

LET'S LEARN QUR'AN

Qari Syed Musharraf Hossain



AL-QUR'AN LEARNING CENTER (ALC) & ISLAMIC SCHOOL

Brooklyn, New York 11208, Phone : 1 347 612 7557

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S.L No	Subject	Page No
1	Learning the Arabic Alphabet	2-9
2	Letters joining with different Letters	10
3	Harakaat	11-15
4	Tanween	16-19
5	Connecting Signs	20-21
6	Qalqalah	22
7	Madd	23-27
8	Noon Sakin and Tanween	28-32
9	Waajib Gunnah	33
10	Rules of Meem Sakin	34
11	Rules of Reading Letter Raa	35-36
12	Rules of Allah Words Laam	37
13	The General Rules of Waqf & Exceptions	37-38
14	Rules of Round Taa	39
15	Rules of Zabar or Standing Zabar at the End of the Sentence.	39
16	Symbols of Wqf	40-42
17	Hurof-Al-Muqattwa'aat	42
18	Huruf-Al-Galeej, Huruf-Al-Halqi, Soft letters, Huruf-Ash-Shamsi and Huruf-Al-Qamari	43
19	Kalimahs with Meaning	44-45
20	Du'aas for Salah	46-48
21	Makhaarij	49

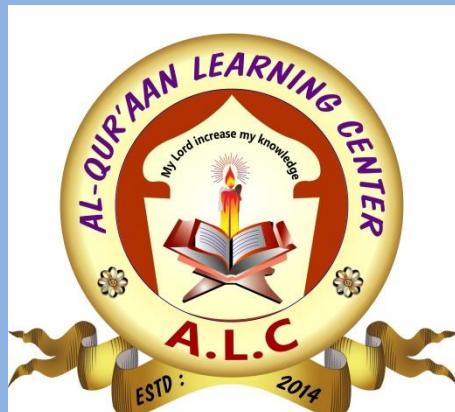
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah the most kind the most merciful.

AL-QUR'AN LEARNING CENTER (ALC)
&
ISLAMIC SCHOOL

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

The best amongst you is he who learns the Qur'an and teaches it to others.



Written by

Qari Syed Musharraf Hossain

Founder & Principal

AL-QUR`AN LEARNING CENTER (ALC) & ISLAMIC SCHOOL

Phone : 1-347-612-7557 USA, 01777-619151 BD.

syedakfatima1@gmail.com

Learning the Arabic Alphabet : 29

ك	ت	ب	ه
د	خ	ح	ج
ز	ذ	ل	ذ
ط	ض	ص	ش
ف	غ	ع	ظ
م	ل	ف	ق
ل	هـ	وـ	نـ
	ـ	يـ	ـ

Learning the Arabic Alphabet (Backwards)

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

Learning the Arabic Alphabet (Randomly)

ب	ع	ا	هـ	ت
د	خـ	دـ	كـ	جـ
طـ	صـ	زـ	سـ	فـ
نـ	قـ	مـ	غـ	فـ
هـ	شـ	ضـ	يـ	لـ
بـ	وـ	عـ	ظـ	كـ
ضـ	شـ	كـ	قـ	نـ
ظـ	صـ	سـ	زـ	دـ

Learning the Arabic Alphabet

dots and without dots (Memorize)

س 3 dot's over Saa	ت 2 dot's over Taa	ب 1 dot under Baa	ا Alif is empty
د Daal is empty	خ 1 dot over khaa	ح Haa is empty	ج 1 dot under Zeem
س Seen is empty	ن 1 dot over Jaa	ر Raa is empty	ذ 1 dot over Jaal
ط Thwaa is empty	ض 1 dot over Dhwaad	ص Swaad is empty	ش 3 dot's over Sheen
ف 1 dot over Faa	غ 1 dot over Gain	ع 'Aain is empty	ظ 1 dot over Jwaa
م Meem is empty	ل Laam is empty	ك Kaaf is empty	ق 2 dot's over Qaaf
ل Laam Alif is empty	ه Haa is empty	و Waw is empty	ن 1 dot over Noon
	ي 2 dot's under Yaa	ي Yaa is empty	هـ Hamjah is empty

Recognition of the Alphabet in different forms

Ending	Middle	Beginning	Original
ل	ل	ل	ل
ب	ب	ب	ب
ت	ت	ت	ت
ث	ث	ث	ث
ج	ج	ج	ج
ح	ح	ح	ح
خ	خ	خ	خ
د	د	د	د
ز	ز	ز	ز
ر	ر	ر	ر

Ending	Middle	Beginning	Original
ز	ز	ز	ز
س	س	س	س
ش	ش	ش	ش
ص	ص	ص	ص
ض	ض	ض	ض
ط	ط	ط	ط
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ع	ع	ع	ع
غ	غ	غ	غ
ف	ف	ف	ف

Ending	Middle	Beginning	Original
ق	ق	ق	ق
ك	ك	ك	ك
ل	ل	ل	ل
م	م	م	م
ن	ن	ن	ن
و	و	و	و
ه	ه	ه	ه
و م ا ئ	و م ا ئ	و م ا ئ	و م ا ئ
ي	ي	ي	ي

Different Form of the Arabic Alphabet (Randomly)

ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ
ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ
ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ
ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ
ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ
ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ
ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ
ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ
ڦ	ڦ	ڦ	ڦ

Letters joining with different Letters

بى	تا	ثح	جد	خر	سذ	شز	صط
ضع	غظ	فل	قم	كن	هو	ما	لا
لح	فى	لء	يس	لك	به	خع	ضع
يأ	بؤ	ته	له	حمد	هم	ظل	فت

شفع	صلح	خلص	عنك	خلص	خلص
سعد	نعت	خبر	يحل	خبر	سهم
لعن	مطر	علق	حيط	علق	غقل
نحد	نخع	تجد	يجمع	تجد	تملا

يتلو	نعمت	جعلن	لعلك	لعلك
مقاطع	ثقلت	منبله	نيفلن	نيفلن
ينفعك	تيكلم	تمليك	ممتنق	ممتنق

محلهم للعلميين لنسيلنهم صحبتي
متاز ليجي عنكم ليستخلفنكم مستصعفين

Harakaat

Short Vowels : حركات

Harakaat : One Zabar (—), one Zer (—) and one Pesh (—') are called

Harakaat. Harakaat Pronunciation is quick and fast. Example: أ إ ا

Practice Harakaat Zabar (—) Or Fatah

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

Zer (—) Or Kasrah

د	ب	خ	ح	ج	ف	ت	ر	إ
ط	ض	ص	ش	س	ز	ذ	ذ	هـ
م	ل	ك	ق	ن	غ	ع	وـ	ئـ
			ي	ءـ	ةـ			

Pesh (—) Or Dammah

د	خ	ج	ح	ج	ج	ث	ت	ب	أ
ط	ض	ص	ش	س	ز	ر	د	ذ	هـ
مـ	لـ	كـ	قـ	فـ	غـ	عـ	وـ	مـ	هـ
			يـ	عـ	هـ	وـ	وـ		نـ

Practice Harakaat (—، —، —)

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

Making words with Zabar (—)

ذَكَرٌ	حَسَدٌ	جَمِيعٌ	ثَمَرٌ	بَلْغَةٌ
ظَلَمَ	ضَرَبَ	صَدَاقَةٌ	سَرَقَ	زَعْمَةٌ
جَعَلَ	بَشَرَ	وَجَدَ	كَسَبَ	قَرَرَ
جَهَنَّمٌ	سَفَرَ	شَهَدَ	آمَلَ	رَشَدَ
قَلْبٌ	عَمَدَ	قَتَلَ	كَرَمٌ	حَشَرَ
وَلَدٌ	مَنْعَمٌ	عَرَفَ	طَلَبَ	فَسَقَ
شَرَبَ	نَظَرَ	نَصَمَ	عَدَلَ	رَفَعَ

Making words with Zabar (—) Zer (—)

حَمِدَ	بَقِيَ	أَذِنَ	إِرْدَمَ	كَبَرَ
كَذِبَ	غَضِيبَ	عَجِيبَ	شَرِبَ	سَخِيرَ
مَلِكٌ	بَلَدٌ	أَبْتَ	يَعِسَ	نَدِيمَ
صَمِيدٌ	سَفَرٌ	مَرِضٌ	شَهِيدَ	عَلِيمَ
ثَقِيلٌ	قَبِيرٌ	حَسِيدٌ	نَعْمَرٌ	قَلِيمٌ
زَبَدٌ	حَطَبٌ	خَشِيشَ	بَخْلَ	إِبْلٌ

Making words with Pesh(ـ) , Zer (ـ) and Zabar (ــ)

مُنْعَ	ظُلْمَةَ	سُعِيلَ	ذُكْرَ	خُلْقَ
خُشِّرَ	عُفْيَ	سُقْطَ	وُجْدَ	هُدَىٰ
تَزْرُ	أَعْطَ	رُبْعَ	أُذْنَ	صُحْفَ
لَبْثُ	سُرْدَ	غُفرَ	قُتْلَ	يَعْدُ
نُزْلَ	رُكْبَ	قُضْيَ	كُتْبَ	جَبَلُ
حَجْلُ	بَرْثُ	حَبَلُ	لُعَنَ	جُعلَ

Tanween

التوين : Short vowels

Tanween : Two Zabar (ـ), two Zer (ـ) and two Pesh (ـ) are called Tanween. Tanween pronunciation will be quick and Fast like Harakaat, the difference is **only adding 'N' sound at the end** of Tanween. Example :

أ ـ إ ـ أ ـ

Practice Tanween with two Zabar (ـ)

حـا	جـا	ثـا	تـا	بـا	أـ
سـا	زـا	رـا	ذـا	دـا	خـا
عـا	ظـا	طـا	ضـا	صـا	شـا
مـا	لـا	كـا	قـا	فـا	غـا
	يـا	عـ	هـا	وـا	نـا

Practice Tanween with two Zer (—)

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

Practice Tanween with two Pesh (—)

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

Making words with two Zabar (—)

مِلَّا	جَنَفَا	طَبَقَا	رَغَدَا	أَبَدَا
ثَمَنَا	لَعِبَا	فَصَصَا	عَنِبَا	مَثَلَا
شَطَطَا	كَذِبَا	لَبَنَا	قَدَرَا	أَسْفَا
رُسْلَا	هُزُوا	سُرُرَا	لُبَدَا	كُفُوا
صَعَدَا	نَخَرَةً	حَسَنَةً	بَقَرَةً	عَلَقَةً

Making words with two Zer (—)

مَسَدٍ	عَلْقٍ	كَدَدٍ	طَبَقٍ
غَضَبٍ	شَجَرٍ	نَهَرٍ	سَنَةٍ
بَدَمٍ	خَبَرٍ	فَرْشٍ	كَذِبٍ

رَقَبَةٌ	بَرَّةٌ	سَفَرَةٌ	أُكْلٌ
ذَهَبٌ	طُرُقٌ	لَمَزَةٌ	هُمَزَةٌ
سَحَرٌ	ثَمَرَةٌ	حَرَجٌ	عَمَدٌ

Making words with two Pesh (—)

رَجُلٌ	رُسُلٌ	كُتُبٌ	أَذْنٌ
سِنَةٌ	بَشَرٌ	قَسْمٌ	أَحَدٌ
وَلَدٌ	حُرْمٌ	لَعِبٌ	حَرَجٌ
فَجَرَةٌ	بَقَرَةٌ	شَجَرَةٌ	قَتَرَةٌ
فَمْرٌ	عَلْقَةٌ	فَرَسٌ	جَنَاحٌ
عَمَلٌ	غَبَرَةٌ	مَرَضٌ	حُدَادٌ

Connecting Signs (ـ ـ)

Connecting Sign : Sukun (ـ) and Tashdeed (ـ) are Connecting Signs in the Arabic language.

Sukun (ـ)

Sukun (Zazam) : The Arabic word Sukun means connecting sign. When there is a Sukun over any letter, the letter before Sukun connects to the letter with Sukun. Example :

دَوْ	خَوْ	حَوْ	جَوْ	ئَوْ	تَوْ	بَوْ	أَوْ
دَوْ	رَوْ	زَوْ	سَوْ	شَوْ	صَوْ	طَوْ	
مَوْ	لَوْ	كَوْ	فَوْ	غَوْ	عَوْ	ظَوْ	
			يَوْ	عَوْ	هَوْ	وَوْ	نَوْ
دَى	خَى	حَى	جَى	ئَى	تَى	بَى	أَى
طَى	ضَى	صَى	شَى	سَى	زَى	رَى	ذَى
مَى	لَى	كَى	قَى	فَى	غَى	عَى	ظَى
			يَى	عَى	هَى	وَى	نَى

التشديد (—) Tashdeed

The Arabic word Tashdeed (—) is a connecting sign. When there is a Tashdeed over any letter, the letter before Tashdeed will connect to the letter with Tashdeed. Tashdeed over letter will be read twice but Sukun over letter will be read once. Example :

ثُمَّ + مَ = ثُمَّ	إِنْ + نَ = إِنَّ	رَبْ + بَ = رَبَّ
صَبَّ	تَبَّ	حَجَّ
دَكَّا	حَبَّ	صَلَّ
كُلَّ	جَلَّ	حَقَّ
صَدَقَ	ضُرِّ	ظَلَّ
حُصِّلَ	عَلَّمَ	وَدَّ عَائِ
زُوْجَتْ	عُطِّلتْ	كَذَّ بَتْ
آيَّ	رَبَّ	قَدَّرَ
		مِلَّةَ

ظَنَّ	جَنَّ	لَنَّ	أَنَّ
مَمَّ	لَمَّ	عَمَّ	شَمَّ

The Qalqalah (Bouncing Sound)

القلقلة

Qalqalah is a bouncing sound. There are 5 letters of Qalqalah. They are : قُ طُ بُ جُ دُ.

قطبِجدٌ :

If the letters of Qalqalah have Sukun on it then it will be read with a bouncing sound. Example: أَقْ أَطْ أَبْ أَجْ أَدْ

Practice Qulqalah :

هَبُ	قَدُ	عَدُ	ذَقُ	ثَبُ
أُقْتُلُ	طَبَّتُمُ	أَطْعَمُ	نَجَعَلُ	إِدْفَعُ
أَقْسِطُ	فَجَرَ	أَجْرُ	حَطَبُ	يُذْخِلُكُمُ

Madd مڏ

Madd : Madd is to make something long.

Kinds of Madd : There are six kinds of Madd. They are :

- (1) Madd-Al-Asli
 - (2) Madd-Al-Muttasil
 - (3) Madd-Al-Munfasi
 - (4) Madd-Al-Leen
 - (5) Madd-Al-Aridhi
 - (6) Madd-Al-Lazeem

Madd-Al-Asli : Madd-Al-Asli is basic Madd. One Alif long Madd is called Madd-Al-Asli.

There are six indicators of Madd-Al-Asli.

- (1) Zabar (—) and empty Alif immediately after it, Example: بـ
 - (2) Zer (—) and Yaa Sakin immediately after it, Example: بـ
 - (3) Pesh (—) and Waw Sakin immediately after it, Example: بـ
 - (4) Standing Zabar (—), Example : بـ
 - (5) Standing Zer (—), Example : بـ
 - (6) Opposite Pesh (—), Example : بـ

More Example :

لُوْكَانِيٌّ	تُوْتَانِيٌّ	بُوْبَانِيٌّ	أُوْأَانِيٌّ
دُوْدَانِيٌّ	خُوْخَانِيٌّ	مُوْحَانِيٌّ	جُوْجَانِيٌّ
سُوْسَانِيٌّ	زُوْزَانِيٌّ	رُوْرَانِيٌّ	ذُوْذَانِيٌّ
طُوْظَانِيٌّ	ضُوْضَانِيٌّ	صُوْصَانِيٌّ	شُوْشَانِيٌّ
فُوْفَانِيٌّ	غُوْغَانِيٌّ	عُوْعَانِيٌّ	ظُوْظَانِيٌّ
مُوْمَانِيٌّ	لُوْلَانِيٌّ	كُوْكَانِيٌّ	قُوْقَانِيٌّ
عُوْعَانِيٌّ	هُوْهَانِيٌّ	دُوْدَانِيٌّ	نُوْنَانِيٌّ
			يُوْيَانِيٌّ

امد المتصل

Madd-Al-Muttasil : Reason of Hamjah (۶). When there is a ۶ immediately after Madd-Al-Asli **in the same word**, then it becomes Madd-Al-Muttasil. It will be 4 – 6 Alifs long. The sign of Madd-Al-Muttasil is " ۶ ".

Example :

مَاءَهَا	سَاءَ	بَاءَ	مَاشَاءَ	جَاءَ
ادَّاءٌ	نِسَاءٌ	هُوَلَاءُ	عَطَاءٌ	سُوَاءٌ
وَمَلِكَةٌ	أُولَيَاءٌ	حُنَفَاءُ	جَزَاءُ	سَوَاءُ

المد المنفصل

Madd-Al-Munfasil : Reason of Hamjah (أَأَأَأَأَأَء). When there is a **ء** immediately after Madd-Al-Asli in **the next word**, then it becomes Madd-Al-Munfasil. It will be 3 – 4 Alifs long. The sign of Madd-Al-Munfasil is "˜"

Example :

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ	إِلَّا أَنْتَ	لَا أَعْبُدُ	لَا إِلَهَ
الَّذِي أَطْعَمْهُمْ	إِنَّمَا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ	فَأَوْحَى إِلِي	

المد اللين

Madd-Al-Leen : When there is a Zabar (—) before Waw or Yaa Sakin, followed by a letter that has **a temporary Sukun because of stop**, then it becomes Madd-Al-Leen. It will be **2 – 3 Alifs long.**

Example :

ذِلِكَ حَيْثُ	فُرِيشٌ	الْبَيْتٌ	وَالصَّيفِ	خُوفٌ
---------------	---------	-----------	------------	-------

المد العارضي

Madd-Al-Aridhi : When there is a **temporary Sukun immediately after Madd-Al-Asli**, it becomes Madd-Al-Aridhi. It will be **3 – 9 Alifs long.**

Example :

الإِنْسَانُ	أَلْرَحْمَنُ	مُكَذِّبٌ	بِحُسْبَانٍ
يَحْرَزُونَ	يَفْعَلُونَ	تَعْلَمُونَ	تُرْجَعُونَ
قَدِيرٌ	عَقِيبٌ	حَكِيمٌ	بَصِيرٌ

المد لازم

Madd-Al-Laazim : Reason of Tashdeed (—) or Sukun (˘).

When there is a **Tashdeed** or **Sukun** immediately after **Madd-Al-Asli**, then it becomes **Madd-Al-Laazim**. It will be **4 – 6 Alifs long**.

Example :

خَاصَّةٌ	رَأْدُكَ	حَاجَاتٍ	ضَالِّاً	دَافِيَةٌ
آمِينَ	جَانِ	تَحْضُونَ	بِضَارِّهِمُ	كَافَّةٌ

Rules of Noon Sakin (ـ) and Tanween (ـ ـ ـ)

When there is a Sukun (ـ) over Noon it is called Noon Sakin (ـ). 2 Zabar (ــ), 2 Zer (ـــ) and 2 Pesh (ــــ) are called Tanween.

There are 4 rules of Noon Sakin and Tanween. They are :

1. Ijhar → Clear sound.
2. Idgaam → Connect.
3. Iqlabb → Change to Meem Sakin.
4. Ikhfaa → Nasal sound.

الاظهار

Ijhar : Ijhar means clear sound. Six letters of Ijhar : ح غ ع ء ئ ؤ

When there is an Ijhar letter that comes after Noon sakin or Tanween, then you have to read it with clear sound, which means No Gunnah.

Example :

مِنْ عَلَيْ	أَنْهَارٌ
عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا	مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ

جَهِيْعًا هُوَ	حُكْمًا عَرَبِيًّا
عَذَابُ الْيَمِّ	عَذَابُ غَلِيْظٍ
الْفَسَنَةِ إِلَّا	غَلِيْظُ حَبِيْرٍ
شَيْعِيْعٍ عِنْدَهُ	بِوَادِيْغَيْرٍ

الادغام

Idgaam : The meaning of Idgaam is connect. Six letters of Idgaam are ي_رمـلـونـ (يـزـمـلـونـ). There are 2 kinds of Idgaam :

الادغام مع الغنة . 1

Idgam with Gunnah :

The four letters are ي_مـنـ وـ (يـمـنـ). When there is an Idgaam letter that comes after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then you have to connect with Gunnah.

Example :

مَنْ مِثْلِهِ	مَنْ يَقُولُ
حَبَّا وَنَبَاتًا	لَنْ نُؤْمِنَ

سَنَةٌ يَتِيمُهُونَ	صُحْفًا مُّطَهَّرَةً
رَسُولٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ	خَمِيرٌ مِّنْهُ
لَوْحٌ مَّحْفُوظٌ	لِقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ
بِحَجَارَةٍ مِّنْ	حِكَةٌ نَّغْفِرُ لَكُمْ

الادغام بلاغنة . 2

Idgaam without Gunnah : The two letters are : ل. ر. When there is an Idgaam letter that comes after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then you have to connect without Gunnah.

Example :

يَكُنْ لَّهُ	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ
أَشْتَانًا لَّيْرَوَا	مَنْ رَّحَمَ
غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ	تَوَابًا رَّحِيمًا

	حَيْثُ شِئْتُ رَأْضِيَّةً		خَيْرٌ لِلَّذِينَ	
	لَا يَتَّقْوِي		مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	

الاقلاب

Iqlaabb : Iqlaabb means **change**. Whenever there is an Iqlaabb letter ب that comes after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then you have to **change it by reading Meem Sakin (م) with Gunnah.**

Example :

مِنْ بَعْدِ	ذَنْبٍ
أَنْبِيَاءُ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ
قَوْمًا بُورَّا	سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ
مُسْتَخْفِي بِاللَّيلِ	عَلِيهِمْ بِذَاتِ
كَيْنَبْذَانَ	سَوَآءٌ بَيْنَنَا

الأخفاء غنة

Ikhfaa : Ikhfaah means nasal sound .There are 15 letters of Ikhfaaa :

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف
ق ك ن

When there is an Ikhfaaa letter that comes after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then you have to read it with **Gunnah with nasal sound**.

مِنْ جُوعٍ	مِنْ شَهْرٍ
خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانُ	أَنْذَرَنُّكُمْ
مَنْ طَغَىٰ	فَانْصَبَ
صَفَّا صَفَّا	مَنْ زَكَّهَا
إِذَا كَرَّهُ	مَاءَ إِنْجَاجًا
نَزَعْ فَاسْتَعْذَ	عَيْنُ جَارِيَةٌ
نِعْمَةٌ تُجْزِي	وَفَسَادٌ كَيْبِيرٌ
أَمْرٌ سَلَامٌ	لِبَعْضٍ ظَهِيرًا

Rules of Waajib Gunnah

(Mandatory humming sound)

Gunnah : Gunnah is humming sound.

Waajib Gunnah : Waajib Gunnah is mandatory humming sound. When there is a **Tashdeed** (—) over Meem (م) or Noon (ن) then we have to do mandatory humming sound.

Example :

کن	سن	من	هن	ظن	ان
جنا	صُن	هُن	لَن	شِن	عَن
ظننا	منا	حَنَا	كَنَا	إِمَّا	أَنَا
أَمْوا	هَمْوا	شَمْوا	إِنِّي	سِنِّي	مِنِّي

Rules of Meem Sakin (م)

There are three rules of Meem Sakin.

1. **Idgaam Gunnah** : When there is a م after Meem Sakin (م), then we have to read it with Idgaam Gunnah. Example :

أَمْ مَنْ أَسَسَ ۝ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرْضٌ ۝ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ مِنْ ۝

لَهُمْ مُؤْسَى ۝ إِلَيْكُمْ مُرْسَلُونَ ۝ مِنْهُمْ مَنْ كَلَمَ اللَّهُ ۝

2. **Ikhfah Gunnah** : When there is a ب immediately after Meem Sakin (م), it will be read with Ikhfah Gunnah. Example :

أَمْ بِهِ جَنَّةٌ ۝ أَذْرِكْمُ بِهِ ۝ أَخْلُنُهُمْ بَغْتَةً ۝

يَا مُرْهُمْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۝ أُنذِرْكُمْ بِالْوُحْيِ ۝ كُنْتُمْ بِإِيمَنَا ۝

3. **Izhaar** : When there is any other letter besides ب or م immediately after Meem Sakin, it will be read **fast and clear, with no Gunnah**. Example :

أَمْهِلُهُمْ رَوْيَدًا ۝ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ۝ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ۝

Rules of reading letter Raa (ر)

There are two rules of reading the letter Raa. They are:

1. Full mouth :

➤ When there is a **Zabar (—)** or **Pesh (—')** over Raa (ر), then it will be **full mouth**. Example :

رسُولٌ، زُلُفٌ

➤ When there is a **Raa Sakin (؜)** **immediately after Sakin after Zabar or Pesh**, it will be read with full mouth. Example :

يَرْجِعُونَ أَرْسَلُوا

➤ When there is a stop and **Raa Sakin (؜) immediately after Sakin after Zabar or Pesh**, it will be read with full mouth. Example :

وَالْعَصْرِ لَغْيٌ حُصْرٌ وَالْفَجْرِ

➤ When there is a **Raa Sakin (؜)** **immediately before full mouth letters (Huruf-Al-Istilaa- خ ص ض ط ظ غ ق)** with any sign, it will be full mouth. Example :

قِرْطَاسٌ مِرْصَادٌ فِرْقَةٌ

➤ When there is a **Raa sakin (؜)** **immediately after Hamja-E-Wasil (ۥ)** after **Zer (—)**, it will be read with full mouth. Example :

مَنْ ارْتُضَيْتُمْ ۝ رَبِّ ارْجُونَ ۝ إِنْ ارْتَبَتُمْ ۝

2. Empty Mouth :

➤ When there is a **Zer under Raa (ر)**, it will be read with empty mouth. Example : **رِجَالٌ ۝**

➤ When there is a **Raa Sakin (ر)** after **Zer**, it will be read with empty mouth. Example : **فِرْعَوْنَ ۝**

➤ When there is a **stop sign and a Raa Sakin immediately after Sakin after Zer**, it will be read with empty mouth. Example :

شِعْرٍ ۝ حِجْرٍ ۝

➤ When there is a **Raa Sakin (ر)** after **Yaa Sakin (ي)** after anything it will be read with empty mouth. Example :

خَيْرٍ ۝ سَعِيرٍ ۝ طَيْرٍ ۝

More Example :

رَبِّ مُوسَى وَهَارُونَ ۝ أَرْسَخُونَ فِي الْعِلْمِ ۝ بِالرُّوحِ ۝

قَرِيَةٌ قُرْبَانًا ۝ سَرْمَدًا إِلَى يَوْمِ ۝ نَزَلَ الْفُرْقَانَ ۝

رِزْقًا لَكُمْ ۝ سَاعِيًّا لِلشَّرِبَيْنِ ۝ عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّيحُ الْعَقِيمَ ۝

فِي مَرِيَةٍ مِنْ ۝ فِرْعَوْنَ ذِي الْأَوْتَادِ ۝ لَهِ شَرِذَمَةٌ قَلِيلُونَ ۝

Rules of Allaah (الله) Words Laam (ل)

Anather name for Allaah Words Laam is **Laam-Al-Jalzalah**.

There are two rules of reading Laam-Al-Jalzalah. They are :

1. Full mouth : When there is a **Zabar (—)** or **Pesh (ـ)** before **Laam-Al-Jalzalah** it will be read with full mouth. Example :

اللهُ نَصْرَ اللَّهُ وَاللهُ

2. Empty mouth : When there is a **Zer (۔)** before **Laam-Al-Jalzalah** it will be read with empty mouth. Example :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ إِنَّا لِلَّهِ

More Example of Laam-Al-Jalzalah :

اللهُ لِلَّهِ فِي اللَّهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ أَلَا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا اللَّهُ

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ يَأْوِي الْأَلْبَابُ

Rules of Waqf (Stopping) :

Waqf : Waqf means to Stop at the end of a complete word and take a new breath.

General Rule of waqf : When stopping on any word of the Holy Quran, remove all Harakaat or Tanween and place a temporary Sukun on the last letter. Example :

يَا يَهُا الْمَدْرِّرُ ۝ وَلَيْلٌ إِذَا دَبَرَ ۝ نَذِيرًا لِّلْبَشَرِ ۝

فَذِلِكَ يَوْمٌ مِّنْ يَوْمٍ عَسِيرٍ ۝ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ يُنَاهَى ۝

قُمْ فَانذِرْ ۝ وَرَبَّكَ فَكَبِّرْ ۝ وَالرُّجْزَ فَاهْجُرْ ۝

يَقُولُ الْإِنْسَانُ يَوْمٌ مِّنْ يَوْمٍ أَيْنَ الْمَفُوعُ ۝ إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ ۝

عَلَيْهِمْ رِيحًا صَرِصَرًا فِي يَوْمٍ تَحْسِنُ مُسْتَبِرٍ ۝

جَزَاءً مَّا كَانُوا بِأَنَّهُمْ إِنْ شَاءُوا ۝

Exceptions to General Rule of Waqf :

When there are two Zabar (—) and empty Alif at a waqf (stop), remove one Zabar and make the remaining Zabar one Alif long. Example:

وَالْعَدِيلَيْتِ ضَبْحًا ۝ فَالْمُؤْرِيَتِ قَدْحًا ۝ إِنَّهُ

كَانَ تَوَابًا ۝ وَالْجِبَالَ أَوْتَادًا ۝ وَخَلَقَنْ كُمَّا زُواجًا ۝

Rule of reading Round Taa (ة)

When there is a round Taa (ة) at a stop sign, it will be read as a Haa Sakin (ه).

Example :

الْقَارِعَةُ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ وَمَا أَذْرَكَ مَا الْعَقَبَةُ

تَأْمِنُ اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْقِيَ تَسْطِلُعُ عَلَى الْأَفْعَدَةِ

إِذَا الشَّمْسُ كُوَرَثُ وَإِذَا النُّجُومُ اُكَدَرَتُ

Rule of Standing Zabar (—) or Zabar

When there is a standing Zabar or Zabar and empty Alif or Yaa at a stop, it will be read one Alif long as it is with no change.

Example :

وَالضُّحَىٰ وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا سَجَىٰ وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَغْشِيٰ

وَالنَّهَارِ إِذَا تَجَلَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا اللَّهُمَّ دِي

إِذَا زُلْكَتِ الْأَرْضُ زُلْكَلَهَا قُدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ زَكَهَا

وَقُدْ خَابَ مَنْ دَسَهَا لَا يَصْلَهَا إِلَّا الْأَشْقَىٰ

فَمَنْ شَاءَ ذَكَرَهُ فَلَيْسَ نُظْرٌ إِلَّا إِنْسَانٌ إِلَى طَعَامِهِ

Symbols of Waqf

S.L No	Symbol	Name	Meaning
01	م	Laazim	Must Stop
02	لا	Mamnu	Don't Stop
03	ط	Mutlaq	Better to Stop
04	ز	Mujawaz	Better not to stop
05	ص	Murakkas	May stop
06	ج	Zaeez	Stop or don't stop
07	Muanaka	Stop in one place, not both
08	و، ه	Taam	Should stop
09	ع	Ruku	Must stop
10	سكتة	Saktah	Stop without breaking breath for couple of seconds.

Example :

وَمَا يَعْلَمُ تَأْوِيلَه إِلَّا اللَّهُ ۚ وَالرِّسُولُونَ فِي الْعِلْمِ

يَقُولُونَ أَمْنَابِه لِكُلِّ مِنْ عِنْدِ رَبِّنَا ۖ وَمَا يَذَّكَرُ

إِلَّا أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابُ ۝ كَذَلِكَ الْعَذَابُ ۝ وَلَعْنَابُ

الْآخِرَةِ إِكْبَرٌ ۝ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ ۝

وَهُوَ الْغَفُورُ الْوَدُودُ ۝ أَكَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِالْحَكْمِ

الْحَكِيمُونَ ۝ وَأَتَيْنَا دَادَ زَبُورًا ۝ أَعْلَمَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ

مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ۝ أَكَرَّ حِنْمَنْ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ

اَسْتَوْى ۝ وَمَا تِلْكَ بِيَمِينِكَ يَمُوسَى ۝ فَإِذَا

هِيَ بِيَضَاءِ لِنُنْظَرِيْنَ ۝ سَتَجْدُنِيْنَ إِنْشَاءَ اللَّهِ

مِنَ الصَّالِحِينَ ۝ وَاللَّهُ عَلَى مَا نَقُولُ وَكِيلٌ ۝

قَالَ لَا تَخْفُ رَجَوْتَ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ الظَّالِمِينَ ۝

إِنَّهُ كَانَ صَدِيقًا لَّبِيَّنًا ۝ وَكَانَ وَعْدَ رَبِّيْ حَقًّا ۝

فَارْتَقَبْ إِنَّهُمْ مُرْتَقِبُونَ ۝ وَجَاءُوا أَبَا هُمَرَ

عِشَاءَ يَبْكُونَ ۝ قَالَ رَبِّ اشْرُحْ لِي صَدْرِي ۝

وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ۝ وَاحْلُ عُقْدَةً مِنْ لِسَانِي ۝

يَفْعَهُوا قَوْلِي ۝ وَقُلْ رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيْنِي ۝

صَغِيرًا ۝ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ ۝

الْعَلِيمُ ۝ وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَابُ الرَّحِيمُ ۝

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصْفُونَ ۝ وَسَلَامٌ

عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ ۝ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝

Hurof-Al-Muqattwa'aat

There are 114 Surah's in the Holy Qur'an. Twenty nine (29) of them are started by individual letters like الْمَ. They are called Hurof-Al-Muqattaawa'at. You have to read them with the indicated Madd.

Example :

الْمَ ۝ الْمَسْ ۝ الْرَّ ۝ الْتَّرَ ۝ طَهٌ ۝ كَمَيْعَضٍ ۝

طَسْمٌ ۝ يَسٌ ۝ حَمٌ ۝ عَسْقٌ ۝ صَقٌ ۝ قَنٌ ۝

Huruf-Al-Halqi

Arabic letters which are pronounced from the throat are called Huruf-Al-Halqi, also known as Izhar letters. There are 6 letters of Huruf-Al-Halqi:

- ه ه are pronounced from the beginning of the throat
- ح ح are pronounced from the center of the throat
- خ خ are pronounced from the end of the throat.

Soft letters

There are 3 soft letters in the Arabic language: ث ذ ظ

Huruf-Al-Galeej

The Arabic word Huruf-Al-Galeej means full mouth letters.

There are 8 full mouth letters in the Arabic alphabet:

ر خ ص ض ط ظ غ ق

Note: The pronunciation for full mouth letters will always be full mouth.

Huruf-Ash-Shamsi

When the letters before the letter ل are not pronounced, they are called Huruf-Ash-Shamsi. Example: الْشَّمْسِيُّ

There are 14 letters of Huruf-Ash-Shamsi:

ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

Huruf-Al-Qamari

When the letters before the letter ل are pronounced, they are called Huruf-Al-Qamari. Example: الْقَمَرِيُّ

There are 14 letters of Huruf-Al-Qamari:

ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م و ه ي

Kalimahs with meaning

Al-Kalimatut Twayebah (الْكَلِمَةُ طَيِّبَةٌ)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

There is none worthy of worship besides Allah Muhammad (S) is the messenger of Allah.

Al-Kalimatush Shahaadah (الْكَلِمَةُ شَهَادَةٌ)

أَشْهُدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهُدُ أَنَّ

مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

I declare that there is none worthy of worship besides Allah, He is one and Has no partner and I also declare that Muhammad (S) is His worshipper and messenger.

Al-Kalimatut Tamjeed (الْكَلِمَةُ تَمْجِيدٌ)

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلَا حَوْلَ

وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

Glory be to Allah and all praise be to Allah and there is none worthy of worship besides Allah and Allah is the greatest and there is no power and might except from Allah, the most high, the most great.

الْكَلِمَةُ تَوْحِيدُ (Al-Kalimatut Tawheed)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْمِي وَيُسْيِّطُ
بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

There is none worthy of worship besides Allah, He is alone and He has no partner, for Him is the kingdom and for Him is all praise, He gives life and causes death. In His hands is all good and He has power over everything.

(الْإِيمَانُ مُجْمَلٌ) Al-Imaanul Mujmal with meaning

أَمَنَتْ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِاسْتِياعِهِ
وَصَفَاتِهِ وَقَبِيلُتُ جَرِيئَةِ أَحْكَامِهِ

I believe in Allah as He is with all His names and attributes and I have accepted all of His orders.

(الْإِيمَانُ مُفَضَّلٌ) Al-Imaanul Mufassal with meaning

أَمَنَتْ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ
وَرُسُلِهِ وَلَيْوَمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْقَدْرِ خَيْرًا
وَشَرًّا مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَلَبَعْثَ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

I believe in Allah and His Angels and His books and His messengers and in the day of judgment and that Fate, good and bad is from Allah and the life after death.

Sanna

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ
وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ ۝

All glory be to You O Allah! And praise be to You; Blessed is Your name and Exalted is Your majesty, and there is none worthy of worship besides You.

Tashahud

الْتَّحْيَاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوةُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الْصَّلِحِينَ
أَشْهُدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ۝

All reverence and all worship and all sanctity are due to Allah, peace be upon you O prophet and the mercy of Allah and His blessings, peace be upon us and all the righteous servants of Allah. I declare that there is none worthy of worship besides Allah and Muhammad (S) is His worshipper and messenger.

Durood-E-Ibraheem

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَحْيِيدٌ ۝

اللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى أٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلٰى
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلٰى أٰلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَيِيدٌ مَحِيدٌ

O Allah! Shower Your mercy upon Muhammad (S) and the family of Muhammad (S) as You showered Your mercy upon Ibraheem (A) and the family of Ibraheem (A). Indeed You are praiseworthy, glorious.

O Allah! Shower Your blessings upon Muhammad (S) and the family of Muhammad (S) as You showered Your blessings upon Ibraheem (A) and the family of Ibraheem (A). Indeed, You are praiseworthy, glorious.

Dua-E-Masuurah

اللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبُ إِلَّا أَنْتَ
فَاغْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِنْ عِنْدِكَ وَرَحْمَةً إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

O Allah! I have been extremely unjust to myself and none grants forgiveness against sins but You; therefore, forgive me with forgiveness that comes from You and have mercy upon me. Indeed, You are the forgiving, the merciful.

Dua-E-Qunoot

اللّٰهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ
وَنُثْنَيُ عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرُ ۝ وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلُقُ وَنَتُوكُ

مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ ۝ أَللّٰهُمَّ إِيّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّٰ وَنَسْجُدُ وَإِلَيْكَ
نَسْعٰٰ وَنَحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشِي عَذَابَكَ إِنَّ عَذَابَ
الْكُفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ ۝

O Allah! We ask for Your help and we ask for Your forgiveness and we believe in You and we put our trust in You and we praise You in the best manner and we thank You and we are not ungrateful to You, and we cast off and leave those who disobey You.

O Allah! You alone we serve and to You do we pray and prostate and to You do we hurry towards and we hope for Your mercy and we fear Your punishment. Indeed, Your punishment comes down on the unbelievers.

Monazat

رَبَّنَا أَتَنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَّفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَّقَنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ
وَصَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلٰى خَيْرِ خَلْقِهِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَّعَلٰى أٰلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ ۝
بِرَحْمَتِكَ يٰأَزَّهَمِ الرُّجُبِينَ ۝

ଶରୀଏତାକାରୀ

Makhaarij (Outlets) of the Alphabets

S.I. No.	Letter(s)	Makhraj- where a letter is pronounced from	Makhraj Group
1	ءُونَ	Emptiness of the mouth	Huroof-Al-Maddah
2	ءِ	Bottom of the throat, part closest to the chest	Huroof -Al-Halqi
3	حَ	Center of the throat	
4	خَ	Top of the throat, part closest to mouth	
5	قَ	The deepest part of the tongue when clicking upwards	Huroof -Al-Lahwiyyah
6	فَ	Back of the tongue (but not as far back as قَ) when touching the palate	
7	جَ شَ يَ	Center of the tongue when touching the palate	Huroof-Ash-Shajriyyah
8	ضَ	The upturned back edge of the tongue and inner roots of the back teeth	Harf -Al-Haafiyah
9	لَ	Edge of the tongue when touching the gums above the top premolars to premolars	
10	نَ	Edge of the tongue when touching the gums above the top canine to canine teeth	Huroof -Azh-Zhalqiyyah
11	رَ	The edge of the tongue and the gums above the front top teeth	
12	تَ طَ	Tip of the tongue and the gums above the front top teeth	Huroof-Azh-Ziti'eyyah
13	ثَ ذَ ظَ	The tip of the tongue and the edge of the top two front teeth	Huroof-Al-Lithwiyyah
14	صَ سَ	Tip of the tongue and the edge of the lower central incisors including the upper	Huroof-Al-Asliyyah
15	فَ	Edge of the upper central incisors and inner center of the bottom lip	
16	وَ مَ بَ	Bothe the lips (when meeting)	Huroof-Ash-Shafawiyyah
17	Ghunnah	Khaishoom – Nostrils	---

Let's Learn Qur'an

