The best among you is he who learns and teaches the Qur'an. (Bukhari)

Learn Tajweed
The Easy Way

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Lesson 1a: Introduction

Clarification
This course is for the who
- Knows how to recite the Qur’an but does not know the right way to recite it, i.e., with Tajweed.

Tajweed
To recite the Quran as per the Makharij & Sifaat of letters and the rules of recitation.

These rules occur...
- On every page
- In every line
Therefore, it is necessary to learn Tajweed.

Importance
Abu Lubabah Bashir bin `Abdul-Mundhir (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Prophet ﷺ said, "He who does not recite the Qur’an in a pleasant tone is not of us." [Abu Dawud].
However, reciting in pleasant tone is not enough if you have...
- Problems in Makharij
- Problems in Sifaat
- Problems in other Rules

We recite with mistakes b’cos
- Improper learning
- Mother tongue effects carried into Arabic (Ex: Urdu speakers reciting like Urdu)
- No exposure to Tajweed

Objectives
- To help you to recite the Qur’an correctly (i.e., with Tajweed)
- To teach you the main rules rules of Tajweed ... including their importance and the possible logic (why they are imp)
- To practice these rules on Freq. occurring words (a total of 350 words from all the lessons that occur 40,000 times in the Qur’an! 50%!!)

To give you practical tips on how to implement these rules
Lesson-2a: م، ب
Makhraj: Join the outer parts of the lips.

Makhraj: Join the inner parts of the lips.

Lesson-3a: و، ف
Makhraj: Form a circle of the lips, and then separate them to produce the sound
Common mistakes: Don’t say it as va!!

Makhraj: Touch the lower lip to the edge of the upper teeth.

Lesson-4a: ث
Makhraj: Touch the tip of the tongue to the edge of the upper teeth and blow with a light sound.
Common mistakes: ➢ Don’t say it as za!!
➢ Don’t take out more than the tip

Lesson-5a: ذ
Makhraj: Touch the tip of the tongue to the edge of the upper teeth and blow with a strong sound.
Common mistakes: ➢ Don’t say it as za!!
➢ Don’t take out more than the tip

Lesson-6a: ظ
Makhraj: Touch the tip of the tongue to the edge of the upper teeth and blow with a very thick & high sound. Say ذ with ‘awe’!
Lesson-7a: د،ط

Makhraj: Touch the tip of the tongue to the roots of the upper teeth.

Lesson-8a: ز،س،ص

Makhraj: Touch the tip of the tongue to the edge of the lower teeth and blow with a strong sound.

Makhraj: Touch the tongue to the edge of the lower teeth and blow with a soft sound.

Makhraj: Thicken the tongue, touch it to the edge of the lower teeth and blow with a thick and high sound.

Common mistakes:
- Don’t say it as Zaw; Zoy!!
- Don’t take out more than the tip

Common mistakes:
- Don’t say twa or taa
- Don’t make your lips round for ص

Common mistakes:
- Don’t say sa or swa
- Don’t make your lips round for ص
Lesson-9a: ل. ن. ر.
Makhraj: Touch the tip of the tongue to the upper gums near the roots of the teeth.

Makhraj: Touch the tip of the tongue to the upper gums a little above the roots of the teeth.

Makhraj: Touch the tip of the tongue to the upper gums above the roots of the teeth.

Common mistakes:
- Don’t say ر as ra (low). It is like raw but without making your lips round for raw. Ex: Rat, Rot.
- Arabic Ra is between Mexican and English R.

Lesson-10a: ج. ش. ي
Makhraj: Touch the MIDDLE (not the edge) of the tongue to the palate or roof of the mouth.

Makhraj: The middle of the tongue is close to touching the palate or roof of the mouth.

Common mistakes: Don’t lose the leer esp. in ﻥ.

Lesson-11a: ض
Makhraj: Touch the edge of the tongue to the roots of the molars, either to the right or left.

Common mistakes: Don’t say ض، ذ، ظ، ﺿا.
Lesson-12a: ﻔَاتَاَُْْ
Makhraj: Touch the inner part part of the tongue to the roof of the mouth right at the back.

Common mistakes:

- Don’t say ﻣٍ or ﺦ
- Don’t say it with a low sound.

Lesson-13a: ﺚٍ
Makhraj: From the lower part of the throat.

Common mistakes:

- Don’t say without a jerk.
- It is not same as ‘а’ in English.

Lesson-14a: ﺞٌ
Makhraj: From the middle part of the throat.

Common mistakes:

- Don’t say ﺞ as ح
- Anything too much becomes bad.
- If you say ح، ﺞ properly, they appear normal.
- For practice and getting control, you can exaggerate. But not during recitation.

Lesson-15a: ح
Makhraj: From the middle of the throat Take a deep breath and release it from inside the throat!

Common mistakes: Don’t say ح as ha!
Lesson-16a: غ

Makhraj: From the upper part of the throat.
Common mistakes: Don’t recite it thin. It is a thick and high sounding letter.

Lesson-17a: خ

Makhraj: From the upper part of the throat.
Common mistakes: Don’t recite it thin. It is a thick and high sounding letter.

Lesson-18a: Review (Makharij of letters)

To recite the Quran nicely. How? By taking care of Makharij & Sifaat of letters and the rules of recitation.

Exit: مخارج
Place where the sound of the letter comes out from.
The articulation point of the letter.
Plural of مخارج is مخارج
Remember the 3 sets
Thick: ﺟ
Thick and High: ﺖ ﺥ ﺖ ﻏ
Very Thick and High: ﺖ ﺥ ﺖ ﻏ

Using a letter poem

10 Important features of the Poem
1. Whole set
2. on finger tips
3. in Makhraj order
4. in Makhraj groups
5. of rhyming letters
6. with actions (TPI)
7. that relate to Sifaat
8. Repeated with different Harakat and Rules
9. Tajweed rules make sense!
10. Easy to explain and understand the Sifaat

Lesson-19a: Words with Fathah
The Arabic vowel signs are called 'Harakaat'. For the sake of brevity and ease, we will refer to them as signs. They are: Fathah (Zabar); Kasrah (Zair); and Dhammah (Pesh). The easiest sign (Harakah) to pronounce is Fathah (e.g. ﺖ). We will call such letters Fathah-letters. Fathah letter is read fastly. It gives the sound of 'a' for the letter upon which it rests.

Note: Thick: ﺖ
Thick and High: ﺖ ﺥ ﺖ ﻏ
Very Thick and High: ﺖ ﺥ ﺖ ﻏ
Remaining letters are thin.

Practice: Words with thin letters: ﺖ ﻏ
Words with Thick letter: ﻕ ﺖ ﻏ
Words with Thick & High letters: ﻕ ﺖ ﻏ ﻖ ﺖ ﻏ 
Words with Very Thick & High letters:

Lesson-20a: Words with Alif Madd
Alif Madd: When Alif comes after a fathah letter, it is called Alif Madd. For example: ﺖ ﺖ ﺖ ﺖ ﺖ

Note: Thick: ﺖ
Thick and High: ﺖ ﺖ ﺖ ﺖ ﺖ
Very Thick and High: ﺖ ﺖ ﺖ ﺖ ﺖ
Remaining letters are thin.

Practice: Words with thin letters: ﺖ ﺖ ﻏ
Words with Thick letter: ﺖ ﻕ ﺖ ﻏ
Words with Thick & High letters: ﺖ ﻕ ﺖ ﻏ ﻖ ﺖ ﻏ 
Words with Very Thick & High letters:

Lesson-21a: Words with Kasrah

Note: Thick and High: ﺖ ﻏ
Very Thick and High: ﺖ ﻏ ﺖ ﻏ 
Remaining letters are thin.
Lesson-22a: Words with Yaa Madd

If a Kasrah-letter is followed by a Yaa-Saakinah (ى), the letter sound is stretched twice. We call this Yaa as Yaa-Madd.

The yaa in all of these is Yaa Madd.

Note: Thick and High: قيامه EARLY. Very Thick and High: قيامه EARLY.

Rest of the letters are thin and therefore, Yaa Madd also will thin.

Practice: Words with thin letters:

Words with Thick & High letters:

Words with Very Thick & High letters:

Lesson-23a: Words with Dhammah


Practice: Words with thin letters:

Words with Thick & High letters:

Words with Very Thick & High letters:

Lesson-24a: Words with Waw Madd

If a Dhammah-letter is followed by a Waaw-Saakinah (و), the letter sound is stretched twice. We call this Waaw as Waaw-Madd.

The Waw in all of these is Waw Madd and it will have double stretch.


Practice: Words with thin letters:

Words with Thick & High letters:

Words with Very Thick & High letters:

Lesson-25a: Words with Standing Fathah, Standing Kasrah & Inverted Dhammah

Standing Fathah, Standing Kasrah & Inverted Dhammah. They are like Alif Madd, Yaa Madd, and Waaw Madd. Double stretch for each.

Practice: Standing Fathah

Inverted Dhammah

(Ulta pesh)
Lesson-26a: Words with Standing Fathah (Special case)

Sometimes the letter ﯽ in the Qur'an is written but not pronounced. A standing Fathah is placed on such types of Yaa. The short form and the full form (along with connectors shown below them) are the same as in a typical Yaa. in brief, don't pronounce ﯽ if there is a standing Fathah on the letter before it.

Practice:

هَذِئ عَلَى إِلَيْ التَّابِعَة
فَهَذَا يَزَى آرَانَك هَذَنَا عَيْسِي مُؤَمِّسٌ يَمْكِلُ بَنْهَا

Lesson-27a: Words with Sukoon

The letters with "Sukoon" are called as "Sakinah" letters. The letter which carries Sukoon is not to be read separately, this is to be read by joining it with the previous letter. For practice, in the Poem by placing Zabar above Alif, every word has placed with Sukoon. Lesson of Sukoon is divided into six parts for ease of learning. For example to get the proper understanding of Qalqalah, Soft letter (Lain Letters), Hams etc. In this Book we will use only Sukoon words.

Practice:

بِنَّ هَلَّ لَمْ أُمَّ لِمْ أَنْ لَنَ مِنْ مِنْ إِنْ أَذُ قَلْ هُمَ
لِبَنْ لَهُمْ لَكُمْ مِنْهُ مِنْهُ مِنْهَا
تَلَّك جَعَلْنَا بَعْضِ يَهْدِي
يَعْلِمُ يَعْلَمُونَ يَعْلَمُونَ تَعْلُمُونَ

Lesson-28a: Words with Soft Waaw

If a Fathah-letter is followed by a Waaw-Saakinah (و) then it should be pronounced softly, and quickly, as you say it in English words such as "mouth", "south", or "house" and not like the one in "how" or "cow".

Soft Waaw: ﻣُؤَوْن، ﺑُوْن، ﻏُوْن... Don’t say: mow, bow, wow, fow,...

Practice:

أَوْ لَوْ سُؤْفَ لْوَلَا ﻓَرْعَوْنَ ﺑُوْمَ ﻗُوْمِ ﻓُوْمِهِ

Lesson-29a: Words with Soft Yaa

If a Fathah-letter is followed by a Yaa-Saakinah (ى) then it should be pronounced softly, and quickly, as you say it in Dubai, eye, or fly. Only a few cases of Soft Yaa with its full form are there in the Qur’an.

Yaa Sakinah: ﻓَيَنَ، ﺑُيَنَ، ﻓِيَنَ... Don’t say: maye, baye, wave, faye...

Practice:

عَلَيْهِ عَلِيْهِ ﻋَلِيْكَ عَلِيْكَ ﻋَلِيْهَا عَلِيَّة
إِلَيْهِ الَّيْكَ بَيْنَ بَيْنَهُمْ كَيْفَ لَيْسَ بَعْثِر

Lesson-30a: Words with Hamzah Sakinah

The letter Hamzah with a Sukoon sign is called Hamsah-Saakinah. The baby letter Hamzah can be placed on 'Alif (ا), Waaw (و), Yaa (ئ). If Zabar, Zair, Pesh or Sukoon is placed then Alif becomes Hamzah i.e. ﺍpronounce it with a little jerk.

Practice:

ياَمِرُ يَأْتِيَ تَأْخُذُونَ يَأْكُلُونَ بِنْسَ ﺑِنْسَ ﻋَيْنُونَ مُؤْمِمِينَ

Alif with harakah = Hamzah ﯽ
Lesson-31a: Words with Hams Letters

Hams is valid for several other letters too but we have given only two here because many people do mistakes in these two letters only.

If there is a Sukoon on ل or ﺔ the breath should not be stopped while pronouncing them.

Why on these two? Suppose the Imam stops the breath while saying them, you will have difficulty in recognizing what he said:

Practice:

Lesson-32a: Words with Qalqalah Letters

When ﻛ or ﺔ have a Sukoon sign on them, Qalqala occurs. Qalqala is an extra sound which is somewhat similar to a half-Dhammah sound. The extra sound helps a person standing behind Imam in Salah to know, for example, if the imam has recited ا، اط، اق or اد. Qalqalah letters are 5 and its collection is ﻖﺐ ﺟﺪ The Sukoon sign on Qalqala letter are given like ( ) this.

Practice:

Lesson-33a: Words with Double Fathah, Double Kasrah, & Double Dhammah

Double Fatha, double Kasrah, double Dhammah are called as Tanween means a Harkat which gives the sound of Noon. Double Fatha, double Kasrah and double Dhammah always appear at the end of the word.

Practice: Double Fathah

Double Kasrah

Double Dhammah

Lesson-34a: Words with Shaddah

Shaddah letters always read with the first letter joining to it. Shaddah letters are actually two letters. First letter is silent one and the second letter contains shaddah with a vowel sign. Shaddah letter should be read according to that vowel sign. Shaddah has a strong sound. For example:

Note: Thick: ﺃَّ Thick and High: ﺃَّ Very Thick and High: ﺃَّ Remaining letters are thin.

Practice:
Lesson-35a: Words with Shaddah (Special Cases)

Practice:

- Shaddah followed by Madd
- Shaddah with Tanween
- Shaddah followed by Sukoon
- Shaddah followed by Soft Waaw and Soft Yaa
- Shaddah followed by Shaddah

Lesson-36a: Words with Shaddah on م & ن

If there is a Shaddah on م or ن then you hate to pronounce them with Ghunnah. Ghunnah means making a sound through your nose and stretching it twice (two Harakaat). In this, the Shaddah for such cases is represented by the symbol (َّ) compared to the usual symbol (َّ).

Practice:

- َّأنَّ أنَّهُمْ إنَّما إنَّ إنَّهُمْ إنَّكَ إنَّكَ يَنْتَهُمْ إنَّا
- َّكَنْتَ جَنَّتِ جَهَنَّمَ وَلَكَنَّ
- َّثُمَّ مَهَا عَمَّا لَمَّا وَأَمَا

Lesson-37a: Words with Madd

Madd: to stretch, You get enough time to ponder the message.
Most Important Madd Types 1- Original Madd, 2- Secondary Madd

1. Original Madd:
   This refers to 'Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, and Waaw-Madd as discussed in lessons 20, 22, and 24, The sound stretch here is double. 
   ْأَلَّا أُلَّا حَتَّى رَبِّي

   ْوَأَلِّيَ فَظَّا لَكُنِّ حَتَّى عَرَّٰبُي ٌ غَدُورٌ

   تَوَكُّلْ نِّيبَٰنِ

2. Secondary Madd:
   When 'Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, Waaw-Madd is followed by a Hamzah in the same word. It has a pointed end (َّ) and its duration is 4 to 5 Harakaat (stretches).

Practice:

Condition 2: Madd-Lazim occurs when an 'Alif-Madd, a Yaa-Madd, or a Waaw-Madd is followed by a letter with a Sukoon or a Shaddah within a word. It has a pointed shape (َ) and its duration is six Harakaat (stretches).

Practice:
**Condition 2: Separated Madd (Jaiz)** occurs when the first word ends with 'Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, Waaw-Madd and the second word begins with a Hamzah. It has a wavy shape (ـٓ) and its duration is two or four to five *Harakaat*.

**Lesson-38a:** Words with Separated Letters

The letters in such words are not joined and are read individually. These letters are called Huroof Muqaa'at (letters that are read separately). Only Allah knows the meanings of these words. If the name of the letter i of 3-letters such as ميم، نون etc, then such letters are read a Madd of six stretches.

There are 14 Muqaa'at letters in the Qur'an which occurred 29 times in total. If there is a standing Fathah on this letter it will be stretched twice and if there pointed Madd (ـٓ) on the letter the its sound will be stretched 6 *Harakaat*.

**Practice:** Stretch 6 times (6 *Harakat*)

**Lesson-39a:** Rules of Laam of the word Allah

The letter ل of the word "Allah" has special ruled to distinguish it from the ل in other words. This helps a person listening to the Imam in Salah to know what is being recited. If you have Fathah or Dhammah before the word Allah, the Laam of the word Allah is recited "thick" somewhat similar to the way you recite "Law" in English. In this book, such a Laam is denoted by a pointed edge.

**Practice:** Thick

**Lesson-40a:** Rules of Raa

The letter Raa (pronounced somewhat similar to Raw) is not the same as that of English R. The Arabic ر has a low frequency. And required to be pronounced clearly. Five important rules of ر are given below. In this book, the letter for thick Raa has a slight thickness on its tapering end.

**Rule-01 Thick:** If a Fathah, Double Fathah, Dhammah, Double Dhammah or an inverted Dhammah is given on Raa then read it as thick Raa (in heavy sound)

**Rule-02 Thick:** Fathah-letter or Dhammah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ر) then it will be read thick (with heavy sound).

**Rule-03 Thick:** Fathah-letter or Dhammah-letter is followed by a letter with a Sukoon and then a Raa-Saakinah (ر) then it will be read thick (with heavy sound).
Thin: Kasrah-letter is followed by a letter with a Sukoon and then a Raa-Saakinah. Then this will be read thin (with low sound).

Lesson-41a: Rules of Raa – Special Cases

Rule-04 Thick: If a Kasrah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) and the next letter is one of the high sounding letters i.e. ص،ض،ط،ظ،ق،خ،غ then the ز is pronounced thick.

Rule-05b Thick: If a kasrah occurs at the end of the word prior to the word with Raa Sakinah (ز) then Raa will be pronounced thick. for example

Thick: Raa-Saakinah is followed by a Kasrah-letter then this will be read thick (with high sound).

Rule-06 If a soft Yaa is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then the ز should be pronounced thin. This condition applies only in the case of رافء stopping.

Thin: Kasrah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ز) then this will be read thin (with low sound).

Lesson-42a: Words with Shamsi Letters

Shamsi letters are related to the Laam Sakinah (ل) only which occurs in the beginning of nouns to make them definite. Let us take a word starting with tongue tip letter ث and join it with اﻻـ (Laam + Word). You have to move the tongue-tip quickly because the Makhraj of ل & ث is the same, the tongue tip. To make it easy, we sacrifice ل and Shaddah is placed on ث.

Lam is sacrificed for all tongue-tip letters and for ض & ش because of the conflict in Makharij.

Don’t recite with a Madd because the alif after Waaw in this case is not an Alif-Madd; it was a temporary Hamzah.
Lesson-43a: Words with Qamari Letters

You have learnt Shamsi letters in the last lesson. The rest of the fourteen (14) are Qamari (moon) letter. م ب و ف ل ن ر أ ك ق ق ه ج ه ج غ خ . If ب and/or ر come before any of these, then ب is read clearly because the Makraj of any of these letters is away from that of ل and ر. For الْقَمَّر (wal-Qamar). Note that Sukoon is stronger help sign than Madd. Therefore, skip the Madd or any other letter in between which has no sign.

Don’t recite with a Madd because the alif before Laam Sakinah is not an Alif-Madd; it was a temporary Hamzah.

Lesson-44a: Rules of Meem Sakinah (م)

Rule-01 Hide: If a Meem-Sakin is followed by ب then suppress Meem-Sakin with Ghunnah while keeping the lips joined and the say Baa. In this book, the Sukoon sign on such a meem is slightly rotated ( ).

Rule-02 Merge: When a Meem with Sukoon is followed by Meem, then they are merged.
Lesson-45a: 1st Rule of Noon Sakinah/Tanween: Show (Izhar)

If a Noon-Saakinah (Noon with a Sukoon: ن) or a Tanween is followed by any of the throat letters (ء ح غ خ) then pronounce the ن or the Tanween clearly. Just read it in normal way. This rule is also applied in Tanween, because Noon ن is hideen in Tanween.

Note: Letter will not be read if there is no Sign on them.

Practice:

In one word

In two words

Lesson-46a: Introduction of 2nd Rule of Noon Sakinah/Tanween: Hide (Ikhfa)

If a Noon-Saakinah (ن) or a Tanween is followed by any of the letters (ف، ث، ذ، ط، ز، ص، ج، ش، ض، ك، ق) then suppress the ن or the Tanween and merge it with the following letter with Ghunnah. For Tanween, the Ikhfaa signs are ( ) instead of the common ones ( )

Note: Where there is no sign on a letter that will not be read.
Lesson-47a: Examples of 2nd Rule of Noon Sakinah: Hide (Ikhfa)

Lesson-48a: Examples of 2nd Rule of Noon Sakinah/Tanween: Hide (Ikhfa)

Whether it is... َن ْ the ending sound is the same: ‘n’ Therefore, the rules are same.

Let us take the 2nd Rule: Hide ‘n’ sound of Tanween ُن ْ

Practice:
Lesson-49a: 3rd Rule of Noon Sakinah/Tanween: Merge (Idghaam)

Rule-01 Merge with Ghunnah: If a Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by any of these letters ى و م ن, grouped as (ى و م ن)، then merge the ْن or the Tanween with the following letter with a Ghunnah. This merger is indicated by a Shaddah sign on the following letter. To merge Noon Saakinah with (ى و م ن) the symbol (ٌ) is placed, The same rule is also applied for Tanween.

Practice:

ي و م ن: Лиْمَ ﺑَيْعَةً، ﻣِنْ ﻛَلِي، ﻣِنْ ﻛَآء، ﻣِنْ شَغْمَةٍ
لَيْقَوْمٍ يَعْقَلُونَ، إِلَهٍ ﺰَأْجَدٍ، ﻋَذَابٌ ﻣَهِينٍ، شَيْءٍ نَٰحَنْ
يُؤْمِنَ لَا، ﻏَفْوُرْ رَحْمًٰ

Rule-02 Merge without Ghunnah: A Noon-Saakinah or a Tanween is followed by any of two letters ل ر, then merge the ْن or the Tanween with the following letter without Ghunnah.

Practice:

ل ر: ﻣِنْ لَمَ، ﻣِنْ رَكْبَمَ،

Rule-03 Exception: Don’t read these four words merging with Noon Saakinah, read it normally. because Yaa or Waaw are in one word after Noon Sakinah.

دْنِياء، بَنِياء، صَنِوآن، قَنَوان

Lesson-50a: 4th Rule of Noon Sakinah/Tanween: Change (Iqlaab)

If a Noon-Sakinah or a Tanween is followed by the letter ب then ْب is replaced ْم with a Ghunnah. This change is generally shown by a tiny (ٍ) above the ْب or the Tanween.

ٍبُنياَء

ب (Noon Saakinah)

with Ghunnah

ٍبُنياَء

Practice: Within a word

Between two words

Between two words

4 Rules of Noon-Sakinah/Tanween

Express ْن

Hide ْن

Merge ْن

Change ْن

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Lesson-51a: Small Noon (Noon Qutni)

When د is followed by silent letter, then kasrah is placed on د to make it easy to read.

\[
\text{مَن} + 
\text{افْتَزَى} = \text{مَن إفْتَزَى}
\]

There are many such examples in the Qur’an

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{مَن} + 
\text{اسْتَطَعَ} &= \text{مَن إسْتَطَعَ} \\
\text{لِمَن} + 
\text{الْمَلِكُ} &= \text{لِمَن الْمَلِكُ} \\
\text{فِمَن} + 
\text{انْتَفَى} &= \text{فِمَن انتَفَى}
\end{align*}
\]

If a letter with Tanween is followed by Hamzahtul-Wasl (the Hamzah which is dropped at the time of merging), then the Tanween is replaced by a small Noon. We will refer to it as the Tiny Noon. It has always a Kasrah on it. Note that this occurs only between two words.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{يَوْمُ} + 
\text{الْحَقُّ} &= \text{يَوْمُ الْحَقُّ} \\
\text{نَوْحُ} + 
\text{ابْنَهَ} &= \text{نَوْحُ ابْنَهَ} \\
\text{قَوْمُ} + 
\text{الله} &= \text{قَوْمُ الَّهِ}
\end{align*}
\]

If you are continuing (without stopping at the end of an Ayah), then also you have to add the tiny Noon at the start of the word in the next Ayah as shown below.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{اليَمَا} &= \text{اليَمَا} \\
\text{أَلْدِينَ} &= \text{أَلْدِينَ} \\
\text{لِمَّة} &= \text{لِمَّة}
\end{align*}
\]

Lesson-52a: Silent letters

In the Holy Qur’an at many places قَوْمُ are written but now pronounced, there are few ruled for this:

Rule-01 If any Fathah, Kasrah or Dhammah letter is followed by another letter with Sukoon or Shaddah then recite then merging with Sukoon Shaddah and skip all the letters between them.

\[
\text{فَالَيْمَا} \quad \text{وَالْقَمَرَ} \quad \text{وَالْشَّمَسَ} \quad \text{فِي} \\
\text{الآَرْضِ} \quad \text{عَلَى} \\
\text{اللَّهِ} \quad \text{إِلَى} \\
\text{الْدِّينَ}
\]

Rule-02 If Alif is carrying a small circle over it then Alif is dropped.

\[
\text{أَفَأَنِّي} \quad \text{لِشَأْنِي} \quad \text{شَمْوَةُ} \\
\text{آَنَا} \quad \text{فَإِنَّا}
\]

Rule-03 The word أَنَا أَنَا should be read as أَنَا أَنَا However, if you stop at أَنَا then stretch Alif-Madd there.

\[
\text{أَنَا} \quad \text{فَإِنَّا}
\]

Rule-04 After Standing Fathah, if there is a Yaa or Waw without any sign, then don’t read it. (in Indopak prints)

\[
\text{مُوسَى} \quad \text{عِيسَى} \quad \text{الصَّلَاةَ} \\
\text{الرَّكُوَةَ} \quad \text{وَأَوْلَوْنا} \quad \\
\text{الآَرْحَامَ}
\]

Rule-05 If there is no sign on any letter, then drop that letter, No sign No sound.

\[
\text{وَأَوْلُوا} \quad \text{الأَرْحَامَ}
\]

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Lesson-53a: Rules of Stopping – Part 1

you stop while reciting to take breath, it is called Waqf. When you want to stop breath the sound and take breath but make sure that you stop at a place where meanings are not distorted. Take care of the following rules.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule-01</th>
<th>Make the last letter Saakin in the following cases:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Examples: Fathah, Kasrah, or Dhammah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples: Standing Kasrah and Inverted Dhammah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examples: Double Kasrah and Double Dhammah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule-02</th>
<th>If there is Standing Fathah on the last letter then read it as it is.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stop with an Alif- Madd in the following cases:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If the last letter has</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rule-04</th>
<th>If the last letter is having Shaddah then we have three rules.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4a: If the last letter is having Shaddah with Fathah, Kasrah or Dhammah then stop at Shaddah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b: If Meem or Noon is the last and if it contains Shaddah with Fathah or Kasrah or Dhammah then stop there with Ghunnah without any harkaat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c: If any of the Qalqalah letter comes at the end and that letter contains Shaddah with Fathah or Kasrah or Dhammah then stop there making a strong Qalqalah.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson-54a: Rules of Stopping – Part 2

Rule-05 In Arabic, the rounded taa (ة) is used for feminine nouns. For example, مسلمة. If you stop at such letter, then convert it to ه and make it Sakinah.

Rule-06 If there is an Alif Madd, Yaa-Madd, or a Waaw-Madd before the last letter, then you can stop with 2, 4, or 6 Harakaat. This generally occurs at the end of an ayah.

Rule-07 If there is a Soft-Yaa or a Soft-Waaw before the last letter, then you can stop with 2, 4, or 6 Harakaat. This generally occurs at the end of an ayah.

Lesson-55a: Rules of Re-Starting the Recitation

In general you may stop at the stopping signs. However, if you stop in the middle of an Ayah because of shortness of breath, cough, learning Tajweed, etc., then go back a word or two to maintain the flow of the message. When you do that, you may need to start with a connecting Hamzah in 3 cases.

Rule-01 If any words, start with Alif and Laam (ال) then start reciting it with Alif, Fathah over it.

Examples

وَقَلَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ سُبْرِيْكُمْ الْبَيْتِ
-- الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ سُبْرِيْكُمْ الْبَيْتِ

Rule-02 If any words, start with Alif and Laam (ال) then start reciting it with Alif, Fathah over it.

Examples

أَلْذِى أَلْدِينَ الَّذِي
مُنْتَهُمْ كَمَثَلَ الَّذِي اسْتَرْقَقَ نَارًا
---------- الَّذِي اسْتَرْقَقَ نَارًا

وَلَقَدْ عَلَمَتُمْ الْلَّذِينَ اعْتَدَوْاً مَنْكَمْ فِى الْشَّبْتِ
---------- الَّذِينَ اعْتَدَوْاً مَنْكَمْ فِى الْشَّبْتِ

Rule-03 Starting with some verbs (connecting Hamzah + Saakinah letter )

إِذْهَبْ إِضْرَّبْ أَشْكَرَ
Summary: Rules of Starting

Lesson-56a: Stop Signs

There are stop signs in Quran Majeed. The purpose of these signs are to ensure that we recite Quran properly and not commit mistakes in the meanings of the verse. It should be clear to understand the verse to the reader as well as the listener. If there is more than one sign then the first upper most sign will be preferred to follow. For almost every case, an example vers is provided below it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>م</td>
<td>Given at the verse ending along with the Ayah number.</td>
<td>Stopping here is the Sunnah of the Prophet (pbuh).</td>
<td>(unless there is more than one sign then the first uppermost sign will be preferred to follow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ط</td>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>Better to stop at this sign.</td>
<td>If you stop here, you will give a wrong meaning, if you do that due to some constraint, then repeat the verse from the beginning or 2, 3 words before it taking care of the meanings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قف</td>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>Stop here.</td>
<td>(unless there is more than one sign then the first uppermost sign will be preferred to follow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine dots</td>
<td>Pause</td>
<td>Stop here for a duration of two Harakah without taking breath and then continue.</td>
<td>(unless there is more than one sign then the first uppermost sign will be preferred to follow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لاأ</td>
<td>On the circle</td>
<td>Here you are given choice, you may continue or stop.</td>
<td>(unless there is more than one sign then the first uppermost sign will be preferred to follow)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

- ﻓِﻠَـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـ์ | Said | Here you are given choice, you may continue or stop. | (unless there is more than one sign then the first uppermost sign will be preferred to follow) |
- ﻓِـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْـْ~ | Said | Here you are given choice, you may stop or continue. | (unless there is more than one sign then the first uppermost sign will be preferred to follow) |