

THE
QURĀN PRIMER

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LESSON 1

THE ARABIC ALPHABET

(Consonants)

Arabic Name.	Detached Form.	English Name.	Pronunciation.
Alif	ا	a	<i>Alif</i> at the commencement of a word is a mere prop for the letter <i>hamzāh</i> or soft breathing, and has no sound of itself; after a consonant it serves merely to prolong the vowel <i>fathā</i> .
Bá	ب	b	Same as <i>b</i> .
tá	ت	t	a soft dental.
Sá	ث	S	like the <i>th</i> in <i>thin</i> (sometimes <i>S</i>).
Jeem	ج	j	like <i>J</i> in <i>Jar</i> ; hard <i>g</i> in <i>Egypt</i> .

Arabic Name.	Detached Form.	English Name.	Pronunciation.
há	ح	h	a strong aspirate, something like <i>h</i> in <i>hand</i> .
khá	خ	kh	guttural, like <i>ch</i> in Scotch in <i>loch</i> .
dál	د	d	soft dental, like the Italian <i>d</i> .
Zál	ذ	Z	like <i>th</i> in <i>thy</i> . In Egypt and India like <i>Z</i> .
Rá	ر	r	like <i>r</i> in <i>risk</i> .
Zá	ز	Z	as in <i>Zone</i> .
Seen	س	s	as in <i>sit</i> .
Sheen	ش	sh	as in <i>shop</i> .
Sád	ص	s	stronger than the English <i>S</i> , French <i>C</i> .

Arabic Name.	Detached Form.	English Name.	Pronunciation.
dád	د	d	a hard palatal <i>d</i> .
tá	ط	t	a hard palatal <i>t</i> .
Zá	ظ	Z	<i>th</i> in <i>this</i> (sometimes a hard palatal <u>Z</u>).
'Ain	ع	'	a guttural vowel.
ghain	غ	gh	a guttural <i>g</i> .
fá	ف	f	as in <i>fit</i> .
Qáf	ق	q	pronounced very gutturally.
káf	ك	k	as in <i>kill</i> .
lám	ل	l	as in <i>lad</i> .
meem	م	m	as in <i>man</i> .
Noon	ن	n	as in <i>not</i> .

Arabic Name.	Detached Form.	English Name.	Pronunciation.
há	ا	h	as in <i>hand</i> .
wáw	و	w & v	as in <i>war</i> and <i>valley</i> .
hamza	ء	‘	a sort of catch in the voice.
yá	ي	y	as in <i>yard</i> .
lám alif	ا	lá	as in <i>lárk</i> .

Note.—These letters are all consonants and their pronunciation is dependent upon the vowel signs with which they are used; thus ^áا ^íا ^óا are pronounced respectively *ta*, *ti*, *to*.

LESSON 3

Some words have different shapes thus:—

ت = ط ح = ح ك = ك ه = ه ز = ز غ = غ
 ج = ج خ = خ م = م ر = ر ع = ع ي = ي

LESSON 4

Combined form initial.

(Lessons 4 to 12, for understanding shapes of letters).

ا ب ت ث ج د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ و
 ق ك ل م ن ز ه ي

LESSON 5

Combined form Medial.

ا ب ت ث ج د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ع
 غ ف ق ك ل م ن ز ه ي

LESSON 6

Combined form final.

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص
 ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن و ه ي

LESSON 7

Combined forms of letters (initial).

اب بت تث ثظ جد حر خط در ذق رم زک
سطر شر صف ضد طب ظل عب غت فق قد کف لم
فر ور هم یس

LESSON 8

Combined forms of letters (medial).

سبب کتب تثن فجر کعب قخص قدر نذر سرق
نور کسر بشر قصد بضک بطخ عظد قعف نقد شفق بقر
بکس قلم ثمن صنف بول بهس بهر فیض

LESSON 9

Combined forms of letters (final).

لبا فلب کبت بطث فقج بلح مبنخ قدر نذر فرس
کزر ففس خاش طفص قبض بقط تلاظ قلع فتغ کفف بلق
فلک ملل قسم لمحه فطن کسو مذه فکی

LESSON 10

Combinations.

لقد جعلنا ما لم تستطع عليه منها
 خلقناكم فيها نعيديكم و جنت عدن
 صفة لعم يوم القيمة يقن خال - لاء -
 بعض - صلب - فقة - ثقل - قلم - ضبط - لهب -
 غضب - سلط - نبي - اتخذ - يقن - لهب - لاء -

LESSON 11

Combinations of two letters.

بت لك كل لم مه من حد حج جمع با فق ثم
 تر جا كن جز سك شي صد ضم طب ظل عاغل قد
 من نو هي يه -

LESSON 12

Combination of three words.

فقة - لله - لنا - لها - نبي - لهب - بعض - ملك - قلم - ملو -
 اتخذ - نصب - فقر - صلب - ضبط - خال - طلب - علم - غضب -
 بست - ثبت - ثقة - حبر - حيث - سلط - شغب - كلب - يقن -

LESSON 13

Vowels.

Arabic name.	Form.	Sounds of vowel.
<i>Fatha</i>	—	An oblique line over the consonant is called <i>Fatha</i> , and it sounds like the short <i>a</i> at the end of <i>Asia</i> , the short <i>u</i> in <i>but</i> or the <i>e</i> in <i>they</i> ; thus, ت ta or te, ك ka or ke, كَتَبَ kataba, جَبَل gebal.
kasrá	—	An oblique line under the consonant is called <i>kasra</i> and it sounds like <i>i</i> in <i>fit</i> , sometimes like the <i>e</i> in <i>led</i> ; thus, ت ti, ج ji, رَجُل rigl, كِتَاب kitáb.
damma	—	Sounds like <i>o</i> and <i>u</i> in <i>bull</i> , or the <i>oo</i> <i>good</i> , thus ت to, س so, رَسُل rosul, كُتِبَ kotiba,

Arabic name.	Form.	Sounds of vowels.
Tanwin	- ⁶ = =	<p>the vowels <i>a, i, u</i>, when pronounced together with <i>n</i>, (<i>noon</i>) at the end of nouns form the so-called "nunation" (<i>tanween</i>). These are used to distinguish their cases, the accents <i>Fatha</i>, <i>kasra</i> and <i>damma</i> are doubled thus:— ⁶— <i>an</i>, —⁶ <i>in</i>, —⁶ <i>un</i>. This accentuation is called the <i>noon et Tanween</i> and occurs at the end of nouns only.</p>

It is a fundamental law of human speech that a long vowel on which stress is laid at the end of a word should merge into the sound of "N". This "N" is often imperceptible to hearing, but any one who tries to pronounce a long vowel and abruptly terminates its expression will find out the "N" for himself. In almost all the languages one finds a similar use of "N".

Notes :—

1. Silent *alif* (ا) after *Fatha* (ـَ) makes the long vowel *á* such as in لَ *lá* (no).

2. Silent *yá* (ي) after *kasra* (ـِ) makes the long vowel *ee* or *i* such as ا in لي *lee* (for me).

3. Silent *waw* (و) after *dammá* (ـُ) makes the long vowel *oo* or *u* such as و in Zoo (possessor).

4. Silent *waw* (و) after *Fatha* (ـَ) makes the diphthong *au* اُو such as in لَو *lau* (if).

5. Silent *ya* (ي) after *Fatha* (ـَ) makes the diphthong *ai* اِي such as in شَيْ *shai* (thing).

6. The vowels are always sounded after the consonants with which these are written and never before.

LESSON 14

The nunation in *un* ⁶, in *an* ⁶, and in *in* ⁶, indicates the nominative, accusative and genitive cases, respectively, as رَجُلٌ *Rajolun* (nominative), رَجُلًا *Rajolan* (accusative), رَجُلٍ *Rajolin* (genitive).

Jazm	^	<p><i>sakoon</i> or "resting" indicates that the consonant over which it is placed should be pronounced without any vowel sound, as in أَلْ <i>al ham</i>.</p> <p>when this sign is given on letters و (<i>waw</i>) and ي (<i>ya</i>) and these are preceded by the vowel <i>a</i> (<i>Fatha</i>), they form the diphthongs <i>au</i> and <i>ai</i>, as in يَاوْمِي (<i>yaumi</i>) and رَيْب (<i>Raiba</i>).</p>
Madda	~	<p>"lengthening" is placed over (<i>alif</i>) to show that a second (<i>alif</i>) following the first has been left out, the latter is replaced by the sign <i>hamza</i>, as in جَاءَ <i>Já'a</i> instead of جَاءَ</p>
Tash-deed	=	<p>"strengthening" is placed on the consonant to double its sound, as in مِمَّا <i>mimma</i>.</p>

LESSON 15

Hamza (ء) placed over the ا (*alif*) is intended to be pronounced separately and not merely prolonged, as in سَأَلٌ which will be pronounced as *Saala*. When *Hamza* (ء) is with *Jazm* [^], as in رَأْسٌ it is pronounced with a slight pause, such as *ra'sun*.

Alif (ا) after a *wa* (و) at the end of a word makes no alteration in its pronunciation, as in كَفَرُوا ^ا *kafaroo*.

Alif (ا) placed over the letters lengthens the sounds, as in ذَالِكٌ ^ا *zálíka*.

Inverted damma (called *damma Ishbá'i*) over a consonant sounds like *oo* or *ú* as in لَهِ ^ا (*lahoo*).

Kasra Ishbá'i (اِ) under a consonant sounds like *ee* or *î* as in بِيهِ ^ا (*bihee*).

LESSON 16

When the words begin with the following *Solar* or *sun* letters

ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن
 the ل of the preceding article ال is not pronounced, but the following solar letter is doubled, such as انْزُورُ *an-noor*, the Tashdeed (ـّ) or sign of strengthening is, therefore, placed over the solar letters.

All other letters are called *lunar* letters.

LESSON 17

Vowel Sound—Fatha (َ)

اَ (á)	بَ (ba)	تَ (ta)	ثَ (sa)	جَ (ja)
حَ (ḥa)	خَ (kha)	دَ (da)	ذَ (za)	رَ (ra)
زَ (za)	سَ (sa)	شَ (sha)	صَ (ṣa)	
ضَ (ḍa)	طَ (ṭa)	ظَ (ẓa)	عَ (a')	غَ (gha)
فَ (fa)	قَ (qa)	كَ (ka)	لَ (la)	مَ (ma)
نَ (na)	وَ (wa)	هَ (ha)	يَ (ya).	

LESSON 18

Vowel Sound—Kasra (ـِ)

These should be read as *i* in *fit*.

ا (i)	ب (bi)	ت (ti)	ث (si)	ج (ji)
ح (hi)	خ (khi)	د (di)	ذ (zi)	ر (ri)
ز (zi)	س (si)	ش (shi)	ص (ṣi)	ض (ḍi)
ط (ṭi)	ظ (ẓi)	ع (i)	غ (ghi)	ف (fi)
ق (qi)	ك (ki)	ل (li)	م (mi)	ن (ni)
و (wi)	ه (hi)	ي (yi)		

LESSON 19

Vowel Sound—Damma (ـِ)

ا (o)	ب (bo)	ت (to)	ث (so)	ج (jo)
ح (ho)	خ (kho)	د (do)	ذ (zo)	س (so)
ش (sho)	ص (ṣo)	ض (ḍo)	ط (ṭo)	ظ (ẓo)
ع (o')	غ (gho)	ف (fo)	ق (qo)	ك (ko)
ل (lo)	م (mo)	ن (no)	و (wo)	ه (ho)
ي (yo)				

LESSON 20

Combination of two letters with vowel sounds

بِكْ (bika) تَرْ (tara) تَوْ (sawa) جُعْ (jo'i)
 حَطْ (hata) خَدْ (khadi) دَنْ (dana) ذِمْ (zimo)
 رُسْ (roso) زَرْ (zara) سِكْ (soki) شَبْ (shaba)
 مَدْ (sada) مَدَمْ (dama) طَفْ (tofi) ظَنْ (zano)
 عَقْ ('aqa) غَلْ (ghilo) فِشْ (fisho) قَلْ (qoli)
 كَنْ (kana) لِمْ (lima) مَنْ (mana) نَبْ (naba)
 وَرْ (wari) يَمْ (yama).

LESSON 21

Combinations of three letters with vowel sounds

بَرِيقْ (bariqa) تَرَكْ (taraka) سَمِينْ (samina)
 جَعِيلْ (jo'ila) حَسِبْ (hasibo) خَدَعْ (khada'a)
 دَرِكْ (darika) ذَلْ (zolila) رَوِيْ (rowiya)

زَمِنٌ (zamīna)	سَمِعَ (samī'a)	شَرِبَ (shoriba)
صَبْرٌ (ṣabara)	صَدِطٌ (ḍabīṭa)	طَسَقَ (ṭasaqa)
ظَلَمٌ (ẓolīla)	عَبَسَ ('abasa)	غَضِبَ (ghaḍība)
فَعِلٌ (fo'ila)	قَرَدٌ (qirada)	كَرَمٌ (karama)
لَقِيَ (laqiya)	مَعَكَ (ma'aka)	نُورٌ (nowira)
وَهَى (wahiya)	يَمَنٌ (yamana)	

LESSON 22

Combination of three letters with Jazm (^)

بِحَاتٌ (biḥat)	نَفْسٌ (nufsi)	ثَمَنٌ (ṣaman)
جَعَلَ (ja'al)	حَذَرَ (ḥazar)	خُبْسِي (khubsi)
دَرَجٌ (darja)	ذِكْرٌ (zīkro)	رَسُلٌ (Rosul)
زَمِنٌ (ziman)	سُورٌ (Soora)	شَمْسٌ (Shamso)
دَرَارٌ (darar)	طُورٌ (ṭoori)	ظَلَلٌ (ẓilal)

عُورٌ (‘auri)	عَفْرٌ (ghafar)	فِرْقٌ (firqa)
قَفْلٌ (qofal)	كَرْبٌ (karub)	لَيْنٌ (laina)
مَفَاتٌ (mofat)	نُورٌ (nooro)	وَلِيٌّ (wali)
هَمَمٌ (hamam)	يَمَنٌ (yaman)	

LESSON 23

Combination of more than three letters

الْحَمْدُ (alḥamdo)	الْعَالَمِينَ (al‘álameen)	
الْأَمْتِ (an‘amta)	عَلَيْهِمْ (‘alaihim)	
تَنْذِيرٌ (tunzir)	ظَلَمْتُمْ (zalamtum)	قَبِلْنَا (qabilna)
زَوْجَيْنِ (zaujaini)	وَأَنْذَرْتِ (‘a anzarta)	
نَشْرَاهُ (nashrah)	صَدْرَكَ (ṣadraka)	
يَمَسَسْنِي (yamsasnee)	قَاتَلْتُمْ (qataltum)	
يَسْتَهْزِئُ (yastahzi’o)	مُهِتِئِينَ (mohti’eena)	
صَدْرَكَ (ṣadroka)		

LESSON 24

The sound of alif (ا) should be lengthened
after *Fatha* (ـَ)

أَ (aá)	بَ (bá)	تَ (tá)	سَ (sá)
جَ (já)	خَ (khá)	دَ (dá)	رَ (rá)
سَ (sá)	ظَ (zá)	فَ (fá)	قَ (qá)
لَ (lá)	مَ (má)	نَ (ná)	وَ (wá)
هَ (há)	يَ (yá)	قَالَ (qála)	كَمَا (kamá)
طَافَ (táfa)	إِذَا (izá)	جَاءَ (já'a)	يَكَادُ (yakádo)
بَاتَ (báta)	دَارُ (dáro)	بِهَ (bihá)	عَامَ ('áma)
مَازَا (mázá)	لَسْنَا (lasná)	بَنَاهَا (banáhá)	
أَطَعْنَا (at'aná)	سَادَتْنَا (sádataná)		
عَادِلَانِي ('ádiláni)	قَوَارِيرَا (qawáreerá)		

LESSON 25

Alif (ا) placed over the letters to lengthen
their sound

أَدَمُ (ádamo) رُبْعٌ (robá'a) إِسْحَاقُ (Isháka)

ذَلِكَ (zálika) هَذَا (háza) طَهَ (táha)

كِتَابٌ (kitábo) قُلْ (qála) سَمَوَاتٍ (samáwáto)

كُتِبَ (khatáyákum) أُنزِلَ (ázánihim)

بِآيَاتِنَا (biáyátiná) سُبْحَانَكَ (subhanaka)

نَارِكِ (naráka) أَرْنِي (aránee) مِيدَانَ (Meekála)

نَجْوَاهُمْ (najwáhum) مَوْلَانَا (Maulána)

مَسْوَئِهِ (maswáho) رَمِي (Ramá) فَتَى (fatá)

هُدَى (hodá) أَوَى (áwá) سَلَوَى (salwá)

أُنْثَى (unsa) مُوسَى (Moosa) عَيْسَى ('eesá)

مُصْطَفَى (Mustafá) حُسْنَى (husná) إِفْتَارَى (iftará)

حَيَاتَى (hayáta) صَلَاتَى (saláto) زَكَاةَى (zakáto)

LESSON 26

Alif (ا) placed under the letters lengthens its sound like *yá* (ي)

يَسْتَحْيِي (yastahyee) اَلْفِيهِمْ (eeláfihim)

قِيلَ (qeelihee) تُرْزِقُهُ (turzaqánihee)

فِيهِ (feehee) يَحْيِي (yohyee) بِيهِ (bihee)

اِبْرَاهِيمَ (Ibráheemo) نُورِهِ (noorihee)

بِإِذْنِهِ (bi iznihee) جَنُودِهِ (jonoodihee)

LESSON 27

Inverted comma placed on a letter lengthens its sound like *Damma* (ة) sound

وَرِيًّا (wooriya) لَهُ (lahoo) يَلْوُونُ (yalwoona)

مَوْوِدَاتٍ (mau'oodato) أَمْرُهُ (amrohoo)

سُبْحَانَهُ (Subhánahoo) أَلْوَانُهُ (alwánohoo)

رَسُولُهُ (rasoolohoo) كَلِمَاتُهُ (kalimatohoo)

أَمَامَهُ (amamahoo) يَسْتَأْوُونُ (yastawoona)

LESSON 28

A letter with *Jazm* (◌ْ) preceded by alif (ا) having no vowel on it, is not read

فَادُ (Fad)	بَالُ (bil)	وَاصُ (was)
قَالَ (qal)	فَانَ (fan)	نَالَ (nul)
فَادَعُ لَنَا (fad'olaná)	بِالْآخِرَةِ (bil ákhirati)	
وَاصِعُ الْفَلَكَ (was na'il fulka)	فَوْقَ الْأَعْنَاقِ (fauqal	
'aanáqi)	فَانْصَبْ (fanṣab)	تَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ (takoounuljibálo)
	ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ (zálikal kitabo)	

LESSON 29

A letter with *Jazm* (◌ْ) preceded by letters having no vowel are not read

مُخْزِلُ الْكَافِرِينَ (mukhzil káfireena)	فِي الْأَرْضِ (fi al'arṣi)
(filardi)	لِأَنْفُسِهِمْ (lanfisáma)
مَسْجِدٍ (masjidi)	أَنْزَلْنَا الْحَدِيدَ (anzalnal hadeeda)

ذُو الْعَرْشِ (zul'arshi) أَوْفُوا كَيْلَ (aufulkaila)

تَسْقِي الْحَرْثِ (tusqil harsa) فَقِنَّا ضَرْبَهُ (faqul

nadribooho)

LESSON 30

Alif (ا) with *Damma* (ـة) followed by *wāw* (و) having no vowel omits latter's sound

أُولِي الْأَمْرِ (olil amri) أُولُوا الْأَرْحَامِ (Olul arhámi)

LESSON 31

Waw (و) with *Jazm* (ـة) followed by alif (ا) having no vowel, omits latter's sound

تَعَاوَى (ta'álaw) لَا تَعْدُوا (lá t'asau) وَرَعَا (w'alamoo)

(wara'au) عَصَا ('asau) وَاعْلَمُوا

أَمَانُوا (ámanoo) هَاتُوا (hátoo) فَادْرَأُوا (fadra'oo)

إِدْرِبُوا (idriboo) اتُّعِدُوا ('atau) تَكُونُوا (takoonoo)

تَنْسَأُوا (tansau).

LESSON 32

General practice

اليوم املت لكم دينكم واتممت عليكم نعمتي ورضيت لكم الاسلام

(al yauma akmalto lakum deenakum wa atmamto 'alaikum n'imatee wa radeeto lako mul islamá)

(khozoo má átainákum was ma'oo) حدوا ما اتيدم واسمعوا

(koloo washraboo wa lá tusrifoo) كلوا واشربوا ولا تسرفوا

واذستقي موسى لقومه فقلنا اضرب بعصاك الحجر

(wa izistasqá moosá liqaumihee faqul nadrib bi'asá kal hajar)

(marajal bahraini yaltaqiyáni) مرج البحرين يلتقيان

(auful kaila walá takoonoo minal mukhsireena) ادفوا الكيل ولا تكونوا من المتخسرين

(wazinoo bil qistásil mustaqeemi) وزنوا بالقسطاس المستقيم

(atáka hadiso moosá) انك حديث موسى

- (lá tansawul fadla bainakum) لَاتَسْأَلُوا الْفَضْلَ بَيْنَكُمْ
- (wa má adráka mal qári'ah) وَمَا دُرِكَ مِنَ الْقَارِعَةِ
- (lá yahdil qaumal káfireena) لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْكَافِرِينَ
- (qálat ooláhum li ukhráhum) قَالَتْ أُولَئِكَ لِحَرَمٍ
- (ihdal husnayaini) إِحْدَى الْحَسْبَيْنِ
- (wa a'arid 'anil jáhileena) وَأَوْضِعْ عَنِ الْجَاهِلِينَ
- (majreehá wa mursáhá) مَجْرَهَا وَمَوْسَىٰ
- (má tashtahil anfus) مَا تَسْتَهِيلُ أَنْفُسَ
- (zálikal fauzul azeemo) ذَلِكَ زَعْوَرُ الْعَظِيمِ
- (in házáni la sáhiráni yoreedáni) إِنَّ هَذِينَ لَسَعْرَانِ يَرِيدَانِ
- (aflahal yauma manis t'alá) أَفْلَحَ الْيَوْمَ مَنْ اسْتَعْلَىٰ

LESSON 33

Letters with *tanween* (ـَ) (ـِ) (ـُ)

بَ (ban) تَ (tan) سَ (san) جَ (jan)

حَ (han) خَ (khan) دَ (din) زَ (zin)

رَ (rin) سَ (sin) صَ (sun) طَ (tun)

قَ (qun) لَ (lun) نَ (nan) هَ (hin)

يَ (yun) أَحَدٌ (ahadun) سُوءٌ (sooin)

شَهَادَةٌ (shahádatun) كَافِرِينَ (káfirin) كَلِمَةً (kalamhin)

مَوْصِدَةٌ (mo'sadatun) سَفَرَةٌ (safaratin)

بَغْتَةٌ (baghtatan) بَصِيرَةٌ (baseeran)

هُدًى (hodan) فَوْزًا (fauzan) إِمْرًا (imra'an)

أَحْقَابًا (ahqában) مِسْكِينًا (miskeenan)

أَتْرَابًا (atrában) حَصِيدًا (haseedan)

شَرَابًا (sharában) مَتْرَبَةً (matrabatin)

LESSON 34

Tashdid (س) doubles the sound of the consonant over which it is placed

أَبْ	ab ba	will be written	أَبَّ	(abba), etc.	
شَدَّ	(shadda)	فَظًّا	(fazzan)	بَسَّ	(bassun)
بَرَّ	(barrun)	يَصُورُكُمْ	(yosawwirokum)		
الْمُزَّمِّلِ	(al muzzammil)	زُرِّيَّةً	(zurriyyatun)		
عَالِيَيْنِ	('illiyyeena)	رَبَّانِيَّوْنَ	(rabbá niyyoona)		
أُمِّيَّوْنَ	(ummiyyoona)	اللَّهُ	(Allaho)		
لِلذِّكْرِ	(lizzikri)	هَذَا الَّذِي	(házállazee)		
إِنَّ النَّفْسَ	(innannafa)	قَدْ تَبَايَعَا الرُّشْدَ	(qad tabayya- narrushdo)		
مِنْ لَدُنْكَ	(min ladunka)	مَسَّهُ الْحَشَرُ	(massa- hushsharro)		
طَالِعِ نَضِيدِ	(tal'unnadeedun)	جَنَّاتٍ وَعِيُونٍ	(jannáatin wa 'oyoonin)		
مَعَا دِيَا يَغَادِي	(monádiyyan yonadee)				
وَيْلٌ لِّلْمَكْذِبِينَ	(wailun lilmokazzibeena)				

LESSON 35

Madda (◌~) lengthens the sound of a letter
over which it is placed

لا إله إلا الله (la iláha) في أولادكم (fee auladikum)

أشياء (ashiddáo) سواء (sawáun) حاق (háqqa)

صفات (sáffáatin) ص (sád) ن (noon)

كف يعص (káf há yá 'ain sad) حاق (háqqa)

أنا (alána) ضالين (dáleena) آتوا (tahádoona)

مضار (modárin) مد هامتن (mud hám ma tá ni)

أنا في الله (ato háj joonee filláhi)

يشاق الله (yosháqqilláha) جاءت الصاخة (jhatissá khato)

يعادون الله (yoáddoonalláha) دابة (daábatun)

LESSON 36

وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا -
 إِمَّا يَبْلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَيْهِمَا - فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا
 أُفٍّ وَلَا نَهْرًا - وَقُلْ لَهُمَا قَوْلًا بَرًّا -

(wa qaḍá rabboka allá t'abodoo illá iyyáho wa bil-wálidaini ih-árá. Immá yabloghanna 'inda kalkibara. aḥadohomá au kiláhomá falá taqul lahomá ufin wa lá tanharhomá waqul lahomá qaulan kareemá.

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

Bismillá ḥirrahmá nirraḥeem. Alḥamdo lilláhi rabbil álameen. ar-rahmá nirraḥeem. máliki yau-middeen. iyyáka n'abodo wa iyyáka nasta'êên. ihdinassirátal mustaqeem'. sirátal lazeena an 'amta 'alahim ghairil maghḍoobi 'alahim walaḍḍoá leen.

END