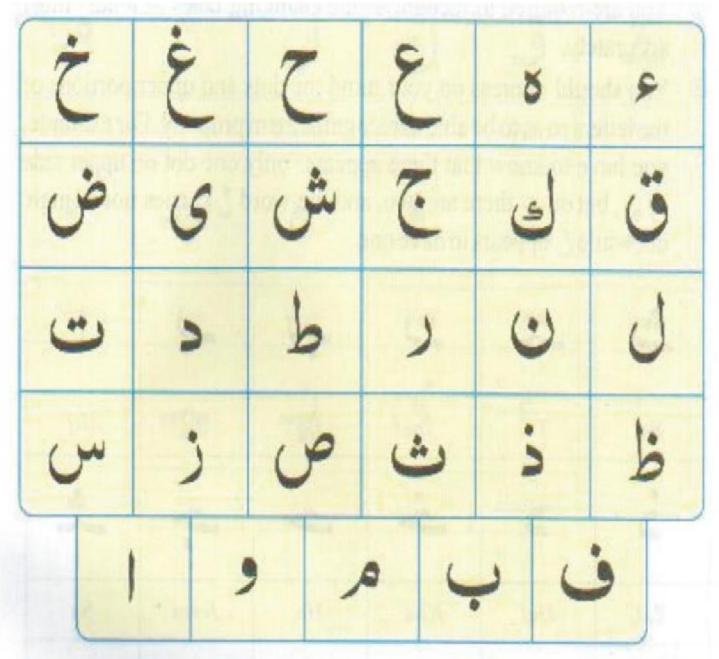
- First of all recognise the dots. Moreover, you should curiously keep in mind the difference which occurs in the letters of same similarity due to dots, such as it is to be dots they become different from each other.
- The dots could be recognised through this way: Once a dot is given on the upper side of the letter, such as ; and sometime it is inserted beneath the letter, as like ! In the same way, two dots are inserted; once on upside as . and just as !! But, three dots always use to appear on upper side of the

SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

T _{Ha}	Jeem Jeem	Sa	Ta	Ba	Alif
5	5)	5	٥	خ
Seen 9	Za	Ra	Zal	Dal (P	Kha ដ
Ain	Za	Ta	Zaad	Saud	Sheen
Meem	Laam	Kaaf	Quaf	Fa Fa	Ghain
(5 5			,	U

SINGULAR LETTERS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER



You should read this lesson with utmost devotion. Moreover, try to recognise the letters. Until you become fully capable of recognising each and every letter, you should continue to read this lesson and do not try to move on to the next.

COMPOUND LETTERS

- Read this lesson with much care. Each letter has to be read seperately and with its clear voice. For example, when you read mann, you have to pronounce the voices of meem and noon. In the same way, you should read rusulun, with pronouncing ra, seen, laam, and the word as yaa, ghain, yaa, za.
- The letters ? A & Should be pronounced in the grandiose tone.

tone.	ب	7	V	1
بلب	8	2	X	J
ك	لگ	کب	5	5
(i)	·	تلث	بکت	6
ن	٠.	3	E	ث
يس	بس	ث	ت	5
تح	45	ش	تس	نس





DISCUSSION ABOUT MOVEMENT

Zabar (2) Upper Part Vowel Sign)

- Regarding the recognition of Zabar, it should be impressed on mind that this sign is always put on the upper side of the letter. While reading Zabar, its pronunciation should not be prolonged, not to be jerked and even not be rendered wrongly. Rather it should be pronounced very smoothly.
- If the letter "alif" carries vowel points, i.e. Zabar, Zair, Paish, or Jazm, it is not "الف" but "\$", and as such this one has to be read as "\$".
- Alif (1) is that letter which looks without movement or Jazm.
- While pronouncing deep tone (low pitched) letters, the lips should not be made roundish.

خ	É	ث	ت	Ý	Í		
سَ	3	5	i	5	خ		
ع	6	ط		1.2704	m		
á	J	في	Ö	ن	ė		
(5 6 6 0						

If the sound of some letters appears to have very minor difference, then do your exercise in such different sounds, such as عن من من الله عند الله

ر ناه زار و المار المار

- If Ra (1/) carries Zabar, then it should be read in deep tone (low pitched).
- While pronouncing Zabar; do not prolong it so much that it gives the sound of Alif (الف), and from "ب" it becomes "ب". Do not read it hastily so as to avoid jerking. It should be pronounced in such a way that "ب" remains only "ب".
- Be careful that the movement of any letter should not be wrong. It should not be read in a prolonged tone.

EXERCISE

ZABAR (∠)

ZELEZZAN (—)						
جنع	2)9	صَنَقَ	كتب	فرض		
قتل	وَلَنَ	وجل	جعل	أَحْلَا		
		حُسُلُ				
ظلم	بُلغ	مَكُثُ	ثبر	فعكل		
	THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN CO	مَرْجَ		4.4		
		فسك	100			

Read this exercise with utmost care and try to spell the letters in such a way that their movement may produce accurate sound.



- It should be impressed on mind that Zair(7) is similar to Zabar (\angle) in shape, but it is inserted at the bottom of the letter. While reading Zair(7), its pronunciation should not be prolonged as "\" and even not to be hasty so as to avoid jerking. It should be borne in mind that "\" has not to be read as "\" and "\", but you read it only as "\"."
- Zair (¬) should not be rendered wrongly, but only in correct way.

3	3	ث	رق	ب	1
س	ذ	1		>	خ
ع	ظ	ط	ض	و	ش
٩	Ų	لي	ق	نِ	ė
(5 5			2 (اد

- The letter bearing Zair (7) at the bottom, would be pronounced in a thinning tone.
- When the letter "D" carries Zair (7) at its bottom, it will also be read in thinning tone. But those letters which are pronounced in grandiose, i.e., " , will be read in the same way, though bearing the sign of Zair (7).

ZAIR (7)

حبط	خشى	لَعِبَ	فَهِيَ	غضب
حَمِلاً	تهد	عَلِمَ	حَسِبَ	عَمِلَ
يَيِسَ	إرم	شُرِبَ	أذِن	سخر
فُلَق	لَبِثَ	خُسِرُ	صعق	يَلِجَ
کرہ	قهر	بَرِقَ	شهر	رضي
رجم	فَفَرْعَ	وكي	بكغن	نسِی

- While a letter is being spelt, the difference between the sound of Zabar (∠) and Zair (¬) should be kept in mind.
- While spelling " ", the sound of " " and " " should be pronounced separately and even clearly.
- While spelling ", the sound of " " will be in deep tone (low piched), but in , the sound of " " should be in a sharp tone (high pitched).
- If any letter does not have the sign of two Zabar (∠) at its end, then, at the stop, it will be quiescent. For example, "will be read as "and "as "as " فَفَرْعُ "as " فَفَرْعُ ".



- The specific sign of this vowel is that it appears to be similar to "ib" and always comes on the upper part of the letter.
- Be careful about the movement of this letter. This vowel should not be pronounced in a prolonged tone. For example if "-" is pronounced in prolonged tone, then it is apprehended, it may sound as "-". Likewise, "-" would appear as "-". Try not to make any error in this respect.
- Not to be hasty in the movement of Paish () and try to avoid jerking.

حُ	خ	ث	ث	بُ	1
ů	ن	رُ	5	2	خ
ی	ظ	ط	ضُ	صُ	شُ
مُ	لُ	ك	ق	ؽؙ	ئ
6	5 5				

You are required to read this lesson with utmost attention, and repeatedly pronounce it in proper way.

PAISH (3)

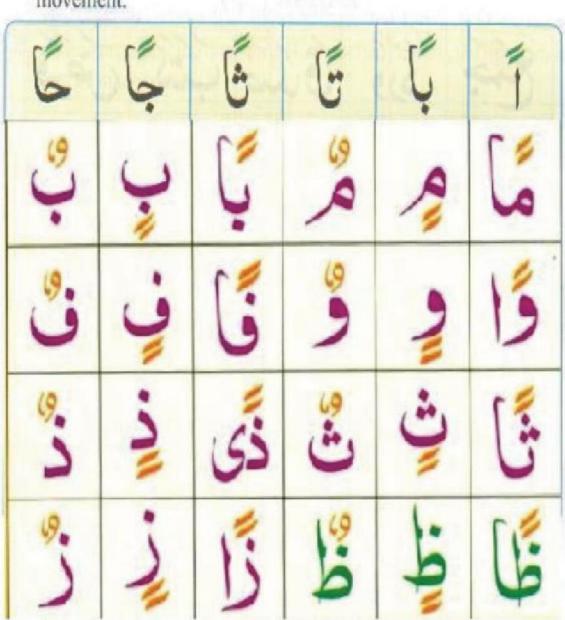
وولو	ربع	حبلي	مُحفِ	
وُجِلَ	مُنِعَ	خبث	أعظ	تزر
أفق	فتخ	قتِل	حسن	لُعِن
كلية	نُفِخَ	دعی	٤٤	سقط
حشر	وهو	سُيل	قُرِئ	أخر
قبرر	قضى	كُتُب	يعِلُ	ننادِ

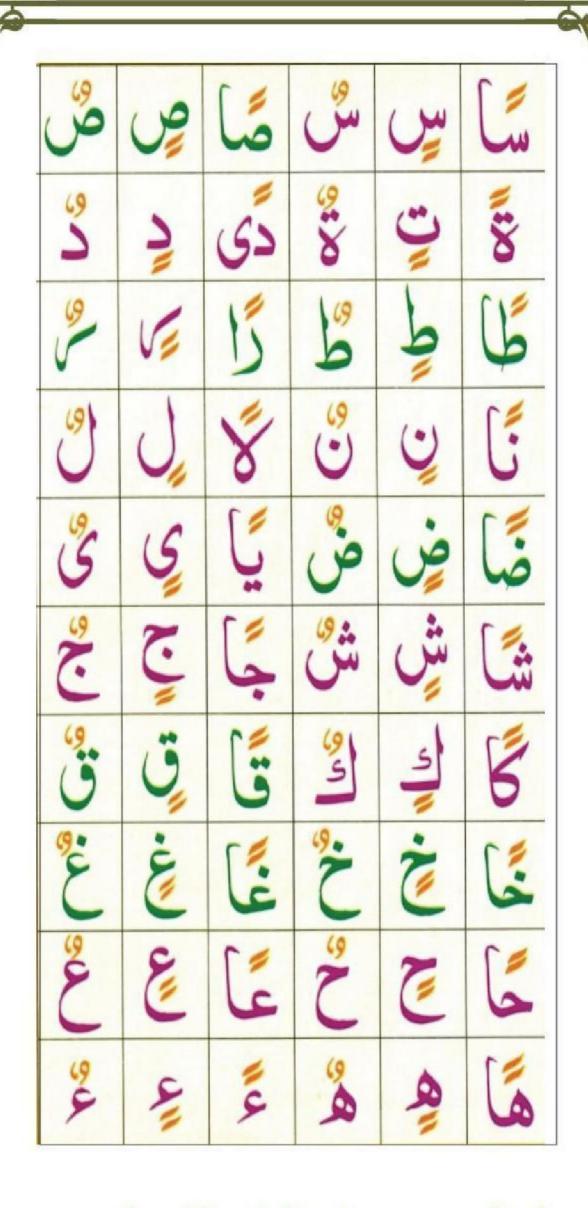
- While reading "تَـزَرُ", the letter " " would be pronounced in deep tone (low pitched). But, at the stoppage, " " would be read in deep tone (low pitched), i.e., " تَـزَرُ".
- If the round vowel () is inserted on the top of " ", then it will be read in very deep tone (low pitched).
- When you are reading "" in very deep tone (low pitched), then be careful not to make the lips roundish.

NUNNATION

- If there appear two Zabar; two Zair and two Paish on the letter, this sign is called as Tanween (Nunnation) i.e., ∠, ⋜, 2,
- Sometime such letters, carrying Tanween, are given nasal sound symbol.
- "is not read if it carries Tanween.
- In the last chapter, your have read the lesson on Zabar (∠) and its relevant exercise. Now the lesson on two Zabar (∠) or Tanween is given hereunder.

Thus, you may be able to pronounce the letter with their proper movement.





These letters are required to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone:

されがとははかい

If there appear Zabar (∠) or two Zabars (∠) on "∪", then it also has to be read in deep tone (low pitched) and full tone.

EXERCISE

NUNNATION (9)

اَسفًا	بلُلُّا	سلها	ونفا	عَبلًا
طبقا	النست	ثننا	عرضًا	حرما
عجبا	بَطُرًا	أبداً	سفقا	قصصاً
مثلًا	رَغُلّاا	مرضا	وسطًا	الْمَا

- Spelling i.e., joints and nunnation should be practised thoroughly.
- During necessary stop (waqf) at the letter bearing nunnation, it is changed into "!" i.e., " it is to be read as " Likewise " will be read as " and " and " as" as" as"



لبزة	نفقة	گڼړپ	بِقبَسِ	بِلَهِ
			لَبُن	AND THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TWO I
مَسَلِ	ثنن	بِيلٍ	مِاعَةٍ	
		عَمَلٍ	The state of the s	F
قناد	مَثَلِ	بشر	سفرة	فِعُةٍ
مَرْدٍ	353	شجر	لِغَي	سعة

In respect of two Zair (), the principle of stoppage (waqf) is as follows:

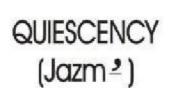
From نَفَقَهُ to نَفَقَهُ From

If you feel difficulty in recognising the movement of (\angle) , (\neg) (\triangle) and (\triangle) , (\neg) , (\triangle) , then repeat the lessons concerned to the movement of such letters.

DOUBLE ROUND VOWELS (9)

ووق	قطع		401	بقرة
ظلك	كتب	عبرة	عَمَلُ	و بو م
قترة	حسنة	خلق	قنامر	زبن
مرض	ملك	كليلة	نصب	ظها
دِية	خرع	رجل	قسم	بشر
جاد	ووري	لَعِبُ	اذن	امم

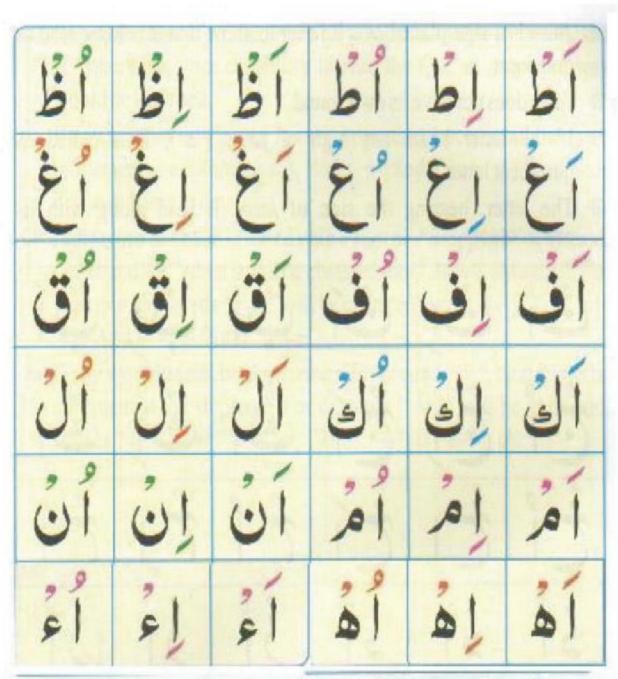
In some words given in the aforesaid exercise, a few letters appear to be of deep tone (low pitched) and some of sharp tone (high pitched), i.e., "is of full sound while "is of sharp tone (high pitched). Be careful that while pronunciating in full tone the letter "i" should be pronounced in very sharp voice.



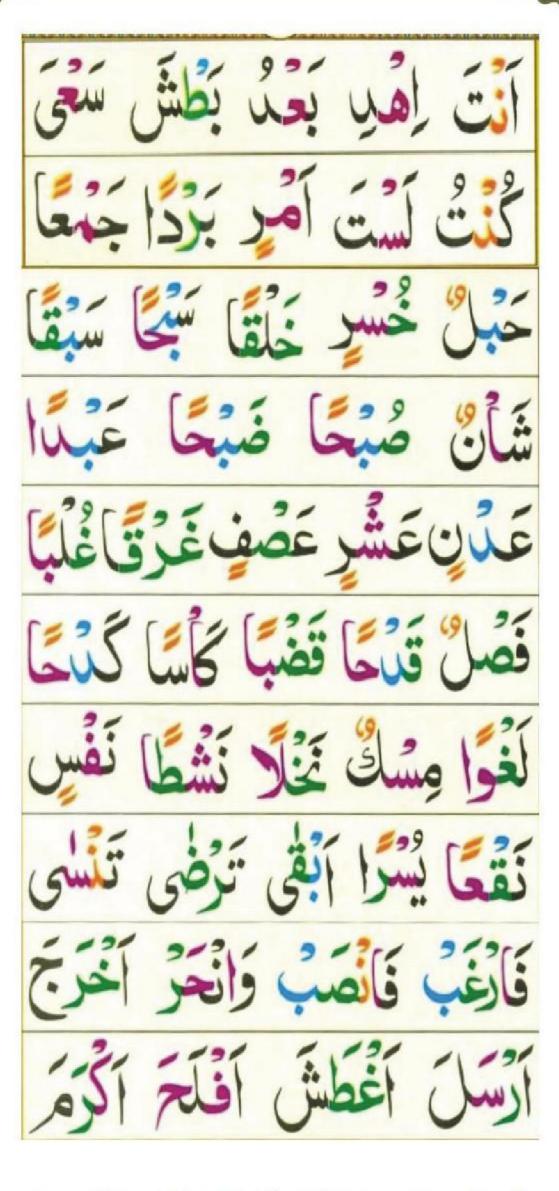
- Jazm is a sign placed over a letter to show that it is to be read as quiescent.
- Jazm does not have its own sound.
- If the letter bears any sign of jazm (≥), it is called as quiescent letter.
- The letter, bearing the sign of jazm, is read along with its predecessor.

اُتُ	اِتُ	اَتْ	ٱبُ	اِبْ	اَبُ
أج	رح	21	اُثُ	اِث	اَثُ
ا خ	زخ	أخ	أخ	رح	١٢ أ
39	31	31	31	3]	31
أز	راد	31	أز	از	31
	-	اَشُ			I Commence
أضُ	اض	أضْ	أصُ	اص	أصُ



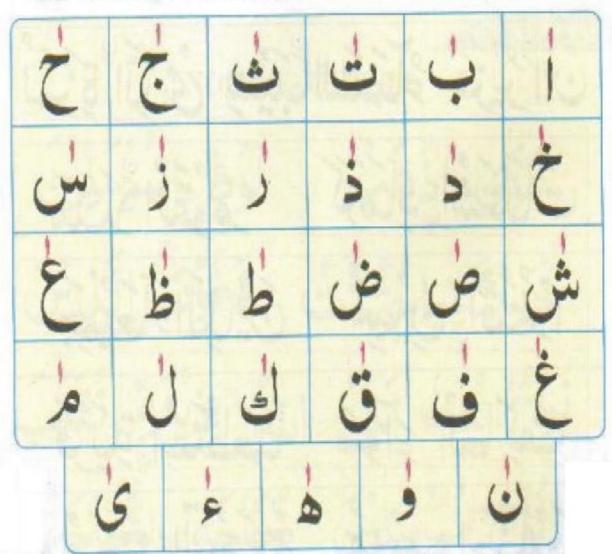


- In the case of quiescency, the pronunciation of the letter J.b., will be vibrated. It is called "galgalah".
- Besides such letters of "qalqalah", other ones should be read very carefully so that they may not become vibrated.





- The movements are of two kinds, i.e, vertical position or reversed position. Just like this, the sign Zabar also bears two shapes, i.e., vertical and reversed.
- You should recognize well the position of vertical Zabar.
- The vertical Zabar has to be pronounced in long tone, just like "alif".
- Be careful that while pronouncing " " and " " the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.



The vertical Zabar has to be pronounced equivalent to alif





لی غوی عظی	، قالی ع	ايت سنج
ن دعی رای	الى أ	عَسَى طَغَى
ادم اثر ازر	قَ اخرَ	يرى اِسْل

- If any word is inserted with a vertical Zabar at its end, it will be pronounced as it is. (Not a bit sign of change.)
 - Example: والصحى, غوى will be the same at the stoppage (waqf)
- It is entirely wrong to pronounce in long tone the vertical Zabar at the time of stoppage, as being done while reading alif The sound of this vowel sign will be equivalent to only one alif at the moment of stoppage.

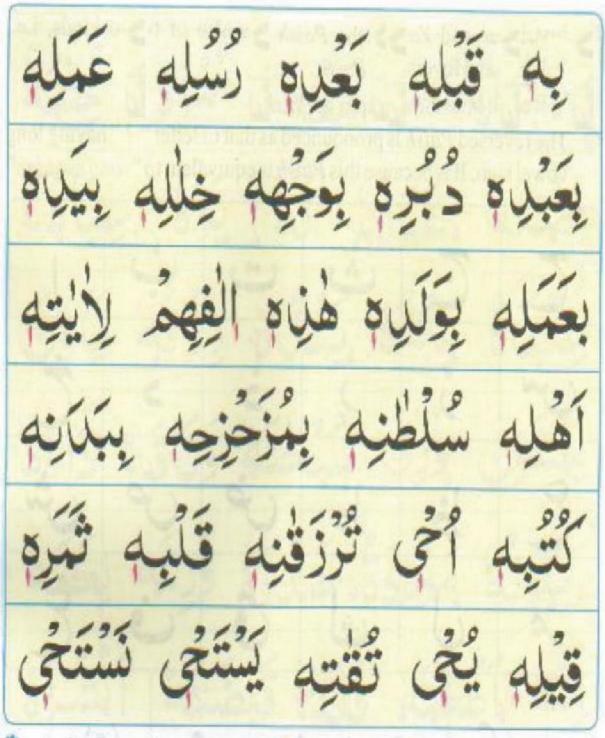




- Just like Zabar, the sign Zair in also of two kinds, i.e., Vertical and reversed.
- You should recognise well the twin positions of Zair.
- The vertical Zair is pronounced just equivalent to yaa
- Be careful that while pronouncing "" and " " the sound shouldn't enter into the nose.
- Your are required to read this lesson with umost care and attention.
 Even be careful about the organs of speech.

7	5	-6	-0	٠٠	1
<u>س</u>	1	1	.0 -	2	خ
٥	وا	4	ض	0	ش
م	Ų	ا	Ö	ف	ف
	5 5			9 (2

VERTICAL ZAIR (T)

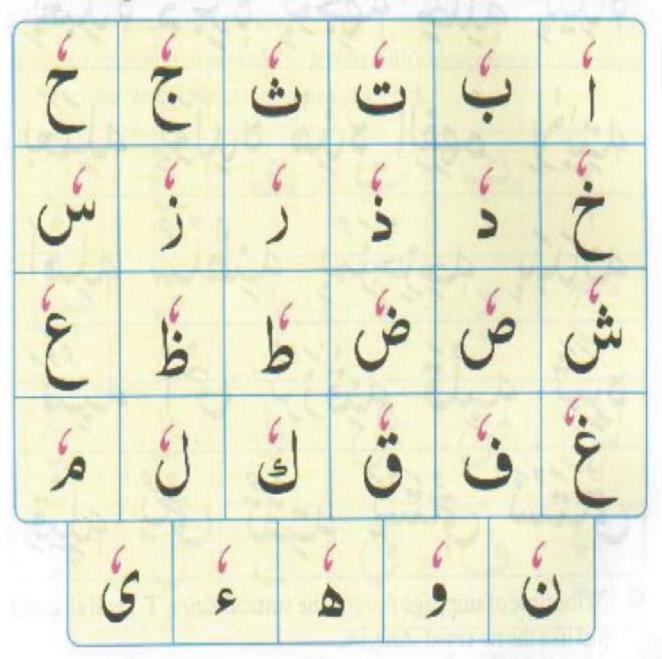


At the time of stoppage (waqf), the vertical Zair () will also end just like the reversed Zair, i.e,

فيه as فيه - به as فيه



- Just like Zabar and Zair, the Paish is also of two kinds, i.e., Upright Paish and reversed Paish.
- Recognise well both the shapes of Paish.
- The reversed Paish is pronounced as that of letter " " having long vowel sign. It is because this Paish is equivalent to "vaao maddah"







معة امرة ختبة	كِتْبَهُ قِيَامُهُ
لَهُ يَرَهُ عِبَادُهُ	فِصْلُهُ عَبْلُهُ
ع رِزْقُهُ يَكُوْنَ	عِنْلَا سُبُحْنَا
وثاقة داؤد	يَسْتُونَ وَرِيَ
صَلَالًا وَرِثُهُ نِعَمَهُ	رسوله موعدة
قَبْضَتُهُ ٱنْشُرَهُ	أَطْعَبُهُ فَلَهُ

The reversed Paish will also vanish just like vertical Zair.

Example:

عِبَادُهُ as "عِبَادُهُ"

عِنْدَهُ as عِنْدَهُ "

يَرَهُ as "يَرَهُ "



LETTERS HAVING LONG VOWEL SIGN

- If Zabar (∠) comes before a quiescent alif, it is called Alif maddah, i.e., long vowel sign. Example: نارتاریا
- If Paish (♣) comes before a quiescent vaao, it is called vaao maddah. Example: جُونُوبُو
- If Zair (¬) comes before a quiescent \, it is called Yaa-i-maddah. Example: دې دې دې دې
- Such letters having a long vowel sign maddah, are read just like alif
- It is wrong to pronounce haroof maddah more or less of the sound of alif

رق	تو	وا	ري	بو	ان ا
3.	30	6	رقي و	نو	(4)
	و و	اف	3	92	6
ذي خ	95	13	دِي	200	12
زی	زو	زا	ړی	رو	زا
شى	شو	Tâ	سِیْ	, o	سا

في	ضو	ضًا	صي	صو	صا
ظی	ظو	ظا	رطی ا	طو	طا
بغ:	30.0	6.1	30	30	6
رق	وو	ق	رق	فو	6
رلي	رُو	5	3	الحقوقة	6
3	نو	6	رمي	مو	ما
رهي	هو	6	دِي	وو	وا
ري	يو	ي ا	وي	99	15

This lesson highlights to all the three examples of haroof-i-maddah

You are required to read this lesson with much care. You should even try to recognise such kind of letters.

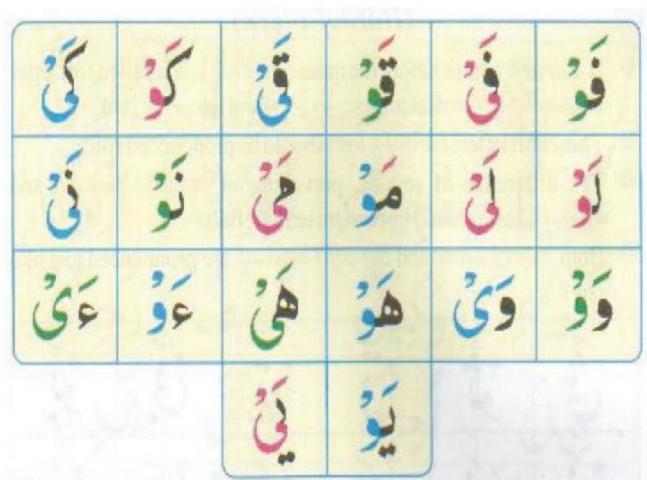


THE SOFT LETTERS

(Haroof-i-leen)

- If Zabar ∠ comes before the quiescent or i.e., it is called soft letter i.e., haroof-i-leen. Examples: أَنَى رَبِّى بِينَ and أَنَى رَبِّى بِينَ and أَنِي رَبِّى بِينَ etc.
- These soft letters haroof-i-leen should be pronounced softly.
- The difference of sounds, prevailing in haroof-i-maddah and haroof-i-leen, should be recognised carefully.
- Both haroof-i-leen and haroof-i-maddah are pronounced just like one alif.

ئ څ	نو	تُخ	تُو	ريّ .	يُو
خَيْ		35	35	ئى.	· •
زی	35	ذَى	35	دَی	35
شی		سَی	سُوْ	زی	35
ظي	طو	ضيّ	ضُوْ	حَتَى	صُو
3.0	è	عُيْ	عَوْ	ظی	ظو



- Those letters which are pronounced in deep tone (low pitched) and sharp tone (high pitched), should be impressed on mind most accurately.
- The rule and principle of stoppage, duly described in the previous chapter, should be remembered well.



SOFT LETTERS

هیهات	يُومَينٍ	قُرنشِ	عَفُونَا
عان	يرونها	ويل	زُوجًا
رايت	صوماً	أعطينا	توبة
رويدا	آوجی لھا	الَّيْنَا	ينهون
آين	ينْعُون	قورمي	سۇن
عَلَيْهِم	قُوْلِي	هناينا	خُولَةً
اتینا	اَوْتَادًا	عَيْنَانِي	روم
- BARS	خيرًا	قۇلى	

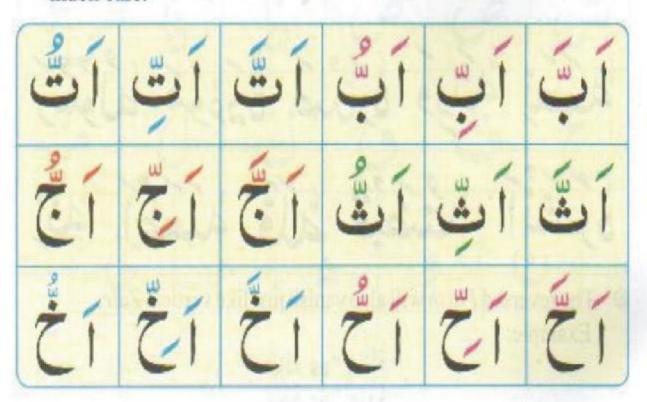
- In the word , there are two soft letters haroof-i-leen i.e. Yaa-i-leen. While pronouncing this word, their sounds should be expressed separately and correctly.
- (وَيُدَا t will be read as رُوَيْدُا f we have to stop after the word وَوَيْدَا , it will be read as

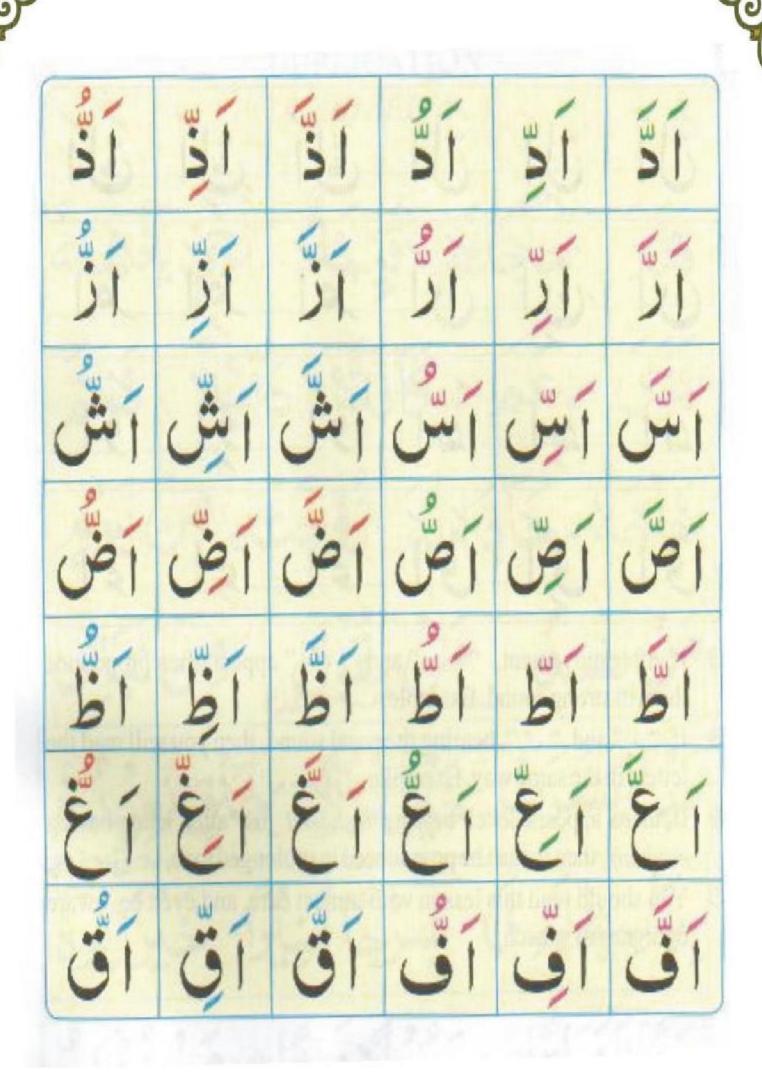
SIGN OF DUPLICATION

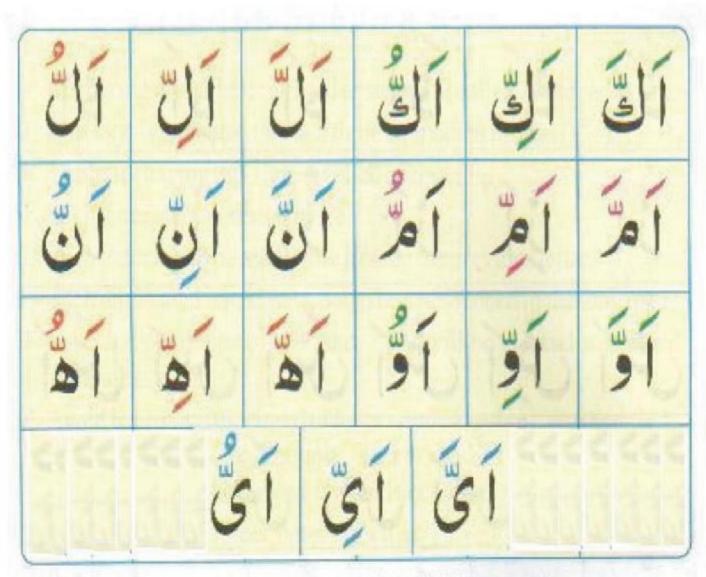
(TASHDEED)(w)

- Rendering of any letter as hard or strong, is called Tashdeed (عدية).
- a This sign is indicated through three equivalent prongs $(\frac{\omega}{})$.
- The letter having this sign, is called mushaddid.
- Such letter is pronounced twice.
- Such letter has to be read while joining the previous letter.
- Such duplicated letters have not to be pronounced in the long tone.
- In such type of letter, " [" and " " will be in nasal sound and equivalent to "alif".
- Avoid to prolong the sound of letter coming before "mushaddid"

 For example, do not read in long tone the first letter of otherwise it would become of the first letter of the first lette
- Other letters, such as in the should be pronounced with much care.

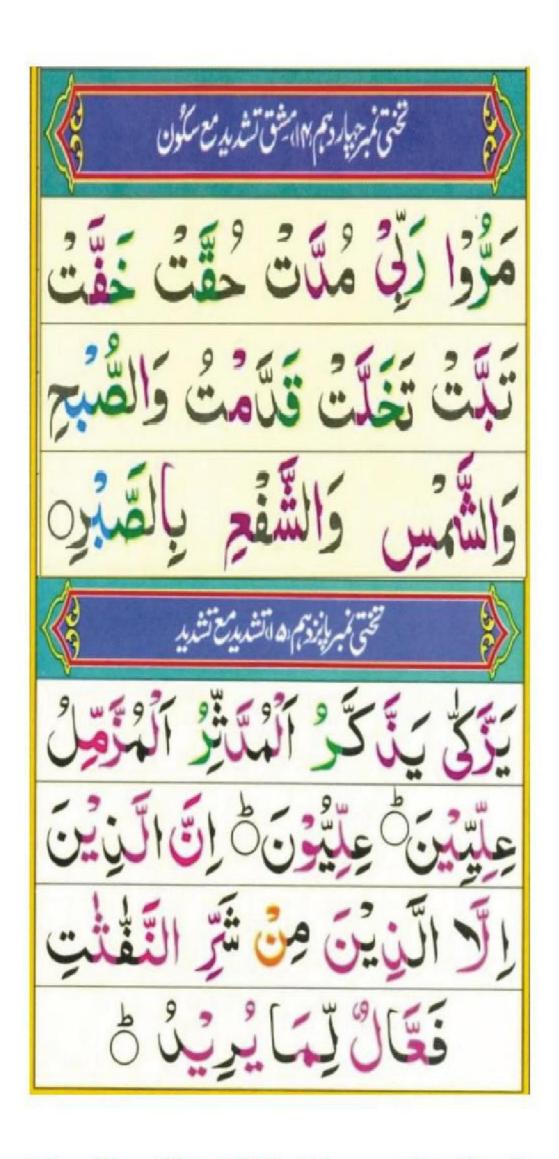






- If, after movement, "vaao" and " " appear, then pronounce them in strong sound. Example: قَيْمَةٌ, زُوْجَتُ
- if " " and " د ", bearing the nasal sound, then you will read the letters in the same way. Example: مِنْ وَالْ رَمِنْ يَقُولُ اللهِ مِنْ وَاللهِ مِنْ يَقُولُ اللهِ مِنْ وَاللّهِ مِنْ يَقُولُ اللهِ مِنْ يَقُولُ اللّهِ مِنْ يَقُولُ اللّهِ مِنْ يَقُولُ اللّهِ مِنْ يَعْلِي اللّهِ مِنْ يَعْلِي اللّهِ مِنْ يَعْلِي اللّهِ مِنْ يَعْلِي اللّهِ مِنْ اللّهِ مِنْ اللّهِ مِنْ اللّهِ مِنْ يَعْلِي اللّهِ مِنْ الللّهِ مِنْ اللّهِ مِنْ الللّهِ مِنْ اللّهِي
- If there appears letter bearing tashdeed just after letter having maddah, then it must be pronounced in prolonged tone, i.e.,
- You should read this lesson with utmost care, and even be aware of organs of speech.







COMBINATION

(Idghaam)

- Combination (idghaam) is such an act wherein one letter is being inserted into other one, and thus it has to be read as doubled (mushaddid), it is called "idghaam" i.e., A letter marked with "", the sign of duplication.
- If any letter among of of and o comes after quiescent "o" or nunnation tanween, then it will be spelt in nasal sound ghunnah.
- If any letter among "ان " and "ا" comes after quiescent " " or nunnation tanween, then it will be spelt without nasal sound ghunnah.

EXERCISE

COMBINATION

(Idghaam)

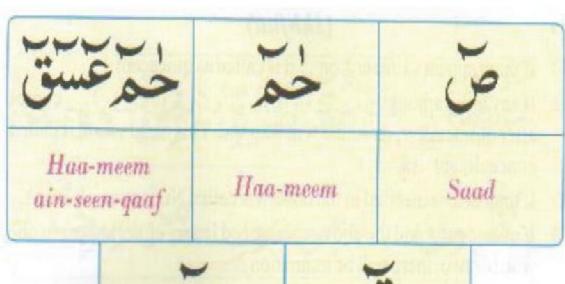


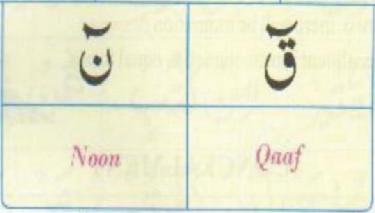


(حروف مقطعات)

- These are meant for those letters which come in the Qur'an and being read separately.
- These letters usually come in the beginning of some Quranic Surah.

الز	البص	الق
Alif-laam-raa	Alif-laam-meem- saad	Alif-laam-meem
طسم	ظه	التز
Taa-seen-meem	Taa-haa	Alif-laam-meem- raa
يل	ظس	كهيعص
Yaa-seen	Taa-seen	Kaaf-haa-yaa- ain-saad





- While reading "", after alif, we will pronounce "" in long tone then "" will be rendered in nasal sound, and again "(" will be read in long tone madd.
- While reading "b", "b" and "b" will be pronounced in long tone equivalent to alif.
- If on a letter there appears vertical Zabar →, vertical Zair → or reversed Paish ፉ, it will be pronounced just equivalent to alif
- If any letter carries a sign of Madd (~), it will be read in long tone, just equivalent to five or six alif.
- Translator's note: Certain Surahs of the Holy Quran have certain initials prefixed to them, which are called the Abbreviated Letters. These are the most secret signs, the meaning of which are known only to Allah Almighty.



NOON-E- QUTNI

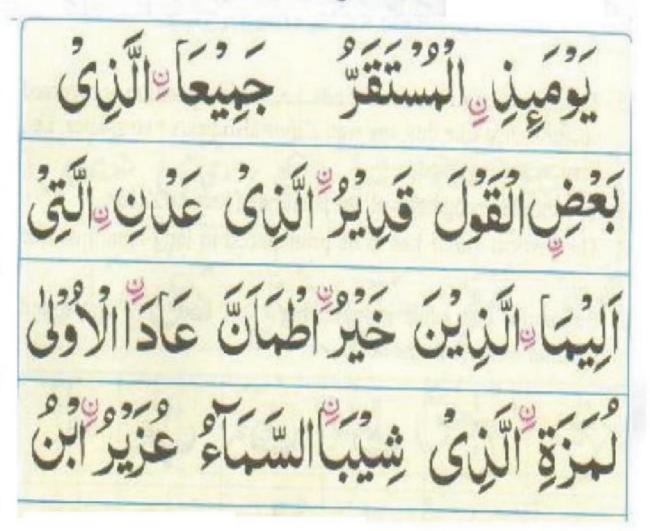
Whenever any letter marked with the sign of duplication <u>w</u> or being a quiescent one comes after nunnation, then the figure " w" is marked with Zair — and written in very small size. This is called "noon quini".

Example: أَحَلُ وَاللَّهُ وَ ثُوحُ النَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّالّالِيلَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّاللَّ الللّ

- This smallest size of ω is generally not written, but in Pakistani editions of the Holy Qur'an it is inserted in smallest size as indicated above.
- It is wrong to start from noon -e-quini or to repeat it.

EXERCISE

"NOON-E- QUTNI"



INVERSION

(Iqlaab)

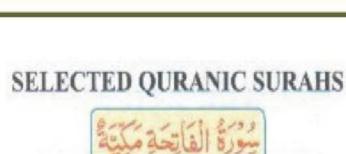
- (اقلاب) means "to change".
- This "comes just after quiescent "o" or nunnation tanveen, then this "o" will be changed with " o" and read in nosed sound ghunnah. This system is called as Inversion iglaab, i.e. المالية.
- While expressing the Inversion iqlaab, nasal sound is produced equivalent to one full alif
- During this procedure, the letter coming before nasal sound ghunnah, should not be read in long tone.
- will be expressed. Be careful that the sound of "U" has not been produced.

EXERCISE

INVERSION

(Iqlaab)

فَانْبِنْ تَنْبُتُ اَنْبَتُ اَنْبَتُ قُولًا بِلِيغًا خَبِيرًا بَصِيرًا لَيًّا بِالْسِنَتِهِمُ تَنْبِثُ قُولًا بِلِيغًا كَنْبِثُ خَبِيرًا بَعِيرًا لِيَّا بِالْسِنَتِهِمُ تَنْبِثُ فَي مَنْ بَقِيلًا بِالْسِنَتِهِمُ لَامْرُحَبًا بِهِمُ كَنْبُونُ فَي جَنَّةٍ بِرَبُوةٍ لَامْرُحَبًا بِهِمُ صُمْ بَنْ بَقِلها عَلِيْمً بِمَا كَانُوا صُمَّرًا بُكُم مِنْ بَقِلها عَلِيْمً بِمَا كَانُوا صَمَّمُ بُكُم مِنْ بَقِلها عَلِيْمً بِمَا كَانُوا



بِسُمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِينِ الرَّحِيْمِ

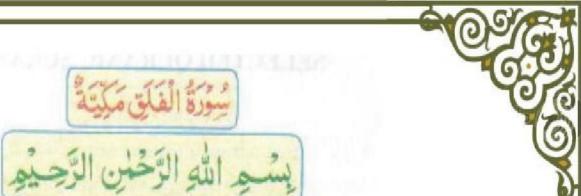
الْحَمْدُ لِلهِ رَبِّ الْعَلَمِينَ أَنْ الرَّحْلِنَ الْعَلَمِينَ أَنْ الرَّحْلِنَ الْعَلَمِينَ أَنْ الرَّحْلِنَ الْعَلَمِينَ أَنْ الرَّحْلِنَ أَنْ الرَّحْلِنَ أَنْ الرَّحْلِنَ أَنْ الرَّعْنَ أَنْ الرَّالِينَ أَنْ الْعَلَمُ اللَّهِ الْمُعْنَ أَنْ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ الْمُعْنَ أَنْ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللللْمُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللللْمُ الللْمُ اللللْمُ الللْمُ اللللِّهُ الللْمُ اللَّهُ ال

سُورَةُ الإخلاصِ مَكِيَّةُ

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِينِ الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلْ هُوَاللهُ أَحَدُّ أَللهُ الصَّهَ لُوَ لَمْ يَوْلَدُ فَاللهُ الصَّهَ لُو لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ لَهُ المَّالِيَ اللهُ وَلَمْ يُولِدُ فَوَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ عَلِيلًا لَهُ وَلَمْ يُولِدُ فَ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ اللّ





قُلُ اَعُونُ بِرَبِ الْفَكْقِ ﴿ مِنْ شَرِّمَا خَكَقَ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّغَاسِقِ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿ خَكَقَ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّغَاسِقِ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّتُتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ﴿ وَمِنْ شَرِّحَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴾ شُرِّحَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴾

سُوْرَةُ النَّاسِ مَكِيَّةً

بِسُمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

قُلُ اَعُوْدُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ﴿ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ﴿ إِلَٰهِ النَّاسِ ﴿ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسُواسِ ﴿ الْجَنَّاسِ ﴿ النَّاسِ ﴿ النَّاسِ ﴾ الُوسُوسِ ﴿ الْجَنَّاسِ ﴿ النَّاسِ ﴿ النَّاسِ ﴾ يُوسُوسُ فِي صُلُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿ النَّاسِ ﴿ النَّاسِ ﴾ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ﴿