LET'S JOIN QURAN

# نورانی قاعدہ

# Noorani Qaida

letsjoinquran.com

Chapter 1 ◆ Takhti 1

## Mufradat

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

**INSTRUCTIONS** These single letters are the foundation. Correct the child's pronunciation here, and have the child memorise the dots of the letters as well. Have the child read from the end of the line, from the right, from top to bottom and from bottom to top. If this lesson is left weak, remember that its effect will reach very far ahead, and a good building cannot stand on a weak foundation.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ثا | تا | با | |
| ج | ث | ت | ب | ا |
| را | | | خا | حا |
| ر | ذ | د | خ | ح |
| | | | | زا |
| ض | ص | ش | س | ز |
| فا | | | ظا | طا |
| ف | غ | ع | ظ | ط |
| ن | م | ل | ك | ق |
| يا | يا | | ها | واو |
| ے | ي | ء | ھ | و |

Chapter 2 ◆ Takhti 2

## Murakkabat

(1) Help the child recognise joined letters one by one. For example, in لا the letter on the right is Laam and the letter on the left is Alif. (2) Teach letters of the same shape by changing their dots around. For example, if the dot of ب is placed above it, which letter does it become? And if the dots of ت are placed below it, which letter will it be? What is the difference between ت and ق, and between ش and ث? NOTE For the child's ease and the beauty of the Qaida, every letter in the whole Qaida has been given a separate colour, except the bold letters.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ا<br>ا | لا<br>ل ا | لا<br>ل ا | با<br>ب ا | لا<br>ل ا |
| ل<br>ل | لا<br>ل ا | لح<br>ل ح | لا<br>ل ا | بلب<br>ب ل ب |
| ک<br> | ك<br> | كب<br>ک ب | كُب<br>ك ب | كا<br>ک ا |
| كا<br>ک ا | بكت<br>ب ک ت | تكُث<br>ت ك ث | ب<br> | ت<br> |
| ث<br> | ن<br> | ى<br> | با<br>ب ا | نا<br>ن ا |
| تا<br>ت ا | يا<br>ى ا | ثا<br>ث ا | بس<br>ب س | يس<br>ى س |
| نس<br>ن س | تس<br>ت س | ثس<br>ث س | ثج<br>ث ج | تح<br>ت ح |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| نخ<br>ن خ | يح<br>ي ح | بج<br>ب ج | يم<br>ي م | بم<br>ب م |
| نم | تم | ثم | بى | بي |
| نى | تى | ثى | نبل | تنل |
| بيل | يتل | ثثل | نبن | بنن |
| تين | يتن | ثثن | ج | ح |
| خ | حث | خب | جت | تحت |
| يجب | بخت | ة | ه | بة |
| يه | ته | نة | ه | يهب |
| بها | بهم | د | ذ | جد |
| خذ | ر | ز | جر | خز |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ر | ز | ير | تز | س |
| ش | سل | شل | ص | ض |
| ط | ظ | صب | طب | ضا |
| ظا | ع | غ | ء | عز |
| غر | صع | ضغ | بعد | تغذ |
| أ<br>Hamza in the shape of Alif | ؤ<br>Hamza in the shape of Waw | ئ<br>Hamza in the shape of Ya | ف | ق |
| و | قو | فو | فقل | قفل |
| يف | م | م | حم | لم |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | تم<br>ت م | تمت<br>ت م ت | |

**NOTE** Now have the child identify the letters in the Holy Quran. If the child gets stuck, have this lesson memorised thoroughly again.

Chapter 3 ◆ Takhti 3

## Huroof Muqatta'at

Having the students memorise the Huroof Muqatta'at is a source of blessing.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| الٓمٓ<br>ا ل م | الٓمٓصٓ<br>ا ل م ص | الٓرٰ<br>ا ل ر | الٓمٓرٰ<br>ا ل م ر |
| كٓهٰيٰعٓصٓ<br>ك ه ي ع ص | طٰهٰ<br>ط ه | طٰسٓمٓ<br>ط س م | |
| طٰسٓ<br>ط س | يٰسٓ<br>ي س | صٓ<br>ص | حٰمٓ<br>ح م |
| حٰمٓ عٓسٓقٓ<br>ح م ع س ق | قٓ<br>ق | نٓ<br>ن | |

Chapter 4 ◆ Takhti 4

## Harakat

**INSTRUCTIONS** Teach the harakat like this: Zabar is above ـَ, Zer is below ـِ, and Pesh is above and curved ـُ. Put the harakat on letters and show the child. Do not let the harakat be stretched at all. Also do not let the child read so fast that a jerk is felt, and do not let the sound become unclear (majhool). **NOTE** An Alif that has a Jazm or any harakat on it is called Hamza. In the lesson of harakat the order of the letters' makharij has been kept. So tell the child that these two letters ء ه, or these three letters ط د ت, are read from the same place and are recognised separately because of their sifaat.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| اَ | اِ | اُ | هَ | هِ | هُ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| عَ | عِ | عُ | حَ | حِ | حُ |
| غَ | غِ | غُ | خَ | خِ | خُ |
| قَ | قِ | قُ | كَ | كِ | كُ |
| جَ | جِ | جُ | شَ | شِ | شُ |
| یَ | یِ | یُ | ضَ | ضِ | ضُ |
| لَ | لِ | لُ | نَ | نِ | نُ |
| رَ | رِ | رُ | طَ | طِ | طُ |
| دَ | دِ | دُ | تَ | تِ | تُ |
| صَ | صِ | صُ | سَ | سِ | سُ |
| زَ | زِ | زُ | ظَ | ظِ | ظُ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ثُ | ثِ | ثَ | ذُ | ذِ | ذَ |
| وُ | وِ | وَ | فُ | فِ | فَ |
| مُ | مِ | مَ | بُ | بِ | بَ |

Chapter 5 ◆ Takhti 5

## Tanween

INSTRUCTIONS Two Zabar ً, two Zer ٍ and two Pesh ٌ are called Tanween. Use this lesson of Tanween to practise Ghunnah. Ghunnah means hiding the sound in the nose. To make it easy for the child, explain the rule of Ghunnah on Tanween like this: if any of the letters ر ل غ خ ح ع ه ء comes after Tanween, there is no Ghunnah; if any other letter comes, there is Ghunnah. NOTE Ask the child why there is Ghunnah here and why there is none there, and listen to the whole rule in the answer. NOTE In the Tanween of Zabar the Alif is not named, and the same goes for Ya.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| بٌ | بٍ | بًا | مٌ | مٍ | مًا |
| فٌ | فٍ | فًا | وٌ | وٍ | وًا |
| ذٌ | ذٍ | ذًی | ثٌ | ثٍ | ثًا |
| زٌ | زٍ | زًا | ظٌ | ظٍ | ظًا |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| سَا | سِ | سُ | صَا | صِ | صُ |
| ةً | تِ | تُ | دَى | دِ | دُ |
| طَا | طِ | طُ | رَا | رِ | رُ |
| نَا | نِ | نُ | لَا | لِ | لُ |
| ضَا | ضِ | ضُ | يَا | يِ | يُ |
| شَا | شِ | شُ | جَا | جِ | جُ |
| كَا | كِ | كُ | قَا | قِ | قُ |
| خَا | خِ | خُ | غَا | غِ | غُ |
| حَا | حِ | حُ | عَا | عِ | عُ |
| هَا | هِ | هُ | عَ | ءِ | ءُ |

Chapter 6 ◆ Takhti 6

## Mashq Harakat wa Tanween

**INSTRUCTIONS** Here have the child spell the words out, and show the child yourself how the letters join. If the children cannot say the letters or the harakat correctly, repeat what was read before. Until the children start spelling out by themselves, never give the next lesson. Never give up this principle, otherwise your effort and the child's years will be wasted. **NOTE** Here too practise Ghunnah in the earlier way: if ء ه ع ح غ خ ل ر comes after Tanween there is no Ghunnah; if any letter other than these eight comes there is Ghunnah. **NOTE** If ر has a Zabar or Pesh, ر is read full; if it has a Zer, ر is read thin.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| اَبَدًا | اَحَدٌ | اَخَذَ | اَذِنَ | اَمَرَ |
| اَنَا<br>This Alif is not read | بَخِلَ | بَرَرَةٍ | جَعَلَ | جَمَعَ |
| حَسَدَ | حَشَرَ | خَشِيَ | خَلَقَ | خُلِقَ |
| ذَكَرَ | رَفَعَ | رَقَبَةٍ | سُرُرٌ | سَفَرَةٍ |
| صُحُفًا | وَسَطًا | طَبَقٍ | طَبَقًا | طُوًى |
| عَبَسَ | عَدَلَ | عَلَقٍ | عَمَدٍ | عِنَبًا |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| غَبَرَةٌ | فَعَلَ | قَتَرَةٌ | قُتِلَ | قَدَرَ |
| قُرِئَ | قَسَمٌ | كَبَدٍ | كُتُبٌ | كَسَبَ |
| كَفَرَ | كُفُوًا | لُبَدًا | لُمَزَةٍ | لَهَبٍ |
| مَسَدٍ | نَخِرَةً | وَجَدَ | وَسَقَ | وَقَبَ |
| وَلَدَ | وَهَبَ | هُمَزَةٍ | هُدًى | |

Chapter 7 ◆ Takhti 7

## Khari Zabar, Khari Zer, Ulta Pesh

**INSTRUCTIONS** Khari Zabar, Khari Zer and Ulta Pesh are read stretched to the length of one Alif. Khari Zabar stands in place of Alif Madda, Khari Zer in place of Ya Madda, and Ulta Pesh in place of Waw Madda. **NOTE** Compare with Takhti 4 of harakat, and explain well the difference between the lying and the standing harakat. **NOTE** Keep the sound of the letters of Madd that come after Noon and Meem from going into the nose. For example, in نَا نُوْا نِيْ مَا مُوْا مِيْ do not let the sound of Alif, Waw and Ya go into the nose; have it said from the empty part of the mouth.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| بٰ | يٰ | رٰ | مٰ | لٰ | وٰ |
| نٰ | ءٰ | هٰ | عٰ | غٰ | حٰ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| خَ | تَ | ثَ | جَ | دَ | ذَ |
| زَ | سَ | شَ | صَ | ضَ | طَ |
| ظَ | فَ | قَ | كَ | لَ | هَ |
| وَ | ةَ | | ءَ | | |

Chapter 8 ◆ Takhti 8

## Madd wa Leen

INSTRUCTIONS The letters of Madd are ا و ی. These three are called letters of Madd when there is a Zabar before Alif (Alif Madda), a Pesh before Waw Saakin (Waw Madda), and a Zer before Ya Saakin (Ya Madda). These letters are read stretched to the length of one Alif. This is called Madd Asli, as in بَا بُوْا بِیْ. And if after these letters of Madd there is a cause of Madd, a Hamza or a Sukoon (original, or one caused by stopping), the Madd is long and is called Madd Far'i. NOTE Another name for Jazm is Sukoon. The letter that has a Sukoon on it is called Saakin.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| بَا | بُوْا | بِیْ | تَا | تُوْا | تِیْ |
| ثَا | ثُوْا | ثِیْ | حَا | حُوْا | حِیْ |
| خَا | خُوْا | خِیْ | رَا | رُوْا | رِیْ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| زَا | زُوْا | زِیْ | طَا | طُوْا | طِیْ |
| ظَا | ظُوْا | ظِیْ | فَا | فُوْا | فِیْ |
| هَا | هُوْا | هِیْ | یَا | یُوْا | یِیْ |
| ءَا | اُوْا | اِیْ | جَا | جُوْا | جِیْ |
| دَا | دُوْا | دِیْ | ذَا | ذُوْا | ذِیْ |
| سَا | سُوْا | سِیْ | شَا | شُوْا | شِیْ |
| صَا | صُوْا | صِیْ | ضَا | ضُوْا | ضِیْ |
| عَا | عُوْا | عِیْ | غَا | غُوْا | غِیْ |
| قَا | قُوْا | قِیْ | کَا | کُوْا | کِیْ |
| لَا | لُوْا | لِیْ | مَا | مُوْا | مِیْ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| نَا | نُوْا | نِیْ | وَا | وُوْا | وِیْ |

**LETTERS OF LEEN** When there is a Zabar before Ya Saakin or Waw Saakin, they are called letters of Leen. When reading them, avoid stretching them, giving them a jerk, and reading them unclearly (majhool). Because these letters are said softly, they are called Leen.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| تَوْ | تَیْ | ثَوْ | ثَیْ | دَوْ | دَیْ |
| ذَوْ | ذَیْ | رَوْ | رَیْ | زَوْ | زَیْ |
| سَوْ | سَیْ | شَوْ | شَیْ | صَوْ | صَیْ |
| ضَوْ | ضَیْ | طَوْ | طَیْ | ظَوْ | ظَیْ |
| لَوْ | لَیْ | نَوْ | نَیْ | اَوْ | اَیْ |
| بَوْ | بَیْ | جَوْ | جَیْ | حَوْ | حَیْ |
| خَوْ | خَیْ | عَوْ | عَیْ | غَوْ | غَیْ |
| فَوْ | فَیْ | قَوْ | قَیْ | کَوْ | کَیْ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| مَوْ | مَىْ | وَوْ | وَىْ | هَوْ | هَىْ |
| يَوْ | | | يَىْ | | |

Chapter 9 ◆ Takhti 9

## Mashq Harakat

Khari Zabar, Khari Zer, Ulta Pesh, Madd wa Leen wa Tanween

RULE 1 If a Hamza ء comes after the letters of Madd, the Madd is always four Alifs long. If the Hamza is in the same word, it is called Madd Muttasil and Madd Wajib, as in جَآءَ. If the letters of Madd are at the end of the first word and the Hamza is at the start of the next word, it is called Madd Munfasil and Madd Jaiz, as in اِنَّآ اَنْزَلْنَا. RULE 2 If a Sukoon comes after the letters of Madd or the letters of Leen, there is Madd there too. If the Sukoon was already there, it is called Madd Lazim and its length is five Alifs, as in آلْـٰٔنَ. If the Sukoon is because of stopping (Waqf), it is called Madd Waqfi and Madd Aarzi, and its length is three Alifs, as when you stop on خَوْفٍ جُوْعٍ and the like. RULE 3 If ر has a Zabar or Pesh on it, it is read full, and if it has a Zer, ر is read thin. NOTE Practise Ghunnah here too in the earlier way: if ء ه ع ح غ خ ل ر comes after Tanween there is no Ghunnah; if any letter other than these eight comes there is Ghunnah. Ask the child the reason for Ghunnah and for no Ghunnah. Also teach the child to stop (Waqf) at the end of every word. When stopping on a sentence, if the last letter is not Saakin, make it Saakin and end both the voice and the breath. When stopping on the round ة it is read as ه. NOTE Both of these ways of spelling out a Madd are correct: Jeem Alif Madd Zabar جَآ, Hamza Zabar ءَ, جَآءَ; or Jeem Zabar Alif Madd جَآ, Hamza Zabar ءَ, جَآءَ. In the same way Jeem Khari Zer Madd جِآ, Hamza Zabar ىٔءَ, جِآىٔءَ.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| اٰمَنَ | اُوْىٰ | اُنِيَةٍ | اِلٰفِ | اَيْنَ |
| بِهٖ | جَآءَ | جِآئَ | جُوْعٍ | خَوْفٍ |
| خَيْرٌ | دَاوٗدُ | ذٰلِكَ | رَضُوْا | شَآءَ |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| مٰلِكِ | شَیۡءٍ | طَغٰی | طَغَوۡا | طَیۡرًا |
| عَادٍ | عَلٰی | عَیۡنٌ | فِیۡهِ | قَالَ |
| قَوۡلٌ | كَانَ | كَیۡدًا | كَیۡفَ | لَوۡحٍ |
| لَیۡسَ | مَالًا | نَارًا | مَآءٍ | وَیۡلٌ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| یَوۡمِ | یَرَهٗ | حَاسِدٍ | حَافِظٌ |
| دَافِقٍ | شَاهِدٍ | عَابِدٌ | عَآئِلًا |
| غَاسِقٍ | نَاصِرٍ | وَالِدٍ | اَعُوۡذُ |
| اَكِیۡدُ | یَخَافُ | یَدَهٗ | یُقَالُ |
| تُرَابًا | حِسَابًا | سُبَاتًا | سِرَاجًا |
| سَلٰمٌ | شِدَادًا | شَرَابًا | صَوَابًا |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| طَعَامٍ | عَذَابٌ | عَطَآءً | غُثَآءً |
| كِتٰبًا | كِرَامًا | لِبَاسًا | لِسَانًا |
| مَاٰبًا | مَتَاعًا | مُطَاعٍ | مَعَاشًا |
| مَفَازًا | مِهٰدًا | نَبَاتًا | وِفَاقًا |
| ثُبُوْرًا | رَسُوْلٍ | شُهُوْدٌ | قُعُوْدٌ |
| وُجُوْهٌ | اَثِيْمٍ | اَلِيْمٍ | بَصِيْرًا |
| خَبِيْرًا | رَحِيْقٍ | شَهِيْدٌ | عَظِيْمٍ |
| قَرِيْبًا | كَرِيْمٍ | مَجِيْدٌ | مُحِيْطٌ |
| نَعِيْمٍ | يَتِيْمًا | يَسِيْرًا | رُوَيْدًا |
| قُرَيْشٍ | عِيْشَةٍ | الْمَوْءٗدَةُ | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| مَوۡضُوۡعَةٌ | مَوَازِيۡنُهٗ | يَوۡمَئِذٍ |

Chapter 10 ◆ Takhti 10

## Sukoon yani Jazm

Teach the shape and the name of the Jazm, and have the answers to these questions memorised as well. QUESTION What does a Jazm look like? ANSWER Curved. QUESTION What is a letter with a Jazm called? ANSWER Saakin. QUESTION How many times is a letter with a Jazm read? ANSWER Only once, joined with the letter before it. In this lesson take special care that the letters are said correctly, and explain well the difference between letters that sound alike. For example ث س ص, and ذ ز ظ, and in the same way ت ط and ق ك must be told apart. A child who is not able is excused, but the effort should go on.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| اَبْ | اِبْ | اُبْ | اَتْ | اِتْ |
| اُتْ | اَثْ | اِثْ | اُثْ | اَجْ |
| اِجْ | اُجْ | اَحْ | اِحْ | اُحْ |
| اَخْ | اِخْ | اُخْ | اَدْ | اِدْ |
| اُدْ | اَذْ | اِذْ | اُذْ | اَرْ |
| اِرْ | اُرْ | اَزْ | اِزْ | اُزْ |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| اَسْ | اِسْ | اُسْ | اَشْ | اِشْ |
| اُشْ | اَصْ | اِصْ | اُصْ | اَضْ |
| اِضْ | اُضْ | اَطْ | اِطْ | اُطْ |
| | اَظْ | اِظْ | اُظْ | And so on to the end |

Chapter 11 ◆ Takhti 11

## Mashq Sukoon

**QUESTION** When is there Ghunnah on Noon Saakin and Tanween? **ANSWER** When no throat letter ء ه ع ح غ خ and no ل ر comes after them. **QUESTION** When is Ra Saakin رْ read full? **ANSWER** When there is no Ya Saakin before it, and no original Zer before it in the same word. And if a letter of Isti'la comes after Ra Saakin in the same word, it is full in every case; if it comes before, there is a choice. The letters of Isti'la, that is the full letters, are these: ص ض ط ظ خ غ ق. **SIGNS OF WAQF** O Waqf Taam. م Waqf Lazim. ط Waqf Mutlaq. ج Waqf Jaiz. س Saktah: the breath should not break. وقفه a slightly longer Saktah. ز Waqf Mujawwaz. لا If you are forced to stop on it, go back and read it joined; do not begin from after لا. **NOTE** Teach the child to stop at the end of every word.

اَنْتَ اِهْدِ بَعْدُ بَطْشَ سَعْىَ

كُنْتُ لَسْتَ اَمْرٍ بَرْدًا جَمْعًا

حَبْلٌ خُسْرٍ خَلْقًا سَبْحًا سَبْقًا

شَانٌ صُبْحًا ضَبْحًا عَبْدًا

عَدْنٍ عَشْرٍ عَصْفٍ غَرْقًا غُلْبًا

فَصْلٌ قَدْحًا قَضْبًا كَاْسًا كَدْحًا

لَغْوًا مِسْكٌ نَخْلًا نَشْطًا نَفْسٍ

نَقْعًا يُسْرًا اَبْقٰى تَرْضٰى تَنْسٰى

يَخْشٰى يَسْعٰى يَتْلُوْا يَدْعُوْا تَجْرِىْ

يَهْدِىْ يُغْنِىْ اَلْقَتْ اَمْهِلْ اِقْرَاْ

فَارْغَبْ فَانْصَبْ وَانْحَرْ اَخْرَجَ

اَرْسَلَ اَغْطَشَ اَفْلَحَ اَكْرَمَ

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| اَلْهَمَ | اَنْشَرَ | اَنْقَضَ | دَمْدَمَ |
| عَسْعَسَ | اَعْبُدُ | نَعْبُدُ | يَخْرُجُ |
| يَحْسَبُ | يَشْرَبُ | يَشْهَدُ | تَرْهَقُ |
| تَعْرِفُ | اُقْسِمُ | يُبْدِئُ | يُنْفَخُ |
| يَنْقَلِبُ | يُوَسْوِسُ | ثَقُلَتْ | حُشِرَتْ |
| سُطِحَتْ | كُشِطَتْ | | نُشِرَتْ |
| نُصِبَتْ | اَثَرْنَ | وَسَطْنَ | فَرَغْتَ |
| تَاْتُوْنَ | يُسْقَوْنَ | | يَفْعَلُوْنَ |
| يَعْمَلُوْنَ | يَعْلَمُوْنَ | | يَضْحَكُوْنَ |
| يَكْسِبُوْنَ | يَدْخُلُوْنَ | | يَنْظُرُوْنَ |

تَعْبُدُوْنَ　　اَنْعَمْتَ　　اَنْذَرْتَنَا

اَنْزَلْنَا　　خَلَقْنَا　　رَفَعْنَا　　وَضَعْنَا

نُطْفَةٍ　　عِبْرَةٌ　　زَجْرَةٌ　　تَذْكِرَةٌ

مُسْفِرَةٌ　　مُؤْصَدَةٌ ○　　مَسْغَبَةٍ

مَقْرَبَةٍ　　مَتْرَبَةٍ ج　　تَضْلِيْلٍ　　تَقْوِيْمٍ

تَكْذِيْبٍ　　تَسْنِيْمٍ ○　　مِسْكِيْنًا

مَمْنُوْنٍ　　مَحْفُوْظٍ　　مَخْتُوْمٍ　　مَسْرُوْرًا ○

مَشْهُوْدٍ　　اَبْوَابًا　　مَصْفُوْفَةٍ　　اَزْوَاجًا

اَشْتَاتًا　　اِطْعٰمٌ　　اَعْنَابًا　　اَفْوَاجًا

اَلْفَافًا ○ ط　　قُرْاٰنٌ　　اَلْحَمْدُ　　وَالْفَجْرِ

وَالْفَتْحُ وَالْعَصْرِ مِنَ الْمُعْصِرٰتِ

مَعَ الْعُسْرِ مَا الْقَارِعَةُ ○ ط وَاِذَا

الْمَوْءٗدَةُ يَنْظُرُ الْمَرْءُ كَالْفَرَاشِ

الْمَبْثُوْثِ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوْشِ ○ ۭ

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ اَخْرَجَتِ الْاَرْضُ

مِنْ اَهْلِ الْكِتٰبِ عِنْدَ ذِى

الْعَرْشِ يَمْنَعُوْنَ الْمَاعُوْنَ ○ وَهُوَ

الْغَفُوْرُ الْوَدُوْدُ ذُو الْعَرْشِ الْمَجِيْدُ

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْاِنْسَانَ فِيْٓ اَحْسَنِ

تَقْوِيْمٍ ○ ۙ اَعْطَيْنٰكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ○ ط اٰلْـٰٔنَ

Chapter 12 ◆ Takhti 12

# Tashdeed

**INSTRUCTIONS** Have the children memorise the answers to these questions. **QUESTION** What is the sign with three teeth called? **ANSWER** Tashdeed. **QUESTION** What is a letter with a Tashdeed called? **ANSWER** Mushaddad. **QUESTION** How many times is a letter with a Tashdeed read? **ANSWER** Twice: once joined with the letter before it, and the second time by itself. **QUESTION** How is a Mushaddad letter read? **ANSWER** Firmly, with a slight pause.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| اَبَّ | اَبِّ | اَبُّ | اِبَّ | اِبِّ |
| اِبُّ | اُبَّ | اُبِّ | اُبُّ | اَبَّا |
| اَبٍّ | اَبٌّ | اِبًّا | اِبٍّ | اِبٌّ |
| اُبًّا | اُبٍّ | اُبٌّ | اَتَّ | اَتِّ |
| اَتُّ | اِتَّ | اِتِّ | اِتُّ | اُتَّ |
| اُتِّ | اُتُّ | اَتًّا | اَتٍّ | اَتٌّ |
| اِتًّا | اِتٍّ | اِتٌّ | اُتًّا | اُتٍّ |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| اُتَّ | اَتَّ | اَتِّ | اَتُّ | اِتَّ |
| اِتِّ | اِتُّ | اُتَّ | اُتِّ | اُتُّ |
| اَتًّا | اَتٍّ | اَتٌّ | اِتًّا | اِتٍّ |
| اِتٌّ | اُتًّا | اُتٍّ | اُتٌّ | اَجَّ |
| اَجِّ | اَجُّ | اِجَّ | اِجِّ | اِجُّ |
| اُجَّ | اُجِّ | اُجُّ | اَجًّا | اَجٍّ |
| اَجٌّ | اِجًّا | اِجِّ | اِجٌّ | |
| اُجًّا | اُجٍّ | اُجٌّ | And so on to the end | |

## Chapter 13 ◆ Takhti 13

## Mashq Tashdeed

**RULE** There is always Ghunnah in Noon and Meem Mushaddad. **RULE** If there is also a Sukoon before Ra Saakin, look at the letter before that: if it has a Zabar or Pesh, Ra Saakin is read full; if it has a Zer, Ra Saakin is read thin.

بُرِّزَ حُصِّلَ صَدَّقَ عَدَّدَ قَدَّرَ

كَذَّبَ نَعَّمَ يَظُنُّ يَحُضُّ جَنَّةٍ

ذَرَّةٍ قُوَّةٍ كَرَّةٌ سُعِّرَتْ قَدَّمَتْ

كَذَّبَتْ زُوِّجَتْ سُجِّرَتْ فُجِّرَتْ

سُيِّرَتْ عُطِّلَتْ كُوِّرَتْ تَطَّلِعُ

تُحَدِّثُ نُيَسِّرُ هُمُ الْبَيِّنَةُ

قَيِّمَةٌ عَشِيَّةً مُذَكِّرٌ اَيَّانَ

اِيَّاكَ لِلّٰهِ تَجَلّٰى تَصَدّٰى تَزَكّٰى

تَوَلّٰى تَوَّابًا ○ ثَجَّاجًا غَسَّاقًا

فَعَّالٌ كِذَّابًا وَهَّاجًا مُمَدَّدَةٍ ○

مُكَرَّمَةٍ مُطَهَّرَةٍ وَالسَّمَآءِ

وَالتَّرَآئِبِ وَالنَّشِطٰتِ وَالنّٰزِعٰتِ

وَالسّٰبِحٰتِ فَالسّٰبِقٰتِ فَالْمُدَبِّرٰتِ

تُبْلَى السَّرَآئِرُ فَمَهِّلِ الْكٰفِرِيْنَ

بِالْخُنَّسِ الْجَوَارِ الْكُنَّسِ ○

اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيْمَ ○

If you have made the child memorise this Noorani Qaida well with full effort, both by spelling out and by fluent reading, then insha'Allah this effort of yours will bear fruit, and the child will be able to read the Holy Quran with ease.

Chapter 14 ◆ Takhti 14

## Mashq Tashdeed ma Sukoon

مَرُّوْا رَبِّيْ مُدَّتْ حُقَّتْ خَفَّتْ

تَبَّتْ تَخَلَّتْ قَدَّمْتُ وَالصُّبْحِ

وَالشَّمْسِ وَالشَّفْعِ بِالصَّبْرِ ○

وَالصَّيْفِ وَالَّيْلِ وَالتِّيْنِ وَالزَّيْتُوْنِ

سِجِّيْلٍ سِجِّيْنٌ مُنْفَكِّيْنَ فَاِنَّ

اَلْجَنَّةَ لِحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ اِذَا السَّمَآءُ

انْشَقَّتْ مَا الطَّارِقُ النَّجْمُ الثَّاقِبُ

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ○

Chapter 15 ◆ Takhti 15

## Tashdeed ma Tashdeed

يَزَّكّٰى يَذَّكَّرُ اَلْمُدَّثِّرُ اَلْمُزَّمِّلُ

عِلِّيِّيْنَ ○ ط عِلِّيُّوْنَ ○ ط اِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ

اِلَّا الَّذِيْنَ مِنْ شَرِّ النَّفّٰثٰتِ

فَعَّالٌ لِّمَا يُرِيْدُ ○

Chapter 16 ◆ Takhti 16

## Tashdeed baad Huroof-e-Madda

Have the child spell it out like this: Saad Alif Laam Zabar ضَآلَّ, Laam two Zabar لًّا, ضَآلًّا. Waw Zabar وَ, Saad Fa Khari Zabar صّْفْ, Fa Khari Zabar فّ, وَالصّْفّ, Ta Zer تِ, وَالصّْفّتِ.

ضَآلًّا دَآبَّةٍ حَآجَّكَ حَآجُّوكَ

لَضَآلُّونَ وَلَا الضَّآلِّينَ اَتُحَآجُّوۡنِّيۡ

وَلَا تَحۡضُّوۡنَ وَالصّْفّتِ جَآءَتِ

الصَّآخَّةُ ۝ فَاِذَا جَآءَتِ الطَّآمَّةُ

الۡكُبۡرٰى ۝

## Khatima: Ijra-e-Qawaid

(1) If, after Noon Saakin or Tanween, the next word begins with one of the letters of Yarmaloon ی ر م ل و ن, there is Idghaam: without Ghunnah in Laam and Ra, and with Ghunnah in the other four letters. Explain to the children that the letter with a Jazm before a Tashdeed is usually not read, as in مِنۡ رَّبِّكَ. (2) If a Hamza-tul-Wasl comes after Tanween, a Noon with a Zer under it is put there and joined to the next letter, and in place of the Tanween only one harakat is left. This is called Noon Qutni.

NOTE The Alif that is written in the Tanween of Zabar is not read. (3) If ب comes after Noon Saakin or Tanween, both of them turn into Meem, and there is Ghunnah on them as well. (4) If ب or م comes after Meem Saakin, there is Ghunnah in the Meem Saakin. (5) If there is a Zer before the Laam of the word Allah, the Laam is read thin, as in بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ. And if there is a Zabar or Pesh before the Laam, the Laam is read full, as in اَللّٰهُ ، نَارُ اللّٰهِ.

جَزَآءً اَلْمَلٰٓئِكَةُ اِنَّآ اَعْطَيْنَا اِلَيْنَآ

اِيَابَهُمْ ○ لَا خَيْرًا يَّرَهٗ ○ ط شَرًّا يَّرَهٗ ○

مِيْقَاتًا يَّوْمَ فَمَنْ يَّعْمَلْ يَوْمَئِذٍ

يَّصْدُرُ النَّاسُ مِنْ رَّبِّكَ رَسُوْلٌ

مِّنَ اللّٰهِ صُحُفًا مُّطَهَّرَةً صَفًّا ط لَّا

يَتَكَلَّمُوْنَ قُلُوْبٌ يَّوْمَئِذٍ وَّاجِفَةٌ

اَبْصَارُهَا سِرَاجًا وَّهَّاجًا ○ لَا وَّاَنْزَلْنَا

اَكْلًا لَّمًّا ○ لَا وَّتُحِبُّوْنَ الْمَالَ حُبًّا

جَمًّا ○ ط غُثَآءً اَحْوٰى ○ ط مُعْتَدٍ اَثِيْمٍ

اِذَا تُتْلٰى نَارًا حَامِيَةً ○ لا تُسْقٰى مِنْ

عَيْنٍ اٰنِيَةٍ ○ ط مَنْ بَخِلَ لَيُنْۢبَذَنَّ

مِنْۢ بَعْدِ مِنْۢ بَيْنِ الصُّلْبِ لَنَسْفَعًا

بِالنَّاصِيَةِ بِذَنْۢبِهِمْ مُّطَهَّرَةٍ ○ لا

بِاَيْدِىْ سَفَرَةٍ كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ ○ ط هُمْ

فِيْهَا لَكُمْ دِيْنُكُمْ وَلِىَ دِيْنِ ○ اِنَّ

رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ تَرْمِيْهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ

لَهُمْ مَّا يَشَآءُوْنَ مِمَّ اَللّٰهُمَّ

تَمَّتْ بِالْخَيْرِ ○