



*leaving a legacy*



# YOUR TAJWEED MADE EASY

With explanation notes

A simplified version of the Tajweed rules

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**“Whoever guides others to do  
good, his reward is like the one  
who does it”**

(Musnad Ahmad)

# YOUR TAJWEED MADE EASY

*A step by step guide to basic Tajweed rules*

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### My Intention...

From a simple thought to the finished  
product in your hand I thank and Praise Allah  
(SWT) for the blessings HE (SWT) has bestowed upon me.

I want to make a firm intention that this  
project is for Allah (SWT) alone and the  
reward for this project goes to:

*My Messenger,  
My Teachers,  
My Parents,  
My Wife,  
My Children,  
My Family,  
And My Ummah,*

To all those who have passed away  
and to all those who are yet to come,  
till the final day. *Aameen*

## INTRODUCTION

As-salaamu-a-laykum

I praise Allah (SWT) the Most High and send blessings upon the best of creation. We pray that you are in the best of health and eemaan. Love for Quran is always looking at ways of improving and moving forward. This booklet is an attempt to look at the subject of Tajweed. This is a very humble effort to address this topic at a very basic level.

Simplicity is the key to move forward, user friendly documents and easily accessible information. This whole document has MP3 recordings to accompany every lesson which can be found on our website [www.nooralquran.online](http://www.nooralquran.online). This booklet is for course number 3 on our website, please have a look, a listen and benefit from our resources.

**It is very important that this booklet be taught by a qualified teacher who has understood to a basic level what all the rules are and where to apply them.**

Tajweed literally means 'to make better or to beautify'. Islamically speaking it means 'To pronounce every letter correctly with all its qualities'. The importance of this topic is clearly explained on our website under the tab 'Why Tajweed?' The arabic language is a very sensitive and delicate language, even the smallest of change in the text can affect the translation a lot.

Please remember it is not only your Quran that can get affected but equally your Salaah (prayer). If you do not know the basics of Tajweed then there will be serious deficiency in your prayer. For this reason we also have a course on how to pronounce your prayer correctly on our website.

The most important thing is not to move forward if you haven't understood, if you keep moving forward without really getting to grips with what you have studied then it will cause you problems in the future. You will have to return back to the same lessons and study them, so don't you think it would be wise to take extra time on each lesson in the first place?

We pray to Almighty Allah (SWT) that this booklet and other resources that we have made are sincerely to benefit the ummah and to please HIM (SWT). We ask for forgiveness from Allah (SWT) for the mistakes that we have made and for the times we didn't turn to HIM (SWT) for guidance.

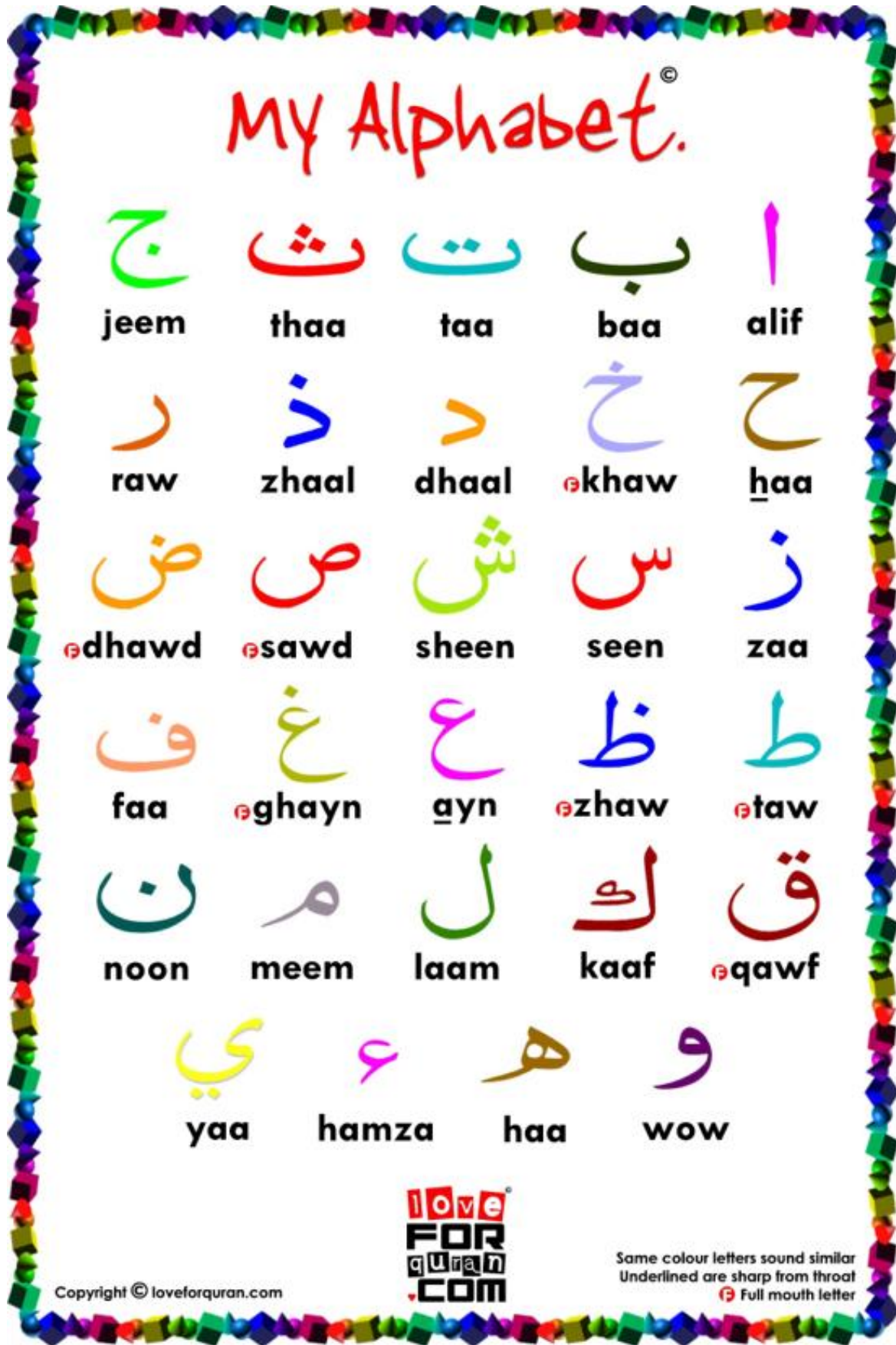
If you see any mistakes or have any feedback for us please be kind enough to let us know on [info@nooralquran.online](mailto:info@nooralquran.online).

Last thing, please visit our website and spread the message far and wide. May Allah (SWT) grant you all love for HIS book. I again thank Allah (SWT) for his kindness and mercy.

A Student of Knowledge.

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REMEMBER THERE ARE RECORDINGS TO ACCOMPANY THIS ALPHABET, VISIT  
nooralquran.online  
WWW. AND CHOOSE COURSE 2.



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### A little help

<u>alif</u> ا	as in <u>a</u> lift	<u>taw</u> ط	no example
<u>baa</u> ب	as in <u>bar</u>	<u>zhaw</u> ظ	no example
<u>taa</u> ت	no example	<u>ayn</u> ع	as in <u>E</u> instein
<u>thaa</u> ث	as in <u>th</u> ank	<u>ghayn</u> غ	(gargle sound)
<u>jeem</u> ج	as in <u>j</u> eeP	<u>faa</u> ف	as in <u>f</u> arm
<u>haa</u> ح	as in <u>h</u> acksaw (sharp)	<u>qawf</u> ق	as in <u>Q</u> ur'aan
<u>khaw</u> خ	as in <u>l</u> och (Scottish)	<u>kaaf</u> ك	as in <u>c</u> alf
<u>dhaal</u> د	(Indian curry)	<u>laam</u> ل	as in <u>I</u> slaam
<u>zhaal</u> ذ	as in ' <u>T</u> he'	<u>meem</u> م	as in <u>m</u> eeT
<u>raw</u> ر	as in <u>r</u> aw meat	<u>noon</u> ن	as in <u>n</u> oon
<u>zaa</u> ز	as in <u>z</u> ap	<u>wow</u> و	as in " <u>w</u> ow!"
<u>seen</u> س	as in <u>s</u> een	<u>haa</u> ه	as in <u>h</u> ard
<u>sheen</u> ش	as in <u>s</u> heep	<u>hamza</u> ء	as in <u>H</u> amza
<u>sawd</u> ص	as in <u>s</u> aw	<u>yaa</u> ي	as in <u>y</u> ard
<u>dhawd</u> ض	no example		

### Full mouth letters

خ ص ض ط ظ غ ق  
khaw sawd dhawd taw zhaw ghayn qawf

### Similar sounds

ا ع ء ت ط ث س ص  
a - a - a law - ta saw - sa - tha

ح ه ذ ظ ق ك  
ha - ha dhaw - dha zhaw - za - zha ka - qaw

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For extra help in pronunciation please visit [www.loveforquran.com](http://www.loveforquran.com)

## **MY ALPHABET EXPLAINED (MAKHAARIJ)**

**Let us now look at singular letters of the Arabic alphabet and how to say them. We have tried to give an English equivalent where possible but unfortunately for some letters it is not possible.**

There are 29 letters of the alphabet and below is the information on how to pronounce each one.

**ALIF** - from the emptiness of the mouth.

**BAA** – from the inner part of the lips when they meet (moist part), similar to the English word bar.

**TAA** – tip of tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth (incisors).

**THAA** – tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth, similar to the English word think, thank, and threw.

**JEEM** – centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word jeep but with an m on the end.

**HAA** – comes from the centre of the throat pushing air out.

**KHAW** – comes from the top of the throat. This letter is pronounced full mouth.

**DHAAL** - tip of tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth.

**ZHAAL** - tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth, similar to the English word the, then, they.

**RAW** – tip of the tongue touches the upper hard palate at the front, similar to the English word raw. This letter is pronounced full mouth and on occasion empty mouth.

**ZAA** – bring your teeth together and release, similar to the English word zap and zoo.

**SEEN** – bring your teeth together and release, similar to the English word seen.

**SHEEN** - centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word sheet.

**SAWD** – bring teeth together and release, somewhat similar to the English word muscle. This letter is pronounced full mouth (slight whistling sound).



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**DHAWD** - upturned side or sides of the tongue to touch the gums of the upper back teeth (molars). This letter is pronounced full mouth.

**TAW** - tip of tongue touches the gums behind the front upper central two teeth. This letter is pronounced full mouth.

**ZHAW** - tip of the tongue touches the bottom edge of the front upper central two teeth. This letter is pronounced full mouth.

**AYN** – comes from the centre of the throat like the HAA mentioned before, similar to the English word Einstein.

**GHAYN** – comes from the top of the throat like KHAW, similar to a gargling sound. This letter is pronounced full mouth.

**FAA** - bottom edge of the upper front teeth meets the inner bottom lip, similar to the English word farm.

**QAWF** – raising the back end of the tongue touching the palate. This is a full mouth letter.

**KAAF** - raising the back end of the tongue touching the palate similar to QAWF but a little further forward on the tongue, similar to the English word cart.

**LAAM** – tip of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word lama (animal).

**MEEM** – joining the outer dry part of the lips together, similar to the word the English word meet.

**NOON** – tip of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word noon.

**WOW** – partial meeting of the lips, similar to the English word wow.

**HAA** – comes from the bottom of the throat close to the chest, similar to the word heart.

**HAMZA** – comes from the bottom of the throat close to the chest. This letter is known as hamza but is pronounced as an alif. The best way to remember hamza is to class it as an alif, similar to the English word at.

**YAA** – centre of the tongue touches the palate, similar to the English word yard.

**WE HOPE THE ABOVE INFORMATION HAS BEEN OF SOME BENEFIT TO YOU, TO LISTEN TO A RECORDING OF HOW TO SAY EACH LETTER PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AND ACCESS COURSE 2.**

## LESSON 1 FULL MOUTH LETTERS

These 7 letters will always be read with a full mouth in all states

خ ص ض ط ظ غ ق

Note: If the letter (ر) has a fatha (zabar) or dhamma (pesh) then it will be read full mouth.

يَخْرُجُ	خُلِقَ	اِخِرَ	خَالِدِينَ	خ
اَصْبَحَتْ	صُحِفَ	صِرَاطَ	صَلَوَةٍ	ص
فَضْلٍ	ضُرِبَ	رَضِيَ	ضَرَبَ	ض
بَطَشَ	طُورَ	عُطِّلَتْ	طَالِبَ	ط
اَظْلَمَ	ظُلِمَاتِ	يُعْظَمُ	ظَالِمُ	ظ
يَغْفِرُ	عُفِرَ	غَيْرَ	غَالِبَ	غ
اَقْوَمَ	قُتِلَتْ	بَقِيَ	خَلَقَ	ق

Remember that even though a kasra (zer) comes underneath any full mouth letter that doesn't mean that it won't be read full mouth. (Alif will be read full mouth if it is after a full mouth letter).

The quality of the full mouth will only remain on the full mouth letter, be careful that the letter before or after the full mouth letter is not pronounced full mouth.

These letters are known as Huroof Tafkheem (full mouth letters).

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### LESSON 2 THROAT LETTERS

These 6 letters are all pronounced from the throat. (Alif with harakah is also hamza)

ء ه ع ح غ خ

إِذَا جَاءَ	شَيْءٌ	يَوْمَئِذٍ	عَإِذَا	ء BOTTOM OF THROAT
إِهْدِنَا	هُمَزَةٍ	عَلَيْهِمْ	أَثْقَالَهَا	ه BOTTOM OF THROAT
بَعْدُ	أَعُوذُ	سَمِعْتَهُمْ	أَنْعَمْتَ	ع MIDDLE OF THROAT
مَحْفُوظٍ	حُورٍ	جَحِيمٍ	الْحَمْدُ	ح MIDDLE OF THROAT
يُغْنِي	عُفْرٍ	صَغِيرٍ	غَضَبٍ	غ TOP OF THROAT
أَخْلَقُ	خُرُوجٍ	بَخِلَ	خَسِرَ	خ TOP OF THROAT

Remember all the throat letters need to be practised a lot, at the beginning the sound that you need will not be there but as you keep repeating it, it will get much better.

We need to pay special attention to the ح and ه because there is a clear difference (practice).

Remember the throat is split into 3 sections, top, middle and bottom. The first 2 letters above are bottom, the 2<sup>nd</sup> 2 letters are middle and the 3<sup>rd</sup> 2 letters are from the top of the throat.

**These letters are known as Huroof Halqi (throat letters).**

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### LESSON 3 LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND (1)

If you see fatha (zabar) before an alif or a kasra (zer) before a yaa or a dhamma (pesh) before a wow then lengthen the sound for 1 second.

بُو - تُو - ثُو	بِي - تِي - ثِي	بَا - تَا - ثَا
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**Note:** The use of 1 second length is just a guide, lengthening has to be taught by a teacher.

عَذَابٌ	صِرَاطٌ	إِهْدِنَا	إِيَّاكَ	اَ Any Letter
فِيهَا	لِسَعِيهَا	قَالَ	بِهِمَا	يَ Any Letter
الْيَوْمِ	الَّذِينَ	مُسْتَقِيمٍ	دِينَ	وُ Any Letter
حَسْبًا	فِيهَا	جَحِيمٍ	مُحِيطٌ	
قَالُوا	كَفَرُوا	يُنْفِقُونَ	مَغْضُوبٍ	
يَعْلَمُونَ	دُونِ	أَمْوٍ	نَوْمٍ	

The thing that needs to be understood in this lesson is that fatha (zabar) is connected to alif, Kasra (zer) is connected to yaa and dhamma (pesh) is connected to wow.

Many times the examples are read too short, don't forget to lengthen for 1 second.

Try not to over lengthen the letter too because many people do this and the reason is that they are thinking of what the next letter is and in doing so start to lengthen everything.

**These 3 examples are known as Madd Asli.**

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### LESSON 4 LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND (2)

If you see any one of the following 3 signs on a letter then lengthen that sound for 1 second.  
Standing fatha (karri zabar), standing kasra (karri zer) and upside down dhamma (ulti pesh).

لَهُ - مَالُهُ - إِنَّهُ

بِهِ - نَفْسِهِ - قَوْمِهِ

ذَلِكَ - آخِرَ - سَمَوَاتٍ

عَلَى	نَفَثَتْ	رَزَقْنَهُمْ	آخِرَةَ	<p>ا</p> <p>Any Letter</p> <p>Any letter with standing Fatha (karri zabar) on it</p>
قُرْآنٍ	كِتَبَ	أَصْحَابُ	أَدَمَ	
آيَتِهِ	هَذِهِ	الْفِهُمُ	نَفْسِهِ	<p>ا</p> <p>Any Letter</p> <p>Any letter with standing Kasra (karri zer) under it</p>
أُمِّهِ	أَهْلِهِ	ظَهَرِهِ	بَيْتِهِ	
إِمْرَأَتَهُ	دَاوُدَ	كِتَبَهُ	يَرَهُ	<p>ٸ</p> <p>Any Letter</p> <p>Any letter with Upside down Dhamma (ulti pesh) on it</p>
نَادِيَهُ	نِعْمَتَهُ	فَضْلَهُ	حَوْلَهُ	

The key thing to remember is lengthen each example above for 1 second.

The sound has to be longer than just a fatha (zabar), kasra (zer) and dhamma (pesh) on a letter.

When you pronounce the following examples there should be a clear difference:

كِتَبَهُ - كِتَبَهُ	هَذِهِ - هَذِهِ	آخِرَةَ - آخِرَةَ
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### LESSON 5 LENGTHEN FOR 2-3 SECONDS

There are a couple of types of lengthening, these are called Madd.  
The short madd is 2-3 seconds in length and looks like a wavy line and is thin in appearance.

فَلَا أُقْسِمُ

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمُ

مَا أَعْبُدُ

Lengthen the circled area for 2-3 seconds in each example

كَلَّا إِنَّ كِتَابَ	هَؤُلَاءِ	إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِ
تَدْعُونَنَا	وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ	فِيهَا أَحْقَابًا
مَعَهُ	بَنِي إِسْرَءِيلَ	بِأَيَّتِنَا
عَبَسَ وَتَوَلَّىٰ	فَقَالُوا	أَطْعَمَهُ
تَرْجِعُونَهَا	مِنْهَا أَعِيدُوا	أَوْحَيْنَا
ظَنَّنَا	إِنَّمَا	خَزَنَتُهَا

It is very important that you learn the difference between the 2 types of Madd below:

إِذَا جَاءَ	مَا أَعْبُدُ
Long Madd – thick and semi-circle – 4 seconds in length	Short Madd – thin and wavy – 2-3 seconds in length



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### LESSON 6 LENGTHEN FOR 4 SECONDS

There are a couple of types of lengthening, these are called Madd.  
The long madd is 4 seconds in length and looks like a semi-circle and is thick in appearance.

سَوَاءٌ	لِقَاءَنَا	أُولَئِكَ
Lengthen the circled area for 4 seconds in each example		
شُهِدَ آءُكُمْ	وَلَوْ شَاءَ	مِنَ السَّمَاءِ
أَسْمَاءُ	مَنْ يَشَاءُ	قَائِمًا

### LESSON 7 LENGTHEN FOR 5 SECONDS

There are a couple of types of lengthening, these are called Madd.  
If you find a long madd on a letter and the letter after that has a tashdeed or sukoon on it,  
Then the length of this is 5 seconds.

ظَالِمِينَ	حَاجَةً	ضَالِّينَ
Lengthen the circled area for 5 seconds in each example		
بِضَائِهِمْ	خَاصَّةً	جَانِبِينَ
ضَالًّا	رَابِعَةً	كَانَتْ

Remember in lessons 5, 6 and 7 it is important to lengthen for the right amount of time. Practice.

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### LESSON 8 THE DIFFERENCE (1)

Look at the examples below and look at what is lengthened and what is not.

أُو - يَسُومُونَ - تَكُونُ - تُعَوِّذُ	أُو - تَوْبَةً - مَوْتٍ - يَوْمَئِذٍ	
Lengthened for a second	Do not lengthen (quick sound)	
Take a look at these examples and figure out which is short and which is lengthened		
يَعْبُدُونَ	تَسْكُنُونَ	قَوْمَنَا
مُؤْمِنُونَ	يَوْمٍ	يَلْقَوْنَ

### LESSON 9 THE DIFFERENCE (2)

Look at the examples below and look at what is lengthened and what is not.

أَيٍّ - أَخِيهِ - وَقِيلَ - عَلَيْهِمُ	أَيٍّ - لَيْسَ - هَدَيْنَا - بَيْنَهُمَا	
Lengthened for a second	Do not lengthen (quick sound)	
Take a look at these examples and figure out which is short and which is lengthened		
دَيْنِكُمْ	بِدَيْنٍ	شَهِيدٌ
بَنَيْنَا	يَلَيْتَ	سَبِيلِ

After these 2 lessons look into the Quran for more examples. **Do not move to the next lesson** until you have completely understood what the differences are in all the examples provided above.

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### LESSON 10 NASAL SOUND (GHUNNAH)

If anywhere in the Quran you see a Noon (ن) or a Meem (م) with a tashdeed on top then lengthen for 1 second with a nasal sound.

تُمْ - فَلَمَّا - عَمَّ - ضُمَّ

إِن - إِنَّا - إِنَّكَ - مِنَّا

Meem with tashdeed

Noon with tashdeed

Take a look at these examples and try to put your lesson to the test

كَانَكَ	إِنَّ الدِّينَ	جَهَنَّمَ
صَاحِبًا مِّنْ	أَعْيُنِ النَّاسِ	عَبْدًا مِّنْ
قَوْمًا مَا	جَنَّةِ	سِحْرُ مُبِينٍ
نَفْسُ مَاذَا	مِنْهُمْ مُّقْتَصِدٌ	وَالنَّاسِ
وَلَكِنَّ	بَيِّنَةً مِّنْ	مِنَ النَّارِ

In this type of ghunnah make a very clear 'n' sound and lengthen for 1 second. When you pronounce these examples or any other examples from the Quran then automatically the nasal sound will come. Don't try to think about the nasal sound too much, just think about the lengthening.

For eg.

جَنَّةِ	إِنَّهُ	جَهَنَّمَ
<u>JINNNN</u> -NA-TI	<u>INNNN</u> -NA-HOO	JA- <u>HANNNN</u> -NAMA

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### LESSON 11 ECHO LETTERS (QALQALAH)

If you see the following 5 letters in the Quran with a sukoon on top then make an echo sound. Similarly if you stop on any of these 5 letters and it becomes a saakin then we will make an echo sound.

Sukoon --- قُ طُبُّ جُ دُ

Examples of end of verse		Examples in a word		
خَلَقُ	← becomes خَلَقَ	خَلَقْنَا	أَقْسِمُ	ق
حُيِّطُ	← becomes حُيِّطَ	تَطْهِيرًا	أَطْعَمَهُمْ	ط
كَسَبُ	← becomes كَسَبَ	قَبْلَكَ	حَبْلُ	ب
بُرُوجُ	← becomes بُرُوجَ	فَجْرٍ	تَجْرِي	ج
أَحَدُ	← becomes أَحَدَ	لَمْ يَلِدْ	قَدْ أَفْلَحَ	د

To remember the 5 letters of Qalqalah all you have to do is memorise the word below, it has been made into one word for you and therefore is easy to remember:

قُطْبُ جَدُ	Qut-bu-jad
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### LESSON 12 THE WORD ALLAH

The word Allah is read full mouth if fatha (zabar) or dhamma (pesh) are before it and empty mouth if there is a kasra (zer) before it.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ - عِنْدَ اللَّهِ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ - حُدُّوهُ اللَّهَ

Empty mouth if kasra before Allah

Full mouth if fatha or Dhamma before Allah

Take a look at these examples and figure out which are full or empty mouth

بِأَذْنِ اللَّهِ

هُوَ اللَّهُ

حِزْبِ اللَّهِ

بَعَثَ اللَّهُ

دُونِ اللَّهِ

مِنْ اللَّهِ

### LESSON 13 THE LETTER RAW

If you see a fatha (zabar) or dhamma (pesh) on the letter raw (ر) or on the letter before the raw if the raw is saakin, then it will be read full mouth. If you see a kasra (zer) on the raw or on the letter before the raw if the raw is saakin, then it will be read empty mouth.  
(please refer to the notes at the end of this booklet to see more rules related to raw)

رَحْلَةً - رَجَالٌ - حَجَرٍ

رَبُّكَ - أَرْسَلَ - أَذْكَرُ

Empty mouth if kasra on raw or before

Full mouth if fatha or Dhamma on raw or before

Take a look at these examples and figure out which are full or empty mouth

مِنَ النَّارِ

أَخِرَةٌ

تُسْحَرُونَ

مَرْقَدِنَا

فِرْعَوْنَ

مُرْسَلُونَ

## LESSON 14 SIGNS OF STOPPING (WAQF)

In the Quran many times you come across little versions of the alphabet letters in between a verse. In this lesson we will learn what to do when you see a certain letter or a certain sign.

If you see a small version of these letters or signs then it means you must stop	ط م قف
If you see a small version of these Letters or signs then you have an option to stop or to carry on	ص صل صلے ز ق ج
If you see any of these in the Quran then you should pause without breaking the breath. (only certain places in the Quran, not all)	س سكتة وقفة
If you see this sign do not stop	لا
<b>The circle tells us it is the end of a verse</b>	قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ○
Look at the 2 sets of signs circled in the example to the right. Whenever you will see this in the Quran there will be a set of 2. Stop at either one of the points and not both.	<p>لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ ۚ</p> <p>You will read either:</p> <p>1- لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ</p> <p>2- لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ</p>

These are the basic symbols that you will come across in the Quran and what to do when you actually come across any of them.

Remember it is important that this is studied with a qualified teacher who can explain in more detail if the need arises.



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### LESSON 15 END OF A VERSE (WAQF)

Many people get very confused on how to stop at the end of a verse. In the chart provided below there are examples of how to stop correctly.

--	--

If you see a single fatha (zabar), kasra (zer) or dhamma (pesh) at the end of a verse then replace it with a sukoon.

--	--

If you see kasratayn (two zer), dhammatayn (two pesh) or a sukoon at the end of a word then read as a sukoon on the last letter.

--	--

If you see fathatayn (two zabar) at the end of a verse, whether there is an alif attached to the word or not, take one fatha (zabar) off and read with an alif.

--	--

If you stop on a word that ends with alif or standing alif (karri zabar) then read as it is written, no change will take place.

Except standing fatha (karri zabar) on a haa eg:

طَهْ

--	--

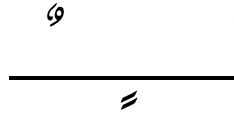
















If you see a round taa (ة) or haa (ه) with anything on, then end as haa saakin (هـ - ة)

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### LESSON 16 NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

Look at the examples below and look at what a noon saakin and tanween look like the reason for this is that if certain letters come after a noon saakin or tanween then there will be a rule taking place. For this lesson you just need to identify both:

		
Fathatayn (two zabar), kasratayn (two zer) and dhammatayn (two pesh) are known as tanween	The circled letters are known as noon saakin (basically its a noon with a sukoon on it)	
Take a look at these examples and get used to the noon saakin and tanween:		
		
Tanween	Tanween	Noon saakin
		
Tanween	Noon saakin	Tanween
		
Noon saakin	Tanween	Tanween
		
Tanween	Tanween	Noon saakin
		
Tanween	Noon saakin	Tanween

Now that you are aware of what noon saakin and tanween look like in different words, in the next few lessons we will be studying a few rules related to them. Please also try to remember that the sound from noon saakin and tanween is similar, they all have the 'n' sound. Look at the circled part of the words above and you will see. For eg. Min-kum and Naf-sun

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Now we will learn the 4 rules related to noon saakin and tanween.

**THE 4 I'S**

1. **IZ-HAAR**    2. **IQ-LAAB**    3. **ID-GHAAM**    4. **IKH-FAA**

### LESSON 17 IZ-HAAR (TO MAKE CLEAR)

**MEMORISE THIS:** IF AFTER NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN YOU SEE ANY OF THE 6 LETTERS OF THE THROAT ( هـ، ع، ح، غ، خ ) THEN READ CLEARLY WITH NO CHANGE

Take a look at these examples and get used to IZ-HAAR:

وَأُحْزِرُ	إِنْ هَذَا	أَنْعَمْتَ
شَيْءٍ عَلَيْهِمُ	عَلَيْهِمْ خَيْرٌ	مِنْ غَضَبٍ
عَنْهُ	قَوْمًا غَيْرًا	نُوحًا هَدَيْنَا
مَنْ آمَنَ	مِنْ أَرْضِكُمْ	طَيْرًا أَبَايِلَ

Remember an active alif is also known as hamza. Look at the last 3 examples.

### LESSON 18 IQ-LAAB (TO CONVERT)

**MEMORISE THIS:** IF AFTER NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN YOU SEE A BAA (ب) CHANGE THE NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN FOR A MEEM (م) AND LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND WITH A NASAL SOUND.  
REMEMBER TO LEAVE THE SPACE OF A PIECE OF PAPER BETWEEN THE LIPS

Take a look at these examples and get used to IQ-LAAB:

أَبَدًا أَيْمًا	مِنْ بَقْلِهِمَا	مِنْ بَعْدِ
مِنْ بَنِي	مُنْقَطِرُ بِهِ	نَفْسٍ بِيَمَا

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### LESSON 19 ID-GHAAM (TO MERGE)

**MEMORISE THIS:** IF AFTER NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN YOU SEE ANY  
OF THE 4 LETTERS **و, م, ن, ي** JOIN THE LETTERS AND LENGTHEN  
FOR 1 SECOND WITH A NASAL SOUND.

REMEMBER THE WORD **يَنْمُو** (YANMOO) TO HELP YOU WITH THE 4 LETTERS

Take a look at these examples and get used to ID-GHAAM:

مِنْ نُّطْفَةٍ	مِنْ مَاءٍ	مَنْ يَشَاءُ
طَائِفَةٌ مِنْهُمْ	خَيْرَ آيَرَهُ	مِنْ وَرَاءِهِمْ
وَوَالِدٍ وَمَا وَلَدَ	جَامِدَةٌ وَهِيَ	كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُولٍ
وَيُلُ يَوْمَئِذٍ	يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ	يَوْمَئِذٍ يَصْدُرُ
سِنَةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ	عَامِلَةٌ نَّاصِبَةٌ	حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ

Example of how to pronounce and what part of the word to stretch.

REMEMBER – STRETCH THE NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN WITH WHATEVER IT IS JOINT TO.

WA WAALI- <u>DIUUUUU</u> WA MAA WALAD	وَوَالِدٍ وَمَا وَلَدَ
---------------------------------------	------------------------

THERE ARE CERTAIN WORDS IN WHICH THERE IS A NOON SAAKIN AND ONE OF THE 4 LETTERS ABOVE BUT WE **DO NOT** MAKE ID-GHAAM (DON'T JOIN AND STRETCH) BECAUSE THE NOON SAAKIN AND ONE OF THE LETTERS ABOVE ARE BOTH IN ONE WORD. **FOR EXAMPLE:**

صُنُوفٌ	قُنُوفٌ	بُنْيَانٌ	دُنْيَا
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## LESSON 20 IKH-FAA (TO HIDE)

**MEMORISE THIS:** IF AFTER NOON SAAKIN OR TANWEEN YOU SEE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING 15 LETTERS MAKE A LIGHT NASAL SOUND AND LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND.

ت، ث، ج، د، ذ، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ف، ق، ك،

REMEMBER TO HIDE THE 'N' SOUND FROM THE NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

Take a look at these examples and get used to the noon saakin and tanween:

مِنْ جُوعٍ	لَيْلَةً ثُمَّ	أَنْتُمْ
ج Example	ث Example	ت Example
فَمَنْ رُحِرَ	نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةً	أَنْ دَعَوْتُكُمْ
ز Example	ذ Example	د Example
رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا	عَذَابًا شَدِيدًا	خُمْسَةً سَادِسُهُمْ
ص Example	ش Example	س Example
ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا	مِنْ طِينٍ	قُوَّةٍ ضَعْفًا
ظ Example	ط Example	ض Example
فَإِنْ كَانَ	وَمَنْ قَتَلَ	حَسَنَةً فَمِنْ اللَّهِ
ك Example	ق Example	ت Example

NOTE: THE EASIEST WAY TO REMEMBER THESE LETTERS IS TO USE THE SECTIONS ON EACH FINGER, THAT WAY THE FULL HAND EQUALS 15 SECTIONS AND WE HAVE 15 LETTERS.

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### LESSON 21 MEEM SAAKIN (IKH-FAA SHAFAWI)

**MEMORISE THIS:** IF AFTER MEEM SAAKIN YOU SEE THE LETTER (ب)  
MAKE A LIGHT NASAL SOUND AND LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND  
WITHOUT BRINGING THE LIPS COMPLETELY TOGETHER.

REMEMBER TO LEAVE THE SPACE OF A PIECE OF PAPER BETWEEN THE LIPS

Take a look at these examples and get used to IKH-FAA SHAFAWI:

أَنْتُمْ بِمُعْجِزَيْنِ	عَلَيْهِمْ بِوَكِيلٍ	رَبُّهُمْ بِهِمْ
ANN-TUMMMM-BI-MU'JIZEENA	ALAY-HIMMMM-BI-WAKEEL	ROB-BU-HUMMMM-BI-HIM
يَعْتَصِمُ بِاللَّهِ	كُمُ بِالْفَحْشَاءِ	هُمْ بِأَيَاتِنَا
YA'TA-SIMMMM-BILLA-H	KUMMMM-BIL-FAH-SHAA-I	HUMMMM-BI-AAYAA-TINAA
REMEMBER THE MEEM SOUND IS PRONOUNCED WITH LIPS A LITTLE APART		

### LESSON 22 MEEM SAAKIN (ID-GHAAM SHAFAWI)

**MEMORISE THIS:** IF AFTER MEEM SAAKIN YOU SEE THE LETTER (م)  
MERGE BOTH MEEMS AND MAKE GHUNNA (NASAL SOUND  
AND LENGTHEN FOR 1 SECOND).

Take a look at these examples and get used to ID-GHAAM SHAFAWI:

إِنَّهُمْ مَعَ كُمْ	إِلَيْكُمْ مَّرْسَلُونَ	لَكُمْ مَّا
INN-NA-HUMMMM MA-A-KUM	ILAYKUMMMM-MURSALOON	LA-KUMMMM-MAA

REMEMBER IF AFTER MEEM SAAKIN IF ANY OTHER LETTER APPEARS READ AS IT IS, NO LENGTHENING ETC.

THE WORD SHAFAWI REFERS TO LIPS IN ARABIC AND THE REST OF THE TERMS HAVE BEEN EXPLAINED EARLIER.



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## FOR YOUR INFORMATION

1. The letters laam and raw are also known as ID-GHAAM letters but are read without a ghunna. If after noon saakin or tanween you see the letters laam or raw then you will merge the noon saakin or tanween with the laam or raw but there will be no ghunna. The main reason why this information was not in lesson 19 is because there is no ghunna.
2. If you see a raw mushad-dad (raw with a tashdeed on it) with a fatha (zabar) or dhamma (pesh) on it then it will be read full mouth.
3. If you see a raw mushad-dad with kasra (zer) on it then it will be read empty mouth.

مِنْ شَرِّ	لَيْسَ الْبِرِّ	يُسِرُّونَ
Example to be read empty mouth	Examples to be read full mouth	

4. If you are going to stop on a raw and before it there is a yaa saakin then read the raw empty mouth.

بَعِيرٌ قَدِيرٌ خَيْرٌ
All of these examples will be read empty mouth

5. If after a raw saakin which has a kasra before it you see one of the 7 full mouth letters then this will be read full mouth.

مُرْصَادٌ - قُرْطَاسٌ
These examples will be read full mouth

If you see the word أَنَا in the Quran, read as أَنْ (do not read the last alif).

That brings me to the end of this humble attempt at the most basic level of Tajweed. No doubt you would have agreed with some content and maybe not too impressed by other parts of this work but remember the main goal is that we need to prepare children and adults alike to recite Quran correctly.

I am aware that there could have been more content in this book but I feel it is enough for beginners.

Please use this work in Madrasah with children and also in adult classes.

**Reminder:** This booklet should be studied with those who have learnt this subject.

### My Appreciation

First of all I would like to say:

#### SHUKRAN TO ALLAH (SWT)

For using me to deliver and produce this resource material.

HE (SWT) is THE MOST MERCIFUL. After which I would like to say:

#### JAZA-KA-MULLA HU KHAIRAN

for giving me this opportunity to share this work with you, I

ask of your prayers and feedback if you see any mistakes.

(info@nooralquran.online)

I would also like to say a special

#### JAZA-KA-MULLA HU KHAIRAN

To **MY WIFE** and children for understanding,

They know why...

A Student of Knowledge.

**PLEASE SPREAD THIS MESSAGE AND GAIN UNCOUNTABLE REWARD.**

**THIS IS TRULY A CHANCE FOR YOU ALL TO INVEST IN THE HEREAFTER.**

### Notes

***A humble request:*** If you find that this work is of benefit to you please spread the word and gain endless reward. Just imagine if you spread the word to one person and they used this work and perfected their Tajweed, every time he/she reads you get the full reward for that. What a beautiful investment.

PLEASE DO NOT CHANGE ANY OF THIS DOCUMENT

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*leaving a legacy*