

Lesson Number 1: Ḥurūf Mufriḍāt (Individual Letters)

- ❖ The **Mufriḍāt Letters** i.e. Arabic alphabets are **29** in number. ❖ Pronounce Mufriḍāt Letters with the Arabic accent according to the rules of Tajwīd and Qirā`at, avoid Urdu pronunciations, for example do not pronounce: 'بے، تے، ثے، حے، خے، طوئے، ظوئے'. Instead pronounce them in the following way: 'بَا، تَا، ثَا، حَا، خَا، طَا، ظَا'
- ❖ From amongst these 29 letters, there are **7** that are always pronounced with a **thicker voice**, these letters are called '**Musta`liyah Letters**'. These seven letters are: 'ق، غ، ظ، ط، ض، ص، خ'. Their combination (as a mnemonic) is: 'خُصَّ صَغُطِ قِظْ'. ❖ Only **4 letters** are pronounced from the lips: و، م، ف، ب. Except these letters, do not let the lips move whilst pronouncing any other letter.

ا اَلِف	ب بَا	ت تَا	ث ثَا	ج جِيْم
ح حَا	خ خَا	د دَاَل	ذ ذَاَل	ر رَا
ز زَا	س سِيْن	ش شِيْن	ص صَاَد	ض ضَاَد
ط طَا	ظ ظَا	ع عِيْن	غ غِيْن	ف فَا
ق قَاَف	ك كَاَف	ل لَام	م مِيْم	ن نُوْن
و وَاَو	ه هَا	ء هَبْرَة	ي يَا	

LESSON - 1

INDIVIDUAL LETTERS.

These are 29 alphabetical letters of Holy Quran which are written and pronounced separately.

SUGGESTIONS

- 1 These letters are the base of Quranic words and hence needs, prompt Attention.
- 2 Thickly pronounced and thinly pronounced letters should be differentiated and exercised carefully.
- 3 Two lettered letter such as باب should be recited as BA equals to one alif, whereas three lettered letter such as ك (كان) should be stretched further e.g KAF.

NOTE:- ALIF IS AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

- 4 Thickly pronounced words should be memorized separately they are. خ، ص، ض، غ، ط، ظ
- 5 All the letters of this lesson should be memorized, with their correct articulation.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

JEEM ج	THA ث	TA ت	BA ب	ALIF ا
RA ر	ZAL ذ	DAL د	KHA خ	HA ح
ZAAD ض	SAAD ص	SHEEN ش	SEEN س	ZA ز
FA ف	GHAIN غ	AIN ع	ZA ظ	TA ط
NOON ن	MEEM م	LAAM ل	KAF ك	QAAF ق
YA ي	YA ي	HAMZA ء	HA ه	WAU و

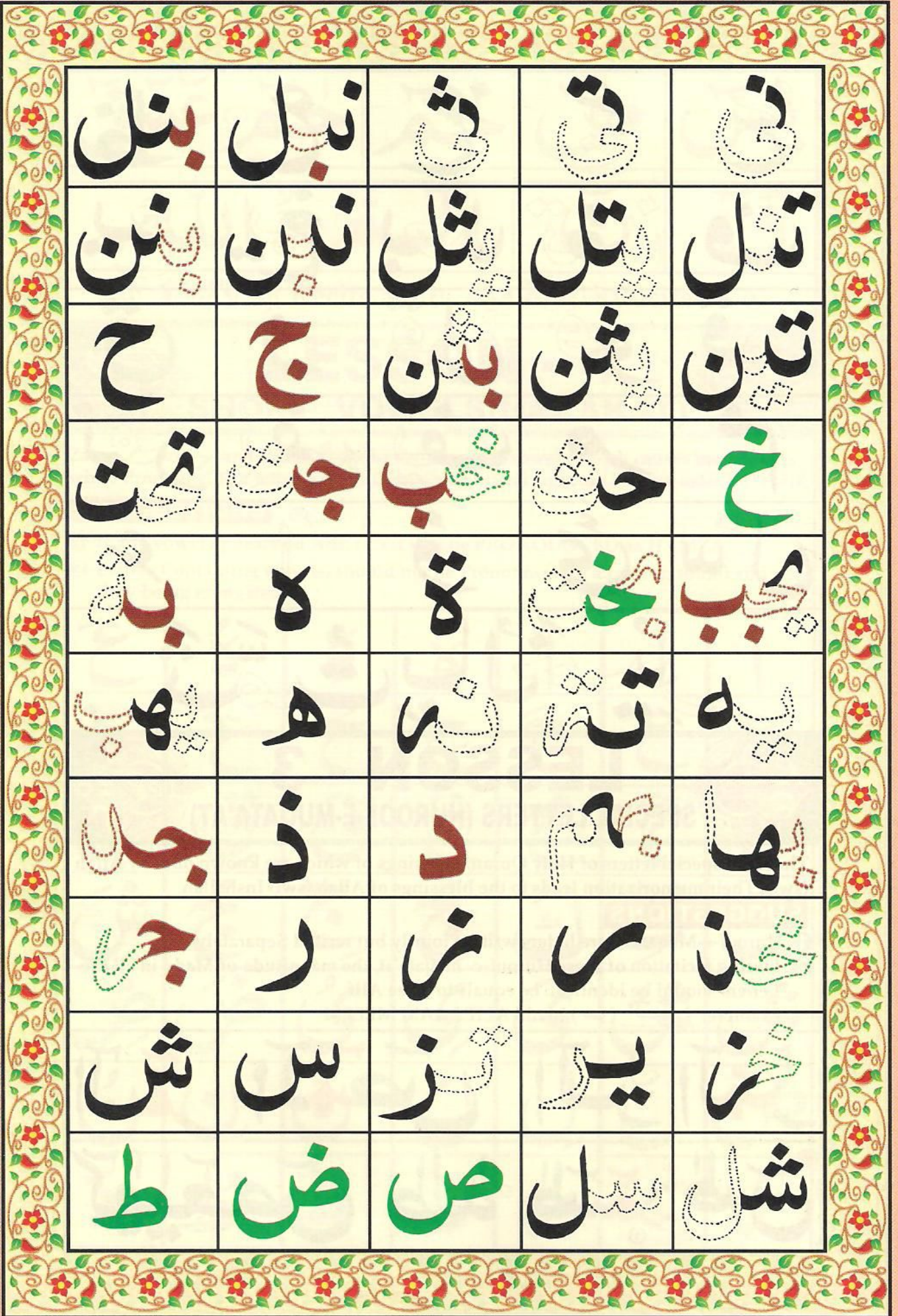
LESSON - 2 COMPOUND LETTERS.

IN THIS LESSON, THE LETTERS ARE WRITTEN JOINTLY BUT RECITED SEPARATELY AS INDIVIDUAL LETTERS

SUGGESTIONS

- 1 Thickly pronounced and thinly pronounced letters should be recited clearly and Precisely.
- 2 Letters having similar appearances e.g ج-ح-ت-ث should be recognized According to their dots and their respective physical appearances
- 3 Letters having similar sounds e.g س-ص should be distinguished according to their Pronunciation (Makhraj).

لا	با	لا	لا	ا
لب	لا	لج	لا	س
كا	كث	كب	كك	كا
تا	بب	تت	بكت	كك
نا	باب	بي	نان	ثا
يس	ببي	ثا	يا	تا
خ	ثج	ثط	تض	نض
م	پم	مج	مخ	مخ
بي	بي	م	م	م



ظ	ع	ع	ع	ع
بع	يغ	بعد	تغذ	فا
ق	و	قل	فو	قو
نقر	يفر	يف	م	م
ع	أ	و	ئ	س

تَمَّتْ بِأَلْحَيْرِ



LESSON - 3

SPECIAL LETTERS (HUROOF-E-MUQATA'AT)



These are special letters of Holy Quran, meanings of which are known only by Allah (swt). Their memorization leads to the blessings of Allah (swt) Inshallah.

SUGGESTIONS

- 1 Huroof-e-Maqata'at are letters written jointly but recited Separately.
- 2 During recitation of these Huroof-e- maqata'at, the magnitude of Madd in all the Letters should be identical. i.e equals to three Alif.

Example: الْم (ب) Madd ALIF LAAM MEEEM

الْم	الْمَص	الْمَص	الْمَص
الْمَص	الْمَص	الْمَص	الْمَص



Ghunna



Tafkheem



Qalqala

يس ص حم عسق

ق ن الت لله

Recite as. ① طاسيميم Recite as. ② آلف لآم موم الله



LESSON - 4

SHORT VOWELS (HARAKAT)



Zabar /, Zair and Pesh are known as short vowels which causes movements while Pronouncing a letter. Letters Containing vowel sign, are known as MUTAHARRIK.

SUGGESTIONS

- ① If any vowel appears on Alif, (ا) it will be PRONOUNCED as HAMZA
- ② Letters Containing vowels, should not be Pronounced in a Jerking sound and nor they being elongated.

ع	ه	ه	ه	أ	ا	آ
ع	ع	ح	ح	ح	ع	ع
ق	ق	ق	خ	خ	خ	ع
ش	ج	ج	ج	ك	ك	ك
ض	ض	ي	ي	ي	ش	ش
ن	ن	ن	ل	ل	ل	ض
د	ط	ط	ظ	م	م	ر



Ghunna



Tafkheem



Qalqala

د	دُ	ثَا	ثَا	ثَا	صِ	صِ
صُ	سِ	سِ	سِ	سِ	زُ	زُ
ظُ	ظُ	ظُ	ظُ	ظُ	ثَا	ثَا
ثَا	ثَا	ثَا	ثَا	ثَا	وَا	وَا
وُ	بَا	بَا	بَا	بَا	مِ	مِ



LESSON - 5

TANVEEN (VOWELS OF NUNNATION)



① Two Zabars ض, Two Zers ز and Two Pesh ظ are known as **TANVEEN** and it leads to **GHUNNAH**.

NOTE Production of nasal sound (Originating from nose) is known as **GHUNNAH**. If any huroof -e-halqi (ء ه ع ح غ خ) appears after Tanveen, Ghunnah will not be pronounced.

② While starting new lesson, it is necessary that Previous instructions and Principles should be followed simultaneously.

مَا	مِ	مِ	بَا	بَا	بَا	وَا
وُ	وُ	وُ	فَا	فَا	فَا	ثَا
ثَا	ذِي	ذِي	ذُ	ذُ	ظُ	ظُ
زَا	زِ	زِ	سَا	سَا	سَا	صَا



Ghunna



Tafkheem



Qalqala

م	ص	ذ	ر	هـ	ض	ح
م	ص	ذ	ر	هـ	ض	ح
م	ص	ذ	ر	هـ	ض	ح
م	ص	ذ	ر	هـ	ض	ح
م	ص	ذ	ر	هـ	ض	ح
م	ص	ذ	ر	هـ	ض	ح
م	ص	ذ	ر	هـ	ض	ح
م	ص	ذ	ر	هـ	ض	ح

LESSON - 6

VOWELS ALONG WITH TANVEEN

In this lesson, vowels and tanveen should be exercised simultaneously

SUGGESTIONS

- 1 we had recited individual letters. Now, in this lesson, we will exercise, Conversion of letters into words.
- 2 Individual letters should be spelled properly according to their respective Vowel (HARKAT) which makes a Complete word.
- 3 students, who could not identify letters or a vowel, should be directed towards the previous lessons. If the students are still not being able to spell the letters Properly, then they should not be promoted to further lessons.

أَبَدًا أَحَدًا أَحَدًا أَدِنَ أَمْرًا



Ghunna



Tafkheem



Qalqala

أَنَا بِرَحْمَةِ
بِخَلِّ بَرَّةٌ جَعَلَ جَمَعَ

حَسَدًا حَشَرَ خَشِيَ خَلَقَ خُلِقَ

ذَكَرَ رَفَعَ رَقَبَتَهُ سُرُرٌ سَفَرَةٌ

صُحُفًا صَمَدٌ طَبَّقَ طَوَى

عَبَسَ عَدَلَ عَلَّقَ عَمِدٌ عِنَبًا

عَبْرَةٌ فَعَلَ قَتَرَةٌ قَتِلَ قَدَرٌ

قَرِيٌّ قَسَمٌ كَبِدٌ كُتِبَ كَسَبَ

كَفَرَ كُفُوا لُبَدًا لُمَزَةٌ لَهَبٌ

مَسَدٌ نَخِرَةٌ وَجَدًا وَسَقٌ وَقَبٌ

وَلَدَ وَهَبَ هَمَزَةٌ هُدًى



LESSON - 7

LONG VOWELS (HARAKAT-E- MADDAH)



Vertical Zabar ا, Vertical Zair اِ, and inverted pesh اَ are known as vowels of **MADDAH**.

SUGGESTIONS

- 1 Vowels of maddah should be stretched according to one Alif.
- 2 Vertical Zabar is in place of Alif Maddah. Vertical Zair is in place of Yaa "ي" maddah, and inverted pesh in place of 'و' Maddah. Generally ا اِ اَ are known as Huroof -e- Maddah.
- 3 **GHUNNAH** should not be produced while reciting "ن" (NOON) and "م" (MEEM) in this lesson.
- 4 The vertical movements should not be pronounced in a passive tone.

اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ



Ghunna



Tafkheem



Qalqala

LESSON - 8

HUROOF - E - LEEN

(SOFT LETTERS) & HUROOF - E - MADDAH

If Zabar appears before Alif, Zair appears before (ي) and pesh appears before (و) then these (ا-و-ي) (ALIF - WAU- YAA) are called HUROOF - E - MADDAH.

When Zabar appears before silent (ي) and (و) the these letters are called huroof-e-leen (soft letters).

SUGGESTIONS

- 1 Huroof-e-Maddah should be stretched according to one Alif.
- 2 Alif Maddah will always recited without any jerk and Zabar always appears before AlifMaddah.
- 3 If any thickly pronounced letter appears before Alif Maddah, then Alif should also be read in a bulky tone and vice versa.
- 4 Huroof-e-leen should not be stretched more than one alif. There should be no jerk and passiveness. These letters are recited softly.

بَا	بُؤَا	بِئِي	تَمَا	تُؤَا	تِئِي	ثَا	ثُؤَا	ثِئِي
خَا	خُؤَا	خِئِي	حَا	حُؤَا	حِئِي	زَا	زُؤَا	زِئِي
رَا	رُؤَا	رِئِي	طَا	طُؤَا	طِئِي	فَا	فُؤَا	فِئِي
هَا	هُؤَا	هِئِي	أَا	أُؤَا	أِئِي	يَا	يُؤَا	يِئِي
دَا	دُؤَا	دِئِي	ذَا	ذُؤَا	ذِئِي	جَا	جُؤَا	جِئِي
سَا	سُؤَا	سِئِي	شَا	شُؤَا	شِئِي	صَا	صُؤَا	صِئِي

صِي	ضَا	ضُوا	ضِي	عَا	عُوا	عِي
غَا	غُوا	غِي	قَا	قُوا	قِي	كَا
كُوا	كِي	لَا	لُوا	لِي	مَا	مُوا
مِي	نَا	نُوا	نِي	وَا	وُوا	وِي
تَو	تِي	ثَو	ثِي	دَو	دِي	دَو
دِي	رَو	رِي	زَو	زِي	سَو	سِي
شَو	شِي	صَو	صِي	ضَو	ضِي	طَو
طِي	ظَو	ظِي	لَو	لِي	تَو	تِي
اَو	اِي	بَو	بِي	جَو	جِي	حَو
حِي	خَو	خِي	عَو	عِي	غَو	غِي
قَو	قِي	قَو	قِي	كَو	كِي	مَو

مَيَّ وَوَيَّ هُوَّ هَيَّ يُوَّيَّ



LESSON - 9



COMPOUND EXERCISE OF HARAKAT, TANVEEN & MADDAT

SUGGESTIONS

- 1 If hamza (ء) appears after huroof -e- maddah then Maddah will be stretched equals to four alif .If hamza(ء) is present in the same word, then this Maddah Is Called Madd-e-Muttasil e-g جَاءَ and otherwise Madd-e-Munfasil e-g اِنَّا اَعْطَيْنَا
- 2 If jazm or tashdeed appears after huroof-e-Maddah it is stretched according to five alif e-g اَلْتَن and is called madd-e-lazim.
- 3 If waqf appears in any word containing huroof -e- maddah, then Maddah will be stretched according to three alif e-g حَوْنٍ جُوْنٍ تَبٍ

اَمَنْ	اَوْى	اِنِّيَّة	اَلْفِ	اَيْنِ
بِه	جَاءَ	جَاءِ	هَارِ	نَارًا
خَيْرٌ	دَاوُدُ	رُوَيْدًا	رَضُوا	رِجَالٌ
مَلِكٌ	ثُمَّ	طَغَى	طَغَوْا	طَيْرًا
عَادٌ	عَلَى	عَيْنٌ	فِيهِ	قَالَ
قَوْلٌ	كَانَ	كَيْدًا	كَيْفَ	لَوْحٌ

لَيْسَ	مَا لَا	خَوْفٍ	مَا	وَيْلٌ
يَوْمٍ	يَرَهُ	حَاسِدٍ	حَافِظٌ	دَافِقٌ
شَاهِدٍ	عَابِدٌ	عَائِلًا	غَاسِقٌ	نَاصِرٌ
وَالِدٍ	أَعُوذُ	أَكِيدُ	يَخَافُ	يَدَاهُ
يُقَالُ	تُرَابًا	حِسَابًا	سُبَاتًا	سِرَاجًا
سَلْمٌ	شِدَادًا	شَرَابًا	صَوَابًا	طَعَامٌ
عَذَابًا	عَطَاءً	عُشَاءً	كِتَابًا	كِرَامًا
لِبَاسًا	لِسَانًا	مَا بَا	مَنَاعًا	مُطَاعٌ
مَعَاشًا	مَفَازًا	مِهْدًا	تَبَاتًا	وِقَاقًا
تُبُورًا	رَسُولٌ	شُهُودٌ	قُعُودٌ	وُجُوهٌ
أَثِيمٌ	أَلِيمٌ	بَصِيرًا	خَبِيرٌ	رَحِيقٌ

كَرِيمٌ	قَرِيْبًا	عَظِيْمٌ	شَهِيدٌ
يَتِيْمًا	تَعِيْمٌ	مُحِيْطٌ	مَجِيْدٌ
عِيْشَةٌ	قَرِيْشٌ	ذَالِكْ	يَسِيْرًا
يَوْمِيْدٌ	مَوَازِيْنَةٌ	مَوْضُوْعَةٌ	مَوْءَدَةٌ



LESSON - 10

JAZAM (TRANQUILITY / SUKOON)



A letter without any vowel or movement is known as (sakin) and is denoted by JAZM. Symbol for Jazm is (◌) like a short (daal)

SUGGESTIONS

- Students should be asked about the application of Jazm, Like:
 - A letter having Jazm symbol (◌) is known as? **Answer. Sakin.**
 - How many times a sakin letter should be read? **Answer: only once along with the previous letter.**
- Special attention should be improvised while pronouncing the letter to make sure its Correct utterance.
- Huroof -e- Qalqalah and Huroof -e- tafkheem (bulky sounded letters) should be exercised distinctly.
- If Zabar or Pesh appears before (راء) Sakinah, then (راء) Would be pronounced in bulky Sound whereas it is pronounced in a low Pitched thin voice, if Zair appears before (ر)
- A Sakin/Mute letter when pronounced with an echoing or vibrating sound it is known as **QALQALAH**, It should be performed on huroof -e- qalqalah only, they are: (ق، ط، ب، ج، د) Qalqalah should not be performed other than these alphabets.

أُ	أَعُ	أُتُ	أُدُ	أُطُ	أُنُ	أُسُ
أُصُ	أُحُ	أُهُ	أُتُ	أُطُ	أُكُ	أُكُ
أُقُ	أُبُ	أُجُ	أُدُ	أُشُ	أُضُ	أُضُ
أُعُ	أُمُ	أُفُ	أُمُ	أُوُ	أِيُ	أِيُ



Huruf-e-Madda



Ghunna



Tafkheem



Qalqala

LESSON - 11

EXCERCISE OF JAZAM (TRANQUALITY)

In this lesson, the different conditions of Jazm would be exer cised. The following questionnaire is suggested.

Q : When GHUNNAH is to be performed in noon Sakinah or Tanveen ?

A : Ghunnah will be performed when any guttural letter i-e (ءهعحغخ) (huroof-e-halqi) and (لر) is not present after noon Sakinah or Tanveen.

Q : When (ر) Sakinah is recited in a bulky Sound?

A : (ر) Sakinah is recited in a bulky Sound, when Zabar َ or pesh ِ appears on it or any huroof-e- Tafkheem appears in the same word.

SUGGESTIONS

- In order to take a pause in any sentence, the last letter Should be made SAKIN.
- Rounded (ة) in terms of a pause (Waqf) will be recited as (ه) (Ha) and Zabar Tanween before waqf, Should be pronounced as alif.

سَعَى	بَطَشَ	بَعْدُ	إِهْدِ	أَنْتَ
مَرِيَّةٍ	بَرْدًا	قُرْآنٌ	لَسْتَ	كُنْتُ
قِرْطَاسٍ	قِطْرٌ	مِصْرَ	إِرْبِيَّةٍ	إِرْجِعْ
إِرْحَمْ	مَنْ أَرْتَضَى	فِرْقَةٍ	مِرْصَادٍ	
صَبْرًا	فَاصِبِرْ	خَيْرٌ	أَنْذِرْ	إِرْتَبِعْهُمْ
قَضْبًا	قَدْحًا	فَصْلٌ	عُلبًا	يَسِيرٌ
مِسْكٌ	لَعْوًا	يُعْنَى	كَدْحًا	كَاسًا
يُسْرًا	نَقْعًا	نَفْسٌ	نَشْطًا	نَخْلًا



حروف مده



غنة



تفخيم



قلقلة

Huruf-e-Madda

Ghunna

Tafkheem

Qalqala

أَبْقَى عَدِنَ عَشْرَ يَحْشَى يَسْغَى

يَتَلُّوْا يَدْعُوْا تَجْرِيْ يَهْدِيْ أَلْقَتْ

أَمِهْلُ إِقْرَأُ فَارْعَبُ فَانْصَبُ وَانْحَرُ

مِنْ هَادٍ مِنْ عَلِقَ أَنْعَمْتَ مَنْ أَمِنَ

مِنْ خِلَافٍ أَلْهَمَ أَنْشَرَ أَنْقَضَ

دَمْدَمَ عَسَعَسَ أَعْبُدُ تَعْبُدُ

يَخْرُجُ يَشْرَبُ يَحْسَبُ يَشْهَدُ تَرْهَقُ

تَعْرِفُ أُقْسِمُ يَبْدِيْ دُبْيَا قَتَوَانُ

صِنُوَانُ بُنْيَانُ حُشِرْتُ

سُطِحَتْ كُشِطَتْ نُشِرْتُ

بَلْ سَكْتَهُ رَانَ أَثْرَنَ وَسَطَنَ فَرَعَتْ

تَأْتُونَ يُسْقُونَ يَفْعَلُونَ يَعْمَلُونَ

يَعْلَمُونَ يَضْحَكُونَ يَكْسِبُونَ

يَدْخُلُونَ يَنْظُرُونَ رَأَى ط

مَنْ رَاقٍ ^{دسكته} أَنْذَرْنَا أَنْزَلْنَا خَلَقْنَا

رَفَعْنَا وَضَعْنَا نُطْفَةٍ عِبْرَةٍ ط

زَجْرَةٍ تَذِكْرَةٍ مُسْفِرَةٍ مُؤَصَّدَةٍ ٥

فَأَيْشَاءُ اسْتَطَعْتُ شَهْرٍ ٥ فَجِرُّ قَدِيرٍ ٥

رَكْوَةٍ صَلَوَةٍ ط بِالْغَيْهِ ط مَهْدُونَ ٥

مَحْفُوظٍ ٥ نِسَاءً ط طَوَى ط مَسْرُورًا ٥

مَاءً ط أَبْوَابًا ط مَجْرَاهَا ط أَرْوَاجًا ط

أَشْتَاتًا ط اطْعَامٌ ط أَعْنَابًا ط اقْوَاجًا ط

الْفَافُ قُرَانًا أَحَدُ إِهْدَانَا

وَالْفَتْحُ وَالْعَصْرِ مِنَ الْبُعْصِرَاتِ

مَعَ الْعُسْرِ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ۝ وَإِذَا

الْمَوْءِدَةُ يُنْظَرُ الْمَرْءُ

كَالْفَرَاشِ الْبَيْتُوتِ كَالْعِهْنِ الْبُفُوشِ

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ۝ أَخْرَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ مِنْ أَهْلِ

الْكِتَابِ عِنْدَ ذِي الْعَرْشِ يَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ

وَهُوَ الْغَفُورُ الْوَدُودُ ذُو الْعَرْشِ الْبَجِيدُ ۝

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ ۝

أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ آتَيْنَا

LESSON - 12

TASHDEED (STRESS-DUPLICATION)

TASHDEED

To pronounce a letter with Stress along with the vowel, is known as **TASHDEED** and its Sign is (◌◌)

NOTE Tashdeed is performed when a Sakin letter is recited along with the letter having vowel on it. Students Should be emphasized to answer the following questions.

Q: What is the Symbol of Tashdeed?

A: It is like three dimensional prongs like (◌◌)

Q: What are the letters called?

A: Mushaddad letters

Q: How many times a mushaddad letter is to be recited?

A: Mushaddad letter is to be recited twice i.e. first time with previous letter and Second time itself according to its own vowel.

Q: What is the correct method of its Pronunciation?

A: Mushaddad letter should be pronounced with Stress and a Slight Pause.

A: Mushaddad letter should be pronounced with Stress and a Slight Pause.

أَبَا	أَبَا	أَبَا	أَبَا	أَبَا	أَبَا	أَبَا
أَدَا	أَدَا	أَدَا	أَدَا	أَدَا	أَدَا	أَدَا
أَطَا	أَطَا	أَطَا	أَطَا	أَطَا	أَطَا	أَطَا
أَيُّ	أَيُّ	أَيُّ	أَيُّ	أَيُّ	أَيُّ	أَيُّ

LESSON - 13

EXERCISE OF TASHDEED ALONG WITH GHUNNAH & WAQF

GHUNNAH

Ghunnah.

Humming sound originating from the nose is known as **Ghunnah**. There are two **Harooof** e-Ghunnah they are (◌◌)

Harooof e-Ghunnah they are (◌◌)

WAQF

To Stop at any letter, making it sakin is called as Waqf.

SUGGESTIONS

- In Noon Mushaddad (◌◌) and meem mushaddad (◌◌) **Ghunnah** is to be performed equals to one alif.
- If Zabar or pesh appears before the word ALLAH (الله) then (◌◌) of ALLAH shall be pronounced in a bulky tone and when Zair appears before it, then it will be pronounced in a low pitched thin tone.

بُرِّزَ	حُصِّلَ	صَدِّقَ	عَدَّدَ	قَدَّرَ
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Ghunna



Tafkheem



Qalqala

كَذَّبَ	تَعَمَّ	يَطُنُّ	يَحُضُّ	جَدَّهٖ
ثُمَّ	فَوَّاهِ	كَرَّهَهُ	سُعِرْتُ	قَدَمْتُ
كَذَّبْتُ	زُوِّجْتُ	سُجِرْتُ	فُجِرْتُ	سُيِّرْتُ
عَطَلْتُ	كُوِّرْتُ	أَيَّدِيهِنَّ	عَلَيْهِنَّ	نُيِّسَهُمْ
الْبَيِّنَةُ	فَيِّمَةٌ	عَشِيَّةٌ	مُذَكَّرٌ	أَيَّانَ
إِيَّاكَ	تَجَلَّى	إِيَّايَ	يُصَلُّونَ	عَلَى الرَّبِّيِّ
عَدُوٌّ	تَوَلَّى	تَوَابًا	تَجَاوَا	غَسَاقًا
مَفْرَطٌ أَدَلُّ وَالْمُعْتَرَطُ مَهْدَدَةٌ ۝				
مُكْرَمَةٌ ۝ لَاتَأْمَنَّا وَالسَّمَاءِ				
وَالْتَرَائِبِ وَالنُّشُطِ وَالنُّزَعِ				
وَالسُّبْحِ فَالسُّبْقِ فَالْمُدِيرَاتِ				