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## Lesson Number 10

- ❖ Read this lesson both ways i.e. Rawān as well with Hijjay.
- ❖ This lesson comprises of all the previous lessons i.e. Ḥarakāt, Tanwīn, the Letters of Maddah, Vertical Ḥarakāt and the Letters of Līn.
- ❖ Apply the rules, practise recognition of the letters and spell them out correctly, especially Ḥurūf Musta'liyāh.
- ❖ Whilst doing Hijjay, join every letter to the preceding letters. For example do Hijjay of the word مَوْضُوعَةٌ as follows → Paysh وَآو ضَادّ, مَوْ Zabar وَآو مِيمٌ → مَوْضُوعَةٌ, double Paysh تَا, مَوْضُوعَةٌ → عَ Zabar عَيْنٌ.

قَالَ	صِرَاطَ	هَذَا	ذَلِكَ	كَانُوا	قَالُوا
لَهُ	سَوْفَ	قَوْلُهُ	فِيهِ	نُوحِيهِ	بِهِ
لَيْسَ	بَيْنَ	عَذَابًا	مَتَاعًا	طَغَى	شَكُورًا
غَفُورًا	دَاوُدَ	خَوْفِ	يَوْمِ	قِيلَ	حِيلَ

مَدَنِي قَاعِدَه

# MADANI QA'IDAH

*Primary Qā'idaḥ for reciting the Holy Quran  
with correct articulation*



*Presented by*

**Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madinah**

*Translated into English by*

**Majlis-e-Tarajim (Dawat-e-Islami)**

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# MADANI QA'IDAH

## Articulatory organs of the letters

The literal meaning of the word Makhraj is the point of outlet. In terms of Tajwīd the articulatory organ of an Arabic letter is called Makhraj (articulator).

Letters	Category	Articulator
ه , ع	Ḥalqīyyāḥ Letters	Pronounced from the bottom part of the throat
ح , ع	" "	Pronounced from the middle part of the throat
غ , خ	" "	Pronounced from the top part (pharynx) of the throat
ق	Lāḥawīyyāḥ Letters	Pronounced from the root of the tongue and the soft palate
ك	" "	Pronounced from the root of the tongue and the hard palate
ج , ش , ي	Shajariyyāḥ Letters	Pronounced from the middle of the tongue and the middle of the palate
ض	Ḥāfiyyāḥ Letter	Pronounced from the sides of the tongue and the roots of the upper molars
ل , ن , ر	Ṭarafīyyāḥ Letters	Pronounced from the edge of the tongue and the part of the roots of the teeth towards the palate
ت , د , ط	Niṭ'īyyāḥ Letters	Pronounced from the tip of the tongue and the roots of the upper front teeth
ث , ذ , ظ	Liṣawīyyāḥ Letters	Pronounced from the top of the tongue and the inner edge of the upper teeth
ز , س , ص	Ṣafīriyyāḥ Letters	Pronounced from the tip of the tongue and the inner edges of both (front-upper) teeth
ف	Shafawīyyāḥ Letters	Pronounced from the edge of the upper front teeth and the wet part of the lower lip
ب	" "	Pronounced from the wet part of both lips
م	" "	Pronounced from the dry part of both lips
و	" "	Pronounced by the rounding of both lips

## 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: 'حُصَّ 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	ه هَبْرَة	ي يَا	

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## Lesson Number 2: Hurūf Murakkabāt (Compound Letters)

- ❖ Two or more letters combine to form a Murakkab (Compound). ❖ Pronounce each letter of the Murakkab letters separately like Mufriḍāt Letters.
- ❖ Make sure in this lesson also to pronounce the letters in the Ma'rūf manner i.e. with the Arabic accent.
- ❖ When two or more letters are joined together in writing, their shape gets changed a bit. Usually the head of the letter is written and the body is omitted. ❖ The letters which are identical when in the compound form, identify them by the difference in the number and position of the dots.




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

ظن	طن	كن	كل	غل	عل
خذ	غد	عد	حد	خد	جد
ظر	طر	ير	بر	حر	خز
ثم	ثم	يم	ثم	نم	جم
بيع	بيع	بج	حج	عج	رج
نس	يس	بس	قض	فص	نص
حق	حق	سق	شق	قق	فق
مو	هو	كو	قك	فك	لك
مى	وى	پى	تى	نى	بى
فظ	عط	يته	تته	نته	بته




هلك	حمد	عبد	بعد	بهم	بلب
سخط	فئة	حسن	ثمن	خطف	يهب
يلج	قتل	نصر	علق	فلق	خلق
سئل	جنت	نفس	بلغ	طبع	تجد
غبر	غير	خشى	شمس	صفت	قسط
بسم	شكر	ظلل	عسر	عشر	مطر

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### Lesson Number 3: Ḥarakāt

- ❖ The plural of Ḥarakat is 'Ḥarakāt'. **Zabar** , **Zayr**  and **Paysh**  are called **Ḥarakāt**. Zabar and Paysh are placed above the letters whereas Zayr is placed underneath.
- ❖ The letter which bears Ḥarakat is called 'Mutaḥarrik'.



- ❖ Pronounce **Zabar**  by opening the mouth and raising the voice, **Zayr**  by dropping the voice and **Paysh**  by the rounding of the lips.
- ❖ Pronounce the Ḥarakāt in Arabic accent without stretching or jerking the voice.
- ❖ If a Ḥarakat or Jazm is present on 'ألف' then pronounce it as Ḥamzah 'أُ، آ، إ'.
- ❖ If the letter 'ر' carries a Zabar or Paysh pronounce it with a thick tone. If the letter 'ر' bears a Zayr, pronounce it with a thin tone.

بُ	بِ	بَ	أُ	أِ	أَ
بُ	بِ	بَ	تُ	تِ	تَ
جُ	جِ	جَ	جُ	جِ	جَ
رُ	رِ	رَ	رُ	رِ	رَ
كُ	كِ	كَ	كُ	كِ	كَ
سُ	سِ	سَ	سُ	سِ	سَ

صُ	صِ	صَ	شُ	شِ	شَ
طُ	طِ	طَ	ضُ	ضِ	ضَ
عُ	عِ	عَ	ظُ	ظِ	ظَ
فُ	فِ	فَ	غُ	غِ	غَ
كُ	كِ	كَ	قُ	قِ	قَ
هُ	هِ	هَ	رُ	رِ	رَ
وُ	وِ	وَ	ذُ	ذِ	ذَ
هَ	هِ	هَ	هَ	هِ	هَ
يُ		يِ		يِ	

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## Lesson Number 4

- ❖ Read this lesson **Rawān** (i.e. without syllabification).
- ❖ Take special care to pronounce Ḥarakāt correctly.
- ❖ Differentiate clearly between the letters that are Qarīb-uṣ-Ṣaut i.e. the letters that sound somewhat similar.

ط	ط	ظ	ث	ث	ث
ن	ن	ن	ز	ز	ز
ث	ث	ث	ظ	ظ	ظ
ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
ض	ض	ض	د	د	د
ق	ق	ق	ك	ك	ك

هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ

يَا خَيْرُ

To become pious and to abide by Sunnah, keep invoking it all the time.

(Masail-ul-Quran pp. 290)

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## Lesson Number 5: Tanwīn

- ❖ **Double Zabar** َ, **double Zayr** ِ and **double Paysh** ٍ is called 'Tanwīn'. A letter carrying Tanwīn is called Munawwan.
- ❖ In fact Tanwīn is a 'Nūn Sākin' that lies at the end of the phrase, that is why Tanwīn sounds like 'Nūn Sākin', e.g. 'أُنْ → أٌ, إِنْ → إٍ, أَنْ → أً'
- ❖ Spell out the examples of Tanwīn as follows: مَآ → مِئِم double Zabar مَن → مِمْ double Zayr مِمْ → مِمْ double Paysh مَأ → مِمْ, مِمْ → مِمْ, مِمْ → مِمْ
- ❖ Sometimes 'ا' or 'ي' is shown after double Zabar, do not pronounce it during syllabification.

طَ	طِ	طٍ	تَ	تِ	تٍ
نَ	نِ	نٍ	زَ	زِ	زٍ
ثَ	ثِ	ثٍ	ظَ	ظِ	ظٍ
صَ	صِ	صٍ	سَ	سِ	سٍ

و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و

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## Lesson Number 6

- ❖ Read this lesson both ways i.e. **Rawān** (without syllabification) as well with **Hijjay** (with syllabification).
- ❖ Take special care to correctly pronounce **Harakāt**, **Tanwīn** and all the letters particularly the Hurūf Musta'liyah.
- ❖ Do Hijjay in this way: مَلِكٌ → مَلِّمٌ Zabar مَ, مَلِّمٌ Zayr لَ → مَلِّمٌ double Paysh مَلِّمٌ → مَلِّمٌ.

نَزَلَ	خَلَقَ	صَدَقَ	يَدَاكَ	بَلَغَ	طَبَعَ
جَعَلَ	فَعَلَ	نَظَرَ	ذَكَرَ	كَسَبَ	أَبَلَ
رُسِلَ	صُحِفَ	ثُلُثَ	سُدِسَ	حُرِمَ	رُبِعَ
حَدِدَ	خَطَفَ	مَلِكٌ	تَزِدُ	تَجِدُ	يَلِجُ
قُتِلَ	سُئِلَ	قُرِيَ	قَمِرَ	كَبِرَ	حُشِرَ
أَحَدًا	مَرَضًا	عَمَلًا	هُدًى	طَوًى	قُرًى

عُنُقِ	فِعَةٍ	ظُلِّلِ	سَخِطِ	ثَبِنِ	مَسِدِ
كُتِبِ	أُذِنِ	لَعِبِ	غَضِبِ	صَدِ	نَفَرِ
قَتِرَةِ	شَجَرَةِ	سَفَرَةِ	عَلَقَةِ	قَرَدَةِ	دَرَجَةِ

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## Lesson Number 7

### The Letters of Maddah

- ❖ This sign <sup>◌ْ</sup> is called Jazm. A letter that carries a Jazm is called Sākin (stationary).
- ❖ The Sākin letter is read along with the Mutaḥarrik letter preceding it.
- ❖ There are three **letters of Maddah**, these are: يَآ, وَآو, أَلِفْ
- ❖ When there is **Zabar** before أَلِفْ, it becomes 'أَلِفْ Maddah' e.g. بَا. When there is **Paysh** before وَآو Sākin (و), it becomes 'وَآو Maddah' e.g. بُو. When there is **Zayr** before يَآ Sākin (ي), it becomes 'يَآ Maddah' e.g. بِي.
- ❖ Pronounce the **letters of Maddah** by elongating them up to **one أَلِفْ** i.e. up to two Harakāt.
- ❖ Spell out as: بَا → بَا زabar أَلِفْ بَا → بَا, بُو → بُو Paysh وَآو بَا → بُو, بِي → بِي Zayr يَآ بَا → بِي, بُو, بِي.



بَا	بُو	بِي	بِي	بُو	بَا
بِي	بُو	بَا	بِي	بُو	بَا
بَا	بُو	بَا	بِي	بُو	بَا
بَا	بُو	بَا	بِي	بُو	بَا
بَا	بُو	بَا	بِي	بُو	بَا
بَا	بُو	بَا	بِي	بُو	بَا
بَا	بُو	بَا	بِي	بُو	بَا
بَا	بُو	بَا	بِي	بُو	بَا
بَا	بُو	بَا	بِي	بُو	بَا
بَا	بُو	بَا	بِي	بُو	بَا

لِ	لُ	لَا	لِي	كُو	كَ
نِي	نُ	نَا	مِي	مُو	مَ
هِي	هُ	هَآ	وِي	وُو	وَ
يِي	يُ	يَا	إِي	أُو	أُ

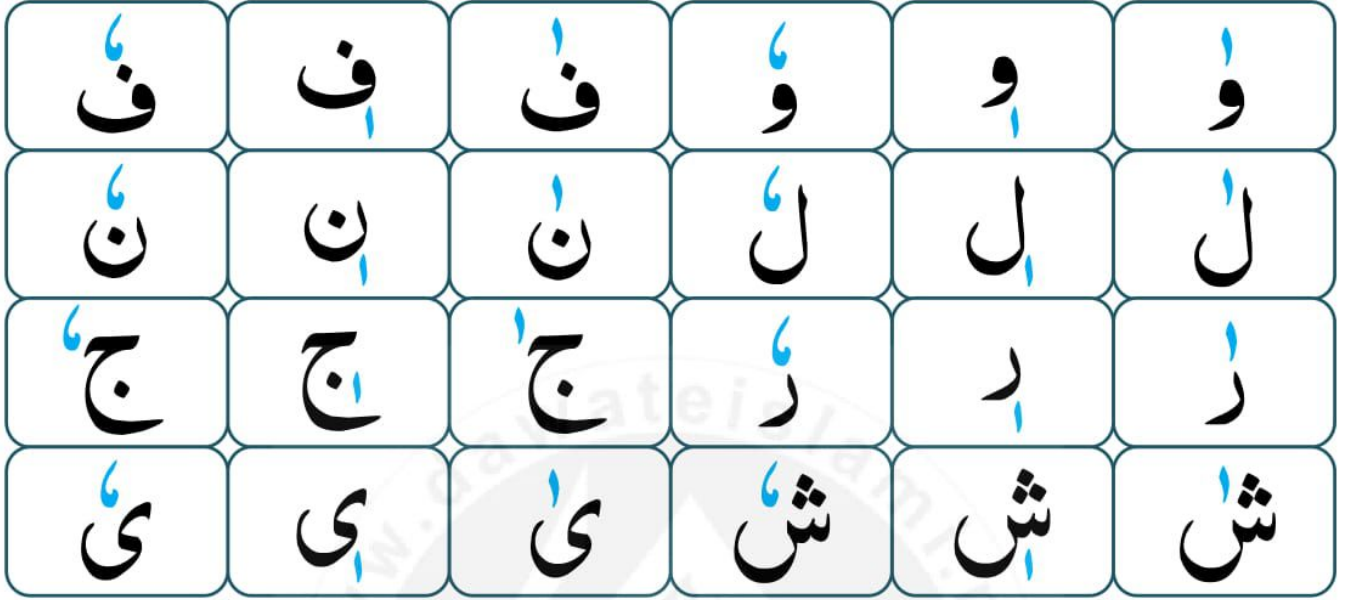
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## Lesson Number 8

### Khāri [Vertical] Ḥarakāt

- ❖ **Vertical Zabar** <sup>ا</sup>, **vertical Zayr** <sub>ا</sub> and **inverted Paysh** <sup>ا</sup> are called Khāri [vertical] Ḥarakāt.
- ❖ The **vertical Ḥarakāt** are equivalent to the **letters of Maddah**. So pronounce **vertical Ḥarakāt** by elongating them up to one **ألف** i.e. up to two Ḥarakāt, like that in the case of the **letters of Maddah**.
- ❖ In this lesson, differentiate clearly between the letters that are Qarīb-uṣ-Ṣaut i.e. the letters that sound somewhat similar.

ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ن	ن	ن	ن	ن	ن
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر



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## Lesson Number 9

### The Letters of Lān

- ❖ There are two **letters of Lān**: 'وَأُو' and 'يَا'
- ❖ When there is **Zabar** before 'وَأُو' Sākin, it becomes 'وَأُو Lān' e.g. جُو. When there is **Zabar** before 'يَا' Sākin, then it becomes 'يَا Lān' e.g. جِي.
- ❖ Pronounce the **letters of Lān** gently in Arabic accent **without any elongation**.
- ❖ Spell out in this way: بُو → يَا بَا Zabar بُو, بِي → يَا بَا Zabar بِي → بُو.

بُو	بِي	تُو	تِي	ثُو	ثِي
جُو	جِي	لُو	لِي	خُو	خِي
دُو	دِي	ذُو	ذِي	رُو	رِي
زُو	زِي	سُو	سِي	شُو	شِي
صُو	صِي	ضُو	ضِي	طُو	طِي
ظُو	ظِي	طُو	طِي	غُو	غِي
فُو	فِي	قُو	قِي	كُو	كِي
لُو	لِي	مُو	مِي	نُو	نِي
وُو	وِي	هُو	هِي	اُو	اِي
		بُو	بِي		

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 10

- ❖ Read this lesson both ways i.e. Rawān as well with Hijjay.
- ❖ This lesson comprises of all the previous lessons i.e. Ḥarakāt, Tanwīn, the Letters of Maddah, Vertical Ḥarakāt and the Letters of Līn.
- ❖ Apply the rules, practise recognition of the letters and spell them out correctly, especially **Ḥurūf Musta'liyāh**.
- ❖ Whilst doing Hijjay, join every letter to the preceding letters. For example do Hijjay of the word **مَوْضُوعَةٌ** as follows → **مَوْ** Paysh **وَ** **آو** ضَادّ **مَوْ** Zabar **وَ** **آو** مِيم **مَوْ** ضُوعَةٌ → **مَوْ** ضُوعَةٌ, **مَوْ** ضُوعَةٌ → **مَوْ** ضُوعَةٌ, **مَوْ** ضُوعَةٌ → **مَوْ** ضُوعَةٌ, **مَوْ** ضُوعَةٌ → **مَوْ** ضُوعَةٌ.

قَالَ	صِرَاطَ	هَذَا	ذَلِكَ	كَانُوا	قَالُوا
لَهُ	سَوْفَ	قَوْلٌ	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	مَقَامُهُ	خِثْمُهُ
لَوْحٍ	حَوْلٍ	دِينٍ	بَشِيرٍ	قَوْمِهِ	هَدَيْنَا
بَيْنَنَا	زَاهِدِينَ	رَاكِعُونَ	عِيسَى	مُوسَى	صُدُورٍ
أَوْى	قَوْلًا	قَوْمًا	مِيقَاتًا	مُنِيرًا	شَيْءٍ
شَيْئًا	هَرُونَ	سُلَيْمَانَ	شُهُودًا	قُعُودًا	وَدُودًا
يَوْمَئِذٍ	مَوْعِدُهُ	كَرِيمٍ	وَكَيْلٍ	نُورِهِ	أَرَعَيْتَ
أَفْرَعَيْتَ	مَوْعِظَةً	مَوْضُوعَةً	مَوْعِدَةً	سَبِيحًا	عَزِيزًا
يَدَيْهِ	حَيْثُ	غَيْبُ	سَبُوتٍ	كَلِمَتٍ	لَشَيْءٍ
قُرَيْشٍ	بِأَيْتِنَا	مِهْدًا	عِلْمُ	كِتَابُ	سَلَامُ

أُذِينَا أُوتِينَا أَوْحِينَا نُوحِيهَا اتُونِي امْنُوا بِي

تُدِيرُونَهَا فَلَا تَسِيلُوا مَا خَلَقْتُمُونِي

فَلَا تَلُومُونِي وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 11

### Sukūn (Jazm)

- ❖ As you have already learnt, this sign    is called **Jazm**, a letter carrying Jazm is called Sākin (still letter).
- ❖ The letter carrying Jazm is pronounced in conjunction with the Mutaḥarrrik letter preceding it.
- ❖ Always pronounce the **Ĥamzah Sākinah** (أَ، عَ) with jerk.
- ❖ There are five **Letters of Qalqalah** د, ج, ب, ط, ق, their combination is **قُطْبُ جَدِّ**.
- ❖ The meaning of Qalqalah is movement, there should be somewhat movement at the Makhārij (articulator) when pronouncing these letters such that the sound rebounds.
- ❖ When the **Letters of Qalqalah** are Sākin, Qalqalah should be **more prominent**.
- ❖ In this lesson, take special care for correct pronunciation of the **Letters of Qalqalah** and the **Ĥamzah Sākinah** and distinguish clearly between the letters that sound somewhat similar.



أُط	إِط	أَط	أُتْ	إِتْ	أَتْ
أُذ	إِذ	أَذ	أُز	إِز	أَز
أُش	إِش	أَش	أُظ	إِظ	أَظ
أُص	إِص	أَص	أُس	إِس	أَس
أُض	إِض	أَض	أُد	إِد	أَد
أُق	إِق	أَق	أُك	إِك	أَك
أُح	إِح	أَح	أُه	إِه	أَه
أُع	إِع	أَع	أُم	إِم	أَم
أُغ	إِغ	أَغ	أُخ	إِخ	أَخ
أُم	إِم	أَم	أُب	إِب	أَب

أُفْ	إِفْ	أَفْ	أُوْ	Zayr is not used before 'وَأُوْ' Sākin	أُوْ
أُنْ	إِنْ	أَنْ	أُلْ	إِلْ	أَلْ
أُجْ	إِجْ	أَجْ	أُرْ	إِرْ	أَرْ
Paysh is not used before 'يَا' Sākin	إِيْ	أِيْ	أُشْ	إِشْ	أَشْ

## EXERCISE

بَلْ	مَنْ	عَنْ	إِنْ	قُلْ
قَدْ	ذُقْ	هُمْ	كُمْ	لَمْ
أَعْنَابًا	أَعْيُنْ	فَاغْفِرْ	مُسْتَطَرْ	إِصْطَبِرْ
فَاْفَرِقْ	أَبْوَابًا	مُدْهِنُونَ	نُطْفَةِ	زَجْرَةً

فَتَحُّ

جَبَعًا

تَجْرِي

يُغْنِي

يُقْرِضُ

اِقْرَأْ

مُؤَصَّدَةٌ

يُؤْمِنُونَ

مُؤْمِنُونَ

مُؤْمِنِينَ

نَشَأُ

يَشَأُ

بِسُّ

كَأَسَا

شَأُنٌ

اِذْهَبْ

اُخْرَى

أَحْيَا

يَبْحَثُ

إِثْمٌ

أَحْضَرْتُ

نُشِرْتُ

حُشِرْتُ

إِرْكَبْ

أَشَدُّدٌ

يَظْهَرُ

يُظْلَمُونَ

نُسِفَتْ

فُرِجَتْ

طَبِئَتْ

عَلَيْهِمْ

فَضْلِكَ

بَيْنَهُمْ

بَيْنَكُمْ

إِصْبِرْ

أَيْدِيهِمْ

أَعْبَالِكُمْ

أَعْبَالَهُمْ

يَسْتَفْتِحُونَ

يَسْتَبْدِلُ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 12

### نُورٌ Sākin and Tanwīn (Iẓhār, Ikhfā)

❖ There are four cases regarding **Nūn Sākin** and **Tanwīn**: (1) **إِظْهَارٌ** (Iẓhār) (2) **إِخْفَاءٌ** (Ikhfā) (3) **إِدْغَامٌ** (Idghām) (4) **إِقْلَابٌ** (Iqlāb).

1. **Iẓhār**: If any of the Ḥalqiyyah letters is present after Nūn Sākin or Tanwīn, then Iẓhār will be made i.e. nasalization (Ghunnah) will not be done whilst pronouncing such Nūn Sākin and Tanwīn. The Ḥalqiyyah letters are six in number and they are:

خ, غ, ح, ع, ه, ء

2. **Ikhfā**: If any of the Ikhfā letter is present after Nūn Sākin or Tanwīn, then Ikhfā will be made i.e. nasalization (Ghunnah) will be done whilst pronouncing such Nūn Sākin and Tanwīn. The Ikhfā letters are 15 in number and they are:

ك, ق, ف, ظ, ط, ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ذ, د, ج, ث, ت

**Note:** Idghām and Iqlāb have been described in Lesson 14.

مِنْ حَكِيمٍ	مِنْ عَلَقٍ	مِنْ هَادٍ	مِنْ أَجَلٍ
مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ	فَمِنْ تَبِعَ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	مِنْ غُفُورٍ

مِنْ جُوعٍ	مِنْ دُونِكُمْ	مِنْ ذَهَبٍ	فَإِنْ زَلَلْتُمْ
مَنْ سَفِهَهُ	مَنْ شَكَرَ	مِنْ صَلَاحٍ	إِنْ ضَلَلْتُمْ
مِنْ طِينٍ	مَنْ ظَلَمَ	مِنْ فُرُوجٍ	مِنْ قَبْلُ
مِنْ كِتَابٍ	يَنْتَوْنِ	مِنْهُمْ	أَنْعَمْتَ
وَأَنْحَرُ	فَسَيَنْغَضُونَ	وَالْمُنْخَنِقَةُ	أَنْتَ
تَنْسُونَ	نُنَشِرُهَا	يَنْصُرُونَ	مَنْصُودٍ
يَنْطِقُونَ	أَنْظُرُ	أَنْفُسِكُمْ	يَنْقُضُونَ
مِنْكُمْ	عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا	خَيْرٌ تَجِدُوهُ	عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي

شِهَابٌ ثَاقِبٌ

قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا

بَلَدًا أَمِنًا

خَلْقٌ جَدِيدٌ

فَصَبْرٌ جَبِيلٌ

نُوحًا هَدَيْنَا

بَخْسٍ دَرَاهِمَ

كَأَسَادِهَا قَا

جُرْفٍ هَارٍ

يَتِيبًا ذَا مَقْرَبَةٍ

سِرَاعًا ذَا لِكَ

سَبِيْعٌ عَلِيْمٌ

يَوْمَعِدٍ زُرْقًا

صَعِيدًا زَلْقًا

خُلُقٌ عَظِيْمٌ

بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيْمٍ

قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

قَرَضًا حَسَنًا

عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ

بَأْسٌ شَدِيدٌ

مُلْكٌ حِسَابِيَّةٌ

رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا

عَبَلًا صَالِحًا

قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ

مُسْفِرَةٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ

عَذَابًا ضِعْفًا

قَلِيلَةً غَلَبَتْ

سَبُوتٌ طَبَاقًا

سَبْحًا طَوِيلًا

عَلِيْمٌ خَبِيْرٌ

رَفْرَفٍ خُضِرٍ	سَحَابٌ ظَلُمْتُ	نَفْسٍ ظَلَمْتُ
قَوْمًا فَاسِقِينَ	سُبُلًا فِجَاجًا	ثَمِنًا قَلِيلًا
فَتْحٌ قَرِيبٌ	رَسُولٌ كَرِيمٌ	كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### Lesson Number 13: Tashdīd

- ❖ The w-shaped diacritic <sup>و</sup> is called 'Tashdīd'. A letter carrying Tashdīd sign is called 'Mushaddad'.
- ❖ Pronounce the Mushaddad letter twice; first by combining it with the preceding Mutaḥarrrik letter and then by its own Ḥarakat with a slight pause.
- ❖ Ghunnah should always be done whilst pronouncing نُونٌ (Nūn) Mushaddad and مِيمٌ (Mīm) Mushaddad. Ghunnah means taking of the sound into the nose i.e. nasalization. The duration of the Ghunnah should be equal to one أَلْفٌ.
- ❖ When the letters of Qalqalah are Mushaddad, pronounce them with stress.
- ❖ If the first letter is Mutaḥarrrik, the second Sākin and the third Mushaddad, then in most cases (not always) the Sākin letter is not pronounced and the Mutaḥarrrik letter

is pronounced by joining it with the Mushaddad letter e.g. عَبْدُتُّمُ will be pronounced as عَبْتُّمُ.

- ❖ In addition to practising Tashdid in this lesson, distinguish clearly between the letters that sound somewhat similar.

أَط	إَط	أَط	أُنْ	إُنْ	أُنْ
أَز	إَز	أَز	أَز	إَز	أَز
أُط	إُط	أُط	أُط	إُط	أُط
أُس	إُس	أُس	أُس	إُس	أُس
أُف	إُف	أُف	أُف	إُف	أُف
أُك	إُك	أُك	أُك	إُك	أُك
أُح	إُح	أُح	أُح	إُح	أُح
أُه	إُه	أُه	أُه	إُه	أُه



أَب	إِب	أَب	أَب	أَب	أَب
أَوْ	إِو	أَوْ	أَوْ	أَوْ	أَوْ
أَل	إِل	أَل	أَل	أَل	أَل
أَر	إِر	أَر	أَر	أَر	أَر
أَش	إِش	أَش	أَش	أَش	أَش
رَب	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي	رَبِّي
مِنَّا	مِنِّي	ثُمَّ	وَلَمَّا	حَبَب	أَحَب
وَالْتَيْنِ	بِالتَّقْوَى	الثَّاقِبِ	تَجَاوَا	فِي الْحَبِّ	شُح
مُسَخَّرَاتٍ	صَدَقَ	تَصَدَّى	الدَّرَجَاتِ	مِنَ الدَّمْعِ	وَالذُّكْرِينَ

الرَّحْمَنُ	نُزِّلَ	فَسُنِّيَسِرُهُ	وَالشَّمْسِ	نَقْصُ	وَالصَّالِحِينَ
فَضَّلْنَا	وَالضُّحَى	وَالطُّورِ	وَالطَّيْرِ	الطَّلَاقُ	وَالظَّاهِرُ
لِلظَّالِمِينَ	سُعْرَتُ	يُوفَ	حُقَّتْ	حَقُّ	رَكَبَكَ
وَالَّذِينَ	مِمَّا	أُمَّةٍ	فَأُمَّةٌ	مُسَيِّ	جَنَّتِ
وَالنُّشُطِ	وَالنَّجْمِ	كُورَتْ	مُطَهَّرَةٌ	سُيِّرَتْ	يَذَكَّرُ
لِيَدَّبَّرُوا	ذُرِّيَّتَهُ	مُزَمِّلٌ	مُدَّثِرٌ	عَلَى النَّبِيِّ	يَسْمَعُونَ
عَلِيُّونَ	يَزْكِي	مِنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ	إِنَّ الظَّنَّ	مَدَّ الظِّلُّ	شَرَّ النَّفْثَاتِ
يُحِبُّ التَّوَابِينَ	رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ	أَحَطُّ	بَسَطَتْ		
نَخْلُقْكُمْ	قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ	عَبَدْتُمْ	إِذ ظَلَمْتُمْ	قَدْ دَخَلُوا	إِذ ذَهَبَ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 14

### نُورٌ Sākin and Tanwīn (Idghām, Iqlāb)

3. **Idghām:** Idghām will be done when any letter of Yarmalūn is present after Nūn Sākin or Tanwīn. In case of 'ر' and 'ل' Idghām will be done without Ghunnaḥ and in case of remaining 4 letters, Idghām will be done with Ghunnaḥ. The Letters of Yarmalūn are six in number and these are: ن, و, ل, م, ر, ي.
4. **Iqlāb:** If the letter 'ب' is present after Nūn Sākin or Tanwīn, then do Iqlāb i.e. change the Nūn Sākin or Tanwīn into مِيم and do Ikhfā i.e. pronounce with nasalization.
  - ❖ Spell out Idghām as under: Example: مَنْ يَقُولُ → يَا نُونَ مِيمَ Zabār يَا, مَنْ يَ Zabār يَا, مَنْ يَ → مَنْ يَقُولُ, مَنْ يَقُولُ → لَ Paysh لَامَ, مَنْ يَقُولُ → قُو Paysh وَآو قَافَ, مَنْ يَ → مَنْ يَ
  - ❖ Spell out Iqlāb as under: Example: مِنْ بَعْدِ → زَايَرَ نُونَ مِيمَ Zabār عَيْنَ بَا, مِنْ بَعْدِ → زَايَرَ دَالَ, مِنْ بَعْدِ

مَنْ يَقُولُ	مِنْ وَرَقِ الْجَنَّةِ	مِنْ يَوْمِ	مِنْ وَلِيِّ
مِنْ مَشْهَدٍ	مِنْ مِثْلِهِ	مِنْ نَصِيرٍ	مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ

مِنْ رَبِّكَ	مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ	يَكُنْ لَهُ
كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ	رَجُلٌ يَسْعَى	هُدًى وَذِكْرَى	وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ
بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْهُ	سِرَاجًا مُنِيرًا	حِطَّةً نَغْفِرُ لَكُمْ	خَلِقْ نَعِيدُهُ
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	رَعُوفٌ رَحِيمٌ	مُصَدِّقًا لِمَا	وَيْلٌ لِكُلِّ
مِنْ بَعْدِ	مِنْ بَقْلِهَا	أَنْبِئُهُمْ	لِيُنْبِذَنَّ
قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا	خَبِيرًا بَصِيرًا	جَنَّةٍ بِرَبْوَةٍ	كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ
حِلٌّ بِهَذَا	صُمَّ بِكُمْ		

## يَا عَلِيمُ

Invoke it 21 times (recite Ṣalāt-ʿAlan-Nabī once before and after the invocation), blow on water and drink it or make it drink to others before breakfast for 40 days, the memory (of the one who drinks this water) will be strengthened إِنَّ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ.

(Shajarah 'Aṭṭāriyyah, pp. 46)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

## Lesson Number 15

### The Cases of ميم Sākin

- ❖ There are three cases of ميم Sākin: (1) **Idghām-e-Shafawī** (2) **Ikhfā-e-Shafawī** (3) **Izhār-e-Shafawī**.
- Idghām-e-Shafawī:** When another ميم is present after ميم Sākin, Idghām-e-Shafawī is done within the ميم Sākin i.e. Ghunnah is done.
  - Ikhfā-e-Shafawī:** If 'ب' is present after ميم Sākin, Ikhfā-e-Shafawī is done within the ميم Sākin i.e. Ghunnah is done.
  - Izhār-e-Shafawī:** If any letter other than 'ب' or 'م' is present after ميم Sākin, Izhār-e-Shafawī is done within the ميم Sākin i.e. Ghunnah is not done.

هُم فِيهَا	كُنْتُمْ بِهِ	الْمُتَر	أَنْتُمْ مُظْلِمُونَ
أَمْضَى	تَأْتِيهِمْ بِآيَةٍ	وَالْأَمْرُ	وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ
وَأَمْطَرْنَا	عَلَيْكُمْ بِوَكِيلٍ	لَمْ يَلِدْ	أَتَيْتُكُمْ مِنْ كِتَابٍ
الْمُ نَشْرَحُ	تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ	لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ	فَهُمْ مُقْبَحُونَ

وَهُمْ مُعْرِضُونَ	وَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا	وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ	أَمْ صَبَرْنَا
لَهُمْ مِّنَّا الْحُسْنَىٰ	ذَلِكُمْ قَوْلُكُمْ	بَعْضُكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ	عَلَيْهِمْ غَضَبٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 16

### Tafkhīm and Tarqīq

- ❖ The meaning of **Tafkhīm** is to pronounce the letter in **thick tone**, and that of **Tarqīq** is to pronounce the letter in **thin tone**.
- ❖ Three letters **ألف**, **لام** and **راء** are sometimes pronounced in thick tone and sometimes in thin tone.
- ❖ **ألف** → **ألف** will be pronounced in thick tone if it is preceded by a letter that is pronounced in thick tone and it will be pronounced in thin tone when preceded by a letter that is pronounced in thin tone.
- ❖ **لام** → If the letter before the **لام** of the Ism-e-Jalālat - **اللَّهُ** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) carries Zabar or Paysh, then the **لام** of the Ism-e-Jalālat - **اللَّهُ** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) will be pronounced in thick tone and if the letter before the **لام** of the Ism-e-Jalālat - **اللَّهُ** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) carries Zayr, then the **لام** of the Ism-e-Jalālat - **اللَّهُ** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) will be pronounced in thin tone.

- ❖ Except the لام of the Ism-e-Jalālat - **اللَّهُ** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ), all other لام will be pronounced in thin tone.
- ❖ The conditions in which the letter **لَا** is pronounced in thick tone:
  - a) When **لَا** carries Zabar or Paysh
  - b) When **لَا** carries double Zabar or double Paysh
  - c) When **لَا** carries Vertical Zabar
  - d) When letter before **لَا** Sākin carries Zabar or Paysh
  - e) When there is Temporary Zayr before **لَا** Sākin
  - f) When there is Zayr before **لَا** Sākin in the preceding word
  - g) When any letter belonging to the Letters of Musta'liyāh is present after **لَا** Sākin in the same word
- ❖ The conditions in which the letter **لَا** is pronounced in thin tone:
  - a) When there is Zayr or double Zayr under **لَا**
  - b) When there is Aşlī Zayr (Original Zayr) before **لَا** Sākin in the same word
  - c) When there is **لَا** Sākinaḥ before **لَا** Sākin
- ❖ **Temporary Ḥarakat:** In the Holy Quran, there are some words that begin with the letter **ألف** carrying no Ḥarakat, so whichever Ḥarakat one will apply to such **ألف** during its pronunciation will be temporary e.g. in the word 'أَرْجِي' the Zayr is Temporary.

**Note:** **لَا** Sākin will be pronounced in thick tone when, in the same word, the letter preceding it carries Aşlī Zayr and the letter succeeding it is from amongst the Musta'liyāh letters e.g. 'مِرْصَادٍ'.

قَالَ	صِرَاطٌ	سِرَاجًا	كَانَ	مَا لَا	مَفَازًا
طَالِبٌ	تَابُوا	خَالِدًا	عَابِدٌ	غَاسِقٌ	طَعَامٌ
اللَّهُ	وَاللَّهُ	فَاللَّهُ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ	هُوَ اللَّهُ	مِنَ اللَّهِ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ	قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ	بِاللَّهِ	بِاللَّهِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ	مَا وَلَّهُمْ	إِلَّا الَّذِينَ	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ	عَلَى	صَلْوَةٌ
رَجُلٌ	الْمُتَرِّ	رُزِقُوا	أَكْثَرُ	أَجْرًا	أَجْرٌ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ	عَرْشُ	أَمْ صَبَرْنَا	تُرْجِعُونَ	يُرْزِقُونَ	ارْجِعْ
ارْجِعُوا	ارْجِعِي	ارْكَعُوا	رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا	رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ	إِنْ ارْتَبْتُمْ
أَمَّا تَابُوا	كُلُّ فِرْقٍ	فِرْقَةٍ	مِرْصَادٍ	فِي قِرْطَاسٍ	وَالنَّهَارِ
رِجَالٌ	أَمْرٌ	فَاصْبِرْ	قُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ	خَيْرٌ	نَذِيرٌ



الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 17: Maddāt

- ❖ The meaning of Madd is to stretch and elongate. There are two causes for Madd: (1) Ĥamzaĥ ء (2) Sukūn ْ.
- ❖ There are 6 types of Madd: (1) Madd Muttaṣil, (2) Madd Munfaṣil, (3) Madd Lāzim, (4) Madd Līn-Lāzim, (5) Madd 'Āriḍ (6) Madd Līn-'Āriḍ
  1. **Madd Muttaṣil:** If Ĥamzaĥ is present after a letter of Maddaĥ in the same word, then it will be Madd Muttaṣil (adjacent) e.g. جَاءَ
  2. **Madd Munfaṣil:** If Ĥamzaĥ is present after a letter of Maddaĥ in the next word, then it will be Madd Munfaṣil (distant) e.g. فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ. Whilst pronouncing Madd Muttaṣil and Madd Munfaṣil, elongate the tone up to 2, 2½ or 4 ألف.
  3. **Madd Lāzim:** If a Sukūn Aṣli ْ, ّ is present after a letter of Maddaĥ, then it will be Madd Lāzim e.g. جَانٌّ
  4. **Madd Līn-Lāzim:** If a Sukūn Aṣli ْ, is present after a letter of Līn, then it will be Madd Līn-Lāzim e.g. عَيْنٌ. Whilst pronouncing Madd Lāzim and Madd Līn-Lāzim, elongate up to 3, 4 or 5 ألف.
  5. **Madd 'Āriḍ:** If a temporary Sukūn [i.e. a letter becomes Sākin by virtue of Waqf (pause)] is found after a letter of Maddaĥ, then it will be Madd 'Āriḍ e.g. مُسْلِمُونَ

6. **Madd Līn-‘Āriḍ:** If a temporary Sukūn [i.e. a letter becomes Sākin by virtue of Waqf (pause)] is found after a letter of Līn, then it will be Madd Līn-‘Āriḍ e.g. شَفَتَيْنِ ○.

- ❖ Whilst pronouncing Madd ‘Āriḍ and Madd Līn-‘Āriḍ, elongate up to 3 أليف.
- ❖ Spell out the Maddāt as follows: جَائِيَّ → يَا جِيْمَ Zayr جِيْ هَمْزَهْ, جَائِيَّ → عَ Zabar هَمْزَهْ, جَائِيَّ → ضَا لًا double Zabar لَامَ, ضَا لًا → ضَا لًا Zabar لَامَ أَلِفَ ضَا دَ → ضَا لًا.

جَاءَ	جَائِيَّ	وَالسَّيِّ	سَيِّئَتُ	أُولَئِكَ
حَدَايِقُ	قُرُوءٍ	أُولِيَاءَ	بِمَا أُنزِلَ	قَالُوا أَمَّا
يَأْرُضُ	هُؤْلَاءِ	لِيَنِّي إِسْرَائِيلَ	ضَا لًا	دَابَّةٍ
السُّنَنِ	ءَالِ الذَّاكِرِينَ	جَانَّ	مُدَهَا مَتْنِ	أَتَحَا جُونِيَّ
كَافَّةً	الْحَاقَةَ	وَأَصْفَتِ	حَا جُوكَ	وَحَا جَهُ
تَحْضُونُ	يُحَادُّونَ	أَنْ يَتَبَا سَا	وَالضَّا لِيْنَ ○	
يَأُولِي الْأَبَابِ ○	يَتَسَاءَلُونَ ○	رَبِّ الْعَلْبَيْنِ ○	خَوْفِ ○	قُرَيْشِ ○

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 18: Muqatta'at Letters

- ❖ Muqatta'at Letters are found at the beginning of some of the Sūrahs (chapters) of the Holy Quran.
- ❖ Pronounce these letters individually such that Maddāt are elongated properly and also do nasalization (Ghunnah) when Ikhfā and Idghām incur.
- ❖ There are 2 ways to recite **الْم** ◦ **اللَّهُ**: (1) Waṣl (Joining) **أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِيمٌ اللَّهُ** and (2) Waqf (Pausing) **أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِيمٌ ◦ اللَّهُ**.

طه طَاهَا	ن نُون	ق قَاف	ص صَاد
الر أَلِفٌ لَامٌ رَا	ح حَامِيمٌ	ط طَاسِيْن	ي يَاسِيْن
ع عَيْنٌ سِيْنٌ قَاف	ح حَامِيمٌ	المر أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِيْمٌ رَا	الم أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِيْمٌ
ك كَافٌ هَايَا عَيْنٌ صَاد	الْم ◦ اللَّهُ أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِيْمٌ ◦ اللَّهُ	المص أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِيْمٌ صَاد	طسم طَاسِيْنٌ مِيْمٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 19: Zāid (أ) ألف

- ❖ At some locations in the Holy Quran, there is a symbol of circle 'o' upon the ألف, this type of ألف is called a 'Zāid (additional) ألف', one should not pronounce it.

لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ	أَفَأَيْنَ مَاتَ	أَفَأَيْنَ مَاتَ	أَنَا
Āl-e-'Imrān: 158	Al-Anbiyā: 34	Āl-e-'Imrān: 144	At every place
مَلَأِيهِ	لَكِنَّا هُوَ اللَّهُ	لِشَأْنِي	لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ
At every place	Al-Kahf: 38	Al-Kahf: 23	Aṣ-Ṣaffāt: 68
لَا أَنْتُمْ	لَا أَذْبَحْنَهُ	وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا	أَنْ تَبُوءَا
Al-Ḥaṣhr: 13	An-Naml: 21	At-Taubāh: 47	Al-Māidah: 29
ثَمُودًا	ثَمُودًا	وَمَلَأِيهِمْ	مِنْ نَبَائِي
Al-Furqān: 38	An-Najm: 51	Yūnus: 83	Al-An'am: 34
لِيَرْبُؤَانِي	لَنْ نَدْعُوا	لِتَتْلُوا	إِنَّ ثَمُودًا
Ar-Rūm: 39	Al-Kahf: 14	Ar-Ra'd: 30	Hūd: 68
قَوَارِيرًا	سَلْسَلًا	وَنَبَلُوا	لِيَبْلُوا
Ad-Dahr: 16	Ad-Dahr: 4	Muhammad: 31	Muhammad: 4

- ❖ In the six words mentioned below, do not pronounce the أَلِفُ carrying the sign 'o' in case of Waṣl (continuing without pause) but do pronounce it when making Waqf (Pause).

أَنَا	قَوَارِيرًا	السَّبِيلَا	الرَّسُولَا	الظُّنُونَا	لَكِنَّا
At every place	Ad-Dahr: 15	Al-Aḥzāb: 67	Al-Aḥzāb: 66	Al-Aḥzāb: 10	Al-Kahf: 38

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 20

### Miscellaneous Rules

- ❖ **Izhār-e-Muṭlaq:** In the following four words, a Yarmalūn letter is present after نُونُ Sākin in the same word. Idghām will not be done in these cases, instead Izhār-e-Muṭlaq will be done. Hence **do not make Ghunnah (nasalization)** in these four words.

قِنْوَانُ	صِنْوَانُ	بُنْيَانُ	دُنْيَا
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- ❖ **Saktaḥ:** To stop the sound and then to continue reading ahead holding the breath is called Saktah i.e. the sound should stop whilst holding the breath. **Saktaḥ is Wājib** (essential) in the following four cases. The rule of Saktah is that the Mutaḥarrik be read as Sākin and double Zabar be changed to أَلِفُ and read accordingly.

عَوَجًا ٠ سِكتَه قِيَمًا

Al-Kahf: 1

سِكتَه  
مِنْ مَرَقِدِنَا مِ هَذَا

Yāsīn: 52

كَلَّا بَلْ سِكتَه رَانَ

Al-Muṭaffifin: 14

وَقِيلَ مَنْ سِكتَه رَاقٍ

Al-Qiyāmah: 27

- ❖ **ص** → In the Holy Quran, there are four words which contain the letter صَاد, but a thin سِين is also written upon صَاد, these words are pronounced as: In (1) and (2) only pronounce س, in (3) it is permissible to either pronounce ص or س and in (4) only pronounce ص.

٤ بِصِطْرٍ

Al-Ghāshiyah: 22

٣ أَمْ هُمُ الْمُصِطْرُونَ

Aṭ-Ṭūr: 37

٢ بَصِطَةً

Al-A'rāf: 69

١ يَبْصِطُ

Al-Baqarah: 245

- ❖ **Tashīl:** The meaning of Tashīl is to make soft i.e. pronounce the second Ḥamzah with a soft tone. In the Holy Quran there is only one word where Tashīl is Wājib.
- ❖ **Imālah:** To incline the sound of Zabar towards Zayr and the sound of أَلِف towards يَا is called Imālah. The 'رَا' of Imālah is pronounced 'رَءِ' instead of 'رِي'.
- ❖ Spell out Imālah as follows: مَجْرَ هَا, مَجْرَ رَا of Imālah → رَءِ مَجْرَ هَا, مَجْرَ هَا → مَجْرَ هَا.
- ❖ **بُئْسَ الْإِسْمُ الْفُسُوقُ** → In this part of Quranic verse, neither pronounce the أَلِف present before لَام nor the أَلِف present after it, **instead pronounce لَام with Zayr.**

Tashīl

ءَاعَجَبِيَّ وَعَرَبِيَّ

Ḥā-Mīm-As-Sajdah: 44

Imālāh

مَجْرَهَا

Ḥūd: 41

بِئْسَ الْإِسْمُ الْفُسُوقُ

Al-Ḥujurāt: 11

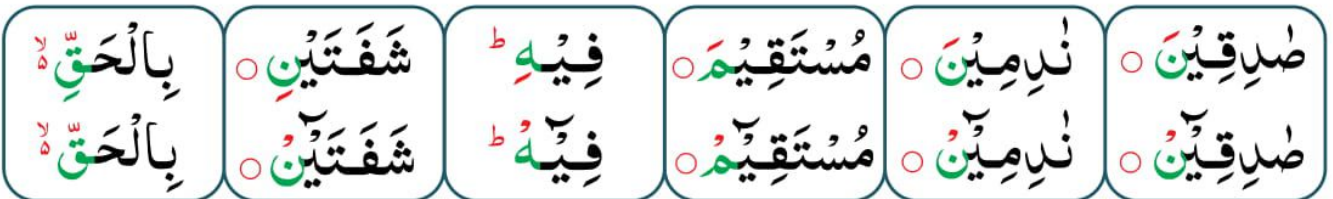
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 21

### Waqf [Pause]

- ❖ **Waqf:** The meaning of Waqf is to Pause and Stop i.e. at whichever phrase Waqf is to be done, end the voice and the breath on the last letter of that phrase.
- ❖ If Zabar, Zayr, Paysh, double Zayr or double Paysh, vertical Zayr or inverted Paysh is present on the last letter of the phrase, then make that (last) letter **Sākin** when making Waqf.
- ❖ If double Zabar is present on the last letter of the phrase, then pronounce it as **ألف** when making Waqf.
- ❖ If the last letter of the word is rounded **تَا** i.e. 'ة', then no matter which Ḥarakat or Tanwīn it carries, pronounce it as 'هُ' when making Waqf.
- ❖ When making Waqf, vertical Zabar, the Letters of Maddah and Sākin Letters are not changed.
- ❖ In case of Waqf on a **Mushaddad letter**, the **Tashdīd will be maintained** but the Ḥarakat will not be made apparent.

- ❖ **قُوْنٌ Quṭnī** → When Ḥamzah Waṣlī is present after Tanwīn, the Ḥamzah Waṣlī is dropped in case of Waṣl (without pausing) and the نُون Sākin of Tanwīn is given Zayr and a small نُون is usually shown with it, this نُون is called 'قُوْنٌ Quṭnī'.
- ❖ **Signs of Waqf (Pause):** Some of the signs of Waqf are described below:
  - a) **○** → This is the sign of **Waqf Tām** and indicates the completion of Quranic verse, one ought to **make pause at it**.
  - b) **م** → This is the sign of **Waqf Lāzim**, one **must make pause at it**.
  - c) **ط** → This is the sign of **Waqf Muṭlaq**, it is **better to make pause at it**.
  - d) **ج** → This is the sign of **Waqf Jāiz**, it is **better to make pause at it** but it is **also permissible to continue**.
  - e) **ز** → This is the sign of **Waqf Mujawwaz**, it is **permissible to make pause at it** but it is better to **avoid pause at it**.
  - f) **ص** → This is the sign of **Waqf Murakhkhaṣ**, one should **not make pause at it**.
  - g) **لا** → If the sign **لا** is present above the sign of verse i.e. **لا**, there is difference in opinion about **whether to make pause or not**. If 'لا' is present without the sign verse, then **do not make pause**.
- ❖ **I'ādah (Repetition):** After making Waqf, to repeat from preceding verse without pause is called I'ādah.





قِسْطٍ ٥ قِسْطٍ ٥	شَيْءٍ ٥ شَيْءٍ ٥	شَهْرٍ ٥ شَهْرٍ ٥	مِنْ قَبْلُ ٥ مِنْ قَبْلُ ٥	يَشَاءُ ٥ نَشَاءُ ٥	نَسْتَعِينُ ٥ نَسْتَعِينُ ٥
بِأَمْرِهِ ٥ بِأَمْرِهِ ٥	عِبَادِهِ ٥ عِبَادِهِ ٥	بِهِ ٥ بِهِ ٥	بَرَقَ ٥ بَرَقَ ٥	قَدِيرٌ ٥ قَدِيرٌ ٥	لَهُ ٥ لَهُ ٥
نَبِيًّا ٥ نَبِيًّا ٥	عِلْمًا ٥ عِلْمًا ٥	الْفَافَا ٥ الْفَافَا ٥	مَوَازِينُهُ ٥ مَوَازِينُهُ ٥	أَخْلَدَهُ ٥ أَخْلَدَهُ ٥	رَبَّهُ ٥ رَبَّهُ ٥
فَتَرَضَى ٥ فَتَرَضَى ٥	مِنَ الْأُولَى ٥ مِنَ الْأُولَى ٥	وَتَوَلَّى ٥ وَتَوَلَّى ٥	جَارِيَةٌ ٥ جَارِيَةٌ ٥	رَقَبَةٌ ٥ رَقَبَةٌ ٥	قُوَّةٌ ٥ قُوَّةٌ ٥
قَوْلِي ٥ قَوْلِي ٥	تَهْتَدُوا ٥ تَهْتَدُوا ٥	فِيهَا ٥ فِيهَا ٥	فَحَدَّثَ ٥ فَحَدَّثَ ٥	فَارْغَبْ ٥ فَارْغَبْ ٥	وَأَنْحَرْ ٥ وَأَنْحَرْ ٥
مُنِيبٍ ٥ مُنِيبٍ ٥	شَيْبًا ٥ شَيْبًا ٥	الْوَصِيَّةُ ٥ الْوَصِيَّةُ ٥	خَيْرًا ٥ خَيْرًا ٥	مُبِينٍ ٥ مُبِينٍ ٥	مُبِينٍ ٥ مُبِينٍ ٥
خَيْرًا ٥ خَيْرًا ٥	مُبِينٍ ٥ مُبِينٍ ٥	مُبِينٍ ٥ مُبِينٍ ٥	مُبِينٍ ٥ مُبِينٍ ٥	مُبِينٍ ٥ مُبِينٍ ٥	مُبِينٍ ٥ مُبِينٍ ٥

## LESSON:27

## ALAMATUL WAQF

## علاماتُ الوقف

## INDEX OF SYMBOLS DENOTING PAUSES

(RAMOOZ-E-AWAQAF)  
(PUNCTUATION MARKS)

Waqf-e-Taam, indicates that the sentence has been completed.  
It is equivalent to a full stop or period  
in the English language

Perfect Stop



وَقِفِ تَام

Compulsory Stop



وَقِفِ لَازِم

Necessary Stop



وَقِفِ مُطْلَق

Better To Stop,  
If You don't stop it is permitted

وَقِفِ جَائِز

Permissible Stop



وَقِفِ مُرَخَّص

Better Not To Stop



قَبِيلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَقْف

Better Not To Stop



وَقِفِ فَجْوَز

Better To Stop



يُوقَفُ عَلَيْهِ

Not To Stop



لَا وَقِفَ عَلَيْهِ

Same As Before



كَذَلِكَ

Finish The Ayah &  
Do Sajda

سَجْدَةً

May or May Not Stop



قَدْ يُوَصَّلُ

Better Not To Stop



الْوَصْلُ أَوَّلِي

Stop At One Of The  
Two Signs

مُعَانِقَتَهُ