Welcome to

Online Quran Learnings

We are an online-based academic forum focused on the teaching and assimilation of Qura'anic and Arabic studies to enrich our learners.





Who We Are ?

Online Quran Learnings is an online institution, engaged in providing online Quran Classes along with Islamic studies to the Muslim students of western residing in UK, USA, Europe and Middle East.

It is a virtual medium connecting muslim teachers and students

The company merges modern teaching methods with traditional Islamic teaching.

Regardless of time difference, **Online Quran Learnings** is dedicated to provide the best possible education experience to Muslim families abroad through virtual classrooms and the best teachers.



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Do you know
what do we say before
starting our lesson?

We say
Ta'awwuz and Tasmia

TA'AWWUZ AND TASMIA



TASMIA

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

Translation:
"In the name of Allah, The most Gracious, The most Merciful"



TA'AWWUZ

أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

Translation:
"I seek refuge in Allah from satan the accursed"

DUA FOR KNOWLEDGE



رَبِّ زِدْنِيْ عِلْمًا

Translation:

“My Lord! increase me in knowledge.”

"Let's start our First Lesson"

Our first lesson is about Arabic Alphabets

Do you know how many alphabets are there in Arabic?

We have 29 Alphabets!



LESSON 1

Qaida Without English Transliteration



ا

ب

ت

ث

ج

ح

خ

د

ذ

ر



LESSON 1

Qaida Without English Transliteration



ز

س

ش

ص

ض

ط

ظ

ع

غ

ف



LESSON 1

Qaida Without English Transliteration



ق

ك

ل

م

ن

و

ه

ء

ى

ي



LESSON 1

Qaida With English Transliteration



ا
Alif

ب
Baa

ت
Taa

ث
Tha/Saa

ج
Jeem

ح
Haa

خ
Khaa

د
Daal

ذ
Zaal

ر
Raa



LESSON 1

Qaida With English Transliteration



ص
Suaad

ش
Sheen

س Seen

ز
Zaa



ظ
Zuaa

ط
Tuaa

ض
Duaad

ف Faa

غ
Ghaeen

ع
Aeen

LESSON 1

Qaida With English Transliteration



ق
Qaaf

ك
Kaaf

ل Laam

م
Meem



ن
Noon

و
Wao

ہ
Haa

ء
Hamzah

ى
Yaa

ي Yaa



ARTICULATION POINTS
(MAKHARIJ)



What are articulation points?

Articulation point is the place from where a letter is pronounced, making its sound different from the sound of other letters.



There are 5 articulation points

Empty mouth



The throat



The nose



The tongue



The lips





POINT OF ARTICULATION: MAKHARIJ

Type

Maddah Letters

These letters are pronounced from the hollow portion of the mouth





Letters

ا

و

ى

The hollow portion of the mouth

POINT OF ARTICULATION: MAKHARIJ

Type

Throat Letters





Letters

ء ح ع

غ خ

ه

Upper throat

Mid throat

Lower throat

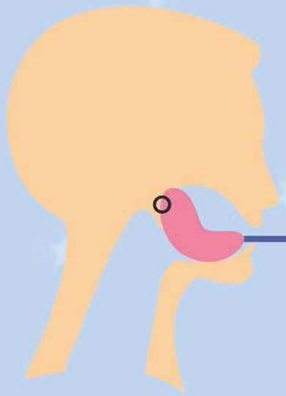
POINT OF ARTICULATION: MAKHARIJ

Type

Tongue Letters

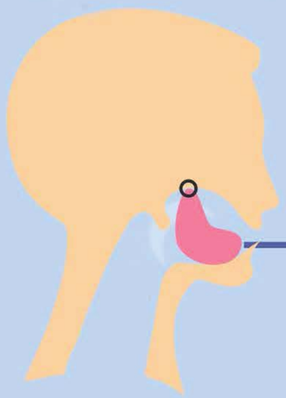


Letters



ق

The deep part of tongue, when returned to touch the soft palate, produces Qaaf



ك

Place the deep part of the tongue against the soft palate, then release it with a slight explosion of air to produce kaaf

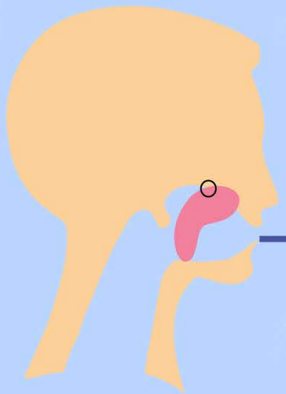
POINT OF ARTICULATION: MAKHARIJ

Type

Tongue Letters

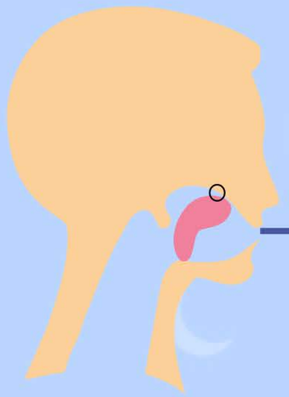


Letters



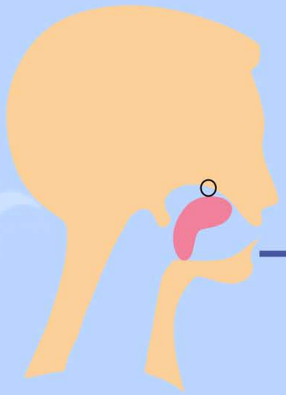
Raising the tongue against the hard palate, produces *Jeem*

ج



Raising the tongue towards the hard palate, produces *Sheen*

ش



Raising the tongue to the roof of the mouth, produces Yaa

ی

POINT OF ARTICULATION: MAKHARIJ

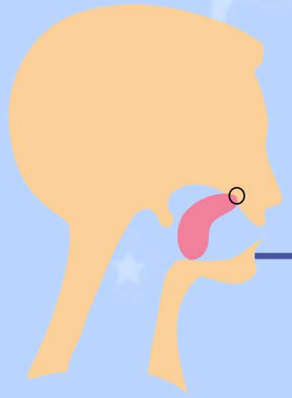
Type

Tongue Letters



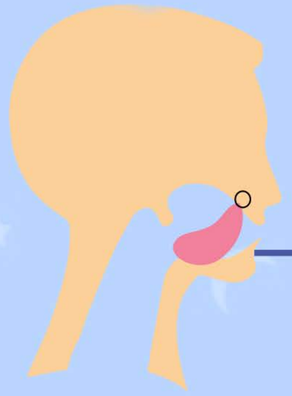
Letters

ض



Side edge of tongue when touching upper molars, produces *Duaad*

ل



Tongue near tip touching gum of upper incisors, produces *Laam*

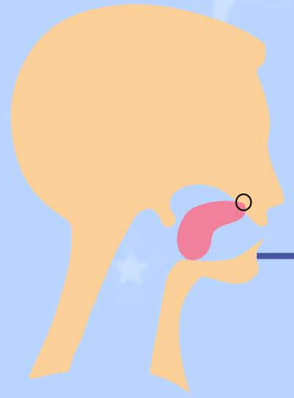
POINT OF ARTICULATION: MAKHARIJ

Type

Tongue Letters

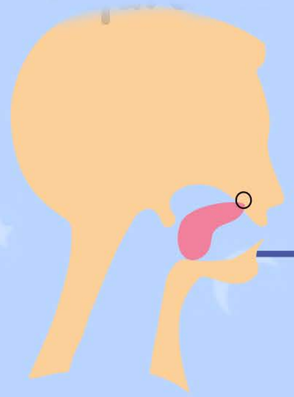


Letters



ن

Pressing the tip of the tongue against the hard palate, just behind the two front incisors, produces *Noon*



ر

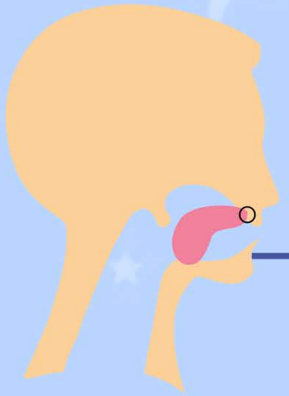
Pressing the tip of the tongue against the hard palate, produces *Raa*

POINT OF ARTICULATION: MAKHARIJ

Type

Tongue Letters

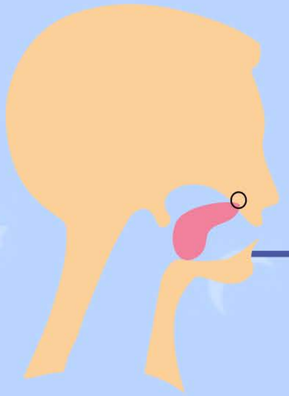




Letters

ت د ط

Tip of tongue touching upper incisors, produces *Taa, Daal and Tuaa*



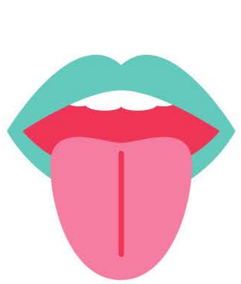
ث ذ ظ

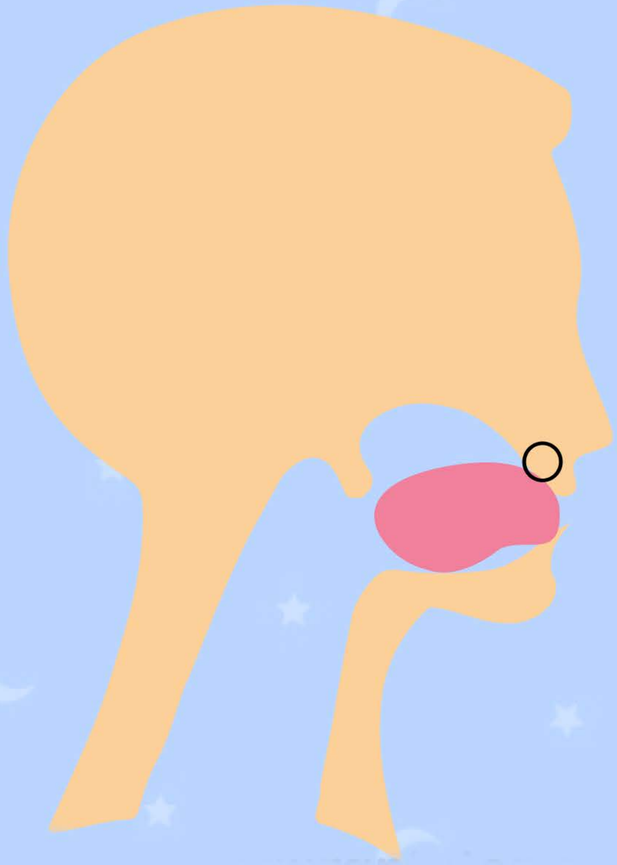
Tip of the tongue touches the edges of the top two teeth, produces *Saa, Zaal and Zuaa*

POINT OF ARTICULATION: MAKHARIJ

Type

Tongue Letters





Letters

س

ز

ص

The edges of the top and lower front teeth close together and the tip of the tongue comes near them, produces *Seen, Zaa and Suaad*

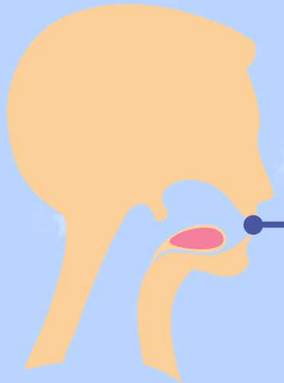
POINT OF ARTICULATION: MAKHARIJ

Type

Lip Letters

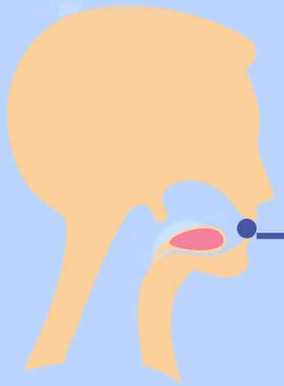


Letters



ب

Baa **comes out by closing wet part of your lips together softly and then open lips for 'aa' sound.**



م

Meem comes out when you close dry part of the lips together, then open to make a 'ee' sound and then join lips again.

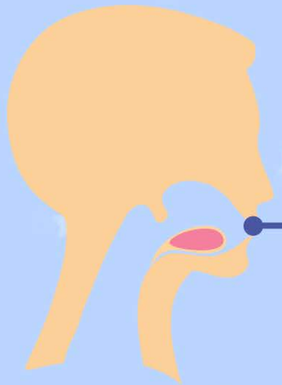
POINT OF ARTICULATION: MAKHARIJ

Type

Lip Letters

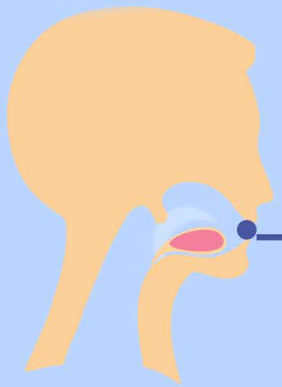


Letters





Wao **comes out by rounding your lips together.**





Faa **comes out when your upper front teeth touches, the inside wet part of your lower lip.**

POINT OF ARTICULATION: MAKHARIJ

Type

Nasal Letters



Letters



Pressing the tip of the tongue against the hard palate, just behind the two front incisors, produces *Noon*. A Ghunnah comes through the nasal passage as well to complete the sound



Pressing the two lips together and passing a Ghunnah through the nasal passage produces the letter *Meem*

LETS DISCUSS HEAVY LETTERS

(MUSTALIA LETTERS)

What are heavy letters?

The heaviness or lightness of a letter is determined by the amount of air that is exhaled when pronouncing it.
Heavy letters are pronounced with a full mouth.



LESSON 1

How many heavy letters are there?

There are 8 heavy letters.

LESSON 1



ر HAS TWO CONDITIONS

رَ رُ is heavy when it has a dummah or fathah.

رِ is light when it has a kasrah.

HEAVY LETTERS

ض Duaad

ص Suaad

ق Qaaf

ظ Zuaa

ط Tuaa

ر Raa

خ Khaa

غ Ghaeen

"Let's start our Second Lesson"



What is our second lesson?

Our second lesson is about joint letters



LESSON 2

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَـٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ





ل + ا = لا	ي + ا = يا
ب + ا = با	ث + ا = ثا
ك + ا = كا	ظ + ا = ظا
ن + ا = نا	ض + ا = ضا
ت + ا = تا	ث + ط = ثط

LESSON 2

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ





بـ + ج = بج	ذ + خ = ذخ
لـ + ج = لج	يـ + غ = يغ
ثـ + ج = ثج	يـ + م = يم
تـ + ح = تح	تـ + م = تم
يـ + ح = يح	ثـ + م = ثم

LESSON 2

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ





ت + ى = تى	ن + م = نم
ث + ى = ثى	ب + م = بم
ي + ى = يى	ك + ب = كب
ب + ى = بى	ك + ت = كت
ن + ى = نى	خ + ب = خب

LESSON 2

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ





ط + ب = طب	يـ + س = يس
صـ + ب = صب	تـ + ض = تض
جـ + ت = جت	ن + ص = نص
حـ + ث = حث	سـ + ل = سل
بـ + س = بس	شـ + ل = شل

LESSON 2

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ





ف + و = فو	ع + ر = عر
ق + و = قو	ع + ز = عز
ق + ل = قل	غ + ر = غر
ي + ف = يف	ي + ر = ير
ح + م = حم	ت + ز = تز

LESSON 2

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ





ج + د = جد	بـ + ة = بة
خ + ذ = خذ	يـ + ه = يه
ج + ر = جر	تـ + ه = ته
خ + ز = خز	بـ + هـ + ا = بها
ن + ة = نة	بـ + ع + د = بعد

LESSON 2

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ





بـ + هـ + م = بهم

تـ + غـ + ذ = تغذ

بـ + لـ + ب = بلب

يـ + فـ + ر = يفر

ن + قـ + ر = نقر

LESSON 2

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ





يـ + هـ + ب = يهب

يـ + حـ + ب = يحب

بـ + خـ + ت = بخت

بـ + كـ + ت = بكت

تـ + حـ + ت = تحت

LESSON 2

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ





ت + م + ت =	تمت
ت + ك + ث =	تكث
ن + بـ + ل =	نبل
ت + ن +ل =	تنل
ث + ث + ل =	ثثل
س + ء + ل =	سئل

LESSON 2

بِسۡمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحۡمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ





يـ + تـ + ل = يتل

بـ + يـ + ل = بيل

تـ + يـ + ن = تين

يـ + تّ + ن = يتن

ثـ + ثـ + ن = ثثن

ن + بـ + ن = نبن

"Let's start our Third Lesson"

Our third lesson is about Movements/Harakaat





What are Movements/Harakaat?

The Harakaat which literally means "motions" are the short vowel marks.



LESSON 3

THERE ARE 3 MOVEMENTS

FATHAH
(ـَـ)
KASRAH
(ـِـ)
DUMMAH
(ـُـ)

LESSON 3

LET'S DISCUSS FATHAH (ـَ)

The Fatha is a small diagonal line placed above a letter and represents a short /a/.

The word Fatha itself means "opening" and refers to the opening of the mouth when any letter with this mark/sign.

Example :

جَ = Ja

تَ = Ta

بَ = Ba

Sound of Fathah is /a/





LESSON 3

FATHAH (ـَـ)

أَ هَ عَ حَ غَ

خَ قَ كَ شَ

جَ يَ ضَ لَ نَ

LESSON 3

FATHAH (ـَـ)



رَ طَ دَ تَ صَ

سَ زَ ظَ ذَ

ثَ فَ وَ بَ مَ





LESSON 3

LET'S DISCUSS KASRAH (ـِ)

- A similar diagonal line below a letter is called a Kasrah and refers to a short /e/.

The word kasrah literally means "breaking"

Example :

بِ = Be

تِ = Te

ثِ = Se

Sound of Kasrah is /e/





LESSON 3

KASRAH (ـِـ)



غِ	عِ	حِ	هِ	ءِ
جِ	كِ	قِ	خِ	
نِ	لِ	ضِ	يِ	شِ





LESSON 3

KASRAH (ـِـ)



رِ طِ دِ تِ صِ

سِ زِ ظِ ذِ

ثِ فِ وِ بِ مِ





LESSON 3

LET'S DISCUSS DUMMAH (ُ)

The Dummah is a small curl-like diacritic/mark placed above a letter to represent a short /ou/.

Sound of Dummah is /ou/



Example :

بُ = Bu

تُ = Tu

ثُ = Su





LESSON 3

DUMMAH (ُ)

أُ هُ عُ حُ غُ

خُ قُ كُ جُ

شُ يُ ضُ لُ نُ

LESSON 3

DUMMAH (ُ)



رُ طُ دُ تُ صُ

سُ زُ ظُ ذُ

ثُ فُ وُ بُ مُ





LESSON 3

LET'S DISCUSS MIXED VOWELS







LESSON 3

MIXED VOWELS

أَ	إِ	أُ	ـَ	ـِ	ـُ
عَ	عِ	عُ	حَ	حِ	حُ
غَ	غِ	غُ	خَ	خِ	خُ

LESSON 3

MIXED VOWELS

كَ	كِ	كُ	قَ	قِ
قُ	جَ	جِ	جُ	شَ
شِ	شُ	يَ	يِ	يُ

LESSON 3

MIXED VOWELS

ضَ	ضِ	ضُ	لَ	لِ	لُ
نَ	نِ	نُ	رَ	رِ	رُ
طَ	طِ	طُ	دَ	دِ	دُ

LESSON 3

MIXED VOWELS

تَ	تِ	تُ	صَ	صِ	صُ
سَ	سِ	سُ	زَ	زِ	زُ
ظَ	ظِ	ظُ	ذَ	ذِ	ذُ

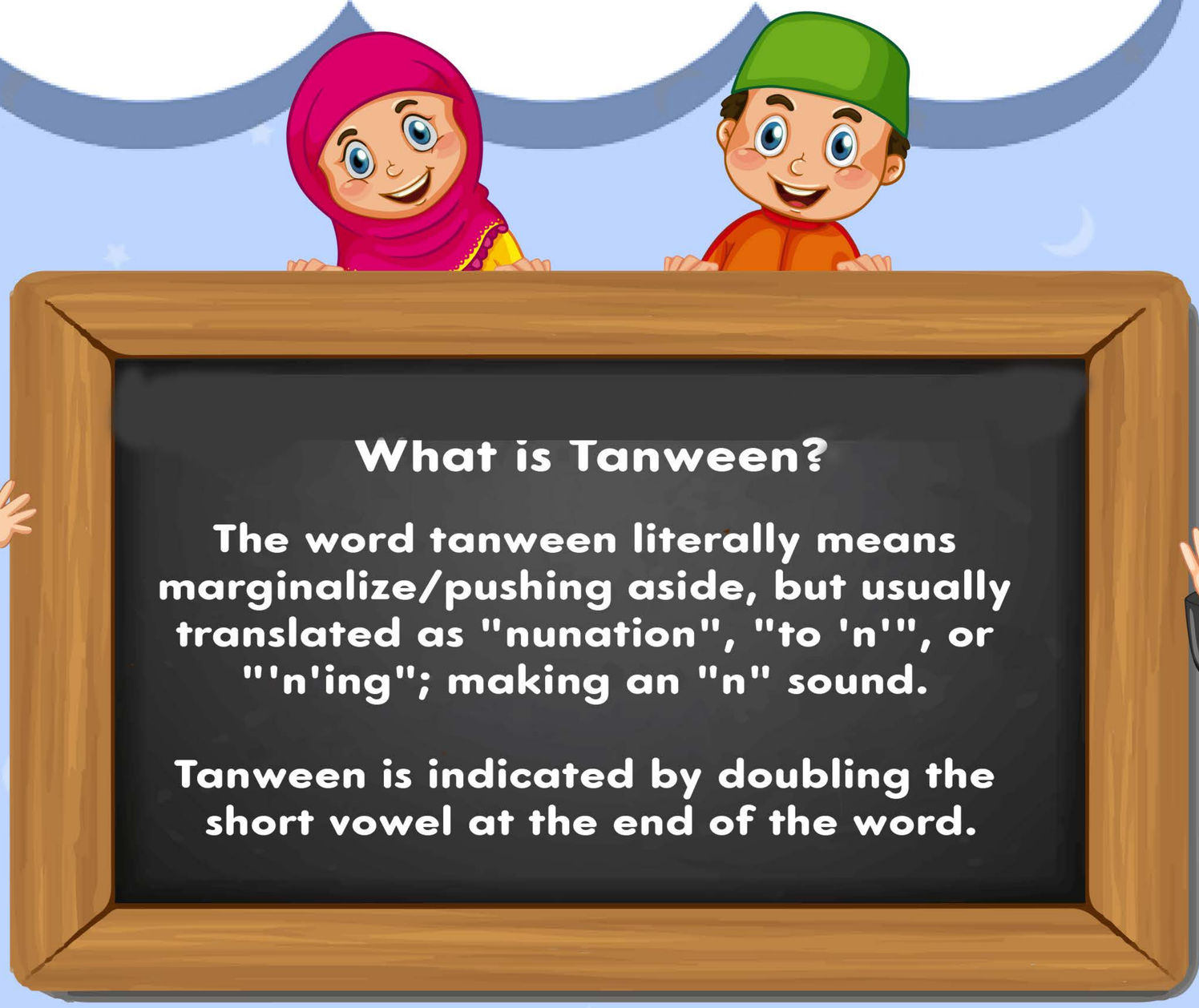
LESSON 3

MIXED VOWELS

ثَ	ثِ	ثُ	فَ	فِ
فُ	وَ	وِ	وُ	بَ
بِ	بُ	مَ	مِ	مُ

"Let's start our Fourth Lesson"

Our fourth lesson is about Tanween



What is Tanween?

The word tanween literally means marginalize/pushing aside, but usually translated as "nunation", "to 'n'", or "'n'ing"; making an "n" sound.

Tanween is indicated by doubling the short vowel at the end of the word.





LESSON 4

FATHATAIN (ً)

KASRATAIN (ٍ)

DUMMATAIN (ٌ)

THERE ARE 3 TANWEEN







LESSON 4

LET'S DISCUSS FATHATAIN (ً)

Fathatain is the slanted double dash symbol above the letter.

Example :

بً = Ban

تً = Tan

جً = Jan



Sound of Fathatain is /an/





LESSON 4

FATHATAIN (ً)

أًا هًا عًا حًا غًا

خًا قًا گًا شًا

جًا يًا ضًا لًا نًا

LESSON 4

FATHATAIN (ً)

رًا طًا دًى ثًا صًا

سًا زًا ظًا ذًى

ثًا فًا وًا بًا مًا

LESSON 4

LET'S DISCUSS KASRATAIN (ِ)

Kasratain is the slanted double dash symbol below the letter.

Example :

بٍ = Bin

تٍ = Tin

جٍ = Jin



Sound of Kasratain is /in/



LESSON 4

KASRATAIN (ٍ)



إٍ	ەٍ	عٍ	حٍ	غٍ
خٍ	قٍ	كٍ	جٍ	
شٍ	يٍ	ضٍ	لٍ	نٍ





LESSON 4

KASRATAIN (ٍ)



رٍ طٍ دٍ تٍ صٍ

سٍ زٍ ظٍ ذٍ

ثٍ فٍ وٍ بٍ مٍ





LESSON 4

LET'S DISCUSS DUMMATAIN (ـٌ)

Dummatain is the double comma symbol above the letter.

Example :

بٌ = Bun

تٌ = Tun

دٌ = Zun



Sound of Dummatain is /un/





LESSON 4

DUMMATAIN (ٌ)



أٌ	هٌ	عٌ	حٌ	غٌ
خٌ	قٌ	كٌ	جٌ	
شٌ	يٌ	ضٌ	لٌ	نٌ





LESSON 3

DUMMATAIN (ٌ)



رٌ	طٌ	دٌ	تٌ	صٌ
سٌ	زٌ	ظٌ	ذٌ	
شٌ	فٌ	وٌ	بٌ	مٌ





LESSON 4

LET'S DISCUSS MIXED TANWEEN





LESSON 4

MIXED TANWEEN

مَاً	مِ	مُ	بَاً	بِ	بُ
وَاً	وِ	وُ	فَاً	فِ	فُ
ثَاً	ثِ	ثُ	ذَى	ذِ	ذُ

LESSON 4

MIXED TANWEEN



ظاً ظٍ ظٌ زاً زٍ

زُ ساً سٍ سٌ صاً

صٍ صٌ ةً ةٍ ةٌ





LESSON 4

MIXED TANWEEN



دًى دٍ دٌ طاً طٍ طٌ

راً رٍ رٌ ناً نٍ نٌ

لاً لٍ لٌ ضاً ضٍ ضٌ





LESSON 4

MIXED TANWEEN



يًا يٍ يُ شَا شٍ شُ

جًا جٍ جُ كَا كٍ كُ

قًا قٍ قُ خَا خٍ خُ

LESSON 4

MIXED TANWEEN

غاً	غٍ	غٌ	حاً	حٍ
حٌ	عاً	عٍ	عٌ	هاً
هٌ	ءٍ	ءٌ		

"Let's start our Fifth Lesson"

1. Timing-Each letter is pronounced the length of one Harakah.

2. Be carefull about preserving the Tafkheem (roundedness) and Tarqeeq(flatness/thinness) quality of letters.

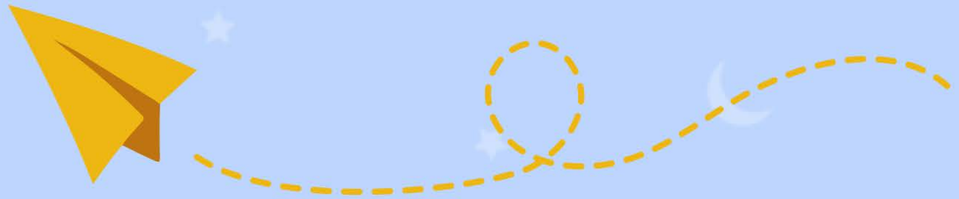








LESSON 5





أَبَدًا أَحَدٌ أَخَذَ أَذِنَ أَمَرَ أَنَا

بَخِلَ بَرَرَةٍ جَعَلَ جَمَعَ حَسَدَ ذَكَرَ

خَشِيَ خَلَقَ خُلِقَ رَفَعَ رَقَبَةٍ



LESSON 5



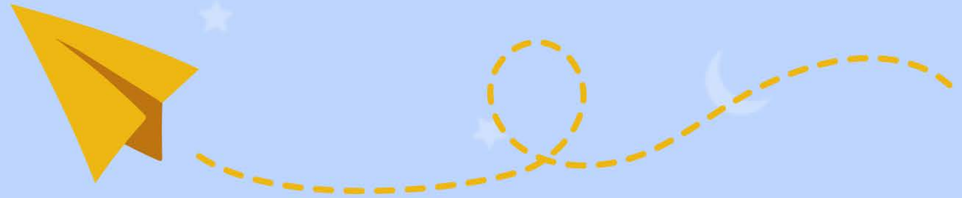
سُرُرٌ سَفَرَةٍ صُحُفًا وَسَطًا طَبَقًا طُوًى

عَبَسَ عَدَلَ عَلَقٍ عَمَدٍ عِنَبًا غَبَرَةٌ

فَعَلَ قَتَرَةٌ قُتِلَ قَدَرَ قُرِئَ



LESSON 5



قَسَمٌ كَبَدٍ كُتُبٌ كَسَبَ كَفَرَ كُفُوًا

لُبَدًا لُمَزَةٍ لَهَبٍ مَسَدٍ نَخِرَةً وَجَدَ

وَسَقَ وَقَبَ وَلَدَ وَهَبَ هُمَزَةٍ

هُدًى



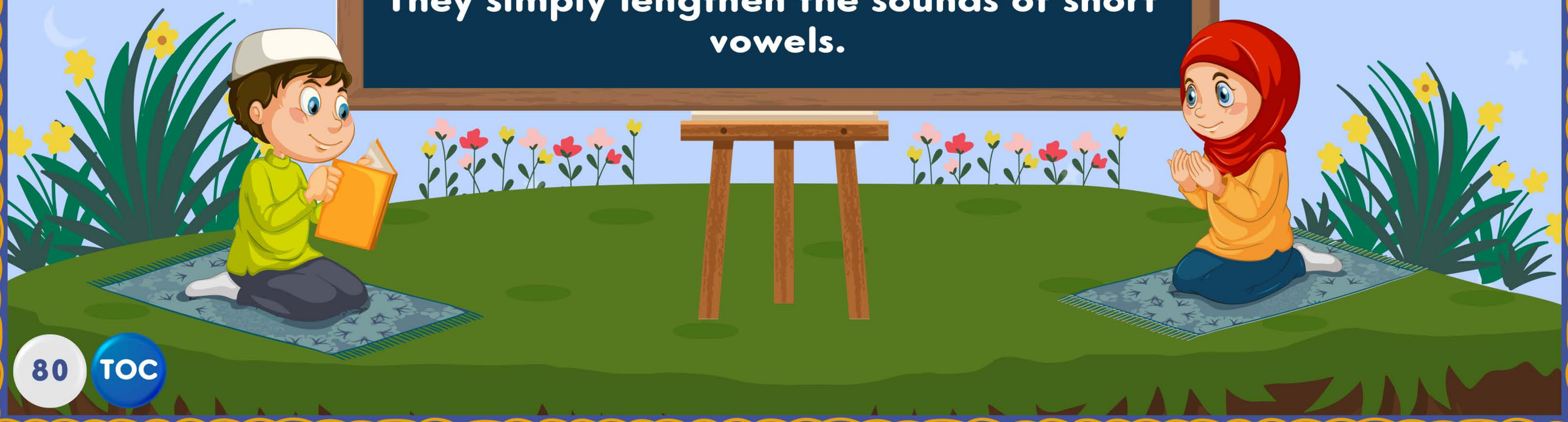
"Let's start our Sixth Lesson"

Our sixth lesson is about Long Vowels

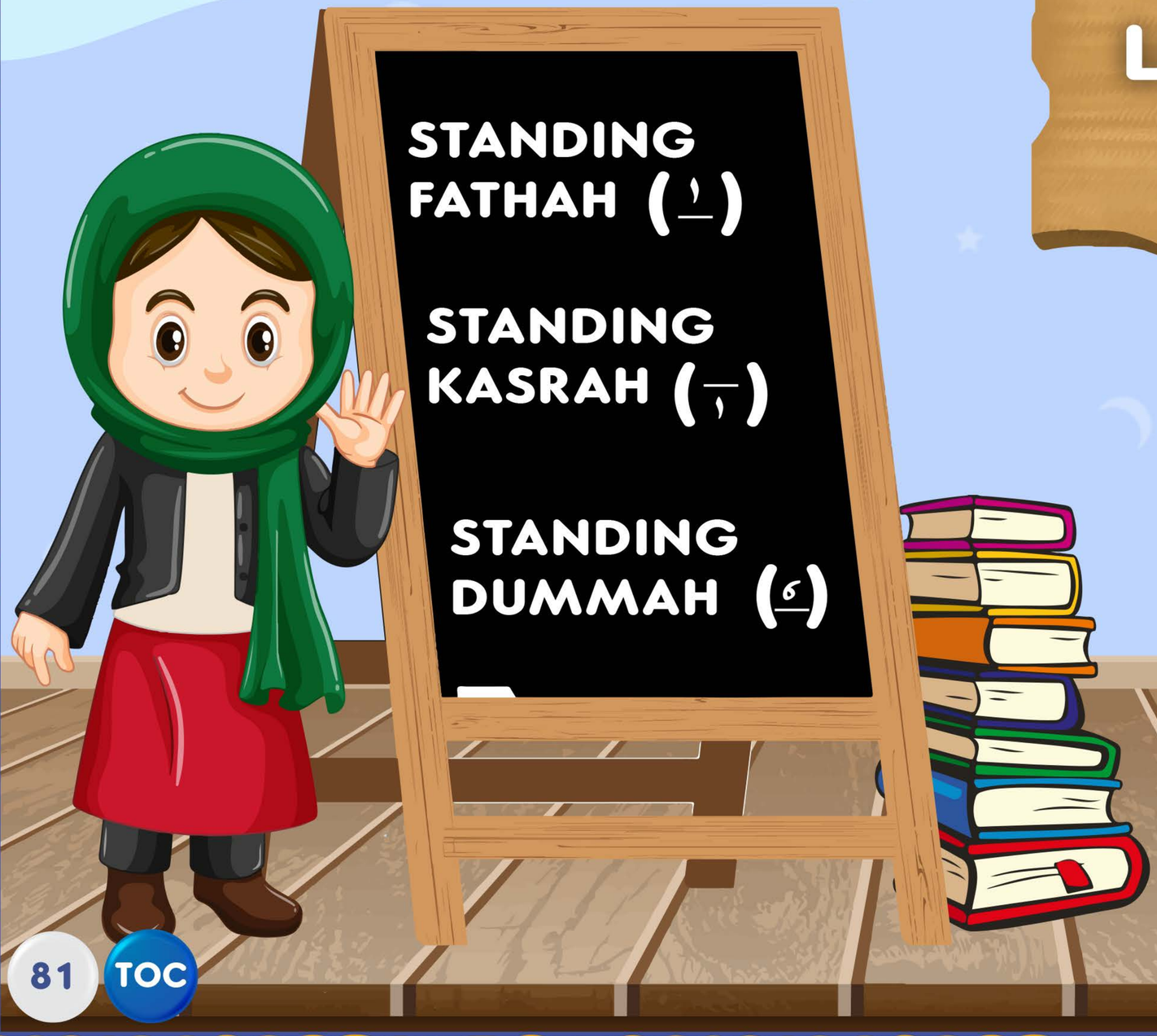
Long vowels in Arabic double the sounds of short vowels.

Long Arabic vowels produce sounds of double a (aa), double e (ee), and double u (uu).

They simply lengthen the sounds of short vowels.



LESSON 6


STANDING FATHAH (ـَـ)
STANDING KASRAH (ـِـ)
STANDING DUMMAH (ـُـ)


THERE ARE 3 LONG VOWELS

LESSON 6

LET'S DISCUSS STANDING FATHAH (ا)

The first of the long vowels is the standing fathah.

The difference between standing fathah and the regular fathah is that, it is stretched a second longer but has the same "A" sound.

A standing fathah is an upright line drawn on top of the Arabic letter.

Example : بَا = Baa





LESSON 6

Standing Fathah
(ـَا)

بَ يَ رَ مَ لَ وَ

نَ ءَ هَ عَ حَ

غَ خَ ثَ شَ صَ

LESSON 6

Standing Fathah
(ـَـا)

صَ ضَ طَ ظَ فَ قَ

كَ جَ دَ ذَ زَ

سَ شَ اَ هَ وَ



LESSON 6

LET'S DISCUSS STANDING KASRAH (ـِـ)

The second of the long vowels is the standing kasrah.

The difference between standing kasrah and the regular kasrah is that, it is stretched a second longer but has the same "E" sound.

A standing kasrah is a upright line drawn on the bottom of the Arabic letter.

Example : بِ = Bee





LESSON 6

Standing Kasrah (ـِـ)

بِ يِ رِ مِ لِ وِ

نِ ءِ هِ عِ حِ

غِ خِ تِ ثِ صِ



LESSON 6

Standing Kasrah (ـِـ)

صِ ضِ طِ ظِ فِ قِ

كِ جِ دِ ذِ زِ

سِ شِ اِ هِ وِ



LESSON 6

LET'S DISCUSS STANDING DUMMAH (ـٰ)

The third of the long vowels is the standing dummah.

The difference between the standing dummah and the regular dummah is that it is stretched a second longer but has the same "U" sound.

A standing dummah is an inverted و on the top of the Arabic letter.

Example : بٰ = Buu





LESSON 6

Standing Dummah
(ـُـ)

بُ يُ رُ مُ لُ وُ

نُ ءُ هُ عُ حُ

غُ خُ تُ ثُ صُ



LESSON 6

Standing Dummah
(ـٗ)

صٗ ضٗ طٗ ظٗ فٗ قٗ

كٗ جٗ دٗ ذٗ زٗ

سٗ شٗ أٗ هٗ وٗ



"Let's start our Seventh Lesson"

What is our seventh lesson?

Our seventh lesson is about Maddah letters

LESSON 7



Letters that cause Madd or prolongation to happen are

ا ى و

THERE ARE 3 MADDAH LETTERS



LESSON 7

ALIF AS MADDAH LETTER (ا)



If there is fathah before alif then the Alif is called alif-maddah, will be pull equal to two harakah or one Alif (duration of alif or two Harakah is two seconds)

Example : بَا = Baa

LESSON 7

Alif as Maddah Letter (ا)

بَا تَا ثَا حَا خَا رَا

زَا طَا ظَا فَا هَا

يَا جَا دَا ذَا سَا

LESSON 7

Alif as Maddah Letter (ا)

شَا	صَا	ضَا	عَا	غَا
قَا	گَا	لَا	مَا
نَا	وَا	ءَا



LESSON 7

YAA AS MADDAH LETTER (ی)



If there is Kasrah before yaa then the yaa is called yaa-maddah, will be pull equal to two harakah or one Alif (duration of alif / two Harakah is two seconds)

Example : بِیٓ = Yee

LESSON 7

Yaa as Maddah Letter (ی)

بِیْ تِیْ ثِیْ حِیْ خِیْ رِیْ

زِیْ طِیْ ظِیْ فِیْ هِیْ

بِیْ جِیْ دِیْ ذِیْ سِیْ



LESSON 7

Yaa as Maddah Letter (ى)

شِىْ صِىْ ضِىْ عِىْ غِىْ

قِىْ كِىْ لِىْ مِىْ

نِىْ وِىْ إِىْ



LESSON 7

WOW AS MADDAH LETTER (و)



If there is Dammah before wow Sakin then the wow is called wow-maddah, will be pull equal to two harakah or one Alif (duration of alif / two Harakah is two seconds)

Example : بُوْا = Buu

LESSON 7

Wow as Maddah Letter (و)

بُوَا	ثُوَا	حُوَا	خُوَا	رُوَا
زُوَا	طُوَا	ظُوَا	فُوَا	هُوَا
يُوَا	أُوَ	جُوَا	دُوَا	ذُوَا



LESSON 7

Wow as Maddah Letter

سُوَا شُوَا صُوَا ضُوَا عُوَا

غُوَا قُوَا كُوَا لُوَا

مُوَا نُوَا وُوَا



LESSON 7

MIXED MADDAH LETTERS

LET'S DISCUSS MIXED MADDAH LETTERS

ا ی و





LESSON 7

Mixed Maddah Letters

بَا	بُوْا	بِیْ	تَا	تُوْا	تِیْ
ثَا	ثُوْا	ثِیْ	حَا	حُوْا	حِیْ
خَا	خُوْا	خِیْ	رَا	رُوْا	رِیْ
زَا	زُوْا	زِیْ	طَا	طُوْا	طِیْ





LESSON 7

Mixed Maddah Letters

ظَا	ظُوْا	ظِىْ	فَا	فُوْا	فِىْ
هَا	هُوْا	هِىْ	يَا	يُوْا	يِىْ
جَا	جُوْا	جِىْ	دَا	دُوْا	دِىْ
ذَا	ذُوْا	ذِىْ	سَا	سُوْا	سِىْ

LESSON 7

Mixed Maddah Letters

شَا	شُوْا	شِیْ	صَا	صُوْا	صِیْ
ضَا	ضُوْا	ضِیْ	عَا	عُوْا	عِیْ
غَا	غُوْا	غِیْ	قَا	قُوْا	قِیْ
گَا	کُوْا	کِیْ	لَا	لُوْا	لِیْ

LESSON 7

Mixed Maddah Letters

مَا مُواْ مِىۡ نَا نُواْ نِىۡ

وَا وُواْ وِىۡ اٰ أُو إِىۡ

LESSON 7

LEEN LETTERS

LET'S DISCUSS LEEN LETTERS

Leen means to read softly and there are two leen letters which are:

و and ى









LESSON 7

WOW AS LEEN LETTER

When there is a wow sukoon and the letter before has a fathah we read the wow softly and it is called wow leen.

وْ ـَ









LESSON 7

Wow as Leen Letter

تَوْ ثَوْ دَوْ ذَوْ رَوْ

زَوْ سَوْ شَوْ صَوْ ضَوْ

طَوْ ظَوْ لَوْ نَوْ





LESSON 7

Wow as Leen Letter

أَوْ بَوْ جَوْ حَوْ خَوْ

عَوْ غَوْ فَوْ قَوْ كَوْ

مَوْ وَوْ هَوْ يَوْ





LESSON 7

YAA AS LEEN LETTER

When there is a yaa sukoon and the letter before has a fathah we read the yaa softly and it is called yaa leen.

يْ ـَ

LESSON 7

Yaa as Leen Letter

تَیْ ثَیْ دَیْ ذَیْ رَیْ

زَیْ سَیْ شَیْ صَیْ ضَیْ

طَیْ ظَیْ لَیْ نَیْ





LESSON 7

Yaa as Leen Letter

أَيْ بَيْ جَيْ حَيْ خَيْ

عَيْ غَيْ فَيْ قَيْ كَيْ

مَيْ وَيْ هَيْ بَيْ

LESSON 7

MIXED LEEN LETTERS

LET'S DISCUSS MIXED LEEN LETTERS

ـَىْ ـَوْ

LESSON 7

Mixed Leen Letters

تَوْ	تَیْ	ثَوْ	ثَیْ	دَوْ	دَیْ
ذَوْ	ذَیْ	زَوْ	زَیْ	رَوْ	رَیْ
سَوْ	سَیْ	شَوْ	شَیْ	صَوْ	صَیْ





LESSON 7

Mixed Leen Letters

ظَىْ	ظَوْ	طَىْ	طَوْ	ضَىْ	ضَوْ
أَىْ	أَوْ	نَىْ	نَوْ	لَىْ	لَوْ
حَىْ	حَوْ	جَىْ	جَوْ	بَىْ	بَوْ





LESSON 7

Mixed Leen Letters

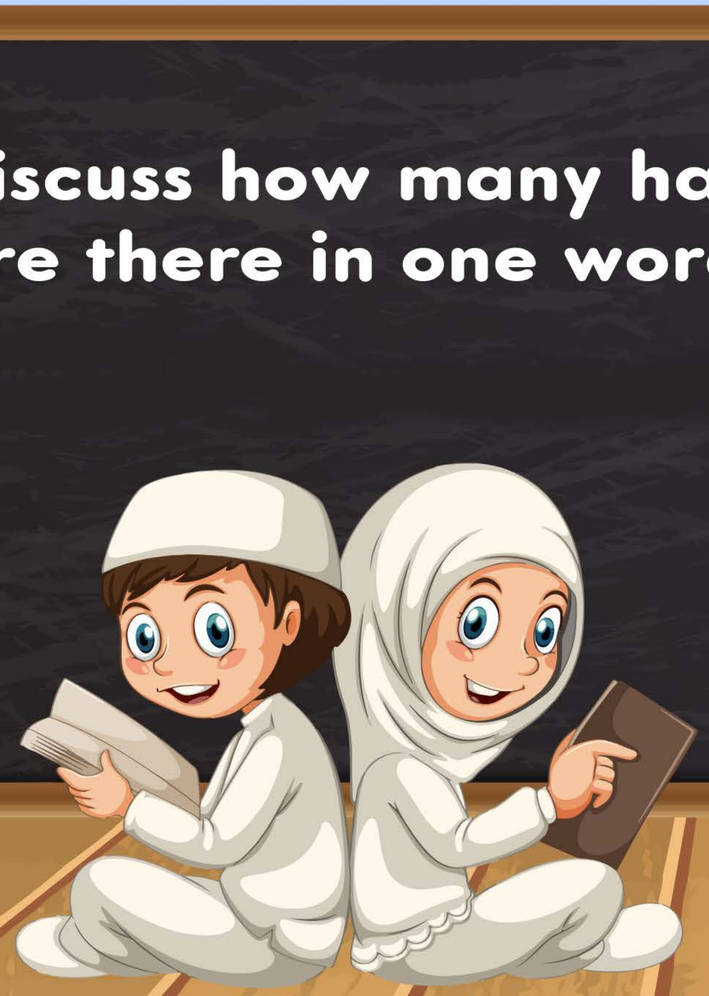
خَوْ	خَیْ	عَوْ	عَیْ	فَوْ	فَیْ
غَوْ	غَیْ	قَوْ	قَیْ	کَوْ	کَیْ
مَوْ	مَیْ	وَوْ	وَیْ	هَوْ	هَیْ
یَوْ	یَیْ				





"Let's start our Eighth Lesson"

Let's discuss how many harakah are there in one word.









LESSON 8



اٰمَنَ	اٰوٰى	اٰنِيَةٍ	اِلٰفِ	اَيْنَ	بِهٖ
جَآءَ	جَآءَ	جُوْعٍ	خَوْفٍ	خَيْرٌ	دٰوٗدُ
ذٰلِكَ	رَضُوْ	شَآءَ	مٰلِكِ	شَيْءٍ	طَغٰى

LESSON 8



طَغَوْا	طَيْرًا	عَادٍ	عَلٰى	عَيْنٌ	فِيْهِ
قَوْلٌ	كَانَ	كَيْدًا	كَيْفَ	لَوْحٍ	لَيْسَ
مَالاً	نَارًا	مَآءٍ	وَيْلٌ	يَوْمٍ	يَرَهُ

LESSON 8



حَاسِدٍ	حَافِظٌ	دَافِقٍ	شَاهِدٍ	عَابِدٌ
غَاسِقٍ	نَاصِرٍ	وَالِدٍ	اَعُوْذُ	اَكِيْدُ
يَخَافُ	يَدْهُ	يُقَالُ	تُرْبًا	حِسَابًا

LESSON 8



سُبَاتًا سِرَاجًا شِدَادًا شَرَابًا صَوَابًا

طَعَامٍ عَذَابٌ عَطَآءً غُثَآءً كِتٰبًا

سَلٰمٌ كِرَامًا لِبَاسًا لِسَانًا مَاٰبًا

LESSON 8



عَآبِدًا مَتَاعًا مُطَاعٍ مَعَاشًا مَفَازًا

مِهْدًا نَبَاتًا وِفَاقًا ثُبُوْرًا رَسُوْلٍ

شُهُوْدٌ قُعُوْدٌ وُجُوْهٌ اَثِيْمٍ اَلِيْمٍ

LESSON 8



بَصِيْرًا خَبِيْرًا رَحِيْقٍ شَهِيْدٌ عَظِيْمٍ

قَرِيْبًا كَرِيْمٍ مَجِيْدٌ مُحِيْطٌ نَعِيْمٍ

يَتِيْمًا يَسِيْرًا رُوَيْدًا قُرَيْشٍ عِيْشَةٍ

LESSON 8



اَلْمَوْءُدَةُ　　مَوَازِيْنُهٗ　　مَوْضُوْعَةٌ

يَوْمَئِذٍ





"Let's start our Ninth Lesson"





Our ninth lesson is about Qalqalah Letters



LESSON 9

THERE ARE 5 QALQALAH LETTERS

The meaning of the word Qalqalah is echo/bouncing back. But in tajweed, it means to make an echoing sound when finding a sukoon sign on any of the five letters of Qalqalah. But remember, the rule doesn't apply unless there is a sukoon sign on the letter.

Jazm or Sukoon · Jazm is the state of a letter without a short vowel. · The symbol for jazm is a small circle, or zero, written above the letter (ْ). Also represented as (ۡ)





LESSON 9



Qalqalah Letters

أَبْ إِبْ أُبْ أَتْ إِتْ أُتْ

أَتْ إِتْ أُتْ أَبْ إِبْ أُبْ

أَحْ إِحْ أُحْ أَخْ إِخْ أُخْ

LESSON 9



Qalqalah Letters

أَدْ	إِدْ	أُدْ	أَذْ	إِذْ	أُذْ
أَرْ	إِرْ	أُرْ	أَزْ	إِزْ	أُزْ
أَسْ	إِسْ	أُسْ	أَشْ	إِشْ	أُشْ

LESSON 9



Qalqalah Letters

أَصْ إِصْ أُصْ أَضْ إِضْ أُضْ

أَطْ إِطْ أُطْ أَظْ إِظْ أُظْ

أَغْ إِغْ أُغْ أَغْ إِغْ أُغْ

LESSON 9



Qalqalah Letters

أَقْ	إِقْ	أُقْ	أَكْ	إِكْ	أُكْ
أَلْ	إِلْ	أُلْ	أَمْ	إِمْ	أُمْ
أَنْ	إِنْ	أُنْ			

LESSON 9



Qalqalah Letters

أَوْ أُوْ أَهْ إِهْ أُهْ

أَءْ إِءْ أُءْ أَىْ إِىْ

بَطْشَ أَجْرٌ حَبْلٌ سَبْحًا سَبْقًا

LESSON 9



Qalqalah Letters

سُبْحًا ضَبْحًا عَبْدًا عَدْنٍ أَبْقَىٰ

يَدْعُواْ تَجْرِىْ فَنْصَبْ فَرْغَبْ إِقْرَأْ

وَسَطْنَ يَدْخُلُوْنَ خَلَقْنَا نُطْفَةٍ

LESSON 9



Qalqalah Letters

أُقْسِمُ عِبْرَةً زَجْرَةٌ مَقْرَبَةٍ تَقْوِيمٍ

أَبْوَابًا إِطْعَٰمٌ وَالْفَجْرِ لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنسَانَ فِيٓ أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ ۝

"Let's start our Tenth Lesson"





Our tenth lesson is about Tajweed Rules



LESSON 10

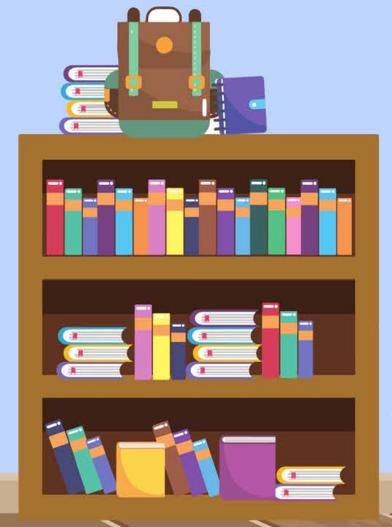
RULES OF NOON SAKIN

Noon Sakin is represented with either a (ـْـ) on top as in مِنْ or without anything as in أَنتَ. As in the first case Noon sound is pronounced clearly IZHAAR without prolongation and in the second case Noon sound is hidden IKHFA and pronounced through the nasal cavity with prolongation of two Harakahs. The rules governing these two cases are as follows.

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1.IZHAAR 2.IDHGHAM 3.IQLAAB 4.IKHFA





LESSON 10

Let's Discuss IZHAAR

Izhaar means to make something clear. When Noon Sakin or Tanween is followed by a Throat letter such as

خ غ ح ع ه ء

LESSON 10

IZHAAR RULE



وَانْحَرْ أَنْعَمْتَ مِنْ عِلْمٍ شَيْءٍ عَلِيْمٌ

عَذَابٌ عَظِيْمٌ عَذَابٌ اَلِيْمٌ قَرْضًا حَسَنًا

مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ

LESSON 10

Let's Discuss IDGHAAM



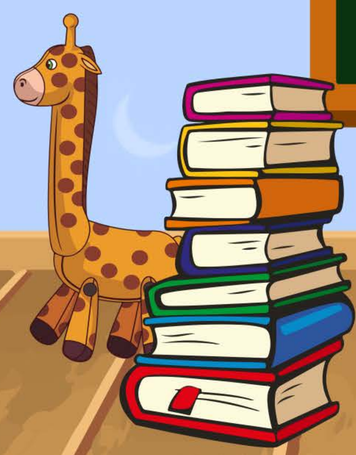




Idghaam means to merge.
When Noon Sakin or
Tanween is followed by a
Yarmaloon Letter such as

ن و ل م ر ی





LESSON 10



IDGHAAM RULE

مَنْ يَّقُلْ　　مِنْ مَّالٍ　　مِنْ رَّبِّكَ

عَذَابًا نُّكْرًا　　مَالًا لُّبَدًا　　ثَمَرَةٍ رِّزْقًا

سِحْرٌ مُّبِيْنٌ

LESSON 10

Let's Discuss IQLAAB







Iqlaab means to change. When Noon Sakin or Tanween is followed by a the Letter

ب



LESSON 10



IQLAAB RULE

مَنْۢ بَخِلَ　　مِنْۢ بَعْضٍ　　مِنْۢ بَقْلِهَا

سَبَإٍۢ بِنَبَإٍ　　عَلِيمٌۢ بِمَا　　قَوْلًۢا بَلِيغًا

بَصِيرٌۢ بِالْعِبَادِ

LESSON 10

Let's Discuss IKHFA

Ikhfa means to hide. When Noon Sakin or Tanween is followed by a Non-Throat

خ غ ح ع ه ء

Non-Yarmaloon

ن و ل م ر ی

and Non-Baa letters

ب

LESSON 10

IKHFAA RULE



اُنْثٰى	اِنْسٰنٍ	مَنْ تَابَ	مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ
مِنْ دَافِقٍ	مِنْ طِيْنٍ	كَاْسًا دِهَاقًا	
عَذَابًا شَدِيْدًا	فَتْحًا قَرِيْبًا	خَلْقٍ جَدِيْدٍ	

LESSON 10



IKHFAA RULE

أَنْتَ	كُنْتُ	تَنْسَىٰ	أَنْشَرَ
أَنْقَضَ	يُنْفَخُ	يَنْقَلِبُ	يَنْظُرُونَ
أَنْذَرْنَا	أَنْزَلْنَا	يَنْظُرُ الْمَرْءُ	

LESSON 10

IKHFAA RULE



كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْثُوْثِ ۝ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوْشِ ۝

عِنْدَ ذِى الْعَرْشِ

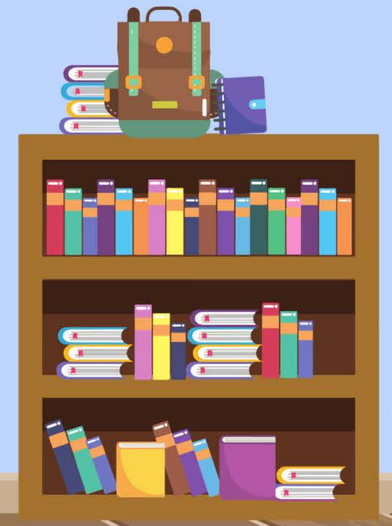
LESSON 10

RULES OF MEEM SAKIN

Meem Sakin is represented with either a (ـْـ) on top as in مِنْ. The rules of Meem Sakin are as follows:

1.IKHFA SHAFAWI
2.IDHGHAM SHAFAWI
3.IZHAAR SHAFAWI





LESSON 10

Let's Discuss Ikhfa Shafawi

Ikhfaa shafawi means to hide. It is called Shafawi because it is pronounced from the lips. If meem Saakinah is followed by (ب), the reader should hide the Meem Sakin and make Ghunnah of two beats. Ikhfaa shafawi letter is only

ب

LESSON 10

Ikhfa Shafawi



إِنَّ رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ ذٰلِكُمْ بِمَا عَلَيْهِمْ بِكَاْسٍ

فَاحْكُمْ بَيْنَهُمْ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ

سَبَقَكُمْ بِهَا رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ عَلَيْهِمْ بِعِلْمٍ

LESSON 10

Let's Discuss Idghaam Shafawi

Idghaam shafawi means to merge.
If Meem Saakinah is followed by (م) then Meem Sakin will merge with the next Meem and will be pronounced with Ghunnah of two beats.
Idghaam shafawi letter is only م

LESSON 10

Idghaam Shafawi



لَهُمْ مَّا يَشَآءُوْنَ	لَكُمْ مَّا	لَهُمْ مَّقْمِعُ
لَهُمْ مَّشَوْا	كَمْ مِّنْ	عَلَيْهِمْ مَّاذَا
مِنْهُمْ مَّعَرَّةٌ	لَهُمْ مَّغْفِرَةٌ	عَلَيْهِمْ مَّطَرًا

LESSON 10

Let's Discuss Izhaar Shafawi

Izhaar Shafawi means to make clear. If the Meem Saakinah is followed by any letter other than (م & ب), it will be pronounced clearly without Ghunnah.

Izhaar shafawi letters are all letters other than the letters of Ikhfaa shafawi (ب), or Idghaam shafawi (م).

LESSON 10

Izhaar Shafawi



هُمْ فِيهَا اَلَمْ يَجِدْكَ هُمْ شَرُّ الْبَرِيَّةِ ۝

عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوْا عَنْهُ جَزَآؤُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ

اَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكُمْ دِيْنُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِيْنِ ۝

LESSON 10

Let's Discuss Sakoon

Jazm or Sukoon · Jazm is the state of a letter without a short vowel. The symbol for jazm is a small circle, or zero, written above the letter (ْ). Also represented as (ْ)

LESSON 10

Miscellaneous



إِهْدِ	بَعْدُ	سَعْىَ
بَرْدًا	جَمْعًا	خُسْرٍ
عَشْرٍ	عَصْفٍ	غُلْبًا



Miscellaneous

قَضْبًا	كَدْحًا	لَغْوًا
يُسْرًا	تَرْضَىٰ	يَتْلُوا۟
أَلْقَتْ	أَمْهِلْ	أَخْرَجَ

Miscellaneous



دَمْدَمَ	عَسْعَسَ	أَعْبُدُ
يَحْسَبُ	تَرْهَقُ	تَعْرِفُ
يُوَسْوِسُ	ثَقُلَتْ	حُشِرَتْ



فَرَغْتَ	تَأْتُونَ	يُسْقَوْنَ
يَعْمَلُوْنَ	يَعْقِلُوْنَ	يَضْحَكُوْنَ
يَكْسِبُوْنَ	تَعْبُدُوْنَ	رَفَعْنَا



لَسْتَ	مِسْكٌ	يَخْرُجُ
خَلْقًا	يَهْدِى	يُبْدِئُ
فَصْلٌ	أَرْسَلَ	أَثَرْنَ

LESSON 10

Miscellaneous



مَخْتُومٍ	مُسْفِرَةٌ	مَشْهُودٍ
وَضَعْنَا	تَضْلِيلٍ	تَكْذِيبٍ
تَسْنِيمٍ	مِسْكِينًا	مَمْنُونٍ



مَصْفُوفَةٍ أَشْتَاتًا أَزْوَاجًا

أَلْحَمْدُ وَالْعَصْرِ وَالْفَتْحُ

وَإِذَا الْمَوْءُودَةُ أُخْرِجَتِ الْأَرْضُ

LESSON 10

Let's Discuss Wakhf

When the stop is made on a word such as at the end of Ayah (۝) then as a general rule make the last letter of the word Sakin except if it has a Fathatain (ً) such as in

أَلْفَافًا ۝

LESSON 10

WAKHF LETTERS



تَذْكِرَةٌ ۝ مُؤْصَدَةٌ ۝ مَتْرَبَةٍ ۝

أَلْفَافًا ۝ مَسْرُورًا ۝ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ۝

يَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ۝ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ ۝

LESSON 10

WAKHF LETTERS



وَهُوَ الْغَفُورُ الْوَدُودُ ۝ ذُو الْعَرْشِ الْمَجِيدُ

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ ۝

"Let's start our Eleventh Lesson"





Our eleventh lesson is about Tashdeed



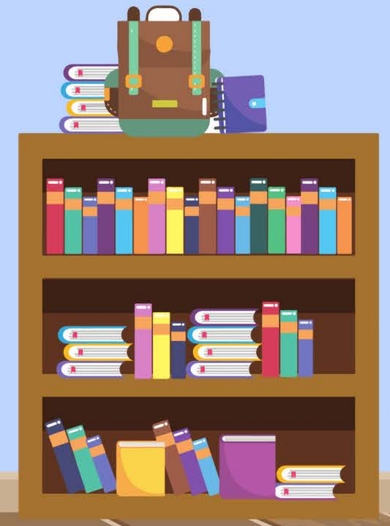
LESSON 11

LET'S DISCUSS TASHDEED

If a letter has tashdeed (ـّـ) on top then the previous letter with a vowel is joined with it and the combination أَبَّ can be represented as

أَبْبَ





LESSON 11

Tashdeed (ـّـ)



أَبَّ	أَبِّ	أَبُّ	إِبَّ	إِبِّ	إِبُّ	أُبَّ
أُبِّ	أُبُّ	أَبًّا	أَبٍّ	أَبٌّ	إِبٍّ	إِبًّ
إِبٌّ	أُبًّا	أُبٍّ	أُبٌّ	أَتَّ	أَتِّ	أَتُّ

LESSON 11

Tashdeed (ـّـ)



اِتَّ	اِتِّ	اِتُّ	أَتَّ	أُتِّ	أُتُّ	أَتَّ
أُتِّ	أُتُّ	أَتًّا	أَتٍّ	أَتُّ	اِتًّ	اِتٍّ
اِتُّ	أُتًّا	أُتٍّ	أُتُّ	أَثَّ	أَثِّ	أَثُّ

LESSON 11

Tashdeed (ـّـ)



اِئَّ	اِئِّ	اِئُّ	أَئَّ	أَئِّ	أَئُّ
أُئِّ	أُئُّ	أَئًّا	أَئٍّ	أَئُّ	اِئًّ
اِئٍّ	أَبَّ	أَبِّ	أَبُّ	أُئٍّ	أُئًّا

LESSON 11

Tashdeed (ـّـ)



اِبَّ	اِبِّ	اِبُّ	اَبَّ	اَبِّ	اَبُّ
اِبًّا	اِبٍّ	اِبٌّ	اَبًّا	اَبٍّ	اَبٌّ

"Let's start our Twelfth Lesson"



LESSON 12

LET'S DISCUSS TASHDEED WITH GHUNNA

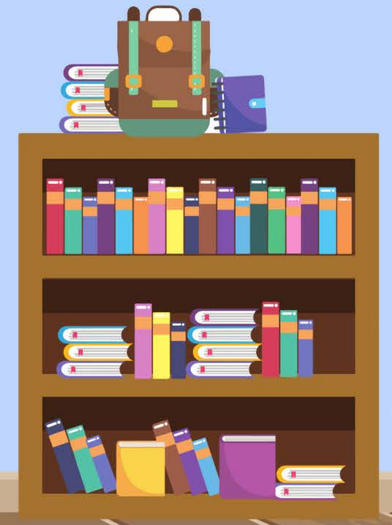
A Noon with tashdeed on top is known as Noon Mushaddad. It must be prolonged the length of two Harakah. نَّ

A Meem with tashdeed on top is known as Meem Mushaddad. It must be prolonged the length of two Harakah. مَّ

Ghunna is when the sound goes to the nose.

The quality of ghunna is present in the letters م and ن.





LESSON 12

Tashdeed with Ghunna



بُرِّزَ	حُصِّلَ	صَدَّقَ	عَدَّدَ	قَدَّرَ
كَذَّبَ	نَعَّمَ	يَظُنُّ	يَحُضُّ	جَنَّةٍ
زَرَّةٍ	قُوَّةٍ	كَرَّةٌ	سُعِّرَتْ	قَدَّمَتْ

LESSON 12

Tashdeed with Ghunna



كَذَّبَتْ	زُوِّجَتْ	عُطِّلَتْ	كُوِّرَتْ	تَطَّلِعُ
تُحَدِّثُ	نُيَسِّرُهُمُ الْبَيِّنَةُ	قَيِّمَةٌ	مُذَكِّرٌ	
أَيَّانَ	إِيَّاكَ	لِلّٰهِ	تَجَلَّىٰ	تَصَدَّىٰ

LESSON 12

Tashdeed with Ghunna



تَوَّابًا ثَجَّاجًا غَسَّاقًا فَعَّالٌ كِذَّابًا

وَهَّاجًا مُمَدَّدَةٍ وَالنَّشِطٰتِ والنّٰزِعٰتِ

وَالسّٰبِحٰتِ فَالسّٰبِقٰتِ فَالْمُدَبِّرٰتِ

LESSON 12

Tashdeed with Ghunna



فَمَهِّلِ الْكٰفِرِيْنَ

بِالْخُنَّسِ الْجَوَارِ الْكُنَّسِ

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيْمَ

"Let's start our Thirteenth Lesson"







LESSON 13

Tashdeed with Sakin



مَرُّوْا	تَبَّتْ	مُدَّتْ	حُقَّتْ	خَفَّتْ
رَبِّيْ	تَخَلَّتْ	قَدَّمْتُ	وَالصُّبْحِ	وَالَّيْلِ
وَالشَّمْسِ	وَاشَّفْعِ	بِالصَّبْرِ ۝		وَالتِّيْنِ

LESSON 13

Tashdeed with Sakin



وَالزَّيْتُوْنِ سِجِّيْلٍ سِجِّيْنٌ مُنْفَكِّيْنَ

مَا الطَّارِقُ النَّجْمُ الثَّاقِبُ ۝

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝

"Let's start our Fourteenth Lesson"





Our fourteenth lesson is about words with double Mushaddad



LESSON 14

Double Tashdeed



يَزَّكَّىٰ يَذَّكَّرُ أَلْمُدَّثِّرُ أَلْمُزَّمِّلُ

عِلِّيِّيْنَ ۝ عِلِّيُّوْنَ ۝ فَعَّالٌ لِّمَا يُرِيْدُ ۝

إِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ إِلَّا الَّذِيْنَ مِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّٰثٰتِ

"Let's start our Fifteenth Lesson"





Our fifteenth lesson is about Maddaat



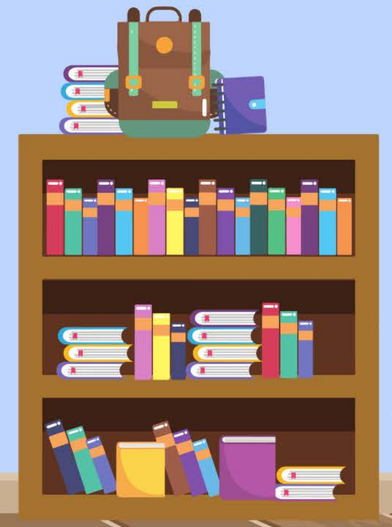
LESSON 15

LET'S DISCUSS MADDAAT

Madd-e-Muttasil:

When a natural or asli madd is followed by a hamza (ء) then a longer Madd occurs. If hamza is in the same word then this Madd is Wajib and known as Mutassil. This Madd must be prolonged for Five Harakah.





Madd-e-Munfasil:

If the hamza is the first letter of the next word then such Madd is Jaaiz and is known as Munfasil.

LESSON 15

Let's Discuss Madd-e-Lazim

If a letter with permament sukoon follows a condition of Madd in the same word then a Lazim Madd occurs.

LESSON 15

Maddaat



ضَآلًّا	دَآبَّةٍ	وَتَّرَآئِبِ	وَالسَّمَآءِ
حَآجَّكَ	حَآجُّوْكَ	لَضَآلُّوْنَ	
تُبْلَى السَّرَآئِرُ	وَلَا الضَّآلِّيْنَ	أَتُحَآجُّوْنِّى	

LESSON 15

Maddaat

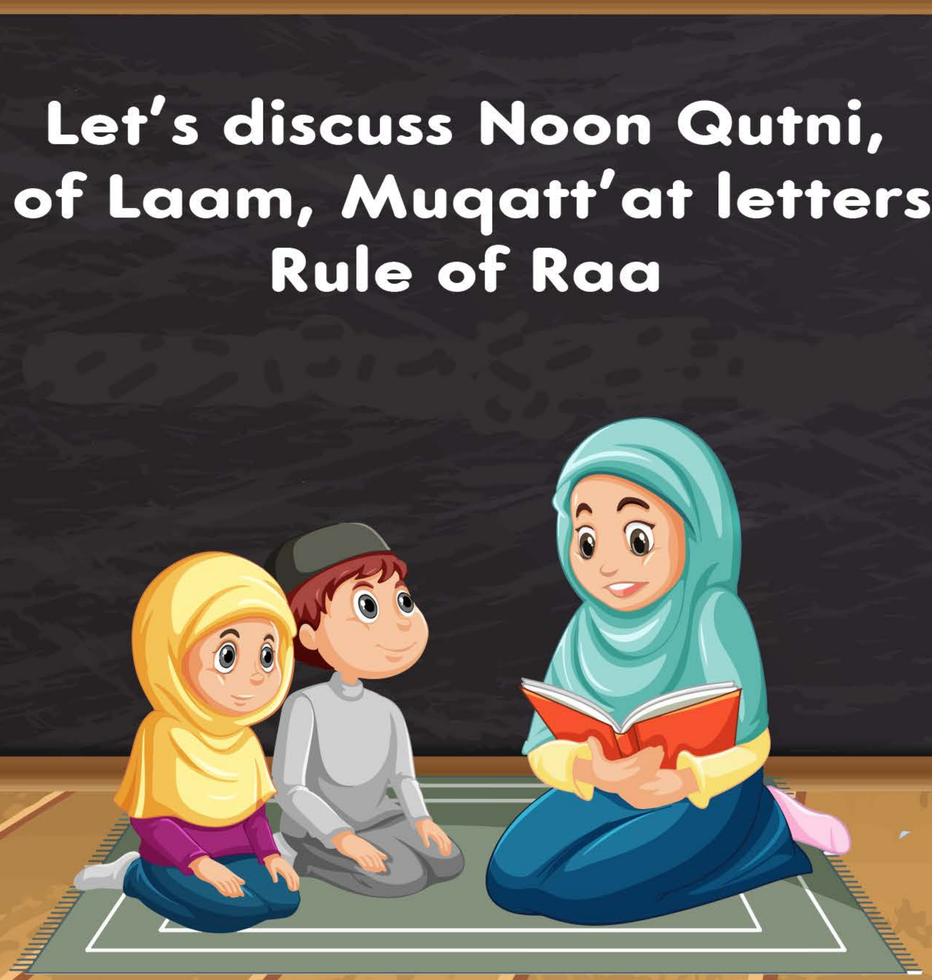


وَلَا تَحٰٓضُّوْنَ وَالصّٰٓفّٰتِ جَآءَتِ الصَّآخَّةُ

فَإِذَا جَآءَتِ الطَّآمَّةُ الْكُبْرٰى ۝

"Let's start our Sixteenth Lesson"

Let's discuss Noon Qutni,
Rule of Laam, Muqatt'at letters and
Rule of Raa









LESSON 16

Noon Qutni

The rule is that when there is a Hamzat-ul Wasl coming after a Tanween (Fatha-tain, Kasratain, or Dhammatain), then one of the vowel signs of the Tanween is replaced with a Noon with Kasrah and this is used to join it with the next word.





The word "Noon Qutni" is associated with the small letter Noon seen in the In-do-Pak script of the Qur'an as shown in the following example:

مُبِيۡنِ اقۡتُلُوۡا



LESSON 16



مِصْبَاحُنِ الْمِصْبَاحُ

نُوْحِنِ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ

قَرْيَةِنِ اسْتَطْعَمَا

شَيْئًا نِ اتَّخَذَهَا

بَعْضِنِ الْقَوْلَ

عَادَنِ الْأُوْلٰى

LESSON 16



كَرَمَادٍۣ اشْتَدَّتْ

مُنِيبِنۣ ادْخُلُوهَا

فَخُورَنۣا الَّذِينَ

خَبِيرَنۣا الَّذِى

شِيبٌۭا السَّمَآءُ

نُفُورَنۣا اسْتِكْبَارًا

"Let's discuss rule of Laam"

Rule of Laam Lafz Al Jalalah

If the letter before Allah's name has a Fathah or Dammah the rule is tafkheem

Tafkheem (strong/full mouth)

نَصْرُ اللّٰهِ

If the letter before Allah's name has a kasra the rule is tarqeeq

Tarqeeq (soft/empty mouth)

بِاللّٰهِ

مِنَ اللّٰهِ





LESSON 16

Heavy Laam Examples



اَللّٰهُ　　تَاللّٰهِ　　مِنَ اللّٰهِ

سُبْحٰنَكَ اَللّٰهُمَّ　　قَالُوْا اَللّٰهُمَّ　　رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ

LESSON 16

Light Laam Examples



لِلّٰهِ　　بِاللّٰهِ　　بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ

اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ　　سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ　　قُلِ اللّٰهُمَّ

"Let's discuss Muqatt'at letters"

Muqatta'at is a unique letter combination that appears at the beginning of some surahs (chapters) in the Quran. Muqatta'at literally means abbreviated or shortened.

In the Arabic language, these letters are written together like a word, but each letter is pronounced separately.





LESSON 16

Muqatt'at letters



الٓمٓ حٰمٓ الٓرٰ الٓمٓرٰ طٰهٰ

قٓ نٓ صٓ طٰسٓ يٰسٓ

طٰسٓمٓ الٓمٓصٓ حٰمٓ عٓسٓقٓ كٓهٰيٰعٓصٓ

"Let's discuss rule of Raa"

Rule of Raa Saakinah

Raa is originally muraqqaq when it has kasrah harakah.

Muraqqaq (Light letter)

نَاصِرٍ

Raa can also be pronounced as a muffakham when it has dummah or fathah

Muffakham (Heavy letter)

رَبَّنَا





LESSON 16

Examples

سُرُرٌ اَمَرَ كَفَرُوْا اَجْرٌ حَرَّمَ

طَيْرًا رُبَامَا زَرَابِيُّ اَرَادَاللّٰهُ

رَاضِيَةٌ مُسْتَقَرٌّ رَاجِعُوْنَ

بِحِجَارَةٍ

LESSON 16

Raa Muffakhamah



The cases of raa saakinah ر + letter with harakah بِرْ بُرْ بَرْ

1. If raa is saakinah and the letter before it has fathah harakah or dammah harakah, raa will be a muffakham letter.

Examples:

وَاَرْسَلَ	تَرْمِيْهِمْ	وَانْحَرْ
وَاذْكُرْ	وَمَنْ يَّشْكُرْ	قُرْاٰنٌ





LESSON 16

Raa Muraqqaq



The cases of raa saakinah ر + letter with harakah رِ رُ رَ

2.If raa is saakinah and the letter before it has kasrah harakah, raa will be a Muraqqaq(light) letter.

Examples:

يَسْتَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ وَاَنْذِرْ وَذَكِّرْ

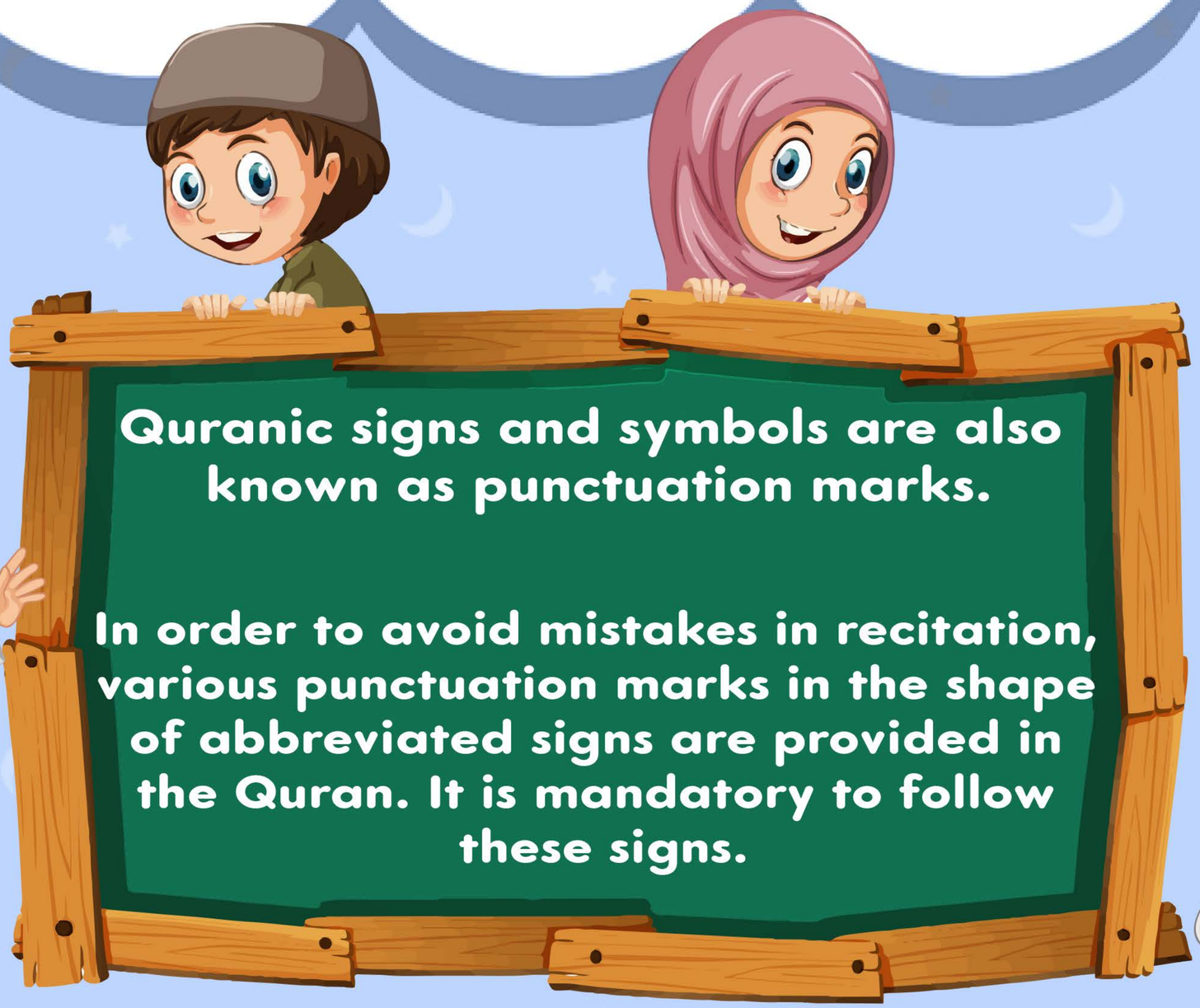




"Let's start our Seventeenth Lesson"

Our Seventeenth Lesson is about Quranic signs and symbols





Quranic signs and symbols are also known as punctuation marks.

In order to avoid mistakes in recitation, various punctuation marks in the shape of abbreviated signs are provided in the Quran. It is mandatory to follow these signs.



LESSON 17

Quranic Signs & Symbols



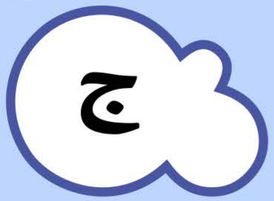
- The Perfect Ptop (الوقف التام):

Waqf-e-Taam' represents the end of a verse. It is indicated by a circle at the conclusion of a Quranic verse. The reciter has to stop here and take a breath before reading further. It marks completion of the message of that sentence.



- Compulsory stop (الوقف اللازم):

When the sign of (م) is seen, you must stop, it is a mandatory stop. If you do not stop, the meanings of the verse get distorted. However, if (م) sign appears above the alphabet (ن) which is followed by the alphabet (ب), like in مِنْ بَعْدِ , the alphabet (ن) should be read as (م). This rule is known as Iqlaab in Tajweed.



- The Permissible Stop (الوقف الجائز):

It points toward completion of the issue in that part of the verse. Thus you can stop here, although it is not obligatory to do so.



- The Permissible Stop (الوقف الجائز):

It means that one can stop or move on, but stopping is preferred.

LESSON 17

Quranic Signs & Symbols



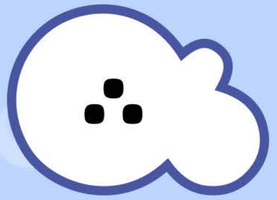
- Stopping Prohibited (الوقف الممنوع):

If لا appear in between the verse, it is mandatory not to stop recitation as it would change the meaning of Quranic verse. However, you can stop when it is used at the end of the verse above the circle mark (الوقف التام) Waqf at-Taam.



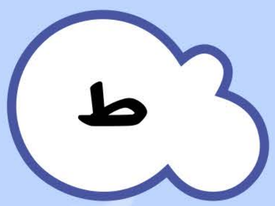
- The Permissible Stop (الوقف الجائز):

It means that one can stop or continue, but continuing is preferred.



- Three Triangular dots (النقط المثلثة):

This means you can stop at one of them, not on both. In the verse (ذَٰلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ ۛ فِيهِ ۛ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ), if you are stopping at (ريب) then you should not stop at (فيه) or vice versa. Remember, you cannot stop at (ريب) and (فيه) both.



- The Recommended stop (الوقف المطلق):

The sign shows the end of a sentence, but not of an argument. It indicates that the reader should discontinue the recitation for an instant by taking breath. It is better to stop here.

LESSON 17

Quranic Signs & Symbols

ص

- The Licensed Pause (الوقف المُرَخص):

Waqf-e-Murakh-khas is a symbol that permits the reader to take a break and take a breath, but it is advisable to carry on reading.

ز

- Continue Reading (الوقف المجوز):

It means one does not need to take a pause and continue the recital process, although there is no prohibition on stopping here.

س

- Small Pause (سكتة لطيفة):

At this sign the reader should take a soft/short pause without breaking the breath. Sometime this sign is seen above the alphabet (ص). It means that the (ص) should be pronounced as (س). But if this sign is under the (ص), then the letter (ص) should be pronounced as (ص) only.

ق

- Better not to Stop (قيل عليهِ الوقف):

It is a sign that shows not to stop recitation. However, there are differences of opinions among scholars in this context.

LESSON 17

Quranic Signs & Symbols

صل

- The Permissible Pause (قديوصل):

This specifies about the permission to continue reading although one can stop here.

قِف

- The Anticipation Mark:

'Qif' is inserted on the stop sign when a reader might expect the pause sign was not necessary.

وقفه

- The Longer Pause:

Waqfah indicates the longer pause than Saktah (س) with the same gist of not breaking one`s breath while taking the break.

ك

- Similar Meaning (كذالِك):

'Kadhaalik means 'like that'. This sign carries the same connotation of action as suggested for (لا) symbol.

LESSON 17

Quranic Signs & Symbols

وقف النبی

- The Pause of Prophet (صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم):

This sign shows the places of the Quran where the Apostle of Allah (صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم) took a pause.

قف غفران

- The Sign of Supplication:

'Waqf e Ghufraan'" is a symbol indicating a place where the reciter and the listener should stop for momentary supplication.

وقف منزل

- The Pause of Jibreel (علیہ السلام):

'Waqf-e-Manzil' is the sign indicating Hadhrat Jibreel`s (علیہ السلام) stopping and taking pause at the time of revealing the Quranic verses to the Apostle of Allah (صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم).

ع

- Ruku:

It denotes a paragraph or passage or section of the Quran. It is a mark (ع) placed at t he end of a thematic shift in the subject matter. It is called Ruku because Muslims usually recite this much of the Quran in each Raka of Salah before going into the Ruku.