



# **Qurani Qaida**

## **English-Arabic**



**WhatsApp: +918052562259**

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## Lesson 1

### The Arabic Alphabet

Taa	ت	Baa	ب	Alif	ا
Haa	ه	Jeem	ج	Thaa	ث
Dhaal	ذ	Daal	د	Khaa	خ
Seen	س	Zaa	ز	Raa	ر
Daad	ض	Şaad	ص	Sheen	ش
Aieen	ع	Zaa	ڙ	Taa	ط
Qaaf	ق	Faa	ڦ	Ghaieen	غ

## Lesson 1

### The Arabic Alphabet

Meem



Laam



Kaaf



Haa



Waaw



Noon



Yaa



Yaa



Hamzah



## VOWEL MARKS

In Arabic **Kasrah** (—), **Double Kasrah** (—) and **Vertical Kasrah**(—) are below the letters & others vowel marks are above the letters.



Đammah



Kasrah



Fatḥah



Double  
Đammah



Double  
Kasrah



Double  
Fatḥah



Inverted  
Đammah



Vertical  
Kasrah



Vertical  
Fatḥah



Shaddah



Sukoon



Mad



Mad

## Lesson 2

### Vowels

There are 6 vowels in Arabic Alphabet, three of them are short and the other three are long.

#### Short Vowels

(I) Vowel “a” (a =  Fathah)

(Ja = )

(Ba = )

This mark  written on the top of the Arabic letter is called **Fathah** and stands for short (a) this vowel is pronounced as “a” in the “apple”.

The Arabic letters with vowels may be learnt by spellings as:

(Ba = ) Baa Fathah Ba

(Ja = ) Jeem fathah Ja

(Da = ) Daal fathah Da

*Until you do not learn the previous lesson do not begin the next one.*

## Fathah



## (ii) Vowel “i”

(i — Kasrah)

(Ji = ج) (Bi = ب)

This mark — written below the Arabic letter is called **Kasrah** which stands for short “i” . This “i” is pronounced as the vowel in “tin”

These alphabets may be pronounced in this way:

(Bi = ب) **Baa Kasrah Bi**

(Ji = ج) **Jeem Kasrah Ji**

(Di = د) **Daal Kasrah Di**



## Kasrah



## (ii) Vowel “u”

(u و ḏammah)

(Ju = ج) (Bu = ب)

This mark و on the Arabic letter stands for short “u”. This “u” is pronounced like the vowel in “pull”.

This mark و is called in Arabic **Dammah**.

*you may spell these letters in this way:*

(Bu = ب) Baa ḏammah Bu

(Ju = ج) Jeem ḏammah Ju

(Du = د) Daal ḏammah Du



## Ḍam̄ma

و

ج

ث

ت

ب

أ

ر

ذ

د

خ

ح

ض

ص

ش

س

ز

ف

غ

ع

ظ

ط

ن

م

ل

ك

ق

ي

ي

ع

ه

و

## Excercise



## Lesson 3

### Absence of Vowel

(Sukoon  أَبْ )

( Jab = جَبْ ) ( Min = مِنْ )

This circle  above the letter is called **Sukoon**. It indicates that such a letter is not followed by any vowel sound, but the alphabet with **Sukoon** is joined with the former alphabet.

You may spell this lesson in this way

(Ab = أَبْ) *Hamzah Fathah Baa Sukoon*  Ab

(Ib = أَبْ) *Hamzah Kasrah Baa Sukoon*  Ib

(Ub = أَبْ) *Hamzah Dammah Baa Sukoon*  Ub

(Jin = جَنْ) *Jeem Kasrah Noon Sukoon*  Jin

## Sukoon



أجُ

أَجُ

أُبُ

أَبُ

أَبُ

أَسُ

أُدُ

أَدُ

أَدُ

أَجُ

أَطُ

أَطُ

أَطُ

أَسُ

أَسُ

أَقُ

أَنُ

أَغُ

أَغُ

أَغُ

جَنُ

أَنُ

أَمُ

أَلُ

أَكُ

هُمُ

قَلُ

دُرُ

دَنُ

جَنُ

## Excercise

أَقْتُ

أَشْ

أَشْ

أَشْ

أَنْ

أَرْ

أَرْ

أَرْ

أَقْ

أَقْ

أَذْ

أَذْ

أَخْ

أَخْ

أَخْ

أَوْ

أَصْ

أَصْ

أَصْ

أَذْ

أَتْ

أَتْ

أَتْ

أَوْ

أَوْ

أَيْ

أَيْ

أَثْ

أَثْ

أَثْ

## Lesson 4

### Long Vowels

(i) **Vowel** (  $\bar{a}$  = | – Alif **Maddah**)

( J $\bar{a}$  = | ج ) ( B $\bar{a}$  = | ب )

If the letter Alif ( | ) comes after an alphabet with Fathah ( ا ), then this Alif will be pronounced like **Double Fathah** and this “ $\bar{a}$ ” is pronounced like “ $\bar{a}$ ” of “father”.



## **Joint / Separate**

Rā

$$1\acute{5} = 1\acute{5}$$

Jā

$$\text{ل} = ١ \text{ ز}$$

Sā

ص = صَ

Ha

$$\text{L} = \text{I}$$

Tā

ت = ت

Kā

ك = ك

Mā

$$\mu = \mu$$

# Qā

ق = ق

## **Joint / Separate**

Dā

$$\bar{y} = 1 \bar{s}$$

Bā

ب = ب

Sā

س = سما

Tā

$$\text{ل} = 1 \text{ ب}$$

10

ع = ١

Fā

ف = فا

Lā

$$\text{س} = 1$$

Nā

ن = ن

## (ii) Long Vowels

( $\bar{u}$  = وَّ Waaw Maddah)

( J $\bar{u}$  = جَّ ) ( B $\bar{u}$  = بَّ )

If the letter **Waaw** ( وَّ ) With **Sukoon** ( ۚ ) after an alphabet with **Dammah** ( ۖ ) , then this **Waaw** which is called **Waaw Maddah** will be pronounced like double Dammah “ $\bar{u}$ ” and this “ $\bar{u}$ ” is pronounced like the vowel of “food”.



**Joint / Separate****Joint / Separate****Jū**

**ج و = جو**

**Bū**

**ب و = بو**

**Tū**

**ط و = طو**

**Şū**

**ص و = صو**

**Fū**

**ف و = فو**

**Uū**

**ع و = عو**

**Lū**

**ل و = لو**

**Kū**

**ك و = كو**

**Nū**

**ن و = نو**

**Mū**

**م و = مو**

**Yū**

**ي و = يو**

**Hū**

**ه و = هو**

**Zū**

**ز و = زو**

**Dū**

**د و = دو**

**Tū**

**ت و = تو**

**Sū**

**س و = سو**

### (iii) Long Vowels

(ī = يَ مَادَّه Yaa Maddah)

(Jī = جَيْ ) ( Bī = بَيْ )

If the letter Yaa with **Sukoon** (—) comes after an alphabet with **Kasrah** (—), then this **Yaa Maddah** will be pronounced like double vowel **Kasrah** (—) = “ī” and this “ī” pronounced like the vowel of “deep”.



**Joint / Separate****J̄ī**

جِی = جِی

**T̄ī**

طِی = طِی

**F̄ī**

فِی = فِی

**Ş̄ī**

صِی = صِی

**M̄ī**

مِی = مِی

**H̄ī**

ھِی = ھِی

**S̄ī**

سِی = سِی

**Z̄ī**

زِی = زِی

**Joint / Separate****B̄ī**

بِی = بِی

**Sh̄ī**

شِی = شِی

**Ēī**

عِی = عِی

**K̄ī**

کِی = کِی

**L̄ī**

لِی = لِی

**N̄ī**

نِی = نِی

**Ȳī**

یِی = یِی

**S̄ī**

دِی = دِی

## Lesson 5

### (i) Different joint shapes of Compounds Words.

Laam Alif

لأ

Laam Jeem

لج

Kaaf Laam

كـل

Baa Laam Baa

بـلـبـ

Kaaf Alif

ـكـاـ

Taa Kaaf Thaa

ـتـكــتـ

Thaa Meem Yaa

ـثــمــيـ

Qaaf Daad Yaa

ـقــضــيـ

**Yaa Thaa Noon**

يُش

**Thaa Baa Laam**

ثبل

**Baa Laam Daal**

بدل

**Yaa Faa Raa**

يفر

**Noon Shaad**

نص

**Baa Haa Raa**

بر

**Áieen Áieen**

جع

**Áieen Noon Haa**

عده

**Laam Haa**

له

**Laam Yaa Haa**

لپه

**Khaa Dhaal Taa**

خ<sup>ذ</sup>ة

**Taa Meem Taa**

ٿڻت

**Yaa Haa**

ي<sup>ه</sup>

**Seen Hamzah Laam**

سُل

**Taa Haa Taa**

ٿـٿـٿ

**Baa Aieen Daal**

بـعـد

**Yaa Seen**

يـسـ

**Taa Gheen Dhal**

ٿـخـذـ

## (ii) Compound Words with Short Vowel

(Fathah  = a)

Aa Ba

أَبْ

Da Ma

دَمْ

Ra Sa

رَسْ

Wa La

وَلَّ

Şa Fa

صَفْ

Ba Sa

بَسْ

Ya Da

يَدَنْ

Ja Ra

جَرْ

Ka Ta

کَتَ

Ma Āa

مَحَّ

La Ka

لَكَ

Ta Na

تَنَّ

Sa La Ma

سَلَمَ

Ra Za Qa

رَزَقَ

Ba Da Na

بَدَنَ

Da Ra Sa

دَرَسَ

Wa Ra Tha

وَرَثَ

Aa Ma La

عَمَلَ

Da Ra Ba

ضَرَبَ

Ma Ra Da

مَرَضٌ

Ha La Ka

هَلَكَ

Dha Ka Ra

ذَكْرٌ

Ra Fa Aa

رَفَعَ

Sa La Ma

سَلَمَ



### (iii) Compound words with Short Vowel

(Kasrah  = i )

le Bi

اب

Di Mi

دم

Ri Si

رس

Wi Li

ول

le Ti

عط

Mi Li

مل

Si Ri

سر

Fi Ki

فك

**Bi Ni**

بِنٌ

**Bi Ki**

بِكٌ

**Ji Bi**

جِبٌ

**Yi Hi**

يِه

**لِه Bi Li**

لِه بِلٌ

**Fi Li Mi**

فِلِمٌ

**Ri Zi Qi**

رِزْقٌ

**Si Ri Fi**

سِرِفٌ

**لِه Mi Di**

عِيدٌ

**Mi Li Ki**

مِلَكٌ

**Fi Ie Li**

فِي لِي

**Qi Di Ri**

قِدَرٌ

**Dhi Hi Ni**

ذِهْنٌ

**Ji Ri Bi**

جِرْبٌ

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## (IV) Compound Words with Short Vowel

(Dammah =  = u)

Úu Bu

أُب

Du Mu

دُمْ

Ru Su

رُسْ

Wu Lu

وُلْ

Du Úu

دُعْ

Ju Fu

جُفْ

Ku Lu

كُلْ

Shu Khu

شُخْ

**Nu Su**

نُسْ

**Hu Shu**

هُشْ

**Ḥu Ḥu**

حُضْ

**Uu Qu**

عُقْ

**Du Ru Su**

دُرْسْ

**Mu Ru Du**

مُرْدْ

**Ju Ru Fu**

جُرْفْ

**Uu Lu Fu**

عُلْمْ

**Şu Ḥu Fu**

صُحفْ

**Ru Su Lu**

رُسْلْ

**Shu Khu Dhu**

شخن

**Ku Tu Bu**

کتب

**Uu Nu Qu**

عنق

**Mu Ru Du**

مرض

**Mu Ru Du**

مرض

**Su Ru Ru**

سرر



## Lesson 6

ًAb	أَبْ	ًAa Na	أَنْ
Min	مِنْ	Hu Wa	هُوَ
Hud	هُدْ	Li Ya	لَيْ
ًAa Ra Sha	عَرَشْ	Ta Ku	تَكْ
Lil	لِلْ	ًUu Mi La	أُمَّلْ
Nu Si Ra	نُصَرَ	La Tu Fa	لَطْفَ
ًIl Mu	عِلْمُ	Khu Li Qa	خُلْقَ
Las Ta	لَسْتَ	Qa La Mi	قَلَمِ
Kun Tu	كُنْتُ	Ra Bi Ha	رَبَحَ
NaH Nu	نَحْنُ	Sa Mi Aa	سَمِعَ
Mul Ki	مُلْكِ	Fi Ka Ri	فِكَرٌ

# Alif (Hamzah) with Sukoon (ا)

(Jaá = ج ) (Baa = ب )

Taa'

تَ

Raa'

رَأْ

Saa'

سَأْ

Maa'

مَأْ

Raa' Sa

رَأْسَ

Kaá Sa

كَأْسَ

Faa' Ti

فَاتِ

Shaá Nu

شَانُ

Ta Qī

تَقِيٌّ

Qī La

قِيلَ

Fī Hi

فِيهِ

Āa Jab

عَجَبٌ

Ka Ram

كَرَمٌ

Yu Ka Dh[D](#)

يُكَذِّبُ

La Hum

لَهُمْ

Idha ḥasada

إِذَا حَسَدَ

Lam Yalid

لَمْ يَلِدْ

Wa Lam Yūlad

وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ

# Áa Bu Du

أَعْبُدُ

# Na Bu Du

نَعْدُ

# Ån Am Ta

أَنْجُونَتْ

Ánta

۱۰۷

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# Words Of “Leen” Waaw – Yaa

(Khay = خَيْرٌ ) ( Khaw = خَيْرٌ )

Aw

او

Ay

ای

Daw

دو

Day

دی

Jaw

جو

Jay

جی

Shaw

شو

Shay

شی

**Law**

لَوْ

**Lay**

لَيْ

**Haw**

هَوْ

**Hay**

هَيْ

**Áy Na**

عَيْنَ

**Law Hi**

لَوْحِ

**Khay Ra**

خَيْرَ

**Khaw Fu**

خَوْفُ

**Bay Ti**

بَيْتٍ

**Qaw Su**

قَوْسُ

Ay Ni

عَيْنٌ

Yaw Ma

يَوْمَ

Ḩaw Ḏu

حَوْضٌ

Kay Fa

كَيْفَ

Khay La

خَيْلَ

Lay Li

لَيْلَ

## Lesson 7

### Compound Words with four alphabets

Tā li bu

طَالِبٌ

Aā di li

عَادِلٌ

Ákh ra ja

أَخْرَج

Áa bu du

أَعْبُدُ

Kaw tha ra

كَوْثَرٌ

Yur si la

يُرْسِلَ

Yugh nī

يُغْنِيُّ

Ya khā fu

يَخَافُ

Ma aa kum

مَعْكُمْ

Ús kun

أُسْكُنْ

Ra ḥee mi

رَحِيمٌ

Qu ri áa

فِرِئَ

Yal aa bu

يَلْعَبُ

Áa ri ɖ

أَعْرِضُ

Álam nash̄ rah̄

الْمَنْشَرَخُ

Laka şad ra ka

لَكَ صَدْرَكَ

Wa ídha qeela la hum

وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ

Wa mā ka sa ba

وَمَا كَسَبَ

Aa budu

أَعْبُدُ

yahdi

يَهُدِيُّ

Tajdi

تَجْدِيُّ

أَفَلَا يَعْلَمُ إِذَا بُعْثِرَ

Afala yalamu iza buashira

وَجَعَلْنَا نَوْمَكُمْ سُبَاتًا

Wajaalna naumakum subata

وَقَالَ الْإِنْسَانُ مَا هَذَا

Waqalal insanu malaha

## Lesson 8

(Tanween تنوين )

Tanween means two times short vowels on the alphabet which sounds like noon with sukoon ُ.

Ān = Ān

اً = آن

Ban = Ban

بَ = بن

Jan = Jan

جَ = جن

Ín = Ín

اِ = ان

Bin = Bin

بِ = بن

Jin = Jin

جِ = جن

Ún = Ún

اً = اُن

Bun = Bun

بً = بُن

Jun = Jun

جً = جُن

Tan = Tan

ةً = تَنْ

Tin = Tin

ةً = تِنْ

Tun = Tun

ةً = تُنْ

Man = Man

ماً = مَنْ

Min = Min

مً = مِنْ

Mun = Mun

مً = مُنْ

Ran = Ran

رً = رَنْ

**Wan = Wan**

وَأْ = وَنْ

**Dhan = Dhan**

ذَهْبٌ = ذَهْبٌ

**Kan**

كَا

**Ran**

رَى

**Fan**

فِي

**Bad Rin**

بَدْرٍ

**Qad Rin**

قَدْرٍ

**Naf Sin**

نَفْسٍ

**Baa qin**

بَعْضٌ

**Shaá nin**

شَانٌ

Shay īn

شَيْءٌ

Na ṣi rin

نَاصِرٌ

Ki lā bin

كَلَابٌ

Dā run

دَارٌ

Ḏa ra bun

ضَرَبٌ

Sh am sun

شَسْنُسٌ

Qa ma run

قَرَرٌ

Um yun

عُمَّيْ

Aa lee mun

عَلِيُّمٌ

Á ma ran

أَمَرًا

Ina ban

عِنْبَأٌ

Riz qan

رِزْقًا

Dhar an

ذَرْعَا

Us ran

عُسْرَا

Ya dan

يَدًا

Hu dan

هُدًى

Qud ra tan

قُدْرَةٌ

Şa da qa tan

صَدَقَةٌ

Ba si Ქun

بَاسِطٌ

Sa mee un

سَيِّعٌ

**Nu su kin**

نُسْكٌ

**Jah ra tan**

جَهْرَةً

**Ra úoo fun**

رَعْوْفٌ

**Il min**

عِلْمٌ

**Sha kū run**

شَكْوْرٌ

**Qu ray Shin**

قُرَيْشٌ

**Şin wā nun**

صِنْوَانٌ

**Bun yā nun**

بُنْيَانٌ

**Án ta**

أَنْتَ

**Án aam ta**

أَنْعَمْتَ

Min hum

مِنْهُمْ

Min Āaja lin

مِنْ أَجَلٍ

Āa la mu

أَعْلَمُ

In da

عِنْدَ

An sha ra

أَنْشَرَ

Bay na kum

بَيْنَكُمْ

Tab ta ghī

تَبْتَخِي

Ghi shā wa tun

غِشاوَةً

Al ḥam du

الْحَمْدُ

Nū ḥee hi

نُوحِيَه

Faw qa ha

فَوْقَهَا

Aa lay him

عَلَيْهِمْ

Ún zi la

أَنْزِلَ

Án fu sa

أَنْفُسَ

Ya tee man

يَتِيمًا

Yan qa li bu

يَنْقِلِبُ

Fa raq na

فَرَقَنَا

Tah yaw na

تَحْيَوْنَ

Taa wee lu

تَأْوِيلُ

Biá run

بِئْرٌ

Yus ran

يُسْرَا

li na ban

عِنْبَا

Min khaw fin

مِنْ خَوْفٍ

Ru úoo su ka

رُؤُوسُكَ

Mā tub doo na

مَا تُبْدِونَ

Aay nun jā riya tun

عَيْنٌ جَارِيَةٌ

Dhā maq ra ba tin

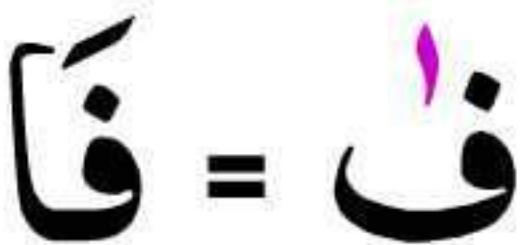
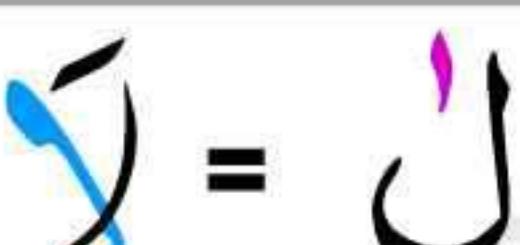
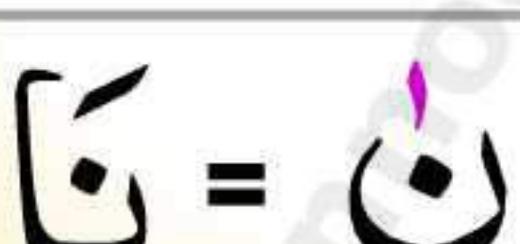
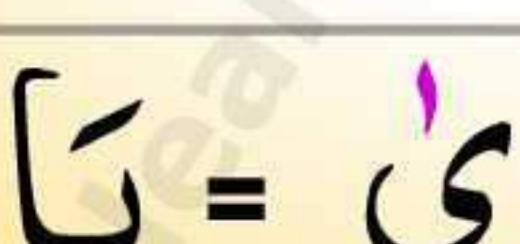
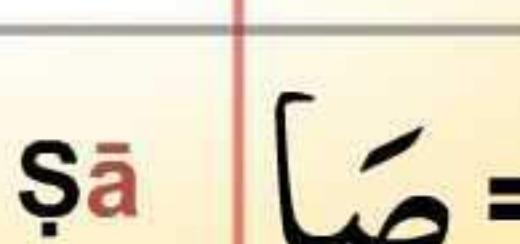
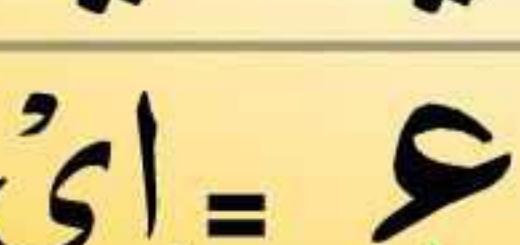
ذَا مَقْرَبَةٌ

Nā run ḥā miya tun

نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ

## Lesson 9

Vertical Fathah (  ) pronounces like Alif  
Maddah, Vertical Kasrah (  ) pronounces  
like Yaa Maddah. — And Inverted Dammah  
(  ) pronounces like Waaw Maddah.

Fā		=		=	
Aā		=		=	
Lā		=		=	
Nā		=		=	
Yā		=		=	
İē		=		=	

Bī

ب = بِيُّ

Jī

ج = جِيُّ

Dī

د = دِيُّ

Sī

س = سِيُّ

D̄ī

ض = ضِيُّ

Z̄ī

ظ = ظِيُّ

Mā

م = مَا

Qī

ق = قِيُّ

Kī

ك = كِيُّ

Wī

و = وِيُّ

Hī

هِيُّ = هِيْ

Úoo

أُوُ = أُوُ

Bū

بُوُ = بُوُ

Jū

جُوُ = جُوُ

Khū

خُوُ = خُوُ

Ghī

غِيُّ = غِيُّ

Zū

زُوُ = زُوُ

Rū

رُوُ = رُوُ

Shū

شُوُ = شُوُ

Fū

فُوُ = فُوُ

Lū

لُ = لُ

Mū

مُ = مُ

Wū

وُ = وُ

Hū

هُ = هُ

Āā-da-ma

أَدْمَرَ

Āā-ma-na

أَمَنَ

Qā-la

قَلَ

Qā-la

قَالَ

Mā-li-ki

مَالِكٍ

Mā-li-ki

مَالِكٍ

Hā-dhā

هَذَا

Dhā-li-ka

ذِلْكَ

Bi-hī

بِهِ

Fī-hī

فِيهِ

Nū-ri-hī

نُورِهِ

Ba-di-hī

بَعْدِهِ

Ma-tā

مَتَّى

Ka-fā

كَفَى

Yaḥ-yā

يَحْيَى

Sul-ṭā-nun

سُلْطَنٌ

í-lā-ha

إِلَهٌ

Ma-áā-ri-bu

مَارِبٌ

Ha-wā-hu

هُوَهُ

Ya-rā-hu

يَرْهُ

Ta-rā-ka

تَرْكَ

Ta-la-hā

تَلَاهَا

Sa-mā-wā-tin

سَيْوَتٌ

Qab-li-hī

قَبْلِهِ

Qī-li-hī

قِيلِهِ

Ru-su-li-hī

رُسُلِهٗ

Şifā-ti-hī

صِفَاتِهٗ

La-hū

لَهُ

Ya-ra-hū

يَرَاهُ

Ma-aa-hū

مَعَهُ

Ma-aa-hū

سَبَعَهُ

Ḩaw-la-hū

حَوْلَهُ

Ān-za-la-hū

أَنْزَلَهُ

In-da-hū

عِنْدَهُ

Yan-şu-ru-hū

يَنْصُرُهُ

Áā-yā-ti-nā

اَيْتَنَا

Ka-li-mā-ti-hī

كَلِمَتَهُ

Sub-ḥā-na-hū

سُبْحَنَةُ

Íb-rā-hī-ma

إِبْرَاهِيمَ

Íē-lā-fi-him

الْفِهْمُ

Yuḥ-yī

يُخْيِي

Yas-ta-wōō-na

يَسْتَوِنَ

Naḥ-nū

نَحْنُ

Mus-li-mū-na

مُسْلِمُونَ

Is-ha-qa

إِسْحَقَ

Is-mā-iē-la

إِسْمَاعِيلَ

Da-wū-da

دَاوُدَ



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## Lesson 10

(Jab-ba = جَبْ) (Dab-ba = دَبْ)

This sign (—) written above the Arabic alphabet is called “**Shaddah**”.

The alphabet with “**Shaddah**” is joined with the former alphabet and will be pronounced twice like the letter “**s**” in “di**s**-solve” .

Úf fin	أُفْ فِي = افٰ	Áb-ba	آبْ بَ = آبَ
Ím ma	إِمْ مَ = إِمَّ	Án-na	آنْ نَ = آنَّ
Bas sa	بَسَّ	Áj-ja	أَجْ جَ = أَجَّ
Bis si	بَسِّ	Bas-sa	بَسَسَ = بَسَّ
Bus su	بُسَّ	Rub-ba	رُبْ بَ = رُبَّ

Şuf-fan

صُفَّا

Şaf-fa

صَفْ

Şif-fin

صِفِّ

Şif-fi

صِفِّ

Şuf-fun

صُفْ

Şuf-fu

صُفْ

Thum-ma

ثُمَّ

Āb-ban

آبَّا

Sakh-khara

سَخَرَّ

Āb-bin

آبَّ

Qud-dira

قُدْرَّ

Āb-bun

آبَّ

Tab-bat

تَبَّتْ

āj-jan

اجَّا

Rab-bī

رَبِّيْ

āj-jin

اجَّ

İn-nī

إِنِّيْ

ūj-jun

اجَّ

عَلَمٌ

Ál-la-ma

حَتْيٌ

Hat-tā

كَلَّا

Kal-lā

رَبَّنَا

Rab-ba-nā

إِيَّاكَ

Iy-yāka

غَفَارٌ

Ghof-fā-ru

أَيُوبَ

Áy-yoo-ba

كُورَتُ

Kuw-wi-rat

لِسْلِيمٍ

Lis-sil-mi

آلٌ

Al-lā

Wal-lā

وَالٰ

Al-lā-hu

اللّٰهُ

Wal-lā-hu

وَاللّٰهُ

Ad-dun-yā

اللّٰنْيَا

Sij-jee-lin

سِجِيلٍ

Fasab-bih

فَسَبِحْ

Rab-bi-him

رَبِّهِمْ

Wan-nas-la

وَالنَّسْلَ

Al-qur-āna

الْقُرْآنَ

Lidh-dhik-ri

لِلَّذِينَ كَرِ

وَلِكِنَّ

Walā-kin-na

أَخْرُتَنِيُّ

Ākh-khar-ta-nī

صَرَفْنَا

Şar-raf-nā

فَامْهَ

Fa-úm-mu-hū

نَبِعْهُمْ

Nab-biá-hum

يَذْكَرَ

Yadh-dhak-kara

وَلَقَدْ يَسْرُنَا

Wa-laqad-yas-sar-nā

الدُّنْيَا

Ad-dun-yā

## Lesson 11

## Maddah

When Maddah  or  is placed on any letter, the sound of that letter is prolonged.

Example:-



is hooo...,



is laaa... etc.



## Lesson 12

## Idgham

Before Shaddah **ش**, if there is a letter with Sukoon **و**, the letter is dropped out in reading (Idghaam). The letter that occurs before Sukoon **و** is then combined with Shaddah.

Example:-

قدّت is read قَدْتَ (Qatta).

كُلٌّ مِنْ لَّ آنَلٌ وَوَوْ لُقْكٌ  
(كُلٌّ) (وَوْ) (آنَلٌ) (مِنْ) (لُقْكٌ)

إِذْظَ وَدْتَ هَلْلَ لَّ صَوْوَ آنَدَ  
(إِذْظَ) (وَدْتَ) (هَلْلَ) (لَّ) (صَوْوَ) (آنَدَ)

But if the Sukoon ـ in such a situation, is on the letter **و** and the Shaddah sign ـ happens to be on a vowel, then the letter **و** is not dropped out. It is then half pronounced as letter Noon Ghunnah.

Example:-

مِنْ وَ is read Mi(n)wwa.

أَنْ يُ is read A(n)yyu not ayyyu.

مِنْ وَ مَنْ يُ لَنْ يُ أَنْ يُ مِنْ وَ

عَنْ مَهْ مَنْ نَ إِنْ مَهْ كُمْهْ كَبْهْ  
كَمْ كُمْ مِمْ إِمْ مَنْ عَمْ

## Lesson 13

## Noon Qutni

Noon Qutni is a small noon with Kasrah and is written below a blank Alif ن . The Alif above the Noon Qutni is silent. The Noon is pronounced as per rule.

Equivalent Arabic pronunciation is given under each example.

خَيْرًا إِلَّوْ صِيَةُ

خَيْرَ نِلَوْ صِيَةُ

نُوْحُ ابْنَةُ

نُوْحُ نِبْنَةُ

شَيْئَا إِتَّخَذَ

شَيْءَ نِتَّخَذَ



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## Lesson 14

## Small Meem

In the Holy Qur'an, sometimes small Meem is found printed on top of letter ﴿، bearing Sukoon when its following letter is ب . In this case ﴿ is pronounced instead of ﴿.

Example:- يَنْبُوْعًا is read Yamboo'an (not Yanboo'an).

﴿ is also found written over the sign of Tanween when the following letter is ب .

In this case too, the ﴿ is pronounced instead of ﴿ sound of the Tanween.

Example:- نَفْسٌ بِمَا is read Nafsimbimaa (not Nafsinbimaa).

خَبِيرًا بَصِيرًا رَجُعٌ بَعِيدٌ نَفْسٌ بِمَا

نَفْسٌ بِمَا

رَجُعٌ بَعِيدٌ

خَبِيرًا بَصِيرًا

## Lesson 15

## Rules to Stop

There are several signs used for stop in The Qur'an. Few of them are:



General Stop



Optional Stop



Compulsory Stop



Ayat Sign

and combinations such as:



1. If the word ends with a sign which is not *Sukoon*, it is changed to *Sukoon* which then connects the preceding letter.

**Example:-** مَلَكٌ is read **Malak** شَهَدَاءُ is read **Shuhadaaa'** with a catch at end.

غَيْرٌ is read **Ghairih.**

2. If the word ends in ة it is regarded to be نِسَاءً

**Example:-** نِسَاءً is read **Nisaaa'aa**

3. If the word ends in *Sukoon* there is no modification of sound at the stop.

**Example:-** كُوْرَتْ is read **Kuwwirat.**

4. If the word ends in blank ya and there is vertical *Fathah* before it, there is no change of sound at the stop.

Example:- أَبْيَ is read abaa آبَيْ

5. Ending ة changes to ة (ha with *Sukoon*)

Example:- قُوَّةً طِ is read Quwwah.

6. If the word ends in blank ي ya and the sign preceding it, is double *Fathah*, then ya changes to *Alif* and double *Fathah* to simple *Fathah*.

Example:- ضُحَىٰ is read Duhaa ضُحَا

7. If the word ends in blank *Alif*, but there is no double *Fathah* before it. There is no change in sound at the stop.

Example:- تَهْتَدُوا is read Tahtadoo.

8. Blank *Alif* with double *Fathah* ـ before it, changes to *Fathah* ـ and *Alif* remains blank.

Example:- جُزُءًاٌ is read Juz'aa جُزُءَاءاً .  
so رَقِيبًاٌ is read Raqeebaa رَقِيبَاءاً

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