Assalamu alaikum. Alhamdu lillah, we have finally completed the version (Dated: 6th February 2008) of this work that provides you with charts on Rules of Tajweed. We don’t claim to be an expert in this area but we have tried our best to develop this tajweed material by referring to few books. We believe that this material would be useful to those who are teaching Tajweed. Also, this can be used as a reference material. In order to develop this material, we have referred to the following books:

1. Moulana Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Baaqvi, Hidayatus sifyan fi tajweedil Quran, Haadi Publishers, Chennai, India. [In Tamil]
2. Dr. Abdul-majid Khan, Tajwid: The art of recitation of the Holy Quran, Urdu Academy Sind, Karachi, Pakistan. [In English]
3. فن النحو, عزت عبيد الدعاس, Dar Ibn Hajam, Beirut, Lebanon. [In Arabic]
4. Umm Muhammad, A Brief Introduction to Tajweed, Abul-Qasim Publishing House, Jeddah. [In English]

We ask Allah to forgive our shortcomings and accept our efforts. Please provide us with suggestions and/or comments for further improvement. We acknowledge the help of many brothers and sisters in the preparation of this document. May Allah reward them all, aameen.

Please remember us and our parents in your prayers.

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RULES OF TAJWEED

RULES OF LETTERS
- RULES OF MADD
  - ASSIMILATION
    - QALQALAH
    - RULES OF LAAM
    - RULES OF RAA

MUSHADDAH NOON AND MEEM
- NOON SAKINAH AND TANWEEN
  - RULES OF MEEM SAKINAH

RULES OF STOPPING
- STOPPING AND INITIATION
  - PUNCTUATION MARKS

PLACES OF ARTICULATION
- UVULAR CONSONANTS
  - INTER-DENTAL
  - ALVEO-DENTAL
- LABIAL (LIP) CONSONANTS
- PALATAL CONSONANTS
- DENTAL CONSONANTS
- MOLAR TONGUE
- ALVEOLAR CONSONANTS

NASAL CAVITY (NASALIZATION)
- PHARYNGEAL (THROAT) CONSONANTS
THE RULES OF LETTERS

RULES OF ASSIMILATION
  IDENTICAL LETTERS
  SAME PLACE OF ARTICULATION
  CLOSE PLACE OF ARTICULATION

RULES OF MADD
  DERIVED MADD
  NATURAL MADD

RULES OF MEEM SAKINAH
  ITH-HAAR SHAFawi
  IDGHAAM SHAFawi
  IKHFAA SHAFawi

RULES OF NOON SAKINAH AND TANWEEN
  ITH-HAAR
  IDGHAAM
  IKHFAA
  IQLAAB

RULES OF LAAM
  LAAM OF VERB
  LAAM JALALAH
  LAAM TA'RIF
    LAAM SHAMSIIYAH
    LAAM QAMARIYAH

THE RULES OF LETTERS [Contd ...]

RULES OF QALQALAH
RULES OF RAA
RULES OF MUSHADDAD NOON AND MEEM
WAYS TO START RECITING SUARHS

PERMITTED WAYS TO RECITE

READ, AND SEPARATELY
READ, AND JOINTLY
READ, JOINTLY AND SEPARATELY
READ THEN SEPARATELY AND JOINTLY

WAYS OF RECITING SUARHS CONTINUOUSLY

PERMITTED WAYS TO RECITE

READ CURRENT, AND NEXT SEPARATELY
READ CURRENT SEPARATELY, THEN AND NEXT JOINTLY
READ CURRENT, AND NEXT JOINTLY
READ CURRENT JOINTLY AND NEXT SEPARATELY

WAY NOT PERMITTED TO RECITE
RULES FOR READING CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR AFTER NOON SAKINAH OR TANWEEN

,  
NOON SAKINAH OR TANWEEN

ITH-HAAR  
(READ CLEARLY)

IKHFAA  
(USE NOSE)

IQLAAB  
(CONVERT OR TANWEEN TO)

IDGHAAM  
(Assimilation of one letter into another)

Exceptions in Idghaam:
1. Idghaam does not apply in one word [ and ]

2. Idghaam does not apply if there is sakta between the words

3. If OR appears in same word after , Read clearly ( )
RULES FOR READING CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR AFTER MEEM SAKINAH

MEEM SAKINAH

ITH HAAR SHAFAWI

(READ CLEARLY)
OTHER LETTERS EXCEPT &

IKHFAA SHAFAWI

(USE NOSE, WITH STRESS)

IDGHAAM SHAFAWI

(With Stress)

RULES OF MUSHADDAD NOON AND MEEM

READ AND WITH STRESS, EVEN WHILE STOPPING

For Noon Shaddah: ,
For Meem Shaddah: ,
RULES FOR READING QALQALAH CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR WITH SUKUN: READ WITH ECHO SOUND

QALQALAH

[WEAK ECHO]
IF ANYONE OF THE QALQALAH CHARACTERS WITH SUKUN APPEARS IN THE MIDDLE OF A WORD

[STRONG ECHO]
IF ANYONE OF THE QALQALAH CHARACTERS WITH SUKUN APPEARS AT THE END OF A WORD AND WHEN WE STOP AT IT
RULES OF IDGAHAM

IDGAHAM
IF SUKUN IS FOLLOWED
BY - OR - OR -

MUTAMAATHILAIN
IF THE SUKUN LETTER
AND THE NEXT LETTER
ARE SAME

MUTAQRARIBAIN
IF THE SUKUN LETTER
AND THE NEXT LETTER
ARE DIFFERENT BUT
WITH CLOSE-BY ORIGIN

MUTAJANISAIN
IF THE SUKUN LETTER
AND THE NEXT LETTER
ARE DIFFERENT BUT
WITH SAME ORIGIN

Exceptions in Idhgaam: There will be no merger
1. If both identical letters are with harakah
2. If both letters are letters of Madd [ ]
3. If there is a sakta between two identical letters

If the letters of Madd are Leen letters [ ] or preceded by fathah, then there will be a complete merger without nasalization
is pronounced as
RULES FOR READING 'RAA' DUE TO CHARACTERS OR HARAKAH THAT APPEAR ON OR BEFORE OR AFTER IT

RULES OF 'RAA'

STRONG

1. RAA WITH FATHAH OR DHAMMAH OR FATHATAIN OR DHAMMATAIN [ ]
2. SAME AS 1ST POINT BUT WITH SHADDAH [ ]
3. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS EITHER WITH DHAMMAH OR FATHAH [ ]
4. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE THAT IS WITH FATHAH OR DHAMMAH [ ]
5. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS WITH TRUE KASRAH AND THE LETTER AFTER RAA IS ANYONE OF THESE CHARACTERS ( ) CALLED AS
6. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS WITH TEMPORARY KASRAH [ ]

BOTH TYPE STRONG & SOFT

1. -- PREFER SOFT
2. -- PREFER SOFT
3. -- PREFER STRONG

SOFT

1. RAA WITH KASRAH OR KASRATAIN [ , ]
2. SAME AS 1ST POINT BUT WITH SHADDAH [ , ]
3. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS WITH KASRAH [ ]
4. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE THAT IS WITH KASRAH [ ]
5. RAA WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE IS WITH SUKUN AND THE LETTER BEFORE THAT IS WITH FATHAH [ ]
6. THE WORD
RULES FOR READING LAAM

LAAM IN THE WORD

STRONG
OR
IF FATHAH OR DHAMMAH APPEARS BEFORE

, ,

LAAM TA'RIF
READING LAAM WITH OTHER CHARACTERS

LAAM SHAMSIYYAH
LAAM IS NOT PRONOUNCED

LAAM QAMARIYYAH
LAAM IS PRONOUNCED

SOFT
IF KASRAH APPEARS BEFORE

, ,

LAAM OF VERB

Pronounced as , if at the beginning or middle of the verb

Exception: No Idghaam if there is sakata

Pronounced as , if followed by raa or laam

is pronounced as
RULES FOR READING ALIF

READING ALIF

STRONG

IF ANYONE OF THE CHARACTERS ( ) APPEAR BEFORE ALIF, READ ALIF STRONGLY

SOFT

IF CHARACTERS OTHER THAN CHARACTERS APPEAR BEFORE ALIF, READ ALIF SOFTLY
RULES FOR READING MADD CHARACTERS [1]

RULES OF MADD

1. MADD SHOULD NOT BE FOLLOWED BY SUKUN [ ] OR HAMZAH [ ]
2. READ AS ONE ALIF
3. OTHER NAMES: 'JAATI' OR 'TABAYI'

NATURAL MADD

MADD BADAL

MADD LETTER IS PRECEDED BY HAMZAH

MADD IWADH

ALIF REPLACES FATHATAIN WHEN ONE STOPS ON IT

IS READ AS

MADD SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY SUKUN [ ] OR HAMZAH [ ]

MADD MUTTASIL

1. MADD IS FOLLOWED BY HAMZAH IN SAME WORD
2. READ AS 4 TO 5 ALIF
3. OTHER NAME: 'MADD WAJIB'

MADD MUNFASIL

1. MADD IS FOLLOWED BY HAMZAH IN DIFFERENT WORD
2. READ AS 2 TO 4 ALIF
3. OTHER NAME: 'MADD JAIZ'

MADD LAAZIM

1. MADD IS FOLLOWED BY SUKUN ASLI [REAL SUKUN]
2. READ AS 3 TO 5 ALIF

MADD AARIDH

1. MADD IS FOLLOWED BY TEMPORARY SUKUN
2. READ AS ANYONE OF THREE TYPES [Refer next page]
RULES FOR READING MADD CHARACTERS [2]

MADD LAAZIM

KALIMA MUTHAQQAL
- Shaddah appears after in one word

KALIMA MUKHAAFFAF
- Sukun appears after in one word

HARFI MUTHAQQAL
- Shaddah appears on in one character

HARFI MUKHAAFFAF
- Sukun appears on in one character

ONLY PLACE

MADD AARDH
Reading in anyone type is our choice [be consistent]

CHANGE TO

QASR
Read as one alif

TAWASSUT
Read as 2 or 3 alif

TOOL
Read as 5 alif

Exception: The word in can be read with or without
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Elongation in Counts</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Name of Madd</th>
<th>S. No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>, , , ,</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>and ء ء ء ء appear adjacently in one word</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 to 5</td>
<td>and ء ء ء ء appear adjacently but in two words</td>
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<td>is changed to</td>
<td>2 to 6</td>
<td>Convert the fatha or kasra or dammah or kasratain or damathain at the end to sukun, while stopping</td>
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<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ء ء is followed by ء ء ء ء ء ء</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is changed to</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Convert fathathain at the end to Alif, while stopping</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>is actually</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>حروف مد is followed by sukun [ ]</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>حروف مد is followed by saddha in one word</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>نقص عملكم</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>حي ظهر</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is changed to</td>
<td>2 to 6</td>
<td>,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Haa Dameer (۶) is followed by ء</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Haa Dameer (۶) is followed by any character other than ء</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hamzah Isthifham (ا) is followed by Shaddah</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ي &quot; is followed by ء</td>
<td>14</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>, , , ,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Madd (۶, ۶, ۶) should not be followed by sukun or Hamzah</td>
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</table>

**RULES FOR READING MADD CHARACTERS**

**First 14 Madd types are called as**
RULES OF HURUF LEEN

HURUF LEEN

MADD LEEN LAAZIM

1. HURUF LEEN IS FOLLOWED BY TRUE SUKUN
2. READ AS OR OR BUT IS BETTER

ONLY TWO PLACES

MADD LEEN AARIDH

1. HURUF LEEN IS FOLLOWED BY TEMPORARY SUKUN
2. READ AS OR OR

NOON QUTNI

IF SUKUN APPEARS AFTER TANWEEN, THEN:
1. CHANGE TANWEEN TO KASRAH
2. ADD A NOON WITH KASRAH BETWEEN THEM

Exception:
1. IF WE STOP AT TANWEEN, THERE IS NO NOON QUTNI
2. IN , STOPPING IS BETTER
**RULES OF SILAH**

Exception: NO BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT BUT PART OF THE WORD ITSELF

IN SURAH
IN SURAH
IN SURAH

**SILAH MEANS READING ELONGATEDLY LIKE**

**SILAH BIL YAH**

Exception: DHAMMAH OF IS NOT ELONGATED

IN SURAH

IF KASRAH COMES BEFORE, READ LIKE OF

**SILAH BIL WAV**

Exception: IF APPEARS BEFORE, THEN AT THE END WILL BE REMOVED. SO, THERE IS NO ELONGATION IS READ AS

Exception: IF ANYTHING EXCEPT WITH SUKUN APPEARS BEFORE, READ WITH DHAMMAH

IN SURAH
IN SURAH

**GENERAL RULE: IF A LETTER WITH SUKUN APPEARS BEFORE, THEN WE WON’T READ ELONGATEDLY**

Exception: SUKUN APPEARS ON INSTEAD OF KASRAH

IN SURAH
IN SURAH

Exception: DHAMMAH APPEARS ON INSTEAD OF KASRAH

IN SURAH
IN SURAH
1. If a word starts with sukun, we add a hamzah to it
2. This hamzah is temporary hamzah
3. If this hamzah appears between two words, then it will not be read

1. This hamzah is part of the word
2. If this hamzah appears between two words, it will be read

If begins with and third letter of the word is fathah or kasrah, then kasrah is given to hamzah

If begins with and third letter of the word is dhammah, then dhammah is given to hamzah

If the word begins with definite article, then fathah is given to hamzah

If begins with , then kasrah is given to hamzah

is read as

is read as

is read as

is read as
Among two words, if the first word ends with sukan and the second word starts with sukan.

- If the letter with sukan in the first word is a madd letter, this madd letter is removed.
- If the letter with sukan in the first word is not a madd letter, then read or with dhammah.
- If the letter with sukan in the first word is from [zar], read the with fathah.
- If the letter with sukan in the first word is not madd and not from [zar], then read the sukan letter with kasrah.

Exception: in should be read with fathah.
RULES OF STOPPING

RULES FOR ENDING A SENTENCE

CHANGE FATHAH OR DHAMMAH OR KASRAH OR DHAMMATAIN OR KASRATAIN TO SUKUN

STOP AS
STOP AS

CHANGE FATHATAIN TO ALIF

STOP AS

CHANGE TO

STOP AS

NOTATIONS IN HOLY QURAN

MUST STOP
0 or or or or

MUST NOT STOP

PREFERRED TO STOP

PREFERRED NON-STOP
or - or or or

1. STOP AT ONE ::
AND NOT AT ANOTHER ::
2. DIFFERENT OPINION PERSISTS FOR

STOP AND NON-STOP ARE SAME
or or [ above O or ]

OBSERVE AS PREVIOUS SYMBOL IN THE AAYAH

1. STOPPED AT
2. PREFER STOPPING AT
3. PREFER NON-STOP AT

GENERAL RULE:
1. WE MUST STOP AT ::. IF NOT, THE MEANING WILL CHANGE.
2. FOR NOTATIONS OTHER THAN ::. IF YOU ARE NOT ABLE TO READ CONTINUOUSLY, YOU CAN STOP AT ANY PLACE. BUT WHILE CONTINUING, WE SHOULD REPEAT ONE OR TWO WORDS PRECEENDING THE PLACE AT WHICH WE STOPPED.
RULES OF SAKTA

SAKTA: STOP THE SOUND BUT DON'T BREAK THE BREATH

IN SURAH
  IN SURAH
  IN SURAH
  IN SURAH
  IN SURAH

ACCORDING TO SOME SCHOLARS
  IN SURAH

GENERAL RULE: THERE IS NO SAKTA AT THE POINT OF STOPPING
خارج اكروف