

TAJWEED RULES

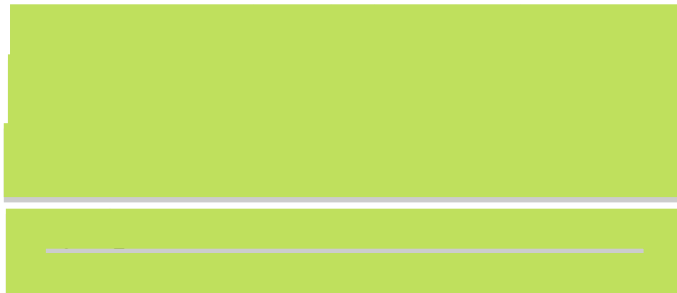
PREFACE

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:

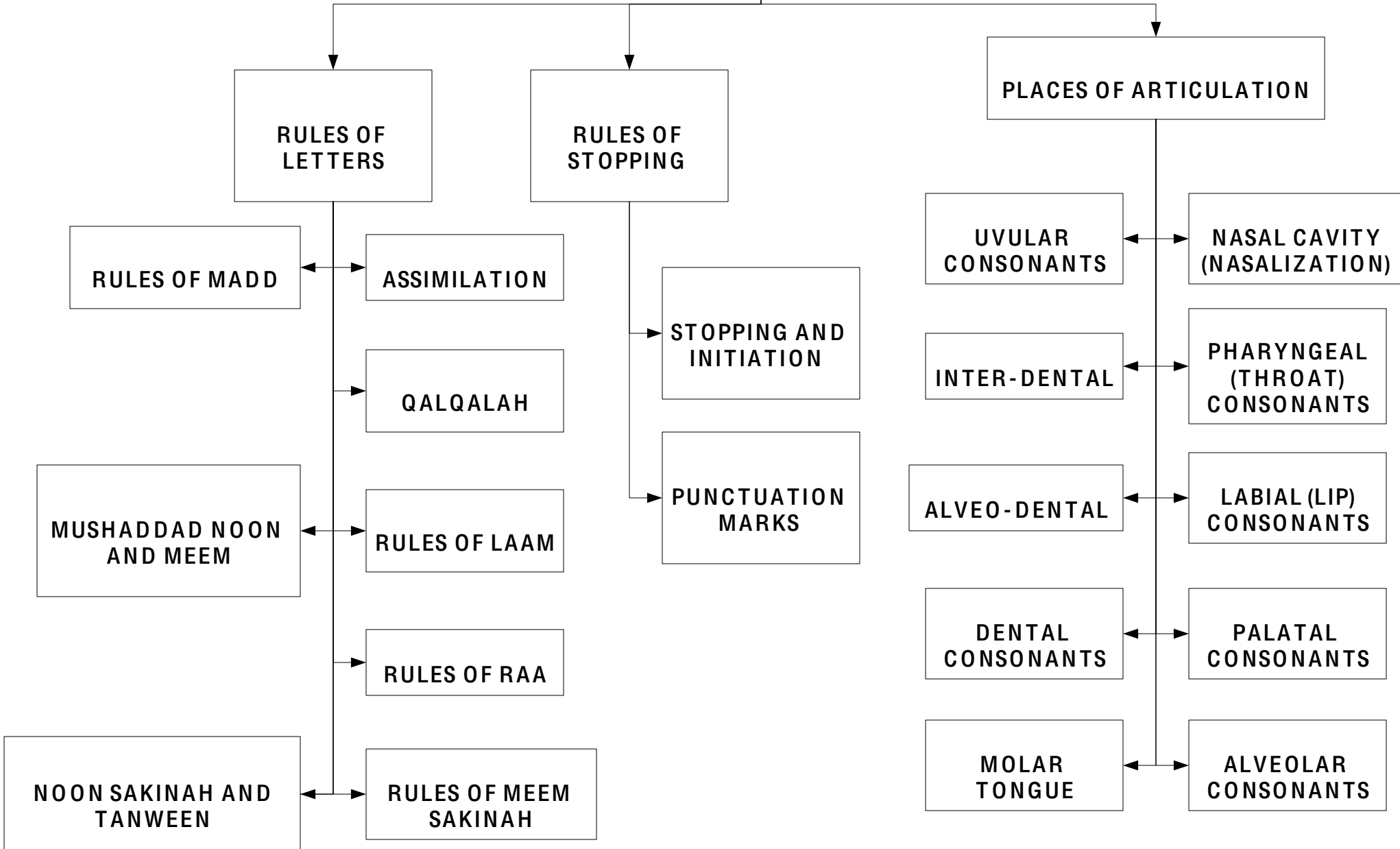
1. Moulana Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Baaqavi, **Hidayathus sifyan fi tajweedil Quran**, Haadi Publishers, Chennai, India. [In Tamil]
2. Dr. Abdul-majid Khan, **Tajwid: The art of recitation of the Holy Quran**, Urdu Academy Sind, Karachi, Pakistan. [In English]
3. فنّ التجويد, عزّت عبید الدعاس, Dar Ibn 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.

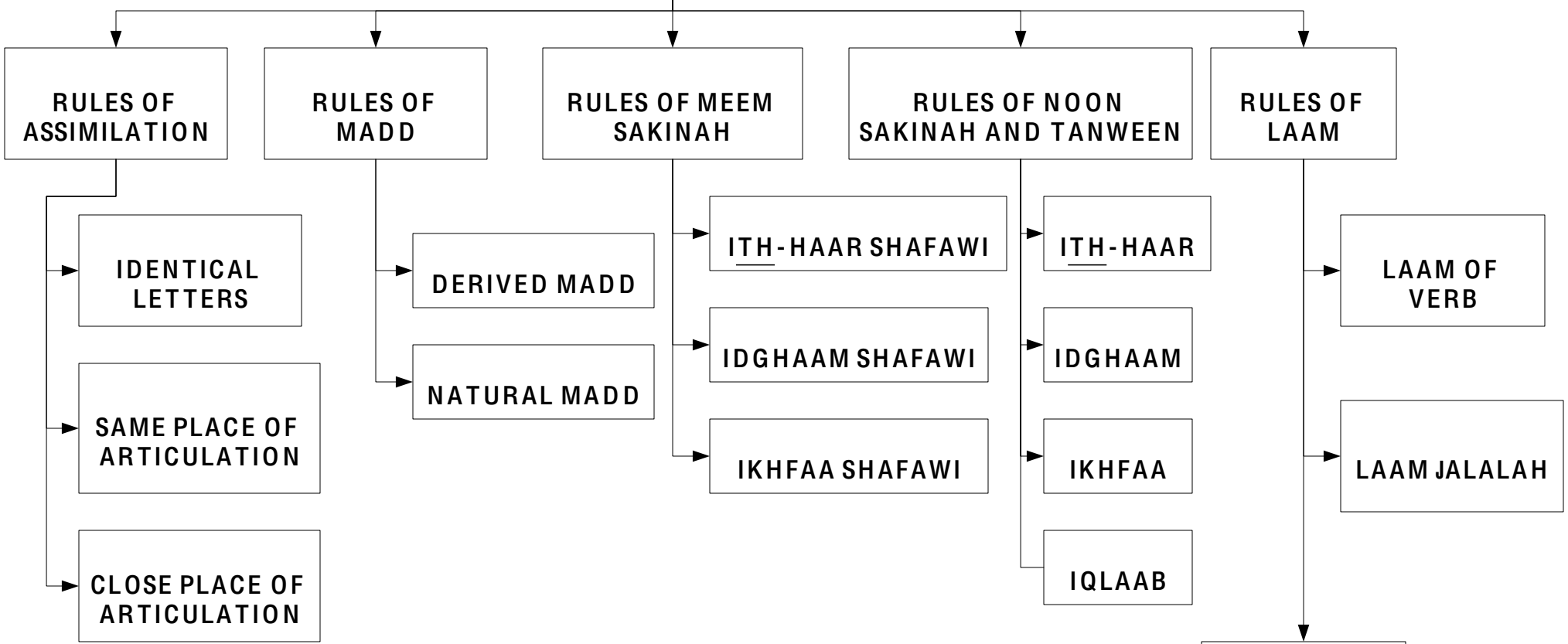
Please remember us and our parents in your prayers.



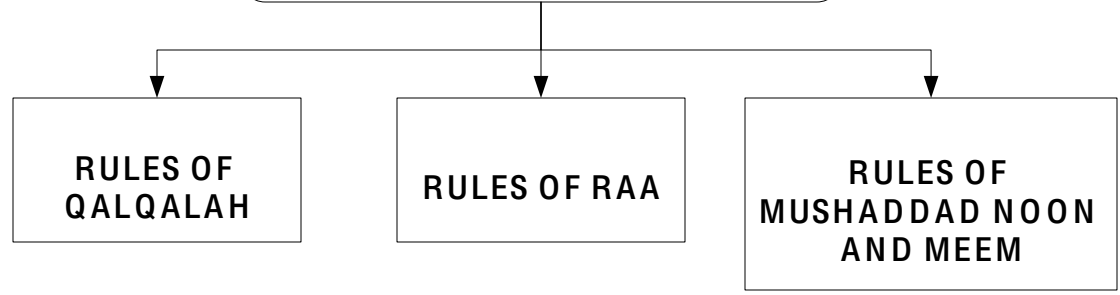
RULES OF TAJWEED



THE RULES OF LETTERS



THE RULES OF LETTERS [Contd ...]



WAYS TO START RECITING SURAHS

PERMITTED WAYS TO RECITE



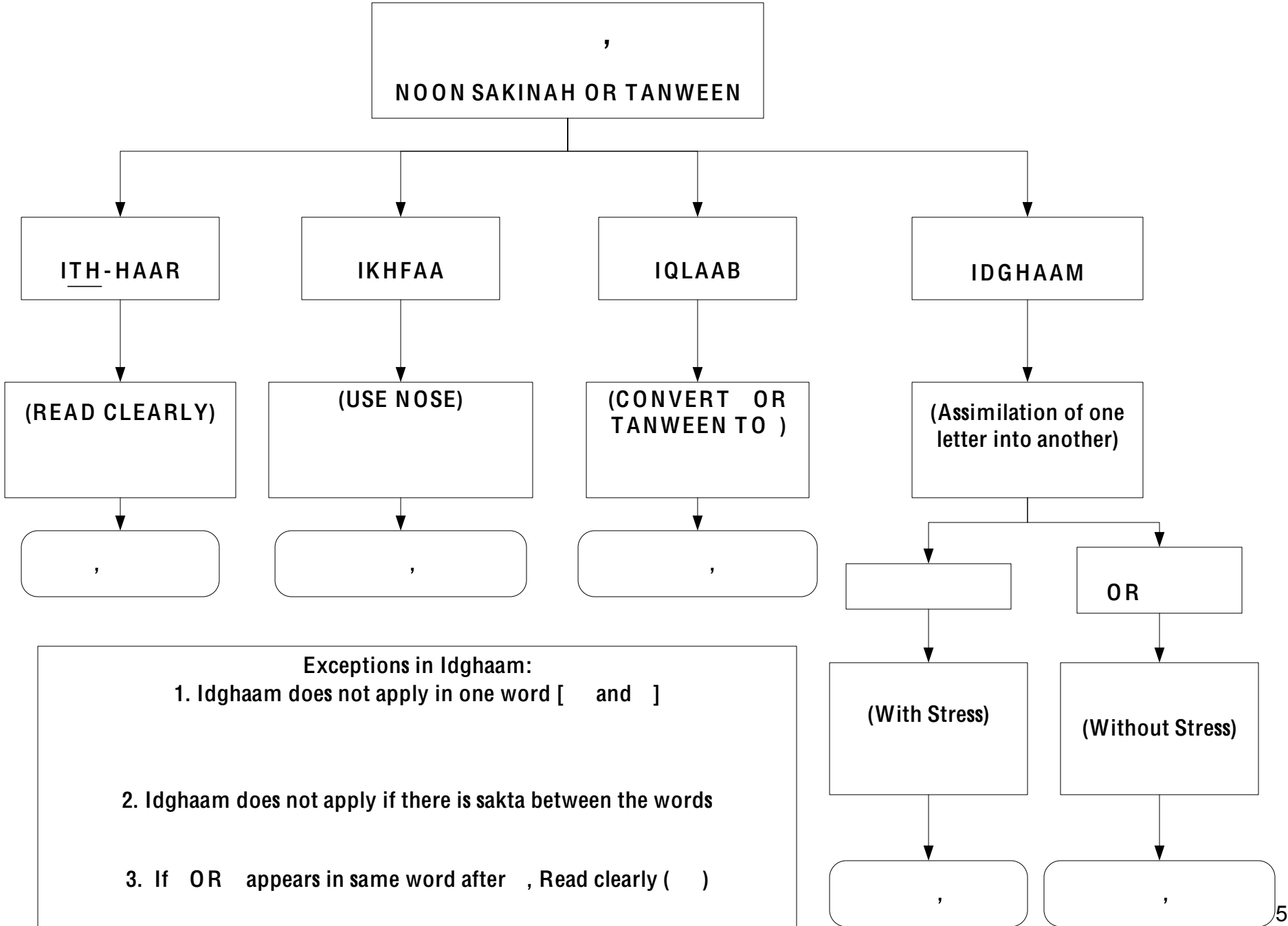
WAYS OF RECITING SURAHS CONTINUOUSLY

PERMITTED WAYS TO RECITE

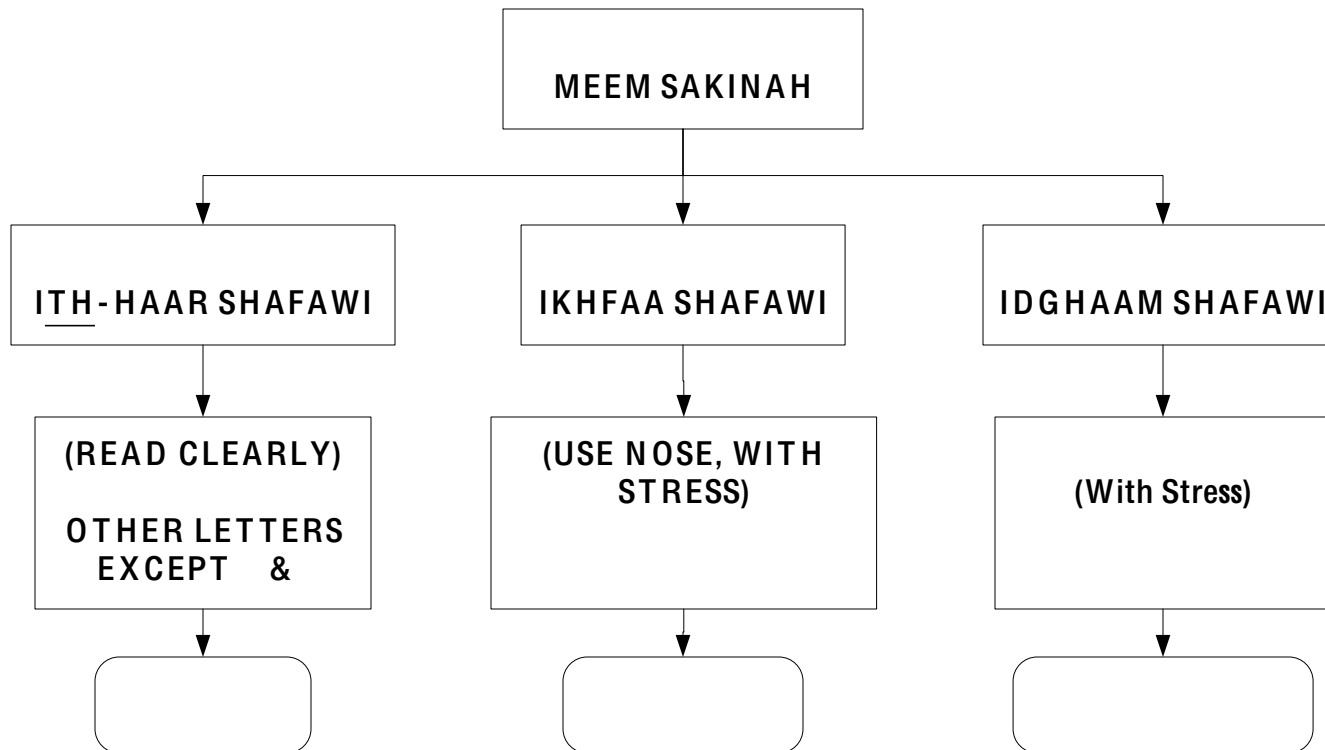
WAY NOT PERMITTED TO RECITE



RULES FOR READING CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR AFTER NOON SAKINAH OR TANWEEN



RULES FOR READING CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR AFTER MEEM SAKINAH



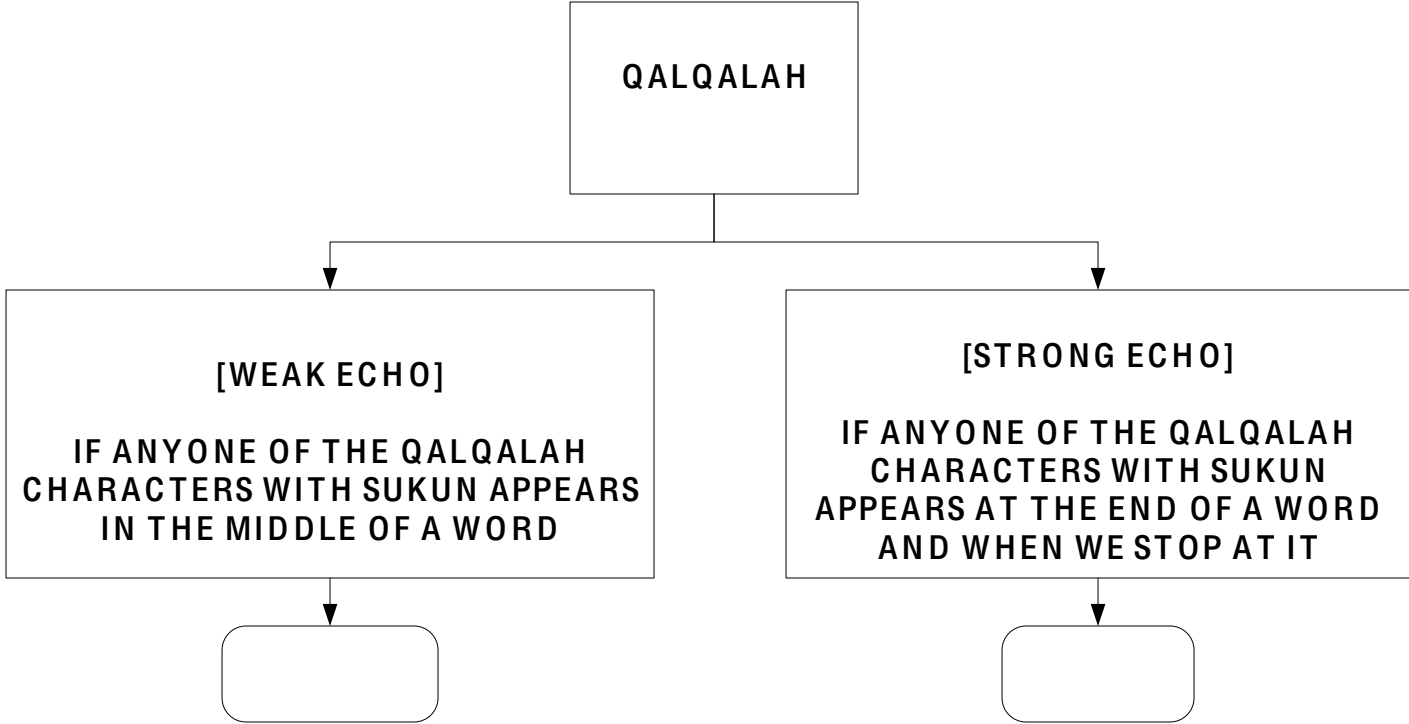
RULES OF MUSHADDAD NOON AND MEEM

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



RULES OF IDGHAAM

IDGHAAM
IF SUKUN IS FOLLOWED
BY - OR - OR -

MUTAMAATHILAIN

MUTAQARIBAIN

MUTAJANISAIN

IF THE SUKUN LETTER
AND THE NEXT LETTER
ARE SAME

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

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 [and]

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

BOTH TYPE STRONG & SOFT

SOFT

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 []

، ،
، ، ،

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

، ،
، ،

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

RULES FOR READING LAAM

LAAM IN THE WORD

STRONG

OR

IF FATHAH OR DHAMMAH
APPEARS BEFORE

,

SOFT

IF KASRAH APPEARS
BEFORE

,

LAAM IN WORDS
OTHER THAN

SOFT

,

LAAM OF VERB

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

,

Pronounced as , if
followed by raa or laam

is pronounced as

Exception: No Idghaam if
there is sakata

LAAM TA'RIF

READING LAAM WITH OTHER
CHARACTERS

LAAM SHAMSIYYAH
LAAM IS NOT
PRONOUNCED

LAAM QAMARIYYAH
LAAM IS
PRONOUNCED

RULES FOR READING ALIF

READING ALIF

STRONG

SOFT

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

**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

DERIVED MADD

MADD BADAL

MADD IWADH

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

MADD LETTER IS PRECEDED BY HAMZAH

ALIF REPLACES FATHATAIN WHEN ONE STOPS ON IT

‘ ‘

IS READ AS

MADD MUTTASIL

MADD MUNFASIL

MADD LAAZIM

MADD AARIDH

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

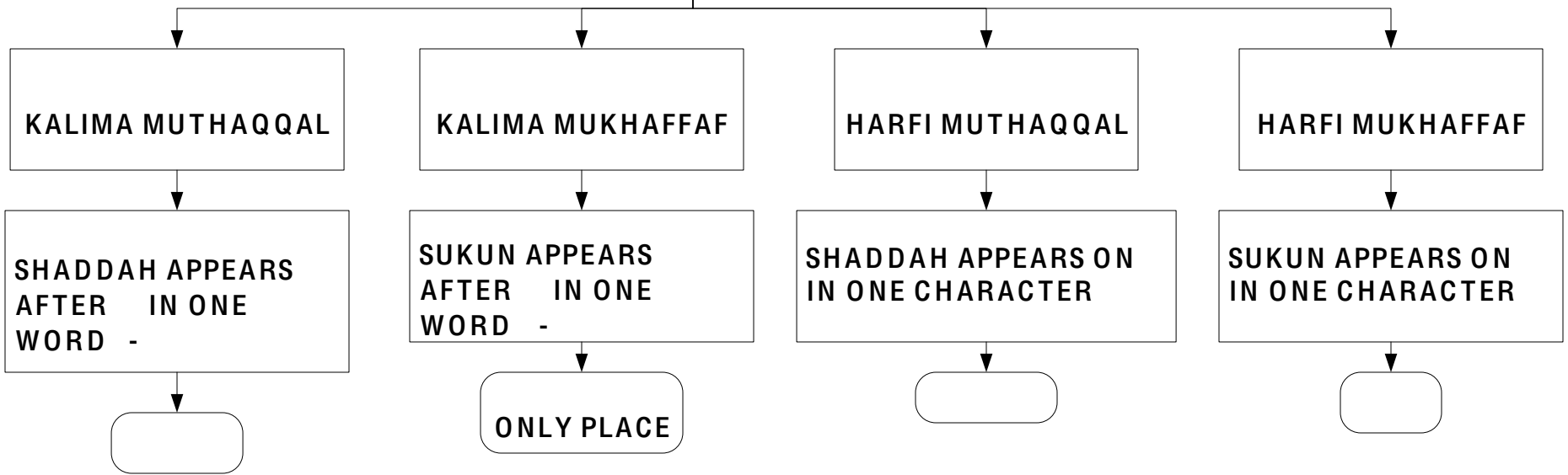
1. MADD IS FOLLOWED BY HAMZAH IN DIFFERENT WORD
2. READ AS 2 TO 4 ALIF
3. OTHER NAME: 'MADD JAIZ'

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

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

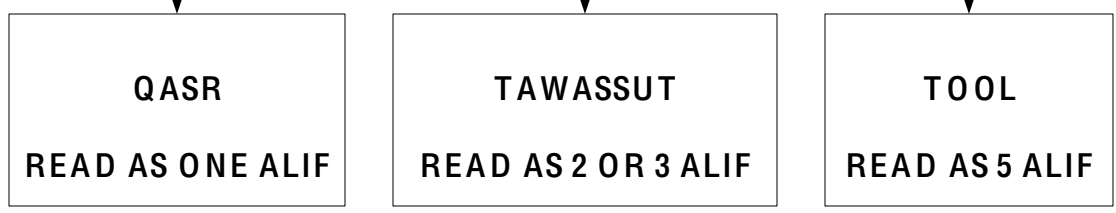
RULES FOR READING MADD CHARACTERS [2]

MADD LAAZIM



**MADD AARIDH
READING IN ANYONE TYPE IS
OUR CHOICE [BE CONSISTENT]**

CHANGE TO



Exception: The word in can be read with or without

Examples	Elongation in Counts (حركة)	Explanation	Name of Madd	S. No.
, , ,	5	حروف مد and ء appear adjacently in one word		1
	2 to 5	حروف مد and ء appear adjacently but in two words		2
is changed to	2 to 6	Convert the fatha or kasra or dammah or kasratin or dammathain at the end to sukun, while stopping		3
,	2	ء is followed by ا or و or ي		4
is changed to	2	Convert fathathain at the end to Alif, while stopping		5
is actually	6	حروف مد is followed by sukun []		6
,	6	حروف مد is followed by saddha in one word		7
, ,	6	نقص عسلکم		8
,	2	حي طهر		9
is changed to	2 to 6	,		10
	6	Haa Dameer (هـ) is followed by ء		11
	2	Haa Dameer (هـ) is followed by any character other than ء		12
,	6	Hamzah Isthifham (أ) is followed by Shaddah		13
,	2	ي is followed by ي		14
, ,	2	Madd (ا , و , ي) should not be followed by sukun or Hamzah	مَدّ طبيعي	15

RULES OF SILAH

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

IN SURAH
IN SURAH
IN SURAH

SILAH MEANS READING ELONGATEDLY LIKE

Exception: IF WITH SUKUN APPEARS BEFORE , READ WITH KASRAH BUT WITHOUT ELONGATION

BUT READ WITH ELONGATION

SILAH BIL YAH

SILAH BIL WAV

Exception: DHAMMAH OF IS NOT ELONGATED

IN SURAH

IF KASRAH COMES BEFORE , READ LIKE OF

IF FATHAH OR DHAMMAH COMES BEFORE , READ LIKE OF

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

Exception: SUKUN APPEARS ON INSTEAD OF KASRAH

IN SURAH
IN SURAH

Exception: DHAMMAH APPEARS ON INSTEAD OF KASRAH

IN SURAH
IN SURAH

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

RULES OF HAMZAH

RULES OF HAMZAH

HAMZAH WASL

HAMZAH QATH

- 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 ب BEGINS WITH ك AND THIRD LETTER OF THE WORD IS FATHAH OR KASRAH, THEN KASRAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH

IF ب BEGINS WITH ك AND THIRD LETTER OF THE WORD IS DHAMMAH, THEN DHAMMAH IS GIVEN TO هَ AMZAH

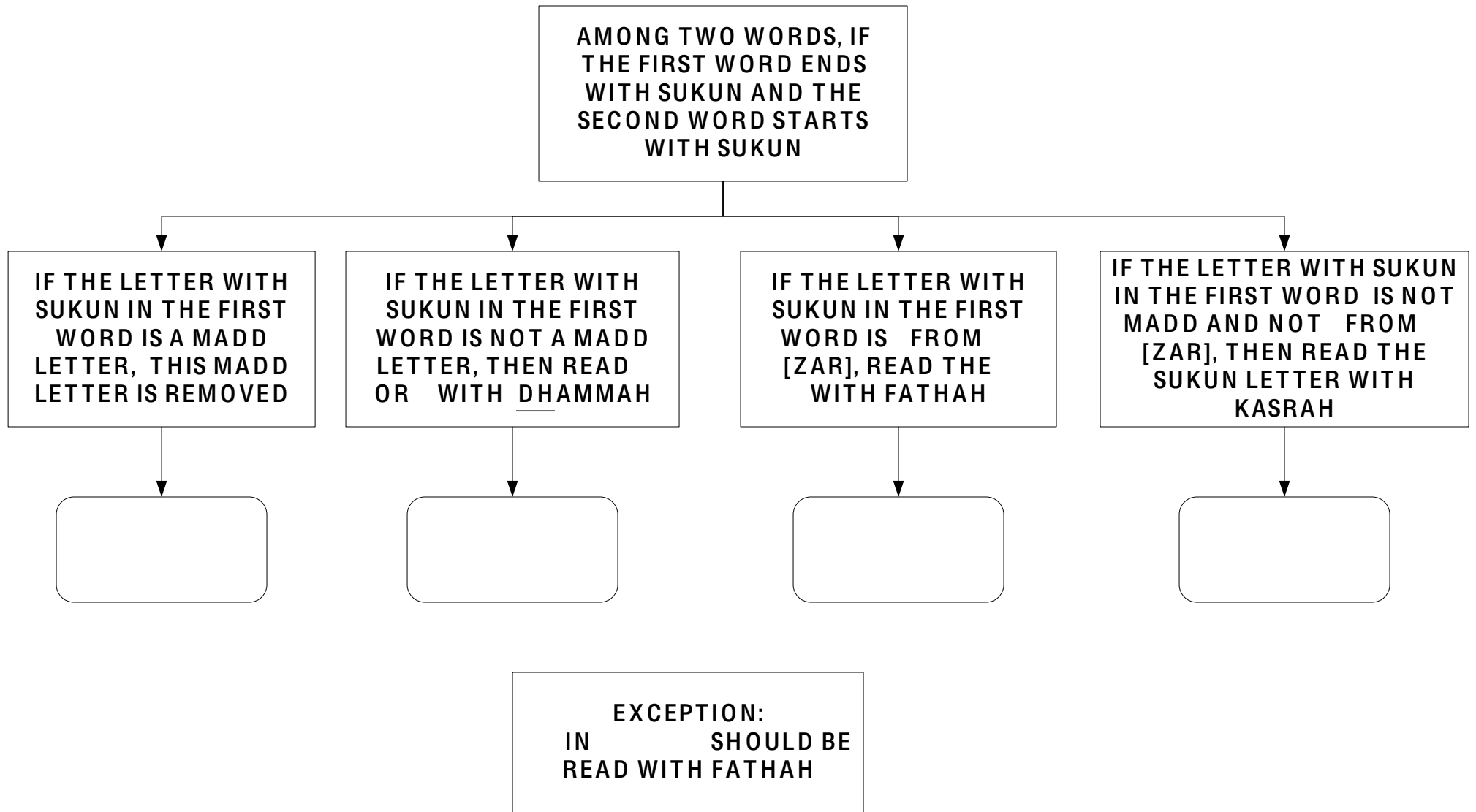
IF THE WORD BEGINS WITH DEFINITE ARTICLE ال , THEN FATHAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH

IF ب BEGINS WITH ك , THEN KASRAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH

is read as

is read as

is read as
is read as



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 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 0 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 ا . IF NOT, THE MEANING WILL CHANGE.
2. FOR NOTATIONS OTHER THAN ا : IF YOU ARE NOT ABLE TO READ CONTINUOUSLY, YOU CAN STOP AT ANY PLACE. BUT WHILE CONTINUING, WE SHOULD REPEAT ONE OR TWO WORDS PRECEDING 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**

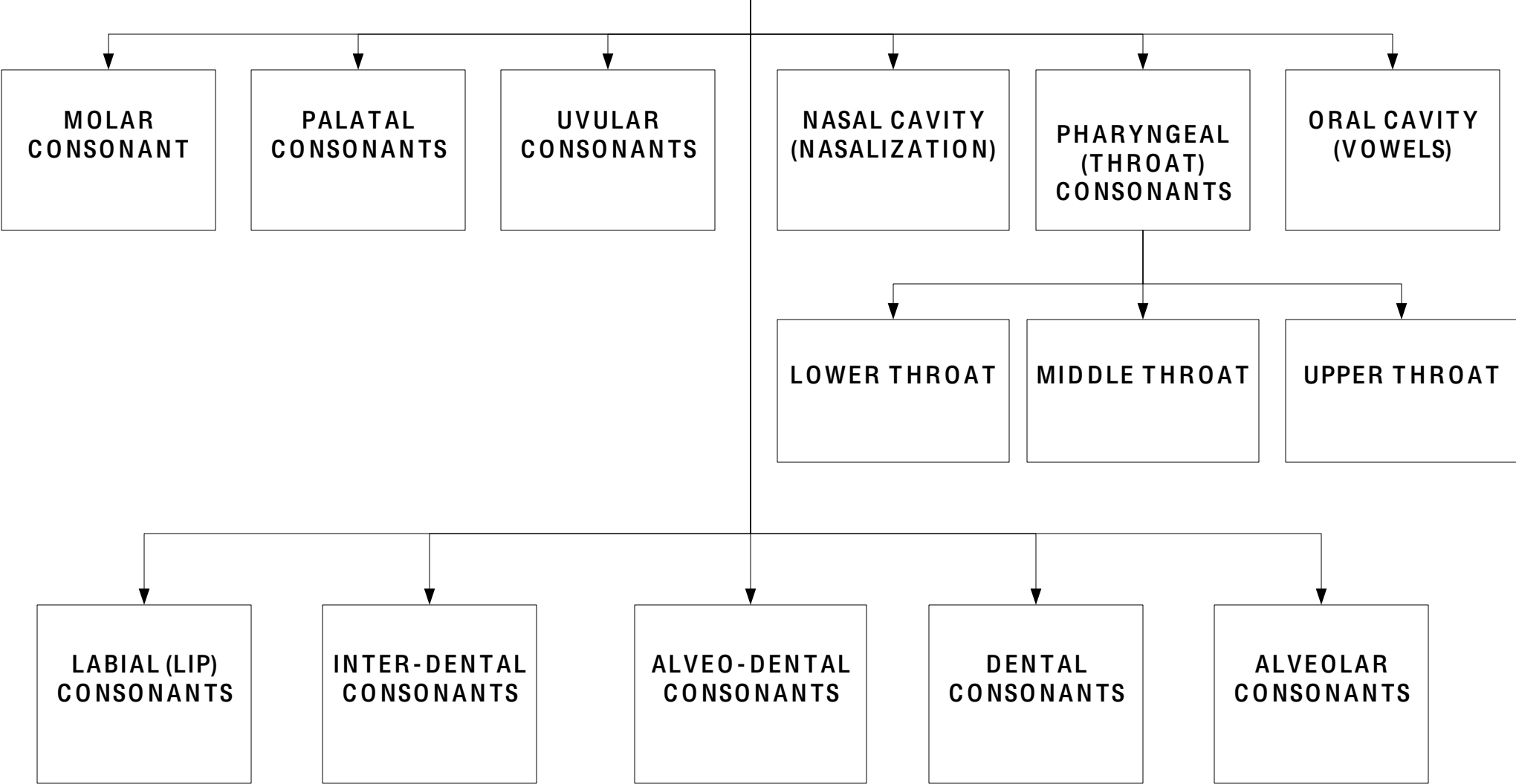
**ACCORDING TO SOME
SCHOLARS**

IN SURAH

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

THE PLACES OF ARTICULATION

THE PLACES OF ARTICULATION



مخارج الحروف

