

these letters have slightly difference in pronunciationand sound, if we will not pay attention of correct sound and pronunciation then meaning will completely change, for correct pronunciation, see the tongue visuals of these letters.

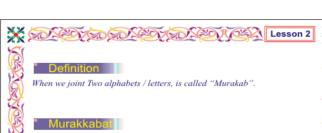
### "Lip Letters

Lip letters are only 4, and these lip letters are [ ${}^{y_i \mapsto i \mapsto j}$ ], we use our lip only for these four letters, and we don't use our lip for rest of 25 letters.

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## بِسِمِاللَّهِ الرَّحمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ه





In first lesson we read all 29 alphabets separately, and in this lesson we will try to read Murakabat and how to Joint Alphabet or Murakab Letters. We should to do strong command on Murakabat, in this way, we can read Quran Kareem smoothly.Like: [1] its called a Murakab. When we combine "1" and "J" so it becomes "y". The red color is "LAAM", and Blue color is "ALIF". We will read Murakabat from right hand side to left hand side, first we will read "J" then "1". In the same way "J" this also makes with two letters, in the same way first we read "J" then "J". During the recitation if letter is not combining with other letter, we will read it same as we read it in the lesson 01. In this lesson there is mention "J" we can see here are two letters, but we read it simple as we read in lesson 1. "Z" when we see this letter it looks difficult but we can make it very easy, when we separate it then it become easy for reading, and same way first we use "J" and then "E".

If we will not pay attention on this lesson, we can not read HolyQuran. So pay special attention.

بسمِاللَّهِ الرَّحمٰنِ الرَّحِيُم ه ت





## When we joint Two alphabets / letters, is called "Murakab".

### Murakkat

In first lesson we read all 29 alphabets separately, and in this lesson we will try to read Murakabat and how to Joint Alphabet or Murakab Letters. We should to do strong command on Murakabat, in this way, we can read Quran Kareem smoothly.Like: [¾] its called a Murakab. When we combine "¹ and "J" so it becomes "¾".The red color is "LAAM", and Blue color is "ALIF". We will read Murakabat from right hand side to left hand side, first we will read "J" then "¹". In the same way "J" this also makes with two letters, in the same way first we read "J" then "J".During the recitation if letter is not combining with other letter, we will read it same as we read it in the lesson 01. In this lesson there is mention "§" we can see here are two letters, but we read it simple as we read in lesson 1. " ¿J" when we see this letter it looks difficult but we can make it very easy, when we separate it then it become easy for reading, and same way first we use "J" and then "E".

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# سم اللُّه الرَّحمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ه

شا	ثا	یا	تا	نا	با
صا	غا	عا	سا	ق	فا
lo	ھا	حا	خا	جا	ضا
شل	سل	ظن	طن	ظا	طا
بلب	کل	قل	فل	ضل	صل
خد	جد	ية	تة	نة	بة
قض	فص	نص	lo	يف	عد
بس	من	نقض	صب	فصل	نصب
عقل	عسق	قتل	مثل	نفس	یس
جنت	لست	حسن	ملك	كتب	كنت





.esson 2

### Definition

When we joint Two alphabets / letters, is called "Murakab".

### Murakkah

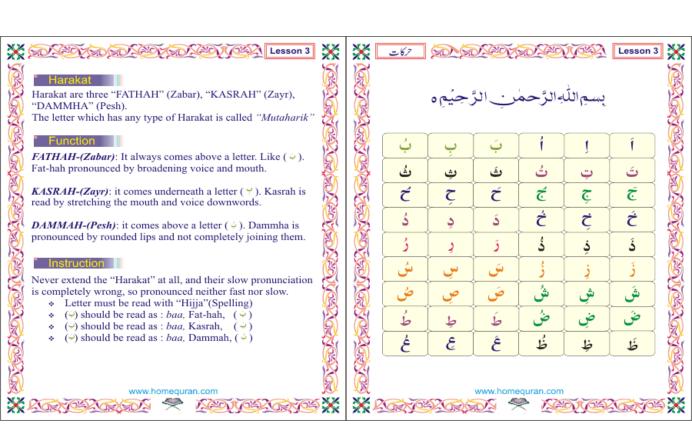
In first lesson we read all 29 alphabets separately, and in this lesson we will try to read Murakabat and how to Joint Alphabet or Murakab Letters. We should to do strong command on Murakabat, in this way, we can read Quran Kareem smoothly.Like: [୬] its called a Murakab. When we combine "f" and "J" so it becomes "y". The red color is "LAAM", and Blue color is "ALIF". We will read Murakabat from right hand side to left hand side, first we will read "J" then "f". In the same way "J" this also makes with two letters, in the same way first we read "J" then "J". During the recitation if letter is not combining with other letter, we will read it same as we read it in the lesson 01. In this lesson there is mention "j" we can see here are two letters, but we read it simple as we read in lesson 1. " eJ" when we see this letter it looks difficult but we can make it very easy, when we separate it then it become easy for reading, and same way first we use "J" and then "E".

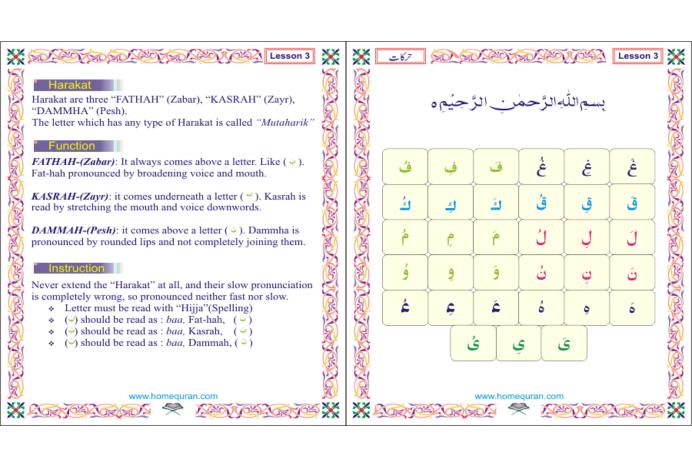
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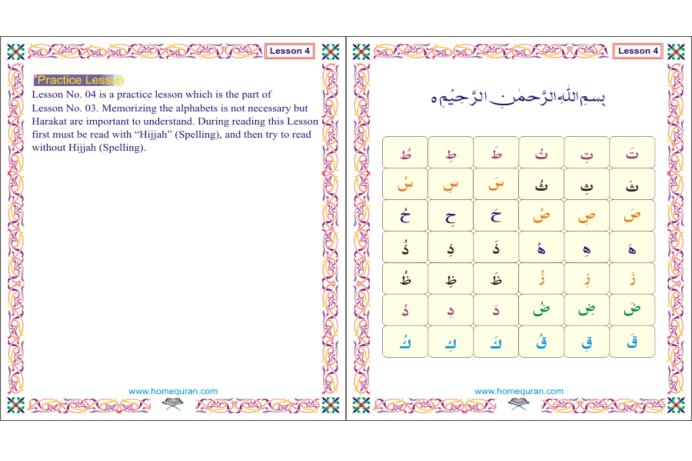
## سمالله الأحمر والأحمو

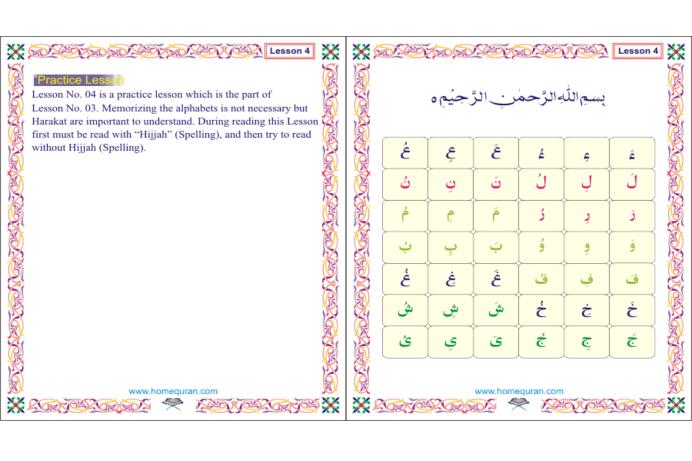
يهب	يها	حفظ	بعد	عبد	بحت
بد	ید	هد	فیه	منه	ضا
تی	نی	بی	بثن	بين	بتن
بهم	سئل	قسم	لقد	شمس	ییی
قسط	عجب	صبر	علم	قلم	بسم
خ	تمت	صفت	شکر	كيف	بعض
ق	غ	ظ	ط	ض	ص



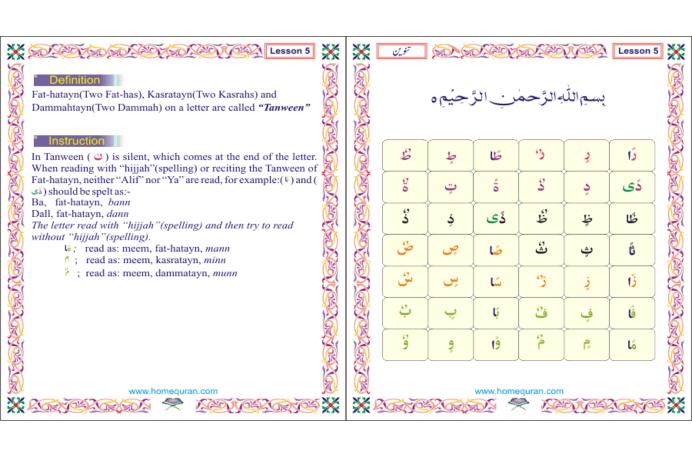






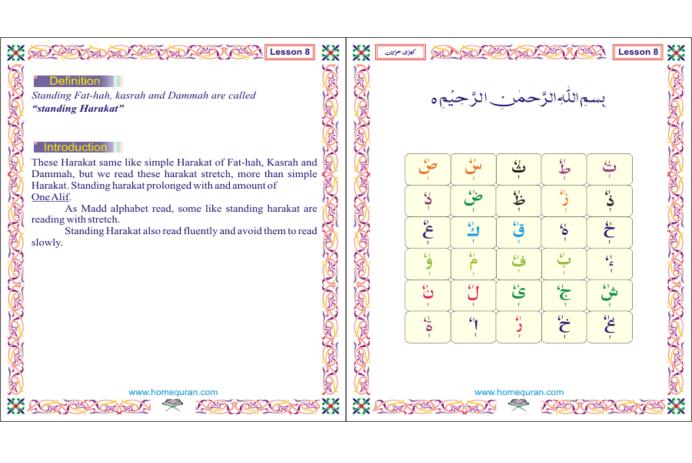


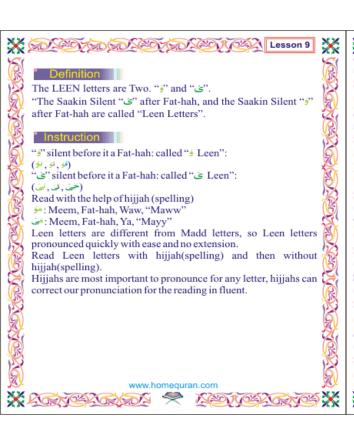






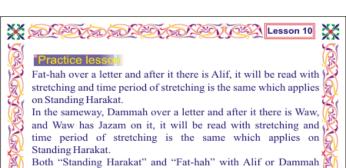






## بسمِاللّٰهِ الرَّحمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ه

ثَيُ	څو	تَىٰ	تَوُ	يى	بَو
خَی	خَوْ	ځي	خۇ	جَيُ	جَوُ
رَیُ	زَوُ	ذَي	ذَو	دَئ	دَوُ
شَيُ	شُو	سَی	سَو	زَی	زَو
ظی	طَوُ	ضَيُ	ضَوُ	ضَى	ضو
غَی	غَو	عَیُ	غَوْ	ظَیُ	ظَوُ
تک	حَوْ	قَی	قَوْ	فَي	فَوْ
نَیُ	نَوُ	مَی	مَوْ	لَيُ	لَوُ
أئ	أؤ	هَيُ	هُوُ	وَي	èè
		يَىُ	يَوُ		



Jazam mean "Silent", it comes above the letter "; and the letter which have Jazam is called "Sakin" (silent).

with Waw Jazam, they all will be stretched.

غٰلِمُ	طالِبُ	ذٰلِكَ	مٰلِكِ	كِتْبُ	هَذَا
فِيُهِ	په	رُسُلِهٖ	رَسُولِهِ	نُورِم	شَاهِدٍ
نَذِيرًا	بَشِيُرًا	كَرِيَمِ	رَسُولِ	قَوْلُ'	قَالَ
شَاهِدُ'	حَافِظ''	سَلْمُ'	مُنِيُرًا	سِرَاجًا	قَمَرُ'
يُونْسُ	يُوسُفُ	رَسُولًا	مَفَازًا	مِهٰدًا	عَابِدُ'
نُوحًا	سُلَيُمٰنَ	دَاؤَدَ	ھرُونَ	مُوسٰی	لُوطًا
اِلَيْهِ	عَلَيُهِ	شَيءِ	يَدَيْهِ	بَيْنَ	هَدَيْنَا
يَوُمَبِذِ	خَوُفِ	لَوْحٍ	لَيُسَ	كَيْفَ	حَيْثُ
مَوْتِ	مَوْعِدُهُ	شَيْخًا	لَشَيْءُ	قَوْمًا	مَالًا
رَاضِيَةُ ۖ	غَاشِيَةٌ	رَقِيُبُ	قَعِيُدُ'	مُوعِظَةٌ ۗ	يَوْمُ'
وَدُوٰدُ'	شُهُودٌ	شَهِيَدُ'	عَجِيْبُ	مَوْضُوعَةُ	جَادِيَةُ
عَلِيْمُ	رَحِيمٌ'	زَحِيْمًا	غَفْوُرًا	بَصِيْرًا	خَبِيُرًا
فَاصِرٍ	نَصِيُرًا	عَزِيْزًا	شَكُورًا	قَدِيُرًا	عَلِيُمًا
عَيْنُ	جَمِيُلًا	سَرَاحًا	خَلِيُلًا	وَكِيْلًا	وَالِدِ

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# بسم اللَّهِ الرَّحمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ه

زَكوٰةً	صَلوٰةً	صَالِحُا	عَمَلًا	سَمُوٰتٍ	كَلِمْتٍ
خلِدِيْنَ	طبِرِيْنَ	شٰکِرِیۡنَ	خفِظِيُنَ	طلِحِيْنَ	طدِقِيُنَ
قَوْمًا	قَوْلًا	قَالُوٰا	اَفَرَءَ يُتَ	اَرَءَ يُتَ	خٰلِدُوۡنَ
مُطَاعٍ	مَتَاعًا	الوای	اٰمَنَ	اٰمَنُوۡا	شَيْئًا
حَدِيْدًا	كَافُوْرًا	يَسِيُرًا	يَتِيُمًا	طَعَامٍ	مَعَاشًا
صَوَابًا	حَافِظُ	حَفِيُظًا	نَاظِرَةٌ	نَاضِرَةٌ	سُرُورًا
	0	رَاجِعُوٰنَ	بايٰتِنَا	مِيْقَاتاً	مَاٰباً



### Definition

Noon Sakin: "" which has jazam upon it is called "Noon Sakin" Two Fattah, Two Kasrah and Two Dammah are called Tanween.

Noon Sakin and Tanween are same sound.

### Rules

(خارشا)

Noon Sakin and tanween has four rules to read.

"Izhar, Ikhfaa, Iqlaab, Idgham" IZHAR: Haroof Haalaqi (Throat Letters) are six(ゃいんじょうさん)

when throat letters will come after Noon Sakin.

Noon Sakin or Tanween will be read very clearly (without Gunnah) and distinctly.

these fifteen letters will come after Noon Sakin and Tanween, the sound of Noon Sakin or Tanween will be hidden in the nose when read. (هُوَ فَوْجَاءٌ, ٱلْأَنْصُةِ).

IQLAAB: IF "ب", " appears after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then the sound of Noon Sakin or Tanween change into Meem and read it without Gunnah.

IDGHAM: Idgham letters are 6 (טיניקיף טיני) and they are called "varmaloon" any letter of varmaloon comes after Noon Sakin & Tanween then

idgham apply on Noon Sakin and Tanween. After Noon Sakin & Tanween any letter from the word Yarmaloon comes then noon sakin & tanween joins with that letter.

## بِسمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ه

أنُعَمْتَ	تَجُرِئ	يُغْنِيُ	يَهُدِيُ	هادِي	اَئْتَ
نُورُ'	قُرُانُ	لَلْهُدٰى	عَلَيْنَا	عَلٰی	عَلَيُهِمُ
كَدْحًا	عَدُتٍ	عَشُرٍ	شَهُرٍ	فَجُرٍ	قَددٍ
اِقْرَأُ	ٱنْزَلْنْهُ	ٱنْزَلْنَا	ٱنْذَرْنَا	قَضْبًا	قَدْحًا
زُءْيَا	تَأْتُونَ	بِئْسَ	بَأْسِ	كأسًا	شَانُ
ِ فَانْصَبُ	فَارُغَبُ	قَرِيْبًا	ٱجُرُّ	صَبْرًا	فاضبر
عِنْدِ	وَٱنْتُمُ	ٱنۡجَيۡنٰكُمۡ	ٱنْفُسِكُمۡ	يَنْصُرُكُمُ	بألحُسُنٰي
عُ قَلِيَلُ	بُنَ مَتَا	كُنْتُمَ صٰدِقِ	كُمُ [اِنَّ	َ مِنَ دُونِ	<b>مِنُ كِتْب</b> ِ
<b>ۚ مِنُ أَجَلٍ</b>	مِنُهَادٍ	ۗ مِنُعَلَقٍ	مِنْ خَيْرٍ	مَنُ اَذِنَ	خَالِدًافِيُهَا
مَشْهُودًا	حَفُوظِ ﴿	وَاجًا ۗ مَ	ظِيْمٌ ۗ أَفُ	يَهُ ۚ شَئْءً عَ	<b>مُلْقِحِسَا</b> يَ
نُطَفَةٍ	زَجْرَةٌ ۗ	وَفْدُا	حُسْنًا	تَفْضِيَالًا	مَحْمُودًا
ۚ تَشُرَ بُوٰنَ	ۚ تَنۡظُرُوٰنَ ۗ	مُدهِنُونَ	مُؤْصَدَةٌ	مُسْفِرَةٌ	تَذْكِرَةُ '
ٱبُوَابًا	أغنَابًا	ٱزْوَاجًا	تُفْلِحُونَ	تَعْمَلُوٰنَ	تَعْلَمُوْنَ
فَتُحُ	الْكِتَابِ	ً مِن اَهٰلِ	زُرُقًا	جَمْعًا	عُمْيَانًا





# بسم اللَّهِ الرَّحِيْمِ ه

قَرِيْبُ مُؤْمِنِيْنَ مُؤْمِنُونَ يُؤْمِنُونَ حُشِرَتُ يُشِرَثَ خُشِرَتُ الْشَرَثُ حُضَرَتُ طُمِسَتُ فُرِجَتُ يُسِفَتُ عَلَيْكُمُ اللَّيْكُمُ عَلَيْكُمُ اللَّيْكُمُ عَلَيْكُمُ اللَّيْكُمُ عَلَيْهُمُ المَنْ جَآءَ بِالْحَسَنَةِ مَنْ جَآءَ بِالْحُسَنَةِ مَنْ جَآءَ بِالْهُدَى مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفُسِهِ مَنْ جَآءَ بالْهُدَى مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلِنَفُسِهِ

أَعْطَيْنُكُ الْكُوثَرَ

وَوَجَدَكَ عَآئِلًا فَاغَنٰى كَيْرُ وَقُوْنَ فِيهَا بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ



## سماللَّهِ الرَّحمٰرِ فِي الرَّحِيْمِ هِ

اُِحُ	أُطْ	أِتَّ	أُصَّ	أِثَّ	أِسً
اُِدًّ اِمْ	أُضً	أُظً	اُزً	أُذً	اُة
أِمِّ	اُة اُرْ	أِفَّ	ٳٞٮؖ	أِثَ	أِقً
أِنَّ	أِرَّ	اُئِّ اَئِعً مِنْا حَتْی	اُِجۡ	ٱُشً	أَيُّ
		أغ	أِلَّ		
ثُمَّ نُزِلَ عَنِّىٰ	مِئِيُ	مِئًا	اِنِی	إنَّا	اِتً
نُزِلَ	إيًّاكَ	حَتّٰي	ٱۮؙؖۏٳ	اِلَّا	وَلَمَّا
عَنِّيُ	رَبُّكُمُ	زَبُّنَا	زَبِه	رَيِّي	رَبِّ اَحَبُّ
سَيَّارَةُ	أمَّةٍ	مِلَّة	كُلُّ	إلَى	اَحَبُّ
الْبَيِّنْتِ	تِ ] پا	مِنَ الطَّيِّب	اَيَّامِ	تَوَكِّلْتُ	وَتَوَكَّلُ
تَجَلَّى	-	وَرَبُّكَ فَكَبِّر	يَزَّكٰي	تَزَكّٰی	مُتَّكِبِيْنَ
وَالطُّوْدِ	حَلَّا	فَصَلَّى	تَصَدْی	بالتَّقُوٰى	صَدُق
وَالزَّيْتُونِ	وَالتِّيْنِ	مُدَّثِرُ	مُؤْمِلُ	وَالضُّحٰي	وَالنَّجْمِ
صُغِرَث	سُيِّرَث	كُوِرَث	حُقَّت	قَيِّمَهُ ؙ	مُطَهِّرَةً

Lesson 13







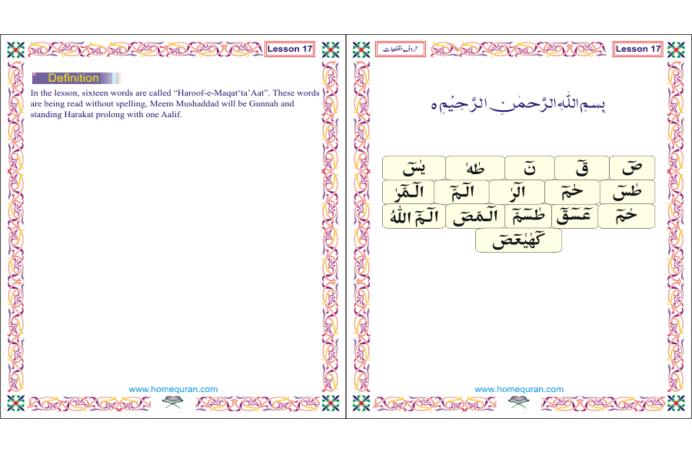
## بسماللُّاءِالرَّحمٰنِ الرَّحِيُم ه

اِنَّ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ اَللَّهُ فَاللَّهُ مِنَ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَ اللَّهُمَ الْحَلَّى وَلَاصَلَّى وَالنَّيْلِ صَلُوةً إِلَّالَّذِينَ انِ النَّبُثُمُ اللَّهُ اللَّ



# بسمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحمٰنِ الرَّحِيُمِ ه

جِآئَ، سِئَ، سَآءَ مَآءً عَطَآءً غُثَآءً جَزَّاءً شِفَآءٌ اُولَئِكَ وَالسَّمَآءِ بِمَآأُنْزِلَ قَالُوآامَنَّا كُمُ يَبَنِئَ اِسْرَآءِيْلَ هَوُّلَآءٍ آلُثْنَ وَالصَّيْفِ يَارُضُ ضَآلًا كَآبَةٍ جَآنٌ مُضَآرٌ







Lesson 19

Waqaf mean to stop. While reading the Quran at different places symbols are made to show how to stop. Where to stop and where not to stop.

These symbols are explained by the table.

S.No	Symbol	Explanation
1	0	This symbol denotes the end of an ayat. It is necessary to stop here.
2	÷	This symbol indicates a Waqafe Lazim (compulsory Stop)
3	4	This indicates a Waqfe Mutlaq. It is necessary to stop here.
4	٥	It is better to stop here and permissible to continue.
5	5	It is permissible to stop here but better not to.
6	ص	Continue here. A stop due to lack of breath is permissible.
7	مبلے	Continue here.
8	صل	Better to continue
9	ق	It is permissible to stop but better not to.
10	تن	A deliberate stop, but not desired.
11	س کت	Stop vocal sound for a moment, without breaking breath
12	وتند	Same as above but the vocal sound will be stopped for a longer period
13	Ü	When this symbol is shown above an ayal sign, then continuing or pausing here will not cause a change in the meaning. If it is shown between an ayat then one should not stop because in such a case it will change the meaning.
14	ك	As above
15	Ju.	Stop at either one of the 2 places. It is not permissible to stop at both places or to read in continuity at both places.

قَدِيُرُ'⊛	قَدِيْرًا⊚	وَكِيْلُ'⊛	َ ط <i>دِ</i> قِينَ 🍙
قَدِيۡزَ ⊛	قَدِيْرَا ⊛	وَكِيْل ۞	صْدِقِيْنْ ⊛
قُوّةَ∸	اَلْفَافًا ۚ	خَاشِعَةُ®	اَمُرُ⊛
قۇۋ	ٱلْفَافَاڤ	خَاشِعَةڨ	آمُز⊛
َ شَهْرِ ڨ	شَئُ ٞ ٵ	فِيُهِ ۗ	لَهُوْ ۗ ۗ
شَهُزُهُ	شقے -	فِيَه ،	لهو
لَهٔ ط	قِسُطِ ء	بَرُق' -	نٰدِمِیۡنَۗۤ
لة	قِسْط ۽	بَرْق ∍	ندميتن
ۗ فَخُورًا®ِالَّذِيُنَ	خَيْرًا ۗ الْوَصِيَّةُ	شِيْبَا ۗ السَّمَآءُ	قَدِيَرُ ﴿ الَّذِي
فَخُوْرًا ۗٱلَّٰذِيْنَ	خَيْرًا * الْوَصِيَّةُ	شِيْبًا ۚ السَّمَآءُ	قَدِيْرُهُ ٱلَّذِي
	مُنِيَبٍ هِ ادْخُ	نِ ﴿ وَاقْتُلُوا	
ؤها	مُنِيُبِهُ رادُخُا	مُبِيَّنِءٌ ٱقْتُلُوا	
ِ قُلُصَدَقَاللَّهُ ۗ	دُعَآءِ⊛	يَشَآءُ	اَحَد' 🖥
قًا صَدِقَ اللَّهُ	خة]د ⊛	نكآءَه	5041

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Lesson 19



