



The hollow portion of the Mouth	:	ا.ء.آ
Middle part of the throat	:	ح.ع
Upper part of the throat	:	خ.غ
Back of Tongue & touches soft palette near uvula :		ق
Tongue touching area where hard and soft palette meet :		ک
Tongue touching hard palette near end of dome :		ج.ش.ی
Side edge of tongue when touching upper molars:		ض
Tongue near tip touching gums of upper incisors :		ل.ن.ر
Tip of Tongue touching upper incisors	:	ت.د.ط
Tip of Tongue touching edge of upper incisors :		ث.ذ.ظ
Tip of Tongue touching upper incisors	:	ز.س.ص
Edges of the upper front two teeth touches the inner side of the lower lip :		ف
Pronounced by the inner wet part of the lips	:	ب
Pronounced by the dry part of two lips	:	م
Circling the two lips without meeting completely	:	و

## Introduction

Reciting the Quran with Tajweed allows the reciters to emphasize the accent, phonetic, rhythm and temper of Quranic recitation. We must be familiar with alphabets and basic rules of Tajweed. Quran alphabets are 29 and meaning of the word depends on the pronunciation and sound, If any person will recite the Holy Quran without rules of Tajweed, it is likely sometimes that, meaning can change, for example; "O Beloved Prophet (ﷺ)! Say, Allah is One (قل هو الله احد), and if any person will pray! Eat, Allah is One (كل هو الله احد). Both are "Qaaf", but meanings are different. In this way we can understand, how Tajweed is important in our recitation. Prophet (ﷺ) said: He is not from my Ummah (Nation) who does not recite the Holy Quran with Tajweed.

## Definition

### Literal Meaning:

The word Tajweed is derived from the arabic root "Jawwada", which means to make well or to Improve, it means "making well".

### Technical Meaning:

- i) Correct and good pronunciation in recitation.
- ii) A mode of recitation of medium speech (Normal voice).

At the end, "Tajweed means to pronunciation every letter with all its participative qualities such as the correct prolongation, merging, conversion, distinctness and pauses.

## Instructions

Student should be in the state ablution (Wudu), and sit with great respect during recitation. To place a Quran Shareef on a stand and clean place. To beginning with *Ta-awwuz* and *Tasmiyah*. Not to indulge in Talking whilst reading the Quran. If speech is necessary to recite "Tawwauz" when restart recite. Letter should pronounce by the their names, as written in small type in English at top of the actual letter. The pronunciation of articulations are very important for whole Quran, its a basic step, so student should pay full attention to understand the way of and difference between the words.



## Definition

When we joint Two alphabets / letters, is called "Murakab".

## Murakkabat

In first lesson we read all 29 alphabets separately, and in this lesson we will try to read Murakabat and how to Joint Alphabet or Murakab Letters. We should to do strong command on Murakabat, in this way, we can read Quran Kareem smoothly. Like: [ ل ] its called a Murakab. When we combine " ل " and " ل " so it becomes " ل ". The red color is "LAAM", and Blue color is "ALIF". We will read Murakabat from right hand side to left hand side, first we will read " ل " then " ل ". In the same way " ل " this also makes with two letters, in the same way first we read " ل " then " ل ". During the recitation if letter is not combining with other letter, we will read it same as we read it in the lesson 01. In this lesson there is mention " ل " we can see here are two letters, but we read it simple as we read in lesson 1. " ل " when we see this letter it looks difficult but we can make it very easy, when we separate it then it become easy for reading, and same way first we use " ل " and then " ل ".

*If we will not pay attention on this lesson, we can not read HolyQuran. So pay special attention.*

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

ح	ص	ط	ث	ظ	ت
د	ض	ظ	ز	ذ	ه
ف	ب	ء	ع	ك	ق
ه	ه	م	و	ن	ب
ل	ا	ك	م	ز	ر
کن	کث	کت	کب	لب	لا
ثی	ؤ	لج	کا	طب	کف

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ه

شا	ثا	يا	تا	نا	با
صا	غا	عا	سا	قا	فا
ما	ها	حا	خا	جا	ضا
شل	سل	ظن	طن	ظا	طا
بلب	كل	قل	فل	ضل	صل
خد	جد	ية	نة	نة	بة
قض	فص	نص	ما	يف	عد
بس	من	نقض	صب	فصل	نصب
عقل	عسق	قتل	مثل	نفس	يس
جنت	لست	حسن	ملك	كتب	كنت

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## بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ه

ب	بها	حفظ	بعد	عبد	بحت
د	يد	هد	فيه	منه	ضا
ت	نى	لى	بئن	يين	بتن
بهم	سئل	قسم	لقد	شمس	يى
قسط	عجب	صبر	علم	قلم	بسم
خ	نمت	صفت	شكر	كيف	بعض
ق	غ	ظ	ط	ض	ص

## Harakat

Harakat are three "FATHAH" (Zabar), "KASRAH" (Zayr), "DAMMHA" (Pesh).  
The letter which has any type of Harakat is called "Mutaharik"

## Function

**FATHAH-(Zabar):** It always comes above a letter. Like ( َ ).  
Fat-hah pronounced by broadening voice and mouth.

**KASRAH-(Zayr):** it comes underneath a letter ( ِ ). Kasrah is read by stretching the mouth and voice downwards.

**DAMMAH-(Pesh):** it comes above a letter ( ُ ). Dammha is pronounced by rounded lips and not completely joining them.

## Instruction

Never extend the "Harakat" at all, and their slow pronunciation is completely wrong, so pronounced neither fast nor slow.

- ❖ Letter must be read with "Hijja"(Spelling)
- ❖ ( َ ) should be read as : *baa*, Fat-hah, ( َ )
- ❖ ( ِ ) should be read as : *baa*, Kasrah, ( ِ )
- ❖ ( ُ ) should be read as : *baa*, Dammah, ( ُ )

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

اَ	اِ	اُ	اَ	اِ	اُ
بَ	بِ	بُ	بَ	بِ	بُ
تَ	تِ	تُ	تَ	تِ	تُ
ثَ	ثِ	ثُ	ثَ	ثِ	ثُ
جَ	جِ	جُ	جَ	جِ	جُ
حَ	حِ	حُ	حَ	حِ	حُ
خَ	خِ	خُ	خَ	خِ	خُ
دَ	دِ	دُ	دَ	دِ	دُ
ذَ	ذِ	ذُ	ذَ	ذِ	ذُ
رَ	رِ	رُ	رَ	رِ	رُ
زَ	زِ	زُ	زَ	زِ	زُ
سَ	سِ	سُ	سَ	سِ	سُ
شَ	شِ	شُ	شَ	شِ	شُ
صَ	صِ	صُ	صَ	صِ	صُ
ضَ	ضِ	ضُ	ضَ	ضِ	ضُ
طَ	طِ	طُ	طَ	طِ	طُ
ظَ	ظِ	ظُ	ظَ	ظِ	ظُ



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## Instruction

Never extend the "Harakat" at all, and their slow pronunciation is completely wrong, so pronounced neither fast nor slow.

- ❖ Letter must be read with "Hijja"(Spelling)
- ❖ ( َ ) should be read as : *baa*, Fat-hah, ( َ )
- ❖ ( ِ ) should be read as : *baa*, Kasrah, ( ِ )
- ❖ ( ُ ) should be read as : *baa*, Dammah, ( ُ )

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

فَ	فِ	فُ	عَ	عِ	عُ
تَ	تِ	تُ	قَ	قِ	قُ
مَ	مِ	مُ	لَ	لِ	لُ
وُ	وِ	وُ	نَ	نِ	نُ
هَ	هِ	هُ	هَ	هِ	هُ
یَ	یِ	یُ			

## Practice Lesson

Lesson No. 04 is a practice lesson which is the part of Lesson No. 03. Memorizing the alphabets is not necessary but Harakat are important to understand. During reading this Lesson first must be read with "Hijjah" (Spelling), and then try to read without Hijjah (Spelling).

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

نَا	تَا	ثَا	طَا	ظَا	سَا
نَ	تَ	ثَ	طَ	ظَ	سَ
نِ	تِ	ثِ	طِ	ظِ	سِ
نُ	تُ	ثُ	طُ	ظُ	سُ
نَا	تَا	ثَا	طَا	ظَا	سَا
نَ	تَ	ثَ	طَ	ظَ	سَ
نِ	تِ	ثِ	طِ	ظِ	سِ
نُ	تُ	ثُ	طُ	ظُ	سُ

## Practice Lesson

Lesson No. 04 is a practice lesson which is the part of Lesson No. 03. Memorizing the alphabets is not necessary but Harakat are important to understand. During reading this Lesson first must be read with "Hijjah" (Spelling), and then try to read without Hijjah (Spelling).

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

ع	ع	ع	ء	ء	ء
ن	ن	ن	ل	ل	ل
م	م	م	ذ	ذ	ذ
ب	ب	ب	ف	ف	ف
م	م	م	ف	ف	ف
ش	ش	ش	ح	ح	ح
ح	ح	ح	ج	ج	ج

## Definition

Fat-hatayn(Two Fat-has), Kasratayn(Two Kasrahs) and Dammahtayn(Two Dammah) on a letter are called "**Tanween**"

## Instruction

In Tanween ( َ ) is silent, which comes at the end of the letter. When reading with "hijjah"(spelling) or reciting the Tanween of Fat-hatayn, neither "Alif" nor "Ya" are read, for example:( َ ) and ( ِ ) should be spelt as:-

Ba, fat-hatayn, *bann*

Dall, fat-hatayn, *dann*

The letter read with "hijjah"(spelling) and then try to read without "hijjah"(spelling).

بَ ; read as: meem, fat-hatayn, *mann*

مِ ; read as: meem, kasratayn, *minn*

مُ ; read as: meem, dammatayn, *munnn*

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

هَ	هِ	هُ	هَ	هِ	هُ
حَ	حِ	حُ	عَ	عِ	عُ
حَ	حِ	حُ	قَ	قِ	قُ
نَ	نِ	نُ	تَ	تِ	تُ
ثَ	ثِ	ثُ	جَ	جِ	جُ
ثَ	ثِ	ثُ	بَ	بِ	بُ

## Definition

Fat-hatayn (Two Fat-has), Kasratayn (Two Kasrahs) and Dammahtayn (Two Dammah) on a letter are called "**Tanween**"

## Instruction

In Tanween ( ت ) is silent, which comes at the end of the letter. When reading with "hijjah" (spelling) or reciting the Tanween of Fat-hatayn, neither "Alif" nor "Ya" are read, for example: ( ُ ) and ( ِ ) should be spelt as:-

Ba, fat-hatayn, *bann*

Dall, fat-hatayn, *dann*

The letter read with "hijjah" (spelling) and then try to read without "hijjah" (spelling).

بُ ; read as: meem, fat-hatayn, *mann*

بِ ; read as: meem, kasratayn, *minn*

بِ ; read as: meem, dammatayn, *munnn*

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

نَا	بِ	طَا	ذُ	دِ	زَا
نِ	بِ	طِ	ذِ	دِ	زِ
نَا	بِ	طَا	ذُ	دِ	زَا
نِ	بِ	طِ	ذِ	دِ	زِ
نَا	بِ	طَا	ذُ	دِ	زَا
نِ	بِ	طِ	ذِ	دِ	زِ
نَا	بِ	طَا	ذُ	دِ	زَا
نِ	بِ	طِ	ذِ	دِ	زِ

## Practice Lesson

Lesson No. 06 is a practice lesson. In this lesson using Fat-hah, Kasrah, dammah and Tanween, read this lesson with full attention and read with Hijjah (Spelling) and then try to read without Hijjah (Spelling).

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ه

عَدَل	نَظَرَ	قَدَرَ	ذَكَرَ	رَزَقَ	خَلَقَ
شَهِدَ	أَذِنَ	أَمَرَ	حَسَنَ	صَدَقَ	هُدَى
فُضِيَ	خَشِيَ	فَعَلَ	رَفَعَ	طَوَى	وَلَدَ
فَسِمَ	كُتِبَ	كُتِبَ	مَرَضَ	قُتِلَ	قَصَصَ
حَسَنَ	نُسِبَ	مَسِدَ	كَبِدَ	مَثَلَ	قَلِمَ
رَضَدَ	صَمَدَ	أَحَدَ	كُفُوا	مَلِكَ	مَلِكَ
أَبَدَا	يَبَدَا	أَحَدَا	رَشَدَا	أَمَدَا	عَدَدَا
أَسَفَا	عِنَبَا	رَغَبَا	رَهَبَا	رَهَبَا	عَجَبَا
عَبَرَةً	بَرَرَةً	سَفَرَةً	بَعِدَ	جُدِدَ	فُرِيَ
عَلِقَ	طَبِقَ	طَبَقَا	شَطَطَ	كَذَبَا	قَتَرَةً
			عَمَلٌ	نَصَبٌ	فُرِيَءَ

## Definition

**Madd** means to stretch or prolong to read.

The silent ( ا ) after Fatha, the silent ( و ) after kasra and silent ( ي ) after Dammah are called **Madd** letter

## Introduction

There are three basic kinds of Madd:

- i) Alif Madd      ii) Waw Madd      iii) Ya Madd

- \* Fat-hah is before "Alif" then it is known as "Alif Madd" ( ا , ن ا , ي ا )
- \* Dammah is before silent "Waw", it is read "WawMadd" ( و , ن و , ي و )
- \* "Ya" called Madd, when kasrah come before "Ya" silent ( ي , ن ي , ي ي )

## Instruction

Madd extend a letter with and amount of One Alif, which equal to two harakat. To find the amount of one alif is, the time takes to open a close finger or to close a finger, is the way to find a amount of one alif.

## بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

نَا	نُو	نَا	يَا	يُو	يَا
تَا	تُو	تَا	تِي	تِي	تَا
ثَا	ثُو	ثَا	ثِي	ثِي	ثَا
ذَا	ذُو	ذَا	ذِي	ذِي	ذَا
ظَا	ظُو	ظَا	ظِي	ظِي	ظَا
دَا	دُو	دَا	دِي	دِي	دَا
هَا	هُو	هَا	هِي	هِي	هَا
ا	اُو	اَا	اي	اي	اَا
حَا	حُو	حَا	حِي	حِي	حَا
قَا	قُو	قَا	قِي	قِي	قَا
سَا	سُو	سَا	سِي	سِي	سَا
طَا	طُو	طَا	طِي	طِي	طَا
زَا	زُو	زَا	زِي	زِي	زَا
مَا	مُو	مَا	مِي	مِي	مَا

**Definition**

Standing Fat-hah, kasrah and Dammah are called  
"standing Harakat"

**Introduction**

These Harakat same like simple Harakat of Fat-hah, Kasrah and Dammah, but we read these harakat stretch, more than simple Harakat. Standing harakat prolonged with and amount of One Alif.

As Madd alphabet read, some like standing harakat are reading with stretch.

Standing Harakat also read fluently and avoid them to read slowly.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

فَ -	عَ -	ثَ -	طَ -	ثَ -
فَ -	عَ -	طَ -	ذَ -	ذَ -
فَ -	ثَ -	ثَ -	هَ -	هَ -
فَ -	مَ -	ثَ -	ثَ -	ثَ -
ثَ -	ثَ -	ثَ -	ثَ -	ثَ -
هَ -	هَ -	ذَ -	ذَ -	ذَ -



## Definition

The LEEN letters are Two. “و” and “ى”.  
 “The Saakin Silent “ى” after Fat-hah, and the Saakin Silent “و” after Fat-hah are called “Leen Letters”.

## Instruction

“و” silent before it a Fat-hah: called “و Leen”:

(و، نو، بو)

“ى” silent before it a Fat-hah: called “ى Leen”:

(حى، نى، بى)

Read with the help of hijjah (spelling)

مو: Meem, Fat-hah, Waw, “Maww”

مى: Meem, Fat-hah, Ya, “Mayy”

Leen letters are different from Madd letters, so Leen letters pronounced quickly with ease and no extension.

Read Leen letters with hijjah(spelling) and then without hijjah(spelling).

Hijjahs are most important to pronounce for any letter, hijjahs can correct our pronunciation for the reading in fluent.

## بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

كِي	كُو	تِي	تُو	ثِي	ثُو
حِي	حُو	حِي	حُو	جِي	جُو
رِي	رُو	ذِي	ذُو	ذِي	ذُو
عِي	عُو	سِي	سُو	زِي	زُو
طِي	طُو	ظِي	ظُو	صِي	صُو
غِي	غُو	غِي	غُو	ظِي	ظُو
سِي	سُو	قِي	قُو	قِي	قُو
نِي	نُو	مِي	مُو	لِي	لُو
أِي	أُو	هِي	هُو	وِي	وُو
		يِي	يُو		

## Practice lesson

Fat-hah over a letter and after it there is Alif, it will be read with stretching and time period of stretching is the same which applies on Standing Harakat.

In the sameway, Dammah over a letter and after it there is Waw, and Waw has Jazam on it, it will be read with stretching and time period of stretching is the same which applies on Standing Harakat.

Both "Standing Harakat" and "Fat-hah" with Alif or Dammah with Waw Jazam, they all will be stretched.

## Jazam

Jazam mean "Silent", it comes above the letter " ؤ ", and the letter which have Jazam is called "Sakin" (silent).

## بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

هَذَا	كَتَبْتُ	مَلِكٌ	ذَلِكَ	طَالِبٌ	عَلِمَ
شَاهِدٌ	نُورُهُ	رَسُولُهُ	رُسُلُهُ	بِهِ	فِيهِ
قَالَ	قَوْلٌ	رَسُولٌ	كَرِيمٌ	بَشِيرًا	نَذِيرًا
قَمَرٌ	سَرَاجًا	مُنِيرًا	سَلَمٌ	حَافِظًا	شَاهِدًا
عَابِدٌ	مَهْدًا	مَفَازًا	رَسُولًا	يُوسُفَ	يُوسُفَ
لُوطًا	مُوسَى	هُرُونَ	دَاوُدَ	سُلَيْمَانَ	نُوحًا
هَدَيْنَا	بَيْنَ	يَدَيْهِ	شَيْءٍ	عَلَيْهِ	إِلَيْهِ
حَيْثُ	كَيْفَ	لَيْسَ	لَوْحٌ	خَوْفٌ	يَوْمَئِذٍ
مَا لَا	قَوْمًا	لَشَيْءٍ	شَيْخًا	مَوْعِدُهُ	مَوْتَ
يَوْمٌ	مَوْعِدَةٌ	قَعِيدٌ	رَقِيبٌ	غَاشِيَةٌ	رَاضِيَةٌ
حَارِيَةٌ	مَوْضُوعَةٌ	عَجِيبٌ	شَهِيدٌ	شُهُودٌ	وُدُودٌ
خَبِيرًا	بَصِيرًا	غَفُورًا	رَحِيمًا	رَحِيمٌ	عَلِيمٌ
عَلِيمًا	قَدِيرًا	شَكُورًا	عَزِيزًا	نَصِيرًا	نَاصِرًا
وَالِدٌ	وَكِيلًا	حَلِيلًا	سَرَّاحًا	جَمِيلًا	عَبِينٌ

## Practice lesson

Fat-hah over a letter and after it there is Alif, it will be read with stretching and time period of stretching is the same which applies on Standing Harakat.

In the sameway, Dammah over a letter and after it there is Waw, and Waw has Jazam on it, it will be read with stretching and time period of stretching is the same which applies on Standing Harakat.

Both "Standing Harakat" and "Fat-hah" with Alif or Dammah with Waw Jazam, they all will be stretched.

## Jazam

Jazam mean "Silent", it comes above the letter " ؤ " , and the letter which have Jazam is called "Sakin" (silent).

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

كَلِمَتٍ	سَمَوَاتٍ	عَمَلًا	صَالِحًا	صَلَوَةً	زَكْوَةً
صَادِقِينَ	صَالِحِينَ	حَفِظِينَ	شُكْرِينَ	صَبْرِينَ	خَلِدِينَ
خَالِدُونَ	أَرَاءَيْتَ	أَقْرَأَيْتَ	قَالُوا	قَوْلًا	قَوْمًا
شَيْئًا	أَمْنُوا	أَمَّنْ	أَوْى	مَتَاعًا	مُطَاعٍ
مَعَاشًا	طَعَامٍ	يَتِيمًا	يَسِيرًا	كَافُورًا	حَدِيدًا
سُرُورًا	نَاصِرَةٌ	نَاطِرَةٌ	حَفِيفًا	حَافِظًا	صَوَابًا
مَا بَأْسًا	مِيقَاتًا	بِأَيْتِنَا	رَا جِعُونَ		

## Practice lesson

Where ever a Jazam will come after any Harakat, (Fat-hah, Kasrah or Dammah) Jazam will be silent(Sakin) and that letter will be prolong like standing Harakat, here every first letter have three Harakat, *Fat-hah, Kasrah and Dammah*, they will be read individual and use jazam with all three Harakat separately. Hamza will be read with jerk when it has a jazam over it but jerk will not be so long.

All letters should be pronounced with *Makhrij*.



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

أُض	أُس	أُث	أُط	أُت
أُد	أُض	أُظ	أُز	أُذ
أُف	أُغ	أُه	أُح	أُخ
أُح	أُغ	أُج	أُب	أُك
أُغ	أُن	أُر	أُو	أُي
		أُم	أُف	أُل



## Definition

**Noon Sakin:** "ن" which has jazam upon it is called "Noon Sakin"  
Two Fatah, Two Kasrah and Two Dammah are called Tanween.

(خا سا)

Noon Sakin and Tanween are same sound.

## Rules

Noon Sakin and tanween has four rules to read.

**"Izhar, Ikhfaa, Iqlaab, Idgham"**

**IZHAR:** Haroof Haalaqi (Throat Letters) are six (ح، ع، هـ، ح، هـ، ع، هـ).

when throat letters will come after Noon Sakin.

Noon Sakin or Tanween will be read very clearly (without Gunnah) and distinctly.

**IKHFAA:** Haroof Ikhfaa are fifteen (ت، ث، ج، د، ذ، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ف، ق، ك) these fifteen letters will come after Noon Sakin and Tanween, the sound of Noon Sakin or Tanween will be hidden in the nose when read. (من ذواتهم انفسهم).

**IQLAAB:** IF "ب" appears after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then the sound of Noon Sakin or Tanween change into Meem and read it without Gunnah. (من بعد).

**IDGHAM:** Idgham letters are 6 (ي، ر، م، ل، و، ن) and they are called "yarmaloon" any letter of yarmaloon comes after Noon Sakin & Tanween then idgham apply on Noon Sakin and Tanween.

After Noon Sakin & Tanween any letter from the word Yarmaloon comes then noon sakin & tanween joins with that letter. (من ينتظر).

## بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

أَنْتَ	هَادِي	يَهْدِي	يُغْنِي	تَجْرِي	أَنْعَمْتَ
عَلَيْهِمْ	عَلَى	عَلَيْنَا	لِلْهَدَى	قُرْآنُ	نُورُ
قَدْرٍ	فَجْرٍ	شَهْرٍ	عَشْرِ	عَذْبٍ	كَدْحَا
قَدْحَا	قَضْبَا	أَنْذَرْنَا	أَنْزَلْنَا	أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	إِقْرَأْ
شَأْنُ	كَأَسَا	بَاسٍ	بِئْسَ	قَاتُونَ	رُءْيَا
فَاصِبٍ	صَبْرًا	أَجْرًا	قَرِيبًا	فَارْعَبُ	فَأَنْصَبُ
بِالْحَسَنَى	يَنْصُرْكُمْ	أَنْفُسِكُمْ	أَنْجِيْنِكُمْ	وَأَنْتُمْ	عِنْدَ
مَنْ كَتَبَ	مَنْ دُونَكُمْ	إِنْ كُنْتُمْ	صَادِقِينَ	مَتَاعُ	قَلِيلٌ
خَالِدًا فِيهَا	مَنْ أَدْنَى	مَنْ خَيْرٍ	مَنْ عَلَى	مَنْ هَادٍ	مَنْ أَحْبَبَ
مُلْكِي حَسَابِيَّةٍ	شَيْءٍ عَظِيمٍ	أَفْوَاجًا	مَحْمُودًا	مَشْهُودًا	
مَحْمُودًا	تَقْضِيْلًا	حَسَنًا	وَفْدًا	زَجْرَةً	نُظْفَةً
تَذَكْرَةً	مُسْفَرَةً	مُؤَصَّدَةً	مُدْهِنُونَ	تَنْظُرُونَ	تَشْرَبُونَ
تَعْلَمُونَ	تَعْمَلُونَ	تَفْلِحُونَ	أَزْوَاجًا	أَعْنَابًا	أَبْوَابًا
عُمِيَانًا	جَمْعًا	زُرْقًا	مِنْ أَهْلِ	الْكِتَابِ	فَتَحَّ

## Definition

**Noon Sakin:** "ن" which has jazam upon it is called "Noon Sakin"  
Two Fatah, Two Kasrah and Two Dammah are called Tanween.

(خا . سا)

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Noon Sakin and tanween has four rules to read.

**"Izhar, Ikhfaa, Iqlaab, Idgham"**

**IZHAR:** Haroof Haalaqi (Throat Letters) are six (ع، هـ، ح، خ، ح، هـ) when throat letters will come after Noon Sakin.

Noon Sakin or Tanween will be read very clearly (without Gunnah) and distinctly.

**IKHFAA:** Haroof Ikhfaa are fifteen (ك، ط، ظ، ف، ق، ج، د، ذ، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ف، ق، ك) these fifteen letters will come after Noon Sakin and Tanween, the sound of Noon Sakin or Tanween will be hidden in the nose when read. (من ذواته انفسهم)

**IQLAAB:** IF "ب" appears after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then the sound of Noon Sakin or Tanween change into Meem and read it without Gunnah. (من يعقل)

**IDGHAM:** Idgham letters are 6 (ي، ر، م، ل، و، ن) and they are called "yarmaloon" any letter of yarmaloon comes after Noon Sakin & Tanween then idgham apply on Noon Sakin and Tanween.  
After Noon Sakin & Tanween any letter from the word Yarmaloon comes then noon sakin & tanween joins with that letter. (من ينتظر)

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

قَرِیْبُ	مُؤْمِنِیْنَ	مُؤْمِنُوْنَ	یُؤْمِنُوْنَ	حُشْرَتْ	نُشِرَتْ
أَخْضَرَتْ	طُمِسَتْ	فُرِجَتْ	نُسِفَتْ	عَلَيْكُمْ	إِلَيْكُمْ
عَلَيْهِمْ	إِلَيْهِمْ	يُنَبِّئُكُمْ	يُنَبِّئُهُمْ	مَنْ جَاءَ	بِالْحَسَنَةِ
مَنْ جَاءَ بِالْهُدَى		مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفْسِهِ			
أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ					
وَوَجَدَكَ عَاثًا فَلَأَعْنِي		يُرْزَقُونَ فِيهَا بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ			

## Definition

(س) this shape is called Shaddah (Tashdeed), and the letter which has shaddah upon it, called Mushaddad.

Mushaddad would be read twice. It is read by joining the first letter into the second one with movement (Harakat). Shaddah (Tashdeed) read forcibly with a slight pause.

Noon and Meem Mushaddah always have Gunnah, even stopping a voice inside the nose for very short time is called Gunnah (رئىءن) are difficult to pronounced without proper instruction and practice.

## بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ه

أَسْ	أَتْ	أَصْ	أُتْ	أُطْ	أُحْ
أَهْ	أَذْ	أَزْ	أَطْ	أُضْ	أُدْ
أُقْ	أَكْ	أَبْ	أَفْ	أَوْ	أَمْ
أَىْ	أَشْ	أَجْ	أَخْ	أَرْ	أَنَّ
	أَلْ	أَعْ			
إَنَّ	إَنَا	إِنِّيْ	مِنَّا	مِنِّيْ	نُمَّ
وَلَمَّا	إِلَّا	أَذُوا	حَتَّى	إِنَّاكَ	نُزَلْ
رَبِّ	رَبِّيْ	رَبِّهِ	رَبَّنَا	رَبُّكُمْ	عَنِّيْ
أَحَبُّ	إِلَيَّ	كُلُّ	مَلَّةٌ	أُمَّةٌ	سَيَّارَةٌ
وَتَوَكَّلْ	تَوَكَّلْتُ	أَيَّامٍ	مِنَ الْعَطِيبِ	بِالْبَيْتِ	
مُسْكِبِينَ	تَزَكَّى	يَزَكَّى	وَرَبَّكَ فَكَبِّرْ	مَذْكُرْ	تَجَلَّى
صَدَقَ	بِالتَّقْوَى	تَصَدَّى	فَصَلَّى	كَلَّا	وَالظُّوْرُ
وَالنَّجْمِ	وَالضُّحَى	مُرْمَلٌ	مُدَّتْ	وَاللَّيْنِ	وَالرَّيْثُونِ
مُطَهَّرَةٌ	قِيَمَةٌ	حَقَّتْ	كُوْرَتْ	سِيْرَتْ	سُعْرَتْ

## Definition

(س) this shape is called Shaddah (Tashdeed), and the letter which has shaddah upon it, called Mushaddad.

Mushaddad would be read twice. It is read by joining the first letter into the second one with movement (Harakat). Shaddah (Tashdeed) read forcibly with a slight pause.

Noon and Meem Mushaddah always have Gunnah, even stopping a voice inside the nose for very short time is called Gunnah (رئىن) are difficult to pronounced without proper instruction and practice.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

أَحْضَتْ بَسَطَتْ وَدَّتْ طَابَتْ وَقَالَتْ طَابَتْ نُخَلِقُكُمْ

أَعْجَمِيٌّ وَعَرَبِيٌّ مَجْرَهَا مِنْ رَاقِي بَلْ رَانَ دُنِيَّا

بُنْيَانٌ صُنْوَانٌ قَنْوَانٌ مُسْمِيٌّ فِي الْحَجِّ تُجَا جَا

وَهَا جَا تَوَّابًا وَالتَّرْعَتِ وَالتَّشَطَّتِ وَالشَّيْحَتِ

وَالسَّمَاءِ وَالطَّارِقِ وَالتَّرَّابِ

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا نِعْمَةَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ

إِذَا السَّمَاءُ انشَقَّتْ وَمَنْ يَأْتِي



## Definition

“Any letter of yarmaloon comes after Noon Sakin & Tanween then idgham apply on Noon Sakin and Tanween.”

Tanween and Noon Sakin has four rules to read, Idgham is one of them. Idgham letters are 6 (ي، م، ل، ن، و، ن) and they are called “yarmaloon”.

After Noon Sakin & Tanween any of letter from the word Yarmaloon comes then noon sakin & tanween joins with that letter. *مَنْ يَنْظُرُ*

Letter “ن” and “ل” will pronounced “نننننن” without Gunnah and (نننننن) will be pronounced (من نلننن) clearly (Gunnah).

## بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ه

مَنْ يَنْظُرُ مَنْ يَقُولُ كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ رَجُلٌ يَسْعَى مِنْ مِثْلِهِ

مَنْ مَاءٍ يَرْحَمُهُ مِنْهُ طَاعَةٌ مَعْرُوفَةٌ مَنْ وَّوَلَّى وَلَا نَصِيرَ ۝

مَنْ وَزَقِ الْجَنَّةِ هُدًى وَذَكَرَى مِنْ نَصِيرٍ مَنْ نُطِقَ

حِطَّةً نَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ مِنْ ذُنُوبِكُمْ مَنْ لُدُّهُ مِنْ تَعْدٍ

مَنْ يَبِينِ الضَّلْبِ حَلٌّ بِهَذَا أَتَيْتُهُمْ بِأَسْمَاءِهِمْ بَعَضَكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ

أَتَيْتُكُمْ مِنْ كِتَابٍ لَهُمْ مِمَّا الْحُسْنَى إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ

الرَّحْمٰنِ عَلِيمِ الْقُرْآنِ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللّٰهِ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِءُوفٌ رَحِیْمٍ

وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَىٰ خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ قَدْ جَاءَكُمْ بَشِيرٌ وَنَذِيرٌ

رَبَّنَا إِنَّا أَمَّا فَاغْفِرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

وَاللَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

## Definition

**TAFHEEM:** "The words which are read Bold or with full mouth is called Tafheem."

**TARQEEQ:** "The words which are read empty mouth / thin voice is called Tarqeeq."

## Instruction

Before the word Allah, there appears a Fat-hah or Dammah, then both the Laams in the word Allah will be read Bold, and if there appears a Kasrah before the word Allah then both the Laams will be read with an thin voice. Only these two Laam have rules to read, all other Laam will be read with Tarqeeq.(the words which are read empty mouth/thin voice is called Tarqeeq)

"ر" read Bold, when "را" have Fat-hah or Dammah upon it, "ر" silent and the word have Fat-hah or Dammah before "ر". "ر" silent and after it, there are any letter of word "Mustaalaa" in all these conditions "ر" will be read Bold. If kasrah beneath "ر" or "ر" silent and before it there is pure kasrah and in the same word then "ر" read tarqeeq"

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

اِنَّ اللّٰهَ	وَاللّٰهُ	اَللّٰهُ	فَاللّٰهُ	مِنَ اللّٰهِ
رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ	قَالُوْا اللّٰهُمَّ	بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ	لِلّٰهِ	بِاللّٰهِ
قُلِ اللّٰهُمَّ	مَا وَّلَيْتُهُمْ	تَجَلٰى	وَلَا صَلٰى	وَالْبَلِ
صَلٰوةً	اِلَّا الَّذِيْنَ	اِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ	اِنَّ اَزْتَبْتُمْ	
اَمْ اَزْتَابُوْا	رَبِّ اَزْجَعُوْنَ	رَبِّ اَزْحَمُهُمَا	اَزْجَعِ	
اَزْجَعُوْا	اَزْجَعِ	لِمَنْ اَزْتَضٰى	مِرْصَادٍ	فِي قِرْطَابِ
فِرْقَةٍ	كُلُّ فِرْقٍ	قُمْ فَاَنْذِرْ	فَاَصْبِرْ	اَنْظُرْ
اَمْ صَبْرَنَا	اَلَمْ تَرَ	وَالْاَمْرُ	بِالنَّذْرِ	اَمْرٍ
اَجْرًا	قَالَ	كَانَ	اِنَّ شَانِئَكَ	هُوَ الْاَبْتَرُ

## Definition

“ this sign is called Madd, and its meanings are to prolong or increase the letter.”

There are five types of Madd.

## Madd Muttasil

In the same sentence, there is Hamza after word Madd is called, “Madd Muttasil” (متصيا , عآء )

## Madd Munfasil

If Hamza comes in second sentence after word Madd, it will become “Munfasil Madd” (منفصله )

## Madd Aariz

After Madd word, there is temporarily Sakoon, then Madd Aariz apply. Madd Aariz stretched with three Aalif.

## Madd Laen Aariz

If there is temporary sakoon after Laen, then there are Madd Laen Aariz apply it is also stretched with three Aalif.

## Madd Lazim

After Madd or Laen, there is “Sakoon (JAZAM) or Tashdeed” in the same sentence, so it is Madd Lazim, (ملازم). It stretched 4 to 5 time Aalif.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

جَاءَ	جَاءِي	سَاءَ	سَيَّءَ	مَاءَ
نِسَاءٌ	عِظَاءٌ	عُثَاءٌ	جِزَاءٌ	شَفَاءٌ
مَا يَشَاءُ	أَوْ تَبِكَ	وَالسَّمَاءُ	بِمَا أَنْزَلَ	قَالُوا أَمْنَا
فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ	يَبْنِي إِسْرَاءَ نِيلَ	هَؤُلَاءِ	أَلْتُنَّ	وَالصَّيْفِ
يَنْسَاءُ لُونٌ	يَا زُضْ	ضَالًّا	دَابَّةِ	جَانُّ
مُضَارُّ	لِضَالُونٌ	وَالصَّالِينَ	أَنْحَا جُونِي	ءَالذَّكْرَيْنِ
أَلْحَاقَةَ	مُدْهَامْسِنِ	وَالصَّفْتِ	حَا جُوكَ	وَحَاجَهُ

### Definition

In the lesson, sixteen words are called "Harooof-e-Maqat'ta'Aat". These words are being read without spelling, Meem Mushaddad will be Gunnah and standing Harakat prolong with one Aalif.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

ص	ق	ن	ظ	یس
طس	حم	الر	الم	الم
حم	عسق	طسم	المص	الم الله
كهيعص				

## Definition

"The Aalif, which have not Jazam or Tashdeed after it, but they don't read, called Extra Aalif".

Extra Aalif read prolong, which comes after Fat-hah word, but a jazam or Tashdeed's letter will come after Aalif, that Aalif will not be read.

(+) and (o) these are the symbols which use on the Aalif, they are not pronounced.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

أَفَإِنْ مَاتَ	لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ	أَنْ تَبَوَّأَ	مِنْ نَبَأٍ
وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا	إِنْ تَمُودًا	أُمَّمٌ لَتَتَلَوًا	لَنْ نَذَعُوا
لِسَاءٍ	لِكِنَّا هُوَ اللَّهُ	أَفَإِنْ مَتَّ	وَتَمُودًا
لَا أَذْبَحْتَهُ	تَمُودًا	لِيَرْبُؤًا فِي	لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ
يَنْبَلُوا	نَبَلُوا	تَمُودًا	لَا أَنْتُمْ
سَلْسِلًا	قَوَارِيرًا	مَلَأْتَهُ	أَنَا

ان چھ کلمات میں اس نشان (o) والے الف کو وصل میں تو نہیں پڑھیں گے مگر وقت میں پڑھیں گے۔

لِكِنَّا	الظُّنُونَا	الرَّسُولَا	السَّبِيلَا	قَوَارِيرًا	أَنَا
وَيَبْضُطُ	بَضْطَةً	أَمْ هُمْ	الْمُضْطِرُونَ	بِمُضْطِرٍ	

## Definition

Waqaf mean to stop. While reading the Quran at different places symbols are made to show how to stop. Where to stop and where not to stop. These symbols are explained by the table.

S.No	Symbol	Explanation
1	○	This symbol denotes the end of an ayat. It is necessary to stop here.
2	⌘	This symbol indicates a Waqafe Lazim (compulsory Stop)
3	ط	This indicates a Waqafe Muftaq. It is necessary to stop here.
4	ج	It is better to stop here and permissible to continue.
5	ز	It is permissible to stop here but better not to.
6	ص	Continue here. A stop due to lack of breath is permissible.
7	صل	Continue here.
8	صل	Better to continue
9	ق	It is permissible to stop but better not to.
10	قف	A deliberate stop, but not desired.
11	س	Stop vocal sound for a moment, without breaking breath
12	وقف	Same as above but the vocal sound will be stopped for a longer period
13	ا	When this symbol is shown above an ayat sign, then continuing or pausing here will not cause a change in the meaning. If it is shown between an ayat then one should not stop because in such a case it will change the meaning.
14	ك	As above
15	م	Stop at either one of the 2 places. It is not permissible to stop at both places or to read in continuity at both places.

## بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

○ قَدِيرٌ قَدِيرٌ	○ قَدِيرًا قَدِيرًا	○ وَكَيْلٌ وَكَيْلٌ	○ صَادِقِينَ صَادِقِينَ
○ قُوَّةٌ قُوَّةٌ	○ أَلْفَاظًا أَلْفَاظًا	○ خَاشِعَةً خَاشِعَةً	○ أَمْرٌ أَمْرٌ
○ شَهْرٌ شَهْرٌ	○ شَيْءٌ شَيْءٌ	○ فِيهِ فِيهِ	○ لَهُوٌ لَهُوٌ
○ لِهٖ لِهٖ	○ قَسَطٌ قَسَطٌ	○ بَرَقٌ بَرَقٌ	○ نَدِيمِينَ نَدِيمِينَ
○ لِهٖ لِهٖ	○ قَسَطٌ قَسَطٌ	○ بَرَقٌ بَرَقٌ	○ نَدِيمِينَ نَدِيمِينَ
○ فَخُورًا فَخُورًا	○ خَيْرًا خَيْرًا	○ السَّمَاءِ السَّمَاءِ	○ الَّذِي الَّذِي
○ فَخُورًا فَخُورًا	○ الْوَصِيَّةِ الْوَصِيَّةِ	○ السَّمَاءِ السَّمَاءِ	○ الَّذِي الَّذِي
○ مُنِيبٌ مُنِيبٌ		○ مُنِيبٌ مُنِيبٌ	
○ مُنِيبٌ مُنِيبٌ		○ مُنِيبٌ مُنِيبٌ	
○ لَنْ لَنْ	○ دُعَاءٌ دُعَاءٌ	○ يَشَاءُ يَشَاءُ	○ أَحَدٌ أَحَدٌ
○ لَنْ لَنْ	○ دُعَاءٌ دُعَاءٌ	○ يَشَاءُ يَشَاءُ	○ أَحَدٌ أَحَدٌ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ  
آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا

## Definition

Students learn these two Surahs by heart, make a Dua on completing the Qaeda May Allah forgive us.  
Pray for all team of HomeQuran.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ هـ

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۝

الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۝ مَلِكِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ ۝ اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَ اِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ ۝ اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ ۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ ۝ غَیْرِ الْمَغضُوبِ عَلَیْهِمْ وَ لَا الضَّالِّیْنَ ۝ اٰمِیْن

سُورَةُ الْاِخْلَاصِ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ۝

قُلْ هُوَ اللهُ اَحَدٌ ۝ اللهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ لَمْ يَلِدْهُ وَ لَمْ يُولَدْ ۝ وَ لَمْ یَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا اَحَدٌ ۝