

NOORANI QAIDA IN ENGLISH



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MAKHRAJ

Tajweed is to pronounce and read every letter correctly.

The place in mouth from where a letter comes out is called makhraj. They come out from 17 makhraj and there are total 29 letters in Arabic.

Letters	Articulator
Alif	Alif comes out from the empty space of the mouth.
هـ ع	Comes out from the bottom part of the throat.
ح ع	Comes out from the center part of the throat.
خ غ	Comes out from the top part (pharynx) of the throat .
ق	Comes out from the root of the tongue and the soft palate.
ك	Comes out from the root of the tongue and the hard palate.

Letters

Articulator

ج ش ی

Comes out from middle of the tongue & middle of the palate.

ض

Comes out from sides of the tongue and the roots of the upper molars.

ل ن ر

Comes out from the edge of the tongue and the part of the roots of the teeth towards the palate.

ت د ط

Comes out from the tip of the tongue and the roots of the upper front teeth.

ث ذ ظ

Comes out from the top of the tongue and the inner edge of the upper teeth.

ز س ص

Comes out from the tip of the tongue and the inner edges of both (front-upper) teeth.

Letters

Articulator

ف

Comes out when the edge of the 2 top front teeth touches the inside of the bottom lip.

ب

Comes out from the wet part of both lips.

م

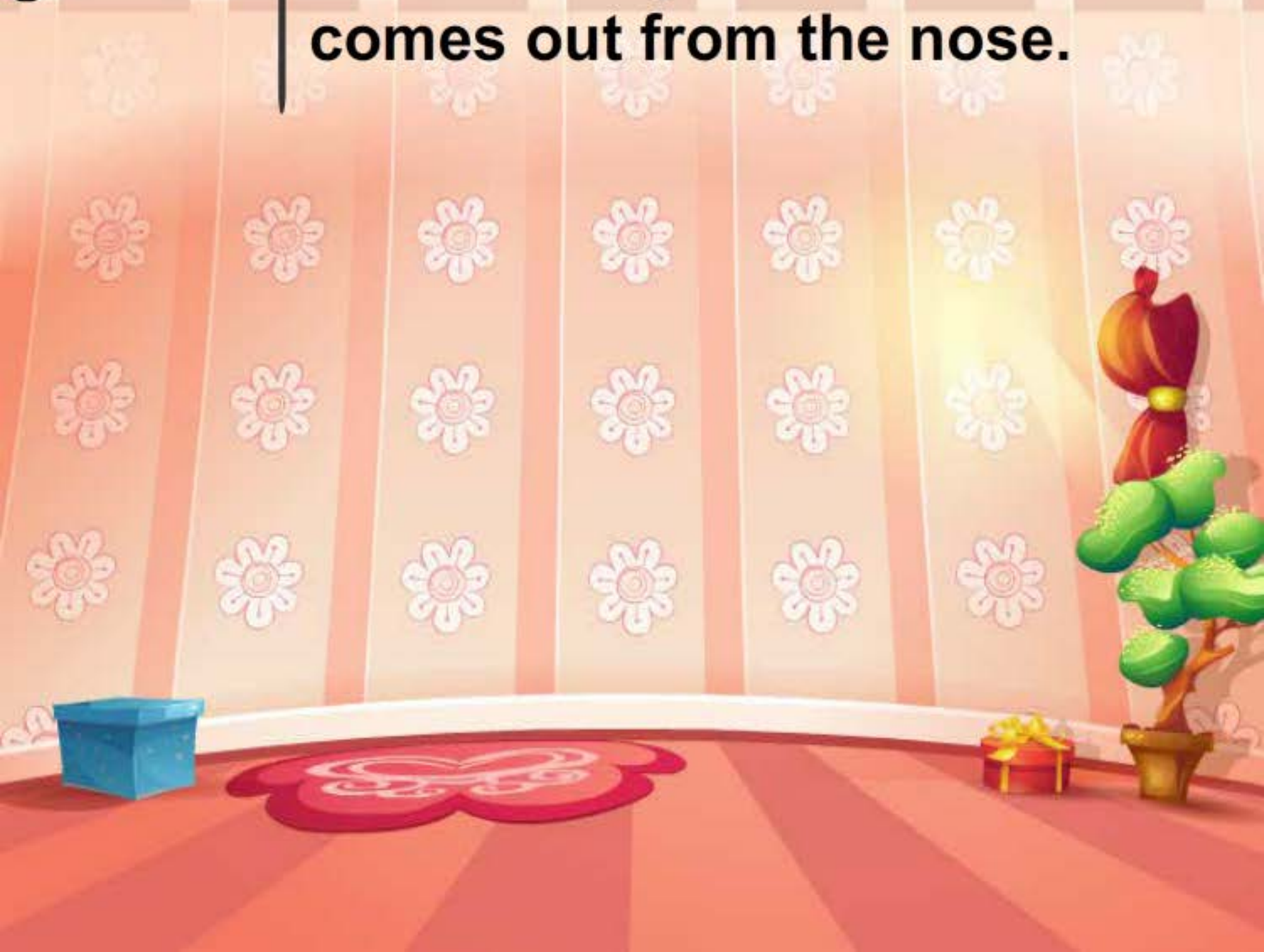
Pronounced from the dry part of both lips.

و

Comes out when both the lips don't touch completely.

ghunnah

The makhraj of Ghunnah comes out from the nose.



Single Letters

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Total Mufridaat Letters are 29. Amongst these 29 letters, there are 7 that are always pronounced with a thicker voice, these letters are called Mustaliyah Letters.

Example 'ق, غ, ظ, ط, ض, ص, خ'

SAA

TAA

BAA

ALIF

KHAA

H'AA

JEEM

ZAA

RAA

ZHAAL

DAAL

DAAD

SAAD

SHEEN

SEEN

Single Letters

GHAIN غ

A'IN ع

ZUA ظ

TUA ط

LAAM ل

KAAF ك

QAAF ق

FAA ف

HAA ه

WAO و

NOON ن

MEEM م

YAA ي

YAA ي

HAMZAH ء



Color coded PARA 11 with Audio



Color Coded Para 1 with Audio



Color coded Para 29 with Audio

Mixed Letters

ج

ظ

ض

ث

ي

ث

ش

ك

پ

و

ن

ل

ط

ذ

د

ز

ا

ع

ه

س

ق

ع

ز

م

م

ب

ص

ر

ح

ف

Different forms of letters

Here it is shown that when a letter is written with other letter then how its form is changed. For Example in right side picture, Alif is shown when it comes at last of a word in Arabic.

ALIF AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED

1.



LAST

2.

Different forms of letters



Baa AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED

1.



MID

2.



LAST

3.



IN START

4.

Different forms of letters

ت

TAA AND ITS FORMS

ت

ISOLATED

ت

MID

ت

LAST

ت

IN START

Different forms of letters



SAA AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



MID



LAST



IN START

Different forms of letters



JEEM AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



MID



LAST



IN START

Different forms of letters



HA'A AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



MID



LAST



IN START

Different forms of letters

خ



KHAA AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



MID



LAST



IN START

Different forms of letters



DAAL AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



LAST

Different forms of letters

ذ

ZHAAL AND ITS FORMS

ذ

ISOLATED

ذ

LAST

Different forms of letters



RAA AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



LAST

Different forms of letters



ZAA AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



LAST

Different forms of letters

س

SEEN AND ITS FORMS

س

ISOLATED

س

IN START

س

LAST

س

MID

Different forms of letters

ش

SHEEN AND ITS FORMS

ش

ISOLATED

ش

IN START

ش

LAST

ش

MID

Different forms of letters



SAAD AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



IN START



LAST



MID

Different forms of letters

ض

DAAD AND ITS FORMS

ض

ISOLATED

ض

IN START

ض

LAST

ض

MID

Different forms of letters



TUA AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



IN START



LAST



MID

Different forms of letters



ZUA AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



IN START



LAST



MID

Different forms of letters



A'IN AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



IN START



LAST



MID

Different forms of letters

غ

GHAIN AND ITS FORMS

غ

ISOLATED

غ

IN START

غ

LAST

غ

MID

Different forms of letters

ف

FAA AND ITS FORMS

ف

ISOLATED

ف

IN START

ف

LAST

ف

MID

Different forms of letters



QAAF AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



IN START



LAST



MID

Different forms of letters

ك

KAAF AND ITS FORMS

ك

ISOLATED

ك

IN START

ك

LAST

ك

MID

Different forms of letters



LAAM AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



IN START



LAST



MID

Different forms of letters



MEEM AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



IN START



LAST



MID

Different forms of letters



NOON AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



IN START



LAST



MID

Different forms of letters



WAO AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



LAST

Different forms of letters



HAA AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED



IN START



LAST



MID

Different forms of letters

پی

YAA AND ITS FORMS

پی

ISOLATED

پ

IN START

پی

LAST

پ

MID

Different forms of letters

Hamzah is written above or below ALIF, above WAO, above YAA and written isolated.



HAMZAH

AND ITS FORMS



ISOLATED

Shapes of Letters in Combined Form



VOWEL MARKS

Zair(Kasrah), Double Zair(Kasrah) and Vertical Zair(Kasrah) are below the letters and others vowel marks are above the letters.



ZABAR
(Fatha)



DOUBLE
ZABAR
(Fatha)



PAISH
(Dumma)



ZAIR
(Kasrah)



VERTICAL
ZABAR
(Fatha)



DOUBLE
PAISH
(Dumma)



DOUBLE
ZAIR
(Kasrah)



JAZM



INVERTED
PAISH
(Dumma)



VERTICAL
ZAIR
(Kasrah)



MADD



BIG
MADD



TASHDEED



(Hurūf Murakkabāt) Compound Letters

Two or more letters combine to form a Murakkab i.e Compound. Pronounce each letter of the Murakkab letter separately like Mufridat letters. When two or more letters are joined together in arabic writing, their shape gets changed a little. Often the head of the letter is written and the body is omitted. So by seeing the position of dots, you can recognize them easily.



نہ

چہ

باج

بہ

پہ

نم

نم

نم

بی

پی

نی

نی

نی

نیل

نیل

بیل

پیل

تیل

نیل

بیل

تین

پین

تین

نیل

ح

خپ

جت

تحت

یجب

صحب

بخت

بجت

بہ

پہ

تہ

پہب

بہا

بہم

تہ

ہ

د

م

ذ

جر

خذ

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ي

أ

ط

س





م و ق ف

يف قفل فقل فو قو

تم تم كم حم

EXERCISE

اِيَّاكَ ❖ نَسْتَعِينُ ❖ وَمَا يَدُ

رِيكَ ❖ لَعَلَّهُ ❖ اَوْ يَزُكُرُ

فَتَنْفَعَهُ ❖ الَّذِي كَرِي

اللَّهُ ❖ فَسِيكَ فَيَكْفِيهِمْ

قَبْلَتَهُمْ ❖ مُسْتَقِيمٌ

بِجَارَةٍ ❖ مِنْ سَجِيلٍ

كَعَصْفٍ ❖ فَجَعَلَهُمْ

مَّا كَوْلُ ❖ يَزُكُرِي ❖ لِتَنْبِيْنِ

Harkat in Arabic meaning, is the movement of mouth and lips when using these punctuations. Zabar(Fatha), Zair(Kasrah), and Paish(Dummaḥ) are called Ḥarakāt. These punctuations are not to be stretching vowels. Any alphabet having these signs are called active alphabets.

Alif having any of these signs or two strokes or Jazm is called "Hamzah". Alif pronounced as alif if not have any of these punctuations.

Zabar(Fatha) and Paish(Dummaḥ) are placed above the letters and Zair(Kasrah) is placed below the letters. The letter which has Ḥarakat is called 'Mutaharrik'.

Pronounce Zabar(Fatha) by opening the mouth and raising the voice, Zair(Kasrah) by dropping the voice and Paish(Dummaḥ) by the rounding of the lips.



(Sound of Zabar(Fatha) "A")

حَ	شَ	ثَ	بَ	أَ
رَ	ذَ	دَ	خَ	حَ
ضَ	طَ	ثَ	سَ	زَ
فَ	غَ	عَ	ظَ	طَ
نَ	مَ	لَ	كَ	قَ
يَ	مَ	عَ	هَ	وَ

EXERCISE

عَبَدَ

وَدَعَ

دَرَسَ

دَخَلَ

كَسَبَ

سَجَدَ

وَجَدَ

بَلَغَ

USE OF ZAIR(KASRAH) —

(Sound of Zair "E")



EXERCISE

تَشْهَدَ

حَسِدًا

رَدِفًا

أَبَدًا★

تَعَبًا

رَحِمًا

تَنْفِرًا

بِأَنْفِكَ

hamza zair ee -

★
Spelling

ba zair bee-eebi-

laam zair lee - eebili

خَطَفًا

بِزِقًا

طَمِينًا

تَهْتَبًا

نَسِيًا

نَطَشِيًا

سَقَمًا

بِزَعًا



(Sound of Paish(DummaH) "U")



EXERCISE

قَتَلَ

فَقِدَا

سُدَّسُ

رُسُلٌ

هُدًى

عَلِمَ

كُرُمٌ

نُكِسَ

★ Spelling

raa paish ru-seen paish su-
rusu-laam paish lu-rusulu

نُظِرَ

قُدِّرَ

وُسِعَ

كُلِّفَ



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: What is Tajweed?

Ans: Tajweed is to pronounce and read every letter correctly.

Q: What is Makhraj?

Ans: The place in mouth from where a letter comes out is called makhraj. They come out from 17 makhraj and Arabic has 29 letters.

Q: How many Mufridat letters are there?

Ans: There are 29 Mufridat letters.

Q: How many Mustalia letters are there? Mention these letters.

Ans: There are 7 Mustalia letters and these are 

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: How are the Mustalia letters pronounced & what is their combined form?

Ans: Mustalia letters are always pronounced with a thicker voice & their combined form is as below

خُصُّ ضَغُطِ قِطْ

Q: What is meant by the term Ḥarakāt?

Ans: Zabar(Fatha), Zair(Kasrah) and Paish(Dummaḥ) are called Ḥarakāt.

Q: How Ḥarakāt are pronounced?

Ans: Ḥarakāt will be pronounced without stretching or jerking the voice.

The letter that carries a Jazm is read along with the Mutaḥarrik letter preceding it.

The letter having Jazm is called Sakin. Letters of Maddah are three Alif, Wao and Yaa (ا, و, ی).

We need to stretch a while during their pronunciation.

When there is Zabar(Fatha) before Alif, it becomes alif maddah.



When there is Paish(Dumma) before Wao Sakin, it becomes Wao Maddah.



When there is Zair(Kasrah) before Yaa Sakin, it becomes Yaa Maddah.



Alif Maddah



Blue colored letters are Mustaliyah letters:
pronounce them thick

EXERCISE

جَاهِدَ

تَابَ

خَافَ

زَادَ

فَرَاغَ

شَارَبَ

جُنَّحَ

حَاسِبَ

Spelling

zaa alif zabar zaa-
daal zabar da-zaada



تَعَالَى

صَابِرٌ

قَاتِلٌ

خَادِعٌ



Jazm is always above the letter.

Help children in identifying

Jazm and tell them that letters

having **Jazm** are sounded by

letter preceding it.

Example:

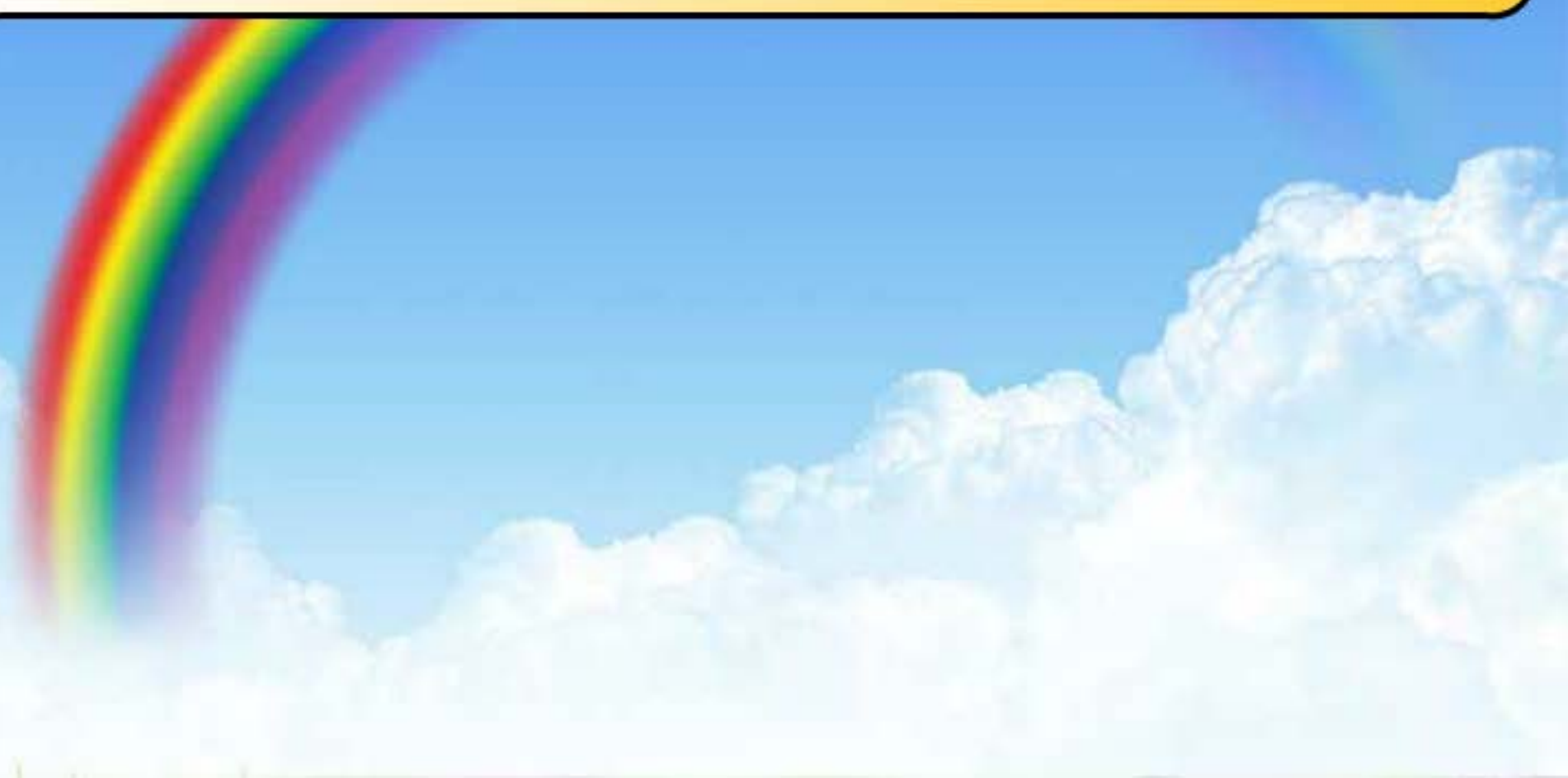


In this word, Yaa has Jazm over

it. So it will be pronounced by

combining it to Alif. Hamza Ya

Zair eee.



Yaa madda



Blue colored letters are Mustaliyah letters:
pronounce them thick

EXERCISE

كِتَابِي

أَرِنِي

فِيهِ

دِينِي

رَازِقِينَ

مَفَاتِيحُ

يُؤَارِي

أَجِيبُ

★ Spelling

daal yaa zair dee
-noon yaa zair neee-deeni

تَبَاثِيلُ

عَذَابِي

عِبَادِي

بِنِيهِ

أَخِيهِ

مُقَادِيرُ



Wao which has Jazm over it and preceded by Paish(Dummmah), is called **Wao Madda**. It is stretched a little and spoken soft during pronunciation.

Example:



Wao Madda



Blue colored letters are Mustaliyah letters:
pronounce them thick

EXERCISE

نُورٌ

تُوبُوا

طُورٌ

نُوحٌ★

تَكُونُ

يَقُومُ

يُوحِي

قَالُوا

Spelling



noon wao paish noo-
haa paish hu-noohu

سَبَقُونَا

دَاخِرُونَ

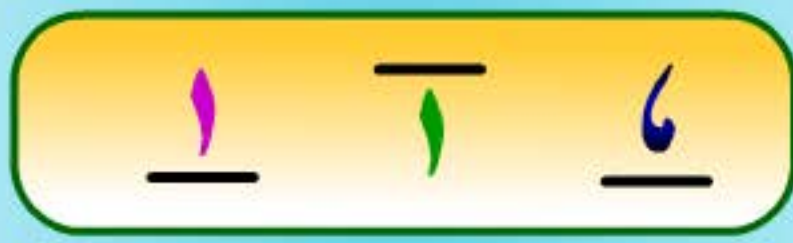
قَارُونَ

هَارُونَ

رَاجِعُونَ

بَاسِطُونَ





Vertical Zabar(Fatha) — ,

Vertical Zair(Kasrah) — and

Inverted Paish(Dammah) — .

These three are called **Vertical Harakaat**. The **Vertical Harakaat** are equivalent to the Letters of **Maddah**. So pronounce them by elongating them up to one **Alif** ie up to two Harakaat.

Vertical Zabar(Fatha) is equivalent to one **Alif**.

Example:



=





Vertical Zabar(Fatha)

Vertical Zabar(Fatha)

This is used in place of "Alif"



EXERCISE

أَبُوهُ

مَلِكِ

أَمِنْ

أَدَمِ★

إِلَيْنَا

يُصَلِّهِ

ظُفُوفِ

سَمَوَاتِ

Spelling★

hamza vertical zabar aa-daal zabar
da-aada-meem zabar ma-aadama

ذَلِكَ

رَسَلْتِ

كَتَبُ

هَذَا



Vertical Zair(Kasrah)

Vertical zair(Kasrah) is equivalent to Yaa Maddah 

Example



=





Vertical Zair(Kasrah)

This is used in place of "Yaa Maddah"



EXERCISE

رُسُلِهِ

عِبَادِهِ

بِهِ

الْفِ

بِكَلِمَتِهِ

هَذِهِ

وَقِيلَهُ

نُورِهِ

Hamza vertical zair ee, laam vertical
zabar laa, eela-fa zair fi-eelafi

★ Spelling

فِيهِ

بِأَيْتِهِ

بِإِيْنِهِ

بِكِتَابِهِ

ب Inverted Paish(Dummaḥ)

Inverted Paish(Dummaḥ) is equivalent to **و** Wao Maddaḥ.

Example:  = 



6 Inverted Paish(Dumamah)

ج

ش

ث

ب

ا

ز

ذ

د

خ

ح

ض

ط

ش

س

ز

ف

غ

ع

ظ

ط

ن

م

ل

ك

ق

م

ي

ح

ه

و

EXERCISE

آيَاتُهُ

رَسُولُهُ

دَاوُدَ

لَهُ★

مَوَازِينُهُ

وَرِثَتُهُ

تِلَاوَتُهُ

جُنُودُهُ

Spelling



Do not stretch

PAISH(Dumma) a little

laam zabar la, ha inverted paish hu, lahu

قَرِيْنُهُ

غَاوِنَ

مَآوِرِي

جَعَلَهُ



LEEN ALPHABETS

Leen alphabets are two Wao(و) and Yaa (ي).

When there is Zabar(Fatha)  before Wao Sakin , it becomes Wao Leen.

When there is Zabar(Fatha)  before Yaa Sakin , then it becomes Yaa Leen.

These two huruf will be read quickly with soft voice.



Wao leen

و



Blue colored letters are Mustaliyah letters:
pronounce them thick

EXERCISE

سَوْفَ

صَوْمُ

حَوْلَ

أَوْفِي

مَوْءَدَةٌ

يَقُومُ

شُرُوءَةٌ

كُوْثَرُ

Spelling



Hamza wao zabar aau,
faa zair fi-aaufi



Yaa leen یٰ



Blue colored letters are Mustaliyah letters:
pronounce them thick

EXERCISE

★ اَيْنَ صَيْفُ اَبُوَيْهِ

يَلِيْتَنِي اَوْ حَيْثُ عَيْنَيْنِ

لَا رَيْبَ غَيْرِي بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ

يُنَادُونَ هَيْهَاتَ اَوْ جَسَ

سُلَيْمِ فِتَعَالَيْنِ



بَبَبَا ۞ بَبَبِي ۞ بَبَبِي

بُبُ ۞ بُبُ ۞ بُبُ

بُبُ ۞ بُبُ ۞ جِجِي ۞ جِجِي

نَخَلَقَ ۞ إِذَا وَقَبَ

وَإِذَا قَرَّبَ ۞ وَكَوْأَعَبَ

فِي بَيْتِهَا

فَعَقَرُوا هَا

يَقُولُ

لَا يَبُوتُ فِيهَا

يَوْمَ يَرَوْنَهَا

مَا رَبُّ

وَصَاحِبَتِهِ

فَقَالَ

ذَلِكَ

حَافِظَيْنِ

وَأُوتِيَ كِتَابَهُ

كَيْفَ فَعَلَ

وَلِي دِينِ



أَوْحَى لَهَا

بِأَيُّ عُونَ

وَطُورٍ سَيْنِينَ

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: How many Leen letters are there?

Ans: Leen letters are two.
wao  and yaa .

Q: How the Leen letters are pronounced?

Ans: The letters of Leen are pronounced gently in Arabic without any elongation.

Q: How Hamzah sakinah is pronounced?

Ans: Hamzah sakinah is always pronounced with jerk.

Q: How will Wao and Yaa becomes Wao Leen and Yaa Leen respectively?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ans: When there is Zabar(Fatha) before wao sakin, it becomes Wao Leen. When there is Zabar(Fatha) before Yaa Sakin, it becomes Yaa Leen.

Q: How many letters of Qalqalah are there, and what is their combined form?




Ans: There are five letters of Qalqalah د, ج, ب, ط, ق and their combined form is قُطْبُ جَدِّ

Q: What is Ghunnah and what is its duration?

Ans: Ghunnah means to pronounce with nasalization (taking the sound into the nose) and its duration is equivalent to one alif.

Tanween



Double Zabar(Fatha) , Double Zair(Kasrah) , and Double Paish(Dumma)  are called 'Tanween'.

Any letter having Tanween is called Munawwan.

In Arabic  sounds (fathatain)

In Arabic  sounds (kasratain)

In Arabic  sounds (dammatain)

After Tanween of Zabar(Fatha), if Alif or Yaa are written, then do not read those Alif or Yaa during spelling.

Double Zabar(Fatha)

حَا قَا تَا بَا اَّا

رَا ذَا دَا حَا حَا

ضَا صَا ثَا سَا زَا

فَا خَا حَا ظَا طَا

نَا مَا لَا كَا قَا

يَا عَا هَا وَا

Double Zair(Kasrah)



Double Paish(Dummaah) و

وَج

وَش

وَت

وَب

وَ

رُ

ذُ

دُ

خُ

حُ

ضُ

صُ

ثُ

سُ

زُ

فُ

غُ

عُ

ظُ

طُ

نُ

مُ

لُ

كُ

قُ

يُ

حِ

حِ

هِ

وِ

Noon Sakin and Tanween

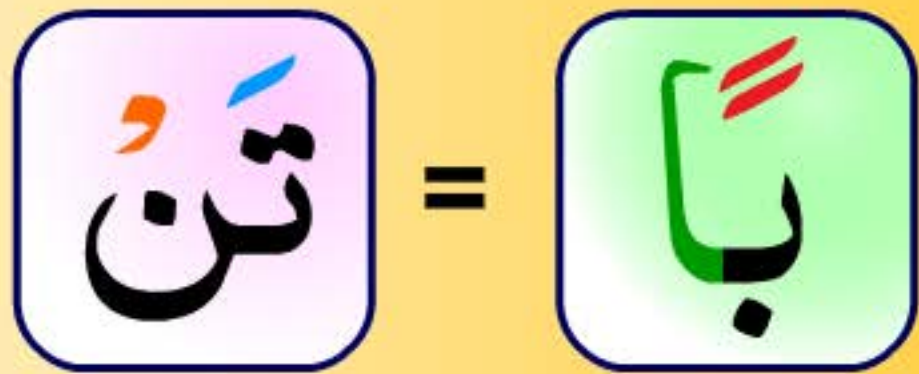
A Noon carrying Jazm is called *Noon Sakin*.

There are four cases regarding *Noon Sakin and Tanwin*.

1. Izhar
2. Ikhfa
3. Idgham
4. Iqlab

Sound of *Tanween and Noon Sakin* is same.

Example:





Stories of childhood



Surah Yaseen 7



Para 2 with Tarjuma

EXERCISE

قَرِيبًا

سَوْعًا

عَادًا

كُنْ

عَظِيمًا

فَنِيْنًا

ثِيَابًا

رَسُولًا

مَرَضًا

هُدًى

فَاسِقًا

غَشَاوَةً

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: How many Maddaḥ letters are there?

Ans: Maddaḥ letters are 3 in number and these are: Wao, Yaa and Alif.

Q: How it becomes *Alif Maddaḥ*, *Wao Maddaḥ* and *Yaa Maddaḥ*?

Ans: When there is Zabbar(Fatha) before Alif it becomes *Alif Maddaḥ*. When there is Paish(Dummaḥ) before Wao Sākin, it becomes *Wao Maddaḥ*. When there is Zair(Kasrah) before Yaa Sakin then it becomes *Yaa Maddaḥ*.

Q: How the *Maddaḥ* letters are pronounced?

Ans: The letters of *Maddaḥ* are pronounced by elongating them up to one Alif i.e. up to two Harakaat.

Q: What is meant by *Vertical Harakaat*?

Ans: Vertical Zabar(Fatha), Vertical Zair(Kasrah) and Inverted Paish(Dummaḥ) are called *Vertical Harakaat*.

Q: How the *Vertical Harakaat* are pronounced?

Ans: *Vertical Harakaat* are pronounced by elongating them up to one *Alif* i.e. up to two Harakaat, like that in the case of the *Letters of Maddah*.

Q: What is *Tanween*?

Ans: Double Zabar(Fatha), Double Zair(Kasrah) and Double Paish(Dummaḥ) are called 'Tanween'. In fact *Tanween* is a *Noon Sakin* that lies at the end of the phrase, that is why *Tanween* sounds like *Noon Sakin*.



IZHAAR

Case of Tanween or Noon Sakin

Halqiyyah letters are six in number and they are:



If any of the Halqiyyah letters is present after Noon Sakin or Tanwin, then Izhaar will be made i.e. nasalization will not be done while pronouncing such Noon Sakin and Tanwin.

طَيْرًا أَبَا بَيْلٍ

نَامًا حَامِيَةً

لَيْسَ خَشِي

مِنْ غَيْرِهِ

يَوْمَئِذٍ عَلَيْهَا

مِنْهُ خَطَابًا

مِنْ عَيْنِ انِّيَّةٍ

كُفُوا أَحَدًا

فَمِنْ عَفِي

مِنْ أَخِيهِ

مَنْ أذِنَ كِتَابٌ حَكِيمٌ

عَذَابٌ غَلِيظٌ

حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ



Case of Tanween or Noon Sakin

IKHFA: If any of Ikhfa letter is present after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then Ikhfa will be made i.e. nasalization will be done while pronouncing such Noon Sakin and Tanween.

The Ikhfa letters are 15 in number and they are as follows

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط
ظ ف ق ك

كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ

أَنْتَ مُنْذِرٌ

يَتَّبِعُونَ فَاوِي

كُنْتُ تُرَابًا

أَنْتَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ

مَنْ دَخَلَهُ

فَلَنْ تَجِدَ

نَا مَرَّآذَاتٍ

مَنْ طَعِ

يَوْمَ يُنْفَخُ

مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ

عَنْ ضَعِيفٍ

يَنْظُرُونَ

أَنْزَلْنَا

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q: How many cases are there regarding NOON SAKIN and TANWEEN?

Ans: There are four cases regarding NOON SAKIN and TANWEEN

1) Izhar 2)Ikhfa 3)Idgham 4) Iqlab

Q: What is Izhar?

Ans: If any of the Halqiyyah letters is present after Noon Sakin or Tanween then Izhar will be made i.e. Ghunnah will not be done while pronouncing such Noon Sakin and Tanween.

Q: How many halqiyyah letters are there and what are those?

Ans: Halqiyyah letters are six in number and they are as below

ع ه ع ح غ خ

Q: How many Ikhfā letters are there?

Ans: The Ikhfā letters are 15 in number and they are as follows.

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط
ظ ف ق ك

Q: What is I'ādaḥ?


Ans: After making waqf, to repeat from preceding verse without pause is called I'ādaḥ (Repetition).

Q: What is Saktaḥ?

Ans: To stop the voice and then to continue reading ahead holding the breath is called Saktaḥ i.e. the sound should stop whilst holding the breath.

Jazm-Sukoon



This sign  is called *Jazm*, a letter carrying Jazm is called *Sakin*.

Jazm says that the letters which have qalqalah are five.



When they have Jazm over it then they are pronounced with a slight bounce. These letters are called *Qalqalah* (Bouncing sound).

This non vowel sign (Jazm) is always above the letters. It is pronounced in conjunction with the Mutaharrik letter preceding it. Such as see below "*hamza ba zabar abb*".

أَب	إِب	أَب	أَب	أَب	أَب
بِب	بِب	بِب	بِب	بِب	بِب
قَط	قَط	قَط	قَط	قَط	قَط



Surah Yaseen with
Audio
4.1 ★



Surah Waqiah with
Audio



Surah Mulk with
Audio



EXCERCISE

بِسْ كِتَابِ جِيعِ جُبْلِ غُلِّ

وَأَمَّ مَاءً إِهْ نَضَّ رَاءَ

يَجْعَلُ لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا أَطْعَمْنَا

نَقَعًا بِرُوحٍ مَحِيطٍ أَهْدَيْنَا





JAZM



The letter carrying JAZM is pronounced in conjunction with the preceding letter. The letter having JAZM is called SAKIN. Always pronounce the Hamzah Sakinah (أ, ع) with jerk.

تَجْرِي تَقْوَى يُغْنِي نُشْرَتِ

رُفِعَتْ يِقْلِبُ لَيْسَ حُشْرَتِ

يَعْلَمُ سَطِحَتْ يَوْسُوسُ يُسْقُونَ

وَأَلْقَتْ. أَفَلَا يَعْلَمُ. إِذَا ابْعَثِرْ

فَالِهَهَا فُجُورًا هَا وَتَقْوَاهَا

أَلَمْ نُشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ. هَلْ

أَنْتَ. فَذَهُمُ اجْرَعِيرِ مَسْنُونِ

اقْرَأ. تَاتُونَ. يَأْتِيكَ. يَأْمُرُونَ



۞ Tashdeed

The w-shaped sign ۞ is called 'Tashdeed'. A letter carrying Tashdeed sign is called '*Mushaddad*'.

Pronounce the Mushaddad letter twice, first by combining it with the preceding Mutaharrik letter and then by its own Harakat with a slight pause. Ghunnah should always be done while pronouncing NOON Mushaddad and MEEM Mushaddad.

Ghunnah means taking of the sound into the nose i.e. nasalization. The duration of the Ghunnah should be equal to one *ALIF*. When the letters of Qalqalaĥ are Mushaddad, pronounce them with stress.

سُيِّرَتْ سَعِيرَاتٌ عَظِيمَاتٌ

مُضًى

حَى

عَلَى

إِيَّاكَ

يَطْنُ

مَثْمُ

فَعَا

فَعَا

كَمَا

فَعَا

سَجَا

لَا

بِبِ

بِبِ

بِبِ

بِبِ

بِبِ

بِبِ

بِرِ

بِرِ

بِرِ

بِرِ

بِرِ

بِرِ

بَرِ

بَرِ

بَرِ

بَرِ

بَرِ

بَرِ

بَا

بَا

بَا

بَا

بَا

بَا

كَا

كَا

كَا

كَا

كَا

كَا

بَا

بَا

بَا

بَا

بَا

بَا



Rai Sakina & musaddadah

Raa (ر) having JAZM (ـ) is called RAI SAKINA and raa (ر) having TASHDID (ـ) is called Musaddadah.

Now understand the qaida of raa (ر) as being thick or thin.

Raa (ر) having zabar or paish will be pronounced thick and if raa (ر) having zair then it will be thin.

In the same way if before rai sakina (ر) have zabar or pais then raa (ر) will be thick and if before rai sakina (ر) have zair then raa (ر) will be thin.



In this lesson pronounce  as thick

أَمْرَسَلْنَا. قَرَأْنَا. يَغْرُرُكَ. مِرْصَادًا
قِرْطَاسٍ. فِرْقَةٌ. أَمْرَاتَابُوا
رَأَبٌ أَرْجَعُونَ. مُسْتَقْرًا. فَفِرُوا
يِرٌ. يِرٌ. مَرَّةٌ



In this lesson pronounce 
as thin

أَمِرْتُ . مِنْهُمِر . وَأَصِيرُ

مِنْ ثَمِر . بِير . دِيرِي

مُسْتَمِر . ذُرَيْبِيَّة . تَحْرِمُ



Hurufe Qamri & Hurufe Shamshi

If alif (ا), laam (ل) comes before hurufe kamri then only laam (ل) will be read and alif (ا) will not be read. example in walkamari, laam (ل) is being read and alif (ا) is not.

Hurufe Qamri are 14.

ex:

ی ا و م ر ک ق ف غ ع خ ح ج ب ا

2. If alif (ا), laam (ل) comes before hurufe shamshi, then alif (ا), laam (ل) will not be read. but will be read in combination with Afterwards word.

Hurufe Shamshi are also 14

ex:

ن ل ظ ط ض ص ش س ز ر ذ د ث ت

وَالْقَمَرِ. وَالْبَيْتِ هِي. وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ

مَا الْقَامِرَةَ. هُمُ الْبَفْلِحُونَ

إِذَا الشَّمْسُ مَسَتْ. كَانَ النَّاسُ

يَقُولُ الرَّسُولُ. أَقِيْمُوا الصَّلَاةَ

hurufe
Qamri

hurufe
shamshi



Word Search for Kids

3.7 ★



Yassarnal Quran with
Audio

4.9 ★



Noorani Qaida in
URDU (audio)

4.5 ★

CHAPTER



Qaida of word **الله**

If zabar or paish comes before **الله** then laam (ل) of **الله** will be pronounce thick, if zair comes then laam (ل) of **الله** will be pronounced thin. beside this all other laam (ل) will be pronounced thin.

اِنَّ اِلَهَ . قَالَ اِلَهَ . سَمِعَ اِلَهَ

حُدُوْدِ اِلَهَ . يَرِيْدُ اِلَهَ . خَلَقَ اِلَهَ

بَلِ اِلَهَ . دِيْنِ اِلَهَ . اَمْرِ اِلَهَ





Rules of doing AYAT

WAQF: A rounded sign *o* is called *waqf* which is at last of an *ayat*.

Manner of doing *ayat* means way to stop(*waqf*) at *ayat*. There are three types of rules.

1). If we want to *ayat* at *zabar*, *zair*, *paish*, double *zair*, double *paish* then at last *huruf*, we can stop breath by making *jazm*. ex: *rabbil aalameen*.

2). If we want to *waqf* at double *zabar*, then *alif* is read with one *zabar*. ex: *usran to usra*.

3). Sometimes at last of *ayat*, there is rounded *taa*, if we want to *wakf* at rounded *taa*, then it becomes *hai sakina*. ex: *jariyatun to jariya*.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ . إِيَّاكَ

نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ . قُلْ هُوَ

اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ . إِنَّ مَعَ الْعَسْرِ يَسْرًا .

فِيهَا عَيْنٌ جَارِيَةٌ . تَسْقِي مِنَ

عَيْنٍ أُنْيَى . لَا تَسْمَعُ فِيهَا لِإِعْيَةٍ .



CHAPTER



TASHDEED

يَا كَرِ

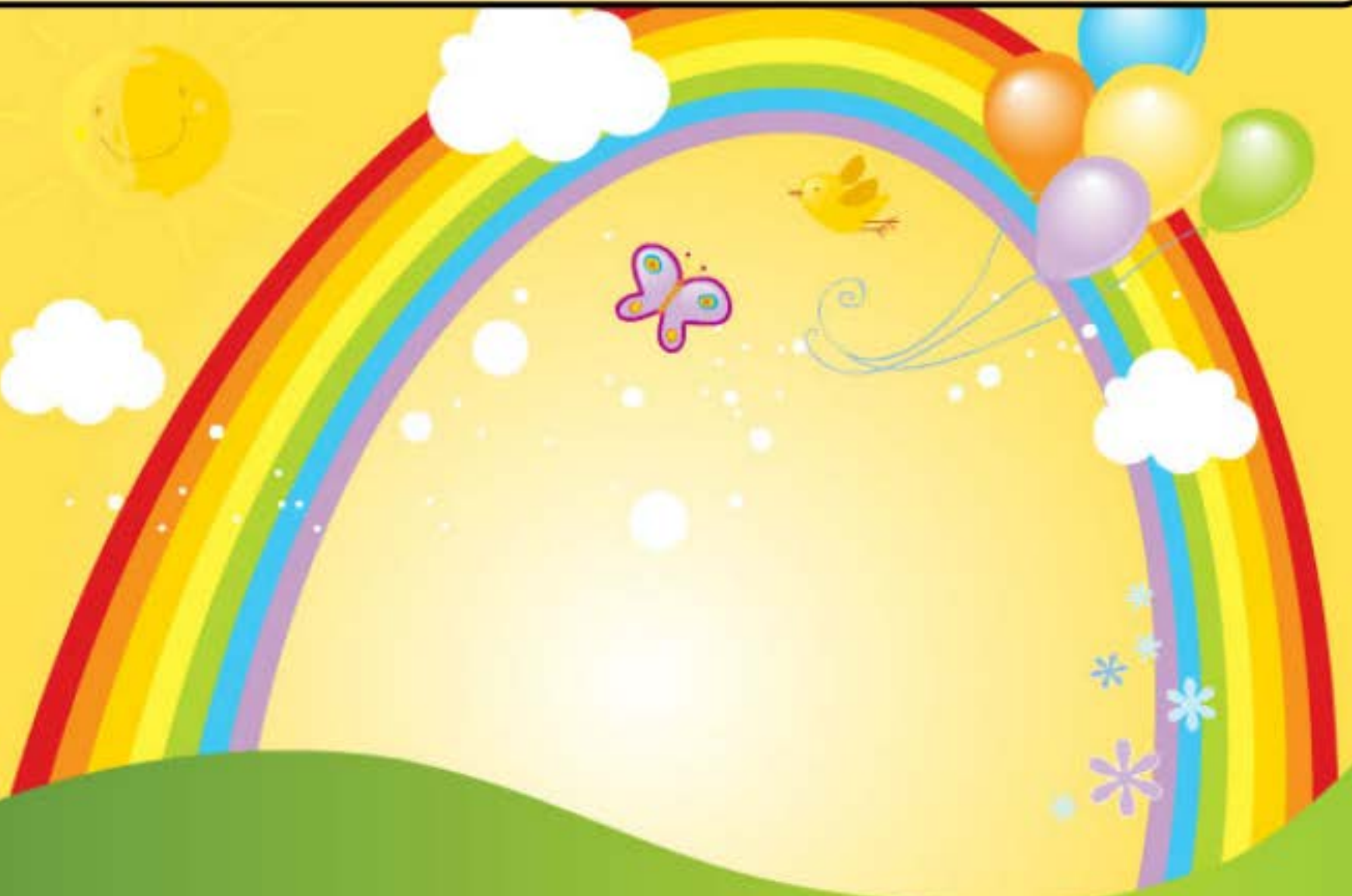
يَا زَكِي

عَلِيُّونَ

عَلِيِّينَ

مُدَاثِرِ

مُزْمِلِ







Use of madd

Madd means where the letters will be stretched during reading.

Madd-e-Muttasil

If after hurufe madda , hamza comes in the same kalma ie in same word then it is madd muttasil. It will be stretched more during reading.

Madd-e-Munfasil

If after hurufe madda , hamza comes in the second kalma then it is madd muttasil. It will be stretched less during reading.

Madd-e-Lazim

If after hurufe madda, jazm (ـَ²) or tashdid (ـِ^و) comes in the second word then it is madd lazim.

جَاءَ . سَيِّئَتْ . سُوءٌ

مَدِّمُتصِل

فِي أَمْرِنَا . لَا إِلَهَ . إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَا

مَدِّمُتصِل

الْعَن . حَاجِبُوكَ . وَالصَّفِثُ*

مَدِّمُتصِل



Kids Picture Book
with Audio



Surah Yaseen 7
mubeen wazifa (



Surah Al-Kahf with
Audio





Tashdeed Huroofe Madda

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝
 وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَىٰ ۝ فَإِذَا
 جَاءَتْ الظَّامَةُ الْكُبْرَىٰ ۝ فَإِذَا
 جَاءَتْ الضَّآخَةُ ۝ وَلَا تَحْضُونَ عَلَىٰ
 طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ ۝ وَإِذَا مَرَأَوْهُمُ
 قَالُوا إِن هَؤُلَاءَ لَضَالُّونَ ۝



CHAPTER



huroofe muqatta'aat

كَهَيْعَصَ	الْمَرَّ	الرَّ	النَّصَّ	الْمَ
صَ	يَسِرَّ	طَسَّ	طَسَّمَّ	ظَهَّ
نَ	قَ	عَسَّقَ	حَمَّ	حُمَّ





Cases of sakin

There are 3 cases of  sakin.

1. Izhar-e-shafawi: after meem, except meem and ba, if any other word comes then there will be izhar. it means when it will meet after meem character then it will be pronounced clearly. sound will not go in nose. example hum-feeha, lakum-di-nukum.

2. ikhfa-e-shafawi - after meem if baa comes then with gunna ikhafa will be made.

example: rabba-hum-bihim, vma-hum-bemua-meneen.

3. idgham-e-shafawi: after meem, if meem comes, then it will be read with meeting meem with meem with gunna. It means sound will go in nose properly. example ilaikum mursaloon, fahum-mua-rejoon.

Izhar-e-Shafawi



هُم فِيهَا. لَكُمْ دِينِكُمْ. لَمْ يَلْبِسُوا
أَمْ تَنْتَظِرُونَ هُمْ. لَهُمْ أَجْرٌ



Ikhfa-e-Shafawi

إِنَّ مَا يَبْهَمُ بِهِمْ ۖ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَابَةٍ
وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ . فَبِئْسَ لَهُمْ بَعْدَ اب

Idgham-e-Shafawi

إِلَيْكُمْ مَرْسَلُونَ ۚ لَهُمْ مَا يَشَاءُونَ ۚ
فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ ۚ فَهُمْ مَعْرِضُونَ ۚ



QUESTIONS-ANSWERS

Q: What is Tashdeed?

Ans: The w-shaped sign  is called 'Tashdeed'. A letter carrying Tashdeed sign is called 'Mushaddad'.

Q: What will be in noon and mim musaddadah?

Ans: There will be always gunna in noon and mim musaddadah.

Q: How Mushaddad huruf will be pronounced?

Ans: The Mushaddad letter is pronounced twice; first by combining it with the preceding Mutaharrik letter and then by its own Harakat with a slight pause.

Q: What is the rule about Idgham?

Ans: Idghām will be done when any letter of Yarmalūn is present after noon Sakin or Tanween. In case of 'ر' and 'ل' Idgham will be done without Ghunnah and in case of remaining 4 letters, Idgham will be done with Ghunnah.



IQLAB

Iqlab means exchanging a word by an other word. After noon sakin or tanween, if baa comes then change noon by meem, and read with gunnah and ikhfa. This is called iqlab. example mum-bakhila, kira-mam-barara etc. We will spell it like this. if we spell mum bakhila, then we will not mix mim with noon but meem meem zabar mum - baa zabar baa - mumba - kha zair khi - mumbakhi-laam zabar laa-mumbakhila. in this way we will spell it.

مَنْ يُخِلَّ لِشَفَعَاءِ النَّاصِيَةِ ۝

مِنْ بَيْنِ الصَّلَابِ ۝ كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ ۝

مِنْ أَعْدَاءِ مُطَهَّرَةٍ بِأَيْدِي سَفَرَةٍ

بِأَنْبِهِمْ ۝ خَيْرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ ۝

سَبِيحٌ بِصَيْرٍ ۝ كَلَّا لَيَنْبَذَنَّ

عَلَيْهِمْ بُدَاةِ الصُّدُورِ ۝ رَاجِعٌ

بُعِيدًا ۝ مَا سَأَلَ بِهَا لَاهُوتِي ۝

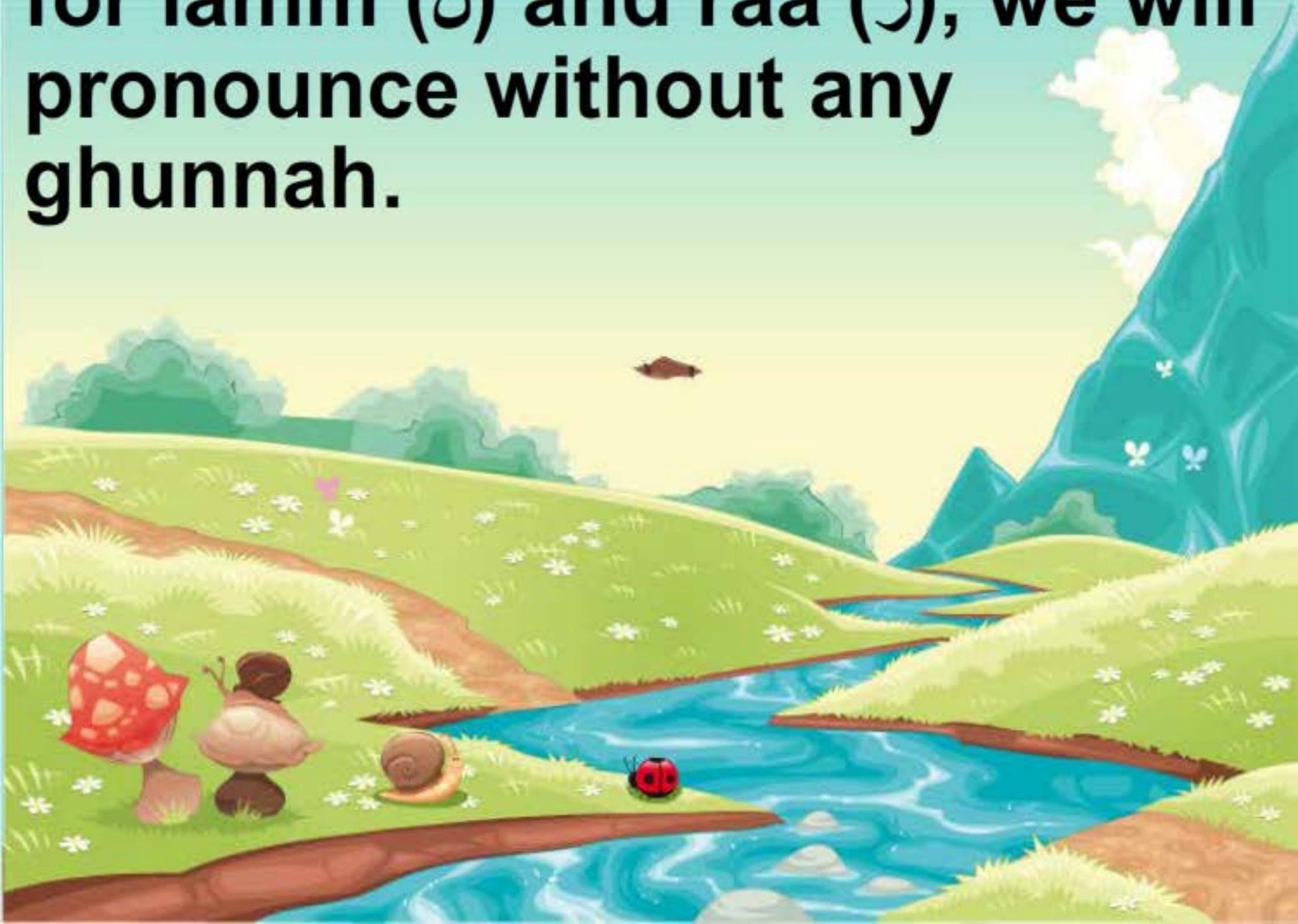


IDGHAM-E-YARMALOON

Hurufe Yarmaloon are 6.

ن و ل م ر ی

If we pronounce these combined then it will be as yarmaloon. After tanween or noon sakin, if any words from Yarmaloon comes then in case for lamm (ل) and raa (ر), we will pronounce without any ghunnah.



IDGAAM RAA

مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ . مِنْ رَبِّكَ
رَعُوفًا رَحِيمًا . عَيْشَةً رَاضِيَةً



IDGAAM LAAM

مِنَ اللّٰدُنَّةِ . كُلُّ لِهٖ . يَكُنْ لِهٖ
رِزْقًا لِّكُمْ . اِفْ لِّكُمْ . مِّنْ لِّبِنِ

Baa - Musk Idgaam ma-al ghunnah: After tanween or noon sakin, from hurufe yarmaloon, yaa waw mim noon, which pronounced as yumin, comes in second kalma, then we read it in conjunction with ghunnah. It is also called idgaame nakiz.

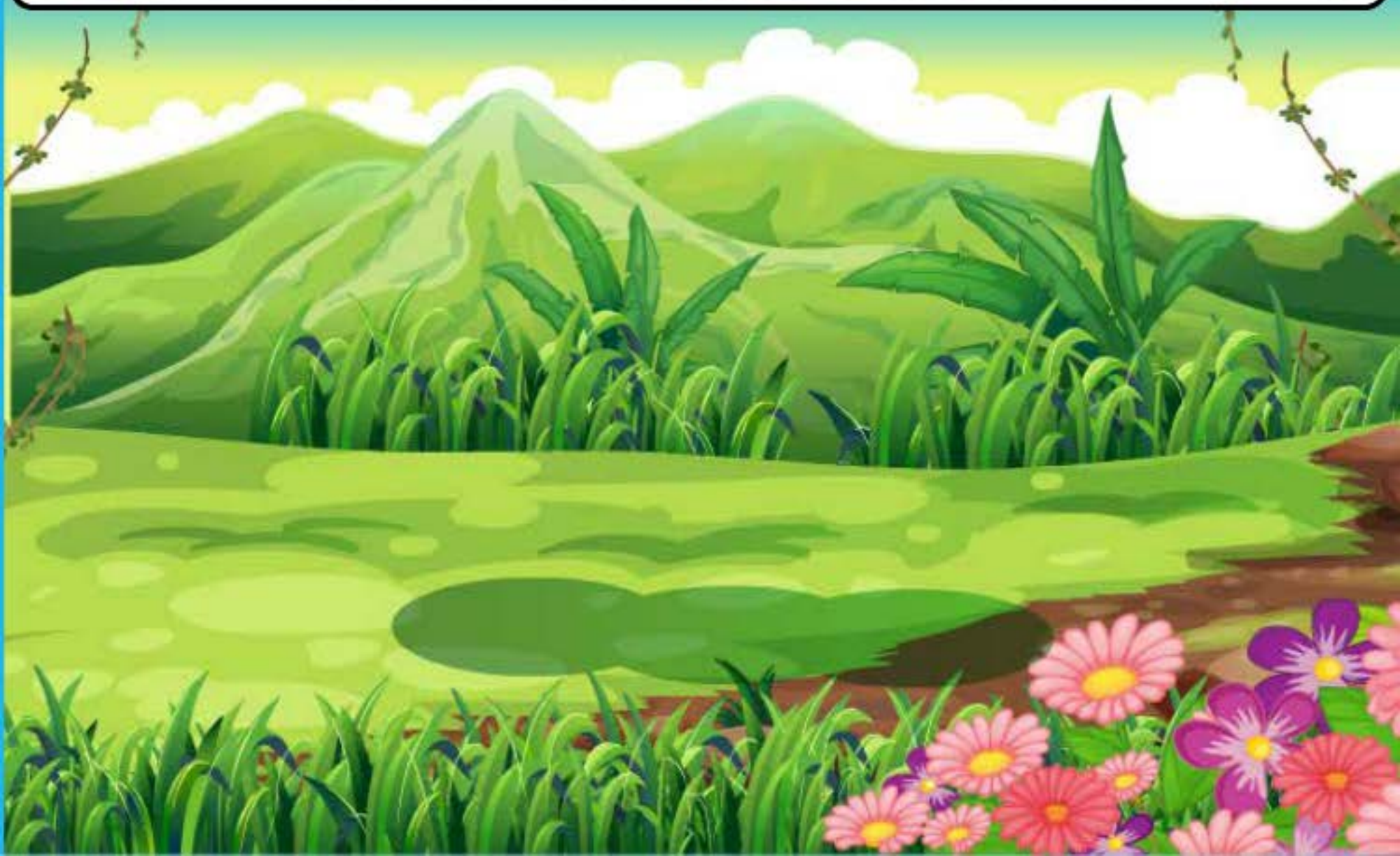


IDGAAM YAA

أَنْ يُوْتِي . مَنْ يَعْسَل . مِنْ يَوْمٍ
مَنْ يَقُول . وَجَوْهَ يَوْمَعِن . أَنْ يَشَاء

IDGAAM WAW

إِلَهَا وَاحِدًا . رَحِيمٌ وَدود . إِنْ وَهَبَتْ
مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ . جَنَّتِ وَعَمِيُونَ . مِنْ وَعَدَ



IDGAAM MEEM

رَسُولٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ. صِرَاطًا مُسْتَقِيمًا

عَنْ مَنْ. خَيْرٌ مِّن. مِّن مِّثْلِهِ

IDGAAM NOON

مِن نَّبِيِّ. نُورًا نَهْدِي. مِّن نَّعْمَةٍ

لِمَنْ نُرِيدُ. فَهِيَ نَكْتٌ. مِّن نَّصِيرِينَ



CHAPTER



RASMUL KHAT

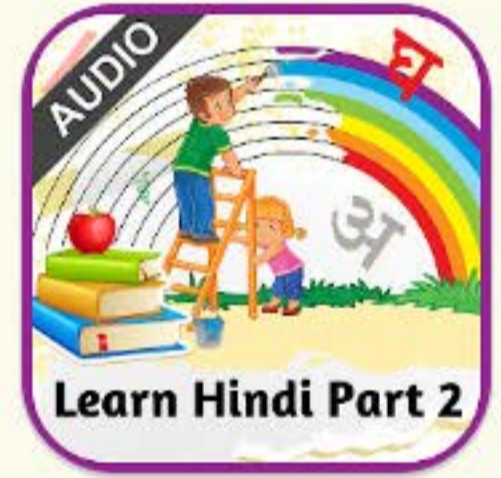
Rasmul Khat means the manner of writing. In Quran, in many places alif, waw, yaa are written but we do not read them. At those letters a mark of cross is put in below examples.



Learn Hindi Part 3
with Audio



Masnoon Duain with
Audio.



Learn Hindi Part 2
with Audio



أَفَايِن مَاتَ لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ أَنْ تَبِوَعَا

أَفَايِن مَاتَ لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ أَنْ تَبِوَعَا

۹۴

پ ۶

پ ۳ ۸۴

پ ۶ ۳۴ ۳۴

مِنْ نَبَايَ وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا مَلَائِعَهُ

مِنْ نَبَايَ وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا مَلَائِعَهُ

۴

پ ۳

پ ۳ ۴ اور ۵ بگہ ہے

۴

پ ۳



لَنْ نَدْعُوْا

لَنْ نَدْعُوْا

١٥ ١٤

لَتَتَلَوْا

لَتَتَلَوْا

١٢ ١٠

شَهُودًا

شَهُودًا

١٢ ١١ ١٠ ٩ ٨ ٧ ٦ ٥ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١

لَا اَذْبَحْنَهُ

لَا اَذْبَحْنَهُ

١٩ ١٢

لِكِنَّا

لِكِنَّا

١٥ ١٢

لِشَّيْءٍ

لِشَّيْءٍ

١٥ ١١



لِيَرْبُوْا فِي

لِيَرْبُوْا فِي

ط ٢٤
ع ٤

لَا إِلَىٰ الْجَحِيْمِ

لَا إِلَىٰ الْجَحِيْمِ

ط ٢٤
ع ٤

لِيَبْلُوْا

لِيَبْلُوْا

ط ٢٤
ع ٤

نَبْلُوْا

نَبْلُوْا

ط ٢٤
ع ٤

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ

ط ٢٤
ع ١٣

لَا اَنْتُمْ اَشْدُّ

لَا اَنْتُمْ اَشْدُّ

ط ٢٨
ع ٥

سَلَا سَلًا

سَلَا سَلًا

ط ٢٩
ع ٤

قَوَّامِيْرًا

قَوَّامِيْرًا

ط ١٩
ع ٤

مَلَا عَمِيْمًا

مَلَا عَمِيْمًا

ط ٢٠
ع ٤



وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

مُوسَىٰ

عِيسَىٰ

وَلَا أَن عَابِدًا مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

مُوسَىٰ

عِيسَىٰ

پت سورہ کافرون

پت (متعدد جگہ پر)

پت

زَكَاةٍ صَلَوةٍ حَيَوةٍ مِشْكَاةٍ

زَكَاتٍ

صَلَاتٍ

حَيَاتٍ

مِشْكَاةٍ

پت (متعدد جگہ پر)

پت

پت

پت



Waqf [Pause]

The meaning of Waqf is to Pause and Stop i.e. at whichever phrase Waqf is to be done, end the voice and the breath on the last letter of that phrase. If Zabar, Zair, Paish, Double Zair or Double Paish, vertical Zair or inverted Paish is present on the last letter of the phrase, then make that (last) letter Sākin when making Waqf. Some of the signs of Waqf are described below:

alamat	explanation
○	This alamat is called AYAT. Should stop here.
ط	This alamat is called WAKF MUTLAQ. We should stop here.
ج	It is better to stop here and If you don't stop, it is permitted
ز	It is better to not stop here but it is permitted to stop.
ص	It is better to not stop here but it is permitted to stop if you tired.
صلے	Should not stop here.
صلی	Should stop here.
ق	Should not stop here.
قف	Stop here.
ہ	It is called AYAT QUFI. it is equal to ○

Alamat

Explanation

م	This alamat is WAQF LAZIM. Must stop here.
س یا سکتہ	Need to stop here somehow but do not let break your breath.
وقفہ	Need to stop here more than sakta but do not let break your breath.
لا	If the sign لا is present above the sign of verse i.e. لا then we may or may not stop. If لا is present without the sign verse, then do not pause.
ک	it's meaning is same alamat which occur in previous ayat.
مع ث	it's meaning that out of three, choose any two and pronounce them as combined.

If double Zabar is present on the last letter of the phrase, then pronounce it as اَلِف when making Waqf. If the last letter of the word is ة, then no matter which Ḥarakat or Tanwīn it carries, pronounce it as هُ when making Waqf.

جَزَاءٌ ۖ حَدَايِقُ ۖ مَلِئَةٌ ۖ أَوْلَعَكَ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَكَ الْكَوْشَرَ ۝ وَكُلَّ أَمْرٍ

مُسْتَقَرٍّ ۝ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ۝

تَنْزِلُ الْمَلَكُ وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا

بِأَذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ ۝

سَلَّمَ هِيَ حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ۝

هُنَّ لَمْزَةٌ ۖ الْبَدِي ۖ إِهْدَانَا

الضَّرَاطُ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝ لَا تَحْمِلُ

مِرْزَقَهَا رَبِّي اللَّهُ يَرْزُقُهَا ۖ وَالْأَجْرُ

الْآخِرَةَ أَكْبَرُ ۖ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ ۝

فَذَكِّرْ ۗ إِنَّمَا أَنْتَ مُذَكِّرٌ ۚ وَ

لِيَتَذَكَّرُوا ۗ فَمَنْ سَوْفَ يَعْلَمُونَ ۝ وَلَمْ

يَجْعَلْ لَهُ عِوَجًا ۗ فِيمَا لِيَنْدِرَ

كَلَّا بَلْ سَكَّتْ رَانَ ۚ وَقِيلَ مَنْ مَرَّاقٍ ۝

الَّذِينَ يَرِيكَمْ ۗ قَالَ لَوْ بَلَّ شَهْدَانَا

أَنْ تَقُولُوا ۚ

أَمْ رَجَعِيَ إِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ ۗ مَرَضِيَّةٌ مُرَضِيَّةٌ ۝

فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي ۗ ۝ وَأَدْخُلِي جَنَّتِي ۝

QUESTIONS-ANSWERS

Q: How many rules of meem sakin?

Ans: Meem sakin has three rules. Idgham-e-Shafawi, Ikhfa-e-Shafawi, Izhar-e-Shafawi.

Q: What is Idgham-e-Shafawi?

Ans: after meem, if meem comes, then it will be read with meem with meem with gunna.

Q: What is Ikhfa-e-Shafawi?

Ans: after meem if baa comes then with gunna ikhafa will be made.

Q: What is izhar-e-Shafawi?

Ans: After meem, except meem and ba, if any other word comes then there will be izhar.

QUESTIONS-ANSWERS

Q: What is madd muttasil?

Ans: If after hurufe madda, hamza comes in the same kalma ie in same word then it is madd muttasil. It will be streatched more during reading.

Q: What is madd munfasil?

Ans: If after hurufe madda, hamza comes in the second kalma then it is madd munfasil. It will be streatched less during reading.



Yassarnal Quran with
Audio
4.9 ★



Noorani Qaida in
URDU (audio)
4.5 ★



Qurani Qaida Arabic-
English (L
4.2 ★

CHAPTER



KALIMAS

1st Kalimah tayyib

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

**There is no God but Allah,
Muhammad is the messenger
of Allah**



2nd kalimah shahadat

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

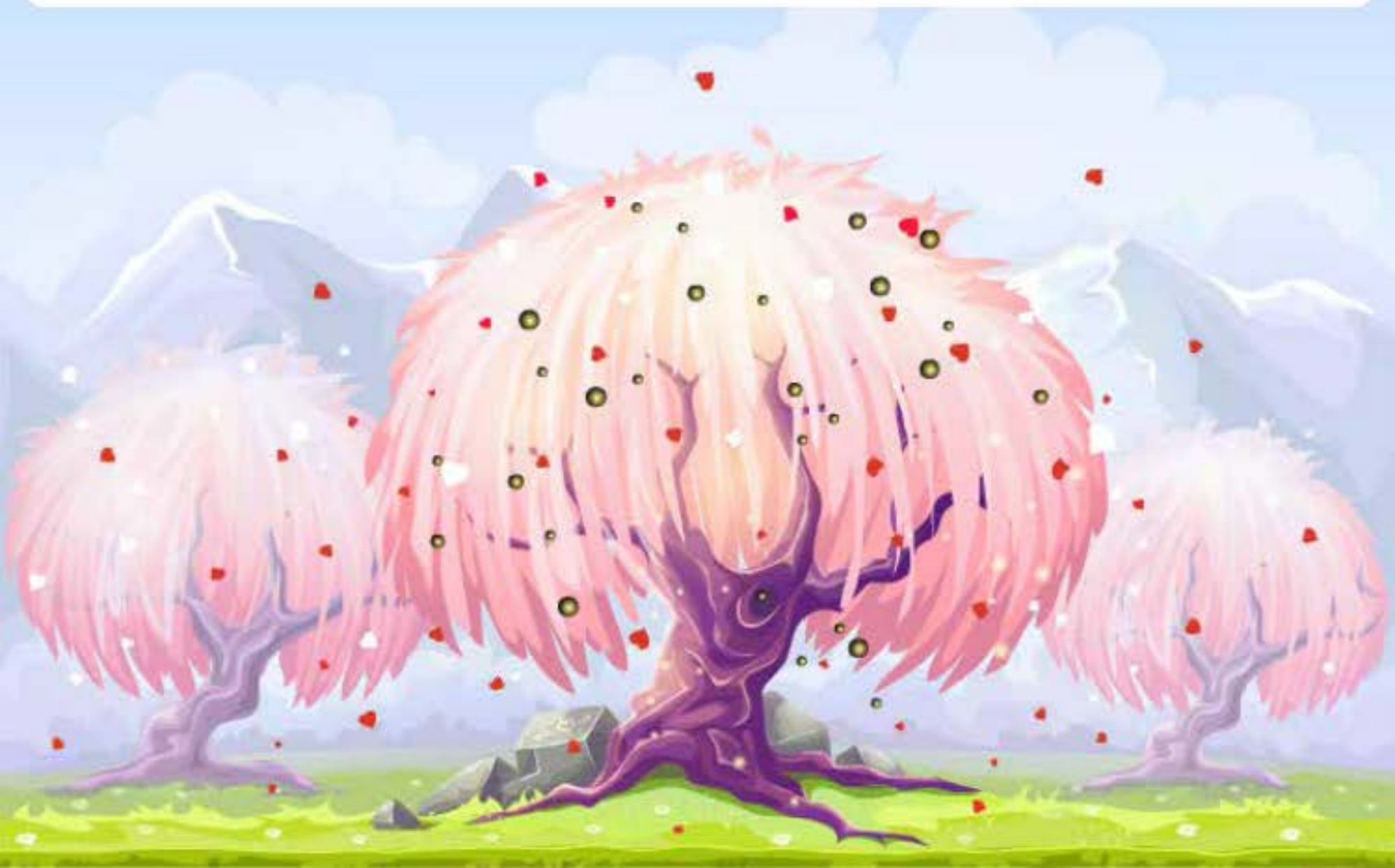
I bear witness that no-one is worthy of worship but Allah, the One alone, without partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger.



3rd Kalimah tamjeed

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ
الْعَظِيمِ

Glory be to Allah and Praise to Allah, and there is no God but Allah, and Allah is the Greatest. And there is no Might or Power except with Allah.



4th Kalima tauhid

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ
وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي وَيُمِيتُ وَهُوَ حَيٌّ لَا
يَمُوتُ أَبَدًا أَبَدًا ذُو الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ بِيَدِهِ
الْخَيْرُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

**(There is) none worthy of worship
except Allah. He is only One.**

**(There is) no partners for Him.
For Him (is) the kingdom. And for
Him (is) the Praise. He gives life
and causes death. And He (is)
Alive. He will not die, never, ever.**

**Possessor of Majesty and
Reverence. In His hand (is) the
goodness. And He (is) the
goodness. And He (is) on
everything powerful.**

5th Kalima: Astaghfar (Penitence)

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ أَدْنَبْتُهُ عَمَدًا
أَوْ خَطَأً سِرًّا أَوْ عَلَانِيَةً وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ
الذَّنْبِ الَّذِي أَعْلَمُ وَمِنَ الذَّنْبِ الَّذِي لَا
أَعْلَمُ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوبِ وَ سَتَّارُ
الْعُيُوبِ وَ غَفَّارُ الذُّنُوبِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ
إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ ۝

I seek forgiveness from Allah, my lord, from every sin I committed knowingly or unknowingly, secretly or openly, and I turn towards Him from the sin that I know and from the sin that I do not know. Certainly You, You (are) the knower of the hidden things and the Concealer (of) the mistakes and the Forgiver (of) the sins. And (there is) no power and no strength except from Allah, the Most High, the Most Great.

6th Kalima: Radde Kufr (Rejecting Disbelief)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ أَنْ أُشْرِكَ بِكَ شَيْئًا
وَأَنَا أَعْلَمُ بِهِ وَاسْتَغْفِرُكَ لِمَا لَا أَعْلَمُ بِهِ
تُبْتُ عَنْهُ وَتَبَرَّاتُ مِنَ الْكُفْرِ وَالشِّرْكِ
وَالْكَذِبِ وَالْغَيْبَةِ وَالْبِدْعَةِ وَالنَّمِيمَةِ
وَالْفَوَاحِشِ وَالْبُهْتَانِ وَالْمَعَاصِي
كُلِّهَا وَاسْلَمْتُ وَأَمَنْتُ وَأَقُولُ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

O Allah! Certainly I seek protection with You from, that I associate partner with You anything and I know it. And I seek forgiveness from You for that I do not know it. I repented from it and I made myself free from disbelief and polytheism and the falsehood and the back-biting and the innovation and the tell-tales and the bad deeds and the blame and the disobedience, all of them. And I submit and I say (there is) none worthy of worship except Allah, Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

ADHAN AND IQAMAT

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

in fazar adhan, after
الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ ط

also read twice,
and in iqamat, after

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ ط

read twice

QUESTIONS-ANSWERS

Q: How long madd muttasil and madd munfasil will be stretched?

Ans: Madd muttasil and madd munfasil will be stretched upto two, two and a half, or four alif?

Q: how many are huroofe yarmaloon?

Ans: huroofe yarmaloon are six in numbers and those are ? ن و ل م ر ي

Q: What is Zaid alif?

Ans: In Quran, many places there is a rounded circle over alif, this alif is called Zaid alif. This alif is not read at all?

Q: What is rule regarding Iqlab?

Ans: If the letter 'ب' is present after noon Sakin or Tanween, then do Iqlab i.e. change the noon Sakin or Tanween into meem and do Ikhfa i.e. pronounce with nasalization.

Salah

Surah Fatiha

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ مُلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ط

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ط

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۝

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝



नमाज़ का तरीका -हिंदी में
नमाज़



PARA 1 with Hijje
(sound)



Namaz ka tariqa
کا طری

Salah

Surah Ikhlaas

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾
اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾
لَمْ يَلِدْ ۖ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٣﴾
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ﴿٤﴾



Urdu Qaida Part 1

4.8 ★



Para 30 with Audio



Manzil with Sound



Surah Yaseen 7
mubeen wazifa



Five Surah with
Sound

4.8 ★



Amma para with
Tarjuma (audio)

Salah...

Surah Kafiroon

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكٰفِرُونَ ﴿١﴾

لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾

وَلَا أَنَا عٰبِدُ مَا عٰبَدْتُمْ ﴿٤﴾

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٥﴾

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿٦﴾

Salah...

Surah Falaq

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ١

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ٢

وَمِنْ شَرِّ خَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ٣

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ٤

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ٥

Salah...

Surah Naas

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ط

قُلْ اَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۱

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۲ اِلٰهِ النَّاسِ ۳

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۴

الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُوْرِ النَّاسِ ۵

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۶



Noorani Qaida in
Hindi (audio)



Urdu Qaida Part 2



Urdu Qaida Part 3
(Stories)

Salah...

Aayatul Kursi

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ ۝

لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ ۚ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ

وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ ۚ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ

إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ ۚ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ ۚ

وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ ۚ

وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ ۚ

وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا ۚ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ ۝



Amma para with
Tarjuma (audio)



Istikhara with Sound
(استخاره)



Juz Amma with Hijje
(PARA 30)

5.0 ★

Salah...

Sana

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ
وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ
غَيْرُكَ ط

Ta'awwuz

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ط

Tasmiyah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ط

Takbeer

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ط

Salah...

Bowing

Read it at least 3 times.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ ط

Tasmee'

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ ط

Tahmeed

رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ ط

Tasbeeh in prostration

Read it at least 3 times in prostration.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى ط

Salah...

Tashahud (Attahiyyat)

الَّتَحِيَّاتُ ط إِلَهُ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ ط

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ

وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ ط السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا

وَعَلَىٰ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ ط

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ط

Salam

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ ط

Salah...

Durood

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ

وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَسِيدٌ حَسِيدٌ

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ

وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَسِيدٌ حَسِيدٌ



Surah Maryam with Audio



Surah Nisa with Audio



Golden Hadees (Hadis/Hadith)

Salah...

Dua

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا
كَثِيرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ
فَاغْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ
وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ ۝



Shahadat nama



Color coded Para 1 to 5 with A



Para 21 to 25 with Audio



Masnoon Duain with Audio.



PARA 29 with Tarjuma(audio)



PARA 11 to 15 with Audio

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ

نُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَنُشْنِي

عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ

وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ

مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ ۝ اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا كَ نَعْبُدُ وَلكَ

نُصَلِّي وَنَسْجُدُ

وَإِلَيْكَ نَسْعِي وَنَحْفِيدُ وَنَرْجُوا

رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشِي عَذَابَكَ إِنَّ عَذَابَكَ

بِإِكْفَارِ مُلْحِقٌ ۝