Basic Tajweed Rules Part 1

Abu Raihan Mostofa Kamal

Professor, CSE Department
Islamic University of Technology (IUT)

August 10, 2023

Content Outline

Creating Global Citizens with Islamic Values

Course Objective and Prerequisite

Objective: After finishing this tutorial the reader will be able to

- Read (with Tajweed Rules) the Noble Quran written in Uthmani Script avoiding major mistakes.

Prerequisite: Readers should know the basic shape and pronunciation of Arabic Letters. Those who have no such background may visit Here or similar .
The readers who are already familiar with different forms of Arabic Letters may skip *Introduction to Arabic Letters* part.

Symbol for listening. For listening purpose set **Al-Husary** as reciter to observe each letter and word carefully.

Arabic Scripts: 2 types

There are basically two scripts used for the Noble Quran as such:

1. **Uthmani** Script
2. **IndoPak** or Majidi Script

This tutorial aims at **Uthmani** Script. And **Uthmani** script is generally recommended. Some reasons:

- It is the **default internationally accepted standard**
- It is **easy to apply Tajweed Rules** in this script

Arabic Scripts: Examples

Uthmani Script

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَـٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ (١)

ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَـٰلَمِينَ (٢) ٱلرَّحْمَـٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ (٣) مَـٰلِكِ يَوْمِ ٱلدِّينِ (٤) إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (٥) ٱهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَٰطَ

ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ (٦) صِرَٰطَ ٱلَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ ٱلْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا ٱلضَّآلِّينَ (٧)

IndoPak Script

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعٰلَمِيْنَ ﴿١﴾ ٱلرَّحْمٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيْمِ ﴿٢﴾ مٰلِكِ يَوْمِ ٱلدِّيْنِ ﴿٣﴾ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِيْنُ ﴿٤﴾ ٱهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَاطَ

ٱلْمُسْتَقِيْمَ ﴿٥﴾ صِرَاطَ ٱلَّذِيْنَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ﴿٦﴾ غَيْرِ ٱلْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا ٱلضَّآلِّيْنَ ﴿٧﴾

Arabic Letters: 28/29 letters

- There are 28/29 letters in Arabic Language
- Letters Alif: ا and Hamza ء are 2 letters here shown as a single letter totaling 28 in count.

The Arabic Alphabet
الحروف العربية

|			
ث	ت	ب	أ
ثا	تا	با	ألف
د	خ	ح	ج
دال	خا	حا	جيم
س	ز	ر	ذ
سين	زاى	را	ذال
ط	ض	ص	ش
طا	ضاد	صاد	شين

Arabic Letters: 28/29 letters

- Red Marked letters are Heavy Letters (will be discussed soon.)
- There is a **duel letter** pronounced as **Tamurbata** written as ة (not listed here)
  - ✓ If you stop at ة then read as soft ha ه
  - ✓ If you continue then read as ت

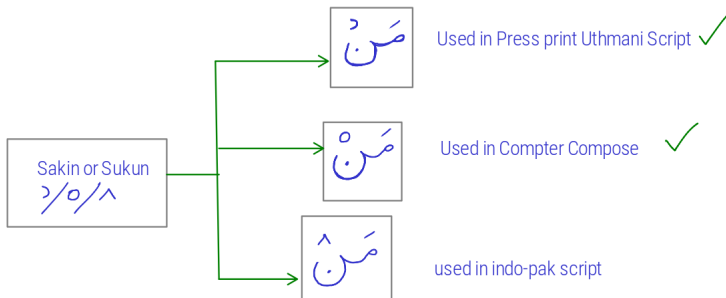|			
ف فا	غ غين	ع عين	ظ ظا
م ميم	ل لام	ك كاف	ق قاف
ى يا	و واو	ﻬ ها	ن نون

Basic Terms: Short Vowels

- **Short Vowels** حَرَكَات: There are 3 basic sounds in Arabic Language, English Equivalently they are 'a' ,'e' and 'u'. In Arabic they are called namely, **Fat-hah, Kasrah and Dammah**.

  1. Fathah 'a' sound ‒́‒ بَ ba
  2. Kasrah 'e' sound ‒‗ بِ be
  3. Dammah 'u' sound ‒ُ‒ بُ boo

Dammah Kasrah Fathah
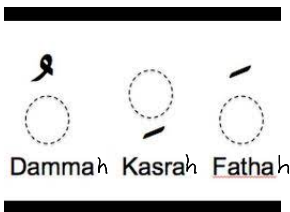
Basic Terms: Sakin

- That is a letter with no movement on it **Stationary**. Stop there.
- A **Saakinah letter** is always preceded by a letter with a Harakah (short vowels) on it. (As in **Example** below ﻣ with Fat-ha ﹷ on them)
- It can be written in **3 different ways**:

Sakin or Sukun
ﹿ/�o/٨

مَنْ   Used in Press print Uthmani Script ✓

مَنْ   Used in Compter Compose ✓

مَنْ   used in indo-pak script

Basic Terms: Shaddah (Jajam)

- It is used to pronounce 2 identical/similar letters (back-to-back).
- Symbol used ـّ
- How to read? First use the sakin and then use the short vowel on it.
- **Example:**

$$إِبَّ ← إِبْ + بَ$$

$$إِبِّ ← إِبْ + بِ$$

$$إِبُّ ← إِبْ + بُ$$

Basic Terms:At–Tanween (Double Vowel)

- It is equivalent to adding a ن sakin at the end.
- For 3 short vowels there are 3 corresponding Tanween or Double Vowels termed **Fatah–tain, Kasrah–tain and Dammah–tain**.
- Note: For Fatah–tain: An Extra Alif (ا) should appear, but will not be pronounced. Except for ة (sometimes and ء), (no extra ا is needed with Fatah–tain specially for ة).
- They are written either in (1) Standard Format or (2) Slanted Format or (3) م format. (Later their difference will be explained)

Tanween shapes
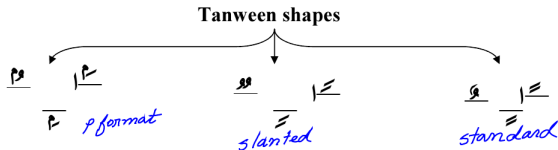
At-Tanween (Double Vowel): Example

Example:

Extna Alif(1) with Fathatain

تُرَبًا ب	سَبْعًا	خَلْقًا
خَوْفٍ ب	عَدْنٍ	ذَرَّةٍ
حَامِيَةٌ ب	خَٰشِعَةٌ	وَاجِفَةٌ

Next letter is Ba, so an sound becomes am sound.

At-Tanween (Double Vowel): More Example

More Example:

<u>The Arabic letters with Tanween</u>

Tanween Dhammah	Tanween Kasrah	Tanween Fat-hah	The letter	Tanween Dhammah	Tanween Kasrah	Tanween Fat-hah	The letter
بٌ	بٍ	بًا	ب	ءٌ	ءٍ	ءً (11)	أ
ةٌ	ةٍ	ةً (12)	ة	تٌ	تٍ	تًا	ت
جٌ	جٍ	جًا	ج	ثٌ	ثٍ	ثًا	ث

---

[11] In most words in Al-Quran the Hamza (ء) is written with Tanween Fath-hah without Alif after it.
[12] Taa' Marbuta (ة) does not come with Alif, if it has Tanween Fat-hah.

Classification of Letters (overlapping)

- Heavy and Light Letters:
  1. **Heavy (Takheem) Letters:** 7 letters (ط ظ ص ض خ غ ق) are **always heavy**, while 2 letters (ل ر) are *conditionally heavy which will be discussed later.*
     Trick: Use a fathah on it and pronounce it <u>taking air inside your mount (inhale)</u>. Your face

     will have no smiling circle while pronouncing it. Hence we call them **Angry Letter.**
     Formally **back of the tongue is raised to the upper roof of mouth.**
  2. **Light (Tarqeeq) Letters:** Remaining letters are light.
     Trick: Add a fathah on it and pronounce it with a smile on your face and <u>exhaling air from</u>

     <u>the mouth</u>. Hence we can call them **Smiling Letters**

Classification of Letters (overlapping)

- Heavy and Light Letters: Sample and Tip

Heavy Letters:
(Sample)

خَ আ খ ✓ (use অ, Not আ) ~ Tip

غُ ছা ছ ✓

Light Letters:
(Sample)

فَ সা (use আ) ~ Tip

بُ বা

Classification of Letters (overlapping)

- **Echo Letters:** **5 letters** are called echo letters as they echo or vibrate when stopped, they are ق ط ج د ب

[details will be covered later]

Next Slide will start from here from IntroPartOld

- **Throat Letters (TL):**[1]   6 letters are pronounced from the throat. They are equally divided into 3 parts such as (a) Bottom (b) Middle and (c) Top.

Top	Middle	Bottom
خ غ	ح ع	ه ء

Table 1: 6 Throat Letters (TL)

---

[1] These letters will be used as reference for some rules specially in nun sakin. Ideally you need to remember them, but practically you don't to memorize them in Uthmani Script.

Practice Exercise 1: Short Vowels

تُ	تِ	تَ	بُ	بِ	بَ	أُ	إِ	أَ
حُ	حِ	حَ	جُ	جِ	جَ	ثُ	ثِ	ثَ
ذُ	ذِ	ذَ	دُ	دِ	دَ	خُ	خِ	خَ
سُ	سِ	سَ	زُ	زِ	زَ	رُ	رِ	رَ
ضُ	ضِ	ضَ	صُ	صِ	صَ	شُ	شِ	شَ
غُ	عِ	عَ	ظُ	ظِ	ظَ	طُ	طِ	طَ
قُ	قِ	قَ	فُ	فِ	فَ	غُ	غِ	غَ

Red colored
are Heavy
Letters
(Inhale)

Practice Exercise 1: Short Vowels (Cont.)

مُ	مِ	مَ	لُ	لِ	لَ	كُ	كِ	كَ
وُ	وِ	وَ	هُ	هِ	هَ	نُ	نِ	نَ
	we					ىُ you	ىِ	ىَ

Connected Forms of Letters

Arabic Letters not always written in full form, they have **short forms** (also called **connected form**). Based on **connection to the next letter** they are 2 types[1]

1. **Orphan Letters.** It does not connect to its next letter.
2. **Non Orphan Letters.** It is connected to its next letter.

---

[1]You do not need to memorize this classification. But you should be familiar with their connected forms

Connected Forms: Orphan Letters

Example	Connected form	The letter
أَخَذَ	أ	أ
فَأَخَذَ	ـأ	
وَهُوَ	و	و
فَوَهَبَ	ـو	
دَخَلَ	د	د
صَدَقَ	ـد	

Connected Forms: Orphan Letters (Cont.)

أَذِنَ	ذ	**ذ**
كَذَبَ	ـذ	
وَرَثَةِ	ر	**ر**
عَرَضَهُمْ	ـر	
زُبُرِ	ز	**ز**
فَفَزِعَ	ـز	

Connected Forms: Non Orphan Letters Part 1

Example	Connected form	The letter
دُبُرُهُ	ـب	
نَحَلَ		
خَبُثَ	ـبـ	ب
ذَهَبَ	بـ	
ضُرِبَ	ب	
أَتَذَرُ	ـت	
تَجِدَ		
فَتَحَ	ـتـ	ت
سَكَتَ	ـت	
حُيِّرَتْ	ت	

Example	Connected form	The letter
وَرَثَةٍ	ـث	
نَحَّاجًا		
ثُلُثَهُ	ـثـ	ث
خَبُثَ	ـث	
حَرَثَ	ث	
وَجَدَ	جـ	
شَجَرَةُ	ـجـ	
تَجِدَ		ج
يَلِجُ	ـج	
مَرَجَ	ج	

Connected Forms: Non Orphan Letters Part 2

Example	Connected form	The letter
حَمَلَ	ح	
وَفُتِحَتِ	ـحـ	ح
صُحُفٍ		
ذُبِحَ	ـح	
شَرَحَ	ح	
خُلُقٌ	خـ	
سَخِطَ	ـخـ	
نَخِلَ		خ
وَنَفَخَ	ـخ	
بَرَزَخٌ	خ	

Example	Connected form	The letter
سَكَتَ	سـ	
حَسَدَ	ـسـ	
عَبَسَ	ـس	س
يُوَسْوِسُ	س	
شَجَرَةٌ	شـ	
حُيِّرَ	ـشـ	
قُرَيْشٍ	ـش	ش
ٱلْوُحُوشُ	ش	
صَبَرَ	صـ	
بِعِصَمٍ	ـصـ	
نَكَصَ	ـص	ص
مُوصٍ	ص	

Connected Forms: Non Orphan Letters Part 3

Example	Connected form	The letter
ضُحَٰهَا	ضـ	
ضُرِب	ضـ	
حَضَرَ	ـضـ	ض
أَنقَضَ	ـض	
فَرَض	ض	
طَبَعَ	طـ	
فَطَر	ـطـ	
بَسَطَ	ـط	ط
صِرَٰطَ	ط	
ظَلَمَ	ظـ	
أَعِطُّلكَ	ـظـ	
حَفِظَ	ـظ	ظ
مَّحْفُوظٍ	ظ	

Example	Connected form	The letter
عَلَيْهِمْ	عـ	
بَعَثَ	ـعـ	
رَفَعَ	ـع	ع
شَرَعَ	ع	
غَفَرَ	غـ	
فَغَفَرَ	ـغـ	
يَبْتَغِ	ـغ	غ
نَزَعَ	غ	
وَفُتِحَتِ	فـ	
يُنفَخُ	ـفـ	
تَرْجُفُ	ـف	ف
فَسَوْفَ	ف	

Connected Forms: Non Orphan Letters Part 4

Example	Connected form	The letter
قُرِئَ	قـ	
فَقُتِلَ	ـقـ	ق
خُلُقُ	ـق	
سَرَقَ	ق	
كَذَبَ	كـ	
سَكَتَ	ـكـ	ك
مَلِك	ـك	
تَرَكَ	ك	
وَلَو	لـ	
لأَهَبَ	لا	
فَلَا	لا	ل
عَلِمَ	ـلـ	
عَمَل	ـل	
بِقَول	ل	

Example	Connected form	The letter
نَوْمَكَّرَ	مـ	
خُمْسُهُ		
مَمْنُونٍ	ـمـ	
وَنَمَارِقُ		م
غَنَمَ	ـم	
ظُلِمَ		
إِرَمَ	م	
أُمِّ		
وَنَفَخَ	نـ	
نَجْعَلِ		
مَعَ	ـنـ	ن
لَعَنَ	ـن	
تَرَنِ	ن	

Connected Forms: Non Orphan Letters Part 5

Example	Connected form	The letter
هِيَ	ﻫ	ﻫ
فَهُوَ	ـهـ	
تَلَهَّىٰ	ـهـ	
شَهِدَ	ﻫ	
خُمُسَهُ	ـه	
دُبُرُهُ	ه	
يَكُنِ	ﻳ	
يَخْشَهَا		
لِيُرِيَهُ	ـيـ	ى
خَشِيَ	ـى	
يَدَيِ	ى	

Test of Frame

Short Vowels

- There are 3 sounds in Arabic: a , e and u

1. Fathah 'a' sound ───   بَ ba
2. Kasrah 'e' sound ─── بِ be
3. Dammah 'u' sound ─── بُ boo

Dammah Kasrah Fathah
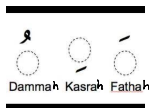
Short Vowels: Practice 1

At the end	In the middle	In the beginning	The letter
ذَ رَ أ	سَ أ لَ	أ خَ ذَ	أَ
ذَرَأ	سَأَلَ	أَخَذَ	
ذَ هَــ بَ	صَ بَ رَ	بَ دَ أ	بَ
ذَهَبَ	صَبَرَ	بَدَأ	
سَ كَ تَ	فَ تَ حَ	تَ رَ كَ	تَ
سَكَتَ	فَتَحَ	تَرَكَ	

Short Vowels: Practice 2

شَ جَ رَ ةَ	———	———	ةَ
شَجَرَةَ			

Short Vowels: Practice 1

خَلَقَ   سَكَنَ   وَقَبَ

حَسَدَ   نَكَصَ   تَرَكَ

كَسَبَ   فَعَلَ   جَمَعَ

أَبَقَ   ذَهَبَ   بَعَثَ

شَجَرَ   زَعَمَ   حَضَرَ

Short Vowels: Practice 2

وَإِذِ   تَزِدِ   بِبَدَنِكَ

بِثَمَرِهِ   خَشِيَ   بِعِصَمٍ

لِأَهَبَ   تَقِ   شِيَعِ

يَيِسَ   عَمِلَ   عَمَلِ

Short Vowels: Practice 3

قُرِىَٔ	ضَعُفَ	شَجَرَةُ
تَكُ	يَكُنِ	فَقُتِلَ
أَتَذَرُ	رُسُلُ	خُلُقُ
فَهُوَ	عُنُقِكَ	نُفِخَ
حَصَبُ	لِيُرِيَهُ	فَبَصَرُكَ
فَجُمِعَ	كَثُرَ	ثُلُثَهُ

Long Vowels

Its length is twice the length, i.e. 2x of a short vowel.

Examples of Long Vowels

   1. فَ   ➡ فَا   (addition of an extra ا , without sakin on it[1].)

---

[1]Alif is only used as long vowel whereas other 2 can be used as both

Long Vowels

Its length is twice the length, i.e. 2x of a short vowel.

Examples of Long Vowels

1. فَ ➠ فَا (addition of an extra ا , without sakin on it[1].)

2. فِ ➠ فِي (addition of an extra ي , without sakin on it.)

---

[1] Alif is only used as long vowel whereas other 2 can be used as both

Long Vowels

Its length is twice the length, i.e. 2x of a short vowel.

Examples of Long Vowels

1. فَ ➡ فَا   (addition of an extra ا , without sakin on it[1].)
2. فِ ➡ فِي   (addition of an extra ي , without sakin on it.)
3. فُ ➡ فُو   (addition of an extra و , without sakin on it.)

---

[1]Alif is only used as long vowel whereas other 2 can be used as both

Long Vowels: Definition

So, there are 3 long vowels for 3 short vowels.

1.   َـا   (Fatha-Alif)
2.   ِـ ي   (Kasra-Yea)
3.   ُـ و   (Dammah-oaw)

Long Vowels Properties

1. Its length is **twice** of normal length (i.e. 2x).
2. **No sakin** on long vowels
3. They are **written in different ways** (both full form and short form) (i.e. Next Slide)

Long Vowels (2x long): How they are written

Long Vowel	Example: **Full Form**	Example: **Short Form**	Note
ـا	عَذَابٌ	ذَٰلِكَ	Called Dagger Alif (looks like a dagger!!) (very small sized ١)
ـِ ي	ٱلَّذِينَ	وَرَسُولِهِۦ	It looks quite different
ـُ و	يَعْلَمُونَ	إِنَّهُۥ	Looks like a smaller و

Note: The letter Hamza ء with a Alif ١ Long Vowel is sometimes written as آ

Simply: اء= آ (2x long)

Long Vowels: Practice Session A

Example: Spot out Long Vowels

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ (١) ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ (٢) ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

(٣) مَٰلِكِ يَوْمِ ٱلدِّينِ (٤) إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (٥) ٱهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَٰطَ

ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ (٦) صِرَٰطَ ٱلَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ ٱلْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا

ٱلضَّآلِّينَ (٧)

1:1–7

Creating Global Citizens with Islamic Values

Long Vowels: Practice Session B

Example: Spot out Long Vowels

ءَامِنُوٓاْ بِٱللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِۦ وَأَنفِقُواْ مِمَّا جَعَلَكُم مُّسْتَخْلَفِينَ فِيهِۖ فَٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ مِنكُمْ

وَأَنفَقُواْ لَهُمْ أَجْرٌ كَبِيرٌ (٧)

57:7

Note: Ignore أ

2 Diphthong Sounds

Diphthong Definition

Diphthongs in Arabic are vowel sounds consisting of two parts, a short vowel (here **Fat-ha**) and a consonant (here و and ى), the consonant **must have a sakin** on it. They are ay and aw. Its **length will be 2x like long vowel**.

- **Pattern** for Diphthong:

  سَيْ pronounced as "aay"   سَوْ pronounced as "aao"

- It will be **2x long** and there will be **explicit sakin** on both و and ي

- **Example:**

  عَلَيْهِمْ   نَوْمٌ

Special Letter Tamurbata

- Tamurbata is a **dual letter** is express by: ﺓ

  How to read:
  - If you **stop**, read as   ﻩ (soft ha) and put a ﹿ (sakin) on it.
    Example: غِشَاوَهْ ← (if you stop) غِشَاوَةٌ
  - If you **continue**, then read as   ت
    Example: غِشَاوَتٌ ← (if you continue) غِشَاوَةٌ

Example of ة

خَتَمَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَىٰ سَمْعِهِمْ ۖ وَعَلَىٰٓ أَبْصَٰرِهِمْ غِشَٰوَةٌ ۖ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ٧

2:7   🔊 Click Here to Listen

Special Letters: Alif Maksura (painted Alif)

Recall the usage of **Alif** ﺍ as follows:

- **Alif** ﺍ **can not** carry any short vowels on it. Wrong to write ﺃ in Uthmani Script.
- ✓ **Alif** ﺍ is used **only as long vowel**. Example: عَالَمِينَ
- ✓ **Extra Alif** ﺍ us used with Fat-ha-tain (ﺎ). Example: جُرُزًا

So, the last two cases are the correct usage of **Alif** ﺍ. So, the basic principle is: sometimes ي in place of **Alif** ﺍ is used for the above 2 cases. Actually they are not ي , they are **Alif** ﺍ. Sometimes, a dagger alif may appear, Even without daggar alif it is **Alif** ﺍ

Note: dots may not appear for ي .

Special Letters: Alif Maksura (painted Alif) (Cont.)

Example with Dagger Alif as part of Long Vowel (Read as Alif)

<div align="center">

إِلَّا تَذْكِرَةً لِّمَن يَخْشَىٰ (٣)

</div>

- Here   يَخْشَا ⟵ يَخْشَىٰ

20:3

Special Letters: Alif Maksura (painted Alif) (Cont.)

Example without Dagger Alif part of Long Vowel (Read as Alif)

تَنزِيلاً مِّمَّنْ خَلَقَ ٱلْأَرْضَ وَٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ ٱلْعُلَى (٤)

- Here, عُلَا ⟵ عُلَى

20:4

Special Letters: Alif Maksura (painted Alif) (Cont.)

Example with Fat-ha-tain (Read as Alif)

- Here, هُدًى ⟶ هُدًا ⟶ هُدَا (because of stopping rule)

20:10

Special Letters: و as ا

Written as و�

Rules:

- وٍ followed by ةٰ ⇒ They together works as **a single letter.** Read as Alif ا as part of long vowel.

- وٍ followed by **Other Letters** ⇒ They are treated as **two separate letters.** Read as **actual** و followed by Alif ا

Special Letter: وُ as as ا (Example)

Example: as ا when next letter is ة

اَعْلَمُوٓاْ أَنَّمَا ٱلْحَيَوٰةُ ٱلدُّنْيَا لَعِبٌ

- Here, ٱلْحَيَوٰةُ ⟵ ٱلْحَيَاةُ

57:20 (partial)

Special Letters: و (with long vowel) as NOT أ (Example Cont.)

Example: as و and ا when next letter is NOT ة

$$فِى ٱلْأَمْوَٰلِ وَٱلْأَوْلَٰدِ ۖ$$

- Here, أَمْوَٰلِ ⟶ أَمْوَ ا لِ

57:20 (Partial)

Hamza: 2 Types

1. **Hamzatul Qat** (**Normal** Hamza) : Standard form ء (**Other forms exist**)
2. **Hamzatul Wasl**: Standard form أ (**No other form exists**)

Hamzatul Qat: Properties

1. It can be **written in many forms** and it **can carry any short or long vowel or sakin**

ئ لإ	لأ	ئ	ؤ	إ	أ	ء

Table 2: Hamzatul Qat Different Forms

2. Hamzatul Qaat with a sakin on it, then the previous short vowel length is .5x (i.e. shortened).

3. There is a difference between a Hamzatul Qaat on لإ and a Hamza Alif on لإ Although they look similar.

Hamzatul Qaat :Properties Explained

- Property 1: It can be **written in many forms** and it **can carry any short or long vowel or sakin**

  إِلَا ⟶ ءِ

  أُ ⟶ ءُ

  يُؤْمِنُونَ

  إِنَّا

Hamzatul Qaat :Properties Explained

- Property 2: Hamzatul Qaat with a sakin on it then shorten (.5x) it.
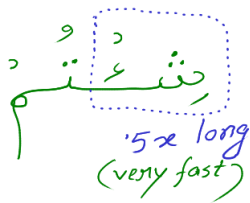
- Rule 3: Difference in ﻻ with a Fatha ٤ on it.
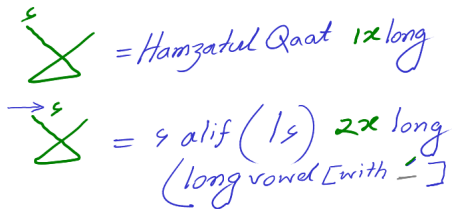
Hamzatul Qaat : Practice

وَٱلَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا أُنزِلَ مِن قَبْلِكَ وَبِٱلْأَخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ۞

Figure 1: Practice: Hamzatul Qaat (2:3)

🎧 Click Here to Listen

Hamzatul Qaat : Practice (Ans.)

Rule 3 (2x long)

Rule 1

Rule 2 (5x)

وَٱلَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَآ أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَآ أُنزِلَ مِن قَبْلِكَ وَبِٱلْأَخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ۝
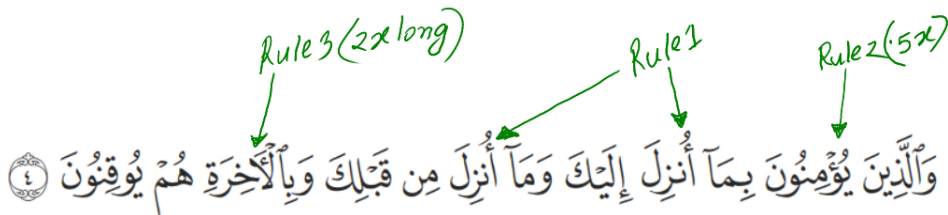
Figure 2: Practice: Hamzatul Qaat (2:3)

Hamzatul Qaat : Practice (Cont.)

هُوَ ٱلۡأَوَّلُ وَٱلۡأٓخِرُ وَٱلظَّـٰهِرُ وَٱلۡبَاطِنُۖ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَيۡءٍ عَلِيمٌ ۝

Figure 3: Practice: Hamzatul Qaat (57:3)

🎧 Click Here to Listen

Hamzatul Qaat : Practice (Cont.) (Ans.)
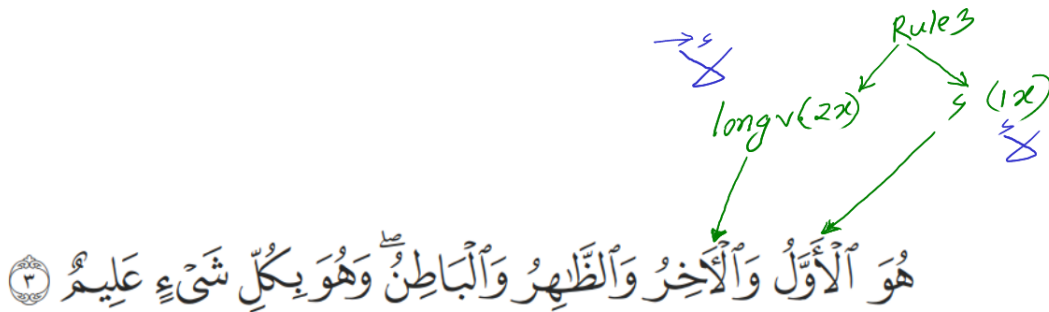
Figure 4: Practice: Hamzatul Qaat (57:3)

Hamzatul Wasl

- **Main Property:** It **can not carry any short or long vowel or sakin** on it, so, **special rules** are needed to pronounce it (when it is at the beginning or even in the middle which will be explained soon). It can be written in one form only. Symbol for **Hamzatul Wasl** ٱ

  Example: We **can not** write like:
  أَ or أُ

Hamzatul Wasl ٱ

Hamzatul Wasl ٱ can be placed:

1. At the Beginning: A set of rules are needed.
2. In the Middle: It has 2 cases
   (a) The previous letter has short vowel/long vowel (not double vowel or Tanween). The rule is simple, just **ignore it** and read using previous letter to its next one.
   (b) Special Case: Previous letter has a tanween (double vowel)

Creating Global Citizens with Islamic Values

Hamzatul Wasl (Cont.)

Rule 1: ﺍ at the beginning of an separately readable section.

It can be used for 3 Cases:

(a) As the Definite Article "the"   ﺍﻝ

(b) ~~As Irregular Verb~~

(c) As Imperative Verb

Case ((i) and (iii) will be explained) here since Case (ii) is not very useful for general readers.

Rule 1 (a): أ as Definite Article "the"   أل

- **Pattern**: If you find a pattern of أل, i.e. a ل after أ

  Rule: Then **Read by adding a Fat-ha** ("a" sound) on it.   It really <u>does not matter</u> if that ل is <u>pronounced or not</u>, which depends on if the letter of a sun or moon letter.

  Example 1:

Rule 1 (a): أ as Definite Article "the" اَل

- **Pattern**: If you find a pattern of اَل, i.e. a ل after أ

  Rule: Then **Read by adding a Fat-ha** ("a" sound) on it.   It really <u>does not matter</u> if that لis <u>pronounced or not</u>, which depends on if the letter of a sun or moon letter.

  Example 1:

  اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ

Rule 1 (a): أ as Definite Article "the" اَل

- **Pattern**: If you find a pattern of اَل, i.e. a ل after أ

  Rule: Then **Read by adding a Fat-ha** ("a" sound) on it.   It really <u>does not matter</u> if that لis <u>pronounced or not</u>, which depends on if the letter of a sun or moon letter.

  Example 1:

  اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَلَمِينَ   اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَلَمِينَ = اَلْ

Rule 1 (a): اَ as Definite Article "the" اَل

- **Pattern**: If you find a pattern of اَل, i.e. a ل after اَ

  Rule: Then **Read by adding a Fat-ha** ("a" sound) on it.   It really <u>does not matter</u> if that لis <u>pronounced or not</u>, which depends on if the letter of a sun or moon letter.

  Example 1:

  اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَلَمِينَ   اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَلَمِينَ = اَلْ

  Example 2:

  اَلرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Rule 1 (a): اَ as Definite Article "the"   اَل

- **Pattern**: If you find a pattern of اَل, i.e. a ل after اَ

  Rule: Then **Read by adding a Fat-ha** ("a" sound) on it.   It really <u>does not matter</u> if that ل <u>is pronounced or not</u>, which depends on if the letter of a sun or moon letter.

  Example 1:

  اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَلَمِينَ   اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَلَمِينَ = اَلْ

  Example 2:

  اَلرَّحْمَنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ   اَلرَّحْمَنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ = اَلرَّحْمَانِ

Rule 1 (c): آ As Imperative Verb

Definition: Imperative Verb

In a sentence when a verb is used to imply request, order or similar is called an imperative verb. Normally in English, in such case, the sentence begins with the verb. (same is true for Arabic)

Example: Go there right now. Eat as you can. Help us in this regard.

Rule 1 (c): أ as Imperative Verb (Cont.)

- It is the 3rd Letter that will determine the vowel (sound) to be used

$$\text{أَهْدِنَا}$$

Figure 5: Here د is the 3rd letter

Rule 1 (c): أ as Imperative Verb (Cont.)

- It is the 3rd Letter that will determine the vowel (sound) to be used

<div align="center">

اُهْدِنَا

</div>

<div align="center">

Figure 5: Here د is the 3rd letter

</div>

- If the 3rd Letter has dammah ("u" sound) on it then read with dammah ("u" sound) on أ

Rule 1 (c): أ as Imperative Verb (Cont.)

- It is the 3rd Letter that will determine the vowel (sound) to be used

<div align="center">

اُهْدِنَا

</div>

Figure 5: Here د is the 3rd letter

- If the 3rd Letter has dammah ("u" sound) on it then read with dammah ("u" sound) on أ
- For other 2 cases (i.e. Fat-ha and Kasrah) read always with Kasrah ("e" sound) on أ

  Note: No "a" sound can be read on أ when the word is used as imperative verb.

Rule 1 (c): أ as Imperative Verb (Cont.)

- It is the 3rd Letter that will determine the vowel (sound) to be used

<div align="center">

اُهْدِنَا

</div>

Figure 5: Here د is the 3rd letter

- If the 3rd Letter has dammah ("u" sound) on it then read with dammah ("u" sound) on أ
- For other 2 cases (i.e. Fat-ha and Kasrah) read always with Kasrah ("e" sound) on أ

Note: No "a" sound can be read on أ when the word is used as imperative verb.

Summary: If "u" sound on 3rd letter then read as "u" else read as "e"

Rule 1 (c): أ as Imperative Verb Example

اَهْدِنَا اَلصِّرَ طَ اَلْمُسْتَقِيمَ

Figure 6: Here د is the 3rd letter, and it has a
Kasra ("e") on it

Rule 1 (c): أ as Imperative Verb Example

اَهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَ طَ ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ

Figure 6: Here د is the 3rd letter, and it has a Kasra ("e") on it

اَهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَ طَ ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ = اِهْدِنَا

Figure 7: Here د is the 3rd letter, and it has a Kasra ("e") on it,So Read with Kasra ("e")

Rule 1 (c): أ as Imperative Verb Example 2

ٱنظُرْ كَيْفَ ضَرَبُوا۟ لَكَ ٱلْأَمْثَٰلَ

Figure 8: Here ظ is the 3rd letter, and it has a
dammah ("u") on it (25:9)

Rule 1 (c): اْ as Imperative Verb Example 2

اْنظُرْ كَيْفَ ضَرَبُواْ لَكَ ٱلْأَمْثَلَ

Figure 8: Here ظ is the 3rd letter, and it has a dammah ("u") on it (25:9)

اْنظُرْ كَيْفَ ضَرَبُواْ لَكَ ٱلْأَمْثَلَ = اُنْظُرْ

Figure 9: Here ظ is the 3rd letter, and it has a dammah ("u") on it,So Read with dammah ("u")

Rule 2 (a): آ in the middle (Simple Case)

- **Pattern:** آ is in the middle and its previous letter does not have a Tanween or Double Vowel on it.

  Rule: **(i)** Just ignore آ and join the next letter. **(ii)** If the previous letter has a Long Vowel then do not long it in joining (in other word, Long Vowel will be considered as Short Vowel).

  Example (i):

Rule 2 (a): آ in the middle (Simple Case)

- **Pattern:** آ is in the middle and its previous letter does not have a Tanween or Double
  Vowel on it.
  Rule: **(i)** Just ignore آ and join the next letter. **(ii)** If the previous letter has a Long Vowel
  then do not long it in joining (in other word, Long Vowel will be considered as Short
  Vowel).
  Example (i):

ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ۝

Figure 10: آ Simple Rule: skip it.

Rule 2 (a): أ in the middle (Simple Case)

- **Pattern:** أ is in the middle and its previous letter does not have a Tanween or Double Vowel on it.
  Rule: (i) Just ignore أ and join the next letter. **(ii)** If the previous letter has a Long Vowel then do not long it in joining (in other word, Long Vowel will be considered as Short Vowel).
  Example (i):

ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣﴾

Figure 10: أ Simple Rule: skip it.

(ignore it)

ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ
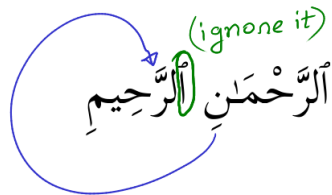
Figure 11: أ Simple Rule: skip it as shown

Rule 2 (a): أ (Simple Case) Example (ii)

- Rule 2 (a) Case (ii): Previous letter has a Long Vowel. Then <u>Long Vowel effect will be null and void</u>.

Rule 2 (a): أ (Simple Case) Example (ii)

- Rule 2 (a) Case (ii): Previous letter has a Long Vowel. Then Long Vowel effect will be null and void.

مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ ٱلَّذِى ٱسْتَوْقَدَ

Figure 12: أ with Long Vowel: skip it. (2:17)

Rule 2 (a): أ (Simple Case) Example (ii)

- Rule 2 (a) Case (ii): Previous letter has a Long Vowel. Then Long Vowel effect will be null and void.

مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ ٱلَّذِى ٱسْتَوْقَدَ

Figure 12: أ with Long Vowel: skip it. (2:17)

مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ ٱلَّذِى ٱسْتَوْقَدَ

Figure 13: أ with Long Vowel: ignore it as shown

Rule 2 (b): Tanween (Double Vowel) followed by أ (Special Case)

- **Pattern:** The previous latter of أ has Tanween on it.
  Rule: Change Tanween (Double Vowel) into its corresponding Short Vowel and add
  نْ between them.
  Example:

Rule 2 (b): Tanween (Double Vowel) followed by أ (Special Case)

- **Pattern:** The previous latter of أ has Tanween on it.
  Rule: Change Tanween (Double Vowel) into its corresponding Short Vowel and add
  نْ between them.
  Example:

إِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ يَوْمَئِذٍ ٱلْمُسْتَقَرُّ

Figure 14: أ with Tanween: (75:12)

Rule 2 (b): Tanween (Double Vowel) followed by ألف (Special Case)

- **Pattern:** The previous latter of ألف has Tanween on it.
  Rule: Change Tanween (Double Vowel) into its corresponding Short Vowel and add
  نْ between them.
  Example:

إِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ يَوْمَئِذٍ ٱلْمُسْتَقَرُّ

Figure 14: ألف with Tanween: (75:12)

إِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ يَوْمَئِذٍ ٱلْمُسْتَقَرُّ

Tanween → Short Vowel

add نْ

Figure 15: ألف with Tanween: Special Rule shown

Similar pattern in the Quraan:– 2:180, 9:30, 12:89, 34:31–32, 35:42–43

End of Part 1

Echo Letters

- Following 5 letters are called Echo Letters as if you stop here it will have an echo:

ق ط ج د ب

- The **intensity of echo** varies. There are **3 possibilities**:
  - i. The letter is in the middle of a word then the intensity is low.
  - ii. The letter is at the end of a word then the intensity is medium.
  - iii. The letter is at the end of a word with shadda ّ then the intensity is the highest.

Example 111:1-5

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ﴿١﴾ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ﴿٢﴾ سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ﴿٣﴾

وَامْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ﴿٤﴾ فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ ﴿٥﴾

Conditionally Heavy Letter ل

- Heavy and Light version of ل in English.
  - ✓ L or ل is Heavy in the word │ Large │ অ sound in Bangla
  - ✓ L or ل is Light in the word │ Lamb │

- In the Noble Quraan the letter │ ل │ can sometimes be used as Heavy and sometimes as Light

- This rule is primarily applied while we pronounce the word اَللّٰهُ
  Thus this lesson is aimed at how to pronounce this word اَللّٰهُ (Lord of the universe)

How to Pronounce the word ٱللَّٰهُ

It has 2 cases:

(a) Nothing before it, the word ٱللَّٰهُ appears in the beginning.

(b) The word ٱللَّٰهُ appears in the middle.

✓ According to stronger position among scholars, ٱللَّٰهُ is a proper name of our creator.

How to Pronounce the word اللَّهُ

Case (a):

- Nothing before it, the word اللَّهُ appears in the beginning.
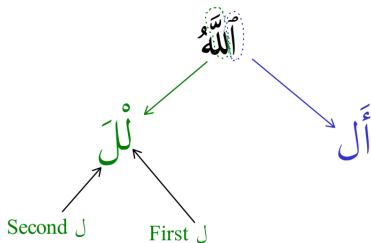
✓ The **second ل will be heavy** and 2x long.
Example: (14:32 partial)

اللَّهُ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ

How to Pronounce the word ٱللَّٰهُ

Case (b): Here we have to look for <u>the ending short vowel of the word before</u> ٱللَّٰهُ

- The word ٱللَّٰهُ appears in the middle.The rule goes as follows:

  i. The 2nd ل is **Light** ⟵ ٱللَّٰهُ +   ِ (Kasrah)

     Example:(1:1)

     بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

  ii. The 2nd ل is **Heavy** ⟵ ٱللَّٰهُ +   َ (Fatha) or ُ (Dammah)

      Example:(2:7 (partial))

      خَتَمَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَىٰ

  In both Light and Heavy pronunciation the 2nd ل will be 2x long.

Conditionally Heavy Letter ر

- Heavy and Light version of ر in English.
    - ✓ R or ر is Heavy in the word Rawhide অ sound in Bangla
    - ✓ R or ر is Light in the word Rush আ sound in Bangla
- Here we have to look for a number of possibilities:
  ✓What vowel is on ر
  ✓What vowel is just before it
  ✓What vowel is just before before it
  ✓Other combinations

Summary of Rules for Heavy or Light ر

Light		Heavy	
Examples	Pattern	Example	Pattern
ٱلْقَارِعَةُ	رِ	وَرَأَيْتَ ٱلنَّاسَ رُسُلُ	رُ ـَ
فِرْعَوْنَ Exception exists	ـِ رْ	قُرْءَانَ مَرْيَمَ	ـُ رْ
حِجْرٍ	ـِ ءْ رْ	ٱلْقَدْرِ خُسْرٍ	ـُ ءْ رْ
خَيْرٌ ٱلْجَبِيرْ	ـيرْ or ـيْرْ	بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ	آرْ

Exception: Rule: ر is Heavy ⟵ Heavy Letters ـِ رْ ـ Pattern
Example: مِرْصَا Here ص is a Heavy Letter

---

[1]The sakin on ر i.e. رْ may present or can be put by stopping rule

Special Symbol: Imala ◇

- This symbol looks like a **diamond** ◇ and appears only once in the Quran (11:41)

- وَقَالَ ٱرْكَبُواْ فِيهَا بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ مَجْرٜىٰهَا وَمُرْسَىٰهَآ

- In Bangla it sounds like এ কার (মাজরে--হা--) (2x long)

- In English it sounds like Ra part of Rainbow

Special Symbol: اٰ

Note: This is not sakin on Alif, it is a special symbol always written in this way (Computer compose or press print).

Rule:

- If you continue just ignore it (most in all cases we continue) , but if you stop read with as a ـا long vowel (2x long)

  Example: اَنَا۠ لَكُمْ Continue=> Ana Lakum, Stop=> Anaa. Lakum.

Makhraj or Point of Articulation
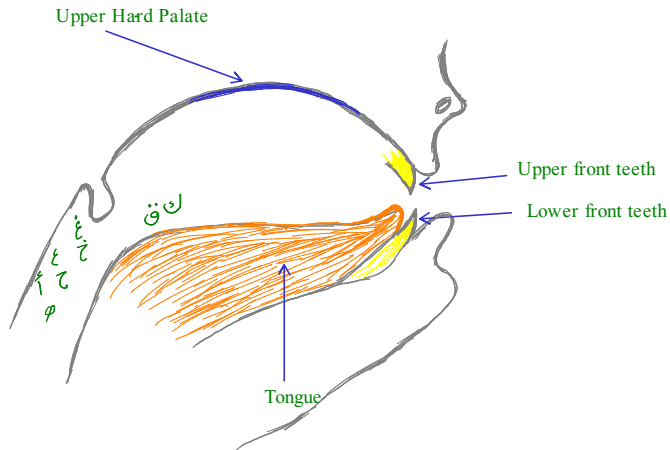
Makhraj or Point of Articulation (Cont.)

Arabic letters are classified **into 10 groups** (1 is for long vowels). Here **9 groups** will be discussed:
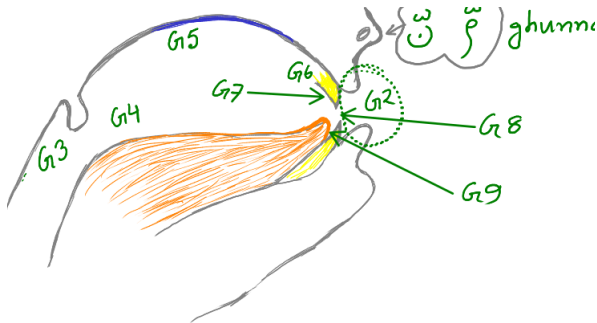
Makhraj or Point of Articulation (Cont.)
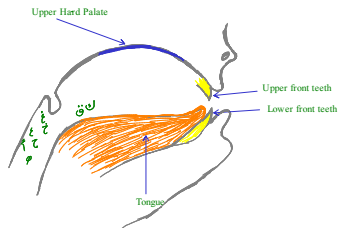
- **Group No. 2   (Lips)**
  - ✓ ف   Upper teeth touches inner lips wet portion
  - ✓ م   Two outer lips (dry portion) touch
  - ✓ ب   Two inner lips (wet portion) touch
  - ✓ و   Make a small circle

Makhraj or Point of Articulation: Group 3,4
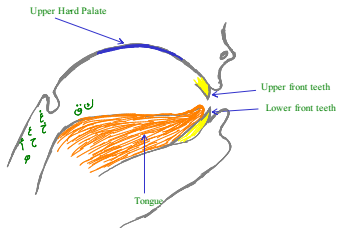
- **Group No. 3** (Throat)

Top	Middle	Bottom
خ غ	ح ع	ء ه

- **Group No. 4:** Soft part of Tongue, letters are ك ق

Makhraj or Point of Articulation: Group 5

- There are 3 letter in this group such as ش ج ي

  Note: ج is pronounced as j of jam or g of age.

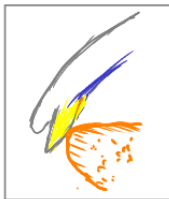# Makhraj or Point of Articulation:Group 6

- Members of this group are: ن ل ر
  General Note: Forward tongue towards upper teeth.
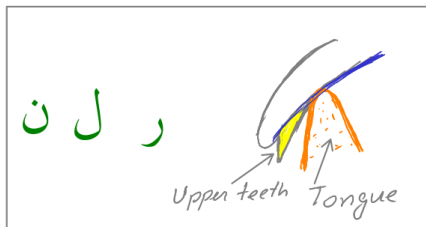
Makhraj or Point of Articulation:Group 7
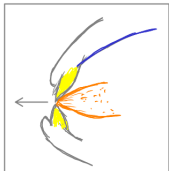
- 3 letter of this group are: ط د ت

  Note: ط is heavy letter, back of the tongue should be raised. (Use অ sound)

Makhraj or Point of Articulation:Group 8

- This is the most **important** groups as mostly letters in this groups are not correctly pronounced. Group members are: ظ ذ ث

Letter ظ is heavy and pronounced accordingly while ث ذ are pronounced as follows:

- ✓ In **both letter** place the tongue in between upper and lower teeth as shown and push forward (blow outward)
- ✓ For letter ث use th part of a**th**letics. In Bangla you start with থ and push forward forcefully.
- ✓ For letter ذ use th part of fa**th**er. Start with "D" and push forward forcefully.

Makhraj or Point of Articulation:Group 9

- The letters ز س ص form this group.
  Note: Pay attention to ز , pronounce it like z of zoo. Find the difference between ج and ز
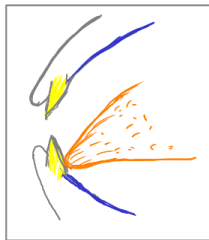
Makhraj or Point of Articulation:Group 10

- Only member of this group is ض
  Rule: If you are right-handed then follow :
  Left half of the tongue touches the upper teeth
- There is no equivalent letter of ض in English.