20 simple yet comprehensive lessons on all that you need to know about Tajweed

Clear objective and self-assessment with plentiful opportunities for pronunciation practice

Each lesson supported by a variety of fun activities, quizzes and group projects for learners of all abilities

Moulana Suleman Collector
The Essentials of Tajweed

A differentiated Activity Book

20 simple yet comprehensive lessons on all that you need to know about Tajweed

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Forward

After praising Allah ﷻ and sending salutations on the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, it is a clear proof that Allah’s ﷻ existence and his qualities are incomparable. Allah ﷻ is independent and he selects whom he wills to render service to his noble book. In each era people from all directions give service to the Holy Quran in various ways and this will continue till the last day. The realties and the final points of the Quran will not cease to manifest themselves.

A link in the chain of this series of services is ‘The essentials of Tajweed’ a book compiles by my dear student Moulana Suleman Collector sahib Falahi. The respected Moulana has taken into consideration the minds of children in classifying the rules of Tajweed with thorough examples and attractive presentation alongside rigorous exercises and practice to enable understanding and grasp of the important topics.

May Allah ﷻ bless Moulana for the efforts he has put in to producing this beneficial publication and reward him with all round acceptance and grant him success in both worlds Ameen.

(Qari) Salahudeedn (Saheb)
(Tajweed co-ordinator Madrasah Darul Ehsan, India)

May Allah ﷻ accept this work and make it beneficial for the Ummah. Ameen

Shaykh Ismail Patel
(Founder and Principal Darul Uloom Leicester, U.K)

Introduction

Alhamdulillah, in your hands is a unique book which comprises of all the necessary rules for an individual to correct there recitation of the Qur'an with Tajweed. Although the book is aimed at children aged eight years and over, learners of all ages can benefit from the straightforward and extensive exercise practice. The book is divided into 20 units, with each unit comprising of a lesson page and an exercise page. The activities are deliberately varied, catering for foundation, intermediate and advanced levels of learning. I would like to take this opportunity to thank my teachers and elders for their assistance and guidance and those that have helped me in the process of creating this book.

Abu Ibraheem Collector
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<td>Term - 3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>END OF UNIT THREE ASSESSMENT</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The seven letters in a red box will be pronounced full mouth.
LESSON - 1.1

WHAT IS TAJWEED?

Tajweed means to pronounce each letter of the arabic alphabet correctly with its Makraj and all of its qualities.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF READING AND LEARNING WITH TAJWEED?

If we read the Qur’an with Tajweed, we will gain immense reward. On the other hand, if we don’t read with Tajweed, we may make such big mistakes which could lead to grave consequences and Haram.

DO WE HAVE TO READ WITH TAJWEED?

Yes. Applying Tajweed is an issue of absolute necessity. It is sinful to recite the Qur’an without Tajweed.

WHO INVENTED TAJWEED? IS IT A NEW INVENTION?

No. Tajweed is as old as the Qur’an itself. The Holy Qur’an was revealed with Tajweed. The angel Jibraeel taught Prophet Muhammad with Tajweed and he taught us to read it with Tajweed.

SO TAJWEED IS READING IN A MELODIous TONE?

No. Reading Tajweed is not connected with rhythm. Nevertheless, reciting the Qur’an in a sweet tone is also virtuous and recommended.

Allah says in the noble Qur’an, "And recite the Qur’an with Tarteel" The Prophet Muhammad said, “Indeed Allah desires that the Qur’an be recited in the manner it was revealed.”
1. Bear in the heart the greatness and majesty of Allah ﷺ whose word the Qur’an is.

2. Concentrate and keep your heart free from any distraction and other irrelevant thoughts.

3. Ponder upon the meanings and understand the message of the Qur’an.

4. Read the Holy Qur’an only for the pleasure of Allah ﷺ.

5. Make Tawbah (repentance) before and after reading for any mistakes that may have occurred during your recitation.

**A tenfold reward for every letter of the Holy Qur’an**

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said, "Whosoever reads one letter of the Book of Allah is rewarded with one 'Hasnah' (blessing) and one Hasanah is equal to ten times in its reward. I do not say that (Alif laam meem) is one letter, but (Alif) is one letter, (Laam) is one letter, and (meem) is one letter."
Is’ti’aa’dhah is to read ٱُغْرُوْبِ الَّهَ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمَ which means: 'I seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan, the accursed one.'

Basmalah is to read ۚۜبِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمَ which means: 'In the name of Allah, most gracious, most merciful'

When we begin to read the Qur’an, we should recite Is’ti’aa’dhah.

If we begin to read the Qur’an and we are also starting a Surah, then we should also recite Basmalah.

If we do not commence our recitation from the beginning of a Surah, then it is optional to start with Basmalah, although more virtuous to do so.

If we interrupt our recitation by talking, answering a greeting or by any other action then we should read Is’ti’aa’dhah before commencing again.

However, we do not read Basmalah at the beginning of Surah Taubah.

O brothers and sisters, to increase your Imaan
Read the miracle, read the Qur'an
Here's a fact for the ones who are keener
92 surahs revealed in Mecca, 22 in Madinah
Read the book from the Lord of the worlds
Over 6,000 verses and 77,000 words
Read with respect, no disturbance, no laughter
from Al Fatiha to An Naas, all 114 chapters
This miracle was revealed over a 23 year span
Sent from Allah ﷻ to an angel and then to a man
That man was Muhammed ﷺ the best of creation
And we are proud to be part of his nation
He gave us a message and that was Islam
So read this miracle, read the Qur'an.

Imagine you have a pen-friend who is in another country.
He/she is unaware of how important Tajweed is.
Write him/her a letter telling him all about your recent lesson and all about what you have learnt about why we should read with Tajweed.

Amazing Fact! Whoever recites surah Ikhlaas ten times, a palace will be built for him in Paradise.
1. What does Tajweed mean?

2. What are the benefits of reciting the Qur’an with Tajweed?

3. When did Tajweed come about?

4. What is the Hadith of the Prophet ﷺ regarding Tajweed?

5. List three outward respects of reading the Qur’an?

6. What does Allah ﷻ say regarding how the Qur’an should be recited?

7. List three inward respects of reading the Qur’an?

8. When should we read only Basmalah?

9. When should we read only Is’ti’aa’dhah?

10. When should we not read Basmalah?

Perform with your friends a roleplay in which a person meets a student and teacher who are learning the correct recitation of Tajweed. The person is astonished at the amount of respect they have whilst learning the Qur’an. The teacher and student need to convince him that both Tajweed and Aadaab are really important. Ask your teacher if you could act out your play in front of another class. Below is something to get you started:

Character 1: Person who doesn't know what Tajweed is.
Character 2: Student
Character 3: Teacher of Tajweed.

Character 1: Hey Guys! Whatssssaaaap!!
Character 2: Assalmualeykum warahmtullah How are you?
Character 3: We’re learning the rules of Tajweed. Do you know what they are?
L.O: Understand the Makhraj and correct pronunciation of the letters.

LETTERS WITH A WHISTLING SOUND

IMPORTANCE OF MAHKRAJ

In order to recite the Holy Qur’an correctly, we need to ensure we pronounce the letters of the Arabic alphabet accurately.

In the following six lessons, we will be learning how to pronounce each letter correctly, from its Makhraj with its qualities.

Makhraj means the place in the mouth where the pronunciation of the letter originates from.

The sound of the letter Saud is slightly similar to the letter S in the word Sword

The sound of the letter Seen is similar to the sound of the letter S in the word See.

The sound of the letter Zaa is similar to the sound of the letter Z in the word Zebra

Amazing Fact! Reciting Surah Takathur in reward is equivalent to reading 1000 verses

How good are you at pronouncing these letters? Ask your teacher to tick one of the boxes. Keep practicing until you're an expert!

Expert!  Nearly there!  Close!  More Practice!  No, Not quite!
The sound of the letters زسص originates when the tip of the tongue touches the inside edge of the top and bottom front teeth.

What are these letters called?

The letters زسص are also known as 'Letters of Safeer'

Pronunciation Check

The letters we have learnt all have a slight whistle sound. Can you hear it?

There are seven letters in the Arabic alphabet which are always pronounced with a full mouth. These are called Huroof Mustaaliyah. A easy way to remember them is the word which contains them all. They will be indicated with a red circle around them in the lesson pages.

The Harakaat (symbols) in the Qur'an

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<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>ﯙ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasrah</td>
<td>ﯖ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhammah</td>
<td>ﯗ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing Fatha</td>
<td>ﯙ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing Kasrah</td>
<td>ﯖ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standing Dhammah</td>
<td>ﯗ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat’hatain</td>
<td>ﯙ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasratain</td>
<td>ﯖ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhammatain</td>
<td>ﯗ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukoon</td>
<td>ﯘ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tashdeed</td>
<td>ﯙ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip

صسزص

The letters صسزص are also known as 'Letters of Safeer'

The sound of the letters صسزص originates when the tip of the tongue touches the inside edge of the top and bottom front teeth.

Practice the letters صسزص with all the Harakaat, Sukoon and Tashdeed.
Practise the following words concentrating on the letters we have learnt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>حَرُّوُا سِيِّئَةٍ سِيِّئَةٍ منَّهَا</th>
<th>يَضَفْةٌ أَوْ النَّصِ</th>
<th>أَغْزِيَ مَعْنِيَّهُ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>فَسْتَبْعِرُ وَتَغْصُرُونَ</td>
<td>حَرُّوُا الْكُلِيمِينَ</td>
<td>هُمْ رَةٌ لَمَرَةَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دَلُوَّنَ سَأَلَتْهُمْ مَنْ نَزَّلَ مَنَّهَا مَآ أَنَّهُ</td>
<td>نَقْسِهِ بِصِيَامٍ</td>
<td>ذُخْرِيلَ مَا فِي الصُّدُرِ دِيَرَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صِيَامُ عَلَى مُسْتَحِمُّهُ</td>
<td>سَعِيًا بِصِيَامٍ</td>
<td>خَلَقَ فَسَوْىٞ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَن صَلَاتِهِ سَاهُونَ</td>
<td>بَيَانُها الْمُرَّ</td>
<td>وَنُعَنْصِرُهَا بِالْمُصِيرٍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يَحْتَمِيَّونَ كَلِمَتَهُ</td>
<td>دَوَّرُنَا عَلَيْكَ</td>
<td>وَسَآءُت مُصِيرًا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يُضُدُّونَ وَهُمْ مُسْتَكْبِرُونَ</td>
<td>زَلْلَةٌ السَّاعِةَ</td>
<td>وَأَوْصِيَهُمْ بِالْبَلَاءِ والْرَّكُوكَةَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the following words. Discuss with a friend the difference in the pronunciation of the letter ص in the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>قَأَصَبُتْهُمْ سُيَّوَاتْ مَا كَسِيَّوا</th>
<th>وَفِي الصُّمْورِ قَضِيعٌ مَنْ فِي الصُّمْورِ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ما كَأَوْهُ بِبَيْنَيْنَ السَّحْمِ مَمَّا كَأَوَّلُ الْمَيْمُونَ</td>
<td>قَضِيَوْدًا أَوْ لَا تَقْضِيَوْدًا سَوَاءً</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يَقَتَلُونَ فِي سَبِيلِهِ ضَمًَّا كَأَثْرَهُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْنِ مُشْرُوضُ</td>
<td>خَلَقُ الْإِنْسَانَ مِن صَلَالَةٍ كَالْفَخْرَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَن سِيَاتِهِمْ فِي أَصِبْحَ الْجَنَّةِ وَعَنِ الْقَهْرِ الصَّدِيدِ الْأَلْبَيْنِ</td>
<td>الْإِنْسَانَ مِن صَلَالَةٍ مَنْ حَمَّلْ مُسْتَكْبِرٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وَإِذَا ضَرِّقَتِ أَصِبُّهُمْ بِلَقَاءٍ أَصِبُّهُمْ</td>
<td>أَلَّذِيْنَ يَضُدُّونَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amazing Fact! There are 323,671 letters in the Qur’an.
Do you remember the amazing Hadith we learnt in the first lesson regarding the reward we get for reciting one letter of the Holy Qur’an? In groups, work out how much rewards we get for reciting:

1. Basmalah
2. Surah Ahad
3. Surah Fa’tiha.

Remember! 1 letter = 10 rewards

QUICK QUIZ

1. What does Makhraj mean?
2. What are the letters ص ص ص known as?
3. Which part of the mouth does the sound of ص ص ص originate from?
4. What do we notice about the sound of the letters which we have learnt?
5. What is special about the Huroof Mustaaliyah and how many are they?

DOT TO DOT ACTIVITY

Join the dots starting with the letter ١ to ٨ to form one of the letters we have learnt.
LESSON - 1.3

LETTERS CLOSE TO THE FRONT TWO TEETH

The sound of the letter Taal is similar to the sound of the letter Th in the word This.

The sound of the letter Daal is similar to the sound of the letter D in the word Deep.

The sound of the letter Thaa is similar to the sound of the letters Th in the word Thum.

The sound of the letter Dhaal is similar to the sound of the letters Th in the word This.

Amazing Fact! There are 77439 words in the Qur'an.

L O: To understand the Makhaarij and correct pronunciation of the letters تذظت.

How good are you at pronouncing these letters? Ask your teacher to tick one of the boxes.

Keep practicing until you’re an expert!

Expert!  Nearly there!  Close!  More Practice!  No, Not quite!
The sound of the letters ذ    ظ originate when the tip of the tongue touches the tip of the front top two teeth.

The sound of the letters ث    ظ originate when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper front two teeth.

The letters ت د ت are known as The letters of Nitiyyah.

The letters ط ذ ط are known as The letters of Lathawiyya.

Practice the letters ط ذ ط with all the Harakaat, Sukoon and Tashdeed.
Practise the following words with your teacher concentrating on the letters we have learnt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Origin of the Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ط</td>
<td>Arabic alphabet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>د</td>
<td>Arabic alphabet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ت</td>
<td>Arabic alphabet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quick Quiz**

1. Explain where the sound of ط originates from.

   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

2. What are the letters ط known as?

   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

3. Where does the sound of ز ظ originate from?

   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

4. What are the letters ز ظ known as?

   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

5. Write the letters we have learnt which are from Huroof Mustaliyah.

   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

**Amazing Fact!** The longest verse is in Surah baqarah verse which has 544 letters.
Fill in the blanks to complete the sentences.

In this lesson we have learnt the letters of ______________ and ___________.

When the tip of the ________________ touches the gums of the ________________ two__________, then the sound of the letters ______ ______ ______ will be pronounced.

When the __________ of the tongue touches the ________________ of the front two _____________, the sound of the letters ______ ______ ______ are pronounced.

When we read the letter ________________ a part of the ________________ is visible between the ________________.

One of the main differences between ت and ط is that ت is ________________ and ط is ________________.

Read the following words. Discuss with a friend difference in the pronunciation of the letters ت & ط, and ض & ظ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>دَلْوَتْنِيَمْعَنْضَرَعَمْعَنْ</th>
<th>گُلْوَانَا مِنْطَقَةُ الطَّلْبِ وَأَذْيَاتُنا مِنْ كُلِّ شَئٍّ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مَا كَنَّا قَاطِعَةً أَمَّا حَتَّى تَشَهَّدُونَ</td>
<td>عَلِيمَانَا مَنْطَقَةُ الطَّلْبِ وَأَذْيَاتُنا مِنْ كُلِّ شَئٍّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فَاطِرُ السَّمَوَاتِوَالأَرْضِ وَهُوَ يَطَعُّمُ وَلَا يَطَعُّمُ</td>
<td>وَصَحَّتُنَا كَأَحَسَنَ ضُرُورُ كُرُومِ وَعَمَّا أَصْبَحُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَظْلِمُ مَنْ يَظْلِمْهُ دُرَّةً</td>
<td>دَوْ أَخْذُنَّ مِنْكُمْ مَيِّتَفَا عَلْيَانَا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>آخَذَاهُمُ السَّيَّارُانَ كَأَهْلَهُمْ إِلَى نَصْبٍ</td>
<td>وَتَبَصَّرُونَ اللَّهَ وَسُؤُلُهُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وَيَنَضَرُّونَ اللَّهَ وَسُؤُلُهُ</td>
<td>وَمَنْ يَظْلِمْ مِنْكُمْ نَظِيمًا عَدَا بِأَبَا كَبِيرًا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وِيَذْكُرُنَّ بِلَا أَمَامَ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ عَظِيمًا</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON - 1.4

LETTERS OF TIP OF TONGUE AND UPTURNED TONGUE

The sound of the letter Noon is similar to the sound of the letter \( N \) in the word \( 	ext{Nail} \).

The sound of the letter Laam is similar to the sound of the letter \( L \) in the word \( 	ext{Ladder} \).

The sound of the letter Daud is similar to the sound of the letter \( \text{th} \) in the word \( 	ext{although} \).

The sound of the letter Raa is similar to the sound of the letter \( R \) in the word \( 	ext{Ring} \).

How good are you at pronouncing these letters? Ask your teacher to tick one of the boxes. Keep practicing until you’re an expert!

- **Expert!**
- **Nearly there!**
- **Close!**
- **More Practice!**
- **No, Not quite!**
The sound of ض is pronounced when the left or right side of the tongue touches the roots of the upper teeth.

The sound of نل is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the gum of the front two teeth.

The sound of لر is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the ridge and gums behind the front two teeth.

The letter ض is known as Harf Haafiyyah (upturned) because it is pronounced from the upturned sides of the tongue.

The letters نل are known as Letters of Tarfiyyah (edge) because they are pronounced from the edge of the tongue.

Pronunciation Check
Practice the letters ض نل ل with all the Harakaat, Sukoon and Tashdeed and the difference in recitation between ض ل and ذ ض ل.
Practise the following words with your teacher concentrating on the letters we have just learnt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ل</th>
<th>ن</th>
<th>ر</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قلواً</td>
<td>ألقئي</td>
<td>ممن أجل الله</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يخُل لُكْ</td>
<td>يُضْغِض من صوتيك</td>
<td>واحض من صوتيك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الرحمٍ الرجيم</td>
<td>متضكَّنتان في الأرض</td>
<td>ضَرَبَ تَمِّيمًا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لَتْوَيَتْ وَانْحَرُ</td>
<td>نَصْرَةُ العَيْنِ</td>
<td>بفَغْضِر يُبَخَضَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قالت عَبْدَ الَّذِي لَنْ</td>
<td>خايفًا شرَائعة</td>
<td>نَضِرْ مَنْ تَنْبِّيِكَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QUICK QUIZ**

1. Explain where the sound of the letters ل ن ر originate from?
   
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

2. What are the letters ل ن ر known as?
   
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

3. Explain the Makhraj of ض؟
   
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

4. Name the letter we have learnt in this lesson which is from the Huroof Mustaliyah?
   
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

5. Explain the difference in recitation between the letters ظ and ذ.
   
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________
Rearrange the following jumbled up letters to form a word which we have learnt about. Then write what they mean next to them.

sahraK___________________________

fayraiTy_________________________

refaeS__________________________

thaaiLyway_______________________

yayahfiaH_______________________

knouoS__________________________

saddeeTh________________________

Read the following words. Discuss with a friend the difference in the pronunciation of the letters ظ، ض، ذ in the following words.

What did the lion say to the zebra? ﷲ ﷲ ﷲ
**LESSON - 1.5**

**LETTERS FROM THE TONGUE**

The sound of the letter َبَ (Yaa) is similar to the sound of the letter ُيُ in the word *Yellow*.

The sound of the letter ِشَ (Sheen) is similar to the sound of the letter ُشَ in the word *Sharp*.

The sound of the letter َجَ (Jeem) is similar to the sound of the letter ُجَ in the word *Jug*.

The sound of the letter َكَ (Kaaf) is similar to the sound of the letter ُكَ in the word *Clock*.

The sound of the letter َقَ (Qaaf) is similar to the sound of the letter ُقَ in the word *Clock*.

**Amazing Fact!** The Qur’an is divided into 7 parts and each part is called a Manzil.

L.O: To understand the Makhaarij and correct pronunciation of the letters ُجَ ِشَ َبَ َكَ َقَ.

How good are you at pronouncing these letters? Ask your teacher to tick one of the boxes. Keep practicing until you're an expert!

- **Expert!**
- **Nearly there!**
- **Close!**
- **More Practice!**
- **No, Not quite!**
The sound of the letter ك is pronounced when the back of the tongue touches the top palate.

The sound of the letters ي شج is pronounced when the middle of the tongue touches the top palate.

The sound of the letter ق is pronounced when the very back of the tongue touches the soft palate about it, near the Uvala.

Practice the letters ج ش ي ق and ك with all the Harakaat, Sukoon and Tashdeed and the difference in recitation between Qaaf ق and Kaaf ك.

The letters ي شج are known as letters of Shajariyyah which means the middle. This is because they are pronounced from the middle of the mouth.

The letters ق ق are called Letters of Lahawiyya. This is because they are pronounced from the Uvala (Lahaat) which is the piece of flesh which hangs between the throat and the mouth.
Practise the following words with your teacher concentrating on the letters we have just learnt.

LET'S PRACTICE

Read the following words. Discuss with a friend the difference in recitation in ق and ك in the following words.

LET'S PRACTICE

Fun Group Activity

Our names are usually in the Arabic language but we often do not pronounce them properly. As a group, go through each name and see if you can pronounce the name of each person in your class in the correct manner from the correct Makhraj.

Amazing Fact! There are 25 names of Prophets mentioned in the Qur'an.
1. Explain where the sounds of the letters ي ش ج originate from. 

__________________________________________________________________________

2. What are the letters ي ش ج also known as? 

__________________________________________________________________________

3. Explain where the sound of the letter ق originates from. 

__________________________________________________________________________

4. Explain where the sound of the letter ك originates from. 

__________________________________________________________________________

5. What are the letters ك ق also known as? 

__________________________________________________________________________

CONNECT THE LETTERS
Join the nine letters using 4 straight lines without lifting your pencil from the paper.

ل ن ي
ض ر ش
ق ك ج

QUICK QUIZ
23
LESSON - 1.6

LETTERS OF THE THROAT

The sound of the letter Hamza is similar to the sound of the letter H in the word House.
The sound of the letter Haa is similar to the sound of the letter A in the word Apple.

Amazing Fact! Shaytan flees from the house where Ayatul Kursi is read.

How good are you at pronouncing these letters? Ask your teacher to tick one of the boxes. Keep practicing until you’re an expert!

- Expert!
- Nearly there!
- Close!
- More Practice!
- No, Not quite!
The sound of the letters ء ه originate from the bottom of the throat.
The sound of the letters ح ع originate from the middle of the throat.
The sound of the letters غ خ originate from the top of the throat.

**THE HUROOF SHAMSI AND QAMARI**

The Arabic letters are divided into two groups. 1. Shamsi 2. Qamari

When the prefix آَل (Alif and laam Sakin) is added to the beginning of a word, if the first letter is a Shamsi letter, then the letter Laam is ignored and the Shamsi letter is read with a Tashdeed.
For example آَل شِمْسٍ is pronounced ash shamsu and not al shamsu.

If the first letter is from the Qamari group, the laam from the آَل will be read and evident in pronunciation.
For example آَل قَمَرٍ is pronounced al qamaru and not aq qamaru.

**MAKHRAJ**

The sound of the letters غ خ ه originate from the throat. The sound of all these letters originate from the throat.

**TOP TIP**

When an Alif has a Harakah on it, it will be considered a Hamza.

**Pronunciation Check**

Practice the letters ء خ ح غ ع ه with all the haraakaat, Sukoon and Tashdeed and the difference in recitation between ع and غ and between ه and ح.

**What are these letters called?**

These letters are known as *Letters of Halq*. Halq means the throat. The sound of all of these letters originate from the throat.
**LET'S PRACTICE**

Practise the following words with your teacher concentrating on the letters we have learnt.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>سحرة</td>
<td>سحر لة</td>
<td>Sahr L'a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حمرية لمرة</td>
<td>حمرية لمره</td>
<td>Hamrīyya L'mera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خلقنا الفضصة عظماً</td>
<td>خلقنا الفضصة عظماً</td>
<td>Khalfana Alqasat Aẓama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جلبه هذا</td>
<td>جلبه هذه</td>
<td>جالبه هذة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لقينا نوجها</td>
<td>لقينا نوجها</td>
<td>Lqina Nujaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تفسونا النظمة</td>
<td>تفسونا النظمة</td>
<td>Tafsunna Nismat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خليق هلوزاً</td>
<td>خليق هلوزاً</td>
<td>Khilq Halwa'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أخرج المزعي</td>
<td>أخرج المزعي</td>
<td>A'xar Almuzayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عصيء علمي</td>
<td>عصيء علمي</td>
<td>Asi'e Almi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إذا عشسع</td>
<td>إذا عشسع</td>
<td>Asa'asas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دم أنشأنا علقاً أخر</td>
<td>دم أنشأنا علقاً أخر</td>
<td>Dum Ansha'ana Alqaa' A'xar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Read the following words. Discuss with a friend the difference in recitation between ح & ع and ع & ح.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قيل بننوح اهبط وسلم</td>
<td>Qil' Banunawwah Abīt Wa Sallam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فأتى رسول الله مولاهما الحكيم</td>
<td>Fa'ati' Rasulullaah Mulaahuma Alhakim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من نفس وحيدة وخلق منها زوجان</td>
<td>Mun Nafs Wa Wadhaa Wa Khalaq Minha Zawjān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وسبحكوا يكميل ربيهما وهم</td>
<td>Wa Sbikhawwa Ya'qom Allahu Rabbihum Wa Humsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>على الفقيدين أجرًا عظيماً</td>
<td>'Ala Al-Faqiidi'nn Anjar 'Azīma'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من خلقهم ذريةً ضعيفة خافوا عليهما</td>
<td>Min Khalaqhum Durrayya' 'Aṣīfa Khafwā 'Alayhuma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وإنما الثواب على الله لذين يعملون السوء بجهالة</td>
<td>Innamam Thawab 'Ala Allaha Lazzan Wafa' A'an Al-Sawwab Bi'jahala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أولئك أعتدنا لهم عذابًا أليمًا</td>
<td>Ol'ik Allaahun Lazzan Wafa' 'Ala 'Azaba' 'Alayma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GROUP PROJECT**

In a group work through Surah Fatiha, letter by letter, and take it in turns to see if you can say the Makhraj of each letter. Also mention what each letter is known as. The first three letters of الحَمْدُ have been down for you:

- أ is from the letters of Halqi and is pronounced ل
- ن from the letters of Tarfiyyah and is pronounced ح
- م from the letters of Halqi and is pronounced ح

Amazing Fact! The word ‘Qur’an’ is mentioned 58 times in the Qur’an.
1. Where do the letters ء ه originate from?

2. Where do the letters ع ح originate from?

3. Where do the letters غ خ originate from?

4. What are the six letters you have learnt about called? Explain why.

5. What are the two factors that غ and خ have in common?

Using the key at the bottom, colour the letters according to the group they belong to. Can you see the picture?

Halaq = Green   Shajariyyah = Red   Lahawiiyya = Orange
The sound of the letter Meem is similar to the sound of the letter M in the word Moon.

The sound of the letter Baa is similar to the sound of the letter B in the word Ball.

The sound of the letter Faa is similar to the sound of the letter F in the word Fun.

The sound of the letter Wow is similar to the sound of the letter W in the word Water.

How good are you at pronouncing these letters? Ask your teacher to tick one of the boxes. Keep practicing until you’re an expert!

- Expert!
- Nearly there!
- Close!
- More Practice!
- No, Not quite!
The sound of the letter ب is pronounce when the wet portion of the lips meet. The sound of the letter م is pronounce when the dry portion of the lips meet.

The sound of the letter م originates when the front two teeth meet the inside portion of the bottom lip.

The sound of the letter ف originates with the incomplete meeting of the lips.

What are these letters called?

These letters are known as 'Letters of Shafawiyyah' which means lips. This is because pronouncing these letters involves using the lips.

Pronunciation Check

Practice the letters ف و م ب with all the Harakaat, Sukoon and Tashdeed
1. Explain where the sound of the letters َم َب originate from?

2. What are the letters َم َب known as?

3. Explain where the sound of the letter َت originates from?

4. What are the seven letters of Musta’aliyah and what is special about them?

5. What will َا (Alif) be considered as when it has a Harakah on it?

QUICK QUIZ

Practise the following words with your teacher concentrating on the letters we have learnt.

LET’S PRACTICE

Amazing Fact! Allah address us all with the phrase ‘O Mankind’ 20 times in the Qur’an.

That’s amazing!
Solve the riddle to work out which letter is being described.

I originate from a place through which a lot of food travels! I sometimes disguise myself and you often do not see me in my original form. No other letter’s originating point is below mine. Some people keep their name the same as mine. *Who am I?*  
I am the letter ........................

I am pronounced when the tongue touches the top palate. I am always pronounced with a full mouth. My brother and I are from a family whose name starts with the letter L. *Who am I?*  
I am the letter ........................

I am pronounced when the tongue touches the ridge behind and the gums of the upper front teeth. You may sometimes hear me read full mouth. I come from a group whose name starts with T. *Who am I?*  
I am the letter ........................

I am not part of a Makhraj group. You may find me hard to pronounce at first. I am always read full mouth. *Who am I?*  
I am the letter ........................

I have a whistle sound when I am pronounced. I have no dots on me and I am not pronounced full mouth. *Who am I?*  
I am the letter ........................

SAME & CLOSE MAKHAARIJ

Sometimes letters which have the same or close Makhaarij come one after another in a word. This makes them tricky to pronounce. Circle the letters which have close Makhaarij and practice pronouncing them correctly. The first one has been done for you.

problem 1

I am pronounced when the tongue touches the top palate. I am always pronounced with a full mouth. My brother and I are from a family whose name starts with the letter L. *Who am I?*  
I am the letter ........................
1. What are the benefits of reciting the Holy Qur'aan with Tajweed?

2. What is the Makhraj of the letter ص and which group of letters does it belong to?

3. List three inward and outward etiquettes of reciting the Holy Qur'aan.

4. Which letters are pronounced from the lips? Explain their Makhraj.

5. What is the makhraj of خ ش ي and which group of letters does it belong to?
6. What is the difference in Makhraj between the letters ق and ك؟

7. Mention three different situations when we MUST recite Tawwudh.

8. Write down the letters that originate from the throat?

9. Explain the Makhraj of ض.

10. Write down the seven full mouth letters.
Lesson - 2.8

Lahn means to make a mistake in reciting the Holy Qur’an.
There are two types of Lahn

1. Lahn Jali
Lahn Jali major mistakes; mistakes which are apparent
and very easy to notice. These could be:

- To read one letter in place of another.
  For example to read لَاتِبَعَ مَرْتِينَ instead of
  or to read غَيْرُ المَفْضُوبَ instead of

- To add a letter
  For example to read وَأَمَسَّلُ عَلَيْهِمْ instead of

- To delete a letter
  For example to read وَلَمْ يُؤْلَ instead of

- To read a harakah instead of a sukoon
  For example to read إِبَاكَ تَبْيِنُ instead of

- To read a sukoon instead of a harakah
  For example to read غَيْرُ المَفْضُوبَ instead of

- To read one harakah instead of another
  For example to read إِفْتَنَا السَّمَاتُ instead of
  or to read نَصِّرَ اللَّهَ وَالْفَتْحُ instead of

To make a Lahn Jalee is haraam (a major sin)
Because it could change the meaning

Amazing Fact! In the early years of Islam, there were no dots or harakat on the Qur’an.
2. LAHN KHAFI

Lahn Khafi means minor mistakes; mistakes which are not so apparent. These could be a number of things:

- **TO READ A FULL MOUTH LETTER EMPTY MOUTH**
  For example to read the letter ق in the word قَلِ اعْفَرُ empty mouth.

- **TO READ AN EMPTY MOUTH LETTER FULL MOUTH**
  For example to read the letter و in the word اذَا وَقَبُّ full mouth.

- **TO ADD AN EXTRA GHUNNA IN AN INCORRECT PLACE**
  For example to read ناثِرَةٌ حَامِيَةُ with a Ghunna.

- **TO MISS OUT A GHUNNA**
  For example to read المُتَسَّاس without a Ghunna.

- **TO ADD AN EXTRA MADD IN AN INCORRECT PLACE**
  For example to read مَأَمُّ نَيُدُوتُ on the letter ر in the word مَأَمُّ نَيُدُوتُ.

- **TO MISS OUT A MADD**
  For example to read مَا أَمُّ نَيُدُوتُ without a Madd.

**TO MAKE A LAHN KHAFI IS MAKROOH (DISLIKED) BECAUSE IT DEPRIVES THE QUR’AN OF ITS TRUE BEAUTY**

**REMEMBER**

Like in all languages, if words are not pronounced properly, it could change the meaning or the sentence might not make sense. For example, 'We saw a sheep in the field' would make perfect sense. However if we didn't stretch the ‘ee’ in the word 'sheep' it would sound like 'We saw a ship in the field' which wouldn't be right!

**Top Tip**

Think of these mistakes as a driving test! One major (Lahn Jali) and you fail. Minors (Lahn Kahfi) are forgiven to a certain extent.
1. What is the definition of Lahn?
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

2. What is the ruling of Lahn Jali?
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

3. Give two examples of Lahn Jali?
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

4. What is the ruling of Lahn Khafi?
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

5. Give two examples of Lahn Khafi?
   ________________________________
   ________________________________

---

QUICK QUIZ

36

Jali  Khafi
     ______
Reason: _________________________

Jali  Khafi
     ______
Reason: _________________________

Jali  Khafi
     ______
Reason: _________________________

Jali  Khafi
     ______
Reason: _________________________

Jali  Khafi
     ______
Reason: _________________________

Jali  Khafi
     ______
Reason: _________________________

---

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Look at the words carefully. Spot which Lahn has been committed in word and then write the reason why.

To read أحمد الله
   Jali  Khafi
   ______
Reason: _________________________

To read الرَّهْسُ الرَّهْسِ
   Jali  Khafi
   ______
Reason: _________________________

To read لَا الْصَّالِحِينَ
   Jali  Khafi
   ______
Reason: _________________________

To read إِبَالَةُ تَعْبِدُ
   Jali  Khafi
   ______
Reason: _________________________

To read إِلَهِيَّ
   Jali  Khafi
   ______
Reason: _________________________

To read ملَكُ نَوْمِ الْدِّنْيَانِ
   Jali  Khafi
   ______
Reason: _________________________

---

Amazing Fact! Reciting Surah Takathur in reward is equivalent to reading 1000 verses.
Many people are unaware of the mistakes a person can make whilst reciting the Holy Qur’an and the severity of Lahn. Design a poster warning people about the dangers of the two Lahns. Try to make it interesting and eye-catching.

LAHN OR NO LAHN?

Consider the following scenarios and decide whether a Lahn took place. If so, mention which Lahn and why.

1. Mahmood was distracted by his friend and recited أَنْعَمَتُ عَلَيْهُمْ instead of أَنْعَمَتُ عَلَيْهُمْ. Did he make a Lahn?

2. Naimah stretched the Alif in the name of Allah ﷻ? Did she make a Lahn?

3. Fatimah wanted to recite the whole of Surah Yaseen quickly before school. Unfortunately due to her rushing she omitted a Ghunna. Did she make a Lahn?

4. Ibraheem broke his glasses and recited شَاوْلاَتُكَ instead of شَاوْلاَتُكَ. Did he make a Lahn?

5. Aisha was rushing and misread the غ in مَا أَنْهَىْرَا as a ع. Did she make a Lahn?

6. Zubaidah left a sweet in her mouth and misread the ص in the word وَأَصِبْتُوًا as a س. Did she make a Lahn?

7. Before Sarah started reciting the Holy Qur’an, she recited Isti’aa’dha but missed Basmillah. Did she make a Lahn?

8. Abdul Haq has not revised his Tajweed rules yet and did Ikhfaa instead of Izhaar. Did he make a Lahn?

9. Masood stretched the Madd for 5 alifs instead of 2-3. Did he make a Lahn?

10. Hafsah borrowed a copy of the Holy Qur’an which had a slightly different font than her own. She joint two Aayaat together. Did she make a Lahn?

DESIGN ACTIVITY

Many people are unaware of the mistakes a person can make whilst reciting the Holy Qur’an and the severity of Lahn. Design a poster warning people about the dangers of the two Lahns. Try to make it interesting and eye-catching.
Ghunna means to take the sound of the letter in the nose.

If there is a Tashdeed on the letters Noon or Meem, then it will be read with a Ghunna.

Amazing Fact! Surah Malik continues to intercede for its reader until he/she is forgiven.

LO: TO recognise where Ghunna will be made and its correct pronunciation.
A slight vibration is felt in the nose when Ghunna is made. If you hold your nose, you will not be able to produce the sound of Ghunna! Go on...Try it out!

REMEMBER

Tashdeed is placed above a letter to double its sound.

\[
\text{اَنْ} + \text{ن} = \text{اَنْ}
\]

All letters with a Tashdeed will be read twice with one movement of the tongue. It is read by joining the first letter with the second. The first one will be read with a sukoon and the second one with a Harakah. It will also be read with some emphasis. For example, the word \text{kulli} is pronounced \text{kuli} and not \text{kuli}. This is especially the case when two Tashdeeds come together. For example:

\[
\text{مَدَّ الْقَلَّلُ} \quad \text{بِحَرْجٍ لَّحْيَةٍ} \quad \text{يَقْضِهَ} \quad \text{مَدَّ الْبَلَلُ}
\]

**Top Tip**

A letter with a Tashdeed on it will be known as a Mushaddad. A Noon with a Tashdeed on it is called \text{Noon Mushaddad} and a Meem with a Tashdeed is called \text{Meem Mushaddad}.

**Fantastic Fact**

The duration of one Alif is the time it takes to open a closed finger or close an open finger. This is just less than one second.
Practise the words with your teacher concentrating on the Ghunnas.

1. What does Ghunna mean?

2. When does Ghunna take place?

3. What is a letter which has a Tashdeed above it called?

4. Where does the sound of Ghunna originate from?

5. Explain the difference between Ghunna of Noon and Meem Mushaddad.

Can you find 5 more examples of Ghunna in the Holy Qur'an? Copy them below.
**MAZE ACTIVITY**

Can you help the letter Tashdeed reach the Noon to create the Ghunna.

![Maze Activity Image]

**FIND AND PRACTICE ACTIVITY**

**SHADE IN THE GHUNNAS IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>من لدنًا ولكن أهتكهم لا تعلمون</th>
<th>إنّ في ذلك</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>فعموا وصمعوا لهم قاب</td>
<td>إنّ للمقيمين عندّ يتشهم جنّات التّعيم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يا أيها النفّس المطمئنة</td>
<td>فلمّا سمعت يمكرُون أرسلت إليّن واعفّن أدرّب لَهُنّ مَكْنًا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فيّنّ أصرأوهُم ليُولُون الأذى بشرّ لا ينصروهُنم</td>
<td>يا أيها الناس إنّا خلقناكم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فذيلكنّ الذيّ لمتمنّي فيه</td>
<td>فكأنّما أخيا الناس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قامَا تنفّذنهم في الحَرب</td>
<td>من رُضّئكم اللّه وَلَكُن أَفْقَرُ التّاس</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEsson - 2.10

**Madd Asli**

Madd literally means to stretch. Whilst reciting the Holy Quraan we stretch the sound of certain letters. This is called Madd.

There are two types of Madd: 1. Madd Asli. 2. Madd Faree.

Madd Asli is to stretch the sound of the letters Alif ْا, Wow و, and Yaa ي.

There are three different types of Madd Asli:
1. Alif Maddah
2. Yaa Maddah
3. Wow Maddah

**Alif Maddah**

Alif Maddah will occur when there is a Fat’ha (ـ) before an Alif (ا). For example: طعَامُ

The sound of Alif Maddah is also apparent in a Standing Fat’ha (ـ). For example: أَضْحَكَ

Alif Maddah is stretched for the duration of one Alif.

**Yaa Maddah**

Yaa Maddah occurs when there is a Kasrah (ـ) before a Yaa Saakin (ب). For example: أَلْوَحَ

The sound of a Yaa Maddah is also apparent in a Standing Kasrah (ـ). For example: أَمْضَ

Yaa Maddah is stretched for the duration of one Alif.
Wow Maddah occurs when there is a Dhammah (ُء) before a Wow Saakin (ُ). For example: ﻣُﺟْرَعُ. The sound of a Wow Maddah is also apparent upside down Dhammah (ٌء). For example: أَمْرَةُ. Wow Maddah is stretched for the duration of one Alif.

**Pronunciation Check**

Just like in the word *baNAna* we need to stretch the sound to pronounce the first NA, similar is the example of the Madd Asli.

**The ص AND س Mystery**

There are four places in the Holy Qur'an where above the letter ص there is also a small س. The question is which letter is it that we have to read the ص or the س.

In the first two places, the س will be read.

In the 3rd place, you have an option to read the س or the ص.

In the 4th instance, the س will be pronounced and not the ص.

- **Surah Baqarah**
  - Verse 245; 2nd Juz

- **Surah A'raf**
  - Verse 69; 8th Juz

- **Surah Toor**
  - Verse 37; 27th Juz

- **Surah Ghashiya**
  - Verse 22; 30th Juz
Practise the following words concentrating on the letters of Madda:

1. Explain the meaning of Madd.

2. What is Madd Asli? What is its duration?

3. What is Alif Madda?

4. What is Yaa Madda?

5. What is Wow Madda?

Shade in the letters of Madda with a pencil in the following sentences:

Quick Quiz

1. Explain the meaning of Madd.

2. What is Madd Asli? What is its duration?

3. What is Alif Madda?

4. What is Yaa Madda?

5. What is Wow Madda?
Connect the words which have the same Maddas in them.

**Down**
1. A sign which doubles the sound of a letter
4. A Grave mistake
6. This letter is often found after a Madd
7. A letter from the letters of Safeer

**Across**
2. The Harakah which is under the letter.
3. This occurs on the letter Noon or Meem
5. A type of sound which is found when pronouncing the letters of Safeer
8. A letter from the letters of Nitiyyah
9. A letter from the letters of Shafawiyyah
10. One of the letters of Tarfiyyah
11. A letter similar to the English letter Z
LO: To be able to recognise the four Madds and their duration.

**Lesson - 2.11**

*Madd Far‘i‘ee*

There are four types of Madd Faree:

1. Madd Muttasil
2. Madd Laazin
3. Madd Munfasil
4. Madd Aaridh Waqfi

*Madd Muttasil*

Madd Muttasil occurs when after a Madd Asli, the letter Hamza comes in the same word.

- Hamza after Alif Madda in the same word
- Hamza after Yaa Madda in the same word
- Hamza after Waaw Madda in the same word

*Madd Laazim*

Madd Lazim occurs when there is a Tashdeed or Sukoon after a Madd Asli.

Madde Muttasil and Madde Laazim is often referred to as a ‘Big Madd’. The sign of these two madd is ـ These Madds are stretched for the duration of 3-5 Alifs.

Amazing Fact! Surah Fatiha is also often referred to as ‘The 7 oft-recited verses’

46
Madd Munfasil occurs when after a Madd Asli, the letter Hamza (ٰ) occurs in the following next word.

Madd Munfasil is often referred to as a small madd. The sign of this madd is ۝ This madd is stretched for the duration of 2-4 alifs.

Madd Aridh Waqfi occurs when after a Madd Asli, there is a sukoon due to stopping. Madde Aaridh Waqfi will be stretched for 3-5 Alifs.

Huroof Muqatta’at are the letters at the beginning of certain Surahs. Many of them have Madds on them.
LETS PRACTICE

Practise the following words concentrating on the Madds in the words:

Look at the following sentences. Write the name of the Madd which each sentence contains.

Amazing Fact! There are 114 Surahs in the Qur’an.
1. What does the term ‘duration of one Alif’ mean?
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

2. When does Madd Muttasil occur and what is its duration?
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

3. When does Madd Laazim occur and what is its duration?
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

4. When does Madd Munfasil occur and what is its duration?
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

5. When does Madde Aaridh Waqfi occur and what is its duration?
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

Can you find the list of words in the word search.

WORD SEARCH ACTIVITY

Can you find the list of words in the word search.

Madd  A_________

Madd  F_________

QUICK QUIZ

1. What does the term ‘duration of one Alif’ mean?
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

2. When does Madd Muttasil occur and what is its duration?
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

3. When does Madd Laazim occur and what is its duration?
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

4. When does Madd Munfasil occur and what is its duration?
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

5. When does Madde Aaridh Waqfi occur and what is its duration?
   _____________________________________________________________
   _____________________________________________________________

COMPLETE THE FLOW CHART
LESSON - 2.12
FULL MOUTH RULES

Besides the seven letters of Huroof Mustaliyah, there are two letters in the Holy Qur’aan which are sometimes read with a full mouth, a round thickness sound (known as Tafkheem) and sometimes they are read with an empty mouth, a hollow sound (known as Tafkheem). These are:

1. The laam (ل) in the name of Allah
2. The letter Raa (ر)

In this lesson we will discuss when each of these is read with a full mouth and when they are read with an empty mouth.

THE LAAM IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

1. If before the name of Allah (الله) there is a Fathaa or a Dhamma, then the Laam in the name of Allah will be read full mouth.

2. If before the name of Allah there is a Kasrah, then the Laam in the word will be read empty mouth.

REMEMBER

Besides in the word Allah (الله), the letter laam (ل) will always be read with an empty mouth.

Top Tip

Besides the Laam in the name of Allah and the letter Raa, the Alif which comes immediately after a full mouth letter with also be read full mouth.

DID YOU KNOW?

The word الله also contains the word Allah and will have the same rulings so قُل اللَّهُ will be read empty mouth due to the Kasrah. مَرْبِعُ اللَّهُ will be read full mouth due to the Fat’ha.
THE LETTER RAA ﺭ

1. If there is a Fat’ha or Dhammah on a Raa, then the Raa will be read with a full mouth.

2. If there is a Kasrah under a Raa, then the Raa will be read with an empty mouth.

3. If before a Raa Sakin, there is a Fat’ha or Dhammah, then the Raa will be read with a full mouth.

4. If before a Raa Sakin there is a Kasrah, then the Raa will be read with an empty mouth.

5. For the above rule, the Kasrah before the Raa Sakin MUST be in the same word. If it is in the previous word, then the Raa will be read full mouth.

6. If a full mouth letter appears in the same word as a Raa Sakin then it will be read full mouth.

7. If there is another Sakin letter before a Raa Sakin, then the letter before the Sakin letter will be taken into consideration. If it is a Kasrah, then the Raa will be pronounced with an empty mouth and if the letter is a Fat’ha or Dhammah, it will be pronounced with a full mouth.

8. If there the letter Raa has a Tashdeed and a Fat’ha or Dhammah, it will be read full mouth. If it has a Kasrah, it will be read empty mouth.
Practise the following words concentrating on the name of Allah and the letter Raa:

1. What is the difference between full mouth and empty mouth?

2. When will the blessed name of Allah be read with a full mouth?

3. When will the blessed name of Allah be read with an empty mouth?

4. When will the letter Raa be read full mouth?

5. When will the letter Raa be read empty mouth?

The word Allahumma has the same rules as the word Allah. 

Tafkheem means full mouth. 

A Raa with a Zabar on it will always be read full mouth. 

There are other letters besides Raa which are read full mouth. 

Alif is also read full mouth.

State whether the following statements are true or false.

The word Allahumma has the same rules as the word Allah. ______

Tafkheem means full mouth. ________________

A Raa with a Zabar on it will always be read full mouth. __________

There are other letters besides Raa which are read full mouth. ______

Alif is also read full mouth ____________

Amazing Fact! Reading the Qur’an inside salah is more virtuous than reading outside salah.

QUICK QUIZ

1. What is the difference between full mouth and empty mouth?

2. When will the blessed name of Allah be read with a full mouth?

3. When will the blessed name of Allah be read with an empty mouth?

4. When will the letter Raa be read full mouth?

5. When will the letter Raa be read empty mouth?

TRUE OR FALSE?

State whether the following statements are true or false. The word Allahumma has the same rules as the word Allah. ______

Tafkheem means full mouth. ________________

A Raa with a Zabar on it will always be read full mouth. __________

There are other letters besides Raa which are read full mouth. ______

Alif is also read full mouth ____________
Explain why the name of Allah ﷺ will be read full mouth or empty mouth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﺟِﺭﺍﺯﻱ ﻥﺎﻭﷲ</td>
<td>لِﺒَﻴْﻫَﻴْ ﻥﺎﻭﷲ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻥﺎﻙ ﻥﺎﻭﷲ</td>
<td>ﻥَﺄْﺒَﻨَ ﻥﺎﻭﷲ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻥَﻤُﺍﺭ ﻥﺎﻭﷲ</td>
<td>ﻥَﺂـﺩَ ﻥﺎﻭﷲ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻥَﻴَﺩ ﻥﺎﻭﷲ</td>
<td>ﻥَﻠَـﺱَ ﻥﺎﻭﷲ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺟِﺭﺍﺯﻱ ﻥﺎﻭﷲ</td>
<td>لِﺒَﻴْﻫَﻴْ ﻥﺎﻭﷲ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explain why the letter Raa will be read full mouth or empty mouth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﻥَﻅَﺎﻫْﺭ ﺩَو</td>
<td>ﻥَﻠَﻴِ ﺩَو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻥَﺨْﺭِ ﻥَﺩَو</td>
<td>ﻥَﺯَﺭِ ﻥَﺩَو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻥَأَﻠَ ﺩَو</td>
<td>ﻥَﻋَﺭِ ﻥَﺩَو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻥَﻡَﺭَﺩ ﻥَﺩَو</td>
<td>ﻥَﻡِﺯَﺩ ﻥَﺩَو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻥَﻭَﺀ ﻥَﺩَو</td>
<td>ﻥَﺁﺯَلَ ﻥَﺩَو</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you know that there is a difference of opinion between the Qurra regarding the letter Raa in the word ﺛُﻟُ ﻥَﺯِﺓ‬ . There is one group who think it should be read full mouth and another group’s opinion is that it should be read empty mouth. Find out the reason for their opinion. Create two groups in your class and each group can present their case and their reason.
Lesson - 2.13

Qalqalah

Qalqalah means to rebound or echo the sound

There are five letters of Qalqalah:

ق َ ط َ ب َ ج َ د

If there is a Sukoon on any of these 5 letters, then they will be read with a Qalqalah. For example, in the word أَكَذَبَنَا the د will we read with a Qalqalah.

The letters of Qalqalah will be read with a slight bounce or echo

Examples

There will be Qalqalah in the ق in the word خَلَقْنَا

There will be Qalqalah in the ط in the word مَطْلَعٌ

There will be Qalqalah in the ب in the word صَبْحَا

There will be Qalqalah in the ج in the word وَالْفَجْرِ

There will be Qalqalah in the د in the word أَذْرَاكَ
When we stop on a word, the last Harakah will be dropped and the word will be read with a Sukoon. If the last letter is therefore a letter of Qalqalah, it will now be read with a Qalqalah.

For example, in the word َقَرَبَ الْقُلُوب  the َقِ  does not have a Sukoon on it, but if we will stop on that word, we will not recite the Kasrah, but we will exchange it for a Sukoon. Therefore it will be recited َقَرَبَ الْقُلُوب.

We have previously learnt regarding Lahn and the importance of making sure we abstain from mistakes in recitation.

However, there are certain verses in the Holy Qur'an where we have to be extra careful regarding the pronunciation. This is because even a slight mistake could alter the meaning significantly.

An example of this is in Surah Fatiha, َأُنْخَمَتْ عَلَيْهِم  means ‘You bestowed your grace’. However, if this is mistakenly read with a Dhammah on the Taa instead of Fat’ha, it means ‘I bestowed my grace’ which would make the meaning very incorrect.

Some of these places are indicated in some prints of the Holy Qur'an with a line underneath the words that should be read with caution.

Top Tip

Qalqalah letters should not be over emphasised so that it sounds like a Fat’ha or a Tashdeed.

DID YOU KNOW?

The letters of Qalqalah could be summarised and remembered by the mnemonic ١٣٠٠٠١٣٠٠٠  ١٣٠٠٠١٣٠٠٠

CAUTION IN RECITATION
Practise the following words concentrating on the Qalqalahs in the words:

1. What does the word Qalqalah mean? ______________________________________________________________ 
2. When will Qalqalah take place? ______________________________________________________________ 
3. What are the letters of Qalaqlah? ______________________________________________________________ 
4. How can the letters of Qalqalah be abbreviated? ______________________________________________________________ 
5. Explain how a letter with a Harakah at the end may be read with a Qalqalah? ______________________________________________________________ 

Can you find 6 more examples of Qalqalah in the Qur'an? Write them out below. ______________________________________________________________ 
____________________________________________________________ 
____________________________________________________________ 
____________________________________________________________ 
____________________________________________________________ 
____________________________________________________________ 
____________________________________________________________ 

Amazing Fact! A heart without Qur'an is like a deserted house.
Circle the words which contain a Qalqalah and then shade the Qalqalah letters with your pencil. The first one has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>حَبُّل</th>
<th>أُسْمَ</th>
<th>تَجْعَلُنِيْ</th>
<th>زَجْعَنِيْ</th>
<th>حَمْطَنِهِ</th>
<th>قُماحَنِهِ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أَفْلاَ يَتَلْعَ</td>
<td>أَطْعَمْهُمْ</td>
<td>نَجْرِيْ</td>
<td>مْوَمِئْ</td>
<td>إِتْرِأَبْشِمْ</td>
<td>وَصْوَأْتُهُ قَآْحْسِنْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لْمَزْلَ</td>
<td>نَجْرِيْ</td>
<td>مُجَيُّلَ</td>
<td>أَقْرَبَّنْ</td>
<td>أَكْبَرْهُ</td>
<td>قَلِيدَ عُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَذَلِكَ يَنْصَرُ بِمَعْلَمْ</td>
<td>عُقْبَاهُا</td>
<td>سَقِيَّاهُا</td>
<td>أَضْحَابُ النَّاَمِ</td>
<td>يَضَلاْهَا</td>
<td>يَضْلَالَا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وَدْعَعْتُ صَبْٰلَكَ</td>
<td>لَعْدَةً</td>
<td>مْعَتَبْ</td>
<td>قَانْصِبَ</td>
<td>بَنْيَ كْرِهْمَ</td>
<td>يَقْوَلُ شَاعِرٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الْقَرْبَيْنِ</td>
<td>نَجْرِيْ</td>
<td>لِيْلَةَ الذِّكْرِ</td>
<td>لَقَهِنِدْ</td>
<td>لَقَهِنِدْ</td>
<td>نُطْقَةٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لَا كَبِيْلَنِلْ</td>
<td>صَخَفْا</td>
<td>نَجْرِيْ</td>
<td>عُقْبَاهُا</td>
<td>سَقِيَّاهُا</td>
<td>أَضْحَابُ النَّاَمِ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rearrange the following letters to form a word. Then write the meaning next to it.

| waenTen | ____________ | __________________________________ |
| hunGan | ____________ | __________________________________ |
| iradhA qaWif | ____________ | __________________________________ |
| alQlahaq | ____________ | __________________________________ |
| maTfekhe | ____________ | __________________________________ |
| UbuOut dalnid | ____________ | __________________________________ |
When stopping:

1. If the last letter is a round Taa, then it will be read as a Haa with a Sukoon on it.
   
   هَاوِيْةُ will be not be read hawiyatun but هَاوِيَة hawiyah

2. If the last letter is not a taa but has a Fathatain (Two Zabar) above it, it will become one Fatha, followed by an Alif.

   Example: نبأَاا will not be read nabaatan but نبأااتا nabaataa

3. If the last letter is not a round Taa nor does it have a Fathatain (Two Zabar) then the last letter will be read with a Sukoon.

   المُبَيِّن will be read: المُبَيِّنٍ will be read: المُبَيِّن
   تَلْغَمِنَّ will be read: تَلْغَمِنْنَ will be read: تَلْغَمِنَّ

4. When making Waqf on a word, if the last letter is an Alif or Standing Zabar nothing would be changed. The word will read as it is.

   مَرْبُوبٍ قَلَبُها will be read: مَرْبُوبٍ قَلَبُها
Whenever you stop on a word which has a tashdeed on the last letter, it will be read with a sukoon and it should be stretched for an extra second.

You will see some symbols in the Qur'an which indicate whether to stop or not. Below are given some explanations for those symbols:

**STOP**
When you see these signs, stop.

**GO**
Do not stop on these areas, keep on going.

**CHOICE**
You may stop or continue on these symbols.

There is a symbol in the Qur'an which looks like this: ❗️. This sign will come in pairs. You need to stop at one of the two symbols but not both of them.

**REMEMBER**
Whenever we stop in the Qur'an, we also need to take a new breath. If we stop at a place which has not got a stop sign, we should repeat the last word or two words before the Waqf.

**Pronunciation Check**
Always be careful and pronounce the last letter clearly when stopping on a word which already has a sakin on the second to last word.

You will see some symbols in the Qur'an which indicate whether to stop or not. Below are given some explanations for those symbols:

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Whenever we stop in the Qur'an, we also need to take a new breath. If we stop at a place which has not got a stop sign, we should repeat the last word or two words before the Waqf.

**Pronunciation Check**
Always be careful and pronounce the last letter clearly when stopping on a word which already has a sakin on the second to last word.
Practise the following words with your teacher concentrating on the waqf at the end.

1. What does the term Waqf mean?
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

2. Explain the method of stopping on a Fat’hatain?
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

3. How would we stop on a word which ends with a Fatha, Kasrah or Dhamma?
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

4. How would we stop on a word which ends with a round Taa?
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

5. Explain how to stop on a Alif or a standing Zabar or Sakin.
   ______________________________________________________________

LET'S PRACTICE

QUICK QUIZ

1. What does the term Waqf mean?

   ______________________________________________________________

2. Explain the method of stopping on a Fat’hatain?

   ______________________________________________________________

3. How would we stop on a word which ends with a Fatha, Kasrah or Dhamma?

   ______________________________________________________________

4. How would we stop on a word which ends with a round Taa?

   ______________________________________________________________

5. Explain how to stop on a Alif or a standing Zabar or Sakin.

   ______________________________________________________________

HOMEWORK RESEARCH

How many places in the Qur’an can you find where it is reported the Prophet stopped?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Square</th>
<th>Task</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>What is the Makhraj of ل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Say the letters of Shajariyyah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>What is Madd Laazim?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Say the letters of Lahawiyyah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>You forgot to do Miswaak MISS A TURN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>What are the 3 Madd Asli?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>What is the Makhraj of خ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>You ponder on the meaning during your recitation MOVE FORWARD 3 STEPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Say the letters of Tarafiyyah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>What is the Makhraj of ص</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>What is Madd Aaridh Waqfi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>What is the Makhraj of ق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Say the letters of Safeer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>You forgot Tawbah after recitation. GO BACK 3 STEPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Say the letters of Ghunna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>You forgot to read Tawwudh MISS A TURN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Say the letters of Halaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>What is Madd Muttasil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>You recite an extra Juz. Take a shortcut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>What is Madd Munfasil?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Say the letters of Lathawiyya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Give examples of Lahn Jali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Say the letters of Shafawiyyah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>What is the Makhraj of ف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Explain how to stop on a Tanween.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Give examples of Lahn Khafi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>You forgot a Ghunna GO BACK 3 STEPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>You make a Lahn Jali. Follow the arrow!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Say the letters of Nitiyyah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>What is the Makhraj of ض</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Instructions: Roll the dice and move forward. There is a task on each square. If you get the question wrong you will need to move back a square.
1. Name the two types of Lahn and give an example of each.

2. What is the letter with a Tashdeed on it called?

3. What is the duration of Ghunna?

4. Explain the three types of Madd Asli.

5. Explain three situations when the letter Raa will be read with a full mouth.
6. What are the two types of Madd which are considered the *big Madd*? When will they take place?

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   5

7. Which Madd is known as *the small Madd*. When will it take place?

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   5

8. Explain what are the Huroof Muqatta’at.

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   5

9. What does Qalqalah mean and explain how it should be pronounced.

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   ____________________________________________

   5

10. How should we do Waqf on a Tanween?

    ____________________________________________

    ____________________________________________

    ____________________________________________

    ____________________________________________

    5
LESSON - 2.15

IZHAAR

Whenever there is Noon Sakin or a Tanween, depending on the letter after it, there will be one of any the following four rules:
1. Izhaar
2. Ikhfaa
3.a) Idghaam Taam.
3.b) Idghaam Naqis.
4. Iqlaab (Qalb)

RULE OF IZHAAR

If after a Noon Saakin or Tanween, there are any one of the following six letters of Izhaar, then the Noon Sakin or Tanween will be recited without any type of Ghunna. This is called Izhaar. The letters of Izhaar are:

Khaa خ Ghain غ Hhaa ح Aain ع Haa ه Hamzah ء

Letter of Izhaar

Noon Sakin

Tanween

Amazing Fact! Alif laam meem sajdah intercedes for its readers in the grave
Izhaar literally means to show. The Noon Sakin and Tanween letters of Izhaar are read with clarity and without any blend or Ghunna.

Noon Sakin and Tanween may look different, but remember they both have the same sound. 

\[
\text{آن} = \\
\text{آن} = \text{أ}
\]

There are some silent letters in the Holy Qur'an which we do not read. These are often letters which have no Harakah on them. They will not be read in pronunciation but are written in the script. They are sometimes indicated with a circle over the silent letter.

The word ُآنَ (which means me or I) is a special word according to its script. This is because although it is written with an Alif, the Alif is not pronounced. Hence, it will be written as ُآنَ but will always be pronounced آنَ. (Except when stopping on it, in which case the Alif will be read.)

The script of the Qur'an is sacred and divine and you will notice certain words are written in a unique way. This special way is called Rasmul Khatt. An example of Rasmul khatt is in the word ُرَحْمَانُ. This will always be written with a standing Fatha and not with an Alif after the Meem like this ُرَحِمَانُ.

The word ُآنَ is a special word according to its script. This is because although it is written with an Alif, the Alif is not pronounced. Hence, it will be written as ُآنَ but will always be pronounced آنَ. (Except when stopping on it, in which case the Alif will be read.)
Practise the following words concentrating on the Izhaar in the words:

1. Explain what the term Izhar means?
   ____________________________________________________________

2. When will Izhar take place?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

3. What are the letters of Izhar?
   ____________________________________________________________

4. What are the letters of Izhar also known as?
   ____________________________________________________________

5. Why do Noon sakin and Tanween have the same ruling?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

Find four more examples of Izhaar in the Qur'an and write them down below.

________________________________        _______________________________
________________________________        _______________________________

SEARCH THE QUR’AN

Quick Quiz

1. Explain what the term Izhar means?
   ____________________________________________________________

2. When will Izhar take place?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

3. What are the letters of Izhar?
   ____________________________________________________________

4. What are the letters of Izhar also known as?
   ____________________________________________________________

5. Why do Noon sakin and Tanween have the same ruling?
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________

Amazing Fact! There were over 50 scribes from the Companions that wrote the Qur'an down.
Put a tick next to each sentence in which there is Izhaar then shade in the letters of Izhaars with your pencil.

Answer the questions to complete the grid. The shaded boxes will form a word we have covered in the first lesson.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>запиши ибн ал-лим</td>
<td>анъаа</td>
<td>анъаа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ми-хакаа м-азвиза</td>
<td>аль-лим</td>
<td>анъаа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ми-аль-китаб</td>
<td>тааам хаамия</td>
<td>ми-аль-китаб</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мин факаал داره شValidity</td>
<td>инъаа</td>
<td>инъаа</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>金融市场</td>
<td>анъаа</td>
<td>анъаа</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Taam and Naqis are from the rules of Noon Sakin and Tanween.
2. The Izhaar letters are pronounced from the ____________.
3. Noon Sakin and ______ have the same sound.
4. A full mouth letter in which the tongue touches the front two teeth.
5. The last of the Noon Sakin rules is also called ______.
6. A letter of Izhaar which could also be a name of a boy.
7. There will be no ______ in Izhaar.
If after a Noon Sakin or a Tanween any one of the fifteen letters of Ikhfaa appears, then the Noon Sakin or Tanween will be recited with a slight stretched nasal sound. The fifteen letters of Ikhfaa are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noon Sakin</th>
<th>Tanween</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ممٌّنٌمٌنٌمَّنَّا</td>
<td>عَيْنَاءَ فِيْهَا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فَمْنُ كَانُ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples of Ikhfaa**

- After a Noon Sakin: آن تَتَقُّوا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمٌنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمٌنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمٌنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا
- After a Noon Sakin: ممٌّنٌمَّنَّا

**Amazing Fact!** Allah address the Muslims with ‘O you who believe’ 88 times in the Qur’an.
After a Noon Sakin: 

- After a Tanween:

Ikhfaa literally means to hide. In Ikhfaa, the sound of the Noon Sakin and Tanween is hidden in the nasal sound and the Noon Sakin or Tanween will not be pronounced with complete clarity.

NOON QUTNI

The nasal sound in Ikhfaa will be slightly different and lighter to the strong Ghunna sound of Noon/Meem Mushaddad.

There are instances in the Qur'an, where there is a small extra noon. It is sometimes referred to as Noon Qutni. It occurs when a word is ending in a Tanween and the first letter in the next word is a Sukoon. (This letter is usually a hamza wasl.)

The purpose of this Noon is to make it easy for pronunciation. Without this extra noon, it would be difficult to pronounce such words. When joining the two words, the Tanween will become singular and a Noon with a Kasrah will be added.

Note, this Noon is not always written in all prints of the Holy Qur'an, and you may sometimes need to work out where to insert this Noon yourself.
Practise the following words concentrating on the Ikhfaa in the words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>لَوْلَا كَانَ تَصَدِّقَ</th>
<th>يُشْكُرُونَ مِنْ طَرْفٍ خَفِيفٍ مِنْهَا مَنْ تُمْلَأُ قُرْءَاتُ قُرْآنٍ</th>
<th>مَنْ تَرَابَ مَنْ قَالَ لَنْ يَكُونَ قُرْآنٌ</th>
<th>وَلَكِنْ تَصَدِّقَ</th>
<th>يُشْكُرُونَ مِنْ طَرْفٍ خَفِيفٍ مِنْهَا مَنْ تُمْلَأُ قُرْآنٍ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قَوْمًا صَلِيحينَ</td>
<td>مَنْ أَمْلَى مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ مِنْ خَيْرٍ لَجَذَّهُ يَدَ اللَّهِ</td>
<td>مَنْ أَمْلَى مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ مِنْ خَيْرٍ لَجَذَّهُ يَدَ اللَّهِ</td>
<td>قَوْمًا صَلِيحينَ</td>
<td>مَنْ أَمْلَى مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ مِنْ خَيْرٍ لَجَذَّهُ يَدَ اللَّهِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فَمَنّ ذَى الْزَّينِ يَتَضَرُّعُكَ</td>
<td>ثُمَّ أَنتّ يَتَابِعُ قَبْلَتَكَهُمْ</td>
<td>ثُمَّ أَنتّ يَتَابِعُ قَبْلَتَكَهُمْ</td>
<td>فَمَنّ ذَى الْزَّينِ يَتَضَرُّعُكَ</td>
<td>ثُمَّ أَنتّ يَتَابِعُ قَبْلَتَكَهُمْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وَمَا أَنْزَلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ</td>
<td>خَلَقْتُكَ مِنْ قَبْلِ وَلَمْ تَكْ</td>
<td>خَلَقْتُكَ مِنْ قَبْلِ وَلَمْ تَكْ</td>
<td>وَمَا أَنْزَلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ</td>
<td>خَلَقْتُكَ مِنْ قَبْلِ وَلَمْ تَكْ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quick Quiz**

1. What does the term Ikhfaa mean?
   ____________________________________________________________

2. What is the reason for calling this ruling Ikhfaa?
   ____________________________________________________________

3. When will Ikhfaa take place?
   ____________________________________________________________

4. How many letters of Ikhfaa are there? Which ones?
   ____________________________________________________________

5. What is the difference between Izhaar and Ikhfaa in recitation?
   ____________________________________________________________

**Search the Qur’an**

Find four more examples of Ikhfaa in the Qur’an and write them down below.
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
Match the sentence beginnings with the correct ending.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When pronouncing an Ikhfaa</th>
<th>fifteen letters have very different sounds Noon Sakin or Tanween.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baa is seen</td>
<td>to hide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izhaar and Ikhfaa</td>
<td>from the nose will not be fully read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikhfaa is read</td>
<td>we pronounce the sound in the nose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The noon in Ikhfaa</td>
<td>not a letter of Ikhfaa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikhfaa and Ghunna</td>
<td>both are read with Ghunna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikhfaa needs a</td>
<td>letter of Ikhfaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikhfaa has</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikhfaa means</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Match to the Rule**

Draw a line from each sentence to the correct Noon Sakin rule.
If after a noon sakin or a Tanween, a Laam (ل) or a Raa (ر) occur, then the Noon S akin or Tanween will be merged with the next letter and read without any Ghunnah.
Idghaam literally means to blend or mix. When we implement Idghaam Taam then we merge the Noon Sakin or Tanween with the letter of Idghaam. Taam literally means complete. This type of Idghaam is called Taam because the Noon Sakin or Tanween completely merges in to the letter of Idghaam.

A symbol of Idghaam is the Tashdeed. Whenever an Idghaam takes place, you will always find a Tashdeed.

DID YOU KNOW?
A symbol of Idghaam is the Tashdeed. Whenever an Idghaam takes place, you will always find a Tashdeed.

DIFFERENT QIRA’AH

Like in every language, the Arabic language also has many accents and dialects. These often effect how words are spelt and pronounced.

During the time of the Prophet to facilitate the recitation of the Qur'an by various tribes Allah allowed it to be recited in many different ways. Sayyiduna Uthmaan prepared seven copies of the Holy Qur'an in different dialects and sent it to seven regions. These copies were according to the dialect of those tribes.

The recitation which has become widely spread today is know as the recitation of Imam Hafs, but other recitations are also read in different recitations. It is a skill to be able to recite the Qur'an in many different recitations and many people have mastered this skill.

A common example, is the verse مَلِیکِ یَوْمِ الیِّلَیْلٰ in Surah Faa’tiha. In another recitation, this verse is read مَلِیکِ یَوْمِ الیِّلَیْلٰ, both are correct.
Practise the following words concentrating on the Idghaam in the words:

1. Explain what Idghaam means?

2. Explain how Idghaam Taam gets its name?

3. When will Idghaam Taam take place?

4. What are the letters of Idghaam Taam?

5. Will there be a Ghunna in Idghaam Taam?

Find four more examples of Idghaam Taam in the Qur'an and write them out below.
Fill the blank spaces to complete the sentences below.
1. When there is Idghaam we __________ the __________ into the __________
2. You will always find a __________________ when there is Idghaam.
3. The letters of ____________ are ____________ and ______________
4. Idghaam means _______________ and Taam means _______________
5. In Idghaam Taam, the ______________ will become ________________
6. There will not be any _______________ in Idghaam _______________

Write the Noon Sakin and Tanween rule in the place provided and the reason why.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FILL IN THE BLANKS</th>
<th>SPOT THE RULE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. فيَّهَا مِنْ كُلِّ رَجُلٍ</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. مَنْقُوِيْ لِلْمُتَكَِّرِينَ</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. مَنْ إِلَيْهِ عُبُور́ة</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ذَلِكُمُ خَيْرُ لَكُمْ</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. وَخَزِيْهِ عَلَى قَرْيَةِ أُهْلُكُنَّهَا</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. أَيْسُكُمَّ قُومًا تَجَهَّلُونَ</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. لَا يَلُغُّهُمْ مِينَ</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. هَذَا لَبِنَةُ لِقَوْمٍ غَابِيِّنَ</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. لِهُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. وَتَأَذَىْ لَوْلَحُ ثَانِيَةَ</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If after a Noon Sakin or a Tanween any one of the four letters of Idghaam Taam appear, then the Noon Sakin or Tanween will be joined up and read with a Ghunna.

Amazing Fact! The exact half of the Qur'an is the word "کو بَی ْا وَشَمَس" in Surah Kahf.
**Top Tip**

The letters of Idghaam Naaqis could also be remembered as 'YOW MAN!'


**Naaqis** literally means incomplete. This type of Idghaam is called Naaqis because the Noon Sakin or Tanween does not completely merge into the letter of Idghaam but there is still a slight sound of the Noon sakin or Tanween.

---

**SYMBOLS IN THE QUR'AN**

There are certain footnotes and symbols in the Qur'an which it is useful to know the meaning of. Before the start of a Surah you will usually find something similar to this:

- **The Surahs are divided into Rukus.** This is the amount of Rukus there are in this Surah.
- **This indicates where the Surah was revealed to Prophet.** Either in Makkah - before Hijrah or Madeenah - after Hijrah.
- **An ayah is a verse.** This is the amount of Aayaah there are in this Surah.
- **This number shows the order that this Surah was revealed to the Prophet.**
- **This is the number indicating the order in which this Surah is placed in the Qur'an.**
- **The end of a Ruku.**
- **The end of the first quarter of the Juz.**
- **The half of the Juz.**
- **The end of the third quarter of the Juz.**
1. Why is this type of Idghaam called Naqis?

2. When will Idghaam Naaqis take place?

3. What are the letters of Idghaam Naqis? How could they be remembered?

4. Will there be a Ghunna in Idghaam Naaqis?

5. Explain the difference in pronunciation between the two Idghaams.

Find 6 more examples of Idghaam Naaqis in the Qur'an? Write them out below.

Search the Qur'an

The Idghaam Challenge!

With a partner take a blank piece of paper and a copy of the Holy Qur'an. One of you look for Idghaam Taam and the other look for Idghaam Naaqis. Write it on the sheet. The one who finds the most in the time allocated wins. Then swap over!
An easier way to remember the letters of Idghaam Naaqis is Bye Man. ______________

Naaqis means complete. ______________

In Idhaam Naaqis Noon Sakin does not completely merge into the letter of Idghaam._______

Jeem is from the letters of Idhaam Naaqis . ____________

There are four letters of Idghaam Naaqis. ______________

Idghaam Taam and Naaqis have a similar sound in recitation. ______________

**TRUE OR FALSE ACTIVITY**

State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. An easier way to remember the letters of Idghaam Naaqis is Bye Man. ______________
2. Naaqis means complete. ______________
3. In Idhaam Naaqis Noon Sakin does not completely merge into the letter of Idghaam._______
4. Jeem is from the letters of Idhaam Naaqis . ____________
5. There are four letters of Idghaam Naaqis. ______________
6. Idghaam Taam and Naaqis have a similar sound in recitation. ______________

**SPOT THE RULE ACTIVITY**

Write which Noon Sakin or Tanween rule is taking place and why.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>Noon Sakin/Tanween</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GROUP RESEARCH ACTIVITY**

Did you know that the following four words in the Qur’an, are exempt from Idghaam. As a group, research the reason behind this.

1. دَنِىَا
2. فَتْوَانٌ
3. يَدْبَابَانِ
4. شَجَّعِينَ
Lesson - 3.19

**Iqlaab**

When the letter Baa ب appears after a Noon Sakin or a Tanween then the Noon Sakin or Tanween will be changed into a Meem م and will be recited with a Ghunnah. This is called Iqlaab.

For example, َْ will be read *Zambin* instead of *Zanbin*.

---

Iqlaab means to change. When we implement this rule, we change the Noon Sakin or Tanween into a Meem. The Noon Sakin or Tanween will not be read at all.
To ensure you read the Noon Sakin / Tanween rules properly, follow this four step method:

1. **Spot the Noon Sakin or Tanween**
2. **Check the letter after it**
3. **Check which rule the letter belongs to**
4. **Practice reading the sentence correctly**

There are 14 verses in the Holy Qur'an which are known as *Ayatus Sajdah* (verses of Sajdah). After reciting or listening to the recitation of these verses, it is Wajib to perform a Sajdah. If one is unable to perform the Sajdah straight away, then it should be done as soon as possible.

The Sajdah will be performed in Salaah and out of Salaah.

The method of Sajdah Tilawah is to face the Qibalah and without raising the hands, say *Allahu Akbar* whilst going into Sajdah. After reciting the Tasbeeh of Sajdah, say *Allahu Akbar* and rise from Sajdah.

If one verse of Sajdah is repeated several times in one place only one Sajdah would be made. If however, it is recited in several places, or different verses are read then multiple Sajdah will be Wajib.

It is Makrooh to recite the Qur'an and deliberately omit the verse of Sajdah to avoid performing Sajdah.
Amazing Fact! There are 6236 verses in the Qur’an.

**LET'S PRACTICE**
Practise the following words concentrating on the Iqlaab in the words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practise</th>
<th>Noon Sakin or Tanween rule it contains and why</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iqlaab</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SPOT THE RULE**

Write in the spaces provided next to each sentence which Noon Sakin or Tanween rule it contains and why.
1. What is the definition of Iqlaab?

2. When will Iqlaab take place?

3. What is an indication of Iqlaab in the Holy Qur’an?

4. Will there be a Ghunnah in Iqlaab?

5. Explain the 4 step method to ensure you read the Noon Sakin and Tanween properly?

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  

MATCH THE RULES ACTIVITY

Draw a line connecting the words which have the same rule in them.

Quick Quiz

1. What is the definition of Iqlaab?

2. When will Iqlaab take place?

3. What is an indication of Iqlaab in the Holy Qur’an?

4. Will there be a Ghunnah in Iqlaab?

5. Explain the 4 step method to ensure you read the Noon Sakin and Tanween properly?

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

Search the Qur’an

Can you find 4 more examples of Iqlaab in the Holy Qur’an? Write them out below.

__________________        ________________
__________________        ________________
__________________        ________________
__________________        ________________

Group Research Activity

On a separate piece of paper, write out all the Sajdah Tilawah you can find from the Qur’an. You may find a list of them at the back of some prints of the Holy Qur’an.
LO: To understand the rules of Meem Sakin.

**LESSON - 3.20**

**MEEM SAKIN**

Whenever there is a Meem Sakin م in the Qur’an, One of the three rules will take place:

1) Idghaam  
2) Ikhfaa  
3) Izhaar

**MEEM SAKIN IDGHAAM**

If the Meem Sakin م is by followed by another Meem (م) then there will be Idghaam with Ghunnah. Meem Sakin Idghaam is also known as Idghaam Shafawee.

**MEEM SAKIN IKHFAA**

If the Meem Sakin م is followed by a Baa (ب) then there will be Ikhfaa. This means the Meem will be read with a Ghunnah. Meem Sakin Ikhfaa is also known as Ikhfaa Shafawee.

Amazing Fact! Shaytan runs away from the house in which Surah Baqarah is recited.
If the Meem Sakin ﺧ is followed by any letter of the alphabet other than Meem and Baa, then there will be Izhaar. i.e. it will be read without Ghunnah. Meem Sakin Izhaar is also known as Izhaar Shafawee.

Shafawee refers to the lips. These rules are called Shafawee because the implementing of these rules involves using the lips.

Completing the Qur’an is a great honour and an auspicious occasion and an occasion when mercy descends. When completing the recitation of the Qu’ran, one should make extra to observe all the external and internal etiquette.

It is Sunnah to recite Takbeer (الله اكبر) after every Surah from Surah Dhuha, to the end of the Qur’an.

After reciting Surah Naas and completing the Qur’an, one should immediately turn to the front and recite Surah Fa’tiha and some verses of Surah Baqarah.

One should thereafter you should make a special Dua, asking Allah for all the goodness of this world and the hereafter for yourself, your family and the whole Muslim Ummah. The Dua on the completion of the Qur’an is accepted by Allah ﷻ.

Imam Abu Hanifa (R.H) recommended the minimum that a person should finish the Qur’an is once in the month of Ramadhan, and once in the rest of the eleven months.

Many companions of the Prophet ﷺ like Sayyidina Uthman ﷺ, Sayyidina Tameem Daari ﷺ, Sayyidina Saeed ibn Jubair ﷺ and Sayyidina Abdullah ibn Zubair ﷺ used to finish the entire Qur’an in one night.
1. Explain when will a Meem Sakin Idghaam will take place?

2. Explain when will a Meem Sakin Ikhfaa will take place?

3. Explain when will a Meem Sakin Izhaar will take place?

4. What are the above three rules known as and why?

5. How is Meem Sakin Idghaam indicated in the Holy Qur'an?

**QUICK QUIZ**

Find six more examples of Meem Sakin in the Qur'an and write them down below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>مَعْلُوْمٍ</th>
<th>مَعْلُوْمٍ</th>
<th>مَعْلُوْمٍ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مَعْلُوْمٍ</td>
<td>مَعْلُوْمٍ</td>
<td>مَعْلُوْمٍ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEARCH THE QUR'AN**

Amazing Fact! The Qur'an is also called at-tanzeel (the revelation)
Write in the spaces provided next to each sentence which Meem Sakin rule it contains and why.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>﴿ۛپِحْمَلْ۝بَيِّنَهُمُ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>﴿ۛآَمَّ جَنَّةٌ الْخَلَالِ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>﴿ۛوَمَا هُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُينَ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>﴿ۛوَامْرُ أَنَّهُ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>﴿ۛتَزَمَّمُهُمْ بِجَنَّاتِهَا﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>﴿ۛأَجْرُهُمْ يَأْخَسَنَ مَا﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>﴿ۛأَنُّ لِهُمْ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>﴿ۛأَلْمَ تُشَرِّخ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>﴿ۛأَنْهُمُ مُفْرَطُونَ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>﴿ۛهُمُ أَصْحَاب﴾</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Draw a line connecting the words which have the same rule in them.
1. Explain why Tanween and Noon Sakin have the same rules.

2. Explain how Ikhfaa got its name.

3. How many letters of Noon Sakin Ikhfaa are there? Write them down.

4. Explain the difference in pronunciation between Idghaam Taam and Idghaam Naaqis.

5. What is the sign of a Iqlaab?
6. When will an Ikhfaa take place in a Meem Sakin?

7. When will Meem Sakin Izhaar take place? How will it be pronounced?

8. When will Meem Sakin Izhaar take place?

9. Explain how Idghaam Taam got its name.

10. What does Shafawee mean?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>26-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39-50</td>
<td>! You Need to revise again!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aaridh Waqfi</td>
<td>A type of Madd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhammah</td>
<td>A small apostrophe-like shape written above a letter. It represents a short vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empty Mouth</td>
<td>See Tarqeeq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat'ha</td>
<td>A short diagonal stroke written above a letter. It represents a short vowel 'a' (like the 'a' sound in hat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat'hatain</td>
<td>2 fathah written above a letter (like the 'an' sound in 'man'). It is usually supported by an Alif. Also known as Do Zabar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Mouth</td>
<td>See Tafkheem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghunna</td>
<td>A sound that is produced from the nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harakaat</td>
<td>The vowel movements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harakah</td>
<td>A Fat’ha, Kasrah or Dhammah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idghaam</td>
<td>The merging of two letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikhfaa</td>
<td>The hiding of a sound of a letter in the nose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Istiaazah</td>
<td>To recite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izhaar</td>
<td>To recite clearly, without ghunna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jali</td>
<td>Literally Heavy, Lahn Jali means a grave mistake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jazm</td>
<td>See Sukoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasrah</td>
<td>A short diagonal stroke written below a letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasratain</td>
<td>2 kasrah written below a letter (like the 'in' sound in 'win') Also known as ‘do Zair’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khafee</td>
<td>Literally means light. Lahn Khafee means a minor mistake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahn</td>
<td>The incorrect pronunciation of a letter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madd</td>
<td>The prolongation of the sound of a letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makrrooh</td>
<td>Disliked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushaddad</td>
<td>A letter which has a Tashdeed on it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musta’aaliyah</td>
<td>The name of the full mouth letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutaharrik</td>
<td>A letter with a Harakah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noon Sakin</td>
<td>A Noon with a Sakin on it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iqlaab</td>
<td>To change something. In Tajweed, to change the Noon to a Meem. Also known as Qalb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qalqalah</td>
<td>To rebound the sound of certain letters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakin</td>
<td>See Sukoon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shaddah
A small sign similar -looking to 'w' written above a letter. This represents the sound of a letter that has been doubled, and therefore sounds stronger.

Shajariyyah
The letters which originate from the middle of the mouth.

Sukoon
A small semi or full circle written above a letter. This represents a letter which does not have a vowel. It also joins 2 letters.

Tafkeem
Also known as full mouth or thick letters. The rising of the back of the tongue, resulting in a full mouth or round sound.

Tanween
A Dhammatain, Ksratain or Fat’hatain. Vowels that produce a "nn" sound immediately after it.

Tarqeqq
The opposite of Tafkheem. Also known as empty mouth or thin letters. The lowering of the back of the tongue, resulting in a flat sound.

Waqf
To pause or to make a stop.

Zabar
See Fat’ha

Zair
See Kasrah
This simple book helped me understanding all that I wanted to know about Tajweed in a really funny way.

A practical book of guidelines covering all the necessary aspects of Tajweed. Each topic is paired with fun activities and opportunity for perfection of the necessary pronunciation. The imaginative layout is designed to engage the learner into correct recitation of the Quran in a unique and pleasurable way.

“I found this book immensely beneficial in providing a firm grasp of the Tajweed rules.”