

ARABIC PRONUNCIATION (MAKHRAJ)

TAJWEED: Tajweed is to pronounce and read every letter correctly.

MAKHRAJ: The place from where a letter comes out from mouth is called makhraj. They come out from 17 makhraj and there are 29 Arabic letters. {Singular Makhraj - Plural Makhaarij}

1. THE MAKHRAJ OF ALIF:-

ا

Alif comes out from the empty space of the mouth.

2. THE MAKHRAJ OF HAMZAH-HAA:-

ء ه

The makhraj of Hamzah-Haa comes out from that part of the throat which is nearest to the chest.

3. THE MAKHRAJ OF A'IN-H'AA:-

ع ح

A'in and H'aa come out from the center of the throat.

4. THE MAKHRAJ OF GHAIN - KHAA:-

غ خ

The makhraj of Gain-Khaa comes out from that part of the throat which is nearest to the mouth.

5. THE MAKHRAJ OF QAAF:-

ق

The makhraj of Qaaf comes out when the raised back portion of the tongue touches the top of mouth.

6. THE MAKHRAJ OF KAAF:-

ك

The makhraj of Kaaf comes out when the lower back portion of the tongue touches the top of mouth.

7. THE MAKHRAJ OF JEEM-SHEEN-YAA:-

ش ج ي

The makhraj of Jeem-Sheen-Yaa comes out when the center of the tongue touches the top of the mouth

8. THE MAKHRAJ OF DAAD:-

ض

The makhraj of DAAD comes out when the side of the tongue touches the roots of the top back teeth.

PREFACE

The Holy Qur'an, the powerful Word of Allah عزوجل, is a priceless treasure of guidance, knowledge and wisdom. The Merciful Prophet, mercy for the universe, the Leader of Mankind صلى الله تعالى عليه واله وسلم stated, "The best amongst you is he who learnt the Holy Qur'an and taught it to others". (Sahih Bukhari, Kitaab Faza'il ul Qur'an, Hadith 5027, p.435)

Alhamdu-Lillāh! In order to spread the teachings of the Holy Qur'an, Dawat-e-Islami, the Non-Political, International Movement for the Propagation of the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah - has internationally established countless Madāris (schools) known as Madrassa-tul-Madina. These Madāris hold classes of Hifz and Nāzira. At present, in Pakistan alone, approximately 50,000 young male and female students are being taught the Hifz and Nāzira for free. Similarly, usually everyday after Sala-tul-Isha, Madrassa-tul-Madina classes (for male adults) take place in various Masājid etc. Islamic Brothers learn how to recite the Holy Qur'an with the correct pronunciation, reciting the Arabic letters from their proper origins (Makhārij), they learn Du'as (supplications) and are also taught about Salāh and the Sunan, all for free.

In addition, thousands of Madrassa-tul-Madina classes (for female adults,) take place daily within the homes not just in Pakistan, but also in many other countries of the world. At present, according to one estimation, just in Baab-ul-Madina (Karachi) alone, more than 1,300 Madrassa classes for Islamic sisters take place almost on a daily basis, in which more than 12,000 Islamic sisters are taught the Holy Qur'an, Salāh, Sunnan and Du'as, all for free.

Alhamdulillāh, the experienced teachers of Madrassa-tul-Madina have compiled this Madani Qa'ida to make learning the Holy Qur'an simpler and easier. The Madani Qa'ida presents the fundamental rulings of Tajweed in a simplified form for the young and old students alike, so that all children, Islamic brothers and sisters can easily learn how to recite the Holy Qur'an in the correct manner. Expert Qurrā (Qur'an Reciters) have thoroughly checked and verified the contents of the Madani Qa'ida with regards to the rulings of Tajweed.

For the guidance of how to teach the Madani Qa'ida, the "Rahnumā-e-Mudarriseen" has also been published; this contains great detail related to the teaching methods for each lesson. In'shaa-Allah عزوجل, the V.C.D of the Madani Qa'ida will also be released very soon by Maktaba-tul-Madina (a department of Dawat-e-Islami), this will assist in understanding the Madani Qa'ida and will further simplify reciting the Holy Qur'an.

We pray to Allah عزوجل that the success of Dawat-e-Islami continues day and night. May Allah عزوجل grants us the ability to act upon the Madani In'āmāt and travel consistently with Madani Qafila with the devotees of the Holy Prophet for our own and others' rectification. May we try sincerely to fulfil the Madani Aim given to us by Ameer-e-AhleSunnat, the Founder of Dawat-e-Islami, Hazrat'e Allama Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi دامت بركاتهم العالیه that "I must try to rectify myself and the people of the whole world" In'shaa-Allah عزوجل.

امين بجاه النبي الممين صلى الله تعالى عليه واله وسلم

Majlis Madrassa-tul-Madina (Dawat-e-Islami)

29th Zul Hijjah al-Harām 1428H

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَنَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 1: Huroof Mufridāt (Individual Letters)

- The *Huroof Mufridāt* (Individual Letters) also known as the *Huroof Tahajji* are 29 in total.
- Pronounce the *Huroof Mufridāt* (Individual Letters) according to the rules of *Tajweed* and *Qirā'at* with the Arabic tone and accent, avoid urdu pronunciation, for example DO NOT READ بے [Bay], تے [Tay], ٹے [Thay], ہے [hay], خے [Khay], طوے [Toyein], ڈھوے [Dhzoeyin] instead recite them in the following way با [Baa], تا [Taa], ٹا [Thaa], حا [haa], خا [Khaaw], طا [Taaw], ظا [Dhzaaw].
- From amongst these 29 letters, there are 7 that are always pronounced with a **full mouth** (i.e. deeply) in every state, this group of letters is known as the *Huroof Mustā'liyah*, they are the following: خ, ص, ط, ض, ص, ق, غ, when joined together, these letters are pronounced **خَصْنُ ضَغْطِ قِظْ** [Khussa Daghtin Qizh].
- Only 4 letters are pronounced from the lips, و, م, ب, ف. Excluding these letters, do not let the lips move during recitation.

ا (أَلِف)	ب (بَا)	ت (تَا)	ث (ثَا)	ج (جِيم)
ح (حَا)	خ (خَا)	د (دَا)	ذ (ذَا)	ر (رَا)
ز (زَا)	س (سِين)	ش (شِين)	ص (صَاد)	ض (ضَاد)
ط (طَا)	ظ (ظَا)	ع (عَيْن)	غ (غَيْن)	ف (فَا)
ق (قَا)	ك (كَاف)	ل (لَام)	م (مِيم)	ن (نُون)
و (وَاو)	ه (هَا)	ع (هَمْزَة)	ی (يَا)	

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LESSON NUMBER 2: *Huroof Murakkabāt* (Compound Letters)

- When 2 or more letters unite they form a *Murakkab* (Compound).
- Read each letter of the *Murakkab* (Compound) letters separately as you read the *Huroof Mufriidāt* (Individual Letters).
- As before, make sure you pronounce the letters in the *Ma'rūf* manner i.e. with the Arabic tone and accent.
- When 2 or more letters are joined together and written, their form is changed. Usually the head of the letter is written and the body is omitted.
- The letters which are almost identical, when in the compound form, can be identified by the alterations in the number and position of the dots.

ا	لا	لا	با	نا	تا
يا	ثا	شا	سا	فا	قا
جا	خا	حا	عا	غا	صا
ضا	طا	ظا	ما	ها	كا
لب	كب	كت	كث	كف	طب
سل	شل	صل	ضد	فل	قل
عل	غل	كل	كن	طن	ظن



خلق	فلق	علق	نصر	قتل	يلج
تجد	طبع	بلغ	نفس	جنت	سئل
قسط	صفت	شمس	خشى	غير	غبر
مطر	عشر	عسر	ظلل	شكر	بسم

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LESSON NUMBER 3: Harakāt 2

- The plural form of Harakat is *Harakāt*. *Zabr* 3 [◌َ], *Zer* [◌ِ] and *Paish* [◌ِ] are known as the *Harakāt*. The *Zabr* and *Paish* are found above the letter whereas the *Zer* is found below it.
- The letter which has a *Harakat* is known as *Mutaharrik*.
- The *Zabr* is pronounced by opening the mouth and raising the voice, the *Zer* is pronounced by dropping the tone of the voice and the *Paish* is pronounced by the rounding of the lips.
- Recite the *Harakāt* correctly (in the *Ma'rif* manner), without stretching them and without an incorrect shortening.
- If a *Harakat* or *Jazm* (sign of *Sukoon*) appears on an '*Alif*', then read it as '*Hamzah*' اَ اِ اِ.
- If the letter رَ has a *Zabr* or *Paish* it is pronounced deeply. If the letter رَ has a *Zer* it is pronounced delicately.

اَ	اِ	اِ	اُ	بَ	بِ
تَ	تِ	تِ	تُ	شَ	شِ

2 The plural of *Harakat* which is literally translated as "movement".

3 "*Zabr*", "*Zer*" and "*Paish*" are Urdu terms used in the subcontinent which replace the Arabic terms (for *Harakāt*) "*Fat-hah*", "*Kasrah*" and "*Dhammah*", respectively.



عُ

ع

عَ

هُ

ه

هَ

يُ

ي

يَ

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LESSON NUMBER 4

- Read this lesson without spelling (*Ravaa*).
- Take special care to pronounce the *Harakāt*.
- Create an apparent distinction between the letters which are *Qareeb-us-Saut* i.e the letters that sound similar.

ط

طِ

طَ

ثُ

ثِ

ثَ

ذُ

ذِ

ذَ

زُ

زِ

زَ

ثُ

ثِ

ثَ

ظُ

ظِ

ظَ

صُ

صِ

صَ

سُ

سِ

سَ

ضُ

ضِ

ضَ

دُ

دِ

دَ

قُ

قِ

قَ

كُ

كِ

كَ

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LESSON NUMBER 5: Tanween

- Two Zabr [◌◌], Two Zer [◌◌◌] and Two Paish [◌◌◌◌] are called *Tanween*⁴. Any letter with a *Tanween* is called a *Munawwan*.
- In reality, *Tanween* is *Noon Sākinah*, which appears at the end of the word, it is for this reason that *Tanween* sounds like *Noon Sākinah*, e.g. أَنْ = اِنْ = اُنْ، اُنْ = اِنْ = اُنْ.
- Spell out the examples of *Tanween* as follows: مِمَّنْ = ميم two Zabr مِمَّا = ميم two Zer مِمُّم = ميم two Paish.
- Sometimes after two Zabr the letter ا or the letter ي is written, when spelling out the examples, do not mention these (letters).

ط	ط	ط	ط	ط	ط
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ص	ص	ص	ص	ص	ص
ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض

⁴ However each type has a specific name; in Arabic two Zabr, two Zer & two Paish are called *Fat-hatayn*, *Kasratayn* & *Dhammatayn*, respectively.



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LESSON NUMBER 6

- Read this lesson using both methods i.e. **with spellings** and **without spelling**.
- Take special care to correctly pronounce the **Harakāt**, **Tanween** and all the letters particularly the **Huroof Musta'liyah** (the letters that are read deeply).
- Spell out the words as follows: مَلِكٌ = ميم = zabr مَ لام = zer لَ مِلْ two paish كَافٍ = كَافٌ = kaf.

نَزَلَ	خَلَقَ	صَدَقَ	يَدَاكَ	بَلَغَ	طَبَعَ
جَعَلَ	فَعَلَ	نَظَرَ	ذَكَرَ	كَسَبَ	أَبَلَ
رُسِلَ	صُحِفَ	ثُلُثُ	سُدُسُ	حُرْمٌ	رُبْعٌ
حَمِدَ	خَطَفَ	مَلِكٌ	تَزَدَ	تَجَدُّ	يَلِجُ
قُتِلَ	سُئِلَ	قُرِئَ	قَبِرَ	كَبِرَ	حُشِرَ
أَحَدًا	مَرَضًا	عَمَلًا	هُدًى	طَوًى	قُرًى
مَسَدٌ	ثَنِينٌ	سَخَطٌ	ظَلِيلٌ	فِئَةٌ	عُنُقٌ
نَفَرٌ	صَمَدٌ	غَضَبٌ	لَعِبٌ	أَذُنٌ	كُتِبَ

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دَرَجَةٌ قَرْدَةٌ عَلَقَةٌ سَفَرَةٌ شَجَرَةٌ قَتْرَةٌ

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LESSON NUMBER 7: Huroof Maddah

- This sign ِ is known as the *Jazm*. A letter that has a *Jazm* is known as a *Sakin* letter.
- The *Sākin* letter is read with the *Mutaharrik* letter (letter with a *Harakat*) before it.
- There are 3 *Huroof Maddah*, they are: ي و ا.
- When there is a *Zabr* before the *Alif*, then the *Alif* becomes *Maddah* e.g. يَا. When there is a *Paish* before the *Wāo Sākinah*, then the *Wāo* becomes *Maddah* e.g. يُو. When there is a *Zer* before the *Yaa Sākinah*, then the *Yaa* becomes *Maddah* e.g. يِي.
- Pronounce the *Huroof Maddah* by stretching them to the length of one *Alif* i.e. 2 *Harakāt*.
- Spell out the examples as follows: يَا, يِي = zer يَا تَا = paish يُو, تُو = zabr يَا, تَا = يِي يُو.

تِي	تُو	تَا	يِي	يُو	يَا
حِي	حُو	حَا	رِي	رُو	رَا
خِي	خُو	خَا	دِي	دُو	دَا
زِي	زُو	زَا	سِي	سُو	سَا
شِي	شُو	شَا			

مَا	صُو	صِي	صَا	ضُو	ضِي
كَا	طُو	طِي	طَا	ظُو	ظِي
وَا	عُو	عِي	عَا	غُو	غِي
فَا	فُو	فِي	فَا	قُو	قِي
كَا	كُو	كِي	كَا	لُو	لِي
مَا	مُو	مِي	مَا	نُو	نِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	وَا	هُو	هِي
ا	اُو	اِي	اِيَا	يُو	يِي

يَا عَلِيمُ

Recite this 21 times (read *Durood Shareef* once before and after) then blow on some water, and drink on an empty stomach in the mornings (or give it to someone else to drink) for 40 days. *In'shaa-Allah* the memory (of the one who drinks the water) will be strengthened.

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LESSON NUMBER 8: Khari Harakāt ۵

- *Kharay Zabr* (اَ), *Kharay Zer* (اِ) and *Ultay Paish* (عَ) are known as the *Khari Harakāt*.
- The *Khari Harakāt* are considered to be equivalent to *Huroof Maddah*, it is for this reason that the *Khari Harakāt* are pronounced in the same way i.e they are stretched to the length of one *Alif* which is equal to 2 *Harakāt*.
- In this lesson, also create an apparent distinction between the letters which are *Qareeb-us-Saut* i.e the letters that sound similar.

ط	ط	ط	ث	ث	ث
ذ	ذ	ذ	ز	ز	ز
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ص	ص	ص	س	س	س
ض	ض	ض	د	د	د
ق	ق	ق	ك	ك	ك
ح	ح	ح	ه	ه	ه

ع	ع	ع	أ-ع	إ-ع	أ-ع
ع	ع	ع	خ	خ	خ
م	م	م	ب	ب	ب
ف	ف	ف	و	و	و
ن	ن	ن	ل	ل	ل
ج	ج	ج	ر	ر	ر
ي	ي	ي	ش	ش	ش

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LESSON NUMBER 9: Huroof Leen

- There are 2 **Huroof Leen**: و and ي.
- When there is a **Zabr** before the **Wāo Sākinah**, then the Wāo becomes **Leen** e.g. **جُو**. When there is a **Zabr** before the **Ya Sākinah**, then the Ya becomes **Leen** e.g. **جِي**.
- Pronounce the **Huroof Leen** gently and correctly **without stretching or exaggerated resonance** (sudden pausing).
- Spell out the examples as follows: **جِي** = **يَا بَا** zabr **جُو**, **جِي** = **يَا بَا** zabr **جِي**.

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بُو	بِي	تُو	تِي	ثُو	ثِي
جُو	جِي	حُو	حِي	خُو	خِي
دُو	دِي	ذُو	ذِي	رُو	رِي
زُو	زِي	سُو	سِي	شُو	شِي
صُو	صِي	ضُو	ضِي	طُو	طِي
ظُو	ظِي	عُو	عِي	غُو	غِي
فُو	فِي	قُو	قِي	كُو	كِي
لُو	لِي	مُو	مِي	نُو	نِي
وُو	وِي	هُو	هِي	اُو	اِي
يُو	يِي				

↳ "Kharī Harakāt" is an Urdu term used in the subcontinent; the same applies to the words "Kharay Zabīr/Zer", "Ultay Paish" (Plural forms). This is a type of Madd which is stretched to the length of one Alif.

↳ The word "Huroof" here represents the Urdu plural form (i.e. more than one letter), in Arabic this term is Haraf-al-he two letters of Leen)

لَوْحٍ	حَوْلٍ	دِينٍ	بَشِيرٍ	قَوْمِهِ	هَدَيْنَا
بَيْنَنَا	زَاهِدِينَ	رَاكِعُونَ	عِيسَى	مُوسَى	صُدُورٍ
أَوْى	قَوْلًا	قَوْمًا	مِيقَاتًا	مُنِيرًا	شَيْءٍ
شَيْئًا	هُرُونَ	سُلَيْمَانَ	شُهُودًا	تُعُودًا	وَدُودًا
يَوْمَئِذٍ	مَوْعِدًا	كَرِيمًا	وَكِيلًا	نُورًا	أَرَأَيْتَ
أَفَرَأَيْتَ	مَوْعِدَةً	مَوْضُوعَةً	مَوْعِدَةً	سَمِيعًا	عَزِيزًا
يَدَايِهِ	حَيْثُ	غَيْبُ	سَمَوَاتٍ	كَلِمَاتٍ	لَشَيْءٍ
قُرَيْشٍ	بَايِتِنَا	مِهْدًا	عِلْمًا	كِتَابًا	سَلَامًا
أُذُنِنَا	أُوتِينَا	أَوْحَيْنَا	نُوحِيهَا	أَتُونِي	أَمْنَوَابِي
تُدِيدُونَهَا	فَلَا تَمِيلُوا	مَا خَلَقْتُمُونِي	فَلَا تَلُومُونِي	وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ	

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 أَنَا بَعْدَ فَاغْوُذٍ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 11: Sukoon (Jazm)

- As you have already learnt, this sign (◌ْ) is known as the *Jazm*, a letter with a *Jazm* is described as *Sākin* (a motionless letter).
- The letter with a *Jazm* is read with the *Mutaharrik* letter before it.
- Always pronounce the *Hamzah Sākinah* (أ، إ، عُ) with slight resonance (a sudden pause at the end)
- There are 5 *Huroof Qalqalah* ق، ط، ب، ج، د، when joined together these are pronounced as **قُطْبُ**.
- The meaning of the word *Qalqalah* is movement, there must be movement and motion (within the *Makhrāj*) when pronouncing these letters so that the sound echoes.
- When the *Huroof Qalqalah* are *Sākin* (i.e. have a *Jazm* on them) **make sure the echo in the sound is clear.**
- In this lesson ensure you take special care when pronouncing the *Huroof Qalqalah* and the *Hamzah Sākinah* (the letter *Alif* that has a *Jazm*), and also take special care to distinguish between the letters that sound similar.

أُطْ	إُطْ	أُطْ	أُتْ	إُتْ	أُتْ
أُذْ	إُذْ	أُذْ	أُزْ	إُزْ	أُزْ
أُشْ	إُشْ	أُشْ	أُظْ	إُظْ	أُظْ
أُصْ	إُصْ	أُصْ	أُسْ	إُسْ	أُسْ
أُضْ	إُضْ	أُضْ	أُدْ	إُدْ	أُدْ

أُق	إُق	أَق	أَلَك	إِلَك	أَلَك
أُح	إِح	أَح	أُه	إِه	أَه
أُع	إِع	أَع	أَع	إِء	أَع
أُغ	إِغ	أَع	أُخ	إِخ	أَخ
أُم	إِم	أَم	أَب	إِب	أَب
أُف	إِف	أَف	أُو		أُو
أُن	إِن	أَن	أَل	إِل	أَل
أُج	إِج	أَج	أُر	إِر	أَر
	أِى	أِى	أَش	إِش	أَش

PRACTISE

بَل	مَنْ	عَنْ	إِنْ	قُلْ
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لَمْ	كَمْ	هَمْ	ذُقْ	قَدْ
إِصْطَبِرْ	مُسْتَظِرْ	فَاعْفِرْ	أَعِينْ	أَعْنَابًا
زَجْرَةٌ	نُطْفَةٌ	مُدْهِنُونَ	أَبْوَابًا	فَافْرُقْ
يُقْرِضْ	يُغْنِيْ	تَجْرِيْ	جَمْعًا	فَتَحْ
مُؤْمِنِينَ	مُؤْمِنُونَ	يُؤْمِنُونَ	مُؤَصَّدَةٌ	إِقْرَأْ
شَانُ	كَاسًا	بِسُّ	يَشَاءُ	نَشَاءُ
إِثْمٌ	يَبْحَثُ	أَحْيَا	أُخْرَى	إِذْهَبْ
أَشْدَدُ	إِرْكَبْ	حُشِرْتُ	نُشِرْتُ	أَحْضَرْتُ
طَهَسْتُ	فُرِجْتُ	نُسِفْتُ	يُظْلَهُونَ	يُظْهَرُ
إِصْدِرْ	بَيْنَكُمْ	بَيْنَهُمْ	فَضْلِكَ	عَلَيْهِمْ
أَعْمَالَهُمْ	أَعْمَالَكُمْ	أَيْدِيَهُمْ	يَسْتَبْدِلُ	يَسْتَفْتِحُونَ

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 أَنَا نَعُدُّ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 12: Noon Sākinah and Tanween (Izhār and Ikhfā)

- The Noon Sākinah and Tanween have 4 Rules: (1) *Izhār* (2) *Ikhfā* (3) *Idghām* (4) *Iqlāb*.
- (1) *Izhār*: If any letter from the *Huroof Halqiyyah* is found after a Noon Sākinah or Tanween, then *Izhār* will be done i.e. the sound of the Noon will be clear. (Nasalisation (*ghunna*) will not take place when reading the Noon Sākinah or Tanween) The *Huroof Halqiyyah* are 6 and they are: خ, غ, ه, ع, ح, ه.
- (2) *Ikhfā*: If any letter from the *Huroof Ikhfā* is found after a Noon Sākinah or Tanween, then *Ikhfā* will be done i.e. one would read the Noon Sākinah or Tanween with Nasalization (*ghunna*). The *Huroof Ikhfā* are 15 and they are: ق, ف, ظ, ط, ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ذ, د, ج, ث, ت, ك.
- **Note**: The rulings for *Idghām* and *Iqlāb* have been described in Lesson 14.

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مِنْ حَكِيمٍ	مِنْ عَلِيٍّ	مِنْ هَادٍ	مِنْ أَجَلٍ
مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ	فَمِنْ تَبِعَ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	مِنْ غَفُورٍ
فَإِنْ زَلَلْتُمْ	مِنْ ذَهَبٍ	مِنْ دُونِكُمْ	مِنْ جُوعٍ
إِنْ ضَلَلْتِ	مِنْ صَالٍ	مَنْ شَكَرَ	مَنْ سَفِهَ
مِنْ قَبْلِ	مِنْ فُرُوجٍ	مَنْ ظَلَمَ	مِنْ طِينٍ
أَنْعَمْتَ	مِنْهُمْ	يَنْبُؤُونَ	مِنْ كِتَابٍ

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أَنْتَ

وَالْمُنْحَنِقَةُ

فَسَيُغْضَبُونَ

وَأَنْحَرُ

مَنْصُودٍ

يَنْصُرُونَ

نُنَشِّرُهَا

تَنْسُونَ

يَنْقُضُونَ

أَنْفُسِكُمْ

أَنْظُرُ

يُطْفِقُونَ

عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي

خَيْرٍ تَجِدُوهَا

عَذَابًا إِلَيْهَا

مِنْكُمْ

شِهَابٍ ثَاقِبٍ

قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا

بَلَدًا آمِنًا

خَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ

فَصَبْرٌ جَبِيلٌ

نُوحًا هَدَيْنَا

بِخُسٍ دَرَاهِمَ

كَأَسَادِهَا قَاتًا

جُرْفٍ هَارٍ

يَتِيهًا ذَمَقْرِيَّةٍ

سِرَاعًا ذَلِكَ

سَمِيعٌ عَلَيْهِمْ

يَوْمَئِذٍ رُزْقًا

صَعِيدًا زَلَقًا

خَلْقٍ عَظِيمٍ

بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيمٍ

قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

قَرَضًا حَسَنًا

عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ

بِأَسٍ شَدِيدٍ

مُلْكٍ حَسَابِيَّةٍ

رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا

عَمَلًا صَالِحًا

تَوْمًا غَيْرِكُمْ

مُسْفِرَةٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ

عَذَابًا ضِعْفًا

قَلِيلَةً غَلَبَتْ

سَهْوَتِ طَبَاقًا

سَبْحًا طَوِيلًا

عَلَيْمٌ خَبِيرٌ

نَفْسٍ ظَلَمَتْ

سَحَابٌ ظَلَمْتُ

رَفْرَفٍ خُضِرٍ

ثَنَّا قَلِيلًا

سُبُلًا وَجَاغًا

تَوْمًا فَاسِقِينَ

كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ

رَسُولٍ كَرِيمٍ


فَتْحٌ قَرِيبٌ

يَا سَمِيعُ

One who reads this 100 times daily without talking during recitation, and then performs a *Du'ā* (supplication) *In'shaa-Allah* his supplication will be answered.

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 أَنَا نَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 13: *Tashdeed*

- This curved sign "  " is known as *Tashdeed*. A letter with a *Tashdeed* mark is known as a *Mushaddad* letter.
- Read the *Mushaddad* letter twice. It will first be read while being joined with the *Mutaharrik* letter before it, and then it will be read, with a slight pause, with its own *Harakat*.
- *Ghunnah* is always done in the *Noon Mushaddadah* and the *Meem Mushaddadah*. The meaning of *Ghunnah* is to take the sound into the nose i.e. Nasalisation, the duration of the *Ghunnah* is equal to the length of one *Alif*.
- When a letter from the *Huroof Qalqalah* is *Mushaddad*, pronounce the letter with extra stress and an emphasised echo.
- If the first letter is *Mutaharrik*, the second *Sākin* and the third *Mushaddad*, then in most cases (not all) the *Sākin* letter is not read and the *Mutaharrik* letter is joined with the *Mushaddad* letter, e.g. عَبَدْتُمْ will be read as عَبَّتُمْ .
- In this lesson in addition to exercising the *Tashdeed*, take special care in distinguishing between the letters that sound similar.

أَطَّ	إَطَّ	أَطَّ	أُتَّ	إُتَّ	أُتَّ
أُذَّ	إُذَّ	أُذَّ	أُزَّ	إُزَّ	أُزَّ
أُشَّ	إُشَّ	أُشَّ	أُطَّ	إُطَّ	أُطَّ
أُصَّ	إُصَّ	أُصَّ	أُسَّ	إُسَّ	أُسَّ
أُضَّ	إُضَّ	أُضَّ	أُدَّ	إُدَّ	أُدَّ
أُتَّ	إُتَّ	أُتَّ	أُلَّ	إُلَّ	أُلَّ

أَهَّ	إَهَّ	أَهَّ	أَهَّ	أَهَّ	أَهَّ
أَعَّ	إَعَّ	أَعَّ	أَعَّ	أَعَّ	أَعَّ
أَبَّ	إَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ
أَوَّ	إَوَّ	أَوَّ	أَوَّ	أَوَّ	أَوَّ
أَلَّ	إَلَّ	أَلَّ	أَلَّ	أَلَّ	أَلَّ
أَزَّ	إَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَزَّ
أَشَّ	إَشَّ	أَشَّ	أَشَّ	أَشَّ	أَشَّ
رَبَّ	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي
مِنَّا	مِنِّي	مِنِّي	مِنِّي	مِنِّي	مِنِّي
وَالْتَيْنِ	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى
مُسَخَّرَاتٍ	صَدَقَ	تَصَدَّى	تَصَدَّى	تَصَدَّى	تَصَدَّى
الرَّحْمَنِ	نَزَلَ	فَسَنِّي سِرُّهُ	فَسَنِّي سِرُّهُ	فَسَنِّي سِرُّهُ	فَسَنِّي سِرُّهُ
فَضَلْنَا	وَالضُّحَى	وَالظُّورِ	وَالظُّورِ	وَالظُّورِ	وَالظُّورِ
لِلظَّالِمِينَ	سُعْرَتْ	يُوفَ	يُوفَ	يُوفَ	يُوفَ
وَالَّذِينَ	مِمَّا	أُمَّةٍ	أُمَّةٍ	أُمَّةٍ	أُمَّةٍ

يَذْكُرْ	سُيِّرَتْ	مُطَهَّرَةً	كُورَتْ	وَالنَّجْمِ	وَالنُّشُطِ
يَسْتَعُونَ	عَلَى النَّبِيِّ	مُدَّثِرٌ	مُزْمَلٌ	ذُرِّيَّتِهِ	لِيَدَّ بَرُوا
شَرِّ النَّفْثِ	مَدَّ الظُّلُ	إِنَّ الظَّنَّ	مِنَ الظَّيِّبِ	يَزْكِي	عَلِيُونَ
بَسَطَتْ	أَحَطَتْ	رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ	يُحِبُّ التَّوَابِينَ		
إِذْ ذَهَبَ	قَدْ دَخَلُوا	إِذْ ظَلَمُوا	عَبَدْتُمْ	قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ	مُخْلَقَكُمْ

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 أَنَا تَعَدُّ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّنِيطِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 14: Noon Sākinah and Tanween (Idghām and Iqlāb)

- (3) **Idghām**: If any letter from the *Huroof Yarmalūn* is found after a *Noon Sākinah* or *Tanween*, then *Idghām* will be done, without *Ghunnah* (Nasalisation) in the letters 'ر' and 'ل' and with *Ghunnah* in the remaining 4 letters. The *Huroof Yarmalūn* are 6 and they are: ن, و, ي, م, ز, ر.
- (4) **Iqlāb**: If the letter ب is found after the *Noon Sākinah* or *Tanween*, then perform *Iqlāb* i.e. change the *Noon Sākinah* or *Tanween* into a *Meem* and perform *Ikhhā* (pronounce it with Nasalization).
- Spell out the examples of *Idghām* as follows: **مَنْ يَقُولُ** = يَا نُونٍ نِيمٍ = zabr مَنْ قَى , zabr يَا .
مَنْ يَقُولُ = لَامٍ , paish مَنْ يَكُونُ = قُوَ , paish وَاو قَافٍ , مَنْ قَى = مَى .
- Spell out the examples of *Iqlāb* as follows: **مَنْ يَقُولُ** = مَعْنَى , مَعْنَى = مَعْنَى .
مَنْ يَقُولُ = مَعْنَى , مَعْنَى = مَعْنَى .

مَنْ يَقُولُ

مَنْ يَقُولُ

مَنْ يَقُولُ

مَنْ يَقُولُ

مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ	مِنْ نَصِيرٍ	مِنْ مِثْلِهِ	مِنْ مَشْهَدٍ
يَكُنْ لَهُ	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ	مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	مِنْ رَبِّكَ
وَجُودًا يُؤْمِنُ	هُدًى وَذِكْرًا	رَجُلٌ يَسْعَى	كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ
خَلَقَ نَعِيدًا	حِطَّةً نَغْفِرُ لَكُمْ	سِرَاجًا مُنِيرًا	بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْهُ
وَيْلٌ لِكُلِّ	مُصَدِّقَاتِنَا	رءُوفٌ رَحِيمٌ	مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
لَيُنْبَذَنَّ	أَنْبِيَهُمْ	مِنْ بَقْلَاهَا	مِنْ بَعْدِ
كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ	جَنَّةٍ بِرَبْوَةٍ	خَيْرًا أَبْصِيرًا	قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا
	صَمًّا بِكُمْ	حِلًّا بِهَذَا	

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَنَا نَعْدُ قَاعُودٌ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 15: The rules of Meem Sākinah

- The Meem Sākinah has 3 rules: (1) *Idghām Shafawi* (2) *Ikhfā Shafawi* (3) *Izhār Shafawi*.
- (1) *Idghām Shafawi*: If after a Meem Sākinah another Meem appears, then *Idghām Shafawi* (with Ghunnah) will be done within the Meem Sākinah.
- (2) *Ikhfā Shafawi*: If after a Meem Sākinah, the letter ب appears, then *Ikhfā Shafawi* (Ghunnah) will take place within the Meem Sākinah.
- (3) *Izhār Shafawi*: If after a Meem Sākinah, any letter, excluding the letters ب or م, appears, then *Izhār Shafawi* will take place within the Meem Sākinah, i.e. here nasalisation (Ghunnah) will not be done.

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أَنْتُمْ مُظْلِمُونَ	الْمُرَدَّ	كُنْتُمْ بِهِ	هُمُ فِيهَا
وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ	وَالْأَمْرُ	تَأْتِيهِمْ بآيَةٍ	أَمْضَى
أَتَيْتَكُمْ مِنْ كِتَابٍ	لَمْ يَدِدْ	عَلَيْكُمْ بِوَكِيلٍ	وَأَمْطَرْنَا
فَهُمْ مُقْتَحُونَ	لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ	تَرْمِيهِمْ بِجِجَارَةٍ	الْمَنْشُرْحِ
وَهُمْ مُعْرِضُونَ	وَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا	وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ	أَمْ صَبْرًا
لَهُمْ مِنَ الْحُسْنَى	ذَلِكَ تَوْلِكُمْ	بَعْضَكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ	عَلَيْهِمْ غَضَبٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَنَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 16: Tafkheem and Tarqeeq

- The meaning of *Tafkheem* is to pronounce the letter deeply, and the meaning of *Tarqeeq* is to pronounce the letter with delicacy (the opposite of *Tafkheem*).
- The 3 letters ا, ل and ر are sometimes read deeply and in some cases are read lightly.
- **Alif:** The *Alif* will be read with a full mouth if it is preceded by a letter that is pronounced deeply, and the *Alif* will be read with delicacy when preceded by a letter that is pronounced lightly.
- **Laam:** If the letter before the *Laam* of the *Ism-ul-Jalālat* i.e. the word الله (Almighty) has a *Zabr* or a *Paish*, then the *Laam* will be pronounced with *tafkheem*, and if the letter before the *Laam* in the word الله (Almighty) has a *Zer*, then it will be pronounced with *tarqeeq*.
- With the exception of the *Laam* in the word الله (Almighty), pronounce every other *Laam* lightly.
- **The states in which the letter ر is pronounced deeply:**
 - When the *Raa* has a *Zabr* or a *Paish*.
 - When the *Raa* has two *Zabr* or two *Paish*.
 - When the *Raa* has a *Khara Zab* or an *Ula Paish*.
 - When the letter before a *Raa Sākinah* has a *Zabr* or a *Paish*.
 - When there is an *Āridhī Zer* (Temporary *Zer*) before the *Raa Sākinah*.

- When there is a Zer in the preceding word ⁷ (before the *Raa Sākinah*)
- When after a *Raa Sākinah*, any letter from the *Huroof Musta'liyah* appears in the same word.

➤ **The states in which the letter Raa is pronounced lightly:**

- When there is a Zer (normal form) or two Zer under the *Raa*.
- When there is an *Asī Zer* (Original Zer) before the *Raa Sākinah* in the same word.
- When there is a *Yaa Sākinah* before the *Raa Sākinah*.

➤ **Temporary Harakat:** In the Holy Qur'an there are some words that begin with the letter *Alif*, which do not have any *Harakat*, so whichever *Harakat* you apply will be temporary e.g. in the word ارجعى the Zer is Temporary.

مَفَاذًا	مَلَأَ	كَانَ	سِرَاجًا	صِرَاطَ	قَالَ
طَعَامٍ	عَاسِقِي	عَابِدُ	خَالِدًا	تَابُوا	طَالِبُ
مِنَ اللَّهِ	هُوَ اللَّهُ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ	فَاللَّهُ	وَاللَّهُ	اللَّهُ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	بِاللَّهِ	لِلَّهِ	قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ	رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
صَلْوَةً	عَلَى	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ	إِلَّا الَّذِينَ	مَاوَلَهُمْ	قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ
أَجْرُ	أَجْرًا	أَكْثَرُ	رَزَقُوا	أَلَمْ تَرَ	رَجُلٌ
إِرْجِعْ	يُرْزَقُونَ	تُرْجِعُونَ	أَمْ صَبَرْنَا	عَرْشُ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ
إِنْ ارْتَبْتُمْ	رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ	رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا	ارْكَعُوا	ارْجِعِي	ارْجِعُوا
وَالنَّهَارِ	فِي قِرْطَابِيسَ	مِرْصَادِ	فِرْقَةٍ	كُلُّ فِرْقٍ	أَمْ ارْتَابُوا
نَذِيرٌ	خَيْرٌ	قُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ	فَاصْبِرْ	أَمْرٍ	رِجَالٌ

⁷ i.e. the Zer comes before the *Raa Sākinah* but not in the same word (it is under the last letter of the previous word).

يَبْتِئِ إِسْرَائِيلَ	ضَالًّا	دَابَّةٍ	السنن	الذَّكْرَيْنِ
جَانُ	مُدَاهَمَتِنِ	أَتَحَابِرُونِي	كَافَّةً	وَالصَّفَاتِ
حَاجُوكَ	وَحَاجَةٌ	تَحْضُرُونَ	يُحَادِثُونَ	وَالضَّالِّينَ
يَاوَلِي الْأَلْبَابِ	يَتَسَاءَلُونَ	رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	خَوْفٍ	قُرَيْشٍ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَنَا نَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 18: Huroof Muqatta'at

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- The *Huroof Muqatta'at* appear at the beginning of some of the Surahs of the Holy Qur'an.
- Read these letters separately, stretch them according to the defined length, and also perform nasalisation (*Ghunnah*) when *Ikhfā* and *Idghām* occur.
- There are 2 ways to read **التَّوَالِهَ**: (1) *Wasl* (joining) **أَلِفْ لَامٍ وَمِيمٍ اللَّهُ**, (2) *Waqf* (pausing) **أَلِفْ لَامٍ وَمِيمٍ ۝ اللَّهُ**.

طه طَاهَا	نون نُون	قاف قَاف	ص صَاد
الر أَلِفْ لَامٍ رَا	حم حَامِيم	طس طَاسِين	يس يَاسِين
عسق عَيْنِ سِينِ قَاف	حم حَامِيم	المز أَلِفْ لَامٍ وَمِيمٍ رَا	الم أَلِفْ لَامٍ وَمِيم

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طَسَمَ
طَاسِئِن مِّمَّ

الْبَصَّ
اَلِفْ لَامٌ مِّمَّ صَادٌ

الْعَمَّ اللهُ
اَلِفْ لَامٌ مِّمَّ اللهُ

كَهَيْعَصَ
كَانَ فَايَاعَيْنِ صَادٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَنَا نَعُدُّ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 19: Za-id Alif (أ)

- On some words of the Holy Qur'an, there is a circle (•) on the Alif, this type of Alif is known as a 'Za-id Alif', one should not pronounce this.

لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ پ ۰۳، ال عمران (۱۵۸)	أَفَأَيْنَ مِتَّ پ ۰۱۴، الانبياء (۳۳)	أَفَأَيْنَ مَاتَ پ ۰۳، ال عمران (۳۳)	أَنَا (بریک)
مَلَأِيهِ (بریک)	لِكِنَّا هُوَ اللَّهُ پ ۰۱۵، الکہف (۳۸)	لِشَايِءٍ پ ۰۱۵، الکہف (۳۳)	لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ پ ۰۲۳، الطُّفَّت (۱۸)
لَا أَنْتُمْ پ ۰۲۸، العشر (۱۳)	لَا أَذْبَحْتَهُ پ ۰۱۹، النمل (۲۱)	وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا پ ۰۱۰، التوبة (۳۴)	أَنْ تَبُوءُوا پ ۰۶، المائدة (۲۹)
وَتَهْوَدُوا پ ۰۱۹، الفرقان (۳۸)	تَهْوَدُوا پ ۰۲۰، المتکون (۳۸) پ ۰۲۴، النجم (۵۱)	وَمَلَأِيهِمْ پ ۰۱۱، یونس (۸۳)	مِنْ نَبَأٍ پ ۰۴، الانعام (۳۳)
لِيُرِيُوا پ ۰۲۱، الروم (۲۹)	لَنْ نَدْعُوَا پ ۰۱۵، الکہف (۱۳)	لِتَتَلَّوْا پ ۰۱۳، الرعد (۳)	إِنْ تَهْوَدُوا پ ۰۱۲، هود (۲۸)
قَوَارِيرًا پ ۰۲۹، الدهر (۱۱)	سَلْسِلًا پ ۰۲۹، الدهر (۳)	وَنَبِلُوا پ ۰۲۶، محمد (۳۱)	لِيَبْلُوا پ ۰۲۶، محمد (۳)

- In the six words below, **do not** pronounce the *Alif* with this sign ("o") during *Wasl* (continuous recitation) but **do** pronounce it when performing *Waqf* (pause).

أَنَا
(برجك)

قَوَارِيرًا (بهدا)
پ ۲۹ ، الدهر ۱۵

السَّبِيلَا
پ ۲۲ الاحزاب ۱۷

الرَّسُولَا
پ ۲۲ الاحزاب ۱۶

الظُّنُونَا
پ ۲۱ الاحزاب ۱۰

لَكِنَّا
پ ۱۵ الكهف ۳۸

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَنَا نَعُدُّ قَاعُوذًا بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LESSON NUMBER 20: Miscellaneous Rules

- **Izhār Mutlaq:** In the following 4 words, a letter from the *Huroof Yarmalūn* appears after a *Noon Sākinah* in the **same** word. *Idghām* will not take place, instead *Izhār Mutlaq* will occur - nasalisation (*Ghunnah*) will not take place.

قِنْوَانٍ

صِنْوَانٍ

بُنْيَانٍ

دُنْيَا

- **Saktah:** To stop the sound momentarily and then to continue reading ahead without breaking the breath, is called *Saktah* i.e. the sound should stop whilst one holds the same breath. *Saktah* is *wajib* (necessary) in the following 4 examples:

عَوَجَاتٍ قَيْبًا
پ ۱۵ ، الكهف ۱

مِنْ مَرْقِدِنَا هَذَا
پ ۲۳ ، يس ۵۲

كَلَابِلَ عَتَرَانَ
پ ۳۰ ، المطففين ۱۳

وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ
پ ۲۹ ، القنعة ۲۷

- **صَّ** : In the Holy Qur'an, there are four words which contain the letter **ص** but a small letter **س** is also written with it, the details of how to pronounce these words are as follows: In example (1) and (2) only read the **س**, in example (3) it is permissible to read both **ص** and **س** and in example (4) only read the **ص**.

بِصَّيْطِرٍ
پ ۳۰ ، الغاشية ۲۲

أَمْهُمْ الْمُصَيِّطِرُونَ
پ ۲۷ ، الطور ۳۷

بِصَّطَةٍ
پ ۸ ، الاعراف ۱۹

يَبْصُطُ
پ ۲ ، البقرة ۳۳