

Quran Made Easy

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Virtues of The Quran

Sahih al-Bukhari 5027

1 عَنْ عُمَانَ - رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ - عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ : خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

Jami` at-Tirmidhi 2914

2 يُقَالُ يَعْني لِصَاحِبِ الْقُرْآنِ أَقْرَأَ وَارْتَقَى وَرَتَّلَ كَمَا كُنْتَ تُرَتِّلُ فِي الدُّنْيَا فَإِنَّ مَزَلْتَكَ عِنْدَ آيَةٍ تَقْرَأُ بِهَا
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ

Jami` at-Tirmidhi 2910

3 عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ، يُقُولُ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " مَنْ قَرَأَ حَرْفًا مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ فَلَهُ بِهِ حَسَنَةٌ وَالحَسَنَةُ بِعَشْرِ أَمْثَالِهَا لَا أَقُولُ الْم حَرْفٌ وَلَكِنْ أَلِفٌ حَرْفٌ وَلاَمٌ حَرْفٌ وَمِيمٌ حَرْفٌ

Virtues of The Quran

وَرَأَىٰ
أَلْفَ عَمَةٍ
تَزِيَّلًا

Muzzamil 73:4

There are 29 Arabic Letters:

Task Write out the 29 letters of the Arabic Alphabet

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

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

There are 7 Heavy Letters:

حُصَّ ضَعُطِ قِطُّ

خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ

Task Write the first 9 words of the Quran which have a heavy letter:

Examples:

ظَاهِرٌ ^{٢٤}	الصَّمَدُ ^٤	غَضِبَ
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Question: How do we make the letters heavy? Answer: We need to raise the back of the tongue against the soft part from the roof of the mouth

There are 6 Throat Letters:

أ ه ع ح غ خ

Task Write 6 words from the Quran. 1 for each Letter:

Examples:

بَعَا	بَهَا	بَا
بَلَا	بَعَا	بَلَا

Question: How do we practice these letters? **Answer:** Put an imaginary Shaddah with a fat-ha on the letter and letter before it with a fat-ha. (see examples)

There are 3 types of “*Harakaat*”:

Singular: Harakah *English: Vowel*

Dammah



Kasrah



Fath-hah



Task Write Surah Fatihah and name the Harakah on each letter:

Question: How long should I read the Harakaat for? Answer: The Fat-ha, Kasrah & Dammah are recited without stretching

Note: A letter with a Harakah is given the name “Mu-ta-harrik” e.g. “Baa Mu-ta-harrik”

Letters with no Vowel:



Baa Saakin

Sukoon



Taa Mu-ta-harik

Task True or false:

Every letter has a Name & Sound:

True/False

Only certain letters can have a Sukoon:

True/False

Before a Saakin letter will **always** be a Mu-ta-harik Letter:

True/False

Examples:

تُنْبِتُ	مِنْهُ	وَقَدْ
أَخَذَنْ	يَجْعَلَنَّ	عَلَيْهِمْ

Question: How do I recite it if it has no Vowel? Answer: You connect the *Saakin Letter* with the letter before. You will only recite the *sound* of the saakin letter

There are 5 “*Qalqalah*” Letters:

ق ط ب ج د

قط بجد

Task Write 5 words from the Quran with Qalqalah. 1 for each Letter:

Examples:

أَقْ	إِجْ	أَبْ
أَطْعَمَهُ	لُوطْ	بَلَدْ

Question: What is “Qalqalah”? **Answer:** An echo sound at the end of the letter

Double Letters:

بّ

Mu-shad-dad

ّ

Shaddah

Task Imagine you are teaching a class. How would you explain this rule to them, in the simplest manner?

Examples:

اللَّهُ	أَلَا
فَأَمْسِكُوهُنَّ	تَوَّابًا

Question: What is the difference between a “Shaddah” and “Mu-Shad-dad”? Answer: *Shaddah* is the symbol itself. *Mu-shad-dad* is the name given to a letter which has a “Shaddah”

Note:

There are 3 letters which are 'sometime heavy - sometimes light'

ر ل ا

We will learn them step-by-step

Letter ل in the “*Lofty Name*”

Meaning the Name of Allah

اللَّهُ

1) If there is a Fat-hah/Dammah before, the ل will be Heavy

2) If there is a Kasrah before, the ل will be Light.

Task Find 3 examples. 1 for each Harakah:

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Examples:

يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ
أَمْرَ اللَّهِ	دِينِ اللَّهِ	حُدُودُ اللَّهِ

Question: Why do we say “*The letter Laam in the Lofty name*” instead of “*The laam of Allah*”? Answer: This is out of respect for Allah

The Rules for the Letter ر

For now we will learn 10 Rules - to make it easy we will split them into 3 groups

Raa Mu-ta-harrik

Number	Explanation	Example
1	Raa has Fat-ha = heavy	رَبَّهُمْ
2	Raa has Kasrah = Light	رِسَالَاتٍ
3	Raa has Dammah = Heavy	مَقَادِيرُ

Raa Saakin

Number	Explanation	Example
4	Before it a Fat-ha = Heavy	أَرْسَلْنَا
5	Before it a Dammah = Heavy	يَعْرُزُكَ
6	Before it a Kasrah = Light	وَاصْبِرْ
7	Before a Kasrah + after a heavy Letter = Heavy	مِرْصَادًا
8	Before a Yaa Sakin = Light	حَيْرٌ

Raa Mu-shad-dad

Number	Explanation	Example
9	Raa has Fat-ha = heavy	مَرَّةً
10	Raa has Kasrah = Light	بِرٍّ
11	Raa has Dammah = Heavy	فَقِرُّوا

Task Count how many situations will be Heavy and how many will be light. Heavy:

Light:

Question: Are there more rules to the Letter Raa? **Answer:** Yes there are a few more, we will learn them Later In Sha Allah

Rules of the Letter ا

Alif

ا = Alif

أ إ إء = Hamza

1) The natural position is that the letter is Light

2) It will be heavy if there is a heavy letter before it

3) If the letter Alif has a harakah it is known as a "hamzah"

Task Find 3 heavy examples

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Examples:

الظَّالِمِينَ	مَالُهُ	خَالِدِينَ
أَنْرَابًا	يَتَسَاءَلُونَ	مِيقَاتًا

Question: Are the Hamza and Alif the same letter? Answer: When we add a Harakah to an Alif, the letter will now be called *hamzah*

There are 3 Stretching Letters

Huruf Madd



Task Write down when all three letters become 'stretching letters'

Alif:

Yaa:

Waaw:

Examples:

يَدْعُ	رَبِّ	سَجَدَ
يَدْعُو	رَبِّي	سَاجِدًا

Question: Do I **always** stretch these letters? Answer: Not always. Only when the correct Harakah comes before it

There are 2 Easy Letters

Huruf Leen

و ي

Task Find the First 3 words with either of these from Surah Rahman

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Examples:

كَيْفَ	رَجُلَيْنِ	أَيْنَ
حَوْلَيْنِ	يَوْمَ	خَوْفَ

Question: How can I tell the difference between *stretching* and *easy* letters ? Answer: By looking at the Harakah before

The 'Little' Letters

Sageerah

و ا ي

A small (Alif, Yaa or Waaw) means you should stretch the vowel for 2 Harakat*

Task: Find 2 Examples for Each one in the Quran

Examples:

بَنَانَهُ	بِهِ	الْعَلَمِينَ
بَنَانُهُ	بِهِء	الْعَلَمِينَ

*Question: How long is 2 Harakah? Answer: 1 Harakh is the time it takes to read a Fath-ha - 2 Harakah is the time it takes to read 2 Fath-has.

Rules of Stretching¹

Arabic: "Madd"

Mut-ta-sil
English: Connected

Mun-fa-sil
English: Seperated

Task True or False

Muttasil and Munfasil can be the same length

True/False

The Hamza needs to be in the same word
in order for me to stretch

True/False

Examples:

فِي أَمْرِنَا	سَيِّئَةٌ
إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهَا	جَاءَ

Rules of Stretching²

Arabic: "Madd"

Aridh

English: Temporary

Laa-zim

English: Mandatory

Task What are the differences between Madd Aridh and Madd Leen?

Examples:

ءَآلَانَ	خَوْفَ	حَوْلَيْنِ	الضَّالِّينَ
رَجُلَيْنِ	الضَّالِّينَ	العَالَمِينَ	النَّاسِ

Ghunnah

English: Nasalization

س

س

Task How long can a 'Ghunnah' be stretched for?

Examples:

س	س
س	النَّاس

Noon Saakin and Tanween

بَيْنُ ← ب

Dammah-tayn

بَيْنُ ← بِ

Kasrah-tayn

بَيْنُ ← بَاءُ

Fath'ha-tayn

Task Go through Surah Fajr

How many words have 2 Fat-hah?

How many words have 2 Kasrah?

How many words have 2 Dammah?

Examples:

قَسَمٌ	عَشْرٌ	حُبًّا
أَحَدٌ	وَلِيَّالٍ	دَكَا

Question: What is special about these? **Answer:** They are 4 different ways they will be recited (Izhaar - Ikhfaa - Idghaam - Qalb) - we will learn them shortly

There are 6 Iz-haar Letters

أ ه ع ح غ خ

Task Write down the Rule

Examples:

طَيْرًا أَبَائِيلَ	مَنْ حَشِيَّ	مِنْ عَيْنِ آيِيَهْ
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Question: What are these letters also known as? Answer: Throat letters!

There are 15 Ikh-faa Letters

ث ث ج د ذ ز س ش

ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

Examples:

الْإِنْسَانُ	كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ	يَتِيمًا فَآوَى	أَنْتَ مُنذِرٌ
مِنْ شَرٍّ	سَيَصَلَّى نَارًا ذَاتَ	أَنْذِرْ	مِنْ قَبْلِ

There are 6 Idghaam Letters

There are 2 types of Id-ghaam

ي و م ن ل ر

يَرْمُلُونَ

Examples:

مِنْ مَّالٍ	وَلَنْ نُشْرِكَ	لَيْلًا وَنَهَارًا	مَنْ يَعْمَلْ	مِنْ رَبِّكَ	مَنْ لَا
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Qalb

There is only 1 Letter

ب

Examples:

لَنْسَفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ

فَأَنْبَتْنَا

مِنْ بَعْدِ

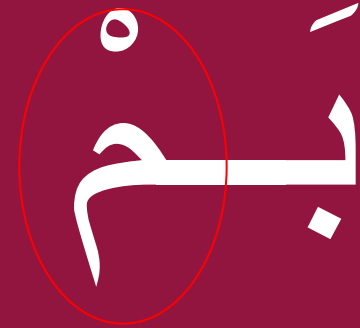
Meem Saakin

It has 3 rules

Izhaar

Ikhfaa

Idghaam



إِلَيْكُمْ مَرْسَلُونَ	رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ	هُمْ فِيهَا
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Stopping

There Are 4 Different Situations You will find in the Quran

<p>Last Letter <u>is</u>: Alif Sageerah or Harf Madd</p>	<p>Last Letter <u>is</u>: Taa Marboota</p>	<p>Last Letter <u>has</u>: Fath-ha'thayn</p>	<p>Last Letter <u>has</u>: Fatha, Kasra, Dammah Kasrah-tayn or Dammah-tayn *Yaa/Waaw Sageerah*</p>
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Examples:

عِبَادِي	القَارِعَةُ	يُسْرًا	أَحَدٌ
فَسَوَّىٰ	الْقِيَمَةَ	وَنَهَارًا	الْعَلَمِينَ

