

## Chapter 1 : Apostrophe Rules

*Learn when the letter Laam is pronounced heavy and light.*

Jeem, Waw and Daal. We give the letters their rights by observing the essential characteristics of each letter that never leave it. And we give them their dues by observing the characteristics of each letter that are present in them some of the time and not present at other times. So it is upon us to observe those rules so that we recite it in the way it was revealed. Its recitation must be taken very seriously. Arabic letters each have a Makhraj - an exit or articulation point - in the mouth or throat from which they originate and they also each have Sifaat - attributes, or characteristics - particular to them. Knowing the Makhraj and Sifaat of each letter is an important part of Tajweed. Sometimes two letters have very similar exits which makes mixing them up easy. Sharh al-Muqaddimah al-Jazariyyaa "It is required to observe all of the Arabic rules in that which changes it and ruins the meaning". As for applying all of the rules of Tajweed and avoiding the Unobvious mistakes then it is Fard Kifaayah upon the Muslim ummah. That is, there must be some students of knowledge who have knowledge of that. The Clear mistakes must be avoided by all and to avoid them one must memorise and read attentively and have knowledge of some basic aspects of Tajweed. If a person falls into the Clear Mistakes, this is considered a sin and Ibn Taymiyyah even regarded it undesirable for a Student of Knowledge i. As for the Unobvious mistakes, then the ruling on them is lighter and the recitation of a person falling into this type of mistake is regarded as lacking in completeness but prayer behind such a person is sound. The List below shows what type of mistakes fall under each category. Clear mistakes Mistakes in words which are clear and inconspicuous, usually changing the meaning. Mistakes related to correct pronunciation of letters so that letters are not mixed up. Scholars, and the ordinary Muslims should avoid these. Examples of Clear mistakes: Reciting them quickly as if there is no Madd so that they turn into the length of a vowel. Unobvious mistakes Mistakes which are to do with perfecting pronunciation and are not obvious. Known only by those who have studied Tajweed rules or experts in this field. Ordinary Muslims may not know these or perceive these as mistakes. Examples of Unobvious mistakes: There are various ahadeeth also showing us the importance of Tajweed. He would stop at the end of each aayah. He commanded people to recite in a beautiful voice in a pleasant melodious tone. Have you ever prayed behind an Imam who read with feeling? In it we find exhortations, warnings, glad-tidings, parables, stories of the past, commands and prohibitions. Aayaat to make us think, reflect, cry, fear, hope, love, fall down in prostration! How can we recite all of this without feeling!? I believe that this lack of confidence comes partly from not knowing the rules of Tajweed correctly and so fearing that we will make mistakes and partly from not understanding the meaning of what we are reciting. So let us work hard to remove these two obstacles by learning Tajweed and working towards learning Arabic. Tajweed cannot merely be learnt from books, because the movements of your mouth as well as the sounds are important and only a teacher can correct you and make sure you are applying the rules correctly. Sometimes local Mosques will run classes. There are many concise Arabic books and in English there are some books as well as tapes to help. Look for books with some drawings showing you how to pronounce each letter. There is an excellent Tajweed website I came across in English which details many aspects of Tajweed in a very clear way including a Question and Answer section: This is very helpful as it prompts you as you go along. There is also a computer program you can buy with it which highlights Tajweed rules with recitation. You can get the poem on tape sung as a nasheed in Arab countries. You might find memorising the rules easy in this way. You might have to revise the surahs by looking back at them. As Ibn al-Jazaree says in his poem about acquiring Tajweed: It was looked over and corrected by the brothers at abouttajweed.

### Chapter 2 : The Greek Alphabet

*Al-Idgham means the assimilation of one letter with another. There are six letters of al-Idgham: Ya', Ra', Mim, Lam, Waw and Nun (all six letters in one word are known as Yarmalun).*

To be read right to left. The fourteen letters are: More specifically, one may note that in 8 cases the following verse begins "These are the signs One letter is written in two styles. The specific problem is: Text, Translation and Commentary , follows this tradition, giving the following interpretations the letters: Hamiduddin Farahi similarly attaches symbolic meanings to the letters, e. It was also possible that the letters were monograms of the owners. Specifically, the combination Alif-Lam would correspond to Hebrew El "god". Abbreviations from Aramaic or Greek have also been suggested. Bellamy proposed that the letters are the remnants of abbreviations for the Bismillah. His explanation of the disjoined letters is that they are remnants of indications for the liturgical recitation for the Syriac hymns that ended up being copied into the Arabic text. Loth suggested a connection to Gematria. According to his claims, these initials occur throughout their respective chapters in multiples of nineteen. Hurufism Sufism has a tradition of attributing mystical significance to the letters. The details differ between schools of Sufism; Sufi tradition generally regards the letters as an extension to the ninety-nine names of God , with some authors offering specific "hidden" meanings for the individual letters. A black teardrop fell down from the Primordial Pen on the " Perspicuous, Snow-white Tablet ", by which the Point was created. These letters were then differentiated, separated and then again gathered and linked together, appearing as the "names and attributes" of creation. He emphasizes the central role of the alif in all the worlds of God. There is an apparent exception to this rule, the occurrences of ya in [suras 19 and Reynolds, Routledge , p.

### Chapter 3 : Al-Idgham The Assimilation of the letter | Learn Arabic Amman

The *U*, *sakinah*, in the word "Ø§Ù", which means "the" and makes the noun afterwards definite, is sometimes pronounced clearly (Ø¥Ø, Ù±Ø§Ø±Ù·Ø§), and at other times eaten up (Ø¥Ø Ø°Ø§Ù...) by the letter afterwards and not pronounced.

Some people may tell you that there are far more than 10 rules of capitalization in English, and with everything that you have to remember, that may be true. Others say that there are just three rules, and they are also correct. The truth is that, depending on how you organize the rules, the rules of capitalization may be many or few. Most of the things we capitalize in English are what we call proper nouns. They are the names of specific, unique things. If you are talking about one specific mountain Mt. Fuji, state Idaho or street Atlantic Ave. Capitals are not used for articles a, an, the or prepositions of, on, for, in, to, with, etc. Titles can be as simple as Mr. For example, when we talk about President Lincoln, we are using his role as though it were a title not a job description. This will help you know if it should be capitalized or not. Rogers was the cardiac surgeon on call. Use a capital letter to begin each word in the name of a mountain Mt. Names of bodies of water rivers, lakes, oceans, seas, streams and creeks From here, it gets pretty easy. The same rules that apply to mountain names also apply to water names. Names of buildings, monuments, bridges and tunnels Man-made structures also often have names. Street names Capitalize both the actual name part of the name Capital and the road part of the name Boulevard ; both are necessary for forming the entire name of the street Capital Boulevard. Schools, colleges and universities All of the words in the name of the educational institution should be capitalized. Political divisions continents, regions, countries, states, counties, cities and towns As is the case with regions of a country, the divisions may not always be political, but you get the idea. When you refer to New England, the Midwest, the Pacific Northwest or the South as a region as opposed to a compass direction, you capitalize it. Articles, prepositions, and conjunctions are not generally capitalized in title case, only principal words are. The last word of these titles always receives a capital too Fools Rush In. The first letter in a sentence The last two rules are easy. Always capitalize the first letter of a sentence. Study the following two examples for clarification: The waiter said, "My manager will be here shortly," but he never came. The waiter told us that his manager would "be here shortly," but he never came. Remembering the Rules How can you possibly remember all these rules? Well, first of all, you should ask yourself three questions: Is this the first letter in a sentence? If the answer is yes, capitalize. Is this the pronoun I? Am I using a name that someone gave to this thing or person? And if you want to remember all the specific categories, try memorizing one of the following sentences. Susan Sarandon bought my wife fancy toilet paper in Boston. The first letter of each word stands for a category: F - First letter in a sentence B - Buildings and other man-made structures B - Borders of regions, states, countries, etc.

**Chapter 4 : Persian/Lesson 4 - Wikibooks, open books for an open world**

*About Tajweed - Qur'an Tajweed. Tajweed of the Holy Qur'an is the knowledge and application of the rules of recitation so the reading of the Qur'an is as the Prophet Mohammed peace and blessings be upon him, recited.*

**Objective of Code** The objective of the Code of Professional Conduct is to promote the standard of professional conduct and self discipline required of Professional Architects in the interest of the public.

**Compliance with Acts and rules** A Professional Architect shall prior to commencing an architectural consultancy practice submit to the Board the proposed name of the architectural consultancy practice to obtain the approval of the Board. A Professional Architect shall not establish a branch office unless it is operated in accordance with the guidelines or circulars issued by the Board. All letterheads shall list only the names of the sole proprietor, partners or directors of the sole proprietorship, partnership or body corporate, respectively, with their respective qualifications and designation. A Professional Architect may be permitted to insert any announcements or felicitations in the press that are in accordance with the guidelines or circulars issued by the Board. A Professional Architect may use calling cards that shall contain accurate particulars concerning his qualification and designation. A Professional Architect may, with the consent of the Board, place a signboard in a building indicating that he or his architectural consultancy practice is the Professional Architect or architectural consultancy practice that provided architectural consultancy services in respect of the building; exhibit a signboard containing the name of his architectural consultancy practice outside his office or branch offices, if any; or exhibit his name or the name of his architectural consultancy practice on a signboard in relation to the construction, alteration or extension of a project, where architectural consultancy services in respect of that project are currently being provided by him or his architectural consultancy practice, provided that all the statutory requirements in relation to signboards have been complied with and the signboard is in accordance with the guidelines or circulars issued by the Board. A Professional Architect shall only participate in architectural competitions conducted or approved by the Board and in accordance with the guidelines or circulars issued by the Board.

**Faithful discharge of duties and obligations** A Professional Architect shall maintain a professional standard of service and competence in areas relevant to his professional work by continually upgrading his professional knowledge and skill. A Professional Architect shall ensure that his employees are competent and adequately supervised to perform the task to the standard normally expected and accepted by the profession, and shall not by misrepresentation, fraud or deceit undermine the confidence of persons dealing with the Professional Architect or his employees.

**Read more** A Professional Architect shall administer the building contract competently and responsibly and shall be impartial in any dispute that may arise between the client and the building contractor. A Professional Architect shall only undertake architectural consultancy services where he can ensure that he possesses adequate knowledge, abilities and resources to fulfill his commitments to his client in every respect. A Professional Architect shall exercise a reasonable standard of skill and diligence normally expected and accepted by his profession in respect of but not limited to the following:

A Professional Architect shall prior to commencing architectural consultancy services, notify the client in writing of the conditions of engagement and the scale of professional fees and charges, including the method of calculating the fees, in respect of the following:

A Professional Architect shall not certify, affix or put his signature to drawings, plans or specifications which are not prepared by him, his employees or persons under his supervision for the purpose of obtaining the approval from the relevant Authority.

**Professional integrity** A Professional Architect, while practising his profession, shall not carry on or engage in any trade or business which is inconsistent with the fitting and proper discharge of his professional duties; or hold, assume or consciously accept a position in any trade or business in which his interest is in conflict with his professional duty, unless he has declared his interest to his clients in writing. A Professional Architect shall not serve as an arbitrator if he is also the developer or the builder for the contract. A Professional Architect may act as a turnkey operator or package deal contractor, provided that in carrying out such activities he does not contravene this Code. A Professional Architect shall not endorse any material, component, services or product relating to the construction industry by the use of comparative statements. A

Professional Architect shall not make misleading, deceptive or false statements or claims about his professional qualifications, experience or performance and shall accurately state the scope and nature of his responsibilities in connection with work for which he is claiming credit. A Professional Architect may publish or consent to the publication of - illustrations, articles or any other media of presentation of any project for which he has been responsible, whether individually or in collaboration with others; or any subject for which he, either individually or in collaboration with others, had written in the form of an article, circular, brochure, book or any other media of presentation, provided that such illustration, article, circular, brochure, book or any other media of presentation of the project or subject is factual, relevant, not misleading or unfair to others. A Professional Architect may advertise his professional services by any public means, where such advertisement is in accordance with the guidelines or circulars issued by the Board. For all matters specified in subparagraphs 6 and 7 , the publication or any other permitted advertisement of such matters shall not contain any comparative or superlative description of the Professional Architect or his architectural consultancy practice. A Professional Architect may advertise for the invitation of tenders concerning a project, a professional appointment or the change of the particulars of the architectural consultancy practice, where such advertisement is in accordance with the guidelines or circulars issued by the Board. A Professional Architect may participate in forum or be interviewed by the media in a manner not otherwise prohibited by this Code, where the object of such forum or interview is to promote interest in architecture, the profession or the built-environment. A Professional Architect shall not give or offer remuneration or other inducements for the introduction of a client or work. A Professional Architect shall not accept any discount, gift, commission or any form of inducement from contractors, tradesmen or suppliers in connection with the works and duties entrusted to him and shall not permit his employees to receive such discount, gift, commission or inducement. A Professional Architect shall not permit the insertion of any clause in tenders, bills of quantities or other contract documents which provides for payments to be made to him by the contractor whatever may be the consideration, unless it is in accordance with the guidelines or circulars issued by the Board and with the full knowledge of his client. A Professional Architect if appointed as a member of a governmental or statutory body with the power to approve development applications, shall, if he has any interest in such applications declare his interest and shall not take part in the decision making process of such development applications in which he or his architectural consultancy practice is directly or indirectly involved. The professional services of a Professional Architect who carries on business as an architectural consultancy practice shall be remunerated solely by fees payable by his client. The services of a Professional Architect in employment shall be paid by salary and other benefits agreed with his employer and he shall be debarred from any other source of remuneration in connection with such services rendered. Respect for the legitimate rights and interests of others A Professional Architect shall not attempt to supplant another person registered under this Act who has already been engaged by a client nor shall he compete with another person registered under this Act to secure a commission by a reduction of fees or otherwise. A Professional Architect may be paid professional fees for providing an independent opinion on the works of another Professional Architect, provided that the client engages him for that purpose and that he assumes responsibility for such opinion. Nothing in this Code shall prohibit a Professional Architect who is a director of a registered corporation from receiving remuneration for services as a director. A Professional Architect shall at all times act honourably towards other persons registered under this Act.

**Chapter 5 : Raa™: tafkheem & tarqeeq “ Tajweed Me**

*My Prayer - Step by Step Guide to Salah - Teach Me How to Worship God (For Men and Women) - Duration: Digital Mimbar 1,, views.*

Phonetically, gamma is a voiced velar fricative. Its palatalized version is a voiced palatal fricative. Read the remark for sigma to understand why, and how to pronounce it. The reason for this redundancy has to do with Classic Greek, where they were not redundant. Evidence 9 Iota [i], exactly like eta see above. Notice that in English [k] is aspirated if it appears word-initially; Greek makes no such distinction. When followed by the vowels [e] or [i] it becomes palatalized “ for the exact pronunciation please check the page on palatalization. Phonetically, it is a voiceless velar plosive. Its palatalized version is a voiceless palatal plosive. When followed by the vowel [i] it becomes palatalized, turning to a sound that does not exist in English check the page on palatalization. A voiced alveolar lateral approximant. The remark for sigma applies to the [s]-sound of ksi, too. A mid-close back rounded vowel. Notice that in English [p] is aspirated if it appears word-initially; Greek makes no such distinction. As in Modern Greek 17 Rho [r]: Almost every Greek can pronounce rho as a long trill if they wish like the Russian [r] , and you will hear it pronounced like that in some Greek songs. Phonetically, it is a voiced alveolar tap and occasionally a trill. Probably as in Modern Greek when single, and as a trill when double. Actually, if you listen carefully to native Greek speakers, it sounds a bit like between [s] and [sh] probably because there is no [sh] in Greek, so the sound is somewhat shifted in the phonological space. However, to the native English ear it sounds much closer to [sh] than to [s], whereas every native Greek speaker would swear they pronounce it exactly like the English [s], unless forced to admit the difference by looking at spectrograms. In reality, you can produce it like this: Now feel where it is when you say [sh] far back. Place it somewhere midway, and you will produce the Greek [s]. Notice that the second way of writing the lower case sigma is used exclusively when the letter appears at the end of a word there is only one capital form. Notice that in English [t] is aspirated if it appears word-initially; Greek makes no such distinction. As in Modern Greek 20 Upsilon [i], exactly like eta and iota see above. For the exact pronunciation in this case, please check the page on palatalization. Phonetically, it is a voiceless velar fricative. Its palatalized version is a voiceless palatal fricative. The remark for sigma applies to the [s]-sound of psi, too. As in Modern Greek 24 Omega [o], exactly like omicron. Once again, the reason for the redundancy is to be found in Classic Greek. Evidence Phonology and Orthography Oops! Surely some sounds must be missing? There are sounds common in other languages that do not exist in Greek. So what do Greeks do when they want to pronounce foreign words with these sounds? If they are not trained to pronounce correctly, they simply transform these postalveolar sounds to their corresponding alveolar ones: And what about other very common sounds, like [b], [d], [g], etc.? These seem to be missing from the alphabet, too! Are they also missing from the repertoire of the sounds of the language? These are existent as sounds in the language. It is just that there are no single letters to denote them. When Greeks want to write those sounds they write them as two-letter combinations: Why all this trouble? Remember, as explained in the introductory paragraph on this page, the sounds [b], [d], and [g] used to exist in Classic Greek. This left a void in the phonological space. There is one more sound in the language which is absent from the alphabet: You may also find useful this page, showing the sounds of Modern Greek against all possible sounds of any language in the world. For your convenience, here is a table to use as quick reference, listing the two-letter clusters that result in new sounds, not included in the Greek alphabet:

### Chapter 6 : Moon and Sun Arabic Letters

*In these above examples, the saakinah at the end of the word merges into the next letter, either another or a, so is not pronounced at all. The next letter acquires a shaddah, which represents a saakin of the letter plus a voweled letter of the same kind, as previously stated, either a or a.*

Apostrophes serve two basic functions; they show possession and indicate letters have been removed to form a contraction. In the following story, apostrophes are being used for multiple purposes. Robert and Lisa Smith have two beautiful children. Amy is nine and Ross is seven. Apostrophe Rules for Possessives It would be difficult for possessives to exist without apostrophes. It is also acceptable to add only an apostrophe to the end of singular nouns that end in "s" to make them possessive. In this case, you can show possession for Ross either way: Use an apostrophe after the "s" at the end of a plural noun to show possession. When you combine two words to make a contraction, you will always take out some letters. In their place, use an apostrophe. As you dive deeper and deeper, the water pressure becomes greater. The same thing happens when you squeeze two words together. And, wherever it comes out, you must place an apostrophe to plug the hole. Just remember that all possessives need an apostrophe and an "s" at the end. If the word already has an "s," it only needs an apostrophe. If the word does not already have an "s," it needs the apostrophe followed by "s. If you snuck out of the house at night, you had to put pillows under the sheets to make it look like you were still sleeping. In other words, if you take something out, replace it with something else. Then squish everything together so it looks like one body. Now, are you ready for some fun? YourDictionary definition and usage example.

### Chapter 7 : The Importance of Tajweed

*Letter Alif is never pronounced unless it is a first letter of a verse (i.e. beginning of a sentence) Read more about letter Alif. Remember you do not need to know these grammar rules \* this is may not be the case in other method of learning.*

Historical linguistics and History of English grammars Grammars evolve through usage and also due to separations of the human population. With the advent of written representations , formal rules about language usage tend to appear also. Formal grammars are codifications of usage that are developed by repeated documentation over time, and by observation as well. As the rules become established and developed, the prescriptive concept of grammatical correctness can arise. This often creates a discrepancy between contemporary usage and that which has been accepted, over time, as being correct. The formal study of grammar is an important part of education for children from a young age through advanced learning , though the rules taught in schools are not a "grammar" in the sense most linguists use the term, particularly as they are often prescriptive rather than descriptive. Constructed languages also called planned languages or conlangs are more common in the modern day than they used to be, although still extremely uncommon compared to natural languages. Many have been designed to aid human communication for example, naturalistic Interlingua , schematic Esperanto , and the highly logic-compatible artificial language Lojban. Each of these languages has its own grammar. Syntax refers to the linguistic structure above the word level e. Morphology, by contrast, refers to structure at and below the word level e. Analytic languages use syntax to convey information that is encoded via inflection in synthetic languages. In other words, word order is not significant and morphology is highly significant in a purely synthetic language, whereas morphology is not significant and syntax is highly significant in an analytic language. Chinese and Afrikaans , for example, are highly analytic, and meaning is therefore very context-dependent. Both do have some inflections, and have had more in the past; thus, they are becoming even less synthetic and more "purely" analytic over time. Latin , which is highly synthetic , uses affixes and inflections to convey the same information that Chinese does with syntax. Because Latin words are quite though not completely self-contained, an intelligible Latin sentence can be made from elements that are placed in a largely arbitrary order. Latin has a complex affixation and simple syntax, while Chinese has the opposite. Education[ edit ] Prescriptive grammar is taught in primary and secondary school. The term " grammar school " historically refers to a school attached to a cathedral or monastery teaching Latin grammar to future priests and monks. In its earliest form, "grammar school" referred to a school that taught students to read, scan, interpret, and declaim Greek and Latin poets including Homer, Virgil, Euripides, and others. These should not be confused with the related, albeit distinct, modern British grammar schools. A standard language is a particular dialect of a language that is promoted above other dialects in writing, education, and broadly speaking in the public sphere; it contrasts with vernacular dialects, which may be the objects of study in descriptive grammar but which are rarely taught prescriptively. The standardized " first language " taught in primary education may be subject to political controversy, because it may sometimes establish a standard defining nationality or ethnicity. Recently, efforts have begun to update grammar instruction in primary and secondary education. The primary focus has been to prevent the use of outdated prescriptive rules in favour of more accurate descriptive ones and to change perceptions about relative "correctness" of standard forms in comparison to non-standard dialects. The pre-eminence of Parisian French has reigned largely unchallenged throughout the history of modern French literature. Standard Italian is not based on the speech of the capital, Rome, but on the speech of Florence because of the influence Florentines had on early Italian literature. Portuguese has, for now, two official standards, respectively Brazilian Portuguese and European Portuguese. The Serbian language is divided in a similar way; Serbia and the Republika Srpska use their own separate standards. The existence of a third standard is a matter of controversy, some consider Montenegrin as a separate language, and some think it is merely another variety of Serbian. Each Norwegian municipality can declare one of the two its official language, or it can remain "language neutral". Nynorsk is endorsed by a minority of 27 percent of the municipalities. The main language used in primary schools normally follows the official language of its municipality and is decided by

referendum within the local school district. Standard German emerged from the standardized chancellery use of High German in the 16th and 17th centuries. Until about 1800, it was almost entirely a written language, but now it is so widely spoken that most of the former German dialects are nearly extinct. Pronunciation of Standard Chinese is based on the local accent of Mandarin Chinese from Luanping, Chengde in Hebei Province near Beijing, while grammar and syntax are based on modern vernacular written Chinese. The Hindustani language has two standards, Hindi and Urdu.

### Chapter 8 : 10 Rules of Capitalization

*Rules of Behavior (ROB) must state the Applicant's name, date and signature of the IAM. If the IAM is an Agent, the IAM is an Agent, the Agent's name and signature must also be provided.*

### Chapter 9 : What are the different punctuation in Quran? - Islam Stack Exchange

*The first letter in a sentence. The last two rules are easy. Always capitalize the first letter of a sentence. If the sentence is a quotation within a larger sentence.*