

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

The best among you is he who learns and teaches the Qur'an. (Bukhari)

Let's Read AL-QUR'AN

the easy way & with tajweed
with workbook

Book-2

Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem

Founder & Director Understand Al-Qur'an Academy



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Let's Read AL-QUR'AN
the easy way & with Tajweed **Book-2**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, Most Beneficent, Most Merciful

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PREFACE

All praise and thanks are due to Allah, and peace and blessings be upon His Messenger who said: "The best among you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches it" [Bukhari].

A product was needed for schools to teach the students with high quality on learning to recite Al-Qur'an in a short span of time while ensuring their participation and interest. Read Al-Qur'an Series, is a humble effort to make the learning of the Qur'an easy and at the same time meet the school requirements. Some of the unique features are summarized below:

1. Read Al Qur'an – the easy way & with Tajweed is covered in 3 parts. Part 1: Letters, Part 2: Harakat, and Part 3: Rules of Tajweed.
2. Letters are taught in phonetic order, with the help of a poem using TPI (Total Physical Interaction) involving fingers. This helps in clarity of Makharij. Full forms and short forms of letters are taught to make the reading simple. Harakat based rhymes makes it easy to practice the Makharij of the letters under different Harakat. To teach the letter shapes and rules of recitation, stories are used to make it easy and fun.
3. Harakat are also taught using a rhyme and stories that suit children's interests.
4. For practice, 400 words that have high frequency of occurrence in Al-Qur'an are selected. These words constitute 50% of total words of Qur'an. Meaning of these words are also provided.
5. A special font is designed for Arabic here. Every vowel sign is placed close to the letter and the signs of one letter stay within its width.
6. Rules of recitation are taught from easy to challenging ones and at the end a unique word-by-word explanation of rules is provided for practical implementation of these rules.

Insha'Allah you will find this course simple, interesting, and based on the latest teaching methodology. It will Insha'Allah be easy for the teacher to adopt and teach. Complete teaching and learning resources are developed which include presentations, videos, mobile games, and Quran lab activities like flash cards, posters, and magnetic letters.

Please introduce this course in schools, colleges, Masjids, communities, and within your families. Let us work together to promote the correct reading and understanding of the Holy Qur'an.

We offer our sincere appreciation to the whole UQA team of researchers, developers, academicians, and consultants who supported this work out of their immense love of Qur'an. I would also like to thank my parents for their prayers, and my wife, Tabinda Tahseen, and my sons, Sulaiman and Usamah, and daughter Samah for their cooperation and support. May Allah reward them all abundantly.

The diagrams of Makharij are taken from the book written by the world famous Syrian Qari, Sheik Ayman Suwaid, with his permission that I personally got from him during Qur'an conference in Bahrain, 2013.

May Allah protect us from errors. If they were committed inadvertently, we beg for His Divine forgiveness. Please give us feedback and inform us of any errors so that we can correct them in future editions.

Abdulazeez Abdulraheem

Jan, 2019

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INTRODUCTION OF UNDERSTAND AL-QUR'AN ACADEMY

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACADEMY: (1) To bring the Muslims back to the Qur'an and to help in bringing up a Qur'anic generation who recites the Qur'an, understands it, practices it, and conveys it to others. (2) To present the Qur'an as the most interesting, easy, simple, effective, and relevant book in our daily life as well as the most important book for success in this world and the Hereafter. (3) To provide the basic knowledge of Hadith with the purpose of creating love and respect towards Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. because his life is a practical demonstration of the Qur'anic teachings.(4) To teach them how to read the Qur'an with Tajweed and with understanding (5) To produce the required course materials (books, videos, posters, vocabulary cards, booklets, etc.) under the supervision of Islamic scholars and design a syllabus that caters to the need of schools and Madaaris. (6) To conduct short courses for busy professionals or businessmen. (7) To make learning of the Qur'an easy by using easy, modern and scientific methods and techniques of teaching.

Our objective is not to produce scholars of the Qur'an. Alhamdulillah, many institutions are already doing this work. The mission of the academy is to make ordinary Muslims and school students (especially our young generation) understand the basic message of the Qur'an.

WHY THIS WORK?: Majority of the non-Arab Muslims do not understand the Qur'an. In the present scenario, the teaching of the Qur'an is extremely necessary because on the one hand there is a storm of obscenity and materialism on TV, press, and social media and on the other hand there are continuous attacks on Islam, the Qur'an, and the Prophet ﷺ to weaken our faith in the Qur'an and Islam. It is, therefore, a must for our coming generation to understand the Qur'an and the Islamic teachings to face the challenges and to convey the true message of Allah to the world and in turn make everyone successful in this world and in the Hereafter.

BRIEF HISTORY: By the Grace of Allah, www.understandquran.com was launched in 1998. Since then we are constantly striving to make learning of the Qur'an simple, easy, and effective by developing courses and related materials. Our Level-1 course on understanding the Qur'an (50% of Qur'anic words) is being taught in almost 25 countries and is translated into 20 international languages. It is relayed on five national and international TV channels too. The syllabus of Read Al-Qur'an and Understand Al-Qur'an is now implemented in more than 2000 schools, Alhamdulillah.

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: “بَلِّغُوا عَنِّي وَ لَوْ آيَةً ” “Convey from me, even if it is only one verse”. Therefore come and join us to spread this noble work, wherever you are; try to learn this course and introduce it in your nearby mosques, schools, Madaaris, and community centers. Connect the children and elders to this course and build a strong team to carry out this noble task.

Lastly, we pray to Allah to accept our efforts in serving His Magnificent Book, keep us away from show off, save us from sins, and protect us from mistakes.

رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ، وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ، وَاعْفُزْ لَنَا، إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَفْوُ الرَّحِيمُ، وَحَرِّكْ اللَّهُ حَيْرًا .

How to use this book

About the book

Complete Tajweed is taught in Book–01 and Book–02 in easy steps. These books can be taught in Grade-1 and Grade-2, respectively. **Book–02: Lets Read Al Qur'an – the easy way with Tajweed** is for those who have completed Book–01, i.e., who have already completed the Arabic letters and Harakaat. It is designed to fit into the school curriculum which can spread over an entire academic year. It can also be taught in higher classes if needed.

Book-01 and Book-02 can be combined as a “**Tajweed Refresher Course**” for those who would like to revise Tajweed in an easy and quick way.

Book–02 is organized into two sections:

- **Section A** covers the Read Al-Qur'an.
- **Section B** covers the Islamic Studies.

Section A: Lessons 34 – 50 covers the Rules of Tajweed. Sight and Sound vocabulary is developed in these lessons with necessary practice.

Qur'an Lab activities are given in teacher guide. The lesson-wise activities reinforce the concepts learnt. The activities ensure student engagement and high quality of learning.

Section B: has Islamic studies divided into simple monthly lessons. Each monthly lesson has Aqeedah, Dua, Hadeeth, Akhlaaq, Seerah and Qur'an. All topics are so chosen which are easy to understand and relevant to the students' life. Memorization of Surahs that are recited daily are done, along with Duas, morning & evening Azkaar are covered.

Course organization

1. To successfully complete the course, **a minimum of 4 periods** per week are required.
2. It is better to have a UQA certified teacher for teaching this course. Visit our website for teacher training certification.
3. The course can be taught with the help of presentations and videos in a smart classroom.
4. The course material consists of textbook, workbook, presentations, videos, posters, flashcards, games, and a teacher's guide.
5. Qur'an Lab activities are a part of the course to enhance the learning and increasing student engagement.
6. For more details please refer official website:

www.understandquran.com/teacher_resources.html

Assuming 30 weeks are available in an academic year with 4 periods per week, a sample schedule is given below:

Sample schedule (4 periods/week Total 120 Periods)

Lessons 34 – 50 require 4 periods per week per lesson. First two periods will deal with the explanation and practice while the third and fourth period will have Qur'an Lab, writing practice and related learning activities will be carried out.

Total Periods: 64 periods

Islamic Studies (8 lessons) require 2 periods per lesson.

Total Periods: 16 periods

Revisions require 24 periods.

Total periods: 24 periods

Quiz, Exams requires 16 periods.

Total periods: 16 periods

Lesson Plan Guidelines

The lesson plan components are given below with suggested timings. More details are available at the following link: www.understandquran.com/teacher_resources.html. A teacher can select them according to the need.

S No	Topic	Time in Min
1	Greetings: (See Teacher's Guide for complete list) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter the class with full of energy, good posture, and with a smile on the face! The teacher should look towards the students and say salaam in a pleasant and audible voice. Don't start arranging your material or taking attendance or some activity that doesn't involve students during the first 5 minutes. Tell a positive and a motivating point; show the students that you are in a good mood today. To set a positive and happy mood of the class, don't point out the deficiencies in students or talk negative about systems or weather etc. Ask them "Kaifa Haalukum: How are you?" and train them to say: Alhamdulillah with a smile. 	1 min
2	Tazkiyah (Zikr of Allah): (See Teacher's Guide for complete list) It is essential that the students develop the habit of doing Zikr. This will have great benefit on various aspects of life. Let the students repeat after teacher any of the Azkaar such as Allahu Akbar 10 times, Subhan Allah 10 times, etc.	1 min
3	Tarbiyah or Life skills (Applied Islam): (See Teacher's Guide for complete list) Developing life skills and manners in action is an essential part of the teaching. Give the students daily dosage of the life skills derived from the Sunnah. For example, smiling, controlling anger, pleasing parents, saying salaam, forgiving faults of others, seeking forgiveness, etc. These should be done with the help of stories from Seerah & of Sahabah and pious people.	1 min
4	Dua for students: (See Teacher's Guide for complete list) To develop a true relationship, it is essential that teacher should be a well-wisher of students. Give Duas to students daily. For example, May Allah bless you with success in this world and Jannah in the next world.	½
5	Islamic Studies: Topics of Islamic Studies are covered in small parts.	5
6	Surah Practice (Memorize & Improve Tajweed): (See Teacher's Guide for complete list) The students will repeat after the teacher. The teacher will point out common Tajweed mistakes.	2
7	Revision: (See Teacher's Guide for complete revision plan) Before starting a new lesson, previous lessons should be revised. This will reinforce previously covered lessons.	3
RQ Lesson:		
8	Enlist the learning outcomes. Warm-up questions should be asked before starting a new lesson. Explicit Instruction: This includes introduction, explanation of rule/letter, the examples of these rules/letters in common use (if any).	8
9	Practice: Develop sight vocabulary, i.e., develop such a skill in the student that he can recognize a word by seeing it within a second. To develop this, the students should repeat different words after the teacher many times. Ensure the student can read within 2 seconds. Develop Sound Vocabulary: Students should be able to identify the word and repeat it just by listening from the teacher.	30
10	Qur'an Lab Session: This session is conducted in a Qur'an Lab where Qur'anic language learning tools are provided. Tools like flash cards, posters, sand writing, blocks, puzzles and other learning activities, ensures higher learning and greater student engagement. This ensures rigorous practice, group competitions and writing practice	10
11	Student Assessment: Collective Assessment: Teacher does the sight & sound vocabulary tests. Individual Assessment: Teacher will individually test the students for sight and sound vocabulary, Identify the slow learners and report them for remedial classes. In summary, a student should be able read, write and pronounce Qur'anic words and verses while recognizing the underlining rules.	5
12	Review & Close out: Quick review of what the students have learnt in the class.	2

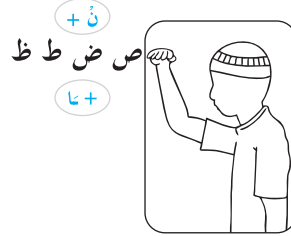
Revision of Part 1 & 2



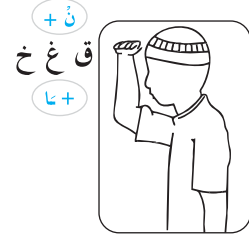
Introduction of Makharij Arabic letters (alphabets)

Arabic Letters Poem

م ب و ف : are from the lips
 Tongue has many, 12 from the Tip:
 ث ذ ظ، ت د ط، ز س ص، ل ن ر
 From its middle are: ج ش ي
 From its edges are: ض ك ق
 Six from the throat: ح غ خ، ع ه،
 and at the end: ا



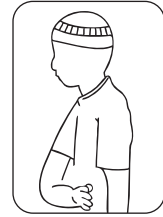
(اطباق) Very thick & high



(استعلاء) High



(تفخيم) Thick



(استفاله) Low

Strokes for making Arabic letters



Standing line: (|), Sleeping line: (•••••), Slanting line: (/), Quarter circle: (∪),

Half circle: (∩), Full circle: (○), Tiny Boat: (∩), Small Cup: (∪),

Big Cup: (∩), Tongue: (/), Small hook: (∪), Big hook: (∩).

Teachers' Note

Teachers are advised to make sure to complete this revision before starting the book in order to revise the lessons taught in previous book.

Arabic Letter

Lesson No.
1-12

ا	ب	و	ف	م
ا	ب ب ب ب	و	ف ف ف ف	م م م م
ط	ذ	ظ	ت	ث
ط ط ط ط ط	ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ	ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ	ت ت ت ت ت	ث ث ث ث ث
ر	س	ص	ل	ز
ر ر ر ر ر	س س س س س	ص ص ص ص ص	ل ل ل ل ل	ز ز ز ز ز
ق	ش	ي	ض	ج
ق ق ق ق ق	ش ش ش ش ش	ي ي ي ي ي	ض ض ض ض ض	ج ج ج ج ج
خ	ه	ع	ح	ء
خ خ خ خ خ	ه ه ه ه ه	ع ع ع ع ع	ح ح ح ح ح	ء ء ء ء ء

Harakaath

Harakaath Poem

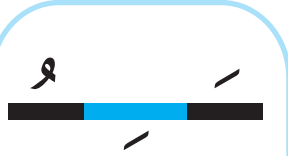
و ي ا

Waw Mad Yaa Mad Alif Mad

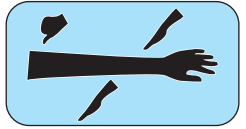
ن ن ن

Double Fathah Double Kasrah Double Dhammah

Fathah Kasrah Dhammah



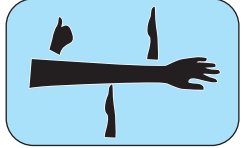
a e u



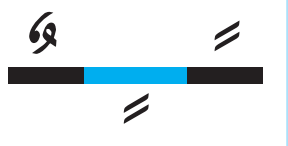
Standing Fathah Standing Kasrah Inverted Dhammah



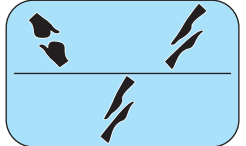
aa ee uu



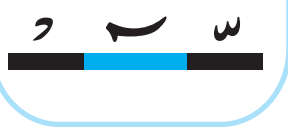
Double Fathah Double Kasrah Double Dhammah



an in un



Shaddah Mad Sukoon



Shaddah Mad Sukoon



Revision of Lessons

Lesson No.
13-33

Fataha (Zabar)
Alif Madd

لَنَا وَلَا مَا تَرَ لَكَ

Kasrah (Zair)
Yaa Madd

حَيْنَ فِي لَكَ لِمَ هِيَ

Dhamma (Pesh)
Waw Madd

لَذُو هُوْدُ دُونَ دَارُ هُو

Standing Fataha,
Standing Kasrah,
Inverted Dhammah

دَاوَدَ بِهٖ الْفِ عَلَى اَدَمَ

Sukoon

مُحَرَّ فَاغُ فَاغُ قُلُّ هُمُّ

Soft Waw
Soft Yaa

حَيْثُ عَلَيْكَ كَيْفَ سَوْفَ أَوْ

Hamzah
Saakinah

يُوتَ فَاثُوَا بَاسَ شِئْتَ بَسُّ

Qalqalah Letters

مَطَّلَعِ لَقَدْ تَجَرَّيْ اِبْنُ خَلَقْنَا

Hams

ذِكْرُ اَكْثَرُ اَكْبَرُ وَالْفِتْنَةُ قَالَتْ

Double Fatha
Double Kasrah
Double Dhammah

بَشَرٌ قَوْمٍ بَعْضٍ مَثَلًا بَابًا

Shaddah

رُدُّوْا رَبِّيْ بِكُلِّ اِلَّا شَرِّ

Shaddah with
Tanween

قَوِيٌّ رَبُّ صُمَّ فَجِّ عَفْوًا

PART - 3

Tajweed Rules / Qawa'id

لام : اللّٰه، الّ

ميم : مّ، مّ

نون : نّ، نّ، نّ

راء : رّ، رّ

مد : ~

وقف و ابتداء

In book-1, we have learnt about the Makhaarij and Sifaat along with:

Rules of Madd

Rules of Sukoon, Soft Waaw and Yaa, Qalqalah letters and Hams letters.

Now we will study the remaining rules of Tajweed. ان شاء الله.

Lesson
34

Shaddah on م & ن (مّ، نّ)

If there is a Shaddah on م or ن then you have to pronounce them with Ghunnah. Ghunnah means making a sound through your nose and stretching it twice (two Harakaat). In this book, the Shaddah for such cases is represented by the symbol (س) compared to the usual symbol (س).

ثُمَّ	وَإِنَّ	إِنَّ	أَنَّ
then	and indeed	Certainly / Indeed	that /Indeed
عَمَّا	مِمَّا	مِنَّا	إِنَّا
أَمَّا	كُنَّا	وَأَمَّا	لَمَّا
فَإِنَّمَا	إِنَّمَا	جَنَّتِ	فَلَمَّا
إِنِّكُمْ	إِنَّكَ	إِنَّهُمْ	إِنَّهُ
وَلَكِنَّ	جَهَنَّمَ	أَنََّّهُمْ	إِنِّي

وَلَمْ وَلَهُمْ سِرَّهُمْ إِنَّهُمْ

indeed they

their secret

and for them

and did not

يَهْدِي يَقْضِي هَذِهِ آيَةٍ

خَيْرًا إِلَهًا كُفُورًا رُسُلًا

غَنِيٌّ قَوِيٌّ حَكِيمٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ


جَنَّتْ مَرَّتْ أَلْقِنْتُ الصَّلْحِ

فَإِنَّ وَإِنَّ الْخَنَاسِ فَبَايَ

كَذَّبُوا عَمِلُوا أَعْلَمُ قُلُوبُهُمْ

MADD means to stretch. There are two main types of Madd.

1. **Original Madd:** This refers to 'Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, and Waaw-Madd as discussed in lessons 14, 16, and 18. The sound stretch here is double.
2. **Secondary Madd:** When 'Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, Waaw-Madd is followed by a Hamzah or a *Saakinah* letter. Main types of the secondary Madd are given below:

Condition 1: Attached Madd occurs when an 'Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, Waaw-Madd is followed by a Hamzah in the same word. It has a pointed end () and its duration is 4 to 5 Harakaat (stretches).

مَاءٍ

water

شَاءَ

he willed

جَاءَ

he came

أُولَئِكَ

هَؤُلَاءِ

سُوءٌ

يَشَاءُ


إِبْتِغَاءً

الْأَاءِ

سَوَاءٌ


أُولِيَاءِ

السَّمَاءِ

Condition 2: Madd-Lazim occurs when an 'Alif-Madd, a Yaa-Madd, or a Waaw-Madd is followed by a letter with a Sukoon or a Shaddah within a word. It has a pointed shape () and its duration is six Harakaat (stretches).

جَانُ أَلُّنَ أَتْحَاجُّونِي

وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ الصَّاحَّةُ الحَاقَةُ

Condition 3: Separated Madd (Jaiz): occurs when the first word ends with 'Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, Waaw-Madd and the second word begins with a Hamzah. It has a wavy shape () and its duration is two or four to five Harakaat.

فِيهَا أَبَدًا مَا أَصَابَ يَأْتِيهَا النَّاسُ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَكَ قَالُوا آمَنَّا لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ

آيَةٌ

Sign / verse

آدَمَ

Adam (ﷺ)

أَمَنَ

he believed

الْ

family / followers

عَطَاءً

سَوَاءً

الْآخِرَ

سُوءٌ

مَاءً

وَالسَّمَاءِ

بِنَاءً

جَزَاءً

الهِتَةَ

أَضَاءَتْ

شَاءَ

إِبْتِغَاءً

إِسْرَاءِ يُلَ

الْقُرْآنُ

بِالْآخِرَةِ

وَجَاءَ

بِأَيْتِنَا

الْمَلِيكَةَ

أَتَيْنَا

أَمْنَا

فَتَوَبُّوْا إِلَى

كَانُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ

كَمَا أَمَنَ

وَمَا اتَّكُمُ

Lesson
37

Separated Letters

The letters in such words are not joined and are read individually. These letters are called Huroof Muqatta'at (letters that are read separately). Only Allah knows the meanings of these words. If the name of the letter is of 3-letters such as نون، ميم، etc, then such letters are read a Madd of six stretches. There are 14 Muqatta'at letters in the Quran which occurred 29 times in total. If there is a standing Fathah on this letter it will be stretched twice and if there pointed Madd (ـ) on the letter then its sound will be stretched 6 Harakaat.

ن نُونُ	ق قَافُ	ص صَادٌ
طه طَاهَا	يس يَاسِيْنُ	طس طَاسِيْنُ
الر اَلِفْ لَامٌ رَا	الم اَلِفْ لَامٌ مِيْمٌ	حم حَامِيْمٌ
المص اَلِفْ لَامٌ مِيْمٌ صَادٌ	المّر اَلِفْ لَامٌ مِيْمٌ رَا	طسم طَا سِيْنُ مِيْمٌ
حم.عسق حَامِيْمٌ عِيْنُ سِيْنُ قَافُ	كهيعص كَافُ هَا يَا عِيْنُ صَادٌ	

Lesson
38

Laam of the word "Allah"
(Laame Jalalah)

Thin Laam

Thick Laam

الله

الله

The letter ل of the word "Allah" has special rules to distinguish it from the ل in other words. This helps a person listening to the Imam in Salah to know what is being recited. If you have Fathah or Dhammah before the word Allah, the Laam of the word Allah is recited "thick" somewhat similar to the way you recite "Law" in English. In this book, such a Laam is denoted by a pointed edge.

If you have Kasrah before the word 'Allah', the ل is recited in a normal way, which is thin.

Thin: If a Kasrah before that Laam, Recite it Thin	Thick: If a Fathah or Dhammah before Lamm Jalalah, Recite it thick.	
بِالله	نَارُ اللهُ	وَاللهِ
in Allah	fire of Allah	By Allah!
بِسْمِ اللهُ	أَمْرُ اللهُ	هُوَ اللهُ
وَاللهِ	يُرِيدُ اللهُ	إِنَّ اللهُ
دِينِ اللهُ	نَاقَةُ اللهُ	سُبْحَانَ اللهُ
أَيْتِ اللهُ	رَسُولُ اللهُ	قَالَ اللهُ
سَبِيلِ اللهُ	نَصْرُ اللهُ	إِلَّا اللهُ

Lesson
39

Shamsi Letters



These fourteen letters are called Shamsi letters: ش، ذ، ظ، ت، د، ط، ز، س، ص، ل، ن، ر. The Makhrāj of each of these letters is close to that of ل. Therefore, when ال (the definite article 'the') is followed by any of these letters, ال is dropped for ease of pronunciation and a Shaddah is applied on the letter. The best example for this is: الشَّمْسُ (wash-shams). If you want to read that word alone then you read it with اَ. For example: أَالشَّمْسُ (ash-shams). Note that Shaddah is stronger help sign than Madd. Therefore, skip the Madd or any other letter in between which has no sign.

In two words	In one word	Shamsi Letters
بِالْقَوْلِ الثَّابِتِ	وَعَلَى الثَّلَاثَةِ	ث وَالثَّمَرَاتِ
with the firm words	and on the three	and the fruits
غَافِرِ الذَّنْبِ	مِنَ الذَّهَبِ	ذ لِلذِّكْرِ
إِلَّا الظَّنَّ	مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ	ظ وَالظَّاهِرُ
أُنزِلَتِ التَّوْرَةُ	أَهْلُ التَّقْوَى	ت وَالتَّيِّبِينَ
يَوْمِ الدِّينِ	فِي الدُّنْيَا	د وَالذَّمَّ
وَالْبَلَدِ الطَّيِّبِ	مِّنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ	ط وَالطُّورِ
شَجَرَةَ الزُّقُومِ	وَاتُّوا الزُّكُوةَ	ز وَالزَّيْتُونَ

In two word

In one word

Shamsi
Letters

س وَالسَّمَاءَ خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ سَوَاءَ السَّبِيلِ

ص بِالصَّبْرِ أَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَالْعَمَلُ الصَّالِحُ

ل وَاللَّيْلِ هُوَ اللَّطِيفُ وَلَهُمُ اللَّعْنَةُ

ن وَالنَّهَارِ رَبِّ النَّاسِ عَذَابِ النَّارِ

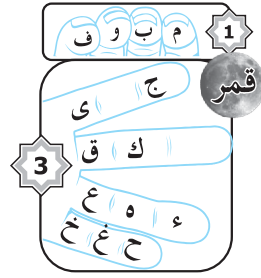
ر وَالرُّوحِ هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ أَمِنَ الرَّسُولُ

ش وَالشَّمْسِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ حُبُّ الشَّهَوَاتِ

ض وَالضُّحَى فِي الضَّلَلَةِ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

Lesson
40

Qamari Letters



You have learnt Shamsi letters in the last lesson. The rest of the fourteen (14) are Qamari (moon) letters. م ب و ف ج ي، ك ق، ع ه، ح، غ خ. If ك comes before any of these, then ك is read clearly because the Makhraj of any of these letters is away from that of ك. For example: وَالْقَمَرِ (wal-Qamar). Note that Sukoon is stronger help sign than Madd. Therefore, skip the Madd or any other letter in between which has no sign.

In two word	In one word	Qamari Letters
وَبِئْسَ الْمَصِيرُ	هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ	م
and wretched is the destination	they are the successful	with the pious
وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ	هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	ب
وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ	هُوَ الْوَلِيُّ	و
وَنِعَمَ الْوَكِيلُ	إِنَّ الْفَضْلَ	ف
سُئِلُوا الْفِتْنَةَ	فِي الْجَحِيمِ	ج
أَصْحَابِ الْجَنَّةِ	مَالَ الْيَتِيمِ	ي
وَقَالَتِ الْيَهُودُ	ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ	ك
أَلَسِنْتُهُمْ الْكُذِبَ		

In two word

In one word

Qamari
Letters

ق وَالْقَمَرَ ذِي الْقُرْبَى يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ

ء بِالْآخِرَةِ فِي الْأَرْضِ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى

ه بِالْهُدَى مِنَ الْهَلِكِينَ عَذَابَ الْهُونِ

ع وَالْعَصْرِ رَبِّ الْعَلَمِينَ شَدِيدُ الْعَذَابِ

ح الْحَمْدُ مِنَ الْحَقِّ فِي الْحَيَاةِ

غ بِالْغَيْبِ مِنَ الْغَمِّ مَتَاعُ الْغُرُورِ

خ بِالْخَيْرِ فِي الْخَلْقِ هُمُ الْخَسِرُونَ

Lesson
41

Rules of Meem Sakinah (مْ)

Rule-01: Hide: If a Meem-Sakin is followed by ب then suppress Meem-sakin with Ghunnah while keeping the lips joined and then say Baa. In this book, the Sukoon sign on such a Meem is slightly rotated (◡).

وَتُرَكِّبُهُمْ بِهَا

and you would cleanse them thereby

يَعِظُكُمْ بِهِ

He admonishes you with it

بَعْضُهُمْ بِبَعْضٍ

أَمْ بَعِيدٌ

وَكَلَّبَهُمْ بَاسِطٌ

أَيَأْمُرُكُمْ بِالْكَفْرِ

اتَّيْتُمْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ

فَاحْكُم بَيْنَهُمْ

Rule-02: Merge: When a Meem with Sukoon is followed by Meem, then they are merged.

عَلَيْكُمْ مِّنْ

لَهُمْ مَا

فَمِنْهُمْ مِّنْ

يَأْتِكُمْ مِّثْلُ

Rule-03: Express: When a Meem-with-Sukoon is followed by any other letter, then read مْ normally.

Caution: When a Meem-with-Sukoon is followed by Waaw or Fa, then make sure that you say مْ clearly. There is a chance that you may not touch the lips while reading مْ if you are not careful.

هُمْ فِيهَا

عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ



The letter Raa (pronounced somewhat similar to Raw) is not the same as that of English R. The Arabic ر has a low frequency, and required to be pronounced clearly. Five important rules of ر are given below. In this book, the letter for thick Raa has a slight thickness on its tapering end.

Thin: If Kasrah or Double Kasrah is given below the Raa, read it as Thin Raa (in light sound).

Rule-01:

Thick: If a Fathah, Double Fathah, Dhammah, Double Dhammah or an inverted Dhammah is given on Raa then read it as thick Raa (in heavy sound)

رِزْقُ

provision

صِرَاطِ

path

رَبِّكَ

your Rabb

رَبِّهِ

his Rabb (Lord)

ذِكْرٍ

وَرَسُولِهِ

رَبِّكُمْ

رَبِّهِمْ

أَمْرٍ

إِبْرَهُمْ

أَكْثَرُ

رَبِّي

أَجْرٍ

كَثِيرًا

أَكْثَرَهُمْ

رَبَّنَا

أَبْرِي

حَرَمٍ

يَفِرُّ

لِلرَّحْمَنِ

شَرِّ

خَيْرٍ

كَبِيرًا

صَغِيرًا

Thin: Kasrah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then this will be read thin (with low sound)

Rule-02:

Thick: Fathah-letter or Dhammah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then it will be read thick (with heavy sound).

وَالْأَرْضِ وَالْأَرْضِ الْأَرْضِ أَرْسَلْنَا وَاصْبِرْ

الْقُرْآنُ أَكْبَرُ الْعَرْشِ فِرْعَوْنَ

Thin: Kasrah-letter is followed by a letter with a Sukoon and then a Raa-Saakinah. then this will be read thin (with low sound)

Rule-03:

Thick: Fathah-letter or Dhammah-letter is followed by a letter with a Sukoon and then a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then it will be read thick (with heavy sound).

وَالْفَجْرِ وَالْعَصْرِ خُسْرٌ حِجْرٌ

Rule-04: If a Kasrah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) and the next letter is one of the high sending letters i.e. غ، خ، ق، ط، ص then the ز is pronounced thick.

بِالْمِرْصَادِ قِرْطَاسٍ فِرْقَةٍ

Rule-05a: If a temporary kasrah is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then Raa will be pronounced thick. for example (ازجعی)

Rule-05b: If a kasrah occurs at the end of the word prior to the word with Raa Saakinah (ز) then Raa will be pronounced thick. for example رَبِّ اِرْجَعُونِ

Rule-06: If a soft Yaa is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then the ز should be pronounced thin. This condition applies only in the case of وقف stopping.

خَيْرٌ طَيْرٌ سَيْرٌ غَيْرٌ

Lesson
43

Show (Izhar)
(to show Noon Saakinah & Tanween)



If a Noon-Saakinah (Noon with a Sukoon: ن) or a Tanween is followed by any of the throat letters ع، ح، غ، خ then pronounce the ن or the Tanween clearly. Just read it in normal way. This rule is also applied in Tanween, because Noon ن is hidden in Tanween. **Note:** Letter will not be read if there is no Sign on them.

Tanween	Noon Saakinah (ن)	
	Between two words	In one word
عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ	أَنْ آمِنُوا	وَيَنْتَوْنِ
Painful punishment	that believe!	go far away
أَسْحَرُ هَذَا	وَإِنْ هُمْ	مِنْهُمْ
سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ	فَإِنْ عُدْنَا	أَنْعَمْتَ
عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ	مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ	وَأَنْحَرُ
رَبُّ غَفُورٌ	مِنْ غَيْرِ	فَسَيَنْغَضُونَ
عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ	مِنْ خَيْرِ	وَالْمُنْخَنِقَةُ

Lesson

44

Hide (Ikhfa)

(to hide Noon Saakinah & Tanween)



If a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by any of the letters (ض ك ق, ج ش, ز س ص, ذ ط, ف) then suppress the ُ or the Tanween and merge it with the following letter with Ghunnah. For Tanween, the ikhfaa signs are () instead of the common ones ().

Note: where there is no sign on a letter that will not be read.

Tanween <u> </u>	Noon Saakinah (نْ)		
	Between two words	In one word	
	خَالِدًا فِيهَا	مِنْ فَضْلِهِ	ف أَنفُسَهُمْ
	will abide in it eternally	from his blessings	themselves
	مَاءً تَجَاجَا	فَمَنْ ثَقُلَتْ	أَنْثَى
	ذ	مِنْ ذَكَرٍ	أَنْذِرُ
	نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةً	مِنْ ظَهِيرٍ	يَنْظُرُ
	ظَلًّا ظَلِيلًا	مِنْ تَحْتِهَا	أَنْتَ
	فَرِيقًا تَقْتُلُونَ	مِنْ دُونِهِ	عِنْدَ
	قِنَوانٍ دَانِيَةً		

Tanween



Noon Saakinah (نْ)

Between two words

In one word

قَوْمًا طَاغِينَ

a rebel nation

مِنْ طِينٍ

from clay

يَنْطِقُ

he speaks

ط

يَوْمَئِذٍ زُرْقًا

مِنْ زَكْوَةٍ

أَنْزَلَ

ز

قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

عَنْ سَبِيلٍ

الْإِنْسَانَ

س

عَمَلًا صَالِحًا

مِنْ صِيَامٍ

يُنصِرُونَ

ص

فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ

مَنْ جَاءَ

وَالْإِنجِيلَ

ج

نَفْسٍ شَيْئًا

مِنْ شَيْءٍ

أَنْشَاكُمْ

ش

قَوْمًا ضَالِّينَ

وَمَنْ ضَلَّ

مَنْضُودٍ

ض

رِزْقٍ كَرِيمٍ

إِنْ كُنْتُمْ

عَنْكُمْ

ك

عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

مِنْ قَرِيبٍ

لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ

ق

Lesson
45

Merge (Idghaam)
(to Noon-Saakinah/Tanween with next letter)



Rule-01: Merge with Ghunnah: If a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by any of these letters و، ی، ن، grouped as (يسمو), then merge the ن or the Tanween with the following letter with a Ghunnah. This merger is indicated by a Shaddah sign on the following letter. To merge Noon Saakinah with (و، ی، ن) the symbol (س) is placed, The same rule is also applied for Tanween.

Tanween ۞	Noon Saakinah (نْ)	
لِقَوْمٍ يَّعْقِلُونَ	لِمَنْ يَّشَاءُ	ی
for the people who use reason	to whom He wills	
سِنَةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ	مِنْ وَلِيِّ	و
مِنْ مَّاءٍ	عَدُوِّ مُبِينٌ	م
مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ	شَيْءٍ نَّحْنُ	ن

Rule-02: Merger without Ghunnah: a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by any of two letters ل، ر, then merge the ن or the Tanween with the following letter without Ghunnah.

يَوْمٌ لَا	مَنْ لَمْ	ل
غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ	مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ	ر

Rule-03: Exception: Don't read these four words merging with Noon Saakinah, read it normally. Because Yaa or Waw are in one word after Noon Saakinah.

دُنْيَا، بُنْيَان، صِنْوَان، قِنْوَان

Lesson
46

Change (Iqlaab)

(Noon-Saakinah/Tanween with Meem Saakinah)



If a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by the letter ب then the ن is replaced by م with a Ghunnah. This change is generally shown by a tiny (م) above the ن or the Tanween.

Tanween ۞	Noon Saakinah (ن)	
	Between two words	In one word
شَهِيدًا بَيْنَنَا	عَنْ بَعْضِ	أَنْبَاءٍ
witness among us	of a part	news
أَبَدًا بِمَا	وَمَنْ بَلَغَ	أَنْبِيَاءَ
أُمَّةٍ بِشَهِيدٍ	مِنْ بَعْدِ	يَنْبَغِي
مُسَخَّرَاتٍ بِأَمْرِهِ	فَإِنْ بَغَتْ	لِجَنْبِهِ
خَيْرٌ بِصِيرٌ	لَمْ تَكُنْ بَيْنَكُمْ	تُنْبِتُ
صُمْ بِكُمْ	لَمْ أَكُنْ بِدُعَائِكَ	سُنْبُلَةٍ

Lesson
47

The Tiny Noon (Noon Qutni)

If a letter with Tanween is followed by Hamzahtul-Wasl (the Hamzah which is dropped at the time of merging), then the Tanween is replaced by a small Noon. We will refer to it as the Tiny Noon. It has always a Kasrah on it. Note that this occurs only between two words.

نُوحُ ابْنَهُ	يَوْمَئِذٍ الْحَقُّ
وَأَمْوَالٌ اقْتَرَفْتُمُوهَا	قَوْمًا لِلَّهِ
خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ	كَرَمَادٍ اِشْتَدَّتْ

If you are continuing (without stopping at the end of an ayah), then also you have to add the tiny Noon at the start of the word in the next ayah as shown below.

مُرْتَابٌ ۝۳۴ الَّذِيْنَ

when you continue with 2 nd Ayah	when you stop at first Ayah
مُرْتَابٌ ۝۳۴ الَّذِيْنَ	مُرْتَابٌ ۝۳۴ الَّذِيْنَ

اِلَّا نُفُوْرًا ۝۴۲ اِسْتِكْبَارًا

when you continue with 2 nd Ayah	when you stop at first Ayah
اِلَّا نُفُوْرًا ۝۴۲ اِسْتِكْبَارًا	اِلَّا نُفُوْرًا ۝۴۲ اِسْتِكْبَارًا

هُمَزَةٌ لُّمَزَةٌ ۱ الَّذِي

when you continue with 2nd Ayah

when you stop at first Ayah

هُمَزَةٌ لُّمَزَةٌ ۱ الَّذِي هُمَزَةٌ لُّمَزَةٌ ۱ الَّذِي

عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ۱۳۸ الَّذِينَ

when you continue with 2nd Ayah

when you stop at first Ayah

عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ۱۳۸ الَّذِينَ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ۱۳۸ الَّذِينَ

مُنِيبٌ ۳۳ إِدْخُلُوهَا

When you continue with 2nd Ayah

When you stop at first Ayah

مُنِيبٌ ۳۳ إِدْخُلُوهَا مُنِيبٌ ۳۳ إِدْخُلُوهَا

Lesson
48

Silent Letters

In the Holy Qur'an at many places ا و ی are written but not pronounced, there few rules for this:

Rule-01: If any Fathah, Kasrah or Dhammah letter is followed by another letter with Sukoon or Shaddah then recite them merging with Sukoon or Shaddah and skip all the letters between them.

وَالشَّمْسِ وَشَّمْسِ	وَالْقَمَرِ وَلْقَمَرِ	فَالْيَوْمِ فَالْيَوْمِ
إِلَى الَّذِينَ إِلَ لَّذِينَ	عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَ اللَّهِ	فِي الْأَرْضِ فِ لَأَرْضِ
فَتَرَى الَّذِينَ فَتَرَ لَّذِينَ	عِيسَى ابْنَ عِيسَ بَنَ	يَكَادُ الْبَرْقُ يَكَادُ لَبْرُقُ

Rule-02: If Alif is carrying a small circle over it then Alif is dropped.

وَمَلَأِيهِ وَمَلِيهِ	لِشَايِ لِشِيِ	أَفَايِنِ أَفِينِ
لَنْ نَدْعُوَا لَنْ نَدَعُوَا	لِتَتْلُوَا لِتَتْلُوَا	ثَمُودَا ثَمُودَا

لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا نَبَأِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا نَبَأِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ

Rule-03: The word أَنَا should be read as أَن However, if you stop at أَنَا then stretch Alif-Madd there.

أَنَا وَأَنَا فَنَا
أَن وَأَن فَانَ

Rule-04: After Standing Fathah, if there is a Yaa without any sign, then don't read it. (this is already explained in Lesson No. 21).

مَاوِي مَوْسَى عَيْسَى
مَاو مَوْس عَيْس

Rule-05: If there is no sign on any letter, then drop that letter. No sign No sound.

الْحَيَاةِ الصَّلَاةِ الزَّكَاةِ
الْحَيَةِ الصَّلَةِ الزَّكَةِ

وَأُولُوا الْأَرْحَامِ وَأُولَئِكَ وَلَا أُصَلِّبَنَّكُمْ
وَأُلَلْأَرْحَامِ وَأَلِّكَ وَلَا أُصَلِّبَنَّكُمْ

هَذَا	هَؤُلَاءِ	ذَلِكَ	أُولَئِكَ
This	these	that	those
الرَّحِيمِ	الْعَلِيمِ	الْعَظِيمِ	الْكَرِيمِ
عَنْكُمْ	وَأَنْتُمْ	أَنْزَلَ	إِنْسَانٌ
الْأَمْرُ	الْآيَاتِ	النَّبِيِّ	السَّاعَةِ
مِنْ وَّلِيِّ	مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ	وَمَنْ مَعَهُ	وَقُلْ رَبِّ
قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا	شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ	كَبِيرًا	فِيهَا أَبَدًا
إِسْرَائِيلَ	فَأُولَئِكَ	الْحَاقَّةُ	كَهَيْعَصَ

Teachers' Note

Teacher should make the students practice the given words and then ask the students about different words and the Tajweed rules applied in it.

Lesson
50

Rules for Starting & Stopping of the Recitation

You stop while reciting to take breath, it is called Waqf وقف. When you want to stop break the sound and take breath but make sure that you stop at a place where meanings are not distorted. Take care of the following rules.

Rule-01: If there is a **Fathah, Kasrah** or **Dhammah** on the last letter then make it Saakin.



شَكَرٌ	←	شَكَرَ	—
وَالْعَصْرُ	←	وَالْعَصِرِ	—
وَالْفَتْحُ	←	وَالْفَتْحِ	—

Rule-02: If there is Standing Fathah on the last letter then read it as it is. And if Standing Kasrah or Inverted Dhammah is there then make it Saakin.

ظَهْ	←	ظَهْ	—
مَأْوَى	←	مَأْوَى	
رَبِّهِ	←	رَبِّهِ	—
بِهِ	←	بِهِ	
رَبُّهُ	←	رَبُّهُ	—
لَهُ	←	لَهُ	

Rule-03: If the last letter or its preceding letter has Double Fathah then read it with single Fathah similar to the sound of Alif-Madd. And if there is Double Kasrah and Double Dhammah, then make it Saakin.



تَوَّابًا	←	تَوَّابًا	ا
مَاءًا	←	مَاءًا	ء
هُدًى	←	هُدًى	ى
مُسَمًى	←	مُسَمًى	
بِنَهْرًا	←	بِنَهْرًا	ِ
بَشَرًا	←	بَشَرًا	ِ

Rule-04: If the last letter is having Shaddah then we have three rules.

4a: If the last letter is having Shaddah with Fathah, Kasrah or Dhammah then stop at Shaddah.



الْمُسْتَقَرَّ	←	الْمُسْتَقَرُّ	ّ
السَّامِرِيَّ	←	السَّامِرِيٌّ	ّ

4b: If Meem or Noon is the last letter and if it contains Shaddah with Fathah or Kasrah or Dhammah then stop there with Ghunnah without any harkaat.

الْغَمَّ	←	الْغَمِّ	م
جَانَّ	←	جَانِّ	ن

4c: If any of the Qalqalah letter comes at the end and that letter contains Shaddah with Fathah or Kasrah or Dhamma then stop there making a strong Qalqalah.

قَطَّبَ جَدَّ



قَطَّبَتْ جَدَّ

بِالْحَقِّ	←	بِالْحَقِّ	ء
فِي الْحَجِّ	←	فِي الْحَجِّ	
تَبَّ	←	تَبَّ	

Rule-05: If the last letter is Saakin then read it as it is.

2

أَعْمَالَهُمْ	←	أَعْمَالَهُمْ	م
حِسَابِيَهُ	←	حِسَابِيَهُ	

Four Special Rules for Stopping

Sp. Rule-01: In Arabic language Round Ta (ة) is used for feminine. For example: مُسَلِّمَةٌ، مُؤَمِّنَةٌ، صَالِحَةٌ. If you want to stop on such a round taa (ة) then change this round taa (ة) into ha (ه) and make it Saakin.

ة ة ة ← ه ه ه

الْقَاضِيَةُ	←	الْقَاضِيَةٌ	ة
الْقِيَامَةُ	←	الْقِيَامَةٌ	ة
الْقَارِعَةُ	←	الْقَارِعَةٌ	ة

ة ة ة ← ه ه ه

مُسَلِّمَةٌ	←	مُسَلِّمَةٌ	ة
رَاضِيَةٌ	←	رَاضِيَةٌ	ة
هَاطِيَةٌ	←	هَاطِيَةٌ	ة

Sp. Rule-02: If the last letter is Alif-Madd or Yaa-Madd or Waaw-Madd then stop there in that Madd condition.

ا ا ا

هَذَا	←	هَذَا	ا
لِذِكْرِي	←	لِذِكْرِي	ي
وَأَعْبُدُوا	←	وَأَعْبُدُوا	و

Sp. Rule-03: If there comes an Alif-Madd or Yaa-Madd or Waaw-Madd before the last letter then recite this Alif-Madd or Yaa-Madd or Waw Madd stretching the sound upto 2, 4 or 6 Harakaat and make the last letter Saakin. This generally occurs at the end of an ayah.



سا + يَ + نُو ← سا + يَ + نُو

تُكَذِّبُنْ	←	تُكَذِّبُنْ	سا +
الرَّحِيمِ	←	الرَّحِيمِ	يَ +
فَيَكُونُ	←	فَيَكُونُ	نُو +

Sp. Rule-04: If there comes a soft Yaa or a soft Waaw before last letter then recite this Soft Yaa or Soft Waw stretching the sound upto 2, 4 or 6 Harakaat and make the last letter Saakin.

يَ + نُو ← يَ + نُو

وَالصَّيْفِ	←	وَالصَّيْفِ	يَ +
خَوْفٍ	←	خَوْفٍ	نُو +

Rules for Re-starting the Recitation after stopping

Generally there used to be a sign on first letter of every Ayah for example: **إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾**

﴿٢﴾ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرِ ﴿٢﴾ If any word starts with Letter Alif, then a little problem comes there because if letter Alif comes in the beginning it has no sound. Actually it is called Hamza Alwasl which has certain rules:

Rule-01: If any word, starts with Alif and Laam (الَ ، اَلِ) then start reciting it with Alif, Fathah over it.

الْحَمْدُ ←	الْحَمْدُ
الَّذِي ←	الَّذِي
الَّذِينَ ←	الَّذِينَ

Examples:

وَقُلِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ سَيُرِيكُمْ آيَاتِهِ
 -- الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ سَيُرِيكُمْ آيَاتِهِ

Start from ا

شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ
 ---الَّذِي أُنزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ

Start from ا

وَلَقَدْ عَلِمْتُمُ الَّذِينَ اعْتَدَوْا مِنْكُمْ فِي السَّبْتِ
 ---الَّذِينَ اعْتَدَوْا مِنْكُمْ فِي السَّبْتِ

Start from ا

Rule-02: If any word starts with Alif and with a Saakin letter, and a Fathah or Kasrah is there on the letter followed by the Saakin letter then recite it as Alif with Kasrah. such as :

اِذْهَبْ ← اِذْهَبْ
اِضْرِبْ ← اِضْرِبْ

Examples:

قَالَ اِذْهَبْ فَمَنْ تَبِعَكَ مِنْهُمْ
-- اِذْهَبْ فَمَنْ تَبِعَكَ مِنْهُمْ

Start from اِ

فَقُلْنَا اضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ
-- اِضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ

Start from اِ

Rule-03: If any word starts with Alif and with a Saakin letter, and a Dhammah is there on the letter followed by the Saakin letter then recite it as Alif with Dhammah. such as:

اِنْ اَشْكُرْ لِيْ وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ
-- اَشْكُرْ لِيْ وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ

Start from اِ

اَشْكُرْ ← اَشْكُرْ

Rule-04: Same rules will apply for Shaddah. such as:

اَتَّبِعُوا ← اَتَّبِعُوا

اِتَّبَاعَ ← اِتَّبَاعَ

اَتَّبِعُوا ← اَتَّبِعُوا

Stop Signs during Tilawat (Reading Qur'an)

There are stop signs in Holy Qur'an. The purpose of these signs are to ensure that we recite Qur'an properly and not commit mistakes in the meanings of the verse. It should be clear to understand the verse to the reader as well as the listener. If there is more than one sign then the first upper most sign will be preferred to follow. For almost every case, an example vers is provided below it.

Sign	Meaning	Explanation	Examples
م	Compulsory	You must stop here otherwise the meaning will be mixed up.	لَقَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ قَوْلَ الَّذِينَ قَالُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ فُقِيرٌ وَنَحْنُ أَغْنِيَاءُ سَكَتُ مَا قَالُوا
○	Given at the verse ending along with the Ayah number.	Stopping here is the Sunnah of the Prophet (pbuh).	وَإِنَّهُ لَحَقُّ الْيَقِينِ ﴿٥١﴾
سكته س	Pause	Stop here for a duration of two Harakah without taking breath and then continue.	وَقَبِلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ ﴿٢٧﴾
وقفة	Stop	It is a long Saktah. Stop for a longer time but don't take any breath and then continue.	رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٢٨٦﴾
مع مع	Pair of 3 dots.	Stop at one of them.	ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ
ط	Stop	Better to stop at this sign.	يُضِلُّ بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِي بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ ﴿٣٦﴾
قف	Stop	Stop here.	أُولَئِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ صَلَوَاتٌ مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَرَحْمَةٌ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُهْتَدُونَ ﴿١٥٧﴾

Sign	Meaning	Explanation	Examples
ج صل	Permissible	Here you are given choice, You may stop or continue.	يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالدِّينَ اٰمِنُوۡا وَمَا يَخْدَعُوْنَ اِلَّا اَنْفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُوْنَ
لا O	لا on the circle	Here you are given choice, You may continue or stop.	اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ ﴿٢﴾
ز ص ق ج صل		Better to continue recitation	وَلَا تَشْتَرُوْا بِاٰيَتِيْ ثَمَنًا قَلِيْلًا وَّرٰٓيَۤا فَاَتَّقُوْنَ ﴿٤١﴾ فَاَخْرَجَهُمَا مِمَّا كَانَا فِيْهِ ذٰلِكَ بِمَا عَصَوْا وَّكَانُوْا يَعْتَدُوْنَ ﴿١١٢﴾ وَاللّٰهُ يَدْعُوْا اِلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَالْمَغْفِرَةِ بِاَذْنِهٖ اُولٰٓئِكَ يَدْعُوْنَ اِلَى النَّارِ
لا	No Stopping	If you stop here, you will give a wrong meaning. If you do that due to some constraint, then repeat the verse from the beginning or 2, 3 words before it taking care of the meanings.	اَلَّذِيْنَ تَتَوَفَّيْهُمُ الْمَلٰٓئِكَةُ طَيِّبِيْنَ يَقُوْلُوْنَ سَلٰمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ اَدْخُلُوا الْجَنَّةَ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُوْنَ ﴿٣٢﴾

20 frequently repeated words in the Qur'an

Following 20 words constitute 25% of the Qur'anic words. These words have already been taught in the book in their original forms. Make sure that the students memorize the meanings of these words and practice their recitation thoroughly. At the start of these 20 words, we may find **و** and **ف** very often. Therefore, for the sake of practice, the list is repeated with both **و** and **ف**.

Words (in original form)	Meanings	With Waw (و)	Meanings	With Faa (ف)	Meanings
مِنْ	from	وَمِنْ	and from	فَمِنْ	so from
مَا	not, what, which	وَمَا	and not, and what, and which	فَمَا	so not, so what, so which
لَا	not	وَلَا	and not	فَلَا	so not
فِي	in	وَفِي	and in	فَفِي	so in
الَّذِينَ	those who	وَالَّذِينَ	and those who	فَالَّذِينَ	so those who
إِنَّ	indeed	وَإِنَّ	and indeed	فَإِنَّ	so indeed
عَلَى	on, upon	وَعَلَى	and on, and upon	فَعَلَى	so on, so upon
إِلَّا	except, but	وَإِلَّا	and except, and but	فَإِلَّا	so except
إِنْ	not, if	وَإِنْ	and not, and if	فَإِنْ	so not, so if
أَنَّ	that	وَأَنَّ	and that	فَأَنَّ	so that
إِلَى	to, towards	وَإِلَى	and to	فَإِلَى	so to
إِذَا	when	وَإِذَا	and when	فَإِذَا	so when
اللَّهُ	Allah	وَاللَّهُ	and Allah	فَاللَّهُ	so Allah
مَنْ	who	وَمَنْ	and who	فَمَنْ	so who
هُوَ	he	وَهُوَ	and he	فَهُوَ	so he
الْأَرْضَ	the earth	وَالْأَرْضَ	and the earth	فَالْأَرْضَ	so the earth
هُمْ	they	وَهُمْ	and they	فَهُمْ	so they
رَبِّ	rabb, lord	وَرَبِّ	and the Rabb	فَرَبِّ	so the Rabb
قَالَ	he said	وَقَالَ	and he said	فَقَالَ	so he said
كَانَ	he is, he was	وَكَانَ	and he is, and he was	فَكَانَ	so he is, so he was

Prefixes and suffixes

In Arabic language, there are many words which occur in the beginning and/or ending of a word (Prefix and Suffix). In the following table, 12 prefixes are given. They occur almost 22,500 times in the Qur'an, i.e., almost 5 times in every two lines. Similarly, 10 suffixes and they occur almost 8100 times in the Qur'an, i.e., at least once in every line.

Prefix			Suffix			Prefix and suffix	
وَ	وَيَوْمَ	وَأَشْهَدُ	هُ/هُ	عَبْدُهُ	حَمْدُهُ	وَ - كَ	وَرَبُّكَ
فَ	فَأُولَئِكَ	فَرَجَعَ	هُمْ	كَيْدَهُمْ	أَطْعَمَهُمْ	فَ - هُمْ	فَجَعَلَهُمْ
بِ	بِنِعْمَةٍ	بِرَحْمَةٍ	كَ	عَلَيْكَ	أَعْطَيْكَ	بِ - نَا	بِإِيْتِنَا
لِ	لِبَلَدٍ	لِيَعْلَمَ	كُمْ	دِينِكُمْ	جَعَلَكُمْ	لِ - كَ	لِرَبِّكَ
كَ	كَعَصْفٍ	كَمَثَلٍ	سِي	رَبِّي	صَدْرِي	كَ - كُمْ	كَخَيْفَتِكُمْ
أَ	أَأَنْتُمْ	أَرَأَيْتَ	نَا	رَبَّنَا	إِهْدِنَا	أَ - كَ	أَصْلَوْتُكَ
أَلْ	أَلْحَمْدُ	الْآخِرَةَ	هَا	مَوْتَهَا	خَلَقَهَا	فَ - هَا	فَجَعَلْنَاهَا
وَالْ	وَالْعَصْرِ	وَالشَّمْسِ	هِ	فَضْلِهِ	يَهْدِيهِ	لِ - هِ	لِرَبِّهِ
فَالْ	فَالْيَوْمَ	فَالْحَقُّ	هِمْ	رَبِّهِمْ	تَرْمِيهِمْ	-	-
بِالْ	بِالْحَقِّ	بِالصَّبْرِ	نِي	أَعْنِي	اجْعَلْنِي	-	-
لِلْ	لِلْقَمَرِ	لِلْحَقِّ	-	-	-	-	-
أَفْ	أَفْسِحُرُّ	أَفْرَأَيْتَ	-	-	-	أَف - نَا	أَفْتَهَلِكُنَا

Tajweed Practice - 1

MashaAllah! You have learnt how to read the Qur'an along with basic Tajweed. In order to recite Qur'an with Tajweed correctly and to practice them well, the four Qul (Surah Ikhlas, Surah Kafiroon, Surah Falaq and Surah Naas) are given in the following pages. which we normally recite in the prayer (salah) and in different times in our daily life.

Please note the following:

- The first cell below each word mentions those letters there is chance to commit mistakes.
- The second cell below each word mentions those rules of Tajweed where there is a possibility of committing a mistake.

Regarding the Tajweed rules, makharij, and other comments in the cells, please note the following:

- **2,4+** means 'Three Stopping Styles;' i.e., you can stop with 2 Harakahs, 4 Harakaat, or 5-6 Harakaat.
- **Qql:** Qalqalah
- **Att-Madd:** Attached Madd. **Det-Madd:** Detached Madd.
- Give special attention to the pronunciation of 'Alif with Harakah (أ، إ، ؤ) or Hamzah ء ء ء ء ء Many people skip the starting jerk while reading it.
- Don't recite the Arabic letter Raa like English R. English R sound is not very clear while Arabic Raa sound is quite clear having low frequency.
- Pronounce clearly the Original Madd (Alif Madd, Yaa Madd and Waw Madd).
They can be of three types:

بَا، تَا، ثَا، جَا، حَا، ...

بِي، تِي، ثِي، جِي، حِي، ...

بُو، تُو، ثُو، جُو، حُو، ...

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ Surah Al-Fatihah

الرَّحِيمِ		مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ		بِاللَّهِ		أَعُوذُ	
Not like english Raa ر		شَيِّ، ط				أ Read clearly، ع، ذ	
2,4+	Thick ر	with Alif Madd طا	Thick ط	thin ل	Waw Madd عُو		
الرَّحِيمِ (١)		الرَّحْمَنِ		اللَّهِ		بِسْمِ	
ح ر		ح ر					
2,4+	Yaa madd حى	Thick ر	Thick ر	thin ل			
الْعَلَمِينَ (٢)		رَبِّ		لِلَّهِ		الْحَمْدُ	
ع ر		Not like english Raa ر				أ Read clearly، ح	
2,4+	Alif Madd عا	Thick ر	thin ل	thin ل	د		
الدِّينِ (٤)		يَوْمِ		مَلِكِ		الرَّحِيمِ (٣)	
ع ر				ح ر		ح ر	
2,4+	Yaa Madd دى	Soft Waw يُو	Alif Madd ما	Thick ر	Thick ر		
نَسْتَعِينُ (٥)		وَإِيَّاكَ		نَعْبُدُ		إِيَّاكَ	
ع ر		! Read clearly، ي		ع ر		! Read clearly، ي	
2,4+	Alif Madd يا			thin ع	Alif madd يا		
المُسْتَقِيمِ (٦)		الصِّرَاطِ		إِهْدِنَا			
س، ق		ص، ر، Not like english Raa ط		ه، Read clearly !			
2,4+	High ق	thick ص ر ط	Alif Madd زَا				
عَلَيْهِمْ (٧)		أَنْعَمْتَ		الدِّينِ		صِرَاطِ	
ع ر		ع، ن Read clearly		ذ ر			
Soft Yaa لى				Yaa Madd ذى	Thick & High ص، ط	Thick ر	
وَالضَّالِّينَ (٧)		عَلَيْهِمْ		الْمَغْضُوبِ		غَيْرِ	
ع ر		ع ر		غ، ض		غ ر	
2,4+	Madd	Soft Yaa لى	Waw Madd ضُو	Soft Yaa غى	High غ		

Surah Al-Kafirun سُورَةُ الْكَافِرُونَ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾		يَا أَيُّهَا		قُلْ	
Waw Madd وَ		Alif Madd كَا		Read clearly أ	
2,4+		Det-Madd تَيَا		High ق	
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ		تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾		مَا	
Read clearly وَ، أ		ع		Read clearly أ	
Hide (Ikhfa) نْ		2,4+ Waw Madd دُو		Alif Madd مَا	
عِبُدُونَ		وَلَا أَنَا		مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾	
ع		ع		Read clearly وَ، أ	
Idgham عِبْتُمْ		Thick طَّ		Ghunnah مَّ	
Waw Madd دُو		Alif Madd مَا		Qql at stop د	
Alif Madd ع		Det-Madd لَّا		Det-Madd مَا	
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ		عِبُدُونَ		مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٥﴾	
Read clearly وَ، أ		Read clearly أ، ع		Read clearly وَ، أ	
Det-Madd لَّا		Hide (Ikhfa) نْ		Alif Madd ع	
وَلِي دِينِ ﴿٦﴾		لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ			
و		م			
2,4+		Yaa Madd دِي		Yaa Madd دِي	

Surah Al-Ikhlās سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (١) اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ (٢)

ق	ه، و	ا Read clearly ح	ل Thick ل	ص Thick ص	د Qql at stop د
---	------	------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------------

لَمْ يَلِدْهُ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ (٣) وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (٤)

م	و، م	و، م	ه Waw Madd ه	ا، ح	د Qql at stop د
---	------	------	--------------	------	-----------------

Surah Al-Falaq سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ (١) مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ (٢)

ق	ا، ع، ذ	ر	ق	خ، ق، High	ب Qql at stop ب
ق	عُو Waw Madd ع	ر Thick ر	ق Qql at stop ق	ا Alif Madd ما	ب Qql at stop ب

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ (٣) وَمِنْ شَرِّ

ر	غ	ا، ذ، ق	ر	ر	ر
ر Thin ر	غ High غ	ا، ذ، ق Qql at stop ب	ر Thin ر	ر Thin ر	ر Thin ر

النَّفَّاثِ فِي الْعُقَدِ (٤) وَمِنْ شَرِّ

ث	ق، ع، ق	ر	ث	ر	ر
ث Alif Madd ث	ق، ع، ق Qql at stop د	ر Thin ر	ث Alif Madd ث	ر Thin ر	ر Thin ر

حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ (٥)

ح	ا Read clearly ا	ح	ح	ح	ح
ح	ا Alif Madd ا	ح	ه Waw Madd ه	ح	ح Alif Madd حا

Surah Al-Nas سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ	أَعُوذُ	بِرَبِّ	النَّاسِ ١	مَلِكِ	النَّاسِ ٢
ق	أَ ع، ذ	ر	2,4+		2,4+
High ق	Waw Madd عُو	Thick ر	Ghunnah نّ		Ghunnah نّ
إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ٣		مِنْ شَرِّ		الْوَسْوَاسِ ٤	
2,4+ Read clearly !		Not like English Raa ر		خ 2,4+	
Ghunnah نّ	Waw Madd ل	Hide (Ikhfa) نّ	Thin ر	Alif Madd وَا	Ghunnah نّ
الَّذِي يُوسِسُ		فِي صُدُورِ		النَّاسِ ٥	
ذ		ص		2,4+	
Yaa Madd ذِي	فِي Yaa Madd	Waw Madd دُو	Ghunnah نّ	Ghunnah نّ	Ghunnah نّ
وَالنَّاسِ ٦		مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ		وَالنَّاسِ ٦	
2,4+		2,4+		2,4+	
Ghunnah نّ		Ghunnah نّ		Ghunnah نّ	

Tajweed Practice - 2

For Tajweed practice, Surah Al-Fatihah and starting pages of Surah Al-Baqarah are given here. In these pages, numbers are mentioned below some of the words. These numbers actually stands for the lesson numbers of this book and they indicate the Tajweed rules taught in that lesson and applied here. For example:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(1) 50 42 38

Number: 38 is mentioned below "بِسْمِ اللَّهِ", it indicates that the rules taught in lesson: 38 (Laam of the word "Allah") are applied here. If font (1,2,3) is used, then it mean same word was taught earlier and if (1, 2, 3) is used then word is different, but rule applied is same as in that lesson.

Frequent recitation of these selected verses, will reinforce the rules of Tajweed. these can be applied in other pages of Qur'an as well with ease.

The Index of these rules (from this book) is given below for ease of understanding these rules.

Lesson Number	Lesson Name	Page Number
34	Shaddah on (م & ن)	12
35	Revision - 29 to 34	13
36	Rules of Madd	16
37	Separated letters	19
38	Laam of the word "Allah"	22
39	Shamsi letters	23
40	Qamari letters	27
41	Rules of Meem Sakinah	29
42	Rules of Raa	32
43	Show (Izhar) (to show Noon Saakinah & Tanween)	34
44	Hide (Ikhfa) (to hide Noon Saakinah & Tanween)	37
45	Merge (Idghaam) (to Noon Saakinah / Tanween with next letter)	39
46	Change (IqLaab) (Noon Saakinah / Tanween with Meem Saakiniah)	42
47	The tiny Noon (Noon Qutni)	43
48	Silent letters	47
49	Rivision - 36 to 48	49
50	Rules for starting & stopping of the recitation	52

رُكُوعُهَا ١ سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ آيَاتُهَا ٧

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ١

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ٢ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ٣

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ٤ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ٥

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٦ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ

عَلَيْهِمْ ٧ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ٧

رُكُوعَاتُهَا ٤ سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ آيَاتُهَا ٢٨٦

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْم ١ ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ ٢ فِيهِ ٣

هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ ٢ الَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ

وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ ٣

وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا

أُنزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ ٤ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ ٤

أُولَٰئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٥﴾

50 18 22 22 36 48 42 45 45 29 21 48 36

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ءَأَنذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ

44 42 44 24 43 36 18 16 32 34

لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿٦﴾ خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَىٰ سَمْعِهِمْ وَعَلَىٰ

21 21 18 21 36 50 25 14

أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿٧﴾ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ

34 50 43 45 50 26

مَنْ يَقُولُ آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٨﴾

50 25 41 14 21 23 40 38 34 18 45

يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالدِّينَ آمِنُونَ وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنفُسَهُمْ

44 36 32 18 14 20 16 38

وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿٩﴾ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا

42 38 44 41 16 50 14

وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿١٠﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ

16 14 50 27 18 14 15 46 43 14

لَهُمْ لَا تَفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿١١﴾

50 34 36 18 42 48 18 14 22

إِلَّا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُونَ وَلَكِن لَّا يَشْعُرُونَ ﴿١٢﴾ وَإِذَا

15 50 14 45 18 22 34 36

قِيلَ لَهُمْ آمِنُوا كَمَا آمَنَ النَّاسُ قَالُوا أَنُؤْمِنُ كَمَا آمَنَ

20 36 25 36 34 20 36 18 16

السُّفَهَاءُ إِلَّا إِنَّهُمْ هُمُ السُّفَهَاءُ وَلَكِن لَّا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٣﴾

50 14 45 36 39 34 36 36

وَإِذَا لَقُوا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قَالُوا آمَنَّا وَإِذَا خَلَوْا إِلَىٰ

21 23 15 34 36 18 20 32 48 14

شَيْطَانِهِمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُسْتَهْزِءُونَ ﴿١٤﴾

50 34 22 34 36 16 21

اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ ﴿١٥﴾

50 16 38

Aqeedah

Qur'an

Akhlaaq

Islamic Studies

Hadeeth

Seerah

Dua

Lesson - 1

Aqeedah

Our belief about Allah is:

1. Allah is one. He does not have any partner. And nobody is like Him.
2. Allah alone is worthy for worshipping. Nobody except Him is Worthy to be worshipped.
3. Allah is All-aware of everything that goes on in the Universe. Nothing in skies or in the land is hidden from Him.
4. Allah is the Mightiest of all and has All-power over everything.
5. Allah is self-sufficient and free from need. Everyone needs Him and He does not need anybody.

Qur'an

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبَادُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾

NOTE: Memorize these verses of Surah Al-Kafiroon.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

اقْرَأُوا الْقُرْآنَ فَإِنَّهُ يَأْتِي يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ شَفِيعًا لِأَصْحَابِهِ

Translation: Recite the Qur'an, for on the Day of Resurrection it will come as an intercessor for those who recite it. (Muslim: 804)

Dua

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ

Translation: There is no deity except You; exalted are You. Indeed, I have been of the wrongdoers. (Anbiya:87)

Seerah

There were many evil traditions and customs among the people of Makkah at that time. They worshipped false gods, called upon them for help, they killed their daughters, lied, stole and tortured slaves. They fought long wars for a simple reason. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, taught them excellent manners and morals.

Akhlaaq

Manner of meeting:

1. Meet people or friends or anyone for the sake of Allah. You will get rewards in-sha-Allah. Allah loves those who meet people just for Allah's sake.
2. Make sure that your dress is neat and clean. Wash your face, comb your hair, keep your nails neat and trim. Put a little perfume if possible.
3. Do not meet people when they are busy in work or resting. If required take permission for that.
4. Always try to be the first one to say salaam. Speak politely in a moderate tone with a smiling face.

Lesson - 2

Aqeedah

Our belief about Allah is: (continued from previous lesson)

6. Allah only has created the land, skies, sun, moon stars, angels, mankind, Jinns and the entire universe.
7. Allah only gives life and causes death to whom He wills.
8. Allah only possess the treasures of provision and He provides it whom He wills and what He wills.
9. Allah stops the provision for whom He wills and opens the gates of His bounty to whom He wills.
10. Allah neither eats nor drinks. He neither gets sleep nor does He gets tired.

Qur'an

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾
وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ﴿٤﴾ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٥﴾ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿٦﴾

NOTE: Memorize Surah Al-Kafiroon.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

مَنْ يُرِدِ اللَّهُ بِهِ خَيْرًا يُفَقِّهْهُ فِي الدِّينِ

Dua

Translation: When Allah wills good for a person, He causes him to understand the religion. (Bukhari: 71)

رَبِّ أَنْزِلْنِي مُنْزَلًا مُبْرَكًا وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الْمُنْزِلِينَ

Translation: My Lord, let me land at a blessed landing place, and You are the best to accommodate [us]. (Mominun:29)

Seerah

Anas رضي الله عنه reported: Whenever the Prophet ﷺ spoke a sentence (said a thing), He used to repeat it thrice so that the people could understand it properly from Him, and whenever He came upon a group of people, He would greet them, and He would repeat Salaam thrice. (Bukhari: 94)

Akhlaaq

Manner of meeting: (continued from previous lesson)

5. Do not talk unnecessarily.
6. If you go to somebody's house, sit where you are asked to sit.
7. Do not sit long that the host is troubled.
8. After meeting thank the host before departing.
9. When host offers anything snacks or dinner, it is good manners to eat after the host.
10. Do not interrupt the other person when he/she is speaking.

Lesson - 3

Aqeedah

Our belief about Allah is: (continued from previous lesson)

11. Allah is not born to anyone. He does not have any sons or daughters nor He has any wife.
12. Those who say Isa (AS) is son of Allah, they utter a terrible lie about Allah.
13. Those who say Uzair (AS) is son of Allah, they utter a terrible lie about Allah.
14. Allah is free from all shortcomings (faults).
15. Allah is from the beginning and remains till end.

Qur'an

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾
وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ﴿٤﴾ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٥﴾ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿٦﴾

NOTE: Revise Surah Al-Kafiroon.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

إِذَا سَمِعْتُمُ النَّدَاءَ فَقُولُوا مِثْلَ مَا يَقُولُ الْمُؤَذِّنُ

Translation: Whenever you hear the Adhan, say what the Mu'adh-dhin is saying. (Bukhari: 611)

Dua

رَبِّ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ هَمَزَاتِ الشَّيْطَانِ ﴿٩٧﴾ وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ رَبِّ أَنْ يَحْضُرُونِ ﴿٩٨﴾

Translation: My Lord, I seek refuge in You from the incitements of the devils, and I seek refuge in You, my Lord, lest they be present with me.

(Al-Muminoon:97-98)

Seerah

Even the neighbors of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ did not let him live peacefully. They threw stones, garbage and lay thorns in his path. Once the Messenger of Allah ﷺ was praying near Ka'bah and he was in Sajdah, Uqba bin Abi Moeet threw camel's gut (large intestine) on him. Fatima, his daughter removed it.

Akhlaaq

Manners of Games:

Sports and Exercise gives strength to human body. Therefore sport and games are good for health but one should take care of the following:

1. One has to prioritize the work. When activity done at its due appointed time would be beneficial. Follow a schedule of doing your school work, house work and play.
2. Balance have to be maintained in play and school work.
3. Play games that develop you physically and mentally. Time wasting games like online games, watching matches and other similar activities does not benefit.

Lesson - 4

Aqeedah

Belief in the Angels is a fundamental part of Iman, just like the belief in Tawheed (Oneness of Allah) and the Risalah (Prophet-hood).

Allah almighty created countless angels. Angels are created with light that's why they are not visible to us. They are obedient servants of Allah. They do whatever Allah tells them to do. They pray and worship and Glorify Allah.

Qur'an

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالذِّينِ ﴿١﴾ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿٢﴾
وَلَا يَحْضُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ ﴿٣﴾

NOTE: Memorize these verses of Surah Al-Ma'oon.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

مَنْ دَلَّ عَلَى خَيْرٍ فَلَهُ مِثْلُ أَجْرِ فَاعِلِهِ

Translation: He who guides (others) to an act of goodness, will have a reward similar to that of its doer. (Muslim:1893)

Dua

رَبَّنَا آمَنَّا فَاغْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الرَّحِيمِينَ

Translation: Our Lord, we have believed, so forgive us and have mercy upon us, and You are the best of the merciful. (Al-Mu'minoon:109)

Seerah

When the oppression of people of Makkah grew, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ ordered the Muslims to migrate towards Habshah to protect their religion and save themselves from harassment. Habasha is a country near Arabia.

Akhlaaq

Manners of Health:

Health is a great blessing of Allah. To maintain and protect the health we should take care of the following:

1. Keeping clean our body and the clothes.
2. Taking bath.
3. Cutting the nails.
4. Applying oil in the hairs and combing.
5. Doing Miswak, brushing or using tooth powder to keep the teeth clean.
6. Make sure to eat healthy food and avoid junk food.
7. Full night sleep is essential, so go early to bed after Isha and get up early for Fajr to have a healthy life.

Lesson - 5

Aqeedah

The angels perform their duties sincerely with complete dedication with what Allah has assigned to them. They never disobey or show negligence/laziness in their tasks.

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالذِّينِ ﴿١﴾ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا يُحِضُّ

Qur'an

عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ ﴿٣﴾ فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ﴿٥﴾
الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ﴿٦﴾ وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ﴿٧﴾

NOTE: Memorize Surah Al-Ma'oon.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

إِيَّاكُمْ وَالظَّنَّ، فَإِنَّ الظَّنَّ أَكْذَبُ الْحَدِيثِ

Translation: Beware of suspicion, for suspicion amounts to the worst form of lying. (Bukhari:6724)

Dua

رَبِّ هَبْ لِي حُكْمًا وَالْحَقِيقِي بِالصَّالِحِينَ

Translation: My Lord, grant me authority and join me with the righteous. (Al-Shu'ara:83)

Seerah

In the leadership of Osman bin Affan R.A a caravan of 12 men and 4 women moved towards Habshah after getting the order of Migration. This incident took place in the month of Rajab, the 5th year after getting Prophethood.

Akhlaaq

Manners of Dressing:

1. Wear the clothes that covers the body and safeguard you from the climatic conditions.
2. They should not be too tight to shows your body parts and nor too loose.
3. Start from right hand/leg for wearing clothes.
4. Dust off well before wearing clothes, there might be some insect.
5. White garments are approved for men. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ liked the white garments.
6. Avoid wearing cross dressings. Women should not wear gents' clothes and vice-versa.

Lesson - 6

Aqeedah

Jibreel AS brings the commandments of Allah and His Books to the Prophets. Mikael AS arranges to send rain by the permission of Allah and appointed to arrange provision to the people.

Qur'an

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالذِّينِ ۚ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ ۚ وَلَا يُحِصُّ
عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ ۚ فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ۚ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ۚ
الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ۚ وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ۚ

NOTE: Revise Surah Al-Ma'oon.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

لَا تَأْكُلُوا بِالشِّمَالِ فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَأْكُلُ بِالشِّمَالِ

Translation: Do not eat with (your) left hand, because Shaitaan eats with (his) left hand. (Muslim:2019)

Dua

رَبَّنَا عَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْنَا وَإِلَيْكَ أَنبَجْنَا وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ

Translation: Our Lord, upon You we have relied, and to You we have returned, and to You is the destination. (Al-Mum'tahanah:4)

Seerah

The king of Habshah also known as Najashi was a fair and just ruler. People were happy with him. When the small group of Muslims reached there, they were relieved as they did not face any harassment there.

Akhlaaq

Manners of Eating:

1. Wash hands before eating.
2. Say بِسْمِ اللَّهِ before you start eating. If you forget, then recite

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَوْلَهُ وَآخِرُهُ

when you remember.

3. Use right hand for eating and drinking.
4. While eating the food sit upright.
5. Do not eat or drink while standing.
6. Avoid eating in haste – eat slowly and comfortably
7. Drink water in three pauses of breath.
8. Use cup or glass to drink water. It is not a good habit to drink directly from bottle or a Jug.
9. Do not drink water immediately after playing.
10. Eat and drink according to your need. Do not over eat. Make sure you show concern while eating, look around the table and share the food with others.

Lesson - 7

Aqeedah

Israfeel A.S To blow the Trumpet: once, for the destruction of the universe; and again, for the Resurrection of all accountable beings to face Judgment Day. And the angel who is appointed to take life of the creatures is named as Malak-Al-Maut (Angel of death).

Qur'an

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبُدُونَ مَآ أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾
وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ﴿٤﴾ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبُدُونَ مَآ أَعْبُدُ ﴿٥﴾ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿٦﴾

NOTE: Revise Surah Al-Kafiroon.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَ إِذَا عَادَ أَخَاهُ الْمُسْلِمَ لَمْ يَزَلْ فِي حُزْفَةِ الْجَنَّةِ حَتَّى يَرْجِعَ

Translation: Verily, when a Muslim visits his brother in Islam he is supposed to remain in the fruit garden of Paradise until he returns. (Muslim:2568)

Dua

رَبَّنَا أَنْتُمْ لَنَا نُورٌ وَغَفِرٌ لَنَا، إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Translation: Our Lord, perfect for us our light and forgive us. Indeed, You are over all things competent. (Al-Tahrim:8)

Seerah

The people of Makkah were very angry with the Muslims because of their migration to Habshah, and in reaction they began to torture and harass the Muslims living in Makkah. Seeing this, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ suggested more Muslims to migrate to Habshah. A second batch consisting of about 80 men and around 20 women migrated to Habshah.

Akhlaaq

Going to see a patient and asking about his health and condition is called 'iyaadah. It is a very rewarding act. It is narrated in a Hadith that; whoever goes for 'iyaadah of his brother/sister in faith, seventy thousand angels pray for him. Likewise, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said in another Hadith that a Muslim has 6 rights over other Muslim, and one among them is to do 'iyaadah. Therefore when we come to know about anybody's illness we should go for his/her 'iyaadah.

Lesson - 8

Aqeedah

Whatever work the angels do, they do so by the permission of Allah and by His order only. They do nothing by their own will nor do they have power to do so.

Qur'an

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالذِّينِ ﴿١﴾ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا يَحْضُ
عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ ﴿٣﴾ فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ﴿٤﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ﴿٥﴾
الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ﴿٦﴾ وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ﴿٧﴾

NOTE: Revise Surah Al-Ma'oon.

Hadeeth

The Prophet ﷺ used to recite this Dua while wiping out his hand on the body of the patient:

أَذْهِبِ الْبَاسَ رَبَّ النَّاسِ، وَاشْفِ أَنْتَ الشَّافِي، لَا شِفَاءَ إِلَّا شِفَاؤُكَ، شِفَاءٌ لَا يُعَادِرُ سَقَمًا

Translation: Lord of the people, remove the disease, cure him for You are the great Curer. There is no cure but through Your healing Power which leaves nothing of the disease. (Bukhari: 5750)

Dua

رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ

Translation: Our Lord, forgive me and my parents and the believers on the Day the account is established. (Ibrahim:41)

Seerah

The Muslims lived in Habasha unmolested for a number of years. During this period were the Muslims in Arabia subjected to the social boycott, the Year of sorrow, Muhammad's ﷺ visit to Ta'if, the Isra and Mi'raj, and finally the Migration to Madinah.

The Muslims in Habasha would not return to Arabia and reunited with their fellow Muslims in Madinah.

Akhlaaq

Manners of 'iyaadah (visiting a sick):

1. Whenever you visit a sick person, console and encourage him and pray for his Health.
2. Sit by the head of the sick person and recite this Dua 7 times:

أَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ الْعَظِيمَ، رَبَّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ، أَنْ يَشْفِيكَ

3. Do not stay too long with patient, unless the patient himself want you to stay.
4. Sit in peace and in a dignified manner. Do not talk loudly or exhaust him with irrelevant or depressing talks.
5. Express your sympathy and encouragement to his family and if possible help them.
6. Ask the patient to pray for you, because patient's Dua is accepted.