AT-TURATH ACADEMY OF QURAN

القاعدة النورانية

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Learn to read the Quran step by step — from the very first letter to reading with tajweed.



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LESSON 1

The Arabic Letters

الحروف المفردة

What are the Arabic letters?

Arabic has 29 letters. They are the building blocks of every word in the Quran. Arabic is written and read from **right to left**.

How do we read them?

Start at the top right. Point to each letter and say its name clearly with your teacher. Look closely at the dots — some letters differ only by their dots.

ج Jeem	ث Thaa	ت Taa	ب Baa	ا Alif
ر Raa	ذ Dhaal	د Daal	خ Khaa	ح Haa
ض Daad	ص Saad	ش Sheen	س Seen	ز Zaa
ف Faa	غ Ghayn	ع 'Ayn	ظ Zoa	ط Toa
ن Noon	م Meem	ل Laam	ك Kaaf	ق Qaaf
	ي Yaa	ء Hamzah	ه Ha	و Waaw

Recognising the Letters

تمرين

Read without the names. The letters below are in mixed order. Read each row from right to left. If you get stuck, look back at the letter chart.

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

Letters that look alike

Only the dots tell them apart. Say the name of each letter and count its dots: none, one, two or three — above or below.

ز ر | ذ د | خ ح ج | ث ت ب

غ ع | ظ ط | ض ص | ش س

ق ف

LESSON 2

Letter Shapes

أشكال الحروف

Why do letters change shape?

When letters join together in a word, most of them change shape. A letter can stand alone, or come at the start, in the middle or at the end of a word.

How do we read them?

Read each card from right to left and say the **same letter name** for every shape. Six letters — ا د ذ ر ز و — never join to the letter after them, so they have only two shapes.

ت تـ ـتـ ـت Taa	ب بـ ـبـ ـب Baa	ا ـا Alif
ح حـ ـحـ ـح Haa	ج جـ ـجـ ـج Jeem	ث ثـ ـثـ ـث Thaa
ذ ـذ Dhaal	د ـد Daal	خ خـ ـخـ ـخ Khaa
س سـ ـسـ ـس Seen	ز ـز Zaa	ر ـر Raa
ض ضـ ـضـ ـض Daad	ص صـ ـصـ ـص Saad	ش شـ ـشـ ـش Sheen
ع عـ ـعـ ـع 'Ayn	ظ ظـ ـظـ ـظ Zoa	ط طـ ـطـ ـط Toa
ق قـ ـقـ ـق Qaaf	ف فـ ـفـ ـف Faa	غ غـ ـغـ ـغ Ghayn
م مـ ـمـ ـم Meem	ل لـ ـلـ ـل Laam	ك كـ ـكـ ـك Kaaf
ه هـ ـهـ ـه Ha	و ـو Waaw	ن نـ ـنـ ـن Noon
ي يـ ـيـ ـي Yaa	ء Hamzah	

Name the Letter

تمرين

Each box shows one letter in one of its shapes. Say which letter it is. The small line (-) shows where the letter joins its neighbour.

ك	ق	هـ	عـ	جـ	بـ
ف	يـ	طـ	غـ	سـ	مـ
نـ	ضـ	هـ	لـ	ر	خـ
صـ	وـ	ثـ	حـ	ظـ	شـ
يـ	ذـ	غـ	تـ	كـ	عـ

Same letter, different places

Find the letter 'Ayn ع in each word below and say whether it is at the start, in the middle or at the end.

رجع	نعم	علم	سمع	بعد	عمل

Now find Ha ه**:**

الله	شهد	هم	وجه	نهر	هو

LESSON 3

Joined Letters

الحروف المركبة

What are joined letters?

In the Quran, letters are joined to make words. Before adding vowel sounds, we learn to recognise every letter inside a joined word.

How do we read them?

Spell each word letter by letter, from right to left — say only the letter names, with no vowel sounds yet. لا is Laam and Alif joined in a special way.

ن + م = من

Two letters

من	عن	لم	لن	هو
هم	لك	قل	بل	كل
في	لا	يد	ثم	إن

Three letters

خلق	علم	قلم	بعد	نصر	كتب
حمد	سجد	رزق	شكر	صبر	ذكر

Spelling Words

تمرين

خ + ل + ق = خلق

More three-letter words

فتح	عدل	نفس	قرب	ظلم	غفر
طلب	ضرب	جعل	سمع	وعد	حسب

Longer words

Take your time. Spell slowly and correctly first; speed comes with daily practice.

يعلمون	يعملون	فتحنا	خلقنا
مستقيم	تذكرة	ينقلب	يتفكرون
المفلحون	المتقين	يستغفرون	تضليل
يكتمون	فاستقم	مبصرة	يتلون

LESSON 4

The Short Vowels

الحركات

What are harakat?

Harakat are small marks that give a letter its short vowel sound. **Fathah** (◌َ) sits above the letter and sounds "a". **Kasrah** (◌ِ) sits below and sounds "i". **Dammah** (◌ُ) sits above and sounds "u".

How do we read them?

Say each letter with its vowel, short and crisp — never stretched: بَ "ba", بِ "bi", بُ "bu". Read every card from right to left.

Baa	بَ	بِ	بُ
Taa	تَ	تِ	تُ
Thaa	ثَ	ثِ	ثُ
Jeem	جَ	جِ	جُ
Haa	حَ	حِ	حُ
Khaa	خَ	خِ	خُ
Daal	دَ	دِ	دُ
Dhaal	ذَ	ذِ	ذُ
Raa	رَ	رِ	رُ
Zaa	زَ	زِ	زُ
Seen	سَ	سِ	سُ
Sheen	شَ	شِ	شُ
Saad	صَ	صِ	صُ
Daad	ضَ	ضِ	ضُ
Toa	طَ	طِ	طُ
Zoa	ظَ	ظِ	ظُ
'Ayn	عَ	عِ	عُ
Ghayn	غَ	غِ	غُ
Faa	فَ	فِ	فُ
Qaaf	قَ	قِ	قُ
Kaaf	كَ	كِ	كُ
Laam	لَ	لِ	لُ
Meem	مَ	مِ	مُ
Noon	نَ	نِ	نُ
Ha	هَ	هِ	هُ
Waaw	وَ	وِ	وُ
Hamzah	ءَ	ءِ	ءُ
Yaa	يَ	يِ	يُ

Reading with Harakat

تمرين

Mixed vowels. Read each row from right to left. Look carefully: is the mark above or below the letter?

بَ	تِ	ثُ	جَ	حِ	خُ
دُ	ذَ	رِ	زُ	سَ	شِ
صَ	ضُ	طِ	ظَ	عُ	غِ
فُ	قَ	كِ	لُ	مِ	نَ
وَ	هُ	يِ	ءَ	لِ	كُ

Words

First letter by letter, then smoothly. Join the sounds into one word without stopping between letters.

خَلَقَ	كَتَبَ	نَصَرَ	جَعَلَ	ذَهَبَ	سَمِعَ
عَلِمَ	حَسِبَ	فَعَلَ	وَعَدَ	رَزَقَ	صَبَرَ
شَكَرَ	أَخَذَ	أَمَرَ	بَلَغَ	عَمِلَ	فَرِحَ
قُتِلَ	لَعِبَ	غَفَرَ	ظَلَمَ	كُتِبَ	خُلِقَ

LESSON 5

Tanween

التنوين

What is tanween?

Tanween is a doubled harakah: two fathahs (ً), two kasrahs (ٍ) or two dammahs (ٌ). It adds a soft “n” sound at the end: بًا “ban”, بٍ “bin”, بٌ “bun”.

How do we read it?

The “n” is a sound only — it is not written as a letter. An Alif usually follows two fathahs (ـًا), but it is not read when you carry on reading.

Baa	بًا	بٍ	بٌ
Taa	تًا	تٍ	تٌ
Thaa	ثًا	ثٍ	ثٌ
Jeem	جًا	جٍ	جٌ
Haa	حًا	حٍ	حٌ
Khaa	خًا	خٍ	خٌ
Daal	دًا	دٍ	دٌ
Dhaal	ذًا	ذٍ	ذٌ
Raa	رًا	رٍ	رٌ
Zaa	زًا	زٍ	زٌ
Seen	سًا	سٍ	سٌ
Sheen	شًا	شٍ	شٌ
Saad	صًا	صٍ	صٌ
Daad	ضًا	ضٍ	ضٌ
Toa	طًا	طٍ	طٌ
Zoa	ظًا	ظٍ	ظٌ
'Ayn	عًا	عٍ	عٌ
Ghayn	غًا	غٍ	غٌ
Faa	فًا	فٍ	فٌ
Qaaf	قًا	قٍ	قٌ
Kaaf	كًا	كٍ	كٌ
Laam	لًا	لٍ	لٌ
Meem	مًا	مٍ	مٌ
Noon	نًا	نٍ	نٌ
Ha	هًا	هٍ	هٌ
Waaw	وًا	وٍ	وٌ
Hamzah	ءً	ءٍ	ءٌ
Yaa	يًا	يٍ	يٌ

Words with Tanween

تمرين

Read the last letter with its "n" sound. Keep the vowels before it short and clear.

أَحَدٌ	صَمَدٌ	وَلَدًا	أَبَدًا	عَمَلًا	حَسَنًا
كُتُبٌ	رُسُلٌ	صُحُفًا	سُرُرٌ	عَدَدًا	رَشَدًا
أَمَدًا	جَسَدًا	ذَهَبًا	مَطَرًا	عِنَبًا	لَهَبٍ
مَسَدٍ	خُلُقٍ	سَبَبًا	أُكُلًا	نَفَرٌ	بَشَرًا

Taa Marbutah (ة)

The round Taa at the end of a word is read like Taa (ت) when you carry on reading.

شَجَرَةٍ	بَقَرَةٌ	ثَمَرَةٍ	كَلِمَةً	بَرَرَةٍ	سَفَرَةٍ

LESSON 6

Sukun (Jazm)

السكون

What is sukun?

Sukun (ْ) is a small circle above a letter. It means the letter has no vowel of its own — it joins the vowel before it: أَبْ “ab”, إِبْ “ib”, أُبْ “ub”.

How do we read it?

Read the letter before it with its harakah, then close firmly on the silent letter. Do not add any extra vowel sound.

Baa	أَبْ	إِبْ	أُبْ
Taa	أَتْ	إِتْ	أُتْ
Thaa	أَثْ	إِثْ	أُثْ
Jeem	أَجْ	إِجْ	أُجْ
Haa	أَحْ	إِحْ	أُحْ
Khaa	أَخْ	إِخْ	أُخْ
Daal	أَدْ	إِدْ	أُدْ
Dhaal	أَذْ	إِذْ	أُذْ
Raa	أَرْ	إِرْ	أُرْ
Zaa	أَزْ	إِزْ	أُزْ
Seen	أَسْ	إِسْ	أُسْ
Sheen	أَشْ	إِشْ	أُشْ
Saad	أَصْ	إِصْ	أُصْ
Daad	أَضْ	إِضْ	أُضْ
Toa	أَطْ	إِطْ	أُطْ
Zoa	أَظْ	إِظْ	أُظْ
'Ayn	أَعْ	إِعْ	أُعْ
Ghayn	أَغْ	إِغْ	أُغْ
Faa	أَفْ	إِفْ	أُفْ
Qaaf	أَقْ	إِقْ	أُقْ
Kaaf	أَكْ	إِكْ	أُكْ
Laam	أَلْ	إِلْ	أُلْ
Meem	أَمْ	إِمْ	أُمْ
Noon	أَنْ	إِنْ	أُنْ
Ha	أَهْ	إِهْ	أُهْ
Waaw	أَوْ	إِوْ	أُوْ
Yaa	أَيْ	إِيْ	أُيْ

Words with Sukun

تمرين

قُلْ	لَمْ	مِنْ	عَنْ	هَلْ	بَلْ
قَدْ	كُنْ	لَنْ	أَمْ	إِنْ	هُمْ
يَعْلَمُ	نَعْبُدُ	أَرْسَلَ	أَنْزَلَ	تَرْجِعُ	أَخْرَجَ
يَشْكُرُ	يَخْلُقُ	تَكْتُبُ	أَكْبَرُ	أَصْبَحَ	يَفْعَلُ
قَلْبٌ	نَفْسٌ	شَمْسٌ	بَحْرٌ	عَبْدٌ	رِزْقٌ
عِلْمٌ	حُكْمٌ	فَجْرٌ	مَسْجِدٌ	سَمْعٌ	أَمْرٌ

Qalqalah

What is Qalqalah?

Five letters — ق ط ب ج د — make a small bouncing echo when they have sukun.

How should it be read?

Release the letter with a light bounce, without turning it into a vowel: أَقْ أَطْ أَبْ أَجْ أَدْ.

يَقْطَعُ	يَطْبَعُ	يَبْسُطُ	يَجْعَلُ	يَدْخُلُ	أَقْرَبُ

LESSON 7

The Letters of Madd

حروف المد

What are the letters of madd?

Three letters stretch the sound: **Alif** after a fathah (بَا), **Waw** with sukun after a dammah (بُوْ), and **Yaa** with sukun after a kasrah (بِيْ).

How do we read them?

Stretch the vowel for **two counts** — about the time it takes to say “one, two”. Do not stretch it any longer here.

Baa	بَا	بِيْ	بُوْ
Taa	تَا	تِيْ	تُوْ
Thaa	ثَا	ثِيْ	ثُوْ
Jeem	جَا	جِيْ	جُوْ
Haa	حَا	حِيْ	حُوْ
Khaa	خَا	خِيْ	خُوْ
Daal	دَا	دِيْ	دُوْ
Dhaal	ذَا	ذِيْ	ذُوْ
Raa	رَا	رِيْ	رُوْ
Zaa	زَا	زِيْ	زُوْ
Seen	سَا	سِيْ	سُوْ
Sheen	شَا	شِيْ	شُوْ
Saad	صَا	صِيْ	صُوْ
Daad	ضَا	ضِيْ	ضُوْ
Toa	طَا	طِيْ	طُوْ
Zoa	ظَا	ظِيْ	ظُوْ
'Ayn	عَا	عِيْ	عُوْ
Ghayn	غَا	غِيْ	غُوْ
Faa	فَا	فِيْ	فُوْ
Qaaf	قَا	قِيْ	قُوْ
Kaaf	كَا	كِيْ	كُوْ
Laam	لَا	لِيْ	لُوْ
Meem	مَا	مِيْ	مُوْ
Noon	نَا	نِيْ	نُوْ
Waaw	وَا	وِيْ	وُوْ
Ha	هَا	هِيْ	هُوْ
Yaa	يَا	يِيْ	يُوْ

Words with Madd

تمرین

Standing harakat

Standing fathah (ٰ), standing kasrah (ٖ) and upside-down dammah (ٗ) are read just like the madd letters — stretched for two counts.

بٰ = بَا	بٖ = بِي	بٗ = بُو
هٰذَا	ذٰلِكَ	إِلٰهٌ	عَلٰى
مُوسٰى	بِهٖ	لَهٗ	عِيسٰى

Words

قَالَ	كَانَ	نَارٌ	كِتَابٌ	نُورٌ	يَقُولُ
قِيلَ	فِيهِ	رَسُولٌ	عَظِيمٌ	رَحِيمٌ	قُلُوبٌ
سَمِيعٌ	بَصِيرٌ	يُوسُفُ	مَالِكِ	غَفُورٌ	كَرِيمٌ
شُهُودٌ	نُوحٌ	دِينٌ	بَابٌ	طَعَامٌ	يُرِيدُ

LESSON 8

The Leen Letters

حروف اللين

What are the leen letters?

Waw or **Yaa** with sukun, after a **fathah**, are called leen (soft) letters: بَوْ “baw”, بَيْ “bay”.

How do we read them?

Read them softly and smoothly — do not stretch them like madd, and do not cut them with a jerk.

Baa بَوْ بَيْ	Taa تَوْ تَيْ	Thaa ثَوْ ثَيْ
Jeem جَوْ جَيْ	Haa حَوْ حَيْ	Khaa خَوْ خَيْ
Daal دَوْ دَيْ	Dhaal ذَوْ ذَيْ	Raa رَوْ رَيْ
Zaa زَوْ زَيْ	Seen سَوْ سَيْ	Sheen شَوْ شَيْ
Saad صَوْ صَيْ	Daad ضَوْ ضَيْ	Toa طَوْ طَيْ
Zoa ظَوْ ظَيْ	'Ayn عَوْ عَيْ	Ghayn غَوْ غَيْ
Faa فَوْ فَيْ	Qaaf قَوْ قَيْ	Kaaf كَوْ كَيْ
Laam لَوْ لَيْ	Meem مَوْ مَيْ	Noon نَوْ نَيْ
Waaw وَوْ وَيْ	Ha هَوْ هَيْ	Yaa يَوْ يَيْ

Madd and Leen Together

تمرين

Leen words

خَوْفٌ	بَيْتٌ	يَوْمٌ	قَوْمٌ	لَيْلٌ	صَيْفٌ
شَيْءٌ	غَيْرِ	حَوْلَ	عَيْنٌ	مَوْتٌ	ثَوْبٌ
طَيْرٌ	قُرَيْشٍ	إِلَيْكَ	عَلَيْهِ	لَوْحٍ	كَيْفَ

Madd or leen?

Stretch the madd, keep the leen soft. In each word, find the madd letter or the leen letter before you read it.

يَوْمَ	قَالُوْا	بُيُوْتٌ	كَانُوْا
عَلَيْكُمْ	يَقُوْمُ	أَيْدِيْ	قَوْلًا

LESSON 9

Tashdeed (Shaddah)

التشديد

What is tashdeed?

Shaddah (ّ) shows that a letter is doubled. The first one is silent (sukun) and the second carries the harakah: بَ + أَبْ = أَبَّ.

How do we read it?

Press on the letter firmly and say it twice in one go. On نّ and مّ always add **ghunnah** — a humming nasal sound held for two counts.

Baa	أَبَّ أَبِّ أَبُّ	Taa	أَتَّ أَتِّ أَتُّ
Jeem	أَجَّ أَجِّ أَجُّ	Haa	أَحَّ أَحِّ أَحُّ
Daal	أَدَّ أَدِّ أَدُّ	Dhaal	أَذَّ أَذِّ أَذُّ
Zaa	أَزَّ أَزِّ أَزُّ	Seen	أَسَّ أَسِّ أَسُّ
Saad	أَصَّ أَصِّ أَصُّ	Daad	أَضَّ أَضِّ أَضُّ
Zoa	أَظَّ أَظِّ أَظُّ	'Ayn	أَعَّ أَعِّ أَعُّ
Faa	أَفَّ أَفِّ أَفُّ	Qaaf	أَقَّ أَقِّ أَقُّ
Laam	أَلَّ أَلِّ أَلُّ	Meem	أَمَّ أَمِّ أَمُّ
Waaw	أَوَّ أَوِّ أَوُّ	Ha	أَهَّ أَهِّ أَهُّ
Thaa	أَثَّ أَثِّ أَثُّ		
Khaa	أَخَّ أَخِّ أَخُّ		
Raa	أَرَّ أَرِّ أَرُّ		
Sheen	أَشَّ أَشِّ أَشُّ		
Toa	أَطَّ أَطِّ أَطُّ		
Ghayn	أَغَّ أَغِّ أَغُّ		
Kaaf	أَكَّ أَكِّ أَكُّ		
Noon	أَنَّ أَنِّ أَنُّ		
Yaa	أَيَّ أَيِّ أَيُّ		

Words with Tashdeed

تمرين

رَبِّ	رَبَّكَ	كَلَّا	إِنَّ	أَنَّ	ثُمَّ
مِمَّا	عَمَّ	حَقٌّ	قُوَّةٌ	جَنَّةٌ	أُمَّةٌ
مُحَمَّدٌ	صَدَّقَ	كَذَّبَ	عَلَّمَ	قَدَّمَتْ	يُكَذِّبُ
سَبِّحْ	تَبَّتْ	حَبٌّ	مَدَّ	فَصَّلْنَا	يُزَكِّي

Ghunnah

Hold the hum for two counts on every Noon and Meem with shaddah.

إِنَّا	ثُمَّ	أَمَّا	جَنَّةٌ	مِمَّنْ	إِنَّهُ

LESSON 10

Sun and Moon Letters

الشمسية والقمرية

What are sun and moon letters?

In الْ (“the”), if the next letter has shaddah, the Laam is silent: الشَّمْسُ “ash-shamsu”. These are **sun letters**. Otherwise the Laam is read with sukun: الْقَمَرُ “al-qamaru” — **moon letters**.

How do we read these words?

Skip the silent Laam and go straight to the letter with shaddah. With moon letters, read the Laam clearly before the next letter.

Sun letters — Laam is silent

الشَّمْسُ	النَّاسُ	الرَّحْمٰنُ	الصَّمَدُ
الطَّارِقُ	الثَّاقِبُ	الدِّيْنِ	التِّيْنِ
الزَّيْتُوْنِ	اللَّيْلِ	الذِّكْرُ	الضُّحٰى

Moon letters — Laam is read

الْقَمَرُ	الْكِتَابُ	الْحَمْدُ	الْفَجْرُ
الْعَصْرُ	الْبَلَدُ	الْخَيْرُ	الْمُلْكُ
الْأَرْضُ	الْجَنَّةُ	الْوَدُوْدُ	الْهُدٰى

Shaddah with Sukun and Madd

تمرين

Several rules in one word. Find the shaddah, the sukun and the madd first — then read each part in order, firmly and smoothly.

الْمُزَّمِّلُ	الْمُدَّثِّرُ	يَزَّكَّىٰ	الْمُطَهَّرُونَ
الْمُتَّقِينَ	يُصَدِّقُ	مُسْتَقِرٌّ	الْقَيُّومُ
الْحَيُّ	مُطَهَّرَةٌ	يَتَذَكَّرُ	فَصَلِّ
وَانْحَرْ	تَوَّابًا	الصَّالِحَاتِ	مُصَدِّقًا

LESSON 11

Noon Sakin and Tanween

النون الساكنة والتنوين

What is noon sakin?

Noon sakin is نْ with sukun. Tanween ends with the same "n" sound, so the same rules apply to both. The rule depends on the letter that comes next.

How many rules are there?

Four: **Izhar** (clear), **Idgham** (merging), **Ikhfa** (hiding) and **Iqlab** (changing). The first three are in this lesson; Iqlab comes in Lesson 12.

Izhar — read it clearly

ء ه ع ح غ خ

Before the six throat letters, read the noon clearly, with no ghunnah.

مَنْ أَعْطَىٰ مِنْ عِلْمٍ يَنْهَوْنَ مِنْ خَيْرٍ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ

عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ

Idgham — merge it

ي ر م ل و ن

The noon merges into the next letter, which gets a shaddah. With ي ن م و add ghunnah for two counts; with ر ل there is no ghunnah.

مَنْ يَّعْمَلْ مِنْ نِّعْمَةٍ مِنْ مَّآءٍ مِنْ وَّالٍ مِنْ رَّبِّهِم

هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

Ikhfa — hide it

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

Before these fifteen letters, the noon is hidden: say it lightly through the nose with ghunnah for two counts, without touching the tongue to the roof of the mouth.

أَنتُمْ مِنْ قَبْلُ يُنفِقُونَ أَنزَلْنَا مِنْ شَرِّ عَنكُمْ يَنصُرُ

مِنْ ذَهَبٍ

LESSON 12

Heavy and Light Letters

التفخيم والترقيق

Which letters are heavy?

Seven letters are always heavy (full-mouthed): خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ. Most other letters are light. Raa and the Laam of Allah's name can be either.

How do we know which to use?

Raa is heavy with fathah or dammah and light with kasrah. The **Laam** in اللهِ is heavy after fathah or dammah, and light after kasrah.

Laam of Allah — heavy

After fathah or dammah, read the Laam full-mouthed.

قَالَ اللهُ　رَسُوْلُ اللهِ　وَاللهُ

Laam of Allah — light

After kasrah, read the Laam thin and light.

بِسْمِ اللهِ　لِلّٰهِ　باللهِ

Raa — heavy

With fathah or dammah, or with sukun after fathah or dammah.

رَبَّنَا　رُسُلٌ　أَرْسَلْنَا　يُرْزَقُوْنَ

Raa — light

With kasrah, or with sukun after kasrah.

رِجَالٌ　رِزْقًا　فِرْعَوْنَ　شِرْعَةً

Iqlab and Meem Sakin

الإقلاب والميم الساكنة

Iqlab — change it

ب

When noon sakin or tanween comes before Baa, it changes into a Meem sound with ghunnah for two counts. A small Meem (ـٗ) shows this.

مِنۢ بَعۡدِ أَنۢبِئۡهُم سَمِيعۢ بَصِيرٌ لَيُنۢبَذَنَّ

Meem sakin before Baa

ب

Hide the Meem lightly on the lips with ghunnah for two counts.

تَرۡمِيهِم بِحِجَارَةٍ هُم بِهِۦ وَمَا هُم بِمُؤۡمِنِينَ

Meem sakin before Meem

م

Merge the two Meems into one with shaddah and ghunnah.

لَهُم مَّا كُنتُم مُّؤۡمِنِينَ عَلَيۡهِم مُّؤۡصَدَةٌ

Meem sakin before other letters

Read the Meem clearly on the lips, with no ghunnah.

أَنۡعَمۡتَ هُمۡ فِيهَا لَكُمۡ دِينُكُمۡ أَلَمۡ تَرَ

LESSON 13

The Long Madd

أنواع المد

What is a long madd?

When a madd letter is followed by a hamzah or a sukun, it is stretched longer than two counts. The wavy sign (~) above a madd letter shows this.

How long do we stretch it?

It depends on what comes after the madd letter — see the four kinds below. Count steadily, the same speed every time.

Madd Muttasil — joined: 4 or 5 counts

The madd letter and the hamzah are in the same word.

جَآءَ السَّمَآءُ سُوٓءَ شَآءَ

Madd Munfasil — separate: 4 or 5 counts

The madd letter ends one word and the hamzah begins the next.

إِنَّآ أَعْطَيْنَٰكَ بِمَآ أُنزِلَ قُوٓا۟ أَنفُسَكُمْ

Madd Lazim — necessary: 6 counts

The madd letter is followed by a fixed sukun or shaddah.

الْحَآقَّةُ دَآبَّةٍ الضَّآلِّينَ

Madd 'Arid — when stopping: 2, 4 or 6 counts

You stop on the letter right after a madd letter.

الْعَٰلَمِينَ الرَّحِيمْ يَعْلَمُونَ

LESSON 13 · PRACTICE

The Separate Letters

الحروف المقطعات

What are the separate letters?

Some surahs begin with letters that are read one by one, by their names — for example الٓمٓ is read “Alif Laaam Meeem”.

How do we read them?

Say each letter’s name. Where the name ends in a madd before a sukun (like Laaam, Meeem, Seeen), stretch it for 6 counts.

الٓمٓ	الٓمٓصٓ	الٓرٰ	الٓمٓرٰ	كٓهٰيٰعٓصٓ
طٰهٰ	طٰسٓمٓ	طٰسٓ	يٰسٓ	صٓ
حٰمٓ	عٓسٓقٓ	قٓ	نٓ	

LESSON 14

Stopping (Waqf)

الوقف

What is waqf?

Waqf means stopping at the end of a word to take a breath. The small signs printed in the Quran show where we may stop and where we should carry on.

How do we stop?

Make the last letter silent (sukun). Two fathahs become a stretched Alif: عَلِيمًا → عَلِيمَا. Taa marbutah becomes a soft Haa: رَحْمَةٌ → رَحْمَهْ.

The stopping signs

	**End of an ayah.** Stop here and take a breath.
م	**Must stop.** Carrying on could change the meaning.
ط	**Stop.** The sentence is complete.
ج	**You may stop** or carry on.
قلى	**Stopping is better**, though you may carry on.
صلى	**Carrying on is better**, though you may stop.
لا	**Do not stop here.** If you have to, go back and read on.

Surahs to Read

من القرآن الكريم

Now read from the Quran. Use every rule you have learned. Read slowly with your teacher, stopping at the end of each ayah.

Surah Al-Fatihah

سورة الفاتحة

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾ ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ
ٱلرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣﴾ مَٰلِكِ يَوْمِ ٱلدِّينِ ﴿٤﴾ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٥﴾
ٱهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَٰطَ ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٦﴾ صِرَٰطَ ٱلَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ
ٱلْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا ٱلضَّآلِّينَ ﴿٧﴾

Surah Al-Asr

سورة العصر

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

وَٱلْعَصْرِ ﴿١﴾ إِنَّ ٱلْإِنسَٰنَ لَفِى خُسْرٍ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ وَعَمِلُوا۟
ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلصَّبْرِ ﴿٣﴾

Surahs to Read

من القرآن الكريم

Surah Al-Kawthar

سورة الكوثر

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّآ أَعْطَيْنَٰكَ ٱلْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَٱنْحَرْ ﴿٢﴾ إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ ٱلْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

Surah Al-Ikhlas

سورة الإخلاص

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾ ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُۥ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌۢ ﴿٤﴾

Surahs to Read

من القرآن الكريم

Surah Al-Falaq

سورة الفلق

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ ٱلْفَلَقِ ﴿١﴾ مِن شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٢﴾ وَمِن شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾ وَمِن شَرِّ ٱلنَّفَّٰثَٰتِ فِى ٱلْعُقَدِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمِن شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٥﴾

Surah An-Nas

سورة الناس

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ ٱلنَّاسِ ﴿١﴾ مَلِكِ ٱلنَّاسِ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَٰهِ ٱلنَّاسِ ﴿٣﴾ مِن شَرِّ ٱلْوَسْوَاسِ ٱلْخَنَّاسِ ﴿٤﴾ ٱلَّذِى يُوَسْوِسُ فِى صُدُورِ ٱلنَّاسِ ﴿٥﴾ مِنَ ٱلْجِنَّةِ وَٱلنَّاسِ ﴿٦﴾

APPENDIX A

Makharij

مخارج الحروف

Every letter is pronounced from its own place. These places fall into five areas. Your teacher will say each letter so you can hear and feel where it comes from.

1

الجوف

Al-Jawf

The open space of the mouth and throat

ا و ي	The madd letters — the sound flows from the open space, with nothing touching.

2

الحلق

Al-Halq

The throat

ء ه	From the deepest part of the throat.
ع ح	From the middle of the throat.
غ خ	From the top of the throat, nearest the mouth.

3

اللسان

Al-Lisan

The tongue — 18 letters

ق ك	The back of the tongue against the roof of the mouth.
ج ش ي	The middle of the tongue.
ض	The side of the tongue against the upper back teeth.
ل ن ر	The edge and tip of the tongue.
ط د ت	The tip of the tongue against the roots of the upper front teeth.
ظ ذ ث	The tip of the tongue against the edges of the upper front teeth.
ص س ز	The tip of the tongue near the lower front teeth — a whistling sound.

APPENDIX A

Makharij

مخارج الحروف

4 الشفتان **Ash-Shafatan** The lips	ف	The inside of the lower lip with the edges of the upper front teeth.
	ب م و	Both lips.
5 الخيشوم **Al-Khayshum** The nose	نّ مّ	The ghunnah — the humming nasal sound of Noon and Meem.

Practise with your teacher. Say each letter with a fathah before it and sukun on it — أَبْ أَتْ أَثْ — and feel where the sound stops.

APPENDIX B

The Essential Kalimahs

الكلمات

First Kalimah Tayyibah

لَآ إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ

There is no god but Allah; Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

Second Kalimah Shahadah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَّآ إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهٗ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهٗ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهٗ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, He is One and has no partner; and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and His Messenger.

Third Kalimah Tawhid

لَآ إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهٗ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهٗ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِيْ وَيُمِيْتُ وَهُوَ حَيٌّ لَّا يَمُوْتُ بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ وَهُوَ عَلٰى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ

There is no god but Allah, He is One and has no partner. His is the kingdom and His is all praise. He gives life and causes death, and He is Ever-Living and never dies. In His hand is all good, and He has power over all things.

APPENDIX B

The Essential Kalimahs

الكلمات

Fourth Kalimah Tamjid

سُبْحَانَ اللهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ وَلَآ إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَاللهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيْمِ

Glory be to Allah, all praise is for Allah, there is no god but Allah, and Allah is the Greatest. There is no power and no strength except with Allah, the Most High, the Most Great.

Iman Mujmal Faith in brief

اٰمَنْتُ بِاللهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِأَسْمَآئِهٖ وَصِفَاتِهٖ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيْعَ أَحْكَامِهٖ

I believe in Allah as He is, with all His names and attributes, and I accept all His commands.

Iman Mufassal Faith in detail

اٰمَنْتُ بِاللهِ وَمَلٰٓئِكَتِهٖ وَكُتُبِهٖ وَرُسُلِهٖ وَالْيَوْمِ الْاٰخِرِ وَالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهٖ وَشَرِّهٖ مِنَ اللهِ تَعَالٰى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

I believe in Allah, His angels, His books, His messengers and the Last Day, that destiny — its good and its bad — is from Allah the Exalted, and in being raised again after death.

ABOUT THIS BOOK

Noorani Qaida

القاعدة النورانية

This Noorani Qaida from At-Turath Academy of Quran helps children — and beginners of any age — learn to read the Quran correctly, one step at a time. It follows the lesson order of the traditional Noorani Qaida taught across the Indian subcontinent, presented on colourful pages with clear English guidance.

Every lesson opens with a short introduction that explains what is being learned and how to read it, followed by the main exercises and extra practice where it helps most. The makharij (where each letter is pronounced from) and the essential kalimahs are given at the end of the book.

How to use this book. Read each lesson with your teacher, then go over the practice pages at home once a day. Move on to the next lesson only when the current one is read smoothly and without mistakes.

Published by	**At-Turath Academy of Quran**
Edition	**First edition · 2026**
Arabic typeface	**Amiri Quran — Khaled Hosny (SIL Open Font License)**
Design & production	**GrowthAxis Lab**
Contact	**quran.atturathacademy.com · WhatsApp +880 1966-498505**

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ACADEMY OF QURAN