





A NOORANI QAIDA
WITH ENGLISH INSTRUCTIONS.



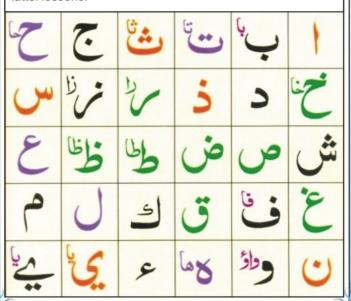
Lesson No.1

The Alphabets



Instructions:

Alphabets are the building blocks so need special attention. Focus on child's pronunciation and identification of Dots on different letters. Have students read from left to right, top to bottom and bottom to top. Moreover, have a practice on bold and light letters. Remember, if not taught properly, both the student and teacher will be in trouble in latter lessons.







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2	3	ث	ت	ب	Alif
Haa	Jeem	Saa	Taa	Baa	AIII
س	نرلا	7	5	٥	نحنا
Seen	Zaa	Raa	Zaal	Daal	Khaa
ع	ظظا	ط	ض	0	ů
Aeen	Zuaa	Tuaa	Duaad	Suaad	Sheen
Meem	Laam	ے Kaaf	G Qaaf	Faa	Ghaeen
ل م	6	-	[واؤ	1-1
	3	اعرا	8)	0
Yaa	Yaa	Hamzah	паа	Wao	Noon





Joint Letters

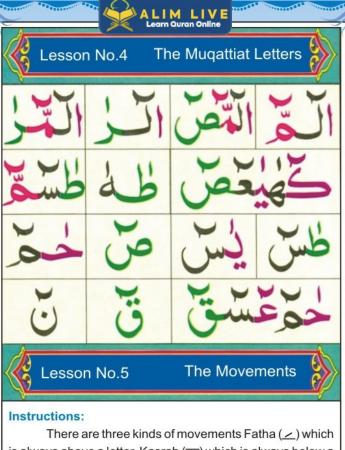


In this lesson we will learn how the words are formed by joining Alphabets. Have your students identify every alphabet in a word e.g. (y) is actually (y+y). We will also learn the different shapes of particular letters e.g. (y).

X	i	K	K	1
بلب	8	2	X	J
ك	ئب	کب	اك	5
()	ب	تلث	بکت	6
C	Ċ	S	0	ث
يس	بس	ث	ت	ت
يخ	بنج	ش	تس	نس

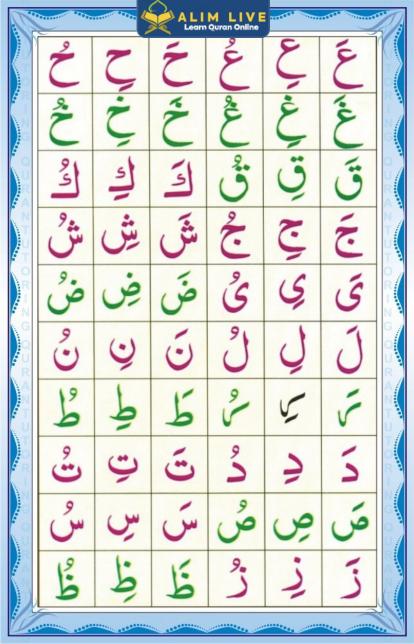






There are three kinds of movements Fatha (\angle) which is always above a letter, Kasrah ($\overline{>}$) which is always below a letter and Dummah ($\underline{\mathscr{S}}$) which is always above a letter. Just Move the word with these symbols. **Note:-** Neither Prolong the Letter which has Fatha, Kasrah or Dummah nor read it with a jerk.









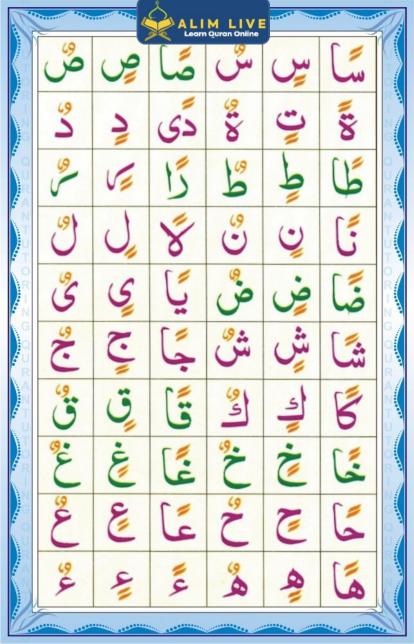
Lesson No.6



Instructions:

Double Fatha, Double Kasra and Double Duma is called Tanween. In this lesson practice to do Ikhfa. Hiding the voice of Meem or Noon partially in the nose is called Ikhfa. Whenever Tanween is followed by Throatal Letters, Don't do Ikhfa.









The Tanween & Movement



Instructions:

Have students connect letters and practice. If they can not connect letters correctly, revise Previous Lesson.

Until they master the previous lesson, don't go ahead. This is one of the most important rules and the students ought to be perfect with it.

آمر	آذِنَ	آخَذَ	تُحْلَ	أبدا
جنع	جَعَلَ	بزرة	بَخِلَ	أَنَّ يُوْل
نحلق	تَحَلَقَ	تخشى	حَشَرَ	حَسَدَ
سفري الم	شوور	رقبة	رَفَعَ	ڎٚڰۯ
		- 1	وَسَطًا	
عِنْبًا	عَمْدٍ	عَلِق	عَنَالَ	عَبْسَ





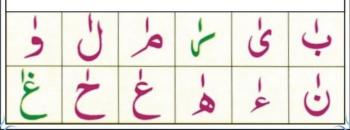


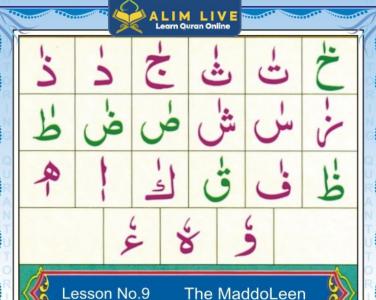
Lesson No.8 Standing Fatha, Standing Kasrah and Standing Dhuma



Instructions:

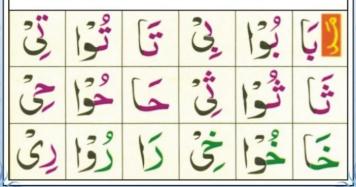
Prolong Standing Fatha (\bot) , Standing Kasrah (\neg) and Standing Dhuma (\bot) equal to one Alif. Standing Fatha is equal to Alif Maddah, Standing Kasrah is equal to Yaa Maddah and Standing Dhuma is equal to Wao Maddah. Note: Don't take the voice of Maddah Letters which come after Noon or Meem into the Nose.

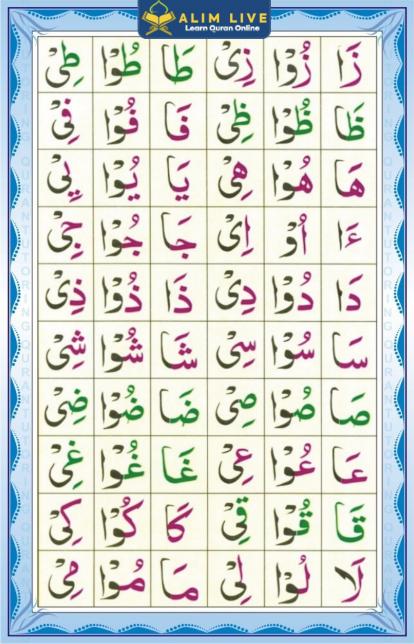


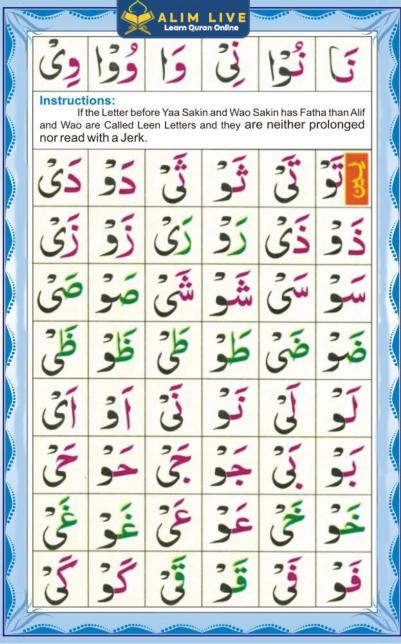


Instructions:

If the letter before Alif has Fatha, Alif ($\mathfrak f$) is called Alif Maddah, if the letter before Wao Sakin ($\mathfrak f$) has Dhuma, Wao ($\mathfrak f$) is called Wao Maddah and if the Letter before Yaa Sakin ($\mathfrak f$) has Kasrah, Yaa($\mathfrak f$) is called Yaa Maddah. They are Prolonged equal to one Alif or one to two seconds.













Lesson No.10 Exercise of Movement: Standing Fatha, Kasrah, Dhuma and Madoleen or Tanween



Instructions:

If there is Hamzah (عَ) after Maddah, maddah will be any of the four kinds. 1) if Hamzah is in the same word Maddah will be called maddah Mutasil.(عَبُونَ 2) If Hamzah is in the beginning of the next word, Maddah will be called Madd-e-Munfasil.(اِثَااَتُوْلُتُنَا) 3) if there is Sakoon (Silent) after a Maddah or Leen Letters the word will be prolonged like Madd and is called Madd-e-Lazim.(آلُكُنُوُ) 4) If Sakoon is due to waqaf (Stop) madd is called Madd-e-Arzi (Casual).(جُوُعٍ). All these Madd's are prolonged from three to five seconds.

آين	الفي	انية	الى	امَن
نخوْنٍ	239	جائ	الما د	4
		ذلك		















Lesson No.11 The Sakoon and Jazm



Instructions:

Have students memorize the name and shape of Jazm and also answer these questions. What is Jazm? What the letter with a Jazm called? How many times that letter is read or pronounced. Have students distinguish between similarly pronounced letters. Like:- ثـ س ـ ف ـ س ـ

رات	آت	أب	اب	الم
آخ	اث	ات	آث	ات
اح	زخ	آخ	أخ	اخ
31	الاً الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	いざむかい	الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله	آخ
7	39	31	31	39
31	از	آز	29	إث





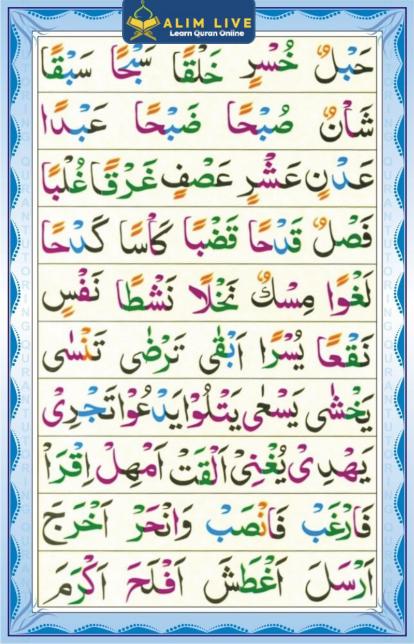


Lesson No.12 The Exercise of Sakoon



Instructions:













Lesson No.13

The Tashdeed

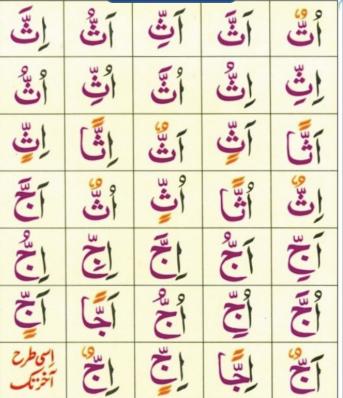


Instructions:

Answer these Questions to your students. Q: What is this symbol called (ω)? A: Tashdeed. Q: What is the name of Tashdeed Letter? A: Mashadad. Q: How many times the letter with tashdeed is read? A: Two Times. Q: How mashadad is read? A: It is read with a strong voice.

اِتِ	اِټ	آبٌ	آتِ	الم
آبًا	اب	أت	أَبُّ	راب
اب	ات	راتًا	اب	الم
اَتِّ	اق	اب ا	أس	أَبًّا
ات ا	وقع	اِقِ	رق ا	القام
3	آتٍ	اَقَقَ	وق	اُقِ
اَسٍّ	١٠	رق	اتٍّ	اِتًا



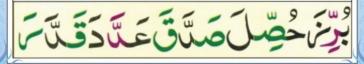


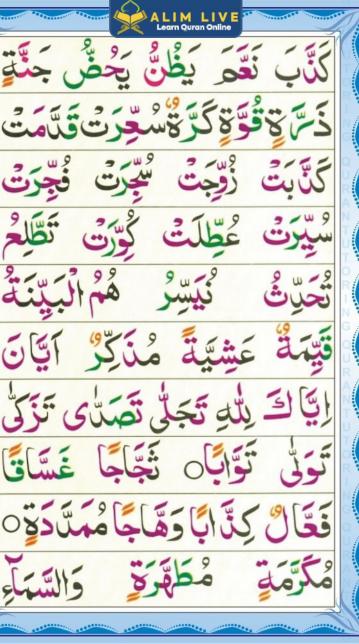


Lesson No.14 Exercise of Tashdeed

Instructions:

There will always be Ghunna on Meem and Noon Mushadad.















Lesson No.17 Tashdeed with Harof Madah



Instructions:

Teach students How to connect letters: ضاد الف لام مد زيرضال لام روزير لا (ضَالًا)





Lesson No.18

Ending of Rules



Instructions:



When Meem Sakin is followed by (+) or () we will do

Ghunna on Meem sakin. If the letter before ($oldsymbol{\mathcal{J}}$) in the Word

(Allah (い) has Kasrah (い) will be light.



