

TAJWEED RULES

PREFACE

Assalamu alaikum. Alhamdu lillah, we have finally completed the version (**Dated: 3rd December 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. If you face font problems, please don't hesitate to contact us through our email.

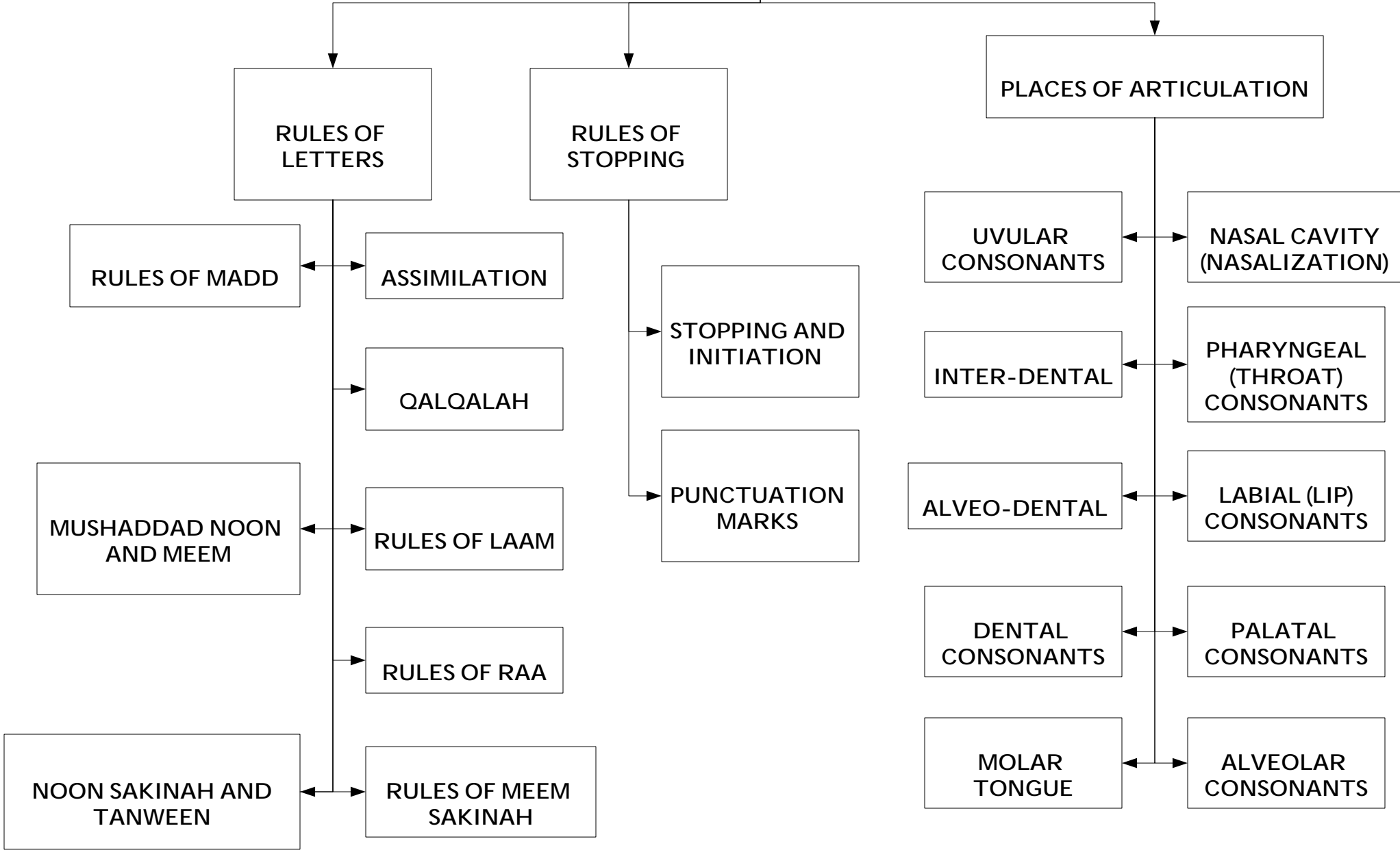
Please remember us and our parents in your prayers.

Contact Email: mibuhari@yahoo.com OR mibuhari@gmail.com

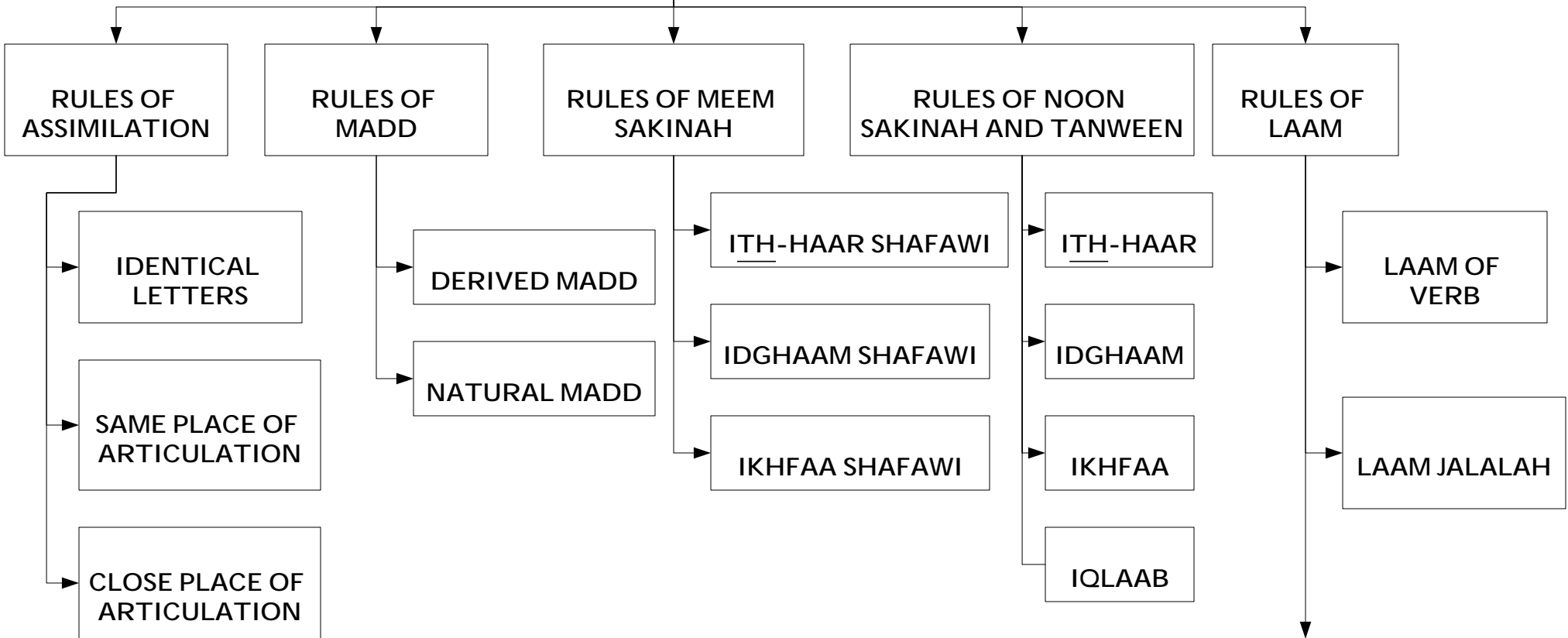
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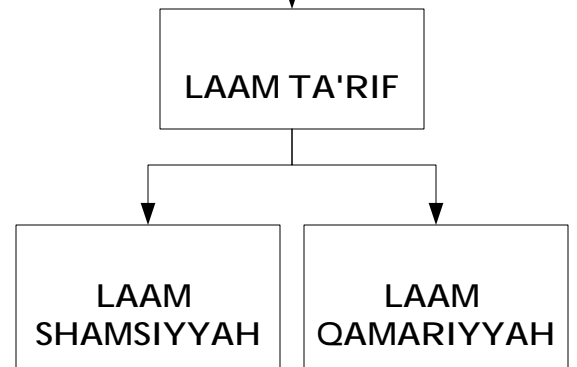
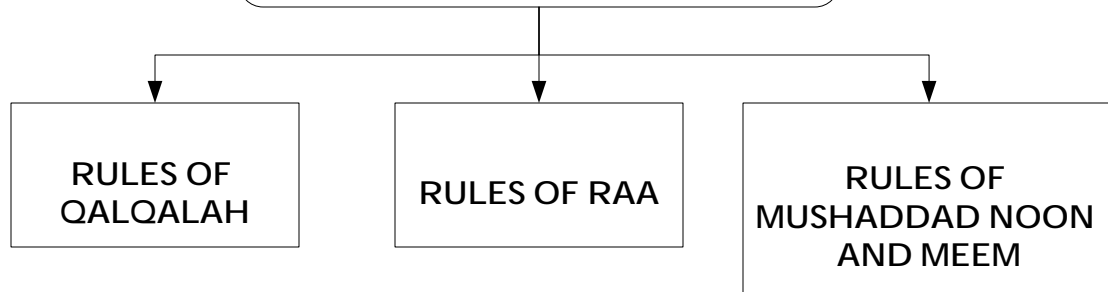
RULES OF TAJWEED



THE RULES OF LETTERS



THE RULES OF LETTERS [Contd ...]

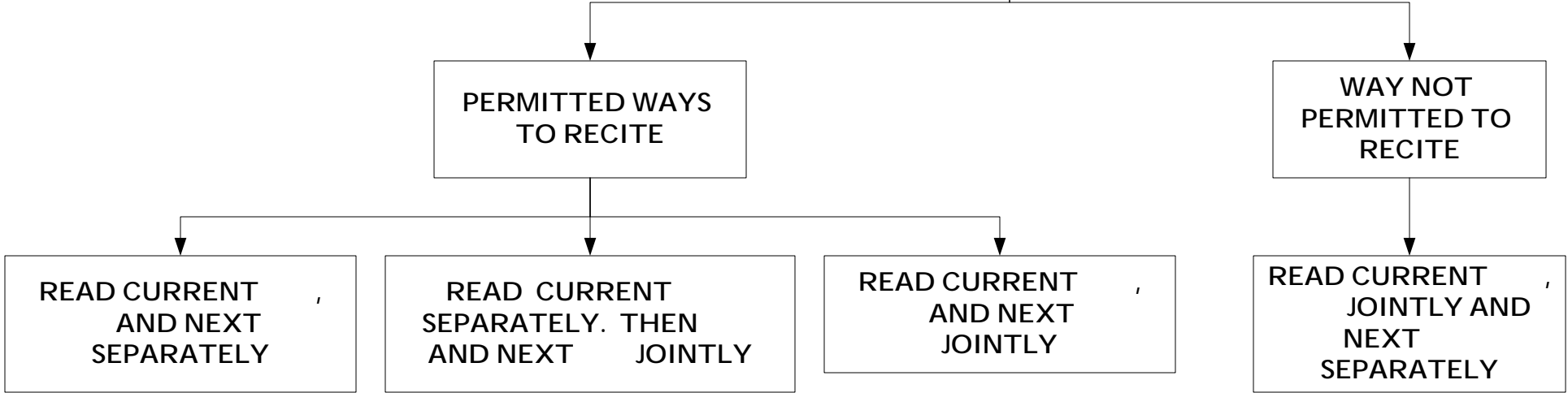


WAYS TO START RECITING SURAHS

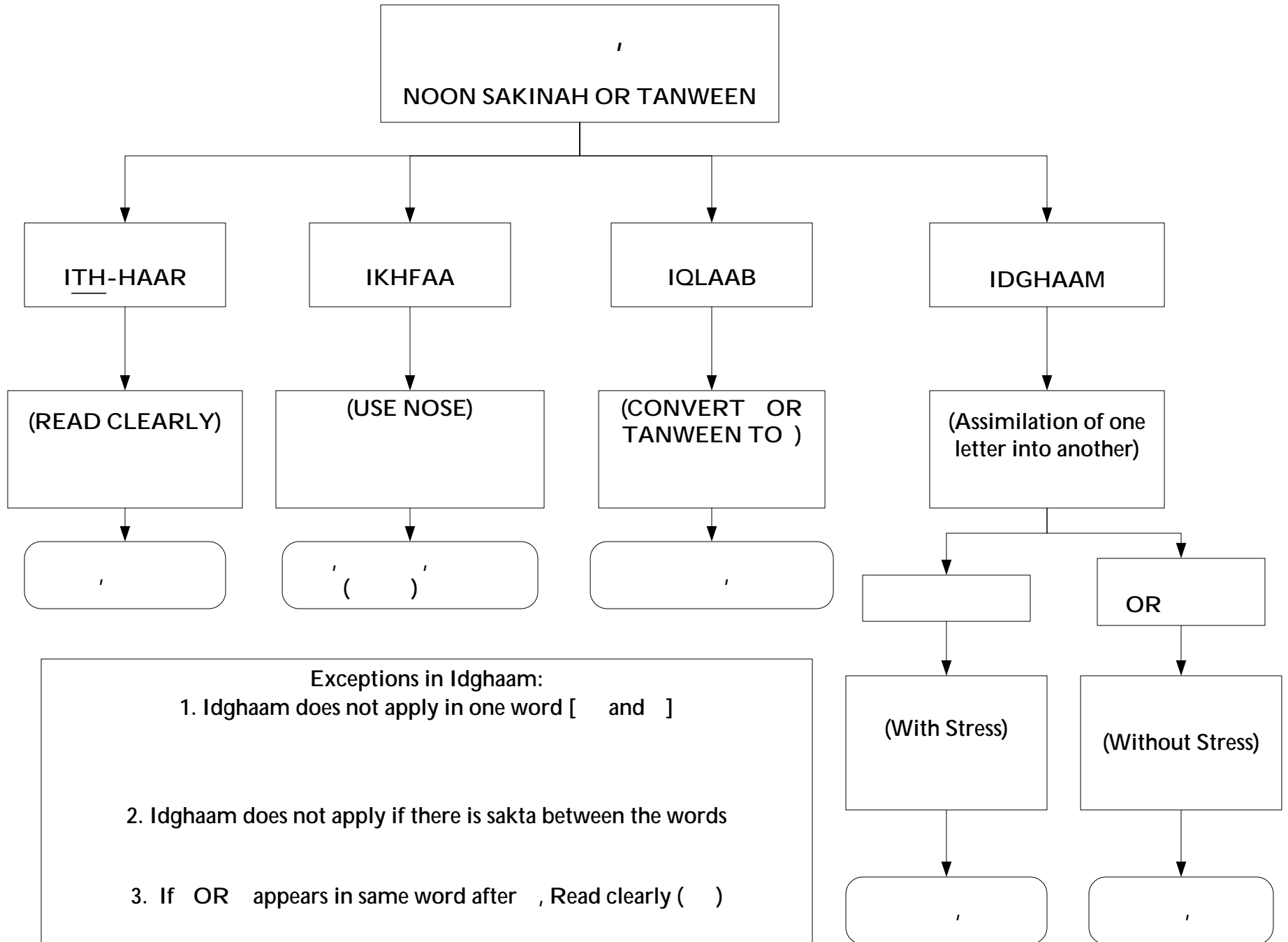
PERMITTED WAYS TO RECITE



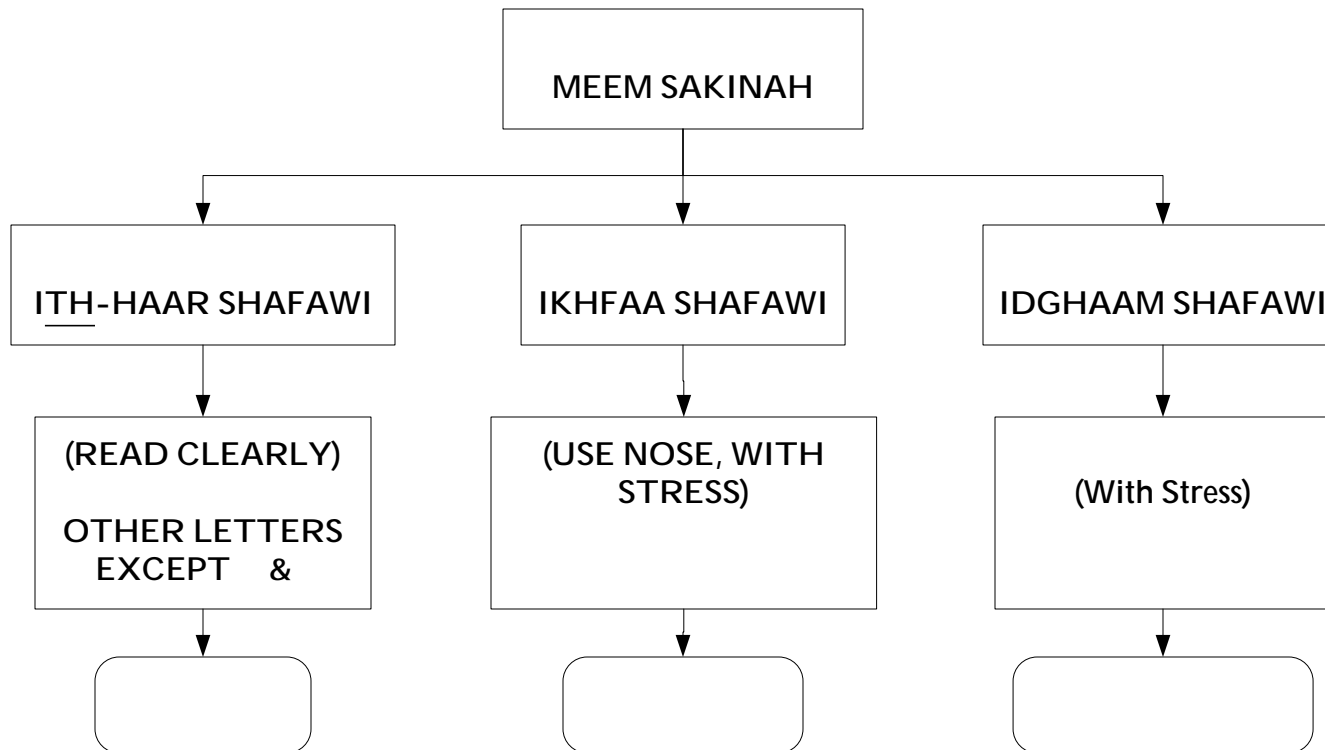
WAYS OF RECITING SURAHS CONTINUOUSLY



RULES FOR READING CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR AFTER NOON SAKINAH OR TANWEEN



RULES FOR READING CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR AFTER MEEM SAKINAH



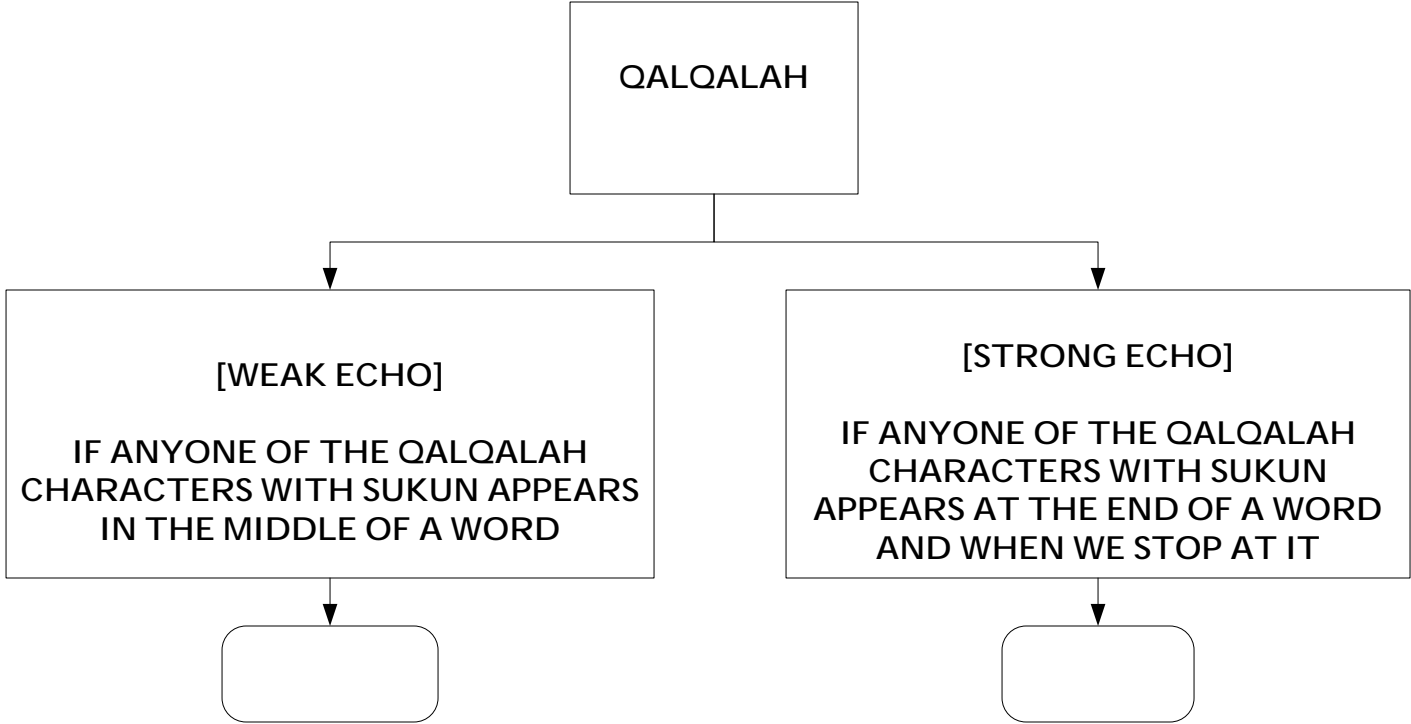
RULES OF MUSHADDAD NOON AND MEEM

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
 with ; with ; with

IF THE SUKUN LETTER AND THE
NEXT LETTER ARE DIFFERENT
BUT WITH SAME ORIGIN
 with or ; with ;
 with ; with ; with



‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘
 is read as
 ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘ ‘

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
preceeded 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

Certain characters called as () are to be read loudly (). These characters are shortly remembered through a phrase like

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 [1]

LAAM IN THE WORD

STRONG

OR

IF FATHAH OR DHAMMAH APPEARS BEFORE

,

SOFT

IF KASRAH APPEARS BEFORE

,

LAAM IN WORDS OTHER THAN

SOFT

,

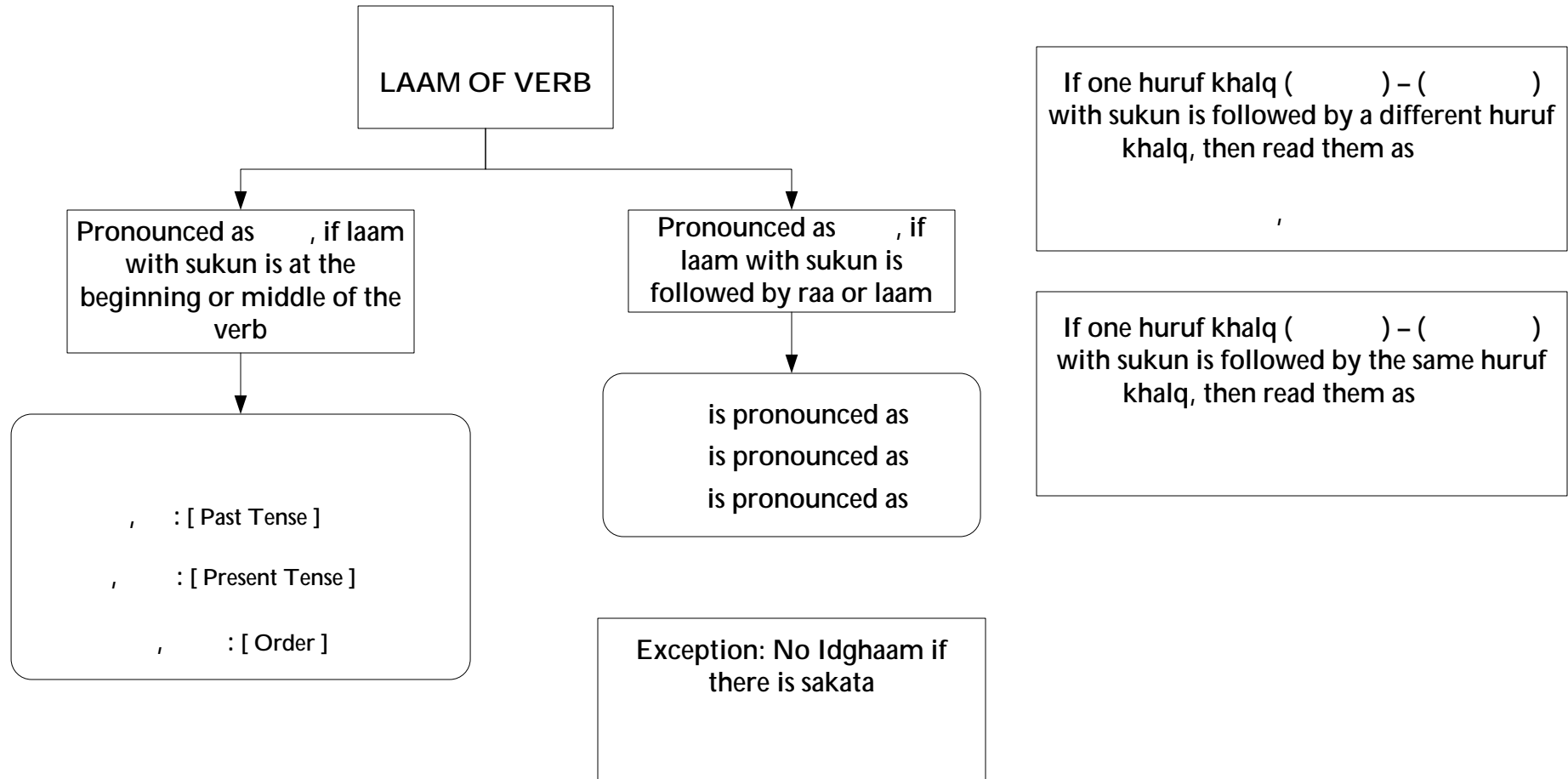
LAAM TA'RIF

READING LAAM WITH OTHER CHARACTERS

LAAM SHAMSIYYAH
LAAM IS NOT
PRONOUNCED

LAAM QAMARIYYAH
LAAM IS
PRONOUNCED

RULES FOR READING LAAM [2]



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'

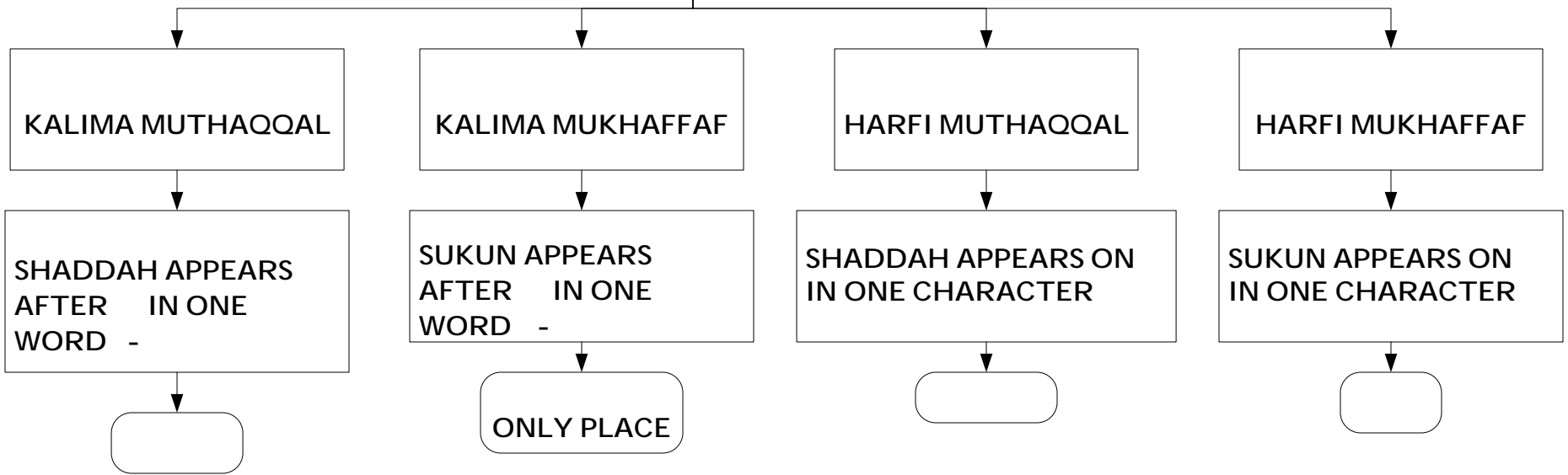
1. MADD IS FOLLOWED BY HAMZAH IN DIFFERENT WORD
 2. READ AS 2 TO 4 ALIF
 3. OTHER NAME: 'MADD JAIZ'

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]

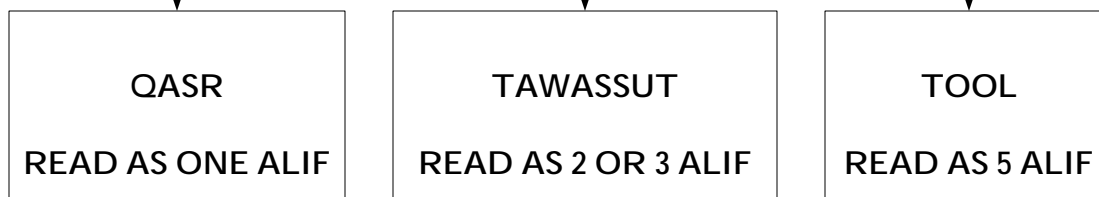
RULES FOR READING MADD CHARACTERS [2]

MADD LAAZIM



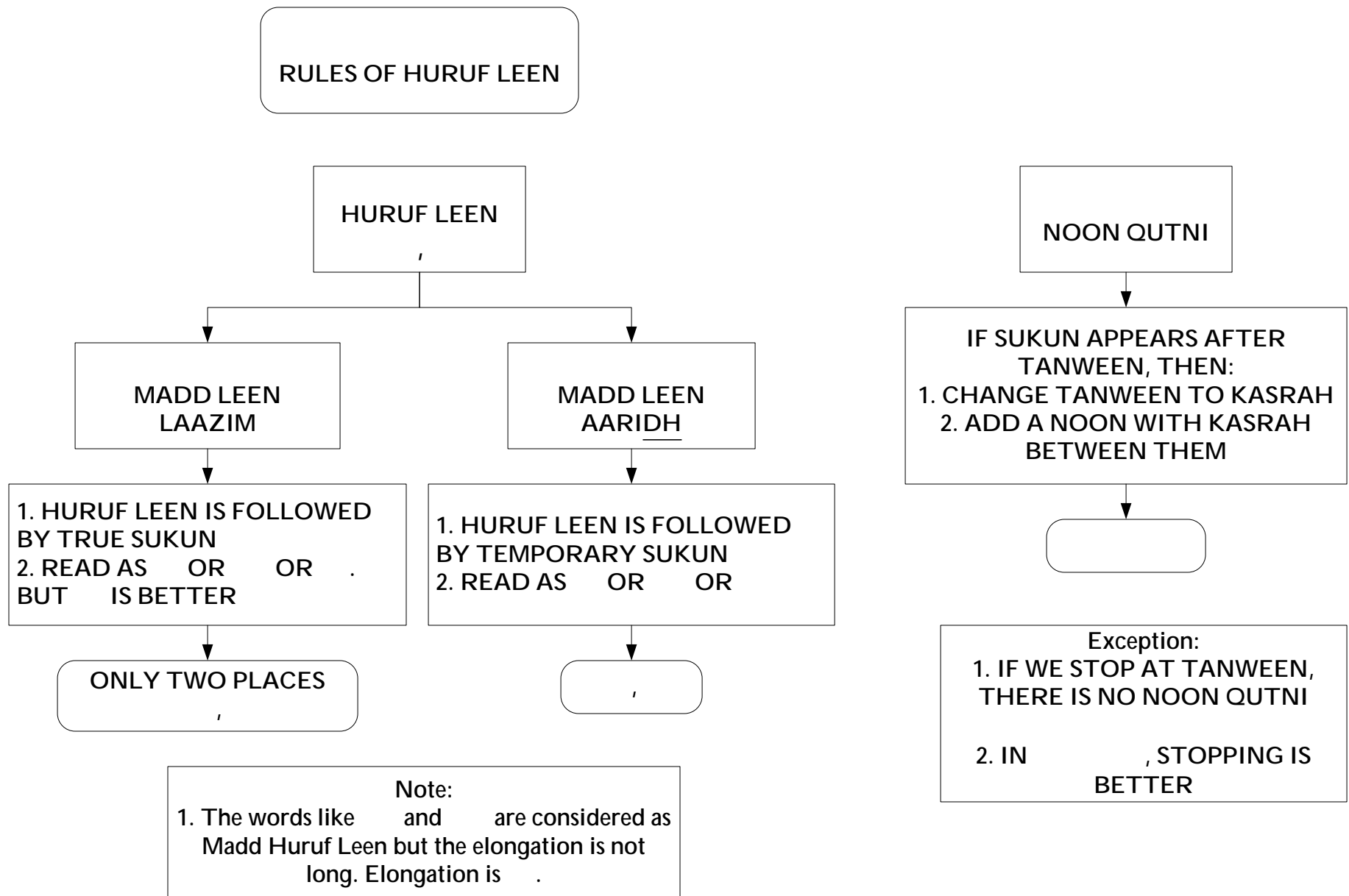
MADD AARIDH
READING IN ANYONE TYPE IS
OUR CHOICE [BE CONSISTENT]

CHANGE TO



Exception: The word in can be read with or without

Examples	Elongation in Counts (حركة)	Explanation	Name of Madd	S. No.
, , ,	5	and appear adjacently in one word		1
	2 to 5	and appear adjacently but in two words		2
is changed to	2 to 6	While stopping, convert fatha or kasra or dammah or kasrataan or dammathain (following the madd character) at the end to sukun		3
,	2	is followed by or or		4
is changed to	2	While stopping, convert fathathain (following the madd character) at the end to Alif		5
is actually	6	is followed by sukun []		6
,	6	is followed by saddha in one word		7
, ,	6			8
,	2			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	is followed by		14
, ,	2	Madd character should not be followed by sukun or Hamzah	مَدَّ طَبِيعِيٌّ	15



RULES OF SILAH

Exception: NO BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT BUT 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 BEGINS WITH AND THIRD LETTER OF THE WORD IS FATHAH OR KASRAH, THEN KASRAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH

IF BEGINS WITH AND THIRD LETTER OF THE WORD IS DHAMMAH, THEN DHAMMAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH

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

IF BEGINS WITH , THEN KASRAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH

is read as
is read as

is read as
(9:) is read as

is read as
is read as



AMONG TWO WORDS, IF THE FIRST WORD ENDS WITH SUKUN AND THE SECOND WORD STARTS WITH SUKUN

IF THE LETTER WITH SUKUN IN THE FIRST WORD IS A MADD LETTER, THIS MADD LETTER IS REMOVED

IF THE LETTER WITH SUKUN IN THE FIRST WORD IS NOT A MADD LETTER, THEN READ OR WITH DHAMMAH

IF THE LETTER WITH SUKUN IN THE FIRST WORD IS FROM [ZAR], READ THE WITH FATHAH

IF THE LETTER WITH SUKUN IN THE FIRST WORD IS NOT MADD AND NOT FROM [ZAR], THEN READ THE SUKUN LETTER WITH KASRAH

EXCEPTION:
IN SHOULD BE
READ WITH FATHAH

RULES OF STOPPING

RULES FOR ENDING A SENTENCE

CHANGE FATHAH OR
DHAMMAH OR KASRAH
OR DHAMMATAIN OR
KASRATAIN TO SUKUN

CHANGE FATHATAIN
TO ALIF

CHANGE TO

STOP AS

STOP AS

STOP AS

STOP AS

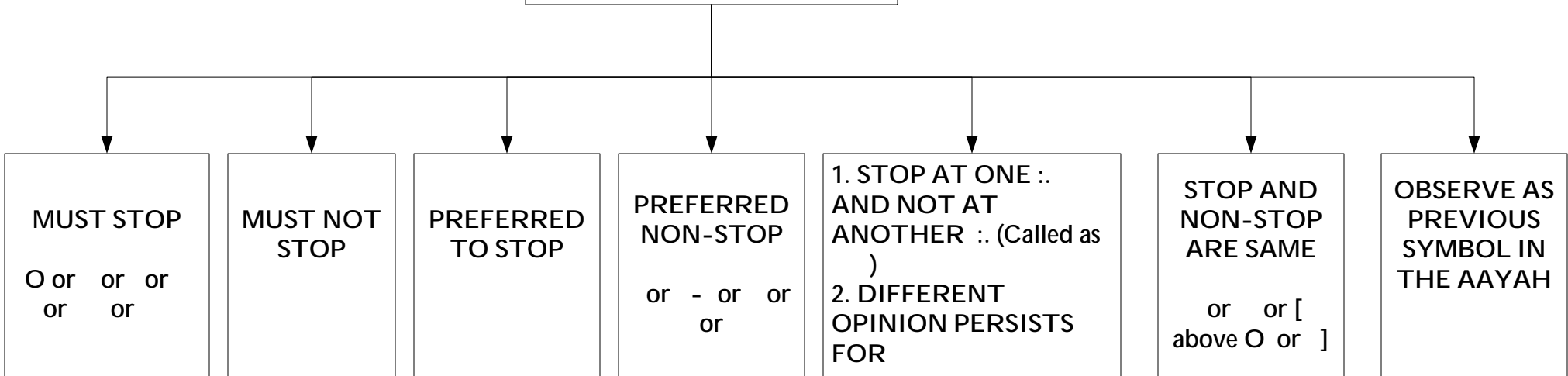
When Stopped: becomes ; becomes ; , , becomes ; , becomes ; , , becomes ; ,
becomes ; becomes ; , , becomes ; , , becomes ; becomes ; , becomes ; ,
becomes ; , becomes ; becomes ; becomes ; becomes ; becomes ; , , ,
becomes ; , , , becomes ; , , becomes ; becomes ; becomes ; becomes ;

becomes [sukun with shaddah] ; becomes

Rules of Continuous Reading: becomes ; becomes ; becomes ; becomes ;
(35:43) becomes ; (Surah Number 7: Ayath Number 164) becomes ; (7:158) becomes ;
in (7:23) is elongated; (7:177) becomes ; (7:38) becomes ; (62:11) becomes ;
(21:87) becomes

Note: Generally is read as except in joint words like (25:49) or (39:17) or (2:36)

NOTATIONS IN HOLY QURAN



GENERAL RULE:

1. WE MUST STOP AT ﷻ . IF NOT, THE MEANING WILL CHANGE.
2. FOR NOTATIONS OTHER THAN ﷻ : IF YOU ARE NOT ABLE TO READ CONTINUOUSLY, YOU CAN STOP AT ANY PLACE. BUT WHILE CONTINUING, WE SHOULD REPEAT ONE OR TWO WORDS PRECEEDING THE PLACE AT WHICH WE STOPPED.

Note:

1. Don't stop after the phrase ﷻ . If you pause, then while continuing read the phrase again.
2. While reading the sentence ﷻ , we could pause after the phrase ﷻ . But, after the pause, the sentence needs to be read from the start as ﷻ can't be read separately.
3. In Hafs recitation: At the end of a sentence, if Haa Dameer (ﷻ) is preceded by sukun, then Haa Dameer is not elongated. Otherwise, Haa Dameer is elongated. Exception: ﷻ (25:69)
4. If ﷻ is written above ﷻ , then read the character as ﷻ . If ﷻ is written above ﷻ , then read the character as ﷻ .
5. In Hafs recitation: In Surah ﷻ , ﷻ is pronounced as Mazraeha.

1. STOPPED AT
2. PREFER STOPPING AT
3. PREFER NON-STOP AT

RULES OF SAKTA

**SAKTA: STOP THE SOUND BUT
DON'T BREAK THE BREATH**



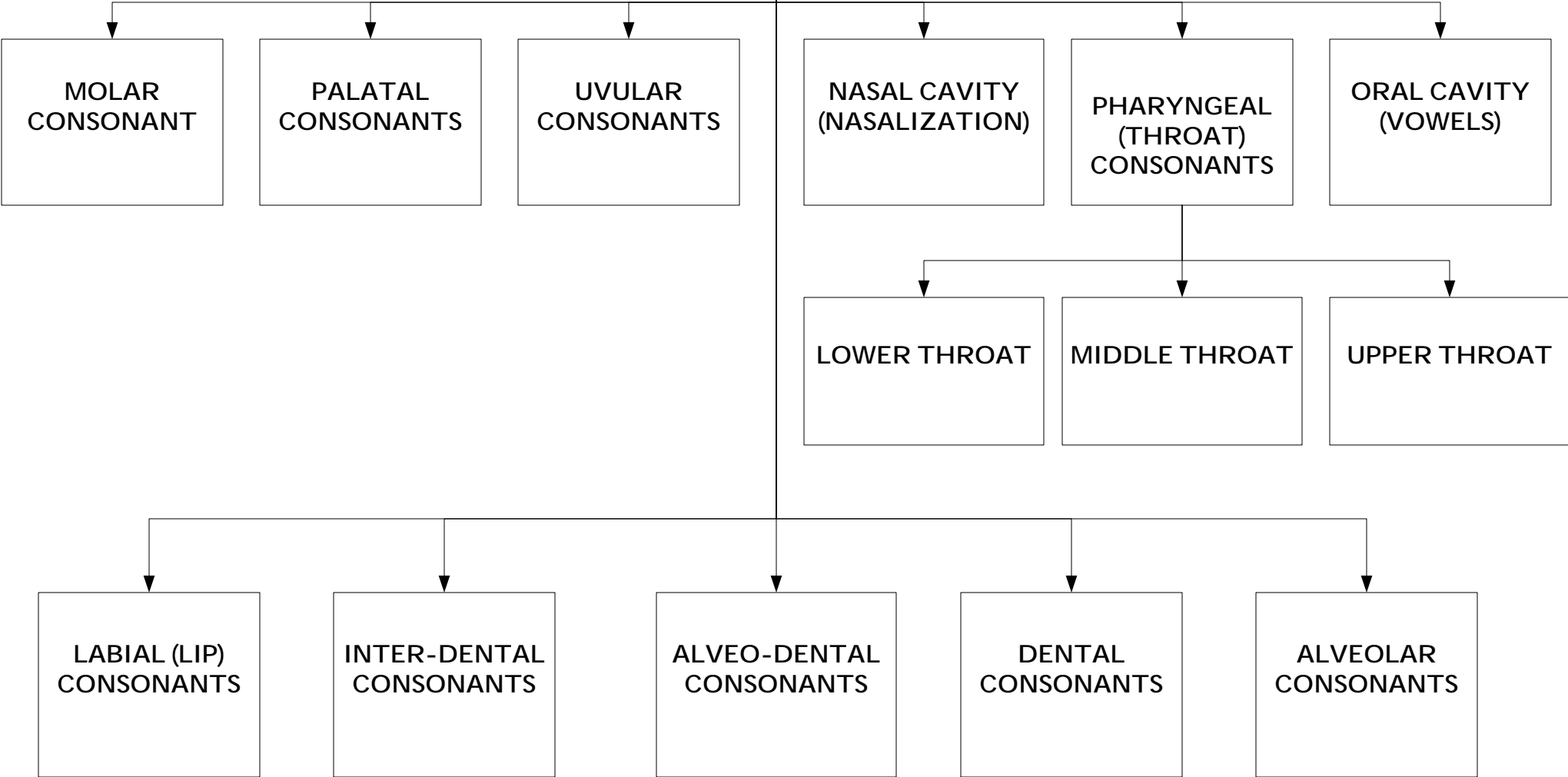
**IN SURAH
IN SURAH
IN SURAH
IN SURAH**

**ACCORDING TO SOME
SCHOLARS
IN SURAH**

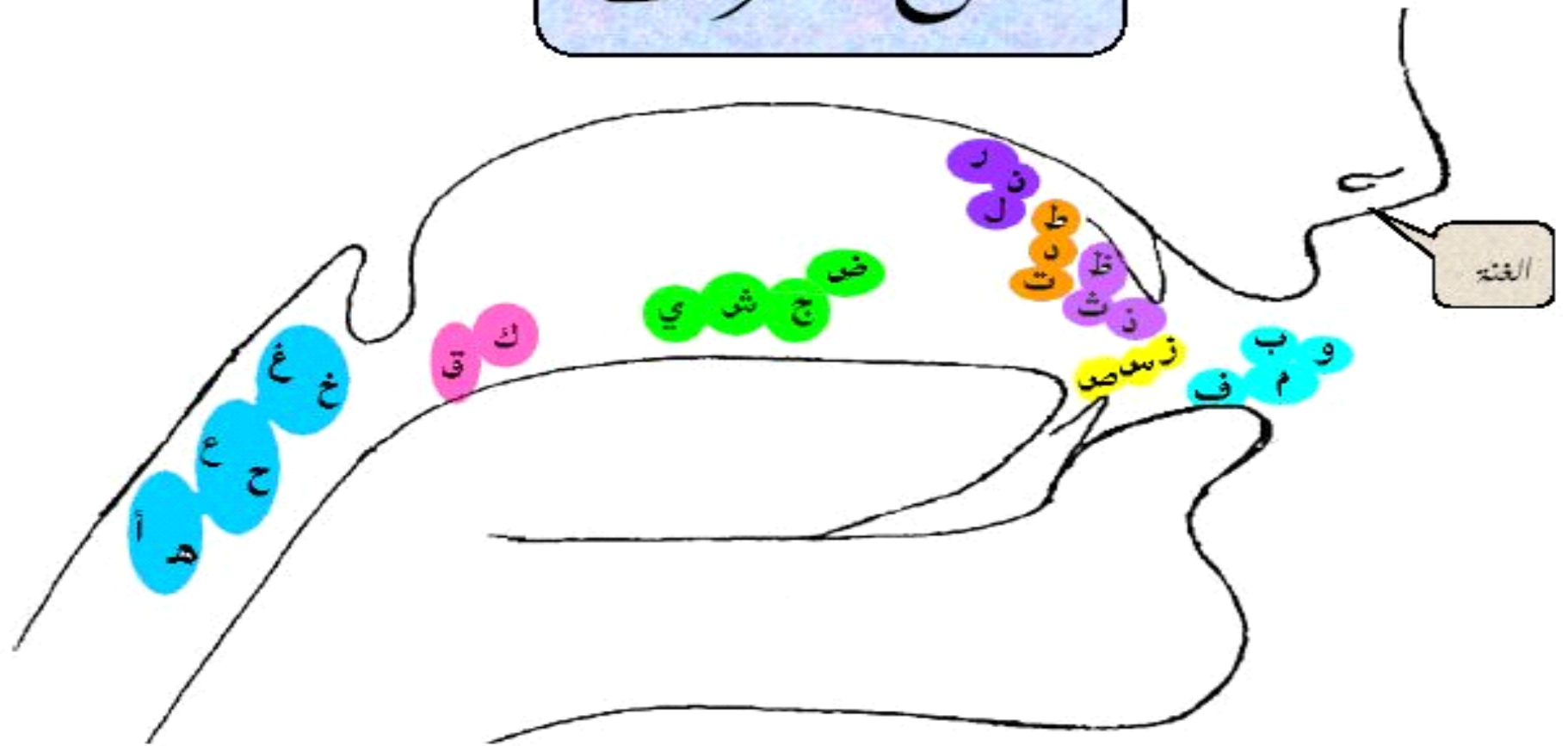
**GENERAL RULE: THERE IS NO SAKTA
AT THE POINT OF STOPPING**

THE PLACES OF ARTICULATION

THE PLACES OF ARTICULATION



مخارج الحروف



EXERCISES

Find the **tajweed rule** that applies to the given questions.

Note: If there is more than one rule for a single question, only one or two answers are given here.

Answer	Question	Answer	Question	Answer	Question

&					
&					
&					
				&	
&					

/		&		/		
/		/			&	

			&			
					&	
&						

			&			