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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 ꞌ) means heart, if read 'Kalb' (with a Ɥ), 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
Draw a poster inviting your friends on the benefits of Tajweed.
Try to make it as lively and attractive as possible!

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."
Lesson 2

**LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ر</th>
<th>ح</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAA</td>
<td>HHAA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ع</td>
<td>ا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIYN</td>
<td>ALIF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice all the letters with a Fatha and Sukoon
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

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

Alif is pronounced as a hamza when it possesses a harkat

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ت</th>
<th>ث</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAA</td>
<td>THAA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ظ</th>
<th>ف</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZUA *</td>
<td>FAA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise
Practise reading the following words correctly, concentrating on the letters learnt.

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
Lesson 4

Practice all the letters with a Fatha and Sukoon

ص
س
-SAAD *
SEEN

ز
د
-ZAA DAAL
Exercise

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

أُرِزِّيْعا تَلَانَةٌ صَيْحَةً عَلَيْهِمْ أسْتَبْيَهْرُوُمُ الْأَوْلِينَ
كَسْتَبِصْرُ وَبِيْصِرُونَ نَصْنَةٌ أَوْ انْقُصَنَ
تَلِمْرُوا أَنْفِسَكُمْ فَأَحْسَنَ صُوْرَكُمْ أَذْرَاكَ
بِيْسَ الْأَسْمَ الْفُسْقَوُ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ فَأَصِيرُوا أَوْ لاَ تَصِيرُوا سَوَاءً
زَلْلَةَ الْسَّاعَةَ نَفْسِهِ بِصِبَرٍ صِلَائِمُ سَاهُونَ
يُؤْفِقُ الصَّابِرُونَ صَدَقْ وَلَا صَلَى النُّسَاءَ صَدَقَائِمَ
أَيْتَها الْمُرَمَّلُ سَجُبِعَا بِصِبَرًا أَيْتَها الْمُرَمَّلُ
مِن صَلَصَالٍ نُصَفَةٌ أَوْ انْقُصَنَ

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>خ</th>
<th>ذ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KHAA</td>
<td>DHAAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ل</th>
<th>ش</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAAM</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Practice all the letters with a Fatha and Sukoon
Exercise

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

ماًدةٌ
 الذّاء عنداء
 لم
الذي أخرج
 يؤمن خاشعة
 يخرج لنا
 خلَّوا إلى شياطينهم
 يخرج لكم
 فإتناشد
 فأخذناه أخذًا
 يجدعون إلا
 من خالق

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

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

Practice the difference between ذ and ز
Lesson 6

LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET

ن
نوون

ط
تواء *

ك
كاف

ج
جيم

Practice all the letters with a Fatha and Sukoon
Exercise

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

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

Practice the difference between ط and ت
Lesson 7

LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET

ب
BAA

و
WAOW

م
MEEM
Exercise

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

- بعضًا ما
- يضنين
- وتصحكون
- قصره الرقاب
- نضرة النعيم
- وَلَا الضَّالُّين
- فضل فضله
- واعضض
- وَخَضَض
- دلَّك فضل
- من مرضي
- نضائخائان
- بعضكم ببعض
- كَذَٰلِكْ يَضْرِب
- بِنْعهم غَيْر الْمَعْضُوب
- في الأرض قينظروا
- خَافِضَة رَافعة
- رَفْرَف خَضَر
- رَافعاً مَرتَح
- ضَاللَا في الأَرْضِ
- رَبٍّ رَضِيًا
- ضَلالُ شَيْئين
- فِيَّاهُم غَيْر الْمَعْضُوب
- خَضَرٌ رَفْرَفٌ
- رَفْرَفٌ مَنْكَم مَرْضي
- خَفَافَة رَافعة
Lesson 8

Letters of the Alphabet

ق
Qaaf

غ
Ghain

ى
Yaa

ه
Haa
Exercise

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

Uses the letters learnt to form words with correct pronunciation.

Practice the difference between:

ک and ق

&

ه and ح
Lesson 9

STRECHING

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: ﻣـٰﻠِﻚِ

**Yaa Madda**

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

Example: ﻋَﻠَّـِرِـﺟِـٰـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِ~

Example: ﻣﱡــِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِ~

**Waow Madda**

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

Example: ﻓـَﻴـَـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِ~

Example: ﻋـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِ~

Example: ﻋـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِ~

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

Example: ﻣَـۡـَـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِـِ~
_highlight and practice the Madds in the following sentences:

- وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ
- يُؤْمِنُونَ
- سُوْلٍ كَرِيمٍ
- مِن مَّآءٍ دَافِقٍ
- النَّفَأَتَ
- أَخْيِيْنَاهَا وَأَخْرَجْنَاهَا مِنْهَا
- فَأَدْخَلَهُ فِي عَبَادِي
- فَكَلِبُبُهُمْ رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ
- بِالْوَادِ الْمُقَدَّسِ
- كِيْآ أَلِيَ هُوَ
- تَزْرُبُهُمْ بِبَخَارَةٍ
- أَوْلِيَآءِ الْأَرْضِينَ
- وَخَادِمَةٌ عَلَيْنَا
- عَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ

**Remember!**

Maddas should be stretched enough to make it different from a Mutaharik.
Lesson 10

FULL MOUTH RULES

The Name of Allah الله

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

Example with a Fatha: ﴿هوَ اللهُ﴾ Example with a Dhamma: ﴿رَسُولُ الله﴾

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

Example with a Kasrah: ﴿پِسْمَ اللهِ﴾

The letter Raa ﲡ

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

Example with a Fatha: ﴿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: ﴿رَخَلْة﴾

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

Dhamma before a Raa Sakin: ﴿وَذَكَرُونَ﴾ Fathaa before a Raa Sakin: ﴿فَرِمِيمَهُم﴾

• 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.

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

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:

فرَّبِ الْأَلْـَّاسِ قَامَا مَن

Remember!

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

DOT 2 DOT

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

This letter is always read full mouth!
Exercise
Practise reading the following words correctly, concentrating on the Ghunna

وَتَأْرَعَتِ طَرْفَيِ النَّهَارِ
يَجْهَّلَتِ مِلْكَ النَّاسِ
فَأَمَّهُ وَنَهَارٍ
فِي النَّهَارِ فَأَمَّا
مَا كَأنَّهُمْ
بَيْنَهُمْ
بَلْ بِالنَّفْسِ
بِالنَّاصِرَاتِ
أَسَرَ النَّبِيعِ
بِالنَّدْر

How many more examples can you find from the Quran?

---------------------

25
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: مَطْلَعٍ

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

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

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

Precaution

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

Qalqalah 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.

Exercise

Practise reading all the Qalqalah sentences on this page correctly

Can you find and highlight the five letters of Qalqalah?

27
Lesson 13

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: ﻟَأَضْرَأَلَّ ﻷَنَّ

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: ﻷَنَّ

   Small Madd should be stretched for the duration of 2 or 4 Alifs.

   Example: ﻷَنَّ

---

**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:

إِنّا آنزَلْنَاهُ لِلسَّائِلِ وَالمَخْرُومِ
وَأَنَا السَّائِلُ
وَمَا نَشَأَتُونَ إِلَّا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءٍ
إِنَّا آمَرْنَاهُ إِذا نُوحِيَهَا إِلَيْكَ
بِإِنْسَأَى هَؤلاءَ حَتّى إِذَا
يَا أَبَا يَا أَبَا يَا أَبَاءَا أُنْزِلَ
أُمِّيَّةَ بَعْضٌ
وَجَدْنَا أَبَاءَنَا عَلَى جَآءَتِ الصَّاحِحَةُ
Lesson 14  **IZHAAR**

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

ء (ا) ُع ح غ خ

Examples:

- ُع after a Noon Saakin: مِنْ أَهْلِ
- ُع after a Noon Saakin: مِنْهُمْ
- َع after a Tanween: وَاسِعَ عَلَيْهِمْ
- َح after a Noon Saakin: وَأَخْرَ
- َغ after a Tanween: أَجْرُ عَيْبِ
- َخ after a Noon Saakin: مِنْ نَحْيِ

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

The letters of Izhaar are called حُرُوف خَلْقٍ (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 ْن or a Tanween ْٰۚ or any one of the following 15 letters occurs, then the noon sakin or tanween will be recited with a slight stretch from the nose.

Examples:

- ت after a noon sakin: ﻣﻦ ﺖَﺰَﻛﻰٰ
- ج after a noon sakin: ﺟﺎءَﻩُ
- ك after a noon sakin: ﺗﺎن ﻓَﻤَﻦ
- ش after a noon sakin: ﻓَﻤَﻦ ﺶَاءٰ

DID YOU KNOW?

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

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

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

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

Can you practice reading all the
sentences on this page
concentrating on Izhaar or Ikhfaa?
Lesson 16

**IDGHAAAM NAAQIS**

If after a noon sakin ۶ ۷ or a Tanween ۸ ۹ ۱ ۲ 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.

Example:

ی after a noon sakin: یَﺸَﺎ مَﻦ

و after a noon sakin: ۶ وَ۸۷۰۱۲۹۰۳۸۴۳۸۴ ۶۷۰۱۲۹۰۳۸۴ ۶۷۰۱۲۹۰۳۸۴ ۶۷۰۱۲۹۰۳۸۴

م after a noon sakin: ۶۷۰۱۲۹۰۳۸۴ ۶۷۰۱۲۹۰۳۸۴ ۶۷۰۱۲۹۰۳۸۴ ۶۷۰۱۲۹۰۳۸۴

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. حَبَّ وَقَدّ
2. كَغُضَفْ ماْتُكُول
3. عَمَلٍ مَّمَدْدُه
4. شَيْءٍ شهيد
5. فِرْعَانٌ يُجِبُّ
6. نَارًا وَفُوُدُها
7. خَيْبِاتُ جسَان
8. لَقَومٍ يَنْفَكْرُونَ
9. أن جائَهُ
10. مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ
11. سَلاَما سَلاَما
12. فِرَاغًا وَالسَّمَاءِ بِنَاءٍ وَأَنزَل

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 الن or a Tanween وْ or 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: ﴿مَنْ رَّجَمَ﴾ ﴿لَمۡبِنَ﴾
- ر after a Tanween: ﴿غَفُّورَ رَحِيمٍ﴾ ﴿إِذَا لَمۡبِن﴾

CAN YOU REMEMBER

- The Sound of a Aiyn?
- 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?
Exercise

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

1. ﻣُنَّ ﻦَخْوٍ
2. ﻗِوَائِلُ ﺔِﻠْمُصِﻠِّينَ
3. ﻗِوَائِلُ ﻞِكَلِّ ﻢُهْرَاءٌ ﻞِمْرَةٌ
4. ﺔَزوُاءِا ﺦَيْرًا
5. ﺦَافِضَةٌ ﺔَافِعَةٌ
6. ﻗِوَائِلُ ﻞِكَلِّ
7. ﻋَدَّابٌ ﺔَدِيدٌ
8. ﻋَفُورٌ ﺔُحَمٌ
9. ﻣُنِّ ﻦِيَاءٌ
10. ﻋَدَّابٌ ﺔُهْيَنٌ
11. ﻭُلْكِنَ لَّا يَعْلَمُونَ
12. ﻣُكَصَّبُ ﻣُنَّ

Can you practice reading all the sentences on this page concentrating on the Noon Sakin Rules?
Lesson 18

QALB

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

Examples:

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

CROSSWORD!

Across

1. _______ is a letter of Ikhfaa

3. The letter _______ is always full mouth

8. To read with Tajweed is ________

9. The letter _____ is sometimes full mouth and sometimes empty mouth

10. _______ is the opposite of Izhaar

Down

2. Letters pronounced from the throat are called Huroofi ________

4. Idghaam ________

5. Qalqalah means to ________

6. To stretch the sound from the nose is called ________

7. 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. أَلْيَا بِمَا

2. صَبَّارَ شَكْورٍ

3. مُضَنَّدًا بِكَلِمَةٍ

4. بَعْيًا بَيْنَهُمْ

5. وآَنَزَلْ

6. نَصِبَرُ بِأَعْنَادٍ

7. آَن يُوَصَّلْ

8. كَبِيرًا وَتَهْدِي

9. سَيِّئًا في

10. لَكُمْ مَا

11. عَلَّى هَذِينَ

12. دُرْيَتَهُ 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 مoccurs, then there will be Idghaam. In this Idghaam, there will be ghunna.

Example: الْيَكْمُ مُرْسَلِينَ

**Ikhfaa**

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

Example: يَعْتَصَمْ بِاللهِ

**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: الضْالِّينَ وَلاَ عَلَيْهِمْ
Exercise

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

1. نـْعَمْتُ
2. ﻭَمَا ﻫُمِّ ﻣُؤْمِنينَ
3. ﻭَامْرَانَهُ
4. ﻣُؤْمِنينَ ﻟِـْـِ
5. ﺑِـِـِ
6. ﻗُرْوُنِهِمْ ﺑِـِـِ
7. ﻣِنَ ﺑَـِ
8. ﺍَـِ
9. ﻫُمُ ﺭَﺳُولُ ﻥَٰـِ
10. ﻫُمُ ﺍَـِ
11. ﻋَلَـِـِ
12. ﻛُنِّ ﺍَـِ
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: ٣٨١٩ ُ ٦٤٢ ٤٥٧ ُا ٦٥٨ ُا

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

Example: ٣٨١٩ ُ ٦٤٢ ٤٥٧ ُا ٦٥٨ ُا

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

Example:

- ﻛَذِبُرُ will be read: ﻷُذِبُرُ
- ﻢُيِّنُ will be read: ﻢُيِّنَ
- ﻧَعْلَمُونَ will be read: ﻧَعْلَمْوُنَ
- ﻍَفْوُرُ will be read: ﻍَفْوُرْ

*Remember!*

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

E.g.

- ﻟَمْ

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.

- ﺗَـَِْـْـُـْٓ
Exercise

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

وَأَكِيدُ كِيَّدًا إِلَى هَؤُلاءٍ مِن ضَرِيعٍ

أَهْلُ الْمَغْفِرَةِ يَنْصُرُوكَ مَن نَّغْدِيهُ

مَاءٌ نَّجَاحًا لِتَعْجِلْ يِهْ

عَيْبُ يِسِيرٍ بَعْدُ بَالْدِينِ أَنْ أَزِيدُ

شَرُّ الْبَرِّيَّةِ بِهِ جَعَا سِيْعَلاَمُونَ

سَوْطَ عَذَابٍ بِهِ جَعَا مَا مَا كَانَ تَوَابًا

لِلْطَّاعِنِينَ مَآبًا أَحْسَنُ عَمَّالًا لَفْوَأُ فَصُّلَ

أَخْبَارَهَا لَمْ يُلْبِطْقَ وَلَا يُكَرُّ

لَقْوُلٍ قَصُّلَ رَبِّهُ مَآبًا تُوعَدُونَ لَآتٍ

هم بالسَّاهِرة رَبِّهُ مَآبًا

43
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.

____________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________
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