



Primary Qa'ida for Reciting the  
Holy Qur'an from the Correct Origins

# Madani Qaida



Presented by :  
Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madina



مكتبة الداعية

Dawat e Islami

# MADANI QA'IDAH

## Articulatory organs of the letters

The literal meaning of the word Makhraj is the point of outlet. In terms of Tajwid the articulatory organ of an Arabic letter is called Makhraj (articulator).

Letters	Category	Articulator
ه , ء	Ḥalqiyyah Letters	Pronounced from the bottom part of the throat
ح , ع	" "	Pronounced from the middle part of the throat
خ , غ	" "	Pronounced from the top part (pharynx) of the throat
ق	Laḥawiyah Letters	Pronounced from the root of the tongue and the soft palate
ك	" "	Pronounced from the root of the tongue and the hard palate
ج , ش , ي	Shajariyyah Letters	Pronounced from the middle of the tongue and the middle of the palate
ض	Ḥāfiyah Letter	Pronounced from the sides of the tongue and the roots of the upper molars
ل , ن , ر	Ṭarafiyah Letters	Pronounced from the edge of the tongue and the part of the roots of the teeth towards the palate
ت , د , ط	Niṭ'iyyah Letters	Pronounced from the tip of the tongue and the roots of the upper front teeth
ث , ذ , ظ	Liṣawiyah Letters	Pronounced from the top of the tongue and the inner edge of the upper teeth
ز , س , ص	Şafiriyyah Letters	Pronounced from the tip of the tongue and the inner edges of both (front-upper) teeth
ف	Şafawiyyah Letters	Pronounced from the edge of the upper front teeth and the wet part of the lower lip
ب	" "	Pronounced from the wet part of both lips
م	" "	Pronounced from the dry part of both lips
و	" "	Pronounced by the rounding of both lips

مَدَنِي قَاعِدَه

# MADANI QA'IDAH

*Primary Qā'idaḥ for reciting the Holy Quran  
with correct articulation*



*Presented by*

**Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madinah**

*Translated into English by*

**Majlis-e-Tarajim (Dawat-e-Islami)**

## An English translation of 'Madani Qa'idah'



ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Copyright © 2014 Maktaba-tul-Madinah

No part of this publication may be reproduced, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of Maktaba-tul-Madinah.

**Edition:** First  
**1<sup>st</sup> Publication:** Rajab-ul-Murajjab, 1435 AH – (May, 2014)  
**Publisher:** Maktaba-tul-Madinah  
**Quantity:**  
**ISBN:**

### Sponsorship

Feel free to contact us if you wish to sponsor the printing of a religious book or booklet for the Isal-e-Sawab of your deceased family members.

### Maktaba-tul-Madinah

Aalami Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah Mahallah Saudagran,  
Purani Sabzi Mandi, Bab-ul-Madinah, Karachi, Pakistan

✉ **Email:** maktabaglobal@dawateislami.net - maktaba@dawateislami.net

☎ **Phone:** +92-21-34921389-93 – 34126999

🌐 **Web:** [www.dawateislami.net](http://www.dawateislami.net)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Du'ā for Reading the Book

Read the following Du'ā (supplication) before you study a religious book or an Islamic lesson, you will remember whatever you study, *إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ*:

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حِكْمَتَكَ وَأَنْشُرْ  
عَلَيْنَا رَحْمَتَكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

*(Rūhānī Hikāyāt, pp. 68)*

**Note:** Recite Ṣalāt-‘Alan-Nabī ﷺ once before and after the Du'ā.

### Madani objective

I must strive to reform myself and the people of the entire world, *إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ*.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Madrasah: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone number: \_\_\_\_\_

## Transliteration Chart

ء	A/a	ڑ	Ř/ř	ل	L/l
ا	A/a	ز	Z/z	م	M/m
ب	B/b	ژ	X/x	ن	N/n
پ	P/p	س	S/s	و	V/v, W/w
ت	T/t	ش	Sh/sh		
ٹ	Ĥ/ĥ	ص	Ş/ş	ه / ه / ة	Ĥ/ĥ
ث	Š/š	ض	Ḍ/ḍ	ی	Y/y
ج	J/j	ط	Ṭ/ṭ	ے	Y/y
چ	Ch	ظ	Z/z	َ	A/a
ح	Ḥ/ḥ	ع	‘	ُ	U/u
خ	Kh/kh	غ	Gh/gh	ِ	I/i
د	D/d	ف	F/f	و مدہ	Ū/ū
ڈ	Ḍ/ḍ	ق	Q/q	ی مدہ	Ī/ī
ذ	Ẓ/ẓ	ك	K/k	ا مدہ	Ā/ā

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Translator's Notes

Dear Islamic brothers! Dawat-e-Islami's **Majlis-e-Tarājim**, a department responsible for reproducing the books and booklets of Amīr-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat founder of Dawat-e-Islami 'Allāmah Maulānā **Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi** دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَهُ into various languages of the world, is pleased to deliver English version of the book '**Madani Qā'idah**' which was presented in Urdu language by Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madīnāh to impart basic knowledge for correct recitation of the Holy Quran. To facilitate the pronunciation of Arabic letters, a transliteration chart has been added.

This translation has been accomplished by the grace of Almighty Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ, by the favour of His Noble Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and the spiritual support of our great Shaykh, the founder of Dawat-e-Islami, 'Allāmah Maulānā **Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi** دَامَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَهُ. If there is any shortcoming in this work, it may be a human error on the part of the *Translation Majlis*. Therefore, if you find any mistake in it, kindly notify us in writing at the following postal or email address with the intention of earning reward (Šawāb).

### Majlis-e-Tarājim (Translation Department)

Aalami Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah Mahallah Saudagran,

Purani Sabzi Mandi, Bab-ul-Madinah, Karachi, Pakistan

Phone: ☎ +92-21-111-25-26-92 – Ext. 1262

Email: ✉ translation@dawateislami.net

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

## First read this

Holy Quran, the Word of Allah ﷺ is a matchless source of guidance, knowledge and wisdom. The Most Beloved Prophet ﷺ said:

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

*The best person amongst you is he who learnt the Holy Quran and taught to others.*

*(Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī, Kitāb Faḍāil-ul-Quran, pp.435, Ḥadīṣ 5027)*

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ ﷺ! In order to spread the teachings of the Holy Quran, Dawat-e-Islami, the non-political global movement for the propagation of the Holy Quran and Sunnah has established countless Madāris (schools) titled Madrasa-tul-Madīnah in Pakistan and abroad. These Madāris hold classes of Ḥifẓ and Nāẓirah. To date, approximately 72,000 Madanī children are being taught Ḥifẓ and Nāẓirah for free in Pakistan. Similarly, Madrasa-tul-Madīnah classes (for male adults) are held in various Masājid etc. almost daily after Ṣalāt-ul-‘Ishā’. Islamic brothers learn the correct recitation of the Holy Quran, pronouncing the Arabic letters from their proper articulators (Makhārij), Du’ās (supplications), Ṣalāh and the Sunan, all for free. In addition, thousands of Madrasa-tul-Madīnah classes (for female adults) are held daily within the homes not just in Pakistan, but also in several other countries of the world. As an example, to date, approximately 1,317 Madrasah classes for Islamic sisters take place almost on a daily basis in Bāb-ul-Madīnah (Karachi), in which more than 12,017 Islamic sisters learn the Holy Quran, Ṣalāh, Sunan and Du’ās, all for free.



Madani Qai'dah

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَزَّوَجَلَّ! The experienced teachers of Madrasa-tul-Madīnah have compiled this *Madanī Qā'idah* to make learning of the Holy Quran easier. The *Madanī Qā'idah* presents the fundamental rules of Tajwīd (elocution) in a simplified form for both the young and the aged students, so that all children, Islamic brothers and Islamic sisters may easily learn the correct recitation of the Holy Quran. Expert Qurra` (reciters of the Holy Quran) كَتَبَهُمُ اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى have carefully checked and verified the contents of the *Madanī Qā'idah* with regards to the rules of Tajwīd.

For guidance on how to teach the *Madanī Qā'idah*, the book named 'Rahnumā-e-Mudarrisīn' (a guide book) has also been published; it contains a great deal of the teaching methodology for each lesson. The V.C.D. of the *Madanī Qā'idah* will also be released very soon by Maktaba-tul-Madīnah, a department of Dawat-e-Islami اِنْ شَاءَ اللّٰهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ; it will be further helpful in understanding the *Madanī Qā'idah* thereby making the recitation of the Holy Quran easier.

As per our Madanī objective set out by Amīr-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, the founder of Dawat-e-Islami, 'Allāmah Maulānā Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi دَاعَتْ بَرَكَاتُهُمُ الْعَالِيَةِ: **'I must strive to reform myself and the people of the entire world, اِنْ شَاءَ اللّٰهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ'**, may Allah عَزَّوَجَلَّ make us act upon the Madanī In'āmāt for reforming ourselves and make us travel with the Madanī Qāfilahs for reforming the people of the entire world!

أَمِينَ بِجَاهِ النَّبِيِّ الْأَمِينِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madīnah (Dawat-e-Islami)

29<sup>th</sup> Żul-Hijja-til-Harām 1428H

مَدَنِي قَاعِدَه

MADANI  
QA'IDAH

## Lesson Number 1: Ḥurūf Mufriḍāt (Individual Letters)

- ❖ The **Mufriḍāt Letters** i.e. Arabic alphabets are **29** in number. ❖ Pronounce Mufriḍāt Letters with the Arabic accent according to the rules of Tajwīd and Qirā`at, avoid Urdu pronunciations, for example do not pronounce: 'بے، تے، ثے، حے، خے، طوئے، ظوئے'. Instead pronounce them in the following way: 'بَا، تَا، ثَا، حَا، خَا، طَا، ظَا'.
- ❖ From amongst these 29 letters, there are **7** that are always pronounced with a **thicker voice**, these letters are called '**Musta'liyah Letters**'. These seven letters are: 'ق، غ، ط، ض، ص، خ'. Their combination (as a mnemonic) is: 'حُصَّ ضُغِطِ قِطْ'. ❖ Only **4 letters** are pronounced from the lips: و، م، ف، ب. Except these letters, do not let the lips move whilst pronouncing any other letter.

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	هـ	ی	یا

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 2: Ḥurūf Murakkabāt (Compound Letters)

- ❖ Two or more letters combine to form a Murakkab (Compound). ❖ Pronounce each letter of the Murakkab letters separately like Mufridāt Letters.
- ❖ Make sure in this lesson also to pronounce the letters in the Ma'rūf manner i.e. with the Arabic accent.
- ❖ When two or more letters are joined together in writing, their shape gets changed a bit. Usually the head of the letter is written and the body is omitted. ❖ The letters which are identical when in the compound form, identify them by the difference in the number and position of the dots.

تا	نا	با	لا	لا	ا
قا	فا	سا	شا	ثا	يا
صا	غا	عا	حا	خا	جا
كا	ها	ما	ظا	طا	ضا
طب	كف	كث	كت	كب	لب
قل	فل	ضل	صل	شل	سل




ظن	طن	كن	كل	غل	عل
خذ	غد	عد	حد	خد	جد
ظر	طر	ير	بر	حر	خز
ثم	ثم	يم	تم	نم	بم
بيع	بيع	باج	حاج	عاج	لج
نس	يس	بس	قض	فص	نص
حق	عق	سق	شق	قق	فق
مو	هو	كو	قك	فك	لك
مى	وى	يى	تى	نى	بى
فظ	عط	يته	تته	نته	بته

هلك	حمد	عبد	بعد	بهم	بلب
سخط	فئة	حسن	ثمن	خطف	يهب
يلج	قتل	نصر	علق	فلق	خلق
سئل	جنت	نفس	بلغ	طبع	تجد
غبر	غير	خشى	شمس	صفت	قسط
بسم	شكر	ظلل	عسر	عشر	مطر

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### Lesson Number 3: Ḥarakāt

- ❖ The plural of Ḥarakat is 'Ḥarakāt'. **Zabar**   , **Zayr**    and **Paysh**    are called **Ḥarakāt**. Zabar and Paysh are placed above the letters whereas Zayr is placed underneath.
- ❖ The letter which bears Ḥarakat is called 'Mutaharrik'.

- ❖ Pronounce **Zabar**  by opening the mouth and raising the voice, **Zayr**  by dropping the voice and **Paysh**  by the rounding of the lips.
- ❖ Pronounce the Ḥarakāt in Arabic accent without stretching or jerking the voice.
- ❖ If a Ḥarakat or Jazm is present on 'ألف' then pronounce it as Ḥamzah 'أُ، آ، إ'.
- ❖ If the letter 'ر' carries a Zabar or Paysh pronounce it with a thick tone. If the letter 'ر' bears a Zayr, pronounce it with a thin tone.

اُ	آ	إ	أ	إ	أ
اُ	آ	إ	أ	إ	أ
اُ	آ	إ	أ	إ	أ
اُ	آ	إ	أ	إ	أ
اُ	آ	إ	أ	إ	أ
اُ	آ	إ	أ	إ	أ
اُ	آ	إ	أ	إ	أ

ش	ش	ش	ش	ش	ش
ر	ر	ر	ر	ر	ر
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ز	ز	ز	ز	ز	ز
ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق
ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه
ه	ه	ه	ه	ه	ه
و	و	و	و	و	و



الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 4

- ❖ Read this lesson **Rawān** (i.e. without syllabification).
- ❖ Take special care to pronounce Ḥarakāt correctly.
- ❖ Differentiate clearly between the letters that are Qarib-uṣ-Ṣaut i.e. the letters that sound somewhat similar.

ط	ط	ط	ث	ث	ث
ن	ن	ن	ز	ز	ز
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
ق	ق	ق	ق	ق	ق
ق	ق	ق	ك	ك	ك

هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ
هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ
هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ
هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ
هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ
هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ
هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ
هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ

## يَا خَيْرُ

To become pious and to abide by Sunnah, keep invoking it all the time.

(Masāil-ul-Quran pp. 290)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 5: Tanwīn

- ❖ **Double Zabar** ََ, **double Zayr** ِِ and **double Paysh** ُُ is called 'Tanwīn'. A letter carrying Tanwīn is called Munawwan.
- ❖ In fact Tanwīn is a 'Nūn Sākin' that lies at the end of the phrase, that is why Tanwīn sounds like 'Nūn Sākin', e.g. 'أُنْ → اُنْ, رُنْ → رُنْ, أَنْ → اُنْ'
- ❖ Spell out the examples of Tanwīn as follows: مَّا → مَيْم double Zabar مَنَّ → مَيْم double Zayr مَمَّ → مَيْم double Paysh مَنَّ → مَنَّ, مَمَّ → مَمَّ, مَمَّ → مَمَّ
- ❖ Sometimes 'ا' or 'ي' is shown after double Zabar, do not pronounce it during syllabification.

طَّ	طِ	طُ	قَه	قَه	قَه
قَه	قَه	قَه	قَه	قَه	قَه
قَه	قَه	قَه	قَه	قَه	قَه
قَه	قَه	قَه	قَه	قَه	قَه

و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و
و	و	و	و	و	و

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 6

- ❖ Read this lesson both ways i.e. **Rawān** (without syllabification) as well with **Hijjay** (with syllabification).
- ❖ Take special care to correctly pronounce **Ḥarakāt**, **Tanwīn** and all the letters particularly the Ḥurūf Musta'liyah.
- ❖ Do Hijjay in this way: **مَلِكٌ** → **مَيْمٌ** Zabar مَ لَ Zayr لَ مَلِ → **مَلِ** كَانِ **كَانَ** double Paysh **كُنْ** → **مَلِكٌ**.

نَزَلَ	خَلَقَ	صَدَقَ	يَدَاكَ	بَلَغَ	طَبَعَ
جَعَلَ	فَعَلَ	نَظَرَ	ذَكَرَ	كَسَبَ	أَبَلَ
رُسِلَ	صُحِفَ	ثُلُثُ	سُدُسُ	حُرْمٌ	رُبْعٌ
حَدَا	خَطَفَ	مَلِكٌ	تَزِدُ	تَجِدُ	يَلِجُ
قُتِلَ	سِيلَ	قُرِئَ	قَمَرٌ	كَبِرُ	حُشِرَ
أَحَدًا	مَرَضًا	عَمَلًا	هُدًى	طَوًى	قُرًى

عُنُقِ	فَعَّةِ	ظُلِّلِ	سَخَطِ	ثَبِّنِ	مَسَدِ
كُتِبِ	أُذِنِ	لَعِبِ	غَضِبِ	صَدَدِ	نَفَرِ
قَتَّرَةِ	شَجَرَةِ	سَفَرَةِ	عَلَقَةِ	قَرَدَةِ	دَرَجَةِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 7

### The Letters of Maddah

- ❖ This sign **◌ْ** is called Jazm. A letter that carries a Jazm is called Sākin (stationary).
- ❖ The Sākin letter is read along with the Mutaḥarrrik letter preceding it.
- ❖ There are three **letters of Maddah**, these are: **يَا، وَآو، أَلِفْ**
- ❖ When there is **Zabar** before **أَلِفْ**, it becomes '**أَلِفْ Maddah**' e.g. **بَا**. When there is **Paysh** before **وَآو** Sākin (**و**), it becomes '**وَآو Maddah**' e.g. **بُو**. When there is **Zayr** before **يَا** Sākin (**ي**), it becomes '**يَا Maddah**' e.g. **بِي**.
- ❖ Pronounce the **letters of Maddah** by elongating them up to **one أَلِفْ** i.e. up to two Ḥarakāt.
- ❖ Spell out as: **بَا** → **بَا** أَلِفْ **بَا** → **بَا** **بَا** Paysh **بُو** → **بُو** **بَا** → **بِي** **بَا** Zayr **بِي** → **بَا** → **بَا** **بَا** **بَا**.

بَا	بُو	بَي	بِي	بُؤ	بِي
كَا	كُو	كَي	كِي	كُؤ	كِي
لَا	لُو	لَي	لِي	لُؤ	لِي
دَا	دُو	دَا	دِي	دُؤ	دِي
رَا	رُو	رَا	رِي	رُؤ	رِي
سَا	سُو	سَا	سِي	سُؤ	سِي
كَا	كُو	كَا	كِي	كُؤ	كِي
لَا	لُو	لَا	لِي	لُؤ	لِي
وَا	وُو	وَا	وِي	وُؤ	وِي
وَا	وُو	وَا	وِي	وُؤ	وِي

كَا	كُو	كِي	لَا	لُو	لِي
مَّا	مُو	مِي	نَا	نُو	نِي
وَا	وُو	وِي	هَّا	هُو	هِي
أَا	أُو	أِي	يَا	يُو	يِي

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 8

### Khāfī [Vertical] Ḥarakāt

- ❖ **Vertical Zabar** اَ, **vertical Zayr** اِ and **inverted Paysh** اُ are called Khāfī [vertical] Ḥarakāt.
- ❖ The **vertical Ḥarakāt** are equivalent to the **letters of Maddah**. So pronounce **vertical Ḥarakāt** by elongating them up to one **ألف** i.e. up to two Ḥarakāt, like that in the case of the **letters of Maddah**.
- ❖ In this lesson, differentiate clearly between the letters that are Qarīb-uş-Şaut i.e. the letters that sound somewhat similar.



ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر
ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر
ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر
ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر
ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر
ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر
ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر
ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر
ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر
ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر



أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 9

### The Letters of Līn

- ❖ There are two **letters of Līn**: 'وَأُو' and 'يَا'.
- ❖ When there is **Zabar** before **وَأُو** Sākin, it becomes 'وَأُو Līn' e.g. **جُو**. When there is **Zabar** before **يَا** Sākin, then it becomes 'يَا Līn' e.g. **جَي**.
- ❖ Pronounce the **letters of Līn** gently in Arabic accent **without any elongation**.
- ❖ Spell out in this way: **بُو** → **وَأُو يَا** Zabar **بُو**, **بَي** → **بَي يَا يَا** Zabar **بَي** → **بُو**, **بَي**.

بُؤ	بِي	تُو	تِي	ثُو	ثِي
جُو	جِي	لُو	لِي	خُو	خِي
دُو	دِي	ذُو	ذِي	رُو	رِي
زُو	زِي	سُو	سِي	شُو	شِي
صُو	صِي	ضُو	ضِي	طُو	طِي
ظُو	ظِي	وُو	وِي	ظُو	ظِي
فُو	فِي	قُو	قِي	كُو	كِي
لُو	لِي	مُو	مِي	نُو	نِي
وُو	وِي	هُو	هِي	اُو	اِي
		بُو	بِي		

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 10

- ❖ Read this lesson both ways i.e. Rawān as well with Hijjay.
- ❖ This lesson comprises of all the previous lessons i.e. Ḥarakāt, Tanwīn, the Letters of Maddah, Vertical Ḥarakāt and the Letters of Līn.
- ❖ Apply the rules, practise recognition of the letters and spell them out correctly, especially Hurūf Musta'liyah.
- ❖ Whilst doing Hijjay, join every letter to the preceding letters. For example do Hijjay of the word مَوْضُوعٌ as follows → مَوْضُوعٌ Paysh وَأَوْضَادٌ Zabar وَأَوْ مَيْمٌ → مَوْضُوعَةٌ as follows → مَوْضُوعَةٌ double Paysh تَا، مَوْضُوعٌ عَ Zabar عَيْنٌ

قَالَ	صِرَاطَ	هَذَا	ذَلِكَ	كَانُوا	قَالُوا
لَهُ	سَوْفَ	قَوْلٌ	فِيهِ	نُوحِيهِ	بِهِ
لَيْسَ	بَيْنَ	عَذَابًا	مَتَاعًا	طغى	شَكُورًا
غَفُورًا	دَاوُدَ	خَوْفٍ	يَوْمٍ	قِيلَ	حِيلَ

رُسُلِهِ	رَسُوْلِهِ	اِلَيْهِ	عَلَيْهِ	صَوَابًا	مَا بَا
صَلُوَّةٌ	زَكُوَّةٌ	رَسُوْلٍ	مَحْفُوْظٍ	مَقَامُهُ	خِتْمُهُ
لَوْحٍ	حَوْلٍ	دِيْنٍ	بَشِيْرٍ	قَوْمِهِ	هَدِيْنًا
بَيْنَنَا	زَاهِدِيْنَ	رَاكِعُوْنَ	عِيْسَى	مُوْسَى	صُدُوْرٍ
اَوْى	قَوْلًا	قَوْمًا	مِيْقَاتًا	مُنِيْرًا	شَيْءٍ
شَيْعًا	هُرُوْنَ	سُلَيْمَانَ	شُهُوْدٌ	قُعُوْدٌ	وَدُوْدٌ
يَوْمَعِيْدٍ	مَوْعِدُهُ	كَرِيْمٍ	وَكَيْلٍ	نُوْرِهِ	اَرَءَيْتَ
اَفْرَعَيْتَ	مَوْعِظَةً	مَوْضُوْعَةً	مَوْعِدَةً	سَبِيْعٌ	عَزِيْزٌ
يَدِيْهِ	حَيْثُ	غَيْبٌ	سَبُوْتٍ	كَلِمَتٍ	لَشَيْءٍ
قُرَيْشٍ	بَايْتِنَا	مِهْدًا	عِلْمٌ	كِتَبٌ	سَلْمٌ

أُذِينَا أُوتِينَا أَوْحِينَا نُوحِيهَا أَتُونِي أَمْنُوَابِي

تُدِيرُونَهَا فَلَا تَبِيلُوا مَا خَلَفْتُونِي

فَلَا تَلُومُونِي وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 11

### Sukūn (Jazm)

- ❖ As you have already learnt, this sign **◌ْ** is called **Jazm**, a letter carrying Jazm is called Sākin (still letter).
- ❖ The letter carrying Jazm is pronounced in conjunction with the Mutaḥarrik letter preceding it.
- ❖ Always pronounce the **Ĥamzah Sākinah** (أَ, ؤُ) with jerk.
- ❖ There are five **Letters of Qalqalah** ق, ط, ب, ج, د, their combination is **قُطْبُ جَدِّ**.
- ❖ The meaning of Qalqalah is movement, there should be somewhat movement at the Makhārij (articulator) when pronouncing these letters such that the sound rebounds.
- ❖ When the **Letters of Qalqalah** are **Sākin**, Qalqalah should be **more prominent**.
- ❖ In this lesson, take special care for correct pronunciation of the **Letters of Qalqalah** and the **Ĥamzah Sākinah** and distinguish clearly between the letters that sound somewhat similar.

اُط	إِط	أَط	أُتْ	إِتْ	أَتْ
أُذ	إِذ	أَذ	أُز	إِز	أَز
أُثْ	إِثْ	أَثْ	أُظ	إِظ	أُظ
أُص	إِص	أُص	أُس	إِس	أُس
أُض	إِض	أُض	أُد	إِد	أُد
أُق	إِق	أُق	أُك	إِك	أُك
أُح	إِح	أُح	أُه	إِه	أُه
أُع	إِع	أُع	أَم	إَم	أَم
أُغ	إِغ	أُغ	أُخ	إِخ	أُخ
أُم	إِم	أُم	أَب	إِب	أَب

أُفْ	إِفْ	أَفْ	أَوْ	Zayr is not used before 'أَوْ' Sākin	أَوْ
أُنْ	إِنْ	أَنْ	أُلْ	إِلْ	أَلْ
أُجْ	إِجْ	أَجْ	أُرْ	إِرْ	أَرْ
Paysh is not used before 'يَا' Sākin	أِيْ	أَيْ	أُشْ	إِشْ	أَشْ

## EXERCISE

بَلْ	مَنْ	عَنْ	إِنْ	قُلْ
قَدْ	ذُقْ	هُمْ	كُمْ	لَمْ
أَعْنَابًا	أَعْيُنْ	فَاغْفِرْ	مُسْتَظِرٌّ	إِصْطَبِرْ
فَاغْفِرْ	أَبْوَابًا	مُدْهِنُونَ	نُطْفَةٌ	زَجْرَةٌ



يُقْرِضُ يُغْنِي تَجْرِي جَبَعًا فَتَحُ

مُؤْمِنِينَ مُؤْمِنُونَ يُؤْمِنُونَ مُؤَصَّدَةً إِقْرَأْ

شَأْنُ كَأَسَا بِئْسَ يَشَأُ نَشَأُ

إِثْمٌ يَبْحَثُ أَحْيَا أُخْرَى إِذْهَبْ

أَشَدُّ إِرْكَبُ حُشِرْتُ نُشِرْتُ أَحْضَرْتُ

طَبَسْتُ فُرِجَتْ نُسِفَتْ يُظْلِمُونَ يَظْهَرُ

إِصْبِرْ بَيْنَكُمْ بَيْنَهُمْ فَضْلِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ

أَعْبَالَهُمْ أَعْبَالَكُمْ أَيْدِيَهُمْ

يَسْتَبْدِلُ يَسْتَفْتِحُونَ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 12

### نُونٌ Sākin and Tanwīn (Iẓhār, Ikhfā)

❖ There are four cases regarding Nūn Sākin and Tanwīn: (1) إِظْهَارٌ (Iẓhār) (2) إِخْفَاءٌ (Ikhfā) (3) إِدْغَامٌ (Idghām) (4) إِقْلَابٌ (Iqlāb).

1. **Iẓhār:** If any of the Ḥalqiyyah letters is present after Nūn Sākin or Tanwīn, then Iẓhār will be made i.e. nasalization (Ghunnaḥ) will not be done whilst pronouncing such Nūn Sākin and Tanwīn. The Ḥalqiyyah letters are six in number and they are: خ, غ, ح, ع, ه, ء.
2. **Ikhfā:** If any of the Ikhfā letter is present after Nūn Sākin or Tanwīn, then Ikhfā will be made i.e. nasalization (Ghunnaḥ) will be done whilst pronouncing such Nūn Sākin and Tanwīn. The Ikhfā letters are 15 in number and they are: ك, ق, ف, ظ, ط, ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ذ, د, ج, ث, ت.

**Note:** Idghām and Iqlāb have been described in Lesson 14.

مِنْ حَكِيمٍ	مِنْ عَلِقٍ	مِنْ هَادٍ	مِنْ أَجَلٍ
مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ	فَمِنْ تَبِعَ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	مِنْ غَفُورٍ

مِنْ جُوعٍ مِنْ دُونِكُمْ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ فَإِنْ زَلَلْتُمْ

مَنْ سَفِهَهُ مَنْ شَكَرَ مِنْ صَلَاحٍ إِنْ ضَلَلْتُ

مِنْ طِينٍ مَنْ ظَلَمَ مِنْ فُرُوجٍ مِنْ قَبْلُ

مِنْ كِتَابٍ يَنْعَوْنَ مِنْهُمْ أَنْعَمْتَ

وَأَنْحَرُ فَسَيَنْغَضُونَ وَالْمُنْخَنِقَةُ أَنْتَ

تَنْسُونَ نُنَشِرُهَا يَنْصُرُونَ مَنْصُودٍ

يَنْطِقُونَ أَنْظِرْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ يَنْقُضُونَ

مِنْكُمْ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا خَيْرٌ تَجِدُوهُ عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي

شِهَابٌ ثَاقِبٌ

قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا

بَلَدًا اٰمِنًا

خَلْقٌ جَدِيدٌ

فَصَبْرٌ جَبِيْلٌ

نُوْحًا هَدٰیْنَا

بَخْسٍ دَرَاهِمَ

كَاسًا دِهَاقًا

جُرْفٍ هَارٍ

یَتِيْمًا ذَا مَقْرَبَةٍ

سِرَاعًا ذٰلِكَ

سَبِيْعٌ عَلِيْمٌ

یَوْمَئِذٍ زُرْقًا

صَعِيْدًا زَلَقًا

خُلُقٌ عَظِيْمٌ

بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيْمٍ

قَوْلًا سَدِيْدًا

قَرْضًا حَسَنًا

عَذَابٌ شَدِيْدٌ

بِاْسٍ شَدِيْدٍ

مُلْكٍ حِسَابِيَّةٍ

رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا

عَمَلًا صَالِحًا

قَوْمًا غَيْرَكُمْ

مُسْفِرَةٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ

عَذَابًا ضِعْفًا

قَلِيْلَةً غَلَبَتْ

سَوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا

سَبْحًا طَوِيْلًا

عَلِيْمٌ خَبِيْرٌ

رَفْرَفٍ خُضِرٍ	سَحَابٌ ظَلُمْتُ	نَفْسٍ ظَلَمْتُ
قَوْمًا فَاسِقِينَ	سُبُلًا فِجَاجًا	ثَبْنًا قَلِيلًا
فَتْحٌ قَرِيبٌ	رَسُولٌ كَرِيمٌ	كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### Lesson Number 13: Tashdīd

- ❖ The w-shaped diacritic <sup>و</sup> is called 'Tashdīd'. A letter carrying Tashdīd sign is called 'Mushaddad'.
- ❖ Pronounce the Mushaddad letter twice; first by combining it with the preceding Mutaḥarrik letter and then by its own Ḥarakat with a slight pause.
- ❖ Ghunnaḥ should always be done whilst pronouncing نُونٌ (Nūn) Mushaddad and مِيمٌ (Mīm) Mushaddad. Ghunnaḥ means taking of the sound into the nose i.e. nasalization. The duration of the Ghunnaḥ should be equal to one أَلْفٌ.
- ❖ When the letters of Qalqalah are Mushaddad, pronounce them with stress.
- ❖ If the first letter is Mutaḥarrik, the second Sākin and the third Mushaddad, then in most cases (not always) the Sākin letter is not pronounced and the Mutaḥarrik letter

is pronounced by joining it with the Mushaddad letter e.g. عِبْدُكُمْ will be pronounced as عِبْتُمْ.

- ❖ In addition to practising Tashdid in this lesson, distinguish clearly between the letters that sound somewhat similar.

أُط	أَط	أَط	أُن	أَن	أَن
أُد	أَد	أَد	أَز	أَز	أَز
أُت	أَت	أَت	أُط	أَط	أَط
أُو	أَو	أَو	أُس	أَس	أَس
أُو	أَو	أَو	أُ	أَ	أَ
أُف	أَف	أَف	أُج	أَج	أَج
أُح	أَح	أَح	أُه	أَه	أَه
أُج	أَج	أَج	أُم	أَم	أَم

أَب	إِب	أَب	أَب	أَب	أَب
أَوْ	إِو	أَوْ	أَوْ	أَوْ	أَوْ
أَل	إِل	أَل	أَل	أَل	أَل
أَر	إِر	أَر	أَر	أَر	أَر
أَش	إِش	أَش	أَش	أَش	أَش
رَب	رَبِي	رَبِي	رَبِي	رَبِي	رَبِي
مِنَّا	مِنِّي	ثُمَّ	وَلَيْتَا	حَبَب	أَحَب
وَالْتَيْنِ	بِالتَّقْوَى	الْثَّاقِبِ	تَجَاوَا	فِي الْحَبِّ	شُح
مُسَخَّرَاتٍ	صَدَقَ	تَصَدَّى	الدَّرَجَاتِ	مِنَ الدَّمْعِ	وَالذُّكْرِينَ

الرَّحْمَنُ نُزِلَ فَسُنِّيَسِرُهُ وَالشَّمْسِ نَقُصُ وَالصَّالِحِينَ

فَضَلْنَا وَالضُّحَى وَالطُّورِ وَالطَّيْرِ الطَّلَاقُ وَالظَّاهِرُ

لِلظَّالِمِينَ سُعِرْتُ يُوفَّ حُقَّتْ حَقٌّ رَكَبَكَ

وَالَّذِينَ مِمَّا أُمَّةٍ فَأُمَّةٌ مُسَى جَنَّتِ

وَالنُّشِطِ وَالنَّجْمِ كَوَّرْتُ مُطَهَّرَةً سِيرْتُ يَذَكَّرُ

لِيَدَّبَرُوا ذُرِّيَّتَهُ مُزْمَلٌ مُدَثِّرٌ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَسْبَعُونَ

عَلِيُونَ يَزَكِي مِنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ إِنَّ الظَّنَّ مَدَّ الظِّلُّ شَرَّ النَّفْثِ

يُحِبُّ التَّوَابِينَ رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ أَحَطُّ بَسَطَ

نَخْلُكُمْ قَدَّتَبَيْنَ عَبْدُتُمْ إِذْ ظَلَمُوا قَدْ دَخَلُوا إِذْ ذَهَبَ





مِنْ رَبِّكَ	مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ	يَكُنْ لَهُ
كِتَابًا يَلْقَاهُ	رَجُلٌ يَسْعَى	هُدًى وَذِكْرًا	وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ
بِرَحْمَةٍ مِّنْهُ	سِرَاجًا مُّنِيرًا	حِطَّةً نَّغْفِرْ لَكُمْ	خَلِقْ نَعِيدُهُ
مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ	رَعُوفًا رَّحِيمًا	مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا	وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ
مِنْ بَعْدِ	مِنْ بَقْلِهَا	أَنْبِئُهُمْ	لَيُنْبِذَنَّ
قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا	خَبِيرًا بَصِيرًا	جَنَّةٍ بِرَبْوَةٍ	كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ
حِلٌّ بِهَذَا	صُمْ بِكُمْ		

## يَا عَلِيمُ

Invoke it 21 times (recite Ṣalāt-ʿAlan-Nabī once before and after the invocation), blow on water and drink it or make it drink to others before breakfast for 40 days, the memory (of the one who drinks this water) will be strengthened *إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ*.

(*Shajarah 'Atṭariyyah*, pp. 46)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 15

### The Cases of مَيْمِ Sākin

- ❖ There are three cases of مَيْمِ Sākin: (1) **Idghām-e-Shafawī** (2) **Ikhfā-e-Shafawī** (3) **Izhār-e-Shafawī**.
1. **Idghām-e-Shafawī**: When another مَيْمِ is present after مَيْمِ Sākin, Idghām-e-Shafawī is done within the مَيْمِ Sākin i.e. Ghunnah is done.
  2. **Ikhfā-e-Shafawī**: If 'ب' is present after مَيْمِ Sākin, Ikhfā-e-Shafawī is done within the مَيْمِ Sākin i.e. Ghunnah is done.
  3. **Izhār-e-Shafawī**: If **any letter other than 'ب' or 'م'** is present after مَيْمِ Sākin, Izhār-e-Shafawī is done within the مَيْمِ Sākin i.e. Ghunnah is not done.

أَنْتُمْ مُظْلَمُونَ	أَلَمْ تَرَ	كُنْتُمْ بِهِ	هُمْ فِيهَا
وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ	وَالْأَمْرُ	تَأْتِيهِمْ بَأْيَةٌ	أَمْضَى
اتَّيْتُكُمْ مِّنْ كِتَابٍ	لَمْ يَلِدْ	عَلَيْكُمْ بِوَكِيلٍ	وَأَمْطَرْنَا
فَهُمْ مُّقْبَحُونَ	لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ	تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ	أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ

وَهُمْ مُعْرِضُونَ وَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ أَمْ صَبَرْنَا لَهُمْ مِمَّا الْحُسْنَىٰ ذَلِكُمْ قَوْلُكُمْ بَعْضُكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ عَلَيْهِمْ غَضَبٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 16

### Tafkhīm and Tarqīq

- ❖ The meaning of **Tafkhīm** is to pronounce the letter in **thick tone**, and that of **Tarqīq** is to pronounce the letter in **thin tone**.
- ❖ Three letters **ألف**, **لام** and **راء** are sometimes pronounced in thick tone and sometimes in thin tone.
- ❖ **ألف** → **ألف** will be pronounced in thick tone if it is preceded by a letter that is pronounced in thick tone and it will be pronounced in thin tone when preceded by a letter that is pronounced in thin tone.
- ❖ **لام** → If the letter before the **لام** of the Ism-e-Jalālat - **اللَّهُ** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) carries Zabar or Paysh, then the **لام** of the Ism-e-Jalālat - **اللَّهُ** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) will be pronounced in thick tone and if the letter before the **لام** of the Ism-e-Jalālat - **اللَّهُ** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) carries Zayr, then the **لام** of the Ism-e-Jalālat - **اللَّهُ** (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) will be pronounced in thin tone.

- ❖ Except the لَامِ of the Ism-e-Jalālat – اَللّٰهُ (عَزَّوَجَلَّ), all other لَامِ will be pronounced in thin tone.
- ❖ The conditions in which the letter لَآ is pronounced in thick tone:
  - a) When لَآ carries Zabar or Paysh
  - b) When لَآ carries double Zabar or double Paysh
  - c) When لَآ carries Vertical Zabar
  - d) When letter before لَآ Sākin carries Zabar or Paysh
  - e) When there is Temporary Zayr before لَآ Sākin
  - f) When there is Zayr before لَآ Sākin in the preceding word
  - g) When any letter belonging to the Letters of Musta'liyāh is present after لَآ Sākin in the same word
- ❖ The conditions in which the letter لَآ is pronounced in thin tone:
  - a) When there is Zayr or double Zayr under لَآ
  - b) When there is Aşli Zayr (Original Zayr) before لَآ Sākin in the same word
  - c) When there is يَا Sākināh before لَآ Sākin
- ❖ **Temporary Ḥarakat:** In the Holy Quran, there are some words that begin with the letter اَلِفِ carrying no Ḥarakat, so whichever Ḥarakat one will apply to such اَلِفِ during its pronunciation will be temporary e.g. in the word 'اِرْجِيْ' the Zayr is Temporary.

**Note:** لَآ Sākin will be pronounced in thick tone when, in the same word, the letter preceding it carries Aşli Zayr and the letter succeeding it is from amongst the Musta'liyāh letters e.g. 'مِرْصَادِ'.

مَفَازًا	مَآلًا	كَانَ	سِرَاجًا	صِرَاطَ	قَالَ
طَعَامٍ	غَاسِقٍ	عَابِدٌ	خَالِدًا	تَابُوا	طَالِبٌ
مِنَ اللَّهِ	هُوَ اللَّهُ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ	فَاللَّهُ	وَاللَّهُ	اللَّهُ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	بِاللَّهِ	لِاللَّهِ	قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ	رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
صَلَاةً	عَلَى	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ	إِلَّا الَّذِينَ	مَا وَلَّهُمْ	قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ
أَجْرًا	أَجْرًا	أَكْثَرُ	رُزِقُوا	أَلَمْ تَرَ	رَجُلٌ
إِرْجِعْ	يُرْزَقُونَ	تُرْجِعُونَ	أَمْ صَبَرْنَا	عَرْشٌ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ
إِنْ ارْتَبْتُمْ	رَبِّ ارْجِعُونِ	رَبِّ ارْحَبْهُمَا	ارْكَعُوا	ارْجِعِي	ارْجِعُوا
وَالنَّهَارِ	فِي قِرْطَاسٍ	مِرْصَادٍ	فِرْقَةٍ	كُلُّ فِرْقٍ	أَمْ ارْتَابُوا
نَذِيرٌ	خَيْرٌ	قُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ	فَاصْبِرْ	أَمْرٍ	رِجَالٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 17: Maddāt

- ❖ The meaning of Madd is to stretch and elongate. There are two causes for Madd: (1) Ĥamzaḥ ع (2) Sukūn ْ.
- ❖ There are 6 types of Madd: (1) Madd Muttaṣil, (2) Madd Munfaṣil, (3) Madd Lāzim, (4) Madd Līn-Lāzim, (5) Madd 'Āriḍ (6) Madd Līn-'Āriḍ
  1. **Madd Muttaṣil:** If Ĥamzaḥ is present after a letter of Maddaḥ in the same word, then it will be Madd Muttaṣil (adjacent) e.g. جَاءَ.
  2. **Madd Munfaṣil:** If Ĥamzaḥ is present after a letter of Maddaḥ in the next word, then it will be Madd Munfaṣil (distant) e.g. فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ. Whilst pronouncing Madd Muttaṣil and Madd Munfaṣil, elongate the tone up to 2, 2½ or 4 أَلْفَ.
  3. **Madd Lāzim:** If a Sukūn Aṣli ْ, س is present after a letter of Maddaḥ, then it will be Madd Lāzim e.g. جَانٌّ.
  4. **Madd Līn-Lāzim:** If a Sukūn Aṣli ْ, is present after a letter of Līn, then it will be Madd Līn-Lāzim e.g. عَيْنٌ. Whilst pronouncing Madd Lāzim and Madd Līn-Lāzim, elongate up to 3, 4 or 5 أَلْفَ.
  5. **Madd 'Āriḍ:** If a temporary Sukūn [i.e. a letter becomes Sākin by virtue of Waqf (pause)] is found after a letter of Maddaḥ, then it will be Madd 'Āriḍ e.g. مُسْلِمُونَ.

6. **Madd Līn-‘Āriḍ:** If a temporary Sukūn [i.e. a letter becomes Sākin by virtue of Waqf (pause)] is found after a letter of Līn, then it will be Madd Līn-‘Āriḍ e.g. شَفَتَيْنِ ○.

- ❖ Whilst pronouncing Madd ‘Āriḍ and Madd Līn-‘Āriḍ, elongate up to 3 أَلِف.
- ❖ Spell out the Maddāt as follows: جَائِيَّ → يَا جَيْمَ Zayr هَنْزَهْ, جَائِيَّ → عَ Zabar هَنْزَهْ, جَائِيَّ → عَ هَنْزَهْ يَا جَيْمَ → جَائِيَّ. ضَاآَلَا → لَا double Zabar لَام, ضَاآَلَا → ضَاآَلَا ألف ضَاآَد → ضَاآَلَا.

جَاءَ	جَائِيَّ	وَالسَّيِّ	سَيِّئَتُ	أُولَئِكَ
حَدَايِقَ	قُرُوءٍ	أُولِيَاءَ	بِمَا أُنزِلَ	قَالُوا أَمَّا
يَأْرُضُ	هَؤُلَاءِ	يَبْنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ	ضَاآَلَا	دَابَّةٍ
السَّنِ	الذَّكْرَيْنِ	جَانُّ	مُدْهَامَتِنِ	أَتَحَاجُّونِي
كَافَّةً	الْحَاقَّةُ	وَأَصْفَتِ	حَاجُّوكَ	وَحَاجَّهُ
تَحْضُونُ	يُحَادُّونَ	أَنْ يَتَمَاسَا	وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ○	
يَأُولِي الْأَبَابِ ○	يَتَسَاءَلُونَ ○	رَبِّ الْعَلْبَيْنِ ○	خُوفٍ ○	قُرَيْشٍ ○



الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 أَمَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 18: Muqatta'āt Letters

- ❖ Muqatta'āt Letters are found at the beginning of some of the Sūrahs (chapters) of the Holy Quran.
- ❖ Pronounce these letters individually such that Maddāt are elongated properly and also do nasalization (Ghunnaḥ) when Ikhfā and Idghām incur.
- ❖ There are 2 ways to recite **الْمَّ** ○ **اللَّهُ**: (1) Waṣl (Joining) **أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مُّيِّمَةٌ اللَّهُ** and (2) Waqf (Pausing) **أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مُّيِّمَةٌ ○ اللَّهُ**.

طه طَاهَا	ن نُونُ	ق قَانَ	ص صَادٌ
الرَّ أَلِفٌ لَامٌ رَا	ح حَامِيْمٌ	ط طَسِيْنٌ	ي يَسِيْنٌ
ع عَسَقٌ عَيْنٌ سِيْنٌ قَانَ	ح حَامِيْمٌ	الْمَّ أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مُّيِّمَةٌ رَا	الْمَّ أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مُّيِّمَةٌ
ك كَهْيَعَصٌ كَانَ هَايَا عَيْنٌ صَادٌ	الْمَّ ○ اللَّهُ أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مُّيِّمَةٌ ○ اللَّهُ	الْمَّصَّ أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مُّيِّمَةٌ صَادٌ	ط طَسِيْنٌ مُّيِّمَةٌ طَا سِيْنٌ مُّيِّمَةٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
 مَا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 19: Zāid ألف (أ)

- ❖ At some locations in the Holy Quran, there is a symbol of circle 'o' upon the ألف, this type of ألف is called a 'Zāid (additional) ألف', one should not pronounce it.

لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ	أَفَأَيْنَ مَتَّ	أَفَأَيْنَ مَاتَ	أَنَا
Āl-e-'Imrān: 158	Al-Anbiyā: 34	Āl-e-'Imrān: 144	At every place
مَلَأِيهِ	لَكِنَّا هُوَ اللَّهُ	لِشَأْنِي	لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ
At every place	Al-Kahf: 38	Al-Kahf: 23	Aṣ-Ṣāffāt: 68
لَا أَنْتُمْ	لَا أَذْبَحْنَهُ	وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا	أَنْ تَبُوءَا
Al-Ḥaṣhr: 13	An-Naml: 21	At-Taubaḥ: 47	Al-Māidaḥ: 29
ثَمُودًا	ثَمُودًا	وَمَلَأِيهِمْ	مِنْ نَبَأِي
Al-Furqān: 38	An-Najm: 51	Yūnus: 83	Al-An'am: 34
لِيَرْبُؤَانِي	لَنْ نَدْعُوا	لِتَتْلُوا	إِنَّ ثَمُودًا
Ar-Rūm: 39	Al-Kahf: 14	Ar-Ra'd: 30	Hūd: 68
قَوَارِيرًا	سَلْسِلًا	وَنَبَلُوا	لِيَبْلُوا
Ad-Dāḥr: 16	Ad-Dāḥr: 4	Muhammad: 31	Muhammad: 4

- ❖ In the six words mentioned below, do not pronounce the أَلِفْ carrying the sign 'o' in case of Waṣl (continuing without pause) but do pronounce it when making Waqf (Pause).

أَنَا

At every place

قَوَارِيرًا

Ad-Dahr: 15

السَّبِيلَا

Al-Aḥzāb: 67

الرَّسُولَا

Al-Aḥzāb: 66

الظُّنُونَا

Al-Aḥzāb: 10

لَكِنَّا

Al-Kahf: 38

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 20

### Miscellaneous Rules

- ❖ **Izhār-e-Muṭlaq:** In the following four words, a Yarmalūn letter is present after نُونٌ Sākin in the same word. Idghām will not be done in these cases, instead Izhār-e-Muṭlaq will be done. Hence **do not make Ghunnah (nasalization)** in these four words.

قِنْوَانٌ

صِنْوَانٌ

بُنْيَانٌ

دُنْيَا

- ❖ **Saktaḥ:** To stop the sound and then to continue reading ahead holding the breath is called Saktah i.e. the sound should stop whilst holding the breath. **Saktaḥ is Wājib** (essential) in the following four cases. The rule of Saktah is that the Mutaḥarrik be read as Sākin and double Zabar be changed to أَلِفْ and read accordingly.

سكته  
عَوَجًا ۝ قِيًّا

Al-Kahf: 1

سكته  
مِنْ مَرْقِدِنَا هَذَا

Yāsīn: 52

سكته  
كَلَّا بَلْ رَانَ

Al-Muṭaffifīn: 14

سكته  
وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ

Al-Qiyāmah: 27

- ❖ **ص** → In the Holy Quran, there are four words which contain the letter صَاد, but a thin سِين is also written upon صَاد, these words are pronounced as: In (1) and (2) only pronounce س, in (3) it is permissible to either pronounce ص or س and in (4) only pronounce ص.

4  
بِصِطْرٍ

Al-Ghāshiyāh: 22

3  
أَمْ هُمُ الْمُصِطْرُونَ

Aṭ-Ṭūr: 37

2  
بَصِطَةً

Al-A'rāf: 69

1  
يَبِصُطُ

Al-Baqarah: 245

- ❖ **Tashīl:** The meaning of Tashīl is to make soft i.e. pronounce the second Ḥamzaḥ with a soft tone. In the Holy Quran there is only one word where Tashīl is Wājib.
- ❖ **Imālāh:** To incline the sound of Zabar towards Zayr and the sound of أَلِف towards يَا is called Imālāh. The 'رَا' of Imālāh is pronounced 'رے' instead of 'رِي'.
- ❖ Spell out Imālāh as follows: Zabār مَجْرَهَا, رَا of Imālāh رے → مَجْرَهَا, مَجْرَهَا → هَا
- ❖ **بُئْسَ الْإِسْمُ الْفُسُوقُ** → In this part of Quranic verse, neither pronounce the أَلِف present before لَام nor the أَلِف present after it, **instead pronounce لَام with Zayr.**

بِئْسَ الْإِسْمُ الْفُسُوقُ

Al-Hujurat: 11

Imālah  
مَجْرَهَا

Hūd: 41

Tashīl  
ءَأَعْجَبِيَّ وَءَعْرَبِيَّ

Hā-Mim-As-Sajdah: 44

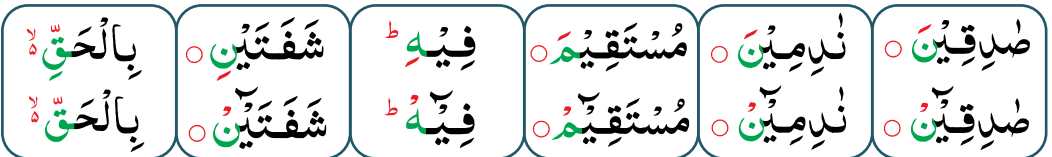
أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 21

### Waqf [Pause]

- ❖ **Waqf:** The meaning of Waqf is to Pause and Stop i.e. at whichever phrase Waqf is to be done, end the voice and the breath on the last letter of that phrase.
- ❖ If Zabar, Zayr, Paysh, double Zayr or double Paysh, vertical Zayr or inverted Paysh is present on the last letter of the phrase, then make that (last) letter **Sākin** when making Waqf.
- ❖ If double Zabar is present on the last letter of the phrase, then pronounce it as **ألف** when making Waqf.
- ❖ If the last letter of the word is rounded **تَا** i.e. **تَ**, then no matter which Ḥarakat or Tanwīn it carries, pronounce it as **هَ** when making Waqf.
- ❖ When making Waqf, vertical Zabar, the Letters of Maddah and Sākin Letters are not changed.
- ❖ In case of Waqf on a **Mushaddad letter**, the **Tashdīd will be maintained** but the Ḥarakat will not be made apparent.

- ❖ **قُوْنٌ Quṭnī** → When Ḥamzah Waṣlī is present after Tanwīn, the Ḥamzah Waṣlī is dropped in case of Waṣl (without pausing) and the قُوْنٌ Sākīn of Tanwīn is given Zayr and a small قُوْنٌ is usually shown with it, this قُوْنٌ is called 'قُوْنٌ Quṭnī'.
- ❖ **Signs of Waqf (Pause):** Some of the signs of Waqf are described below:
  - a) **○** → This is the sign of **Waqf Tām** and indicates the completion of Quranic verse, one ought to **make pause at it**.
  - b) **م** → This is the sign of **Waqf Lāzim**, one **must make pause at it**.
  - c) **ط** → This is the sign of **Waqf Muṭlaq**, it is **better to make pause at it**.
  - d) **ج** → This is the sign of **Waqf Jāiz**, it is **better to make pause at it** but it is **also permissible to continue**.
  - e) **ز** → This is the sign of **Waqf Mujawwaz**, it is **permissible to make pause at it** but it is better to **avoid pause at it**.
  - f) **ص** → This is the sign of **Waqf Murakhkhaṣ**, one should **not make pause at it**.
  - g) **لا** → If the sign **لا** is present above the sign of verse i.e. **لا**, there is difference in opinion about **whether to make pause or not**. If 'لا' is present without the sign verse, then **do not make pause**.
- ❖ **I'ādah (Repetition):** After making Waqf, to repeat from preceding verse without pause is called I'ādah.



نَسْتَعِينُ ○ نَسْتَعِينُ ○	يَشَاءُ ○ نَشَاءُ ○	مِنْ قَبْلُ ○ مِنْ قَبْلُ ○	شَهْرُ ○ شَهْرُ ○	شَيْءٌ ○ شَيْءٌ ○	قِسْطٌ ○ قِسْطٌ ○
لَهُ ○ لَهُ ○	قَدِيرٌ ○ قَدِيرٌ ○	بَرَقَ ○ بَرَقَ ○	بِهِ ○ بِهِ ○	عِبَادَةٌ ○ عِبَادَةٌ ○	بِأَمْرِهِ ○ بِأَمْرِهِ ○
رَبَّهُ ○ رَبَّهُ ○	أَخْلَدَهُ ○ أَخْلَدَهُ ○	مَوَازِينُهُ ○ مَوَازِينُهُ ○	أَلْفَاظًا ○ أَلْفَاظًا ○	عِلْمًا ○ عِلْمًا ○	نَبِيًّا ○ نَبِيًّا ○
قُوَّةٌ ○ قُوَّةٌ ○	رَقَبَةٌ ○ رَقَبَةٌ ○	جَارِيَةٌ ○ جَارِيَةٌ ○	وَتَوَلَّى ○ وَتَوَلَّى ○	مِنَ الْأُولَى ○ مِنَ الْأُولَى ○	فَتَرَضَى ○ فَتَرَضَى ○
وَأَنْحَرُ ○ وَأَنْحَرُ ○	فَارْغَبُ ○ فَارْغَبُ ○	فَخَدَّتْ ○ فَخَدَّتْ ○	فِيهَا ○ فِيهَا ○	تَهْتَدُوا ○ تَهْتَدُوا ○	قَوْلِي ○ قَوْلِي ○
خَيْرًا ○ خَيْرًا ○	شَيْبًا ○ شَيْبًا ○	السَّمَاءُ ○ السَّمَاءُ ○	مُنِيبٌ ○ مُنِيبٌ ○	إِدْخُلُوهَا ○ إِدْخُلُوهَا ○	إِدْخُلُوهَا ○ إِدْخُلُوهَا ○
مُبِينٌ ○ مُبِينٌ ○	قَدِيرٌ ○ قَدِيرٌ ○	الَّذِي ○ الَّذِي ○	خَبِيرًا ○ خَبِيرًا ○	الَّذِي ○ الَّذِي ○	الَّذِي ○ الَّذِي ○

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## Lesson Number 22: Salah

- ❖ Read this lesson both ways i.e. **Rawān** (without syllabification) as well with **Hijjay** (with syllabification).
- ❖ In this lesson, carefully apply all the rules described in the previous lessons; differentiate clearly between the letters that are Qarib-uş-Şaut i.e. the letters that sound somewhat similar.
- ❖ **Remember!** If the meaning became corrupt because of not differentiating such letters, the **Şalāh will not be valid**.

Takbīr-e-Taḥrīmāḥ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Şanā

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ

وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ ط

Ta'awwuz

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

Tasmiyah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



## Sūrah Al-Fātiḥah

أَحْمَدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١﴾ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٣﴾ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ  
وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٤﴾ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٥﴾ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۗ  
غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٦﴾ (أَمِين)

## Sūrah Al-Ikhlās

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾ لَمْ يَلِدْ ۗ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ  
لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ﴿٤﴾

## Tasbīḥ-e-Rukū'

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

## Tasmī'

سَبَّحَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

## Taḥmīd

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ

## Tasbīḥ-e-Sajdah

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

## Tashahhūd

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ ط السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ  
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ ط السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ ط أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا  
اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ۞ ط

## Durūd-e-Ibrāhīm

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ  
إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَبِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ ۞ اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا  
بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَبِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ ۞

## Du'ā-e-Māshūrah

(اللَّهُمَّ) رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي ۞ رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ ۞ رَبَّنَا  
اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ ۞

(Part 13, Sūrah Ibrāhīm, verse 40-41)

Salām

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

## Du'ā-e-Qunūt

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَنُثْنِي عَلَيْكَ  
 الْخَيْرَ ط وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ ط اللَّهُمَّ إِيَّاكَ  
 نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّيُ وَنَسْجُدُ وَإِلَيْكَ نَسْعِي وَنَحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشَى  
 عَذَابَكَ إِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ ﴿٥٦﴾

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ط

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا ﴿٥٦﴾

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا وَمَوْلَانَا  
 مُحَمَّدٍ مَّعْدِنِ الْجُودِ وَالْكَرَمِ وَالِهِ وَبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ  
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Question:** How many Mufridāt letters are there? (Lesson 1)

**Answer:** There are 29 Mufridāt letters.

**Question:** How many Musta'liyāh letters are there? Mention these letters. (Lesson 1)

**Answer:** There are 7 Musta'liyāh letters and these are: ق, غ, ظ, ط, ض, ص, خ.

**Question:** How are the Musta'liyāh letters pronounced and what is their combined form? (Lesson 1)

**Answer:** Musta'liyāh letters are always pronounced with a thicker voice and the combined form is 'خَصَّ صَغُطٍ قَطْ'.

**Question:** What is meant by the term Ḥarakāt? (Lesson 3)

**Answer:** Zabar   , Zayr    and Paysh    are called Ḥarakāt.

**Question:** How Ḥarakāt are pronounced? (Lesson 3)

**Answer:** Ḥarakāt will be pronounced in the Arabic accent without stretching or jerking the voice.

**Question:** What is Tanwīn? (Lesson 5)

**Answer:** Double Zabar   , double Zayr    and double Paysh    is called 'Tanwīn'. In fact Tanwīn is a Nūn Sākin that lies at the end of the phrase, that is why Tanwīn sounds like Nūn Sākin.

Madani Qai'dah

**Question:** How many Maddah letters are there? Mention them. (Lesson 7)

**Answer:** Maddah letters are 3 in number and these are: **يَا, وَاو, اَلِف**

**Question:** How it becomes **اَلِف** Maddah, **وَاو** Maddah and **يَا** Maddah? (Lesson 7)

**Answer:** When there is Zabar before **اَلِف**, it becomes **اَلِف** Maddah. When there is Paysh before **وَاو** Sākin, it becomes **وَاو** Maddah. When there is Zayr before **يَا** Sākin, it becomes **يَا** Maddah.

**Question:** How the Maddah letters are pronounced? (Lesson 7)

**Answer:** The letters of Maddah are pronounced by elongating them up to one **اَلِف** i.e. up to two Ḥarakāt.

**Question:** What is meant by Khaḥī [Vertical] Ḥarakāt? (Lesson 8)

**Answer:** Vertical Zabar **اَ**, vertical Zayr **اِ** and inverted Paysh **اِ** are called Khaḥī [vertical] Ḥarakāt.

**Question:** How the vertical Ḥarakāt are pronounced? (Lesson 8)

**Answer:** Vertical Ḥarakāt are pronounced by elongating them up to one **اَلِف** i.e. up to two Ḥarakāt, like that in the case of the letters of Maddah.

**Question:** How many Līn letters are there? Mention them. (Lesson 9)

**Answer:** There are two letters of Līn: **وَاو** and **يَا**.

**Question:** How the letters of Līn are pronounced? (Lesson 9)

**Answer:** The letters of Līn are pronounced gently in Arabic accent without any elongation.

**Question:** How will **وَأُو** and **يَا** become **وَأُو Līn'** and **يَا Līn'** respectively? (Lesson 9)

**Answer:** When there is Zabar before **وَأُو** Sākin, it becomes **وَأُو Līn'**. When there is Zabar before **يَا** Sākin, it becomes **يَا Līn'**.

**Question:** What is the meaning of Qalqalāḥ? (Lesson 11)

**Answer:** The meaning of Qalqalāḥ is movement, there should be somewhat movement at the Makhārij (articulator) when pronouncing these letters such that the sound rebounds.

**Question:** How many Letters of Qalqalāḥ are there, which are these and what is their combined form? (Lesson 11)

**Answer:** There are five Letters of Qalqalāḥ **ق، ط، ب، د، ج**, their combination is **قُطْبُجِدِّ**.

**Question:** When will Qalqalāḥ be made more prominent in the Letters of Qalqalāḥ? (Lesson 11)

**Answer:** When the Letters of Qalqalāḥ are Sākin, Qalqalāḥ should be more prominent.

**Question:** How to pronounce the letter of Qalqalāḥ when it is Mushaddad? (Lesson 11)

**Answer:** When the letter of Qalqalāḥ is Mushaddad, it is pronounced with stress.

**Question:** How to pronounce Ḥamzaḥ Sākināḥ (**أُ، عُ**)? (Lesson 11)

**Answer:** Ḥamzaḥ Sākināḥ (**أُ، عُ**) is always pronounced with jerk.

**Question:** How many cases are there regarding **نُونٌ Sākin** and **Tanwīn** and what are these? (Lesson 12)

**Answer:** There are four cases regarding **نُونٌ Sākin** and **Tanwīn**: (1) **إِظْهَارٌ** (Iẓhār) (2) **إِخْفَاءٌ** (Ikhfā) (3) **إِدْغَامٌ** (Idghām) (4) **إِقْلَابٌ** (Iqlāb).

**Question:** Describe the case of **Iẓhār**. (Lesson 12)

**Answer:** If any of the Ḥalqiyah letters is present after **نُونٌ** Sākin or Tanwīn, then **Iẓhār** will be made i.e. nasalization (Ghunnaḥ) will not be done whilst pronouncing such **نُونٌ** Sākin and Tanwīn.

**Question:** How many Ḥalqiyah letters are there and what are these? (Lesson 12)

**Answer:** Ḥalqiyah letters are six in number and they are: **ع, ه, ح, غ, خ** and **ح**.

**Question:** Describe the case of **Ikhfā**? (Lesson 12)

**Answer:** If any of the **Ikhfā letter** is present after **نُونٌ** Sākin or Tanwīn, then **Ikhfā** will be made i.e. nasalization (Ghunnaḥ) will be done whilst pronouncing such **نُونٌ** Sākin and Tanwīn.

**Question:** How many **Ikhfā letters** are there and what are these? (Lesson 12)

**Answer:** The **Ikhfā letters** are 15 in number and these are: **ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ذ, د, ج, ث, ت, ك, ق, ف, ظ, ط**.

**Question:** What is **Tashdid** and what is the term for a letter carrying the sign of Tashdid? (Lesson 13)

**Answer:** The w-shaped diacritic **و** is called **Tashdid**. A letter carrying Tashdid sign is called Mushaddad.

**Question:** How to pronounce **نُونٌ Mushaddad** and **مِيمٌ Mushaddad**? (Lesson 13)

**Answer:** The **نُونٌ Mushaddad** and the **مِيمٌ Mushaddad** will always be pronounced with Ghunnaḥ (nasalization).

**Question:** What is Ghunnaḥ and what is its duration? (Lesson 13)

**Answer:** Ghunnaḥ means to pronounce with nasalization (taking the sound into the nose) and its duration is equivalent to one أَلِف.

**Question:** How to pronounce a Mushaddad letter? (Lesson 13)

**Answer:** The Mushaddad letter is pronounced twice; first by combining it with the preceding Mutaḥarrik letter and then by its own Ḥarakat with a slight pause.

**Question:** Describe the rule regarding Idghām. (Lesson 14)

**Answer:** Idghām will be done when any letter of Yarmalūn is present after نُؤن Sākin or Tanwīn. In case of 'ر' and 'ل' Idghām will be done without Ghunnaḥ and in case of remaining 4 letters, Idghām will be done with Ghunnaḥ.

**Question:** How many Letters of Yarmalūn are there and what are these? (Lesson 14)

**Answer:** The Letters of Yarmalūn are six in number and these are: ن, و, ل, م, ر, ي.

**Question:** Describe the rule regarding Iqlāb. (Lesson 14)

**Answer:** If the letter 'ب' is present after نُؤن Sākin or Tanwīn, then do Iqlāb i.e. change the نُؤن Sākin or Tanwīn into مِيَم and do Ikhfā i.e. pronounce with nasalization.

**Question:** How many cases are there for مِيَم Sākin and what are these? (Lesson 15)

**Answer:** There are three cases of مِيَم Sākin: (1) Idghām-e-Shafawī (2) Ikhfā-e-Shafawī (3) Iẖhār-e-Shafawī (1) Idghām-e-Shafawī (2) Ikhfā-e-Shafawī (3) Iẖhār-e-Shafawī.

**Question:** Describe the rule regarding Idghām-e-Shafawī. (Lesson 15)

**Answer:** When another 'م' is present after مِيَم Sākin, Idghām-e-Shafawī is done within the مِيَم Sākin i.e. Ghunnaḥ is done.



Madani Qai'dah

**Question:** Describe the rule regarding **Ikhfā-e-Shafawī**. (Lesson 15)

**Answer:** If 'ب' is present after ميم ساكن, **Ikhfā-e-Shafawī** is done within the ميم ساكن i.e. Ghunnah is done.

**Question:** Describe the rule regarding **Izhār-e-Shafawī**. (Lesson 15)

**Answer:** If any letter other than 'ب' or 'م' is present after ميم ساكن, **Izhār-e-Shafawī** is done within the ميم ساكن i.e. Ghunnah is not done.

**Question:** What is meant by **Tafkhīm** and **Tarqīq**? (Lesson 16)

**Answer:** The meaning of **Tafkhīm** is to pronounce the letter in thick tone and that of **Tarqīq** is to pronounce the letter in thin tone.

**Question:** When to pronounce the لام of the Ism-e-Jalālat – اَللّٰهُ (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) in **thick tone** and when to pronounce it in **thin tone**? (Lesson 16)

**Answer:** If the letter before the لام of the Ism-e-Jalālat – اَللّٰهُ (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) carries Zabar or Paysh, then the لام of the Ism-e-Jalālat – اَللّٰهُ (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) will be pronounced in **thick tone** and if the letter before the لام of the Ism-e-Jalālat – اَللّٰهُ (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) carries Zayr, then the لام of the Ism-e-Jalālat – اَللّٰهُ (عَزَّوَجَلَّ) will be pronounced in **thin tone**.

**Question:** Under what condition, **ألف** is pronounced in **thick tone** and when would it be pronounced in **thin tone**? (Lesson 16)

**Answer:** **ألف** will be pronounced in **thick tone** if it is preceded by a letter that is pronounced in thick tone and it will be pronounced in **thin tone** when preceded by a letter that is pronounced in thin tone.

**Question:** Indicate the conditions under which **لَظ** will be pronounced in **thick tone**.  
(Lesson 16)

**Answer:** Under following conditions **لَظ** will be pronounced in **thick tone**:

- a) When **لَظ** carries Zabar or Paysh
- b) When **لَظ** carries double Zabar or double Paysh
- c) When **لَظ** carries Vertical Zabar
- d) When letter before **لَظ** Sâkin carries Zabar or Paysh
- e) When there is Temporary Zayr before **لَظ** Sâkin
- f) When there is Zayr before **لَظ** Sâkin in the preceding word
- g) When any letter belonging to the Letters of Musta'liyah is present after **لَظ** Sâkin in the same word.

**Question:** Indicate the conditions under which **لَظ** will be pronounced in **thin tone**.  
(Lesson 16)

**Answer:** Under following conditions **لَظ** will be pronounced in **thin tone**:



- a) When there is Zayr or double Zayr under **لَظ**
- b) When there is Aşli Zayr (Original Zayr) before **لَظ** Sâkin in the same word
- c) When there is **لَظ** Sâkinah before **لَظ** Sâkin

**Question:** What is an 'Ariđi (temporary) Zayr? (Lesson 16)

**Answer:** In the Holy Quran, there are some words that begin with the letter **ألف** carrying no Ĥarakat, so whichever Ĥarakat one will apply to such **ألف** during its pronunciation will be temporary e.g. in the word **أَرْحَمِي** the Zayr is Temporary.

Madani Qai'dah

**Question:** What is the meaning of Madd? What are the causes of Madd? (Lesson 17)

**Answer:** The meaning of Madd is to stretch and elongate. There are two causes for Madd:  
(1) Hāmzaḥ  (2) Sukūn .

**Question:** How many types of Madd are there and what are these? (Lesson 17)

**Answer:** There are 6 types of Madd: (1) Madd Muttaṣil, (2) Madd Munfaṣil, (3) Madd Lāzim, (4) Madd Lin-Lāzim, (5) Madd 'Āriḍ (6) Madd Līn-'Āriḍ

**Question:** Describe the case of Madd Muttaṣil. (Lesson 17)

**Answer:** If Hāmzaḥ is present after a letter of Maddaḥ in the same word, then it will be Madd Muttaṣil (adjacent).



**Question:** Describe the case of Madd Munfaṣil. (Lesson 17)

**Answer:** If Hāmzaḥ is present after a letter of Maddaḥ in the next word, then it will be Madd Munfaṣil (distant).


**Question:** How much Madd Muttaṣil and Madd Munfaṣil need to be elongated? (Lesson 17)

**Answer:** Whilst pronouncing Madd Muttaṣil and Madd Munfaṣil, elongate the tone up to 2, 2½ or 4 أَلْفَ.

**Question:** Describe the case of Madd Lāzim. (Lesson 17)

**Answer:** If a Sukūn Aṣlī ,  is present after a letter of Maddaḥ, then it will be Madd Lāzim.

**Question:** Describe the case of Madd Lin-Lāzim. (Lesson 17)

**Answer:** If a Sukūn Aṣlī , is present after a letter of Lin, then it will be Madd Lin-Lāzim.

**Question:** How much **Madd Lāzim** and the **Madd Līn-Lāzim** need to be elongated? (Lesson 17)

**Answer:** Whilst pronouncing Madd Lāzim and Madd Līn-Lāzim, elongate up to 3, 4 or 5 أَلْف.

**Question:** Describe the case of **Madd ‘Āriḍ**. (Lesson 17)

**Answer:** If a temporary Sukūn [i.e. a letter becomes Sākin by virtue of Waqf (pause)] is found after a letter of Maddaḥ, then it will be **Madd ‘Āriḍ**.

**Question:** Describe the case of **Madd Līn ‘Āriḍ**. (Lesson 17)

**Answer:** If a temporary Sukūn [i.e. a letter becomes Sākin by virtue of Waqf (pause)] is found after a letter of Līn, then it will be **Madd Līn-‘Āriḍ**.

**Question:** How much Madd ‘Āriḍ and Madd Līn ‘Āriḍ need to be elongated? (Lesson 17)

**Answer:** Whilst pronouncing Madd ‘Āriḍ and Madd Līn-‘Āriḍ, elongate up to 3 أَلْف.

**Question:** What is a **Zāid (additional) أَلِف**, and how is it pronounced? (Lesson 19)

**Answer:** At some locations in the Holy Quran, there is a symbol of circle ‘o’ upon the أَلِف, this type of أَلِف is called a ‘**Zāid (additional) أَلِف**’, one should not pronounce it.

**Question:** Which rule will apply in the نُؤن Sākin present in the following words: قُنُونٌ, صُنُونٌ, بُنُونٌ, دُنُونٌ (Lesson 20)

**Answer:** In the above four words, a Yarmalūn letter is present after نُؤن Sākin in the same word. Idghām will not be done in these words, instead **Izhār Muṭlaq** will be done. Hence do not make Ghunnaḥ (nasalization) in above four words.

**Question:** What is **Saktaḥ**? (Lesson 20)

Madani Qai'dah

**Answer:** To stop the sound and then to continue reading ahead holding the breath is called **Saktah** i.e. the sound should stop whilst holding the breath.

**Question:** What is the meaning of **Tashil**? (Lesson 20)

**Answer:** The meaning of **Tashil** is to make soft i.e. pronounce the second **Ĥamzah** with a soft tone.

**Question:** What is **Imālah**? (Lesson 20)

**Answer:** To incline the sound of Zabar towards Zayr and the sound of **ألف** towards **يَا** is called **Imālah**.

**Question:** How is the  $\frac{1}{2}$  of **Imālah** pronounced? (Lesson 20)

**Answer:** The  $\frac{1}{2}$  of **Imālah** is pronounced 'رِے' instead of 'رِي'.

**Question:** What is meant by **Waqf**? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** The meaning of **Waqf** is to pause or stop.

**Question:** How to deal with if there is a **Zabar, Zayr, Paysh**, or even **double Zayr** or **double Paysh** on the last letter of the phrase in case of **Waqf**? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** If **Zabar, Zayr, Paysh, double Zayr** or **double Paysh** is present on the last letter of the phrase, then make that (last) letter **Sākin** when making **Waqf**.

**Question:** If there is **Tanwīn** of **double Zabar** on the last letter of a phrase, then how to deal with it in case of **Waqf**? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** If **double Zabar** is present on the last letter of the phrase, then pronounce it as **ألف** when making **Waqf**.

**Question:** If there is rounded **تا** i.e. **ة** in case of Waqf, how to deal with it? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** If the last letter of the word is rounded **تا** i.e. **ة**, then no matter which Ḥarakat or Tanwīn it carries, pronounce it as **هـ** when making Waqf.

**Question:** What is **نُونٌ Qutnī**? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** When Ḥamzah Waṣlī is present after Tanwīn, the Ḥamzah Waṣlī is dropped in case of Waṣl (without pausing) and the **نُونٌ** Sākin of Tanwīn is given Zayr and a small **نُونٌ** is usually shown with it, this **نُونٌ** is called **نُونٌ Qutnī**.

**Question:** Which type of Waqf is expressed by the **circular sign ‘o’** and what should be done at this sign? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** This is the sign of Waqf Tām and indicates the completion of Quranic verse, one ought to make pause at it.

**Question:** Which type of Waqf is denoted by **‘م’** and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** This is the sign of **Waqf Lāzim**, one must make pause at it.

**Question:** Which type of Waqf is denoted by **‘ط’** and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** This is the sign of **Waqf Muṭlaq**, it is better to make pause at it.

**Question:** Which type of Waqf is denoted by **‘ج’** and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** This is the sign of **Waqf Jāiz**, it is better to make pause at it but it is also permissible to continue.

**Question:** Which type of Waqf is denoted by **‘ج’** and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

Madani Qai'dah

**Answer:** This is the sign of **Waqf Mujawwaz**, it is permissible to make pause at it but it is better to avoid pause at it.

**Question:** Which type of Waqf is denoted by 'ص' and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** This is the sign of **Waqf Murakhkhas**, one should not make pause at it.

**Question:** Explain the rules of Waqf regarding the 'لا' sign. (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** If the sign  $\overset{\text{و}}{\text{و}}$  is present above the sign of verse i.e.  $\overset{\text{و}}{\text{و}}$ , there is difference in opinion about whether to make pause or not. If 'لا' is present without the sign verse, then do not make pause.

**Question:** What is I'ādaḥ? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** After making Waqf, to repeat from preceding verse without pause is called I'ādaḥ (Repetition).

**Question:** Which Waḏīfaḥ (Invocation) should be invoked to become pious and steadfast upon the Sunnah?

**Answer:** To become pious and steadfast upon Sunnah, keep invoking 'يَا خَيْرُ' all the time.

**Question:** What are the 5 stages of knowledge?

**Answer:** (1) To observe silence (2) To listen with attention (3) To remember what was heard (4) To abide by what was learnt (5) To pass on the acquired knowledge.

**Question:** What is the Waḏīfaḥ to strengthen memory?

**Answer:** Invoke 'يَا عَلِيمُ' 21 times (recite Ṣalāt-'Alan-Nabī once before and after the invocation), blow on water and drink it or make it drink to others before breakfast for 40 days, the memory (of the one who drinks this water) will be strengthened **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ**.

**Question:** Which Du'ā (Supplication) should one invoke for memorizing the lessons?

**Answer:** Recite following Du'ā with Ṣalāt-'Alan-Nabi before and after it:

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حِكْمَتَكَ وَأَنْشُرْ  
عَلَيْنَا رَحْمَتَكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

**Question:** How many Farḍ (obligatory) acts are there in Wuḍū and what are these?

**Answer:** There are **four Farḍ acts** in **Wuḍū** and these are: (1) Washing the whole face (2) Washing both arms including the elbows (3) Moistening a quarter of the head (4) Washing both feet including the ankles.

**Question:** How many Farḍ acts are there in Ghusl and what are these?

**Answer:** There are **three Farḍ acts** in **Ghusl** and these are: (1) Rinsing the mouth (2) Sniffing water inside the nose (3) Ablution of the whole apparent body.

**Question:** How many Farḍ acts are there in Tayammum and what are these?

**Answer:** There are **three Farḍ acts** in **Tayammum** and these are: (1) Intention (2) Wiping hands on the entire face (3) Wiping both arms including the elbows.

**Question:** How many Pre-Conditions of Ṣalāh are there and what are these?

**Answer:** There are **six Conditions** of Ṣalāh and these are: (1) Ṭahārah (Purity) (2) Satr-e-'Awrat (veiling) (3) Facing towards the Qiblah direction (4) Waqt (Timings) (5) Niyyah (Intention) (6) Takbīr-e-Taḥrīmah.

**Question:** How many Farḍ acts are there in Ṣalāh and what are these?

**Answer:** There are **seven Farḍ acts** of **Ṣalāh** and these are: (1) Takbīr-e-Taḥrīmah (2) Qiyām (3) Qirā'at (4) Rukū' (5) Sujūd (6) Qa'dah Akhīrah (7) Khurūj-e-Bişun'ihī.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Du'ā for Reading the Book .....	iii
Transliteration Chart .....	iv
Translator's Notes.....	v
First read this .....	vi

### MADANI QA'IDAH

Lesson Number 1: Ḥurūf Mufridāt (Individual Letters).....	1
Lesson Number 2: Ḥurūf Murakkabāt (Compound Letters) .....	2
Lesson Number 3: Ḥarakāt.....	4
Lesson Number 4 .....	7
Lesson Number 5: Tanwīn .....	9
Lesson Number 6 .....	11
Lesson Number 7: The Letters of Maddaḥ .....	12
Lesson Number 8: Khaṛī [Vertical] Ḥarakāt .....	14
Lesson Number 9: The Letters of Līn .....	16
Lesson Number 10 .....	18
Lesson Number 11: Sukūn (Jazm).....	20
Lesson Number 12: Nūn Sākin and Tanwīn (Izḥār, Ikhfā) .....	24
Lesson Number 13: Tashdīd .....	27
Lesson Number 14: Nūn Sākin and Tanwīn (Idghām, Iqlāb).....	31
Lesson Number 15: The Cases of Mīm Sākin.....	33
Lesson Number 16: Tafkhīm and Tarqīq .....	34
Lesson Number 17: Maddāt.....	37
Lesson Number 18: Muqatta'āt Letters .....	39
Lesson Number 19: Zāid (أ).....	40
Lesson Number 20: Miscellaneous Rules .....	41
Lesson Number 21: Waqf [Pause].....	43
Lesson Number 22: Salah .....	46
Questions and Answers .....	50

## Allah ﷻ mujhay Hafiz-e-Quran bana day

**From:** Shaykh-e-Ṭarīqat, Amīr-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, the founder of Dawat-e-Islami ‘Allāmah Maulānā **Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi** ءامء بءر ءائهم ءالعالمه.

Allah mujhay Hāfiẓ-e-Quran banā day

Ĥo jāye sabaq yād mujhay jald Ilāhī

Sustī ĥo mayrī dūr uñhūn jald sawayray

Ĥo Madrasay kā mujh say na nuqṣān kabhī bhī

Ĥutīī na karūn bhūl kay bhī Madrasay kī mayn

Ustād ĥaun maujūd yā bāḥar kañhīn maṣrūf

Khaṣlat ĥo sharārat kī mayrī dūr Ilāhī

Ustād kī kertā rañhūn ĥer dam mayn iṭā’at

Kapray mayn rakhūn ṣāf Tū dil ko mayray ker ṣāf

Filmon say dārāmon say day nafrat Tū Ilāhī

Mayn sāṭh jamā’at kay pañhūn sāri namāzayn

Pañhtā rañhūn kaṣrat say Durūd un pay sadā mayn

Sunnat kay muṭābiq mayn ĥer aik kām karūn kāsh

Mayn jhūt nā bolūn kabhī gālī nā nikālūn

Mayn fāltū bātaun say rañhūn dūr ĥamayshāñ

Akhlāq ĥaun achchāy mayrā kirdār ĥo achchā

Ustād ĥaun mā bāp ĥaun ‘Aṭṭār bhī ĥaun sāṭh

Quran kay aḥkām pay bhī mujh ko chalā day

Yā Rab! Tū mayrā ḥāfiẓah mazbūt banā day

Tū Madrasay mayn dil mayrā Allah lagā day

Allah yañān kay mujhay ādāb sikhā day

Awqāt kā bhī mujh ko pāband banā day

‘Ādat Tū mayrī shor machānay kī miṭā day

Sanjīdah banā day mujhay sanjīdah banā day

Mā bāp kī ‘izzat kī bhī taufīq Khudā day

Āqā kā Madīnah mayray sīnay ko banā day

Bas shauq ĥamayn Na’at-o-Tilāwat kā Khudā day

Allah ‘ibādat mayn mayray dil ko lagā day

Aur Zikr kā bhī shauq paey Ghauṣ-o-Razā day

Yā Rab! Mujhay Sunnat kā Muballigh bhī banā day

Ĥer aik maraz say Tū gunāḥaun say shifā day

Chup reñnay kā Allah salīqah Tū sikhā day

Maḥbūb kā ṣadaqaḥ Tū mujhay naye banā day

Yūn Hajj ko chalayn aur Madīnah bhī dikhā day

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ اِنَّ زَيْنًا وَاَعْرَابًا مِنْ النَّبِيِّنَّ وَرَجُلًا مِنْ بَنِي اَبِي الْقَحْطَنِ وَرَجُلًا

## BLESSING OF SUNNAH

Alhamdu-Lillah **عَزَّوَجَلَّ** the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet **وَسَلَّمَ** and **وَالله** and **وَسَلَّمَ** are taught and learnt in abundance in the Madani environment of Dawat-e-Islami, an international non-political propagational movement of Qur'an and Sunnah. Please, do Attend Dawat-e-Islami's weekly Ijtima held in your locality. In Karachi, the weekly Ijtima is held every Thursday after Salaatul-Maghrib at Faizan-e-Madina, Mahallah Sodagran, Old Sabzi Mandi, Karachi (Pakistan). It is also a Madani request that you spend the whole night in the Ijtima.

Make it a habit to travel in the Madani Qafilas with the Prophet's devotees and fill in your Madani In'amaat card daily doing Fikr-e-Madina and hand it in to the relevant responsible Islamic brother of your area.

In'shaa-Allah **عَزَّوَجَلَّ** with the blessing of this, we will develop the mindset of performing good deeds, avoiding sins and protecting our faith. Every Islamic brother should make the intention that "I must try to rectify myself and the people of the whole world In'shaa-Allah **عَزَّوَجَلَّ**". To rectify ourselves, we are to act upon the Madani In'amaat and to rectify the people of the whole world, we are to travel with the Madani Qafilas. In'shaa-Allah **عَزَّوَجَلَّ**.

[www.dawateislami.net](http://www.dawateislami.net)

### Maktaba-tul-Madina Around The World

#### UK

78-82 Bordesley Green Road, Birmingham, B9 4TA, Tel: (0121) 773 8646.

#### USA

Faizan-e-madina (Houston Area)  
12829 Capricorn St., Stafford, Tx 77477  
Phone: 713-459-1581

#### SOUTH AFRICA

Madani Markaz, No.61 Mtsh Road,  
Fordsburg, Johannesburg, South Africa.  
Phone No: 011- 838 9099

#### CANADA

Address: 818 St-roch (Intersecting Outremont)  
MONTREAL, Quebec, CANADA-Q3N 1L4  
Phone#: 1-514- 952- 9920

#### NORWAY

1. Miskim Senter Furusethuruset Vu 21  
1053 Oslo Norway

#### KENYA

Maktaba-tul-madina Mombasa Madani Markaz  
behind keb Bank, Jamhuriyeta Avenue,  
Gisumu area, Mombasa, Kenya

#### INDIA

19/20, Mohammed Ali Road, Mohammed Ali Bldg-  
Opp. Mandai Post Office, Bhindi Bazar,  
Mumbai—400003, Tel: +91-022-23454429.

#### DUBAI

Shop No. 1 Naif Building Behind Maktown  
hospital, Deira Dubai, Tel : 04 2225442

#### HONG KONG

M/E 75-Ho Pul Street, Tenah Wan N.T.  
Hong Kong, Ph: 98750884, 31451537

#### SRI LANKA

Maktaba-tul-madina, No.10, Messenger Street  
Colombo 12 Ph No.8094412394749

#### BANGLADESH

Maktaba-tul-madina (C.M) Dhayan (1St Floor)  
11 Asadkilla Shahi Jamia Masjid Opposit East  
Gate Chittagong.



**Publisher: Maktaba-tul-Madina**

Faizan-e-Madina, International Madani Markaz (Centre), Bahar-ul-Madina  
Karachi, Pakistan, Phone: 92(21)-4921389-93/4126999, Fax: 92(21)-4125858