



# Learn Tajweed

## The Easy Way



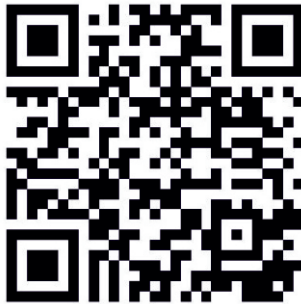
**Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem**  
Founder & Director, Understand Al-Qur'an Academy

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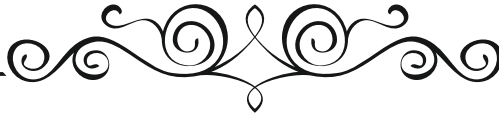


We will be sincerely thankful to you for helping us to make  
the learning and understanding of Quran easy

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

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



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*The Easy Way*



**Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem**

Founder & Director, Understand Al-Qur'an Academy



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## Lesson-1a: Introduction

**Clarification:** This course is for the one who knows how to recite the the Qur'an but does not know the right way to recite it, i.e., with Tajweed.

**Tajweed:** To recite the Qur'an as par the Makharij and Sifaat of letters and the rules of recitation. Makhraj is the place in the mouth from where the sound comes out. Plural of Makhraj is Makharij. Sifah means attribute (thick or thin or extra sound etc). Plural of Sifah is Sifaat.

### Importance

وَعَنْ أَبِي لُبَابَةَ بَشِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُنْذِرِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ  
: « مَنْ لَمْ يَتَغَنَّ بِالْقُرْآنِ فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا » رواه أبو داود بإسنادٍ جيد .

Abu Lubabah Bashir bin `Abdul-Mundhir (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Prophet ﷺ said, "He who does not recite the 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 (pronunciation) (for example, reciting اليم as عليهم).
- Problems in Sifaat (Attributes) (for example, reciting the word الله with thin laam instead of thick).
- Problems in Rules! Ex: Madd (Stretch) (for example, reciting حَلَقْنَا as خَلَقْنَا).

### 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 of this Tajweed Course:

- To help you to recite the Qur'an correctly (i.e., with Tajweed)
- To teach you the main rules rules of Tajweed and the logic behind these rules.
- To practice these rules on frequently occurring words (a total of 350 words from all the lessons that occur 40,000 times in the Qur'an, i.e., 50% words of the Qur'an!)
- To give you practical tips on how to implement these rules

## Lesson-2a: Makhraj of م، ب

**Tajweed (تجويد):** To recite the Quran nicely, i.e., according to the Makharij & Sifaat of letters and other rules of recitation.

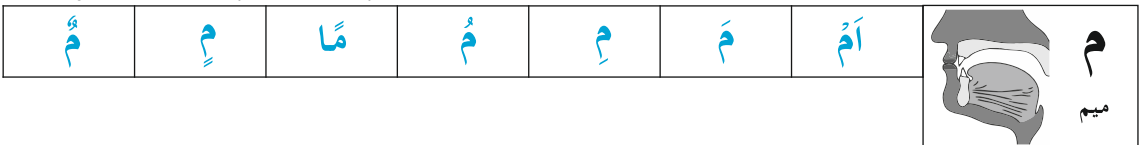
### Exit (مخرج):

- Place where the sound of the letter comes out from.
- the articulation point of the letter,

To know the Makhraj of a letter Take أ and place the letter with sukoon. For example, to know the Makhraj of م, say أم  
Wherever you stop, that is the makhraj, the location from where the sound comes. Similarly other harakat on the letter also show the Makhraj such as م م م م

Lets start with Makhaarij we are placing Fathah on every letter such as م م م م (& not م م م م) to practice the makharij directly.

**Makhraj:** Join the outer parts of the lips.



**Makhraj:** Join the inner parts of the lips.



### Lesson-3a: Makhraj of و، ف

**Makhraj:** Form a circle of the lips and then separate them while producing the wa sound.

**Note:** Don't say it as va.

وُ	وِ	وَّ	وُ	وِ	وَ	أَوْ	 و واؤ
			وُجُوهُ	يُوسُوسُ	وَسَوَاسُ	أَوْحَى	

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

فَّ	فِ	فَّا	فُ	فِ	فَ	أَفْ	 ف فاء

### Lesson-4a: Makhraj of ث

**Makhraj:** Touch the tip of the tongue to the edge of the upper teeth and blow with a light sound.

**Note:** Don't say it as za.

ثُ	ثِ	ثَّا	ثُ	ثِ	ثَ	أَثْ	 ث ثاء
			ثُمَّ	كَثِيرٌ	كَوْثَرٌ	أَثْمَرٌ	

### Lesson-5a: Makhraj of ذ

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

**Note:** Don't say it as za.

ذُ	ذِ	ذَّا	ذُ	ذِ	ذَ	أَذْ	 ذ ذال
			أَعُوذُ	الَّذِينَ	إِذَا	أَذْهَبَ	

### Lesson-6a: Makhraj of ظ

**Makhraj:** Touch the tip of the tongue to the edge of the upper teeth and blow with a very thick & high sound.

**Note:** Don't say it as Zaw or Zoy.


ظُ	ظِ	ظَّا	ظُ	ظِ	ظَ	أَظْ	 ظ ظاء
			ظُلْمٌ	عَظِيمٌ	ظَالِمٌ	أَظْلَمُ	

### Lesson-7a: Makhraj of ت، د، ط

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

تُ	تِ	تَّا	تُ	تِ	تَ	أَتْ	 ت تاء

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

دَ	دِ	دَا	دُ	دِ	دَ	أَدَ	 <p>د دال</p>

**Makhraj:** Thicken the tongue and touch it to the upper gum;

**Note:** Don't say twa or taa.

طَ	طِ	طَا	طُ	طِ	طَ	أَطَ	 <p>ط طاء</p>
			يَهْبِطُ	وَالْبَاطِلُ	طَيْرًا	أَطَعَمَهُمْ	

**Lesson-8a: Makhraj of ز، س، ص**

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

زِ	زُ	زَا	زُ	زِ	زَ	أَزَ	 <p>ز زاء</p>

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

سِ	سِ	سَا	سِ	سِ	سَ	أَسَ	 <p>س سین</p>

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

**Note:** Don't say sa or swa.

صِ	صِ	صَا	صُ	صِ	صَ	أَصَ	 <p>ص صاد</p>
			صُدُورِ	صِرَاطِ	وَتَوَاصَوْا	أَصْبَرَهُمْ	

**Lesson-9a: Makhraj of ل، ن، ر**

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

لِ	لِ	لَا	لُ	لِ	لَ	أَلَ	 <p>ل لام</p>

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

نِ	نِ	نَا	نُ	نِ	نَ	أَنَ	 <p>ن نون</p>



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

**Note:** Arabic Ra is between Mexican and English R.

رُ	رِ	رَا	رُ	رِ	رَ	أَرُ	 ر راء
			نَصْرُ اللَّهِ	رِحْلَةَ	صِرَاطَ	أَكْبَرُ	

### Lesson-10a: Makhraj of ج، ش، ي

**Makhraj:** Touch the MIDDLE (not the edge) of the tongue to the palate.

جِ	جِ	جَا	جِ	جِ	جِ	أَجِ	 ج جيم

**Makhraj:** The middle of the tongue is close to touching the palate.

شُ	شِ	شَا	شُ	شِ	شِ	أَشُ	 ش شين

**Makhraj:** The middle of the tongue is close to touching the palate.

يُ	يِ	يَا	يُ	يِ	يِ	أَيُ	 ي ياء
			يُمِيتُ	يُحْيِي	يَوْمَ	عَلَيْهِمْ	

### Lesson-11a: Makhraj of ض

**Makhraj:** The tongue should touch the dotted areas of the upper palate as shown in the figure.

**Note:** Don't say ز، ذ، ظ، ضوا

ضُ	ضِ	ضَا	ضُ	ضِ	ضِ	أَضُ	 ض ضاد
			مَعْضُوبٍ	ضِيَاءً	ضَالِّينَ	أَضْحَكَ	

### Lesson-12a: Makhraj of ق، ك

**Makhraj:** Touch the inner part part of the tongue to the roof of the mouth right at the back.

كُ	كِ	كَا	كُ	كِ	كِ	أَكُ	 ك كاف

**Makhraj:** Touch the inner part of the tongue to the roof of the mouth right at the back (behind the uvula).

**Note:** Don't say it with a low sound.

قُ	قِ	قَا	قُ	قِ	قِ	أَقُ	 ق قاف
			قُلْ	قِيلَ	قَالَ	أَقْرَبُ	

### Lesson-13a: Makhraj of ء, ه, هـ

**Makhraj:** From the lower part of the throat.

**Note:** ➤ Don't say without a jerk.  
➤ It is not same as 'a' in English.

هـ	ه	هَّا	هُ	هِ	هَ	أَهْ	 همزة
			أُمَّةٌ	إِيَّاكَ	جَاءَ	فَأْتُوا	

**Makhraj:** From the lower part of the throat.

**Note:** Don't say without a jerk (esp. during recitation).

ه	هِ	هَّا	هُ	هِ	هَ	أَهْ	 هَاء
			وَهُو	هِي	هَذَا	أَهْدَى	

### Lesson-14a: Makhraj of ع

**Makhraj:** From the middle part of the throat.

**Note:** ➤ Don't say ع as ء  
➤ Anything too much becomes bad.  
➤ If you say ح, ع, properly, they appear normal.  
➤ For practice and getting control of Makharij, you can exaggerate but do not do it during recitation.

ع	عِ	عَا	عُ	عِ	عَ	أَعْ	 عين
			يَسْمَعُ	عِبَادُ	عَابِدُونَ	أَعْبُدُ	

### Lesson-15a: Makhraj of ح

**Makhraj:** From the middle of the throat. Take a deep breath and release it from inside the throat while saying it.

**Note:** Don't say ح as ha.

ح	حِ	حَا	حُ	حِ	حَ	أَحْ	 حاء
			حُدُودٌ	الرَّحِيمِ	الْحَمْدُ	الرَّحْمَنِ	

### Lesson-16a: Makhraj of غ

**Makhraj:** From the upper part of the throat.


**Note:** Don't recite it thin. It is a thick and high sounding letter.

غ	غِ	غَا	غُ	غِ	غَ	أَغْ	 غين
			غُفْرَانَكَ	غِشَاوَةٌ	غَاسِقٍ	أَغْنَى	

### Lesson-17a: Makhraj of خ

**Makhraj:** From the upper part of the throat.

**Note:** Don't recite it thin. It is a thick and high sounding letter.

خ	خِ	خَا	خُ	خِ	خَ	أَخْ	 خاء
			خُسْرٍ	خِلَافٍ	خَلَقَ	أَخْرَجَ	

## Lesson-18a: Review

**Tajweed** is to recite the Qur'an nicely. How? By taking care of Makharij & Sifaat of letters and the rules of recitation.

**Makhraj:** Place where the sound of the letter comes out from. the articulation point of the letter,

### قَوَاعِد

### صِفَات

### مَخَارِج

### 1 The Letters' Poem with Zabar

with Makharij & attributes through TPI

from its middle are  
ج ش ي

from its edges are  
ض ك ق

six from the throat  
ء ه ع ح خ

أ، و، ي

م ب و ف

are from the lips

Tongue has many 12 from the Tip

ت ن ر

ث د ط

ز س ص

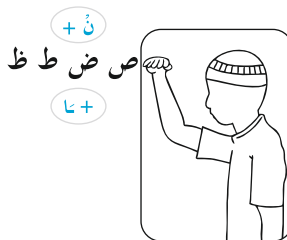
ل ن ر

### 10 distinct features of this poem:

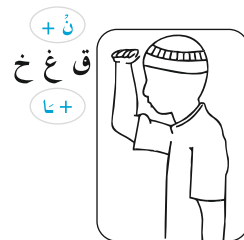
- Whole set
- On fingertips
- Arranged
- In Groups
- With a Rhyme
- With Actions
- With Attributes
- Repeated for different cases
- Rules make sense
- Application in reading words

## Lesson-19a: Words with Fathah

The Arabic vowel signs are called 'Harakaat'.



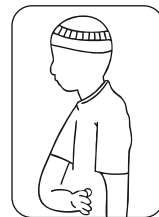
(اطباق) Very thick & high



(استعلاء) High



(تفحيم) Thick



(استفاله) Low

Remember the 3 sets and don't forget their Sifaat.

Thick:

ر

Thick and High:

ق خ غ

Very Thick and High:

ص ض ط ظ

Remaining letters are thin.

Don't Mix the Makhraj! (6 sets)

ر ذ ظ ض  
ث س ص  
ت ط  
ك ق خ  
ء ع ح  
ه

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

Words with thin letters:

لَكَ مَعَ جَعَلٌ

Words with Thick letter:

تَرَكَ

Words with thick & high letters:

رَزَقَ خَلَقَ بَلَغَ

Words with very thick & high letters:

صَبَرَ ضَرَبَ ظَلَمَ

### Lesson-20a: Words with Alif-Madd

When Alif comes after a Fathah letter, it is called Alif-Madd and the letter sound is stretched twice.

For example: مَا بَا وَآ فَا

**Note:** Don't forget the Sifaat of the following sets.

Thick:

رَا

Alif-Madd above will also be thick.

Thick and High:

قَا حَا غَا

Alif-Madd above will also be thick and high.

Very Thick and High:

صَا ضَا طَا ظَا

Alif-Madd above will also be very thick and high.

Remaining letters are thin.

### Lesson-21a: Words with Kasrah

**Note:** Don't forget the Sifaat of the following sets.

Thick and High:

خِ قِ غِ

Very Thick and High:

صِ ضِ طِ ظِ

Remaining letters are thin.

### Lesson-22a: Words with Yaa-Madd

When Yaa comes after a Kasrah letter, it is called Yaa-Madd and the letter sound is stretched twice.

For example: مِي بِي وَيِي فِي

**Note:** Don't forget the Sifaat of the following sets.

Thick and High:

قِي غِي خِي

Yaa-Madd above will also be thick and high.

Very Thick and High:

صِي ضِي طِي ظِي

Yaa-Madd above will also be very thick and high.

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

### Lesson-23a: Words with Dhammah

**Note:** Don't forget the Sifaat of the following sets.

Thick:

رُ

Thick and High:

قُ حُ غُ

Very Thick and High:

صُ ضُ طُ ظُ

Remaining letters are thin.

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

Words with thin letters:

مَا وَمَا فَمَا لَا وَلَا فَلَا كَانَ لَنَا لَهَا

Word with a thick letter:

رَانَ

Words with thick & high letters:

قَالَ خَافَ بَلَغَا

Words with very thick & high letters:

طَاقَةَ عَصَاكَ رَمَضَانَ

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

Words with thin letters:

هِيَ لِمَ سَمِعَ عَمِلَ إِذَا بِهَا بِمَا لِمَا

Words with thick & high letters:

قِيَامَةَ آخِرَةَ طَاغِيَةَ

Words with very thick & high letters:

صِرَاطَ رَضِي بَاطِلَ

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

Words with thin letters:

فِي لِي بَنِي دِينَ فِيهِ فِيهَا

Words with thick & high letters:

بَالِغِيهِ قِيلَ أَخِيهِ

Words with very thick & high letters:

صِرَاطِي حَافِظِينَ نَصِيْبِكَ

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

Words with thin letters:

هُوَ عَذَابُ كُتِبَ يُرِيدُ

Word with a thick letter:

رُسُلُ

Words with thick & high letters:

قُدْرَةَ خُلِقَ بَلَغُ

Words with very thick & high letters:

ضُرِبَ طُبِعَ ظَلِمَ



### Lesson-27a: Words with Sukoon

- The letters with "Sukoon" are called as "Sakinah" letters.
- Lessons on Sukoon are divided into six parts for ease of learning: Simple Sakinah letters, Soft-Waaw, Soft-Yaa, Hamzah Sakinah, Hams Letters, and Qalqalah letters.

Practice of Qur'anic Words

بَلْ مَنْ لِّئِنْ لَهُمْ لَتِلْكَ جَعَلْنَا بَعْدَ يَهْدِيْ يَعْلَمُ يَعْلَمُونَ تَعْلَمُونَ يَعْمَلُونَ تَعْمَلُونَ

هَلْ أَمْ لَمْ أَنْ لَنْ  
مَنْ مِنْ إِنْ أَذْ قُلْ هُمْ  
لَهُمْ لَكُمْ مِنْهُ مِنْهَا  
تِلْكَ جَعَلْنَا بَعْدَ يَهْدِيْ

### Lesson-28a: Words with Soft-Waaw

If a Fathah-letter is followed by a Waaw-Sakinah (و) then it should be pronounced softly and quickly. The sound is similar to that in English word such as in "mouth", "south", or "house" and not like the one in "how" or "cow".

Soft-Waaw: مَوْ، بَوْ، وَوْ، فَوْ... - مَوْ

Don't say: mow, bow, wow, fow,...

Practice of Qur'anic Words

أَوْ لَوْ سَوْفَ لَوْلَا فِرْعَوْنَ  
يَوْمَ قَوْمِ قَوْمِهِ

### Lesson-29a: Words with Soft-Yaa

If a Fathah-letter is followed by a Yaa-Sakinah (ي) then it should be pronounced softly and quickly, as you say it in Dubai, eye, or fly.

Yaa Sakinah: مَيِّ، بَيِّ، وَيِّ، فَيِّ... - مَيِّ

Don't say: maye, baye, waye, faye...

Practice of Qur'anic Words

عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِمْ عَلَيْكَ عَلَيْكُمْ عَلَيْنَا عَلَيْهَا  
إِلَيْهِ إِلَيْكَ بَيْنَ بَيْنَهُمْ كَيْفَ لَيْسَ بِغَيْرِ

### Lesson-30a: Words with Hamzah-Sakinah

The letter Hamzah with a Sukoon sign is called Hamzah-Sakinah. The baby letter Hamzah can be placed on an Alif, Waaw or Yaa. If a Fathah, a Kasrah, a Dhammah or a Sukoon is placed on an Alif, then the Alif becomes Hamzah.

For example: أَنْزَلَ، إِذَا، نَأَسَ etc..

ءَ أَوْ أُءَ Pronounce it with a little jerk.

Alif with harakah = Hamzah

أَ = ءَ    أُ = ءُ    إ = ءِ    إِ = ءِ

Practice of Qur'anic Words

يَأْمُرُ يَأْتِي تَأْخُذُونَ يَأْكُلُونَ  
بِئْسَ شِئْتِ يَوْمُنُونَ مُؤْمِنِينَ

### Lesson-31a: Words with Hams Letters

Hams is applied to eleven letters but here we have given only two because many people do mistakes in these two letters only.

If there is a Sukoon on ك or ت, the breath should not be stopped while pronouncing them.

Why on these two? You won't know the difference between these two letters (ك، ت) if the Imam stops the breath while saying these letters. For example:

أَكْبَرُ، أَتَبَرُ

Practice of Qur'anic Words

قَالَتْ تَتَلَوْنَ جَعَلْتَهُ وَالْفِتْنَةُ  
أَكْبَرُ أَكْثَرُ ذَكَرُ تَكْفُرُونَ

## Lesson-32a: Words with Qalqalah Letters

When ق, ط, ب, ج, د have a Sukoon sign on them, Qalqalah occurs. Qalqalah 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 أَقْ, أَجْ, أَطْ, or أَذْ. Qalqalah letters are 5 and its collection is قطب جد. The Sukoon sign for Qalqalah letters in this book on is given as: ➤

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

Double-Fathah, Double-Kasrah, and Double-Dhammah are called as Tanween. Tanween means a Harakah which gives the sound of a Noon. Double-Fathah, Double-Kasrah and Double-Dhammah occur only at the end of a word.

### Harakaath Poem

Fathah	ا	a
Kasrah	إ	e
Dhammah	أ	u
Standing Fathah	آ	aa
Standing Kasrah	إِ	ee
Inverted Dhammah	أُ	uu
Double Fathah	أَآ	an
Double Kasrah	إِإِ	in
Double Dhammah	أُأُ	un
Shaddah	اّ	Shaddah
Madd	ا	Madd
Sukoon	اْ	Sukoon

## Lesson-34a: Words with Shaddah ّ

Shaddah letters are actually two letters. First letter is silent one and the second letter contains shaddah with a vowel sign. Shaddah has a strong sound.

### Note:

Thick: اّ

Thick and High: أَقْ أَخْ

Very Thick and High: أَصَّ أَضَّ أَظَّ

Remaining letters are thin.

## Practice of Qur'anic Words

خَلَقْنَا خَلْقًا يُطْعِمُ مُحِيطًا سُبْحَانَ  
إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَبْلَ وَقَبِ تَجْرِي مَرِيحِ  
عَدَنٍ قَدْ لَقَدْ أَحَدٌ

## Practice of Qur'anic Words

### Double-Fathah

قَلِيلًا شَيْئًا سَبِيلًا أَدَى مَثْوَى هُدَى

### Double-Kasrah

آيَةَ نَقِصِ فَضْلٍ بَعْضِ يَوْمِئِذٍ سَمَوَاتٍ

### Double-Dhammah

كِتَابٌ عَزِيزٌ جَمِيعٌ مُبِينٌ عَلِيمٌ أَصْحَابُ

اِ يِ اِ

Waw Yaa Alif  
Mad Mad Mad

اِ اِ اِ

## Practice of Qur'anic Words

كُلُّ الَّذِي الَّذِيْنَ الَّذِيْنَ الَّذِيْنَ الَّذِيْنَ الَّذِيْنَ الَّذِيْنَ  
رَبِّ رَبِّهِ رَبِّهِمْ رَبِّكَ رَبِّكُمْ رَبَّنَا  
يُحِبُّ مُتَّقِينَ لَعَلَّكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ

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

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

Shaddah followed by a Madd

أَلَا إِلَّا حَتَّى رَبِّي

Shaddah with a Tanween

قَوِيًّا فَظًّا لِكُلِّ حَقٍّ عَرَبِيٍّ عَدُوًّا

Shaddah followed by a Sukoon

تَوَكَّلْ يُبَيِّنْ

Shaddah followed by a Soft-Waaw and Soft-Yaa

تَوَلَّوْا وَصَيَّنَا

Shaddah followed by a Shaddah

يَزْكِي يَشْفُقُ

### Lesson-36a: Words with Shaddah on م & ن (مّ, نّ)

If there is a Shaddah on م or ن then you have to pronounce them with a 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 **س** compared to the usual symbol **س**.

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

أَنَّ	أَنَّهُ	أَنَّهُمْ	إِنَّمَا	إِنَّ
إِنَّهُ	إِنَّهُمْ	إِنَّكَ	إِنِّي	إِنَّكُمْ
إِنَّا	كُنَّا	جَنَّتْ	جَهَنَّمَ	وَلَكِنَّ
ثُمَّ	مِمَّا	عَمَّا	لَمَّا	وَأَمَّا

### Lesson-37a: Words with Madd

Madd means to stretch. You get enough time to ponder the message while stretching the sound.

#### Most Important Madd Types:

1- Original Madd, 2- Secondary Madd

**1. Original Madd:** This refers to Alif-Madd, Yaa-Madd, or Waaw-Madd as discussed in lessons 20, 22, and 24. The sound stretch in these cases is double.

**2. Secondary Madd:** This Madd occurs when an Alif-Madd, a Yaa-Madd, or a Waaw-Madd is followed by a Hamzah or a Saakinah letter. Main types of secondary Madd are given below:

**Attached Madd** occurs when an Alif-Madd, a Yaa-Madd, or a Waaw-Madd is followed by a Hamzah in the same word. It has a pointed end (↖) in Indo-Pak prints and its duration is 4 to 5 Harakaat (stretches).

**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 (↘) in Indo-Pak prints and its duration is six Harakaat (stretches).

#### Attached Madd

جَاءَ	شَاءَ	سُوِّءَ	أُولَئِكَ
هُؤُلَاءِ	يَشَاءُ	السَّمَاءِ	إِسْرَائِيلَ



#### Madd-Lazim

الَّذِينَ جَانُّوهُ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ





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

Separated Madd (Jaiz)

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ  
قَالُوا آمَنَّا  
مَا أُنزِلَ  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ

مَا أُنزِلَ

2-5,6

دوسرا لفظ ہمزہ سے شروع ہو۔

پہلا لفظ الف، یاء، واو پر ختم ہو۔

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

The letters in such words are not joined and are read individually. These letters are called Huroof Muqatta'at (letters that are read separately). Only Allah knows the meanings of these words. There are 14 Muqatta'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 (—) on the letter the its sound will be stretched 6 Harakaat.

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

Stretch 6 times (6 Harakat)

صَادَ  
يَا سَيِّئِينَ  
طَا سَيِّئِينَ سَيِّئِينَ  
أَلِفَ لَامَ رَا  
كَا فَا هَا يَا عَيْنَ صَادَ  
رَمَّ  
حَامِيمَ  
الْمَرَّ  
أَلِفَ لَامَ سَيِّئِينَ رَا  
كَهَيْعَصَ  
طَسَمَ  
الرَّ  
أَلِفَ لَامَ رَا

### 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.

الله = Thin Laam | الله = Thick Laam

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

Thick

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَاللَّهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ  
نَارُ اللَّهِ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ

Thin

بِاللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ سَبِيلَ اللَّهِ

### 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.

ر = Thin Raa | ر = Thick Raa

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

رَ - رَحِيمٌ رَسُولٍ | رَا - كَثِيرًا صَغِيرًا  
رُ - خَيْرٌ أَكْثَرُ | رُ - عَفْوٌ ذِكْرٌ

#### 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 (ر) and the next letter is one of the high sounding letters i.e. ض, ط, ق, خ, غ then the ر is pronounced thick.

#### Rule-05a:

It temporary Kasrah is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ر) then Raa will be pronounced thick. for example: (ارجمعي)

#### Rule-05b

**Thick:** If a kasrah occurs at the end of the word prior to the word with Raa Sakinah (ر) then Raa will be pronounced thick. for example رَبِّ ارْجُمُونِ

#### Rule-06

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

**Thin:** Kasrah-letter is followed by a Raa-Saakinah (ر) 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 ت and join it with اُ (اُ + ت). You have to move the tongue-tip quickly because the Makhraj of ل & ت is the same, the tongue tip. To make it easy, we sacrifice ل and Shaddah is placed on ت. Lam is sacrificed for all tongue-tip letters and for & because of the conflict in Makharij.

رَ - وَالْأَرْضِ أَرْسَلْنَا

رَ - وَالْعَصْرِ بِالصَّبْرِ | مُر - حُسْرُ  
رَ حَجْرُ

#### Practice of Qur'anic Words

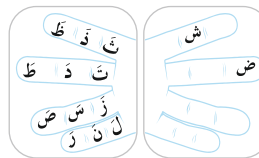
بِالْمِرْصَادِ قِرْطَاسٍ فِرْقَةٍ

#### Practice of Qur'anic Words

خَيْرٌ طَيْرٌ سَيْرٌ غَيْرٌ

رَ - وَاصْبِرْ فِرْعَوْنَ

#### Practice of Qur'anic Words



اُ + ثَوَابٌ = اَلثَّوَابُ  
اُ + شَمْسٌ = اَلشَّمْسُ

No sign, no sound! Don't read it.

وَالشَّمْسُ فَالشَّمْسُ وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

Don't recite with a Madd because the alif after Waaw in this case is not an Alif-Madd; it was a temporary Hamzah.

ث ذ ظ وَالشَّمْرَتِ، لِلذِّكْرِ، وَالظُّلَمِينَ

ت د ط وَالتَّيْنِ، وَالذَّمِّ، وَالطُّورِ

ز س ص وَاتُوا الزُّكُوتَ، خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ، أَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ

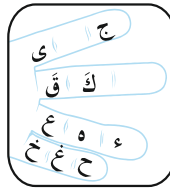
ل ن ر هُوَ اللطيفُ، رَبِّ النَّاسِ، هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ

ش ض مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ، وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

### 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. ج، ح، خ، د، ذ، ر، ز، س، ص، ش، ض. If ال come before any of these, then ل is read clearly because the Makraj of any of these letters is away from that of ل. For القمر (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.

### Practice of Qur'anic Words



ال + قمر = القمر



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

وَالْقَمَرِ فَالقَمَرِ أوتوا الكتبِ

م ب و ف بِالْمُتَّقِينَ، بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ، وَبِالْوَالِدِينَ، وَالْفَلَكَ

ج ي ك ق وَالْجِنَّ، وَبِالْيَوْمِ، لِلْكَافِرِينَ، يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ،

ه ع فِي الْأَرْضِ، عَذَابَ الْهُونِ

ح خ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ، مِنَ الْحَقِّ

غ غ مَتَاعُ الْغُرُورِ، هُمُ الْخٰسِرُونَ

## 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 ( م ).

**Rule-02 Merge:** When a Meem with Sukoon is followed by Meem, then they are merged.

**Rule-03 Express:** When a Meem with Sukoon is followed by any other letter, then read م normally.

**Caution:** When a Meem with Sukoon is followed by Waaw or Fa, then make sure that you say م clearly, There is a chance that you may not touch the lips while reading م if you are not careful.

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

يَعْظُمُ بِهِ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ

At the beginning of 2nd word

At the end of 1st word

لَهُمْ مَا فَمِنْهُمْ مِّنْ مَّ + م

الْحَمْدُ، أَنْعَمْتَ

عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ، هُمْ فِيهَا

## 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 ع ه ح 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 hidden in Tanween.

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



### Practice of Qur'anic Words

ن & Tanween followed by

وَيَنْتَوْنَ عَذَابَ آلِيمٍ ء

أَنْهَارُ أَسْحَرُ هَذَا ه

ن & Tanween followed by

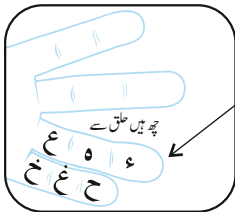
أَنْعَمْتَ ع سَمِعَ عَلَيْهِمَ ع

مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ عَلَيْهِمَ حَكِيمٍ ح

ن & Tanween followed by

مِنْ غَيْرٍ رَبُّ غَفُورٌ غ

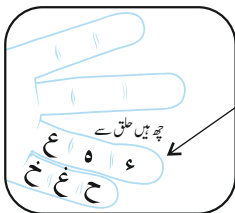
مِنْ خَيْرٍ عَلَيْهِمَ خَيْرٌ خ



In one word

مِنْهُ

ن (Noon Saakinah)  
النون الساكنة



In one word

إِنْ هُوَ

ن (Noon Saakinah)  
النون الساكنة

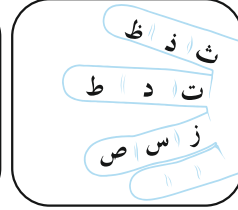
## Lesson-46a: Introduction of 2nd Rule of Noon Sakinah/Tanween: Hide (Ikhfa)

If a Noon-Saakinah (ن) or a Tanween is followed by any of the letters (ف، ث، ذ، ط، ز، س، 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.



ن followed by ...



أُنشَى

غُنْنَه Ghunnah

From the same Makhraj!

ن (Noon Saakinah)  
النون الساكنة

## Lesson-47a: Examples of 2nd Rule of Noon Sakinah: Hide (Ikhfa)

Practice of Qur'anic Words

ث ذ ط: أُنشَى أَنْزِرْ يَنْظُرْ  
ت د ط: أَنْزَلَ عَنْ سَبِيلٍ مِنْ صِيَامٍ  
ج ش ف: مَنْ جَاءَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ أَنْفُسَهُمْ  
ض ك ق: وَمَنْ صَلَّى إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مِنْ قَرِيبٍ

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

Practice of Qur'anic Words

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 ُ

ث: مَاءً ثَجَّاجًا، ذ: نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةً،  
ظ: قَوْمٍ ظَلَمُوا، ت: جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي،  
د: قِنَوَانٌ دَانِيَةٌ، ط: قَوْمًا طَغِينٌ  
ز: كُلِّ زَوْجَيْنِ، س: قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا،  
ص: عَمَلًا صَالِحًا، ج: فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ،  
ش: نَفْسٌ شَيْئًا، ف: خَالِدًا فِيهَا  
ض: قَوْمًا ضَالِّينَ، ك: رِزْقٍ كَرِيمٌ،  
ق: شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

## 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 ن و م ي, grouped as (ينمو), 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 (ي و م ن) the symbol (س) is placed, The same rule is also applied for Tanween.



### Practice of Qur'anic Words

لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ، مِنْ وَلِيِّ، مِنْ مَّاءٍ، مِنْ تَعْمَةٍ  
لِقَوْمٍ يَعْقِلُونَ، إِلَهُ وَاحِدٌ، عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ،  
شَيْءٍ نَحْنُ،

### 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.

### 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 Saakinah.

ل ر: مَنْ لَمْ، مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ،  
غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ، يَوْمٌ لَا،  
دُنْيَا، بُنْيَانٌ، صِنُونًا، قِنُونًا

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

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



أَنْبِيَاءَ

ب

ن  
(Noon Saakinah)  
النون الساكنة

م is added on top

To make it easy,  
ن is changed to م.

أَنْبِيَاءَ

with Ghunnah

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

Within a word

Between two words

مِنْ بَعْدِ فَإِنْ بَعَتْ أَنْبِيَاءَ تَنْبُتُ

Between two words

خَيْرٌ بَصِيرٌ أَبَدًا بِمَا أُمَّةٌ بِشَهِيدٍ

### Lesson-51a: Small Noon (Noon Qutni)

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

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.

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.

### Lesson-52a: Silent letters

In the Holy Qur'an at many places ا و ی 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.

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

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

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

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

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

مَنْ + افْتَرَى = مَنِ افْتَرَى

مَنْ + اسْتَطَاعَ = مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ

لِمَنْ + الْمَلِكُ = لِمَنِ الْمَلِكُ

فَمَنْ + اتَّقَى = فَمَنِ اتَّقَى

نُوحٌ + ابْنَهُ = نُوحٌ ابْنَهُ

يَوْمِئِذٍ + الْحَقُّ = يَوْمِئِذٍ الْحَقُّ

قَوْمًا + اللَّهُ = قَوْمًا اللَّهُ

الَّذِينَ ۱۳۸ = الَّذِينَ ۱۳۸

الَّذِي ۱ = الَّذِي ۱

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

فَالْيَوْمَ وَالْقَمَرَ وَالشَّمْسَ

فِي الْأَرْضِ عَلَى اللَّهِ إِلَى الَّذِينَ

أَفَابِنَ لَشَائٍ تَمُودًا

أَنَا وَأَنَا فَنَا

مُوسَى عَيْسَى الصَّلَاةِ الزَّكَاةِ

أَوْلِيكَ وَأَوْلُوا الْأَرْحَامِ

## Lesson-53a: Rules of Stopping – Part 1

you stop while reciting to take breath, it is called Waqf وقف. 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.

**Rule-01** Make the last letter Saakin in the following cases:

— ← — — — —

**Rule-02** If there is Standing Fathah on the last letter then read it as it is.

— ← —

**Rule-03**

— ← —

**Summary** If the last letter has

— ← —

— ← — — — —

— ← —

**Rule-04** If the last letter is having Shaddah then we have three rules.

**4a:** If the last letter is having Shaddah with Fathah, Kasrah or Dhammah then stop at Shaddah. —

**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.

**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. ق ق ط ت ج د ← ق ق ط ت ج د

## Practice of Qur'anic Words

Examples: Fathah, Kasrah, or Dhammah

شَكَرَ ← شَكَرْ  
وَالْعَصْرِ ← وَالْعَصْرُ  
وَالْفَتْحِ ← وَالْفَتْحُ

Examples: Standing Kasrah and Inverted-Dhammah

رَبِّهِ ← رَبِّهْ  
لَهُ ← لَهُ

Examples: Double Kasrah and Double Dhammah

بِنَهْرٍ ← بِنَهْرُ  
بَشَرٌ ← بَشَرُ

Stop with an Alif- Madd in the following cases:

طَهْ ← طَهْ وَالصُّحَى ← وَالصُّحَى  
تَوَابًا ← تَوَابًا هُدَى ← هُدَى  
مَاءً ← مَاءً

الْمُسْتَقَرُّ ← الْمُسْتَقَرُّ  
السَّامِرِيُّ ← السَّامِرِيُّ

الْغَمِّ ← الْغَمِّ جَانٌّ ← جَانٌّ

بِالْحَقِّ ← بِالْحَقِّ  
فِي الْحَجِّ ← فِي الْحَجِّ تَبَّ ← تَبَّ



## Lesson-54a: Rules of Stopping – Part 2

**Rule-5** In Arabic, the rounded taa (ة) is used for feminine nouns. For example, مُسَلِّمَةٌ. If you stop at such a letter, then convert it to Haa (ه) and make it Sakinah.

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

**Rule-7** 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.

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

مُسَلِّمَةٌ ← مُسَلِّمَةٌ      رَاضِيَةٌ ← رَاضِيَةٌ  
هَآوِيَةٌ ← هَآوِيَةٌ      الْقَارِعَةُ ← الْقَارِعَةُ

تُكْذِبِينَ ← تُكْذِبِينَ      الرَّحِيمِ ← الرَّحِيمِ  
فَيَكُونُ ← فَيَكُونُ

وَالصَّيْفِ ← وَالصَّيْفِ      خَوْفٍ ← خَوْفٍ

## Lesson-55a:

### Rules of Re-Starting the Recitation

It is better to stop at the stopping signs during recitation. 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-1 & 2

If a word starts with (ال، اَلْ) with no harakah on alif, then start with a Fathah on it.

الْحَمْدُ ← الْحَمْدُ

الَّذِي ← الَّذِي

الَّذِينَ ← الَّذِينَ

### Practice of Qur'anic Words

وَقُلِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ سَيُرِيكُمْ آيَاتِهِ

--- الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ سَيُرِيكُمْ آيَاتِهِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

----- الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

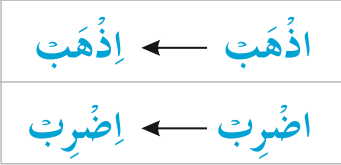
مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا

----- الَّذِي اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا

وَلَقَدْ عَلِمْتُمُ الَّذِينَ اعْتَدَوْا مِنْكُمْ فِي السَّبْتِ

----- الَّذِينَ اعْتَدَوْا مِنْكُمْ فِي السَّبْتِ

**Rule-3** Starting with connecting Hamzah followed by a Saakinah letter. This happens in case of some verb.



If you stop after such words, and want to start from them, then start with ا (except in case the third letter has Dhammah)



قَالَ اِذْهَبْ فَمَنْ تَبِعَكَ مِنْهُمْ  
 -- اِذْهَبْ فَمَنْ تَبِعَكَ مِنْهُمْ  
 فَقُلْنَا اضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ  
 --- اضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ

اِنَّ اَشْكُرْ لِيْ وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ  
 - اَشْكُرْ لِيْ وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ

### Lesson-56a: Stopping Signs

The stopping signs given in the Qur'an are there to ensure that we recite the Qur'an properly and do not commit mistakes while stopping during recitation. If there is more than one sign then follow the uppermost sign.

Sign	Meaning	Explanation	Example	Sign	Meaning	Explanation	Example
م			لَقَدْ سَمِعَ اللهُ قَوْلَ الْاٰدِیْنَ قَالُوْۤا اِنَّ اللهَ فَعْبُوْۤا وَنَحْنُ اَعْبَادُهٗ سَمَّكُنَّ مَا قَالُوْا	ج، صل	Permissible	You may stop or continue.	يُخٰدِعُوْنَ اللهَ وَالَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْۤا وَمَا يَخٰدِعُوْنَ اِلَّا اَنْفُسَهُمْ وَمَا يَشْعُرُوْنَ
O	Given at the verse ending along with the Ayah number.	Stopping here is the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ.	وَاِنَّهٗ لَحَقُّ الْبَقِيَّةِ ﴿٥١﴾	لا	لا on the circle	You may continue or stop.	اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ ﴿١﴾
سكته س	Pause	Stop here for a duration of two Harakah without taking breath and then continue.	وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَافٍ ﴿٧٧﴾	ز		Better to continue	وَلَا تَسْتَوِيْۤا بِاٰمِيْنَ تَمَّۤا فَبَلِيْۤا وَاٰتِيْۤا فَاَنْقُرُوْنَ ﴿٥١﴾ فَاخْرَجَهُمَا مِمَّا كَانَا فِيْهِ ذٰلِكَ بِمَا عَصَوْا وَاَكٰوٰا يَعْتَدُوْنَ ﴿٧٧﴾ وَاللهُ يَدْعُوْۤا اِلَى الْحَمْدِ وَالْمَغْفِرَةِ بِاَذْنِهٖ اَوْلٰٓئِكَ يَدْعُوْنَ اِلَى النَّارِ ﴿٧٧﴾
وقفه	Stop	It is a long Saktah. Stop for a longer time but don't take any breath and then continue.	رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُخَلِّتْۤا مَا لَنَا مِنْ حَنٰفَةٍ لَّنَا ۖ بِهٖ رَءْفٌ عَلٰنَا ۖ وَارْحَمْنَا ۗ وَارْحَمْنَا ۗ اَنْتَ مَوْلٰنَا فَاَنْصُرْنَا عَلٰى الْقَوْمِ الْكٰفِرِيْنَ ﴿٧٧﴾	ص			
مع مع	Pair of 3 dots.	Stop at one of them.	ذٰلِكَ الْكِتٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ ۤ فِيْهِ ۗ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِيْنَ	ج			
ط	Stop	Better to stop at this sign.	يُضِلُّۤا بِهٖ كَثِيْرًا وَيَهْدِيْۤا بِهٖ كَثِيْرًا ۗ وَمَا يُضِلُّۤا بِهٖ اِلَّا الْفٰسِقِيْنَ ﴿٧٧﴾	ص			
قف	Stop	Stop here.	اَوْلٰٓئِكَ عَلَيْهِمْ صَلٰوٰتٌ مِّنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَرَحْمَةٌ ۗ وَاَوْلٰٓئِكَ هُمُ الْمُتَّقِنَ ﴿٧٧﴾	لا	No Stopping	If you stop here, it will distort the meanings. If you stop due to some constraint, then repeat the verse from the beginning or from two or three words before it taking care of the meanings.	الَّذِيْنَ تَتَوَفَّيْهُمُ الْمَلٰٓئِكَةُ طَيِّبِيْنَ ۗ يَقُوْلُوْنَ سَلٰمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ ۗ اَدْخَلُوْا الْجَنَّةَ ۗ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُوْنَ ﴿٧٧﴾