin ل		وا	
						جا	
فَسَبِّحْ		بِحَمْدِ		رَبِّكَ		وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ ٣	
ح		ح		ر		و	
				Thick ر		thin ر	
إِنَّهُ		كَانَ		تَوَابًا 3			
ا							
نْ Ghunnah		ه		كا		وا	
						با	

Surah Al-Falaq

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ	أَعُوذُ	بِرَبِّ	الْفَلَقِ
ق	ا، ع، ذ	ر	ق
High ق	عُو	Thick ر	ق Qql at stop
مِنْ شَرِّ	مَا	حَلَقَ	
ر		خ، ق	
Ikhfa ن	Thin ر	ق Qql at stop	مَا
وَمِنْ شَرِّ	غَاسِقِ	إِذَا وَقَبِ	
ر	غ، ق	ا، ذ، ق	
Ikhfa ن	Thin ر	ق Qql at stop	High غ
وَمِنْ شَرِّ	النَّفْثِ	فِي الْعُقَدِ	
ر	ث	ع، ق	
Ikhfa ن	Thin ر	ق Qql at stop	ن Ghunnah
وَمِنْ شَرِّ	حَاسِدِ	إِذَا	حَسَدِ
ر	ح	ا، ذ	ح
Ikhfa ن	Thin ر	حَا	ق Qql at stop

Surah Al-Nas

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ	أَعُوذُ	بِرَبِّ	النَّاسِ
ق	ا، ع، ذ	ر	
High ق	عُو	Thick ر	ن Ghunnah
مَلِكِ	النَّاسِ	إِلَهِ النَّاسِ	
		ا	
	ن Ghunnah	ن Ghunnah	
مِنْ شَرِّ	الْوَسْوَاسِ	الْخَنَّاسِ	
ر	ه	خ	
Ikhfa ن	Thin ر	ن Ghunnah	وَا

الَّذِي		يُوسُوسُ		فِي صُدُورِ		النَّاسِ 5	
		ض				ذ	
Ghunnah نَ		في، دُو					
مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ				وَالنَّاسِ 6			
Ghunnah نَ		3SS		Ghunnah نَ			
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ							
رَبَّنَا		اتِنَا		فِي الدُّنْيَا		حَسَنَةً	
ر		أ				ح	
Thick ر		ا، نا		(izhar) ن		ة + و Ghunnah	
وَفِي الآخِرَةِ		حَسَنَةً		وَقِنَا		عَذَابِ	
أ، خ		ح		ق		ع، ذ	
				نا		نا، نا	
						3SS	
Ayatul Kursi							
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ							
اللَّهُ		لَا إِلَهَ		إِلَّا هُوَ			
أ		ا		ا، خ			
Thick ل		Det-Madd لَا		لَا			
الْحَيُّ				الْقَيُّومُ			
ح، ي				ق High			
				يُو			
لَا تَأْخُذُهُ		سِنَةٌ		وَلَا نَوْمٌ			
ح، نا				و			
لَا		with Ghunnah ة + و		لَا		Soft نُو	

لَهُ		مَا		فِي السَّمَوَاتِ		وَمَا		فِي الْأَرْضِ ^ط	
هـ	ما	وا	ما	و	و	ص	Thick ز		
مَنْ		ذَا الَّذِي		يَشْفَعُ		عِنْدَهُ			
م	ذ	ي، ع	ع	ن	ن	ن	Ikhfa, Det Madd		
إِلَّا		بِأَذْنِهِ ^ط		يَعْلَمُ		مَا بَيْنَ			
ا	ا، ذ	ي، ع	ع	ن	ن	ن	Ikhfa, Det Madd		
لا	هـ	at stop	Soft نبي						
أَيْدِيهِمْ		وَمَا		خَلْفَهُمْ ^ج					
أ	و	خ	أبي	دي Soft	ما				
وَلَا		يُحِيطُونَ		بِشَيْءٍ		مَنْ		عِلْمِةٍ	
و	ح، ط	ء	شيء	م	م	ع	هـ	Det-Madd	
لا	حي	طو	Soft	Ghunnah	م				
إِلَّا		بِمَا		شَاءَ ^ج		وَسِعَ			
ا	ب	ع	ب	ع	ع	و، ع			
لا	ما	شَاءَ	Att-Madd						
كُرْسِيِّهٖ		السَّمَوَاتِ		وَالْأَرْضِ ^ج					
ي	و	و، أ، ر، ض	ي	ر	ر	Thick			
Thick ز	ما	وا							
وَلَا		يَعْبُدُهُ		حَفْظُهُمَا ^ج					
و	ء	ح، ظ	ء	ح، ظ	ح، ظ	ح، ظ			
لا	نو	هـ	ما						
وَهُوَ		الْعَلِيِّ		الْعَظِيمِ ^{٣٥٥}					
و، هـ	ع، ي	ع، ظ	ظي						
		3SS							

(سورة البقرة، آيات 284-286)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لله						مَا		فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا		فِي الْأَرْضِ ط	
Thin ل		مَا		و		و		أ، ر، ض		thick ر	
وَانْ		تُجَدُّوْا		مَا		فِي		أَنْفُسِكُمْ		أَوْ تُخَفُّوْهُ	
نْ Ikhfa		ب Qql ذو		مَا		فِي		نْ Ikhfa		أ Soft فو	
يُحَاسِبِكُمْ		بِهِ		اللَّهُ ط							
ح، ي، ح		ه									
حا		ب Qql		Thin ل							
فَيَغْفِرُ		لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ		وَيُعَذِّبُ		مَنْ يَشَاءُ ط					
ي، ح، ر		ء		و، ي، ع، ذ		ء					
غ High		نْ + ي with Ghunnah		Ghunnah		Det-Madd					
وَاللَّهُ		عَلَى		كُلِّ شَيْءٍ		قَدِيرٌ (٢٨٤)					
و		ع		ء		ق					
Thick ل		ل		شيء Soft		ء Ikhfa		ق High دي 3SS			
أَمَنْ		الرَّسُولُ		بِمَا أُنزِلَ							
أ		ر		أ							
Madd		ر Thick		مَا		نْ Ikhfa					
إِلَيْهِ		مِنْ رَبِّهِ		وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ ط							
أ		ر		و							
لِي Soft		ر Thick		ه		نْ					
كُلُّ		أَمَنْ		بِاللَّهِ		وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ					
		أ				ء					
		Madd		Thin ل		ل Att-Madd on ه					

رَبَّنَا		وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا		مَا لَا طَاقَةَ		لَنَا بِهِ	
		ت، ح		ط thick		ق high	
ر thick, نا		م ghunnah		ما		نا	
رَاقِعًا		وَأَغْفِرْ لَنَا		وَأَرْحَمْنَا			
ع		غ		ح			
ن ghunnah		غ High		ر thin		ر Thick	
أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا		فَأَنْصُرْنَا		عَلَى الْقَوْمِ		الْكَافِرِينَ (٢٨٦)	
		ص، ر		ع، ق، ر		ر Thin	
ن Ikfha, م Soft		ر Thick		ق Soft		ك، ر 3SS	
Surah Al-Hashr Auah: (22-23)							
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ							
هُوَ اللَّهُ		الَّذِي		لَا إِلَهَ		إِلَّا هُوَ	
ه، و		ذ		ل		ه	
ل Thick		ذِي		لَا		هُوَ on stop	
عِلْمٌ		الْغَيْبِ		وَالشَّهَادَةِ			
ع		غ		و			
غ		غ High		ي Soft		ها	
هُوَ		الرَّحْمَنُ		الرَّحِيمُ (٢٢)			
ه، و		ح		ح			
		ر Thick		ما		ح 3SS	
هُوَ اللَّهُ		الَّذِي		لَا إِلَهَ		إِلَّا هُوَ	
ه، و		ذ		ل		ه، و	
ل thick		ذِي		لَا Det-Madd		هُوَ on stop	
الْمَلِكُ		الْقُدُّوسُ		السَّلَامُ		الْمُؤْمِنُ	
أ		ق		ل		و	
		ق High		دو			

الْمُهَيِّمِينَ		الْعَزِيزُ		الْجَبَّارُ		الْمُتَكَبِّرُ	
هي soft		ع زي		ر thick		ر thin at stop:	
سُبْحَانَ		اللَّهِ		عَمَّا		يُشْرِكُونَ (٢٣)	
ح		ل thick		ع ما ghunnah		ي 3SS	
هُوَ اللَّهُ		الْخَالِقُ		الْبَارِئُ		الْمُصَوِّرُ	
ه، و		خ High		ء با ر thin		ص، و thick	
لَهُ		الْأَسْمَاءُ		الْحُسْنَى ط			
ه		أ، ء ما Att-Madd		ح نا			
يُسَبِّحُ لَهُ		مَا فِي		السَّمَوَاتِ		وَالْأَرْضِ ج	
ح، ه		ما		و		و، أ	
ه		ض		ر thick		ض	
وَهُوَ		الْعَزِيزُ		الْحَكِيمُ (٢٤)			
و، ه		ع، ز زي		ح كي		3SS	
Surah Al-Imran: (102)							
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ							
يَا أَيُّهَا		الَّذِينَ		آمَنُوا		اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ	
أ، ه		ذ		Madd in ء		ق	
يَا		ذي		أ، نُو		ق high	
حَقِّ		تُقَاتِهِ		وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ		إِلَّا	
ح، ق		ق		و		ا	
ق high		ق، ه		لَا		ن Ghunnah	

وَأَنْتُمْ

مُسْلِمُونَ (١٠٢)

و، أ

ikhfa ن

3SS

ghunnah مُو

م

Surah An-Nisa (1)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَا أَيُّهَا

النَّاسُ

اتَّقُوا

رَبَّكُمْ

ي

Ghunnah on نَا

Det Madd يَا

ر

ق

thick ر

قُو

وَأَحَدَةٍ

مِنْ نَفْسٍ

خَلَقَكُمْ

الَّذِي

ذ

خ، ق

ف

ح

with Ghunnah س+و

Ghunnah on ن

Ghunnah on م

high خ

ق

ذي

وَوَخَلَقَ

مِنْهَا

زَوْجَهَا

خ، ق

high خ

high ق

ها

soft زُو

ها

وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا

رَجَالًا

كَثِيرًا

وَوَنَسَاءً

ث

ث

ء

ghunnah; Att-Madd زُو

Thick ر

ثي

Ikhfa جَا، لَا

thin ر

مَا

وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ

الَّذِي

تَسَاءَلُونَ بِهِ

وَالْأَرْحَامَ

و، ق

ذ

ء

ر، ح

thick ل

ذي

نُوء and ه

thick ز

حا

إِنَّ اللَّهَ

كَانَ عَلَيْكُمْ

رَقِيبًا 1

ع

ر، ق

Thick ل

Ghunnah ن

كَأ

Thick ر

قي

بَا

Surah Al-Ahzab (70-71)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَا أَيُّهَا		الَّذِينَ		آمَنُوا		اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ	
ي، أ		ذ		ا		ق	
يا Det-Madd		in ذي		Madd in نُو		thick ل	
وَقُولُوا		قَوْلًا		سَدِيدًا (٧٠)			
و، قُ		ق					
نُور and فُور		ق high		فُور soft		دي	
يُصْلِحْ		لَكُمْ		أَعْمَالَكُمْ			
ص، ح				أ، ع			
ص thick				مَا			
وَيَغْفِرْ		لَكُمْ		ذُنُوبَكُمْ			
غ				ذ			
غ high, ر thin				نُور			
وَمَنْ		يُطِعِ اللَّهَ		وَرَسُولَهُ			
و		ط، ع		و، ر			
ذ+ي with Ghunnah		ط thick		ل thin		ر thick	
		ذ Qql		فَا soft		ع، ط	
فَقَدْ		فَازَ فَوْزًا		عَظِيمًا (٧١)			
ق		ز		ع، ط			
ق high		فَا soft		فُور		ما and ظني	

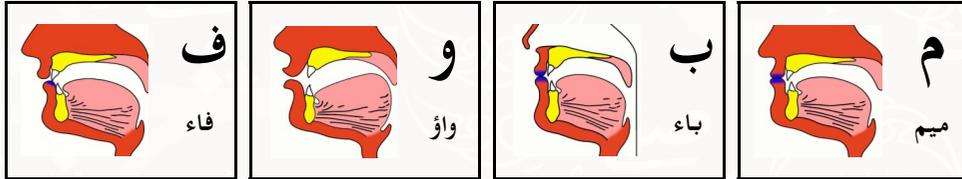
These 128 Words have been repeatedly come almost 31,000 times (40%) It means, On an average 4 words out of 10 are present in this table.

The last Harakah (Fathah, Kasrah, or Dhammah) on some of these words may be different in different places. Some words may be joining with the one preceding it with a Shaddah (Tashdeed) as in وَلَا etc.

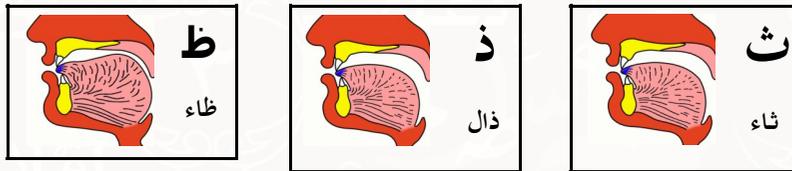
مِنْ	اللَّهِ	فِي	مَا	لَا	الَّذِينَ	عَلَى	إِلَّا
وَلَا	وَمَا	إِنَّ	أَنْ	قَالَ	إِلَى	مَنْ	لَهُمْ
إِنْ	لَكُمْ	ثُمَّ	بِهِ	كَانَ	بِمَا	قُلْ	الْأَرْضِ
ذَلِكَ	أَوْ	لَهُ	الَّذِي	هُوَ	هُمْ	آمَنُوا	قَالُوا
كُلِّ	فِيهَا	وَمَنْ	وَاللَّهُ	يَوْمَ	كَانُوا	عَنْ	عَلَيْهِمْ
إِذَا	إِذْ	هَذَا	شَيْءٍ	كَفَرُوا	عَذَابِ	كُنْتُمْ	النَّاسِ
السَّمَوَاتِ	وَإِنْ	وَهُوَ	قَوْمٌ	عَلَيْكُمْ	وَالَّذِينَ	لَمْ	الْكِتَابِ
وَالْأَرْضِ	إِنَّا	فَلَا	مِنْهُمْ	خَيْرًا	يَأْتِيهَا	إِنَّهُ	عَلَيْهِ
بَعْدِ	حَتَّى	بِاللَّهِ	وَهُمْ	أُولَئِكَ	إِنِّي	رَبِّ	وَإِذَا
مُوسَى	وَلَقَدْ	عَلَيْمٌ	فِيهِ	بَلْ	قَدْ	أَمْ	عِنْدِ
رَبِّكَ	يَشَاءُ	لِلَّهِ	قَبْلُ	الدُّنْيَا	إِنَّمَا	وَلَوْ	مِمَّا
الْحَقِّ	السَّمَاءِ	مِنْكُمْ	النَّازِ	وَمِنْ	فَلَمَّا	إِلَّا	أَنَّ
مُبِينٌ	فَإِنْ	رَبِّي	دُونَ	إِلَهُ	مِنْهُ	سَبِيلِ	فَمَا
فَإِذَا	كَذَلِكَ	مِنْهَا	يُؤْمِنُونَ	وَقَالَ	الْعَذَابِ	وَكَانَ	لَنَا
تَعْمَلُونَ	فَمَنْ	رَبِّهِمْ	رَحِيمٌ	وَإِنَّ	يَعْلَمُونَ	لَوْ	أَنْتُمْ
بِهَا	بَيْنَ	لِلَّذِينَ	أَلَمْ	الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	إِلَيْكَ	شَيْئًا	عَنْهُمْ

Pronouncing the Letters

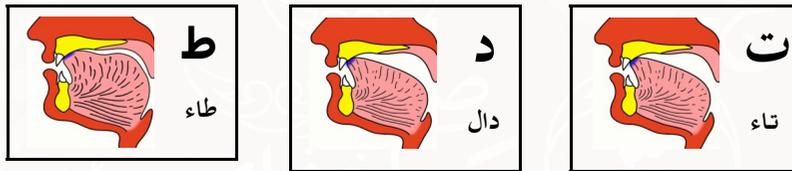
ف، و، م : 'م' is spoken by joining the outer parts of the lips. The letter "Ba" 'ب' is pronounced by joining the inner parts of the lips. The letter "Waaw" is pronounced with both the lips forming a circle, then separating to produce the sound. "Faa" the lower lip touches the edge of the upper teeth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



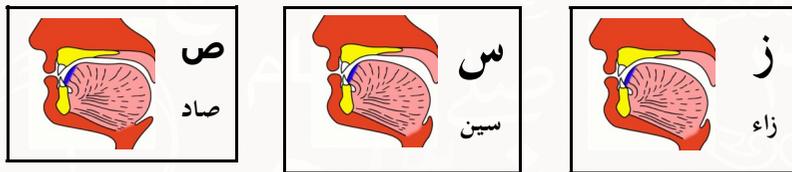
ث، ذ، ظ : These 3 letters emanate from the same makhraj, with just a small difference. This makes the sounds very different. The tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper teeth to produce all the three sounds in such a way that the tip of the tongue can be seen by a person sitting in front. The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



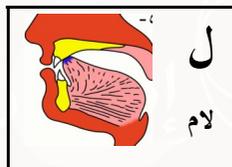
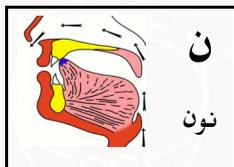
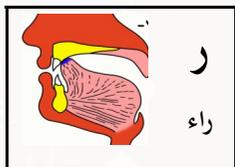
ت، د، ط : The correct position of the tongue for all these three sounds should be as follows. The tip of the tongue should touch the roots of the upper teeth. The sound of "Daa" will be very soft and fine; the second sound will be a little thicker and louder. The third will be medium. All these sounds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



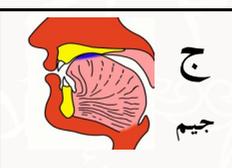
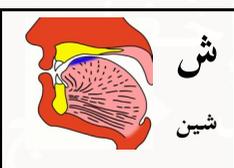
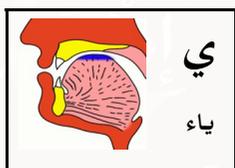
ز، س، ص : The tongue should touch the edge of the lower teeth for these 3 similar sounds. **Seen** is softer, **Ṣaad** is thicker and **Zaa** is medium. All 3 have a whistle-like sound as one has to aspirate or breathe out.



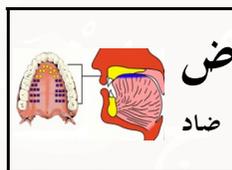
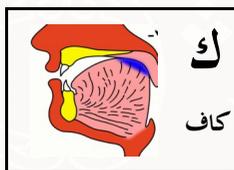
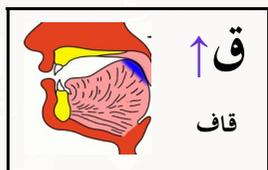
ر، ن، ل : The tip of the tongue must touch the upper gums near the roots of the teeth to produce the sound of **'Laam'**. If the tip touches slightly higher the sound of **'Noon'** will be produced. If it touches even higher the **'Raa'** sound is produced.



ي، ش، ج : The 'Makhraj' is almost the same for all these sounds. **Jeem / Sheen / and Yaa** are produced when the middle of the tongue touches the palate or roof of the mouth. The 'makhraj' is almost the same for all these sounds.



ق، ك، ض : **'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.



خ، ه، ع، ح، غ، خ : **Hamzah / Ha** are from the lower part of the throat near the heart, **'A'in / Ha** 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.

