Assalamu alaikum. Alhamdu lillah, we have finally completed the version (Dated: 6th February 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. تّﺰﻋﺪﻴﺒﻋسﺎﻋﺪﻟا, *ّﻦﻓﺪﻳﻮﺠﺘﻟا*, 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. Please remember us and our parents in your prayers.

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WAYS TO START RECITING SURAHS

PERMITTED WAYS TO RECITE

READ ﺭﻮـﺴﻟﺍ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺔﻠﻤـﺴﺒﻟﺍ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ 

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WAYS OF RECITING SURAHS CONTINUOUSLY

PERMITTED WAYS TO RECITE

READ ﺭﻮـﺴﻟﺍ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺔﻠﻤـﺴﺒﻟﺍ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ 

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WAY NOT PERMITTED TO RECITE

READ ﺭﻮـﺴﻟﺍ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺔﻠﻤـﺴﺒﻟﺍ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ ﺍﺬﻫ ﻭ 

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RULES FOR READING CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR AFTER NOON SAKINAH OR TANWEEN

** فقال ﷺ: ۚلَدُنكَ مِنْ رَحِيمٍ غَفُورٌ**

**NOON SAKINAH OR TANWEEN**

- **Ith-Haar**
  - (READ CLEARLY)
  - ï̀ëí .Rollback
  - ìëí .Rollback

- **Ikhfaa**
  - (USE NOSE)
  - ŋò œ́ì àï (With Stress)
  - ŋò œ́ì àï (Without Stress)

- **Iqlaab**
  - (CONVERT J OR TANWEEN TO Ý)
  - ñë à (With Stress)
  - ñë à (Without Stress)

- **Idghaam**
  - (Assimilation of one letter into another)
  - ñë à (With Stress)
  - ñë à (Without Stress)

**Exceptions in Idghaam:**
1. Idghaam does not apply in one word [E and J ]
   - ñë à (With Stress)
   - ñë à (Without Stress)
2. Idghaam does not apply if there is sakta between the words
   - ñë à (With Stress)
   - ñë à (Without Stress)
3. If ñ or ñ appears in same word after ñ Read clearly (ñë à)
RULES FOR READING CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR AFTER MEEM SAKINAH

_RULES OF MUSHAADDAD NOON AND MEEM

READ ﱠAND ﱩWITH STRESS, EVEN WHILE STOPPING

For Noon Shaddah: ﱠmajrakah
For Meem Shaddah: ﱠmajrakah

RULES FOR READING CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR AFTER MEEM SAKINAH

MEEM SAKINAH

ITH-HAAR SHAFAWI

IKHFAA SHAFAWI

IDGHAAM SHAFAWI

(READ CLEARLY)

OTHER LETTERS EXCEPT ﺞ&toBeInTheDocument

(USE NOSE, WITH STRESS)

(With Stress)
RULES FOR READING QALQALAH CHARACTERS THAT APPEAR WITH SUKUN: READ WITH ECHO SOUND

- QALQALAH

  - [WEAK ECHO]
    IF ANYONE OF THE QALQALAH CHARACTERS WITH SUKUN APPEARS IN THE MIDDLE OF A WORD

  - [STRONG ECHO]
    IF ANYONE OF THE QALQALAH CHARACTERS WITH SUKUN APPEARS AT THE END OF A WORD AND WHEN WE STOP AT IT
Rules of Idghaam

If Sukun is followed by َ or ُ or ِ:

- Mutamaathilain
- Mutaqaribain
- Mutajanisain

If the sukun letter and the next letter are the same:

Exceptions in Idghaam: There will be no merger:
1. If both identical letters are with harakah
2. If both letters are letters of Madd [§ and B] preceeded by fathah
3. If there is a sakta between two identical letters

If the letters of Madd are Leen letters [B or §] then there will be a complete merger without nasalization.
RULES FOR READING 'RAA' DUE TO CHARACTERS OR HARAKAH THAT APPEAR ON OR BEFORE OR AFTER IT

RULES OF 'RAA'

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 (پ ظ ە) CALLED AS ﹿ ﹿ ﹿ
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 ﹿ ﹿ ﹿ ﹿ ﹿ ﹿ ﹿ
RULES FOR READING LAAM

LAAM IN THE WORD ! ā

**Strong**

! ā or ! ŏ

If Fatha or Damma appears before ! ā

! āū! āūj

LAAM TA’RIF

READING LAAM WITH OTHER CHARACTERS

LAAM OF VERB

Pronounced as āšū if at the beginning or middle of the verb

Exception: No Idghaam if there is sakata

Pronounced as āāj if followed by raa or laam

LAAM IN WORDS OTHER THAN ! ā

Soft

! ŏ

If Kasra appears before ! ā

! āūj! āūk

LAAM SHAMSIIYAH

LAAM IS NOT PRONOUNCED

! ŏa ēī ō ŭūj

LAAM QAMARIYYAH

LAAM IS PRONOUNCED

ā ūdpt ẖā āōyšōbō

āāj
RULES FOR READING ALIF

READING ALIF

 rulings

STRONG

IF ANYONE OF THE CHARACTERS (٢ ١ ٣ ٤ ٥) APPEAR BEFORE ALIF, READ ALIF STRONGLY

ءؤ٣

SOFT

IF CHARACTERS OTHER THAN CHARACTERS APPEAR BEFORE ALIF, READ ALIF SOFTLY

ء٥٣
RULES FOR READING MADD CHARACTERS [1]

1. MADD SHOULD NOT BE FOLLOWED BY SUKUN [ُ] OR HAMZAH [َ]
2. READ AS ONE ALIF
3. OTHER NAMES: 'JAATI' OR 'TABAYI'

NATURAL MADD
- MADD BADAL
  - MADD LETTER IS PRECEDED BY HAMZAH
  - IS READ AS ١

DERIVED MADD
- MADD IWADH
  - ALIF REPLACES FATHATAIN WHEN ONE STOPS ON IT
  - IS READ AS ٢

MADD SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY SUKUN [ُ] OR HAMZAH [َ]
- MADD MUNFASIL
  - MADD LETTER IS PRECEDED BY HAMZAH
  - IS READ AS ٣
- MADD LAAZIM
  - MADD IS FOLLOWED BY SUKUN ASLI [REAL SUKUN]
  - IS READ AS ٤
- MADD AARIDH
  - MADD IS FOLLOWED BY TEMPORARY SUKUN
  - IS READ AS ANYONE OF THREE TYPES [Refer next page]

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'

Contd ...
RULES FOR READING MADD CHARACTERS [2]

MADD LAAZIM

KALIMA MUTHAQQAL

SHADDAH APPEARS AFTER ﺃ IN ONE WORD ـ

ONLY PLACE

KALIMA MUKHAFFAF

SUKUN APPEARS AFTER ﺃ IN ONE WORD ْ

HARFI MUTHAQQAL

SHADDAH APPEARS ON ﺃ IN ONE CHARACTER ـ

HARFI MUKHAFFAF

SUKUN APPEARS ON ﺃ IN ONE CHARACTER ْ

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

CHANGE ﻲـ TO ﻲـ

QASR
READ AS ONE ALIF

TAWASSUT
READ AS 2 OR 3 ALIF

TOOL
READ AS 5 ALIF

Exception: The word ﻲـ in ﺡـﺰ ﻲـ can be read with or without ـ.
**RULES FOR READING MADD CHARACTERS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Elongation in Counts (حركة)</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>Name of Madd</th>
<th>S. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀ ، ﻮَﺀ ، ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀ and ﻮَﺀ appear adjacently in one word</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>2 to 5</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀ and ﻮَﺀ appear adjacently but in two words</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>2 to 6</td>
<td>Convert the fatha or kasra or dammah or kasratain or dammathain at the end to sukun, while stopping</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀ is followed by ﻮَﺀ or ﻮَﺀ</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Convert fathathain at the end to Alif, while stopping</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀ is followed by sukun [ ﺀ ]</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀ is followed by saddha in one word</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀ is followed by saddha in one word</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀ is followed by sukuin [ ﺀ ]</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀ is followed by sukuin [ ﺀ ]</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Haa Dameer (ﺓ) is followed by  ﺀ</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Haa Dameer (ﺓ) is followed by any character other than  ﺀ</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hamzah Isthifham (َ) is followed by Shaddah</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀ is followed by  ﺀ</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Madd (ﻱ، ﻮَﺀ، ﺓ) should not be followed by sukun or Hamzah</td>
<td>ﻮَﺀَﺩَﺍ</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First 14 Madd types are called as ﺍًﺀ.
RULES OF HURUF LEEN

**RULES OF HURUF LEEN**

- **MADD LEEN**
  - **LAAZIM**
    - 1. HURUF LEEN IS FOLLOWED BY TRUE SUKUN
    - 2. READ AS ﺭؤ or ﺟؤ or ﺟع
    - BUT ﺟع IS BETTER
    - ONLY TWO PLACES ﻪﻩ, ﻪ٥

- **AARIDH**
  - 1. HURUF LEEN IS FOLLOWED BY TEMPORARY SUKUN
  - 2. READ AS ﺭؤ or ﺟؤ or ﺟع

**NOON QUTNI**

IF SUKUN APPEARS AFTER TANWEEN, THEN:
1. CHANGE TANWEEN TO KASRAH
2. ADD A NOON WITH KASRAH BETWEEN THEM

**Exception:**
1. IF WE STOP AT TANWEEN, THERE IS NO NOON QUTNI
2. IN ﻪا ﺱﺕ, STOPPING IS BETTER
RULES OF SILAH

Silah means reading ﷲ elongatedly like ﷲ. But read ﷲ with elongation.

Silah bil Yah

If kasrah comes before ﷲ, read like ﷲ of ﷲ.

Silah bil Wav

If fatghah or dahammah comes before ﷲ, read like ﷲ of ﷲ.

Exception: No س because they are not but part of the word itself.

Exception: Dhammah of أ is not elongated.

Exception: If anything except ﷲ with sukun appears before ﷲ, read ﷲ with dahammah.

Exception: Sukun appears on ﷲ instead of kasrah.

Exception: Dhammah appears on ﷲ instead of kasrah.

General rule: If a letter with sukun appears before ﷲ then we won’t read elongatedly.
RULES OF HAMZAH

HAMZAH WASL

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

HAMZAH QATH

1. THIS HAMZAH IS PART OF THE WORD
2. IF THIS HAMZAH APPEARS BETWEEN TWO WORDS, IT WILL BE READ

IF ۰۰۰ BEGINS WITH ۰۰۰ AND THIRD LETTER OF THE WORD IS FATHAH OR KASRAH, THEN KASRAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH

IF ۰۰۰ BEGINS WITH ۰۰۰ AND THIRD LETTER OF THE WORD IS DHAMMAH, THEN DHAMMAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH

IF THE WORD BEGINS WITH DEFINITE ARTICLE ۰۰۰, THEN FATHAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH

IF ۰۰۰ BEGINS WITH ۰۰۰, THEN KASRAH IS GIVEN TO HAMZAH

This is read as ۰۰۰
This is read as ۰۰۰
This is read as ۰۰۰
This is read as ۰۰۰
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 ÿ OR ﺔ WITH DHAMMAH

IF THE LETTER WITH SUKUN IN THE FIRST WORD IS NOT MADD AND NOT ﻥ FROM ﺩﺭ ﻥﺍﺭ ﻢﻋ, THEN READ THE SUKUN LETTER WITH KASRAH

EXCEPTION: ﺩﺍ ﻢ ﻥ ﻮ ﻢ ﻮ ﻢ ﻢ ﻢ ﻢ 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

STOP KIFAS KIF
STOP KIFAS KIF

CHANGE FATHATAIN TO ALIF

STOP ALLAS ALLA

CHANGE ٌ TO ـ

STOP ALLAS ALLA

NOTATIONS IN HOLY QURAN

MUST STOP
O or ٌ or ٍ or ٌ

MUST NOT STOP

PREFERRED TO STOP
١

PREFERRED NON-STOP
١

1. STOP AT ONE .: AND NOT AT ANOTHER .:
2. DIFFERENT OPINION PERSISTS FOR ٢

STOP AND NON-STOP ARE SAME
١ or ٠ or ١ above O or ٠

OBSERVE AS PREVIOUS SYMBOL IN THE AAYAH
٠

GENERAL RULE:
1. WE MUST STOP AT ١. IF NOT, THE MEANING WILL CHANGE.
2. FOR NOTATIONS OTHER THAN ١: 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.
RULES OF SAKTA

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

IN SURAH زۡب
IN SURAH ۡل
IN SURAH ۡل
IN SURAH ﷐

ACCORDING TO SOME SCHOLARS

IN SURAH ﷕

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