

THE AADAAB OF RECITING THE HOLY QUR'AN

- The reciter of the Holy Qur'an must perform the ritual ablution (wudhu).
- The intention when reciting the Holy Qur'an 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'an must sit in a dignified position facing the Ka'bah.
- When commencing with the recitation of the Holy Qur'an – 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 Alphabets, place a Sukoon (◌ْ) on it and precede it with an Alif (ا) with a Fatha (أ).

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

Name	Letter	Place of Origin
The Aerial letters الْحُرُوفُ الْهَوَائِيَّةُ	ا و ي	Originates from the emptiness of the mouth.
The Guttural letters الْحُرُوفُ الْحَلْقِيَّةُ	هـ	Originates from the back of the throat (larynx).
	ع ح	Originates from the centre of the throat.
	غ خ	Originates from the upper portion of the throat.
الْحُرُوفُ اللَّهْوِيَّةُ	ك ق	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 الْحُرُوفُ</p>	<p>ض</p>	<p>The upturned side of the tongue touches the gums of the upper back teeth.</p>
<p>The liquids الْحُرُوفُ الذُّوَلَقِيَّةُ</p>	<p>ر ل ن</p>	<p>Originates when the tip of the tongue touches the upper hard palate.</p>
<p>The dental letters الْحُرُوفُ النَّبْطِيَّةُ</p>	<p>ت د ط</p>	<p>Originates when the tip of the tongue touches the gums of the upper two front teeth.</p>
<p>The gingival letters الْحُرُوفُ اللَّثَوِيَّةُ</p>	<p>ث ذ ط</p>	<p>Originates when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper two front teeth.</p>
<p>الْحُرُوفُ الْأَسْلِيَّةُ</p>	<p>ز س ص</p>	<p>Originates 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>Originates 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'an 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'an with TAJWEED allows the reciter to emphasise the accent, phonetics, rhythm and temper of the Qur'anic recitation.

QALQALA

When the letters of QALQALA has 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 نَّارٍ وَخَلَقْتَهُ مِنْ	ق
37	10	خَطَفَ الْخَطْفَةَ فَاتَّبَعَهُ شَهَابٌ ثَاقِبٌ ۝	ط
2	34	قُلْنَا لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ اسْجُدُوا لِآدَمَ فَسَجَدُوا إِلَّا إِبْرَاهِيمَ	ب
37	19	فَاتَّمَّاهِي زَجْرَةً وَاحِدَةً فَإِذَا هُمْ يَنْظُرُونَ ۝	ج
33	4	جَعَلَ أَدْعِيَاءَكُمْ أَبْنَاءَكُمْ	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 بَيْنَهُمَا وَرَبُّ الْمَشَارِقِ ۝	ق
11	70	إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَىٰ قَوْمِ لُوطٍ ۝	ط
37	10	خَطَفَ الْخَطْفَةَ فَاتَّبَعَهُ شَهَابٌ ثَقِيبٌ ۝	ب
2	197	وَلَا فَسُوقٌ وَلَا جِدَالٌ فِي الْحَجَّةِ ۝	ج
37	7	وَحَفِظْنَا مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْطَانٍ مَّارِدٍ ۝	د

NOON and MEEM MUSHADDADAH

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

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

THE RULE OF THE LETTER LAAM

When a letter with FATHA (ـَ) or DHAMMA (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	ـَ
4	171	إِنَّمَا الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	ـُ

When a letter with a KASRA (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	ـِ
4	35	يُوفِقُ اللَّهُ بَيْنَهُمَا	ـِ

However, the LAAM MUSHADDADAH 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	لّ
58	20	يُحَادِّثُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ أَوْلَيْكَ فِي الْأَذْلَلِينَ ۝	
2	177	لَيْسَ الْبِرُّ أَنْ تُولُوا وَجُوهَكُمْ قَبْلَ	
2	148	وَلِكُلِّ وُجْهَةٍ 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 (ً) 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



Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Ikhfa Letter
5	118	وَأَنْ تَغْفِرَ لَهُمْ فَاِنَّكَ	ت
5	119	لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٌ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا	ت
13	8	تَحْمِلُ كُلُّ أُنْثَىٰ وَمَا تَغِيصُ الْأَرْحَامُ	ث
6	54	سُوءًا بِجَهَالَةٍ ثُمَّ تَابَ مِنْ بَعْدِهَا	ث
14	6	عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ أَنْجَاكُمْ مِنْ آلِ	ج
14	19	يَاتٍ بِخَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ ۝	ج
14	22	أَنْ دَعَوْتَكُمْ فَأَسْتَجَبْتُمْ لِي	د
6	99	وَمِنَ النَّخْلِ مِنْ طَلْعِهَا قِنْوَانٌ دَانِيَةٌ	د
5	91	وَيُصَدِّكُمْ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَعَنِ	ذ
3	185	كُلِّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ	ذ
3	185	فَمَنْ زُحْزِحَ عَنِ النَّارِ وَأُدْخِلَ الْجَنَّةَ	ز
18	74	نَفْسًا زَكِيَّةً بِعَئِيرِ نَفْسٍ	ز

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Ikhfa Letter
17	83	وَإِذَا أَنْعَمْنَا عَلَى الْإِنْسَانِ	س
18	22	وَيَقُولُونَ خُمُسَةٌ سَادِسُهُمْ كَلْبُهُمْ	
18	69	قَالَ سَتَجِدُنِي إِِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ صَابِرًا	ش
17	58	عَدَابًا شَدِيدًا إِذْ كَانَ ذَلِكَ فِي الْكِتَابِ	
18	43	وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ فِئَةٌ يَنْصُرُونَهُ	ص
33	23	مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا مَا	
30	54	أَلَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ ضَعْفٍ	ض
30	54	بَعْدَ قُوَّةٍ ضَعْفًا وَشَيْبَةً	
32	7	مِنْ طِينٍ ۖ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ نَسْلَهُ مِنْ سُلَالَةٍ	ط
34	15	بَلَدَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ ۖ وَرَبِّ غَفُورٍ ۝	
35	44	أَوْ لَمْ يَبِينُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَيَنْظُرُوا كَيْفَ	ظ
4	57	وَنُدْخِلُهُمْ ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا ۝	
4	71	حِذْرِكُمْ فَانْفِرُوا ثُبَاتٍ أَوِ انْفِرُوا 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 فَتْحٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ	ك
4	31	سَيَاتِكُمْ وَنُدْخِلَكُمْ مُدْخَلَ كَرِيمًا ۝	

ITHAAR – NOON SAKIN AND TANWEEN

When after a NOON SAKIN (نْ) or TANWEEN (ً) 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....

ح	خ	ع	غ	ء	هـ
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Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Huroof Halqiyah Letter
15	82	مُعْرِضِينَ ۝ وَكَانُوا يَنْحِتُونَ	ح
2	35	وَكَلَّامِنَهَا رَغْدًا حَيْثُ شِئْنَا	
4	35	وَإِنْ خِفْتُمْ شِقَاقَ بَيْنِهِمَا فَابْعَثُوا	خ
4	35	إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا حَبِيرًا ۝	
6	54	نَفْسِهِ الرَّحْمَةَ ۗ أَنَّهُ مِنْ عِجْلِ مِنْكُمْ	ع
6	54	بِأَيَّتِنَا فَأَقُلْ سَلَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ كَتَبَ	
7	43	فِي صُدُورِهِمْ مِنْ عِجْلِ تَجَرُّنَ مِنْ	غ
35	28	إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ غَفُورٌ ۝	
5	32	مِنْ أَجْلِ ذَلِكَ ۚ	ء / ا
38	29	كَتَبْنَا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ مُبَارَكٌ لِيَدَّبَّرُوا	
3	104	وَيَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَوْنَ	هـ
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 **ي ن م و** 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	Verses Number	Extract from Verse	Idghaam Letter
13	23	عَدِن يَدْخُلُونَهَا	18	5	إِنْ يَقُولُونَ	ي
13	27	آيَةٌ مِنْ رَبِّهِ	2	130	عَنْ مَلَّةٍ	م
15	45	جَدَّتْ وَعُيُونٍ	13	11	مِنْ وَالٍ	و
14	44	قَرِيبٍ يُجِيبُ	14	11	لَنَا أَنْ نَأْتِيَكُمْ	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 لِلْمُتَّقِينَ	36	47	مَنْ لَوْ يَشَاءُ اللَّهُ	ل
2	173	عَفْوَرٌ رَّحِيمٌ	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	كَانَتْهُمْ بُنْيَانٌ	30	7	أَحْيَاؤُ الدُّنْيَا	ي
6	99	طَلَعَهَا قِنْوَانٌ	13	4	نَخِيلٌ صِنْوَانٌ	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	يُذِرْكُمْ	2	16	رِيْحَتْ رِيْحًا
18	78	مَا لَمْ تَسْتَطِعْ عَلَيْهِ	5	61	وَقَدْ دَخَلُوا
8	72	أَوْوَا وَ نَصْرُوا	21	87	إِذْ 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 Mutaqaaribayn	
77	20	نَخْلُقْكُمْ مِنْ مَاءٍ مَهِينٍ ۝	ك	ق
11	42	يَبْنِيْ اِرْكَبَ مَعَنَا وَلَا	م	ب
17	80	وَقُلْ رَبِّ اَدْخِلْنِيْ مُدْخَلَ	ر	ل
20	49	فَمَنْ رَّبِّكُمْ اِيْمُوْسَىٰ ۝	ر	ن

IDGHAAM MUTAJAANISAYN (Assimilation of related kind)

This rule applies when a letter in a word is SAAKIN (ء) and the letter following it has a SHADDAH (ّ) 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	لَيْنٌ بَسَطْتَ إِلَىٰ يَدِكَ	ط \ ت
10	89	قَالَ قَدْ أُجِيبَت دَعْوَتُكُمَا	ت \ د
4	64	أَنَّهُمْ إِذْ ظَلَمُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ	ذ \ ظ
3	72	وَقَالَتْ ظَالِمَةٌ مِّنْ أَهْلِ	ت \ ط

IQLAAB – The Alteration (Noon Saakin and Tanween)

When after a NOON SAAKIN (نٌ) or Tanween (ً) the letter BA (ب) appears then the NOON SAAKIN or TANWEEN will become substituted by a small MEEM SAAKIN (مٌ) 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	صُمُّ بِكُمْ عَنِّي فَهُمْ
2	282	فُسُوقٍ بِكُمْ

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 تَجَارَتُهُمْ	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	تَكُمُ عِنْدَ بَارِكُمْ	رِ
2	75	كَلِمَ اللّٰهِ ثُمَّ يَحَرِّفُونَهُ	رِ

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

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	The Letter Raa Saakin
11	7	اَيَّامٍ وَّكَانَ عَرْشُهُ عَلَى	رُ َ
2	252	وَاِنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ	رُ ُ

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

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	The Letter Raa Saakin
2	6	تُنذِرُهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ	رُ ِ

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، وَلَئِنْ رُدِدْتِ	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 وَالْبَحْرِ	رّ

7. When a YAA SAAKIN (ي) appears before a RAA MOUQUF 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	ي Preceded by a Kasra
3	180	بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَيْرٌ ۝	ي ِ
34	12	نُذِقَهُ مِنْ عَذَابِ السَّعِيرِ ۝	ي ِ
17	1	إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ ۝	ي ِ
3	184	وَالزُّبُرِ وَالْكِتَابِ الْمُنِيرِ ۝	ي ِ

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	وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ ۚ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ۝	ب ◌
103	2	إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِفِي خُسْرٍ ۝	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 فَيَقُولُونَ مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ	و
2	90	وَلِلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ ۝	ي

MADDUL MUTTASIL

The joined madd

When a HUROOFUL MADD letter (ا 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	سُوَاءُ الدَّارِ ۝	4	110	سُوَاءًا أَوْ يَظْلِمَ	و
89	23	وَجَاءَتْ يَوْمَئِذٍ	4	4	هَنِيئًا مَرِيئًا	ي

MADDUL MUNFASIL

The detached

If a word ends in one of the HUROOFUL MADD letters (ا 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 عَلَيَّ أَنْفُسِكُمْ	51	21	وَفِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ	ي

MADDUL LAAZIM

Compulsory

It is imperative to pronounce the HUROOF MUQATTA AAT 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 Muqatta Aat	Surah Number	Verses Number	Huroof Muqatta Aat
50	1	ق ۞ وَالْقُرْآنِ الْمَجِيدِ ۞	19	1	ك ۞ طَيْعِصَ ۞
45	1	ح ۞ م ۞ تَنْزِيلُ	68	1	ن ۞ وَالْقَلَمِ وَمَا
42	2	ح ۞ م ۞ عَسَقِ ۞	2	1	ا ۞ لَمْ ۞

MADDUL AARIDH

The abrupt stop

If after any HUROOFUL MADD letter (ا و ي) there appears a SAAKIN which is caused by a WAQAF (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 دُونِهِمْ أَوْلِيَآءُ	ا
67	27	هَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَدْعُونَ ۞	و
19	37	مِنْ مَشْهَدٍ يَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ ۞	ي

THE SUN LETTER

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

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

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

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

However, if the definite article (اَلْ) 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	وَالْتَيْنِ	التَّيْنِ	ت
3	195	حُسْنُ الثَّوَابِ ۝	الثَّوَابِ ۝	ث
1	3	يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝	الدِّينِ ۝	د
51	1	وَالذَّرِيَّتِ	الذَّرِيَّتِ	ذ
2	143	وَيَكُونَ 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 ۝	الصَّمَدُ ۝	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 LETTER

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

An indefinite word, (eg. مَسْجِدٌ beginning with a MOON LETTER and with the definite article (اَنَّ) 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	تَأْوِيلِ الْأَحَادِيثِ	الْأَحَادِيثِ	أ
2	127	مِنَ الْبَيْتِ	الْبَيْتِ	ب
7	40	يَلِجَ الْجَمَلُ	الْجَمَلُ	ج
69	2	مَا الْحَاقَّةُ ۖ	الْحَاقَّةُ ۖ	ح
52	35	أَمْهُمْ الْخَالِقُونَ ۖ	الْخَالِقُونَ ۖ	خ
10	88	يُرَوُّوا الْعَذَابَ	الْعَذَابَ	ع
10	90	أَذْرَكَهُ الْغَرَقُ ۚ	الْغَرَقُ ۚ	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	شُرْبِ الْهَيْمِ	الْهَيْمِ	ه
15	99	يَأْتِيكَ الْيَقِينُ	الْيَقِينُ	ي

THE RULES OF STOPPING

If any of these signs ($\frac{و}{\text{ـ}}$) ($\frac{و}{\text{ـ}}$) 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	فَارَا حَامِيَةً ۞	15	8	إِذَا مَنظَرِينَ ۞
7	24	إِلَى حِينٍ ۞	88	1	حَدِيثُ الْغَاشِيَةِ ۞
15	6	إِنَّكَ لَمَجْنُونٌ ۞	89	27	النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ ۞

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	بِالْبَيْتِ أَكْذَابًا ۞	92	16	كَذَّبَ وَتَوَلَّى ۞
79	19	رَبِّكَ فَتَخْشَى ۞	89	20	حُبًّا جَمًّا ۞
79	2	وَالنَّشْطِ نَشْطًا ۞	91	1	وَالشَّمْسِ وَضُحَاهَا ۞

SYMBOLS DENOTING PAUSES

Compulsory stop

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
19	16	وَأذْكُرْ فِي الْكِتَابِ مَرْيَمَ إِذِ اتَّيَبَدَّتْ	⤵

Necessary stop

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
18	8	عَلَيْهَا صَعِيدًا جُرُزًا ۝	Ⓐ

Stop vocal sound for a moment without breaking the breath.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
2	286	وَأَعْفُ عَنَّا ۖ وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا ۖ وَارْحَمْنَا ۖ أَنْتَ	وقفه
83	14	كَلَّا بَلْ سَكَنَ رَانَ	سكته

Necessary to continue, do not pause.

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

SYMBOLS DENOTING PAUSES

Desirable to continue, do not pause.

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

Recommended pause.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
2	285	وَمَلِكْتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ ۗ لَا نَفَرَقُ	قف

Optional to pause or to continue.

Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Symbol
18	27	رَبِّكَ ۗ لَا مُبَدَّلَ لِكَلِمَتِهِ ۗ وَلَنْ	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 فُؤَادَكَ وَرَتَّلْنَاهُ تَرْتِيلًا ۗ	بخ

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

Page Number	Surah Number	Verse Number	Extract from Verse	Sajda Number
177	7	206	وَيُسَبِّحُونَهُ وَلَهُ يَسْجُدُونَ ﴿٢٠٦﴾	1
252	13	15	وَلِلَّهِ يَسْجُدُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ	2
273	16	49	وَلِلَّهِ يَسْجُدُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا	3
293	17	107	بِالْأَذْقَانِ سُجَّدًا ﴿١٠٧﴾ وَيَقُولُونَ سُبْحَانَ	4
310	19	58	آيَةِ الرَّحْمَنِ خَرُّوا سُجَّدًا وَبُكِيًّا ﴿٥٨﴾	5
335	22	18	أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَسْجُدُ لَهُ	6
366	25	60	وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمُ اسْجُدُوا لِلرَّحْمَنِ قَالُوا	7
379	27	25	أَلَا يَسْجُدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي يُخْرِجُ الْخَبْءَ	8
417	32	15	خَرُّوا سُجَّدًا وَسَبَّحُوا بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ	9
455	38	24	وَخَرُّوا رُكْعًا وَأَنَابٌ ﴿٢٤﴾	10
481	41	37	لَا تَسْجُدُوا لِلشَّمْسِ وَلَا لِلْقَمَرِ وَاسْجُدُوا	11
529	53	62	فَاسْجُدُوا لِلَّهِ وَاعْبُدُوا ﴿٦٢﴾	12
595	84	21	لَا يَسْجُدُونَ ﴿٢١﴾ بَلِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا يَكْتُمُونَ	13
605	96	19	كَلَّا لَا تُطِيعُهُ وَاسْجُدْ وَاقْتَرِبْ ﴿١٩﴾	14

COLOUR CODED TAJWEED RULES



Ikhfa

if any one of these letters

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

appear after a نْ or ؤْ 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 ؤْ 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 ؤْ 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.