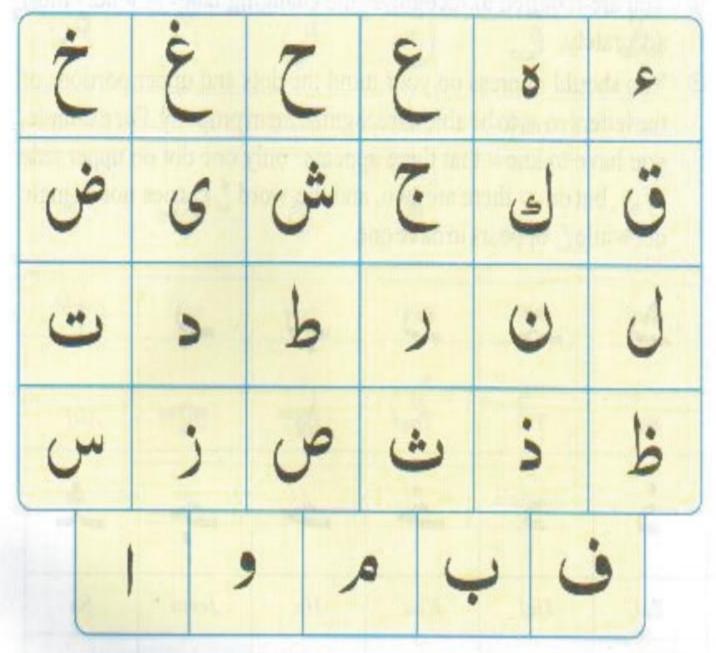
- keep in mind the difference which occurs in the letters of same similarity due to dots, such as jorgen of the letters of these dots they become different from each other.
- The dots could be recognised through this way: Once a dot is given on the upper side of the letter, such as :; and sometime it is inserted beneath the letter, as like ! In the same way, two dots are inserted; once on upside as :, and

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

SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

Ha	Jeem	Sa	ت Ta	Ba	Alif
Seen	j Za	Ra	; Zal	Dal	Č Kha
Ain	ظ	b Ta	ض Zaad	Saud	Sheen
Meem	Laam	Kaaf	Quaf	Fa Fa	Ghain
Ya	5 IIam	za Haa	Vaao		U

SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

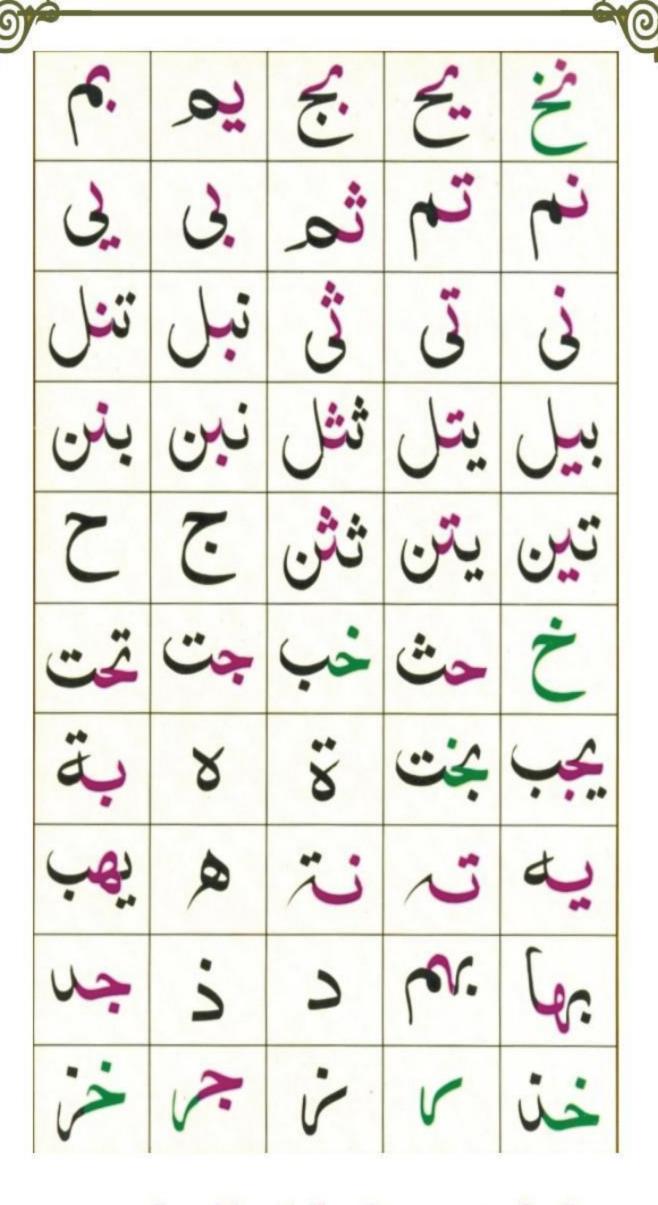


You should read this lesson with utmost devotion. Moreover, try to recognise the letters. Until you become fully capable of recognising each and every letter, you should continue to read this lesson and do not try to move on to the next.

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 as yaa, ghain, yaa, za.
- The letters i should be pronounced in the grandiose tone.

tone.	ب	7	V	1
بلب	8	2	X	J
ك	لگ	کب	5	5
(i)	·	تلث	نكت	8
ن	٠.	3	E	ث
يس	بس	ث	ت	5
تح	4	ش	تس	نس





DISCUSSION ABOUT MOVEMENT

Zabar (≥) 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 "\$", and as such this one has to be read as "\$".
- Alif () is that letter which looks without movement or Jazm.
- While pronouncing deep tone (low pitched) letters, the lips should not be made roundish.

خ	É	ث	ث	Ý	Í	
سَ	5	5	i	5	خ	
ع	ظ		ض			
á	Ú	ف	ق	ن	ė	
5 6 6 0						

If the sound of some letters appears to have very minor difference, then do your exercise in such different sounds, such as

etc. ظامرْ، وْ، قْ، كَ، مُنْ

- If Ra (1) 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 (الغي), and from "ب" it becomes "ب". 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 (∠)

Enterim (-)						
جنع	ورد	صَنَقَ	كتب	فرض		
قتل	وَلَنَ	وَجَلَ	جعل	أَحْلَا		
كُسُبُ	ضرب	حُسُلُ	شرح	ختم		
ظلم	بَلُغَ	مَكُثُ	ثبر	فعل		
		مَرْجَ		4 4		
		فَسُلَ	1			

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





- It should be impressed on mind that Zair(7) is similar to Zabar (\angle) in shape, but it is inserted at the bottom of the letter. While reading Zair(7), its pronunciation should not be prolonged as "\bar and even not to be hasty so as to avoid jerking. It should be borne in mind that "\bar has not to be read as "\bar and "\bar and "\bar and but you read it only as "\bar "
- Zair (7) should not be rendered wrongly, but only in correct way.

3	3	ث	رق	ب	1
س	ز	١	.4.	>	خ
ع	ظ	ط	ض	و	ش
٥	لِ	ل	ق	فِ	0
ن	5 5			2	١

- The letter bearing Zair (>) at the bottom, would be pronounced in a thinning tone.
- When the letter "D" carries Zair (7) at its bottom, it will also be read in thinning tone. But those letters which are pronounced in grandiose, i.e., "To be the same way, will be read in the same way, though bearing the sign of Zair (7).

ZAIR (7)

حبط	خشى	لعِبَ	فهی	غُضِبَ
حَمِل	تهد	عَلِمَ	حَسِبَ	عَمِلَ
يَيِسَ	ارم	شَرِبَ	آذِن	سخر
	لَبِثَ		صعق	يَلِجَ
گرة	قهر	بَرِقَ	شها	رضي
رُجِمُ	فَفَزِعَ	وكي	بكغت	نسِی

While a letter is being spelt, the difference between the sound of Zabar (∠) and Zair (¬) should be kept in mind.

While spelling " 'se", the sound of " and " " should be pronounced separately and even clearly.

While spelling ", the sound of " will be in deep tone (low piched), but in , the sound of " " should be in a sharp tone (high pitched).

If any letter does not have the sign of two Zabar (∠) at its end, then, at the stop, it will be quiescent. For example, " will be read as " فَهَى " and " فَهَى " as " فَهَوْعَ ".



- The specific sign of this vowel is that it appears to be similar to "ib" 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 "" is pronounced in prolonged tone, then it is apprehended, it may sound as "". Likewise, "" would appear as "". Try not to make any error in this respect.
- Not to be hasty in the movement of Paish () and try to avoid jerking.

حُ	خ	ث	ث	بُ	1
ů	وُ	رُ	5.5	3	خ
٥	ظ	6	ضُ	صُ	شُ
مُ	لُ	ك	ق	ؽؙ	ئ
ئ	5 5				ن

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

PAISH (3)

وولو	ربع	حبلي	صحف	يهَبُ
وجك	مُنِعَ	خبث	أعظ	تزر
أفق	فتح	قتيل	حسن	لُعِن
كلية	نُفِخَ	دُعی	٤٤	سقط
حشر	وهو	سيل	قُرِئ	أخر
قبرر	قضى	كُتِب	يعِلُ	نُذُودِ

While reading "تـــزر", the letter " would be pronounced in deep tone (low pitched). But, at the stoppage, " would be read in deep tone (low pitched), i.e., "تـــزر".

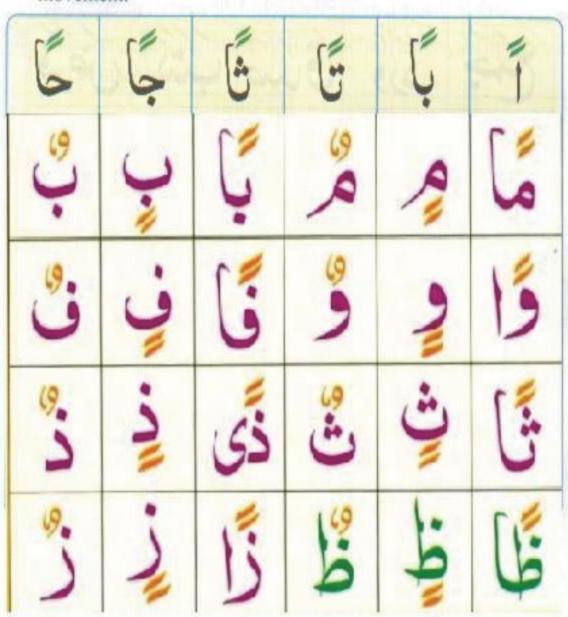
If the round vowel () is inserted on the top of " ", then it will be read in very deep tone (low pitched).

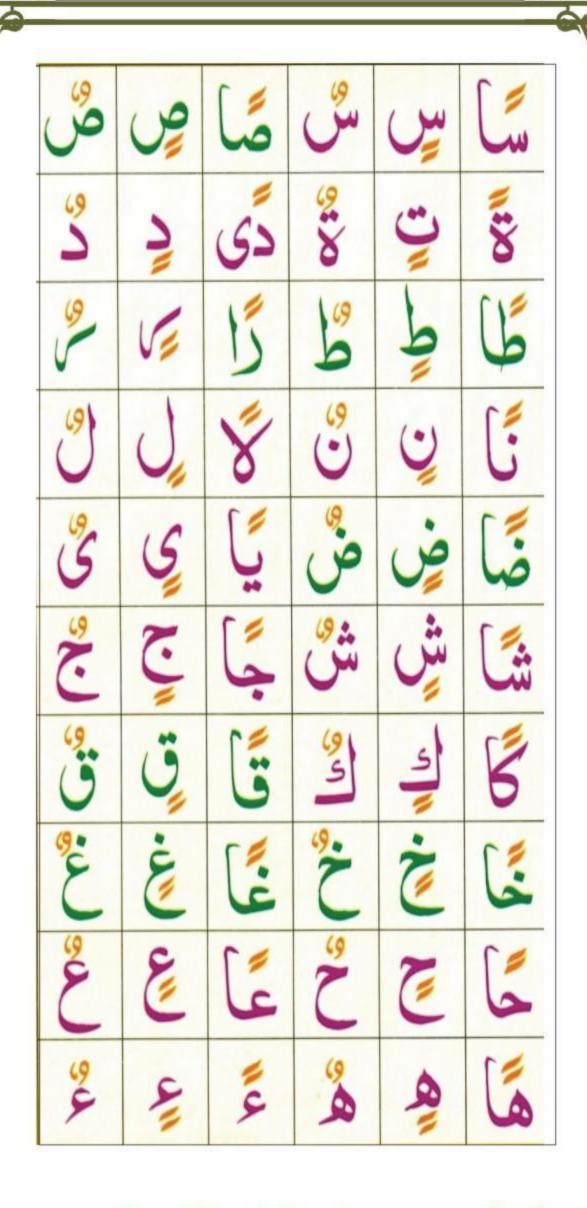
When you are reading "" in very deep tone (low pitched), then be careful not to make the lips roundish.

NUNNATION

- If there appear two Zabar, two Zair and two Paish on the letter, this sign is called as Tanween (Nunnation) i.e., ∠, Ţ, ₂,
- Sometime such letters, carrying Tanween, are given nasal sound symbol.
- "is not read if it carries Tanween.
- In the last chapter, your have read the lesson on Zabar (∠) and its relevant exercise. Now the lesson on two Zabar (∠) or Tanween is given hereunder.

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





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

されがとははかい

If there appear Zabar (∠) or two Zabars (∠) on " ∪", then it also
 has to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone.

EXERCISE

NUNNATION (9)

اَسفًا	بلَّلُهُا	سلبا	جنفا	عَبلًا
طبقا	دُسْمَ	ثننا	عرضًا	حرما
عجبا	بَطَرًا	أبناً	سفها	قصصاً
مثلًا	رغنا	مرضا	وسطًا	الْمَا

- Spelling i.e., joints and nunnation should be practised thoroughly.
- During necessary stop (waqf) at the letter bearing nunnation, it is changed into "lie., " at "to be read as " Likewise " Likewise " will be read as " and " and " as " and " a





لبزة	نفقة	گڼړ	بِقبَسِ	بِلَهِ
عمي	خابر	رَقبَةٍ	لَبُن	هبزة
مَسلِ	ثنن	بييا	مِاعَةٍ	عِنْب
7711			سخط	
قناد	مَثَلِ	بشر	سفرة	فعق
مَرَدٍ	353	شجر	لِغَي	سعة

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

From نَفَقَهُ to نَفَقَهُ From

If you feel difficulty in recognising the movement of (∠), (¬)(∠) and (∠), (¬), (∠), then repeat the lessons concerned to the movement of such letters.

DOUBLE ROUND VOWELS (9)

ووو	قطع	ووو	401	بقرة
فُللُّ	كتب	عبرة	عَمَلُ	و ۾ ه
قترة	حسنة	خلق	قكاهر	زبن
مرض	ملك	كليلة	نصب	ظمأ
دِية	خرج	رجل	قسم	بشر
جاد	ومرسل	لَعِبُ	ادن ادن	امم

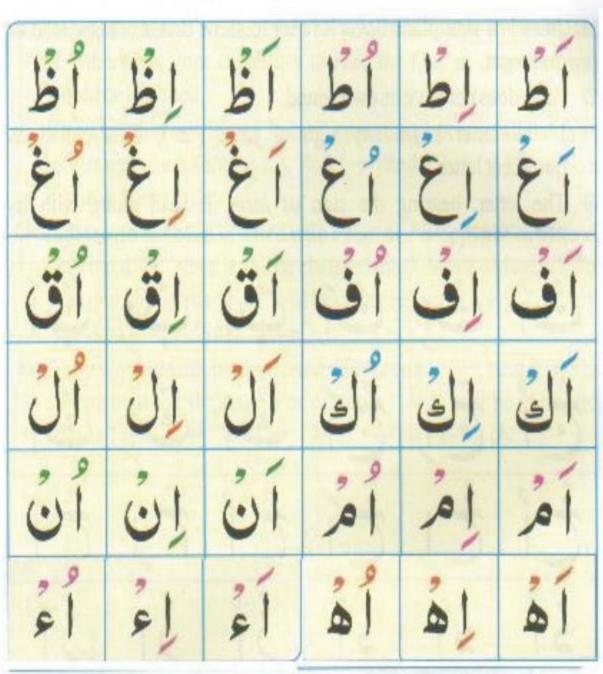
In some words given in the aforesaid exercise, a few letters appear to be of deep tone (low pitched)and some of sharp tone (high pitched), i.e., "In this word," is of full sound while "" is of sharp tone (high pitched). Be careful that while pronunciating in full tone the letter "" should be pronounced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



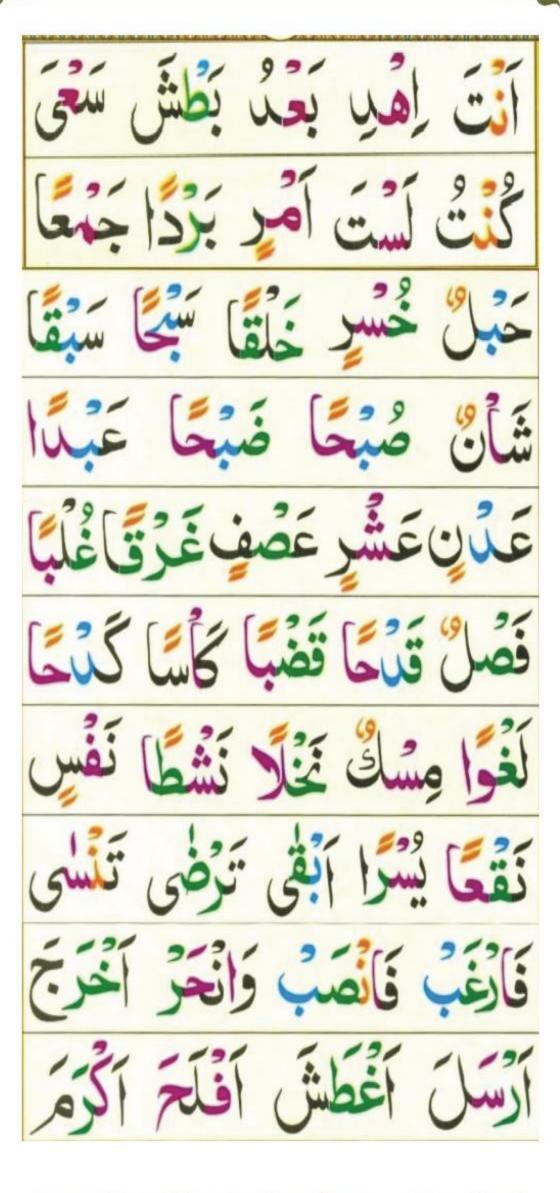
- Jazm is a sign placed over a letter to show that it is to be read as quiescent.
- Jazm does not have its own sound.
- If the letter bears any sign of jazm (≥), it is called as quiescent letter.
- The letter, bearing the sign of jazm, is read along with its predecessor.

أث	اِت	اَتْ	اُبُ	اِبُ	ٱبُ
أج	رخ	21	اُثُ	اث	اَثُ
أخ	اِحْ	آخ	أحُ	رحُ	أحً
31	زد	31	31	3]	31
أز	راز	31	أز	از	31
اُشُ	اِشُ	ٱشُ	أش	اِسُ	اَسْ
أضُ	اض	أضُ	أصُ	اص	أصُ



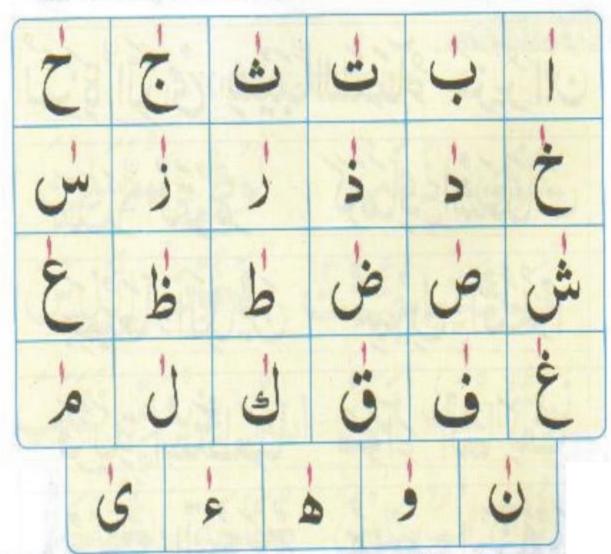


- In the case of quiescency, the pronunciation of the letter ",b,-, will be vibrated. It is called "qalqalah".
- Besides such letters of "qalqalah", other ones should be read very carefully so that they may not become vibrated.





- 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 " " and " " the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.



The vertical Zabar has to be pronounced equivalent to alif





VERTICAL ZABAR (1)

- 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: والصحى, غوى 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.





- Just like Zabar, the sign Zair in 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.
- Your are required to read this lesson with umost care and attention. Even be careful about the organs of speech.

7	5	-0	- 6	٠	1
5	1	1		7	خ
9	ظ	4	ض	0	m
٩	Ų	ك	Ö	ن	ف
The Laura	5 5			9 (١



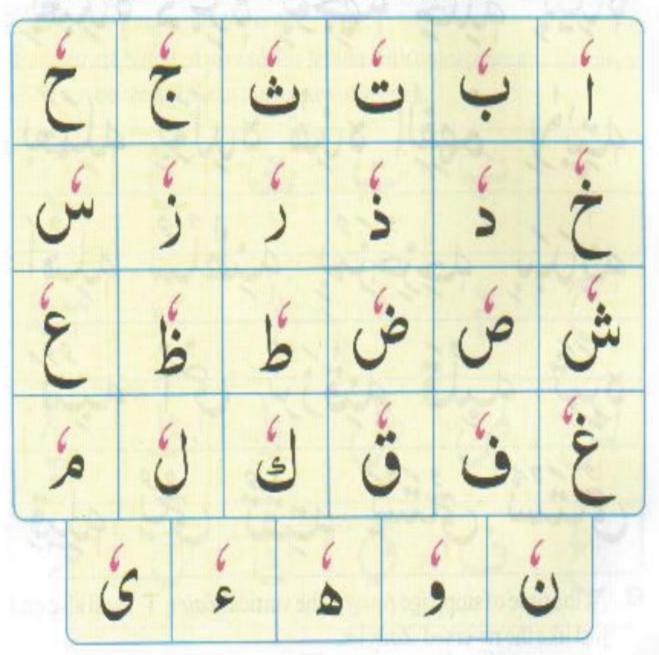
بِه قَبْلِه بَعْدِه رُسُلِه عَمْلِه
بِعَبْدِهِ دُبُرِهِ بِوَجْهِهِ خِلْلِهِ بِبَدِه
بعَمَلِهِ بِوَلَىٰهِ هٰنِهِ الْفِهِمُ لِأَيْتِهِ
أهْلِه سُلُطنِه بِمُزَحْزِجِه بِبكانِه
كُتُبِه أَحْي تُرْزَقْنِهِ قَلْبِهِ ثُبُرِهِ
قِيلِه يُحْي تُقْتِه يَسْتَحَى نَسْتَحَى نَسْتَحَى

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

فيه as فيه - به as فيه



- 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 " " having long vowel sign. It is because this Paish is equivalent to "vaao maddah"







كِتْبُهُ قِيَامُهُ مَعَهُ امْرُهُ خِتْبُهُ
فِصْلُهُ عَبِلُهُ لَهُ يَرَةً عِبَادُةً
عِنْلَاهُ سُبُحْنَهُ رِزْقُهُ يَكُونَ
يَسْتَوْنَ وَرِي وَثَاقَهُ دَاوْدَ
رُسُولُهُ مَوْءُدَةً صَلَارًا وَرِثُهُ نِعَبُهُ
أَطْعَبُهُ فَلَهُ قَبْضَتُهُ أَنْشُرُهُ

The reversed Paish will also vanish just like vertical Zair.
Example:

عِبَادُهُ as "عِبَادُهُ"

غِنْدَهُ "as غِنْدَهُ "

يَرَهُ as "يَرَهُ "



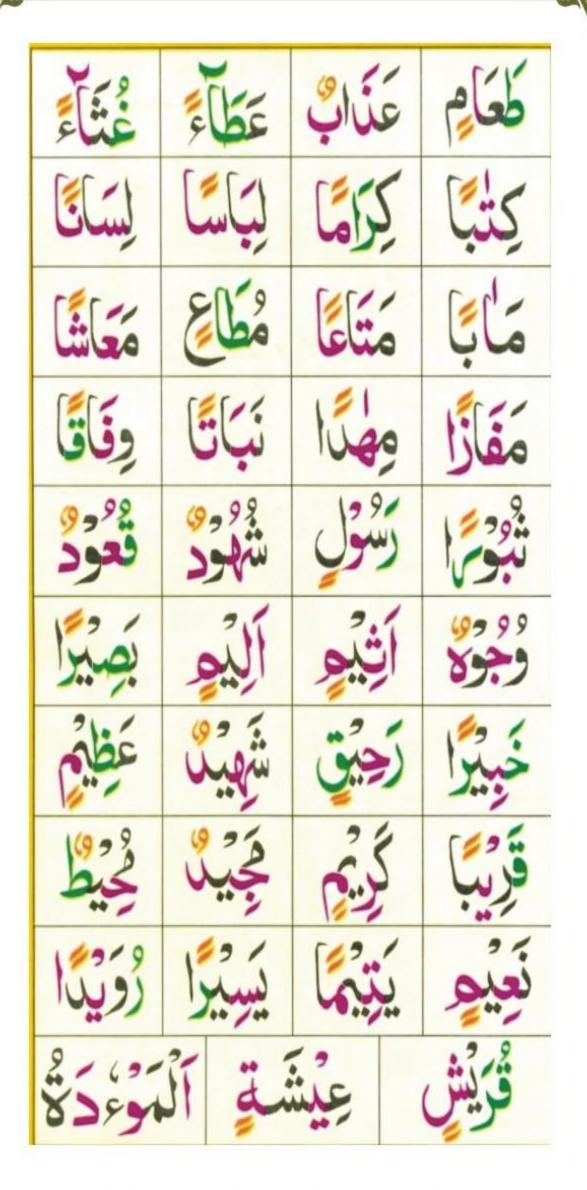
LETTERS HAVING LONG VOWEL SIGN

- If Zabar (∠) comes before a quiescent alif, it is called Alif maddah, i.e., long vowel sign. Example: ئارتاريا
- If Paish (♣) comes before a quiescent vaao, it is called vaao maddah. Example: جُوبُوبُو
- 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

رق	تو	ق	ريي	بو	با
3	جُو	6	رقي وي	نو	(1)
خي ر	ود	اخا	3	90	6
ذي		13	دِی		15
زي	زو	زا	ړی	رُو	1)
شى	شو	ش	سِیْ	, o	سا

فني	ضو	ضًا	صي	مو و	صا
The state of the s		ظا			
غن ا	300	وأ	ری	30	6
رق	ود	ق	رق	فو	6
3	رو	5	3	ا گو	6
3	نو	5	ري	مو	ما
رهي	هو	ها	دِي	وو	19
ري	يو	ا	وي	99	16

- 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.



THE SOFT LETTERS

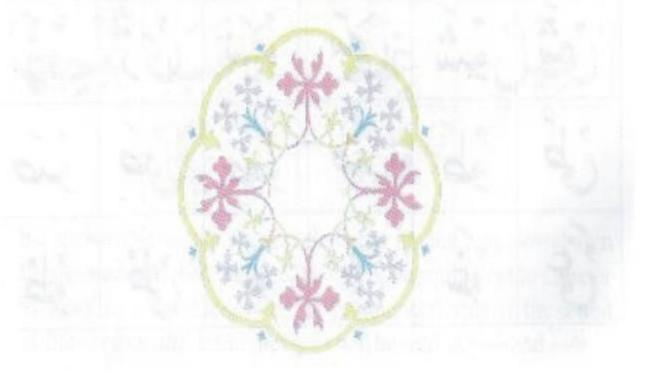
(Haroof-i-leen)

- i.e. haroof-i-leen. Examples: أنى رقى رقى رقى والله and أن والله and الله والله على الله عل
- These soft letters haroof-i-leen should be pronounced softly.
- The difference of sounds, prevailing in haroof-i-maddah and haroof-i-leen, should be recognised carefully.
- Both haroof-i-leen and haroof-i-maddah are pronounced just like one alif.

نُ	نو	تي	تو	3	يُو
خي	خُو	35		ئى.	35
زی	35	ذَى	35	دَی	35
شی		سَی	سُوْ	زی	زو
ظيُ	طُوْ	ضي	ضُو	صَىٰ	صُو
3.0	غو د	عُيْ	36	ظی	ظو



- 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

هیهات	يُومَينٍ	قُرنشِ	عَفُونَا
عان	يرونها	ويل	زُوجًا
رايت	صومًا	أعطينا	تُوْبة
رويدًا	آوجي لها	كَيْنَا	ينهون
آين	ينْعُون	قومي	سون
عَلَيْهِم	قُوْلِي	هناينا	حُوْلَة
اتینا	اَوْتَادًا	عَيْنَيْنِ	يوم
Cares	خيرًا	قۇل	The second

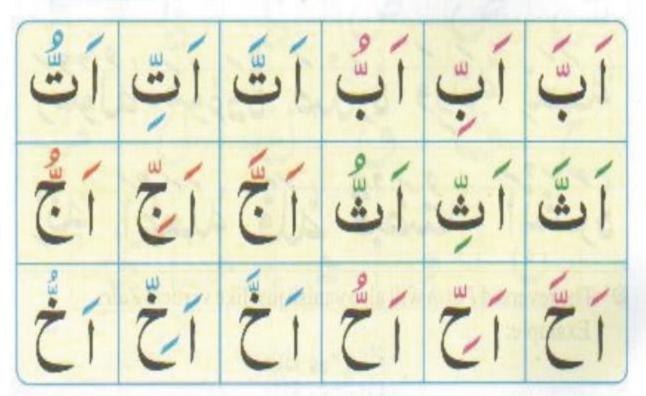
- In the word , there are two soft letters haroof-i-leen i.e. Yaa-i-leen. While pronouncing this word, their sounds should be expressed separately and correctly.
- (وَيُدَا f we have to stop after the word , زُوَيْدُا , it will be read as

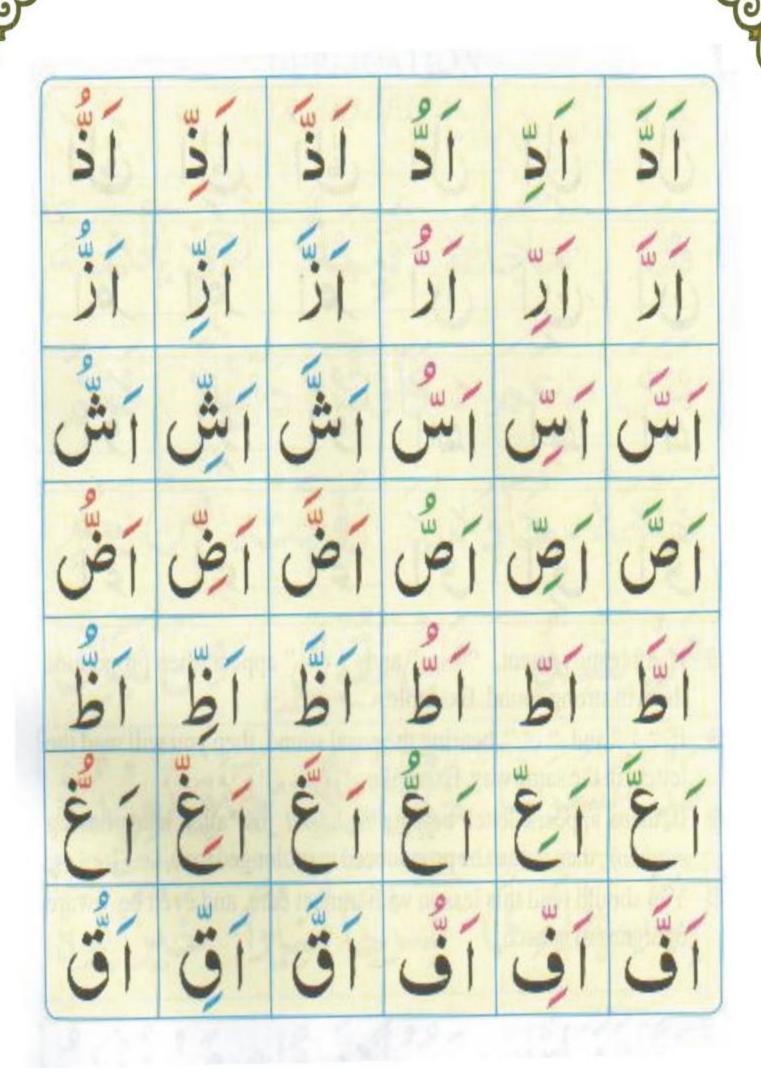
SIGN OF DUPLICATION

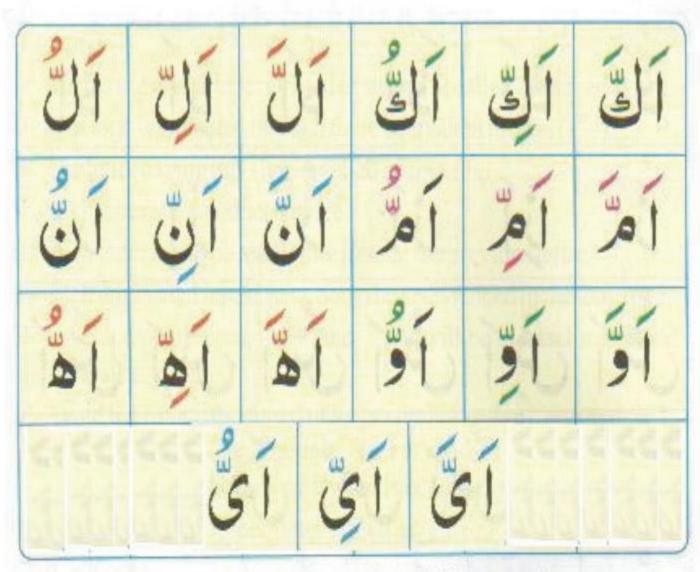
(TASHDEED)(u)

- Rendering of any letter as hard or strong, is called Tashdeed (قشيد).
- This sign is indicated through three equivalent prongs ().
- 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, " [" and " " 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 otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would become of the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter coming be sound of letter coming before "mushaddid", otherwise it would be sound of letter comin
- Other letters, such as should be pronounced with much care.







- If, after movement, "vaao" and " " appear, then pronounce them in strong sound. Example: قَيْمَةٌ, زُوْجَتُ
- Figure 1 and " ق", bearing the nasal sound, then you will read the letters in the same way. Example: مِنْ وَالْ, مِنْ يَقُولُ
- If there appears letter bearing tashdeed just after letter having maddah, then it must be pronounced in prolonged tone, i.e.,
- You should read this lesson with utmost care, and even be aware of organs of speech.







COMBINATION

(Idghaam)

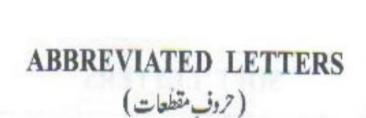
- Combination (idghaam) is such an act wherein one letter is being inserted into other one, and thus it has to be read as doubled (mushaddid), it is called "idghaam" i.e., A letter marked with "", the sign of duplication.
- If any letter among () and () comes after quiescent () or nunnation tanween, then it will be spelt in nasal sound ghunnah.
- if any letter among "ان " and "ا" comes after quiescent " " or nunnation tanween, then it will be spelt without nasal sound ghunnah.

EXERCISE

COMBINATION

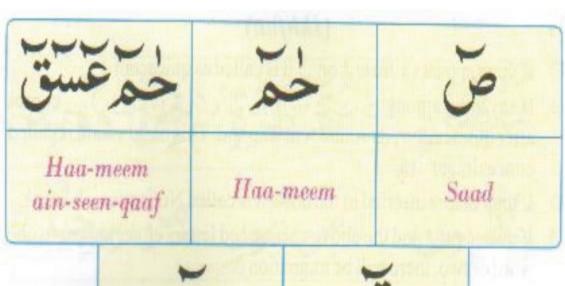
(Idghaam)

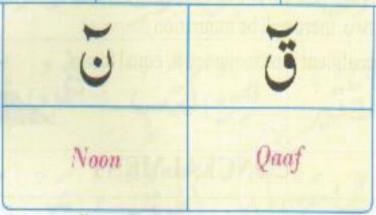




- These are meant for those letters which come in the Qur'an and being read separately.
- These letters usually come in the beginning of some Quranic Surah.

الز	التص	الق
Alif-laam-raa	Alif-laam-meem- saad	Alif-laam-meem
ظسم	ظه	التز
Taa-seen-meem	Taa-haa	Alif-laam-meem- raa
يل	ظس	كهيعص
Yaa-seen	Taa-seen	Kaaf-haa-yaa- ain-saad





- While reading "↓ ", after alif, we will pronounce "∪" in long tone will be rendered in nasal sound, and again "(" will be read in long tone madd.
- While reading " ", " " and " " will be pronounced in long tone equivalent to alif.
- © If on a letter there appears vertical Zabar →, vertical Zair → or reversed Paish 6, it will be pronounced just equivalent to alif
- If any letter carries a sign of Madd (→), 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.



NOON-E-QUTNI

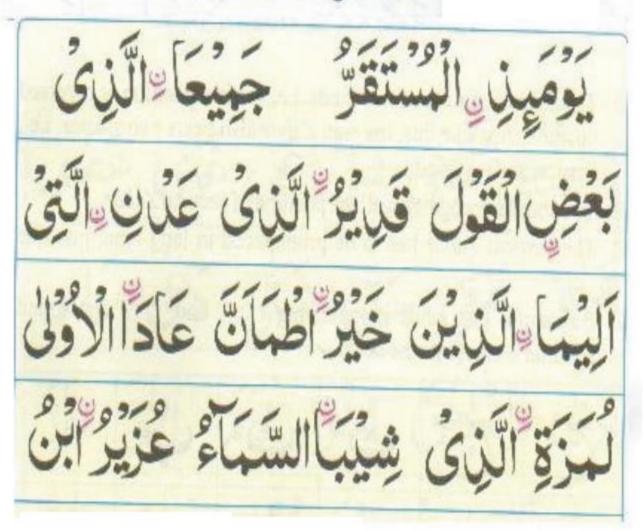
Whenever any letter marked with the sign of duplication <u>u</u> or being a quiescent one comes after nunnation, then the figure " u" is marked with Zair — and written in very small size. This is called "noon quini".

· اَحْلُواللهُ و نُوحُ ابْنَهُ : Example

- This smallest size of ω 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-quini or to repeat it.

EXERCISE

"NOON-E- QUTNI"



INVERSION

(Iqlaab)

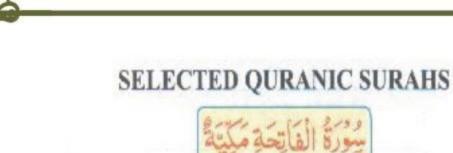
- 🧖 Iqlab (اقلاب) means "to change".
- If "" comes just after quiescent "" or nunnation tanveen, then this " " will be changed with " " and read in nosed sound ghunnah. This system is called as Inversion iglaab, i.e. غند.
- While expressing the Inversion iqlaab, nasal sound is produced equivalent to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

EXERCISE

INVERSION

(Iqlaab)

فَانْبِنُ تَنْبُثُ الْبُتُ وَلَابِلِيْعًا فَوْلَابِلِيْعًا خَبِيرًا بَصِيرًا لَيًّا بِالْسِنَتِهِمُ تَنْبِثُ فَوَلَابِلِيْعًا خَبِيرًا بَعِيرًا لِيَّا بِالْسِنَتِهِمُ تَنْبِثُ فَي مَنْ بَقِيلًا بِالْسِنَتِهِمُ لَامُزُمَّا بِهِمُ كَنْ فَالْمُ فَا مَنْ مَنْ اللَّهِ فَا مَنْ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللللَّهُ اللللَّهُ الللللْمُ اللَّهُ الللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللللللللْمُ الللللْمُ الللللْمُ الللللْمُ اللللللْمُ الللللْمُ الللللللللْمُ الللللْمُ اللللللْمُ الللللْمُ الللللْمُ الللللْمُ الللللْمُ الللللْمُ الللللْمُ الللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ الللللْمُ الللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللللْمُ الللللْمُ ا



بِسُمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِينِ الرَّحِيْمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلهِ رَبِّ الْعَلَمِينَ ﴿ الرَّحْمِنِ الْعَلَمِينَ ﴿ الرَّحْمِنِ الْعَلَمِينَ ﴿ الرَّحْمِنِ الْحَمْدُ فَي الرَّحِينِ ﴿ الرَّالَةِ الْمُواكِ اللَّهِ الْمُواكِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللْهُ اللَّهُ الللْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللْمُ اللَّهُ الللْمُ الللْمُ اللَّهُ الللْمُ الللْمُ اللْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ اللللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ اللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ اللَّهُ الللْمُ اللْمُ اللْمُ اللْمُ اللْمُ الللْمُ اللْمُ الللْمُ اللْمُ اللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ الللْمُ اللْمُ الللْمُ اللْمُ اللْ

سُورَةُ الإخْلاصِ مَكِيَّةً

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِينِ الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلْ هُوَاللهُ أَحَدُّ أَللهُ الصَّمَدُ أَنَّهُ الصَّمَدُ أَلَهُ الصَّمَدُ أَلَهُ لَهُ اللهُ الصَّمَدُ أَلَهُ كُمُ لَكُمْ لَكُوْ اللهُ الصَّمَدُ اللهُ الله





سُوْرَةُ الْفَكَقِ مَكِيَّةٌ

بِسُمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلُ آعُوذُ بِرَتِ الْفَكِقِ آ مِنْ شَرِّمَا خَكَقَ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّغَاسِقِ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿ خَكَقَ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّ ثَتِ فِي الْعُقدِ ﴿ وَمِنْ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّ ثَتِ فِي الْعُقدِ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّحَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدُ ﴾ شَرِّحَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدُ ﴾

شُوْرَةُ النَّاسِ مَكِّيَّةً

بِسُمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلُ اَعُوْذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿ إِلَٰهِ النَّاسِ ﴿ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسُواسِ اللَّاسِ ﴿ الْجَنَّاسِ ﴿ النَّاسِ ﴿ النَّاسِ فَ الْوَسُواسِ اللَّاسِ ﴿ النَّاسِ ﴿ النَّاسِ فَ يُوسُوسُ فِي صُلُودِ النَّاسِ ﴿ النَّاسِ ﴿ يُوسُوسُ فِي صُلُودِ النَّاسِ ﴿

