



CLASS 6  
AGE 9 YRS

QU'RAN  
READING  
MANUAL



أَوَّلُ آيَاتِهِ

Name of Student: \_\_\_\_\_

HAYDARI MADRASAH (NAIROBI – KENYA)



## HAYDARI MADRASAH (NAIROBI)

### QUR'AN READING

### CLASS SIX - AGE 9 YRS

Imam Zainul Abideen (AS) in his  
book of duas said:

"O Allah! Make the Qur'an a ladder by which  
I may climb to the place of safety"

## **Foreword**

Over the years, Qur'an reading has been part of the syllabus of the Haydari Madrasah. During the process of imparting this integral part of our religion to the students, it was realized that every child's reading capacity was not at the same level. Further studies revealed some interesting facts.

- 1.) The time delegated to Qur'an reading at the madrasah was not enough to cater for and individually give attention to each student.
- 2.) All the students did not have Maalims coming home to tutor them.
- 3.) Parents who wanted to assist the students did not know where to start from.
- 4.) A manual, guide or an easy-to-follow book was required, that would cater for the student, parents and the teachers, so that the task of imparting reading of the Holy Qur'an would become a stress-free, enjoyable experience, where enough practice was given to the child in each area, before they progress to the next step.

We have therefore embarked upon this project to prepare manuals and guidelines, which will create a stepping stone, towards a community with children who are very well versed with the recitation of the Holy Qur'an.

Together with this humble presentation, we request parents to spend a little time each day to listen and guide the child in recognizing and reading the manual. A few pages each day will reap fluent recitation in the future.

The aim is not about reciting quickly but reciting correctly. Encourage the student recite audibly from the beginning so that the recitation is done at a correct pace.

With our mutual co-operation, we will achieve the aim of instilling, the love of the Holy Qur'an and the Ahlul Bayt in the hearts of our children.

### **QURAN READING DEPARTMENT**

#### **HAYDARI MADRASAH (NAIROBI)**

**hmn@saaj.co.ke**

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September, 2020

These manuals on Qur'an reading, have been prepared to especially assist parents, teachers and students, who wish to teach and/or learn to recite the Holy Qur'an.

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## **REFRESHING LESSONS OF CLASS FOUR**

**PARENTS/TEACHERS NOTE:** Please ensure that the children of your class fully understand all the subjects taught in Class Four. With reference to the Class Four book, please go through the following topics, so as to refresh the child's memory.

- 1.) Introduction of Arabic numbers 1 - 25
- 2.) Surahs to be memorized - KG to Class 12
- 3.) Duas for Class Four
- 4.) About the Holy Qur'an
- 5.) Titles and Benefits of Reciting Qur'an
- 6.) Glossary: Understanding the terms used
- 7.) The Arabic Alphabet and Makharij in brief
- 8.) Iraab: The Vowels in Arabic
- 9.) Iraab: Revision of Fat-ha, Kasra and Dhamma
- 10.) An introduction to joint Alphabets without vowels
- 11.) Joint Alphabets with vowels Fat-ha, Kasra and Dhamma
- 12.) Non - joining letters (Naughty / stubborn letters)

## **REFRESHING LESSONS OF CLASS FIVE**

**PARENTS/TEACHERS NOTE:** Please ensure that the children of your class fully understand all the subjects taught in Class Five. With reference to the Class Five book, please go through the following topics, so as to refresh the child's memory.

- 1.) Introduction of Arabic numbers 26 - 50
- 2.) Surahs to be memorized - KG to Class 12
- 3.) Duas for Class Five
- 4.) Glossary: Understanding the terms used
- 5.) About the Holy Qur'an, Titles and benefits
- 6.) Iraab: Revision of Fat-ha, Kasra and Dhamma
- 7.) Introduction to Sukun / Jazm
- 8.) Introduction to Qalqala
- 9.) Huruful Illah: Introduction to Long Vowels
- 10.) Leen Letters: Introduction to Layyinah
- 11.) Alif with Jazm
- 12.) 2 Types of Hamza
- 13.) Ta Mabsuta and Tau Marbuta

## ARABIC NUMBERS (51 - 75)


The child should be taught the numbers and practice writing them. Repetitions should be done in class.

Teachers should encourage the child to use the Arabic numerals instead of English numbers.

**Parent/Teacher Note:** Arabic language is read from right to left but the Arabic numbers are read from left to right (just like English numbers). **Make the student aware of this difference.**

**EXAMPLE:** Initially introduce only 0 - 10, and make sure this is grasped properly. Ask them to fill in the blanks by writing only English numbers in a row, then only Arabic letters in a row, and so on.

Arabic numbers are written just like English numbers, from left to right, see the below sample.



52 = ٥٢	NOT 25 (It is 52)
152 = ١٥٢	NOT 251 (It is 152)



**ARABIC NUMBERS (51 - 75)**

ENGLISH	ARABIC	ARABIC PRONOUNCIATION
51	٥١	WAHID WA KHAMSUUN
52	٥٢	ITH'NANI WA KHAMSUUN
53	٥٣	THALATHA WA KHAMSUUN
54	٥٤	ARB'AH WA KHAMSUUN
55	٥٥	KHAMSA WA KHAMSUUN
56	٥٦	SIT'A WA KHAMSUUN
57	٥٧	SAB'A WA KHAMSUUN
58	٥٨	THAMANIA WA KHAMSUUN
59	٥٩	TIS'A WA KHAMSUUN
60	٦٠	SITUUN
61	٦١	WAHID WA SITUUN
62	٦٢	ITH'NANI WA SITUUN
63	٦٣	THALATHA WA SITUUN
64	٦٤	ARB'AH WA SITUUN
65	٦٥	KHAMSA WA SITUUN

ENGLISH	ARABIC	ARABIC PRONOUNCIATION
66	٦٦	SIT'A WA SITUUN
67	٦٧	SAB'A WA SITUUN
68	٦٨	THAMANIA WA SITUUN
69	٦٩	TIS'A WA SITUUN
70	٧٠	SAB'UUN
71	٧١	WAHID WA SAB'UUN
72	٧٢	ITH'NANI WA SAB'UUN
73	٧٣	THALATHA WA SAB'UUN
74	٧٤	ARB'AH WA SAB'UUN
75	٧٥	KHAMSA WA SAB'UUN

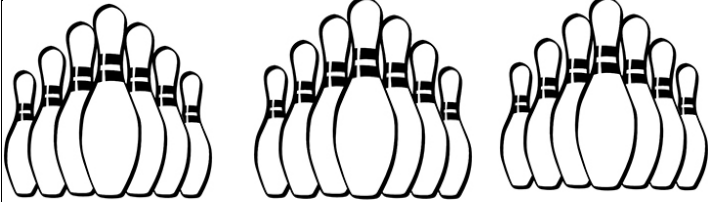
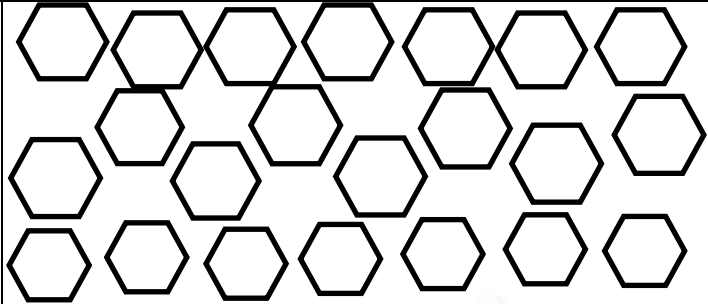
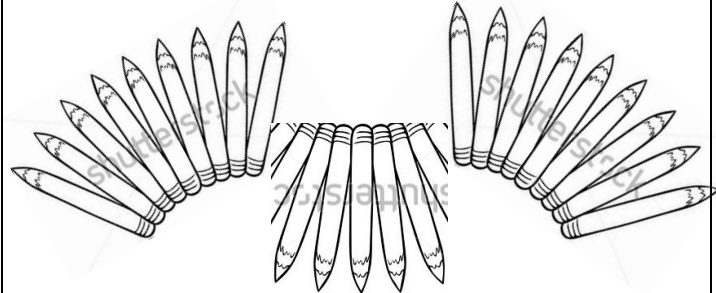
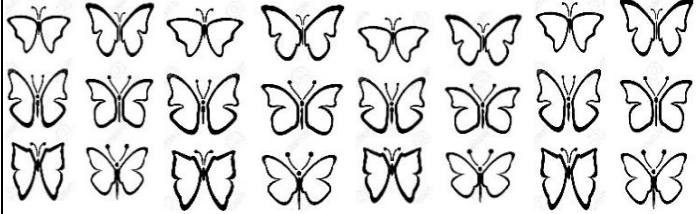
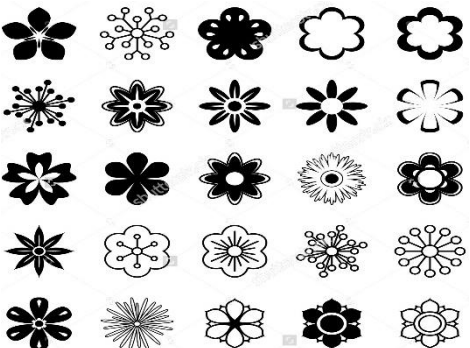
**Parents / Teachers Note:** For the student to be able to grasp the above numbers, you can write them on a paper or on the board in random numbers and ask them to identify the same. Also show the difference between the numbers 2 & 6, 7 & 8 (٢ and ٦, ٧ and ٨ ).

You can also prepare a join-the-numbers activity and draw a tree or an apple, etc. This is especially useful for the younger children.

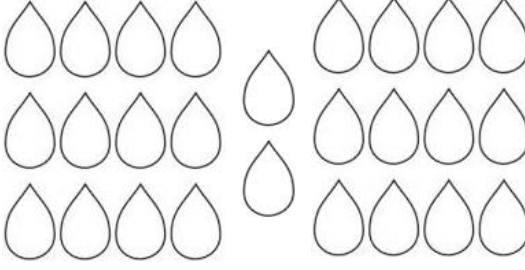


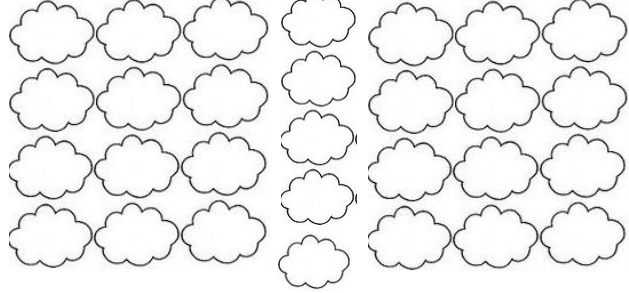
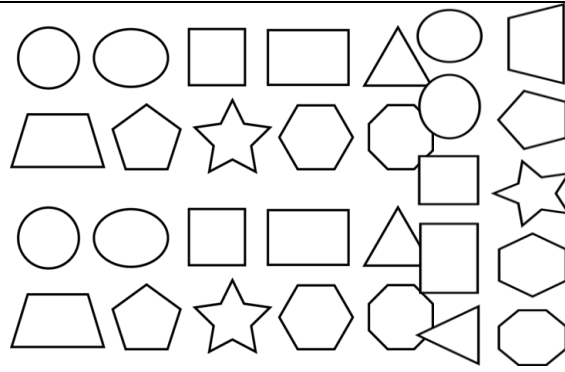
ARABIC NUMBERS (21 - 30)

<p>٢١      21</p> <p>WAHID WA ISH'RUN</p>	<p>٢٢      22</p> <p>ITH'NANI WA ISH'RUN</p>
<p>٢٣      23</p> <p>THALATHA WA ISH'RUN</p>	<p>٢٤      24</p> <p>ARB'AH WA ISH'RUN</p>
<p>٢٥      25</p> <p>KHAMSA WA ISH'RUN</p>	<p>٢٦      26</p> <p>SIT'A WA ISH'RUN</p>
<p>٢٧      27</p> <p>SAB'A WA ISH'RUN</p>	<p>٢٨      28</p> <p>THAMANIA WA ISH'RUN</p>
<p>٢٩      29</p> <p>TIS'A WA ISH'RUN</p>	<p>٣٠      30</p> <p>THALATHUUN</p>



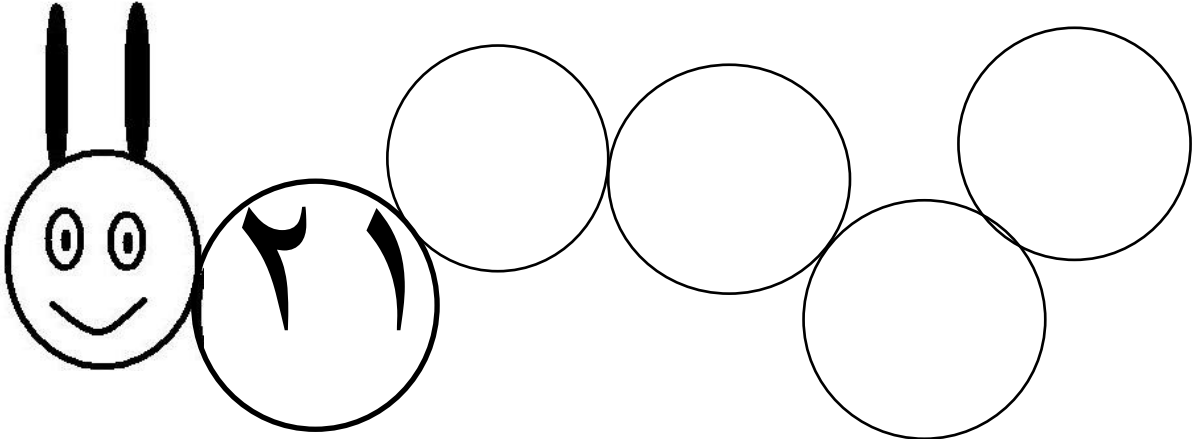
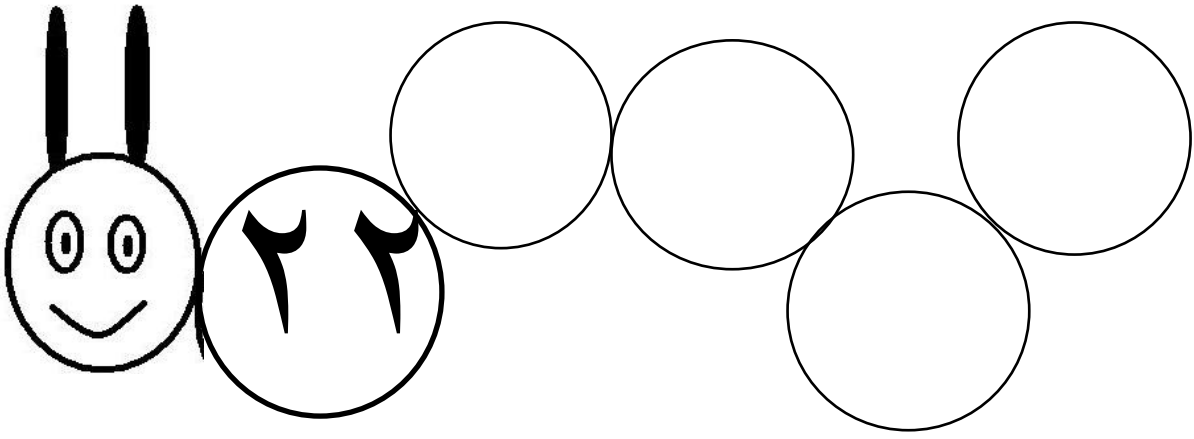
**EXERCISE 1: NUMBERS RECOGNITION PRACTICE****READING AND COLOURING NUMBERS 21 - 25 / ٢١ - ٢٥**

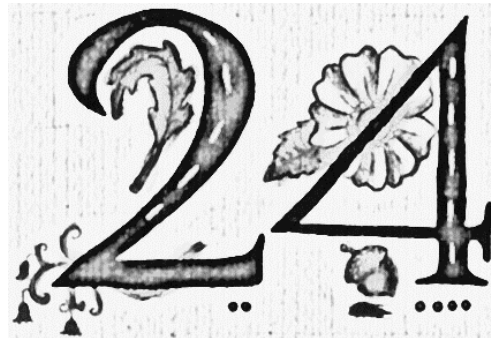
21		٢١
22		٢٢
23		٢٣
24		٢٤
25		٢٥

**EXERCISE 2: NUMBERS RECOGNITION PRACTICE****READING AND COLOURING NUMBERS 26 - 30/ ٢٦-٣٠**

26		٢٦
27		٢٧
28		٢٨
29		٢٩
30		٣٠

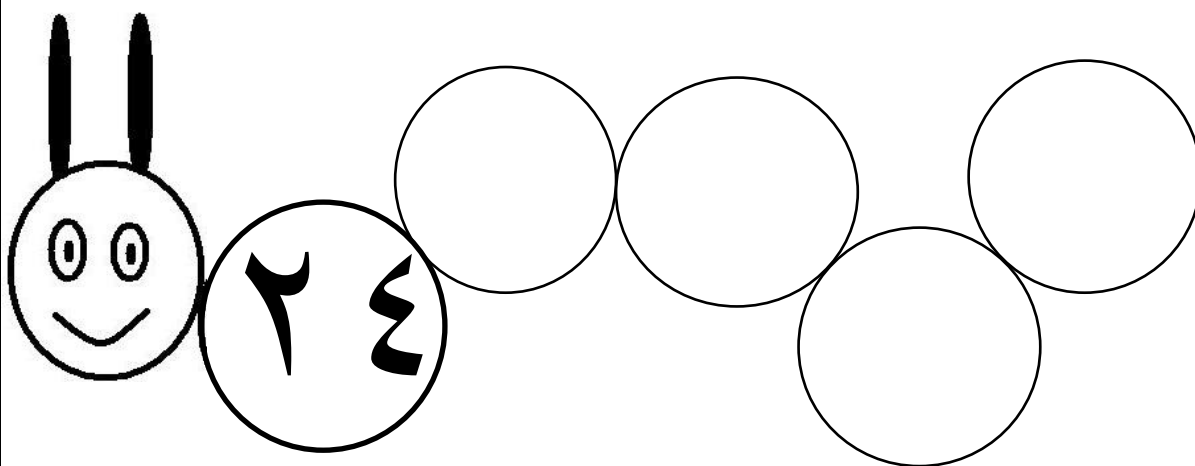
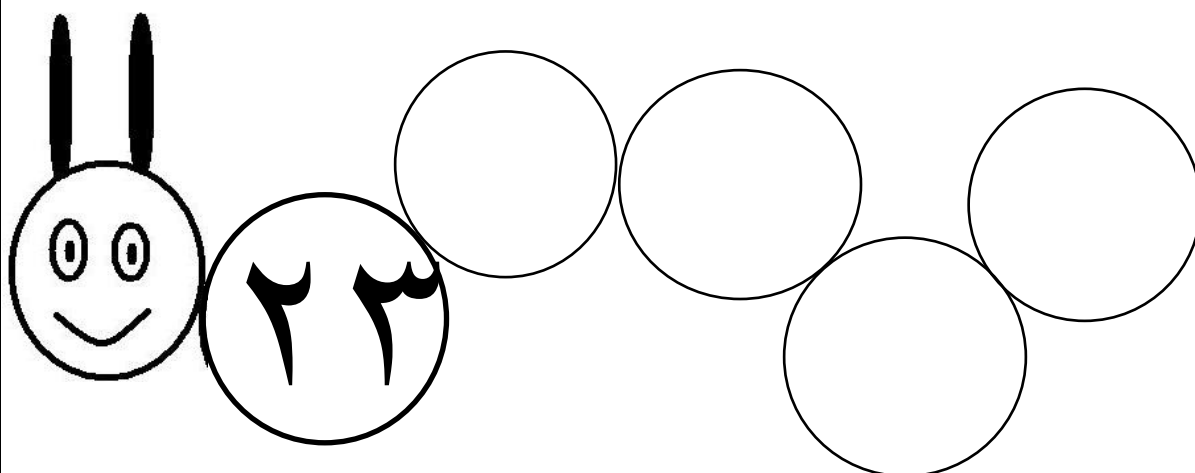
**EXERCISE 3: NUMBERS RECOGNITION PRACTICE****SPEAK IN ARABIC AND WRITE THE NUMBER**

	
WAHID WA ISH'RUN	ITH'NANI WA ISH'RUN
	
	



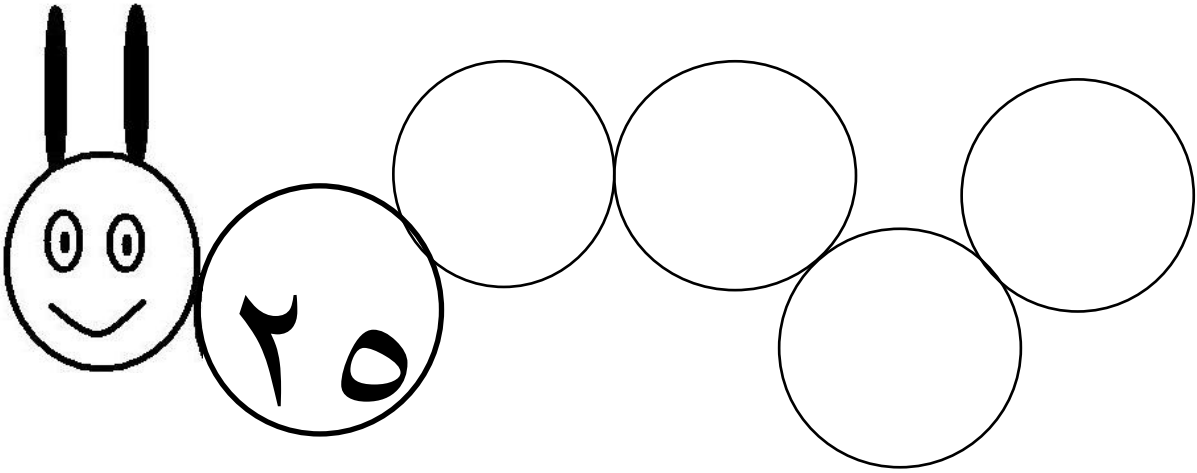
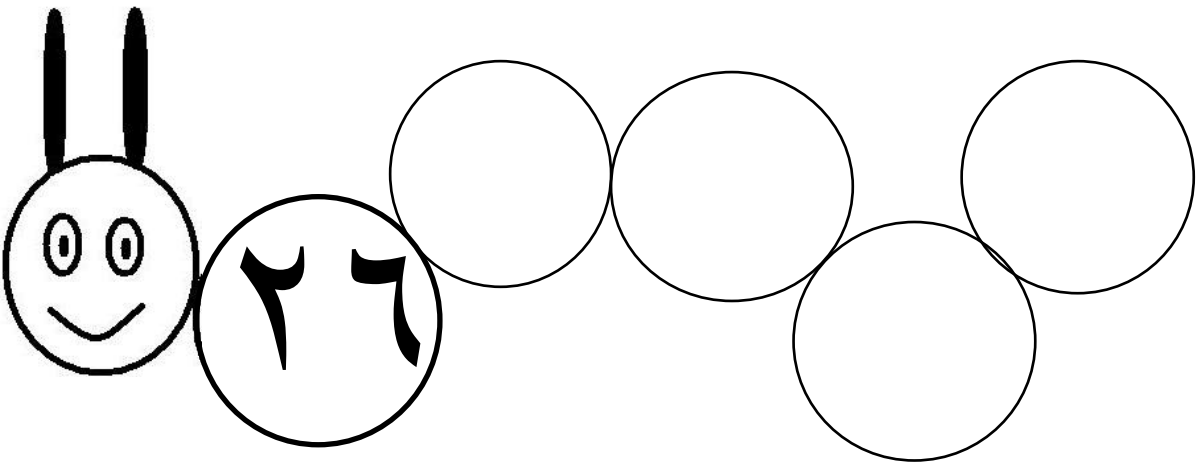
**EXERCISE 4: NUMBERS RECOGNITION PRACTICE****SPEAK IN ARABIC AND WRITE THE NUMBER**

THALATHA WA ISH'RUN

ARB'AH WA ISH'RUN



**EXERCISE 5: NUMBERS RECOGNITION PRACTICE****SPEAK IN ARABIC AND WRITE THE NUMBER**

	
<p>KHAMSA WA ISH'RUN</p>	<p>SIT'A WA ISH'RUN</p>
	
	



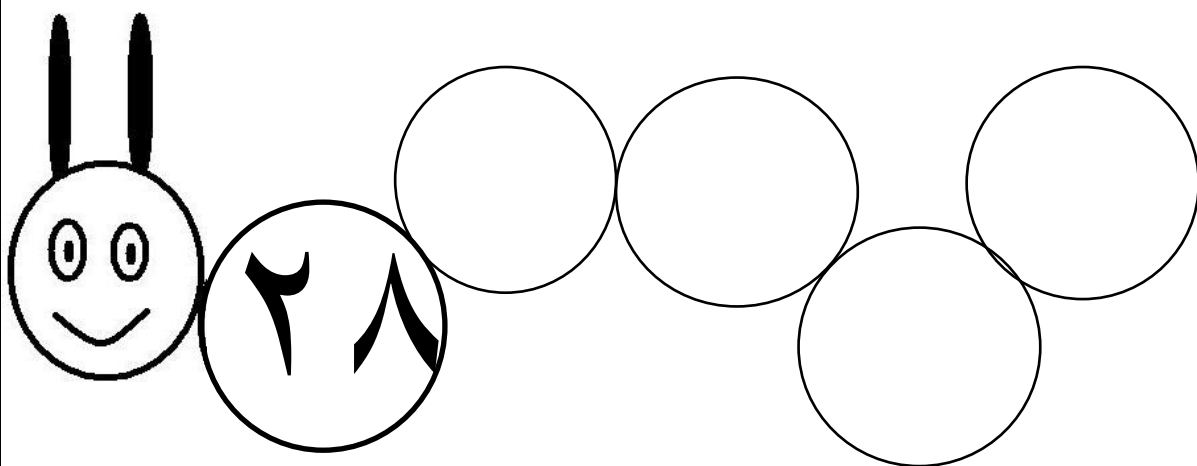
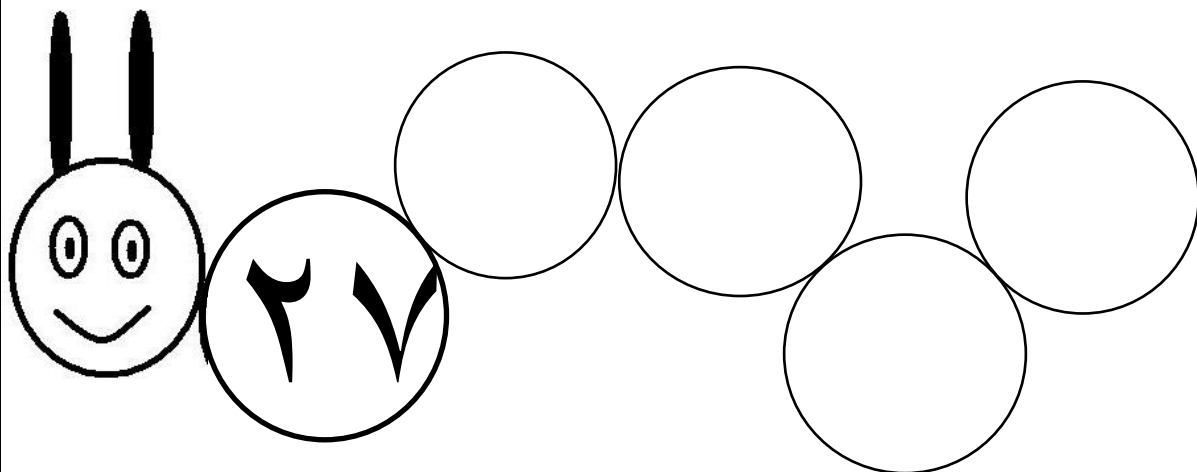
**EXERCISE 6: NUMBERS RECOGNITION PRACTICE****SPEAK IN ARABIC AND WRITE THE NUMBER**

27

28

SAB'A WA ISH'RUN

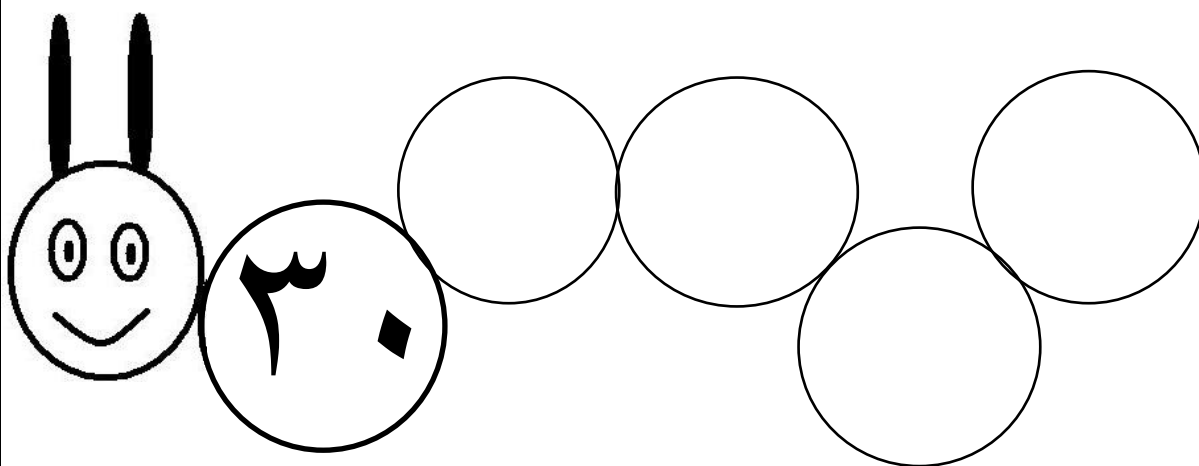
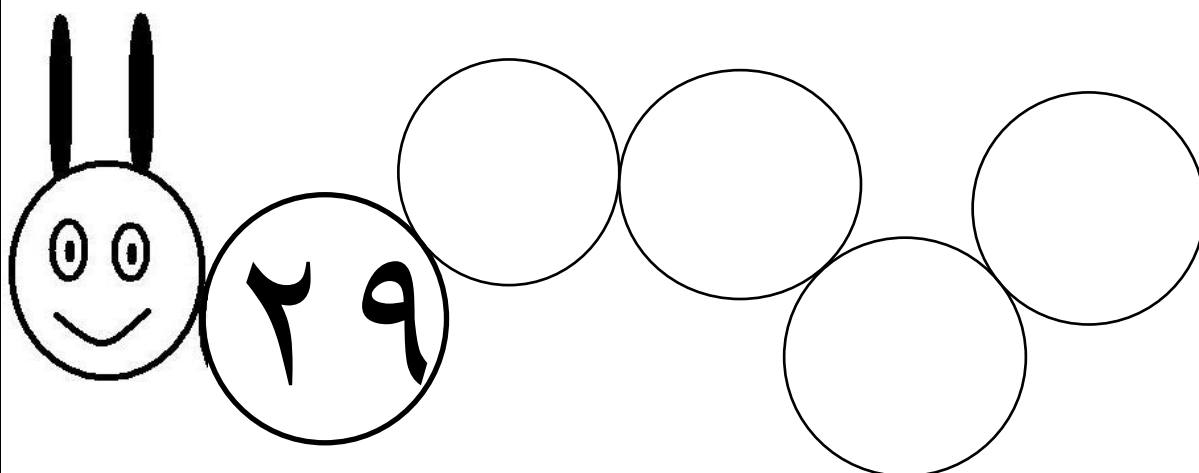
THAMANIA WA ISH'RUN



**EXERCISE 7: NUMBERS RECOGNITION PRACTICE****SPEAK IN ARABIC AND WRITE THE NUMBER**

TIS'A WA ISH'RUN

THALATHUUN



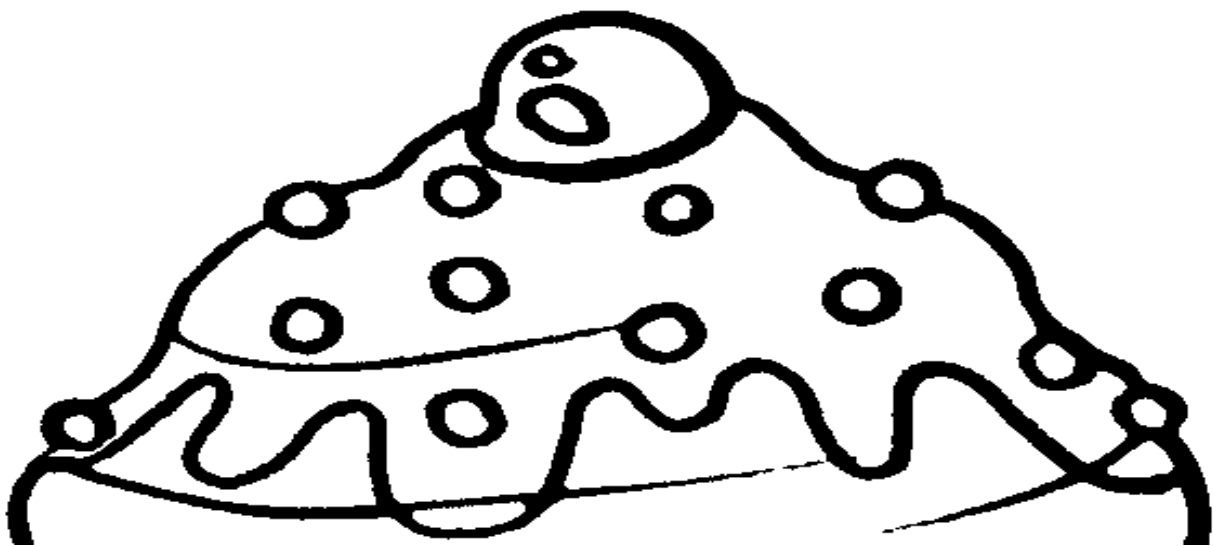
**EXERCISE 8: WRITING EXERCISE****NUMBERS RECOGNITION (51 -75) / ٥١-٧٥)**

Join the Arabic and matching English number with a straight line

51	٥٣	57	٥٨
52	٥٤	58	٦٠
53	٥٥	59	٦١
54	٥١	60	٦٢
55	٥٦	61	٥٧
56	٥٢	62	٥٩
63	٦٥	69	٧٣
64	٦٦	70	٧٤
65	٦٧	71	٧٥
66	٦٣	72	٦٩
67	٦٨	73	٧١
68	٦٤	74	٧٢
		75	٧٠

**EXERCISE 9: NUMBERS RECOGNITION****JOINING and COLOURING THE NUMBERS EXERCISE**

Join the Arabic numbers in sequence and you will find the picture



٥١                      ٥٢                      ٥٣                      ٥٤                      ٥٥

٦٠                      ٥٩                      ٥٨                      ٥٧                      ٥٦

٦١                      ٦٢                      ٦٣                      ٦٤



**EXERCISE 10: NUMBERS RECOGNITION / COLOUR**

Connect the Arabic number with the matching English number

21	٢٤
22	٢٥
23	٢١
24	٢٢
25	٢٣

**EXERCISE 11: NUMBERS RECOGNITION / COLOUR**

Connect the Arabic number with the matching English number

26

٢٩

27

٢٠

28

٢٦

29

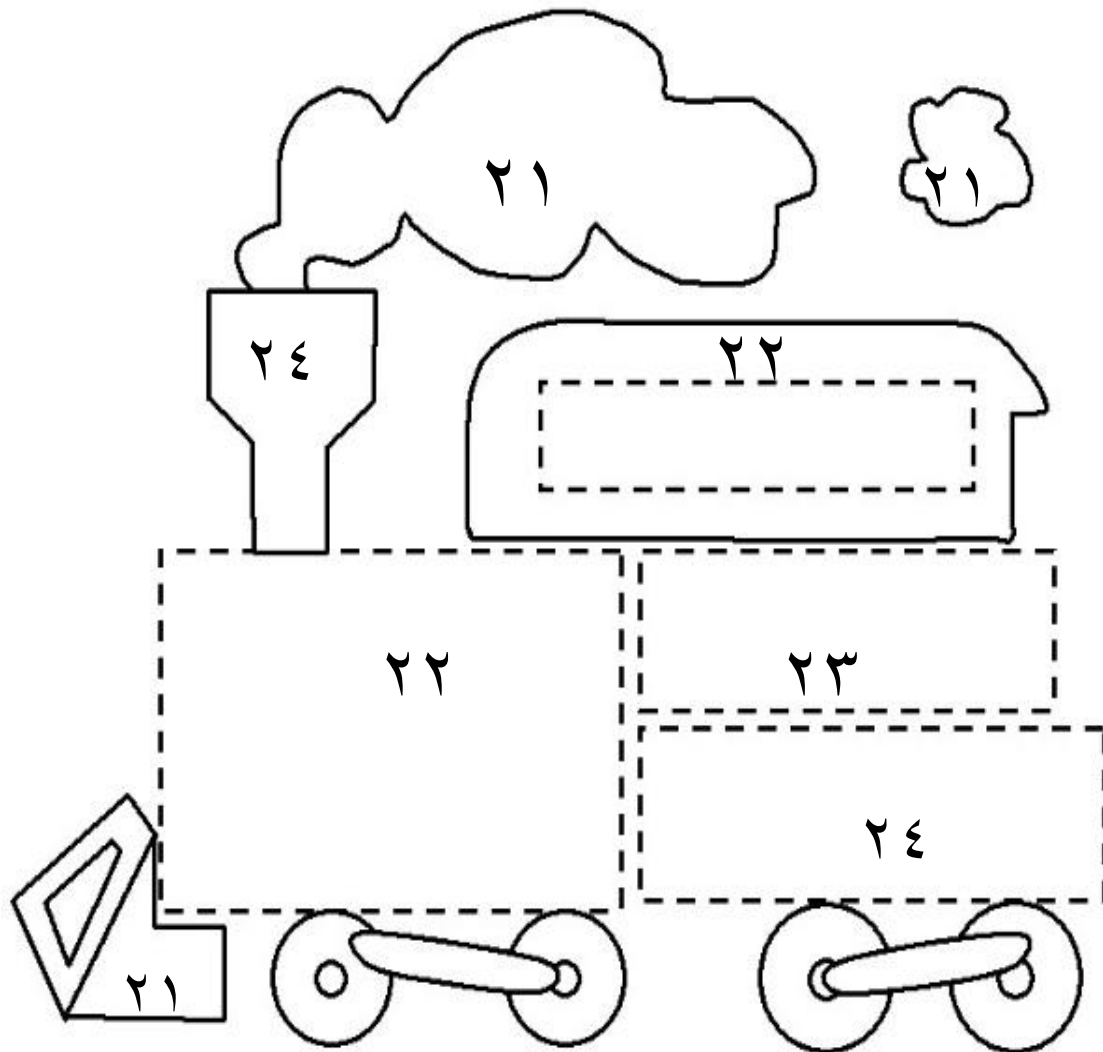
٢٧

30

٢٨

**EXERCISE 12: COLOURING ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER**

۲۱=21	۲۲=22	۲۳=23	۲۴=24
Black	Yellow	Green	Orange



**Parents / Teachers Note:** Some numbers look very similar and this often confuses the student. Explain to them the difference between the following numbers.

2 and 6 (۲ and ۶)

7 and 8 (۷ and ۸)

**EXERCISE 13: NUMBERS AND COLOURING EXERCISE**

Colour the scene below, according to the number.

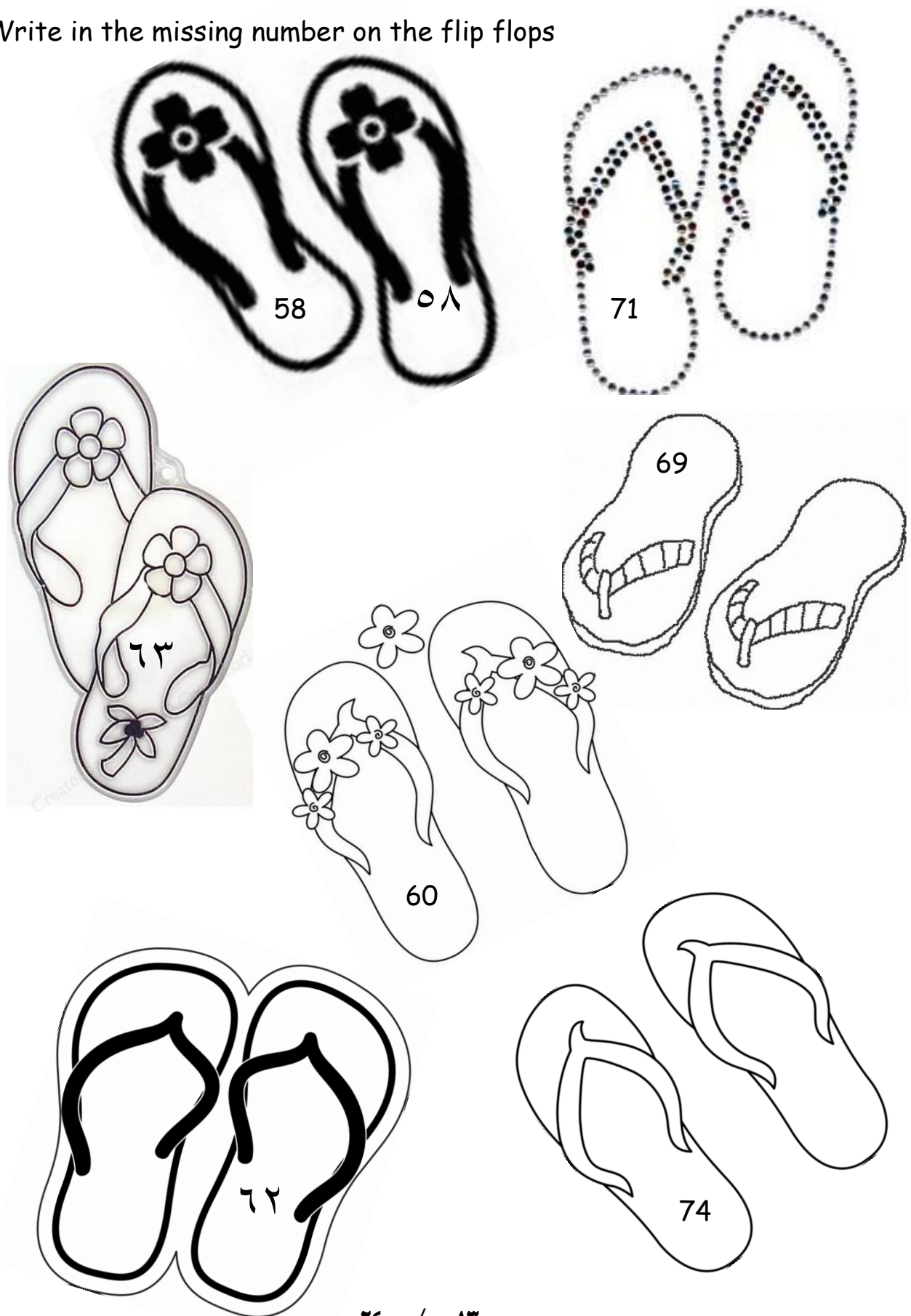
٥١	٥٢	٥٣	٥٤
Red Ahmar	Yellow Asfar	Green Akhdhar	Blue Azrak





**EXERCISE 14: NUMBERS RECOGNITION AND COLOURING**

Write in the missing number on the flip flops

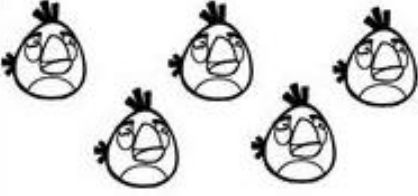
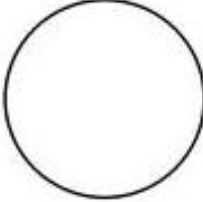
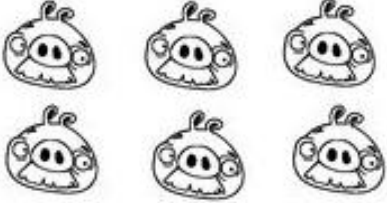
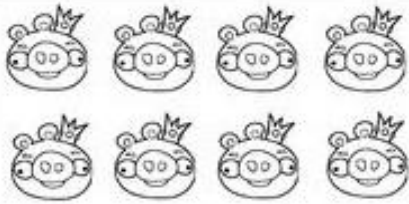
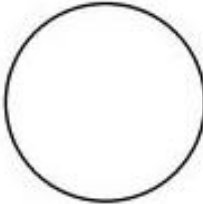
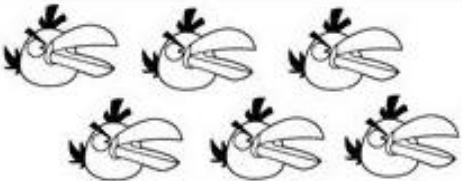

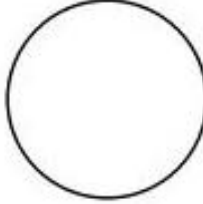

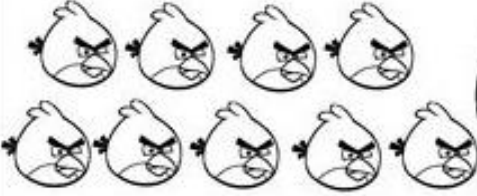
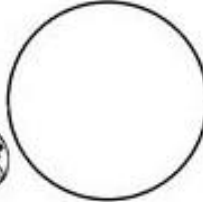

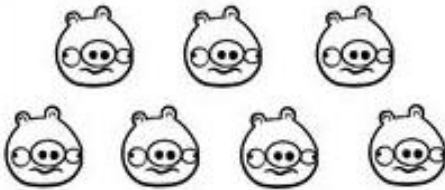
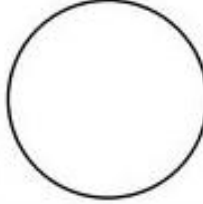


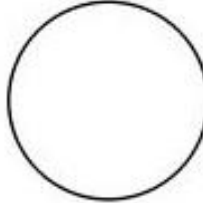



**EXERCISE 15: NUMBERS RECOGNITION AND COLOURING**




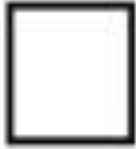
















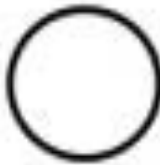
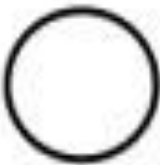

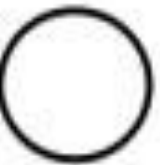










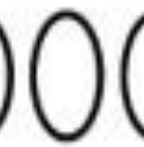






Join the numbers and prepare a lovely border for this Hadith of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW).

٥١                      ٥٣                      ٥٥                      ٥٧  
                     ٥٢                      ٥٤                      ٥٦  
 ٧٥      The best      ٥٨  
 ٧٤      among you      ٥٩  
             is one who      ٦٠  
 ٧٣                      ٦١  
             learns the      ٦٢  
 ٧٢                      Qur'an  
             and teaches      ٦٣  
 ٧١                      it to others      ٦٤  
 ٧٠                      ٦٩                      ٦٨                      ٦٧                      ٦٦                      ٦٥

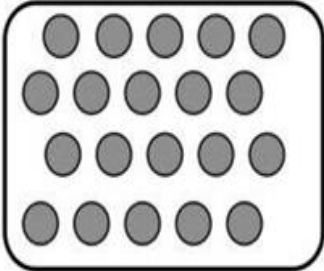
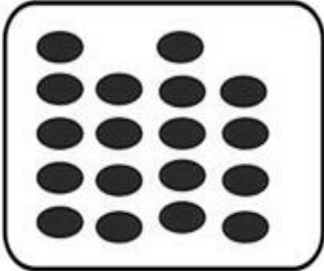

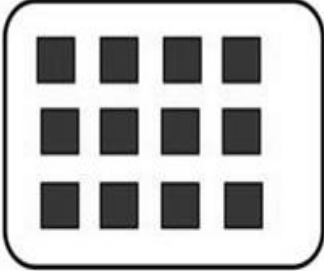

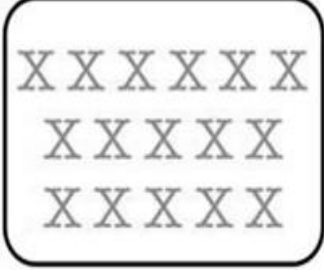
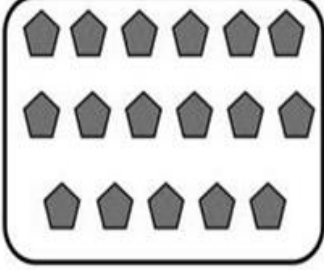
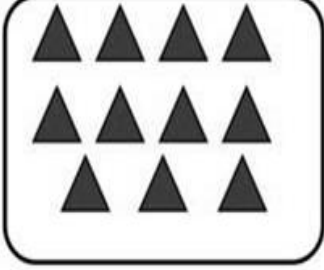

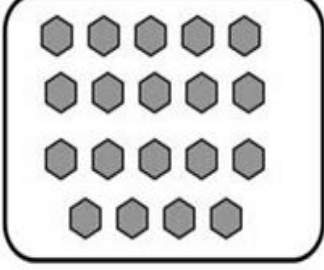
**EXERCISE 16: NUMBERS RECOGNITION AND COLOURING**  
**ADD THE SHAPES AND WRITE THE NUMBER**

**EXERCISE 17: NUMBERS RECOGNITION AND COLOURING**  
**ADD THE SHAPES AND WRITE THE NUMBER**

_____								
_____								
_____								
_____								
_____								
_____								
_____								

**EXERCISE 18: NUMBERS RECOGNITION****COUNT THE SHAPES AND WRITE THE NUMBER**

	1. _____		6. _____
	2. _____		7. _____
	3. _____		8. _____
	4. _____		9. _____
	5. _____		10. _____

## SURAHS MEMORISATION - from KG to Class 12

### The Holy Prophet (SAW) has said:

"The number of levels (stages) in Heaven is (equivalent to) the number of verses in the Qur'an (6236). Thus, when a reciter of the Qur'an enters into Heaven, it will be said to him: 'Go up one level for every verse that you can recite.' Thus, none will be in a higher level than the one who has memorized the entire Qur'an."

**[Biharul Anwar, Volume 92 Page 22]**

The table below classifies how the student will be tested for Surah Memorisation every year, by the Holy Madrasah. It will be to the child's advantage if parents prepare them ahead of time.

The chart from KG to Class 12 has been designed to cover the whole of the 30<sup>th</sup> Sipara (Juz Amma).

Some surahs have been repeated for testing purposes. Surahs which are required in our day to day lives, like Surah Jumuah and Surah Mulk have been added.

Parents are advised to train their child(ren) to memorise by reading from the Qur'an rather than only learning the Surah by heart.

When the child reads then memorizes, they learn the formation of the text, and they learn where the extra pull is required. It also ingrains the Surah well into their minds.

## EFFECTIVE METHODS OF MEMORISATION

- 1) Teach an Ayah a day. This is a tried and tested method, where even when the student is ready to learn more, we restrain and teach only that one ayah (with meaning if one prefers). The next day a second ayah and so on. In a week the student has learnt 7 ayaat. This is stress free and an easy method.
- 2) Get help from Youtube. Type in the Surah Name and numerous options will come up. You can select your preferable reciter (we recommend Mishary Al Afasy) and the student can listen, read and learn at the same time. This will help build in the right makharij as well.
- 3) Download the App called Memorize. This is preferred by the older students for self-study.

**SURAHS MEMORISATION - from KG to CLASS 12**

<b><u>QUR'AN &amp; MORAL CLASS</u></b>	<b>MID - YEAR</b>	<b>END - YEAR</b>	<b>BONUS</b>
<b>KG</b>	Surat Al-Fatihah (1) Surat Al-Ikhlās (112)	Surat Al-Kawthar (108) Surat Al-Asr (103)	
<b>1</b>	Surat Al-Nas (114) Surat Al-Falaq (113)	Surat Al-Fil (105) Surat Al-Nasr (110)	
<b>2</b>	Surat Al-Qadr (97)	Surat Al-Masad (111) - also known as Surat Al-Lahab Surat Al-Quraysh (106)	
<b>3</b>	Surat Al-Tin (95)	Surat Al-Kafirun (109)	
<b>4</b>	Surat Al-Ma'un (107) Surat Al-Sharh (94) – also known as Surat Al-Inshirah	Surat Al-Takathur (102) Surat Al-Qadr (97)	
<b>5</b>	Surat Al-Humazah (104) Surat Al-Zalzalah (99) – also known as Surat Al-Zilzaal	Surat Al-Qari'ah (101) Surat Al-Tin (95)	
<b>6</b>	Surat Al-Duha (93) Surat Al-Shams (91)	Surat Al-Adiyat (100) Surat Al-Nasr (110)	
<b>7</b>	Surat Al-Tariq (86)	Surat Al-A'la (87)	Surat Al-Infitar (82)
<b>8</b>	Surat Al-Layl (92)	Surat Al-Bayyinah (98)	Surat Al-Alaq (96)
<b>9</b>	Surat Al-Ghashiyah (88)	Surat Al-Buruj (85)	Surat Al-Balad (90)
<b>10</b>	Surat Al-Inshiqaq (84)	Surat Al-Fajr (89)	Surat Al-Takwir (81)
<b>11</b>	Surat Al-Naba (78)	Surat Al-Mutaffifin (83)	Surat Al-Mulk (67)
<b>12</b>	Surat Al-Abasa (80)	Surat Al-Nazi'at (79)	Surat Al-Jumu'ah (62)



### DUAS FOR CLASS SIX

These duas will be easy to memorise for the child if they are taught one dua per term together with one surah per term.

#### DUA FOR PARENTS

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ  
رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا

"Rabbighfir lli wa liwaalidayya wa lilmu"miniina yauma yaquumul 'hisaab. Rabbirhamhumaa kamaa rabbayaanii saghiiraa."

O Lord, forgive me, my parents and Muslims in the Hereafter.

O Lord, show mercy on them as they have nourished me when I was young.

#### DUA AT THE TIME OF BREAKING THE FAST

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَكَ صُمْتُ وَعَلَىٰ رِزْقِكَ افْطَرْتُ وَعَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ

"Allahumma laka sumtu wa alaa rizkika aftartu wa alaika tawakkaltu"

O Allah, I have fasted for you And I break my fast on the food provided by you And on you I rely.

## ABOUT THE HOLY QUR'AN

The Holy Qur'an  
has 30 Parts  
which are called  
Juz

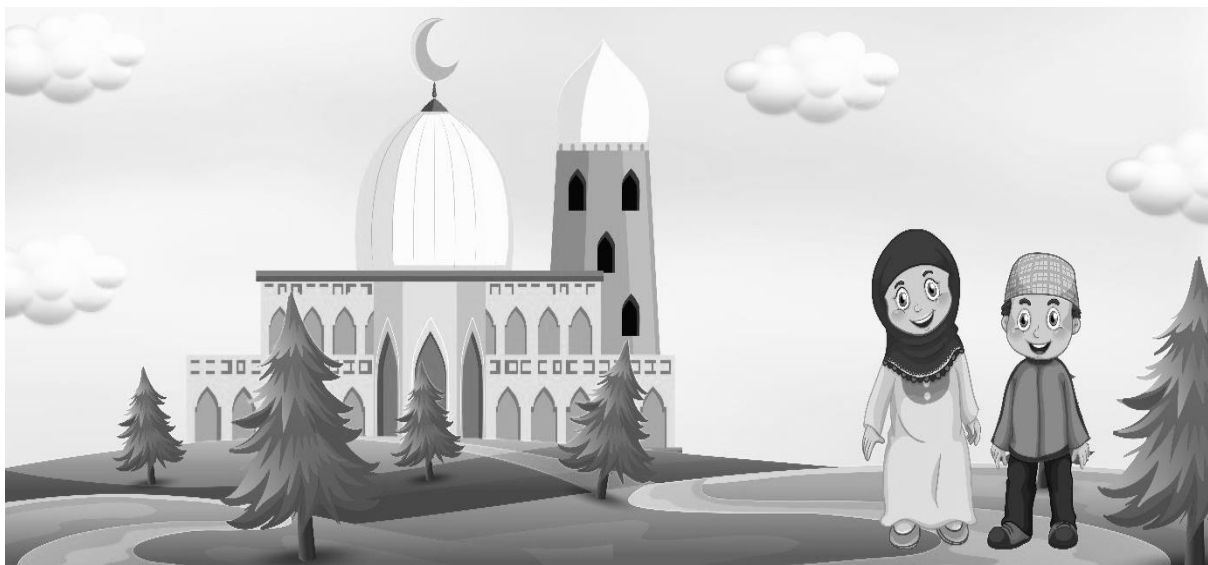
The Juz are  
divided into 114  
Chapters called  
Surahs

The Qur'an is  
the Final  
Revelation from  
the Almighty  
Allah (swt)

Surah Al-Ikhlās  
is considered as  
one-third of the  
Qur'an

The Holy Qur'an  
was revealed  
over a period of  
23 Years

10 Rewards are  
granted for  
every letter  
recited of the  
Holy Qur'an



## TITLES OF RECITING QUR'AN



AL-DHIKHR  
(The Reminder)



AL-FURQAN  
(The Judgement)



AL-HIKMAT  
(The Wisdom)



AL-TANZIL  
(The Revelation)

## PRESERVING THE SANCTITY AND RESPECT OF THE HOLY QUR'AN

**Wudhoo (ablution)** is a powerful and an indispensable step of worshipping that gives us peace in the heart and empowers us spiritually. It is a mode of cleaning spiritual and material impurities within us. Wudhoo soothes fury, eliminates anger and calms the spirit.

### Recommendations for reciting the Holy Qur'an:

- 1.) Do Wudhoo. If you want to touch the letters and words of the Holy Qur'an, Wudhoo is compulsory. Brush your teeth in order to have fresh breath. Apply fragrance. Be in a state of cleanliness.
- 2.) Sit respectfully and face the Qibla (The Holy Kaaba, in Mecca). Do not stretch your legs out and avoid talking when reciting the Holy Qur'an.

- 3.) Start recitation with:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

"I seek Allah's Protection from Shaitan, the accursed"

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful"

- 4.) Recite the Holy Qur'an clearly and distinctly without rushing in a beautiful voice.
- 5.) Do not leave the Qur'an open and unattended. Recite it with undivided attention.
- 6.) The Niyyat when reciting should be, to gain the pleasure of Allah.
- 7.) The Qur'an must always be placed in a high position such as a stand, desk or pillow. Do not place the Qur'an on the carpet or any place on which people stand or sit. Do not pile other books on top of the Holy Qur'an, although numerous Qur'an can be piled on top of each other.
- 8.) Reciting Qur'an everyday is highly recommended.

## W U D H O O

<u>WUDHOO IS WAJIB FOR</u>	<u>WUDHOO IS SUNNAT FOR</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Praying Salaah</li> <li>✓ Touching the Arabic writing of the Holy Qur'an</li> <li>✓ Touching the names of Allah (swt) and His Attributes</li> <li>✓ Tawaf-e-Wajib of the Holy Kaaba in Mecca</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Salaah for the Mayyit</li> <li>✓ Going to bed</li> <li>✓ Touching the names of the Imams</li> <li>✓ Visiting the graveyard</li> <li>✓ Entering the mosque</li> </ul>


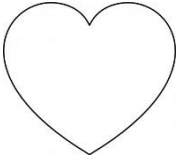



### CONDITIONS OF WUDHOO:

- 1.) The face, hands, head and feet (which are called organs of wudhoo) must be tahir at the time of wudhoo.
- 2.) The place of Wudhoo must be Mubah (the permission of the owner is taken)
- 3.) The water of wudhoo must be Tahir (clean), Mutlaq (pure, not mixed) and Mubah (taken with permission).
- 4.) The pot in which the water of wudhoo is kept must be Mubah and should not be made of silver or gold.
- 5.) Niyyat should be made: "I am doing Wudhoo for the pleasure of Allah (swt), Qurbatan Illallah"
- 6.) Remove any tight rings, tight jewellery or nail varnish.
- 7.) Wudhoo should be done by yourself, you cannot be assisted to do Wudhoo.
- 8.) Tartib (step by step) should be followed. We have to follow the procedure of Wudhoo, ie. first the face, then arms (NOT arms first and then the face)
- 9.) Muwalat (without any gap) should be followed. The Wudhoo should be done in a continuous way and completed. One CANNOT do part of it, take a break and then continue.






### THINGS THAT MAKE WUDHOO BATIL - NOT VALID (BREAK OUR WUDHOO)

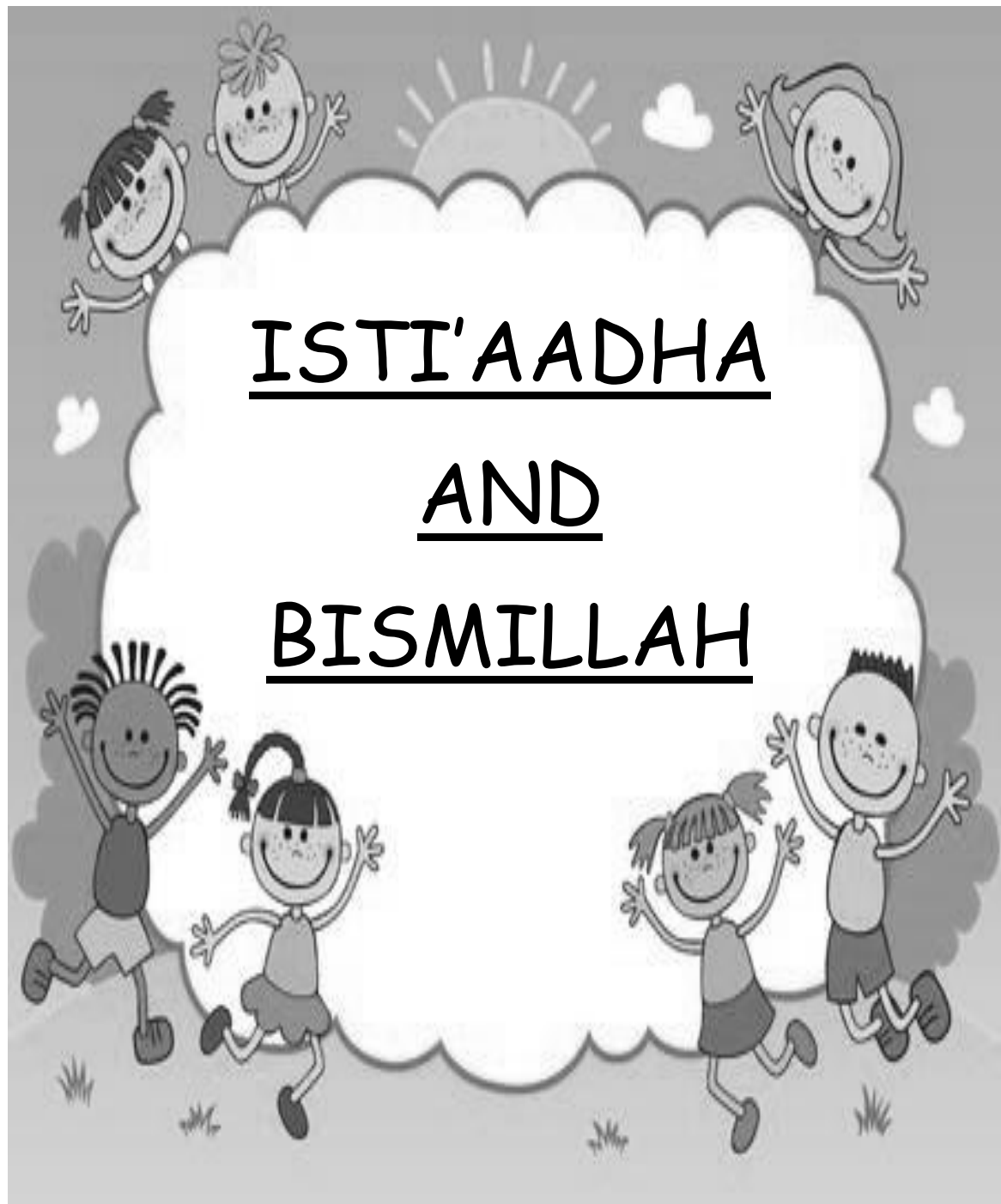
- ❖ Going to the toilet for a short or long call. Passing Wind (stomach wind)
- ❖ Sleeping or becoming unconscious
- ❖ Doing anything that makes Ghusl Wajib

## WUDHOO.....step by step

<u>ACTION</u>	<u>IMAGE</u>	<u>DUA taught by Imam Ali (as) to be recited at various stages of Wudhoo</u>
Before starting Wudhoo		[I am doing this Wudhoo] in the name of Allah and for the sake of Allah; all praise be to Allah who made the water pure and did not make it impure.
<b>Niyyat:</b> Intention in your heart and Bismillah		I begin in the name of Allah (swt) I am performing wudhoo for the pleasure of Allah (swt) and to seek closeness to Him
Sunnat Action Washing of hands		O Allah place me among those who ask for forgiveness and among those who are pure
Sunnat Action: Gargling Rinse your mouth 3 times		O Allah, enable me to answer correctly on the day of meeting you and open my tongue for your praise
Sunnat Action: Rinsing the nose 3 times		Allah! Do not deprive me from the smell of the Paradise, and place me among those who will sniff its smell, its essence and perfume.

**WUDHOO.....continued**

<p>Wajib Action Washing the face Recommended to wash twice</p>		<p>O Allah! Brighten my face on the day You will disgrace the faces; and do not disgrace my face on the day You will brighten the faces</p>
<p>Wajib Action Washing the Right arm Recommended to wash twice - a little above the elbow to the fingertips (Men from the back of the elbow and women from the front of the elbow)</p>		<p>O Allah! Give me my scroll of deeds in my right hand and (the certificate of) permanency in Paradise on my left; and do the reckoning of my account leniently.</p>
<p>Wajib Action Washing the Left arm Recommended to wash twice</p>		<p>O Allah! Do not give me my scroll of deeds in my left hand nor on my back; and do not make it strap around my neck. And I seek refuge with You from the fierce fire.</p>
<p>Wajib Action Masah of the head (Wiping the head with one finger or with three fingers together of the right hand)</p>		<p>O Allah! Cover me with Your mercy, Your blessings and Your pardon.</p>
<p>Wajib Action Masah of the feet (Wiping the right foot with the wet right hand and the left foot with the wet left hand - from the big toe to the ankle)</p>		<p>O Allah, keep me steadfast (firm) on my path on the day when the feet shall slip; and make my efforts (in the way) that will please you - O the Master of power and honour.</p>





## ISTI'AADHA AND BISMILLAH

فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ الْقُرْآنَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

When thou dost read the Qur'an seek Allah's protection from Satan the rejected one

(Surah An-Nahl: Ayah 98)

We are guided from the Qur'an with the above verse, which states that we seek refuge with Allah (swt) from the Shaitan. This seeking refuge is called Isti'aadhah.

### WHAT IS ISTI'AADHA

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

" I seek Refuge with Allah from the accursed Shaitan "

### WHAT IS BISMILLAH

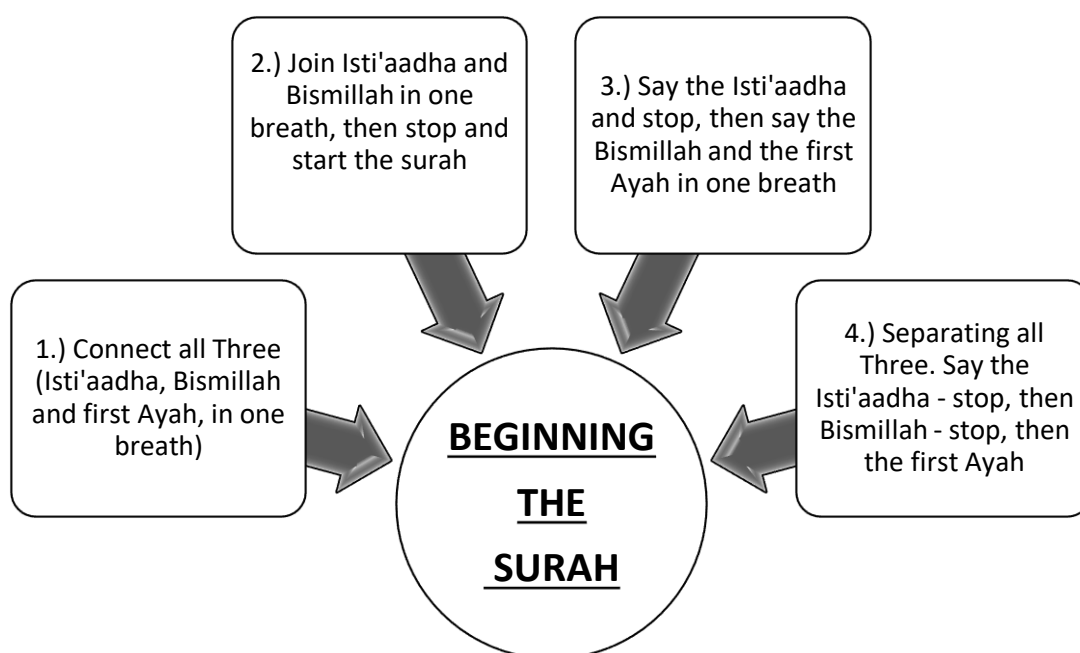
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"In The Name of Allah, The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful "

The Bismillah is recited immediately after the Isti'aadha. This is the case with the beginning of every Surah, except Surah At-Tawba, which can be started with Isti'aadha only. Bismillah appears 114 times in the Holy Qur'an. Surah An-Naml has two Bismillah.

Bismillah is considered as part of the Surah and it is compulsory to recite it at the beginning of every Surah. It is even recommended to recite Bismillah when you start reciting from the middle of the Surah.

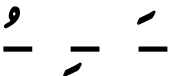
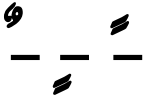
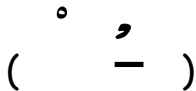
- 1.) If the reciter is reciting alone or silently, or about to pray, seeking refuge (Isti'aadha) is done silently.
- 2.) When reading aloud where others are present listening, the seeking refuge (Isti'aadha) is done out loud.
- 3.) If reading in a gathering, then the first reader seeks refuge aloud (Isti'aadha) and the rest may do it silently at their turn.

**FOUR WAYS OF BEGINNING RECITATION OF THE SURAH****Example:**

1.) Say them all together. The Isti'aadha, Bismillah and first Ayah in one breath		
أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ		
2.) Join Isti'aadhah and Bismillah in one breath, stop briefly and start the surah		
أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	
3.) Say the Isti'aadha, stop briefly, then say the Bismillah and the first ayah in one breath		
أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
4.) Saying each separately, first Isti'aadha, brief stop, Bismillah, brief stop, first ayah		
أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

## G L O S S A R Y

### EXPLANATIONS OF THE VARIOUS TERMS USED

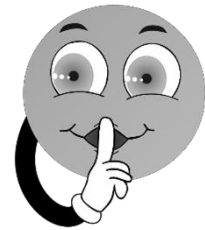
<u>TRANSLITERATION</u>	<u>ENGLISH MEANING</u>
<b>HARF</b> (plural - Huruf)	A letter (plural - The Arabic letters)
<b>HARAKA</b> (plural - Harakaat)	Short vowel signs Fat-ha, Kasra & Dhamma 
<b>MUTAHARRIK</b>	Letter bearing a haraka
<b>FAT-HA</b>	Short vowel marked by a small line written above the letter pronounced "a" (symbol: َ )
<b>KASRA</b>	A short diagonal stroke written below a letter. It represents a short vowel "i" (symbol: ِ )
<b>DHAMMA</b>	A small apostrophe-like shape written above a letter. It represents a short vowel "o" (like the 'u' sound in 'who' but only stretched for 1 count) (symbol: ُ )
<b>MAKHRAJ</b> (plural - Makharij)	Place of origin where the sound of the letters comes from
<b>TANWEEN</b> (NUNATION) 	Adding the sound of Nun, occurs at the end of a word; it is represented by double Haraka signs. Fat-hateen, Kasrateen and Dhammateen
<b>JAZM</b> (SUKUN)  (      )	A small semi circle or circle above the letter, which tells us that the letter is without a vowel. A letter bearing a Jazm becomes Sakin
<b>SAAKINAH</b>	A letter bearing a Sukun is known as a Sakin letter
<b>SHADDAH</b> (TASHDEED)	A small 'w' (symbol: ّ ) written above a letter. This doubles the sound of the letter so that it is stressed.
<b>MUSHADDAD</b>	A letter bearing a Shaddah is a Mushaddad letter

**G L O S S A R Y - continued****EXPLANATIONS OF THE VARIOUS TERMS USED**

<b><u>TRANSLITERATION</u></b>	<b><u>ENGLISH MEANING</u></b>
<b>MADDAH</b>	Elongation or stretching of a syllable ( ّ ّ )
<b>AYA</b> (plural - Ayaat)	One verse of the Qur'an
<b>SURAH</b> (plural - Suwer)	One chapter of the 114 chapters of the Qur'an
<b>JUZ</b> (plural - Ajzaa) - Rub $\frac{1}{4}$ part of a Juz - Nisf $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a Juz - Thalatha $\frac{3}{4}$ part of a Juz	The Qur'an is divided into 30 equal parts. Each of these parts is called a Juz. A person who wishes to recite the Holy Qur'an in one month may do so by reciting one Juz every day
<b>RIKU</b> (Plural - Riku'at or Arkaan)	These are like paragraphs or sections, containing 7 - 12 ayaat. One Paragraph is called a Riku
<b>MANZIL</b> (Plural - Manaazil)	The Qur'an has been divided into 7 Manaazil for ease of recitation. A person wishing to recite the entire Qur'an in one week, may do so by reciting one Manzil per day
<b>HAMZATUL QAT'AA</b>	The Normal / Cutting or Dividing Hamza
<b>HAMZATUL WASL</b>	Also known as Aliful Wasl - The Connective Hamza
<b>NUN QUTNI</b>	Small Nun
Al-Huroof Al Qamariyyah	The Moon (Lunar) Letters
Al-Huroof Al Shamsiyyah	The Sun (Solar) Letters
<b>HUROOFUL ISMAT</b>	Silent letters
<b>MUQATTA'AAT LETTERS</b>	Separate letters in the beginning of a few Surah
<b>WAQF</b> (plural - Wuqoof)	To pause or to make a stop by breaking off the breath at the end of the word
<b>MUS-HAF</b>	The Arabic volume of the Holy Qur'an
Tajweed (Root word: Jawada)	To improve or make better or beautify something. To give every letter it's right with description and origination

## SILENT LETTERS - AL HURUFUL ISMAT (PART 1)

The letters which do not bear any sign are called 'Silent letters' (Al Huruful Ismat). Such letters are written but not read.



**Silent letters are also known as empty letters.** The rule here is that the letter which does not have a sign (Fat-ha, Kasra, Dhamma or Sukun), must be followed by a letter with a Sukun or Shadda. Therefore, when the letters **ا و ي** do not bear a sign and the next letter to them has either a sukun or a shadda, these letters are not pronounced and are called silent letters.

ا is the silent letter. This is read as WAL وَل and <b><u>not</u></b> as WAAL. The Alif is silent, it is not read as a long vowel.	وَال
ا and و are the silent letters. This is read as ZUL ذُل and <b><u>not</u></b> as ZUUL	ذُوَال
ا and ي are the silent letters	ذِي اء
ا is the silent letter and is followed by a letter with a sukun thus it is read as FAD and <b><u>not</u></b> FAAD	فَاد
The و is a silent letter and the word is read as SALAATU and <b><u>not</u></b> as SALAAWATU	صَلَاةٌ
The و and ا are silent letters and the word is read as RIBAA	رِبَا
The ا is silent and does not elongate the waw to waa. The word will be read as WANSUR and <b><u>not</u></b> as WAANSUR	وَأَنْصُرُ

**SILENT LETTERS: NO SIGN LETTERS FOLLOWED BY LETTERS WITH A SUKUN OR SHADDA** - In the sample tables below, the first line has words with the 'silent letters' and the second line shows how the words are to be pronounced.

1.) **ALIF MAKSURA** - The **ى** without a vowel at the end of some words is called an 'Alif Maksura' or shortened Alif. The 'Ya' (without dots) is silent and is **NOT TO BE PRONOUNCED**.

How it is written				
عَلَى	فَهْدَى	هَدَى	تَرْضَى	أَغْنَى
How it is read				
عَلْ	فَهْدُ	هَدَّ	تَرْضُ	أَغْنُ

2.) **ALIF LAYYINA or ALIF MAMDUDAH** - The last **ا** in the word is known as 'Alif Layyina' OR 'Alif Mamdudah'. The 'Alif' is written but does not lengthen the vowel 'a'.

How it is written				
قَالُوا	أَمْنُوا	رَضُوا	إِذْهَبُوا	فَاصْلِحُوا
How it is read				
قَالُوْ	أَمْنُوْ	رَضُوْ	إِذْهَبُوْ	فَاصْلِحُوْ

The word **أَنَا** is always read as ANA and not ANAA when it appears in the middle of a sentence. When it is at the end, then it is read as ANAA

3.) AN 'ALIF' (WITH NO SIGN ON IT or A SMALL SAAD ON TOP <sup>أ</sup> or a zero on top) BETWEEN 2 LETTERS: - The first letter bearing a long vowel and the second letter bearing a 'sukun' - The 'Alif' is silent and **IS NOT PRONOUNCED**. It also does not lengthen the long vowel of the first letter.

How it is written			
فَانْصَبْ	وَأَنْحَرْ	مَا الْقَارِعَةُ	مِنَ الْأُولِ
How it is read			
فَنْصَبْ	وَنْحَرْ	مَلْقَارِعَةُ	مِنَ الْأُولِ

4.) THE 'WAW' (WITH NO SIGN ON IT) - The 'waw' is silent and **IS NOT PRONOUNCED**.

How it is written			
زَكَاةً	صَلَاةً	أُولَئِكَ	ذُوالْفَضْلِ
How it is read			
زَكَاةً	صَلَاةً	أُلَئِكَ	ذُلْفَضْلِ

**Parent / Teacher Note:** Explain to the child that even the English language has silent letters. eg. Knife, knock, debt, two, etc.

Please write the examples above on the board and explain them to the students.

**PRONOUNCING WORDS WITH SILENT LETTERS**

Read As	Written As
wal	وَالْ
fad	فَازْ
daa	دَى
bil	بِلْ
zul	زُوالْ
shay	شَايْ
fun	فَانْ
jii	جَايْ



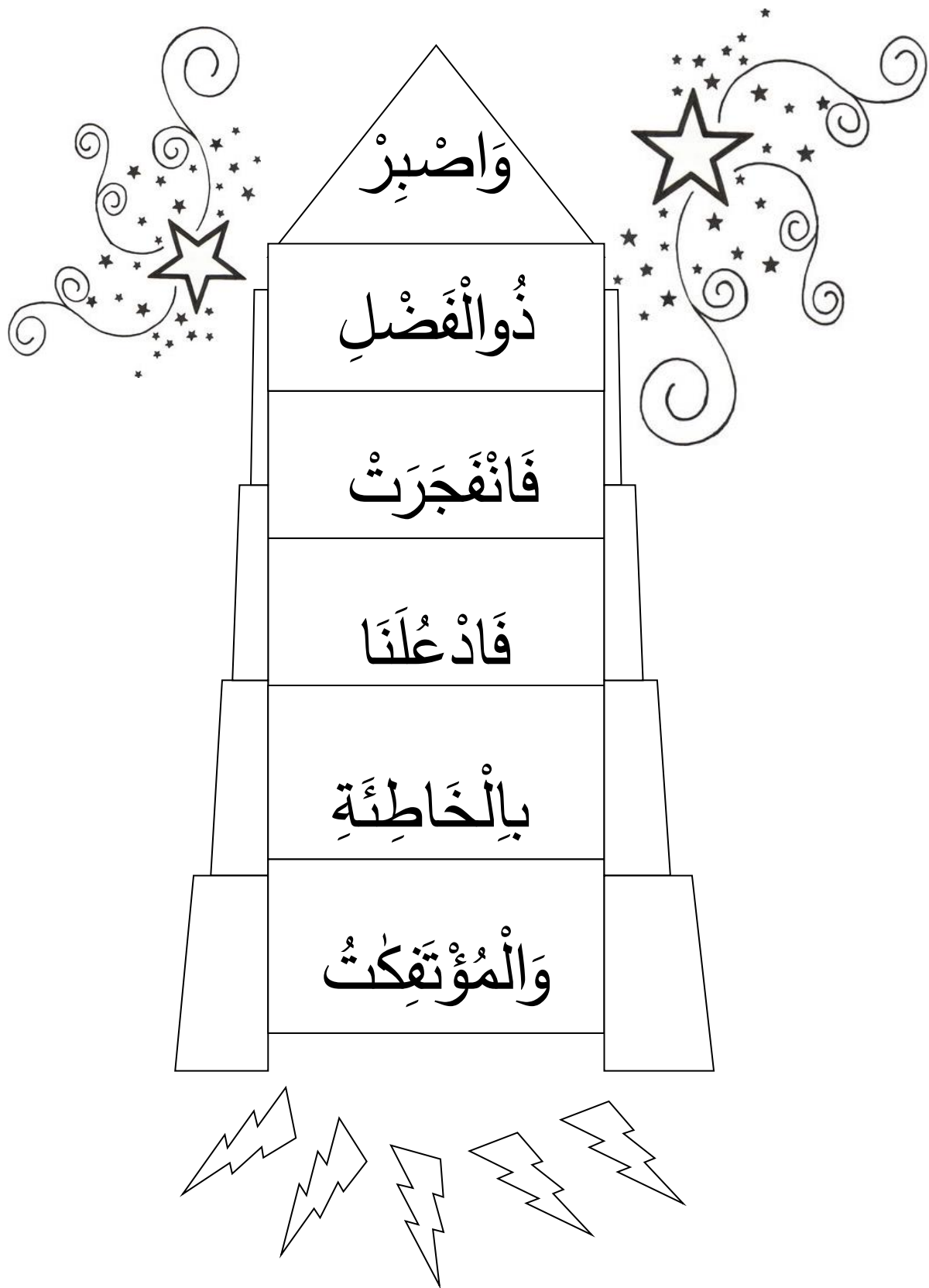
**EXERCISE 19: READING SILENT LETTERS**

**EXERCISE 20: JOINING SILENT LETTERS**

ذُو الْعَرْشِ	عَرْشِ	+ ذُو
بِالْبُشْرِ	بُشْرِ	+ بِالْ
يَسْتَهْزِئُ	تَهْزِئُ	+ يَسْ

**EXERCISE 21: READING SILENT LETTERS**

وَالْ	ذُو	بِالْ	قَا	لِى	ذِى
شَايْ	جَايْ	وُ	وَا	تُوْ	رَبُّوَا
إِذَا	زُلْزِلَتْ	الْأَرْضُ	زِلْزَالَهَا		
فَإِنْ	الْفَاحِشَةَ	لَا	فَا	أَتَاتُونْ	
فَا	فَاذْ	وَاهْجُرْهُمْ	وَأَخْرَجَتْ	الْأَرْضُ	

**EXERCISE 22: READING and COLOURING SILENT LETTERS**

**EXERCISE 23: IDENTIFY and COLOUR THE SILENT LETTERS**

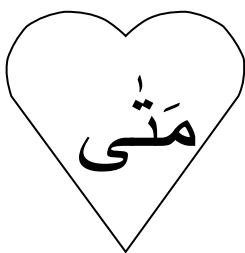
رِزْقًا



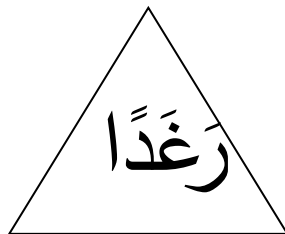
فَالْتُنَّ



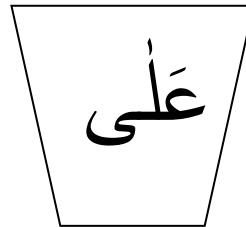
هُدًى



مَتًى



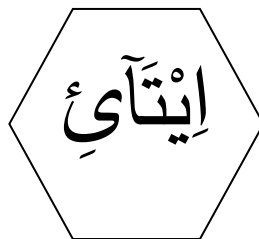
رَغَدًا



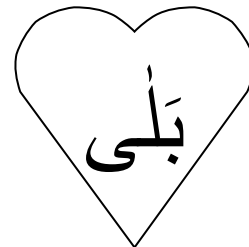
عَلَى



أَبًى



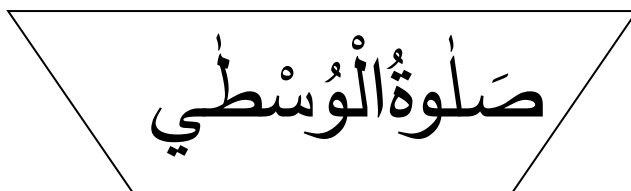
اِيتَآئِ



بَلًى



بِالْآخِرَةِ



صَلَوةُ الْوُسْطَى

## 4 WAYS OF HURUFUL ILLAH LETTERS

The Huruful Illah letters of 'Alif', 'Waw' and 'Ya', have many forms and we call them the Chameleon letters, as they can appear in different places as different sounds.

### 'ALIF', 'WAW' AND 'YA' APPEAR AS:-

#### 1.) ORIGINAL LETTERS OF THE ARABIC ALPHABET (HURUFUL HIJAI)

We have seen the letters 'Alif', 'Waw' and 'Ya' as an original part of the Arabic Alphabet. When these letters are joined with the vowels, they get the sounds.

#### THE ORIGINAL LETTERS

ي	و	ا
YA	WAW	ALIF

#### 2.) MADDAH LETTERS

When an Alif is added to a letter with a Fat-ha sign, when a Yaa is added to a letter with a Kasra sign and when a Waw is added to a letter with a Dhamma sign, then the letters with the Fat-ha, Kasra or Dhamma are elongated a little when pronounced (a 2-second stretch)

#### EXAMPLE:

بُ	بِ	بَا
BUU	BII	BAA

### 3.) SILENT LETTERS

When the letters **ا و ی** do not bear a sign and the next letter to them has either a sukun or a shadda, these letters are not pronounced and are called silent letters.

#### EXAMPLE:

وَانْصُرْ	أَبَى	صَلَاةٌ
WANSUR	ABAA	SALAATU
ا	ی	و

### 4.) SEAT OF HAMZA LETTERS

Hamza **ء** does not change its form. It does not join to any letters and neither can it be joined to, by any of the letters. In most cases the Hamza needs a carrier (chair to sit on - also known as the seat of Hamza)

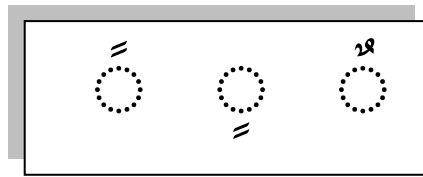
أ    و    ی

بُؤْ	بِئْ	بَاءْ
BU'U	BI'I	BA'A

A hamza above an 'alif' or 'waw', with a sukun on it, cuts the short vowel 'a' and 'u' respectively, producing a **jerky** or **hiccup** sound. The Hamza is to be pronounced and not the letters of 'Alif', 'Waw' and 'Ya'.

**REMEMBER:** The sound of Hamza is the Alif sound (light 'a') and not the Ayn sound (heavy 'a')

## TANWEEN - THE NUNATION SOUND



- 1) The Tanween signs always appear at the end of the word.
- 2) The Tanween sign is in fact called a double Fat-ha, double Kasra and double Dhamma. Letters with Tanween can also be referred to as Fat-hateen, Kasrateen and Dhammateen.
- 3) Tanween means the addition of the sound of nun or the vowels of fat-ha, kasra and dhamma written twice.

The Tanween sound does not add a nun to the letter, yet it gives the sound of nun, therefore it is known as the Nunation sound.

After the Tanween sign, the letters Alif or Ya are often written but not pronounced.

### EXAMPLE:

soon	sin	sun
• سُنْ	• سِنْ	• سَنْ
• سَ	• سِ	• سَا

**UNDERSTANDING TANWEEN**

مُ	←	مُنْ	←	مُنْ
Mun - double dhamma		Remove nun sakin		Mun
جِ	←	جُنْ	←	جُنْ
Jin - double kasra		Remove nun sakin		Jin
بِ	←	بُنْ	←	بُنْ
Bun - double fat-ha		Remove nun sakin		Bun

**EXERCISE 24: RECOGNISING TANWEEN**

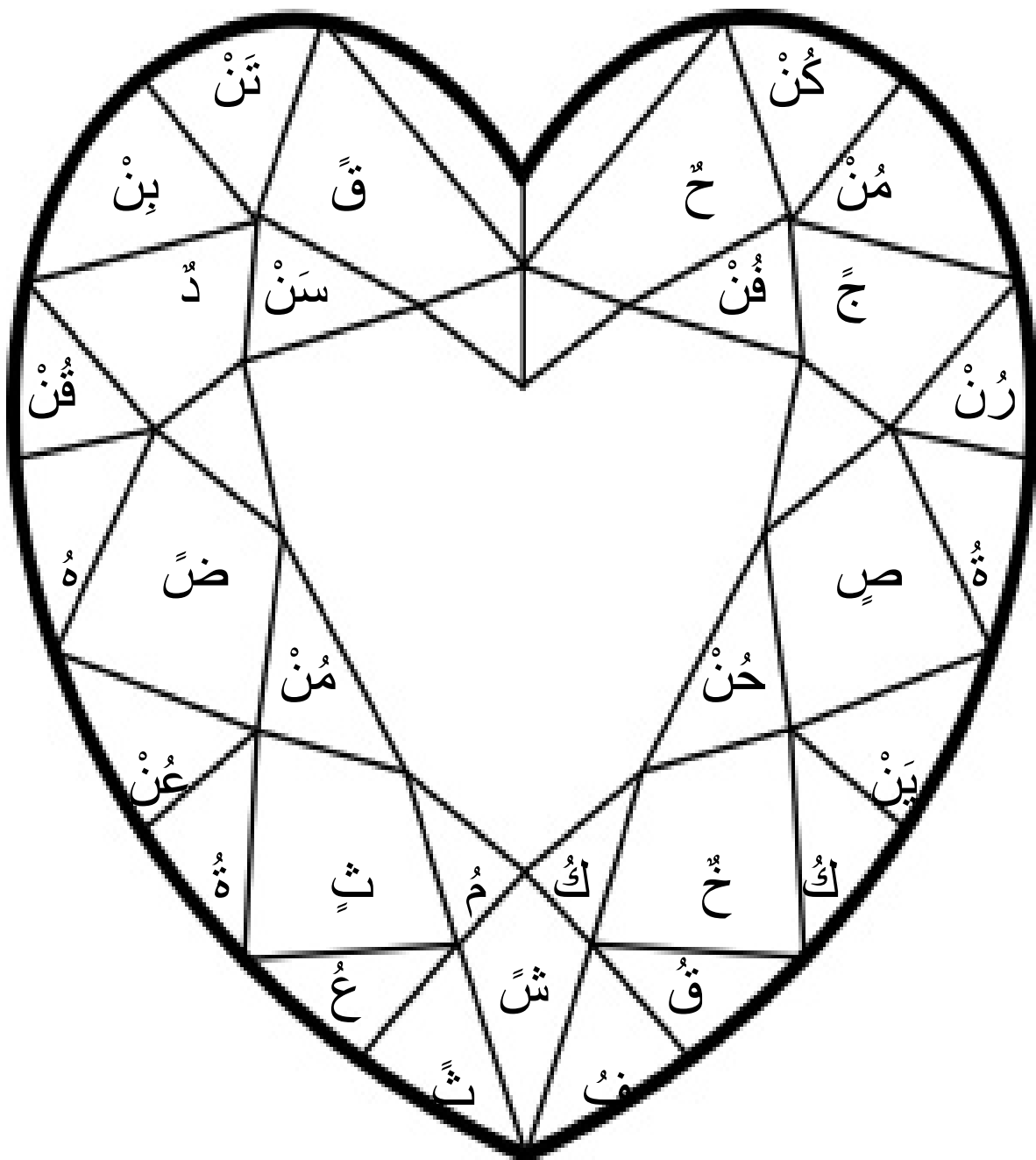
Colour the matching boxes with the same colour.

هِنْ	هُنْ	هَنْ	هٍ
خِنْ	خَنْ	خُنْ	خٍ
دُنْ	دِنْ	دَنْ	دِ
قُنْ	قِنْ	قَنْ	قَ
كِنْ	كُنْ	كَنْ	كِ



**EXERCISE 25: RECOGNISING TANWEEN**

Colour only the spaces that have the Tanween signs.



## FAT-HATEEN ٲ (TANWEEN ON FAT-HA LETTERS)

Letters above which, a double Fat-ha has been added, are known as Fat-hateen letters. **FAT-HA WITH TANWEEN** - Fat-ha with Tanween makes the sound 'an'.

فَا = فَٲ	سَا = سٲ	بَا = بٲ
FUN	SUN	BUN

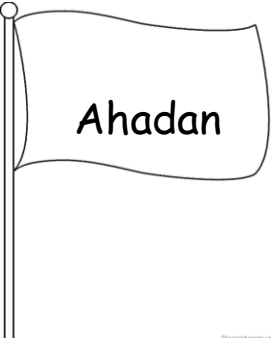
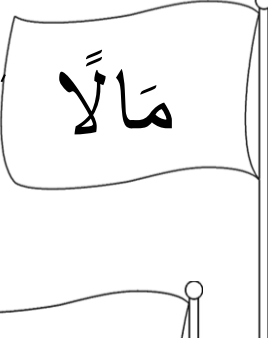
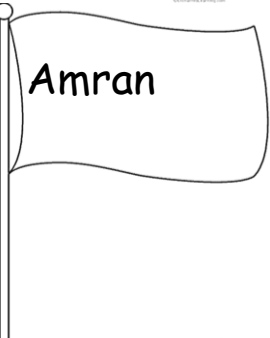
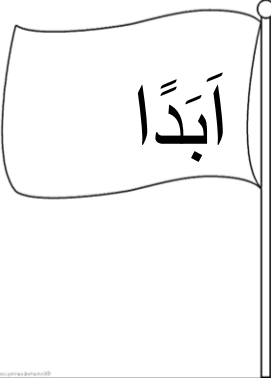
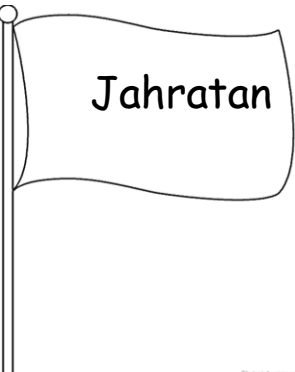
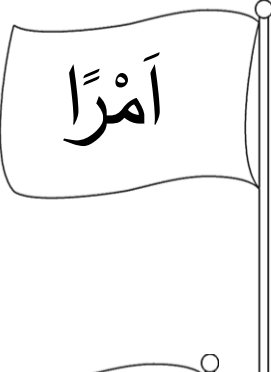
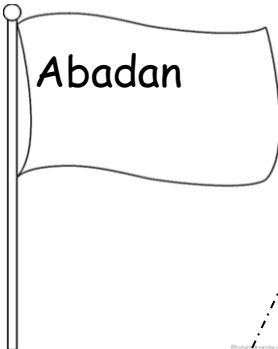
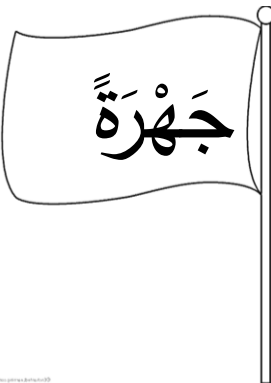
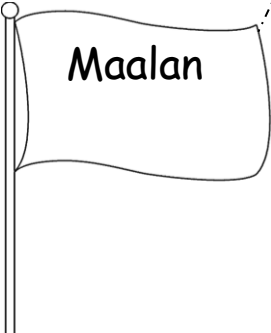
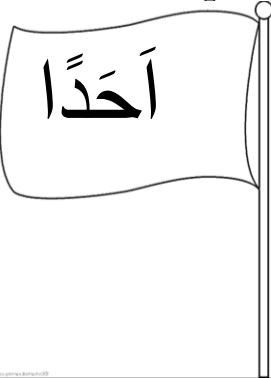
**Teachers / Parents note:-** Students often get confused with the Alif that is written next to the Fat-ha with Tanween. This point has to be continuously pointed out to the student, and mention must be made that, the Alif does not elongate the sound in any way and it is **NOT** to be pronounced.

Fat-ha with tanween is always written with an Alif except with the letter Tau marbuta without dhamma and the Hamza. Also note that the Sakin in the 'an' kills the pulling of the Alif.

### **EXERCISE 26: READING FAT-HA WITH TANWEEN**

اٲ	ثٲ	خٲ	دٲ	رٲ	سٲ	ضٲ
جٲ	ظٲ	عٲ	فٲ	لٲ	مٲ	وٲ
اَبَدَا	رَغَدَا	طَبَقَا	مَلِكَا			

**EXERCISE 27: READING AND JOINING FAT-HATEEN**

**EXERCISE 28: READING and COLOURING FAT-HATEEN**

**EXERCISE 29: READING FAT-HATEEN**

طَبَقًا	رَغَدًا	أَبَدًا
مَثَلًا	مَلِكًا	جَنَفًا
لَعِبًا	قَصَصًا	عِنَبًا
قَدَرًا	أَسِفًا	ثَمَنًا
شَطَطًا	كَذِبًا	لُبَنًا
سُرْرًا	لُبَدًا	كُفُؤًا
عَلَقَةً	رُسُلًا	هُزُؤًا
نَخِرَةً	حَسَنَةً	بَقَرَةً

## KASRATEEN (TANWEEN ON KASRA LETTERS)

Letters under which a double Kasra has been added, are known as Kasrateen letters.

KASRA WITH TANWEEN - Kasra with Tanween makes the sound 'in'.

فِ = فِ	سِ = سِ	بِ = بِ
FIN	SIN	BIN

### EXERCISE 30: READING KASRA WITH TANWEEN

بِ	جِ	رِ	ذِ	شِ	صِ	ظِ	غِ
قِ	نِ	يِ	لِ	مِ	تِ	اِ	
سَحَرِ	غَضَبِ	طَبَقِ	عَمَدِ				
عَلَقِ	رَقَبَةِ	فُرُشِ	أَكْلِ				

**EXERCISE 31: READING AND JOINING KASRATEEN**

نِسَابٍ

yusrin

إِلَهِ

shiqaaqin

يُسْرٍ

shajarin

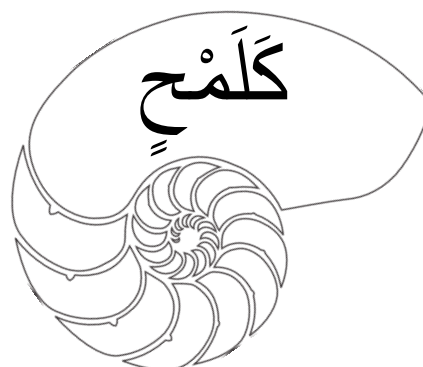
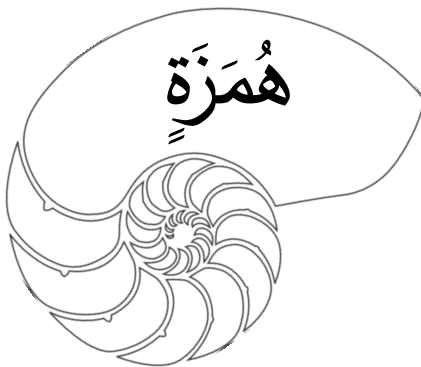
شِقَاقٍ

ilaahin

شَجَرٍ

nisaabin

**EXERCISE 32: READING and COLOURING KASRATEEN**





EXERCISE 33: READING KASRATEEN

كَبَدٍ	طَبَقٍ	عَمَدٍ
لَهَبٍ	مَسَدٍ	عَلَقٍ
شَجَرٍ	نَهَرٍ	سَنَةِ
كَذِبٍ	سَحَرٍ	غَضَبٍ
بَدَمٍ	خَبَرٍ	فُرُشٍ
سَفَرَةٍ	أَكْلٍ	حَرَجٍ
لُمَزَةٍ	هُمَزَةٍ	رَقَبَةٍ

## DHAMMATEEN (TANWEEN ON DHAMMA LETTERS)

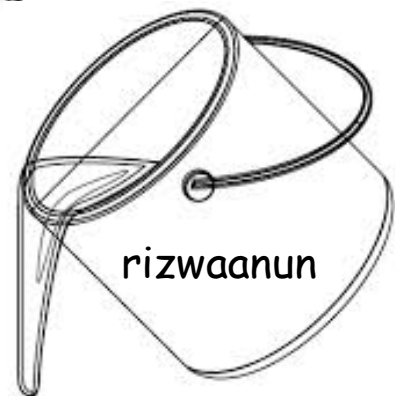
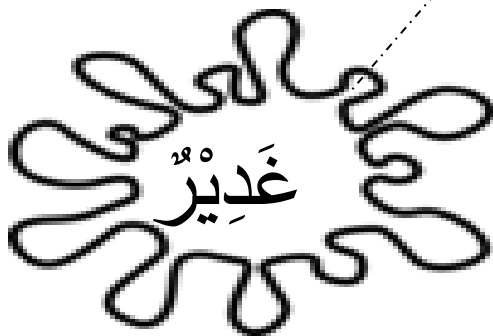
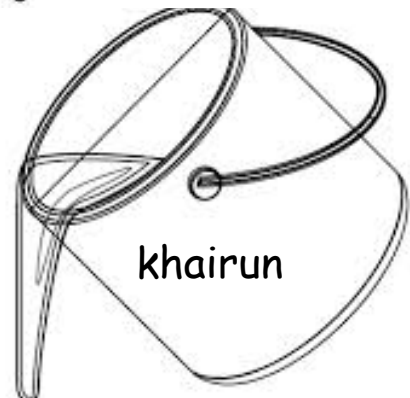
Letters on which a double Dhamma has been added at the top, are known as Dhammateen letters.

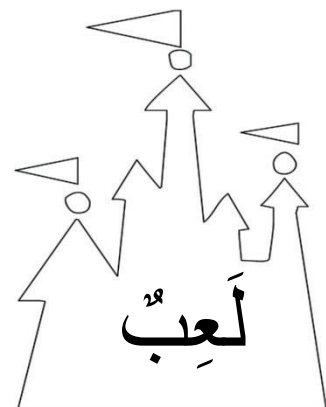
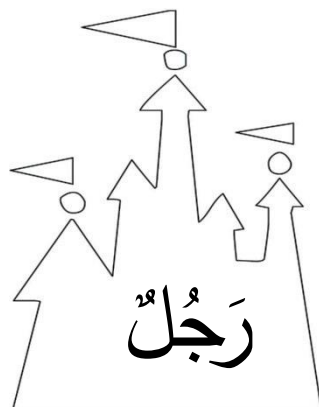
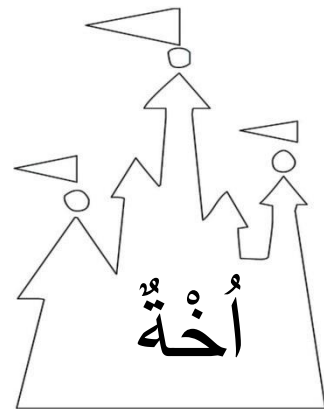
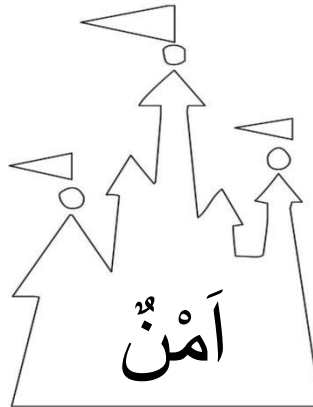
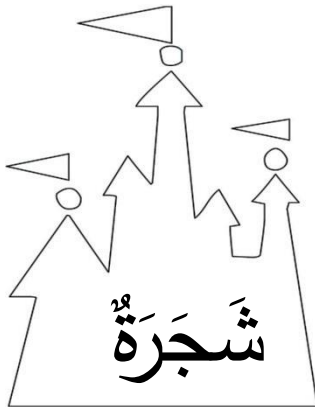
**DHAMMA WITH TANWEEN** - Dhamma with Tanween makes the sound 'oon' as in Khairun, Muntazir, Salaamun, soon, moon.

فُ = فُ	سُ = سُ	بُ = بُ
FOON	SOON	BOON

### EXERCISE 34: READING DHAMMA WITH TANWEEN

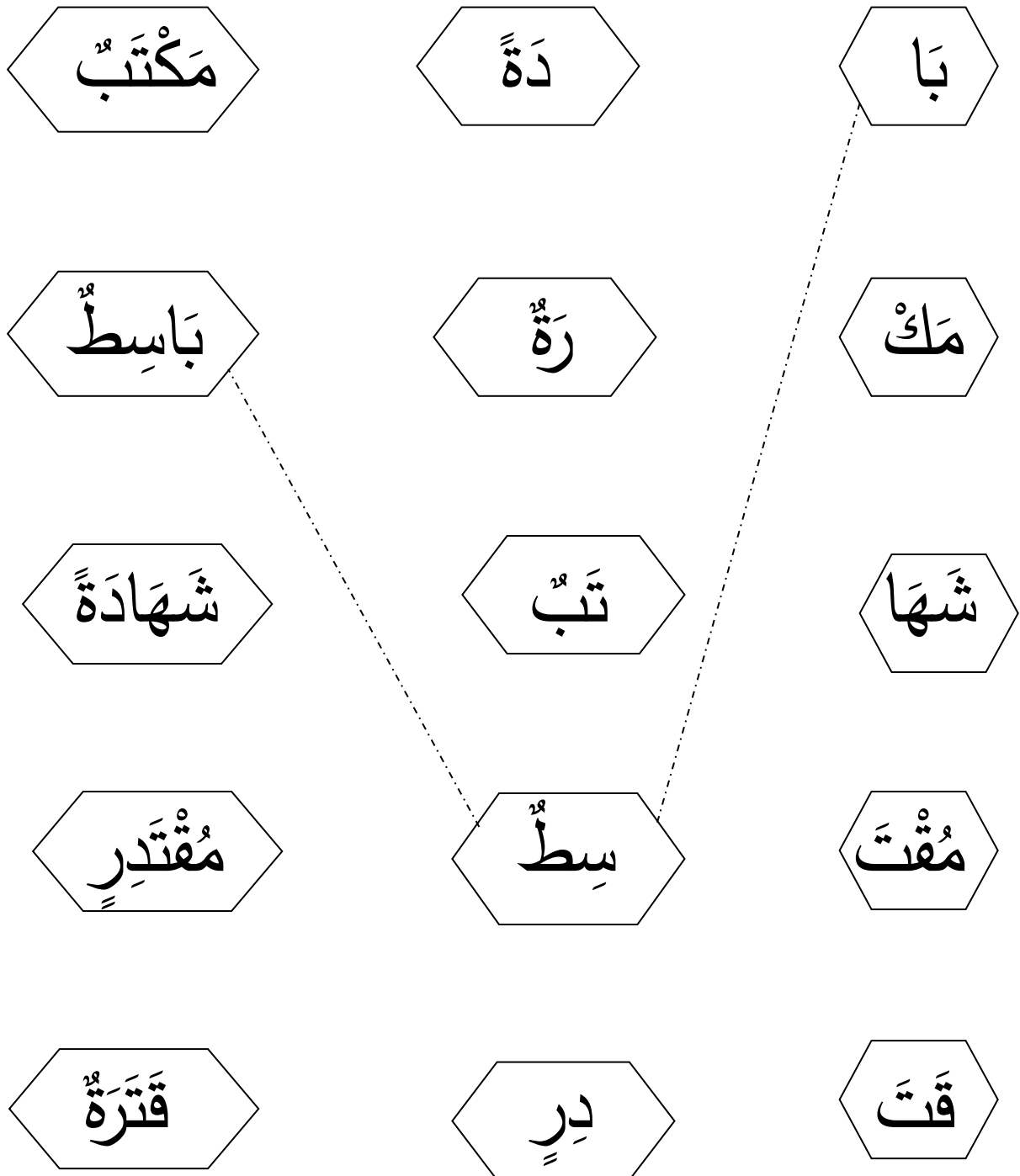
اُ	تُ	جُ	خُ	دُ	ظُ	رُ	سُ	مُ
طُ	شُ	عُ	فُ	كُ	لُ	نُ	وُ	
جُدُّ	سِنَّةُ	غَدِيرُ	سُرُرُ					
كِسَاءُ	حَدِيثُ	مَرَضُ						

**EXERCISE 35: READING AND JOINING DHAMMATEEN**

**EXERCISE 36: READING and COLOURING DHAMMATEEN**

**EXERCISE 37: READING FAT-HATEEN, KASRATEEN & DHAMMATEEN**

دَنْ	دَ	دِنْ	دِ	دُنْ	دُ	تَنْ	تَ
كَذِبًا	تِنْ	تِ	تُنْ	تُ	دُ	دَ	دِ
حَرْجٌ	سَفَرَةٌ	بَشَرٌ	أُذُنٌ				
جَحْرَةٌ	عُسْرًا	شَحَادَةً	فَتْحًا	بِذَمٍ			
لَهَبٌ	يُسْرٍ	شِقَاقٍ	نُسْكٍ	بَعْضٍ			
نَاصِرٍ	فَمٍ	قَادِرٍ	مَكِينٍ	نَهْرٍ			
كَبَدٍ	بِتَابِعٍ	صَنَمٌ	بِلَادٍ				
لَبَنًا	قُدْرَةٌ	نَوْمٌ	رِضْوَانٌ				
أَسِفٌ	فَاكِهَةٌ	عَلِيمٌ	مَرْحَبًا				
قَدْرًا	أَجْرٌ	غِشَاوَةٌ	سَفَرَةٌ				

**EXERCISE 38: READING AND JOINING TANWEEN**

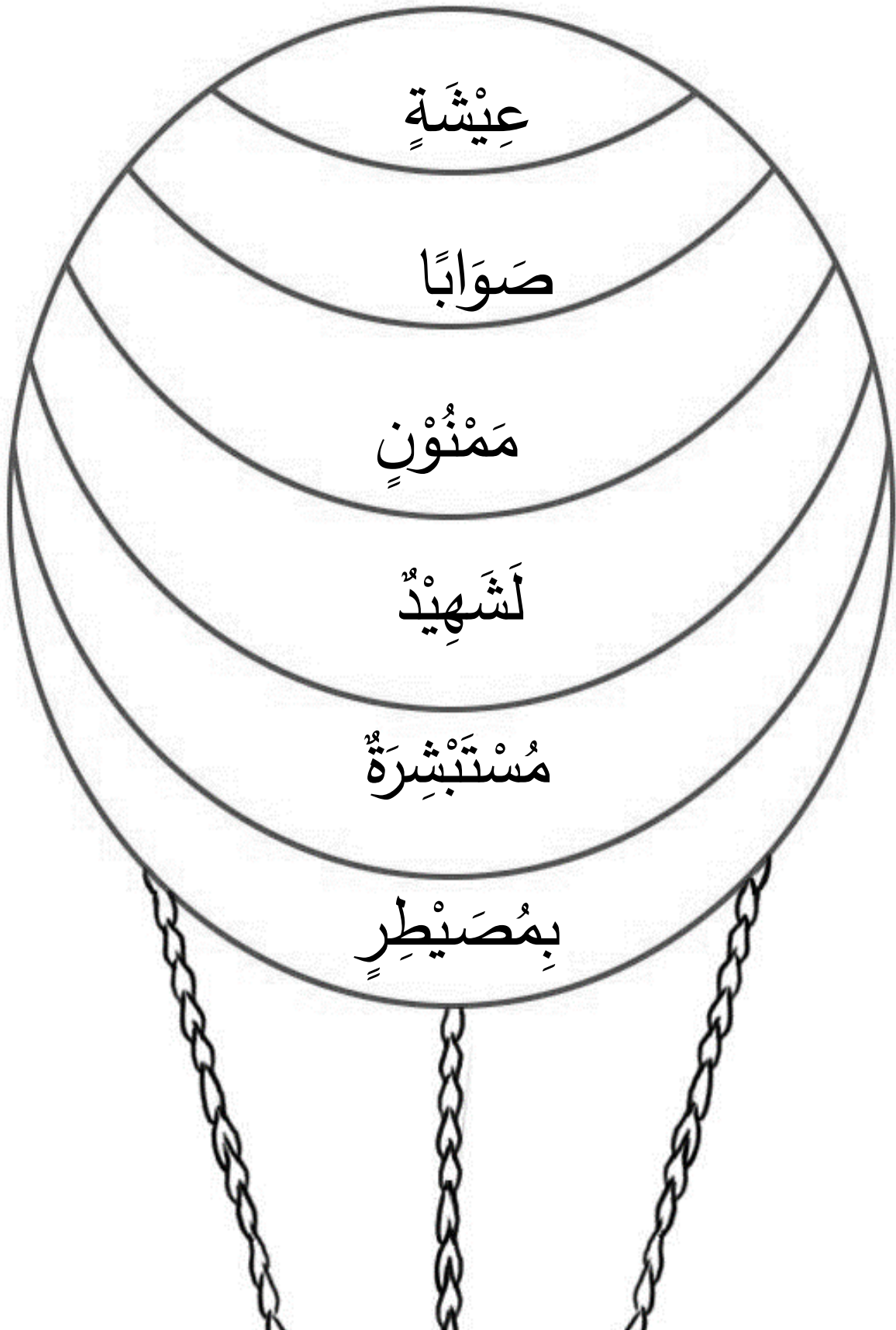
**EXERCISE 39: READING FAT-HATEEN AND DHAMMATEEN**

كُتِبُ	أُذُنُ	سُرُرُ
جُدَدٌ	رَجُلٌ	رُسُلٌ
بَشَرٌ	قَسَمٌ	أَحَدٌ
حَرْبٌ	مَرَضٌ	سِنَةٌ
وَلَدٌ	حُرْمٌ	لَعِبٌ
شَجَرَةٌ	قَتَرَةٌ	غَبَرَةٌ
بَقَرَةٌ		

**EXERCISE 40: READING FAT-HATEEN, KASRATEEN & DHAMMATEEN**

غَاسِقٍ	عَظِيمٍ	لَطِيفٍ	شَطَطًا
قَعِيدٌ	شَانٍ	فَضْلٍ	قَرِيبٌ
سَمِيعٌ	شِقَاقٍ	بِئْرٌ	سَوْءٌ
كَلَمَحٍ	عُمِي	جَحْرَةٌ	عَادٍ
جَزَاءٌ	رَحْمَةً	مُحِيطٌ	حِخَارَةٌ
سَلَامٌ	هُدًى	قَدِيرٌ	عَمَدٍ
رَاضِيَةً	أَحْيَاءً	لَشَدِيدٌ	
حِسَابًا	فَوِيلٌ	رَحِيمًا	
رُويْدًا	أَذًى	طِيرًا	
أَشْتَاتًا	ضَبْحًا	تَقْوِيمٌ	



**EXERCISE 41: FAT-HATEEN, KASRATEEN & DHAMMATEEN**

**EXERCISE 42: READING FAT-HATEEN, KASRATEEN & DHAMMATEEN**



**EXERCISE 43: READING FAT-HATEEN, KASRATEEN & DHAMMATEEN**

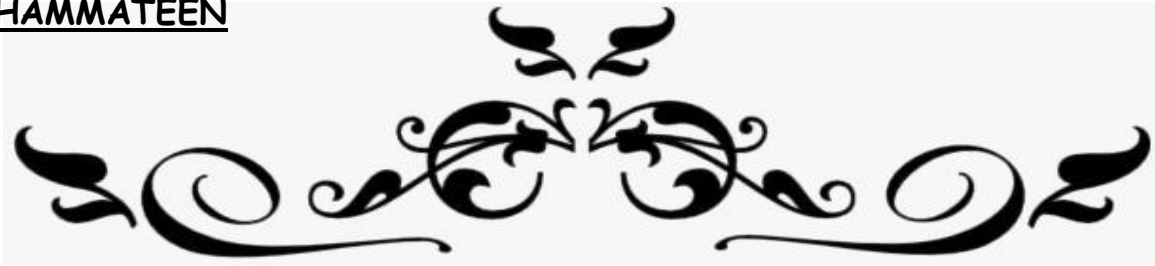
أُوتِيَ	بُورِكَ	وُجُوهُ
حُورٌ	دُؤْلَةٌ	لَذُو
زُورًا	صُورِ	وَطُورِ
أَعُوذُ	تَقُورُ	تَكُونُ
نُوحٌ	سَاهُونَ	قُلُوبٌ
شُهُودٌ	قُعُودٌ	ثُبُورًا
مُبِينٌ	يَتِيمًا	كَثِيرًا
مَجِيدٌ	مُحِيطٌ	أَخِيهِ
تَجْزِي	كَرِيمٍ	نَذِيرٌ

**EXERCISE 44 (a): READING FAT-HATEEN, KASRATEEN & DHAMMATEEN**



تُورُونَ	يَسُومُونَ
مَوْقُوفُونَ	يَقُولُونَ
إِثْنُونِي	يُوفُونَ
يَمْشِي	وَعِضَ
مِيقَاتٍ	لَطِيفٌ
عَيْنٌ	عَلِيمٌ

**EXERCISE 44 (b): READING FAT-HATEEN, KASRATEEN & DHAMMATEEN**




تَمَرٌ مِّنْ نَّخْلٍ	غَيْضٌ مِّنْ فَيْضٍ
طَيْرٌ فَوْقَ غُصْنٍ	دِرْهَمٌ مِّنْ ذَهَبٍ
عِقْدٌ مِّنْ ذَهَبٍ	قَلَمٌ مِّنْ خَشَبٍ
جَزَرٌ حُلُوٌّ	شَجَرٌ قُرْبَ نَحْرِ
أَرْضٌ خَصْبَةٌ	رَوْضٌ مُزْدَهَرٌ
عَسَلٌ مِّنْ نَّحْلِ	خُبْرٌ مِّنْ قَمْحٍ
سَمْنٌ مِّنْ لَّبَنِ	ثَوْبٌ مِّنْ قُطْنٍ
سَمَكٌ وَسَطَ بَحْرِ	قَطْفٌ وَرْدَةٍ



## TASHDEED OR SHADDAH





The sign like  above the letter is called Tashdeed or Shaddah. It looks like the English 'w'. The letter bearing a tashdeed is called a 'Mushaddad' letter, which means to make stronger or to stress.

The letter bearing tashdeed is doubled, which means that it bears two letters, the first letter always takes the Sukun and the second letter bears the Haraka (i.e. one of the Maddiya signs of Fat-ha, Kasra or Dhamma.)

This means that instead of writing two doubled letters, you put in the Shaddah. **SIMPLY PUT: The Shaddah joins and doubles**

- 1.) It joins in pronunciation the letter above which it occurs, to the letter and vowel before it.
- 2.) The letter above which it occurs is then repeated and pronounced with its own vowel.

**EXAMPLE of SHADDA:** Remember the Shaddah joins and doubles.

		This is read as <b>Rab'ba</b> , and is pronounced with a heavy stress on the b. The two syllables - rab and ba - must be distinct.
With Shaddah Sign (Short form)	With a Sukun and a haraka (vowel sign) (Long form)	The one with the Shaddah is a short form of writing this word.  <u>Note:</u> Both the words sound the same. <b>Rab'ba</b>



The effect of the Shaddah is to place a strong emphasis on the letter it doubles. Even in English, we have words similar to the Shadda, where an emphasis sound is made using a double letter, eg. butter, innocent.

In Arabic, we do not use double letters; instead we use the Shaddah sign.

**Parents/Teachers Note:** Explain to the student that the Sukun hides in the Tashdeed. Point out that they must stress the letter which has a Tashdeed.

A Tashdeed letter is read twice, once along with the preceding letter and the second time either alone or together with the following letter. Examples of names with emphasis are Muhammad, Sumayya, Sumanna, Tayyibah, etc.

The teacher should first read such letters himself and then ask the student to read them out in a running manner, such as: Ab'ba, Ib'bi, Ub'bu, etc.

Notice how the two similar letters are merged and it is as if the letter before hits and bounces the Mushaddad letter.

**EXAMPLE:**

		Short form		Long form
IN'NA	←	إِنَّ	←	إِنْ نَ
KUL'LU	←	كُلُّ لُ	←	كُلْ لَ لُ
THUM'MA	←	ثُمَّ	←	ثُمَّ مَ

## TASHDEED

1) A letter with Tashdeed on it is called Mushaddad

2) A Mushaddad letter is read twice, the first time connecting with the previous letter and the second is reading it on its own

3) Nun Mushaddad and Meem Mushaddad will be read with Ghunnah

4) Ghunnah is the sound coming from the Nasal passage when pronouncing the letters Nun and Meem  
(This is explained in detail in the Tajweed manual)



**Note:** In some scripts, Kasrah can appear **above the letter**, but **below the Tashdeed sign**. So the easiest way to figure out whether it's a Fat-hah or a Kasrah, is to look and see if the Harakah is above or below the Tashdeed sign.

### **IMPORTANT NOTE:**

Sometimes depending on different language fonts used in the Qur'an or books of dua, the Shaddah together with the Kasra sign, can look different, as in:

رَبِّ	رَبِّ	Both these words sound the same and are to be read as <b><u>rab'bi</u></b>
Notice the Kasra sign is <u>under the Shaddah</u>	Notice the Kasra sign is <u>under the letter ba</u>	The Shaddah with a Kasra sign can be written in either way.

### **IMPORTANT TO NOTE:**

At this stage the student is very much used to reciting the letters with the Fat-ha, Kasra and Dhamma. This is a smooth flow recitation.

Due to this it becomes difficult for them to grasp the topic of Shaddah and therefore, you will notice they still read the words with a smooth flow without joining and doubling the Shaddah.

Many a child finds this topic challenging. Explain to them the concept of a ball, when it **HITS AND BOUNCES BACK**.

**In the same way, the first letter with a sign, hits the second letter which has a Shaddah and then bounces back and takes the sound of the sign on the Shaddah letter.**

سَبِّحْ	SAB BIH
---------	---------

**EXERCISE 45: WRITING TASHDEED / SHADDAH**

Write the short form of these words using the Shaddah sign.

ظَنْ نَ

هَنْ نَ

أُم م

أُمّ

كُنْ لُ

جَنْ نَ

أَوْ وَ

حَقْ قُ

صَلْ لِ

أَيَّ يِ

**EXERCISE 46: READING TASHDEED / SHADDAH**

Read the following 2 letter words using the Shaddah, remember to Hit and Bounce.

بَوَّ	أُبَّ	رَبَّ	إِبَّ	أَبَّ
هَمَّ	إِمَّ	أَيَّ	أَيَّ	أَيَّ
كُنَّ	رَبَّ	غَرَّ	قُدَّ	مِمَّ
ظَنَّ	شَكَّ	هَنَّ	هَنَّ	هَنَّ
حَبَّ	حَبَّ	حَبَّ	سُبَّ	لِبَّ
فَنَّ	فَنَّ	فَنَّ	فَنَّ	فَنَّ
ضَمَّ	ضَمَّ	أَمَّ	وَلَّ	مُشَّ
عَوَّ	كَوَّ	بَيَّ	خَيَّ	رَيَّ
مُرِّيَّ	شَرَّ	مَدَّ	كُلَّ	جَوَّ

**EXERCISE 47: JOINING TASHDEED / SHADDAH - 3 Letters**

حُصِّلَ	KADH'DHABA
عَلَّمَ	QAD'DARA
كَذَّبَ	HUS'SILA
صَدَّقَ	HIM'MAT
قَدَّرَ	BAY'YINAA
بَيَّنَّا	AL'LAMA
مَلَّتْ	SAD'DAKA
هَمَّتْ	MIL'LATA

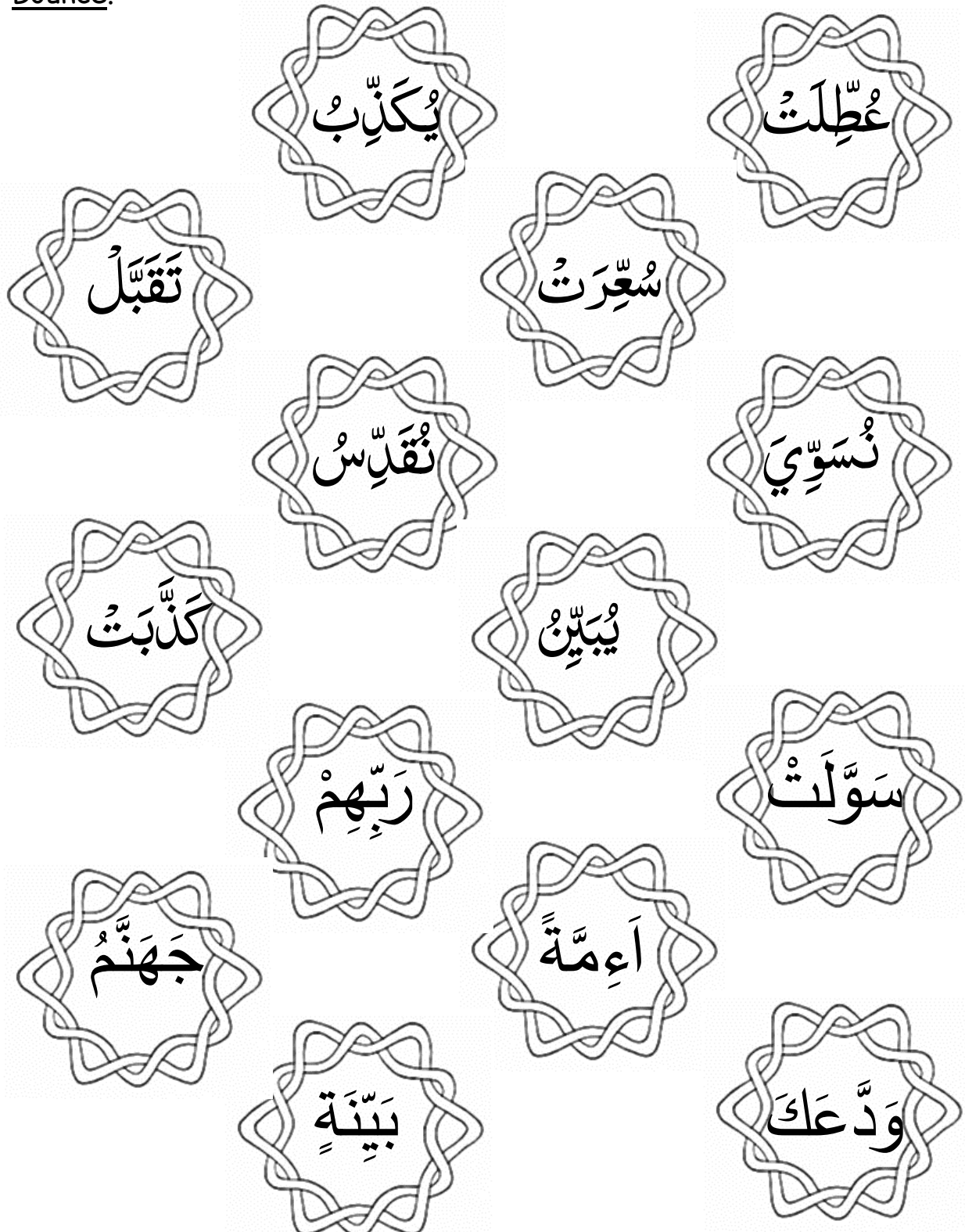
**EXERCISE 48: READING TASHDEED / SHADDAH - 3 Letters**

Read the following 3 letter words using the Shaddah, remember to Hit and Bounce.

رَبُّكَ	لَعَلَّ	رَبَّنَا	إِنَّنَا	لِكُلِّ
لَدَيَّ	أَوَّلَ	أَيُّهَا	سَوَّلَ	قُوَّةَ
أُمَّةٍ	كَرَّةَ	قَدَّرَ	نَبَّأَ	مِدْ
عُطِّلَ	هَلُمَّ	سَتَّارُ	يَمُدُّ	
يَدْعُ	يَظُنُّ	يَحْضُ	مُدَّتْ	
حُقَّتْ	خَفَّتْ	تَبَّتْ	نُمِدُّ	
وَدَّتْ	إِنَّكَ	رَبُّنَا	تَوَدُّ	وَدَّهْ
عَلَّمَ	فَصَلَ	يُحِبُّ	سَبَّحَ	هَلُمَّ
لَعَلَّ	نَبَّأَ	رَبُّكَ	إِنَّمْ	كَانَ
				لِكُلِّ

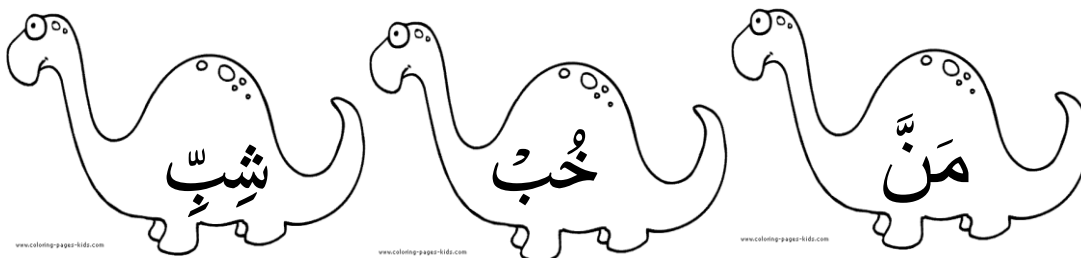
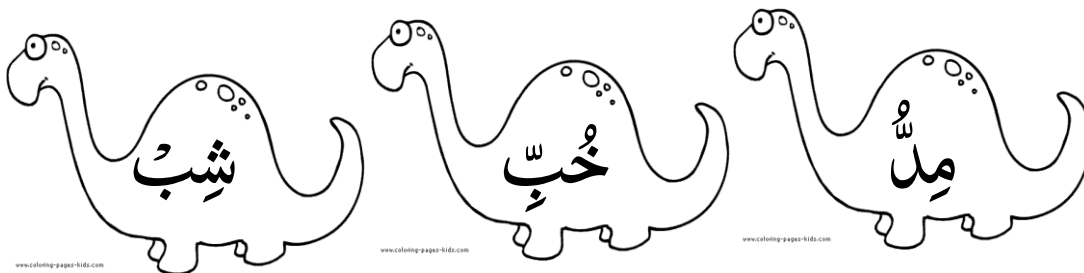
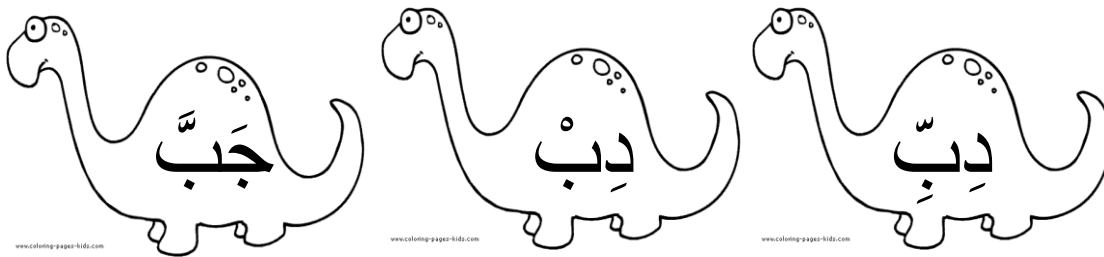
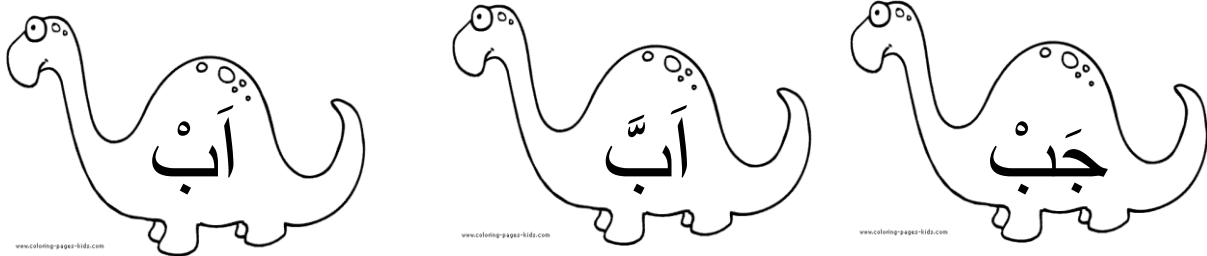
## EXERCISE 49: READING and COLOURING TASHDEED / SHADDAH

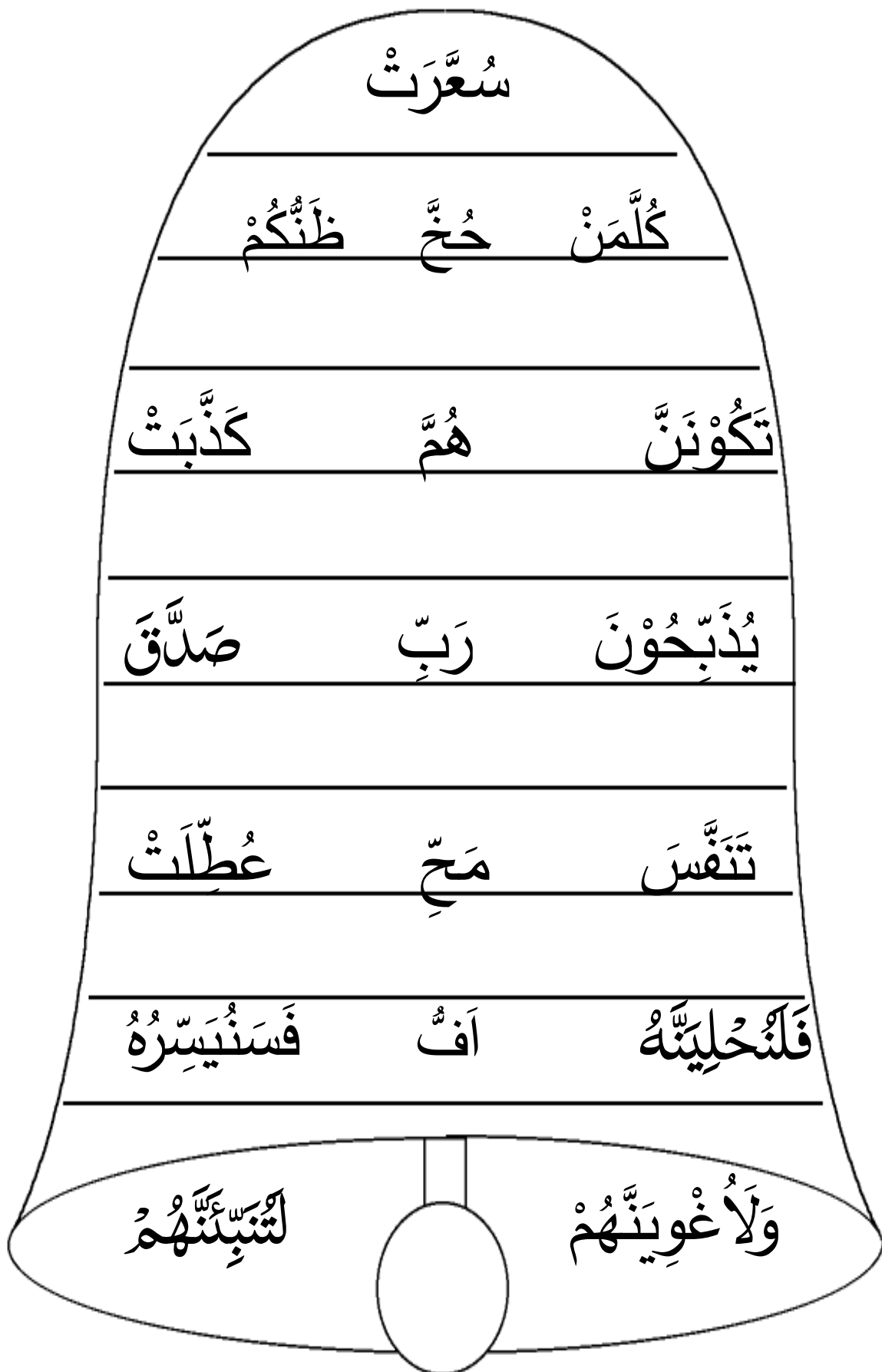
Read the following words using the Shaddah, remember to Hit and Bounce.



## EXERCISE 50: READING and COLOURING TASHDEED / SHADDAH

Colour only the dinosaurs that have a Shaddah sign.



**EXERCISE 51: READING TASHDEED / SHADDAH**



**EXERCISE 52: READING TASHDEED / SHADDAH**

Read the following words using the Shaddah, remember to Hit and Bounce.

لِيطَهَّرَ	وَإِيَّايَ	عُنَّتْ
عَلَّمَهُ	أَحَلَّتْ	تَقَبَّلَ
الَّذِينَ	يَمُدُّهُمْ	تَنَفَّسَ
مُنْفَكِّينَ	مُنَقِّينَ	يُنَسِّرُ
يَخْتَصُّ	يُكَذِّبُ	ذَلَّلَتْ
تُرَدُّونَ	عَشِيَّةَ	تُحَدِّثُ
مُصَلِّينَ	نُيَسِّرُ	عَلَّمَنَ

### THE MANY FORMS OF TASHDEED

Tashdeed or Shaddah, does not only occur where there is a Sukun and a sign (haraka). It occurs in many forms. Below are examples of where the Tashdeed appears.

**Parent/Teachers Note:** Initially the student will be wary since there are so many examples of Tashdeed.

Explain to them that this is just to familiarize them with every situation of where the Shadda appears and, with time, recognition of these Tashdeed will come naturally. It will become very easy, especially with the continuous recitation of the Holy Qur'an.

#### EXERCISE 53 - TASHDEED AND LONG VOWELS

تَوَلَّ	أَلَلَّه	عَنْ	حَتَّى	أَلَّ
tawal laa	Al laahu	an naa	hat taa	al laa
لَعَنَهُمْ	خَلَّهَا	زَكَّهَا	فَتَّنَهُ	جَنَّتْ
أَلَّا	إِلَّا	رَبِّي	حَتَّى	

#### EXERCISE 54 - TASHDEED AND MADDAH

دَابَّةً	تِظَّائِي	أَتَّحَاجُّوْنِي	أَلَّصَّآخَةُ
daaaaab batan	tiz zaaaaan ni	atuhaaj juuuuun ni	as saaaaakh khatu
وَلِ الصَّالِّينَ	لَنَحْنُ الصَّافُّونَ	وَالصَّافَّةِ	

**SHADDAH SIGN ON 'WAW' OR 'YA' AFTER TANWEEN:** If the letter bearing Tashdeed which occurs after Tanween (nunation) is 'waw' or 'ya', the sound of 'nun ghunna' will be brought out. (Nun ghunna is the nun whose sound is emitted from the nose). The Tanween is pronounced and connected with the Shaddah. **EXAMPLE:**

DHAKARIN <u>WA</u> OONTHA	ذَكَرُوا <u>نْثَى</u>
------------------------------	-----------------------

ظُلِمَاوَزُوْرًا كُلُّ سَجْرِي خَيْرًايَرَهُ دُرِّييُوقَدُ

#### **EXERCISE 55 - TASHDEED FOLLOWED BY A LETTER WITH SUKUN**

When a Tashdeed letter is followed by a letter with a Sukun, then the Sukun is to be pronounced.

تَقَبَّلْ	يَسِّرْ <u>نَهُ</u>	مُصَلِّ <u>يْنَ</u>	سَكِي <u>نًا</u>	فَصَل <u>ْنَا</u>
taqab bal	yas sarnaahu	muswal liina	sik kiinan	fas swalnaa
وَصَرَفْ <u>ْنَا</u>	فَصَكْ <u>تْ</u>	نَبِ <u>ءُهُمْ</u>	تَلَقَّوْ <u>نَهُ</u>	
كِنَلْ	عَلَمْت <u>َنَا</u>	سَخَّرَ <u>الشَّمْسَ</u>	مَسْتَه <u>مْ</u>	
تَوَكَّلْ	يُبَيِّنْ			

### EXERCISE 56 - TASHDEED FOLLOWED BY A LETTER WITH TASHDEED (shaddah followed by shaddah)

When a Shaddah letter is followed by another Shaddah letter, remember, both the Shaddahs have to be pronounced.

إِلَّا الظَّنِّ	يَذْكُرُونَ	ذُرِّيَّةَ	أُمِّي
il ladh dhan ni	yazh zhak karuuna	zhur riy yati	um miy yi
إِنَّ اللَّهَ	رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ	قُلِّ الثَّمَرَاتِ	
نَصَدَّ	وَدُلَّ	لَيْلٍ	يَذْكُ
مُطَوِّ	يَذْكُ	يَشَقُّ	

### TASHDEED FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER LETTER WITH TASHDEED

If there is tashdeed on two consecutive letters, the mushaddad letter will first be joined with the letter before it and then with the letter after it. This means that you should pronounce all the Tashdeed, the first, the second and even the third. **EXAMPLE:**

I'LLAL'LAA	←	إِلَّ	←	إِلَّ
IN'NAL'LAA	←	إِنَّ	←	إِنَّ
MAK'KAN'NAA HUM	←	مَكَّنَّهُمْ	←	مَلَكْنَهُمْ

**EXERCISE 57 - TASHDEED AND SILENT LETTERS**

Remember that when joining a Mushaddad letter with other letters, the letters 'alif', 'waw' and 'ya' with no signs, **are not pronounced**. The letter with the haraka (sign) will join to the letter with the tashdeed.

أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ	وَالطَّارِقِ	وَالَّذِينَ	مِنَ الصَّالِحِينَ
atiul lauha	wat taariqi	wal ladhiina	minas swalihiina
مِنَ السَّمَاءِ	فِي السَّمَوَاتِ	هُمْ الظَّالِمُونَ	
وَالَّ	نَالِسُ	هَالٍ	مُوالِصَّ
هَالِنَ	نَالِرَ	وَالزَّ	وُنَّ
			فَالِسَ

**EXERCISE 58 (a): TASHDEED after a TANWEEN**

If there is a Tashdeed after a Tanween (nunation), only one fat-ha or one kasra will be read instead of two fat-ha(s) or two kasra(s). This means that when a letter with tanween is followed by a letter with tashdeed, the 'n' sound from the tanween is **NOT PRONOUNCED**. The Tanween letter joins the Mushaddad letter. **EXAMPLE:**

DHAL'LAA and not Dhan la	←	ذَلَّ	←	ذَلَّ
FOOR'RAA and not Foon ra	←	فُرَّ	←	فُئْرَ
MATH WAL'LA HUM and not Math wan lahum	←	مَتَوَى لَّهُمْ	←	مَ تَوَى لَّ هُمْ

**EXERCISE 58 (b): TASHDEED before TANWEEN**

Notice the Shaddah comes first and then the Tanween. The Tanween has to be pronounced.

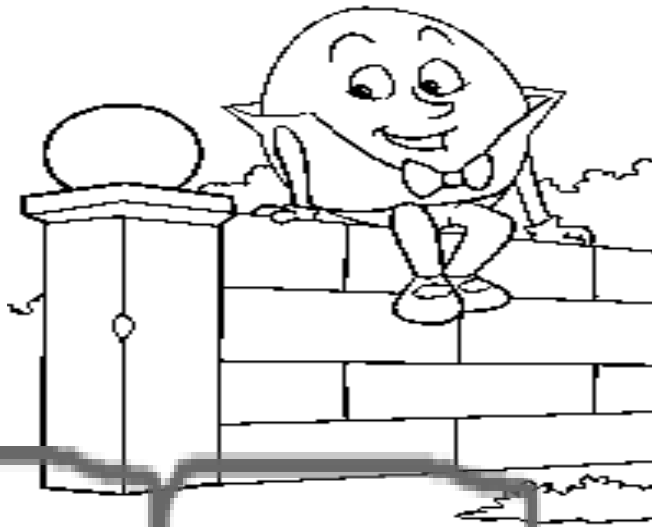
قَوِيًّا فَضًّا لِكُلِّ حَقِّ عَرَبِيٍّ عَدُوٍّ

**EXERCISE 59: TASHDEED FOLLOWED BY HUROOFUL LEEN (Soft Waw and Soft Ya)**

وَصَيْنَا	تَوَلَّوْا
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**EXERCISE 60: SUKUN FOLLOWED BY TASHDEED**

عَنْ مَّ كُنْ لَّ أَنْ لَّ لَتَدَّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ
مِنْ لَدُنْهُ أَنْ لَيْسَ عَبْدُكُمْ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ مَنِ
أَنْ يَقْتُلُونَ أَنْ يَغْفِرَ وَمَنْ مَعَهُ مَعَكُمْ مِنْ قَبْلِ
صَابِرَةً فَإِنْ يَكُنْ مَرَّةً مِّنْ يَّمْشِي فَمِنْهُمْ
مَا حَمَلْتُمْ مُسْتَمِعُونَ وَعَلَيْكُمْ مَعَكُمْ

**EXERCISE 61: READING TASHDEED WITH TANWEEN**

يَوْمَ عِذِّ وَلَا

كَذِبًا وَمَا

حَقٌّ مَّعْلُومٌ

عُصْبَةٌ مِّنْكُمْ

سُلْطَنًا وَمَا

كَرَّارٍ مَّكِينٍ

رَّسُولٍ مِّنْهُمْ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ

شَرِيفٌ


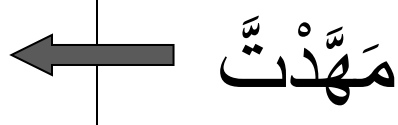

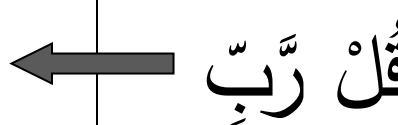
أَيُّ مَبِينٍ

**EXERCISE 62: READING TASHDEED WITH TANWEEN**

بِسُورَةٍ مِّثْلِهِ	تُرَابًا وَعِظَامًا	بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُكُمْ
جَنَّتِ مِّنْ نَّحِيلٍ	فَوَيْلٌ لِلَّذِينَ	
كَثِيرَةٌ وَمِنْهَا	مَا تَشْكُرُونَ	قَلِيلًا

**SUKUN FOLLOWED BY TASHDEED:** When a letter with Sukun is followed by a letter with Tashdeed, then the Sukun letter is not pronounced.

**EXAMPLE:**

The 'da with sukun' is not pronounced; It is to be ignored.		
	To be read as MAH'HAT'TA	To be written as MAH'HAD' TA
The 'La with sukun' is not pronounced; It is to be ignored.		
	To be read as QUR'RAB'BI	To be written as QUL RAB BI



**TANWEEN ON THE SHADDAH:**

When a Tanween (nunation sign) occurs on the letter which has a Shaddah, then the Tanween sign **IS TO BE PRONOUNCED**.

Therefore pronounce the Shaddah first and then the Tanween.

**EXAMPLE:**

MUSAM'MAN	مُسَمَّمِي
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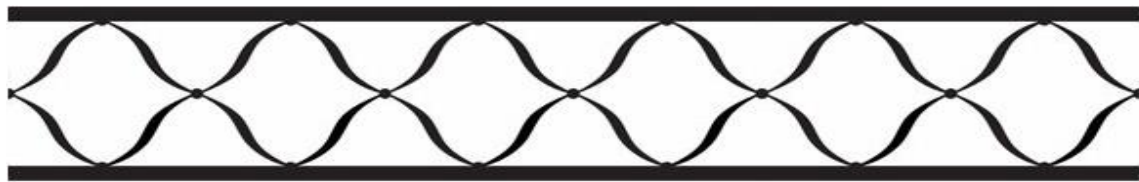
**EXERCISE 63: READING TANWEEN ON THE SHADDAH**

عَرَبِيٌّ	حِلًّا	سِرًّا	عَجَمِيٌّ	حَيٌّ
قَوِيٌّ	جَوًّا	شَكًّا	سَوِيًّا	حَقًّا
ظِلٌّ	حَظٌّ	ظَلٌّ	صِرٌّ	صِرٌّ
مُكَبًّا	عُتْلٌ	عَدُوٌّ	مَدًّا	شَقًّا

**PARENT/TEACHERS NOTE:**

A lot of emphasis should be put on the subject of Shaddah and the numerous ways in which it appears and is pronounced.

These steps should be followed slowly and gradually so as not to confuse the student. Repetitions can also be done to ensure that the understanding of the Shaddah is fully rooted.

**EXERCISE 64 (a): PRACTICE READING SHADDAH**

تَقَبَّلْ كَذَّبَتْ زُوجَتْ عَطَّلَتْ  
يَمْدُ يَدُعُّ يَظُنُّ يَحُضُّ يَفِرُّ  
يُكَذِّبُ تُحَدِّثُ نُيَسِّرُ نُقَدِّسُ  
يُخْتَصُّ يُبَيِّنُ مُثْمِرُ بِأَنَّهُمْ مُصَلِّينَ  
مُتَّقِينَ مُنْفِكِينَ خَفَّتْ مَدَّتْ حُقَّتْ  
تَخَلَّتْ وَالنَّاسِ خَنَاسِ جَنَّةٍ قُوَّةٍ  
كَرَّةٍ قِيَمَةٌ عَشِيَّةٌ عَلِيَّةٌ



**EXERCISE 64 (b): PRACTICE READING SHADDAH**

تَابَا قَالَا كَلَا لِيَكُونَا فَقُولَا رَسُولَا  
إِذْهَبَا شِدْتُمَا فَلَا تَقْرَبَا أَطَاعُونَا

رَسُولٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ كِتَابٌ مُّبِينٌ خَيْرٌ مِّنْهُ  
بِحِبَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ لَّوْجٌ مَّحْفُوظٌ

صُحُفًا مُّطَهَّرَةً وَإِنْ مِّنْ شَيْءٍ

وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَّعْرُوفًا

مِنْ مِّثْلِهِ مِنْ مَّاءٍ

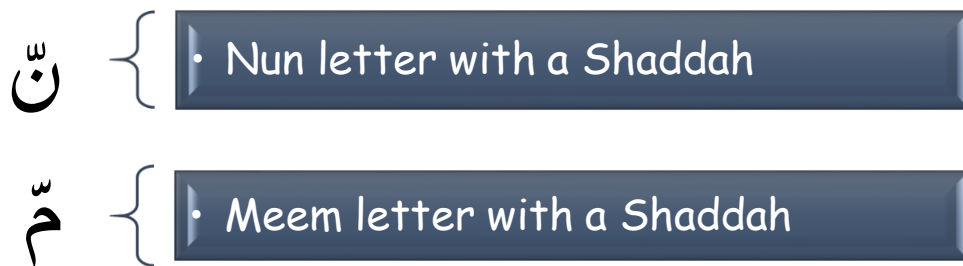
## MEEM AND NUN MUSHADDAD RULE

### Basic Introduction

Nun Shaddah and Meem Shaddah are also known as Nun and Meem Mushaddadah (meaning a doubled letter or letters bearing a Shaddah)

When these two letters appear with a Shaddah sign in any word, a Ghunnah has to be applied for a period of 2 counts. This is because the Shaddah is already a double letter + the Ghunnah (2 counts).

The Ghunnah is applied to Nun and Meem Mushaddadah, whether they occur in the middle or the end of a word, in continuous reading or when stopping and in all parts of speech.



### WHAT IS GHUNNAH?

- 1.) Ghunnah is applied when Nun and Meem have a Shaddah.
- 2.) Ghunnah is a sound emitted from the Nasal Passage, without any function of the tongue.
- 3.) This is when a certain sound is held in the nasal cavity (Nasalisation) for a length that is longer than the short harakah (about 2 beats)
- 4.) Professional Qur'an reciters pay much attention to these sounds.
- 5.) Application of Ghunnah by the reciter, adds beauty to the recitation.

## RULES OF NUN SHADDAH AND MEEM SHADDAH

**EXAMPLES:** The letters Nun and Meem have original Nasal sounds. Notice the Meem Shaddah and Noon Shaddah are stretched through the Nasal cavity and not the tongue.



Meem with Tashdeed		Nun with Tashdeed	
قَوْمًا	فَلَمْ	مِنْ	إِنَّكَ
Qaw-mammm-maa	Fa-lammm-ma	Minnnna	Innnn-na-ka
نَفْسًا	عَبْدًا	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ	جَهَنَّمَ
Naf-summm-maa	Ab-dammm-min	Innnn-nal-ladhii-na	Ja-hannnn-nama
بَيِّنَةً	سِحْرًا	أَعْيُنَ النَّاسِ	كَأَنَّكَ
Bay-yinatummm-min	Sih-rummm-mubeen	A'a-yuninnnn-naasi	Ka-annnn-naka
وَهُمْ مُسْتَكْبِرُونَ	فَأُمُّهُ	وَلَيَمَسَّنَّكُمْ	مَسَّنَ
فِي الْأُمِّيِّينَ	إِمَامٍ مُبِينٍ	وَالنَّجْمِ	لَنَرُجْمَنَكُمْ
ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ	دَمَّرَ	عَنِ النَّعِيمِ	يُكُونُ النَّاسُ

## MADDAH SIGNS    ˜    ˆ

A long stroke or curve above a letter is called a Maddah, which is a vowel sign. The word 'Maddah' in Arabic means to lengthen or stretch or elongate.

Maddah is of two kinds, the small one and the big one. The difference between the two madd(s) should be shown, to the student, by showing them the different shapes and the sound of the Maddah (for how long it has to be elongated)

A letter with a light Maddah on top (˜), indicates that the vowel must be stretched to at least about 4 times its normal length.

A letter with a dark Maddah on top (ˆ), indicates that the vowel must be stretched to a least 5 - 6 times its normal length.

In cases when, after the longest Maddah (ˆ), the next letter has a

Sukun (◌ْ) or Shadda (◌ّ), then the letter with the longest Maddah (ˆ) should be prolonged and joined with the next letter.

### FOR EXAMPLE:

أَلْءُنَ	وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ
Aaaaaal Aana	Walladhaaaaaa...lliin

## THE VARIOUS TYPES OF VOWEL SIGNS

<u>STRETCH</u>	<u>EXAMPLES</u>	<u>SIGNS</u>	<u>VOWELS TYPE</u>
No stretch	مُ مِ مَ	Fat-ha Kasra Dhamma	Short vowels (Iraab Signs)
Short	Mu Mi Ma	ُ ِ َ	
2 second stretch	مُو مِي مَآ	Alif Maddiya Waw Maddiya Ya Maddiya	Long Vowels (Huruful Illah)
Long	Muu Mii Maa	ا ي و	
2 second stretch	مُ مِ مَ	Standing Fat-ha Standing Kasra Inverted Dhamma	Long Vowels (Standing Irabs)
Long	Muu Mii Maa	‘ — — — ا	
4 second stretch	مُو مِي مَآ	Light Maddah	Longer Vowels
Longer	Moooo Miiii Maaaa	ّ	
5-6 second stretch	مُو مِي مَآ	Dark Maddah	Longest Vowels
Longest	Moooooo Miiiiii Maaaaaa	ّ	

**EXERCISE 65: UNDERSTANDING VOWEL SIGNS**

Tick the box where this vowel belongs.

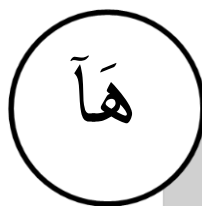
	<u>Short Vowel</u>	<u>Long Vowel</u>	<u>Longer Vowel</u>	<u>Longest Vowel</u>
بَ	✓			
مَا				
جَا				
سُ				
صُو				
مَا				
نِي				
هِ				
مُو				



**EXERCISE 66: READING MADDAH**

**IMPORTANT OBSERVATION:** When children see the Maddah sign, they often see the Maddah on the Alif and elongate the Alif to make the sound as 'aaaa'.

This is a very **common mistake** made by children when reciting the Maddah sign. Remind them that the Maddah sign is not a Fat-ha, but it is there to pull the letter before it, with the sign.



To be read  
as Haaaa  
and NOT as  
Ha Aa



To be read  
as Bimaaaa  
and NOT as  
Bi Ma Aa

**Remember to elongate 4 times for light Maddah, and  
5 - 6 times for dark Maddah**

ال	نِيَّ	فِيَّ	هَآ	دُوَّ	سَآ	شُوَّ	حِيَّ	لَآ
اَتَيْنَا	اَهْلَهٗ	اَبُوهُ	بَنِيَّ	اِسْرَآءِيْلَ	بِمَآ			
اَبْنَاءَكُمْ	يَاَدَمْ	يَبْنِيَّ	سَوَاءُ	نِسَاءُ				
فِيْ	اَوْلَادِكُمْ	يَاَدَمْ	بَلَاءُ	حَدَّآءِقَ	جَاءَتْ			

**EXERCISE 67: UNDERSTANDING MADDAH**

Circle the correct number of stretches in the letters given below.

	Number of stretches		
بِمَا	2	4	6
الَ	2	4	6
شُوْ	2	4	6
جَا	2	4	6
يَا	2	4	6
نَا	2	4	6
دُوْ	2	4	6
وَقْلِهِ	2	4	6
بَلَا	2	4	6
سَوَا	2	4	6

**IMPORTANCE OF THE MADDAH:** Explain to the student the difference between the stretching of different types of Maddah. This is because although the letters used are similar and may sound the same, the meaning of the word changes due to the amount of stretch given to it.

Below is a reading exercise to show the importance of distinguishing between similar but different sounds. If you are not careful, you could be saying something totally different from what is intended. The meanings will illustrate this.

إِنَّا	إِنَّ	كَانَا	كَانَ
means 'surely we'	means 'surely'	means 'they (two) were'	means 'he was'
طِينٍ	تَيْنٍ	عَلِيمٌ	أَلِيمٌ
clay	fig	knowing	painful
إِسْمٌ	إِثْمٌ	الطَّلَاقُ	التَّلَاقُ
name	sin	divorce	meeting
بِجَرَبٍ	هَرَبًا	عَاصِمٌ	أَثِمٌ
fleeing	war	defender	sinner
بَعْضٌ	بَعْدُ	غَيْرٌ	خَيْرٌ
some	after	other	good
الْعَظْمُ	الْعَزْمُ	ظَلَّلْنَا	ذَلَّلْنَاهَا
bone	determination	we provided shade	we humbled
كَالْوُهِمُ	قَالُوا	الْكَلْبُ	الْقَلْبُ
they weighed	they said	dog	heart

**Parent/Teachers Note:** Explain to the student that when pronouncing the Maddah sign, they should use the haraka AND the letter before it.

**EXAMPLE:**

<p>لَيْسُوْهُ</p>	<p>هٰذَا عَطَاٰنَا</p>
<p>The maddah is on the Waw.</p> <p><b><u>Note:</u></b> the sound to be elongated is not the Waw but the letter &amp; sign before it.</p> <p>In this case the dhamma sign is on the letter س, therefore it will be elongated and read as:</p> <p>LI YA <u>SUUU</u> OO</p>	<p>The maddah is on the Alif.</p> <p><b><u>Note:</u></b> the sound to be elongated is not the Alif but the letter &amp; sign before it.</p> <p>In this case the fat-ha sign is on the letter ط, therefore it will be elongated and read as:</p> <p>HAA DHAA <u>ATAAAAA</u> UNAA</p>
<p>مِنْ وَرَآئِهِمْ</p>	<p>بُرْءَاؤُكُمْ</p>
<p>The maddah is on the Alif.</p> <p><b><u>Note:</u></b> the sound to be elongated is not the Alif but the letter &amp; sign before it.</p> <p>In this case the fat-ha sign is on the letter و, therefore it will be elongated and read as:</p> <p>MINW <u>WARAAAA</u> IHIM</p>	<p>The maddah and standing Alif is on the Hamza.</p> <p><b><u>Note:</u></b> the sound to be elongated is the Hamza therefore it will be elongated and read as:</p> <p><b><u>NOTICE:</u></b> This case is different because the letter with the maddah also has a sign (haraka).</p> <p>BU RA <u>AAAA</u> OO MIN KUM</p>

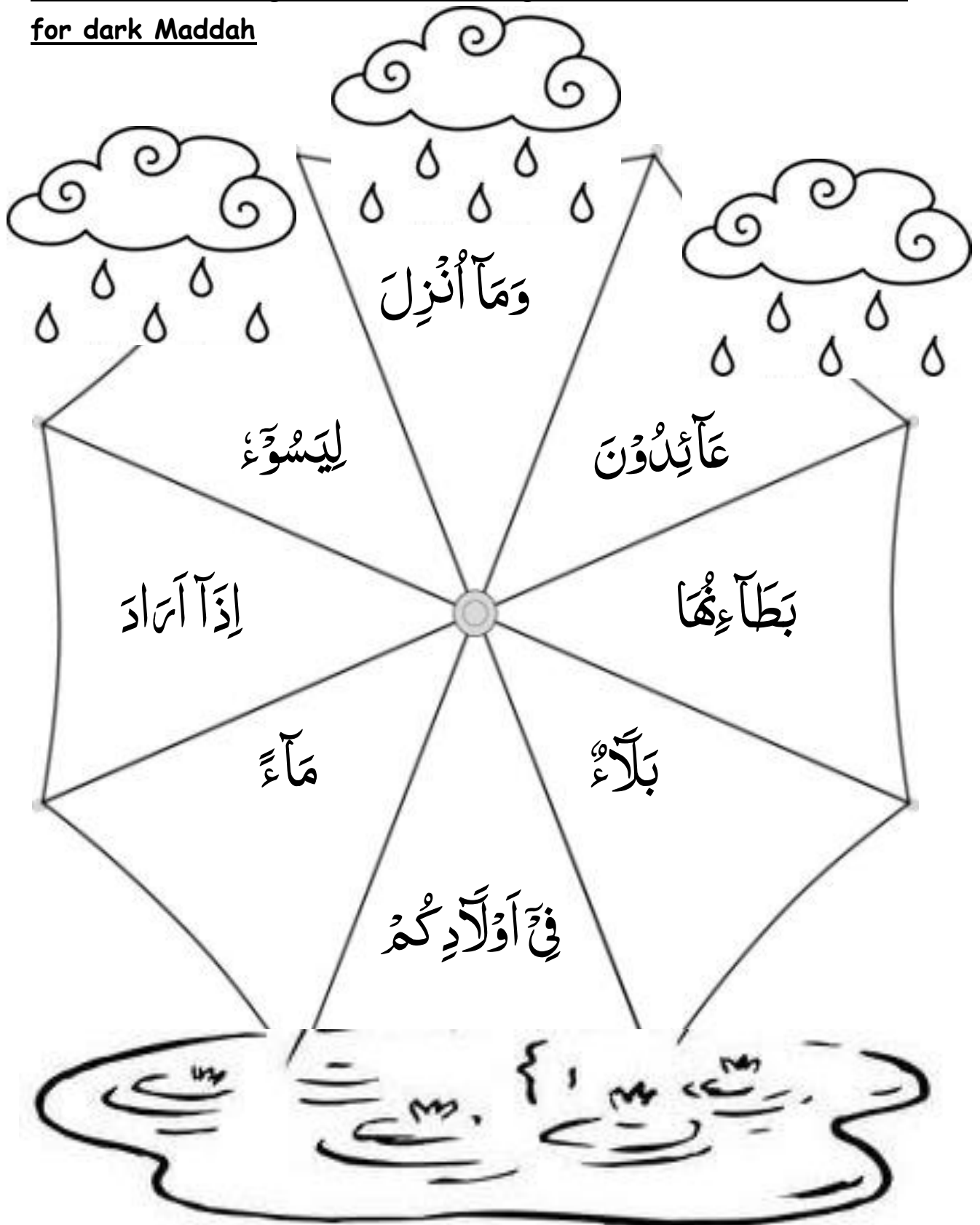
**EXERCISE 68: READING MADDAH**

**Remember to elongate 4 times for light Maddah and 5 - 6 times for dark Maddah**

جَاءَ	سَاءَ	سَيِّئْتُ	أَرِنِي
إِلَّا	أُولِيَاءَ	أَمْرَهُ	مَا يَشَاءُ
أَبَاءَكُمْ	جَاءَتْ	حَدَّ أَقْ	
عَلَى	بِمَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ	وَوِثْقَهُ	
أَبْنَاءَكُمْ	هَؤُلَاءِ	فَجَزَّ آوَهُ	
مِنْ قَبْلِكَ	سَوَاءٌ	فَلَوْلَا أُلْقِيَ	
مِنْ	لَا أُقْسِمُ	وَجَدْنَا	أَبَاءَنَا
جَاءَهُمْ	بِأَيَّتِنَا	إِذَا هُمْ	
كَرْبَلَاءُ	هَآنَتْكُمْ	لَيْسَ سَوْءٌ	

**EXERCISE 69: READING MADDAH**

**Remember to elongate 4 times for light Maddah and 5 - 6 times for dark Maddah**



## HURUF 'UL MUQATTA'AT (Letters of Abbreviation)

Out of the 114 suwer (chapters) of the Holy Qur'an, 29 chapters start with 'Single Letters' or 'Muqatta'at'. In other words, they begin with single or compound letters instead of a word. These letters are abbreviations for words, whose meaning is only known to Allah (SWT), the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and the Aimmah (AS).

It is Haram to try to imagine or create meanings for these letters. Our Aimmah (AS) have said that these letters are a key to understanding the deeper meanings of the verses of the Holy Qur'an. These letters are pronounced separately as they are pronounced while reading the alphabet. The Maddah above the letters produces the prolonged sounds.

هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ مِنْهُ آيَاتٌ مُحْكَمَاتٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ وَأُخَرُ مُتَشَابِهَاتٌ ط

### THE HOLY QUR'AN (SURAH AALI - IMRAN 3:7)

"He it is Who has revealed the book (Qur'an) to you; Some of its verses are precise in meaning (decisive), they are the foundation (basis) of the book, and others have several possible meanings".

**Important Note:** Please explain clearly to the student, that when reciting the Huruf ul Muqatta'at, "all the letters with a Maddah sign should be read as the letter itself, and all the letters with the standing Alif, should be read as the sound of that letter".

Kaaaf Ha Ya Aeeen Saaad	كهيعص
<p><b><u>OBSERVE:</u></b> The letters Kaaf, Ayn and Saad have a maddah on them and are pronounced as the original letter, whereas the letters Hai and Ya have a standing Alif on them and are to be pronounced with their sound.</p>	

## THE LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN THE HOLY QUR'AN

HOW THEY ARE READ	ALPHABETS LETTERS (HURUFUL HIJAI)	THE SURAH NUMBERS IN WHICH THEY APPEAR
Alif Laaam Meeem	آلَم	2, 3, 29, 30, 31, 32
Alif Laaam Meeem Saaad	الْمَصَّ	7
Alif Laaam Raa	الرَّ	10, 11, 12, 14, 15
Alif Laaam Meeem Raa	الرَّ	13
Kaaaf Haa Yaa Aeeen Saaad	كَهَيَّعَصَّ	19
Taa Haa	طُه	20
Taa Seen Meeem	طِسمَّ	26, 28
Taa Seen	طِسَّ	27
Yaa Seen	يِسَّ	36
Saaad	صَّ	38
Haa Meeem	حَمَّ	40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46
Ha Meem Aeeen Seen Qaaaf	حَمَّ عَسَقَ	42
Qaaaf	قَ	50
Nooon	نَ	68



HURUF 'UL MUQATTA'AT (Letters of Abbreviation)ISOLATED LETTERS

الْمَّ الْمَّصَّ الرَّ الْمَّرَّ كُهِيعَصَّ  
طُهْ طِسْمَّ طِسَّ يِسَّ صَّ حَمَّ  
عَسَقَّ قَّ نَّ



## NUN QUTNI

The two simple rules of Nun Qutni and Qalb are explained briefly in this section so that the student is aware of them. A more detailed explanation will be provided in the Tajweed Manual.

### SIMPLE RULE: NUN QUTNI - (A Small ن)

At some places, a small 'nun' written under or near an 'alif', is found written between two words. THIS NUN IS PRONOUNCED, BUT THE ALIF IS DROPPED AND IS NOT READ. Therefore the two words are linked with the nun, whilst the alif is silent.

**Note:** The Nun Qutni always appears with a Kasra sign.

بِغُلَامٍ اسْمُهُ	قَدِيرُ الَّذِي	خَيْرَ الْوَصِيَّةِ
Bi gulaami nis muhuu	Qadiiru nil lazii	Khaira nil wasiy yatu

### EXERCISE 70: READING NUN QUTNI

لَمَزَةِ الَّذِي	فَخُورَانَ الَّذِينَ	نُوحُ ابْنَهُ
عَادَةَ الْأُولَى	مُنِيبٍ	أَدْخُلُوهَا
مُرِيبٍ	الَّذِي	مَثَلًا الْقَوْمِ

## NUN QUTNI CHANGES AT A FULL STOP

When a Nun Qutni appears at the end of a sentence, it can be recited in either of these two ways. The two options are:

**OPTION 1 - Nun Qutni without stopping at a full stop:** The recitation may be continued without stopping at the full stop and the ن has to be pronounced. The empty Alif is not pronounced.

### EXAMPLE OF READING WITHOUT STOPPING AT THE FULL STOP

Read as	written as
عَرَضَ الَّذِينَ	عَرَضًا ۖ الَّذِينَ
ARADHA NIL LADHEENA	

**NOTE:** The Tanween and empty Alif is changed to Nun Qutni. The Tanween is dropped and ends, therefore, the ص will be read as a short vowel.

**OPTION 2 - Nun Qutni with stopping at a full stop:** The reciter stops at the full stop and begins the next sentence by pronouncing the empty Alif. In this case the ن is not pronounced.

### EXAMPLE OF READING AND STOPPING AT THE FULL STOP

Read as	written as
عَرَضًا ۖ الَّذِينَ	عَرَضًا ۖ الَّذِينَ
ARADHAA ALLADHEENA	

**NOTE:** When you stop, the sentence will start with a Fat-ha sign on the empty Alif. The Nun Qutni will not be pronounced.

**NUN KUTNI - 2 OPTIONS (Stopping/or not at the full stop)**

**Parent / Teachers Note:** Familiarize the student with the 2 options of Nun Kutni, mentioned above. Then cover the English text below with your hand, and allow the student to try reading. Uncover your hand and let them check if their answer is correct. Explain this topic to them in detail.

**EXERCISE 71 (a): NUN KUTNI - 2 WAYS OF READING**

<b><u>READ AS:</u></b> <b><u>OPTION 2</u></b> <b><u>Stopping at the</u></b> <b><u>full stop</u></b>	<b><u>READ AS:</u></b> <b><u>OPTION 1</u></b> <b><u>No stopping at the</u></b> <b><u>full stop</u></b>	<b><u>WRITTEN AS</u></b>
Aleemaa Alladheena	Aleeman Nil Ladheena	اَلِيْمًا ۙ الَّذِيْنَ
Aleemu Alladhee	Aleemu Nil Ladhee	عَلِيْمٌ ۙ الَّذِيْ
Qadeeru Alladhee	Qadeeru Nil Ladhee	قَدِيْرٌ ۙ الَّذِيْ
Jamee A Alladheena	Jamee A Nil Ladheena	خَمِيْعًا ۙ الَّذِيْنَ
Murtaabu Alladheena	Murtaabu Nil Ladheena	مُرْتَابٌ ۙ الَّذِيْنَ
Laqadeeru Alladheena	Laqadeeru Nil Ladheena	لَقَدِيْرٌ ۙ الَّذِيْنَ

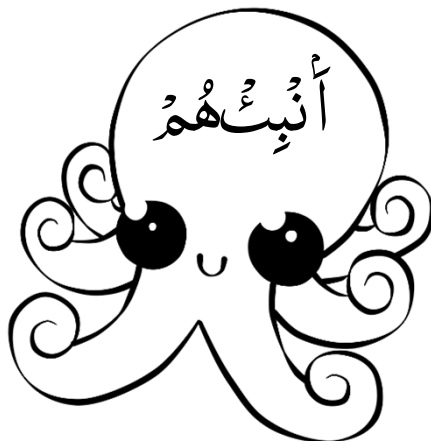
## QALB - (A Small م)

Sometimes a small 'meem' is found either in the same word or between the two words. If after Nun sukun ( نْ ) or Tanween ( ً ), there follows the letter 'ba' ( ب ), then the 'n' sound is converted to 'm' ( م ). This rule also applies when Nun sukun is followed by 'ba' ( ب ) in the same word.

This rule is called 'AL QALB' which means 'the alteration'. The ( م ) is literally hummed rather than pronounced, e.g. slumber, timber. The nasal sound is called GHUNNA. Most copies of the Holy Qur'an have the small م for guidance to the rule. This rule still applies even if the م is not written, especially in dua books.

### EXAMPLES: REMEMBER TO READ WITH GHUNNAH

صُمُّ بُكْمُ	مِنْ بَيْنِ	أَنْبَتْهُ
Sum mumm buk mun	Mimm bayni	Amm bat hu <u>NOT</u> An bat hu ✓ not X
سَوَاءِ بَيْنَنَا	خَيْرٌ بَيْنَنَا	لَنْ سَفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ
Sawaaa im bay na naa	Kha bii rum bi maa	Lanas fa am bin naa si yah

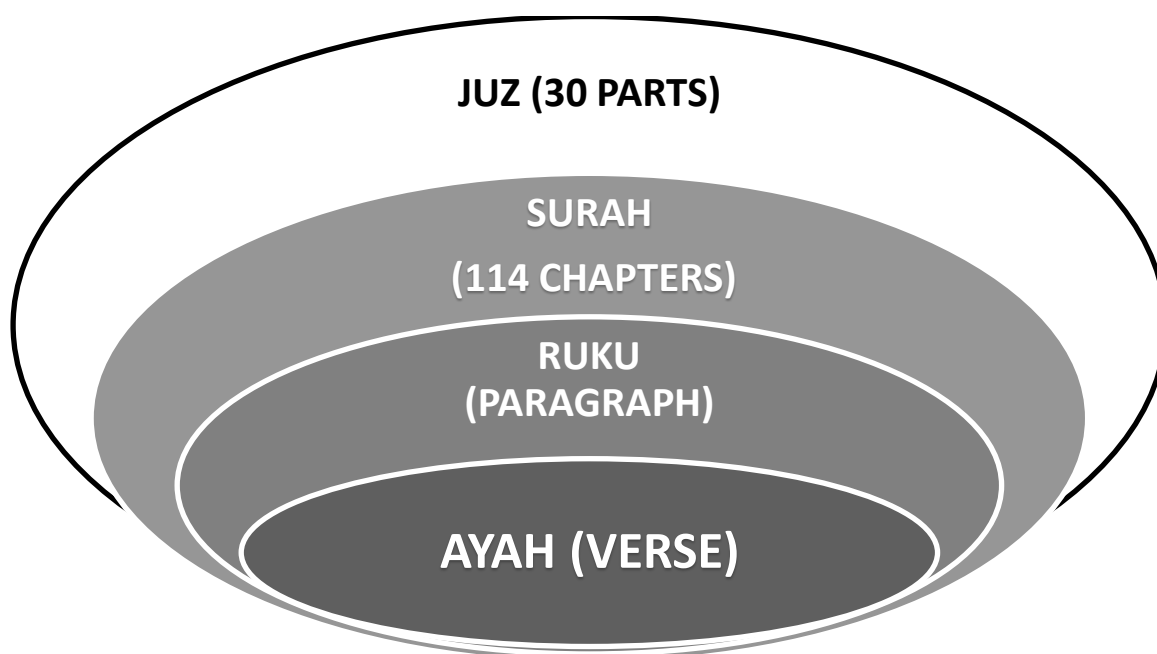
**EXERCISE 71 (b): READING QALB**

**EXERCISE 72: READING NUN QUTNI AND QALB**

		
شَيْئًا اتَّخَذَ	مُحَمَّدٍ الْمُسْطَفَى	
مَنْ بَخِلَ	خَيْرُ اطْمَئِنَّ	بِلَجَنُ بٍ
يَوْمَ عَذَابِ الْمَسَاقِ	يَوْمَئِذٍ الْحَقُّ	نُوحِ ابْنَهُ
خَيْرُ اطْمَئِنَّ	عَلَيْمُ الَّذِي	أَبَدًا بِمَا
عَلَيْمُ بِهِ	عَلَى الْمُرْتَضِ	لَيْنُ بَذَنَ
alii mum bihi	aliyi nil Murtadha	layum badhanna
فِتْنَةً أَنْقَلَبِ	لَنْسَفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ	
خَيْرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ	لُمَزَّةِ الَّذِي	
قَدِيرُ الَّذِي	شِقَاقٍ بَعِيدٍ	مِنْ بَنِي
		

## SECTIONS OF THE HOLY QUR'AN

The Holy Qur'an is divided into Parts, Chapters, Paragraphs and Sentences as below:



<p style="text-align: center;"><u>JUZ</u> (30 PARTS)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">جزء اجزاء</p>	<p>(Plural - Ajza) - The Muslims have divided the Holy Qur'an into 30 equal parts called Juz'u in Arabic. This division is just for convenience, so a person who wishes to recite the Holy Qur'an in one month may do so by reciting one Juz every day. In the Holy Qur'an, the beginning of the Juz is usually marked by a black line, and also written on the top right side of the page. The Qur'an is divided into thirty similar size Parts. Each Part is called Juz</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>RUB, NISF,</u> <u>THALATHA</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">رُبْع   نِصْف ثَلَاثَا</p>	<p>For the convenience of the reciter, each Juz is further divided into Rub <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> (a quarter of the Juz), Nisf <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> (half of the Juz) and Thalatha <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> (three quarter of the Juz)</p>



<p><u>SURAH</u> (114 CHAPTERS)</p> <p>سُورَة سُورَة</p>	<p>(Plural - Suwar) - In Arabic, Surah means an enclosure and in the Holy Qur'an it means a Chapter. The Qur'an contains 114 Chapters. A Chapter is called Surah.</p> <p>Example: Surah Al Fateha (This is the 1<sup>st</sup> Chapter of the Holy Qur'an) Surah An Naas (This is the 114<sup>th</sup> and last Chapter of the Holy Qur'an)</p>
<p><u>RUKU</u> (PARAGRAPH)</p> <p>رُكُوع ركوعات</p> <p>رُكُوع</p>	<p>(Plural - Ruku'at or Arkaan) - These are like paragraphs or sections, containing 7 - 12 ayaat. One Paragraph is called a Ruku.</p> <p>For example: Surah Al Fateha, the 1<sup>st</sup> Surah has 7 ayaat, grouped in one Ruku; while Surah Al Baqarah, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Surah has 286 ayaat, grouped into 40 Ruku'at.</p> <p>The place of Ruku is denoted by the letter ع This letter has 3 numbers:</p> <p><b><u>One at the top</u></b> - It signifies the paragraph number that this Ruku is in the Surah (out of the total 114 surahs)</p> <p><b><u>One in its middle</u></b> - It signifies the number of Ayaat between the last Ruku and the present one.</p> <p><b><u>One below it</u></b> - It signifies the paragraph number that this Ruku is in the Juz (out of the total 30 parts)</p>
<p><u>AYAH</u> (VERSES)</p> <p>آية آيات</p>	<p>(Plural - Ayaat) - In Arabic, Ayah means sign, and in the Holy Qur'an it means a verse. Thus each and every verse of the Holy Qur'an is a sign of Allah. There are 6,228 ayaat in the Holy Qur'an.</p> <p>Example: Qul Huwallahu Ahad (This is one verse)</p>

<p><u>MANZIL (7)</u></p> <p>مَنْزِل مَنَازِل</p>	<p>(Plural - Manaazil) - In Arabic, Manzil means a phrase. The Holy Qur'an has been divided into Seven Manazil for convenience of recitation. A person wishing to recite the entire Qur'an in one week, may do so by reciting one Manzil per day. Each such position in the Holy Qur'an is marked by the word Manzil.</p> <p>Example: From Surah Al Fateha till the end of Suratun Nisaa is Manzil One.</p>
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### SYMBOL OF RUKU (Paragraph Symbol)

#### Example from Surah Al-Baqarah

38 ← 38th *Ruku* of *Sura*

ع  
8 ←

Number of *Ayaat* between  
*Ruku* 37 and 38

6 ← 6th *Ruku* of *Para (Juz)*

**SAMPLE OF A QUR'AN PAGE**

Surah name &amp; number

Page number

Juz name &amp; number

Ayah  
number

البقرة ٢

٨

الجزء ٢

قُلْنَا اهْبِطُوا مِنْهَا جَمِيعًا فَإِنَّا يَأْتِيَنَّكُمْ مِنِّي هُدًى فَمَن تَبِعَ هُدَايَ فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ﴿٨﴾ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَكَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ﴿٩﴾ يٰٓبَنِي إِسْرَءِيلَ اذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتِيَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَأَوْفُوا بِعَهْدِي أُوفِ بِعَهْدِكُمْ وَإِيَّايَ فَارْهَبُونِ ﴿١٠﴾ وَأَمِنُوا بِمَا أَنْزَلْتُ مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا مَعَكُمْ وَلَا تَكُونُوا أَوَّلَ كَافِرِيهِ ۖ وَلَا تَشْتَرُوا بِآيَاتِي ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا وَإِيَّايَ فَاتَّقُونِ ﴿١١﴾ وَلَا تَلْسُوا الْحَقَّ بِالْبَاطِلِ وَتَكْتُمُوا الْحَقَّ وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٢﴾ وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَارْكَعُوا مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ ﴿١٣﴾ أَتَأْمُرُونَ النَّاسَ بِالْبِرِّ وَتَنْسَوْنَ أَنْفُسَكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ تَتْلُونَ الْكِتَابَ أَفَلَا تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿١٤﴾ وَاسْتَعِينُوا بِالصَّبْرِ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَإِنَّهَا لَكَبِيرَةٌ إِلَّا عَلَى الْخَاشِعِينَ ﴿١٥﴾ الَّذِينَ يَظُنُّونَ أَنَّهُمْ مُلَاقُوا رَبِّهِمْ وَأَنَّهُمْ إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ ﴿١٦﴾ يٰٓبَنِي إِسْرَءِيلَ اذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتِيَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَأَنِّي فَضَّلْتُكُمْ عَلَى الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٧﴾ وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا لَا تَجْزِي نَفْسٌ عَنْ نَفْسٍ شَيْئًا وَلَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهَا شَفَاعَةٌ وَلَا يُؤْخَذُ مِنْهَا عَدْلٌ ۖ وَلَا هُمْ يُنصَرُونَ ﴿١٨﴾

منزل ١

Ruku (paragraph)

Rub (1/4 of Juz)

Manzil (seven division) number

## WHAT WE HAVE LEARNT IN CLASS SIX

### PRACTICE OF SILENT LETTERS, TANWEEN, TASHDEED, MADDA, NUN QUTNI & QALB

All the sounds and rules covered so far have been put together into the next exercises. Make sure the long vowels are elongated to the correct length and the hiccup sounds are pronounced correctly. Repeat this exercise as many times as necessary to improve understanding, fluency and confidence of the student.

**Teacher/ Parent Note:** Exercise 72 brings us to the end of the Syllabus for Class Six. Try the Exercises 73 - 77 below and test the student to see if they have grasped all that has been taught so far.

Please ensure that the child is completely fluent and confident with every section of this book before proceeding to Class Seven, which will be the last class before we embark on the Tajweed rules for recitation.

### EXERCISE 73: REVISION OF CLASS SIX

قَالَ	تَأْكُلُ	شَاوَرَ	إِلَيْكُمْ
تَأْتِيهِمْ	يَعْلَمُ	مَا كُنْتُمْ	يُؤْتِيهِ
بِنْتَانِ	يَسْءَلُونَكَ	مِنْ	مَقَرَبَةٍ
طِفْلَانِ	أَفْوَاجًا	رُءْيَاكَ	فَلَا
تُؤْمِنُونَ	فَذُوقُوا	مِائَةَ	كَانُوا

**EXERCISE 74: REVISION OF CLASS SIX**

إِسْمُهُ	وَعَصَيْنَا	وَلَدٌ	وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ	بِمَا
نَسِيتُ	مُفْسِدِينَ	الْمُنْتَظِرِينَ	مَسَدٍ	
فَأَنْجَيْنَاكُمْ	يَأْفِكُونَ	يَلُؤُونَ	أَخْلَدَهُ	
سُبْحَنَكَ	فَلَوْلِيَّكَ	رَأْسِي	وَالْمُشْرِكَاتِ	
أَتَيْنَهُمْ	ضَيْفِي	مِنْبَعْدِهِ	زَوْجَيْنِ	
سُبْحَنَهُ	يَسْتَحْيِي	وَأَتُونِي	يَلُونَ	
عَلَمِينَ	حَرْجٌ	يَنْقُضُونَ	وَاسْمَعِيلَ	
وَإِسْحَاقَ	وَيَعْقُوبَ	وَلَا	وَبَرَكَتَهُ	
مُفْسِدِينَ	خَتِيئَكُمْ	أُمْلِي	أُنْثَيْنِ	
مُنْقَلِبُونَ	فَمُلَاقِيهِ	الْمُتَنَافِسُونَ		

**EXERCISE 75: REVISION OF CLASS SIX**

فَسَوْهُنَّ	ضِيَّ	حَجُّ	كُفُّوْا	مُبِينٍ
لَعِبًا	بَسُّ	إِلَهِ	حُرْمٌ	عَادٍ
وَلَدٌ	إِبُّ	تَوْبَةً	حُرْمٌ	
جَنَفًا	يَفِرُّ	ذِهَابٍ	نُذِلَ	
سَيِّ	مُتَّمٌ	نَبِيِّنَ	فَأُولَئِكَ	
صَلَوَةٌ	لَهُ الدِّينَ	سَمَّعُونَ	بِاللَّهِ	قَدِيرٍ
أَكْلُونَ	يَذْكُرُونَ	يَعْلَمُ السِّرَّ	يَتَّخِذُونَكَ	
لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ	وَرِزْقٌ	وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ	رَعُوفٌ	رَحِيمٌ
تَزْدَادُونَ	رَازِقِينَ	صَالِحُونَ	سَوَارِي	
وَإِذَا مَرِضْتُ	إِذَا رَجَعْتُ	نَسِيَاحُوتَهُمَا		

**EXERCISE 76: REVISION OF CLASS SIX**

غُلَّتْ	سَبَّحَ	رَبَّ الْفَلَقِ	وَمَا كُنْتُمْ
أَوْتُوا الْعِلْمَ	رَبَّ النَّاسِ	طَلَّقْتُمْ	أَوَّلَ
أَيُّهَا	مِنْقُوَّةٍ	يُزَوِّجُهُمْ	نُسُوِيٍّ
مُبَيَّنَاتٍ	زُوجَتْ لَدَيَّ	يَتَخَيَّرُونَ	كُورَتْ
سَيَّاتِهِ	إِخْوَةٌ	أَلْ فِي أَوْلَادِكُمْ	أَتَيْنَا
سَيَّحَتْ	كَلَمَحَ	بَاسِطٌ	بِهَآ أَوْدَيْنِ
يَسْتَحْيِ	سَوْءٍ	بِئْرٌ	رَأُوفٌ
عُمِّي	جَحْرَةٌ	يَعْلَمُ	مَا بَيْنَ
أَيْدِيهِمْ	وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ	لَمْ تَعْبُدْ	مَا لَا
يَسْمَعُ	وَلَا يُبْصِرُ	وَأِنْ تُبْشِرْ	فَلَكُمْ
مُرْءُوسُ	أَمْوَالِكُمْ	لَا تَظْلِمُونَ	وَلَا تُظْلَمُونَ

**EXERCISE 77: REVISION OF CLASS SIX**

لِيَطْهَرُ يَمْدُهُمْ فَلْنُحْيِيَنَّهٗ حُرْمَ لَتَبَيَّنَّهُمْ
صَلَاةٌ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بُرْءًا وَّامْنُكُمْ رَبِّهِمْ حُحَّةٌ
صُمُّ عُتْلٍ مُكِبًّا ظِلُّ ظِلِّ صِرُّ صِرُّ
مَسَّتُهُمْ سَخَّرَ الشَّمْسَ جَنَّتِ أَكْلُونَ
وَحْدَهُ اشْمَأَزَّتْ وَلَقَدْ يَسِّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ
أَيُّوُ بِيُوُ مَتَوُ حَبُوُ خَوَاُ ضَنَاُ فَعَاُ
كَنَّ يَذَّكَ نَصَدَّ مِدِّيُ صَلِّيُ لَوُوُ
عَذَابٌ مِنْهُمْ لِيَمَسَّنَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَطِيْرٌ
أَذَى لَهُمْ وَسَطًا لِّتَكُونُوا وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا
رَأَوْفٌ رَّحِيمٌ طَلَعُ نَاصِدٌ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ



## NOTES

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal lines designed for handwriting practice. Each set consists of three lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. These sets are repeated vertically down the entire page, providing ample space for practicing letter formation and alignment. The paper is otherwise blank, with no margins or additional markings.

[illegible]

