

Tajweed Rules in brief

• **Tanween** ـــــــــ ـــــــــ ـــــــــ

• Sukoon/Jazm ـــــــــ, Noon Saakin (نُ) & Meem Saakin (مُ)

• **Letters of Qalqalah (Echo)**

ق ط ب ج د (قُطْبُ جَدِّ)

When these letters come in the Qur'an with Sukoon (Jazm), we an echo sound after Sukoon by opening the lips. We shall pronounce them with more force, when there is a Shaddah (Tashdeed) on the letter and little lighter when there is a Sukoon (Jazm).

• **Rules of Allah laam;** Tafkheem (thick/full mouth), Tarqeeq (thin/empty mouth)

The Allah laam (الله) and (اللَّهُمَّ) is pronounced with a full mouth (Tafkheem) when any letter before it has Zabar (Fatha) or Pesh (Dhamma).

When any letter before Allah laam (الله) has a Zeer (Kasra) then it is pronounced with an empty mouth (Tarqeeq).

• **Rules of Raa;** Tafkheem (thick/full mouth), Tarqeeq (thin/empty mouth)

If Raa is Shaddah (Tashdeed) and it has a Zabar (Fatha) or Pesh (Dhamma) on it the Raa will be pronounced with a full mouth. Or when Zabar (Fatha) or Pesh (Dhamma) appear before a Raa Saakin the letter Raa Saakin will be pronounced with a full mouth (Tafkheem).

If such a Raa is Shaddah (Tashdeed) and with a Zeer (Kasra) it will be pronounced with an empty mouth. Or when Zeer (Kasra) before a Raa Saakin (Jazm) the letter Raa Saakin will be pronounced with an empty mouth (Tarqeeq).

• **Heavy letters;** (Istie-laa) these letters are pronounced with a heavy and strong voice.

(حُصَّ ضَغُطٍ قِظْ) خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

• Throated letters (Huroofe Halaqi) pronounced from three levels of throat.

Bottom of the Throat (ا - ع - ه) (ا and ع same group)

Middle of the Throat (ح - ع)

Top of the Throat (غ - خ)

• **Izhaar;** means (Saying clearly)

If any Throated letter comes after Noon Saakin or Tanween then it will be read normally without Ghunnah.

• **Idghaam;** (Blending) يِرْمَلُونَ these are divided into two groups.

If after Noon Saakin or Tanween will be incorporated into the letter. This is known Idghaam. In four letters, the Idghaam will be with Ghunnah is pronounced two counts.

(i) Idghaam (Blending) with Ghunnah (يِرْمَلُونَ)

And in the remaining two letters the Idghaam will be without Ghunnah.

(ii) Idghaam without Ghunnah (ل ر)

- **Ikhfa:** (Hiding) 15 Letters

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

If any Ikhfa letter comes after Noon Saakin or Tanween then we will hide the voice of Noon into the nose for two counts.

- **Iqlaab or Qalb;** means “to turn over” (Conversion to tiny Meem م)

After Noon Saakin or Tanween if there is a letter Baa, then Noon Saakin is changed into Meem Saakin (م), with nasal sound.

Sun and Moon Letters

الْحُرُوفِ الشَّمْسِيَّةِ وَالْحُرُوفِ الْقَمَرِيَّةِ

The Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters, which are divided into 14 Sun letters and 14 Moon letters. This classification is based on the way these letters affect the pronunciation of the definite article (ال) at the beginning of words. The definite article is assimilated into the Sun letters and loses its distinctive sound. As a result, the sound at the beginning of the word is doubled. There are 14 letters in each group.

The Sun 14 letters

ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

Summary –Sun letters “Al” is not pronounced, and there is a Shaddah (Tashdeed) over the sun letter.

Examples: The Sun الشَّسِ 2nd letter not pronounced

وَالْتَّرَائِبُ - مُرْتَابًا - عَالَمِيًّا - تَذَكَّرَ - وَالرُّوحُ - وَأَتُوا الزَّكَاةَ - وَالسَّمَاءِ
وَالشَّمْسِ - نِ الصُّلْبِ - وَالضُّحَى - وَالطَّارِقِ - مِنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ - رَسُولاَ اللهُ - وَمِنَ النَّاسِ

The Moon 14 letters

ا ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م و ي ه

Moon letters “Al” is clearly pronounced, and there is a Jazm (Sukoon) over the second letter of the article.

Examples: The Moon الْقَمَرِ no silent letters within the definite article “Al”

رَبِّ الْفَلَكِ - شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ - مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ - مَا الْحَطْمَةِ - زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ - عِلْمَ الْبَيْقِنِ - وَالْقَمَرِ
هُمُ الْبَيْئَةُ - رَبِّكَ الْكَرِيمِ - مَعَ الْعُسْرِ - وَالْأَرْضِ - عَنِ الْهَوَى - عَلَى الْغَيْبِ - بِالْخُنْصِ