

10 READING RULES SUMMARY – SHORT DESCRIPTION

1. LONG VOWELS (ا و ي)	What are 3 long vowel letters? How are they written and pronounced a. long vowel letters with short vowels on them b. long vowel letters with sukoon on them c. long vowel letters next to each other d. Difficult Words	
2. TANWEEN	What is tanween and how it is written in 3 ways. How is it read?	Exception about ha & hamzah
3. TA MARBOOTAH ؤ	It is read as letter ه if we stop at the word. It is read (and opened as letter ت in writing if the reader does not stop at the word	
4. WOW LEEN AND YA LEEN	Having a sukoon on و or ي AND having a fathah on previous letter creates the swinging sound in Arabic such as Cycle, Layla, Time, Mound,	Shaddah with wow leen & yah leen
5. LETTER WITH SUKOOK BEFORE LETTER WITH SHADDAH	Normally called the <u>Unnamed Rule</u> , the reader should omit the letter with sukoon if immediate next letter has a shaddah on it Its application as “Sun” & “Moon” letters	
6. SHORT FORM OF LONG VOWEL LETTERS	Long vowels letter (ا و ي) can be written as Tashkeelaat (symbols)	
7. MADDAH & MUQATI’AAT	These two tashkeel elongate the long vowel letter. In Muqati’aat words, these tashkeel requires to make each individual letter be elongated	
8. HAMZA TUL WASL	Alif with this special symbol connects the letter before it and after it but Alif itself is omitted in reading	
9. SMALL LETTERS	Simple reading rule for “little” letters shown on words in Quran a. LITTLE MEEM م BEFORE BA ب b. NOON QUTNI ن c. LITTLE SEEN س ALLOWED TO BE READ AS SUAD ص	
10. RAMOOZ AUQAAF	Punctuation in Quran verses (first lesson in Arabic 3)	

10 READING RULES SUMMARY – DESCRIPTION

- These rules are to be used with the green book (help yourself in reading Quran – [download PDF](#))
- Please use the audio files related to this book for application of each reading rule

1. LONG VOWELS

There are 3 long vowel letters in Arabic Language. They are ا و ي

When they are a part of the word in the middle or end, they are read twice longer in length than short vowels. However if they show up in the **beginning** of a word, they are read as letters themselves and must have a short vowel.

a. long vowel letters with short vowels on them

If a long vowel letters shows up with a short vowel on it, it must be treated as a letter immediately regardless of its position in a word

b. long vowel letters with Sukoon on them

Long vowel letter in the middle of a word having a sukoon on it has different rules. Alif with sukoon on it, requires Alif to be treated as a letter. و and ي having a sukoon on it are simply treated as long vowels and sukoon is totally ignored

c. long vowel letters next to each other

First long vowel letter would be treated as a letter and second one will act as its long vowel.

d. Difficult Words

Some time و or ي have to be read as Alif. This happens in special cases. Such words are generally hard to pick

2. TANWEEN

Tanween is of 3 types. It only shows up on the last letter of a word as a symbol (tashkeel). It adds a quick “N or ن” (with sukoon) sound on a letter. Examples س سّ سّ

- Two Fathah Tanween also gets an extra Alif. This Alif is ignored in reading but must be written.
- Two Fathah tanween doesn't get this Alif for letters ha and hamza

3. TA MARBOOTAH (ة)

- It is read as a "ه" if we stop at the word.
- It is read and opened as letter ت in writing if the reader does not stop at the word

4. WOW LEEN AND YA LEEN

When و or ي show up in the middle of a word and letter before them has a “fathah” short vowel on it, the wow or ya are not treated as long vowel anymore. Instead they are treated as a “swing” sound such as Layla, Bicycle etc.

5. LETTER WITH SUKON BEFORE LETTER WITH SHADDAH

- Normally this rule is referred to as Unnamed Rule. The rule requires the reader to omit the letter with sukon, if the letter after it has a shaddah on it
- Its application as “Sun” & “Moon” letters. The most common application of this rule is with article “ال”

6. SHORT FORM OF LONG VOWEL LETTERS

Long vowels letters (ا و ي) can be written in symbol form (tashkeel) as well. When written in symbol form, these letters with the symbol form must be treated same as long vowels letters.

7. MADDAH & MUQATI’AAT

- These two symbols (tashkeel) elongate the long vowel letter (ا و ي) in the word to 3 or 4 times (another rule is to use 4 or 6 length).
- Muqati’aat words are read as individual letters with application of the symbol on that letter. We do not know the meaning of these words. If these two symbols show on the letters in Muqati’aat words, the reader is required to make each individual letter be elongated according to the symbol (tashkeel) on that letter.

8. HAMZA TUL WASL

Alif with this special symbol connects the letter before it and after it but Alif itself is omitted in reading

9. SMALL LETTERS

Simple reading rule for “little” letters shown on words in Quran

- LITTLE MEEM م BEFORE BA ب**
Tanween or Noon with sukon are pronounced as “Meem” if immediate next letter is letter ب . In Quran printings, A little meem م is placed on the letter to help the reader
- NOON QUTNI ن**
This little noon is joined with next word immediately following it
- LITTLE SEEN س ALLOWED TO BE READ AS SUAD ص**
If a reader sees this little seen on suad in a word, he/she can pronounce that suad as a seen. It doesn’t change the meaning of the word.

10. RAMOOZ AUQAAF: Punctuation in Quran verses (This will be the first lesson in Arabic 3)