

Qur'an Manual

Levels 3-4



Shia Ithna'asheri Madressa



Level 3

QUR'AN SYLLABUS LEVEL 3

PART 1:

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At the end of this the students ideally should understand the concept of Sukoon, know how the “Alif”, “Yaa”, and “Waw” strengthen vowels and also understand the rules of Tanween.

PART 2:

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COMMUNICATION WITH PARENTS OF STUDENTS AT THIS LEVEL WILL BE MINIMUM

SUKOON

Teaching Tips:

1. I am teaching you a new sign which is called Sukoon.
2. The “**Sukoon**” is a semi circle or a small circle over a letter. It means **silent** and it shows that the letter has no vowel and only the sound of the letter should be pronounced.

To explain the point further, use the names of students in the class or words of the language with which the student is familiar.

E.g.	Farhat	Answer	Asghar
E.g.	فَرَحَات	أَنْوَر	أَصْغَر

Instil in the student that in Arabic, a word can never begin with a letter bearing Sukoon.

It needs to be joined to another letter and the Sukoon can only be read if the previous letter has a haraka – a Fathah, Kasra or Dhamma on it.

3. It needs to be with another letter and you have to join them
4. If the child is stuck, make them recite the sukoon letter with the sound first, and then get them to stop.

E.g.	فَر	Fa Ra, Fa Ra, Farr.	E.g.	جَد	Ja Da, Ja Da, Jadd.
E.g.	مُج	Mu Ja, Mu Ja, Mujj.	E.g.	ثَن	Tha Na, Tha Na, Thann.
E.g.	حَق	Ha Qa, Ha Qa, Haqq.	E.g.	مِف	Mi Fa, Mi Fa, Miff.

أَب	لَ	لَب	سَ	سَب	أَ
جَب	أَب	لَب	سَب	جَب	جَ
شَب	دَب	طَب	طَم	لَم	سَم
غَم	شَم	دَم	ذَم	عَم	عَد
قَد	جَد	جَن	تَن	طَن	حَن
حَج	يَق	بَل	مَل	تَل	كَل
بَر	نَر	جَر	حَر	جَت	حَت
مَت	مَه	سَه	بَه	تَه	تَث
هَث	جَث	قَث	فَث	فَح	سَح
شَح	شَخ				

أَب	إِب	أُب	سَب	سِب
سُب	خِت	خِث	خُث	جَب
جِب	جُب	مَد	مِد	مُد
سُد	سِن	سَن	مَن	مُن
كَن	كِن	كُن		
حَز	حَزْ	حُل	بِل	بَلْ
هَج	هَجْ	إِد	حُد	طَب
أَشْ	زِكْ	سَفْ	عُدْ	سَجْ
لُضْ	نِصْ	وَهْ	زُخْ	وَنْ
كَدْ	صُتْ	تِنْ	بَسْ	فُتْ
				دِمْ

دَرَزَنْ	كَثَرَنْ	خِدَمَتْ	مَسْجِدُ
قَبْلَهُ	بِسْتَرِ	حِكْمَتْ	
جِهْلُمْ	سَتْلُجْ	رُهْتَكُ	شِكْرَمْ
بَسْ	كَزْ	رُسْتَمْ	مَجْلِسْ
رُخَصَتْ			
بَدَنْ	لَقَدْ	فَقَدْ	قَلَمْ
عَجَبْ	كَرَمْ		
حَسَدُ	حَسَدُ	حَسَدُ	حَسَدُ
أُنْزِلَ	فَعَلَنْ	أَخْرَجَ	تُنْذِرُ
أَنْفُسَ			
مَعَكُمْ	سَمِعْتُ	يُرْسِلَ	يَحْسَبُ
خَبِرْ	أَلْحَمْدُ	أَنْعَمْتَ	سَمِعِهِمْ
وَزَنْ	لِتَفْتَرِي	ظَلَمْتُمْ	أَخْرَقَتْ

LONGER VOWEL SOUNDS:

The letter “Alif” strengthens the vowel “a”

E.g.

بَ = Ba (short) بَا = Baa (long)

The letter “Yaa” lengthens the vowel “i”

E.g.

بِ = Bi (short) بِي = Biy (long) sounded bee as in beef

The letter “Waw” lengthens the vowel “u”

E.g.

بُ = Bu (short) بُ = Buw (long) pronounced as “boo” in the English word “boot”.

Recitation practise:

بَ	بَا	تَا	ثَا	خَا	حَا	جَا	دَا	ذَا
بُو	بُ	تُو	تُ	خُو	حُو	دُو	زُو	شُو
رِي	وِي	هِي	طِي	ضِي	غِي			
طِي	فِي	خِي	زِي	تِي	أِي			
يُوسُفُ	قُلُوبُ	نَسُوهُ	أَعُوذُ	يَقُولُ				

أَبَا	قَالَ	إِلَّا	زَادَ	كَمَا	طَالَ	إِذَا
نُوحُ	حَوْلَ	دُونِ	فَوْزُ	أُوتَ	أَيْنَ	قِيلَ
بَيْنَ	فِيهِ	كَيْفَ	ضَيْفِ	قَوْمَ	رَيْبَ	فَوْقَ
دَيْنِ	رَيْحَ	رُوحُ	حَالَ	غَيْبَ	حَيْثُ	
بَيْنِي	أُوتِي	نُخْفِي	أُمْلِي	تَجْرِي		
يَدِيهِ	مَكَانَ	فَرَاحَ	تَفُورُ	يَكُونُ		
بَيْنَكُمْ	تَبْتَغِي	إِلَيْكَ	أُوحِي			
نُوحِيهِ	قُلُوبُ	أَبَوِيهِ	عَلَيْهِمْ	لِيُضِيعَ		

مَوْعُودُ نُورُهُمْ تَبِعَنِي نُسُوهُ زَوْجَيْنِ
 مَغْضُوبٍ تَحْيَوْنَ اَعُوذُ سَمِعْنَا فِرْعَوْنَ
 صَالِحُونَ رَازِقِينَ يَقُولُ فَسَيُغْضُونَ

مُقْنِعِي اُويِّي رُءُوسِهِمْ سَتَجِدُنِي
 مُهْطِعِينَ يُوسُفَ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
 فَمَا فَوْقَهَا قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ
 هَلْ يَسْمَعُونَكُمْ اِذْ تَدْعُونَ
 وَهُمْ يَنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ يَنْتَوْنَ عَنْهُ بَيْنَنَا

THE HAMZAH (أ)

The Hamzah (أ) above an “Alif” or “waw” with a Sukoon on it cuts short the vowel “a” and “u” respectively, producing a hiccup sound.

This Hamzah is known as “Hamzatul Qat” or the “cutting Hamzah”

شَانُ = sha'nun (the Alif does not lengthen the vowel “a” in this case)

يُؤْمِنُ = yu'minu (the waw does not lengthen the vowel “u” in this case)

Sometimes the Hamzah is not written above the Alif, only the Sukoon is written, but the hiccup sound is still produced.

E.g.

وَأْمُرْ = wa'mur

نَاتٍ = na'ti

READING PRATICE ON THE NEXT PAGE IS MEANT TO COMBINE RULES AND SOUNDS COVERED ON PREVIOUS PAGES.

REPEAT THIS PAGE AS MANY TIMES AS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE BOTH ACCURACY AND SPEED

بَابَا	يَايَا	جَا جَا	فَا فَا	سَا سَا
يَاتِيهِ	يَا ذَنْ	تَا تُونِي	تَا وِيلُ	جَعْنَا
بَارِئُكُمْ	أَخَذْنَا	قَرَأَتَ	إِمْتَلَأْتُ	
بُئْسَ	ءَا قَرَرْتُمْ	يَا فِكُونَ	وَأْمُرُ	
رُءْيَاكَ	وَأْتُونِي	يَا مُرُ	تَزْدَادُونَ	
فَلْيَا تِكُمْ	يُؤْتِينَ	جَعْتُمُونَ	شِئْتَ	
فَاتُوا	وَلَمِلْتُ	مَلَا ئِكَةُ	يَاتِيَهُمْ	

LONG VOWELS

A vertical stroke above a letter is a long vowel "a". It equals about 2 a's. E.g.

إِلَٰه = ilaa ha or ilāha

كِتَاب = kitaabun or kitābun

بَ + ا = بَا = بَ

فَ + ا = فَا = فَ

كَ + ا = كَا = كَ

ا ا ا ا ا ا ا

تَا تَا مَا ذَا ذَا جَا جَا وَا وَا

نَا صَا لَا رَا خَا كَا يَا عَا طَا اَا اَا

مَارِبُ كِتَابِ سَمَوَاتِ هَذَا أَلْعَنَ

صَدِيقَيْنِ أَذَانِهِمْ أَدَمَ لِلْكَافِرِينَ

سُبْحَانَكَ خَلِدُونَ لِيُئَلَفَ خَطِيئَتُكُمْ

غَوِينَ رَزَقْنَهُمْ مَلِكِ

LONG VOWELS

A vertical stroke below a letter is a long vowel "i". It equals about 2 i's. This is similar to the long "ee" sound. E.g.

ه = Hi (short)

ه = Hii or Hī (pronounced hee as in heel)

الف = īlaafi (pronounced ee laa fi)

ب = بِي = ي + ب

ف = فَي = ي + ف

ك = كِي = ي + ك

ه ه ه ه ه ه ه

ي ه ا

يَسْتَحْيِي الْفِهْمَ وَقِيلَهُ فِيهِ بِهِ
بِمُزْخِرِجِهِ بَعْدَهُ نُورَهُ تُرْزَقْنَهُ اِبْرَاهِمَ

LONG VOWELS

An inverted hook above a letter is a long vowel "u" It equals about 2 u's. This is similar to a long "oo" sound. E.g.

هُ = Hu (short)

هُ = Huu or Hū (pronounced hoo as in hoot)

يَرَهُ = ya ra hū (pronounced ya ra hoo)

بُ + وُ = بُو = ب

عُ + وُ = عُو = ع

صُ + وُ = صُو = ص

لُؤ تُو فُو ظُو اُغُ صُ لُ كُ سُ مُ

لُؤ تُو فُو ظُو اُغُ صُ لُ كُ سُ مُ

لَهُ أَمْرُهُ دَاوُدَ تَلَوْنَ أَلْوَانُهُ أَنْزَلَهُ

كَلِمَتُهُ سُبْحَنَهُ مَوْءَدَةٌ وَوَرِي يَسْتَوْنَ

ه ه ي ي و و ح ع
ذ ا ط ر و ا ل م

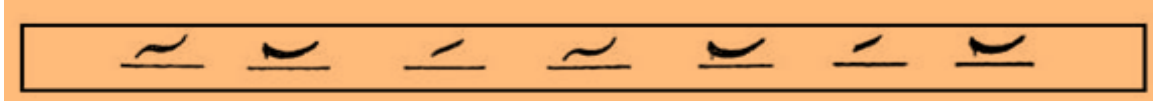
MADDAH:

A long stroke or curve above a letter is called a Maddah. The word Maddah in Arabic means to lengthen or stretch.

A Light Maddah therefore indicates that the vowel it affects must be lengthened to at least about 4 times its normal length: E.g.

IT MUST BE INSTILLED IN THE CHILD THAT A DARK MADDAH INDICATES THAT THE VOWEL IT AFFECTS MUST BE LENGTHENED TO AT LEAST ABOUT 5-6 TIMES ITS NORMAL LENGTH

سَ = Sa (short)	سِ = Si (short)	سُ = Su (short)
سَا = Saa (long)	سِي = Siy (long) pronounced as "see"	سُو = Suw (long) pronounced as "soo"
سَاءَ = Saaaa (very long)	سِيَّ = Siiii (very long)	سُوَّ = Suuuu (very long)
سَاءَا = Saaaaaa	سِيَّيَّ = Siiiiii	سُوَّوَّ = Suuuuuu



يَ لَا سَاَ آَ هَ يَ هَا سُؤْ فِيْ نِيْ
رَاَ آَا أَهْلَهُ يَسْتَحْيِيْ بَهَا يَادَمْ لَهُ
لَيْسُوْءُ بَنِيْ إِسْرَآءِيلَ هَآَنُكُمْ يَا بَلِيسُ اتَيْنَا
الَ فِيْ أَوْلَادِكُمْ وَرِثَهُ أَبَوَاهُ

SILENT LETTERS:

When the letters **ا و ي** appear without any sign on them (like Fathah — , Kasrah — , Dhamma — , or Sukoon — or () and are followed by a letter with a sukoon — () or tashdeed — they are called silent letters. **Although the silent letters are written, they are pronounced as in the grey box.**

فَادُ	لَافُ	فَانُ	وَالُ	ذُوَالُ	بَالُ	قَالُ	لَالُ	دَالُ
فَدُ	لَفُ	فَنُ	وَلُ	ذُلُ	بِلُ	قَلُ	لَلُ	دَلُ

وُ	وَا	تُوْ	ذِي اُوْ	وُنْ	يْ
ءُ	ءَا	تُءْ	ذِءْ	ءُنْ	ءِ

Hamza does not change form. It doesn't join any letters and cannot be joined. Sometimes it

is carried by **أ** or **و** or **ي**

وَجَائِءْ	فَادُءُ لَنَا	فَالْعَنَ	بِالْأَخِرَةِ	أَوَى
عَلَى	مَتَى	بَلَى	رَغَدَا	أَبَى
وَالْفُؤَادَ	بَسْوَإِلِ	يُؤْمِنُونَ	يَايَسُ	
يَذَرُوكُمْ	هُدَى	فَانْفَجَرَتْ		

Reading practice (part and full verses from the Quran)

Suratut Taha (20): Verse 57

قَالَ أَجِئْتَنَا لِتُخْرِجَنَا مِنْ أَرْضِنَا بِسِحْرِكَ يَا مُوسَىٰ

Suratul Ah Kahf (18): Verse 61

بَلَاغًا مَجْمَعَ بَيْنَهُمَا نِسِيَا حُوتَهُمَا

Suratul Aaraf (7): Verse 25

قَالَ فِيهَا تَحْيَوْنَ وَفِيهَا تَمُوتُونَ وَمِنْهَا تُخْرَجُونَ

Suratul Mu'minoon (23): Verse 36

هِيَاهُتَ هِيَاهُتَ لِمَا تُوْعَدُونَ

Suratul Ahqaf (46): Verse 20

وَاسْتَمْتَعْتُمْ بِهَا فَالْيَوْمَ تُجْزَوْنَ عَذَابَ الْهُونِ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ
تَسْتَكْبِرُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ

Suratul Baqarah (2): Verse 279

وَإِنْ تُبْتُمْ فَلَكُمْ رُءُوسُ أَمْوَالِكُمْ لَا تَظْلِمُونَ وَلَا تُظْلَمُونَ

Suratul Aaraf (7): Verse 186

.... وَيَذَرُهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ

Suratul Baqarah (2): Verse 128

وَأَرْنَا مَنَاسِكَنَا وَتُبَّ عَلَيْنَا

Suratul Ale Imran (3): Verse 55

فَأَحْكُم بَيْنَكُمْ فِيْمَا كُنْتُمْ فِيْهِ تَخْتَلِفُونَ

Suratul Yusuf (12): Verse 102

ذَلِكَ مِنْ أَنْبَاءِ الْغَيْبِ نُوحِيْهِ إِلَيْكَ ^{صلى} وَمَا كُنْتَ لَدَيْهِمْ إِذْ
أَجْمَعُوا أَمْرَهُمْ وَهُمْ يَمْكُرُونَ

TASHDEED:

The sign ^{◌ْ} is called Tashdeed. It literally means **to make strong**.

A letter bearing a Tashdeed is called a Mushaddad. It bears two letters – the first takes sukoon and the second bears the haraka.

Explain to the child using the following examples of what a Tashdeed is composed of:

رَبُّ بَ = رَبُّبَ = رَبِّ

رَبُّ بِ = رَبُّبِ = رَبِّ

رَبُّ بَ = رَبُّبَ = رَبِّ

Explain that the sukoon hides in the Tashdeed. Point out that they must stress the letter which has a Tashdeed.

Use the names of the children or every day words to explain.

E.g. MuhaMMad, SumaYYa

أَب	أَب	جَب	جَب	دَب	شَب	سَب
إِب	إِب	جِب	جِب	دِب	شِب	سِب
أُب	أُب	جُب	جُب	دُب	شُب	سُب
أَب	أَب	أُب	جَب	جِب	جُب	دَب
دُب	دِب	شُب	شُب	شَب	شِب	سُب
مَد	مَد	مَد	مَد	مَد	مَد	مَد
مِثْم	أَم	كُلُّ	أَنَّ	أَفِ	بَرَّ	رَبِّ
حَقَّ	ظَلُّ	طَلِّ	مَدَّ	فَرَّ	هَمَّ	نَصَّ
نَبِّ	دَلِّ	غَمِّ	حَجَّ	ذُمَّ	حَيَّ	
جَوَّ	عَدَّ	سَنَّ	ثَجَّ	جَدَّ	جَنَّ	حَدَّ
						حَرَّ

ضِدُّ حَضَّ خَدَّ دَسَّ دَعَّ رُجَّ زِلُّ
 لَذَّ لُبَّ هُشُّ وُدَّ يُمَّ فُكَّ غَرَّ
 فَنَّ قُرَّ كَلَّ كَمَّ مَرَّ تَبَّ خَفَّ
 سَبَّ شُكُّ ظُنُّ عَزَّ مَسُّ كَبَّ ظَنَّ صَلَّ

لَعَلَّ فَصَلَّ يُحِبُّ سَبَّحَ هَلَمَّ
 إِنَّا رَبَّنَا ظَنُّكُمْ نَبَاً عَلَّمَ
 سُعِّرَتْ يُذَبِّحُونَ فَصَلَّتْ كَلَّمَنْ رَبُّكَ
 لِكُلِّ كَانَ إِنَّمَا عُطِّلَتْ

يَتَخَبَّطُ وَلَا غَوِيَّتَهُمْ تَكُونَنَّ كَذَّبَتْ
 فَلَنُؤَلِّيَنَّكَ لِيَمَحِّصَ صَدَّقَ فَسُنِّيَّسِرُهُ
 مُتَّكِئِينَ قَدَّرَ

أَوْ بَوْ ثَوَّ ثَوَّ جَوَّ حَوَّ خَوَّ دَوَّ
 زَوَّ أَيَّ أَيَّ أَيُّ بَيُّ تَيُّ ثَيَّ خَيَّ
 جَيَّ حَيَّ صَوَّ إِيَّ شَوَّ مَيَّ دَوَّ نَيَّ
 ثَوَّ رَوَّ بَيَّ لَوَّ حَيَّ ضَوَّ رُيَّ
 عَيُّ قَوَّ فَوَّ غَيَّ كَوَّ هَيَّ زَوَّ
 مَنْ يُزَوِّجُهُمْ أَيُّهَا نُسَوِّي سَوَّلَ
 سَيَّاتِهِ ثَوَّبَ يَتَخَيَّرُونَ كَوَّرَتْ
 زَوَّجَتْ سِيرَ زَيْنَ لَدَيَّ أَوَّلَ

TASHDEED:

The letter that has the “Haraka” has to join with the letter that has the “Shaddah”. NB: All the letters which have NO HARAKA should be “jumped over”

وَالَّ نَالِسُ هَالَّ مُوَالِصَّ كَالِدِّ

هَالِنَّ نَالِرِّ وَالَزَّ عُونَّ فِي السَّ

وَالَّذِينَ يَأْيُهَا الَّذِينَ أَمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ

مَنْ الرِّبُوا أَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ كَالِدِهَانَ

يَأْيُهَا النَّبِيُّ وَاتَّبِعُوا الشَّهَوَاتِ وَأَتُوا الزَّكَاةَ

فِي السَّمَوَاتِ

آلَّ سَوَّ نَظُّ لَدَّ عَنُّ

لَقَّ اللَّهُ فَسَوَّهْنُ مَنْ الظَّالِمِينَ

بَلِ ادْرَكَ لَعْنُهُمْ فَتَلَقَّى عَلَّمَتَنَا

عَلَّمَ	رَشَّمْ	مَسَّتْ	كِنَلْ	فِدُنْ
سَخَّرَ الشَّمْسَ	مَسَّتْهُمْ	وَلَكِنَّ	فِي الدُّنْيَا	
وَالنَّسْلَ	عَلَّمْنَا	فَسَبَّحْ	صَرَفْنَا	نَبِيُّهُمْ
لِلسَّلَامِ	مِمَّنْ	وَلَقَدْ يَسِّرْنَا	الْقُرْآنَ	لِلذِّكْرِ وَحْدَهُ
اَشْمَأَزَّتْ	اَخْرَجْتَنِي			
رَبَّانِيْنَ	اَفَاضَ النَّاسُ	ذِكْرِي الدَّارِ	فَعَالَ	
قَهَّارٌ	خَوَّانٍ	اِيَّاكَ	الْاِخْلَاءُ	لَوْاحَةٍ
مِمَّا	سَتَّارٌ	ضَرَاءَ		
يَتَوَلَّوْنَ	نَبِيُّوْنَ	رُءُوسَهُمْ	اَيُّوبَ	
رَبَّانِيُّوْنَ	فَوْقَكُمْ	الطُّوْرَ	يَظُنُّوْنَ	
فَاطْهَرُوْا	يَعْمَلُوْنَ	السَّيِّاَتِ	لَنَصَّدَّقَنَّ	
يَايُهَا الْمُدَّثِّرُ	يَايُهَا الْمُرْمَلُ	يَذْكُرُوْنَ	يَوْمَ الدِّينِ	

Level 4

TANWEEN:

An extra vowel (double vowels) is called Tanween which means the addition of the sound of ن

Fathah with Tanween makes an “un” sound as in bun, sun, fun

فَا = فَئ

سَا = سَن

بَا = بَن

Kasran with Tanween makes an “in” sound as in bin, sin, fin

فِا = فِئ

سِا = سِن

بِا = بِن

Dhamma with Tanween makes an “un” sound as in Salaamun, Muntazir, Khairun

فُا = فُئ

سُا = سُئ

بُا = بُئ

د	دُنْ	د	دَنْ	د	دِنْ
ت	تُنْ	ت	تَنْ	ت	تِنْ
ت	ت	ت	د	د	ق
ق	ق	ق	د	د	ق
م	ل	س	ف	ي	ح
ر	ر	ر	ك	ذ	ب
ثَمَنَّا	أَبَدًا	رَغَدًا	طَبَقًا	جَنَفًا	
مَلِكًا	بَشَرٌ	كُتِبَ	سِنَةٌ		
لَهَبٍ	مَثَلًا	عِنَبًا	قَصَصًا	لَعِبًا	
أُذُنٌ	سُرُرٌ	غَضَبٍ	شَجَرٌ	نَهْرٌ	
قَسَمٌ	أَحَدٍ	حُدِدِ	رَجُلٌ	رُسُلٌ	

عَادٍ	غِشَاوَةٌ	جَهْرَةً	عُمِيٍّ	رَّءُوفٌ
أَسِفًا	قَدَرًا	لَبَنًا	كَذِبًا	بِئْرٌ
سُوءٌ	قَرِيبٌ	عَلِيمٌ	شِقَاقٌ	سَمِيعٌ
بَعَثٌ	قَعِيدٌ	نُسْكٌ	كَلَمَحٌ	فَضْلٌ
مَرَضٌ	حَرَجٌ	لَعِبٌ	حُرْمٌ	وَلَدٌ
عَمَدٌ	طَبَقٌ	كَبَدٌ	عَلَقٌ	مَسَدٌ
شَابٌ	شَهَادَةٌ	فَاكِهَةٌ	بَاسِطٌ	شَطَطًا

TANWEEN AND SHADDAH:

ذَلَّ (dhan la) is to be read as ذَلَّ (dhal la)

فَرَّ (fun ra) is to be read as فَرَّ (fur ra)

In رَسُولٍ مِنَ اللَّهِ the “n” of the tanween is left out in pronunciation.

The phrase reads: **Ra su lum mi nal lau hi**

In بِحِجَارَةٍ مِنْ the “n” of the tanween is left out in pronunciation.

The phrase reads: **Bi hi jaa ra tim min**

In صُحُفًا مُطَهَّرَةً the “n” of the tanween is left out in pronunciation.

The phrase reads: **Su hu fam mu tah ha ra tan**

In حَبَّاءُ نَبَاتًا where the letter “waw” with the Shaddah is preceded by a nunated letter, the “n” of

the nunation is pronounced with a nasal sound. The phrase is read: **Hab banw wa na baa tan**

In شَرَّاءُ يَرَوْنَ where the letter “yaa” with the Shaddah is preceded by a nunated letter, the “n” of the

nunation is pronounced with a nasal sound. The phrase is read: **Shar rany ya ra huu**

AS AN AID, NOTE THAT THE LETTER “n” IN THE ENGLISH WORD RING IS NASAL – I.E. FROM THE NOSE.

ذَلَّ طَلَّ فَرَّ رَرَّ نَرَّ عَلَّ تِلَّ

ذَلَّ طَلَّ فَرَّ رَرَّ نَرَّ عَلَّ تِلَّ

رُلَّ عُنَّ عُنَّ بَفَّ عَمَّ رِمَّ

رُلَّ عُنَّ عُنَّ بَفَّ عَمَّ رِمَّ

رَوَّ عَوَّ مَوَّ رَيَّ طَيَّ بَيَّ

رَوَّ عَوَّ مَوَّ رَيَّ طَيَّ بَيَّ

غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ طَلَعَ نَضِيدٌ شَيْءٌ نُّكْرٌ

كَصِيبٍ مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءٌ مَّهِينٍ أَمْرٌ مَّرِيجٌ

شَيْطَانٍ رَّجِيمٍ بَسِطَتْ لَهَا جَزَاءً لِّمَنُ

جَنَّتِ وَعُيُونٍ ذَكَرُوا نَشَى خَيْرًا يَّرَهُ

حَمِيمٌ وَغَسَّاقٌ سَاقَطًا يَقُولُوا مُنَادِيًا يُنَادِي

لَذِكْرُكَ ظُلْمًا وَزُورًا مُبْرَكٌ لِّدَّبَرُوا

خَيْرِ يُوفَ	مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ	هُدًى وَ عَذَنِ
مُفْتَحَةً	بَنَاءٍ وَ غَوَاصٍ	أَيَّامٍ نَّحِسَاتٍ
لِنُذِيقَهُمْ	بَلَاءٌ مُّبِينٌ	إِذَا لَ
خَيْرًا مِّنْهُمْ	نُورًا نَّهْدِي	ذِكْرًا لِلْعَالَمِينَ
فَوَيْلٌ يَّوْمَئِذٍ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ	قَوْمٌ مِّنْ قَوْمٍ	
أَخَذَةً رَّابِيَةً	ثَمَرَةٍ رَّزَقَا	عَيْنًا يَشْرَبُ
لَوْ لَوْ مَكُونٌ	مَّجْنُونٌ وَ أَزْدُ جِرْ	حِطَّةً نَّغْفِرُ

SUKOON FOLLOWED BY SHADDAH;

A letter with a sukoon is left out in pronunciation when it is followed by a letter with a Shaddah.

In **مِنْ مَّاءٍ** the “nun” with the sukoon is left out in pronunciation.

The phrase is read: **mim maa in**

In **قُلْ رَبِّ** the “laam” with the sukoon is left out in pronunciation.

The phrase is read: **qur rab bi**

In **عَبَدْتُمْ** the “daal” with the sukoon is left out in pronunciation.

The phrase is read: **a bat tum**

In **وَازْ كَبْ مَعَنَا** the “baa” with the sukoon is left out in pronunciation.

The phrase is read: **war kam ma'a naa**

قَدَّتْ وَدَّتْ اِذْظَّ كُنْ لَّ مِنْ لَّ اَنْ لَّ

قَتَّ وَتُّ اِظَّ كُلَّ مِلَّ اَلَّ

صَوَّوْ اَوَّوْ لَتْ دَ لُقُكَّ هَلْ لَّ وَوَّوْ

صَوَّوْ اَوَّوْ لَدَّ لُكَّ هَلَّ وَوَّوْ

مَنْ وَ مَنْ يُّ لَنْ يُّ اَنْ يُّ مَنْ وَ

قَدَّتَبَيْنَ الرُّشْدُ رَاوَدْتُهُ اِذْظَلَّمُوا اَحَطْتُ

يَكُنْ لَهَنَّ مِنْ لَدُنْكَ عَصَوَاوْ كَانُوا هَلْ لَنَا

عَفَوَاوْ قَالُوا تَسْتَطِيعُ عَلَيْهِ اَوَّوَاوْ نَصَرُوا

مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ مَنْ يُنْشِئُوا لَنْ يَضُرُّوَاللهَ

عَنْ مَوَا مَنْ نَكَثَ لَنْ يُؤَخِّرَاللهُ مِنْ وَلِيِّ

يُبْنِي اَرْكَبَ مَعَنَا اَنْ يُمِدَّكُمْ

مِنْ يَوْمٍ	مِنْ مَاءٍ	مِنْ وَالٍ	مِنْ وَجْدِكُمْ
أَنْ يُحْيِيَ الْمَوْتَى	عَبَدْتُمْ	قُلْ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ	
لَنْ يَجْعَلَ	مِنْ رُوحِي	أَنْ لَيْسَ	أَنْ لَا
عَبَدْتُ	قُلْ رَبِّ	مَهَّدْتُ	إِنْ مَسَّهُ الشَّرُّ
مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	عَجَلْ لَنَا	بَلِ لِلَّهِ	مِنْ مُدَّكِ
يُبَيِّنْ لَنَا	مَنْ يَتَّبِعُ	يُوجِّهُهُ	أَمَّنْ لَا
إِلَّا أَنْ يُهْدَى	نُطْفَةً مِّنْ	مَّنِي يُمْنِي	

MORE PRACTISE WITH THE MADDAH AND TASHDEED:

This part involves more practice with Maddah which is followed by a letter with a Shaddah.

E.g. ضَالٌّ is pronounced as dh-a-a-a-a-allan.

ضَالٌّ وَآبِ هَامَّ عَنِ
شَدَّ مُدْهَامَتْنِ تَتَّبِعْنِ
حَاجَّهَ كَافَّةً ضَالًّا
أَلَلَّ أَلَّ غَيْرُ مُضَارٍّ
أَلَلَّ أَلَّ صَفَّتِ

Remember to send a note home to Parents

MUQATTA'AAT – THE SINGLE LETTERS

There are certain chapters in the Qur'an which begin with the Muqattat'aat or "The Single Letters". These letters are pronounced separately as they are pronounced while reading the Alphabet.

آ — Alif La-a-a-am Me-e-e-em

The Maddah above the letters produces the prolonged sounds.

آ	ط	ا	م
آلَامُمِيْمٌ	طَاسِيْمِيْمٌ	اَلَامُمِيْمَرَا	مَلَامُمِيْمَصَادٌ

ط	ع	ك	ر
طَاهَا	عَيْنٌ سَيْنٌ قَانٌ	كَافٌ هَايَا عَيْنٌ صَادٌ	رَا لَامُرَا

ن	ق	ح	ي	ط
نُونٌ	قَانٌ صَادٌ	حَامِيْمٌ	يَاسِيْنٌ	طَاسِيْنٌ

طه ﴿٣٠﴾ مَا أَنزَلْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْقُرْآنَ لِتَشْقَىٰ ﴿٣١﴾

ق ﴿٣٢﴾ وَالْقُرْآنَ الْمَجِيدِ ﴿٣٣﴾

يس ﴿٣٤﴾ وَالْقُرْآنَ الْحَكِيمِ ﴿٣٥﴾

كهيعص ﴿٣٦﴾ ذِكْرُ رَحْمَتِ رَبِّكَ عَبْدَهُ زَكَرِيَّا ﴿٣٧﴾

THE NUN AL QUTNI:

To link words in pronunciation, a small “nun” is sometimes written under an Alif (نَا). This is called “nun al qutni”. This “nun” is pronounced.

قَدِيرٌ الَّذِي - will be read: qa dii ru nil la dhii

خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ نُوحٍ ابْنَهُ شَيْئًا اتَّخَذَ
خَيْرَ نِوَصِيَّةٍ نُوحٍ نِبْنَهُ شَيْءٍ نَتَّخَذَ

A NUN WITH SUKOON FOLLOWED BY THE LETTER “BAA”:

If there is a “nun” with a sukoon (or a nunated letter), followed by the letter “baa”, the “nun” in reading will be changed into a “meem” and will be pronounced with a nasal sound. To indicate this a small “meem” is written between the “nun” and the “baa”

مِنْ بَعْدٍ - will be read as: mim ba'di

أَنْبِيَاءَ - will be read as: am bi yaa'a

يَنْبُوعًا نَفْسٍ بِمَا خَيْرًا أَبْصِيرًا رَجْعُ بَعِيدٍ
يَمْبُوءَ نَفْسُ بِمَا خَيْرُ بَصِيرًا رَجْعُ بَعِيدٍ

رَسُولٌ بِمَا أَبْدَامُ بِمَا بَصِيرٌ بِمَا عَوَانٌ بَيْنَ
نَفْسٌ بِبَايٍ لَخَيْرٍ بِبَصِيرٍ مِنْ بَعْدٍ

مِنْ بَقْلَهَا بُشْرًا بَيْنَ

STOPS:

From the Qur'an point out the punctuation marks which are called waqf (pl. Wuqoof). The most common Wuqoof are:

End of Aya – Stop	○
Must Stop	م
Can stop or continue	ج
Better to stop	ط
Must not stop	لا

Apart from learning the stops it is important to know how to stop or pause at a waqf.

If the letter before the waqf is Fathah, kasra, dhamma, kasra tanween or dhamma tanween then the sign will be replaced with a sukoon and not read.

$\text{—}^{\text{و}}$ = $\text{—}^{\text{و}}$ or $\text{—}^{\text{و}}$ or $\text{—}^{\text{و}}$ or $\text{—}^{\text{و}}$ or $\text{—}^{\text{و}}$

كَ = كُ

كَ = كُط

لَهُ = لَهُج

لَهُ = لَهُم

لَهُبْ = لَهُبْط

مُكُّ = مُكُّو

ط	ج	م	○
رُسُلٌ ○ دَلُولٌ	رُسُلٌ ○ لَهَبٌ ○	وَالِدَتِكَ م غَيْرُهُ ○	رُسُلٌ ○ وَالِدَتِكَ غَيْرُهُ ○
حَافِظٌ ○	هُوَ ○ قَنَسِي ○	صَدِيقَيْنِ ○ عَظِيمٌ ○	حَافِظٌ ○ هُوَ ○ قَنَسِي ○
فِيهِ ○	شَيْءٌ ○	يُنْفِقُونَ ○	تَعْلَمُونَ ○ شَكْرٌ ○
أُمُورٌ ○	أَلْبَابٌ ○	ضَلَّلٌ ○	زَوْجَيْنِ ○ شُهَدَاءُ ○
فَحَدَّثَ ○	ذِكْرِي ○	زَكَرِيَّا ○	قَوَارِيرٌ ○
قِسْطٌ ○	إِيَّايَ ○	مَثْوَايَ ○	فِيهِنَّ ○ جَانٌّ ○

STOPS:

If the letter before the waqf is either هَ or ا ه then it should be read as ه with a sukoon.

هَ = ○ هَ هَ هَ هَ هَ هَ

قَوَّةٌ = قَوَّهٌ ط بَيِّنَةٌ = بَيَّنَّهٌ ط

Examples from Suratul Ghashiyah:

حَامِيَةٌ ○ رَاضِيَةٌ ○ مَرْفُوعَةٌ ○ عَالِيَةٌ
خَاشِعَةٌ ○ مَبْثُوثَةٌ ○ أَنْيَّةٌ ○ مَوْضُوعَةٌ
نَاعِمَةٌ ○ حَارِيَةٌ ○ مَصْفُوفَةٌ

STOPS:

If the letter before the waqf has a Fathah with Tanween then only one Fathah is read and elongated to two harakaat.

—

طُوِي = طَوَا

رَكِيَّا = رَكِيَا

غُرُورًا = غُرُورَا

ضُحِي = ضُحَا

رَحِيْمًا ○ رَقِيْبًا ○ ضُحِي ○ نِسَاءً ○ مُصَلِّي ○

نِدَاءً ○ بَصِيْرًا ○ نَارًا ○ جَمِيْعًا ○ عَيْنًا ○

نَفْسًا ○ قَلِيْلًا ○ عَهْدًا ○ حُسْنًا ○ فَرِيْقًا ○

بَغِيًّا ○ مُصَدِّقًا ○ حَسَدًا ○ بَشِيْرًا ○ اِمَامًا ○

The Shia Ithna'asheri Madressa is the Madressa of the KSIMC of North London, UK.

The Shia Ithna'asheri Madressa was founded in 1985 and caters for the religious foundation of our children. The classes are held at the Husseini Islamic Centre every Sunday between 10.00am – 1.30pm, where the last 30 minutes are allocated to Salaat-ul-Jamaat for Teachers, Students & Parents.

SI Madressa has 4 main departments: (1) **Akhlaq** – Morals & Ethics (2) **Fiqh** – Islamic Rules & Regulations (3) **Tareekh** – Islamic History (4) **Qur'an** – i) Appreciation and Understanding of the Holy Quran ii) Recitation.

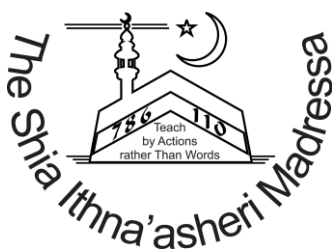
We also cater for students with learning difficulties and children with disabilities and special needs. These activities fall under the Learning Support and Special Needs departments. If you know a child who can benefit from such classes, please email us on admin@madressa.net.

Furthermore, the older students are accommodated for with classes that prepare them for the outside world, equip them with qualities of leadership, and train them as future teachers.

The students are provided with an extensive and a comprehensive syllabus, which has also been adopted by many other Madaris and organisations across the globe. Furthermore, the SI Madressa has branched out onto the Internet, giving students worldwide free access to the teaching material and manuals.

For further details and information about our activities, please visit www.madressa.net.

These notes are available in Microsoft Word™ format for editing, sharing and improvement. If you want to participate in improving the overall quality and content of these notes, please email admin@madressa.net.



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The Shia Ithna'asheri Madressa
Husaini Islamic Centre
Wood Lane Stanmore
HA7 4LQ

Answerphone: 020 8416 0483

email: admin@madressa.net

web: <http://www.madressa.net>

A registered charity in the UK: 288356

Dedicated to the memory of Marhum Akberali Pyarali Merali.
Please recite Surah-e-Fatiha for the Marhum.