



# QUR'AN

## LEARNING THE EASY WAY

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝  
اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ۝ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

1. Read! In the name of your Lord, who created (all that exists).
2. He created man from a clot (a piece of thick blood).
3. Read! And your Lord is most generous,
4. Who taught (to write) with the pen,
5. Taught man what he knew not.





# QUR'AN LEARNING THE EASY WAY PART 1

ISBN 0 9530123 0 3

First edition in 1990  
Second edition in 1998

Distributors for North America:  
Tahrike Tarsile Quran, Inc.  
P.O. Box 1115,  
Corona-Elmhurst Station,  
Elmhurst, New York. 11373-1115  
USA

Any part of this book may be photocopied or  
reproduced but reprinting of the whole book  
will require the consent of the author.



# INTRODUCTION

This is the first of a three part series of books that has been produced to guide Qur'an teachers, parents and students.

The series will give first-hand knowledge of how to tackle lessons step by step. It is intended to make the reader learn the basic recitation of the Qur'an with the correct rules set out in a simplified way.

This revised edition has been carefully put together after consultations with Qur'an teachers and trials with children.

My sincere thanks go to Hasnain Walji for helping me with the initial work and all the Madressa teachers for their comments and suggestions. May Allah reward their efforts.

Finally, I would like to dedicate this book to the memory of my mother, Fatmabai Mulyani who instilled the love of the Holy Qur'an and Ahlul bayt in my heart. May Allah rest her soul with the chosen ones.

Mrs Rubab R. Master  
Birmingham, January 1998.

## CONTENTS

<b>CHAPTER 1</b>	<b>Page</b>
(General rules of reciting the Holy Qur'an) .....	7
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>	
(Dots-Nukaat) .....	11
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>	
(Arabic letters-The Alphabet) .....	15
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>	
(Sound) .....	33
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>	
(Signs-Fatha, Kasra and Dhamma) .....	36
<b>CHAPTER 6</b>	
(Joining the letters) .....	50
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>	
(Sukun) .....	64



# CHAPTER 1

## General Rules of Reciting The Holy Qur'an

We should be aware of the general etiquette of reciting the Holy Qur'an. The main points to consider are:

- a) The Holy Book should be handled with respect and humility. It should not be treated like any other books.
- b) The reciter of the Qur'an must be in ablution (wudhoo) in order to touch the letters of the Holy Qur'an. In fact, it is forbidden (haraam) to touch any word without ablution (wudhoo).
- c) It is recommended for the reciter to face the Holy Ka'bah and the head to be covered.
- d) When the Qur'an is being recited, silence must be maintained. The Prophet (s.a.w.) has said: "Seventy years of Aamaals are lost if one talks of **worldly** affairs during the recitation of the Holy Qur'an."
- e) Our aim must be to learn from the Qur'an the lessons which will help and guide our lives. Qur'an has to be recited, understood and implemented into our daily lives

### Au'dhubillah

It is emphasised that we start the recitation of the Holy Qur'an with Au'dhubillah followed by Bismillah.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

*"I seek refuge from the devil (Shaitan), the accursed".*



## Bismillah

The recitation of the verses and/or surah should start with Bismillah as below:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*“In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful”.*

However, it is prohibited to begin Surah At Tauba with Bismillah. This is the only Surah in which you should not begin with Bismillah.

In Islam we are recommended to start all our work with Bismillah. God willing, our work should turn out for the best.

When we have completed reciting the Qur'an we should say: -

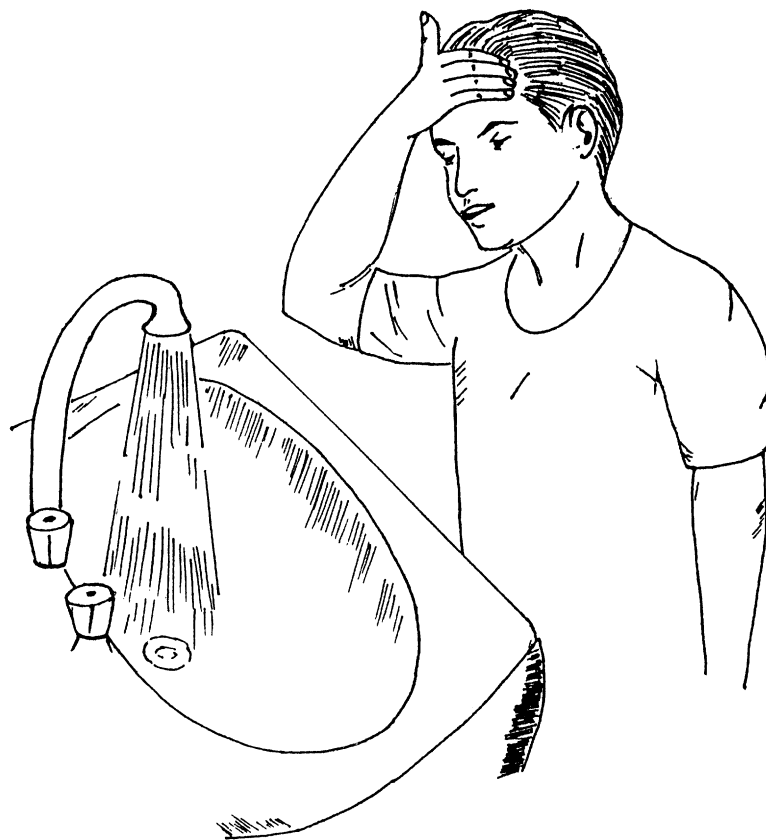
صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ

*“Allah (S.W.T), the Greatest, has spoken the truth.”*





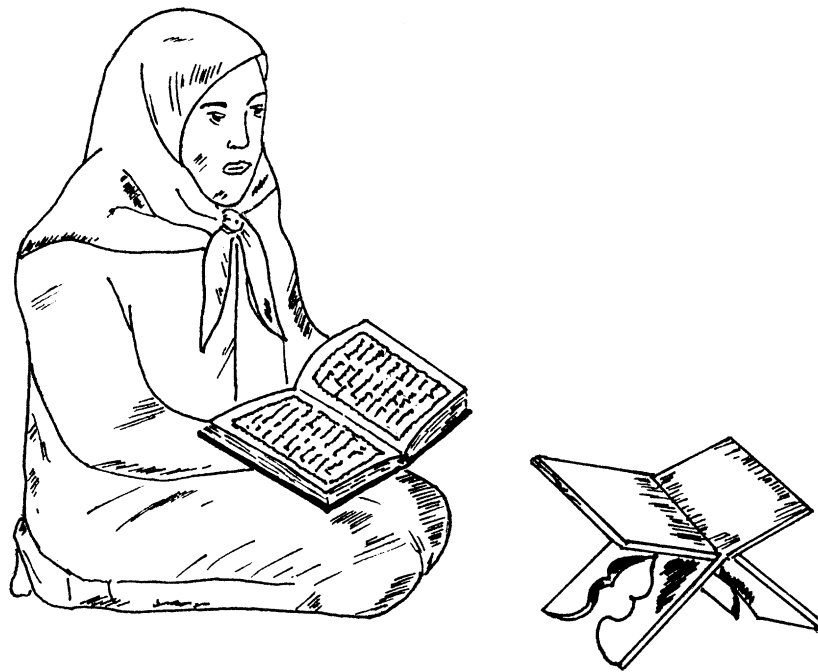
Colour the picture and discuss what the boy is doing.



Discuss the other things that should be done before reciting the Holy Qur'an.



Colour the pictures and discuss what the children are doing.



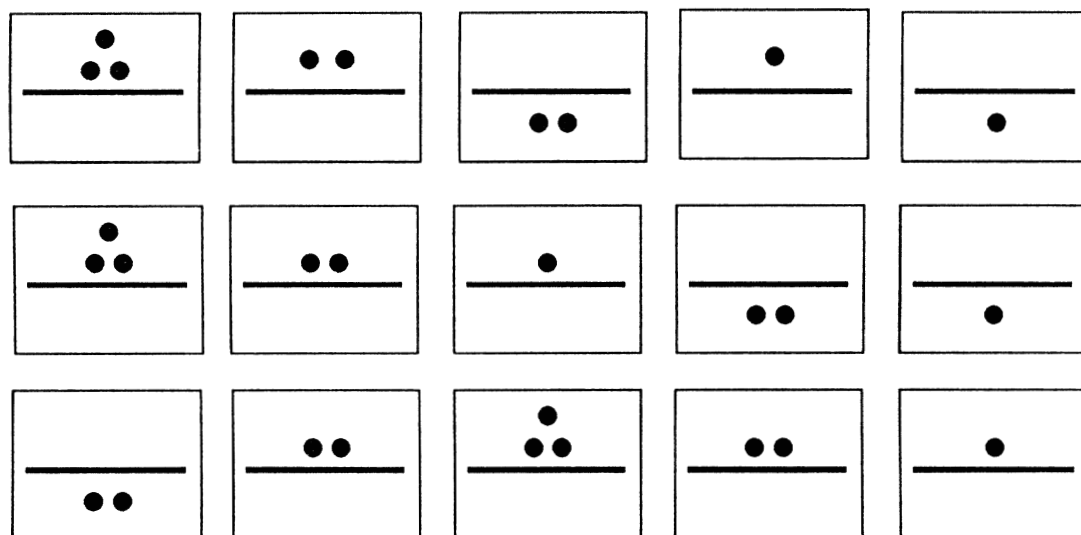
# CHAPTER 2

## Dots (Nukaat)

As the Arabic alphabet contains many dots (nukaat), it is recommended that one becomes familiar with the number and position of dots. The dots (nukaat) differentiate the letters.

Dots should be introduced on a straight line as below. Arabic Language is written from right to left (the opposite way to the English language),

The recognition of dots will enable the students to understand the letters at a later stage.

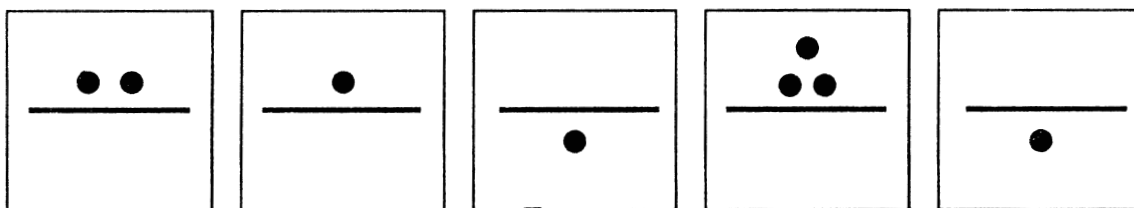


It should be noted that in the Arabic Alphabet three dots never occurs under the letter

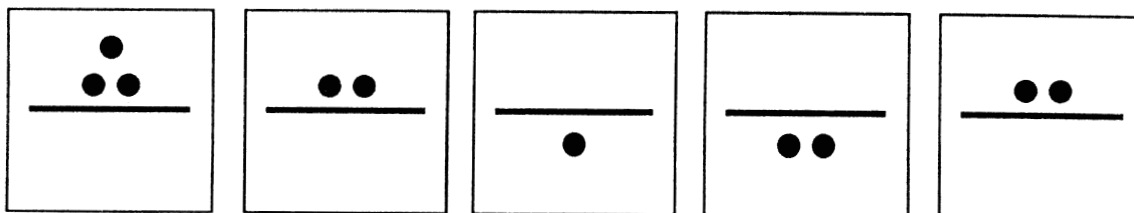
The teachers should encourage the student to play and recognise the dots as in worksheet 1, 2 and 3



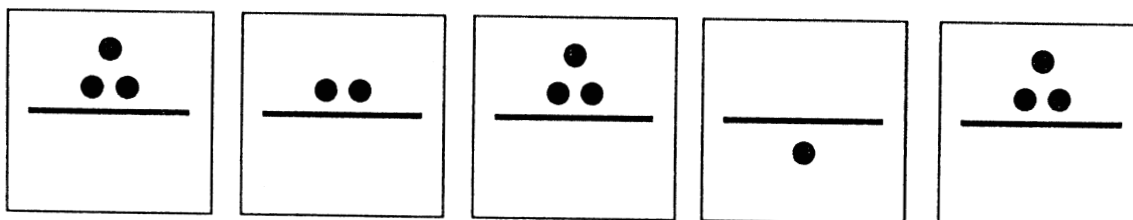
Colour the boxes with one dot.



Colour the boxes with two dots.



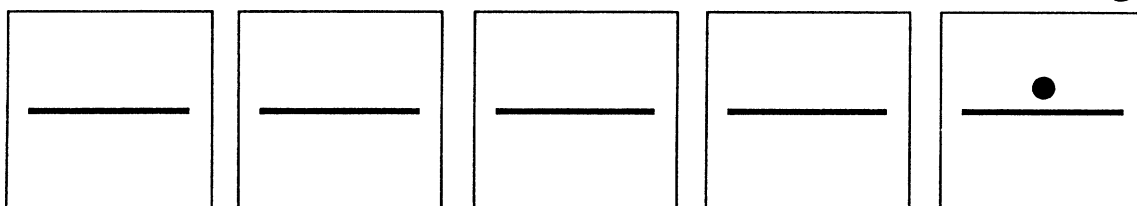
Colour the boxes with three dots.



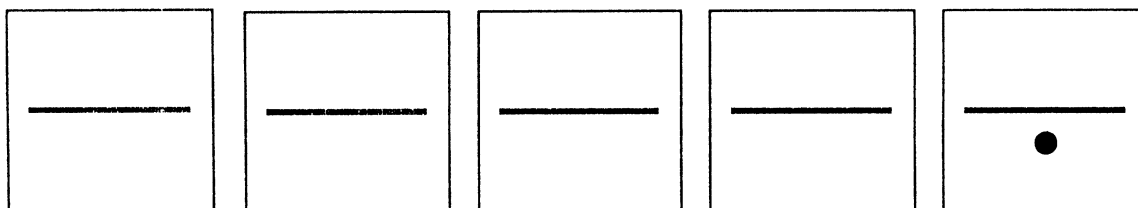


Put one dot (nukta) above the line.

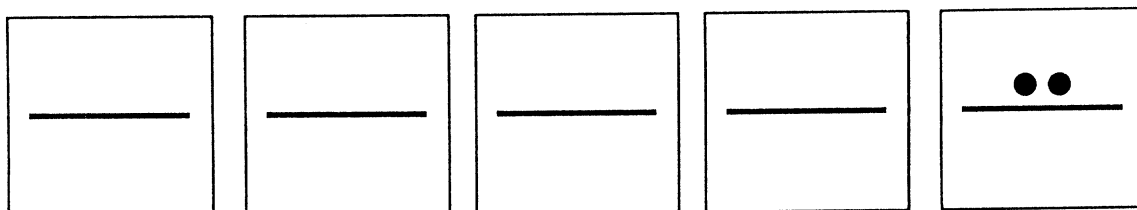
e.g.



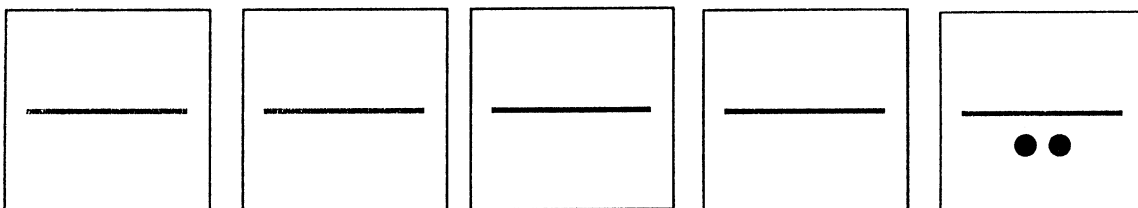
Put one dot below the line.



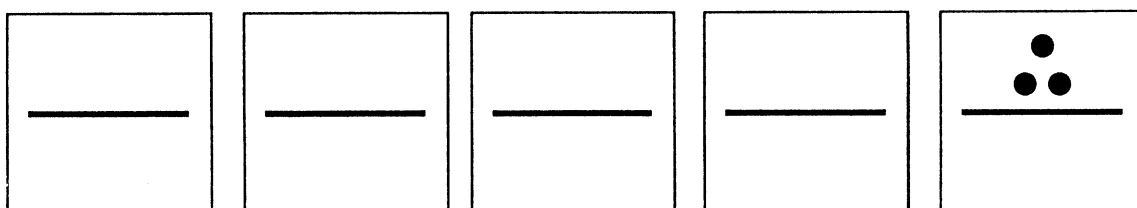
Put two dots above the line.



Put two dots below the line.



Put three dots above the line.





Colour the letters with one dot ( ♦ ) in Blue, two dots ( ♦♦ ) in Red and three dots ( ♦♦♦ ) in Green.

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

# CHAPTER 3

## Arabic letters (The Alphabet)

As in any other language, the Arabic alphabet also has specific names for the letters.

It is important to introduce the names of the alphabet as this allows the students to know the names and will later help them to recite the Huroof-e-mukkatta'at.

For example,

طس ص يس حم

In order to make the students visualise the alphabet properly, teachers may introduce the alphabet in sets of four or less, depending on the ability of the students.

Emphasis must be placed on correct pronunciation (makharij) of the alphabet.

Worksheet No 5 gives all the names of the alphabet for students to practice.

Worksheets No 6-18 will help the students to get familiar with the alphabet.

### Names of the Alphabet

ج jim	ث tha	ت ta	ب ba	ا alif
ر ra	ذ zal	د dal	خ kha	ح ha
ض dhad	ص sad	ش shin	س sin	ز za
ف fa	غ ghain	ع 'ain	ظ za	ط ta
ن nun	م mim	ل lam	ك kaf	ق qaf
ي ya	ء hamzah	ه ha	و waw	



 Write

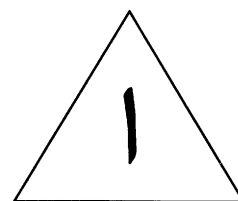
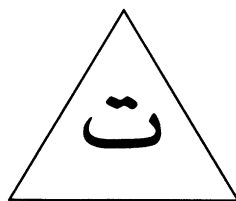
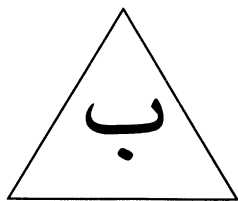
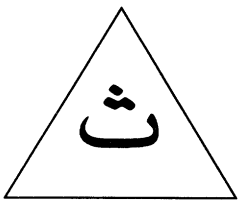
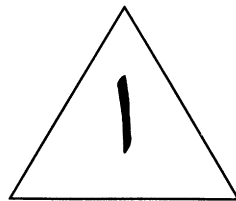
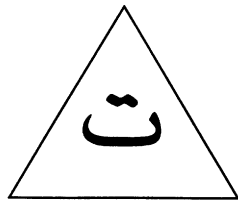
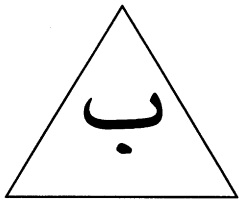
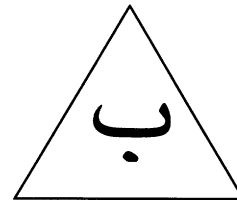
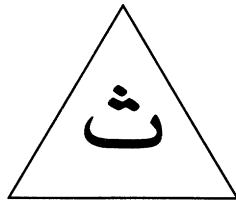
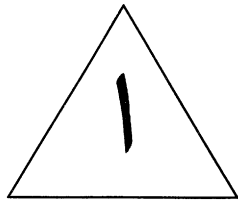
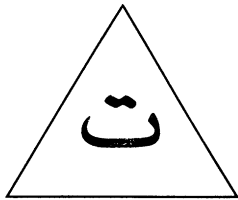
ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا

ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب

ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت


ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث

Colour the triangles with the above letters in different colours.







 Write

ج ج ج ج ج ج ج  
ح ح ح ح ح ح ح  
خ خ خ خ خ خ خ

Draw a line between the same letters.

ج

ا

ح

ب

خ

ح

ب

خ

ا

ج

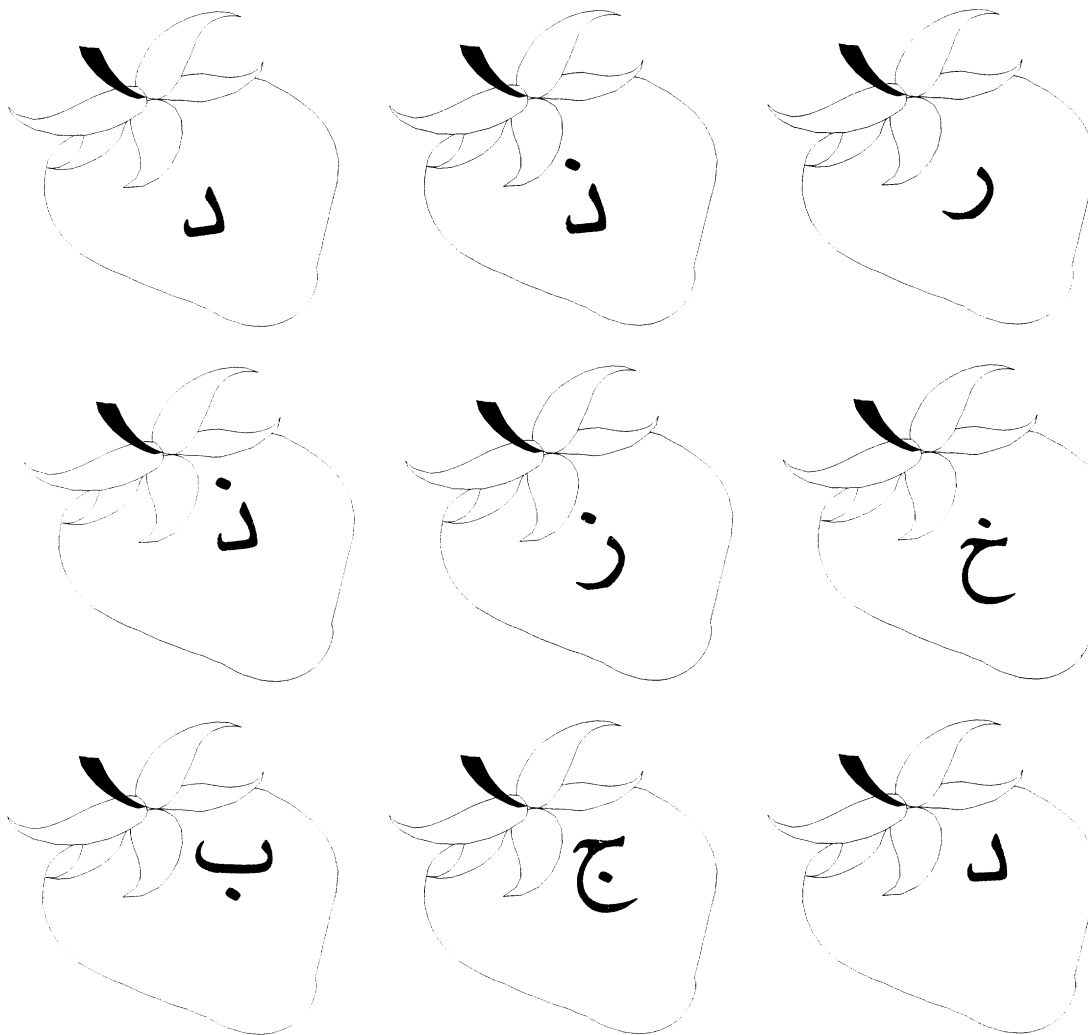


 Write

د د د د د د د د د د

ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ

Colour the strawberries with د in one colour and ذ in another



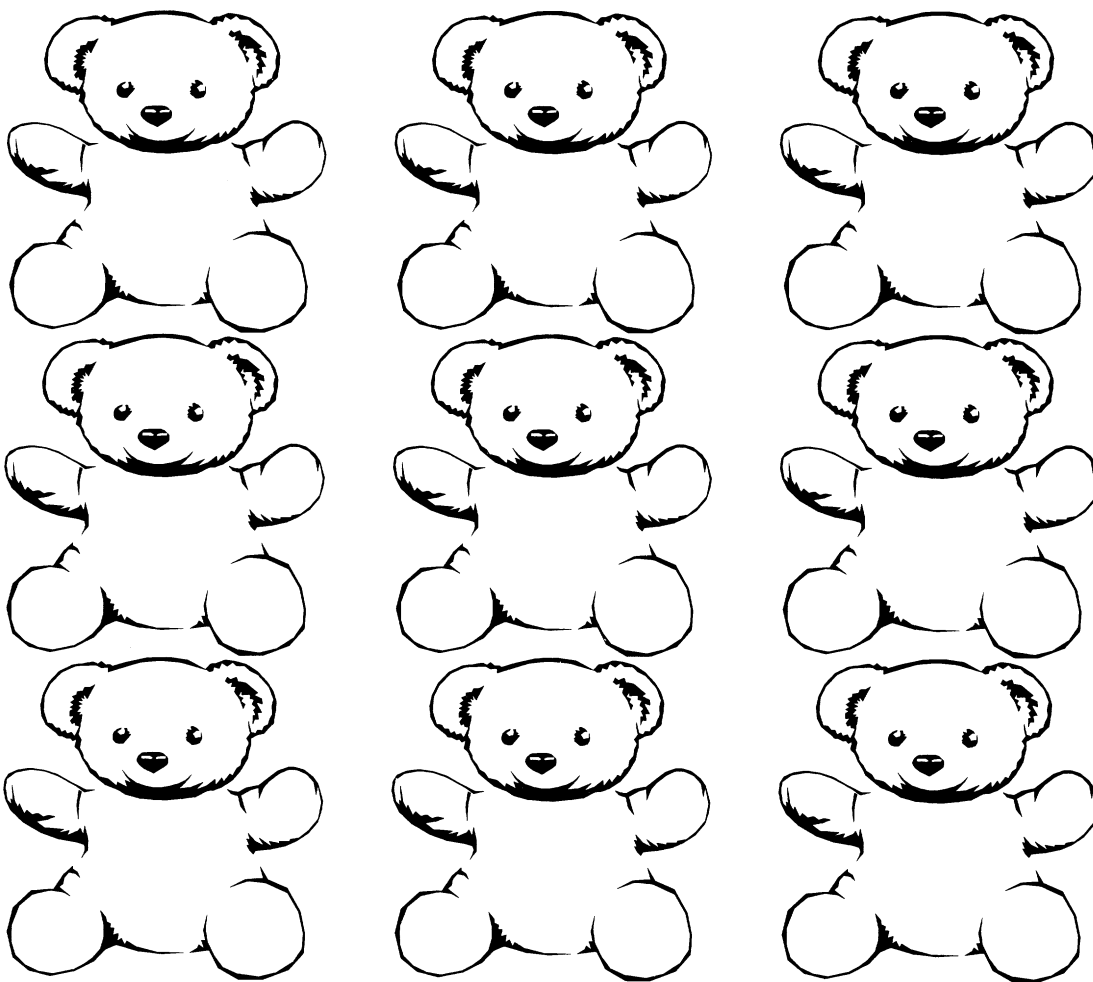


 Write

ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر ر

ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز

Write the above letters in the teddy bears and colour them.



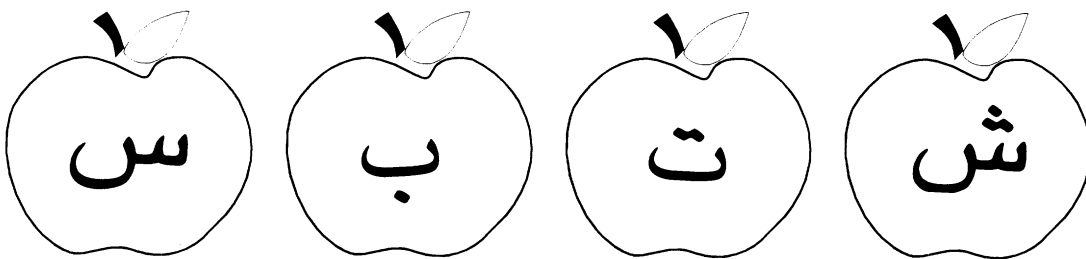
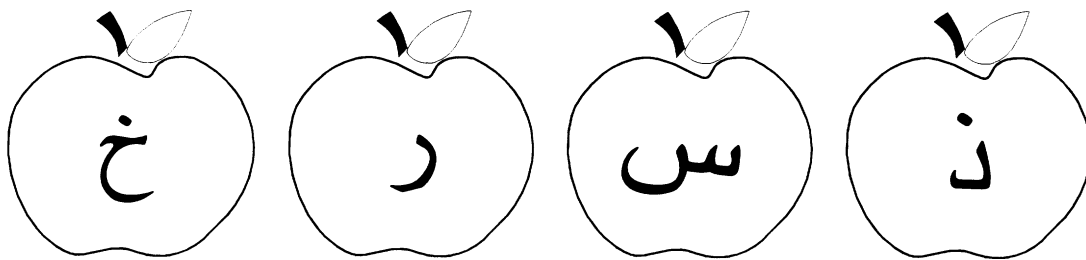
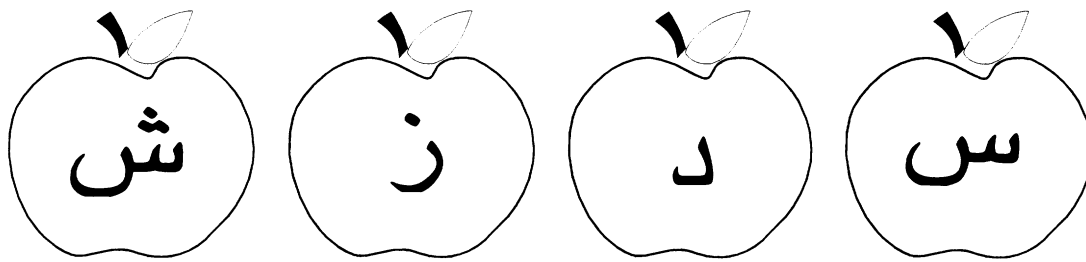


 Write

س س س س س س

ش ش ش ش ش ش

Colour the apples with س in one colour and ش in another.



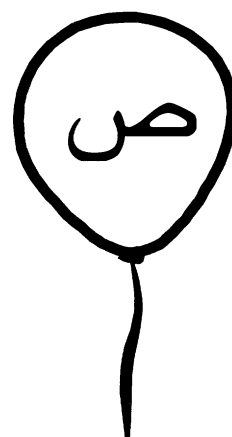
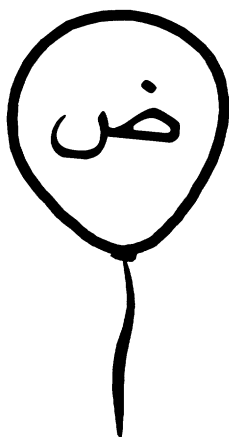
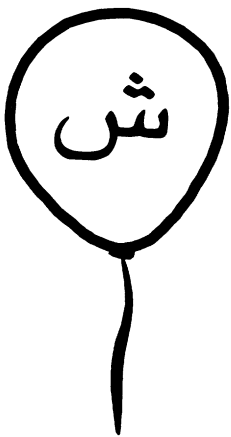
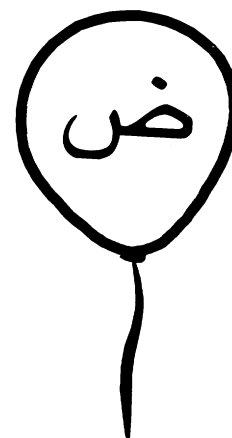
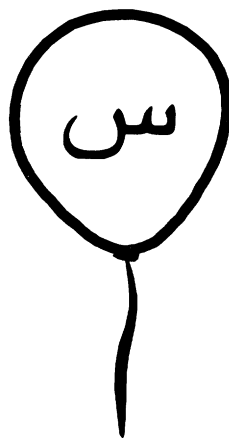
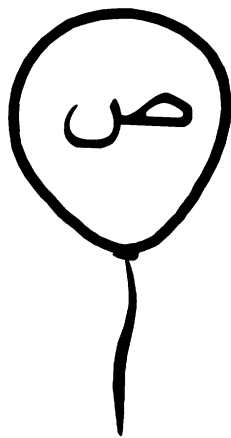


 Write

ح ح ح ح ح

خ خ خ خ خ

Colour the balloons with ح in one colour and خ in another.





 Write

ط ط ط ط ط ط  
ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ

Match the letters that are the same and colour them.

ز

ظ

ر

ط

ط

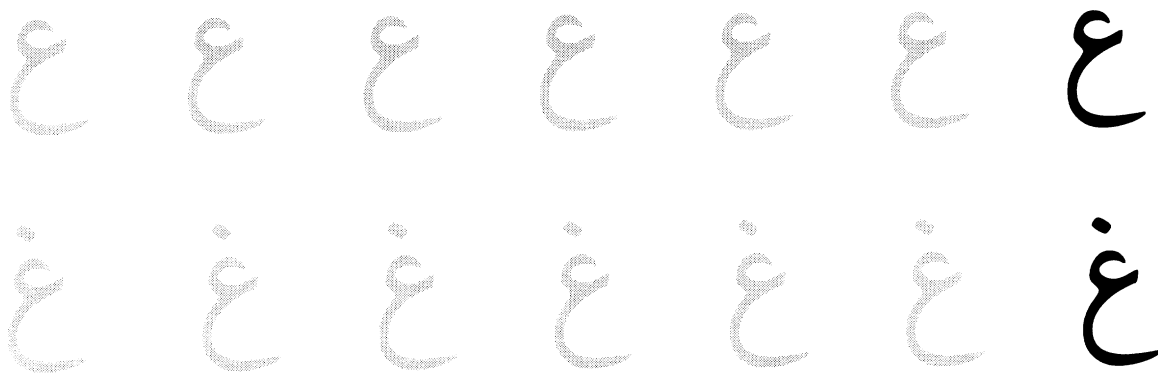
ر

ظ

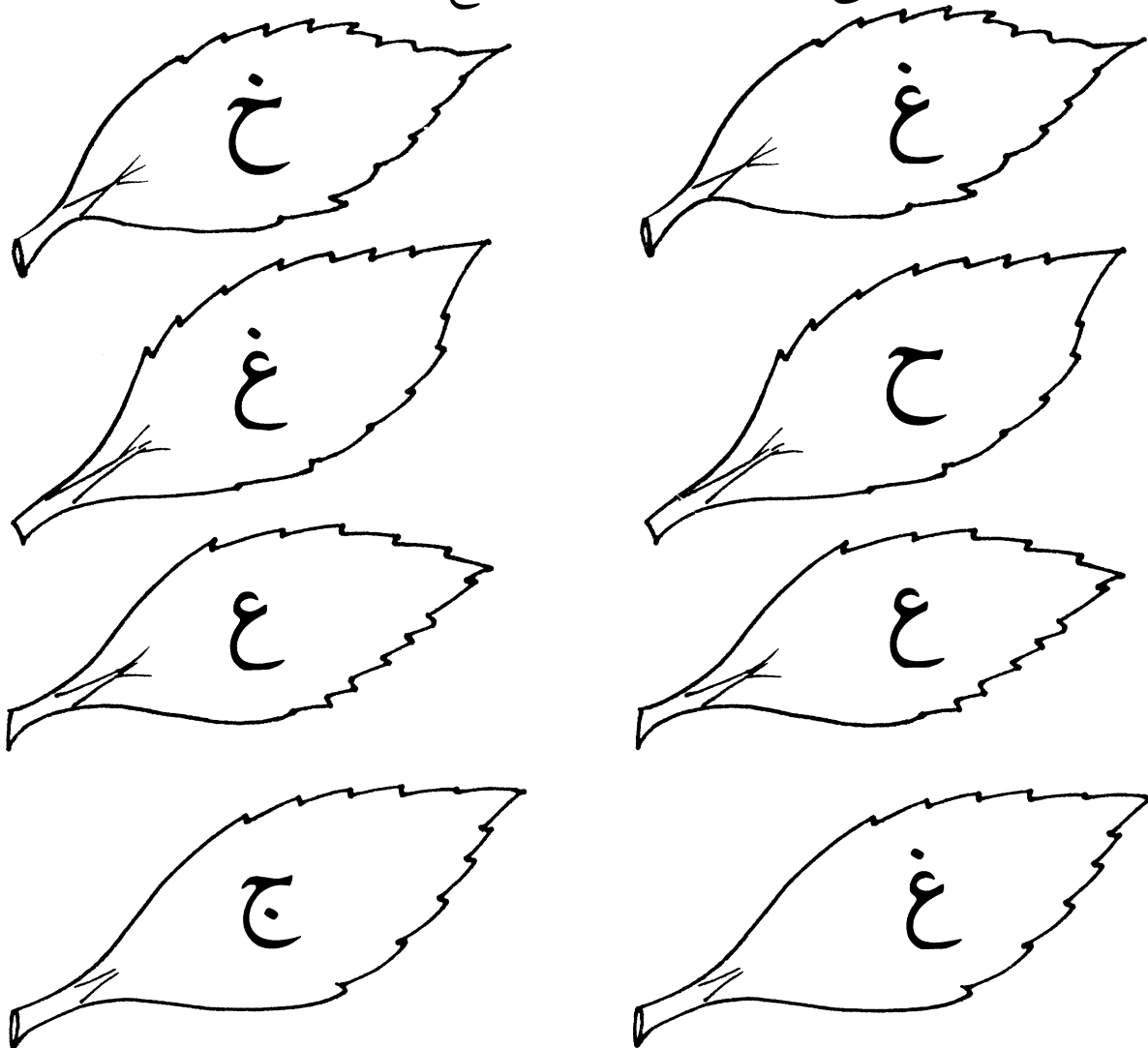
ز



 Write



Colour the leaves with ع in one colour and غ in another.



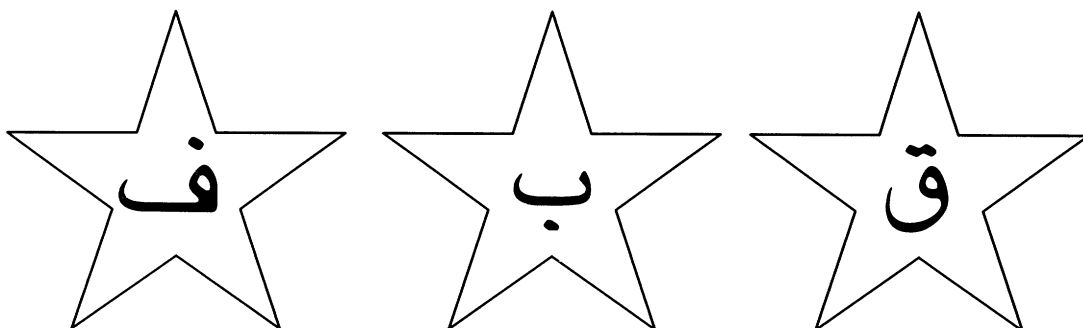
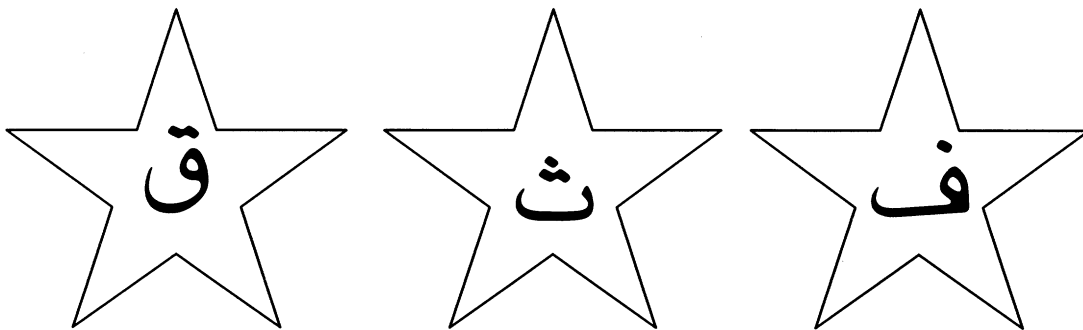
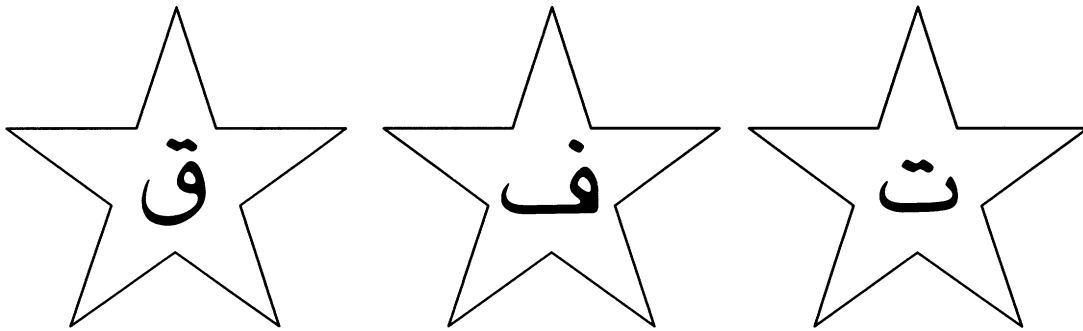


 Write

ف ف ف ف ف ف

ق ق ق ق ق ق

Colour the stars with ف in one colour and ق in another.





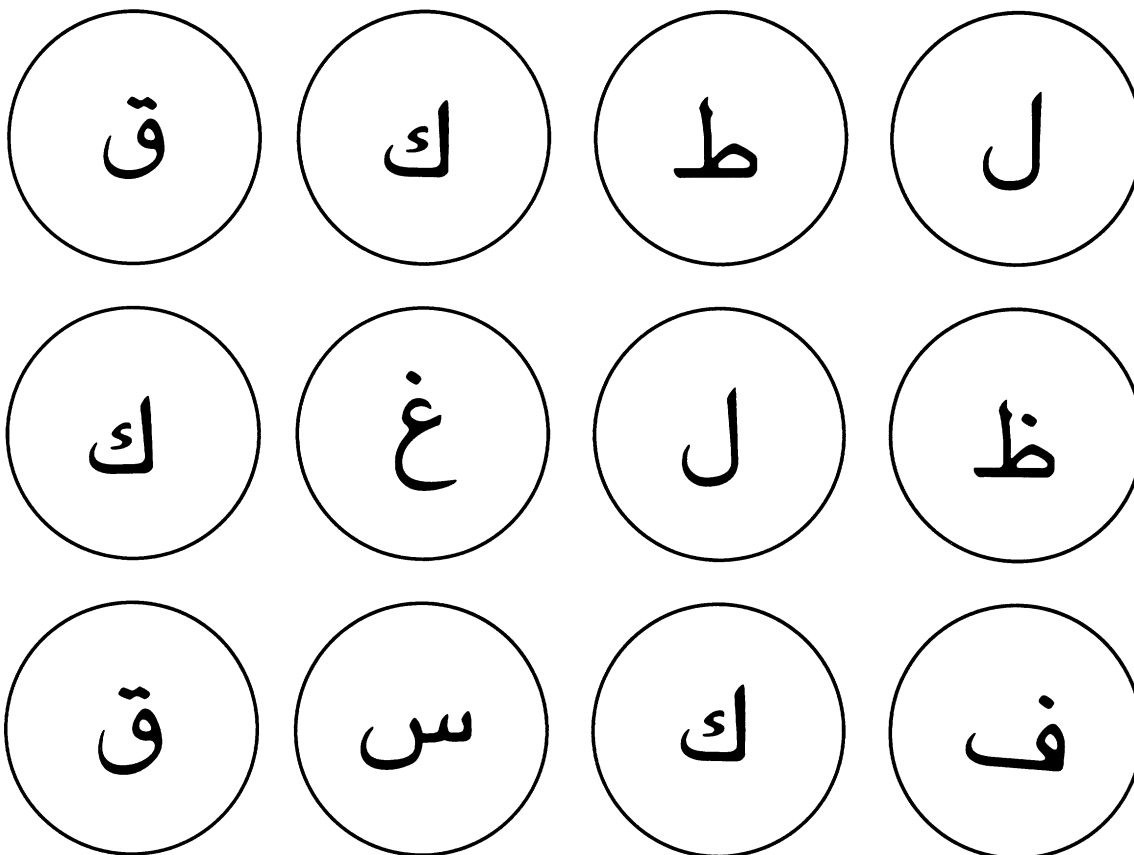


 Write


ك ك ك ك ك ك ك

ل ل ل ل ل ل ل

Colour the circles with ك in one colour and ل in another.

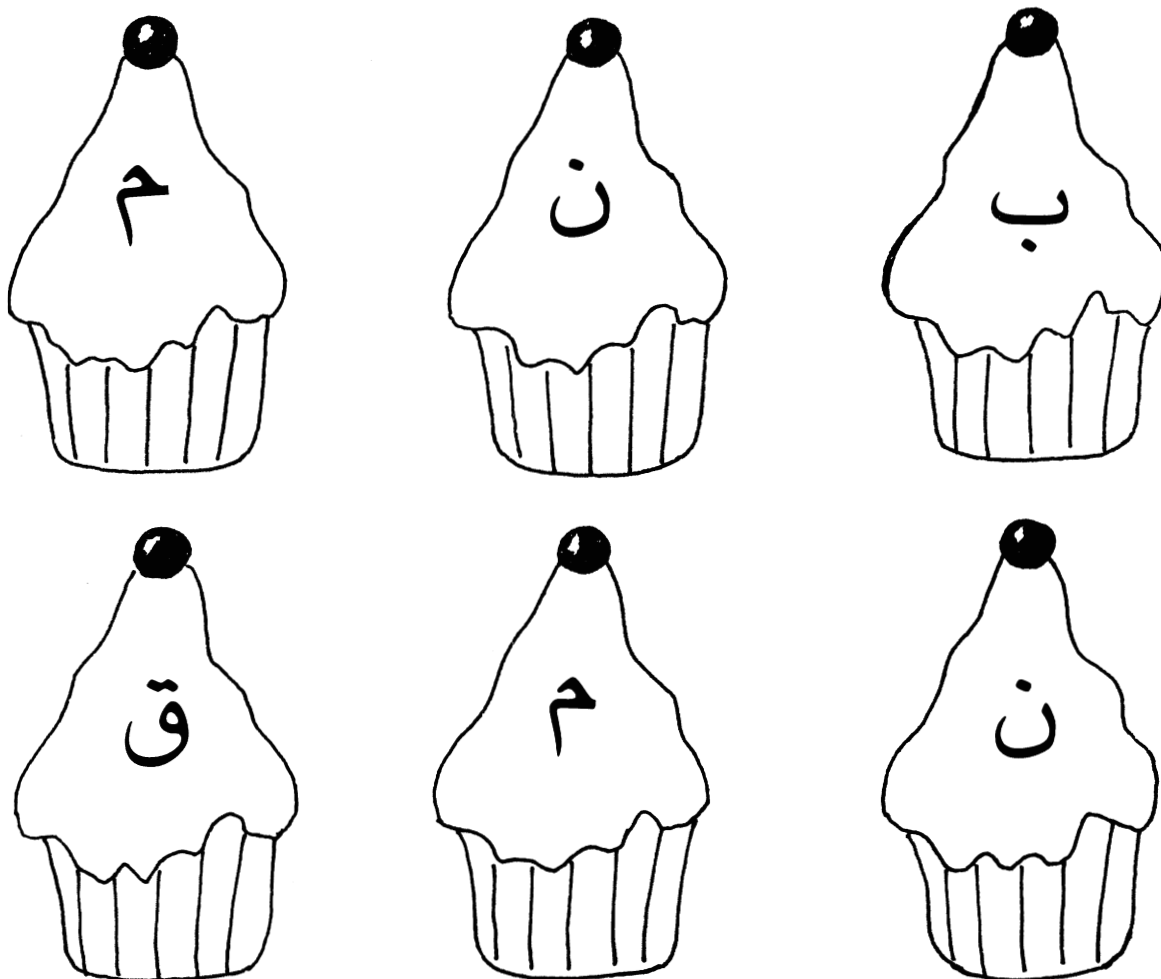




 Write

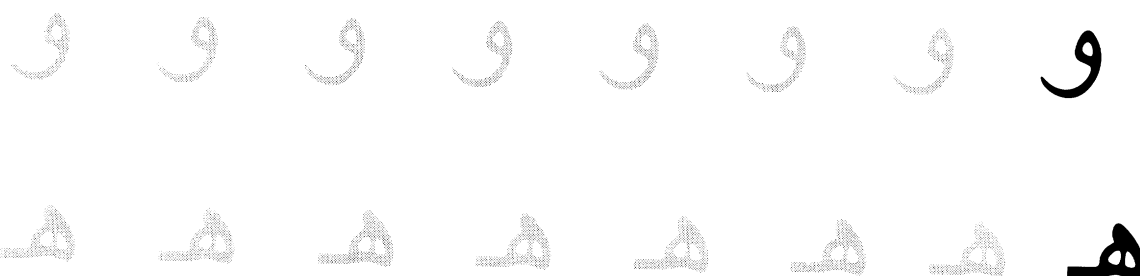


Colour the cakes with م in one colour and ن in another.

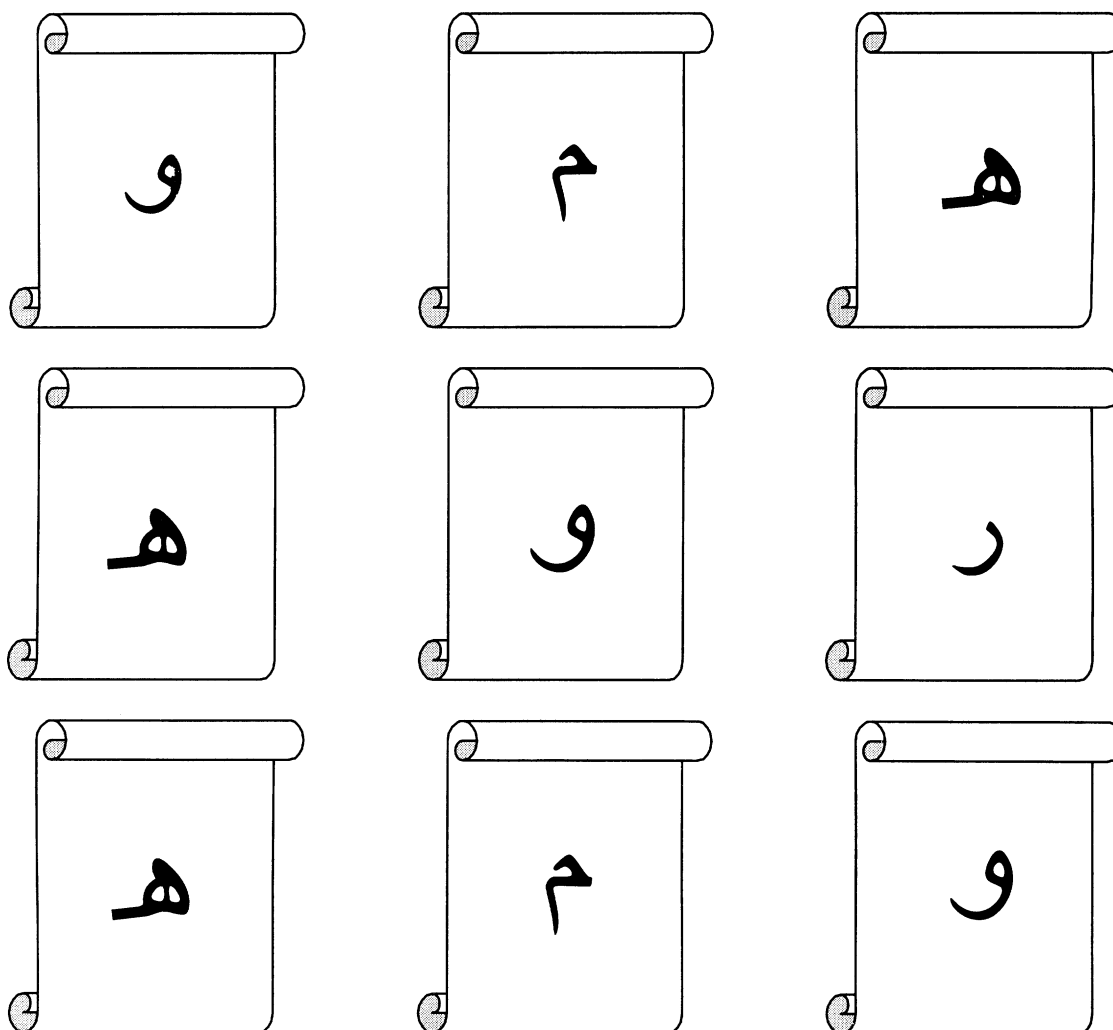





 Write



Colour the scrolls with و in one colour and هـ in another.



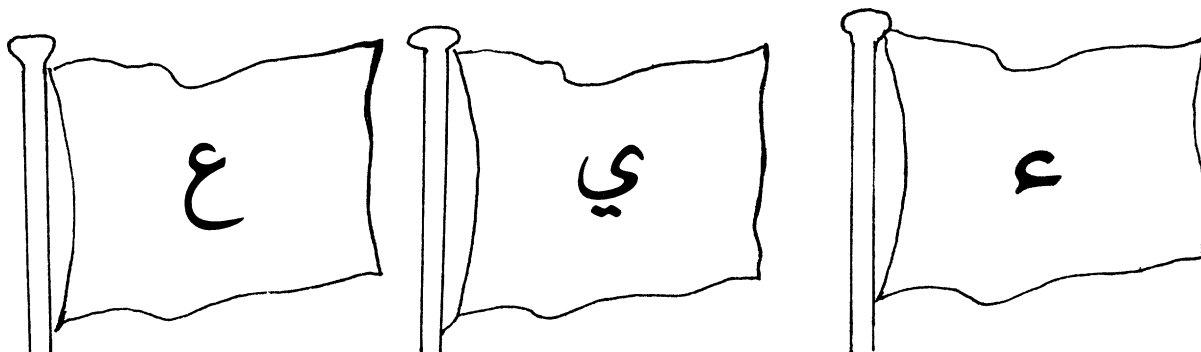
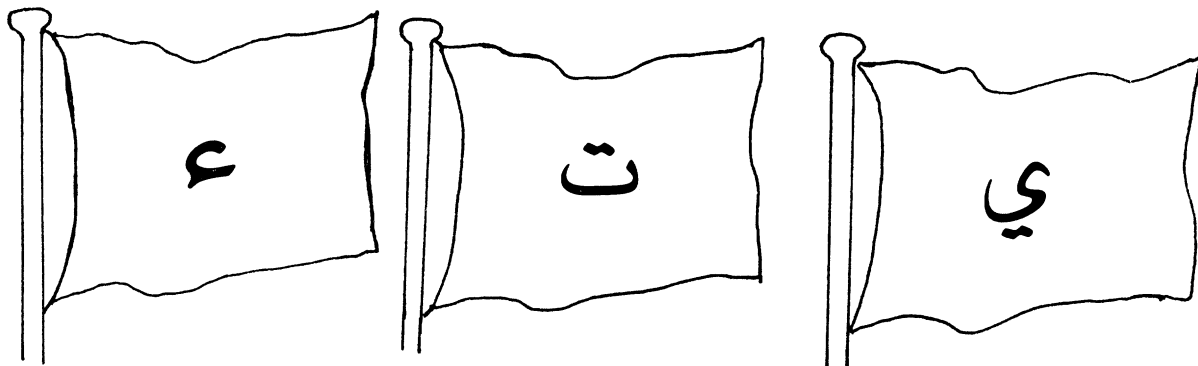


 Write

ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا

ي ي ي ي ي ي

Colour the flags with ا in one colour and ي in another.





Put nukta (dots) wherever necessary.

THA	TA	BA	ALIF
DAL	KHA	HA	JIM
ALIF	ZA	RA	DHAL
JIM	THA	TA	BA
DHAL	DAL	KHA	HA
THA	KHA	ZA	RA



Put nukta (dots) wherever necessary.

ص	ص	س	س
DHAD	'SAD	SHIN	SIN
ع	ع	ط	ط
GHAIN	'AIN	ZA'	TA'
ص	س	س	ف
'SAD	SHIN	SIN	FA
ع	ط	ط	ص
'AIN	ZA'	TA'	DHAD
س	ح	ف	ع
SHIN	JIM	FA	GHAIN
ط	ب	ع	ر
TA'	BA	GHAIN	RA

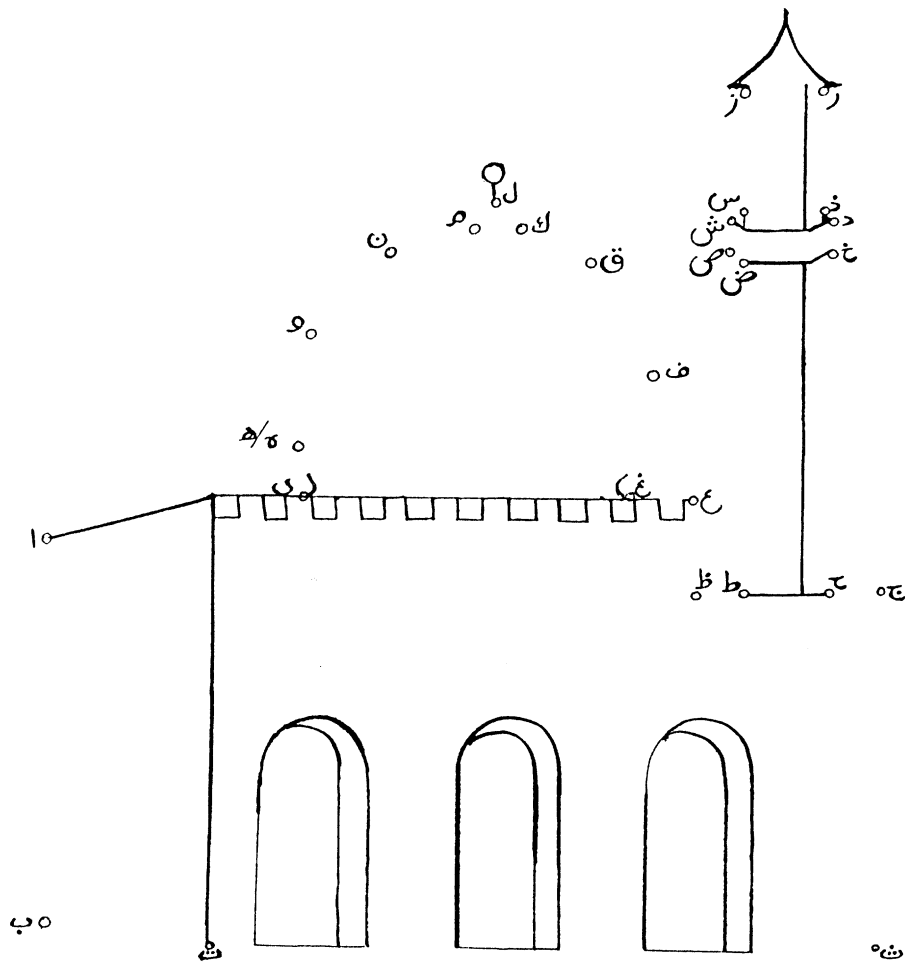


Put nukta (dots) wherever necessary.

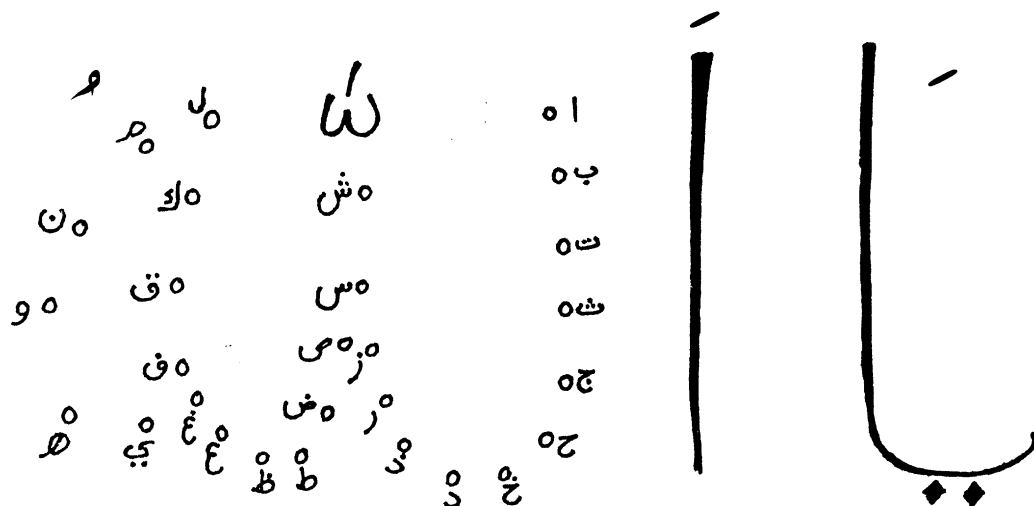
م	ل	ك	و
MIM	LAM	KAF	QAF
ء	ه	و	ن
HAMZAH	HA	WAW	NUN
ل	ك	و	ي
LAM	KAF	QAF	YA
ه	و	ن	م
HA	WAW	NUN	MIM
ف	ر	ي	ء
FA	ZA	YA	HAMZAH
ل	ث	د	ص
LAM	THA	DAL	'SAD



Join the letters to reveal the pictures.



Now try this





# CHAPTER 4

## Sound

The next stage is to have a few sessions on sound practice i.e. the phonetic system. It is important that students are given enough practice.

An attempt has been made to differentiate between letters of similar sound of Arabic.

Pronunciation	Letter
The tongue is placed flat in the mouth and the sound comes from the centre.	ا
When the tongue is at the back of the mouth the sound comes from the throat and is like a deep and hoarse “U”.	ع
This is a lighter version of ع with the sound coming from the throat.	ء
With both these sounds touch the root of the upper teeth with your tongue. With ت the tongue is straight whilst with ط the tongue is brought down with force.	ت ط
ث is pronounced “th” as in thumb, thirst, think..., by placing the tongue between the teeth.	ث
س is pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the root of the lower teeth. ص is pronounced with the tip of the upper teeth. س is a hissing sound whilst ص is a whistling sound.	س ص



<p>ه is pronounced as normal <b>"H"</b> from the chest.</p> <p>ح is pronounced from the throat whilst pushing the air out.</p>	ه ح
<p>ز is pronounced as <b>"Z"</b>.</p>	ز
<p>ذ is pronounced by keeping the tongue flat in between the teeth, as in 'the'.</p> <p>ظ is pronounced by keeping the tongue between the teeth but raising it and bringing it down with force.</p> <p>With the ض the whole tongue is raised to the upper palate and the mouth is full.</p>	ذ ظ ض
<p>ك is pronounced as <b>"K"</b>, with the tongue in the centre of the mouth.</p> <p>ق is pronounced by locking the passage of the throat at the back of the tongue. The sound is a heavy <b>"Q"</b>.</p>	ك ق
<p>Although both خ and غ are throaty; خ is a distinct <b>"KH"</b> sound, as if you are clearing your throat whilst غ is <b>"GH"</b> like when you are gargling.</p>	خ غ



Read and differentiate the sound of the letters  
below: -

ا - ع

ت - ط

ث - س - ص

ح - هـ

ذ - ز - ض - ظ

ق - ك

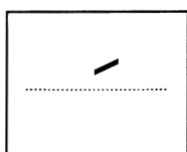
Teachers can dictate to the students in order to help their understanding  
of the different sounds.

# CHAPTER 5

## Signs of Fatha, Kasra and Dhamma

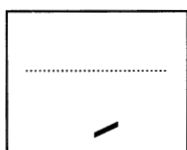
Vowels play an important part in Arabic. Some vowels have a short sound and some have a long sound.

a) Fatha



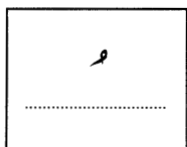
A short “a” sound

b) Kasra



A short “e” or “i” sound

c) Dhamma



A short “u” sound

Care should be taken not to pronounce as a long vowel.

e.g.

بُ

Bu  
(Not Buu)

بِ

Bi  
(Not Bii)

بَ

Ba  
(Not Baa)



Put the Fatha sign َ on these letters and read.

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



Link the Arabic letter to its English equivalent,  
e.g. ج - La.

**JA**

أ

**QA**

س

**SA**

ج

**DHA**

ق

**A**

ذ



Link the Arabic letter to its English equivalent,  
by drawing a line between them.

Kha Ra

دَ رَ

Qa Ba

حَ فَا

Ka Ta

كَ تَا

Da Ra

خَ رَ

Ha Fa

قَ بَا



Circle the Fatha letters and then copy them in the table below.

بَ وِ سَ لَ اِ


قِ غِ دِ طِ جِ

### Fatha Letters

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	





Put the Kasrah sign  on these letters and read.

خ	ت	ع	ض	ف
غ	خ	ج	ا	ذ
ي	ك	ح	ن	ش
م	د	ط	و	ل
ب	ن	ق	ظ	ز
ث	س	ص	ه	ن



Link the Arabic sounds to their English equivalent, e.g. ل - Li

Khi

ي

Yi

ي

Bi

ب

Shi

ش

Qi

ق



Link the Arabic sound to its English equivalent.

Ji Ri

شِخِ

Qi Bi

سِفِ

Si Fi

جِرِ

Shi Khi

قِبِ

Mi Ri

مِرِ



Circle the kasra letters and then copy them in the space below.

ع ح خ ذ ن

ح ظ ف ق ل

### Kasra Letters


1	
2	
3	
4	
5	



Put the dhamma sign ◌̣ on these letters and read.

د	خ	ج	ن	ف
ي	ت	ط	ذ	ر
س	ث	ص	ا	ع
ك	ق	ظ	ض	ز
ب	م	ش	ح	ه
ن	و	غ	خ	د



Link the Arabic sounds to their English equivalent,  
e.g.  - Lu

Ju

نْ

Fu

فْ

Mu

مْ

Du

دْ

Nu

نْ



Link the Arabic sound to its English equivalent.

Ju Fu

ثُمَّ

Tu Du

لُبِّ

Thu Mu

جُفْ

Lu Bu

مُرُ

Mu Ru

تُدُ



Circle the dhamma letters and then copy them in the space below.

وُ قِ يِّ هِ شَ

لُ كِ صِ رَ مُج

### Dhamma Letters

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	





Link the Arabic sound to its English equivalent.

Rusulu

بُلُثْ

Iramu

رُسُلُ

Bulitha

مَلِكُ

Maliku

حَمْدَ

Hamida

إِرْمُ

# CHAPTER 6

## Joining the Letters (Phrasing)

When joining letters together to form words, the shapes of the alphabet undergo some changes – some “**shrink**” while others are shortened by their “**tail**” being cut. However, there are six unique letters, which neither undergo any changes nor join to the next letter but previous letter can join them.

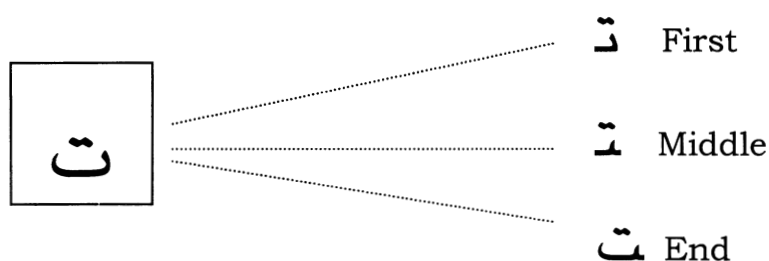
These are:

ا د ذ ر ز و

Those letters that shrink are:

ب ت ث ف ق ن ي

e.g

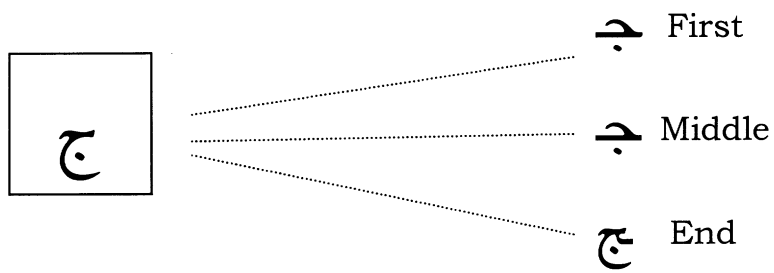


Those letters that are cut, we will term them “**tail-less**” letters’ and they are:

ج ح خ س ش ص ض ع غ



e.g



The remaining letters can be seen from the chart below:

Last	Middle	First	Normal
ا	ا	ا	ا
ب	ب	ب	ب
ت	ت	ت	ت
ث	ث	ث	ث
ج	ج	ج	ج
ح	ح	ح	ح
خ	خ	خ	خ
د	د	د	د
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ
ر	ر	ر	ر
ز	ز	ز	ز



10/17/2008, 7:56 AM



Circle the unique letters and colour them.

د خ ط ك

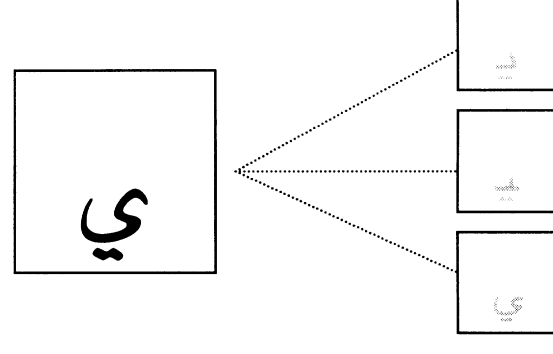
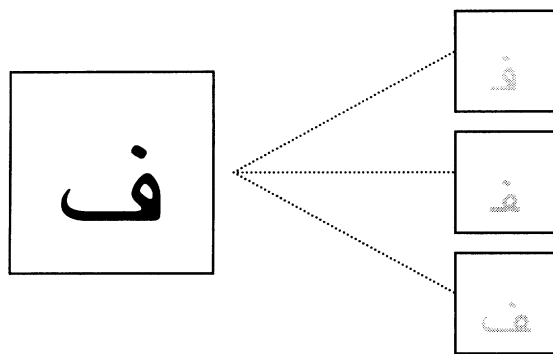
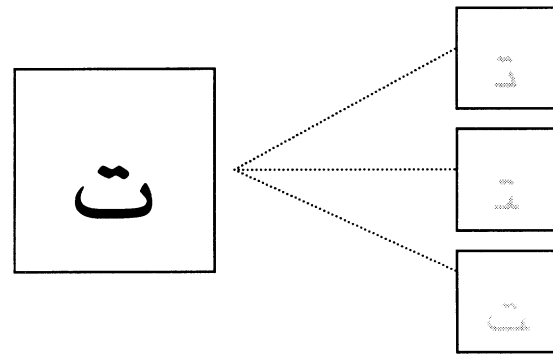
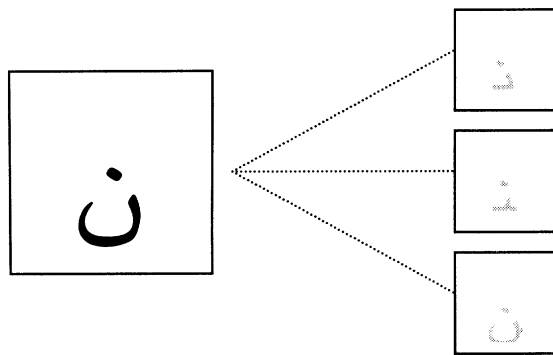
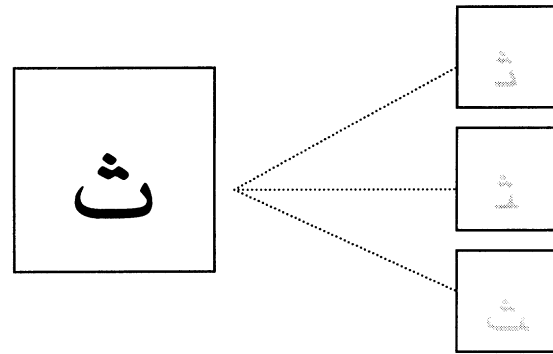
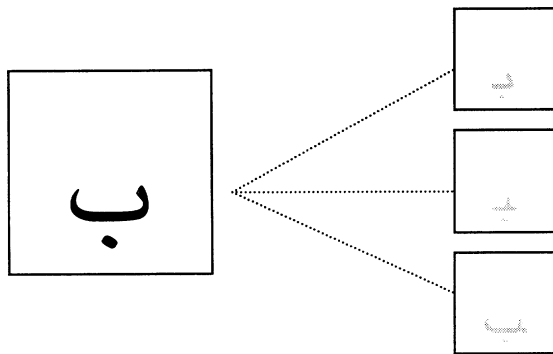
ا ذ ص ث

ق ب ر ج

ز ي س و

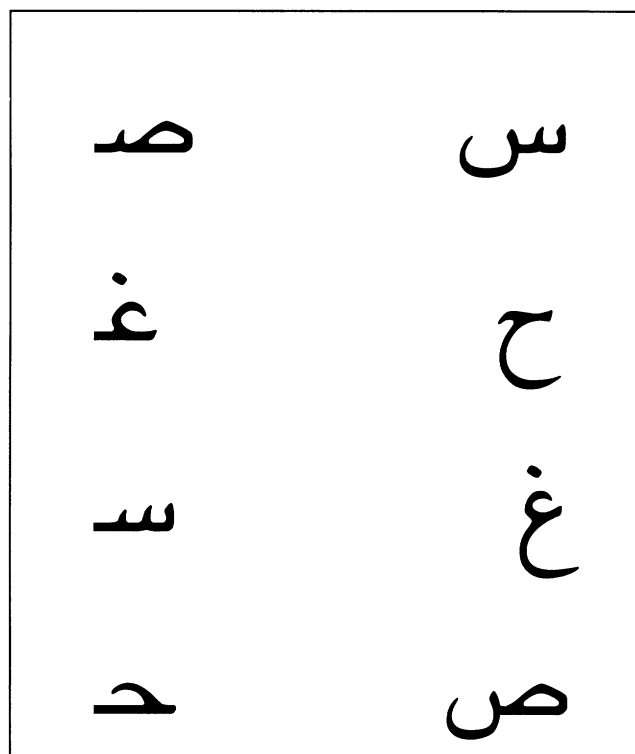
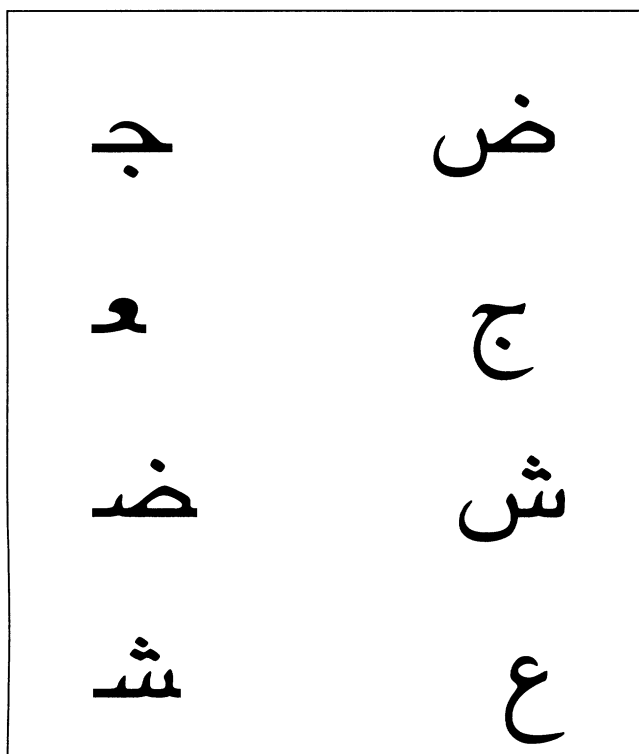
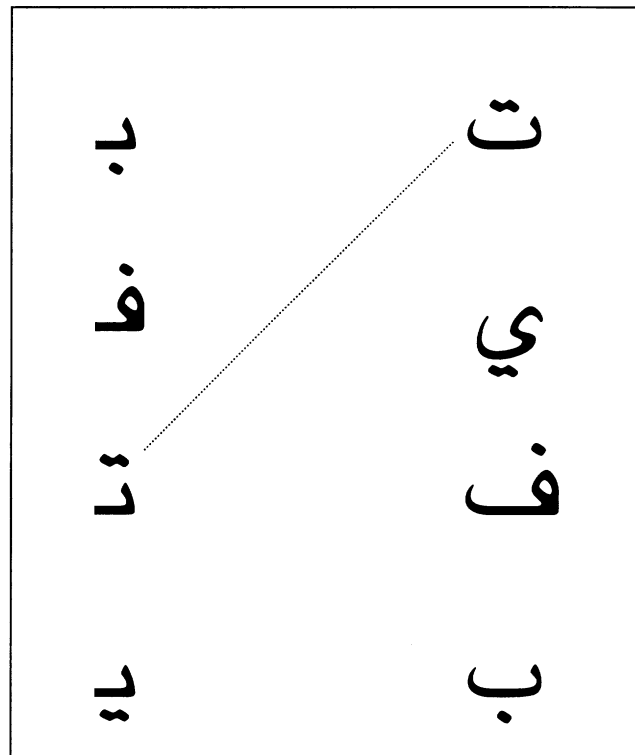
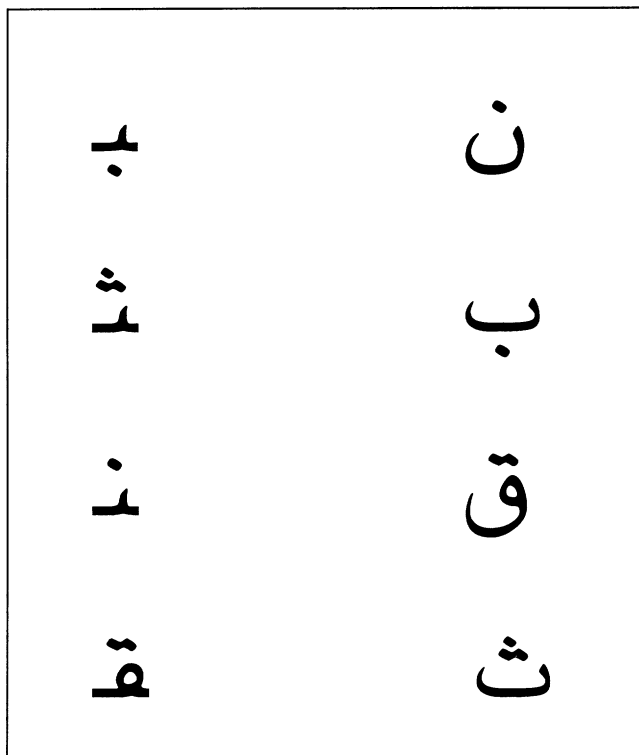


Write and read.



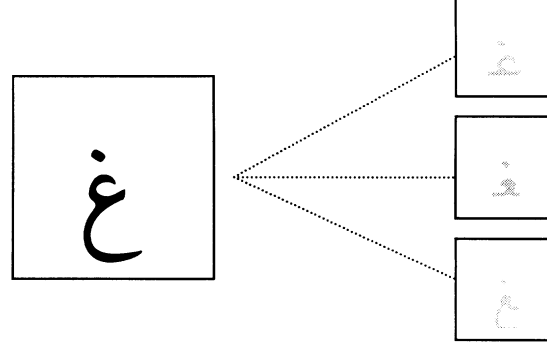
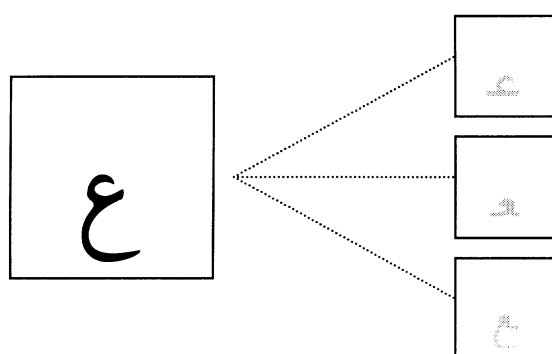
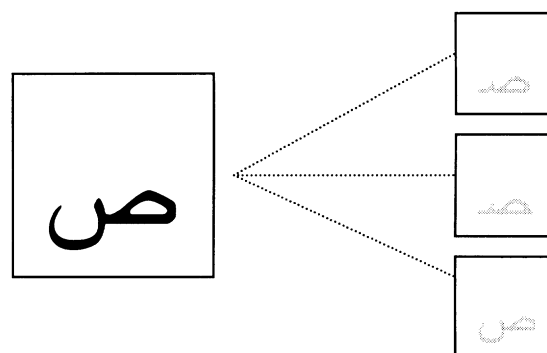
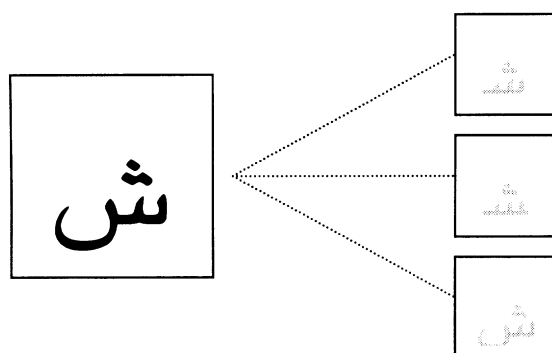
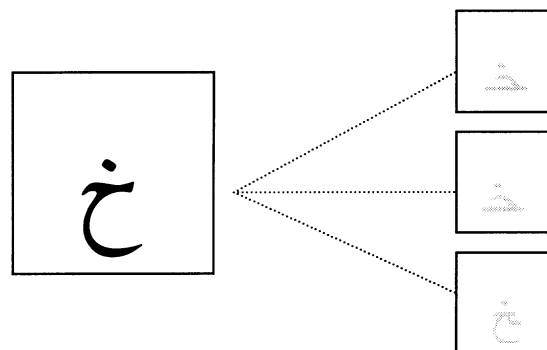
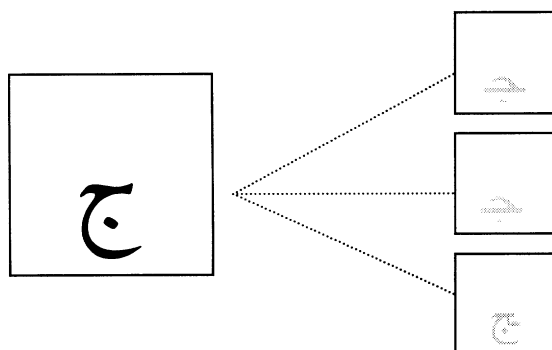


Match the letters with its shortened form by drawing a line as shown





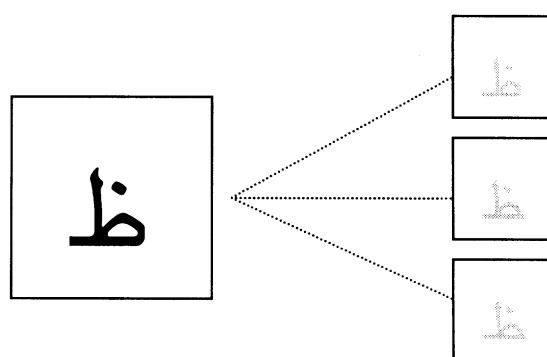
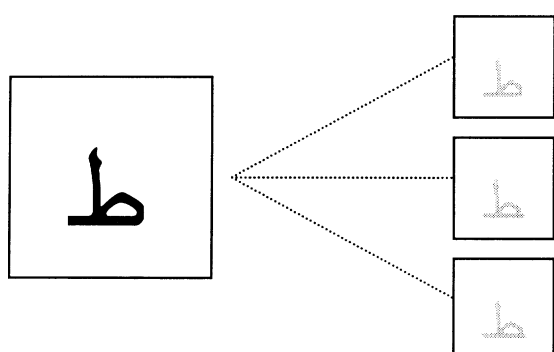
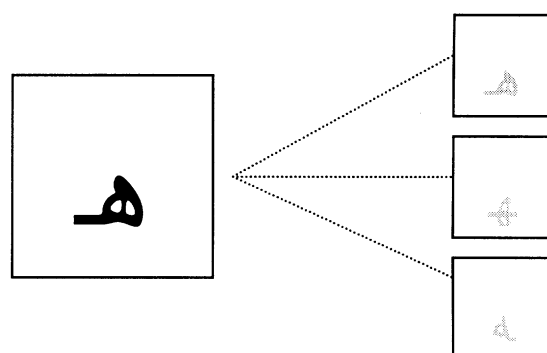
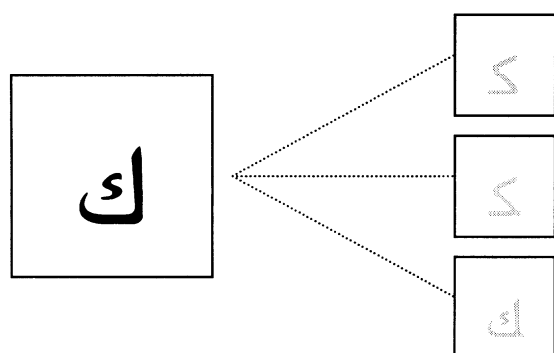
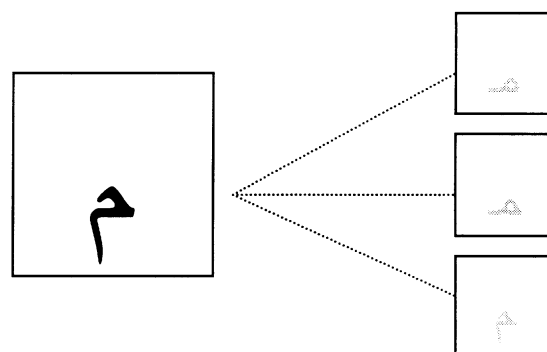
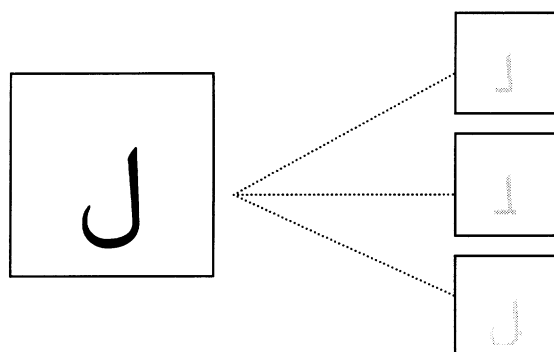
Write and read.







Write and read.





Match the letters and draw a line from one column to the other to link them up.

ي

ح

ن

ا

ث

ج

ك

غ

ا

ح

ا

ط

ا

ا

ا

ا



Link the shapes with the same letters by drawing a line between them. An example has been done for you.

<div>ه</div>	<div>ظ</div>	<div>ف</div>
<div>ع</div>	<div>ث</div>	<div>ط</div>
<div>س</div>	<div>ع</div>	<div>ك</div>
<div>ظ</div>	<div>ظ</div>	<div>ظ</div>
<div>ك</div>	<div>س</div>	<div>ه</div>
<div>خ</div>	<div>ك</div>	<div>خ</div>



Match the letters and draw a line from one column to the other to link them up.

ثد

شل

قظ

بم

فن

مح

كل

فه

كل

بم

ثد

فن

شل

فه

مح

قظ



Fill in the missing letters

كم

=

م

+

ك

جف

=

ف

+

قد

=

+

ق

هو

=

و

+

با

=

ا

+

حج

=

+

ح



--

Separate these words into single (unjoined) letters. An example has been done for you.

فن	ره	بم	نو ن و
فو	خط	جص	شغ
لا	كل	هه	قد
با	حج	كي	كا



Underline the middle letter and re-write it in its full form in the boxes on the right. An example has been done for you.

عمل

سهل

مقن

صفر

ضفر

جشن

مثل

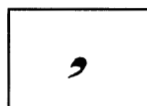
عكل

م

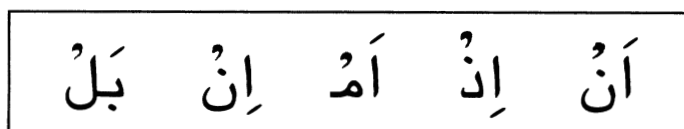
# CHAPTER 7

## The Sukun

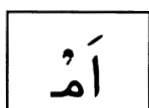
One often notices a smaller semicircular sign on the top of letters as seen below:



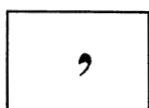
It should be noted that such signed letters are always preceded by a letter with a vowel and they cannot be pronounced on their own. When sukun letters are joined to previous letters with a vowel, they are pronounced very lightly or with a half sound, e.g:



The sign is called the sukun but the letter with the sukun sign – is referred to as “sakin”.



The letter with the sukun sign is called a sakin letter.



The sign itself is called the sukun.





Put the right signs on the letters. An example has been done for you.

Fin ← فن

Ab ← أَب

Jad ← جد

Wan ← ون

Khaw ← خو

Tib ← تب

Lam ← لم

Kul ← كل

Hum ← هم

Fir ← فر

Sib ← سب

Ruq ← رق

Kam ← كم

Khif ← خف



Reading practice for sukun letters.

كَوْمُ

قَمَرُ

ثَوْبَ

تَاكُلُ

أَرْضُ

وَانْصُرُ

أُمُ

ذُو الْعَرْشِ

عِلْمُ

إِبْنُ

وَاعْفُوْ

بَاُ



Match the letters and read.

قِثْ

غَضْ

بُشْ

مُظْ

شَمْ

قِثْ

غَضْ

شَمْ

مُظْ

بُشْ

## **PROGRESS CHART**

You may use the chart below, to mark the progress of the work done.

DATE	CHAPTER	TOTAL NO. OF WORKSHEETS	OVERALL MARKS	COMMENTS	TEACHER'S INITIAL
	1	2			
	2	3			
	3	17			
	4	1			
	5	13			
	6	11			
	7	3			

**GENERAL COMMENTS:**