

INTRODUCTION TO CLASS 1 – 4 QUR’AN:

We are now introducing recitation of Qur’an for the younger children, in the hope of bringing all our children to one level of recitation.

For those children who are in the process of learning how to recite Qur’an, a separate Qur’an Manual will also be given.

For those children who are already reciting Qur’an, some rules included in this Manual will be taught to them to improve their recitation further.

All children will do the Tafsir and Az Zahra part of the syllabus.



QUR'AN SYLLABUS CLASS 1 (4 YEARS OLD)

LESSON TOPIC

LESSON 1: INTRODUCTION AND TERMINOLOGY

LESSON 2: RESPECT OF RECITING THE QUR'AN

LESSON 3: MEMORISATION FOR AZ-ZAHRA - SURATUL FATIHA

LESSON 4: MEMORISATION FOR AZ ZAHRA - SURATUL IKHLAS

FURTHER RULES FOR CHILDREN WHO CAN RECITE QUR'AN:

- **PUNCTUATION**
- **QALQALA**
- **RULES OF LAAM**
- **RULES OF NOON AND MEEM MUSHADDADAH**
- **WAJIB SAJDAHS IN THE QUR'AN**
- **ARABIC NUMBERS**

LESSON 1: INTRODUCTION AND TERMINOLOGY:

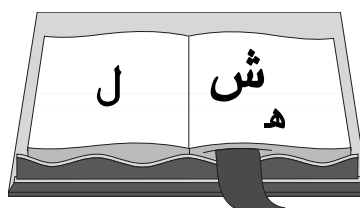
Qur'an as a Gift:

(Introduce the Qur'an as a gift from Allah. Show the children a Qur'an wrapped up as a gift. Ask the children what they think is inside it. Tell them it is something precious and a gift they can keep for life. Open it and show them what the whole Qur'an looks like, what the Arabic is like, how it is read etc.)

Ramadhan has just gone; this was the month the Qur'an was revealed. What presents did you get on Eid? Allah's present to you is the Qur'an.

What is the Holy Qur'an?

It is a book that contains the words of Allah.



Who wrote the Holy Qur'an?

It was not written by anyone; Allah sent down the words to the Holy Prophet (S) through the Angel Jibrail – over a period of about 23 years

The Holy Prophet (S) then recited the verses to the people. Most of the people would remember the verses by heart but the Holy Prophet (S) chose some special people called scribes to write down the verses.

In which language is the Holy Qur'an written?

It is written in Arabic.



Arabic is read from right to left and back to front.

What does Allah tell us in the Holy Qur'an?

- He tells us true stories of the Prophets.
- He tells us how He wants us to act.
- He tells us about heaven and hell.
-

We have to look after the Holy Qur'an because it is such a special book.

TERMINOLOGY:

Aya = Ayaat (pl.) =	One verse of the Qur'an.
Sura = Suwer (pl.) =	One chapter of the 114 chapters of the Qur'an
Waqf = Wuqoof (pl.) =	Punctuation marks.
Juz = Ajzaa (pl.) =	The Qur'an is divided into 30 equal parts. Each of these parts is called a Juz.
Rub'a =	Marking indicating $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Juz.
Nisf =	Marking indicating $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Juz.
Thuluth =	Marking indicating $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Juz

LESSON 2: RESPECT OF RECTING THE HOLY QUR'AN

- 📖 Never touching the writing in it without first doing Wudhu
- 📖 The intention when reciting Qur'an should be to for the Pleasure of Allah
- 📖 We should not recite too loudly so as to disturb others
- 📖 We must hold the Qur'an properly (Show the child)
- 📖 Never leaving it open when no-one is reciting it.
- 📖 We must try and face Qiblah while reciting the Qur'an

You can read it without touching it, or put a plastic sheet on it

When reciting the Holy Qur'an, we must try and take care of the following:

for boys to
wear a cap



for girls to
wear a scarf.



to face Qiblah
(the Ka'aba)



Before starting to recite the Holy Qur'an, you should say:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan the outcast

AND

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I begin in the name of Allah, the Most Kind, the Merciful

LESSON 3: MEMORISATION SURAH FOR AZ-ZAHRA; SURATUL FATIHA:

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِیْنَ

الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

مَلِكِ یَوْمِ الدِّیْنِ

اِیَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِیَّاكَ نَسْتَعِیْنُ

اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِیْمَ

صِرَاطَ الَّذِیْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَیْهِمْ

غَیْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَیْهِمْ

وَالضَّالِّیْنَ

LESSON 3: AZ-ZAHRA CERTIFICATE FOR SURATUL FATIHA

For the Az Zahra Certificate, your child should know:

- Suratul Fatiha with proper Makhraj.

_____ has been tested on the above requirements and has performed satisfactorily.

Signature of teacher:

Date

If the child has not passed the test satisfactorily the teacher should fill in the letter below.

Dear Parent,

Your child _____ was tested on Suratul Fatiha but s/he did not know it.

Please ensure that s/he knows the above for next week, so that s/he may receive their Az-Zahra Certificate.

Signature of teacher

Date

LESSON 4: MEMORISATION SURAH FOR AZ ZAHRA: SURATUL IKHLAS:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

لَمْ يَلِدْ

وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

LESSON 4: AZ-ZAHRA CERTIFICATE FOR SURATUL IKHLAS:

For the Az Zahra Certificate, your child should know:

- Suratul Ikhlas with proper Makhraj.

_____ has been tested on the above requirements and has performed satisfactorily.

Signature of teacher:

Date

If the child has not passed the test satisfactorily the teacher should fill in the letter below.

Dear Parent,

Your child _____ was tested on Suratul Ikhlas but s/he did not know it.

Please ensure that s/he knows the above for next week, so that s/he may receive their Az-Zahra Certificate.

Signature of teacher

Date

FURTHER RULES FOR CHILDREN WHO CAN RECITE QUR'AN: LEVEL 5

PUNCTUATION:

There are a number of signs and symbols in the Holy Qur'an which constitute punctuation marks and there are separate rules with regard to each of them.

At times a small circle (O) occurs at the end of the verse. This means a full stop or sign of verse.

There are other punctuation marks which are governed by the following rules:

📖 One should stop for a very short time at: tà (ط), jīm (ج) and mīm (م)

📖 It is better to stop at: qàf (ق) and Qàf-fà (فف)

📖 It is permissible to pause at šàd (ص)

📖 It is better not to stop at zà (ز), sale (صلى) and sal (صل)

📖 One should not stop at all when là (لا) is written without a verse (O)

📖 If there are two signs at the same place you follow the upper one.

📖 At some places the work saktah (سكتة) is written. It means that the reciter should pause there but should not break continuity of his/her breath.

E.g.

كَلَّا بَلْ سَكْتَةٌ رَانَ - وَقِيلَ مِنْهُ سَكْتَةٌ رَاقٍ

FURTHER RULES FOR CHILDREN WHO CAN RECITE QUR'AN: LEVEL 5

PUNCTUATION:

📖 If a letter coming before the sign of stopping has a vowel sign, that vowel sign should not be recited. On the other hand that letter should be recited as sakin.

E.g.

هُوَ as هُوَ قَسِطٌ as قَسِطُ
اللَّهُ as اللَّهُ لَهُ as لَهُ

📖 If a letter coming before the sign of stopping has the sign of

tà marbùtah (ة) it should be read as hà sakin (ه) when stopping.

E.g.

بَيْنَةٌ as بَيْنَهُ قُوَّةٌ as قُوَّهُ
رَاضِيَةٌ as رَاضِيَهُ تَقَاهُ as تَقَاهُ
أَخِرَةٌ as أَخِرَهُ

📖 If a letter bearing nunation comes before the sign of stopping, it should be recited as sakin

E.g.

جَانٌ as جَانُ هَادٌ as هَادُ

FURTHER RULES FOR CHILDREN WHO CAN RECITE QUR'AN: LEVEL 5

PUNCTUATION:

📖 If in case of stopping, the letter alif comes after a letter with double fathah only one fathah must be recited.

E.g.

أَلْفَاً as 0 أَلْفَاً تُرَابًا as 0 تُرَابًا

📖 If in case of stopping, the letter ya comes before a letter with double fathah, alif maqsurah should be recited instead of nunation.

E.g.

ضُحًى as 0 ضُحًى طُوي as 0 طُوي

📖 If the sign là (لا) comes above the sign of the end of verse and you

do not want to stop, you should continue reciting without stopping by combining that verse with the next verse OR even without combining depending on the verse. If you want to stop, the following rules apply. The mushaddad (letter with the shadda) letter following the verse should be read without tashdid.

E.g.

نَاعِمَةٌ لا لَسَعِيهَا = نَاعِمَةٌ لا لَسَعِيهَا

FURTHER RULES FOR CHILDREN WHO CAN RECITE QUR'AN: LEVEL 5

QALQALA

ق ط ب ج د

When any of the above 5 letters has a sukun on it, the sound of it has to be clear and sharp as if there is an echo. Care must be taken that the echoing sound does not go to the extent of sounding as though a Fathah has been added.

The rule is called **QALQALA** which means **TO STRESS**

It might help to remember the letters by the words: قُطْبُ جَدِّ

You may like to use the example of سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ in which the د has to be pronounced with stress in 5 words

NOTE: When any of the letters of Qalqala appear in the middle of the word with a sukun, then the rule of Qalqala is applied but with less stress

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

لَمْ يَلِدْ

وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

FURTHER RULES FOR CHILDREN WHO CAN RECITE QUR'AN: LEVEL 5

RULES OF LAAM:

When a letter with Fathah (َ) or Dhamma (ُ) appears before the name of Allah, it will be pronounced with a broad sound or full mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Vowel Sign
5	114	قَالَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ اللَّهُمَّ	(َ)
4	171	إِنَّمَا الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	(ُ)

When a letter with Kasrah (ِ) appears before the name of Allah, it will be pronounced with a thin sound or an empty mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Vowel Sign
40	78	لِرَسُولٍ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ بِآيَةٍ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ	(ِ)
4	35	يُوقِفِ اللَّهُ بَيْنَهُمَا	(ِ)

However, the LAAM MUSHADDADAH لّ is recited with a thin sound or empty mouth:

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Laam Mushaddadah
2	255	اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ	لّ
58	20	يُحَادِّثُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ أَوْلَيْكَ فِي الْأَذْيَانِ	
2	177	لَيْسَ الْبِرُّ أَنْ تُولُوا وَجُوهَكُمْ قَبْلَ	
2	148	وَلِكُلِّ وُجْهَةٍ هُوَ مَوْلِيهَا فَاسْتَبِقُوا	

FURTHER RULES FOR CHILDREN WHO CAN RECITE QUR'AN: LEVEL 5

RULES OF NOON AND MEEM MUSHADDADAH

When the letters ن and م have a Shaddah (ّ) on it (نّ مّ) it will be

recited with Ghunna. The recitation through the nose should not exceed for more than 2-3 seconds or 2 haraka

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Mushaddadah Letter
37	6	إِنَّا زَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا	ن
78	21	إِنَّ جَهَنَّمَ كَانَتْ مِرْصَادًا ﴿٢١﴾	ن
27	70	وَلَا تَكُن فِي ضَيْقٍ مِّمَّا يَمْكُرُونَ ﴿٧٠﴾	م
7	11	وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَاكُمْ ثُمَّ صَوَّرْنَاكُمْ ثُمَّ قُلْنَا	م

RULES OF WAJIB SAJDAH:

There are 4 places in the Qur'an where Sajdah becomes Wajib. They are:

- 📖 Sura As Sajdah – Sura No. 32 - Verse No.12 – Sipara No. 21
- 📖 Sura Ha Meem Sajdah – Sura No. 41 – Verse No. 38 – Sipara 24
- 📖 Sura An Najm – Sura No. 53 – Verse No. 62
- 📖 Sura Al Alaq – Sura No. 96 – Verse No. 19 – Sipara 30

Remember:

- It is wajib to do Sajdah if you recite or hear these verses
- Wudhu is not necessary
- You do not need to face Qiblah

FURTHER RULES FOR CHILDREN WHO CAN RECITE QUR'AN: LEVEL 5

ARABIC NUMERALS:

ENGLISH NUMBERS	ARABIC NUMBERS	HOW TO SAY IT IN ARABIC	TRANSLITERATION
1	١	واحد	WAHID
2	٢	إثنين	ITHNAIN
3	٣	ثلاثة	THALAATHA
4	٤	أربعة	ARBA'A
5	٥	خمسة	KHAMSA

FURTHER RULES FOR CHILDREN WHO CAN RECITE QUR'AN: LEVEL 5

ARABIC NUMERALS:

ENGLISH NUMBERS	ARABIC NUMBERS	HOW TO SAY IT IN ARABIC	TRANSLITERATION
6	٦	سِتة	SITA
7	٧	سَبعة	SABA'A
8	٨	ثَمَانِية	THAMAANIA
9	٩	تِسعة	TISA'A
10	١٠	عَشرة	A'SHARA

FURTHER RULES FOR CHILDREN WHO CAN RECITE QUR'AN: LEVEL 5

ARABIC NUMBERS EXERCISE:

1	١	١١		٣١	٤١	٥١		٧١		٩١
2	٢		٢٢	٣٢	٤٢		٦٢		٨٢	
3	٣	١٣	٢٣		٤٣	٥٣				٩٣
4	٤		٢٤	٣٤		٥٤	٦٤	٧٤		
5	٥	١٥		٣٥	٤٥			٧٥	٨٥	٩٥
6	٦	١٦	٢٦		٤٦		٦٦		٨٦	
7	٧	١٧	٢٧	٣٧		٥٧	٦٧	٧٧		٩٧
8	٨	١٨	٢٨		٤٨			٧٨	٨٨	
9	٩		٢٩	٣٩		٥٩	٦٩			٩٩
10	١٠	٢٠		٤٠	٥٠	٦٠		٨٠		١٠٠

Qur'an Homework / Revision / Comments Chart

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