The quality of Isti’la (full mouth) is such that when pronounced the major portion of the tongue from the back will rise towards the palate.

The following 7 letters are called musta’liya. They are full mouth everytime:

A. Zabar (Fat’hah)

B. Pesh (Dhammah)

C. Zer (Kasrah)

Rules of Alif Maddah: If before it there is a letter which has to be read full mouth, then the Alif Maddah will be full mouth also. Otherwise, he will be empty mouth.

A. Full mouth example:

B. Empty mouth example:

The letter ل of الله will be read full mouth (puur)

The letter ل of الله will be read empty mouth (baarik)
**LETTER** | **MAKHRAJ:** PLACE WHERE THE SOUND ORIGINATES
--- | ---
**EMPTINESS OF THE MOUTH**

| madah | The letter “ال” will be maddah (stretched) if there is a letter with Fat'hah (Zabar) before it. |
| madah | The letter “و” will be maddah (stretched) if there is a letter with Dhamah (Pesh) before it. |
| madah | The letter “ي” will be maddah (stretched) if there is a letter with Kasrah (Zer) before it. |

**THROAT**

| دد | Part of the throat nearest to the chest |
| خخ | Centre of the throat |
| خخ | Part of the throat nearest to the mouth |

**TONGUE WITH PALATE**

| ڤب | Extreme back of the tongue (green fig.2) | Palate |
| ڭك | Back of the tongue (blue fig.2) | Palate |
| يش | Centre of the tongue (yellow fig.2) | Palate |
The Alif will be maddah if there is a letter before it with a Zabar، It could be written as a Karaa Zabar قال زاد كتاب كتب سبحنك

The Waaw will be maddah if there is a letter before it with a Pesh، It could be written as a Ultaa Pesh نوح توبل له داود وجهه غاون

The Yaa will be maddah if there is a letter before it with a Zer، It could be written as a Karaa Zer ديني أرني الله فيها يه

To be stretched there shouldn't be any letters saakin after the letter maddah (in the next word). In these examples, the letters maddah won't be read.

1) If there is one of these:
- a sukoon (و) (in the same word)
- a hamza (ه) (in the same or the next word)
- after the letter maddah then it has to be stretched for long (equivalent of the time between 2½ Alif and 4 Alif).

In the Quran, it is usually represented with a ~ or aـ.

2) Otherwise, it should be stretched for the equivalent of only 1 Alif.

Note: The letter mad should be stretched for 1 alif if you stop on it.

Note 1: There are certain word in the Qur'aan in which the Alif is written, but read only when stopping on it. e.g. لِكَأَنَّ in Surah Kahaf (Ruku 5).

Note 2: There are certain word in the Qur'aan in which the Alif is written, but not read at all. e.g. لا أَبْلَغُكُمُ، لا أَبْدِعُهُ، لا أَكَتَبْ أَنَّ أَمْعَامَ أَوْلِيَاءَ، the alif will be always be read.

Note 3: There is only one place in the Qur'aan where Imaalah is made: مُجَرَّمًا in Surah Hood (Ruku 4).
Noon Saakin and Tanween's rules

If after a Noon Saakin (ن) (in the middle or at the end of a word) or after any letter with a Tanween (التنور) (the Tanween can only be at the end of a word) there is one of the following letters...

NOTE: The sound of a Noon saakin and a Tanween is the same.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ب} & = \text{بُن} \\
\text{غ} & = \text{عَن} \\
\text{ك} & = \text{كُن}
\end{align*}
\]

Any of the 6 Huroofe Halqi

إَنْ هَذَهُ حُجَّةٌ

Any of this 2 Huroofe

لَ رَبِّ

Izh'haar

من أَهْلِهِمْ عَلَيْمَهُ حُكْمًا - رَحْمَةً خَيْرًا

Idghaam Taam (Tashdeed without Ghunnah)

من لَدَن - عَيْشًا رَاضِيَّةً

Any of the 4 Huroofe

ي وَ مَ ن

exception:

ذُو - بَنَان - قَوْان - صَوْان

Idghaam Naaqis (Tashdeed with Ghunnah)

مِن وَقَةً - مَا دَيْنًا - قَرْآنٌ مُّجِيدٌ

The letter Baa

ظَب

Qalb (change into م. with Ghunnah)

مِنْ بَعْدٍ - أَبْدَ أَيْمَا - يُوَسَّعُ يَجِهُمْ

Any of the 15 remaining Huroofe:

تَفْجِدُ ذَّتَرَشْ صُضْطَفَ فَقَ كَ

Ikhfaa (light nasal sound)

أَهْمَ بَالَأَنَّى - عَيْنَ بَارِيَةً - شَهِيدً

It will be read Without Nasal Sound

It will be read With a Nasal Sound

The difference between Ikhfaa and Ghunnah is that Ikhfaa is a light nasal sound, whereas Ghunnah is a deep nasal sound. Also in the Ghunnah of ن the tongue touch the palate, whereas in the Ikhfa the tongue raise towards the palate but doesn’t touch it. Their duration are both equivalent to one Alif.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LETTER</th>
<th>PLACE WHERE THE SOUND ORIGINATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| ل | **MAKHRAJ:**
| | **EDGE OF THE TONGUE AND**
| | **ROOTS-GUMS OF THE TEETH**
| | Upturned Back edge of the tongue (either left side, right side or both)
| | Roots of molars and premolars (either left side, right side or both)
| | Edge of the tongue
| | Gums from the 1rst premolar of one side to the 1rst premolar of the other side
| | Edge of the tongue
| | Gums from the Canine of one side to the Canine of the other side
| | Edge of the tongue
| | Gums from the Lateral Incisor of one side to the Lateral Incisor of the other side
| | **TIP OF THE TONGUE AND CENTRAL INCISORS**
| | Tip of the tongue
| | Root of Upper Central incisors
| | Tip of the tongue
| | Edge of Upper Central incisors
| | Tip of the tongue
| | Edge of Lower and Upper Central incisors
| | **LIPS**
| | Wet portion of bottom lip
| | Edge of Upper Central incisors
| | Meeting of wet portion of both lips
| | Meeting of dry portion of both lips
| | Incomplete meeting of both lips in an “O” shape
Full mouth's rules

If the なら is mutaharik or if the なら is mushaddad then the rules will be in accordance with the harakaat upon the the なら.

If the なら is saakin preceded by a mutaharik

The なら will usually take the rules according to the harakkat of the letter mutaharik

The letter before なら is not

The letter before なら is a

*:There are 3 conditions for this なら to be empty mouth:
1) Kasratul-Asli (i.e. permanent) 2) Kasra in the same word 3) No letters musta’liya after it (only 4 example in the Quran)
Stopping rules

Step 1. Look is the last letter of the word is a Round Taa or not.

YES

The Round Taa will become a Small Ha with a sukoon on it.

NO

Step 2. Look is the last letter has a Do Zabar or not.

YES

The Do Zabar will become a simple Zabar followed by an Alif.

NO

Step 3. If the last letter is not Round Taa and doesn’t have a Do Zabar, (i.e. it is a letter other than a Round Taa with Zabar, Zer, Pesh or with sukoon or with Do Zer or Do Pesh) then the last letter will be read with a sukoon regardless what was on it before.

Note 1: Whenever a waqf (stop) is done on such a word that its last letter is with a tashdeed, that letter should be prolonged between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 of itself.

Note 2: Whenever a waqf is done on a letter with a tashdeed, but also possesses the quality of Qalqalh then the echoing sound should be done after a time between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2.