SOME IMPORTANT TAJWEED RULES
(Print these 2 pages on both sides of a paper and keep the paper in your copy of the Qur'an for quick everyday reference)

1. PRONUNCIATION (مُخَارِجَة)

To know the pronunciation of a letter, just put an alif with Zabar before it, and say it loud.
Ex: ﺍٰ، ﻷ، ﺍَ، ﺎَ، ﺎَ: Halaqi huroof (from throat)
• ق: from inside the small tongue
• ﻫ: Tongue-tip & the roots of the upper teeth
• ﺪ: Tongue-tip & edges of upper gums
• ﺪ: Right/left side of the tougue touching the top
• ﺹ: Ghunnah (ن: double stretch; from nose)

2. ATTRIBUTES OF LETTERS (صِفَات)

• ﻘ: Continue breathing while pronouncing
• ﻒ: Thick & high
• ﺼ: Extra thick & high
• ﻓ: Extra sound (Qalqalah)
• ﺯ (أْوُيْ) (Huroof-e-Madd - double stretch)
• ﻲ (South; Dubai) Soft letters

3. RULES OF MADD (مَدّ)

(wave type): 2 or 5-6 stretches
(kinky type): 5-6 stretches
(kinky on flat type): 6 stretches
(مَدّ عَارِض): 2-6 stretches (generally at verse-endings)

4. RECITING ‘L’ OF THE WORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flat</th>
<th>Thick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﷲ</td>
<td>ﷲ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. RULES OF READING (مَعِنَى)

• ﻹ: Ghunnah (from nose; Double stretch)
• If after ب, ﻹ comes in the start of the second word, then ﻹ will be suppressed (with Ghunnah).

Ex: ﺖُوْرِمُهُ ﺞُهَارًةَ

6. RULES OF READING (مَعِنَى)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flat</th>
<th>Thick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ﺕَؤْرِ ﺕَرْ</td>
<td>ﺕَؤْرِ ﺕَرْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﺕَؤْرِ ﺕَرْ</td>
<td>ﺕَؤْرِ ﺕَرْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ﺕَؤْرِ ﺕَرْ</td>
<td>ﺕَؤْرِ ﺕَرْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ﺕَؤْرِ ﺕَرْ</td>
<td>ﺕَؤْرِ ﺕَرْ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Within a word, if a thick or extra thick letter comes after ﺕ, then ﺕ will be pronounced thick.

7. RULES OF PRONUNCIING (إِظْهَار)

1. ﺕُؤْرِ, pronounce it clearly.

If
You
have, after
then --- merger (اذْعَام) with

2. ﺕُؤْرِ, you then --- merger (اذْعَام) with

3. ﺕُؤْرِ, then - exchange

4. Any other letter comes, then we will suppress

8. RULES OF STOPPING & STARTING

When you stop at a verse end, stop your voice and take a breathe. Take care of the meanings, when you stop in the middle of the verse.

When you stop:
1. Put a ﻷ on the last letter.
2. If the last letter has ﻷ, then stop with a ﻷ with double stretch.
3. If the last letter is ﻷ, then convert it to ﺕ.
4. If the last letter is ﻷ or ﻷ, then convert it to ﻷ.

When you start:
1. If the first letters are ﺷ, then start with ﺷ.
2. Depends on the ﺷ or ﺷ of the third letter.

Ex:

• ﺷ: bu, tu, . . .
• ﺷ: be, te, . . .
## Rules of Noon Sakin and Tanveen

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) ظهير</th>
<th>(2) إغتمام</th>
<th>(3) قلب</th>
<th>(4) إفاغاء</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To suppress / conceal / hide (15 letters)</td>
<td>To exchange (One letter)</td>
<td>To recite clearly (6 letters)</td>
<td>To recite without Ghunnah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To recite with suppression and Ghunnah: Applies to all letters other than those in ظهير</td>
<td>Exchange the Noon sound (of Noon sakin or Tanveen or with Meem)</td>
<td>Merge Noon Sakin or Tanveen with the following letters:</td>
<td>To recite without Ghunnah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Letters</th>
<th>Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To suppress / conceal / hide (15 letters)</td>
<td>من مُثال الله عذابة مقيم</td>
<td>من أمل من غير معنى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To exchange (One letter)</td>
<td>يؤمَّن لامعة النسمة</td>
<td>من علم صميم عليه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To recite clearly (6 letters)</td>
<td>يؤمن وحيته وهيبته</td>
<td>من لذان من غلاب غفور</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To recite without Ghunnah</td>
<td>فان حاجتُه حلَّت علمتُه حكيما</td>
<td>من غلاب رض غفور</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exception: There are four words in the Qur'an for which there will be no إغتمام

- دلية، بئنان، صَنْوَان، قَوَان