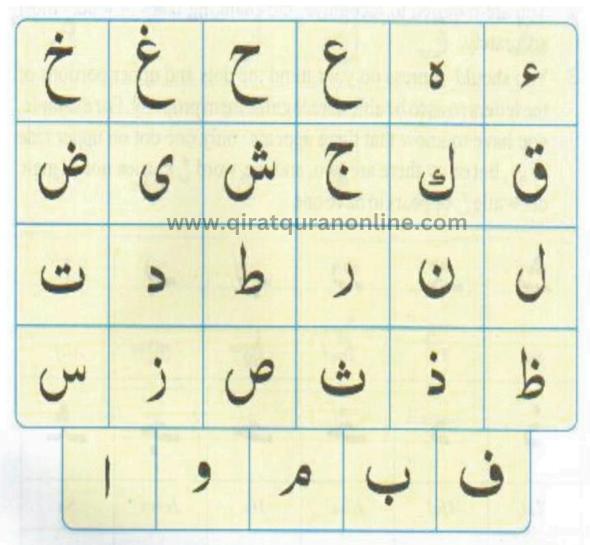
SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

- First of all recognise the dots. Moreover, you should curiously keep in mind the difference which occurs in the letters of same similarity due to dots, such as jerico of the control of t
- The dots could be recognised through this way: Once a dot is given on the upper side of the letter, such as ; and sometime it is inserted beneath the letter, as like ! In the same way, two dots are inserted; once on upside as . and sometime beneath the letter just as!! But, three dots always use to appear on upper side of the letter, as . www.qiratquranonline.com

T _{Ha}	Jeem Jeem	ث Sa	Ta Ta	Ba	Alif
Seen	j Za) Ra	5 Zal	Dal	Č Kha
Ain	ظ	b Ta	ض Zaad	Sand	Sheen
Meem	Laam	Kaaf	Quaf	Fa	Chain
Ya	5 S	za Haa	Vaao	,	Noon

SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER



You should read this lesson with utmost devotion. Moreover, try to recognise the letters. Until you become fully capable of recognising each and every letter, you should continue to read this lesson and do not try to move on to the next.

COMPOUND LETTERS

- Read this lesson with much care. Each letter has to be read seperately and with its clear voice. For example, when you read mann, you have to pronounce the voices of meem and noon. In the same way, you should read rusulun, with pronouncing ra, seen, laam, and the word as yaa, ghain, yaa, za.

tone.	www.gir) atguran	online.co) m
بلب	8	3	K	7
ك	بڑ	کب	5	5
ت	ب	تلث	بکت	6
ن	ن	ی	9	ث
يس	بس	٣	ي	ت
تح	نج	ش	تس	نس

(OO)					-	<u>(</u>
P	f.	يم	بج	يح	نخ	9
	يى	J.	ثم	تم	نم	
	تنل	نبل	ثی	تى	ني	
	بنن	نبن	ثثل	يتل	بيل	
	ح	E	w.qtratq	uranontii	ne.com	
	تحت	جت	خب	حث	خ	
	بة	8	8	بخت	يجب	
	يهب	8	نۃ	ت	يه	
	جد		٥	Lav.	G:	
	خز	جم	5	5	خذ	

\$ 100 M

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DISCUSSION ABOUT MOVEMENT

Zabar (≥) Upper Part Vowel Sign)

- Regarding the recognition of Zabar, it should be impressed on mind that this sign is always put on the upper side of the letter. While reading Zabar, its pronunciation should not be prolonged, not to be jerked and even not be rendered wrongly. Rather it should be pronounced very smoothly.
- If the letter "alif" carries vowel points, i.e. Zabar, Zair, Paish, or Jazm, it is not "الف" but "۶", and as such this one has to be read as "۶". www.qiratquranonline.com
- Alif (1) is that letter which looks without movement or Jazm.
- While pronouncing deep tone (low pitched) letters, the lips should not be made roundish.

خ	É	ث	ث	Ý	Í	
سَ	5	5	i	5	خ	
٥	ظ	ط	ض	ض	ش	
á	J	(ک	ق	ن	غ	
نَ وَ هَ ءَ يَ						

If the sound of some letters appears to have very minor difference, then do your exercise in such different sounds, such as عن من من المنافقة المن

etc. کلام ژبونون ک کام و مورد کام

- If Ra (1) carries Zabar, then it should be read in deep tone (low pitched).
- While pronouncing Zabar, do not prolong it so much that it gives the sound of Alif (الله), and from "ب" it becomes "ب". Do not read it hastily so as to avoid jerking. It should be pronounced in such a way that "ب" remains only "ب".
- Be careful that the movement of any letter should not be wrong. It should not be read in a prolonged tone.

EXERCISE www.qiratquranonline.com

ZABAR (∠)

جُمْعَ	ورد	صَنَقَ	كتب	فرض
قتل	وَلَنَ	وچل	جَعَلَ	أَحَلَ
كُسُبُ	ضرب	حَسَلُ	شرح	ختم
ظلم	بَلغَ	مَكُثُ	ثبر	فعَلَ
فعدلك	خُلَقَ	مَرْجَ	زعم	رفع
سُبْد	أمر	فَسُلَ	مَبْنَ	عَشْرَ

Read this exercise with utmost care and try to spell the letters in such a way that their movement may produce accurate sound.

ZAIR (7) (Lower Part Vowel Sign)

- It should be impressed on mind that Zair(7) is similar to Zabar (\angle) in shape, but it is inserted at the bottom of the letter. While reading Zair(7), its pronunciation should not be prolonged as " \bot " and even not to be hasty so as to avoid jerking. It should be borne in mind that " \bot " has not to be read as " \bot " and " \bot ", but you read it only as " \bot ""
- Zair (7) should not be rendered wrongly, but only in correct way.

3	E	پ v.qiratq	ت	ب line con	1
س	ز	v.qıracq	3	3	خ
انه	ظ	طِ	ض	ص	ش
P	لِ	لِي	ق	فِ	غ
(5 1			2 (اد

- The letter bearing Zair (>) at the bottom, would be pronounced in a thinning tone.
- When the letter "D" carries Zair (7) at its bottom, it will also be read in thinning tone. But those letters which are pronounced in grandiose, i.e., i.e.,

ZAIR (7)

حبط	خَشِي	لَعِبَ	فَهِيَ	غَضِبَ
حَمِلاً	Jaé www. dira	مُلْمُ	nline cor	عَبِلَ
يَيِسَ	ارم	شُرِبَ	أذِن	سخر
فُلَق	لَبِثَ	خَسِرَ	صعق	يَلِجَ
گره	قبر	بَرِقَ	شهِن	رضي
زجم	فَفَزِعَ	وكي	بكغت	نَسِيَ

- While a letter is being spelt, the difference between the sound of Zabar (∠) and Zair (¬) should be kept in mind.
- While spelling " ", the sound of " and " " should be pronounced separately and even clearly.
- While spelling ", the sound of " " will be in deep tone (low piched), but in , the sound of " " should be in a sharp tone (high pitched).
- If any letter does not have the sign of two Zabar (ع) at its end, then, at the stop, it will be quiescent. For example, " will be read as " فَعَنْ ع " and " فَعَنْ ع " as " فَعَنْ ع ".

ROUND VOWEL (PAISH 3)

- The specific sign of this vowel is that it appears to be similar to and always comes on the upper part of the letter.
- Be careful about the movement of this letter. This vowel should not be pronounced in a prolonged tone. For example if "" is pronounced in prolonged tone, then it is apprehended, it may sound as "". Likewise, "" would appear as "". Try not to make any error in this respect.
- Not to be hasty in the movement of Paish () and try to avoid jerking.

حُ	¿	يُ giratqu	ranonli	ne.com	1
ů	ن	ĵ	3	2	خُ
ئ	ظ	طُ	ضُ	صْ	ش
مُ	Ú	اف	ق	نُ	ئ
ن	5 5			,	رُ

You are required to read this lesson with utmost attention, and repeatedly pronounce it in proper way.



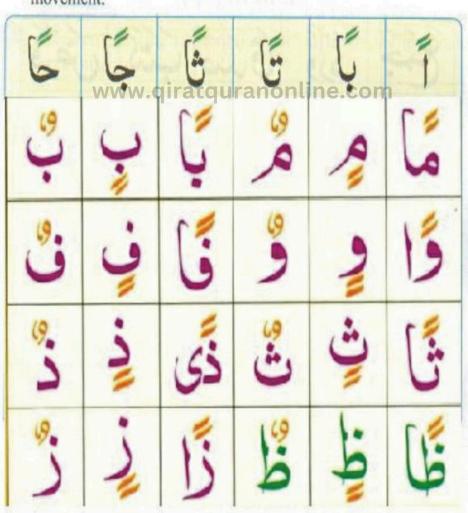
و و او	ربع	حبلي	صُحْفِ	يَهُبُ
وُجِلَ	مُنعَ	خبث	اعظ	تزر
أفق	فتح	قُتِلَ	حسن	لُعِنَ
كُلِيكة	نُفِخَ	دُعِيَ	ذُكِرَ	سُقِط
حُشِرَ	وَهُوَ	سُيِلَ	قُرِئَ	أخر
قُلِورَ	قضى	كُتِب	يَعِلُ	يننو

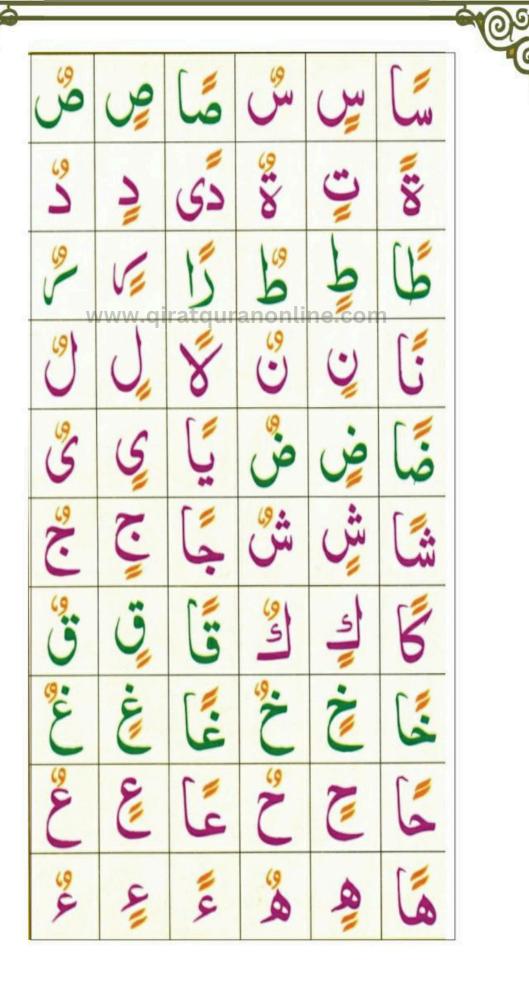
- While reading " تــزر", the letter " " would be pronounced in deep tone (low pitched). But, at the stoppage, " " would be read in deep tone (low pitched), i.e., " تــزر".
- If the round vowel () is inserted on the top of " ", then it will be read in very deep tone (low pitched).
- When you are reading "" in very deep tone (low pitched), then be careful not to make the lips roundish.

NUNNATION

- If there appear two Zabar, two Zair and two Paish on the letter, this sign is called as Tanween (Nunnation) i.e., £, ₹, 2,
- Sometime such letters, carrying Tanween, are given nasal sound symbol.
- is not read if it carries Tanween.
- In the last chapter, your have read the lesson on Zabar (∠) and its relevant exercise. Now the lesson on two Zabar (∠) or Tanween is given hereunder.

Thus, you may be able to pronounce the letter with their proper movement.





(0)

E

<u>ල</u>

These letters are required to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone:

されがとせばられた

If there appear Zabar (∠) or two Zabars (∠) on " ∪", then it also has to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone.

EXERCISE

NUNNATION (9)

اَسفًا	اللّا اللَّا		nline.con	4
طَبقًا	حَسَنًا	ثبنا	عَرضًا	حرمًا
عجبا	بَطَرًا	أبداً	سفها	قصصاً
مَثُلًا	رَغُنّا	مرضا	وسطًا	الْحَا

- Spelling i.e., joints and nunnation should be practised thoroughly.
- During necessary stop (waqf) at the letter bearing nunnation, it is changed into "l" i.e., " مَاعَا " to be read as " مَاءَا". Likewise " فَعَالًا " and " عَمَالًا " as " عَمَالًا " as " عَمَالًا "





TWO ZAIR (7)

A	WWW dirate	uranonlii	بِقَبَسِ	
The second secon			لبن	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
مَسَلِ	ثنن	بِيرٍ	مِاعَةٍ	عِنْب
حَسَن	غَضْيِ	عَمَلٍ	سخط	لَهُيِّ
قَالِهِ	مَثَلِ	بشر	سفرة	فِعُةٍ
مَرَدٍ	ذ کر	شجر	لِغَيِ	سعة

In respect of two Zair (), the principle of stoppage (waqf) is as follows:

From من to من to نفقهٔ to نفقهٔ

If you feel difficulty in recognising the movement of (\angle) , (\neg) (\angle) and (\angle) , (\neg) , (\triangle) , then repeat the lessons concerned to the movement of such letters.

DOUBLE ROUND VOWELS (9)

بَقَرَةً أَحَلُ سُرِرٌ قِطَعٌ حَبُرُ قَطَعٌ حَبُرُ فَطَعٌ حَبُرُ فَطَعٌ حَبُرُ فَطَعٌ حَبُرُ فَطَعٌ حَبُرُ فَكُنُ عُبَرَةً كُتب ظُلَلُ اللهِ عَبَلُ عَبَرَةً كُتب ظُلَلُ اللهِ عَبَلُ عَبَرَةً كُتب ظُلَلُ اللهِ عَبَلُ عَبَرَةً كُتب ظُلَلُ اللهِ عَبَلُ اللهِ عَبْلُهُ عَبِلُهُ عَبِلُ اللهِ عَبْلُهُ عَبِلُهُ عَبِلُهُ عَبْلُهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُوا اللهِ عَبْلُهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُهُ عَبْلُهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُوا اللهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُوا اللهُ عَبْلُوا اللهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُوا اللهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُوا اللهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُوا اللهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُوا اللهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُكُ عَبِلُهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُكُ عَبْلُكُ عَبْلُكُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُكُ عَبْلُهُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُكُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُكُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُكُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَبْلُكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِي اللهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِي اللهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلِيكُ عَلَيْكُ

In some words given in the aforesaid exercise, a few letters appear to be of deep tone (low pitched)and some of sharp tone (high pitched), i.e., الألف . In this word, "is of full sound while "ان is of sharp tone (high pitched). Be careful that while pronunciating in full tone the letter "ا" should be pronounced in very sharp voice.



- Jazm is a sign placed over a letter to show that it is to be read as quiescent.
- Jazm does not have its own sound.
- If the letter bears any sign of jazm (≥), it is called as quiescent letter.

The letter, bearing the sign of jazm, is read along with its predecessor.

predece	MANANAI C	giratqu	ranonli	ne.com	
اُتُ	رث	اَت	اُبُ	اِبُ	ٱبُ
اج ا	رائح	أخ	اُثُ	اث	اَثُ
7 .	رخ	9 .		10	
3	اد	31	31	3]	31
اُزُ	از	31	ار	از	31
اُشُ	اِشُ	ٱشْ	أش	اِسُ	اَسُ
أضُ	إض	أض	أصُ	اِصْ	أصْ





أظ	راظ	qiratgu id	ranonli	ne.com	أظ
أغ	اه.	اً م	أغ	راغ	أن.
اُق	اِق	آق	أف	اِف	اَق
ألُ	ال	أل	اُك	إك	الق
أن	اِن	أن	أمر	ام	أمُ
اء	اء	اءُ	اً	ره	آهُ

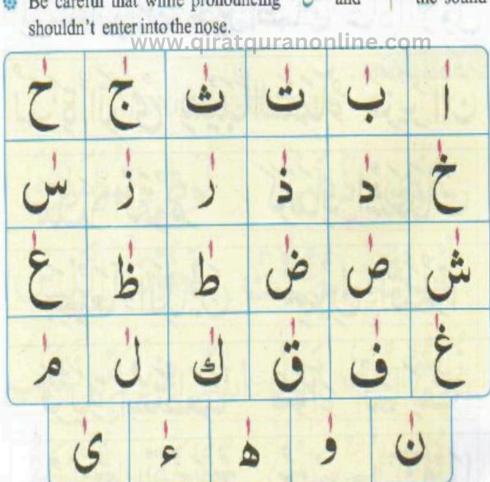
- In the case of quiescency, the pronunciation of the letter ", will be vibrated. It is called "qalqalah".
- Besides such letters of "qalqalah", other ones should be read very carefully so that they may not become vibrated.

عَدُنِ عَضْفِ غَرْقًا غُلْبًا فَصُلُ قَنْحًا قَضْبًا كُأَسًا كُنْحًا لَغُوا مِسُكُ نَخُلًا نَشُطًا نَفْسِ نَقُعًا يُسُرًا أَبْقِي تَرُضَى تَنْسَى فَازْغُبُ فَانْصُبُ وَانْحُرُ ٱخْرَجَ أَرْسُلُ أَغُطُشُ أَفْلَحُ أَكُرُمُ

VERTICAL ZABAR (1)

- The movements are of two kinds, i.e, vertical position or reversed position. Just like this, the sign Zabar also bears two shapes, i.e., vertical and reversed.
- You should recognize well the position of vertical Zabar.
- The vertical Zabar has to be pronounced in long tone, just like "alif".

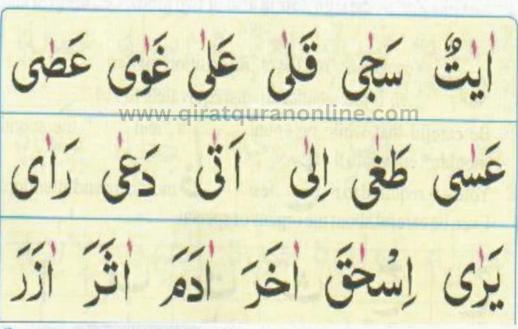
Be careful that while pronouncing " " and " " the sound



The vertical Zabar has to be pronounced equivalent to alif







- If any word is inserted with a vertical Zabar at its end, it will be pronounced as it is. (Not a bit sign of change.)

 Example: والصحاء , غوى will be the same at the stoppage (waqf)
- It is entirely wrong to pronounce in long tone the vertical Zabar at the time of stoppage, as being done while reading alif The sound of this vowel sign will be equivalent to only one alif at the moment of stoppage.

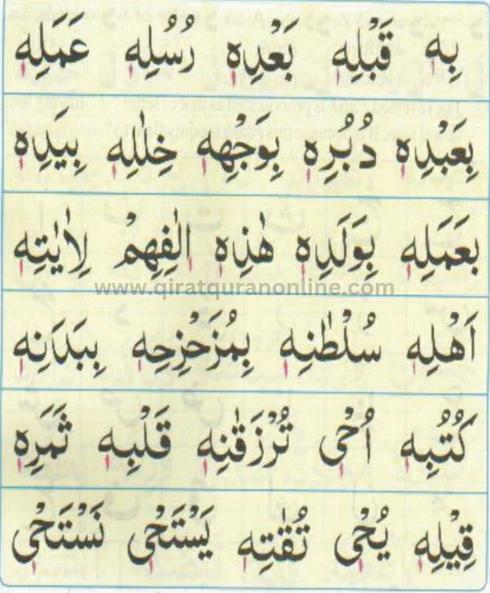
VERTICAL ZAIR (T)

- Just like Zabar, the sign Zair in also of two kinds, i.e., Vertical and reversed.
- You should recognise well the twin positions of Zair.
- The vertical Zair is pronounced just equivalent to yaa
- Be careful that while pronouncing "" and "" the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.
- Your are required to read this lesson with umost care and attention. Even be careful about the organs of speech.

7	E www.c	ث iratgur	ت anonlin	e.com	1
<u>س</u>	j	1	-v.	7	さ
- ع	اظ	ط	ض	0	m
P	٢	ا	ق	ن	غ
and and	5 5			9	2



VERTICAL ZAIR (T)



At the time of stoppage (waaf), the vertical Zair () will also end just like the reversed Zair, i.e,



REVERSED PAISH (4)

- Just like Zabar and Zair, the Paish is also of two kinds, i.e., Upright Paish and reversed Paish.
- Recognise well both the shapes of Paish.
- The reversed Paish is pronounced as that of letter " " having long vowel sign. It is because this Paish is equivalent to "vaao maddah"

خ	خ	٣	ت	ب	1
ű	· vww.) airatgur	s anonline	s.com	خ
0	طزو	ط	ض	ص	m
م	9	اف	Č	ؽ	·a
ق ق ق ق					





REVERSED PAISH (6)

كِتْبَهُ قِيَامُهُ مَعَهُ امْرُهُ خِتْبُهُ
فِصْلُهُ عَبَلُهُ لَهُ يَرَهُ عِبَادُهُ
عِنْلُهُ سُبُحْنَهُ رِزْقُهُ يَكُونَ
يَسْتَوْنَ وَرِي وَثَاقَهُ دَاوْدَ
رَسُولُهُ مَوْءُدَةً صَلَارًا وَرِثُهُ نِعَمَهُ
أَطْعَبَهُ فَلَهُ قَبْضَتُهُ أَنْشَرَهُ

The reversed Paish will also vanish just like vertical Zair. Example:

عِبَادُهُ "as عَبَادُهُ"

ْعِنْدَهُ "as عِنْدَهُ " يَرَهُ "as يَرَهُ "

LETTERS HAVING LONG VOWEL SIGN

- If Zabar (∠) comes before a quiescent alif, it is called Alif maddah, i.e., long vowel sign. Example: نابرتاب
- If Paish (ع) comes before a quiescent vaao, it is called vaao maddah. Example: جُود تُودبُو
- Such letters having a long vowel sign maddah, are read just like alif

It is wrong to pronounce haroof maddah more or less of the sound of alif

sound of alif					
رق	تو	وا	ن	بُو	با
جي.	99.	6	رق	نو	٥
خي	500	6	3	92	6
ذِي	و د	اذًا	دِی	20	15
زی	زُو	زا	ړی	رُو	15
شي	شو	ش	سِی	, o we	سا

ضي	ضو	ضًا	صفی	صو	صا
ظی	ظو	ظا	طي	كُلُوْ ا	4
غن ا	36	atquia (9	35	.com	6
رقي	قو	ق	رفي	فُوْ	6
			Control of the Contro	ا گو	The second second second
نى	نو	نَا	رمي ا	مو	ما
رهي	هو	6	دِي	وو	وا
ري	يو	يا	وي	96	ءَا

This lesson highlights to all the three examples of haroof-i-maddah

You are required to read this lesson with much care. You should even try to recognise such kind of letters.



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EQ

THE SOFT LETTERS

(Haroof-i-leen)

- If Zabar∠ comes before the quiescent or et, it is called soft letter i.e. haroof-i-leen. Examples: بنى رقى بنى and في رقو ربو ربو etc.
- These soft letters haroof-i-leen should be pronounced softly.
- The difference of sounds, prevailing in haroof-i-maddah and haroof-i-leen, should be recognised carefully.
- Both haroof-i-leen and haroof-i-maddah are pronounced just like one alif.

One any	www	.giratqu	iranonl	ine.com	
ڠؙ	تُو	ئ	تو	٤	بُو
خي		3	35	جي ُ	35
زی	35	ذَى	35	دَی	35
شی	شُو	سَىٰ	سُوْ	زَی	زو
ظي	كلوث	ضيّ	ضُو	مَىٰ	صُوْ
عي	عور	ئى	36	ظی	ظو



- Those letters which are pronounced in deep tone (low pitched) and sharp tone (high pitched), should be impressed on mind most accurately.
- The rule and principle of stoppage, duly described in the previous chapter, should be remembered well.



SOFT LETTERS

هَيْهَات	يُوْمَيِنٍ	قُرنشِ	عَفُونَا
عين	يرونها	وَيْلُ	زُوْجًا
ر آیت	w. giratgur	اعطنا anomine.co	تُوْبِةً
رُونِيًّا	أوْخى لَهَا	كَيْنًا	ينهون
آین	يَنْعُونَ	قۇمى	سُوْف
عَلَيْهِمُ	قُوْلِي	هَايْنَا	خُوْلَةُ
اتینا	آوْتَادًا	عَيْنَيْنِ	يوم
40,85	خَيْرًا	قۇل	100

- In the word , there are two soft letters haroof-i-leen i.e. Yaa-i-leen. While pronouncing this word, their sounds should be expressed separately and correctly.
- 🤨 If we have to stop after the word رُوَيُدُا, it will be read as

SIGN OF DUPLICATION

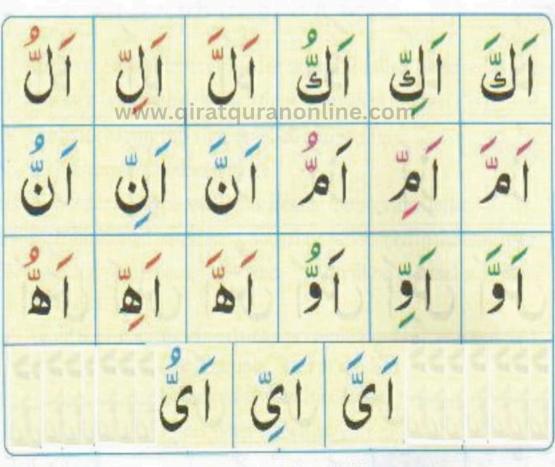
(TASHDEED)(w)

- @ Rendering of any letter as hard or strong, is called Tashdeed (تشريد).
- \odot This sign is indicated through three equivalent prongs ($\frac{\omega}{}$).
- The letter having this sign, is called mushaddid.
- Such letter is pronounced twice.
- Such letter has to be read while joining the previous letter.
- Such duplicated letters have not to be pronounced in the long tone.
- In such type of letter, " [" and " " will be in nasal sound and equivalent to "alif".
- Avoid to prolong the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid"

 For example, do not read in long tone the first letter of otherwise it would become of
- Other letters, such as should be pronounced with much care. www.qiratquranonline.com



V.E.		V.E.			
15.6	1,4	diratau	y /	a Com	15
١١	١١	اش	اًسُّا	اَسِّا	اَسَّ
أض	أض	أض	اَصَّا	أصّ	أصّ
ا ظرو	اَظِ	اظ	اَطْ	أظ	أظ
اً ع	اً ع	أ في	J Seo	اَعٌ	Jae 1
اق	آق	اَقْ الْمَا الْمِلْمِ الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا الْمَا ا	اَفْ	اَفِ	آق



- If, after movement, "vaao" and " " appear, then pronounce them in strong sound. Example: قَيْمَةٌ, زُوْجَتْ
- Figure 1 and " ق", bearing the nasal sound, then you will read the letters in the same way. Example: مِنْ وَالْ مِنْ يَقُولُ
- ## If there appears letter bearing tashdeed just after letter having maddah, then it must be pronounced in prolonged tone, i.e., المنافذة المنافذة
- You should read this lesson with utmost care, and even be aware of organs of speech.







COMBINATION

(Idghaam)

- Combination (idghaam) is such an act wherein one letter is being inserted into other one, and thus it has to be read as doubled (mushaddid), it is called "idghaam" i.e., A letter marked with "", the sign of duplication.
- If any letter among so and comes after quiescent "i or numnation tanween, then it will be spelt in nasal sound ghunnah.
- If any letter among "J" and "J" comes after quiescent "J" or nunnation tanween, then it will be spelt without nasal sound ghunnah.

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EXERCIS

COMBINATION

(Idghaam)



ABBREVIATED LETTERS

(حروف مقطعات)

- These are meant for those letters which come in the Qur'an and being read separately.
- These letters usually come in the beginning of some Quranic Surah.

الز	البص	القر
Alif-laam-raa	Alif-laam-meem- saad iratguranonli	Alif-laam-meem
ظسمر	ظه	التز
Taa-seen-meem	Taa-haa	Alif-laam-meem- raa
لين	ظس	كهيعص
Yaa-seen	Taa-seen	Kaaf-haa-yaa- ain-saad



While reading "↓ ", after alif, we will pronounce "J" in long tone will be rendered in nasal sound, and again "ſ" will be read in long tone madd.

Noon

Quaf

- While reading , the letter seen will be rendered in long tone, and then, there will be a nasal sound ghunnah. Just like this, we will read and and and and and in a long tone and then nasal sound will be produced.
- While reading " ", " " and " " will be pronounced in long tone equivalent to alif.
- If on a letter there appears vertical Zabar →, vertical Zair → or reversed Paish 6, it will be pronounced just equivalent to alif
- If any letter carries a sign of Madd (→), it will be read in long tone, just equivalent to five or six alif.
- Translator's note: Certain Surahs of the Holy Quran have certain initials prefixed to them, which are called the Abbreviated Letters. These are the most secret signs, the meaning of which are known only to Allah Almighty.

لترايب والنشطت والنزعت ليبحت فالشبقت فالمرتبر الصراط البستقية ضَالَّا دَاتِهِ حَاجِكَ عَاجُو عَلَقُونَ وَالصَّفَّتِ الصَّاخَّةُ ٥ فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الطَّامَّةُ الكيرى

NOON-E- QUTNI

Whenever any letter marked with the sign of duplication <u>w</u> or being a quiescent one comes after nunnation, then the figure " w" is marked with Zair — and written in very small size. This is called "noon quini".

· أَحَلُ اللهُ و تُوحُ ابْنَهُ : Example

- This smallest size of is generally not written, but in Pakistani editions of the Holy Qur'an it is inserted in smallest size as indicated above.
- It is wrong to start from noon -e-quini or to repeat it.

EXERCISE

"NOON-E- QUTNI"

يَوْمَ إِلْ الْمُسْتَقَدِّ جَبِيعاً وَالَّذِي الْمُسْتَقَدِّ جَبِيعاً وَالَّذِي الْمُسْتَقَدِّ جَبِيعاً وَالَّذِي الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ عَلَى إِلَيْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ الْمُنْ عَلَى الْمُنْ اللّه اللّه عَلَيْ وَالْمُنْ اللّه اللّه عَلَيْ وَالْمُنْ اللّه اللّه عَلَيْ وَالْمُنْ اللّه اللّه عَلَيْ وَالْمُنْ اللّه الللّه اللّه الل



- 🤨 Iqlab (اقلاب) means "to change".
- If "" comes just after quiescent "" or nunnation tanveen, then this " " will be changed with " [" and read in nosed sound ghunnah. This system is called as Inversion iqlaab, i.e. أَوْلُولُهُ.
- While expressing the Inversion iglaab, nasal sound is produced equivalent to one full alif
- During this procedure, the letter coming before nasal sound ghunnah, should not be read in long tone.
- Even at this time, "U" should not be pronounced, rather " [" will be expressed. Be careful that the sound of "U" has not been produced.

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INVERSION (Iqlaab)

فَانْبِنُ تَنْبُثُ الْبُتُ وَلَابِلِيْعًا فَوْلَابِلِيْعًا خَبِيْرًا بَصِيْرًا لَيًّا بِالْسِنْتِهِمُ الْنُابِثُ فَوْلَابِلِيْعًا خَبِيرًا لِيًّا بِالْسِنْتِهِمُ الْنُوبُ فَي مَنْ بَقِيلِ السِنْتِهِمُ لَامُرُحَبًّا بِهِمُ لَيُسْتَلْبُونُونَ فَي جَنَّةٍ بِرَبُوةٍ لَامُرُحَبًّا بِهِمُ صُفَّا بُكُم مِنْ بَقِلِهَا عَلِيمً بِمَا كَانُوا صَمَّرًا بُكُم مِنْ بَقِلِهَا عَلِيمً بِمَا كَانُوا صَمَّرًا بُكُم مِنْ بَقِلِهَا عَلِيمً بِمَا كَانُوا



سُوْرَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ مُكِيَّةً

يسُمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِينِ الرَّحِيْمِ

ٱلْحَمْدُ لِللهِ رَبِّ الْعَلَمِينَ أَ الرَّحْلِي الرَّحِيْمِ أَمْلِكِ يَوْمِ الرِّيْنِ أَلِيَّاكَ نَعْبُلُ وَ إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِيْنُ ﴿ إِهْدِانًا الصِّرَاطُ الْمُسْتَقِيْمَ ﴿ صِرَاطُ الَّذِينَ أنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمُ لَهُ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهُمُ

وَلَا الطَّالِّينَ فَي

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِي الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلْ هُوَاللهُ أَحَلُّ أَاللهُ الصَّهِ لُوَ اللهُ الصَّهِ لُ أَلَّهُ يَلِنُ أَهُ وَلَمْ يُولَدُ فَ وَلَمْ يَكُنُ لَّهُ كُفُوا أَحَلُ ﴿



سُوْرَةُ الْفَكِقِ مَكِيَّةٌ

بِسُمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلُ آعُوٰذُ بِرَتِ الْفَكَقِ ﴿ مِنْ شَرِّمَا خَكَقَ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّغَاسِقِ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّ النَّفَ الْعُقدِ فَي الْعُقدِ فَي وَمِنْ

شرِّحَاسِدٍ اِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿ صَلَّ ﴿ صَلَّ الْحَسَدَ وَ صَلَّ الْحَسَدَ وَ صَلَّ الْحَسَدَ وَ صَلَّ الْحَسَدَ وَ ww.giratguranonline.com

سُوْرَةُ النَّاسِ مَكِيَّةُ

بِسُمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلُ آعُوْدُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿ مِنْ شَيِّ النَّاسِ ﴿ مِنْ شَيِّ

الْوَسُواسِ لَا الْخَنَّاسِ ﴿ الَّذِي الَّذِي

يُوسُوسُ فِي صُنُودِ النَّاسِ ﴿

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿