

القاعدة القرآنية

QURANIC QAIDAH



teaching pronounce accurately and
easily

By
Yuqinoon Islamic Center



Chapter 1



Tajweed is to read every letter of the Qur'an with correct pronunciation.

The recitation of Prophet PBUH is also known as tajweed. The correct pronunciation of the letters of the Holy Qur'an has been preserved by "Ilm Tajweed".

To learn recitation of the Holy Qur'an "with Tajweed " it is necessary to read (Qur'an Qaida) with tajweed first.

Now let's learn the Quran Qaida so that it becomes easy to recite the Holy Quran with Tajweed.

Lesson: #01

The importance of Tajweed and Tarteel.

The Noble Quran is a sacred book that brings immense rewards and blessings through its recitation. Every letter of the Quran that is recited earns ten good deeds. Those who struggle in reciting it will receive double the rewards due to their efforts.

On the Day of Judgment, the proficient reciters of the Quran will be among the closest to the angels. The Quran will intercede for its reciters on the Day of Judgment. However, it is essential to recite the Quran with proper etiquette, observing all the rules, regulations, and principles of recitation."

In this world, no other book is honoured with the privilege that its recitation requires proper rules and regulations. This distinction exclusively belongs to the Noble Quran, which has established constant guidelines and principles for its recitation and performance. These rules and regulations are known as "Ilm Tajweed".

Through "IlmTajweed ", the proper recitation and accurate pronunciation of the letters of the Noble Quran are preserved. Without understanding the essential rules and regulations of this, one cannot achieve the correct pronunciation of the Quran.

The rules of Tajweed have been made necessary in the light of Islamic Shariah, so that the recitation and accent of the Messenger of Allah Prophet (peace be upon him) remain preserved. Therefore, it is essential for every Muslim to acquire "Ilm Tajweed" and recite the Quran accordingly.



There are two types of tajweed.

Almi Tajweed

Aqli Tajweed

The term "Almi Tajweed" refers to the study and learning of the specific rules, regulations, principles, and commands that scholars and reciters have organised in a particular order. It involves acquiring knowledge of the structured and systematic guidelines of Tajweed.

The term "Aqli Tajweed" refers to the practical application of Tajweed rules in the recitation of the Noble Quran. It involves reciting the Quran in such a way that the letters and words are preserved from any mistakes related to deficiencies, excesses, or alterations. By implementing the rules of Tajweed, the reciter aims to maintain the proper pronunciation and rhythm of the Quranic verses. Indeed, the quality of recitation and its continuity can be traced back to a connected chain of transmission leading to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

However, it is observed that nowadays there is a greater emphasis on the Almi Tajweed, focusing primarily on memorising the rules of the Tajweed while neglecting the Aqli tajweed. Whereas Aqli Tajweed is obligatory for every muslim.

It is necessary for every Muslim to make a full effort to recite the Quran with Tajweed. We should allocate some time from the twenty-four hours of the day to learn and practice the Amlī Tajweed. By doing so, we can recite the Quran with proper pronunciation and can reap all the virtues and blessings associated with the recitation of the Quran. Here are a few recommendations regarding the importance of Tajweed and the recitation of Surah Al-Alaq's first five verses:

1. It is crucial to give importance to the practice of Tajweed and recitation of the Quran in a rhythmic manner.
2. For the practice of Surah Al-Alaq's first five verses, the method will involve pausing and reciting each Quranic word separately, while carefully adhering to the rules and regulations of Tajweed.
3. This approach will enable the listener to easily comprehend the correct pronunciation of each word and subsequently correct their own pronunciation as well.
4. Additionally, repetitions of the practice will be conducted with fluency and smoothness.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ○ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ○

اِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝ اِقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۝ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝

By following these guidelines, learners can enhance their Tajweed skills and achieve better recitation of the Quran

واخردعوانا ان الحمد لله رب العالمين

Chapter 2

Lesson #2

The pronunciation of "Huruf-e-Mufradat" (individual letters).

The Noble Quran is in the Arabic language, which consists of a total of 29 letters. Just like these 29 letters have different written forms, they also have distinct pronunciations. For example, some letters are pronounced with a thick sound, such as (ط , ظ) (tua, zua) while others are pronounced with a thin sound, such as (با , تا) (ba , ta).

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ
د ذ ر ز س ش ص
ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق
ك ل م ن ه و ي

Some letters are pronounced with a hissing sound, like (زا , سين) (za , seen) while others are pronounced softly without a hissing sound, like (سا , دها) (sa , dha)

These letters are referred to as "Huruf-e-Mufradat" or individual letters (الف, با, تا, ثا) (alif , ba , ta , sa). But the correct pronunciation and tone of the Qur'an is based on the correct pronunciation of these letters. When one lacks proficiency in the accurate pronunciation of the Quranic letters, it can lead to difficulties in reciting the Noble Quran correctly. This is why considerable time and effort are devoted to the correction and improvement of Quranic recitation. Therefore, it is essential to give special attention to the proper articulation of (Huruf-e-Mufradat) to ensure the accuracy and stability of Quranic recitation

The method of pronouncing the (Huruf-e-Mufradat) can be described in terms of whether they are elongated or not.

1- letters that have two similar sounds, they are pronounced slightly elongated. Like (ba , ta , sa)

2- For letters that have three sounds, pronounce them twice as long. For example: (jeem , ayn., noon)

3- The letters (ء , ا) should be pronounced without elongation.

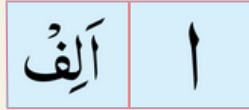
Do not stretch them, or do not pronounce them as (aaleef and hammza).

Let's practise the correct pronunciation of (Huruf-e Mufradat) and focus on the articulation of each letter.

Method

For two-lettered letters, pronounce them slightly extended.
For three-lettered letters, pronounce them in a more extended manner.

Do not elongate or stretch (alif and hamza) while pronouncing.



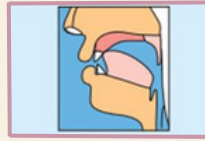
Join "alif" (الف) without stretching it to "lam" (ل) immediately with "fa" (ف).



Press the wet part of your lips firmly together and pronounce the letter "Ba" in a soft voice. It means that the pronunciation of "Ba" should come from the part of the lips that is hidden when the lips are closed. Let's practice.



And remember! In the pronunciation of (ba), the "wet part of the lips" refers to the part that is hidden inside the lips when they are closed. Let's understand through practice:



Place the tip of your tongue against the base of your upper front teeth and pronounce the sound (ta) in a soft voice.



Place the tip of your tongue gently against the inner edges of your upper front teeth and pronounce the sound (sa) in a soft voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound (sa) in a gentle manner.



Press the middle of your tongue firmly against the roof of your mouth while pronouncing the sound (jeem) in a soft voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound (jeem) in a gentle manner. Let's practice:

And remember not to mix the sound of (chay) in the pronunciation of (jeem). Let's practice.



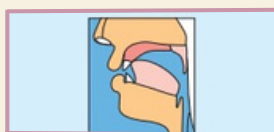
Press the root of your tongue firmly towards the back of your throat while pronouncing the sound "ha" with a soft and frictional breath. This sound is "ha". Let's practise while taking a gentle and frictional breath.

And remember, the correct identification of the sound "ha" (ح) is that during pronunciation, you will feel a slight constriction in the throat. This means "ha".
Let's practice.



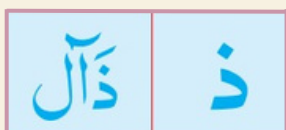
Raise the root of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth while pronouncing the sound "kha" in a deep voice. This sound is "kha". Let's practise with a resonant voice.

And remember not to produce a raspy sound in the pronunciation of "kha". That means "kha" and it is not a hissing sound. Let's practice.



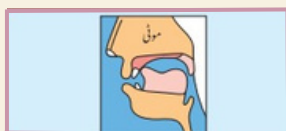
Place the tip of your tongue against the base of your upper front teeth and pronounce the sound "daal" in a soft voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "daal" in a gentle manner. Let's practise:



Place the tip of your tongue gently against the inner edges of your upper front teeth and pronounce the sound "dhal" in a soft voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "dhal" in a gentle manner. Let's practise:



Press the back of your tongue's tip against the ridges behind your upper teeth and pronounce the sound "ra" in a strong, resonant voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "ra" in a bold voice. Let's practise:



Press the tip of your tongue against the inner edges of your lower front teeth with strength and pronounce the sound "za" in a thin and hissing voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "za" in a sharp and hissing voice. Let's practise

And remember not to touch your teeth tightly in the pronunciation of "za". Let's practise it correctly.



Press the tip of your tongue against the inner edges of your lower front teeth firmly, and pronounce the sound "seen" in a thin and hissing voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "s" in a sharp and hissing voice. Let's practice:

Remember not to tightly close your teeth in the pronunciation of "seen". Let's practise it correctly.



Raise the middle of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth while pronouncing the sound

"sheen" in a high-pitched and hissing voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "sh" in a sharp and hissing voice. Let's practise:

And remember not to raise the "z" sound in the pronunciation of "sh". Let the tip of your tongue touch the roof of your mouth. The sound should be thick and not nasal. That means "sheen". Let's practise it correctly.



Press the tip of your tongue against the inner edges of your lower front teeth firmly, and raise

the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth.

Pronounce the sound "suaad" in a thick and forceful voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "s" in a bold and forceful voice.

Remember not to make the initial sound thin.

Let's practice it correctly.



Raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth, and gently press the thick edges of your tongue against the roots of your upper front teeth, producing a deep and resonant voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "duaad" in a thick and resonant voice. Let's practice it.



Press the thick edges of your tongue against the roots of your upper front teeth, and pronounce the sound "duaad" in a deep and resonant voice.

Also, note that by the thick edges of the tongue, it refers to the sides of the tongue that are closer to the back tooth. Let's practise.



Press the tip of your tongue against the roots of your upper front teeth, and raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth. Pronounce the sound "tua" in a clear and resonant voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "tua" in a clear and resonant voice. Let's practise together.



To pronounce the sound "zau" correctly, place the tip of your tongue gently against the inner edges of your upper front teeth. Lift the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth.

Then, produce the sound "zua" in a soft and nasal voice.

Now, let's practice the sound "ظ" (zua) together.



To pronounce the sound "ain" correctly, press the base of your tongue firmly towards the back of your throat. Produce the sound "ain" with a narrow and friction-like voice.

Let's practice the sound "ain" together.

And remember that the correct identification of the sound "ain" is that you will feel some pressure in your throat during pronunciation. It is pronounced as "ain." Let's practise together.



Raise the base of the tongue towards the palate and pronounce in a deep voice (i.e., "ghain").

Please note that the pronunciation of "ghain" (غَيْنٌ) should not produce a gurgling sound. That is incorrect. Let's practice.



Place the tips of the upper front teeth on the lower lip and pronounce in a soft voice (i.e., "fa")

And remember! While pronouncing "fa" (ف), do not exhale excessively. That is incorrect. Let's practice:



Place the root of the tongue on the connected part of the palate and pronounce it in a deep voice (i.e., "qaaf"). Let's practice.



Place the root of the tongue near the back of the palate and pronounce it in a soft voice (i.e., "kaaf"). Let's practice.



Place the thin edge of the tongue against the upper molars and pronounce in a soft voice (i.e., "laam"). Let's practice.

And remember! When referring to the thin edge of the tongue, it means the edge that is in front of the teeth. Let's practice.



Blend the dry part of the lips with a gentle touch and pronounce in a soft voice (i.e., "meem").

And remember! When referring to the dry part of the lips for the pronunciation of "meem" (م), it means the area between the dry and inner part of the lips. Also, it's important to note that while pronouncing "meem" (م), the sound should not be taken through the nose. Let's practise.



Place the thin edge of the tongue against the upper molars and shape the lips in a rounded manner (similar to the beak of a bird) while pronouncing in a soft voice (i.e., "noon").

And remember! While pronouncing "noon" (ن), the sound should not be taken through the nose.

Let's practice.



Shape the lips in a rounded manner, open them upwards from the middle, and then round them again (like the beak of a bird) while pronouncing in a soft voice (i.e., "wow"). Let's practice.



Place the base of the tongue towards the throat without pressing it (without friction or rubbing) and pronounce in a soft and uninterrupted breath (i.e., "ha"). And remember, while pronouncing "ha" (هـ), do not exhale excessively. That is, "ha" (هَاءُ) is incorrect. Let's practice.

And remember, while pronouncing "ha" (هـ), do not exhale excessively. Let's practice.



Merge "ha" (هـ) without stretching it and combine it with "meem" (م) without elongating the sound. That is, pronounce "hamzah" (همزة). Let's practice.



Raise the middle of the tongue towards the palate and pronounce in a soft voice (i.e., "ya").

Let's practice.

Chapter 3

lesson#3

Identification of letters pronounced with a deep voice
In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 3, which focuses on the pronunciation of letters using a heavy and bold voice..

The letters pronounced with a heavy and bold voice are:

خ (kh), ص (ṣād), ض (ẓād), (غ) ('ghayn), ط (ṭā'), ق (qāf), and ظ (ẓā). These seven letters are always pronounced with a heavy and bold voice. When pronouncing these letters, the tongue is raised towards the roof of the mouth.

That's why they are called "heavy letters" or "emphatic letters" (حروف مستعليه).

And remember, when pronouncing the heavy letters, don't make it so difficult that your lips become rounded in the presence of a diacritic mark above or below them. Observe the positioning of diacritic marks (such as zabar, zair, paish) in relation to these letters, as they can modify their pronunciation but should not alter the shape of the lips. Focus on maintaining the proper articulation of these letters without excessive rounding of

the lips or unintended changes in sound

. Also, the "Alif" after a letter with a diacritic mark should not be pronounced like "waw." For example (مثلا ا

صدق - بهو ان) and reading it like this (صَدَقٌ - صراط - صَادِقِيْنَ) صادقين

This is incorrect. Avoiding this is extremely necessary.

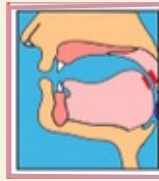
Lets Identify the pronunciation of letters with a heavy and bold voice.and focus on their shapes.

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ



Note! : When pronouncing letters with a heavy and bold voice.raise the base of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth without rounding the lips.

Raise the base of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth. For example, (kha).



خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

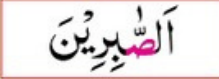
Bold Sound letters

And remember! When pronouncing (kha), avoid producing a raspy sound.

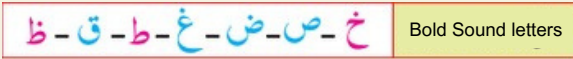
Note! When pronouncing letters with a heavy and bold voice.raise the base of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth without rounding the lips.



Place the tip of your tongue firmly against the lower edge of your upper front teeth and raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth. This is how you pronounce (صا).



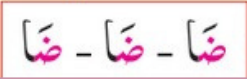
Also, remember! When pronouncing (ص), do not make the initial sound thin. For example, (saa). This is incorrect. Practice with the correct pronunciation method.



Note! When pronouncing letters with a heavy and bold voice, raise the base of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth without rounding the lips.



Raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth. Gently place the sides of your tongue against the upper back teeth, near the roots of the molars, with softness. This is how you pronounce (ضا).



Also, remember! When referring to the "sides of the tongue," it means the part of the tongue that is next to the molars. Practice accordingly.

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

Bold Sound letters

Note! When pronouncing letters with a heavy and bold voice, raise the base of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth without rounding the lips.



Raise the base of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth. This is how you pronounce (غ)

غَا

غَائِبِينَ

غَا غَا غَا

غَا - غَا - غَا

Also, remember! When pronouncing (غ) (ghayn), avoid producing a raspy sound. For example, (ghaa). This is incorrect. Practice with the correct pronunciation method.

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

Bold Sound letters

Note! When pronouncing letters with a heavy and bold voice, raise the base of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth without rounding the lips.



Place the tip of your tongue against the roots of your upper front teeth and raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth. This is how you pronounce (ط). Practice accordingly.

طَا

طَائِعِينَ

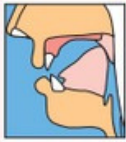
طَا طَا طَا

طَا - طَا - طَا

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

Bold Sound letters

Note! When pronouncing letters with a heavy and bold voice.raise the base of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth without rounding the lips.



Place the base of your tongue on the connected ridge of the palate, similar to the sound of "k" in "kite". This is how you pronounce (ق). Practice accordingly.

ق

يُقْتَلُونَ

ق ق ق

ق - ق - ق

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

Bold Sound letters



Place the tip of your tongue gently against the inner edges of your upper front teeth and raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth. This is how you pronounce (ظ). Practice accordingly.

ظ

تَظْهَرًا

ظ ظ ظ

ظ - ظ - ظ

Please practise again the pronunciation of these letters with a heavy and bold voice.

Note! When pronouncing letters with a heavy and bold voice, raise the base of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth without rounding the lips.

خَائِبِينَ	خَا خَا خَا	خَا - خَا - خَا	خ
الضَّالِّينَ	صَا صَا صَا	صَا - صَا - صَا	ص
الضَّالُّونَ	صَا صَا صَا	صَا - صَا - صَا	ض
غَائِبِينَ	غَا غَا غَا	غَا - غَا - غَا	غ
طَائِعِينَ	طَا طَا طَا	طَا - طَا - طَا	ط
يُقَاتِلُونَ	قَا قَا قَا	قَا - قَا - قَا	ق
تَطَهَّرَا	ظَا ظَا ظَا	ظَا - ظَا - ظَا	ظ

The pronunciation of letters with a bold voice that you have heard, practise them in the same way and practice well, so that the recitation of letters with a bold voice in the Noble Quran becomes easier.

These were the few explanations regarding the pronunciation of letters with a heavy and bold voice.

Now, we will practise Surah Ad-Duha, and during the practice, the words will be recited slowly and separately.

This is done so that the listener can understand the correct pronunciation of each word and then be able to correct their own pronunciation easily. So, let's begin the practice!

Chapter 4

lesson # 4

Identification of the pronunciation of letters with similar sounds.

In Today's session, we will study Lesson number 4, which focuses on the pronunciation of letters with similar sounds.

The letters with similar pronunciation in terms of articulation

are: (Taw) ط , (Ta) ت

(Qaf) ق , (Kaf) ك

(Ha) ح , (Ha) ه

(Hamza) ء , (Ain) ع

(Sad) ص , (Seen) س , (sa) ث

(Zuaad) ض , (Zoay) ظ , (Zay) ز , (zal) ذ

Let's make a note of the differences in their pronunciation and try to read them accordingly.

ت ط - ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ظ ض

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.



The pronunciation of the letter ط (Taw) is thick.



The pronunciation of the letter ت (Ta) is thin.

تَا - طَا

تَا تَا تَا - طَا طَا طَا - تَا طَا - تَا طَا

Practice

So, تَا (Ta) and طَا (Taw) should be pronounced as "ta" and "taw" respectively.

ت ط - ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.



The pronunciation of the letter ك (Ka) is thin, like "ka" in "kangaroo."



The pronunciation of the letter ق (Qaf) is thick, similar to the "qa" sound in "Quran."

كَا - قَا



كَا كَا كَا - قَا قَا قَا - كَا قَا - كَا قَا

Practice



" So, كَا (Ka) is pronounced as "ka" and قَا (Qaf) is pronounced as "qa."

ت ط - ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.

	The pronunciation of the letter sound. ح (Haa) is produced by constricting the throat and producing a rough, guttural		The pronunciation of the letter friction. ه (Ha) is produced by releasing air smoothly through the throat without any	ها-حَا
<p>ها ها ها حَا حَا حَا ها حَا - حَا حَا - حَا حَا</p>				Practice

ت ط - ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ

	The pronunciation of the letter ع (ayn) is a guttural sound produced by constricting the throat and making a deep, raspy sound.		The pronunciation of the letter ء (hamza) is produced by releasing air smoothly through the throat without any friction.	ءَا-حَا
<p>ءَا ءَا ءَا حَا حَا حَا ءَا حَا - حَا حَا - حَا حَا</p>				Practice

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.

ت ط - ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.

The pronunciation of the letter ث (Sa) is a soft sound similar to the English "s" sound. It is produced by placing the tip of the tongue on the back of the upper front teeth and creating a soft hissing sound.

The pronunciation of the letter س (Seen) is similar to the English "s" sound as well, but with a sharper and stronger emphasis. It is produced by placing the tip of the tongue on the back of the upper front teeth and creating a more forceful hissing sound.

Practice pronouncing ث (Sa) as a soft "s" sound and س (Seen) as a sharper "s" sound.



The pronunciation of the letter س (Seen)



The pronunciation of the letter ث (Sa)

ثَا-سَا

ثَا سَا - ثَا سَا - ثَا سَا

ثَا ثَا ثَا

ثَا ثَا ثَا

Practice

ت ط - ل ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.

The pronunciation of the letter س (Seen) is a thin and sharp sound, similar to the English "s" sound. It is produced by placing the tip of the tongue on the edges of the upper and lower front teeth and creating a hissing sound.

The pronunciation of the letter ص (Suad) is a thicker and heavier sound, similar to the English "s" sound but

with more emphasis. It is produced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the back of the upper front teeth and creating a stronger hissing sound.

Practice pronouncing س (Seen) as a thin "s" sound and ص (Suad) as a thicker "s" sound.



	sound and ص (Suad) as a thicker "s" sound.		Practice pronouncing س (Seen)	سَا-صَا
سَا سَا سَا صَا صَا صَا سَاَصَا - صَاَصَا - سَاَصَا				Practice

ت ط - ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.

The pronunciation of the letter ذ (Za) is a soft and gentle sound, It is produced by placing the tip of the tongue on the edges of the upper front teeth.

The pronunciation of the letter ز (Zaa) is a hissing sound, It is produced by placing the tip of the tongue on the edges of the upper and lower front teeth and creating a buzzing sound.

	The pronunciation of the letter ذ (Za)		The pronunciation of the letter ز (Zaa)	ذَا-زَا
ذَا ذَا ذَا زَا زَا زَا ذَا زَا - زَا ذَا - ذَا زَا				Practice

ت ط - ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.

The pronunciation of the letter ذ (Za) is a soft and gentle sound, It is produced by placing the tip of the tongue on the edges of the upper front teeth.

The pronunciation of the letter ظ (Zua) is a (heavy) sound, It is produced by placing the tip of the tongue against the back of the upper front teeth and exhaling forcefully.



The pronunciation of the letter ظ (Zua)



The pronunciation of the letter ذ (Za)

ذَا-ظَا

ذَا ذَا ذَا ظَا ظَا ظَا ذَا ذَا ذَا ذَا ظَا ظَا ظَا

Practice

ت ط - ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.

The pronunciation of the letter ظ (zaa) is a (heavy) sound, It is produced by placing the tip of the tongue against the back of the upper front teeth and exhaling forcefully.

The pronunciation of the letter ض (daa) is a (heavily prolonged) and (lengthy) sound.



The pronunciation of the letter ض (daa)



The pronunciation of the letter ظ (zaa)

ظَا-ضَا

ظَا ضَا ضَا ضَا ضَا ظَا ظَا ظَا ظَا ظَا ظَا ظَا ظَا ظَا ظَا

Practice

ت ط - ل ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.

Let's do more practice:

ت ط	تَا تَا تَا	طَا طَا طَا	تَا طَا - طَا طَا - تَا طَا
ل ك ق	كَا كَا كَا	قَا قَا قَا	كَا قَا - قَا قَا - كَا قَا
ه ح	هَا هَا هَا	حَا حَا حَا	هَا حَا - حَا حَا - هَا حَا
ع	عَا عَا عَا	عَا عَا عَا	عَا عَا - عَا عَا - عَا عَا

ت ط - ل ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.

Let's do more practice:

ث س	ثَا ثَا ثَا	سَا سَا سَا	ثَا سَا - سَا سَا - ثَا سَا
س ص	سَا سَا سَا	صَا صَا صَا	سَا صَا - صَا صَا - سَا صَا
ذ ز	ذَا ذَا ذَا	زَا زَا زَا	ذَا زَا - زَا زَا - ذَا زَا
ذ ظ	ذَا ذَا ذَا	ظَا ظَا ظَا	ذَا ظَا - ظَا ظَا - ذَا ظَا
ظ ض	ظَا ظَا ظَا	ضَا ضَا ضَا	ظَا ضَا - ضَا ضَا - ظَا ضَا

Practise the pronunciation of letters with similar sounds that you have heard. Memorise them in the same way and practise them well so that the pronunciation of letters with similar sounds becomes easier in the Noble Quran.

Here are some recommendations regarding the pronunciation of letters with similar sounds.

And now, let's practise Surah Az-Zalzalah.
So, please listen attentively!



chapter 5

lesson#5

Further identification of the pronunciation of letters with similar sounds

In today's session, we will cover Lesson Number 5, which focuses on further identification of the pronunciation of consonants with similar sounds. We will discuss this topic in detail, exploring the nuances and distinctions between these consonants.

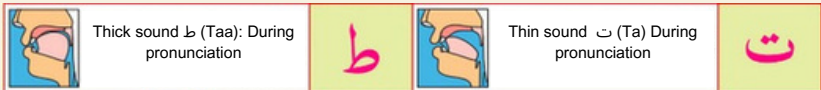
The letters with similar sounds are: ط ت - ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ. It is important to pay special attention to the pronunciation of these consonants in order to ensure the correct recitation and pronunciation of the Holy Quran. Making a mistake in the pronunciation of a letter that changes it into another letter is prohibited.

By mastering the pronunciation of these letters, you can enjoy all the virtues and blessings associated with reciting the Quran. Let's explore the differences in the sounds of these letters and focus on the pronunciation patterns of each letter.

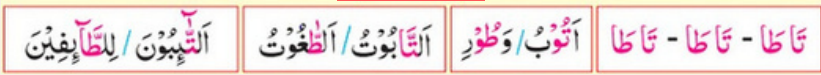
Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

The difference between the sounds of ت (Ta) and ط (Taa) is as follows:
Thin sound ت (Ta) During pronunciation, touch the tip of your tongue to the gums of the upper two front teeth.

Thick sound ط (Taa): During pronunciation, touch the tip of your tongue to the gums of the upper two front teeth and raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth.



practice

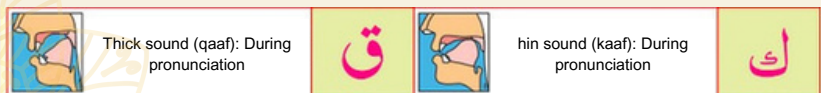


Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

The difference between the sounds of ك (Kaaf) and ق (Qaaf) is as follows:

Thin sound (kaaf): During pronunciation, place the base of your tongue near the back of the roof of your mouth.

Thick sound (qaaf): During pronunciation, place the base of your tongue near the back of the connected roof of your mouth.



practice





Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

The difference between the sounds of ه (Haa) and ح (Haa) is as follows:



Breath sound ه (Haa) : During pronunciation, lightly touch the root of your tongue towards the back of your throat without exerting pressure.

Throat sound ح (Haa): During pronunciation, press the base of your tongue firmly towards the back of your throat.

	Throat sound ح (Haa): During pronunciation	ح		Breath sound ه (Haa) : During pronunciation	ه	
practice						
السَّفَهَاءُ / وَحَاجَةٌ		وَهَاجًا / سَحَارٍ		فِيهَا / يُصْرِحًا		هَاجًا - هَاجًا - هَاجًا

Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

The difference between the sounds of Hamza (ء) and 'Ain (ع):
Hamza is pronounced without any friction, without rubbing against the throat. During pronunciation, the tongue does not touch the throat.
'Ain is pronounced with friction, involving rubbing of the throat. During pronunciation, the root of the tongue pressed firmly against the throat.

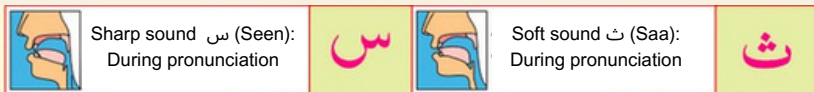
	'Ain is pronounced with friction	ع		Hamza is pronounced without any friction	ء	
practice						
رِقَاءٌ / دُعَاءٌ		أَمِينًا / عِيَلٍ		أَلِيمٌ / عَلِيمٌ		ءَاءًا - ءَاءًا - ءَاءًا

Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

The difference between the sounds of ث (Saa) and س (Seen) is as follows:

Soft sound ث (Saa): During pronunciation, lightly touch the tip of your tongue to the inner edges of the upper teeth.

Sharp sound س (Seen): During pronunciation, firmly press the tip of your tongue against the lower edges of the upper teeth.



practice



Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

The difference between the sounds of س (Seen) and ص (Suaad) is as follows:

Sharp sound س (Seen): During pronunciation, firmly press the tip of your tongue against the lower edges of the upper teeth.

Thick and sharp sound ص (Suaad): During pronunciation, firmly press the tip of your tongue against the lower edges of the upper teeth, and elevate the back part of your tongue towards the roof of the mouth.



practice



Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

The difference between the sounds of ذ (Zaal) and ز (Za) is as follows:

Soft sound ذ (Zaal): During pronunciation, gently touch the tip of your tongue against the inner edges of the upper teeth.

Sharp sound ز (Za): During pronunciation, firmly press the tip of your tongue against the lower edges of the upper teeth.









	Sharp sound ز (Za): During pronunciation			Soft sound ذ (Zaal): During pronunciation	
practice					
					
					

Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

The difference between the sounds of ذ (Zaal) and ظ (zoay) is as follows:

Soft sound ذ (Zal): During pronunciation, gently touch the tip of your tongue against the inner edges of the upper teeth.

Heavy sound ظ (zaw): During pronunciation, firmly press the tip of your tongue against the inner edges of the upper teeth, and raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of the mouth.



	Heavy sound ظ (zaw): During pronunciation			Soft sound ذ (Zal): During pronunciation	
practice					
					
					

Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

The difference between the sounds of ظ (Zoay) and ض (Duaad) is as follows:

Heavy sound ظ (Zaw): During pronunciation, raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of the mouth, while gently touching the tip of your tongue against the inner edges of the upper teeth.

Heavy and elongated sound ض (Duaad): During pronunciation, raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of the mouth, elevate the back part of the tongue towards the palate, and apply gentle pressure.

	Heavy and elongated sound ض (Duaad): During pronunciation	ض		Heavy sound ظ (Zaw): During pronunciation	ظ
practice					
الظَّالِمِينَ / الصَّالِينَ		حَفِيطٌ / عَرِيضٌ		قَلَّ / صَلَّ	
ظَا صَا - ظَا صَا - ظَا صَا					

Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

To practise letters with similar sounds, use the following letters:

ت ط	تَا طَا	أَتُوبُ / وَطُورٌ	الْبَابُوتُ / الطُّغُوتُ	السَّبِيحُونَ / اللَّطَائِفِينَ
ك ق	كَا قَا	كَالُوا / قَالُوا	وَكَيْلًا / قَيْلًا	كَافَّةٌ / قِي
ه ح	هَا حَا	فِيهَا / يُصَلِحَا	وَهَا جَا / سَحَارٍ	السُّقْفَاءُ / وَحَا جَهُ
ع ع	عَا عَا	أَلِيمٌ / عَلِيمٌ	أَمِنًا / عَمِيلٌ	رِنَاءٌ / دُعَاءٌ

Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

ث س	ثَا سَا / سَمِيرَا	الثَّائِبَاتِ / السُّجُودِينَ	وَتَمَّائِهَاتِ / السَّائِلِينَ
س ص	سَمِيرَا / صُلِحَاتَا	السُّجُودِينَ / الصُّغُرِينَ	السَّائِلِينَ / الصَّهْبَاتِ
ذ ز	زَاوَادَا / مَفَارِزَا	ذَاهِبٌ / دَادَتْ	ذَائِقَةٌ / حَزَائِينَ
ذ ظ	زَاوَادَا / حَفِظْنَا	ذَاهِبٌ / ظَهَرَ	ذَائِقَةٌ / الظَّالِمِينَ
ظ ض	ظَلَّ / ضَلَّ	حَفِظٌ / عَرِيضٌ	الظَّالِمِينَ / الضَّالِّينَ

Notice! Making a mistake in pronunciation that changes one letter into another is forbidden.

Practise the letters with similar sounds that you have heard. Memorise them and practise them well so that you can master the pronunciation of these letters in the Noble Quran.

Here are a few recommendations for further understanding of the pronunciation of letters with similar sounds.

And now, let's practise Surah Ash-Shams. So, listen attentively!

chapter 6

lesson#6

In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 6.

In this lesson, we will discuss the basic differences and their solutions in the pronunciation of letters that have similar sounds.

Let's begin.

There are six groups of letters with similar sounds:

- 1- Ta and taa
- 2- Kaaf and qaaf
- 3- Ha and hay
- 4- Hamza and ain
- 5- Sa , seen and suaad
- 6- Zal, zaa, zaw and duaad

١ ت ط ٢ ك ق ٣ ه ح ٤ ع ٥ ث س ص ٦ ذ ز ظ ض

In the Arabic language, each letter with a similar sound has its own distinct pronunciation. If they are not pronounced correctly, one letter can be mistaken for another, leading to a change in the words of the Quran and even altering their meanings.

For example, the pronunciation of ز (zal) is delicate and soft.

For instance, (ذَلَّ) means "he became humiliated."

The pronunciation of ز (Za) is delicate and has a hissing sound.

For example, (زَلَّ) means "he slipped."

The pronunciation of خ (Kha) is thick and soft. For example, (ظَلَّ) means "he became misguided."

The pronunciation of ض (Duaad) is strong and elongated. For example, (ضَلَّ) means "he became lost."

It is important to pay attention to these subtle differences in pronunciation as they can significantly impact the meaning of words.

Look! How much difference changing a letter makes in the meaning.

Understand the basic differences and their solutions. So that we can save ourselves from incorrect recitation of the Holy Quran, which is forbidden.

The first basic difference: Difference in Thin and Thick Sounds:

It means that some letters have a thin sound, while others have a thick sound. For example, the sounds of ت (Ta), ك (Kaaf), س (Seen), and ز (zal) are thin, while the sounds of ط (Taw), ق (Qaaf), ص (Suaad), and ظ (Zaw) are thick.

The solution to the difference: When pronouncing thin letters, the base of the tongue should not touch the palate.

This results in a thin sound. On the other hand, when pronouncing thick letters, the base of the tongue should be raised towards the palate, creating a naturally thick sound.

Difference in Thin and Thick Sounds

Solution to the difference: When pronouncing thin letters, the base of the tongue should not touch the palate. This results in a thin sound. On the other hand, when pronouncing thick letters, the base of the tongue should be raised towards the palate, creating a naturally thick sound.

		تَا تَا تَا طَا طَا طَا	ت ط
		تَا طَا - طَا تَا - طَا طَا	
الْمُهَيَّطِينَ	الْقَائِمُونَ / لِطَائِفِينَ	النَّابُوتُ / الطُّغُوتُ	فَتَحَ / فَطَرَ

Difference in Thin and Thick Sounds

Solution to the difference: When pronouncing thin letters, the base of the tongue should not touch the palate.

This results in a thin sound. On the other hand, when pronouncing thick letters, the base of the tongue should be raised towards the palate, creating a naturally thick sound.

		كَا كَا كَا قَا قَا قَا	ك ق
		كَا قَا - قَا كَا - قَا قَا	
حَلَقَكَ	يَرُدُّقُلْمَهُ	حَلَقَ حُلَّ	كَافَّةً / قَى
		كَالُوا / قَالُوا	تَرَكَ / حَلَقَى

Difference in Thin and Thick Sounds

Solution to the difference: When pronouncing thin letters, the base of the tongue should not touch the palate.

This results in a thin sound. On the other hand, when pronouncing thick letters, the base of the tongue should be raised towards the palate, creating a naturally thick sound.


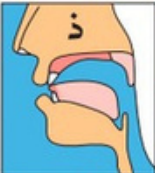
		سَا سَا سَا صَا صَا صَا	س
		صَا صَا - سَا صَا - سَا صَا	ص

عَبَسَ / نَكَّصَ	السَّجْدَيْنِ / الضَّعِيفَيْنِ	السَّائِلِينَ / السَّالِمِينَ	أَلَيْسَ الضَّبْحُ
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Difference in Thin and Thick Sounds

Solution to the difference: When pronouncing thin letters, the base of the tongue should not touch the palate.

This results in a thin sound. On the other hand, when pronouncing thick letters, the base of the tongue should be raised towards the palate, creating a naturally thick sound.

		ذَا ذَا ذَا ظَا ظَا ظَا	ذ
		ظَا ظَا - ذَا ظَا - ذَا ظَا	ظ
ذَهَبَ / ظَلَمَ	ذَاهِبٌ / ظَهْرًا	ذَائِقَةٌ / الظَّائِدِينَ	إِذِ الظَّالِمُونَ

The second basic difference:

Difference in Sounds produced with friction and without friction

Letters that produce sounds with friction like: "ح" and "ع" When pronouncing these letters, the part of the tongue involved in producing the sound should be pressed against the back of the throat. This creates a sound with friction.

Letters that produce sounds without friction: When pronouncing these letters, the sound is produced without any friction or rubbing sensation in the throat. The sound is quickly produced without any discomfort. For example, the sound of "ز" is produced without any friction.

The solution to the difference:

For letters that produce sounds with friction: When pronouncing these letters, the root of the tongue should be pressed against the back of the throat. This will result in a sound with a slight friction or scraping sensation.

For letters that produce sounds without friction: When pronouncing these letters, the root of the tongue should not be pressed against the back of the throat. The sound can be quickly produced without any discomfort.

The solution to the difference:

For letters that produce sounds with friction: When pronouncing these letters, the root of the tongue should be pressed against the back of the throat. This will result in a sound with a slight friction or scraping sensation.

For letters that produce sounds without friction: When pronouncing these letters, the root of the tongue should not be pressed against the back of the throat. The sound can be quickly produced without any discomfort.

		هَآ هَا هَا حَآ حَا حَا	ه	
		هَآ حَا - حَا - حَا	ح	
دَحْمَهَا	فَأَصْبَحَ هَشِيمًا	لِيَجْعَلْنَاهُ حُطْمًا	عَلَيْهَا حَافِظًا	وَهَآجًا / سَخَّارٍ

The solution to the difference:

For letters that produce sounds with friction: When pronouncing these letters, the root of the tongue should be pressed against the back of the throat. This will result in a sound with a slight friction or scraping sensation.

For letters that produce sounds without friction: When pronouncing these letters, the root of the tongue should not be pressed against the back of the throat. The sound can be quickly produced without any discomfort.

		عَآ عَا عَا عَا عَا عَا	ع		
		عَا عَا - عَا - عَا	ع		
أَنْعَمْتَ	أَلَمْ أَعْهَدْ	أَمِنًا / عَمِيلٍ	أَلَيْمٌ / عَلِيمٌ	أَنَا / عَنَّا	أَنَا / عَنَّا

3. Difference between the letters with and without emphasis.

The third fundamental difference is related to the pronunciation of letters with and without emphasis (sīṭī).

Some letters have a soft and non-emphasized sound, while others have an emphasised sound. For example, letters like "ث" and "ذ" have a soft and non-emphasized sound, while letters like "س" and "ز" have an emphasised sound

The solution to the difference:

For letters that produce soft and non-emphatic sounds: When pronouncing these letters, the tip of the tongue should gently touch the inner edges of the upper front teeth. This will result in a soft and non-emphatic sound.

For letters that produce emphatic sounds: When pronouncing these letters, the tip of the tongue should firmly touch the inner edges of the lower front teeth. This will produce an emphatic sound.

Difference between the letters with and without emphasis.

The solution to the difference:

For letters that produce soft and non-emphatic sounds: When pronouncing these letters, the tip of the tongue should gently touch the inner edges of the upper front teeth. This will result in a soft and non-emphatic sound.

For letters that produce emphatic sounds: When pronouncing these letters, the tip of the tongue should firmly touch the inner edges of the lower front teeth. This will produce an emphatic sound.

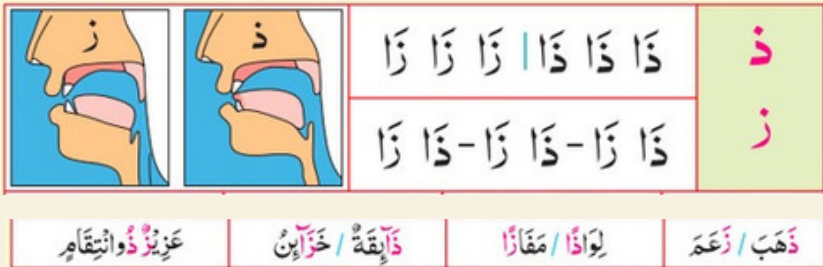
		ثَا ثَا ثَا سَا سَا سَا	ث
		ثَا سَا - ثَا سَا - ثَا سَا	س
مِيزَةُ السَّمَوَاتِ	تَقَاتِلُهَا / السَّائِلِينَ	الْثَّابِتِ / السَّجِدِينَ	رَوْقٌ / عَبَسَ

Difference between the letters with and without emphasis.

The solution to the difference:

For letters that produce soft and non-emphatic sounds: When pronouncing these letters, the tip of the tongue should gently touch the inner edges of the upper front teeth. This will result in a soft and non-emphatic sound.

For letters that produce emphatic sounds: When pronouncing these letters, the tip of the tongue should firmly touch the inner edges of the lower front teeth. This will produce an emphatic sound.



4-Difference between "ظا" and "ضا"

The fourth fundamental difference is related to the pronunciation of "ظا" and "ضاد" letters.

The sound of "ظا" is soft and heavy, while the sound of "ضاد" is soft, heavy, and prolonged.

To pronounce "ظا," touch the tip of your tongue gently to the inner edges of the upper front teeth, and raise the back of your tongue slightly upwards. This will result in a soft and heavy sound.

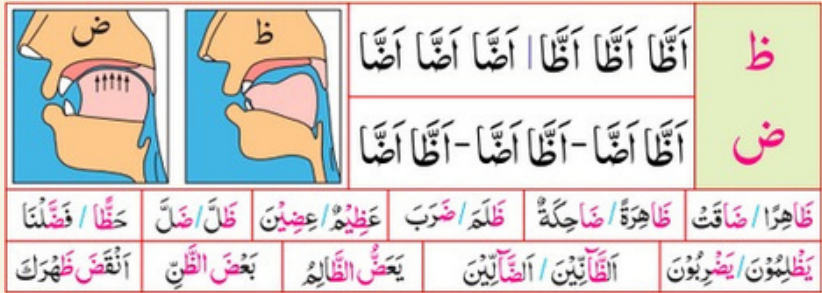
To pronounce "ضاد," raise the root of your tongue and the middle part towards the roof of the mouth, while gently touching the back edges of your tongue to the upper molars.

Gradually apply slight pressure with softness. This will produce a soft, heavy, and prolonged sound.

4-Difference between "ظا" and "ضا"

To pronounce "ظا," touch the tip of your tongue gently to the inner edges of the upper front teeth, and raise the back of your tongue slightly upwards. This will result in a soft and heavy sound.

To pronounce "ضا," raise the root of your tongue and the middle part towards the roof of the mouth, while gently touching the back edges of your tongue to the upper



The subject you heard about is regarding the basic differences and their solutions in the pronunciation of letters with similar sounds. Remember it well and practise accordingly so that the issue of pronunciation of letters with similar sounds in the Quran becomes completely easy.

When you recite these letters with correct pronunciation and articulation, with as much proficiency as possible, you will easily master the correct pronunciation of the Quran. InshaAllah.

These were a few recommendations regarding the pronunciation of letters with similar sounds. Now, we will practise Surah Al-Fatiha. So, let's begin listening!

chapter 7

lesson#7

"Recognize the pronunciation of 'parra zabar' and 'khara zabar.'

In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 7, which will focus on the pronunciation of vowel marks in the recitation of the Quran, particularly the pronunciation of zabar (a tiny slash running diagonally from upper right to lower left)

(Parra zabr) پڑا ز بر

(khara zabar) کھڑا ز بر

zer, zabar and paish are all types of vowel marks. Each one represents a specific articulation. There are two main types


Pari Harakat : They include Parra zabar, Pari Zer, and Sidi Pesh. These marks are read without elongating the sound


Example: (بَ تَ ثَ - بُ تَ ثُ)


Kharri Harakat : They include Kharra Zabarr, Kharri Zer, and Ulti Pesh.


These marks are read with a slight elongation


Example: (بُ تُ ثُ - بَر تَر ثَر)

And there are six detailed types of vowel marks: Parra zabar: horizontal slash above the letter 

Kharra zabar : vertical small slash above the letter 

Parri zer: horizontal small slash below the letter 

Kharrri zer: vertical small slash below the letter 

Seedhi paish: comma sign 

Ulti paish: inverted sign 

Please pay special attention to the proper articulation of the recitation, as adding extra diacritical marks or omitting them in the Quran can lead to distortion. Adding diacritical marks where they are not supposed to be can result in an exaggeration of the text, while omitting diacritical marks where they are required can lead to deficiencies, both of which are considered forbidden (haram).

Let's identify the proper pronunciation of "Parra zabar" and "Khara zabar" among the recitation rules. Then, practise them accordingly.


The pronunciation of "Parra zabar" is done without elongation and giving a jerk. It is recited smoothly. "Parra zabar" refers to a slightly slanted line above the letter.

As for "Parra zabar," the lips are slightly raised upwards.

Please practise accordingly.


"Recognize the pronunciation of 'parra zabar' and 'Khara zabar.'

Parra zabar: Open your lips upward without elongation or giving a jerk and recite. Avoid drawing or pulling the lips because it results in exaggeration in the recitation of the Quran, which is forbidden (haram)."

				
Parra zabar: Open your lips upward without elongation or giving a jerk and recite.				
ثَمَرٌ	فَعَلٌ	بَلَّغٌ	بَ تَ ثَ	
أَخَذَ	زَعَمَ	رَفَعَ	مَكَثَ	أَمَرَ
شَرَحَ	مَرَجَ	خَرَجَ	كَسَبَ	صَدَقَ

"Recognize the pronunciation of 'parra zabar' again.

Parra zabar: Open your lips upward without elongation or giving a jerk and recite. Avoid drawing or pulling the lips because it results in exaggeration in the recitation of the Quran, which is forbidden (haram)."

				
Parra zabar: Open your lips upward without elongation or giving a jerk and recite. Avoid drawing or pulling the lips because it results in exaggeration in the recitation of the Quran				
ثَمَرٌ	فَعَلٌ	بَلَّغٌ	بَ تَ ثَ	
أَخَذَ	زَعَمَ	رَفَعَ	مَكَثَ	أَمَرَ
شَرَحَ	مَرَجَ	خَرَجَ	كَسَبَ	صَدَقَ

The pronunciation of "Khara zabar" is as follows:

"Khara zabar": It refers to a straight line above the letter. Open your lips upward and read it with elongation.

The sound produced should be directed towards the upper part of the mouth.

The pronunciation of "Khara Zabar" is as follows:

"Khara zabar": Open your lips upward and read it with elongation. The sound produced should be directed towards the upper part of the mouth.


Practise it with a gentle pull. It is important to avoid exaggeration or omitting the diacritical mark because it leads to deficiencies in the recitation of the Quran, which is considered forbidden (haram).

	"Khara zabar": Open your lips upward and read it with elongation.			
قَتِنْتُ	أَيْتُ	طَه - لَكِنْ	ب ت ث	
سَمَوَاتٍ	الْفِي	أَثَرٍ	عَبَدَتِ	حَفِظْتُ
الصَّالِحَاتِ	الْقِنْتِ	الصَّيْرَتِ	الصَّدِيقَتِ	خَلَيْتِكَ

Recognize the pronunciation of "Khara zabar" and practice again.

"Khara zabar": Open your lips upward and read it with elongation. The sound produced should be directed towards the upper part of the mouth.

Practise it with a gentle pull. It is important to avoid exaggeration or omitting the diacritical mark because it leads to deficiencies in the recitation of the Quran, which is considered forbidden (haram).

		"Khara zabar": Open your lips upward and read it with elongation.		
قِنْتُ	أَيْتُ	طَه-لَكِنْ	بُتْ ث	
سَمَوْتُ	الْفِ	أَثِرُ	عَبْدَتِ	حَفِظْتُ
أَصْلِحْتُ	الْقِنْتُ	الصَّيْرُ	الْصَّدِيقُ	خَلَيْتُكَ

The difference between "Parra Zabara" and "Khara Zabara" is as follows:
 "Parra zabar": Open your lips upward without pulling or exaggerating, and recite smoothly.


"Khara zabar": Open your lips upward and read it with elongation. The sound produced should be directed towards the upper part of the mouth.

Let's now practise the combined pronunciation of "Para Zabara" and "Khara Zabara."

Let's practise the combined pronunciation of "Parra zabara" and "Khara zabara" together:

"Parra zabar": Open your lips upward without pulling or exaggerating, and recite smoothly.

"Khara zabar": Open your lips upward and read it with elongation. The sound produced should be directed towards the upper part of the mouth.

		"Parra zabar": Open your lips upward without pulling "Khara zabar": Open your lips upward and read it with elongation		
بَلِي	ثَثْ	تَتْ	بَبْ	
عَصِي	أَتِي	عَلِي	سَبِي	قَلِي
طَغِي	غَوِي	مَتِي	هُوِي	عَسِي

Let's practise the combined pronunciation of "Parra zabar" and "Khara zabar" together:

"Parra zabar": Open your lips upward without pulling or exaggerating, and recite smoothly.

"Khara zabar": Open your lips upward and read it with elongation. The sound produced should be directed towards the upper part of the mouth.

 <p>"Parra zabar": Open your lips upward without pulling "Khara zabar": Open your lips upward and read it with elongation.</p>				
بَبْ	تَتْ	ثَثْ	بَلِيْ	
قَلِيْ	سَبِيْ	عَلِيْ	اَتِيْ	عَصِيْ
عَسِيْ	هَوِيْ	مَتِيْ	غَوِيْ	طَفِيْ

Here are a few recommendations regarding the pronunciation of the recitation rules and specifically the pronunciation of 'Parra zabar' and 'Khara zabar' in the Holy Quran. Now, let's practise Surah An-Nas.

"Parra zabar": Open your lips upward without pulling or exaggerating, and recite smoothly.

"Khara zabar": Open your lips upward and read it with elongation. The sound produced should be directed towards the upper part of the mouth.

 <p>"Parra zabar": Open your lips upward without pulling or exaggerating "Khara zabar": Open your lips upward and read it with elongation.</p>	
<p>أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ۝ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ</p> <p>قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ① مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ②</p> <p>إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ③ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ④</p> <p>الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ⑤ مِنْ</p> <p>الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑥</p>	

chapter 8

lesson#8

In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 8, in which we will discuss the execution of the "parri zer" and "Khari zer" in the recitation of the Holy Quran.

There are two main types

Pari Harakat : They include Para zabar, Pari Zer, and Sidi Pesh. These marks are read without elongating the sound

Kharri Harakat : They include Kharra Zabarr, Kharri Zer, and Ulti Paish
These marks are read with a slight elongation

Let's identify the execution of Paari zer and Khari zer pronunciation and practise them accordingly.

Let's identify the execution of Paari zer and Khari zer pronunciation and practise them accordingly.

Paari zer: The execution of pari zer involves a slanted line beneath the letter. It is read by slightly lowering the lips without elongation or pulling and giving a slight jerk.


Example:

[بِثِثِثِ]

(bay, tay, say)


The correct execution of Pari zer.

Pari zer : The execution of Pari zer involves slightly lowering the lips without elongation or pulling and giving a slight jerk. It should be read without any elongation because elongating it leads to distortion in the recitation of the Holy Quran, which is prohibited (haram).

					Pari zer : The execution of Pari zer involves slightly lowering the lips without elongation or pulling and giving a slight jerk.				
عَهْدًا	أَذِنَ	إِبِلٍ	بِ تِ ثِ						
عِلْمًا	حَسِبَ	شَرِبَ	كِرَةً	حَفِظًا					
طَفِقَ	لَيْثٌ	سَمِعَ	صَعِقَ	مَلِكٌ					

Practice again the correct execution of Pari zer.

Pari zer : The execution of Pari zer involves slightly lowering the lips without elongation or pulling and giving a slight jerk. It should be read without any elongation because elongating it leads to distortion in the recitation of the Holy Quran, which is prohibited (haram).

					Pari zer : The execution of Pari zer involves slightly lowering the lips without elongation or pulling and giving a slight jerk.				
عَهْدًا	أَذِنَ	إِبِلٍ	بِ تِ ثِ						
عِلْمًا	حَسِبَ	شَرِبَ	كِرَةً	حَفِظًا					
طَفِقَ	لَيْثٌ	سَمِعَ	صَعِقَ	مَلِكٌ					

The correct execution of Khari Zer.

It is a straight line beneath the letter. It is performed by slightly opening the lips downward, giving a slight


elongation with a gentle pull, and directing the sound downwards. For

example: [بِ تِ ثِ]

Khari Zer: The correct execution of Khari Zer is as follows:

Open your lips slightly downwards with elongation. Read it with a slight elongation and a gentle pull. Direct the sound downwards.


Please note that reading Khari Zer with elongation is important because not elongating it leads to deficiency in the recitation of the Holy Quran, which is prohibited (haram).

				
Khari Zer: The correct execution of Khari Zer is as follows				
أُحِي	تُحِي	يُحِي	ب ت ث	
النَّبِيِّنَ	وَلِيٍّ	نَسْتَحِي	يَسْتَحِي	نُحِي
إِبْرَاهِمَ	فِيهِ مَهَانًا	الْفِهْمَ	رَبِّينَ	الْأَمِينِ

Practice again the correct execution of Khari Zer.

Open your lips slightly downwards with elongation. Read it with a slight elongation and a gentle pull. Direct the sound downwards.

Please note that reading Khari Zer with elongation is important because not elongating it leads to deficiency in the recitation of the Holy Quran, which is prohibited (haram).

				
Khari Zer: The correct execution of Khari Zer is as follows				
أُحِي	تُحِي	يُحِي	ب ت ث	
النَّبِيِّنَ	وَلِيٍّ	نَسْتَحِي	يَسْتَحِي	نُحِي
إِبْرَاهِمَ	فِيهِ مَهَانًا	الْفِهْمَ	رَبِّينَ	الْأَمِينِ


Difference between Pari zer and Khari zer:

You have already learned that both Pari Zer and Khari Zer are performed beneath the letter. However, the difference lies in their execution. Pari Zer is performed by slightly opening the lips downwards without elongation and giving a quick jerk. On the other hand, Khari Zer is performed by slightly opening the lips downwards, giving a slight elongation with a gentle pull. Now, let's practise both Pari Zer and Khari Zer together.

Difference between Pari Zer and Khari Zer::

Pari Zer: Open your lips downwards without elongation and give a quick jerk while pronouncing the letter.

Khari Zer: Open your lips downwards and give a slight elongation with a gentle pull while pronouncing the letter.

	Pari Zer: Open your lips downwards without elongation Khari Zer: Open your lips downwards			
بِه	ثِث	تِت	بِب	
هَذِه	عَمَلِه	ثَمَرِه	بَوْلَدِه	بَيَدِه
خَلَلِه	نُصَلِه	رُسُلِه	كُتُبِه	أَيَّتِه

Practice again the Difference between Pari Zer and Khari Zer:

Pari Zer: Open your lips downwards without elongation and give a quick jerk while pronouncing the letter. Khari Zer: Open your lips downwards and give a slight elongation with a gentle pull while pronouncing the letter.




Pari Zer: Open your lips downwards without elongation

بِه	ثِث	تِت	بِب	
هَذِه	عَمَلِه	ثَمَرِه	يَوْلَدِه	يَبِيَدِه
خَلَلِه	نُصَلِه	رُسَلِه	كُتِبِه	أَيَّتِه

Listeners, now we will practise the recitation of Surah Al-Fil (The Elephant) while keeping in mind the proper pronunciation of "Pari zer" and "Khāri Zer." Please pay attention and listen carefully:

Pari zer: Open your lips downwards without elongation and give a quick jerk while pronouncing the letter.

Khari Zer: Open your lips downwards and give a slight elongation with a gentle pull while pronouncing the letter.



Pari zer: Open your lips downwards without elongation

Khari Zer: Open your lips downwards

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ۝١
أَلَمْ
يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ۝٢
وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمُ
طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ۝٣
تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ ۝٤
وَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّأْكُولٍ ۝٥

chapter 9

lesson#9

In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 9, in which we will discuss the execution of the "Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish) and "Inverted Pesh," (ulti paish) in the recitation of the Holy Quran.

There are two main types

Pari Harakat : They include Para zabar, Pari Zer, and Sidi Pesh. These marks are read without elongating the sound

Kharri Harakat They include Kharra Zabarr, Kharri Zer, and Ulti Paish
These marks are read with a slight elongation

Please pay special attention to the proper articulation of the recitation, as adding extra diacritical marks or omitting them in the Quran can lead to distortion. Adding diacritical marks where they are not supposed to be can result in an exaggeration of the text, while omitting diacritical marks where they are required can lead to deficiencies, both of which are considered forbidden (haram).

Let's identify the execution of "Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish) and ulti paish pronunciation and practise them accordingly.

Pronunciation of Seedhi paish.

"A straight line drawn above a letter like comma is called "Straight Pesh,"
(seedhi paish)


The lips are rounded without any movement, and it is read with a sudden stop. For example: ا ب ت ث

]. And remember! It is not necessary to round the lips at two places.

(When a letter is presented, when pronouncing the parent sound, even if there is a certain movement on it, the lips should remain rounded. The smaller the circle of rounding of the lips in presentation, the more accurate the pronunciation will be.)".

Pronunciation of "Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish)

"Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish): Read with rounded lips without elongation and sudden stop. Not following it leads to unnecessary elongation in reciting the Holy Quran, which is forbidden (haram)."

	"Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish): Read with rounded lips without elongation and sudden stop.			
خُلِقْ	رُسُلْ	رُبْعْ	بُ ت ث	
حُلْمْ	سُدُسْ	حُرْمْ	ثُلْثْ	اَكْلْ
اَخْرْ	نَذِرْ	كَتِبْ	حَبْكْ	صُحْفْ

Practise again the Pronunciation of "Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish)

"Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish): Read with rounded lips without elongation and sudden stop. Not following it leads to unnecessary elongation in reciting the Holy Quran, which is forbidden (haram)."



"Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish): Read with rounded lips without elongation and sudden stop.

خُلِقْ	رُسُلْ	رُبِعْ	بُ تْ ثْ	
حُلْمَ	سُدُسْ	حُرْمْ	ثُلُثْ	أَكْلْ
أَخْرُ	نُذِرْ	كُتِبْ	حُبِكْ	صُحُفْ

Pronunciation of "Inverted Pesh," (ulti paish)

"Inverted Pesh," (ulti paish): A line drawn above the letter in the shape of a reversed hook is called 'Inverted Paish.' The lips are rounded and slightly drawn while pronouncing. Its sound travels towards the front.

Let's practise!

"Inverted Pesh," (ulti paish): Pronounce by rounding the lips and slightly drawing them while reading.


This is because reading without elongation causes a deficiency in the recitation of the Holy Quran, which is forbidden."



"Inverted Pesh," (ulti paish): A line drawn above the letter in the shape of a reversed hook is called 'Inverted Paish.'

وَرِيْ	مَعَهُ	يَرَهُ	بُ تْ ثْ	
أَلْمَوْءَدَةُ	يَسْتَوْنَ	يَلَوْنَ	أَلْغَاوْنَ	دَاوَدَ
خَلَقَهُ	يَدَاهُ	تَلَوْا	تَلَوْنَ	فَاوَا

Practise again the Pronunciation of "Inverted Pesh," (ulti paish)
 "Inverted Pesh," (ulti paish) Pronounce by rounding the lips and slightly
 drawing them while reading.
 This is because reading without elongation causes a deficiency in the
 recitation of the Holy Quran,
 which is forbidden."


 <p>"Inverted Pesh," (ulti paish) Pronounce by rounding the lips and slightly drawing them while reading.</p>				
وَرِي	مَعَهُ	يَرَهُ	بُ ت ث	
أَلْمَوءِدَةُ	يَسْتَوْنَ	يَلُونَ	أَلْعَاوْنَ	دَاوَدَ
خَلَقَهُ	يَدَهُ	تَلُوا	تَلُونَ	قَاوَا

Difference between "Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish) and "Inverted Pesh,"
 (ulti paish).


Dear listeners! You have already read that both "Straight Pesh" and
 "Inverted Pesh" are placed above
 the letter, but the difference between them is that in "Straight Pesh,"
 (seedhi paish) the lips are
 rounded without drawing and a sudden stop. Whereas, in "Inverted
 Pesh," (ulti paish) the lips are
 rounded and slightly drawn while reading.

Similarly, you have already practised "Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish) and
 "Inverted Pesh," (ulti paish)
 separately. Now, let's practise both together.

Let's identify the execution of seedhi paish and ulthi paish pronunciation

 <p>"Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish) : Pronounced by rounding the lips without drawing and a sudden stop. "Inverted Pesh (ulthi paish)" Pronounce by rounding the lips and slightly drawing them while reading."</p>				
خِمْهٗ	ثُثْ	تُتْ	بُ بْ	
كَلِمَتَهٗ	فَيَبْسُطَهٗ	يَأْكُلَهٗ	وَلَدَهٗ	أَيْتَهٗ
عَمَلَهٗ	قَبْصَتَهٗ	قَدْرَهٗ	وَلَدَهٗ	كَلِمَتَهٗ

Let's identify the execution of seedhi paish "Straight Pesh and "Inverted Pesh," (ulthi paish)

 <p>"Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish) by rounding the lips without drawing and a sudden stop. "Inverted Pesh," (ulthi paish): Pronounce by rounding the lips and slightly drawing them while reading."</p>				
خِمْهٗ	ثُثْ	تُتْ	بُ بْ	
كَلِمَتَهٗ	فَيَبْسُطَهٗ	يَأْكُلَهٗ	وَلَدَهٗ	أَيْتَهٗ
عَمَلَهٗ	قَبْصَتَهٗ	قَدْرَهٗ	وَلَدَهٗ	كَلِمَتَهٗ

Here are a few recommendations regarding the pronunciation of the recitation rules and specifically the pronunciation of "Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish) ' and 'ulti paish' in the Holy Quran. Now, let's practise Surah Al-Kafirun together. Please listen

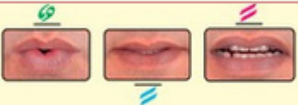


"Straight Pesh," (seedhi paish) by rounding the lips without drawing and a sudden stop.

"Inverted Pesh," (ulti paish): Pronounce by rounding the lips and slightly drawing them while reading."

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ۝ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ① لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ② وَلَا
أَنْتُمْ عِبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ③ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ④
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ⑤ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ⑥

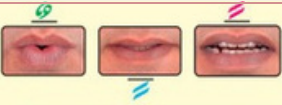


Read the letters with Tanween by combining the sound of the letter "noon" with them and practise a gain.

بَلَدًا	قَدْرًا	رَغْدًا	بَطْرًا	بُتُّتْ
مَسَدٍ	لَهَبٍ	قَمَرٍ	عَمَدٍ	بُتُّتْ
كُتُبٌ	عَمَلٌ	بَشَرٌ	أَحَدٌ	بُتُّتْ

Here are a few recommendations regarding the recitation of Quranic letters with Tanween.

Let's practise the first seven verses of Surah Al-Ghashiyah, focusing on the proper pronunciation of the letters with Tanween. Please listen carefully:



Read the letters with Tanween by combining the sound of the letter "noon" with them and practise a gain.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ۝ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝

هَلْ أَتَاكَ حَدِيثُ الْغَاشِيَةِ ۝ وَجُوهُهُ يُومِئِدُ ۝
 خُشِعَةً ۝ عَامِلَةٌ تَأْسِبَةٌ ۝ تَصَلَّى نَارًا حَامِيَةً ۝
 تُسْقَى مِنْ عَيْنٍ أُنِيَّةٍ ۝ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ طَعَامٌ إِلَّا مِنْ ۝
 صَرِيحٍ ۝ لَا يُسْمِنُ وَلَا يُغْنَى مِنْ جُوعٍ ۝

chapter 11

lesson#11

"Recognition of Jazm and Sukun.

"In today's session, we will study Lesson number 11, which discusses the recognition of Jazm and Sukun (stopping and pausing) on Quranic letters, particularly the letters of Qalqala (emphatically pronounced letters). InshaAllah."

Jazm and Sukun are indicated by a symbol resembling the shape of the letter 'Dal' placed above the letter. The letter with Jazm and Sukun is called 'Majzum' and 'Sakin'. A letter with Jazm combines with the preceding letter to produce a single sound. The letter with Jazm holds significant importance in terms of pronunciation.

, each with its own way of pronunciation:

First type: Qalqala letters: They are pronounced with a slight bounce or shake.

Second type: Maddah letters: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them.

Third type: "Harf-e-Len" (soft letters) : They are pronounced smoothly without dragging.

Other letters: They are pronounced with strength and without jerking.

Let's practise the pronunciation of the first type of Majzum letters and Qalqala letters according to their characteristics.

Qalqala means "to shake" or "to move." It refers to the quality found in certain letters during their

pronunciation, and those letters are called Qalqala letters. The Qalqala

letters are: (ق, ط, ب, ج, د)
with the combination [قطب جية].

When these five letters are pronounced while being in a state of Sakin (no vowel sound), the sound of the letter comes from a point where the two parts separate after


meeting, similar to how a ball bounces on the ground. This creates a slight bounce or shake in the sound. For example, when the letter "ب" (Baa) is pronounced with Jazm, the lips separate after meeting, producing a Qalqala sound. For instance, instead of pronouncing "اب" as "ab" with connected lips, it should be pronounced as "a-b" with a slight separation between the lips, resulting in a Qalqala sound.

Remember, if the lips remain connected while pronouncing these words, there will be no Qalqala sound. So, make sure to pronounce them correctly.

There are four types of letters:

First type: Qalqala letters [قطب جَوّ].

- Pronounce them with a slight shake or bounce.

			First type: Qalqala letters [قطب جَوّ].		
أَبْ إِبْ أُبْ		أَطْ إِطْ أُطْ		أَقْ إِقْ أُقْ	
أَلْمَبْتُوثُ	ضَبْحًا	شَطْرَهُ	بَطْشًا	خَلَقْنَا	نَقَعًا
تَبَّ		أَدْ إِدْ أُدْ		أَجْ إِجْ أُجْ	
بِالْحَقِّ		وَجَدْنَا		تَجَهَّرْ	




There are four types of letters:

First type: Qalqala letters [قطب جة].

- Pronounce them with a slight shake or bounce.

Please listen to the correct pronunciation of Qalqala letters once again.

 First type: Qalqala letters [قطب جة].

أَبِ أَبِ أَبِ		أَطِ إِطِ أَطِ		أَقِ إِقِ أَقِ	
الْمُبْتُوتِ	صَبْحًا	شَطْرَهُ	بُطْشًا	خَلَقْنَا	نَقَعًا
تَبِّ	أَدِ إِدِ أَدِ	أَجِ إِجِ أَجِ			
بِالْحَقِّ	وَجَدْنَا	قَدَحًا	تَجَهَّرُ	تَجْرِي	

Here are a few recommendations regarding the correct pronunciation of Quranic letters with Jazm

and Sukun, especially Qalqala letters (pronounced with a slight bounce or shake). Now, let's practise

reciting Surah Al-Adiyat. Please listen carefully.

First type: Qalqala letters [قطب جة].

- Pronounce them with a slight shake or bounce.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ۝ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝

وَالْعَدِيَّتِ صَبْحًا ۝ فَالْمُورِيَّتِ قَدَحًا ۝ فَالْمُغِيرَاتِ
صُبْحًا ۝ فَالْقُرُونِ بِهِ نَقَعًا ۝ فَوَسَطْنَ بِهِ جَمْعًا ۝
إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَكَنُودٌ ۝ وَإِنَّهُ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ
لَشَهِيدٌ ۝ وَإِنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ لَشَدِيدٌ ۝ أَفَلَا
يَعْلَمُ إِذَا بُعْثِرَ مَا فِي الْقُبُورِ ۝ وَحُصِّلَ مَا فِي
الصُّدُورِ ۝ إِنَّ رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَّخَبِيرٌ ۝

chapter 12

lesson#12

"Recognition of Jazm and Sukun.

In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 12, which focuses on the pronunciation of Quranic Maddah letters (pronounced with a stretch).

We will discuss and practise the correct pronunciation of these elongated letters. In sha Allah.

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:

First type: Qalqala letters: They are pronounced with a slight bounce or shake.

Second type: Maddah letters: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them.

Third type: "Harf-e-Len" (soft letters) : They are pronounced smoothly without dragging.

Other letters: They are pronounced with strength and without jerking.

Let's practise the pronunciation of the second type of Majzum letters which is Maddah letters according to their characteristics.

The meaning of "Madd" is to stretch or elongate. And the letters that have this quality in their pronunciation are called "Maddah letters."

There are three Maddah letters:

1-Alif (ا): Khali - It is pronounced with a preceding zabar. For example: Ba-ta, sa.

2-Ya (ي): Jazm wali - It is pronounced with a preceding zeer. For example: Bi, Ti, si.

3-Waw (و): Jazm wali - It is pronounced with a preceding paish. For example: Bu, Tu, su.



And remember, in Maddah letters, letters that have a vowel sound associated with them are not immediately joined with the letters with jazam. Instead, the movement of the vowel is slightly stretched. For

example:: (با , بی - بو)

Let's identify the correct pronunciation of each Maddah letter:

Alif Maddah: It is pronounced by slightly opening the lips upwards and pulling them back while giving

it a stretched sound. Its sound is like a prolonged "aa."

For example: [bā - tā - sā].

Also, note that the pronunciation of Alif Maddah and a standing zabar

(ـِ) letter is the same.

For example

BAA ZABAR ALIF BAA and BAA STANDING ZABAR BAA

Let's practise and pay attention during pronunciation.

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:



Second type: Maddah letters: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them.

Alif Maddah: Open your lips slightly upwards and pull them back while producing an elongating sound.

قَالَ	كَانَ	خَافَ	ذَاتَ	بَاتًا ثَا
خَاطَبَ	عَاقَبَ	بَارَكَ	طَالَ	تَابَ

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:

Please listen again to the correct pronunciation of Alif Maddah.



Second type: Maddah letters: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them.

Alif Maddah: Open your lips slightly upwards and pull them back while producing an elongating sound.

قَالَ	كَانَ	خَافَ	ذَاتَ	بَاتًا ثَا
خَاطَبَ	عَاقَبَ	بَارَكَ	طَالَ	تَابَ

Ya Maddah: The lips are slightly opened and pulled downward, producing a sound that is pronounced with the middle of the throat.

And remember! The sound of "ya maddah" and the letter with a khari zeer (underdot) are pronounced the same.


For example,

BAA ZABAR ALIF BAA and BAA STANDING ZABAR BAA

Please practise and pay attention to the pronunciation details during recitation.

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:


Second type: Maddah letters: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them.

	Ya Maddah: The lips are slightly opened and pulled downward, producing a sound that is pronounced with the middle of the throat.			
دِينِي	حَيْلَ	كُلِّي	أَخِي	بِي تِي تِي
مَكْشِين	يَطِيرُ	أَحِيَطَ	سَيْقَ	قَيْلَ

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:

Second type: Maddah letters: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them.

Please listen again to the correct pronunciation of Ya Maddah.

	Ya Maddah: The lips are slightly opened and pulled downward, producing a sound that is pronounced with the middle of the throat.			
دِينِي	حَيْلَ	كُلِّي	أَخِي	بِي تِي تِي
مَكْشِين	يَطِيرُ	أَحِيَطَ	سَيْقَ	قَيْلَ

"waw maddah" : Round your lips and bring them together while slightly elongating the sound. The sound should be directed forward.

Also, note that the pronunciation of "waw maddah" and "ulta paish" are similar. For example:

[ب پیش و بُو] اور [ب الٹا پیش بُ]

Let's practise and pay attention to the pronunciation during the exercise.

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:

Second type: Maddah letters: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them.



"waw maddah" : Round your lips and bring them together while slightly elongating the sound. The sound should be directed forward.

كُونُوا	قُولُوا	ذُوقُوا	تُوبُوا	بُوتُوا
نُودُوا	لُومُوا	قُومُوا	مُوتُوا	تُعُولُوا

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:

Second type: Maddah letters: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them.



"waw maddah" : Round your lips and bring them together while slightly elongating the sound. The sound should be directed forward.

Please listen again to the correct pronunciation of waw Maddah.

كُونُوا	قُولُوا	ذُوقُوا	تُوبُوا	بُوتُوا
نُودُوا	لُومُوا	قُومُوا	مُوتُوا	تَعُولُوا

Here are some recommendations regarding the pronunciation of Maddah letters (elongated letters in the Quran) and now we will practice Surah Al-Fil.

Please listen carefully!

Second type: Maddah letters: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them.

Maddah letters اِ - ي - و

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ۝ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝

الْمُ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ① أَلَمْ
يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ② وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمُ
طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ ③ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ ④
فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُوِّلَ ⑤

chapter 13

lesson#13

"Recognition of Jazm and Sukun.

In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 13, which focuses on the pronunciation of the Quranic "Harf-e-Len" (soft letters) . We will discuss and practise the correct pronunciation of these letters. In sha Allah.

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation: First type: Qalqala letters: They are pronounced with a slight bounce or shake.

Second type: Maddah letters: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them.

Third type: "Harf-e-Len" (soft letters) : They are pronounced smoothly without dragging.

Other letters: They are pronounced with strength and without jerking. Let's practise the pronunciation of the third type of Majzum letters which is "Harf-e-Len" (soft letters) according to their characteristics.

The meaning of "لين" (len) is softness or gentleness, and it refers to the quality found in the pronunciation of certain letters.

These letters are called "حروف لين" "Harf-e-Len",
and they are two specific letters:

1. Ya (ي): Jazm wali - It is pronounced with a preceding zer. For example: Bi, Ti, si.
2. Waw (و): Jazm wali - It is pronounced with a preceding paish. For example: Bu, Tu, su.

And, listen! The pronunciation of "حروف لين" "Harf-e-Len" is soft and flexible, with a moderate emphasis. However, it is not as elongated and stretched as the letters of "مده" (Maddah).

Let's identify the correct pronunciation of each of the "حروف لين" "Harf-e-Len".



The letter "Ya" in Ya'aleen is not pronounced with elongation like (Maddah) letters. Instead, after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately bending them downwards without elongation or stretching.

Please practise and pay attention to the pronunciation details during recitation.

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:

Third type: "Harf-e-Len" (soft letters) :



They are pronounced smoothly without dragging.

		Ya'aleen: after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately bending them downwards without elongation or stretching.		
أَيْنَ	لَيْسَ	غَيْرَ	خَيْرَ	بِيْ تِيْ تِيْ
عَلَيْكَ	إِلَيْكَ	لَدَيْهِ	عَلَيْهِ	إِلَيْهِ

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:

Third type: "Harf-e-Len" (soft letters) : They are pronounced smoothly without dragging.

Please listen again to the correct pronunciation of Ya'aleen.

		Ya'aleen: after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately bending them downwards without elongation or stretching.		
أَيْنَ	لَيْسَ	غَيْرَ	خَيْرَ	بِيْ تِيْ تِيْ
عَلَيْكَ	إِلَيْكَ	لَدَيْهِ	عَلَيْهِ	إِلَيْهِ

"Waw'aleen" is not pronounced with elongation like Waw'Maddah.

Instead, after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately rounding the lips (without elongation or stretching).

Try practising this and focus on the pronunciation.

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:

Third type: "Harf-e-Len" (soft letters) : They are pronounced smoothly without dragging.



"Waw'aleen" :after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately rounding the lips without elongation or stretching.

سَوِّطَ	سَوِّفَ	قَوِّلَ	حَوِّلَ	بَوِّتَوُّتُو
عَلَّوْا	طَغَّوْا	خَلَّوْا	عَتَّوْا	دَعَّوْا

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:

Third type: "Harf-e-Len" (soft letters) : They are pronounced smoothly without dragging.

Please listen again to the correct pronunciation of "Waw'aleen".



"Waw'aleen" :after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately rounding the lips without elongation or stretching.

سَوِّطَ	سَوَّفَ	قَوَّلَ	حَوَّلَ	بَوَّتَوْتَوْ
عَلَّوْا	طَغَّوْا	خَلَّوْا	عَتَّوْا	دَعَّوْا

Here are some recommendations regarding the pronunciation of "Harf-e-Len"(softly pronounced letters in the Quran without elongation or stretching) . Now, let's practise Surah Quraish.



chapter 14

lesson#14

"Recognition of Jazm and Sukun.

In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 14.

In this lesson, we will discuss the difference in pronunciation between the letters Ya with elongation (Ya Maddah) and Ya with softness (Ya'aleen), as well as the difference between Waw with elongation (Waw Maddah) and Waw with softness (Wawaleen).

The difference in the pronunciation of "Ya'maddah" (with elongation) and "Ya'aleen" (with softness). Ya Maddah: The lips are slightly opened and pulled downward, producing a sound that is pronounced with the middle of the throat.

Ya'aleen: after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately bending them downwards without elongation or stretching.

Please practise and pay attention to the pronunciation details during recitation.

The difference between Ya'maddah and Ya'aleen.

Ya Maddah: The lips are slightly opened and pulled downward, producing a sound that is pronounced with the middle of the throat.

Ya'aleen: after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately bending them downwards without elongation or stretching.

		Ya'aleen		Ya Maddah
قَيْلَ	ثِي تِي	تِي تِي	بِي بِي	
غَيْظًا	لَيْسَ	سَيْقَى	خَيْدًا	
حَيْلًا	عَلَيْهِمْ	غَيْضًا	رَيْبًا	

And remember while pronouncing "Waw maddah" : Round your lips and bring them together while slightly elongating the sound. The sound should be directed forward.

And while pronouncing "Waw'aleen" :after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately rounding the lips without elongation or stretching.

Please practise and pay attention to the pronunciation details during recitation.

The difference between Waw maddah and Waw'aleen.

"Waw maddah" : Round your lips and bring them together while slightly elongating the sound. The sound should be directed forward.

"Waw'aleen" :after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately rounding the lips without elongation or stretching.

		Waw'aleen		Waw maddah
تَوَبُوا	تَوَّوْ	تَوَّوْ	بَوَّوْ	
كُونُوا	سَوْفَ	ذَوْقُوا	حَوْلَ	
يَسْتَوْفُونَ	فَوْقَ	تَعُولُوا	سَوْطَ	

Practise again the pronunciation of (Ya'maddah and Ya'aleen) and (Waw maddah and Waw'aleen).

The difference between Ya'maddah and Ya'aleen.

Ya Maddah: The lips are slightly opened and pulled downward, producing a sound that is

pronounced with the middle of the throat.

Ya'aleen: after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately bending them downwards without elongation or stretching.

Please listen again to the correct pronunciation of Ya'maddah and Ya'aleen.

		Ya'aleen		Ya Maddah
قَيْلٌ	ثَيْثٌ	قَيْلٌ	ثَيْثٌ	يَيْبٌ
عَيْظٌ	لَيْسٌ	عَيْظٌ	لَيْسٌ	خَيْزٌ
حَيْلٌ	عَلَيْهْمُ	حَيْلٌ	عَلَيْهْمُ	رَيْبٌ

The difference between Waw maddah and Waw'aleen.

"Waw maddah" : Round your lips and bring them together while slightly elongating the sound. The sound should be directed forward.

"Waw'aleen" :after opening the lips upwards, it is pronounced softly by immediately rounding the lips without elongation or stretching.

Please listen again to the correct pronunciation of Waw maddah and Waw'aleen.

		Waw'aleen		Waw maddah
تَوْبُوا	تَوْتُوْ	تَوْبُوا	تَوْتُوْ	بُوْبُوْ
كُوْنُوا	سَوْفَ	كُوْنُوا	ذُوْقُوا	حَوْلَ
يَسْتَوْفُونَ	فَوْقَ	يَسْتَوْفُونَ	تَعُولُوا	سَوْطَ

Here are some recommendations regarding the pronunciation of
(Ya'maddah and Ya'aleen) and
(Waw maddah and Waw'aleen). And now, we will practice Surah Al-
Ma'un.



chapter 15

lesson#15

"Recognition of Jazm and Sukun.

In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 15. In this lesson, we will discuss the fourth type of Qur'anic letters, known as "Huruf Majzum" (consonant letters) that are pronounced with strength and emphasis without prolongation.

There are 29 letters in the Quran, The letter with Jazm holds significant importance in terms of pronunciation.

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation:

First type: Qalqala letters: They are pronounced with a slight bounce or shake.

Second type: Maddah letters: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them.

Third type: "Harf-e-Len" (soft letters) : They are pronounced smoothly without dragging.

Other letters: They are pronounced with strength and without jerking.

Let's practise the pronunciation of the fourth type of Majzum letters which is (remaining 21 letters)

and let's practise them well according to their respective pronunciations.

The remaining 21 letters are those except qalqala letters , Maddah letters and len letters. The letters of this category are pronounced with strength and without any prolongation. For example, to pronounce

﴿أَل-أُن-أَم-أَف-أَز﴾

, you should give a quick, strong pronunciation without any pause or prolongation between the letters. Avoid pronouncing them as

﴿أَل-أُن-أَم-أَف-أَز﴾

(which is incorrect).

To avoid this mistake, it is important to stop the sound of the jazm letter at its proper place and immediately proceed to the next letter. Like :

[اَلْحَمْدُ - اِهْدِنَا - اَنْصَتْ] :

practise

اَتُ	اِتُ	اُتُ	اِثُ	اُثُ	اَرُ	اِرُ	اُرُ	اَفُ	اِفُ	اُفُ
اَلُ	اِلُ	اُلُ	اَمُ	اِمُ	اُمُ	اَنُ	اِنُ	اُنُ		

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation: Other 21 letters: They are pronounced with strength and without jerking. Practise this with correct pronunciation.

بَرِّقْ	تَدَّهَلْ	أَخْرَجْ	نَحْنُ	مُثَقَّلَةٌ	مُتْرَبَةٌ
قَضَبًا	فَضْلٌ	بُشْرًا	مَسْعَبَةٌ	رِزْقًا	مِرْيَةً
جَعَلْنَا	مَكْرًا	تَفَعَّلُوا	يَغْفِرُ	نَعْبُدُ	أَظْلَمُ
أَنْعَمْتَ	أَلْحَمْدُ	شَأْنٌ	تَهْوَى	يَنْهَوْنَ	قَصَمْنَا

There are four types of these letters, each with its own way of pronunciation: Other 21 letters: They are pronounced with strength and without jerking.

Practise this with correct pronunciation.

بَرِّقْ	تَدَّهَلْ	أَخْرَجْ	نَحْنُ	مُثَقَّلَةٌ	مُتْرَبَةٌ
قَضَبًا	فَضْلٌ	بُشْرًا	مَسْعَبَةٌ	رِزْقًا	مِرْيَةً
جَعَلْنَا	مَكْرًا	تَفَعَّلُوا	يَغْفِرُ	نَعْبُدُ	أَظْلَمُ
أَنْعَمْتَ	أَلْحَمْدُ	شَأْنٌ	تَهْوَى	يَنْهَوْنَ	قَصَمْنَا

Here are some recommendations regarding the pronunciation of other 21 letters

(pronounced with strength and without any prolongation)

and now we will practice Surah Al-Ma'un.

chapter 16

lesson#16

The pronunciation of the tashdid (ﷲ) symbol.

Today's lesson will cover Lesson number 16, where we will discuss the pronunciation of the Qur'anic letters when they are accompanied by tashdid mark.

The pronunciation of the tashdid (ﷲ) symbol

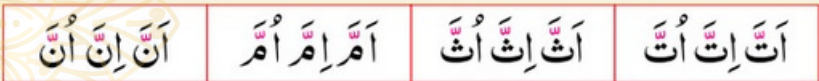
The tashdid (شَد) symbol, also known as shaddah, represents the doubling of a consonant in the Arabic language. It indicates that the preceding consonant should be pronounced twice.

When encountering a shadda, the previous letter is merged or connected with the shadda letter, creating a slight pressure or stoppage, and immediately after that, the emphasis or doubling of the sound associated with the shadda letter is pronounced.

For example, consider the word "آمَّان" (aam , aan) where the shadda is placed on the letter "م" (meem). To pronounce it correctly, you would merge the sound of the previous letter "آ" (aa) with the shadda letter "م" (meem) and emphasise the "م" (meem) sound with strength. It would be pronounced as (amm)

Additionally, it's important to note that when encountering the shadda on the letters "م" (meem) and "ن" (noon), a nasal sound should be produced. This means that you should let the sound resonate through your nasal passage. For example, when encountering a shadda on "ن" (noon), you would produce a nasal sound while pronouncing it, such as [aan].

Lets practise:



The pronunciation of the tashdid (**ّ**) symbol

Practise with correct pronunciation.

سَحَّارٍ	الْحَجَّ	الثَّابِتِ	حَتَّى	سَبَّحَ
نَزَّلَ	حَرَّمَ-حَرِّمَ	كَذَّبَ	صَدَّقَ	الْفَخَّارِ
الطَّارِقُ	وَالضُّحَى	حُصِّلَ	الشُّكُورَ	يَسِّرُ
فَكَرَّ	حُقِّتْ	خَفَّتْ	فَعَّالٌ	الظَّهْرُ
عَرَّبِيٌّ	وَهَاجًا	عَدُوٌّ	اللَّهُ	عَلَّمَ

The pronunciation of the tashdid(**ّ**) symbol


Practise again with correct pronunciation.

سَحَّارٍ	الْحَجَّ	الثَّابِتِ	حَتَّى	سَبَّحَ
نَزَّلَ	حَرَّمَ-حَرِّمَ	كَذَّبَ	صَدَّقَ	الْفَخَّارِ
الطَّارِقُ	وَالضُّحَى	حُصِّلَ	الشُّكُورَ	يَسِّرُ
فَكَرَّ	حُقِّتْ	خَفَّتْ	فَعَّالٌ	الظَّهْرُ
عَرَّبِيٌّ	وَهَاجًا	عَدُوٌّ	اللَّهُ	عَلَّمَ

Here are a few recommendations regarding the pronunciation of the letters with tashdid (shadda) in the Quranic context. And now, we will practise Surah At-Takathur. Please listen attentively!

chapter 17



lesson#17

The identification of the articulation of  Madd (elongation) on Quranic letters.

The identification of the articulation of Madd (elongation) on Quranic letters.


In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 17, which is about the articulation of Madd (elongation) on Quranic letters. InshaAllah.

The tilted line above a letter, as shown in front of you, is called "Madd."
The meaning of Madd is to stretch, elongate, or lengthen.

There are two types of Madd: "Short Madd ()" and "Long Madd ()"

" You have already learned khari harkaat (letters) and letters with Madd are pronounced by stretching them slightly.

For example:



And this Madd is called "Madd Asli" (Original Madd).

And let's also memorise the four types of elongations that are read with a greater stretch.

And let's also memorise the four types of elongations that are read with a greater stretch.

1. Madd Lazim: Obligatory Elongation

Madd Lazim:

Madd Lazim is where there is a long madd followed by a letter with a jazm **ج** or shadda **ّ**

. It is pronounced by stretching it three times longer. For example:

[الَّذِينَ، ذَابَّةً]

memorise the four types of elongations that are read with a greater stretch. Letter with long madd followed by a letter with a jazm **ج**

or shadda **ّ**

. It is pronounced by stretching it three times longer.

1. Madd Lazim: pronounce it thrice as long.

مُدَّهَا مَتَانِ	ذَابَّةً	الَّذِينَ	1 Madd Lazim: pronounce it thrice as long.
أَتَّحِجُّونِي	وَلَا الصَّالِينَ	الظَّالِمِينَ	

And let's also memorise the four types of elongations that are read with a greater stretch.

2-Madd Wajib:

where there is a long madd letter followed by a hamza. It is pronounced by stretching it twice as long. For example: [جَاءَ - شَاءَ].

Let's practise together.

And let's also memorise the four types of elongations that are read with a greater stretch.

Letter with long madd followed by a hamza. It is pronounced by stretching it twice as long.

2-Madd Wajib: pronounce it twice as long.

سَيَّءٌ	عُتَّاءٌ	عَطَّاءٌ	2 Madd Wajib: pronounce it twice as long.
قُرُوْءٌ	سُوْءٌ	يُضِيْءٌ	

3-Madd Jaiz:

And this is called Madd Jaiz, where there is a letter with short madd followed by a hamza. It is also pronounced by stretching it twice as long. For example: [قَالُوا آمَنَّا]. Let's practise together.

letter with short madd followed by a hamza. It is also pronounced by stretching it twice as long.

3-Madd Jaiz: pronounce it twice as long.

إِنِّيْ أَعْلَمُ	لَا أَرَاهُ فِي الدِّينِ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ	3 Madd Jaiz: pronounce it twice as long.
قُوْا أَنْفُسَكُمْ	تُوبُوا إِلَى اللهِ	يَسِّرْ لِيْ أَمْرِيْ	

4-Madd 'Aridh:

when there is (Maddah letter) or (len letter) and it is followed by a letter with jazm, causing a pause (waqf).

In this case, it is correct to stretch it by one, two, or three measures (all three options are valid).

(Maddah letter) or (len letter) and it is followed by a letter with jazm, causing a pause (waqf).

it is correct to stretch it by one, two, or three measures (all three options are valid).

4-Madd 'Aridh: it is correct to stretch it by one, two, or three measures (all three options are valid).

اَلْمُفْلِحُوْنَ	رَبِّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ	اَنْتَ الْوَهَّابُ	4 Madd 'Aridh: it is correct to stretch
مِنْ خَوْفٍ	نَجْعَلُ لَهُ عَيْنَيْنِ	وَالصَّيْفِ	

Here are a few recommendations regarding the pronunciation of the Madd (elongation) on Quranic letters. And now, the practice of Surah Al-Quraysh will be conducted. So, please listen attentively!"

chapter 18

lesson#18

In today's session, we will study lesson number 18, which is about "The identification of Huruf-e- Maqta'at" (the pronunciation of disjointed letters). InshaAllah.

The identification of Huruf-e- Maqta'at

Maqta'at: They are the fourteen (14) specific letters that appear at the beginning of twenty-nine (29) surahs of the Holy Quran. These letters are pronounced individually and are not combined together like the letters of

the Arabic alphabet. For example, the pronunciation of ﴿الْعَم﴾ would not be ﴿الْعَم﴾ but it would be pronounced like this. ﴿أَلِفٌ لَّامٌ مِيمَةٌ﴾

. Similarly, understand the rest of the letters in the same manner. And since each letter is read separately with its individual Arabic name, they are called "Harf Muqatta'at" (Disjoined Letters).

The fourteen Maqta'at letters are:

﴿ن ق ص ع س ل ك م ح ط ا ه ز﴾

The fourteen Maqta'at letters are: which combine to form the phrase "نَقَصَ عَسَلٌ حَنَ ظَاهِرٌ". Let's identify the pronunciation of the Huruf-e- Maqta'at

The letter with khara zabar above it should be pronounced with a slight elongation. For example:

[طَهْ]

The letter with a Madd above it should be pronounced three times longer. For example:

[صَّ-قِي]

Let's practise the Disjoined Letters (Huruf Maqta'at) and pay attention to the length of each letter's stroke. And remember that the pronunciation of all Disjoined Letters has been written with a fine pen below, so that you

can easily understand their pronunciation. Let's begin the practice: The letter with khara zabar above it should be pronounced with a slight elongation.

The letter with a Madd above it should be pronounced three times longer.

يُسْ يا-يُسَيْن	طُسْ طا-طُسَيْن	طُهْ طا-طَهَا	نْ نُون	قْ قَات	صْ صَاد
طُسَمَّ طا-سِيْمَمَّ	الْمَّ ألف-لَاوِيْمَمَّ	الرَّ ألف-لَاوِيْمَا	حَمَّ حَا-مِيْمَمَّ	حَمَّ عَسَقْ حَا-مِيْمَمَّ-عَيْنَ سِيْمَيْنَ قَات	كَهِيْعَصْ كَأف-حَا-يَا-عَيْنَ صَاد
حَمَّ عَسَقْ حَا-مِيْمَمَّ-عَيْنَ سِيْمَيْنَ قَات	كَهِيْعَصْ كَأف-حَا-يَا-عَيْنَ صَاد	الْمَصَّ ألف-لَاوِيْمَمَّ-صَاد	الْمَرَّ ألف-لَاوِيْمَمَّ-رَا		

And remember that in the Maqta'at Letters of Surah Maryam and Surah Shura, doubling or tripling the length of (Ya) in (Ain) "عين" in both positions is correct.

حَمَّ عَسَقْ حَا-مِيْمَمَّ-عَيْنَ سِيْمَيْنَ قَات	كَهِيْعَصْ كَأف-حَا-يَا-عَيْنَ صَاد	Pronouncing ain "عين" two times longer Pronouncing ain "عين" three times longer
--	--	--

Here are some recommendations Regarding Huruf-e- Maqta'at. And now Surah Al-Nasr will be practiced.
So listen attentively.

chapter 19

lesson#19

Recognition of Huruf Shubh Mustaliya.

In today's session we will read lesson number 19. In which there will be a discussion about the pronunciation of the shubh-mustalia letters of the Qur'an and especially the thick and thin sound of letters (laam).

Thick and thin sound of letter (laam).

In the Holy Qur'an, seven letters are recited in a thick voice in every situation, whether they have zabar, zer, paish, sukun or jazm.

And those letters are: [خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ] whose combination is: (: حُكْمٌ مَّنْعَرِيٌّ)

As the root of the tongue rises towards the palate while pronouncing these letters. That's why they are called "mustalia" letters.

And there are three letters that are read thick in some cases and thin in some cases. And they are: [Alif-Lam-Ra] because the sound of these letters is thick like (the letters Mustaliya) in certain situations.

That's why they are called "Haruf Shubh Mustaliya".

Find out (the pronunciation of the thick and thin sound of Laam) from the (Huruf Shubh Mustaliya).

And practice well accordingly:

Thick and thin sound of letter (laam).

The rule of reciting the Laam in a soft and thin voice is that: if there is a zabar or paish before the laam of the word ﴿اللَّهُ﴾.

, then read this Laam in a very thick voice. For example :

﴿هُوَ اللهُ - سُبْحَانَكَ اللهُ - عَبْدُ اللهِ - قَالُوا اللهُ﴾

And if there is a zer before the laam of the word

﴿الله﴾ يا ﴿اللهُمَّ﴾.

, then read this Laam in a thin voice.

if there is a zabar or paish before the laam of the word

﴿الله﴾ يا ﴿اللهُمَّ﴾.

, then read this Laam in a very thick voice. if there is a zer before the laam of the word

﴿الله﴾ يا ﴿اللهُمَّ﴾.

, then read this Laam in a thin voice.

All other laam are pronounced in a thin voice.

Practise the thick sound of laam .

اللهُ أَحَدٌ	خَتَمَ اللهُ	عَلِمَ اللهُ	رَضِيَ اللهُ	أَلَّهُ	سُبْحَانَكَ اللهُ
رَحْمَةُ اللهِ	يُرِيدُ اللهُ	جَعَلَهُ اللهُ	رَفَعَهُ اللهُ	رَسُولُ اللهُ	قَالُوا اللهُ

If there is a zabar or paish before the laam of the word

﴿الله﴾ يا ﴿اللهُمَّ﴾.

, then read this Laam in a very thick voice. If there is a zer before the laam of the word

﴿الله﴾ يا ﴿اللهُمَّ﴾.

, then read this Laam in a thin voice.

All other laam are pronounced in a thin voice.

Practise the thin sound of laam .

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ	بِأَذْنِ اللَّهِ	بِيَدِ اللَّهِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	بِاللَّهِ
مَا وَلَّهُمْ	أَنَّ لَّآ إِلَهَ	وَلَّى-تَوَلَّى	قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ	بِنِعْمَةِ اللَّهِ

Practice again with the correct pronunciation.

وَأَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ	مَعَآذَ اللَّهِ	تَاللَّهِ	عَلِمَ اللَّهُ	خَتَمَ اللَّهُ
وَلَيَتَأَلَّفُ	لَسَّاطَهُمْ	إِحْتَاطًا	اللَّطِيفُ	عَلَى اللَّهِ	جَعَلَ اللَّهُ

Here are a few recommendations (of the letters of the Holy Qur'an, "Shabh Mustaliya" (paying the thick and thin sound of Laam).

And now Surah Al-Nasr and Surah Al-Ikhlās will be practiced.

So listen attentively.!

chapter 20

lesson#20

Recognition of Huruf Shubh Mustaliya.

In today's session, we will read lesson number 20.

In which there will be a discussion about the pronunciation of the shubh-mustalia letters of the Qur'an and especially the thick and thin sound of the letter "ر" (ra).

In the Holy Qur'an, seven letters are recited in a thick voice in every situation, whether they have zabar, zer, paish , sukun or jazm.

And those letters are: [خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ] whose combination is:

(حُصَّ صَغَطَقَظ)

. As the root of the tongue rises towards the palate while pronouncing these letters.

That's why they are called "mustalia" letters.

And there are three letters which are read thick in some cases and thin in some cases. And they are: [Alif-Lam-Ra] because the sound of these letters is thick like (letters Mustaliya) in certain situations.

That's why they are called "Haruf Shubh Mustaliya".

Find out (the pronunciation of the thick and thin sound of Ra) from the (Huruf Shubh Mustaliya). And practise well accordingly:

Rule no.1: When the letter (ر) is accompanied by a (zabar) or (paish), it should be pronounced in a heavy sound. For example:

[رَبَّكَ - رَبَّنَا]. And If the letter (ر) is followed by (zer), it should be pronounced in a light sound.

For example: [رَجَال - بِالر].

The thick and thin sound of letters (Ra).

Lets practise thick sound of (Ra)

رَا، رَا، رَا	رُو، رُو، رُو	رَا رُو- رَا رُو	رَا، رَا- رَا، رَا- رَا، رَا
رَحِيمٌ	رَبَّكَ	مِرَاءٌ	رَأَوْ
رَبَّنَا	وَالْخَيْرَاتِ	وَالْمُبَشِّرَا	وَنَذِيرَا
الرَّحْمَنُ	وَالرَّاشِدُونَ	ظَاهِرَا	غَفُورَا
كُلَّمَا رُزِقُوا	صَابِرُونَ	وَعَشْرُونَ	رُبَمَا
يَخْزُونَ	جُرْفٍ	مُسْتَقَرًّا	مَقَرًّا
فَفَرُّوا	مَرُّوا	مُنذِرٌ	قَدِيرٌ
		شَهْرٌ	مَقَرًّا

The thick and thin sound of letters (Ra).

Lets practise thin sound of (Ra)

رِ رِ رِ	رِ رِ رِ	رِ رِ رِ	رِ رِ رِ
شَرِبَ	شَاكِرِينَ	رِجَالٌ	وَالصَّابِرِينَ
بِالرِّ	ذُرِّيَّةٌ	دَرِيٌّ	وَفِي الرِّقَابِ
بِشَرِّ	أَمْرٍ	قَمَرٍ	الرِّجَالِ
حَرَمَ	أَمْرٍ	بِشَرِّ	حَرَمَ

Practise again with correct pronunciation.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ	سِرًّا	يَخْرُجُونَ	يُسِيرُونَ	يَفِرُّ الْمَرْءُ	فَفَرُّوا	مُسْتَقِرًّا
مُسْتَقِرًّا	الرِّجَالُ	وَمِنْ شَرِّ	إِشْرٍ	حَرَمٍ	بُرِّرًا	ذُرِّيَّةً

Rule no.2: When a letter (Ra) with (jazm) comes before a (زبر) or (بيش), it should be pronounced with a heavy sound. For example: [برق - يُرْزُقُونَ].

And if it comes before a (زبر), it should be pronounced with a light sound. For example: [مزينة - فرعون].

Practise the heavy sound of Ra.

	أَرُ- أَرُ- أَرُ- أَرُ	أُرُ أُرُ أُرُ	أَرُ أَرُ أَرُ	
قَرَضًا	بَرَقٌ	يُرْزُقُونَهُ	لَا تَرْفَعُوا	مَرَحَبًا
قُرْبِي	يُرْزُقُونَ	قُرَانًا	قُرْقَانًا	وَأَمْرَاهَكَ
				نُزِّلُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ

When a letter (Ra) with (jazm) comes before a (زبر) or (بيش), it should be pronounced with a heavy sound. For example: [برق - يُرْزُقُونَ]. And if it comes before a (زبر), it should be pronounced with a light sound.

For example: [مزينة - فرعون].

Practise the light sound of Ra.

	رُرُ رُرُ رُرُ	رُرُ رُرُ رُرُ	رُرُ رُرُ رُرُ	
فِرْعَوْنَ	مِرْيَةً	يَسِيرٌ	أَنْذَرَهُمْ	شِرْعَةً
وَذَرَّهُمْ	إِسْتَعْفِرْ لِدُنْيَاكَ	قُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ	وَرَبَّكَ فَكَبِّرْ	وَشِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ

And remember, when a shaddah (shadda) is placed on the letter "raa" with (jazm) is added, pause during a stop (waqf) in such a way that the emphasis remains on shaddah and no part of the movement is apparent. For example: [الْمُعْتَرِ - الْمَفْرُ الْمُسْتَقْرُ]. Pause in the following manner: [الْمُعْتَرِ الْمَفْرُ الْمُسْتَقْرُ].

Practise the following words with correct pronunciation and pauses:

لِلْبَشْرِ	بِالسَّحْرِ	بِالتُّدْرِ	نُكْرِ	قُدْرِ	الْمُدَّثْرِ	مُنْتَشِرِ	بِالسَّحْرِ الْمُسْتَقْرِ
أَمْرِ الْمُسْتَقْرِ	عَذَابِ الْمُسْتَقْرِ	القَانِعِ وَالْمُعْتَرِ	أَذَى وَأَمْرٍ	أَيْنَ الْمَفْرِ	يَوْمَئِذٍ الْمُسْتَقْرِ		

In the three scenarios, despite having a zer before raa with (jazm) , the 'raa' will be pronounced as a heavy sound:

1. When a raa with (jazm) appears before a (zer) on hamza that is written in the shape of the letter 'Alif', the letter 'raa' with (jazm) that comes before it will be pronounced as a heavy sound. For example :

[الرَّجْعُوا]: but remember in (الرَّزِيَّةِ).

1. raa will be pronounced with a thin sound.
2. The letter "raa" with (jazm) appears before the (zer) which is in the second word of the phrase. As per the rule, the "raa" is pronounced as a heavy sound in this case. For example: [رَضَادًا - مِرْصَادًا - لِبَالِ مِرْصَادٍ - قِرْطَابِينَ - فِرْقَانِيَّةً] تام
3. The letter "raa" with (jazm) is followed by a bold letter within the same phrase. In these cases, the "raa" is pronounced as a heavy sound. There are total 5 examples found in the entire Quran: [رَضَادًا - مِرْصَادًا - لِبَالِ مِرْصَادٍ - قِرْطَابِينَ - فِرْقَانِيَّةً] :

4. However, it's important to note that for the word [فِرْقَانِيَّةً] both the pronunciation of the "raa" as heavy or light is considered correct.

Practice it with correct pronunciation.

إِذْجِعْ	إِذْجِعِي	إِذْجِعُوا	رَبِّ إِذْجِعُونِ	رَبِّ إِذْجِعْهُمَا	الَّذِي إِذْتَضَى
مِنَ إِذْتَضَى	لِمَنِ إِذْتَضَى	إِنِ إِذْتَبْتُمْ	أَمِ إِذْتَابُوا	قِرطَابِسٍ	مِرصَادًا
إِرصَادًا	فِرْقَةٍ			فِرْقٍ ، فِرْقٍ ، فِرْقٍ	

Rule no.3: When stopping at the letter "raa" (ر), if the preceding letter is a consonant with a (sakin) and the letter before that has a zabar or a paish, then the letter "raa" (ر) will be pronounced as a heavy sound.

For example: [وَالْعَصْرِ - حُسْرٍ] and stop like this: [وَالْعَصْرِ - حُسْرٍ]:

. And when the letter "raa" (ر) is preceded by a letter with a (sakin) and a (zer) appears before it, or when the letter "raa" (ر) is preceded by a yaa sakin (ياء ساكنه) and a (zer) appears before it, then in both cases, the letter "raa" (ر) will be pronounced as a thin sound.

For example: [ذِكْرٌ - حَيْرٌ] and stop like this [ذِكْرٌ - حَيْرٌ]:

Practise it with correct pronunciation.

وَالْعَصْرِ	وَالْفَجْرِ	وَالْوَتْرِ	دَارَ الْبَوَارِ	مِنَ النَّارِ
فِي الصُّدُورِ	ذِكْرٌ	الذِّكْرُ	السَّحْرِ	قَدِيدٌ
عَزِيدٌ	السَّيْرِ	صَيِّرٌ	حَيْرٌ	الطَّيْرِ

And remember! If we pause at the letter "raa" (ر) in words like

[أَلْقَطِرُ] - اور [مِصْرُ] .

and then both pronunciations, whether heavy or light, are correct.

Pronounce the letter "raa" with emphasis and a deep sound.

Pronounce the letter "raa" (ر) softly and lightly.

مِصْرُ ، مِصْرُ ، مِصْرُ	أَلْقَطِرُ ، أَلْقَطِرُ ، أَلْقَطِرُ	Pronounce the letter "raa softly
مِصْرُ ، مِصْرُ ، مِصْرُ	أَلْقَطِرُ ، أَلْقَطِرُ ، أَلْقَطِرُ	Pronounce the letter "raa lightly

Here are a few recommendations regarding the correct pronunciation of the letters in the Holy Quran, specifically focusing on the proper execution of the thick and thin sounds of the letter "raa" (ر). Now, let's practise Surah Al-Qadr.
So, please listen carefully!

chapter 21

lesson#21

Recognition of Huruf Shubh Mustaliya.

In today's session we will read lesson number 21. In which there will be a discussion about the pronunciation of the shubh-mustalia letters of the Qur'an and especially the thick and thin sound of the letter "alif".

The thick and thin sound of letters (Alif).

In the Holy Qur'an, seven letters are recited in a thick voice in every situation, And those letters are: [خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ] whose combination is: (أَخْصَصْ غَطِظْ). As the root of the tongue rises towards the palate while pronouncing these letters. That's why they are called "mustalia" letters. And there are three letters which are read thick in some cases and thin in some cases. And they are: [Alif-Lam-Ra] because the sound of these letters is thick like (letters Mustaliya) in certain situations. That's why they are called "Haruf Shubh Mustaliya".

Find out (the pronunciation of the thick and thin sound of alif) from the (Huruf Shubh Mustaliya).

And practice well accordingly:

The rule for pronouncing the letter "الف" (alif) is that it is pronounced like the letter that comes before it. If the

preceding letter has a heavy sound, then "الف" is also pronounced with a heavy sound. For example

And if the preceding letter has a light sound, then "الف" (alif) is also pronounced with a light sound.

For example:

Practise (alif) with a heavy sound.

خَالِدِينَ	غَاسِقِ	أَصَابَ	ظَاهِرًا	قَالَ	طَالُوتَ	غَافِرِ	مَرَضَاتِ	صَالِحًا	خَالِصَةً
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Practise (alif) with a light sound.

إِيَّاكَ	مَالِكِ	الْعَالَمِينَ	يَكَادُ	النِّسَاءِ	شُرَكَاءِ	جَزَاءِ	إِحْسَانًا	مَتَاعٌ
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Practise again with correct pronunciation.

خَائِبِينَ	وَالصَّفَاتِ	صَّالِينَ	غَائِبِينَ	طَائِعِينَ	قَائِلِينَ	الظَّالِمِينَ
الْحَاقَّةُ	مَالِحَاقَةٌ	رِحَاصُونَ	يُشَاقِقُونَ	شَاقِقُوا اللَّهَ		
شُفَعَاءَ	شُرَكَاءَ	شُهَدَاءَ	أَغْنِيَاءَ	شِعَابِرَ	الْخَبَائِثِ	يَأْتِيهَا
قُرْنَاءَ	سَيْنَاءَ	نَائِمُونَ	عِلْمَاءَ	رُحَمَاءَ	السَّمَاءَ	مَائِدَةً

Here are a few recommendations regarding the pronunciation of the letter "الف" in the Quranic script, specifically in terms of its heavy and light pronunciations.

And now, practice sessions will be conducted for the first 14 verses of Surah An-Naziat.

So, please listen carefully!

chapter 22

lesson#22

The identification of "غنة" (Ghunnah) and "Addam Ghunnah" pronunciation.

In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 22, which focuses on the discussion about The identification of "غنة" (Ghunnah) and "Addam Ghunnah" pronunciation

The meaning of "غنة" (Ghunnah) is the nasal sound produced in the nose. It is a specific sound that is produced when pronouncing the letters "م" (Meem) and "ن" (Noon) with a specific nasalization at the root of the nose.

There are three (3) rules for Ghunnah:

Rule no.1: when you come across a shadda on the letters "م" (Meem) or "ن" (Noon), make sure to produce the sound by drawing it slightly into the nasal cavity.

Example : **أَمْرًا أَمْرًا - (أَنَّ إِنَّ أَنْ)**

Practice meem with shadda.

Practise at noon with shadda.

مُحَمَّدٌ	صُمَّ	مُسَسَّى	غُمَّةٌ	فَتَمَّةٌ	هَلَمَّةٌ	أَمْرًا أَمْرًا	meem with shadda.
وَلَا مَنِيَّتَهُمْ	لَا زَيْدًا تَكُمُ	لَا عَلِبَنَّ	رَزَقْتَهُنَّ	إِنَّهِنَّ	أَنَّ إِنَّ أَنْ	noon with shadda.	

Rule no.2: When there is a letter "م" (Meem) with a jazm followed by another letter "م" (Meem) or "ب" (Ba) then perform Ghunnah.

Example : (أَمْرًا - أَمْرًا - أَمْرًا):

أَمْرًا	إِيَّاكُمْ مُرْسَلُونَ	عَلَيْكُمْ مَسْكِينٌ	بَيْنَهُمْ مَعِيشَتَهُمْ	عَلَيْهِمْ مُصِيبَاتٌ
أَمْرًا	يَعْتَصِمُ بِاللَّهِ	عَلَيْكُمْ بِوَكِيلٍ	فَأَحْكُمُ بَيْنَهُمْ	رُسُلَهُمْ بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ

And remember, when there is a letter "م" (Meem) with Jazm and there are other letter except "م" (Meem) or "ب" (Ba) following it, then pronounce the "م" (Meem) clearly and distinctly without Ghunnah.

Like [أَلْحَدُ - لَمْ يَدِدْ] and don't read it with ghunna like [أَلْحَدُ - لَمْ يَدِدْ]:

It is incorrect.

Please practise the correct pronunciation of "م" (Meem) without (Ghunnah) for the following words:

أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ	لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ	فَأَجِدُوا لَهُمْ ثَمَانِينَ	فِي دَارِهِمْ جُثَيَيْنَ
فَأَقْتُلُوهُمْ حَيْثُ	أَهُمْ خَيْرٌ	لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ	جَاءَتْهُمْ ذِكْرَاهُمْ
بَعَثَ فِيكُمْ رَسُولًا	فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ رِيعٌ	وَبَدَالَهُمْ سَيِّئَاتُ	عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدًا
أَجْزَعَنَا أَمْ صَبَرْنَا	يُضِلُّهُمْ ضَلَالًا	أَذْهَبْتُمْ طَيِّبَاتِكُمْ	وَهُمْ ظَالِمُونَ

Please practise the correct pronunciation of "م" (Meem) without (Ghunnah) for the following words:

وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ	فَعَلَيْهِمْ عَذَابٌ	لَهُمْ فِيهَا	وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي
ذُلِكُمْ قَوْلُكُمْ	مَا لَكُمْ كَيْفَ	قَالَ كَمْ لَبِثْتُمْ	مَا فَعَلْتُمْ نَادِمِينَ
عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا	وَأَزْوَاجِهِمْ وَذُرِّيَّاتِهِمْ	أَنَّهُمْ هُمْ	هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ

Rule no.3: when there is a letter "م" (Meem) with Jazm or Tanween letters followed by any letter pronounced with throat sound (ع، ح، غ، خ) or (alif, ra, Lam), exclude them and for the remaining 20 letters, if any of these letters appear, Ghunnah should be performed.

example : [مِنْ مَّالٍ - مَنْ يَقُولُ - مِنْ بَعْدِ - مِنْ تَسْنِينٍ - مِنْ صِيَامٍ] :

And for those 20 letters, Ghunnah is performed in three ways:

1-Merge the letter "ن" (Noon) and the Tanween with the following letter and pronounce them together with emphasis, then perform Ghunnah. This is applicable when the letter "ن" (Noon) with (sakin) and tanween is followed by any of the four letters (ى و م ن) of (يُؤْمِنُ).

Example: [فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ - مِنْ وَآلٍ - مِنْ مَّالٍ - مِنْ تَخْيِيلٍ] :

And for those 20 letters, Ghunnah is performed in three ways:
Merge the letter "ن" (Noon) and Tanween with the following letter and pronounce them together with emphasis, then perform Ghunnah.

بَرَقٌ يَجْعَلُونَ	خَيْرًا يَرَهُ	إِنْ يَقُولُونَ	فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ	أَنْ يَّ - أَيْ
عَادٌ وَ تَمُودُ	وَلِكُلِّ وِجْهَةٍ	مِنْ وَ لِي	مِنْ وَالٍ	أَنْ وَ - أَوْ
كِتَابٍ مَّكْنُونٍ	لَوْ لَوْ مَّكْنُونٍ	مِنْ مَاءٍ	مِنْ مَالٍ	أَنْ مَ - أَمَّ
مَلِكًا نَّقَاتِلُ	طَلَعٌ نَّضِيدٌ	إِنْ نَقُولُ	مِنْ نَخِيلٍ	أَنْ نَ - أَنْ

And for those 20 letters, Ghunnah is performed in three ways:

And also remember that if the letter "ن" (Noon) sakin is followed by both "و" (Waw) and "ي" (Ya) within the same word, then pronounce the "ن" clearly and distinctly without merging it with them and without performing Ghunnah.

الذَّنِيَا	بُنِيَانُهُمْ	بُنِيَانًا	بُنِيَانٌ	قِنْوَانٌ	صِنْوَانٌ
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And for those 20 letters, Ghunnah is performed in three ways:

2-replace the Noon and tanween with the letter "م" (Meem) while smoothly connecting the dry parts of the lips with softness. And this rule applies when "ن" (Noon) sakin and tanween is followed by "ب" (Ba). example : **[سُبْحَانَهُ - مِنْ بَعْدِ - سَيِّئٌ بَصِيرًا]**

In order to facilitate the readers, a small "م" (Meem) is written in such cases, so that instead of pronouncing Noon, the reader will pronounce Meem.

تُثْبِتُ	مِنْ بَقْلَهَا	مِنْ بَعْدِ	يُبْبُوْعًا	أَنْبَاكَ	أَنْ مَبْ
رَجْعٌ بَعِيدٌ	جَنَّةٍ بَرْبُوعَةٍ	رَوْحٍ بَهِيحٍ	قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا	خَيْرًا بَصِيرًا	أَمْ بْ

3 - When reading Noon and tanween, touch the sides of the tongue to the gums softly while performing ghunnah.

And this rule applies when,

except for the letters (يُؤْمِنُ).

and "ب" (Ba) any other letter from the remaining fifteen letters appears, Ghunnah should be performed. Example : (مَنْشُورًا - مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ - قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا) .

And remember! The (ghunnah) will be light for ten letters, and those letters are: [ت ح ج د ز س ش ف ك]. And the (ghunnah) will be heavy for five letters, and those letters are: [ص ض ط ق].

Please practise the light pronunciation of
(Ghunnah) for the following words:

ت	إِن ت - إِات	أنتم	مِنْ تَسْبِيحٍ	جَدَّتِ تَجْرِي
ث	إِنْ ث - إِات	مَنْشُورًا	مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ	قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا
ج	إِنْ ج - إِاج	أَنْجَيْنَكُمْ	مِنْ جِبَالٍ	فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ
د	إِنْ د - إِاد	أَنْدَادًا	مَنْ دَسَّهَا	قِنْوَانٌ دَابِيَةٌ
ذ	إِنْ ذ - إِاد	فَأَنْذَرْتُكُمْ	مِنْ ذِكْرِهَا	نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةٌ

Please practise the light pronunciation of (Ghunnah) for the following words:

ز	إِنْ زَ - إِأَزْ	أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	مَنْ زَكَّاهَا	غُلَامًا زَكِيًّا
س	إِنْ سَ - إِأَسْ	فَلَا تَسْلَى	مِنْ سَلَالَةٍ	قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا
ش	إِنْ شَ - إِأَشْ	أَنْشَرَهُ	وَمَنْ شَكَرَ	عَبْدًا شَكُورًا
ف	إِنْ فَ - إِأَفْ	أَنْفُسَكُمْ	فَمِنْ قَرْضٍ	شَيْئًا فَرِيًّا
ك	إِنْ كَ - إِأَكْ	يَنْكُثُونَ	فَمَنْ كَانَ	كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ

Please practise the heavy pronunciation of (Ghunnah) for the following words:

ص	إِنْ صَ - إِأَصْ	فَأَنْصُرْنَا	مِنْ صِيَامٍ	عَمَلًا صَالِحًا
ض	إِنْ ضَ - إِأَضْ	مَنْضُودٍ	مِنْ ضَرْبٍ	مَكَانٍ صَبِيحًا
ط	إِنْ طَ - إِأَطْ	يَنْطِقُونَ	مِنْ طَيْبَتٍ	شَرَابًا طَهُورًا
ظ	إِنْ ظَ - إِأَظْ	فَأَنْظُرُوا	مِنْ ظَهِيرٍ	ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا
ق	إِنْ قَ - إِأَقْ	يَنْقَلِبُ	مِنْ قَرْنٍ	كُتُبٍ قَيْمَةٍ

And also note that when noon (ن) saakin or Tanween appears before any of the six letters with throat sound (ه ع ح غ خ), the Noon should be pronounced clearly and distinctly with light sound of (ghunnah).

For example: **يَسْمِعُ: [أَنْعَمَ - عَذَابٌ عَظِيمًا]**

noon (ن) sakin or Tanween appears before any of the six letters with throat sound (ه ح غ خ)

خ	غ	ح	ع	ه	ء
وَالْمُنْحِقَةُ	فَسَيَنْغُضُونَ	يَنْجُثُونَ	الْأَنْعَامَ	وَيَنْهَوْنَ	وَيَنْتَوُونَ
مَنْ حَشَى	مَنْ غَسَلِينَ	مَنْ حَادَّ اللَّهَ	مَنْ عَلِمَ	مَنْ هَاجَرَ	مَنْ أَعْطَى
لَطِيفٌ حَبِيرٌ	قَوْلًا غَيْرَ	عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ	سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ	فَرِيقًا هَدَى	كِتَابٌ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ

The pronunciation of the Noon Sakin (ن) or Tanween before the letters (ج-ل)(laam, ra).

And also remember, when Noon Sakin or Tanween is followed by the letters laam (ل) or Ra (ر), the sound of Noon is suppressed (silent).

Example : [مِنْ لَدُنْهُ - مِنْ رَبِّكَ]

فِي عَيْشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ	مِنْ رَبِّكَ	مَالًا لَبَدًا	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ
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To identify the characteristics of Ghunnah on Quranic letters, keep the following three points in mind:

- 1- When there is a Shaddah (double consonant) on the letters "م , ن" (Meem and Noon) in the Quran, always perform Ghunnah. Example:
- 2- When there is a letter "م" (Meem) or "ب" (Ba) after the letter "م" (Meem) with jazm

then pronounce Ghunnah. Example : (إِنَّكَ تُرْسُونَ - بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ):

And if any other letter comes except "م" (Meem) or "ب" (Ba) then pronounce meem (م) without Ghunnah. Example : (إِنَّكَ أَنْسَنَ - فَهَلْكَ تَكُونُ):

When these 9 letters (ع، ه، ح، غ، خ) and (alif) or (laam, ra) occurs after the letter noon (ن) with jazm or Tanween letter, do not pronounce Ghunnah.

And if any letter occurs from 20 letters except these 9 letters than perform ghunnah. example [مِنْ مَالٍ - مِمَّنْ يَقُولُ - مِنْ بَعْدِ - مِنْ تَسْنِينٍ - مِنْ مِثَابٍ]:

. But remember not to perform ghunna in [الْذُنْيَا - بُنْيَانٌ - قُنُونٌ - سُنُونٌ].

Here are some instructions regarding the pronunciation of Quranic letters with Ghunnah and addam Ghunnah, and now we will practise Surah Al-Bayyinah.

Please listen carefully.

chapter 23

lesson#23

The recitation of certain specific words of the Noble Quran."

"In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 23, which involves a discussion about the recitation of certain specific words from the Noble Quran."

"The Noble Quran contains certain specific words at different positions that have specific rules for their recitation. Similarly, there are words where the pronunciation varies based on the rules of joining (wassl) and stopping (waqf).

However, due to lack of knowledge, many reciters make mistakes. There are 33 such words in total, divided into 17 groups."

We will identify the pronunciation of upcoming words and practise them accordingly.

1- ﴿مَجْرَهَا﴾ " [Hud: 41]: Pronounce the letter "ra" in a similar manner to the Urdu words "qatray aur saveray," by slightly tilt or bend the "ra" while reciting it, like this:

مَجْرَهَا	مَجْرَهَا	مَجْرَهَا
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2- ﴿ءَأَعْجَبِي﴾ [Fussilat: 44]: Read the second Hamza in a slightly softer manner, like this:

ءَأَعْجَبِي	ءَأَعْجَبِي	ءَأَعْجَبِي
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3- ﴿آلَيْنِ﴾ [Yunus: 51,91] ﴿اللَّهُ﴾, [Yunus: 59 - An-Naml: 59] ﴿آلَذَّكَّرِينَ﴾
 ,[Al-An'am: 143, 144]

These three words originally have two Hamzas each. There are two ways to pronounce them:

The first method is to recite it with elongation, where you stretch the length of one Hamza three times, like this: (آلَيْنِ - آلهُ - آلَذَّكَّرِينَ):

آلَيْنِ آلَيْنِ آلَيْنِ	آلهُ آلهُ آلهُ	آلَذَّكَّرِينَ آلَذَّكَّرِينَ آلَذَّكَّرِينَ	Practise:
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The second method is to recite it with two Hamzas, but soften the pronunciation of the second Hamza, like this: (آلَانِ - آلهُ - آلَذَّكَّرِينَ)

Practise:

آلَانِ	آلَانِ	آلَانِ	آلهُ	آلهُ	آلهُ	آلَذَّكَّرِينَ	آلَذَّكَّرِينَ	آلَذَّكَّرِينَ	Practise
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4- ﴿بَسَطَتْ﴾ [Al-Ma'idah: 28], ﴿أَحَطَّتْ﴾ [An-Naml: 22], ﴿مَا قَرَّطَتْ﴾ [Az-Zumar: 26], ﴿مَا قَرَّطْتُمْ﴾ [Yusuf: 80].

The method of reciting these four words is to follow the pronunciation of the letter "tua" (ط) with a heavy sound and then immediately follow the letter "ta" (ت) "ta" without any pause or delay. like : (بَسَطَتْ - بَسَطَتْ - بَسَطَتْ - أَحَطَّتْ - أَحَطَّتْ - أَحَطَّتْ - مَا قَرَّطَتْ - مَا قَرَّطَتْ - مَا قَرَّطَتْ - مَا قَرَّطْتُمْ - مَا قَرَّطْتُمْ - مَا قَرَّطْتُمْ)

Practice:

بَسَطَتْ	بَسَطَتْ	بَسَطَتْ	أَحَطَّتْ	أَحَطَّتْ	أَحَطَّتْ	مَا قَرَّطَتْ	مَا قَرَّطَتْ	مَا قَرَّطَتْ	Practice
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5- ﴿الْم نَخْلُقْكُمْ﴾ [Al-Mursalat: 20], can be recited in two ways.
 1: The first method is to completely omit the sound of the letter "qaf" and pronounce

only "kaf" (ك) instead, like this: ﴿الْم نَخْلُقْكُمْ﴾

الْم نَخْلُقْكُمْ	الْم نَخْلُقْكُمْ	الْم نَخْلُقْكُمْ	Practice
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2: The second method is to follow the heavy pronunciation of the letter "qaf" (ق) then immediately with the letter "kaf" (ك) without any pause or delay, like this: ﴿الْم نَخْلُقْكُمْ﴾

Practise:

الْم نَخْلُقْكُمْ	الْم نَخْلُقْكُمْ	الْم نَخْلُقْكُمْ	Practice
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6- ﴿لَا تَأْمَنَّا﴾ [Yusuf: 11]: This word originally contains two Noon letters... (لَا تَأْمَنَّا), There are two ways to recite it:

1: the first method is to recite it with a heavy pronunciation of the letter "noon" (ن) with ghunnah but while producing paish sound like this :

لَا تَأْمَنَّا	لَا تَأْمَنَّا	لَا تَأْمَنَّا	Practice
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2: The second method is to recite it with both "noon" letters (ن) but pronounce the paish of first "noon" quickly, like this: ﴿لَا تَأْمَنَّا﴾,

لَا تَأْمَنَّا	لَا تَأْمَنَّا	لَا تَأْمَنَّا	Practice
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- 7- ﴿ مَالِيَةٌ ۝ هَلَاكَ ﴾ [Haqqah: 29:28] contains the phrase "maliyah halaka," and there are two ways to recite it by combining "maliyah" and "halaka":
 1: The first method is to recite each (ha) separately with a slight pause after the first "ha" (ه) by pronouncing them as individual sounds.

Like : ﴿ مَالِيَةٌ ۝ هَلَاكَ ﴾

مَالِيَةٌ ۝ هَلَاكَ	مَالِيَةٌ ۝ هَلَاكَ	مَالِيَةٌ ۝ هَلَاكَ	Practice
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- 2: The second method is to merge them and recite them with only one pronounced "ha" (ه) in a heavy manner,

like this: ﴿ [مَالِيَةٌ ۝ هَلَاكَ] ۝

مَالِيَةٌ ۝ هَلَاكَ	مَالِيَةٌ ۝ هَلَاكَ	مَالِيَةٌ ۝ هَلَاكَ	Practice
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- 8- ﴿ يَأْهَتْطُ ۝ ذُلِّكَ ﴾ [Al-A'raf: 176] by merging the words, replace the letter "th" (ث) with "dh" (ذ) and recite it with a heavy "d" (ذ),

like this: ﴿ يَأْهَتْطُ ۝ ذُلِّكَ ﴾

يَأْهَتْطُ ۝ ذُلِّكَ	يَأْهَتْطُ ۝ ذُلِّكَ	يَأْهَتْطُ ۝ ذُلِّكَ	Practice
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- 9- ﴿ فِيهِمْ مُهَانًا ﴾ [Al-Furqan: 69], when reciting "feeha," slightly stretch the sound of the letter (ha) while pronouncing it,

like this: ﴿ فِيهِمْ مُهَانًا ﴾

فِيهِمْ مُهَانًا	فِيهِمْ مُهَانًا	فِيهِمْ مُهَانًا	Practice
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10-In the Noble Quran, there are four words that are written with the letter "sad" (صاد) but also have a small letter "seen" (سين) written on them. These words are:

بِمَصِّيطٍ	الْمَصِّيطُونَ	بَصَّطَةً	يَبْصُطُ
غاشية: ٢٢	طور: ٣٤	اعراف: ٦٩	بقرة: ٢٣٥

- 1- For the word ﴿بِمَصِّيطٍ﴾ and ﴿بَصَّطَةً﴾ only pronounce the letter "seen" (س).
- 2- For the word ﴿الْمَصِّيطُونَ﴾ You can pronounce both the letter "suaad" (ص) and the letter "seen"س
- 3- For the word ﴿يَبْصُطُ﴾ only pronounce the letter "suaad" (ص).

In the Noble Quran, there are four words that are written with the letter "sad" (صاد) but also have a small letter "seen" (سين) written on them.

These words are:

يَقْبِضُ وَيَبْصُطُ	يَقْبِضُ وَيَبْصُطُ	يَقْبِضُ وَيَبْصُطُ	These words are:
فِي الْخَلْقِ بَصَّطَةً	فِي الْخَلْقِ بَصَّطَةً	فِي الْخَلْقِ بَصَّطَةً	
الْمَصِّيطُونَ	الْمَصِّيطُونَ	الْمَصِّيطُونَ	
عَلَيْهِمْ بِمَصِّيطٍ	عَلَيْهِمْ بِمَصِّيطٍ	عَلَيْهِمْ بِمَصِّيطٍ	

11- ﴿صُعِفٌ - صُعْفًا﴾ [Roam: 54] can be read in two ways:

﴿صُعِفٌ - صُعْفًا﴾ It can be read with a "zabar" on the letter "duaad"

﴿صُعِفٌ - صُعْفًا﴾ It can be read with "paish" on the letter "duaad"

practise:

مِنْ بَعْدِ قُوَّةٍ صُعْفًا	مِنْ بَعْدِ صُعْفٍ	خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ صُعْفٍ	Practice
مِنْ بَعْدِ قُوَّةٍ صُعْفًا	مِنْ بَعْدِ صُعْفٍ	خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ صُعْفٍ	

12- ﴿فَمَا أَتَى اللَّهُ﴾ In [An-Naml: 36], when encountering the word (أَتَى)

There are two permissible ways to pause (waqf).

To make a pause by pronouncing the letter "ya" (ي) with sakin.

Like : ﴿فَمَا أَتَى﴾

To make a pause by omitting the letter "ya" (ي).

like: ﴿فَمَا أَتُن﴾

Practice:

فَمَا أَتَى	فَمَا أَتَى	فَمَا أَتَى
فَمَا أَتُن	فَمَا أَتُن	فَمَا أَتُن

13-In the Noble Quran, the word "sakta" (سكتة) is written in four places.

And "sakta" means to briefly pause the sound at the end of a word without interrupting the breath. The four places where "sakta" is written are as follows:

"[Kahf:201]" : ﴿عَوَجًا ۚ قَيِّمًا﴾

"[Qiyamah:27]" : ﴿وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ﴾

"[Mutaffifin:14]" : ﴿كَلَّا بَلْ سَكَنَ رَانَ﴾

"[Yasin:52]" : ﴿مَرْقَدِنَا ۚ هَذَا﴾

Practise:

﴿عَوَجًا ۚ قَيِّمًا﴾	﴿عَوَجًا ۚ قَيِّمًا﴾	﴿عَوَجًا ۚ قَيِّمًا﴾
﴿مَرْقَدِنَا ۚ هَذَا﴾	﴿مَرْقَدِنَا ۚ هَذَا﴾	﴿مَرْقَدِنَا ۚ هَذَا﴾
﴿وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ﴾	﴿وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ﴾	﴿وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ﴾
﴿كَلَّا بَلْ سَكَنَ رَانَ﴾	﴿كَلَّا بَلْ سَكَنَ رَانَ﴾	﴿كَلَّا بَلْ سَكَنَ رَانَ﴾

- 14- ﴿لَا نَعْبَهُ أَجْتَبَهُ﴾ Read [Nah:121] in the specified manner, the "hamzah" (ء) will be dropped.

Practice:

لَا نَعْبَهُ أَجْتَبَهُ	لَا نَعْبَهُ أَجْتَبَهُ	لَا نَعْبَهُ أَجْتَبَهُ	Practice
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- 15- ﴿يُنْسُ الْإِسْمُ﴾ In [Al-Hujurat:11], the method of reciting (الْإِسْمُ) is as follows.

In ﴿يُنْسُ﴾ After the letter "سين" (seen) in the word "الْإِسْمُ", combine the letter "لام" (laam) with "سين" (seen) by adding (zer) and then recite.

Practise:

يُنْسُ الْإِسْمُ	يُنْسُ الْإِسْمُ	يُنْسُ الْإِسْمُ	Practice
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Don not recite like this: ﴿يُنْسُ الْإِسْمُ﴾

- 16- ﴿إِبْلِيسَ اسْتَكْبَرَ﴾ (Suaad:74) should be read ﴿إِبْلِيسَ اسْتَكْبَرَ﴾ by joining and like this ﴿اسْتَكْبَرَ﴾ and dropping hamzah:
And remember! In (Suaad:45), the word ﴿يَدَايَ اسْتَكْبَرَتْ﴾ hamza is not dropped.

Practise:

إِبْلِيسَ اسْتَكْبَرَ	إِبْلِيسَ / اسْتَكْبَرَ
يَدَايَ اسْتَكْبَرَتْ	يَدَايَ / اسْتَكْبَرَتْ

17- ﴿السَّمَوَاتِ إِيتُونِي﴾ "Aḥqāf: 4" "If you pause at (السَّمَوَاتِ). [in the recitation], then the resumption from there will be as follows: ﴿إِيتُونِي﴾.

However, if you merge the words, then you will recite it

as follows: ﴿السَّمَوَاتِ إِيتُونِي﴾

(which means the word will not be pronounced with a hamzah).

This is similar to how it is recited in the verses: ﴿الَّذِي أُوتِين﴾

[Al-Baqarah: 283] and ﴿فَرَعُونَ ائْتُونِي﴾. [Yunus: 79].

In ﴿الَّذِي أُوتِين﴾ and ﴿فَرَعُونَ ائْتُونِي﴾, if you pause at the word ﴿الَّذِي﴾ or ﴿فَرَعُونَ﴾, then resume from there, you will recite it as follows:

﴿(أُوتِين - إِيتُونِي)﴾: "I Practise the continuity and pausing of these words.

السَّمَوَاتِ إِيتُونِي	الَّذِي أُوتِين	فَرَعُونَ إِيتُونِي
السَّمَوَاتِ ائْتُونِي	الَّذِي ائْتُونِي	فَرَعُونَ ائْتُونِي

"These were a few recommendations regarding the recitation of specific words from the Noble Quran. And now, verse number 8 of Surah Al-Ghashiyah will be practised.

So, please listen carefully."

أَفَلَا يَنْظُرُونَ الْفُلِينَ الْكُوفِيَّةِ بِسُورَةِ الْاِنْشِاقِ الرَّجْمِيَّةِ

أَفَلَا يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَى الْإِبِلِ كَيْفَ خُلِقَتْ ﴿٨﴾
 وَإِلَى السَّمَاءِ كَيْفَ رُفِعَتْ ﴿٩﴾ وَإِلَى الْجِبَالِ كَيْفَ
 نُصِبَتْ ﴿١٠﴾ وَإِلَى الْأَرْضِ كَيْفَ سُطِحَتْ ﴿١١﴾ فَذَكِّرْ
 إِنَّمَا أَنْتَ مُذَكِّرٌ ﴿١٢﴾ لَسْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ بِمُصَيِّرٍ ﴿١٣﴾ إِلَّا
 مَنْ تَوَلَّى وَكَفَرَ ﴿١٤﴾ فَيُعَذِّبُهُ اللَّهُ الْعَذَابَ الْأَكْبَرَ ﴿١٥﴾
 إِنَّ إِلَيْنَا إِيَابَهُمْ ﴿١٦﴾ ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا حِسَابَهُمْ ﴿١٧﴾

chapter 24

lesson#24

Lesson # 24: The identification of "نون قطنى" (Nun Qutni) pronunciation.

In today's session, we will study Lesson Number 24, which focuses on the pronunciation of "نون قطنى" (Noon

Qutni) in the Quran. We will have a discussion about it.

In the Quran sometimes a small letter "ن" (Noon) is written between two words. This is the Tanween noon, This

is called "Noon Qutni," and it is always pronounced as "maksur" (shortened). For example:

﴿مُضَبَّحٌ ۖ الْمُضَبَّحُ فِي زُجَاجَةٍ ۖ الزُّجَاجَةُ﴾

To pronounce it correctly, we would say:

﴿مُضَبَّحٌ ۖ الْمُضَبَّحُ فِي زُجَاجَةٍ ۖ الزُّجَاجَةُ﴾

Meaning, we merge the two words together and the Tanween noon is added in both places.

practise the pronunciation of the following words with both "وصلاً" (wasllan) and "وقفاً" (waqfan).

waqfan وقف	wasllan وصل	waqfan وقف	wasllan وصل
شَهِيدًا / الرَّجَالُ	شَهِيدًا ۖ الرَّجَالُ	شَيْبًا / السَّمَاءُ	شَيْبًا ۖ السَّمَاءُ
أَحَدًا / اللَّهُ	أَحَدًا ۖ اللَّهُ	طَوَى / إِذْهَبْ	طَوَى ۖ إِذْهَبْ

practise the pronunciation of the following words with both "وصلاً" (wasllan) and "وقفاً" (waqfan).

waqfan وقف	wasllan وصل	waqfan وقف	wasllan وصل
مُنِيبٍ / اَدْخُلُوهَا	مُنِيبٍ ۞ اَدْخُلُوهَا	بِزِينَةٍ / الْكَوَاكِبِ	بِزِينَةٍ ۞ الْكَوَاكِبِ
قَرِيَةٍ / اِسْتَطْعَمَا	قَرِيَةٍ ۞ اِسْتَطْعَمَا	حَبِيبَتَهُ / اُجْتُثَّتْ	حَبِيبَتَهُ ۞ اُجْتُثَّتْ

practise the pronunciation of the following words with both "وصلاً" (wasllan) and "وقفاً" (waqfan).

waqfan وقف	wasllan وصل	waqfan وقف	wasllan وصل
نُفُورًا / اِسْتِكْبَارًا	نُفُورًا ۞ اِسْتِكْبَارًا	فِتْنَتَهُ / اِنْقَلَبَ	فِتْنَتَهُ ۞ اِنْقَلَبَ
بِعُلْمٍ / اِسْمُهُ	بِعُلْمٍ ۞ اِسْمُهُ	عَزِيْرٍ / اِبْنِ اللّٰهِ	عَزِيْرٍ ۞ اِبْنِ اللّٰهِ

Here are a few recommendations regarding the pronunciation of "نون" (Noon Qutni) in the Quran. Now, we will proceed with the practice session of Surah Al-Humazah. So, please listen attentively!

chapter 25

lesson#25

The importance of "waqf" (pausing or stopping).

The importance of "waqf" (pausing or stopping).

In today's session, we will discuss Lesson Number 25, which is about the identification of different methods of waqf (pausing) in the Noble Quran.

Just as it is necessary to learn the correct recitation of the Noble Quran, it is also important to learn the rules of waqf (pausing) so that mistakes can be avoided. Waqf means to pause for a moment by withholding the voice and breath at the end of a word during recitation.

There are four guidelines for recognizing waqf (pausing) on Quranic letters:

1-The first method is to pause by adding a jazm , when the last letter has a zabar, zair, paish (or double zabar , double paish). Example :

(ذَلِكَ - مَلِكٍ - أَعْلَمَ - ظَلَّلَ - حَافِظًا)

Pause in the following manner:

(ذَلِكَ - مَلِكٍ - أَعْلَمَ - ظَلَّلَ - حَافِظًا)

identifying the rules of pausing (waqf) in recitation. Practice pausing at the following words:

لَا تَأْتِيهِ ط	إِلَّا هُوَ ط	يُوصَلُ ط	فَأَخْرَجَ ط	أَظْلَمَ ط	-
لِبَنِيهِ ط	الْمَسْجِدِ ط	بِالْآخِرِ ط	بِالْبَاطِلِ ط	مَلِكٌ ط	-
يُشْعِبُ ط	أَعْلَمُ ط	يُفْسِدُ ط	أَتَجْعَلُ ط	أَنْتُمْ مِنْ ط	+
لَا ظَلِيلٍ ط	سَفَرٍ ط	ظَلِيلٍ ط	بِغَضَبٍ ط	وَاحِدٍ ط	=
مَغْلُوبٍ ط	عِلْمَانَ ط	مُحَرَّمٍ ط	مُخْرَجٍ ط	جَاعِلٍ ط	+

identifying the rules of pausing (waqf) in recitation.

There are four guidelines for recognizing waqf (pausing) on Quranic letters:

2-The second method is to pause by elongating one alif . When there is a tanween of (double zabar) on the last letter.

Example :

(مَهَادًا - نِسَاءً - هُدًى)

Pause in the following manner:

(مَهَادًا - نِسَاءً - هُدًى)

Practice pausing at the following words:

جُرْءًا ط	شَيْئًا ط	تَرْتِيلاً ط	بَصِيرًا ط	مَسْجِدًا ط	مَرَضًا ط
مُصَنَّفًا ط	مُسَمًّى ط	ضَمًّى ط	طَوًى ط	سَوَاءً ط	نِسَاءً ط

identifying the rules of pausing (waqf) in recitation.

There are four guidelines for recognizing waqf (pausing) on Quranic letters:

3-The third method is to pause with the (ه) "ha" with jazm , when the last letter is a rounded "ta" (ة). Example

(وَاحِدَةً - سُورَةَ - رَحْمَةً):

Pause in the following manner

(وَاحِدَةً - سُورَةَ - رَحْمَةً):

Practice pausing at the following words:

الطَّامَّةُ ط	الْقَارِعَةُ ط	الْبَرِّيَّةُ ط	بِالْآخِرَةِ ط	الْعَاجِلَةَ ط	الْجَنَّةَ ط
مُطَهَّرَةٌ ط	فَاكِهَةٌ ط	بِسُورَةٍ ط	خَاوِيَةً ط	مَرْضِيَّةً ط	رَاضِيَةً ط

identifying the rules of pausing (waqf) in recitation.

There are four guidelines for recognizing waqf (pausing) on Quranic letters:

4-The fourth method is to pause without the sound of tashdeed, when the last letter has tashdid. And the way to perform this pause is by emphasising the letter before the letter with tashdid. Example :

(مُسْتَقَرًّا - الْمَقَرُّ - بُنَى):

Pause in the following manner .

(مُسْتَقَرًّا - الْمَقَرُّ - بُنَى):

Practice pausing at the following words:

فَطَّلُ ط	مِنَ الْمَسِّ ط	لَهُمَا أَفِي ط	لِفِي شَاكٍ ط	عَلَيْهِنَّ ط	وَلَا جَانَ ط
إِلَّا الظَّنَّ ط	مِنَ الْعَمِّ ط	فِي الْيَمِّ ط	أَيْنَ الْمَقَرُّ ط	مُضَارٍ ط	لَكُمْ عَدُوُّ ط
مِنَ الْغِيِّ ط	بِمُضْرِحِيٍّ ط	عَرَبِيٍّ ط	طَرَفِي خَفِيٍّ ط	وَتَبَّ ط	بِالْحَقِّ ط

Here are a few recommendations regarding the recognition of the methods of pausing (waqf) in the Noble Quran. And now, the recitation practice of Surah Al-Fatiha will be conducted.



chapter 26

lesson#26

Tajweed qaida part 2

The importance of Tajweed and Tarteel.

The Noble Quran is a sacred book that brings immense rewards and blessings through its recitation.

Every letter of the Quran that is recited earns ten good deeds. Those who struggle in reciting it will receive double the rewards due to their efforts. On the Day of Judgment, the proficient reciters of the Quran will be among the closest to the angels.

The Quran will intercede for its reciters on the Day of Judgment.

However, it is essential to recite the Quran with proper etiquette, observing all the rules, regulations, and principles of recitation."

The complete reward and blessings of reciting the Quran will only be possible when it is recited according to the method of recitation of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him).

This method of recitation is called "Tajweed." So it can be said that "Tajweed" is essentially the name of the method of recitation of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him).

Just as the physical letters of the Quran are established and preserved through continuous repetition (mannoain tawatur) , similarly, its method of recitation (tajweed) is also established and preserved through continuous repetition .

Therefore, just as there is no room for any slight variation or discrepancy in the words and letters of the Quran, similarly, any deficiency, addition, or alteration during the recitation of the Quran would be incorrect and impermissible.



The recitation of the Quran is an important pillar of prayer (salah), and its recitation alone is an act of worship.

Like any other act of worship, there are principles, guidelines, and specific qualities associated with it that make the worship acceptable when adhered to. The method of recitation of the Quran that is established through an authentic chain of transmission from the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) is known as "Tajweed" and "Tarteel."

Indeed! It is necessary for every Muslim, whether male or female, to recite the Quran in accordance with the method of recitation of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him), which has been established through a continuous chain of transmission (mutawatir). Failing to do so would mean reciting it contrary to the way the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) recited it. Therefore, it is important for all Muslims to strive to recite the Quran following the proper method taught by the Prophet (peace be upon him).

It is indeed a matter of great sadness and regret that when we read and convey our own and others' words, we put in so much effort and strive to make them excellent and beautiful. However, when it comes to the sacred words of Allah, the Lord of Honor (the Quran), the majority of people, including those who are literate, are not prepared to recite it with correct pronunciation, there are some authentic reciters whom we turn to and greatly appreciate, as they enlighten us with the correct pronunciation of the Quran.

Every individual should make a sincere effort to recite the Quran with Tajweed. They should allocate some time from their day, even if it's a few moments, to learn and practice the practical aspects of Tajweed. This way, they can recite the Quran in the desired manner and reap all the virtues and blessings associated with the recitation of the Quran.



Lesson no: 1 : The pronunciation of "Huruf-e-Mufradat" (individual letters). The Quran Majeed is in the Arabic language, which consists of a total of twenty-nine (29) letters. These letters, along with the Quranic words, form the composition of the Quran. These twenty-nine letters are referred to as "Qur'anic Letters of Huroof Hujaa", "arabic letters huruf hujja" or "Harooof Tahaji" or "Qur'anic Letters of mufradat or mufarda.

Just like these 29 letters have different written forms, they also have distinct pronunciations. For example, some letters are pronounced with a thick sound, such as (ط , ظ) (tua, zua) while others are pronounced with a thin sound, such as (با , تا) (ba, ta). Some letters are pronounced with a hissing sound, like (ز ا , سين) (za, seen) while others are pronounced softly without a hissing sound, like (ث ا , ذا) (sa, za).

These letters are referred to as "Huruf-e-Mufradat" or individual letters (الف , با , تا , ثا) (alif , ba , ta , sa). But the correct pronunciation and tone of the Qur'an is based on the correct pronunciation of these letters.

When one lacks proficiency in the accurate pronunciation of the Quranic letters, it can lead to difficulties in reciting the Noble Quran correctly.

This is why considerable time and effort are devoted to the correction and improvement of Quranic recitation.

Therefore, it is essential to give special attention to the proper articulation of (Huruf-e-Mufradat) to ensure the accuracy and stability of Quranic recitation.

It is indeed a fact that the stronger and more mature the foundation of something, the more articulate and enduring it will be. Conversely, if the foundation of something is weak and unstable, it too will be weak and unsustainable. This is why when it comes to the correct pronunciation of the Qur'anic Letters of Individuality, great precision is emphasised. This is because the accurate recitation of the Qur'an is of utmost importance and requires careful attention.

Let's practise the correct pronunciation of the Qur'anic "Huruf-e-Mufradat". During the practice, pay attention to the articulation of each letter according to its specific pronunciation.



Method

Do not elongate or stretch (alif and hamza) while pronouncing.

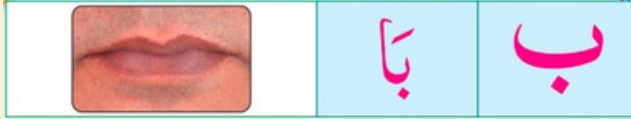
For two-lettered letters, pronounce them slightly extended.

For three-lettered letters, pronounce them in a more extended manner.

1-Join "alif" (الف) without stretching it to "lam" (ل) immediately with "fa" (ف).



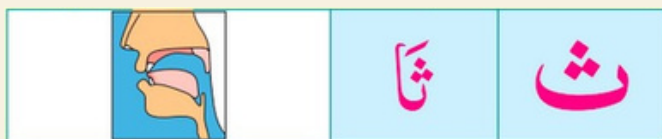
2-Press the wet part of your lips firmly together and pronounce the letter "Ba" in a soft voice. It means that the pronunciation of "Ba" should come from the part of the lips that is hidden when the lips are closed. Let's practice.



3-Place the tip of your tongue against the base of your upper front teeth and pronounce the sound (ta) in a soft voice.



4-Place the tip of your tongue gently against the inner edges of your upper front teeth and pronounce the sound (sa) in a soft voice.



5-Press the middle of your tongue firmly against the roof of your mouth while pronouncing the sound (jeem) in a soft voice.

And remember not to mix the sound of (chay) in the pronunciation of (jeem). Let's practice.



6-Press the root of your tongue firmly towards the back of your throat while pronouncing the sound "ha" with a soft and frictional breath. This sound is "ha". Let's practise while taking a gentle and frictional breath.

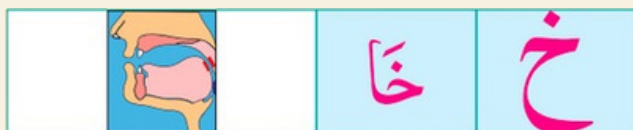


7-Raise the root of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth while pronouncing the sound "kha" in a deep voice.

This sound is "kha".

Let's practise with a resonant voice.

And remember not to produce a raspy sound in the pronunciation of "kha". That means "kha" and it is not a hissing sound. Let's practice.



8-Place the tip of your tongue against the base of your upper front teeth and pronounce the sound "daal" in a soft voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "daal" in a gentle manner. Let's practice:



9-Place the tip of your tongue gently against the inner edges of your upper front teeth and pronounce the sound "dhal" in a soft voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "dhal" in a gentle manner. Let's practice:



10-Press the back of your tongue's tip against the ridges behind your upper teeth and pronounce the sound "ra" in a strong, resonant voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "ra" in a bold voice.

Let's practice:



11-Press the tip of your tongue against the inner edges of your lower front teeth with strength and pronounce the sound "za" in a thin and hissing voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "za" in a sharp and hissing voice.

And remember not to touch your teeth tightly in the pronunciation of "za". Let's practise it correctly.



12-Press the tip of your tongue against the inner edges of your lower front teeth firmly, and pronounce the sound "seen" in a thin and hissing voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "s" in a sharp and hissing voice.

Remember not to tightly close your teeth in the pronunciation of "seen".

Let's practice it correctly.



13-Raise the middle of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth while pronouncing the sound "sheen" in a high-pitched and hissing voice. This exercise focuses on producing the sound "sh" in a sharp and hissing voice. Let's practise:

And remember not to raise the root of the tongue to the palate.



14-Press the tip of your tongue against the inner edges of your lower front teeth firmly, and raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth. Pronounce the sound "suaad" in a thick and forceful voice. Remember not to make the initial sound thin. Let's practise it correctly.



15-Raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth, and gently press the thick edges of your tongue against the roots of your upper front teeth, producing a deep and resonant voice.

Also, note that by the thick edges of the tongue, it refers to the sides of the tongue that are closer to the back tooth. Let's practise.



16-Press the tip of your tongue against the roots of your upper front teeth, and raise the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth. Pronounce the sound "tua" in a clear and resonant voice.

This exercise focuses on producing the sound "tua" in a clear and resonant voice. Let's practice.



17-To pronounce the sound "zaw" correctly, place the tip of your tongue gently against the inner edges of your upper front teeth. Lift the back of your tongue towards the roof of your mouth. Then, produce the sound "zaw" in a soft and nasal voice.

Now, let's practise the sound "ظ" (zaw)"



18-To pronounce the sound "ain" correctly, press the base of your tongue firmly towards the back of your throat. Produce the sound "ain" with a narrow and friction-like voice.

Let's practise the sound "ain". And remember that the correct identification of the sound "ain" is that you will feel some pressure in your throat during pronunciation.



19-Raise the base of the tongue towards the palate and pronounce in a deep voice (i.e., "ghain").

Please note that the pronunciation of "ghain" (غَيْن) should not produce a gurgling sound. That is incorrect.

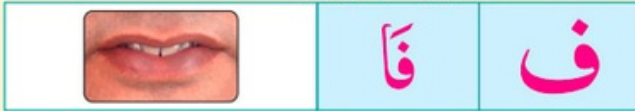
Let's practice.



20-Place the tips of the upper front teeth on the lower lip and pronounce in a soft voice (i.e., "fa").

And remember! While pronouncing "fa" (ف), do not exhale excessively.

That is incorrect. Let's practise:



21-Place the root of the tongue on the connected part of the palate and pronounce in a deep voice (i.e., "qaaf"). Let's practice.



22-Place the root of the tongue near the back of the palate and pronounce in a soft voice (i.e., "kaaf"). Let's practice.



23-Place the thin edge of the tongue against the upper molars and pronounce in a soft voice (i.e., "laam"). Let's practice.

And remember! When referring to the thin edge of the tongue, it means the edge that is in front of the teeth.



24-Blend the dry part of the lips with a gentle touch and pronounce in a soft voice (i.e., "meem")

.And remember! When referring to the dry part of the lips for the pronunciation of "meem" (م), it means the area between the dry and inner part of the lips.

Also, it's important to note that while pronouncing "meem" (م), the sound should not be taken through the nose. Let's practise.



25-Place the thin edge of the tongue against the upper molars and shape the lips in a rounded manner (similar to the beak of a bird) while pronouncing in a soft voice (i.e., "noon"). And remember! While pronouncing "noon". the sound should not be taken through the nose.

Let's practice ,(ن)



26-Shape the lips in a rounded manner, open them upwards from the middle, and then round them again (like the beak of a bird) while pronouncing in a soft voice (i.e., "wow"). Let's practice.



27-Place the base of the tongue towards the throat without pressing it (without friction or rubbing) and pronounce in a soft and uninterrupted breath (i.e., "ha").

And remember, while pronouncing "ha" (هـ), do not exhale excessively. That is, "ha" (هـ) is incorrect. And remember, while pronouncing "ha" (هـ), do not exhale excessively. Let's practice.



28-Merge "ha" (هـ) without stretching it and combine it with "meem" (م) without elongating the sound. That is, pronounce "hamzah" (همزة). Let's practice.



29-Raise the middle of the tongue towards the palate and pronounce in a soft voice (i.e., "ya"). Let's practice.



Identification of the pronunciation of letters with similar sounds. The truth is that the pronunciation of most of the letters from the Quranic (29) letters is generally done correctly. However, special attention is given to the pronunciation of the letters that have similar sounds.

The letters with similar pronunciation in terms of articulation are:

[① (ت ط) ② (ك ق) ③ (ه ح) ④ (ء ع) ⑤ (ث س ص) ⑥ (ذ ز ظ ض)]

(Taw) ط , (Ta) ت
(Qaf) ق , (Kaf) ك
(Ha) ح , (Ha) ه
(Hamza) ء , (Ain) ع
(Sad) ص , (Seen) س , (sa) ث
(Zuaad) ض , (Zoay) ظ , (Zay) ز , (zal) ذ

It is extremely important to keep in mind during the recitation of the Quran that each letter with similar sounds in the Arabic language has its own distinct pronunciation.

If they are not pronounced correctly, one letter can be substituted for another, leading to a change in both the words of the Noble Quran and their meanings.

Meanings are derived from words, and if the words themselves are altered, it is certain that the meanings will also change.

For example, the pronunciation of ذ (zal) is delicate and soft. For instance, (ذَلَّلَ) means "he became humiliated."

The pronunciation of ز (Za) is delicate and has a hissing sound.

For example, (جَزَّجَ) means "he slipped."

The pronunciation of خ (Kha) is thick and soft. For example, (ظَلَّجَ) means "he became misguided."

The pronunciation of ض (Duaad) is strong and elongated.

For example, (ضَضَّجَ) means "he became lost."

The change of letters significantly impacts the meanings. However, most people pronounce the four letters (ذ, ذ

ط) with the sound of "z" only, using a thin and hissing pronunciation. Similarly, they pronounce (ض, ظ, ض) as ت (Ta), ق (Qaf) as ك (Kaf), ح (Ha) as ه (Ha), and ع (Ain) as ء (Hamza) without constricting the throat.

Moreover, both ث and ص are pronounced as (s) with a thin and hissing sound.

This means that wherever similar-sounding letters occur in the Noble Quran, there may be unintentional errors due to lack of knowledge, resulting in a serious mistake in pronunciation (pronouncing the letters in a heavy and incorrect manner), which is forbidden (haram).

These fifteen (15) letters have seven different pronunciations, and they are as follows:

Thin pronunciation: It is found in the letters (ت, ث, ذ, س), which are produced by keeping the root of the tongue without raising it.

Heavy pronunciation: It is found in the letters (ط, ق, ظ, ص), which are produced by raising the root of the tongue.

Hissing-like pronunciation: It is found in the letter (س, ز), which is produced by firmly touching the tip of the tongue to the lower incisors (the two front lower teeth).

Soft and non-hissing pronunciation: It is found in the letters (ث, ذ), which are produced by gently touching the tip of the tongue to the upper incisors (the two front upper teeth).

Friction-like or whispered pronunciation: It is found in the letters (ح, ع), which are produced by pushing the sides of the tongue towards the back of the throat.

Unfractionated or non-whispered pronunciation: It is found in the letter (ء, ة), which is produced by not constricting the root of the tongue towards the back of the throat.

Thick, rounded, and elongated pronunciation: It is found in the letter (ض), which is produced by bringing together the root and the middle of the tongue, gently touching the uvula, and applying pressure to the upper back teeth gradually.

chapter 27

lesson#27

The letters with similar sounds are: ط ت - ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

ت (Ta) , ط (Taw):

ك (Kaf) , ق (Qaf):

ه (Ha) , ح (Ha):

ع (Ain) , ء (Hamza):

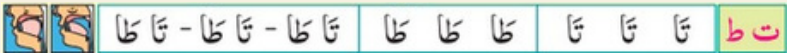
ث (sa) , س (Seen), ص (Sad):

ذ (zal), ز (Zay), ظ (Zoay), ض (Zuaad)

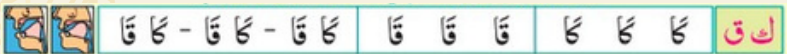
Attention, please! Pay special attention to the articulation of each letter, as a wrong pronunciation can change one letter into another, which is forbidden.

Let's identify and practise the distinctions between similar-sounding letters and their respective pronunciations.

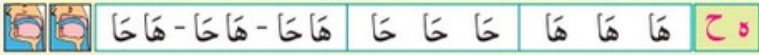
Difference between ت (Ta) , ط (Taw): The pronunciation of the letter ت (Ta) is thin, The pronunciation of the letter ط (Taw) is thick.



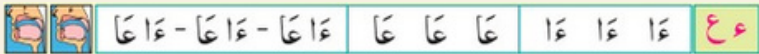
Difference between ك (Kaf) , ق (Qaf): The pronunciation of the letter ك (Ka) is thin, The pronunciation of the letter ق (Qaf) is thick.



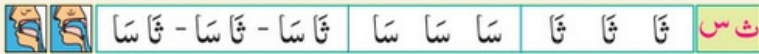
Difference between ه (Ha) , ح (Ha):The pronunciation of the letter ه (Ha) is produced by releasing air smoothly through the throat without any friction, The pronunciation of the letter ح (Ha) is produced by releasing air smoothly through the throat with friction.



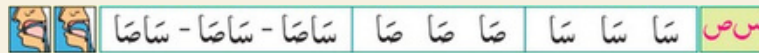
Difference between ع (Ain) , ء (Hamza):The pronunciation of the letter ء (hamza) is produced by releasing air smoothly through the throat without any friction.The pronunciation of the letter ع (ain) is produced by releasing air smoothly through the throat with friction.



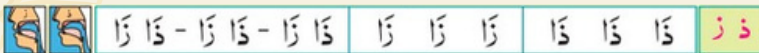
Difference between ث (sa) , س (Seen): The pronunciation of the letter ث (Sa) is a soft sound, The pronunciation of the letter س (Seen) is a hissing sound.



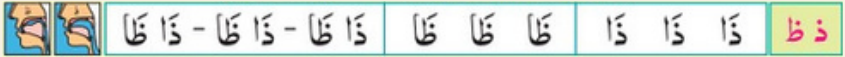
Difference between س (Seen) , ص (Suad): The pronunciation of the letter س (Seen) is a thin and hissing sound, The pronunciation of the letter ص (Suad) is heavier and hissing.



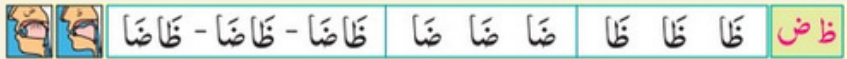
Difference between ذ (zal), ز (Zay):The pronunciation of the letter ذ (Za) is a soft and gentle sound, The pronunciation of the letter ز (Zaa) is a hissing sound.



Difference between ذ (Za), ظ (Zua): The pronunciation of the letter ذ (Za) is thin ,
The pronunciation of the letter ظ (Zua) is a (heavy) sound.



Difference between ظ (Zoay), ض (Zuaad):The pronunciation of the letter ظ (zua) is
a (heavy) sound, The pronunciation of the letter ض (duaad) is a (heavily
prolonged) and (lengthy) sound.



Let's practise the letters with similar sounds along with parri harkaat.

Instructions:

1:Recite parri harkaat without dragging or jerking the pronunciation.

Example : (تَط - تِط - تُط)

2:Begin by reciting the letter with a parre Zabar , then recite it with a parri Zer ,
and finally with a Straight paish.

3:After that, recite the letter simultaneously with all three harkaat.

Let's practise the letters with parre Zabar.

	هَ حَ	كَ قَ	تَ طَ
	صَ صَ	ثَ سَ	عَ عَ
	ضَ ضَ	ذَ ظَ	ذَ زَ

Let's practice the letters with parri zer.

	ح ه	ك ق	ط ظ
	ص س	ش س	ع ع
	ض ظ	ذ ذ	ز ز

Let's practise the letters with straight paish.

	ح ه	ك ق	ط ظ
	ص س	ش س	ع ع
	ض ظ	ذ ذ	ز ز

Let's practice the letters with similar sounds along with parri harkaat.

Let's practise the letters with all three harkaat.

	ح ه	ك ق	ط ظ
	ص س	ش س	ع ع
	ض ظ	ذ ذ	ز ز

Lesson # 15 : Let's practice the letters with similar sounds along with kharri harkaata. Instr uctions:

1:Recite kharri harkaata with a slight elongation of the. Example :

(ثَ ط - تَ ط - ثَ ظ):

2:Begin by reciting the letter with a kharre Zabar , then recite it with a kharri Zer , and finally with inverted paish.

3:After that, recite the letter simultaneously with all three harkaata.

Let's practise the letters with parre Zabar.

Let's practise the letters with kharre zabar.

	ح ه	ك ق	ت ط
	ص س	ث س	ع ع
	ظ ض	ذ ظ	ذ ز

Let's practice the letters with kharri zer.

	ح ه	ك ق	ت ط
	ص س	ث س	ع ع
	ظ ض	ذ ظ	ذ ز

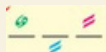
Let's practise the letters with inverted paish.

	ح ه	ق ك	ط ث
	ص س	ش سين	ع م
	ض ظ	ذ	ز




Let's practice the letters with all three harkaat.


	ح ه	ق ك	ط ث
	ص س	ش سين	ع م
	ض ظ	ذ	ز

How to pronounce TANWEEN:



Instruction : Read the letters with Tanween by combining the sound of the letter "noon" with them:

		
بَتْثْ	بِتْثْ	بَاتْثْ




Recognition of Jazm. 

There are four ways to pronounce it.





- 1: They are pronounced with a slight bounce or shake: Qalqala letters:
(ق، ط، ب، ج، د)

ق - ط - ب - ج - د			Qalqala letters	
				
أَدِ إِدْ أَدْ	أَبِ إِبْ أَبْ	أَطِ إِطْ أَطْ	أَجِ إِجْ أَجْ	أَدِ إِدْ أَدْ

- 2: They are pronounced by slightly elongating them : Maddah letters.

أَبِي - أَيْ - أُو	Maddah letters	
		
أَبُو تُو ثُو	أَبِي تِي ثِي	أَبَا ثَا

- 3: They are pronounced smoothly without dragging: "Harf-e-Len"
(soft letters).

أَبِي - أَيْ - أُو	Harf-e-Len		
			
أَبُو تُو ثُو	أَبِي تِي ثِي		

Pronounce Ya'maddah and Ya'aleen together.

Ya'aleen				Ya'maddah
دِي دِي - دِي دِي	حِي حِي - حِي حِي	ثِي ثِي - جِي جِي	بِي بِي - تِي تِي	

Pronounce Waw maddah and Waw'aleen together.

Waw'aleen				maddah
دُو دُو - دُو دُو	حُو حُو - حُو حُو	تُو تُو - جُو جُو	بُو بُو - تُو تُو	

Other 21 letters: They are pronounced with strength and emphasis and this quality applies to all letters except to the ones mentioned.

Example :

أُت - أُث - أُز - أُف - أُل - أُم - أُن

Note: When pronouncing the letter "ر" with a hamza, make it thicker with a Zabar or Paish. And when pronouncing the hamza with a Zer, make it thinner.

Practise:

أُز	أُر	أُذ	أُخ	أُح	أُث	أُت
أُع	أُع	أُظ	أُض	أُص	أُش	أُس
أُع	أُه	أُن	أُم	أُل	أُك	أُف

Let's practise the letters with similar sounds along with the emphasis (jazm). letters with similar sounds are:

ت ط - ل ك ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ظ ض

Note: It is important to avoid substituting one letter for another, as it is considered incorrect and prohibited (Haram) in pronunciation.

(1)

Ta : thin sound ت

Taw: thick sound with a jerk ط

	thin sound : ت	1 ت ط
	: ط	
أَتْ أَطْ - إِتْ إِطْ - أُتْ أُطْ	أَطْ إِطْ أُطْ	أَتْ إِتْ أُتْ

(2)

Kaaf : thin sound ك

Qaaf: heavy sound with a jerk ق

	: ك	2 ك ق
	: ق	
أَكْ أَقْ - إِكْ إِقْ - أُكْ أُقْ	أَقْ إِقْ أُقْ	أَكْ إِكْ أُكْ

(3)

ه Ha : Sound from the throat without any friction.

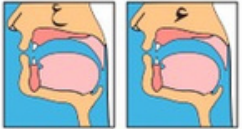
ح Ha : Sound from the throat with friction.

	: ه	3 ه ح
	: ح	
أَهْ أَحْ - إِهْ إِحْ - أُهْ أُحْ	أَحْ إِحْ أُحْ	أَهْ إِهْ أُهْ

(4)

.Hamza : Sound from the throat without any friction ء .

Ain: :Sound from the throat with friction ع

	ء:	4
	ع:	ع
أَءُ أَءُ - إِءُ إِءُ - ءُءُ ءُءُ	أَعُ إَعُ أَءُ	أَعُ إَعُ أَءُ

(5)

.Sa : soft sound ث

Seen: hissing sound س

	ث:	5
	س:	ث س
أَثُ إِثُ - إِثُ إِثُ - أَثُ أَثُ	أَسُ إِسُ إِثُ إِثُ	أَثُ إِثُ أَثُ

(6)

س Seen : thin and hissing sound.

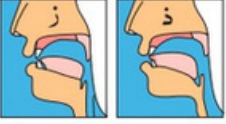
ص Suaad: heavy and hissing sound.

	س:	6
	ص:	س ص
أَسُ إِسُ إِصُ إِصُ - أَصُ أَصُ	أَصُ إِصُ إِصُ أَصُ	أَسُ إِصُ إِصُ أَصُ

(7)

.Zal : soft sound ذ

.Zay : hissing sound ز

	ذ:	7 ذ ز
	ز:	
أذَّ أذُ - إذَّ إذُ - أذَّ أذُ	أزَّ أزُ	أذَّ أذُ

(8)

.Zal :thin sound ذ .Zoay:

heavy sound ظ

	ذ:	8 ذ ظ
	ظ:	
أذَّ أذُ - إذَّ إذُ - أظَّ أظُ	أظَّ أظُ	أذَّ أذُ

(9)

.Zoay: heavy sound ظ

.zuaad: heavy and elongating sound ض

	ظ:	9 ظ ض
	ض:	
أظَّ أظُ - أظَّ أظُ - أظَّ أظُ	أضَّ أضُ	أظَّ أظُ

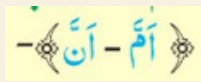
recognition of shadda . **و**

Read with a gentle pressure and perform ghunna on "م" (Meem) , "ن" (Noon) with shadda .

أَخِإِخِأَخِ	أَصِإِصِأَصِ	أَصِإِصِأَصِ	أَخِإِخِأَخِ
أَطِإِطِأَطِ	أَقِإِقِأَقِ	أَقِإِقِأَقِ	أَطِإِطِأَطِ

lesson# 20: The identification of "غنة" (Ghunnah) and "Addam Ghunnah" pronunciation. The meaning of "غنة" (Ghunnah) is the nasal sound produced in the nose. It is a specific sound that is produced when pronouncing the letters "م" (Meem) and "ن" (Noon) with a specific nasalization at the root of the nose. There are three (3) rules for Ghunnah when pronouncing the letters "م" (Meem) and "ن" (Noon).

1-when you come across a shadda on the letters "م" (Meem) or "ن" (Noon),like:




2-When there is a letter "م" (Meem) with a jazm followed by another letter "م" (Meem) or "ب" (Ba), like :

3-when there is a letter "م" (Meem) with Jazm or Tanween letters followed by any letter pronounced with throat sound (ع، ه، غ، خ) or (alif , ra ,Lam), exclude them and for the remaining 20 letters, if any of these letters appear.

In the following letters, while identifying (Ghunnah and addam Ghunnah), please provide the answer as "Yes" or "No".

أُمِّدْ	أُمِّعْ	أُمِّحْ	أُمِّجْ	أُمِّتْ	أُمِّتْ	أُمِّبْ	1
أُمِّضْ	أُمِّصْ	أُمِّشْ	أُمِّسْ	أُمِّزْ	أُمِّرْ	أُمِّدْ	2
أُمِّكْ	أُمِّقْ	أُمِّفْ	أُمِّغْ	أُمِّعْ	أُمِّظْ	أُمِّطْ	3
أُمِّيْ	أُمِّءْ	أُمِّةْ	أُمِّوْ	أُمِّنْ	أُمِّمْ	أُمِّلْ	4
أُنِّدْ	أُنِّعْ	أُنِّحْ	أُنِّجْ	أُنِّتْ	أُنِّتْ	أُنِّبْ	5
أُنِّضْ	أُنِّصْ	أُنِّشْ	أُنِّسْ	أُنِّزْ	أُنِّرْ	أُنِّدْ	6
أُنِّكْ	أُنِّقْ	أُنِّفْ	أُنِّغْ	أُنِّعْ	أُنِّظْ	أُنِّطْ	7
أُنِّيْ	أُنِّءْ	أُنِّةْ	أُنِّوْ	أُنِّنْ	أُنِّمْ	أُنِّلْ	8
إُمِّدْ	إُمِّعْ	إُمِّحْ	إُمِّجْ	إُمِّتْ	إُمِّتْ	إُمِّبْ	9
إُمِّضْ	إُمِّصْ	إُمِّشْ	إُمِّسْ	إُمِّزْ	إُمِّرْ	إُمِّدْ	10
إُمِّكْ	إُمِّقْ	إُمِّفْ	إُمِّغْ	إُمِّعْ	إُمِّظْ	إُمِّطْ	11
إُمِّيْ	إُمِّءْ	إُمِّةْ	إُمِّوْ	إُمِّنْ	إُمِّمْ	إُمِّلْ	12

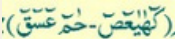
The identification of  Madd:-


1-pronounce it twice as long.

بَاءُ بِيَّ بَاءُ بُوءُ بِيَّ بَاءُ

2-pronounce it thrice as long.

حَجُّونِيَّ الْقَمَّ صَقَّ نَّ أَلَّ

And remember , in  (كَهَيْضَ - حَمَّ عَسَقَى) pronouncing ع (ain)

by stretching it with two, or 

three measures (both options are valid).

3-stretch it by one, two, or three measures .

بُونُ بِيْنُ بُونُ بِيْنُ بَانُ



This Qaida has been formulated keeping in view other elementary conventional Quranic Qaidas that are available in the present market, so that the teachers who teach Quran-e-Majeed to students with conventional Qaidas may teach them in the right way through this Qaida from the very beginning, and students may seek to recite Quran-e-Majeed with correct pronunciation, accurately and easily.

Nevertheless! keeping in view all rules of Tajweed, the special features and elements present in this Qaida should be availed in deriving maximum benefit.



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