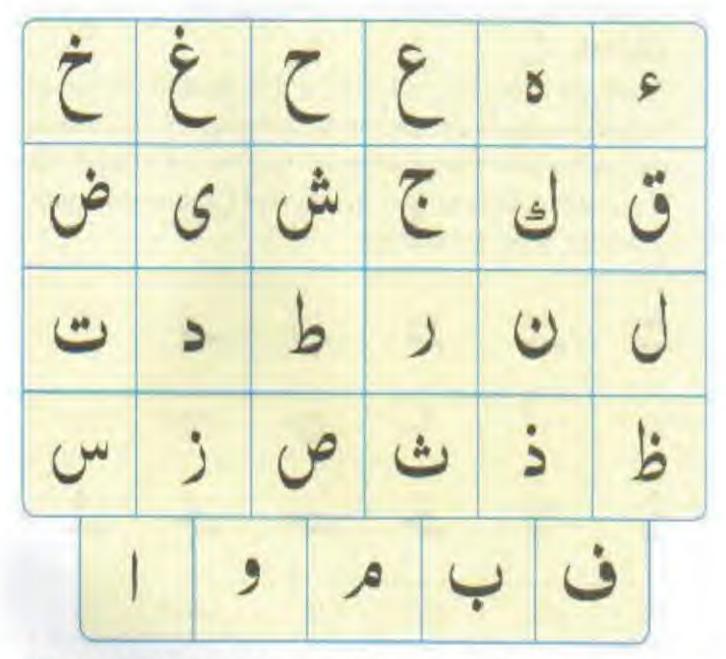
- First of all recognise the dots. Moreover, you should curiously keep in mind the difference which occurs in the letters of same similarity due to dots, such as a control of the control o
- The dots could be recognised through this way: Once a dot is given on the upper side of the letter, such as : and sometime it is inserted beneath the letter, as like ! In the same way, two dots are inserted; once on upside as : and just as !! But, three dots always use to appear on upper side of the

SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

T _{Ha}	Juon	Sa	Ta	Ua Ua	Atif
Seea	j Za	Na	; Zal	Dal	Khu
2 alin	di	d _{Ta}	Zand Tand	Sand	Shoon
Maom	Loam	(S) Kaaj	Quaf	ف انه	Chain
Ya	5 s	an Han	Visno		··

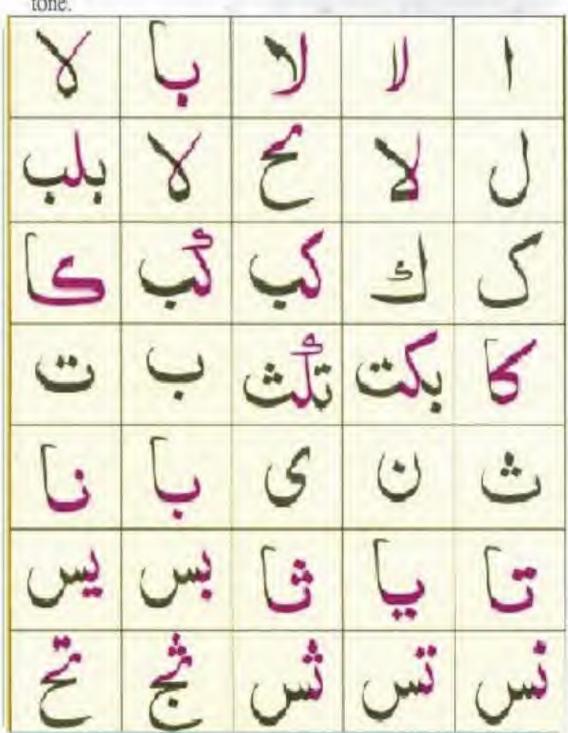
SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

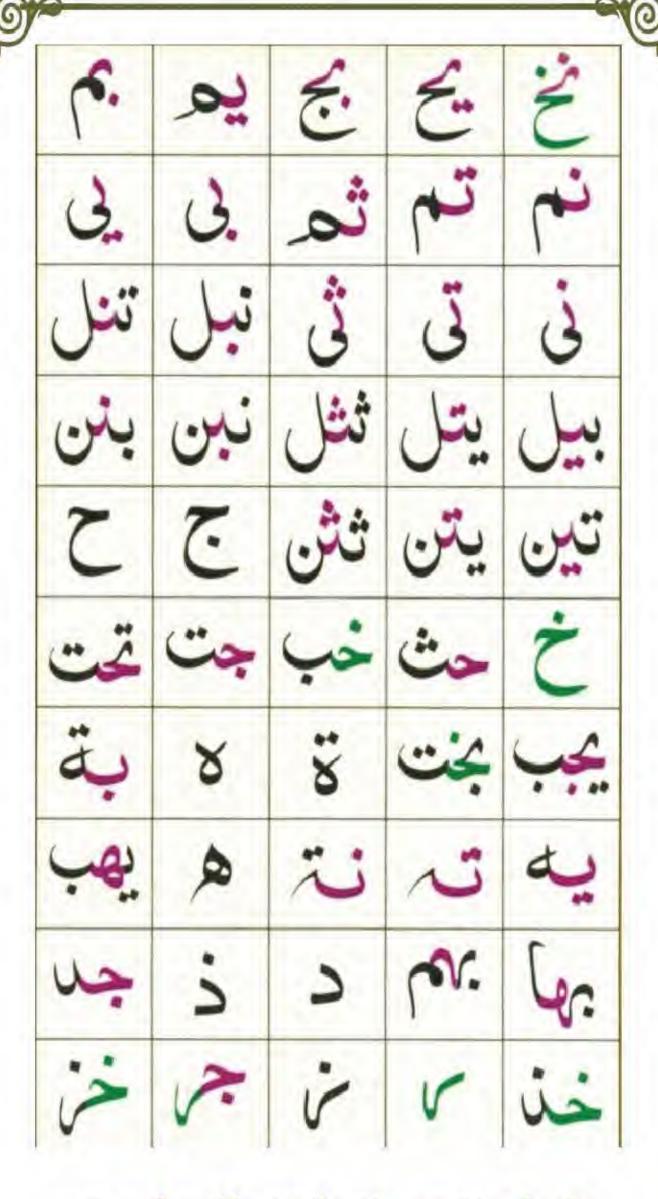


You should read this lesson with utmost devotion. Moreover, try to recognise the letters. Until you become fully capable of recognising each and every letter, you should continue to read this lesson and do not try to move on to the next.

COMPOUND LETTERS

- Read this lesson with much care. Each letter has to be read seperately and with its clear voice. For example, when you read munn, you have to pronounce the voices of mean and noon. In the same way, you should read munum, with pronouncing raseen, laam, and the word was as you, chain; you; zo.
- The letters to the state of the should be pronounced in the grandiose tone.







DISCUSSION ABOUT MOVEMENT

Zabar (≤) Upper Part Vowel Sign)

- Regarding the recognition of Zabar, it should be impressed on mind that this sign is always put on the upper side of the letter. While reading Zabar, its pronunciation should not be prolonged, not to be jerked and even not be rendered wrongly. Rather it should be pronounced very smoothly.
- If the letter "alif" carries vowel points, i.e. Zabar, Zair, Paish, or Jazm, it is not "الف" but "", and as such this one has to be read as "".
- (1) is that letter which looks without movement or Jazm.
- While pronouncing deep tone (low pitched) letters, the lips should not be made roundish.

É	É	ش	ت	Ý	Í
سَ	3	5	3	5	خ
ع	6	ط	ض	صَ	m
à	J	(ا	ق	فَ	·à
Ó	5 3	2 4		9 6	ار

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

Je Joje Jel , etc.

- If Ra (6) carries Zabar, then it should be read in deep tone (low pitched).
- While pronouncing Zabar: do not prolong it so much that it gives the sound of Alif (القر), and from "" it becomes "". Do not read it hastily so as to avoid jerking. It should be pronounced in such a way that "" remains only ""."
- Be careful that the movement of any letter should not be wrong. It should not be read in a prolonged tone.

EXERCISE

ZABAR (Z)

			-	
جنع	ورد	صَنَقَ	كتب	فَرضَ
قتل	وَلَنَ	وچل	جعل	أحل
كَسَبَ	ضرب	حُسُلُ	شرح	ختم
ظَلَمَ	بَلَغَ	مَكُثُ	ثبر	فعكل
فعدالك	خَلَقَ	مَرْجَ	زعم	رفع
عبس	أمر	فَسُلَا	عَبَلَ	عَشُرَ

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

ZAIR (7) (Lower Part Vowel Sign)

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

3	3	ث	ت	ب	1
سِ	ذ	١	5	>	خ
3	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
2	لِ	اك	ق	فِ	ė
(5			2 (٢

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

ZAIR (7)

حبط	خشى	لَعِبَ	فَهِيَ	غُضِب
حَبِلَ	عَهِلَ	عَلِمَ	حَسِبُ	عَيِلَ
يَيِسَ	ارم	شُرِبَ	اَذِنَ	سخر
فَكَق	لَبِثَ	خسر	صَعِقَ	يَلِجَ
85	قبر	بَرِقَ	شَهِلَ	رضي
رُجِمُ	فَقُزِعَ	وكي	بكغي	نسِيَ

- While a letter is being spelt, the difference between the sound of Zabar (∠) and Zair (¬) should be kept in mind.
- While spelling " ' the sound of " and " ' should be pronounced separately and even clearly.
- While spelling ", the sound of " " will be in deep tone (low piched), but in , the sound of " " should be in a sharp tone (high pitched).
- If any letter does not have the sign of two Zabar (∠) at its end, then, at the stop, it will be quiescent. For example, "will be read as "and" as "as "as "as ".

ROUND VOWEL

- The specific sign of this vowel is that it appears to be similar to "it "and always comes on the upper part of the letter.
- Be careful about the movement of this letter. This vowel should not be pronounced in a prolonged tone. For example if "" is pronounced in prolonged tone, then it is apprehended, it may sound as "". Likewise, "" would appear as "". Try not to make any error in this respect.
- Not to be hasty in the movement of Paish () and try to avoid jerking.

حُ	خ	ث	ث	بُ	9
ů	9	رُ	5	2	خ
عُ	ظ	6	ضُ	صُ	شُ
مُ	ل	اف	ق	نُ	٥٠
d	5 5			9	9

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

PAISH (1)

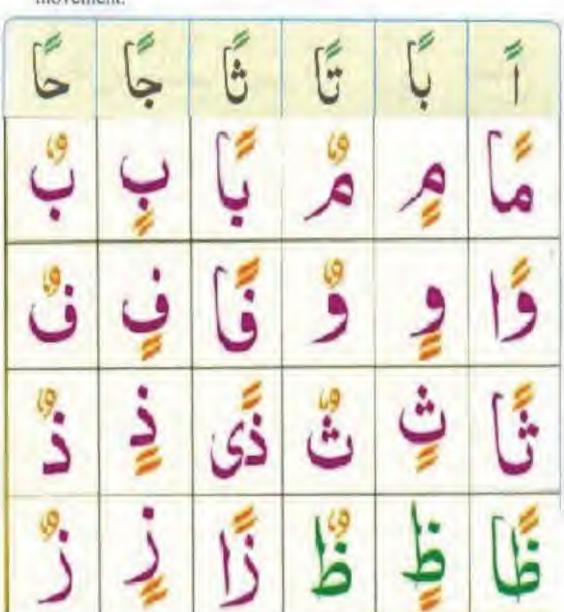
وورو	ربع	حبلي	صُحُفِ	يهُبُ
وُجِلَ	مُنعَ	خبث	أعظ	تزر
أفق	فتح	قُتِلَ	حسن	لُعِنَ
كُلِيةً	نُفِخَ	دُعِيَ	J's	سقط
حشر		سُيِلَ	قُرِئَ	أخر
قُرِرَ	قضي	كُتِب	يَعِلُ	نُذُودِ

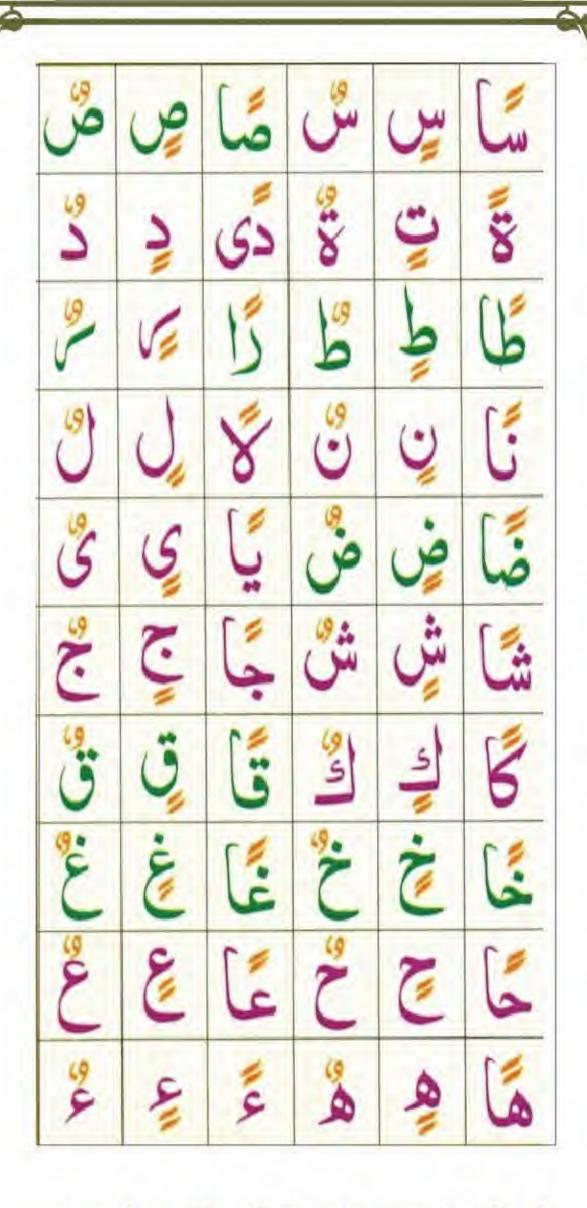
- While reading ", the letter " " would be pronounced in deep tone (low pitched). But, at the stoppage, " " would be read in deep tone (low pitched), i.e., " "."
- If the round vowel () is inserted on the top of " ", then it will be read in very deep tone (low pitched).
- When you are reading "" in very deep tone (low pitched), then be careful not to make the lips roundish.

NUNNATION

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

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





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

されかかけんだ

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

EXERCISE

NUNNATION (9)

اَسفًا	بلُلُا	سلباً	جنفا	عَبلًا
طبقا	حسنا	ثبنا	عرضًا	حرما
عجبا	بُطُرًا	أبداً	سفقا	قصصاً
مَثَلًا	رغنا	مرضا	وسطًا	احَّلَا

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

TWO ZAIR (7)

ليزة	نفقة	گڼړ	بِقْبَسِ	بِلَامِ
عبي	خابر	رقبة	لَبُن	هبزة
مُسلِ	ثنن	بِيلٍ	مِاعَةٍ	عِنْبِ
			سخط	
قَارِ	مَثَلِ	بشر	سفرة	فعقة
	333	-	لغي	

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

From to to to isi

If you feel difficulty in recognising the movement of (∠), (¬)(∠) and (∠), (¬), (೨), then repeat the lessons concerned to the movement of such letters.

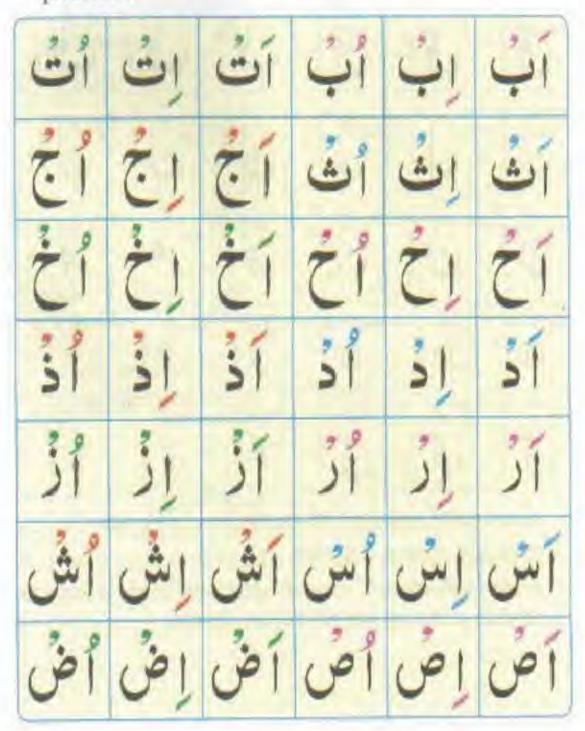
DOUBLE ROUND VOWELS (9)

	قطع		اَحل	
ظُلُلُ	كتب	عبرة	عَمَلُ	و و و
قترة	حسنة	خلق	قَامُ	زَبِنُ
مرض	ملك	كليك	نَصُبُ	ظَمَا
دِيهُ	خرج	روق	قسم	بشر
		لَعِبُ		

In some words given in the aforesaid exercise, a few letters appear to be of deep tone (low pitched)and some of sharp tone (high pitched), i.e., i.e.,

QUIESCENCY (Jazm²)

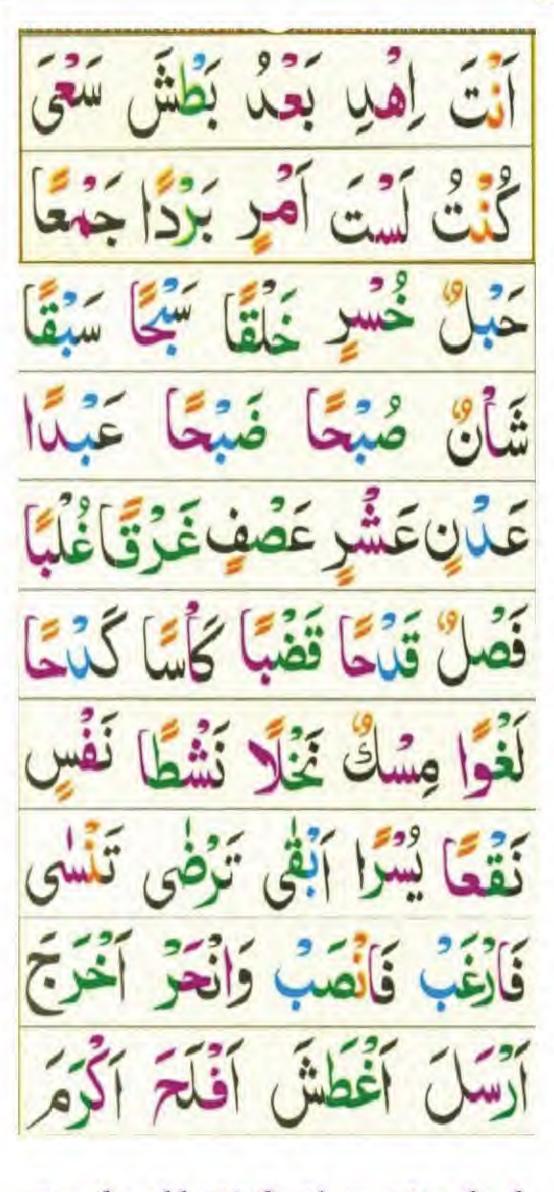
- Jazm is a sign placed over a letter to show that it is to be read as quiescent.
- Jazm does not have its own sound.
- If the letter bears any sign of jazm (2), it is called as quiescent letter.
- The letter, bearing the sign of jazm, is read along with its predecessor.





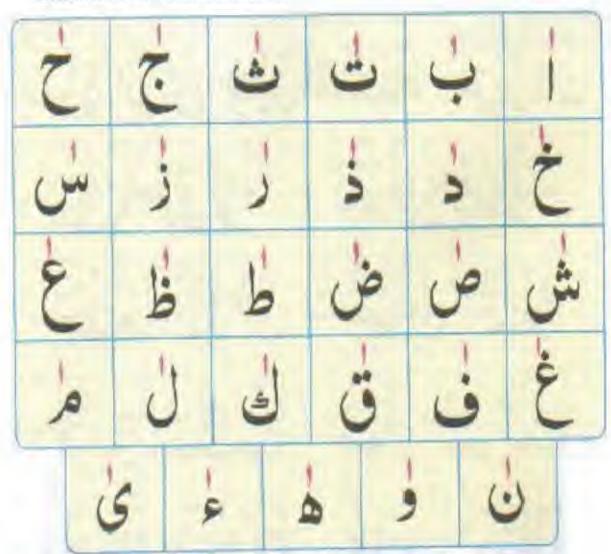
In the case of quiescency, the pronunciation of the letter ", b, , , , will be vibrated. It is called "qalqalah".

Besides such letters of "qalqalah", other ones should be read very carefully so that they may not become vibrated.



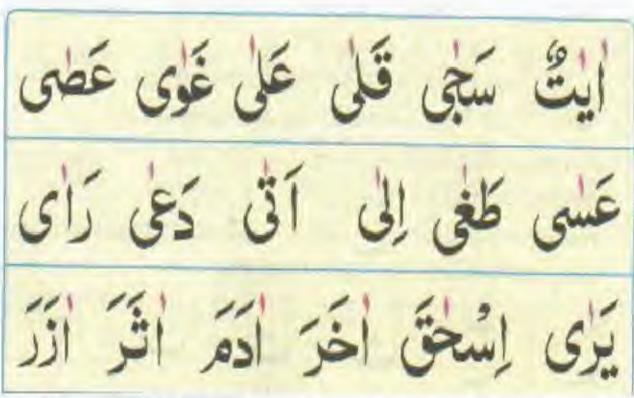
VERTICAL ZABAR (1)

- The movements are of two kinds, i.e, vertical position or reversed position. Just like this, the sign Zabar also bears two shapes, i.e., vertical and reversed.
- You should recognize well the position of vertical Zabar.
- The vertical Zabar has to be pronounced in long tone, just like "alif".
- Be careful that while pronouncing " " and " " the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.



The vertical Zabar has to be pronounced equivalent to alif





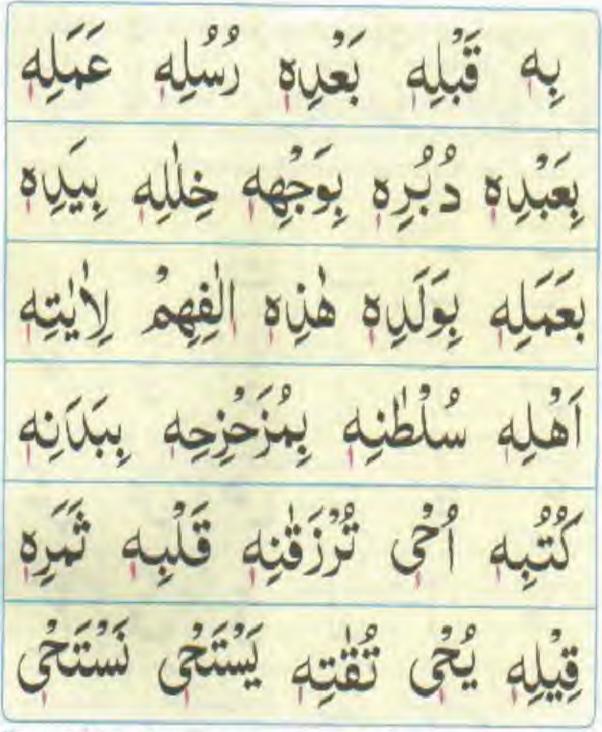
- If any word is inserted with a vertical Zabar at its end, it will be pronounced as it is. (Not a bit sign of change.)
- Example: will be the same at the stoppage (wag)
 Will be the same at the stoppage (wag)
 It is entirely wrong to pronounce in long tone the vertical Zabar at the time of stoppage, as being done while reading all? The sound of this vowel sign will be equivalent to only one all? at the moment of stoppage.



- Just like Zabar, the sign Zair in also of two kinds, i.e., Vertical and reversed.
- Wou should recognise well the twin positions of Zair.
- The vertical Zair is pronounced just equivalent to yau
- Be careful that while pronouncing "" and " (" the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.
- Your are required to read this lesson with umost care and attention. Even be careful about the organs of speech.

7	=	ث	1)-	ا ر	١	1
U,	ز	1		3	7	-
ع	10	4	ن	0	P	شر
٩	ل	ك	ق		غ و	-
4	5 5			9	0	

VERTICAL ZAIR (T)

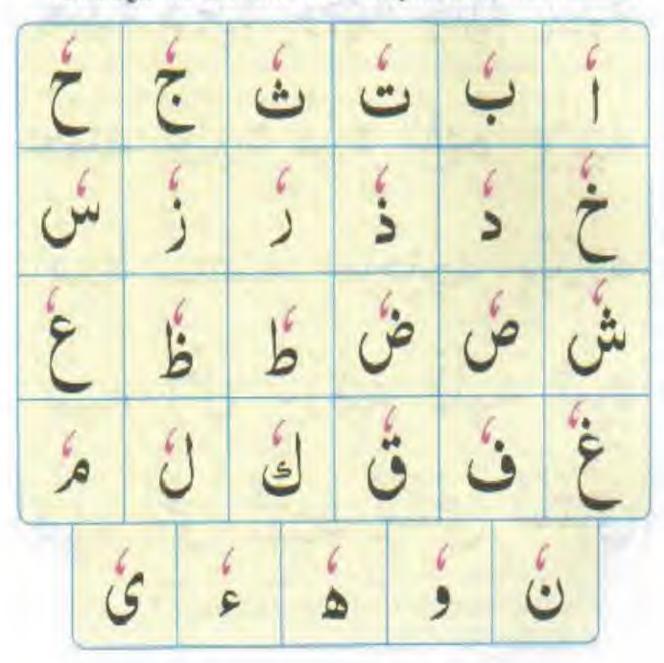


At the time of stoppage (waq!), the vertical Zair () will also end just like the reversed Zair, i.e,

as 4 - 🐸 as 🐸



- Just like Zabar and Zair, the Paish is also of two kinds, i.e., Upright Paish and reversed Paish.
- Recognise well both the shapes of Paish.
- The reversed Paish is pronounced as that of letter " " having long vowel sign. It is because this Paish is equivalent to "vaao maddah"





كِتْبَهُ قِيَامُهُ مَعَهُ امْرُهُ خِتْبُهُ
فِصْلُهُ عَبِلُهُ لَهُ يَرَةً عِبَادُةً
عِنْكَاهُ سُبُحْنَهُ رِزْقُهُ يَكُونَ
يَسْتَوْنَ وَرِي وَثَاقَهُ دَاوْدَ
رُسُولُهُ مَوْءُدَةً صَلَارًا وَرِثُهُ نِعَمَهُ
أَطْعَبُهُ فَلَهُ قَبْضَتُهُ أَنْشَرَهُ

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

عبادة as عبادلة "

يرة 38"يرة "

LETTERS HAVING LONG VOWEL SIGN

- If Zabar (∠) comes before a quiescent alif, it is called Alif muddah, i.e., long vowel sign. Example: المعادة
- if Paish (أو) comes before a quiescent vaao, it is called vaao maddah. Example: المواقعة
- Such letters having a long vowel sign maddah, are read just like alif
- It is wrong to pronounce haroof muddah more or less of the sound of alif

ن	تو	3	ري		با
	300	6	رق	دوه	CF
3	900	ف	3	200	6
			دِی		15
زی	زو		ری	رو	15
شى	ي و	ش	سِیْ	سو	١

ضي	ضو	ضًا	عِي	صو و	صا
ظی	ظو	ظا	طي	طو	4
عن ا	300	6.1	30	30	6
رق	ود	ق	وَيْ ا	فو	6
رلي	رُو	5	ر کی	کو ا	6
3	نو	6	ري	مو	ما
رهي	هو	6	دِي	وو	وا
ري	يوو	ال	وي	99	اء

This lesson highlights to all the three examples of haroof-i-maddah

You are required to read this lesson with much care. You should even try to recognise such kind of letters.



THE SOFT LETTERS

(Haroof-i-leen)

- If Zabar ∠ comes before the quiescent or ½, it is called soft letter i.e. hurvof-i-leen. Examples: بني رقي and بني رقي , etc.
- These soft letters haroof-i-leen should be pronounced softly.
- The difference of sounds, prevailing in haroof-i-maddah and haroof-i-leon, should be recognised carefully.
- Both haroof-i-leen and haroof-i-maddah are pronounced just like one alif.

نى	الله	نَّ	7 1	3	بَوْ
نَحَيْ	35	35	35	چ	35
زی	35	ذَى	35	دَی	35
شي	36	سَىٰی	سُوْ	زَى	زَوْ
ظي	طو	ضي	ضُوْ	صَي	صُوْ
ي. و	غو	عيُ	عَوْ	ظي	ظو



- Those letters which are pronounced in deep tone (low pitched) and sharp tone (high pitched), should be impressed on mind most accurately.
- The rule and principle of stoppage, duly described in the previous chapter, should be remembered well.



SOFT LETTERS

هَيْهَات	يُومَيِنٍ	قُرنش	عَفُونَا
عان	يرونها	ويل	زُوجًا
رَأَيْتُ	صوماً	أعطينا	توبة
رُونِيًا	أوْحى لَهَا	الَّيْلَا	ينهون
آين	يَنْعُونَ	قورمي	سۇن
عَلَيْهِم	قُوْلِيُ	هَايناً	خُولَة
اتينا	آوْتَادًا	عينين	يوم
	خيرًا	قۇل	

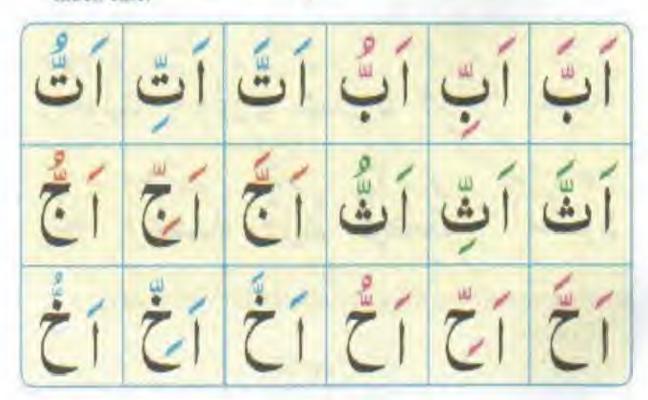
- In the word , there are two soft letters haroof-l-leen i.e. Yau-i-leen. While pronouncing this word, their sounds should be expressed separately and correctly.
- If we have to stop after the word it will be read as

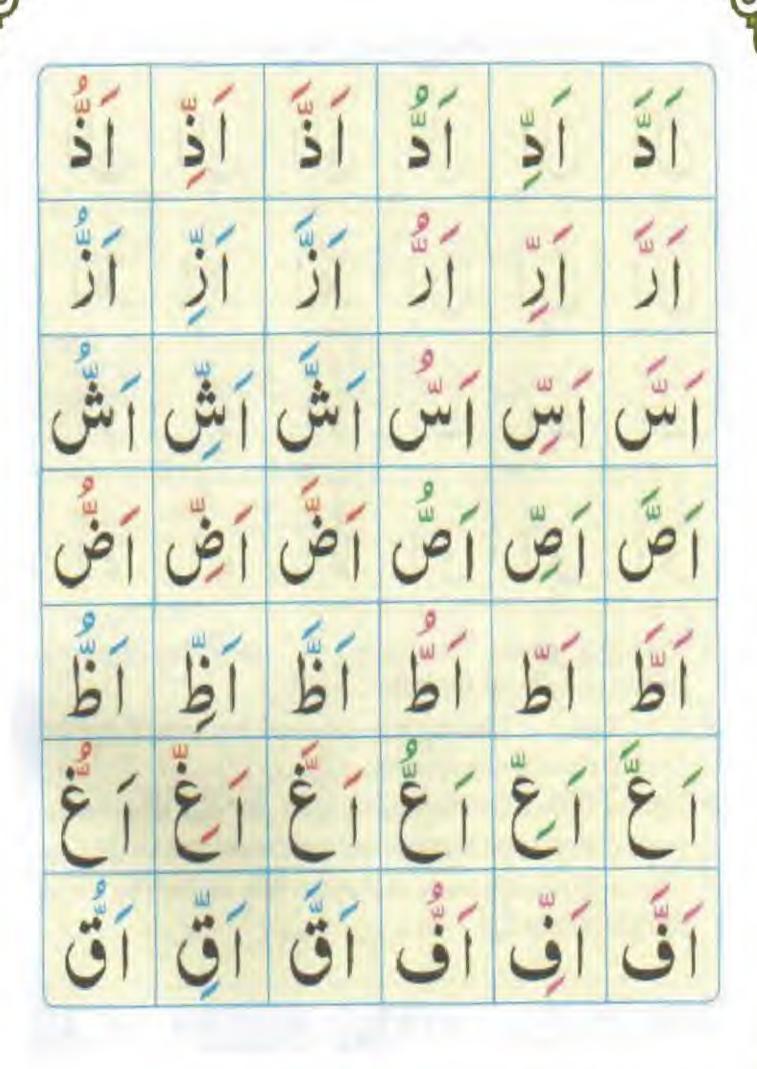
SIGN OF DUPLICATION

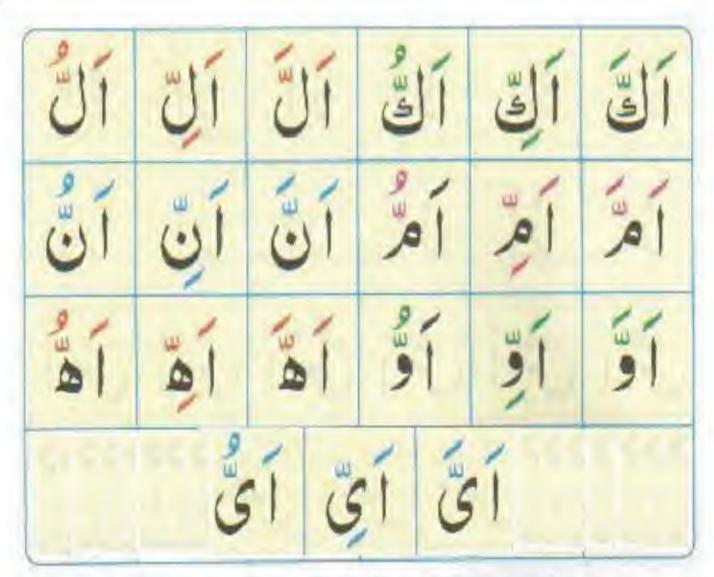
(TASHDEED)(w)

- Rendering of any letter as hard or strong, is called Tashdeed (45).
- \Leftrightarrow This sign is indicated through three equivalent prongs ($\frac{\omega}{}$).
- The letter having this sign, is called mushaddid.
- Such letter is pronounced twice.
- Such letter has to be read while joining the previous letter.
- Such duplicated letters have not to be pronounced in the long tone.
- In such type of letter, " [" and " " will be in nasal sound and equivalent to "alif".
- Avoid to prolong the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid"

 For example, do not read in long tone the first letter of in the otherwise it would become in long tone the first letter of in the otherwise it would become in long tone the first letter of in the otherwise it would become in long tone the first letter of its letter of its
- Other letters, such as (3) (5) should be pronounced with much care.

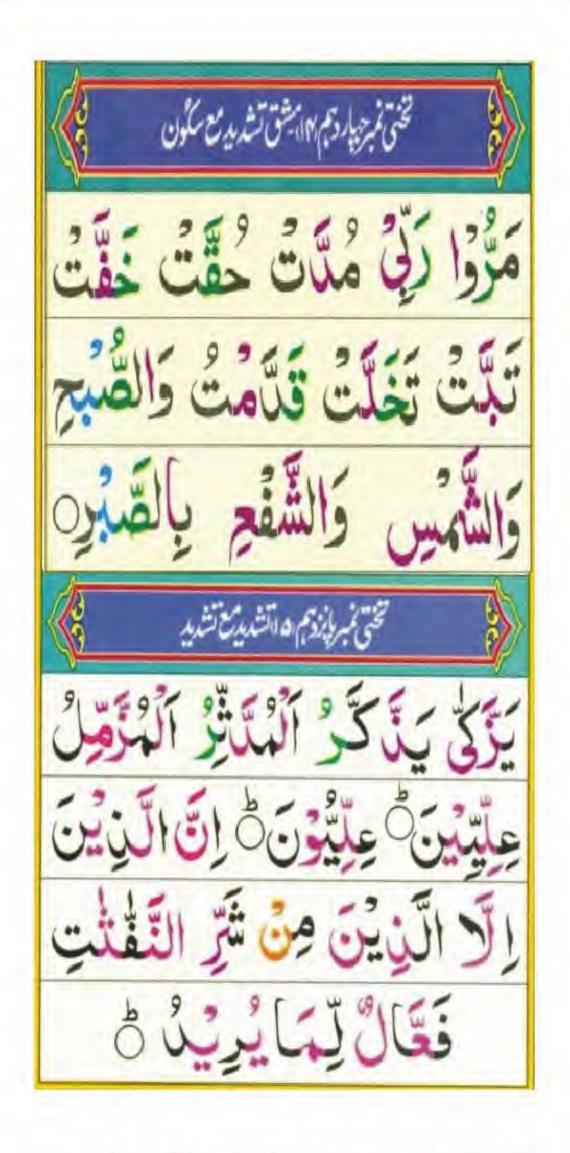






- If, after movement, "vaao" and " " appear, then pronounce them in strong sound. Example: المُعَادُّةُ وَالْحَادُ
- If " " and " " bearing the nasal sound, then you will read the letters in the same way. Example:
- If there appears letter bearing tashdeed just after letter having maddah, then it must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







COMBINATION

(Idghaam)

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

EXERCISE

COMBINATION

(Idghaam)

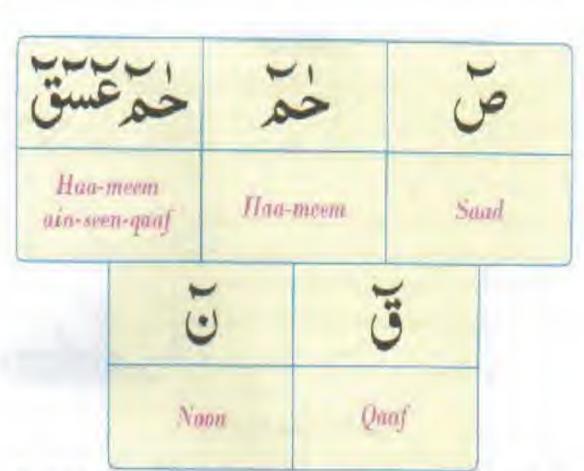


ABBREVIATED LETTERS

(حروف مقطعات)

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

الز	البص	الق	
Alif-laam-raa	Alif-laam-meem- saad	Alif-luam-meem	
طسق	ظه	التز	
Tua-seen-meem	Taa-haa	Alif-laam-meem-	
يل	ظس	كهيعص	
Yaa-sem	Taa-seen	Kaaf-haa-yaa- ain-saad	



- While reading "", after alif, we will pronounce "" in long tone = then " " will be rendered in nasal sound, and again " " will be read in long tone madd.
- While reading , the letter seen will be rendered in long tone, and then, there will be a nasal sound ghunnah. Just like this, we will read and in a long tone and then nasal sound will be produced.
- While reading "4", "4" and "4" will be pronounced in long tone equivalent to alif.
- If on a letter there appears vertical Zabar →, vertical Zair → or reversed Paish , it will be pronounced just equivalent to alif
- If any letter carries a sign of Madd (~), it will be read in long tone, just equivalent to five or six alif.
- Translator's note: Certain Surahs of the Holy Quran have certain initials prefixed to them, which are called the Abbreviated Letters. These are the most secret signs, the meaning of which are known only to Allah Almighty.



NOON-E-QUTNI

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

Example: أَمَانُ وَاللَّهُ وَ فَعُ الْمِنْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ ا

- This smallest size of w is generally not written, but in Pakistani editions of the Holy Qur'an it is inserted in smallest size as indicated above.
- Dis wrong to start from noon-e-quini or to repeat it.

EXERCISE

"NOON-E- QUTNI"



INVERSION

(Iqlaab)

- (اقلب) means "to change".
- If "" comes just after quiescent " or nunnation tanveen, then this " " will be changed with " [" and read in nosed sound ghunnah. This system is called as Inversion iqlaab, i.e. Liu.
- While expressing the Inversion Iqlaab, nasal sound is produced equivalent to one full allf
- During this procedure, the letter coming before nasal sound ghunnah, should not be read in long tone.
- will be expressed. Be careful that the sound of "U" has not been produced.

EXERCISE

INVERSION (Iglaab)

فَانْبِنُ تَنْبُتُ انْبَتَتُ قُولًا بَلِيْعًا خَبِيرًا بَعِيرًا بَيْعًا بِالْسِنَتِهِمْ تُنْبِتُ قَولًا بَلِيْعًا فِي خَبِيرًا بَعِلَا بِالْسِنَتِهِمْ تُنْبِتُ فَوْنَكَ جَنَّةٍ بِرَبُوةٍ لَامْرُحَبًا بِهِمْ صُمَّا بُكُونَكُ جَنَّةٍ بِرَبُوةٍ لَامْرُحَبًا بِهِمْ صُمَّا بُكُونَكُ جَنَّةً بِرَبُوةٍ لَامْرُحَبًا بِهِمْ صُمَّا بُقُولُهَا عَلِيمًا بِمَاكَانُوا صَمَّا بُكُمْ مِنْ بَقُلِهَا عَلِيمً بِمَاكَانُوا عَلِيمً بِمَاكَانُوا

SELECTED QURANIC SURAHS

ينورة الفاتحة مكينة

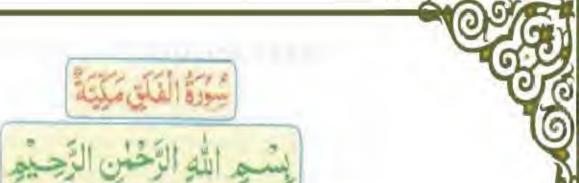
بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِينِ الرَّحِيْمِ

الْحَدُنُ لِلهِ رَبِّ الْعَلَمِينَ أَنَّ الرَّحْلِي الْحَدِينِ الْعَلَمِينَ أَنْ الرَّحْلِي الْحَدِينِ الْحَدِينِ الْحَدِينِ الْحَدِينَ أَنْ الرَّحْلِينَ أَنْ الرَّحْدِينَ أَنْ الرَّيْنِ أَنْ النَّاكَ تَسْتَعِينُ أَنْ الْحَدِينَ أَنْ الْحَدِينَ الْحَدِينَ الْحَدِينَ الْحَدِينَ الْحَدِينَ الْحَدِينَ الْحَدِينَ الْحَدِينَ الْحَدَيْقِ الْمَعْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمُ الْحَدَيْقِ الْمَعْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمُ الْحَدَيْقِ الْمَعْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمُ الْحَدَيْقِ الْمَعْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّالِينَ فَى اللَّهِ الْحَدَيْقِ الْمَعْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّالِينَ فَى اللَّهِ السَّالِينَ فَى اللَّهِ السَّالِينَ فَى اللَّهُ اللَّهِ الْحَدَيْقِ الْمَعْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ السَّالِينَ فَى اللَّهُ الْحَلَيْقِ الْمُعْتَى الْمُعْتَى الْحَلَيْقِ الْمُعْتَى الْحَلَيْ الْمُعْتَى الْحَلَيْقِ الْمُعْتَى الْمُعْتَى الْحَلَيْمِ الْمُعْتَى الْمُعْتَعِيْمِ الْمُعْتَى الْمُعْتَى الْمُعْتَى الْمُعْتَى الْمُعْتَى الْمُعْتَعِلَمُ الْمُعْتَى الْمُعْتَى الْمُعْتَعِلَمُ الْمُعْتَى الْمُعْتَعِلَمُ الْمُعْتَعِلَمِ الْمُعْتَعِلَمِ الْمُعْتَعِلَى الْمُعْتَعِلَى الْمُعْتَعِلَى الْمُعْتَعِلَمِ الْمُعْتَعِلَمِ الْمُعْتَعِلَمِ الْمُعْتَعِلَمِ الْمُعْتَعِلَمُ الْمُعْتَعِلَمِ الْمُعْتِي الْمُعْتَعِي الْمُعْتَعِلَمِ الْمُعْتَعِلَمُ الْمُعْتَعِ

سُورةُ الإخلاص مُكِينةً

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِينِ الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلْ هُوَاللّٰهُ أَحَدُّ أَاللّٰهُ الصَّهَ الْحَدُّ أَلَٰهُ الصَّهَ الْحَدُّ اللهُ الصَّهَ الْحَدُّ اللهُ الصَّهَ الْحَدُّ اللهُ الصَّهَ اللهُ اللهُل



قُلُ آعُوْذُ بِرَبِ الْفَلَقِ آمِ مِنْ شَرِّمَا خَلَقَ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّغَاسِقِ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿ خَلَقَ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّقَ ثَنِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّحَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴾

عَوْرَةُ الدَّاسِ مَكِيَّةً

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِين الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلُ أَعُودُ بِرَبِ الثَّاسِ أَ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ فَ إِلَٰهِ النَّاسِ فَي مِنْ شَرِّ النَّاسِ فَ إِلَٰهِ النَّاسِ فَي مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسُواسِ فَ الْخَتَّاسِ فَي النَّاسِ فَي النَّاسِ فَي يُوسُوسُ فِي صُدُو النَّاسِ فَي مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ فَي