



**TAJWEED RULES  
TO BE FOLLOWED WHEN  
RECITING  
THE HOLY QUR'ÂN**

أَحْكَامُ التَّجْوِيدِ الَّتِي تَجِبُ  
مُرَاعَاتُهَا عِنْدَ تِلَاوَةِ الْقُرْآنِ

## KEY TO TRANSLITERATION

In Transliterating Arabic words, the following system of symbols has been used: ا (hamza) = ' (apostrophe) ب = b, ت = t, ث = s, ج = j, ح = h, خ = kh, د = d, ذ = z, ر = r, ز = z, س = s, ش = sh, ص = s, ض = d, ط = t, ظ = z, ع = ' (inverted apostrophe) غ = gh, ف = f, ق = q, ك = k, ل = l, م = m, ن = n, و = w, ه = h, ي = y.

Note: Alif is always followed by another letter as ب = ba, با = baa.

For مد elongation of vowels five symbols have been introduced :

a,i,e,i,u,o, as in ب = ba, با = baa, باا = baaa, ب = bi, بي = bee, بِي = beee, بُ = bu, بُو = boo, بُوآ = booo.

For such kind of Idghaam as مِنْ يَشَاءُ, عَدْنٍ يَدْخُلُونَهَا, the following system of transliteration has been used :

mañy-yashaaa' 'Adniñy- yadkhuloonahaa. For such words as

تَأْسَى, يَا بِي, this kind of transliteration has been applied:

ta-sa, ya-baa.

## ALPHABETS

Arabic Letters	Letter's Name	English Symbol	Example	Transliteration	Arabic Letters	Letter's Name	English Symbol	Example	Transliteration
ء	Hamzah	'	مَاءٌ	Maaa'a	ث	Ṣaa	ṣ	التَّكَاثُرُ	At-takaasuru
ح	Haa	h	الْحَقُّ	Al-ḥaqqu	خ	Khaa	kh	الْخَمْرُ	Al-khamru
ذ	Zaal	z	الدِّكْرُ	Ad-dikru	ص	Ṣaad	s	النَّصِيبُ	An-naṣeebu
ض	Ḍaad	d	الْمَرَضُ	Al-maraḍu	ط	Ṭaa	ṭ	الطَّلَاقُ	At-talaaqu
ظ	Zaa	z	الْحَفِيفُ	Al-ḥafeezu	ع	'Ayn	'	الْعَيْنُ	Al-'aynu
غ	Ghayn	gh	الْغَضَبُ	Al-ghaḍabu	ن	Nun Saakin	n̄	مَنْ يَشَاءُ	Mañy-yashaaa'
و	Tashdeed	(double letter)	ثُمَّ	Summa	~	Madd	(Elongation of vowels)	أُولَئِكَ	'Ulaaa'ika

## COLOUR CODED TAJWEED RULES

### Ikhfa

if any one of these letters.

ت ت ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

appear after a نْ or          it will be pronounced with a light nasal sound.

### Ghunna

The sound emanates from the nose and is observed on the

مّ & نّ

### Ikhfa Meem Saakin

When the letter ب appears after a مّ it will be pronounced with a light sound in the nose.

### Idghaam

If after a نْ or          there appear any of these letters (ي ن م و) it will become assimilated into the letter and will be read with Ghunna.

### Qalqala

The five letters of Qalqala are ق ط ب ج د

When any of these letters in a word has a Sukoon on it or if deciding on pausing on any of these letters which appear at the end of a sentence it will appear to have an echoing or jerking sound.

### Qalb

If after a نْ or          the letter ب appears then the Noon Saakin or Tanween will be incorporated into the letter مّ an will be recited with Ghunna.

### Idghaam Meem Saakin

If after a مّ there appear another مّ the two meems will become incorporated and will be read with Ghunna.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPIC	PAGE
The Aadaab of reciting the Holy Qur'ân	1
The place of origin of the Arabic Letters	2-3
Definition of Tajweed	4
Rule of Qalqala	4-5
Rule of Noon & Meem Mushaddadah	5
Rule of letter Laam	6
Rule of Meem Saakin	7
Rule of Ikhfa – Noon Saakin & Tanween	8-9
Rule of Ithaar – Noon Saakin & Tanween	10
Rule of Idghaam – Noon Saakin & Tanween	11
Rule of Idghaam Mithlayn	12
Rule of Idghaam Mutaqaaribayn	12
Rule of Idghaam Mutajaanisayn	13
Rule of Iqlaab – The Alteration	13
Rule of the letter Raa	14-15-16
Rule of Madd	16
Maddul Asli	16
Maddul Muttasil	17
Maddul Munfasil	17
Maddul Laazim	18
Maddul Aaridh	18
The Sun letters	19-20
The Moon letters	21-22
Rules of stopping	23
Symbols denoting pauses	24-25
Prostration is to be made...	26

## THE AADAAB OF RECITING THE HOLY QUR'ÂN

- The reciter of the Holy Qur'ân must perform the ritual ablution (wudhu).
- The intention when reciting the Holy Qur'ân should be to gain the pleasure of Allah.
- The voice should not be raised to such an extent where your recital will disturb others who are also engaged in some form of worship.
- The reciter of the Holy Qur'ân must sit in a dignified position facing the Ka'bah.
- When commencing with the recitation of the Holy Qur'ân – start by reciting:

*“ I seek Allah’s protection from Satan, the accursed. ”*

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

And thereafter recite:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*“In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.”*

## The place of origin (مَخْرَجُ / مَخَارِجُ) of the Arabic Letters

To know the origin of any letter of the Arabic Alphabet, place a Sukoon (◌ْ) on it and precede it with an Alif (ا) with a Fatha (أ).

Example : اَبْ will give us the origin of the letter بْ

Name	Letter	Place of origin
The Aerial letters الْحُرُوفُ الْهَوَائِيَّةُ	ا و ي	Originate from the emptiness of the mouth.
The Guttural letters الْحُرُوفُ الْحَلْقِيَّةُ	هـ	Originate from the back of the throat (larynx).
	ع ح	Originate from the centre of the throat.
	غ خ	Originate from the upper portion of the throat.
الْحُرُوفُ اللَّهْوِيَّةُ	ق ك	The back of the tongue rises and touches the soft palate.
الْحُرُوفُ الشَّجْرِيَّةُ	ج ش	The centre of the tongue touches the upper palate.

<p>The letter ض الْحَرْفُ ضُ</p>	<p>ض</p>	<p>The upturned side of the tongue touches the gums of the upper back teeth.</p>
<p>The liquids الْحُرُوفُ الذُّوَلِقِيَّةُ</p>	<p>ر ل ن</p>	<p>Originate when the tip of the tongue touches the upper hard palate.</p>
<p>The dental letters الْحُرُوفُ البِّطِّيَّةُ</p>	<p>ت د ط</p>	<p>Originate when the tip of the tongue touches the gums of the upper two front teeth.</p>
<p>The gingival letters الْحُرُوفُ البِّثْوِيَّةُ</p>	<p>ث ذ ظ</p>	<p>Originate when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper two front teeth.</p>
<p>الْحُرُوفُ الأَسْلِيَّةُ</p>	<p>ز س ص</p>	<p>Originate when the tip of the tongue rises towards the upper palate, touching the gums behind the upper two front teeth.</p>
<p>The labial letters الْحُرُوفُ الشَّفْوِيَّةُ</p>	<p>ب م ف</p>	<p>Originate from the lips. Originates when the inner portion of the bottom lip meets the edge on the two upper front teeth.</p>

## TAJWEED

Reciting the Holy Qur'ân with TAJWEED means to pronounce every letter with all its articulative qualities such as the correct prolongation, merging, conversion, distinctness, and pauses. Reciting the Qur'ân with TAJWEED allows the reciter to emphasise the accent, phonetics, rhythm and temper of the Qur'ânic recitation.

## QALQALA

When the letters of QALQALA have a Sukoon (◌ْ)  
On it, it will be read with an echoing or jerking sound.

The letters of QALQALA are:



In the examples that follow, the QALQALA letter with a Sukoon appears in the red block. Care should be taken when reciting, not to jerk the letter to the extent where it will sound as if the letter has a FATHA on it.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Qalqala letter
7	12	خَلَقْتَنِي مِنْ نَارٍ وَخَلَقْتَنِي مِنْ	ق
37	10	خَطَفَ الْحُطْفَةَ فَاتَّبَعَهَا شَهَابٌ ثاقِبٌ ۝	ط
2	34	قُلْنَا لِلْمَلَكِةِ اسْجُدْ وَالسُّجُودَ وَالْاِكْرَامِ اِبْلِيسَ ۝	ب
37	19	فَاتَّمَاهِيَ زَجْرَةً وَاحِدَةً فَاذَا هُمْ يَنْظُرُونَ ۝	ج
33	4	جَعَلَ اَدْعِيَاءَكُمْ اَبْنَاءَكُمْ ۝	د



When a stop is made at the end of the sentences below, the rule of QALQALA will apply. The last letter becomes SAAKIN irrespective of the vowel sign, thus resulting in the QALQALA letter being read with an echoing or jerking sound.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Qalqala letter
37	5	وَمَا بَيِّنُهُمَا وَرَبُّ الْمَشَارِقِ ۝	ق
11	70	إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَىٰ قَوْمِ لُوطٍ ۝	ط
37	10	خِطَفَ الْخُطْفَةِ فَأَتْبَعَهُ شَهَابٌ ثَقِيبٌ ۝	ب
2	197	وَلَا فَسُوقِي وَلَا جِدَالٍ فِي الْحَجَّةِ ۝	ج
37	7	وَحَفِظْنَا مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْطَانٍ مَّارِدٍ ۝	د

### NOON and MEEM MUSHADDADAH

When the letters ن and م have a SHADDDAH ( ّ ) on it ( نّ مّ ) it will be recited with Ghunna. The nasalisation should not exceed the duration of two harakah. ( 2 - 3 second duration).

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Mushaddadah letter
37	6	إِنَّا زَيْنَا السَّمَاءِ الدُّنْيَا	نّ
78	21	إِنَّ جَهَنَّمَ كَانَتْ مِرْصَادًا ۝	نّ
27	70	وَلَا تَكُنْ فِي ضَيْقٍ مِّمَّا يَتَذَكَّرُونَ ۝	مّ
7	11	وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَاكُمْ ثُمَّ صَوَّرْنَاكُمْ ثُمَّ قُلْنَا	مّ

## THE RULE OF THE LETTER LAAM

When a letter with FATHA (  $\text{ـَ}$  ) or DHAMMA (  $\text{ـُ}$  ) appears before the name of ALLAH, it will be pronounced with a broad sound or full mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Vowel Sign
5	114	قَالَ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ اللَّهُمَّ	$\text{ـَ}$
4	171	إِنَّمَا الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	$\text{ـُ}$

When a letter with a KASRA (  $\text{ـِ}$  ) appears before the name of ALLAH, it will be pronounced with a thin sound or an empty mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Vowel Sign
40	78	لِرَسُولٍ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ بِآيَةٍ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ	$\text{ـِ}$
4	35	يُوفِّقِ اللَّهُ بَيْنَهُمَا	$\text{ـِ}$

However, the LAAM MUSHADDADAH  $\text{لّ}$  is read with a thin sound or empty mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Laam Mushaddadah
2	255	اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ	$\text{لّ}$
58	20	يُحَادِّثُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ أَوْلَيْكَ فِي الْأَذْلَلِينَ ۝	
2	177	لَيْسَ الْبِرَّ أَنْ تُولُوا وَجُوهَكُمْ قَبْلَ	
2	148	وَلِكُلِّ وَّجْهَةٍ هُوَ مَوْلِيهَا فَاسْتَبِقُوا	

## THE RULE OF MEEM SAAKIN ( م )

There are three rules regarding the MEEM SAAKIN م

1. IKHFA SHAFAWI
2. IDGHAAM SHAFAWI
3. ITHAAR SHAFAWI

### 1. IKHFA SHAFAWI – MEEM SAAKIN

When the letter Ba ( ب ) appears after a MEEM SAAKIN ( م ) there will be IKHFA SHAFAWI. It will be pronounced with a light nasal sound in the nose for a duration of 2 harakah. (2 - 3 second duration).

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Ikhfa Shafawi Meem Saakin
34	8	أَفْتَرَىٰ عَلَى اللَّهِ كَذِبًا أَمْ بِهِ جِنَّةٌ ۚ	م ← ب

### 2. IDGHAAM SHAFAWI – MEEM SAAKIN

If after a MEEM SAAKIN ( م ) there appears a MEEM MUSHADDADAH ( م ), IDGHAAM will occur. In other words, the two MEEMS will become incorporated and be read with GHUNNA (nasalization).

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Idghaam Shafawi Meem Saakin
16	57	وَلَهُمْ مَا يَشْتَهُونَ	م ← م

### 3. ITHAAR SHAFAWI – MEEM SAAKIN

When after a MEEM SAAKIN ( م ) there appears any of the 26 letters other than the letters BA ( ب ) and MEEM ( م ) there will be ITHAAR SHAFAWI. No GHUNNA will occur.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Ithaar Shafawi Meem Saakin
34	45	وَكَذَّبَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ وَمَا بَلَّغُوا	26 letters other than ب or م

## IKHFA – NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

If any of the 15 letters of IKHFA below come after a Noon Saakin (نْ) or Tanween (ـً / ـٍ / ـٌ) the word must be read with a light nasal sound in the nose for a duration of two harakah. (2 - 3 second duration).

The letters of IKHFA are ....

ت	ث	ج	د	ذ	ز	س	ش
ص	ض	ط	ظ	ف	ق	ك	

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Ikhfa Letter
5	118	وَإِنْ تَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ فَاِنَّكَ	ت
5	119	لَهُمْ جُنُودٌ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا	
13	8	تَحْمِلُ كُلُّ أُنْثَىٰ وَمَا تَغِيصُ الْأَرْحَامُ	ث
6	54	سُوْءًا بِجَهَالَةٍ ثُمَّ تَابَ مِنْ بَعْدِهَا	
14	6	عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ أَنْجَيْنَاكُمْ مِنْ آلِ	ج
14	19	يَأْتِ بِخَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ ۝	
14	22	أَنْ دَعَوْتَكُمْ فَأَسْتَجِبْتُمْ لِي	د
6	99	وَمِنَ النَّخْلِ مِنْ طَلْعِهَا قِنْوَانٌ دَانِيَةٌ	
5	91	وَيُصَدِّقُكُمْ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَعَنِ	ذ
3	185	كُلِّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ	
3	185	فَمِنْ زُحْرَمَ عَنِ النَّارِ وَأُدْخِلَ الْجَنَّةَ	ز
18	74	نَفْسًا زَكِيَّةً بِعَیْرِ نَفْسٍ	

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Ikhfa Letter
17	83	وَإِذَا أَنْعَمْنَا عَلَى الْإِنْسَانِ	س
18	22	وَيَقُولُونَ خَسَفَتْ سَادِسُهُمْ كَلْبُهُمْ	
18	69	قَالَ سَتَجِدُنِي إِِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ صَابِرًا	ش
17	58	عَدَا بَا شَدِيدًا ۗ كَانَ ذَلِكَ فِي الْكِتَابِ	
18	43	وَلَمْ تَكُنْ لَهُ فِئَةٌ يَنْصُرُونَكَ	ص
33	23	مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا مَا	
30	54	اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ ضَعْفٍ	ض
30	54	بَعْدَ قُوَّةٍ ضُعْفًا وَشِبْهَةً ۗ	
32	7	مِنْ طِينٍ ۖ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ نَسْلَهُ مِنْ سُلَالَةٍ	ط
34	15	بَلَدَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ ۗ وَرَبُّ غَفُورٌ ۖ	
35	44	أَوَلَمْ يَسِيرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَيَنْظُرُوا كَيْفَ	ظ
4	57	وَنُدُّهُمْ ظُلًّا ظَلِيلًا ۖ	
4	71	حِذْرِكُمْ فَانْفِرُوا ثُبَاتٍ أَوَانْفِرُوا جَمِيعًا ۖ	ف
4	79	مَا أَصَابَكَ مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ فَمِنَ اللَّهِ	
4	92	وَمَنْ قَتَلَ مُؤْمِنًا خَطَأً فَتَحْرِيرُ رَقَبَةٍ	ق
4	141	وَإِنْ كَانَ لِلْكَافِرِينَ نَصِيبٌ ۖ قَالُوا	
4	141	فَإِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ قُدْرَةٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ	ك
4	31	سَيِّئَاتِكُمْ وَنُدُّكُمْ مُدْخَلًا كَرِيمًا ۖ	

## ITHAAR – NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

When after a NOON SAAKIN ( ن ) or TANWEEN ( ة / ؓ / ؔ ) there appears any of the HUROOF HALQIYAH letters (throat letters) then it will be pronounced without GHUNNA (no nasalization).

The letters of HUROOF HALQIYAH are....

ه	ء	غ	ع	خ	ح
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Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Huroof Halqiyah Letter
15	82	مُعْرِضِينَ ۝ وَكَانُوا يَنْحِتُونَ	ح
2	35	وَكَلَامَهَا رَغْدًا حَيْثُ شِئْنَا	
4	35	وَأَنَّ خِفْتُمْ شِقَاقَ بَيْنِهِمَا فَأَبْعَثُوا	خ
4	35	إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا حَبِيرًا ۝	
6	54	نَفْسِهِ الرَّحْمَةَ ۚ إِنَّهُ مِنَ عَمَلٍ مِّنْكُمْ	ع
6	54	بِأَيِّنَّا فَقُلْ سَلِّمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ كَتَبَ	
7	43	فِي صُدُورِهِمْ مِّنْ عِلٍّ تَجْرِبُ مِنْ	غ
35	28	إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ غَفُورٌ ۝	
5	32	مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ ۚ	ء / ا
38	29	كَتَبْنَا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ مُبَارَكٌ لِّيَدَّبَّرُوا	
3	104	وَيَا مَرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَهْوُونَ	ه
13	7	أَنْتَ مُنذِرٌ وَلِكُلِّ قَوْمٍ هَادٍ ۝	

## IDGHAAM – NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

IDGHAAM refers to the assimilation of one letter into the other. The rule of IDGHAAM will apply when the letters **و م ن ي** is preceded by a NOON SAAKIN ( نْ ) or TANWEEN ( ً / ٍ / ٌ ). The emphasis will be on the succeeding letter because of the presence of a SHADDAH ( ّ ) and will be read with GHUNNA. The nasalization should not exceed the duration of two harakah.

(2 - 3 second duration).

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Idghaam Letter
13	23	عَدِن يَدًا خُلُوْنَهَا	18	5	إِنْ يَقُولُونَ	ي
13	27	آيَةٌ مِنْ رَبِّهِ	2	130	عَنْ مَلَّةَ	م
15	45	جَدَّتِ وَعَبَّوْنَ	13	11	مِنْ وَالٍ	و
14	44	قَرِيْبٍ يُحِبُّ	14	11	لَنَا أَنْ تَأْتِيَكُمْ	ن

With regard to the letters LAAM ( ل ) and RAA ( ر ) the IDGHAAM will be without GHUNNA, but assimilation takes place.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Idghaam Letter
2	2	هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِيْنَ	36	47	مَنْ لُوْثِيْشَاءِ اللّٰهُ	ل
2	173	عَفُوْرٌ رَّحِيْمٌ	2	5	هُدًى مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	ر

In the examples below, assimilation will not take place due to a lack of a SHADDAH ( ّ ) on the IDGHAAM letters.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Idghaam Letter
61	4	كَانَهُمْ بُنْيَانٌ	30	7	اِحْيَاوْهُ الدُّنْيَا	ي
6	99	طَلَعَهَا قَتَوَانٌ	13	4	نَحِيْلٌ صِنَوَانٌ	و

## IDGHAAM MITHLAYN (Assimilation of the same kind)

This rule applies when two letters following each other are the same. The first letter has a SAAKIN ( ة ) and the second letter is vocal and has a SHADDAH ( ّ ) on it. When reciting the letters keep in mind that the SAAKIN letter becomes assimilated into the letter following it.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse
4	78	يُدْرِكُمْ	2	16	رَبِحَتْ تَجَا
18	78	مَا لَمْ تَسْتَطِعْ عَلَيْهِ	5	61	وَقَدْ دَخَلُوا
8	72	اَوْوَا وَ نَصْرُوا	21	87	اِذْ ذَهَبَ مُغَاضِبًا

## IDGHAAM MUTAQARIBAYN (Assimilation of letters with similar origin)

This rule applies when a letter in a word is SAAKIN ( ة ) and the letter following it has a SHADDAH ( ّ ). When pronounced it appears to be close to the same place of origin as the SAAKIN letter. The SAAKIN letter will assimilate with the vocal letter when recited.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Few examples to illustrate Idghaam Mutaqaribayn	
77	20	نَخْلُقُكُمْ مِنْ مَّاءٍ مَّهِينٍ ۝	ك	ق
11	42	يَبْنِيْ اَرْكَبٍ مَّعَنَا وَلَا	م	ب
17	80	وَقُلْ رَبِّ اَدْخِلْنِيْ مُدْخَلَ	ر	ل
20	49	فَمَنْ رَّبُّكُمْ اَيُّوْسَىٰ ۝	ر	ن



## IDGHAAM MUTAJAANISAYN (Assimilation of related kind)

This rule applies when a letter in a word is SAAKIN ( س ) and the letter following it has a SHADDAH ( ط ) and when pronounced has the same place of origin as the SAAKIN letter. The SAAKIN letter will assimilate with the vocal letter when recited.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Few examples to illustrate Idghaam Mutajaanisayn
5	28	لَيْسَ بَسَطَتِ الرَّيِّ يَدَاكَ	ط \ ت
10	89	قَالَ قَدْ أُجِيبَتِ دَعْوَتُكُمَا	ت \ د
4	64	أَنَّهُمْ إِذْ ظَلَمُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ	ذ \ ظ
3	72	وَقَالَتْ طَآئِفَةٌ مِّنْ أَهْلِ	ت \ ط

### IQLAAB – The Alteration (Noon Saakin and Tanween)

When after a NOON SAAKIN ( ن ) or Tanween ( ٍ ) the letter BA ( ب ) appears then the NOON SAAKIN or TANWEEN will become substituted by a small MEEM SAAKIN ( م ) and will be recited with GHUNNA.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse
2	27	عَهْدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ
2	181	فَمَنْ بَدَّلَهُ
2	18	صُمْ بِكُمْ عَلَىٰ قَهْرٍ
2	282	فَسَوْقَ بَيْتِكُمْ

## The Letter RAA

1. A RAA ( ر ) with a FATHA ( َ ) or DHAMMA ( ُ ) on it should be pronounced with a full mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	The Letter
2	16	فَمَا رِيحَتْ تِجَارَتُهُمْ	رَ
2	28	تَكْفُرُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَكُنْتُمْ	رُ

2. A RAA ( ر ) with a KASRA ( ِ ) should be pronounced with an empty mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	The Letter
2	54	تَكْمُ عِنْدَ بَارِكِكُمْ	رِ
2	75	كَلِمَ اللّٰهِ تَمَّ يَحِرْفُونَ	رِ

3. When a FATHA ( َ ) or DHAMMA ( ُ ) appears before a RAA SAAKIN ( رِ ) the letter RAA SAAKIN ( رِ ) will be pronounced with a full mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	The Letter Raa Saakin
2	7	أَيَّامٍ وَكَانَ عَرْشُهُ عَلَى	رِ َ
2	252	وَأَنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ	رِ ُ

4. If a KASRA ( ِ ) appears before a RAA SAAKIN ( رِ ) the RAA SAAKIN ( رِ ) will be read with an empty mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	The Letter Raa Saakin
2	6	تَنْذِرَهُمْ لَّا يُؤْمِنُونَ	رِ ِ

5. If a SHADDAH ( ّ ) appears on the letter RAA ( ر ) and has either a FATHA ( َ ) or DHAMMA ( ُ ) it will be pronounced with a full mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Raa with a Shaddah
2	177	لَيْسَ الْبِرَّ أَنْ تُولُوا وَجُوهَكُمْ قَبْلَ	رّ
18	36	قَائِمَةً، وَلَكِنْ رُدِدْتُمْ	رّ

6. If a SHADDAH ( ّ ) appears on the letter RAA ( ر ) and has a KASRA ( ِ ) it will be pronounced with an empty mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Raa with a Shaddah
113	2	مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝	رّ
6	97	بِهَا فِي ظُلُمَاتٍ الْبَرِّ وَالْبَعْرِ	رّ

7. When a YAA SAAKIN ( يِ ) appears before a RAAMOUQUF and the letter preceding the YAA SAAKIN has a KASRA ( ِ ) then the RAA ( ر ) will be recited with an empty mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	يِ Preceded by a Kasra
3	180	بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَيْرٌ ۝	يِ ِ
34	12	نُذِقَهُ مِنْ عَذَابِ السَّعِيرِ ۝	يِ ِ
17	1	إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ ۝	يِ ِ
3	184	وَالزُّبُرِ وَالْكِتَابِ الْمُنِيرِ ۝	يِ ِ

8. When a letter other than a YAA SAAKIN (ي) appears before a RAA MAUQUF, and the letter has a SUKOON (◌ْ) on it and the letter preceding it has either a FATHA (◌َ) or DHAMMA (◌ُ) on it then the Raa ر will be recited with a full mouth.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Letter preceded by a Fatha/Dhamma
103	3	وَتَوَاصُوا بِالْحَقِّ ۗ وَتَوَاصُوا بِالصَّبْرِ ۗ	ب ◌َ
103	2	إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ لَكَنُ خَسِيرٌ ۗ	س ◌ُ

### The MADD – Elongation

The HUROOFUL MADD letters are:

ا و ي

### MADDUL ASLI – The Original Elongation of 2 Harakah (Qasr – shortness)

ALIF ( ا ) is one of the letters of MADD when it is preceded by a FATHA (◌َ).

WAW ( و ) is one of the letters of MADD when it is preceded by a DHAMMA (◌ُ).

YAA ( ي ) is one of the letters of MADD when it is preceded by a KASRA (◌ِ).

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Hurooful Madd Letter
2	71	قَالَ إِنَّهُ يَقُولُ إِنَّهَا	ا
2	26	الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا يَقُولُونَ مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ	و
2	90	وَاللَّكَفِرِينَ عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ ۝	ي

## MADDUL MUTTASIL ~

### The joined madd

When a HUROOFUL MADD letter ( و ي ) is followed by a HAMZA ( ء ) in the same word, the MADD is known as MADDUL MUTTASIL.

The length of recitation of the MADDUL MUTTASIL will be TUL (lengthy). i.e. 4 to 6 HARAKAAT long. (4 - 6 second duration).

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Hurooful Madd Letter
2	6	سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ	110	1	إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ	ا
13	25	سُوِّءَ الدَّارِ ۝	4	110	سُوِّءًا أَوْ يَطْلُمُ	و
89	23	وَجَاءَ يَوْمَئِذٍ	4	4	هَنِيئًا مَرِيئًا	ي

## MADDUL MUNFASIL ~

### The detached

If a word ends in one of the HUROOFUL MADD letters ( و ي ) and the following word begins with a HAMZA ( ء / ا ) then that MADD is known as MADDUL MUNFASIL. The length of recitation of the MADDUL MUNFASIL will be TAWASSUT (intermediate).

i.e. 3 to 5 HARAKAAT long. (3 - 5 second duration).

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Hurooful Madd Letter
97	1	إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	108	1	إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ	ا
2	235	وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ	66	6	قُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ	و
4	135	وَلَوْ عَلَا أَنْفُسَكُمْ	51	21	وَفِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ	ي

## MADDUL LAAZIM

### Compulsory

It is imperative to pronounce the HUROOF MUQATTAAT letters which appear at the beginning of a SURAH. This MADD is called MADDUL LAAZIM. The length of recitation of MADDUL LAAZIM will be TUL (lengthy). i.e. 6 HARAKAAT long. (6 second duration).

Surah Number	Verse Number	Huroof Muqattaat	Surah Number	Verse Number	Huroof Muqattaat
50	1	قَٓ وَالْقُرْآنِ الْمَجِيدِ ٥	19	1	كُطَيْبِصَ ٥
45	1	حَمَّ ٥ تَنْزِيلُ	68	1	نَ وَالْقَلَمِ وَمَا
42	2	حَمَّ ٥ عَسَقِ ٥	2	1	الْمِ ٥

## MADDUL AARIDH

### The abrupt stop

If after any HUROOFUL MADD letter ( ا و ي ) there appears a SAAKIN which is caused by a WAQF (stop) then such a MADD is known as MADDUL AARIDH. The length of recitation of the MADDUL AARIDH will be tawassut (intermediate) i.e. 2 to 5 HARAKAAT long. (2-5 second duration)

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Hurooful Madd letter
46	32	مِنْ دُونِهِ أَوْلِيَاءُ	ا
67	27	هَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَدْعُونَ ٥	و
19	37	مِنْ مَّشْهَدٍ يَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ ٥	ي

## THE SUN LETTERS

When the definite article (أَلْ) is attached to an indefinite word, the TANWEEN (  $\frac{ـ}{ـ}$  ) changes into a short vowel  
eg. الشَّجَرَةُ شَجَرَةٌ

An indefinite word, eg. شَجَرَةٌ beginning with a SUN LETTER and with the definite article (أَلْ) attached to it, (الشَّجَرَةُ) results in the LAAM (ل) not being pronounced.

The ALIF (ا) in the definite article (أَلْ) is recited and merges with the SUN LETTER which now has a SHADDAH (ّ) on it when recited. eg. الشَّجَرَةُ

The SHADDAH (ّ) sign is an indication that the pronunciation must be hardened.

However, if the definite article (أَلْ) is preceded by a word or letter then it will not be pronounced.

eg. تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ

The sun letters are:

س	ز	ر	ذ	د	ث	ت
ن	ل	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش

Surah Number	Verse Number	Definite article preceded by letter/word	Definite article attached to word	Sun Letter
95	1	وَالَّتَيْنِ	الَّتَيْنِ	ت
3	195	حَسُنُ الثَّوَابِ ﴿١٩٥﴾	الثَّوَابِ ﴿١٩٥﴾	ث
1	3	يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٣﴾	الدِّينِ ﴿٣﴾	د
51	1	وَالذَّرِيَّتِ	الذَّرِيَّتِ	ذ
2	143	وَيَكُونُ الرَّسُولُ	الرَّسُولُ	ر
2	277	وَأَتُوا الزَّكَاةَ	الزَّكَاةَ	ز
2	22	مِنَ السَّمَاءِ	السَّمَاءِ	س
25	29	وَكَانَ الشَّيْطَانُ	الشَّيْطَانُ	ش
112	2	اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾	الصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾	ص
9	91	عَلَى الضُّعْفَاءِ	الضُّعْفَاءِ	ض
2	260	مِّنَ الطَّيْرِ	الطَّيْرِ	ط
4	75	هَذِهِ الْقَرْيَةُ الظَّالِمِ	الظَّالِمِ	ظ
2	274	بِالْبَيْلِ	الْبَيْلِ	ل
75	2	بِالنَّفْسِ	النَّفْسِ	ن



## THE MOON LETTERS

When the definite article ( اَلْ ) is attached to an indefinite word, the TANWEEN ( ةٍ ) changes into a short vowel  
eg. الْمَسْجِدُ مَسْجِدٌ

An indefinite word, (eg. مَسْجِدٌ beginning with a MOON LETTER and with the definite article ( اَلْ ) attached to it, ( الْمَسْجِدُ ) results in the LAAM ( ل ) being pronounced as a LAAM SAAKIN ( لْ ). The ALIF ( ا ) in the definite article becomes HAMZA TUL WASL i.e. the ALIF ( ا ) is written, but is not pronounced when a word or letter precedes it eg. فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

However, if the definite noun ( الْمَسْجِدُ ) appears as the first word in a sentence then the ALIF will be pronounced.

The MOON letters are:

ح	ج	ب	أ
ف	غ	ع	خ
و	م	ك	ق
	ي	هـ	

Surah Number	Verse Number	Definite article preceded by letter/word	Definite article attached to word	Moon Letter
12	6	تَأْوِيلُ الْأَحَادِيثِ	الْأَحَادِيثِ	أ
2	127	مِنَ الْبَيْتِ	الْبَيْتِ	ب
7	40	يَلِجُ الْجَمَلُ	الْجَمَلُ	ج
69	2	مَا الْحَاقَّةُ ۖ	الْحَاقَّةُ ۖ	ح
52	35	أَمْهُمْ الْخَالِقُونَ ۖ	الْخَالِقُونَ ۖ	خ
10	88	يُرَوُّ الْعَذَابَ	الْعَذَابَ	ع
10	90	أَدْرَكَهُ الْعُرْقُ ۖ	الْعُرْقُ ۖ	غ
2	191	وَالْفِتْنَةُ	الْفِتْنَةُ	ف
16	107	لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ	الْقَوْمَ	ق
18	9	أَصْحَابِ الْكَهْفِ	الْكَهْفِ	ك
1	7	غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ	الْمَغْضُوبِ	م
56	1	وَقَعَتِ الْوَاقِعَةُ	الْوَاقِعَةُ	و
56	55	شُرِبَ الْهَيْمِ	الْهَيْمِ	ه
15	99	يَأْتِيكَ الْيَقِينُ	الْيَقِينُ	ي

## THE RULES OF STOPPING

If any of these signs (  $\frac{و}{/}$  ) (  $\frac{و}{//}$  ) appears on the last letter of a word when a stop is required, then the last letter is with a SAAKIN.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse
88	4	نَارًا حَامِيَةً ٥	15	8	إِذَا مُنْظَرِينَ ٥
7	24	إِلَىٰ حَيْثُ ٥	88	1	حَدِيثُ الْعَاشِيَةِ ٥
15	6	إِنَّكَ لَمَجْنُونٌ ٥	89	27	النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ ٥

However, if the last letter has a FATHATAAN or MADD then the last letter is read as if it has a FATHA on it.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse
78	28	بِأَيَّتِكَذَابًا ٥	92	16	كَذَّبَ وَتَوَلَّى ٥
79	19	رَبِّكَ فَتَخَشَّى ٥	89	20	حُبًّا جَمًّا ٥
79	2	وَالنَّشِطَاتِ نَشْطًا ٥	91	1	وَالشَّمْسِ وَضُحَاهَا ٥

## SYMBOLS DENOTING PAUSES

### Compulsory stop

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
19	16	وَأَذْكُرُّ فِي الْكِتَابِ مَرْيَمَ إِذِ اتَّيَبَدَّتْ	و

### Necessary stop

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
18	8	عَلَيْهَا صَعِيدًا جُرُزًا ٨	٨

### Stop vocal sound for a moment without breaking the breath.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
2	286	وَأَعْفُفْنَا عَنْكَ وَاعْفُفْنَا وَارْحَمْنَا ٨	وقفه
83	14	كَلَّا بَلْ سَأَلْتَهُ رَانَ	سكتة

### Necessary to continue, do not pause.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
20	14	فَاعْبُدْنِي وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِذِكْرِي ١٤	لا

### Desirable to continue, do not pause.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
18	24	إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ نَوَاذِرُكَ	ز
19	17	حِجَابًا فَارْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهَا رُوحَنَا	ص
18	4/5	قَالُوا اتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ وَلَدًا ۗ مَا لَهُمْ بِهِ	ق
18	13/14	وَزِدْنَاهُمْ هُدًى ۗ وَرَبَطْنَا	صلى

### Recommended pause.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
2	285	وَمَلِكَيْتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ ۗ لَا نُفَرِّقُ	قف

### Optional to pause or to continue.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
18	27	رَبِّكَ ۗ لَا مُبَدِّلَ لِكَلِمَتِهِ ۗ وَكَانَ	ج

### Any two of the three verses may be read in continuity.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
25	32	وَقَالَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَوْلَا نُزِّلَ عَلَيْهِ الْقُرْآنُ جُمْلَةً وَاحِدَةً ۗ كَذَلِكَ ۗ لِنُنشِئَ بِهِ قُودًا كَ وَرَتَّلْنَاهُ تَرْتِيلًا ۗ	شخ

**PROSTRATION IS TO BE MADE WHEN RECITING  
ANY OF THE FOLLOWING VERSES.**

Page Number	Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Sajda Number
186	7	206	وَيُسَبِّحُونَهُ وَلَهُ يَسْجُدُونَ ﴿٢٠٦﴾ <sup>السجدة</sup>	1
265	13	15	وَلِلَّهِ يَسْجُدُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ	2
290	16	49	وَلِلَّهِ يَسْجُدُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا	3
313	17	107	لِلَّذَاتِ قَانِ سَجْدًا ۖ وَيَقُولُونَ سُبْحَانَ	4
332	19	58	أَيُّتِ الرَّحْمَنِ خَرُّوا سُجَّدًا وَبُكِيًّا ﴿٥٨﴾ <sup>السجدة</sup>	5
360	22	18	أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَسْجُدُ لَهُ	6
395	25	60	وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ اسْجُدُوا لِلرَّحْمَنِ قَالُوا	7
412	27	25	أَلَا يَسْجُدُوا لِلَّهِ الَّذِي يُخْرِجُ الْخَبْءَ	8
454	32	15	خَرُّوا سُجَّدًا وَسَبَّحُوا بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ	9
497	38	24	وَخَرُّوا رُكْعًا وَأَنَابَ ﴿٢٤﴾ <sup>السجدة</sup>	10
526	41	37	لَا تَسْجُدُوا لِلشَّمْسِ وَلَا لِلْقَمَرِ وَاسْجُدُوا	11
584	53	62	فَاسْجُدُوا لِلَّهِ وَاعْبُدُوا ﴿٦٢﴾ <sup>السجدة</sup>	12
660	84	21	لَا يَسْجُدُونَ ﴿٢١﴾ <sup>السجدة</sup> بِلِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا يَكْذِبُونَ	13
671	96	19	كَلَّا لَا تَطَّعُهُ وَاسْجُدْ وَاقْتَرِبْ ﴿١٩﴾	14

