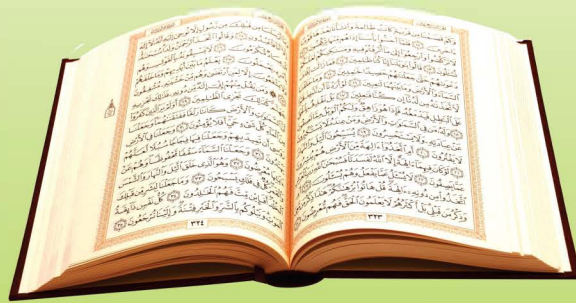


*Learn To Read the Qur'an*  
*A Comprehensive*  
*30 Lesson Course*



*Part - 2*

***ADVANCED RULES OF***  
***READING AND TAJWEEB***

Grade II

**Imam Abdul Quddoos Azhari - Baqavi - Qasimi**

M.A., Grad Dip. Edu(Aus). ESL(Nz)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



In the Name of Allah the Beneficent the Merciful

Peace and Blessings of Allah, upon our beloved Nabi, Muhammed Sallahu Alaihi Wasalam .  
Assalamu Alai kum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuhu.

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A decorative border with a repeating floral and vine pattern in a dark grey color, framing the central text.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**IN THE NAME OF ALLAH,  
THE MERCIFUL,  
THE MERCY GIVING**

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## Introduction

الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على خاتم الأنبياء والمرسلين نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين

*Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, and may prayers and peace be upon the Last of the Prophets and Messengers, our Prophet Muḥammad, and upon his family and all of his companions.*

The Qur'an is the last Divine Revelation to the world, containing guidance, light and admonitions. Allah says:

ذَٰلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

***“This is the Book. There is no doubt in it. It is a Guidance for those who fear Allah.”***

(Soorah al-Baqarah: 2)

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُّذَكِّرٍ

***“And We have made the Qur'aan easy to remember: so is there anyone who will take heed?”***

(Soorah al-Qamar: 17)

It is indeed one of the miracles of the Qur'an that it is so easy to learn and to memorise. The Qur'an is the most read book in the whole world, and more people have memorized it than any other book.

Since Allah has made the Qur'an easy to remember, there must be easy ways and methods to learn to read the Qur'an as well. Although there are many different books and methods available today that are all being employed for the purpose of teaching people to read the Qur'an, we felt a great need to produce one that would be understood easily and utilised efficiently by speakers of the English language.

During many years of teaching children and adults to read the Qur'an at Darul Uloom Islamic Academy of Brisbane, we have employed and experimented with many methods of teaching. Through that process, we have evolved and adapted new ways of teaching the Qur'an. The book in your hands is part of the final product of that experience.

This book that we have prepared is composed of three parts. The second part, which you are now holding in your hands, consists of advanced rules of recitation. It is divided into ten lessons, as follows:

Lesson 11: General Revision

Lesson 12: Upright Alif, Kasrah and Inverted Dammah

Lesson 13: Shaddah (Join and Repeat)

Lesson 14: Idghaam and Iqlaab

Lesson 15: Silent Letters

Lesson 16: Noon Qutnee and General Revision

Lesson 17: Short and Long Maddah

Lesson 18: Qur'anic Phrases and Their Meanings

Lesson 19: Waqf – Pausing and Stopping

Lesson 20: Final Revision

Every lesson has been designed so that one hour may be allocated to learning the new concept and another hour may be allocated to practicing it. If the students follow the instructions carefully and do all of the allotted exercises, then *Insha Allah* they will achieve the objective of this course which is to become able to read the Qur'an with Tajweed.

We pray to Allah the Almighty to accept this small effort in His Cause, and we pray that many people are benefited by it. And Allah is the Granter of Success.

*Darul Uloom Islamic Academy of Brisbane*  
*Rabee' uth-Thaanee 2, 1421 Hijrah*  
*July 4, 2000 AC*

## Lesson 11. General Revision

Now we will revise all that we have learnt, incorporating what we have so far gained from Lesson 1 up to Lesson 9. Read all of the following and pronounce them out aloud.

### General Revision Exercise 1: Fathah, Dammah and Kasrah

أَكْ	لَمْ	إِذْ	مِنْ
بِمَ	عَنْ	يَدُ	دَمُ
أَنْ	يَكُ	ذِرْ	قُلْ
حَمْدَ	نُصِرَ	عَجَبَ	مَلِكِ
حَسَدَ	عَلِمَ	فَعَلَ	وُلِدَ
غَضَبُ	بَعَثَ	دَخَلَ	كُتِبَ
بَدَأَ	خُلِقَ	سَالَ	أُمَمَ

## General Revision Exercise 2: Sukoon

أَنْتَ	جَوْفٍ	رَأْسَ	نَصْرُ
مُلْكٍ	لَوْحٍ	يَوْمَ	عَبْدُ
سَمْعُ	مَرءٍ	لَكُمْ	خَيْرُ
بَيْتُ	عَرْشُ	كُنْتَ	عَدْلٍ
كَوْثَرُ	مَعَكُمْ	عَنْكُمْ	يُرْسِلُ
يَرْزُقُ	نَشْرَحُ	أُسْكُنُ	أَخْرَجَ
أَعْرَضَ	عَلَيْهِ	إِلَيْكَ	تَنْصُرُ

نَصْرُكَ  
صَوْنُكَ



(3) General Revision Exercise 3: Alif, Yaa' and Waaw  
Maddah

عَادَ	قَالَ	صُورَ	حَلِيمَ
عَالٍ	حَامِيَةً <sup>٢٨</sup>	نُودِي	شَيْبًا
رَجَالٌ	إِيمَانًا	جَوَارِ	أَنَابَ
عَنِيدًا	كِفَاتًا	زُبُورَ	عَالِيَةً
خَالِيَةً	وَدُودُ	هَالِكُ	جُنُودَ
فِيهَا	مِدَادًا	أَسْبَابَ	سَعِيرًا
زَاجِرَاتِ	مُؤْمِنُونَ	يُجَاهِدُونَ	نَاطِرِينَ

## Lesson 12. Upright Fathah, Upright Kasrah and Inverted

### Dammah

When a letter carries an upright Fathah — , it produces the same sound as Alif Maddah اَ . When a letter carries an upright Kasrah — , it produces the same sound as Yaa' Maddah يِ . When a letter carries an inverted Dammah - , it produces the same sound as Waaw Maddah وُ .

ا = اَ	ب = بِ	ت = تُ
ث = ثَا	ج = جِ	ح = حُ
خ = خَا	د = دِ	ذ = ذُ
ر = رَا	ز = زِ	س = سُ
ش = شَا	ص = صِ	ض = ضُ
ط = طَا	ظ = ظِ	ع = عُ
غ = غَا	ف = فِ	ق = قُ
ك = كَا	ل = لِ	م = مُ
ن = نَا	و = وِ	ه = هُ
ي = يَا	ء = ئِ	

Note: Sometimes you will come across an upright Alif - followed by a **ى** or a **و**. Examples:

تَوْرِيَّةٌ

عَلَى

صَلَاةٌ

مِكَيلَ

جَلِيهَا

زَكَاةٌ

In these cases, the **ى** or **و** is pronounced like an Alif Maddah. Therefore, the above words would be pronounced:

**salaatu, ‘alaa, tawraatu,  
zakaatu, jallaahaa, meekaala.**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
مَا لَكَ يَوْمَ الدِّينِ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ  
نَسْتَعِينُ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ صِرَاطَ  
الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ  
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

### Exercise 1

Read the following to your partner out aloud.

ال	قَتَيْتَ <sup>٢٨</sup>	زَوْجَهُ
اَدَمَ	خَلَقْتَ	خَطْبَتَهُ
اَمِنْ	رَسَلْتَ	بِعَبْدِهِ
ذَلِكَ	كَلِمَتِ	اَرْضَهُ
اَثَرَ	سَمَوْتَ	بِمُزْحَرَجِهِ
اٰخَرَ	كَشَفْتَ	لَهُ
سَلَّمَ <sup>٢٩</sup>	بِهِ	يَلُونِ
حَلَّالًا	يُحْيِ	كِتَبَهُ
مَا بَا	اِبْرَهُمَ	مَوْعِدَةً
كَتَبَ <sup>٢٩</sup>	الْفِهْمَ	غَاوْنَ



### Lesson 13. Shaddah ّ (Join and Repeat)

If a letter carries a Shaddah ّ, then it is pronounced as if it is doubled. Therefore, أَنْ is read as an-na نَ + أَنْ.

أَبَّ	تُمَّ	ظَنَّ	دَكَّا
أَبَّ	عَمَّ	صَبَّ	شَقَّا
أَبَّ	مَنَّ	مَمَّ	صَفَّا
أَبَّ	مَدَّ	أَيَّ	حَقَّقَ
أَبَّ	قَلَّ	شَرَّ	حِلَّ
أَبَّ	حَاجَّ	صَلَّ	أُمَّ
رَبَّ	أَنَّ	حُبَّا	كُلَّ
إِنَّ	تَبَّ	جَمَّا	غَلَّ

*Exercise 1*

Read the following out aloud.

هَمَّ	صَدَقَ	زَوْجَ	عُتِلَتْ
صَدَّ	كَرَّةَ	مِمَّنْ	ذُلَّتْ
قُدَّ	رَبُّكَ	ذُكِّرَ	يُكَذِّبُ
حُنَّ	كَذَّبَ	سُجِّدَا	وَقِيضَنَا
هُنَّ	قَدَّرَ	أُجِّلَتْ	أُمَّهُتُهُمْ
غَرَّ	نَبَأَ	أَيُّوبُ	حُلِيِّهِمْ
الَا	حُرِّمَ	سَتَّارُ	تُسِرُّونَ
جَدُّ	عُطِّلَ	قَيُّومُ	جَلَّيْهَا
حُبُّ	عَلَّمَ	بَشَّرَهُ	زَكَّيْهَا
حَدُّ	لَكِنَّ	يُسَبِّحُ	أَوَّلِينَ
حَقُّ	لَعَلَّ	رَبُّكُمْ	تَضَرَّعَا
سِرُّ	هَلُمَّ	مُغَيَّرَا	جَهَنَّمَ

## Lesson 14. Idghaam

If the Shaddah immediately follows Tanween  $\text{ـَـ}$  or a Noon with Sukoon  $\text{نْ}$ , then the Noon sound will be changed into the sound of the following letter. This is called Idghaam. Examples:

حَقٌّ مَّعْلُومٌ

مَثْوًى لَّهُمْ

يَكُنْ لَهُ

مَاءٍ مَّهِينٍ

Therefore, these would be pronounced:

mathwal-lahum, haqqum-ma'loomun,  
maa'im-maheenin, yakul-lahoo.

If the Shaddah is on a  $\text{ي}$  or  $\text{و}$ , and it is preceded by a Tanween or a Noon with Sukoon, then it should be pronounced with a Ghunnah (nasal sound). Examples:

دُرِّىُّ يُوْقَدُ

ذَكَرِ وَأَنْتَى

إِنْ وَهَبَتْ

مَنْ يَشَاءُ

These would be pronounced:

dhakariw-wa'unthaa, durriyyuy-yooqadu,  
may-yashaa'u, iw-wahabat.

If a letter carries a Sukoon ◌ and is immediately followed by a letter with Shaddah, then it is not pronounced but rather it is incorporated into the letter with the Shaddah. Examples:

يُبَيِّنُ لَنَا      اِرْكَبْ مَعَنَا      مِنْ رَبِّهِ  
رَاوَدَتْهُ      اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللهُ

These would be pronounced:

yubayyil-lanaa, irkam-ma‘anaa, mir-rabbihee,  
raawattuhoo, ashhadu al-laa ilaaha illallaahu

If a Tanween, or a Noon with Sukoon, comes before the letter Baa’, then the “n” sound becomes “m”. Examples:

رَسُولٌ بِمَا      اَنْبَاهُمْ      مِنْ بَعْدِهِ

They would therefore be pronounced:

rasoolum-bimaa, amba’ahum, mim-ba’dih



*Exercise 1*

Read the following out aloud with your partner.

قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ	لَنْ يَضُرُّوْا	مِنْ رُّوحِيْ
اِذْ ظَلَمُوْا	مَنْ نَكَثَ	اَنْ لَّيْسَ
اَحَطْتُ	لَنْ يُّوْخِرَ	اَنْ لَا
يَكُنْ لَهُنَّ	مِنْ وَلِيٍّ	اَنْ يُّؤْمِنُوْا
مِنْ لَدُنْكَ	اَنْ يُّمِدَّكُمْ	قُلْ رَّبِّ
عَضَوْا وَكَانُوْا	مِنْ يَّوْمٍ	مَهَّدْتُ
هَلْ لَّنَا	مِنْ مَّاءٍ	اِنْ مَّسَّهُ
عَفَوْا وَقَالُوْا	مِنْ وَّالٍ	مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ
تَسْتَطِيعُ عَلَيْهِ	اَنْ يُحْيِي	عَجَلَ لَّنَا
اَوْوَا وَنَصَرُوْا	عَبَدْتُمْ	اَنْبِيَاءُ
مِنْ وَّرَائِهِمْ	قُلْ لَا	سُنُبُلَاتٍ

## Lesson 15. Silent Letters

If a letter has no I‘raab, that is, no vowel points or Sukoon, then that letter will be silent. It will be written but not pronounced. Examples:

بِاسْمِ      وَانْصُرْ      ذُو الْعَرْشِ  
وَاعْفُوا      هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ

Therefore, these words will be pronounced:

**bi-smi, wa-nṣur, dhu-l‘arsh,  
wa-‘foo, huwa-rrahmaanu-rraḥeemu**

Note: Alif Maddah ا must not be confused with a silent Alif. The basic rule is that if an Alif with a Fathah before it is followed by a letter with a vowel, then it is an Alif Maddah. But if an Alif with a Fathah before it is followed by a letter with a Sukoon or Shaddah, then it is generally a silent Alif. Examples:

نَاطِرٌ The Alif is preceded by a Noon with a Fathah, and followed by a Dhaa’ with a Kasrah. It is therefore an Alif Maddah. **Naadh<sup>h</sup>irun**

فَانْظُرْ The Alif is preceded by a Faa’ with a Fathah, and followed by a Noon with a Sukoon. Therefore, it is a silent Alif. **Fa-ndhu**

*Exercise 1*

(1) Underline the silent letters in the following words.

مَا الْقَارِعَةُ

وَاذْكُرُوا

وَالْعَصْرِ

فَاقْضِ

هُوَ اللَّهُ

بِاللَّهِ

أُولُوا الْأَبَابِ

قَالُوا

وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ

يَايُسُ

إِلَى الْخَيْرَاتِ

فِي الْكِتَابِ

وَالْمُنْكَرِ

مَائَتَيْنِ

يَايُهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا

جَاءَ

فَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا الْهَوَى

صَلَاةُ الْوُسْطَى

*Exercise 2*

Read the following out aloud to your partner.

أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ      فَاسْأَلْكُمْ سُبُلَ رَبِّكُمْ  
لأُولَى الْأَبَابِ      ذِي الْقَرْنَيْنِ  
ثُمَّ اسْتَوَى إِلَى السَّمَاءِ      إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ  
عَنِ النَّبَا الْعَظِيمِ      قُلْنَا اهْبِطُوا مِنْهَا  
يَصْلَى النَّارَ الْكُبْرَى      إِذِ انْبَعَثَ أَشْقِيهَا  
وَمَا أَدْرِيكَ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ      تَشْتَهَى الْأَنْفُسُ  
فَإِذَا فَرَعْتَ فَاَنْصَبْ      وَإِلَى رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ  
إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا      وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ  
ثُمَّ ارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ      مَا فِي الصُّدُورِ  
لَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى      وَاقِيمُوا الْوَزْنَ



## Lesson 16. Noon Qutnee and General Revision

Sometimes you will find a small Noon or Noon Qutnee ن between two words if the second word begins with a silent Alif. In this case, the Noon Qutnee is pronounced in between the two words with a Kasrah attached to it. If there happens to be an Alif at the end of the first word, it is not pronounced.

Examples:

khayra-nilwasīyyatu خَيْرًا نِ الْوَصِيَّةُ

qadeeru-nilladhee قَدِيرُ نِ الَّذِي

bighulaami-nismuhoo بِغُلَامِ نِ اسْمُهُ

lumazati-nilladhee لُمَزَةٌ نِ الَّذِي

shay'a-nittakhadha شَيْئًا نِ اتَّخَذَ

fajoora-nilladheena فَجُورًا نِ الَّذِينَ

khayru-nitma'anna خَيْرُ نِ اطمئنَّ

*Exercise*

Read the following out aloud to your partner.

يَوْمَئِذٍ نِ الْمَسَاقُ	نُوحٍ نِ ابْنَهُ
مَثَلًا نِ الْقَوْمِ	عَادًا نِ الْأُولَى
مُرِيبٍ نِ الَّذِي	مُنِيبٍ نِ ادْخُلُوهَا
مُحَمَّدًا نِ الْفَضِيلَةَ	خَبِيثٍ نِ اجْتُنِّتْ



## Revision

Using all of the rules that we have learned thus far, read the following Qur'anic Aayaat to the best of your ability.

إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَى عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ  
إِنَّ يَنْصُرْكُمْ اللَّهُ فَلَا غَالِبَ لَكُمْ  
وَالْتَنْظُرُ نَفْسٍ مَّا قَدَّمَتْ لِغَدٍ  
فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي مَنْ يُضِلُّ وَمَا لَهُمْ مِّنْ نَّاصِرِينَ  
وَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ حَقَّتْ عَلَيْهِ الضَّلَالَةُ  
وَلَئِنْ أَطَعْتُمْ بَشْرًا مِّثْلَكُمْ إِنَّكُمْ إِذَا لَخَاسِرُونَ  
هُوَ خَيْرٌ ثَوَابًا وَخَيْرٌ عُقْبًا  
قَالُوا أَبَعَثَ اللَّهُ بَشْرًا رَسُولًا  
يَبْنِي أَدَمَ لَا يَفْتِنَنَّكُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ  
وَكَُنْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ شَهِيدًا مَّا دُمْتُ فِيهِمْ  
فَفَتَحْنَا أَبْوَابَ السَّمَاءِ بِمَاءٍ مُّنْهَمِرٍ  
إِذَا السَّمَاءُ انْشَقَّتْ وَأَذِنَتْ لِرَبِّهَا وَحُقَّتْ

## Lesson 17. Short and Long Maddah — and Huroof Muqatta'aat

If a Short Maddah — is attached to a long vowel, it means that the long vowel should be read twice its usual length. If a Long Maddah — is attached, the long vowel should be read four times its usual length.

A Short Maddah occurs when a word that ends in a long vowel is followed by a word beginning with a Hamzah/Alif. Examples:

مَا أُنْزِلَ      تَكُونُوا أَوَّلَ      إِلَى أَمْرِ

A Long Maddah occurs when a long vowel is followed by a Hamzah within a word, and when a long vowel is followed by a letter carrying a Shaddah or a Sukoon. Examples:

مَاءً      سَيِّئًا      حَاجَّكَ      الْإِنِّ





*Exercise 1*

Read the following words with Short Maddah to your partner out aloud.

قُولُوا اسْلَمْنَا      وَلَا أَنَا

فِي أَهْلِهِ      فَلَا أُقْسِمُ

قُوْ أَنْفُسَكُمْ      يَادُمْ

كَلَّا إِنَّهُ      جَعَلْنَا أَصْحَابَ

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ      إِذَا أَذَاقَهُمْ

يُقْضَىٰ إِلَيْكَ      حَتَّىٰ أَبْلُغَ

وَبَيْنَهُ أَمَدًا      رَبَّنَا مَا أَطْعَيْتَهُ

### Exercise 2

Read the following words with Long Maddah to your partner out aloud.

طَامَّةٌ	حَادٌّ
صَفَّتِ	تَحْضُونُ
لِضَالُّونَ	حَاجَّكَ
عَادِيْنَ	إِسْرَائِيلَ
لِلطَّائِفِينَ	صَوَافٍ
وَمَلِكْتَهُ	سَوَاءً

### Exercise 3

Read the following groups of words, pronouncing the Short and Long Maddahs correctly.

ثُمَّ اسْتَوَى إِلَى السَّمَاءِ  
قَالَ يَادُمْ أَنْبِئْهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ  
مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ مِنْ بَعْدِ مُوسَى إِذْ قَالُوا

At the beginning of a number of Surahs of the Qur'an, there are combinations of letters. The meaning of these letters is a mystery known to none but Allah Alone. These letters are called

Huroof Muqatta‘aat. They are pronounced as separate letters, and several of them feature Long Maddahs, so they should be elongated appropriately.

These are the Huroof Muqatta‘aat. Practise reading them, utilising the Long Maddahs:

ن	الر
ق	طس
ص	طسمّ
حم	المّ
يس	المّر
طه	كهيعص
عسق	المّص



## *Lesson 18. Qur'anic Phrases and their Meanings*

We have now completed all of the basic rules that one needs to know in order to read the Qur'an. Now we will practice reading several words at a time, using phrases drawn from the Qur'an. The meanings of the phrases are given also.

وَعَدَ اللَّهُ حَقًّا

The Promise of Allah is true.

وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ

And fear Allah.

يَخْلُقُ مَا يَشَاءُ

He creates whatever He wills.

وَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ

And glorify the praises of Your Lord.

أُنذِرُكُمْ بِالْوَحْيِ

I warn you by means of Revelation.

وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ

And be among the truthful.

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

And We have not sent you except as a Mercy to the worlds.

الْيَوْمَ أُحِلَّ لَكُمْ الطَّيِّبُ

This day the good and pure things have been made lawful for you.

لَهُمْ قُلُوبٌ لَا يَفْقَهُونَ بِهَا

They have hearts with which they do not understand.

قُلْنَا لَا تَخَفْ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْأَعْلَى

We said: "Do not fear, verily you will be the uppermost."

وَلَكِنْ تَعْمَى الْقُلُوبُ الَّتِي فِي الصُّدُورِ

But blind are the hearts that are in the chests.

إِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا

When the earth is shaken with its convulsion.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَفْعَلُونَ

Verily, Allah knows what you do.

وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تُسِرُّونَ وَمَا تُعْلِنُونَ

And Allah knows what you hide and what you reveal.

الرَّحْمَنُ عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ عَلَّمَهُ الْبَيَانَ

The Most Gracious has taught the Qur'an, He has created man, and He has taught him clear speech.

إِنْ يَنْصُرْكُمْ اللَّهُ فَلَا غَالِبَ لَكُمْ

If Allah gives you victory, then there will be no-one to conquer you.

وَمَنْ يَبْتَغِ غَيْرَ الْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ

And whoever desires to follow a religion other than Islam, it will never be accepted from him.

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً

Our Lord! Give us in this world what is good and in the Hereafter what is good.

وَاَعْتَصِمُوا بِحَبْلِ اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا وَلَا تَفَرَّقُوا

And hold fast all together to the Rope of Allah and do not be divided.

وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا خُطُوَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُبِينٌ

And do not follow the footsteps of Shayṭaan: verily he is to you an open enemy.

وَمَنْ يُؤْتَ الْحِكْمَةَ فَقَدْ أُوتِيَ خَيْرًا كَثِيرًا

And whoever has been granted wisdom has indeed been granted abundant good.

## *Lesson 19. Waqf – Pausing and Stopping*

Waqf is the term used to mean stopping in one's reading.  
There are certain places in the Qur'an where stopping is  
desirable or necessary.

- (1) The Signs of Waqf. We can find throughout the Aayaat of the Qur'an different letters. These are not part of the actual Qur'anic text, but they are symbols to show us when or when not to make Waqf.

	End of the Aayah. Must stop.
م	Must stop. Otherwise, the meaning of the Aayah might change.
ط	Recommended stop. Indicates that the meaning of the Aayah has not yet fully been stated.
ج	Permissible to stop or continue.
ز	Recommended to continue.
ص	Strongly recommended to continue.
صلی	Must continue without stopping.
ق	Recommended to continue.
صل	Permissible to stop or continue, but recommended to stop.
قف	Must stop and not continue.
س سكتة	Pause briefly without taking a new breath.
وقفة	Pause slightly longer without taking a new breath.



لا

If it occurs within an Aayah, one must continue without stopping. If it occurs at the end of an Aayah, one may either continue or stop. Stop at either the first three dots or the second, but not both.

ك

The preceding Waqf sign will apply.

سجدة

Recommended to make Sajdah at the end of the Aayah.

- (2) How to make Waqf. If the letter before the Waqf sign has a short vowel, then it becomes pronounced like a Sukoon with the Waqf. E.g.

هُوَ ط = هُوَ      قَسَطِ قف = قَسَطُ

If the final letter is هَ, it will be pronounced هُ. E.g.

رَاضِيَةٍ ط = رَاضِيَةٍ تُقَى = تُقَى

Dammatayn and Kasratayn become Sukoon. E.g.

جَانُّ = جَانُّ      هَادٍ = هَادٍ

Fathatayn with Alif or Silent Yaa' is pronounced like Alif Maddah. Otherwise, it becomes like Sukoon. E.g.

الْفَافَا = الْفَافَا      هُدًى = هُدًى  
مَرْضِيَّةً = مَرْضِيَّةً      وَحْدَةً = وَحْدَةً

If the first letter of a sentence has a Shaddah due to the word preceding it in the last sentence, then the Shaddah is not read.  
E.g.

نَاعِمَةٌ لِّسَعِيهَا = نَاعِمَةٌ لِّسَعِيهَا

If the Waqf occurs on a word with a Noon Qutnee after it, and the next word begins with **الـ**, then the Noon Qutnee becomes silent and the next word begins with a Fathah on the Alif. E.g.

شَيْبَا نِ السَّمَاءُ = شَيْبَا السَّمَاءُ

If a sentence begins with a silent Alif that is not part of **الـ**, then look at the next vowel along. If it is a Fathah or a Kasrah, add a Kasrah to the silent Alif. If it is a Dammah, add a Dammah. E.g.

أَخِي أَشَدُّ = أَخِي أَشَدُّ  
السَّيِّئَةِ ادْفَعْ = السَّيِّئَةِ ادْفَعْ

Some examples of the use of the sign سكتة, which necessitates a short pause without any breath being taken, are:

كَلَّا بَلْ سَكْتَةٌ رَّانَ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ  
وَقِيلَ مَنْ سَكْتَةٌ رَّاقٍ

### Exercise 1

Read the following Aayaat out aloud, utilising the Waqf symbols accordingly.

وَمَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ أَجْرٍ ج

وَهُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

مُتَّكِئِينَ عَلَى فُرُشٍ بَطَائِنُهَا مِنْ إِسْتَبْرَقٍ ط

إِنَّمَا هُوَ إِلَهُ وَاحِدٌ ج فَايَّاهُ فَارْهَبُونَ

فَقَدَرَ عَلَيْهِ رِزْقَهُ ۖ فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي أَهَانَنِ  
يَقُولُونَ سَلَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ ۖ ادْخُلُوا الْجَنَّةَ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ  
تَعْمَلُونَ

فَأَلْقَى عَصَاهُ فَإِذَا هِيَ ثُعْبَانٌ مُبِينٌ ۖ وَنَزَعَ  
يَدَهُ فَإِذَا هِيَ بَيْضَاءُ لِلنَّاظِرِينَ

وَتَمَّتْ كَلِمَتُ رَبِّكَ الْحُسْنَىٰ عَلَىٰ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ ۖ  
بِمَا صَبَرُوا ط

مَتَاعٌ قَلِيلٌ ص وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ ط بَلْ أَكْثَرُهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ ج فِيهِ ج هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

وَإِذَا قُرِئَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْقُرْآنُ لَا يَسْجُدُونَ سجدة

مَا كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُهَا أَنْتَ وَلَا قَوْمُكَ مِنْ قَبْلِ هَذَا ط  
فَاصْبِرْ ط إِنَّ الْعَاقِبَةَ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

نَحْنُ نَقُصُّ عَلَيْكَ أَحْسَنَ الْقَصَصِ بِمَا أَوْحَيْنَا  
إِلَيْكَ الْقُرْآنَ صلى وَإِنْ كُنْتَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ لَمِنَ  
الْغَافِلِينَ

الْمَرْقِفُ تِلْكَ آيَةُ الْكِتَابِ ط وَالَّذِي أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ  
رَبِّكَ الْحَقُّ وَلَكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ

## Lesson 20. Final Revision

We have now learnt all of the basic rules of reading the Qur'aan, along with those related to Waqf.

We will start with a few simple phrases of two or three words, and then move on to Aayaat and short Soorahs.

Read the following out aloud, pronouncing the letters correctly as well as utilising all of the other rules that we have learnt such as Short and Long Maddahs and Waqf signs where present.

وَيُرَبِّى الصَّدَقَاتِ	يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا
أَفَمَنْ وَعَدَنَا	يَوْمَئِذٍ وَاجِفَةً
شَرًّا يَرَهُ	خَيْرًا يَرَهُ
يَوْمَئِذٍ يَصْدُرُ النَّاسُ	وَيْلٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ
رَسُولٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ	دَافِقٌ يَخْرُجُ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ مَجْرِيهَا	وَإِذَا الْمَوْعِدَةُ سُئِلَتْ
رَجَالًا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءً	وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَّعْرُوفًا
فَاسْتَبِقُوا الْخَيْرَاتِ	بِالْوَادِ الْمُقَدَّسِ طُوًى
عَلَيْهِ الْقَوْلُ وَمَنْ آمَنَ ط	وَأَهْلَكَ إِلَّا مَنْ سَبَقَ
	وَمَا آمَنَ مَعَهُ إِلَّا قَلِيلٌ

حَمَّ وَالْكِتَابِ الْمُبِينِ  
مُبْرَكَةٍ إِنَّا كُنَّا مُنْذِرِينَ  
إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةٍ

وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَقِمْ قَفَاً وَاعْفُ لَنَا وَقِفَاً وَارْحَمْنَا وَقِفَاً  
أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ

وَمَا يَعْلَمُ تَأْوِيلَهُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ م وَالرَّاسِخُونَ فِي الْعِلْمِ  
يَقُولُونَ آمَنَّا بِهِ لَا كُلٌّ مِّنْ عِنْدِ رَبِّنَا ج وَمَا يَذَّكَّرُ  
إِلَّا أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ  
الْقَدْرِ لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ تَنَزَّلُ  
الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِّنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ  
سَلَامٌ قَفَّ هِيَ حَتَّى مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
وَالْعَدِيثِ ضَبْحًا فَالْمُورِيتِ قَدْحًا فَالْمُغِيرَتِ  
صُبْحًا فَاتْرَنَ بِهِ نَقْعًا فَوَسَطْنَ بِهِ جَمْعًا  
إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَكَنُودٌ وَإِنَّهُ عَلَىٰ ذَٰلِكَ لَشَهِيدٌ

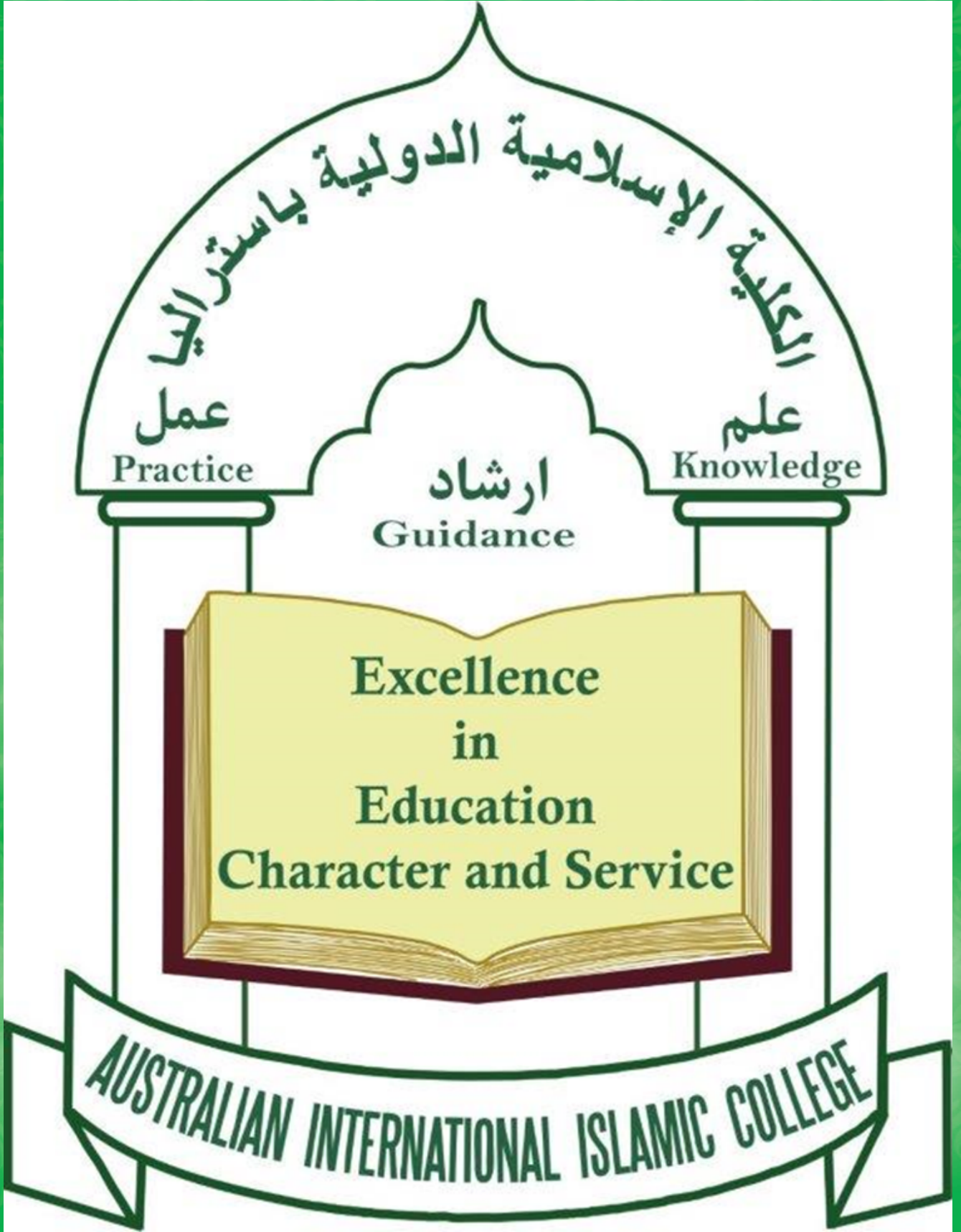
وَأَنَّهُ لِحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ لَشَدِيدٌ أَفَلَا يَعْلَمُ إِذَا بُعْثِرَ مَا فِي الْقُبُورِ وَحُصِّلَ مَا فِي الصُّدُورِ إِنَّ رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَّخَبِيرٌ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
وَالْعَصْرِ  
إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ  
إِلَّا الَّذِينَ  
آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ لَا  
وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ  
عِبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ  
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ  
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ





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