

★ The Vowel Signs, Their Names & Affect On Reading ★

AFFECT	SOUND	FORM	NAME
2 counts	BĀ	بَا	Ālif
2 counts	BĀ	بَ	Dagger Ālif
2 counts	BĀ	بِي	Reduced Ālif
don't read	NABA	نَبَا	Silent Ālif
don't read	YARŌW	يَرَوَا	Guardian Ālif
2,4,or 6 counts according to rules of tajwid	BĀĀ	بَا	Maddah

AFFECT	SOUND	FORM	NAME
1 count	BA	بَ	Fathah
1 count	BI	بِ	Kasrah
1 count	BU	بُ	Ḍammah
No vowel sound	B	بْ	Sukūn
Doubles letter sound	BBA,BBI BBU	بَبَبْ	Tashdid
Adds 'an', 'un' or 'in' to end of any word	BAN,BIN BUN	بَبَبْ	Tanwin

Indicated by: >	Glottal Stop	أ إ ؤ	Hamzah
Joins sound of two words	none	آ	Waṣlah

A consonant & the '29th' letter	Glottal stop	أ إ ؤ	Hamzah
Ignore seat and read sign.	Glottal Stop	ؤ و ي	Hamzah

★ The 28 Letters and their Numerical Correspondences ★

٩	٨	٧	٦	٥	٤	٣	٢	١
ط	ح	ز	و	هـ	د	ج	ب	ا
TĀW	HĀ>	ZĀY	WŌW	HĀ>	DĀL	JĪM	BĀ>	ALIF
9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

٩٠	٨٠	٧٠	٦٠	٥٠	٤٠	٣٠	٢٠	١٠
ص	ف	ع	س	ن	م	ل	ك	ي
ṢĀWD	FĀ>	ʿAĪN	SĪN	NŪN	MĪM	LĀM	KĀF	YĀ>
90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10

٩٠٠	٨٠٠	٧٠٠	٦٠٠	٥٠٠	٤٠٠	٣٠٠	٢٠٠	١٠٠
ظ	ض	ذ	خ	ث	ت	ش	ر	ق
ḌhĀW	ḌĀWD	ḌhĀL	KhĀ>	ThĀ>	TĀ>	ShĪN	RĀ>	QĀF
900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100

☪ A Brief Note on the Transliteration of Arabic ☪
 We have used the standard MESA system modified as in Hart's Rules so that any Arabic letter ending in an 'h' sound (ṭh, ḍh, kh, sh, ḍh, gh) has been clearly distinguished as 'h' to avoid confusion between it and a follow-on 'h'. In the case of *al-hurūfu-sh-shamsiyyah* the 'l' in the article 'al' is absorbed, as in 'ash-shams'. Assimilation (*idghām*) is indicated by 'n' as in *mañy-yashā* and echoing (*qalqalah*) by using the unaccented mute 'ā' as in 'Ibārāhim'. Please read the notes that follow with great care.

١٠٠٠
غ
GhĀIN
1000

★ The 28 Arabic Letters, Their Names & Various Forms ★

FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ALONE	NAME	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	ALONE	NAME
ض	ضـ	ضـ	ض	ḌAWḌ	ا	none	none		ĀLIF
ط	طـ	طـ	ط	TĀW	ب	بـ	بـ	ب	BĀ'
ظ	ظـ	ظـ	ظ	ḌĤĀW	ت	تـ	تـ	ت	TĀ'
ع	عـ	عـ	ع	'AYN	ث	ثـ	ثـ	ث	ṬĤĀ'
غ	غـ	غـ	غ	GĤĀYN	ج	جـ	جـ	ج	JĪM
ف	فـ	فـ	ف	FĀ'	ح	حـ	حـ	ح	HĀ'
ق	قـ	قـ	ق	QĀF	خ	خـ	خـ	خ	KĤĀ'
ك	كـ	كـ	ك	KĀF	د	none	none	د	DĀL
ل	لـ	لـ	ل	LĀM	ذ	none	none	ذ	ḌĤĀL
م	مـ	مـ	م	MĪM	ر	none	none	ر	RĀ'
ن	نـ	نـ	ن	NŪN	ز	none	none	ز	ZĀY
هـ	هـ	هـ	هـ	HĀ'	س	سـ	سـ	س	SĪN
و	none	none	و	WQW	ش	شـ	شـ	ش	ShĪN
ي	يـ	يـ	ي	YĀ'	ص	صـ	صـ	ص	SAWD

★ The Arabic Alphabet & Approximate English Phonics ★

DĤ = ذ	D = د	KĤ = خ	H = ح	J = ج	ṬĤ = ث	T = ت	B = ب	Ā = ا
as in thus	as in day	as in loch	none	as in jet	as in th in	as in tale	as in ball	as in path
'ع	DĤ = ظ	Ṭ = ط	Ḍ = ض	Ṣ = ص	ShĤ = ش	S = س	Z = ز	R = ر
none	none	as in tall	as in daub	as in saw	as in ship	as in sun	as in zero	as in ray
W = و	H = هـ	N = ن	M = م	L = ل	K = ك	Q = ق	F = ف	GĤ = غ
as in way	as in hay	as in now	as in map	as in lit	as in kin	as in caw	as in far	none
I = ا	U = و	Ā = ا	Y = ي	Ī = ا	Ū = و	Ā = ا		
Short Vowels			as in yes	Long Vowels				
YA = ي	AY = ا	QW = و	ee = ا	oo = و	aah = آ	UWW = و	final form Ū and Ī	IYY = ي
Diphthongs			Phonic Vowel Equivalents			Doubled Vowels		
AL-QAMAR = الْقَمَرُ al-ḥurūfu-l-qamariyyah a, b, j, h, kh, ' , gh, f, q, k, m, h, w, y			ة or ة tā' marbūṭah = AT, AH in pausal form			الشَّمْسُ = الشَّمْسُ al-ḥurūfu-sh-shamsiyyah t, th, d, dh, r, z, s, sh, ṣ, ḍ, t, dh, l, n		

★ Punctuation Marks & Marginalia in the Arabic Text ★

Sign at the end of a verse with number of verse (<i>āyah</i>) within the circle.	○
Must stop or meaning will be altered (<i>al-waqfu-l-lazim</i>).	م
Should pause (<i>al waqfu-l-muṭlaqu</i>).	ط
Permissible to stop (<i>al-waqfu-l-jā'izu</i>) or to continue, but stop is preferable.	ج
Better not to stop (<i>al-waqfu-l-mujawwaz</i>); continuation preferred.	ز
Better to join, but if verse is long you may stop (<i>al-waqfu-l-murakḥḥas</i>).	ص
Stop at one or the other but not both (<i>al-waqfu-l-mu'ānaqah</i>).	∴ ∴
Do not stop on this (<i>lā waqfa 'alayh</i>). Not permissible to stop if in middle of verse. If written at the end of a verse you may continue on without stopping.	لا
An appropriate, but not imperative, place to stop (<i>yūqfah 'alayh</i>).	قف
Good to continue but not imperative (<i>qad yuṣal</i>).	صل
Continuation is preferable but you may stop (<i>al-waṣlu-l-āwalā</i>).	صلى
"It is said there is a stop." (<i>qīla 'alayhi waqf</i>). The weakest sign for a stop.	ق
Break the sound but not the breath (<i>saktah</i>).	س
The same (<i>kadhālikah</i>) rule applies as at the last punctuation mark or sign.	ك
Section of the chapter (<i>sūrah</i>). See enlargement immediately below.	ع
The number on top is the section (<i>rukū'a</i>) serial number counting from the beginning of the <i>sūrah</i> . The number written inside is the number of verses in the <i>rukū'a</i> . The number at the bottom is the serial number of the section counting from the beginning of the last 30th division (<i>juz'</i>) of the Qur'ān.	١١ ع ٢
Mark indicating a quarter (<i>rub'</i>) of a 60th section (<i>al-ḥizb</i>) of the Qur'ān.	○
If two or more marks appear atop one another, the one on top is preferred.	صلى لا
Prostration (<i>sajdah</i>) should be made after reciting the verse (<i>āyah</i>).	السجدة

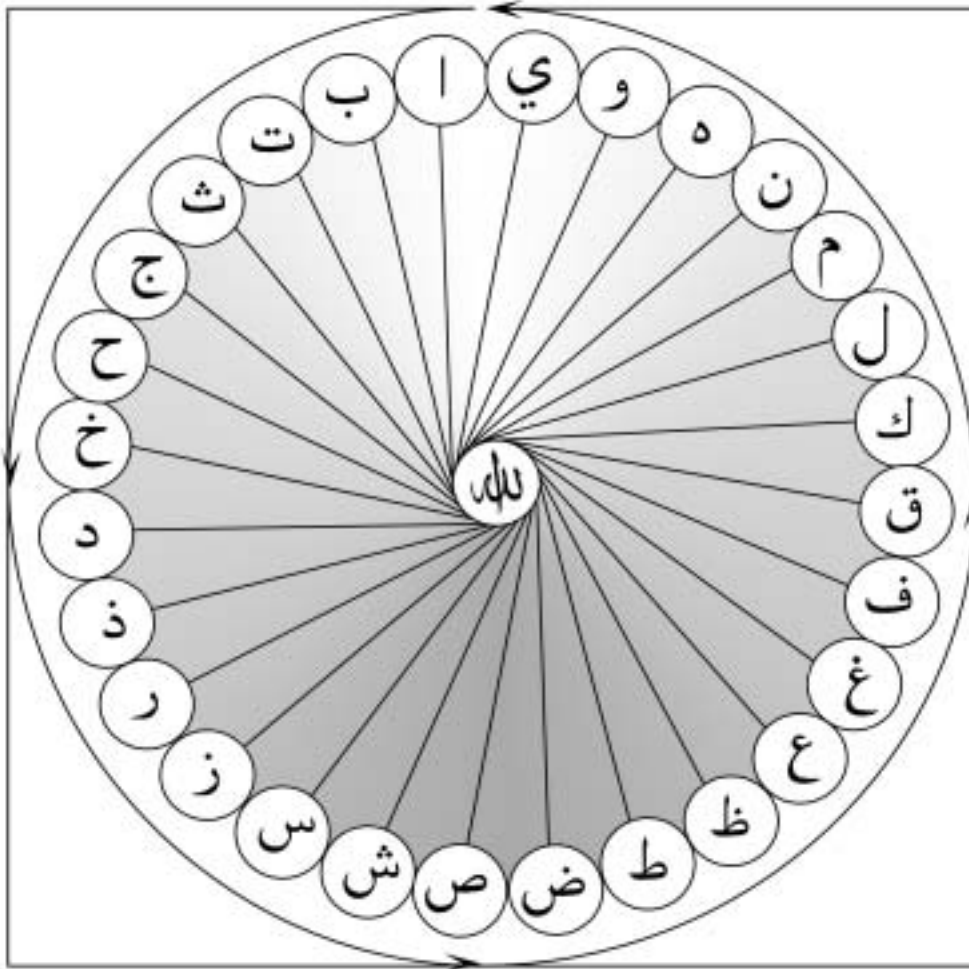
★ Modification of Vowel Signs & Letters ★

The Arabic text of the “*Tajwīdī Qurʾān*” was produced and published after many years of work by Mawlana Dhafar Iqbal of Lahore, Pakistan, may Allāh reward him and have mercy upon him. In the case of some vowel signs and marks (*tashkīl*), the calligraphy has been slightly modified to indicate graphically certain rules of tajwid to aid students in pronouncing the Arabic correctly. This chart details those orthographical modifications that appear in the Arabic text.

Indicates the <i>mulqalqalah</i> or echoing letters (<i>Qāf, Tāw, Bāʾ, Jim, Dāl</i>). Example: QADāʾABāLAGhŪ (72:28)	قَدْ أَبْلَغُوا
Clear pronunciation of the <i>tanwīn</i> (<i>ʾidhār</i>): <i>hamza, hāʾ, ʿayn, hāʾ, ḡhayn, khāʾ</i> . Example: ʿADhĀBUN ʾALĪM (71:1)	عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ
Assimilation of the <i>tanwīn</i> (<i>ʾidghām</i>): <i>yā, rāʾ, mīm, lām, waw, nūn</i> . Partial <i>ʾidghām</i> pronounced with nasal (<i>ḡhunnaḥ</i>) sound: <i>yā, waw, mīm, nūn</i> . Example: ʾAÑY-YAʾTIYAHUM (71:1) Example: YŌWMAʾIDhĪNŌW-WA (69:16) Note that the tilde Ñ is the transliterated sign for the <i>ḡhunnaḥ</i> . Complete <i>ʾidghām</i> pronounced without nasal (<i>ḡhunnaḥ</i>) sound: <i>lām, rāʾ</i> . Example: QASAMUL-LIDhĪ (89:5) Example: MIR-RABBIKA (78:36)	أَنْ يَأْتِيَهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَ تَسْمُ لَذِي مِنْ رَبِّكَ
Substitution (<i>ʾiqḡāb</i>) of the <i>tanwīn</i> : <i>bāʾ, mīm</i> . The <i>tanwīn</i> is subsumed into the <i>bāʾ</i> , changed to a <i>sākin mīm</i> with <i>ḡhunnaḥ</i> . Example: ʾABADAM BIMĀ (62:7) [note italic <i>M</i> used in transliteration] The <i>tanwīn</i> is subsumed into the <i>mīm</i> , changed to a <i>sākin mīm</i> with <i>ḡhunnaḥ</i> . Example: KATHĪBAM-MAHĪLĀ (73:14) [Note ‘M’ joined to ‘M’ by hyphen]	أَبَدًا بِمَا كَثِيبًا مَهِيلًا
Concealing or supression of <i>tanwīn</i> (<i>ʾikhfā</i>): if any letter* other than those of the <i>ʾidhār</i> and <i>ʾidghām</i> and <i>ʾiqḡāb</i> follows <i>tanwīn</i> , pronounce it with <i>ḡhunnaḥ</i> . * <i>ṣawd, dhāl, ṡhāʾ, kāf, jīm, shīn, qāf, sīn, dāl, ṡaw, zāy, fāʾ, tāʾ, dawd, dhāw</i> Example: HAJĀRANĪ JAMĪLĀ (73:10) [note: Ñ indicates <i>ḡhunnaḥ</i>]	هَجْرًا جَمِيلًا
Silent (<i>sākin</i>) <i>nūn</i> followed by <i>ṣawd, dhāl, ṡhāʾ, kāf, jīm, shīn, qāf, sīn, dāl, ṡaw, zāy, fāʾ, tāʾ, dawd, dhāw</i> is pronounced with a <i>ḡhunnaḥ</i> for two counts. Example: LANĪ TAQŪLA-L-ʾĪNSU- (72:5) [note: Ñ indicates <i>ḡhunnaḥ</i>]	لَنْ تَقُولَ الْإِنْسُ
<i>Rāʾ</i> pronounced thinly (<i>tarqīq</i>) indicated in transliteration by italic <i>R</i> . In the text the tail of the <i>rāʾ</i> has no ‘hook’. Example: WA-DhĪKURI-S-MA (73:8)	وَأَذْكُرْ أَسْمَ
<i>Rāʾ</i> to be pronounced heavily (<i>tafkhīm</i>). In the Arabic text the bottom of the <i>rāʾ</i> is hooked. Ex.: RABBIKA (73:8)	رَبِّكَ
ALLĀHU pronounced heavily (<i>mufakhkham</i>). In the Arabic a small hook is added to the <i>fathah</i> over the <i>tashdīd</i> . (71:17)	اللَّهُ
LI-LLĀHI pronounced lightly (<i>muraqqaq</i>) shown in transliteration by italic <i>Ā</i> . In the Arabic text there is no hook on the <i>fathah</i> over the <i>tashdīd</i> . (71:13)	لِلَّهِ

The *Tajwīdī Qurʾān* we use in all of our work has been certified as sound and correct in both Pakistan and Egypt. The scholars (‘*ulamāʾ*’) of al-Azhar did have a minor objection to the calligraphic composition of the rounded ‘tails’ of the ‘*ayn, ḡhayn, jīm, hāʾ*’ and *khāf* in their final or terminal form. However neither these minor variations in calligraphic style nor the graphic modifications of the *tashkīl* in any way changes or alters the meaning. The Arabic text has been stamped with the permission of the scholars of al-Azhar to enter Egypt (see facsimile of the original title page and its verso with stamps and notes).

☆ the letters of the Arabic alphabet ☆



ʾALIF
 BĀʾ * TĀʾ * ThĀʾ
 JĪM * ḤĀʾ * KhĀʾ
 DĀL * DhĀL * RĀʾ * ZAY
 SĪN * ShĪN
 ŠĀWD * DĀWD * TĀW * DhĀW
 ʿAYN * GhĀYN
 FĀʾ * QĀF
 KĀF * LĀM
 MĪM * NŪN
 HĀʾ * WĀW * YĀʾ
 ALLĀH

