

**Recitation of the
Holy Qur'an
BEGINNERS**

Madiha Makki

First Edition 2003



Dar Al-Qur'an Al-Kareem

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

السَّلَامُ عَلَیْكَ يَا رَسُوْلَ اللّٰهِ (ص)

Peace be upon you Prophet of Allah

This Qur'anic work is offered and dedicated to you, Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.), beloved of Allah and whom Allah has chosen to save humanity by the religion of Islam and the teachings of the Holy Qur'an. I hope it will be accepted by your generosity.

By the love and respect I hold for you I seek closeness to Allah, asking Him to always guide me to and on the straight path.

All praise to Allah, asking Him to forgive any shortcomings and accept my efforts. My sincere gratitude to everyone who helped in this book. May Allah reward all their efforts.

Madiha Makki
London, 2003

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

O Allah send blessings on Mohammad and his progeny

اَللّٰهُمَّ كُنْ لَوْلِيِّكَ الْحُجَّةِ ابْنِ الْحَسَنِ

O Allah be now and at all times for your deputy Hujjat Ibn Al-
Hasan

صَلِّوْا تُنْكُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلٰى اَبَائِهِ

May your blessings be upon him and his ancestors

فِي هَذِهِ السَّاعَةِ وَفِي كُلِّ سَاعَةٍ

In this hour and in every hour

وَلِيًّا وَحَافِظًا وَقَائِدًا وَنَاصِرًا وَدَلِيْلًا وَعَيْنًا

Master, protector, guide, helper, proof and guard

حَتّٰى تُسْكِنَهُ اَرْضَكَ طَوْعًا

Until he resides peacefully on your earth

وَ تُمَتِّعُهُ فِيهَا طَوِيْلًا

And let him enjoy (your bounties) for a long time (to come)

بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا اَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِيْنَ

By your mercy O most merciful of the merciful ones

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Foreword

The Holy Qur'an is the only everlasting Divine miracle in human society and is the only book for living a Divine life. A Divine life means a prosperous and eternal life that is not overcome by anyone and never fades, and is always a life with happiness and is always one that is flourishing.

To become familiar with this Holy Book and its concepts it is necessary to have a complete and correct acquaintance with its text. Tajweed of the Holy Qur'an is the correct method of reciting the Holy Qur'an, which in understanding its concept has a deep effect.

In the Islamic societies many books on the subject of reciting and Tajweed of the Holy Qur'an have been written in Arabic, Persian and other languages, whilst in English a comprehensive study in this field has not yet been written.

This book has been written by the respected and learned sister Madiha Mousawi Makki and is intended to be used for teaching the Holy Qur'an in classes run by Dar Al-Qur'an Al-Kareem, an organisation run under the auspices of the Islamic Centre of England. Through being published it is an excellent literary work which will be a very good aid to English speakers who are enthusiastic to learn Tajweed of the Noble Qur'an.

I would like to express my gratitude to Mrs Madiha Mousawi Makki who has worked extremely hard in producing this literary work and also I am grateful to Dar Al-Qur'an Al-Kareem which has greatly assisted in the production of this work.

I hope this book will be a wonderful gift for those English speakers who are keen to become familiar with the Tajweed of the Noble Qur'an.

Mohsin Araki

(The head of the Islamic Centre of England)

1. Introduction

إِنَّ هَذِهِ الْقُلُوبَ لَتَصْدَأُ كَمَا يَصْدَأُ الْحَدِيدُ وَإِنْ جَلَّاهَا قِرَاءَةُ الْقُرْآنِ

(الرسول الاكرم (ص))

“These hearts get rusted just as iron gets rusted and they get polished by the recitation of the Holy Qur’an”

Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.)

مَنْ قَرَأَ عَشْرَ آيَاتٍ فِي لَيْلَةٍ لَمْ يُكْتَبْ مِنَ الْعَافِينَ

(الرسول الاكرم (ص))

“Those who recite ten verses of the Qur’an every night will not be deemed ignorant”

Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.)

The Holy Qur’an contains the words of Allah which were revealed to Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.). It is the light that is eternal, which never fades. It holds in its verses the guide to perfection and the way to happiness.

Reciting the Holy Qur’an is the first stage to becoming more involved with it, and a step towards learning its teachings.

This book is the first level of three levels of books about learning the recitation of the Holy Qur’an.

Recitation of the Holy Qur’an, Beginners, is for those who do not know the Arabic alphabet, its correct pronunciation and the basics of recitation. This is followed by Tajweed I, which explains the rules of recitation for those interested in learning the correct rules

for recitation, for those who have successfully studied Recitation of the Holy Qur'an, Beginners. This is followed by Tajweed II, which is for those who would like to advance their knowledge of recitation and master it in detail at a high level.

I welcome any comments that anyone may have on the contents and the presentation of these books.

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2. The Arabic Alphabet

There are 28 letters in the Arabic alphabet, some say 29. The difference of opinions concerns whether to count the first letter (ا) and the Hamza (ء) as one letter or two separate letters. This will be emphasised more as we go through the topics one by one. Arabic language is read from right to left.

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

Some of the Arabic letters have an equivalent in English and some do not. So a combination of letters has been used to transliterate the letters with no equivalent in English.

| Arabic letter | It's name | Equivalent sound in English |
|---------------|--------------|---|
| ا | Alif | (A) as in the word 'apple'. |
| ء | Hamza | It has a hiccup sound and is symbolised by the sign (') in English. It is a glottal stop. |
| ب | Baa' | (B) as in the word 'baby'. |
| ت | Taa' | (T) as in the word 'table'. |
| ث | Thaa' | (Th) as in the word 'think'. |
| ج | Jeem | (J) as in the word 'jam'. |

| | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| ح | Haa' | It does not have an equivalent sound in English, the nearest sound is H, with the walls of the throat tight and holding the air to produce a sound such as when you lose your voice. (Figure 1) |
|---|-------------|---|

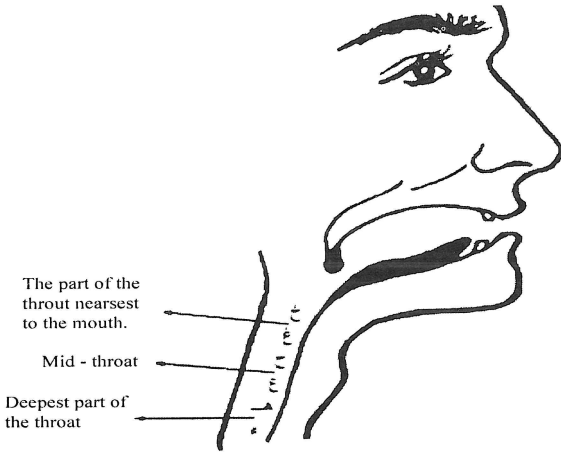


Figure 1

| | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| خ | Khaa' | It does not have an equivalent sound in English, the nearest sound is the combination of the two English letters K and H, making Kh. The sound produced is pronounced heavily and has a kind of scratching noise. (Figure 1) |
| د | Daal | (D) as in the word 'dad'. |
| ذ | Thaal | (Th) as in the word 'the'. |
| ر | Raa' | (R) as in the word 'run'. |
| ز | Zaa' | (Z) as in the word 'zebra'. |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| س | Seen | (S) as in the word 'see'. |
| ش | Sheen | (Sh) as in the word 'shirt'. |
| ص | Saad | It does not have an equivalent sound in English, the nearest sound is S. The sound is articulated the same way as the letter S in English, but part of the tongue, just after the tip, moves towards the inner plates of the upper incisors and the letter (ص) is pronounced when the air is passed through the space between the tongue and the inner plates. The tongue is curved and the sound of (ص) is pronounced heavily. (Figure 2) |

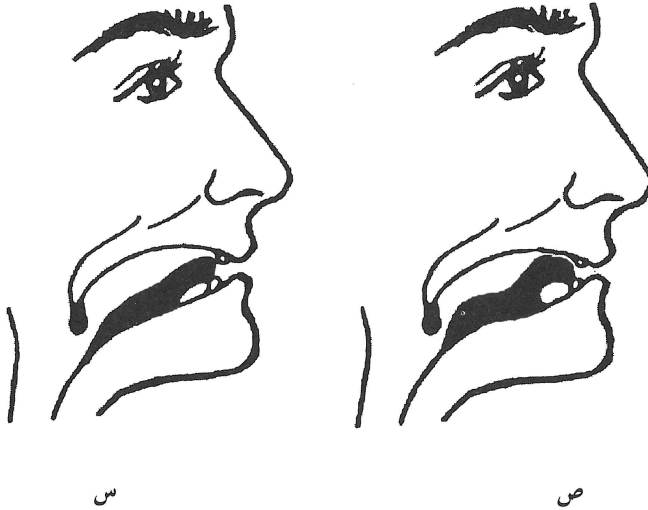


Figure 2

| | | |
|---|---------------------|---|
| ض | <p>Dhaad</p> | <p>It does not have an equivalent sound in English, the nearest sound is the combination of the two English letters D and H, making Dh. This letter is articulated in two ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The tip of the tongue touches the back of the gums of the top incisors and a little further of the tongue touches the alveolar ridge. 2. One side of the tongue, left or right, touches the upper molar on the same side. This way is more accurate than the first one. <p>In both ways the sound is pronounced heavily. (Figure 3)</p> |
|---|---------------------|---|

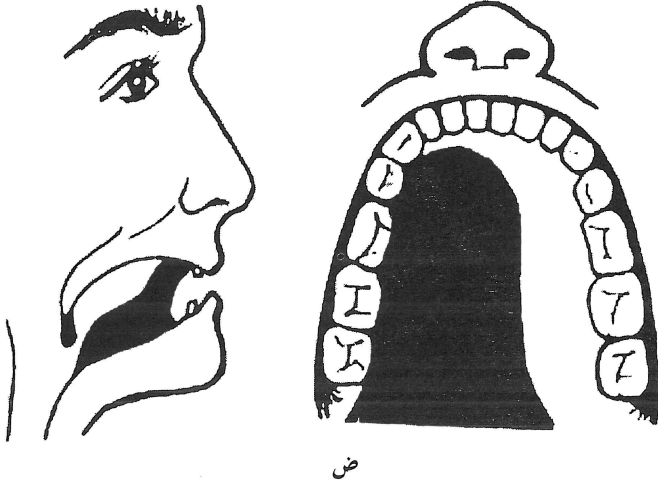


Figure 3

| | | |
|----------|---------------------|---|
| <p>ᵐ</p> | <p>Dtaa'</p> | <p>It does not have an equivalent sound in English, the nearest sound is the combination of the two English letters D and T, making Dt. The sound is articulated in the same way as the sound of the letter T in English, with the difference that more of the front area of the tongue is used, the tongue is curved and the sound is pronounced heavily. (Figure 4)</p> |
|----------|---------------------|---|

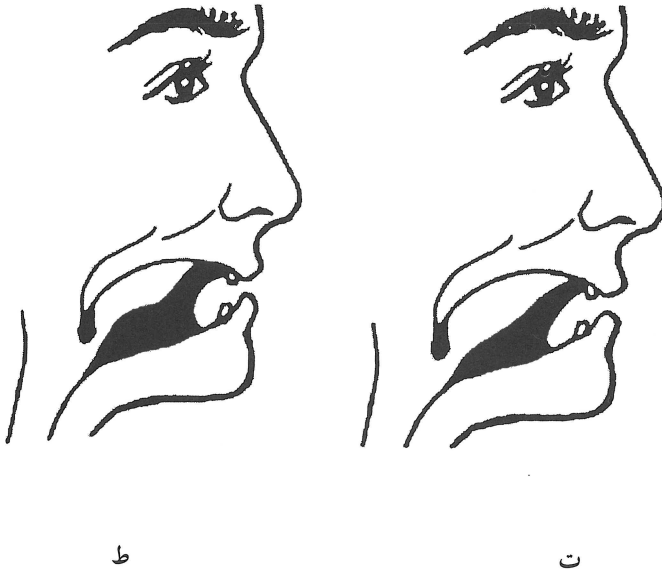


Figure 4

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|---|
| <p>ظ</p> | <p>Dthaa'</p> | <p>It does not have an equivalent sound in English, the nearest sound is the combination of the three English letters D, T and H, making Dth. The sound is articulated in the same way as the letters Th in English, as in the word 'the', with the difference that the beginning of the tongue moves towards the top which causes the letter to be pronounced heavily. The tongue is curved in the pronunciation of the letter. (Figure 5)</p> |
|----------|----------------------|---|

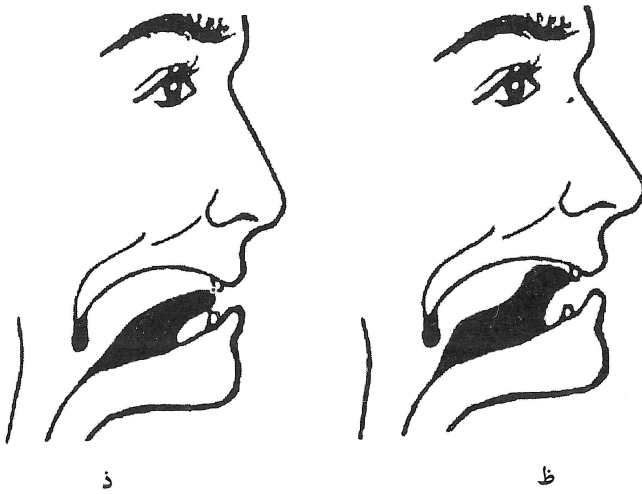


Figure 5

| | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| ع | 'Ain | It does not have an equivalent sound in English, the nearest sound is that of the letter (ء), as in the hiccup sound. The sound is articulated from the throat, and is pulled towards the walls of the throat. The walls of the throat will be tightened, but not so much that the sound is cut off such as with the sound of (ء). (Figure 1) |
| غ | Ghain | It does not have an equivalent sound in English, the nearest sound is the combination of the two English letters G and H, making Gh. The sound is articulated from the throat where water is gargled. The sound produced is similar to the sound of a gargle. (Figure 1) |
| ف | Faa' | (F) as in the word 'first'. |

| | | |
|---|------|--|
| ق | Qaaf | <p>It does not have an equivalent sound in English, the nearest sound is the sound of the letter (Q). This sound is articulated from the inner most part of the tongue next to the throat attaching the uvula, while the sound is cut off for a little while. It is articulated from the same place as the letter (ك) or K in English, with the differences that the uvula moves forward towards the mouth with (ك) and backward towards the throat with (ق). The sound of (ق) is pronounced heavily. (Figure 6)</p> |
|---|------|--|

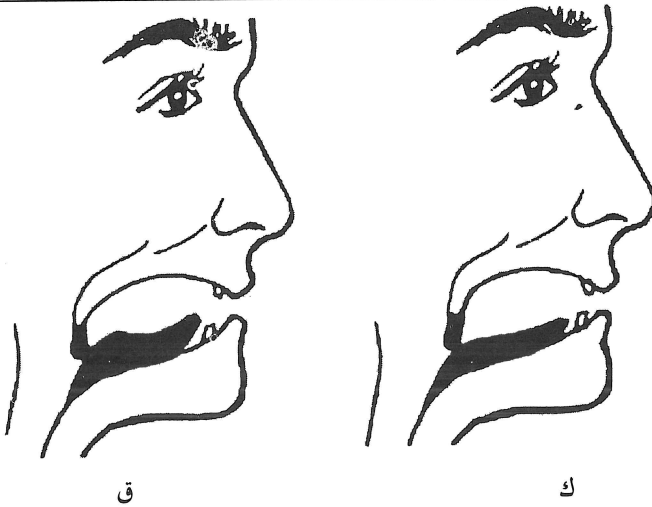


Figure 6

| | | |
|----|-------------|------------------------------|
| ك | Kaaf | (K) as in the word 'cat'. |
| ل | Laam | (L) as in the word 'lamb'. |
| م | Meem | (M) as in the word 'melon'. |
| ن | Noon | (N) as in the word 'never'. |
| هـ | Haa' | (H) as in the word 'hand'. |
| و | Waaw | (W) as in the word 'when'. |
| ي | Yaa' | (Y) as in the word 'yellow'. |

Note:

With those letters whose names end with Hamza, the hiccup sound of (') is omitted in the recitation of the Holy Qur'an for easier pronunciation.

3. Different forms of the Arabic Alphabet

The letters of the Arabic alphabet take different forms depending on their position in the word.

| End | Middle | Beginning | Letter |
|------|--------|-----------|--------|
| ا | ا | ا | ا |
| ء ءئ | أ ءؤ | أ | ء |
| ب | ب | ب | ب |
| ت | ت | ت | ت |
| ث | ث | ث | ث |
| ج | ج | ج | ج |
| ح | ح | ح | ح |
| خ | خ | خ | خ |
| د | د | د | د |
| ذ | ذ | ذ | ذ |
| ر | ر | ر | ر |
| ز | ز | ز | ز |
| س | س | س | س |
| ش | ش | ش | ش |
| ص | ص | ص | ص |

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| ض | ض | ض | ض |
| ط | ط | ط | ط |
| ظ | ظ | ظ | ظ |
| ع | ع | ع | ع |
| غ | غ | غ | غ |
| ف | ف | ف | ف |
| ق | ق | ق | ق |
| ك | ك | ك | ك |
| ل | ل | ل | ل |
| م | م | م | م |
| ن | ن | ن | ن |
| هـ | هـ | هـ | هـ |
| و | و | و | و |
| ي | ي | ي | ي |

Note 1:

(ء) does not have different forms but does not appear on its own in the beginning or the middle of the word. It must be carried by either (ا و ي) in the middle and by (ا) in the beginning.

Hamza may appear on its own at the end of the word. Such as in the following words:

مَاءُ سُوءُ

Hamza may be carried by the letter (ا). Such as in the following words:

سَأَلَ رَأْسُ

Hamza may be carried by the letter (و). Such as in the following words:

يُؤَاخِذُ مُؤْمِنٌ

Hamza may be carried by the letter (ئ). Such as in the following words:

قُرَيْئٌ بُئْسَ

Note 2:

When the letter (ا) follows the letter (ل), there are two ways of writing them, either as (لا) or as (لا).

4. Different Vowels in Arabic

The vowels in the Arabic language are symbolised by signs accompanying the letter. There are two types of vowels, **short vowels** and **long vowels**.

Short Vowels

In order to pronounce the letters correctly in recitation, it is important to know the signs that are accompanying by them. There are three different sounds that are symbolised by the following signs:

The sound of **Fat-ha**, symbolised by, ()

The sound of **Kasra**, symbolised by, ()

The sound of **Dhamma**, symbolised by, ()

Each of these three sounds are called **Harakah**, meaning, a **short vowel**.

Fat-ha

The sign of the short vowel of Fat-ha (َ) is written above the letter, and pronounced with an open shape of the lips.

For example:

The letter (د) with the short vowel of Fat-ha (َ) is written as (دَ) and pronounced like the letter D in the word 'dad'.

Below are the letters of the Arabic alphabet with the sign of the short vowel of Fat-ha:

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

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words by pronouncing them syllable by syllable:

| | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| حَسَدًا | ← | حَا سَا دَا | ← | حَا سَا دَا |
| نَزَلَ | ← | نَا زَلَا | ← | نَا زَلَا |
| وَسَقًا | ← | وَا سَا قَا | ← | وَا سَا قَا |
| خَلَقَ | ← | خَا لَقَا | ← | خَا لَقَا |
| سَأَلَ | ← | سَا أَلَا | ← | سَا أَلَا |
| وَعَدًا | ← | وَا عَا دَا | ← | وَا عَا دَا |
| خَرَجَ | ← | خَا رَجَا | ← | خَا رَجَا |
| عَبَسَ | ← | عَا بَسَا | ← | عَا بَسَا |
| صَدَقَ | ← | صَا دَقَا | ← | صَا دَقَا |
| شَجَرَ | ← | شَا جَرَا | ← | شَا جَرَا |
| حَشَرَ | ← | حَا شَرَا | ← | حَا شَرَا |
| خَسَفَ | ← | خَا سَا فَا | ← | خَا سَا فَا |

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|----|----|----|----|----------|
| | | | | | | | لَ | كَ | لَكَ |
| | | | | | | رَ | كَ | مَ | مَكَرَ |
| | | | | | | قَ | هَ | زَ | زَهَقَ |
| | | | | | | نَ | طَ | بَ | بَطَنَ |
| | | | | | أَ | دَ | بَ | فَ | فَبَدَأَ |
| | | | | | فَ | سَ | خَ | وَ | وَخَسَفَ |
| | | | | | | | | | مَعَ |
| | | | | | | | | | وَلَدَ |
| | | | | | | | | | كَتَبَ |
| | | | | | | | | | وَزَرَ |
| | | | | | | | | | فَعَلَ |
| | | | | | | | | | كَسَبَ |
| | | | | | | | | | أَمَرَ |
| | | | | | | | | | عَزَمَ |
| | | | | | | | | | أَخَذَ |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|
| | | | | | | | | كَتَمَ |
| | | | | | | | | كَذَبَ |
| | | | | | | | | كَفَرَ |
| | | | | | | | | عَبَدَ |
| | | | | | | | | ذَهَبَ |
| | | | | | | | | تَرَكَ |
| | | | | | | | | قَدَرَ |
| | | | | | | | | وَجَدَ |
| | | | | | | | | فَصَدَّقَ |
| | | | | | | | | شَجَرَةَ |
| | | | | | | | | فَقَدَرَ |
| | | | | | | | | وَقَدَفَ |
| | | | | | | | | عَدَلَكَ |
| | | | | | | | | فَوَقَعَ |
| | | | | | | | | خَلَقَكَ |
| | | | | | | | | فَنظَرَ |
| | | | | | | | | مَنَعَكَ |
| | | | | | | | | فَمَكَثَ |
| | | | | | | | | فَحَشَرَ |

Kasra

The sign of the short vowel of Kasra (ِ) is written below the letter, and pronounced by moving the lower lip downwards.

For example:

The letter (س) with the short vowel of Kasra (ِ) is written as (سِ) and pronounced like the letter S in the word 'sit'.

Below are the letters of the Arabic alphabet with the sign of the short vowel of Kasra:

اِ بِ تِ ثِ جِ حِ خِ دِ ذِ رِ
زِ سِ شِ صِ ضِ طِ ظِ عِ غِ
فِ قِ كِ لِ مِ نِ هِ وِ يِ

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words by pronouncing them syllable by syllable:

| | | | | |
|--------|---|--------|---|--------|
| إِبِلِ | ← | إِبِلِ | ← | إِبِلِ |
| نَسِي | ← | نَسِي | ← | نَسِي |
| فَلِمَ | ← | فَلِمَ | ← | فَلِمَ |
| عَمِي | ← | عَمِي | ← | عَمِي |
| مَلِكِ | ← | مَلِكِ | ← | مَلِكِ |
| سَفَهَ | ← | سَفَهَ | ← | سَفَهَ |
| عَلِمَ | ← | عَلِمَ | ← | عَلِمَ |
| مَثَلِ | ← | مَثَلِ | ← | مَثَلِ |
| حَسِبَ | ← | حَسِبَ | ← | حَسِبَ |
| رَحِمَ | ← | رَحِمَ | ← | رَحِمَ |
| أَمِنَ | ← | أَمِنَ | ← | أَمِنَ |
| نَفَدَ | ← | نَفَدَ | ← | نَفَدَ |

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----------|
| | | مَ | بِ | بِمَ |
| | ثَ | رِ | وَ | وَرِثَ |
| | ظَ | فَ | حَ | حَفَظَ |
| | نَ | ذَ | أَ | أَذَنَ |
| كَ | دِ | يَ | بِ | بِيَدِكَ |
| قَ | عَ | صَ | فَ | فَصَعِقَ |
| | | | | لَكَ |
| | | | | سَمِعَ |
| | | | | شَهِدَ |
| | | | | بَرِقَ |
| | | | | فَرِحَ |
| | | | | رَدَفَ |
| | | | | بَخَلَ |
| | | | | لَبَثَ |
| | | | | غَضِبَ |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----------|
| | | | | وَسِعَ |
| | | | | حَبَطَ |
| | | | | لَعَلِمَ |
| | | | | عَلِمَتِ |
| | | | | قَبْلَكَ |
| | | | | كَمَثَلِ |
| | | | | فَلَيْتَ |
| | | | | فَحَمَلِ |
| | | | | بَلَغَتْ |
| | | | | قَرْدَةَ |
| | | | | فَعَلِمَ |
| | | | | بِشْرَرِ |
| | | | | لِيَذَرَ |
| | | | | عَشْرَةَ |
| | | | | تَبِعَكَ |
| | | | | بُورِقِ |

Dhamma

The sign of the short vowel of Dhama (ُ) is written above the letter, and pronounced by rounding the lips and bringing them forward.

For example:

The letter (ف) with the short vowel of Dhama (ُ) is written as (فُ) and pronounced like the letter F in the word 'full'.

Below are the letters of the Arabic alphabet with the sign of the short vowel of Dhamma:

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

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words by pronouncing them syllable by syllable:

| | | | | |
|--------|---|--------|---|--------|
| سُبُلِ | ← | سُبُلِ | ← | سُبُلِ |
| صُحُفِ | ← | صُحُفِ | ← | صُحُفِ |
| نُذُرِ | ← | نُذُرِ | ← | نُذُرِ |
| خُلِقَ | ← | خُلِقَ | ← | خُلِقَ |
| تَصِلُ | ← | تَصِلُ | ← | تَصِلُ |
| حَسَنَ | ← | حَسَنَ | ← | حَسَنَ |
| ظَلِمَ | ← | ظَلِمَ | ← | ظَلِمَ |
| تَصِفُ | ← | تَصِفُ | ← | تَصِفُ |
| قُتِلَ | ← | قُتِلَ | ← | قُتِلَ |
| ثُلُثُ | ← | ثُلُثُ | ← | ثُلُثُ |
| نُفِخَ | ← | نُفِخَ | ← | نُفِخَ |
| عُثِرَ | ← | عُثِرَ | ← | عُثِرَ |

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|----|----------|
| | | | وَ | هُ | هُوَ |
| | | لَ | عِ | جُ | جُعِلَ |
| | | عُ | ضَ | تَ | تَضَعُ |
| | | فَ | عُ | ضَ | ضَعْفَ |
| | عَ | بِ | طُ | فَ | فَطَبِعَ |
| | كَ | ظُ | عَ | أَ | أَعْظَمَ |
| | | | | | يَعْبُضُ |
| | | | | | كُتِبَ |
| | | | | | تَذَرُ |
| | | | | | عُقِدَ |
| | | | | | خُلِقَ |
| | | | | | سَبِلَ |
| | | | | | تَجِدُ |
| | | | | | جُمِعَ |
| | | | | | أَحَدُ |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|------------|
| | | | | | وُجِدَ |
| | | | | | ذُبِحَ |
| | | | | | نُصِبَ |
| | | | | | أُذِنَ |
| | | | | | يَعْظُ |
| | | | | | كَلِمَتُ |
| | | | | | سَتَجِدُ |
| | | | | | عُنُقِكَ |
| | | | | | لَا جِدُ |
| | | | | | هُمَزَةٌ |
| | | | | | قَضَيْتُ |
| | | | | | أَنْذَرُ |
| | | | | | رُسُلِكَ |
| | | | | | فَكْبَرُ |
| | | | | | عَقَبَةٌ |
| | | | | | لُمَزَةٌ |
| | | | | | فُتِحَتْ |
| | | | | | سَنَسِمٌ |
| | | | | | وَبَصْرُكَ |

Long Vowels

There are three long vowels in the Arabic language:

The **long vowel of Alif**, symbolised by, (اَ)

The **long vowel of Yaa'**, symbolised by, (يَ)

The **long vowel of Waaw**, symbolised by, (وَ)

These three letters of long vowels are called **Huroof Al-Madd**, meaning, **letters of elongation or long vowels**.

The sounds of the **long vowel** are pronounced the same as the sound of the **short vowel** with a little elongation.

Long vowel of Alif

The sound of the long vowel of Alif is pronounced by doubling the length of the sound of the short vowel of Fat-ha. A letter with a long vowel of Alif is accompanied by Fat-ha followed by the letter (ا) accompanied by no vowel.

$$(اَ) = (اَ) + (اَ)$$

For example:

The letter (ت) with the long vowel of Alif will be written as (تَا) and pronounced like the letter T in the word 'tan'.

Below are the letters of the Arabic alphabet accompanied by Fat-ha followed by the long vowel of Alif:

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

Note:

The long vowel of Alif is sometimes written as a little Alif above the letter.

For example:

The long vowel of Alif following the letter (شَ) in the word (مَشَارِقَ) is written as (مَشَارِقًا).

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words by pronouncing them syllable by syllable:

| | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---|---------|
| كَافِرٌ | ← | كَافِرٌ | ← | كَافِرٌ |
| عِبَادٌ | ← | عِبَادٌ | ← | عِبَادٌ |
| شَقَاقٌ | ← | شَقَاقٌ | ← | شَقَاقٌ |
| ذَلِكَ | ← | ذَلِكَ | ← | ذَلِكَ |
| فَإِذَا | ← | فَإِذَا | ← | فَإِذَا |
| ءَامِنٌ | ← | ءَامِنٌ | ← | ءَامِنٌ |
| مُخَاضٌ | ← | مُخَاضٌ | ← | مُخَاضٌ |
| نَاصِرٌ | ← | نَاصِرٌ | ← | نَاصِرٌ |
| ثَلَاثٌ | ← | ثَلَاثٌ | ← | ثَلَاثٌ |
| وَاحِدٌ | ← | وَاحِدٌ | ← | وَاحِدٌ |
| عَذَابٌ | ← | عَذَابٌ | ← | عَذَابٌ |
| حَاسِدٌ | ← | حَاسِدٌ | ← | حَاسِدٌ |

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| | | مَا | لَ | لَمَّا |
| | ءُ | بَا | عَا | عَابَاءُ |
| | هَا | لَ | مَا | مَا لَهَا |
| | هُ | لَا | أَ | إِلَهُ |
| قُ | رِ | شَا | مَ | مَشَارِقُ |
| تُ | حَا | لَ | صَا | صَالِحَاتُ |
| | | | | قَالَ |
| | | | | هَذَا |
| | | | | جَاءَ |
| | | | | مَتَاعُ |
| | | | | مَعْنَا |
| | | | | جَاهِدَ |
| | | | | كَاذِبُ |
| | | | | أَصَابَ |
| | | | | سَاحِرُ |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-------------|
| | | | | جِبَالٌ |
| | | | | صِرَاطٌ |
| | | | | ظَالِمٌ |
| | | | | عِظَامٍ |
| | | | | ءَالَاءِ |
| | | | | تَبَارَكَ |
| | | | | مَمَاتٍ |
| | | | | حُجُرَاتُ |
| | | | | سَابِقَاتُ |
| | | | | بِعَصَاكَ |
| | | | | يُضَاعَفُ |
| | | | | سَمَوَاتٍ |
| | | | | عَاقِبَةٌ |
| | | | | يَأْتِي |
| | | | | كَذَلِكَ |
| | | | | مَنَازِلَ |
| | | | | ءَاخِرَةٌ |
| | | | | ءَايَاتِنَا |
| | | | | سَاحِرَانَ |

Long vowel of Yaa

The sound of the long vowel of Yaa is pronounced by doubling the length of the sound of the short vowel of Kasra. A letter with a long vowel of Yaa is accompanied by Kasra followed by the letter (ي) accompanied by no vowel.

$$(\text{ ي } \text{ }) = (\text{ }) + (\text{ })$$

For example:

The letter (ن) with the long vowel of Yaa is written as (نِي) and is pronounced like the letter N in the word ‘need’.

Below are the letters of the Arabic alphabet accompanied by Kasra followed by the long vowel of Yaa:

إِي بِي تِي ثِي جِي حِي خِي دِي ذِي رِي
زِي سِي شِي صِي ضِي طِي ظِي عِي غِي
فِي قِي كِي لِي مِي نِي هِي وِي يِي

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words by pronouncing them syllable by syllable:

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| يَ تِي مَ ← | يَ تِي مَ ← | يَ تِي مَ ← |
| عَبَادِي ← | عَبَادِي ← | عَبَادِي ← |
| حَدِيدُ ← | حَدِيدُ ← | حَدِيدُ ← |
| عَمَلِي ← | عَمَلِي ← | عَمَلِي ← |
| صَلَاتِي ← | صَلَاتِي ← | صَلَاتِي ← |
| مَجِيدُ ← | مَجِيدُ ← | مَجِيدُ ← |
| نَوَاصِي ← | نَوَاصِي ← | نَوَاصِي ← |
| يُصِيبُ ← | يُصِيبُ ← | يُصِيبُ ← |
| مَصِيرُ ← | مَصِيرُ ← | مَصِيرُ ← |
| عَظِيمُ ← | عَظِيمُ ← | عَظِيمُ ← |
| لِسَانِي ← | لِسَانِي ← | لِسَانِي ← |
| يُنَادِي ← | يُنَادِي ← | يُنَادِي ← |

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| | | | كُ | لِي | كُلِي |
| | | نُ | مَا | إِي | إِيْمَانُ |
| | | دُ | عِي | يُ | يُعِيدُ |
| | | لِي | سُ | رُ | رُسُلِي |
| | سُ | طِي | رَا | قَا | قَرَاطِيسُ |
| | نَا | هَا | فِي | سَا | سَفِيهَنَا |
| | | | | | لَفِي |
| | | | | | كَلَامِي |
| | | | | | كَبِيرُ |
| | | | | | فِيهِمَا |
| | | | | | مِيزَانُ |
| | | | | | أُعِيدُ |
| | | | | | كَرِيمُ |
| | | | | | نُضِيعُ |
| | | | | | إِيْلَافُ |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|------------|
| | | | | | إِلَهِي |
| | | | | | مِيعَادُ |
| | | | | | يَضِيقُ |
| | | | | | ظَالِمِي |
| | | | | | سِينِينَ |
| | | | | | يُرِيدُ |
| | | | | | قَمِصِي |
| | | | | | أَرَادَنِي |
| | | | | | حَافِظِينَ |
| | | | | | أَبَائِيلَ |
| | | | | | وَسَيْلَةَ |
| | | | | | صَادِقِينَ |
| | | | | | ءَالِهَتِي |
| | | | | | رَاحِمِينَ |
| | | | | | شَيَاطِينَ |
| | | | | | فَطْرَنِي |
| | | | | | مَدِينَةً |
| | | | | | سَيُصِيبُ |
| | | | | | أَبَارِيقَ |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---------------|
| | | | | | خَالِدِينَ |
| | | | | | رِسَالَاتِي |
| | | | | | بِمَصَابِيحَ |
| | | | | | مَعِيشَتِهَا |
| | | | | | أَفْعَيْنَا |
| | | | | | بِخَارِجِينَ |
| | | | | | بِرِسَالَاتِي |

Long vowel of Waaw

The sound of the long vowel of Waaw is pronounced by doubling the length of the sound of the short vowel of Dhamma. A letter with a long vowel of Waaw is accompanied by Dhamma followed by the letter (و) accompanied by no vowel.

$$(\text{ و} \text{ } \text{ }) = (\text{ } \text{ }) + (\text{ } \text{ })$$

For example:

The letter (و) with the long vowel of Waaw will be written as (وُ) and is pronounced like the letter R in the word 'root'.

Below are the letters of the Arabic Alphabet accompanied by Dhamma followed by the long vowel of Waaw:

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

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words by pronouncing them syllable by syllable:

| | | | | |
|----------|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| صُدُورُ | ← | صُ دُو رُ | ← | صُ دُو رُ |
| يَكُونُ | ← | يَ كُو نُ | ← | يَ كُو نُ |
| بُطُونِ | ← | بُ طُو نِ | ← | بُ طُو نِ |
| قُلُوبُ | ← | قُ لُو بُ | ← | قُ لُو بُ |
| يَقُولُ | ← | يَ قُو لُ | ← | يَ قُو لُ |
| نُجُومُ | ← | نُ جُو مُ | ← | نُ جُو مُ |
| يُوعِضُ | ← | يُ وِعَا ضُ | ← | يُ وِعَا ضُ |
| فُسُوقَ | ← | فُ سُو قَا | ← | فُ سُو قَا |
| قُرُونِ | ← | قُ رُو نِ | ← | قُ رُو نِ |
| فَقُولَا | ← | فَا قُو لَا | ← | فَا قُو لَا |
| يُوحِي | ← | يُ وِحَا يَ | ← | يُ وِحَا يَ |
| تَقُومُ | ← | تَا قُو مُ | ← | تَا قُو مُ |

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| | | لُ | سُو | رَ | رَسُولٌ |
| | | تَا | ذِي | أُو | أُوذِينَا |
| | | نَ | فُو | يُو | يُوفُونَ |
| | هَا | يَا | حَ | تُو | تُوحِيهَا |
| | نَ | تُو | قَا | يُو | يُوقِنُونَ |
| هَا | حُو | بَا | ذَا | فَا | فَدَبَحُوهَا |
| | | | | | أَقْوَمَ |
| | | | | | هَارُونَ |
| | | | | | يُوحُونَ |
| | | | | | قَارُونَ |
| | | | | | ظُهُورُ |
| | | | | | كُنُوزِ |
| | | | | | يَمُوتُ |
| | | | | | وُجُوهُ |
| | | | | | تَكُونُ |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|
| | | | | | تَقُولَ |
| | | | | | ذُنُوبَ |
| | | | | | أَجُورَ |
| | | | | | ثَمُودَ |
| | | | | | تَمُورُ |
| | | | | | يَقُولُونَ |
| | | | | | سَامِدُونَ |
| | | | | | وَقُودَهَا |
| | | | | | يَتُوبُونَ |
| | | | | | تُوْعَدُونَ |
| | | | | | يَمُوتُونَ |
| | | | | | كَالْحُونَ |
| | | | | | يُرِيدُونَ |
| | | | | | ظَالِمُونَ |
| | | | | | كَاذِبُونَ |
| | | | | | أَطِيعُونِي |
| | | | | | يَذُوقُونَ |
| | | | | | ذَبْحُوهَا |
| | | | | | يُوعَدُونَ |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|
| | | | | | قُلُوبِكُمْ |
| | | | | | فَشَارِبُونَ |
| | | | | | فَعَقَرُوهَا |
| | | | | | مَا تُوعَدُونَ |
| | | | | | يُبَايِعُونَ |

Note:

Sometimes the sign (~) is placed above the letter of a long vowel, this means that the it is pronounced longer than normal.

For example:

The elongation of (مَا) in the word (مَاآءَهَا) is longer than the elongation of (مَا) in the word (مَاَلِكِ).

5. Sukoon

Sukoon is symbolised by the sign (◌̣). Letters that are accompanied by Sukoon always follow the letter before them in pronunciation.

For example:

The letter (ت) accompanied by Sukoon is written as (ت̣) and pronounced like the letter T in the word 'boot'.

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words by pronouncing them syllable by syllable:

| | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|
| يَلِدْ | ← | يَلِدْ |
| مِنْكَ | ← | مِنْكَ |
| أَعْهَدْ | ← | أَعْهَدْ |
| أُحْضِرَتْ | ← | أُحْضِرَتْ |
| يَمْسَسْنِي | ← | يَمْسَسْنِي |
| كَيْدَهُمْ | ← | كَيْدَهُمْ |
| يَعْبُدُونَ | ← | يَعْبُدُونَ |
| أَصْوَاتِكُمْ | ← | أَصْوَاتِكُمْ |
| يَلْتَقِطُهُ | ← | يَلْتَقِطُهُ |
| تَنْكُصُونَ | ← | تَنْكُصُونَ |

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|--------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | | | أَنْتُمْ | أَنْتُمْ | |
| | | | كَ | دَ | عِنْدَكَ | عِنْدَكَ | |
| | | | نَا | تَدُ | أَعْتَدْنَا | أَعْتَدْنَا | |
| | | كُم | لَ | جُ | أَرْجُلِكُمْ | أَرْجُلِكُمْ | |
| | | كَ | رِ | صَدُّ | فِي صَدْرِكَ | فِي صَدْرِكَ | |
| | كَ | رَ | ظَهْرُ | ضَ | أَقْصَ ظَهْرِكَ | أَقْصَ ظَهْرِكَ | |
| | | | | | كُنْتُمْ | كُنْتُمْ | |
| | | | | | أَبْصُرْ | أَبْصُرْ | |
| | | | | | تَقْضِي | تَقْضِي | |
| | | | | | قَبْلَ | قَبْلَ | |
| | | | | | يَكُنْ | يَكُنْ | |
| | | | | | إِلَيْكَ | إِلَيْكَ | |
| | | | | | سُبْحَانَ | سُبْحَانَ | |
| | | | | | سَبَقَتْ | سَبَقَتْ | |
| | | | | | لَكُنْتَ | لَكُنْتَ | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | فَسَوْفَ |
| | | | | | | | أُنزِلَ |
| | | | | | | | فَرَعُونَ |
| | | | | | | | فَرَعَتَ |
| | | | | | | | وَجُوهَكُمْ |
| | | | | | | | خَلَقْنَاهُ |
| | | | | | | | يُبْصِرُونَ |
| | | | | | | | أَكْرَهْتَنَا |
| | | | | | | | تَنْطِقُونَ |
| | | | | | | | نَذُكْرَكَ |
| | | | | | | | يَهْتَدُونَ |
| | | | | | | | مُحْضَرُونَ |
| | | | | | | | يَعْقِلُونَ |
| | | | | | | | أَمَدَدْنَاكُمْ |
| | | | | | | | مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ |
| | | | | | | | يُعْبَدُونَ |
| | | | | | | | تُعْلَنُونَ |
| | | | | | | | لَا تُخْصِيهَا |
| | | | | | | | يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | لَا يَرْجِعُونَ |
| | | | | | | | قُلْ لَا أَمْلِكُ |
| | | | | | | | لِلْكَافِرِينَ |
| | | | | | | | فَيُدْهِنُونَ |
| | | | | | | | يَسْتَقْدِمُونَ |
| | | | | | | | فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا |
| | | | | | | | وَلَا تَنْهَرُهُمَا |
| | | | | | | | فَلَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ |
| | | | | | | | وَهُمْ يُخْلِقُونَ |
| | | | | | | | أَفَلَا تُبْصِرُونَ |

Exercise 3

Read the following verses of the Holy Qur'an slowly and syllable by syllable:

(51:21) وَ فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَفَلَا تُبْصِرُونَ

(10:56) هُوَ يُخَيِّبُ وَيُمِيتُ وَ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ

(20:42) إِذْهَبْ أَنتَ وَ أَخُوكَ بِنَايَاتِي وَ لَا تَنِيَا فِي ذِكْرِي

(36:73) وَ لَهُمْ فِيهَا مَنَافِعُ وَ مَشَارِبُ أَفَلَا يَشْكُرُونَ

(109:2) لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ

(109:3) وَ لَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

(109:6) لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَ لِي دِينِ

(94:1) أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ

(94:2)

وَ وَضَعْنَا عَنْكَ وِزْرَكَ

(94:4)

وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ

(37:175)

وَأَبْصَرَهُمْ فَسَوَّفَ يُبْصِرُونَ

6. Shaddah

Shaddah is symbolised by the sign (ّ). Letters that are accompanied by Shaddah are a combination of two identical letters, the first is pronounced with Sukoon, and the second with the vowel accompanying the letter along with the Shaddah. In other words, the sound is repeated. Shaddah is always accompanied by a short vowel.

For example:

The letter (س) accompanied by Shaddah and a short vowel of Fat-ha is written as (سّ) and pronounced like the letter S in the word ‘dis-satisfy’.

The first letters with Shaddah that accompanied by Sukoon always follow the letter before, and they are read in two syllables.

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words by pronouncing them syllable by syllable:

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------|
| إِنَّ | ← | إِنَّ نَ |
| كَأَنَّ | ← | كَأَنَّ لَأَ |
| فَنَمَّ | ← | فَنَمَّ مَ |
| أَيُّهَا | ← | أَيُّهَا |
| رَبِّكَ | ← | رَبِّ بَ كَ |
| جَهَنَّمَ | ← | جَهَنَّمَ نَ مَ |
| فَصَلِّنَاهُ | ← | فَصَلِّ صَلِّ نَاهُ |
| يَصْعَدُ | ← | يَصْعَدُ صَعْدُ |
| مُقَرَّبِينَ | ← | مُقَرَّبِينَ |
| يَنْفَضِّلَ | ← | يَنْفَضِّلَ ضَلَّ |

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----|------|------|-------|----------------|
| | | | كُم | نَ | أَ | أَتَكُم |
| | | | تَ | بَدَ | عَبَ | عَبَدْتَ |
| | | مَا | كُ | بَ | رَبَ | رَبُّكُمْ |
| | | | كُم | بَ | رَبَ | مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ |
| | | نَ | رُنَ | ذَ | لَا | لَا تَذَرُنَّ |
| | | نَ | تَا | خَا | نَضَا | نَضَّاخَتَانِ |
| | | | | | | تَقْبَلُ |
| | | | | | | إِنَّكَ |
| | | | | | | مِنَّا |
| | | | | | | عَلَيَّ |
| | | | | | | إِنَّا |
| | | | | | | أَيَّانَ |
| | | | | | | رَبِّكَ |
| | | | | | | فِيمَا |
| | | | | | | إِيَّاهُ |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|
| | | | | | | | رَبَّنَا |
| | | | | | | | أَشَدُّ |
| | | | | | | | فَبِأَيِّ |
| | | | | | | | يَبْلُغَنَّ |
| | | | | | | | لَعَلَّكُمْ |
| | | | | | | | يَسْرُونَ |
| | | | | | | | نَذْهَبَنَّ |
| | | | | | | | يُصْرُونَ |
| | | | | | | | تَوَلَّيْتُمْ |
| | | | | | | | كَذِبُونَ |
| | | | | | | | فَأَلَّكُمْ |
| | | | | | | | مُتَّبِعُونَ |
| | | | | | | | وَفَتْنَاكَ |
| | | | | | | | بِمَيْتِينَ |
| | | | | | | | مِنْ فَوْقِهِنَّ |
| | | | | | | | لَتَمْرُونَ |
| | | | | | | | مُطَّلِعُونَ |
| | | | | | | | هَلْ أَدُلُّكُمْ |
| | | | | | | | تُكَذِّبَانَ |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | رَبِّكَ |
| | | | | | | | وَزَوْجَانَهُمْ |
| | | | | | | | تُسَبِّحُونَ |
| | | | | | | | وَيُبَشِّرُونَ |
| | | | | | | | فَمَتَّعْنَاهُمْ |
| | | | | | | | وَلْيَذْكُرْ |
| | | | | | | | وَلتَعْلَمَنَّ |
| | | | | | | | أَنَا دَمَرْنَاَهُمْ |
| | | | | | | | وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي |
| | | | | | | | بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ |

Exercise 3

Read the following verses of the Holy Qur'an slowly and syllable by syllable:

- (26:11) قَوْمَ فِرْعَوْنَ أَلَا يَتَّقُونَ
- (56:57) نَحْنُ خَلَقْنَاكُمْ فَلَوْلَا تُصَدِّقُونَ
- (37:39) وَمَا تُجْزَوْنَ إِلَّا مَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ
- (20:73) إِنَّا عَامِتًا رَبِّنَا لِيَغْفِرَ لَنَا خَطَايَانَا
- (17:25) رَبُّكُمْ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا فِي نُفُوسِكُمْ
- (36:76) إِنَّا نَعْلَمُ مَا يُسِرُّونَ وَمَا يُعْلِنُونَ
- (16:17) أَفَمَنْ يَخْلُقُ كَمَنْ لَا يَخْلُقُ أَفَلَا تَذَكَّرُونَ
- (28:69) وَرَبُّكَ يَعْلَمُ مَا تُكِنُّ صُدُورُهُمْ وَمَا يُعْلِنُونَ

(44:58)

فَإِذَا مَا يَسِرُّنَاهُ بِلِسَانِكَ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَذَكَّرُونَ

(104:3)

يَحْسَبُ أَنَّ مَالَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ

(108:3)

كَأَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ

7. Tanween

Tanween is a (و) with Sukoon that follows the end of the word and which is pronounced but not written. It is an extra vowel or double vowel.

There are three Tanween:

Tanween Fat-ha (َ)

Tanween Kasra (ِ)

Tanween Dhamma. (ُ)

Tanween Fat-ha

Fat-ha Tanween is symbolised with double Fat-ha (ُ) above the letter.

$$(\text{ ُ }) = (\text{ َ }) + (\text{ ُ })$$

Fat-ha Tanween is mostly written with a (ا) which is not pronounced and sometimes with a (ي) and neither letters is accompanied by any vowel. The round Taa (ت) and the Hamza (ء), when accompanied by Fat-ha Tanween, are not followed by the letter (ا) or (ي).

For example:

| | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| مَاءٌ | is read as | مَاءَنْ |
| جَزَاءٌ | is read as | جَزَاءَنْ |
| رَاضِيَةٌ | is read as | رَاضِيَةٌ |
| مَغْفِرَةٌ | is read as | مَغْفِرَةٌ |
| كِتَابًا | is read as | كِتَابِنْ |
| رَسُولًا | is read as | رَسُولَنْ |
| طُوًى | is read as | طُوَنْ |
| سُدًى | is read as | سُدَنْ |

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words syllable by syllable:

بُكَاءٌ قَوْمًا سَرَّاجًا مَوْعِظَةً ضُحًى
 تَذَكُّرَةً شَاهِدًا أَذًى سَلْسَبِيلًا رَحِيمًا

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|------|--------------|
| | | دَنَّا | غَ | غَدَا |
| | رَنَّا | فَا | غَفَ | غَفَارًا |
| هَنَ | دَ | مَ | هَآ | هَامِدَةً |
| هَنَ | قَ | لَ | عَ | عَلَقَةً |
| | | وَنِي | هَآ | هَوَى |
| رَنَّا | رِي | طَ | قَمَ | قَمَطْرِيرًا |
| | | | | بَعْضًا |
| | | | | لَيْلًا |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|------------|
| | | | | عَصْفًا |
| | | | | مَكْرًا |
| | | | | مُلْكًا |
| | | | | هُدًى |
| | | | | أَصِيلًا |
| | | | | حَرَسًا |
| | | | | نَضْرَةً |
| | | | | مَهِيلًا |
| | | | | كَثِيرًا |
| | | | | كُبَارًا |
| | | | | مَدْرَارًا |
| | | | | دَانِيَةً |
| | | | | سِرَاجًا |
| | | | | طَبَاقًا |
| | | | | شَطَطًا |
| | | | | وَاحِدَةً |
| | | | | سُقْفًا |
| | | | | أَخْرَاجًا |
| | | | | أُمَّةً |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|----------------|
| | | | | شَاكِرًا |
| | | | | مُسَوِّدًا |
| | | | | أَنْصَارًا |
| | | | | طَوِيلًا |
| | | | | بُكْرَةً |
| | | | | أَبْوَابًا |
| | | | | نَاصِرًا |
| | | | | مَفْعُولًا |
| | | | | سَبِيلًا |
| | | | | زُنُجَيْبًا |
| | | | | شَدِيدًا |
| | | | | فَاجِرًا |
| | | | | كَفَّارًا |
| | | | | ضَلَالًا |
| | | | | كَوْكَبًا |
| | | | | سُخْرِيًّا |
| | | | | خَاشِعَةً |
| | | | | إِسْتِكْبَارًا |
| | | | | صَاحِبَةً |

Exercise 3

Read the following verses of the Holy Qur'an slowly and syllable by syllable:

(17:23)

وَقُلْ لَّهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا

(73:15)

إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْكُمْ رَسُولًا شَاهِدًا عَلَيْكُمْ

(71:5)

قَالَ رَبِّي إِنِّي دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي لَيْلًا وَنَهَارًا

(71:6)

فَلَمْ يَزِدْهُمْ دُعَائِي إِلَّا فِرَارًا

(72:20)

قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَدْعُوا رَبِّي وَلَا أُشْرِكُ بِهِ أَحَدًا

(72:21)

قُلْ إِنِّي لَا أَمْلِكُ لَكُمْ ضَرًّا وَلَا رَشَدًا

(12:2)

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ

(76:10)

إِنَّا نَخَافُ مِنْ رَبِّنَا يَوْمًا عَبُوسًا قَمْطَرِيرًا

(73:5)

إِنَّا سُنُّنَاكَ عَلَيْكَ قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا

(76:20)

وَإِذَا رَأَيْتَ ثُمَّ رَأَيْتَ نَعِيمًا وَمُلْكًا كَبِيرًا

Tanween Kasra

Kasra Tanween is symbolised by a double Kasra (َ) below the letter.

$$(\underline{َ}) = (\overset{\circ}{ن}) + (\underline{َ})$$

For example:

ذِكْرٌ

is read as

ذِكْرٍ

أَجْرٌ

is read as

أَجْرٍ

لُمَزَةٌ

is read as

لُمَزَةٍ

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words syllable by syllable:

سُدْرٍ حَمِيمٍ غَرِيْبَةٍ آيَاتٍ سُرُرٍ
 فُرُشٍ مَمْدُودٍ مَسْكُوبٍ طَلْحٍ مَرْفُوعَةٍ

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|------|-------|-------|---------------|
| | | | دَنْ | هَآ | جَـ | جِهَادٍ |
| | | | | فَنْ | خَوْ | خَوْفٍ |
| | | | ةَنْ | رَ | ذَرَّ | ذَرَّةٌ |
| | | | فَنْ | لَا | حَلَّ | حَلَّافٍ |
| | | بَنْ | وَآ | أَكَّ | بِـ | بِأَكْوَابٍ |
| | | | مَنْ | تُو | مَخَّ | مَخْتُومٍ |
| | | | | | | مَقْطُوعَةٍ |
| | | | | | | فِي تَكْذِيبٍ |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------|
| | | | | | | بَنِيْمٍ |
| | | | | | | أَجَلٍ |
| | | | | | | سُلْطَانٍ |
| | | | | | | مُرِيْبٍ |
| | | | | | | مِنْ عَجَلٍ |
| | | | | | | مِنْ عِلْمٍ |
| | | | | | | مَارِدٍ |
| | | | | | | عَنْ نَفْسٍ |
| | | | | | | عُصَّةٍ |
| | | | | | | نُسْكٍ |
| | | | | | | بَقِيَّةٍ |
| | | | | | | مُبَارَكَةٍ |
| | | | | | | زَيْتُونَةٍ |
| | | | | | | بِجَهَالَةٍ |
| | | | | | | مِنْ رَسُوْلٍ |
| | | | | | | دَرَجَاتٍ |
| | | | | | | شَيْطَانٍ |
| | | | | | | مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ |
| | | | | | | فِي قَرْيَةٍ |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | | | | | | فِي ظُلُمَاتٍ |
| | | | | | | ثِيَابُ سُندُسٍ |
| | | | | | | فِي صَخْرَةٍ |
| | | | | | | صَدَقَةٍ |
| | | | | | | مِنْ صِيَامٍ |
| | | | | | | لَا شَرْقِيَّةٍ |
| | | | | | | مِنْ فِضَّةٍ |
| | | | | | | فَوْقَ بَعْضٍ |
| | | | | | | حَاسِدٍ |
| | | | | | | عَيْنٍ |
| | | | | | | لَهَبٍ |
| | | | | | | بِلَادٍ |
| | | | | | | سَفَرَةٍ |
| | | | | | | فُرُشٍ |
| | | | | | | غَاسِقٍ |
| | | | | | | نَوْمٍ |
| | | | | | | غَضَبٍ |

Exercise 3

Read the following verses of the Holy Qur'an slowly and syllable by syllable:

(68:2) مَا أَنْتَ بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ بِمَجْنُونٍ

(68:10) وَلَا تُطِعْ كُلَّ حَلَّافٍ مَهِينٍ

(68:11) هَمَّازٍ مَشَاءٍ بِنَمِيمٍ

(68:12) مَنَّاعٍ لِلْخَيْرِ مُعْتَدٍ أَثِيمٍ

(71:12) وَيُمَدِّدْكُمْ بِأَمْوَالٍ وَبَنِينَ وَيَجْعَلْ لَكُمْ جَنَّاتٍ وَيَجْعَلْ لَكُمْ أَنْهَارًا (71:12)

(69:21) فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ

(69:22) فِي جَنَّةٍ عَالِيَةٍ

(56:28) فِي سِدْرٍ مَخْضُودٍ

(56:29)

وَطَلْحٍ مَّنْضُودٍ

(56:30)

وَوَيْلٌ مَّندُودٍ

(56:31)

وَمَاءٍ مَّسْكُوبٍ

Tanween Dhamma

Dhamma Tanween is symbolised by a double Dhamma or (̣̣) above the letter.

$$(\bar{\bar{\quad}}) = (\bar{\quad}) + (\bar{\quad})$$

For example:

فَعَّالٌ

is read as

فَعَّالُنْ

قَوْمٌ

is read as

قَوْمُنْ

غَشَاوَةٌ

is read as

غَشَاوَتُنْ

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words syllable by syllable:

مَجِيدٌ كَادِحٌ رِضْوَانٌ نَاطِرَةٌ سُرْرٌ
 بَيْضٌ عَيْنٌ فَتْحٌ قَدِيرٌ دَانِيَةٌ

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|------|------|-----|-----------|
| | | | لُنْ | يَ | وَ | وَيْلٌ |
| | | | بُنْ | ذَا | عَا | عَذَابٌ |
| | | | رُنْ | شِ | أَ | أَشْرٌ |
| | | قُنْ | لَ | مَ | عَا | عَامِلَةٌ |
| | | | | نُنْ | عِي | عَيْنٌ |
| | | | رُنْ | عَا | صِ | صِعَارٌ |
| | | | | | | شُكُورٌ |
| | | | | | | وُجُوهٌ |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|
| | | | | | | شَهَابٌ |
| | | | | | | نُورٌ |
| | | | | | | كَبِيرَةٌ |
| | | | | | | مُنْتَشِرٌ |
| | | | | | | مُسْتَقَرٌّ |
| | | | | | | عَدْلٌ |
| | | | | | | خَيْرٌ |
| | | | | | | خَضِرٌ |
| | | | | | | نُوحٌ |
| | | | | | | بُكْمٌ |
| | | | | | | جَنَّةٌ |
| | | | | | | عُمِّيٌّ |
| | | | | | | نَفَرٌ |
| | | | | | | مُحْسِنٌ |
| | | | | | | أَسْمَاءٌ |
| | | | | | | فَاعِلٌ |
| | | | | | | غَفُورٌ |
| | | | | | | قِنْوَانٌ |
| | | | | | | وَاصِبٌ |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------------|
| | | | | | | لَعْفُورٌ |
| | | | | | | تَذْكَرَةٌ |
| | | | | | | مَوْعِظَةٌ |
| | | | | | | أَجِنَّةٌ |
| | | | | | | عَدُوٌّ مُبِينٌ |
| | | | | | | إِسْتَبْرَقٌ |
| | | | | | | مَقَامٌ مَعْلُومٌ |
| | | | | | | مُنْفَطِرٌ |
| | | | | | | رَسُولٌ مُبِينٌ |
| | | | | | | فَفْدِيَّةٌ |
| | | | | | | ظُلُمَاتٌ |
| | | | | | | بَقْرَةٌ |
| | | | | | | كُتُبٌ |
| | | | | | | حُرْمٌ |
| | | | | | | شَيْءٌ |
| | | | | | | بَيْتٌ |
| | | | | | | حَبْلٌ |

Exercise 3

Read the following verses of the Holy Qur'an slowly and syllable by syllable:

(85:21) بَلْ هُوَ قُرْءَانٌ مَّجِيدٌ

(56:77) إِنَّهُ لَقُرْءَانٌ كَرِيمٌ

(71:2) قَالَ يَا قَوْمِ إِنِّي لَكُمْ نَذِيرٌ مُّبِينٌ

(36:69) إِنَّ هُوَ إِلَّا ذِكْرٌ وَقُرْءَانٌ مُّبِينٌ

(19:15) وَسَلَامٌ عَلَيْهِ يَوْمَ وُلِدَ وَيَوْمَ يَمُوتُ وَيَوْمَ يُبْعَثُ حَيًّا

(36:57) لَهُمْ فِيهَا فَاكِهَةٌ وَلَهُمْ مَا يَدْعُونَ

(36:58) سَلَامٌ قَوْلًا مِنْ رَبِّ رَحِيمٍ

(37:19) فَإِنَّمَا هِيَ زَجْرَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ فَإِذَا هُمْ يَنْظُرُونَ

(77:39)

فَإِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ كَيْدٌ فَكِيدُوا

(79:13)

فَإِنَّمَا هِيَ زَجْرَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ

(86:4)

إِنَّ كُلَّ نَفْسٍ لَمَّا عَلَيْهَا حَافِظٌ

8. Silent Letters

Silent letters are letters which are not accompanied by any vowel. They are written but not pronounced. These letters are:

و ا ل ي

They can be remembered as (والى), the letters of Waly.

For example:

For (و)

صَلَاة

is read as

صَلَاة

زَكَاة

is read as

زَكَاة

مُؤْمِنٌ

is read as

مُؤْمِنٌ

For (ا)

بِاسْمِ

is read as

بِاسْمِ

وَأَصْبِرْ

is read as

وَأَصْبِرْ

وَالْفَجْرِ

is read as

وَالْفَجْرِ

For (ل)

لِلذِّكْرِ
الشَّمْسِ
التَّوْبَةِ

is read as

is read as

is read as

لِذِّكْرٍ
أَشْمَسِ
آتُوبَةُ

For (ي)

ضِحَى
ضَحِيهَا
قُرَى

is read as

is read as

is read as

ضُحَا
ضُحَاهَا
قُرَى

Note

The letters (ا) and (ي) at the end of the word with Tanween Fatha is counted as a silent letter as well.

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words syllable by syllable:

فَارْعَبْ كَالْقَصْرِ فَاسْتَمْسَكَ وَأَضْرِبْ الدِّينُ
 النَّملُ الصِّرَاطُ الدُّنْيَا يَسْتَهْزِئُ تُؤْتِرُونَ
 جُنَّتْكَ مُؤْمِنُونَ

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|------|-------|--------------|
| | | ك | فُل | وَأَل | وَالْفُلْكَ |
| | | م | يَوْ | فَأَل | فَالْيَوْمَ |
| | ن | مَا | رُم | وَأَل | وَالرُّمَانَ |
| | | ن | دِي | أَل | الدِّينُ |
| | | س | شَم | أَل | الشَّمْسُ |
| | | ة | كَر | مَش | مَشْكُوتَ |
| | | | قَن | غَر | غَرَقًا |

| | | | | | |
|----|----|--------|----------|---------|------------------|
| | | | حَا (ى) | ضُ | ضَحَى |
| | | هَا | حَا (ي) | ضُ | ضَحِيهَا |
| هَ | كَ | ءِ (ي) | لَا | مَ | مَلَائِكَةَ |
| | | | تِي | تُء (و) | تُؤْتِي |
| | | | دَنْ (ى) | هُ | هُدَى |
| | | | | | فُوَادُ |
| | | | | | يُؤْفِكُ |
| | | | | | وَاصْبِرْ |
| | | | | | فَاتَّقُوا |
| | | | | | وَاحْلُلْ |
| | | | | | أَمْرًا |
| | | | | | مَاؤُهَا |
| | | | | | وَالَّذِينَ |
| | | | | | وَالزَّيْتُونَ |
| | | | | | وَالنَّاشِرَاتِ |
| | | | | | طُوى |
| | | | | | مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ |
| | | | | | وَالنَّهَارَ |
| | | | | | مِنَ السَّمَاءِ |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|
| | | | | | الَّثَمْنُ |
| | | | | | الضَّلَالُ |
| | | | | | الزَّيْدُ |
| | | | | | حَيْثُ |
| | | | | | السَّمَاءُ |
| | | | | | مَفَازًا |
| | | | | | النَّاسِ |
| | | | | | الرَّادِفَةُ |
| | | | | | الظَّنَّ |
| | | | | | حَدَائِقَ |
| | | | | | تُؤْوِي |
| | | | | | الدَّكْرَ |
| | | | | | نَجْوَةَ |
| | | | | | مَنْوَةَ |
| | | | | | زَكْوَةَ |
| | | | | | حَيَاةَ |
| | | | | | بَسَّ |
| | | | | | فَهْدَى |
| | | | | | تُبْوَى |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|------------|
| | | | | | يَتَزَكَّى |
| | | | | | سُكَّارَى |
| | | | | | فَنَادَى |
| | | | | | تَرِيكَ |
| | | | | | يَعْشِيهَا |
| | | | | | دَسِيهَا |

Exercise 3

Read the following verses of the Holy Qur'an slowly and syllable by syllable:

(76:23) إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْقُرْآنَ تَنْزِيلًا

(37:1) وَالصَّافَاتِ صَفًا

(37:2) فَالزَّاجِرَاتِ زَجْرًا

(37:3) فَالتَّالِيَاتِ ذِكْرًا

(79:1) وَالنَّازِعَاتِ غَرْقًا

(79:2) وَالنَّاشِطَاتِ نَشْطًا

(78:19) وَفُتِحَتِ السَّمَاءُ فَكَانَتْ أَبْوَابًا

(78:29) وَكُلِّ شَيْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَاهُ كِتَابًا

(55:5)

الشمس والقمر بحسبان

(27:26)

الله لا إله إلا هو ربُّ العرش العظيم

(53:39)

وأن ليس للإنسان إلا ما سعى

9. The Connected Hamza

This sign (ءِ) is called the connected Hamza. When continuing recitation it is not pronounced. It is one of the silent letters.

For example:

وَأَبْعَثْ

is read as

وَبَعَثْ

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words syllable by syllable:

وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ

رَبِّ أَنْصُرْنِي

لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----|--------|-----------|-----------|-------|---------------------|
| | | | نِي | صُرْ | بِ (ا) نْ | رَبِّ | رَبِّ أَنْصُرْنِي |
| | | رِ | فَجْرَ | عِ (ا) لْ | لَ | مَطَّ | مَطَّلَعَ الْفَجْرَ |
| | | | | | | | وَالْقُرْءَانَ |
| | | | | | | | وَالْمُرْسَلَاتِ |
| | | | | | | | وَالْقَمَرُ |
| | | | | | | | فَالْعَاصِفَاتِ |
| | | | | | | | وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ |
| | | | | | | | لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ |
| | | | | | | | فَأَمَّا الْيَتِيمَ |
| | | | | | | | وَالْوَثْرَ |
| | | | | | | | وَالْيَوْمَ |
| | | | | | | | وَإِذَا الْقُبُورُ |

Exercise 3

Now read from the Holy Qur'an Surah 112 (Al-Ikhlaas), 113 (Al-Falaq) and 114 (An-Naas) slowly and syllable by syllable.

10. Joining two Letters Accompanied by Sukoon

If a word ends with Sukoon and the next word begins with Sukoon then an extra (ن) is pronounced to connect the two words. This (ن) is pronounced with Kasra.

For example, a letter accompanied by Tanween followed by a connected Hamza.

For example:

عَرَضًا الَّذِينَ

| | | |
|---------|------------|----------|
| عَرَضًا | Is read as | عَرَضَنْ |
|---------|------------|----------|

عَرَضًا ends with Noon accompanied by Sukoon and;

الَّذِينَ begins with a silent Alif (Alif with Sukoon).

When they are joined in recitation it is read as:

عَرَضًا نِ الَّذِينَ

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words syllable by syllable:

فَسَقُّ الْيَوْمَ سَوَاءَ الْعَاكِفُ قَدِيرٌ الَّذِي

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----|-----|------------|------------|----|----|---------------------|
| | بِ | غُ | لَا | مِنْ (ا)سْ | مُ | هُ | بِغْلَامٍ اسْمُهُ |
| | سَ | وَا | عَنْ (ا)لْ | عَا | كِ | فُ | سَوَاءَ الْعَاكِفُ |
| | | | | | | | شَيْئًا اتَّخَذَ |
| | | | | | | | مَثَلًا الْقَوْمِ |
| | | | | | | | لُْمَزَةٍ الَّذِي |
| | | | | | | | بِغْلَامٍ اسْمُهُ |
| | | | | | | | عَلِيمٌ الَّذِي |
| | | | | | | | يَوْمَئِذٍ الْحَقُّ |
| | | | | | | | خَيْرٌ أَطْمَآنٍ |

Exercise 3

Now read from the Holy Qur'an Surah 19 (Maryam), Ayahs 2 - 7 slowly and syllable by syllable.

11. Short Vowels Pronounced as Long Vowels

Sometimes the short vowel is lengthened and pronounced as a long vowel. This occurs with the letter Haa situated at the end of the word (هـ).

The short vowel of the letter Haa is pronounced as a long vowel when previous and the following the letter both carry a short vowel. If carrying Dhamma (ُ), it will be pronounced with a long vowel of (و) and if carrying Kasra (ِ), it will be pronounced with a long vowel of (ي). In the Holy Qur'an, when the Haa is accompanied by Dhamma and going to be pronounced with a long vowel, the sign (,) is added next to the Haa. Also when it is accompanied by Kasra and going to be pronounced with a long vowel, this sign (ى) is added next to the Haa.

For example:

| | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| إِنَّهُ لَقَوْلُ | = | إِنَّهُ، لَقَوْلُ |
| رَبُّهُ بِكَلِمَاتٍ | = | رَبُّهُ، بِكَلِمَاتٍ |
| مَوَاضِعِهِ وَنَسُوا | = | مَوَاضِعِهِ وَنَسُوا |
| بِهِ وَلَا | = | بِهِ وَلَا |

The short vowel of the Haa is pronounced normally, with the short vowel when:

1- Previous and following the letter Haa are accompanied by Sukoon.

For example:

لَدَيْهِ خُبْرًا مِنْهُ لَحْمًا إِلَيْهِ الْمَصِيرُ وَ لَهُ الْحَمْدُ

2- A letter accompanied by Shaddah follows the letter Haa.

For example:

يَعْلَمُهُ اللَّهُ بِهِ الَّذِينَ قِيلَ لَهُ اتَّقِ اللَّهَ

3- The letter Haa preceded by a long vowel.

For example:

أَنْزَلْنَاهُ نَصْرُوهُ فِيهِ هُدًى

Exercise 1

Try to read the following Qur'anic words syllable by syllable:

أَهْلِهِ مَسْرُورًا إِسْمُهُ الْمَسِيحُ عَلَيْهِ آيَاتُنَا لَهُ الرَّحْمَنُ يَدَاهُ

Exercise 2

Divide the following words and write them syllable by syllable as follows:

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----|--------|-----|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| | | لُ | قَوْرَ | لَ | نُهُ، | إِنِّ | إِنَّهُ، لَقَوْلُ |
| | | | هُ | نَا | زَلْ | أَفْ | أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي |
| | رَنَّ(ا) | رُو | مَسْـ | هِي | لِ | أَهْـ | أَهْلِهِ مَسْرُورًا |
| | | | | | | | إِلَيْهِ تُحْشِرُونَ |
| | | | | | | | فَلَهُ، مَا سَلَفَ |
| | | | | | | | وَأَصَابَهُ الْكِبَرُ |
| | | | | | | | وَأَلَّهُ، ذُرِّيَّةٌ |
| | | | | | | | عَلَيْهِ تُرَابٌ |
| | | | | | | | يَاذُنَهُ وَيَبِينُ |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | ءَايَاتِهِ لِلنَّاسِ |
| | | | | | | | فِيهِ هُدًى |
| | | | | | | | لَهُ، رِزْقُهُنَّ |
| | | | | | | | بِهِ مَنْ |
| | | | | | | | اصْطَفَاهُ عَلَيْكُمْ |
| | | | | | | | وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ |

Exercise 3

Now read from the Holy Qur'an Surah 86 (At-Taariq) slowly and syllable by syllable.

12. Stopping on Words

When stopping, either at the end of the verse or in the middle when a new breath is needed, there are three kinds of stopping on words:

1. If the word ends with a letter accompanied by a short vowel, the vowel is omitted and it will be pronounced with Sukoon.

For example:

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| لَكَ | when stopped at, is read | لَكَ |
| شَاءَ | when stopped at, is read | شَاءَ |
| أَعْبُدُ | when stopped at, is read | أَعْبُدُ |
| لَهُبْ | when stopped at, is read | لَهُبْ |
| سَوَاءٌ | when stopped at, is read | سَوَاءٌ |

2. If the word ends with a letter accompanied by Tanween Fat-ha, the Tanween Fat-ha is omitted and the letter will be pronounced with the long vowel of Alif.

For example:

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------|----------|
| عَلِيمًا | when stopped at, is read | عَلِيمًا |
| نَدَاءً | when stopped at, is read | نَدَاءً |

And if the word ends with the round Taa (ة), the round Taa is changed to a Haa and the vowel accompanying it is omitted. The Haa is pronounced with Sukoon.

For example:

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| لَا قُوَّةَ | when stopped at, is read | لَا قُوَّةَ |
| بِنِعْمَةٍ | when stopped at, is read | بِنِعْمَةٍ |
| لَيْلَةً | when stopped at, is read | لَيْلَةً |
| مَرْضِيَّةً | when stopped at, is read | مَرْضِيَّةً |
| لُمَزَةً | when stopped at, is read | لُمَزَةً |
| مُؤَصَّدَةً | when stopped at, is read | مُؤَصَّدَةً |

3. If the word ends with either a letter accompanied by Sukoon or a letter with a long vowel, it stays unchanged, i.e. it is pronounced as it is.

For example:

| | | |
|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| كُورَتْ | when stopped at, is read | كُورَتْ |
| بِهَا | when stopped at, is read | بِهَا |

Exercise:

Now read from the Holy Qur'an Surah 89 (Al-Fajr) slowly and syllable by syllable.

13. Stopping Signs

There are some signs in the Holy Qur'an which give information about the desirability of stopping in specific places. The most common ones are:

- : Compulsory stop to avoid altering the meaning.
- ج : Permissible stop.
- صلى : Permissible stop but preferable to continue.
- قلى : Permissible to continue but preferable to stop.
- لا : Prohibited stop.
- : Stop at either of these two places but not at both.

Exercise:

Now read from the Holy Qur'an Surah 2 (Al-Baqarah), Ayah 253 with Ayah 262 and Surah 5 (Al-Maa'idah) Ayah 41, slowly and syllable by syllable.

14. The Opening Letters

There are 114 Surahs in the Holy Qur'an, 29 of them after the (بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ), begin with letters instead of a sentence.

These letters are read by their names, and with the letters whose names end with a Hamza, the sound of the Hamza is omitted for easier pronunciation.

| The letters | How they are read |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| ص | صَادٌ |
| ن | نُونٌ |
| ق | قَافٌ |
| طس | طَا سِیْنٌ |
| حم | حَا مِیْمٌ |
| طه | طَا هَا |
| یس | یَا سِیْنٌ |
| الم | أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِیْمٌ |
| الر | أَلِفٌ لَامٌ رَا |
| طسم | طَا سِیْنٌ مِیْمٌ |
| المر | أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِیْمٌ رَا |
| المص | أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِیْمٌ صَادٌ |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| <p>حم عسق كهيعص</p> | <p>حَا مِمْ عَيْنُ سَيْنُ قَافُ كَافُ هَا يَا عَيْنُ صَادُ</p> |
|-------------------------|--|

Exercise:

Now read from the Holy Qur'an Surah 42 (Ash-Shooraa), Ayah 1 - 5 slowly and syllable by syllable.

15. Test your Knowledge

Answer the following questions:

Q.1 What are the names of these signs (, , , , , ,)?

Q.2 How many forms of long vowels are there? Give one example for each.

Q.3 When a letter is accompanied by Sukoon, does the Sukoon correspond with the letter before it or after it?

Q.4 How many silent letters are there? What are they?

Q.5 When is the short vowel of the letter Haa pronounced as a long vowel?

Fill in the spaces with the right words:

1. When stopping to take a new breath, the short vowels of the last letter of the word are omitted and the letter is pronounced with _____.
2. When stopping at words which end with the round Taa, the round Taa is changed into _____, the short vowel accompanying it is omitted and it is pronounced with _____.

4. The long vowel is pronounced as a short vowel when followed by _____.
5. The sign _____, means a compulsory stop.

Choose the right answer from the three answers given:

1. The silent letters in the word (بِالْحُسْنَىٰ) are:
 - (ا)
 - (ي)
 - (ل)
2. When stopping at the word (مَكْرًا), it is read:
 - (مَكْرًا)
 - (مَكْرٍ)
 - (مَكْرٌ)
3. Surah Ahqaaf begins with the letters (حم), how are they read?
 - (حَاءٍ مِيمٍ)
 - (حَامٍ)
 - (حَا مِيمٍ)
4. Which of the following letters has the form (ع) when written in the middle of the word?
 - (ع)
 - (ح)
 - (هـ)

5. Which of the following signs means prohibited to stop?

(أ)

(ب)

(ج)

Du'a (Supplication)

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

O Allah send blessings on Muhammad and his progeny

اللَّهُمَّ نَوِّرْ قُلُوبَنَا بِالْقُرْآنِ

O Allah illuminate our hearts through the Qur'an

وَنَوِّرْ أَبْصَارَنَا بِالْقُرْآنِ

Enlighten us through the Qur'an

وَزَيِّنْ أَحْضَانَنَا بِالْقُرْآنِ

Adorn our morals through the Qur'an

وَأَشْفِ مَرْضَانَا بِالْقُرْآنِ

Cure our sick through the Qur'an

وَأَرْحَمَ مَوْتَانَا بِالْقُرْآنِ

Have mercy on our deceased through the Qur'an
وَأَنْصُرِ الْإِسْلَامَ وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ بِالْقُرْآنِ

Give victory to Islam and to the Muslims through the Quran

وَأَخْذُلِ الْكُفَّارَ وَالْمُنَافِقِينَ بِالْقُرْآنِ

Disappoint the disbelievers and the hypocrites by the Quran

وَعَجِّلْ فَرَجَ مَوْلَانَا إِمَامِ الزَّمَانِ بِالْقُرْآنِ

Hasten the coming of our master the Imam of our time through
the Qur'an

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلِ الْقُرْآنَ لَنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا قَرِينًا

O Allah make the Qur'an for us a companion in this world

وَفِي الْقَبْرِ مَوْسَا

A close friend in the grave

وَفِي الْقِيَامَةِ شَفِيعًا

And on the day of judgment an intercessor

وَ عَلَى الصِّرَاطِ نورا

A lamp on the Siraat

وَ إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ رَفِيقًا

A companion in heaven

وَ مِنَ النَّارِ سِتْرًا وَ حِجَابًا

A shield and barrier against fire

وَ إِلَى الْخَيْرَاتِ كُلِّهَا ذَلِيلًا وَ إِمَامًا

A guide and a leader to all good things

اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُقْنَا بِكُلِّ حَرْفٍ مِنَ الْقُرْءَانِ حَلَاوَةً

O Allah give us grace through every letter of the Qur'an

وَ بِكُلِّ كَلِمَةٍ كَرَامَةً

Dignity through every word

وَبِكُلِّ آيَةٍ سَعَادَةٌ

Happiness through every Ayah

وَبِكُلِّ سُورَةٍ سَلَامَةٌ

Health through every surah

وَبِكُلِّ جُزْءٍ جَزَاءٌ

Reward through every section and Juz'

بِفَضْلِكَ وَ جُودِكَ وَ كَرَمِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

By your grace, generosity and kindness
O most merciful of the merciful ones

وَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَالِهِ الطَّيِّبِينَ الطَّاهِرِينَ

Send blessings on our master Mohammad and his progeny, the
virtuous and the pure.

