



Primary Qa'ida for Reciting the
Holy Qur'an from the Correct Origins

Madani Qaida



Presented by :
Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madina



مكتبة الداعية

Dawat e Islami

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 وآله 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.

Alhamdulillah, 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-Ahles-Sunnat, the Founder of Dawat-e-Islami, Hazrat'e Allama Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi الغالبية العظمى that "I must try to rectify myself and the people of the whole world" عزوجل In'shaa-Allah.

امين بجاه النبي المصطفى صلى الله تعالى عليه وآله وسلم

Majlis Madrassa-tul-Madina (Dawat-e-Islami)
29th Zul Hijjah al-Harām 1428H

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ
اِنَّا بَعْدَ فَاغْوٰءٍ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 1: Huroof Mufriidāt (Individual Letters)

- The *Huroof Mufriidāt* (Individual Letters) also known as the *Huroof Tahajji* are 29 in total.
- Pronounce the *Huroof Mufriidāt* (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 [Dhzoyein] 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, ض, ط, ظ, غ, ق, when joined together, these letters are pronounced **خُصْ ضَغْطِ** [Khussa Daghtin Qizh].
- Only 4 letters are pronounced from the lips, و, م, ف, ب. Excluding these letters, do not let the lips move during recitation.

ا (أَلِف)	ب (بَا)	ت (تَا)	ث (ثَا)	ج (جِيْم)
ح (حَا)	خ (خَا)	د (دَا)	ذ (ذَا)	ر (رَا)
ز (زَا)	س (سِيْن)	ش (شِيْن)	ص (صَاد)	ض (ضَاد)
ط (طَا)	ظ (ظَا)	ع (عِيْن)	غ (غِيْن)	ف (فَا)
ق (قَا)	ك (كَا)	ل (لَا)	م (مِيْم)	ن (نُوْن)
و (وَا)	ه (هَا)	هَمْزَة	ي (يَا)	

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أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

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 Mufridāt* (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	يدج
تجد	طبع	بلغ	نفس	جنت	سئل
قسط	صفت	شمس	خشى	غير	غير
مطر	عشر	عسر	ظلل	شكر	بسم

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 أَنَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِبِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 3: Harakāt 2

- The plural form of *Harakat* is *Harakāt*. *Zabr* ³ [ـَ], *Zer* [ـِ] and *Paish* [ـُ] 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' ⁴.
- If the letter **ر** has a *Zabr* or *Paish* it is pronounced deeply. If the letter **ر** has a *Zer* it is pronounced delicately.

اَ	اِ	اُ	بَ	بِ	بُ
تَ	تِ	تُ	ثَ	ثِ	ثُ

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*) "Fatah", "Kasrah" and "Dhammah", respectively.



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الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
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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.

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ح	ح	ح	ه	ه	ه
ع	ع	ع	م	م	م
غ	غ	غ	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

يَا خَيْرُ

To become pious and steadfast upon the *Sunnah*, keep reciting this all the time e.g. whilst sitting, walking etc.

The 5 levels of Knowledge

- (1) Silence (2) To listen with attention
 (3) To remember what you hear (4) Act upon what you have learnt (5) Pass on the knowledge you have learned to others.

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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. أُنْ = أَانْ = إَانْ = اَانْ.
- Spell out the examples of *Tanween* as follows: مِمْمَ = مِمْمَ two Zabr مَمْنٌ = مَمْنٌ two Zer مِمْمٌ = مِمْمٌ two Paish.
- Sometimes after two Zabr the letter **ل** or the letter **ي** is written, when spelling out the examples, do not mention these (letters).

ط	ط	ط	ط	ت	ت
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ز	ز
ث	ث	ث	ظ	ظ	ظ
ص	ص	ص	س	س	س
ض	ض	ض	د	د	د

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 = مَلِكٌ zabr مَلِكٌ = مَلِكٌ zer مَلِكٌ = مَلِكٌ two paish مَلِكٌ = مَلِكٌ.

نَزَلَ	خَلَقَ	صَدَقَ	يَدَاكَ	بَلَغَ	طَبَعَ
جَعَلَ	فَعَلَ	نَظَرَ	ذَكَرَ	كَسَبَ	إِبِلَ
رَسُلُ	صُحُفُ	ثُلُثُ	سُدُسُ	حُرْمُ	رُبْعُ
حَمِدًا	خَطَفَ	مَلِكِ	تَزِدُ	تَجَدُّ	يَلِجُ
قَتَلَ	سُئِلَ	قَرِيٌّ	قَمَرِ	كَبِيرُ	حُشْرَ
أَحَدًا	مَرَضًا	عَبَلًا	هُدًى	طُورِ	قَرِيٌّ
مَسَدٍ	ثَمِينِ	سَخِطِ	ظَلِيلِ	فِئَةٍ	عُنُقِ
نَفَرٌ	صَمِدٌ	غَضَبٌ	لَعِبٌ	أَذُنٌ	كَتَبٌ

دَرَجَةٌ قِرْدَةٌ عَلَقَةٌ سَفْرَةٌ 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 = يَا zabr يَا = يُو paish يُو = يِي zer يِي = يِي

تِي	تُو	تَا	بِي	بُو	بَا
جِي	جُو	جَا	شِي	شُو	شَا
حِي	حُو	حَا	دِي	دُو	دَا
زِي	زُو	زَا	رِي	رُو	رَا
سِي	سُو	سَا	سِي	سُو	سَا

صَا	صُو	صِي	صَا	ضُو	ضِي
طَا	طُو	طِي	ظَا	ظُو	ظِي
عَا	عُو	عِي	عَا	عُو	عِي
فَا	فُو	فِي	قَا	قُو	قِي
كَا	كُو	كِي	لَا	لُو	لِي
مَا	مُو	مِي	نَا	نُو	نِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	هَا	هُو	هِي
ا	اُو	اِي	يَا	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* (اِ), *Kharay Zer* (اَ) and *Ultay Paish* (اُ) 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	ظ	ث	ت	ث
ذ	ذ	ذ	ز	ز	ز
ش	ش	ش	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 ⁶ 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. **جَوَّ**. When there is a **Zabr** before the **Ya Sākinah**, then the **Ya** becomes **Leen** e.g. **جَيَّ**.
- Pronounce the **Huroof Leen** gently and correctly **without stretching or exaggerated resonance** (sudden pausing).
- Spell out the examples as follows: **يَوَّ** = **وَأَوْبَا** = **zabr يَوَّ**, **يَيَّ** = **يَايَا** = **zabr يَيَّ**.

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		

⁵ "Khari Harakāf" is an Urdu term used in the subcontinent; the same applies to the words "Kharay Zabir/Zer", "Ultay Paish" (Plural forms). This is a type of Madd which is stretched to the length of one Alif.

⁶ 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)

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LESSON NUMBER 10

- Read this lesson using both methods i.e. with spellings and without spelling.
- This lesson combines all the previous lessons i.e. *Harakāt, Tanween, Huroof Maddah, Khari Harakāt* and *Huroof Leen*.
- Take special care to understand, recognise and apply all the rules, pronounce all the letters correctly especially the *Huroof Musta'iyah* (letters pronounced deeply).
- When spelling out the examples make sure you join every letter to the one before it e.g. spell

out the word **مَوْضُوعَةٌ** as follows: **وَأَوْ تَمْ** Zabr **مَوْ** , **وَأَوْ ضَاد** , **مَوْ** Paish **مَوْ** = **مَوْضُوعَةٌ** , **عَيْن** Zabr **ع**
مَوْضُوعَةٌ = **مَوْضُوعَةٌ** . **تَا** two Paish **تَا** .

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قَالَ	صِرَاطَ	هَذَا	ذَلِكَ	كَانُوا	قَالُوا
لَهُ	سَوْفَ	قَوْلٍ	فِيهِ	نُوحِيهِ	بِهِ
لَيْسَ	بَيْنَ	عَذَابًا	مَتَاعًا	طَغَى	شَكُورًا
عَفُورًا	دَاوُدَ	خَوْفٍ	يَوْمٍ	قِيْلَ	حِيلَ
رُسُلِهِ	رَسُولِهِ	إِلَيْهِ	عَلَيْهِ	صَوَابًا	مَابًا
صَلَاةً	زَكَاةً	رَسُولٍ	مَحْفُوظٍ	مَقَامَهُ	خِتَبَهُ

لَوْحٍ	حَوْلٍ	دِينٍ	بَشِيرٍ	قَوْمِهِ	هَدَيْنَا
بَيْنَنَا	زَاهِدِينَ	رَاكِعُونَ	عِيسَى	مُوسَى	صُدُورٍ
أَوْى	قَوْلًا	قَوْمًا	مِيقَاتًا	مُنِيرًا	شَيْءٍ
شَيْئًا	هَرُونَ	سُلَيْمَانَ	شُهُودٍ	تُعَوِّدُ	وَدُودٍ
يَوْمِئِذٍ	مَوْعِدُهُ	كَرِيمٍ	وَكِيلٍ	نُورِهِ	أَرَأَيْتَ
أَفَرَأَيْتَ	مَوْعِدَةً	مَوْضُوعَةً	مَوْعِدَةً	سَمِيعٌ	عَزِيزٌ
يَدَيْهِ	حَيْثُ	غَيْبٍ	سَمَوَاتٍ	كَلِمَاتٍ	لَشَيْءٍ
قُرَيْشٍ	بَابِتِنَا	مِهْدًا	عِلْمٍ	كِتَابٍ	سَلَامٍ
أُذَيْنَا	أُوتَيْنَا	أَوْحَيْنَا	نُوحِيهَا	الَّتُونِي	الْمِنُورِي
تُدِيرُونَهَا	فَلَا تَمِيلُوا	مَخْلَقَتُونِي	فَلَا تَكْفُرُونِي	وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ	

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
 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* (ْ , اَ) with slight resonance (a sudden pause at the end)
- There are 5 *Huroof Qalqalah* ح , ط , ق , ج , د , when joined together these are pronounced as **فُطْبُ** حَبَّ.
- The meaning of the word *Qalqalah* is movement, there must be movement and motion (within the *Makhraj*) when pronouncing these letters so that the sound echoes.
- When the *Huroof Qalqalah* are *Sākin* (ie 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	إِطْ	أَطْ	أُتْ	إِثْ	أَتْ
أُذْ	إِذْ	أَذْ	أُزْ	إِزْ	أَزْ
أُثْ	إِثْ	أَثْ	أُظْ	إِظْ	أَظْ
أُصْ	إِصْ	أَصْ	أُسْ	إِسْ	أَسْ
أُضْ	إِضْ	أَضْ	أُدْ	إِدْ	أَدْ

اَلِكْ اِكْ اِكْ اِكْ اِكْ اِكْ

اَهْ اِهْ اِهْ اِهْ اِهْ اِهْ

اَعْ اِعْ اِعْ اِعْ اِعْ اِعْ

اَخْ اِخْ اِخْ اِخْ اِخْ اِخْ

اَبْ اِبْ اِبْ اِبْ اِبْ اِبْ

اَوْ اِوْ اِوْ اِوْ اِوْ اِوْ

اَلْ اِلْ اِلْ اِلْ اِلْ اِلْ

اَرْ اِرْ اِرْ اِرْ اِرْ اِرْ

اَشْ اِشْ اِشْ اِشْ اِشْ اِشْ

PRACTISE

قُلْ اِنْ اَعَنْ مَن بَلْ

لَمْ	كَمْ	هَمْ	ذُقْ	قَدْ
إِصْطَبِرْ	مُسْتَطَبِرٌ	فَاعْفِرْ	أَعِينْ	أَعْنَابًا
زَجْرَةٌ	نُطْفَةٌ	مُدْهِنُونَ	أَبْوَابًا	فَافْرُقْ
يُقْرِضُ	يُغْنِي	تَجْرِي	جَمْعًا	فَتَحْهُ
مُؤْمِنِينَ	مُؤْمِنُونَ	يُؤْمِنُونَ	مُؤَصَّدَةٌ	إِقْرَأْ
شَانُ	كَاسًا	بِئْسَ	يَشَا	نَشَا
إِثْمٌ	يَبْجَثُ	أَحْيَا	أُخْرَى	إِذْهَبْ
أَشْدُدْ	إِرْكَبْ	حُشِرْتُ	نُشِرْتُ	أَحْضَرْتُ
طَمِسْتُ	فُرِجْتُ	نُسِفْتُ	يُظْلَمُونَ	يُظْهِرُ
إَصْدِرْ	بَيْنَكُمْ	بَيْنَهُمْ	فَضْلِكَ	عَلَيْهِمْ
أَعْمَالُكُمْ	أَعْمَالُكُمْ	أَيْدِيَهُمْ	يَسْتَبْدِلُ	يَسْتَفْتِحُونَ

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

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، ع، ح، هـ، ع.
- (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، 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 عَلِقٍ	مِنْ هَادٍ	مِنْ أَجَلٍ
مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ	فَمِنْ تَبِعَ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	مِنْ غَفُورٍ
فَإِنْ زَلَلْتُمْ	مِنْ ذَهَبٍ	مِنْ دُونِكُمْ	مِنْ جُوعٍ
إِنْ ضَلَلْتُ	مِنْ صَلَاحٍ	مَنْ شَكَرَ	مَنْ سَفِهَ
مِنْ قَبْلُ	مِنْ فُرُوجٍ	مَنْ ظَلَمَ	مِنْ طِينٍ
أَنْعَمْتَ	مِنْهُمْ	يَنْتَوْنَ	مِنْ كِتَابٍ

وَانْحَزْ فَسَيَنْغِضُونَ وَالْمُنْحِقَةُ أَنْتَ

تَسُونَ نُنَشِّرُهَا يَنْصُرُونَ مَنْصُودٍ

يَنْطِقُونَ أَنْظِرْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ يَنْقُضُونَ

مِنْكُمْ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا خَيْرٌ تَجِدُوهُ عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي

بَلَدًا أَمِنًا قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا شِهَابٌ ثَاقِبٌ

نُوحًا هَدَيْنَا فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ خَلْقٌ جَدِيدٌ

جُرْفٍ هَارٍ كَأَسَدٍ هَاقًا بَخْسٍ دَرَاهِمَ

سَمِيعٌ عَلَيْهِمْ سِرَاعًا ذَلِكَ يَتَّبِعُ ذَا مَقْرَبَةٍ

خُلِقَ عَظِيمٌ صَعِيدًا زَلَقًا يَوْمَئِذٍ رُزْقًا

قَرَضًا حَسَنًا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيمٍ

مُلِقٍ حِسَابِيَهُ بِأَسِّ شَدِيدٍ عَذَابٍ شَدِيدٍ

رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا

عَمَلًا صَالِحًا

تَوْمًا غَيْرِكُمْ

مُسْفِرَةٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ

عَذَابًا ضِعْفًا

قَلِيلَةً غَلَبَتْ

سَوْتٍ طَبَاقًا

سَبْحًا طَوِيلًا

عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

نَفْسٍ ظَلَمَتْ

سَحَابٌ ظَلَمْتُ

رَفْرَفٍ خُضِرٌ

ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا

سُبُلًا وَجَاغًا

تَوْمًا فَاسِقِينَ

كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ

رَسُولٍ كَرِيمٍ

فَتَحٌ 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.

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

LESSON NUMBER 13: Tashdeed

- This curved sign “**ط**” 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. عَبَّئْتُمْ will be read as عَبَّئْتُمْ .
- In this lesson in addition to exercising the **Tashdeed**, take special care in distinguishing between the letters that sound similar.

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أَطَّ	إَطَّ	أَطَّ	أُتَّ	إُتَّ	أُتَّ
أُذَّ	إُذَّ	أُذَّ	أُزَّ	إُزَّ	أُزَّ
أُثَّ	إُثَّ	أُثَّ	أُطَّ	إُطَّ	أُطَّ
أُصَّ	إُصَّ	أُصَّ	أُسَّ	إُسَّ	أُسَّ
أُضَّ	إُضَّ	أُضَّ	أُدَّ	إُدَّ	أُدَّ
أُكَّ	إُكَّ	أُكَّ	أُلَّكَّ	إُلَّكَّ	أُلَّكَّ

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	رَبِّيُّ	رَبِّيُّ	رَبِّيُّ	رَبِّيُّ	رَبِّيُّ
مِنَّا	مِنِّي	مِنِّي	مِنِّي	مِنِّي	مِنِّي
وَالْتَيْنِ	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى
مُسَخَّرَاتٍ	صَدَقَ	تَصَدَّى	تَصَدَّى	تَصَدَّى	تَصَدَّى
الرَّحْمَنِ	نُزِلَ	فَسَيَّبِرُهَا	فَسَيَّبِرُهَا	فَسَيَّبِرُهَا	فَسَيَّبِرُهَا
فَضَّلْنَا	وَالضَّحَى	وَالطَّوْرَ	وَالطَّوْرَ	وَالطَّوْرَ	وَالطَّوْرَ
لِلظَّالِمِينَ	سُعِرَتْ	يُوفَ	يُوفَ	يُوفَ	يُوفَ
وَالَّذِينَ	مِمَّا	أُمَّةٍ	أُمَّةٍ	أُمَّةٍ	أُمَّةٍ

وَالنَّشِطِ	وَالنَّجْمِ	كُورَتْ	مُطَهَّرَةً	سُيِّرَتْ	يَذَكَّرُ
لِيَدَّبَّرُوا	ذُرِّيَّتَهُ	مُزْمَلُ	مُدَّ ثَرُّهُ	عَلَى النَّبِيِّ	يَسْتَهْمُونَ
عَلِيُونَ	يَذِكِي	مِنَ الطَّيِّبِ	إِنَّ الظَّنَّ	مَدَّ الظِّلُّ	شَرَّ النَّفْثِ
يُحِبُّ التَّوَابِينَ	رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ	أَحَطْتُ	بَسَطْتُ		
خَلَقَكُمْ	قَدَّ تَبَيَّنَ	عَبَدْتُمْ	إِذْ ظَلَمُوا	قَدْ دَخَلُوا	إِذْ ذَهَبَ

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 أَنَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ 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, ل, م, ر, ي.
- (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 *Ikhfā* (pronounce it with Nasalisation).
- Spell out the examples of *Idghām* as follows: يَا نُونٌ نِيمٌ = مَن يَقُولُ zabr يَا , مَن فِي zabr
 مَن يَقُولُ = لٌ paish لَامٌ , مَن يَقُولُ = نُؤُ paish وَاوٌ وَتَافٌ , مَن فِي = مِي
- Spell out the examples of *Iqlāb* as follows: يَا عَيْنٌ يَا , مَن يَقُولُ = مَن يَقُولُ zer مَن يَقُولُ = مَن يَقُولُ
 = مَن يَقُولُ , مَن يَقُولُ = مَن يَقُولُ zer مَن يَقُولُ = مَن يَقُولُ .

مَنْ يَقُولُ	مَنْ وَرَقِ الْجَنَّةِ	مَنْ يَوْمٍ	مَنْ وَلي
--------------	------------------------	-------------	-----------

مِنْ زُطَفَةٍ

مِنْ نَصِيرٍ

مِنْ مَثَلِهِ

مِنْ مَشْهَدٍ

يَكُنْ لَهُ

مِنْ لَدُنْهُ

مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ

مِنْ رَبِّكَ

وَجُودًا يَوْمَئِذٍ

هُدًى وَذِكْرَى

رَجُلٌ يَسْعَى

كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ

خَلَقَ نَعِيدًا

حِطَّةً نَنْفِرَ لَكُمْ

سِرَاجًا مُنِيرًا

بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْهُ

وَيْلٌ لِكُلِّ

مُصِدِّ قَالِبَا

رَعُوفٍ رَحِيمٍ

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

لَيُنَبِّدَنَّ

أَنْبَاهَهُمْ

مِنْ أُنْقُلَاهَا

مِنْ أَعْدٍ

كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ

جَنَّةٍ بَرَبُوتَةٍ

خَيْرٍ أَبْصِيرًا

قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا

صَوْمٍ بِكُمْ

حِلٌّ بِهَذَا

أَلْتَحَدُّ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالسَّلَامِ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَنَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ 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.

هُمُ فِيهَا

كُنْتُمْ بِهِ

الْمَرَّةَ

أَنْتُمْ مُظْلِمُونَ

أَمْضَى

تَأْتُهُمْ آيَاتِي

وَالْأَمْرُ

وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ

وَأَمْطَرْنَا

عَلَيْكُمْ بِوَكِيلٍ

لَمْ يَدِدْ

أَنْتُمْ مِنْ كِتَابٍ

الْمُشْرَحِ

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ

لَكُمْ دِينِكُمْ

فَهُمْ مُقْمَحُونَ

أَمْ صَبْرًا

وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ

وَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا

وَهُمْ مُعْرِضُونَ

عَلَيْهِمْ غَضَبٌ

بَعْضُكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ

ذَلِكَ قَوْلُكُمْ

لَهُمْ مِنَ الْحُسْنَى

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَنَا بَعْدَ قَاعُودٌ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ 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 *Ulta 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 *Aslī 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 اِرْجِعِي the Zer is Temporary.

مَفَازًا	مَالًا	كَانَ	سِرَاجًا	صِرَاطًا	قَالَ
طَعَامٍ	غَاسِقِي	عَابِدُ	خَالِدًا	تَابُوا	طَابَ
مِنَ اللَّهِ	هُوَ اللَّهُ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ	فَاللَّهُ	وَاللَّهُ	اللَّهُ
إِسْمِ اللَّهِ	بِاللَّهِ	بِاللَّهِ	قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ	رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
صَلَاةً	عَلَى	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ	إِلَّا الَّذِينَ	مَأْوَاهُمْ	قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ
أَجْرًا	أَجْرًا	أَكْثَرُ	رِزْقُوا	أَلَمْ تَرَ	رَجُلًا
إِرْجِعْ	يُرْزِقُونَ	تُرْجِعُونَ	أَمْ صَبَرْنَا	عَرْشُ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ
إِنْ أَرْتَبْتُمْ	رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ	رَبِّ ارْحَمَهُمَا	ارْجِعُوا	إِرْجِعِي	ارْجِعُوا
وَالنَّهَارِ	فِي قِرطَابِيسَ	مِرْصَادِ	فِرْقَةٍ	كُلُّ فِرْقٍ	أَمْ أَرْتَابُوا
نَذِيرُهُ	خَيْرُهُ	قُمْ فَانذِرْ	فَاصْبِرْ	أُمِّ	رِجَالٍ

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).

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
 إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 17: Maddāt 8

- The meaning of *Madd* is to stretch. There are 2 causes for *Madd*: (1) *Hamzah* (هـ) (2) *Sukoon* (ة) .
- There are 6 types of *Madd*:
 (1) *Muttasil* (2) *Munfasil* (3) *Lāzim* (4) *Leen-Lāzim*
 (5) *Āridh* (6) *Leen-Āridh*
- (1) **Madd Muttasil**: If after a letter of *Maddah*, the letter *Hamzah* appears in the same word, then *Madd Muttasil* will occur, e.g. جَاءَ .
- (2) **Madd Munfasil**: If after a letter of *Maddah*, the letter *Hamzah* appears in the next word, then *Madd Munfasil* will occur, e.g. فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ .
- When reading the *Madd Muttasil* and the *Madd Munfasil*, stretch until 2, 2½ or 4 Alifs' length.
- (3) **Madd Lazim**: If after a letter of *Maddah*, a *Sukoon Aslī* (ء , ؤ) appears, then *Madd Lazim* will occur, e.g. جَاءَ .
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- (4) **Madd Leen-Lāzim**: If after a letter of *Leen*, a *Sukoon Aslī* (ء) appears, then *Madd Leen-Lāzim* will occur, e.g. عَيْنَ .
- When reading the *Madd Lāzim* and the *Madd Leen-Lāzim*, stretch until 3, 4 or 5 Alifs' length.
- (5) **Madd Āridh**: If after a letter of *Maddah*, a *Sukoon Āridh* appears (i.e. a letter becomes *Sākin* due to *Waqf* (having to pause)), then *Madd Āridh* will take place, e.g. مُسَلِّمُونَ .
- (6) **Madd Leen-Āridh**: If after a letter of *Leen*, a *Sukoon Āridh* appears (i.e. a letter becomes *Sākin* due to *Waqf*), then *Madd Leen-Āridh* will take place, e.g. شَفَقْتَيْنَ .
- When reading the *Madd Āridh* and the *Madd Leen-Āridh*, stretch until 3 Alifs' length.
- Spell out the examples of the *Maddāt* as follows: جَاءَ = جيم زبر هزه جيم جيم Zabr
 ضَالًّا = لَامَ ضَالَّانِ two Zabr لَامَ آلف ضَادَّ = ضَالًّا جَاءَ = ء

جَاءَ	جَاءَ	وَالْحَمْدُ	سَيِّئَاتٍ	أُولَئِكَ	حَدَائِقِ
قُدْرَةٍ	أَوْلِيَاءِ	بِمَا نَزَّلَ	قَالُوا آمَنَّا	يَأْرِضُ	هَؤُلَاءِ

8 The common Arabic plural form of *Madd* found in books of *Tajweed* is "Mudood"

يَبِيَّ إِسْرَائِيلَ	ضَالًّا	دَابَّةٍ	السِّنِّ	الذَّاكِرِينَ
جَانٍ	مُدَاهِمَتِنِ	أَتُحَاوِرُنِي	كَافَّةً	الْحَاكِمَةَ
حَاجُوكَ	وَحَاجَةً	تُحَاوِرُونَ	يُحَادِّثُونَ	أَنْ يَتَمَاسَا
يَأُولِي الْأَلْبَابِ	يَتَسَاءَلُونَ	رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	خَوْفٍ	قُرَيْشٍ

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
 أَنَا بَعْدَ قَاعُوذٍ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ 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 *ldghām* occur.
- There are 2 ways to read **آلِفَ لَامٍ مِيمٍ** : (1) *Wasl* (joining) **آلِفَ لَامٍ مِيمٍ** , (2) *Waqf* (pausing) **آلِفَ لَامٍ مِيمٍ**.

طه طَاهَا	ن نُونٌ	ق قَافٌ	ص صَادٌ
الر آلِفَ لَامٍ رَا	ح حَامِيمٌ	طس طَاسِيْنٌ	يس يَاسِيْنٌ
عسق عَيْنٌ سِيْنٌ قَافٌ	حم حَامِيمٌ	المز آلِفَ لَامٍ مِيمٍ رَا	الم آلِفَ لَامٍ مِيمٍ

كَمِيْعَص
كَافَ مَا يَاعَيْنِ صَادُ

اَلَمْ اَللّٰهُ
اَلِفَ لَامٍ مِّمَّ ۝ اَللّٰهُ

اَلْبَصِ
اَلِفَ لَامٍ مِّمَّ صَادُ

طَسَمَ
طَا سَيْنَ مِثْمَ

اَتَّخَذَ لِلّٰهِ رَبَّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةَ وَالسَّلَامَ عَلٰى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ
اَنَا نَعُدُّ فَاغْنُوْهُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشُّمَيْظِ الرَّجِيْمِ ط بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ 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 اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ
پ ۴ ، اِلِ عِمْرَانَ ۱۵۸

اَفَا نِئِنَّمَا
پ ۱۴ ، الْاَنْبِيَاۃَ ۳۳

اَفَا نِئِنَّمَا
پ ۴ ، اِلِ عِمْرَانَ ۱۳۳

اَنَا
(هَرَمَك)

مَلَا يَهُ
(هَرَمَك)

لٰكِنَّا هُوَ اللّٰهُ
پ ۱۵ ، الْكٰهِنِ ۳۸

لِشَاۤىِٕءٍ
پ ۱۵ ، الْكٰهِنِ ۳۳

لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا الْجَبِيْمُ
پ ۲۳ ، الضُّفٰتِ ۶۸

لَا اَنْتُمْ
پ ۲۸ ، الْحَشْرِ ۱۳

لَا اَذْبَحْتَهُ
پ ۱۹ ، النَّمْلِ ۲۱

وَلَا اَوْضَعُوْا
پ ۱۰ ، التَّوْبَةِ ۳۴

اَنْ تَبُوْءَا
پ ۶ ، الْمَائِدَةِ ۲۹

وَتَشُوْدَا
پ ۱۹ ، الْفُرْقَانَ ۳۸

تَشُوْدَا
پ ۲۰ ، الْعَنٰكِبِ ۳۸
پ ۲۴ ، النَّجْمِ ۵۱

وَمَلَا يَهُ
پ ۱۱ ، يُوْنُسَ ۸۳

مِنْ نَّبَاۤىِٕ
پ ۷ ، الْاِنۡعَامِ ۳۳

لِيُرِيُوْا
پ ۲۱ ، الرَّوْمِ ۳۹

لَنْ نَّدْعُوْا
پ ۱۵ ، الْكٰهِنِ ۱۳

لِتَشُوْا
پ ۱۳ ، الرَّعَدِ ۳۰

اِنَّ شُوْدَا
پ ۱۲ ، هُوْدِ ۶۸

قَوَارِيْرَا
پ ۲۹ ، الدَّهْرِ ۱۹

سَلَسِلَا
پ ۲۹ ، الدَّهْرِ ۳

وَنَبُوْا
پ ۲۶ ، مُحَمَّدِ ۳۱

لِيَبُوْا
پ ۲۶ ، مُحَمَّدِ 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
(١٦)

قَوَائِرًا (١٦)
٢٩ ، الدهر (١٥)

السَّبِيلَا
٢٣ ، الاحزاب (١٤)

الرَّسُولَا
٢٣ ، الاحزاب (١٦)

الظُّنُونَا
٢١ ، الاحزاب (١٥)

لِكِنَّا
١٥ ، الكهف (٣٨)

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

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 (*Ghunnaḥ*) will not take place.

قِنَوَانٍ

صِنَوَانٍ

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:

عَوَجًا قَيْمًا
١٥ ، الكهف (١)

مِنْ مَرْقِدَانَا هَذَا
٢٣ ، يس (٥٢)

كَلَّابِلَ سَتَرَانٍ
٣٠ ، المطففين (١٣)

وَقِيلَ مَنْ سَكَّتَ رَاقٍ
٢٩ ، القیمة (٢٤)

- **ص :** 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 **ص**, in example (3) it is permissible to read both **ص** and **س** and in example (4) only read the **ص**.

بِصَّيْطِرٍ (١)
٣٠ ، الغاشية (٢٢)

أَرْهَمُ الْبُصَّيْطِرُونَ (٢)
٢٤ ، الطور (٢٤)

بَصَّطَةٌ (٣)
٨ ، الاعراب (١٩)

يَبْصُطُ (٤)
٢ ، البقرة (٢٣٥)

- **Tas-heel:** The meaning of *Tas-heel* is to **make soft**, i.e. **pronounce the second Hamzah with a soft tone**. In the Holy Qur'an there is only one word where *Tas-heel* is *wajib*.
- **Imālah:** The inclination of the sound of the *Zabr* towards the *Zer* and the sound of the *Alif* towards the *Yaa* is known as *Imālah*. The *Raa* of *Imālah* is pronounced "*Rair*" instead of "*Ree*".
- Spell out the examples of *Imālah* as follows **نَجْمٍ** *Zabr* مَجْرَاهَا , **رَا** of *Imālah* رَا = مَجْرَاهَا , **مَا** *Zabr* مَجْرَاهَا = مَا .
- **بِسْمِ الْإِسْمِ الْفُسُوقِ** : In this word do not pronounce the *Alif* before *Laam* nor the *Alif* after it, instead read the *Laam* with a *Zer*.

بِسْمِ الْإِسْمِ الْفُسُوقِ
پ ۲۶ ، الحجرات ۱۱

مَجْرَاهَا (امالہ)
پ ۱۲ ، ہود ۴۱
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ءَٰ آعَجِبِي وَعَدْرِي (تسبیل)
پ ۲۳ ، حم السجده ۴۳

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ
اَنَا بَعْدُ فَاَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 21: Waqf

- **Waqf:** The meaning of *Waqf* is to **pause or stop**, i.e. whichever word you do *waqf* on, you must stop the voice and the breath on the last letter of that word.
- If on the last letter of the word a *Zabr*, *Zer*, *Paish*, two *Zer* or two *Paish*, *Khara Zer* or an *Ulta Paish* appears, then make that (last) letter *Sākin* when performing *Waqf*.
- If on the last letter of the word two *Zabr* appear, then make it (read it as) an *Alif* when performing *waqf*.
- If the last letter of the word is the **Rounded Taa** ءَ , then no matter which *harakat* or *Tanween* it has, **pronounce it as the letter ءَ** (the one pronounced from bottom of throat) **when performing waqf**.
- When performing *waqf* do not change the *Khara Zab*r, *Huroof Maddah* or any *Sākin* Letter.
- In the case of *waqf* on a *Mushaddad* letter, the *Tashdeed* will remain but the *Harakat* will not be made apparent.
- **Noon Qutni:** If after *Tanween*, a *Hamzah Waslī* (A joining *Alif*) appears, then when reading with *Wasl* (without pausing), the *Hamzah Waslī* will be dropped and the *Noon Sākinah* of the

Tanween will be given a Zer, a small Noon is usually written (to indicate this change), this is known as the Noon Qutni.

- **Signs of Waqf:** The details of some of the signs of *Waqf* are listed below:
- **◌◌:** This is *Waqf Taam* and is the sign of the completion of an *Ayat* (Verse of the Holy Qur'an), you should stop here.
- **◌م:** This is the sign of the *Waqf Lāzim*, here you should definitely stop.
- **◌ط:** This is the sign of the *Waqf Mutlaq*, it is better to stop here.
- **◌ج:** This is the sign of the *Waqf Ja-iz*, here it is better to stop but also permissible to continue.
- **◌ز:** This is the sign of the *Waqf Mujawwaz*, to stop here is permissible but to continue is better.
- **◌ص:** This is the sign of the *Waqf Murakhkhas*, here you should continue to read.
- **◌لا:** If the sign لا is written above the *ayat*, then there is a difference of opinion about whether to stop or not to stop, if the لا is written without the *Ayat* sign then do not pause.
- **E'āda:** After performing *Waqf*, to recite by joining what has preceded to what is following is called E'āda.

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بِالْحَقِّ بِالْحَقِّ	شَفَّتَيْنِ شَفَّتَيْنِ	فِيهِ فِيهِ	مُسْتَقِيمٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ	نَدِيمِينَ نَدِيمِينَ	صَادِقِينَ صَادِقِينَ
قِسْطٍ قِسْطٍ	شَيْءٍ شَيْءٍ	شَهْرٍ شَهْرٍ	مِنْ قَبْلُ مِنْ قَبْلُ	يَشَاءُ يَشَاءُ	نَسْتَعِينُ نَسْتَعِينُ
بِأَمْرِهِ بِأَمْرِهِ	عِبَادِهِ عِبَادِهِ	بِهِ بِهِ	بَرِّقَ بَرِّقَ	قَدِيرٍ قَدِيرٍ	لَهُوَ لَهُوَ
نَبِيًّا نَبِيًّا	عِلْمًا عِلْمًا	أَلْفَاظًا أَلْفَاظًا	مَوَازِينَهُ مَوَازِينَهُ	أَخْلَدَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ	رَبَّهُ رَبَّهُ

قُوَّةٌ ط قُوَّةٌ ط	رَقَبَةٌ ط رَقَبَةٌ ط	جَارِيَةٌ ط جَارِيَةٌ ط	وَتَوَلَّى ط وَتَوَلَّى ط	مِنَ الْأُولَى ط مِنَ الْأُولَى ط	فَتَرَضَى ط فَتَرَضَى ط
وَأَنحَرُ ط وَأَنحَرُ ط	فَارْعَبُ ط فَارْعَبُ ط	فَحَدَّثَ ط فَحَدَّثَ ط	فِيهَا ط فِيهَا ط	تَهْتَدُوا ط تَهْتَدُوا ط	قَوْلِي ط قَوْلِي ط
خَيْرًا ط خَيْرًا ط	الْوَصِيَّةِ ط الْوَصِيَّةِ ط	شَيْبًا ط شَيْبًا ط	السَّمَاءِ ط السَّمَاءِ ط	مُنِيْبٌ ط مُنِيْبٌ ط	أَدْخَلُوهَا ط أَدْخَلُوهَا ط
مُبِينٌ ط مُبِينٌ ط	أَقْتُلُوا ط أَقْتُلُوا ط	قَدِيرٌ ط قَدِيرٌ ط	الَّذِي ط الَّذِي ط	خَبِيرًا ط خَبِيرًا ط	الَّذِي ط الَّذِي ط

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

LESSON NUMBER 22: Salāh

- Read this lesson both by spelling out and reading fluently.
- Take special care in this lesson to apply all the rules covered in the previous lessons; make sure you clearly distinguish between the letters which sound similar. **Remember!** If distinction between the letters is not made and the meaning changes, then the Salāh will not be valid.

➤ Takbeer Tahreemah: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

➤ Sana: سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

➤ Ta'awwuz أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

▶ **Tasmiyah:** بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۝

▶ **Sura-tul-Fatiha:**

الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ ۝ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۝ مٰلِكِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ ۝
اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ ۝ اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ ۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ
اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ ۝ غَیْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّیْنَ ۝ اٰمِیْن

▶ **Sura-tul-Ikhlâs:** بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۝

قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ ۝ اللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ لَمْ یَلِدْ وَّلَمْ یُولَدْ ۝ لَمْ یَكُنْ لَهٗ كُفُوًا اَحَدٌ ۝

▶ **Tasbih-Ruku':** سُبْحٰنَ رَبِّیَ الْعَظِیْمِ ۝

▶ **Tasmee':** سَمِعَ اللّٰهُ لَبْنَ حَمْدًا ۝

▶ **Tamheed:** رَبَّنَا وَاِلَیْكَ الْحَمْدُ ۝

▶ **Tasbih - Sajdah:** سُبْحٰنَ رَبِّیَ الْاَعْلٰی ۝

▶ **Tashahud:**

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَاشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهٗ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ ۝
وَرَحْمَةُ اللّٰهِ وَبَرَکَاتُهٗ ۝ اَلْسَّلَامُ عَلَیْنَا وَعَلٰی عِبَادِ اللّٰهِ الصّٰلِحِیْنَ ۝
اَلْتَّحِیَّاتُ لِلّٰهِ وَالصَّلٰوٰتُ وَالطَّیِّبٰتُ اَلْسَّلَامُ عَلَیْكَ اَیُّهَا النَّبِیُّ

➤ **Durood Ibraheemi:** اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَبِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ ۝ اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَبِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ ۝

➤ **Dua'a Masoorah** اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي ۝ رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءَ رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ ۝

➤ **Salam:** السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

➤ **Du'a Qunoot** اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَنُشْنِي عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ وَنُشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ ۝ اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا كُنَّا بِكَ نَعْبُدُ وَكَانَ نَصْرِي وَنَسْجُدُ وَآيَتِكَ نَسْعِي وَنُحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَنُخْشَى عَذَابَكَ إِنْ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ ۝

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا ۝

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا وَمَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَوَالِدَيْهِ وَبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ