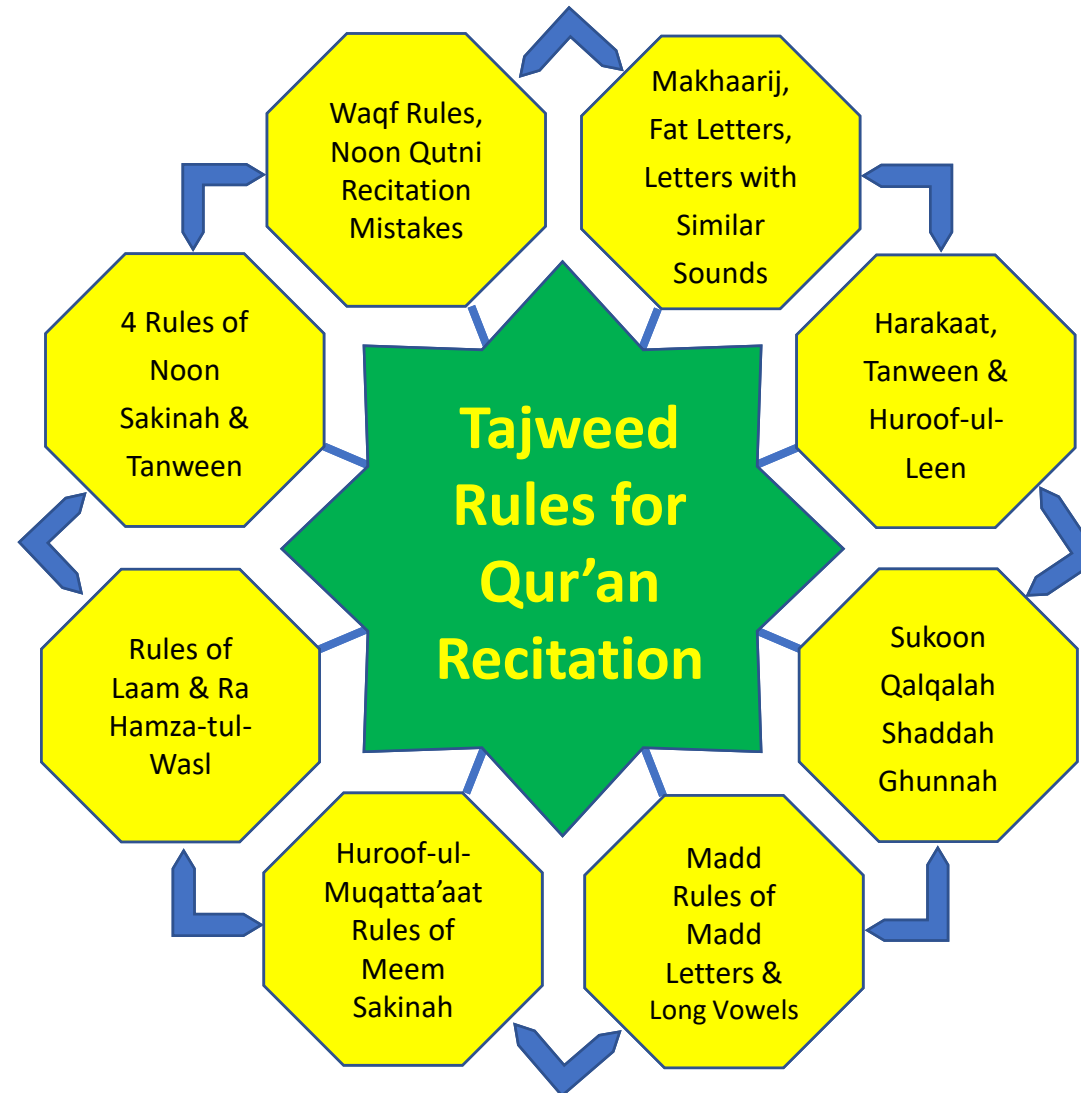


A Basic Step-by-Step Guide to Improve Your Qur'an Recitation



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Theoretical Tajweed
Review, Recap, & Summary

Week 14 (last class)

14th May 2025

by
M Billal Siddiqui

Supplications For Knowledge

رَبِّ أَسْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي ﴿٢٥﴾ وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ﴿٢٦﴾ وَأَخْلِلْ عُقْدَةً مِّن لِّسَانِي ﴿٢٧﴾ يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي ﴿٢٨﴾

O my Lord, Open my chest, ease my task, and give me the eloquence in my speech so they understand my message.

Surah TaHa – Verses 25 - 28

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا ﴿١١٤﴾

O my Lord, increase me in knowledge

Surah TaHa – Verse 114

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّیْ اَسْأَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا وَ رِزْقًا طَیْبًا وَ عَمَلًا مُّتَقَبَّلًا

O Allah, I ask you of beneficial knowledge, pure rizq, and acceptable deeds

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْفَعْنَا بِمَا عَلَّمْتَنَا وَعَلِّمْنَا مَا يَنْفَعُنَا وَزِدْنَا عِلْمًا (ابن ماجه)

O Allah, benefit us from the knowledge that you gave us and teach us what will benefit us and increase us in knowledge

اَللّٰهُمَّ فَفِّهْنَا فِي الدِّیْنِ

O Allah, grant us the understanding of the Deen

Topics Completed

- ✓ 1. Introduction
- ✓ 2. Types of Mistakes
- ✓ 3. Arabic Alphabet
- ✓ 4. Makhaarij
- ✓ 5. Harakaat (Fathah, Kasrah, Dhammah)
- ✓ 6. Tanween
- ✓ 7. Sukoon
- ✓ 8. Qalqalah
- ✓ 9. Shaddah and Ghunnah
- ✓ 10. Madd Letters
- ✓ 11. Long Vowels
- ✓ 12. Huroof-ul-Leen
- ✓ 13. Types and Rules of Madd
- ✓ 14. Rules of Meem Saakinah
- ✓ 15. Rules of Letter Raa
- ✓ 16. Rules of Letter Laam (solar / lunar letters)
- ✓ 17. Rules of Noon Sakinah & Tanween
- ✓ 18. Izhaar & Iqlaab
- ✓ 19. Idghaam
- ✓ 20. Ikhfaa
- ✓ 21. Huroof-ul-Muqatta'at
- ✓ 22. Hamza-tul-Wasl
- ✓ 23. Noon Qutni
- ✓ 24. Rules of Waqf (stopping)

Alhamdulillah

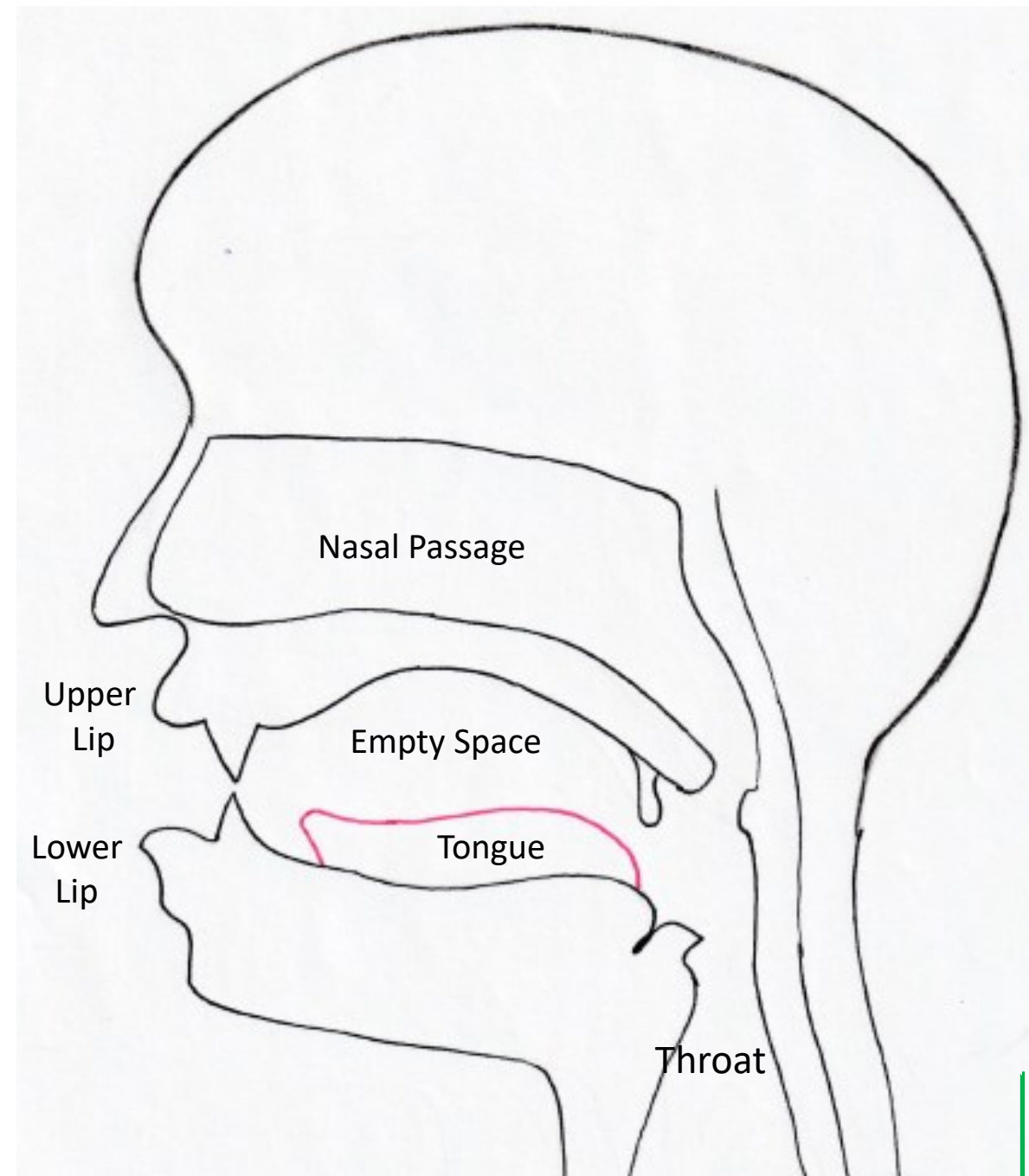
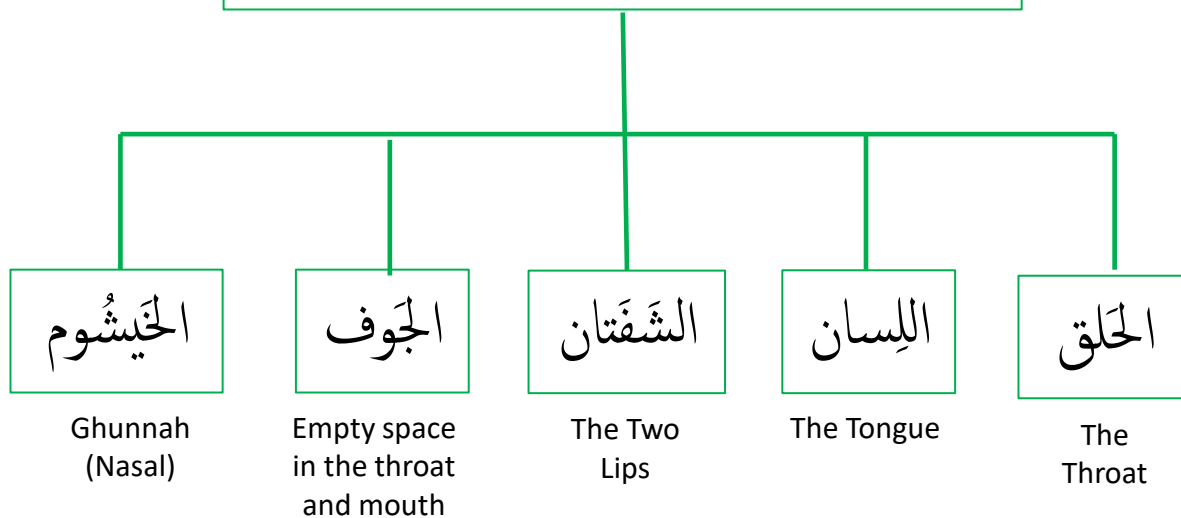
Arabic Alphabet

الحُرُوفُ الهجائية

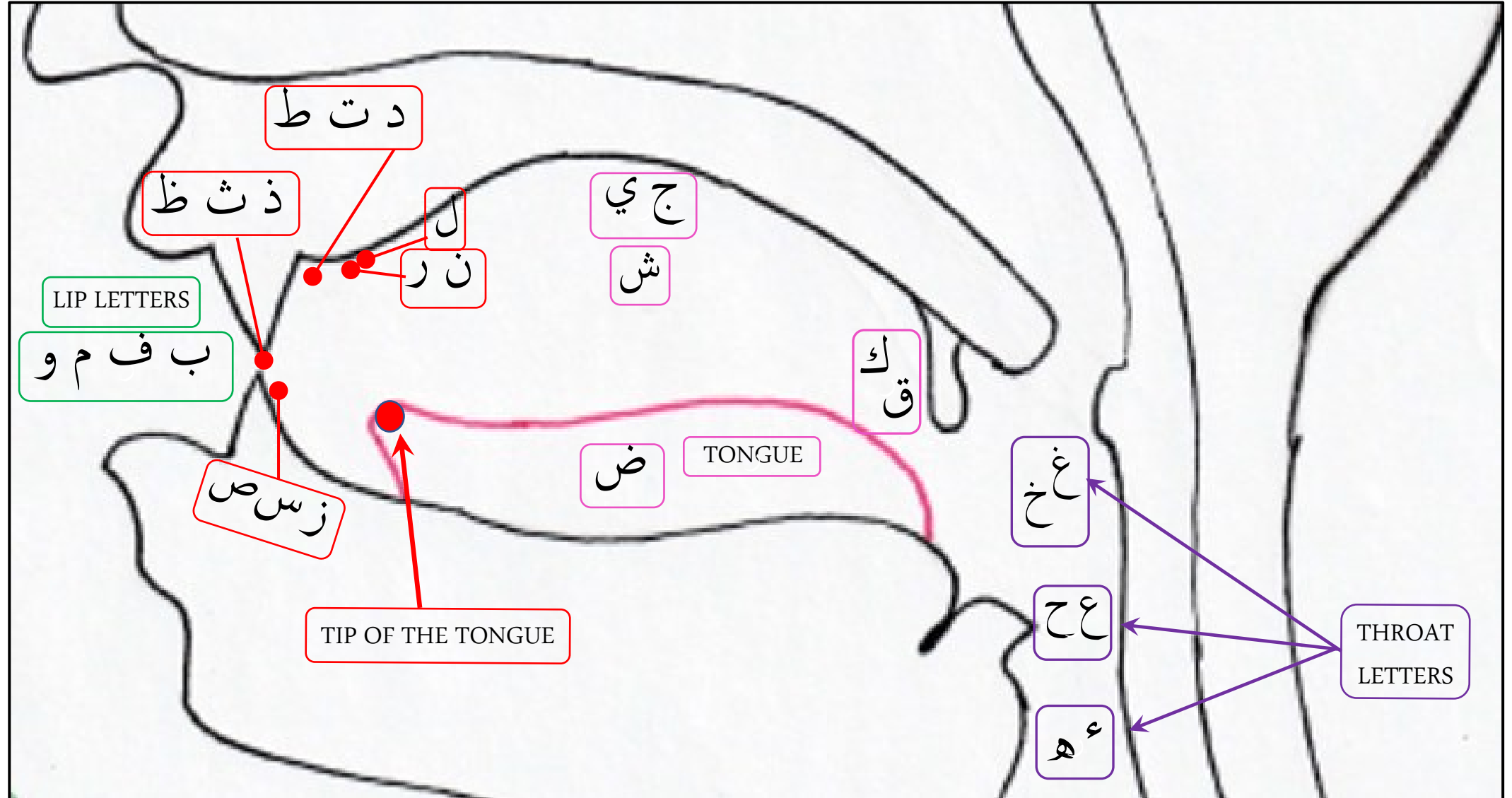
ا	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ	د	ذ	ر
الف	با	تا	ثا	جيم	حا	خا	دال	ذال	را
Alif	Baa	Taa	Thaa	Jee-m	Haa	Khaa	Daa-l	Zaa-l	Raa
ز	س	ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع	غ	ف
زا	سين	شين	صاد	ضاد	طا	ظا	عين	غين	فا
Zaa	See-n	Shee-n	Saad	Dhaad	Taa	Zhaa	Ay-n	Ghay-n	Faa
ق	ك	ل	م	ن	و	ه	ء	ي	ے
قاف	كاف	لام	ميم	نون	واو	ها	همزه	يا	يا
Qaa-f	Kaa-f	Laa-m	Mee-m	Noo-n	Waow	Haa	Hamzah	Yaa	Yaa

Makhaarij Points

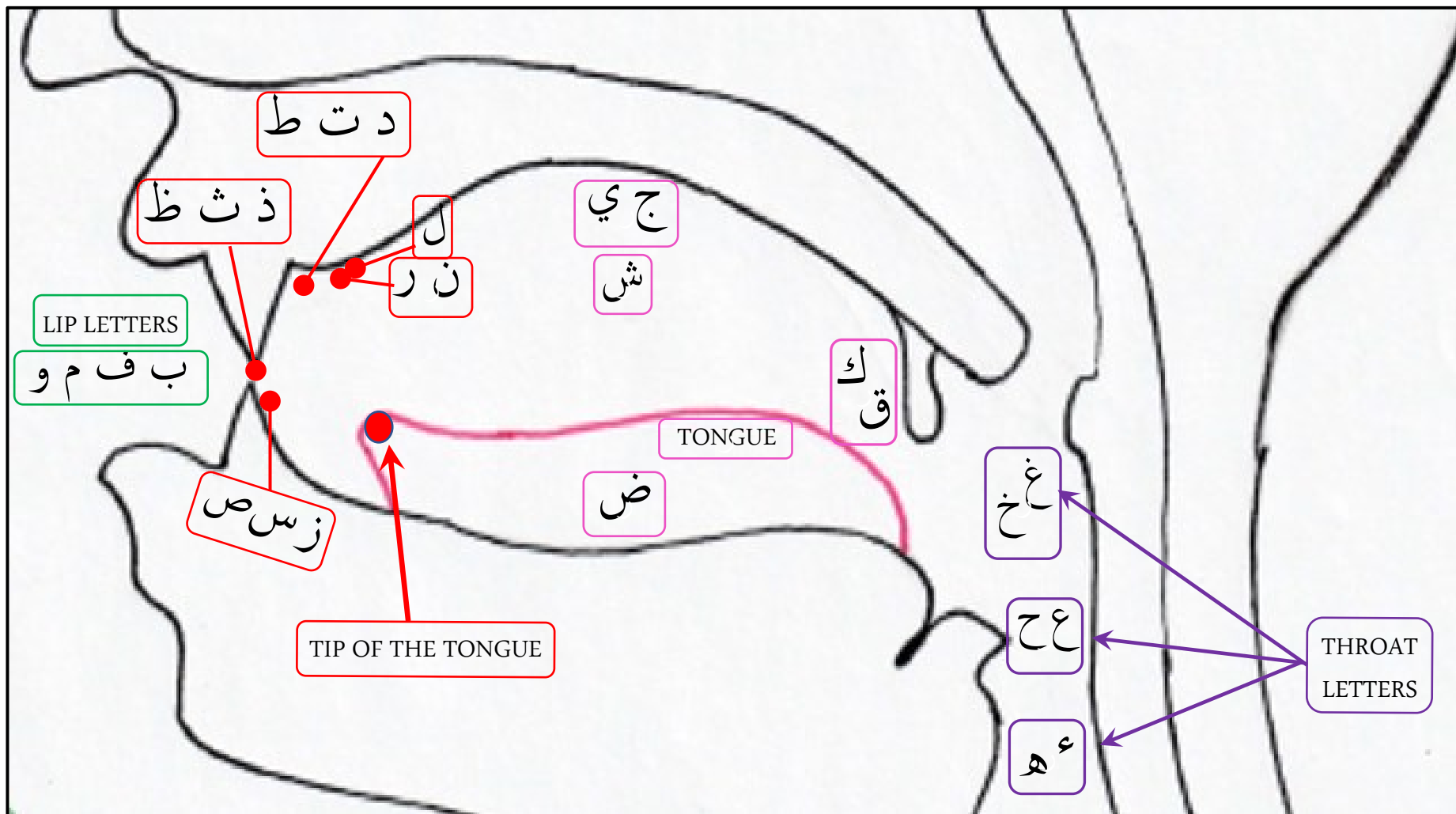
5 Major Areas of Articulation



Makhaarij-ul-Huroof



Makhaarij Practice



أ = آ	أَبْ	أَثْ
أَشْ	أَجْ	أَحْ
أَخْ	أُذْ	أَزْ
أَرْ	أَزْ	أُسْ
أَشْ	أَضْ	أُضْ
أَطْ	أُظْ	أَعْ
أَغْ	أَفْ	أَقْ
أَكْ	أَلْ	أَمْ
أَنْ	أَهْ	أَاءْ

Similar Sounding Letters

These are similar sounding letters but they do not have the same sound.

Please take extra care when you read / pronounce these letters or words containing these letters.

ح ه	حا ها
ع ء	عين همزه
ق ك	قاف كاف
د ض	دال ضاد

ت ط	تا طا
ث س ص	ثا سين صاد
ذ ز ظ	ذال زا ظا

Fat Letters

حُرُوفُ الْمُفَخَّمَةِ / الْمُسْتَعْلِيَّةِ

خ	ص	ض	ط	ظ	غ	ق
خا	صاد	ضاد	طا	ظا	غين	قاف
Khaa	Saad	Dhaad	Taa	Zhaa	Ghay-n	Qaa-f

Throat Letters

حُرُوفُ الْحَلَقِيَّةِ

ء	ه	ع	ح	غ	خ
همزه	ها	عين	حا	غين	خا
Hamzah	Haa	Ay-n	Haa	Ghay-n	Khaa

Letter Groups

Throat Letters

خ	غ	ح	ع	ه	ء
خا	غين	حا	عين	ها	همزه

Lip Letters

و	م	ف	ب
واو	ميم	فا	با

Soft Letters

ظ	ذ	ث
ظا	ذال	ثا

Whistling Letters

ص	س	ز
صاد	سين	زا

ص س

Whistling Sound

ز

Buzzing Sound

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
حا	جيم	ثا	تا	با	الف
س	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
سين	زا	را	ذال	دال	خا
ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
عين	ظا	طا	ضاد	صاد	شين
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
ميم	لام	كاف	قاف	فا	غين
ے	ی	ء	ه	و	ن
يا	يا	همزه	ها	واو	نون

Harakaat / Vowel Signs

الحَرَكَات

In Arabic, Harakaah refer to the vowel signs.

فَتْحَة	Fathah	ـَ	Fa ف	Da د	زبر Urdu
كَسْرَة	Kasrah	ـِ	Le ل	Te ت	زیر Urdu
ضَمَّة	Dhammah	ـُ	Bu ب	Shu ش	پیش Urdu

جُعِلَ	نُفِخَ	لَهُوَ	وُعِدَ	بَلَدِ
عُضْدَكَ	ذُكِرَ	يَضَعُ	خَرَجَ	سَلِمَ

NOTE: آ = ا (both are the same) - Any alif with a sign above or below it is called 'hamza' - همزه

Uthmani script ا ا ا ا

Indo-Pak script ا ا ا ا

Tanween

تَنْوِين

There are three
types of Tanween

Fathah Tanween

فَتْحَة تَنْوِين

فَتْحَتَيْنِ

دو زیر (Urdu)

≡

Always written
above the letter

بَا جَا فَا رَا

**There is an Alif written at
the end (for Fathatain)**

Kasrah Tanween

كَسْرَة تَنْوِين

كَسْرَتَيْنِ

دو زیر (Urdu)

≡

Always written
below the letter

بِ فِ ثِ جِ

Dhammah Tanween

ضَمَّة تَنْوِين

ضَمَّتَيْنِ

دو پیش (Urdu)

وِ وِ وِ

Always written
above the letter

جِ ثِ لُ مِ

Huroof-ul-Leen

الحُرُوفُ اللَّيِّن

The Arabic word Leen can be translated as “softness” or “flexible” in the English language. That means that Huroof-ul-Leen are to be pronounced softly.

When these two letters (و & ي) have a Sukoon on them and come after any letter with a Fathah sign on it, they are called Leen Letters.

There are two Leen letter

Waow Leen

و لين

بَ + وُ = بَوُ

Ya Leen

ي لين

بَ + يَ = بَيَ

فَوْتَ

يَوْمَ

لَيْسَ

رَيْبَ

A letter with a Sukoon on it can be thought of as a letter without a vowel sign.
The letter with a Sukoon cannot be read by itself and therefore needs the previous letter to join onto.

شَجَر

Phonetic sound of letter ش ("sh") + the Fathah sound "a" = شَا

Phonetic sound of letter ج (j) + the Fathah sound "a" = جَا

Phonetic sound of letter ر (r) + the Fathah sound "a" = رَا

شَجَر

Phonetic sound of letter ش ("sh") + the Fathah sound "a" = شَا

Phonetic sound of letter ج (j) + the Fathah sound "a" = جَا

Phonetic sound of letter ر (r) + the Fathah sound "a" = رَا

أَم	هَلْ	تَنْ	مَسْ	جَفْ	أَغْ
-----	------	------	------	------	------

Sukoon

السُّكُون

For the purposes of our study, I have divided the notes on the topic of Sukoon into the following points *

Sukoon on **Alif, Waow** or **Yaa** with the preceding letter having a Fathah, Kasrah, and Dhammah respectively

بَ + ا = بَا

بِ + ي = بِي

بُ + و = بُو

Madd Letters

Sukoon on **Waow** or **Yaa** with the preceding letter having a Fathah

بَ + و = بَو

بَ + ي = بَي

Huroof-ul-Leen

Sukoon on **Hamza**

بَ + ا = بَأ

بِ + ي = بَي

بُ + و = بُو

Sukoon on 5 special Arabic letters

ب ج د ط ق

Qalqalah Letters

Sukoon on any letter of the Arabic Alphabet

* (for my own understanding)

Qalqalah القَلْقَلَة

Qalqalah Akbar	Qalqalah Kubraa	Qalqalah Sughraa
The Qalqalah letter appears at the end of the word, and has a Sukoon AND a Shaddah on it or is assigned a Sukoon. These words are read with a very clear, intense and biggest bouncy sound on the Qalqalah letter	The Qalqalah letter appears at the end of the word, and has a Sukoon on it or is assigned a Sukoon. These words are read with a big bouncy sound on the Qalqalah letter.	The Qalqalah letter appears in the middle of the word and has a Sukoon on it. These words are read with a slight bouncing sound on the Qalqalah letter.
أَشَدُّ	يُخْرِجُ	أَقْسِمُ
وَتَبُّ	مَشْهُودُ	لِيَجْعَلَ
أَلَدُّ	خُلِقَ	بَطَشَ

Shaddah (تَشْدِيد) الشَّدَّة

The letter with a Shaddah will be read twice:

- firstly, by joining it with the previous letter using Sukoon
- secondly by reading it with its own vowel sign

For example, in the word رَبِّ the letter ب has a Shaddah.

ر + ب + رَب ← ب ← رَب

Shaddah with different vowel signs:

أُتُّ

أُتُّ تُتُّ = أُتُّ

أُتُّ

أُتُّ تِ تُتُّ = أُتُّ

أُتُّ

أُتُّ ثِ تُتُّ = أُتُّ

رَبِّ صَفَا

رَبِّ خَفِي

رَبِّ غَلِي

رَبِّ ثَرِي

رَبِّ كُلِّ

رَبِّ

Ghunnah means nasal sound and is produced from the nasal passage.

This means that the makhrij of Ghunnah is الْخَيْشُومُ.

The nasal sound is stretched to 2 counts.

There are two letters that make the nasal sound when they have a Shaddah on them.

These letters are meem and noon (مّ and نّ).

Shaddah on the letter Meem (م) or the letter Noon (ن)

مّ = مّ

نّ = نّ

أنّ = أنّ

مّمّ

ممّ

نّظنّ

نّبّ

نّظنّ

نّبّ

Types of Madd

Types of Madd

مد الفرعي

Madd-e-Far'ee
(2, 4, 5, 6 counts)

مد اصلی

Madd-e-Asli
(2 counts)

Madd due to
Hamzah

Madd due to Sukoon
or Shaddah

Madd-e-Iwad
(2 counts)

Madd Silat-
us-Sughra
(2 counts)

Madd-e-
Badal
(2 counts)

Madd Silah Al-
Kubra
(4 or 5 counts)

Madd-e-Muttasil
(4 or 5 counts)

Madd-e-Munfasil
(4 or 5 counts)

Madd-e-Leen
(2, 4, or 6 counts)

Madd-e-Aaridh
Lis-Sukoon
(2, 4, or 6 counts)

Madd-e-
Laazim
(6 counts)

أَلْفَا → أَلْفَا
قَدِيرًا → قَدِيرًا

بِهِ وَيَذْهَبُ

ءَامِنُوا

إِيمَانًا

أُوتُوا

When the
Pronoun Haa
(هـ) with a
Dhammah or a
Kasrah, comes
at the end of a
word and has a
vowel sign on
both sides of it.

Hamzah
with any
vowel sign
on it,
followed by
a Madd
letter.

words that
have a
Fathatain at
the end and
we intend
to stop at
that word.

وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ
ءَالَيْنَ دَابَّةٍ

When a
permanent
Sukoon or a
Shaddah comes
after Madd letter
(Alif, Waow or Ya)
in the same word.

Huroof-ul-Muqatta'aat

حُرُوفُ الْمُقَطَّعَاتِ

The length of extending the sound of the different Huroof-ul-Muqatta'aat is shown here.

6

Madd Laazim
Extend 6 Counts

2

Madd Asli
Extend 2 Counts

Read as ALIF

ر	ذ	د	خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
را	ذال	دال	خا	حا	جيم	ثا	تا	با	الف
ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش	س	ز
فا	غين	عين	ظا	طا	ضاد	صاد	شين	سين	زا
	ي	ء	ه	و	ن	م	ل	ك	ق
	يا	همزة	ها	واو	نون	ميم	لام	كاف	قاف

Huroof-ul-Muqatta'aat

حُرُوفُ الْمُقَطَّعَاتِ

In order to recite the Huroof-ul-Muqatta'aat correctly, we must keep the following points in mind:

- Read as individual letters (not as a whole word)
- Read the letter \ as "ALIF" - there is no vowel sign on the letter
- Extend the Madd Asli to 2 counts (the count is shown as 2 on the following slides)
- Extend the Madd Laazim to 6 counts (the count is shown as 6 on the following slides)
- Lastly, don't forget the fat letters and remember the rules of Meem Shaddah or Noon Saakinah.

Meem Sakinah Summary

ميم ساكنة

The following table shows the letter(s) that follow Meem Sakinah for each rule:

No.	Meem Sakinah Rule	Letter(s)
1	Idghaam Shafawi إِدْغَام شَفَوِي	Only one letter: م
2	Ikhfaa Shafawi إِخْفَاء شَفَوِي	Only one letter: ب
3	Izhaar Shafawi إِظْهَار شَفَوِي	Remaining Letters: (أ - إ) ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل ن و ه ي

Pronouncing the Letter Laam - Heavy or Light ?

The letter Laam is sometimes pronounced Heavy and sometimes it is pronounced Light.

In the word Allah (الله - لفظ جلاله) or Allahumma (اللَّهُمَّ)

If there is a Fathah **OR** Dhammah on the letter before the word Allah or Allahumma, then the letter Laam in these two words are pronounced heavy

يُخْدِعُونَ اللَّهَ

فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ

All other instances of the letter Laam are pronounced normal (light).

عَلَى كُلِّ

وَيَعْلَمُ

تُولِجُ اللَّيْلَ

If there is a Kasrah on the letter before the word Allah or Allahumma, then the letter Laam in these two words are pronounced light

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

بَيَّاتِ اللَّهُ

قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ

Rules of Letter Ra (ر)

The letter Ra is sometimes pronounced heavy (full mouthed) and sometimes it is pronounced light.

There are 7 instances where the letter Ra is pronounced heavy.

If the letter Ra has either a:

1. Fathah
2. Fathatain
3. Dhammah
4. Dhammatain
5. Sukoon (and the letter before has a Fathah)
6. Sukoon (and the letter before has a Dhammah)
7. Sukoon (and the letter after is one of the Fat letters)

There are 3 instances where the letter Ra is pronounced light.

If the letter Ra has either a:

1. Kasrah
2. Kasratain
3. Sukoon (and the letter before has a Kasrah)

Note: If the letter after Ra Saakin is a fat letter, then the Ra will be pronounced heavy even if the letter before has a Kasrah

قِرطَائِسِ فِرْقِ مِرْصَادًا

Rules of Letter Laam

Solar Letter Examples




Example	Letter	Example	Letter
الطُّورَ	ط	الشَّجَرَةَ	ش
الثَّمَرَاتِ	ث	الضَّالِّينَ	ض
الدِّلَّةَ	ذ	الَّيْلِ	ل
الظَّالِمِينَ	ظ	النَّاسِ	ن
الزَّكَاةَ	ز	الرَّحْمَنِ	ر
السُّفَهَاءِ	س	التَّوَابُ	ت
الصِّرَاطَ	ص	الدِّينِ	د

Lunar Letter Examples



Example	Letter	Example	Letter
الْكِتَابُ	ك	الْأَرْضِ	ء
الْجَنَّةَ	ج	الْهُدَى	ه
الْيَوْمِ	ي	الْعَلِيمِ	ع
الْبَرْقِ	ب	الْحَمْدُ	ح
الْفُرْقَانَ	ف	الْغَمَامَ	غ
الْمُسْتَقِيمَ	م	الْخَاسِرُونَ	خ
الْوَصِيَّةَ	و	الْقَرْيَةَ	ق

Rules of Noon Saakinah and Tanween

نْ OR تَنْوِين 

Rule	Definition	Letters
Izhaar إِظْهَار - CLEAR	When any throat letter comes after Noon Saakinah or Tanween, the Noon sound is read clearly.	(ء) أَ ه ع ح غ خ
Idghaam إِدْغَام - MERGE	When these letters ي ر م ل و ن come after Noon Saakinah or Tanween, the Noon sound is joined or merged with these letters. Letters ي م و ن read with Ghunnah (2 counts). Letters ر and ل are read without Ghunnah.	ي ر م ل و ن
Iqlaab إِقْلَاب - CHANGE	When the letter ب comes after Noon Saakinah (ن) or Tanween, then change the Noon sound to a Meem sound. Hide the Noon sound and read the Meem with Ghunnah (2 counts).	ب
Ikhfaa إِخْفَاء - HIDE	When the 15 Ikhfaa letters, ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ف ك ص ض ط ظ ق come after Noon Saakinah or Tanween, then hide the Noon sound and read it with a Ghunnah (2 counts).	ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ف ك ص ض ط ظ ق

Noon Qutni

The word “Noon Qutni” is associated with the small letter Noon seen in the Indo-Pak script of the Qur’an as shown in the following examples:

نُوحُ ابْنَهُ

بِغُلَامِ اسْمِهِ

جَزَاءَ الْحُسْنَى

The rule is that when there is a Hamzatul Wasl coming after a Tanween (Fathatain, Kasratain, or Dhammatain), then one of the vowel signs of the Tanween is replaced with a Noon with Kasrah and this is used to join it with the next word.

نُوحٌ ابْنُهُ

بِغُلَامِ اسْمِهِ

جَزَاءَ الْحُسْنَى

وَالْوَزْنُ يَوْمَئِذٍ الْحَقُّ ۖ وَالْوَزْنُ يَوْمَئِذٍ الْحَقُّ ۖ

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ حَرْفٍ ۖ فَإِنْ أَصَابَهُ خَيْرٌ اطْمَأَنَّ بِهِ ۚ وَإِنْ أَصَابَتْهُ فِتْنَةٌ انْقَلَبَ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ ۚ خَسِرَ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةَ ۚ ذَلِكَ هُوَ الْخُسْرَانُ الْمُبِينُ ﴿١١﴾

Surah Al-Hajj – Juzz 17
Ayah 11

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ
حَرْفٍ ۚ فَإِنْ أَصَابَهُ خَيْرٌ اطْمَأَنَّ بِهِ ۚ وَإِنْ
أَصَابَتْهُ فِتْنَةٌ انْقَلَبَ عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ ۚ خَسِرَ الدُّنْيَا
وَالْآخِرَةَ ۚ ذَلِكَ هُوَ الْخُسْرَانُ الْمُبِينُ ﴿١١﴾

Surah Al-Baqarah –
Juzz 2 Ayah 180

إِنْ تَرَكَ خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ

إِنْ تَرَكَ خَيْرًا ^{صَلَاةً} الْوَصِيَّةُ

ج وقف جائز کی علامت ہے۔ یہاں ٹھہرنا بہتر اور نہ ٹھہرنا جائز ہے۔

It is better to pause here and not pausing is Jaaiz i.e. permissible, allowed, etc.

صلے الوصلِ اُولیٰ کا اختصار ہے۔ یہاں ملا کر پڑھنا بہتر ہے۔

Continuation or joining is better

Surah Al-Baqarah –
Juzz 2 Ayah 180

إِنْ تَرَكَ خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ

إِنْ تَرَكَ خَيْرًا ^{صَلَاةً} الْوَصِيَّةُ

ج وقف جائز کی علامت ہے۔ یہاں ٹھہرنا بہتر اور نہ ٹھہرنا جائز ہے۔

It is better to pause here and not pausing is Jaaiz i.e. permissible, allowed, etc.

صلی الوصل اُولیٰ کا اختصار ہے۔ یہاں ملا کر پڑھنا بہتر ہے۔

Continuation or joining is better

بِرِزْنَةٍ الْكَوَاكِبِ

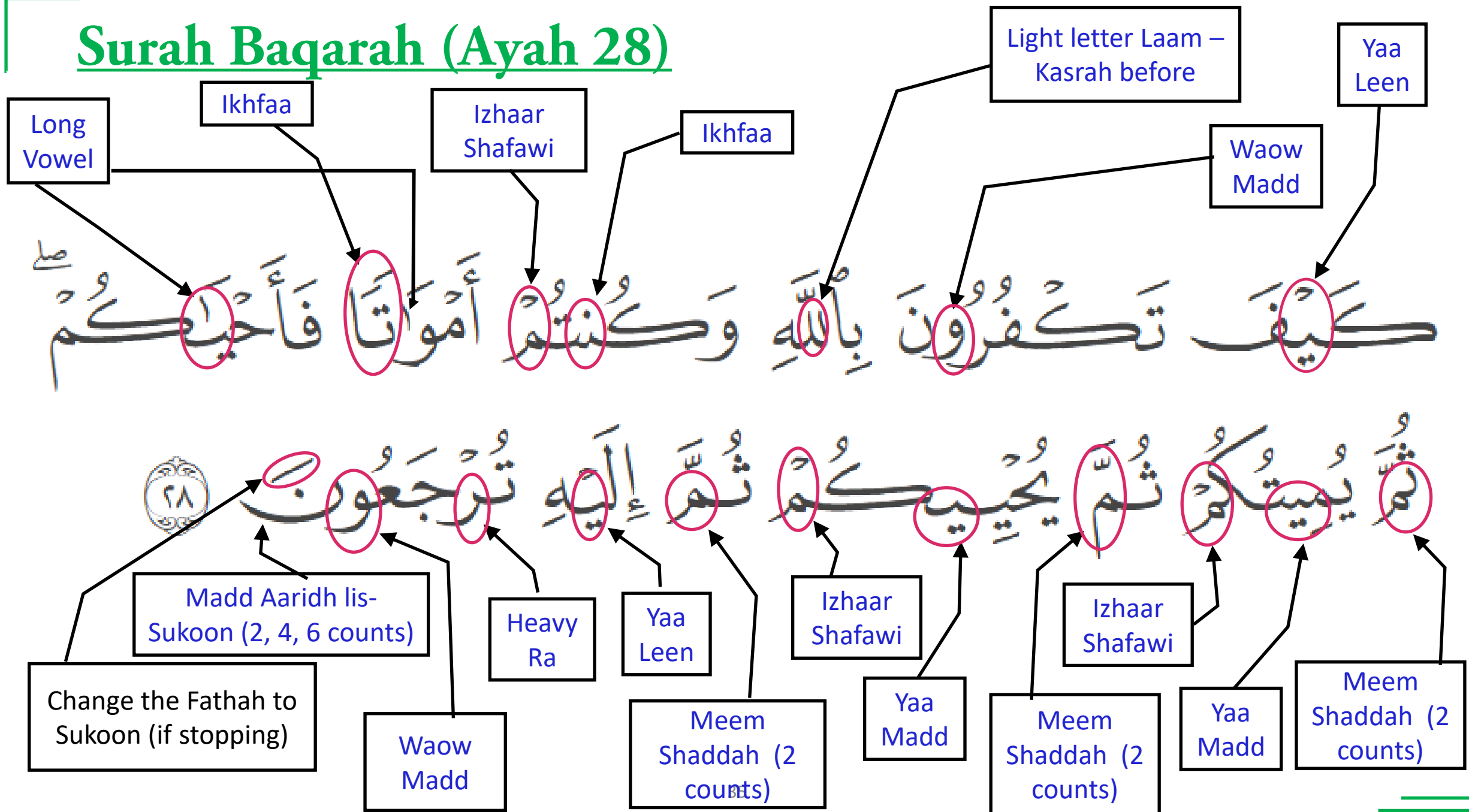
Question from last week about

بِرِزْنَةٍ الْكَوَاكِبِ

Would it be wrong to read it as **بِرِزْنَةٍ** **الْكَوَاكِبِ** ؟

Hamza-tul-Wasl is now at the start of the word, as if you are starting your recitation from there. That means you paused after the first word. If you pause after the first word above, you would have to follow the rules of Waqf and read the word as **بِرِزْنَهُ**

Surah Baqarah (Ayah 28)



Next Steps

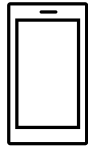
- Listen to Quran recitation with Tajweed (Shaykh **Mahmoud Khalil al-Hussary**)
- Try to implement at least one rule per week
- Use the same Mushaf
- Mark your reading mistakes in your Mushaf with a pencil
- Monitor your progress – may be form a small group and recite together, listen to each other – *aim to learn & teach others*
- Try to understand the meaning of the Verses
- Enroll in further (advance) courses of Tajweed & PRACTICE & PRACTICE

Contact

Please forward your questions, comments, concerns or feedback to:



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All class notes and practice slides for these sessions can be found here:



<https://academixstudy.com/tajweed>

[Feedback/Comments/Suggestions](#)

<https://academixstudy.com/feedback>

181 وَسَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ

And peace upon the messengers.

180 سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ

Exalted is your Lord, the Lord of might, above what they describe.

182 وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

And praise to Allah, Lord of the worlds.

Surah As-Saafaat (37)

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ