

JUSUF KASTRATI & OSMAN ABAZI

The Qur'anic Primer



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INSTITUTE

Title:

The Qur'anic Primer

Author:

Jusuf Kastrati

Osman Abazi

Translated by:

Kushtrim Berisha

Reviewed by:

Leunor Xhemshiti

Computerized by:

Jusuf Kastrati

Book cover by:

Driton Xhezairi

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E-mail: jusufi@gmail.com

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

PREFACE

All praise is due to Allah alone, and may the peace and blessings of Allah be upon the final Prophet, the leader of mankind, Muhammad.

The Qur'anic Primer is a highly suitable book for anyone who wishes to learn how to read the Noble Qur'an. What makes this book distinctive is its simple, clear, and engaging teaching method, which includes all the essential lessons needed to master the Arabic letters and to read the Qur'an correctly.

This book has been prepared as a practical and well-tested method for learning Qur'anic reading. By the grace of Allah, for many years it has been used by hundreds of male and female teachers in both in-person and online classes. Due to its simplicity and clarity, thousands of men, women, children, and elderly learners have benefited from this work.

Those who, for any reason, are unable to attend regular Qur'an reading courses should not feel discouraged. Through the detailed explanation of this book available on the Germa Institute's YouTube channel, learners can easily study the Arabic letters and learn to read the Qur'an.

This book has been enriched with sufficient examples from the Noble Qur'an, as well as with a supplementary section for writing practice, which plays an important role in helping learners firmly retain what they study.

Arabic letters that do not exist in the English alphabet have been marked with special symbols in the transliteration, in order to facilitate correct reading and pronunciation.

This book has already been translated into several different languages.

In this book, Qur'an recitation is explained according to the *Madīnah Muṣḥaf*, the most widely used Qur'anic script today. Therefore, the lessons, letter forms, and examples follow its spelling and diacritical system.

We ask Allah, the Exalted, to bless all those who contributed to the preparation and publication of this book, as well as everyone who will teach and learn from it.

THE VIRTUES OF RECITING THE QUR'AN

The Noble Qur'an is the word of Allah, may He be glorified; its letters are the sweetest thing a tongue could utter.

Allah, may He be exalted, says:

﴿الَّذِينَ آتَيْنَاهُمُ الْكِتَابَ يَتْلُونَهُ حَقَّ تِلَاوَتِهِ أُولَئِكَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِهِ﴾

Those to whom We have given the Book recite it with its true recital. They [are the ones who] believe in it. (Qur'an 2:121)

Below we have presented some sayings of the Prophet Muhammad

ﷺ * related to the Qur'an:

"The best among you are those who learn the Qur'an and teach it."
[Al-Bukhari]

"The one who is skilled in reciting the Qur'an will be with the noble, honourable scribes, while the one who recites the Qur'an and falters therein, and finds it difficult, will have a double reward." [Al-Bukhari and Muslim]

"Indeed Allah, through this Book, raises some people and lowers others." [Muslim]

"Recite the Qur'an, for on the Day of Resurrection it will come as an intercessor for those who recite it." [Muslim]

"Whoever reads a letter from the Book of Allah, he will have a reward, and this reward will be multiplied by ten. I am not saying that 'Alif, Lam, Mīm' is a letter, rather I am saying that 'Alif' is a letter, 'Lam' is a letter, and 'Mīm' is a letter." [At-Tirmidhi]

* *Sal-lallahu alayhi wa sal-lam* (English: May Allah's Peace and Blessings be upon him).

“It will be said to the companion of the Qur’an: ‘Read, and ascend (through the levels of Jannah), and recite as you used to recite in the [previous] world, for your status will be according to the last verse that you recite.’ [Abu Dawood, At-Tirmidhiu dhe An-Nasa’i]

“Indeed, the one who has nothing of the Qur’an inside him is like a ruined house.” [At-Tirmidhi]

“The parents of the one who recites the Qur’an and acts upon what it contains, on the Day of Judgment, will be crowned with the crown of dignity, whose light is brighter than the light of the sun in the World when it is bright among you. What do you then think of the one who acts upon it?” [Abu Dawood]

These sayings of the Prophet ﷺ, and many others like them, attest to the value of learning, reciting, and acting upon the Noble Qur’an.

Authors

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INTRODUCTION

- ❖ The Arabic alphabet consists of twenty-eight letters, and each letter has its own name.
- ❖ All Arabic letters are consonants. However, the Arabic language also contains three vowel sounds, which are not part of the alphabet.
- ❖ In the Arabic language, there are certain letters whose pronunciation is deeper and more emphatic. This type of pronunciation does not exist in the English language; therefore, we refer to these letters as heavy letters.
- ❖ The proper pronunciation of these letters must be learned from a qualified teacher or a knowledgeable person.
- ❖ Unlike English, Arabic is read from right to left.
- ❖ The Arabic language does not have capital and lowercase letters; letters are always written in the same form.
- ❖ Generally, Arabic letters within the same word are connected to one another, except for six letters which can only be connected to the letter that precedes them.
- ❖ Please bear in mind that Allah the Almighty grants ten rewards for each letter of the Qur'an that we read.

ARABIC VOWEL SOUNDS

The Arabic language consists of twenty-eight letters, all of which are consonants. In addition, Arabic contains three vowel sounds, which are:



To better understand these vowel sounds, we will practice them using the letter *bā*.

The letter *bā* in Arabic is written as follows:



When the letter *bā* is accompanied by any of the above-mentioned vowel sounds, it is pronounced as follows:



Remember!

- *Fatha* in Arabic has a short “a” sound, similar to the “a” in the English word *cat*.
- *Kasrah* in Arabic has a short “i” sound, similar to the “i” in the English word *bit*.
- *Ḍammah* in Arabic has a short “u” sound, similar to the “u” in the English word *put*.

Examples:



Read the following examples.



Remember!

- *Fatḥa* can sound slightly different depending on the letter.

In most cases, *fatḥa* sounds like “a” in *cat*.

With heavy letters, it becomes deeper and stronger, often closer to “a” in *father*.

- As mentioned earlier, Arabic letters within the same word are generally connected to one another, except for six letters which can only be connected to the letter that precedes them.
- Above, we learned how the letter *bā* is written when it is not connected to other letters. Next, we will learn how this letter is written in different positions when it is connected to other letters. The table below shows the letter *bā* in the *initial*, *medial*, and *final* positions.

Bā – ب – B [b]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
بِبِبْ	بُ	بِ	بْ
BaBiBu →	بِبِبْ	بِبِبْ	بِبِبْ
	بِبْ	بِبْ	بِبْ

Tā – ت – T [t]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
تَتُّ	تُ (ة)	تِ	تْ
TaTiTu	تِبِتْ	تِبِتْ	تِبِتْ
	تِبْ	تِبْ	تِبْ

Bā – ب – B [b]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
بَبُ	ب	ب	ب	ب
بَبُ	ب	ب	ب	ب
.....
.....

Tā – ت – T [t]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
تَتُ	ت	ت	ت	ت
تَتُ	ت	ت	ت	ت
.....
.....

Thā* – ث – Th [θ]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
ثَثُ	ثُ	ثِ	ثْ
ThaThiThu	تِثُ	بِثُ	ثَبَتْ
	بَثُ	تَثُ	ثَبُ

Jīm – ج – J [dʒ]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
جَجِجُ	جُ	جِ	جْ
JaJiJu	تُجُ	بِجُ	جَبْتُ
	تَجُ	بِجُ	جَبْتُ

*The Arabic letter *thā'* (ث) is pronounced like the “th” in the English word *theft*.

Thā – ث – Th [θ]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
ثَثُ	ث	ث	ث	ث
ثَثُ	ث	ث	ث	ث
.....
.....

Jīm – ج – J [dʒ]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
جَجِجُ	ج	ج	ج	ج
جَجِجُ	ج	ج	ج	ج
.....
.....

Ḥā* – ح – Heavy H [ħ]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
حَاحُ	حُ	حِ	حْ
ḤaḤiḤu	حِبُّ	تُحِبُّ	حَبْتُ
	تَبُّ	بَحْتُ	حَبُّ

Khā – خ – Heavy Kh [x]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
خَخِخُ	خُ	خِ	خْ
KhaKHiKhu	تَبُّ	بَحْتُ	خَبْتُ
	تَبُّ	جَخُّ	خَتُّ

*With heavy letters, *fatha* is pronounced deeper and stronger.

Ḥā – ح – Heavy H [ħ]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
حَاحُ	ح	حـ	ح	ح
حَاحُ	ح	حـ	ح	ح
.....
.....

Khā – خ – Heavy Kh [x]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
خَاخُ	خ	خـ	خ	خ
خَاخُ	خ	خـ	خ	خ
.....
.....

LETTERS THAT CONNECT ONLY ON THE RIGHT SIDE

Alif* – أ – A, I or U [ʔ]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
أَ اِ اُ	أُ	أِ	أَ
AIU	جَبَأُ	بِأِجُ	أَبِحُ
	تَجَأُ	تَأِبُ	إِجَتْ

Dāl – د – D [d]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
دِ دُ دٌ	دُ	دِ	دَ
DaDiDu	تَجْدُ	حَدِبُ	دَجَأُ
	خَدِدُ	بِدِجُ	دَخِبُ

*The pronunciation of *alif* (*hamza*) (أ) depends on the vowel it takes (*a*, *i*, or *u*).

Alif – ا – A, I or U [ʔ]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
.....
.....

Dāl – د – D [d]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
.....
.....

Dhāl* – ذ – Dh [ð]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
ذَذُذُ	ذُ	ذِ	ذَ
DhaDhiDhu	ذَحِذُ	جَذَبَ	ذَبَحَ
	حَذُ	ذَجُجُ	ذَتَبُ

Rā – ر – R [r]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
رَرُ	رُ	رِ	رَ
RaRiRu	بَثْرُ	خَرُبَ	رَبِحَ
	دَجْرُ	بَرِذُ	رُتَدَ

Note: The *fatha* over the Arabic letter *rā* (ر) is pronounced in the same way as it is over heavy letters, even though *rā* is not a heavy letter in Arabic.

*The Arabic letter *dhāl* (ذ) is pronounced like the “th” in the English word *this*.

Dhāl – ذ – Dh [ð]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
ذَذُ ذَذُ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
ذَذُ ذَذُ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
.....
.....

Rā – ر – R [r]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
رِرُ رِرُ	ر	ر	ر	ر
رِرُ رِرُ	ر	ر	ر	ر
.....
.....

Zāy – ز – Z [z]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
زَزُزُ	زُ	زِ	زَ
ZaZiZu	تَبِزُ	تَزِدُ	زُجِرَ
	خَبِرَ	بَزِرُ	زُبِدَ

Wāw – و – W* [w]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
وَوُؤُ	وُ	وِ	وَ
WaWiWu	حَتِوُ	ثُوبَ	وَزَرَ
	ذَرِوُ	زَوْجُ	وَرِثُ

This is where letters that connect only to the right finish.

*This letter is pronounced like the “w” sound in the English word wow.

Zāy – ز – Z [z]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
زَزُ	ز	ز	ز	ز
زَزُ	ز	ز	ز	ز
.....
.....

Wāw – و – W [w]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
وَوُ	و	و	و	و
وَوُ	و	و	و	و
.....
.....

Sīn – س – S [s]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
سَسِسُ	سُ	سِ	سَ
SaSiSu	دَجِسُ	حَسَدَ	سَبِحَ
	بِتِسُ	رَسَوُ	سَخِرُ

Shīn – ش – Sh [ʃ]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
شَشِشُ	شُ	شِ	شَ
ShaShiShu	وَحِشُ	بَشِرُ	شَتُّ
	جَرِشُ	ذَشِسُ	شَرْدُ

Sīn – س – S [s]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
سَسِسُ	س	س	س	س
سَسِسُ	س	س	س	س
.....
.....

Shīn – ش – Sh [ʃ]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
شَشِشُ	ش	ش	ش	ش
شَشِشُ	ش	ش	ش	ش
.....
.....

Ṣād – ص – Heavy S [sʕ]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
صَصِصُ	صُ	صِ	صَ
ṢaṢiṢu	ذَبِصُ	بَصِرُ	صَخِرُ
	تَحِصُ	حَصِبُ	صُرِدَ

Ḍād – ض – Heavy D [dʕ]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
ضَضِضُ	ضُ	ضِ	ضَ
ḌaḌiḌu	تَبِضُ	حَضِدُ	ضَجِرُ
	وَسِضُ	صَضِبُ	ضُرِبَ

Ṣād – ص – Heavy S [s^h]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
صَصِصُ	ص	ص	ص	ص
صَصِصُ	ص	ص	ص	ص
.....
.....

Ḍād – ض – Heavy D [d^h]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
ضَضِضُ	ض	ض	ض	ض
ضَضِضُ	ض	ض	ض	ض
.....
.....

Ṭā – ط – Heavy T [tˤ]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
طَطِطُ	طُ	طِ	ط
ṬaṬiṬu	بَسَطُ	حَطَبُ	طَرِجُ
	ذَصِطُ	شَطِثُ	طَبِرُ

Ḍhā – ظ – Heavy Dh [ḍˤ]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
ظَظْظُ	ظُ	ظِ	ظ
ḌhaḌhiḌhu	جَطْظُ	بَظْشُ	ظَخِرُ
	أَزْظُ	جَظْحُ	ظَسِطُ

Ṭā – ط – Heavy T [tʰ]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
طَطَطُ	ط	ط	ط	ط
طَطَطُ	ط	ط	ط	ط
.....
.....

Ḍhā – ظ – Heavy Dh [ðʰ]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
ظَظَظُ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
ظَظَظُ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
.....
.....

'Ayn – ع – Heavy A, I or U [ʕ]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
عَعُعُ	عُ	عِ	عَ
'A' 'I' 'U	تَبِعُ	سُعِدَ	عَطِشَ
	ضَجَعُ	شَعْتُ	عُتِرَ

Ghayn – غ – Heavy Gh [ɣ]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
غَغُغُ	غُ	غِ	غَ
GhaGhiGhu	طَبِغُ	بَغِضَ	غَضِبَ
	وَزِغُ	صَغُرَ	غَطِسُ

'Ayn – ع – Heavy A, I or U [ʕ]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
عَعُعُ	ع	ع	ع	ع
عَعُعُ	ع	ع	ع	ع
.....
.....

Ghayn – غ – Heavy Gh [ɣ]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
غَغَغُ	غ	غ	غ	غ
غَغَغُ	غ	غ	غ	غ
.....
.....

Fā – ف – F [f]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
فَفِفُ	فُ	فِ	فَ
FaFiFu	خَسِفَ	غُفِرَ	فِرِحَ
	عَطِفَ	شُفِعَ	فُسِخَ

Qāf – ق – Heavy Q [q]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
قَقِقُ	قُ	قِ	قَ
QaQiQu	سُبِقَ	حَقِرَ	قُرِأَ
	وُقِفَ	عُقِدَ	قُبِسَ

Fā – ف – F [f]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
فَفِفُ	ف	ف	ف	ف
فَفِفُ	ف	ف	ف	ف
.....
.....

Qāf – ق – Heavy Q [q]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
قَقِقُ	ق	ق	ق	ق
قَقِقُ	ق	ق	ق	ق
.....
.....

Kāf – ك – K [k]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
كَكِكُ	كُ	كِ	كَ
KaKiKu	فَتِكُ	شُكِرَ	كَسِبَ
	حُرِّكَ	عَكِفَ	كَثُرَ

Lām – ل – L [l]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
لِلِلُ	لُ	لِ	لَ
LaLiLu	عَسِلُ	جَلَسَ	لَحِقَ
	أُجِلَ	وُلِدَ	لَبِثَ

kāf – ك – K [k]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
كَكِكُ	ك	ك	ك	ك
كَكِكُ	ك	ك	ك	ك
.....
.....

Lām – ل – L [l]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
لِلِلْ	ل	ل	ل	ل
لِلِلْ	ل	ل	ل	ل
.....
.....

Mīm – م – M [m]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
مَمِمُّ	مٌ	مِ	مَ
MaMiMu	أَلِمَ	جُمِلَ	مَرَضَ
	ظَلِمَ	عُمِقَ	مَقَصُّ

Nūn – ن – N [n]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
نَنِنُ	نٌ	نِ	نَ
NaNiNu	سُكِنَ	غَنِمَ	نَجَحَ
	كُونُ	صُنِعَ	نَظَرُ

Mīm – م – M [m]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
مَمَمٌ	م	م	م	م
مَمَمٌ	م	م	م	م
.....
.....

Nūn – ن – N [n]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
نَنِنٌ	ن	ن	ن	ن
نَنِنٌ	ن	ن	ن	ن
.....
.....

Hā – ه – H [h]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
هَهُهُ	هْ	هـ (هـ)	هَ
HaHiHu	فَقِهْ	طَهَّرَ	هَمَدَ
	كُرْهَ	تَهْنُ	هَلَكَ

Yā – ي – Y [j]

Connected	Final	Medial	Initial
يَيْيُ	يْ	يـ	يَ
YaYiYu	سَبِيْ	كَيْسُ	يَجِبُ
	رَضِيَ	غَيْطُ	يَزِدُ

Hā – ه – H [h]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
هَهُهُ	ه	هـ	هـ	ه
هَهُهُ	ه	هـ	هـ	ه
.....
.....

Yā – ی – Y [j]

CONNECTED	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ISOLATED
يِيِي	ي	يـ	يـ	ي
يِيِي	ي	يـ	يـ	ي
.....
.....

RULES OF TANWĪN

Tanwīn is the doubling of a vowel, and it is read as follows:

- When the *fathā* is doubled (اَ), it is read as "an".
- When the *ḍammah* is doubled (اُ or اُو), it is read as "un".
- When the *kasrah* is doubled (اِ), it is read as "in".

Examples (*tanwīn* with *kasrah*):

هُمَزَةٌ

humazatin

سُورٍ

suwarin

لَهَبٍ

lahabin

Remember!

ة (هَ) – This letter is called the "Closed Tā" (*tā' marbūṭa*).

When we stop on this letter (that is, when we do not pronounce the vowel that accompanies it), it is read as ه (*hā'*). However, when the vowel is pronounced (when we continue reading), it is read as ت (*tā'*).

Examples: sanah = سَنَهَ - sanatin = سَنَاتٍ

The *Closed Tā* appears only at the end of a word.

Examples (*tanwīn with ḍammah*):

كُتُبٌ

kutubun

مَثَلٌ

mathalun

قَسَمٌ

qasamun

Examples (*tanwīn with fathā*):

بَقَرَةٌ

baqaratun

نُزُلًا

nuzulan

جَنَفًا

janafan

Remember!

- If a word has “an” *tanwīn*, an *alif* is added at the end of the word, but it is not pronounced.

The exception to this rule is words that end with a *Closed Ta*.

- When the *lām* comes after the *alif*, they are written in one of the following two forms:

لا or لا = ا + ل

Read the following examples.

سَنَةً	نَصَبٌ	حَرَجًا
شُغِلَ	عَمَلًا	كَبِدٍ
فَزَعَ	صُحُفًا	لَعِبٌ
عَبَثًا	عَمَدٍ	ثَمَنًا

SUKŪN (◌ْ)

When a letter does not have one of the three vowels mentioned earlier, it becomes silent and takes the following symbol ◌ْ. This symbol is called *sukūn* and it appears above the letter.

When *sukūn* appears above a letter, the vowel disappears and only the consonant is pronounced.

Sukūn can appear in the middle or at the end of a word, but never at the beginning.

Examples:

نَفْسٍ

na**f**sin

سَوْفَ

sa**w**fa

تِلْكَ

ti**l**ka

مَرْيَمَ

ma**r**yama

تَحْزَنُ

ta**h**zan

يَوْمَ

ya**w**ma

Read the following examples.

نَعْبُدُ	سَعَى	ذِكْرُ
يَخْرُجُ	بَعْدُ	تَرَهَّقُ
يُسْقَوْنَ	وَسَطَنْ	فَرَعَتْ
يَحْسَبُ	مِنْهُمْ	دَمْدَمَ

SHADDAH ۞

Shaddah is a small symbol that appears above a letter. This symbol doubles the letter over which it appears; in other words, it indicates that the letter is pronounced twice without any pause in between. The first occurrence of the letter carries a *sukūn*, while the second one carries one of the three vowels (*a*, *u*, or *i*), e.g.:

إِنَّا = إِنِّ (inna) ثُمَّ = تُمُّ (thumma)

Examples:

جَنَّةٌ

jannatun

نَزَّلَ

nazzala

مَسَّ

massa

بَلَغَ

balligh

نُيِّسِرُ

nuyassiru

عَلَّمَ

'allama

Read the following examples.

بُرِّزَ

كَذَّبَ

صَدَّقَ

قُوَّةٌ

يَحْضُ

فَحَقَّ

تَطَّلَعُ

فُجِّرَتْ

زُوجَتْ

يَذْكَرُ

قَطَّعْنَ

مِلَّةً

HAMZAH ء

Hamzah is a small symbol that is pronounced according to the vowel that accompanies it, regardless of whether it appears on its own (ء), under or above the *alif* (أ إ), above the *wāw* (ؤ), or above the *yā* (ئ).

Hamzah can appear in any of the following forms:

أُ أِ إِ ؤِ ئِ ءِ

Examples:

شَيْءٌ

shay/in

بَيْسٌ

bi'/sa

أَكَلٌ

a/ka/la

يُودِي

yub/di/u

فِيءٌ

fi/a/tun

يُؤْمِنُ

yu'/mi/nu

Remember!

When *sukūn* appears above the *hamzah*, it is pronounced as a short interruption of the voice, known in English as a *glottal stop**.

(أُ وُ ئُ)

*The *glottal stop* is found in British English in the Cockney pronunciation of “butter” as “bu’er” or “water” as “wa’er”. In other words, it’s that sound that replaces the “t” in the middle.

Read the following examples.

إِلَيْهِ	أُرْسِلَ	كَأَسَا
يَوْمَئِذٍ	نَبَأًا	يَشَاءُ
مَوْئِلًا	شَأْنًا	أَفِيدَةً
مُؤَصَّدَةً	لَيْنًا	أَرَاءَيْتَ

THE ELONGATION OF SOUNDS

The letters *alif*, *wāw*, and *yā* are used to lengthen vowel sounds when they appear immediately after them.

This occurs only when these letters are not accompanied by a vowel (*a, i, u*) or by *sukūn*.

THE LONG “Ā” SOUND

When *fathā* is followed by certain letters, it is read as a long *ā*.

a)  - when *fathā* comes before an *alif*:

مُهَانًا

muhānan

لَيَالٍ

layālin

جَاءَ

jāa

b)  - when *fathā* comes before a *wāw*:

زَكَاةً

zakātan

صَلَاةً

ṣalāta

نَجَاةً

najāti

c)  - when *fatha* comes before a *ya*:

ذِكْرِي

dhikrā

أَهْدِي

ahdā

تَقْوِي

taqwā

d)  - when *fatha* comes before a small *alif*:

هَذِهِ

hādhihi

سَلَامٌ

salāmun

مَلِكٍ

māliki

Remember!

When *wāw* or *yā'* are used to lengthen a *fatha* into a long *ā*, a small *alif* appears above them.

Example: 

Read the following examples.

أُخْرَى	حَيَاةٌ	جَاءَ
صِنَوَانٍ	أَنَّهَا	يُصَلِّي
ءَايَتِنَا	ءَاوَى	بَصَائِرُ
مَنْوَةٌ	جَنَّتْ	أُنْشَى

THE LONG "Ā" SOUND

Kasrah becomes a long *ā* when the letter *ya* appears after it:

يَ or يِ

Examples:

كَرِيمٌ

karīmun

مُبِينٌ

mubīnin

بَنِي

banī

فِيهِ

fīhi

يَسْتَوِي

yastawī

حَدِيثًا

ḥadīthan

Read the following examples.

شَهِيدٌ

رَحِيمٌ

حِينَ

عَيْنِي

كَثِيرٌ

إِنِّي

كَظِيمٌ

قِيلَ

حَمِيدٌ

حَكِيمًا

رُسُلِي

تَوْفِيقِي

THE LONG “Ū” SOUND

Ḍammah becomes a long ū when the letter wāw appears after it:



Examples:

نُورٌ

nūrun

سُورَةٌ

sūratun

دُونِ

dūni

وَدُودٌ

wadūdun

لَذُو

ladhū

يُوصَلُ

yūṣala

Read the following examples.

أُوتِي

رَسُولٌ

عَفُورٌ

يُؤْمِنُونَ

بُرُوجًا

يُوسُفُ

شَكُورًا

وَقُودُهَا

يَبْغُونَ

يُرَآءُونَ

مَسْنُونٌ

بِنُورِهِمْ

CONNECTING WORDS

When this sign (أُ)* appears between two, three, four, or five words, it indicates that all of them should be read together, as if they were one single word.

If after this sign (أُ) the *lām* appears without *sukūn*, it is not pronounced. Instead, it is omitted and the following letter is strengthened with a *shaddah* (أَلَّ). The letters that follow in this case are called *ḥurūf shamsiyya* (sun letters).

Examples:

حُسْنُ الثَّوَابِ

ḥusnuth-thawābi

مِنَ السَّمَاءِ

minas-samā'i

يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

yawmid-dīni

On the other hand, when the *lām* appears with *sukūn* (أَلَّ), it must be pronounced, just like the other letters.

The letters that follow in this case are called *ḥurūf qamariyya* (moon letters).

Examples:

قُضِيَ الْأَمْرُ

quḍiyal-amru

بِالْحَقِّ

bil-ḥaqqi

مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ

minal-jinnati

*This letter is called *hamzat al-waṣl*. We will learn the rules of this letter in more detail on page 60.

<i>Hurūf shamsiyya</i>	
الْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ	
التَّيْنُ	ت
الثَّوَابُ	ث
الدُّنْيَا	د
الدَّهَبُ	ذ
الرِّزْقُ	ر
الرَّيْتُونُ	ز
السَّمَاءُ	س
الشَّمْسُ	ش
الصِّدْقُ	ص
الضَّلَالُ	ض
الطُّورُ	ط
الظَّنُّ	ظ
اللَّيْلُ	ل
النَّهَارُ	ن

<i>Hurūf qamariyya</i>	
الْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ	
الأَرْضُ	أ
الْبَيْتُ	ب
الْجَنَّةُ	ج
الْحَمْدُ	ح
الْخَلْقُ	خ
الْعِلْمُ	ع
الْفَضْبُ	غ
الْفَيْلُ	ف
الْقَمَرُ	ق
الْكَوْثَرُ	ك
الْمَلِكُ	م
الْهُدَى	ه
الْوَزْنُ	و
الْيَتِيمُ	ي

Read the following examples.

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ

لَكُمْ الدَّارُ

بَيْنَ الْمَرْءِ

أَمْوَالِ النَّاسِ

بِالْعَدْلِ

رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

عَيْنِ الْيَقِينِ

مُقِيمِ الصَّلَاةِ

بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ

نَصْرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

لِمَنِ اتَّقَى

رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ

CANCELLING ELONGATIONS

Elongations that appear at the end of words are cancelled only when the words are connected to what follows. More precisely, elongations are cancelled only before the connecting sign (أ), which means that they are not pronounced.

Examples:

مُوسَىٰ ٱلْهُدَىٰ

mūsa'l-hudā

قُلْنَا ٱحْمِلْ

qulna'ḥmil

يَهْدِي ٱلسَّبِيلَ

yahdi's-sabīla

يُغْشِي ٱلَّيْلَ

yughshi'l-layla

أَقِيمُوا ٱلصَّلَاةَ

aqimu'ṣ-ṣalāta

أَوْتُوا ٱلْكِتَابَ

ūtu'l-kitāba

Remember!

The *alif* that appears with a small circle above it (أ) is not pronounced at all.

Read the following examples.

ذُو الرِّحْمَةِ

وَتَرَى الفُلْكَ

فِي الأَرْضِ

يَشْوِي الوُجُوهُ

أَوَّلَى النَّاسِ

هَذَا الوَعْدُ

ءَاتُوا الزَّكَاةَ

مَا أَبْتَلَهُ

وَقَالَا الحَمْدُ

إِذَا أَسَقَ

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ

إِلَى أهْدَى

PRONOUNCING THE WORD “ALLAH”

اللَّهُ

The letter *lām* in the word “Allah” is sometimes pronounced with a *light* pronunciation and sometimes with a *heavy* pronunciation.

When the word *Allah* is preceded by a *kasrah* sound (*i*), it is pronounced *light*.

دِينِ اللَّهِ

dīnil-lāhi

بِاللَّهِ

bi'l-lāhi

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

bismi'l-lāhi

When it is preceded by a *fatha* sound (*a*) or a *ḍammah* sound (*u*), it is pronounced *heavy*.

مِنَ اللَّهِ

mina'll-llāhi

إِنَّ اللَّهَ

inna'll-llāha

وَاللَّهُ

wa'll-llāhu

حُدُودُ اللَّهِ

ḥudūdu'll-llāhi

آيَاتُ اللَّهِ

āyātu'll-llāhi

عَبْدُ اللَّهِ

ʿabdu'll-llāhi

Read the following examples.

وَلِلَّهِ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

وَعَدَ اللَّهُ

أَخَافُ اللَّهَ

ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ

فَضَّلَ اللَّهُ

وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ

فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ

أَحَلَّ اللَّهُ

HAMZATU'L-WAṢL (THE JOINING HAMZAH)

ا or آ

Hamzatu'l-waṣl is an *alif* without a *hamzah* that appears at the beginning of a word. Below are the rules related to it.

1. Definite article *al-*

If *hamzatu'l-waṣl* is part of the definite article “*al-*”, it is read with a *fatha* (a) when it is attached to a noun.

الْحَقُّ

al-ḥaqqu

الرَّحْمَنِ

ar-Rraḥmāni

الْحَمْدُ

al-ḥamdu

This rule also applies to relative pronouns, as shown below:

الَّتِي

al-lāti

الَّذِي

al-ladhī

الَّذِينَ

al-ladhīna

2. Other cases of *hamzatu'l-waṣl*

In other cases, *hamzatu'l-waṣl* is pronounced according to the first vowel of the word.

If the first vowel is a *fatha* (a) or a *kasrah* (i), then *hamzatu'l-waṣl* is read with a *kasrah* (i).

اتَّقُوا

itteḥkuu

أَذْهَبُ

idhheeb

اقْرَأْ

ikra'

أَهْدِنَا

ihdinaa

If the first vowel is a *ḍammah* (u), then *hamzatu'l-waṣl* is read with a *ḍammah* (u).

أَتَّبِعُوا أَذْكُرُوا أَدْخُلُوا أَنْظُرُوا

uttubiūuu

udhkuruu

udħuluu

unḍhur

3. *Hamzatu'l-waṣl* is omitted and not pronounced when it is connected to the word or letter that comes before it. For example:

وَالَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا مِثْلُ الَّذِي وَاتَّخَذُوا

wal-ladhīna'ttaqaw

mithlu'l-ladhī

wa'ttakhadhū

Read the following examples.

هُمُ الَّذِينَ

أَعْلَمُوا

الْعَزِيزُ

اتَّخَذُوا

أَدْعُوا

أَهْبِطُوا

السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ

وَاسْتَحْيُوا

وَبَشِّرِ الَّذِينَ

فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ

وَاعْبُدُوا

فَمَا اسْتَيْسَرَ

THE SIMILARITY BETWEEN LETTERS

Sometimes, one letter may be confused with another due to the closeness of their points of articulation or the similarity of their sounds.

For example, the letter 'ayn may be confused with hamzah, and ḥā' (a heavy letter) may be incorrectly pronounced as hā' (a light letter), among other cases.

For this reason, we present here some practical comparisons between the letters that beginning students of the Qur'an most frequently confuse.

Nevertheless, the primary responsibility lies with the teacher, who should correct and eliminate such confusions in students through direct listening and guided repetition.

(ت - ط)		(أ - ع)	
Tā and Ṭā		Alif and 'Ayn	
طَابَ	تَابَ	عَنْ	أَنْ
سَطَرَ	سَتَرَ	سَعَلَ	سَأَلَ
رَبَطَ	رَبَتَ	شَاعَ	شَاءَ
طِينٌ	تِينٌ	عَمَلَ	أَمَلَ
أَمَاطَ	أَمَاتَ	بَرَعَ	بَرَأَ

(خ - غ)

Khā and Ghayn

غَابَ	خَابَ
أَغْبَرَ	أَخْبَرَ
أَفْرَغَ	أَفْرَحَ
غَيْرَ	حَيْرَ
سَاغَ	سَاخَ

(س - ص)

Sīn and Ṣād

صَبَّ	سَبَّ
فَصَدَّ	فَسَدَّ
مَصَّ	مَسَّ
صُورَةٌ	سُورَةٌ
صَعِيدٌ	سَعِيدٌ

(ذ - ظ)

Dhāl and Dhā

ظَلِيلًا	ذَلِيلًا
ظَفَرَ	ذَفَرَ
مُظِلٌّ	مُذِلٌّ
نَظِيرٌ	نَذِيرٌ
أَظْلًا	أَذْلًا

(د - ض)

Dāl and Ḍād

ضَرَبَ	دَرَبَ
نَاضِرٌ	نَادِرٌ
عَضَّ	عَدَّ
ضَلَّ	دَلَّ
رَضَعَ	رَدَعَ

(ه - ح)

Hā and Hā

حَامِدٌ	هَامِدٌ
نَحَرَ	نَهَرَ
أَشْبَاحٌ	أَشْبَاهٌ
حَرَمٌ	هَرَمٌ
سَاحِرٌ	سَاهِرٌ

(خ - ح)

Hā and Khā

حَمِدٌ	خَمِدٌ
أَحْزَنَ	أَخْزَنَ
حَمٌ	خَمٌ
تَفَسَّحَ	تَفَسَّخَ
مَسْحًا	مَسْخًا

(ك - ق)

Kāf and Qāf

قَفَلَ	كَفَلَ
رَقَدَ	رَكَدَ
سَلَقَ	سَلَكَ
قَبَسَ	كَبَسَ
شَقَّ	شَكََّ

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Numbers

١	٢	٣	٤	٥
1	2	3	4	5
وَاحِدَ	اِثْنَانِ	ثَلَاثَةٌ	أَرْبَعَةٌ	خَمْسَةٌ

٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠
6	7	8	9	10
سِتَّةٌ	سَبْعَةٌ	ثَمَانِيَةٌ	تِسْعَةٌ	عَشْرَةٌ

Lunar Months

٣ ربيعُ الأوَّلِ	٢ صَفْرُ	١ الْمُحَرَّمُ
٦ جُمَادَى الثَّانِيَةُ	٥ جُمَادَى الْأُولَى	٤ ربيعُ الثَّانِي
٩ رَمَضَانُ	٨ شَعْبَانُ	٧ رَجَبُ
١٢ ذُو الْحِجَّةِ	١١ ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ	١٠ شَوَّالُ

Days of the Week

Monday	يَوْمُ الْاِثْنَيْنِ
Tuesday	يَوْمُ الْاِثْنَاءِ
Wednesday	يَوْمُ الْاَرْبَعَاءِ
Thursday	يَوْمُ الْخَمِيْسِ
Friday	يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ
Saturday	يَوْمُ السَّبْتِ
Sunday	يَوْمُ الْاَحَدِ

RULES OF READING THE QUR'AN

- Recite the *isti'adha*, meaning asking Allah to protect you from the accursed devil, by saying:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

(I seek Allah's protection from the accursed devil)

- Recite the *basmalah* at the beginning of each *sūrah*, except for *Sūrah al-Tawbah*, which begins without the *basmalah*. However, if you do not start reading from the beginning of a *sūrah*, then it is sufficient to recite only the *isti'adha*.
Reciting the *basmalah* means saying:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(*Bismil-Lāhir-Rrahmānir-Rrahīm*)

- Try to beautify your voice when reciting the Qur'an, as the Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم said: "He who does not recite the Qur'an in a pleasant voice is not of us."
However, this is not required of beginners, at least until they learn to read fluently.
- Recite the Qur'an with concentration and attentiveness.
- Do not let a day pass without reading at least a small portion from the Book of Allah.

TIPS FOR BEGINNERS ON HOW TO IMPROVE THEIR READING OF THE QUR'AN

- Read out loud.
- Try to pronounce the letters as accurately as possible.
- Read as much as you can.
- Try to follow a Qur'an reciter while you read.
- Practice pronouncing the words you find difficult as much as possible.
- Learn *tajwīd* (the science of beautifying the recitation of the Qur'an) from someone who is knowledgeable in it.
- Take any feedback you receive regarding your Qur'an recitation seriously.
- Do not try to recite the Qur'an melodically from the very beginning, as beginners usually make more mistakes when they do so.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek Allah's protection from the accursed devil

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ② الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ③

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ④ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ⑤

أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ⑥ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ

عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⑦

SURAH AL-FATIHAH

In the name of Allah, the Entirely Merciful, the Especially Merciful. All praise is due to Allah, Lord of the worlds – The Entirely Merciful, the Especially Merciful, Sovereign of the Day of Recompense. It is You we worship and You we ask for help. Guide us to the straight path – The path of those upon whom You have bestowed favor, not of those who have evoked [Your] anger or of those who are astray.

آيَةُ الْكُرْسِيِّ

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ
 وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ 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 السَّمَوَاتِ
 وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

مَا اجْتَمَعَ قَوْمٌ فِي بَيْتٍ مِنْ بُيُوتِ اللَّهِ يَتْلُونَ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ وَيَتَدَارَسُونَهُ بَيْنَهُمْ إِلَّا نَزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّكِينَةُ وَعَشِيَتْهُمْ الرَّحْمَةُ وَحَفَّتَهُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَذَكَرَهُمُ اللَّهُ فِيمَنْ عِنْدَهُ.

“Those who gather in one of the Houses of Allah (mosques) to recite, study, and teach the Book of Allah among themselves, tranquility descends upon them, mercy envelops them, the angels surround them, and Allah mentions them among those who are with Him.”

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ.

"The best among you are those who learn the Qur'an and teach it."

لَا حَسَدَ إِلَّا فِي اثْنَتَيْنِ: رَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ الْقُرْآنَ فَهُوَ يَتْلُوهُ أَنَاءَ اللَّيْلِ وَأَنَاءَ النَّهَارِ وَرَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا فَهُوَ يُنْفِقُهُ أَنَاءَ اللَّيْلِ وَأَنَاءَ النَّهَارِ.

“Envy is not permissible except in the case of two people: one whom Allah has blessed with the Qur’an and who recites it day and night, and another whom Allah has bestowed with wealth and who spends it by night and by day.”

مَنْ قَرَأَ حَرْفًا مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ فَلَهُ بِهِ حَسَنَةٌ وَالْحَسَنَةُ بِعَشْرِ
أَمْثَلِهَا لَا أَقُولُ الْم حَرْفٌ وَلَكِنْ أَلِفٌ حَرْفٌ وَلَا مٌ حَرْفٌ
وَمِيمٌ حَرْفٌ .

“Whoever reads a letter from the Book of Allah, he will have a reward, and this reward will be multiplied by ten. I am not saying that ‘Alif, Lam, Mim’ is a letter, rather I am saying that ‘Alif’ is a letter, ‘Lam’ is a letter, and ‘Mim’ is a letter.”

الَّذِي يَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ وَهُوَ مَاهِرٌ بِهِ مَعَ السَّفَرَةِ الْكِرَامِ الْبَرَّةِ
وَالَّذِي يَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِ شَاقٌّ لَهُ أَجْرَانِ .

“Indeed, the one who recites the Qur’an beautifully, smoothly, and accurately will be in the company of the noble and obedient angels. As for the one who recites with difficulty, stammering through its verses, he will receive a double reward.”

SUPPLICATIONS OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD صلى الله عليه وسلم

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي عَبْدُكَ وَابْنُ عَبْدِكَ وَابْنُ أُمَّتِكَ نَاصِيَتِي بِيَدِكَ مَاضٍ فِي حُكْمِكَ عَدْلٌ فِي قَضَائِكَ أَسْأَلُكَ بِكُلِّ اسْمٍ هُوَ لَكَ سَمَّيْتَ بِهِ نَفْسَكَ أَوْ أَنْزَلْتَهُ فِي كِتَابِكَ أَوْ عَلَّمْتَهُ أَحَدًا مِنْ خَلْقِكَ أَوْ اسْتَأْثَرْتَ بِهِ فِي عِلْمِ الْغَيْبِ عِنْدَكَ أَنْ تَجْعَلَ الْقُرْآنَ رَبِيعَ قَلْبِي وَنُورَ صَدْرِي وَجَلَاءَ حُزْنِي وَذَهَابَ هَمِّي .

“O Allah, I am Your servant, the son of Your servant and the son of Your maidservant. My forelock is in Your hand; Your command over me is forever executed and Your decree over me is just. I ask You by every Name belonging to You which You have named Yourself with, or revealed in Your Book, or taught to any of Your creation, or kept to Yourself in the knowledge of the unseen, to make the Qur’an the life of my heart, the light of my chest, the removal of my sorrow, and the departure of my distress.”

اللَّهُمَّ يَا مُقَلِّبَ الْقُلُوبِ ثَبِّتْ قَلْبِي عَلَى دِينِكَ .

“O Turner of the hearts, keep my heart firm upon Your religion.”

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ .

“O Allah, help me to remember You, to thank You, and to worship You in the best manner.

اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنِي فِيْمَنْ هَدَيْتَ وَعَافِنِي فِيْمَنْ عَافَيْتَ وَتَوَلَّنِي
فِيْمَنْ تَوَلَّيْتَ وَبَارِكْ لِي فِيْمَا أَعْطَيْتَ وَقِنِي شَرَّ مَا قَضَيْتَ
فَإِنَّكَ تَقْضِي وَلَا يُقْضَى عَلَيْكَ إِنَّهُ لَا يَدُلُّ مَنْ وَالَيْتَ
وَلَا يَعِزُّ مَنْ عَادَيْتَ تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَتَعَالَيْتَ .

“O Allah, guide me among those You have guided, grant me well-being among those You have granted well-being, take care of me among those You have taken care of, bless me in what You have given, and protect me from the evil of what You have decreed. Indeed, You decree and none can decree against You. Whoever You befriend will never be humiliated, and whoever You oppose will never be honored. Blessed are You, our Lord, and You are exalted.”

WRITE BEAUTIFULLY

المُسلِمُ أَخُو المُسلِمِ

المُسلِمُ أَخُو المُسلِمِ

.....

.....

مَنْ يُرِدِ اللّٰهَ بِهِ خَيْرًا يُفَقِّهْهُ فِي الدِّينِ

مَنْ يُرِدِ اللّٰهَ بِهِ خَيْرًا يُفَقِّهْهُ فِي الدِّينِ

.....

.....

WRITE BEAUTIFULLY

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

.....

.....

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ

.....

.....

THE ALPHABET OF THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

<p>ث Thā ث ث ث</p>	<p>ت Tā ت ت ت</p>	<p>ب Bā ب ب ب</p>	<p>أ Alif ا ا ا</p>
<p>د Dāl د د د</p>	<p>خ Khā خ خ خ</p>	<p>ح Ḥā ح ح ح</p>	<p>ج Jīm ج ج ج</p>
<p>س Sīn س س س</p>	<p>ز Zāy ز ز ز</p>	<p>ر Rā ر ر ر</p>	<p>ذ Dhāl ذ ذ ذ</p>
<p>ط Ṭā ط ط ط</p>	<p>ض Ḍād ض ض ض</p>	<p>ص Ṣād ص ص ص</p>	<p>ش Shīn ش ش ش</p>
<p>ف Fā ف ف ف</p>	<p>غ Ghayn غ غ غ</p>	<p>ع 'Ayn ع ع ع</p>	<p>ظ Ḍhā ظ ظ ظ</p>
<p>م Mīm م م م</p>	<p>ل Lām ل ل ل</p>	<p>ك Kāf ك ك ك</p>	<p>ق Qāf ق ق ق</p>
<p>ي Yā ي ي ي</p>	<p>و Wāw و و و</p>	<p>ه Hā ه ه ه</p>	<p>ن Nūn ن ن ن</p>

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