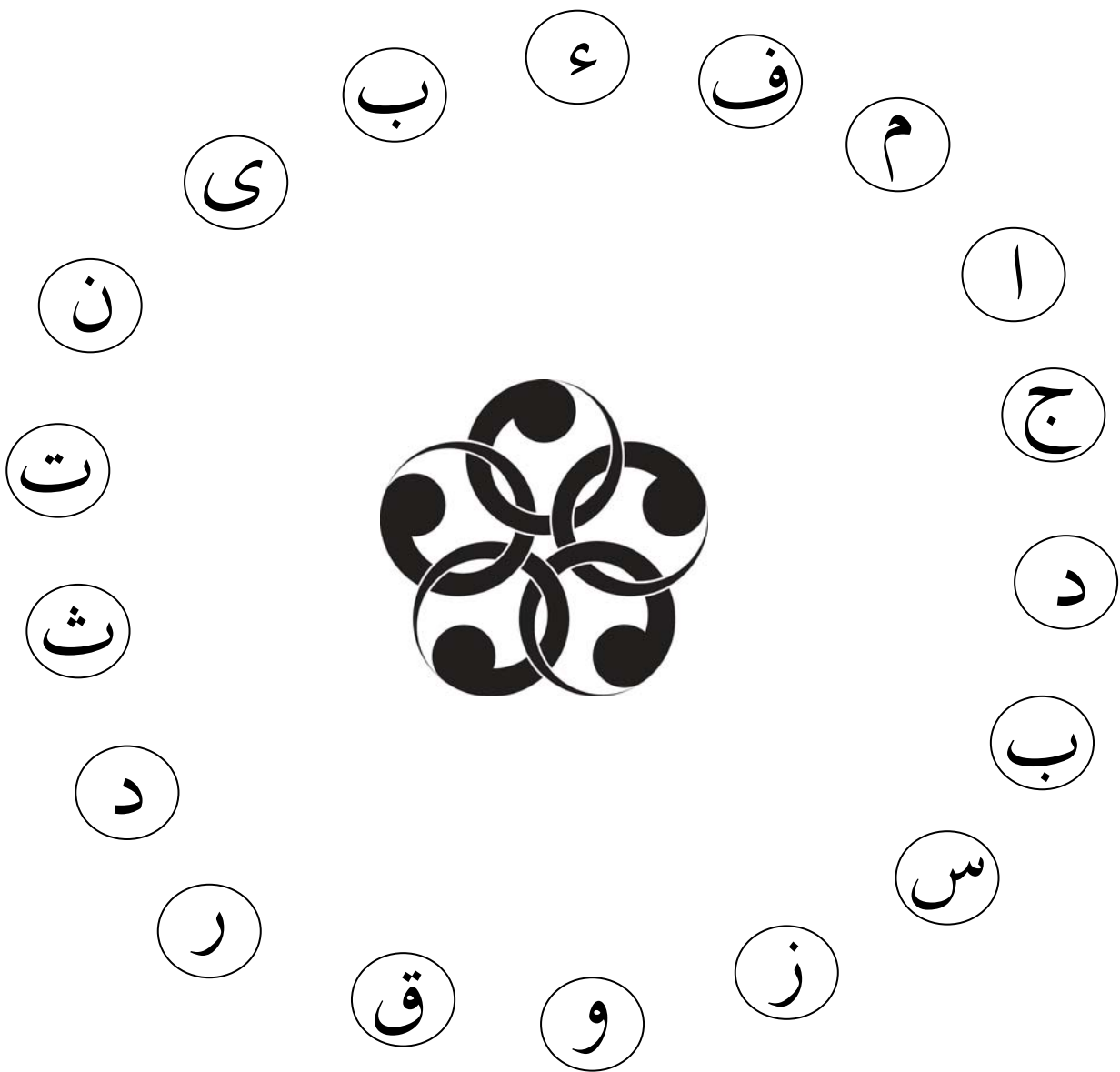


TAJWEEED



COMPILED BY: S. COLLECTOR



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Lesson 1

WHAT IS TAJWEED?

We practice and learn the rules of how to read the holy Quraan correctly

Who invented Tajweed?

The holy Quraan was revealed with Tajweed. The angel Jibraeel (as) taught Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) with Tajweed and he in turn taught us to read it with Tajweed

Do we have to read with Tajweed?

Yes. Applying Tajweed is an issue of absolute necessity, whoever doesn't apply Tajweed to the Quran, gets a sin

But what if I read without Tajweed?

If we read the Quran without Tajweed, there is a chance of changing the meaning of the Quraan. For example, the word 'Qalb' (with a ق) means heart, if read 'Kalb' (with a ك), it will mean a dog'. The Qur'an is the word of Allah. If we change the word of Allah then Allah Ta'ala will definitely get angry with us

What are the benefits of reading with Tajweed?

If we read the Quraan with Tajweed, we will gain immense reward as well as saving our recitation from grave and dangerous mistakes

Allah Ta'ala says in the noble Qur'an, "And recite the Qur'an with Tarteel (in a slow pleasant tone and style)."

The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) has said, "Indeed Allah desires that the Qur'an be recited in the manner it was revealed."

Draw a poster inviting your friends on the benefits of Tajweed.
Try to make it as lively and attractive as possible!



Lesson 2

LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET

ر

RAA

ح

HHAA

ع

AIYN

ا

ALIF

Exercise

Practise reading the following words correctly, concentrating on the letters learnt.

Raa is similar to the letter 'r' in English. Like the r in red

إِلَهُ النَّاسِ

حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ

فِي الْعُقَدِ

لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ

أَحَدٌ

عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ

The sound of Aiyin comes from the throat and should be felt when pronounced

أَرَأَيْتَ

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ

عِمْرَانَ عَلَى الْعَالَمِينَ

رَبَّنَا

حَمَلَةَ الْخَطْبِ

عَلَيْنَا بِعَزِيزٍ

أَلَمْ تَرَ

رِحْلَةَ

سَمِيعٍ عَلِيمٍ

وَرَفَعْنَا

أَوْحِي

عَذَابِ أَلِيمٍ

وَرُسُلًا

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٍ

Alif is pronounced as a hamza when it possesses a harket

حُرِّمَتْ عَلَيْكُمْ

مُلْتَحَدًا

وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ

وَالْأَرْضَ بَعْدَ

دَحَاهَا

سَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا وَاسْمَعْ

Haa is a strong letter which has a strong Hh sound

Letters marked with a * are to be pronounced full mouth!

Lesson 3

LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET

ت

TAA

ث

THAA

ظ

ZUA *

ف

FAA

Exercise

Practise reading the following words correctly, concentrating on the letters learnt.

تَتَّبِعُهَا الرَّادِفَةُ	عَنِ النَّبِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ	وَاتَّبَعَ
عَلَيْنَا حِسَابُهُمْ	أَإِذَا كُنَّا عِظَامًا	أُتْرَفُوا فِيهِ
كَالْفَرَاشِ الْمَبْتُوثِ	عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ	مَتَاعًا لَكُمْ وَلِأَنْعَامِكُمْ
مَبْتُوثَةٌ	عَلَيْكُمْ لِحَافِظِينَ	فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِعَادٍ
يُوعِظُ بِهِ	تَعْلَمُونَ عَظِيمٌ	لَوْحٍ مَّحْفُوظٍ
انظُرْ كَيْفَ	ظُلْمًا وَزُورًا	كَدَعَاءٍ بَعْضِكُمْ بَعْضًا
تُرَابًا وَعِظَامًا	مِثْلَ ثَلَاثِ وَرُبَاعٍ	مَرْجِعِكُمْ جَمِيعًا
ثُمَّ مَا	مَبْعُوثُونَ	الْكَوَاكِبُ انْتَشَرَتْ

Thaa is similar to the *th* sound
Like the *th* in the English word
thing

Zau is pronounced with the
tongue touching the bottom
of the two front two teeth

Faa is similar to the
the letter F
Like *f* in *fun*

LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET

Lesson 4

ص

SAAD *

س

SEEN

ز

ZAA

د

DAAL

Practice all the letters with a Fatha and Sukoon

Exercise

Practise reading the following words correctly, concentrating on the letters learnt.

أَزْوَاجًا ثَلَاثَةً

صِيحَةٍ عَلَيْهِمْ

أَسَاطِيرُ الْأَوَّلِينَ

صِرَاطٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ

فَسْتَبْصِرُ وَيُبْصِرُونَ

نُصْفَهُ أَوْ انْقُصْ

تَلْمِزُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ

فَأَحْسَنَ صُورَكُمْ

أَذْرَاكَ

بِئْسَ الْإِسْمُ الْفُسُوقُ

بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ

فَاصْبِرُوا أَوْ لَا تَصْبِرُوا سَوَاءٌ

زَلْزَلَةَ السَّاعَةِ

نَفْسِهِ بِصِيرَةٍ

صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ

يُوفَى الصَّابِرُونَ

صَدَقَ وَلَا صَلَّى

النِّسَاءَ صَدَقَاتِهِنَّ

أَيُّهَا الْمُزَّمِّلُ

سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا

أَيُّهَا الْمُزَّمِّلُ

تَزَكَّى

مِنْ صَلْصَالٍ

نُصْفَهُ أَوْ انْقُصْ

Zaa is similar to the letter z.
Like the z in the English word
zebra

Saad is pronounced with the
tongue touching the bottom
of the front two teeth

*Practice the difference
between ص and س*

Lesson 5

LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET

خ

KHAA

ذ

DHAAL

ل

LAAM

ش

SHEEN

Practice all the letters with a Fatha and Sukoon

Exercise

Practise reading the following words correctly, concentrating on the letters learnt.

فَاتَّخَذُوهُ	الْآخِرَةَ عَذَابٌ	فَذَكَّرْ
كَذَلِكَ النُّشُورُ	شَفَاعَتُهُمْ شَيْئًا إِلَّا	وَالَّذِي أَخْرَجَ
يَشَاءُ يُذْهِبْكُمْ	الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا	يَوْمَئِذٍ خَاشِعَةً
مُخَلَّقَةً لَّيُبَيِّنَ	خَلَقُوا إِلَىٰ شِيَاطِينِهِمْ	ذَلِكَ ذِكْرِي لِلذَّاكِرِينَ
يَجْلُ لَكُمْ	وَإِذَا بُشِّرَ	فَبَشِّرْهُمْ
إِذَا لَخَّاسِرُونَ	فَلَوْلَا أَلْقَىٰ	وَذَرْنِي وَالْمُكَذِّبِينَ
وَشَهِدَ شَاهِدٌ	لِّيَتَّخِذَ	فَأَخَذْنَا مِنْهُ أَخْذًا
يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا	مِنْ خَالِقٍ	شَاءَ اتَّخَذَ

Zhaa is pronounced with the tongue touching the side of the gums

Khaa is pronounced from the top of the throat and has a rough Khh sound

*Practice the difference
between ذ and ز*

Lesson 6

LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET

ن

NOON

ط

TUA *

ك

KAAF

ج

JEEM

Practice all the letters with a Fatha and Sukoon

Exercise

Practise reading the following words correctly, concentrating on the letters learnt.

كُشِطَتْ

ثُمَّ يَطْمَعُ

يَتَعَيَّرُ طَعْمَهُ

الْحَيْثُ بِالطَّيِّبِ

لِّلْمُطَفِّفِينَ

لَمْ تَسْتَطِعْ

إِنَّا نَحْنُ

مِنْهُمْ بَطْشًا

رُطْبًا جَنِيًّا

أَشَدُّ مِنْهُمْ بَطْشًا

وَكِتَابٍ مَّسْطُورٍ

أَنْتُمْ تَنْطِقُونَ

كَاذِبٌ كَفَّارٌ

اتَّبِعُوا الْبَاطِلَ

يُؤْفَكُ

الْمُنَافِقِينَ لَكَاذِبُونَ

وَرَبِّكَ فَكَبِّرْ

مُنْفَطِرٌ بِهِ

مَنْ تَزَكَّى

مَا الطَّارِقُ

تَرَى مِنْ فُطُورٍ

وَذَكَرَى لِكُلِّ

فُرْشٍ بَطَائِنُهَا

الطَّرْفِ لَمْ يَطْمِئِنَّ

Practice the difference

between ط and ت

Remember!

You should be reciting the letters learnt correctly whilst reciting the Quran!

Lesson 7

LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET

ب

BAA

و

WAOW

م

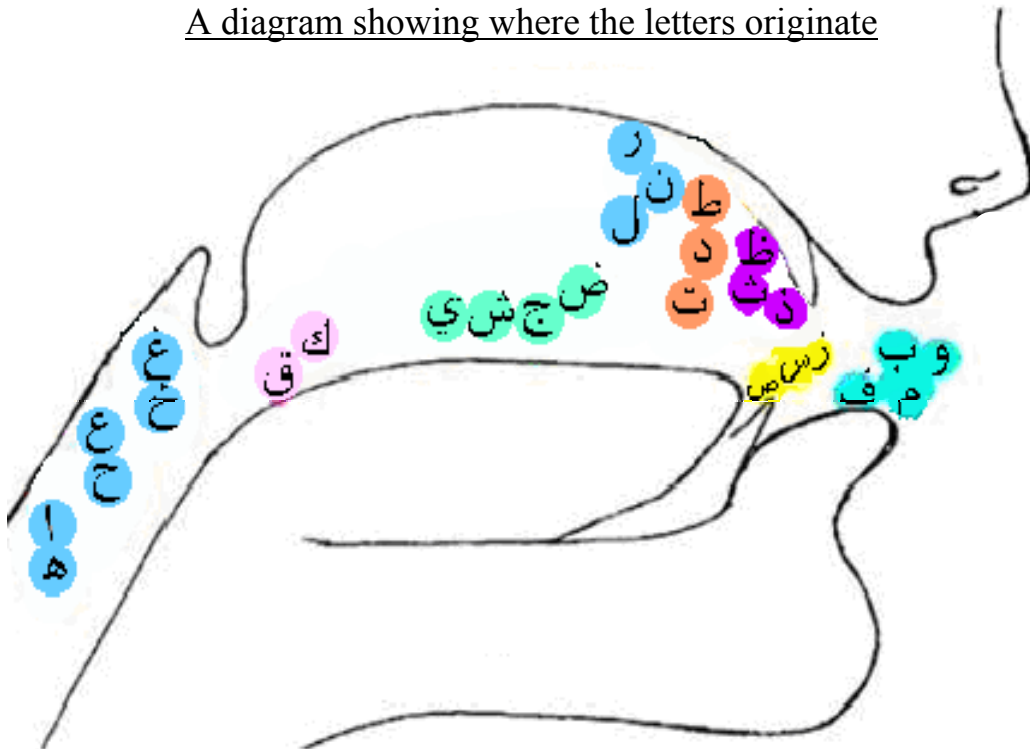
MEEM

Exercise

Practise reading the following words correctly, concentrating on the letters learnt.

بَعْضَ مَا	بِضْيَيْنِ	وَتَضْحَكُونَ
ضَلَلْنَا فِي الْأَرْضِ	نَضْرَةَ النَّعِيمِ	فَضْرَبَ الرَّقَابِ
رَبِّ رَضِيًّا	وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	رِضْوَانَهُ فَأَحْبَطَ
فَضْلٍ فَضْلَهُ	ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ	وَيُخْرِجُ أَضْعَانَكُمْ
عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَعْضُوبِ	وَاعْضُضْ	نُحُوضُ مَعَ الْحَائِضِينَ
فِي الْأَرْضِ فَيَنْظُرُوا	بِعَضِّكُمْ بِيَعْضٍ	كَذَلِكَ يَضْرِبُ
نَضَّاخَتَانِ	ذَلِكَ فَضْلُ	مِنْكُمْ مَرَضَى
خَافِضَةً رَافِعَةً	رَفْرَفٍ خُضْرٍ	مِنْ ضَرِيْعٍ

A diagram showing where the letters originate



Lesson 8

LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET

هـ

HAA

ي

YAA

ق

QAAF *

غ

GHAIN *

Exercise

Practise reading the following words correctly, concentrating on the letters learnt.

لَعِبٌ وَهَوًى

قُلُوبٍ أَفْفَاهُهَا

هُمُ أَظْلَمَ وَأَطْعَى

وَاهْجُرُهُمْ هَجْرًا

وَيُنَزِّلُ الْغَيْثَ

الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ

وَمَهَّدَتْ لَهُ تَمْهِيدًا

وَالْأَرْضَ بِالْحَقِّ

قَبْلِهِ كِتَابٌ

كَبِيرٌ مَقْتًا

طَاغُونَ

الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكَ

هُمْ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ

غَمْرَةً سَاهُونَ

زَاعُوا أَرْأَعًا

وَأَقْوَمُ قِيَالًا

انْقُصَ مِنْهُ قَلِيلًا

فَرَاغَ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِ

قُلُوبِهِمْ فَهُمْ لَا يَفْقَهُونَ

نُقِرَ فِي النَّاقُورِ

وَتِيَابِكَ فَطَهَّرَ

يَكِيدُونَ كَيْدًا

أَمْهَلُهُمْ

لَهَا شَهِيقًا

Practice the difference between

ك and ق

&

ه and ح

Lesson 9

STRETCHING

There are three different types of Madda:

Alif Madda

- When there is a Fatha before an Alif, it will be stretched slightly. (Twice the duration of a Fatha.) Like the *a* in father

Example: **وَإِذَا**

This can also be written with a Khara Zabar.

Example: **مَلِكٍ**

Yaa Madda

When there is a Zer before a Yaa, it will be stretched slightly.

Example: **الرَّحِيمِ**

This can also be written with a Khara Zear.

Example: **بِأَمْرِهِ**

Waow Madda

- When there is a Peash before a Waow, it will be stretched slightly. (Twice the duration of a Zer.)

Example: **فَيَقُولُ**

This can also be written with an ultra peash. (Twice the duration of a Pesh.)

Exercise

Highlight and practice the Maddas in the following sentences:

هُم يُوقِنُونَ	وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ
لَقَوْلِ رَسُولٍ كَرِيمٍ	مِنْ مَاءٍ دَافِقٍ
النَّفَّاثَاتِ	نُوحِيهَا
أَحْيَيْنَاهَا وَأَخْرَجْنَا مِنْهَا	قَالَ يُوسُفُ لِأَبِيهِ
فَادْخُلِي فِي عِبَادِي	لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ
فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَىٰ
بِالْوَادِ الْمُقَدَّسِ	إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ
فَبِأَيِّ آلَاءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبَانِ	تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ
أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ	وَضُحَاهَا
عَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ	وَحَدَائِقَ غُلْبًا

Remember!

Maddas should be stretched enough to make it different from a Mutaharik

Lesson 10

FULL MOUTH RULES

The Name of Allah ﷻ

- If before the name Allah ﷻ there is a Fathaa or a Dhamma, then the word will be read full mouth.

Example with a Fatha: هُوَ ﷻ Example with a Dhamma: رَسُوْلُ ﷻ

- If before the name Allah ﷻ there is a Kasrah, then the word will be read empty mouth.

Example with a Kasrah: بِسْمِ ﷻ

The letter Raa ر

- If there is a Fathaa or Dhamma on a Raa, then the Raa will be read with a full mouth.

Example with a Fathaa: أَرَأَيْتَ Example with a Dhamma: كَفَرُوا

- If there is a Kasrah on a Raa, then the Raa will be read with an empty mouth.

Example with a Kasrah: رَحْلَةٌ

- If before a Raa sakin there is a Fatha or Dhamma, then it will be read full mouth.

Dhamma before a Raa Sakin: وَادْكُرْ Fathaa before a Raa Sakin: تَرْمِيهِمْ

- If before a Raa sakin there is a Kasrah, then the Raa will be read with an empty mouth. Example of Kasrah before a Raa Sakin: وَاسْتَغْفِرْ

Exercise

Write in the spaces provided next to each sentence whether the word Allah will be full mouth or empty mouth.

_____	مَنْ اللَّه	_____	لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّه
_____	مَا شَاءَ اللَّه	_____	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
_____	وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ	_____	وَإِنَّ اللَّه
_____	عَلَى اللَّه	_____	لِلَّهِ الْأَمْرُ
_____	بِنَصْرِ اللَّه	_____	هُوَ اللَّه أَحَدٌ
_____	تَخُونُوا اللَّه	_____	قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ
_____	قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ	_____	اعْبُدُوا اللَّه

Write in the spaces provided next to each sentence whether the Raa will be full mouth or empty mouth.

_____	تُخْرِجُونَ	_____	وَلَيْسَ الْبِرُّ
_____	صِرَاطَ	_____	مَرِيَّةٍ
_____	فَانظُرْ	_____	الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ
_____	تَخْسِيرِ	_____	أَرْسَلْنَا
_____	زَفِيرٌ	_____	قَدِيرٌ
_____	وَالْأَرْضُ	_____	تَظَاهَرُونَ

Lesson 11

GHUNNA

If there is a Tashdeed on a Noon or a Meem, then it will be read with a ghunna.

GHUNNA IS TO TAKE THE SOUND IN THE NOSE AND STRETCH IT FOR A SECOND

Example:

فَأَمَّا مَنْ

مِيمٌ

وَإِنَّهُ

بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

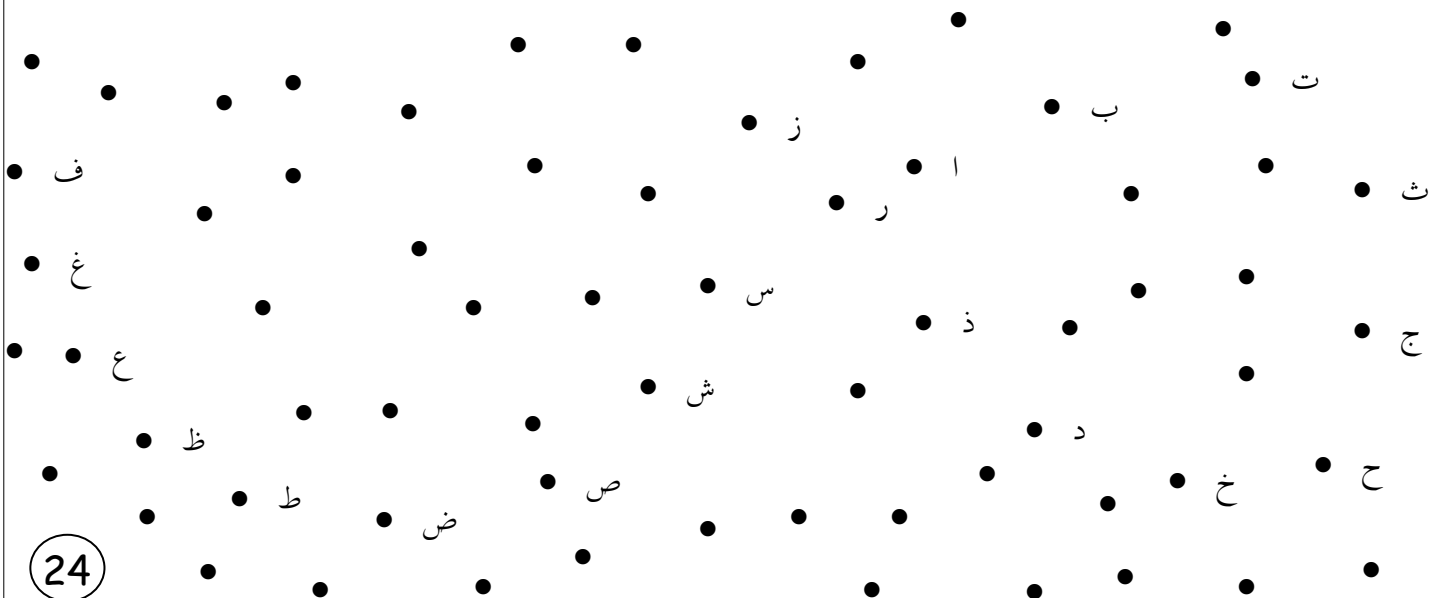
Remember!

All letters with a tashdeed will be read twice with a slight emphasis!

DOT 2 DOT

This letter is always read full mouth!

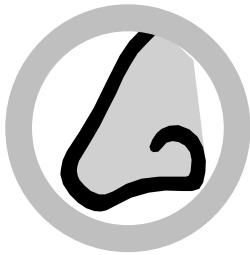
Join the dots letters starting with Alif to form a letter of the alphabet!



Exercise

Practise reading the following words correctly, concentrating on the Ghunna

بَانَ رَبَّكَ	وَالنَّارِعَاتِ	طَرَفِي النَّهَارِ
بِجَهَنَّمَ	مَلِكِ النَّاسِ	وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ
فَأُمَّهُ	وَالنَّهَارِ	حَمَالَةَ الحُطَبِ
وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ	إِنَّهُ	فَإِذَا النُّجُومُ
فِي النَّهَارِ	فَأَمَّا	هُنَّ أُمَّ الكِتَابِ
مِمَّا	ثُمَّ لَتَرُونَهَا	لَهُمْ مِّن نَّاصِرِينَ
كَأَنَّهُمْ	كَأَنَّهُمْ	بِأَنَّهُمْ
بِالنَّفْسِ	وَالنَّاشِرَاتِ	لَتَنْبُؤُنَّ
تُسَمَّى	أَسْرَ النَّبِيِّ	بِالنَّذْرِ



*How many more
examples can you
find from the
Quran?*

Lesson 12

QALQALAH

The five letters of Qalqalah are:

ق ط ب ج د

Whenever any of these letters has a Sukoon on, or is given a Sukoon because it is stopped on, then it will be read with a Qalqalah. This means that the letters will be read with a slight 'bounce'. For example, أَحَدٌ will not be read 'Ahad' but will be read 'Ahadda'

Examples

There will be Qalqalah on the ق in the word: خَلَقْنَا

There will be Qalqalah on the ط in the word: مَطَّلَعٌ

There will be Qalqalah on the ب in the word: صُبْحًا

There will be Qalqalah on the ج in the word: وَالْفَجْرِ

There will be Qalqalah on the د in the word: أَذْرَاكَ

Precaution

Qalqalah letters should not be over emphasised so that it becomes like a Fatha or a Tashdeed

Qal qal ah means to echo the sound



Exercise

Circle the sentences which contain a Qalqalah and highlight the Qalqalahs with your pencil. The first one is done for you.

Practise reading all the Qalqalah sentences on this page correctly

حَبْلٌ	أَقْسِمُ	يَدْخُلُونَ
أَفَلَا يَعْلَمُ	أَطْعَمَهُمْ	جَمْعًا
لَمْ يَلِدْ	بُحْرِي	مُؤْمِنٌ
كَذَلِكَ يَضْرِبُ	أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ	اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ
عُقْبَاهَا	الْكُبْرَى	وَصَوَّرَكُمْ فَأَحْسَنَ
أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ	سُقْيَاهَا	فَلْيَدْعُ
وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ	وَدَعَا رَبُّكَ	يَصْلَاهَا
نَفْسٍ لَمَّا	وَجْهَ رَبِّهِ	وَتَبَّ
فَأَنْصَبَ	لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ	نَفْسٍ لَمَّا
فَذَكَّرَ إِنْ	لَشَهِيدٌ	بِقَوْلِ شَاعِرٍ
لِيَطْعَى	صُحُفًا	نُطْفَةٍ

Can you find and highlight the five letters of Qalqalah?


ت	ز	ظ	ذ	ص	س	ه	ع	ء	ف	ح	ى	ل	خ	ز	ث	ض	ا	ش
ش	ذ	و	ر	ل	ش	ظ	س	ا	غ	ذ	س	ص	ت	م	ق	ر	س	ح
ع	ز	ش	ن	ع	ز	ء	ص	ى	ل	خ	م	ر	ى	ث	ا	غ	ف	ظ
ح	غ	خ	ص	ا	س	ض	ا	غ	و	ص	ل	ض	خ	ث	ف	ح	ز	ع
ط	ء	م	ر	ذ	خ	ه	ح	ل	ى	ا	ظ	س	د	ت	ن	ل	ظ	ث
ى	خ	ث	ل	غ	م	ذ	ذ	ح	ن	ر	م	ص	ت	ء	ح	ع	خ	ش
س	و	ض	ش	ذ	و	ى	ت	ل	ت	ع	غ	ن	ء	ه	س	ن	ض	و
ا	ه	ح	ض	ر	ف	ه	ج	غ	ش	ب	ذ	ف	غ	ذ	ى	ا	ز	ص

Lesson 13

M A D D

There are two types of Madd.


1. Big Madd

This is stretched more than the small Madd. To emphasize this, it is written in bold and is longer than the small Madd. It looks like this: 

Big Madd should be stretched for the duration of 3 or 5 Alifs.

Example: وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

2. Small Madd

This is stretched less than the big Madd. To emphasize this, it is written in a smaller size. It looks like this:  Small Madd should be stretched for the duration of 2 or 4 Alifs.

Example: وَمَا أُنزِلَ

DID YOU KNOW ?

Alif is the duration or amount of time it take to open a closed finger. This is approximately a second

Exercise

Practice reciting the Madds correctly in the following sentences:

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ

لِلسَّائِلِ وَالْمَحْرُومِ

وَأَمَّا السَّائِلِ

كَهَيْعَصٍ

وَمَا تَشَاءُونَ إِلَّا

مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً

إِنَّمَا أَمْرُهُ إِذَا

نُوحِيَهَا إِلَيْكَ

بِأَسْمَاءِ هَؤُلَاءِ

حَتَّىٰ إِذَا

يَا أَبَانَا

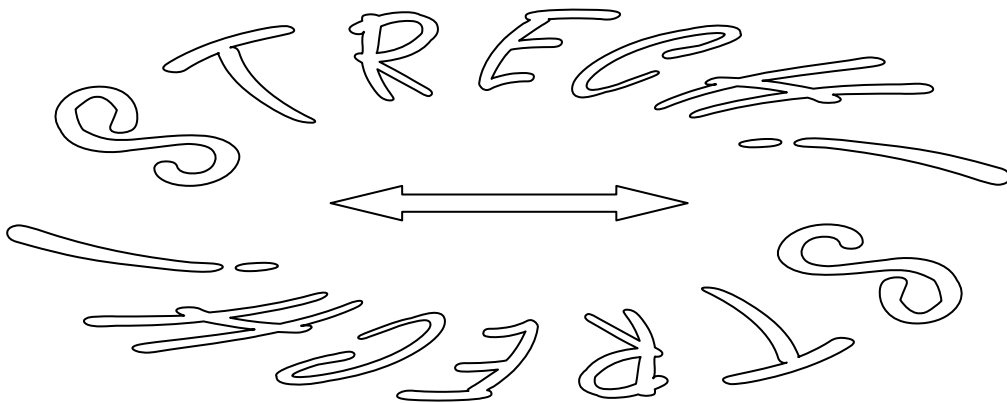
بِرَادِي

أَمْعَاءَهُمْ

بِمَا أَنْزَلَ

وَجَدْنَا آبَاءَنَا عَلَىٰ

جَاءَتِ الصَّاحَّةُ



Lesson 14

IZHAAR

If there is a Noon Saakin ن or a Tanween = one of the following four rules will take place:

1. Izhaar
2. Ikhfaa
3. Idghaam
4. Qalb



If after a Noon Saakin ن or a Tanween = any one of the following 6 letters occurs then the noon saakin or tanween will be recited without any type of ghunna. This is called Izhaar.

ع (ا) ه ع ح غ خ

Examples:

ع after a Noon Saakin: مِنْ أَهْلِ

ه after a Noon Saakin: مِنْهُمْ

ع after a Tanween: وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ

ح after a Noon Saakin: وَانْحَرٌ

غ after a Tanween: أَجْرٌ غَيْرٌ

خ after a Noon Saakin: مِنْ خَيْرٍ

Izhaar means to read all the letters with clarity without any sort of Ghunna or stretch

In these examples, Izhaar will take place. Thus, there will be no Ghunna or nasal sound.

Exercise

Put a tick next to each sentence in which there is Izhaar

طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ

عَدَّ ابُّ الْيَمِّ

مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ

مَنْ تَقَلَّتْ َ

يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ

مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ

مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا

يَنْعِقُ

أَنْعَمْتَ

مَنْ مَسَدَ

عَذَابٍ عَظِيمٍ

مَنْفُوشٍ

نَارٍ حَامِيَةٍ

مَنْ َ خَفَّتْ َ

إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ

كُتِبَ َ قِيَمَةٌ َ

كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِي

مَنْ خَوْفٍ

سَبْعًا شِدَادًا

فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ

وَجَنَاتٍ أَلْفًا

عَبْدًا إِذَا

شَيْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَاهُ

فَلَا تَنْهَرُ

كَرَّةً خَاسِرَةً

مَنْ أَعْطَى

The letters of Izhaar are called
حُرُوفِ حَلْقِي (Huroofi Halqi)

Do you know why?

Can you practice reading all
the sentences on this page
concentrating on the Izhaar

Lesson 15

IKHFAA

If after a noon sakin نْ or a Tanween ً ِ ُ any one of the following 15 letters occurs, then the noon sakin or tanween will be recited with a slight stretch from the nose.

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

Examples:

ت after a noon sakin: مَن تَزَكَّى

ج after a noon sakin: أَن جَاءَهُ

ك after a noon sakin: إِن كُنْتُمْ

ش after a noon sakin: فَمَنْ شَاءَ

DID YOU KNOW ?

The nasal sound done in Ikhfaa will be slightly different to the Ghunna done in Noon/Meem Mushaddad



Ikhfaa means to hide. In Ikhfaa, the sound of the noon is hidden in the nasal sound!

4 STEP CRACK CODE!

1. Find the Noon sakin or Tanween
2. Check the letter after it
3. Determine which Rule the letter belongs to
4. Practice reading the sentence correctly

Exercise

Can you draw a line from each sentence to the correct noon sakin rule?

سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ

لِتُنذِرَ

مَاءً فَأَخْرَجَ

شَيْءٍ عَلَيْهِمْ

أَنْزَلْتُ

أَجْرٌ غَيْرِ

ثَمَّنَا قَلِيلًا

مَرَضٌ فَرَّادَهُمْ

مِنْ شَرِّ

بِكُرِّ عَوَانُ

قَرْدَةً خَاسِعِينَ

أَزْوَاجًا ثَلَاثَةً

أَنْتُمْ

لِنَفْسٍ شَيْئًا

لِيَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ

كِرَامًا كَاتِبِينَ

أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ

Izhaar

Ikhfaa

Can you practice reading all the sentences on this page concentrating on Izhaar or Ikhfaa?

Lesson 16

IDGHAAM NAAQIS

If after a noon sakin نْ or a Tanween ً ِ ٍ any one of the following 4 letters occur, then the noon sakin or tanween will be read with an appropriate harkat and will be joined up with a ghunna.

ي و م ن

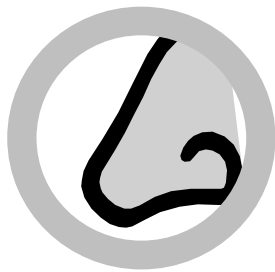
Example:

ي after a noon sakin: مَن يَشَاء

و after a noon sakin: مِّنْ وَالٍ

م after a noon sakin: نَحِيْرٌ مِّنْ

ن after a noon sakin: مِّنْ نَّذِيْرٍ



Idghaam literally means to blend. When we implement Idghaam we merge the noon and letter of Idghaam

Exercise

Write which noon sakin rule will apply in each sentence in the spaces provided and the reason why.

1. هَبْ وَتَبَّ

2. كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُولِ

3. عَمَدٍ مُّمَدَّدَةٍ

4. شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ

5. قُرْآنٍ بَّحِيدٌ

6. نَارًا وَقُودُهَا

7. خَيْرَاتٍ حِسَانٌ

8. لِّقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ

9. أَن جَاءَهُ

10. مِن نُّطْقَةٍ

11. سَلَامًا سَلَامًا

12. فِرَاشًا وَالسَّمَاءَ بِنَاءً وَأَنْزَلَ

Can you practice reading all the sentences on this page concentrating on the Noon Sakin Rules?

Lesson 17

IDGHAAM TAAM

If after a noon sakin نْ or a Tanween ً ِ ُ a Laam ل or a Raa ر occur, then the noon sakin or tanween will be made silent and it will be read joined up without any ghunna.

Example:

ر after a noon sakin: مِنْ رَهْمٍ ل after a noon sakin: مِنْ لَدُنْهُ

ر after a Tanween: غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ل after a Tanween: إِذَا لَمِنَ

CAN YOU REMEMBER?

- ◆ The Sound of a Aiyin?
- ◆ Pronunciation of Zhau?
- ◆ Difference between kaaf and Qaaf ?
- ◆ Purpose of an Ulta Pesh ?
- ◆ When a Raa is full mouth ?
- ◆ What is Ghunna?
- ◆ The sound of Qalqalha?
- ◆ The two types of Madd?
- ◆ The definition of Izhaar?
- ◆ The aim of Ikhfaa?

REVISION CORNER

Exercise

Write which noon sakin rule will apply in each sentence in the spaces provided and the reason why.

1. مِّنْ خَوْفٍ
2. فَوَيْلٌ لِّلْمُصَلِّينَ
3. وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ
4. أَزْوَاجًا خَيْرًا
5. خَافِضَةً رَّافِعَةً
6. وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ
7. عَذَابٍ شَدِيدٍ
8. عَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ
9. مَن يَشَاءُ
10. عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ
11. وَلٰكِن لَّا يَعْلَمُونَ
12. كَصَيِّبٍ مِّنْ



Can you practice reading all the sentences on this page concentrating on the Noon Sakin Rules?

Lesson 18

QALB

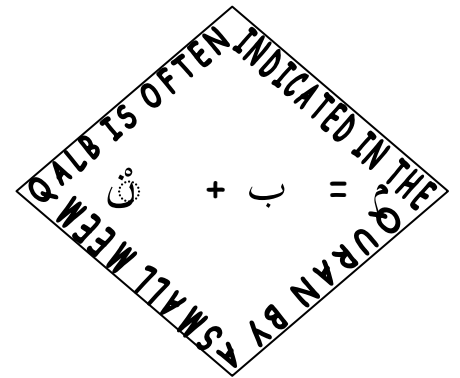
If after a noon sakin نْ or a Tanween ً ِ ٍ the letter Baa ب occurs then the noon sakin or tanween will be changed completely into a Meem م and will be recited with a ghunna. For example, ذَنْبٌ will be read *zambin* instead of *zanbin*.

Qalb means to change. Thus, when implementing this rule, we change the noon into a baa.

Examples:

إِذِ انْبَعَثَ

حِلَّةٌ بِهَذَا



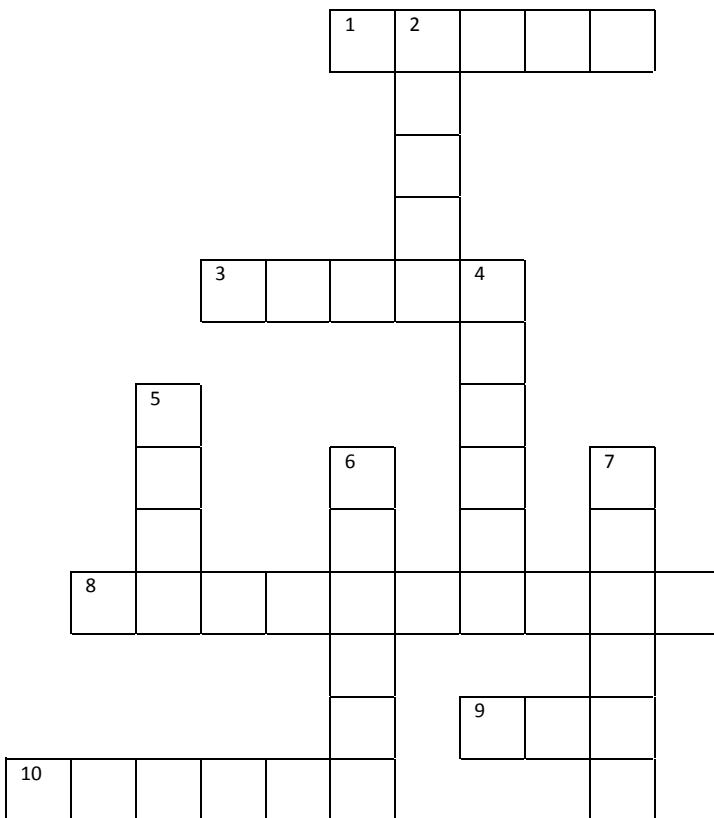
CROSSWORD!

Across

- _____ is a letter of Ikhfaa
- The letter _____ is always full mouth
- To read with Tajweed is _____
- The letter _____ is sometimes full mouth and sometimes empty mouth
- _____ is the opposite of Izhaar

Down

- Letters pronounced from the throat are called Huroofi _____
- Idghaam _____
- Qalqalah means to _____
- To stretch the sound from the nose is called _____
- Tajweed helps us recite the _____ correctly



Exercise

Write which noon sakin rule will apply in each sentence in the spaces provided and the reason why.

1. أَلَيْمٌ بِمَا

2. صَبَّارٌ شَكُورٌ

3. مُصَدِّقًا بِكَلِمَةٍ

4. بَعْثًا بَيْنَهُمْ

5. وَأَنْزَلَ

6. بَصِيرٌ بِالْعِبَادِ

7. أَنْ يُوصَلَ

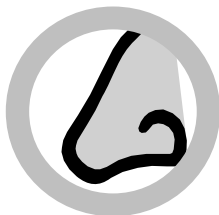
8. كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِي

9. شَيْءٌ فِي

10. لَكُمْ مَا

11. عَلَيَّ هَيِّئْ

12. دُرِّيَّةً بَعْضُهَا



Can you practice reading all the sentences on this page concentrating on the Noon Sakin Rules?

Lesson 19

MEEM SAKIN RULES

Meem Sakin مْ comes under three rules:

- 1) Idghaam
- 2) Ikhfaa
- 3) Izhaar

Idghaam

If after a Meem Sakin مْ another Meem م occurs, then there will be Idghaam. In this Idghaam, there will be ghunna.

Example: إِلَيْكُمْ مُرْسَلِينَ



Ikhfaa

If after Meem Sakin مْ a Baa ب occurs, then there will be Ikhfaa. i.e. it will be read with Ghunna.

Example: يَعْتَصِمُ بِاللَّهِ



Izhaar

If after Meem Sakin مْ any letters of the alphabet other than Meem and Baa occur, then there will be Izhaar. i.e. it will be read without Ghunna.

Example: الضَّالِّينَ وَلَا عَلَيْهِمْ



Exercise

Write in the spaces provided next to each sentence which Meem sakin rule it contains

1. وَلَمْ يُوَلِّدْ

2. أَنْعَمْتَ

3. وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ

4. وَأَمْرَأَتُهُ

5. تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ

6. لِيُنْبَذَنَّ

7. مِنْ بَعْدِ

8. أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ

9. هَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

10. هُمُ أَصْحَابُ

11. عَلَيْهِمْ مُّؤَصَّدَةٌ

12. إِنَّ رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ



Lesson 20

STOPPING RULES

When stopping, if the last letter:

- Is a round Taa, then it will become a small haa with a Sukoon on it.

Example: هَاوِيَةٌ will be not be read هَاوِيَةٌ (hawiyatun) but هَاوِيَةٌ (hawiyah)

- Has 2 Zabar on it, it will become a Zabar followed by an Alif

Example: نَبَاتًا will not be read نَبَاتًا (nabaatan) but نَبَاتًا (nabaataa)

- Is not a round Taa or does not have a two zabar, then it will be read with a Sukoon.

Example:

الْحَبِيرُ will be read: الْحَبِيرُ

مُبِينٌ will be read: مُبِينٌ

تَعْلَمُونَ will be read: تَعْلَمُونَ

عَفُورٌ will be read: عَفُورٌ

REMEMBER!

Whenever you stop on a word with its last letter a tashdeed, it should be stretched for a second

e.g.

فَطَلٌّ

If the last letter of the word is a Hamzah, you have to make sure you pronounce the Hamzah clearly with a slight jerk!

e.g

فِي السَّمَاءِ

Exercise

Practise reading the following words correctly, stopping at the end correctly

وَأَكِيدُ كَيْدًا

إِلَى هُوْلَاءِ

مِنْ ضَرِيْعٍ

مَنْ يَخْشَى

أَهْلُ الْمَغْفِرَةِ

يَنْصُرُكُمْ مِّنْ بَعْدِهِ

مَاءٌ تَجَاجَا

لِتَعَجَلَ بِهِ

غَيْرُ يَسِيرٍ

شَرُّ الْبَرِيَّةِ

بَعْدُ بِالذِّينِ

أَنْ أَزِيدَ

بِهِ جَمْعًا

سَيَعْلَمُونَ

سَوْطَ عَذَابٍ

مَاءٌ فُرَاتًا

لِلطَّاغِينِ مَآبًا

كَانَ تَوَابًا

أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا

أَخْبَارَهَا

هَبِّ وَتَبِّ

وَلَا بِكُرِّ

لَمَنْ لَّيْطُنَّ

لِقَوْلِ فَصْلٍ

تُوْعَدُونَ لَاتٍ

هُم بِالسَّاهِرَةِ

رَبِّهِ مَآبًا



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

QUESTION 1: What is Tajweed and why do we need it?

QUESTION 2: When will the name of Allah be pronounced full mouth?

QUESTION 3: On which two letters will there be a ghunna if there is a tashdeed?

1. _____ 2. _____

QUESTION 4: What does Qalqalah mean and how is it read?

QUESTION 5: For how long will a small Madd and big Madd be stretched?

Small Madd: _____

Big Madd: _____

QUESTION 6: Write down the 15 letters of Ikhfaa?

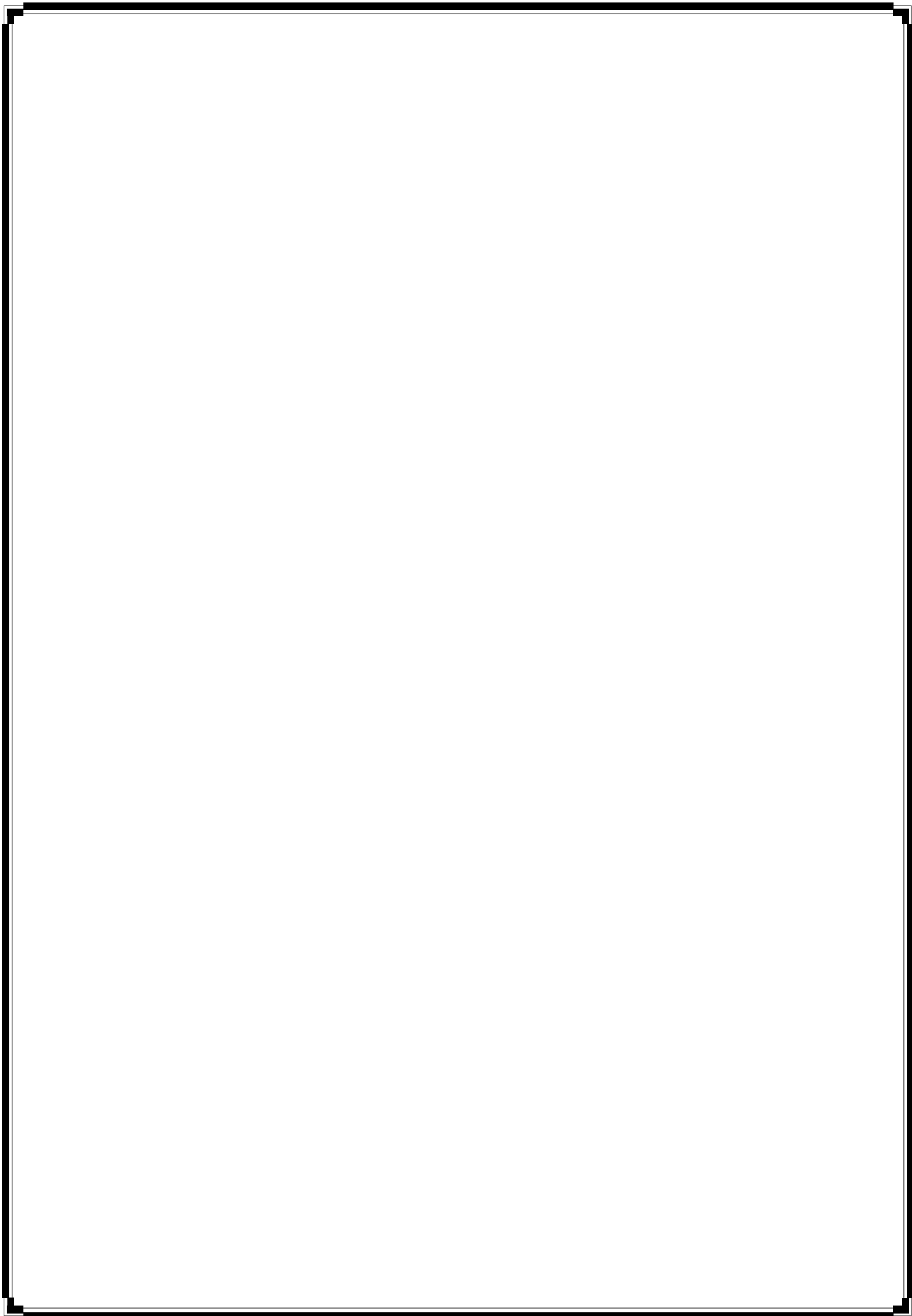
- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ | 13. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ | 14. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ | 15. _____ |

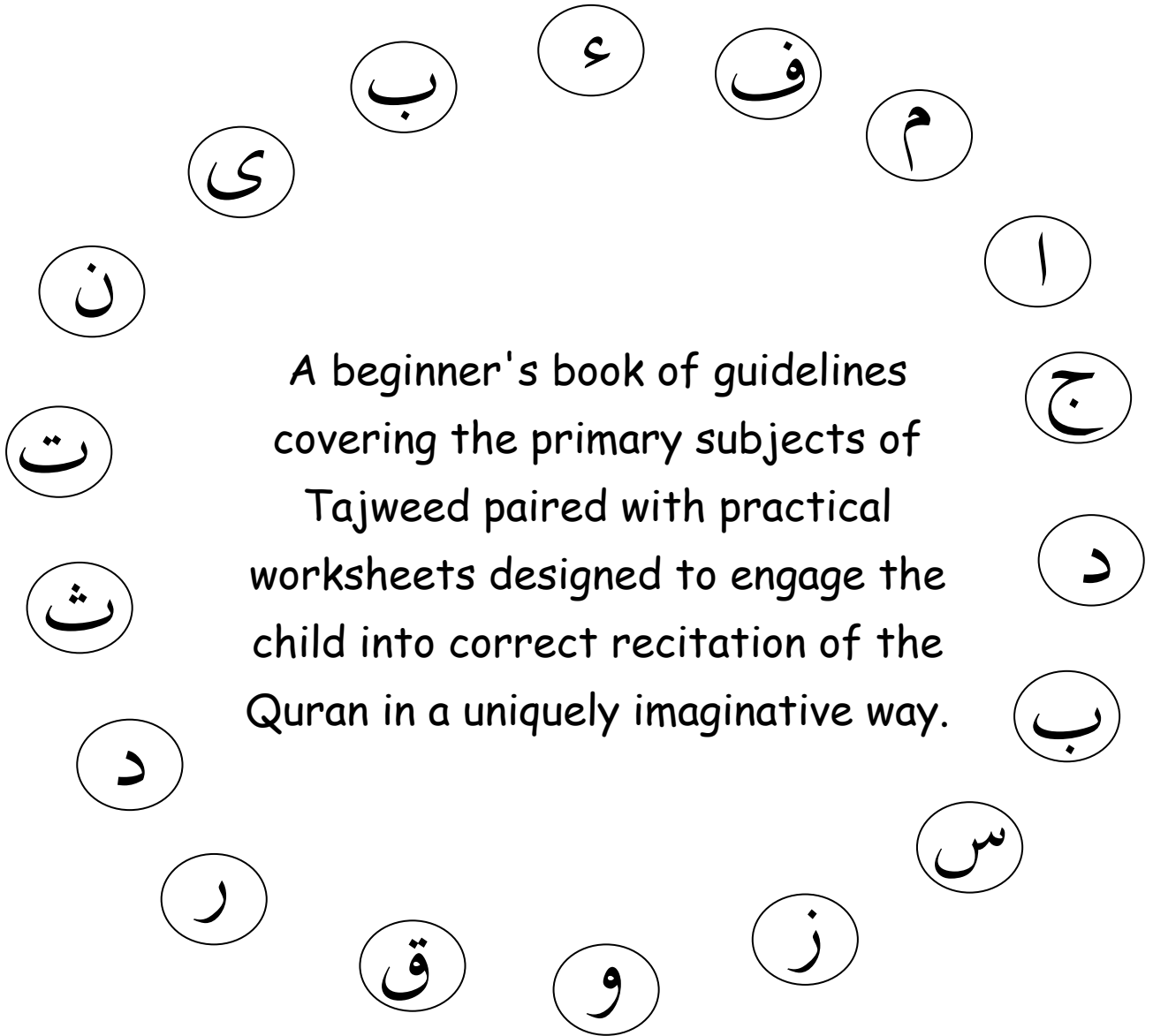
QUESTION 7: What does Idghaam mean and why is it given this name?

QUESTION 8: What is Qalb? How can we find a clue to when Qalb will take place?

QUESTION 9: What is the Meem Sakin Ikhfaa Rule?

QUESTION 10: What letter will a round Taa change into if it is stopped on? Write an example if you can.





Also Available: Seerah of Muhammed (SAW) Bk1
Seerah of Muhammed (SAW) Bk2
Seerah of Muhammed (SAW) Bk3

Ahadeeth Bk 1
Ahadeeth Bk 2