MADANI QA’IDAH

Primary Qa’idah for reciting the Holy Quran with the correct pronunciation

Translated into English by
Majlis-e-Tarajim (Dawat-e-Islami)
Places of pronunciation for letters

The literal meaning of the word Makhraj is the point of exit. In terms of Tajweed the place where an Arabic letter is pronounced from is called 'Makhraj'. Various Aimmahs have different opinions regarding the number of Makharij. According to Imam Khaleel Bin Ahmed Farhaeedi and majority of Aimmahs, they are 17 (seventeen).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Makhraj’s Name</th>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Makharij</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halqee Makharij</td>
<td>ء ، ه</td>
<td>Halqiyyah Letters</td>
<td>Pronounced from the bottom part of the throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ع ، ح</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Pronounced from the middle part of the throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>غ ، خ</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Pronounced from the top part of the throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisaani Makharij</td>
<td>ق</td>
<td>Lahawiyah Letters</td>
<td>Pronounced from the root of the tongue touching the soft part of the palate (top of the mouth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ك</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Pronounced from the root of the tongue touching the hard part of the palate (top of the mouth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ش ، ی</td>
<td>Shajariyyah Letters</td>
<td>Pronounced from the middle part of the tongue touching the middle part of the palate (top of the mouth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ض</td>
<td>Haafiyyah Letter</td>
<td>Pronounced from the sides of the tongue touching the roots of the upper molars (top back teeth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ل</td>
<td>Tarafiyyah Letters</td>
<td>Pronounced from the edge of the tongue touching the gums of all the top front teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ن</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Pronounced from the tip of the tongue touching the gums of the top four front teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ر</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>Pronounced from the edge and the top part of the tongue touching the gums of the top four front teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ط ، د ، ت</td>
<td>Nit’iyyah Letters</td>
<td>Pronounced from the tip of the tongue touching the roots of the top 2 front teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ظ ، ذ ، ث</td>
<td>Lisawiyyah Letters</td>
<td>Pronounced from the tip of the tongue touching the inner edges of the top 2 front teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ص ، ز ، س</td>
<td>Safeeriyah Letters</td>
<td>Pronounced from the tip of the tongue touching the inner edges of the top 2 and bottom 2 front teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shafawi Makharij</td>
<td>ف</td>
<td>Shafawiyyah Letters</td>
<td>Pronounced from the edges of the 2 upper front teeth touching the inside part of the lower lip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ب ، م ، و</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>ب → Pronounced from the wet part of both lips, م → Pronounced from the dry part of both lips, و → Pronounced by the rounding of both lips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawfee Makhraj</td>
<td>مادده</td>
<td>Maddah Letters (أ ، و ، ی)</td>
<td>Jawf of Dahan: i.e. empty space of the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khaysoom (i.e. nasal cavity)</td>
<td>خيسمه</td>
<td>It is the Makhraj of Ghunnah [nasalisation]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Madani Qa’idah

Primary Qa’idah for reciting the Holy Quran with the correct pronunciation

Presented in Urdu by
Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madinah (Dawat-e-Islami)

Translated into English by
Majlis-e-Tarajim (Dawat-e-Islami)
Du’a for Reading the Book

Read the following Du’a (supplication) before you study a religious book or an Islamic lesson, you will remember whatever you study,

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَنِحْ عَلَيْنَا حُكْمَتَكَ وَأْنَّشِرَ عَلَيْنَا رَحْمَتَكَ يَا دَاخِلَالَ وَالاَّكْرَام

Translation: O Allah! Open the doors of knowledge and wisdom for us, and have mercy on us! O the One Who is the most Honourable and Glorious! (Al-Mustatraf, vol. 1, pp. 40)

Note: Recite Salat upon the Beloved Nabi ﷺ once before and after the Du’a.

Madani aim

I must strive to reform myself and people of the entire world, ﷺ.
Image depicting the articulators of letters
Translation Majlis.

This translation has been accomplished by the grace of Almighty Allah ﷺ, by the favour of His Noble Rasool ﷺ and the spiritual support of our great Shaykh, the founder of Dawat-e-Islami, ‘Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi دامتعاً تركزاؤهم العالیه، دامتعاً تركزاؤهم العالیه. If there is any shortcoming in this work, it may be because of a human error on the part of the Translation Majlis. Therefore, if you find any mistake(s) in it, kindly notify us in writing at the following postal or email address with the intention of earning reward (Sawab).

Majlis-e-Tarajim (Translation Department)
Aalami Madani Markaz, Faizan-e-Madinah Mahallah Saudagran,
Purani Sabzi Mandi, Bab-ul-Madinah, Karachi, Pakistan
UAN: ☎️ +92-21-111-25-26-92 – Ext. 7213
Email: ⤴️ translation@dawateislami.net
The Holy Quran, the Word of Allah ﷺ, is a matchless source of guidance, knowledge and wisdom. The Most Beloved Rasool ﷺ said:

خَيْرُ الْقَانُوتُنَّ مِنْ تَعْلِمَ الْقُرآنِ وَعُلِّمَهُ

*The best person amongst you is he who learnt the Holy Quran and taught it to others.*

*(Sahih Bukhari, Kitab Fadaail-ul-Quran, pp. 435, Hadees 5027)*

In order to spread the teachings of the Holy Quran, Dawat-e-Islami; the non-political global movement for the propagation of the Holy Quran and Sunnah has established 3,287 Madrasahs in Pakistan and abroad for Hifz and Naazirah, known as Madrasa-tul-Madinah. These Madrasahs conduct classes of Hifz and Naazirah. To date, approximately 152,340 Madani children are being taught Hifz and Naazirah for free in Pakistan. Similarly, thousands of Madrasa-tul-Madinah classes (for Baalighan [adult Islamic brothers]) are held in various Masajid, etc., almost daily after Salat-ul-’Isha. Islamic brothers learn the correct recitation of the Holy Quran, pronouncing the Arabic letters from their correct exit points (Makharij), Du’as (supplications), Salah and the Sunan, all for free. In addition, thousands of Madaris-ul-Madinah classes (for Balighat [adult Islamic sisters]) are held almost daily within the homes not just in Pakistan, but also in several other countries of the world. As per the facts and figures obtained in May 2019
only in Pakistan 2,525 Madrasahs are being conducted, in which 29,468 Islamic sisters are being taught the Holy Quran, Salah, Sunnah and learn Du’as by heart all for free.

The experienced teachers of Madrasa-tul-Madinah have compiled this Madani Qa’idah to make learning of the Holy Quran easier. The Madani Qa’idah presents the fundamental rules of Tajweed (pronunciation) in a simplified form as far as possible, for both the young and elder students, so that all Madani children, Islamic brothers and Islamic sisters may easily learn the correct recitation of the Holy Quran. Expert Qurra (reciters of the Holy Quran) have carefully checked and verified the contents of the Madani Qa’idah with regards to the rules of Tajweed.

For guidance on how to teach Madani Qa’idah, the book named ‘Rahnuma-e-Mudarriseen’ (guidance for teachers) has also been published; it contains a great deal of teaching methodology for each lesson. The VCD of Madani Qa’idah will also be released very soon by Maktaba-tul-Madinah; a department of Dawat-e-Islami, it will be further helpful in understanding this Madani Qa’idah therefore making the recitation of the Holy Quran easier.

As per the Madani aim set out by Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, the founder of Dawat-e-Islami, ‘Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi: ‘I must strive to reform myself and people of the entire world, may Allah make us act upon the Madani In’amaat for reforming ourselves and make us travel with the Madani Qafilahs of devotees of Rasool for reforming the people of the entire world and may Dawat-e-Islami make progress by leaps and bounds!

Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madinah (Dawat-e-Islami)
29th Zul-Hijja-til-Haraam, 1428 AH
Lesson Number 1: Huroof Mufridat (Individual Letters)

- There are 29 Mufridat Letters i.e. Letters in the Arabic alphabets.
- Pronounce the Mufridat Letters with the Arabic accent according to the rules of Tajweed and Qira`at; avoiding Urdu pronunciations, for example do not pronounce them at all as: ﴿ب ﴾; Instead pronounce them in the following way: ﴿ب ﴾.
- From these 29 letters, there are 7 letters that are always pronounced with a thicker voice; these letters are called ‘Musta’liyah Letters’. These 7 letters are: ﴿ق ﴾. Their combination (abbreviation) is: ﴿ق ﴾.
- Only 4 letters are pronounced from the lips: ﴿ب ﴾, ﴿ف ﴾, ﴿و ﴾, ﴿ز ﴾. Apart from these letters, do not let the lips move whilst pronouncing any other letter.
- While pronouncing these 3 letters, a whistle-like high-pitched sound is created, that’s why these letters are called ‘Letters of Safeeriyah’ i.e. letters producing a whistle like sound.
Lesson Number 2: Huroof Murakkabat (Compound Letters)

- Two or more letters combine [join together] to form a Murakkab (Compound).
- Pronounce each of the Murakkab letters separately like Mufridat Letters.
- Make sure in this lesson also to pronounce the letters in the established manner i.e. with the Arabic accent.
- When two or more letters are joined together in writing, their shape gets changed a little. Usually, the head of the letter is written and the body is omitted. Identify the letters which are the same when in the compound form by the difference in the number and position of the dots.
Lesson Number 3: Harakaat

- The plural of Harakah is ‘Harakaat’. Fathah [Zabar] ٌ, Kasrah [Zayr] ً and Dammah [Paysh] ٍ are called Harakaat. Fathah [Zabar] and Dammah [Paysh] are placed above the letter whereas Kasrah [Zayr] is placed underneath.

- The letter which has a Harakah on it is called ‘Mutaharrik[ah]’.

Alhamdulillahi al-rabbil 'alamin wa al-salam wa assalam 'alayhi al-mursilin

آمَّا يَعْفَدُ فَأَعْفُوَ مَنَالْلَهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الزَّجَّاجِ يَسِيرُ اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ
Pronounce the Fathah [Zabar]  by opening the mouth and raising the voice, Kasrah [Zayr]  by dropping the voice and Dammah [Paysh]  by the rounding of the lips.

Pronounce the Harakaat in an Arabic accent without stretching or suddenly pausing the voice.

If a Harakah or Sukoon is present on an ‘ Alf then pronounce it as Hamzah ً، أُ’.  

If the letter ‘ را’ has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh] on it pronounce it with a thick tone. If the letter ‘ را’ has a Kasrah [Zayr] below it, pronounce it with a thin tone.
Lesson Number 4

- Read this lesson Rawan (i.e. without spelling).
- Take special care in pronouncing the Harakaat correctly.
- Differentiate clearly between the letters that are Qareeb-us-Sawt i.e. the letters that sound somewhat similar.
- Qareeb-us-Sawt letters are 16. They are: (ض، ط، ث، ض، ط، ذ، ث، ض، ط، س، ص، ظ، ط، ذ) (ص، س، ث، ط، ت، ض، ط، ذ) (ض، ط، ذ، ث، ض، ط، ذ) (س، ص، ط، ذ، ث، ض، ط، ذ) (ض، ط، ذ، ث، ض، ط، ذ) (ض، ط، ذ، ث)
To become pious and to abide by Sunnah, keep invoking it all the time.

*(Masa'il-ul-Quran, pp. 290)*
Lesson Number 5: Tanween

- Fathatayn [two Zabar] ﯾ، Kasratayn [two Zayr] ﯮ and Dammatayn [two Paysh] ﯨ are called ‘Tanween’. A letter which has a Tanween on it is called Munawwan.

- In fact Tanween is a ‘Noon Saakinah’ that is at the end of the word; this is why Tanween sounds like a ‘Noon Saakinah’, e.g. ﴿اَنْ ﴾، ﴿اَنَّ ﴾، ﴿اَنَّ ﴾، ﴿اَنَّ ﴾

- Spell out the examples of Tanween as follows: ﴿مُﻦْ ﴾، ﴿مُﻦْ ﴾، ﴿مُﻦْ ﴾، ﴿مُﻦْ ﴾, ﴿مُﻦْ ﴾.

- Sometimes ‘ا’ or ‘ئ’ is shown after two Zabar [Fathatayn], do not pronounce it during spelling.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ض</th>
<th>ضا</th>
<th>ضن</th>
<th>ضق</th>
<th>ضك</th>
<th>ضح</th>
<th>ضخ</th>
<th>ضخا</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>س</td>
<td>سا</td>
<td>سن</td>
<td>سق</td>
<td>سك</td>
<td>سح</td>
<td>سخ</td>
<td>سخا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ك</td>
<td>كا</td>
<td>كسا</td>
<td>كسأ</td>
<td>كسن</td>
<td>كسق</td>
<td>كسك</td>
<td>كسح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ه</td>
<td>ها</td>
<td>هسا</td>
<td>هسأ</td>
<td>هسن</td>
<td>هسق</td>
<td>هسک</td>
<td>هسح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ع</td>
<td>عا</td>
<td>عسا</td>
<td>عسأ</td>
<td>عسن</td>
<td>عسق</td>
<td>عسک</td>
<td>عسح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خ</td>
<td>خا</td>
<td>خسا</td>
<td>خسأ</td>
<td>خسن</td>
<td>خسق</td>
<td>خسک</td>
<td>خسح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>و</td>
<td>وا</td>
<td>وسا</td>
<td>وسأ</td>
<td>وسن</td>
<td>وسق</td>
<td>وسک</td>
<td>وسح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ل</td>
<td>لا</td>
<td>لاا</td>
<td>لاا</td>
<td>لاا</td>
<td>لاا</td>
<td>لاا</td>
<td>لاا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ر</td>
<td>را</td>
<td>راا</td>
<td>راا</td>
<td>راا</td>
<td>راا</td>
<td>راا</td>
<td>راا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ـ</td>
<td>ـ</td>
<td>ـ</td>
<td>ـ</td>
<td>ـ</td>
<td>ـ</td>
<td>ـ</td>
<td>ـ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson Number 6

- Read this lesson both ways i.e. Rawan (without spelling) as well as Hijjay (with spelling).
- Take special care in correctly pronouncing Harakaat, Tanween and all the letters; especially the Huroof of Musta’liyah.
- Do Hijjay in this way: مل → لِ، مَلِ → مِلّة، مَلِکُ → كَنّ، مَلْکَ → كَانَ، یَدْکَ → سَدَسُ، یَلِجُ → حَرْمُ، یَذْکِرُ → كَسْبُ، یَعْلَمْ → رَسْلُ، یَضِعُ → دِسَسُ، یَخَطِی → هَدْی، یَحْبَدُ → قَرْئِی، یَقُّرِی → قَرْئِی، یَضِعُ → دِسَسُ، یَخلِقُ → خِلْقٌ، یَنْزِلُ → نَزْلٌ، یَبْلُغُ → بَلْغٌ، یَصِدقُ → صِدَقٌ، یَدْرُبُ → طَبْعٌ.
Lesson Number 7

The Letters of Maddah

- This sign ٌ is called Sukoon [Jazm]. A letter which has a Sukoon [Jazm] on it is called Saakin[ah] (silent letter).
- The Saakinah letter is read with the Mutaharrikah letter coming before it.
- There are three letters of Maddah; they are: يَا،وَاو،آِلَف
- When there is a Fathah [Zabar] before an ٰآِلَف, it becomes ‘Aleph Maddah’ e.g. بَا. When there is a Dammah [Paysh] before a أَوو، Saakinah (ٍ), it becomes ٰآِلَف Maddah e.g. بُوّ. When there is a Kasrah [Zayr] before a يَا Saakinah (٢), it becomes ٰآِلَف Maddah e.g. بِّيّ.
- Pronounce the letters of Maddah by stretching them up to one ٰآِلَف i.e. up to two Harakaat.
- Spell out as: فَٰثَٰحَ [Zabar]، دَمَّامَ [Paysh]، كَاَرَا [Zayr].
Lesson Number 8

Vertical [Khari] Harakaat


- The Vertical [Khari] Harakaat are the same as the letters of Maddah. So pronounce the Vertical [Khari] Harakaat by stretching them up to one أَلْف i.e. up to two Harakaat, like the letters of Maddah.

- In this lesson, differentiate clearly between the letters that are Qareeb-us-Sawt i.e. the letters that sound somewhat similar.

Al-hammadu billahi wa al-salam wa al-salawat 'ara al-shaitan al-rajeem. Al-mushoolul wa al-shaitan al-rajeem.
Lesson Number 9

The Letters of Leen

- There are two letters of Leen: ِّبَّاٰ and ُوْآٰ.
- When there is a Fathah [Zabar] before a ُوْآٰ Saakinah, it becomes ُوْآٰ Leen' e.g. ِّبَّاٰ. When there is a Fathah [Zabar] before a ِّبَّاٰ Saakinah, then it becomes ِّبَّاٰ Leen’ e.g. ِّبَّاٰ.
- Pronounce the letters of Leen gently in an Arabic accent without any stretching or sudden pausing.
- Spell out in this way: ِّبَّاٰ ِّبَّاٰ ِّبَّاٰ ِّبَّاٰ Fathah [Zabar] ِّبَّاٰ ِّبَّاٰ Fathah [Zabar] ِّبَّاٰ ِّبَّاٰ ِّبَّاٰ. ِّبَّاٰ ِّبَّاٰ ِّبَّاٰ.
Lesson Number 10

- Read this lesson both ways i.e. Rawan (without spelling) as well as with Hijjay (with spelling).
- This lesson comprises all the previous lessons i.e. Harakaat, Tanween, the Letters of Maddah, Vertical [Khari] Harakaat and the Letters of Leen.
- Apply all the rules, practise the recognition of letters thoroughly and spell them out correctly; especially Huroof Musta’liyah.
- Whilst doing Hijjay, join every letter to the letter coming before. For example, do Hijjay of the word "مَصَّمَّعَة" as follows → دَمَّامَةَ [Zabar] Fathah → عَصَمَّعَةَ [two Paysh] Dammatayn → مَصَّمَّعَةَ.
Lesson Number 11

Sukoon (Jazm)

- As you have already learnt, this sign is called Sukoon [Jazm], a letter which has a Sukoon [Jazm] on it is called Saakin[ah] (silent letter).
- The letter which has a Sukoon [Jazm] is pronounced with the Mutaharrikah letter coming before it.
- Always pronounce Hamzah Saakinah (أ) with a sudden pause.
- There are five Letters of Qalqalah (د، ج، ب، ط، ق); their combination is قطططط. جد.
- The meaning of Qalqalah is movement, there should be some movement in the Makharij [exiting point(s)] when pronouncing these letters such that the sound echoes.
- When the Letters of Qalqalah are Saakinah, Qalqalah should be more clear.
- In this lesson, take special care in correctly pronouncing the Letters of Qalqalah and Hamzah Saakinah; distinguishing clearly between the letters that sound somewhat similar.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>أَطَّ</th>
<th>أَظَّ</th>
<th>أَظِّ</th>
<th>أَظ**</th>
<th>أَظِّ</th>
<th>أَظَّ</th>
<th>أَظَّ</th>
<th>أَظَّ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>إِذْ</td>
<td>إِذْ</td>
<td>إِذْ</td>
<td>إِذْ</td>
<td>إِذْ</td>
<td>إِذْ</td>
<td>إِذْ</td>
<td>إِذْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَذْ</td>
<td>أَذْ</td>
<td>أَذْ</td>
<td>أَذْ</td>
<td>أَذْ</td>
<td>أَذْ</td>
<td>أَذْ</td>
<td>أَذْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إِنْ</td>
<td>إِنْ</td>
<td>إِنْ</td>
<td>إِنْ</td>
<td>إِنْ</td>
<td>إِنْ</td>
<td>إِنْ</td>
<td>إِنْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَنْ</td>
<td>أَنْ</td>
<td>أَنْ</td>
<td>أَنْ</td>
<td>أَنْ</td>
<td>أَنْ</td>
<td>أَنْ</td>
<td>أَنْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إِضْ</td>
<td>إِضْ</td>
<td>إِضْ</td>
<td>إِضْ</td>
<td>إِضْ</td>
<td>إِضْ</td>
<td>إِضْ</td>
<td>إِضْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَضْ</td>
<td>أَضْ</td>
<td>أَضْ</td>
<td>أَضْ</td>
<td>أَضْ</td>
<td>أَضْ</td>
<td>أَضْ</td>
<td>أَضْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إِقْ</td>
<td>إِقْ</td>
<td>إِقْ</td>
<td>إِقْ</td>
<td>إِقْ</td>
<td>إِقْ</td>
<td>إِقْ</td>
<td>إِقْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَقْ</td>
<td>أَقْ</td>
<td>أَقْ</td>
<td>أَقْ</td>
<td>أَقْ</td>
<td>أَقْ</td>
<td>أَقْ</td>
<td>أَقْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إِحسَنْ</td>
<td>إِحسَنْ</td>
<td>إِحسَنْ</td>
<td>إِحسَنْ</td>
<td>إِحسَنْ</td>
<td>إِحسَنْ</td>
<td>إِحسَنْ</td>
<td>إِحسَنْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَحْسَنْ</td>
<td>أَحْسَنْ</td>
<td>أَحْسَنْ</td>
<td>أَحْسَنْ</td>
<td>أَحْسَنْ</td>
<td>أَحْسَنْ</td>
<td>أَحْسَنْ</td>
<td>أَحْسَنْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إِعْلَمْ</td>
<td>إِعْلَمْ</td>
<td>إِعْلَمْ</td>
<td>إِعْلَمْ</td>
<td>إِعْلَمْ</td>
<td>إِعْلَمْ</td>
<td>إِعْلَمْ</td>
<td>إِعْلَمْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَعْلَمْ</td>
<td>أَعْلَمْ</td>
<td>أَعْلَمْ</td>
<td>أَعْلَمْ</td>
<td>أَعْلَمْ</td>
<td>أَعْلَمْ</td>
<td>أَعْلَمْ</td>
<td>أَعْلَمْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إِعْرَابْ</td>
<td>إِعْرَابْ</td>
<td>إِعْرَابْ</td>
<td>إِعْرَابْ</td>
<td>إِعْرَابْ</td>
<td>إِعْرَابْ</td>
<td>إِعْرَابْ</td>
<td>إِعْرَابْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَعْرَابْ</td>
<td>أَعْرَابْ</td>
<td>أَعْرَابْ</td>
<td>أَعْرَابْ</td>
<td>أَعْرَابْ</td>
<td>أَعْرَابْ</td>
<td>أَعْرَابْ</td>
<td>أَعْرَابْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إِبْ</td>
<td>إِبْ</td>
<td>إِبْ</td>
<td>إِبْ</td>
<td>إِبْ</td>
<td>إِبْ</td>
<td>إِبْ</td>
<td>إِبْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَبْ</td>
<td>أَبْ</td>
<td>أَبْ</td>
<td>أَبْ</td>
<td>أَبْ</td>
<td>أَبْ</td>
<td>أَبْ</td>
<td>أَبْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فتح</td>
<td>جمعا</td>
<td>تجري</td>
<td>يغنى</td>
<td>يقرض</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إقرأ</td>
<td>مؤمنون</td>
<td>يؤمنون</td>
<td>موصدة</td>
<td>مؤمنين</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نشأ</td>
<td>ينشأ</td>
<td>بعس</td>
<td>كأسا</td>
<td>شان</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إذهب</td>
<td>أحيأ</td>
<td>يبحث</td>
<td>ألم</td>
<td>إركب</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نشرت</td>
<td>حشرت</td>
<td>يظهر</td>
<td>نسفت</td>
<td>طبست</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حضرت</td>
<td>يظهرون</td>
<td>علَّيهم</td>
<td>فضلكم</td>
<td>بيتكم</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>آيديهم</td>
<td>أعبالكُم</td>
<td>أعبالهم</td>
<td>يشتَفِّحون</td>
<td>يستبدلون</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson Number 12

Saakinah and Tanween (Izhar, Ikhfa)

There are four cases of Saakinah and Tanween: (1) إطهاء (Izhar) (2) إطهاء (Ikhfa) (3) إطاء (Idgham) (4) إطاء (Iqlaab).

1. **Izhar:** If any Halqiyah letter comes after a Saakinah or Tanween, then Izhar will be done i.e. Ghunnah [nasalisation] will not be done when pronouncing such a Saakinah and Tanween. There are 6 Halqiyah letters and they are: خ، غ، ح، ع، ه، ء.

2. **Ikhfa:** If any Ikhfa letter comes after a Saakinah or Tanween, then Ikhfa will be done i.e. Ghunnah [nasalisation] will be done when pronouncing such a Saakinah and Tanween. There are 15 Ikhfa letters and they are: ك، ق، ن، ط، ض، ص، ش، س، ز، د، ر، ج، ظ، ث، ت.

**Note:** The rules of Idgham and Iqlaab have been explained in Lesson no. 14.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>من جوع</th>
<th>من دونكُم</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>من ذهب</td>
<td>من صحصال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فإن ضللت</td>
<td>من سفه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من شكر</td>
<td>من قبلاً</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من فروج</td>
<td>من ظلم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من طين</td>
<td>من قبلته</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من عين</td>
<td>من كتب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يبتغون</td>
<td>وانحر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>منهم</td>
<td>فسينبغضون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يبتغون</td>
<td>والمنحنقة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>آت</td>
<td>تنسون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ينصرُون</td>
<td>ينَّشَرُوها</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عائضون</td>
<td>نظَّر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنفسكم</td>
<td>ينطقون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>منكم</td>
<td>عذاباً بأليمًا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خير تجدوه عذان تجري</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شَهَابُ الطَّاقِبُ</td>
<td>قُوَّلَا شَقِّيْلاً</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خَلُقَ جَدِيدٍ</td>
<td>فِصْبُرُ جَمِيلٍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بَحْسَ دِراَهِمَ</td>
<td>كَأْسًا دِهَافًا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يَتَبَيّنَا ذَامَفْرَبَةً</td>
<td>سَرَاعًا ذِلَّك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يَوْمُينَ زُرُقًا</td>
<td>صَعِيْدًا زِلَقًا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِقُلْبِ سِلْيَمٍ</td>
<td>قُوَّلَا سِدَيْدًا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَذَابُ شَرِيدٍ</td>
<td>مُلِيقَ حَسَابِيّةٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رِجَالُ صَالِحًا</td>
<td>عَذَا بِأَضْعُفَاءٍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مُسْفِرٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ</td>
<td>عَذَا بِأَضْعُفَاءٍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سُبُحًا طَوِيلًا</td>
<td>سُبُحًا طَوِيلًا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson Number 13: Tashdeed

- The w-shaped sign  is called ‘Tashdeed’. A letter which has a Tashdeed sign on it is called ‘Mushaddadah’.

- Pronounce the Mushaddadah letter twice; first by joining it with the Mutaharrikah letter before and then by its own Harakah with a slight pause [holding down slightly].

- Ghunnah should always be done whilst pronouncing  (Noon) Mushaddadah and  (Meem) Mushaddadah. Ghunnah means taking the sound into the nose i.e. nasalisation. The duration of Ghunnah should be equal to one  آیف.

- When the letters of Qalqalah are Mushaddadah, pronounce them with emphasis.

- If the first letter is Mutaharrikah, second Saakinah and third Mushaddadah, then in most (not all) cases the Saakinah letter is not pronounced but the Mutaharrikah
letter is pronounced by joining it with the Mushaddadah letter, e.g. ﻋَﺒَﺪْتُﻢْ will be pronounced as ﻋَﺒَﺪْتُﻢْ.

In addition to practising Tashdeed in this lesson, distinguish clearly between the letters that sound somewhat similar.
آرْحَمَّنَ فَصَّلَ قَسَمًا بِالشَّمْسِ وَالْبَلَّحِيْنِ
فَضَّلْتَا وَالْتَّلْقَى وَالْطَّيْرِ وَالْطُورِ
رَكَبَ حُقَّ دَعَتْ يُوْفَ حَقَّ حَقَّ حَقَّ حَقَّ حَقَّ
قَامَةً جَنَّتَ مُسَيَّةً سَيِّرَتْ مُطَهَّرةً
يِذْكُرُ يِسِيَّةً عِلْيُونَ يَزِكَّى مِنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ
يُحِبُّ الْنُّورَاءِنْ بِسْطَتْ أَحْطَتْ رَبَّ الْسَلَّوْتِ
إِذْ ظَلَّمُوا قَدَّمُ دَخَلُوا إِذْ ذَهَبَ
يَخْلَقُكُمُ قَدَّرَ ثَبَّتْ مُحَدَّثُمْ
Lesson Number 14

Saakinah and Tanween (Idgham, Iqlaab)

3. **Idgham**: There will be Idgham when a letter of Yarmaloon (بَيْنَ الْمَلْوَنِ) comes after a نُون Saakin or Tanween. In the case of ‘ر’ and ‘ل’ Idgham will be done **without** Ghunnah and in the case of the other 4 letters, Idgham will be done **with** Ghunnah. There are six Letters of Yarmaloon and they are: ن, م, و, ل, ر and ي.

4. **Iqlaab**: If the letter ‘ب’ is present after نُون Saakinah or Tanween, then there will be Iqlaab i.e. change the نُون Saakinah or Tanween into a مَيْم and do Ghunnah i.e. pronounce with nasalisation.


- Spell out Iqlaab as follows. For example: مَيْم يَا نَنْوَن مَيْم → مَيْم ِّبَعْر مَيْم، Kasrah [Zayr] مَيْم ِّبَعْر مَيْم، عِين بَيْن مَيْم، Fathah [Zabar] مَيْم ِّبَعْر مَيْم، عِين بَيْن مَيْم.
Invoke it 21 times (recite Salat upon the Holy Nabi  صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم once before and after the invocation), blow on water and drink it (or make somebody else drink it) before breakfast for 40 days, the memory (of the one who drinks this water) will be strengthened, إنَّهُ قدْ أَخَذَ اللَّهُ مِنْهُا، (Shajarah ‘Attariyyah, pp. 46)
Lesson Number 15

The Cases of ميّام Saakinah

There are three cases of ميّام Saakinah: (1) Idgham-e-Shafawi (2) Ikhfa-e-Shafawi (3) Izhar-e-Shafawi.

1. **Idgham-e-Shafawi**: When after a ميّام Saakinah, another ميّام comes, Idgham-e-Shafawi is done within the ميّام Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is done.

2. **Ikhfa-e-Shafawi**: If a ‘ب’ comes after a ميّام Saakinah, Ikhfa-e-Shafawi is done within the ميّام Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is done.

3. **Izhar-e-Shafawi**: If any letter other than ‘ب’ or ‘م’ comes after a ميّام Saakinah, Izhar-e-Shafawi is done within the ميّام Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is not done.
The meaning of Tafkheem is to pronounce the letter in a **thick tone**, and Tarqeeq is to pronounce the letter in a **thin tone**.

- زا، and آئف are sometimes pronounced in a thick tone and sometimes in a thin tone.

- آئف → آئف will be pronounced in thick tone if it is preceded by a letter that is pronounced in thick tone and it will be pronounced in thin tone when preceded by a letter that is pronounced in thin tone.

- آئر → آئر If the letter before the آئر of Ism-e-Jalalat – ﷲ has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh] on it, then the آئر of Ism-e-Jalalat – ﷲ will be pronounced in a thick tone and if the letter before the آئر of Ism-e-Jalalat – ﷲ has a Kasrah [Zayr] below it, then the آئر of Ism-e-Jalalat – ﷲ will be pronounced in a thin tone.
Every آلام other than the آلام of Ism-e-Jalalat اللّه will be pronounced in a thin tone.

The conditions for when the letter ‘رَا’ is pronounced in a thick tone:

a) When it has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh] on it
b) When it has Fathatayn [two Zabar] or Dammatayn [two Paysh] on it
c) When it has a Vertical Fathah [Khari Zabar]
d) When the letter before a ‘رَا’ Saakinah has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh]
e) When there is a Kasrah ‘Aridiyyah [Temporary Zayr] before a ‘رَا’ Saakinah
f) When there is a Kasrah [Zayr] before a ‘رَا’ Saakinah in the preceding word
g) When a Letter of Musta’liyah comes after a ‘رَا’ Saakinah in the same word.

The conditions for when the letter ‘رَا’ is pronounced in a thin tone:

a) When there is a Kasrah [Zayr] or Kasratayn [Two Zayr] below it
b) When there is an Asli Kasrah (Original Zayr) before a ‘رَا’ Saakinah in the same word
c) When there is a ‘يَا’ Saakinah before a ‘رَا’ Saakinah.

Harakah ‘Aridiyyah [Temporary]: In the Holy Quran, there are some words which begin with the letter آلف which has no Harakah, so whichever Harakah one will apply to such an آلف during its pronunciation, will be ‘Aridiyyah [temporary] e.g. in the word ‘إزجى’ the Kasrah [Zayr] is ‘Aridiyyah [temporary].

Note: ‘رَا’ Saakinah will be pronounced in a thick tone when, in the same word, the letter coming before it has a Kasrah Asliyyah [Original Zayr] below it and the letter coming after it is a Musta’liyah letter e.g. ‘مَزَقْتُ.’
Lesson Number 17: Maddaat

The meaning of Madd is to stretch. There are two reasons for Madd: (1) Hamzah ۚ (2) Sukoon ۚ.


1. Madd Muttasil: If a Hamzah comes after letters of Maddah in the same word, then it will be Madd Muttasil (attached) e.g. چَآءَ.

2. Madd Munfasil (without Tashdeed): If a Hamzah comes after a letter of Maddah in the next word, then it will be Madd Munfasil (separate) e.g. قِیْمَۃُ یَسِیْکُمْ. Whilst pronouncing Madd Muttasil and Madd Munfasil (without Tashdeed), stretch up to 2, 2.5 ۚ i.e. 4 or 5 Harakaat.

3. Madd Lazim: If a Sukoon Asli ۚ comes after the letters of Maddah, then it will be Madd Lazim e.g. چَآنَ.

4. Madd Leen-Lazim: If a Sukoon Asli ۚ comes after the letters of Leen, then it will be Madd Leen-Lazim e.g. عَیْنَ. Whilst pronouncing Madd Lazim and Madd Leen-Lazim, stretch up to “3” ۚ i.e. 6 Harakaat.

5. Madd ‘Aarid: If a Sukoon ‘Aaridi [temporary] [i.e. a letter becomes Saakin because of Waqf (pause)] comes after the letters of Maddah, then it will be Madd ‘Aarid e.g. مُسِیْلُمَتُ. 
6. **Madd Leen-‘Aarid**: If a Sukoon ‘Aaridi [temporary] [i.e. a letter becomes Saakin because of Waqf (pause)] is found after the letters of Leen, then it will be Madd Leen-‘Aarid e.g. ﻋِقَّتَیَنُ.

- When pronouncing Madd ‘Aarid and Madd Leen-‘Aarid, stretch up to 3 آیف i.e. 6 Harakaat.

| أَوْلِعِكَ | سِتْمَتْ | وَالِنَّیٰ | جِئَّعَ | جِئَأَءَ | حَدَآآَیْقَ | قُرُوءَ | عَوْلِیآَهَ | فَرُؤَهُ | ۟بِمَا أَنْزَلَ | لَآؤُهُ لَآؤَ | ۟یَآرَضُ | عْلَیْنِیْنَ | دَآَبِیٰ | ۟ضَا لَا | لَبِینِیْنَ لَمَآآئیلْ | جِئَنِیْنَ | ۟مُدِّهَا مَمَتَ | حَاجْوَکُ | ۟حَاجْوَکَ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوَکُ | حَاجْوُ
Lesson Number 18: Muqatta’at Letters

- Muqatta’at Letters are found at the start of some Surahs (chapters) of the Holy Quran.
- Pronounce these letters individually in such a way that the Maddaat are stretched properly and also do nasalisation (Ghunnah) when Ikhfa and Idgham occur.
- There are 2 ways to recite: (1) Wasl (Joining) and (2) Waqf (Pausing).
Lesson Number 19: Za`id (Additional)

In some places of the Holy Quran, there is a circle sign shown as ‘o’ on an Alef; this type of Alef is called a ‘Za`id (additional) Alef’. The detailed rulings regarding pronouncing or not pronouncing this Alef are as follows:

1. In the six words mentioned below, do not pronounce the Alef which has the ‘o’ sign on it in the case of Wasl (continuing without pause) but pronounce it when making Waqf (Pause).

2. During Waqf (pausing), it is permissible to either pronounce or not, the extra Alef in the word سلمية of the Holy Quran (Part 29, Surah Ad-Dahr, Ayah 4); but in Wasl (joining), the extra Alef will not be pronounced.

3. The extra Alef in all of these words will neither be pronounced in terms of Wasl (joining) and nor in Waqf (pausing).
4. There is no extra أَلِفُ in the word آَنَا of the following Kalimat, therefore, these أَلِفَ will be pronounced.

Lesson Number 20: Miscellaneous Rules

- **Izhar-e-Mutlaq:** In the following four words, a Yarmaloon letter is present after the نُون Saakin in the same word. Idgham will not be done in these cases, instead Izhar-e-Mutlaq will be done. Therefore, do not do Ghunnah (nasalisation) in these four words.

- **Saktah:** To stop the sound and then to continue reading ahead holding the same breath is called Saktah, i.e. only the sound should stop whilst holding the breath. Saktah is Wajib (necessary) in the following four cases. The rule of Saktah is that the Mutaharriakah letter is to be read as Saakin and Two Zabar [Fathatayn] be changed to an أَلِفٌ and read accordingly.
In the Holy Quran, there are four words which contain the letter صَﺂد, but a thin سِﲔْ is also written on the صَﺂد; details for pronouncing these are as follows: In (1) and (2) only pronounce س, in (3) it is permissible to either pronounce ص or س and in (4) only pronounce ص.

Tasheel: The meaning of Tasheel is to make soft i.e. pronounce the second Hamzah softly. In the Holy Quran, there is only one word where Tasheel is Wajib.

Imalah: To incline the sound of Fathah [Zabar] towards Kasrah [Zayr] and the sound of آَﻟِﻒ towards یَا is called Imalah. The ‘رَا’ of Imalah is pronounced ٖرَے instead of ٖرِی.

Spell out Imalah as follows: مَجْرَہا → حَا رَا آَﻟِﻒ of Imalah چَیَم مَيْم Fathah [Zabar] مَجْرَہا → حَا آَﻟِﻒ of Fathah [Zabar].

In this part of the Quranic Ayah, neither pronounce the آَﻟِﻒ before the لَاَم nor the آَﻟِﻒ after it, instead pronounce the لَاَم with a Kasrah [Zayr].
Lesson Number 21: Waqf [Pause]

- **Waqf**: The meaning of Waqf is to pause/stop i.e. at whichever word Waqf is to be done, end the voice as well as the breath on the last letter of that particular word.

- If a Fathah [Zabar], Kasrah [Zayr], Dammah [Paysh], Two Zayr [Kasratayn] or Two Paysh [Dammatayn], Vertical Kasrah [Khara Zayr] or Inverted Dammah [Ulta Paysh] comes on the last letter of the word, then make that (last) letter **Saakin** when doing Waqf.

- If two Zabar [Fathatayn] comes on the last letter of the word, then pronounce it as an **Alif** when doing Waqf.

- If the last letter of the word is a round ََّّ ََّّ i.e. ‘ُّ’, then no matter which Harakah it has on it, pronounce it as a ‘ُّ’ Saakinah when doing Waqf.

- When doing Waqf, vertical Fathah [Khara Zabar], the Letters of Maddah and Saakin Letter are not changed.

- In the case of Waqf on a **Mushaddadah letter**, the **Tasheed will remain** but the Harakah will not be made apparent in the recitation.

- **Qutni** → When a Hamzah Wasli comes after Tanween, the Hamzah Wasli is dropped in the case of Wasl (without pausing) and the ُُّّ ُُّّ Saakin of Tanween is given a Kasrah [Zayr] and a small ُُّّ is shown with it; this ُُّّ is called **Qutni’**.
Hijjay (spelling) of Qutni words would be done as follows: For example, ﻣُوْٓنـﻧُ Kasrah [Zayr] ﺕَـاّ ﺯِّْ ﺷِّﲔْٓ Fathah [Zabar] ﻣُوْٓنـﻧُ Fathah [Zabar] ﺑًّا ﺑَـا ﺑَـا ﺧِّٓاً. ﺗُـاّ ﺑَـا ﻣَـا Dammah [Paysh]

**Signs of Waqf (Pause):** Some of the signs of Waqf are described below:

a) ۠ک This is the sign of Waqf Tam and indicates the completion of a Quranic Ayah; one should pause here.

b) ۡم This is the sign of Waqf Lazim; one must pause here.

c) ۡط This is the sign of Waqf Mutlaq; it is better to pause here.

d) ۠ج This is the sign of Waqf Jaaiz; it is better to pause here but it is also permissible to carry on.

e) ۡز This is the sign of Waqf Mujawwaz; it is permissible to pause here but it is better to avoid pause at it.

f) ۡص This is the sign of Waqf Murakhkhas; one should not pause here.

g) ۠لا If the ۠ک sign is present above the sign of an Ayah i.e. ۠ک, there is a difference of opinion whether to pause or not. If a ‘لا’ comes without the sign of Ayah, then do not pause.

**I’adah (Repetition):** After doing Waqf [pausing], reciting while joining the preceding text is called I’adah.
Lesson Number 22: Salah

- Read this lesson both ways i.e. Rawan (without spelling) as well as with Hijjaj (with spelling).
- In this lesson, carefully apply all the rules and pronunciation from the previous lessons; especially differentiate clearly between the letters that are Qareeb-us-Sawt i.e. the letters that sound somewhat similar.
- Remember! If the meaning becomes incorrect because of not differentiating such letters, the Salah will not be valid.

Takbeer-e-Tahrimah

سُبْحَنَّ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرَ

Sana

وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَيْ جَدُّكَ وَلَآ إِلَّا إِلَهَ غُيَّبُ

Ta’awwuz

أَعُوذُ بِلَٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيَاطِينِ الرَّجِيمِ

Tasmiyah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
Surah Al-Fatihah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هَوَّاللَّهُ أَحَدُ ۖ ۛ اللَّهُ الصَّمَّادُ ۛ لَمْ يَلِدْ ۗ وَلَمْ يَوْلِدْ ۖ وَلَمْ يَكْنِ

لَهُ كُفُوْنَ أَحَدٌ

Tasbih-e-Ruku’

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي الْعَظِيمِ

Tasmee’

سَيَّدَعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ خَيْدَاهُ

Tahmeed

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ

Tasbih-e-Sajdah

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي الْاَكْمَلِ
Tashahhud

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ بِآيَتِكَ آيَةَ النَّورِ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكاَتِهِ بِالسَّلَامِ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَيْ عِبَادِ اللهِ الصَّلَيْنِ اَنْ شَهِدَ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَأَشَهِدَ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Durood-e-Ibraheem

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَيْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَيْ آيَل مُحَسَّنٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَيْ إِبْراهِيمَ وَعَلَّي إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيءٌ اَللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَيْ مُحَسَّنٍ وَعَلَيْ آيَل مُحَسَّنٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَيْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَيْ آيَل إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيءٌ

Du’a-e-Masurah

(اللَّهُمَّ) دَبِّ اِجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمًّا الصَّلْوَةِ وَمِن ذُرُّيَّتي رَبِّنا وَتَقَبِّلْ دُعَاءٍ رَبِّنَا اَعْفُرِنِي وَلُؤْوِيْنِي وَلِمُؤْمِنٍ يَوْمُ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ

(Part 13, Surah Ibraheem, Ayah 40-41)

Salam

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ
Du’a-e-Qunoot

اللهمّ إنّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنَتُوبُنَّ بكَ وَنَتَوَكّلُنَّ عَلَيْكَ وَنَشْأَنُّ عَلَيْكَ
الخيرِ وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَنَتَخَلَّقُ وَنَتَشْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُ لَهُمْ إِيّاكَ
تَغْفِرْ وَلَكَ نَصْلِي وَتَسْجُدُ وَإِلَيْكَ نَتَسْعَفُ وَتَخْفِدُ وَنَرْجُو رَحْمَتُكَ وَتَخْشَى

عَدَا بَكَ إنّا عَدَا بِكَ يَالَكْفَارِ مُلْجِيٌّ

إنّ الله وَسَلَّمُ يَسُلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيٌّ

يا أَيُّهَا الرَّسُولُ أَسْنَوْا صَلَّوْا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُوا تَسْلِيماً

اللهم صللي علی سيّدنا و مولانا

مُحَمَّدٌ مَعْدِنٌ الحُجُودِ وَالكَرِمِ وَأَلِهِ وَبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ
**Questions and Answers**

**Question 1:** How many Mufridat letters are there? (Lesson 1)

**Answer:** There are 29 Mufridat letters.

**Question 2:** How many Musta’liyah letters are there? Mention these letters. (Lesson 1)

**Answer:** There are 7 Musta’liyah letters and they are: ق، غ، ط، ض، ص، خ، ح.

**Question 3:** How are the Musta’liyah letters pronounced and what is their combination? (Lesson 1)

**Answer:** Musta’liyah letters are always pronounced with a thicker voice in every condition and their combination is ‘حَصّ صَغَّى فَظَّا’.

**Question 4:** How many letters are there which are pronounced by lips and what are they? (Lesson 1)

**Answer:** There are 4 letters which are pronounced by lips. They are: و، م، ف، ب.’

**Question 5:** How many Safeeriyah (whistle-sounding) letters are there and what are they?

**Answer:** There are 3 Safeeriyah letters. They are: ص، ر، ز.’

**Question 6:** What is meant by the term Harakaat? (Lesson 3)

**Answer:** Fathah [Zabar]， Kasrah [Zayr] and Dammah [Paysh] are called Harakaat.

**Question 7:** How are Harakaat pronounced? (Lesson 3)
Answer: Harakaat are pronounced in an Arabic accent without stretching or suddenly pausing the voice.

Question 8: How many letters of Qareeb-us-Sawt (close to each other in sound) are there and what are they?

Answer: They are 16: (ع, ِء, ح، ُه، ُق، ِك، ص، ُد، ض، ُس، ُث، ُط، ُذ، ُز، ُث، ُط، ُذ، ُز، ُث، ُط، ُذ، ُز)

Question 9: What is Tanween? (Lesson 5)

Answer: Fathatayn [Two Zabar] ﴿، Kasratayn [Two Zayr] ﴿ and Dammatayn [Two Paysh] ﴿ are called ‘Tanween’. In fact Tanween is a Noon Saakin which is at the end of the word; this is why Tanween sounds like Noon Saakin.

Question 10: How many letters of Maddah are there? Mention them. (Lesson 7)

Answer: There are 3 letters of Maddah and they are: ﴿، ِو، ﴿

Question 11: How does an ﴿، ِو، ﴿ become Maddah? (Lesson 7)

Answer: When there is Fathah [Zabar] before an ﴿، it becomes ﴿ Maddah. When there is a Dammah [Paysh] before a ِو Saakin, it becomes ِو Maddah. When there is a Kasrah [Zayr] before a ﴿ Saakin, it becomes ﴿ Maddah.

Question 12: How are the letters of Maddah pronounced? (Lesson 7)

Answer: The letters of Maddah are pronounced by stretching them up to one ﴿ i.e. up to two Harakaat.


**Question 14:** How are the Vertical Harakaat pronounced? (Lesson 8)

**Answer:** Vertical Harakaat are pronounced by stretching them up to one اَلْف i.e. up to two Harakaat, like that in the case of the letters of Maddah.

**Question 15:** How many Letters of Leen are there? Mention them. (Lesson 9)

**Answer:** There are two letters of Leen: ‘وَآو’ and ‘ﻳَﺎ’.

**Question 16:** How are the letters of Leen pronounced? (Lesson 9)

**Answer:** The letters of Leen are pronounced gently in an Arabic accent without any stretching or sudden pausing.

**Question 17:** How will a وَآو and a ﺑَ ﺕَ ﺟَد’ become a ‘وَآو’ Leen’ and a ‘ﻳَﺎ’ Leen’ respectively? (Lesson 9)

**Answer:** When there is a Fathah [Zabar] before a وَآو Saakinah, it becomes a ‘وَآو’ Leen’. When there is a Fathah [Zabar] before a ﺑَ ﺕَ ﺟَد’ Saakinah, it becomes a ‘ﻳَﺎ’ Leen’.

**Question 18:** What is the meaning of Qalqalah? (Lesson 11)

**Answer:** The meaning of Qalqalah is movement, there should be some movement at the Makharij (places where the letters are pronounced) such that the sound echoes.

**Question 19:** How many Letters of Qalqalah are there, what are they and what is their combined form? (Lesson 11)

**Answer:** There are five Letters of Qalqalah ‘ق،ط،ب،ج،د’ and their combination is ‘قُطْطَبَ ﺑَ ﺕَ ﺟَد’.

**Question 20:** When will Qalqalah be made more clear in the Letters of Qalqalah? (Lesson 11)

**Answer:** When the Letters of Qalqalah are Saakinah, Qalqalah should be more clear.

**Question 21:** How are the letters of Qalqalah pronounced when Mushaddadah? (Lesson 11)
**Madani Qā'īdah**

**Answer:** When the letters of Qalqalah are Mushaddadah, they are pronounced with emphasis.

**Question 22:** How is a Hamzah Saā'īnah (א‘) pronounced? (Lesson 11)

**Answer:** Hamzah Saā'īnah (א‘) is always pronounced with a sudden pause.

**Question 23:** How many cases are there of نُوتَنْ Saā'īn and Tanween and what are they? (Lesson 12)

**Answer:** There are four cases regarding نُوتَنْ Saā'īn and Tanween: (1) إطهاراً (Izhar) (2) إطعاماً (Ikhfa) (3) إظهاراً (Iqlaab).

**Question 24:** Describe the case of Izhar. (Lesson 12)

**Answer:** If a Halqiyyah letter comes after a نُوتَنْ Saā'īn or Tanween, then Izhar will be done i.e. nasalisation (Ghunnah) will not be done when pronouncing such a نُوتَنْ Saā'īn or Tanween.

**Question 25:** How many Halqiyyah letters are there and what are they? (Lesson 12)

**Answer:** There are 6 Halqiyyah letters and they are: ه, ح, خ, ث, ج, د.

**Question 26:** Describe the case of Ikhfa? (Lesson 12)

**Answer:** If an Ikhfa letter comes after a نُوتَنْ Saā'īn or Tanween, then Ikhfa will be done i.e. nasalisation (Ghunnah) will be done when pronouncing such a نُوتَنْ Saā'īn or Tanween.

**Question 27:** How many Ikhfa letters are there and what are they? (Lesson 12)

**Answer:** The Ikhfa letters are 15 in number and they are: ت, ث, ج, د, ذ, ظ, ص, ش, س, ض, ض, ط, ظ, ث, ت, ث, ث, ث.

**Question 28:** What is Tashdeed and what is the term for a letter which has the sign of Tashdeed on it? (Lesson 13)
Answer: The w-shaped sign  is called Tashdeed. A letter which has the Tashdeed sign on it is called Mushaddadah.

**Question 29:** How to pronounce Mushaddadah and Mushaddadah? (Lesson 13)

Answer: Mushaddadah and Mushaddadah will always be pronounced with Ghunnah (nasalisation).

**Question 30:** What is Ghunnah and what is its duration [length]? (Lesson 13)

Answer: Ghunnah means to pronounce with nasalisation (taking the sound into the nose) and its duration [length] is equal to one اَلِﻒ.

**Question 31:** How is a Mushaddadah letter pronounced? (Lesson 13)

Answer: The Mushaddadah letter is pronounced twice; first by combining it with the Mutaharrikah letter before and then by its own Harakah with a slight pause.

**Question 32:** Describe the rule of Idgham. (Lesson 14)

Answer: Idgham will be done when a letter of Yarmaloon comes after a سَكَّانِينَ Saakinah or Tanween. In the case of ‘ر’ and ‘ل’ Idgham will be done without Ghunnah and in the case of the other 4 letters, Idgham will be done with Ghunnah.

**Question 33:** How many Letters of Yarmaloon are there and what are they? (Lesson 14)

Answer: There are six Letters of Yarmaloon and they are: ن، و، ل، م، ر، ي.

**Question 34:** Describe the rule of Iqlaab. (Lesson 14)

Answer: If the letter ‘ب’ comes after a سَكَّانِينَ Saakinah or Tanween, then Iqlaab will be done i.e. change the سَكَّانِينَ Saakinah or Tanween into a مِیْٓﻢ and do Ikhfa i.e. pronounce with nasalisation.

**Question 35:** How many cases are there for مِیْٓﻢ Saakin and what are they? (Lesson 15)
Answer: There are three cases of ﻣِﻴْٓﻢ Saakin: (1) Idgham-e-Shafawi (2) Ikhfa-e-Shafawi (3) Izhar-e-Shafawi.

Question 36: Describe the rule of Idgham-e-Shafawi. (Lesson 15)

Answer: When after a ﻣِﻴْٓﻢ Saakinah, another ﻣِﻴْٓﻢ comes, Idgham-e-Shafawi is done within the ﻣِﻴْٓﻢ Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is done.

Question 37: Describe the rule of Ikhfa-e-Shafawi. (Lesson 15)

Answer: If a ‘ب’ comes after a ﻣِﻴْٓﻢ Saakinah, Ikhfa-e-Shafawi is done within the ﻣِﻴْٓﻢ Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is done.

Question 38: Describe the rule of Izhar-e-Shafawi. (Lesson 15)

Answer: If any letter other than ‘ب’ or ‘م’ comes after a ﻣِﻴْٓﻢ Saakinah, Izhar-e-Shafawi is done within the ﻣِﻴْٓﻢ Saakinah i.e. Ghunnah is not done.

Question 39: What is meant by Tafkheem and Tarqeeq? (Lesson 16)

Answer: The meaning of Tafkheem is to pronounce the letter in a thick tone and Tarqeeq is to pronounce the letter in a thin tone.

Question 40: When is the ﻻَم of the Ism-e-Jalalat – وpronounced in a thick tone and when is it pronounced in a thin tone? (Lesson 16)

Answer: If the letter before the ﻻَم of the Ism-e-Jalalat – و has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh] on it, then the ﻻَم of the Ism-e-Jalalat – و will be pronounced in a thick tone and if the letter before the ﻻَم of the Ism-e-Jalalat – و has a Kasrah [Zayr] below it, then the ﻻَم of the Ism-e-Jalalat – و will be pronounced in a thin tone.

Question 41: When is ﻝَم pronounced in a thick tone and when in a thin tone? (Lesson 16)
Answer: ﺃَﻟِﻒ will be pronounced in a thick tone if the letter which comes before it is pronounced in a thick tone and it will be pronounced in a thin tone when the letter before is pronounced in a thin tone.

**Question 42:** Mention the conditions when the letter ﻍ will be pronounced in a thick tone. (Lesson 16)

**Answer:** The letter ﻍ will be pronounced in a thick tone when:

a) It has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh] on it
b) It has Fathatayn [two Zabar] or Dammatayn [Two Paysh] on it
c) It has a Vertical Fathah [Khari Zabar] on it
d) The letter before a ﻍ Saakinah has a Fathah [Zabar] or Dammah [Paysh]
e) There is a Kasrah ‘Aridiyyah [Temporary Zayr] before a ﻍ Saakinah
f) There is a Kasrah [Zayr] before a ﻍ Saakinah in the preceding word
g) A Musta’liyah letter comes after a ﻍ Saakinah in the same word.

**Question 43:** Mention the conditions when the letter ﻍ will be pronounced in a thin tone. (Lesson 16)

**Answer:** The letter ﻍ will be pronounced in a thin tone when:

a) There is a Kasrah [Zayr] or Kasratayn [Two Zayr] under it
b) There is Kasrah Asliyyah (Original Zayr) before a ﻍ Saakinah in the same word
c) When there is a ﻥ Saakinah before a ﻍ Saakinah.

**Question 44:** What is a Kasrah ‘Aridiyyah (Temporary Zayr)? (Lesson 16)
Answer: In the Holy Quran, there are some words which begin with the letter ﺍَﻟِﻒ with no Harakah, so whichever Harakah one will apply to such an ﺍَﻟِﻒ during its pronunciation will be temporary e.g. in the word ﺍَﻟِﻒ the Kasrah [Zayr] is ʼAaridi (temporary).

Question 45: What is the meaning of Madd? What are the causes of Madd and what are they? (Lesson 17)
Answer: The meaning of Madd is to stretch. There are two causes for Madd: (1) Hamzah ۿ (2) Sukoon۔

Question 46: How many types of Madd are there and what are they? (Lesson 17)

Question 47: Describe the case of Madd Muttasil. (Lesson 17)
Answer: If a Hamzah comes after the letters of Maddah in the same word, then it will be Madd Muttasil (attached).

Question 48: Describe the case of Madd Munfasil. (Lesson 17)
Answer: If a Hamzah comes after a letter of Maddah in the next word, then it will be Madd Munfasil (separate).

Question 49: How long do Madd Muttasil and Madd Munfasil need to be stretched for? (Lesson 17)
Answer: When pronouncing Madd Muttasil and Madd Munfasil, stretch the tone up to 2, 2.5 ﺍَﻟِﻒ i.e. 4 or 5 Harakaat.

Question 50: Describe the case of Madd Lazim. (Lesson 17)
Answer: If a Sukoon Asli ۟, ۙ comes after a letter of Maddah, then it will be Madd Lazim.
Question 51: Describe the case of Madd Leen-Lazim. (Lesson 17)

Answer: If a Sukoon Asli (original) mişti comes after a letter of Leen, then it will be Madd Leen-Lazim.

Question 52: How long do Madd Lazim and the Madd Leen-Lazim need to be stretched for? (Lesson 17)

Answer: When pronouncing Madd Lazim and Madd Leen-Lazim, stretch up to 3 یاء, i.e. 6 Harakaat.

Question 53: Describe the case of Madd ‘Aarid. (Lesson 17)

Answer: If a Sukoon ‘Aaridi (temporary) [i.e. a letter becomes Saakin because of Waqf (pause)] comes after a letter of Maddah, then it will be Madd ‘Aarid.

Question 54: Describe the case of Madd Leen ‘Aarid. (Lesson 17)

Answer: If a Sukoon ‘Aaridi (temporary) [i.e. a letter becomes Saakin because of Waqf (pause)] comes after a letter of Leen, then it will be Madd Leen-‘Aarid.

Question 55: How long do Madd ‘Aarid and Madd Leen ‘Aarid need to be stretched for? (Lesson 17)

Answer: When pronouncing Madd ‘Aarid and Madd Leen-‘Aarid, stretch up to 1, 2 or 3 یاء i.e. up to 2, 4 or 6 Harakaat.

Question 56: What is a Za‘id (additional) یاء, and how is it pronounced? (Lesson 19)

Answer: In some places of the Holy Quran, there is a circle sign shown as ‘o’ on an یاء, this type of یاء is called a ‘Za‘id (additional) یاء’, one should not pronounce it.

Question 57: Which rule will apply in the سِنان Saakin present in the following words: ﻣُوَّنَ، ﻣُوَّنَ، ﻣُوَّنَ، ﻣُوَّنَ، ﺸِوَانَ، ﺶِوَانَ، ﺶِوَانَ، ﺶِوَانَ (Lesson 20)
**Answer:** In the four words above, a Yarmaloon letter is present after the ﱪ Saakin in the same word. Idgham will not be done in these words, instead Izhar Mutlaq will be done. Hence do not make Ghunnah (nasalisation) in the four words above.

**Question 58:** What is Saktah? (Lesson 20)

**Answer:** To stop the sound and then to continue reading ahead holding the same breath is known as Saktah i.e. the sound should stop whilst holding the breath.

**Question 59:** What is the meaning of Tasheel? (Lesson 20)

**Answer:** The meaning of Tasheel is to make soft i.e. pronounce the second Hamzah with a soft tone.

**Question 60:** What is Imalah? (Lesson 20)

**Answer:** To incline the sound of Fathah [Zabar] towards Kasrah [Zayr] and the sound of ﱪ towards ﱪ is called Imalah.

**Question 61:** How is the ﱪ of Imalah pronounced? (Lesson 20)

**Answer:** The ﱪ of Imalah is pronounced ‘رَے’ instead of ‘رِی’.

**Question 62:** What is meant by Waqf? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** The meaning of Waqf is to pause/stop.

**Question 63:** What do you do if there is a Fathah [Zabar], Kasrah [Zayr], Dammah [Paysh], or even Kasratayn [two Zayr] or Dammatayn [two Paysh] on the last letter of the word in the case of Waqf? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** If a Fathah [Zabar], Kasrah [Zayr], Dammah [Paysh], Kasratayn [two Zayr] or Dammatayn [two Paysh] comes on the last letter of the word, then make that (last) letter Saakin when doing Waqf.
**Question 64:** When doing Waqf, if there is a Tanween of Fathatayn [two Zabar] on the last letter of a word, then what should one do? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** When doing Waqf, if there is a Tanween of Fathatayn [two Zabar] on the last letter of a word, it will be changed to َأَلِﻒ.

**Question 65:** What do you do if there is a round تَا i.e. ‘ة’ in the case of Waqf? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** If the last letter of the word is a round تَا i.e. ‘ة’, then no matter which Harakah or Tanween it has on it, pronounce it as a ْمُأَم Saakinah when making Waqf.

**Question 66:** What is ُنُوْن Qutni? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** When a Hamzah Wasliyyah [temporary] comes after Tanween, the Hamzah Wasliyyah is dropped in the case of Wasl (without pausing), the ُنُوْن Saakinah of Tanween is given a Kasrah [Zayr] and a small ُنُوْن is usually shown with it; this ُنُوْن is called ُنُوْن Qutni.

**Question 67:** Which type of Waqf is shown by the circular sign ‘O’ and what should be done at this sign? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** This is the sign of Waqf Tam and indicates the completion of a Quranic Ayah; one should pause here.

**Question 68:** Which type of Waqf is shown by ‘م’ and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** This is the sign of Waqf Lazim; one must pause here.

**Question 69:** Which type of Waqf is shown by ‘ط’ and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** This is the sign of Waqf Mutlaq; it is better to pause here.

**Question 70:** Which type of Waqf is shown by ‘ج’ and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)
Madani Qa’idah

**Answer:** This is the sign of Waqf Jaaiz; it is better to pause here but it is also permissible (allowed) to continue.

**Question 71:** Which type of Waqf is shown by ‘ز’ and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** This is the sign of Waqf Mujawwaz; it is permissible to pause here but it is better to avoid.

**Question 72:** Which type of Waqf is shown by ‘ص’ and what is the rule regarding it? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** This is the sign of Waqf Murakhkhas; one should not pause here.

**Question 73:** Explain the rules of Waqf regarding the ‘ﻻ’ sign. (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** If the ﻰ sign comes above the sign of an Ayah i.e. ﻰ, there is a difference of opinion whether to pause or not. If ‘ﻻ’ is present without the Ayah sign, then do not pause.

**Question 74:** What is I’adah? (Lesson 21)

**Answer:** After doing Waqf [pausing], reciting while joining the preceding text is called I’adah.

**Question 75:** Which Wazifah (invocation) should be recited to become pious and steadfast upon the Sunnah? (Page 8)

**Answer:** To become pious and steadfast upon Sunnah, keep reciting ‘يا خبير’ all the time.

**Question 76:** What are the 5 stages of knowledge?

**Answer:** (1) To observe silence (2) To listen with attention (3) To remember what was heard (4) To abide by what was learnt (5) To pass on the acquired knowledge.

**Question 77:** What is the Wazifah to strengthen memory? (Page 32)

**Answer:** Recite ‘وَلِيْمَ’ 21 times (recite Salat upon the Holy Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم once before and after the invocation), blow on water and drink it or make somebody else drink on an empty stomach (before breakfast) for 40 days. The memory (of the one who drinks this water) will be strengthened. انشآآاءالله.
**Question 78:** Which Du’a (supplication) should one recite for memorizing lessons?

**Answer:** Recite the following Du’a before memorizing lessons with Salat upon the Beloved Nabi ﷺ before and after it:

آَلَّهَمُ افْتَنِّي عَلَيْنَا حَكْمَتَكَ وَأَنْعِرِ عَلَيْنَا رَحمَتَكَ بِذَا الْحَجَالِ وَالْأَكْرَامِ

**Question 79:** How many Fard (obligatory) acts are there in Wudu and what are they?

**Answer:** There are **four Fard acts** in **Wudu** and they are: (1) Washing the whole face (2) Washing both arms including the elbows (3) Moistening a quarter of the head (4) Washing both feet including the ankles.

**Question 80:** How many Fard acts are there in Ghusl and what are they?

**Answer:** There are **three Fard acts** in **Ghusl** and they are: (1) Rinsing the mouth (2) Sniffing water inside the nose (3) Washing the whole apparent body.

**Question 81:** How many Fard acts are there in Tayammum and what are they?

**Answer:** There are **three Fard acts** in **Tayammum** and they are: (1) Intention (2) Wiping hands on the entire face (3) Wiping both arms including the elbows.

**Question 82:** How many Pre-Conditions of Salah are there and what are they?

**Answer:** There are **6 Pre-Conditions** of **Salah** and they are: (1) Taharah (Purity) (2) Satr-e-‘Awrat (veiling [i.e. concealing mandatory body parts]) (3) Istiqbal-e-Qiblah (facing towards the direction of Qiblah) (4) Waqt (Time) (5) Niyyah (intention) (6) Takbeer-e-Tahrimah.

**Question 83:** How many Fard acts are there in Salah and what are they?

**Answer:** There are **7 Fard acts** of **Salah** and they are: (1) Takbeer-e-Tahrimah (2) Qiyam (3) Qira’at (4) Ruku’ (5) Sujood (6) Qa’dah Aakhirah (7) Khurooj-e-Bisun’ihi.
Madani Qa’idah

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Du’a for Reading the Book ............................................................................................................................. iii
Translator’s Note ............................................................................................................................................... v
First read this .................................................................................................................................................... vi

MADANI QA’IDAH

Lesson Number 1: Huroof Mufridat (Individual Letters)................................................................. 1
Lesson Number 2: Huroof Murakkabat (Compound Letters)................................................................. 2
Lesson Number 3: Harakaat ........................................................................................................................... 4
Lesson Number 4 .............................................................................................................................................. 7
Lesson Number 5: Tanween ........................................................................................................................... 9
Lesson Number 6 ............................................................................................................................................ 11
Lesson Number 7: The Letters of Maddah ............................................................................................ 12
Lesson Number 8: Vertical [Khari] Harakaat ....................................................................................... 14
Lesson Number 9: The Letters of Leen ...................................................................................................... 16
Lesson Number 10 .......................................................................................................................................... 18
Lesson Number 11: Sukoon (Jazm) ............................................................................................................ 20
Lesson Number 12: Saakinah and Tanween (Izhar, Ikhfa) ............................................................ 24
Lesson Number 13: Tashdeed ...................................................................................................................... 27
Lesson Number 14: Saakinah and Tanween (Idgham, Iqlaab) ........................................................... 31
Lesson Number 15: The Cases of Saakinah .......................................................................................... 33
Lesson Number 16: Tafkheem and Tarqeeq .......................................................................................... 34
Lesson Number 17: Maddaat ..................................................................................................................... 37
Lesson Number 18: Muqatta’at Letters ................................................................................................. 39
Lesson Number 19: Za’id (Additional) .................................................................................................... 40
Lesson Number 20: Miscellaneous Rules ............................................................................................... 41
Lesson Number 21: Waqf [Pause] ............................................................................................................. 43
Lesson Number 22: Salah .............................................................................................................................. 46
Questions and Answers ................................................................................................................................. 50
Allah mujhay Hafiz-e-Quran bana day

From: Shaykh-e-Tareeqat, Ameer-e-Ahl-e-Sunnat, the founder of Dawat-e-Islami ‘Allamah Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qaadiri Razavi

Allah mujhay Hafiz-e-Quran bana day

Quran kay ahkam pay bhi mujh ko chala day

Ho jaye sabaq yad mujhay jald Ilahi

Ya Rab! Tu mayra haafizah mazboot bana day

Susti ho mayri door uthoon jald sawayray

Tu Madrasay mayn dil mayra Allah laga day

Ho Madrasay ka mujh say na nuqsan kabhi bhi

Allah yahan kay mujhay adab sikha day

Chutti na karun bhooll kay bhi Madrasay ki mayn

Awwat ka bhi mujh ko Tu paband bana day

Ustad haun maujud ya bahar kaheen masroof

‘Aadat Tu mayri shor machanay ki mita day

Khaslat ho shararat ki mayri door Ilahi

Sanjidad bana day mujhay sanjidad bana day

Ustad ki kerta rahun her dam mayn ita’at

Ma bap ki ‘izzard ki bhi taufeeq Khuda day

Kapray mayn rakhun saaf Tu dil ko mayray ker saaf

Aqa ka Madinah mayray seenay ko bana day

Filmon say daramon say day nafrat Tu Ilahi

Bas shauq hamayn Na’at-o-Tilawat ka Khuda day

Mayn sath jama’at kay parhun sari namazayn

Allah ‘ibadat mayn mayray dil ko laga day

Perhta rahun kasrat say Durood un pay sada mayn

Aur Zikr ka bhi shauq paey Ghaus-o-Raza day

Sunnat kay mutabiq mayn her aik kaam karun kash

Ya Rab! Mujhay Sunnat ka Muballigh bhi bana day

Mayn jhoot na boloon kabhi gali na nikaloon

Allah maraz say Tu gunah aun kay shifa day

Mayn faltu bataun say rahun door hamayshah

Chup rehnay ka Allah saliqah Tu sikha day

Akhlaq haun achchay mayra kirdar ho achcha

Mahboob ka sadaqah Tu mujhay nayk bana day

Ustad haun ma bap haun ‘Attar bhi haun sath

Yun Hajj ko chalayn aur Madinah bhi dikha day
FOR BECOMING A PIous AND SALAH-OFFERING MUSLIM

Spend the whole night in the weekly Sunnah-Inspiring Ijtima’ of Dawat-e-Islami held every Thursday after Salat-ul-Maghrib in your city, for the pleasure of Allah ﷺ with good intentions. In order to learn Sunnahs, make it your routine to travel with a 3-day Madani Qafilah every month with the devotees of Rasool, to fill out the Madani In’aam booklet every day practising Fikr-e-Madinah and to submit it to the relevant responsible Islamic brother of your locality on the first date of every Madani month.

My Madani Aim: ‘I must strive to reform myself and people of the entire world, ﷺ. ’ In order to reform ourselves, we must act upon Madani In’aam and to strive to reform people of the entire world, we must travel with Madani Qafilahs.