

Al-Qaida Al Qur'aniyah.

QURANIC QAIDAH



talafuz ko durust aur aasani se
seekhna
YUqinoon Islamic Center
ke zariye.



Chapter 1



- Har harf ko sahih talaffuz se parhne ko "Tajweed" kehte hain.
- Hazrat Rasool Allah ﷺ ke andaz-e-tilawat ka doosra naam "Tajweed" hai.
- Quran-e-Majeed ke huroofon ka sahih talaffuz ilm-e-Tajweed ke zariye se mahfooz kiya gaya hai.
- Quran-e-Majeed ki tilawat "Tajweed" ke saath seekhne ke liye zaroori hai ke pehle (Qurani Qaida) Tajweed ke saath parha jaye.

Aaiye! Qari Qaida seekhein ta ke Quran Majeed ki tilawat Tajweed ke saath karna asan ho jaye.

lesson#1

TAJWEED O TARTEEL KI EHMIYAT.

Quran Majeed woh muqaddas kitab hai jiski tilawat azim ajr o sawab ka ba'sis hai. Is ka ek harf parhne se das nekiyan milti hain. Atknay walon ko mushaqat ki wajah se dugni nekiyan ata hoti hain. Aur maahir-e-Quran ko Qiyamat ke din muqarrab farishton ki saf mein khada kiya jayega. Quran Majeed apne parhne walon ke liye Qiyamat ke din sifarshi ban kar aayega.

Tilawat Quran ka pura jarr o sawab is amal par muqawwif hai ke tilawat pore qawaид, wazaif, aur usul o adab ke sath ki jaye.

- Duniya mein kisi kitab ko ye aizaaz hasil nahi hai ke us ki tilawat aur qirat ke liye baqa'idah usul o adab hon. Ye tarah-e-imtiyaz sirf aur sirf Quran Majeed ko hasil hai ke us ki tilawat aur adayegi ke liye mustaqil hidayat aur qawaيد o adab hain. In hi qawaيد o adab ka naam "Ilm Tajweed" hai.

- Chunanche, ilm Tajweed ke zariye se hi Quran Majeed ke huroofon ki adayegi aur un ka asli talaffuz mahfooz hai. Aur is ilm ke zaruri qawaaid o adab jane baghair Quran Majeed ka talaffuz sahih nahi hosakta.
- Isi liye qawaaid Tajweed ki pabandi Shariyat Islamiyah ki roshni mein zaruri qarar di gayi hai, ta ke Rasool A llah ﷺ ka andaz-e-tilawat aur lab-o-lahja mahfooz rahe. Lihaza, har musalman ke liye zaruri hai ke woh (ilm Tajweed) ke bunyadi qawaaid se agahi hasil kar ke us ke mutabiq tilawat kare.

Tajweed ki do qismain hain:

almi tajweed

amli tajweed

Almi Tajweed se murad yeh hai ke un qawaaid o zawabit aur usool o ahkam ko sikhaana jo 'Ulama' wa qurra ne ek khaas tarreeb ke mutabiq murattab kiye hain.

Amli Tajweed se murad yeh hai ke Quran Majeed ki tilawat qawaaid Tajweed ke mutabiq iss tarah karna ke alfaz o kalimat har qisam ki kami, ziadati aur tabdeeli ki ghalti se mahfooz hon. Neez iss tilawat ki kaifiyat to utar ke saath raw bar-rasulullah ki Ila Yamin tak muttasil sanad se sabit ho.

Aur aaj kal ziyada zor Ilmi Tajweed, ya'ni sirf qawaaid Tajweed ko yaad karwane par diya jata hai aur Amli Tajweed ko aksar muallimeen nazar andaz kar dete hain. Halanke Amli Tajweed har mard-o-aurat ke liye lazim o farz hai.

Din raat ke chobis ghanton mein se kuch waqt Amlī Tajweed
ko seekhne mein sarf karein, ta ke matloob andaaz mein
Quran Majeed ki tilawat ho sake aur phir uski badolat tilawat
Quran ki tamam fazailtein haasil ho sakein.

Yeh thi chand guzarishat Tajweed, Witr, aur Teel ki ahmiyat ke
hawale se.

Aur ab Surah Al-Alaq ki pehli paanch ayat ki mushq karwai
jayegi. Aur mushq ka andaaz iss tarah hogा ke pehli
martaba Quranic alfaaz ko zahir mazhar kar alag-alag aur
Tajweed ke qawaid o zawabit ke ihtimaam ke saath ada kiya
jayega, ta ke sunne wala aasani ke saath har lafz ki sahih
adayegi ko samajh sake, aur phir aasani se apna talaffuz bhi
durust kar sake. Aur dusri martaba rawani ke saath bhi
mushq karwai jayegi. Insha Allah Ta'ala.
To lijiye, samaat farmayiye.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَنِ الرَّجِيمِ ۝ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝

إِقْرَا بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَنَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ
إِقْرَا وَرَبِّكَ الْأَكْرَمِ الَّذِي عَلِمَ بِالْقَلْمَنْ عَلِمَ الْإِنْسَنَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

Allah Rabb-ul-'Azat ki barqat mein ittaja hai ke woh apne lutf o karam se humein us noor hidayat se faizyab hone aur us andaaz se parhne ki tawfiq de jis ko usne pasand farmaya hai. Ameen.

واخر دعوانا ان الحمد لله رب العالمين



Chapter 2

Sabaq number 2

Qur'ani haroof mufradat ki adayegi.

Quran Majeed Arabi zabaan mein hai, aur Arabi zabaan ke kul Untees (29) huroof hain. Inn Untees (29) huroofon ki jis tarah shaklain mukhtalif hain, isi tarah unki aawazain bhi alag-alag hain.

Misal ke taur par: Baaz ko moti awaaz mein parha jata hai, jaise: (ب - ب) "Tua" - "Zua". Baaz ko bareek awaaz mein parha jata hai, jaise:- ئ ، ت ، ئ ، س ، ب "ba", "Ta", "Sa".

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

BAAZ KO SEETI JAISI AWAAZ KE SAATH PARHA JATA HAI, JAISE: "زا سین" (ZA, SEEN) HAI.

Aur baaz ko narmi ke saath bager seeti jaisi awaaz ke parha jata hai, jaise: ئ ، ت ، ئ ، س (sa, za)



Huroof mufradat kehne ko to yeh (الف ب تا) hain. Magar Quran Majeed ka sahih talaffuz aur lab-o-lahja ki bonyad inhi huroof ki durust adayegi par muqawwif hai. Lihaza in huroof ko sahih talaffuz aur durust adayegi ke saath parhne par, jis ko jitni qudrat haasil ho jayegi, woh itni asaani se Quran Majeed ke sahih talaffuz ko paale ga. Insha Allah Ta'ala.

Aur yeh ek haqeeqat hai ke jis cheez ki bonyad jitni mazboot aur pukhta hogi, woh cheez utni hi mustehkam aur paidar hogi. Is ke bar aks agar kisi cheez ki bonyad kamzor aur ghair mustehkam hogi, to woh cheez bhi kamzor aur na paidar hogi. Yehi wajah hai ke jab (Qur'ani huroof mufradat) ke sahih talaffuz se waqfiyat nahi hoti, to phir (Quran Majeed) ki sahih mein bohat diqqat paish ati hai. Lihaza zaroori hai ke (Qur'ani huroof mufradat) ki adayegi par khas tawajjah di jaye

Huroof mufradat ko khenchne yaan khenchay ke lehaaz se tareeqa yeh hogा ke:

1. Jis harf ki awaaz ke do huroof hon, use thoray issa lamba ada karein, jaise: ئ - ئ - ئ
2. Jis harf ki awaaz ke teen huroof hon, use dugna lamba ada karein, jaise: حيُم - عيُن - نون "جِيمْ - عَيْنْ - نُونْ".
3. Aur Alif aur Hamza ko baghair lamba kiye ada karein. Unko khench kar (Aleef, Hamzah) na parhain.

Aaiye! "Qur'ani huroof mufradat ki sahi talaffuz ke saath mashq kijye aur har harf ki adayegi ke naqsha par tawajjah markooz kijye.

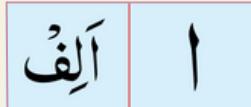


tareeqa:

Do hurfi: Thorasa khench kar

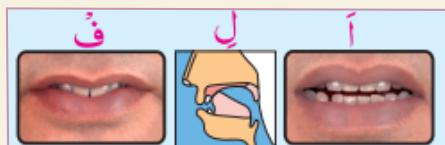
Teen hurfi: Do guna khench kar

Alif, Hamzah: Baghair khenchay parhain



Alif ko baghair khench, 'L' ko 'F' ke saath foran milayen.

Yani (Alif) aaiye mashq kijye.

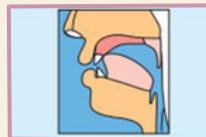


Honton ke geelay hisse ko sakhti se mila kar (bareek awaaz mein) parhain, yani (Ba).



Aur yaad rakhhiye ke (Ba) ki adayegi mein honton ke geelay hisse se muraad wo hissa hai, jo honton ke band hone ke waqt ander chhup jata hai.

Aaiye, mashq kijye.



Zaban ki nok ko samnay walay oopar ke do danton ki jar se laga kar (bareek awaaz mein) parhain, yani (Ta). Aaiye, mashq kijye.



Zaban ki nok ko, samnay walay oopar ke do danton ke androni kinaro se narmi se laga kar, bareek awaaz mein parhain, yani (sa). Aaiye, mashq kijye.



Zaban ke darmiyan ko, talu ke saath sakhti se laga kar, bareek awaaz mein parhain, yani (Jeem).

Aur yaad rakhiye ke (Jeem) ki adayegi mein (Che) ki awaaz mix na karein, yani (Jeem) aur yeh sahi nahi hai. mashq kijye.



Zaban ki jar ko halaq ki taraf mazbooti se dabate hue (bareek aur ragar khati saans mein) parhain, yani (Ha).

Aur yaad rakhiye ke (Ha) ki durust awaaz ki pehchaan yeh
hai ke adayegi ke waqt galay mein kuchh dabao sa
mahsus hogya, yani (Ha). Aaiye, mashq kijiye.



Zaban ki jar ko talu ki taraf buland karte hue, moti awaaz
mein parhain, yani (Kha).
mashq kijiye.

Aur yaad rakhiye ke (Kha) ki adayegi mein kharkharahat ki
awaaz paida na ho, yani (Kha). Aur yeh sahi nahi hai.



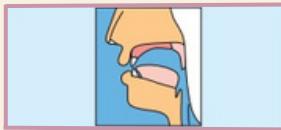
Zaban ki nok ko, samnay walay oopar ke do danton ki jar se laga kar (bareek awaaz mein) parhain, yani (Dal). Aaiye, mashq kijye.



Zaban ki nok ko samnay walay oopar ke do danton ke androni kinaro se narmi se laga kar (bareek awaaz mein) parhain, yani (Zaal). Aaiye, mashq kijye.

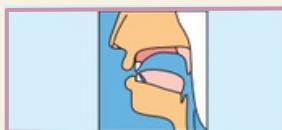


Zaban ki nok ki pasht ko oopar walay danton ke musodhon se (moti awaaz mein) laga kar parhain, yani (Ra). Aaiye, mashq kijye.



Zaban ki nok ko samnay walay neechay ke do danton ke kinaro se mazbooti se lagakar (bareek aur seeti jaisi awaaz mein) parhain.

Aur yaad rakhhiye ke (Za) ki adayegi mein danton ko sakhti se na milayen, yani (Za), aur yeh ghalt tareeqa hai. Aaiye, mashq kijye.



Zaban ki nok ko samnay walay neechay ke do danton ke kinaro se mazbooti se lagakar (bareek aur seti jaisi awaaz mein) parhain, yani (Seen).

Aur yaad rakhain ke (Seen) ki adayegi mein seeti jaisi awaaz ke liye danton ko sakhti se band na karein, yani (Seen), aur yeh ghalt tareeqa hai. Aaiye, mashq kijye.



Zaban ke darmiyan ko talu ki taraf buland karte hue
(bareek aur pheelti hui awaaz mein) parhain, yani (Sheen).

Aur yaad rakhiye ke (Sheen) ki adayegi mein zaban ki jar ko
talu ki taraf na uthne dijiye. Warna Sheen ki awaaz moti ho
jayegi, yani (Sheen), aur yeh durust nahi hai. Aaiye,
mashq kijye.



Zaban ki nok ko samnay walay neechay ke do danton ke
kinaro se mazbooti se lagakar, aur zaban ke pichlay hissay
ko talu ki taraf buland karte hue (moti aur seti jaisi awaaz
mein) parhain, yani (Suaad).

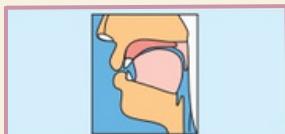
Aur yaad rakhiye! Ke (Suaad) ko ada karte waqt
shuru wali awaaz ko bareek na karein. Yani (Suaad),
aur yeh durust nahi hai. Aaiye, mashq kijye.



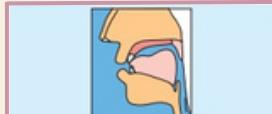
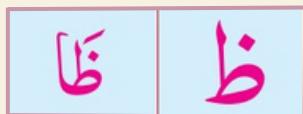
Zaban ke pichlay hissay ko, talu ki taraf buland karte hue,
zaban ke mote kinare ko, oopar wali daadhoon ki jad par,
aahista aahista narmi se lagakar khoob moti aur zor-dar
awaaz mein) parhain, yani (duaad).



Aur yaad rakhie! Ke zaban ke mote kinare se murad woh
kinara hai jo daadhoon ke samnay wala hai. Aaiye,
mashq kijye.



Zaban ki nok ko samnay walay oopar ke do danton ki jar se lagakar, aur zaban ke pichlay hissay ko talu ki taraf buland karte hue (moti awaaz mein) parhain, yani (Taw). Aaiye, mashq kijye.

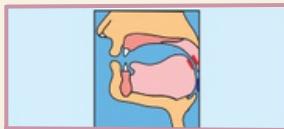


Zaban ki nok ko samnay walay oopar ke do danton ke androni kinaro se narmi se lagakar, aur zaban ke pichlay hissay ko talu ki taraf buland karte hue (moti awaaz mein) parhain, yani (Zaw). Aaiye, mashq kijye.



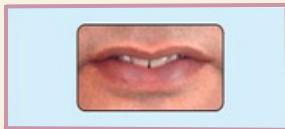
Zaban ke jar ko halaq ki taraf mazbooti se dabatay hue (bareek aur ragar khati awaaz mein) parhain, yani (Ain).

Aur yaad rakhie ke (Ain) ki durust awaaz ki pehchan yeh
hai ke adayegi ke waqt galay mein kuch dabao sa
mehsoos hogा, yani (Ain). Aaiye mashq kijye.



Zaban ke jar ko tālū ki taraf buland kartay hue, moti awaaz
mein parhain, yani (Ghain).

Aur yaad rakhie ke (Ghain) ki adā'egi mein kharkharāhat ki
awaaz paida ho, yani (Ghain). Aapke mashq kijye.

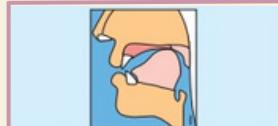


Samnay walay oopar ke do danton ke saron ko nichlay honth ke gaylay hissay par laga kar (barik awaz mein) parhain, yani (Fa).

Aur yaad rakhiye ke is (Fa) ki adā'egi mein zyada saans na nikalen, yani (Fa). Aur yeh durust nahi hai. Aaiye mashq kijye.



Zabaan ki jar ko, kawway k muttasil taaloo par laga kar (moti awaaz mein) parhein. Yani (Qaaf). Aaiye mashq kijye.



Zabaan ki jar ko, kawway k qareeb, taaloo par laga kar (baariq awaaz mein) parhein. Yani (Kaaf). Aaiye mashq kijye.



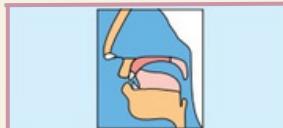
Zabaan ke baariq kinaare ko upar waale danton ke masorhon se laga kar (baariq awaaz mein) parhein. Yani (Laam).

Aur yaad rakhein ke zabaan ke baariq kinaare se murad woh kinaarah hai jo danton ke samne waala hai. Aaiye mashq kijye.



Honton ke khushk hisse ko, qadre narmi se mila kar bāriq āwāz mein parhein. Yani (Meem).

Aur yaad rahiye ke (Meem) ki adā'igī mein honton ke khushk hisse" se murād woh hissa hai, jo honton ke khushk aur androni gale hisse ke darmiyan wāqe hota hai. Aur yeh bhi yaad rahiye ke (Meem) ki adā'igī mein āwāz nāk mein iss tarah na le jayein. Yani (Meem) aur yeh sahi hai



Zabaan ke baariq kinaare ko upar waale danton ke masorhon se laga kar, honton ko (chonch ki tarah) gol karte hue (baariq awaaz mein) parhein. Yani (Noon).

Aur yaad rakhein ke (Noon) ki adaaigi mein awaaz naak mein is tarah na le jayein. Yani (Noon). Aur yeh ghalat hai.
Aaiye mashq kijye.

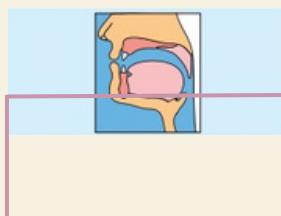
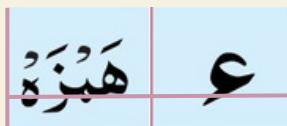


Honton ko gol karte hue upar ki janib khol kar darmiyani se mad karein aur phir se honton ko (chonch ki tarah) gol karte hue baariq awaaz mein parhein. Yani (Waw). Aaiye mashq kijye.



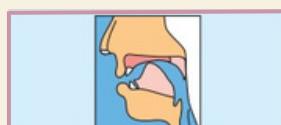
Zabaan ke jad ko halaq ki taraf dabaye baghair, baariq aur baghair ragar khaati saans mein parhein. Yani (Haa).

Aur yaad rakhein ke (Haa) ki addaigii mein zyada saans na nikalein. Yani (Haa) aur yeh ghalat hai. Aaiye mashq kijye.



Haa ko baghair kheenchay 'Meem' ke saath milayen aur Meem mein awaaz ko lamba na karein. Yani (Hamzah).

Aaiye mashq kijye.



Zabaan ke darmiyan ko tālu ki taraf buland karte hue (bāriq āwāz mein) parhein. Yani (Yaa). Aaiye mashaq kijiye.

Chapter 3

sabaq number 3

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 3 parhenge. Jis mein (motti awaaz se parhe jaane walay huruf ki adā'igi) ke baare mein guftugu ki jayegi.

Motti awaaz wale huruf yeh hain: [خ ص ض غ ط ق]. Yeh saat huruf har haalat mein motti awaaz mein parhe jaate hain, chahe un par zabar, zair, pesh ho ya sakoon ya tashdeed ho. Chunkay in huruf ko ada karte waqt zaban talu ki taraf buland .

hoti hai. Isi liye inhe (Huruf-e-Mustaliyah) kehte hain.

Aur yaad rakhein! Ke huruf-e-Mustaliyah ko motti awaaz se parhne mein itna takleef na karein ke zabar aur zair ki surat mein honton goli ho jayen. Ya z-bar ke baad wala alif, wao ki manind sunai de.

Maslan: [صَدَقَى - صِرَاطٌ - صَادِقِينَ] ko is tarah parhna: [صَدَقَ - صِرَاطٌ - صَادِقِينَ]. Yeh ghalt tariqa hai. Iss se bachna ashad zaroori hai.

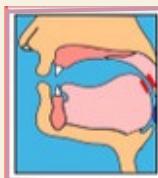
Aaiye! "Motti awaaz wale huruf ki adā'igi ki pahchan karein aur unke naqshah jat par tawajjuh markooz karein."

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ



Mulahezah! Motti awaaz wale huruf parhte waqt zaban ki jar talu ki taraf utthaiye, hont gol na karein.

Zuban ki jar ko, talu ki taraf buland karein. Yani (kha).



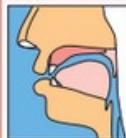
خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

Moti awaz se parhe
jane wale huroof

Aur yaad rakhein! Ke (kha) ki adā'igi mein kharkharahat ki awaaz paida na ho. Maslan: (kha) yeh ghalat tareeqa hai.

Sahi tareeqe ke saath mashq kijiye.

Mulahezah! Motti awaaz wale huruf parhte waqt zaban ki jar talu ki taraf utthaiye, hont gol na karein.



Zuban ki nok ko, samne wale neechay ke do danton ke kinaron se mazbooti se lagaiye, aur zuban ke pichle hisse ko talu ki taraf buland karein. Yani (sa).

صَ

الصَّ

صَ صَ صَ

صَ - صَ - صَ

Aur yaad rakhein! Ke (ص) ko ada karte waqt shuru wali awaaz ko bariq na karein. Maslan: (sa) yeh ghalat tareeqa hai. Sahi tareeqe ke saath mashq kijiye.

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

Moti awaz se parhe
jane wale huroof

Mulahezah! Motti awaaz wale huruf parhte waqt zaban ki jar talu ki taraf utthaiye, hont gol na karein.



Zuban ke pichle hisse ko talu ki taraf buland karein, zuban ke mote kinare ko upar wali daanton ki jar par aahista aahista narmi se lagaiye. Yani (ض).

ضَ

ضَالُونَ

ضَ ضَ ضَ

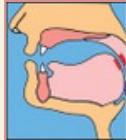
ضَ - ضَ - ضَ

Aur yaad rakhein! Ke zuban ke mote kinare se murad woh kinara hai jo daanton ke samne wala hai. Mashq kijiye.

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

Moti awaz se parhe
jane wale huroof

Mulahezah! Moti awaaz wale huruf parhte waqt zaban ki jar talu ki taraf utthaiye, hont gol na karein.



Zuban ke jar ko talu ki taraf buland karein.
Yani (gha).

غ

غَايْيَنْ

غ

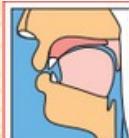
غ - غ - غ

Aur yaad rakhein! Ke (gha) ki adā'igi mein kharkharahat ki awaaz paida na ho. Maslan: (gha) yeh ghalat tareeqa hai. Sahi tareeqe ke saath mashq kijiye.

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

Moti awaz se parhe
jane wale huroof

Mulahezah! Moti awaaz wale huruf parhte waqt zaban ki jar talu ki taraf utthaiye, hont gol na karein.



Zuban ki nok ko, samne wale oopar ke do danton ki jar se lagaiye, aur zuban ke pichle hisse ko talu ki taraf buland karein.
Yani (tua) mashq kijiye.

ط

طَايْيَنْ

ط

ط - ط - ط

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

Moti awaz se parhe
jane wale huroof

Mulahezah! Motti awaaz wale huruf parhte waqt zaban ki jar talu ki taraf utthaiye, hont gol na karein.



Zuban ki jar ko, kooe ke musallat talu par lagaiye. Yani (qa) mashq kijiye.

قَ

يُفْتَلُونَ

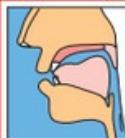
قَا قَا قَا

قَا - قَا - قَا

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

Moti awaz se parhe
jane wale huroof

Mulahezah! Motti awaaz wale huruf parhte waqt zaban ki jar talu ki taraf utthaiye, hont gol na karein.



Zuban ki nok ko, samne wale oopar ke do danton ke androni kinaron se narmi se lagaiye, aur zuban ke pichle hisse ko talu ki taraf buland karein. Yani (za) mashq kijiye.

طَ

تَظَهَّرَا

ظَا ظَا ظَا

ظَا - ظَا - ظَا

Moti awaz se parhe jane wale huroof ki dobara
mashq kijiye.

Mulahezah! Motti awaaz wale huruf parhte waqt zaban ki jar
talu ki taraf utthaiye, hont gol na karein.

خَيْبَيْنَ	خ خ خا	خا - خا - خا	خ
الصَّدِيرُونَ	صا صا صا	صا - صا - صا	ص
لضَّائِعُونَ	ضَا ضَا ضَا	ضَا - ضَا - ضَا	ض
غَائِبُيْنَ	غا غا غا	غا - غا - غا	غ
طَائِبُيْنَ	طا طا طا	طا - طا - طا	ط
يُقْتَيْلُونَ	قا قا قا	قا - قا - قا	ق
تَهْرَأ	ظا ظا ظا	ظا - ظا - ظا	ظ

Moti awaz se parhe jane wale huroof ka jo talaffuz aap ne suna
hai, usi tarah yaad karein aur khoob mashq karein. Ta ke Quran
Majeed mein moti awaz se parhe jane wale huroof ki adayegi
asan ho jaye. Yeh thi chand guzarishat (moti awaz se parhe
jane wale huroof) ki adayegi ke hawale se.

Aur ab Surah Ad-Duha ki mashq karwai jayegi. Aur mashq ke
doran alfaf ko thahr thahr kar aur alag-alag bhi parha jayega.

Ta ke sunne wala asani ke sath har lafz ki sahi adayegi ko
samajh sake aur phir asani se apna talaffuz bhi durust kar sake.
To lijiye, samaat farmayen.

Chapter 4

sabaq#4

MILTI JULTI AWAZON WALAY HUROOF KI ADAIGI KI PEHCHAN

Aaj ki nashist mein hum subooq number 4 parhenge. Jis mein
milti julti awazon walay huroof ki adaigi (kay baray mein
guftugu ki jayegi.
milti jhulti awazon wale huroof ye hain :

(ت ط - ک ق - ھ ح - ع س ص - ذ ز ظ ض)

(Taw) ط , (Ta) ت

(Qaf) ق , (Kaf) ک

(Ha) ح , (Ha) ه

(Hamza) ئ , (Ain) ع

(Sad) ص , (Seen) س , (sa) ث

(Zuaad) ض , (zoay) ظ , (Zay) ج , (zal) ذ

Aiye milti julti awazon walay huroof ki adaigi kay farq ko
note karein aur uss kay mutabiq parhnay ki koshish
karein.

ت ط - ک ق - ھ ح - ع س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say
badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.



ط ki awaz: "moti hoti hai."



ت ki awaz: "baareek hoti hai."

ت-ط

ت-ط - ت-ط - ت-ط - ت-ط

ط-ط - ط-ط - ط-ط - ط-ط

ت-ت - ت-ت - ت-ت - ت-ت

Practice

ت-ط - ل-ق - ح-ع - ث-س-ص - ذ-ز-ظ-ض

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof
say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.



ل ki awaz: "baareek hoti hai."



ق ki awaz: "moti hoti hai."

ل-ق

ل-ق - ل-ق - ل-ق - ل-ق

ق-ق - ق-ق - ق-ق - ق-ق

ل-ل - ل-ل - ل-ل - ل-ل

practise

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

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.



ح ki awaaz halq se ragar khaye nikalti hai.



ه ki awaaz halq se baghair ragar khaye nikalti hai.

هـ-حـ

هـ حـ هـ حـ هـ حـ هـ حـ

mashq kijiye.

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



ئ ki awaaz halq se ragar khaye nikalti hai.



ء ki awaaz halq se baghair ragar khaye nikalti hai.

ءـ-عـ

ءـ عـ ءـ عـ ءـ عـ ءـ عـ

mashq kijiye.

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

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

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.



س ki awaz: seeti wali
hoti hai.



ث ki awaz: narm hoti
hai.

شـا-سـا

شـا شـا شـا سـا سـا سـا شـا سـا شـا سـا

مشق
کیجئے

تـطـ - لـ قـ - هـ حـ - عـ - ثـ سـ صـ - ذـ زـ ظـ ضـ

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say
badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

	کی اواز : موتی اور سیتی والی ہوتی ہے۔		کی اواز : باریک اور سیتی والی ہوتی ہے۔	سَا - صَا
سَا صَا صَا سَا سَا سَا			مشق کچھ	

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

ت ط - ل ق - ه ح - ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

	ج کی اواز : سیتی والی ہوتی ہے۔		ذ کی اواز: نرم ہوتی ہے۔	ذَا - زَا
ذَا ذَا ذَا زَا زَا ذَا زَا - ذَا زَا				

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

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof
say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.



ط ki awaz: "moti hoti hai."



ذ ki awaz: "baareek hoti
hai."

ذَا-ظَا

ذَا	ذَا	ذَا	ظَا
-----	-----	-----	-----

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

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal
jayega, jo kay haram hai.



ض ki awaz : khoob moti
aur darazi hoti hai.



ط ki awaz: moti hoti hai

ظَا-ضَا

ظَا	ظَا	ظَا	ضَا
-----	-----	-----	-----

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

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

"Milte julte awazon wale
huruf ki mashq kijiye."

ت	ط	ت	ت	ت	ت
ك	ق	ك	ك	ك	ك
ه	ح	ه	ه	ه	ه
ع	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع

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

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

"Milte julte awazon wale huruf ki dobara mashq kijiye."

ث	س	ش	ش	ش	ش
س	ص	س	س	س	س
ذ	ز	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
ذ	ظ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
ظ	ضا	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ

"Milti julti awazon wale huruf ka jo talaffuz aap ne suna hai. Isi tarah yaad karein aur khoob mashaq karein, taakeh Qur'an Majeed mein milti julti awazon wale huruf ki adaigi asaan ho jaye. Yehi thi chand guzarishat (milti julti awazon wale huruf) ki adaigi ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Zalzalah ki mashaq karaayi jayegi. Toh lijiye, sama'at farmayiye!"

chapter 5

sabaq#5

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabq number 5 parhenge. Jis mein (milti julti awazon wale huruf ki adaigi ki mazeed pehchan) ke bare mein guftagu buhat tafseel se ki jayegi."

"Milti julti awazon wale huruf yeh hain: (ت ط - ل ق - ح - ع - ث س ص - ز ظ ض). Ke in huruf ki adaigi mein aam tor par farq nahi kiya jata. Jis se ek hurf doosre hurf se badal jata hai, jo ke haram hai.

Aaye milti julti awazon wale huruf ki awazon ka farq maloom karein aur har hurf ki adaigi ke naqsha par tawajah makoos karein."

Is liye zaroori hai ke (milti julti awazon wale huruf ki adaigi) ka khaas khayal rakhein, ta ke Quran Majeed ki tilawat sahi talaffuz aur durust adaigi ke saath ki jasake. Aur tilawat Quran ki tamam fazilatien hasil hosakein.

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

aur **b** ki awaz mein farq

"bareek awaaz" : Adaagi ke waqt zabaan ki nok ko samne waale oopar
ke do danton ki jar se lagayi jati hai.

"moti awaaz" : Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki nok ko samne waale oopar ke do danton ki jar se lagayi jati hai, aur zabaan ke pichle hisse ko talu ki taraf buland karein.

 ط ki awaz	 ت ki awaz
مشق كېچىل	

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal
jayega, jo kay haram hai.

ک aur چ ki awaz mein farq

bareek awaz -Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki jar ko, koay ke qareeb, talu par
lagayi jati hai. Jaise (ka ka ka).

moti awaz: Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki jar ko, koay ke mutasil talu par
lagayi jati hai. Jaise (قاقا) .

<p>moti awaz</p>	<p>ق</p>	 <p>bareek awaz</p>	<p>ك</p>
<p>مشكك جسے</p>			
<p>کافہ / ق</p>	<p>وَكِنْيَا / قَنْيَا</p>	<p>کالوں / قَالُوا</p>	<p>کا قا - کا قا - کا قا</p>

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

ھ aur ح ki awaz mein farq
halaq se baghair ragar khaye - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ke jar ko halq ki taraf dabaye baghair ada karein. Jaise: (ھاھاھا)

halaq se ragar khati awaaz" - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki jar ko halq ki taraf mazbooti se dabate hue ada karein. Jaise: (حاحا)



Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

ء aur ع ki awaz mein farq
halaq se baghair ragar khaye- Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ke jar ko halq ki taraf dabaye baghair ada karein. Jaise: (ءا ءا) (عا عا) .

halaq se ragar khaye- Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki jar ko jalq ki taraf mazbooti se dabate hue ada karein. Jaise: (عا عا) (ءا ءا) .



Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

س aur س ki awaz mein farq

"harm awaaz" - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki nok ko samne waale oopar ke do danton ke androni kinaron se narmi se lagayi jaye. Jaise: (ٹا ٹا ٹا)۔

"seeti wali awaaz" - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki nok ko samne waale neeche ke do danton ke kinaron se mazbooti se lagayi jaye. Jaise: (س س س س)۔



Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

س aur س ki awaz mein farq

"seeti wali awaaz" - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki nok ko samne waale neeche ke do danton ke kinaron se mazbooti se lagayi jaye. Jaise: (س س س س)

"moti aur seeti wali" - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki nok ko samne waale neeche ke do danton ke kinaron se mazbooti se lagayi jaye, aur zabaan ke pichle hisse ko talu ki taraf buland karein. Jaise: (ص ص ص ص)۔



Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal
jayega, jo kay haram hai.

ज और ज की आवाज में फ़र्क

narm awaaz" - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki nok ko samne waale oopar ke do danton ke androni kinaron se narmi se lagayi jaye. Jaise: (ଜା ଜା ଜା).

"seeti wali awaaz" - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki nok ko samne waale neeche ke do danton ke kinaron se mazbooti se lagayi jaye. Jaise: (l; l; l;).



Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

۴ aur ۶ ki awaz mein farq

bareek awaaz" - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki nok ko samne waale oopar ke do danton ke androni kinaron se narmi se lagayi jaye. Jaise: (ذَا ذَا ذَا).

"moti awaaz" - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki nok ko samne waale oopar ke do danton ke androni kinaron se narmi se lagayi jaye, aur zabaan ke pichle hisse ko talu ki taraf buland karein. Jaise: (ظاظا).



Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

ض aur ظ ki awaz mein farq moti awaaz" - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ki nok ko samne waale oopar ke do danton ke androni kinaron se narmi se lagayi jaye, aur zabaan ke pichle hisse ko talu ki taraf buland karein. Jaise: (ظا ظا ظا).

"khub moti aur darazi wali" - Adaigi ke waqt zabaan ke pichle hisse ko talu ki taraf buland karte hue, zabaan ke mote kinaron ko oopar wali daadhoon ki jar par, aahista aahista narmi se lagayi jaye. Jaise: (ضا ضا ضا).

	"khub moti aur darazi wali"		moti awaz	
مشق کیجئے				
الْقَاتِلُونَ / الْظَّاهِلُونَ	حَقِيقَيْظُ / عَرَبِيْظُ	ظَلَّ / ضَلَّ	ظَا-ظَا-ظَا	ظ

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

"Milti julti awazon wale huruf" ki dobara mashaq kijiye.

اللَّهُبُونُ / لِلْقَاتِلُونَ	الْكَبُوتُ / الظُّفُوتُ	أَتُؤْبُ / وَظُورُ	تَّا طَا	ت ط
كَافِةً / قَ	وَكِيلًا / قِيلًا	كَالُوا / قَالُوا	كَا قَا	ك ق
السَّفَهَاءُ / وَحَاجَةٌ	وَخَاجَا / سَخَارٍ	رِفِيهَا / يُضْلِلَا	هَا حَا	ه ح
رِعَاءً / دُعَاءً	أَمِنَا / غَيْلِ	أَلِيمٌ / عَلِيمٌ	ءَا عَا	ء ع

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

ث س	شَا سَا	شَوِيْنَا / شِمْرَا	شِجَدِينَ / شِجَدِينَ	قَلَّبِهَا / الْشَّابِلِينَ
س ص	سَا سَا	شِمْرَا / ضِلْحَا	الشِّجَدِينَ / الشِّغَدِينَ	الْشَّابِلِينَ / الْصِّبِيلِينَ
ذ ز	ذَا رَا	لُوَادًّا / مَفَارِدًّا	ذَاهِبٌ / رَادُتْ	ذَاهِقٌ / حَرَّابُونَ
ذ ظ	ذَا ظَا	لُوَادًّا / حَفِظًا	ذَاهِبٌ / ظَهَرٌ	ذَاهِقٌ / أَفَّاقِينَ
ظ ض	ظَا ضَا	ظَلَّ / ضَلَّ	كَلَّ / عَرِيشٌ	أَفَّاقِينَ / الْعَالَمِينَ

Mulahezah! Ghalat adaigi say aik huroof dosray huroof say badal jayega, jo kay haram hai.

"Milti julti awazon wale huruf" ka jo talaffuz aap ne suna hai, usi tarah yaad karein aur khoob mashaq karein, taakeh Quran Majeed mein milti julti awazon wale huruf ki adaigi mein pukhtagi aajaye.

Yeh thi chand guzarishat (milti julti awazon wale huruf ki adaigi ki mazeed pehchan) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Ash-Shams ki mashaq !karaayi jayegi. Toh Ijjiye, sama'at farmayiye

chapter 6

سبق نمبر 6

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabq number 6 parhenge.
Jis mein milti julti awazon wale huroof ki adaigi mein buniyadi farq aur
us ke hal ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi.

milti julti awazon wale huroof k 6 group hain:

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

١. ت ط ٢. ل ق ٣. ح ٤. ع ٥. س ص ٦. ذ ز ظ ض

Arabi zabaan ke milti julti aawazon wale huroof mein se har hurf ki apni ek juda aawaz hai. Agar unko sahih taur par ada na kiya jaye toh ek hurf doosre hurf se badal jata hai. Jis se Quran Majeed ke alfaaz ke badal jane ke sath sath ma'ani bhi badal jata hai.

Maslan:

"ڏ" ki aawaz bareek aur narm hoti hai, jaise: (ڏڻ) aur iska ma'na hai:

"Woh zaili hua."

"ڇ" ki aawaz bareek aur seti wali hoti hai, jaise: (ڇڻ) aur iska ma'na hai:

"Woh phisla."

"خ" ki aawaz moti aur narm hoti hai, jaise: (خُلُل) aur iska ma'na hai: "Woh ho gaya."

"ضا" ki aawaz: khoob moti aur darazi wali hoti hai, jaise: (ضُلُل) aur iska ma'na hai: "Woh gumraah hua."

Dekhiye! Hurf ki tabdeeli se ma'ani par kitna farq parta hai.

Aaiye, milti julti aawazon wale huroof ki adaigi mein bonyadi farq aur iske hal ko maloom karein, taaki Quran Majeed ki aisi ghalt tilawat se bacha ja sake, jo ke haram hai.

- Pehla bonyadi farq: (Bareek aur moti aawaz ka farq)

Yani: Baaz hurof ki aawaz mein bareek hoti hain aur un ke muqabil baaz hurof ki aawaz mein moti hoti hain. Masla: (ت ک س ذ) ki aawaz mein bareek hoti hain aur un ke muqablay mein (ط ق ص ظ) ki aawaz moti hoti hain.

Farq ka hal:

(Bareek hurof) parhte waqt Zuban ki jarr ko taloo ki taraf na uthaya jaye, toh aawaz bareek nikalti hai. Aur (motay hurof) parhte waqt Zuban ki jarr ko taloo ki taraf buland kya jaye, toh aawaz khud-ba-khud moti ho jati hai.

Aaiye, mashq kijiye.



(Bareek aur moti aawaz ka farq)

Farq ka hal:

(Bareek hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko taloo ki taraf na uthaya jaye, toh aawaz bareek nikalti hai. Aur (motay hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko taloo ki taraf buland kya jaye, toh aawaz khud-ba-khud moti ho jati hai.

		تَ تَا تَّا طَ طَا طَّا	ت
الْمَقْهِرِينَ	لِطَّافِينَ / آتَيْتُمُونَ	الْأَعْوَثُ / الْأَطْعَوْثُ	فَتَحٌ / فَطَرَ

(Bareek aur moti aawaz ka farq)

Farq ka hal:

(Bareek hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko taloo ki taraf na uthaya jaye, toh aawaz bareek nikalti hai.

Aur (motay hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko taloo ki taraf buland kya jaye, toh aawaz khud-ba-khud moti ho jati hai.

		كَ كَا كَّا قَ قَا قَّا	ك
خَلَقَكَ	يَزِدْ قَلْمَمُ	خَلَقَ كَمْ	قَّةٌ / قَلْنَادُ

(Bareek aur moti aawaz ka farq)

Farq ka hal:

(Bareek hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko taloo ki taraf na uthaya jaye,
toh aawaz bareek nikalti hai.

Aur (motay hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko taloo ki taraf buland kya
jaye, toh aawaz khud-ba-khud moti ho jati hai.

		<p>سَاسَاسَا صَاصَاصَا</p> <p>سَاصَا - سَاصَا - سَاصَا</p>	<p>س</p> <p>ص</p>
--	--	--	-------------------

الْيَسِ الْفُسْجُ	الشَّابِلَيْنَ / الظَّبِيلَتِ	الشَّجِيدُونَ / الشَّغِيرُونَ	عَبَسٌ / لَّكَضٌ
-------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------

(Bareek aur moti aawaz ka farq)

Farq ka hal:

(Bareek hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko talo
o ki taraf na uthaya jaye, toh aawaz bareek nikalti hai. Aur (motay
hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko taloo ki taraf buland kya jaye, toh
aawaz khud-ba-khud moti ho jati hai.

		<p>ذَذَذَذَا ظَظَظَظَا</p> <p>ذَظَا - ذَظَا - ذَظَا</p>	<p>ذ</p> <p>ظ</p>
إِذْ الظَّاهِمُونَ	ذَيْقَةٌ / أَقْلَانِينَ	ذَاهِبٌ / ظِهَرًا	ذَهَبٌ / ظَلَمٌ

- Dusra bonyadi farq: [Ragad khaati aur baghair ragad khaati aawaz ka farq]

Yani, halaq se nikalnay walay do hurof ki aawaz ragad khaati sunai deti hai, aur un ke muqabil halaq se hi nikalnay walay do hurof ki aawaz baghair ragad khaaye sunai deti hai. Maslan: (ع ج) ki aawaz mein ragad khaati hain aur un ke muqablay mein (ء ؤ) ki aawaz baghair ragad khaaye jaldi se zahir ho jaati hain.

farq ka hal:

(Ragad khaati aawazon wale hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko piche halaq ki taraf dabaya jaye, toh awaaz ragad khaati nikalti hai.

Aur

(baghair ragad khaati aawaz wale hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko piche halaq ki taraf na dabaya jaye, toh awaaz baghair kisi takalluf ke jaldi se zahir ho jati hai.

farq ka hal:

(Ragad khaati aawazon wale hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko piche halaq ki taraf dabaya jaye, toh awaaz ragad khaati nikalti hai.

Aur

(baghair ragad khaati aawaz wale hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko piche halaq ki taraf na dabaya jaye, toh awaaz baghair kisi takalluf ke jaldi se zahir ho jati hai.

		هَا هَاهَا حَاحَا	هَا حَا-هَا حَا	ح
دَحْمَهَا	فَاصْبَحَ هَشِيشَيَا	لَجَعْلَنَةً مُحْظَى	عَلَيْهَا حَافِظُ	وَهَاجَأ / سَخَّارٍ

farq ka hal:

(Ragad khaati aawazon wale hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko piche halaq ki taraf dabaya jaye, toh awaaz ragad khaati nikalti hai.

Aur

(baghair ragad khaati aawaz wale hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr ko piche halaq ki taraf na dabaya jaye, toh awaaz baghair kisi takalluf ke jaldi se zahir ho jati hai.

		عَا عَاءِ عَاءَ عَا	عَا عَا-عَا عَا	ع
أَنْعَمَتْ	أَنَّهُ أَعْهَدَ	أَمْنًا / غَمِيلٌ	أَلَيْهِمْ / عَلَيْهِمْ	أَنَّا / عَنَّا

- Teesra bonyadi farq: [Seti aur baghair seeti wali aawaz ka farq]

Yani, baaz hurof ki aawaz mein narm aur baghair seeti ke hoti hain aur un ke muqabil baaz hurof ki aawaz seeti jaisi hoti hain.

Maslan: (ش ذ) ki aawaz mein narm aur baghair seti ke hoti hai, aur un ke muqablay mein (س س) ki aawaz seeti ke jaisi hoti hain.

Farq ka hal:

(Baghair seti wale hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki nok ko samnay wale ooper ke do danton ke androni kinaro se narmi se lagayya jaye, toh awaaz narm aur baghair seti ke nikalti hai.

Aur

(seeti wale hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki nok ko samnay wale neechay ke do danton ke kinaro se mazbooti ke sath laga liya jaye, toh awaaz seti si niklegi.

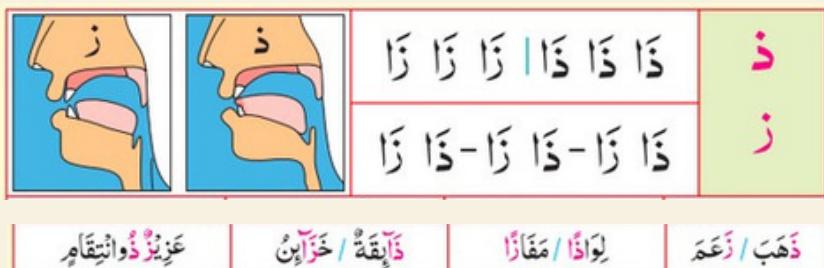
		ش شا شا سا سا سا	ش
مِيرُثُ السَّمَوَاتِ	أَسَابِيلُنَّ	شَا-شَا-شَا سَا-شَا سَا	س
رَفَعَ / عَسَسْ			

Farq ka hal:

(Baghair seti wale hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki nok ko samnay wale ooper ke do danton ke androni kinaro se narmi se lagayya jaye, toh awaaz narm aur baghair seti ke nikalti hai.

Aur

(seeti wale hurof) parhte waqt zuban ki nok ko samnay wale neechay ke do danton ke kinaro se mazbooti ke sath laga liya jaye, toh awaaz seti si niklegi.



- Chotha buniyadi farq: {ظ aur ض ki aawaz ka farq} (ظ) ki aawaz: Narm aur moti hoti hai
Aur (ض) ki aawaz: Narm, khoob moti aur darazi hoti hai.

Farq ka hal

(ظ) parhte waqt zuban ki nok ko samnay wale ooper ke do danton ke androni kinaro se narmi se lagatay hue zuban ki jarr ko oopar uthayein, toh awaaz narm aur moti niklegi.

Aur

(ض) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr aur darmiyani hissa ko taloo ki taraf buland karte hue, zuban ke pichlay motay kinaron ko, ooper wali danton ki jarr par, aahista aahista narmi se lagayin. Toh awaaz narm, khoob moti aur darazi wali niklegi.

Farq ka hal

(ظ) parhte waqt zuban ki nok ko samnay wale ooper ke do danton ke androni kinaro se narmi se lagatay hue zuban ki jarr ko oopar uthayein, toh awaaz narm aur moti niklegi.

Aur

(ض) parhte waqt zuban ki jarr aur darmiyani hissa ko taloo ki taraf buland karte hue, zuban ke pichlay motay kinaron ko, ooper wali danton ki jarr par, aahista aahista narmi se lagayin. Toh awaaz narm, khoob moti aur darazi wali niklegi.

		آَظَّاً آَظَّاً أَضَّاً أَضَّاً	ظ
آَظَّاً أَضَّاً - آَظَّاً أَضَّاً - آَظَّاً أَضَّاً	ض	آَظَّاً أَضَّاً / آَظَّاً أَضَّاً	آَظَّاً أَضَّاً / آَظَّاً أَضَّاً
خَطَا / فَضَّلْنَا	كَلَّا / ضَلَّ	عَظِيمٌ / شَرَبَ	قَاهِرٌ / صَاحِبٌ
أَنْفَعَ ظَهَرَكَ	بَعْضُ الْقَالِمِ	يَعْصُمُ الْأَذْيَانَ	يَظْمِنُونَ / يَصْرِبُونَ

Milti jalti aawazon wale hurof ki adaigi mein bonyadi farq aur us ke hal ke mutaliq jo kuchh aap ne suna hai, us ko achhi tarah yaad karein aur us ke mutabiq khoob mashq karein. Takay Qur'an Majeed mein milti jalti aawazon wale hurof ki adaigi ka masla bilkul asan ho jaye. Kyunki in huroof ko sahi talaffuz aur durust adaigi ke sath parhne par, jis ko jitni qadarat hasil ho jaye gi, toh woh itni hi asani se Qur'an Majeed ke sahi talaffuz ko paaley ga. Insha Allah Ta'ala.

Yeh thi chand guzarishat (milti jalti aawazon wale hurof ki adaigi) mein bonyadi farq aur us ke hal ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Fatiha ki "!"mashq karwai jayegi. Toh lijiye, samaat farmayiye

chapter#7

sabaq#7

Quran Majeed ki harakat ki adaigi aur khaas tor par
parha zabar aur khara zabar ki adaigi

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabak number 7 parhein gay. Jis mein (Quran
Majeed ki harakat ki adaigi aur khaas tor par parha zabar aur khara
.zabar ki adaigi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi

Zabar, Zer, and Pesh mein se har ek ko harkat kehte hain. Aur ekhathi
teenon ko harkaat kehte hain
Harakat mukhtasaran do qisam ki hain:

- Pari harkaat: Aur wo yeh hain: Parra Zabar, Pari Zer, aur Seedhi Pesh.
Inko bagair kheenchay parhein. Maslan:

(بَ تَ ثَ - بِ تِ ثِ - بُ تُ ثُ)

Khari harakat. Aur wo yeh hain: Khara Zabar, Khari Zer, aur Ulti Pesh. Inko
thoda sa kheench kar parhein. Maslan:

(بَ تُ ثَ - بِ تِ ثِ - بُ تُ ثُ)

Aur harakat tafseelan chhe (6) qisam ki hain:

Parra Zabar, Khara Zabar, Pari Zer, Khari Zer, Seedhi Pesh, Ulti Pesh.



parra zabar 

khara zabar 

parri zer 

khari zer 

seedhi paish 

ulti paish 

Harakat ki adaigi ka khaas khayal rakhein. Kyunki Parri Harakat ko kheenchne se Quran Majeed mein ziyadati aur Khari Harakat ko bina kheenchay parhne se kami lazim aati hai, jo ki haram hai.

Aaiye, harakat mein se Parra Zabr aur Khara Zabr ki adaigi ki pehchan karein aur us ke mutabiq khoob mashq karein.

Parra Zabr ki adaigi:

Parra Zabr: Harf ke oopar terhi si lakeerein ko Parra Zabr kehte hain.

- Parra Zabr: Honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye pada jata hai, jaise: [بَثْثَ] Aaiye, mashq kijiye!

Parra Zabr aur Khara Zabr ki adaigi ki pehchan

Parra Zabr ki adaigi:

	Parra Zabr: Honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye pada jata hai			
ثَمَرٌ	فَعْلٌ	بَلْغَةً	بَتْهَةً	أَمْرٌ
أَخْذٌ	زَعْمٌ	رَفْعٌ	مَكْثٌ	صَدَقَةً
شَرْحٌ	مَرْجٌ	خَرْجٌ	كَسْبٌ	

parre Zabr ki sahi adaigi dobara suniye.

Parra Zabr: Honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye pada jata hai

	Parra Zabr: Honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye pada jata hai			
ثَمَرٌ	فَعْلٌ	بَلْغَةً	بَتْهَةً	أَمْرٌ
أَخْذٌ	زَعْمٌ	رَفْعٌ	مَكْثٌ	صَدَقَةً
شَرْحٌ	مَرْجٌ	خَرْجٌ	كَسْبٌ	

Khara Zabr ki adaigi:

Khara Zabr: Harf ke oopar khari lakeer ko Khara Zabr kehte hain.

- **Khara Zabr:** Honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar pada jata hai. Aur is ki awaaz ka rukh oopar ki taraf hota hai.
Aaiye, mashq kijiye!

Khara Zabr ki adaigi:

- **Khara Zabr:** Honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar pada jata hai. Aur is ki awaaz ka rukh oopar ki taraf hota hai.

	Khara Zabr: Honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar pada jata hai. Aur is ki awaaz ka rukh oopar ki taraf hota hai.				
قِنْتُّ	أَيْتُ	لِكِنْ	لَهُ	بُ	تُ
سَمْوٰتٌ	الْفِ	اَثِرٍ	عِيدٌ	حِفْظٌ	ثُّ
الصَّلِحُتُ	الْقِنْتِتُ	الصَّبِرَتُ	الصَّرِقَتُ	خَلِتَكَ	

Khare Zabr ki sahi adaigi dobara sunaiye.

- **Khara Zabr:** Honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar pada jata hai. Aur is ki awaaz ka rukh oopar ki taraf hota hai.



Khara Zabr: Honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar pada jata hai.
Aur is ki awaaz ka rukh oopar ki taraf hota hai.

قِنْتُتْ	إِيْثُ	طَهٌ - لِكْنُ	بِ تِ ثُ
سَمُوتِ	الْفِ	أَثْرِ	حِفْظُ
الصَّلِحُتُ	الْقِنْتُتِ	الصَّبِرِتِ	الصَّدِيقَتِ

Pada Zabr ke aur Khara Zabr mein farq:

Aap parh chuke hain ke: Pada Zabr ke aur Khara Zabr dono harf ke oopar hote hain, lekin dono mein farq yeh hai ke:

- Parra Zabr ko honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye pada jata hai.
- Khara Zabr ko honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar pada jata hai.

Aur isi tarah aap ne Parra Zabr aur Khara Zabr ki mashq bhi alag-alag kar li hai. Aaiye, ab dono ki ekathi mashq kijiye."



- Parra Zabr ko honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye pada jata hai.
- Khara Zabr ko honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar pada jata hai.

بَلِي	ثَث	تَت	بَبَ
عَصِي	أَتِي	عَلِيٌ	سَبْجِي
طَفْيٌ	غَوْيٌ	مَتْيٌ	هَوْيٌ

Parra Zabr aur Khara Zabr dono ki akhthi mashq dobara suniye.

- Parra Zabr ko honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye pada jata hai.
- Khara Zabr ko honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar pada jata hai.

	• Parra Zabr ko honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye pada jata hai.
بَلِّي	ثَث
عَصَى	أَتَى
طَغَى	عَوَى
تَتَّ	سَجَى
بَبَ	قَلَى
مَتَّ	هَوَى
عَسَى	

Yeh thi chand guzarishat Quran Majeed ki harakat ki adayegi aur khaas tor par Pada aur Khara Zabr ki adayegi ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Nas ki mushtaq karwai jayegi. Toh lijiye, sama'at farmaiye.

- Parra Zabr ko honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye pada jata hai.
- Khara Zabr ko honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar pada jata hai.

	• Parra Zabr ko honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye pada jata hai.
<p style="text-align: center;"> أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّرِّينَ الرَّجِيمِ يَسِّرْ لِلَّهِ الْوَخْدَنَ الرَّجِيمَ</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۖ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ۖ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ </p>	• Khara Zabr ko honton ko oopar ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar pada jata hai.

chapter 8

sabaq#8

"Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabak number 8 parhein gay. Jis mein (Quran Majeed ki harakat mein se Pari Zer aur Khari Zer ki adaigi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi."

Harakat do qisam ki hain:

- Pari Harakat. Aur woh yeh hain: Pada Zabar, Pari Zer, aur Seedhi Pesh. Inko bina kheenchay parhein. Kyunki Pari Harakat ko kheenchne se Quran Majeed mein ziadaati lazim aati hai.
- Khari Harakat. Aur woh yeh hain: Khara Zabar, Khari Zer, aur Ulti Pesh. Inko thoda sa kheench kar parhein. Kyunki Khari Harakat ko bina kheenchay parhne se Quran Majeed mein kami lazim aati hai.

Aaiye pari zer aur khari zer ki adaigi ki pehchaan karein aur uske mutabiq acchi tarah se mashq karein:

Pari Zer ki adaigi:

Pari Zer: Harf ke neeche terhi si lakeer ko pari zer kehte hain.

Aur Pari Zer: Honton ko neeche ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye parha jata hai. Jaise: [پ ٿ ڻ ڦ]

Pari Zer ki adaigi:

Pari Zer: Honton ko neeche ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye parhiye. Kyunki kheenchne se Quran Majeed mein ziadaati lazim aati hai, jo ke haram hai."

Pari Zer ki adaigi:				
عَهْدٌ	أَذْنَانٌ	إِبْلٌ	بٌ تٌ ثٌ	
عَلْمٌ	حَسْبٌ	شَرْبٌ	كَرْهَةٌ	حَفْظٌ
طَفْقٌ	لَبِثَةٌ	سَمْعٌ	صَعْقَةٌ	مَلِكٌ

parri Zer ki sahi adaigi dobara samaat farmaiye

Pari Zer: Honton ko neeche ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye parhiye. Kyunki kheenchne se Quran Majeed mein ziadaati lazim aati hai, jo ke haram hai."

Pari Zer ki adaigi:				
عَهْدٌ	أَذْنَانٌ	إِبْلٌ	بٌ تٌ ثٌ	
عَلْمٌ	حَسْبٌ	شَرْبٌ	كَرْهَةٌ	حَفْظٌ
طَفْقٌ	لَبِثَةٌ	سَمْعٌ	صَعْقَةٌ	مَلِكٌ

"Khari Zer ki adaigi:

Khari Zer: Harf ke neeche seedhi lakeer ko khari zer kehte hain. Aur

Khari Zer: Honton ko neeche ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar parha jata hai. Aur is ki awaaz ka rukh neeche ki taraf hota hai.

Jaise: [بٌ تٌ ثٌ بٌ]

"Khari Zer ki adaigi"

Khari Zer: Honton ko neeche ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar parha jata hai. Aur is ki awaaz ka rukh neeche ki taraf hota hai.



Khari Zer ki adaigi"

أُحْيٰ	تُهْجِي	يُهْجِي	بَ	تَ	ثَ
النَّبِيُّونَ	وَلِيٌّ	لَسْتَحْجِي	يَسْتَحْجِي	نُهْجِي	
إِبْرَاهِيمَ	فِيهِ مُهَاجَةً	الْفِهَمُ	رَبِّنِيَّنَ	الْأُمَمَيْنَ	

"Khari Zer ki sahi adaigi dobara samaat farmaiye.

Khari Zer: Honton ko neeche ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar parha jata hai. Aur is ki awaaz ka rukh neeche ki taraf hota hai.



Khari Zer ki adaigi"

أُحْيٰ	تُهْجِي	يُهْجِي	بَ	تَ	ثَ
النَّبِيُّونَ	وَلِيٌّ	لَسْتَحْجِي	يَسْتَحْجِي	نُهْجِي	
إِبْرَاهِيمَ	فِيهِ مُهَاجَةً	الْفِهَمُ	رَبِّنِيَّنَ	الْأُمَمَيْنَ	

Pari Zer aur Khari Zer mein farq:

Sam'een karaam! Aap parh chuke hain ke: Pari Zer aur Khari Zer dono harf ke neeche hoti hain, lekin dono mein farq yeh hai ke Pari Zer ko: honton ko neeche ki taraf khol kar bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye parha jata hai - aur Khari Zer ko: honton ko neeche ki taraf khol kar thoda sa kheench kar parha jata hai.

Aur isi tarah aap ne Pari Zer aur Khari Zer ki mashaq bhi alag-alag kar li hai. Aaiye ab dono ki ikathni mashq kijiye."

- Pari Zer: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar baghair kheenchay aur jhatka diye parhiye.
- Khari Zer: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar parhiye.

	<p>Pari Zer: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar baghair kheenchay aur jhatka diye parhiye.</p>
<p>بے</p>	<p>ثے</p>
<p>ہذہ</p>	<p>عملہ</p>
<p>خللہ</p>	<p>نصلہ</p>
<p>تے</p>	<p>تھے</p>
<p>شہرہ</p>	<p>رسیلہ</p>
<p>کٹیہ</p>	<p>کُٹیہ</p>
<p>بیویہ</p>	<p>ایتیہ</p>

"Pari Zer aur Khari Zer dono ki ikathi mashaq dobara samaat
farmaiye.

- Pari Zer: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar baghair kheenchay aur jhatka diye parhiye.
- Khari Zer: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar parhiye.



بِهِ	ثِثِ	تِتِ	بِبِ
هُنْدَهِ	عَمَلَهِ	ثَمَرَهِ	بَوَالَّهِ
خَلْلَهِ	نُصْلَهِ	رُسْلَهِ	كُتُبَهِ
أَيْتَهِ			

Sam'een-e-Karam! Yeh thi chand guzarishat (Pari Zer aur Khari Zer ki adaigi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Fil ki mashq karwayi jayegi. Toh lijiye, sam'aat farmaiye!

- Pari Zer: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar baghair kheenchay aur jhatka diye parhiye.
- Khari Zer: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar parhiye.



أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَنِ الرَّجِيمِ ۝	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝
الَّمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ يَا صَاحِبِ الْفَيْلِ ۱ يَجْعَلُ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ۲ وَ أَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَايْلَ ۳ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحَجَازَةٍ مِنْ سِجِيلٍ ۴ فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَا كُوِيلٌ ۵	

chapter 9

sabaq#9

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabq number 9 parhenge. Jisme (Quran Majeed ki harakat mein se seedhi pesh aur ulte pesh ki adayegi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi.

Harakat do qisam ki hain:

Pari harakat. Aur wo yeh hain: Pari zabar, pari zeer aur seedhi pesh. Unko baghair kheenchay parhiye. Kyunki pari harakat ko kheenchne se Quran Majeed mein ziadaati lazim aati hai.

Kharri harakat. Aur wo yeh hain: Kharra zabar, kharri zeer aur ulte pesh. Unko thoda sa kheench kar parhiye. Kyunki kharri harakat ko baghair kheenchay parhne se Quran Majeed mein kami lazim aati hai."

Aaiye: Sidhi Pesh aur Ulti Pesh ki adaigi ki pehchan karein aur iske mutabiq khoob mashq karein.

"Seedhi pesh ki adayegi:

Seedhi pesh: Harf ke oopar waw ki shakal ki mudi hui lakeere ko seedhi pesh kehte hain. Aur seedhi pesh honton ko gol kar ke baghair kheenchay aur jhatka diye parha jata hai, Jaise: [ب ت ث]

"Aur yaad rakhie! Do jagahon par honton ko gol karna zaroori hota hai. Jab kisi harf par pesh ho, jab waw ki adayegi ki jaye, chahe is par koi si harqat ho, hont ghol honay chahiye. Pesh mein honton ki golai ka daaira jitna kam ho ga, pesh utna hi sahi ada ho ga. Aaiye mashq kijiye."

"Sidhi Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke baghair kheenchay aur chhatakay parhiye. Kyunki kheenchne se Qur'an Majeed mein ziyadati lazim aati hai, jo ke haram hai."

	"Sidhi Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke baghair kheenchay aur chhatakay parhiye. Kyunki kheenchne se Qur'an Majeed mein ziyadati lazim aati hai, jo ke haram hai."			
خ	ر	ر	ب	ت
ل	س	م	ل	ك
ح	د	د	ث	ه

Sidhi Pesh ki sahi adaigi dobara sunaiye.

"Sidhi Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke baghair kheenchay aur chhatakay parhiye. Kyunki kheenchne se Qur'an Majeed mein ziyadati lazim aati hai, jo ke haram hai."



"Sidhi Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke baghair kheenchay aur chhatakay parhiye. Kyunki kheenchne se Qur'an Majeed mein ziyadati lazim aati hai, jo ke haram hai."

خُلُقٌ	رُسْلٌ	رُبِعٌ	بٌ
حُلَمٌ	سُدُسٌ	حُرْمٌ	ثٌ
اُخْرٌ	نُذْرٌ	كُتْبٌ	ثٌ

Ultee Pesh ki addaigi Ultee Pesh:

Harf ke oopar qome ki shakal ki mudi hui lakeer ko Ultee Pesh kehte hain. Aur Ultee Pesh honton ko gol kar ke thora sa kheench kar parha jata hai. Aur is ki awaaz ka rukh samne ki taraf hota hai. Jaise: [ب ث ث]
Aaiye mashq kijiye.



Ulti Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke thora sa kheench kar parhiye. Kyun ke bina kheenchay parhne se Quran Majeed mein kami laazim aati hai, jo ke haram hai.

وَرِيَةٌ	مَعَهُ	يَرَةٌ	بٌ
الْمُؤْعَدَةُ	يَسْتَوْنَ	يَلْوَنَ	ثٌ
خَلْقَةٌ	يَدَهُ	تَلْوَأٌ	ثٌ

Ulti Pesh ki sahih adaigi dobara sunaaiye:

Ulti Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke thora sa kheench kar parhiye. Kyun ke bina kheenchay parhne se Quran Majeed mein kami laazim aati hai, jo ke haram hai.

	Ulti Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke thora sa kheench kar parhiye. Kyun ke bina kheenchay parhne se Quran Majeed mein kami laazim aati hai, jo ke haram hai.
وری	مَعَهُ
الْمَوْعِدُ	يَسْتَوْنَ
خَلْقَةٌ	يَدَهُ

Seedhi Pesh aur Ulti Pesh mein farq:

Samaein karam! Aap parh chuke hain ke: Seedhi Pesh aur Ulti Pesh dono harf ke oopar hoti hain lekin dono mein farq yeh hai ke Seedhi Pesh ko honton ko gol kar ke bina kheenchay aur jhatka diye parha jata hai, jaise: [ب ت ث] aur Ulti Pesh ko honton ko gol kar ke thora sa kheench kar parha jata hai, jaise: [ب ت ث]- Aur isi tarah aap ne Seedhi Pesh aur Ulti Pesh ki mashaq bhi alag-alag kar li hai. Aaiye ab dono ki ekathi mashaq kijiye.

Seedhi Paish aur Ulti Paish ki adaigi ki pehchan.

	Seedhi Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke baghair kheenchay aur chhatakay diye parhiye. Ulti Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke thora sa kheench kar parhiye.
ب ب	ت ت
ث ث	خ ختمہ
ع عملہ	ف فیبسٹہ

Seedhi Paish aur Ulti Paish dono ki akathi mashq dobara samaat
farmaiye.

	Seedhi Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke baghair kheenchay aur chhatakay diye parhiye. Ulti Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke thora sa kheench kar parhiye.
ب ب	ت ت
ث ث	خ ختمہ
ع عملہ	ف فیبسٹہ

Yeh thi chand guzarishat (Seedhi paish aur Ulta paish ki adaiygi) ke hawale se, aur ab Surah Al-Kafiroon ki mashq karwayi jayegi.

Toh lijiye, sama'at farmayiye.



Seedhi Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke baghair kheenchay aur chhatakay diye parhiye.
Ulti Paish: Honton ko gol kar ke thora sa kheench kar parhiye.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَنِ الرَّجِيمِ ۝ يُسَوِّلُ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ۝

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكُفَّارُ ۝ لَا۝ أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ۝ وَلَا۝
أَنْتُمْ عِبْدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ۝ وَلَا۝ أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ ۝
وَلَا۝ أَنْتُمْ عِبْدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ۝ لَكُمُ دِيْنُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِيْنِي ۝

chapter 10

sabaq#10

Tanween  ki adaigi ki pehchan

Do zabar, do zer aur do pesh ko tanween kehte hain, tanween wale harf ki awaaz: noon ki awaaz se mil kar banti hai. Aur woh iss tarah keh: ek harakat tanween wale harf ki awaaz deti hai, jabke doosri harakat mein noon ki awaaz posheeda hoti hai. Noon ki is posheeda awaaz ko noon tanween kehte hain. Jaise: [بَتْنَثْ].

Aaiye mashq kijiye!

			Tanween wale harf ko noon ki awaaz se mila kar parhein.		
بَلَدًا	قَدْرًا	رَغْدًا	بَطْرًا	بَتْنَثْ	بَتْنَثْ
مَسِيدٌ	لَهْبٌ	قَمَرٌ	عَمَدٌ	بَتْنَثْ	بَتْنَثْ
كُتُبٌ	عَمَلٌ	بَشَرٌ	أَحَدٌ	بَتْنَثْ	بَتْنَثْ

Tanween wale harf ko noon ki awaaz se mila kar parhein.

بَلَدًا	قَدَرًا	رَغْدًا	بَطْرًا	بٌ تٌ ثٌ
مَسِيدٍ	لَهَبٍ	قَمَرٍ	عَمَدٍ	بٌ تٌ ثٌ
كُتُبٍ	عَمَلٍ	بَشَرٍ	أَحَدٌ	بٌ تٌ ثٌ

Yeh thi chand guzarishat (Qur'ani haruf par tanween ki adayegi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Ghashiyah ki pehli saat ayaat ki mashaq karwayi jayegi. To lijiye sama'at farmayiye!

Tanween wale harf ko noon ki awaaz se mila kar parhein.

أَعْذُّ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّرِّينَ الرَّجُلِيِّينَ ۝ يُسَوِّلُ اللَّهُ الرَّجُلُونَ الرَّجُلِيِّينَ ۝
هَلْ أَشَكَ حَدِيثُ الْغُشِيشَيَةِ ۝ وُجُوهٌ يَوْمَ مَيْدٍ ۝
خَشْعَةٌ ۝ عَامِلَةٌ ثَانِيَةٌ ۝ تَصْلِي نَارًا حَامِيَةً ۝
لُسْقٌ مِنْ عَيْنٍ أَنِيَّةٌ ۝ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ كَعَامِرٌ إِلَّا مِنْ ۝
ضَرِيعٌ ۝ لَا يُسْمِنُ وَلَا يُغْفِي مِنْ جُوعٍ ۝

chapter 11

sabaq#11

Jazm ya sukun ki adaiygi ki pehchan.

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabq number 11 parhein gay. Jis mein (Qur'ani haruf par jazm wa sukoon ki adaiygi aur khas tor par (haruf qalqala yaani hila kar parhe jane walay haruf ki adaiygi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi.

Harf ke oopar, daal ki shakl ke mushaba, mudhi hui alamat ko jazm aur sukoon kehte hain. Jazm wa sukoon walay harf ko majzoom aur saakin kehte hain. Jazm wala harf apne se pehle harf se milkar ek aawaz ban jata hai. Jazm wala harf adaiygi ke lehaz se bohat hi ahmiyat wala hai.

Is mein chaar qisam ke haruf hote hain, jin ke parhne ke bhi chaar tareeqe hain:

- 1.Pehli Qisam: Haruf Qalqala: Unko hila kar parha jata hai.
- 2.Dusri Qisam: Haruf Maddah: Unko thora sa kheench kar parha jata hai.
- 3.Teesri Qisam: Haruf Leen: Unko narmi ke saath baghair kheenchay parha jata hai.
- 4.Chothi Qisam: Baqi Haruf: Unko mazbooti aur jama'o se bghair jhatka diye parha jata hai.

Aaiye! Harf majzoom ki pehli qisam, haruf qalqala ki adaiygi ki pehchan karein aur us ke mutabiq khoob mashq karein.

(Qalqala) ka maa'ini hai: "Harkat dena hilana. Aur jin haruf ki adaiygi mein yeh kafiyat pai jati hai, unhein haruf qalqala kehte hain." Aur woh haruf yeh hain: (ق، ط، ب، ج، د) jin ka majmua: [قطب جهّة] hai. In paanch haruf ko ada karte waqt, jab ke yeh saakin hon, toh jis jagah se harf ki awaaz aati hai, wahan do hisse aapas mein mil kar alag ho jate hain. (Jis tarah gaing zameen par lagnay ke baad uchhali hain). Jis ki wajah se awaaz mein ek jhatka sunai deta hai. Maslan: Harf (ب) par jazm aaye. Toh dono honth aapas mein mil kar alag ho jate hain aur qalqala hota hai. Agar honth aapas mein milye hi rahein toh qalqala nahi ho ga.

Aaiye! Mashq kijye:

Is mein chaar qisam ke haruf hote hain. Pehli qisam: Haruf qalqala .hila kar parhein (قطب حة)

			Pehli qisam: Haruf qalqala (قطب حة) hila kar parhein.
أَبْ إِبْ أُبْ	أَطْ إِطْ أُطْ	أَقْ إِقْ أُقْ	
ضَبَّحًا الْمُبْشُرِ	شَطَرَةً بَطْشًا	خَلَقْنَا نَقْعًا	
تَبَّ	أَدْ إِدْ أُدْ	أَجْ إِجْ أُجْ	
بِالْحَقِّ	وَجَدْنَا قَدْحًا	تَجَهَّرْ تَجْرِيْ	

Is mein chaar qisam ke haruf hote hain

Pehli qisam: Haruf qalqala (قطب حة) hila kar parhein.

Haruf qalqala ki sahi adaiygi dobara samaat farmaiye.



قطب حة
hila kar parhein.

أَبْ إِبْ أُبْ	أَطْ إِطْ أُطْ	أَقْ إِقْ أُقْ
ضَبْحًا الْمُبْشُوذُ	شَطْرَةً بَطْشًا	خَلَقْنَا نَقْعًا
تَبْ	أَدْ إِدْ أُدْ	أَجْ إِجْ أُجْ
بِالْحَقِّ	وَجَدْنَا قَدْحًا	تَجَهَّرْ تَجْرِيْ

Yeh tehi chand guzarishat (Qur'ani haruf par jazm wa sukoon ki adaiygi aur khaas tor par (haruf qalqala) yaani hila kar parhe jane walay haruf ki adaiygi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Aadiyat ki mashq karwai jayegi. Toh lijiye, samaat farmaiye.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّرِّينَ التَّجْبِيرِ ۝ يَسِّرْ لِلَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝

وَالْعَدِيلِ صَبَحًا فَالْمُورِيْتِ قَدْحًا فَالْمُغَيْرِتِ

صَبَحًا فَاتَّرَنِ يَهْ نَقْعًا فَوَسَطْنِ يَهْ جَمْعًا

إِنَّ إِلَّا سَلَنَ لَوْبِهِ لَكَنُودٌ وَإِنَّهُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ

لَشَهِيدٌ وَإِنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ لَشَدِيدٌ أَفَلَا

يَعْلَمُ إِذَا بُعْثَرَ مَا فِي الْقُبُوْرِ وَحُصِّلَ مَا فِي

الصُّدُوْرِ إِنَّ رَبَّهُمْ يِهْمُ يَوْمَيْنِ لَخَيْرٌ

chapter 12

sabaq#12

Jazm ya sukun ki adaiygi ki pehchan.

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabq number 12 parhein gay. Jis mein (Qur'ani haruf maddah) yaani kheench kar parhe jane walay haruf ki adaiygi ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi.

"Is mein chaar qisam ke huruf hotay hain. Jin ke parhnay ke bhi chaar tareeqay hain:"

- 1.Pehli Qisam: Haruf Qalqala: Unko hila kar parha jata hai.
- 2.Dusri Qisam: Haruf Maddah: Unko thora sa kheench kar parha jata hai.
- 3.Teesri Qisam: Haruf Leen: Unko narmi ke saath baghair kheenchay parha jata hai.
- 4.Chothi Qisam: Baqi Haruf: Unko mazbooti aur jama'o se bghair jhatka diye parha jata hai.

(Qur'ani haruf maddah) yaani kheench kar parhe jane walay haruf ki adaiygi

- (Madd) ka maa'ini hai: Kheenchna, lamba karna, daraaz karna. Aur jin haruf ki adaiygi mein yeh kifiyat pai jati hai, unhein "haruf maddah" kehte hain. Aur woh teen haruf hain:
 - (ا) Khali jis se pehle zabar ho.
 - (ى) Jazm wali jis se pehle zair ho.
 - (و) Jazm wali jis se pehle paish ho.

Aur yaad rahe! "Haruf maddah mein harkat wale harf ko jazm wale harf ke saath foran nahin milaya jata. Balkay harkat wale harf ki harkat ko thora sa kheench kar parha jata hai. Maslan : (بَا, بِن - بُو) Aaiye! Haruf maddah mein se har ek sahi adaiygi ki pehchan karein.

Alif maddah ki adaiygi:

Alif maddah: Honton ko upar ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar parha jata hai. Aur us ki awaaz ka rukh upar ki taraf hota hai. Jaise: [ba - ta - sa] Aur yaad kijiye! Alif maddah aur khari zabar wale harf ki awaaz ek jaisi hoti hai. Maslan: [ba zabar alif ba] aur [ba khari zabar ba]

Aaiye, mashq kijye aur adaiygi ke waqt naqsha par tawajjuh markooz kijye.

Is mein chaar qisam ke haruf hote hain:

Dusri qisam: Haruf maddah - Thora sa kheench kar parhein
Alif maddah - Honton ko upar ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar parhein.



Haruf maddah - Thora sa kheench kar parhein
Alif maddah - Honton ko upar ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar parhein.

قَالَ	كَانَ	خَافَ	ذَاتَ	بَا تَا ثَا
خَاطَبَ	عَاقَبَ	بَارَكَ	طَالَ	تَابَ

Is mein chaar qisam ke haruf hote hain:

Alif maddah ki sahi adaiygi dobara sunaate hain.



Haruf maddah - Thora sa kheench kar parhein
Alif maddah - Honton ko upar ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench
kar parhein.

قَالَ	كَانَ	خَافَ	ذَاتَ	بَا تَا شَا
خَاطَبَ	عَاقَبَ	بَارَكَ	طَالَ	تَابَ

Ye maddah ki sahi adaiygi hai:

Ya maddah: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar parha jata hai. Aur us ki awaaz ka rukh neechay ki taraf hota hai. Jaise:
[bi – ti – fi]

Aur yaad kijiye! Yay maddah aur khari zer wale harf ki awaaz ek jaisi hoti
hai. Maslan: [ba zeri bi] aur [ba khari zer ba]

Aaiye, mashq kijye aur adaiygi ke waqt naqsha par tawajjuh markooz
kijye.

Is mein chaar qisam ke haruf hote hain:

Dusri qisam: Haruf maddah – Thora sa kheench kar parhein

Ya maddah: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar
parhein.



Ya maddah: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar
thora sa kheench kar parhein.

دِيْنِ

حِيلَ

كُلُّ

أَخْيَ

بِيْ تِيْ شِيْ

مِكْثِينَ

يَطِيرُ

أُحْيَطَ

سِيقَ

قِيلَ

Is mein chaar qisam ke haruf hote hain:

Dusri qisam: Haruf maddah – Thora sa kheench kar parhein

Ya maddah: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar
parhein.

Yay maddah ki sahi adaiygi dobara sunaate hain.



Ya maddah: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar
thora sa kheench kar parhein.

دِيْنِ

حِيلَ

كُلُّ

أَخْيَ

بِيْ تِيْ شِيْ

مِكْثِينَ

يَطِيرُ

أُحْيَطَ

سِيقَ

قِيلَ

Waw maddah ki adaiygi:

Waw maddah: Honton ko gol na tamam mila kar thora sa kheench kar parha jata hai. Aur us ki awaaz ka rukh karke samne ki taraf hota hai. Aur yaad kijiye! Waw maddah aur ulte paish wale harf ki awaaz ek jaisi hoti hai. Maslan:

[ب پیش و بُونُ اور [ب الناچیش ب]

Aaiye, mashq kijye aur adaiygi ke waqt naqsha par tawajjuh markooz kijye.

Is mein chaar qisam ke haruf hote hain:

Dusri qisam: Haruf maddah – Thora sa kheench kar parhein

Waw maddah: Honton ko gol na tamam mila kar thora sa kheench kar parhen.



Waw maddah: Honton ko gol na tamam mila kar thora
sa kheench kar parha

كُونُوا	قُولُوا	ذُوقُوا	تُوبُوا	بُوْتُوْثُو
نُودُوا	لُومُوا	قُومُوا	مُوتُوا	تَعُولُوا

Is mein chaar qisam ke haruf hote hain:

Dusri qisam: Haruf maddah - Thora sa kheench kar parhein

Waw maddah ki sahi addaiyi dobara sunaate hain.



Waw maddah: Honton ko gol na tamam mila kar thora sa
kheench kar parha

كُونوا	فونوا	ذوقوا	توبوا	بُوْ تُوْ ثُوْ
نُودوا	لوموا	قوموا	موتوا	تعولوا

Ye thi chand guzaarishat (Qur'ani haruf maddah) yaani kheench kar parhe jane wale haruf ki addaiyi ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Fil ki mashq karwai jayegi. Toh lijiye, sama'at farmayiye!

Dusri qisam: Haruf maddah - Thora sa kheench kar parhein

Maddah letters

وَيَعْلَمُ

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَنِ الرَّجِيمِ ۝ يُسَمِّ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ۝

اللَّهُ تَرَكَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَبِ الْفَيْلِ ۝ أَللَّهُ
يَجْعَلُ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ۝ وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ
طَيْرًا أَبَا يَبْلَى ۝ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحَجَّارٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ
فَجَعَلَهُمْ كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُوِّلٌ ۝

chapter 13

sabaq#13

Jazm ya sukun ki adaiygi ki pehchan.

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 13 parhenge. Jismein (Qur'ani haruf leen) yaani narmi ke saath baghair kheenchay parhe jane wale haruf ki adaiygi ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi.

"Is mein chaar qisam ke huruf hotay hain. Jin ke parhnay ke bhi chaar tareeqay hain:"

- 1.Pehli Qisam: Haruf Qalqala: Unko hila kar parha jata hai.
- 2.Dusri Qisam: Haruf Maddah: Unko thora sa kheench kar parha jata hai.
- 3.Teesri Qisam: Haruf Leen: Unko narmi ke saath baghair kheenchay parha jata hai.
- 4.Chothi Qisam: Baqi Haruf: Unko mazbooti aur jama'o se bghair jhatka diye parha jata hai.

Aaiye, harf mazjoom ki teesri qisam: Haruf leen ki adaiygi ki pehchaan karein aur us ke mutabiq khoob mashq karein.

(Len) ka maani hai: "narmi". Aur jin haruf ki adaiygi mein yeh kifiyat payi jaati hai, unhein "haruf leen" kehte hain.

Aur woh do haruf hain:

(س) jazm wali jis se pehle zaber ho.

(و) jazm wali jis se pehle zaber ho.

Aur yaad rakhein! Haruf leen ki adaiygi narm aur lachak daaR hoti hai, jismein mamooli sa kheechaav hota hai. Lekin haruf maddah ki tarah awaaz dheeli aur lambi nahi hoti.

Aaiye! "Haruf len mein se har ek ki sahi adaiygi ki pehchaan karein.

Ya len: Honton ko oopar ki taraf kholne ke foran baad neeche ki taraf jhuka kar (narmi se baghair kheenchay) parhein.

Is mein char qisam ke haruf hote hain.

Teesri qisam: Haruf leen ko narmi ke saath baghair kheenchay parhein.

		Ya len: Honton ko oopar ki taraf kholne ke foran baad neeche ki taraf jhuka kar (narmi se baghair kheenchay) parhein.			
أَيْنَ	لَيْسَ	غَيْرَ	خَيْرَ	بِّيْ	تَقْتَلُ شَيْءٌ
عَلَيْكَ	إِلَيْكَ	لَدَيْهُ	عَلَيْهِ	إِلَيْهِ	

Is mein char qisam ke haruf hote hain.

Teesri qisam: Haruf leen ko narmi ke saath baghair kheenchay parhein.

Ya leen ki sahi adaigi dobara sunaye:

		Ya len: Honton ko oopar ki taraf kholne ke foran baad neeche ki taraf jhuka kar (narmi se baghair kheenchay) parhein.			
أَيْنَ	لَيْسَ	غَيْرَ	خَيْرَ	بِّيْ	تَقْتَلُ شَيْءٌ
عَلَيْكَ	إِلَيْكَ	لَدَيْهُ	عَلَيْهِ	إِلَيْهِ	

Waw len ki sahi adaigi:

Waw len ko waw madda ki tarah kheench kar nahi parha jata. Balkay honton ko oopar ki taraf kholne ke foran baad gol karte huay (narmi se baghair kheenchay) parhiye.

"Aiye" mushq kijye aur adaigi ke waqt naqsha par tawajah markooz kijye.

Is mein char qisam ke haruf hote hain:

Teesri qisam: Haruf leen ko narmi ke saath baghair kheenchay parhiye.

		Waw len: honton ko oopar ki taraf kholne ke foran baad gol karte huay (narmi se baghair kheenchay) parhiye				
سوط	سوف	قول	حول	بوتوثو		
علوا	طعوا	خلوا	عتوا	دعوا		

Is mein char qisam ke haruf hote hain:

Teesri qisam: Haruf leen ko narmi ke saath baghair kheenchay parhiye.

Waw len ki sahi adaigi dubara samaat farmaiye.



Waw len: honton ko oopar ki taraf kholne ke foran baad gol karte huay (narmi se baghair kheenchay) parhiye

سَوْط

سَوْفَ

قَوْلَ

حَوْلَ

بَوْتُوْثُوْ

عَلَوَا

طَغَوَا

خَلَوَا

عَتَوَا

دَعَوَا

Yeh thi chand guzarishat (Qur'anî haruf leen, yaani narmi aur baghair kheenchay parhe jane wale haruf ki adaigi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Quraish ki mashq karwai jayegi. To lijiye, saamaat farmayen!

أَعُوذُ بِإِنْشَوَ مِنَ الشَّيْطَنِ الرَّجِيمِ ۝ يُسَمِّ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ۝

لَا يَلِفُ قُرْيُشٌ ۝ الْفِهْمُ رِحْلَةُ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيفِ ۝
فَلَيَعْبُدُ دُوَارَبَ هُذَا الْبَيْتُ ۝ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ ۝
جُوعً وَأَمْنَهُمْ مِنْ خُوفٍ ۝

chapter 14

sabaq#14

Jazm ya sukun ki adaiygi ki pehchan.

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 14 parhein gay. Jismein (Qur'ani haruf mein se ya madah, ya leen aur waw madah, waw leen ki adaigi mein farq) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi. Insha Allah Ta'alaa.

(Ya Madah and Ya Leen ki Adaigi mein Farq)

Ya Madah mein: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar parhein.

Ya Leen mein: Honton ko oopar ki taraf kholnay ke foran baad neechay ki taraf jhuka kar narmi se baghair kheenchay parhein.

Aaiye mashq kijiye aur adaigi ke waqt naqsha par tawajah markooz kijiye.

(Ya Madah and Ya Len ki Adaigi mein Farq)

Ya Madah: Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar parhein.

Ya Len: Honton ko oopar ki taraf kholnay ke foran baad neechay ki taraf jhuka kar narmi se baghair kheenchay parhein.

ya len	ya madda
قِيلَ	ثَيْثَيْ
غِيَطَ	لَيْسَ
حِيلَ	عَيْهُمْ

Aur yaad rakhie! Ke

(Waw Madah) mein: Honton ko gol na tamam mala kar thora sa kheench kar parhein.

Aur (Waw Leen) mein: Honton ko oopar ki taraf kholnay ke foran baad gol kartay hue (narmi se baghair kheenchay) parhein.

Aaiye! Mashq kijiye aur adaigi ke waqt naqsha par tawajah markooz kijiye!

waw maddah and waw len mein farq:

(Waw Madah): Honton ko gol na tamam mala kar thora sa kheench kar parhein.

(Waw Leen): Honton ko oopar ki taraf kholnay ke foran baad gol kartay hue (narmi se baghair kheenchay) parhein.

		waw len	waw maddah
تُوبُوا	ثُوْثُوْ	تُوْتُوْ	بُوْبُوْ
كُونُوا	سَوْفَ	ذُوقُوا	حُولَ
يَسْتُوْقُونَ	فُوقَ	تَعْلُواً	سَوْطَ

(Ya Madah and Ya Len) aur (waw maddah and waw len) ki adaigi dubara samaat farmaiye.

(Ya Madah and Ya Len ki Adaigi mein Farq)

(Ya Madah): Honton ko neechay ki taraf khol kar thora sa kheench kar parhiye.

(Ya Leen): Honton ko oopar ki taraf kholne ke foran baad neechay ki taraf jhuka kar narmi se bghair kheenchay parhiye.

ya len	ya madda
قِيلَ	ثَيْثَيْ
غَيْطَ	لَيْسَ
جِيلَ	عَلَيْهِمْ

waw maddah and waw len mein farq:

(Waw Madah): Honton ko gol na tamam mela kar thora sa kheench kar parhiye.

(Waw Leen): Honton ko oopar ki taraf kholne ke foran baad gol kartay hue narmi se bghair kheenchay parhiye.

waw len	waw madda
تُوبُوا	ثُوْثُو
كُونُوا	سَوْفَ
يَسْتَوْفُونَ	فُوقَ
ذُوقُوا	تَعْلُوا
بُوْبُو	سَوْطَ

Yeh thi chand guzarisat (Qur'ani haroof mein se Ya Madah, Ya Len, aur Waw Mada aur Waw Leen ki adaaigi mein farq) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Ma'un ki mashq karwai jayegi. Toh !Ijiye, samat farmaiyeh



chapter 15

sabaq#15

Jazm ya sukun ki adaiygi ki pehchan.

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 15 parhein gay. Jis mein (Qur'ani harf majzoom ki chauthi qisam, yaani mazbooti aur jumao se baghair jhatka diye parhe jaane wale haroof ki adaaig) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi. Insha'Allah ta'alaa.

Quran Majeed mein kul 29 haruf hain. Jazm ki soorat mein unki adayegi char tarah ki hoti hai:

- 1.Hila kar parhna aur yeh kifiyat (haruf qalqala) mein pai jati hai.
- 2.Baqadre aik alif khench kar parhna aur yeh kifiyat (haruf madah) mein pai jati hai.
- 3.Narmi ke saath baghair khenchay parhna aur yeh kifiyat (haruf leen) mein pai jati hai.
- 4.Mazbooti aur jumao se baghair jhatka diye parhna aur yeh kifiyat mazkoorah haruf ke ilawa (baqi 21 haroof) mein pai jati hai.

"Aaiye! Qur'ani harf majzoom ki chauthi qisam: (Baqi 21 haroof) ki adaaig) ki pehchan karte hain aur us ke mutabiq khoob mashq karte hain."

Baqi 21 haroof woh hain: Jo (haroof qalqalah, haroof madah aur haroof leen ke alawah) hain.

In haroof ki jazm ko mazbooti aur jumao se baghair jhatka diye ada kiya jata hai. Maslan:

﴿أَلْ-آنِ-آمُرٌ-آفُ﴾

﴿أَلْ-آنِ-آمُرٌ-آفُ﴾

"Ko yun jhatka de kar parhna: Ghalt tareeqa hai. Aur is se bachne ka tareeqa ye hai ke jazm wale harf ki awaaz apni jagah par roki rahe aur us ke foran hi baad agla harf parhiye, maslan:

﴿الْحَمْدُ لِهُدَنَا - آتُعْمَّلْ﴾

Aaiye mashq kijiye.



Is mein chaar qisam ke haroof hote hain:
 chouthi qisam: baqi 21 huroof mazbooti aur jamaao se baghair jhatka
 diye parhiye.

Darj zel alfaaz ki sahi talaffuz ke saath mashq kijiye

بَرْقٌ	تَذَهَّلُ	أَخْرَجَ	نَحْنُ	مُشَقَّلَةٌ	مَتَرَبَّةٌ
قَضِيَا	فَصْلٌ	بُشْرًا	مَسْغَبَةٌ	رِزْقًا	مِرْيَةٌ
جَعَلْنَا	مَكْرًا	تَعْقُلُوا	يَغْفِرُ	نَعْبُدُ	أَظْلَمُ
آتَيْنَا	الْحَمْدُ	شَانٌ	تَهْوَى	يَنْهَوْنَ	قَصَمَنَا

Is mein chaar qisam ke haroof hote hain:
 chouthi qisam: baqi 21 huroof mazbooti aur jamaao se baghair jhatka
 diye parhiye.

Darj zel alfaaz ki sahih adayegi dobara samaat farmayen.

بَرْقٌ	تَذَهَّلُ	أَخْرَجَ	نَحْنُ	مُشَقَّلَةٌ	مَتَرَبَّةٌ
قَضِيَا	فَصْلٌ	بُشْرًا	مَسْغَبَةٌ	رِزْقًا	مِرْيَةٌ
جَعَلْنَا	مَكْرًا	تَعْقُلُوا	يَغْفِرُ	نَعْبُدُ	أَظْلَمُ
آتَيْنَا	الْحَمْدُ	شَانٌ	تَهْوَى	يَنْهَوْنَ	قَصَمَنَا

Yeh thi chand guzarisat (Qur'ani harf mujzum ki chouthi qisam, yani mazbooti aur jumao se baghair jhatka diye parhe jane wale haroof ki adayegi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Ma'un ki mashq karwai jayegi.

Toh liye, samat farmaiyeh!

chapter 16

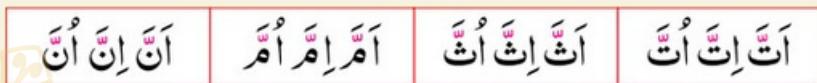
lesson#16

Shadd "  " ki adaigi ki pehchan

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 16 parhenge. Jisme (Qur'ani haruf par tashdeed ki adayegi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi. Insha Allah Ta'alaa.

Harf ke oopar seen ke saray ki misal oopar ko uthe hue teen dandano "" ko shadd kehte hain. Shadd wala harf pichle harf se mila kar parha jata hai, aur iske parhne ka tareeqa yeh hai: Pichle harf ko shadd wale harf ke saath foran milate hue halka sa dabao peda karein, aur dabao ke foran hi baad shadd wale harf par mojood harakat ko mazbooti se ada karein.

Aur yaad rakhein! Ke shadd wale meem aur noon ko parhte waqt ghanah karein. Yani naak mein awaz jari karein. – Aaiye, mashq kijiye.



Darj zail alfaaz ki sahih talafuz ke sath mashq karein.

سَحَارٍ	الْحَجُّ	أَثَابِتٍ	حَقِّي	سَبَحَ
نَزَلَ	حَرَمٌ-حُرْمَةٌ	كَذَبَ	صَدَقَ	الْفَخَارِ
الْطَّارِقُ	وَالضُّحَىٰ	حُصِّلَ	الشَّكُورَ	يَسِّرُ
فَكَرَ	حُقْتُ	حَفَّتُ	فَعَالُ	الظَّهِيرُ
عَرَبِيٌّ	وَهَاجًَا	عَدْوٌ	اللَّهُ	عَلَمَ

Darj zail alfaaz ki sahih adaigi dobara sunaatein farmaye.

سَحَارٍ	الْحَجُّ	أَثَابِتٍ	حَقِّي	سَبَحَ
نَزَلَ	حَرَمٌ-حُرْمَةٌ	كَذَبَ	صَدَقَ	الْفَخَارِ
الْطَّارِقُ	وَالضُّحَىٰ	حُصِّلَ	الشَّكُورَ	يَسِّرُ
فَكَرَ	حُقْتُ	حَفَّتُ	فَعَالُ	الظَّهِيرُ
عَرَبِيٌّ	وَهَاجًَا	عَدْوٌ	اللَّهُ	عَلَمَ

Ye thi chand guzarishat (Qur'ani haruf par tashdid ki adaigi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Takathur ki mashq karwai jayegi. Toh lijiye, sama'at farmaye!

chapter 17

سبق نمبر 17

qurani huruf par maddat ki adaigi

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 17 parhenge. Jis mein (Qur'ani haruf par madad ki adaigi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi.
InshaAllah Ta'alaa.

Harf ke oopar teerhi si lakeer jiski shakl aap ke samne hai usay mad kehte hain. Aur mad ka ma'ana hai khemchana, lamba karna, daraaz karna.

Aur madat do tarah ki hain: Chhoti mad aur badi mad

Aap parh chuke hain ke khari harkaat wale haruf aur haruf madah ko thoda sa kheench kar parha jata hai.

jeso:

-ب، بَا -ب، بِي -ب، بُو []:

Aur is mad ko madd asli kehte hain. Aur aaiye zyada kheench kar parhi jane wali madon ko bhi yaad kar lein. Aur woh char qisam ki hain

Aur aaiye! Zyada kheench kar parhi jane wali madon ko bhi yaad kar lein. Aur woh char qisam ki hain:

- Mad-e-lazim:

Aur yeh is madd ko kehte hain jahan badi madd wale harf ke baad jazm ے ya shadd ۔ wala harf ho. Is ko teen guna kheench kar parha jata hai. jese:

[آئُن، دَائِيَّ]

Mad wale harf ke baad jazm ya shadd wala harf ho, teen guna kheenchain:

1. Mad lazim

Teen guna kheenchain

مُدْهَأْ مَتَانٍ	دَائِيَّة	الْأَنْ	1
أَتْحُجُونِي	وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	الظَّانِينَ	Mad lazim Teen guna kheenchain

Aur aaiye! Zyada kheench kar parhi jane wali madon ko bhi yaad kar lein. Aur woh char qisam ki hain:

- Madd wajib

Aur yeh is mad ko kehte hain jahan badi mad wale harf ke baad hamzah ho. Isko do guna kheench kar parha jata hai. Jaise: [جاءَ - شاءَ]

Aur aaiye! Zyada kheench kar parhi jane wali madon ko bhi yaad kar lein. Aur woh char qisam ki hain:

badi mad wale harf ke baad hamzah ho. : Do guna kheenchain

2 Madd wajib

Do guna kheenchain

سُيْءٌ

غُشَّاءٌ

عَطَاءٌ

قُرْوَىٰ

سُوْءٌ

يُضْنِيٌّ

2

Madd wajib
Do guna kheenchain

Madd jaiz: Aur yeh is mad ko kehte hain jahan chhoti mad wale harf ke baad hamzah ho. Isko bhi do guna kheench kar parha jata hai. Jaise:
[قَالُوا آمَّا]

Chhoti mad wale harf ke baad hamzah ho, do guna kheenchain.

3 Madd jaiz

Do guna kheenchain

إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ

لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

قُوَّاً أَنفَسَكُمْ

تُوبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ

يَسِّرُ لِّي أَمْرِي

3

Madd jaiz
Do guna kheenchain

Mad-e-'aridh: Aur yeh is mad ko kehte hain jahan (haruf madah) ya (haruf len) ke baad wale harf par jazm laga kar waaf kiya jaye. To wahan ek guna kheenchna, do guna kheenchna, ya teen guna kheenchna (teenon tarah) sahi hai.

(Haruf madah) ya (haruf leen) ke baad wale harf par agar jazm laga kar waqf kiya jaye: 3, 2, 1 guna (teenon tarah) kheenchain.

4 Mad-e-'aridh:

(3.2.1)

Teenon tarah kheenchain.



Ye thi chand guzarishat (Qur'ani haruf par madat ki adaigi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Quraysh ki mashq karwai jayegi. Toh lijiye, sama'at farmaye!

chapter 18

sabaq#18

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 18 parhenge. Jis mein (haruf muqata'at ki adaigi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi. InshaAllah Ta'alaa.

Haruf muqata'at ki adaigi ki pehchan: Muqata'at woh chodah (14) haruf hain, jo Qur'an Majeed ki untees (29) suraton ke shuru mein atay hain. Jinhe aam haruf ki tarah mila kar nahi parha jata. Balkay haruf hija ki tarah parh kar unhein milaya jata hai.

Chunaancha ﴿الْمَهْدُ﴾ ka talaffuz is tarah nahi hogा: "Balkay is tarah hogा (﴿الْفَلَامِي﴾)". Aise hi baqi harfon ko samajh lein. Aur chunkeh in haruf ko parhte waqt har harf ka Arabic naam juda juda liya jata hai, toh is liye unhein "haruf muqata'at" kehte hain.

Haruf muqata'at ke chodah(14) haruf yeh hain: ﴿نَقْصٌ صَعْبٌ لَكَ مَرْحُى طَاوِز﴾
jin ka majmua ye hai: ﴿نَقَصٌ عَسْلُكُمْ حَنْ ظَاهِرٌ﴾
Aaye haruf muqata'at ki adaigi ki pehchan karein.

Jis harf par khara zabar ho, usay thoda sa lamba karte hue ada karein.

Maslan: [﴿ط﴾]

Jis harf par mad ka nishan laga ho, usay teen guna lamba karte hue ada karein. Maslan: [﴿مَّـق﴾]

Aaiye! (Haruf muqata'at) ki mashq karein, aur har harf ke kheenchay jane ki miqdar par tawajah markooz karein:

Aur yaad rakhein! Ke tamam haruf muqata'at ka talaffuz neechay bareek qalam se likha gaya hai, ta ke aasaani ke sath in haruf ki adaigi ko samjha jaske. Mashq kijiye:

Tareeqa: Khara zabar wala harf: (Thora sa kheench kar ada karein)
Mad ke nishan wala harf: (Teen guna kheench kar ada karein)

يُسْ	طْسْ	طَهْ	نْ	قْ	صْ
يَا-سِين	ظَا-سِين	ظَاهِه	نُون	قَافِ	صَادَ
طَسْمَ	الْمَ	الْرَّ	حَمْ		
ظَاهِه-سِينِه	أَفَ-لَا-فِيمَ	أَلَّفَ-لَا-فِيرَةَا	حَا-بِيَةَ		
حَمْ عَسْقَ	كَهِيعَصْ	الْمَصْ	الْمَرَا		
حَا-بِيَةَ-عَيْنَ سِينَ قَافِ	كَافِ-هَا-يَا-عَيْنَ صَادَ	أَلَّفَ-لَا-فِيمَ-صَادَ	أَلَّفَ-لَا-فِيمَ-مَرَا		

Aur yaad rakhein! Surah Maryam aur Surah Shura ke haruf muqata'at mein lafz "Ain" ki "Ya" ko dono jagah do guna ya teen guna lamba karna, .dono tarah sahi hai

Ain ko do guna kheenchte hue mashq kijiye:
Ain ko teen guna kheenchte hue mashq kijiye:

حَمْ عَسْقَ	كَهِيعَصْ	Ain ko do guna kheenchte hue mashq kijiye:
حَا-بِيَةَ-عَيْنَ سِينَ قَافِ	كَافِ-هَا-يَا-عَيْنَ صَادَ	Ain ko teen guna kheenchte hue mashq kijiye:

Ye thi chand guzarishat (haruf muqata'at ki adaigi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Nasr ki mashq karwai jayegi. Toh lijiye, samaat farmaye!

chapter 19

sabaq#19

Haruf shuba musta'liya ki adaigi ki pehchan:

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 19 parhenge. Jis mein Qur'an Majeed ke haruf shuba musta'liya (yani kabhi moti aur kabhi bariq awaz se parhe jane wale haruf mein se "lam" ki moti aur bariq awaz ki adaigi ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi. InshaAllah Ta'ala.

Qur'an Majeed mein saat haruf har haalat mein moti awaz mein parhe jate hain, chahe un par (zabar, zair, paish) ho ya (sukun) ya (tashdeed) ho. Aur woh haruf yeh hain: [خ ص ض ع ط ق ظ]

jin ka majmooa hai: (جُمْعٌ مُّكْتَبٌ)

Chunkeh in haruf ko ada karte waqt zabaan ki jad taloo ki taraf buland ho jati hai, isi liye inhein "Haruf musta'liya" kehte hain. Aur teen haruf aise hain jo baaz halat mein mote aur baaz halat mein bariq parhe jate hain. Aur woh yeh hain: [لـ - لـ - لـ]. Chunkeh in haruf ki awaz baaz halat mein (haruf musta'liya) ki tarah motee hoti hai, isi liye inhein "Haruf shuba musta'liya" kaha jata hai.

Lam ki motee aur bariq awaz ki pehchan

Lam ko motee aur bariq awaz mein parhne ka qaida yeh hai ke lafz "[:]" ke lam se pehle agar zabar ya pesh ho to

Is Lam ko khoob motee awaz mein parhein. jese:

«**هُوَ اللَّهُ - سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ - عَمَدَ اللَّهُ - قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ**»

Aur agar is Lam se pehle zair ho to

«**اللَّهُ يَا اللَّهُمَّ**»

Lam ko bariq awaz mein parhein.

Iekn agr is Lam se pehle zabar ya pesh ho to

«**اللَّهُ يَا اللَّهُمَّ**»

.moti awaz mein parhen.

Agar is Lam se pehle zair ho to

«**اللَّهُ يَا اللَّهُمَّ**»

Bariq parhein

Baqi tamam Lam bariq hi parhe jate hain.

(Mote Lam ki mashq)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ	اللَّهُ	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ	عَلِمَ اللَّهُ	خَتَمَ اللَّهُ	اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ	رَسُولُ اللَّهُ	رَفَعَةُ اللَّهُ	جَعَلَهُ اللَّهُ	يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ	رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

Lam se pehle zabar ya pesh ho to

«**اللَّهُ يَا اللَّهُمَّ**»

laam mota parhen

Agar is Lam se pehle zair ho to

«**اللَّهُ يَا اللَّهُمَّ**»

Bariq parhein.

Baqi tamam Lam bariq hi parhe jate hain.
 (Bariq Lam ki mashq)

أَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ	بِإِذْنِ اللّٰهِ	بِيَدِ اللّٰهِ	بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ	اللّٰهُ
مَوْلَاهُمْ	أَن لَا إِلٰهَ	وَلٰى - تَوْلٰى	قُلِ اللّٰهُمَّ	بِرَبِّنَعَةِ اللّٰهِ

(Darj zail alfaaz ki sahih talaffuz ke sath mashq karein)

وَاتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ	إِنَّ اللّٰهَ	مَعَاذَ اللّٰهِ	تَائِلُهُ	عِلْمَ اللّٰهُ	خَمَّالُهُ
وَلَيَتَكَافِفُ	لَسَاطِهِمْ	إِخْتَلَطَ	اللَّطِيفُ	عَلَى اللّٰهِ	جَعَلَ اللّٰهُ

Ye thi chand guzarishat (Qur'an Majeed ke haruf shuba musta'liya mein se "Lam ki motee aur bariq awaz ki adaigi") ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Nasr aur Surah Al-Ikhlas ki mashq karwai jayegi. Toh lijiye, samaat farmaye!

chapter 20

sabaq#20

Haruf shuba musta'liya ki adaigi ki pehchan:
Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 20 parhenge. Jis mein Qur'an Majeed ke haruf shuba musta'liya (yani kabhi moti aur kabhi bariq awaz se parhe jane wale haruf mein se "Ra" ki moti aur bariq awaz ki adaigi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi. InshaAllah Ta'alaa.

Qur'an Majeed mein saat haruf har haalat mein motee awaz mein parhe jate hain. Aur woh yeh hain: [خ ص ض غ ط ق]. Jin ka majmooa hai: (خُصَّ صَنْطَقِيَّةٌ).
inhein "Haruf Musta'liya" kehte hain.

Aur teen haruf aise hain jo baaz halaat mein motee aur baaz halaat mein bariq parhe jate hain. Aur woh yeh hain: [Alif, Lam, Raa]. Unhein "Haruf Shuba Musta'liya" kehte hain.

Aaiye! Haruf Shuba Musta'liya mein se "Raa ki motee aur bariq awaz ki adaigi" maloom karein. Aur us ke mutabiq khoob mashq karein.

Raa ko motee aur bariq parhne ke mukhtasaran teen qawaid hain:

Qaida number 1: Jab (,) par (Zabar ya Pesh) ho, toh use motee awaz mein parhiye. Misal ke taur par: [رَبَّكَ - ربّما] aur

Agar (,) ke neeche (Zer) ho, toh use bariq awaz mein parhiye. Misal ke taur par: [رِجَالٌ - إِلَيْهِ]

Raa ki motee aur bariq awaz ki pehchaan.

Aaiye!

Motee Raa ki mashq karein:

رَا، رَا، رَا	رُو، رُو، رُو	رَا رُو- رَا رُو- رَا رُو	مِرَاءٌ	رَبَّكَ	رَبَّنَا
رَبَّنَا	رَأَوْ	وَالْخِيَّرَاتِ	رَأَءٌ	رَحِيمٌ	رَحِيمٌ
سِرَّا	وَنَدِيرًا	وَمُبَشِّرًا	غَفُورًا	ظَاهِرًا	الْحَسْنُ وَالْإِشْدُونَ
يَخْرُونَ	جُرْفٍ	رُبَّنَا	وَعَشْرُونَ	صَابِرُونَ	كُلَّمَا رُزْقُوا
مُسْتَقَرٌ	مَفْرُ	شَهْرٌ	قَدِيرٌ	مُنْذِرٌ	مَرْوَا
					فَقَرُوا

Raa ki motee aur bariq awaz ki pehchaan.

Aaiye!

Bariq Raa ki mashq karein:

رِبْرِبٌ	رِجَالٌ	رَبَّنَا	رَبَّكَ	رَبَّنَا	رَبَّنَا
حُرْمَةٌ	وَالصَّابِرِينَ	وَالْغَارِمِينَ	رِجَالٌ	شَاكِرِينَ	شَرِبَ
يُشَرِّ	وَفِي الرِّقَابِ	قَمَرٌ	دُرِّيٌّ	دُرِّيَّةٌ	يَلِيرٌ

(Darj zail alfaaz ki sahih talaffuz ke sath mashq karein)

مُسْتَمِرٌ	فَقَرُوا	يَفِرُّ الْمَرْءُ	يُسْرُونَ	يَخْرُونَ	سِرًا	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
ذَرِيَّةٌ	بُرْزَ	حُرْمَر	لِشَرٍّ	وَمِنْ شَرِّ	الْجَأْلُ	مُسْتَقْرٌ

Qaida number 2: Jab jazm wali (R) se pehle (Zabar ya Pesh) ho, toh use motee awaz mein parhiye. Misal ke taur par:

[بَرْقٌ - يُرَزِّقُونَ] Aur agar pehle (Zair) ho, toh bariq awaz mein parhiye.
Misal ke taur par: [مَدْيَةٌ - فَرَعَوْنَ]

Aaiye! Motee Raa ki mashq karein:

أَرْ أَرْ أَرْ	أَرْ أَرْ أَرْ	أَرْ أَرْ أَرْ	أَرْ أَرْ أَرْ	أَرْ أَرْ أَرْ	أَرْ أَرْ أَرْ	أَرْ أَرْ أَرْ
يَسِّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ	مَرْحَبًا	لَا تَرْفَعُوا	يَرْضُونَهُ	بَرْقٌ	قَرْضًا	
نُوْسِلُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ	وَأَمْرَاهُكَ	فُرْقَانًا	قُرْآنًا	يُرَزِّقُونَ	قُرْبَى	

Qaida number 2: Jab jazm wali (R) se pehle (Zabar ya Pesh) ho, toh use :motee awaz mein parhiye. Misal ke taur par

[بَرْقٌ - يُرَزِّقُونَ] Aur agar pehle (Zair) ho, toh bariq awaz mein parhiye. [مَدْيَةٌ - فَرَعَوْنَ] :Misal ke taur par

Aaiye! Bariq Raa ki mashq karein:

بِرْ بِرْ بِرْ	تِرْ تِرْ تِرْ	ثِرْ ثِرْ ثِرْ	بِرْ بِرْ بِرْ	فَرْعَوْنَ	مِرْيَةٌ	مِرْقَاتَا
وَذَرْهُمْ	أَنْذَرْهُمْ	يَسِّرْ شُرْعَةً	يَسِّرْ	إِسْتَغْفِرَلِذَنِيْكَ	قُمْ فَانِدْرُ	وَرَبَّكَ فَكِيدْرُ

Aur yaad rakhein! Jab shadd wali Raa par jazm laga kar thahrein, toh waqf is tarah karein ke tashdeed baqi rahe aur harakat ka koi hissa zaahir na ho. Misal ke taur par: [الْمُغْتَرَ - الْمَفْرُ الْمُسْتَقْرُ] par waqf is tarah karein: [الْمُغْتَرَ - الْمَفْرُ الْمُسْتَقْرُ].

Darj zail alfaz ki (waslan o waqfan) sahi talaffuz ke saath mashq karein

Practise the following words with correct pronunciation and pauses:

سِحْرٌ مُسْتَمِرٌ	مُنْتَشِرٌ	الْمَدِيرٌ	قُدْرٌ	نُكْرٌ	بِالنَّذْرٍ	سَحَرٌ	لِلْبَشَرِ
يَوْمَيْنِ الْمُسْتَقْرٌ	أَيْنَ الْمَفْرُ	أَدْهِي وَأَمْرٌ	الْقَابِعَ وَالْمُغْتَرَ	عَذَابٌ مُسْتَقِرٌ	(الْجِعْوَنُ)	أَمْرٌ مُسْتَقِرٌ	(الْأَرْبَةُ)

Teeen soraton mein jazm wali (R) se pehle zer honay ke bawajood, Raa moti parhi jayegi:-

- 1.Jazm wali (R) se pehle zer aise hamza par ho jo Alif ki shakal mein likha ho. Misal ke taur par: [الْجِعْوَنُ]: lekin yaad rahe ke lafz mein (R) bareek hogi.
- 2.Jazm wali (R) se pehle zeer dosray kalimah mein ho.
- 3.Jazm wali (R) ke baad koi mona harf us kalimah mein ho.

[إِنْشَادٌ-يَوْمَيْنِ-أَيْنَ الْمَفْرُ-قَابِعٌ-فَقَوْنٌ] تام:

Lekin yaad rahe ke: [فَقَوْنٌ] ki Raa ko mota aur bareek parhna dono tareeqay sahi hain.

(Darj zail alfaaz ki sahih talaffuz ke sath mashq karein)

إِذْجَعٌ	إِذْجِحُ	إِرْجَعُوا	إِرْجَعُونَ	رَبِّ ارْجَمَهُمَا	الَّذِي ارْتَقَى
مَنِ ارْتَقَى	لَمَنِ ارْتَقَى	إِنْ ارْتَبَثْمَ	أَمْ ارْتَابُوا	مِرْصَادًا	لِيَمِيرْصَادِ
فِرْقَةٌ	فِرْقَةٌ	فِرْقٍ ، فِرْقٍ	فِرْقٍ	فِرْقَةٌ	إِرْصَادًا

qaida no:3 (R) par thahratay waqt agar is se pehla harf saakin ho aur is se pehle harf par zeer ya peesh ho, to wo (R) moti hogi.

Maslan: [وَالْعَصْرِ - حُسْنٍ]:

Agar (R) se pehla harf saakin ho aur is se pehle zer ho, ya Raa se pehle "Yaa" saakinah ho aur is se pehle zer ho, to in dono soraton mein "Raa" bareek hogi. Misal: [ذُكْرٌ - حَمْدٌ]: is par waqf is tarah karen: [ذُكْرٌ - حَمْدٌ]

(Darj zail alfaaz ki sahih talaffuz ke sath mashq karein)

وَالْعَصْرِ	وَالْفَجْرِ	وَالْوُتْرِ	دَارَ الْوَبَارِ	مِنَ النَّارِ
فِي الصُّدُورِ	ذِكْرٌ	الذِّكْرُ	السِّحْرُ	قَدِيرٌ
أَلَّا سِرِيرٌ	ضَيْرٌ	خَيْرٌ	حَيْرٌ	الظَّيْرٌ

Aur yaad rakhiye! Agar [القطر - اور مصر] ki "Raa" par waqf kiya jaye to (R) ko moti aur bareek pardhna dono tarah sahi hai.

Moti "Ra" K saath Mashq Kejiye.

Bareek "Ra" K saath Mashq Kejiye.

مَصْرُ، مَصْرُ، مَصْرُ	الْقَطْرُ، الْقَطْرُ، الْقَطْرُ	Moti "Ra" K saath Mashq Kejiye.
مَصْرُ، مَصْرُ، مَصْرُ	الْقَطْرُ، الْقَطْرُ، الْقَطْرُ	Bareek "Ra" K saath Mashq Kejiye.

Yeh thi chand guzaarishat Qur'an Majeed ke huruf-e-shuba musta'liya mein se (ra ki moti aur bareek awaaz ki adaigi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Qadr ki mashaq karwai jayegi. Toh lijiye sama'at farmayen!

chapter 21

sabaq#21

Recognition of Huruf Shubh Mustaliya.

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabak number 21 parhenge, jis mein Qur'an Majeed ke huruf-e-shuba musta'liya (ya'ni kabhi moti aur kabhi bareek awaaz se parhne wale huruf mein se alif ki moti aur bar-yak awaaz ki adayegi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi. Insha'Allah Ta'alaa.

Alif ki moti aur bareek awaaz ki pehchan:

Quran Majeed mein saat huruf har haal mein moti awaaz mein parhe jaate hain. Aur woh yeh hain: [خ ص ح ق ط ظ]

Jin ka majmua: (حُكْمُ شَبْعَةِ مُسْتَلِيَا). Inhein "Huruf-e-Musta'liya" kehte hain. Aur teen huruf aise hain jo baaz halaat mein mote aur baaz halaat mein bareek parhe jaate hain. Aur woh yeh hain: [alif-laam-ra]. Inhein "Huruf-e-Shuba Musta'liya" kehte hain.

Aaiye! (Huruf-e-Shuba Musta'liya) mein se (Alif ki moti aur bareek awaaz ki adayegi) maloom karein. Aur uske mutabiq khoob moshq karein.

(Alif) ko moti aur barik awaaz mein parhne ka qaida yeh hai: Ke alif apne se pehle harf ki tarah parha jata hai. Agar pehla harf moti awaaz wala ho to alif bhi moti awaaz mein parhna jata hai.

Aur agar pehla harf barik awaaz wala ho to alif bhi barik awaaz mein parhna jata hai.

Motay alif ki mashq keejiye.

خَالِصَةً	صَالِحًا	مَرْضَاتٍ	عَافِيَةً	قَالَ	ظَاهِرًا	خَالِدِينَ	غَاسِقٍ	أَصَابَ
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Bareek alif ki mashq keejiye.

مَنَاعٌ	إِحْسَانًا	جَزَاءً	شُرَكَاءً	نِسَاءً	يَكَادُ	الْعَالَمِينَ	مَالِكِ	إِيَّاكَ
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darj zail alfaz ki sahi talaffuz ke saath mashq kijiye:

خَلِيلُنَّ	وَالْفَضْلُ	صَالِيْنَ	غَاءِيْنَ	طَاءِيْنَ	قَاءِيْنَ	أَطَائِيْنَ
مَالِحَّاقَةُ	الْحَاقَةُ	تَحَاجُّونَ	يُشَاقُّونَ	شَاقُّوا اللَّهَ	يَا يَهَا	أَطَائِيْنَ
شُفَعَاءُ	شُرَكَاءُ	أَغْنِيَاءُ	شَعَابِرَ	الْخَبَابِثُ	مَالِكِ	شَاقُّوا اللَّهَ
قُورَاءُ	سَيِّنَاءُ	نَّايمُونَ	عَلَيَاءُ	رُحَمَاءُ	السَّمَاءُ	مَالِدَةً

"Yeh thi chand guzarishat Quran Majeed ke huruf shuba musta'liya mein se (Alif ki moti aur barik awaaz ki adayegi) ke hawale se aur ab Surah An-Naziat ki pehli 14 ayat ki moshq karwayi jayegi. To lijiye, sama'at farmayiye!"

chapter 22

sabaq#22

Ghunnah o adam ghunnah ki adaaigi ki pehchaan:

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 22 parhenge. Jisme (Qur'ani haroof par ghunnah aur adam ghunnah ki adaaigi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi.

ghunnah: ka maani hai: Naak mein aawaz ka gungunana. Aur woh ek aisi aawaz hai jo (meem) aur (noon) ko adaa karte waqt naak ki jad mein pai jati hai.

ghunnah k liye mukhtaseran 3 qaide hain.

Qaida number 1: Jab "meem" aur "noon" par shaddah ho, to in mein hamesha awaaz ko naak mein thora sa khinche kar parhiye.

Maslan: (أَمْ رَأَمْ أُمْ رَأَنْ):

Aaiye mashq kijiye.

"Meem" par shaddah ho

"noon" par shaddah ho

مُحَمَّدٌ	صُمْ	مُسَعِّي	غُمَّةٌ	فَتَّمَ	هَلْمَ	أَمَرَ أَمَرَ أُمَرَ	"Meem" par shaddah ho
وَلَامِنْتَنَهُمْ	لَا زَيْدَ شَكْمُ	لَا غَلِبَّتَ	رِزْقُهُنَّ	إِنَّهُنَّ	أَنَّ إِنَّ أَنَّ		"noon" par shaddah ho

Qaida number 2: Jab jazm wali (meem) ke baad (meem ya ba) ho, to ghunnah karein. Jaise: **أَمْرٌ سَأَمْرَةً - أَمْرٌ بِسَأَمْرَةٍ**:

mashq kijiye

عَلَيْهِمْ مُّصْبِحِينَ	بَيْنَهُمْ مَعِيشَتُهُمْ	عَلَيْكُمْ مَسْكِينُونَ	إِلَيْكُمْ مُّرْسَلُونَ	أُمْرَرَ
رُسُلُهُمْ بِالْبَيْنَتِ	فَاحْكُمْ بَيْنَهُمْ	عَلَيْكُمْ بُوكَيْلٌ	يَعْتَصِمُ بِاللَّهِ	أُمْرَبَ

Aur yaad rakhein! Jab jazm wali meem ke baad meem aur b ke ilawa koi aur harf ho, to meem ko nihayat saaf aur wazeh kar ke baghair ghunnah ke parhein. Jaise: **[الْحَدْثُ - لَمْ يَلِدْ]** Lehaza, is tarah ghunnah kar ke parhna: **[الْحَدْثُ - لَمْ يَلِدْ]**: sahi nahi.

darj zail alfaf mein meem ki (baghair ghunnah) ke sahih talaffuz ke saath mashq karein:

فِي دَارِهِمْ جِشِينَ	فَاجْلِدُوهُمْ شَمَانِينَ	لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ	أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنَ
جَاءَتْهُمْ ذُكْرَاهُمْ	لَكُمْ دِيْنُكُمْ	أَهُمْ خَيْرٌ	فَاقْتُلُوهُمْ حَيْثُ
عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدًا	وَبَدَالَّهُمْ سَيِّئَاتُ	فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ رَبِيعٌ	بَعَثَ فِينَكُمْ رَسُولًا
وَهُمْ ظَالِمُونَ	أَذْهَبُهُمْ طَيِّبَاتِكُمْ	يُضِلُّهُمْ ضَلَالًا	أَجِزِّعْنَا أَمْ صَبَرْنَا

darj zail alfaz mein meem ki (baghair ghunnah) ke sahih talaffuz ke saath mashq karein:

وَيَمْدُهُمْ فِي	لَهُمْ فِيهَا	فَعَلَيْهِمْ غَضَبٌ	وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ
مَا فَعَلْتُمْ نِدِمِينَ	قَالَ كُمْ لَيْشَتُمْ	مَا لَكُمْ كَيْفَ	ذُلِّكُمْ قَوْلُنَّمْ
هُمْ يُوقَنُونَ	أَنَّهُمْ هُمْ	وَأَرْوَاجِهِمْ وَذُرِّيَّاتِهِمْ	عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا

3: قاعدہ نمبر Jab jazm walay (n) ya tanween walay harf ke baad no (9) huruf, yani: huruf halqi (ء ، ع ، ح ، خ) aur [alif - lam - ra] ke alawah baqi (20) huruf mein se koi harf aaجائے to ghunnah karein.

Maslan:

[من مَالٍ – مَنْ يَقُولُ – مَنْ بَعْدَ – مَنْ شَيْئَمْ – مَنْ صَيَّاْمْ].

Aur un 20 huroofon ke paas ghunnah ki adaigi teen tareeqay ki hoti hai:

Noon aur tanween ko agle harf mein mila kar ek saath mushaddad parh kar ghina karein: Aur yeh kafiyat us waqt hogi jab (noon) saakin aur tanween ke baad huroof (يُوْمَنْ). :ke chaar huroof [ي و م ن] mein se koi harf aaye. Maslan:

[فَمَنْ يَعْلَمْ – مَنْ وَالٍ – مَنْ مَالٍ – مَنْ تَخْيِلٍ] .

Aur un 20 huroofon ke paas ghunnah ki adaigi teen tareeqay ki hoti hai:

Noon aur tanween ko agle harf mein mila kar ek saath mushaddad parh kar ghina karein: Aaye,
mashq kijiye.

بَرْقٌ يَجْعَلُونَ	خَيْرًا يَرَهُ	إِنْ يَقُولُونَ	فَمَنْ يَعْمَلُ	أَنْ يَ-أَيْ
عَادَ وَشَوَّد	وَلِكُلٌّ وِجْهَةٌ	مِنْ وَلِيٍّ	مِنْ وَالٍ	أَنْ وَ-أَوْ
كَتَابٌ مَّكْتُونٌ	لُؤْلُؤٌ مَّكْنُونٌ	مِنْ مَاءٍ	مِنْ مَالٍ	أَنْ مَ-أَمْ
مَلِكًا نَّقَاتِلُ	طَلْعٌ تَنْسِيدُ	إِنْ نَّقُولُ	مِنْ نَّخِيلٍ	أَنْ نَ-أَنَّ

Aur un 20 huroofon ke paas ghunnah ki adaigi teen tareeqay ki hoti hai:

Aur yaad rakhein! Agar (noon saakin) ke baad (waw) aur (ya) ek hi kalimah mein waqia hon to (noon) ko unse milaye baghair aur ghina kiyे baghair, nihayat saaf aur wazeh ada karein. Sahi talaffuz ke saath mushaq karein.

الْدُّنْيَا	بَيْانُهُمْ	بَيْانًا	بَيْانٍ	قِنْوَانٌ	صَنْوَانٌ
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Aur un 20 huroofon ke paas ghunnah ki adaigi teen tareeqay ki hoti hai:-
Noon aur tanween ko meem se badal kar, honton ke khushk hisson ko narmi se milate hue meem par ghunnah karein, aur yeh kafiyat us waqt hogi jab (noon) saakin o tanween ke baad (ba) aa jaye. Misal ke taur par:

[سُبْلَةٌ - مِنْ بَعْدِ - سَيْفِيْ بَصِيرُهُ]

Taliba ki sahulat ke liye aise muqamat par chhoti si (meem) likhi jati hai,
taake parhne wala bajaye noon ke meem padhe.

Aaiye mashq kijiye.

تُثِبُّت	مِنْ بَقِهَا	مِنْ بَعْدِ	يَبْنُوا	أَثْبَاكَ	أَنْ مَبَ
رَجْعٌ بَعِيدٌ	جَنَّةٌ بَرْبُوَةٌ	رَوْجٌ بَهِيجٌ	قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا	خَبِيرًا بَصِيرًا	أَمْبَ



Noon aur tanween ko parhte hue kinara zuban ko masoorhon ke sath narmi se laga kar ghunnah karein aur yeh kefiyat us waqt hogi jab huruf (ب) ke alawah baqi pandrah (15) huruf mein se koi huruf aa jaye. Maslan: ﴿مَنْثُرًا مِنْ شَرِّهِ قَوْلًا تَقِيَّا﴾

Aur yaad rakhein! Das hurufon ke paas ghunnah bariq hogi. Aur woh huruf yeh hain: ت ث ج د ز س ش ف ک - Aur paanch hurufon ke paas ghunnah mota hoga. Aur woh huruf yeh hain: ص ض ط ظ ق]

Aaiye, darj zail alfaaz mein (baariq ghunnah) ki mashq sahi talaffuz ke saath karein:

ت	إِنْ تَ- إِلَاتْ	أَنْتُمْ	مِنْ تَسْنِيمٍ	جَهْتٌ تَجْرِي
ث	إِنْ ثَ- إِلَاثْ	مَنْثُرًا	مِنْ شَرِّهِ	قَوْلًا تَقِيَّا
ج	إِنْ جَ- إِلَاجْ	أَنْجَينَكُمْ	مِنْ حِبَالٍ	فَصَدْرٌ جَمِيلٌ
د	إِنْ دَ- إِلَادْ	أَنْدَادًا	مِنْ دَسْهَهَا	قَنْوَانٌ دَانِيَةٌ
ذ	إِنْ ذَ- إِلَاذْ	فَانْذَرْتُكُمْ	مِنْ ذِكْرِهَا	نَفْسٌ ذَائِقَةٌ

Aaiye, darj zail alfaaz mein (baariq ghunnah) ki mashq sahi talaffuz ke saath karein:

غُلَامًا زَكِيًّا	مَنْ زَكِّهَا	أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	إِنْ زَ- إِلَّا زَ	ز
قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا	مِنْ سُلَالَةٍ	فَلَّاتَنْسِي	إِنْ سَ- إِلَّا سَ	س
عَبْدًا شَكُورًا	وَمَنْ شَكَرَ	أَشْتَرَهُ	إِنْ شَ- إِلَّا شَ	ش
شَيْئًا فَرِيًّا	فَمَنْ فَرَضَ	أَنْفُسَكُمُ	إِنْ فَ- إِلَّا فَ	ف
كَرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ	فَمَنْ كَانَ	يَنْكُثُونَ	إِنْ كَ- إِلَّا كَ	ك

Aaiye, darj zail alfaaz mein (motay ghunnah) ki mashq sahi talaffuz ke saath karein:

عَمَلاً صَالِحًا	مِنْ صَيَامٍ	فَاقْصُرُنَا	إِنْ صَ- إِلَّا صَ	ص
مَكَانًَ ضَيْقًا	مِنْ ضَرِيعَ	مَنْصُودٌ	إِنْ ضَ- إِلَّا ضَ	ض
شَرَابًا طَهُورًا	مِنْ طَبِيبٍ	يَنْطَقُونَ	إِنْ طَ- إِلَّا طَ	ط
ظَلَالًَ ظَلِيلًا	مِنْ طَهِيرٍ	فَاقْنُظُرُوا	إِنْ ظَ- إِلَّا ظَ	ظ
كُتُبٌ قَيْمَةً	مِنْ قَرْنٍ	يَنْقِلِبُ	إِنْ قَ- إِلَّا قَ	ق

Aur yaad rakhein! Keh jab (noon) saakin ya tanween ke baad 6 haruf halaqi: (ء، ع، ه، خ) mein se koi harf aajaye, to noon ko nihayat saaf aur wazeh kar ke baghair ghinah ke ada karein. Jaise:

يَسِّيْهَ (الْفَصَتَ - عَذَابُ عَظِيمًا)

Jazm wale (noon) aur tanween ki adaagi haruf halaqi (خ ع ح غ) ke paas.

Darj zeel alfaaz ki sahih talaffuz ke saath mashq karein:

خ	غ	ح	ع	ه	ء
وَالْمُنْخِنَقَةُ	فَسَيِّئُنَغْضُونَ	يَنْجُونَ	الْأَنَعَامُ	وَيَنْهَوْنَ	وَيَنْسُونَ
مَنْ حَشِيَ	مَنْ غَسِلِيْنِ	مَنْ حَادَ اللَّهَ	مِنْ عِلْمٍ	مَنْ هَاجَرَ	مَنْ أَعْطَى
لَطِيفٌ خَبِيرٌ	قَوْلًا غَيْرَ	عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ	سَيِّعٌ عَلِيْمٌ	فَرِيقًا هَدَى	كِتَبٌ آنَزَنَهُ

jazm wale (noon) aur tanween ki adaagi harf (laam-ra) ke paas. Aur yeh bhi yaad rahe! Jab noon saakin ya noon tanween ke baad laam ya raa aajaye to noon ki awaaz ko khatam kar dijiye. Jaise:

[مَنْ لَدُنْهُ - مَنْ رَبِّكَ]

Darj zail alfaaz ki sahih talaffuz ke saath mashq karein:

فِي عِيشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ	مِنْ رَبِّكَ	مَالًا لِبَدَا	مَنْ لَدُنْهُ
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Qur'ani haruf par ghunnah ki pahchan ke liye sirf 3 baatein yad rakhein:

- Jab (meem - noon) par shadd ho. Toh in mein hamesha ghina karein. Maslaan: (هَلْم - أَنْهَنْ):
- Jab jazm wale meem ke baad (meem) ya (ba) hon. Toh ghunnah karein. Masla: (إِنَّمَا تُرْسَلُونَ - يَنْهَا بِاللَّهِ):
Aur agar (meem - ba) ke alawah koi aur harf aa jaye. Toh (meem) ko baghair ghunnah ke parhein. Masla: (أَنَّمَا أَنْهَنَ - لَمْلَمَنَتُونَ):
- Jab jazm wale noon ya tanween wale harf ke baad 9 haruf (laam, ra) aur (alif) mein se koi harf aa jaye. Toh ghunnah na karein.

Aur agar in 9 haruf ke alawah baqi 20 haruf mein se koi harf aa jaye. Toh ghunnah karein. Maslan:

[مَنْ قَاتَلَ - مَنْ يَقُولُ - مَنْ يَعْبُدُ - مَنْ تَسْبِّحُ - مَنْ صَبَّأَ]

Lekin yaad rahe ke lafz [الْمُتَّكَلِّمُ - الْمُبَيَّنُ - الْمُفَوَّنُ - الْمُسَبِّحُ] ko ghunnah kiye baghair ada karein.

Yeh thi chand guzarisat (Qur'ani haruf par ghina waadham ghina ki adayegi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Bayyinah ki mashaq karwai jayegi. Toh lijiye sama'at farmayen!

chapter 23

sabaq#23

Quran Majeed ke baaz makhsoos alfaaz ki adaigi
Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 23 parhenge. Jis mein (Quran Majeed ke baaz makhsoos alfaaz ki adaigi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi.

Quran Majeed mein mukhtalif muqamat par baaz makhsoos alfaaz hain jin ki adaigi ke khaas zabtay hain. Aur isi tarah aise alfaz hain jin mein wasl (yani milane) aur waqf (yani thehrne) ke itibar se adaigi mukhtalif ho jati hai lekin ilm na honay ki wajah se aksar Huffaz bhi ghalti kar jatay hain. Is mein taintees (33) alfaaz hain jin ko(17) group mein takseem kiya gaya hai.

Lihazai! Aanay walay alfaaz ki adaigi ki pehchan karein aur us ke mutabiq khoob mashaq karein.

1-Lafz: ﴿مَجْرِيٌ﴾ [Hud: 41]: Ki "ra" ko Urdu ke lafz "qatray aur savere" ki "ra" ki tarah jhuka kar parhein, yani iss tarah: ﴿مَجْرِيٌ﴾ ﴿مَجْرِيٌ﴾ ﴿مَجْرِيٌ﴾

2- Lafz: ﴿أَعْجَجٌ﴾ [Fussilat: 44] " : Ke dusre hamzah ko "z" ra narm parhein, yani iss tarah: ﴿أَعْجَجٌ﴾ ﴿أَعْجَجٌ﴾ ﴿أَعْجَجٌ﴾

3-lafz ﴿الْفَن﴾ [Yunus: 51, 91] ﴿اللَّه﴾ [yunus: 59-Naml: 59] ﴿الَّهُ كَرِيْب﴾

[An'am: 143,144,]

Yeh teen alfaaz asal mein do do hamzoon wale hain. Un ke parhne ke do tareeqay hain:

Pehla tareeqa yeh hai: keh ek hamzah se parhein lekin teen guna kheench kar parhein, yani iss tarah: ﴿الْفَن﴾-﴿اللَّه﴾-﴿الَّهُ كَرِيْب﴾ :

﴿الَّهُ كَرِيْب﴾	﴿اللَّه﴾	﴿الْفَن﴾	mashq kijiye
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Dosra tareeqa yeh hai keh do hamzoon se parhein lekin doosray hamzah ko zara narm parhein, yani iss tarah: ﴿عَالَانَ -عَالَلَهُ -عَالَلَهُ كَرِيْب﴾

mashq kijiye

﴿عَالَانَ عَالَانَ عَالَانَ﴾	﴿عَالَلَهُ عَالَلَهُ عَالَلَهُ﴾	mashq kijiye
﴿عَالَلَهُ كَرِيْب﴾	﴿عَالَلَهُ كَرِيْب﴾	

4- ﴿بَسْطَة﴾ [Al-Ma'idah: 28], ﴿أَحْطَث﴾ [An-Naml: 22], ﴿نَاقْرَطَة﴾

[Az-Zumar: 26], ﴿مَا فَرَطَتْ﴾ [Yusuf: 80].

In chaar alfaaz ke parhne ka tareeqa yeh hai keh (ط) ke mota pan ko zahir karne ke foran baad (ت) bariq ada karein, yani iss tarah:

من امریک (بَسْطَة - أَحْطَث - مَا فَرَطَتْ)

mashq kijiye

﴿بَسْطَة﴾	﴿أَحْطَث﴾	﴿مَا فَرَطَتْ﴾	mashq kijiye
﴿مَا فَرَطَتْ مَا فَرَطَتْ مَا فَرَطَتْ مَا فَرَطَتْ﴾			

﴿الَّهُ نَخْلُقُكُمْ﴾ [maraslat:20]: ke parhne ke do tareeqe hain:

- Pehla tareeqa yeh hai ke qaf ki awaaz ko bilkul khatam kar ke sirf ek kaf mushaddad se parhein. Yani is tarah: ﴿الَّهُ نَخْلُقُكُمْ﴾

آَلَمْ نَخْلُقُكُمْ	آَلَمْ نَخْلُقُكُمْ	mashq kijiye
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- Dosra tareeqa yeh hai ke (qaf) ke mota pan ko zahir karne ke foran baad (kaf) bar-yak ada karein. Yani is tarah: ﴿الَّهُ نَخْلُقُكُمْ﴾

mashq kijiye

آَلَمْ نَخْلُقُكُمْ	آَلَمْ نَخْلُقُكُمْ	mashq kijiye
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6- Lafz ﴿لَا تَأْمَنَّا﴾ [Yusuf: 11]: Yeh lafz asal mein (لَا تَأْمَنَّا) do noonon se hai. Is ke parhne ke do tareeqe hain:

- Pehla tareeqa yeh hai ke ek noon mushaddad se parhein lekin noon par ghina karate hue honthon se pesh ko zahir karein.

لَا تَأْمَنَّا	لَا تَأْمَنَّا	لَا تَأْمَنَّا	mashq kijiye
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- Dusra tareeqa yeh hai ke donon noonon se parhein lekin pehle noon ki pesh ko jaldi se parhein. (لَا تَأْمَنَّا)

لَا تَأْمَنَّا	لَا تَأْمَنَّا	لَا تَأْمَنَّا	mashq kijiye
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7- ﴿ مَالِيَةُ هَلْكَ﴾ [Haqqa: 29, 28]: Mein "māliyahū wahalakah" ke saath mila kar parhne ke do tareeqe hain:

- Pehla tareeqa yeh hai ke ﴿ مَالِيَةُ هَلْكَ﴾ do alag-alag "hā" se parhein, lekin pehli "hā" par mamooli sa waqfa kar ke parhein. Yani is tarah:

مَالِيَةُ هَلْكَ	مَالِيَةُ هَلْكَ	mashq kijiye
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- Dusra tareeqa yeh hai ke sirf ek mushaddad "hā" se parhein. Yani is tarah: ﴿ مَالِيَةُ هَلْكَ﴾:

مَالِيَةُ هَلْكَ	مَالِيَةُ هَلْكَ	mashq kijiye
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8- ﴿ يَلْهُثُ ذُلْكَ﴾ [A'raf: 176] ko mila kar parhne ki surat mein "sa" ko "zāl" mein daakhil kar ke ek mushaddad "zāl" se parhein. Yani is tarah: ﴿ يَلْهُثُ ذُلْكَ﴾:

يَلْهُثُ ذُلْكَ	يَلْهُثُ ذُلْكَ	يَلْهُثُ ذُلْكَ	mashq kijiye
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- 9- ﴿ فِيهِ مُهَاذَا﴾ [Furqan: 69] mein "hā" ko kuchh kheench kar parhein. Yani is tarah: ﴿ فِيهِ مُهَاذَا﴾:

mashq kijiye

فِيهِ مُهَاذَا	فِيهِ مُهَاذَا	فِيهِ مُهَاذَا	mashq kijiye
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10- Quran Majeed mein char alfaaz aise hain jo likhe hue to "suaad" se hain, magar un par chhota sa "seen" bhi likha hota hai. Aur woh yeh hain:

يُمْسِطُ الْمُصَيْطِرُونَ	بَصَّةٌ	يَبْصُطُ
شاشیہ: ۲۲	طور: ۳۴	اعراف: ۱۹

- 1.in kay parhne ka tareeqa yeh hai ke **بَصَّةٌ** "aur" **يَبْصُطُ**. mein sirf (seen) parhiye.
- 2." **الْمُصَيْطِرُونَ**" mein suaad aur seen dono tareeqay se parh sakte hain.
3. **يُمْسِطُ** sirf (suaad) parhiye.

Quran Majeed mein char alfaaz aise hain jo likhe hue to "suaad" se hain, magar un par chhota sa "seen" bhi likha hota hai. Aur woh yeh hain:

يَقِضُ وَيَبْصُطُ	يَقِضُ وَيَبْصُطُ	يَقِضُ وَيَبْصُطُ	mashq kijiye
فِي الْخَلْقِ بَصَّةٌ	فِي الْخَلْقِ بَصَّةٌ	فِي الْخَلْقِ بَصَّةٌ	
الْمُصَيْطِرُونَ	الْمُصَيْطِرُونَ	الْمُصَيْطِرُونَ	
عَلَيْهِمْ يُمْسِطُ	عَلَيْهِمْ يُمْسِطُ	عَلَيْهِمْ يُمْسِطُ	

11- Lafz ﴿ ضَعْفٌ - ضُعْفًا ﴾ [Roam: 54] ko do tareeqay parha gaya hai:

- 1- ﴿ ضَعْفٌ - ضُعْفًا ﴾ duaad par zabar.
- 2- ﴿ ضَعْفٌ - ضُعْفًا ﴾ duaad par paish.

mashq kijiye

مِنْ بَعْدِ قُوَّةٍ ضَعْفًا	مِنْ بَعْدِ ضَعْفٍ	خَلَقْكُم مِنْ ضَعْفٍ	mashq kijiye
مِنْ بَعْدِ قُوَّةٍ ضَعْفًا	مِنْ بَعْدِ ضَعْفٍ	خَلَقْكُم مِنْ ضُعْفًا	

12-[Naml:36] ﴿ فَمَا أَتَنَا إِنْ ﴾ mein lafz (اِنْ) par majboori o ghera se waqf karna pare to is par waqf do tareeqay se jaiz hai:

- 1- (اِنْ) ko saakin karke waqf karna, yaani: ﴿ فَمَا أَتَنَا إِنْ ﴾
- (اِنْ) ko hazaf karke waqf karna, yaani: (فَمَا أَتَنْ)

Dono tareeqon ke saath

mashq kijiye

فَمَا أَتَنِي	فَمَا أَتَنِي	فَمَا أَتَنِي
فَمَا أَتَنْ	فَمَا أَتَنْ	فَمَا أَتَنْ

13 - Quran Majeed mein chaar jagah par lafz "Saktah" likha hota hai. Aur Saktah ka matlab ye hai ke kalimah ke aakhir mein awaaz ko thodi der ke liye rok lena lekin saans na tootna. Aur Saktah ki char jagahain ye hain:

[Kahf: 201]

﴿عَوْجَاجَ قَيْمَاءٌ﴾

[Qiyamah: 27]

﴿وَقَيْلَ مَنْ رَاقِ﴾

"[Mutaffifin:14]":

﴿كَلَّا بَلْ رَانِ﴾

[Yaseen: 52]

﴿مَرْقَدِنَا هَذَا﴾

14- Quran Majeed ke baaz makhsoos alfaaz ki adaaigi mashq kijiye:

عَوْجَاجَ سَكَّةَ قَيْمَاءٌ	عَوْجَاجَ سَكَّةَ قَيْمَاءٌ	عَوْجَاجَ سَكَّةَ قَيْمَاءٌ
مَرْقَدِنَا سَكَّةَ هَذَا	مَرْقَدِنَا سَكَّةَ هَذَا	مَرْقَدِنَا سَكَّةَ هَذَا
وَقَيْلَ مَنْ سَكَّةَ رَاقِ	وَقَيْلَ مَنْ سَكَّةَ رَاقِ	وَقَيْلَ مَنْ سَكَّةَ رَاقِ
كَلَّا بَلْ سَكَّةَ رَانِ	كَلَّا بَلْ سَكَّةَ رَانِ	كَلَّا بَلْ سَكَّةَ رَانِ

14-[An-Nahl:121] ﴿لَا نُعِيهُ أَجْتَبْهُ﴾ ko mila kar yun parhenge:
Yani hamzah gir jayega.

مشق کیجئے

لَا نُعِيهُ أَجْتَبْهُ	لَا نُعِيهُ أَجْتَبْهُ	لَا نُعِيهُ أَجْتَبْهُ	مشق کیجئے
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15-[Al-Hujurat:11] ﴿يُشَّ اللَّهُ﴾ mein (الإِسْمُ) ke parhne ka tareeqa ye hai ke **يُشَّ** ki seen ke baad: **رَالِهَمْ:** mein "laam" ko zero de kar seen ke saath mila kar parhiye.

يُؤْسِ الْإِسْمُ	يُؤْسِ الْإِسْمُ	يُؤْسِ الْإِسْمُ	مشق کیجئے
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aur is tarah parhna bilkul galat hai

16-(Suaad:74) ﴿إِبْلِيسُ اسْتَكْبَرَ﴾ ko mila kar yun parhenge: Yani **إِبْلِيسُ اسْتَكْبَرَ** ka hamzah gir jayega.

Aur yaad rakhain! Ke [ص:45] ﴿يَدَى اسْتَكْبَرَت﴾ ka hamzah giraya nahi jayega.

In alfaz ki waslan-o-waqfan mashq karein.

mashq kijiye.

إِبْلِيسُ اسْتَكْبَرَ	إِبْلِيسُ / اسْتَكْبَرَ
يَدَى اسْتَكْبَرَت	يَدَى / اسْتَكْبَرَت

17-[Ahqaf 4] (السَّمُوتْ إِنْتُوْنِي) mein agar (السَّمُوتْ إِنْتُوْنِي) par waqf karein to ma baad se ibteda is tarah hogi: (إِنْتُوْنِي).

Jabkeh milanay ki soorat mein is tarah parhenge: (السَّمُوتْ إِنْتُوْنِي)
Yani hamzah gir jayega

Jaisa ke: [Baqarah 283] [فَرَعَوْنُ اُتْتُوْنِي] aur [Yunus 79] [اللَّذِي اُتْتُوْنِي] mein hai.

Aur agar ke (اللَّذِي اُتْتُوْنِي) aur (فَرَعَوْنُ اُتْتُوْنِي) mein lafz (اللَّذِي) aur (فَرَعَوْنُ اُتْتُوْنِي) par waqf kar ke ma baad se ibteda karein to is tarah parhenge: (أُتْتُوْنِي - إِنْتُوْنِي).

In alfaz ki waslan-o-waqfan mashq karein.

فِرْعَوْنٌ طِإِنْتُوْنِي	الَّذِي طِأُتْتُوْنِي	السَّمُوتْ طِإِنْتُوْنِي
فِرْعَوْنُ اُتْتُوْنِي	الَّذِي اُتْتُوْنِي	السَّمُوتُ اُتْتُوْنِي

"Yeh thi chand guzarishat (Quran Majeed ke baaz makhsoos alfaz ki adaiygi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Ghashiyah ki ayat number 7 se mushq karwayi jayegi. To lijiye sama'at farmayiye:

كَتُبْ لِلْفُلُونَ الظِّلِّيْنَ تَجْهِيْزِهِمْ يَشْوِيْنَ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الْجَوْيِيْرُ
 آفَلَا يَنْظُرُوْنَ إِلَى الْإِلَيْلِ كَيْفَ حُلِقَتْ ①
 وَإِلَى السَّمَاءِ كَيْفُ رُوْقَعَتْ ② وَإِلَى الْجِبَالِ كَيْفَ
 نُصْبَتْ ③ وَإِلَى الْأَرْضِ كَيْفُ سُطُحَتْ ④ فَدَكَرَ
 إِنَّا أَنْتَ مُدَكِّرٌ ⑤ لَسْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ بِمُهَنْيِطِرٍ ⑥ إِلَّا
 مَنْ تَوَلَّ وَكَفَرَ ⑦ فَيُعَذَّبُ بِهِ اللَّهُ الْعَدَابُ الْأَكْبَرُ ⑧
 إِنَّ إِلَيْنَا إِرْيَابُهُمْ ⑨ ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا حِسَابُهُمْ ⑩

chapter 24

sabaq#24

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabaq number 24 parhenge. Jis mein (Quran Majeed mein Noon Qutni ki adaigi) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi.

Quran Majeed mein baaz jagah do lafzon ke darmiyan jo chhota sa Noon likha hota hai, yeh tanween ka Noon hota hai, isay "Noon Qutni" kehte hain, yeh hamesha maksur hota hai. Maslan:

﴿مُضْبَّاحٌ الْوَضْبَاحُ فِي زُجَاجَةٍ الْزُجَاجَةُ﴾

Ko mila kar is tarah parhenge:

﴿مُضْبَّاحٌ الْوَضْبَاحُ فِي زُجَاجَةٍ الْزُجَاجَةُ﴾

Yani dono jaga Noon tanween ko zer de kar.

Darj zeel alfaaz ki (waslan o waqfan) dono tareeqon ke saath mashq karein:

waqf	wasl	waqf	wasl
شَهِيدًا / الرِّجَالُ	شَهِيدًا ○ اللَّهُ	شَيْبًا / السَّمَاءُ	شَيْبًا ○ السَّمَاءُ
أَحَدٌ / اللَّهُ	أَحَدٌ ○ اللَّهُ	طُوْيٌ / إِذْهَبٌ	طُوْيٌ ○ اذْهَبٌ

Darj zeel alfaaz ki (waslan o waqfan) dono tareeqon ke saath mashq karein:

waqf	wasl	waqf	wasl
بِزِيْنَةٍ ۝ الْكَوَاكِبُ مُنِيْبٌ ۝ ادْخُلُوهَا			
قَرْيَةٍ ۝ اسْتَطَعْمَا	قَرْيَةٍ ۝ اسْتَطَعْمَا	جَهِيْشَةٍ ۝ اجْتَهَثْ	جَهِيْشَةٍ ۝ اجْتَهَثْ

Darj zeel alfaaz ki (waslan o waqfan) dono tareeqon ke saath mashq karein:

waqf	wasl	waqf	wasl
نُفُورًا ۝ اسْتِكْبَارًا	نُفُورًا ۝ اسْتِكْبَارًا	فِتْنَةٍ ۝ اِنْقَلَبَ	فِتْنَةٍ ۝ اِنْقَلَبَ
يُعْلَمُ / اسْمَةٌ	يُعْلَمُ ۝ اسْمَةٌ	عَزِيزٌ ۝ ابْنُ اللَّهِ	عَزِيزٌ ۝ ابْنُ اللَّهِ

Yeh thi chand guzaarishat (Quran Majeed mein Noon Qutni ki adaigi) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Humazah ki mashq karwai jayegi. To lijiye, sama'at farmayiye!

chapter 25

sabaq#25

WAQF KI EHMIYAT

Aaj ki nashist mein hum sabak number 25 parhenge, jis mein (Quran Majeed mein waqf ke tareeqon ki adaigi ki pehchan) ke bare mein guftagu ki jayegi. InshaAllah Ta'ala.

Jis tarah Quran Majeed ki sahih adaigi seekhna zaroori hai, isi tarah yeh bhi zaroori hai ke waqf (yani rukne) ke tareeqay seekhe jayen ta ke aghlaat se bacha ja sake. Waqf ka matlab hai: Doran tilawat kalma ke aakhir harf par aawaz aur saans tor kar kuch dair thehrna.

Qurani haruf par waqf ki adaigi ki pehchan ke mutaliq mukhtasaran char tareeqay hain:

- 1- Pehla tareeqa yeh hai ke jazm laga kar waqf karein: Jab aakhir harf par zabar, zair, pesh) ya (do zabar) ya (do paish) hon.

(ذِلْكَ-مُلِكٌ-أَعْلَمُ-ظُلْلَى-حَافِظٌ)

par waqf is tarhn hoga:

(ذِلْكَ-مُلِكٌ-أَعْلَمُ-ظُلْلَى-حَافِظٌ):

Waqf ke tareeqon ki adaigi ki pehchan, darj zeel alfaaz par waqf karte hue mashq karen:

لَا تَأْتِيهِمْ	إِلَّا هُوَ	يُوصَلَ	فَأَخْرَجَ	أَظْلَمَ	ۚ
لِبَنِيهِمْ	الْمَسِيْحٌ	بِالْأُخْرِ	بِالْبَاطِلِ	مُلِكٌ	ۚ
يُشَعِّبُ	أَعْلَمَ	يُقْسِدُ	أَتَجْعَلُ	أَنُورِمُ	ۖ
لَا طَلِيلٌ	سَقْفٌ	ظُلْلٌ	يَعْضَبُ	وَاحِدٌ	ۖ
مَغْوُبٌ	غَلْمَانٌ	مُحَرَّمٌ	مُخْرِجٌ	جَاعِلٌ	ۖ

Qurani haruf par waqf ki adaigi ki pehchan ke mutaliq mukhtasaran char tareeqay hain:

2- Dusra tareeqa yeh hai ke ek alif lamba kar ke waqf karen: Jab aakhiri harf par (do zabar) ki tanween ho.

Maslan:

(مَهَادًا - نِسَاء - هُدَى)

پر وقف اس طرح کریں:

(مَهَادًا - نِسَاء - هُدَى)

darj zail alfaaz par waqf karte hue mashq karen.

جُزْءًا	شَيْعَ	تَرْبِيلًا	بَصِيرًا	مَسْجِدًا	مَرْضًا
مُصْفِي	مُسَمَّى	ضُحَى	طُوْيٌ	سَوَاءٌ	نِسَاءٌ

Qurani haruf par waqf ki adaigi ki pehchan ke mutaliq mukhtasaran char tareeqay hain:

3-Teesra tareeqa yeh hai ke jazm wali (ه) se badal kar waqf karein: Jab aakhir harf gole (ة) ho. Misal ke tor par:

(واحِدَةٌ - سُوْرَةٌ - رَّحْمَةٌ):

par waqf is tarhn karen

(واحِدَةٌ - سُوْرَةٌ - رَّحْمَةٌ):

darj zail alfaz par waqf karte hue mashq karen.

الظَّامِنَةُ ط	الْقَارِعَةُ ط	الْبَرِيَّةُ ط	بِالْأُخْرَةِ ط	الْعَاجِلَةُ ط	الْجَنَّةُ ط
مُطَهَّرَةٌ ط	فَاكِهَةٌ ط	سُوْرَةٌ ط	خَاوِيَّةٌ ط	مَرْضِيَّةٌ ط	رَاضِيَّةٌ ط

Qurani haruf par waqf ki adaigi ki pehchan ke mutaliq mukhtasaran char tareeqay hain:

Chautha tareeqa yeh hai ke tashdeed ko baqi rakhte hue baghair harakat ke waqf karein: Jab aakhir harf par tashdeed ho. Aur is ki adaigi ka tareeqa yeh hai ke mushaddad harf se pehle harf par zor de kar waqf kya jaye.

maslan:

(مُسْتَقْرٌ - الْمُقْرَرُ - بَعْدُ):

par waqf is tarhn hogा :

(مُسْتَقْرٌ - الْمُقْرَرُ - بَعْدُ):

darj zail alfaz par waqf karte hue mashq karen.

وَلَا جَانِ ط	عَلَيْهِنَّ ط	لَفِي شَكِ ط	لَهُمَا أُفِ ط	مِنَ الْمُسَنِ ط	فَكَلُّ ط
لَكُمْ عَدُوٌ ط	مُضَارِّ ط	إِيْنَ الْمُقْرَرُ ط	فِي الْيَمِ ط	مِنَ الْغَيْ ط	إِلَّا لَكُنَّ ط
بِالْحَقِّ ط	وَتَبَ ط	طَرْفِ حَقِّي ط	عَرَبِي ط	بِمُصْرِحَي ط	مِنَ الْغَيْ ط

Yeh thi chand guzarishat (Quran Majeed mein waqf ke tareeqon ki adaigi ki pehchan) ke hawale se. Aur ab Surah Al-Fatiha ki mashaq karwai jayegi. Toh lijiye, sama'at farmayiye!



chapter 26

sabaq#26

Tajweed qaida part 2

QURAN MAJEED KI TAJWEED O TARTEEL KI EHMIYAT.

Quran Majeed Allah Rab-ul-Azat ki badi hi shaan wali kitab hai, is ka ek harf parhne se das nekiyan milti hain, aur jo use parhte hue inkata hai aur mushqat ke bawajood koshish jari rakhta hai to use har harf ke badle (20) nekiyan milti hain, jabke mahir-e-Quran ko Qiyamat ke din Allah Ta'ala muqarrab farishton ki saf mein khada karenge.

Aur yeh Quran Majeed apne parhne walon ke liye Qiyamat ke din sifarshi ban kar aayega. Tilawat Quran ka mukammal ajr o sawab isi soorat mein mumkin hoga jab use Rasool Allah ﷺ ke tareeqa-e-tilawat ke mutabiq parha jaye. Isi tareeqa tilawat ko "Tajweed" kehte hain. To goya Tajweed darasal Rasool Allah ﷺ ke tareeqa-e-tilawat ka hi naam hai.

Isi tareeqa tilawat ko "Tajweed" kehte hain. To goya Tajweed darasal Rasool Allah ﷺ ke tareeqa-e-tilawat ka hi naam hai.

Jis tarah Quran Majeed ke zahiri haroof man-o-'an tawatur se sabit aur mahfooz hain, usi tarah is ka tareeqa tilawat bhi man-o-'an tawatur se sabit aur mahfooz hai.

Lihaza jis tarah Quran Majeed ke kalimat aur haroof mein zara bhi kamya o beshi ki ijazat nahi, usi tarah Quran Majeed ki tilawat ke doraan har qisam ki kami, ziyadati aur tabdeeli ki ghalti jaiz nahi hogi.



Quran Majeed ki tilawat namaz ka ahem rukn hai aur is ki mujarrad tilawat bhi ibadat hai aur har ibadat ke liye usool, wazaif, aur makhsoos kifiyat hoti hain jin ko baja lanay se hi ibadat qabil qubool hoti hai. Quran Majeed ki tilawat ka jo tareeqa Rasool Allah ﷺ se muntasal sanad se sabit hai, woh wahi hai jo (Tajweed o Tartil) se mosoom hai.

Quran Majeed ki tilawat namaz ka ahem rukn hai aur is ki mujarrad tilawat bhi ibadat hai aur har ibadat ke liye usool, wazaif, aur makhsoos kifiyat hoti hain jin ko baja lanay se hi ibadat qabil qubool hoti hai. Quran Majeed ki tilawat ka jo tareeqa Rasool Allah ﷺ se muntasal sanad se sabit hai, woh wahi hai jo (Tajweed o Tartil) se mosoom hai.

Har shakhs ko chahiye ke woh Quran Majeed ko Tajweed ke sath parhne ki pur koshish kare. Aur din raat ke chow mein ghanton mein se kuch waqt amlii Tajweed ko seekhnay mein sarf kare. Ta ke matloob andaz mein Quran Majeed ki tilawat ho sake aur phir us ki badolat "Tilawat Quran ki tamam fazilatain hasil ho sakein."

SABAQ#1

QURANI HAROOF-E-MUFRADAT KI ADAIGI KI EHMIYAT AUR MASHQ

Quran Majeed Arabic zabaan mein hai, aur Arabic zabaan ke kul intis (29) haruf hain, jin ke saath Quranic kalimat murakkab hain. In intis (29) haruf ko (Qurani haroof-e-hijaa, Arabic haroof-e-bijaaya, haroof-e-taji ya Quranic haroof-e-mufradat ya mufarradah) kehte hain. In intis (29) harufon ki jis tarah shaklein mukhtalif hain, isi tarah in ki aawaazain bhi alag alag hain. Misal ke tor par: baaz ko moti aawaaz mein parha jata hai, jaise taa - zaa. Baaz ko baareek aawaaz mein parha jata hai, jaise: haa, taa, thaa. Baaz ko seti jaisi aawaaz ke saath parha jata hai, jaise: zaa - seen hai. Aur baaz ko narmi kaisa thaa baghair seti jaisi aawaaz ke parha jata hai, jaise: thaa, zaa. Haroof mufarradat kehne ko to yeh (alif, baa, taa, thaa) hain. Magar Quran Majeed ka sahih talaffuz aur lab o luhja ki bunyad inhi haroof ki durust adaaigi par mauqoof hai.

Lihaza in haroofon ko sahih talaffuz aur durust adaaigi ke saath parhne par, jis ko jitni qabiliyat hasil ho jayegi, to woh utni hi aasani se Quran Majeed ke sahih talaffuz ko paalega. Insha'Allah

Ta'ala



Cheez itni hi mustahkam aur paidar hogi. Is ke baraks agar kisi cheez ki bonyad kamzor aur ghair mustahkam hogi to woh cheez bhi kamzor aur na paidar hogi. Yehi wajah hai ke jab (Qurani haroof-e-mufradat) ke sahih talaffuz se waqfiyat nahi hoti to phir (Quran Majeed) ki sahih mein bohat dikkat paish aati hai.

Lihaza zaroori hai ke (Qurani haroof-e-mufradat) ki adaaigi par khas tawajjah di jaye.

Aaiye! Qurani haroof-e-mufradat ki sahih talaffuz ke saath mashaq karein. Aur mashaq ke doran har harf ki adaaigi ke naqsha par nazar rakhein.



Tariqa:

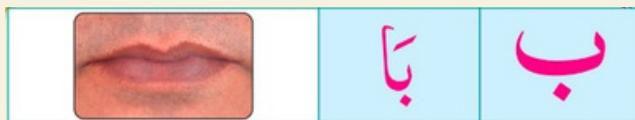
Alif aur hamzah ko baghair kheenchay aur doharfi ko thora sa kheench kar, aur teen harfi ko do guna kheench kar parhengay.

Alif ki adaaigi mein: "alif" ko baghair kheenchay "laam" k' sath foran milayen. Mashaq karein.

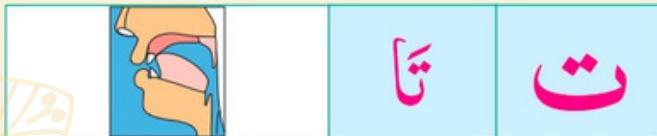


Ba: honton ke geelay hissay ko sakhti se mila kar (baarik awaaz mein) parhein, yaani (baa).

Aur yaad rakhein ke (b) ki adaaigi mein honton ke geelay hissay" se murad wo hissa hai, jo honton ke band hone ke waqt ander chhip jata hai. Aaiye mashaq keejiye.



Ta: zabaan ki nok ko samnay walay ooper ke do daanton ki jar se laga kar baarik awaaz mein parhein. Mashaq karein.



Sa: zabaan ki nok ko samnay walay aur par ke do daanton ke androoni kinaaron se narmi se laga kar baarik awaaz mein parhein. Mashaq karein.



Jeem ki adaaigi mein: Zabaan ke darmiyan ko, taalu ke saath sakhti se laga kar baarik awaaz mein parhein.

Aur yaad rakhein ke (jeem) ki adaaigi mein (che) ki awaaz mix na karein. Yani (jeem) aur ye sahi nahi. Mashaq kijiye.



Ha ki adaaigi mein: Zabaan ki jad ko halaq ki taraf mazbooti se dabate hue (baarik aur ragar khaati saans mein) parhein, yani (ha).

Aur yaad rakhein ke (h) ki durust awaaz ki pehchaan ye hai ke adaaigi ke waqt gale mein kuch dabao samhoss hogा, yani (ha). Aaiye, mashaq kijiye.



Kha ki adaaigi mein: Zabaan ki jad ko tālū ki taraf buland karte hue, moti āwāz mein parhein, yani (kha).

Aur yaad rakhein ke (kha) ki adaaigi mein khar kharāhat ki āwāz paida .nah ho, yani (kha), aur yeh sahi nahi hai. Aaiye, mashaq kijiye



Daal ki adaaigi mein: Zabaan ki nook ko, samne waale oopar ke do daanton ki jad se laga kar (baarik awaaz mein) parhein, yani (daal). Aaiye, mashaq kijiye.

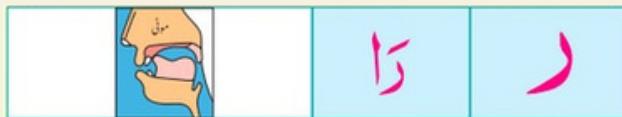


Zabaan ki nook ko samne waale oopar ke do daanton ke androni kinaaron se narmi se laga kar (baarik awaaz mein) parhein, yani (zaal).

Aaiye, mashaq kijiye.

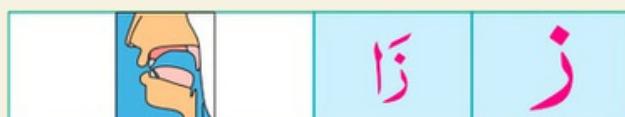


Zabaan ki nook ko oopar waale daanton ke masorhon se laga kar (moti awaaz mein) parhein, yani (raa). Aaiye, mashaq kijiye.



Zabaan ki nook ko samnay waale neechay ke do daanton ke kinaron se mazbooti se laga kar (baariq aur seeti jaisi awaaz mein) parhein, yani (zaa).

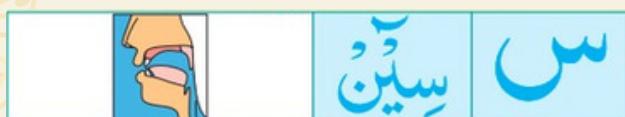
Aur yaad rakhni (za) ki adaegi mein daanton ko sakhti se na milayen, yani (zaa) aur yeh ghalat tareeqa hai. Aaiye, mashaq kijiye.



Seen ki adaigi mein: Zabaan ki nook ko samnay waale neechay ke do daanton ke kinaron se mazbooti se laga kar (baariq aur seeti jaisi awaaz mein) parhein, yani (seen).

Aur yaad rahe ke (seen) ki adaigi mein seeti jaisi awaaz ke liye daanton ko sakhti se band na karein, yani (seen) aur yeh ghalat tareeqa hai.

Aaiye, mashaq kijiye.



Sheen ki adaigi mein: Zabaan ke darmiyan ko taalu ki taraf buland karte hue (baariq aur phaylti hui awaaz mein) parhein, yani (sheen).

Aur yaad rakhein ke (sheen) ki adaigi mein zabaan ki jarr ko taalu ki taraf na uthne dijiye, warna sheen ki awaaz moti ho jayegi, yani (sheen) aur yeh durust nahi hai.



Zabaan ki nok ko samnay walay neechay ke do daanton ke kinaaron se mazbooti se laga kar, aur zabaan ke pichlay hissay ko taalu ki taraf buland karte hue (moti aur seti jaisi awaaz mein) parhein, yani (suaad) (صَادٌ). Aur yaad rakhein! Ke (suaad) ko ada karte waqt shuru waali awaaz ko baariq na karein, yani (suaad) aur yeh durust nahi hai. Aaiye, mosah kijye.



Zabaan ke pichlay hissay ko, taalu ki taraf buland karte hue, zabaan ke mote kinaaray ko, oopar walay daanton ki jad par, aahista aahista narmi se laga kar khub moti aur zordar awaaz mein parhein, yani (ضَادٌ) (duaad).



Zaban ki nok ko samnay walay oopar ke do danton ki jar se laga kar, aur zaban ke pichlay hissay ko tauluki taraf buland karte huay (moti awaz mein) parhiye. Yani (ل)(taw).
mashq kijiye.



Zaban ki nok ko samnay walay oopar ke do daanton ke androni kinaaron se narmi se laga kar, aur zaban ke pichlay hissay ko taalu ki taraf buland karte hue (moti awaaz mein) parhiye. Yani (ظaw). Aaiye mashq kijiye.



Zaban ke jarr ko halaq ki taraf mazbooti se dabate hue (baareek aur ragar khaati awaaz mein) parhiye. Yani (ain).

Aur yaad rakhiye ke (ع) ki durust awaaz ki pehchaan yeh hai ke addaigil ke waqt gale mein kuch dabao sa mehsoos hogta. Yani (ain). Aaiye mashq kijiye.



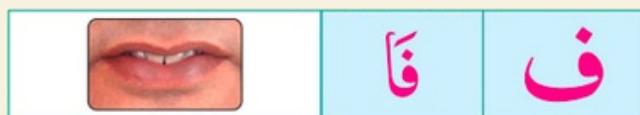
Zaban ke jarr ko tālu ki taraf buland kartay huay moti āwāz mein parhiye. Yani (غین) (ghain).

Aur yaad rakhiye ke (خ) ki adāīgī mein kharkharāhat ki āwāz paida ho. Yani (غین) aur yeh durust nahi hai. mashq kijiye.



Samnay walay ooper ke do daanton ke saroon ko nichlay honth ke geelay hissay par laga kar (baarik awaaz mein) parhiye. Yani (ف) (fa).

Aur yaad rakhiye ke is (ف) ki adaigi mein ziyada saans na nikalen. Yani (ف) aur yeh durust nahi hai. Aaiye, mashq kijiye.



Zaban ki jar ko, kooe ke musalsal taalu par laga kar (moti awaaz mein) parhiye. Yani (qaaf). Aaiye, mashq kijiye.



Zaban ki jar ko, kawway ke qareeb, taalu par laga kar (baariq awaaz mein) parhiye. Yani (kaaf). Aaiye, mashq kijiye.



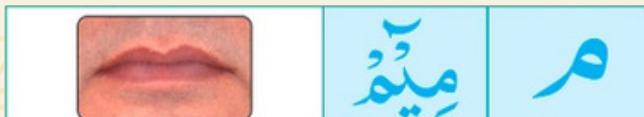
Zaban ke baariq kinare ko oopar wale daanton ke masorhon se laga kar (baariq awaaz mein) parhiye. Yani (laam).

Aur yaad rakhie ke zaban ke baariq kinare se muraad woh kinara hai jo daanton ke samne wala hai. Aaiye, mashq kijiye.



Honthon ke khushk hissay ko, qadre narmi se mila kar (baariq awaaz mein) parhiye. Yani (meem). Aur yaad rakhie ke (ڻ) ki adaigj mein honthon ke khushk hissay se muraad woh hissa hai, jo honthon ke khushk aur androoni galey hissay ke darmiyan waqea hai.

Aur is awaaz ko naak mein iss tarah na lijiye. Yani (meem) aur yeh durust nahi hai. Aaiye, mashq kijiye.



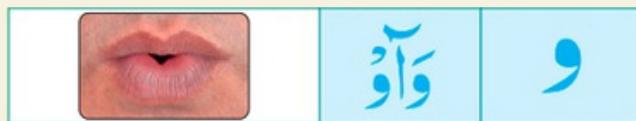
Zuban ke baariq kinare ko oopar wale daanton ke masoorhon se laga kar, honthon ko (chonch ki manind) gol karte huye (baariq awaaz mein) parhiye. Yani (noon).

Aur yaad rakhni ke (ن) ki adaigi mein awaaz naak mein iss tarah na le jayein. Yani (noon) aur yeh galat hai. Aaiye, mashq kijiye.



Honthon ko gol karte huye oopar ki janib khol kar darmiyani se mad karein aur phir se honthon ko (chonch ki manind) gol karte huye baariq awaaz mein parhiye. Yani (واو) (waw).

Aaiye, mashq kijiye!



Zuban ke jar ko halaq ki taraf dabaye baghair, baariq aur baghair ragar khati saans mein parhiye. Yani (ھ) (ha).

Aur yaad rakhni ke (ھ) ki adaigi mein ziyada saans na nikalein. Yani (ھ) aur yeh ghalat hai. Aaiye, mashq kijiye!



"Haa" ko bghair khenchay 'meem' ke sath milayen aur meem mein awaaz ko lamba na karein. Yani (hamza) Aaiye, mashq kijiye!



Zuban ke darmiyan ko tālo ki taraf buland kartay huay (bārik āwāz mein) parhein. Yani (ا) (ya). Aaiye, mashq kijiye!



Sabq number: 2

Qur'ani milti jalti āwāzon wale huruf ki adā'egi ki ehmiyat

Yeh haqeeqat hai ke Qur'ani (29) huruf mein se aksar huruf ki adā'egi 'aam tor par taqrīban durust ki jati hai. Albatah woh huruf jin ki āwāz mein āpās mein milti julti hain, un ki adā'egi par khas tawajjah di jati hai.

Milti jalti āwāzon wale huruf ki chhay (6) group hain:

[ت (T) ڈ (D) چ (Ch) ک (K) ق (Q) ح (H) س (S) م (M) ڻ (Z) ڙ (Z) ڦ (Zalil) ڻ (Zalil) ڦ (Zalil)]

(Taw) ت , (Ta) ط

(Qaf) ق , (Kaf) ک

(Ha) ح , (Ha) ه

(Hamza) ۽ , (Ain) ع

(Sad) ص , (Seen) س , (sa) ث

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

Arabi zabaan ke milti jalti āwāzon wale huruf mein se har huruf ki apni ek juda āwāz hai. Agar un ko sahih tor par adā na kiya jaye to ek huruf doosre huruf se badal jata hai, jis se Qur'an Majeed ke alfaaz ke badal

jane ke sath-sath ma'ani bhi badal jata hai:

maslan:

- ج ل کی āwāz bārik aur narm hoti hai.
Jaise: (ج ل) aur is ka ma'iné hai: "woh zalil hua."

- ل ج کی āwāz bārik aur seeti wali hoti hai.
Jaise: (ل ج) aur is ka ma'iné hai: "woh phisla."

- ح کی āwāz moti aur narm hoti hai.
Jaise: (ح) aur is ka ma'iné hai: "woh ho gaya."

- ض کی āwāz: khoob moti aur darāzi wali hoti hai.
Jaise: (ض) aur is ka ma'iné hai: "woh gumrah hua."

Dekhiye! Huruf ki tabdeeli se ma'ani par kitna farq padta hai, lekin aksar log (ڈز ظ اور ض) in char hurufon ko sirf (ج) ki āwāz mein bārik aur seeti se parhte hain. Aur issi tarah (ب) ko (ت) ki āwāz mein aur (ڦ) ko (ک) ki āwāz mein bārik parhte hain. Aur (ح) ko (ه) ki āwāz mein aur (ع) ko (ء) ki āwāz mein, halaq mein baghair dabī hui āwāz se parhte hain. Aur (ڻ) dono ko (س، ڻ) ki āwāz mein bārik aur seeti se parhte hain.

Iska matlab yeh hua ke Qur'an Majeed mein jahan bhi milti jalti āwāzon wale huruf āyenge, wahan la 'ilmi ki bina par issi tarah ki ghaltiyān hongi. Jis se lehn jali (bhari ghalti) laazim aati hai, jo ke haram hai.

In pandrah (15) hum awaz huruf ki awaz mein saat tarah ki hain, aur woh yeh hain:

1. (barik awaz) aur yeh (ت ک ڈ س) mein payi jati hai. Jo ke: zuban ki jad ko, upar nah uthane se paida hoti hai
2. (moti awaz) aur yeh (ط ڦ ص) mein payi jati hai. Jo ke: zuban ki jad ko, upar uthane se paida hoti hai.

- (Seeti jaisi awaaz) aur yeh (س) mein pai jati hai. Jo ke zabaan ki nok ko, saniya sifli (yaani samnay ke do neechay ke daanton) ke kinaron se mazbooti se lagane se paida hoti hai.
 - (Narm aur baghair seeti ke awaaz) aur yeh (ڻ, ڻ) mein pai jati hai. Jo ke zabaan ki nok ko shanaya 'Aliya (yaani samnay wale oopar ke do daanton) ke kinaron se narmi se lagane se paida hoti hai.
-
- (Ragad khati awaaz ya dabi hui awaaz) : Aur yeh (ع, ڱ) mein pai jati hai. Jo ke zabaan ki juz ko, peeche halaq ki taraf dabane se paida hoti hai.
 - (Baghair ragad khati awaaz ya baghair dabi hui awaaz) : Aur yeh (ء, ڦ) mein pai jati hai. Jo ke zabaan ki jad ko, peeche halaq ki taraf nah dabane se paida hoti hai.
 - (Khoob moti aur daraz awaaz) : Aur yeh harf (ڦ) mein pai jati hai. Jo ke zabaan ki jarr aur darmiyan ko tallow par jamate hue, zabaan ki karwat ko oopar wale daanton ki jarr par aahista aahista narmi se lagane se paida hoti hai.

chapter 27

sabaq#27

Milti julti awazon wale huroof yeh hain:

ط ت - ك ق - ح ع - ث س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

ت (Ta), ط (Taw):

ك (Kaf), ق (Qaf):

ه (Ha), ح (Ha):

ع (Ain), ئ (Hamza):

ث (sa), س (Seen), ص (Sad):

ذ (zal), ز (Zay), ظ (Zoay), ض (Zuaad)

Malhozah! Har aik ki adaigi ka khaas khyal rakhein, kyun ke in ki ghalat

adaigi se aik harf doosre harf se badal jata hai, jo ke haram hai.

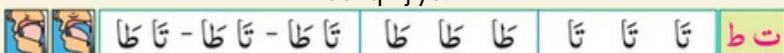
Aaiye milti julti awazon wale huroof ki awazon ka farq maloom karein aur
khoob mashq karein.

(ت ط) ki awaz mein farq:

ت: Bareek awaz

ط: Motee awaz

Mashq kijiye.

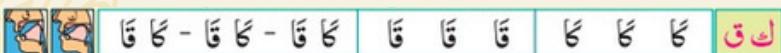


(ك، ق) ki awaz mein farq:

ك: Bareek awaz

ق: Motee awaz

Mashq kijiye.



(۷۵) ki awaz mein farq:

♪ : Halq se baghair ragad khaye

ؒ: Halq se ragad khati awaz

Mashq kijiye.



هَ حَ حَ هَ حَ هَ حَ هَ حَ

(ع،ؑ) ki awaz mein farq:-

ੴ: Halq se baghair ragad khaye

ؒ: Halq se ragad khati awaz

Mashq kijiye.



(س، ث) ki awaz mein farq:

ث: Narm awaz

، سے: Seti wali awaz

Mashq kijiye.



(س، ص) ki awaz mein farq:

س: Bareek aur seti wali awaz

ص: Motee aur seti wali awaz

Mashq kijiye.



سَاصَ - سَاصَ - سَاصَ - سَاصَ

(ج, ج) ki awaz mein farq:

ɔ: Narm awaz

j: Seti wali awaz

Mashq kijiye.

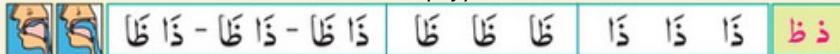


(ٻ,ڏ) ki awaz mein farq:

ج: Bareek awaz

ബുഡ്ദിക്കൾ: Motee awaz

Mashq kijiye.

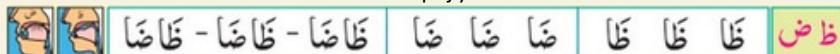


(ظ، ض) ki awaz mein farq:

બાળ મોતી અવાજ

ض: Khub motee aur darazi wali awaz

Mashq kijiye.



Milti julti awazon wale huroof ki mashq pary harakat ke sath:

Parri harakat ko kheenchay aur jhatka diye baghair parhiye.

maslan: (ث-ط-ثُط)

Takhti ko pehle pare zabar ke sath, phir pari zer ke sath, aur phir seedhi paish ke sath parhiye.

Is ke baad baik waqt teenon harakat ke sath parhiye.

Aaiye takhti ki mashq pary zabar ke sath karein.

	ح	ق	ط
	ص	س	ع
	ض	ظ	ذ

Aaiye takhti ki mashq parri zer ke sath karein.

	ح	ۃ	ک	ق	ت	ط
	س	س	ش	س	ع	ع
	ظ	ض	ڈ	ڈ	ڈ	ڈ

Aaiye takhti ki mashq seedhi paish ke sath karein.

	ح	ۃ	ک	ق	ت	ط
	س	س	ش	س	ع	ع
	ڙ	ڙ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ

Milti julti awazon wale huroof ki mashq parri harakat ke sath

Aaiye! takhti ki mashq ekathi teenon harakat ke sath karein.

	ح	ۃ	ک	ق	ت	ط
	س	س	ش	س	ع	ع
	ڙ	ڙ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ	ڏ

Sabaq# 15:

Milti julti awazon wale huroof ki mashq pari harakat ke sath, pari harakat ko kheenchay aur jhatka diye baghair parhiye.

maslan: (ٿ ڻ - ٻ ٻ - ڦ ڻ):

Takhti ko pehle khare zabar ke sath, phir khare zer ke sath, aur phir ultee paish ke sath parhiye.

Is ke baad baik waqt teenon harakat ke sath parhiye.

Aaiye! takhti ki mashq parre zabar ke sath karein.

Aaiye! takhti ki mashq khare zabar ke sath karein.

	ڦ ح	ڦ ڦ	ڦ ط
	ڦ س	ڦ س	ڦ ع
	ڦ ظ	ڦ ظ	ڦ ذ

Aaiye! takhti ki mashq khari zer ke sath karein.

	ڦ ح	ڦ ڦ	ڦ ط
	ڦ س	ڦ س	ڦ ع
	ڦ ظ	ڦ ظ	ڦ ذ

Aaiye takhti ki mashq ultee paish ke sath karein.

	ح	ق	ك	ط
	س	س	ث	ع
	ظ	ظ	ذ	ز

Aaiye! takhti ki mashq ekathi teenon harakat
ke sath karein.

	ح	ق	ك	ط
	س	س	ث	ع
	ظ	ظ	ذ	ز

Tanween ki adaigi:

Tareeqa: Tanween wale harf ko "noon" ki awaaz se mila kar parhiye.

ب	ت	ث

Jazm Ki Adaigi: ↗

Is ke parhne ke char tareeqay hain:

1- Hila kar parhna:

Haruf Qalqalah(،،،،)

ق - ط - ب - ج - د					Haruf Qalqalah	
بَ بِ بُ بِ بُّ بَّ	جَ جِ جُ جِّ جَّ	دَ دِ دُ دِّ دَّ	طَ طِ طُ طِّ طَّ	قَ قِ قُ قِّ قَّ		

2- Thorra sa kheench kar parhna: Haruf Maddah

و - ي - ئ			Haruf Maddah	
يُ يِ يُّ يِّ يَّ	ئُ ئِ ئُّ ئِّ ئَّ	وُ وِ وُّ وِّ وَّ		

3- Narmi ke saath bina kheenchaty parhna:

Haruf Len

ي - ئ		Haruf Len	
يُ يِ يُّ يِّ يَّ	ئُ ئِ ئُّ ئِّ ئَّ	وُ وِ وُّ وِّ وَّ	طُ طِ طُّ طِّ طَّ

Ya madah aur ya len baik waqt

ya len			ya madda
بِيْ بِيْ - تِيْ تِيْ	دِيْ دِيْ - ذِيْ ذِيْ	حِيْ حِيْ - خِيْ خِيْ	ثِيْ ثِيْ - جِيْ جِيْ

Waw maddah o waw len baik waqt

waw madda			waw len
وُوْ وُوْ - ذُوْ ذُوْ	خُوْ خُوْ - حُوْ حُوْ	جُوْ جُوْ - ثُوْ ثُوْ	تُوْ تُوْ - بُوْ بُوْ

Mazbooti aur jamao se parhna

Aur yeh kefiyat mazkoorah haruf ke alawah baqi 21 haruf mein paai jati
hai.

jeso:

إِنْ	إِلْ	إِنْ	إِلْ	إِنْ	إِنْ
------	------	------	------	------	------

Note: (,) ko hamza ki (zabar, paish) ke saath mota karein, aur hamza
ki zer ke saath bareek.

Mashq kijiye.

إِذْ	إِذْ	إِذْ	إِخْ	إِخْ	إِثْ	إِثْ
إِغْ	إِعْ	إِظْ	إِضْ	إِصْ	إِشْ	إِسْ
إِعْ	إِهْ	إِنْ	إِمْ	إِلْ	إِكْ	إِفْ

Milti Jalti Awazon Wale Huruf Ki Mashq Jazm Ke Saath:

ت ط - ک ق - ه ح - ع ع - س ص - ذ ز ظ ض

Malhozah! Ghalat adaaigi se ek harf doosre harf se badal jayega, jo keh haram hai.

ت: Baarik awaaz

ط: Moti awaaz aur jhatkey wali

 	ت: ط:	1
اَتْ اَطْ - اِتْ اَطْ - اُتْ اَطْ اَتْ اَطْ اِتْ اَطْ اُتْ اَطْ	اَطْ اَطْ اِتْ اَطْ اَطْ اَطْ اِتْ اَطْ	اَتْ اِتْ اُتْ اَتْ اِتْ اُتْ

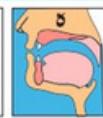
ک: Baarik awaaz

ق: Moti awaaz aur jhatkey wali

 	ک: ق:	2
اَكْ اَقْ - اِكْ اَقْ - اُكْ اَقْ اَكْ اَقْ اِكْ اَقْ اُكْ اَقْ	اَقْ اَقْ اِقْ اَقْ اَقْ اِقْ	اَكْ رَاكْ اَكْ اَكْ رَاكْ اَكْ

ھ: Halq se baghair ragar khaye

ح: Halq se ragar khati awaaz

 	ھ: ح:	3
اَهْ اَحْ - اِهْ اَحْ - اُهْ اَحْ اَهْ اَحْ اِهْ اَحْ اُهْ اَحْ	اَحْ اَحْ اِحْ اَحْ اَحْ اِحْ	اَهْ رَاہْ اَهْ اَهْ رَاہْ اَهْ

ع: Halq se baghair ragar khaye

ع: Halq se ragar khati awaaz

	: ع	4
	: ع	ع
أَءُ اَءُ اَءُ - إِءُ اَءُ - إَءُ اَءُ	أَءُ اَءُ اَءُ	أَءُ اَءُ اَءُ

ث: Narm awaaz

س: Seeti wali awaaz

	: ث	5
	: س	ث س
أَثُ اَسُ - إِثُ اَسُ - إَثُ اَسُ	أَسُ اَسُ اَسُ	أَثُ اَثُ اَثُ

س: Baarik aur seeti wali

ص: Moti aur seeti wali

	: س	6
	: ص	س ص
أَسُ اَصُ - إِسُ اَصُ - إَسُ اَصُ	أَصُ اَصُ اَصُ	أَسُ اَسُ اَسُ

ڏ: Narm awaaz

ڇ: Seeti wali awaaz

	: ڏ: : ڇ:	7 ڏ ن
آڏ آڏ - آڏ آڏ - آڏ آڏ <i>az az - az az - az az</i>	آڏ آڏ آڏ <i>az az az</i>	آڏ آڏ آڏ <i>az az az</i>

ڏ: Baarik awaaz

ظ: Moti awaaz

	: ڏ: : ظ:	8 ڏ ظ
آڏ آڏ - آڏ آڏ - آڏ آڏ <i>az az - az az - az az</i>	آڏ آڏ آڏ <i>az az az</i>	آڏ آڏ آڏ <i>az az az</i>

ظ: moti awaz

ض: Khoob moti aur daraazi wali

	: ڦ: : ض:	9 ڦ ض
آڦ آڦ - آڦ آڦ - آڦ آڦ <i>aaz aaz - aaz aaz - aaz aaz</i>	آڦ آڦ آڦ <i>aaz aaz aaz</i>	آڦ آڦ آڦ <i>aaz aaz aaz</i>

Shadd  ki adaigi:

Halka sa dabao de kar parhiye aur (ن) par ghunnah kariye.

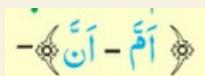
أَعْلَغْ أَغْ	أَضْرَبْ أَضْ	أَصْرَصْ أَصْ	أَخْرَخْ أَخْ
أَمْ-أَنْ	أَظْرَاطْ أَظْ	أَقْرَاقْ أَقْ	أَطْرَاطْ أَطْ

Ghunnah aur Adam Ghunnah ki pehchan:

Ghunnah k maani hai: Naak mein awaaz ka gungunana. Aur woh ek aisi awaaz hai jo (meen) aur (noon) ko adaa karte waqt naak ki jarr mein paai jaati hai.

Teen surton mein (ن)(ن)(meem, noon) ko parhtay waqt gunnah kya jata hai:

1- Jab (meem, noon) par shadd ho, jaise:



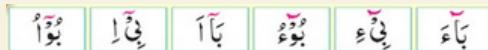
2- Jab jazm wali (meem) ke baad (meem ya ba) ho

3- Jab jazm wale (noon) ya tanween wale harf ke baad: (9) huruf (ء، ۵، ع، ح، خ، ل، ر، اور الف) ke ilawa baqi (20) huruf mein se koi huruf aa jaye.

Darj zail huruf mein (ghunnah aur adam ghunnah ki pehchan) kartay
hue (hai) ya (nahi) ki surat mein jawab dein.

MADDAT KI ADAYEGI

do gunna kheenchna

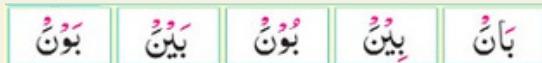


teen gunna kheenchna



Aur yaad rakhain! K (الْهَمْ عَسْقَ-الْهَمْ عَصْقَ) mein (ع) ko do aur teen guna kheenchna dono tareeqay sahi hai.

1.2.3 teeno tarhn kheenchna





Yeh qaida dosray buniyadi qur'ani qawaaid ko mad-e-nazar rakh kar tashkeel diya gaya hai jo mojooda market mein dastiyab hain, takay ustaad jo mamooli qawaaid ke saath talibah ko Quran Majeed sikhate hain, woh is qaiday ke zariye sahi tareeqay se taleem de saken aur talibah Quran Majeed ko durust talafuz ke saath, bilkul durust aur aasani se qiraat karne ki koshish karen. Bawazeh! Tajweed ke tamam qawaaid ko mad-e-nazar rakh kar, is qaiday mein mojood khasosiat aur anasir se hasil nafa ka hud se zyada istifada kia jana chahiye.



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