

قَاعِدَةُ يَسْرِنَا الْقُرْآنَ

Qā‘idah Yassarnal-Qur’ān

By Pir Manzoor Muhammad

Qā‘idah Yassarnal-Qur’ān 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 Haḍrat 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:

- ل at the beginning of a word, pronounced as *a*, *i*, *u* preceded by a very slight aspiration, like *h* in the English word *honour*.
- ث *th*, pronounced like *th* in the English word *thing*.
- ح *h*, a guttural aspirate, stronger than *h*.
- خ *kh*, pronounced like the Scotch *ch* in *loch*.
- ذ *dh*, pronounced like the English *th* in *that*.
- ص *s*, strongly articulated *s*.
- ض *d*, similar to the English *th* in *this*.
- ط *t*, strongly articulated palatal *t*.
- ظ *z*, strongly articulated *z*.
- ع ' , a strong guttural, the pronunciation of which must be learnt by the ear.
- غ *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.
- ء ' , 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:

- ā* for —' or —' (like *a* in *father*);
- ī* for —' or —' (like *ee* in *deep*);
- ū* for —' (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:

- aa* for —'
- ee* for —' or —' (like *ee* in *deep*);
- oo* for —' (like *oo* in *root*);
- aaa/eee/ooo* for —' (*maddah*);

Other:

- ai* for سے (like *i* in *site*)¹;
au for وے (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 ئ, ’ for ء. Commas as punctuation marks are used according to the normal usage. Similarly, normal usage is followed for the apostrophe.

¹ In Arabic words like شیخ (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:

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعْلَمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلِمَهُ

“The best of you is the one who learns the Holy Qur'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 Qā'idah Yassarnal-Qur'ān:

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:

Phonetic Sound

(from right to left)

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
haa	jeeem	thaan	taa	baa	alif
س	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
seeen	zaa	raa	dhaaal	daaal	khaa
ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
'ain	zaa	taa	daaad	saaad	sheeen
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
meeem	laaam	kaaaf	qaaaf	faa	ghain
ي	ء	ه	و	ن	
yaa	hamzah	haa	wao	nooon	

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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
نَحْمَدُهُ وَنُصَلِّي عَلَى رَسُولِهِ الْكَرِيمِ

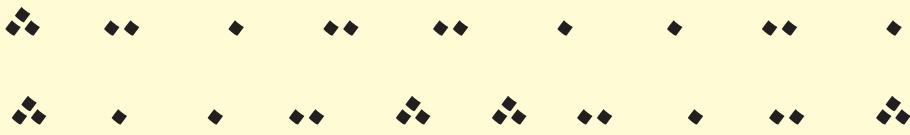
Lesson No. 1

The Dot

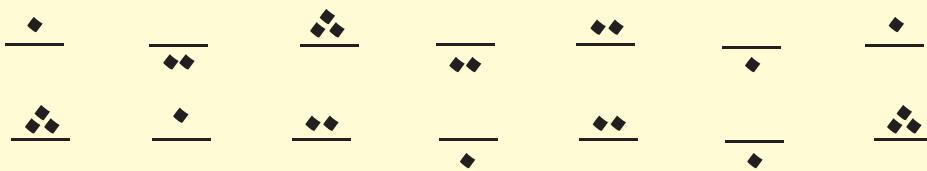
A dot has been given below. By placing a finger beside it the child is told that this is a dot. (*Nuqtah*)



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.*)



Lesson No. 2

Single Letters

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.

ا ا ب ب ا ا ب

ب ت ا ت ت ب ب ت

ت ش ب ش ت ش ت ا

ش ب ت ش ت ا ش ج

ج ا ج ت ج ج ش ب ج

ح ح ج ح ح ش ح ج ح خ

خ ح ح ج خ خ ح خ ح

ت ا ش خ د د ح د

ج د ذ ذ د ذ ب ذ خ ذ

ر د ر ذ ر د ر خ ذ ر

ا ب ت ش ج ح خ د ذ ر

ز ر ز ز ر ز ذ ز د ز س
 س ز س ر س س ث س ز ذ

س ا ر س ج ز ت ح د ب ز
 خ س ش ش س ش خ ش ذ

ش ص س ص ص ش ص ا ش
 ص ض ض ص ض ش ض ز ض

ا ب 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 ط ظ ز ض ذ ظ ط س ط ش

د ط ر ظ ع غ ع ع ط غ ظ
 غ ض ع ص ع س غ ش ظ ص

ط ع ح ع غ خ غ ج ع ص
غ ض س ط ع ظ غ ف ف غ

ف ع ف ص ف ط ف ض ا ر
ف ب ف ت ف ث ش ز ف

ق ق ف ق ذ ق ع ق ت ق
د ظ ق غ ق ك ك ق ك ف

ك ط ك ع ك ظ ك ق ك غ
ك ف ع ق غ ص ق ض ا ك

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

ل ل م م ل م ك ل ق م
ن ن ل ن م ن ق ن م ل

ل م ن و و م و ن و ك و
 م و ه د ن ه ل و د ه م

 ه و د ه م و م ه د ه و
 ن ه ل ه م ي ي ه ي ه ن

 ي ه ي و ي م ه ه ك ل و ي
 م ل ه ن ي و ل ي ن ه د

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

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 ه د ي

Lesson No. 3

❖ 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.

Example:- جب is to be read as; *jeem, ba.* Khatt-e-Wasl

ج جب جب جت جث جل

جس جش جص جض جط جظ

ح حب حت خ خب خت

خل حل حس حش جش خس خط

س سب سل سن سص سط

ش شط شظ شث شص سض

ص صب صل صن ض ضن ضل

ط طن طل طو صو ضو ظو ظن

م من مط مظ مو مر مز طر ظز
 ف فز فر فوق قرقز قوقط
 ع عء عور عزع غ غث غص

غق عق فق حق حك مك فك
 فم حم عم قم سط شظ ضب

ل لم لض لت لر لو لز مل
 جك خن خو سر شز صم مم

عل غن فث قت لس لق لج
 سج مج مج سخ شه جج حخ

ي حي خي جي سي شي من مي لي
 د فد طد عد ذ عذ طذ طن

ضد غذ غي لد مي مذ دمه
 فه له قه جد شه حذ عه طي

خص طس ضك ظش غض صت
غب قن ضظ قج فط ظخ عث

صذ ظي لم لك للك كم كوك
كه كد كذا هذ هد هو هس

هش هه ت هة سة سه جة
حه خة هة ة ت ة هه ه

صر كق ضة هظ كه هج هش
ف فف قف خف كص طه ظة

كن كن كركم كم كل حل لر لز
اجا سا حا شا لش ما لم لو

خا لخ ها له لة عا لا كا كل
كل كا لا لل لد ضا لذ لا لـا

ك ل ل ا ع ع ه غ غ ل ح
 ك ي ص ف غ غ ق ح ح ك ع م غ م ف
ه ذ ه ن ص ذ ش غ غ ه ظ ة ة ه
 م ي غ ا ل ع ج غ ح ف خ ع ل ك ل ة

The Bend

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

ن و ب و ن م ب م ن د ن ذ ب د ب ذ
 ي ذ ي د ت د ت ذ ت ه ت ز ي ز ي ه
ت ه ت ة ت ر ب ر ن ر ي ر ث ر ش ع ث غ
 ث ب ي ت ن ث ت ث ت ل ئ ل ئ ن
 ئ ج ئ ي ت ي ث ي ن ي ب ي ي ئ غ ب ي
ب ن ب ت ن ب ت ن ي ت ي ث ب ن ث ي ئ ث ي ئ ت ئ ز
 ق ع ف ف ق ق غ ف غ ع ف ئ ع غ

ف ع ق غ ق ف ع غ ب ف ف ع ت ق ث ف ي ئ ع غ
 ف ب ع ت غ ث ق ن ف م ي ك ه ل ئ م ل ه ك س ص ط ه ة
 ل با ل تا ل نا ل كا ل ك ل ل ل ه ل ل ا م ل و
 ح ل م غ ل ع ع ل ر م ت ي ق ش ي ت ب ي ف ل ا

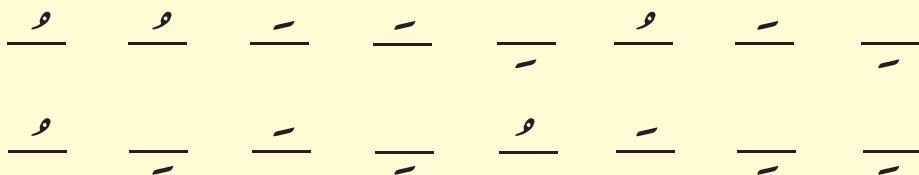
Letters in different forms i.e. in the beginning, in the middle and in the end.

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

Lesson No. 4

Given below there are strokes of three different kinds:

- I. Fathah  which is a stroke above the line.
- ii. Kasrah  which is a stroke below the line.
- iii. Dammah  which is a rounded stroke above the line.



— — — — — — — —

Lesson No. 5

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

بـ تـ ثـ حـ خـ رـ زـ فـ يـ
جـ سـ شـ مـ دـ ذـ قـ لـ كـ
ضـ وـ طـ ظـ نـ عـ غـ ئـ

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 بـ is read ba; حـ is ja;

Note:- Some sounds are identical with their alphabetic name such as those of بـ , تـ etc.

بـ تـ ثـ حـ خـ رـ زـ فـ يـ
جـ سـ شـ مـ دـ ذـ قـ لـ كـ

صَضَ وَطَظَنَ عَغَاءُ

Lesson No. 7

In this lesson the pupil learns, what sound a letter produces, when it is given the sign of *Dammah*.

Example:- بُ is read *bu*, حُ is read *hu* and ءُ is read *u*

بُ	تُ	ثُ	حُ	رُ	زُ	فُ	يُ
جُ	سُ	شُ	مُ	دُ	ذُ	قُ	لُ
ضُ	وُ	طُ	ظُ	نُ	عُ	غُ	ءُ

Mixed Exercise on Lessons 5, 6 and 7

بِبِبِبِبِ	بِبِبِبِبِ
تِتِتِتِتِ	تِتِتِتِتِ
ثِثِثِثِثِ	ثِثِثِثِثِ
حِحِحِحِحِ	حِحِحِحِحِحِ
خِخِخِخِخِ	خِخِخِخِخِخِ

زِ زُ زَ زَ زِ زِ	ةِ ةُ ةَ ةَ ةِ ةِ
فِ فُ فَ فَ فِ	يِ يُ يِ يِ يِ
جِ جُ جَ جَ جِ جِ	
سِ سُ سَ سَ سِ سِ	مِ مُ مَ مَ مِ مِ
هِ هُ هَ هَ هِ هِ	شِ شُ شَ شَ شِ شِ
دِ دُ دَ دَ دِ دِ	
لِ لُ لَ لَ لِ لِ	قِ قُ قَ قَ قِ قِ
كِ كُ كَ كَ كِ كِ	
وِ وُ وَ وَ وِ وِ	عِ عُ عَ عَ عِ عِ
غِ غُ غَ غَ غِ غِ	
طِ طُ طَ طَ طِ طِ	ظِ ظُ ظَ ظَ ظِ ظِ

ض ض ض ض ض ض
ن ن ن ن ن ن

ع ع ع ع ع ع

 Mixed Exercise on All Previous Lessons 

Example:- بِهٰ is read *bibi*, جَا is read *ja-a*. لِي is read *liyu*.

بَةٌ	بَهُ	بَهُ	بَهُ	بَهُ	بَهُ
تَزِ	تَرَ	فِرَ	فِرَ		
خَةٌ	خَةٌ	خِي	خِي	خِي	خِي
ثُحٌ	ثُطِ	هُطُ	هُطُ		
يَظَ	يُظِ	مِدٌ	مَدَ	مَةٌ	
جَا	جَا	خَا	لِذَا	لِذَا	لِذَا
سِنَس	نَسْ	سَجْ	سِجَ	سِيجَ	
حُو	حَوَ	طَغَ	طِغَ	طِغَ	طِغَ

صَقَ صِقْ صِقْ ضِكْ ضِكْ ضِكَ
 عِفْ عِفْ عَفَ غَنَ غِنْ غُنِ
 شُعِ شَعَ شَعْ ظَغْ ظِغْ ظِغْ هُمِ
 هِمْ هَمَ قَلْ قِلْ كِفْ كِتْ
 كِمْ كِنَ كُلْ كَلْ كَا كِأْ
 لِأْ لَدْ ئَلْ ئِلْ ئُبْ بِبْ بَبْ
 بَثْ تِثْ جُثْ حَتْ خِتْ سُتْ
 شَةِ شِةِ سُةِ عِصْ غِصْ فُصِ
 قِضْ كِضْ لِضْ هُوَ هِمْ مَهْ تِهَ
 هَهِ لِهَ لَهَ آهَ كِيَ يَكْ تِيَ نِيَ
 فِي لِيَ بِيَ يِيَ قَوْ خُرَا إِخْ لَخِ
 إِوْ كِوْ سُبْ حَتْ جَثْ إِدْ لِدْ

آبٌ تِثٌ جُحْ دَذَ خِسٌ رَوَ شُمٌ
 زِهٌ صُنٌ وَلٌ فِطٌ قُظُ ضَعَ يُغُ

 وَذٌ مُذٌ ذَأْ نِذٌ نِيَ لَرٌ تِيَ يَا
 لَلٌ سِيَ لِسٌ فَأْ لِفٌ آفٌ لَكَ

 رُزٌ زِرٌ عُصٌ غِرَ لِوَ كَطٌ ظَا
 وَءٌ ئِقٌ آمٌ قِا لَأْ لِلٌ لَأْ كِيلٌ

 فَعَلٌ فِعِلٌ فُعُلٌ فَعَلٌ فِعِلٌ فُعُلٌ
 فَتَاهٌ خَلَقٌ نَصَرٌ كَتَبٌ بَلَغٌ كَشَفٌ

 إِبِلٌ بِلِزٌ سِلِمٌ صُحْفٌ رُسُلٌ عُمُرٌ
 سِمَعٌ جُمِعٌ مَعَكٌ إِرَمٌ نُفَخٌ سَجَدٌ

 تَجِدٌ وَجَدٌ نِيدٌ مَلَأٌ يَهَبٌ نَزَلٌ
 مَئِذٌ ئِكَةٌ عَرَضٌ بَلَدٌ أَمَرٌ حَمَدٌ

مَكْ حَمَةَ بَطَلَ مَنَةَ ئَمَةُ نُمِرَ
سَنَةَ قُتِلَ نَعِدُ ثُلُثَ بَشَرُ بَصَرُ

نَذَرَ سَكَنَ تَسَقَ شَفَقَ خَرَةَ وَلَدٍ
قَلَمِ مَلَدَ لِلَّادُ لِكَانُكِيَّا كِلَادُ كِيلِلِ

صَهَدَ عَاهَدَ لَهَبُ نَبَأَ سَبَا لَبِثَ
حَلَبِ قَنَا لَعِبَ لَتِبا لِشاً وَهَبَ

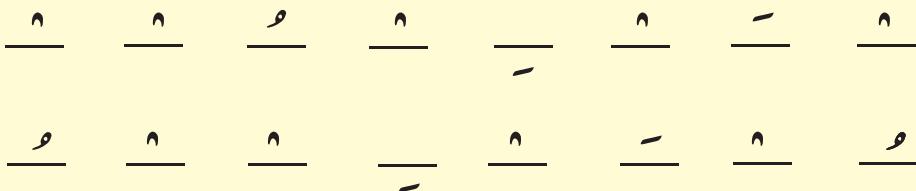
خَشِيَ رَضِيَ سَالَ رَجِمَ ذَكَرَ نَظَرَ
بَرِيقَ حَطَبِ عَبَسَ سُطَّهَ مَلِكَ صَلَحَ

آبُتِتَ شَجِحُ دَذَرُزُسَ شِصَ
ضِضَطِعِغِفِقَكِلُمِنَوَهَاءِيَ
إِبَتِتَ شَجَحُ دَذَرِزِسَ شُصَ
ضِضَطِعِغِفِقِكُلِمِنِوَهَاءِيَ
أِبِتِتَ شَجَحُ دَذَرِزِسَ شِصَ

ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ل م ن و ه ئ ي

Lesson No. 8

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



Lesson No. 9

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:- أَبُ is ab, جَدُ is jad etc.

أَبُ	لَبُ	سَبُ			
خَبُ	أَبُ	لَبُ	سَبُ	خَبُ	
<hr/>					
شَبُ	دَبُ	طَمُ	لَمُ	سَمُ	
شَمُ	دَمُ	ذَمُ	عَمُ	قَدُ	
<hr/>					
جَدُ	جَنُ	تَنُ	ظَنُ	حَنُ	جَهُ

فَجْ	جَجْ	مَجْ	مَقْ	ثَقْ	فَقْ
بَقْ	بَلْ	مَلْ	تَلْ	كَلْ	گَرْ
بَرْ	نَرْ	جَرْ	جَثْ	حَثْ	مَثْ
مَهْ	سَهْ	بَهْ	تَهْ	ثَهْ	هَهْ
قَثْ	فَثْ	فَهْ	سَهْ	شَهْ	شَهْ
طَخْ	ضَخْ	لَخْ	لَضْ	كَضْ	عَضْ
غَضْ	غَطْ	عَطْ	بَطْ	بَغْ	فَغْ
نَعْ	بَعْ	ظَعْ	ظَكْ	سَكْ	شَكْ
شَفْ	صَفْ	مَفْ	مَظْ	جَظْ	حَظْ
حَضْ	خَضْ	خَزْ	آزْ	رَزْ	لَزْ
دَزْ	قَذْ	يَذْ	يَشْ	هَشْ	هَسْ
سَسْ	سَدْ	خَدْ	خَزْ	گَزْ	يَزْ

جَبْ	جَثْ	جَثْ	حَثْ	حَجْ	حَنْ
حَذْ	حَذْ	حَذْ	خَزْ	خَزْ	بَسْ
<hr/>					
بَشْ	بَضْ	تَضْ	تَطْ	تَظْ	
تَغْ	تَغْ	تَفْ	تَقْ	سَقْ	سَكْ
<hr/>					
سَلْ	سَمْ	شَمْ	شَنْ	شَهْ	شَخْ
شَبْ	صَبْ	آبْ	ئَبْ	ئَلْ	ئَمْ
<hr/>					
زَنْ	وَنْ	رَنْ	رَلْ	وَلْ	صَرْ
زَدْ	آمْ	دَعْ	دَغْ	آزْ	يَدْ
<hr/>					
رَبْ	حَقْ	خَطْ	گَفْ	قَدْ	لَبْ
دَمْ	صَفْ	كَلْ	قَطْ	شَقْ	دَسْ
<hr/>					
شَرْبَثْ	+ آدَرْكْ	شَلْغَمْ			
بَرْتَنْ	+ صَنْدَلْ	مَخْمَلْ	+ مَلْمَلْ		

آطَلَسْ + سَرْكَشْ + بَنْدَازْ + مَنْتَزْ
 صَفَدَازْ + جَعْفَرْ + دَفْتَرْ + دَعْوَةْ

مَنْجَنْ + مَرْهَمْ + سَرْجَنْ + لَنْدَنْ
 دَرْجَنْ + كَمْبَلْ + خَلْقَتْ + آفَسْرْ

After the exercise of *Fathah* now here is exercise of *Kasrah* (—) and *Dammah*(—).

آبِ إِبِ أُبِ سَبِ سُبِ سِبِ
 جَبِ چَبِ جُبِ خَثِ خُثِ خِثِ
 مَذِ مِذِ مُذِ گَنِ کُنِ کِنِ مِنِ
 مَنِ مُنِ سُنِ سِنِ سَدِ سُدِ اُذِ
 حَذِ حُذِ حِزِ حِلِ بِلِ بُلِ بِزِ
 تُزِ تُمِ قُمِ قِمِ هِمِ هِجِ هُجِ
 طُبِ طِبِ ضِدِ ضُفِ هِفِ هُدِ

هُمْ	قُلْ	عَدْ	سُجْنٌ	غُرْفَةٌ
تُهْ	بِتْ	ظِغْةٌ	كِنْ	طِغْيَانٌ
ضِغْةٌ	إِشْ	وِتْ	حُبْ	ثِطْهُ دُسْ
ذُقْ	ئِزْ	أُمْ	لَدْ	لَدْ رِشْ
مَهْ	لُضْ	يَزْ	نِصْ	شُرْحَزْ
أُخْ	دَمْ	ذِلْهُ	وَهْ	رَجْهُ وَنْ
كِشْمِشٌ	+ سَرْدَاهُ	+ بِرْقَةٌ	+ بِلْبِيلٌ	
هُدْهُدٌ	+ تِلْيَزْ	+ مَشْرِقٌ	+ مَغْرِبٌ	
مَنْزِلٌ	+ شَبَّنَمْ	+ حَنْدَقٌ	+ آنْجَنْ	
مُشْكِلٌ	+ كُرْتَهُ	+ قِسْمَتْ	+ تَكْيَهٌ	
دَرَزَنْ	+ گَتْرَنْ	+ خِدْمَتْ	+ مَسْجِدٌ	
قِبْلَهُ	+ بِسْتَرْ	+ نِشْتَرْ	+ حِكْمَتْ	

جِهْلُمْ + سَتْلُجْ + رُهْتَكْ + شِكْرَمْ
رُسْتَمْ + سُزْمَهْ + مَجْلِشْ + مُمْكِنْ

فُرْصَتْ + مِحْنَثْ + حَضْرَثْ + بِهْتَرْ
جَبْتَكْ + هَمْسَبْ + بَسْكَرْ + رُخْصَتْ

Mixed Exercise

مَدْ مَذْ بِنْ بِنْ تُمْ تُمْ وُهْ
وُهْ يِهْ يِهْ جِلْ جِلْ لَثْ لَثْ
سُبْ سُبْ لِهْ حَذْ فُغْ مِعْ كُلْ
كُلْ ئَنْ ئَنْ شِبْ لَثْ تِلْ يِنْ
بَمْ سَقْ مِمْ لَأْ لَأْ أُدْ لَأْ لَأْ لِيْ

لَقْدْ فَقَدْ قَلْمَهْ كَرْمَهْ عَجَبْ
حَسْدْ حَسْدَهْ حَسْدَهْ حَسْدَهْ بَدَانْ
بَدَانْ بِدُنْ بِدُنْ خَبَزْ خُبِيزْ

خِبْرٌ وَزْنٌ جَفْنَ جُفِنْ

حَمْدٌ نَعْبُ سَرَدٌ سَرَدٌ

سَرَدٌ مُشَتٌ قَدَمٌ قَدَمٌ قَدَمٌ

إِهْلٌ رِزْقٌ أُدْعُ عِلْمٌ إِثْمٌ

مُلْكٌ سَمْعٌ فَهْمٌ نَحْنُ لِمَنْ

يَلِدٌ لَهْمٌ آرْضٌ تَخْفٌ يَكْذِ

عِجْلٌ رَزْقٌ بِهِمْ يُفْسِ آظْلَ

حِجَاجٌ حُرْمٌ سَبْعَ خَتَمٌ نَسْتَ

فُتْحَةٌ عَبْدٌ فَقْلٌ شِيَةٌ تَفْعَ

فَهِيَ بَعْضٌ قَسْتَ رَبْحَةٌ حَرْثٌ فَزِدٌ

آخْرَجَ آنْفُسَ آنْذَرَ تُنذِرَ

مِنْهُمْ فَعَلَنَ حَرَجَنَ جَعَلَتَ

أَظْلَمَ أُسْكِنَ آتَتُمْ مَعَكُمْ
 يَخْسَبُ أُنْزِلَ سَمِعْتُ يُرْسِلَ

الْحَمْدُ + آتَعْمَتَ + سَمِعِهِمْ + عَلِمْتُمْ
 فَأَخْرَجَ + لِتَفْتَرِيَ + ظَلَمْتُمْ + أَخْرَقْتَ
 الْأَمْ + نَشَرْخَ لَكَ صَدَرَكَ + سَنْقَرِئُكَ

Lesson No. 10

There are three full vowels among the Arabic alphabets. These are: *Alif* ا, *wao* و, and *ya* ي. The rest are consonants. If there is a consonant letter with sign ـ, ــ, ـــ and after it is a vowel, which is either blank or with *Jazm*, the sound of the consonant letter is modified.

Example:- بَا is read *baa* ('a' is pulled high up), بُو is *boo*, بِي is *bee* (deep 'e' sound).

بـ	بـا	تـا	ثـا	جـا	حـا	خـا	دـا	ذـا
بـو		تـو	ثـو	جـو	حـو	خـو	دـو	ذـو
بـي		تـي	ثـي	جـي	حـي	خـي	دـي	ذـي
بـا	بـو	بـي	تـي	ثـي	تـو	ثـو	تـا	ثـا

جُو جَا جِي جِي حَا حُو خُو خِي خَا
 دَا دُو دِي ذِي ذَا دُو رُو رِي رَا
 زَا زُو زِي سِي سَا سُو شُو شَا شِي
 صِي صُو صَا ضَا ضِي ضُو طُو طِي طَا
 ظَا ظُو ظِي عِي عُو عَا غُو غِي غَا
 فِي فَا فُو قُو قَا قِي كِي كَا كُو لُو
 لِي لَا مَا مُو مِي نِي نُو نَا وَا دُو
 وِي هِي هَا هُو عُو عَا عِي بِي يَا يُو

آو بَوْ تَوْ ثَوْ آمِي بَيْ تَيْ ثَيْ جَيْ
 حَيْ حَوْ خَوْ خِي دَيْ دُو دَوْ ذَيْ رَيْ

رُو رَا رُو رِي زِي زَا زُو زِو
 سُو سَوْ سَا سِي سِي فِي فَا فُو فِي فُو

لَوْ لَأَ لَيْ لَيْ لُو جُو جَيْ جَوْ جِي جَا
هَيْ هَوْ عَوْ عَيْ غَيْ غَوْ كَيْ مَيْ مَوْ

Mixed Exercise

دَادَا + دَادِيْ + نَانَا + نَانِيْ + جَالَا + جَالِيْ
بَالَا + بَالِيْ + كَالَا + كَالِيْ + جُوتَا + جُوتِيْ

نَالِيْ + خَالِيْ + خَالُو + تَائِيْ + دَائِيْ + مَائِيْ
بَاجِيْ + لَائِيْ + بُورَا + مُورِيْ + رَائِيْ + نَائِيْ

خَكِيْ + رُؤُيْ + شَادِيْ + سُورِيْ + بَونَا + دَونَا

بِيُوِيْ + شِيشِيْ + مَيْلِيْ + مَيْنَا + كَيْرِيْ

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

Example:- آبا is *abaa* (not *aabaa*), قآل is *qaala* (not *qaalaa*).

آبا + قآل + آلا + زَادَ + گَمَا + طَالَ + إِذَا
جَادَ + بَالَ + بَلَا + كَانَ + فَمَا + يَكَانَ + دَارَ

سَوْفَ + نُوحُ + حَوْلَ + دُونَ + فَوْزُ

أُوْتَ + آيْنَ + قِيلَ + بَيْنَ + فِيهِ
 گَيْفَ + ضَيْفَ + قَوْمَ + رَيْبَ + فَوْقَ

دِينِ رِيحَ رُؤْحُ حَالَ غَيْبَ
 حَيْثُ يَيْنِ يَيْنَ فَذُو بَنَوْ عَلَيَّ
 مُهَا لَفِي يَقُوْ غِشَا سَعَوْ تَقِيَّ

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

مُرْغَا + مُرْغِيَّ + حَلْوَا + بَزْفِيَّ + جَامِنْ
 فِرْنِيَّ + كِشْتِيَّ + كُشْتِيَّ + تِيشَرْ + كِينَگْرَ

إِمْلِيَّ + هَلْدِيَّ + صُورَتْ + مُورَتْ + تِنْكَا
 مَنْكَا + زَيْنَبْ + دِهْلِيَّ + كَاجَلْ + عَوْرَتْ

نَمْكُ + دَهِيَّ + دَرِيَّ + تَوَا + هَوَا + بُلَا
 سُلَا + آدَبْ + گَمْزُ + جَلَنْ + دَوَا + بَغَلْ

هِرَن + بَكْرِيٌّ + سَبْزِيٌّ + بَارِش + نَاخْن
 قُلْفِيٌّ + نَوْكَرْ + كُرْسِيٌّ + سَوَارِيٌّ + تَرْكَارِيٌّ
 خَرْبُوزَةُ + فَالْوَدَهُ + خُمَانِيٌّ + مُمَانِيٌّ
 آمَرْتُسْرُ + بَنَارَسُ + دَرْيَا + سَمَنْدَرُ
 غُلْ نَگَرُ + بَاهَرْ جَا + حَجَامَتْ گَرا +
 گَهَافِيٌّ سُنْ + مَلَائِيٌّ لَا + قَلْمَ بَنا + سَبَقُ
 سُنَا + سُورَجْ نِكْلَا + سُسْتِيٌّ مَثْ گَرْ +
 جَلْدِيٌّ جَا + يِه خَبْرْ غَلَطْ هَيٌّ + مُنْشِيٌّ
 جِنِيٌّ كَلْ جَانا + كَاغَذْ مَثْ گَتَرْ + گَبُوتَرْ
 دُمْ هِلَا رَهَا هَيٌّ + وُهْ دَسْ بَرَسْ كَا هَيٌّ +
 خُدَا سَبْ كَا مَالِكْ هَيٌّ + وُهِيٌّ هَمَارَا
 رَازِقْ هَيٌّ + آبْ تُو دُعَاءَگَرْ + يَارَبْ هَمَارِيٌّ
 مَدَدْ گَرْ + رَحْمَتْ خُدَا نَازِلْ شُدْ + قَلْمَ رَا
 بَمَنْ بِدَهُ + كِتَابِ نَوْرَا وَأَكْنُ + حَالَا بِرَوْ
 وُضُوكَرْ مَسِيْحَهُ جَا + مَامَا سَالَنْ كِيٌّ رَكَابِيٌّ

لَائِي + هَرْكَارَهُ خَطْ لَايَا + پِه دَسْتَاهَه
 سُوقِي هَيْ يَا أُونِي + مِضْرِي گَا شَرْبَتْ
 بَنَا + دَامَنْ تَزْمَتْ گَزْ + صَابَنْ مَلْكَزْ
 نَهَا + وَلِيْ آخْمَدْ بَهَادْرَهَيْ + اُسْ كَا قَذْ
 بَهْتْ لَمْبَا هَيْ + پِه تَخْتِي گَيْسِي هَلْكِي هَيْ +
 إِسْ رَضَائِي كِيْ سِلَائِي عُمَدَهُ هَيْ + كَمْرِي
 كَا آسْتَرْ أُودَا هَيْ + صَدْرِي كَا آبَرَهُ قِرْمِزِي
 هَيْ + مَدَارِي مُزْلِي بَجَا رَهَا هَيْ + مَغْرِبْ
 كِيْ طَرْفْ بَادْلُ بَرْسْ رَهَا هَيْ + جَنْوَرِي
 كَا مَهِينَهُ هَيْ سَرْدِي بَهْتْ هَيْ + سَارِي
 جَمَاعَتْ حَاضِرْ هَيْ + پِه عَرَبِي كَا
 قَاعِدَهُ هَيْ عِبَارَتْ أَرْدُو كِيْ هَيْ آهَا هَا +

 قُلُوبُ يَقُولُ + نَسْوَهُ + آعُوذُ +

يُوْسَفَ	أُوتِيَ	نُخْفِيَ	+	أُوتِيَ	أُوتِيَ	نُخْفِيَ	+
أُمْلِيَ	تَجْرِيَ	يَكُونُ	+	بَيْنِيَ	أُمْلِيَ	تَجْرِيَ	+
تَفْوُزٌ	فَرَاغٌ	مَكَانٌ	+	يَدِيهِ	تَفْوُزٌ	فَرَاغٌ	+
صُدُورٌ	تَهْوِيَ	إِلَيْكَ	+	أُوحِيَ	صُدُورٌ	تَهْوِيَ	+ <hr/>
تَبْتَغِيَ	عَلَيْهِمْ	بَيْنَكُمْ	+	لِيُضِيقَةً	تَبْتَغِيَ	عَلَيْهِمْ	+ <hr/>
آبَوْيِهِ	زَوْجَيْهِ	نُوْحِيَّهِ	+ <hr/>	تَبْغِيَ	آبَوْيِهِ	زَوْجَيْهِ	+ <hr/>
نُورُهُمْ	مَوْعِدٍ	يَلْوُونَ	+ <hr/>	تَذْعُونَ	نُورُهُمْ	مَوْعِدٍ	+ <hr/>
مَغْضُوبٍ	سَمِعْنَا	تَحْيَوْنَ	+ <hr/>	فِرْعَوْنُ	صَالِحُونَ	رَازِقِينَ	+ <hr/>
يَسْتَوْفُونَ	تَرَوْنَهُمْ	يُفْسِدُونَ	+ <hr/>	لِلْخُرُوجِ	يَهْجَعُونَ	آثَخْنَتْمُوهُمْ	+ <hr/>
حُسَنَيَّيْنِ	أَفَعَيْيَنَا	يَبْيَنَا	+ <hr/>	مُسْتَهِزِءُونَ	رُؤُسُ	مُسْتَهِزِءُونَ	+ <hr/>

يَؤُدُ + يَسْتَعِجِلُونَكَ + يَسْوُمُونَكُمْ
مُهْطِعِينَ مُقْنِعِينَ رُءُوسِهِمْ + سَتَجِدُنَّ

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ + قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ
هَلْ يَسْمَعُونَكُمْ إِذْ تَدْعُونَ + فَمَا فَوْقَهَا
وَهُمْ يَنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ وَيَنْتَوْنَ عَنْهُ + بَيْنَنَا

Continuation of Lesson No. 10

بَا تَأْ سَأْ وَأْ بِءَ جَءَ شِءَ تُءَ رُءَ

Mixed Exercise

بَا بَا يَا يَا جَأْ جَأْ فَا فَا سَا سَا
يَا تِيهِ + يَا ذَنْ + تَأْتُونِي + تَأْوِيلُ + جَئْنَا

بَارِئِكُمْ + آخَذْنَا + قَرَأَتْ + إِمْتَلَئِتْ
بِئْسَ + ءَا قَرَزْتُمْ + يَا فِكُونَ + وَأْمَرْ
رُءَيَاكَ + وَأْتُونِي + يَا مُرْ + تَزْدَادُونَ

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 أَجِئْتَنَا لِتُخْرِجَنَا مِنْ أَرْضِنَا بِسُخْرِكَ +
 إِنْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ أَحْسَنْتُمْ لَا نُفْسِكُمْ وَإِنْ آسَأْتُمْ
 فَلَهَا + بَلَغَا مَجْمَعَ بَيْنِهِمَا نَسِيَا حُوتَهُمَا +
 قَالَ فِيهَا تَحْيَوْنَ وَفِيهَا تَمُوتُونَ وَمِنْهَا
 تُخْرَجُونَ + هَيْهَاتَ هَيْهَاتَ لِمَا تُوعَدُونَ +
 وَيَذَرُهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ + يَعْلَمُ
 مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفُهُمْ + يَعْتَذِرُونَ
 إِلَيْكُمْ إِذَا رَجَعْتُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ + لِمَ تَعْبُدُ مَا لَا
 يَسْمَعُ وَلَا يُبَصِّرُ + وَإِذَا أَمْرَضْتُ فَهُوَ يَشْفِيْنِ +

وَأَعْلَمُ مَا تُبَدِّلُونَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُونَ + وَ
 إِنْ تُبَتِّمْ فَلَكُمْ رُءُوسُ أَمْوَالِكُمْ لَا تَظْلِمُونَ
 وَلَا تُظْلِمُونَ + فَاحْكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ فِيمَا كُنْتُمْ فِيهِ
 تَخْتَلِفُونَ + أَلَيْهِمْ تُجْزِيْنَ مَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ +
 وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ مَا ذَا يُنْفِقُونَ + قَالَ كَمْ لَيْشَ +

وَأَرِنَا مَنَاسِكَنَا وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا + وَمَا كُنْتَ لَدَيْهِمْ
 إِذْ يَخْتَصِمُونَ + بَلْ أَكْثَرُهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ
 وَلَا تَنِيَا فِي ذِكْرِي + لَا تَخْفُ وَلَا تَحْزَنْ +
 لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ + وَهُوَ مَعَكُمْ آئِنَّ مَا كُنْتُمْ +

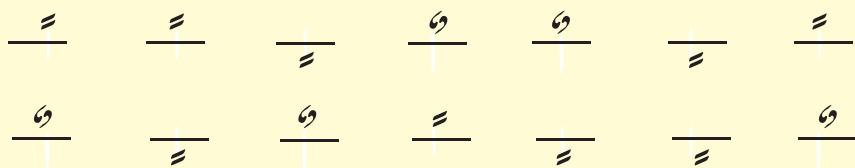
Continuation of Lessons 2 - 3

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

ا + ر س كَرْ كَرْ سَرْ + د مَذ
 سَدْ + ذ مَذْ مَذْ طَذْ + م م لَمْ لَمْ
 عَمْ سَمَا + كَ كَتَبْ كَتَبْ كَرْ لَجَةْ
 لَجَةْ فَةْ فَخْ سَخْ سَخْ جَحَدْ + بَجَهْ يَبَجَهْ بِمَا
 قُنْمْ + فَهْمْ فَرْمْ سَرْمْ بِرْمْ + ي يَيْ فِي

Lesson No. 11

Double Strokes (*Tanween*)



Lesson No. 12

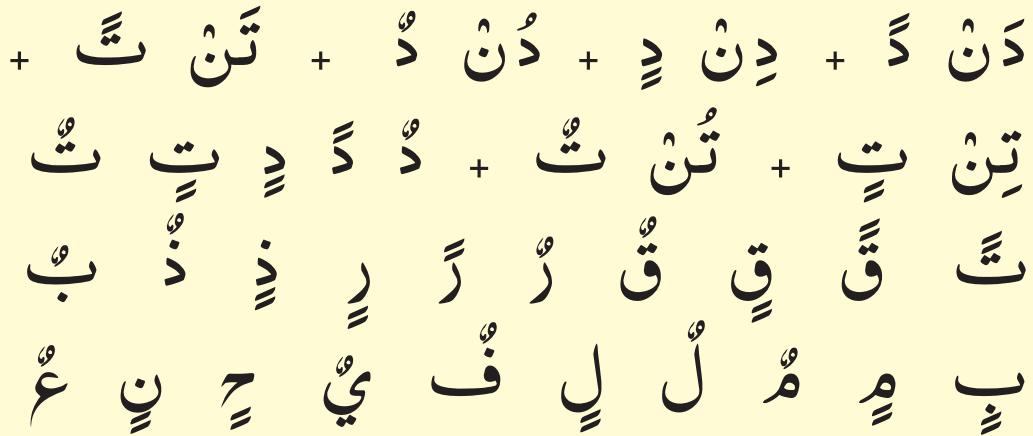
Given below are three kinds of double strokes:

Double *Fathah*  double *Kasrah*  and double *Damma* .

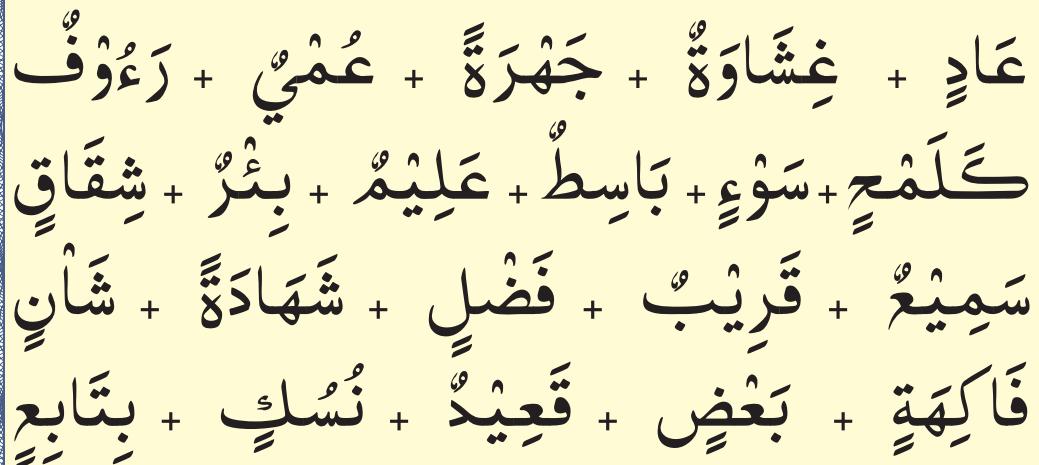
The pupil is asked to identify these signs in the following:

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:-  is the equivalent of  دَنْ (dan),  is the equivalent of  دُنْ (dun),  is the equivalent of  دِنْ (din)producing the phonetic sounds as in lesson 9.



 Mixed Exercise 



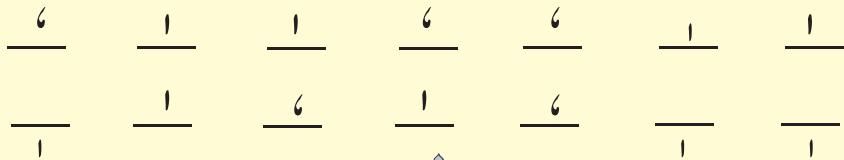
Lesson No. 13

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 is sufficiently high.

تَأْتِيَتْ مَاءِ مَدْرَسَةِ قَنْصُوْنَ صَلَوةِ
دَعْلَزْ رَحْمَةِ خَكْ يَغْطِيَةِ أَعْلَى

Mixed Exercise

أَدَمَ + أَمَنَ + مَلِكٌ + مَارِبٌ + كِتْبٌ + سَمْوَاتٍ
هَذَا + آلُؤْنَ + قَلَ + رَزَقْنَاهُمْ + صَدِيقَيْنَ
أَيْتَنَا + أَذْرِيمْ + لِلْكَفِيرِيْنَ + سُبْحَنَكَ
كَلِمَتٍ + خَلْدُونَ + يَبْنِيَ + قِنْثِتٍ + غَوِيْنَ
لَئِيلِفَ + لَائِلِفَ قُرَيْشَ + خَطِيْكُمْ + غَبْلَاتٍ

Lesson No. 15

Vertical Kasrah  is the equivalent of *Kasrah, ya* and the *Jazm*.
 Example:- | is same as اَيْ ee, يِيْ يٰ is same as yee.

اَيْ + هِيْ هٰ + يِيْ يٰ

Mixed Exercise

بِهٰ + فِيهٰ + وَقِيلِهٰ + الْفِهْمٌ + يُحْيٰ + يَسْتَخْرِي
 اَبْرَاهِيمٌ + تُرْزَقِنِهٰ + نُورِهٰ + بَعْدِهٰ + بِمُزَّحْرِجِهٰ

Lesson No. 16

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

هُوٰ + وُوٰ وٰ + عُوٰ عٰ

Mixed Exercise

لَهٰ + آمِرَةٌ + دَاؤَةٌ + تَلَوَنَ + الْلَوَانَهٰ + آنْزَلَهٰ
 كَلِمَتَهٰ + سُبْحَانَهٰ + مَوْعِدَهٰ + وَدْرِيَ + يَسْتَوَنَ
 حَهٰ حَهٰ يِيْ يٰ وَحَهٰ ذَهٰ طَهٰ زَهٰ
 وَعَهٰ وَهٰ يِيْ يٰ إَلَيْ إٰهٰ وَمَهٰ

Lesson No. 17

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

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

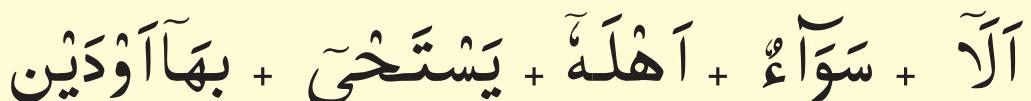
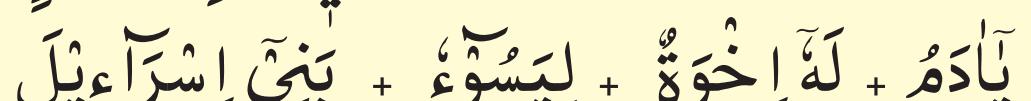
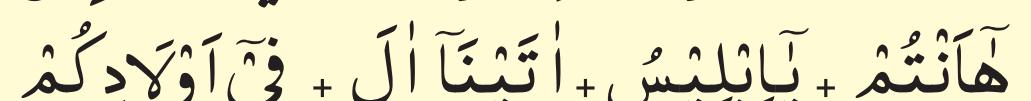
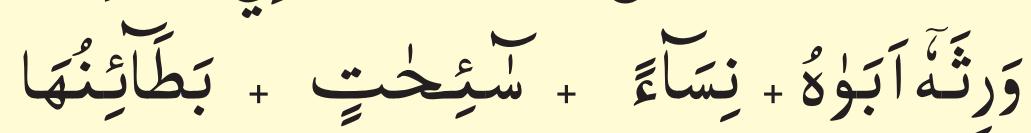
       

Lesson No. 18

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



 Mixed Exercise 

Lesson No. 19

 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:- فَادْ is same as فَدْ (fadd); Alif is silent.

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

عُونْ is same as عُنْ (un); The wao is silent.

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

فَا	فَادْ	+ لَا	لَافْ	+	فَانْ	+	وَالْ	وَلْ	+	ذُوالْ	ذُلْ

بِالْ	بِالْ	+ قَّا	+ لِي	+ دُى	+ شَامِي	+ جَامِي	+ وُءُ				

وَأَا	تُؤْ	+ دِيَأُو	+ وُونْ	+ ئِئْ	+ رِبْوَا	+ مُؤَا					

Mixed Exercise

فَادْعُلَنَا	+ فَائِلنَ	+ فَانْجَرَثْ	+ بِالْآخِرَةِ								
رِزْقًا	عَلَى	+ مَتِى	+ بَلِى	+ هُدِى	+ رَغَدَا	+ آبِى					
شَيْئًا	لِشَامِي	+ يَايَسُ	+ وَجَامِي	+ أُوی							

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

يَذْرُوكُمْ + وَالْفَوَادِ + بِسْوَالٍ + تُؤْمِنُونَ
 يَقُولُونَ لِمَ تُؤْذِنَنِي + ذِي أَوْتِمِ + خَلَقَ
 الْإِنْسَانَ + أُولَئِكَ + مِائَةً + ذُوا الْفَضْلِ
 الْعَظِيمِ + تَهْوِي الْأَنْفُسُ + بُرَاءَ وَا مِنْكُمْ
 أَوْنِزَلَ + إِيتَّائِي + يَسْتَهِزِيُّ + صَلْوةً
 بَعْزِيزِ ذِي الْتِقَامِ + كَانُوا + فِي الْأَرْضِ
 زَكْوَةً + فَاؤُوا + وَاعْلَمُوا + لَا إِلَى هَوْلَاءِ

Lesson No. 20

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

Example:- نَرَاكَ is same as Naraaka.

نَرَاكَ + آرَنِي + مِينَكِيلَ + جَحُونُهُمْ + آتَهَا
 بِآيِيدِ + مَثُونَهُ + مَأْوِهِمْ + آرَدِكُمْ
 هَدِينِي + مَوْلَنَا + آتَقِنُكُمْ + هَوْهُهُ

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 فَرَقْنَا بِكُمُ الْبَحْرَ فَإِنْجَيْنِكُمْ وَآغْرَقْنَا أَلَـ

فِرْعَوْنَ وَ أَنْتُمْ تَنْظَرُونَ + وَلَقَدْ عَلِمُوا لَمَنِ
 اشْتَرَاهُ مَا لَهُ فِي الْأُخْرَةِ مِنْ خَلَاقٍ + وَلَبِئْسَ مَا
 شَرَوْا بِهِ أَنفُسَهُمْ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ + وَقَالَتْ
 أُولَئِمْ لَا حَرَّا هُمْ فَمَا كَانَ لَكُمْ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ
 فَضْلٍ فَذُوقُوا الْعَذَابَ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْسِبُونَ
 قَالَ لَا تُؤَاخِذنِي بِمَا نَسِيْتُ وَلَا تُزْهِقْنِي مِنْ آمْرِي
 عُسْرًا + خُذِ الْعَفْوَ وَ أَمْرِبِ الْعُرْفِ وَ أَغْرِضْ عَنِ
 الْجَهَنَّمَ + وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْ مُوسَى أَنَّ أَلْقِ عَصَاكَ
 فِإِذَا هِيَ تَلْقَفُ مَا يَأْفِكُونَ + وَقَالَ الْمَلَأُ مِنْ قَوْمِ
 فِرْعَوْنَ أَتَذَرُ مُوسَى وَ قَوْمَهُ لِيُفِسِّدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ
 وَ يَذَرُكَ وَ أَهْتَكَ + وَ قِيلَ يَأْزُضُ أَبْلَعِينِ مَاءَكِ
 وَ يَسْمَاءَ أَقْلِعِينِ وَ غِيَضَ الْمَاءِ وَ قُضِيَ الْأَمْرُ +
 لَا تَقْصُضْ رُءُيَاكَ عَلَى إِخْرَتِكَ فَيَكِيدُوا لَكَ كَيْدًا +
 قَالُوا أَضْغَاثُ أَحْلَامٍ + وَمَا نَحْنُ بِتَأْوِيلِ الْأَحْلَامِ
 بِعِلْمٍ يَنْ + إِذْ هَبُوا بِقَمِيْصِيْ هَذَا فَالْقُوْهُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ
 أَيْنِ يَأْتِ بَصِيرًا + وَأَتُوْنِي بِاَهْلِكُمْ أَجْمَعِينَ + وَ
 لَقَدْ عَلِمْنَا الْمُسْتَقْدِمِينَ مِنْكُمْ وَلَقَدْ عَلِمْنَا
 الْمُسْتَأْخِرِينَ + وَلَقَدْ جَاءَتْ رُسُلُنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ

بِالْبُشْرَىٰ قَالُوا سَلَّمًا قَالَ سَلَّمٌ فَمَا لَبِثَ آنَ جَاءَ
بِعِجْلٍ حَنِيْذٌ + إِذَا زُلْزَلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا وَ
آخْرَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ آثْقَالَهَا وَقَالَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا لَهَا +
وَإِنْ طَائِفَتِنِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ اقْتَلُوا فَاصْلِحُوهَا
بَيْنَهُمَا + هَذَا عَطَاءٌ نَّا فَامْنُنَ أَوْ أَمْسِكْ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ

Lesson No. 21

Shaddah

The pupil is asked to identify the sign of *Shaddah*  in the following:

Lesson No. 22

Shaddah  in effect, is a repetition of a letter, but with two different sounds.

Example:- آبَبَ is **آبَبَ** (*abba*), not (*ab-ba*). حَلَلٌ is **حَلَلٌ** (*billi*), آفَفُ is **آفَفُ** (*affu*).

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

آبَ	آبَ	آبَ	آبَ
إِبَ	إِبَ	إِبَ	إِبَ
أُبَ	أُبَ	أُبَ	أُبَ
شَبَّ	شَبَّ	شَبَّ	شَبَّ
سَبَّ	سَبَّ	سَبَّ	سَبَّ
دَبَّ	دَبَّ	دَبَّ	دَبَّ
جَبَّ	جَبَّ	جَبَّ	جَبَّ
جِبَّ	جِبَّ	جِبَّ	جِبَّ
دِبَّ	دِبَّ	دِبَّ	دِبَّ
سِبَّ	سِبَّ	سِبَّ	سِبَّ
شِبَّ	شِبَّ	شِبَّ	شِبَّ
مَلَّ	مَلَّ	مَلَّ	مَلَّ
لَلَّ	لَلَّ	لَلَّ	لَلَّ

Mixed Exercise

عَلَمَ + لَعَلَّ + فَصَلٌ + يُحِبُّ + سَبَّحَ + هَلْمَهُ
 نَبَّأَ + رَبُّكَ + إِنَّمَا + كَانَ + لِكُلٌ + ظَنْنُكُمْ
 كُلَّمَنْ + رَبَّنَا + إِنَّنَا + فُصِّلَتْ + يُذَبِّحُونَ

سُعِرَتْ + عُطِلَتْ + تُكُونَنَ + وَلَا غُوَيْنَهُمْ
 يَتَخَبَّطُ + لِيُمَحِّصُ + فَلَنُوَلِّيَنَكَ + قَدَّارَ
 كَذَّبَتْ + صَدَّقَ + فَسَنْيَسِرَهُ + مُتَكَيْنِينَ
 تَنَفَّسَ + لَتْنَبِّهَنَهُمْ + لِيُطَهَّرَ + يَمْدُهُمْ
 فَلَنْحُبِيَنَهُ + نُزِّلَ + حَرِّمَ + حُجَّةٌ + رَبِّيَّهُمْ

Shaddah on the Vowel

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

آَوْ	بَوْ	تَوْ	ثَوْ	جَوْ	جُوْ	حَوْ	خَوْ
دَوْ	دِوْ	دُوْ	ذَوْ	ذُوْ	رَوْ	رُوْ	رَوْ
زَوْ	سَوْ	شَوْ	صَوْ	ضَوْ	عَوْ	وَوْ	مَوْ
<hr/>							
آَيِّ	آَيِّ	آَيِّ	بَيِّ	تَيِّ	ثَيِّ	جَيِّ	جَيِّ

حَيَّ حَيَّ حَيَّ سَيِّ دَيِّ سُيِّ دَيِّ ذَيِّ
أَيْقَنْ بِيِّ لِيِّ رَيِّ طَيِّ زَيِّ زُيِّ مِيِّ صَيِّ

صَوِّ إِيِّ شَوَّ مَيِّ دَوَّ نِيِّ تُوَّ فِيِّ رَوَّ
بِيِّ لَوَّ حَيَّ بَوَّ رُيِّ آيِّ قُوَّ فَوَّ غَيِّ كُوَّ هَيِّ زَوَّ

Mixed Exercise

مُبَيِّنَتٍ + مِنْ قُوَّةٍ + ثَيِّبَتٍ + يُزَوِّجُهُمْ + آيَهَا
نُسُوِّيَ + سَوَّلَ + سَيَّاتِهِ + ثُوَّبَ + يَتَخَيَّرُونَ
كُوَّرَثَ + زُوَّجَتَ + سُيَّرَ + زِينَ + لَدَيَّ + آوَلَ

Lesson No. 23

As in lesson No. 19, the blank letters given below are silent.

Example:- وَالَّ is same as وَالْ walla; نَسْ is نَالَّ nassu

وَالَّ + نَالَّ + هَالَّ + مُواالَّصَ + كَالَّ
هَالَّنَ + نَالَّرَ + وَالَّرَ + وُنَّ + فِي السَّ +

Mixed Exercise

وَالَّذِينَ + يَأْيَهَا الَّذِينَ + أَمَنَ السَّفَهَاءُ +
أَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ + كَالَّدَهَانِ + يَأْيَهَا النَّبِيُّ

مِنَ الرِّبَا + أَتُوا الزَّكُوَةَ + فِي السَّمَوَاتِ
 لَتُنَبَّوْنَ + وَاتَّبَعُوا الشَّهَوَاتِ لِلَّهِ كَرِيمٌ

Lesson No. 24

Shaddah with Tanween

There are three cases: شَدَّدَ ، شَدَّدَ ، شَدَّدَ .

Example:- صِرِّن is صِرِّ ; صِرْنُ is صِرَّ ; صِرَن is صِرَّا

the letters are all read in continuation. As for instance, صِرِّن is *sirrin* not *sir-rin*.

Mixed Exercise

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

صِرَّ صِرَّ ظِلَّ ظِلَّ + حَظِّ حَظِّ ظِلَّ ظِلَّ + رَبَّ رَبَّ حَيَّ حَيَّ ظِلَّ ظِلَّ + غَمِّ غَمِّ بَرَّ بَرَّ كُلَّ كُلَّ فَهِ فَهِ كُلَّ كُلَّ +

Mixed Exercise

حُبَّا + صَفَّا + قَوِيَّا + مَرْجُوًّا + وَلِيَّا + مُكِبَّا
 سَوِيَّا + عُتُلٌّ + عَدُوًّا + مَدَّا + صُمَّ + شَقَّا

Lesson No. 25

Shaddah with vertical Fathah

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

أَلَّ سُوْ نَظِ لِّدَ عَنْ لَقِ

 Mixed Exercise 

أَللَّهُ فَسَوْلُهُنَّ + مِنَ الظَّلِمِينَ + بَلِ ادْرَكَ
 لَعْنَهُمْ + فَتَلَقَى + سَمْعُونَ + أَكَلُونَ + جَنَّتِ
 وَالذِّرِيَّةِ + قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ + لِلَّهِ + فَلِلَّهِ + حَتَّى

Lesson No. 26

 Shaddah with vertical Kasrah 

Example:- بٰيٰ is biyyee (not biyyi). The last two ee's are very deep.
 This lesson has three examples. Other examples come under Lesson
 No. 27.

بٰيٰ بٰيٰ بٰيٰ مٰيٰ نٰيٰ

Lesson No. 27

 Three Letters with Combined Sound 

Example:- عَلَمٌ is read 'allam etc.

فِدْنٌ كِنْلٌ مَسْتٌ رَشَمٌ عَلَمٌ

 Mixed Exercise 

Example:- يَسَرَّا الْقُرْآنَ is 'Yassarnal-Qur'an, only the underlined part of the long word is the three letter combination which is يَسَرٌ

عَلَمَتَنَا سَخَّرَ الشَّمْسَ مَسَّهُمْ وَلِكَنَّ

الْبِرَّ + فِي الدُّنْيَا + وَالنَّشَلَ + عُلِّمْنَا + فَسَيِّدُ
 آخْرَتِنِي + صَرَفْنَا + نَبِئْهُمْ + لِلصَّلْمِ + مِمَّنْ
 وَحْدَةُ اشْمَاءَّزَّتْ + وَلَقَدْ يَسَرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ
 فَعَالَ رَبَّا ضَنَّا رَدَّا 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.

فَعَالَ + رَبَّانِينَ + آفَاضَ النَّاسُ + ذِكْرِي الدَّارِ
 خَوَانِ + إِيَّاكَ + آلَّا خِلَاءُ + تَبَوَّأَ الدَّارَ + قَهَّارُ
 كَلَّا + لَوَاحَةُ + مِمَّا + سَتَّارٌ + رَزَاقُ + ضَرَاءَ
 حِبْوُ مُتَّوْ + وَلُوْ بِيُّونَ نِيُّونَ آيُّونَ لَوَّوْ

Mixed Exercise

يُحِبُّونَةُ + وَعِنْدَهُمُ التَّوْرَةُ + حَوَارِيُّونَ
 يَتَوَلَّونَ + نَبِيُّونَ + لَوَّا رُءُوسَهُمْ + آيُوبَ
 رَبَّانِيُّونَ + حُلُوا + فَوَقَكُمُ الطُّورَ + يَظْنُونَ
 صَلِّي مِدِّي مَشَّي رُلَّي حُيّي رَبِّي
 مِنَ الْمُصَلِّيَّينَ + يَوْمِ الدِّينِ + فَازَ لَهُمَا الشَّيْطَنُ

مُنْفَكِينَ + وَإِذَا حُضِيْتُمْ + قَفِينَا + يُزَكِّيْكُمْ

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

Examples: نَصَّدَ is *Nassadda*, لَيْلَلَ is *Liyyulla*.

نَصَّدَ وَدَلَلَ لَيْلَلَ نَسَّيَ يَذَّكَ مُطَّوِّ

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

لَنَصَّدَقَنَ + يَعْمَلُونَ السَّيْئَاتِ

وَلَيْلَيْلَ الَّذِينَ + يَذَّكَرُونَ يَا يَهَا الْمُزَمِّلُ

يَا يَهَا الْمُدَّثِرُ + ذُرِيَّةٌ فَاطَّهَرُوا + يَصُدَّنَكَ

إِنَّ لَلَّهَ أَمِيْرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ + وَفَصَّلَ إِلَّا لَلَّهُ كَنَّ ظَاهِرَ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ + فِي الْأُمَّةِ سَبِيلٌ

يُؤْفَى الصَّبِرُونَ إِلَّا أَلَيْهِ لَنُهَلِّكَنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

Lesson No. 28

Four Letters with Combined Sound

Example:- لُطَيْزٌ is read *Luttayyar*.

لُطَيْزٌ تَرْقُّوْ + حِلَّصِيَ وَرَزَّا + وَلَنَلَ

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.

قَالُوا طَيْرَنَا + شَجَرَتِ الرَّقْوِمِ + مُحِلِّي الصَّيْدِ
 هُوَ الرَّزَاقُ + لَيْوَلَنَّ الْأَذْبَارَ + إِنَّ السَّمْعَ
 بِالنَّفْسِ اللَّوَامَةِ + وَالرَّبَّانِيُّونَ + أُمِيُّونَ
 بَغْضُ السَّيَّارَةِ + عِلِّيَّينَ + آنَالِتَّوَابُ الرَّحِيمُ

مَسَنَّلٌ + زَيَّنَسٌ + لَيْمَسَنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا
 مِنْهُمْ عَذَابٌ + وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا

Lesson No. 29

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:- طَلٌ is read *Tallī*.

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

Example:- تِيَّوَّ 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.

ذَلٌّ	ذَلِّ	ذَلِّلٌ	فَرَّ	رَرَّ	رَرَّرَ	نِيَّرَ	نِيَّنَّ	نِيَّنَّنَّ	طَلِّ	طَلِّلٌ	طَلِّلِّ
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رِمَّ	مِمَّ	بِمَ	عَنَّ	رَلَ	تِلَّ
رِمَّ	مِمَّ	بِمَ	عَنَّ	رُلَّ	تِلَّ

يَّ طَيَّ مُوَ رَّمَّ وَّ يَّ

Mixed Exercise

رَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ	وَسَطًا لِتَكُونُوا	أَذْى لَهُمْ
شَيْءٌ نُكُرٌ	طَلْعَ نَضِيدَ	غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ
أَمْرٌ مَرِيجٌ	مَاءِ مَهِينٌ	كَصِيبٌ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ
جَرَاءٌ لَمَنْ	بِسْقَتٌ لَهَا	شَيْطَانٌ رَّجِيمٌ

خَيْرًا يَرَهُ	ذَكْرٌ وَأُنْثٍ	جَنٌّ وَعَيْوٌ
مُنَادِيًّا يَنْدِي	سَاقِطًا يَقُولُوا	حَمِيمٌ وَغَسَاقٌ

مُبَرَّكٌ لِيَدَبَرُوا	ظُلْمًا وَزُورًا	لِذِكْرِكَ
حَيْرِيَّوْفَ	مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	هُدَى وَ
عَذْنٌ مَفَتَحَةٌ لَهُمُ الْأَبْوَابُ	بَنَاءٌ وَغَوَاصٌ	
آيَامٍ نَحِسَاتٍ لِنُذِيقَهُمْ	بَلْوَاءِ امْبِينْ	إِذَالَّ

خَيْرًا مِنْهُمْ + نُورًا نَهْدِي + ذِكْرُ لِلْعَلَمِينَ
 فَوَيْلٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ + قَوْمٌ مِنْ قَوْمٍ
 أَخْذَةً رَّابِيَةً + ثَمَرَةٌ رِزْقًا + عَيْنًا يَشْرَبُ
 لَوْلُؤُمَّكُنُونُ + مَجْنُونٌ وَأَزْدُجَرٌ + حِطَّةٌ نَغْفِرُ

شَرَّا يَرَاهُ + وَلِيَّا يَرِثُنِي + فِرَاشًا وَالسَّمَاءَ
 إِلَّا وَلَادِمَةً + قَاصِدًا لَا تَبْعُوكَ + كُلُّ لَهَ
 وَجَعَلْنَاهَا رُجُومًا لِلشَّيْطِينِ + فَوَيْلٌ لِلَّذِينَ
 مَنْ كَانَ عَدُوًّا لِلْجِبْرِيلَ + ءَأَعْجَمِيَّ وَعَرَبِيَّ

غُرَّى لَوْ + لَحْقٌ مِثْلَ + رَيْبٌ مِمَّا + خَيْرٌ مِمَّا
 رَحْمَةً مِنَّا + وَلِكُلٍّ وِجْهَةً + آيَامًا تَدْعُوا
 لِعِلْمٍ لِلسَّاعَةِ + نَصِيبٌ مِمَّا اكْتَسَبُوا
 هَمَّازٌ مَّشَاءٌ + غِلَّا لِلَّذِينَ + لِقَوْمٍ يَذَّكَّرُونَ

Lesson No. 30

Five Letters with combined sound

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

+ دُرِيَّ يُو دُرِيَّ دُرِيَّ دُرِيَّ دُرِيَّ
 + حَقِّ لِلْسَائِلِ + كَوْكَبٌ دُرِيَّ يُوقَدُمِنْ

Lesson No. 31

Six Letters with combined sound

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

رِلْجِيَّ يَغْ رِلْجِيَّ رِلْجِيَّ رِلْجِيَّ رِلْجِيَّ رِلْجِيَّ
 فِي بَخْرِ لِجْيِيَّ يَعْشَهْ

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'aan; nor there is any, of more than six letters combined.

Lesson No. 32

Idgham

Before *Shaddah* uu, if there is a letter with *Jazm* nn, the letter is dropped out in reading (*Idghaam*). The letter that occurs before *Jazm* is then combined with *Shaddah*.

Example:- قَدَثٌ is read قَثٌ (*Qatta*).

قَدْتَ وَذْتَ إِذْظَ كُن لَّ مِن لَّ آن لَّ
 قَتَ وَتَ إِظَّ كُلَّ مِلَّ آلَّ
 صَوَّ أَوَّ لَّ كَت دَ لَّ كُلُّ هَل لَّ وَوَّ
 صَوَّ أَوَّ لَّ كَلَّ كُلُّ لَّ

But if the *Jazm* in such a situation, is on the letter ن and the *Shaddah* sign happens to be on a vowel, then the letter ن is not dropped out. It is then half pronounced as letter *Noon Ghunnah*.

Example:- مِن وَّ is read *Mi(n)wua*. آن يَّ is read *A(n)yuu* not *ayyu*.

مِن وَّ مَن يَّ آن يَّ لَن يَّ مِن وَّ
 عَن مَّ مَن نَّ إِن مَّ مِن مَّ كُمَّ گَبَّ مَّ
 عَمَّ مَن مَّ مِن مَّ إِمَّ كُمَّ مِمَّ

Mixed Exercise

قَدْتَبَيَّنَ الرُّشُدُ + رَاوَدْتَهُ + إِذْظَلَمُوا + آحَطْتَ
 يَكْنَ لَهُنَّ + مِن لَدُنَكَ + عَصُوا وَكَانُوا + هَل لَنَا
 عَفُوا وَقَالُوا + تَسْتَطِعُ عَلَيْهِ + أَوْا وَنَصَرُوا +

مِن وَرَائِهِمْ + مَن يَنْشُوُا + لَن يَصْرُوا اللَّهَ
 عَن مَوَى + مَن نَكَثَ + لَن يُؤْخِرَ اللَّهَ + مِن وَلَيْ
 فِي مَعْزِلٍ يَبْنَيَ ارْكَبَ مَعَنَا + آن يَمْدَكُمْ

مِنْ يَوْمٍ + مِنْ مَّا إِلَيْهِ + مِنْ وَالِّيْ + مِنْ وَجْدِكُمْ
 آن يَخْبِي يَعْلَمُ الْمَوْتَى + عَبَدْتُمْ + قُلْ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ
 لَنْ يَجْعَلَ + مِنْ رُّوحِي + آن لَيْسَ + آن لَا + إِنْ يَأْتِي

عَبَدْتَ + قُلْ رَبِّ + مَهَدْتُ + إِنْ مَسَهُ الشَّرُّ
 مِنْ رَبِّيْمُ + عَجَلْ لَنَا + بَلِّلَهُ + مِنْ مَدَّكِيرِ
 يُبَيِّنَ لَنَا + مَنْ يَتَّبِعُ + يُوَجِّهُ + آمَنَ لَا
 يَهِدِي إِلَّا آن يَهْدِي يَمْنَى

قُلْ لَنْ يُصِيبَنَا + عَنْ مَنْ يَشَاءُ + لَكُمْ مِنْ
 مَلْجَاهِ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَ + مِمَّنْ يَنْقَلِبُ + يَا تِيمِيْمُ
 مِنْ نَبِيٍّ + فَهُمْ مِنْ مَغْرِمٍ مُثْقَلُونَ +

كَائِنْ مِنْ نَبِيٍّ + مِنْ رَبِّ رَحْمَيْمُ + عَلَى هُدَى
 مِنْ رَبِّيْمُ + مِمْمَمَ + أُمَمٌ مِمْمَنْ مَعَكَ +
 مِمْ مِمْ مَمْ مَمْ

لُكِيمَما + نَخْلُقُكُمْ مِنْ مَّا إِلَيْهِ مَهِينِ + ظِلِّ مِنْ
 يَحْمُومِ + لُمَرَّبِيلُ + تَنْزِيلُ مِنْ رَبِّ الْعَلَمِينَ

Lesson No. 33

 **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:- آل is long like *aaal* هَامَ is long like *haaamma* رُونِيٌّ is long like *Rooonnee*.

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

آل + الْئَنَ وَقْدَ عَصَيْتَ قَبْلُ -

الْهَذِيلَةُ + عَنْ + وَابْ + ضَارِّ

 **Mixed Exercise** 

قُلْ إِنَّ الدِّكَرَ لِيَوْمِ الْحِسَابِ + تَبَعَّنِي + مُدْهَاهَةً مَتَّنِي + شَرَّ

الْوَابِ + غَيْرَ مُضَارِّ + ضَالَّاً + كَافَةً + حَاجَةً

آل + إِلَهُ + اللَّهُ + صَفَتِ + إِلَهُ

حَضُورٌ + أَمِينٌ + حَادُونٌ + مَاسَا + رُونِيٌّ

تَحْضُورَ + أَمِينَ + يُحَادِّونَ اللَّهَ + يُؤَدِّونَ

أَنْ يَتَمَّاسَا + تَأْمُرُونِي + ضَارِّيَنَ + حَافِيَنَ

تِصَاحَّ + حَادَلَ + تِظَانِي + حَاجُونِي
مشتق خطوط
 جَاءَتِ الصَّاحَّةُ + حَادَاللهُ + مَنْ يَشَاقِ اللهُ
 وَالْمُشْرِكُتِ الظَّانِينَ + وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ + آيَهَا
 الضَّالُّونَ + قَالَ أَتُحَاجُونِي فِي اللهِ وَقَدْ هَذِينَ

Lesson No. 34

Muqatt'āt Letters of Abbreviation in Qur'an

Some chapters of the Holy Qur'an, after بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ 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* ﺩ is read by its original name with a prolonged sound greater than the vertical Fathah.
2. A letter with vertical *Fathah* ـ 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* ــ combines the letter that comes before it according to common rule.

طـ	يـ	حـ	صـ	قـ	نـ
طـاـسـيـنـ	يـاـسـيـنـ	حـامـيـمـ	صــاـذـ	قــافـ	نـوـنـ
الـرـ	كــهــيــعــصـ	عــســقـ	طــاهــاـ		
أـلـفـ لــاـمـ رــاـ	كــاـفـ هــاـ يــاـ عــيــنـ صــاـذـ	عــيــنـ ســيــنـ قــافـ			

الْمَّص

أَلْفٌ لَا مِيَّمَ صَادٌ

الْمَر

أَلْفٌ لَا مِيَّمَ رَاءٌ

طَسَّم

طَاسِيَّمٌ مِيَّمٌ

الْمَ

أَلْفٌ لَا مِيَّمَ

Lesson No. 35

Nun Qutni

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

شَيْئًا اِتَّخَذَ	+ شَيْئًا اِتَّخَذَ	نُوْحُ ابْنَةٍ	+ نُوْحُ ابْنَةٍ	خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ	خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ
شَيْئًا اِتَّخَذَ		نُوْحُ ابْنَةٍ		خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ	

Lesson No. 36

Small Meem

In the Holy Qur'an, small م *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:- يَنْبُوْعًا is read *Yamboo'an* (not *Yanboo'an*). *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:- نَفِسٌ بِمَا is read *Nafsimbimaa* (not *Nafsinbimaa*).

يَنْبُوْعًا	نَفِسٌ بِمَا	خَيْرًا اَبَصِيرًا	رَجُمُّ بَعِيدًا
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رَجُمُّ بَعِيدًا

خَيْرًا بَصِيرًا

نَفِسٌ بِمَا

يَنْبُوْعًا

Lesson No. 37

Wuqoof - Stops

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

ط	ج	م	○
General Stop	Optional Stop	Compulsory Stop	Ayat Sign

and there are also combinations such as: ○ ط ○ ج ○ م ○

When any of the above stop signs is met with during the course of recitation of the Holy Qur'aan, 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:- ○ كُوْرَث is read *Kuuwirat*.
2. If the word ends in ڻ it is regarded to be . ءا.
Example:- ○ نِسَاءً is read *Nisaad'aa* ءا نِسَاءً.
3. If the word ends with a sign which is not *Jazm*, it is changed to *Jazm* which then connects the preceding letter.
Example:- مَلَكَ ٻ is read *Malak* ٻ شُهَادَاءُ is read *Shuhadaa'* with a catch at end. ○ غَيْرٰ ٻ is read *Ghairih*.
4. Ending ة changes to ڦ (ha with *Jazm*)
Example:- ڦوَّه ٻ is read *Quwwah*.
5. Blank *Alif*, with a double *Fathah* ڻ before it, changes to *Fathah* ڻ and *Alif* remains blank.
Example:- رَقِيبًا جُزَءًا is read *Raqeebaa*. جُزَءًا رَقِيبًا is read *Juz'aa*.
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:- تَهْتَدُوا ٻ is read *Tahtadoo*.
7. If the word ends in blank ڦ *ya* and the sign preceding it, is double *Fathah*, then *ya* changes to *Alif* and double *Fathah* to simple *Fathah*.
Example:- صُحَى ٻ is read *Duhaa*.
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:- آبَ ٻ is read *abaa*.

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

رُسْلِ ○	وَالِدَتَكَ مَ	غَيْرَهُ ○	لَهُبٌ ○	دَلْوَهَ ط
رُسْلِ	وَالِدَتَك	غَيْرَهُ	لَهُبٌ	دَلْوَهَ

حَافِظُ ○	هُوَ ط	فَنَسِيَ ○	صَدِقِينَ ○	عَظِيمٌ ○
حَافِظ	هُوَ	فَنَسِيَ	صَدِقِينَ	عَظِيمٌ

فِيهِ ط	شَيْءٍ ط	يُنْفِقُونَ ○	تَعْلَمُونَ ○	شَكُورٌ ○
فِيهِ	شَيْءٍ	يُنْفِقُونَ	تَعْلَمُونَ	شَكُورٌ

أُمُورُ ○	أَلْبَابٍ ○	ضَلِيلٌ ○	زَوْجِنِ ○	شَهَدَاءَ ط
أُمُورٌ	أَلْبَابٌ	ضَلِيلٌ	زَوْجِنِ	شَهَدَاءَ

عِبَادِهِ الْعَلَمَوَا ط	رَقِيبًا ○	ضُحَى ○	رَقِيبًا ○	مُصَلِّ ○
عِبَادِهِ الْعَلَمَه	رَقِيبًا	ضُحَى	رَقِيبًا	مُصَلِّ

آبِي ○	قُوَّهَ ط	ثَمِينَهُ ○	كُورَثُ ○	تَنْهَرُ ○
آبِي	قُوَّهَ	ثَمِينَهُ	كُورَثُ	تَنْهَرُ

فَحَدِيثُ ○	ذِكْرِيَّا ○	زَكَرِيَّا ○	قَوَارِيَّا ○	فَحَدِيثُ
فَحَدِيثُ	ذِكْرِيَّ	زَكَرِيَّ	قَوَارِيَّ	

تَهَتَّدُوا ط	بَرْقٌ ه	مُلْكٌ م	لَهُو ط	شَانٌ ○
تَهَتَّدُوا	بَرْقٌ	مُلْكٌ	لَهُو	شَانٌ

قِسْطِ ح	إِيَّاهِ ط	مَثُوايَهِ ط	فِيهِنَّ ط	جَآنُّ ○
قِسْطِ	إِيَّاهِ	مَثُوايَهِ	فِيهِنَّ	جَآنُّ

نِسَاءَهِ نِسَاءً +	نِدَاءَهِ نِدَاءً +	جُزَّهِ جُزَّهِ +	تُقْهَهِ تُقْهَهِ +
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The Stop Signs

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

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

Example:- رَحِيمًا ۚ وَالْمُحَصَّنُ is read *Raheema(n)walmuhsanaatu*.

Stopping at ۖ : In this case, the sign is regarded to be just ۖ, which is the sign of Aaayat meant for stopping. But the stop is observed according to proper rules, given earlier.

Beginning the next word after ۖ : Here there are three cases.

1. If the word next to ۖ begins with *Shaddah* ۝, the *Shaddah* is replaced by *Fathah* ۜ رَحِيمًا ۝ وَالْمُحَصَّنُ changes to رَحِيمًا ۜ وَالْمُحَصَّنُ (*Raheemaa Walmuhsanaatu*). Further illustrations of not stopping and stopping at ۖ are given below.

غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا ۚ وَالْمُحَصَّنُ + كُل گَفَارٍ عَنِيهِ ۖ
 رَحِيمًا ۝ وَالْمُحَصَّنُ + (1) عَنِيهِ مَنًا (In case of stopping)
 رَحِيمًا ۝ وَالْمُحَصَّنُ + (2) لَمْعٌ (In case of not stopping)

مَنَاعَ لِلْخَيْرٍ + وُجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ ۖ لِسَعْيَهَا
 نَّاعِمَةٌ ۝ لِسَعْيَهَا + عَنِيهِ مَنًا ۖ (2)
 (1) نَّاعِمَتٌ لِسَعْيَهَا + (2) عَنِيهِ مَنًا

رَاضِيَةٌ ۖ فِي جَنَّةٍ عَالِيَةٍ ۖ لَا تَشْمَعُ + وَلَا يَسْئُلُ
 رَاضِيَةٌ ۖ فِي ۝ (2) + عَالِيَةٌ ۖ لَا تَشْمَعُ (1)

حَمِيمٌ حَمِيمًا ۖ يَبَصِّرُونَهُمْ + إِلَّا قَلِيلًا ۖ نِصْفَهُ
 حَمِيمٌ بَصَّرٌ ۖ (1) قَلِيلٌ نِصْفٌ + (2) حَمِيمًا يَبَصَّرٌ (1)

2. If the word after ۖ 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*. عَالَمِينَ الرَّحِيمِ ۖ changes to عَالَمِينَ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ (Aalameen. Arrahmaanirraheeem). عَزْضًا اللَّذِينَ ۖ changes to عَزْضًا اللَّذِينَ (Ardaa. Alladheena).

Further illustration of not stopping and stopping at are given below.

الْحَمْدُ لِلّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۖ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ

(1) عَالَمِينَ ۖ أَرَخٌ (2) عَالَمِينَ ۖ أَرَخٌ

فَلَا أُقِسِّمُ بِالْخُنَسِ ۖ الْجَوَارُ الْكُنُسِ + إِرَمَ دَاتِ

(1) خُنَسٌ الْجَوَارُ (2) خُنَسٌ الْجَوَارُ

الْعِمَادٌ ۖ الَّتِي + هُدَى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ ۖ الَّذِينَ +

(1) عِمَادٌ لَّتِي (2) عِمَادٌ لَّتِي (1) مُتَّقِينَ ۖ الَّذِينَ (2) مُتَّقِينَ ۖ الَّذِينَ

عَرْضًا ۖ الَّذِينَ + خَيْرًا ۖ الَّذِينَ + يَوْمًا يَجْعَلُ

(1) عَرْضًا ۖ الَّذِينَ (2) خَيْرًا ۖ الَّذِينَ

الْوِلْدَانَ شِيبَا ۖ السَّمَاءُ + مُعْتَدِّ مُرِيبٍ ۖ إِلَّا الَّذِي

شِيبَا ۖ السَّمَاءُ (1) مُرِيبٌ لَّذِي (2) مُرِيبٌ لَّذِي

3. If the word after ۖ 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 ۖ.

هَرُونَ أَخِي ۖ أَشْدُدُ بِهِ آزِريٌ changes to هَرُونَ أَخِي ۖ أَشْدُدُ بِهِ *Haaroona akhee.*

Ushdud bihee. changes to نُفُورًا ۖ إِشْتِكَبَارًا نُفُورًا ۖ إِشْتِكَبَارًا *Nufooraa.*

Istikbaaran. Further illustrations of not stopping and stopping at are given below.

هَرُونَ أَخِي ۖ أَشْدُدُ بِهِ آزِريٌ + يَأْيَّثُهَا النَّفْسُ

(1) أَخِي ۖ أَشْدُدُ (2) أَخِي ۖ أَشْدُدُ

الْمُطْمَئْنَةُ ۖ ارْجِعِي إِلَى رَبِّكِ + إِنَّ أَبَانَا لَفِينِ

مُطْمَئْنَ تُرْجِعِي مُطْمَئْنَةً ۖ إِرْجِعِي

ضَلِيلٌ مُّبِينٌ ۖ إِقْتُلُوا يُوسُفَ + فَلَمَّا جَاءَهُمْ

(1) مُبِينٌ نَفْتَلُوا (2) مُبِينٌ ۖ أَقْتَلُوا

نَذِيرٌ مَا زَادُهُمْ إِلَّا نُفُورًا لِإِشْتِكَابًا فِي الْأَرْضِ

(۱) نُفُورًا نِسْتِكَبَارً (۲) نُفُورًا لِإِشْتِكَابًا

Lesson No. 38

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

Lesson No. 39

Small Seen or Nun

A. Small print س *seen* is sometimes placed on top of the letter ص *saad* The sound of either letter may be pronounced.

Examples:-

بِبَصَطُ	may also be pronounced	بِيَسْطُ
بِبَصَطَةُ	may also be pronounced	بِسْطَةُ
الْمُسَيْطِرُونَ	may also be pronounced	الْمُسَيْطِرُونَ
بِمُسَيْطِرٍ	may also be pronounced	بِمُسَيْطِرٍ

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

Example:- نُنْجِي الْمُؤْمِنِينَ is pronounced نُنْجِي الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (*Nunjilmu'mineen*).

Lesson No. 40

Alif Zaa'idaah

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'idaah*.

Example:- آفَأَئِنْ مَّا is only read as آفَيْمَاتَ All such places where *Alif* is superfluous are marked:

1. مَلَائِي Everywhere in the Holy Qur'an is to be read مَلَيْهِ
2. آتَى Everywhere in the Holy Qur'an is to be read آن

 ***NOTE*** 

“... No amendment 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