



142. The Fools among the people will say: "What hath turned them from the Qibla to which they were used?" Say: To Allah belong both East and West: He guideth whom He will to a Way that is straight.

143. Thus have We made of you an Ummat justly balanced, that ye might be witnesses over the nations, and the Apostle a witness over yourselves; and We appointed the Qibla to which thou vast used, only to test those who followed the Apostle from those who would turn on their heels (from the Faith). Indeed it was (a change) momentous, except to those guided by Allah. And never would Allah make your faith of no effect. For Allah is to all people Most surely full of kindness, Most Merciful.

144. We see the turning of thy face (for guidance) to the heavens: now shall we turn thee to a Qibla that shall please thee. Turn then thy face in the direction of the sacred Mosque: wherever ye are, turn your faces in that direction. The people of the Book know well that that is the truth from their Lord. Nor is Allah unmindful of what they do. 145. Even if thou wert to bring to the people of the Book all the Signs (together), they would not follow thy Qibla; nor art thou going to follow their Qibla; nor indeed will they follow each other's Qibla. If thou after the knowledge hath reached thee, wert to follow their (vain) desires, - then wert thou indeed (clearly) in the wrong.

سَيَقُولُ السُّفَهَاءُ مِنَ النَّاسِ مَا وَلَّاهُمْ عَن قِبَلِهِمُ الَّذِي كَانُوا عَلَيْهِمْ قُلْ لِلَّهِ الْمَشْرِقُ وَالْمَغْرِبُ يَهْدِي مَن يَشَاءُ إِلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ﴿١٤٢﴾ وَكَذَلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا لِتَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَيَكُونَ الرَّسُولُ عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدًا وَمَا جَعَلْنَا الْقِبْلَةَ الَّتِي كُنْتَ عَلَيْهَا إِلَّا لِنَعْلَمَ مَن يَتَّبِعَ الرَّسُولَ مِمَّن يَنْقَلِبُ عَلَى عَقْبَيْهِ ۚ وَإِن كَانَتْ لَكَبِيرَةً إِلَّا عَلَى الَّذِينَ هَدَى اللَّهُ ۗ وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيُضِلَّ عِبْرَتَكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِالنَّاسِ لَرَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿١٤٣﴾ قَدْ نَرَى تَقَلُّبَ وَجْهِكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ فَلَنُوَلِّيَنَّكَ قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ ۚ وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَهُ ۚ وَإِن لِّلَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ لَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِن رَّبِّهِمْ ۗ وَمَا اللَّهُ بِغَفِلٍ عَمَّا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٤٤﴾ وَلَئِن آتَيْتَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ بِكُلِّ آيَةٍ مَّا تَبِعُوا قِبْلَتَكَ وَمَا أَنتَ بِتَابِعٍ قِبَلِهِمْ ۚ وَمَا بَعْضُهُمْ بِتَابِعٍ قِبْلَةَ بَعْضٍ ۚ وَلَئِن آتَبَعْتَ أَهْوَاءَهُمْ مِن بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَكَ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ إِنَّكَ إِذًا لَمِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴿١٤٥﴾

• Necessary prolongation 6 vowels • Permissible prolongation 2,4,6 vowels • Nazalization (ghunnah) 2 vowels • Emphatic pronunciation  
• Obligatory prolongation 4 or 5 vowels • Normal prolongation 2 vowels • Un announced (silent) • Unrest letters (Echoing Sound)



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

g̣ = غ

ṭ = ط

s = س

ṣ = ص

ḥ = ح

z = ز

ẓ = ذ

ẓ̣ = ظ

ṯh = ث

kh = خ

sh = ش

j = ج

‘ = ع

‘ = ع

ee = ي

ou = و

â = ا

Short Vowels

î = (كسرة)

u = (ضمه)

a = (فتحة)

'aw = أَوْ

wa = وَ

'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

Sa-yaq̣oulus-sufahâ-'u minan-nâsi mâ wa-llâhum  
 ‘an-Ḷiblati-himul-latee kânou ‘alayhâ? Ḷul li-  
 LLâhil-Mash-riḶu wal-maḶg-rib; yahdee many-  
 yashâ-'u 'ilâ Ṣirâṯim-MustaḶeem (142) Wa kazâlika  
 ja-‘alnâkum 'Ummatanw-Wasaṯal-litakounou  
 shuha-dâ-'a ‘alan-nâsi wa yakounar-Rasoulu ‘alaykum  
 Shaheedâ. Wa mâ ja-‘alnal-Ḷiblatal-latee kunta  
 ‘alayhâ 'illâ li-na‘-lama many-yattabi-‘ur-Rasoula  
 mim-many-yanḶali-bu ‘alâ ‘aq̣ibayh. Wa 'in-kânat  
 lakabeeratan 'illâ ‘alal-lazeena hada-LLâh. Wa mâ  
 kâna-LLâhu liyuḶee-‘a 'eemânakum. 'Inna-LLâha  
 binnâsi la-Ra-'ou-fur-RaḶeem (143) Ḷad narâ taḶalluba  
 wajhika fis-samâ'; falanuwalliyannaka Ḷiblata-  
 tarḶâhâ. Fa-walli wajhaka shaṯral-Masjidil-Ḷarâm.  
 Wa Ḷay-thu mâ kuntum fawallou wujouhakum  
 shaṯrah. Wa 'innallazeena 'outul-Kitâba laya‘lamouna  
 'an-nahul-ḶaḶḶu mir-Rabbihim. Wa ma-LLâhu  
 biḶâfilin ‘ammâ ya‘-maloun (144) Wa la-'in 'ataytal-  
 lazeena 'outul-Kitâba bi-kulli 'Âyatimmâ tabi-‘ou  
 Ḷiblatak; wa mâ 'anta bi-tâbi-‘in-Ḷiblatahum, wa  
 mâ ba‘-Ḷuhum-bi-tâbi-‘in-Ḷiblata ba‘-Ḷ. Wa la-  
 'inittaba‘-ta 'ahwâ-'ahummim-ba‘-di mâ jâ-'aka  
 minal-‘ilmi 'innaka 'izalla-minaz-ẓâlimeen (145)



الَّذِينَ آتَيْنَهُمُ الْكِتَابَ يَعْرِفُونَهُ كَمَا يَعْرِفُونَ أَبْنَاءَهُمْ وَإِنَّ  
 فَرِيقًا مِّنْهُمْ لَيَكْتُمُونَ الْحَقَّ وَهُمْ يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٤٦﴾ الْحَقُّ مِن  
 رَبِّكَ فَلَا تَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْمُمْتَرِينَ ﴿١٤٧﴾ وَلِكُلِّ وِجْهَةٍ هُوَ مُوَلِّئُهَا  
 فَاسْتَبِقُوا الْخَيْرَاتِ أَيْنَ مَا تَكُونُوا يَأْتِ بِكُمْ اللَّهُ جَمِيعًا  
 إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿١٤٨﴾ وَمِنْ حَيْثُ خَرَجْتَ فَوَلِّ  
 وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَإِنَّهُ لَلْحَقُّ مِن رَّبِّكَ وَمَا  
 اللَّهُ بِغَفِيلٍ عَمَّا تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٤٩﴾ وَمِنْ حَيْثُ خَرَجْتَ فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ  
 شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ  
 شَطْرَهُ لِئَلَّا يَكُونَ لِلنَّاسِ عَلَيْكُمْ حُجَّةٌ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا  
 مِنْهُمْ فَلَا تَخْشَوْهُمْ وَاخْشَوْنِي وَلَا تَمَنَعْنِي عَلَيْكُمْ وَلَعَلَّكُمْ  
 تَهْتَدُونَ ﴿١٥٠﴾ كَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا فِيكُمْ رَسُولًا مِّنكُمْ  
 يَتْلُوا عَلَيْكُمْ آيَاتِنَا وَيُزَكِّيكُمْ وَيُعَلِّمُكُمُ الْكِتَابَ  
 وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَيُعَلِّمُكُم مَّا لَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٥١﴾ فَادْكُرُونِي  
 أَذْكُرْكُمْ وَأَشْكُرُوا لِي وَلَا تَكْفُرُونِ ﴿١٥٢﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ  
 ءَامَنُوا اسْتَعِينُوا بِالصَّبْرِ وَالصَّلَاةِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ ﴿١٥٣﴾

146. The people of the Book know this as they know their own sons; but some of them conceal the truth which they themselves know.

147. The Truth is from thy Lord; so be not at all in doubt. 148. To each is a goal to which Allah turns him; then strive together (as in a race) towards all that is good wheresoever ye are, Allah will bring you together. For Allah hath power over all things. 149. From whencesoever thou startest forth, turn thy face in the direction of the Sacred Mosque; that is indeed the truth from thy Lord. And Allah is not unmindful of what ye do. 150. So from whencesoever thou startest forth, turn thy face in the direction of the sacred Mosque; and wheresoever ye are, turn your face thither: that there be no ground of dispute against you among the people, except those of them that are bent on wickedness; so fear them not, but fear Me; and that I may complete my favours

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on you, and ye may (consent to) be guided; 151. A similar (favour have ye already received) in that We have sent among you an Apostle of your own, rehearsing to you Our Signs, and sanctifying you, and instructing you in Scripture and Wisdom, and in new Knowledge. 152. Then do ye remember Me; I will remember you. Be grateful to Me, and reject not Faith. 153. O ye who believe! seek help with patient Perseverance and Prayer: for Allah is with those who patiently persevere.



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

g̣ = غ

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ẓ̣ = ظ

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## Long Vowels

ee = ي

ou = و

â = ا

## Short Vowels

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u = (ضمه)

a = (فتحة)

'aw = أَوْ

wa = وَ

'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

'Allazeena 'âtaynâ-humul-Kitâba ya‘-rifounahou kamâ  
ya‘-rifouna 'abnâ-'ahum; wa 'inna fareeqam-minhum  
la-yak-tumounal-Ḥaqqâ wa hum ya‘-lamoun ﴿146﴾  
'Al-Ḥaqqû mir-Rabbik; falâ takounanna  
minalmumtareen ﴿147﴾ Wa li-kullinw-wijhatun huwa  
muwalleehâ; fastabiqul-khayrât. 'Ayna mâ takou-nou  
ya'-ti bikumu-LLâhu-jamee-‘â. 'Inna-LLâha ‘alâ kulli  
shay'in-Qadeer ﴿148﴾ Wa min ḥay-thu kharajta fawalli  
waj-haka shaṭral-Masjidil-Ḥarâm; wa 'innahou lal-  
ḥaqqû mir-Rabbik. Wa ma-LLâhu bigâfilin ‘ammâ  
ta‘-maloun ﴿149﴾ Wa min ḥay-thu kharajta fawalli  
waj-haka shaṭral-Masjidil-Ḥarâm; wa ḥaythu mâ  
kuntum fawallou wujouhakum shaṭrahou li-'allâ  
yakouna lin-nâsi ‘alaykum ḥujjatun 'illallazeena  
ḡalamou minhum falâ takhshawhum wakhshawnee  
wa li-'utimma ni‘-matee ‘alaykum wa la-‘allakum  
tahtadoun ﴿150﴾ Kamâ 'arsalnâ feekum Rasoulam-  
minkum yatlou ‘alaykum 'Âyâtinâ wa yuzakkeekum  
wa yu‘allimukumul-Kitâba wal-Ḥikmata wa yu-  
‘allimukum-mâ lam takounou ta‘-lamoun ﴿151﴾  
Fazkurounee 'az-kurkum washkurou lee wa lâ  
takfuroun ﴿152﴾ Yâ-'ayyuhallazeena 'âmanusta-‘eenou  
biş-Şabri waş-Şalâh; 'Inna-LLâha ma-‘aş-şâbireen ﴿153﴾



وَلَا تَقُولُوا لِمَنْ يُقْتَلُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ أَمُوتَ ۚ بَلْ أَحْيَاءٌ وَلَكِنَّ  
 لَا تَشْعُرُونَ ﴿١٥٤﴾ وَلَنَبْلُوَنَّكُمْ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنَ الْخَوْفِ وَالْجُوعِ  
 وَنَقْصٍ مِّنَ الْأَمْوَالِ وَالْأَنْفُسِ وَالثَّمَرَاتِ ۗ وَبَشِّرِ الصَّابِرِينَ  
 ﴿١٥٥﴾ الَّذِينَ إِذَا أَصَابَتْهُمُ مُصِيبَةٌ قَالُوا إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ  
 ﴿١٥٦﴾ أُولَئِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ صَلَوَاتٌ مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَرَحْمَةٌ ۖ وَأُولَئِكَ  
 هُمُ الْمُهْتَدُونَ ﴿١٥٧﴾ ۖ إِنَّ الْأَصْفَاءَ وَالْمُرْوَةَ مِن شَعَابِرِ اللَّهِ  
 فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطَّوَّفَ  
 بِهِمَا ۖ وَمَنْ تَطَوَّعَ خَيْرًا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ شَاكِرٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿١٥٨﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ  
 يَكْتُمُونَ مَا أَنزَلْنَا مِنَ الْبَيِّنَاتِ وَالْهُدَىٰ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا بَيَّنَّاهُ  
 لِلنَّاسِ فِي الْكِتَابِ ۖ أُولَئِكَ يَلْعَنُهُمُ اللَّهُ وَيَلْعَنُهُمُ اللَّعِينُونَ  
 ﴿١٥٩﴾ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ تَابُوا وَأَصْلَحُوا وَبَيَّنَّوْنَا فَأُولَئِكَ أَتُوبُ  
 عَلَيْهِمْ ۖ وَأَنَا التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿١٦٠﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَمَاتُوا وَهُمْ  
 كُفَّارٌ أُولَئِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ  
 ﴿١٦١﴾ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا ۖ لَا يُخَفَّفُ عَنْهُمُ الْعَذَابُ وَلَا هُمْ يُنظَرُونَ  
 ﴿١٦٢﴾ وَإِلَهُكُمْ إِلَهُ وَاحِدٌ ۖ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿١٦٣﴾

154. And say not of those who are slain in the way of Allah: "They are dead." Nay, they are living, though ye perceive (it) not. 155. Be sure we shall test you with something of fear and hunger, some loss in goods or lives or the fruits (of your toil), but give glad tidings to those who patiently persevere, -

156. Who say, when afflicted with calamity: "To Allah we belong, and to Him is our return": 157. They are those on whom (descend) blessings from God, and Mercy, and they are the ones that receive guidance.

158. Behold! Safa and Marwa are among the Symbols of Allah. So if those who visit the House in the Season or at other times, should compass them round, it is no sin in them. And if any one obeyeth his own impulse to Good, - be sure that Allah is He Who recogniseth and knoweth. 159. Those who conceal the clear (Signs) We have sent

● Necessary prolongation 6 vowels ● Permissible prolongation 2,4,6 vowels ● Nazalization (ghunnah) 2 vowels ● Emphatic pronunciation  
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down, and the Guidance, after We have made it clear for the People in the Book, - on them shall be Allah's curse, and the curse of those entitled to curse, - 160. Except those who repent and make amends and openly declare (the Truth): to them I turn; for I am Oftreturning, Most Merciful. 161. Those who reject Faith, and die rejecting, - on them is Allah's curse, and the curse of angels, and of all mankind; 162. They will abide therein: their penalty will not be lightened, nor will respite be their (lot). 163. And Your God in One God: there is no god but He, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.



'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

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ee = ي

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Short Vowels

î = (كسرة)

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'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

Wa lâ taqoulou li-many-yuqtalu fee sabeeli-LLâhi 'am-wât. Bal 'aḥ-yâ-'unw-wa lâkil-lâ tash-'uroun ﴿154﴾ Wa lanablu-wannakum-bishay-'im-minal-khawfi waljou'ï wa naqsim-minal-'amwâli wal-'anfusi wath-thamarât; wa bashshiriṣ-Şâbireen ﴿155﴾ 'Al-lazeena 'izâ 'aşâbat-hum-muṣeebatun-qâlou 'innâ li-LLâhi wa 'innâ 'ilayhi râji-'oun ﴿156﴾ 'Ulâ-'ika 'alayhim ṣalawâtum-mir-Rabbihim wa raḥmah; wa 'ulâ-'ika humul-Muhtadoun ﴿157﴾ ﴿﴾ 'In-naṣ-Şafâ wal-Marwata min-Sha-'â-'iri-LLâh. Faman ḥajjal-Bayta 'awi'-tamara falâ junâḥa 'alayhi 'anyyaṭṭawwafa bihimâ. Wa man-taṭaw-wa-'a khayran-fa-'inna-LLâha Shâkirun 'Aleem ﴿158﴾ 'Innallazeena yaktumouna mâ 'anzalnâ minal-bayyinâti wal-hudâ mim-ba'-di mâ bayyan-nâhu linnâsi fil-Kitâbi 'ulâ-'ika yal-'anuhumu-LLâhu wayal-'anu-humullâ-'inoun ﴿159﴾ 'Illal-lazeena tâbou wa 'aşlaḥou wa bayyanou fa-'ulâ'ika 'atoubu 'alayhim; wa 'A-nat-Tawwâbur-Raḥeem ﴿160﴾ 'Innallazeena kafarou wa mâtou wa hum kuffârun 'ulâ-'ika 'alayhim la-'natu-LLâhi wal-malâ-'ikati wannâsi 'ajma'een ﴿161﴾ Khâlideena feehâ; lâ yukhaffafu 'anhumul-'azâbu wa lâ hum yunzaroun ﴿162﴾ Wa 'Ilâhukum 'Ilâhunw-Wâḥid; Lâ 'ilâha 'illâ Huwar-Raḥmâ-nur-Raḥeem ﴿163﴾



إِنَّ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافِ اللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ  
 وَالْفُلْكِ الَّتِي تَجْرِي فِي الْبَحْرِ بِمَا يَنْفَعُ النَّاسَ وَمَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ  
 مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مِنْ مَّاءٍ فَأَحْيَا بِهِ الْأَرْضَ بَعْدَ مَوْتِهَا وَبَثَّ فِيهَا  
 مِنْ كُلِّ دَابَّةٍ وَتَصْرِيفِ الرِّيْحِ وَالسَّحَابِ الْمُسَخَّرِ  
 بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ لَآيَاتٍ لِقَوْمٍ يَعْقِلُونَ ﴿١٦٤﴾ وَمِنْ  
 النَّاسِ مَنْ يَتَّخِذُ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ أَنْدَادًا يُحِبُّونَهُمْ كَحُبِّ اللَّهِ  
 وَالَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَشَدُّ حُبًّا لِلَّهِ وَلَوْ رَى الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا إِذْ يَرُونَ  
 الْعَذَابَ أَنَّ الْقُوَّةَ لِلَّهِ جَمِيعًا وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعَذَابِ ﴿١٦٥﴾  
 إِذْ تَبَرَأَ الَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوا مِنَ الَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوا وَرَأَوْا الْعَذَابَ  
 وَتَقَطَّعَتْ بِهِمُ الْأَسْبَابُ ﴿١٦٦﴾ وَقَالَ الَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوا لَوْ أَنَّنَا  
 لَنَا كَرَّةٌ فَنَتَبَرَّأَ مِنْهُمْ كَمَا تَبَرَّءُوا مِنَّا كَذَلِكَ يُرِيهِمُ اللَّهُ  
 أَعْمَالَهُمْ حَسَرَاتٍ عَلَيْهِمْ وَمَا هُمْ بِخَارِجِينَ مِنَ النَّارِ ﴿١٦٧﴾  
 يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ كُلُوا مِمَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا  
 خُطُوَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُبِينٌ ﴿١٦٨﴾ إِنَّمَا يَأْمُرُكُمْ  
 بِالسُّوءِ وَالْفَحْشَاءِ وَأَنْ تَقُولُوا عَلَى اللَّهِ مَا لَا نَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٦٩﴾

**164.** Behold! In the creation of the heavens and the earth; in the alternation of the Night and the Day; in the sailing of the ships through the Ocean for the profit of mankind; in the rain which Allah sends down from the skies, and the life which He gives therewith to an earth that is dead; in the beasts of all kinds that He scatters through the earth; in the change of the winds, and the clouds which they trail like their slaves between the sky and the earth; - (here) indeed are Signs for a people that are wise.

**165.** Yet there are men who take (for worship) others besides Allah, as equal (with Allah): they love them as they should love Allah. But those of Faith are overflowing in their love for Allah. If only the unrighteous could see, behold, they would see the Penalty: that to Allah. Belongs all power, and Allah will strongly enforce the Penalty.

**166.** Then would those who are followed clear themselves of

those who follow (them): they would see the Penalty, and all relations between them would be cut off. **167.** And those who followed would say: "If only we had one more chance, we would clear ourselves of them, as they have cleared themselves of us". Thus will Allah show them (the fruits of) their deeds as (nothing but) regrets. Nor will there be a way for them out of the Fire. **168.** O ye people! Eat of what is on earth, lawful and good; and do not follow the footsteps of the Evil One, for he is to you an avowed enemy. **169.** For he commands you what is evil and shameful, and that ye should say of Allah that of which ye have no knowledge.



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

g̣ = غ

ṭ = ط

s = س

ṣ = ص

ḥ = ح

z = ز

ẓ = ذ

ẓ̣ = ظ

ṯ = ث

kh = خ

sh = ش

j = ج

‘ = ع

‘ = ع

‘ = ع

ee = ي

ou = و

â = ا

Short Vowels

î = (كسرة)

u = (ضمّة)

a = (فتحة)

'aw = أَوْ

wa = وَ

'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

'Inna fee **kh**alq̣is-samâwâti wal-'arḍi wak**h**tilâfil-layli wan-nahâri wal-fulkillatee tajree fil-baḥri bimâ yanfa-‘unnâsa wa mâ 'anzala-LLâhu minas-samâ-'i mim-mâ-'in-fa-'aḥyâ bihil-'arḍa ba‘-da mawtihâ wa bath**th**a feehâ min-kulli dâbbatin**w**-wa taṣ-reefirriyâḥi was-saḥâbilmusa**kh****kh**ari baynas-samâ-'i wal-'arḍi la-'Âyâtil-li-ḡawminy-ya‘ḡiloun ﴿164﴾ Wa minannâsi many-yatt**kh**izu min-douni-LLâhi 'andâdany-yuḥibbounahum kaḥubbi-LLâh. Wallazeena 'âmanou 'ashaddu ḥubballi-LLâh. Wa law yarallazeena ḡalamou 'iẓ yarawnal-‘azâba 'anna-Ḥuwwata li-LLâhi jamee-‘an**w**-wa 'anna-LLâha Shadedul-‘azâb ﴿165﴾ 'Iẓ tabarra-'allazeenattu-bi‘ou minal-lazeenat-taba-‘ou wa ra'a-wul-‘azâba wa taḡaṭṭa-‘at bihimul-'asbâb ﴿166﴾ Wa ḡâlal-lazeenattaba‘ou law 'anna lanâ karratan-fanatabarra-'a minhum kamâ tabarra-'ou minnâ. Kaḡâlîka yureehimu-LLâhu 'a-‘mâlahum ḡasarâtin ‘alayhim. Wa mâ hum-bi-**kh**ârijeena minan-Nâr ﴿167﴾ Yâ-'ayyuhan-nâsu kulou mimmâ fil-'arḍi Ḥal-âlan-ṭay-yiban**w**-wa lâ tattabi‘ou **kh**uṭuwâtish-Shay-ṭân. 'Innahou lakum ‘aduw-wum-mubeen ﴿168﴾ 'Innamâ ya'-murukum-bis-sou-'i wal-faḡ-shâ-'i wa 'an-taḡoulou ‘ala-LLâhi mâ lâ ta‘-lamoun ﴿169﴾



وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمُ اتَّبِعُوا مَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ قَالُوا بَلْ نَتَّبِعُ مَا آفَيْنَا عَلَيْهِ  
 ءَابَاءَنَا ۗ أَوَلَوْ كَانُوا آبَاءَهُمْ لَ يَعْقِلُونَ شَيْئًا وَلَا  
 يَهْتَدُونَ ﴿١٧٠﴾ وَمَثَلُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي يَتَّعِقُ  
 بِمَا لَا يَسْمَعُ إِلَّا دُعَاءً وَنِدَاءً ۗ صُمٌّ بُكْمٌ عُمْىٰ فَهُمْ لَا يَعْقِلُونَ  
 ﴿١٧١﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا كُلُوا مِن طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ  
 وَاشْكُرُوا لِلَّهِ إِن كُنتُمْ إِيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿١٧٢﴾ إِنَّمَا حَرَّمَ  
 عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَيْتَةَ وَالْدَّمَ وَلَحْمَ الْخِزْيِرِ وَمَا أَهْلَ بِهِ  
 لَعْنِ اللَّهِ ۗ فَمَنِ اضْطُرَّ غَيْرَ بَاغٍ وَلَا عَادٍ فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ  
 غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿١٧٣﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَكْتُمُونَ مَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ مِن  
 الْكِتَابِ وَيَشْتُرُونَ بِهِ ۗ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا ۗ أَوْلَٰئِكَ مَا يَأْكُلُونَ  
 فِي بُطُونِهِمْ إِلَّا النَّارَ وَلَا يُكَلِّمُهُمُ اللَّهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ  
 وَلَا يُزَكِّيهِمْ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿١٧٤﴾ أَوْلَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ  
 اشْتَرُوا الضَّلَالََةَ بِالْهُدَىٰ ۗ وَالْعَذَابُ بِالْمَغْفِرَةِ ۗ فَمَا  
 أَصْبَرَهُمْ عَلَى النَّارِ ﴿١٧٥﴾ ذَلِكَ بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ نَزَّلَ الْكِتَابَ  
 بِالْحَقِّ ۗ وَإِنَّ الَّذِينَ اخْتَلَفُوا فِي الْكِتَابِ لَفِي شِقَاقٍ بَعِيدٍ ﴿١٧٦﴾

170. When it is said to them: "Follow Oat Allah hath revealed:"they say: "Nay! we shall follow the ways of our fathers". What! even though their fathers were void of wisdom and guidance?

171. The parable of those who reject Faith is as if one were to shout like a goat-herd, to things that listen to nothing but calls and cries: deaf, dumb, and blind, they are void of wisdom. 172. O ye who believe! Eat of the good things that We have provided for you, and be grateful to Allah, if it is Him ye worship.

173. He hath only forbidden you dead meat, and blood, and the flesh of swine, and that on which any other name hath been invoked besides that of Allah. But if one is forced by necessity, without wilful disobedience, nor transgressing due limits,- then is he guiltless. For Allah is Oft-forgiving Most Merciful.

174. Those who conceal Allah's revelations in the Book, and purchase for them a miserable

profit, - they swallow into themselves naught but Fire; Allah will not address them on the Day of Resurrection, nor purify them: grievous will be their Penalty. 175. They are the ones who buy Error in place of Guidance and Torment in place of forgiveness. Ah! what boldness (they show) for the fire!. 176. (Their doom is) because Allah sent down the Book in truth but those who seek causes of dispute in the Book are in a schism far (from the purpose).



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

g̣ = غ

ṭ = ط

s = س

ṣ = ص

h = ح

z = ز

ẓ = ذ

ẓ̣ = ظ

th = ث

kh = خ

sh = ش

j = ج

‘ = ع

’ = ء

## Long Vowels

ee = ي

ou = و

â = ا

## Short Vowels

i = (كسرة)

u = (ضمه)

a = (فتحة)

'aw = أَوْ

wa = وَ

'ay = أَيَّ

yâ = يَا

Wa 'izâ q̣eela lahumuttabi-‘ou mâ 'anzala-LLâhu q̣âlou  
 bal nattabi-‘u mâ 'alfaynâ ‘alayhi 'âbâ-'anâ. 'Awalaw  
 kâna 'âbâ-'uhum lâ ya-‘q̣ilouna sḥay-'anw-wa lâ yahta-  
 doun ﴿170﴾ Wa mathalullazeena kafarou kamathalillazee  
 yan-‘iqu bimâ lâ yasma-‘u 'illâ du‘â-'anw-wa nidâ-'â.  
 Ṣummum-bukmun ‘um-yun-fahum lâ ya‘q̣iloun ﴿171﴾  
 Yâ-'ayyuhallazeena 'âmanou kulou min-ṭayyibâti  
 mâ razaq̣nâkum wasḥkurou li-LLâhi 'in-kuntum  
 'iyyâhu ta‘budoun ﴿172﴾ 'Innamâ ḥarrama ‘alaykumul-  
 may-tata waddama wa laḥmal-kḥin-zeeri wa mâ  
 'u-hilla bihee li-ġayri-LLâh. Famanid-ṭurra ġayra  
 bâġinw-wa lâ ‘âdin-falâ 'ithma ‘alayh. 'Inna-LLâha  
 Ġafourur-Raḥeem ﴿173﴾ 'Innallazeena yaktumouna  
 mâ 'anzala-LLâhu minal-Kitâbi wa yashtarouna  
 bihee thamanan-q̣aleelan 'ulâ-'ika mâ ya'-kulouna fee  
 buṭounihim 'illan-Nâra wa lâ yukallimuhumu-LLâhu  
 Yawmal-Ķiyâmati wa lâ yuzakkeehim wa lahum  
 ‘azâbun 'aleem ﴿174﴾ 'Ulâ-'ikallazeenashtarawuḍ-  
 ḍalâlata bil-hudâ wal-‘azâba bil-maġfirah.  
 Famâ 'aşbarahum ‘alan-Nâr ﴿175﴾ Zâlîka bi-'anna-LLâha  
 nazzalal-Kitâba bil-Ḥaqq̣. Wa 'innallazee-  
 nakhtalafou fil-Kitâbi lafee sḥiqâq̣im-ba‘eed ﴿176﴾





177. It is not righteousness that ye turn your faces towards East or West; but it is righteousness - to believe in Allah and the Last Day, and the Angels, and the Book, and the Messengers; to spend of your substance, out of love for Him, for your kin, for orphans, for the needy, for the wayfarer, for those who ask, and for the ransom of slaves; to be steadfast in prayer, and practice regular charity; to fulfil the contracts which ye have made; and to be firm and patient, in pain (or suffering) and adversity, and throughout all periods of panic. Such are the people of truth, the God-fearing.

178. O ye who believe! the law of equality is prescribed to you in cases of murder: the free for the free, the slave for the slave, the woman for the woman. But if any remission is made by the brother of the slain, then grant any reasonable demand, and compensate him with handsome gratitude. This is a concession and a Mercy from your

لَيْسَ الْبِرَّ أَنْ تُوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ قِبَلَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنْ ءَامَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالْكِتَابِ وَالنَّبِيِّينَ وَءَاتَى الْمَالَ عَلَىٰ حُبِّهِ ذَوِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ وَالسَّائِلِينَ وَفِي الرِّقَابِ وَأَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ وَءَاتَى الزَّكَاةَ وَالْمُوفُونَ بِعَهْدِهِمْ إِذَا عَاهَدُوا وَالصَّابِرِينَ فِي الْبَأْسَاءِ وَالضَّرَّاءِ وَحِينَ الْبَأْسِ أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُتَّقُونَ ﴿١٧٧﴾

يَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْقِصَاصُ فِي الْقَتْلِ الْحُرُّ بِالْحُرِّ وَالْعَبْدُ بِالْعَبْدِ وَالْأُنثَىٰ بِالْأُنثَىٰ فَمَنْ عُفِيَ لَهُ مِنْ أَخِيهِ شَيْءٌ فَإِنْبَاعٌ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَأَدَاءٌ إِلَيْهِ بِإِحْسَنٍ ذَلِكَ تَخْفِيفٌ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ وَرَحْمَةٌ فَمَنِ اعْتَدَىٰ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فَهُوَ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿١٧٨﴾

وَلَكُمْ فِي الْقِصَاصِ حَيَاةٌ يَا أُولِي الْأَلْبَابِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٧٩﴾ كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ إِذَا حَضَرَ أَحَدَكُمُ الْمَوْتُ إِن تَرَكَ خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةَ لِلوَالِدَيْنِ وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ حَقًّا عَلَى الْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿١٨٠﴾ فَمَنْ بَدَّلَهُ بَعْدَ مَا سَمِعَهُ فَإِنَّمَا إِثْمُهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ يُبَدِّلُونَهُ ﴿١٨١﴾ إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿١٨٢﴾

- Necessary prolongation 6 vowels
- Permissible prolongation 2,4,6 vowels
- Nazalization (ghunnah) 2 vowels
- Emphatic pronunciation
- Obligatory prolongation 4 or 5 vowels
- Normal prolongation 2 vowels
- Un announced (silent)
- Unrest letters (Echoing Sound)

Lord. After this whoever exceeds the limits shall be in grave penalty. 179. In the Law of Equality there is (saving of) Life to you, O ye men of understanding; that ye may restrain yourselves. 180. It is prescribed, when death approaches any of you, if he leave any goods, that he make a bequest to parents and next of kin, according to reasonable usage; this is due from the God-fearing. 181. If anyone changes the bequest after hearing it, the guilt shall be on those who make the change. For Allah hears and knows (all things).



## 'Albaqarah

|    |     |
|----|-----|
| q̣ | = ق |
| ḍ | = ض |
| g̣ | = غ |
| ṭ | = ط |
| s  | = س |
| ṣ  | = ص |
| h  | = ح |
| z  | = ز |
| ẓ  | = ذ |
| ẓ̣ | = ظ |
| th | = ث |
| kh | = خ |
| sh | = ش |
| j  | = ج |
| ‘  | = ع |
| ’  | = ء |

## Long Vowels

|    |     |
|----|-----|
| ee | = ي |
| ou | = و |
| â  | = ا |

## Short Vowels

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| î | = (كسرة) |
| u | = (ضمة)  |
| a | = (فتحة) |

|     |        |
|-----|--------|
| 'aw | = أَوْ |
| wa  | = وَ   |
| 'ay | = أَيْ |
| yâ  | = يَا  |

✽ Laysal-birra 'an-tuwallou wujouhakum q̣ibalal-  
 Mashriqi wal-Mağribi wa lâkinna**l**-birra man  
 'âmana bi-LLâhi wal-Yawmil-**Â**kh**i**-ri wal-malâ-  
 'ikati wal-Kitâbi wan-nabiyyeena wa 'âtal-mâla 'alâ  
 ḥubbihee ẓawil-q̣urbâ wal-yatâmâ wal-masâkeena  
 wabnas-sabeeli was-sâ-**'**ileena wa fir-riqâbi wa  
 'aqâmaṣ-Ṣalâta wa 'âtaz-Zakâta wal-moufouna  
 bi-‘ahdihim 'izâ ‘âhadou; waṣ-Ṣâbireena filba'-  
 sâ-**'**i waḍḍarrâ-**'**i wa ḥeenal-ba's. 'Ulâ-**'**ikallazeena  
 sadaqou, wa 'ulâ-**'**ika humul-Muttaqoun (177) Yâ-  
 'ayyuhallazeena 'âmanou kutiba ‘alaykumul-Qiṣâṣu  
 fil-qatlâ; 'al-ḥurru bilḥurri wal-‘abdu bil-‘abdi wal-  
 'unthâ bil-'unthâ. Faman ‘ufiya lahou min 'akheehi  
 shay-'un-fattibâ-‘um-bil-ma‘-roufi wa 'adâ-'un  
 'ilayhi bi-'ih-sân. Zâlika takhfeefum-mir-Rabbi-  
 kum wa raḥmah. Famani‘-tadâ ba‘-da ẓâlিকা falahou  
 ‘azâbun 'aleem (178) Wa lakum fil-Qiṣâṣi Ḥayâtuny-yâ-  
 'ulil-'albâbi la‘allakum tattaqoun (179) Kutiba ‘alaykum  
 'izâ ḥadara 'ahadakumul-maw-tu 'in-taraka khay-ranil-  
 waṣiyyatu lil-wâlidayni wal-'aqrabeena bil-ma‘-rouf;  
 ḥaqqan ‘alal-Muttaqeen (180) Famam-baddalahou ba‘-  
 da mâ sami-‘ahou fa-'innamâ 'ith-muhou ‘alallazeena  
 yubaddilounah. 'Inna-LLâha Samee-‘un 'Aleem (181)



فَمَنْ خَافَ مِنْ مُوسٍ جَنَفًا أَوْ إِثْمًا فَأَصْلَحَ بَيْنَهُمْ فَلَا إِثْمَ  
 عَلَيْهِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ﴿١٨٢﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا كُتِبَ  
 عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ  
 لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٨٣﴾ أَيَّامًا مَعْدُودَاتٍ ۚ فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ  
 مَرِيضًا أَوْ عَلَى سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَيَّامٍ أُخَرَ ۗ وَعَلَى الَّذِينَ  
 يُطِيقُونَهُ فِدْيَةٌ طَعَامُ مِسْكِينٍ ۚ فَمَنْ تَطَوَّعَ خَيْرًا فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ  
 لَهُ ۚ وَأَنْ تَصُومُوا خَيْرٌ لَكُمْ ۖ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٨٤﴾ شَهْرُ  
 رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْءَانُ هُدًى لِّلنَّاسِ  
 وَبَيِّنَاتٍ مِّنَ الْهُدَى وَالْفُرْقَانِ ۚ فَمَنْ شَهِدَ مِنْكُمُ الشَّهْرَ  
 فَلْيَصُمْهُ ۗ وَمَنْ كَانَ مَرِيضًا أَوْ عَلَى سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِّنْ  
 أَيَّامٍ أُخَرَ ۗ يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ بِكُمُ الْيُسْرَ وَلَا يُرِيدُ بِكُمُ  
 الْعُسْرَ وَلِتُكْمِلُوا الْعِدَّةَ وَلِتُكَبِّرُوا اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ مَا  
 هَدَاكُمْ وَلَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ ﴿١٨٥﴾ وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ  
 عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَإِنِّي قَرِيبٌ ۚ أُجِيبُ دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ إِذَا دَعَانِ  
 فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي وَلْيُؤْمِنُوا بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ ﴿١٨٦﴾

**182.** But if anyone fears partiality or wrong-doing on the part of the testator, and makes peace between (the parties concerned), there is no wrong in him: for Allah is Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful. **183.** O ye who believe! Fasting is prescribed to you as it was prescribed to those before you, that ye may (learn) self-restraint, - **184.** (Fasting) for a fixed number of days; but if any of you is ill, or on a journey, the prescribed number (should be made up) from days later. For those who can do it (with hardship), is a ransom, the feeding of one that is indigent. But he that will give more, of his own free will, it is better for him. And it is better for you that ye fast, if ye only knew.

**185.** Ramadhan is the (month) in which was sent down the Quran, as a guide to mankind, also clear (Signs) for guidance and judgment (between right and wrong). So every one of you who is present (at his home) during that month should spend it

• Necessary prolongation 6 vowels • Permissible prolongation 2,4,6 vowels • Nazalization (ghunnah) 2 vowels • Emphatic pronunciation  
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in fasting, but if any one is ill, or on a journey, the prescribed period (should be made up) by days later. Allah intends every facility for you; He does not want to put you to difficulties. (He wants you) to complete the prescribed period, and to glorify Him. In that He has guided you; and perchance ye shall be grateful.

**186.** When My servants ask thee concerning Me, I am indeed close (to them): I listen to the prayer of every suppliant when he calleth on Me: let them also, with a will, listen to My call, and believe in Me: that they may walk in the right way.



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

ḡ = غ

ṭ = ط

s = س

ṣ = ص

ḥ = ح

z = ز

ẓ = ذ

ẓ̣ = ظ

ṯh = ث

kh = خ

sh = ش

j = ج

‘ = ع

' = ء

## Long Vowels

ee = ي

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## Short Vowels

î = (كسرة)

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a = (فتحة)

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wa = وَ

'ay = أَيَّ

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Faman **khâfa** mimmousin-janafan 'aw 'ithman-fa-  
 'aşlaḥa baynahum falâ 'ithma 'alayh; 'inna-LLâha  
 Ġafourur-Raḥeem ﴿182﴾ Yâ-'ayyu-hallaẓeena 'âmanou  
 kutiba 'alay-kumuṣ-Şiyâmu kamâ kutiba 'alallaẓeena  
 min-ḡablikum la-'alla-kum tatta-ḡoun ﴿183﴾ 'Ayyâmam-  
 ma'-doudât; Faman-kâna minkum-mareḍan 'aw  
 'alâ safarin-fa-'iddatummin 'ayyâmin 'ukhar. Wa  
 'alallaẓeena yuṯee-ḡounahou fidya-tun-ṯa-'âmu mis-  
 keen. Faman-taṯawwa-'a **khay**-ran-fahuwa **khayr**ul-  
 lah. Wa 'an-taṯoumou **khayr**ul-lakum; 'In-kuntum  
 ta'lamoun ﴿184﴾ **Shahru** Ramaḍâ-nallaẓee 'unzila  
 feehil-Ḷur-'ânu hudal-linnâsi wa bayyinâtim-minal-  
 hudâ wal-furḡân. Faman-shahida min-kumush-  
**Shahra** fal-yaṣumh. Wa man-kâna mareḍan 'aw 'alâ  
 safarin-fa-'iddatum-min 'ayyâ-min 'u-**kh**ar. Yureedu-  
 LLâhu bikumulyusra wa lâ yureedu bikumul-  
 'usra wa litukmilul-'iddata wa lituk-ab-biru-LLâha  
 'alâ mâ hadâkum wa la-'allakum tashkuroun ﴿185﴾  
 wa 'izâ sa-'alaka 'ibâdee 'annee fa-'innee Ḷareeb;  
 'ujeebu da'-watad-dâ-'i 'izâ da-'ân; fal-yastajeebou  
 Lee wal-yu'minou bee la-'allahum yarshudoun ﴿186﴾



أَحَلَّ لَكُمْ لَيْلَةَ الصَّيَامِ الرَّفَثَ إِلَىٰ نِسَائِكُمْ هُنَّ لِبَاسٌ لَّكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ لِبَاسٌ لَّهُنَّ ۗ عَلِمَ اللَّهُ أَنَّكُمْ كُنْتُمْ تَخْتَانُونَ أَنْفُسَكُمْ فَتَابَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَعَفَا عَنْكُمْ ۗ فَالَّذِينَ بَشَرُوا هُنَّ وَابْتَغُوا مَا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ ۗ وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّىٰ يَتَبَيَّنَ لَكُمُ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ الْأَسْوَدِ مِنَ الْفَجْرِ ۗ ثُمَّ أَتَمُوا الصَّيَامَ إِلَىٰ الْيَلِّ ۗ وَلَا تَبَشِّرُوهُنَّ ۗ وَأَنْتُمْ عَاكِفُونَ فِي الْمَسَاجِدِ ۗ تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ ۗ فَلَا تَقْرُبُوهَا ۗ كَذَلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ آيَاتِهِ لِلنَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٨٧﴾ وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُم بَيْنَكُم بِالْبَاطِلِ وَتُدْلُوا بِهَآءِ إِلَى الْحُكَّامِ لِتَأْكُلُوا فَرِيقًا مِّنْ أَمْوَالِ النَّاسِ بِالْإِثْمِ وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٨٨﴾ ۗ يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْأَهْلِ ۗ قُلْ هِيَ مَوَاقِيتُ لِلنَّاسِ وَالْحَجِّ ۗ وَلَيْسَ الْبِرُّ بِأَنْ تَأْتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِنْ ظُهُورِهَا وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنِ اتَّقَىٰ ۗ وَأْتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِنْ أَبْوَابِهَا ۗ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ﴿١٨٩﴾ وَقَاتِلُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ الَّذِينَ يُقْتُلُونَكُمْ وَلَا تَعْتَدُوا ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ الْمُعْتَدِينَ ﴿١٩٠﴾

187. Permitted to you, on the night of the fasts, is the approach to your wives. They are your garments and ye are their garments. Allah knoweth what ye used to do secretly among yourselves; but He turned to you and forgave you; so now associate with them, and seek what Allah hath ordained for you, and eat and drink, until the white thread of dawn appear to you distinct from its black thread; then complete your fast till the night appears; but do not associate with your wives while ye are in retreat in the mosques. Those are limits (set by) Allah: approach not nigh thereto. Thus doth Allah make clear His Signs to men: that they may learn self-restraint.

188. And do not eat up your property among yourselves for vanities, nor use it as bait for the judges, with intent that ye may eat up wrongfully and knowingly a little of (other) people's property. 189. They ask thee concerning the New Moons. Say: they

are but signs to mark fixed periods of time in (the affairs of) men, and for Pilgrimage. It is no virtue if ye enter your houses from the back: it is virtue if ye fear God. Enter houses through the proper doors: and fear Allah: that ye may prosper. 190. Fight in the cause of Allah those who fight you, but do not transgress limits: for Allah loveth not transgressors.

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## Long Vowels

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## Short Vowels

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a = (فتحة)

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wa = وَ

'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

'U-ḥilla lakum laylataṣ-Ṣiyâmir-rafathu 'ilâ nisâ-  
 'ikum. Hunna libâsul-lakum wa 'antum libâsul-la-  
 hunn. 'Alima-LLâhu 'annakum kuntum takhtânouna  
 'anfusakum fatâba 'alaykum wa 'afâ 'ankum; fal-  
 'âna bâshirouhunna wabtaḡou mâ kataba-LLâhu  
 lakum, wa kulou wash-rabou ḥattâ yatabayyana  
 lakumul-khayṭul-'abyaḍu minal-khayṭil-'aswadi  
 minal-Fajr. Thumma 'atimmuṣ-ṣiyâma 'ilal-layl; wa  
 lâ tubâshirouhunna wa 'antum 'âkifouna fil-masâjid.  
 Tilka ḥudoudu-LLâhi falâ taqrabouhâ. Kazâlika  
 yubayyinu-LLâhu 'Âyâtihee linnâsi la-'allahum yatta-  
 qoun (187) Wa lâ ta'-kulou 'amwâlakum-bay-nakum-  
 bil-bâṭili wa tudlou bihâ 'ilal-ḥuk-kâmi li-ta'-kulou  
 fareeqam-min 'amwâlin-nâsi bil-'ithmi wa 'antum  
 ta'-lamoun (188) Yas-'alounaka 'anil-'Ahillah. Qul  
 hiya mawâqeeṭu lin-nâsi wal-Ḥajj. Wa laysal-birru  
 bi-'an-ta'-tul-buyouta min-zuhourihâ wa lâkinnal-  
 birra manittaqâ. Wa'-tul-buyouta min 'abwâbihâ;  
 wattaqu-LLâha la-'allakum tufliḡoun (189) Wa qâtilou  
 fee sabeeli-LLâhil-lazeena yuqâtilounakum wa la  
 ta'-tadou; 'Inna-LLâha lâ yuḥibbul-mu'-tadeen (190)



وَأَقْتُلُوهُمْ حَيْثُ ثَفِفْتُمُوهُمْ وَأَخْرِجُوهُمْ مِّنْ حَيْثُ أَخْرَجْتُمُوهُمْ وَالْفِتْنَةُ أَشَدُّ مِنَ الْقَتْلِ ۚ وَلَا تُفْلِحُوا عِنْدَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ حَتَّىٰ يَقْتُلُوكُمْ فِيهِ ۚ فَإِن قَتَلُوكُمْ فَاقْتُلُوهُمْ ۚ كَذَٰلِكَ جَزَاءُ الْكَافِرِينَ ۖ فَإِن أَنهَوْا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ ۖ (١٩٢) وَقَاتِلُوهُمْ حَتَّىٰ لَا تَكُونَ فِتْنَةٌ وَيَكُونَ الدِّينُ لِلَّهِ ۚ فَإِن أَنهَوْا فَلَا عُدْوَانَ إِلَّا عَلَى الظَّالِمِينَ ۖ (١٩٣) الشَّهْرُ الْحَرَامُ بِالشَّهْرِ الْحَرَامِ وَالْحُرْمَتُ قِصَاصٌ ۚ فَمَنِ اعْتَدَىٰ عَلَيْكُمْ فَاعْتَدُوا عَلَيْهِ بِمِثْلِ مَا اعْتَدَىٰ عَلَيْكُمْ ۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الْمُتَّقِينَ ۖ (١٩٤) وَأَنفِقُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَلَا تُلْقُوا بِأَيْدِيكُمْ إِلَى التَّهْلُكَةِ وَأَحْسِنُوا ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ ۖ (١٩٥) وَأَتِمُّوا الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ لِلَّهِ فَإِن أُحْصِرْتُمْ فَمَا اسْتَيْسَرَ مِنَ الْهَدْيِ ۚ وَلَا تَحْلِقُوا رُءُوسَكُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَبْلُغَ الْهَدْيُ مَحَلَّهُ ۚ فَمَن كَانَ مِنكُم مَّرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِ أَذًى مِّن رَّأْسِهِ فَفِدْيَةٌ مِّن صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ ۚ فَإِذَا أَمِنْتُمْ فَمَن تَمَنَّعَ بِالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَى الْحَجِّ فَمَا اسْتَيْسَرَ مِنَ الْهَدْيِ ۚ فَمَن لَّمْ يَجِدْ فَصِيَامُ ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ فِي الْحَجِّ وَسَبْعَةٍ إِذَا رَجَعْتُمْ ۚ تِلْكَ عَشْرَةٌ كَامِلَةٌ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ لِمَن لَّمْ يَكُنْ أَهْلُهُ حَاضِرِي الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ ۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ ۖ (١٩٦)

191. And slay them wherever ye catch them, and turn them out from where they have turned you out; for tumult and oppression are worse than slaughter; but fight them not at the Sacred Mosque, unless they (first) fight you there; but if they fight you, slay them. Such is the reward of those who suppress faith. 192. But if they cease, Allah is Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful. 193. And fight them on until there is no more tumult or oppression, and there prevail justice and faith in Allah; but if they cease, let there be no hostility except to those who practise oppression.

194. The prohibited month for the prohibited month, - and so for all things prohibited, - there is the law of equality. If then any one transgresses the prohibition against you, transgress ye likewise against him. But fear Allah, and know that Allah is with those who restrain themselves.

195. And spend of your substance in the cause of Allah, and make not your own hands contribute to (your) destruction; but do

good; for Allah loveth those who do good. 196. And complete the Hajj or 'umra in the service of Allah. But if ye are prevented (from completing it), send an offering for sacrifice, such as ye may find, and do not shave your heads until the offering reaches the place of sacrifice. And if any of you is ill, or has an ailment in his scalp, (necessitating shaving), (he should) in compensation either fast, or feed the poor, or offer sacrifice; and when ye are in peaceful conditions (again), if any one wishes to continue the 'umra on to the hajj, he must make an offering, such as he can afford, but if he cannot afford it, he should fast three days during the hajj and seven days on his return, making ten days in all. This is for those whose household is not in (the precincts of) the Sacred Mosque. And fear Allah, and know that Allah is strict in punishment.

- |   |   |                                   |                                  |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
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'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

Waḡ-tulouhum ḥaythu ṯhaḡif-tumouhum wa 'akhrijouhum-min ḥay-thu 'akhradjoukum; Wal-fitnatu 'ashaddu minal-ḡatl. Wa lâ tuḡâtilouhum 'indal-Masjidil-Ḥarâmi ḥattâ yuḡâtiloukum feeh; fa-'in-ḡâtaloukum faḡtulouhum. Kazâlika jazâ-'ul-kâfireen (191) Fa-'ininta-haw fa-'inna-LLâha Ḡafourur-Raḥeem (192) Wa ḡâtilouhum ḥattâ lâ takouna fitnatunw-wa yakounad-Deenu li-LLâh; fa-'inintahaw falâ 'udwâna 'illâ 'alaz-ẓâlimeen (193) 'Ash-Shahrul-Ḥarâmu bish-Shahril-Ḥarâmi wal-ḥurumâtu ḡiṣâṣ. Famani'tadâ 'alaykum fa'-tadou 'alayhi bi-mithli ma'-tadâ 'alaykum. Wattaḡu-LLâha wa'-lamou 'an-na-LLâha ma-'al-Muttaḡeen (194) Wa 'anfiḡou fee sabeeli-LLâhi wa lâ tulḡou bi-'aydee-kum 'ilat-tahlukah. Wa 'aḡsi-nou 'inna-LLâha yuḡibbul-Muḡ-sineen (195) Wa 'atimmul-Ḥajja wal-'umrata li-LLâh. Fa-'in 'uḡ-ṣirtum famas-taysara minal-hady; Wa lâ taḡ-liḡou ru'ousakum ḥattâ yablugâl-hadyu maḡillah. Faman-kâna minkum-mareḡan 'aw bihee 'aḡam-mirra'-sihee fa-fidyatum-min-ṣiyâmin 'aw ṣadaḡatin 'aw nusuk. Fa-'izâ 'amintum faman-tamatta-'a bil-'Umrati 'ilal-Ḥajji famastaysara minal-hady. Famal-lam yajid faṣiyâmu ṯhalâṯhati 'ayyâmin-fil-Ḥajji wa sab-'atin 'izâ rajaḡ-tum. Tilka 'aṣharatun-kâmilah. Zâlika limal-lam yakun 'ahluhou ḥâḡiril-Masjidil-Ḥarâm. Wattaḡu-LLâha wa'-lamou 'anna-LLâha Shadeedul-'iḡâb (196)



الْحَجُّ أَشْهُرٌ مَّعْلُومَةٌ ۚ فَمَنْ فَرَضَ فِيهِنَّ الْحَجَّ فَلَا رَفَثَ  
 وَلَا فُسُوقَ وَلَا جِدَالَ فِي الْحَجِّ ۗ وَمَا تَفَعَّلُوا مِنْ خَيْرٍ  
 يَعْلَمُهُ اللَّهُ ۗ وَتَزَوَّدُوا فَإِنَّ خَيْرَ الزَّادِ التَّقْوَىٰ ۗ وَاتَّقُونِ  
 يَا أُولِيَ الْأَلْبَابِ ﴿١٩٧﴾ لَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ  
 تَبْتَغُوا فَضْلًا مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ ۗ فَإِذَا أَفَضْتُمْ مِنْ  
 عَرَفَاتٍ فَأَذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ عِنْدَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ ۗ  
 وَاذْكُرُوهُ كَمَا هَدَيْكُمْ وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ  
 لَمِنَ الضَّالِّينَ ﴿١٩٨﴾ ثُمَّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفَاضَ  
 النَّاسُ وَاسْتَغْفِرُوا اللَّهَ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ﴿١٩٩﴾  
 فَإِذَا قَضَيْتُمْ مَنَسِكَكُمْ فَأَذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَذِكْرِكُمْ  
 ءَابَاءَكُمْ أَوْ أَشَدَّ ذِكْرًا ۗ فَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ  
 يَقُولُ رَبَّنَا ءَانِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا وَمَا لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنْ  
 خَلْقٍ ﴿٢٠٠﴾ وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقُولُ رَبَّنَا ءَانِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا  
 حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ﴿٢٠١﴾  
 أُولَٰئِكَ لَهُمْ نَصِيبٌ مِمَّا كَسَبُوا ۗ وَاللَّهُ سَرِيعُ الْحِسَابِ ﴿٢٠٢﴾

• Necessary prolongation 6 vowels • Permissible prolongation 2,4,6 vowels • Nazalization (ghunnah) 2 vowels • Emphatic pronunciation  
 • Obligatory prolongation 4 or 5 vowels • Normal prolongation 2 vowels • Un announced (silent) • Unrest letters (Echoing Sound)

**197.** For Hajj are the months well known. If any one undertakes that duty therein, let there be no obscenity, nor wickedness, nor wrangling in the Hajj. And whatever good ye do, (be sure) Allah knoweth it. And take a provision (with you) for the journey, but the best of provisions is right conduct. So fear Me, o ye that are wise.

**198.** It is no crime in you if ye seek of the bounty of your Lord (during pilgrimage). Then when ye pour down from (Mount) 'Arafat, celebrate the praises of Allah at the Sacred Monument, and celebrate His praises as He has directed you, even though, before this, ye went astray.

**199.** Then pass on at a quick pace from the place whence it is usual for the multitude so to do, and ask for Allah's forgiveness. For Allah is Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful. **200.** So when ye have accomplished your holy rites, celebrate the praises of Allah, as ye used to celebrate the praises of

your fathers, - yea, with far more heart and soul. There are men who say: "Our Lord! Give us (thy bounties) in this world!" But they will have no portion in the Hereafter. **201.** And there are men who say: "Our Lord! Give us good in this world and good in the Hereafter, and defend us from the torment of the Fire!" **202.** To these will be allotted what they have earned; and Allah is quick in account.



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

g̣ = غ

ṭ = ط

s = س

ṣ = ص

ḥ = ح

z = ز

ẓ = ذ

ẓ̣ = ظ

ṭh = ث

kh = خ

sh = ش

j = ج

‘ = ع

' = ء

## Long Vowels

ee = ي

ou = و

â = ا

## Short Vowels

î = (كسرة)

u = (ضمه)

a = (فتحة)

'aw = أَوْ

wa = وَ

'ay = أَيَّ

yâ = يَا

'Al-Ḥajju 'ash-hurum-ma'loumât. Faman-faraḍa feehinnal-Ḥajja falâ rafatha wa lâ fusouqa wa lâ jidâla fil-Ḥajj. Wa mâ taf-'alou min khayriny-ya'alam-hu-LLâh. Wa tazawwadou fa-'inna khayraz-zâdittaqwâ. Wattaqouni yâ-'ulil-'al-bâb (197) Laysa 'alaykum junâḥun 'an-tab-tagou faḍlam-mir-Rabbikum. Fa-'izâ 'afaḍtummin 'Arafâtin-fazkuru-LLâha 'indal-Mash-'aril-Ḥarâm. Wazkurouhu kamâ hadâkum wa 'in-kuntum-min-qablihee la-minaḍḍâl-leen (198) Thumma 'afeedou min ḥaythu 'afâḍan-nâsu was-tag-firu-LLâh. 'Inna-LLâha Ġafourur-Raḥeem (199) Fa-'izâ qa-ḍaytum-manâsika-kum fazkuru-LLâha kazikrikum 'âbâ-'akum 'aw 'ashadda zikrâ. Faminan-nâsi many-yaqoulu Rabbanâ 'âtinâ fid-dunyâ wa mâ lahou fil-'Âkhirati min khalâq (200) Wa minhum-many-yaqoulu Rabbanâ 'âtinâ fid-dunyâ ḥasanatanw-wa fil-'Âkhirati ḥasanatanw-wa qinâ 'azâban-Nâr (201) 'Ulâ-'ika lahum naṣeebum-mimmâ kasabou; wa-LLâhu Saree-'ul-ḥisâb (202)





﴿٢٠٣﴾ **وَأَذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ فِي أَيَّامٍ مَّعْدُودَاتٍ ۚ فَمَنْ تَعَجَّلَ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ وَمَنْ تَأَخَّرَ فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ ۚ لِمَنِ اتَّقَىٰ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَكُمْ إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ ﴿٢٠٣﴾** وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يُعْجِبُكَ قَوْلُهُ فِي الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَيُشْهَدُ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ مَا فِي قَلْبِهِ ۖ وَهُوَ أَلَدُّ الْخِصَامِ ﴿٢٠٤﴾ وَإِذَا تَوَلَّىٰ سَعَىٰ فِي الْأَرْضِ لِيُفْسِدَ فِيهَا وَيُهْلِكَ الْحَرْثَ وَالنَّسْلَ ۗ وَاللَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ الْفُسَادَ ﴿٢٠٥﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُ اتَّقِ اللَّهَ أَخَذَتْهُ الْعِزَّةُ بِالْإِثْمِ ۚ فَحَسْبُهُ جَهَنَّمُ ۚ وَلَبِئْسَ الْمِهَادُ ﴿٢٠٦﴾ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَشْرِي نَفْسَهُ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ رَءُوفٌ بِالْعِبَادِ ﴿٢٠٧﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا ادْخُلُوا فِي السَّلَامِ كَافَّةً وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا خُطُوَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ ۚ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ مُّبِينٌ ﴿٢٠٨﴾ فَإِنْ زَلَلْتُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَتْكُمْ الْبَيِّنَاتُ فَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٢٠٩﴾ هَلْ يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَّا أَنْ يَأْتِيَهُمُ اللَّهُ فِي ظُلَلٍ مِّنَ الْعَمَامِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَقُضِيَ الْأَمْرُ ۗ وَإِلَى اللَّهِ تُرْجَعُ الْأُمُورُ ﴿٢١٠﴾

**203.** Celebrate the praises of Allah during the Appointed Days. But if any one hastens to leave in two days, there is no blame on him, and if any one stays on, there is no blame on him, if his aim is to do right. Then fear Allah, and know that ye will surely be gathered unto Him.

**204.** There is the type of man whose speech about this world's life may dazzle thee, and he calls Allah to witness about what is in his heart; yet is he the most contentious of enemies. **205.** When he turns his back, his aim everywhere is to spread mischief through the earth and destroy crops and cattle. But Allah loveth not mischief.

**206.** When it is said to him, "Fear Allah", he is led by arrogance to (more) crime. Enough for him is Hell: - an evil bed indeed (to lie on)! **207.** And there is the type of man who gives his life to earn the pleasure of Allah; and Allah is full of kindness to (His) devotees.

• Necessary prolongation 6 vowels • Permissible prolongation 2,4,6 vowels • Nazalization (ghunnah) 2 vowels • Emphatic pronunciation  
 • Obligatory prolongation 4 or 5 vowels • Normal prolongation 2 vowels • Un announced (silent) • Unrest letters (Echoing Sound)

**208.** O ye who believe! Enter into Islam wholeheartedly; and follow not the footsteps of the Evil One; for he is to you an avowed enemy. **209.** If ye backslide after the clear (Signs) have come to you, then know that Allah is Exalted in Power, Wise. **210.** Will they wait until Allah comes to them in canopies of clouds, with angels (in His train) and the question is (thus) settled? But to Allah do all questions go back (for decision).



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

g̣ = غ

ṭ = ط

s = س

ṣ = ص

ḥ = ح

z = ز

ẓ = ذ

ẓ̣ = ظ

ṭh = ث

kh = خ

sh = ش

j = ج

‘ = ع

' = ء

## Long Vowels

ee = ي

ou = و

â = ا

## Short Vowels

i = (كسرة)

u = (ضمة)

a = (فتحة)

'aw = أَوْ

wa = وَ

'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

Waz-kuru-LLâha fee 'ayyâmim-ma‘-doudât.

Faman-ta‘ajjala fee yawmayni falâ 'ithma ‘alayhi wa  
man-ta-'akh-khara falâ 'ithma ‘alayh; limanit-taqâ.

Watta-ḡu-LLâha wa‘-lamou 'annakum 'ilay-hi tuḥ-  
sharoun ﴿203﴾ Wa minannâsi many-yu‘jibuka ḡawluhou

fil-ḡayâ-tid-dunyâ wa yush-hidu-LLâha ‘alâ mâ  
fee ḡalbihee wa huwa 'aladdul-khiṣâm ﴿204﴾ Wa 'izâ

tawallâ sa-‘â fil-'arḡi li-yuḡsida feehâ wa yuhlikal-  
ḡarṭha wan-nasl. Wa-LLâhu lâ yuḡibbul-fasâd ﴿205﴾

Wa 'izâ ḡeela lahutṡaḡi-LLâha 'akḡaṡat-hul-‘izzatu  
bil-'ithm; Faḡasbuhou Jahannam; wa la-bi'-sal-mihâd

﴿206﴾ Wa minan-nâsi many-yashree naf-sahub-tiḡâ-  
'a Marḡâti-LLâh, wa-LLâhu Ra'oufum-bil-‘ibâd

﴿207﴾ Yâ-'ayyu-hallazeena 'âmanud-kḡulou fis-Silmi  
kâḡfataw-wa lâ tattabi-‘ou kḡuṡuwâtish-Shay-ṡân.

'Innahou lakum ‘aduw-wum-mubeen ﴿208﴾ Fa-'in-  
zalaltum-mim-ba‘-di mâ jâ-'atkumul-Bayyi-nâtu

fa‘-lamou 'anna-LLâha ‘Azeezun Ḥakeem ﴿209﴾  
Hal yanṡurouna 'illâ 'any-ya'-tiya-humu-LLâhu

fee ṡulalim-minal-ḡamâmi wal-malâ-'ikatu wa  
ḡuḡiyal-'amr? Wa 'ila-LLâhi turja-‘ul-'umour ﴿210﴾



سَلَّ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ كَمَا آتَيْنَاهُمْ مِنْ آيَاتِنَا بَيْنَهُمْ وَمَنْ يَبْدُلْ نِعْمَةَ اللَّهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَتْهُ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ ﴿٢١١﴾ زَيْنَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَيَسْخَرُونَ مِنَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَالَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا فَوْقَهُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَرْزُقُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ ﴿٢١٢﴾ كَانَ النَّاسُ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً فَبَعَثَ اللَّهُ النَّبِيِّنَ مُبَشِّرِينَ وَمُنذِرِينَ وَأَنْزَلَ مَعَهُمُ الْكِتَابَ بِالْحَقِّ لِيَحْكُمَ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ فِي مَا اخْتَلَفُوا فِيهِ ۗ وَمَا اخْتَلَفَ فِيهِ إِلَّا الَّذِينَ أُوتُوهُ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا جَاءَتْهُمْ الْبَيِّنَاتُ بَغْيًا بَيْنَهُمْ ۗ فَهَدَى اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لِمَا اخْتَلَفُوا فِيهِ مِنَ الْحَقِّ بِإِذْنِهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ إِلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ﴿٢١٣﴾ أَمْ حَسِبْتُمْ أَنْ تُدْخَلُوا الْجَنَّةَ وَلَمَّا يَأْتِكُمْ مَثَلُ الَّذِينَ خَلَوْا مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ مَسَّتْهُمُ الْبَأْسَاءُ وَالضَّرَاءُ وَزُلُّوا حَتَّى يَقُولَ الرَّسُولُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مَعَهُ مَتَى نَصُرَ اللَّهُ ۗ أَلَا إِنَّ نَصْرَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ ﴿٢١٤﴾ سَأَلُونَكَ مَاذَا يُنْفِقُونَ ۗ قُلْ مَا أَنْفَقْتُمْ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَلِلْوَالِدَيْنِ وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ وَالْيَتَامَى وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ ۗ وَمَا تَفَعَّلُوا مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ بِهِ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢١٥﴾

**211.** Ask the Children of Israel how many clear (Signs) we have sent them. But if any one, after Allah's favour has come to him, substitutes (something else), Allah is strict in punishment. **212.** The life of this world is alluring to those who reject faith, and they scoff at those who believe. But the righteous will be above them on the Day of Resurrection; for Allah bestows His abundance without measure on whom He will. **213.** Mankind was one single nation, and Allah sent Messengers with glad tidings and warnings; and with them He sent the Book in truth, to judge between people in matters wherein they differed; but the People of the Book, after the clear Signs came to them, did not differ among themselves, except through selfish contumacy. Allah by His Grace Guided the Believers to the Truth, concerning that wherein they differed.

For Allah guides whom He will to a path that is straight. **214.** Or do ye

think that ye shall enter the Garden (of Bliss) without such (trials) as came to those who passed away before you? They encountered suffering and adversity, and were so shaken in spirit that even the Apostle and those of faith who were with him cried: "When (will come) the help of Allah?" Ah! Verily, the help of Allah is (always) near! **215.** They ask thee what they should spend (in charity). Say: Whatever ye spend that is good, is for parents and kindred and orphans and those in want and for wayfarers. And whatever ye do that is good, - Allah knoweth it well.



## 'Albaqarah

|    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| q̣ | = | ق |
| ḍ | = | ض |
| g̣ | = | غ |
| ṭ | = | ط |
| s  | = | س |
| ṣ  | = | ص |
| ḥ  | = | ح |
| z  | = | ز |
| ẓ  | = | ذ |
| ẓ̣ | = | ظ |
| th | = | ث |
| kh | = | خ |
| sh | = | ش |
| j  | = | ج |
| ‘  | = | ع |
| ,  | = | ء |

## Long Vowels

|    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| ee | = | ي |
| ou | = | و |
| â  | = | ا |

## Short Vowels

|   |   |          |
|---|---|----------|
| i | = | كسرة (i) |
| u | = | ضمة (u)  |
| a | = | فتحة (a) |

|     |   |       |
|-----|---|-------|
| 'aw | = | أَوْ  |
| wa  | = | وَ    |
| 'ay | = | أَيُّ |
| yâ  | = | يَا   |

Sal Banee-'Is-râ-'eela kam 'âtaynâhum-min 'Â-yatim-bayyinah. Wa many-yubaddil ni'-mata-LLâhi mim-ba'-di mâ jâ-'at-hu fa-'in-na-LLâha Shadeedul-'iqâb ﴿211﴾ Zuyyina lillazeena kafarul-ḥayâtud-dunyâ wa yas-kharouna minallazeena 'âmanou. Wallazeenat-taqaw fawqahum Yawmal-Qiyâmah. Wa-LLâhu yarzuqu many-yashâ-'u bi-gayri ḥisâb ﴿212﴾ Kânan-nâsu 'ummatanw-wâḥidatan-faba'atha-LLâhun-nabiyyeena Mubash-shireena wa Munẓireena wa 'anzala ma-'ahumul-Kitâba bil-ḥaqqi liyahkuma baynan-nâsi feemakh-talafou feeh. Wa makhtalafa feehi 'illallazeena 'outouhu mim-ba'-di mâ jâ'at-humul-bayyinâtu baḡyam-baynahum. Fahada-LLâhul-lazeena 'âmanou limakhtalafou feehi minal-Ḥaqqi bi-'iznih. Wa-LLâhu yahdee many-yashâ-'u 'ilâ Şirâtim-Mustaq'eem ﴿213﴾ 'Am ḥasibtum 'an-tadkhulul-Jannata wa lammâ ya'tikum-matha-lullazeena khalaw min-ḡablikum? Massat-humul-ba'-sâ-'u waḡḡar-râ-'u wa zul-zilou ḥattâ yaḡoular-Rasoulu wallazeena 'â-manou ma-'ahou matâ naşru-LLâh? 'Alâ 'inna naşra-LLâhi ḡareeb ﴿214﴾ Yas-'alounaka mâẓâ yunfiqoun. Qul mâ 'anfaqtum-min khayrin-falil-wâli-dayni wal-'aqrabeena wal-yatâmâ wal-masâkeeni wab-nis-sabeel. Wa mâ taf-'alou min khayrin-fa-'inna-LLâha bihee 'Aleem ﴿215﴾



كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْقِتَالُ وَهُوَ كُرْهُ لَكُمْ وَعَسَىٰ أَنْ تَكْرَهُوا  
 شَيْئًا وَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ وَعَسَىٰ أَنْ تُحِبُّوا شَيْئًا وَهُوَ شَرٌّ لَّكُمْ  
 وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ وَأَنْتُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢١٦﴾ يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الشَّهْرِ  
 الْحَرَامِ قِتَالٍ فِيهِ قُلْ قِتَالٌ فِيهِ كَبِيرٌ وَصَدُّ عَن سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ  
 وَكُفْرٌ بِهِ وَالْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَإِخْرَاجِ أَهْلِهِ مِنْهُ أَكْبَرُ  
 عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَالْفِتْنَةُ أَكْبَرُ مِنَ الْقَتْلِ وَلَا يَزَالُونَ يَقْبَلُونَكَ  
 حَتَّىٰ يَرُدُّوكُمْ عَن دِينِكُمْ إِنِ اسْتَطَعُوا وَمَنْ يَرْتَدِدْ  
 مِنْكُمْ عَن دِينِهِ فَيَمُتْ وَهُوَ كَافِرٌ فَأُولَٰئِكَ حَبِطَتْ  
 أَعْمَالُهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَأُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ  
 هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ﴿٢١٧﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَالَّذِينَ  
 هَاجَرُوا وَجَاهَدُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ أُولَٰئِكَ يَرْجُونَ رَحْمَتَ  
 اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ عَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿٢١٨﴾ يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْخَمْرِ  
 وَالْمَيْسِرِ قُلْ فِيهِمَا إِثْمٌ كَبِيرٌ وَمَنْفَعٌ لِلنَّاسِ وَإِثْمُهُمَا  
 أَكْبَرُ مِنْ نَفْعِهِمَا وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ مَاذَا يُنْفِقُونَ قُلِ الْعَفْوَ  
 كَذَٰلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ الْآيَاتِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَفَكَّرُونَ ﴿٢١٩﴾

**216.** Fighting is prescribed for you, and ye dislike it. But it is possible that ye dislike a thing which is good for you, and that ye love a thing which is bad for you. But Allah knoweth, and ye know not. **217.** They ask thee concerning fighting in the Prohibited Month. Say: "Fighting therein is a grave (offense); but graver is it in the sight of Allah to prevent access to the path of Allah, to deny Him, to prevent access to the Sacred Mosque, and drive out its members." Tumult and oppression are worse than slaughter. Nor will they cease fighting you until they turn you back from your faith if they can. And if any of you turn back from their faith and die in unbelief, their works will bear no fruit in this life and in the Hereafter; they will be Companions of the Fire and will abide therein.

**218.** Those who believed and those who suffered exile and fought (and strove and struggled) in the path of

Allah, - they have the hope of the Mercy of Allah: and Allah is Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful. **219.** They ask thee concerning wine and gambling. Say: "In them is great sin, and some profit, for men; but the sin is greater than the profit." They ask thee how much they are to spend; Say: "What is beyond your needs." Thus doth Allah make clear to you His Signs: in order that ye may consider -

- Necessary prolongation 6 vowels
- Permissible prolongation 2,4,6 vowels
- Nazalization (ghunnah) 2 vowels
- Emphatic pronunciation
- Obligatory prolongation 4 or 5 vowels
- Normal prolongation 2 vowels
- Un announced (silent)
- Unrest letters (Echoing Sound)



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق  
 ḍ = ض  
 g̣ = غ  
 ṭ = ط  
 s = س  
 ṣ = ص  
 ḥ = ح  
 z = ز  
 ẓ = ذ  
 ẓ̣ = ظ  
 th = ث  
 kh = خ  
 sh = ش  
 j = ج  
 ʿ = ع  
 ʾ = ء

## Long Vowels

ee = ي  
 ou = و  
 â = ا

## Short Vowels

î = (كسرة)  
 u = (ضممة)  
 a = (فتحة)

'aw = أَوْ  
 wa = وَ  
 'ay = أَيْ  
 yâ = يَا

Kutiba ‘alaykumul-ḡitâlu wa huwa kurhul-lakum.  
 Wa ‘asâ 'an-takrahou shay-'anw-wa huwa khayrul-  
 lakum. Wa ‘asâ 'an-tuḥibbou shay-'anw-wa huwa  
 sharrul-lakum. Wa-LLâhu ya‘-lamu wa 'an-tum  
 lâ ta‘-lamoun ﴿216﴾ Yas-'alounaka ‘anish-Shahril-  
 Ḥarâmi ḡitâlin-feeh. Qul ḡitâlun-feehi kabeer. Wa  
 ṣaddun ‘an-sabeeli-LLâhi wa kufrum-bihee wal-  
 Masjidil-Ḥarâmi wa 'ikh-râju 'ahlihee minhu 'akbaru  
 ‘inda-LLâh. Wal-fitnatu 'akbaru minal-ḡatl. Wa lâ  
 yazâlouna yuḡâtilounakum ḡattâ yarud-doukum  
 ‘an-Deenikum 'ini-staḡâ-‘ou. Wa many-yartadid  
 minkum ‘an-Deenihee fayamut wa huwa kâfirun-fa-  
 'ulâ-'ika ḡabiḡat 'a‘-mâluhum fid-dunyâ wal-Âkhirah.  
 Wa 'ulâ-'ika 'Aṣ-ḡâbun-Nâri hum feehâ khâlidoun  
 ﴿217﴾ 'Innallazeena 'âmanou wallazeena ḡâjarou  
 wa jâhadou fee Sabeeli-LLâhi 'ulâ-'ika yarjouna  
 Raḡmata-LLâh; wa-LLâhu ḡafourur-Raḡeem ﴿218﴾  
 ﴿219﴾ Yas-'alounaka ‘anil-khamri wal-maysir.  
 Qul feehimâ 'ithmun-kabeerunw-wa manâfi-  
 ‘u linnâsi wa 'ithmu-humâ 'akbaru min-naf-  
 ‘ihi-mâ. Wa Yas-'alounaka mâzâ yunfiḡouna  
 ḡulil-‘afw. Kazâlika yubayyinu-LLâhu  
 lakumul-'âyâti la-‘allakum tatafakkaroun ﴿219﴾



فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الَّتِي تَمْتَلِكُ قُلْ إِصْلَاحٌ لَّهُمْ  
 خَيْرٌ وَإِنْ تُخَالِطُوهُمْ فَإِخْوَانُكُمْ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ الْمُفْسِدَ مِنَ  
 الْمَصْلِحِ وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَأَعْنَتَكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٢٢٠﴾  
 وَلَا تَنْكِحُوا الْمُشْرِكَةَ حَتَّى تُؤْمِنَ وَلَا أُمَّةٌ مُؤْمِنَةٌ خَيْرٌ  
 مِنْ مُشْرِكَةٍ وَلَوْ أَعْجَبَتْكُمْ وَلَا تُنكِحُوا الْمُشْرِكِينَ حَتَّى  
 يُؤْمِنُوا وَلَعَبْدٌ مُؤْمِنٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ مُشْرِكٍ وَلَوْ أَعْجَبَكُمْ أُولَئِكَ  
 يَدْعُونَ إِلَى النَّارِ وَاللَّهُ يَدْعُو إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَالْمَغْفِرَةِ بِإِذْنِهِ  
 وَيُبَيِّنُ آيَاتِهِ لِلنَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿٢٢١﴾ وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ  
 عَنِ الْمَحِيضِ قُلْ هُوَ أَذَى فَأَعْتَزِلُوا النِّسَاءَ فِي الْمَحِيضِ  
 وَلَا تَقْرُبُوهُنَّ حَتَّى يَطْهَرْنَ فَإِذَا تَطَهَّرْنَ فَأْتُوهُنَّ مِنْ حَيْثُ  
 أَمَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِينَ وَيُحِبُّ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ ﴿٢٢٢﴾  
 نِسَاءُكُمْ حَرْثٌ لَكُمْ فَأْتُوا حَرْثَكُمْ أَنْى شِئْتُمْ وَقَدِّمُوا لِأَنْفُسِكُمْ  
 وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّكُمْ مُلْقَوُهُ وَبَشِّرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ  
 ﴿٢٢٣﴾ وَلَا تَجْعَلُوا اللَّهَ عُرْضَةً لِأَيْمَانِكُمْ أَنْ تَبَرُّوا  
 وَتَتَّقُوا وَتُصْلِحُوا بَيْنَ النَّاسِ وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٢٤﴾

220. (Their bearings) on this life and the Hereafter. They ask thee concerning orphans. Say: " The best thing to do is what is for their good; if ye mix their affairs with yours, they are your brethren; but Allah knows the man who means mischief from the man who means good. And if Allah had wished, He could have put you into difficulties: He is indeed exalted in Power, Wise." 221. Do not marry unbelieving women (idolaters), until they believe: a slave woman who believes is better than an unbelieving woman, even though she allure you. Nor marry (your girls) to unbelievers until they believe: a man slave who believes is better than an unbeliever, even though he allure you. Unbelievers do (but) beckon you to the Fire. But Allah beckons by His Grace to the Garden (of Bliss) and forgiveness, and makes His Signs clear to Mankind: that they may celebrate His praise.

222. They ask thee concerning women's courses. Say: They are a hurt and a pollution: so keep away from women in their courses, and do not approach them until they are clean. But when they have purified themselves, ye may approach them in any manner, time, or place ordained for you by Allah. For Allah loves those who turn to Him constantly and He loves those who keep themselves pure and clean.

223. Your wives are as a tilth to you; so approach your tilth when or how ye will; but do some good act for your souls beforehand; and fear Allah, and know that ye are to meet Him (in the Hereafter), and give (these) good tidings to those who believe. 224. And make not Allah's (name) an excuse in your oaths against doing good, or acting rightly, or making peace between persons; for Allah is One who heareth and knoweth all things.



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق  
 ḍ = ض  
 ḡ = غ  
 ṭ = ط  
 s = س  
 ṣ = ص  
 ḥ = ح  
 z = ز  
 ḏ = ذ  
 ḏ̣ = ظ  
 ṭh = ث  
 kh = خ  
 sh = ش  
 j = ج  
 ʿ = ع  
 ʾ = ء

## Long Vowels

ee = ي  
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## Short Vowels

i = (كسرة)   
 u = (ضمه)   
 a = (فتحة)

'aw = أ  
 wa = و  
 'ay = أي  
 yâ = يا

Fiddunyâ wal-Âkhirah. Wa yas-'alounaka 'anil-yatâmâ. Qul 'iṣlâḥul-lahum **khayr**. Wa 'in-tukhâliṭou-hum fa-'ikhwânukum. Wa-LLâhu ya-'lamul-mufside minal-muṣliḥ. Wa law **shâ**-a-LLâhu la-'a'-natakum, 'inna-LLâha 'Azeezun Ḥakeem ﴿220﴾ Wa lâ tankiḥul-mushrikâti ḥattâ yu'-minn; wa la-'amatum-mu'-minatun **khayrummim-mushrikatin**w-wa law 'a'-jabat-kum. Wa lâ tunkiḥulmushrikeena ḥattâ yu'-minou; wa la-'abdum-mu'-minun **khayrummim-mushrikin**w-wa law 'a'-jabakum. 'Ulâ'ika yad-'ouna 'ilan-Nâr. Wa-LLâhu yad-'ou 'ilaljan-nati wal-maḡ-firati bi-'iẓnih, wa yu-bayyinu 'âyâtihee linnâsi la-'allahum yatazakkaroun ﴿221﴾ Wa yas-'alounaka 'anilmaḥeed. Qul huwa 'azan-fa'tazilunnisâ-'a filmaḥeed; wa lâ taqrabou-hunna ḥattâ yaṭ-hurn. Fa-'iẓâ taṭahharna fa'-tou-hunna min ḥay-thu 'amarakumu-LLâh. 'Inna-LLâha yuḥibbut-Tawwâ-beena wa yuḥibbul-Mutaṭahhireen ﴿222﴾ Nisâ-'ukum ḥarthul-lakum fa'-tou ḥarthakum 'an-nâ shi'tum; wa ḡaddimou li-'anfusikum; wattaḡu-LLâha wa'lamou 'annakum-mulâ-ḡouh; wa bashshiril-Mu'-mineen ﴿223﴾ Wa lâ taj-'alu-LLâha 'urḡatal-li-'ay-mânikum 'an-tabarrou wa tattaḡou wa tuṣliḥou bay-nan-nâs; wa-LLâhu Samee'un 'Aleem ﴿224﴾



لَا يُؤَاخِذُكُمُ اللَّهُ بِاللَّغْوِ فِي أَيْمَانِكُمْ وَلَكِنْ يُؤَاخِذُكُمْ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ حَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٢٥﴾ لِلَّذِينَ يُؤْلُونَ مِنْ نِسَائِهِمْ تَرَبُّصُ أَرْبَعَةِ أَشْهُرٍ فَإِنْ فَاءُوا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ﴿٢٢٦﴾ وَإِنْ عَزَمُوا الطَّلَاقَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٢٧﴾ وَالْمُطَلَّقَاتُ يَتَرَبَّصْنَ بِأَنْفُسِهِنَّ ثَلَاثَةَ قُرُوءٍ وَلَا يَحِلُّ لَهُنَّ أَنْ يَكْتُمْنَ مَا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ فِيهِمْ أَرْحَامِهِنَّ إِنْ كُنَّ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَبِعَوْلِهِنَّ أَحَقُّ بِرِدَّتِهِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ إِنْ أَرَادُوا إِصْلَاحًا وَلَهُنَّ مِثْلُ الَّذِي عَلَيْهِنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَلِلرِّجَالِ عَلَيْهِنَّ دَرَجَةٌ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٢٢٨﴾ الطَّلَاقُ مَرَّتَانٍ فَمَا سَاكُومِعْرُوفٍ أَوْ تَسْرِيحٌ بِإِحْسَنٍ وَلَا يَحِلُّ لَكُمْ أَنْ تَأْخُذُوا مِمَّا آتَيْتُمُوهُنَّ شَيْئًا إِلَّا أَنْ يَخَافَا أَلَّا يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ أَلَّا يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا فِيمَا افْتَدَتْ بِهَا تِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ فَلَا تَعْتَدُوهَا وَمَنْ يَتَعَدَّ حُدُودَ اللَّهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الظَّالِمُونَ ﴿٢٢٩﴾ فَإِنْ طَلَّقَهَا فَلَا تَحِلُّ لَهُ مِنْ بَعْدِ حَتَّى تَنْكِحَ زَوْجًا غَيْرَهُ فَإِنْ طَلَّقَهَا فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا أَنْ يَتَرَاجَعَا إِنْ ظَنَّا أَنْ يُقِيمَا حُدُودَ اللَّهِ وَتِلْكَ حُدُودُ اللَّهِ يُبَيِّنُهَا لِقَوْمٍ يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٣٠﴾

225. Allah will not call you to account for thoughtlessness in your oaths, but for the intention in your hearts; and He is Oft-forgiving, Most Forbearing.

226. For those who take an oath for abstention from their wives, a waiting for four months is ordained; if then they return, Allah is Oft-forgiving, Most Merciful. 227. But if their intention is firm for divorce, Allah heareth and knoweth all things. 228. Divorced women shall wait concerning themselves for three monthly periods. Nor is it lawful for them to hide what Allah hath created in their wombs, if they have faith in Allah and the Last Day and their husbands have the better right to take them back in that period, if they wish for reconciliation. And women shall have rights similar to the rights against them, according to what is equitable; but men have a degree (of advantage) over them. And Allah is Exalted in Power, Wise. 229. A divorce is only permissible twice: after that, the parties should either hold together on equitable terms, or separate with kindness. It is

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- Un announced (silent)
- Unrest letters (Echoing Sound)

not lawful for you, (men), to take back any of your gifts (from your wives), except when both parties fear that they would be unable to keep the limits ordained by Allah. If ye (judges) do indeed fear that they would be unable to keep the limits ordained by Allah, there is no blame on either of them if she give something for her freedom. These are the limits ordained by Allah; so do not transgress them if any do transgress the limits ordained by Allah, such persons wrong (themselves as well as others). 230. So if a husband divorces his wife (irrevocably), he cannot, after that, re-marry her until after she has married another husband and he has divorced her. In that case there is no blame on either of them if they re-unite, provided they feel that they can keep the limits ordained by Allah. Such are the limits ordained by Allah, which He makes plaine to those who understand.



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

g̣ = غ

ṭ = ط

s = س

ṣ = ص

ḥ = ح

z = ز

ẓ = ذ

ẓ̣ = ظ

ṭh = ث

kh = خ

sh = ش

j = ج

‘ = ع

’ = ء

## Long Vowels

ee = ي

ou = و

â = ا

## Short Vowels

i = (كسرة)

u = (ضمه)

a = (فتحة)

'aw = أَوْ

wa = وَ

'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

Lâ yu-'âkhizu-kumu-LLâhu bil-laġwi fee 'ay-  
 mânikum wa lâkiny-yu-'âkhizukum-bimâ kasabat  
 quloubukum, wa-LLâhu Ġafourun Ḥaleem ﴿225﴾  
 Lillazeena yu'-louna min-nisâ-'ihim tarabbuṣu  
 'arba'ati 'ash-hur! fa-'in-fâ-'ou fa-'inna-LLâha  
 Ġafourur-Raḥeem ﴿226﴾ Wa 'in 'azamuṭṭalâqa fa-  
 'inna-LLâha Samee-'un 'Aleem ﴿227﴾ Wal-muṭallaqâtu  
 yatarabbaṣna bi-'anfusi-hinna thalâthata qurou'.  
 Wa lâ yaḥillu lahunna 'any-yaktumna mâ khalaqa-  
 LLâhu fee 'ar-ḥâmihinna 'in-kunna yu'-minna bi-  
 LLâhi wal-Yawmil-'Âkhir. Wa bu-'oulatuhunna  
 'aḥaqqu biraddihinna fee zâlika 'in 'arâdou 'iṣlâhâ.  
 Wa lahunna mithlullazee 'alayhinna bil-ma'rouf;  
 wa lir-rijâli 'alayhinna darajah. Wa-LLâhu 'Azeezun  
 Ḥakeem ﴿228﴾ 'Aṭ-ṭalâqu marratân; fa'imsâkum-  
 bima'roufin 'aw tasreeḥum-bi-'iḥsân. Wa lâ yaḥillu  
 lakum 'an-ta'-khuḏou mimmâ 'âtay-tumouhunna  
 shay-'an 'illâ 'any-yakhâfâ 'allâ yuqeerâ Ḥudouda-  
 LLâh. Fa-'in khiftum 'allâ yuqeerâ Ḥudouda-  
 LLâhi falâ junâḥa 'alayhimâ feemaf-tadat bih.  
 Tilka Ḥudoudu-LLâhi falâ ta'tadouhâ. Wa many-  
 yata-'adda Ḥudouda-LLâhi fa-'ulâ-'ika humuẓ-  
 zâlimoun ﴿229﴾ Fa-'in-ṭallaqahâ falâ taḥillu lahou mim-  
 ba'-du ḥattâ tankiḥa zawjan ġayrah; fa-'in-ṭallaqahâ  
 falâ junâḥa 'alayhimâ 'any-yatarâja-'â 'in-ẓannâ  
 'any-yuqeerâ Ḥudouda-LLâh. Wa tilka Ḥudoudu-  
 LLâhi yubayyi-nuhâ liqawminy-ya'-lamoun ﴿230﴾



وَإِذَا طَلَقْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَلَبَسْنَ أَجْلَهُنَّ فَأَمْسِكُوهُنَّ بِمَعْرُوفٍ أَوْ  
 سَرَحوهُنَّ بِمَعْرُوفٍ ۖ وَلَا تُمْسِكُوهُنَّ ضِرَارًا لِنَعْتَدُوا ۗ وَمَنْ يَفْعَلْ  
 ذَلِكَ فَقَدْ ظَلَمَ نَفْسَهُ ۚ وَلَا تَتَّخِذُوا آيَاتِ اللَّهِ هُزُوًا ۗ وَادْكُرُوا  
 نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ وَمَا أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ وَالْحِكْمَةِ  
 يَعِظُكُمْ بِهِ ۗ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٣١﴾

وَإِذَا طَلَقْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَلَبَسْنَ أَجْلَهُنَّ فَلَا تَعْضُلُوهُنَّ أَنْ يَنْكِحْنَ  
 أَرْوَاجَهُنَّ إِذَا تَرَضَوْنَ بَيْنَهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۗ ذَلِكَ يُوعِظُ بِهِ مَنْ كَانَ  
 مِنْكُمْ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ۗ ذَلِكَمْ أَرْكَى لَكُمْ وَأَطْهَرَ ۗ وَاللَّهُ  
 يَعْلَمُ وَأَنْتُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٣٢﴾ وَالْوَالِدَاتُ يُرْضِعْنَ أَوْلَادَهُنَّ  
 حَوْلَيْنِ كَامِلَيْنِ لِمَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُتِمَّ الرَّضَاعَةَ ۗ وَعَلَى الْمَوْلُودِ لَهُ رِزْقُهُنَّ  
 وَكِسْوَتُهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۗ لَا تُكَلِّفُ نَفْسٌ إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا ۗ لَا تُضَارَّ  
 وَالِدَةٌ بَوْلِدِهَا وَلَا مَوْلُودٌ لَهُ بِوَالِدِهِ ۗ وَعَلَى الْوَارِثِ مِثْلُ ذَلِكَ ۗ  
 فَإِنْ أَرَادَا فِصَالًا عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِنْهُمَا وَتَشَاوُرٍ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِمَا ۗ وَإِنْ  
 أَرَدْتُمْ أَنْ تَسْتَرْضِعُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذَا سَلَّمْتُمْ مَا  
 آتَيْتُم بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۗ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ ﴿٢٣٣﴾

231. When ye divorce women, and they fulfil the term of their ('Idat), either take them back on equitable terms or set them free on equitable terms; but do not take them back to injure them, (or) to take undue advantage; if any one does that, he wrongs his own soul. Do not treat Allah's Signs as a jest, but solemnly rehearse Allah's favours on you, and the fact that He sent down to you the book and Wisdom, for your instruction. and fear Allah, and know that Allah is well acquainted with all things.

232. When ye divorce women, and they fulfil the term of their ('Idat), do not prevent them from marrying their (former) husbands, if they mutually agree on equitable terms. This instruction is for all amongst you, who believe in Allah and the Last Day. that is (the course making for) most virtue and purity amongst you. And Allah knows, and ye know not. 233. The mothers shall give suck

to their offspring for two whole years, if the father desires to complete the term. But he shall bear the cost of their food and clothing on equitable terms. No soul shall have a burden laid on it greater than it can bear. No mother shall be treated unfairly on account of her child. Nor father on account of his child, an heir shall be chargeable in the same way. If they both decide on weaning, by mutual consent, and after due consultation, there is no blame on them. If ye decide on a foster-mother for your offspring, there is no blame on you, provided ye pay (the mother) what ye offered, on equitable terms. But fear Allah and know that Allah sees well what ye do.



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

g̣ = غ

ṭ = ط

s = س

ṣ = ص

ḥ = ح

z = ز

ẓ = ذ

ẓ̣ = ظ

ṭh = ث

kh = خ

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## Long Vowels

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## Short Vowels

i = (كسرة)

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a = (فتحة)

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wa = وَ

'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

Wa 'izâ ṭallaqtumun-nisâ-'a fabalağna 'ajalahunna fa-'amsikouhunna bi-ma'-rou-fin 'aw sarrihouhunna bima'-rouf. Wa lâ tumsikouhunna ḍirâral-lita'tadou. Wa many-yaf-'al zâlika faqad zalama nafsah. Wa lâ tattakhizou 'Âyâti-LLâhi huzuwâ, waẓkurou ni'-mata-LLâhi 'alaykum wa mâ 'anzala 'alaykum-min-al-Kitâbi wal-Ḥikmati ya-'izukum-bih. Wattaqu-LLâha wa'-lamou 'anna-LLâha bikulli shay-'in 'Aleem (231)

Wa 'izâ ṭallaqtumun-nisâ-'a fabalağna 'ajalahunna falâ ta'-ḍulouhunna 'any-yankiḥna 'azwâjahunna 'izâ tarâḍaw baynahum-bil-ma'rouf. Zâlika you-'azu bihee man-kâna minkum yu'-minu bi-LLâhi wal-Yawmil-Âkhir. Zâlikum 'azkâ lakum wa 'aṭhar. Wa-LLâhu ya'-lamu wa 'antum lâ ta'-lamoun (232)

✽ Wal-wâlidâtu yurḍi-'na 'awlâda-hunna ḥaw-layni kâ-milayni liman 'arâda 'any-yutimmar-raḍâ-'ah. Wa 'alal-mawloudi lahou rizqunna wa kiswatuhunna bil-ma'rouf. Lâ tukallafu nafsun 'illâ wus-'ahâ. Lâ tuḍârra wâ-lidatum-bi-waladihâ wa lâ mawloudul-lahou biwaladih; wa 'alal-wârithi mithlu zâlik. Fa-'in 'arâdâ fişalan 'an-tarâḍim-min-humâ wa tashâ-wurinfalâ junâḥa 'alayhi-mâ. Wa 'in 'arattum 'an-tas-tar-ḍi-'ou 'awlâdakum falâ junâḥa 'alaykum 'izâ sallamtum-mâ 'âtaytum-bil-ma'rouf. Wattaqu-LLâha wa'-lamou 'anna-LLâha bimâ ta'-malouna Başeer (233)



وَالَّذِينَ يَتُوفَوْنَ مِنْكُمْ وَيَذُرُونَ أَزْوَاجًا يَتَرَبَّصْنَ بِأَنْفُسِهِنَّ  
 أَرْبَعَةَ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرًا ۖ فَإِذَا بَلَغْنَ أَجَلَهُنَّ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ  
 فِي مَا فَعَلْنَ فِي أَنْفُسِهِنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ  
 ﴿٢٣٤﴾ وَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِي مَا عَرَضْتُمْ بِهِ مِنْ خِطْبَةِ النِّسَاءِ  
 أَوْ أَكْنَنْتُمْ فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ ۗ عَلِمَ اللَّهُ أَنَّكُمْ سَتَذْكُرُونَهُنَّ  
 وَلَكِنْ لَا تُوَاعِدُوهُنَّ سِرًّا إِلَّا أَنْ تَقُولُوا قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا  
 وَلَا تَعْرِضُوا عُقْدَةَ النِّكَاحِ حَتَّى يَبْلُغَ الْكِتَابُ أَجَلَهُ ۗ  
 وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ فَاحْذَرُوهُ ۗ وَأَعْلَمُوا  
 أَنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ حَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٣٥﴾ لَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ إِنْ طَلَقْتُمْ النِّسَاءَ  
 مَا لَمْ تَمْسُوهُنَّ أَوْ تَفْرِضُوا لَهُنَّ فَرِيضَةً ۗ وَتَعَوَّهْنَ عَلَى التُّوَسِّعِ  
 قَدْرَهُ وَعَلَى الْمَقْتَرِ قَدْرَهُ مَتَعًا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۗ حَقًّا عَلَى الْمُحْسِنِينَ  
 ﴿٢٣٦﴾ وَإِنْ طَلَقْتُمُوهُنَّ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ تَمْسُوهُنَّ وَقَدْ فَرَضْتُمْ  
 لَهُنَّ فَرِيضَةً فَنِصْفُ مَا فَرَضْتُمْ إِلَّا أَنْ يَعْفُونَ أَوْ يَعْفُوا  
 الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ عُقْدَةُ النِّكَاحِ ۗ وَأَنْ تَعْفُوا أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَى  
 وَلَا تَنْسُوا الْفَضْلَ بَيْنَكُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ ﴿٢٣٧﴾

234. If any of you die and leave widows behind, they shall wait concerning themselves four months and ten days: when they have fulfilled their term, there is no blame on you if they dispose of themselves in a just and reasonable manner. And Allah is well acquainted with what ye do.

235. There is no blame on you if ye make an offer of betrothal or hold it in your hearts. Allah knows that ye cherish them in your hearts: but do not make a secret contract with them except in terms honourable, nor resolve on the tie of marriage till the term prescribed is fulfilled. And know that Allah knoweth what is in your hearts, and take heed of Him; and know that Allah is Oft-forgiving, Most Forbearing.

236. There is no blame on you if ye divorce women before consummation or the fixation of their dower; but bestow on them (a suitable gift), the wealthy according to his means, and the poor according to his means;- a gift of

a reasonable amount is due from those who wish to do the right thing. 237. And if ye divorce them before consummation, but after the fixation of a dower for them, then the half of the dower (is due to them), unless they remit it or (the man's half) is remitted by him in whose hands is the marriage tie; and the remission (of the man's half) is the nearest to righteousness. And do not forget liberality between yourselves. For Allah sees well all that ye do.



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

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## Short Vowels

î = (كسرة)

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a = (فتحة)

'aw = أَوْ

wa = وَ

'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

Wallazeena yutawaffawna minkum wa yazarouna 'azwâjany-yatarab-başna bi-'anfusihiinna 'arba-‘ata 'ash-hurinw-wa ‘ashrâ. Fa-'izâ balag̣na 'ajalahunna falâ junâḥa ‘alaykum feemâ fa-‘alna fee 'anfusihiinna bil-ma‘-rouf. Wa-LLâhu bimâ ta‘-malouna **Khabeer** (234) Wa lâ junâḥa ‘alaykum feemâ ‘arraḍtum-bihee min **khiṭbatin-nisâ**-i 'aw 'aknantum fee 'anfusikum. ‘Alima-LLâhu 'annakum sataẓkurouna-hunna wa lâkillâ tuwâ-‘idou-hunna sirran 'illâ 'an-taqou-lou ḡawlam-ma‘-roufâ. Wa lâ ta‘-zimou ‘uḡdatan-Nikâḥi ḥattâ Yablug̣al-Kitâbu 'ajalah. Wa‘-lamou 'anna-LLâha ya‘-lamu mâ fee 'anfusikum faḥ-ẓarouh, wa‘-lamou 'anna-LLâha Ḡafourun Ḥaleem (235) Lâ junâḥa ‘alaykum 'in-ṭallaḡtumun-nisâ-'a mâ lam tamassou-hunna 'aw taf-riḡou lahunna fareeḡah. Wa matti-‘ouhunna ‘alalmousi-‘i ḡadaruhou wa ‘alalmuḡtiri ḡadaruhou matâ‘am-bil-ma‘-rouf; Ḥḡaḡ-ḡan ‘alal-Muḡsineen (236) Wa 'in-ṭallaḡtumouhunna min-ḡabli 'an-tamas-souhunna wa ḡad faraḡtum lahunna faree-ḡatan-fa-niṣfu mâ faraḡ-tum 'illâ 'any-ya‘founa 'aw ya‘-fu-wallazee bi-yadihee ‘uḡdatun-Nikâḥ. Wa 'an-ta‘-fou 'aḡrabu littaq̣-wâ. Wa lâ tansawul-faḡla baynakum. 'Inna-LLâha bimâ ta‘-malouna **Başeer** (237)



حَفِظُوا عَلَى الصَّلَوَاتِ وَالصَّلَاةِ الْوُسْطَى وَقُومُوا لِلَّهِ  
 قَانِتِينَ ﴿٢٣٨﴾ فَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ فَرَجَلًا أَوْ رُكْبَانًا فَإِذَا أَمِنْتُمْ  
 فَادْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَمَا عَلَّمَكُمْ مَا لَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْلَمُونَ  
 ﴿٢٣٩﴾ وَالَّذِينَ يُتَوَفَّوْنَ مِنْكُمْ وَيَذُرُونَ أَزْوَاجًا وَصِيَّةً  
 لِأَزْوَاجِهِمْ مَتَاعًا إِلَى الْحَوْلِ غَيْرِ إِخْرَاجٍ فَإِنْ خَرَجْنَ  
 فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِي مَا فَعَلْنَ فِي أَنْفُسِهِنَّ مِنْ  
 مَعْرُوفٍ ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴿٢٤٠﴾ وَالْمُطَلَّقَاتُ مَتَعٌ  
 بِالْمَعْرُوفِ ۗ حَقًّا عَلَى الْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿٢٤١﴾ كَذَلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ  
 اللَّهُ لَكُمْ آيَاتِهِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٢٤٢﴾ أَلَمْ تَرَ  
 إِلَى الَّذِينَ خَرَجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَهُمْ أُلُوفٌ حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ  
 فَقَالَ لَهُمُ اللَّهُ مُوتُوا ثُمَّ أَحْيَاهُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَذُو فَضْلٍ عَلَى  
 النَّاسِ وَلَكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يَشْكُرُونَ ﴿٢٤٣﴾  
 وَقَاتِلُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَعَلِمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٤٤﴾  
 مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يُقْرِضُ اللَّهَ قَرْضًا حَسَنًا فَيُضْعِفُهُ لَهُ وَأُضْعَافًا  
 كَثِيرَةً ۗ وَاللَّهُ يَقْبِضُ وَيَبْسُطُ وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ ﴿٢٤٥﴾

**238.** Guard strictly your (habit of) prayers, especially the Middle Prayer; and stand before Allah in a devout (frame of mind).

**239.** If ye fear (an enemy), pray on foot, or riding, (as may be most convenient), but when ye are in security, celebrate Allah's praises in the manner He has taught you, which ye knew not (before).

**240.** Those of you who die and leave widows should bequeath for their widows a year's maintenance and residence; but if they

leave (the residence), there is no blame on you for what they do with themselves, provided it is reasonable. And Allah is Exalted in Power, Wise.

**241.** For divorced women maintenance (should be provided) on a reasonable (scale). this is a duty on the righteous.

**242.** Thus doth Allah make clear His Signs to you: in order that ye may understand.

**243.** Didst thou not turn by vision to those

who abandoned their homes, though they were thousands (in number), for fear of death? Allah said to them: "Die": then He restored them to life. For Allah is full of bounty to mankind, but most of them are ungrateful. **244.** Then fight in the cause of Allah, and know that Allah heareth and knoweth all things. **245.** Who is he that will loan to Allah a beautiful loan, which Allah will double unto his credit and multiply many times? It is Allah that giveth (you) want or Plenty, and to Him shall be your return.



## 'Albaqarah

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'aw = أَوْ

wa = وَ

'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

Hâfîzou ‘alaṣ-Ṣalawâti waṣ-Ṣalâtil-wuṣṭâ wa q̣oumou  
 li-LLâhi q̣âniteen ﴿238﴾ Fa-'in khiftum fa-rijâlan 'aw  
 rukbânâ. Fa-'izâ 'amintum fazkuru-LLâha kamâ ‘alla-  
 makum-mâ lam takou-nou ta‘lamou ﴿239﴾ Wallazeena  
 yutawaffawna minkum wa yazarouna 'azwâjanw-  
 waṣiyyatalli-'azwâjihim-matâ-‘an 'ilal-ḥawli ḡayra  
 'ikhrâj. Fa-'in kharajna falâ junâḥa ‘alaykum fee mâ  
 fa-‘alna fee 'anfusiḥinna mim-ma‘-rouf. Wa-LLâhu  
 ‘Azeezun Ḥakeem ﴿240﴾ Wa lil-muṭallaqâti matâ‘um-  
 bil-ma‘-rouf. Ḥaqqan ‘alal-Muttaqeen ﴿241﴾ Kazâlika  
 yubayyinu-LLâhu lakum 'âyâtiḥee la-‘allakum ta-  
 q̣ilou ﴿242﴾ ﴿﴾ 'Alam tara 'ilallazeena kharajou min-  
 diyârihim wa hum 'uloufun ḥazaral-mawti fa-q̣âla  
 lahumu-LLâhu mou-tou thumma 'aḥ-yâhum. 'In-na-  
 LLâha la-Zou-Faḍlin ‘alan-nâsi wa lâkinna 'aktharan-  
 nâsi lâ yash-kurou ﴿243﴾ Wa q̣â-tilou fee sabeeli-  
 LLâhi wa‘-lamou 'anna-LLâha Samee-‘un ‘Aleem ﴿244﴾  
 Man-ẓallazee yuq̣riḍu-LLâha q̣arḍan Ḥasanan-  
 fayuḍâ-‘ifa-hou lahou 'aḍ‘âfan-katheerah? Wa-  
 LLâhu yaq̣biḍu wa yab-suṭu wa 'ilayhi turja-‘ou ﴿245﴾



أَلَمْ تَرَ إِلَى الْمَلَأِ مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ مِنْ بَعْدِ مُوسَى إِذْ قَالُوا  
 لِنَبِيِّ لَهُمْ ائْتِنَا بِمَلِكٍ نُقَاتِلَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ قَالَ  
 هَلْ عَسَيْتُمْ إِنْ كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْقِتَالُ أَلَّا تُقَاتِلُوا  
 قَالُوا وَمَا لَنَا أَلَّا نُقَاتِلَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَقَدْ أُخْرِجْنَا  
 مِنْ دِيَارِنَا وَأَبْنَائِنَا فَلَمَّا كُتِبَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْقِتَالُ تَوَلَّوْا  
 إِلَّا قَلِيلًا مِّنْهُمْ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ بِالظَّالِمِينَ ﴿٢٤٦﴾ وَقَالَ  
 لَهُمْ نَبِيُّهُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ بَعَثَ لَكُمْ طَالُوتَ مَلِكًا  
 قَالُوا أَنَّى يَكُونُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ عَلَيْنَا وَنَحْنُ أَحَقُّ بِالْمُلْكِ  
 مِنْهُ وَلَمْ يُوْتِ سَعَةً مِّنَ الْمَالِ قَالَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ اصْطَفَاهُ  
 عَلَيْكُمْ وَزَادَهُ بَسْطَةً فِي الْعِلْمِ وَالْجِسْمِ وَاللَّهُ  
 يُؤْتِي مُلْكَهُ مَن يَشَاءُ وَاللَّهُ وَسِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٤٧﴾  
 وَقَالَ لَهُمْ نَبِيُّهُمْ إِنَّ آيَةَ مُلْكِهِ أَنْ يَأْتِيَكُمُ  
 التَّابُوتُ فِيهِ سَكِينَةٌ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ وَبَقِيَّةٌ مِّمَّا  
 تَرَكَ آءَالُ مُوسَى وَآءَالُ هَارُونَ تَحْمِلُهُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ  
 إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَةً لِّكُم إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٢٤٨﴾

246. Hast thou not turned thy vision to the Chiefs of the children of Israel after (the time of) Moses? They said to a Prophet (that was) among them: "Appoint for us a King, that we may fight in the cause of Allah." He said: "Is it not possible, if ye were commanded to fight, that that ye will not fight?" They said: "How could we refuse to fight in the cause of Allah, seeing that we were turned out of our homes and our families?" But when they were commanded to fight, they turned back, except a small band among them. But Allah has full knowledge of those who do wrong.

247. Their Prophet said to them: "Allah hath appointed Talut as king over you." They said: "How can he exercise authority over us when we are better fitted than he to exercise authority, and he is not even gifted, with wealth in abundance?" He said: "Allah hath chosen him above you, and hath gifted him abundantly with knowledge and

bodily prowess: Allah granteth His authority to whom He pleaseth. Allah careth for all, and He knoweth all things." 248. And (further) their Prophet said to them: "A Sign of his authority is that there shall come to you the Ark of the Covenant, with (an assurance) therein of security from your Lord, and the relics left by the family of Moses and the family of Aaron, carried by angels. In this is a Symbol for you if ye indeed have faith."



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

ġ = غ

ṭ = ط

s = س

ṣ = ص

ḥ = ح

z = ز

ẓ = ذ

ẓ̣ = ظ

ṭh = ث

kh = خ

sh = ش

j = ج

‘ = ع

’ = ء

## Long Vowels

ee = ي

ou = و

â = ا

## Short Vowels

î = (كسرة)

u = (ضمه)

a = (فتحة)

'aw = أَوْ

wa = وَ

'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

'Alam tara 'ilal-mala-'i mim-Banee-'Isrâ-'eela mim-ba'-di Mousâ 'iz qâlou linabiyyil-lahumub-'ath lanâ Malikan-nuqâtil fee Sabeeli-LLâh. Qâla hal 'asaytum 'in-kutiba 'alaykumul-ḡitâlu 'al-lâ tuḡâtilou? Qâlou wa mâ lanâ 'allâ nuḡâtila fee Sabeeli-LLâhi wa ḡad 'ukhrijnâ min-diyârinâ wa 'abnâ-'inâ? Falammâ kutiba 'alay-himul-ḡitâlu tawallaw 'illâ ḡaleelam-minhum. Wa-LLâhu 'Aleemum-biz-ẓâlimeen ﴿246﴾

Wa ḡâla la-hum Nabiyyuhum 'inna-LLâha ḡad ba-'atha lakum Ṭâlouta Malikâ. Qâlou 'annâ yakounu lahul-mulku 'alaynâ wa naḥnu 'aḡaḡḡu bil-mulki minhu wa lam yu'-ta sa-'atam-minal-mâl? Qâla 'inna-LLâhaṣṭafâhu 'alaykum wa zâdahou basṭatan-fil-'ilmi wal-jism. Wa-LLâhu yu'-tee mulkahou many-yashâ'. Wa-LLâhu Wâsi-'un 'Aleem ﴿247﴾

Wa ḡâla lahum Nabiyyuhum 'inna 'âyata Mulkihee 'any-ya'-tiyakumut-Tâ-boutu feehi sakeenatum-mir-Rab-bikum wa baḡiyyatum-mimmâ taraka 'Âlu-Mousâ wa 'Âlu-Hârouna taḡmilu-hul-malâ-'ikah. 'In-na fee zâlika la-'âyatal-lakum 'in-kuntum-Mu'-mineen ﴿248﴾



فَلَمَّا فَصَلَ طَالُوتُ بِالْجُنُودِ قَالَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مُبْتَلِيكُمْ  
 بِنَهَرٍ فَمَنْ شَرِبَ مِنْهُ فَلَيْسَ مِنِّي وَمَنْ لَمْ يَطْعَمْهُ فَإِنَّهُ  
 مِنِّي إِلَّا مَنْ اغْتَرَفَ غُرْفَةً بِيَدِهِ ۗ فَشَرِبُوا مِنْهُ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا  
 مِّنْهُمْ ۗ فَلَمَّا جَاوَزَهُ هُوَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مَعَهُ قَالُوا  
 لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا الْيَوْمَ بِجَالُوتَ وَجُنُودِهِ ۗ قَالَ الَّذِينَ  
 يَظُنُّونَ أَنَّهُم مُّلاقُوا اللَّهَ كَم مِّن فِئَةٍ قَلِيلَةٍ  
 غَلَبَتْ فِئَةً كَثِيرَةً بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ ﴿٢٤٩﴾  
 وَلَمَّا بَرَزُوا لِجَالُوتَ وَجُنُودِهِ قَالُوا رَبَّنَا أَفْرِغْ  
 عَلَيْنَا صَبْرًا وَثَبِّتْ أَقْدَامَنَا وَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ  
 الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٢٥٠﴾ فَهَزَمُوهُمْ بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ وَقَتَلَ  
 دَاوُدُ جَالُوتَ وَءَاتَاهُ اللَّهُ الْمُلْكَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ  
 وَعَلَّمَهُ مِمَّا يَشَاءُ ۗ وَلَوْلَا دَفْعُ اللَّهِ النَّاسَ بَعْضَهُمْ  
 بِبَعْضٍ لَّفَسَدَتِ الْأَرْضُ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ ذُو  
 فَضْلٍ عَلَى الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢٥١﴾ تِلْكَ آيَاتُ اللَّهِ  
 نَتْلُوهَا عَلَيْكَ بِالْحَقِّ ۗ وَإِنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿٢٥٢﴾

249. When Talut set forth with the armies, he said: "Allah will test you at the stream: if any drinks of its water, he goes not with my army: only those who taste not of it go with me: a mere sip out of the hand is excused." But they all drank of it, except a few. When they crossed the river, - he and the faithful ones with him, - they said: "This day we cannot cope with Goliath and his forces." But those who were convinced that they must meet Allah, said: "How oft, by Allah's will, hath a small force vanquished a big one? Allah is with those who steadfastly persevere." 250. When they advanced to meet Goliath and his forces, they prayed: "Our Lord! Pour out constancy on us and make our steps firm: help us against those that reject faith." 251. By Allah's will, they routed them; and David slew Goliath; and Allah gave him power and wisdom and taught him whatever (else) He

- Necessary prolongation 6 vowels • Permissible prolongation 2,4,6 vowels • Nazalization (ghunnah) 2 vowels • Emphatic pronunciation
- Obligatory prolongation 4 or 5 vowels • Normal prolongation 2 vowels • Un announced (silent) • Unrest letters (Echoing Sound)

willed. And did not Allah check one set of people by means of another, the earth would indeed be full of mischief: but Allah is full of bounty to all the worlds. 252. These are the Signs of Allah: we rehearse them To thee in truth: verily Thou art one of the Apostles.



## 'Albaqarah

q̣ = ق

ḍ = ض

ġ = غ

ṭ = ط

s = س

ṣ = ص

ḥ = ح

z = ز

ẓ = ذ

ẓ̣ = ظ

ṭh = ث

kh = خ

sh = ش

j = ج

‘ = ع

’ = ء

## Long Vowels

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## Short Vowels

î = (كسرة)

u = (ضمه)

a = (فتحة)

'aw = أَوْ

wa = وَ

'ay = أَيْ

yâ = يَا

Fa-lammâ faṣala Ṭâloutu bil-junoudi qâla  
 'inna-LLâha mubtaleekum-bi-naharin-faman-shariba  
 minhu falaysa minnee wa mal-lam yaṭ-‘amhu  
 fa-'innahou minnee 'illâ maniġtarafa ġurfatam-bi-  
 yadih. Fasharibou minhu 'illâ qaleelam-mi-nhum.  
 Falammâ jâwazahou huwa wallazeena 'âmanou  
 ma-‘ahou qâlou lâ ṭâqata lanal-Yawma bi-Jâlouta  
 wa junoudih. Qâlallazeena yazunnouna 'annahum-  
 mulâqu-LLâhi kam-min-fi-'atin-qaleelatin ġalabat  
 fi-'atan-katheeratam-bi-'izni-LLâh? Wa-LLâhu ma-  
 ‘aṣ-Şâbireen ﴿249﴾ Wa lammâ barazou li-Jâlouta wa  
 junoudihee qâlou Rabbanâ 'afriġ ‘alaynâ ṣabranw-  
 wa thabbit 'aḳdâ-manâ wan-ṣurnâ ‘alal-Qawmil-  
 kâfireen ﴿250﴾ Fahazamouhum-bi-'izni-LLâhi wa  
 qatala Dâwoudu Jâlouta wa 'âtâhu-LLâhul-Mulka  
 wal-Ḥikmata wa ‘allamahou mimmâ yashâ'. Wa  
 lawlâ daf-‘u-LLâhin-nâsa ba-‘ḍahum-bi-ba-‘ḍil-  
 lafasadatil-'arḍu wa lâ-kinna-LLâha Zou-Faḍlin  
 ‘alal-‘âlameen ﴿251﴾ Tilka 'Âyâtu-LLâhi natlou-hâ  
 ‘alayka bil-ḥaqq; wa 'innaka laminal-Mursaleen ﴿252﴾