

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



RULES OF TAJWEED

A Complete Course in the Rules of Qur'anic Recitation

ISLAMIC LIFE AND EDUCATION

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01 The Rule about Movements

Al-Harakat

- There are three movements (short-vowel).
- Each one is pronounced in a short sound.
- **Fatha / Zabar** *sound — AA*
- **Kasra / Zair** *sound — EE*
- **Damma / Pesh** *sound — OO*

Examples



Fatha — AA



Kasra — EE



Damma — OO

02 Tanween

- Tanween is two Fathas, two Kasras, or two Dammas — at the end of a word.
- It is always recited with a Ghunna (nasal) sound.
- **Two Fathas** *sound — ANN*
- **Two Kasras** *sound — INN*
- **Two Dammas** *sound — UNN*

Examples

بَا

bANN

بِ

bINN

بُ

bUNN

03 Letters of Maddah

- There are three Letters of Madd:

Waaw , Alif , Yaa

- Waw after a Damma is Waw Maddah.
- Alif after a Fatha is Alif Maddah.
- Yaa after a Kasra is Yaa Maddah.
- Each is prolonged for the one second.

و، ا، ي

Examples

بَا

Alif Maddah

وَهْ

Waw Maddah

يَا

Yaa Maddah

04 Long Movements

- There are three long movements,
 - Standing Fatha (Khari Zabar).
 - Standing Kasra (Khari Zair).
 - Reversed Damma (Ula Pesh).
- Each is prolonged for the one second.

Examples



Khari Zabar



Khari Zair



Ula Pesh

05 Jazam

- Jazam is the small symbol, looks like Daal,
- A letter that has Jazam, is called Saakin.
- A Saakin letter is always joined smoothly onto the letter before it.

Example

قَدْ

the ة carries Jazam

06 Silent Letter

- The letter which does not have Fatta Kasra and Zamma even jazam on it that latter is called Silent letter .
- The one exception is an Alif at the end of a word, which is still pronounced.

Example — dropped in recitation

قُلِ الْحَمْدُ

the alif of "al" is silent

Exception — Alif at the end of a word

لَا

pronounced with a light fatha

07 Letters of Leen

- There are two Letters of Leen:

Waaw and Yaa

- Waw which comes after Fatha is Waw Leen.
- Yaa which comes after Fattah is Yaa Leen.
- We should read them short, but in stop condition we have to make them longer for one second.

و، ي

Examples

و

Waw Leen

ي

Yaa Leen

At a Stop (Waqf) — held longer

صَوَّفَ

صَيَّفَ

08 Soft Letters

- There are three Soft Letters: ث ، ذ ، ظ.
- They are pronounced by lightly touching the tip of the tongue to the edge of the upper front teeth.

ث ، ذ ، ظ

Examples

أَشْمَعُ

إِذَا

عَظِيمٌ

09 Letters of Qalqala

- Qalqalah is a bouncing echo of sound at the end of a letter.
- There are five Letters of Qalqalah, remembered together as “Qutbu Jaddin.”
- We should read them with bounce when they are Saakin

قُطْبُجَدِّ

Together — “Qutbu Jaddin”

One by One

ق ، ط ، ب ، ج ، د

Examples — the bounce on each letter

أَقْ

أَطْ

أَبْ

أَجْ

أَدْ

10 Bold Letters

Letters of Tafkheem

- There are seven Bold (heavy) letters, remembered as “Khussa Daghtin Qiz.”
- we should make them bold raising the back part of the tongue to the palate Making the letter’s sound heavy.

Together — “Khussa Daghtin Qiz”

خُصَّ ضَغِطِ قِظْ

One by One

خ ، ص ، ض ، غ ، ط ، ق ، ظ

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Letters of Halqi

Throat Letters

There are six Letters of Halq (throat letters). The throat has three regions.

ه و ع

End of the throat

ح ' ع

Middle of the throat

خ ' غ

Top of the throat

12 Tashdeed

- The symbol resembling a small “w” (ّ) is called Tashdeed (Shaddah).
- A letter which has Tashdeed on it is pronounced twice: first joined to the letter before it, then a second time by itself.

Example



13 Ghunna

- Ghunna is a compulsory nasal sound produced from the nose.
- It happens whenever Noon (ن) or Meem (م) carries a Shaddah, or Tanween.
- The nasal sound is held for the length of two seconds.

Examples

مّ

Meem Mushaddad

نّ

Noon Mushaddad

14 Rule of Noon Sakin & Tanween before Letters of Halqiyah

Idhhar Halqi

When Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by any of the six Letters of Halq (ء ه ع ح غ خ), it is pronounced clearly — with no Ghunna and no merging. This is called Idhhar.

Examples

يَنْحِتُونَ

Noon Sakin

عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ

Tanween

15 The Rule about Meem Saakin

- When Meem Saakin is followed by another Meem or by Baa, it is pronounced with Ghunna.
- In every other case, Meem Saakin is pronounced clearly, without Ghunna.

Examples — before Baa or Meem (with Ghunna)

يَعْتَصِمُ بِاللَّهِ

إِلَيْكُمْ مَرْسَلُونَ

Elsewhere (without Ghunna)

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ

16 Rule of Maddah

- When a Letter of Madd is followed by a Hamza — in the same word or at the start of the next — it is prolonged for four seconds.
- When a Letter of Madd is followed by a Saakin or Mushaddad letter, it is likewise prolonged for four seconds.

Madd before Hamza

يَا أَيُّهَا

وَرَاءَ

Madd before Saakin / Mushaddad

بُرْهَانُ

رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

ضَالِّينَ

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Rule about Baa coming after Noon Sakin

Iqlab

Whenever Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by the letter Baa (ب), the Noon sound is converted into a light Meem sound, together with Ghunna.

Example

مِنْ بَعْدِ

سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ

18 Symbols of Stops

Waqf

Symbols in the Mushaf guide the reciter on where, and how, to pause.

م

Compulsory to stop

ط

Not necessary to stop

سکته

Pause a moment without breaking
the breath

لا

Necessary to continue — do not
stop

ز . ق . ص . صلی

Good to continue, but stopping is
permitted

قف

A recommended pause

ج

Optional — pause or continue

19 Ikhfa Haqiqi

When Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by any of the following fifteen letters, it is pronounced in a Hidden Ghunna sound.

The Fifteen Letters of Ikhfa

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

Examples

مِنْ تَحْتِهَا كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ

The Rule of Noon & Meem Mushaddad

When Noon (ن) or Meem (م) has a Shaddah, it is called Noon Mushaddad or Meem Mushaddad — and is always recited with a Ghunna sound.

Examples



Noon Mushaddad



Meem Mushaddad

21 The Rule of the Name of Allah

Lafz al-Jalalah

- If the letter before the Name of Allah carries a Fatha or Damma, it is pronounced heavy with full-mouth.
- If the letter before the Name of Allah carries a Kasra it will be recited with a thin sound —
- besides that, every Laam on every where will be recited with a thin sound

Heavy Laam (after Fatha / Damma)

وَاللّٰهُ

رُسُلُ اللّٰهِ

Thin Laam (after Kasra, and every other Laam)

بِاللّٰهِ

الَّذِينَ

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The Rule About Raa

- Raa is recited with a heavy sound (bold) when it has Fathah or Dammah on it , or when Raa Sakinah comes after Fathah or Dammah.
- Raa is recited with a light sound (thin) when it has Kasrah or when Raa Sakinah (رْ) comes after Kasrah.

Bold Raa

الرَّسُولُ الرُّسُلُ

Fatha / Damma

يَرْزُقُونَ بَرَقًا

Saakin after Fatha / Damma

Thin Raa

الرَّكِيمِ

Kasra

أَنْذَرَهُمْ

Saakin after Kasra

23 The Letters of Yarmaloon

There are six letters of Yar Maloon

Together — “Yarmaloon”

يَرْمَلُون

One by One

ي ، ر ، م ، ل ، و ، ن

24 Two Groups of Yarmaloon

The letters of Yarmaloon divide into two groups, each producing a different outcome for Noon Saakin and Tanween.

1st Group — “Yamnu”

ي ، م ، ن ، و

gives Idgham with Ghunna

2nd Group — “Lar”

ل ، ر

gives Idgham without Ghunna

25 Idghaam

- Idghaam means merging the sound of one letter into the letter that follows it.
- There are two types of Idghaam.

1st — Idghaam with Ghunna

ي ، م ، ن ، و

the merge keeps its nasal sound

2nd — Idghaam without Ghunna

ل ، ر

the merge has no nasal sound

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Idghaam with Ghunna

When Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by any letter of the first group its sound merges into that letter with a Ghunna, held for two seconds.

Examples

مِنْ يُؤْمِنُ

YAA

مِنْ مَاءٍ

MEEM

مِنْ نَارٍ

NOON

مِنْ وَالٍ

WAAO

27 Idghaam without Ghunna

When Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by any of the second group its sound merges directly into that letter, without any Ghunna.

Examples

مِنْ لَدُنْكَ

LAAM

مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ

RAA



الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ

*May Allah help us to learn, recite, and teach
His Book with beauty and precision.*

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