

- 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 just as ث! But, three dots always use to appear on upper side of the

SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

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

SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

خ	غ	ح	ع	ه	ء
ض	ى	ش	ج	ك	ق
ت	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.

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

COMPOUND LETTERS

- Read this lesson with much care. Each letter has to be read separately 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 *يَغِيْظُ* as *yaa, ghain, yaa, za*.
- The letters *خ, ط, ظ, ث, ذ* should be pronounced in the grandiose tone.

ا	لا	لا	با	لا
ل	لا	مح	لا	بب
ك	ك	كب	كب	كا
كا	بكت	تكت	ب	ت
ث	ن	مي	با	نا
تا	يا	شا	بس	يس
نس	تس	ثس	ثج	مخ

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

نخ	مخ	مج	يم	م
نم	تم	ثم	بي	بي
نى	تى	ثى	نيل	تنل
بيل	يتل	ثثل	نين	بنن
تين	يتن	ثثن	ج	ح
خ	حث	خب	جت	تحت
يجب	يجت	ته	ه	به
يه	ته	نه	ه	يهب
بها	بهم	د	ذ	بذ
خذ	كر	كر	كر	خز

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

ر	ز	یر	تز	س
ش	سل	شل	ص	ض
ط	ظ	صب	طب	ضاً
ظا	ع	غ	ء	عز
غر	صع	ضع	بعد	تغذ
أ	و	ئ	ف	ق
و	قو	فو	فقل	ققل
یف	م	م	حم	لم
	تم	تست		

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

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

DISCUSSION ABOUT MOVEMENT

Zabar (ا) 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 "ا", and as such this one has to be read as "ا".
- 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.

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	

- 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

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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 "پا". 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	بَلَغَ	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.

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

ZAIR (ٴ) (Lower Part Vowel Sign)

- ❁ It should be impressed on mind that *Zair* (ٴ) is similar to *Zabar* (َ) in shape, but it is inserted at the bottom of the letter. While reading *Zair* (ٴ), 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 “إِ” and “اِ”, but you read it only as “ا”
- ❁ *Zair* (ٴ) should not be rendered wrongly, but only in correct way.

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

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

ZAIR (٧)

غَضَبَ	فَهَى	لَعَبَ	خَشَى	حَبَطَ
عَمِلَ	حَسِبَ	عَلِمَ	عَهَدَ	حَدَا
سَخِرَ	أَذِنَ	شَرِبَ	أَرَمَ	يَيْسَ
يَلِجَ	صَعِقَ	خَسِرَ	لَبِثَ	فَلَقَ
رَضَى	شَهِدَ	بَرَقَ	قَبِرَ	كَرِهَ
نَسَى	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 “هَآ” should be pronounced separately and even clearly.
- ❁ While spelling “صَعِقَ”, the sound of “صَ” will be in deep tone (low pitched), but in سَخِرَ, the sound of “سَ” 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, “فَهَى” will be read as “فَهَى” and “فَفَزِعَ” as “فَفَزِعَ”.

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

ROUND VOWEL (PAISH ۲)

- ❁ 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* (۲) 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.

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

PAISH (و)

يَهَبُ	صُحُفٍ	حُبِّكَ	رُبْعُ	رُسُلُ
تَزِرُ	أَعْظُ	خُبَثُ	مُنْعُ	وَجَدُ
لُعِنَ	حَسَنَ	قُتِلَ	فُتِحَ	أُفِقَ
سُقِطَ	ذُكِرَ	دُعِيَ	نُفِخَ	كَلِمَةُ
أُخِرَ	قُرِئَ	سُئِلَ	وَهُوَ	حُشِرَ
نُذِرَ	يَعِدُ	كُتِبَ	قُضِيَ	قُدِرَ

- While reading “تَزِرُ”, 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., “تَزِرُ”.
- If the round vowel (و) 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.

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

NUNNATION

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

اَ	بَ	تَ	ثَ	جَ	حَ
مَ	مَ	مَ	بَ	بَ	بَ
وَ	وَ	وَ	فَ	فَ	فَ
نَ	نَ	نَ	ذَ	ذَ	ذَ
ظَ	ظَ	ظَ	زَ	زَ	زَ

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

سَا	سِ	سُ	مَّا	مِ	مُ
ثَا	ثِ	ثُ	دِ	دِ	دُ
ظَا	ظِ	ظُ	رَا	رِ	رُ
نَا	نِ	نُ	لَا	لِ	لُ
فَا	فِ	فُ	يَا	يِ	يُ
ثَا	ثِ	ثُ	بَا	بِ	بُ
كَا	كِ	كُ	قَا	قِ	قُ
خَا	خِ	خُ	وَا	وِ	وُ
زَا	زِ	زُ	حَا	حِ	حُ
هَا	هِ	هُ	دَا	دِ	دُ

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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

خ، غ، ف، ط، ظ، ع، 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 (۹)

عَمَلًا	جَنَفًا	سَلَبًا	بَلَدًا	أَسْفًا
حَرَمًا	عَرَضًا	ثَمِنًا	حَسَنًا	طَبَقًا
قَصَصًا	سَفَهًا	أَبَدًا	بَطَرًا	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 “مَاءًا”. Likewise “جَنَفًا” will be read as “جَنَفًا” and “عَمَلًا” as “عَمَلًا”

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

TWO ZAIR (ّ)

بِدَامٍ	بِقَبَسٍ	كِذِبٍ	نَفَقَةٍ	لُمَزَةٍ
هُمَزَةٍ	لَبَنٍ	رَقَبَةٍ	خَبَرٍ	عَبْدٍ
عِنَبٍ	مِائَةٍ	بِيدٍ	ثَمَنٍ	مَسَدٍ
لَهَبٍ	سَخَطٍ	عَمَلٍ	غَضَبٍ	حَسَنٍ
فِئَةٍ	سَفَرَةٍ	بَشَرٍ	مَثَلٍ	قَدَارٍ
سَعَةٍ	لِغَدٍ	شَجَرٍ	ذَكَرٍ	مَرَدٍ

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

From بِدَامٍ to بَدَمٍ
From نَفَقَةٍ to نَفَقْ

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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

DOUBLE ROUND VOWELS (ُ)

بَقْرَةٌ	أَحَدٌ	سُرْرٌ	قِطْعٌ	حُرٌّ
خُشْبٌ	عَمَلٌ	غَبْرَةٌ	كُتُبٌ	ظُلُلٌ
زَبَدٌ	قَدَمٌ	خُلُقٌ	حَسَنَةٌ	قَتْرَةٌ
ظَهَاءٌ	نَصَبٌ	كَلْبَةٌ	مَلَكٌ	مَرَضٌ
بَشَرٌ	قَسَمٌ	رَجُلٌ	حَرْجٌ	دِيَةٌ
أُمٌّ	أُذُنٌ	لَعِبٌ	رُسُلٌ	جُدَادٌ

- ❁ 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., ظُلُلٌ. 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.

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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.

اَبُ	اِبُ	اَبُ	اَبُ	اَبُ	اَبُ
اَثُ	اِثُ	اَثُ	اَثُ	اَثُ	اَثُ
اَحُ	اِحُ	اَحُ	اَحُ	اَحُ	اَحُ
اَدُ	اِدُ	اَدُ	اَدُ	اَدُ	اَدُ
اَرُ	اِرُ	اَرُ	اَرُ	اَرُ	اَرُ
اُسُ	اِسُ	اُسُ	اُسُ	اُسُ	اُسُ
اَضُ	اِضُ	اَضُ	اَضُ	اَضُ	اَضُ

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

اُظ	اِظ	أَظ	أُط	إِط	أُط
أُغ	إِغ	أَغ	أُع	إِع	أُع
أُق	إِق	أَق	أُف	إِف	أُف
أُل	إِل	أَل	أُك	إِك	أُك
أُن	إِن	أَن	أُم	إِم	أُم
أُء	إِء	أَء	أُه	إِه	أُه

- ❁ In the case of quiescence, the pronunciation of the letter **ب** **ط** **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.

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

أَنْتَ إِهْدِ بَعْدُ بَطْشَ سَعَى
 كُنْتُ لَسْتُ أَمْرَ بَرْدًا جَمْعًا
 حَبْلٌ خُسِرَ خَلْقًا سَبْجًا سَبْقًا
 شَأْنٌ صُبْحًا ضَبْحًا عَبْدًا
 عَدْنِ عَشْرِ عَصْفِ غَرْقًا غُلْبًا
 فَصْلٌ قَدْحًا قَضْبًا كَأْسًا كَذْحًا
 لَغْوًا مِسْكٌ نَحْلًا نَشْطًا نَفْسِ
 نَقْعًا يُسْرًا أَبْقَى تَرْضَى تَنْسَى
 فَارْغَبْ فَاَنْصَبْ وَاَنْحَرْ أَخْرَجْ
 أَرْسَلْ أَغْطَشْ أَفْلَحْ أَكْرَمْ

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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*

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

VERTICAL ZABAR (۱)

أَيْتُ سَجِي قَلِي عَلَى غَوِي عَصِي

عَسِي طَغِي إِلَى أَتِي دَعِي رَأِي

يَرِي إِسْحَقْ أَخَرْ أَدَمْ أَثَرْ أَزَرْ

- ❁ 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* و *الضَحِي* 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.

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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 “ َ ” and “ ِ ” 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.

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	

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

VERTICAL ZAIR (ٲ)

بِهٓ قَبْلِهٖ بَعْدِهٖ رُسُلِهٖ عَمَلِهٖ
 بَعْبُدِهٖ دُبْرِهٖ بِوَجْهِهٖ خِلَلِهٖ بِيَدِهٖ
 بَعَمَلِهٖ بَوْلَدِهٖ هٰذِهٖ الْفِيْهْمُ لَاٰيَتِهٖ
 اَهْلِهٖ سُلْطٰنِهٖ بِمُرْحٰزِهٖ بِبَدَانِهٖ
 كُتِبِهٖ اُحٰى تُرْزَقِنِهٖ قَلْبِهٖ ثَمَرِهٖ
 قِيلِهٖ يُحٰى تُقَاتِهٖ يَسْتَحٰى نَسْتَحٰى

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

فِيْهٖ as فِيْهٖ - بِهٖ as بِهٖ

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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 “*vao maddah*”

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	

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

REVERSED PAISH (٤)

كِتَبَهُ قِيَامُهُ مَعَهُ أَمْرُهُ خِثْبُهُ

فَضْلُهُ عَمَلُهُ لَهُ يَرَهُ عِبَادُهُ

عِنْدَهُ سُبْحَانَهُ رِزْقُهُ يَلُونُ

يُسْتَوْنُ وَرَى وَثَاقَهُ دَاوُدُ

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

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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، بَا
- ❁ If *Paish* (ِ) comes before a quiescent *vaao*, it is called *vaao maddah*. Example: جُو، تُو، دُو
- ❁ If *Zair* (ِ) comes before a quiescent *ya*, it is called *Yaa-i-maddah*. Example: رِي، دِي، دَايِ
- ❁ Such letters having a long vowel sign *maddah*, are read just like *alif*
- ❁ It is wrong to pronounce *harooof maddah* more or less of the sound of *alif*

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

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

صَا	صُو	صِي	ضَا	ضُو	ضِي
طَا	طُو	طِي	ظَا	ظُو	ظِي
عَا	عُو	عِي	غَا	غُو	غِي
فَا	فُو	فِي	قَا	قُو	قِي
كَا	كُو	كِي	لَا	لُو	لِي
مَا	مُو	مِي	نَا	نُو	نِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	هَا	هُو	هِي
ءَا	ءُو	ءِي	يَا	يُو	يِي

- ⚙ 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.

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

طَعَامٌ	عَذَابٌ	عَطَاءٌ	غُثَاءٌ
كِتَابًا	كَرَامًا	لِبَاسًا	لِسَانًا
مَابًا	مَتَاعًا	مُطَاعٌ	مَعَاشًا
مَفَازًا	مَهْدًا	نَبَاتًا	وَفَاقًا
ثُبُورًا	رُسُولٌ	شُهُودٌ	قُعُودٌ
وُجُوهٌ	أَشِيمٌ	أَلِيمٌ	بَصِيرًا
خَبِيرًا	رَحِيقٌ	شَهِيدٌ	عَظِيمٌ
قَرِيبًا	كَرِيمٌ	حَجِيدٌ	مُحِيطٌ
نَعِيمٌ	يَتِيمًا	يَسِيرًا	رُويدًا
قُرَيْشٌ	عَيْشَةٌ	أَلْمُوءَدَةٌ	

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

THE SOFT LETTERS (Haroo*f-i-leen*)

- ❁ If *Zabar* ﺍ comes before the quiescent ﻭﺍو or ﻳﺎ, it is called soft letter i.e. *haroo*f-i-leen**. Examples: ﺑﻮ, ﺗﻮ, ﺗﻰ and ﺑﻰ, ﺗﻰ, ﺗﻰ, etc.
- ❁ These soft letters *haroo*f-i-leen** should be pronounced softly.
- ❁ The difference of sounds, prevailing in *haroo*f-i-maddah** and *haroo*f-i-leen**, should be recognised carefully.
- ❁ Both *haroo*f-i-leen** and *haroo*f-i-maddah** are pronounced just like one *alif*.

ﺑﻮ	ﺑﻰ	ﺗﻮ	ﺗﻰ	ﺗﻮ	ﺗﻰ
ﺟﻮ	ﺟﻰ	ﺣﻮ	ﺣﻰ	ﺧﻮ	ﺧﻰ
ﺩﻭ	ﺩﻯ	ﺫﻭ	ﺫﻯ	ﺭﻭ	ﺭﻯ
ﺯﻭ	ﺯﻯ	ﺳﻮ	ﺳﻰ	ﺷﻮ	ﺷﻰ
ﺻﻮ	ﺻﻰ	ﺿﻮ	ﺿﻰ	ﻃﻮ	ﻃﻰ
ظﻮ	ظﻰ	ﻋﻮ	ﻋﻰ	ﻏﻮ	ﻏﻰ

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

كُ	كُو	قُ	قُو	فُ	فُو
نُ	نُو	هُ	هُو	لُ	لُو
عُ	عُو	هُ	هُو	وُ	وُو
		يُ	يُو		

- 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.



Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

SOFT LETTERS

عَفْوُنَا	قُرَيْشٍ	يَوْمِذٍ	هَيْهَاتَ
زَوْجًا	وَيْلٌ	يَرُونَهَا	عَيْنٌ
تُوبَةً	أَعْطَيْنَا	صَوْمًا	رَأَيْتَ
يَنْهَوْنَ	كَيْدًا	أَوْحَى لَهَا	رُؤْيَا
سَوْفَ	قَوْمِي	يَنْعُونَ	أَيْنَ
حَوْلَهُ	هَدَيْنَا	قَوْلِي	عَلَيْهِمْ
يَوْمَ	عَيْنَيْنِ	أَوْتَادًا	أَتَيْنَا
	قَوْلٌ	خَيْرًا	

- ❁ In the word عَيْنَيْنِ, there are two soft letters *harooof-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 رُؤْيَا, it will be read as رُؤْيَا

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

SIGN OF DUPLICATION

(TASHDEED) (۳)

- ❁ Rendering of any letter as hard or strong, is called *Tashdeed* (تشديد).
- ❁ 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 اَبّ , otherwise it would become اَبّ
- ❁ Other letters, such as اَجّ , اَثّ , اَحّ should be pronounced with much care.

اَبّ	اَبّ	اَبّ	اَبّ	اَبّ	اَبّ
اَجّ	اَجّ	اَجّ	اَجّ	اَجّ	اَجّ
اَحّ	اَحّ	اَحّ	اَحّ	اَحّ	اَحّ

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

اَ	اِ	اُ	اَ	اِ	اُ
اَر	اِر	اُر	اَر	اِر	اُر
اَس	اِس	اُس	اَس	اِس	اُس
اَص	اِص	اُص	اَص	اِص	اُص
اَط	اِط	اُط	اَط	اِط	اُط
اَع	اِع	اُع	اَع	اِع	اُع
اَف	اِف	اُف	اَف	اِف	اُف

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ	اَلْ
اَمْ	اَمْ	اَمْ	اَمْ	اَمْ	اَمْ
اَوْ	اَوْ	اَوْ	اَوْ	اَوْ	اَوْ
اَيَّ	اَيَّ	اَيَّ	اَيَّ	اَيَّ	اَيَّ

- ❁ If, after movement, “*vaao*” and “*و*” appear, then pronounce them in strong sound. Example: *قِيَمَةُ زَوْجَتٍ*
- ❁ 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 كَأَفَّةٍ*
- ❁ You should read this lesson with utmost care, and even be aware of organs of speech.

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

بُرْنَا حُصِّلَ صَدَقَ عَدَدًا قَدَّسَ
 كَذَّبَ نَعَمَ يَظُنُّ يَحْضُ جَنَّةَ
 ذَرَّةَ قُوَّةَ كَرَّةَ سَعَرَتِ قَدَّامَتِ
 كَذَّبَتْ زُوجَتِ سَجَرَتِ فُجَرَتِ
 سَيَّرَتِ عَطَّلَتْ كُورَتِ تَطَّلِعُ
 تُحَدِّثُ نُيَسِّرُ هُمُ الْبَيِّنَةُ
 قَيْمَةُ عَشِيَّةَ مُذَكَّرُ أَيْبَانِ
 إِيَّاكَ اللَّهُ تَجَلَّى تَصَدَّى تَزَكَّى
 تَوَلَّى تَوَابًا ۝ نَجَّاجًا غَسَّاقًا
 فَعَّالٌ كَذَّابًا وَهَاجًا مُدَّادَةً ۝

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

تختی نمبر چار دہم ۱۲ مشق تشدید مع سکون

مَرُّوا رَبِّي مُدَّتْ حُقَّتْ خَفَّتْ

تَبَّتْ تَخَلَّتْ قَدَّامْتُ وَالصُّبْحُ

وَالشَّمْسُ وَالشَّفْعُ بِالصَّبْرِ

تختی نمبر پانزدہم ۱۵ تشدید مع تشدید

يَزْكِي يَذْكُرُ الْمَذْكُورُ الْمَزْمَلُ

عَلِيَّيْنَ عَلَيْهِنَ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ مِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَثَاتِ

فَعَالٌ لِمَا يُرِيدُ

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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 "ـّ", the sign of duplication.
- ❁ If any letter among **ي، م، و** 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 يَشْرَبُ عَادٌ وَثَمُودَ

مِنْ نُورٍ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ قَصِرَ مَشِيدٍ

قِيَامٌ يَنْظُرُونَ مَنْ يَكْفُرُ حَبًّا وَنَبَاتًا

نُوحٌ وَعَادٌ لَيْلَةً مُبْرَكَةٍ مِنْ وَلِيٍّ

مِنْ وَالٍ قَدْرًا مُنِيرًا مُسْتَقَرٌّ وَمَتَاعٌ

لِحِجِّي يَغْشَاهُ مِنْ يَوْمٍ خَيْرٌ نَزْلًا

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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	البص	الم
<i>Alif-laam-raa</i>	<i>Alif-laam-meem-saad</i>	<i>Alif-laam-meem</i>
طسم	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>

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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

- While reading “اَلَمْ”, after *alif*, we will pronounce “ل” in long tone — 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 — 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* —, vertical *Zair* ٓ or reversed *Paish* ٔ, it will be pronounced just equivalent to *alif*.
- If any letter carries a sign of *Madd* (◌ـ), 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.

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

وَالْتَّرَائِبِ وَالْمُشْطِطِ وَالْمُزْعَتِ
وَالسَّيْحَتِ فَالسَّيْقَتِ فَالْمُدَبِّرَتِ
تُبْلَى السَّرَائِرُ فَمَهْلُ الْكُفْرَيْنِ
بِالْخُسُوفِ الْجَوَارِ الْكُنُوسِ ۚ اهْدِنَا
الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
ضَالًّا ذَا آتٍ حَاجُّكَ حَاجُّوكَ
لِضَالُّونَ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ أَتُحَاجُّونِي
وَلَا تَحْضُونَ وَالصَّفَّتِ جَاءَتْ
الصَّاحَّةُ ۚ فَإِذَا جَاءَتْ الطَّامَّةُ
الْكُبْرَى ۚ

NOON-E- QUTNI

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

Example: أَحَدُ اللَّهِ وَنُوحُ ابْنُهُ

- 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 "

يَوْمَئِذٍ السُّتَقَرُّ جَمِيعًا الَّذِي

بَعْضُ الْقَوْلِ قَدِيرُ الَّذِي عَدِنَ الَّتِي

الْيَبَاءِ الَّذِينَ خَيْرُ اطْبَانِ عَادَ الْاُولَى

لَمَزَةٍ الَّذِي شَيْبَا السَّبَاءِ عَزِيرُ ابْنِ

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

INVERSION (Iqlaab)

- ❁ Iqlab (اقلاب) means “to change”.
- ❁ If “ب” comes just after quiescent “ن” or nunnation *tanveen*, then this “ن” will be changed with “م” and read in nosed sound *ghunnah*. This system is called as Inversion *iqlaab*, i.e. فَايْدُ.
- ❁ 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 “م” will be expressed. Be careful that the sound of “ن” has not been produced.

EXERCISE

INVERSION (Iqlaab)

فَايْدُ تَنْبُتُ أَنْبَتُ قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا
خَيْرًا بَصِيرًا لِيًّا بِالسِّنْتِهِمْ تُنْبِتُ
يَسْتَنْبِئُونَكَ جَنَّةٍ بِرَبْوَةٍ لَا مَرْحَبًا بِهِمْ
صَمٌّ بَكُمْ مِنْ بَقْلِهَا عَلِيمٌ بِمَا كَانُوا

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

SELECTED QURANIC SURAHS

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ①
الرَّحِيمِ ② مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ③
نَعْبُدُكَ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ④
الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ⑤
أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ⑥ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⑦

سُورَةُ الْاٰخِلٰصِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ①
لَمْ يَلِدْ ② وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ③
كُفُوا أَحَدٌ ④

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool

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

Developed by Hafiz Usama Maqbool