



Learn
to Recite the Quran
Beautifully



Book 2

Essential Tajweed Rules

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Assalamu Alaykum wa Rahmat Allah wa Barakatuh,

Dear Reader,

One of the best acts of worship in Islam is reciting the Quran beautifully and smoothly.

The Prophet (Salla Allahu Alaihi wa Sallam) said:

“Verily the one who recites the Qur’an beautifully, smoothly, and precisely, he will be in the company of the noble and obedient angels. And as for the one who recites with difficulty, stammering or stumbling through its verses, then he will have TWICE that reward.” [Al-Bukhari and Muslim]

Ever since teaching Quran to non Arabic speaking students, I realised the need to write a manual which would equip the students to recite the holy Quran beautifully and smoothly.

Janat Al Quran books aim to make learning the Quran easy for all students whether adults or children, beginners or advanced level. The books explain the Tajweed rules in English while the terms remain in Arabic with a translation for each term.

The books explain the Tajweed rules according to the narration of Hafs from the Imam Asem in the way of Ash-Shaatibiyah.

My sincere thanks go to my teachers who have taught me the science of Tajweed and the Quran recitation in the ten Qira'at. Special thanks to my sisters in Islam who helped me to enhance the books.

Message to the students:

Learning the Quran with a qualified teacher is of paramount importance. Correct recitation of the Quran can only be achieved through regular practice of the Quran with a teacher who can correct the mistakes.

Reciting the Quran on a daily basis is essential so the student can correct the mistakes pointed out by the teacher. Regular duas and patience are important to make your Quran journey easy and full of Barakah.

Message to the teachers:

Kindly be reminded to always renew your intention for teaching the Quran and to ensure the work is done solely for Allah's sake. It is important that we always motivate the students and inspire them to love the Quran.

May Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'la accept all our good deeds to please Him. May Allah unite us all in Jannah with his prophet Salla Allahu Alaihi wa Sallam.

Dina Essam

What some Shaykhs and teachers have said about the book

The Quran is the word of Allah which was revealed to the heart of the prophet SAW with an Arabic tongue. It was revealed Muratal (recited beautifully with Tajweed), that is the way it should always be recited and listened to so the listener can be in the beautiful Jannah of the Quran.

Jannat Al Quran books is a fantastic attempt from Shaykha Dina to get the reciter reach the Jannah of the Quran in order to make the Quran a path to the Firdaws in the hereafter in Shaa Allah. The Tajweed rules are explained with simplicity and clarity for anyone to understand. May Allah SWT reward the author of the book and the learners of the Quran.

Shaykh Samir Abd-Alazeem
Al-Azhar University

I would like to thank Shaykha Dina Essam for this great effort. We have always acknowledged this Khair and hard work from her in serving Allah's religion and His holy book.

I have read Jannat Al Quran books and found a good organisation for all the books and an easy explanation for all the Tajweed rules. Having all the Tajweed rules in those set of books makes the reader or the knowledge seeker who has learned the rules able to recite the Quran precisely with Allah's will. May Allah grant you success.

Shaykh Tamer Ibrahim,
Al-Azhar University

What some Shaykhs and teachers have said about the book

In the name of Allah who has revealed the holy book. I ask Allah to grant success to everyone who serves His religion, and give Barakah to Janat Al Quran books, this great work, that serves Allah's book.

These books give the chance to non Arabic speakers to understand the science of Tajweed of His book, for what they contain of valuable knowledge and simple method of explanation.

Sincere thanks to those who have helped in getting this book to the light in this way that is suitable for serving Allah's book.

I ask Allah to grant success to the writer and the learners of these books. May Allah grant Hidayah (guidance) to people through the learners of His book and may they become the best of people as the prophet said, "The best among you are those who learn the Qur'an and teach it."

Mostafa Ibrahim
Al-Azhar University

The structure of Jannat Al Quran books will allow the student to successfully study the highly complex science of tajweed with simplicity. I would recommend it for sure!

Ayah Yussuf Team
Al-Azhar University

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First Section

Seeking Refuge and Saying Basmalah
The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween
The Rules of Meem Saakin
The Rules of Noon and
Meem Mushaddad

Seeking Refuge

Isti'athah

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from the cursed satan.

Seeking refuge is required at the time of reciting the Quran.

Manners of seeking refuge

Seeking refuge silently

- 1- If the reader is reading silently or alone.
- 2- At the beginning of the prayer.

Seeking refuge loudly

- 1- If the reader is reading loudly and others are listening to his recitation.
- 2- If the reading is done by turn in a classroom, the first reader seeks refuge out loud and the rest do it silently.

Note:

If the reading is cut off by coughing, sneezing or explaining any rules related to the Quran, then there is no need to repeat the seeking of refuge.

Saying Basmalah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

Manners of saying Basmalah

- It is necessary to recite it at the beginning of every Surah, except Surah At-Tawbah as this Surah was revealed to cancel the peace treaty.
- If you start from the middle of any Surah, you have the choice to say the Basmalah or not.
- If you start with an Ayah that speaks about Allah, His names , His attributes, the name of prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings be upon him), or the believers, you should recite Basmalah to separate between seeking refuge and the Ayah.

Example: قال الله تعالى: اللَّهُ نُورُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

- If you start with an Ayah that speaks about shaitan or the hellfire, you shouldn't recite Basmalah.

Example: قال الله تعالى: الشَّيْطَانُ يَعِدُكُمُ الْفَقْرَ وَيَأْمُرُكُم بِالْفَحْشَاءِ

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

Noon Saakin: A Noon without Harakah or with a Sukoon above it.

Tanween: A Noon Saakinah which comes at the end of nouns. It is pronounced but not written.

Noon Saakin is a letter whilst **Tanween** is a symbol — — —.

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

1- Izhaar

2- Idghaam

3- Iqlaab

4- Ikhfaa

1- Izhaar إظهار

Izhaar means to make clear.

Izhaar Letters: Throat letters ع، هـ، ع، ح، غ، خ

Method of pronunciation: If a Noon Saakin or a Tanween is followed by any of these six throat letters, the Noon Saakin or the Tanween is pronounced clearly without Ghunnah.

Sign in the Quran: — — — ن

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

Examples of Izhaar

Tanween	Two Words	One Word	
كُفُوا أَحَدٌ	مِنْ أَلْفٍ	وَيَنْعَوْنَ	ء
سَلَّمَ هِيَ	إِنْ هُوَ	عَنْهُ	هـ
يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ	مِنْ عَلَقٍ	أَنْعَمْتَ	ع
نَارَ حَامِيَةٍ	مِنْ حَكِيمٍ	تَنْجِثُونَ	ح
أَجْرُ غَيْرُ	مِنْ غِلٍّ	فَسَيُغْضُضُونَ	غ
عَلَيْمًا خَيْرًا	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	وَالْمُنْخَنِقَةُ	خ

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

2- Idghaam إدغام

Idghaam means to merge.

Idghaam Letters: يرملون

Method of pronunciation:

If a Noon Saakin or a Tanween comes at the end of a word, and is followed by any of these 6 letters in the next word, then the Noon Saakin or the Tanween will be merged into the next letter.

Idghaam is divided into 2 groups:

- 1- Idghaam with Ghunnah
- 2- Idghaam without Ghunnah

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

1- Idghaam with Ghunnah

The Letters for Idghaam with Ghunnah: **ينمو**

If the Noon Saakin or the Tanween is followed by any of these four letters, the reciter should make Idghaam with Ghunnah.

Method of pronunciation:

Skip the Noon Saakin or the Tanween and pronounce the following letter with Ghunnah (from the nasal cavity).

Sign in the Quran: **ن** — — —

Examples of Idghaam (و and ی)

	Read	Written
Noon Saakin	مِوُجِدِكُمْ	مِنْ وُجِدِكُمْ
	وَمِیُّوْمِنْ	وَمَنْ یُّوْمِنْ
Tanween	مَالِوَعَدَدَهُ	مَالًا وَعَدَدَهُ
	خَیْرِیرَهُ	خَيْرًا یَرَهُ

Note: There is no Shaddah above the Waaw & Yaa. This is called an **incomplete Idghaam** as the Ghunnah of the Noon Saakin is pronounced.

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

Examples of Idghaam (ن and م)

	Read	Written
Noon Saakin	مِمَّسِدِ	مِنْ مَّسَدِ
	مِنْ نَّصِرِينَ	مِنْ نَّصِرِينَ
Tanween	بِخَيْرٍ مِّنْ	بِخَيْرٍ مِّنْ
	يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ	يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ

Note: There is a Shaddah above the Noon & Meem. This is called **complete Idghaam** as the Ghunnah of the Noon Saakin is not pronounced. The Ghunnah pronounced is the Ghunnah of the following Noon and Meem.

The Noon Saakin and the Idghaam letter should be in two different words, otherwise the reciter should not make Idghaam. In this case it will be **Izhaar Motlaq**.

This is found in 4 words in the Quran:

دُنْيَا - صِنَوَانٍ - بُنَيْنٍ - قِنَوَانٍ

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

2- Idghaam without Ghunnah

The Letters for the Idghaam without Ghunnah: ل ر

If Noon Saakin or the Tanween is followed by any of these two letters, there is no Ghunnah whilst making Idghaam.

Method of pronunciation:

Skip the Noon Saakin or Tanween and pronounce ل or ر without Ghunnah.

Examples of Idghaam without Ghunnah

	Read	Written
Noon Saakin	يَكُلُّهُ	يَكُنْ لَهُ
	عَرَّبَهُ	عَنْ رَبِّهِ
Tanween	مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا	مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا
	غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ	غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ

Note: There is a Shaddah above the Ra and Lam. This is called a **complete Idghaam** as the Ghunnah of the Noon Saakin is not pronounced.

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

3- Iqlaab (Qalb) إِقْلَاب - قَلْب

Iqlaab means to convert or change

Iqlaab letter: ب

Method of pronunciation:

If a Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by " ب ", it is converted into Meem and the reciter should make Ghunnah.

Sign in the Quran: ن — — — م

Examples of Iqlaab

	Read	Written
Noon Saakin (One Word)	لَيُمَبِّدَنَّ	لَيُنَبِّدَنَّ
	أَمَبِّئْهُمْ	أَنْبِئْهُمْ
Noon Saakin (Two Words)	مِمَّبَعِدِ	مِنْ بَعِدِ
	يُؤْمِمِبِ اللَّهِ	يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ
Tanween	رَعُوفٌ بِالْعِبَادِ	رَعُوفٌ بِالْعِبَادِ
	أَمَدٌ مَبْعِيدًا	أَمَدًا بَعِيدًا

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

4- Ikhfaa إخفاء

Ikhfaa means to hide

Ikhfaa letters: Any letter other than the letters of Izhaar, Iqlaab or Idghaam. ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

Method of pronunciation:

If any letter other than the letters of Izhaar, Iqlaab or Idghaam follows Noon Saakin or Tanween, the reciter should hide the Noon Saakin and make Ghunnah.

If the Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by a heavy letter (**خص ضغط قظ**), the sound of Ghunnah should also be heavy. If the Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by a light letter, the sound of Ghunnah should also be light.

Sign in the Quran: — — — ن

In order to pronounce the Ikhfaa correctly, place your tongue at the point of articulation of the Ikhfaa letter and pronounce the Ghunnah.

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

Examples of Ikhfaa

Tanween	Noon Saakin (One/two words)	
جَنَّتْ تَجْرِي	لَنْ تُغْنِي	ت
يَوْمًا ثَقِيلًا	مَنْشُورًا	ث
قِنَوَانِ دَانِيَّةٌ	عِنْدِ	د
عَزِيزٌ ذُو	لِيُنْذِرَ	ذ
بَشَرًا سَوِيًّا	الْإِنْسَانَ	س
عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ	يَكُنْ شَيْئًا	ش
بَرِيحٍ صَرَصَرٍ	يَنْصُرْكُمْ	ص
صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا	مِنْ طَيِّبَتٍ	ط
قَوْمٍ ظَلَمُوا	تُنْظِرُونَ	ظ
شَيْءٌ فِى	وَالْمُنْفِقِينَ	ف
فِضَّةٍ قَدَّرُوهَا	وَيَنْقَلِبُ	ق
كَأْسٍ كَانَ	لَدُنْكَ	ك
يَوْمَئِذٍ زُرْقًا	وَأَنْزَلَ	ز
فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ	فَأَنْجَيْنَاكُمْ	ج
مُسْفِرَةٌ ضَاحِكَةٌ	مِنْ ضَرِيحٍ	ض

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

Important Points

- 1- Avoid placing the tongue at the point of articulation of the Noon while pronouncing the Ghunnah. The reciter should place his tongue at the point of articulation of the Ikhfaa letter.
- 2- Avoid prolonging the harakah of the letter before the Noon as in **عَنْكُمْ - مِنْكُمْ**; the reciter should avoid prolonging the Kasrah or the Fathah.
- 3- When the letter before the Noon Saakin has Dhammah, the reciter should make the Ghunnah in the state of Sukoon (without making Dhammah) as in **كُنْتُ**.
- 4- The Ghunnah should be heavy if Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by a heavy letter, and it should be light if Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by a light letter.

Exercises

Find the rules of Noon Saakin & Tanween in the following Ayahs then read the Ayahs

قال الله تعالى:

نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ

لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ

ثُمَّ لَتَسْأَلَنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ

كَلَّا لَئِنْ لَّمْ يَنْتَهِ لَنَسْفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ

أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ كَذَّبَ وَتَوَلَّى

عَبْدًا إِذَا صَلَّى

مِّنْ مَّاءٍ مَّهِينٍ

وَيَلَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ لِلْمُكَذِّبِينَ

يَوْمًا عَبُوسًا قَمْطَرِيرًا

قَالُوا لَبِثْنَا يَوْمًا أَوْ بَعْضَ يَوْمٍ

إِنَّهُمْ إِنْ يَظْهَرُوا عَلَيْكُمْ يَرْجُمُوكُمْ

وَلَنْ تَفْلِحُوا إِذَا أَبَدًا

The Rules of Meem Saakin

Meem Saakin: A Meem without Harakah (م) or a Meem with a Sukoon. (مْ)

The Rules of Meem Saakin

- 1- Ikhfaa Shafawi
- 2- Idghaam Shafawi
- 3- Izhaar Shafawi

1- Ikhfaa Shafawi إِيخْفَاءٌ شَفَوِيٌّ

Ikhfaa means to hide.

The letter of Ikhfaa Shafawi: ب

Method of pronunciation:

If the Meem Saakin is followed by "ب", the reader should hide the Meem and pronounce it with Ghunnah. This should be in two words.

It is called Shafawi because it is pronounced from the lips. The word Shafawi refers to lips in Arabic.

Examples of Ikhfaa Shafawi

رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ | أَوْنَبِّئُكُمْ بِخَيْرٍ | فَبَشِّرْهُمْ بِعَذَابٍ

The Rules of Meem Saakin

2- Idghaam Shafawi إِدْغَامٌ شَفَوِيّ

Idghaam Shafawi means to merge.

The letter of Idghaam Shafawi: م

Method of pronunciation:

If Meem Saakin is followed by "م" then Meem Saakin will merge with the next Meem and will be pronounced with Ghunnah. This should be in two separate words.

The Meem after Meem Saakin should have Shaddah (ّ)

Examples of Idghaam Shafawi

وَعَامَنَّهُمْ مِّنْ | عَلَيْهِمْ مُّؤَصَّدَةٌ | رَبِّهِمْ مِّنْ

The Rules of Meem Saakin

3- Izhaar Shafawi إِظْهَارٌ شَفَوِيٌّ

Izhaar Shafawi means to make clear.

The letters of Izhaar Shafawi:

All the letters other than "م - ب"

Method of pronunciation:

If the Meem Saakin is followed by any letter other than "م - ب", it has to be pronounced clearly without Ghunnah.

Examples of Izhaar Shafawi

لَكُمْ وَلِأَنْعَمِكُمْ	هُمْ عَنْ
فَوْقَكُمْ سَبْعًا	كَيْدَهُمْ فِي
كَانَهُمْ يَوْمَ	عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا
عَلَيْهِمْ حَافِظِينَ	كَالْوَهُمْ أَوْ

Note: In case of Izhaar Shafawi, the Meem Saakin will have a Sukoon above it.

The Rules of Noon and Meem Mushaddad

If a Meem or a Noon has a Shaddah, the reciter must make Ghunnah.

Examples of Noon and Meem Mushaddad

لَتَرُونَهَا	الْجَنَّةِ
النَّعِيمِ	النَّاسِ
فَأُمُّهُ	النَّفْسِ
وَأَنَّهُ	حَمَّالَةَ
بِالنَّاصِيَةِ	لَيُتَبَذَنَّ
فَأَمَّا	لَتُسْأَلُنَّ

Note: If the reciter stops on a word ending with a Noon or a Meem Mushaddad, Ghunnah should be pronounced.

Exercises

Find the rules of Meem Saakin, Noon and Meem Mushaddad in the following Ayahs then read the words

قال الله تعالى:

رَبُّكُمْ مِّنْ
أَمْرِكُمْ مِّرْفَقًا
لَّكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ
إِنَّ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا
لَكُمْ مِّنْ
وَهُمْ رُقُودٌ
مِّنْهُمْ كَمْ
كَمْ لَبِثْتُمْ

وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ
لَهُمْ أَجْرًا
لَّكِنَّا هُوَ اللَّهُ
عَلَيْهِمْ بَسْطَٰنٍ
ءَاثَرِهِمْ إِنْ
تُمْ مِّنْ نُّطْفَةٍ
ءَاذَانِهِمْ فِي
إِنَّهُمْ فِتْيَةٌ



Second Section

Laam Shamsiyyah & Qamariyyah
Qalqalah

Laam Shamsiyyah & Qamariyyah

There are two rules for (ل) when the definite article (ال) is attached to an indefinite word.

- 1- Izhaar
- 2- Idgaam

Laam Qamariyyah

Rule: Izhaar which means to make clear.

Izhaar Letters: أَبْغَ حَجَّكَ وَخَفَ عَقِيمَهُ

Method of pronunciation: If Laam Saakin is followed by one of the letters above, then Laam is pronounced. The Alif (i) in the definite article becomes Hamza-tul-Wasl, it is pronounced with Fathah at the beginning of the word but it is not pronounced when joining the words.

Examples of Laam Qamariyyah

When preceded by a word or a letter	At the beginning of a word	When preceded by a word or a letter	At the beginning of a word
وَأَقِيمُوا الْوَزْنَ	الْوَزْنَ	عَلَّمَ الْقُرْءَانَ	الْقُرْءَانَ
ذُو الْعَصْفِ	الْعَصْفِ	خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ	الْإِنْسَانَ
كَ الْفَخَّارِ	الْفَخَّارِ	عَلَّمَهُ الْبَيَانَ	الْبَيَانَ
وَلَهُ الْجَوَارِ	الْجَوَارِ	وَوَضَعَ الْمِيزَانَ	الْمِيزَانَ

Laam Shamsiyyah & Qamariyyah

Laam Shamsiyyah

Rule: Idghaam which means to merge

Idghaam Letters: The rest of the letters.

طَبُّ نَمِّ صَلِّ رُحْمًا تَفُزْ ضِفْ دَا نِعَمَ دَعْ سُوءَ ظَنٍّ زُرْ شَرِيفًا لِلْكَرَمِ

The first letter in every word in this couplet.

Method of pronunciation: If Laam Saakin is followed by one of these letters, then the Laam is not pronounced and the letter after Laam will have Shaddah. The Alif (ا) in the definite article is called Hamza-tul-Wasl, it is pronounced with Fathah at the beginning of the word but not pronounced when joining the words.

Examples of Laam Shamsiyyah

When preceded by a word or a letter	At the beginning of a word	When preceded by a word or a letter	At the beginning of a word
يَوْمُ التَّغَابُنِ	التَّغَابُنِ	وَالنَّجْمُ	النَّجْمُ
وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ	الرَّسُولَ	فِي السَّمَوَاتِ	السَّمَوَاتِ
وَالشَّهَدَةِ	الشَّهَدَةِ	أَيُّهُ الثَّقَلَانِ	الثَّقَلَانِ
مِنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ	الظُّلُمَاتِ	كَالدِّهَانِ	الدِّهَانِ

Exercises

Find the rules of Laam Shamsiyyah & Qamariyyah in the following words

بِالْتَفْسِ اللَّوَامَةِ
بِیَوْمِ الْقِيَمَةِ
بَرَقَ الْبَصَرُ
وَحَسَفَ الْقَمَرُ
وَجُمِعَ الشَّمْسُ
تُحِبُّونَ الْعَاجِلَةَ
بَلَغَتِ التَّرَاقِي
مِنْهُ الزَّوْجَيْنِ

الدَّهْرِ
السَّبِيلِ
الْأَبْرَارِ
بِالنَّذْرِ
الطَّعَامِ
الْيَوْمِ
أَلَا رَأَيْكَ
الظَّالِمِينَ

Qalqalah

Qalqalah means: Making an echo or jerking sound at the articulation point of the letter.

The letters of Qalqalah: قطب جد

Method of pronunciation:

If any of the letters from قطب جد are Saakin (either the letter has a Sukoon or is Saakin because of stopping), the reciter should make Qalqalah.

Examples of Qalqalah

وَقَبْ	حَبْلٌ
أَحَدٌ	يَدْخُلُونَ
الْفَلَقِ	نَقَعًا
وَالْحَجِّ	تَجْرِي
الْحَقِّ	أَطْعَمَهُمْ

Qalqalah

Types of Qalqalah:

1- Minor (Sughra) قَلْقَلَةٌ صَغْرَى

This occurs when the letter of Qalqalah is in the middle of a word, or at the end of a word that you are not stopping on.

Example: قَدْ قَالَهَا - يَطْمَعُونَ - يَدْخُلُونَ

2- Medium (Wusta) قَلْقَلَةٌ وَسْطَى

This occurs when the letter of Qalqalah is at the end of a word, the letter of Qalqalah doesn't have Shaddah and you are stopping on that word.

Example: وَالطَّارِقِ - أَلْفَلَقِ

3- Major (Kubra) قَلْقَلَةٌ كُبْرَى

This occurs when the letter of Qalqalah is at the end of a word, the letter of Qalqalah has Shaddah and you are stopping on that word.

Example: بِالْحَقِّ - أَلْحَقُّ

Note: The sound of the Major Qalqalah is clearer than that of the Medium Qalqalah and the sound of the Medium Qalqalah is clearer than that of the Minor Qalqalah.

Exercises

Find the Qalqalah and read the words

قال الله تعالى:

إِنَّ طَلَّقْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ
 وَعَلَى الْمُقْتَرِ قَدْرُهُ
 وَأَنْ تَعْفُوا أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَى
 وَلَكِنْ لِّيَطْمَئِنَّ قُلُوبِي
 مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يُقْرِضُ اللَّهَ قَرْضًا حَسَنًا
 وَقَدْ أُخْرِجْنَا مِنْ دَيْرِنَا وَأَبْنَيْنَا
 إِنَّ اللَّهَ مُبْتَلِيكُمْ بِنَهَرٍ
 وَمَنْ لَمْ يَطْعَمَهُ فَإِنَّهُ مِنِّي

يَرْتَدُّ
 يُجْعَلُ
 وَلَعَبْدُ
 أَجْرًا
 نُظْفَةٍ
 يَقْدِرُونَ
 وَأَظْهَرُ
 خُطْبَةٍ



Third Section

Al-Madd

Al-Madd

Madd means lengthening the sound due to one of the letters of Madd.

All the madd rules are built upon the 3 basic Madd letters:

- 1- **Alif** ا preceded by a **Fathah** (َ), as قَالَ
- 2- **Yaa Saakin** ي preceded by a **Kasrah** (ِ), as قِيلَ
- 3- **Waaw Saakin** و preceded by a **Dhammah** (ُ), as يَقُولُ

Types of Madd

1- Natural Madd (Tabee'ee) المَد الطبيعي

2- Secondary Madd (Far'ee) المَد الفرعي

It is divided into two groups.

The Madd due to Hamza

- 1- Madd-ul-Muttasil المَد المتصل
- 2- Madd-ul-Munfasil المَد المنفصل
- 3- Madd-ul-Badal المَد البَدَل

The Madd due to Sukoon

- 1- Madd-ul-Lazim المَد اللازم
- 2- Madd-ul-Aridh Li-Sukoon المَد العارض للسكون
- 3- Madd-ul-Leen المَد اللين

Al-Madd

1- The Natural Madd (Tabee'ee) المَد الطبيعي

The Natural Madd is one of the Madd letters ا, و, ي not followed by a Hamzah (ء) or a Saakin letter.

It is prolonged 2 Harakas.

Examples of Natural Madd

النَّاسُ | زَيْنًا | يَقُولُ | الْكَافِرِينَ

When you stop on a word that has fathatain above the last letter, only one fathah and Alif will be pronounced. **This Madd is called Madd Ewad.** (إ) مد عوض

شُكُورًا | مُسَمًّى | بِنَاءً | مَاءً

(I) No Madd is pronounced if the word ends by Taa Marboutah.

If you stop on Taa Marboutah, it will be pronounced Haa, example: رَحْمَةً

Al-Madd

2- Secondary Madd (Far'ee) المد الفرعي

The Madd due to Hamza

1- Madd-ul-Muttasil الممد المتصل

If a letter of Madd is followed by a Hamzah (ء) which is present in the same word, the reader should prolong the Madd 4 or 5 Harakas. This Madd is obligatory.

Sign in the Quran: 

Examples

الْأَنْبِيَاءُ	جَاءَ
سَوَاءٌ	شَاءَ
لِلْفُقَرَاءِ	بِالسُّوءِ

Al-Madd

2- Secondary Madd (Far'ee) المَد الفرعي

The Madd due to Hamza

2- Madd-ul-Munfasil المَد المنفصل

If a letter of Madd is at the end of a word and is followed by a Hamzah (ء) which is present at the beginning of the next word, the reader should prolong the Madd 4 or 5 Haraka's. Madd for 2 Harakas (Natural Madd) is pronounced when stopping on the letter of madd. This Madd is optional.

Sign in the Quran: 

Examples

تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ	إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ
وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ	وَمَا أُوتِيَ
فِي أَيَّامٍ	مَا أَنْزَلَ

Al-Madd

2- Secondary Madd (Far'ee) الممد الفرعي

The Madd due to Hamza

Differences between Madd-ul-Muttasil & Madd-ul-Munfasil.

1- Madd-ul-Muttasil is present in one word.

Madd-ul-Munfasil is present in two separate words.

2- Madd-ul-Muttasil is present when stopping on the Madd and when joining the words.

Madd-ul-Munfasil is only present when joining the words.

3- Madd-ul-Muttasil is obligatory.

Madd-ul-Munfasil is optional.

Al-Madd

2- Secondary Madd (Far'ee) المَد الفرعي

The Madd due to Hamza

3- Madd-ul-Badal المَد البَدَل

If a letter of Madd is preceded by Hamza (ء) and not followed by a Hamza or a Saakin letter, then the letter of Madd will be prolonged two Harakas.

Examples

وَالْآخِرَةِ

وَعَاتَى

إِيْمَانًا

أُوتُوهُ

Al-Madd

2- Secondary Madd (Far'ee) المَد الفرعي

The Madd due to Sukoon

1- Madd-ul-Aridh Li-Sukoon المَد العارض للسكون

If a letter of Madd is followed by a letter at the end of a word which is Saakin temporarily, because the reader has to stop on the word, the reader should prolong the Madd to be Madd Aridh Li-Sukoon.

Madd Aridh Li-Sukoon can be prolonged 2, 4 or 6 Harakas.

Examples

أَلِيمٌ	أَلْقِصَاصُ
تَتَقَوْنَ	بِالْمَعْرُوفِ
أَلَّا لَبِّبِ	بِإِحْسَنِ

Note: This Madd only exists if the reader stops on a word.

Al-Madd

2- Secondary Madd (Far'ee) المَد الفرعي

The Madd due to Sukoon

2- Madd-ul-Leen المَد اللين

The Leen letters: Waaw (و) & Yaa (ي) Saakin preceded by a letter with Fathah (َ).

If one of the Leen letters is followed by a letter at the end of a word which is Saakin due to stopping, the reader should prolong the Leen letter 2, 4 or 6 Harakas.

Examples

قُرَيْشٍ

خَيْرٌ

يَوْمَ

رَيْبَ

خَوْفٍ

بِالْغَيْبِ

Note: This Madd only exists if the reader stops on a word.

Al-Madd

2- Secondary Madd (Far'ee) المَد الفرعي

The Madd due to Sukoon

3- Madd-ul-Lazim المَد اللازم

If a letter of Madd is followed by an original Sukoon (not due to stopping), or a Mushaddad letter, the reciter should prolong the Madd 6 Harakas.

Types of Madd Lazim

1- Madd Lazim Kalimee

- a- Muthaqqal
- b- Mukhaffaf

2- Madd Lazim Harfee

- a- Muthaqqal
- b- Mukhaffaf

Madd Lazim Kalimee Muthaqqal مَد لازم كلمي مَثَقَل

If a letter of Madd is followed by a Mushaddad letter which is present in the same word, the reciter should prolong the Madd 6 Harakas.

وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ | أَتُحْجَوْنِي | يَتَمَاسَا

Madd Lazim Kalimee Mukhaffaf مَد لازم كلمي مُخَفَّف

If a letter of Madd is followed by an original Sukoon (not due to stopping) which is present in the same word, the reciter should prolong the Madd 6 Harakas. There is only one word in the Quran with this type of Madd.

ءَأَلَّنَ

Al-Madd

2- Secondary Madd (Far'ee) المَد الفرعي

The Madd due to Sukoon

Madd Lazim Harfee المَد اللازم الحرفي

There are 14 independent letters that occur in the Quran at the beginning of some Surahs. The mnemonic for these letters is as follows: نَصُّ حَكِيمٍ قَاطِعٌ لَهُ سِرٌّ

These letters are attached to each other like ordinary words. However the individual letters have to be pronounced by reading out their respective names. Some of these letters are prolonged 6 Harakas, they are: نَقَصَ عَسَلَكُمْ

Madd Lazim Harfee Muthaqqal مَد لازم حرفي مثقل

If a letter of Madd is followed by a Mushaddad letter, the reader should prolong the Madd letter 6 Harakas.

Read	Written	Read	Written
أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِّيمٌ رَا	الْمَر	أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِّيمٌ	الْم (1)
طَا سِينٌ مِّيمٌ	طَسَم	أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِّيمٌ صَادٌ	الْمَص

Note: There are 5 five letters that are prolonged 2 Harakas, these letters are: حَتَّى طَهْرٌ. Example: طَه pronounced as طَاهَا

(1) The Alif is not prolonged.

Al-Madd

2- Secondary Madd (Far'ee) المَد الفرعي

The Madd due to Sukoon

Madd Lazim Harfee Mukhaffaf مد لازم حرفي مخفف

If a letter of Madd is followed by a Saakin letter, the reader should prolong the Madd 6 Harakas.

The letter ع can be prolonged either 4 or 6 Harakas as the middle letter ي is a letter of Leen. The preference is to be prolonged 6 Harakas. This occurs in Surah Maryam and Ash-Shura.

Read	Written	Read	Written
أَلِفٌ لَّامٌ مَّيْمٌ رَّا	الْمَرَّ	قَافٌ	قَ
عَيْنٌ سَيْنٌ قَافٌ	عَسَقَ	أَلِفٌ لَّامٌ رَّا	الرَّ

Exercises

Find the rules of Al-Madd then read the words

الْبَيْتِ
بِالْمَعْرُوفِ
الصَّاحَّةُ
إِيْمَنَا
خَوْفِ
الْمُتَّقِينَ
عَالَيْنَ
يَعْلَمُونَ
الْحَاقَّةُ
وَالضَّرَاءِ
الْأَلْبَبِ

وَحِينَ
نِسَائِكُمْ
الَّذِي أُنْزِلَ
وَالصَّيْفِ
جَزَاءُ
رَبَّنَا ءَاتِنَا
جُوعِ
وَالْيَتَامَى
وَإِثْمُهُمَا أَكْبَرُ
ءَايَتِهِ
قُرْوَءِ

شَعَائِرِ
وَأُولَئِكَ
وَنِدَاءُ
مَا أُنْزِلْنَا
وَالْمَلَأَيْكَهَ
السَّمَاءِ
ءَامِنُوا
تَبَرَّعُوا
وَالْفَحْشَاءِ
دُعَاءُ
فَلَا إِثْمَ



Fourth Section

Heavy and Light Letters

Signs of Stopping

Heavy and Light Letters

There are three types of Arabic letters regarding the heaviness and lightness.

1- Heavy letters: خص ضغط قظ

Method of pronunciation:

The reciter should raise the back of the tongue when pronouncing these letters.

2- Light letters: All the other letters except ر ، ا & ج of the word Allah

Method of pronunciation:

The reciter should lower the back of the tongue when pronouncing these letters.

3- Letters that are sometimes light and sometimes heavy.

Alif Madd: It depends on the preceding letter. If the letter before Alif Madd is light, Alif Madd should be pronounced light.

But if the letter before Alif Madd is heavy, then Alif Madd should be pronounced heavy.

Heavy and Light Letters

Examples of Alif Madd

طَالَ



مَالَ



قَالَ

Laam in the word Allah

If the word Allah is preceded by a letter with a **Fathah** or a **Dhammah**, then the **L** in the word Allah will be pronounced with a full mouth (heavy).

If it is preceded by a letter with a **Kasrah**, then the **L** will be pronounced with an empty mouth (light).

فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ



وَاللَّهُ



بِاللَّهِ

The Rules of Raa

Raa is pronounced with a full mouth (Heavy) in 4 cases:

1- If the Raa has a Fathah or Dhammah above it.

Examples

رَحْمَةً | رَبِّي | خَيْرٌ | فَعَقَرُوهَا

2- If the Raa is Saakin and there is a Fathah or Dhammah above the previous letter.

Examples

الْأَرْضُ | وَأُمْرٌ | يُرْزَقُونَ | مَرِيْمٌ

The Rules of Raa

Raa is pronounced with a full mouth (Heavy) in 4 cases:

3- If the Raa is Saakin or Saakin because of stopping, and the previous letter is Saakin, and the letter preceding the Saakin letter has a Fathah or Dhammah, or if there is Alif or Waaw before the Raa.

Examples

النَّهَارِ | نُورٍ | وَالْفَجْرِ | خُسْرٍ

4- If the Raa is Saakin and is preceded by Hamzatul-Wasl which will be pronounced with Kasrah.

Examples

أَرْتَابُوا | أَرْكَبْ | أَرْكَبِي | أَرْجَبِي

The Rules of Raa

Raa is pronounced with an empty mouth (light) in 4 cases:

1- If the Raa has a kasrah.

Examples

وَبُرَزَتْ | شَرَّ | رِيحٌ | رَجَالٌ

2- If the Raa is Saakin or Saakin because of stopping and the letter before it has a Kasrah.

Examples

فِرْعَوْنُ | عَسِرٌ | وَأَصْبِرْ | شِرْكٌ

The Rules of Raa

Raa is pronounced with an empty mouth (light) in 4 cases:

3- If the Raa is Saakin or Saakin because of stopping and the previous letter is Saakin and the letter preceding the Saakin letter has a Kasrah.

Examples

الذِّكْرُ | الشَّعْرُ | حَجْرٌ | السَّحْرُ

4- If the Raa is Saakin or Saakin because of stopping, and there is Yaa Madd or Yaa Leen before the Raa.

Examples

بَصِيرٌ | نَذِيرٌ | قَدِيرٌ | خَيْرٌ

The Rules of Raa

Note:

The Raa will be pronounced with a full mouth (heavy) if it is Saakin and the letter before it has a Kasrah, and the Raa Saakin is followed by one of the heavy letters. This occurs in 5 words in the Quran.

سورة الفجر (14:89)

لَبَّالْمِرْصَادِ

سورة الأنعام (7:6)

قِرْطَاسٍ

سورة التوبة (122:14)

فِرْقَةٍ

سورة النبأ (21:78)

مِرْصَادًا

سورة التوبة (107:14)

وَارْصَادًا

The Rules of Raa

There are some words where the Raa can be pronounced with either a full mouth (heavy) or with an empty mouth (light).

When stopping on these words, the Raa can be pronounced with a full mouth (heavy) or with an empty mouth (light) but the preference is to pronounce it with an empty mouth (light).

سورة الفجر (4:89) يَسِر	سورة طه (77:20) الشعراء (52:26) أَنْ أَسِر
سورة سبأ (12:34) الْقَطِر	سورة هود (81:11) الحجر (65:15) الدخان (23:44) فَأَسِر
سورة الشعراء (63:26) فِرْقِ	سورة القمر (16:54) 18, 21, 30, 37, 39 وَنُذِر

When stopping on this word, the Raa can be pronounced with a full mouth (heavy) or with an empty mouth (light) but the preference is to pronounce it with a full mouth (heavy).

سورة يونس (87:10) بِمِصْرَ	سورة يوسف (99:21:12) سورة الزخرف (51:43) مِصْرَ
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Exercises

Find the rules of the Raa then read the words

مِرْصَادًا
بَرْدًا
شَرَابًا
الرُّوحُ
أَنْذَرْنَاكُمْ
رِزْقَهُ
أَرْجِعِي
يَتَذَكَّرُ
زُرْتُمْ
الْقَارِعَةُ
فَأَثَرَنَ
خَيْرُ

رَيْبَ
أَبْصَرِهِمْ
حَذَرَ
كَفَرُوا
فِرْعَوْنَ
لِبِالْمِرْصَادِ
لِيَشْتَرُوا
وَأُشْرِبُوا
تَرْضَى
النَّصْرَى
طَهْرًا
الْأَرْضَ

Signs of Stopping

م	Compulsory stop <small>الْوَقْفُ اللَّازِمُ</small> The reciter has to stop. Continuation is prohibited
قلے	The preference is to stop <small>الْوَقْفُ أَوْلى</small>
صلے	The preference is to continue <small>الْوَصْلُ أَوْلى</small>
ج	The reciter has the choice to either stop or continue <small>جَوَازُ الْوَقْفِ</small>
∴ ∴	The reciter can stop at either of the points but not both <small>تَعَانُقُ الْوَقْفِ</small>
لا	It is not permissible to stop.
س	سكت It is obligatory for the reciter to pause
سجدة	<p>The sign  indicates that there is Sajda which is Sunnah. The sign _____ explains the reason why we have to make Sajda.</p> <p>Sajda occurred 14 times in the Quran: Surah 7:206, Surah 13:15, Surah 16:49, Surah 17:107, Surah 19:58, Surah 22:77, Surah 25:60, Surah 27:25, Surah 32:15, Surah 38:24, Surah 41:37, Surah 53:59, Surah 84:21, Surah 96:19.</p>



Jannat Al Quran

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