

DurusulQur'aan

دُرُوسُ الْقُرْآنِ

**Learn to Read Holy Qur'aan
(with Audio CD or Cassette)**

**Detail Instruction in English
Beginner to intermediate level**

**Course based on
Ahasanul-Qawaid
Sheikh Shamsuddin Barodwee (r.a) (india)**

Publisher: As-Sidq (The Truth) Montreal Canada
www.as-sidq.org

INTRODUCTION:

WITH THE NAME OF ALLAH THE ALL-MERCIFUL, THE VERY MERCIFUL

DURUSULQUR'AAN (LESSONS OF QUR'AAN)

DurusulQur'aan, a fully interactive Qur'aan reading course, has been designed to aid in learning to read the Holy Qur'aan using Arabic text. This course was initially developed for the Internet, for the world wide Muslims community, which is now available online for free at <http://www.as-sidq.org>

With the Blessing of Allah, after the successful launching of the Internet version of this course in 1998, we have developed this booklet for those who wish to follow the course without the use of a computer. Along with this booklet, the course also provides the sound of each lesson that can be listened from any audio CD/cassette. Even though this is an independent learning course, we encourage the users to approach someone well versed in the recitation of the Qur'aan. In addition to the self-learning lessons, we feel that reading to and being corrected by an expert is the ultimate way to ensure correct pronunciation and recitation.

This course includes learning the Arabic alphabet and its shapes, connecting two or more letters, vowels signs; basic "Tajweed" rules (the correct pronunciations of letters, points of articulation, - attributes etc. and much more. While ideally suited for the beginner, this course offers insight and support for the intermediate and advanced learners as well. Lastly, this course is not designed to provide instruction for the translation and tafseer of the Holy Qur'aan; such a study would require a comprehensive knowledge of Arabic vocabulary and grammar and it is beyond the scope of our intended purpose. Also this course may not be sufficient for those who want to learn to read Arabic text other than the Holy Qur'aan.

The course is based on "AHASANUL-QAWAID" compiled by Late Moulana Shamsudin Barodwee (r.a) , India,. This method of learning is widely used in non-Arab countries such as the sub-continent of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, Central and south East Asia. The Holy Qur'aan printed in these regions, employs various classical *Nuskh* style script, the letters are generally large, bold and rounded. The words are clearly separated and marked and vowels signs are accurately placed over or under the letters. Another popular printed copy, widely distributed and mainly used by the Arabs is the "Medina edition, which slightly differs in the style of scripts (calligraphy), vowels and marking system, however, both use the Qiraat (recitation) learned from Imam Hafs. We will explain briefly the differences in both commonly used printed copies wherever it would be appropriate.

This course consists of over fifty - (50) lessons. This booklet (in pdf format) and sound of each lessons (in mp3 format) and pronunciation keys are also available free at www.as-sidq.org.

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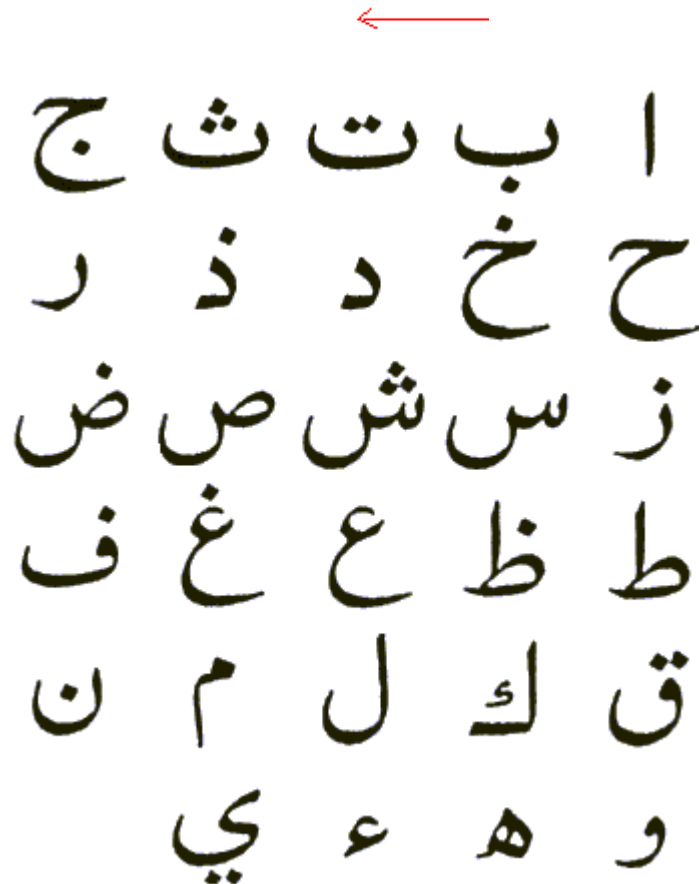
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Lesson 1 Arabic Alphabet (*Hurful Hiza*)

The Arabic Alphabet consists of 29 letters ¹, Contrary to the Latin scripts, Arabic is written from right to left ← (in horizontal lines), but numerals are written from left to right

Practice Exercise Sound Track 1




¹ 28 letters considering letter *Alif* ا and *Hamza* ء as one (both have familiar sound but they function differently) Refer to Lesson 20 regarding difference between letter Alif and Hamza


Note: The twenty-nine letters of the Arabic Alphabet are pronounced from approximately seventeen different points. It is necessary that one should pronounce each Arabic letter correctly from its point of articulation. Several Arabic letters originates from the throat (Guttural letters) unfamiliar to an English speaking. For example letter ح خ ع and غ have no equivalent sound in the English alphabet. Furthermore the vastness of the Arabic language, any small mistake in pronunciation of a letter or word may change the meaning of that word. For example, the word 'Qalb' (with q) means heart, if read 'Kalb' (with k), it will mean a dog. For further explanation please refer to Appendix A

Lesson 2 (A)- ARABIC ALPHABET - SHAPES AND LETTER JOINING

Arabic is a cursive script in which most letters join with their neighbours (both hand-written or printed) in accordance with some rules. The shapes of individual letters may change depending upon the combinations used; nevertheless, the distinctive shape of each letter can still be easily recognized. Arabic script has no capital letters.

Many letters of the Arabic alphabet look similar in shape but are distinguished from one another by position of tiny dots *Nuqta* (diacritical) for example letter Ba ب which has one dot below the main body but letter TA ت has two dots above the similar shape.

The first authorized copies of Holy Qur'aan published under the supervision of Sayyidna 'Uthman  the third caliph, it did not contain dots nor *tashkeel* (diacritical - vowel-points) for example letter Ba ب Ta ت and Thaa ث looked that same. This is due to the fact that the practice of placing dots over or under letters was not customary then. At that time, those who could read were so used to this style that they had practically no difficulty in reading dot-less writing to the limit that they would easily distinguish between doubtful letters by referring to the context.

Remember the preservation of Holy Qur'aan did not rest on writing alone, but rather on the strength of correct recitation (oral transmission) by listening to and being corrected by the others more specifically by the teachers. Uthman , did not only produced the printed copies but he also assigned Qaris, accomplished reciters of the Qur'aan, along with its copies sent out to various parts of the Muslim world so that they could teach how to read it.

JOINING RULES:

Nearly every-Arabic letter can be joined to its neighbour from both sides (normal letters), and they can have up to four contextual shapes: (1) Isolated (2) Initial (3) Medial (4) Final.

There are few letters namely ا د ذ ز ح ط and some instant letter ع and ه that have no initial and medial shape. Therefore, they can be joined only to its previous letter (not on both side) For more information please refer to Appendix B and C

Lesson 3 ARABIC ALPHABET - SHAPES AND ITS JOINING

As previously explained, nearly every-Arabic letter can be joined to its neighbours from both sides (normal letters), and they can have up to four contextual forms: (1) Isolated (2) Initial (3) Medial (4) Final.

As a general rule, an Arabic word having two or more letters continuously joins to its neighbouring letters (even in printed form) until such word confronts a non-normal (partial connecting) or final letter in a word. In such case, continuous joining of letters is interrupted and subsequent letters, if any, will be written as separate joints (cluster). A word may have more than one cluster. A cluster is set off first as Isolated or initial shape and then medial shape and lastly the final shape. More information please refer to Appendix B and C

In a normal situation a cluster of Arabic letters always written close together. For the benefit of the novice, in the next few practice exercises the words will be shown with a slight gap between each letter, so that the different shapes, as well as the joining rules may easily be recognized. With some help from tables provided in lesson 2 (B) - try to identify each practice word in next few exercises.

Practice Exercise Sound Track 2

بس تر تم جل حج خط سد شير
عذ صب ضد غم فذ قل كن لم
ذك هل ئذ ير ثج نت ثب فظ
لا كل مة به صة عر ئع بغ نع بق
نج يد كا تي ثي بي لي ني

LESSON 4 - ARABIC VOWELS (*Hara'kaat*): ﺍ ﺇ ﺓ

In any vocalized language, vowels play an important role as a central and most prominent sound of a syllable. The vowels help join letters together, so that a proper sound can be achieved.

In English, there are at least five (5) vowel letters a,e,i,o,u and (sometimes y), which are clearly spelled out in a text. By comparison, in Arabic, there are no exact equivalencies in their alphabetic. Arabic vowels may differ in quality and they often behave differently depending on the circumstances in which they are used. There are 29 letters in the Arabic alphabet all consonants. The Arabic vowels *Hara'kaat* (movement) *Fat'hah* ﺍ (a) *Kasrah* ﺇ (i) and *Dammah* ﺓ (u) are not part of Arabic alphabet, but they are naturally pronounced when letters are joined to make words and words are joined to make sentences. The letter *Alif* ا, *Waw* و and *Ya* ﻱ also function as weak vowels (*Huroofe-Maddah*) and diphthongs (*Maddah Lin*) as well. (refer to Lessons 11-17)

With the spread of Islam beyond the Arabian Peninsula, and the increasing number of non-Arab Muslims, there was a greater need for facilitating reading and learning of Arabic. Since several letters of the Arabic alphabet shared the same shapes, and since vowels were not clearly indicated, some improvement was needed. As a consequence, a system of *Nuaqt* or *I'jam* (letter-pointing), and *Tashkeel* (vowel indication) including *Sukoon* ْ, *Tanween (Nunation)*, *Tashdid* ّ (double consonant), and *Maddah* ً (prolongation), *hamzah* (glottal stop) signs were introduced and perfected well before the first century of Islam. They serve the same purpose as pronunciation keys shown in any language dictionary for a proper pronunciation of a word.

Even today, in Arabic writing such as newspapers and textbooks, the vowel signs are often omitted and similar words may have to be interpreted from the context in which they are used. The indication of vowel signs is only shown when there is the possibility of confusion. As far as the *Qur'aan* is concerned, these vowel signs are a must and absolutely necessary in this age, particularly given its large readership of non Arabic Muslims.

Unlike the previous generations, the Arabic colloquial language continued to be influence by other languages, consequently a common Arabic speaker is not expected to read the Holy *Qur'aan* properly without the vowels and other signs and also must learn the art of *tajweed*, the proper recitation of Holy *Qur'aan* as recited by the early Muslims.

Because of the modern written Arabic text devoid of short vowels, the Arabic language still suffer modern technological challenges as far as the automation of the language concern, such as spelling checking, OCR, searches, translation of text, speech recognition etc. These technological challenges cannot be overcome unless a system of diacritical (e.g. vowels signs) is adopted.

Lesson 5 Arabic Short Vowels (Hara'kaat) هـ

Fat'hah َ (Zabar)

Fat'hah َ is a tiny diagonal stroke above a letter. It produces the sound "ā" like " Ba" (slightly soft side) in "Banana"

Refer to Lesson 20 regarding difference between letter Alif and Hamza

Practice Exercise Sound Track 03

اَ اَ بَ تَ ثَ جَ حَ خَ دَ
ذَ رَ زَ سَ شَ صَ ضَ طَ
ظَ عَ غَ فَ قَ كَ لَ مَ
نَ وَ هَ عَ يَ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 04

أَمَرَ بَلَغَ ثَمَرَ جَمَعَ
حَسَدَ ذَكَرَ رَفَعَ زَعَمَ
سَرَقَ صَدَقَ ضَرَبَ ظَلَمَ
عَدَلَ قَمَرَ كَسَبَ وَجَدَ

Lesson 6 Arabic Short Vowels (Hara'kaat) ٥٥

Kasrah (Zer) ٥٥

Kasrah ٥٥ is a tiny diagonal stroke under a letter. It produces the “Ī “ sound like 'Be" in 'Below.

Practice Exercise Sound Track 05

ا 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 ء ي

Practice Exercise Sound Track 06

أَذِنَ بَقِيَ حَمِدَ خَشِيَ
سَخِرَ شَرِبَ عَجِبَ غَضِبَ
كَذَبَ بَخِلَ فَلِمَ يَدُوسُ
أَبَتَ بَدَدَ مَلِكٍ حَطَبَ
إِبِلَ كَبِرَ عَدِمَ إِسْرَمَ

Lesson 7 Arabic Short Vowels (Hara'kaat) ورا

Dammah (Pesh) ء

Dammah (Pesh) ء is a tiny letter ء waw above a letter It produces the sound “ū” like “oo” in Book

Practice Exercise Sound Track 07

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

Practice Exercise Sound Track 08

جُعِلَ خُلِقَ ذِكْرَ سُرِّ
ظَلِمَ مُنِعَ لَعِنَ هُدِيَ
وَجِدَ سَقَطَ عَفِيَ حَشَرَ
حُبِّكَ صَحِيفَ أُذُنِ رُبْعَ
أَعِظْ تَزِرْ يَرِثْ يَعِدْ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 09

هُوَ لَكَ هِيَ بِكَ تَر لِمَ مَعَ
خَلَقَ وَقَبَ حَسَدَ كَسَبَ قَدَرَ
وَهَبَ صَدَقَ شَرَحَ فَرَضَ وَلَدَ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 10

قُدِرَ هُدِيَ نَفَخَ خُلِقَ غَفِرَ
ضَرَبَ وَعِدَ كُتِبَ يَضَعُ قُضِيَ
رَضِيَ سَمِعَ نَسِيَ بَخِلَ غَشِيَ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 11

لَبِثَ وَلِيَ لَقِيَ يَدِيَ تَبِعَ
لَهُوَ أَخَرَ عَقَدَ أَفْقَ رُسُلُ
وَجَدَكَ عَدَلَكَ خَلَقَكَ بِيَدِكَ

Lesson 7-3 Sukoon (jazm) ۞ Link sign

In Arabic, a vowel is called *Haarakah* (movement) A letter having a vowel sign is called *Mutaharrik* (moved). If a letter is without a vowel sign, it is called *saakin* (resting) and where a ۞ sign appears over a letter which points out a *saakin* letter is called *Sukoon (jazm)* ۞

When there is a letter with any short vowel sign َ ُ ِ and the next letter has a *sukoon* ۞ sign then the both letters will jointly produce a single (syllable) uninterrupted sound. You will also learn in next lessons that Tanween sign ً ٍ ٌ (in lesson 8) and Tashdid sign ّ (in lesson 21) that contain hidden *saakin* letter.

Practice Exercise Sound Track 12

أَنْ إِذْ أَمْرٌ إِنَّ بَلْ تُبْ خُذْ دَعُ
ذُقْ ذَرْنِي زِدْنِي سَلْ فُصْرُ عَنْ عِدْ
وَعِظْ قَدْ قُلْ قُمْ كُمْ لَكُمْ كُنْ كُلْ
لَمْ لَنْ مَنْ مِنْ هَبْ لِي فَهَلْ لَهُمْ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 13

إِذْفَعْ إِذْهَبْ أَنْزِلْ أَمْهِلْ أَلْقَتْ
أَتَيْمُ أَمْسِكْ إِصْبِرْ أَرْكُضْ أَحْسِنْ
يُعْظِمُ أَقْتُلْ يَغْفِرُ تَسْمَعُ يَدْخُلُكُمْ
نَقُصُّ زِلْتُمْ قُلْتُمْ لَكُنْتُمْ طِبْتُمْ

Lesson 8-10 Double Vowels - Nunation (TANWEEN) ٲ ٲ ٲ

The *Tanween* is a term for a letter having a short vowel with a hidden ٲ *Nun saakin*. Instead of writing a short vowels ٲ and Nun saakin ٲ separately, the respective vowel sign is doubled as a shortcut. Thus letter Nun Saakin ٲ is sounded but written as a double vowel sign. The additional rules regarding letter *Nun saakin* ٲ will be explain in lesson 26 to 30.

The Tanween ٲ ٲ ٲ signs are generally indicated at the end of a noun, which make a noun indefinite.

Lesson 8 - Fathatain (Dou Zabar) ٲ

Fathatain ٲ sign consists two components (1) *Fat'hah* ٲ that produces ٲ sound and (2) Second *Fat'hah* is an unwritten letter *Nun saakin* ٲ, that produces “n” sound, Thus ٲ will produce “an” sound. *Fathatain* generally follows by long vowel letter *Alif* ٲ.

Practice Exercise Sound Track 14

أَ بَا تَا ثَا جَا حَا خَا دَا
ذَا رَا زَا سَا شَا ضَا طَا
ظَا عَا غَا فَا قَا كَا لَا مَا
نَا وَا هَا يَا

Practice Exercise Sound Track 15

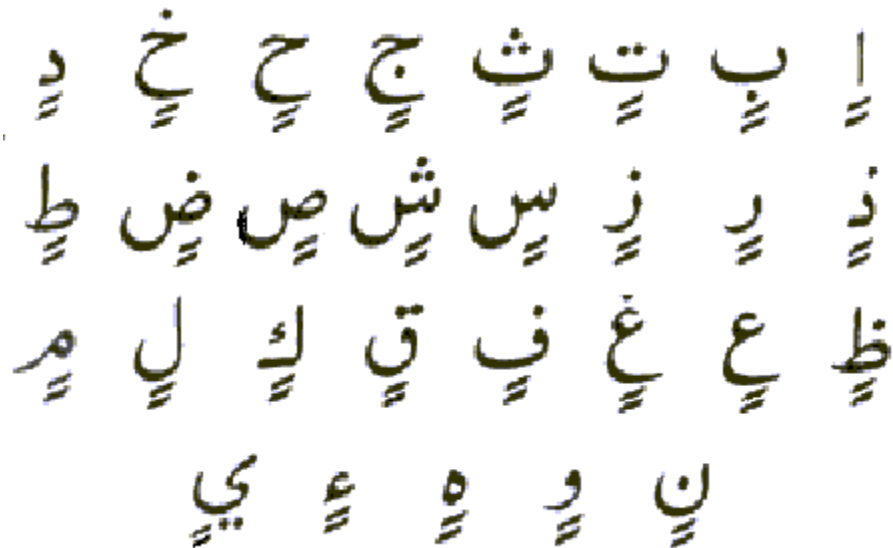
أَبَدًا رَغَدًا طَبَقًا جَنَفًا مَلِكًا
مَثَلًا عِنَبًا قَصَصًا لَعِبًا ثَمَنًا
أَسِفًا قَدَرًا لَبَنًا كَذِبًا شَطَطًا
كُفُوًا لَبَدًا سُرْرًا هُزُوًا رُسُلًا
عَلَقَةً بَقَرَةً حَسَنَةً نَخِرَةً

Lesson 9 Double Vowels- (Tanween) ~~≠~~ ≠ ٩

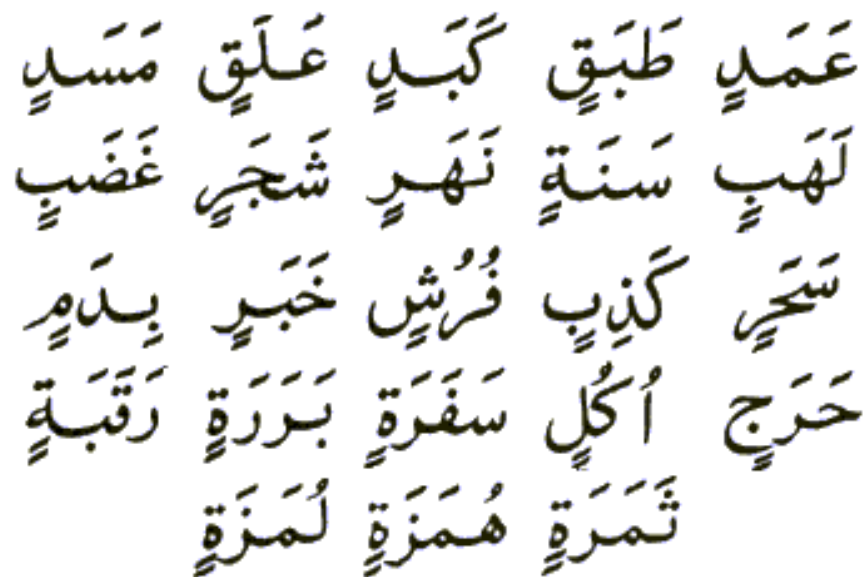
Kasratain (*Dou Zer*) 𐤊𐤍𐤕𐤓

***Kasratain* ڙ sign consists of two components (1) Kasrah َ that produces “ī” sound and (2) second Kasrah is an unwritten letter Nun Saakin ن that produces “n” sound. Thus ڙ will produce “in” sound.**

Practice Exercise Sound Track 16



Practice Exercise Sound Track 17



Lesson 10 – Double vowels Signs (Tanween) ٲٲٲ

Dammatain (Dou Pesh) ٲ

Dammatain ٲ sign consists of two components (1) Dammah ٲ that produces “ū” sound and (2) Second Dammah, an unwritten letter *Nun saakin* ٲ, that produces “n” sound Thus ٲ will produce “un” sound.

Practice Exercise Sound Track 18

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

Practice Exercise Sound Track 19

سُرُّ أذُنٌ كُتِبَ رُسُلٌ رَجُلٌ
جَدَدٌ أَحَدٌ قَسَمُ بَشَرٌ سِنَةٌ
مَرَضٌ حَرَجٌ لَعِبٌ حُرْمٌ وَلَدٌ
غَبَرَةٌ قَتَرَةٌ شَجَرَةٌ بَقَرَةٌ

Lesson 11 – Long vowel Letters (Huroofe-Maddah) اؤي

Three letters *Alif* ا, *Waw* و and *Ya* ي which are described by the Arabic grammarians as weak or irregular letters (*hurfu al illah*), they function as weak vowel (letters of *Madd* or long vowel) Their primary function is to stretch (lengthen) the sound of a letter having short vowel. Letter *Alif* ا corresponds to *Fat'hah* َ ; letter *Waw* و corresponds to *Dammah* ُ and letter *Ya* ي corresponds to *Kasrah* ِ . When weak letters are used as lengtheners they do not admit any vowel sound. In most cases the duration of long vowel letters (*Huroofe-Maddah Asli Madd*) is equal to that of two measures of *harakah* (duration) or one measure of *Alif* ا.

Maddah Alif ا

As a general rule, when a letter with a *Fat'hah* َ and next letter is *Alif* ا, then the sound of *Fat'hah* and *Alif* ا is stretched by two measures of *harakah*. “aa”, (compare the sound of this exercise with lesson 5 which measures as a single *harakah*)

Note: In this lesson, letter *Alif* ا is a true *Alif* (*Madd*) . If anytime the letter *Alif* ا appears with vowels or sukoon, this is not a true *Alif* but it is letter ٦ Hamza. Letter *Alif* appears always empty and never the first letter in a word, It may come with *Madd* ّ sign (lesson 23) and always comes after another letter, whereas the letter *Hamza* may come as the first letter in a word.

Practice Exercise Sound Track 20

بَا تَا ثَا جَا حَا دَا ذَا رَا زَا
سَا شَا صَا ضَا طَا ظَا عَا غَا فَا قَا
كَ لَا مَا نَا وَا هَا ئَا يَا

Practice Exercise Sound Track 21

ذَاتَ خَافَ كَانَ قَالَ رَانَ تَابَ
عَادُ نَارًا هَادٍ مَالِكٍ عَامِرٍ ثَوَابًا
أَنَاقَ يَخَافُ أَصَابَ جُنَاحَ كَوَاعِبَ
جَاعِلُ خَالِدًا ثُبَاتٍ كَاتِبُ غَاسِقِ
عَابِدُ دَافِقِ حَافِظُ مُطَاعٍ صَوَابًا
فَوَاكِهَ رَوَاسِي مَوَاحِرَ أَنَامِلَ

Lesson 12 Long Vowel Letter (Waw و (Mad Asli)

When a letter has a Dammah ِ and next letter is waw saakin ُ, then the sound of letters having *Dammah* ِ and waw saakin ُ is lengthened by two measures of *haarakah*. "uu"
(Compare the sound of this exercise with lesson 7 which measures as a single *haarakah*)

Practice Exercise Sound Track 22

أُ بُو تُو ثُو جُو حُو خُو دُو
ذُو رُو زُو سُو شُو صُو ضُو طُو
ظُو عُو غُو فُو قُو كُو لُو مُو
نُو وُو هُو عُو يُو

Practice Exercise Sound Track 23

أُوتِي بُورِكَ تُوُورُونَ وَجُوهُ حُورُ
دُوَلَةٌ لَذُو رُورًا يَسُومُونَ صُورِ
وَطُورِ أَعُوذُ تَفُورُ يَقُولُونَ تَكُونُ
مَوْقُوفُونَ نُوحُ صَابِئُونَ سَاهُونَ
يُوفُونَ قُلُوبُ شُهُودُ قُعُودُ ثُبُورًا

Lesson 13 Long Vowel Letter YA ي (Madd-e-Asli)

When a letter has a Kasrah َ and the next letter is “Ya” *saakin* ي, the sound of letters having Kasrah َ and ya *saakin* ي is lengthened by two measures of *haarakah*. “ii” (Compare the sound with lesson 6 which measures as a single *haarakah*)

Practice Exercise Sound Track 24

اِيْ بِيْ تِيْ ثِيْ جِيْ حِيْ خِيْ دِيْ
ذِيْ رِيْ زِيْ سِيْ شِيْ صِيْ ضِيْ طِيْ
ظِيْ عِيْ غِيْ فِيْ قِيْ كِيْ لِيْ مِيْ
نِيْ وِيْ هِيْ ءِيْ يِيْ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 25

اِيْتُوْنِيْ مُبِيْنٍ يَتِيْمًا كَثِيْرًا مَّجِيْدُ
مُحِيْطٌ اَخِيْهِ نَذِيْرٌ كَرِيْمٌ تَجْزِيْ
يَسِيْرًا يَمْشِيْ بِصِيْرًا لَطِيْفٌ عَظِيْمٌ
عِيْنٌ وَغِيْضٌ وَقِيْلَ اَكِيْدُ عَلِيْمٌ
مِيْقَاتًا بَنِيْهِ اَوِيْ شَهِِيْدٌ لِبَشِيْنٍ

Lesson 14 Long Vowel Letters (Huroofe-Maddah) اَوِي (Continued)

Miniature Alif ا (Alif Maqsurah) (Khara Zaber) ا

The miniature letter *Alif* ا placed over a letter is an alternative method to writing a letter having *Fat'hah* َ and letter *Alif* ا - thus بَا and بْ will render the same sound- Length: two measures of *haarakah*. (Compare the sound of lesson 11 which produces the same sound)

In the copies of “Middle Eastern prints of Holy Qur’aan, in addition to a miniature *Alif* ا a *Fat'hah* َ is also written. Example:

السَّمَوَاتِ السَّمَوَاتِ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 26

أَبْ بَتْ تْ جْ حْ خْ حُ
ذْ شْ ضْ ظْ عْ فْ قْ لْ مْ وْ يْ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 27

أَلْ أَدَمَ أَمِنْ ذَلِكَ أَثَرَ آخَرَ
سَلَامٌ حَلَالًا مَابًا كِتَابٌ مِهْدًا إِلَهَ
أَيْتِ أَثَرَ خُلَيْتِكَ رِسْلَتِ كَلِمَتِ
قُنَيْتُ حَفِظْتُ سَمَوَاتِ كَشِفْتُ

Lesson 15 Long Vowel Letter (Madd-e-Asli) MADDAH YA ̣ (Khari Zer)

When maddah ya ̣ are placed below a letter is an alternative method to write a Kasrah َ and ya saakin, thus, يٰ and ي will render the same sound. - Length: two measures of *haarakah*. Please compare the sound of lesson 13 - (same sound)

The *Middle Eastern prints* of Qur'aan the miniature ya ̣ is written as ٲ instead of ̣

Example: قَوْمِهِ قَوْمِهِ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 28

ا ا ي ي ِ ِ ِ

Long Vowel Letter (Madd-e-Asli) ُ Maddah Waw (ulfa Pesh) ُ

When maddah Waw ُ is placed above a letter is an alternative method to write *Dammah* ُ and letter waw saakin thus ُ and ُ will render the same sound. - Length: two measures of *haarakah*. Please compare the sound of lesson 12 .

In the copies of "Middle Eastern prints" of Holy Qur'aan the miniature waw ُ is indicated as ُ instead of ُ

Example لَهُ and لَهُ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 29

ا ا و و ُ ُ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 30

اَلْفِ هٰذِهِ اٰيٰتِهِ بِیَدِهِ صٰحِبِّتِه
یَرَهُ وِرِی کِتَبَهُ غَاوَنَ دَاوَدَ

Lesson 16 Diphthong - Leen letters (Layyinah)

When there is a letter with *Fat'hah* َ "a" and the next letter is waw ُ (with or without *saakin*) it produces "ow" sound ("au" some cases). This is called waw *Leen* or "soft waw" ⁽¹⁾
Please compare sound of Lesson 12

Practice Exercise Sound Track 31

أَوْ بَوْ تَوْ ثَوْ جَوْ حَوْ خَوْ دَوْ
ذَوْ رَوْ زَوْ سَوْ شَوْ صَوْ ضَوْ طَوْ
ظَوْ عَوْ غَوْ فَوْ قَوْ كَوْ لَوْ مَوْ
نَوْ وَوْ هَوْ ءَوْ يَوْ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 32

أَوْهَنَ تَوْبَةً حَوْلَهُ خَوْفٍ رَوْحٍ
زَوْجًا سَوْفَ غَوْرًا فَوْتَ يُقَوْمِ
كَوْثَرَ لَوْمَةٍ مَوْتِهَا نَوْمٌ هَوْنًا
يَوْمَ يَرُونَهَا يَوْمَئِذٍ أَوْتَادًا عَفْوَنًا
سَوْطَ قَوْلٍ لَوْجٍ صَوْمًا

⁽¹⁾ In Linguistics, a diphthong (soft letters) is a complex speech sound or glider that begins with one vowel, e.g., (*Fat'hah*) َ and gradually changes to another vowel *Dammah* ُ within the same syllable.

Lesson 17 Diphthong - Leen letters

When there is a letter with Fat'hah َ "a" and next letter is ya saakin ي, it produces "ay" sound (some cases "ai"). This is called 'Ya Leen' or 'soft Ya' ⁽¹⁾ Please compare sound of Lesson 13

Practice Exercise Sound Track 33

أَيُّ بَيُّ تَيُّ ثَيُّ جَيُّ حَيُّ خَيُّ دَيُّ
ذَيُّ رَيُّ زَيُّ سَيُّ شَيُّ صَيُّ ضَيُّ طَيُّ
ظَيُّ عَيُّ غَيُّ فَيُّ قَيُّ كَيُّ لَيُّ مَيُّ
نَيُّ وَيُّ هَيُّ يَيُّ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 34

أَيْنَ بَيْتٍ أَتَيْنَا حَيْثُ خَيْرٌ بِدَيْنٍ
قُرْلَيْشٍ زَيْتُونٍ شَيْءٌ صَيْفٍ ضَيْفٍ
طَيْرًا عَيْنٌ غَيْرٌ كَيْدًا يَلَيْتَ مَيْثًا
وَيْلٌ هَيْهَاتَ ضَيْقٍ رَيْبٍ لَيْسَ
هَدَيْنَا بَنَيْنَا عَيْنَيْنِ بَيْنَهُمَا

⁽¹⁾ In Linguistics, a diphthong (soft letters) is a complex speech sound or glider that begins with one vowel e.g., َ and gradually changes to another vowel ي within the same syllable.

قَوْمِي أَيْدِي رُوحِي دِينِي كَيْدِي ضَيْفِي
تَدْعُو يَرْجُو تَتْلُو نَبْلُوكُمْ يَعْفُو
Track 35
أَنْتَ لَسْتَ بَطْشَ بَعْدُ نَحْنُ

أَخْرَجَ أَغْطَشَ أَرْسَلَ أَلْهَمَ رَفَعْنَا
يَحْسَبُ يَوْسُوسُ نَعْبُدُ فَرَعْتَ
Track 36
الْحَمْدُ أَنْعَمْتَ أَعْطَيْتَكَ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ

يَشْهَدُ تَرْهَقُ تَعْرِفُ أَقْسِمُ يَشْرَبُ
نُصِبْتُ سَطَحْتُ أَثَرْنَ وَسَطَنْ بِأَذِنْ
Track 37
سَيَعْلَمُونَ يَسْتَوْفُونَ يَنْظُرُونَ

أَجْرُ حَبْلُ فَضْلُ عَدْنِ خُسْرِ
مَسْغَبَةٍ مَتْرَبَةٍ مَقْرَبَةٍ تَضْلِيلُ
صِدْقِ تَقْوِيمِ تَكْذِيبِ مَرْفُوعَةٍ
Track 38

مَشْهُودٍ مَجْنُونٍ قَدْحًا نَقْعًا صُبْحًا
أَلْبَابًا أَشْتَاتًا أَعْنَابًا أَثْرَابًا أَفْوَاجًا

Lesson 19 Silent letters:

Special Rule:

As a general rule, the letters having no sign on them (empty letters) must be treated as silent letters. Since they do not produce any sound of their own therefore, they should be overlooked. These silent letters generally occur when long vowel letters (*Madd*) *Alif* ا *waw* و and *Ya* ي are involved. Also letter '*Lam*' ل frequently becomes silent where the definite article *al* ال is prefixed to a word beginning with a letter having its *Makharaj* 'points of articulation' is closed to letter ل (refer to lesson 31-4 for some examples. (*Hurful Samsiyatu*)⁽¹⁾ Exception to the silent letter rule is *Maddah Alif* يَا refer to lesson 11) Some Middle Eastern prints of the Holy Qur'aan may write these letters differently.

Example: بِأَلِنَّاسِ آ آ وَ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 39

عَلَى إِلَى أَوَى فَهَدَى أَغْنَى
يَحْيَى تَرْضَى مِائَةً وَأَنَا مِنَ الْأُولَى

Practice Exercise Sound Track 40

مَرْضُوا أَمْنُوا مَا الْقَارِعَةُ بِالْغَيْبِ
فَانْصَبْ وَأَنْحَرْ أَنَا بَشَرٌ طَوَى
هُدَى صَلَوةً زَكُوَّةً

⁽¹⁾ *Hurful Samsiyatu letters are:* ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ن

Lesson 20 Special rule for letter *Hamza* ʾ or *Alif* ا

When there is a letter *Hamza* ʾ or (*Alif*) ا with *sukoon*, it should be pronounced clearly and sharply. (Refer to points of articulation ‘Makharaj’ Appendix A.

Note: When a vowel sign َ appears over or under the letter *Alif* ا, it is in fact letter ʾ *Hamza*. In the copies of Middle Eastern print of Holy Qur’aan, the letter *Hamza* is shown as a tiny *Hamza* riding over or under the letter *Alif*. اَ اِ اُ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 41

مُؤَصَّدَةٌ شَأْنُ يَأْمُرُكُمْ يُؤْمِنُ
تُؤَثِّرُونَ تَأْكُلُونَ يُؤْتُونَ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 42

يَأْتِكُمْ وَأُمُرٌ تَأْتِيهِمْ مَاوَاهُمْ كَأَسَا
يَابَ نَاتٍ قَرَاتٍ بَاسٍ مَأْكُولٍ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 43

A SAMPLE READING

فَخَذُوهُ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَأَنْتَهُوْا
وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ لِأَبِيهِ أَنْزِرْ

Lesson 21 Mushaddah (Tashdid) ۞

A *Tashdid* ۞ sign that appears over a letter represents two of the same letter (Double consonant). The first letter having *sukoon* ْ : and the second letter having its short vowel. A letter having *Tashdid* ۞ sign is called 'Mushaddad' and each of the two letters must be distinctly pronounced twice

Practice Exercise Sound Track 44

رَبُّ رَبِّ إِنَّ نَ ۞ إِنَّ ثُمَّ ثُمَّ
عَمَّ ثُمَّ مَنْ مَدَّ قَلَّ حَجَّ أَنْ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 45

تَبَّ ظَنَّ صَبَّ مِمَّ أَيَّ شَرَّ صَلَّ
حُبَّا جَمَّا دَكَّا شَقَّا صَفَّا حَقُّ حِلَّ
أُمُّ كُلُّ رَبُّ غَمَّ غِلَّ ظِلَّ ضَرَّ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 46

أَلَا بَلَا كَلَا إِلَّا إِيَّاكَ مِنَّا إِنَّا
أَنِي حَتَّى عَنِّي مِنِّي إِنِّي بَيْنِي أَنِي
لَشَتَّى صَلَّى جَلَّهَا زَكَّهَا أَنَا سَيَّ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 47

اَللّٰهُ رَبُّنَا فَلَمَّا اِتَمَّ اَيُّهَا يُقَدِّرُ
صَدَقَ قَدَّرَ كَذَّبَ وَدَّعَكَ عَلَّمَ
حُصِّلَ مِلَّةٌ ثُوِّبَ تَبَّتْ هَمَّتْ
اِنَّمَا كُنَّا اِنَّهَا لَعَلَّ فِيْهِنَّ

Practice Exercise Track 48

تَقَبَّلْ كَذَّبَتْ زُوجَتْ عَطَلَتْ
يَمْدُ يَدْعُ يَظُنُّ يَحْضُ يَفِرُّ
يُكَذِّبُ تُحَدِّثُ نَيْسِرُ نُقَدِّسُ

Practice Exercise Track 49

يُخْتَصُّ يَبِينُ مُثْمُ بِأَنَّهُمْ مُصَلِّينَ
مُتَّقِينَ مُنْفِكِينَ خَفَّتْ مُدَّتْ حُقَّتْ
تَخَلَّتْ وَالنَّاسِ خَنَاسِ جَنَّةٍ قُوَّةٍ
كَرَّةٌ قِيَمَةٌ عَشِيَّةٌ عَلِيْنِ

Practice Exercise Track 50

عَمَّ عَمَّا فِيمَ فِيمَا مِمَّ مِمَّا
كَانَ كَانَا إِنَّ إِنَّا ظَنَّ ظَنَّا

Practice Exercise Track 51

تَابَا قَالَا كَلَّا لِيَكُونَا فَقُولَا رَسُولَا
إِذْهَبَا شِئْتُمَا فَلَاتَقْرَبَا أَطَاعُونَا

Lesson 23 *Maddah* ٲ (Prolongation)

Maddah ٲ sign indicates to prolong (stretch) the *Madd* letters Alif ا waw و and ya ي. ⁽¹⁾

Practice Exercise Sound Track 52

بَا بُو بِي بَا بُو بِي
سَا سُو سِي سَا سُو سِي

Practice Exercise Sound Track 53

يَا دُمُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أُولَئِكَ

⁽¹⁾ There are several kind of *Maddah*, Duration of stretching (2 ½ to 5 length of *haarakah*) and it depends on adjacent letters in a word. The detail rules are essential for advanced learner only and should be master from a qualified teacher.

Lesson 24 Maddah ﷌ (Prolongation)

Practice Exercise Sound Track 54

بَاءَ جَاءَ سَاءَ شَاءَ مَاءَهَا سُوءٌ
عَطَاءٌ غُثَاءٌ نِسَاءٌ أَدَاءٌ سَوَاءٌ جَزَاءٌ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 55

بَلَاءٌ دِمَاءٌ كُمْ حُنْفَاءٌ وَرَاءَهُ أَوْلِيَاءُ
جِيءَ سِيءٌ يُضِيءُ بَرِيءٌ خَطِئَتْهُ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 56

مَلِئَكَةٌ كَبَائِرُ جَاءُوكَ الْآءِ أَلْسُنُ
بَاءُوا هَؤُلَاءِ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 57

ضَالًّا حَاجَكَ دَابَّةٍ رَادُّكَ خَاصَّةٌ
كَافَّةٌ بِضَارِهِمْ تَحْضُونَ جَانُ
أَمِينٍ ظَانِّينَ ضَالِّينَ اللَّهُ

Lesson 26 Revisiting Sukoon ْ (jazm), resting

The sukoon ْ sign does not only link two letters but it frequently links two or more word in a sentence. Remember that the *Tanween* ً ٍ ٌ (lesson 8) and *Tashdid* ّ signs (lesson 21) both contain a letter with sukoon ْ. We will learn in subsequent lessons how sukoon ْ, *Tanween* ً ٍ ٌ and *Tashdid* ّ join (liaison) two or more words in a verse thus slightly alter the pronunciation.

Lesson 26 IDGHAAM (Assimilation)

Idgham (assimilation) means to enter one thing into another. When two letter having a similar point of articulation or similar kind appear side by side first letter with ْ (saakin) and the second letter with *Tashdid* ّ with following characteristic

(1) Same letters Example ٓ and ٓ ت and ت (Idghaam Mithlayn)

(2) Letters with similar origin Example ق and ك - ب and م - ل and ر ن and ر Idghaam Mutaqaaribany

(3) Related letters Example ت and ط or ط and ت - ت and ٓ - ٓ and ظ (Idghaam Mutajaanisayn)

In such cases the letter with ْ (saakin) will assimilate (suppressed or not pronounced) with the second letter.

There are many exceptions to this rule namely, such as nun saakin ٓ and letters having *Tashdid* ّ - Idgham (assimilation); *Iqlab* (conversion); *Izhar* (sharp pronunciation) and *Ikhfa* (suppressed pronunciation) Some of the basic rules will be explained in the following lessons.

Practice Exercise Sound Track 58

بَلْ رَفَعْ وَجَدْتُمْ وَعَدْتَهُمْ
وَأِنْ عُدْتُمْ كِدْتُ وَأَرْكَبُ مَعَنَا

Lesson 27 The rules of *Nun Saakin* ن and *Tanween* ً ّ ٍ

The letters of *Idgham* (naqqis and tam) are ي ر ل و ن and they are divided in two distinct group (1) *Idgham-e-Naqqis* (partial assimilation) (2) *Idgham-e-Taam* (complete assimilation).

Lesson 27 *Idgham-e-Naqqis* (partial assimilation of letters)

When *nun saakin* ن appears at the end of a word (including *Tanween* ً ّ ٍ) and the first letter in the next word is either ي ر ل و ن having *Tashdid* ّ - In such cases there will be a slight alteration in pronunciation - *Nun saakin* ن become partially assimilated (blended) and the connecting letters ي ر ل و ن will be pronounced with a partially nasal sound (*Ghunnah*)- If the letter following *Nun saakin* ن is letter *Meem* م then the letter *Nun* will not be pronounced - It will read with meem (mashaddad *Ghunnah*) The symbol of *Idgham* is *Tashdid* ّ that appears on the letter of *Idgham*.

Note: An *Idgham* or assimilation is not possible within a single word

The Middle Eastern editions of Holy Qur'aan the *Idgham* of the letters is hinted by placing slightly distinct signs of *Tanween* such as ً vs. ً and ً vs. ً

Practice Exercise Sound Track 59

رَسُولٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ كِتَابٌ مُّبِينٌ خَيْرٌ مِّنْهُ
بِحَبَّارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ لَّوْجٌ مَّحْفُوظٍ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 60

صُحُفًا مُّطَهَّرَةً وَرَأْسُ شَيْءٍ
وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَّعْرُوفًا
مِّنْ مِّثْلِهِ مِنْ مَّاءٍ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 61

حَبَّاءُ وَنَبَاتًا وَلِيًّا وَلَا نَصِيرًا
إِلَهُ وَاحِدٌ مَالٌ وَلَا بَنُونَ
يَوْمَئِذٍ وَاجِفَةٌ إِيْمَانًا وَقَالُوا
أَفَمَنْ وَعَدَنَا

Practice Exercise Sound Track 62

دَافِقٍ يَخْرُجُ أَنْ يَشَاءُ
إِنْ يَنْصُرْكُمْ وَإِنْ يُرِيدُوا
يَوْمَئِذٍ يَصْدُرُ النَّاسُ فَمَنْ يَعْمَلُ
شَرًّا يَرَهُ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ وَيْلٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ

Lesson 28-2 The rules of Nun Saakin AND Idgham (Continued)

Idgham-e-Taam (Complete assimilation of letters)

When *Nun saakin* ن appears at the end of a word and the first letter in the next word is either letter ل or ر having ى - then there will be a slight alteration in pronunciation - In such case the letter with *nun saakin* ن is fully assimilated (without nasal sound) In another words, the sound of *Nun saakin* ن will disappear completely.

Practice Exercise Sound track 63

عِيشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ زَبَدًا ثَرِيًّا
غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ مِنْ رَبِّكَ مَنْ رَّحِمَ
أَنْ تَرَاهُ قُلْ تَرِبْتُ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Practice Exercise Sound track 64

جَنَّتْ لَهُمْ مَتَاعًا لَكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّا أَنْفُسِهِمْ
مِنْ لَدُنْهُ أَنْ لَّمْ يَرَهُ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ

Lesson 29 Iqlb or Qalb (Conversion) ﺍ Tiny Meem

When there is *Nun saakin* نْ (including *Tanween*) and the next letter is Ba ب - then the sound of *Nun saakin* will become silent and substitute with sound of *Meem saakin*, with *Ghunnah* (nasal sound). Note this rule applies both within a single letter or two words side by side.

The most manuscript of the Holy Qur'aan, a tiny Meem ﺍ is placed between the letters hinting such sound alteration.

Practice Exercise Sound Track 65

مِنْ بَعْدِ بِالْجَنَّبِ مِنْ بَيْنِ أَتْبَتْنَا
أَنْبِيَاءَ مَنْ بَخِلَ لِيُذَبِّدَكَ ذُرِّيُّ

Practice Exercise Sound Track 66

لَنْسَفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ خَيْرِ إِمَامَاتٍ عَمَلُونَ
أَبَدًا إِمَامًا عَلِيمٌ بِهِ سَوَاءٌ بَيْنَنَا

Lesson 30-1 Tiny Nun ^ا substitution of Tanween

An Arabic grammar rule – In some instances if there is a letter with *Tanween* and next letter is *Hamza* then the *Tanween* ـً is written into two separate components:

(1) *Tanween* ـً will change to corresponding single vowel ـَ (2) a tiny *Nun* ^ن with *Kasrah* is written under letter *Hamza* ^ا. This substitution is generally provided in most manuscripts of the Holy Qur'aan.

قَدِيرُ الَّذِي ^ا will be change to قَدِيرُ الَّذِي

Practice Exercise Sound Track 67

قَدِيرُ الَّذِي لَمَزَةِ الَّذِي نُوحُ ابْنَهُ
خَيْرَ الْوَصِيَّةِ شَيْئًا اتَّخَذَهَا

Lesson 31 Waqf (Pause) ○

The proper pausing (*waqf*) and starting (*ibtida*) while reciting is essential for a reader of Glorious Qur'aan. With an improper pause or start at a word or verse, the meaning of a sentence could be distorted. There are established methods for pausing and starting while reciting the Holy Qur'aan. A pause may occur due to one of the following reasons:

(1) shortage of breath (2) Recommended pause (3) Mandatory pause.

The rules for Waqf (pause) and Ibtida (start) are many but the following are essential for the beginner.

How to Pause (Waqf)

Rule 1. As a general rule, if a pause is made at any word for any reason whatsoever, in most case the last letter of a word must be made saakin ٠. Exception: *Fathatain* ٰ and letter Ta (Marbuta) ٔ, these exceptions will be explained in next lessons

الرَّجِيمِ ٠

Practice Exercise Sound track 68

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ٠
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ٠ مِنْ خَوْفٍ ٠

Practice Exercise Sound track 69

إِذَا حَسَدَ ٠ لِمَا يُرِيدُ ٠
لِتُعْجَلَ بِهِ ٠ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ رَبَّهُ ٠
وَشَاهِدٍ ٠ وَشُهُودٍ ٠ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ٠

Lesson 31-2 Waqf (Pause) ○ (Continued)

Rule 2: If a pause is made at a word ending with a *Fathatain* ﺔ (with or without an Alif) then replace the ﺔ with *Madd alif* ا (Tabi'i Madd) (lesson 14)

The silent letters refer to lesson 19

اَلْفَا

Practice Exercise Track 70

وَجَنَّتِ اَلْفَا ○ اِنَّهٗ كَانَ تَوَابًا
بِالْوَادِ الْمُقَدَّسِ طُوًى ۝ يَتَّبِعُهَا اَذًى
وَنِسَاءً ۝ لَيْسُوا سَوَاءً ۝ اٰخَاهُمْ صٰلِحًا

Rule 3:. Any *haarakah* (vowel signs) over the letter round Ta (Marbuta) ة - substitute the sound of letter round Ta for a 'Ha' saakin ه. This exception does not apply to long Ta (*tawila*) ت Practice Exercise Track 71

مِنْهُمْ تَقْنَةً ۝ ذُرِّيَّةً طَيِّبَةً ۝
اَصْحَابَ الْقَرْيَةِ ۝ مَا الْعَقَبَةُ ۝ سَبْعَ سَمُوٰتٍ
فَاسْتَبِقُوا الْخَيْرَاتِ ۝ وَيُرِي الصَّدَقَاتِ

Rule 4:. If a pause is made over a *Tashdid* ّ letter at the end of a word, its *haarakah* will drop, but the letter must be pronounced with force in order to distinguish between a sukoon and a *Tashdid* ّ Practice Exercise Track 72

وَتَبَّ ۝ اَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ۝

Lesson 31-3 Waqf (PAUSE) ○ (Continued)

As a general rule, a pause should be made at the end of a complete verse which is usually indicated by round circle ○. (In many printing the verse number is also inserted inside the circle).

There are many other punctuation marks that generally appear in the middle or end of a verse. The detail of this is beyond the scope of this course. As a general rule for the beginner, make a pause whenever one find such marks namely, - مع - قف - ق - ط - ص - ج - مر - ن, exception: لا - وقفه - صلى - وقف النبي

Wherever a pause is made, there must be a break both in the breath and in the sound. After making a pause, one should not continue recitation without a fresh breath.

If one does not pause at a place of waqf (pause) including at the end of a verse, the last letter of the word (on which a pause could have been made) must be pronounced with the its own haarakah (vowel).

Practice Exercise Track 73

نَارُ حَامِيَةٍ ○ كُتِبَ قِيَمَةٌ ○ إِلَّا هُوَ
أَعْمَالَهُمْ ○ أَوْحَى لَهَا ○ مَنْ دَشِيهَا ○
إِذَا صَلَّى ○ لَشَيْ ○ جَنَّتِي ○ إِذَا يَسِرُّ ○
وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ○ حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ○
أَبَابِيلَ ○ تَرْمِيهِمْ - أَفْوَاجًا ○ فَسَبِّحْ -
وَالْفَجْرِ ○ وَلَيَالٍ - يَوْمَئِذٍ وَاجِفَةٌ ○

As explained in the previous lesson, the beginner should pause at various punctuation marks that appear in the middle or end of a verse. Exceptions when ۞ sign (meaning No) appears in middle of a verse one must not pause, therefore, do not need to substitute the last short vowel as saakin. If a pause is made here, it is better to go back and read over again. A fresh start from a word immediately after ۞ sign is not approved, however, a pause is permitted when ۞ is end of a verse.

Practice Exercise Track 74

أَبْصَارُهَا خَاشِعَةٌ ۞ كَيْدًا ۞ وَآكِيدُ -
فِي الْعُقَدِ ۞ وَالتَّيْنِ ۞ مَا الظَّارِقُ ۞
النَّجْمُ الثَّاقِبُ ۞ أَمْرٌ ۞ سَلَامٌ ۞
وَسَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ ۞
وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۞

Lesson 32 Harfi Muqatta'at (Isolated letters)

Several Qur'aan chapters begin with these isolated letters. They are believed to be symbols of mysteries, the meaning of which is known to Allah alone or may have been entrusted as a special secret to the Holy Prophet ﷺ. Each letter is pronounced separately without the additions of a vowel sound after it and must be pronounced with its proper measure.

Practice Exercise Sound Track 75

تَمِيمٌ
الْمَّ الْمَّصَّ الرَّ الْمَّرَّ كَهَيْعَصَ
طُهْ طُسمَّ طُسَّ يُسَّ صَّ حَمَّ
عَسَقَ قَ نَ

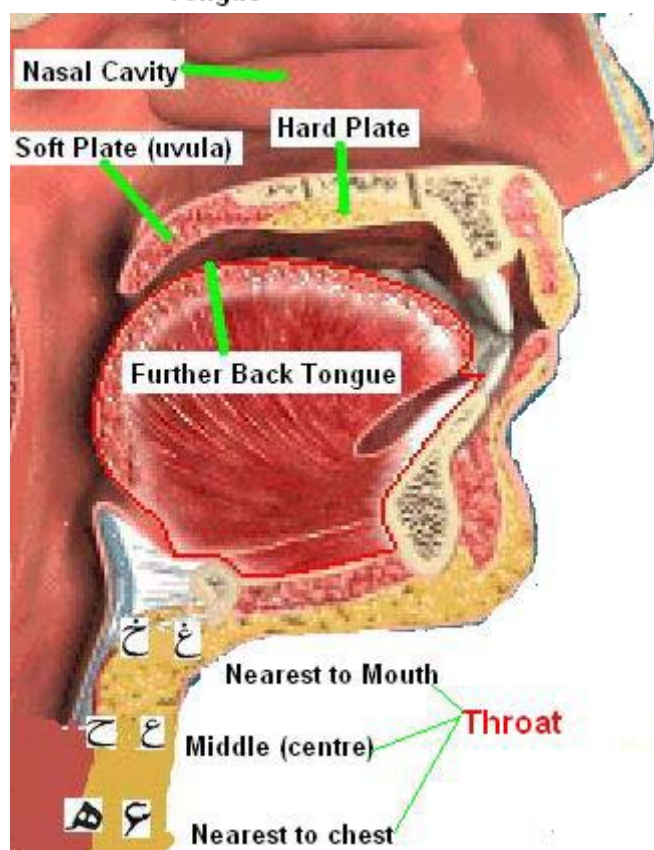
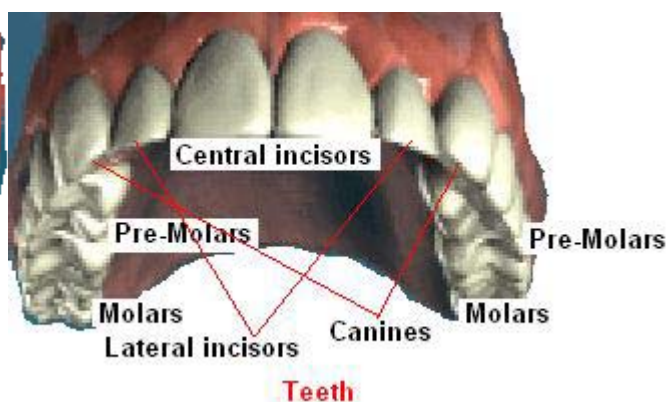
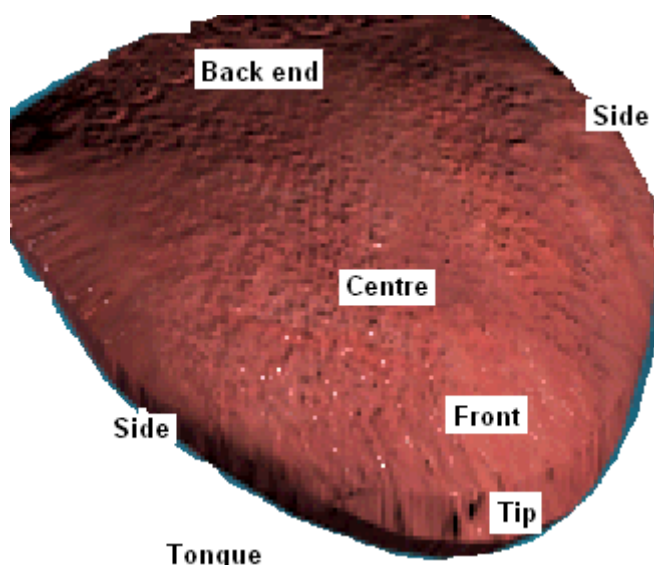
APPENDIX A - Makharaij (points of articulation)

1. ا (Alif) و (Waw) and ي (Ya), originate from the emptiness of the mouth (interior cavity).
Huroof Hawaiyah –These letters also know as long vowel letters (Huroofe-Maddah) refers to lesson 11-13 for more detail
2. ع (Hamza) and ه (Haa) originate from the throat (nearest to the chest - Aqsa-e-Halq (Hurofe-Halqi - Guttural letters)
3. ع (Ain) and ح (Haa) originate from the throat (middle or centre region - Wasatoul Halq) (Hurofe-Halqi - Guttural letters)
4. غ (Ghain) and خ (Khaa) originate from the throat (nearest to the mouth - Adnal Halq). (Hurofe-Halqi - Guttural letters)
5. ق (Qaff) originates when raising of the farther back of the tongue touching the soft palate lahwiyyah-
6. ك (Kaaf) emitted away the farther back of the tongue touching the hard palate, a little nearer toward the front of the mouth. Lahwiyyah
7. ج (Jeem) ش (Sheen) and ي (Yaa) originate when the tongue (centre region) touches the hard palate Huroofush Shajariyyah
8. ض (Daad) originates when tongue (edge) - either side - touching molars and pre-molars (upper or lower)
9. ل (Laam) originates from tongue (edge) touching the gums all upper front teeth including both upper pre-molars Huroofe-Tarfiya
10. ن (Nun) originates when tongue (edge) touching the gums extending both upper canine Huroofe-Tarfiya
11. ر (Raa) originates when the edge of the tongue touching the gums of area covering that includes central and lateral incisors Huroofe-Tarfiya
12. ط (Taa) د (Daal) and ت (Taa) originate with the tip of the tongue touching the gums of the upper two front teeth Huroofun Nat'iyyah
13. ظ (Zaa) ذ (Dhaal) ث (Thaa) originate with the tip of the tongue touching the edge of the upper two front teeth Hurooful Lathwiyya
14. ز (Zaa) س (Seen) and ص (Saad) originate with the tip of the tongue touching the edge of the Thanaaya Sufla (lower two front teeth), and lightly touching the upper two front teeth as well. These letters are known as Huroofus Safier because of the whistling sound produced when saying them.

15. ف (Faa) originates when inner portion of the lower lip meets the edge of upper central incisors

16. و (waw) ب (Baa) and م (Meem) پ (Ba) originates from the moist part of the lips م (Meem) originates from the dry part of the lips and و (waw) originates with partial meeting of the lips (Houroufoesh Shafawiy)

17. Ghunna or Khaishoon which means to pronounce letter ن (Nun) or م (Meem) from the nostrils (nasal cavity)



APPENDIX B ARABIC ALPHABET SHAPE

IPA	Value	Name	Final	Medial	Initial	Isolated	IPA	Value	Name	Final	Medial	Initial	Isolated
[ɑ]	ā	qāf	ض	ض	ض	ض	[ʔ]	ʔ(a)	alif		-	-	³
[t]	t	tā'	ط	ط	ط	ط	[b]	b	bā'	ب	ب	¹ ب	ب
[z]	z	zā'	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	[t]	t	tā'	¹ ت	ت	ت	ت
[ʕ]	ʕ	ʕayn	ع	ع	ع	³ ع	[t]	t	tā'	² ة	-	-	² ة
[ɣ]	gh	ghayn	غ	غ	غ	غ	[θ]	th	thā'	ث	ث	ث	ث
[f]	f	fā'	ف	ف	ف	ف	[dʒ]	j	jīm	ج	ج	ج	ج
[q]	q	qāf	ق	ق	ق	ق	[ħ]	h	hā'	ح	ح	ح	ح
[k]	k	kāf	ك	ك	ك	ك	[x]	kh	khā'	خ	خ	خ	خ
[l]	l	lām	ل	ل	ل	ل	[d]	d	dāl	د	-	-	د
[m]	m	mīm	م	م	م	م	[ð]	dh	dhāl	ذ	-	-	ذ
[n]	n	nūn	ن	ن	ن	ن	[r]	r	rā'	ر	-	-	ر
[h]	h	hā'	ه	ه	ه	ه	[z]	z	zāy	ز	-	-	ز
[w]	w	³ wāw	و	-	-	و	[s]	s	sīn	س	س	س	س
[y]	y	yā'	ي	ي	ي	ي	[ʃ]	š	shīn	ش	ش	ش	ش
Hamza			ء	أ	ؤ	⁴ أ	[ʂ]	ṣ	ṣād	ص	ص	ص	ص

Courtesy: Omniglot.com a guide to writing systems Simon Ager ©

1. Because of different style of calligraphy, some letters may have more than one style or shape. For example initial form of letter "Ba" ب may have up to two different shapes and the final shape of letter "Ta" ت may have up to four different shapes.
2. In some instance Letter Ta ت (al *maftuha*) functions as non-normal letter and change in shape (round Ta) (marbuta) ة Refer to Lesson 31-2 for more detail.
3. Non-normal (partial connecting) letters can only be written as (1) Isolated or (2) final. In theory theses letters have no middle and initial shape (Isolated shape also function as initial) and only join to its previous having normal letters.
4. Although letter Hamza ء is a normal letter, in some instances it may be written differently.