

SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

- ❁ First of all recognise the dots. Moreover, you should curiously keep in mind the difference which occurs in the letters of same similarity due to dots, such as ح، ج، خ، س، ش، ز. Due to these dots they become different from each other.
- ❁ The dots could be recognised through this way: Once a dot is given on the upper side of the letter, such as ن; and sometime it is inserted beneath the letter, as like ب! In the same way, two dots are inserted; once on upside as ت, and sometime beneath the letter just as ث! But, three dots always use to appear on upper side of the letter, as س، ش

ح <i>Ha</i>	ج <i>Jeem</i>	ث <i>Sa</i>	ت <i>Ta</i>	ب <i>Ba</i>	ا <i>Alif</i>
س <i>Seen</i>	ز <i>Za</i>	ر <i>Ra</i>	ذ <i>Zal</i>	د <i>Dal</i>	خ <i>Kha</i>
ع <i>Ain</i>	ظ <i>Zo</i>	ط <i>Ta</i>	ض <i>Zaad</i>	ص <i>Saud</i>	ش <i>Sheen</i>
م <i>Meem</i>	ل <i>Laam</i>	ك <i>Kaaf</i>	ق <i>Quaf</i>	ف <i>Fa</i>	غ <i>Ghain</i>
ي <i>Ya</i>	ء <i>Hamza</i>	ه <i>Haa</i>	و <i>Vaao</i>	ن <i>Noon</i>	

SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

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

- ❁ You should read this lesson with utmost devotion. Moreover, try to recognise the letters. Until you become fully capable of recognising each and every letter, you should continue to read this lesson and do not try to move on to the next.

COMPOUND LETTERS

- Read this lesson with much care. Each letter has to be read seperately and with its clear voice. For example, when you read *mann* , you have to pronounce the voices of *meem* and *noon*. In the same way, you should read *rusulun*, with pronouncing *ra,seen, laam*, and the word *يَغِيظُ* as *yaa, ghain, yaa, za*.
- The letters *ق، ش، ظ، ط، ض، ص، خ* should be pronounced in the grandiose tone.

ا	لا	لا	لا	لا
س	لا	م	لا	لا
ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
كا	كا	كا	كا	كا
ث	ث	ث	ث	ث
تا	تا	تا	تا	تا
تس	تس	تس	تس	تس

ر	ز	یر	تز	س
ث	س	ش	ص	ض
ط	ظ	ص	طب	ضا
ظ	ع	ع	ع	عز
ع	ص	ضع	بع	تغ
ا	و	ی	ف	ق
و	ق	ف	ق	ق
ی	م	م	م	م
	م	ت	ت	ت

تنبیہ: یہ تختی ختم کرنے کے بعد بچے سے قرآن مجید میں سے مختلف حروف دریافت کریں اگر وہ نہ بتا سکیں تو اس تختی کو پھر سے خوب یاد کروائیں

DISCUSSION ABOUT MOVEMENT

Zabar (اَ) Upper Part Vowel Sign

- Regarding the recognition of *Zabar*, it should be impressed on mind that this sign is always put on the upper side of the letter. While reading *Zabar*, its pronunciation should not be prolonged, not to be jerked and even not be rendered wrongly. Rather it should be pronounced very smoothly.
- If the letter "*alif*" carries vowel points, i.e. *Zabar*, *Zair*, *Paish*, or *Jazm*, it is not "الف" but "اَ", and as such this one has to be read as "اَ".
- Alif* (ا) is that letter which looks without movement or *Jazm*.
- While pronouncing deep tone (low pitched) letters, the lips should not be made roundish.

اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	حَ
اِ	دِ	ذِ	رِ	زِ	سِ
اُ	صِ	ضِ	طِ	ظِ	عِ
اَو	فَ	قَ	كَ	لَ	مَ
اَن	وَ	هَ	ءَ	يَ	

- If the sound of some letters appears to have very minor difference, then do your exercise in such different sounds, such as *ك، ث، ط، ت*

ظاء، ز، ذ، ق، ك، ص، etc.

- If Ra (ر) carries Zabar, then it should be read in deep tone (low pitched).
- While pronouncing Zabar, do not prolong it so much that it gives the sound of Alif (الف), and from "ب" it becomes "بَا". Do not read it hastily so as to avoid jerking. It should be pronounced in such a way that "ب" remains only "ب".
- Be careful that the movement of any letter should not be wrong. It should not be read in a prolonged tone.

EXERCISE

ZABAR (َ)

فَرَضَ	كَتَبَ	صَدَقَ	وَرَدَ	جَمَعَ
أَحَدًا	جَعَلَ	وَجَدَ	وَلَدَ	قَتَلَ
خَتَمَ	شَرَحَ	حَسَدَ	ضَرَبَ	كَسَبَ
فَعَلَ	ثَبَرَ	مَكَثَ	بَدَعَ	ظَلَمَ
رَفَعَ	زَعَمَ	مَرَجَ	خَلَقَ	فَعَدَلَكَ
عَشَرَ	عَبَدَ	فَسَدَ	أَمَرَ	عَبَسَ

- Read this exercise with utmost care and try to spell the letters in such a way that their movement may produce accurate sound.

ZAIR (ٸ) (Lower Part Vowel Sign)

- It should be impressed on mind that *Zair* (ٸ) is similar to *Zabar* (ٷ) in shape, but it is inserted at the bottom of the letter. While reading *Zair* (ٸ), its pronunciation should not be prolonged as “با” and even not to be hasty so as to avoid jerking. It should be borne in mind that “ا” has not to be read as “اى” and “انء”, but you read it only as “ا”
- Zair* (ٸ) should not be rendered wrongly, but only in correct way.

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

- The letter bearing *Zair* (ٸ) at the bottom, would be pronounced in a thinning tone.
- When the letter “ل” carries *Zair* (ٸ) at its bottom, it will also be read in thinning tone. But those letters which are pronounced in grandiose, i.e., ق، ش، ظ، ط، ض، ص، خ، will be read in the same way, though bearing the sign of *Zair* (ٸ).

ZAIR (٧)

غَضِبَ	فَهِيَ	لَعِبَ	خَشِيَ	حَبِطَ
عَمِلَ	حَسِبَ	عَلِمَ	عَهَدَ	حَدَا
سَخِرَ	أَذِنَ	شَرِبَ	أَرَمَ	يَسَّ
يَلِجَ	صَعِقَ	خَسِرَ	لَبِثَ	فَلَقَ
رَضِيَ	شَهِدَ	بَرِقَ	قَدَرَ	كَرِهَ
نَسِيَ	بَلَغَتْ	وَلَدَ	فَفَزِعَ	رَحِمَ

- While a letter is being spelt, the difference between the sound of *Zabar* (٤) and *Zair* (٧) should be kept in mind.
- While spelling “عَهْدَ”, the sound of “هَيْنَ” and “عَا” should be pronounced separately and even clearly.
- While spelling “صَعِقَ”, the sound of “ص” will be in deep tone (low pitched), but in سَخِرَ, the sound of “س” should be in a sharp tone (high pitched).
- If any letter does not have the sign of two *Zabar* (٤) at its end, then, at the stop, it will be quiescent. For example, “فَهِيَ” will be read as “فَهِي” and “فَفَزِعَ” as “فَفَزِعْ”.

ROUND VOWEL (PAISH ۱)

- The specific sign of this vowel is that it appears to be similar to “واو” and always comes on the upper part of the letter.
- Be careful about the movement of this letter. This vowel should not be pronounced in a prolonged tone. For example if “بُ” is pronounced in prolonged tone, then it is apprehended, it may sound as “بُو”. Likewise, “تُ” would appear as “تُو”. Try not to make any error in this respect.
- Not to be hasty in the movement of *Paish* (۱) and try to avoid jerking.

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

- You are required to read this lesson with utmost attention, and repeatedly pronounce it in proper way.

PAISH (ۛ)

رُسُلٌ	رُبْعٌ	رُبُّكَ	رُحْفٌ	رُحْبٌ
رُجْدًا	رُمْنَعٌ	رُحْبَثٌ	رُحِظٌ	رُحْرٌ
رُفِقٌ	رُفِيحٌ	رُقْتِلَ	رُحْسَنٌ	رُعِينٌ
رُكْبَةٌ	رُفِخٌ	رُعِي	رُكِرٌ	رُسْقَطٌ
رُحْرٌ	رُحُوٌ	رُسَيْلٌ	رُقْرِيٌّ	رُحْرٌ
رُقْدَارٌ	رُقْضِيٌّ	رُكْتَبٌ	رُعِدٌ	رُنْدَارٌ

- While reading “رُحْرٌ”, the letter “ر” would be pronounced in deep tone (low pitched). But, at the stoppage, “ر” would be read in deep tone (low pitched), i.e., “رُحْرٌ”.
- If the round vowel (ۛ) is inserted on the top of “ر”, then it will be read in very deep tone (low pitched).
- When you are reading “ر” in very deep tone (low pitched), then be careful not to make the lips roundish.

NUNNATION

- ❁ If there appear two *Zabar*, two *Zair* and two *Paish* on the letter, this sign is called as *Tanween* (Nunnation) i.e., $\underline{َ}$, $\underline{ِ}$, $\underline{ِ}$,
- ❁ Sometime such letters, carrying *Tanween*, are given nasal sound symbol.
- ❁ The letter “الف” is not read if it carries *Tanween*.
- ❁ In the last chapter, your have read the lesson on *Zabar* ($\underline{َ}$) and its relevant exercise. Now the lesson on two *Zabar* ($\underline{َ}$) or *Tanween* is given hereunder.

Thus, you may be able to pronounce the letter with their proper movement.

ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح

س	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ث	ج	ح	خ
س	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ث	ج	ح	خ
س	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ث	ج	ح	خ
س	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ث	ج	ح	خ
س	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ث	ج	ح	خ
س	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ث	ج	ح	خ
س	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ث	ج	ح	خ
س	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ث	ج	ح	خ
س	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ث	ج	ح	خ
س	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ث	ج	ح	خ

- ❁ These letters are required to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone:

خ ج ه ط ظ ع غ ق

- ❁ If there appear *Zabar* (َ) or two *Zabars* (ِ) on “ ل ”, then it also has to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone.

EXERCISE

NUNNATION (ِ)

عَمَلًا	جَنَفًا	سَلَبًا	بَلَدًا	أَسْفًا
حَرَمًا	عَرَضًا	ثَبِنًا	حَسَنًا	طَبَقًا
قَصَصًا	سَفَهًا	أَبَدًا	بَطْرًا	عَجَبًا
أَحَدًا	وَسَطًا	مَرَضًا	رَغَدًا	مَثَلًا

- ❁ Spelling i.e., joints and nunnation should be practised thoroughly.
- ❁ During necessary stop (*waqf*) at the letter bearing nunnation, it is changed into “ ا ” i.e., “ مَاء ” to be read as “ مَاءَا ”, Likewise “ جَنَفًا ” will be read as “ جَنَفَا ” and “ عَمَلًا ” as “ عَمَلَا ”

TWO ZAIR (ّ)

بِدَامٍ	بِقَبَسٍ	كَذَابٍ	نَفَقَةٍ	لُمَزَةٍ
هُبْرَةٍ	لَبِنٍ	رَقَبَةٍ	خَبْرٍ	عَبْدٍ
عَنْبٍ	مِائَةٍ	بِيَدٍ	ثَمْنٍ	مَسَدٍ
لَهَبٍ	سَخَطٍ	عَمَلٍ	غَضَبٍ	حَسَنِ
فِعَةٍ	سَفَرَةٍ	بَشْرٍ	مَثَلٍ	قَدَارٍ
سَعَةٍ	لِغْدٍ	شَجَرٍ	ذَكَرٍ	مَرْدٍ

❁ In respect of two Zair (ّ), the principle of stoppage (*waqf*) is as follows:

From بِدَامٍ to بِدَمٍ

From نَفَقَةٍ to نَفَقْ

- ❁ If you feel difficulty in recognising the movement of (◀), (→) (↗) and (↘), (↖), (↙), then repeat the lessons concerned to the movement of such letters.

DOUBLE ROUND VOWELS (ۛ)

حُرٌّ	قِطْعٌ	سُرُرٌ	أَحَدٌ	بَقْرَةٌ
ظُلٌّ	كُتُبٌ	غَبْرَةٌ	عَبَلٌ	خُشْبٌ
قِطْرَةٌ	حَسَنَةٌ	خُلُقٌ	قَدَامٌ	زَبَدٌ
مَرَضٌ	مَلِكٌ	كَلْبَةٌ	نَصَبٌ	ظَهَاءٌ
دِيَةٌ	حَرْجٌ	رَجُلٌ	قَسْمٌ	بَشْرٌ
جُدَادٌ	رُسُلٌ	لَعِبٌ	أُذُنٌ	أُمٌّ

- ❁ In some words given in the aforesaid exercise, a few letters appear to be of deep tone (low pitched) and some of sharp tone (high pitched), i.e., ظُلٌّ. In this word, "ظا" is of full sound while "ل" is of sharp tone (high pitched). Be careful that while pronouncing ظا in full tone the letter "ل" should be pronounced in very sharp voice.

QUIESCENCY (Jazm ۲)

- ❁ *Jazm* is a sign placed over a letter to show that it is to be read as quiescent.
- ❁ *Jazm* does not have its own sound.
- ❁ If the letter bears any sign of *jazm* (۲), it is called as quiescent letter.
- ❁ The letter, bearing the sign of *jazm*, is read along with its predecessor.

أَبْ	إِبْ	أَبْ	أَبْ	أَبْ	أَبْ
أَثْ	إِثْ	أَثْ	أَثْ	أَثْ	أَثْ
أَحْ	إِحْ	أَحْ	أَحْ	أَحْ	أَحْ
أَدْ	إِدْ	أَدْ	أَدْ	أَدْ	أَدْ
أَرْ	إِرْ	أَرْ	أَرْ	أَرْ	أَرْ
أَسْ	إِسْ	أَسْ	أَسْ	أَسْ	أَسْ
أَصْ	إِصْ	أَصْ	أَصْ	أَصْ	أَصْ

أُظ	إُظ	أُظ	أُط	إُط	أُط
أُغ	إُغ	أُغ	أُع	إُع	أُع
أُق	إُق	أُق	أُف	إُف	أُف
أُل	إُل	أُل	أُك	إُك	أُك
أُن	إُن	أُن	أُم	إُم	أُم
أُء	إُء	أُء	أُه	إُه	أُه

- ❁ In the case of quiescency, the pronunciation of the letter **ب** و **ط** و **ق** will be vibrated. It is called "*qalqalah*".
- ❁ Besides such letters of "*qalqalah*", other ones should be read very carefully so that they may not become vibrated.

أَنْتَ إِهْدِ بَعْدَ بَطْشِ سَعَى

كُنْتُ لَسْتُ أَمْرٍ بَرْدًا جَمْعًا

حَبْلٌ خُسْرٍ خَلْقًا سَبًّا سَبَقًا

شَانٌ صُبْحًا صُبْحًا عَبْدًا

عَدْنٍ عَشْرِ عَصْفٍ غَرْقًا غَلْبًا

فَصْلٌ قَدْحًا قَضْبًا كَأْسًا كَدْحًا

لَغْوًا مِسْكٌ نَمْلًا نَشْطًا نَفْسٍ

نَقْعًا يَسْرًا أَبْقَى تَرْضَى تَنْسَى

فَارْعَبٌ فَاَنْصَبُ وَانْحَرُ أَنْخَرَجُ

أَرْسَلَ أَعْطَشَ أَفْلَحَ أَكْرَمَ

VERTICAL ZABAR (ا)

- The movements are of two kinds, i.e, vertical position or reversed position. Just like this, the sign *Zabar* also bears two shapes, i.e., vertical and reversed.
- You should recognize well the position of vertical *Zabar*.
- The vertical *Zabar* has to be pronounced in long tone, just like "alif".
- Be careful that while pronouncing "ن" and "م" the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.

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	و	ه	ء	ي	

- The vertical *Zabar* has to be pronounced equivalent to *alif*

VERTICAL ZABAR (۱)

أَيْتٌ سَجِي قَلِي عَلَى غَوِي عَصِي

عَسِي طَغِي إِلَى أْتِي دَعِي رَأِي

يَرِي إِسْحَقَ أَخَرَ أَدَمَ أَثَرَ أَزَرَ

- ❁ If any word is inserted with a vertical *Zabar* at its end, it will be pronounced as it is. (Not a bit sign of change.)
Example: **غَوِي**, **وَالضُّحَى** will be the same at the stoppage (*waqf*)
- ❁ It is entirely wrong to pronounce in long tone the vertical *Zabar* at the time of stoppage, as being done while reading *alif*. The sound of this vowel sign will be equivalent to only one *alif* at the moment of stoppage.

VERTICAL ZAIR (َ)

- Just like *Zabar*, the sign *Zair* is also of two kinds, i.e., Vertical and reversed.
- You should recognise well the twin positions of *Zair*.
- The vertical *Zair* is pronounced just equivalent to *yaa*
- Be careful that while pronouncing “ن” and “م” the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.
- You are required to read this lesson with utmost care and attention. Even be careful about the organs of speech.

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

VERTICAL ZAIR (ٲ)

بِهِ قَبْلِهِ بَعْدَهُ رُسُلِهِ عَمَلِهِ

بِعَبْدِهِ دُبْرِهِ بِوَجْهِهِ خَلِيلِهِ بِيَدِهِ

بِعَمَلِهِ بِوَلَدِهِ هَذِهِ الْفِيهِمْ لِأَيَّتِهِ

أَهْلِهِ سُلْطَنِهِ بِمُزْحَرْجِهِ بِبَدَانِهِ

كُتِبَهُ أُخِي تُرْزَقُنِيهِ قَلْبِهِ ثَمَرِهِ

قَبِيلَهُ يُحْيِي تَقَاتِهِ يَسْتَحْيِي نَسْتَحْيِي

- ❁ At the time of stoppage (*waqf*), the vertical Zair (ٲ) will also end just like the reversed Zair, i.e.,

فِيهِ as فِيهِ - بِهِ as بِهِ

REVERSED PAISH (ٲ)

- Just like *Zabar* and *Zair*, the *Paish* is also of two kinds, i.e., Upright *Paish* and reversed *Paish*.
- Recognise well both the shapes of *Paish*.
- The reversed *Paish* is pronounced as that of letter “ ٲ ” having long vowel sign. It is because this *Paish* is equivalent to “*vaa*o *maddah*”

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

REVERSED PAISH (٤)

كِتَبَهُ قِيَامُهُ مَعَهُ أَمْرُهُ خِتَبُهُ

فِضْلُهُ عَمَلُهُ لَهُ يَرَهُ عِبَادُهُ

عِنْدَهُ سُبْحَانَهُ رِزْقُهُ يَلُونُ

يُسْتَوْنَ وَرَى وَثَاقَهُ دَاوُدَ

رَسُولُهُ مَوْعِدَةٌ صَدْرُهُ وَرِثَةُ نِعَمِهِ

أَطْعَمَهُ فَلَهُ قَبْضَتُهُ أَنْشَرَهُ

❁ The reversed *Paish* will also vanish just like vertical *Zair*.

Example:

“عِبَادُهُ” as عِبَادُهُ

“عِنْدَهُ” as عِنْدَهُ

“يَرَهُ” as يَرَهُ

LETTERS HAVING LONG VOWEL SIGN

- ❁ If *Zabar* (َ) comes before a quiescent *alif*, it is called *Alif maddah*, i.e., long vowel sign. Example: تَا، تَا، يَا
- ❁ If *Paish* (ِ) comes before a quiescent *vaa*, it is called *vaa maddah*. Example: جُو، تُو، بُو
- ❁ If *Zair* (ِ) comes before a quiescent *ya*, it is called *Yaa-i-maddah*. Example: رِي، دِي، دِي
- ❁ Such letters having a long vowel sign *maddah*, are read just like *alif*
- ❁ It is wrong to pronounce *haroof maddah* more or less of the sound of *alif*

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

مَا	مُو	مِي	مِو	مِوِي
كَأ	كُو	كِي	كِو	كِوِي
وَأ	وُو	وِي	وِو	وِوِي
عَا	عُو	عِي	عِو	عِوِي
كَا	كُو	كِي	كِو	كِوِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	وِو	وِوِي
مَا	مُو	مِي	مِو	مِوِي
كَا	كُو	كِي	كِو	كِوِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	وِو	وِوِي
عَا	عُو	عِي	عِو	عِوِي

- ⚙ This lesson highlights to all the three examples of *haroof-i-maddah*
- ⚙ You are required to read this lesson with much care. You should even try to recognise such kind of letters.

مُعَام	عَذَابٌ	عِظَاءٌ	مُتَّاءٌ
كَيْتَابًا	كِرَامًا	لِبَاسًا	لِسَانًا
مَأْبَا	مَتَاعًا	مُطَاع	مَعَاشًا
مَفَازًا	مَهْدًا	نَبَاتًا	وَفَاقًا
نَبُورًا	رَسُولٍ	شُهُودٍ	مُعُودٍ
وَجُوهًا	أَشِدِّهِم	أَلْيَمِ	بَصِيرًا
نَبِيرًا	رَحِيمٍ	شَهِيدٍ	عَظِيمٍ
فَوَائِدًا	كُرْمًا	حَكِيمًا	مُطِيطًا
بِعَيْدٍ	يَتِيمًا	يَسِيرًا	رُودًا
مُقَرَّبِينَ	عِيشَةٍ	أَلْمُوعَدَةَ	

THE SOFT LETTERS (*Harroof-i-leen*)

- ❁ If *Zabar* ﺍ comes before the quiescent **واو** or **يا**, it is called soft letter i.e. *harroof-i-leen*. Examples: **بُو**, **تُو**, **ثُو** and **بِي**, **تِي**, **ثِي**, etc.
- ❁ These soft letters *harroof-i-leen* should be pronounced softly.
- ❁ The difference of sounds, prevailing in *harroof-i-maddah* and *harroof-i-leen*, should be recognised carefully.
- ❁ Both *harroof-i-leen* and *harroof-i-maddah* are pronounced just like one *alif*.

بُو	بِي	تُو	تِي	ثُو	ثِي
جُو	جِي	حُو	حِي	خُو	خِي
دُو	دِي	ذُو	ذِي	رُو	رِي
زُو	زِي	سُو	سِي	شُو	شِي
صُو	صِي	ضُو	ضِي	طُو	طِي
ظُو	ظِي	عُو	عِي	غُو	غِي

كَيُّ	كُوُّ	قَيُّ	قُوُّ	فَيُّ	فُوُّ
نَيُّ	نُوُّ	مَيُّ	مُوُّ	لَيُّ	لُوُّ
عَيُّ	عُوُّ	هَيُّ	هُوُّ	وَيُّ	وُوُّ
		يَيُّ	يُوُّ		

- ⚙ Those letters which are pronounced in deep tone (low pitched) and sharp tone (high pitched), should be impressed on mind most accurately.
- ⚙ The rule and principle of stoppage, duly described in the previous chapter, should be remembered well.



SOFT LETTERS

عَفُونَا	قُرَيْشٍ	يَوْمِيذٍ	هَيْهَاتَ
زَوْجًا	وَيْلٌ	يَرُونَهَا	عَيْنٌ
تُوبَةٌ	أَعْطِينَا	صَوْمًا	رَأَيْتَ
يَنْهَوْنَ	كَيْدًا	أَوْحَى لَهَا	رُويِدًا
سَوْفَ	قَوْمِي	يَنْعُونَ	أَيْنَ
حَوْلَهُ	هَدَيْنَا	قَوْلِي	عَلَيْهِمْ
يَوْمَ	عَيْنَيْنِ	أَوْتَادًا	أَتَيْنَا
	قَوْلٌ	خَيْرًا	

- In the word **عَيْنَيْنِ**, there are two soft letters *haroof-i-leen* i.e. *Yaa-i-leen*. While pronouncing this word, their sounds should be expressed separately and correctly.
- If we have to stop after the word **رُويِدًا**, it will be read as **رُويِدًا**

SIGN OF DUPLICATION (TASHDEED) (۳)

- ❁ Rendering of any letter as hard or strong, is called *Tashdeed* (تشدید).
- ❁ This sign is indicated through three equivalent prongs (۳).
- ❁ The letter having this sign, is called *mushaddid*.
- ❁ Such letter is pronounced twice.
- ❁ Such letter has to be read while joining the previous letter.
- ❁ Such duplicated letters have not to be pronounced in the long tone.
- ❁ In such type of letter, “ م ” and “ ن ” will be in nasal sound and equivalent to “*alif*”.
- ❁ Avoid to prolong the sound of letter coming before “*mushaddid*”
For example, do not read in long tone the first letter of **أَب**, otherwise it would become **أَب**.
- ❁ Other letters, such as **أَج** **أَث** **أَح** should be pronounced with much care.

أَب	أَب	أَب	أَب	أَب	أَب
أَج	أَج	أَج	أَج	أَج	أَج
أَح	أَح	أَح	أَح	أَح	أَح

وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا
وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا
وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا
وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا
وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا
وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا
وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا
وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا	وَا

اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ
اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ
اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ
		اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	

- ❁ If, after movement, “*vaao*” and “^و” appear, then pronounce them in strong sound. Example: **قِيَمَةٌ، زُوجَةٌ**
- ❁ If “^و” and “^ي”, bearing the nasal sound, then you will read the letters in the same way. Example: **مِنْ وَالٍ، مَنْ يَقُولُ**
- ❁ If there appears letter bearing *tashdeed* just after letter having *maddah*, then it must be pronounced in prolonged tone, i.e., **حَاجَةٌ، كَأَنَّ**
- ❁ You should read this lesson with utmost care, and even be aware of organs of speech.

بِرِّئَا حُصِّلَ صَدَقٌ عَدَدٌ قَدَّارٌ

كُذِّبَ نَعْمَ يَطْنُ يَحْضُ جِنْدٌ

ذَائِرَةٌ قُوَّةٌ كَرَّةٌ سَعْرَةٌ قَدَّامَةٌ

كُذِّبَتْ رُجِبَتْ سَبَّحَتْ وَجِبَتْ

سَبَّحَتْ عَطَلَتْ كُورَتْ تَطَّعَ

مُحَدِّثٌ نَيْسِرٌ هُمُ الْبَيْنَةُ

قَيْمَةٌ عَشِيَّةٌ مُذَكِّرٌ آيَانٌ

آيَاكَ اللَّهُ تَجَلَّى تَصَدَّى تَزَكَّى

تَوَى تَوَابًا تَجَا جَا غَسَا قَا

فَعَالَ كَذَّابًا وَهَاجًا مُدَّادَةً

تختی نمبر چہارم ۱۱۲ - مشق تشدید مع سکون

مَرُّوا رَبِّي مُدَّتْ حَقَّتْ خَفَّتْ

تَبَّتْ تَخَلَّتْ قَدَّامَتْ وَالصُّبْحُ

وَالسَّامِسُ وَالشَّفَعُ بِالصَّبْرِ

تختی نمبر پانزدہم ۱۱۵ - تشدید مع تشدید

يَزِي يَذْكُرُ الْمَذْكُورُ الْمَزْمَلُ

عَلِيَّيْنَ عَلَيْهِنَ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ مِنْ شَرِّ النَّفْسِ

فَعَالٌ لِمَا يُرِيدُ

إِذْ ذَهَبَ	قَدْ دَخَلُوا	أَلَمْ نَخْلُقْكُمْ
يَجْعَلُ لَهُ	يُدْرِكُكُمْ	إِضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ
أَوْ وَّزَنُوهُمْ	وَإِذْ كُرِّرَبَّكَ	فَلَا يُسْرِفُ فِي الْقَتْلِ
قَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ	مَهَّدتْ	قُلْ رَبِّ
وَجَدْتُمْ	إِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ	إِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ
إِرْكَبْ مَعَنَا	مِنْ رَبِّكَ	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ

COMBINATION (Idghaam)

- Combination (*idghaam*) is such an act wherein one letter is being inserted into other one, and thus it has to be read as doubled (*mushaddid*), it is called “*idghaam*” i.e., A letter marked with “**و**”, the sign of duplication.
- If any letter among **م، ر، ي** and **ن** comes after quiescent “**ن**” or nunnation *tanween*, then it *will be spelt in* nasal sound *ghunnah*.
- If any letter among “**ل**” and “**ر**” comes after quiescent “**ن**” or nunnation *tanween*, then it will be spelt without nasal sound *ghunnah*.

EXERCISE

COMBINATION (Idghaam)

مَنْ يَقُولُ عَيْنًا يَشْرِبُ عَادٌ وَثَمُودٌ

مِنْ نُورٍ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ قَصْرٍ مَشِيدٍ

قِيَامٌ يَنْظُرُونَ مَنْ يَكْفُرُ حَبًّا وَنَبَاتًا

نُوحٌ وَعَادٌ لَيْلَةٌ مُبْرَكَةٌ مِنْ وَرَى

مِنْ وَالٍ قَهْرًا مُنِيرًا مُسْتَقَرًّا وَمَتَاعٌ

لِبَيْتٍ يَغْشَاهُ مِنْ يَوْمٍ خَيْرٌ نَزْلًا

ABBREVIATED LETTERS

(حروف مقطعات)

- These are meant for those letters which come in the Qur'an and being read separately.
- These letters usually come in the beginning of some Quranic Surah.

الر	الْبَص	الم
<i>Alif-laam-raa</i>	<i>Alif-laam-meem-saad</i>	<i>Alif-laam-meem</i>
طسّم	طه	المر
<i>Taa-seen-meem</i>	<i>Taa-haa</i>	<i>Alif-laam-meem-raa</i>
يس	طس	كهيعص
<i>Yaa-seen</i>	<i>Taa-seen</i>	<i>Kaaf-haa-yaa-ain-saad</i>

حَمَّ عَسَق	حَمَّ	ص
Haa-meem ain-seen-qaaf	Haa-meem	Saad
ن	ق	
Noon	Qaaf	

- While reading “اَلَمْ”, after *alif*, we will pronounce “ل” in long tone $\underline{\quad}$ then “م” will be rendered in nasal sound, and again “م” will be read in long tone *madd*.
- While reading طَسَم, the letter *seen* will be rendered in long tone, and then, there will be a nasal sound *ghunnah*. Just like this, we will read كَهَيْعَص and حَمَّ عَسَق in a long tone $\underline{\quad}$ and then nasal sound will be produced.
- While reading “طه”, “طا” and “ها” will be pronounced in long tone equivalent to *alif*.
- If on a letter there appears vertical *Zabar* $\overset{\sim}{\quad}$, vertical *Zair* $\underset{\sim}{\quad}$ or reversed *Paish* $\underset{\sim}{\quad}$, it will be pronounced just equivalent to *alif*.
- If any letter carries a sign of *Madd* (\sim), it will be read in long tone, just equivalent to five or six *alif*.
- Translator’s note: Certain Surahs of the Holy Quran have certain initials prefixed to them, which are called the Abbreviated Letters. These are the most secret signs, the meaning of which are known only to Allah Almighty.

وَالْتَّرَائِبِ وَالذُّشِطِ وَالذُّرِعَاتِ

وَالسُّبْحَاتِ فَالسُّبْقَاتِ فَالْمُدَبِّرَاتِ

تَبَيُّ السَّرَائِرِ فَهَجَلِ الْكُفْرِيِّنَ

بِالْحُنُسِ الْجَوَارِ الْكُنُسِ ۝ اهْدِنَا

الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝

مَآلَا دَابَّةٍ حَاجُّكَ حَاجُّوكَ

لِضَالُّونَ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ اتَّحَابُوتِي

وَلَا تَحْضُونَ وَالصَّفَاتِ جَاءَتْ

الضَّائِحَةُ ۝ فَإِذَا جَاءَتْ الطَّامَّةُ

الْكُبْرَى ۝ ط

NOON-E- QUTNI

- Whenever any letter marked with the sign of duplication ۞ or being a quiescent one comes after nunnation, then the figure "ن" is marked with Zair ۞ and written in very small size. This is called "*noon qutni*".

Example: أَحَدٌ ٱللَّهُ و نُوْحٌ ٱبْنُهُ

- This smallest size of ن is generally not written, but in Pakistani editions of the Holy Qur'an it is inserted in smallest size as indicated above.
- It is wrong to start from *noon -e-qutni* or to repeat it.

EXERCISE

"NOON-E- QUTNI "

يَوْمِذِ ٱلسُّتُقْرِ ۞ جَمِيعًا ٱلَّذِي

بَعْضِ ٱلْقَوْلِ قَدِيرٌ ٱلَّذِي ۞ عَدِنِ ٱلَّتِي

ٱلْيَسَاءِ ٱلَّذِينَ خَيْرٌ ٱطْمَانَ ۞ عَادَ ٱلْأُولَى

لَهْرَةَ ٱلَّذِي ۞ شَيْبَا ٱلسَّيَاءِ ۞ عَزِيرٌ ٱبْنُ

INVERSION (Iqlaab)

- ❁ Iqlab (اقلاب) means "to change".
- ❁ If "ب" comes just after quiescent "ن" or nunnation *tanveen*, then this "ن" will be changed with "ا" and read in nosed sound *ghunnah*. This system is called as Inversion *iqlaab*, i.e. فأنيد.
- ❁ While expressing the Inversion *iqlaab*, nasal sound is produced equivalent to one full *alif*.
- ❁ During this procedure, the letter coming before nasal sound *ghunnah*, should not be read in long tone.
- ❁ Even at this time, "ن" should not be pronounced, rather "ا" will be expressed. Be careful that the sound of "ن" has not been produced.

EXERCISE

INVERSION (Iqlaab)

فَأَنْيِدُ تَنْبُتُ أَنْبَتُ قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا

خَيْرًا بَصِيرًا لِيَا بِالسِّنْتِهِمْ تَنْبُتُ

يَسْتَنْبِئُونَكَ جَنَّةٍ بِرَبْوَةٍ لَأَمْحَبَّابِهِمْ

صَمٌّ بَكْمٌ مِنْ بَقْلِهَا عَلَيْهِمْ بِمَا كَانُوا

SELECTED QURANIC SURAHS

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ١ الرَّحْمَنِ

الرَّحِيمِ ٢ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ٣ إِيَّاكَ

نَعْبُدُ وَ إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ٤ إِهْدِنَا

الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٥ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ

أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ٦ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ

وَالضَّالِّينَ ٧

سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ١ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ٢ لَمْ

يَلِدْ ٣ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ٤ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ

كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ٥

سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝١ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا

خَلَقَ ۝٢ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۝٣

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ۝٤ وَمِنْ

شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۝٥

سُورَةُ النَّاسِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۝١ مَلِكِ

النَّاسِ ۝٢ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ۝٣ مِنْ شَرِّ

الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝٤ الَّذِي

يُوسِّسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ۝٥

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۝٦