

## Lesson 1

### Full Mouth and Empty Mouth Letters

There are two groups of letters of the Arabic alphabet

1. Full Mouth Letters. They are called Huroof Musta'liyah, in this group there are 7 letters and they are;



2. Empty Mouth Letters. They are called Huroof Mustafilah, in this group are the rest of the 21 letters.

## Lesson 2

### Rules of Noon Mushaddad and Meem Mushaddad

A Gunnah should be done on a Noon Mushaddad and Meem Mushaddad.

Gunnah is to pronounce the sound from the nose.

The duration of Gunnah is one Alif.

Examples



## Lesson 3

### Rules of the letter Laam in the word Allah

There are two rules regarding the Letter Laam in the word Allah.

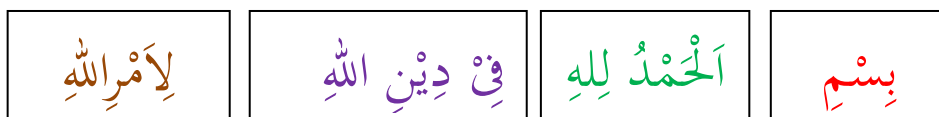
1. Before Laam of Allah, Fatha or Dhamma, Laam of Allah will be pronounced Full Mouth.

Examples:



2. Before Laam of Allah Kasra, Laam of Allah will be pronounced Empty Mouth.

Examples:



## Lesson 4

### Rules of the letter Raa

#### a. Raa Mutaharrik

1. Raa Fatha or Dhamma, Raa will be pronounced Full Mouth

Examples

سُرَّرَا

كَفَّرَ

يَشْعُرُونَ

وَرَفَعَ

2. Raa Kasrah, Raa will be pronounced Empty Mouth

Examples

سُرِرِ

فِي النَّارِ

تَعْرِفُهُمْ

رِجَالٌ

#### b. Raa Saakin

1. After Fatha or Dhamma, Raa Saakin comes, Raa Saakin will be pronounced with a Full Mouth

Examples

الْقُرْءَانُ

يَرْضَاهُ

مَرَقَدِنَا

أَرْسَلَ

مَرْيَمَ

2. After Kasra, Raa Saakin comes, Raa Saakin will be pronounced with an Empty Mouth

Examples

وَشَاوِرُهُمْ

فَاغْفِرْ لَنَا

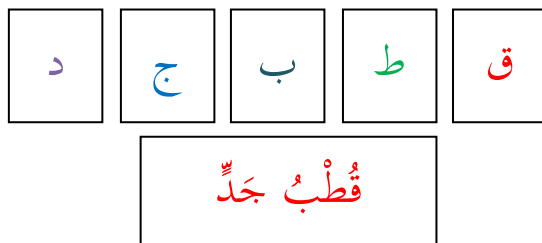
فَذَكِّرْ

## Lesson 5

### Rules of Qalqala

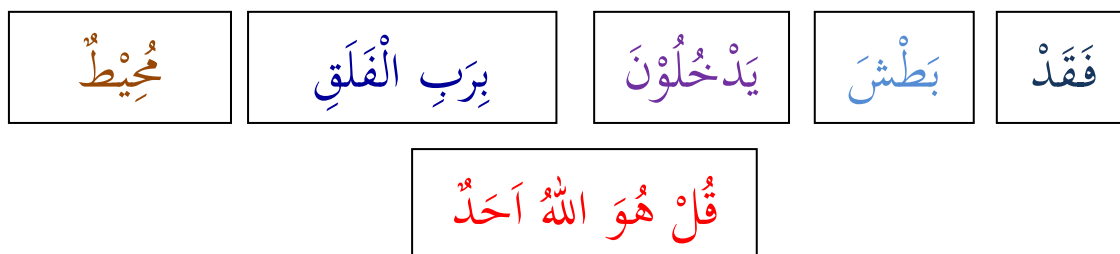
Qalqala means to make an echoing sound on a letter.

There are five letters of Qalqala, they are;



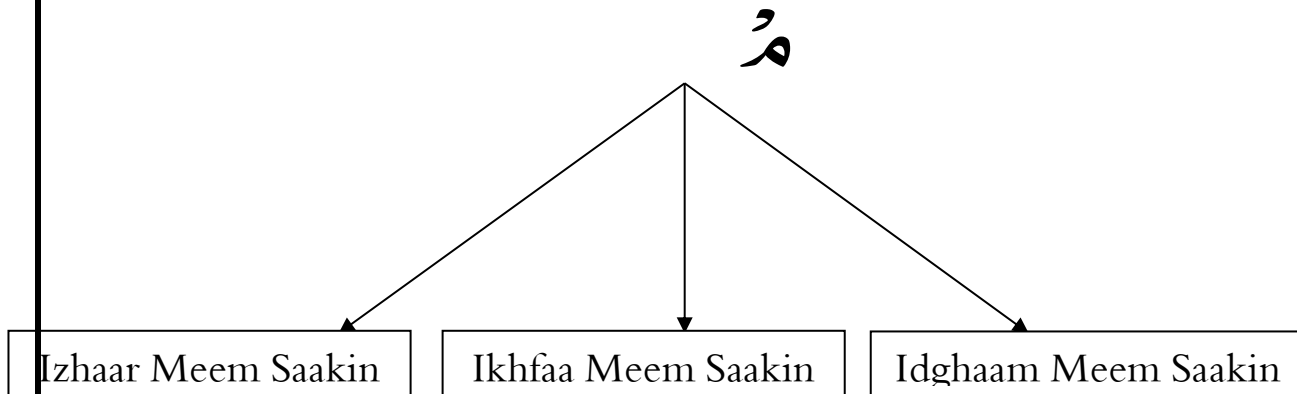
When any one of these letters have a real Sukoon or a temporary Sukoon make an echoing sound, do Qalqala.

Examples:



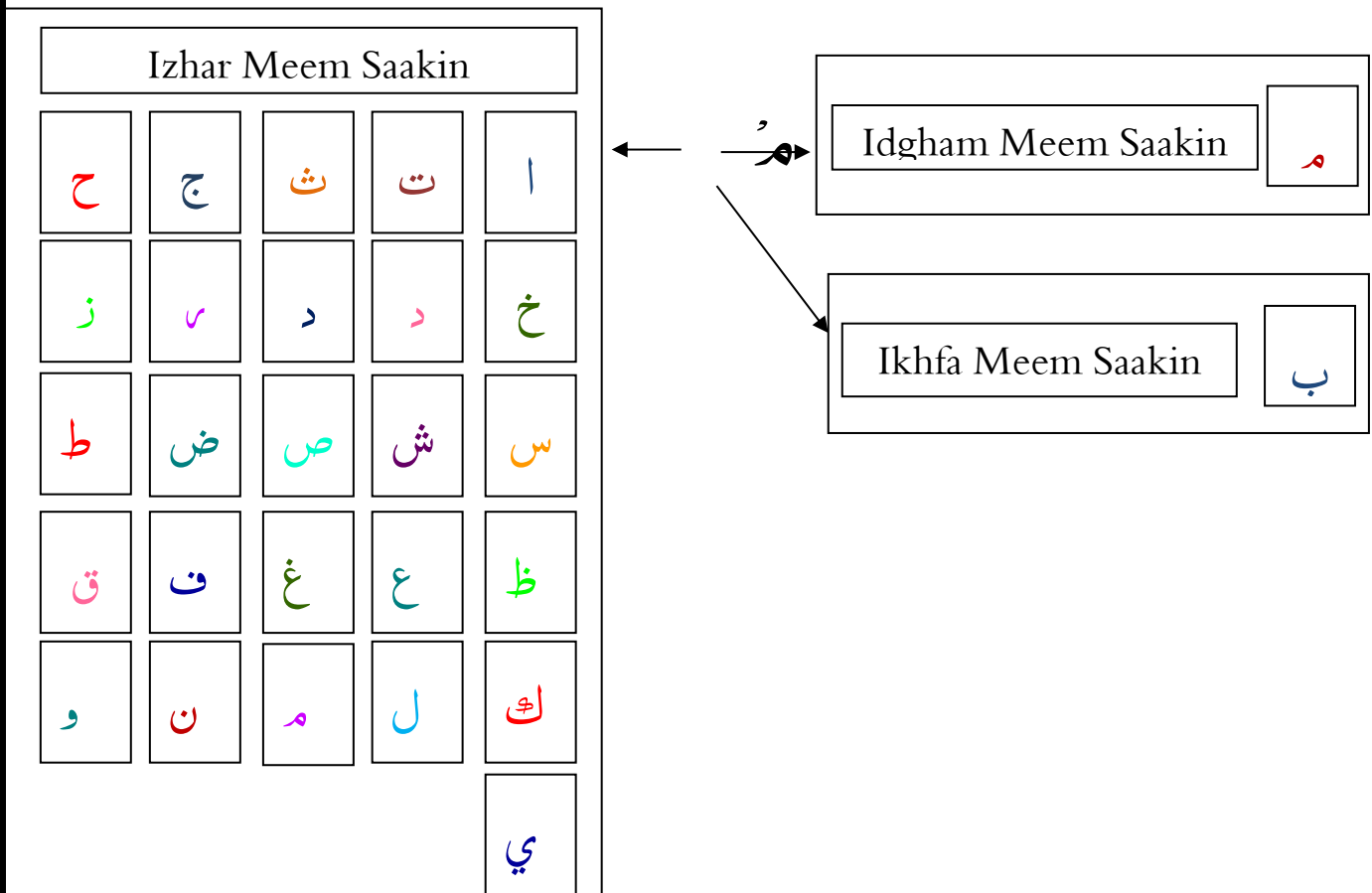
# Rules of Meem Saakin

There are three rules regarding Meem Saakin.



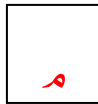
1. Idgham Meem Saakin
2. Ikhafa Meem Saakin
3. Izhar Meem Saakin

## Meem Saakin Groups



### 1. Idgham Meem Saakin.

In this group there is only one letter



After Meem Saakin, م comes, do Idgham with Gunnah.

Examples:



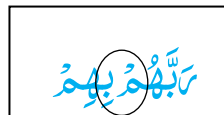
### 2. Ikhafa Meem Saakin.

In this group there is only one letter



After Meem Saakin, ب comes do Ikhfa.

Examples:

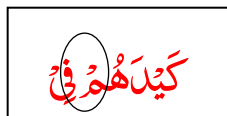


### 3. Izhar Meem Saakin.

In this group are the rest of the 26 letters other than م, ب

After Meem Saakin, any of the 26 letters comes other than م, ب do Izhar.

Examples:



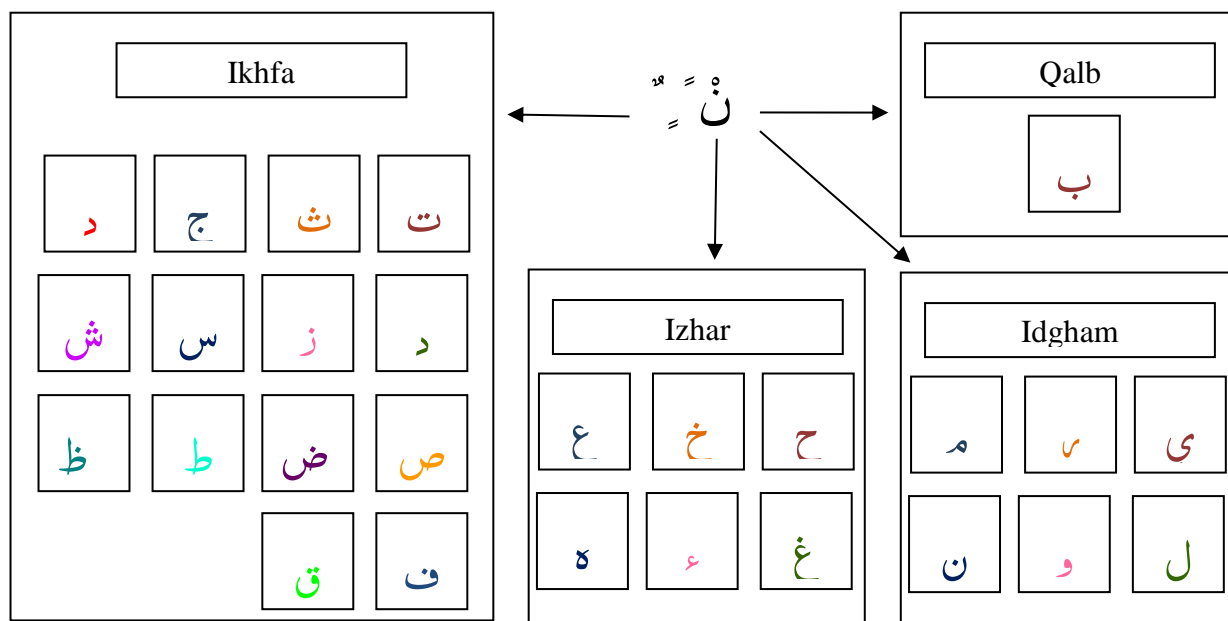
## Lesson 7

### Rules of Noon Sakin and Tanween

There are four rules regarding Noon Sakin and Tanween.

1. Idgham
2. Ikhfa
3. Izhar
4. Qalb

Noon Sakin and Tanween groups



1. Idgham. In this group there are 6 letters, they are;

يرملون ن و ل م ر ي

After Noon Sakin or Tanween any of the idgham letter comes do Idgham.

In four letters ن, م, و, ي Idgham is done with a Gunna.

Examples

عَنْ يَمِينٍ    مِنْ مَّاءٍ    إِنَّ نَفْعَتِ    مِنْ وَالٍ

عَيْنًا يَشْرَبُ    كِتَابٌ مَرْقُومٌ    شَاهِدٍ

In two letters ل, ر Idgham is done without a Gunnah.

Examples:

مِنْ رَبِّكَ	مِنْ لَّبَنِ
هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ	غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ

2. Ikhfa. Ikhfa is to take the sound to the nose. In this group there are 15 letters, and they are;

ض	ص	ش	س	ز	ذ	د	ج	ث	ت
		ك	ق	ف	ظ	ط			

After Noon Sakin or Tanween any of the Ikhfa letter comes do Ikhfa.

Examples:

فَمَنْ	أَنْتَ	مِنْ فَضَّةٍ
شَرَابًا	يَوْمًا ثَقِيلًا	سَبْعًا

3. Izhar. Izhar is to read clearly without taking the sound to the nose. In this group there are 6 letters, they are;

ع ه غ ع خ ح

After Noon Sakin or Tanween any of the Izhar letter comes do Izhar.

Examples:

عَنْهُ	مَنْ أُوتِيَ	مِنْ خَلْقٍ
عَزِيزٌ	حُورٌ عِينٌ	جَنَّتِ

4. Qalb is to change the sound of Noon Sakin and Tanween in to a sound of Meem. In this group there is only 1 letter ب

After Noon Sakin or Tanween ب comes do Qalb.

Examples:

مَنْ يَخْلُ	مِنْ بَيْنِ الصُّلْبِ	ذَنْبٌ
لَنْسَفَعًا لِلنَّاصِيَةِ	كِرَامٍ بُرَرَةٍ	سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ