## وَلَقَلُ يَسَّرُنَا الْقُرُ اٰنَ لِلنِّ كُرِ

(Al-Qamar 54:18)

# And indeed We have made the Qur'an easy to understand and to remember



## Qāʻidah Yassarnal-Qur'ān

# قَاعِدَهُ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْانَ

### Qā'idah Yassarnal-Qur'ān

By Pir Manzoor Muhammad

Qāʻidah Yassarnal-Qur'an was first published in 1904 with Urdu instructions and has since then been reprinted many times in various countries. In 1978 it was first published in Nigeria with instructions rendered in English and has also been reprinted many times in different countries throughout the world. Due to countless reprints the original script of the book was beginning to fade and smudge; therefore, under the guidance of Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V (may Allah be his Helper) a computerised edition of this book was prepared.

This is the first print of this new typeset version with English instructions.

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In transliterating Arabic words we have partly followed the system adopted by the Royal Asiatic Society:

- at the beginning of a word, pronounced as *a*, *i*, *u* preceded by a very slight aspiration, like *b* in the English word *honour*.
- ث th, pronounced like th in the English word thing.
- $\not$ , a guttural aspirate, stronger than h.
- $\overleftarrow{kh}$ , pronounced like the Scotch *ch* in *loch*.
- *dh*, pronounced like the English *th* in *that*.
- s, strongly articulated s.
- ض d, similar to the English th in this.
- ل پ , strongly articulated palatal t.
- ظ z, strongly articulated z.
- 5 ', a strong guttural, the pronunciation of which must be learnt by the ear.
- *gh*, a sound approached very nearly in the *rgrasseye* in French, and in the German *r*. It requires the muscles of the throat to be in the 'gargling' position whilst pronouncing it.
- ق q, a deep guttural k sound.
- , a sort of catch in the voice.

Short vowels are represented by:

a for — (like u in bud)
i for — (like i in bid)
u for — (like oo in wood)

Long vowels by:

$$\bar{a}$$
 for  $-$  or  $\bar{\ }$  (like  $a$  in  $father$ );  
 $\bar{i}$  for  $c$  or  $-$  (like  $ee$  in  $deep$ );  
 $\bar{u}$  for  $g$  (like  $oo$  in  $root$ );

**NOTE:** A somewhat modified system of transliteration has been employed to represent long vowels within the actual exercises of the Qā'idah Yassarnal-Qur'ān, so as to differentiate between the sound of long vowels and the extra-long sound of *maddah*. This system is as follows:

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aa for — 1 — ee for ∠ — or — (like ee in deep);

oo for → (like oo in root);

aaa/eee/ooo for — (maddab);
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#### Other:

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ai for \omega (like i in site)<sup>1</sup>;
au for \omega (resembling ou in sound)
```

The consonants not included in the above list have the same phonetic value as in the principal languages of Europe.

Curved commas are used in the system of transliteration, 'for  $\xi$ ,' for  $\varepsilon$ . Commas as punctuation marks are used according to the normal usage. Similarly, normal usage is followed for the apostrophe.

 $<sup>^1\,</sup>$  In Arabic words like شيخ (Shaikh) there is an element of diphthong which is missing when the word is pronounced in Urdu.

#### Introduction

The teaching and learning of the Holy Qur'an is a source of great blessing. The Holy Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said:

"The best of you is the one who learns the Holy Our'an and teaches it *to others*."

We are pleased to reproduce the Qā'idah Yassarnal-Qur'ān with instructions rendered into English. The text of the Qā'idah, however, remains the same. By following these instructions minutely, a beginner is able to make the best use of this primer which is designed to learn the Arabic text of the Qur'ān correctly and efficiently. Experience has shown that a beginner, even a child, can start reading the Qur'ān within a period of six months.

Following are some of the characteristics of the Oā'idah Yassarnal-Our'an:

**Qā'idah Yassarnal-Qur'ān** was written by a great scholar of the Holy Qur'ān, Hadrat Pir Manzoor Muhammad, and was first published in 1904. It has been proved very useful for teaching and learning the Arabic text of the Holy Qur'ān for beginners of all age-groups.

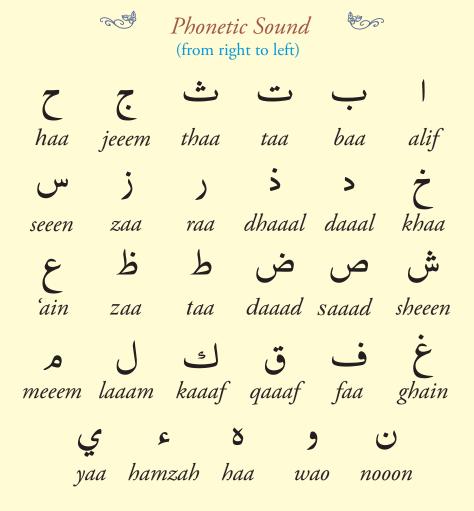
**Qā'idah Yassarnal-Qur'ān** has instructions with each lesson and when followed minutely can be of great help in the correct and efficient reading of the Qur'ān.

**Qā'idah Yassarnal-Qur'ān** contains 40 lessons cum exercises and a beginner can easily go through them within six months. All lessons are simple and arranged in a most systematic method.

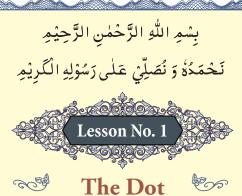
Qā'idah Yassarnal-Qur'ān is not a *Teach Yourself* book. The notes given with each lesson are a sort of *Teacher's Guide*. However phonetic examples have been added with the notes of lessons to let a grown up proceed by himself once some help has been given to him in the beginning.

## Arabic Alphabets and their Phonetic Sound

Phonetic sound of Arabic alphabets is given below. In phonetic sound:



(The first lesson is essential for the child, who has just started learning.)



A dot has been given below. By placing a finger beside it the child is told that this is a dot. (*Nuqtah*)

Here, the child is made to count the number of dots at a place. He is instructed to count from the right.



The child should identify whether the given dots are above the line or below the line. (He should start from the right as before.)







In this lesson, alphabets (*letters*) are being introduced. The pupil is required to pronounce the name of each alphabet as he reads from right to left. If at any stage he is stuck or makes a mistake, as for example he reads a letter as *ba* whereas it is *ta*, then he can be told that it is *ta* as it has two dots above the line, and so forth. In this way, he will be able to connect the form of the alphabet with its name which

is very necessary. But otherwise, there is no need to refer to dots or to their positions while teaching a child. He must always read in a flow.

3 **† 7 † † † †** 

; **;** ; ; j س ز ر س ج ز ت ح د ب س ش ش خ ش ص س ص ص ش ص ا ش ص ض ض ص ض ش ض ز ض ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ض ش ص ش ض ط ظ ظ ط ت ط ظ ط ظ ض ظ ص طظ زض ذظط سطش ط رظع غ غ ع ع ط غ ظ غ ض ع ص ع س غ ش ظ ص

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

The following three lines contain all the alphabets of Arabic in this given order. These are to be repeated, till the whole of it is learnt in that order. This will be found useful later on.

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 لا ء ي



### Letters in Combination



What is given below, should not be regarded or read as complete words. The pupil is made to understand that when letters are written in combination, their form undergoes some change. In most cases, only the top part of the letter is retained. The pupil should be shown that two letters are joined by means of a small line, called, *Khatt-e-Wasl.* He should pronounce each letter of the combination separately, as in lesson 2.

م من مط مظ مو مر مز طر ظز ف فز فر فو ق قر قز قو قط ع ء عو عر عزغ غ غث غص غق عق فق حق حك مك فك عم قم سط شظ ضب ل لم لض لت لر لو لز مل جك خن خو سر شز صم مم عك غن فث قت لس لق لج سج مج مع سخ شع جع حخ ي حي خي جي سي شي من مي لي فد طد عد ذ عذ طذ طن ضد غذ غي لد مي مذ لا مه فه له قه جد شه حذ عه طی

خص طس ضك ظش غض صت غب قن ضظ قب فط ظخ عث صد ظی لم لك لل ك كم كو كر که کد کذ لا هذ هد هو هس هش هه ت هة سه جة حه خة لا لا لا لا لا لا هه لا صر کق ضة هظ کح هج هش ف فف قف خف كص طه ظة کن کن کر کم کم کل حل لر لز ا جا سا حا شا لش ما لم لو خالخ هاله لة عالا كا كل كا لا لل لد ضا لذ لا كا لا لا ع عع هع غ هغ لغ كي صف غغ قخ هخ كع مغ مف هذ هن صف هذ هذ هه ظة ة ه مي غا لع جغ حف خع لك لة

### The Bend

Letters are sometimes represented by dots above or below a bend. Accordingly, if there is one dot above a bend it represents noon one dot below the bend is ba. Two dots above the bend is ta. Two dots below the bend is ya. Three dots above the bend is tha. As seen below, the bends are in combination with other letters. The pupil must read each letter separately.

نو بو نم بم ند نذ بد بذ یذ ید تد تذ ته تز یز یه ته تة تر بر نر یر ثر ثع ثغ ثب یت نث تث تل ئل ئن ئج ئی تی نی بی یی ئغ بی بنبتنبتثنیتیثبنثیئثیتئز قعف فقق غفغ عغف ئعغ

لنا لكا لكل لله حلم غلع علر متي قثي

Letters in different forms i.e. in the beginning, in the middle and in the end.



Given below there are strokes of three different kinds:

- Fathah which is a stroke above the line.
- Kasrah which is a stroke below the line.

  Dammah which is a rounded stroke above the line.





In this lesson the pupil learns what sound a letter produces when it is given the sign of *Kasrah* \_\_\_\_

(Note:- Example in Kasrah have purposely been given before those of Fathah)

The sound of is bi; is ti; is li. Here the letters are no more pronounced with their original name. As before, the pupil is required to read in a flow.

بِ تِ ثِ حِ خِ رِ زِ فِ مِي هِ جِ سِ شِ مِ دِ ذِ قِ لِ كِ صِ ضِ وِ طِ ظِ نِ عِ غِ ءِ اِ

# Lesson No. 6

In this lesson the pupil learns what sound a letter produces when it is given the sign of *Fathah*\_\_\_\_\_ .

Example:-The sound of  $\checkmark$  is read ba;  $\overleftarrow{c}$  is ja;

Note:- Some sounds are identical with their alphabetic name such as those of  $\buildrel \buildrel \buildr$ 

بَ تَ ثَ خَ خَ رَ زَ فَ يَ ﴾ جَ سَ شَ مَ دَ ذَ قَ لَ كَ

عَ غَ ءَ آ	Lesson	No. 7	<b>&gt;</b>	ص
In this lesson the p is given the sign of Example:-	is read bu,	is read <i>hu</i> and	$\stackrel{\circ}{\mathbf{c}}$ is read $u$	n it
	, , , ,	شُ مُ	ئے سُ	
-	Exercise on I		-	
٠ ټ څ	ث	ٿ	٠ <u>ي</u>	٢
ث ث	ڠ	ث	<u>څ</u>	ث
ِ خُ خُ ِ خُ خُ	ζŹ	حٌ ک	حُ حُ م	<b>7</b>
رُ رُ	<b>5</b> 5	)	<u>خ</u> خ	خ

8	8 8	8	8	8	į	5	ر ز	5	ز	į
ي	ي	ي	ڣ	ف	رُ	و و	فَ	ر		ڣ
ج	ځ	ځ	ځ	ځ	خ		5	يُ	1	ي
۵	مُ	_ مِ	سِ	سُ	ش	; ;	سُ	ص	Ó	س
ش	مِ ش	ش	ئی	ثن ر	ش	ۺ	ير	9	مَ	مُ
5	; ;	<u>;</u>	<i>ه</i> •	;	5	<i>9</i> <b>&gt;</b>	>	<i>9</i>	>	5
ق	قُ	ق	لَ	لُ		لِ	لُ	ر	لِ	J
لک	ر کی	كِ	<i>و</i> ځ	. ل	5)	ك	ئ	5	قِ	ق
غ	ع عُ	عُ عِ	عِ	عَ	5	2	9	2	<i>9</i>	5
ă e	ļĺ									
₹	لِ ظَ						•			

ضَ ضِ ضُ نُ نِ s s Mixed Exercise on All Previous Lessons Example:- is read bihi, is read ja-a. el is read liyu. حَوَ طَخَ طِخُ

صُقَ صَقِ صِقُ ضِكُ ضَكِ ضُكَ غِنُ غَنَ غِنُ شُعِ شِعَ شَعُ ظَغُ ظِغَ ظُغِ هُمِ هِمُ هَمَ قَلَ قِلُ قُلِ كُفِ كِتُ كِمُ كِنَ كُلِ كِلُ كَلَ كَلَ كَا لَا تُلِ بِلَ ثُبَ لِبُ بَبِ تِثُ جُتَ حَتِ خِتُ سُتَ سُةً عِصَ غِصُ فُصِ رِّـةُ قِضُ كُضِ لِضَ هُوَ هِمُ مَهُ تِهَ هَةِ لِةُ لَهِ آلَا كِيُ يَكُ قِي نَيُ لِيُ بِي يِي قَوَ خُا اِخُ لَخِ في سُبُ حِتِ جَتَ اِدُ لِدُ

آبَ تِثِ جُحُ دَذَ خِسِ رَوَ صُنُ وَلَ فِطِ قُظُ ضَعَ يُغُ مُذِ ذَا نِذُ نُاٍ لَرَ تِاَ يَا لِلَ سُا لِسَ فَأُ لُفِ آفَ لك ظُا عُصَ غِزَ لِوُ كَطِ رُزُ 53 ئِقَ آمُ قِاً لَا لِلُ لَا كُلُ كِلِ وء فَعَلَ فِعِلِ فُعُلُ فَعَلُ فِعُل فُعِلَ فُعِلَ فُعِلَ فَتَحَ خَلَقَ نَصَرَ كَتَبَ بَلَغَ كَشَفَ اِبِلِ بِلِزِ سِلِمِ صُحُفُ رُسُلُ عُمُرُ سَمِعَ جُمِعَ مَعَكَ اِرَمَ نُفِخَ سَجَدَ وَجَدَ نُبِذَ مَلَا يَهَبُ نَزَلَ مَئِذِ ئِلَةُ عَرَضَ بَلَدِ اَمَرَ حَمِدَ

مَكَتُ حَمَةٍ بَطَلَ مَنَةٍ ثَمَةُ نُمِزَ قُتِلَ نَعِدُ ثُلُثَ بَشَرُ نَذَرَ سَكَنَ تَسَقَ شَفَقِ خِرَةٍ وَلَدِ قَلَمِ مَلَا لِلاً لِكُا نُكِا كِلاً كِلاً كِلاً صَهَذَ عَهِدَ لَهَبُ نَبَا سَبَا لَبِثَ حَلَبِ قَنِاً لَعِبَ لَتِاً لِشَا وَهَبَ خَشِي رَضِي سَالَ رَحِمَ ذَكَرَ نَظَرَ بَرِقَ حَطَبِ عَبَسَ سُطِعَ مَلِكَ صَلَعَ تِ ثَ جُ حِ خُ دَ ذِ رَ زُ سَ شِ صُ ضِ طُ ظَع غَ فِ قَ كِ لُ مِ نَ وِ لَا ءَ يُ اِ بَ تُ ثُو جَ حُ خَ ذِ ذُ رِ زَ سِ شُ صَ ضُ طَ ظِعُ غَ فُ قِ كُ لَ مُ نِ وُ لَا ءِ يَ اُ بِ تَ ثُ جِ حَ خِ دُ ذَ رُ زِ سُ شَ صِ

# ضَ طِ ظُعَ غُ فَ قُ كَ لِ مَ نُ وَ هِ ءُ يِ



*Jazm* is a new sign. The pupil is required to identify this sign in the following exercise.



After learning the sound of a letter with *Fathah*, *Kasrah* or *Dammah*, the pupil now learns, how this sound is blended with the next letter, which has *Jazm* on it. *Jazm* with *Fathah*, is given first.

Example:- ; is ab, ; is jad etc.

تق مَقْ تَلْ نَرْ بَهُ هَث تَث فَتْ فَحْ لَخْ لَضْ كَضْ غَطْ عَطْ بَطْ بَغْ فَغْ نَغْ بَعْ ظَعْ ظَكْ شَكْ مَفْ مَظْ جَظْ حَظْ خَصْ خَزْ اَزْ رَزْ لَزْ دَزْ قَذْ يَذْ يَشْ خَدْ خَرْ گُرْ گُرْ

خَتْ خَتْ خَتْ خَدْ خَذْ جَرْ جَزْ بَرْ تَضْ تَطْ تظ تَعْ تَغْ تَفْ تَقْ سَكُ شَرِي شَهُ شَمْ آبْ ئَبْ ئَلْ رَنْ رَلْ وَلْ وَرْ زَن ذَغُ آزْ ئُرْ يَدْ 35 څ آمُ رَبْ حَقْ خَطْ كَفْ قَدْ لَبْ دَمْ صَفْ كُلْ قَطْ شَقْ دَسْ تَكُ + أَدْرَكُ + صَنْدَل + مَخْمَلْ بَرْ تَنْ

اَطْلُسْ + سَرْكُسْ + بَنْكَرْ + مَنْتَرْ صَفْكَرْ + جَعْفَرْ + دَفْتَرْ + كَعْوَتْ مَنْجَنْ + مَرْهَمْ + سَرْجَنْ + لَنْكَنْ كَرْجَنْ + كَمْبَلْ + خَلْقَتْ + اَفْسَرْ كَرْجَنْ + كَمْبَلْ + خَلْقَتْ + اَفْسَرْ

After the exercise of *Fathah* now here is exercise of *Kasrah* ( $\bigcirc$ ) and *Dammah*( $\bigcirc$ ).

يُذُ فُخُ	غُرْ	سُجْ	عد	قُلُ	هم
، حِفْ	طِعْ زِكْ	كِن	ظِغْ	بِث	تُهُ
ں جِظُ	، ثِطْ دُ	حُبْ	وِث	ٳۺٛ	ضِحْ
ي خُذْ	ئد رِشْ	ئُدُ	اُمْ	ئِرْ	م دق
	<u>شُ</u> ر خ				
881	5 ÷5				
N68	<u> </u>				
424	شْرِقْ +				
ٱنْجَن	خَنْدَقْ +	· + .	شَبْنَمْ	+ (	مَنْزِلْ
+ تَكْيَهُ	فِسْمَتْ	+	كُرْتَه	+	مُشْكِ
٠ مُسْجِدُ	<u>َ</u> حُدُمَتُ	+	گثرث	+ 6	<b>ک</b> رزر
حِثْمَتْ	شَــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	+ ن	بِشتَرْ	+	قِبْلَهُ

لُمْ + سَتْلُجْ + رُهْتَكَ + شِكْرَمْ هَمْسَبْ + بَشْكُرْ + رُخْصَتْ Mixed Exercise لِمَ حَدْ فُغِ مِغْ كُلِ كُلْ ئَنْ ئَنَ شِبْ لَتُ تِلِ سَقُ مِمْ لَا لَا أَذْ لِا لِإِ لِرِ فَقَدْ قَلَمْ كَرَمْ لَقَدْ

جُفِنْ	جَفْن	وَزَنْ	وَزْنُ	خِبُرْ
سَرَد	سَرْدَ	بَعْدُ	تغث	حَمْدُ
مُشت	قَدَمَ	قَدْمُ	قَكَمْ	سَرَدَ
رِزْقُ	ٱۮڠ	عِلْمِ	ٳؿٛمؚ	إهْدِ
سَمْعِ	لِمَنْ	نَحْنُ	فَهُمْ	مُلْكُ
لَهُمْ	یکز	تَخَفْ	 آرْضِ	يَلِدُ
رَزَقْ	آظُلَ	يُفْسِ	بِهِمْ	عِجْلَ
تَشَتَ	حُرُمْ	سَبْعَ	خَتَمَ	حِجْج
تَفْعَ		فَقُلُ		فُتِحَ
فَ فَزِدْ	خ حَرْب	نث رَبِ	بَعْضُ قَسَ	فَهِي بَ
ٱنْفُسَ	نْذِرْ	ز دُ	آثذ	أخرج
جَعَلْتَ	<u> </u>	خَرَج	فَعَلْنَ	مِنْهُمْ

اَظْلَمَ اَشْكُنَ اَنْتُمْ مَعَكُمْ
يَحْسَبُ اُنْزِلَ يُرْسِلَ سَمِعْتُ
اَلْحَمْدُ + اَنْعَمْتَ + سَمْعِهِمْ + عَلِمْتُمْ
فَاخْرَجَ + لِتَفْتَرِيَ + ظَلَمْتُمْ + اَخَرَقْتَ
اَلُمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ + سَنُقْرِئُكَ



ا ز ذُو رُوْ 15 15 سُوْ شُوْ شَا شِي زُوْ زِيْ زا سِي سَا صِيْ صُوْ صَا ضَا ضِيْ ضُوْ طُوْ طِيْ طَا ظًا ظُوْ ظِيْ عِيْ عُوْ عَا غًا غُوْ غِيْ لُوْ فُوْ قُوْ قَا قِيْ كِيْ كَا كُوْ فَا مُوْ مِيْ نِيْ نُوْ نَا 15 الي هُوْ ءُوْ ءَا ئِنْ يِنْ يَا يُوْ وِيْ هِيْ هَا بَوْ تَوْ تَوْ آيْ بَيْ تَيْ تُن جَيْ حَيْ حَوْ خَوْ خَيْ دَيْ دَوْ ذَوْ ذَوْ ذَيْ رَيْ رُوْ رِيْ زِيْ زَيْ زَيْ زُوْ زَوْ 15 رَوْ سَا سِيْ سَيْ فَيْ فَا فُوْ

لَوْ لَا لَيْ إِيْ لُوْ جُوْ جَيْ جَوْ جِيْ جَا هَيْ هَوْ عَوْ عَيْ غَيْ غَوْ گُو گُو گَيْ مَيْ مَوْ كَاكَا + كَادِيْ + نَانًا + نَانِيْ + جَالًا + جَالِي بَاكَا + بَالِيْ + كَالَا + كَالِيْ + جُوْتًا + جُوْتَا نَالِي + خَالِي + خَالُو + تَائِي + دَائِي + مَائِي بَاجِيْ + لَا ئِيْ + بُوْرًا + مُوْ لِيْ + رَا ئِيْ + نَا ئِيْ خَاكِي + رُوْئِي + شَادِي + سُوْئِي + بَوْنَا + دَوْنَا

The sound of *Fathah* is not long like of *Alif* 

Example:- أَبَا is abaa (not aabaa), قَالَ is qaala (not qaalaa).

آبًا + قَالَ + آلًا + زَادَ + گَمَا + طَالَ + اِذَا
 جَادَ + بَالَ + بَلَا + كَانَ + فَمَا + يَكًا + دَارَ
 سَوْفَ + نُوْحُ + حَوْلَ + دُوْنَ + فَوْزُ

اُوْتَ + اَيْنَ + قِيْلَ + بَيْنَ + فِيْهِ
كَيْفَ + ضَيْفِ + قَوْمَ + رَيْبَ + فَوْقَ
كَيْفَ رِيْحَ رُوْحُ حَالَ غَيْبِ
حَيْثِ رِيْحَ رُوْحُ حَالَ غَيْبِ
حَيْثُ يَيْنِ يِيْنَ فَذُوْ بَنَوْ عَلَيْ
مُهَا لَفِيْ يَقُوْ غِشَا سَعَوْ تَقِيْ

The words below are those which belong to Urdu language. But the rules are not any different from those of Arabic.

مُرْغَا + مُرْغِيْ + حَلْوَا + بَرْ فِيْ + جَامَنْ فِرْ نِيْ + كُشْتِيْ + تِيْتَرْ + كِيْكُرْ فِرْ نِيْ + كُشْتِيْ + تِيْتَرْ + كِيْكُرْ الْمِلِيْ + هَلْدِيْ + صُوْرَتْ + مُوْرَتْ + مُوْرَتْ + تِنْكَا مَنْكَا + زَيْنَبْ + دِهْلِيْ + كَاجَلْ + عَوْرَتْ مَنْكَا + زَيْنَبْ + دِهْلِيْ + كَاجَلْ + عَوْرَتْ نَمَكُ + دَهِيْ + دَرِيْ + تَوَا + هَوَا + بُلَا سُلَا + اَدَبْ + كَمْرْ + جَلَنْ + دَوَا + بُلَا سُلَا + اَدَبْ + كَمَرْ + جَلَنْ + دَوَا + بَغَلْ سُلَا + اَدَبْ + كَمَرْ + جَلَنْ + دَوَا + بَغَلْ

هِرَنْ + بَكْرِيْ + سَبْزِيْ + بَارِشْ + نَاخُنْ قُلْفِي + نَوْكُرْ + كُرْسِي + سَوَارِيْ + تَرْكَارِيْ خَرْبُوزَه + فَالُودَه + خُمَانِي + مُمَانِي آمْرَتْسَرْ + بَنَارَشْ + دَرْيَا + سَمَنْدَرْ غُلْ نَكُرْ + بَاهَرْ جَا + حَجَامَتْ كُرَا+ كَهَانِيْ سُنْ + مَلَائِيْ لَا + قَلَمْ بَنَا + سَبَقْ سُنَا + سُوْرَجُ نِكُلًا + سُسْتِيْ مَتْ كَرْ + جَلْدِيْ جَا + يِهْ خَبَرْ غَلَطْ هَيْ + مُنْشِيْ جِيْ كُلْ جَانًا + كَاغَذْ مَتْ كَتَرْ + كَبُوْتَرْ دُمْ هِلَا رَهَا هَيْ + وُلْا دَسْ بَرَسْ كَا هَيْ + خُدَا سَبْ كَا مَالِكُ هَيْ + وُهِيْ هَمَارَا رَازِقَ هَيْ + آبُ تُوْ دُعَاكُرْ + يَارَبْ هَمَارِيْ مَدَدُ كَرْ + رَحْمَتِ خُدَا نَازِلْ شُدْ + قَلَمْ رَا بَمَنْ بِدِهُ \* كِتَابِ نَوْرَا وَاكُنْ \* حَالًا بِرَوْ وُضُوْكُرْ مَسْجِدْ جَا + مَامَاسَالَنْ كِيْ رَكَابِيْ

'ئِيْ + هَرْكَارَهُ خَطْ كَايَا + يِهْ دَسْتَانَهُ سُوْتِيْ هَيْ يَا أُوْنِيْ + مِصْرِيْ كَا بَنَا + دَامَنْ تَرْ مَتْ كَرْ + صَابَنْ مَلْكُرْ نَهَا + وَلِيْ آحْمَدْ بَهَادُرْ هَيْ + أُسْ كَا قَدْ بَهُتْ لَمْبَا هَيْ + يِهْ تَخْتِيْ كَيْسِيْ هَلْكِيْ هَيْ + اِسْ رَضَائِيْ كِيْ سِلَائِيْ عُمْدَهُ هَيْ + كَمْرِيْ كَا ٱشْتَرْ أُوْدَا هَيْ + صَدْرِيْ كَاٱبْرَهُ قِرْمِزِيْ هَيْ + مَدَارِيْ مُرْلِيْ بَجَا رَهَا هَيْ + مَغْرِب كِيْ طَرَفْ بَادَلْ بَرَسْ رَهَا هَيْ + جَنْوَرِيْ كَا مَهِيْنَهُ هَيْ سَرْدِيْ بَهُتْ هَيْ + سَارِيْ جَمَاعَتْ حَاضِرْ هَيْ + يِهْ عَرَبِيْ كَا قَاعِدَهُ هَيْ عِبَارَتْ أُرْدُوْ كِيْ هَيْ آهَا هَا + ٱعُوْذُ يَقُولُ

+ مَكَانَ + اِلَيْكَ + + بَيْنَكُمْ + عَلَيْهِمْ + لِيُخِ بَوَيْهِ + نُوْحِيْهِ + زَوْجَيْنِ + تَبِعَنِي نُوْرُهُمْ + يَلُوُوْنَ + مَوْعُوْدِ + تَدْعُوْنَ + رَازِقِيْنَ + فَسَيُنْغِضُوْنَ يَسْتَوْفُونَ + تَرَوْنَهُمْ + رُءُوْسُ

يَـُودُ + يَسْتَعْجِلُونَكَ + يَسُومُونَكُمْ مُهْطِعِيْنَ مُقَنِعِيْ رُءُوْسِهِمْ + سَتَجِهُ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ + قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ هَلْ يَسْمَعُوْنَكُمْ إِذْ تَدْعُوْنَ + فَمَا فَوْقَهَا وَهُمْ يَنْهُوْنَ عَنْهُ وَيَنْتُوْنَ عَنْهُ + بَيْنَنَا Continuation of Lesson No. 10 بَاْ تَاْ سَاْ وَاْ بِءْ جِءْ شِءْ تُعُ وَجُ Mixed Exercise بَا يَا يَا جَا جَا فَا فَا فَا سَا سَا يَاْتِيْهِ + يَاْذَنَ + تَاْتُونِي + تَاْوِيْلُ + جِئْنَا بَارِئِكُمْ + آخَذْنَا + قَرَاتَ + اِمْتَكَءْتِ + ءَاقْرَرْتُمْ + يَأْفِكُونَ + وَأَمُرْ رُءْيَاكَ + وَأْتُونِي + يَاْمُرُ + تَزْدَادُوْنَ **Note:**- Rule about the ending sound of a word at the stop, is given later. Till then, stops are not to be observed as such.

قَالَ آجئْتَنَا لِتُخْرِجَنَا مِنْ آرْضِنَا بِسِحْرِكَ + إِنْ آحْسَنْتُمْ آحْسَنْتُمْ لِإِنْفُسِكُمْ وَإِنْ آسَأْتُمْ فَلَهَا + بَلَغَا مَجْمَعَ بَيْنِهِمَا نَسِيَا حُوْتَهُمَا + قَالَ فِيْهَا تَحْيَوْنَ وَفِيْهَا تَمُوْتُوْنَ وَمِنْهَا تُخْرَجُونَ + هَيْهَاتَ هَيْهَاتَ لِمَا تُوْعَدُونَ + وَيَذَرُهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُوْنَ + يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ آيْدِ يُبِهِمْ وَمَاخَلْفَهُمْ + يَعْتَذِرُوْنَ اِلَيْكُمْ اِذَا رَجَعْتُمْ اِلَيْهِمْ + لِمَ تَعْبُدُ مَا لَا يَسْمَعُ وَلَا يُبْصِرُ + وَإِذَا مَرضْتُ فَهُوَ يَشْفِيْن + وَآعْلَمُ مَا تُبْدُونَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُونَ + وَ إِنْ تُبْتُمْ فَلَكُمْ رُءُوْسُ آمْوَالِكُمْ لَا تَظْلِمُوْنَ وَلَا تُظْلَمُونَ + فَأَحْكُمُ بَيْنَكُمْ فِيْمَا كُنْتُمْ فِيْهِ تَخْتَلِفُونَ + ٱلْيَوْمَ تُجْزَوْنَ مَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ + وَ يَسْئَلُونَكَ مَا ذَا يُنْفِقُونَ + قَالَكُمْ لَبِثْتَ +

وَآرِنَا مَنَاسِكَنَا وَتُبْعَلَيْنَا + وَمَاكُنْتَ لَدَيْهِمُ إِذْ يَخْتَصِمُوْنَ + بَلْ اَكْتَرُهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُوْنَ + وَلَا تَنِيَا فِي ذِكْرِيْ + لَا تَخَفْ وَلَا تَحْزَنْ + لَكُمْ دِيْنُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِيْنِ + وَهُوَمَعَكُمْ آيْنَ مَاكُنْتُمْ + لَكُمْ دِيْنُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِيْنِ + وَهُوَمَعَكُمْ آيْنَ مَاكُنْتُمْ +

### Continuation of Lessons 2 - 3

Given below are alternative forms of some letters, single or in combination.



### Double Strokes (Tanween)



Given below are three kinds of double strokes:

Double Fathah — double Kasrah — and double Dammah —.

The pupil is asked to identify these signs in the following:

A common name for the three signs -, and - is, *Tanween*. If any of these *Tanween* signs is placed upon a letter, it has the effect of producing the sound of - (with Jazm).

Example:-  $\S$  is the equivalent of 0.5 (dan), 0.5 is the equivalent of 0.5 (dun), 0.5 is the equivalent of 0.5 (din) producing the phonetic sounds as in lesson 9.

كَنْ گَا بِدِنْ دِ بِدُنْ دُ بِ تَنْ تُ بِ بِينَ تُ بِ بِينَ تُ بِينَ بِينَ

#### Mixed Exercise

عَادٍ + غِشَاوَةٌ + جَهْرَةً + عُمْيٌ + رَءُوْفُ كَالَمْ جِسَوْءٍ + بَاسِطٌ + عَلِيْمٌ + بِئْرٌ + شِقَاقٍ كَالَمْ جِسَوْءٍ + بَاسِطٌ + عَلِيْمٌ + بِئْرٌ + شِقَاقٍ سَمِيْعٌ + قَرِيْبٌ + فَضْلٍ + شَهَادَةً + شَانٍ فَاكِهَةٍ + بَعْضٍ + قَعِيْدٌ + نُسُكٍ + بِتَابِعٍ فَاكِهَةٍ + بَعْضٍ + قَعِيْدٌ + نُسُكٍ + بِتَابِعٍ



#### Vertical and Inverse Strokes

There are three strokes of this kind:

Vertical *Fathah* ... Vertical *Kasrah* ... and inverse *Dammah* ... The pupil learns to identify them in the following:

#### Lesson No. 14

Vertical Fathah \_\_\_\_ is the equivalent of Fathah and the blank Alif.

Example:- \_\_\_\_ is same as \_\_\_\_ is same as \_\_\_\_ yaa is sufficiently high.

تًا تُ مَا مُ ذُو الله فَى نَ صُ الله الله الله عَلَى الله الله الله الله على الله ع

### Mixed Exercise

اُدَمَ + اُمَنَ + مُلِكِ + مَارِبُ + كِتُبُ + سَمُوتٍ هٰذَا + اَلْئِنَ + قُلَ + رَزَقْنُهُمْ + طحقِيْنَ الْتُنَا + الْخِيمُ + لِلْكُفِرِيْنَ + سُبُحْنَكَ كَلِمْتٍ + خُلِدُوْنَ + لِبَنِيْ + قنِتْتٍ + غُوِيْنَ لِئِيْلْفِ + لِإِيْلْفِ قُرَيْشٍ + خَطْيْكُمْ + غَبِدْتٍ لِئِيْلْفِ + لِإِيْلْفِ قُرَيْشٍ + خَطْيْكُمْ + غَبِدْتٍ

## Lesson No. 15

Vertical Kasrah is the equivalent of Kasrah, ya and the Jazm. Example:- is same as (2)ee, is same as yee.

Mixed Exercise

بِه + فِيْه + وَقِيْلِه + الْفِهِمْ + يُحْي + يَسْتَحْيِ ابْرهم + تُرْزَقْنِه + نُوْرِه + بَعْدِه + بِمُزَحْزِحِه

# Lesson No. 16

Inverse Dammah is the equivalent of Dammah, wao and the Jazm. Example:- is same as hoo, is is same as hoo, is same as hoo.

#### Mixed Exercise

لَهُ + اَمْرُهُ + دَاؤْدَ + تَلُوْنَ + اَلْوَانُهُ + اَنْزَلَهُ
كُلِمَتُهُ + سُبُحْنَهُ + مَوْءُدَةُ + وَوْرِيَ + يَسْتَوْنَ
لَا هُ لَا هُ هِ ي ي لِ وَ حَ ءُ ذَ الطَ لَ
وُ ءُ هُ ي لا إلَ ي إ عُ وُ مُ



The two signs, 
✓ or 
✓ , are called, *Maddah*.

The pupil is asked to identify them, in the following:

# Lesson No. 18

When *Maddah* or is placed on any letter, the sound of that letter is prolonged. Example:- is *hooo...*, is *laaa...* etc.

يَ لَا سَا ءَا لَا يَ هَا سُوْ فِيْ نِيْ رَا

### Mixed Exercise 💝

الآ + سَوَاءٌ + اَهْلَهُ + يَسْتَحْيَ + بِهَاآوْدَيْنِ يَادَمُ + لَهُ إِخْوَةٌ + لِيَسُوْءُ + بَنِيَ إِسْرَاءِيْلَ هَانْتُمْ + يَابْلِيْسُ + اتَيْنَآ الَ + فِيْآوْلَادِكُمْ وَرِثَهُ آبَوٰهُ + نِسَاءً + سَيْحْتٍ + بَطَائِنُهَا وَرِثَهُ آبَوٰهُ + نِسَاءً + سَيْحْتٍ + بَطَائِنُهَا



#### **Blank Letters**

A blank letter is one which is without any sign. It is not pronounced,

yet it is written down. (However every blank letter is not silent. A blank Alif, with Fathah on a letter before it, and no Jazm after it, is not silent. It is pronounced according to lesson No. 10).

Note:- If the letter ya is written without its two dots it is also silent.

Example:- 3 is same as 3 (fadd); Alif is silent.

is same as رِبُوا (ribaa); The last two letters are silent.

is same as وَ وُنْ (un); The wao is silent.

In the examples below, Arabic equivalents have been shown in smaller prints.

#### Mixed Exercise

فَادْعُ لَنَا + فَالْنُنَ + فَانْفَجَرَثَ + بِالْاَخِرَةِ رِزْقًا + عَلَى + مَثَى + بَلَى + هُدْى + رَغَدًا + آبِي شَيْئًا + لِشَايْءٍ + يَايْتُسُ + وَجِائِيْ ءَ + أُوى

Note:- If *Jazm* happens to be the first sign in a given line, it still connects the letter of the previous line:

يَذْرَوُّكُمْ بِ وَالْفُوَّادَ بِسُوَّالِ بِ تُوْمِنُوْنَ لِيَ وَكُمْ بِ وَى اؤْتُمِ بِ خَلَقَ لِيَقَوْمِ لِيَمَ تُؤْذُوْنَنِيْ بِ ذِى اؤْتُمِ بِ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ بِ اُولْئِكَ بِ مِائَةً بِ ذُوالْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيْمِ بِ تَهْوَى الْآنْفُسُ بِ بُرَءَوُ امِنْكُمُ الْعَظِيْمِ بِ تَهْوَى الْآنْفُسُ بِ بُرَءَوُ امِنْكُمُ الْعَظِيْمِ بِ تَهْوَى الْآنْفُسُ بِ بُرَءَوُ الْمِنْكُمُ الْعَلَيْمِ بِ عَلْوَيْ بِ مَسْتَهْزِئُ بِ صَلُوقٌ بِ عَلْوُلُونِ بِعَزِيْزِ ذِى انْتِقَامِ بِ كَانُوا بِ قِي الْآرْضِ بِعَزِيْزِ ذِى انْتِقَامِ بِ كَانُوا بِ قِي الْآرْضِ بِعَزِيْزِ ذِى انْتِقَامِ بِ كَانُوا بِ كَانُوا بِ قِي الْآرْضِ بِعَزِيْزِ ذِى انْتِقَامِ بِ كَانُوا بِ كَانُوا بِ قِي الْآرُضِ بِعَزِيْزِ ذِى انْتِقَامِ بِعَانُوا بِ كَانُوا بِ قَلْ الْكَرْضِ بَعَزِيْزِ فِي انْتِقَامِ بِعَانُوا بِ كَانُوا بِ لَهِ الْكَرْضِ لَكُولًا عَلَمُوا بِ لَا لِي هَوُلًا عِلَيْ الْمُؤَلِّ عِلْمُ اللّهِ فَاؤُلًا عِلَى الْكُولُاءِ اللّهُ الْمُؤَلّاءِ اللّهُ الْمُؤلّاءِ اللّهُ الْمُؤلّاءِ اللّهُ الْمُؤلّاءِ اللّهُ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّلَةِ الْمُؤلِّلَةِ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّلَةِ الْمُؤلِّ الْمِلْمُؤلُولِهُ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّ الْمِي الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّ اللّهُ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُلْمُولُولِ الْمُؤلِّ الْمُؤلِل

### Lesson No. 20

A bend **J** or **A** may also be silent. It is so, when there is no sign or dot over it.

Example:- نُرك is same as نُرك Naraaka.

نَارِيكَ ﴿ اَرْبَيْ ﴿ مِيْكُيلَ ﴾ نَجُوْبِهُمْ ﴿ اَتْبَهَا بِاَيْدٍ ﴿ مَثُوْبُ ﴿ مَاوْبِهُمْ ﴿ اَرْدِيكُمْ هَادِينِ ﴾ مَوْلِينَا ﴿ اَتْقْبِكُمْ ﴿ هَوْبِهُ هَادِينِي ﴾ مَوْلِينَا ﴾ اَتْقْبِكُمْ ﴿ هَوْبِهُ

Note:- Rule about the ending sound of a word at the stop is given later. Till then stops are not to be observed as such.

وَإِذْ فَرَقْنَابِكُمُ الْبَحْرَفَانْجَيْنُكُمْ وَآغْرَقْنَاال

فِرْعَوْنَ وَ آنْتُمْ تَنْظُرُوْنَ + وَلَقَدْ عَلِمُوْا لَمَنِ اشْتَارِيهُ مَا لَهُ فِي الْلَاخِرَةِ مِنْ خَلَاقِ + وَلَبِئْسَ مَا شَرَوْابِهِ آنْفُسَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوْا يَعْلَمُوْنَ + وَقَالَتْ أُوْلِيهُمْ لِأُخْرِيهُمْ فَمَا كَانَ لَكُمْ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ فَضْلِ فَذُوْقُوا الْعَذَابِ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْسِبُوْنَ قَالَ لَا تُؤَاخِذُنِي بِمَانَسِيْتُ وَلَا تُرْهِقُنِيْ مِنْ آمْرِيْ عُسْرًا + خُذِ الْعَفْوَ وَأَمُرْبِالْعُرْفِ وَآعْرِضْ عَن الْجِهِلِيْنَ + وَآوْ حَيْنَا اللَّي مُوْسَى آنْ آلْق عَصَاكَ فَإِذَا هِي تَلْقَفُ مَا يَأْفِكُونَ + وَقَالَ الْمَلَا مِنْ قَوْمِ فِرْعَوْنَ آتَذَرُ مُوْسَى وَقَوْمَهُ لِيُفْسِدُوْا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَيَذَرَكَ وَ الْهَتَكَ + وَ قِيْلَ آيَارْضُ ابْلَعِيْ مَاءَكِ وَيْسَمَاءُ ٱقْلِعِيْ وَغِيْضَ الْمَاءُ وَقُضِيَ الْأَمْرُ + لَا تَقْصُصْرُءْ يَاكَ عَلَى إِخْوَتِكَ فَيَكِيْدُوْ اللَّكَ كَيْدًا + قَالُوْ اَضْغَاثُ آحُلَامٍ + وَمَا نَحْنُ بِتَاوِيْلِ الْاَحْلَامِ بِعْلِمِيْنَ + إِذْ هَبُوْا بِقَمِيْصِيْ هٰذَافَالْقُوْهُ عَلَى وَجْهِ آبِيْ يَاتِ بَصِيْرًا + وَأْتُونِيْ بِأَهْلِكُمْ آجْمَعِيْنَ + وَ لَقَدْ عَلِمْنَا الْمُسْتَقْدِمِيْنَ مِنْكُمْ وَلَقَدْ عَلِمْنَا الْمُسْتَأْخِرِيْنَ + وَلَقَدْجَاءَتْ رُسُلُنَّا اِبْرِهِيْمَ

بِالْبُشْرِى قَالُوا سَلْمًا قَالَ سَلْمٌ فَمَا لَبِثَ آنْ جَاءَ بِعِجْلٍ حَنِيْذٍ + إِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا وَ اَخْرَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ اَثْقَالَهَا وَقَالَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَالَهَا + وَإِنْ طَائِفَتْنِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ اقْتَتَلُوا فَاصْلِحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا + هٰذَا عَطَاءُ نَافَامْنُنْ آوْآمْسِكْ بِغَيْرِحِسَابِ



The pupil is asked to identify the sign of *Shaddah*  $\underline{\underline{\mathbf{w}}}$ , in the following:

# Lesson No. 22

*Shaddah* <u>w</u> in effect, is a repetition of a letter, but with two different sounds.

Example:- $\tilde{\psi}$  is  $\tilde{\psi}$ 

The whole of it is read in one continuity, with stress on Shaddah.

سَّجَ شِّجُ شِاْ سِا سِآ حَيْ دُسُّ مُ سِّحَ شِتِ حَبْ سُبْ سُبْ جُزِ جِبَّ دِبُّ جِبُ اِ ٿِ جُبِّ دُبِ اُبِ شُبِّ شِبُ شِبُ مَدْ مُدِّ مَدُّ مِدُّ مِدَّ مُدَّ مُدُّ مَد هُن جَسَّ جَسُّ جُسُّ جِسُّ هِنَّ هِنَّ هَمّ هَمِّ هُمّ هُلّ جُلّ جُرّ فَرّ بَرّ هَنّ جَلَّ ظَنَّ عَلَّ اَنَّ سَبَّ يَنَّ وَلَّ هَتَّ اَرَّ اَفُ اِفَ اُسَّ اُمِّ يَمُّ يَتَّ وَتَّ ثُمَّ آم مُصَّ صَلِّ نَبِّ مَجِّ مَنَّ مُت حُج لُمَّ حَقِّ رَبِّ جَزِّ جُزَّ تُرَّ تِرُّ حِظٌّ حَظٍّ صَدِّ بَشِ صِدُّ كِذُّ كُذِّ كُلِّ يُمِّ يَمَّ اَفَّ اِ ل اِنَّ كُمَّ لِلَّ نِرَّ نَصِّ هِرَّ طَلَّ دَلِّ آمُّ 

#### Mixed Exercise

عَلَّمَ + لَعَلَّ + فَصَلِّ + يُحِبُّ + سَبَّحَ + هَلُمَّ نَجَّا + رَبُّكَ + لِكُلِّ + ظَنُّكُمُ كُلَّمَنَ + لِكُلِّ + ظَنُّكُمُ كُلَّمَنَ + رَبَّنَا + اِنَّنَا + فُصِّلَتْ + يُخَبِّحُوْنَ كُلَّمَنَ + يُخَبِّحُوْنَ الْعِرَتُ + يُطَلِّلَتْ + تَكُوْنَى اللَّهُ عُوِيَنَّهُمْ اللَّعِرَتُ + مُطِّلَتُ + تَكُوْنَى اللَّهُ وَلَا غُوِيَنَّهُمْ يَتِحَبَّطُ + لِيُمَحِّصَ + فَلَنُولِيَنَّكَ + وَلَا غُويَنَّهُمْ يَتَخَبَّطُ + لَيُمَحِّصَ + فَلَنُولِيَنَّكَ + قَدَّرَ يَتَخَبَّطُ + مُتَّكِئِيْنَ لَيَسَّرُهُ + مُتَّكِئِيْنَ لَيَسَّرُهُ + مُتَّكِئِيْنَ لَيَسَّرُهُ + مُتَّكِئِيْنَ وَلَيْسَرُهُ + مُتَّكِئِيْنَ وَلَيْسَرُهُ + مُتَّكِئِيْنَ وَلَيْسَلِّمُ + لِيُطَهِّرَ + يَمُدُّهُمُ مُونَى اللَّهُ اللَّهُ

### Shaddah on the Vowel

نَّهُ ، نُزِّلَ ، حُرِّمَ ، حُجَّةٌ ، رَجِّهِ

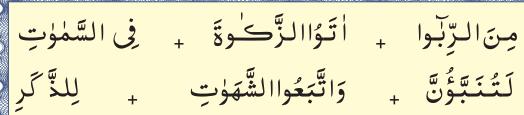
The same rule as above is applied here. Example:- 51 is read awwa.

حَيِّ خَيِّ سَيِّ دَيِّ سُيِّ دَيِّ سُيِّ دَيِّ . قَتِ بِيُّ لِيُّ رَيِّ طَيِّ زَيِّ زُيِّ وَيِّ مِيُّ صَيِّ صَوِّ اِيَّ شَوَّ مَيَّ دَوَّ نِيَّ تُوَّ نِيُّ بِيِّ لَوَّ حَيِّ بَوَّ رُيِّ اَيُّ قُوَّ فَوَّ غَيِّ كُوِّ هَيِّ زُوِّ Mixed Exercise 

Mixel Exercise مُبَيِّنْتٍ + مِنْ قُوَّةٍ + ثَيِّلْتٍ + يُزَوِّجُهُمْ + آيُّهَا كُوِّرَتْ ، زُوِّجَتْ ، سُيِّرَ ، زُيِّنَ ، لَكَيَّ ، اَوَّلَ Lesson No. 23 As in lesson No. 19, the blank letters given below are silent. Example:- قَالَتُ is same as قَالَتُ walla; قَالَتُ is on assu

وَالَّ + نَالسُّ + هَاالَّ + مُواالصَّ + كَالدِّ السَّ + نَالسِّ + وُاالزَّ + وُنَّ + فِي السَّ + فِي السَّ + فَاللَّ + فَاللَّ + فَاللَّ + فَاللَّ + فَاللَّ

وَالَّذِيْنَ + يَاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ + اٰمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ + اَمِنَ السُّفَهَاءُ + اَقِيْمُواالصَّلُوةَ + كَالدِّهَانِ + يَايُّهَاالنَّبِيُّ ا





#### Shaddah with Tanween 🤲

There are three cases: رُّ , رُّ , بِ .

Example:- رُّ نَ فَ فَ أَ مِرِّنَ is وَسُرِّنَ is sirrin not sir-rin.

#### Mixed Exercise

Example:- مَرْجُوًّا is mar-juwwan. The last | alif is silent.

سَوِيًّا + عُتُلٍ + عَدُوَّ + مَدًّا + صُمَّ + شَقًّا

# Lesson No. 25

### Shaddah with vertical Fathah

Example:- J̃ is allaa (not alla); the last a in allaa is elongated. is sawwaa not sawwa.



Three Letters with Combined Sound

Example:- عَلَّمْ is read 'allam etc.

عَلَّمْ مَسَّتْ كِنَّلْ فِدُّنْ Mixed Exercise

Example:- <u>يَسَّر</u> is *'Yassarnal-Qur'an*, only the underlined part of the long word is the three letter combination which is يَسَّر

عَلَّمْتَنَا لِ سَخَّرَالشَّمْسَ لِ مَسَّتْهُمْ لِ وَلَكِنَّ لَا مُسَتَّهُمْ لِ وَلَكِنَّ

الْبِرَّ + فِي الدُّنْيَا + وَالنَّسُلَ + عُلِّمْنَا + فَسَبِّحُ
اَخَّرْتَنِيْ + صَرَّفْنَا + نَبِّئُهُمْ + لِلسَّلْمِ + مِمَّنْ
وَحْدَهُ اشْمَأْزَّتْ + وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْانَ لِلذِّكْرِ
فَعًا رَبَّا ضَنَّا رَدًّا خَوَّا إِيَّا لَمَّا

Note:- The combination of three letters is not affected by blank letters in between. These remain silent. However blank *Alif* after *Shaddah* is not silent.

يُحِبُّونَهُ بِ وَعِنْدَهُ مُ التَّوْلِيةُ بِ حَوَارِيُّونَ يَتَوَلَّوْنَ بِ نَبِيُّوْنَ بِ لَوَّوْارُءُوسَهُمْ بِ اَيُّوْبَ رَبَّانِيُّوْنَ بِ حُلُّوا بِ فَوْقَكُمُ الطُّوْرَ بِ يَظُنُّوْنَ صَلِّيْ مِحِيْ مَشَّيْ رُلِّيْ حُيِّيْ رَبِّيْ صَلِّيْ مِحِيْ مَشَيْ رُلِّيْ حُيِّيْ رَبِّيْ مِا يُنِ مِحِيْ مَشَيْ رُلِّيْ حُيِّيْ رَبِّيْ مُنْفَكِّيْنَ + وَإِذَاحُيِّيْتُمْ + قَفَّيْنَا + يُزَكِّيْكُمْ

Note:- In the following line of this exercise there are two *Shaddah* signs side by side.

signs side by side. Examples: نَصَّ is Nassadda, لِيُّلِ is Liyyulla.

نَصَدَّ وَدُّلَ لِيُّلَ نَسِي يَذَّكُ مُطَّوِّ

More examples in two *Shaddah* side by side. نَنَصَّةُ قَنَّ is read '*Lanassadda-qanna*'. The following part is from three letter combination.

لَنَصَّةَ قَى + يَوَدُّ الَّذِيْنَ + يَعْمَلُوْنَ السَّيِّاتِ وَلِيُّ الَّذِيْنَ + يَذَّكُّرُوْنَ + يَايُّهَ الْمُرَّمِّلُ يَايُّهَا الْمُدَّتِّرُ + ذُرِّيَّةٌ + فَاطَّهَرُوْا + يَصُدَّنَّكَ

اِنَّ الله يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِيْنَ بِفِي الْاُمِّيِّنَ سَبِيْلُ اللهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِيْنَ بِفِي الْاُمِّيِّنَ سَبِيْلُ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِيْنَ بِلَامِّيِّنَ سَبِيْلُ يُونَى اللهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِيْنَ بِلَامِّيْنَ لِللهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُلْمِيْنَ الظَّلِمِيْنَ لِيَالًا لَيْنَ الظَّلِمِيْنَ الظَّلِمِيْنَ لَيَّ الظَّلِمِيْنَ لَيَّ الظَّلِمِيْنَ لَيَّ الظَّلِمِيْنَ الظَّلِمِيْنَ الظَّلِمِيْنَ الظَّلِمِيْنَ الظَّلِمِيْنَ الظَّلِمِيْنَ الطَّلِمِيْنَ الطَّلِمِيْنَ الطَّلِمِيْنَ الطَّلِمِيْنَ اللهَ اللهِ اللهَ اللهِ اللهَ اللهِ اللهَ اللهِ اللهَ اللهُ الله



### Four Letters with Combined Sound

Example:- کُطُّیِّر is read Luttayyar.

لُطَّيَّرْ ، تَزَّقُوا ، حِلِّصِّيْ ، وَرَّزَّا ، وَلَّنَّل

Note:-The combination of four letters is not affected by blank letters in between. These remain silent. Blank *Alif* after *Shaddah* is not silent as explained before.

قَالُوااطَّيَّرْنَا + شَجَرَتَ الزَّقُّوْمِ + مُحِلِّى الصَّيْدِ هُوالرَّزَّاقُ + لَيُولُّقَ الْاَدْبَارَ + إِنَّ السَّمْعَ هُوالرَّزَّاقُ + لَيُولُّقَ الْاَدْبَانِيُّوْنَ + اُمِّيُّوْنَ بِالنَّفْسِ اللَّوَّامَةِ + وَالرَّبَّانِيُّوْنَ + اُمِّيُّوْنَ بَعْضُ السَّيَّارَةِ + عِلِّيِيْنَ + اَنَاالتَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيْمُ بَعْضُ السَّيَّارَةِ + عِلِّيِيْنَ + اَنَاالتَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيْمُ مَسَّنَّ النَّوَابُ الرَّحِيْمُ مَسَّنَّ النَّوَابُ الرَّحِيْمُ مَسَّنَّ النَّوَابُ الرَّحِيْمُ مَسَّنَّ النَّوَابُ الرَّحِيْمُ مَكَوْا مِنْهُمْ عَذَابُ + وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا مِنْهُمْ عَذَابُ + وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا



#### Tanween before Shaddah

The normal sound of *Tanween* is not produced if there is a *Shaddah* immediately after it. There are two situations.

(a) *Tanween* changes to *Fathah*, *Kasrah* or *Dammah* as the case may be, if *Shaddah* is upon the consonant.

Example:- طُلّ is read طُلّ Talli.

(b) *Tanween* changes to half pronounced *(Noon Ghunnah)* if the *Shaddah* is on a vowel.

Example:- 55 is read Ti(n)wwa. It is not read Tinwwa nor Tiwwa. The bracketed (n) is just an under-tone sound in noon. Examples of  $Noon\ Ghunnah$  are very common in the Holy Qur'an.

ֶרְ פּוּ	المعال	ندم.	ا آھِن	عُن	ر رگل	ؾٟڷ			
رِم	۽ ۾	بم.	ۼؚۛۛۨٛٛ	ÜÉ	رُلَّ	تِلَّ			
ي يُ	طًي	ڙ ي	مُو	א פ א פ	ر و	الْعُ وَ الْحُ			
Mixed Exercise									
ڗؖڿؽؠۧ	رَءُوْفُ	ـُوا +	ا لِّتَكُوْنُ	وَسَطً	+ â4	اَدُّی لَّ			
۽ِ نُّكْرٍ	+ شَيْ	<u>ځ</u> ي	طَلْعٌ نَّضِ	+	وجيم المراجع	ڠؘڣٛۅٛڒۜڒ			
<b>,</b>	+ اَمْرٍ								
ءً لِّمَنْ	+ جَزَا	بِ لَهَا	بسفت	+	ڀۣڗۜڿؚؽٟ	شَيْطَار			
ڑا <u>ت</u> ڑھ	+ خَيْ	م،! اِ انْثَى	ذَ كُرٍ وَ	+ (	، وعيوْدٍ	جَنْتٍ			
ايُّنَادِيْ	۔ مُنَادِيًا	ِ قُـوْلُوْا ،	سَاقِطًايّ	+ (	وغساق	حَمِثِمَ			
ڹڐۜۺۯۉٳ	مُبرَكٌ لِي	+	ٵۊۜڗؙۉڗٙٳ	ظُلُمً	ك ا	ڵڿؚػٛڒؖڐ			
هُدًى وَ	<b>,</b>	وْلُ اللهِ	تُمَدُّ رُسُرُ	+ مُحَ	<u>و</u> ئوف	خَيْرِيُّ			
<u>و</u> اص	بَنَّاءٍ وَّغَـ	+	لَا بُــوَا بُ	ةً لَّهُمُ ا	، مُفتحة إ	عَدْنٍ			
ٳڐؙٳڷ	بِيْنٌ +	بَلُوءً امُّ	عُهُمْ +	لِّنُذِيْنَ	تحسات	آيّامٍ			

غُزَّى لَّوْ ، لَحَقَّ مِّثْلَ ، رَيْبٍ مِّمَّا ، خَيْرُ مِّمَّا رَحْمَةً مِّنَّا ، وَلِكُلِّ وِجْهَةً ، اَيَّامًا تَدْعُوْا لَحْمَةً مِّنَا ، وَلِكُلِّ وِجْهَةً ، اَيَّامًا تَدْعُوْا لَحِلْمَ لِلسَّاعَةِ ، وَلِكُلِّ وِجْهَةً ، اَيَّامًا تَدْعُوْا لَحِلْمً لِلسَّاعَةِ ، نَصِيْبَ مِّمَّا احْتَسَبُوْا لَعِلْمً لِلسَّاعَةِ ، نَصِيْبَ مِّمَّا احْتَسَبُوْا فَمَازِمَّشَاءٍ ، غِلَّالِلَّذِيْنَ ، لِقَوْمِ يَنَّكُرُونَ هُمَّازِمَّشَاءٍ ، غِلَّالِلَّذِيْنَ ، لِقَوْمِ يَنَّكُرُونَ هُمَّازِمَّشَاءٍ ، غِلَّالِلَّذِيْنَ ، لِقَوْمِ يَنَّكُرُونَ



#### Five Letters with combined sound



The examples given below have been gradually developed to five combined letters. Finally دُرِّيٌّ يُّو is read Durriyyu(n)yyu.

# Lesson No. 31

#### Six Letters with combined sound



The examples given below have been gradually developed, the six letters combination is 
رِ لُجِّتِي يَّا which is read *Rillujjiyyi(n)yyagh*.

Note:- The other example of six letter combined sound, is given under lesson 33. Apart from it there is no other, in the Holy Qur'an; nor there is any, of more than six letters combined.



Before  $Shaddah \stackrel{\textbf{w}}{=}$ , if there is a letter with  $Jazm \stackrel{\bullet}{=}$ , the letter is dropped out in reading (Idghaam). The letter that occurs before Jazm is then combined with Shaddah.

Example:- 🗒 🖫 is read 🗒 🥫 (Qatta).

كُنْ لَ اذظ إظ ءَ سِ لُكُ وَوْ لَدَّ

But if the Jazm in such a situation, is on the letter ن ا and the Shaddah sign happens to be on a vowel, then the letter  $\upsilon$ dropped out. It is then half pronounced as letter Noon Ghunnah. Example:- مِنْ وَّ is read Mi(n)wwa. أَنْ ئُ is read A(n)yyu not ayyu.

كَنْ يَّ آڻ گُ مَنْ تَ إِنْ مَ مِنْ مُ كُمْمِ ام كَمّ عَمَّ

### **Mixed Exercise**

قَدْتَّبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ + رَاوَدْتُهُ + اِذْظَّلَمُوْا + يَكُنْ لَّهُنَّ + مِنْ لَّدُنْكَ + عَصَوْا وَّكَانُوْا + هَلْ تَشتَطِعْ عَلَيْهِ اُ وَوْا وَّ نَصَرُوْا + مَنْ يُنَسُّوُا

عَنْ مَّوَا + مَنْ تَّكَثَّ + لَنْ يُّؤَ فِي مَعْزِلِ لِيُّبُنِّيَّ ازْكَبْ مَّعَنَا

مِنْ يَتَوْمِ + مِنْ مَّآءٍ + مِنْ وَّالٍ + مِنْ وُجْدِكُمْ أَنْ يُّحْيِ يَهِ الْمَوْتَى + عَبَدْتُّمْ + قُلْ الْكَاسَلَكُمْ لَنْ يَتَجْعَلَ + مِنْ رُّوْحِيْ + أَنْ لَيْسَ + أَنْ لَا + إِنْ يَّا عَبَّدْتٌ + قُلْ رَّبِّ + مَهَّدْتُ + إِنْ مَّسَّهُ الشَّرُّ مِنْ رَّبِيمْ + عَجِّلُ لَّنَا + بَلْ لِلَّهِ + مِنْ مُّدَّكِرٍ يُبَيِّنْ لَّنَا + مَنْ يَتَّبِعُ + يُوَجِّهُهُ + اَمَّنْ لَا يَهِ دِّيْ اِلْآان يُنْهَدى + نُطْفَةً مِّنْ مَّنِي يُمْنَى اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ الله قُلْ لَّنْ يُصِيْبَنَا + عَنْ مَّنْ يَّشَاءُ + لَكُمْ مِّنْ مَّلْجَإِ يَّوْمَئِذٍ وّ + مِمَّنْ يَّنْقَلِبُ + يَأْتِيْهِمْ مِّنْ نَّبِيٍ + فَهُمْ مِّنْ مَّغْرَمٍ مُّثْقَلُونَ + كَاتِينَ مِّنْ نَبِيٍ + مِنْ رَّبٍ رَّحِيْمٍ + عَلَى هُدًى مِنْ رَبِّهِ + مِصِّمَّ + اُمَمِ مِمَّنْ مَعَكَ + مِمْ مِمْ مَمْ مَ لُكُّمِّمًا + نَخُلُقُكُّمُ مِّنْ مَّاءٍ مَّهِيْنِ + ظِلِّ مِّنْ يَّحْمُوْمٍ + لُمِّرَّبِّلُ + تَنْزِيْلُ مِّنْ رَّبِ الْعُلَمِيْنَ



### Reflex and Blending Maddah

After *Maddah* if there comes a letter with *Jazm* or *Shaddah* the letter bearing *Maddah* is first prolonged and then it is combined with the following letter;

Example:- اَلَ is long like aaal هَا مُ اَنْ فَيْ is long like haaamma وَوْفِيْ is long like Rooonnee.

These cases are very common in the Holy Qur'an. Therefore there are several mixed exercises in this lesson.

تِصَّاخٌ + حَادَّلٌ + تِظَّانِيْ + حَاجُّوْنِيْ

جَاءَتِ الصَّاخَّةُ + حَادَّالله + مَنْ يُّشَاقِ الله وَالْمُشْرِكْتِ الظَّاتِيْنَ + وَلاالضَّالِيْنَ + اَيُّهَا الضَّالِّوْنَ + اَيُّهَا الضَّالُوْنَ + قَالَ اَتُحَاجُّوْنِيْ فِي اللهِ وَقَدْ هَذْ نِ

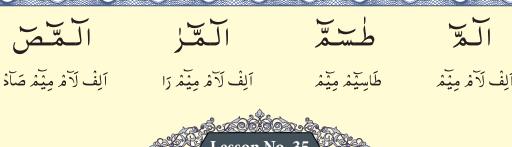
# Lesson No. 34

### Muqatt'āt Letters of Abbreviation in Qur'an 🤲

Some chapters of the Holy Qur'an, after بيشم الله begin with letter(s) of abbreviation. These are made up of one or more, to a maximum of five letters of the alphabet. Their pronunciation is governed by the following rules:

- 1. A letter bearing *Maddah* is read by its original name with a prolonged sound greater than the vertical Fathah.
- 2. A letter with vertical *Fathah* is pronounced according to its sign.
- 3. Blank *Alif*, here, is not silent. It is read by its original name.
- 4. A letter with *Shaddah* combines the letter that comes before it according to common rule.

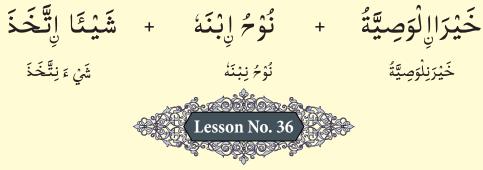
طس	يس	حم	ص	ق	0
طَاسِيْن	يَاسِيْن	حَامِيْمُ	صَاۤۮ	قَاف	نُـوْن
الز	- ب <del>ع</del> ص	الله الله	عسق		طٰه
اَلِفْ لَام رَا	ئ صَّادُ	كَافْ هَا يَا عَيْ	ت ئىن قاف	عَيْنَ سِ	طَاهَا







Noon Qutni is a small print with Kasrah and is written below a blank Alif! The Alif above the Noon Qutni is silent. The Noon is pronounced as per rule. Equivalent Arabic pronunciation is given under each example.



#### Small Meem

In the Holy Qur'an, small \* Meem is sometimes found printed on top of letter *Noon*, bearing *Jazm* when its following letter is *ba*. In this case *Meem* is pronounced instead of *Noon*.

Example:- يَثْبُوعًا is read Yambooʻan (not Yanbooʻan). Meem is also found written over the sign of Tanween when the following letter is ba. In this case too, the Meem is pronounced instead of Noon sound of the Tanween.

Example:- نَفْسٍ بِمَا is read Nafsimbimaa (not Nafsinbimaa).

يَنْبُوْعًا نَفْسِ بِمَا خَبِيْرً ابَصِيْرًا رَجْعٌ بَعِيْدٌ يَمْبُوْعً نَفْسِمْ بِمَا خَبِيْرَمْ بَصِيْرً رَجْعُمْ بَعِيْدٌ



The Holy Qur'an combines several stop signs. Some of them are:

General Stop Optional Stop Compulsory Stop Ayat Sign

and there are also combinations such as:

When any of the above stop signs is met with during the course of recitation of the Holy Qur'an, there are certain rules to follow, in order to stop there.

1. If the word ends in *Jazm* there is no modification of sound at the stop.

Example:- كُوِّرَتْ is read Kuwwirat.

- 2. If the word ends in ق it is regarded to be أق . Example:- إنساءًا is read *Nisaaa'aa* إنساءًا.
- 3. If the word ends with a sign which is not *Jazm*, it is changed to *Jazm* which then connects the preceding letter.

Example:- مُلَكَ is read *Malak أَهُ* is read *Shuhadaaa*' with a catch at end. نَعْيُر قِاءَ is read *Ghairih*.

- 4. Ending s changes to s (ha with Jazm)
  Example:- الله الله is read Quwwah.
- 5. Blank *Alif*, with a double *Fathah* before it, changes to *Fathah* and *Alif* remains blank.

Example:- رَقِيْبًا is read Juz'aa رَقِيْبًا نَا جُزْءًا هُ Raqeebaa.

6. If the word ends in blank *Alif*, but there is no double *Fathah* before it. There is no change in sound at the stop.

Example:- تَهْتَدُوْا is اَتُهْتَدُوْا مَلِي Tahtadoo.

7. If the word ends in blank  $y_a$  and the sign preceding it, is double *Fathah*, then  $y_a$  changes to *Alif* and double *Fathah* to simple *Fathah*.

فُحًا .is read Duhaa فُحُتا

8. If the word ends in blank *ya* and there is vertical *Fathah* before it, there is no change of sound at the stop.

Example:- الله is read abaa. أب

More examples for practice are given below together with equivalent Arabic in each case. عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَة



This sign is frequently met with, in the Holy Qur'an. Here one may not stop. Both options are open.

**Not stopping at**  $\circlearrowleft$ : In this case, the sign is regarded to be just which means do not stop. One has to proceed on, to the next word without pause, connecting the next word if need be.

Example:- رَحِيْمًا وَّ وَالْمُحْصَنْتُ is read Raheema(n)wwalmuhsanaatu.

Stopping at : In this case, the sign is regarded to be just O, which is the sign of Aaayat meant for stopping. But the stop is

**Beginning the next word after**  $\bigcirc$ : Here there are three cases.

observed according to proper rules, given earlier.

1. If the word next to Ö begins with Shaddah —, the Shaddah is replaced by Fathah — ثرحِيْمًا وَّالْمُحْصَنْتُ changes to رُحِيْمًا وَالْمُحْصَنْتُ (Raheemaa Walmuhsanaatu). Further illustrations of not stopping and stopping at Ö are given below.

## غَفُوْرًا رَّحِيْمًا لِّ وَّالْمُحْصَنْتُ + كُلُّ كَفَّارٍ عَنِيْدٍ لِّ

آرِحِيْمَا  $\mathring{\mathring{}}$  آرَا الله عَنِيْدٍ مَّنَّا الله آله (1) عَنِيْدٍ مَّنَا الله آرِدِيْمَا  $\mathring{\mathring{}}$  آله (1) عَنِيْدٍ مَّنَا الله (1) عَنِيْدٍ مَنَا الله (1) عَنِيْدٍ مِنْ الله (1) عَنْ الل

## مَّنَّاءٍ لِّلْخَيْرِ + وُجُوْلًا يَّوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ ۞ لِسَعْيِهَا + وُجُوْلًا يَّتُومَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ ۞ لِسَعْيِهَا + (1) نَاعِمَتُلِسَعْيِهَا (2) نَاعِمَةُ ۞ لِسَعْيِهَا +

رَاضِيَةً ﴿ فِي جَنَّةٍ عَالِيَةٍ ﴿ لَا تَسْمَعُ + وَلَا يَسْئُلُ (1) رَاضِيَةً فِي (2) مَالِيَة ۞ فِي + (1) عَالِيَتِلَّا تَسْمَعُ + (2) عَالِيَة ۞ لَا تَسْمَعُ +

### حَمِيْمٌ حَمِيْمًا لِّ يُبَصِّرُونَهُمْ + اِلَّا قَلِيْلًا لَّ يَضْفَهُ

+ فَلِيْلَانِّ (2) خَمِيْمًا  $\mathring{\bigcirc}$  يُبَصَّ + فَلِيْلَالِّ (2) فَلِيْلَانِّ (2) فَلِيْلَانِ (2)

2. If the word after O begins with a blank Alif and a Laam or it begins with Noon Qutni and a Laam, the start is made with Fathah, and without Noon Qutni. الرَّحْمُنِ الرَّعْمُ الْمُعْلَى الرَّحْمُنِ الرَّعْمُ الْمُعْلَى الْمُعْلَى الْمُعْلَقِي الْمُعْلِي الرَّعْمُ الْمُعْلَقِي الْمُعْلَقِي الْمُعْلَقِي الْمُعْلَقِ الْمُعْلِقُلُولُ الْمُعْلَقِي الْمُعْلِقُلِقُ الْمُعْلَقِي الْمُعْلَقِي الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلَقِي الْمُعْلِقُ الْمُعْلِقُ

# اَلْحَمْدُ لِللهِ رَبِّ الْعُلَمِيْنَ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ (1) عَالَمِيْنَ (2) عَالَمِيْنَ الرَّحِ

الْعِمَادِ لَّ الَّذِيْنَ + هُكَّى لِّلْمُتَّقِيْنَ لَّ الَّذِيْنَ + الْمُتَّقِيْنَ لَ الَّذِيْنَ + الْمُتَّقِيْنَ لَا اللَّذِيْنَ (2) مُتَّقِيْنَ لَا اللَّذِيْنَ (1) مُتَّقِيْنَ لَا اللَّذِيْنَ (2) مُتَّقِيْنَ لَا اللَّذِيْنَ (2) مُتَّقِيْنَ لَا اللَّذِيْنَ (2) مُتَّقِيْنَ لَا اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللللّهُ الللّهُ الللّهُ اللل

عَرْضًا لَٰ إِلَّذِيْنَ + خَبِيْرًا لَٰ إِلَّذِيْنَ + يَوْمًا يَّجْعَلُ (1) عَرْضَا لِّ إِلَّذِيْنَ (2) عَرْضَا لَّا لَذِيْنَ (1) خَبِيْرَا لِّ إِلَّذِيْنَ (2) خَبِيْرًا لِّ الَّذِيْ

# الْوِلْكَانَ شِيْبَا لِ إِلسَّمَاءُ + مُعْتَدٍ مُّرِيْبِ لِ إِللَّهَاءُ + مُعْتَدٍ مُّرِيْبِ لِ إِلَّذِيْ الْكَانَ شِيْبَالُ إِللَّهَاءُ اللَّهَاءُ اللَّهُ اللللْمُ اللَّهُ اللللْمُ اللَّهُ اللللْمُ اللَّهُ الللللْمُ اللَّهُ الللللْمُ الللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ الللِهُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ الللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ الللْمُ اللللْمُ الللْمُ اللللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ اللّٰ الللّٰمُ اللللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ الللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ الللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ اللّٰمُ ا

3. If the word after  $\bigcirc$  begins with a blank *Alif* or with a *Noon Qutni*, but there is no *Laam* after it, the word is then started with a sign, same as that of the 3rd, letter after  $\bigcirc$ .

اشْدُهُ بِهِ الشَّدُهُ بِهِ Haaroona akhee. Wshdud bihee. الْفَرُونَ اَخِي الشَّدُهُ بِهِ changes to هُرُونَ اَخِي الشَّدُهُ بِهِ Wufooraa. الْفَوْرَا لَّ إِلْمَتِكْبَارًا Vufooraa. Istikbaaran. Further illustrations of not stopping and stopping at are given below.

هُرُوْنَ آخِي الشَّكُدُ بِهِ آزْرِي + يَاتَتَهُا النَّفْسُ الْحُدُ بِهِ آزْرِي + يَاتَتَهُا النَّفْسُ (1) أَخِشُوُهُ (2) آخِيْ اللَّهُوُهُ (1)

الْمُطْمَئِنَةُ الْمِعِيِّ اللَّي رَبِّكِ + اِنَّ آبَانَا لَـفِي الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ الْمِعِيْ اللَّي رَبِّكِ + اِنَّ آبَانَا لَـفِي

ضَلْلِ مُّبِيْنِ لِ الْعَتُلُوا يُوسُفَ + فَلَمَّا جَاءَهُمْ اللَّهِ الْمَا جَاءَهُمْ (1) مُبِيْنِ نِقْتُلُو (2) مُبِيْنَ لِ الْعَتُلُو

### نَذِيْرٌ مَّا زَادَهُمْ اِلَّا نُفُوْرَا \ إِسْتِكْبَارًا فِيالْاَرْضِ

(١) نُفُوْرَنِشْتِكْبَارً (٢) نُفُورَا اللهِ الْسَتِكْبَارً

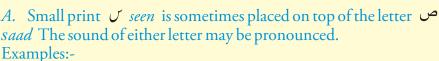


After vertical *Kasrah* if there is a blank bend, the vertical *Kasrah* changes to prolonged *Kasrah*.

Example:- مَجْرِهَا is read as مَجْرِهَا (Majrehaa). It is not read as Majreehaa. There is only one example of this kind in the Holy



#### Small Seen or Nun



يَبْسُطُ may also be pronounced بَصْطَةً بَسْطَةً may also be pronounced بَصْطَةً الْمُسَيْطِرُونَ may also be pronounced الْمُصَّيْطِرُونَ بِمُسَيْطِرٍ may also be pronounced بِمُصَّيْطِرٍ

B. Small print 3 Noon is sometimes written on top of a Noon. These are read as two separate Noon.

Example:- نُنْجِى الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ is pronounced نُنْجِى الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ (Nunjilmu'mineen).





#### Alif Zaa'idah



In the Holy Qur'an, there are several places where there is a blank *Alif* and there is a *Fathah* before it and no *Jazm* or *Shaddah* after it. This, according to lessons 19 and 23 requires that *Alif* be pronounced. But in these places it is not pronounced. Therefore such *Aliph* is called *Alif Zaa'idah*.

Example:- اَ فَيُقَاتَ is only read as اَ فَيُقَاتَ All such places where *Alif* is superfluous are marked:

- أ. مَلَاثِهِ Everywhere in the Holy Qur'an is to be read مَلَاثِهِ
- 2. Everywhere in the Holy Qur'an is to be read ن



#### NOTE



"... No ammendment or alteration is to be done in this by reader, for each and everything of it is based on wisdom and experience. Even if (usefulness of) a thing is not understood, it is not to be tempered with ... ".

Pir Manzoor Muhammad of Qadian