



Primary Qa'ida for Reciting the
Holy Qur'an from the Correct Origins

Madani Qaida



Presented by :
Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madina



مکتبۃ الدین

Dawat e Islami

PREFACE

The Holy Qur'an, the powerful Word of Allah ﷻ, is a priceless treasure of guidance, knowledge and wisdom. The Merciful Prophet, mercy for the universe, the Leader of Mankind ﷺ and عليه وآله وسلم stated, "The best amongst you is he who learnt the Holy Qur'an and taught it to others". (Sahih Bukhari, Kitaab Faza'il ul Qur'an, Hadith 5027, p.435)

Alhamdu-Lillāh! In order to spread the teachings of the Holy Qur'an, Dawat-e-Islami, the Non-Political, International Movement for the Propagation of the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah - has internationally established countless Madāris (schools) known as Madrassa-tul-Madina. These Madāris hold classes of Hifz and Nāzira. At present, in Pakistan alone, approximately 50,000 young male and female students are being taught the Hifz and Nāzira for free. Similarly, usually everyday after Sala-tul-Isha, Madrassa-tul-Madina classes (for male adults) take place in various Masājid etc. Islamic Brothers learn how to recite the Holy Qur'an with the correct pronunciation, reciting the Arabic letters from their proper origins (Makhārij), they learn Du'as (supplications) and are also taught about Salāh and the Sunan, all for free.

In addition, thousands of Madrassa-tul-Madina classes (for female adults,) take place daily within the homes not just in Pakistan, but also in many other countries of the world. At present, according to one estimation, just in Baab-ul-Madina (Karachi) alone, more than 1,300 Madrassa classes for Islamic sisters take place almost on a daily basis, in which more than 12,000 Islamic sisters are taught the Holy Qur'an, Salāh, Sunnan and Du'as, all for free.

Alhamdulillah, the experienced teachers of Madrassa-tul-Madina have compiled this Madani Qa'ida to make learning the Holy Qur'an simpler and easier. The Madani Qa'ida presents the fundamental rulings of Tajweed in a simplified form for the young and old students alike, so that all children, Islamic brothers and sisters can easily learn how to recite the Holy Qur'an in the correct manner. Expert Qurrā (Qur'an Reciters) have thoroughly checked and verified the contents of the Madani Qa'ida with regards to the rulings of Tajweed.

For the guidance of how to teach the Madani Qa'ida, the "Rahnumā-e-Mudarriseen" has also been published; this contains great detail related to the teaching methods for each lesson. In'shaa-Allah ﷻ, the V.C.D of the Madani Qa'ida will also be released very soon by Maktaba-tul-Madina (a department of Dawat-e-Islami), this will assist in understanding the Madani Qa'ida and will further simplify reciting the Holy Qur'an.

We pray to Allah ﷻ that the success of Dawat-e-Islami continues day and night. May Allah ﷻ grants us the ability to act upon the Madani In'āmāt and travel consistently with Madani Qafila with the devotees of the Holy Prophet for our own and others' rectification. May we try sincerely to fulfil the Madani Aim given to us by Ameer-e-Ahles-Sunnat, the Founder of Dawat-e-Islami, Hazrat'e Allama Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi الغالية دامت برکاتهم that "I must try to rectify myself and the people of the whole world" In'shaa-Allah ﷻ.

امین بچاہ النبی المماین ﷺ

Majlis Madrassa-tul-Madina (Dawat-e-Islami)

29th Zul Hijjah al-Harām 1428H

الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

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 [Dhzyein] 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: خ, ص, ض, ط, ظ, غ, ق, when joined together, these letters are pronounced **خُصْنُ ضَغْطٍ** [Khussa Daghtin Qizh].
- Only 4 letters are pronounced from the lips, و, ڤ, ڤ, ڤ. 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 (دَال)	ذ (ذَال)	ر (رَا)
ز (زَا)	س (سِيْن)	ش (شِيْن)	ص (صَاد)	ض (ضَاد)
ط (طَا)	ظ (ظَا)	ع (عِيْن)	غ (غِيْن)	ف (فَا)
ق (قَات)	ك (كَات)	ل (لَام)	م (مِيْم)	ن (نَوْن)
و (وَاو)	ه (هَا)	ع (هَمْزَة)	ي (يَا)	

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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	فا	تا
يا	ثا	شا	سا	فا	قا
جا	خا	حا	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

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ
اَسْأَلُكَ فَاغُوْذَ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِبِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 3: Harakāt 2

- The plural form of Harakat is **Harakāt**. **Zabr** [ز], **Zer** [ز] and **Paish** [ز] 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**' اِ.
- If the letter ر has a Zabr or Paish it is pronounced deeply. If the letter ر has a Zer it is pronounced delicately.

اِ	اُ	اَ	بِ	بُ	بَ
تَ	تِ	تُ	ثَ	ثِ	ثُ

² The plural of Harakat which is literally translated as "movement".

³ "Zabr", "Zer" and "Paish" are Urdu terms used in the subcontinent which replace the Arabic terms (for Harakāt) "Fathah", "Kasrah" and "Dhammah", respectively.



هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

هـ

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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.

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ح	ح	ح	ه	ه	ه
ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
خ	خ	خ	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. أَأَنْ = أَ، إِنْ = إ، أَنْ = أ.
- Spell out the examples of Tanween as follows: مِنْ = مِمْ two Zabr، مٍ = مِمْ two Zer، مٌ = مِمْ two Paish.
- Sometimes after two Zabr the letter ا or the letter ي is written, when spelling out the examples, do not mention these (letters).

ط	ط	طَا	تَو	ت	تَا
ذَو	ذِ	ذَا	زَو	ز	زَا
ثَو	ثِ	ثَا	ظَو	ظ	ظَا
صَو	صِ	صَا	سَو	س	سَا
ضَو	ضِ	ضَا	دَو	د	دَا

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'iyah** (the letters that are read deeply).
- Spell out the words as follows: مَلِكٌ = ميم زبر لام زير لى كاف two paish مَلِكٌ.

نَزَلَ	خَلَقَ	صَدَقَ	يَدَاكَ	بَلَغَ	طَبَعَ
جَعَلَ	فَعَلَ	نَظَرَ	ذَكَرَ	كَسَبَ	أَبَلَ
رُسُلُ	صُحُفُ	ثُلُثُ	سُدُسُ	حُرْمُ	رُبْعُ
حَمِدَ	خَطَفَ	مَلِكٌ	تَزِدُ	تَجِدُ	يَلِجُ
قَتَلَ	سُيِّلَ	قُرِئَ	قَمَرٌ	كَبِيرٌ	حُشِرَ
أَحَدًا	مَرَضًا	عَمَلًا	هُدًى	طُوى	قُدًى
مَسَدٌ	ثَنِينَ	سَخَطٌ	ظَلِيلٌ	فِئَةٍ	عُنُقٌ
نَفَرٌ	صَمَدٌ	غَضَبٌ	لَعِبٌ	أَذُنٌ	كَتَبٌ

دَرَجَةٌ قَرَدَةٌ عَلَقَةٌ سَفَرَةٌ شَجَرَةٌ قَتَرَةٌ

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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, ي, و.
- 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. بَي.
- Pronounce the **Huroof Maddah** by **stretching them to the length of one Alif** i.e. 2 **Harakāt**.
- Spell out the examples as follows: بَا = بَا = zabr, بُو = بُو = paish, بَي = بَي = zer.

بَا	بُو	بَي	تَا	تُو	تَي
ثَا	ثُو	ثَي	جَا	جُو	جَي
حَا	حُو	حَي	خَا	خُو	خَي
دَا	دُو	دَي	ذَا	ذُو	ذَي
رَا	رُو	رَي	زَا	زُو	زَي
سَا	سُو	سَي	شَا	شُو	شَي

صَا	صُو	صِي	صَا	ضُو	ضِي
طَا	طُو	طِي	ظَا	ظُو	ظِي
عَا	عُو	عِي	غَا	غُو	غِي
فَا	فُو	فِي	قَا	قُو	قِي
كَا	كُو	كِي	لَا	لُو	لِي
مَا	مُو	مِي	نَا	نُو	نِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	هَا	هُو	هِي
اُ	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* (ط), *Kharay Zer* (ث) and *Ultay Paish* (ظ) 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	ت	ث
ذ	ذ	ذ	ز	ز	ز
ش	ش	ش	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

ا-ع	ا-ع	ا-ع	ا-ع	ا-ع	ا-ع
خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ
ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب
و	و	و	و	و	و
ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش

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LESSON NUMBER 9: Huroof Leen

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

ا-ع	ا-ع	ا-ع	ا-ع	ا-ع	ا-ع
خ	خ	خ	خ	خ	خ
ب	ب	ب	ب	ب	ب
و	و	و	و	و	و
ل	ل	ل	ل	ل	ل
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش

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- Pronounce the **Huroof Leen** gently and correctly **without stretching or exaggerated resonance** (sudden pausing).
- Spell out the examples as follows: جِي = يَايَا = زَبْر, جُو = وَآوَا = زَبْر.

بُو	بِئ	تُو	تِئ	ثُو	ثِئ
جُو	جِئ	حُو	حِئ	خُو	خِئ
دُو	دِئ	ذُو	ذِئ	رُو	رِئ
زُو	زِئ	سُو	سِئ	شُو	شِئ
صُو	صِئ	ضُو	ضِئ	طُو	طِئ
ظُو	ظِئ	عُو	عِئ	غُو	غِئ
فُو	فِئ	قُو	قِئ	كُو	كِئ
لُو	لِئ	مُو	مِئ	نُو	نِئ
وُو	وِئ	هُو	هِئ	اُو	اِئ
يُو	يِئ				

⁵ "Khari Harakâf" is an Urdu term used in the subcontinent; the same applies to the words "Kharay Zab/Zer", "Ultay Paish" (Plural forms). This is a type of Madd which is stretched to the length of one Alif.

⁶ 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)

بُو	بِئ	تُو	تِئ	ثُو	ثِئ
جُو	جِئ	حُو	حِئ	خُو	خِئ
دُو	دِئ	ذُو	ذِئ	رُو	رِئ
زُو	زِئ	سُو	سِئ	شُو	شِئ
صُو	صِئ	ضُو	ضِئ	طُو	طِئ
ظُو	ظِئ	عُو	عِئ	غُو	غِئ
فُو	فِئ	قُو	قِئ	كُو	كِئ
لُو	لِئ	مُو	مِئ	نُو	نِئ
وُو	وِئ	هُو	هِئ	اُو	اِئ
يُو	يِئ				

⁵ "Khari Harakâf" is an Urdu term used in the subcontinent; the same applies to the words "Kharay Zab/Zer", "Ultay Paish" (Plural forms). This is a type of Madd which is stretched to the length of one Alif.

⁶ 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)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ 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'liyah** (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 **مَوْضِعٌ** as follows: **وَأَوْ** **زَابِر** **مَوْ** **ضَاد** **پَاشِ** **مَوْ** **ضَوْ** = **مَوْضِعٌ** **زَابِر**
مَوْضِعٌ = **مَوْ** **ضَاد** **پَاشِ** **مَوْ** **ضَوْ** = **مَوْضِعٌ** **زَابِر**

قَالَ	كَانُوا	ذَلِكَ	هَذَا	صِرَاطٌ	قَالَ
لَهُ	نُوحِيهِ	فِيهِ	قَوْلٌ	سَوْفَ	لَهُ
لَيْسَ	بَيْنَ	عَذَابًا	مَتَاعًا	طَغَى	شَكُورًا
غَفُورًا	دَاوُدَ	خَوْفٍ	يَوْمٍ	قِيلَ	حِيلَ
رُسُلِهِ	رَسُولِهِ	إِلَيْهِ	عَلَيْهِ	صَوَابًا	مَابًا
صَلَاةٌ	زَكَاةً	رَسُولٍ	مَحْفُوظٍ	مَقَامُهُ	خِتَهُ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ 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'liyah** (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 **مَوْضِعٌ** as follows: **وَأَوْضَعُ** Paish **مَوْضِعٌ** = **مَوْضِعٌ** Paish **مَوْضِعٌ** = **مَوْضِعٌ** .
Zabr **مَوْضِعٌ** = **مَوْضِعٌ** .

قَالَ	كَانُوا	ذَلِكَ	هَذَا	صِرَاطٌ	قَالَ
لَهُ	نُوحِيهِ	فِيهِ	قَوْلٌ	سَوْفَ	لَهُ
لَيْسَ	بَيْنَ	عَذَابًا	مَتَاعًا	طَغَى	شَكُورًا
غَفُورًا	دَاوُدَ	خَوْفٍ	يَوْمٍ	قِيلَ	حِيلَ
رُسُلِهِ	رَسُولِهِ	إِلَيْهِ	عَلَيْهِ	صَوَابًا	مَابًا
صَلَاةٌ	زَكَاةً	رَسُولٍ	مَحْفُوظٍ	مَقَامُهُ	خِتَهُ

لَوْحَ حَوْلَ دِينِ بَشِيرٌ قَوْمِهِ هَدَيْنَا

بَيْنَنَا زَاهِدِينَ رَاكِعُونَ عِيسَى مُوسَى صُدُورِ

أَوَى قَوْلًا قَوْمًا مِيقَاتًا مُنِيرًا شَيْءِ

شَيْئًا هَرُونَ سُلَيْمَانَ شُهُودُ تَعُوذُ وَدُودُ

يَوْمَئِذٍ مَوْعِدُهُ كَرِيمٍ وَكِيلٍ نُورِهِ أَرَأَيْتَ

أَفَرَأَيْتَ مَوْعِظَةً مَوْضُوعَةً مَوْعِدَةً سَمِيعٌ عَزِيزٌ

يَدَيْهِ حَيْثُ غَيْبُ سَمَوَاتٍ كَلِمَاتٍ لَشَيْءِ

قُرْشٍ بَالِيتَنَا مَهْدًا عِلْمُ كِتَابٍ سَلَامٌ

أَوْذَيْنَا أَوْتَيْنَا أَوْحَيْنَا نُوحِيهَا أَلْهَمْنَاهُ

تُدِيرُونَهَا فَلَاتَمِيلُوا مَاخَلَقْتُونِي فَلَا تُؤْمِنُونِي وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ

لَوْحَ حَوْلَ دِينِ بَشِيرٌ قَوْمِهِ هَدَيْنَا

بَيْنَنَا زَاهِدِينَ رَاكِعُونَ عِيسَى مُوسَى صُدُورِ

أَوَى قَوْلًا قَوْمًا مِيقَاتًا مُنِيرًا شَيْءِ

شَيْئًا هَرُونَ سُلَيْمَانَ شُهُودُ تَعُوذُ وَدُودُ

يَوْمَئِذٍ مَوْعِدُهُ كَرِيمٍ وَكِيلٍ نُورِهِ أَرَأَيْتَ

أَفَرَأَيْتَ مَوْعِظَةً مَوْضُوعَةً مَوْعِدَةً سَمِيعٌ عَزِيزٌ

يَدَيْهِ حَيْثُ غَيْبُ سَمَوَاتٍ كَلِمَاتٍ لَشَيْءِ

قُرْشٍ بَالِيتَنَا مَهْدًا عِلْمُ كِتَابٍ سَلَامٌ

أَوْذَيْنَا أَوْتَيْنَا أَوْحَيْنَا نُوحِيهَا أَلْهَمْنَاهُ

تُدِيرُونَهَا فَلَاتَمِيلُوا مَاخَلَقْتُونِي فَلَا تُؤْمِنُونِ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
 أَنَا بَعْدَ قَاعُوذٍ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ 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* (ا , ء) with slight resonance (a sudden pause at the end)
- There are 5 *Huroof Qalqalah* ط, ب, ج, د, when joined together these are pronounced as قُطْبُ خُذْ.
- 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.

أُط	إِط	أَط	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

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
 أَنَا بَعْدَ قَاعُوذٍ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ 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* (ا , ء) with slight resonance (a sudden pause at the end)
- There are 5 *Huroof Qalqalah* ط, ب, ج, د, when joined together these are pronounced as قُطْبُ خُ.
- 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.

أُط	إُط	أُط	أُتْ	إُتْ	أُتْ
أُذْ	إُذْ	أُذْ	أُزْ	إُزْ	أُزْ
أُثْ	إُثْ	أُثْ	أُظْ	إُظْ	أُظْ
أُصْ	إُصْ	أُصْ	أُسْ	إُسْ	أُسْ
أُضْ	إُضْ	أُضْ	أُدْ	إُدْ	أُدْ

أَكْ	إِكْ	أَكْ	إِكْ	أُقْ	إُقْ
أَهْ	إَهْ	أَهْ	إَهْ	أَحْ	إَحْ
أَعْ	إَعْ	أَعْ	إَعْ	أُعْ	إُعْ
أَخْ	إَخْ	أَخْ	إَخْ	أُغْ	إُغْ
أَبْ	إَبْ	أَبْ	إَبْ	أَمْ	إَمْ
أَوْ		أَوْ	أَوْ	أِفْ	إِفْ
أَلْ	إَلْ	أَلْ	إَلْ	أُنْ	إُنْ
أَرْ	إَرْ	أَرْ	إَرْ	أُجْ	إُجْ
أَشْ	إَشْ	أَشْ	إَشْ	أَيْ	إَيْ

PRACTISE

قُلْ	إِنْ	عَنْ	مَنْ	بَلْ
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لَمْ	كَمْ	هَمْ	ذُقْ	قَدْ
إِصْطَبِرْ	مُسْتَطِرْ	فَاغْفِرْ	أَعِينْ	أَعْنَابًا
زَجَرَةٌ	نُطْفَةٍ	مُدْهِنُونَ	أَبْوَابًا	فَاذْرُقْ
يُقْرِضْ	يُغْنِيْ	تَجْرِيْ	جَمْعًا	فَتَحْ
مُؤْمِنِينَ	مُؤْمِنُونَ	يُؤْمِنُونَ	مُؤَصَّدَةٌ	إِقْرَأْ
شَانُ	كَاسًا	بِسْ	يَشَا	نَشَا
إِثْمُ	يَبْجَثْ	أَحْيَا	أُخْرَى	إِذْهَبْ
أَشْدُدْ	إِرْكَبْ	حُشِرَتْ	نُشِرَتْ	أَحْضَرَتْ
طَمِسَتْ	فُرِجَتْ	نُسِفَتْ	يُظْلَمُونَ	يُظْهَرُ
إِصْدِرْ	بَيْنَكُمْ	بَيْنَهُمْ	فَضْلِكَ	عَلَيْهِمْ
أَعْمَالَهُمْ	أَعْمَالَكُمْ	أَيْدِيَهُمْ	يَسْتَبْدِلْ	يَسْتَفْتِحُونَ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّؤُوفِ 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, هـ, ح.
- (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, د, ذ, 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 عَلَقٍ	مِنْ حَكِيمٍ
مِنْ غَفُورٍ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	فَمِنْ تَبِعَ	مِنْ شَرَّةٍ
مِنْ جُوعٍ	مِنْ دُونِكُمْ	مِنْ ذَهَبٍ	فَإِنْ زِلْتُمْ
مَنْ سَفِهَ	مَنْ شَكَرَ	مِنْ صَلَاحٍ	إِنْ ضَلَلْتُ
مِنْ طِينٍ	مَنْ ظَلَمَ	مِنْ فُرُوجٍ	مِنْ قَبْلِ
مِنْ كِتَابٍ	يَنْتُونِ	مِنْهُمْ	أَنْعَمْتَ

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وَانْحَرْ

فَسَيُغْضَوْنَ

وَالْمُنْحَنَةُ

أَنْتَ

تَنْسَوْنَ

نُنَشِّرُهَا

يَنْصُرُونَ

مَنْصُودٍ

يُطَقُّونَ

أَنْظُرْ

أَنْفُسَكُمْ

يَنْقُضُونَ

مِنْكُمْ

عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا

خَيْرٌ تَجِدُوهُ

عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي

بَلَدًا أَمِنًا

قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا

شِهَابٍ ثَاقِبٍ

نُوحًا هَدَيْنَا

فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ

خَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ

جُرْفٍ هَارٍ

كَأَسَادِهَا

بَخْسٍ دَرَاهِمَ

سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ

سِرَاعًا ذَلِكَ

يَتَّبِعُ ذَا مَقْرَبَةٍ

خُلِقَ عَظِيمٌ

صَعِيدًا زَلَقًا

يَوْمَئِذٍ زُرْقًا

قَرَضًا حَسَنًا

قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيمٍ

مُلْكٍ حَسَابِيَةٍ

بِأَسِّ شَدِيدٍ

عَذَابٍ شَدِيدٍ

رَجَالٌ صَدَقُوا

عَمَلًا صَالِحًا

تَوَمَّا غَيْرُكُمْ

مُسْفِرَةٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ

عَذَابًا ضَعْفًا

قَلِيلَةً غَلَبَتْ

سَوْتٍ طَبَاقًا

سَبْحًا طَوِيلًا

عَلِيمٌ خَيْرٌ

نَفْسٍ ظَلَمَتْ

سَحَابٌ ظَلَمْتُ

رَفْرَفٍ خُضِرَ

ثَنَاءٌ قَلِيلًا

سُبُلًا وَجَاجًا

تَوَمَّا فَاسِقِينَ

كَرَامًا 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.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
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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. عِبَّكَفَر will be read as عِبَّكَفَر.
- In this lesson in addition to exercising the **Tashdeed**, take special care in distinguishing between the letters that sound similar.

اَظَّ	اِظَّ	أَظَّ	اُتَّ	اِتَّ	اَتَّ
اَزَّ	اِزَّ	أَزَّ	اُزَّ	اِزَّ	اَزَّ
اَظَّ	اِظَّ	أَظَّ	اُظَّ	اِظَّ	اَظَّ
اَصَّ	اِصَّ	أَصَّ	اُسَّ	اِصَّ	اَصَّ
اَضَّ	اِضَّ	أَضَّ	اُدَّ	اِضَّ	اَضَّ
اَقَّ	اِاقَّ	أَقَّ	اَلَّ	اِلَّ	اَلَّ

أَهَّ	إَهَّ	أَهَّ	أَهَّ	أَحَّ	إَحَّ
أَعَّ	إَعَّ	أَعَّ	أَعَّ	أَخَّ	إَخَّ
أَبَّ	إَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَبَّ	أَمَّ	إَمَّ
أَوْ	إَوْ	أَوْ	أَوْ	أَفَّ	إَفَّ
أَلَّ	إَلَّ	أَلَّ	أَلَّ	أَنَّ	إَنَّ
أَزَّ	إَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَزَّ	أَجَّ	إَجَّ
أَشَّ	إَشَّ	أَشَّ	أَشَّ	أَىَّ	إَىَّ
رَبَّ	رَبِّيَّ	رَبِّيَّ	رَبِّيَّ	رَبَّنَّ	إِنَّا
مِنَّا	مِنِّيَّ	مِنِّيَّ	مِنِّيَّ	وَلَهَا	حَبَبَ
وَالْتَيْنِ	بِالتَّقْوَى	الْثَّاقِبُ	ثَجَّاجًا	فِي الصَّحِّ	شَحَّ
مُسَخَّرَاتٍ	صَدَقَ	تَصَدَّى	الذَّرَجَاتِ	مِنَ الدَّمْعِ	وَالذِّكْرِ
الرَّحْمَنِ	نُزِلَ	فَسَنِيَسِرُّهُ	وَالشَّمْسِ	نَقُصَّ	وَالصَّالِحِينَ
فَضَلْنَا	وَالصُّحَى	وَالظُّورِ	وَالظَّيْرِ	الطَّلَاقُ	وَالظَّاهِرُ
لِلظَّالِمِينَ	سُعِرَتْ	يُوفَ	حُقَّتْ	حَقُّ	رَكَبَكَ
وَالَّذِينَ	مِمَّا	أُمَّةٍ	فَأَمَّهُ	مُسَمَّى	جَدَّتْ

وَالنَّشْطِ	وَالنَّجْمِ	كُورَتْ	مُطَهَّرَةً	سُيِّرَتْ	يَذْكُرْ
لِيَذَّبَرُوا	ذُرِّيَّتَهُ	مُزْمَلٍ	مُدَّثِرُ	عَلَى النَّبِيِّ	يَسْتَعُونِ
عَلِيَّوْنَ	يَزْكِي	مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ	إِنَّ الظَّنَّ	مَدَّ الظِّلُّ	شَرِّ النَّفَثَاتِ
يُحِبُّ التَّوَالِيْنَ	رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ	أَحَطْتُ	بَسَطَتْ		
نَخْلُقَكُمْ	تَدْتَبِينَ	عَبَدْتُمْ	إِذْ ظَلَمُوا	قَدْ دَخَلُوا	إِذْ ذَهَبَ

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 أَنَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط 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: يَا نُونِ نِيمَ = مَن يَقُولُ zabr يَا, مَن فِي zabr
 مَن يَقُولُ = لَام, مَن يَقُولُ = نُونُ وَاوَ تَائِف, مَن فِي = مَنِي paish
 مَن يَقُولُ = مَن مِنَّا = مَن يَقُولُ zer مَن مِنَّا = مَن يَقُولُ zer مَن مِنَّا = مَن يَقُولُ zer مَن مِنَّا = مَن يَقُولُ zer
- Spell out the examples of Iqlāb as follows: مَن يَقُولُ = مَن يَقُولُ zer مَن يَقُولُ = مَن يَقُولُ zer مَن يَقُولُ = مَن يَقُولُ zer مَن يَقُولُ = مَن يَقُولُ zer

مَنْ يَقُولُ

مَنْ يَقُولُ

مَنْ يَقُولُ

مَنْ يَقُولُ

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 تَغْفِرُ لَكُمْ

سِرَاجًا مُنِيرًا

بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْهُ

وَيَلِّ لِكُلِّ

مُصَدِّقًا لِمَا

رَءَوْفٌ رَحِيمٌ

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

لِيُنَبِّذَنَّ

أَنبَاءَهُمْ

مِنْ بَقَائِهِمَا

مِنْ بَعْدٍ

كَرَامٍ بَرَّةٍ

جَنَّةٍ بَرَّةٍ

خَيْرٍ أَبْصَرًا

قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا

صَمْرُكُمْ

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

أَنْتُمْ مُظْلِمُونَ	الْمَرَدَّ	كُنْتُمْ بِهِ	هُمْ فِيهَا
وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ	وَالْأَمْرُ	تَاتِيهِمْ بَايَةٌ	أَمْضَى
الَّتِي كُنتُمْ مِنْ كِتَابِ	لَمْ يَلِدْ	عَلَيْكُمْ يُوكِيلٌ	وَأَمْطَرْنَا
فَهُمْ مُقْمَحُونَ	لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ	تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ	الْمَنْشَرُحُ
وَهُمْ مُعْرِضُونَ	وَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا	وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ	أَمْ صَبْرْنَا
لَهُمْ مِمَّا الْحُسْنَى	ذَلِكَ قَوْلُكُمْ	بَعْضُكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ	عَلَيْهِمْ غَضَبٌ

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 أَنَا نَعْدُ قَاعُودٌ بِاللَّوِيِّ الشَّيْطَانِي الرَّجِيمِ ط 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-Jalālat** 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 Zabr** or an **Ula Paish**.
 - When the letter before a **Raa Sākinah** has a **Zabr** or a **Paish**.
 - When there is an **Āridhī Zer** (Temporary Zer) before the **Raa Sākinah**.

- 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'iyah 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 اَرْجِعِي the Zer is Temporary.

قَالَ	صِرَاطَ	سِرَاجًا	كَانَ	مَلَأَ	مَفَازًا
طَالِبُ	تَابُوا	خَالِدًا	عَابِدُ	غَاسِقِي	طَعَامِ
اللَّهُ	وَاللَّهُ	فَاللَّهُ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ	هُوَ اللَّهُ	مِنَ اللَّهِ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ	قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ	لِلَّهِ	بِاللَّهِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ	مَا وَلَهُمْ	إِلَّا الَّذِينَ	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ	عَلَى	صَلَوَاتِ
رَجُلٌ	أَلَم تَرَ	رُزِقُوا	أَكْثَرُ	أَجْرًا	أَجْرُ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ	عَرْشُ	أَمْ صَبَرْنَا	تَرْجِعُونَ	يُرْزَقُونَ	إِرْجِعْ
ارْجِعُوا	ارْجِعِي	ارْكُؤَا	رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا	رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ	إِنْ ارْتَبْتُمْ
أَمْ ارْتَابُوا	كُلُّ فِرْقٍ	فِرْقَةٍ	مِرْصَادٍ	فِي قِرْطَاسٍ	وَالنَّهَارِ
رِجَالٌ	أَمْرٌ	فَاصِبٌ	قُمْ فَانْذِرْ	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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أَنَا نَعْدُ قَاعُودٌ بِاللَّوْنِ الشَّنِيطِ الرَّجِيمِ بِبِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 17: Maddāt ۞

- 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. جَاءَ أَفْسَكَ.
- 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 Asli* (◌ْ) appears, then *Madd Lazim* will occur, e.g. جَاءَ.
- (4) **Madd Leen-Lāzim**: If after a letter of *Leen*, a *Sukoon Asli* (◌ْ) appears, then *Madd Leen-Lāzim* will occur, e.g. عَيْنَ.
- When reading the *Madd Lāzim* 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. مُسْلِمُونَ.
- (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: جَاءَ = جيم Zer هنزه , جنى Zabr
ضَالًا = لاَ two Zabr لَمْ ضَالانَ Zabr لَمْ أَلِفَ ضَالًا ضَالًا جَاءَ =

جَاءَ	جَاءَ	وَالْحَمْدُ	سَيِّئَتْ	أُولَئِكَ	حَدَاتِنَ
قُرْءَ	أُولِيَآءَ	بِمَا أُنْزِلَ	قَالُوا أَمَنَّا	يَارِضُ	هَؤُلَاءِ

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

يٰٓاَيُّهَا اِسْرٰٓئِيْلُ	ضَالًا	ذٰبَةً	السَّنِ	اَلَّذٰكِرِيْنَ
جَانُّ	مُدْهَامَتِيْنَ	اَتَّحٰجِرُوْنِ	كَافَّةً	اَلْحَاقَّةُ
حَاجُّوْكَ	وَحَاجَةً	تَخْضُوْنَ	يُحَادِّثُوْنَ	اَنْ يَّتَمَاسَا
يَاۤوْلٰى اَلْاَلْبَابِ	يَتَسَآءَلُوْنَ	رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ	خَوْفٍ	قُرَيْشٍ

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ
اَنَا نَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ط

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 **اَلْقُرْاٰنِ**: (1) **Wasl** (joining) **اَيُّهَا كَلَامُ وَيْمِ اللّٰهِ**, (2) **Waqf** (pausing) **اَيُّهَا كَلَامُ وَيْمِ اللّٰهِ**.

طه طَاهَا	ن نُوْنٌ	ق قَافٌ	ص صَادٌ
الر اَيُّهَا كَلَامُ رَا	حم حَامِيْمٌ	طس طَاسِيْنٌ	يس يَاسِيْنٌ
عسق عَيِّنْ سِيْنٌ قَافٌ	حم حَامِيْمٌ	المز اَيُّهَا كَلَامُ وَيْمِ رَا	الم اَيُّهَا كَلَامُ وَيْمِ

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طَسِمَ
طَاسِيْن مِيَمَ

الْبَصَ
اَلِفْ لَامٌ مِيَمٌ صَادٌ

اَلَمْ . اَللهُ
اَلِفْ لَامٌ مِيَمٌ اَنَّهُ

كَهَيِّصَ
كَافٌ هَايَا عَيْنٌ صَادٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ
اَنَا نَعُدُّ قَاعُوْدًا بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشُّبُهَاتِ الرَّجِيْمِ ط بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ط

LESSON NUMBER 19: Za-id Alif (اِ)

- 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 اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ پ ۳ • اِلِ عمران (۵۹)	اَفَايْنُ مِتَّ پ ۱۴ • الانبياء (۳۲)	اَفَايْنُ مَاتَ پ ۳ • اِلِ عمران (۳۲)	اَنَا (برکد)
مَلَايْهِ (برکد)	لِكِنَّا هُوَ اللّٰهُ پ ۱۵ • الکہف (۳۸)	لِشَايِ پ ۱۵ • الکہف (۲۲)	لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا الْجَحِيْمُ پ ۲۳ • الشُّفَّتْ (۱۸)
لَا اَنْتُمْ پ ۲۸ • الحشر (۱۳)	لَا اَذْبَحْتَهُ پ ۱۹ • النمل (۲۱)	وَلَا اَوْضَعُوا پ ۱۰ • التوبة (۳۷)	اَنْ تَبُوْا پ ۶ • المائدة (۲۹)
وَتَبُوْا پ ۱۹ • الفرقان (۳۸)	تَبُوْا پ ۲۰ • العنکبوت (۳۸) پ ۲۷ • النجم (۵۱)	وَمَلَايْهُمْ پ ۱۱ • یونس (۸۳)	مِنْ نَّبَايْ پ ۷ • الانعام (۲۲)
لِيَذْبُوْا پ ۲۱ • الروم (۳۹)	لَنْ نُّدْعُوْا پ ۱۵ • الکہف (۱۳)	لِتَتْلُوْا پ ۱۳ • الرعد (۳۰)	اِنْ تَمُوْا پ ۱۲ • هود (۱۸)
قَوَارِيْداً پ ۲۹ • الدهر (۱۱)	سَلْسِلًا پ ۲۹ • الدهر (۳)	وَنَبْلُوْا پ ۲۶ • محمد (۳۱)	لِيَبْلُوْا 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).

أَنَا
(بركة)

قَوَارِيرًا (هدى)
٢٩ ، الدهر (١٥)

السَّيْلَا
٢٢ الاحزاب (٢٤)

الرَّسُولَا
٢٢ الاحزاب (١١)

الظُّنُونَا
٢١ الاحزاب (١٠)

لَكِنَّا
١٥ ، الكهف (٣٨)

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ
اِنَّا نَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ ط بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ط

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. **Ighām** will not take place, instead **Izhār Mutlaq** will occur - **nasalisation (Ghunna)** will not take place.

قِنَوَانِ

صِنَوَانِ

بُنْيَانِ

دُنْيَا

- **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:

عِوَجًا قِيَمًا
١٥ ، الكهف (١)

مِنْ مَرْقِدًا هَذَا
٢٣ ، يس (٥٢)

كَلَّا بَلْ رَانَ
٣٠ ، المطففين (١٣)

وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ
٢٩ ، القيمة (٢٤)

- **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**.

بِمَصْطِرٍ (٣)
٣٠ ، الغاشية (١٢)

أَمْهُمْ الْمَصْطِرُونَ (٢)
٢٤ ، الطور (٣٤)

بَصْطَةً (٢)
٨ ، الاعراف (٢٩)

يَبْصُطُ (١)
٢ ، البقرة (٢٣٥)