

LESSON 13: TASHDĪD (pronounced: tashdeed)

The sign  is called *tashdīd*. It literally means **to make strong**. It is also known as *Shaddah*.

A letter bearing a *tashdīd* is called a *Mushaddad*. It bears two letters – the first takes *sukūn* and the second a *haraka*.


Tashdīd.

Explain to the student using the following examples of what a *tashdīd* is composed of:

رَبٌّ	رَبِّبْ	رَبِّبُ
رَبِّ	رَبِّبِ	رَبِّبِ
رَبُّ	رَبِّبُ	رَبِّبُ

Explain to the student that the *sukūn* hides in the *tashdīd*. Point out that they must stress the letter which has a *tashdīd*. In the above example, the two syllables *rab* and *ba* must be distinct. Emphasis must be placed on the letter it doubles.

Use the examples of the names of the children or every day words to explain. For example: Muhammmad, Sumayyya, dissatisfy.

Note: in some copies of books of *du'a* the *kasra* with *tashdīd* is placed under the *tashdīd* instead of being placed under the letter.



WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following.

صَلِّ

تُمْ

رَبِّ

أَنْ

صَلِّ

تُمْ

رَبِّ

أَنْ

رَبِّ

ظَنَّ

إِنَّ

حَقُّ

رَبِّ

ظَنَّ

إِنَّ

حَقُّ

شَقُّ

أُمِّ

هُنَّ

كُلِّ

شَقُّ

أُمِّ

هُنَّ

كُلِّ

مَدَدَ

صَفَفَا

غَمَمَ

رَبِّ

مَدَّ

صَفَفَا

غَمَمَ

رَبِّ

WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following.

قَلْبٌ	لِجَارٍ	عَمَلٌ	تَمِيمٌ
مَنْ	مَمْلُوكٌ	صَبَابٌ	ظَنَنْ
تَبَابٌ	هَامٌ	كُلٌّ	مَيْطٌ
رَبٌّ	لَفِيفٌ	غُرٌّ	أَيٌّ
شَرٌّ	كَنْ	شَكٌّ	هِنَّ
شَقَا	جَمًّا	صَفَا	حَبًّا
دَكَا	حِلٌّ	حِلَا	سِرًّا

WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following.

إِلَّا

كَأَنَّ

بَلَاءٌ

إِلَّا

عَنِّي

إِنَّا

مِنَّا

إِيَّاكَ

أَنِّي

رَبِّي

أَنِّي

مِنِّي

نَهْمٌ

كُلُّ

أُمٌّ

حَيٌّ

جَوْءٌ

ضُرٌّ

ظِلٌّ

غِلٌّ

قَدَّرَ

كَذَّبَ

رَبُّكَ

صَدَّقَ

نُزِّلَ

مِلَّةٌ

حُصِّلَ

عَلِمَ

WORKSHEET 4:

Read the following.

لَعَلَّ	عُطِّلَ	حُرِّمَ	إِنَّكَ
هَمَّتْ	تَبَّتْ	هَلُمَّ	لِكُلِّ
رَبَّنَا	كَانَ	نَبَأَ	سَبَّحَ
اللَّهُ	إِنَّا سِيءٌ	زَكَّاهَا	جَلَّاهَا
أَيُّهَا	إِنَّمَا	فَلَمَّا	رَبُّنَا
إِنَّهَا	كُنَّا	إِنَّمَا	يُقَدِّرُ
إِيَّاكَ	إِنَّا	فِيهِنَّ	لَعَلَّ

WORKSHEET 5:

Read the following.

تَقَبَّلُ

قِيَمَةٌ

كَرَّةٌ

لَكِنَّ

أَجَلْتُ

ذُلَّلْتُ

عُطِّلْتُ

كَذَّبْتُ

يُكَذِّبُ

حُلِّيهِمْ

عَلَّمَهُ

أَحَلَّتْ

نَيْسِرٌ

يَمْدُهُمْ

تَنْفَسَ

لِيُطَهِّرَ

الَّذِينَ

قِيَوْمٌ

سَتَّارٌ

أَيُّوبُ

قَوِيٌّ

فَسَبِحْ

مُنْفَكِينَ

مُتَّقِينَ

تَوَلَّى

وَلِيٌّ

صَلَّى

عَجَمِيٌّ

LESSON 14: PRONUNCIATION LESSON

In this lesson, the translation of the words has been included to show the importance of pronouncing both the letters and vowels properly. If one is not careful, one might end up saying something that is quite different than what is intended. One should distinguish between similar sounding letters as well as keeping the short vowels short and lengthening the longer vowels.

إِنَّا

surely we

إِنَّ

surely

كَانَا

they (two) were

كَانَ

he was

طِينٍ

clay

تِينٍ

fig

عَلِيمٌ

knowing

أَلِيمٍ

painful

غَيْرٍ

other

خَيْرٍ

good

إِسْمٌ

name

إِثْمٌ

sin

كُلُّ

eat

قُلُّ

say

بَعْضٌ

some

بَعْدٌ

after

LESSON 14: PRONUNCIATION LESSON

The following pairs of words seem similar in pronunciation. Practice them with care. Take a bit time doing this lesson.

لِمَنْ - لَمِنْ يَدْعُ - يَدْعُ الْقِيَامَةَ - الْقِيَامَةَ

بَنِيَّ - بَنِيَّ مَقَامَ - مَقَامَ وَعَدْنَا - وَعَدْنَا

دَيْنٍ - دَيْنٍ أَمَنَةً - أَمَنَةً شُكُورًا - شُكُورًا

سَوْءٍ - سَوْءٍ تَنْبِتُ - تَنْبِتُ تَقْبِلُ - تَقْبِلُ

كَذَّابًا - كَذَّابًا قَوْلِي - قَوْلِي اتَّخَذْتُمْ - اتَّخَذْتُمْ

نِعْمَةٍ - نِعْمَةٍ مُسْلِمِينَ - مُسْلِمِينَ

كَلَّا-كَلَّا-كَلَّا أَلَا-أَلَا-أَلَا لِمَا-لِمَا-لِمَا

LESSON 15: READING LESSON

Reading practice in this lesson is meant to consolidate all the sounds and rules that the student has learned until now.

Repeat this lesson as many times at home as necessary to improve both the accuracy and speed of reading this words.

أَنْتَ	لَسْتَ	بَطْشٌ	بَعْدُ
نَحْنُ	قَوْمِيْ	أَيْدِيْ	رُوحِيْ
دِيْنِيْ	كَيْدِيْ	ضَيْفِيْ	تَدْعُوْ
يَرْجُوْ	تَتْلُوْ	نَبْلُوْكُمْ	يَعْفُوْ
أَخْرَجَ	أَغْطَشَ	أَرْسَلَ	أَلْهَمَ
رَفَعْنَا	يَحْسَبُ	يُوسُوسُ	نَعْبُدُ
فَرَعْتَ	الْحَمْدُ	أَنْعَمْتَ	أَعْطَيْتَكَ
أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	يَشْهَدُ	تَرْهَقُ	تَعْرِفُ

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following.

سُطِحَتْ	نُصِبَتْ	يَشْرَبُ	أُقْسِمُ
سَيَعْلَمُونَ	بِإِذْنِ	وَسَطَنْ	أَثْرَنْ
حَبْلٌ	أَجْرٌ	يَنْظُرُونَ	يَسْتَوْفُونَ
مَسْغَبَةٌ	خُسْرٌ	عَدَنْ	فَصَلٌ
صِدْقٌ	تَضْلِيلٌ	مَقْرَبَةٌ	مَتْرَبَةٌ
مَشْهُودٌ	مَرْفُوعَةٌ	تَكْذِيبٌ	تَقْوِيمٌ
صُبْحًا	نَقْعًا	قَدْحًا	مَجْنُونٌ
أَثْرَبًا	أَعْنَابًا	أَشْتَاتًا	الْبَابَا

LESSON 16: READING LESSON

Reading practice in this lesson is meant to consolidate all the sounds and rules that the student has learned until now.

Repeat this lesson as many times at home as necessary to improve both the accuracy and speed of reading this words.

عَدْنِ	فَصْلُ	حَبْلُ	أَجْرُ
مَقْرَبَةٍ	مَتْرَبَةٍ	مَسْغَبَةٍ	خُسْرُ
تَكْذِيبِ	تَقْوِيمِ	صِدْقِ	تَضْلِيلِ
قَدْحًا	مَجْنُونِ	مَشْهُودِ	مَرْفُوعَةٍ
أَشْتَاتًا	الْبَابَا	صُبْحًا	نَقْعًا
يَمْدُ	أَفْوَاجًا	أَثْرَابًا	أَعْنَابًا
يَفِرُّ	يَحْضُرُ	يَطْنُ	يَدْعُ
نُقَدِّسُ	نَيْسِرُ	تُحَدِّثُ	يُكْذِبُ

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following.

بَانَهُمْ

مُتَّم

يُبِين

يَخْتَصُّ

خَفَّتْ

مُنْفَكِينَ

مُتَّقِينَ

مُصَلِّينَ

بَلَاءَ

أَلَاءَ

حَقَّتْ

مُدَّتْ

مِنَا

إِيَّاكَ

إِلَّا

كَأَنَّ

إِنِّي

مِنِّي

عَنِّي

إِنَّا

زَكَهَا

جَلَّهَا

أَنِّي

رَبِّي

إِنَّمَا

فَلَمَّا

رَبُّنَا

أَنَّا سِيءٌ

إِنَّهَا

كُنَّا

يُقَدَّرُ

أَيُّهَا

LESSON 17: READING LESSON

Reading practice in this lesson is meant to consolidate all the sounds and rules that the student has learned until now.

Repeat this lesson as many times at home as necessary to improve both the accuracy and speed of reading this words.

قِيمَةٌ	كَرَةٌ	فِيهِنَّ	لَعَلَّ
حُصِّلَ	قَدَّرَ	عَلَيْنَ	عَشِيَّةً
يُصِرُّونَ	نُفِرِقُ	عَلِيَّ	إِشْتَدَّتْ
حَقَّتْ	يُصَلُّونَ	مَرَّتَيْنِ	يُبَشِّرُ
رَبَّنَا	نُمِدُّ	كُلَّهُمْ	وَدَّتْ
قِيمَةٌ	ظَلَّلْنَا	تُودُ	أَحَقُّ
تَتَّبِعُ	لَعَلَّكُمْ	أَتَّبِعُ	رَبُّكُمْ
الْعَلِيِّ	مَوَدَّةً	تَشَقَّقُ	إِتَّبَعَتْ

WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following.

نَتَّبِعُكُمْ

أَتَّبِعُهُ

وَدَّعَكَ

يُؤَادُونَ

كَذَّبْتُمْ

أَضَلَّنِي

تَوَدُّونَ

عَمَّا تِكُمْ

تَطِيرَنَا

يُصِرُّونَ

مُنْقَلِبُونَ

يُنَشِّرُ

أُنْتِيَيْنِ

يَسْتَحِبُّونَ

يَسْمَعُونَ

كَأَنَّهِنَّ

فَمُلَا فِيهِ

فَلِيْتَنَافَسِ

تُصَدِّقُونَ

فَطَهَّرَ

مَمَاتِهِمْ

الْمُتَنَافِسُونَ

لَأَصْلِبَنَّكُمْ

الْحَاقَّةُ

لَأَقْطَعَنَّ

الْمُنْتَظِرِينَ

فَعِظُوهُنَّ

تَنْفَسَ

LESSON 17: THE SECONDARY MUDD

In the books of *Tajwīd*, there are numerous rules that govern the various kinds of *Maddah* depending on the style of recitation.

It is not necessary for children to learn their particulars at this stage. In this lesson we will concentrate on the basic ones.

Maddah literally means **to lengthen or stretch**.

A *Maddah* indicates that the vowel it affects must be lengthened or stretched to at least **four** to **six** times its normal length.

~

Longer Stretch four times	Longest Stretch six times
------------------------------	------------------------------

For example:

بَ = Ba (short)

بِ = Bi (short)

بُ = Bu (short)

بَا = Baa or Bā (long)

بِي = Bii or Bī (long)

بُو = Buu or Bū (long)

بَاءَ = Baaaa or Bā (longer)

بِيَّ = Biiii or Bī (longer)

بُوَّ = Buuuu or Bū (longer)

بَاءَا = Baaaaaa (longest)

بِيَّيَّ = Biiiii (longest)

بُوَّوَّ = Buuuuuu (longest)

In cases when, after the *longest Maddah* (), the next letter has as *Sukun* or a *Tashdīd (Shaddah)*, then the letter with the *longest Maddah* (), should be prolonged and joined with the next letter.

For example:

الْأَنَّ
Aaaaaalāna

وَالضَّالِّينَ
Walladhaaaaaallīn

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following.

بَ بَا بَاءَ نِ نَيَّ نِيَّ سُ سُو سُوءَ

طِ طِيَّ طِيَّ جَ جَا جَاءَ قُ قُوَّ قُوَّ

ضَ ضَا ضَاءَ طُ طُوَّ طُوَّ بِ بِيَّ بِيَّ

سِ سِيَّ سِيَّ فُ فُوَّ فُوَّ طَ طَا طَا

سُ سُو سُوءَ جِ جِيَّ جِيَّ

مَا نَا طُو عَا

فِيَّ لُو هَ لَاءَ

WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following.

سُوءٌ

جَاءَ

بَاءَ

لَهُ

جِيءَ

شَاءَ

سَاءَ

أَلَّا

سُوءٌ

مَاءَهَا

سُوءٌ

سِيءٌ

أَدَاءٌ

نِسَاءٌ

غُثَاءٌ

عَطَاءٌ

بَلَاءٌ

جَزَاءٌ

سَوَاءٌ

مَاءٌ

وَرَاءَهُ

حُنْفَاءٌ

دِمَاءِكُمْ

أَبَاءِكُمْ

أَبْنَاءِكُمْ

يَأْدُمُ

مَايَشَاءُ

أَوْلِيَاءُ

WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following.

هَؤُلَاءِ فَجَزَاؤُهُ لَا أَقْسِمُ وَجَدْنَا

أَبَاءَنَا عَائِدُونَ كَرَبَلَاءُ جِيءَ

سَيِّءٌ أَرِنِي يُضِيءُ بَرِيءٌ

سَيِّئَتْ خَطِيئَتُهُ النَّئِنُ لَيْسُوهُ

مَلِيكَةٌ جَاءُوكَ أَمْرُهُ إِذَا أَرَادَ

يَبْنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ إِلَيْكَ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ وَ مَا أَنْزَلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ

WORKSHEET 4:

This worksheet involves practice with letters with *Maddah* that are followed by letters with *Tashdīd*.

Read the following.

رَادُّكَ

دَابَّةٌ

حَاجِّكَ

ضَالًا

تَحْضُونَ

بِضَارِهِمْ

كَافَّةً

خَاصَّةً

ظَانِّينَ

أَمِينًا

جَانًّا

LESSON 18: SILENT LETTERS (empty letters)

When the letters **ا** و **لا** **ي** appear without any sign on them (like *fatha*, *kasra*, *dhamma*, *sukun* ...) and are followed by a letter with a *sukun* or *tashdīd*, They are called silent letters.

These letters are not pronounced, although they are written.

For example: **وَالٍ** is read as **WAL** (**وَلٍ**) and not as a long vowel **WĀL**
ذُولٍ is read as **ZUL** (**ذُلٍ**) and not as **ZŪL**
وَالٍ is read as **WALLA** (**وَلٍ**) and not as **WĀLLA**

Other empty letters are also not pronounced.

For example: **مُرْتَضِيٍّ** the letter **ي** is empty and therefore silent; is read as *Murtaḍha*
صَلَاةٍ the letter **و** is empty and therefore silent; is read as *Ṣalātu*
رِبَاٍ the letters **و** and **ا** are empty and therefore silent; is read as *Ribā*

When the Definite Article **ال** appears before a word that begins with a “sun” (shamsiyyah) letter, the **ل** losses its *sukun* and becomes silent. The “sun” letter is then written with a *tashdīd*.

The “sun” letters are: **ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن**

For example: **الرَّحْمَنِ** the letters **ل** and **ا** are empty and therefore silent; is read as *ar-Raḥmāni*

At this stage, it is not necessary to go into the details of this rule. It is sufficient to tell the children that any letter that is empty (does not bear any sign) is silent and not read.

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following.

صَلَوَةٌ بِاسْمِ يَرَى وَاعْفُوا

وَأَنْصُرُ قَالُوا عَلَى فَهَدَى

طَوَى مَتَى فَأَنْصَبُ فَالْتَنَ

ذُو الْعَرْشِ وَاذْكُرُوا فَاقْضِ وَاعْفُوا

بِالْبُشْرَى فِي الْكُتُبِ رَغَبًا مَائَتَيْنِ

جَائِءٌ فَادَعُ لَنَا صَلَوَةُ الْوَسْطَى

لِشَايٍ يَبْدُ وَالْخَلْقِ

WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَ لَا الضَّالِّينَ

بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَ الصَّيْفِ

رَبِّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالذِّينِ

WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following.

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

وَالْقَمَرِ إِذَا تَلَّهَا

وَالشَّمْسِ وَضُحَاهَا

أَنَا التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ

وَالْمُشْرِكِ الظَّالِمِينَ

