Tajweed Made Easy

المدرسة العربية الإسلامية بآزادول، جنوب أفريقيا

Madrasah Arabia Islamia
Azaadvile – South Africa
Tajweed Made Easy

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**Note**

This booklet has been prepared for the benefit of Hifzāh students particularly, and all primary class learners generally.

The Ustaadh is advised to let the students learn the Tajweed rules by-heart, and then to practically apply them.

The book 'Tajweed for Beginners' could be introduced to the learners after having completed this book.

If there are any suggestions regarding this booklet then please feel free to approach the Madrasah with your valuable input.

May Allaah ﷻ accept this meagre effort from all those who were instrumental in preparing it, and let all, males and females benefit from it.

And may Allaah ﷻ make it a means of salvation for all who worked towards bringing this book to completion, in the Aakhirā.

Aameen.

_Qari Abdullah Motara_
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The Rules of Noon Saakin (۰) and Tanween (۶ / ۶ / ۶)

Rule No. 1 – Izh-haar:
If after Noon Saakin (۰) or Tanween (۶ / ۶ / ۶) any one of the six Huroof-e-Halqi appear, then Izh’haar will take place. The letters of the Halq are:

۰ ع ح خ

> Izh’haar means to read a letter WITHOUT pulling the sound in the nose. Examples:

| مَنَ غِيْرُ | كُفُوَا أَحَدُ | سَمِيْعُ عَلِيمُ | خَاسِدُ رَأْيًا |

> Note: Harf: singular, Huroof: plural.

Rule No. 2 – Ikhfaa:
If after Noon Saakin (۰) or Tanween (۶ / ۶ / ۶), any one of the 15 letters of Ikhfaa appear, then Ikhfaa with Ghunnah will be made.

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

> Ikhfaa means to hide the Noon in such a way that the tongue will not touch the Makhraj of Noon as it touches when reading with Iz’haar. Instead, the Ghunnah of the Noon will remain, which will be pronounced “from the nose”
> The duration of Ghunnah is one Alif.
> Examples:
Rule No. 3 — Idghaam:
If after Noon Saakin (ن) or Tanween (ــ /ـ /ـ)، any
one of the six letters of یَرُمَـلَـون appear, then
Idghaam will be made.
Idghaam means to join one letter into another.
In four letters i.e., یَنْمُو، Idghaam will be with Ghunnah.
(i.e. a nasal sound).
Examples:
| جَنَّةَ وَحَرِيرًا | مِنْ يَمَّلَ | قُلْوُبُ يُؤْمِيْنَ وَاحِقَةَ |

and in the other two i.e. ل - ر، Idghaam will be without
Ghunnah. Examples: تَوَابَا رَجِيْمًا / مِنْ لُدْنَةِ / مِنْ رَيْهِ

Rule No. 4 — Qalb:
If after Noon Saakin (ن) or Tanween (ــ /ـ /ـ)، the
letter ب appears, then the Noon Saakin or Tanween
will change into a م and the م will be read with Ikhfaa
and Ghunnah (nasal sound). This is known as Qalb.
Examples:
| إِذَا أَبْصَتْ | مِنْ بَدْنِهِمْ | بَذَئْنِهِمْ | لَفَسَّفَّا بِالْقَاسِيَةِ |
Rule No. 5 – Ikhfaa-e-Shafawee:
If after Meem Saakin ( مـ ) the letter بـ appears, then the Meem Saakin will be read with Ikhfaa and Ghunnah (a light sound in the nose).

Examples: يَعْلَمُ يَا مَلَكَ الْأَنْبَرَ / يَقْسِمُ يَا بَلَدَ / تَوْمِيْهِمْ يَهِجَارَةَ

Rule No. 6 – Idghaam:
If after Meem Saakin ( مـ ) there appears another مـ, then Idghaam will be made. i.e. the first Meem will be joint into the second Meem and read as one Meem with Ghunnah, (nasal sound).

Example: إِلَيْكُمْ مُّرِسْلِونَ / سُعِيَّكُمُ مَشْكُورًا / وَلَكُمْ مَا سَأَلتُنَّ

Rule No. 7 – Izh-haar-e-Shafawee:
If after Meem Saakin ( مـ ) any letter besides بـ and مـ appear, then Izh-haar will take place.

Example: أَمِهِهِمْ رُوْتِيْدَا / لَمْ يَلِدُواْ لَمْ يُوْلِدَواْ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَأَ الْضَّاْ لِيْبَنَ

◦ This means, that the مـ will be read clearly WITHOUT pulling a nasal sound.
Rule No. 8 – Ghunnah:
Whenever a ن or a م appear with a Tashdeed, it will be read with Ghunnah.
Ghunnah means to read a letter with a deep Nasal sound (from the nose).
The duration of Ghunnah is one Alif.

Example: نَمَّ / إنَّ / آنَفُمْ / مِنْ.

The Rules of Madd

Rule No. 9 – Madd-e-Asli:
Madd-e-Asli takes place on the letters of Maddah (Huroof-e-Madd), when they are not followed by a Hamzah or Sukoon. The Huroof-e-Maddah are:
1. Alif before which there is a Fat'hah, e.g. مَا
2. Waaw Saakin before which there is a Dhammah, ﻗُوَا
3. Yaa Saakin before which there is a Kasrah, e.g. ﬁً
The duration of Madd-e-Asli is one Alif.

Examples: نُؤْحِيُّهَا / أُؤْذِينَا / أُؤْتِيُّهَا.

Rule No. 10 – Madd-e-Muttasil:
If after a Harf-e-Madd there appears a Hamzah ( ❝ ) in the same word, then MADD will take place.
The duration of this Madd is two Alifs.

Examples: ﷽ِبِالْسَّوَءِ / يُسَيِّبُ / جَاءَ.
Rule No. 11 – Madd-e-Munfasil:
If after a Harf-e-Madd there appears a Hamzah ( ﺪ ) in the next word, then Madd will take place.
▷ The duration of this Madd is also 2 Alifs.
Examples: رَاغِبٌ َّإِرَاعَ َّاللَّهَ / َّالَّذِيَ أَطْلَسَ ﻏَمْ / ِّيَدُالَّبِّ

Rule No. 12 – Madd-e-Aaridh Waqfi:
If after a Harf-e-Madd, a Saakin (Jazam ﻹ) appears which is caused due to Waqf (stopping), then Madd is permissible. This is known as “MADD-E-AARIDH WAQFI”. Examples: جُوُرَ َّإِمَا ّمُتْشَمِّيَنَّ

Rule No. 13 – Madd-e-Laazim:
If after a Harf-e-Madd, there appears a Tashdeed or a Saakin which is original, i.e., it is not caused due to Waqf (stopping) then Madd will take place. This is known as MADD-E-LAAZIM.
Examples: ﷲ / ﷲ ﷲ َnée / ﷲ َnée / ﷲ/ ﷲ َnée / ﷲ/ ﷲ َnée
▷ The duration of this Madd is 3 Alifs.

Rule No. 14 – Madd-e-Leen:
If before a Waaw or Yaa Saakin there is a Fat’hah, ( ﻦ / ﻦ / ﻦ ), then these letters are known as;
“The Letters of Leen.”
Examples: أَوَّلِيَّاً / سُوْفَ / وَرَأَيْتَ

♦ They should be read quickly, and not pulled.
♦ If a Saakin appears after these letters (which is caused due to Waqf (stopping)), then it may be lengthened.

Examples: وَالصَّيْفَ / مَنْ خَوْفُ

**Rule No. 15 – The word ﷺ:**

1. If before the word ﷺ there is a Fat'hah, (Zabar ـ) or a Dhammah (Pesh ـ), then both the Laams in the word ﷺ will be read with a full mouth.

Examples; نَصِّرُ الله / وَأَتْقُوا الله / هُمُّ الله / إِنَّ الله

2. If before the word ﷺ there is a Kasrah (Zer ـ) then both the Laams in the word ﷺ will be read with an empty mouth.

Examples: ﴿بِسْمِ الله / يَرَقُعُ الله / أَلْحَمْدُ الله / وَسَنِ اللهَ

**Rule No. 16 – Raa:**

1. When a ر has a Fat'hah or a Dhammah, it will be read with a full mouth.

Examples: رُسُلٌ / رَبَّيَ
The method of reading a ر with a full mouth is to have more firm contact on the immediate top of the tongue, and not by making the lips or mouth round.

2. And when a ر has a Kasrah, it must be read with an empty mouth. Examples: شر / رجل

The method of reading the ر with an empty mouth is to have more firm contact on the edge of the tongue while keeping the back of the tongue down (in its normal position), and not rising it towards the palate.

**Rule No. 17 – Isti’laa:**
Isti’la means to lift the back of the tongue up towards the palate to produce a ‘full-mouth’ sound.
There are seven letters of Isti’la which are:

ج ص ض غ ط ق ظ (خص ضغط قط)

The letters of Isti’la will always be read with a full mouth.
Examples: صراط / الصليب / قاتل / للآخرة خير

The method of reading these letters with a full mouth is by lifting the back of the tongue up towards the palate.

**Rule No. 18 – Qalqalah:**
When there appears a Saakin on the following letters,

ق ط ب ج د (قطب جد)

they will be read with QALQALAH.

Qalqalah means to read the letter so hard that an echoing sound emanates.

Examples: شهيد / كسب / خلقنا / الفلك / حَمَ / مظلع
PRONUNCIATION OF THE ‘HARAKAAT’ ( ﯽ / ﯽ / ﯽ / ﯽ )

1. **FAT-HAH / ZABAR**: is pronounced by opening the mouth moderately. Example, ب should not be read as بًا.

2. **DHAMMAH / PESH**: is pronounced by the incomplete meeting of the lips while making them round. The DHAMMAH should be read in an “active” voice, and not in a “passive” voice. Example of an active voice is the word ‘COOL’ and examples of a passive voice are the words ‘BOTTLE / CORE’.

3. **KASRAH / ZER**: is pronounced by lowering the bottom jaw. The Kasrah should also be read in an “active” voice, and not in a “passive” voice. Example of an active voice is the word ‘KEEN’ and examples of a passive voice are the words ‘BARE / CARE’.

**NOTE**: The Harakaat should not be lengthened to the extent that they equal one Alif.
MAKHAARIJ OF LETTERS

Makhraj No. 1
The letters of Maddah i.e. ي و خ are pronounced from the ‘empty space’ inside the mouth, without the tongue touching anywhere. I.e. the sound of the previous letter will be extended by a mere passage of breath through the emptiness of the mouth.

Makhraj No. 2
ة ه are pronounced from the bottom of the throat (nearest to the chest.)

Makhraj No. 3
غ ح are pronounced from the centre of the throat.

Makhraj No. 4
غ خ are pronounced from the top of the throat (nearest to the mouth). **Note:** The above six letters i.e. ه ه غ ح غ خ are known as Huroof-e-Halqi (letters of the throat).

Makhraj No. 5
ق is pronounced when the extreme back of the tongue touches the (soft) palate.

Makhraj No. 6
ك is pronounced when the back of the tongue touches the palate. (But not as far back as in ق).
Makhraj No. 7
ج چ ش ي are pronounced when the centre of the tongue touches the palate.
**Note:** ي is pronounced from this makhraj when it is not a letter of Maddah.

Makhraj No. 8
ض is pronounced when the back edge of the tongue lifts and touches the molars and premolars, (i.e. the last five teeth) of the upper jaw.

Makhraj No. 9
ل is pronounced when the edge of the tongue meets the gums of the front eight teeth of the top jaw (extending from one premolar to the other premolar).

Makhraj No. 10
ن is pronounced when the edge of the tongue meets the gums of the front six teeth of the top jaw (extending from one canine to the other canine).

Makhraj No. 11
ر is pronounced when the edge of the tongue including the immediate top meets the gums of the front four teeth of the top jaw.
Makhraj No. 12
ط د ت are pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the top two front teeth.

Makhraj No. 13
ظ ذ ت are pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the top two front teeth.

Makhraj No. 14
ز ص س are pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the inside edge of the bottom two front teeth. The top teeth will also come close to the bottom teeth but they will not meet.

Makhraj No. 15
ف is pronounced when the inside of the bottom lip touches the edge of the top two front teeth.

Makhraj No. 16
ب م و are pronounced from the lips.

Note: و is pronounced by the incomplete meeting of the lips, (when it is not a letter of Maddah.)

ب is pronounced from the wet portions of the lips.

م is pronounced from the dry portion of the lips.

Makhraj No. 17
Ghunnah is pronounced from the nostrils.
RULES of WAQF Stopping

1. One should **not** stop on the symbol " ۚ " deliberately. If one does stop, then he should repeat from before, he should not continue from where he has stopped.

2. Always stop at the end of a word.

3. When stopping on a round taa ۡ change it to a Haa ĥ.

Example: ﴿ ﴿ ﴿

4. When stopping on a Fat’ha, Dhammah, Kasra, Dhammadain or Kasratain, change them into Saakin, examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>أَحَدُ</th>
<th>أَمْنُوْنٌ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﷲ</td>
<td>ﷲ</td>
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<tr>
<td>ﷲ</td>
<td>ﷲ</td>
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<tr>
<td>ﷲ</td>
<td>ﷲ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. When stopping on Fat’hatain change it to an Alif, examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ﷲ</th>
<th>ﷲ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

6. While reciting the Glorious Qur’aan, if a person stops to speak of worldly affairs, or if he replies to someone’s salaam, or he eats or drinks something, then it is necessary to repeat ﷲ before continuing.
SAKTAH - سكتة

- Saktah means to stop for a very short while without breaking the breath.
- There are four places in the Glorious Qur'aan where Saktah is necessary;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Surah</th>
<th>Arabic Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Surah Kahaf</td>
<td>عوجاً قيمًا</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Surah Yaseen</td>
<td>من قريناً هذا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Surah Qiyaamah</td>
<td>وقبل من كرّاق</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Surah Mutaffifeen</td>
<td>كَلَا بَعْلُ رَانْ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practical Implementation of Rules

LESSON 1

1. Read آ and not آ
2. Pronounce the ع from the centre of the throat. Do not read آ أو آ
3. Read the ّ by placing the tip of the tongue GENTLY on the edges of the front two teeth (see Makhraj 13).
4. Do not place the tongue hard. Do not read ّ
5. Note the letter of Maddah.

LESSON 2

1. Read the word پا بالله in پا بالله with an empty mouth. (Rule no. 15).
2. Read the ه of بالله clearly. Do not read بالله
3. Note the letter of Maddah.
LESSON 3
من الشیطان

1. The ط of الشیطان must be read with a full mouth. (Rule no. 17).

2. Note the letter of Maddah.

The method of reading the Letters of Isti’laa with a full mouth is by lifting the back of the tongue up towards the palate.

LESSON 4
الرَّجْحِم

1. The ر has a tashdeed (ـ) which denotes a double letter, therefore, read both the Raa’s clearly.

2. Read the ر with a full mouth. (Rule no. 16).

3. Do not read و in place of ر.

◊ To read الورِجَحَم is incorrect.


LESSON 5
پَنْسَمَ اللَّهُ

1. Read the word اللَّہ in پنسام اللَّه with an empty mouth. (Rule no. 15).

2. Note the letter of Maddah.

3. Read the ه clearly. Do not read پنسام اللَّه.
LESSON 6
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمَ

1. Both the Raas have a tashdeed (ــ ) therefore read both double.
2. Both the Raas must be read with a full mouth. (Rule no. 16).
3. Do not read و in place of the ر.
   ✷ Reading الوَحْمِ الوَجِيمٍ is incorrect.
4. Pronounce both the Haas from the centre of the throat.
   ✷ Reading الرَّحْمِ الرَّحِيمٍ is incorrect.
5. Read the Kasrah of the ن in الرَّحْمِ clearly.

LESSON 7
الْحَمْدُ لَلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

1. Pronounce both, the ح and the ع from the centre of the throat.
2. Refrain from pronouncing the ح and ع with a full mouth.
3. Read the word الله with an empty mouth. (Rule no. 15).
4. Read the ر with a full mouth. (Rule no. 16).
5. Note the Madd-e-‘Aaridh Waqfi.
LESSON 8

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ مَلِكُ يَوْمِ الْجَعْلِ

1. should be read as was explained in

بَسْمَ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (lesson 6).

2. Read the Fat’ha on the ي of يَوْمِ clearly.

Do not read يَوْمِ

3. The د in الدَّهَّنِ has a Tashdeed (دــ)، which denotes a double letter. Do not read the د as دـ دـ الدَّهَّنِ;

4. Take note that in the above 2 ayaat there are two “Madd-e-‘Asli” and the two “Madd-e-‘Aaridh Waqfi”

LESSON 9

إِيَاكَ تَمْبَذُ وَ إِيَاكَ تَسْتَمِعُ

1. Read the tashdeed clearly on the ي of إِيَاكَ

2. Take note of the three Huroof-e-Maddah in the above ayt.

3. Read the ع of تَمْبَذُ and نَسْتَمِعُ clearly.

4. Read the ت and its Fat’ha clearly with an empty mouth in نَسْتَمِعُ.

Do not read نَسْتَمِعُ (with a ط).

5. Note the Madd-e-‘Aaridh Waqfi.
LESSON 10

1. Read the Saakin of the Haa in إِهْدِنَا clearly. Do not read إِهْدِنَا

2. Read the ر in the صِرَاطُ with a full mouth. (Rule no.16)

3. The ص and ط should be read with a full mouth in the صِرَاطُ. (Rule no. 17)

4. Read the ت and its Fat’hah clearly with an empty mouth in المُسْتَقِيمَ. Do not read المُسْتَقِيمَ (with a ط)

Take note of the “Huroof-e-Maddah” and the “Madd-e-‘Aaridh Waqfi”. (Rule no.12)

LESSON 11

1. Read the ص، ر، ص in صِرَاطُ with a full mouth. (Rule no. 16 & 17)

2. Read the ذ correctly in التَّزَيْنَ (see lesson 1 & makhraj 13).
3. Read both the Saakins clearly in

◊ It is a major error to read or

4. Pronounce the غ and ه correctly in علیهم

◊ Do not read or علیهم.

5. Take note of the two “Huroof-e-Maddah” and the letter of “Leen”.

**LESSON 12**

غیر العِمْرِ المُفصْوِب علیهم

1. Read the غ and the ض with a full mouth. (Rule no. 17)

2. Read the ر with an empty mouth. (Rule no. 16)

3. Pronounce غ correctly. (See Makhraj no.4)

◊ Do not read the غ as a خ, as; المُفصْوِب or as a گ, as;

◊ Do not read the غ with a Harkat on it.

4. Pronounce ض clearly. (See Makhraj no.8)

5. Note the “Harf-e-Maddah” and the two letters of “Leen”.

6. Read علیهم correctly. See previous lesson. (No.4)
LESSON 13

1. Pronounce the ض correctly. (See Makhraj no. 8).
2. Lengthen the Madd-e-Lazim. (See Rule no. 13)
3. Note the “Madd-e-‘Aridh Waqfi”. (Rule no. 12)

LESSON 14

1. Read the ق with a full mouth. (Rule no. 17)
2. Read أَعُوذُ correctly. (See lesson 1)
3. Read the ر in يَرْبُبَ with a full mouth. (Rule no. 16)
4. Read the ن in النَّاسِ with Ghunnah. (Rule no. 8)
5. Take note of the “Huroof-e-Maddah” and the “Madd-e-‘Aridh Waqfi”.

LESSON 15

1. Do not read مَالِكِ النَّاسِ
2. Take note of the following;
   ◆ The 2 Ghunnas. (Rule no. 8)
Lesson 16

1. Read the ن in مُنْ شَرِٰر وَسْوَاسِ الْخَنْتَاس. (Rule no. 2)

2. Read the ر in مُنْ شَرِٰر with an empty mouth (although it has a Tashdeed). (Rule no. 16)

3. Take note of the following:
   - The Huroof-e-Maddah. (Rule no. 9)
   - The Madd-e-‘Aaridh Waqfi. (Rule no. 12)
   - The Ghunna. (Rule no. 8)
   - Note the letter of Isti’la in الْخَنْتَاس.

Lesson 17

1. Read the ذ correctly. (See Makhraj no. 13)

2. Read the ص with a full mouth. (Rule no. 17)

3. Read the ر with an empty mouth. (Rule no. 16)
4. Take note of the following;
   ◊ The four Huroof-e-Maddah (Rule no. 9),
   ◊ The Madd-e-'Aaridh Waqfi (Rule no. 12)
   ◊ The Ghunnah. (Rule no. 8)

**LESSON 18**

منَّ الْجَنَّةِ وَ الْنَّاسِ

1. Take note of the following;
   ◊ The two Ghunnahs. (Rule no. 8)
   ◊ The Madd-e-'Aaridh Waqfi. (Rule no. 12)

**LESSON 19**

قلْ أَعْوَدُ يَرَبِّ الْقُلُبِ

1. Read both the ق’s with a full mouth. (Rule no. 17).
2. Read the word أَعْوَدُ correctly. (See lesson 1).
3. Read the يَرَبِّ of ق’s with a full mouth. (Rule no. 16).
4. Read the ق of يَرَبِّ the ق’s with Qalqalah when stopping.
   (Rule 18).

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LESSON 20

1. Note the Ikhfaa’ in مَنِ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ (Rule no. 2).
2. Read the ر with an empty mouth. (Rule no. 16)
3. Take note of the following;
   ◊ The Harf-e-Madd (Rule no. 9).
   ◊ The Qalqalah. (Rule no. 18)
   ◊ The two letters of Isti’la, which will be read full mouth.

LESSON 21

1. Take note of the following;
   ◊ Ikhfaa’ (Rule no. 2)
   ◊ The ر is to be read with an empty mouth. (Rule no. 16).
   ◊ The letter of Qalqalah. (Rule no. 18)
   ◊ The three letters of Isti’la. (Rule no. 17)
2. Read غَاِسِق ِإِذَا ِعَذَبَ with Izh-haar. (Rule no. 1)
LESSON 22

1. Take note of the Ikhfa and the Ghunnah in the above ayat. (Rule no. 2 & 8).

2. Read the ر with an empty mouth. (Rule no. 16).

3. Take note of the following;
   ◊ The two Huroof-e-Maddah, (Rule no. 9)
   ◊ The letter of Isti’la. (Rule no. 17).
   ◊ The Qalqalah. (Rule no. 18).

LESSON 23

1. Take note of the following;
   ◊ The Ikhfaa (Rule no. 2).
   ◊ The ر is to be read with an empty mouth.
     (Rule no. 16).
   ◊ The Izh-haar. (Rule no. 1).
   ◊ The two Huroof-e-Maddah. (Rule no. 9)
   ◊ The Qalqalah. (Rule no. 18).
LESSON 24

قُلْ هُوَ الّهُ أَحَدٌ

Take note of the following:
✧ The letter of Isti’la. (Rule no. 17).
✧ The word الله to be read with a full mouth. (Rule no. 15).
✧ The Harf-e-Maddah. (Rule no. 9).
✧ The Qalqalah. (Rule no. 18).

LESSON 25

اللّهُ الصَّمَدُ لاَمَّا يَلِدَ وَلَا يُوَلَّدُ

Take note of the following:
✧ The word الله to be read with a full mouth. (Rule no. 15).
✧ The letter of Isti’la. (Rule no. 17).
✧ The two Huroof-e-Madd. (Rule no. 9).
✧ The three Qalqalahs. (Rule no. 18).
LESSON 26

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهَا كُفُوٌّ أَحَدٌ

Take note of the two lzh-haars and the Qalqalah in the above ayat. (Rule no. 1 & 18).

LESSON 27

تَّبَّتْ يَدًا أَيِّهِمْ، وَتَبَّ

1. Pull the Madd-e-Mufasil. (Rule no. 11)

2. Take note of the following;
   ◊ The Harf-e-Madd. (Rule no. 9).
   ◊ The Idghaam with Ghunnah. (Rule no. 3).
   ◊ The Qalqalah. (Rule no. 18).

3. Whenever a Waqf (stop) is made on a Mushaddad letter, (i.e. a letter with a Tashdeed) then both the Saakins must be pronounced. This will be achieved by prolonging the letter slightly. Examples; مُسْتَقَّرُ / عَدُودُ / وَلَيَّ

In examples such as تَبَّ the Qalqalah will be delayed slightly.
LESSON 28

ما أُعْلِقَ عِندَ مَا أَلَهُ وَ مَا كَسَبَ

1. Take note of the following;-
   ◊ The Madd-ul-Munfasil. (Rule no. 11).
   ◊ The Huroof-e-Maddah. (Rule no. 9)
   ◊ The letter of Isti’la. (Rule no. 17)
   ◊ The Izuh-haar. (Rule no. 1)
   ◊ The Qalqalah. (Rule no. 18)

LESSON 29

سيَضْعَفُ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهْبٍ

Take note of the following;-
   ◊ The letter of Isti’la. (Rule no. 17)
   ◊ The Huroof-e-Maddah. (Rule no. 9)
   ◊ The J is to be read with a full mouth. (Rule no. 16)
   ◊ The Ikhfa. (Rule no. 2)
   ◊ The Qalqalah. (Rule no. 18)
LESSON 30

Take note of the following:
- The Izh-haar-e-Shafawee. (Rule no. 7)
- The ر must be read with a full mouth. (Rule no. 16).
- The Fat-ha on the Hamza of فامرأته must be read clearly.
- The Ghunnah. (Rule no. 8)
- The Huroof-e-Maddah. (Rule no. 9)
- The letter of Isti’la. (Rule no. 17)
- The Qalqalah. (Rule no. 18)

LESSON 31

Take note of the following:
- The Huroof-e-Maddah. (Rule no. 9)
- The two Qalqalahs. (Rule no. 18)
- The two Idghaams with Ghunnah. (Rule no. 3)
LESSON 32

1. Make Madd in جَآءَ (Rule no. 10)
2. Take note of the following:
   ◊ The Huroof-e-Maddah. (Rule no. 9)
   ◊ The letter of Istilia. (Rule no. 17)
   ◊ The ر is to be read with a full mouth. (Rule no. 16)
   ◊ The word اللہ must be read with a full mouth. (Rule no. 15)

LESSON 33

وَرَأَىَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينَ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا

Take note of the following:
◊ The ر must be read with a full mouth. (Rule no. 16)
◊ The Harf-e-Leen. (Rule no. 14)
◊ The Ghunnah. (Rule no. 8)
◊ The Huroof-e-Maddah. (Rule no. 9)
◊ The Qalqalah. (Rule no. 18)
◊ The word اللہ must be read with an empty mouth. (Rule no. 15)
◊ When stopping on أَفْوَاجَا, pull for one Alif only.
LESSON 34

```arabic
فَسَيَّطَحْ يَحْمِدْ رَبِّيْكَ وَ أَسْتَفْقَيْرُهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَابًا
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Take note of the following:-
- The Lzh-haar-e-Shafawee. (Rule no. 7)
- The ر to be read with a full mouth. (Rule no. 16)
- The letter of Isti’la. (Rule no. 17)
- The ر to be read with an empty mouth. (Rule no. 16)
- The Ghunnah. (Rule no. 8)
- The Huroof-e-Maddah. (Rule no. 9)
- When stopping on تَوَابًا, pull for one Alif only.

LESSON 35

```arabic
قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّكْرُفُوْنَ
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- Mention all the rules pertaining to this Aayah which were previously explained.
- Mention all the Makhaarij of the letters in this Aayah.
LESSON 36

لا أعبد ما تعبدين ●

✧ Mention all the rules pertaining to this Aayah which were previously explained.
✧ Mention all the Makhaarij of the letters in this Aayah.

LESSON 37

ولا أنسهم عبدون ما أعبد ●

✧ Mention all the rules pertaining to this Aayah which were previously explained.
✧ Mention all the Makhaarij of the letters in this Aayah.

LESSON 38

ولا أنا عابدين ما أعبدت ●

✧ Mention all the rules pertaining to this Aayah which were previously explained.
✧ Mention all the Makhaarij of the letters in this Aayah.
✧ The ألف of أنا should not be read. It should be pronounced as أَنَّ.
LESSON 39

وذَّانَ أَنْتُمْ عِبَادُونَ مَا أَعْبَدُ

◊ Mention all the rules pertaining to this Aayah which were previously explained.
◊ Mention all the Makhaarij of the letters in this Aayah.

LESSON 40

لكُمْ دينٌ وليَّ دينٌ

◊ Mention all the rules pertaining to this Aayah which were previously explained.
◊ Mention all the Makhaarij of the letters in this Aayah.
◊ Read the Kasrah of the ل in لوليَّ clearly.

تَمْمَتْ بالخير

TAMMAT BIL KHAIR
SOME BEAUTIFUL AHDAFEETH...

Rasûlullâh ﷺ has mentioned:
1. “The best amongst you is he who learns the Glorious Qur’an and teaches it.”
2. “Your going in the morning and learning one Ayat of the Book of Allâh is better for you than performing a hundred rakât (of Salât). And for you to go in the morning and learn one chapter of knowledge, whether it is practiced upon or not, is better than performing a thousand rakât (of Salât).”
3. “Allah has household members from amongst the people.” The Sahabah asked, ‘Who are those people?’ Rasûlullâh ﷺ replied, “They are the men of the Qur’an, they are the household of Allah and His special ones.”

Explanation; ‘Men of the Qur’aan are those who are always occupied with the Glorious Qur’aan and have a special attachment to it.

ADVISES FOR OUR BELOVED HIFZ STUDENTS...

1. Always renew your intention as follows;
   a) To please Allâh Ta’âla.
   b) To make Tilawat of the Glorious Qur’aan for the rest of one’s life.
   c) To make ‘Amal (practice) upon the Glorious Qur’ân.
   d) To make ones Iman according to the Glorious Qur’aan.
2. Respect and honour the Glorious Qur’aan.
3. Respect your Ustâd – and all other Asâtidhah – at all times.
4. Be punctual for all your classes.
5. Be punctual for Mutala’ah (preparing the next day’s lesson at nights).
6. Be punctual for all Namâzes with Takbir-e-Ula.
7. Always remain with Wudhu.
8. Dress according to Sunnat at all times. (Islamic clothing only).
9. Kurtas and Ijârs (trousers) should always be above the ankles.
10. Respect the desk on which the Glorious Qur’aan is placed.
11. Respect the class where the Glorious Qur’aan is read and learnt.
12. Respect your friends and all students.
13. Always keep a full beard, do not ever shave or trim the beard.
14. Keep the hair of the head short.
15. Read the three Tasbeehât daily.
16. Make a concerted effort to stay away from all sins – minor and major.
17. Always be humble and kind. Do not be haughty and arrogant.