

INTRODUCTION:

WITH THE NAME OF ALLAH THE ALL-MERCIFUL, THE VERY MERCIFUL

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

DURUSULQUR'AAN (LESSONS OF QUR'AAN)

DurusulQur'aan, a fully interactive Qur'aan reading course, has been designed to aid in learning to read the Holy Qur'aan using Arabic text. This course was initially developed for the Internet, for the world wide Muslims community, which is now available online for free at <http://www.as-sidq.org>

With the Blessing of Allah, after the successful launching of the Internet version of this course in 1998, we have developed a instruction booklet for those who wish to follow the course without the use of a computer. Along with this booklet, the course also provides the sound of each lesson that can be listened from any audio CD/cassette. Even though this is an independent learning course, we encourage the users to approach someone well versed in the recitation of the Qur'aan. In addition to the self-learning lessons, we feel that reading to and being corrected by an expert is the ultimate way to ensure correct pronunciation and recitation.

This course limited to Arabic phonetic and correct recitation of Muslim's religious text which aslo includes learning the Arabic alphabet and its shapes, connecting two or more letters, vowels signs; basic "Tajweed" rules (the correct pronunciations of letters, points of articulation, - attributes etc. and much more. While ideally suited for the beginner, this course offers insight and support for the intermediate and advanced learners as well. Lastly, this course is not designed to provide instruction for the translation and tafseer (exegesis) of the Holy Qur'aan; such a study would require a comprehensive knowledge of Arabic vocabulary and grammar and it is beyond the scope of our intended purpose. Also this course may not be sufficient for those who want to learn to read Arabic text other than religious texts such as Holy Qur'aan and hadith.

The Qur'an reading course is based on "AHASANUL-QAWAID" compiled by Late Sheikh Shamsudin Barodwee (r.a) , India,.

This method of learning is widely used in non-Arab countries such as the sub-continent of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, Central and south East Asia. The Holy Qur'aan printed in these regions, employs various classical Nuskh style script, the letters are generally large, bold and rounded. The words are clearly separated and marked and vowels signs are accurately placed over or under the letters. Another popular printed copy, widely distributed and mainly used by the Arabs is the "Medina edition, which slightly differs in the style of scripts (calligraphy), vowels and marking system, however, both use the most widely used recitation (qiraat) transmitted through Holy Prophets learned from Imam Hafs, expert reciter of early period of Islam. We will explain briefly the differences in both commonly used printed copies wherever it would be appropriate.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 يَسَّ ١ وَالْقُرْآنِ الْحَكِيمِ ٢ إِنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ ٣ عَلَى
 صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ٤ تَنْزِيلَ الْعَزِيزِ الرَّحِيمِ ٥

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This course consists of over fifty - (50) lessons. This booklet (in pdf format) and sound of each lessons (in mp3 format) and pronunciation keys are also available free at www.as-sidq.org/e-books-others-2.html.

Publisher: As-Sidq (The Truth) Montreal Canada
Research and Layout : Mohammed Siddique Katiya, Canada
Sound and editing: Sheikh Muhammed Mangera (Canada)
Consultation and editing: Sheikh Aasim Rashid (Canada)

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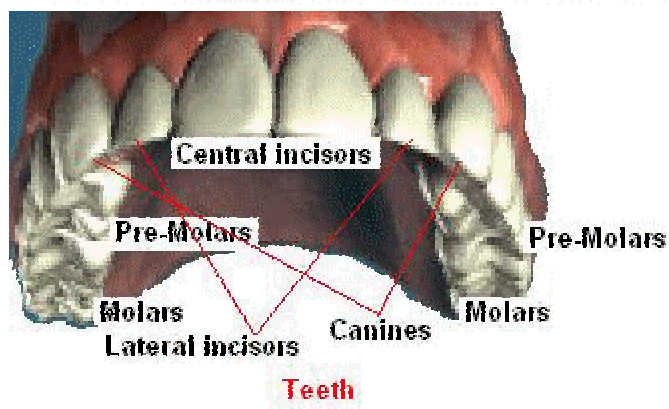
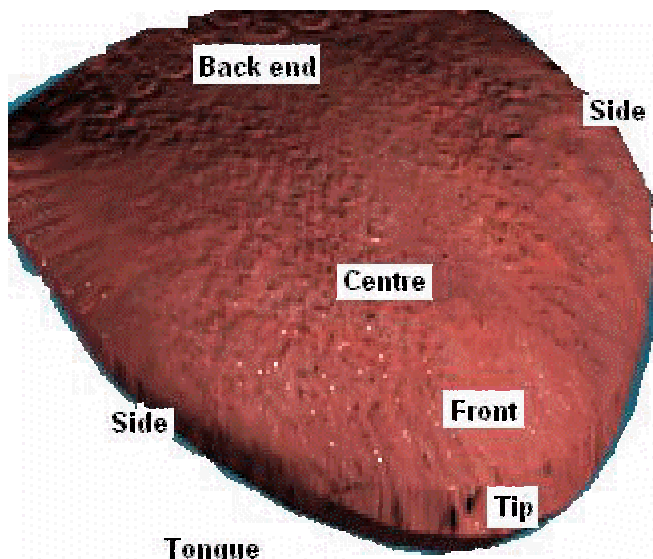
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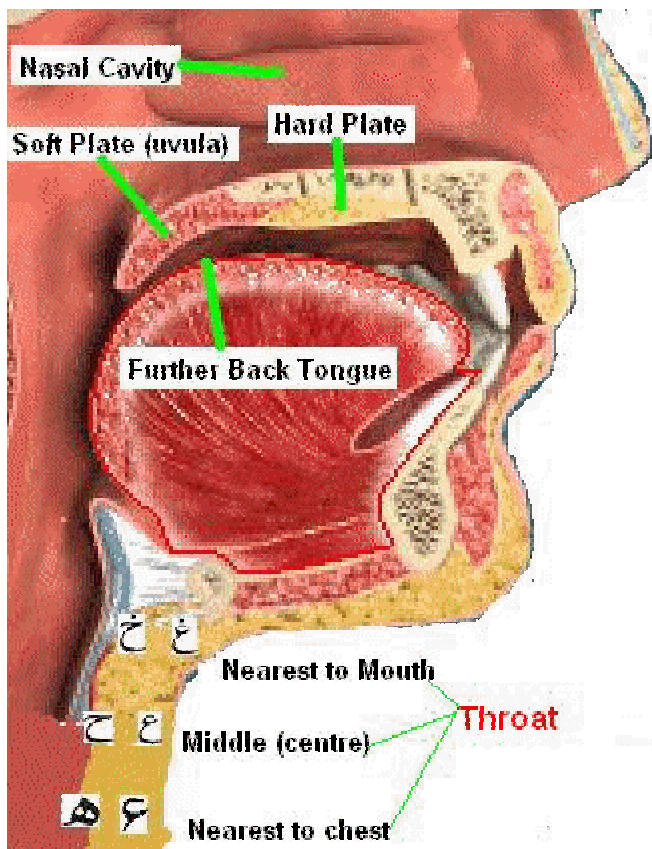
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Lesson 1 Arabic Alphabet (Hurful Hiza)

The Arabic Alphabet consists of 29 letters. Contrary to the Latin scripts, Arabic is written from right to left (in horizontal lines), but numerals are written from left to right. 28 letters considering letter Alif and ۥ Hamza as one (both have familiar sound but they function differently) Refer to Lesson 20 regarding difference between letter Alif and Hamza)

Note: The twenty-nine letters of the Arabic Alphabet are pronounced from approximately seventeen different points. It is necessary that one should pronounce each Arabic letter correctly from its point of articulation. Several Arabic letters originate from the throat (Guttural letters) unfamiliar to an English speaking. For example letter ۥ and ۦ have no equivalent sound in the English alphabet. Furthermore the vastness of the Arabic language, any small mistake in pronunciation of a letter or word may change the meaning of that word. For example, the word 'Qalb' (with q) means heart, if read 'Kalb' (with k), it will mean a dog.





Makharaij (points of articulation)

1. ا (Alif) , و (Waw) and ي (Ya) , originate from the emptiness of the mouth (interior cavity). Huroof Hawaiyah -These letters also know as long vowel letters (Huroofe-Maddah) refers to lesson 11-13 for more detail

2. ه (Hamza) and ا (Haa) originate from the throat (nearest to the chest - Aqsa-e-Halq (Hurofe-Halqi - Guttural letters)

3. ع (Ain) and ح (Haa) originate from the throat (middle or

centre region - Wasatoul Halq) (Hurofe-Halqi - Guttural letters)

4. غ (Ghain) and خ (Khaa) originate from the throat (nearest to the mouth - Adnal Halq). (Hurofe-Halqi - Guttural letters)

5. ق (Qaff) originates when raising of the farther back of the tongue touching the soft palate lahwiyyah-

6. ك (Kaaf) emitted away the farther back of the tongue touching the hard palate, a little nearer toward the front of the mouth. Lahwiyyah

7. ج (Jeem) ش (Sheen) and ي (Yaa) originate when the tongue (centre region) touches the hard palate Huroofush Shajariyyah

8. ض (Daad) originates when tongue (edge) - either side - touching molars and pre-molars (upper or lower)

9. ل (Laam) originates from tongue (edge) touching the gums all upper front teeth including both upper pre-molars Huroofe-Tarfiya

10. ن (Nun) originates when tongue (edge) touching the gums extending both upper canine Huroofe-Tarfiya

11. ر (Raa) originates when the edge of the tongue touching the gums of area covering that includes central and lateral incisors Huroofe-Tarfiya

12. ت (Taa) د (Daal) and ط (Taa) originate with the tip of the tongue touching the gums of the upper two front teeth Huroofun Nat'iyah

13. ظ (Zaa) ذ (Dhaal) ث (Thaa) originate with the tip of the tongue touching the edge of the upper two front teeth Hurooful Lathwiyya

14. ز (Zaa) س (Seen) and ص (Saad) originate with the tip of the tongue touching the edge of the Thanaaya Sufla (lower two front teeth), and lightly touching the upper two front teeth as well. These letters are known as Huroofus

Safier because of the whistling sound produced when saying them.

15. ف (Faa) originates when inner portion of the lower lip meets the edge of upper central incisors

16. ب (Baa) م (Meem) and و (waw) ط (Ta) originates from the moist part of the lips م (Meem) originates from the dry part of the lips and و (waw) originates with partial meeting of the lips (Houroufoesh Shafawiy)


17. Ghunna or Khaishoon which means to pronounce letter ن (Nun) or م (Meem) from the nostrils (nasal cavity)


SCRIPT:

Arabic is a cursive script in which most letters attach together with their neighbours (both hand-written or printed) letters in accordance with some rules. The shapes of individual letters may change depending upon the combinations used; nevertheless, the distinctive shape of each letter can still be easily recognized. Arabic script has no capital letters.

Many letters of the Arabic alphabet look similar in shape but are distinguished from one another by position of tiny dots Nuqta (diacritical) for example letter ب Ba which has one dot below the main body but letter ط TA has two dots above the similar shape.

IPA	Value	Name	Final	Medial	Initial	Isolated	IPA	Value	Name	Final	Medial	Initial	Isolated
[ɑ]	ɑ	dād	ض	ض	ض	ض	[ʔ]	ʔ(a)	alif		-	-	³
[t]	t	tā'	ط	ط	ط	ط	[b]	b	bā'	ب	ب	ب	ب
[z]	z	zā'	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	[t]	t	tā'	ت	ت	ت	ت
[ʕ]	ʕ	'ayn	ع	ع	ع	ع	[t]	t	tā'	ة	-	-	²
[ɣ]	gh	ghayn	غ	غ	غ	غ	[θ]	th	thā'	ث	ث	ث	ث
[f]	f	fā'	ف	ف	ف	ف	[dʒ]	j	jīm	ج	ج	ج	ج
[q]	q	qāf	ق	ق	ق	ق	[h]	h	hā'	ح	ح	ح	ح
[k]	k	kāf	ك	ك	ك	ك	[x]	kh	khā'	خ	خ	خ	خ
[l]	l	lām	ل	ل	ل	ل	[d]	d	dāl	د	-	-	د
[m]	m	mīm	م	م	م	م	[ð]	dh	dhāl	ذ	-	-	ذ
[n]	n	nūn	ن	ن	ن	ن	[r]	r	rā'	ر	-	-	ر
[h]	h	hā'	ه	ه	ه	ه	[z]	z	zāy	ز	-	-	ز
[w]	w	wāw	و	-	-	و	[s]	s	sīn	س	س	س	س
[y]	y	yā'	ي	ي	ي	ي	[ʃ]	š	shīn	ش	ش	ش	ش
Hamza		ء	أ	ؤ	ئ	أ	[ʂ]	š	šād	ص	ص	ص	ص

The first authorized written copies of Holy Qur'aan published under the supervision of Sayyidna 'Uthman  the third caliph (year 35 of Islamic calendar), it did not contain dots nor tashkeel (diacritical - vowel-points) for example letter **ب** Ba **ت** Ta and **ث** Thaa look that same. This is due to the fact that the practice of placing dots over or under letters was not customary then. At that time, those who could read were so used to this style that they had practically no difficulty in reading dot-less writing to the limit that they would easily distinguish between doubtful letters by referring to the context.

Remember the preservation of Holy Qur'aan did not rest on writing alone, but rather on the strength of correct recitation (oral transmission) by listening to and being corrected by the others more specifically by the teachers. Caliph Uthman , did not only produced the written copies but he also assigned Qaris, accomplished reciters of the Qur'aan, along with its copies sent out to various parts of the Muslim world so that they could teach how to read it.

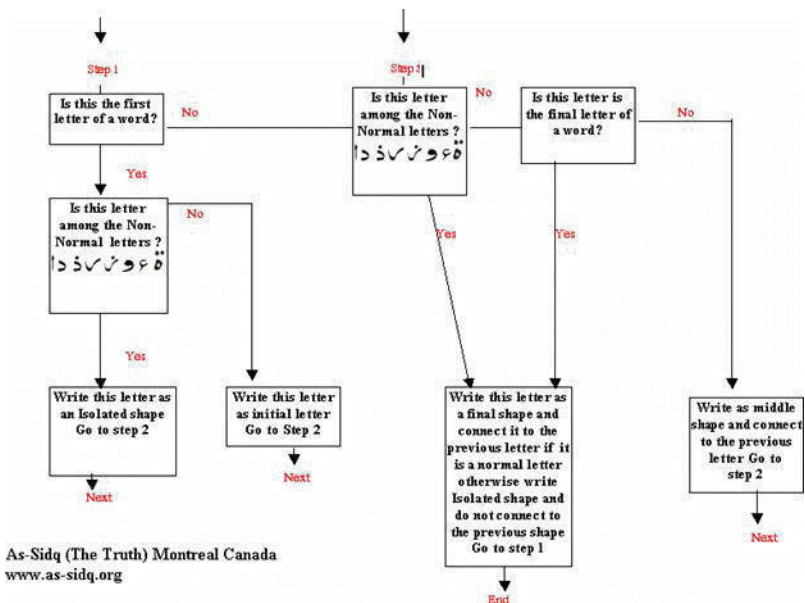
Lesson 3 ARABIC ALPHABET - SHAPES AND ITS JOINING

JOINING RULES:

Nearly every-Arabic letter can be joined (attach) to its neighbour from both sides (normal letters), and they can have up to four contextual shapes: (1) Isolated (2) Initial (3) Medial (4) Final. There are few letters namely and some instant letter and that have no initial and medial shape. Therefore, they can be joined only to its previous letter (not on both side) For more information

As a general rule, an Arabic word having two or more letters continuously joins to its neighbouring letters (even in printed form) until such word confronts a non-normal (partial connecting) or final letter in a word. In such case, continuous joining of letters is interrupted and subsequent letters, if any, will be written as separate joints (cluster). A word may have more than one cluster. A cluster is set off first as Isolated or initial shape and then medial shape and lastly the final shape.

In a normal situation a cluster of Arabic letters always written close together. For the benefit of the novice, in the next few practice exercises the words will be shown with a slight gap between each letter, so that the different shapes, as well as the joining rules may easily be recognized. With some help from tables provided in lesson 2 (B) - try to identify each practice word in next few exercises.











LESSON 4 - ARABIC VOWELS (Hara'kaat):

In any vocalized language, vowels play an important role as a central and most prominent sound of a syllable. The vowels help join letters together, so that a proper sound can be achieved.

In English, there are at least five (5) vowel letters a, e, i, o, u and (sometimes y), which are clearly spelled out in a text. By comparison, in Arabic, there are no exact equivalencies in their alphabetic. Arabic vowels may differ in quality and they often behave differently depending on the circumstances in which they are used. There are 29 letters in the Arabic alphabet all consonants. The Arabic vowels Hara'kaat (movement) are three Fat'hah َ (a) Kasrah ِ (i) and Dammah ُ (u) and they are not part of Arabic alphabet, but they are naturally pronounced when letters are joined to make words and words are joined to make sentences. The letter Alif ا, waw و and ya ي also function as weak vowels (Huroofe-Maddah) and diphthongs (Maddah Lin) as well. (refer to Lessons 11-17)

With the spread of Islam beyond the Arabian Peninsula, and the increasing number of non-Arab Muslims, there was a greater need for facilitating reading and learning of

Arabic. Since several letters of the Arabic alphabet shared the same shapes, and since vowels were not clearly indicated, some improvement was needed. As a consequence, a system of Nuaqt or I'jam (letter-pointing), and  Tashkeel (vowel indication) including Sukoon , Tanween (Nunation)   , Tashdid  (double consonant), and  Maddah (prolongation),  Hamzah (glottal stop) signs were introduced and perfected well before the first century of Islam. They serve the same purpose as pronunciation keys shown in any language dictionary




Qur-ān (ka-rān', -rān', kō-, kō-) for a proper pronunciation of a word.


Even today, in Arabic writing such as newspapers and textbooks, the vowel signs are often omitted and similar words may have to be interpreted from the context in which they are used. The indication of vowel signs is only shown when there is the possibility of confusion. As far as the Qur'aan is concerned, these vowel signs are a must and absolutely necessary in this age, particularly given its large readership of non Arabic Muslims.


Unlike the previous generations, the Arabic colloquial language continued to be influenced by other languages, consequently a common Arabic speaker (unless they are fluent in Arabic writing) is not expected to read the Holy Qur'aan properly without the vowels and other signs and also must learn the art of tajweed, the proper recitation of Holy Qur'aan as recited by the early Muslims.


Because of the modern written Arabic text devoid of short vowels, the Arabic language still suffers modern technological challenges as far as the automation of the language concern, such as spelling checking, OCR, searches, translation of text, speech recognition etc. These technological challenges cannot be overcome unless a system of diacritical (e.g. vowels signs) is adopted.

Lesson 5 to 7 Arabic Short Vowels (Hara'kaat)

The Arabic vowels Hara'kaat (movement) are three Fat'hah (ā)  Kasrah (ī)  and Dammah (ū) 

Fat'hah (Zabar)  is a tiny diagonal stroke above a letter. It produces the sound "ā" like "Ba" (slightly soft side) in "Banana"


Kasrah (Zer)  is a tiny diagonal stroke under a letter. It produces the "ī" sound like 'Be' in 'Below'.

Dammah (Pesh)  is a tiny letter waw above a letter. It produces the sound "ū" like "oo" in Book





The Arabic vowels Hara'kaat are not part of Arabic alphabet, but they are naturally pronounced

Refer to Lesson 20 regarding difference between letter Alif and Hamza

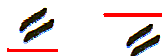
Lesson 7-3 Sukoon (jazm) Link sign


In Arabic, a letter may have one of the three states
(1) a letter having one of the three short vowels (Haarakah) which called mutaharrik or moved 
(2) letter having no short vowels which called saakin (resting) which is indicate and know as sukoon (jazm)
(3) silent letters.



When there is a letter with any short vowel sign and the proceeding (next) letter has a sukoon sign over it, the both letters will jointly produce a single (syllable) uninterrupted sound.



Note    Tanween sign (in lesson 8) and  Tashdid sign (in lesson 21) that contain hidden saakin letter.



Lesson 8-10 Double Vowels - Nunation (TANWEEN)











The Tanween is a term for a letter having a short vowel with a hidden Nun saakin. Instead of writing a short vowels and Nun saakin  separately, the respective vowel sign is doubled as a shortcut. Thus letter Nun Saakin is sounded





but written as a double vowel sign. The additional rules regarding letter  Nun saakin will be explain in lesson 26 to 30. The  Tanween signs are generally indicated at the end of a noun, which make a noun indefinite.

Example  can be written as 




Fathatain (Dou Zabar)  sign consists two components (1) Fat'hah  that produces ā sound and (2) Second Fat'hah







 is an unwritten letter Nun saakin , that produces "n" sound, Thus will produce "ān" sound. Fathatain  generally follows by long vowel letter  Alif .

Kasratain (Dou Zer)  sign consists of two components (1) Kasrah  that produces "i" sound and (2) second Kasrah  is an unwritten letter Nun Saakin  that produces "n" sound. Thus will produce "in" sound.

Dammatain (Dou Pesh)  sign consists of two components (1) Dammah  that produces "ū" sound and (2) Second Dammah  an unwritten letter Nun saakin , that produces "n" sound Thus will produce "ūn" sound.

Lesson 11 - Long vowel Letters (Huroofe-Maddah)

Three letters  (Alif)  (Waw) and  (Ya) which are described by the Arabic grammarians as weak or irregular letters (hurfu al illah), they function as weak vowel (letters of Madd or long vowel) Their primary function is to stretch (lengthen) the sound of a letter having short vowel.

Letter  Alif corresponds to Fat'hah ; letter Waw  corresponds to Dammah  and letter  Ya corresponds to Kasrah . When weak letters are used as lengtheners they do not produce any vowel sound. In most cases the

duration of long vowel letters (Huroofe-Maddah Asli Madd) is equal to that of two measures (duration) of harakah or one measure of Alif. The proper lengthening letter is very important in Arabic language, improper lengthening may significantly change the meaning of word in many cases.

Maddah Alif ٲ+ ا

As a general rule, when a letter with a ٲFat'hah and preceding letter is اAlif (without any sign), Result: the sound of Fat'hah and Alif is stretched by two measures (duration) of harakah. "āa". (compare the sound of this exercise with lesson 5 which measures as a single harakah)

Note: In this lesson, letter Alif is a true Alif (Madd). If anytime the letter اAlif appears with vowels or sukoon, this is not a true اAlif but it is letter ٲHamza. Letter اAlif appears always empty and never the first letter in a word, It may come with Madd sign (refer to lesson 23) and always comes after another letter, whereas the letter ٲHamza may come as the first letter in a word.

Lesson 12 Long Vowel Letter ٲ + ٲ - waw - madd-e-asli

Where a letter having a ٲDammah and proceeding letter is ٲwaw saakin. Result: the sound of letters having ٲDammah and ٲwaw saakin is lengthened by two measures of haarakah. "uu" (compare the sound of this exercise with lesson 7 which measures as a single haarakah ٲ)

Lesson 13 Long Vowel Letter ٲ + ٲ ya - madd-e-asli

When a letter has a ٲKasrah and the next letter is ٲya (saakin), Result: the sound of letter having ٲKasrah and ٲya saakin is lengthened by two measures of haarakah ٲ"ii" (compare the sound with lesson 6 which measures as a single haarakah)

Lesson 14 Diphthong - Leen letters (Layyinah)

When there is a letter with ٱ Fat'hah "a" and the next letter is ٱ or ٱwaw (with or without saakin) it produces "ow" sound ("au" some cases). This is called ٱwaw Leen or "soft waw"

Compare sound of Lesson 12

In Linguistics, a diphthong (soft letters) is a complex speech sound or glider that begins with one vowel, e.g., ٱ (Fat'hah) and gradually changes to another vowel ٱ Dammah within the same syllable.

Lesson 16 Diphthong - Leen letters (Layyinah)

When there is a letter with ٱ Fat'hah "a" and next letter is ٱya saakin , it produces "ay sound (some cases "ai"). This is called 'Ya Leen' or 'soft Ya' compare sound of Lesson 13

In Linguistics, a diphthong (soft letters) is a complex speech sound or glider that begins with one vowel e.g., ٱ Fat'hah and gradually changes to another vowel ٱya saakin within the same syllable.

Miniature Alif (Alif Maqsurah) (Khara Zaber) ٱ

The miniature letter Alif placed over a letter is an alternative method to writing a letter having Fat'hah and letter Alif - thus and will render the same sound- Length: two measures of haarakah. (Compare the sound of lesson 11 which produces the same sound)

In the copies of "Middle Eastern prints of Holy Qur'aan, in addition to a miniature Alif a Fat'hah is also written. Example:

Lesson 15 Long Vowel Letter (Madd-e-Asli) MADDAH YA (Khari Zer) ٱ


When maddah ya are placed below a letter is an alternative method to write a Kasrah and ya saakin, thus, and will render the same sound. - Length: two measures of haarakah. Please compare the sound of lesson 13 - (same sound)

The Middle Eastern prints of Qur'aan the miniature ya is

written as instead of

Example:

Long Vowel Letter (Madd-e-Asli)

Maddah Waw (ulta Pesh) 

When maddah Waw is placed above a letter is an alternative method to write Dammah and letter waw saakin thus and will render the same sound. - Length: two measures of haarakah. Please compare the sound of lesson 12 .

In the copies of "Middle Eastern prints" of Holy Qur'aan the miniature waw is indicated as instead of

Example and

Lesson 18 Supplementary Exercise

Lesson 19 Silent letters:

Special Rule:

Under this Qur'an reading method and as a general rule, , any letter having no sign on them (empty letters) must be treated as silent letters . Since they do not produce any sound of their own therefore, they should be overlooked. These silent letters generally occur when long vowel letters (Madd) Alif waw and Ya are involved. Also letter 'Lam' frequently becomes silent where the definite article (al) is prefixed to a word beginning with a letter having its Makharaij ' points of articulation' is closed to letter (refer to lesson 31-4 for some examples. (Hurful Samsiyatu) (1) Exception to the silent letter rule is Maddah Alif refer to lesson 11)

Some Middle Eastern prints of the Holy Qur'aan may write these letters differently.

Example:



(1) Hurful Samsiyatu letters are:

Lesson 20 Special rule for letter Hamza or Alif

When there is a letter Hamza or (Alif) with sukoon, it should be pronounced clearly and sharply. (Refer to points of articulation 'Makharaij' Appendix A.

Note: When a vowel sign appears over or under the letter Alif , it is in fact letter Hamza. In the copies of Middle Eastern print of Holy Qur'aan, the letter Hamza is shown as a tiny Hamza riding over or under the letter Alif.

Lesson 21 Mushaddah (Tashdid)

A  Tashdid sign that appears over a letter represents two of the same letter (Double consonant). The first letter having sukoon : and the second letter having any one of the three  short vowel. A letter having Tashdid sign is called 'mushaddad' - each of the two letters must be distinctly pronounced twice example

رَبُّ رَبُّ may be written as رَبُّ

Lesson 23 Maddah (Prolongation)

Maddah sign indicates to prolong (stretch) the Madd letters Alif waw and ya . (1)

(1) There are several kind of Maddah (prolong) , Duration of stretching (2 ½ to 5 length of haarakah) and it depends on adjacent letters in a word. The detail rules are essential for advanced learner only and should be master from a qualified teacher.

Lesson 24 Maddah (Prolongation)

Lesson 26 Revisiting Sukoon (jazzm), resting

The sukoon sign does not only link two letters but it frequently links two or more word in a sentence. Remember that the Tanween (lesson 8) and Tashdid signs (lesson 21) both contain a letter with sukoon . We will learn in subsequent lessons how sukoon , Tanween and Tashdid join (liaison) two or more words in a verse thus slightly alter the pronunciation.

Lesson 26 IDGHAAM (Assimilation)

Idgham (assimilation) means to enter one thing into another. When two letter having a similar point of articulation or similar kind appear side by side first letter with (saakin) and the second letter with Tashdid with following characteristic

- (1) Same letters Example and and (Idgham Mithlayn)
- (2) Letters with similar origin Example and - and - and and Idgham Mutaqaaribany
- (3) Related letters Example and or and - and - and (Idgham Mutajaanisayn)

In such cases the letter with (saakin) will assimilate (suppressed or not pronounced) with the second letter.

There are many exceptions to this rule namely, such as nun saakin and letters having Tashdid - Idgham (assimilation); Iqlab (conversion); Izhar (sharp pronunciation) and Ikhfa (suppressed pronunciation) Some of the basic rules will be explained in the following lessons.

Lesson 27 The rules of Nun Saakin and Tanween

The letters of Idgham (naqqis and tam) are and they are divided in two distinct group (1) Idgham-e-Naqqis (partial assimilation) (2) Idgham-e-Taam (complete assimilation). .

Lesson 27 Idgham-e-Naqqis (partial assimilation of letters)

When nun saakin appears at the end of a word (including Tanween) and the first letter in the next word is either having Tashdid - In such cases there will be a slight alteration in pronunciation - Nun saakin become partially assimilated (blended) and the connecting letters will be pronounced with a partially nasal sound (Ghunnah)- If the letter following Nun saakin is letter Meem then the letter Nun will not be pronounced - It will read with meem (mashaddad Ghunnah) The symbol of Idgham is Tashdid that appears on the letter of Idgham.

Note: An Idgham or assimilation is not possible within a single word

The Middle Eastern editions of Holy Qur'aan the Idgham of the letters is hinted by placing slightly distinct signs of Tanween such as vs. and vs.

Lesson 28 Idgham-e-Naqqis (partial assimilation of letters) (Continued)

Lesson 28-2 The rules of Nun Saakin AND Idgham (Continued)

Idgham-e-Taam (Complete assimilation of letters)

When Nun saakin appears at the end of a word and the first letter in the next word is either letter or having - then there will be a slight alteration in pronunciation - In such case the letter with nun saakin is fully assimilated (without nasal sound) In another words, the sound of Nun saakin will disappear completely.

Lesson 29 Iqlb or Qalb (Conversion) Tiny Meem

When there is Nun saakin (including Tanween) and the next letter is Ba - then the sound of Nun saakin will become silent and substitute with sound of Meem saakin, with Ghunnah (nasal sound). Note this rule applies both within a single letter or two words side by side.

The most manuscript of the Holy Qur'aan, a tiny Meem is placed between the letters hinting such sound alteration.

Lesson 30-1 Tiny Nun substitution of Tanween

An Arabic grammar rule - In some instances if there is a letter with Tanween and next letter is Hamza then the Tanween is written into two separate components:

(1) Tanween will change to corresponding single vowel (2) a tiny Nun with Kasrah is written under letter Hamza . This substitution is generally provided in most manuscripts of the Holy Qur'aan.

will be change to

Lesson 31 Waqf (Pause)

The proper pausing (waqf) and starting (ibtida) while reciting is essential for a reader of Glorious Qur'aan. With an improper pause or start at a word or verse, the meaning of a sentence could be distorted. There are established methods for pausing and starting while reciting the Holy Qur'aan. A pause may occur due to one of the following reasons:

(1) shortage of breath (2) Recommended pause (3) Mandatory pause.

The rules for Waqf (pause) and Ibtida (start) are many but the following are essential for the beginner.

How to Pause (Waqf)

Rule 1. As a general rule, if a pause is made at any word for any reason whatsoever, in most case the last letter of a word must be made saakin (in pronunciation only). Exception: Fathatain and letter Ta (Marbuta) , these exceptions will be explained in next lessons

Lesson 31-2 Waqf (Pause) (Continued)

Rule 2: If a pause is made at a word ending with a

Fathatain (with or without an Alif) then replace the (in pronunciation only) with Madd alif (Tabi'i Madd) (lesson 14)

The silent letters refer to lesson 19

Rule 3:. Any haarakah (vowel signs) over the letter round Ta (Marbuta) - substitute the sound of letter round Ta for a 'Ha' saakin (in pronunciation only). This exception does not apply to long Ta (tawila) Practice Exercise Track 71

Rule 4:. If a pause is made over a Tashdid letter at the end of a word, its haarakah will drop, but the letter must be pronounced with force in order to distinguish between a sukoon and a Tashdid Practice Exercise Track 72

Lesson 31-3 Waqf (PAUSE) (Continued)

As a general rule, a pause should be made at the end of a complete ayat (verse) which is usually indicated by round circle . (In many printing the verse number is also inserted inside the circle).

There are many other punctuation marks that generally appear in the middle or end of a verse. The detail of this is beyond the scope of this course. As a general rule for the beginner, make a pause whenever one find such marks namely, - - - - - exception:

Wherever a pause is made, there must be a break both in the breath and in the sound. After making a pause, one should not continue recitation without a fresh breath.

If one does not pause at a place of waqf (pause) including at the end of a ayat (verse), the last letter of the word (on which a pause could have been made) must be pronounced with its own haarakah (vowel).

Lesson 31-4 Waqf (Pause) (Continued)

As explained in the previous lesson, the beginner should pause at various punctuation marks that appear in the middle or end of a ayat (verse). Exceptions when sign (meaning No) appears in middle of a verse one must not

pause, therefore, do not need to substitute the last short vowel as saakin. If a pause is made here, it is better to go back and read over again. A fresh start from a word immediately after sign is not approved, however, a pause is permitted when is end of a verse.

Lesson 32 Harfi Muqatta'at (Isolated letters)

Several Qur'aan suras (chapters) begin with these isolated letters. They are believed to be symbols of mysteries, the meaning of which is known to Allah alone or may have been entrusted as a special secret to the Holy Prophet Each letter is pronounced separately without the additions of a vowel sound after it and must be pronounced with its proper measure.

APPENDIX B ARABIC ALPHABET SHAPE

Courtesy:Omniqlot.com a guide to writing systems Simon Ager
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1. Because of different style of calligraphy, some letters may have more than one style or shape. For example initial form of letter "Ba" may have up to two different shapes and the final shape of letter "Ta" may have up to four different shapes.
2. In some instance Letter Ta (al maftuha) functions as non-normal letter and change in shape (round Ta) (marbuta) Refer to Lesson 31-2 for more detail.
3. Non-normal (partial connecting) letters can only be written as (1) Isolated or (2) final. In theory theses letters have no middle and initial shape (Isolated shape also function as initial) and only join to its previous having normal letters.
4. Although letter Hamza is a normal letter, in some instances it may be written differently.

