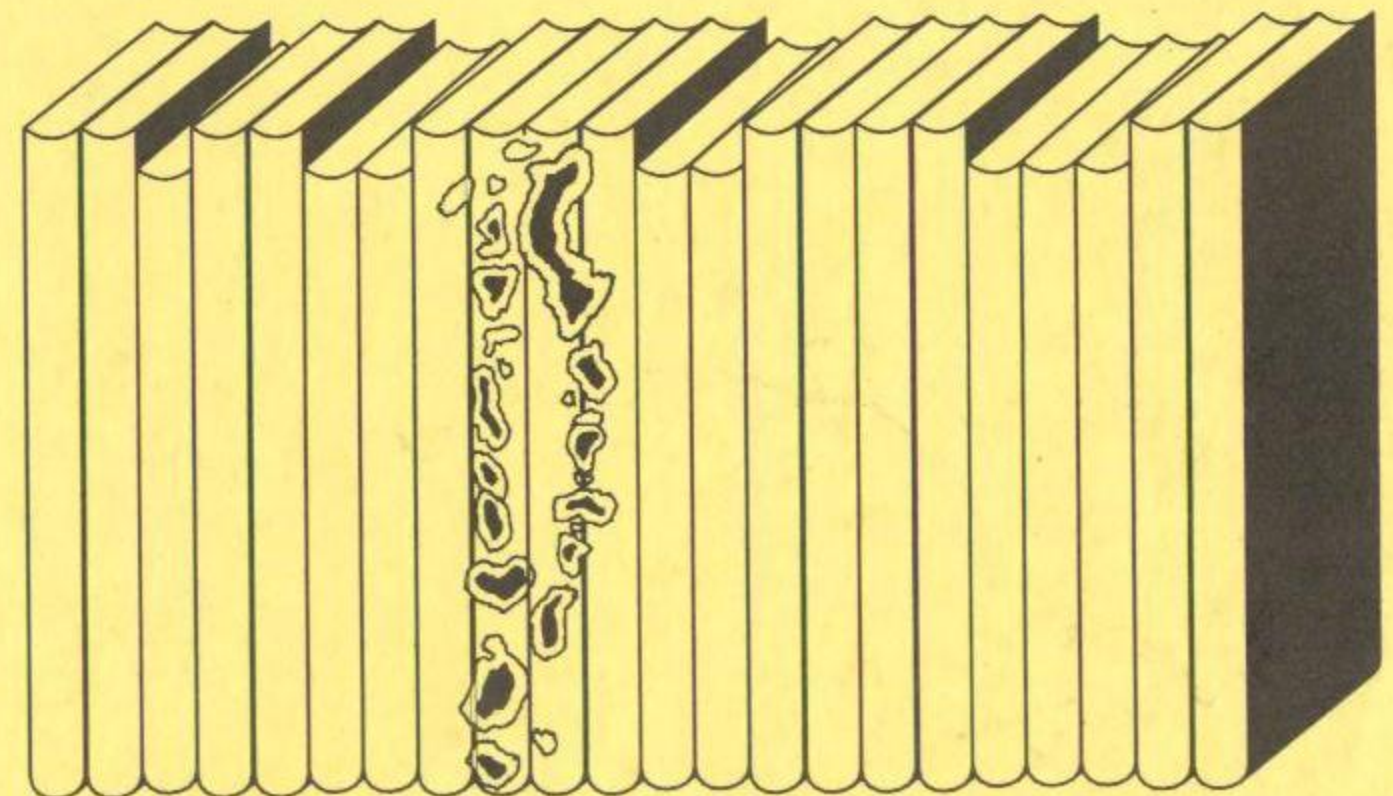


LIBRARY MAGAZINE

The Library Magazine of Maldives Library Association
(A network for Maldives Library Development)

Vol. 1

No. 4



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EDITORIAL

I am writing this editorial at a time when the National Library is planning to celebrate its Golden Jubilee. Though the development in librarianship is taking place at a considerable speed, we librarians in Male' find it difficult to keep pace with the new progress that is taking place in the developing world. Yet, in our own way, we have planned and organised many activities towards the promotion and development of library and information services, some of which are highlighted in the article, "A Rainbow of Activities".

Also, please note the article featuring reports from our island libraries. Though they are very small, a beginning has been made and I am delighted at their interest.

I would also like to invite the attention of the members of the Library Association to remind them that the best way for an organization to ensure survival in any economy, whether it is developed or developing, is to make its presence felt and impress those holding the financial strings. A publication of this sort would raise the library profile, which would hopefully lead in turn to increase the use of services and make the users feel existence of the library and its services. So, please do send your contribution for this annual publication. Let us work together to make the country feel that the libraries are an essential part of our culture, and indispensable places.

A SURVEY OF THE NATION'S LIBRARIES

In gathering reports for this year's magazine, a circular was sent to the atolls as well as the schools in Male'. This is the information we received.

GN. ATOLL THAULEEMEE MARUKAZ FUAHMULAKU

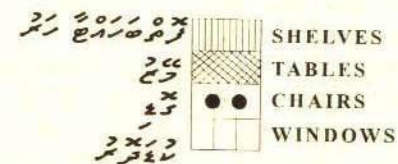
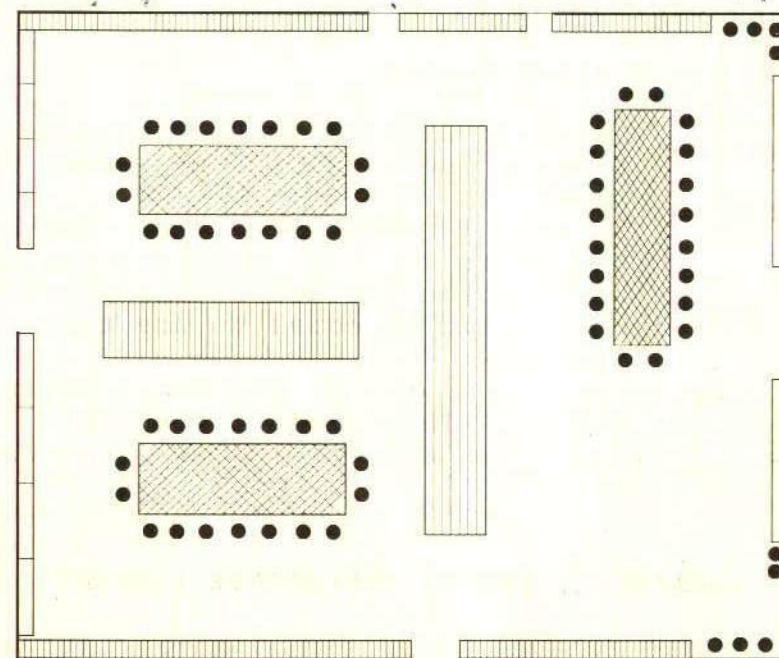
We opened in 1983 but we have no trained librarians to be responsible for the library. There are 1347 students who are members and use the library monthly. We are opened from 7:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. We have 2158 English books in our collection.

Rules:

1. Each student has to keep the books in their respective places.
2. Pay attention to keeping the inside of the library clean and tidy.
3. Be silent in the library.
4. Take good care of the books.
5. If a book is lost or damaged, either the cost of the book or a book exactly like it should be given.

We need a librarian and important books. We have problems in keeping the books arranged due to the absence of a librarian. Also books are lost for the same reason.

FLOOR PLAN OF GN. ATOLL THAULEEMEE MARUKAZ FUAHMULAKU



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GN. ATOLL FUAHMULAKU S.S. LIBRARY

We opened on 20th November 1993 with one trained library staff. Ninety people use the library. Sixty nine are members and we do not charge a membership fee. Our working hours are 9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. We have a library stock of 385. The books people use most are English novels.

Rules:

1. Maintain silence and cleanliness.
2. Library users should keep books in order.
3. In case of damaged or lost books, the users have to replace them or pay the sum decided by the library which will be equal to the cost of the book.

We do not have enough shelves, chairs, desks, or tables. This lack of furniture is a big problem. We want to increase the use of the library.

* * * * *

HORAFUSHI, VENUS, HANDHAANEE LIBRARY

The Mohamed Ali Handhaanee Library opened 1 November 1993. We have six staff, one of which is trained. Of our 104 users, 20 are members.

We have 700 books, magazines and newspapers. Dhivehi and English books are read the most. Our greatest needs are for chairs, tables, cupboards and shelves. Lack of money is our major problem.

* * * * *

SOUTHERN SECONDARY SCHOOL LIBRARY

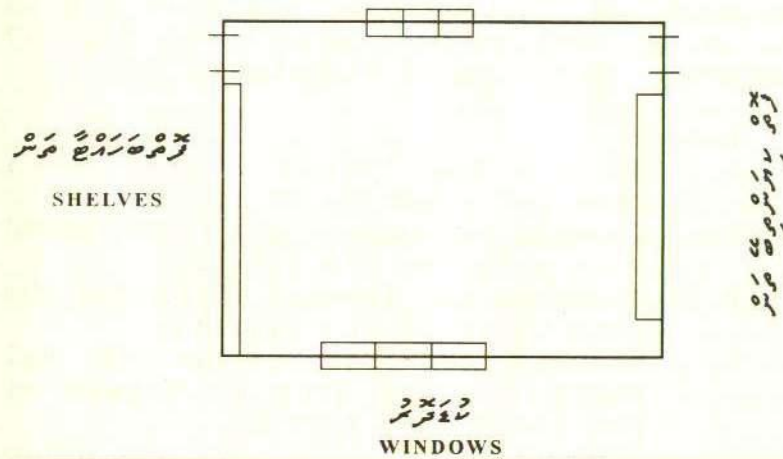
We opened on 17 February 1992. There are 500 members and users. Our hours are from 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 - 6:00 p.m. At present we have 2943 books and 200 magazines. There is no membership fee.

Rules:

1. Members may borrow 1 book at a time for a period of two weeks.
2. Outside belongings are not allowed when entering the library.
3. Students and library staff are the only users of the library.
4. Members are responsible at all times for the loss or damage of the items they borrow.

Books on science and novels are borrowed the most. We need more books and trained staff. It would help students acknowledge and appreciate the value of the library service.

SECONDARY SCHOOL LIBRARY FLOOR PLAN



SECONDARY SCHOOL LIBRARY

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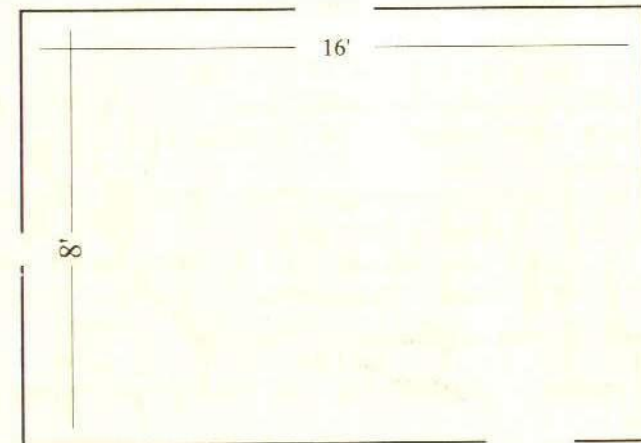
R. INNAMAADHOO UMMEEDHEE LIBRARY

We opened on the 1st of May 1992 with 155 books and magazines and two trained staff. About 15 people use the library of whom ten are members. Circulation is mainly magazines, novels, and Faithoora. Our hours are 4:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Rules: If membership fee is a year overdue, the membership will be canceled.

We need books that will give us information, especially about building and construction.

Our main difficulties are the lack of space and time. We are operating with medium success.



FLOOR PLAN OF RAA INNAMAADHOO UMMEEDHEE

* * * * *

**RAA UNGULU, HULHUDHUFFAARU, KANEERU VILLA,
MUHAMMAD ALI LIBRARY**

We opened on 11 September 1992. Our staff consists of 1 trained person and two untrained to serve our three or four users. At present we have 1,650 book, magazines and newspapers. The books normally borrowed are fiction, religious books, and siyarath.

Our needs are a building, shelves, and chairs. The major difficulty we have to face is not having a special space for the library and the lack of a building. The success of our library is 70/100.

We are open from 8: a.m. until noon and 4:00 to 5:00 p.m.

* * * * *

FAAFU MAGOODHOO, ABDULLA ISMAIL LIBRARY

We have two people on staff, one library assistant, for 50 users. Our books stock includes 855 books, 263 magazines, and 8,479 newspapers.

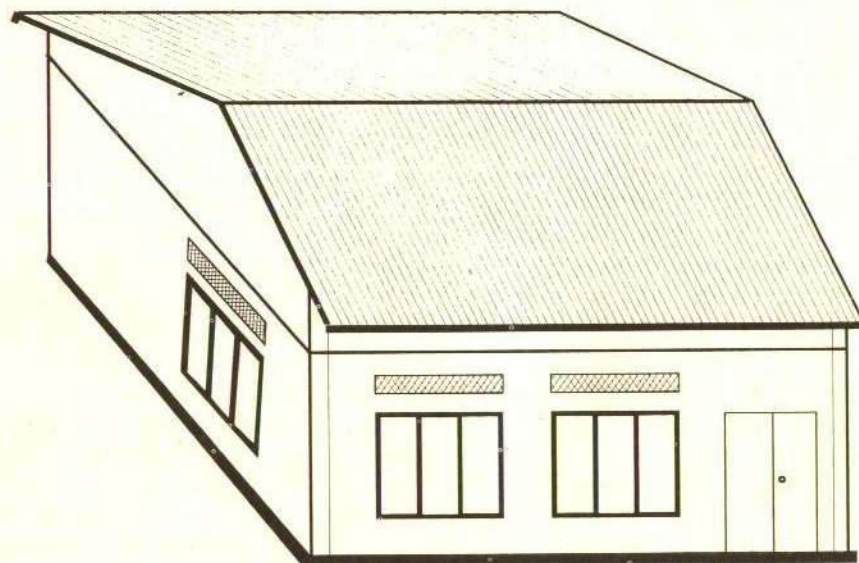
Our rules state that books cannot be taken out without permission. If a borrowed book is lost or damaged, a new book must be brought to the library. Books are lent regularly to people over 10 years of age. Silence is to be maintained in the library and library messages or notices are to be obeyed.

Fiction, newspapers and magazines are what people read the most. We need different

types of books, newspapers, magazines, and a typewriter and printer.

Our small building and staff cause our greatest problems. Our success is about 80%.

We are open from 2:00 to 6:00 p.m. except for public holidays. During Ramazaan we are open from 9:00 until 11:30 a.m.



**SKETCH OF FAAFU MAGOODHOO
ABDULLA ISMAIL LIBRARY**

* * * * *

SEENU JINAH LIBRARY, HITHADHOO LADY MOON

The Jinah Library began on 11 March 1992. We have one untrained staff person for 315 members and 405 people who use our library. At present, our stock of books and newspapers is 6,587. The annual adult membership fee is Mrf. 24, Mrf. 24 for juniors.

Our rules insist that members are responsible at all times for the loss or damage of the items they borrow. Items not returned within the loan period are subject to a fine of Mrf. 1 per day.

Members mostly borrow books in Dhivehi, Dhivehi story books, and also English novels. Our hours are 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

We need a building, a government employee, more English novels, and shelves. Our lack of space and shelving are our main difficulties.

Our success depends on having enough books, support from our people, and monthly aid of Mrf. 500 from the President. The students who visit the library often do better in school.

SEENU JINAH LIBRARY



* * * * *

The following places do not yet have libraries. We hope this service can begin soon in these atolls.

Haa Alif Atoll Utheem
Shaviyani Atoll
Raa Atoll Thauleemee Marukaz
Noonu Atoll Thauleemee Marukazu.
Alif Atoll Mahibadhoo
Seenu Atoll Thauleemee Marukaz

* * * * *

AMINIYA SCHOOL

We opened in 1974. We have one trained and one untrained staff. Our stock of 7,000 books and 500 magazines is used by 2,945 members who do not pay a membership fee. Reference books, magazines, and newspapers are the most widely used. We do not have enough books for the number of library members. There is no way to make photo copies and there are enough reference books. We are expanding our library to a larger room. Our hours are from 7:00 am to 6:30 pm.

* * * * *

ISKANDHAR SCHOOL

We have three trained staff serving 2,289 members both students and teachers. Our stock consists of 12,204 books and newspapers. Fiction story books are used the most.

Books can only be used by students in school, but they may be lent to teachers for two weeks.

We need more reference books, fiction, stories for children, and books on maths and English.

Our library is moderately successful.

* * * * *

THAJUDDEEN SCHOOL

Our library opened 2 July 1989. We have trained librarian assistant and two untrained. There are 300 members and 1,730 users. No membership fee is collected.

Now we have 4,993 books and 27 magazines and 1,024 newspapers. Fiction has the greatest use. We are open 7:30 a.m. to 5:45 p.m.

Children are not allowed to remove books from the shelves without the help of a teacher or the librarian. Books taken from the shelves are replaced by the librarian. Borrowed books must be returned within two weeks. If a books is lost or damaged irreparably, it should be replaced by the borrower.

We need to increase the number of reference books for teachers and also to train our library assistants. We do not have enough money to get more books, we lack space, and we do not have a trained librarian or enough staff. When the staff are on vacation, the library must be closed. So, the children are unable to use it then.

We are successful in serving the students, but not adequate for the teachers' needs.



THAJUDDEEN SCHOOL LIBRARY

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KALAAFAANU SCHOOL

We began on 25 July 1989. We now have two trained staff. Of those who use the library, 110 are members of the school staff and 1,778 are students.

At present, we have 2,949 books and magazines. Fiction and reference books are in the most demand.

Our greatest needs are more books and a larger library. Without more space, we cannot hold library activities there.

The library enjoys normal use from 7:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m.



KALAAFAANU SCHOOL LIBRARY

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INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

The Health Library was opened in 1973 as a part of the Allied Health Services Training. In 1992 the name was changed to the Institute of Health Sciences. We have two librarian trainees on our staff, A. Riyaz who took the Basic librarian course, and A. Jaleel.

The library is for all those who are working in health science media and want information about health. This includes doctors and nurses who work at the Central Hospital and all the staff working at any place run by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, as well as all the students and teachers who are doing the courses at this Institute. School children and others use the library too. There are 300-450 users. Of these, 250-300 are members.

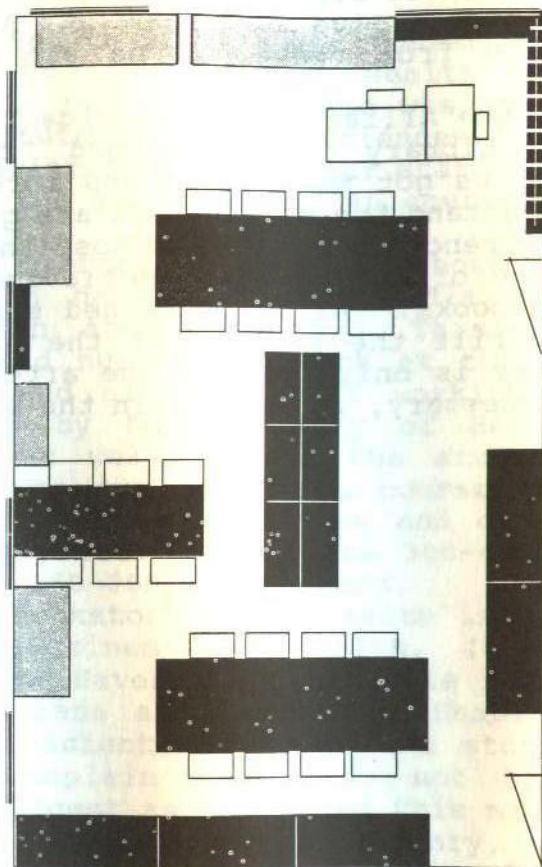
Our bookstock about health is 3500; we have 30 magazines about health. In addition we have the Haveeru and Aafathis newspapers and Furadhaana and Jamaathuge Khabaru. We also have scientific books and storybooks. Members complain if we do not have the Reader's Digest as they need this magazine.

As this is a health library, we have books and magazines that will give different information about health. Non-fiction books are the ones most used.

Though the library is small, we need to train our staff, classify books, put our catalogue on a computer, get four cassette recorders with headphones and a slide projector for our readers' use.

Our greatest difficulty is that, lacking staff, we cannot give more service. And this prevents us from reaching the aim of the library.

When the Allied Health Service Training Centre's Library was changed to the Institute, we got more books and more users came. To extend the service, we are going to have a reference in the island hospitals. It will be one of our greatest achievements to send them books. Without trained staff, we cannot fulfill the purpose of the library. The library is only open in the afternoons, but, if necessary, it is open in the mornings too.



KEY:



**FLOOR PLAN OF
THE INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES LIBRARY**
* * * * *

**WHY OUR NATIONAL LIBRARY
IS IMPORTANT TO US**

Libraries vary from country to country. The reason for this is that the need, the activity, and of course, the culture and language are different. Nevertheless, there is a broad outline to follow for each country's national library. In most countries there is one or more than one library which is maintained by the government. Usually, one could be named as the state or national library.

In library science, a national library is where all the publications of the country are kept safely for members to use and for various people doing research. The public has access to the information of all subjects, be it ancient history or current news.

The national library of a country is responsible for publishing and maintaining the National Bibliography, and also sends to the sources when needed. It is a centre where valuable books and literature are collected and restored. In short, a national library is THE CENTRE FOR NATIONAL LITERATURE.

The international link is also a very essential project to enrich information in today's information hungry world. Hence, it is the national library which plays the role of collecting as much data as possible of the other nations for its own general readers.

Most national libraries have a legal right, through their depository law to obtain

all the documents published in their respective countries to store and give out to its readers. A depository law is THE ESSENTIAL thing in a national library. Without this law, the most important task of a national library is not carried out. It is a handicapped library.

Almost all national libraries receive one or more than one copy of each book, or periodical, or newspaper printed in the country. Some national libraries, which do not have this law, obtain this literature simply by requesting or by buying it from their own budget. Unfortunately, this national library, which comes under this category, is labouring to fulfill this task by requesting literature from the publishers and other sources.

The most famous national libraries of the present era in the western world are the British Library in London, the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., the Bibliotheque National in France and the Lenin Library in Moscow. Asia and Southeast Asia proudly present their spacious libraries enriched with books in their own vernacular as well as books in western languages. From ancient days to the present, Egyptians have valuable books which date from the third century B.C.

REVIEWING A BOOK

A book review is an article in a newspaper, a magazine, or other print that examines a book. Normally book-reviewers focus on such aspects as what type of a book it is, the printing, the number of pages, and the photographs appearing in the book. The publisher and the number of editions are also often written about. Information about the author, such as his previous books, may be included as extra details. A book review, in short, will mainly be a comprehensive statement about a book, aimed at giving the would-be-readers an idea of what type of a book it is. Hence, anyone who has read the book-review can easily decide whether or not to read the book.

Some say that a good or constructive book review must specify the author's aims and the benefits the reader will gain. Often writers of such reviews comment about the literary standard of the book.

The most important purpose of these articles is to provide the would-be readers with brief, useful information.

A SURVEY OF READERS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY MALE

A REPORT

1 Introduction

The National Library of Male is the main and largest Library serving the general public of the Republic of Maldives. It was set up in 1945, and it will be celebrating its Golden Jubilee in 1995. Despite its name the library seeks to serve more as a **Public Library** than a **National Library** in the strict definition of the term. Organisationally, the library consists of;

- (1) Lending
- (2) Reference
- (3) Reading and
- (4) Children's sections which collectively forming the Public library component, which is reasonably well patronized.

The total registered membership is about 2190, of whom 1720 are junior members (79%), while the rest are adults (21%). The total book stock is around 24100.

This limited-scale survey was conducted by the National Library to elicit data from the adult users of its Public library section only.

2 Main Objectives

- (1) To identify certain basic sociodemographic characteristics of the adult readers;
- (2) To find out essential preferences in relation to the needs and demands of the users;
- (3) To elicit suggestions for the improvement of the library.

3 Methodology and Time-frame

- (1) The survey questionnaire that was developed consisted of two parts: Part 1 covered objective (1) and Part 2 covered objectives (2) and (3) above.
- (2) This questionnaire was administered to members and non-members who visited the library from 25 November to 24 December, 1993. They were requested to hand-over the completed questionnaire within a week from the date of receiving it.
- (3) After completion of the survey, the data was tabulated manually by the library staff. This report is compiled on the basis of the data thus tabulated.

4 Brief Analysis of the Data

4.1 Sample Size; Nearly 325 questionnaires were distributed among **adult members and non members** who visited the library over the period of 25 November through 24 December 1993. Only 102 questionnaires were completed and returned. (i.e a response rate of 31%)

4.2 Socio-demographic characteristics

- (1) Of the 102 respondents, 86 (84%) were **Maldivians** while 16 were foreigners (16%). Among the foreigners, 10 were Sri-Lankans, 4 Indians, 1 American and 1 Bengali.
- (2) **Genderwise**, 56 were **males** 46 **females** (i.e 55% and 45% respectively), which indicates a fair balance between the 2 sexes.
- (3) A noteworthy feature is that the vast majority (81) of readers surveyed belonged to the age group 14-21 years (i.e nearly 76%), whereas only 8 belonged to the next age group of 22-29 years; 12 readers were the older category (30-44 years), which is only about 12% of the total.
- (4) The young readership indicates that about 80% (N=82) are single,

and most of them **still attending school** and studying in grades 8-12. The main readership (N=59) of this young category come from schools such as Aminiya, Majeediya, SEC, MES, EPSS, and Ahamedhiya.

- (5) Of the number who are not in school (N=34) about 25 are **employed** in Government or Private Sector (i.e 25% of the total sample. Obviously, a good number of the foreigners are employed.

To sum up, it is very clear from the limited sample, that the vast majority of the users of the different sections of the library are a young, school going clientele. The responses to Part ii of the questionnaire, are heavily coloured by the kinds of needs and demands that such a body of readers make from a public library.

4.3 Needs and Demands of the Library Users.

- (1) Since the majority of the readers are school going students of the secondary schools, the most convenient time for them to visit the library in the evening, i.e. from 4.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Almost 75% of the readers have indicated this particular time,

as the time they prefer to visit the library.

- (2) The lending, reading and reference sections of the library appear to be used widely. However, the lending section is the most popular. Nearly 46% has rated it as their first preference, while about 20% and 17% have rated the reference and reading sections as their first preferences, respectively. An unusually large number of non-responses to this question (no.10) is noted, which is rather difficult to explain. Perhaps the question's wording may not have been very clear to this group.
- (3) The young readers prefer to read novels, foremost, in preference to short stories, poetry and drama. In regard to non-fiction, books on science enjoy wide popularity, whereas those on languages, humanities and social sciences are fairly widely read, apparently by those readers who are receiving a higher secondary level education.
- (4) The respondents were requested to suggest the titles and authors of up to 5 books they would like the library to acquire during the

current year. There was satisfactory response to this question No. 14, and both English and Dhivehi books were named by the large majority of them. The annexed list has been prepared on the basis of these responses. However it should be noted that a good number of young readers continue to cherish romantic love stories, teenage adventures, and similar works of fiction by the very same and ever popular coterie of authors who seems to have won the hearts of readers, by their apparently empathetic understanding and the exploitation of the sentimentalities of their clientele. Nevertheless it is redeeming to also note that works of a more serious nature by well-known and recognised authors have also been requested, though their numbers are fewer than one would expect. The demand for G.C.E. O/level and A/Level exam oriented materials is very high.

- (5) Question No 15 invited views of readers on the services offered by the Lending, Reference, Reading and Children's sections. The views expressed are many and diverse, and needless to state that these views should be given due and serious consideration in

planning out a better range of services by the library staff in the future.

A summary of those views are given below:

(A) Lending Section:

That there should be multiple copies of novels and other books and the services at the lending counter be extended beyond 8:30 p.m.

(B) Reference Section:

Effective measures should be introduced by the library authorities to create greater awareness and a sense of responsibility and discipline among the users of this section. There was also a request for over-night loan to the bone-fide members.

(C) Reading Section:

As most of the time this section is overcrowded, the creation of more space and a more comfortable environment was requested.

(D) Children's Section:

The most enjoyable spot in the library for small child, who need more personalised service to locate interesting books.

We hope the library authorities will give due consideration to the readers' views in working out future plans for improvement.

**A RAINBOW OF ACTIVITIES
CELEBRATING THE NATIONAL LIBRARY'S
GOLDEN JUBILEE**

The history of national libraries dates back to the 17th and 18th centuries in Europe. In recent years, the cultural heritage of nations, their history and records, are kept in some national institution. These may be on writing materials like bark, papyrus, clay tablets, and manuscripts which preserve a nation's intellectual production. They may be kept in a museum, national archives, or a national library for the use of future generations.

The National Library of Maldives was founded by the late Amir Mohamed Amin Didi in 1945 as a state library. A few years later, Amin Didi changed its name to Majeedee Kuthbkhana. Members of the state, owned library had to be literate in Arabic, Urdu, and English languages. The membership few was two Maldivian Rufiya.

The President of the Republic of Maldives, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom changed the name of Majeedee Kuthubkhana to "The National Library" with his decree of 15/1982 on 1st June 1982. In 1990 it came under Constitutional Act No 2/90, and began functioning under the President's Office. Since 1993, The National Library has been under the Ministry of Information.

The year 1995 will be a time for celebrations as the National Library reaches its 50th year. We are celebrating our Golden

Jubilee in an exceptional way. As people involved in the dissemination of information, we believe this is an occasion to have and develop a powerful link with other libraries and the mass (?) which stand for the protection and preservation of our cultural heritage. Here we have planned to extend our activities in the direction of information services, bound by our nation's cultural values, and towards the progress of our readers, mainly the youth of our republic.

Hence, the programme of our activities from June 1994 to June 1995 is varied according to the important dates and functions of our nation.

In June 1994, to celebrate the Hijiree New Year (Lunar New Year) the National Library organised a quiz among children under 16 years of age regarding the Islamic New Year. This was coordinated by our own staff and telecast on 10th June. The children were divided into Team A and Team B. The happy winners were Team B.

July was a month full of activities. The book writing competition was very exciting. We encouraged our readers to write about the Maldivian culture, language, games, and history. This open competition, without an age limit, was an open invitation to all our readers to join in exploring new vistas to bring out their hidden talents. The book written by Mr. Moosa Ali (G. Feeni) was accepted for the competition and submitted to the judges.

Also in July, a talent show for children of ages 10 to 16 was organized. They performed

drama, songs, and dances in both eastern and western styles.

The Administration staff also extends the fullest cooperation not only to run the library smoothly, but also by joining in the library extension activities. In the month of August the Administrative section organised a general knowledge quiz among the secondary schools. Six schools participated: Aminiya, the Science Education Center, Ahumadiyya, Mauhad, Arabiya, and Male' English School. SEC's team became the winning team, displaying a good awareness of current world affairs.

September through October were months focussing on our nation's cultural heritage. We invited our readers to write a book review in Dhivehi during September. In October, we selected the best reader of the month. This gave us an opportunity to improve and promote the awareness of the value of the book reading habit and also of library services. The results will be announced after this issue goes to press.

We adopted another promotional method to draw upon the talents of our youth by organising a poster competition in November to celebrate Victory Day and another competition among school children in December for story writing. The library intends to continue helping to bring out the hidden talents of the youth group.

More exciting events are planned for 1995 and will be reported on in our next issue.

تُزَوَّدُ حَتَّى يَسْتَرِ مُدَّتُهُ قُرْبَ قَوْسٍ 80% (أَيْ بِمُسْتَوْجٍ) دَقِيقًا.

وَبَدِّلْ قَدِيمًا بَدِيلًا
وَبَدِّلْ قَدِيمًا بَدِيلًا

01 ستمبر 1993
 5.00
 770
 4.00

مَکَرُی تَقْوَاهُ قُرْیٰ قُرْیٰ مَکَرُی

۱. وَاَوْفُوا بِعَهْدِكُمْ

2. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

3. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

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درست می شود و در آن روز زخم می کشد و در آن روز می کشد
در آن روز می کشد و در آن روز می کشد

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي

[illegible]

مَدْرَسَةُ تَحْقِيقِ تَرْجُمَةِ الْقُرْآنِ وَتَرْجُمَةِ كِتَابِ الْإِسْلَامِ إِلَى اللُّغَةِ الْإِنْجِلِيزِيَّةِ

- خَرَجْتُ مِنْ بَيْتِي وَنَزَلْتُ فِي بَيْتِ أَبِي
 ثُمَّ رَجَعْتُ إِلَى بَيْتِي وَنَزَلْتُ فِي بَيْتِ أَبِي
 ثُمَّ رَجَعْتُ إِلَى بَيْتِي وَنَزَلْتُ فِي بَيْتِ أَبِي
 ثُمَّ رَجَعْتُ إِلَى بَيْتِي وَنَزَلْتُ فِي بَيْتِ أَبِي

