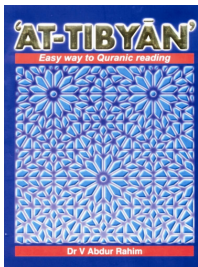


Short Excerpts



التَّبْيَان

AT-TIBYAAN

Easy Way to Qur'aanic Reading

Publisher's Note



Publisher's Note

It was six years ago that ISLAMIC FOUNDATION TRUST published the first edition of al-Tibyan in Tamil. This book which is meant to teach the reader the Arabic alphabet with Qur'anic orientation is based on some of the latest advanced teaching principles and has considerably cut down the learning period.

The need for an English version of this book has long been felt. Such a version has now become a reality, al-hamdu lillah.

We hope this English version will prove as useful as the Tamil book has proved to be.

Audio, CD of this book will be released in due course.

May Allah Ta'ala help us to serve the language of His Glorious Book.

01-01-2000
CHENNAI - 12

M.A. JAMEEL AHMED
General Secretary

This book which is meant to teach the reader the Arabic alphabet with Qur'aanic orientation is based on some of the latest advanced teaching principles and has considerably cut down the learning period.

M.A. JAMEEL AHMED
General Secretary
(2000 CE)

Preface by the Shaykh

PREFACE

All praise be to Allah, the Lord of the universe, and peace and blessings of Allah be upon His messenger Muhammad, his household and his companions.

This book is meant to teach Indian students how to read the Qur'anic Arabic through English. It is presumed that those who use this book are familiar with the speech-sounds which are common to most Indian languages.

This book is based on the following principles:

a. The speech-sounds of one language *vis-a-vis* those of another fall under three categories:

1. Completely identical
2. Similar but not identical
3. Totally different.

The Arabic sounds have been presented in this book in this order.

b. From the very outset the consonants are taught with the vowel-signs.

c. In each lesson only one letter, vowel-sign or rule of orthography is taught.

(i)

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Introduction to the Arabic Language

INTRODUCTION

Arabic is written from right to left. The Arabic alphabet has 29 letters, which are consonants and long vowels. Unlike English, short vowels have no letters; they are represented by signs placed above or below the letters. If English were to be written in the Arabic way, we would write the words *man*, *did* and *put* like: *ṃ ṇ, ḍ ḍ, p̣ ṭ!*

All the letters in a word are joined to each other. Six of them are joined to the previous letter only.

Most of the letters have two forms. One of them is the independent form, also used with slight change at the end of the word when joined to the preceding letter. The other is the form used in the initial and medial positions. A few letters have four forms, and a few remain unchanged in whatever position they occur. In this book when a letter is introduced, its other form or forms are also given.

The following are the vowels signs, their names, their positions and their pronunciations:

* The sign *◌َ* called the fathah, is pronounced as *u* in *sun*. In our phonetic transcription it is represented by *a*. It is placed above the letter, e.g., *◌َ* ma.

Arabic is written from right to left.

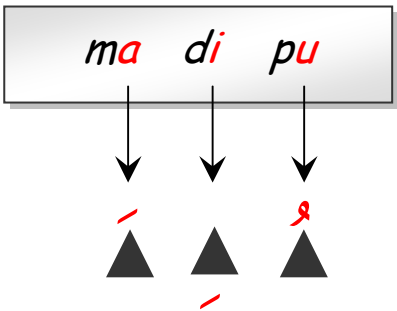
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Introduction

to the vowel signs, their names, their positions and their pronunciations

INTRODUCTION

Arabic is written from right to left. The Arabic alphabet has 29 letters, which are consonants and long vowels. Unlike English, short vowels have no letters; they are represented by signs placed above or below the letters. If English were to be written in the Arabic way, we would write the words *man*, *did* and *put* like : *mān*, *dīd*, *pūt*

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The fathah َ


The sign َ called the *fathah*, is pronounced as *u* in *sun*.

In our phonetic transcription it is represented by *a*.



It is placed above the letter,

e.g.,


مَ ma





* The sign called the *kasrah*, is pronounced as *i* in *pin*. In our phonetic transcription it is represented by *i*. It is placed below the letter, e.g.,  *mi*.





In the Indian subcontinent the *kasrah* in an open syllable is pronounced as *e* in *bed*. This is wrong.

* The sign  called the *dammah*, is pronounced as *u* in *put*. In our phonetic transcription it is represented by *u*. It is placed above the letter e.g.,  *mu*.

In the Indian subcontinent the *dammah* in an open syllable is pronounced as *o* in *November*. This is wrong.


* The sign  double *fathah*, double *dammah* and double *kasrah*, at the end of a word are pronounced as *an*, *un* and *in* respectively.

* The sign  called the *sukun* denotes the absence of a vowel, e.g.,  *mam*,  *mim*,  *mum*.

* The sign  called the *shaddah* denotes doubling of a consonant, e.g.,  *mammu*,  *mammi*,  *manmu*.

(iv)

The *kasrah*

The sign  called the *kasrah*, is pronounced as *i* in *pin*.

In our phonetic transcription it is represented by *i*.

It is placed below the letter,
 e.g.,

 *mi*

* The \neg -sign called the *kasrah*, is pronounced as *i* in *pin*. In our phonetic transcription it is represented by *i*. It is placed below the letter, e.g., \neg mi.

In the Indian subcontinent the *kasrah* in an open syllable is pronounced as *e* in *bed*. This is wrong.

* The sign ُ called the *dammah*, is pronounced as *u* in *put*. In out phonetic transcription it is represented by *u*. It is placed above the letter e.g., ُ mu.


In the Indian subcontinent the *dammaḥ* in an open syllable is pronounced as *o* in *November*. This is wrong.

* The sign $\frac{\text{ـ}}{\text{ـ}}$ double *fathah*, double *ḍammah* and double *kasrah*, at the end of a word are pronounced as *an*, *un* and *in* respectively.

* The sign $\overset{\circ}{\text{—}}$ called the sukūn denotes the absence of a vowel,
e.g., $\overset{\circ}{\text{m}}$ mam, $\overset{\circ}{\text{m}}$ mim, $\overset{\circ}{\text{m}}$ mum.

* The sign $\overset{w}{\sim}$ called the **shaddah** denotes doubling of a consonant, e.g., $\overset{w}{\sim}$ *mamma*, $\overset{w}{\sim}$ *manmi*, $\overset{w}{\sim}$ *mammu*.

The dammah ²▲

The sign  called the dammah, is pronounced as *u* in *put*.

In our phonetic transcription it is represented by *u*.

It is placed above the letter,

e.g.,



Lesson 1

ب

بُ	بِ	بَا
bu	bi	ba

بُ بُ بُ بُ بُ
بُ بُ بُ بُ بُ

Lesson 2

ت

تُ	تِ	تَا
tu	ti	ta

Note : This is pronounced like the Hindi त

تُ تِ تَا
تُ تِ تَا
تُ تِ تَا

Lesson 6

م

مُ	مِ	مَا
ma		

مُ مِ مِ
مُ مِ مِ
مُ مِ مِ

Lesson 7

ر

رُ	رِ	رَا
ra		

رُ رِ رِ
رُ رِ رِ
رُ رِ رِ

Lesson 8

ا

أُ	إِ	أَا
'u	'i	'a

أُتْرُ أَتْمُ أَتْمُ
مَمْتُ أَتْمُ بَرَا
أَمْرُ أَمْرُ أَمْرُ
أَمْرُ أَمْرُ أَمْرُ

Lesson 11

ن

نُ	نِ	نَا
na		

رَانَ إِبْنُ إِنْ مَنْ مِنْ
مَنَامُ نَبَاتُ أَنَابُ بَنَانُ

Lesson 12

ل

لُ	لِ	لَا
la		

مَالِ مَالٍ بَلَّ تَلَّ
أَلْمَالُ نَمَلٌ لَمْ لَنْ لَبَنٌ
أَلْبَابُ أَلَمْ تَرَ أَمَلٌ

Learn the sounds of
the letters before
their names

Lesson 10

مَا	مَ
mâ	ma

Note : â as a in father.

بَا تَا رَا

بَابُ تَابُ تَابَا تُرَابُ

مَاتُ مَامُ مَامَاتُ

مَتَابُ إِمَامُ أَمَامُ

مَا مَ
mâ ma

â as a in father

دِي

د

دِي

د

dî

di

î as i in machine

Lesson 15

دِي	د
dî	di

Note : î as i in machine.

إِي دَارِي مُدِّي لَتُبْدِي
أَبِي لِي أُمِّي مَالِي

Note : د is the initial and medial form of ي.

ي: تُرِيدُ نُرِيدُ أُرِيدُ
مُرِيبٌ مُلِيمٌ أَلْمُنِيرُ

Lesson 17

دُو	دُ
dû	du

Note : û as u in rule.

دُورُ نُورُ جَالُوتُ الْبُرُوجُ
أُجُورُ أُمُوتُ بُورُ جُنُودُ
مَمْنُونُ تَمُورُ نَمُوتُ
نُجُومُ الْأُمُورُ اتُونِي بَنُونُ

24

دُو

دُ

dû

du

û as u in rule

Lesson 23

ش

ش	ش
sha	

Note : This letter is like *sh* in *she*.

مَاشٍ رِيشُ
شَرِبَ شَجَرٌ تَشْرَبُونَ

33

ش
sha

This letter is like
sh in *she*.

Lesson 28

زَ

ز
za

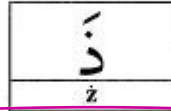
Note : Like z in zoo.

ز
za

Like z in **zoo**.

زَبَدٌ زَوْجٌ أَزْوَاجٌ زَنِيمٌ
نَزَلَ نَزَّلْنَا نَزَدَادُ يَزِيدُونَ

Lesson 32



Note: This is a lisped pronunciation of *z*. While pronouncing it the tip of the tongue is just below the front upper teeth.

ذَكَرَ ذَرًّا ذَرَّةً خَذَ ذَاتُ
نَبَذَ ذُبَابٌ يَذْكُرُونَ إِذَا إِذَا

ذ	د
z	d



This is a lisped pronunciation of *z*.

While pronouncing it the tip of the tongue is just below the front upper teeth.

After learning the
sounds of the letters,
learn their names



Lesson 54 (C)
THE ARABIC LETTERS
AND THEIR NAMES

ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
alif	bā	tā	sā	jīm	ḥā
خ	د	ذ	ر	ز	س
khā	dāl	ẓāl	rā	zāy	sīn
ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع
shīn	ṣād	ḍād	tā	ẓā	‘ain
غ	ف	ق	ك	ل	م
ghain	fā	qāf	kāf	lām	mīm
ن	هـ	و	ي	ء	
nūn	hā	wāw	yā	hamzah	

Rules for Qur'aanic Reading

Rule of assimilation of saakin nuun

Lesson 56

When a *sâkin* ن at the end of a word is followed by ر, ل or م, it gets totally assimilated to the following letter¹. To indicate this, the letters ر, ل and م carry *shaddah*, e.g.,

مِنْ لَدُنْكَ is pronounced : mil ladunka (not : min ladunka).
مِنْ رُسُلِنَا is pronounced : mir rusulinâ (not : min rusulinâ).
مِنْ مَسَادٍ is pronounced : mim masad (not : min masad).

Read the following keeping in mind the rule of the assimilation of the *sâkin nûn* :

﴿هُمْ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِنْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ﴾
﴿فَإِنْ لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوا﴾ ﴿أَنْ رَّاهُ اسْتَغْنَى﴾
﴿وَمَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مِنْ مَّاءٍ﴾
﴿فَاحْيَا بِهِ الْأَرْضَ بَعْدَ مَوْتِهَا﴾

¹-This change happens in English also, e.g. *illegal* for *inlegal*, *immortal* for *inmortal*, *irregular* for *inregular*.

95

When a *saakin* ن at the end of a word is followed by

ر, ل or م,

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To indicate this, the letters

ر, ل and م

carry *shaddah*.

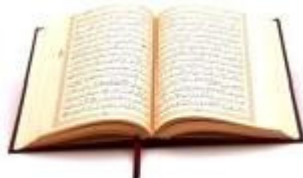
E.g., مِنْ لَدُنْكَ
is pronounced:
mil ladunka
(not : min ladunka).

مِنْ لَدُنْكَ

1. This change happens in English also, e.g.

illegal for *inlegal*,
immortal for *inmortal*,
irregular for *inregular*.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ﴾
﴿سُبْحَنَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ ۝ وَسَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ﴾
﴿وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ﴾

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ﴾
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