

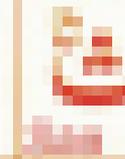
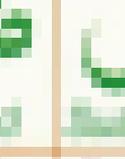
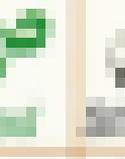
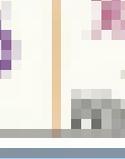
# نورانی قائدہ

A HIGHER GAID.  
WITH ENGLISH INSTRUCTIONS.

## تعليم الحروف الهجائية

### Introduction:

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

 Aa	 Bb	 Cc	 Dd	 Ee	 Ff
 Gg	 Hh	 Ii	 Jj	 Kk	 Ll
 Mm	 Nn	 Oo	 Pp	 Qq	 Rr
 Ss	 Tt	 Uu	 Vv	 Ww	 Xx
 Yy	 Zz	 Aa	 Bb	 Cc	 Dd

# تعليم الحروف الهجائية

## Introduction:

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

ح	ج	چ	خ	د	ا
و	ز	ذ	ز	ط	ظ
ع	غ	غ	ف	ق	ق
ط	س	س	ص	ض	ض
ث	ج	ح	خ	د	ذ

**Instructions:**

In this lesson we will learn how the words are formed by joining Alphabets. Have your students identify every alphabet in a word like (جیتا-شادی-کامی). The activities learn the different shapes of particular letters (e.g. ل, ک).

لا	با	لا	و	ا
بیا	لا	لا	لا	ل
کا	بیا	بیا	کا	ک
تا	با	بیا	بیا	کا
نا	با	بی	ن	ش
پی	پی	نا	پا	نا
م	م	می	می	می





## Lesson No.4 The Mosaic-like Letters

ا	ب	ت	ث
ج	ح	خ	د
ذ	ر	ز	س
ش	ص	ض	ط
ظ	ع	ف	ق
ك	گ	گ	گ

## Lesson No.5 The Movements

### Instructions:

There are three kinds of movements Fatha (ا) which always above letter, Kasra (آ) which is always below a letter and Damma (آ) which is suspended above a letter. Just Move the word with these symbols. Make a letter (Fatha) on the Letter which has Fatha, Kasra or Damma and read it with joy.

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سَاحِلٌ سَاحِلٌ سَاحِلٌ سَاحِلٌ سَاحِلٌ سَاحِلٌ

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## Lesson No.5

## The Tanween

### Introduction:

Double Fatha, Double Kasra and Double Damma is called Tanween. In this lesson practice to do: Write: Making the voice of Alif as Noon partially in the voice is called **Qala**. **Wahwal** Tanween is followed by **Three** Letters, **Double** Vowels.

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فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا
فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا
فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا
فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا
فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا	فَكَذَّبُوا

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

Introduction:

Prising (Standing Fatha (U), Standing Kasrah (r) and Standing Dhama (L)) equal to one AAF. Standing Fatha is equal to AAF Maddah, Standing Kasrah is equal to Faa Maddah and Standing Dhama is equal to Faa Maddah. Note: Drip: take the voice of Maddah Letters which come after Noon or Meem and the Noon.

و	ل	ر	ا	ي	ب
ع	ح	خ	هـ	ز	ن

ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
ط	ظ	ع	غ	ف	ق
ك	خ	ل	م	ن	هـ
	و	ز	حج	حز	

## Lesson No.3

## The Maddoolayn

### Instructions:

If the letter before Alif has Fatha, Alif (ا) is called Alif Maddah, if the letter before/after (Alif) has Dhama, then it is called Alif-Maddah and if the letter before has Kasra (اِ) has Kasrah, Ya (ي) is called Ya Maddah. They are Phonological signs. Alif has two sounds.

ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح
ط	ظ	ع	غ	ف	ق
ك	خ	ل	م	ن	هـ
و	ز	حج	حز		





مَوْنٌ	مَوْنٌ	مَوْنٌ	مَوْنٌ	مَوْنٌ	مَوْنٌ
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مَوْنٌ	مَوْنٌ
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## Lesson No. 18

Lesson of Maddah, Dammah, Kasrah, Shaddah and Maddah in Letters

### Introduction:

If there is Hamzah (ء) after Maddah, maddah will be any of the four kinds. 1) If Hamzah is in the same word Maddah will be called maddah Mutaddiyyah (مُتَدَوِّجَةٌ) (Hamzah is in the beginning of the next word). Maddah will be called Madd-ul-Mutaddiyyah (مَدَّةُ الْمُتَدَوِّجَةِ) (Hamzah follows) after a Maddah in Last Letters the word will be prolonged the Maddah will be called Madd-ul-Awwal (مَدَّةُ الْأَوَّلِ) if Hamzah is due to wasal (مَدَّةٌ بِسَبَبِ الْوَسْلِ) is called Maddah-e-Fasl (مَدَّةُ الْفَسْلِ). All these Maddahs are prolonged from three letter sounds.

مَوْنٌ	أَبِي	أَبِي	أَبِي	أَبِي
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مَوْنٌ	أَبِي	أَبِي	أَبِي	أَبِي
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مَوْنٌ	أَبِي	أَبِي	أَبِي	أَبِي
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مَلِكِي

كَلَامًا

عَدَابًا

عَقَابًا

عِقَابًا

كَيْفًا

كَيْدًا

كَيْدًا

كَيْدًا

مَنَابًا

مَنَابًا

مَنَابًا

مَنَابًا

مَقَالًا

مَقَالًا

مَقَالًا

مَقَالًا

مَقَامًا

توتوتوتو

توتوتوتو

توتوتوتو

## Lesson No. 11 The Sakeen and Jaam

### Instructions:

Have students memorize the name and shape of Jaam and also answer these questions. What is Jaam? What the letter with a Jaam called? How many times that letter is used in pronunciation. Have students distinguish between similarly pronounced letters. <http://www.english4kids.com>

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اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ
اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ
اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ
	اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ	اِئْتِ	

## Lesson No. 12 The Exercise of Saksoon

### Introduction:

Q: When Saksoon does not follow Saksoon and Tawassut?  
 A: When they are not followed by throat letters. Q: When 'Thee' (اِئْتِ) is bold? a) When the letter before it is not the Saksoon or if the letter before it does not have Kaseer. Q: What are Initiators? a) (اِئْتِ, اِئْتِ, اِئْتِ, اِئْتِ, اِئْتِ). Symbols on which to stop: (Maqaf-e-Saksoon) (اِئْتِ), (Maqaf-e-Lazim) (اِئْتِ), (Maqaf-e-Juz) (اِئْتِ), (Maqaf-e-Mudhi) (اِئْتِ).

اِئْتِ اِئْتِ اِئْتِ اِئْتِ اِئْتِ  
 اِئْتِ اِئْتِ اِئْتِ اِئْتِ اِئْتِ

تَحِيلُ حَمِيرًا حَمَلًا حَمَلًا حَمَلًا

حَمَلًا حَمَلًا حَمَلًا حَمَلًا حَمَلًا

أَلْهَمَ أَنْزَلَ أَنْقَضَ دَمَمَ

ظَمَمَ نَحَمَ أَحَبَبَ نَعَبَتَ بَعَجَ

يَحْسِبُ يَلْبَسُ يَلْبَسُ يَلْبَسُ يَلْبَسُ

تَعَبَتُ أَسْبَغَ يَبِيضُ يَنْقَعُ

يَنْقَلِبُ يَوْمِسُ نَقَلَتُ حَمِيْرَتُ

نَحَيْتُ كُنَيْتُ كُنَيْتُ كُنَيْتُ

نَحَيْتُ أَرْنُ وَنَطَنُ كُنَيْتُ

نَأْتُونَ يَسْتَوُونَ يَطْعَمُونَ

يَعْمَلُونَ يَعْلَمُونَ يَضْمَعُونَ

يَكْسِبُونَ يَنْسَلُونَ يَنْظُرُونَ

تَعْبُدُونَ أَتَيْتُكُمْ أَنْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ

عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ

وَالْقَضَاءُ وَالْعَصْرِ مِنْ الْمُعْجِزَاتِ

فَعَمَّ الْعَصِيرُ مَا الْقَائِمَةُ وَإِذَا

تَبَوَّأْنَا مِنْهُ بَعْضُ الْأَمْرِ كَالْفَرَاشِ

النَّيْتِ كَالْبَعْضِ الْمَطْوِيَّ

لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ أَحْرَبَ الْأَرْضِ

مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكَيْفِ بِنَدَى

الْعَرِشِ يَمْتَلِئُونَ الْمَاءِ وَهُوَ

الْحَقُّ الْوَدُودُ ذُو الْعَرْشِ الْمَجِيدُ

لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ

تَقْوِيمٍ لِمَا عَطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْنِ الْوَالِدِ

**Instructions:**

Answer these Questions to your students. Q: What is the symbol called (اَ) in Tashkeel. Q: What is the name of Tashkeel Letter? A: Maksoof. Q: How many times, the letter with tashkeel is read? A: Two Times. Q: How maksoof is read? A: It is read with the strong voice.

اَ	اَ	اَ	اَ	اَ
بَ	بَ	بَ	بَ	بَ
جَ	جَ	جَ	جَ	جَ
دَ	دَ	دَ	دَ	دَ
هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ	هَ
وَ	وَ	وَ	وَ	وَ
زَ	زَ	زَ	زَ	زَ
حَ	حَ	حَ	حَ	حَ

اَ	آ	أ	آ	أ
اِ	آ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِي	اِي	اِي	اِي	اِي
اُ	اُ	اُ	اُ	اُ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ
اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ	اِ

### Lesson No. 14

### Exercises of Tashreef

#### Instructions:

There will always be characters in Measured from Measured.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

كُتِبَ كَقَرَّ كَطَنَّ كَطْمَلُ كَبَسَ

كَمَرَّ كَمَلَّ كَمَلَّ كَمَلَّ كَمَلَّ كَمَلَّ

كَمَلَّتْ كَمَلَّتْ كَمَلَّتْ كَمَلَّتْ كَمَلَّتْ

وَالرَّابِيعِ وَالشَّيْطَانِ وَالْمُرْتَابِ

وَالسَّيِّئَاتِ وَالشَّيْءِ الْقَدِيمِ

تَلَى السَّوَادِ قَهْلَ الْكَلْبِ

بِالنَّاسِ لِكُلِّ نَفْسٍ نَفْسًا

الْحُرِّ وَالسَّيِّئِ

### Instruction:

If you teach your students this Chant with their class, the students will be able to read the Holy Quran quite easily.

Lesson Page 15

Enriched with Salawat

هَلُوَا نَفِي مَلَكْتِ مَلَكْتِ

تَبَّتْ تَبَّتْ قَدَمْتِ وَالصَّبِيحِ

وَالنَّاسِ وَالصَّبِيحِ بِالنَّاسِ



**Instructions:**

Teach/learn/identify/trace/convert letters:

فَقَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

الْكَبِيرِ

**Instructions:**

Teach/learn/identify/trace/convert letters:

Letters : (ق ح ط ظ) are all consonants with sukoon must learn subject. (ق ح ط ظ) when only sukoon will be done. Tell your students not to read the letter before (ق ح ط ظ) without (ق ح ط ظ) without (ق ح ط ظ) because followed by (ق ح ط ظ) converted into (ق ح ط ظ) when writing done.

When Meem (ميم) is followed by the letter (م) (meem) the  
Shamsa on Meem falls. If the letter before (م) is the letter  
(م) (meem) the Shamsa on Meem falls. If the letter before (م) is the letter  
(م) (meem) the Shamsa on Meem falls.

بِحُرِّهِمْ أَلْمَلِكُ كَرِيمًا أَعْطَيْتَنَا لَيْتًا

بِحُرِّهِمْ أَلْمَلِكُ كَرِيمًا خَيْرًا لَيْتًا شَرًّا لَيْتًا

بِحُرِّهِمْ أَلْمَلِكُ كَرِيمًا لَيْتًا لَيْتًا لَيْتًا

بِحَبَابِ لَيْلٍ كَثِيرٍ مِّنْ قَبْلِكَ لِيُذَكَّرَ

إِذَا تَشَاءُ نَزَّلْنَا غَيَاةً وَسُجُودًا

مِّنْ قَبْلِهَا لِيَتَذَكَّرَ أَجْرًا أَلَمْ يَتَذَكَّرْ

أَلَمْ يُرِ الْغُلَامَ الْفَرَجَ وَالْجَبَّارِينَ الَّتِي

بِالْقَابِ بِسَوَاسِطِهِمْ يَسْفِكُونَ الَّتِي خَلَقَ

سُلَيْمَانَ إِذْ يَخُوضُ فِي الْمَصْحُورِ إِذْ نَسِيَ

دَبَّحْدُونَ وَرَبِّيَ إِذْ يُلَاقِي رَجُلًا يُؤْتِي

الْحَبَّ ذُرًّا وَيَخْرُجُنَّ كَالْعِهْنِ إِذْ يَبْشُرُ

بِالْحَبِّ إِذْ يُوقِظُ صَالِحِينَ

وَمَا أَكْفُرُ

