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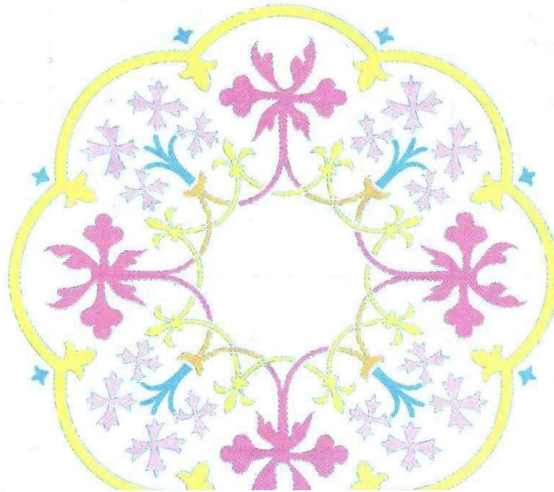
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SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

- ❁ First of all recognise the dots. Moreover, you should curiously keep in mind the difference which occurs in the letters of same similarity due to dots, such as ج، ح، خ، س، ش، ز. Due to these dots they become different from each other.
- ❁ The dots could be recognised through this way: Once a dot is given on the upper side of the letter, such as ن; and sometime it is inserted beneath the letter, as like ب! In the same way, two dots are inserted; once on upside as ت, and sometime beneath the letter just as يا! But, three dots always use to appear on upper side of the letter, as ش، ث

ح Ha	ج Jeem	ث Sa	ت Ta	ب Ba	ا Alif
س Seen	ز Za	ر Ra	ذ Zal	د Dal	خ Kha
ع Ain	ظ Za	ط Ta	ض Zaad	ص Saad	ش Sheen
م Meem	ل Laam	ك Kaaf	ق Qaaf	ف Fa	غ Ghain
ي Ya	ء Hamza	ه Haa	و Vaao	ن Noon	

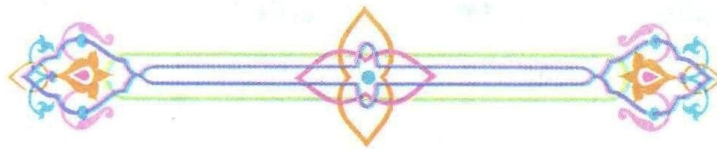
- ❁ In the Arabic language, there are 29 alphabets, while in our national language Urdu, there are 37. In Urdu, eight letters are extra, such as پ، ٹ، چ، ڈ، ژ، گ، ے، گ! Besides, there are some definite letters in Urdu which are formed with "ہا"! These are: ہ، پھ، تھ، etc. It is, therefore, essential that the differences between Arabic and Urdu alphabets should be impressed on the mind.
- ❁ There are seven letters which are required to be read in the deep tone (low pitched). As such, these letters must be read in this way, which are ق، غ، ظ، ط، ض، ص، خ
- ❁ There are three letters which produce thrill note. As such, they are required to be read in a thrilling note. The letters ز، س، ص come in this category. It is a must because your pronunciation should be correct from the very beginning. Moreover, proper attention should be devoted towards expressing the letters most correctly.
- ❁ Try to memorize your lesson. When you have already done it, then try to exercise in different ways. First, you should start from the right side, then from the left. Even you should repeat this exercise from top upto bottom.



SINGULAR LETTERS IN
NON-ALPHA-BETICAL ORDER

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

- ❁ You should read this lesson with utmost devotion. Moreover, try to recognise the letters. Until you become fully capable of recognising each and every letter, you should continue to read this lesson and do not try to move on to the next.

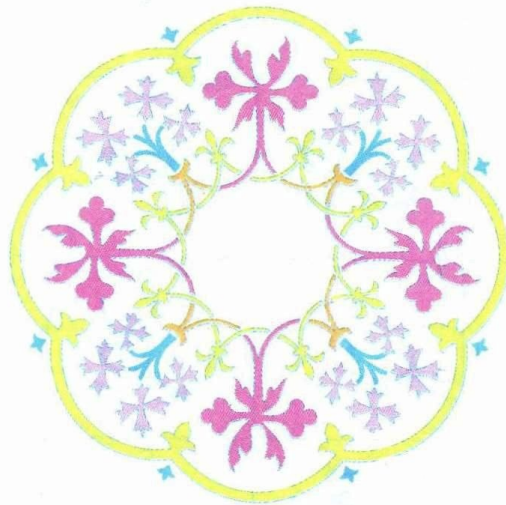


THE CHANGING FACES OF LETTERS

- ❁ You are required to recognise the changing faces of letters most accurately.
- ❁ You should impress on your mind the dots and upper portions of the letters so as to be able to recognize them properly. For example, you have to know that there appears only one dot on upper side of ن, but on ت there are two, and the word ع carries not a single dot while غ appears to have one.

ث	ت	ت	ب	ب	ا
<i>Sa</i>	<i>Ta</i>	<i>Ta</i>	<i>Ba</i>	<i>Ba</i>	<i>Alif</i>
ذ	د	خ	ح	ج	ث
<i>Zal</i>	<i>Dal</i>	<i>Kha</i>	<i>Ha</i>	<i>Jeem</i>	<i>Sa</i>
ض	ص	ش	س	ز	ر
<i>Zaad</i>	<i>Saad</i>	<i>Sheen</i>	<i>Seen</i>	<i>Za</i>	<i>Ra</i>
ف	غ	غ	ع	ظ	ط
<i>Fa</i>	<i>Ghain</i>	<i>Ghain</i>	<i>Ain</i>	<i>Za</i>	<i>Ta</i>

م	م	ل	ك	ق	ق
Meem	Meem	Laam	Kaaf	Qaaf	Qaaf
ه	ه	ه	و	ن	ن
Haa	Haa	Haa	Vaao	Noon	Noon
ي	ي	ي	ء		
Ya	Ya	Ya	Hamza		



COMPOUND LETTERS

- ❁ Read this lesson with much care. Each letter has to be read seperately and with its clear voice. For example, when you read *mann* , you have to pronounce the voices of *meem* and *noon*. In the same way, you should read *rusulun* , with pronouncing *ra,seen, laam,* and the word *يَغِيْظُ* as *yaa, ghain, yaa, za.*
- ❁ The letters *خ, ص, ط, ظ, غ, ق* should be pronounced in the grandiose tone.

شا	كا	قا	حا	عا	ها
زا	نا	لا	را	صا	يا
وا	ما	فا	تا	دا	طا
ثى	كر	قر	خو	عى	هى
تر	ثم	يس	هد	يب	من
قد	به	قل	كل	قو	لم
رجس	بعد	وقع	نذار	هود	رسل

قوم	قال	رجل	خلت
بدغ	نفس	غياً	فيه
كان	غضب	كتب	ريب
كنتم	يغيب	بسبب	بهيج
تعبد	راته	طرفك	عنده
اغنى	نموت	يقضى	افاك
اثيم	عذاب	تجرى	اظلم
اضحك	جراد	كاشفة	تعجبون
ابراهيم	خلقتنى	يصلونها	قصرت

DISCUSSION ABOUT MOVEMENT

Zabar (َ) (Upper Part Vowel Sign)

- Regarding the recognition of *Zabar* , it should be impressed on mind that this sign is always put on the upper side of the letter. While reading *Zabar*, its pronunciation should not be prolonged, not to be jerked and even not be rendered wrongly. Rather it should be pronounced very smoothly.
- If the letter "*alif*" carries vowel points, i.e. *Zabar*, *Zair*, *Paish*, or *Jazm*, it is not "الف" but "ا", and as such this one has to be read as "ا".
- Alif* (ا) is that letter which looks without movement or *Jazm*.
- While pronouncing deep tone (low pitched) letters, the lips should not be made roundish.

اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	حَ
دَ	ذَ	رَ	زَ	سَ	شَ
صَ	ضَ	طَ	ظَ	عَ	فَ
قَ	كَ	لَ	مَ	نَ	وَ
هَ	یَ	اَ	یَ	یَ	یَ

- If the sound of some letters appears to have very minor difference, then do your exercise in such different sounds, such as س، ش، ط، ت

ظا، ز، ذ، ق، ک، ص، etc.

- ❁ If Ra (ر) carries *Zabar*, then it should be read in deep tone (low pitched).
- ❁ While pronouncing *Zabar*, do not prolong it so much that it gives the sound of *Alif* (الف), and from “ب” it becomes “با”. Do not read it hastily so as to avoid jerking. It should be pronounced in such a way that “ب” remains only “ب”.
- ❁ Be careful that the movement of any letter should not be wrong. It should not be read in a prolonged tone.

EXERCISE

ZABAR (َ)

فَرَضَ	كَتَبَ	صَدَقَ	وَرَدَ	جَمَعَ
أَحَدًا	جَعَلَ	وَجَدَ	وَلَدَ	قَتَلَ
خَتَمَ	شَرَحَ	حَسَدَ	ضَرَبَ	كَسَبَ
فَعَلَ	ثَمَرَ	مَكَثَ	بَدَعَ	ظَلَمَ
رَفَعَ	زَعَمَ	مَرَجَ	خَلَقَ	فَعَدَلَكَ
عَشَرَ	عَبَدَ	فَسَدَ	أَمَرَ	عَبَسَ

- ❁ Read this exercise with utmost care and try to spell the letters in such a way that their movement may produce accurate sound.

NUNNATION

- ❁ If there appear two *Zabar*, two *Zair* and two *Paish* on the letter, this sign is called as *Tanween* (Nunnation) i.e., $\underline{ا}$, $\underline{ب}$, $\underline{ج}$,
- ❁ Sometime such letters, carrying *Tanween*, are given nasal sound symbol.
- ❁ The letter “الف” is not read if it carries *Tanween*.
- ❁ In the last chapter, you have read the lesson on *Zabar* ($\underline{ا}$) and its relevant exercise. Now the lesson on two *Zabar* ($\underline{ا}$) or *Tanween* is given hereunder.
Thus, you may be able to pronounce the letter with their proper movement.

ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و
ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و
ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و
ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و
ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و
ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و

- ❁ These letters are required to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone:

خ، ص، ض، ط، ظ، غ، ق

- ❁ If there appear *Zabar* (َ) or two *Zabars* (ِ) on “ ر ”, then it also has to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone.

EXERCISE

NUNNATION (ِ)

عَمَلًا	خَسَارًا	سَلْبًا	بَلَدًا	أَسْفًا
حَرَمًا	عَرْضًا	ثَمِنًا	حَسَنًا	طَبَقًا
قَصَصًا	سَفَهًا	أَبَدًا	بَطْرًا	عَجَبًا
أَحَدًا	وَسَطًا	مَرَضًا	رَغَدًا	مَثَلًا
جَنَفًا	مَعَاشًا	مَاءً	نَبَاتًا	شَرَابًا
عَذَابًا	مَفَازًا	صَوَابًا	نَهَارًا	وَقَارًا

- ❁ Spelling i.e., joints and nunnation should be practised thoroughly.
- ❁ During necessary stop (*waqf*) at the letter bearing nunnation, it is changed into “ ا ” i.e., “ مَاءً ” to be read as “ مَاءَا ”. Likewise “ جَنَفًا ” will be read as “ جَنَفَا ” and “ عَمَلًا ” as “ عَمَلَا ”

ZAIR (ٸ) (Lower Part Vowel Sign)

- It should be impressed on mind that *Zair* (ٸ) is similar to *Zabar* (َ) in shape, but it is inserted at the bottom of the letter. While reading *Zair* (ٸ), its pronunciation should not be prolonged as “یا” and even not to be hasty so as to avoid jerking. It should be borne in mind that “اِ” has not to be read as “اِی” and “اِئ” , but you read it only as “اِ”
- Zair* (ٸ) should not be rendered wrongly, but only in correct way.

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

- The letter bearing *Zair* (ٸ) at the bottom, would be pronounced in a thinning tone.
- When the letter “ل” carries *Zair* (ٸ) at its bottom, it will also be read in thinning tone. But those letters which are pronounced in grandiose, i.e., ق، غ، ظ، ط، ض، ص، خ , will be read in the same way, though bearing the sign of *Zair* (ٸ) .

ZAIR (ّ)

غَضِبَ	فَهِيَ	لَعِبَ	خَشِيَ	حَبِطَ
عَمِلَ	حَسِبَ	عَلِمَ	عَهَدَ	حَدَا
سَخِرَ	أَذِنَ	شَرِبَ	أَرَمَ	يَيْسَ
يَلِجَ	صَعِقَ	خَسِرَ	لَبِثَ	فَلَقَ
رَضِيَ	شَهِدَ	بَرِقَ	قَدِرَ	كِرَهُ
نَسِيَ	بَلَغَتْ	وَلَدَ	فَفَزَعَ	رَحِمَ

- While a letter is being spelt, the difference between the sound of *Zabar* (َ) and *Zair* (ّ) should be kept in mind.
- While spelling “عَهْدَ”, the sound of “عَيْنَ” and “هَاءَ” should be pronounced separately and even clearly.
- While spelling “صَعِقَ”, the sound of “ص” will be in deep tone (low pitched), but in سَخِرَ, the sound of “س” should be in a sharp tone (high pitched).
- If any letter does not have the sign of two *Zabar* (َ) at its end, then, at the stop, it will be quiescent. For example, “فَهِيَ” will be read as “فَهِي” and “فَفَزَعَ” as “فَفَزَعْ”.

TWO ZAIR (ز)

- According to principle, after discussion about *Zair* (ز), the lesson on two *Zair* (ز) is being presented here, so that you may be able to recognise the differences between the two.

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
ي	ز	ر	ن	و	ن
م	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
ي	ه	ه	و	ن	

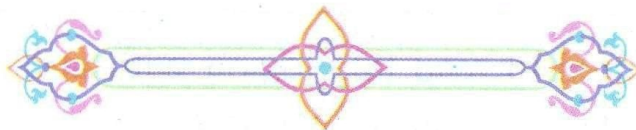
- Read the lesson carefully and the pronunciation should be clear.
- While reading the letters, the sound should not come through the nose.
- The sound of the letter should be specific and has not to be prolonged.

TWO ZAIR (ّ)

بِدَامٍ	بِقَبَسٍ	كِذِبٍ	نَفَقَةٍ	لُبْرَةٍ
هُمَزَةٍ	لَبْنٍ	رَقَبَةٍ	خَبْرٍ	عَبْدٍ
عِنَبٍ	مِائَةٍ	بِيَدٍ	ثَمِنٍ	مَسِدٍ
لَهَبٍ	سَخَطٍ	عَمَلٍ	غَضَبٍ	حَسَنِ
فِعَةٍ	سَفْرَةٍ	بَشْرٍ	مَثَلٍ	قَدَارٍ
سَعَةٍ	لِغْدٍ	شَجَرٍ	ذَكَرٍ	مَرَدٍ

- ❁ In respect of two Zair (ّ), the principle of stoppage (*waqf*) is as follows:

From بِدَامٍ to بِدَمٌ
From نَفَقَةٍ to نَفَقَهُ



ROUND VOWEL (PAISH (ِ))

- ❁ The specific sign of this vowel is that it appears to be similar to “ واو ” and always comes on the upper part of the letter.
- ❁ Be careful about the movement of this letter. This vowel should not be pronounced in a prolonged tone. For example if “ ب ” is pronounced in prolonged tone, then it is apprehended, it may sound as “ بو ”. Likewise, “ ث ” would appear as “ تو ”. Try not to make any error in this respect.
- ❁ Not to be hasty in the movement of *Paish* (ِ) and try to avoid jerking.

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

- ❁ You are required to read this lesson with utmost attention, and repeatedly pronounce it in proper way.

PAISH (ِ)

رُسُلُ	رُبْعُ	رُبُوبِكِ	رُحُوفِ	رُحُوبِ
رُجَدَا	رُفْعِ	رُحْبِثِ	رُحُظِ	رُزْرُ
رُفِقِ	رُفْحِ	رُقُتِلِ	رُحَسَنِ	رُعِينِ
رُكَلِبَةِ	رُفْحِ	رُدْعِي	رُذِكِرِ	رُسُقَطِ
رُحِشِرِ	رُهْوِ	رُسَيْلِ	رُقُرِيِّ	رُأْخِرِ
رُقِدَارِ	رُقِضِي	رُكُتِبِ	رُيَعِدِ	رُنُذِرِ

- ❁ While reading “رُزْرُ”, the letter “رُ” would be pronounced in deep tone (low pitched). But, at the stoppage, “رُ” would be read in deep tone (low pitched), i.e., “رُزْرُ”.
- ❁ If the round vowel (ِ) is inserted on the top of “رُ”, then it will be read in very deep tone (low pitched).
- ❁ When you are reading “رُ” in very deep tone (low pitched), then be careful not to make the lips roundish.



DOUBLE ROUND VOWEL TWO PAISH (۞)

- ❁ The double round vowel (۞) always appears on upper side of the letter. Among them, one is written upright while the other one in reversed position.
- ❁ The letters, read in the deep tone (low pitched), should be read in the same way and the letters used to be read in sharp tone (high pitched), should be read alike.

اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	حَ
اِ	بِ	تِ	ثِ	جِ	حِ
اُ	بُ	تُ	ثُ	جُ	حُ
اِ	بِ	تِ	ثِ	جِ	حِ
اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	حَ
اِ	بِ	تِ	ثِ	جِ	حِ
اُ	بُ	تُ	ثُ	جُ	حُ
اِ	بِ	تِ	ثِ	جِ	حِ

- ❁ If there appears one *Paish* (۞) on the letter “ ر ”, it is read in deep tone (low pitched), If there are two round vowels, it will also be read in the same tone.
- ❁ While expressing nunnation of the double round vowel (۞), the sound of the letter should not be prolonged beyond its limit. For example, “ ب ” should be read “ بُن ”, not “ بُون ”

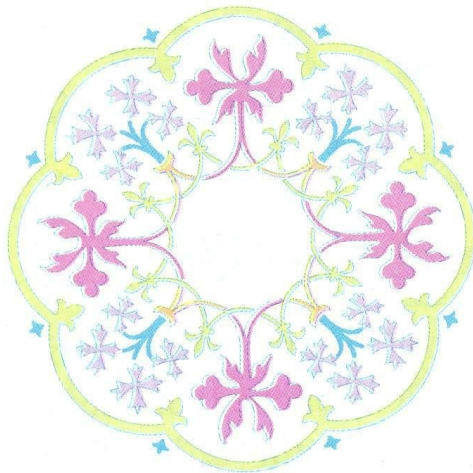
- ❁ If you feel difficulty in recognising the movement of (◀), (→) (↗) and (↘), (↖), (↙), then repeat the lessons concerned to the movement of such letters.

DOUBLE ROUND VOWELS (۞)

حُرٌّ	قِطْعٌ	سُرٌّ	أَحَدٌ	بَقْرَةٌ
ظُلٌّ	كُتِبٌ	غَبْرَةٌ	عَبَلٌ	خُشْبٌ
قَتْرَةٌ	حَسَنَةٌ	خُلُقٌ	قَدَامٌ	زَبَدٌ
مَرَضٌ	مَلَكٌ	كَلْبَةٌ	نَصَبٌ	ظَهَاءٌ
دِيَةٌ	حَرْجٌ	رَجُلٌ	قَسَمٌ	بَشَرٌ
جَدَادٌ	رُسُلٌ	لَعِبٌ	أُذُنٌ	أُمَّمٌ

- ❁ In some words given in the aforesaid exercise, a few letters appear to be of deep tone (low pitched) and some of sharp tone (high pitched), i.e., ظُلٌّ. In this word, “ظا” is of full sound while “ل” is of sharp tone (high pitched). Be careful that while pronouncing ظا in full tone the letter “ل” should be pronounced in very sharp voice.

- ❁ Repeat the lesson continuously till you become able to understand it. Otherwise, your capability to read the Qur'an in proper way would be lessened.
- ❁ Be aware that this lesson is very important, because all the three movements i.e., *Zabar* (ˆ), *Zair* (ˆ) and *Paish* (ˆ) have been discussed here in detail.
- ❁ If the word has been inserted with a sign of "Stoppage" at the end, i.e., round " ˆ ", then it will be changed into " *Haa-i-sakenah* ". For example, the words " ˆ " will be changed into " ˆ ", " ˆ " into " ˆ ". And " ˆ " into " ˆ ".
- ❁ If any word has not been inserted with a round " ˆ ", then it will be quiescent at the stoppage. For example " ˆ " will be at its end, read as " ˆ ", " ˆ " as " ˆ " and " ˆ " as " ˆ ", etc.



QUIESCENCY (Jazm ۲)

- ❁ *Jazm* is a sign placed over a letter to show that it is to be read as quiescent.
- ❁ *Jazm* does not have its own sound.
- ❁ If the letter bears any sign of *jazm* (۲), it is called as quiescent letter.
- ❁ The letter, bearing the sign of *jazm*, is read along with its predecessor.

اَبُ	اِبُ	اَبْ	اَبُ	اِبُ	اَبُ
اَشُ	اِشُ	اَشْ	اَشُ	اِشُ	اَشُ
اَحُ	اِحُ	اَحْ	اَحُ	اِحُ	اَحُ
اَدُ	اِدُ	اَدْ	اَدُ	اِدُ	اَدُ
اَرُ	اِرُ	اَرْ	اَرُ	اِرُ	اَرُ
اَسُ	اِسُ	اَسْ	اَسُ	اِسُ	اَسُ
اَضُ	اِضُ	اَضْ	اَضُ	اِضُ	اَضُ

أُظ	إِظ	أَظ	أُط	إِط	أَط
أُغ	إِغ	أَغ	أُع	إِع	أَع
أُق	إِق	أَق	أُف	إِف	أَف
أُل	إِل	أَل	أُك	إِك	أَك
أُن	إِن	أَن	أُم	إِم	أَم
أُه	إِه	أَه	أُو	إُو	أُو
أُي	إِي	أَي	أُء	إِء	أُء

- ❁ In the case of quiescency, the pronunciation of the letter **ب** **ط** **ق** will be vibrated. It is called "*qalqalah*".
- ❁ Besides such letters of "*qalqalah*", other ones should be read very carefully so that they may not become vibrated.

(Jazm 2)

وَالْعَصْرِ	وَانْحَرٍ	مَرِيضًا	زَوْجًا
أَدْرِيكَ	شَانٍ	لَوْلَا	كَعْصِفٍ
شِئْتُمْ	إِقْرَأْ	يَدْرُوكُمْ	كَاسًا
بَغِيًّا	أَشْهَدُ	نُصِبْتُ	لَمْ يَلِدْ
كُنْتُمْ	يَجْعَلُ	شَهْرَيْنِ	فِتْنَةً
لِلْعُسْرَى	يَدْخُلُونَ	أَتَيْتُ	أَشْفَقْنَا
عَسَعَسَ	يَسَسُكَ	خُلِقْتُ	إِضْرِبْ
لِتُؤْمِنُوا		فِي الْأَرْضِ	

- ❁ If any word bears two *Zabar* (ُ), then at the time of stoppage, the second *Zabar* will be changed into *alif*. For example:
لَوْلَا into لَوْلَا, بَغِيًّا into بَغِيًّا and زَوْجًا into زَوْجًا.

LETTERS HAVING LONG VOWEL SIGN

- ❁ If *Zabar* (َ) comes before a quiescent *alif*, it is called *Alif maddah*, i.e., long vowel sign. Example: تَادَا يَا
- ❁ If *Paish* (ِ) comes before a quiescent *vaa*, it is called *vaa maddah*. Example: جُوْدُو بُو
- ❁ If *Zair* (ِ) comes before a quiescent *ya*, it is called *Yaa-i-maddah*. Example: رِيْ دِيْ اِيْ
- ❁ Such letters having a long vowel sign *maddah*, are read just like *alif*
- ❁ It is wrong to pronounce *haroof maddah* more or less of the sound of *alif*

بَا	بُو	بَا	بِي	بُو	بَا
تَا	تُو	تَا	تِي	تُو	تَا
جَا	جُو	جَا	جِي	جُو	جَا
دَا	دُو	دَا	دِي	دُو	دَا
رَا	رُو	رَا	رِي	رُو	رَا
سَا	سُو	سَا	سِي	سُو	سَا

صَا	صُو	صِي	ضَا	ضُو	ضِي
طَا	طُو	طِي	ظَا	ظُو	ظِي
عَا	عُو	عِي	غَا	غُو	غِي
فَا	فُو	فِي	قَا	قُو	قِي
كَا	كُو	كِي	لَا	لُو	لِي
مَا	مُو	مِي	نَا	نُو	نِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	هَا	هُو	هِي
عَا	عُو	عِي	يَا	يُو	يِي

- ❁ This lesson highlights to all the three examples of *haroof-i-maddah*
- ❁ You are required to read this lesson with much care. You should even try to recognise such kind of letters.

LETTERS HAVING LONG VOWEL SIGN
(haroof-i- maddah)

عَزِيزٌ	يُرِيدُ	حَكِيمٌ	سَمِيعٌ
أَكِيدُ	مُقِيتٌ	مُجِيبٌ	حَفِيطٌ
رَحِيمٌ	لَطِيفٌ	وَكِيلٌ	أَبِيهٌ
شَدِيدٌ	سَيِّقٌ	أَحِيطٌ	قِيلٌ
حِينَ	تَجْرِي	عَجِيبٌ	عَظِيمٌ
خَاطَبٌ	قَالَ	كَرِيمٌ	ضُرِبُوا
نُوحِيهَا	عَاقَبَ	غِظَ	حِيلٌ
	أُوذِينَا	فَقِيرٌ	

- ❁ If a quiescent letter comes after the letter having long vowel sign *harf-e-maddah*, then the tone *madd* will be equivalent to three or four *alif*, i.e., these letters will be pronounced equal to the sound of three or four *alif*. Example: سَمِيعٌ will be read as سَمِيعٌ and بَصِيرٌ as بَصِيرٌ

THE SOFT LETTERS (*Harooof-i-leen*)

- ❁ If *Zabar* comes before the quiescent **واو** or **یا**, it is called soft letter i.e. *harooof-i-leen*. Examples: **بُو**, **تُو**, **ثُو** and **بِی**, **تِی**, **ثِی**, etc.
- ❁ These soft letters *harooof-i-leen* should be pronounced softly.
- ❁ The difference of sounds, prevailing in *harooof-i-maddah* and *harooof-i-leen*, should be recognised carefully.
- ❁ Both *harooof-i-leen* and *harooof-i-maddah* are pronounced just like one *alif*.

ثِی	تُو	بِی	بُو	بِی	بُو
ثِی	تُو	جِی	جُو	جِی	جُو
رِی	رُو	دِی	دُو	دِی	دُو
شِی	شُو	زِی	زُو	زِی	زُو
طِی	طُو	ضِی	ضُو	ضِی	ضُو
غِی	غُو	ظِی	ظُو	ظِی	ظُو

SOFT LETTERS

عَفَوْنَا	قُرَيْشٍ	يَوْمِئِذٍ	هَيْهَاتَ
زَوْجًا	وَيْلٌ	يَرَوْنَهَا	عَيْنٌ
تَوْبَةً	أَعْطَيْنَا	صَوْمًا	رَأَيْتَ
يَنْهَوْنَ	كَيْدًا	أَوْحَى لَهَا	رُويِدًا
سَوْفَ	قَوْمِي	يَنْهَوْنَ	أَيْنَ
حَوْلَهُ	هَدَيْنَا	قَوْلِي	عَلَيْهِمْ
يَوْمَ	عَيْنَيْنِ	أَوْتَادًا	أَتَيْنَا
	قَوْلٌ	خَيْرًا	

- ❁ In the word عَيْنَيْنِ, there are two soft letters *haroo-f-i-leen* i.e. *Yaa-i-leen*. While pronouncing this word, their sounds should be expressed separately and correctly.

- ❁ If we have to stop after the word رُويِدًا, it will be read as رُويِدًا

ABBREVIATED LETTERS

(حروف مقطعات)

- ❁ These are meant for those letters which come in the Qur'an and being read separately.
- ❁ These letters usually come in the beginning of some Quranic Surah.

الر	الْبَص	الْم
<i>Alif-laam-raa</i>	<i>Alif-laam-meem-saad</i>	<i>Alif-laam-meem</i>
طسّم	طه	الْبَر
<i>Taa-seen-meem</i>	<i>Taa-haa</i>	<i>Alif-laam-meem-raa</i>
يس	طس	كهيَعص
<i>Yaa-seen</i>	<i>Taa-seen</i>	<i>Kaaf-haa-yaa-ain-saad</i>

حَمَّ عَسَق	حَمَّ	ص
Haa-meem ain-seen-qaaf	Haa-meem	Saad
ن	ق	
Noon	Qaaf	

- ❁ While reading “**الْم**”, after *alif*, we will pronounce “**ل**” in long tone $\underline{\quad}$ then “**م**” will be rendered in nasal sound, and again “**م**” will be read in long tone *madd*.
- ❁ While reading **طَسَم**, the letter *seen* will be rendered in long tone, and then, there will be a nasal sound *ghunnah*. Just like this, we will read **كَهَيْعَص** and **حَمَّ عَسَق** in a long tone $\underline{\quad}$ and then nasal sound will be produced.
- ❁ While reading “**طه**”, “**طا**” and “**ها**” will be pronounced in long tone equivalent to *alif*.
- ❁ If on a letter there appears vertical *Zabar* $\overset{\sim}{\text{ـ}}$, vertical *Zair* $\underset{\sim}{\text{ـ}}$ or reversed *Paish* $\overset{\sim}{\text{ـ}}$, it will be pronounced just equivalent to *alif*.
- ❁ If any letter carries a sign of *Madd* (\smile), it will be read in long tone, just equivalent to five or six *alif*.
- ❁ Translator’s note: Certain Surahs of the Holy Quran have certain initials prefixed to them, which are called the Abbreviated Letters. These are the most secret signs, the meaning of which are known only to Allah Almighty.

CONCEALMENT

(Ikhfaa)

- ❁ If there appears a *Jazm* ۚ on ن it is called as quiescent ن.
- ❁ If any letter among ک, ق, ف, ط, ظ, ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ذ, د, ج, ث, ت comes after quiescent ن, its sound will be nasal. This nasal sound is called concealment *ikhfaa*
- ❁ If the voice is inserted in the nose, it is called Nunnation *ghunnah*.
- ❁ If quiescent ن and the above-mentioned letters either appear in one word or two, there will be nunnation *ghunnah*
- ❁ The concealment is pronounced as equal to *alif*

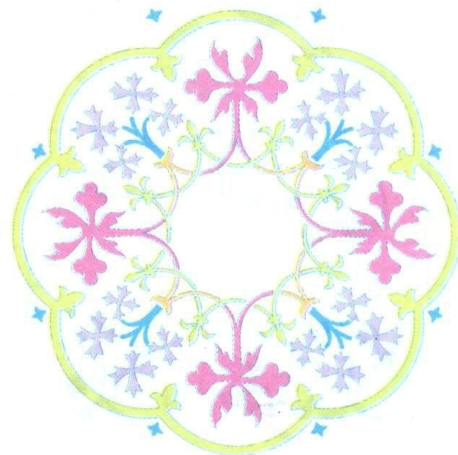
EXERCISE

CONCEALMENT

مِنْ قَبْلُ	مَنْ كَانَ	مِنْكُمْ
يُنْفُوا	فَمَنْ تَابَ	إِنْ تُصْلِحُوا
عِنْدِهَا	وَالْأَنْفَ	أَنْزَلَ
تَنْقِبُونَ	يُنْفِقُ	عَنْ دِينِهِ
كَذُرُ	نَنْسَخُ	وَالْإِنْجِيلَ

مَنْ دُونِهِ	مُقَدَّرَةٌ	مَنْضُودٍ
مَنْ سَجَّيْلٍ	مَنْ طُورٍ	يَنْظُرُونَ
عَنْ ذِكْرِي	مَنْ كُتِبِ	إِنْ طَلَّقْتُمْ
مَنْ ضَلَّ	لَيْنَ كَفَرْتُمْ	فَمَنْ زُحْرِحَ
ظَنَنْتُمْ	مَنْثُورًا	أَنْشَانَا

- ❁ In the situation of stoppage (*waqf*), the word “كَنَزٌ” will be read as كَنْزٌ and يَنْفِقُ as يَنْفِقُ



EXPRESSION (Izhaar)

- ❁ If any guttural letters, such as خ, غ, ح, ع, ه, ء comes after quiescent ن, then there will be expression instead of *ghunnah*.
- ❁ It is pertinent that just after pronouncing ن, the next letter should be read. If delayed, it will be turned to be concealment. While pronouncing quiescent letters with much haste, they will be expressed wrongly.
- ❁ While pronouncing “ع” and “ح”, the throat should not be pressed, rather these letters have to be pronounced swiftly.
- ❁ During expression, the sound of “ن” should not be inhaled in the nose, rather the other letter coming after quiescent ن should be read.

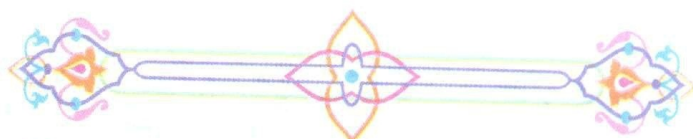
EXERCISE

EXPRESSION

فَسَيَدْخُلُونَ	مَنْ أَمِنَ	مِنْهُ
نُوحًا هَدَيْنَا	مِنْ عِلْمٍ	عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا
الْمُدْخِنَةَ	عَنْ أَمْرِي	عَنْهُ
عَلَيْهِمْ خَيْرٌ	فَلَا نَأْخِيلاً	جُرْفٍ هَارٍ

يَنْهَوْنَ	مِنْ حِكْمَةٍ	أَخَذَهُ
بِغُلْمٍ حَلِيمٍ	مِنْ غِلٍّ	عَجُوزٍ عَقِيمٍ
يَنْجِحُونَ	مِنْ حَقٍّ	أَنْعَمْتَ
رَفْرَفٍ خُضِرٍ	مِنْ عَذَابٍ	مِنْ حَكِيمٍ
مِنْ خَوْفٍ	مِنْ خَيْرٍ	يَنْعِقُ
قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا	فَمَنْ أَوْتِي	عَلَيْهَا حَكِيمًا

- ❁ While expressing the relevant words, you should avoid to pause. In the words **يَنْعِقُ**, **أَنْعَمْتَ**, etc, there may be full expression, but not the pause.



INVERSION (Iqlaab)

- ❁ Iqlab (اقلاب) means “to change”.
- ❁ If “ب” comes just after quiescent “ن” or nunation *tanveen*, then this “ن” will be changed with “م” and read in nosed sound *ghunnah*. This system is called as Inversion *iqlaab*, i.e. فأنيد.
- ❁ While expressing the Inversion *iqlaab*, nasal sound is produced equivalent to one full *alif*
- ❁ During this procedure, the letter coming before nasal sound *ghunnah*, should not be read in long tone.
- ❁ Even at this time, “ن” should not be pronounced, rather “م” will be expressed. Be careful that the sound of “ن” has not been produced.

EXERCISE

INVERSION (Iqlaab)

فَأْنِيدُ تَنْبُتُ أَنْبَتُ قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا

خَيْرًا بَصِيرًا لِيَا بِالسِّنْتِهِمْ تَنْبُتُ

يَسْتَنْبِئُونَكَ جَنَّةٍ بِرَبْوَةٍ لِأَمْرَحَابِهِمْ

صَمُّكُمْ مِنْ بَقْلِهَا عَلِيمٌ بِمَا كَانُوا

سَمِيعٌ ۙ بَصِيرٌ ۚ سُنِبُلَاتٍ مِّنْ بُطُونٍ

قَوْمًا بُورًا ۚ مِّنْ بَعْضٍ مِّنْ بَيْنِ

مِنْ بَنِي حَدِيثٍ ۚ بَعْدَهُ آيَاتٍ ۚ بَيِّنَاتٍ

أَنْ بُورِكَ زَوْجٍ ۚ بِهِجٍ ۚ فَانْبَجَسَتْ

ضَلَّالٍ ۚ بَعِيدٍ ۚ عَنْ بَعْضٍ مِّنْ بَعْدِ

مُحِيطٍ ۚ بِالْكَافِرِينَ ۚ أَنْبَاكَ غَمًّا ۚ بَغْمًا

❁ At the time of stoppage *waqf*, you are required to read these words as per indication:

سَمِيعٌ ۙ بَصِيرٌ ۚ as "سَمِيعٌ ۙ بَصِيرٌ"
عَنْ ۙ بَعْضٍ as عَنْ ۙ بَعْضٍ



COMBINATION (Idghaam)

- ❁ Combination (*idghaam*) is such an act wherein one letter is being inserted into other one, and thus it has to be read as doubled (*mushaddid*), it is called “*idghaam*” i.e., A letter marked with “**۞**”, the sign of duplication.
- ❁ If any letter among **و، م، ی** and **ن** comes after quiescent “**ن**” or nunnation *tanween*, then it **will be spelt in** nasal sound *ghunnah*.
- ❁ If any letter among “**ل**” and “**ر**” comes after quiescent “**ن**” or nunnation *tanween*, then it will be spelt without nasal sound *ghunnah*.

EXERCISE

COMBINATION (Idghaam)

مَنْ يَقُولُ عَيْنًا يَشْرَبُ عَادٌ وَثَمُودٌ

مِنْ نُّورٍ مِنْ نُّطْفَةٍ قَصْرٍ مَشِيدٍ

فِيَا مَن يَنْظُرُونَ مَنْ يَكْفُرُ حَبًّا وَنَبَاتًا

نُوحٍ وَعَادٍ لَيْلَةٍ مُبْرَكَةٍ مِنْ وُلِيِّ

مِنْ وَّالٍ قَهْرًا مُنِيرًا مُسْتَقَرًّا وَمَتَاعًا

لِيَجِيَّ يَعْشَاهُ مِنْ يَوْمٍ خَيْرٌ نَزْلًا

مِنْ مَنْ مِنْ مَطَرٍ عِظَامًا خِرَةً

خَيْرًا يَرَهُ بَاخِعُ نَفْسِكَ مِنْ وَرَقٍ

فِضَّةٍ وَ أَكْوَابٍ بِدُخَانٍ مُبِينٍ

بِبَاسِطِ يَدَيَّ خُضْرًا وَ اسْتَبْرَقُ

مِنْ وَجْدِكُمْ مِيقَاتًا يَوْمَ

- ❁ You are required to stop at the following words as per indication:

“مَنْ يَقُولُ” as مَنْ يَقُولُ

“مِنْ مَطَرٍ” as مِنْ مَطَرٍ

- ❁ You should impress on your mind that in the following words, there will not be “*idghaam*” but merely an expression (*izhaar*):

بُنْيَانٌ ، دُنْيَا ، صِنْوَانٌ ، قِنْوَانٌ



NOON-E- QUTNI

- Whenever any letter marked with the sign of duplication و or being a quiescent one comes after nunnation, then the figure “ ن ” is marked with *Zair* ز and written in very small size. This is called “*noon qutni*”.
Example: أَحَدٌ ۞ اللَّهُ ، نُوحٌ ۞ ابْنُهُ .
- This smallest size of ن is generally not written, but in Pakistani editions of the Holy Qur'an it is inserted in smallest size as indicated above.
- It is wrong to start from *noon -e- qutni* or to repeat it.

EXERCISE

“NOON-E- QUTNI “

طُوى ۞ اذْهَبْ لُوطِ ۞ الْمُرْسَلِينَ

خَيْثَ ۞ اجْتَمَعْتُمْ فَخُودًا ۞ الَّذِينَ

نُوحِ ۞ ابْنَهُ أَحَدٌ ۞ اللَّهُ بِرِزِينَةٍ ۞ انْقَلَبَ

نُوحِ ۞ الْمُرْسَلِينَ زُجَاجَةٍ ۞ الزُّجَاجَةُ

نُفُورًا ۞ اسْتِكْبَارًا جَزَاءً ۞ الْحُسْنَى

يَوْمِذٍ ^نالْمُسْتَقَرِّ جَبِيعًا ^نالَّذِي

بَعْضِ ^نالْقَوْلِ قَدِيرٌ ^نالَّذِي عَدِنَ ^نالَّتِي

الْيَمَانَ ^نالَّذِينَ خَيْرٌ ^ناطْمَانَ عَادًا ^نالْأُولَى

لَمَزَةٍ ^نالَّذِي شِيبًا ^نالسَّيِّئِ عَزِيرٌ ^نابن

مَثَلًا ^نالْقَوْمِ كَرَمَادٍ ^ناشْتَدَّتْ

جَبِيعًا ^نالَّذِينَ مَبِينٍ ^ناقْتُلُوا

قَرْيَةٍ ^ناسْتَطْعَمَا سَوَاءً ^نالْعَاكِفُ

مَصْبَاحٍ ^نالْبُصْبَاحِ مُنِيبٍ ^نادْخُلُوهَا

- ❁ On stoppage, no starting from Noon-e-Qutni but starting would be from next Hamza-e-wasli Example: If we stop at “نُوحُ ^نابنه”, we shall start from “^نابنه” it is wrong to start from “^نابنه”

VERTICAL ZABAR (اِ)

- ❁ The movements are of two kinds, i.e, vertical position or reversed position. Just like this, the sign *Zabar* also bears two shapes, i.e., vertical and reversed.
- ❁ You should recognize well the position of vertical *Zabar*.
- ❁ The vertical *Zabar* has to be pronounced in long tone, just like “*alif*”.
- ❁ Be careful that while pronouncing “ن” and “م” the sound shouldn’t enter into the nose.

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

- ❁ The vertical *Zabar* has to be pronounced equivalent to *alif*

VERTICAL ZABAR (۱)

وَالضُّحَىٰ سَجِي قَلِي عَلَىٰ غَوِي عَصِي

عَسِي طَغِي حَتِّي شَتِّي دَعِي رَاِي

يَرِي إِسْحَقَ أَخَرَ أَدَمَ أَثَرَ أَزَرَ

أَيْتُ الْفِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُوسَىٰ بِأَيَّةِ أُنِي

إِلَىٰ أُنِي تَجَلِّي دَنِي عَيْسَىٰ هَرُونَ

- ❁ If any word is inserted with a vertical *Zabar* at its end, it will be pronounced as it is. (Not a bit sign of change.)
Example: الضُّحَىٰ, غَوِي will be the same at the stoppage (*waqf*)
- ❁ It is entirely wrong to pronounce in long tone the vertical *Zabar* at the time of stoppage, as being done while reading *alif*. The sound of this vowel sign will be equivalent to only one *alif* at the moment of stoppage.



VERTICAL ZAIR (ٲ)

- ❁ Just like *Zabar*, the sign *Zair* in also of two kinds, i.e., Vertical and reversed.
- ❁ You should recognise well the twin positions of *Zair*.
- ❁ The vertical *Zair* is pronounced just equivalent to *yaa*
- ❁ Be careful that while pronouncing “ ن ” and “ م ” the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.
- ❁ You are required to read this lesson with utmost care and attention. Even be careful about the organs of speech.

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

VERTICAL ZAIR (ٓ)

بِه فِيهِ قَبْلِهِ بَعْدَهُ رُسُلُهُ عَمَلِهِ

بِعَبْدِهِ دُبُرِهِ بِوَجْهِهِ خَلِيلِهِ بِيَدِهِ

بِعَمَلِهِ بِوَالِدِيهِ هَذِهِ الْفِيهِمْ لِأَيَّتِهِ

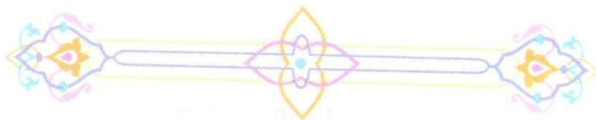
أَهْلِهِ سُلْطَنِيهِ بِمُزْحَرْجِهِ بِبَدَانِيهِ

كُتِبَهِ أَحْيَى تُرْزَقْنِيهِ قَلْبِيهِ ثَمَرِيهِ

قَبِيلِهِ يُحْيِي تَقْتِيهِ يَسْتَحْيِي نَسْتَحْيِي

- ❁ At the time of stoppage (*waqf*), the vertical Zair (ٓ) will also end just like the reversed Zair, i.e.,

فِيهِ as فِيهِ - بِهِ as بِهِ



REVERSED PAISH (ع)

- Just like *Zabar* and *Zair*, the *Paish* is also of two kinds, i.e., Upright *Paish* and reversed *Paish*.
- Recognise well both the shapes of *Paish*.
- The reversed *Paish* is pronounced as that of letter “و” having long vowel sign. It is because this *Paish* is equivalent to “*vao maddah*”

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

REVERSED PAISH (٤)

كِتَبَهُ قِيَامُهُ مَعَهُ أَمْرُهُ خِيبَهُ

فَضْلُهُ عَمَلُهُ لَهُ يَرَهُ عِبَادُهُ

عِنْدَهُ يَجْرُهُ يَدُّهُ رِزْقُهُ يَلُونُ

يَسْتَوُونَ وَرَى سُبْحَانَهُ وَثَاقَهُ دَاوُدَ

رَسُولُهُ مَوْعِدَةٌ صَدْرُهُ وَرِثَهُ نِعَمَهُ

إِنَّهُ أَطْعَمَهُ فَلَهُ قَبْضَتُهُ أَنْشَرَهُ

- ❁ The reversed *Paish* will also vanish just like vertical *Zair*.
Example:

“عِبَادُهُ” as عِبَادُهُ
“عِنْدَهُ” as عِنْدَهُ
“يَرَهُ” as يَرَهُ

SIGN OF DUPLICATION (TASHDEED) (۳)

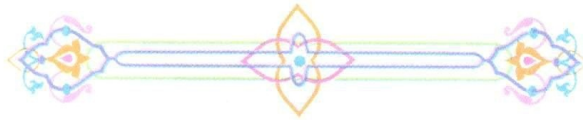
- ❁ Rendering of any letter as hard or strong, is called *Tashdeed* (تشدید).
- ❁ This sign is indicated through three equivalent prongs (۳).
- ❁ The letter having this sign, is called *mushaddid*.
- ❁ Such letter is pronounced twice.
- ❁ Such letter has to be read while joining the previous letter.
- ❁ Such duplicated letters have not to be pronounced in the long tone.
- ❁ In such type of letter, “ م ” and “ ن ” will be in nasal sound and equivalent to “ *alif* ”.
- ❁ Avoid to prolong the sound of letter coming before “ *mushaddid* ”
For example, do not read in long tone the first letter of **أَبَّ** ,
otherwise it would become **أَبَّ**
- ❁ Other letters, such as **أَجَّ** , **أَنَّنَّ** should be pronounced with much care.

أَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ
أَجَّ	أَجَّ	أَجَّ	أَجَّ	أَجَّ	أَجَّ
أَنَّنَّ	أَنَّنَّ	أَنَّنَّ	أَنَّنَّ	أَنَّنَّ	أَنَّنَّ

اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي
اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي
اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي
اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي
اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي
اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي
اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي	اَ اِ اِي

اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ
اِنْ	اِنْ	اِنْ	اَمْ	اَمْ	اَمْ
اِهْ	اِهْ	اِهْ	اَوْ	اَوْ	اَوْ
اَيْ	اَيْ	اَيْ	اَعْ	اَعْ	اَعْ

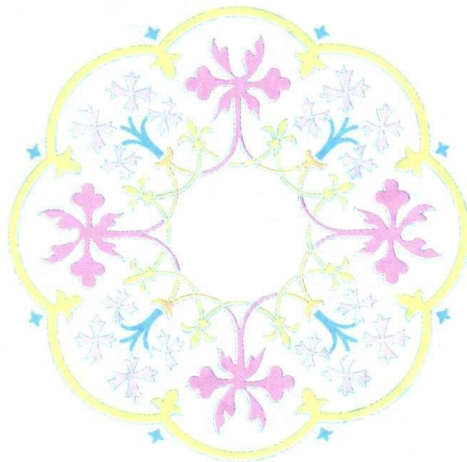
- ❁ If, after movement, “*vaa*” and “*ء*” appear, then pronounce them in strong sound. Example: **فَيَمَّةٌ، زُوِّجَتْ**
- ❁ If “*و*” and “*ي*”, bearing the nasal sound, then you will read the letters in the same way. Example: **مِنْ وَّالٍ، مَنْ يَقُولُ**
- ❁ If there appears letter bearing *tashdeed* just after letter having *maddah*, then it must be pronounced in prolonged tone, i.e., **حَاجَةٌ، كَافَةٌ**.
- ❁ You should read this lesson with utmost care, and even be aware of organs of speech.



دُرِّيُّ يُوْقَدُ مَعْلَمٌ مَّجْنُونٌ

مُسْتَقْرٌ وَ مَتَاعٌ مِنْ وَاِلٍ

- ❁ While stopping at the letter bearing *tashdeed* (ّ), be careful and not produce nasal sound.
- ❁ Even be careful while stopping at “ر، ن، ي” . Due to negligence, these letters are wrongly pronounced.
- ❁ At the moment of *waqf* (stoppage), the following words will be read as indicated: حَجَّةٌ as حَجَّةٌ and مِنْ يَوْمٍ as مِنْ يَوْمٍ



CHANGEABLE WORDS DURING READING AND WRITING

- ❁ There appears a difference while using the following words in writing and reading. These have been properly indicated in the chart.

<i>The way of reading</i>	<i>The way of writing</i>	<i>The way of reading</i>	<i>The way of writing</i>
لِشَيْءٍ	لِشَايٍ	أَفِينُ	أَفَائِنُ
لَا أَنْتُمْ	لَا أَنْتُمْ	لِيَبْلُوا	لِيَبْلُوا
أَنْ تَبُوءَ	أَنْ تَبُوءَ	مِئَةٌ	مِائَةٌ
مَلَيْهِ	مَلَائِيهِ	ثُودٌ	ثُودًا
لِتَتْلُوا	لِتَتْلُوا	يَبْطُ	يَبْطُ
وَنَبْلُوا	وَنَبْلُوا	لِيَرْبُوا	لِيَرْبُوا
قَوَارِيرٍ	قَوَارِيرًا ^①	بَسْطَةٌ	بَسْطَةٌ

① It means second قَوَارِيرًا of Surah-tud-Dahar.

The way of reading

The way of writing

لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ	لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ
لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ	لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ
وَلَا وَضَعُوا	وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا
لَا ذُبْحَنًا	لَا أذْبَحَنًا
مِنْ نَبَأٍ	مِنْ نَبَأِي
وَمَلِيهِمْ	وَمَلَأِيهِمْ
وَأَنْ أَتْلُوا	وَأَنْ أَتْلُوا
لَنْ نَدْعُو	لَنْ نَدْعُوا
مِائَتَيْنِ	مِائَتَيْنِ
بِئْسَ لِسْمٌ	بِئْسَ الْإِسْمُ

THE CHANGEABLE WORDS DURING CONJUNCTION, STOPPAGE AND WRITING

*The way of
stoppage*

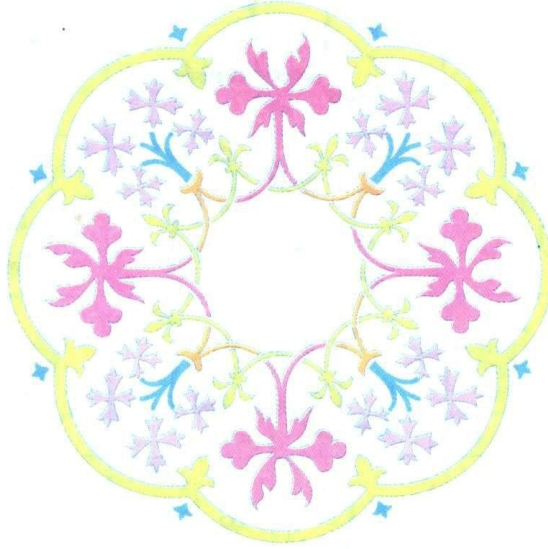
*The way of
conjunction*

*The way of
writing*

أَنَا	أَنَّ	أَنَا
لَكِنَّا	لَكِنَّ	لَكِنَّا
سَلْسِلَا	سَلْسِلَ	سَلْسِلًا
الظُّنُونَا	الظُّنُونِ	الظُّنُونًا
الرَّسُولَا	الرَّسُولِ	الرَّسُولًا
السَّبِيلَا	السَّبِيلِ	السَّبِيلًا
قَوَارِيرَا	قَوَارِيرِ	قَوَارِيرًا

- ❁ The aforesaid words should be learnt by heart.
- ❁ Because of correct pronunciation of these words,
- ❁ You will not make a mistake while reading the Qur'an.

- ❁ In the Surah “**الدھر**” the letter *alif* of the word **قَوَارِيرًا** will be pronounced for the first time in *waqf*, and will be read either in *wasal* or in *waqf*
- ❁ In the aforesaid words having *alif*, this will be read as to stop at all, not in the way of “*wasl*” .
You should do your exercise prudently because *Huffaz* make error while pronouncing these words.



SELECTED QURANIC SURAHS

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ١ الرَّحْمَنِ

الرَّحِيمِ ٢ مُلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ٣ إِيَّاكَ

نَعْبُدُ وَ إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ٤ إِهْدِنَا

الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٥ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ

أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ٦ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ

وَالضَّالِّينَ ٧

سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ١ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ٢ لَمْ

يَلِدْ ٣ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ٤ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ

كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ٥

سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝١ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا

خَلَقَ ۝٢ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۝٣

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ۝٤ وَمِنْ

شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۝٥

سُورَةُ النَّاسِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۝١ مَلِكِ

النَّاسِ ۝٢ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ۝٣ مِنْ شَرِّ

الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝٤ الَّذِي

يُوسِّسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ۝٥

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۝٦



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