

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
 أَنَا تَعَدُّ قَاعُونََ بِاللَّو مِنْ السُّنَنِطِن الرَّجْمِي م بِنَسِيمِ اللّٰهُ الرَّخْمِنِ الرَّجْمِي م

LESSON NUMBER 1: Huroof Mufriidāt (Individual Letters)

- The *Huroof Mufriidāt* (Individual Letters) also known as the *Huroof Tahajji* are 29 in total.
- Pronounce the *Huroof Mufriidāt* (Individual Letters) according to the rules of *Tajweed* and *Qirā'at* with the Arabic tone and accent, avoid urdu pronunciation, for example DO NOT READ بے [Bay], تے [Tay], ثے [Thay], ہے [hay], خے [Khay], طوے [Toyein], ذوے [Dhzoyein] instead recite them in the following way با [Baa], تا [Taa], ثا [Thaa], حا [haa], خا [Khaaw], طا [Taaw], ظا [Dhzaaw].
- From amongst these 29 letters, there are 7 that are always pronounced with a **full mouth** (i.e. deeply) in every state, this group of letters is known as the *Huroof Mustā'liyah*, they are the following: ح, خ, ص, ض, ط, ظ, غ, ق, when joined together, these letters are pronounced **خُصْمُ ضَغَطٍ قِظْ** [Khussa Daghtin Qizh].
- Only 4 letters are pronounced from the lips, و, م, ب, ف. Excluding these letters, do not let the lips move during recitation.

ا (أَلِف)	ب (بَا)	ت (تَا)	ث (ثَا)	ج (جِيم)
ح (حَا)	خ (خَا)	د (دَا)	ذ (ذَا)	ر (رَا)
ز (زَا)	س (سِيْن)	ش (شِيْن)	ص (صَا)	ض (ضَا)
ط (طَا)	ظ (ظَا)	ع (عِيْن)	غ (غِيْن)	ف (فَا)
ق (قَا)	ك (كَاف)	ل (لَام)	م (مِيْم)	ن (نُون)
و (وَاو)	ه (هَا)	ء (هَمْزَة)	ي (يَا)	

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أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 2: Huroof Murakkabāt (Compound Letters)

- When 2 or more letters unite they form a *Murakkab* (Compound).
- Read each letter of the *Murakkab* (Compound) letters separately as you read the *Huroof Mufridāt* (Individual Letters).
- As before, make sure you pronounce the letters in the *Ma'rūf* manner i.e. with the Arabic tone and accent.
- When 2 or more letters are joined together and written, their form is changed. Usually the head of the letter is written and the body is omitted.
- The letters which are almost identical, when in the compound form, can be identified by the alterations in the number and position of the dots.

ا	لا	لا	با	نا	تا
يا	شا	شا	سا	فا	قا
جا	خا	خا	عا	غا	صا
ضا	طا	ظا	ما	ها	كا
لب	كب	كت	كث	كف	طب
سل	شل	صل	ضل	فل	قل
عل	غل	كل	كن	طن	ظن



خلق	فلق	علق	نصر	قتل	يلج
تجد	طبع	بلغ	نفس	جنت	سئل
قسط	صفت	شمس	خشى	غير	غبر
مطر	عشر	عسر	ظلل	شكر	بسم

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 أَنَا نَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِبِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 3: Harakāt 2

- The plural form of *Harakat* is *Harakāt*. *Zabr* ³ [ز], *Zer* [ز] and *Paish* [پ] are known as the *Harakāt*. The *Zabr* and *Paish* are found above the letter whereas the *Zer* is found below it.
- The letter which has a *Harakat* is known as *Mutaharrik*.
- The *Zabr* is pronounced by opening the mouth and raising the voice, the *Zer* is pronounced by dropping the tone of the voice and the *Paish* is pronounced by the rounding of the lips.
- Recite the *Harakāt* correctly (in the *Ma'ruf* manner), without stretching them and without an incorrect shortening.
- If a *Harakat* or *Jazm* (sign of *Sukoon*) appears on an '*Alif*', then read it as '*Hamzah*' ⁴ اَ.
- If the letter ر has a *Zabr* or *Paish* it is pronounced deeply. If the letter ر has a *Zer* it is pronounced delicately.

اَ	اِ	اُ	بَ	بِ	بُ
تَ	تِ	تُ	شَ	شِ	شُ

³ The plural of *Harakat* which is literally translated as "movement".

⁴ "*Zabr*", "*Zer*" and "*Paish*" are Urdu terms used in the subcontinent which replace the Arabic terms (for *Harakāt*) "*Fat-hah*", "*Kasrah*" and "*Dhammah*", respectively.

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

ه ه ه ه ه ه
 ي ي ي

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LESSON NUMBER 4

- Read this lesson without spelling (*Ravaa*).
- Take special care to pronounce the *Harakāt*.
- Create an apparent distinction between the letters which are *Qareeb-us-Saut* i.e the letters that sound similar.

ط	ط	ط	ث	ث	ث
ذ	ذ	ذ	ز	ز	ز
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ص	ص	ص	س	س	س
ض	ض	ض	د	د	د
ق	ق	ق	ك	ك	ك

ح	ح	ح	ه	ه	ه
ع	ع	ع	م	م	م
غ	غ	غ	خ	خ	خ
م	م	م	ب	ب	ب
ف	ف	ف	و	و	و
ن	ن	ن	ل	ل	ل
ج	ج	ج	ر	ر	ر
ي	ي	ي	ش	ش	ش

يَا خَيْرُ

To become pious and steadfast upon the *Sunnah*, keep reciting this all the time e.g. whilst sitting, walking etc.

The 5 levels of Knowledge

- (1) Silence (2) To listen with attention
 (3) To remember what you hear (4) Act upon what you have learnt (5) Pass on the knowledge you have learned to others.

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LESSON NUMBER 5: Tanween

- Two Zabr [◌◌], Two Zer [◌◌] and Two Paish [◌◌] are called **Tanween**⁴. Any letter with a Tanween is called a **Munawwan**.
- In reality, Tanween is **Noon Sākinah**, which appears at the end of the word, it is for this reason that Tanween sounds like Noon Sākinah, e.g. أَنْ = اِنْ = اُنْ، اُنْ = اِنْ = اُنْ.
- Spell out the examples of Tanween as follows: مِنْ = مِيم two Zer مِمَّنْ = مِيم two Zabr مُمِّم = مِيم two Paish مُمِّم.
- Sometimes after two Zabr the letter ا or the letter ع is written, when spelling out the examples, do not mention these (letters).

ط	ط	ط	ط	ت	ت
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ز	ز
ث	ث	ث	ظ	ظ	ظ
ص	ص	ص	س	س	س
ض	ض	ض	د	د	د

⁴ However each type has a specific name; in Arabic two Zabr, two Zer & two Paish are called **Fat-hatayn**, **Kasratayn** & **Dhammatayn**, respectively.



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LESSON NUMBER 6

- Read this lesson using both methods i.e. **with spellings** and **without spelling**.
- Take special care to correctly pronounce the **Harakāt**, **Tanween** and all the letters particularly the **Huroof Musta'liyah** (the letters that are read deeply).
- Spell out the words as follows: مَلِكٌ = ميم = مَلِكٌ zer لام, مَلِكٌ = مَلِكٌ two paish كَاف, مَلِكٌ = مَلِكٌ مَلِكٌ.

نَزَلَ	خَلَقَ	صَدَقَ	يَدَاكَ	بَلَغَ	طَبَعَ
جَعَلَ	فَعَلَ	نَظَرَ	ذَكَرَ	كَسَبَ	أَبَلَ
رَسَلَ	صَحَفَ	ثَلَثَ	سُدَّسَ	حُرِّمَ	رُبِعَ
حَمِدَ	خَطَفَ	مَلِكٌ	تَزَدَ	تَجَدَّدَ	يَلْبِغُ
قَتَلَ	سَبَلَ	قَرَى	قَمَرَ	كَبُرَ	حَشَرَ
أَحَدًا	مَرَضًا	عَمَلًا	هُدًى	طَوَى	قَرَى
مَسَدٌ	ثَمِنَ	سَخَطَ	ظَلَّلَ	فَعَتَ	عُنُقَ
نَفَرٌ	صَمَدٌ	غَضَبٌ	لَعِبَ	أَذِنَ	كَتَبَ

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دَرَجَةٌ قِرْدَةٌ عَلَقَةٌ سَفْرَةٌ شَجَرَةٌ قَتْرَةٌ

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LESSON NUMBER 7: Huroof Maddah

- This sign ۾ is known as the *Jazm*. A letter that has a *Jazm* is known as a *Sakin* letter.
- The *Sākin* letter is read with the *Mutaharrik* letter (letter with a *Harakat*) before it.
- There are 3 *Huroof Maddah*, they are: ا و ي.
- When there is a *Zabr* before the *Alif*, then the *Alif* becomes *Maddah* e.g. بَا. When there is a *Paish* before the *Wāo Sākinah*, then the *Wāo* becomes *Maddah* e.g. بُو. When there is a *Zer* before the *Yaa Sākinah*, then the *Yaa* becomes *Maddah* e.g. بِي.
- Pronounce the *Huroof Maddah* by stretching them to the length of one *Alif* i.e. 2 *Harakāt*.
- Spell out the examples as follows: بَا = zabr آلت تَا = تَا paish بُو = بُو وَ آو تَا = تَا zer بِي = بِي تَا بِي بِي

بَا	بُو	بِي	تَا	تُو	تِي
بَا	بُو	بِي	جَا	جُو	جِي
حَا	حُو	حِي	خَا	خُو	خِي
دَا	دُو	دِي	ذَا	ذُو	ذِي
رَا	رُو	رِي	زَا	زُو	زِي
سَا	سُو	سِي	شَا	شُو	شِي

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مَا	صُو	صِي	صَا	ضُو	ضِي
كَا	طُو	طِي	طَا	ظُو	ظِي
عَا	عُو	عِي	عَا	عُو	عِي
فَا	فُو	فِي	فَا	قُو	قِي
كَا	كُو	كِي	لَا	لُو	لِي
مَا	مُو	مِي	نَا	نُو	نِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	هَا	هُو	هِي
ا	اُو	اِي	يَا	يُو	يِي

يَا عَلِيمُ

Recite this 21 times (read *Durood Shareef* once before and after) then blow on some water, and drink on an empty stomach in the mornings (or give it to someone else to drink) for 40 days. *In'shaa-Allah* the memory (of the one who drinks the water) will be strengthened.

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LESSON NUMBER 8: *Khari Harakāt* ٥

- *Kharay Zabr* (اَ), *Kharay Zer* (اِ) and *Ultay Paish* (اِ) are known as the *Khari Harakāt*.
- The *Khari Harakāt* are considered to be equivalent to *Huroof Maddah*, it is for this reason that the *Khari Harakāt* are pronounced in the same way i.e they are stretched to the length of one *Alif* which is equal to 2 *Harakāt*.
- In this lesson, also create an apparent distinction between the letters which are *Qareeb-us-Saut* i.e the letters that sound similar.

ط	ط	ط	ث	ث	ث
ذ	ذ	ذ	ز	ز	ز
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ص	ص	ص	س	س	س
ض	ض	ض	د	د	د
ق	ق	ق	ك	ك	ك
ح	ح	ح	ه	ه	ه

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ع	ع	ع	ع-ا	ع-ا	ع-ا
خ	خ	خ	خ-ا	خ-ا	خ-ا
م	م	م	م-ا	م-ا	م-ا
ف	ف	ف	ف-ا	ف-ا	ف-ا
ن	ن	ن	ن-ا	ن-ا	ن-ا
ج	ج	ج	ج-ا	ج-ا	ج-ا
ي	ي	ي	ي-ا	ي-ا	ي-ا

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 أَنَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 9: Huroof Leen

- There are 2 Huroof Leen: و and ي.
- When there is a *Zabr* before the *Wāo Sākinah*, then the *Wāo* becomes *Leen* e.g. **جَوَّ**. When there is a *Zabr* before the *Ya Sākinah*, then the *Ya* becomes *Leen* e.g. **جَيَّ**.
- Pronounce the *Huroof Leen* gently and correctly **without stretching or exaggerated resonance** (sudden pausing).
- Spell out the examples as follows: **بَوَّ** = **بَوَّ** *zabr*, **بَوَّ** = **بَوَّ** *zabr*.

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* "Khari Harakāt" is an Urdu term used in the subcontinent; the same applies to the words "Kharay Zabr/Zer", "Ultay Paish" (Plural forms). This is a type of Madd which is stretched to the length of one Alif.

† The word "Huroof" here represents the Urdu plural form (i.e. more than one letter), in Arabic this term is Haraf-al-he two letters of Leen)

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أَنَا بَعْدَ قَاعُوذٍ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 10

- Read this lesson using both methods i.e. **with spellings** and **without spelling**.
- This lesson combines all the previous lessons i.e. **Harakāt**, **Tanween**, **Huroof Maddah**, **Khari Harakāt** and **Huroof Leen**.
- Take special care to understand, recognise and apply all the rules, pronounce all the letters correctly especially the **Huroof Musta'iyah** (letters pronounced deeply).
- When spelling out the examples make sure you join every letter to the one before it e.g spell out the word **مَوْضُوعَةٌ** as follows: **مَوْ** Paish **وَ** Zabr **أَوْ** Zabr **مَوْ** Paish **عَيْن** Zabr **مَوْضُوعَةٌ** = **مَوْ** Paish **وَ** Zabr **أَوْ** Zabr **مَوْ** Paish **عَيْن** Zabr **مَوْضُوعَةٌ** = **مَوْ** Paish **وَ** Zabr **أَوْ** Zabr **مَوْ** Paish **عَيْن** Zabr **مَوْضُوعَةٌ** .

قَالَ	صِرَاطَ	هَذَا	ذَلِكَ	كَانُوا	قَالُوا
لَهُ	سَوْفَ	قَوْلٍ	فِيهِ	نُوحِيهِ	بِهِ
لَيْسَ	بَيْنَ	عَذَابًا	مَتَاعًا	طَغَى	شَكُورًا
غَفُورًا	دَاوُدَ	خَوْفٍ	يَوْمٍ	قِيلَ	حِيلَ
رُسُلِهِ	رَسُولِهِ	إِلَيْهِ	عَلَيْهِ	صَوَابًا	مَا بَا
صَلَاةً	زَكَاةً	رَسُولٍ	مَحْفُوظٍ	مَقَامَهُ	خِتَهُ

لَوْحٍ	حَوْلِ	دِينِ	بَشِيرٍ	قَوْمِهِ	هَدَيْنَا
بَيْنَنَا	زَاهِدِينَ	رَاكِعُونَ	عِيسَى	مُوسَى	صُدُورٍ
أَوْى	قَوْلًا	قَوْمًا	مِيقَاتًا	مُنِيرًا	شَيْءٍ
شَيْئًا	هَارُونَ	سُلَيْمَانَ	شُهُودًا	قُرُونًا	وَدُودًا
يَوْمَئِذٍ	مَوْعِدًا	كَرِيمًا	وَكِيلًا	نُورًا	أَرَأَيْتَ
أَفَرَأَيْتَ	مَوْعِدَةً	مَوْضُوعَةً	مَوْءَدَةً	سَمِيعًا	عَزِيزًا
يَدَايِهِ	حَيْثُ	غَيْبٍ	سَمَوَاتٍ	كَلِمَاتٍ	لَشَيْءٍ
قُرَيْشٍ	بِآيَاتِنَا	مَهْدًا	عِلْمًا	كِتَابًا	سَلَامًا
أَوْذَيْنَا	أَوْتَيْنَا	أَوْحَيْنَا	نُوحِيهَا	التَّوْنِي	الْمُنَوَّابِي
تُدِيرُونَهَا	فَلَا تَمِيلُوا	وَاصْلِقُونِي	فَلَا تَلُومُونِي	وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ	

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أَنَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّنِيطِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 11: Sukoon (Jazm)

- As you have already learnt, this sign (◌ْ) is known as the *Jazm*, a letter with a *Jazm* is described as *Sākin* (a motionless letter).
- The letter with a *Jazm* is read with the *Mutaharrik* letter before it.
- Always pronounce the *Hamzah Sākinah* (أ . إ . ؤ) with slight resonance (a sudden pause at the end)
- There are 5 *Huroof Qalqalah* ق , ط , ب , ج , د , when joined together these are pronounced as **قُطْبُ** **جِدْ**.
- The meaning of the word *Qalqalah* is movement, there must be movement and motion (within the *Makhraj*) when pronouncing these letters so that the sound echoes.
- When the *Huroof Qalqalah* are *Sākin* (i.e. have a *Jazm* on them) **make sure the echo in the sound is clear.**
- In this lesson ensure you take special care when pronouncing the *Huroof Qalqalah* and the *Hamzah Sākinah* (the letter *Alif* that has a *Jazm*), and also take special care to distinguish between the letters that sound similar.

أُطْ	إِطْ	أَطْ	أُتْ	إِثْ	أَتْ
أُذْ	إِذْ	أَذْ	أُزْ	إِزْ	أَزْ
أُثْ	إِثْ	أَثْ	أُظْ	إِظْ	أَظْ
أُصْ	إِصْ	أَصْ	أُسْ	إِسْ	أَسْ
أُضْ	إِضْ	أَضْ	أُدْ	إِدْ	أَدْ

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أُق	إُق	أُق	أُك	إُك	أُك
أُح	إُح	أُح	أُه	إُه	أُه
أُع	إُع	أُع	أُع	إُع	أُع
أُغ	إُغ	أُغ	أُخ	إُخ	أُخ
أُم	إُم	أُم	أُب	إُب	أُب
أُف	إُف	أُف	أُو		أُو
أُن	إُن	أُن	أُل	إُل	أُل
أُج	إُج	أُج	أُر	إُر	أُر
	أُي	أُي	أُش	إُش	أُش

PRACTISE

بَلْ	مَنْ	عَنْ	إِنْ	قُلْ
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لَمْ	كَمْ	هَمْ	ذُقْ	قَدْ
إِصْطَبِرْ	مُسْتَظِرْ	فَاعْفِرْ	أَعِينْ	أَعْنَابًا
زَجْرَةٌ	نُطْفَةٌ	مُدْهِنُونَ	أَبْوَابًا	فَافْرُقْ
يُقْرِضْ	يُغْنِيْ	تَجْرِيْ	جَمْعًا	فَتَحْ
مُؤْمِنِينَ	مُؤْمِنُونَ	يُؤْمِنُونَ	مُؤَصَّدَةٌ	إِقْرَأْ
شَانُ	كَاسًا	بِئْسَ	يَشَا	نَشَا
إِثْمٌ	يَبْحَثُ	أَحْيَا	أُخْرَى	إِذْهَبْ
أَشْدَدُ	إِرْكَبْ	حُشِرْتُ	نُشِرْتُ	أَحْضَرْتُ
طَمِسَتْ	فُرِجَتْ	نُسِفَتْ	يُظْلَمُونَ	يَظْهَرُ
إِصْدِرْ	بَيْنَكُمْ	بَيْنَهُمْ	فَضْلِكَ	عَلَيْهِمْ
أَعْمَالَكُمْ	أَيْدِيَهُمْ	يَسْتَبْدِلُ	يَسْتَفْتِحُونَ	

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أَنَا نَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 12: Noon Sākinah and Tanween (Izhār and Ikhfā)

- The Noon Sākinah and Tanween have 4 Rules: (1) *Izhār* (2) *Ikhfā* (3) *Idghām* (4) *Iqlāb*.
- (1) *Izhār*: If any letter from the *Huroof Halqiyyah* is found after a Noon Sākinah or Tanween, then *Izhār* will be done i.e. the sound of the Noon will be clear. (Nasalisation (*ghunna*) will not take place when reading the Noon Sākinah or Tanween) The *Huroof Halqiyyah* are 6 and they are: خ، غ، ع، ح، ه.
- (2) *Ikhfā*: If any letter from the *Huroof Ikhfā* is found after a Noon Sākinah or Tanween, then *Ikhfā* will be done i.e. one would read the Noon Sākinah or Tanween with Nasalization (*ghunna*). The *Huroof Ikhfā* are 15 and they are: ق، ف، ظ، ط، ض، ص، ش، س، ز، ذ، د، ج، ث، ت، ك.
- **Note**: The rulings for *Idghām* and *Iqlāb* have been described in Lesson 14.

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مِنْ أَجَلٍ	مِنْ هَادٍ	مِنْ عَلِقٍ	مِنْ حَكِيمٍ
مِنْ غَفُورٍ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	فَمَنْ تَبِعَ	مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ
مِنْ جُوعٍ	مِنْ دُونِكُمْ	مِنْ ذَهَبٍ	فَإِنْ زَلَلْتُمْ
مَنْ سَفِهَ	مَنْ شَكَرَ	مِنْ صَالٍ	إِنْ ضَلَلْتُ
مِنْ طِينٍ	مَنْ ظَلَمَ	مِنْ فُرُوجٍ	مِنْ قَبْلِ
مِنْ كِتَابٍ	يَنْوُونَ	مِنْهُمْ	أَنْعَمْتَ

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وَأَنْحَرُ	فَسَيُنْفِضُونَ	وَالْمُنْحَنِقَةُ	أَنْتَ
تَنْسُونَ	نُنَشِّرُهَا	يَنْصُرُونَ	مَنْصُودٍ
يُطِقُونَ	أَنْظُرُ	أَنْفُسِكُمْ	يَنْقُضُونَ
مِنْكُمْ	عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا	خَيْرٌ تَجِدُوهُ	عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي
بَلَدًا أَمِنًا	قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا	شِهَابٍ ثَاقِبٍ	
نُوحًا هَدَيْنَا	فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ	خَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ	
جُرْفٍ هَارٍ	كَأَسَدٍ هَاقًا	بِخُسٍ دَرَاهِمَ	
سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ	سِرَاعًا ذَلِكِ	يَتِيهًا ذَا مَقَرٍّ	
خَلْقٍ عَظِيمٍ	صَعِيدًا زَلَقًا	يَوْمَئِذٍ زُرْقًا	
قَرْضًا حَسَنًا	قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا	بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيمٍ	
مُلِقٍ حِسَابِيَهُ	بِأَسِّ شَدِيدٍ	عَذَابٍ شَدِيدٍ	

رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا

عَمَلًا صَالِحًا

تَوْمًا غَيْرِكُمْ

مُسْفِرَةٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ

عَدَابًا ضَعْفًا

قَلِيلَةٌ غَلَبَتْ

سَمَوَاتٍ طَبَاقًا

سَبْحًا طَوِيلًا

عَلِيمٌ خَيْرٌ

نَفْسٍ ظَلَمَتْ

سَحَابٍ ظَلَمَتْ

رَفْرَفٍ خَضِرٍ

ثَنَاءً قَلِيلًا

سُبُلًا فَجَاجًا

تَوْمًا فَاسْقِينِ

كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ

رَسُولٍ كَرِيمٍ

فَتْحٌ قَرِيبٌ

يَا سَمِيعُ

One who reads this 100 times daily without talking during recitation, and then performs a *Du'ā* (supplication) *In'shaa-Allah* his supplication will be answered.

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 أَنَا نَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 13: Tashdeed

- This curved sign "ط" is known as *Tashdeed*. A letter with a *Tashdeed* mark is known as a *Mushaddad* letter.
- Read the *Mushaddad* letter twice. It will first be read while being joined with the *Mutaharrik* letter before it, and then it will be read, with a slight pause, with its own *Harakat*.
- *Ghunnah* is always done in the *Noon Mushaddadah* and the *Meem Mushaddadah*. The meaning of *Ghunnah* is to take the sound into the nose i.e. Nasalisation, the duration of the *Ghunnah* is equal to the length of one *Alif*.
- When a letter from the *Huroof Qalqalah* is *Mushaddad*, pronounce the letter with extra stress and an emphasised echo.
- If the first letter is *Mutaharrik*, the second *Sākin* and the third *Mushaddad*, then in most cases (not all) the *Sākin* letter is not read and the *Mutaharrik* letter is joined with the *Mushaddad* letter, e.g. عَبَّئْتُمْ will be read as عَبَّئْتُمْ.
- In this lesson in addition to exercising the *Tashdeed*, take special care in distinguishing between the letters that sound similar.

أَطَّ	إَطَّ	أَطَّ	أُتَّ	إُتَّ	أُتَّ
أُذَّ	إُذَّ	أُذَّ	أُزَّ	إُزَّ	أُزَّ
أُشَّ	إُشَّ	أُشَّ	أُطَّ	إُطَّ	أُطَّ
أُصَّ	إُصَّ	أُصَّ	أُسَّ	إُسَّ	أُسَّ
أُضَّ	إُضَّ	أُضَّ	أُدَّ	إُدَّ	أُدَّ
أُتَّ	إُتَّ	أُتَّ	أُكَّ	إُكَّ	أُكَّ

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أَهَّ	إَهَّ	أَهَّ	أَهَّ	أَهَّ	أَهَّ
أَعَّ	إَعَّ	أَعَّ	أَعَّ	أَعَّ	أَعَّ
أَبَّ	إَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ
أَوَّ	إَوَّ	أَوَّ	أَوَّ	أَوَّ	أَوَّ
أَلَّ	إَلَّ	أَلَّ	أَلَّ	أَلَّ	أَلَّ
أَزَّ	إَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَزَّ
أَشَّ	إَشَّ	أَشَّ	أَشَّ	أَشَّ	أَشَّ
رَبَّ	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي
مِنَّا	مِنِّي	مِنِّي	مِنِّي	مِنِّي	مِنِّي
وَالْتَيْنِ	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى	بِالتَّقْوَى
مُسَخَّرَاتٍ	صَدَقَ	تَصَدَّى	تَصَدَّى	تَصَدَّى	تَصَدَّى
الرَّحْمَنِ	نُزِلَ	فَسَلِّسِرْهُ	فَسَلِّسِرْهُ	فَسَلِّسِرْهُ	فَسَلِّسِرْهُ
فَضَلْنَا	وَالضُّحَى	وَالطُّورِ	وَالطُّورِ	وَالطُّورِ	وَالطُّورِ
لِلظَّالِمِينَ	سُعْرَتْ	يُوفَ	يُوفَ	يُوفَ	يُوفَ
وَالَّذِينَ	مِمَّا	أُمَّةٍ	أُمَّةٍ	أُمَّةٍ	أُمَّةٍ

وَالنَّشِيطِ	وَالنَّجْمِ	كُورَتْ	مُطَهَّرَةً	سُيِّرَتْ	يَذَكَّرُ
لِيَذَّابُرُوا	ذُرِّيَّتَهُ	مُزَمِّلٍ	مُدَثِّرُ	عَلَى النَّبِيِّ	يَسْتَعُونَ
عَلِيُونَ	يَذِكِي	مِنَ الظَّيِّبِ	إِنَّ الظَّنَّ	مَدَّ الظِّلُّ	شَرَّ النَّفْثِ
مِحْبِ التَّوَابِينَ	رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ	أَحَطَّتْ	بَسَطَتْ		
مَخْلُقِكُمْ	قَدَّتَيْنِ	عَبَدْتُمْ	إِذ ظَلَمُوا	قَدْ دَخَلُوا	إِذ ذَهَبَ

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 أَنَا بَعْدَ قَاعُودٍ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 14: Noon Sākinah and Tanween (Idghām and Iqlāb)

- (3) **Idghām**: If any letter from the *Huroof Yarmalūn* is found after a *Noon Sākinah* or *Tanween*, then *Idghām* will be done, without *Ghunnah* (Nasalisation) in the letters 'ر' and 'ل' and with *Ghunnah* in the remaining 4 letters. The *Huroof Yarmalūn* are 6 and they are: ن، و، ل، م، ر، ي.
- (4) **Iqlāb**: If the letter ب is found after the *Noon Sākinah* or *Tanween*, then perform *Iqlāb* i.e. change the *Noon Sākinah* or *Tanween* into a *Meem* and perform *Ikhfā* (pronounce it with Nasalization).
- Spell out the examples of *Idghām* as follows: **مَنْ يَقُولُ** = يَا نُونِ نِيمِ = zabr **مَنْ يَأِي**, **مَنْ يَأِي** = يَا نُونِ نِيمِ = zabr **مَنْ يَأِي**. **مَنْ يَأِي** = يَا نُونِ نِيمِ = zabr **مَنْ يَأِي**.
- Spell out the examples of *Iqlāb* as follows: **مَنْ يَأِي** = يَا نُونِ نِيمِ = zabr **مَنْ يَأِي**, **مَنْ يَأِي** = يَا نُونِ نِيمِ = zabr **مَنْ يَأِي**.

مَنْ يَقُولُ	مِنْ وَرَقِ الْجَنَّةِ	مِنْ يَوْمِ	مِنْ وَدِي
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مِنْ نُظْفَةٍ	مِنْ نَصِيرٍ	مِنْ مَثَلِهِ	مِنْ مَشْهَدٍ
يَكُنْ لَهُ	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ	مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	مِنْ رَبِّكَ
وَجُودُهُ يَوْمَئِذٍ	هُدًى وَذِكْرَى	رَجُلٌ يَسْعَى	كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ
خَلَقَ نَعِيدُهُ	حِطَّةً نَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ	سِرَاجًا مُنِيرًا	بِرَحْمَةٍ مِّنْهُ
وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ	مُصَدِّقَاتِنَا	رءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ	مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
لَيُنْبَذَنَّ	أَنَابُهُمْ	مِنْ أَمْلَاقِهَا	مِنْ أَعْدٍ
كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ	جَنَّةٍ بِرَبْوَةٍ	خَيْرٌ أَبْصِيرًا	قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا
	صَمٌّ بِكُمْ	حِلٌّ بِهَذَا	

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أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 15: The rules of Meem Sākinah

- The Meem Sākinah has 3 rules: (1) *Idghām Shafawi* (2) *Ikhfā Shafawi* (3) *Izhār Shafawi*.
- (1) *Idghām Shafawi*: If after a Meem Sākinah another Meem appears, then *Idghām Shafawi* (with Ghunnah) will be done within the Meem Sākinah.
- (2) *Ikhfā Shafawi*: If after a Meem Sākinah, the letter ب appears, then *Ikhfā Shafawi* (Ghunnah) will take place within the Meem Sākinah.
- (3) *Izhār Shafawi*: If after a Meem Sākinah, any letter, excluding the letters ب or م, appears, then *Izhār Shafawi* will take place within the Meem Sākinah, i.e. here nasalisation (Ghunnah) will not be done.

هُرْفِيهَا	كُنْتُمْ بِهِ	الْمَرَّةَ	أَنْتُمْ مُظْلِمُونَ
أَمْضَى	تَاتِيهِمْ بِآيَاتِهِ	وَالْأَمْرُ	وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ
وَأَمْطَرْنَا	عَلَيْكُمْ بِوَكِيلٍ	لَمْ يَدُ	أَتَيْتَكُمْ مِنْ كِتَابٍ
الْمَنْشَرِخِ	تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ	لَكُمْ دِينِكُمْ	فَهُمْ مُقْمَحُونَ
أَمْ صَبَرْنَا	وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ	وَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا	وَهُمْ مُعْرِضُونَ
عَلَيْهِمْ غَضَبٌ	بَعْضُكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ	ذَلِكَ قَوْلُكُمْ	لَهُمْ مِمَّا الْحُسْنَى

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أَنَا نَعُدُّ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشُّنْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 16: *Tafkheem* and *Tarqeeq*

- The meaning of *Tafkheem* is to pronounce the letter deeply, and the meaning of *Tarqeeq* is to pronounce the letter with delicacy (the opposite of *Tafkheem*).
- The 3 letters ا, ل and ر are sometimes read deeply and in some cases are read lightly.
- **Alif:** The *Alif* will be read with a full mouth if it is preceded by a letter that is pronounced deeply, and the *Alif* will be read with delicacy when preceded by a letter that is pronounced lightly.
- **Laam:** If the letter before the *Laam* of the *Ism-ul-Jalalat* i.e. the word الله (Almighty) has a *Zabr* or a *Paish*, then the *Laam* will be pronounced with *tafkheem*, and if the letter before the *Laam* in the word الله (Almighty) has a *Zer*, then it will be pronounced with *tarqeeq*.
- With the exception of the *Laam* in the word الله (Almighty), pronounce every other *Laam* lightly.
- **The states in which the letter ر is pronounced deeply:**
 - When the *Raa* has a *Zabr* or a *Paish*.
 - When the *Raa* has two *Zabr* or two *Paish*.
 - When the *Raa* has a *Khara Zab* or an *Ulta Paish*.
 - When the letter before a *Raa Sākinah* has a *Zabr* or a *Paish*.
 - When there is an *Arīdhī Zer* (Temporary *Zer*) before the *Raa Sākinah*.

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- When there is a Zer in the preceding word ⁷ (before the Raa Sākinah)
 - When after a Raa Sākinah, any letter from the *Huroof Musta'liyah* appears in the same word.
- **The states in which the letter Raa is pronounced lightly:**
- When there is a Zer (normal form) or two Zer under the Raa.
 - When there is an *Aslī Zer* (Original Zer) before the Raa Sākinah in the **same** word.
 - When there is a Yaa Sākinah before the Raa Sākinah.
- **Temporary Harakat:** In the Holy Qur'an there are some words that begin with the letter Alif, which do not have any *Harakat*, so whichever *Harakat* you apply will be temporary e.g. in the word ارجعي the Zer is Temporary.

قَالَ	صِرَاطٌ	سِرَاجًا	كَانَ	مَلَأَ	مَفَازًا
طَابَ	تَابُوا	خَالِدًا	عَابِدٌ	غَاسِقٍ	طَعَامٍ
اللَّهُ	وَاللَّهُ	فَاللَّهُ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ	هُوَ اللَّهُ	مِنَ اللَّهِ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ	قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ	اللَّهُ	بِاللَّهِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ	مَاوَلَهُمْ	إِلَّا الَّذِينَ	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ	عَلَى	صَلَوَاتٍ
رَجُلٌ	أَلَمَتَرَ	رَزَقُوا	أَكْثَرُ	أَجْرًا	أَجْرٌ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ	عَرْشُ	أَمْ صَبْرًا	تُرْجِعُونَ	يُرْزَقُونَ	إِرْجِعْ
إِرْجِعُوا	إِرْجِعِي	إِرْكَعُوا	رَبِّ ارْحَمَهُمَا	رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ	إِنْ ارْتَبْتُمْ
أَمْ ارْتَابُوا	كُلُّ فِرْقٍ	فِرْقَةٍ	مِرْصَادٍ	فِي قِرْطَابِيسَ	وَالنَّهَارِ
رِجَالٌ	أَمْرٍ	قَاصِدٍ	قُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ	خَيْرٌ	نَذِيرٌ

⁷ i.e. the Zer comes before the Raa Sākinah but **not** in the same word (it is under the last letter of the previous word).

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LESSON NUMBER 17: Maddāt¹⁶

- The meaning of *Madd* is to stretch. There are 2 causes for *Madd*: (1) *Hamzah* (هـ) (2) *Sukoon* (◌).
- There are 6 types of *Madd*:
 (1) *Muttasil* (2) *Munfasil* (3) *Lāzim* (4) *Leen-Lāzim*
 (5) *Āridh* (6) *Leen-Āridh*
- (1) **Madd Muttasil**: If after a letter of *Maddah*, the letter *Hamzah* appears in the same word, then *Madd Muttasil* will occur, e.g. **جَاءَ**.
- (2) **Madd Munfasil**: If after a letter of *Maddah*, the letter *Hamzah* appears in the next word, then *Madd Munfasil* will occur, e.g. **فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ**.
- When reading the *Madd Muttasil* and the *Madd Munfasil*, stretch until 2, 2½ or 4 Alifs' length.
- (3) **Madd Lazim**: If after a letter of *Maddah*, a *Sukoon Aslī* (◌ , ◌) appears, then *Madd Lazim* will occur, e.g. **جَانِّ**.
- (4) **Madd Leen-Lāzim**: If after a letter of *Leen*, a *Sukoon Aslī* (◌) appears, then *Madd Leen-Lāzim* will occur, e.g. **عَيْنِ**.
- When reading the *Madd Lazim* and the *Madd Leen-Lāzim*, stretch until 3, 4 or 5 Alifs' length.
- (5) **Madd Āridh**: If after a letter of *Maddah*, a *Sukoon Āridh* appears (i.e. a letter becomes *Sākin* due to *Waqf* (having to pause)), then *Madd Āridh* will take place, e.g. **مُسْتَلِمُونَ**.
- (6) **Madd Leen-Āridh**: If after a letter of *Leen*, a *Sukoon Āridh* appears (i.e. a letter becomes *Sākin* due to *Waqf*), then *Madd Leen-Āridh* will take place, e.g. **شَفَقَتَيْنِ**.
- When reading the *Madd Āridh* and the *Madd Leen-Āridh*, stretch until 3 Alifs' length.
- Spell out the examples of the *Maddāt* as follows: **جَائِي** = **جيم** Zer **جيم** Zabr **همزه**, **جيم** Zabr **هَمْزُهُ**, **جيم** Zer **جيم** Zabr **جَائِي** = **هَمْزُهُ**.

جَاءَ	جَائِي	وَالْحَمْدُ	سَيِّئَتِ	أُولِيَاكَ	حَدَائِقِ
قُدْرَةٍ	أُولِيَاءِ	بِهَاتِنِزْلِ	قَالُوا أَمَنَّا	يَارِضُ	هُوَ لَاءِ

¹⁶ The common Arabic plural form of *Madd* found in books of *Tajweed* is "Mudood"

يَبْقَىٰ إِسْرَائِيلَ	ضَالًّا	دَابَّةً	الْأَسْنِ	الذَّاكِرِينَ
جَانِّ	مُدَاهَمَتِنِ	أَتُحَاجُّونِي	كَافَّةً	الْحَاقَّةُ
حَاجُّوكَ	وَحَاجَّةً	تُحَضُّونَ	يُحَادِّثُونَ	أَنْ يَتَمَاسَا
وَالضَّالِّينَ	قُرَيْشٍ	خَوْفٍ	رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	يَتَسَاءَلُونَ
يَأُولِي الْأَلْبَابِ				

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LESSON NUMBER 18: Huroof Muqatta'at

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- The *Huroof Muqatta'at* appear at the beginning of some of the Surahs of the Holy Qur'an.
- Read these letters separately, stretch them according to the defined length, and also perform nasalisation (*Ghunnah*) when *Ikhfā* and *Idghām* occur.
- There are 2 ways to read **التاء الله**: (1) *Wasl* (joining) **أَلِفْ لَامٍ وَمِيمٍ اللهُ**, (2) *Waqf* (pausing) **أَلِفْ لَامٍ وَمِيمٍ. اللهُ**.

طه طَاهَا	نون نُونٌ	قاف قَافٌ	صاد صَادٌ
الر أَلِفْ لَامٍ رَا	حم حَامِيمٌ	طس طَاسِيْنٌ	يس يَاسِيْنٌ
عسق عَيِّنْ سِيْنٌ قَافٌ	حم حَامِيمٌ	المز أَلِفْ لَامٍ وَمِيمٍ رَا	الم أَلِفْ لَامٍ وَمِيمٍ

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كَهَيْعَصٍ
كَآف هَايَاعَيْنِ صَادُ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
أَلِفْ لَامٌ مِيمٌ ۝ أَللَّهُ

الْبَصَّ
أَلِفْ لَامٌ مِيمٌ صَادُ

طَسَمَ
طَا سَيْنٌ مِيمٌ

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أَنَا نَعُدُّ قَاعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 19: Za-id Alif (أ)

- On some words of the Holy Qur'an, there is a circle (•) on the Alif, this type of Alif is known as a 'Za-id Alif', one should not pronounce this.

لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ پ ۳۰۳ . آل عمران (۱۵۸)	أَفَأَيْنَ مَتَّ پ ۱۴ . الأنبياء (۳۳)	أَفَأَيْنَ قَاتَ پ ۳۰۳ . آل عمران (۳۳)	أَنَا (بریک)
مَلَأِيهِ (بریک)	لَكِنَّا هُوَ اللَّهُ پ ۱۵ . الکہف (۳۸)	لِشَايِءٍ پ ۱۵ . الکہف (۳۳)	لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ پ ۲۳ . الضُّفَّت (۱۸)
لَا أَنْتُمْ پ ۲۸ . العشر (۱۳)	لَا أَذْبَحْتَهُ پ ۱۹ . النمل (۲۱)	وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا پ ۱۰ . التوبة (۳۷)	أَنْ تَبُوءُوا پ ۶ . المائدہ (۲۹)
وَتَبُودَا پ ۱۹ . الفرقان (۳۸)	تَبُودَا پ ۲۰ . العنکبوت (۳۸) پ ۲۷ . النجم (۵۱)	وَمَلَأِيهِمْ پ ۱۱ . یونس (۸۳)	مِنْ نَبَايٍ پ ۷ . الانعام (۳۳)
لِيَذُوبُوا پ ۲۱ . الروم (۳۹)	لَنْ نَدْعُوَا پ ۱۵ . الکہف (۱۳)	لِتَشْتُوا پ ۱۳ . الرعد (۳۰)	إِنْ تَمُودَا پ ۱۴ . هود (۲۸)
قَوَارِيرَا پ ۲۹ . الذھر (۱۱)	سَلْسِلَا پ ۲۹ . الذھر (۳)	وَنَبَلُوا پ ۲۶ . محمد (۳۱)	لِيَبْلُوا پ ۲۶ . محمد (۳)

- In the six words below, **do not** pronounce the *Alif* with this sign ("o") during *Wasl* (continuous recitation) but **do** pronounce it when performing *Waqf* (pause).



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LESSON NUMBER 20: Miscellaneous Rules

- **Izhār Mutlaq:** In the following 4 words, a letter from the *Huroof Yarmalūn* appears after a *Noon Sākinah* in the **same** word. *Idghām* will not take place, instead *Izhār Mutlaq* will occur - nasalisation (*Ghunnah*) will not take place.



- **Saktah:** To stop the sound momentarily and then to continue reading ahead without breaking the breath, is called *Saktah* i.e. the sound should stop whilst one holds the same breath. *Saktah* is *wajib* (necessary) in the following 4 examples:



- **ص :** In the Holy Qur'an, there are four words which contain the letter *ص* but a small letter *س* is also written with it, the details of how to pronounce these words are as follows: In example (1) and (2) only read the *ص*, in example (3) it is permissible to read both *ص* and *س* and in example (4) only read the *ص*.

