Best Among You Is One Who Learned To Read The Qu’raan And Taught Others. (Bukhari, Muslim)
PREFACE

"THE BEST AMONG YOU IS ONE (Muslim) WHO LEARN QURA’AN AND TEACH OTHERS" (BUKHARI AND MUSLIM)

"AL-NOOR QURA’ANIC QAIDAH" is compiled to benefit the youth and adults who are not familiar with Urdu or Arabic Language. It also guides teachers and parents as it is complete in all aspects of "TAJWEED". (Correct method of reciting) Instructions are in English and Urdu both. The author made an effort to make easy on students to retain what they learn about the phonetic rules and signs in Qura’an with examples.

The purpose of "Al-Noor Qaidah" is to present accurately the delivery of Qura’anic verses. It is hoped that this Qaidah with its basic learning approach of Qura’anic Recitation would help contribute to the most desired and badly needed guide for teachers and learners.

Al-Hamdo Lillah "AL-Noor Qaida" is now in your hand with its beautiful and most presentable form, both cover page and the contents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

"AL-NOOR QAIDAH" is the result of the realization of a dedicated teacher who himself is a "QARI" (Professional Reciter), who is qualified in seven different Traditional form of "Qiraat. He responded to the need of eager pupils by compiling this Qaidah. Author must be commended for his love of Qura’an and its recitation. May Allah bless the Author "Qari Abdur Rub MISBAHI Qadri" for his work in the cause of Allah. Aameen Bejahe Sayyedil Mursaleen.

Al-Noor society expresses its gratitude to Allama Mutfi Qamarul Hasan Al-Qadri for his expert advice and guidance in bringing this Qaidah to its present form. Al-Noor also recognize the translators of this Qaidah Br. Mohammad Ameen Marfani and Br. Sayeed Beg (Marfoom).

May Allah bless all those who contributed their time, efforts in bringing this Qaidah to its ultimate users. Aameen

Al-Noor Society of Greater Houston
Ph: (713) 779-1304
ARABIC PRONUNCIATION (MAKHRAJ)

**TAJWEED:** Tajweed is to pronounce and read every letter correctly.

**MAKHRAJ:** The place from where a letter comes out from mouth is called makhraj. They come out from 17 makhraj and there are 29 Arabic letters. {Singular Makhraj - Plural Makhaarij}

1. **THE MAKHRAJ OF ALIF:**
   Alif comes out from the empty space of the mouth.

2. **THE MAKHRAJ OF HAMZAH- HAA:**
   The makhraj of Hamzah-Haa comes out from that part of the throat which is nearest to the chest.

3. **THE MAKHRAJ OF A'IN-H'AA:**
   A’ in and H’aa come out from the center of the throat.

4. **THE MAKHRAJ OF GHAIN - KHAA:**
   The makhraj of Gain-Khaa comes out from that part of the throat which is nearest to the mouth.

5. **THE MAKHRAJ OF QAAF:**
   The makhraj of Qaaf comes out when the raised back portion of the tongue touches the top of mouth.

6. **THE MAKHRAJ OF KAAF:**
   The makhraj of Kaaf comes out when the lower back portion of the tongue touches the top of mouth.

7. **THE MAKHRAJ OF JEEM-SHEEN- YAA:**
   The makhraj of Jeem-Sheen-Yaa comes out when the center of the tongue touches the top of the mouth.

8. **THE MAKHRAJ OF DAAD:**
   The makhraj of DAAD comes out when the side of the tongue touches the roots of the top back teeth.
9. THE MAHKRAJ OF LAAM:-
The makhraj of Laam comes out when the front of the tongue touches the gums of all the top front teeth.

10. THE MAHKRAJ OF NOON:-
The makhraj of Noon comes out when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the top four front teeth.

11. THE MAHKRAJ OF RAA:-
The makhraj of Raa comes out when the edge and top portion of the tongue touches the gums of the top four front teeth.

12. THE MAHKRAJ OF DAAL, TAA, TAA:-
The makhraj of Daal, Taa, Taa comes out when the tip of the tongue touches the front of the 2 top teeth.

13. THE MAHKRAJ OF ZUA, ZHAAL, THAA:-
The makhraj of Zua, Zhaal, Thaa comes out when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the 2 top front teeth.

14. THE MAHKRAJ OF ZAA, SEEN, SAAD:-
The makhraj of Zaa, Seen, Saad comes out when the tip of the tongue touches the edges of the 2 top and 2 bottom "front teeth.

15. THE MAHKRAJ OF FAA:-
The makhraj of Faa comes out when the edge of the 2 top front teeth touches the inside of the bottom lip.

16. THE MAHKRAJ OF BAA, MEEM, WAAAU:-
The makhraj of Baa, Meem, Waaau comes out from the lips. BAA comes out when the wet parts of both lips meet. MEEM comes out when the dry parts of both lips meet. WAAAU comes out when both the lips don't touch completely.

17. THE MAHKRAJ OF GHUNNAH:-
The makhraj of Ghunnah comes out from the nose.
In this lesson only one Dot is mentioned put your finger by the Dot and show the child this is called Dot.

In this lesson more then one Dot is explained
LESSON: 2  
SINGLE LETTERS

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Child must memorize all single letters and recognitions. While teaching please make an effort to distinguish the like sound alphabets with explicit sounds and their utterance for example “ت” and “ظ” sound alike but pronounced differently.  

2. ص، س، ﷺ sound alike, pronounced differently. Here are rest of like sound alphabets.

3. All the like sounds must be explained.

4. These seven (ل، م، ﷺ، غ، ﷺ، ص، ﷺ) under all conditions to be pronounced with a full mouth sound.

5. These four alphabets are uttered from the lips they are: ﷺ، ﷺ، ﷺ، ﷺ.

6. All the alphabets to be pronounced according to Arabic accent example: ﻓ = Baa ﻷ = Taa ﻦ = Thaa ﻟ = Haa and so on.

7. Have them memorize dots on alphabets are the on top, bottom or in the middle of the alphabet.

8. While practicing make sure to explain which part of the mouth to be pronounced with. This will be easy to grasp in future.

**Note:** While teaching a child or self learner make sure the method of learning and teaching is based on age and learning capability otherwise the time and effort may go to waste.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jeem</th>
<th>Thaa</th>
<th>Taay</th>
<th>Baay</th>
<th>Alif</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جيم</td>
<td>ثاء</td>
<td>تاء</td>
<td>باء</td>
<td>ألف</td>
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<td>Raa</td>
<td>Zhaal</td>
<td>Daal</td>
<td>Khaa</td>
<td>H’aa</td>
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<td>زهال</td>
<td>دال</td>
<td>خاء</td>
<td>حاء</td>
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<td>Daad</td>
<td>Saad</td>
<td>Sheen</td>
<td>Seen</td>
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<td>داد</td>
<td>صاد</td>
<td>شين</td>
<td>سين</td>
<td>زل</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faay</td>
<td>Ghain</td>
<td>A’In</td>
<td>Zua</td>
<td>Tua</td>
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<td>فاء</td>
<td>غين</td>
<td>عين</td>
<td>ظاء</td>
<td>طاء</td>
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<td>Noon</td>
<td>Meem</td>
<td>Laam</td>
<td>Kaaaf</td>
<td>Qaaf</td>
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<tr>
<td>نون</td>
<td>ميم</td>
<td>لام</td>
<td>كاف</td>
<td>قاف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaa</td>
<td>Yaa</td>
<td>Hamzah</td>
<td>Haa</td>
<td>Waaau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ياء</td>
<td>ياء</td>
<td>همزه</td>
<td>هاء</td>
<td>واؤ</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: "ـ" This symbol denotes distinctive pronunciation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Different Shapes of Letters</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ض ض ض ض</td>
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<td>ط ط ط ط</td>
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<tr>
<td>ظ ظ ظ ظ</td>
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<td>ع ع ع ع</td>
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<td>غ غ غ غ</td>
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<td>ق ق ق ق</td>
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<td>ك ك ك ك</td>
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<td>م م م م</td>
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<tr>
<td>ي ي ي ي</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

LESSON: 3
LESSON: 4
DIFFERENT SHAPES OF LETTERS

حروف مختلفة شكلين

ج ج ح ح خ خ د د ر ر س س ش ش ص ص ض ض ط ط ع ع غ غ ف ف ق ق ح ح م م م م ه ه ی ی ی ی
Put finger on each letter and guide the child in learning each letter. Then the student should be asked to identify the same so the students becomes conversant with each shape and joining of various letters.
INSTRUCTION: Have child recognize the combined alphabets individually explaining the child when joining two alphabets. The shape changes and two alphabets are joined by adding a dash between the two and some alphabets are split to make a word.
INSTRUCTIONS

(1) VOWEL POINTS: Harkat in Arabic meaning the movement of mouth and lips when using these punctuations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FATHAH (ZABAR)</th>
<th>KASRAH (ZAIR)</th>
<th>DAMMAH (PAISH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLANTED STROKE ABOVE THE ALPHABET</td>
<td>SLANTED STROKE UNDER THE ALPHABET</td>
<td>COMMA LOOKING SHAPE ABOVE ALPHABET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) All of the above mentioned vowel points must be practiced and explained. These punctuations are not to be stretched at all. (These are not stretching vowels.)

(3) Any alphabet having above signs are called active alphabets.

PRECAUTION: Letter alif "ا" having any of the above signs or two strokes above or below and two commas or jazm (look like small 'أ') above alif is called "Hamzah" meaning Alif is "Hamzah" under these conditions. Alif is silent (meaning) not recognized as madd)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lesson: 8</th>
<th>Use of Kasra (The Sound of Kasra &quot;E&quot;)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>إِبْ تَنَثِّي تُمَّ</td>
<td>&quot;Ebtanith&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مُسْتَفَقَ</td>
<td>&quot;Mustafq&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طَعَّمَ لِئِنْ</td>
<td>&quot;Tammal&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَسِيَ علِمْ</td>
<td>&quot;Nasiعلم&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَهْدَعُ</td>
<td>&quot;Mehdu&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رَبَّكَ</td>
<td>&quot;Rabbak&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَنْ عَلِمْ</td>
<td>&quot;Man علم&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إِبْ يَسْتَهْيِلْ</td>
<td>&quot;Ebyestehiel&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مُهْدَدَ</td>
<td>&quot;Mehdead&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رَيْبَتْ</td>
<td>&quot;Raybat&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَهْدُكَ</td>
<td>&quot;Mehduk&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>إِبْ يَسْتَهْيِلْ</td>
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<td>&quot;Mehduk&quot;</td>
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Note: The above table includes Arabic words that illustrate the use of Kasra ("E") sound in Arabic. Each word is paired with its English equivalent.
MIXED EXERCISE
LESSON: 12  USE OF TANWEEN

TWO ZABAR, TWO ZAIR AND TWO PAISH ARE KNOWN AS TANWEEN

INSTRUCTIONS:
- Two strokes "←" Above
- Two strokes "→" Below
- Two commas "، " Above

These punctuations in Arabic called "TANWEEN" be advised that ending sound of tanween bearing alphabet is "NOON SAAKIN" ﺟ for understanding this or you see noon is not having any harkat which means ending sound is without movement of tounge. When you see alif attached with any alphabet or yaa attached with "TANWEEN" make sure you do not pronounce Alif or Yaa.

For example: "مُسَمَّى " سُمُىٖ Have no punctuation on Alif or Yaa.
LESSON 14

LETTERS OF MADDAH

Madd means to stretch & letter bearing madd is stretched while reading. There are three letters of “madd” Alif, Waw & Yaa.

THE INVERTED COMMAS AND STANDING E’-RABS

STANDING ZABAR (FATHA)

This shape is called standing zabar. This is used in place of “alif.”

Raa, Daa, Khaa, Haas, Jaa, Thaa, Taas, Baa, Aa
STANDING ZER (KASRA)

THIS SHAPE IS CALLED STANDING ZER

THIS IS USED IN PLACE OF “YAA”

Ree, Dee, Jee, Thee, Tee, Bee, EE,

اب ت ث ج ح
خ د ذ ح س
ش ص ض ط ع
غ ف ق ك ل م
ن و ه ي
رُسُلِهِ الف يبه هُذه بِيْداً كُتِبَه
شَكِّهِ نُاهْيَة كَرِمَهُ قُبْلَهُ شَاهِدَهُ أَلَه
خصَّالِهِ يَكْمِالُهُ يَمْجَالُه
THIS SHAPE IS CALLED INVERTED PAISH.

THIS IS USED IN PLACE OF "WAW"  

DU,  
HU,  
JU,  
THU,  
TU,  
BU,  
OU,

абثثثثثثخ
خذذرذرذش
شضضتظطع
عفففكلفم
نونةني

رسِّلْهُ مَلَّةُ حِمَارَةٍ حُمَّارَةٍ كَلِمَةً
ولَهُ تَرْكَهُ آمَرَهُ دَأْوَدَ خَلَقَهُ شَقَايَةً
معَهُ اِخْرَةٌ كَانَتُهُ رَفَعَةً
WAW MADDA

أَوْ ِبُعْرُوْقُ قَوْ لَوْ حُوَّأَتُ
أَوْ ِبُعْرُوْقُ قَوْ لَوْ حُوَّأَتُ
دُوَّأَرَّ رُمُّرُ حُوَّأَتُ قَوْ لَوْ حُوَّأَتُ
عُوْجُرُ حُوَّأَتُ قَوْ لَوْ حُوَّأَتُ
أَوْتُ بُعْرُوْقُ قَوْ لَوْ حُوَّأَتُ
رُؤُحُ حُوَّأَتُ قَوْ لَوْ حُوَّأَتُ

LESSON:16 MADDAH LETTERS AND RULES OF MADD

حلقات مذكورة

1. حرف سلتين من الراء.
2. ْوَأَرْكُفُ أَرْكُفُ أَرْكُفُ أَرْكُفُ.
3. حرف سلتين من الراء.
4. بعد حرف آرکيف مدة حرف بعد حرف آرکيف.
5. بعد حرف آرکيف.
6. بعد حرف آرکيف.
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57. بعد حرف آرکيف.
58. بعد حرف آرکيف.
59. Después de la Ayat.
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98. Después de la Ayat.
99. Después de la Ayat.
100. Después de la Ayat.
RULES OF STRETCHING (MADDA)

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) Have the child recognize the "MAAD" stretching signs. Small sign and big sign.
(2) There are three stretching vowels (alphabets) under some conditions. They are Alif, Waau, and Yaa.
When Alif is followed by an alphabet that has fatha then it is madda (or stretching vowel).
When "waau" has sukoon "jazm" followed by an alphabet have damma (paish) then it becomes stretching vowel.
When "yaa" has sukoon followed by an alphabet having "kasra" (zair) then it becomes madda or stretching vowel.
(3) Madd means to stretch this means the madd alphabet must be stretched equal to one "alif" "detached madd"
(4) There are two conditions madd. "attached madd" (madd-e-muttsasil) and "detached madd" (madd-e-munfaasil) Hamza and sukoon. If alphabet Alif is followed by an alphabet Alif, Waau or Yaa having sukoon it is called "attached madd" example:
If after horoof-e-madd (stretching alphabet) Hamza occurs after another alphabet then it is called "detached madd."

PRECAUTION: Both of these madd to be read equal to two alif, two and a half or four alif.
(5) When spelling point out like this "seen yaa kathra madd" "see" Hamzah fatha "aaa" together "see aaa"
Daad fatha alif laam madd laam daal laam alif two Fatha Lan together "daal-lan".
**INSTRUCTIONS:**
Leen Alphabets: There are two leen alphabets waau and yaa. When any of the two alphabets have "sukoon" or jazm looking like "ء" on top and letter before ٢ with a soft non stretching sound.

**PRECAUTION:** Dipthongs ی and ی must be well under stood with one exception that is stretched when two alphabets have "sukoon" or "jazm" followed by an alphabet have fatha then it will be strected example: یً - یً - یً

**WAUAU PROCEDED BY A LETTER BEARING FATHA**

**YAA PROCEDED BY A LETTER BEARING FATHA**
Lesson 18: Jazm, Sukoon & Qalqalah

Identification of Jazm

A Connecting Punctuation Recognize Shapes

The non-vowel sign is always above the letter. (non-vowel sign) ٓ. The non-vowel signed letter is sounded by the vowelled letter preceding it.

Example:

All the alphabets excluding these five alphabets mentioned here are pronounced normally.

Qalqalah: These five will be pronounced with a slight bounce when joined together. ٓٓٓٓٓ these are called letters of Qalqalah (bouncing sound) when pronouncing the sound of these five having "ٓ" jazm will bounce.

Jadd, Hajj, Jabb, Qatt, Baqq

Example:

Even though these are only written once in Arabic but the punctuation changes the rule of sukoon only under these five alphabets.
اِبْ لَبِّ سَبُّ
دَبْ شَبَّ مَثَّ حَبْ بَرَّ
قُلْ حَدِّ يَدَكَ جَبِبَ بَسْ
شَخْرَبَ يَلِيَّ نَرْ دَمْ نَنْ
دَمْ رَبَّ أَطْ وَلْ حَطْ حَجْ
كُلُّ شَخْرَبَ دَفْنَّ دَفْنَّ سُرْجُنَ لَنَذِنَ دَرْجُنَ
آَمَّرْ مَنْ جِنْ صَنَّدَلْ مَحْمُولَ جَعَفَرَ دَعْوُهُ
MIXED EXERCISE

إِبْ حَبُّ كَنَّ سَنَّ بِلَّ بُلْحَدَ لَضْ أَئِرْ يِنْهُ وَهُ نَ حَلْ تُمَّ قَلُّ ذِلَّ لَكَمْ تُمَّ هِمْ مَا وَرَ هُ نَ حَزَنَ قَوْمِكَ مَغْرِبَ بَرَعَ مَنْزِلٍ بُلْحَدَ بِنْيَانَ مَسْتَقِمَ خَلِدَنَّ حَمَّلْتَ رَقَصْتَ مَحْتَمْلَتْ عِلْمَهُ مَتَقَنِّ حَبْبٌ وَ هُمْ سَبُ سَوَّمُهُ مُشَكَّلَ حَضَرَتْ قِبْلَةً مَدَ مَدَ بِنَ بَنَ بِنَ تُمَّ بِهِ يَهَٰدَ أَدَّمُ حَدَ لَقَدْ فَقَدْ قَلْمَ كَرَمْ حَبْبٍ حَسَدُ بُلْحَدَنَّ حَبْبُ إِشْرُ قَلَمُ وَ ضَرْنَ عَنْدَكْ أَنْدَزُ تَغْلِبَ عِلْمَ نَبَيَّ مَكَّنْتُ حَسَرَتْ رَبِّ نَزَدْ لَهُمْ عِلْمَ أَدُّعُتْ حَنَّ بَيْنَ أَنْتَمُ لِجَسْبٍ أَظْلَمْ أَرْضَ مُلِكُ إِهْلُ حَرْجِينَ مَكَّنْتَ حَعْلَتْ قَفْنَ

اللَّهُ نَشَرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ
**Q.** What do you call this symbol "ا"?

**A.** Small "ا" looking is TASHDEED.

**Q.** What do you call a letter having TASHDEED?

**A.** It is called Mushaddad.

**Q.** How many times this letter with "ا" be read?

**A.** Two times.

**Q.** How do you read MUSHADDAD?

**A.** With reinforcement, and MUSHADDAD letter will be read with power.
PRECAUTION: If the letter NOON or MEEM with TASHDEED then sound from nose will be made which is called "GHUNNA". If any of the letters of throat have TASHDEED then the pronunciation will be made with stress and the ending sound must be bouncing example: ُ او abba.
Note: The Makhraj Of Ghunnah The Nasal Cavity. The Duration Of Ghunnah Is Equal To One Alif.

(1) "INN A" (2) "AY YAAMIN (Nasal Cavity) (3) "HUQ QAT" this is an example of letter of throat. (4) "AHATTO" in this example you will pause at "ة" but not breaking breath.
(5,6,7&8) YARMALOON if any of these six letters are there then no 'IDGHAAM' (joining letter with GHUNNA) will be made but straight sound will be made. There are only four words in Qur'an like these.

LESSON: 20 HUROOF MUQATTA’AAT

(ABBREVIATED LETTERS)

These are letters of muqatta'aat abbreviations.

The meaning of these letters are known to Allah and His Messenger only.

These examples below are on page 39,

(1) A: Noon, Qaaf, Saaad, A'inseenqaaf.
   B: Ta' Seem Meem, Haameem.
   C: Kaaf Ha Ya A'in Saaad.

(2) Taaseen, Yaseen, Taaha.
   AA: Alif Laam Meem Raa.
   BB: Alif laam meem Saad, Alif laammeem.
   CC: Alif laam meemallah (joined) or Alif laammeem Allahu (split)
LESSON: 21  NOON QUTNI

NOON QUTNI is small NOON between two words to shorten the vowel rules are if reciter breaks. The breath and stop in the middle. For example see circled (1) & (2) below (1) LUMAZAH ALLAZI(split) LUMAZATENILLAZI(together) (2) SHAIYAA ITTAKHAZA(split) (2) SHAIYANITTAKHAZA(together)

LESSON: 22  IQLAAB OR QALB
PRECAUTION: If letter "Ba" ب is followed by noon with Fatha, Dhamma, Or Kasra then noon will be pronounced without "ghunna" or"ikhfa"

LOOK FOR SMALL MEEM ON TOP AND SOUND OF MEEM

EXAMPLE: (1) MAMBAKHELA (2) NAFSIMBEMAA (3) MIMBA'ADE (4) "HAL ONABBEOKUM"

"KASHAFADUJA BE JAMAALÉHI"
He removed darkness by his beauty

"BALAGHAL ULA BE KAMAALÉHI"
He reached the highest place by his perfection

"SALLOO ALAYHE WA AALEHI"
Send blessings to him and his family

"HASUNAT JAMEEU KHISAALEHI"
Beautiful are all his attainments

The above four lines are poetry praising the Noble Prophet (peace be upon him)
IZHAAR:- Means to read without any ghunnah. Izhaar will be made if any of the six letters of throat (huroof halqi) followed by noon sakin or tanween (two fatha, two kathra two dhamma) then the noon sound will be explicitly distinguished as "N" sound from mouth not from nose.

EXAMPLE: (A) An a'mta noon will not be read from nose.

(2) IDGHAAM: When noon or meem have tahsheed and a letter before "MEEM MUSHADAD OR NOON MUSHADAD" comes then it will make a sound from the nose and make a humming sound with a pause while uttering with out breaking a voice or breath.

EXAMPLE: (B) "QALUMMA'AROOF" and "BEANNALLAHA"

(C) "MANN KAANA" is an example of IKHFA MINKUM

(3) IQLAAB: Explained in lesson#18 (QALQALA).

(4) IKHFA: Means to hide this is called to make "GHUNNA" When noon saakin or TANVEEN is not followed by any of the six letters of throat then we will make sound from nose of the noon.

EXAMPLE: "MANN KAANA" this double "N" to recognize sound from nose.

NOTE: When 'ALIF' has "HAMZA" on top then value of alif is lost "has "JAZM"(sukoon) then there will be a slight jerk in pronouncings. Example: (F) BE'ASA (G) IQ'RA'A (1)SAKTAH: when you see this sign then pause between two words without breaking for breath. Example: BAL RAANA & SAY RAANA
(2) IMALAH (INCLINATION): Making the sound of letter "RAA" as "REY" is called 'IMALAH'. Example: Majrehaa not Maj Reehaa.
INSTRUCTION: If letter has jazm "SUUKOON" and letter after that is with "TASHDEED" then skip letter with "SUUKOON" and join the prior letter with next letter that has "TASHDEED"

NOTE: If Letter "WAAU (وا)" or "YAA (یا)" has tashdeed and "NOON SAAKIN" In the middle, then make the sound of 'NOON' from nose (1) "WATTO" no 'DAAL' Pronounced, (2) 'MILLA' no 'NOON' 'SAKIN' Pronounced (3) 'MANYYO' noon sakin with ghunna.
DEFINITION OF PARTIAL IDGHAM: To join the letters together and make sound of 'noon' shadda "MEEM" sound from nose.

INSTRUCTIONS: (1) There are six letters that get special treatment under some conditions called "YARMALOON" (ء) when NOON SAAKIN and TANWEEN (ت) on a letter followed by then the joining with "IDGHAM" by making sound from nose (humming sound). When letter and come after "TANWEEN" or NOON SAAKIN then "NOON SAKIN" will be ignored and letter with "TASHDEED" will be joined meaning straight sound of 'Raa' from mouth will be made.

Example: use of 'Raa' & 'Laam' with 'NOON SAAKIN' or 'TANWEEN' no sound of 'NOON' is made here. "MIRRA RABBIKA" "MILL LADUNKA" no 'noon' is pronounced straight joining 'MEEM' 'LAAM'.

(2) Three rules of "MEEM SAAKIN" and MEEM IKHFA (to hide) IZHAR (to hide) IDGHAM (joining two letters with the sound from nose)

Rules: if 'MEEM' with 'SUKOON' followed by another 'MEEM' then 'IDGHAM' will be made making sound from 'noon' 'MIMMANIFTARAA" 

If 'BAA' comes after 'MEEM SAAKIN' then you do 'IKHFA' meaning sound by nose' will be made only when there is 'BAA' (MAMM BAKHELA) 

If any other letter than 'BAA' comes after 'MEEM SAAKIN' then no sound from nose will be made (KUNTUM TAKHTAANOON)

(3) 'NOON GUNNA' is example lesson #19

(4) When 'NOON' has 'SUKOON' and letter after 'NOON SAAKIN' is 'NOON SAAKIN' or 'YAA' 'SHADDA' then you pronounce with 'GHUNNA' and spell out like so "MEEM NOON" yaa fatha 'MANNYA' 'QAAF' dhamma 'QQO' laam dama 'LO' 'MANN YA QOOLO'

(5) See lesson #22 for "MEEM QALB" small 'MEEM' above a letter.

(6) When 'Allah' (word) is followed by a letter that has 'DHAMMA' or 'FATHA' then Allah will be read with full mouth's sound 'NOON' when Allah(word) is followed by a letter that has 'kathra' an empty mouth sound will be made.
PRECAUTION: Fathatayn meaning two stroke above an alphabet followed by Alif then Alif have no significance.
WAQF INSTRUCTION: Waqf means to stop. When you stop, you must break voice and breath. If the last letter of kalima has any of these symbols: ﷰ، ﷱ، ﷲ، ﷳ or ﷳ then that stop will be treated as a SAAKIN. If there are two ZABAR (۲) on the last letter, then at the stopping it will be changed to an ALIF. If a round "TAA" (۳) has any harkat (symbols) then at stopping "TAA" becomes "HAA" with sukoon. If Hamzah adjoining (symbols) will be joining and to be read by dropping prior letter.

STOPPING SYMBOL RECOGNITION: "O" a circle at the end of a verse. Meaning a full stop by dropping the symbol on last letter by SUKOOON. "م" split "MEEM" denotes "MUST STOP" reciter must break both voice and breath.

۶ "JEEM" in circle above circle without circle represents a permissible stop at this point. ۵ "TUAA" small taa on circle in circle or without circle represents recommended stop.

In all above examples the last letters "HARKAT" will be "SAAKIN" with the exception of two fatha or circle"ً". See example on page 48.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perfect Stop</td>
<td>وقفًّا تام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compulsory Stop</td>
<td>وقفًّا لازم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessary Stop</td>
<td>وقفًّا مُطلّق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better To Stop,</td>
<td>وقفًّا جائز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If You don’t stop it is</td>
<td>مرغوبٌ عليه الوقف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permissible Stop</td>
<td>وقفًّا مُرخص</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Not To Stop</td>
<td>وقفًّا فجؤوز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>يوقف عليه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Not To Stop</td>
<td>لا وقف عليه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better To Stop</td>
<td>كذلَك للاستمساك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not To Stop</td>
<td>سجِّدْ كأبْسِ حَوْلِه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same As Before</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finish The Ayah &amp;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do Sajda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May or May Not Stop</td>
<td>قد يُوصَل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better Not To Stop</td>
<td>آلوصل أولى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop At One Of The Two Signs</td>
<td>معايِّنَّهٍ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Waqq-e-Taam, indicates that the sentence has been completed. It is equivalent to a full stop or period in the English language.
آمعنُ بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ وَلَدَّهُ مِنَ الشَّيَاتِ الْجَحِيمَ.

أَرَأَيْتَ الْمَزَيْدَةَ مِنَ الْمُؤَثْرَةِ بِقُوَّةٍ قُوَّةٍ حَجَانٌ حَجَانٌ رَاضِيَةٌ راضِيَةٌ فَرَضَتْهُ قُوَّةٌ قُوَّةٌ حَجَانٌ حَجَانٌ رَاضِيَةٌ راضِيَةٌ. 

هَآذَ أَفَأَفَافُ أَفَافًا أَفَافًا تَزِبْبَ تَزِبْبَ طَوِيًّا طَوِيًّا 

وَأَسْتَيْقَالَ الْخَيْرَاتِ وَأَتَتْ بِالْصَّدَقاتِ بِالْوَادِ المَقْدِسِ طَوِيًّا فِي الْقُرَآنِ الْحَكِيمِ. 

لَوَأَصَوَّا إِلَى الصَّرْبِ سَنَطِعُ سَنَطِعُ "مَا عَقِبَةُ لَهَا حَجَانٌ حَجَانٌ إِذَا أَحَسْنَادُ إِذَا أَحَسْنَادُ، 

أَيُّمِرْ يَلْبِينَ "ذِرْرِيَّةً طَيِّبَةً جِبْرُالْعَادِيَةِ" "كَبْرَى أَذَى إِبْرَاهِيمُ وَمُوسى وَلَسُوتُ 

يُرِضِي نِعَمَهُ الْمَطْلُّوَّةُ الفَجْرِ. اتَّلِيْنَ سَيْبَتُبْ لَيْسُنَّ خَشْيَةَ رَبِّهِ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَابًا.
INSTRUCTION: (1) If alif follows a letter with zabar symbol then it is pronounced with alif long. For example ٌناها, etc. If such alif is followed by a letter with tashdeed or jazam then alif is not pronounced. For example ٌناوٌ. But some place in the Qura'an has words in which alif is not pronounced even though the letter after alif has no tashdeed or sukoon. This is called "Alif Zaid". In the Qura'an usually such words have the symbols أ or أ on the Alif.

(2) There are four examples on page 51, explaining where "SĀAD" is changed with Seen. If small "SEEN" is on top of a letter then this rule applies.

See Example: In (A) and (B) changed Saad to Seen, in (C) "SEEN OR SĀAD" both allowed, in (D) it will be read with "SĀAD" only.
Note: these are six words with "O" on top of alif are read when you stop at that point, otherwise in continuation you will ignore alif.
سورة الفاتحة

أَعُودُ يَدَّ اللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ رَبِّ الْكُتُوْرِ رَبِّ الْيَمِينِ رَبِّ الْمَدْيَنِ رَبِّ الْمُرْدُودِينَ

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَشْتَعَبُونَ إِلَيْكَ الصَّرَافِ الْمُستَقِيمِ صَلَّتُ

لِلَّذِينَ آمَنُوا عَلَىٰ هُمْ عَلَىٰ غَيْرِ الْمُضْغُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الْصَّالِحِينَ

سورة الكوثر

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أُعْطِيْنَا الكُوْثَرَ فَصَلَّى لِرَبِّنَا وَانْحَرَ

إِنَّ سَبْعَةَ حَوَالِيِّ الْأَبْرَثِ

سورة الإخلاص

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هَوَّاً اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ أَلْلَهُ الصَّمَادُ لَمْ يُولِدْ وَلَمْ يَولَدْ

وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُ كَحْفٌ أَحَدٌ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَاكُّهُمْ يِلَّوٌّتُونَ عَلَى الْأَنْبِيَّ وَيُبَيِّنُ لِلْاَلْمَدْيَنِ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا

صَلَّوْنَ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِيمَ أَسْلِمُوا

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدَنا مُحَمَّدٍ وَإِلَهُ وَبَارُكْ وَسَلِيمُ
Allah is, none is to be worshiped save Him, He is Himself Alive and Sustainer of others.

لَا تَأْخَذْنَهُ سَبْعَةً وَقَالَوْاَ مُؤَمِّرٌ

Slumber seizes Him not, nor sleep.

لَهُمَا يَفْقَرُونَ عَلَى الْجَاهِلِينَ

To Him belongs whatsoever is in the heavens and whatsoever in the earth.

مَنْ زَيْدَ الْأَلْلَهِ يَشْفَعُ عَنْدَهُ الأَيَامُ

Who is he that would intercede with Him save by His leave.

يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ الْأَيْدِينِ أَيْلُ يُهْيِمُ وَمَا حَلَّقُهُمْ

Knows He what is before them and what is behind them.

وَلَا يَحْيَا وَلَا يُمَوتُ وَلَا يَضَعُّ الْإِيَّامُ

and they get nothing of His Knowledge save as much He desires.

وَسَبَعُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضُ

The heavens and earth are contained in His Throne,

وَلَا يَوْمَ أَخْفُفُهَا وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْخَمْسُ

and their guarding is not a burden for Him and he is the only Exalted, the supreme.
يَا سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُ وَمَا كَانَ لَكَ وَلَاءٌ عَلَيْكَ
وَتُقَالُ لِلَّهِ عَلَىٰ حَدَّٰثٍ وَلَا لَهُ غَيْرُكَ

الْحَيَاتُ الْعَيْنِينَ بِنُورِ الْحَكْمَةِ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالصَّيَامِ وَالصَّلَاةِ عَلَىٰ نَبِيٍّ أُسْلَمَ

الْحَيَاتُ الْعَيْنِينَ بِنُورِ الْحَكْمَةِ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالصَّيَامِ وَالصَّلَاةِ عَلَىٰ نَبِيٍّ أُسْلَمَ

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

دُرُّودُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ وَعَلَىٰ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا مَعَهُ كَمَا أَصِلَّتَ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمٍ ﷺ وَعَلَىٰ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا مَعَهُ

اللَّهُ ﷺ وَالْمَلَائِكَةَ ﷺ عَلَىٰ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ وَعَلَىٰ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا مَعَهُ كَمَا أَصِلَّتَ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمٍ ﷺ وَعَلَىٰ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا مَعَهُ

ذَٰلِكَ رَّحْمَةٌ مِّنِّي فَعْرَأْتُ مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ وَالَّذِينَ كَانُوا مَعَهُ وَأَنتَ أَعْفُوٌ رَّحِيمٌ
(FIRST KALIMAH TAYYIB) 

لا للزلزلللة ما سول الله

Laa-ilaaha illal-laahu Muhammad-ur-Rasool-ullaah.

**Meaning:** There is none worthy to be worshipped except Allah, and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

(SECOND KALIMAH SHAHAADAT) 

أَشْهَدَ أَنَّ لَأَلِلْلَّهُ وَلَا إِلَآَةُ إِلَّا الْلَّهُ وَأَشْهَدَ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا نَذِيرًا

Ash-hadual-la Ilaaha illalaahu wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan abduhoo wa rasooluhu.

**Meaning:** I bear witness that there is no God other than Allah, and I also bear witness that Muhammad is His Servant and Messenger.
(THIRD KALIMAH TAMJEED)

Subhaana-illaahi Wal-hamdu lillaahi, Wa laailaha illallah wallahu-akbar, wa laa haula wa laa quwwata illa billaahil-‘aliiyil-‘azeem.

Meaning: Glory be to Allah, all praise is due Him; there is no God but Allah; Allah is Supreme, there is no power nor strength but from Allah, the Most High, the Most Magnificent.

(FOURTH KALIMAH TAUHID)

La’aaa ilaah ill-llahhu, wahdhu, la shareeka lanooh, lahul-mulk wa lahul-hamdu, yuhyee wa umaate, bi-yadi-hil-khair-wa huwa ’a’la kulli shain qadeer.

Meaning: There is none worthy of worship except Allah, He is One, He has no partner. His is the Kingdom (of the whole universe) and therefore all praise is due to Him. He gives life and He causes death. All goodness is in His hand; and He has power over all things.

(FIFTH KALIMAH RADDI KUFR)

Wa Allaaahumma ghairum ma’nana min An ‘ashraar baa’ithiyya. Waa’laa Allama yaa Allama, Waa’statiyu la’llah al-a’aluma yaa Allama fa’tadaa yaa Allama min al-kufri.

**Meaning:** O Allah! I seek protection in You from that I should join any partner with You knowingly. I seek Your forgiveness from that which I do not know. I repent from it (ignorance) I free myself from disbelief and joining partners with You and from all sins. I submit to your will. I believe and declare: There is none worthy of worship besides Allah and Muhammad (Sallallaho- alaihe- wa- sallam) is Allah's Messenger.

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**(IMAAN-E-MUJMAL)**

Aamantu billaahi kamaa huwa bi-asmaaaahai wa sifaatihee wa qabiltu jamee'ah akhamihee iqraarum-bil-lisaani wa tasdiqum-bil-qalb.

**Meaning:** I believe in Allah just as He is with His Names and His Attributes and I have accepted all His Commandments. I declare this (belief) with my tongue and affirm it with my heart (sincerely).
Aamantu billahi wa malaakatihee wa kutubihi wa rusuliihe wa yaum-il-aakhiri wa-l-qadri khairihee washarriihe min allaahi ta’ala wal-ba’athi ba’adalmaut.

**Meaning:** I believe in Allah and His Angels and His Books and His Messengers, and in the day of Judgment, and in the fate and destiny - its good and its evil - from Allah, the Exalted, and in the resurrection after death.
Islamic Academy

Alhamdulilah, Islamic Academy was founded in 1421 Hijri/ 2001 in Texas, USA. This is a Deeni (religious), Ilmi (academic), and non-profit organization for the public which has no interest in the politics of today. Our aim is to teach and spread the universal teachings of Islam, publish books and pamphlets, provide Islamic literature, and to especially teach the new generation Quran and Sunnat through the Darul Uloom.

Darul Uloom Azizia

With the importance of Islamic Education in mind, Darul Uloom Aziza was founded under Islamic Academy in 1424/2003 with the dua of Azize Millat Hazrat Maulana Abdul Hafeez Saheb, Dean of Al-Jamiatul Ashrafia, Mubarakpur.

In memory of Hafize Millat, Hazrat Maulana Abdul Aziz Muhadise Mubarakpuri (Alaihir Rahmah), its name was given Darul Uloom Aziza.

Our Plans and The Future

1) Islamic School: Along with keeping the curriculum of schools, providing a curriculum filled with courses on Islam and Sunnah so that the students can benefit from the religious as well as worldly education.
2) Training Center: Where training is provided for Imamat and Khitabat so that Imams who know the language and culture can lead the Masajid and enlighten the people.
3) Building: A vast building which can handle all the plans of this organization
4) Darut Tasnee' wa Tarjuma: This department will prepare a team of writers, translators, and researchers who can write, translate, collect, and research over much needed literature.
5) Darul Ishaat: Where the composing, editing, proof-reading, and publishing of books and pamphlets can be done on a large scale.

Our Sincere Appeal to You

We need those sincere and resolute people who feel happiness in spending in the way of Allah by the wealth He (Azzawajalla) has given them. And sacrificing parents who have the desire to make their children Scholars and Hafiz of Quran; who want to adorn their world and the hereafter by enrolling their children in the Darul Uloom to attain the knowledge of the Deen.

Ways to Cooperate

1) Help us in purchasing land or a building for Darul Uloom Azizia
2) Cover the expenses for publishing some of the many books pending publication
3) Purchase books for the Library for Essale Sawaab of your deceased and loved relatives
4) Start by becoming a member of our monthly check-o-matic system
5) Introduce and tell all your friends and the community about Darul Uloom Azizia, read its publications, and give us your valuable suggestions.

1251 Shiloh Rd. Plano TX 75074 - Phone 972-423-5786
www.islamicacademy.org