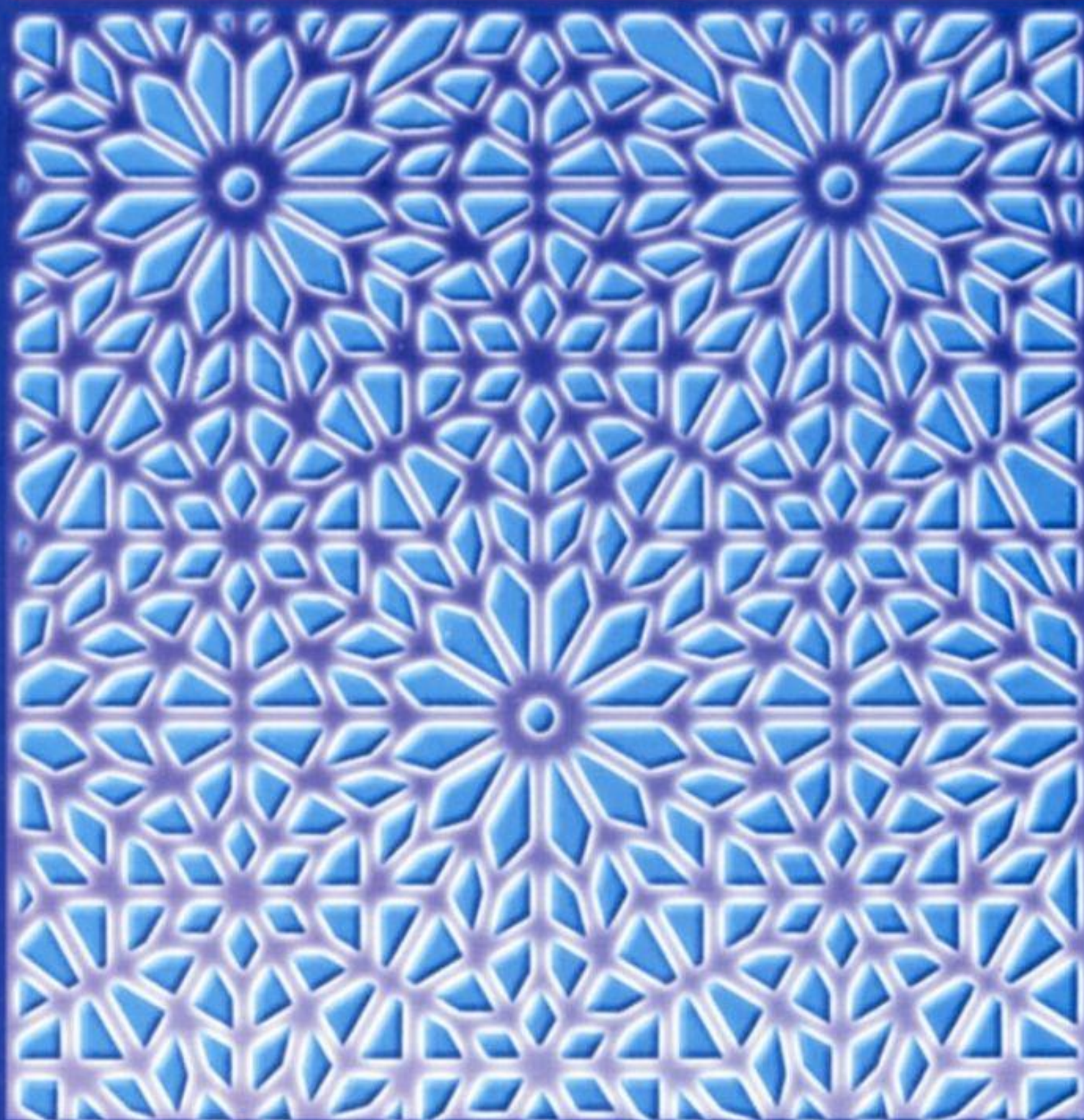
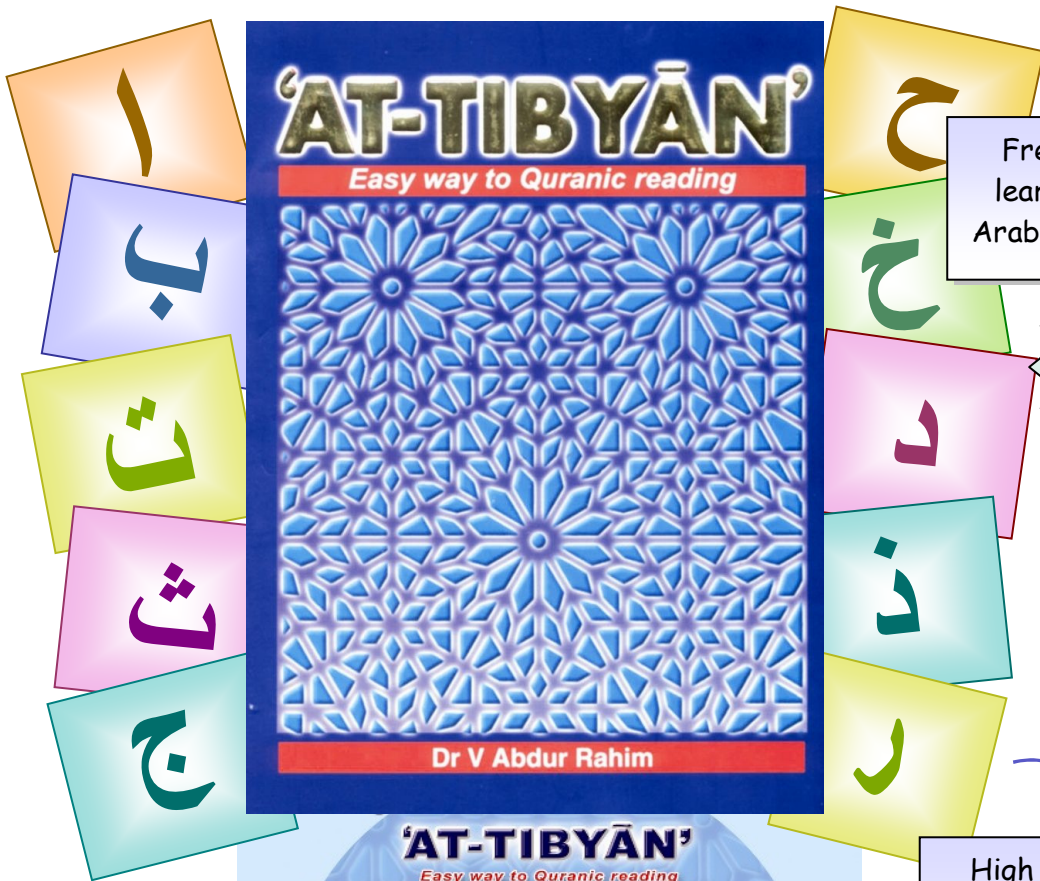


'AT-TIBYĀN'

Easy way to Quranic reading

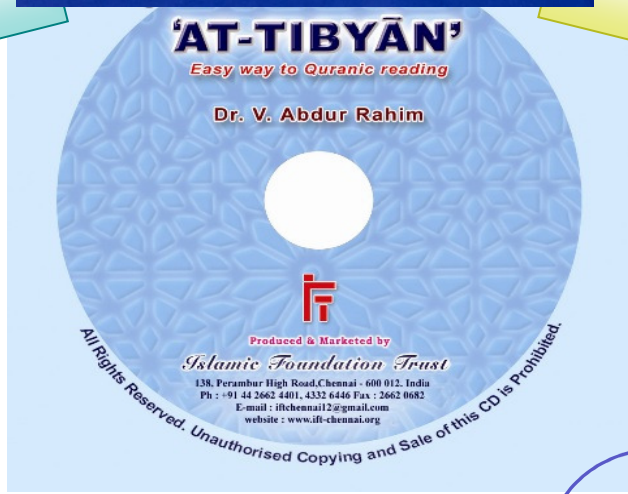


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Lesson 8

اَ

أَ	إِ	أُ
'a	'i	'u

أَبْتَرُ أَتَمُّ أَتَمَّمْتُ
 بَرَأَ
 مِرْتُ

Lesson 1

بَ

بُ	بِ	بَا
bu	bi	ba

بِبِ بَبِ بَبِبِ
 بِبِ بِبِ بِبِ

Lesson 2

تَ

تُ	تِ	تَا
tu	ti	ta

is pronounced like the Hindi त्.

تِتِ تَتِ تَتِ
 تِ تِ تِ
 تِ تِ تِ

Lesson 38

ثَ

ثُ	ثِ
ṯ	ṯ

Note: This is a liped pronunciation of ṯ. While pronouncing it the tip of the tongue is just below the front upper teeth.

بَثَّ ثَبَّتْ بَثِّي مِثْلَ بَيْتِ

Lesson 16

جَ

جُ	جِ	جَا
ja	ji	ja

أُحَاجُ أَلِجُ
 لُ رِجَالٌ مَجِيدٌ
 حَبَّارٌ حَبَّارِينَ

Lesson 37

حَ

حُ	حِ	حَا
h	hi	ha

Note: This letter is pronounced from the middle of the tongue.

رُوحٌ أَلَالُوحٌ

Lesson 31

خَ

خُ	خِ	خَا
kha	kh	kh

شَيْخٌ نَفَخَ
 إِخْوَةٌ خَافَ أَحْتَّ

Lesson 14

دَ

دُ	دِ	دَا
da	di	da

Note: This letter is like the Hindi द्.

دَمٌ اِدْمٌ مَا دَامَتْ اِدُّ
 اَلْدُّ اَمَدٌ بَدَأُ

Lesson 32

ذَ

ذُ	ذِ	ذَا
z	zi	za

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

كَرَّ ذَرَأٌ ذَرَّةٌ حُذِّ ذَاتُ
 نَذَّ ذُبَابٌ يَذْكُرُونَ إِذَا إِذَا

Lesson 7

رَ

رُ	رِ	رَا
r	ri	ra

Note: Like z in zoo.

رَبِّ رَبِّ رَبِّ
 مَرَّ مَرَّ مَرَّ
 تَرَبَّتْ تَرَبَّتْ تَرَبَّتْ

Lesson 28

زَ

زُ	زِ	زَا
za	zi	za

Note: Like z in zoo.

زَوْجٌ اَزْوَاجٌ زَيْنِيمٌ
 نَزَلْنَا نَزْدَادٌ يَزِيدُونَ

Lesson 19

سَ

سُ	سِ	سَا
sa	si	sa

دَرَسَ رَأْسٌ بَأْسٌ اَمْسِ
 اِنْسٌ نَحْسٌ اِبْلَيْسُ
 اِدْرِيسُ رَسٌ

Lesson 61

If the long vowels ا, ي and و carry this sign (ـ) , or this sign (ـ) they are pronounced with further lengthening, e.g.,
 شَاءَ. This is pronounced : shā'a. Here the pronunciation of ā takes thrice as much time as the pronunciation of the normal ā takes.

Exercise

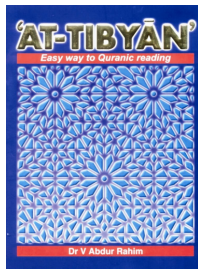
﴿ اُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ لَهُمْ سَوَاءُ الْعَذَابِ ﴾
 ﴿ غَيْرِ الْمَعْظُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴾
 ﴿ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَآءُونَ ﴾ ﴿ وَمَا اَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَ ﴾
 ﴿ هُوَ الَّذِي اَطْعَمَهُمْ مِّنْ جُوعٍ ﴾ ﴿ وَاُولَآئِكَ اَعْلَمُوهُمْ ﴾
 ﴿ قُلْ يٰٓاَيُّهَا الْمُكَفِّرُونَ لَا اَعْبُدُوا مَا تَعْبُدُونَ وَلَا اَنْتُمْ
 عٰبِدُونَ مَا اَعْبُدُوْا وَلَا اَنَا عٰبِدُ مَا عٰبَدْتُمْ وَلَا اَنْتُمْ
 عٰبِدُونَ مَا اَعْبُدُوْا ﴾

The Glorious Qur'aan

Exercise

﴿ اُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ لَهُمْ سَوَاءُ الْعَذَابِ ﴾
 ﴿ غَيْرِ الْمَعْظُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴾
 ﴿ الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَآءُونَ ﴾ ﴿ وَمَا اَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَ ﴾
 ﴿ هُوَ الَّذِي اَطْعَمَهُمْ مِّنْ جُوعٍ ﴾ ﴿ وَاُولَآئِكَ اَعْلَمُوهُمْ ﴾
 ﴿ قُلْ يٰٓاَيُّهَا الْمُكَفِّرُونَ لَا اَعْبُدُوا مَا تَعْبُدُونَ وَلَا اَنْتُمْ
 عٰبِدُونَ مَا اَعْبُدُوْا وَلَا اَنَا عٰبِدُ مَا عٰبَدْتُمْ وَلَا اَنْتُمْ
 عٰبِدُونَ مَا اَعْبُدُوْا ﴾

Contents of Course



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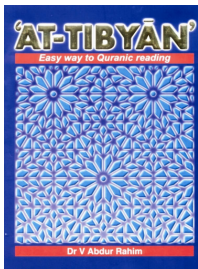
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التَّبْيَان

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:

1. 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.

- a. From the very outset the consonants are taught with the vowel-signs.
- b. In each lesson only one letter, vowel-sign or rule of orthography is taught.

(i)

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.

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: $\overset{\circ}{m} \overset{\circ}{n}$, $\underset{\circ}{d} \overset{\circ}{d}$, $\overset{\circ}{p} \overset{\circ}{t}$!

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 $\overset{\circ}{\text{a}}$ 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., $\overset{\circ}{m}$ a.

Arabic is written from right to left.

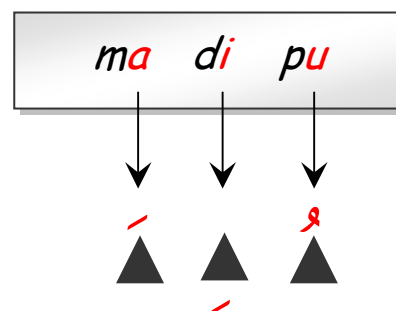
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Introduction

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


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* 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*.

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.,


 *ma*

* The ـِ 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., ـِ mi.

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

* The sign ـُ 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., ـُ mu.

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

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

* The sign ـْ called the *sukūn* denotes the absence of a vowel, e.g., ـْ mam, ـْ mim, ـْ mun.

* The sign ـّ called the *shaddah* denotes doubling of a consonant, e.g., ـّ mamma, ـّ mammi, ـّ mannu.

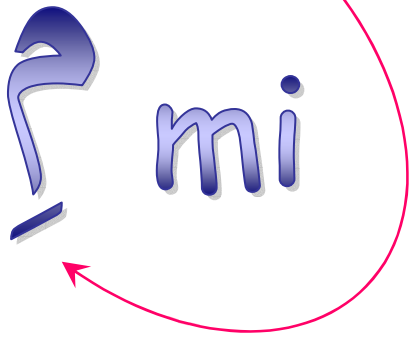
(iv)

The *kasrah* ـِ

The sign ـِ 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.,



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(vi)

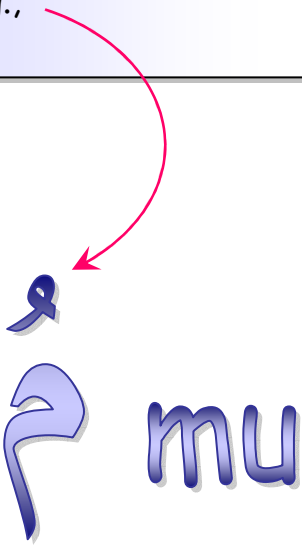
The dammah ـُ

The sign ـُ 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

بِ بِ بِ بِ بِ
بُ بُ بُ بُ بُ

Lesson 2

ت

تُ	تِ	تَا
tu	ti	ta

Note: This is pronounced like the Hindi त.

تِ تِ تِ تِ تِ
تُ تُ تُ تُ تُ
تِ تِ تِ تِ تِ
تُ تُ

Lesson 6

م

مَ	مِ
ma	

مِ مِ مِ مِ مِ
مُ مُ مُ مُ مُ
مِ مِ مِ مِ مِ
مُ مُ مُ مُ مُ

Lesson 7

ر

رَ
r

رِ رِ رِ رِ رِ
رُ رُ رُ رُ رُ
رِ رِ رِ رِ رِ
رُ رُ رُ رُ رُ

Lesson 8

ا

أُ	إِ	أَا
'u	'i	'a

أَبْتَرُ أَتَمَّ أَتَمَّمْتُ
مَمَّتْ أَتَمَّمَتْ بَرَأَ
أَمَرُ أَمَرْتُ أَمَرْتُ
أَمَرْتُ أَمَرْتُ أَمَرْتُ

Lesson 11

ن

نَ	نِ
na	

رَانَ إِبْنٌ إِنَّ مَنْ مِنْ
مَنَامٌ نَبَاتٌ أَنَابَ بَنَانٌ

Lesson 12

ل

لَ	لِ
la	

مَالٍ مَالٌ 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

مَاتَ تَمَامٌ آمَاتَ

مَتَابُ إِمَامٌ آمَامُ

مَا مَ
mâ ma

â as a in father

دِي

د

/

/

dî

di

i 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 : ـِ is the initial and medial form of ي.

ي: تُرِيدُ نُرِيدُ أُرِيدُ
مُرِيْبٌ مُلِيْمٌ أَلْمُنِيْرُ

Lesson 17

دُو	دُ
dû	du

Note : û as u in rule.

دُورٌ نُورٌ جَالُوتُ الْبُرُوجُ
 أُجُورٌ أُمُوتُ بُورٌ جُنُودٌ
 مَمْنُونٌ تَمُورٌ نَمُوتُ
 نُجُومٌ الْأُمُورُ اتُونِي بَنُونَ

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.

زَبَدٌ زَوْجٌ زَوَاجٌ زَنِيمٌ
نَزَلَ نَزَلْنَا نَزَدَادُ يَزِيدُونَ

42

زَ
za

• Like z in **zoo**.

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 ذَرًا ذَرَّةً خَذًا ذَاتُ
 نَبَذَ ذُبَابٌ يَذْكُرُونَ إِذَا إِذَا

ذَ	دَ
z	d

51

ذَ

ذِ

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

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

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 الْمَفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِنْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴾
 ﴿ فَإِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا ﴾ ﴿ أَنْ رَأَاهُ اسْتَعْنَى ﴾
 ﴿ وَمَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مِنْ مَاءٍ ﴾
 ﴿ فَأَحْيَا 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, 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 لَدُنْكَ

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

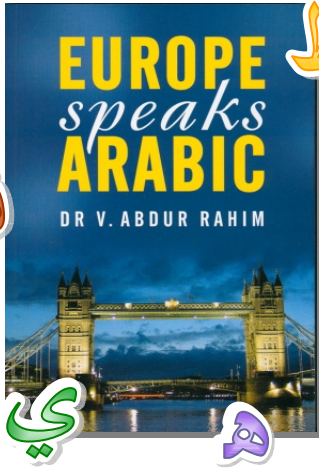
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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

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

Extracted from:



THE ARABIC ALPHABET

Pronunciation &
Phonetic Notation

CHART



(a) The Consonants

The following are the letters of the Arabic alphabet with their corresponding letters and signs used in this book:



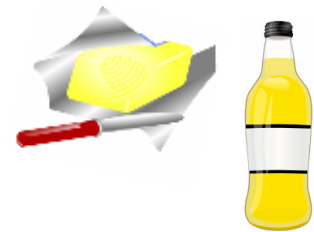
It is the glottal stop which is like the Cockney pronunciation of

tt in

butter,

bottle,

rotten, etc.



In this book, the sign of *hamzaḥ* is not indicated at the beginning of a word.

A word commencing with a vowel in fact commences with a *hamzaḥ*, e.g.

amīr (*'amīr*).

CHART



THE ARABIC ALPHABET

Pronunciation & Phonetic Notation

ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ

ب

b

as *b* in *book*.



ت

t

as *t* in *cat* but softer.



ث

th

as *th* in *think*.



ج

j

as *j* in *just*.

ح

h

a voiceless guttural fricative.

Its voiced counterpart is ع .

It is as *h* in *hand*, but stronger.



خ

kh

similar to *kh* in the Scottish *loch*,

or the German *Buch*,

but unlike the European sound, it is guttural not velar.

د

d

as *d* in *do*, but softer.

ذ

dh

as *th* in *that*.



THE ARABIC ALPHABET

Pronunciation & Phonetic Notation

ر ز س ش ض ط ظ ع

ر

r

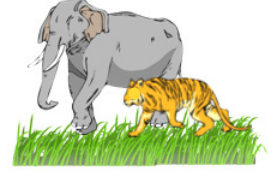
as *r* in *run*.



ز

Z

as *Z* in *ZOO*.



س

S

as *s* in *sun*, ✓
never *s* as in *rose*. ✗



ش

š

as *sh* in *she*.



ص

ṣ

a velarized form of *s*.

ض

ḏ

a velarized interdental fricative.
It is somewhat like *th* in *this*.

ط

ṭ

a velarized form of *t*.

ظ

ẓ

a velarized form of *dh* (ذ).

ع

ʿ

a voiced guttural fricative. See ح.

It has no approximate equivalent in English.
It may be ignored at the beginning of a word
as in *ʿawār*, and when it occurs after a
vowel as in *taʿrīf*, the vowel may be
lengthened.

CHART



THE ARABIC ALPHABET

Pronunciation & Phonetic Notation

غ ف ق ك ل م ن و

غ

gh

a voiced form of خ.

G as in *good* may be substituted for it.

ف

f

as *f* in *food*.



ق

q

a voiceless uvular stop.

It is a strongly articulated *k*.

ك

k

as *k* in *book*.



ل

l

as *l* in *love*.

But in the word *Allāh*, it is velarized.

الله

م

m

as *m* in *moon*.



ن

n

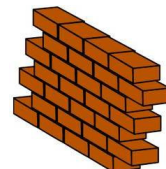
as *n* in *noon*.



و

w

as *w* in *wall*.



THE ARABIC ALPHABET

Pronunciation & Phonetic Notation



h

as *h* in *hand*.



y

as *y* in *you*.



You!



ḥ

called *the round tā*, it occurs only at the end of a word. It is pronounced *t* but changes to *h* in the pausal form. *



* The pausal form of a word is the one it assumes when it happens to be the last word in a sentence, e.g.

hādhīhī makkatu, wa ana uḥibbu makkah

(This is Makkah and I love Makkah).

Note that in the non-pausal form, it is *makkat-u* and in the pausal form it is *makkah*.

The letter *ḥ* is basically *•* to which the two dots of *ت* have been added to point to its dual pronunciation.

The roman character I use to represent this letter (*ḥ*) also combines *h* and *t*.

THE ARABIC ALPHABET

Pronunciation & Phonetic Notation

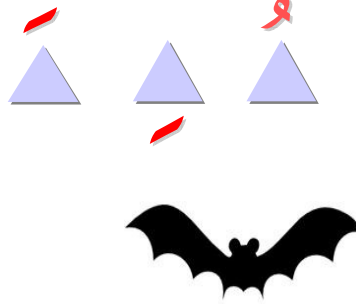
(b) The Vowels

The three short vowels of Arabic are:

•  *fathah* : as *a* in *bat*.

•  *kasrah* : as *i* in *bit*.

•  *dammaḥ* : as *u* in *put*.



The three long vowels of Arabic are:


 following a letter carrying a *fathah*: *ā* as *a* in *father*.


 following a letter carrying a *kasrah*: *ī* as *i* in *machine*.

 following a letter carrying a *dammaḥ*: *ū* as *u* in *rule*.

(c) The Diphthongs

The two diphthongs of Arabic are:

 following a letter carrying a *fathah*:
aw as *ow* in *town*,
not as *aw* in *claw*.

 following a letter carrying a *fathah*:
ay as *i* in *bite*,
not as *ay* in *bay*.

