

Basic Tajweed Rules Part 2

Abu Raihan Mostofa Kamal

Professor, CSE Department
Islamic University of Technology (IUT)

August 10, 2023

Content Outline

Stop signs
How to Stop
Elongation or Maad
Nun Sakin ن Rules
Mim Sakin

Echo Letters
Conditional Heavy Letters ر and ل
Special Symbols
Makhraj
Useful Online Resources

Stop Signs¹ Waqf وقف

Symbol	Allowed To Stop (S)	Allowed to Continue (C)	Preferred Action/ Comment
﴿﴾	✓	×	(S). End of each verse, must stop
م	✓	×	(S). Must stop. Smaller م
لا	×	✓	(C). must continue
ج	✓	✓	(C)(S). Both are allowed, no preference
صلي	✓	✓	(C) Better to Continue but allowed to Stop (S)
قلي	✓	✓	(S) Better to Stop but allowed to Continue (C)
س	✓	×	(S) Must pause without taking breath
ش ش	✓	✓	(S) Can not stop at both
﴿﴾	✓	×	(S) Must prostrate/ do sajdah

¹ These letters/symbols are not part of original text, they are placed at upper part of the text with a smaller font

Stop Signs¹ Waqf وقف

Symbol	Allowed To Stop (S)	Allowed to Continue (C)	Preferred Action/ Comment
﴿﴾	✓	×	(S). End of each verse, must stop
م	✓	×	(S). Must stop. Smaller م
لا	×	✓	(C). must continue
ج	✓	✓	(C)(S). Both are allowed, no preference
صلي	✓	✓	(C) Better to Continue but allowed to Stop (S)
قلي	✓	✓	(S) Better to Stop but allowed to Continue (C)
س	✓	×	(S) Must pause without taking breath
ش ش	✓	✓	(S) Can not stop at both
﴿﴾	✓	×	(S) Must prostrate/ do sajdah

¹ These letters/symbols are not part of original text, they are placed at upper part of the text with a smaller font

Stop Signs¹ وقف Waqf

Symbol	Allowed To Stop (S)	Allowed to Continue (C)	Preferred Action/ Comment
﴿﴾	✓	×	(S). End of each verse, must stop
م	✓	×	(S). Must stop. Smaller م
لا	×	✓	(C). must continue
ج	✓	✓	(C)(S). Both are allowed, no preference
صلي	✓	✓	(C) Better to Continue but allowed to Stop (S)
قلي	✓	✓	(S) Better to Stop but allowed to Continue (C)
س	✓	×	(S) Must pause without taking breath
ش ش	✓	✓	(S) Can not stop at both
﴿﴾	✓	×	(S) Must prostrate/ do sajdah

Simplified Rule: Except for لا, stopping is allowed for all symbols.

¹ These letters/symbols are not part of original text, they are placed at upper part of the text with a smaller font

Stop Signs: Example

لا Must Continue

وَمَا لَكُمْ لَا تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ^٧ وَالرَّسُولُ يَدْعُوكُمْ لِتُؤْمِنُوا بِرَبِّكُمْ وَقَدْ أَخَذَ مِيثَاقَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٨﴾

57:8



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Stop Signs: Example (Cont.1)

م and End of Verse ﴿ ﴾ Must Stop

فَلَا يَحْزُنُكَ قَوْلُهُمْ إِنََّّا نَعْلَمُ مَا يُسِرُّونَ وَمَا يُعْلِنُونَ ﴿٦٧﴾

36:76



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Stop Signs: Example (Cont.2)

- Stop at once only not at both ﷲ ﷲ
It appears as a pair.

It has 3 valid possibilities:

1. Do not stop at all, just continue.
2. Stop at the first one, but continue the second one.
3. Continue the first one, but stop at the second one.
4. ~~Stop at both not allowed~~

Stop Signs: Example (Cont.2)

- Stop at once only not at both ❖ ❖
It appears as a pair.

It has 3 valid possibilities:

1. Do not stop at all, just continue.
2. Stop at the first one, but continue the second one.
3. Continue the first one, but stop at the second one.
4. ~~Stop at both not allowed~~

Can not stop at both

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿٢﴾

2:2  [Click Here to Listen](#)

Stop Signs: Example (Cont.)

ج Both Stop and Continue permissible

الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا ج وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْغَفُورُ ﴿٢﴾

67:2



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Stop Signs: Example (Cont.)

صلي Stop permissible but better to Continue

الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا ط مَّا تَرَىٰ فِي خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِن تَفَٰوُتٍ ط فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ هَلْ تَرَىٰ مِن
فُطُورٍ ﴿٣﴾

67:3



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Stop Signs: Example (Cont.)

قلي Continue permissible but better to Stop

لَكَيْلَا تَأْسَوْا عَلَىٰ مَا فَاتَكُمْ وَلَا تَفْرَحُوا بِمَا آتَاكُمْ ۗ وَاللَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ مُخْتَالٍ فَخُورٍ ﴿٣٢﴾

57:23



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Stop Signs: Example (Cont.)

س Pause without taking breath

وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ ﴿٧٢﴾

75:27



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Stop Signs: Example (Cont.)

- Sign for Sajdah¹ (Prostration)



↑ Must Prostrate (Sajdah)

﴿٥١﴾ ↑ إِنَّمَ يُؤْمِنُ بِآيَاتِنَا الَّذِينَ إِذَا ذُكِّرُوا بِهَا خَرُّوا سُجَّدًا وَسَبَّحُوا بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ وَهُمْ لَا يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ

32:15



[Click Here to Listen](#)

¹Sajdah can be performed instantly or later

Stopping Rules

In the previous section we have learned **when to stop**. Now it is time to learn **how to stop**.

In broader perspective there 3 cases for stopping:

1. **General Rule:** Add a sakin (**except for Fat-ha-tain** which has an extra alif)

Stopping Rules

In the previous section we have learned **when to stop**. Now it is time to learn **how to stop**.

In broader perspective there 3 cases for stopping:

1. General Rule: Add a sakin (except for Fat-ha-tain which has an extra alif)
2. Long Vowel at the end

Stopping Rules

In the previous section we have learned **when to stop**. Now it is time to learn **how to stop**.

In broader perspective there 3 cases for stopping:

1. **General Rule**: Add a sakin (**except for Fat-ha-tain** which has an extra alif)
2. **Long Vowel** at the **end**
3. The **last letter** carries a **shaddah**

Rule 1: General Rule. The last letter has short vowel or double vowel

It has 2 cases:

- (a) For the 3 short vowels and 2 double vowels (1 is an exception) put an **sakin** on it.

Last letter carries either of: َ ِ ُ ُ ِ → put a ِ **sakin** on it

- (b) For the Fat-ha-tain turn it to Fat-ha Alif long vowel (2x long)¹

Last letter carries Fathatain: َ → َ read as long vowel, 2x long

¹For Rule 1.(b) Reference Sura 78:6–39

Rule 1: General Rule (Practice)

Rule 1 (a):

َ ُ ِ ٍ ِ → put a َ sakin

- قَدِيرٌ → قَدِيرٌ
- الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ → الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ
- مُصْلِحُونَ → مُصْلِحُونَ
- كِتَابٌ → كِتَابٌ
- الْمَصِيرُ → الْمَصِيرُ

Rule 1 (b):

ا → ا read as long vowel, 2x long

- طَبَاقًا → طَبَاقًا
- عَمَلًا → عَمَلًا

Rule 1: General Rule (Exercise)



Now its time to apply both stopping **symbol and rule together**

Rule 1: General Rule (Exercise)



Now its time to apply both stopping **symbol and rule together**

Example

الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا ۚ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْغَفُورُ
 ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا ۚ مَّا تَرَىٰ فِي خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِن تَفَٰوُتٍ ۚ
 فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ هَلْ تَرَىٰ مِن فُطُورٍ ۚ ﴿٣﴾

67:2-3

Rule 1: General Rule (Exercise) Ans.

Example

الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا^ج وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْغَفُورُ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ
سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا^ط مَّا تَرَىٰ فِي خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِن تَفَافُوتٍ^ط فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ هَلْ تَرَىٰ مِن فُطُورٍ ﴿٣﴾

67:2-3



[Click Here to Listen](#)

- عَمَلًا → عَمَلًا (2x long)

¹ Both ال and آل are used interchangeably in this tutorial, in Uthmani Script it is actually آل

Rule 1: General Rule (Exercise) Ans.

Example

الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا^ج وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْغَفُورُ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا^ط مَّا تَرَىٰ فِي خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِن تَفَافُوتٍ^ط فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ هَلْ تَرَىٰ مِن فُطُورٍ ﴿٣﴾

67:2-3



[Click Here to Listen](#)

- عَمَلًا → عَمَلًا (2x long)
- الْغَفُورُ → الْغَفُورُ

¹ Both ال and آل are used interchangeably in this tutorial, in Uthmani Script it is actually آل

Rule 1: General Rule (Exercise) Ans.

Example

الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا^ج وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْغَفُورُ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا^ط مَّا تَرَىٰ فِي خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِن تَفَافُوتٍ^ط فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ هَلْ تَرَىٰ مِن فُطُورٍ ﴿٣﴾

67:2-3



[Click Here to Listen](#)

- عَمَلًا → عَمَلًا (2x long)
- الْغَفُورُ → الْغَفُورُ
- طِبَاقًا → طِبَاقًا (2x long)

¹ Both ال and آل are used interchangeably in this tutorial, in Uthmani Script it is actually آل

Rule 1: General Rule (Exercise) Ans.

Example

الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا^ج وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْغَفُورُ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا^ط مَّا تَرَىٰ فِي خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِن تَفَافُوتٍ^ط فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ هَلْ تَرَىٰ مِن فُطُورٍ ﴿٣﴾

67:2-3



[Click Here to Listen](#)

- عَمَلًا → عَمَلًا (2x long)
- الْغَفُورُ → الْغَفُورُ
- طِبَاقًا → طِبَاقًا (2x long)

• تَفَافُوتٍ → تَفَافُوتٍ

¹ Both ال and آل are used interchangeably in this tutorial, in Uthmani Script it is actually آل

Rule 1: General Rule (Exercise) Ans.

Example

الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا^ج وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْغَفُورُ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا^ط مَّا تَرَىٰ فِي خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِن تَفَافُوتٍ^ط فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ هَلْ تَرَىٰ مِن فُطُورٍ ﴿٣﴾

67:2-3



[Click Here to Listen](#)

- عَمَلًا → عَمَلًا (2x long)
- الْغَفُورُ → الْغَفُورُ
- طِبَاقًا → طِبَاقًا (2x long)

- تَفَافُوتٍ → تَفَافُوتٍ
- فُطُورُ → فُطُورُ

¹ Both ال and آل are used interchangeably in this tutorial, in Uthmani Script it is actually آل

Exception of Rule 1 (b): for ة

Rule: 1E(b)

- Fatha-tain carries an extra alif (ا) except for ة . Whenever there is no extra alif this rule (of long 2x) is not applicable. Rule 1(a) is applicable, put a sakin on it. Fathatain with extra alif (ا) is an indication to read as long vowel if you stop here.

Rule: ة → ه

Example

ثُمَّ قَسَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ مِّنْ بَعْدِ ذَلِكَ فَهِيَ كَالْحِجَارَةِ أَوْ أَشَدُّ قَسْوَةً ج

2:74



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Exception of Rule 1 (b): for ة

Rule: 1E(b)

- Fatha-tain carries an extra alif (ا) except for ة . Whenever there is no extra alif this rule (of long 2x) is not applicable. Rule 1(a) is applicable, put a sakin on it. Fathatain with extra alif (ا) is an indication to read as long vowel if you stop here.

Rule: ة → ه

Example

ثُمَّ قَسَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ مِّنْ بَعْدِ ذَلِكَ فَهِيَ كَالْحِجَارَةِ أَوْ أَشَدُّ قَسْوَةً ج

2:74



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Ans: Here, قَسْوَةً → قَسَوَةً

Exception of Rule 1 (b): for ء

Rule: 1E2(b)

- Hamza ء with Tanween Fatha (Fatatain) is normally written with extra ا but **sometimes it may be** written without Alif after it, if stop then prolong 2x

ء → ء (2x long)

Example

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَخَلَقَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا
وَنِسَاءً^ج

3:1 (partial)



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Exception of Rule 1 (b): for ء

Rule: 1E2(b)

- Hamza ء with Tanween Fatha (Fatatain) is normally written with extra ا but **sometimes it may be** written without Alif after it, if stop then prolong 2x

ء → ء (2x long)

Example

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَخَلَقَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا
وَنِسَاءً^ج

3:1 (partial)



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Ans. Here, وَنِسَاءً → وَنِسَاءَا

Rule 2: Long Vowel at the end

- (a) If the last letter is a long vowel, then just read as it is with 2x length.
- (b) Same rule of 2x long if it is a **generated long vowel as a result of stopping** (except it will have a sakin on it). It happens when the **last letter** is either و or ي

Summary

Read as it is (i.e. 2x long). Since it is a long vowel so prolong 2x even at the end.

Important Note: The circle over the alif ا is not a sakin on Alif, in print format and in computer typing it comes as a circle. In general the symbol is skipped

Example: قُلُوا → قُلُو (2x long)

Rule 2 (a): Long Vowel at the end. Example

Example

أَذْهَبَ إِلَىٰ فِرْعَوْنَ إِنَّهُ طَغَىٰ ﴿٤٢﴾ قَالَ رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي ﴿٥٢﴾ وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ﴿٦٢﴾ وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّن لِّسَانِي ﴿٧٢﴾

20:24-25



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Rule 2 (b): Generated Long Vowel at the end. Example

- If you stop here because of the stop sign, then put a sakin on it and you get a **similar pattern of the long vowel except** it has a sakin on it.

Read as 2x long (like regular long vowel as seen in 2.(a))

Example

هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۚ عَالِمُ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ ۚ هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿٢٢﴾

59:22



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Rule 2 (b): Generated Long Vowel at the end. Example

- If you stop here because of the stop sign, then put a sakin on it and you get a **similar pattern of the long vowel except** it has a sakin on it.

Read as 2x long (like regular long vowel as seen in 2.(a))

Example

هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ ۚ عَالِمُ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ ۚ هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿٢٢﴾

59:22



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Ans. هُوَ → هُوَ → هُوَ (2x long)

Exception of Rule 2 (a): Long Vowel with ه

Rule: 2E

- (a) For هَا long vowel, previous general rule for long vowel is applied.
So **No Change**, just read as long vowel.

هََا → هَا

Exception of Rule 2 (a): Long Vowel with ه

Rule: 2E

(a) For هَا long vowel, previous general rule for long vowel is applied.

So **No Change**, just read as long vowel.

هَا → هَا

(b) 2 Long vowels with Soft Ha ه : Kasra ي and Dammah و at the end will be **null and void**. Put a sakin on Soft Ha ه.

هُوَ → هُوَ

and

هِيَ → هِي

Note: Here Rule 2E.(a) is under the general rule of Long Vowel at the End, so, Rule 2E.(b) is the exception.

Rule 2E (a) [No Change]: Long Vowel with ه Example

Rule: هَا → هَا

Example

أَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ يُحْيِي الْأَرْضَ بَعْدَ مَوْتِهَا ۚ قَدْ بَيَّنَّا لَكُمُ الْآيَاتِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٧١﴾

57:17  [Click Here to Listen](#)

Rule 2E (a) [No Change]: Long Vowel with ه Example

Rule: هَا → هَا

Example

أَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ يُحْيِي الْأَرْضَ بَعْدَ مَوْتِهَا ۚ قَدْ بَيَّنَّا لَكُمُ الْآيَاتِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٧١﴾

57:17  [Click Here to Listen](#)

Here, مَوْتِهَا → مَوْتِهَا

Rule 2E (b) [ه will have sakin]: Example

Rule: ه → هُو and ه → هِي

Example

سَابِقُوا إِلَىٰ مَغْفِرَةٍ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ وَجَنَّةٍ عَرْضُهَا كَعَرْضِ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ أُعِدَّتْ لِلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ ۚ
..... ﴿١٢﴾

57:21 (partial)  [Click Here to Listen](#)

Rule 2E (b) [ه will have sakin]: Example

Rule: ه → هُو and ه → هِي

Example

سَابِقُوا إِلَىٰ مَغْفِرَةٍ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ وَجَنَّةٍ عَرْضُهَا كَعَرْضِ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ أُعِدَّتْ لِلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ ۚ
..... ﴿١٢﴾

57:21 (partial)  [Click Here to Listen](#)

Here, رُسُلُهُ → رُسُلِهِ

Rule 3:

- The last letter carries a **Shaddah** ّ

Rules:

- (a)
 - (i) **Normally** read with a **sakin** on it.
 - (ii) If the letter is an **Echo Letter** then ensure **highest echo** on it.
 - (iii) If the last letter is a ِ then **ensure ghunnah** (nasalization) at stopping.
- (b) و or ي with Shaddah ّ
If you stop read with a sakin and make it **1x long** ~~not 2x~~.

Rule 3 (a) ii: Example¹

- **Pattern:** The last letter is one of the echo letters (ق ط ج د ب) and it carries a **Shaddah** ّ
- **Rule:** It will have the highest echo.

Example

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ﴿١﴾

111:1



[Click Here to Listen](#)

¹ **Tip:** Listen to the specified Ayat of the Quraan using a good head-phone to understand the subtle difference in the recitation.

Rule 3 (a) iii: Example

- **Pattern:** The last letter is (ن) and it carries a **Shaddah** ّ
- **Rule:** Ensure Ghunna / Nasalization when you stop.
You will hear an ending ghunna (n sound) which is prolonged for 2x.

Example

فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَا يُسْأَلُ عَنْ ذَنْبِهِ إِنْسٌ وَلَا جَانٌّ (٣٩)

55:39



[Click Here to Listen](#)

¹ Long vowel will be **6x long**. The rule will be covered in Elongation Section soon

Rule 3 (b): Example

- **Pattern:** The last letter is either و or ي and it carries a **Shaddah** ّ
- **Rule:** If you stop, read with a sakin and make it **1x long** ~~not 2x~~ (i.e. **faster**).

Example:

عَدُّوْ → عَدُّوْ (1x long, faster)

إِلَيَّ → إِلَيَّ (1x long, faster)

Preliminaries of Elongation

Basic Definitions

1. **Sakin Letter:** A letter having a Sakin/Sukoon on it.
2. **Mushaddad Letter:** The letter having a **Shaddah** ّ on it.

عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ

Example: Here the **first** ل is the **Mushaddad Letter** while the **second** ل is the **Sakin letter**.

Remember: A Mushaddad letter is also a Sakin Letter.

Example: (عَلَّمَ → عَلَّمَ) , Here ل is both a mushaddad and sakin letter.

Preliminaries of Elongation (Cont.)

- Tanween (Double Vowel) and Noon Sakin are equivalent
For instance, تَنْ = تَا
- Any letter with a Tanween can be written with a Noon Sakin
- So, rules involving Tanween also covers Noon Sakin.

Tanween Letter = Noon Sakin

Elongation Rules




We can classify Elongation Rules for 3 cases:

1. Elongation (or Maad) using a **Maad Sign** ~. It may happen **anywhere** inside one verse.
This rule is due to the presence of Long vowel followed by **Hamza ء** or any sakin letter.
2. Elongation just **before stopping or pausing**. No special symbol is provided here.
3. Elongation for **Disjoint Letter** in beginning of a Sura (e.g. **الَمْ**)




A Note on Maad Sign ~

- The Examples given in "Click Here to Listen" links are the text from <https://tanzil.net> which **does not have** any **Maad Sign** ~.
- But the presented text given here has the **Maad Sign** ~.
- Readers should read considering the presence of the **Maad Signs** ~ for the text of the <https://tanzil.net> applying appropriate rules (that will be introduced soon).
- Most **Mobile Applications** (Quran) have **Maad Signs** ~

Rule 1: Elongation by Maad Sign ~

Rule No.	Rule	Next Letter ←	← Long Vowel
1.(a)	Prolong Long Vowel by 4x/5x	ء (in the same word)	 <p>(Long Vowel)</p>
1.(b)	Prolong Long Vowel by 2x/4x/5x	ء (in the next word)	 <p>(Long Vowel)</p>
1.(c)	Prolong Long Vowel by 6x	Any sakin (also mushaddad) letter.	 <p>(Long Vowel)</p>

Rule 1: Elongation by Maad Sign ~

Rule No.	Rule	Next Letter ←	← Long Vowel
1.(a)	Prolong Long Vowel by 4x/5x	ء (in the same word)	
1.(b)	Prolong Long Vowel by 2x/4x/5x	ء (in the next word)	
1.(c)	Prolong Long Vowel by 6x	Any sakin (also mushaddad) letter.	

- **Rule (a) and (b) Simplified:** if hamza ء comes after long vowel then **prolong** the long vowel **by 4x**
- For these 3 cases, there will be an **Elongation Sign ~** to **remind** the reader to prolong.

Rule 1: Elongation by Maad Sign Example 1

Pattern: (in same word) ء (next letter) ← عا ي هو

Rule: Prolong the Long Vowel by 4x/5x

Example

أُولَئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ه

2:5  [Click Here to Listen](#)

Rule 1: Elongation by Maad Sign Example 2

Pattern: (in another word) ء (next letter) ← ناي عو

Rule: Prolong the Long Vowel by 2x/4x/5x

Example

وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا أُنْزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ء

2:4  [Click Here to Listen](#)

Rule 1.(c) Elongation Example 1

- **Pattern:** Long Vowels followed by any Sakin Letter (also Mushddad Letter)
i.e. equivalently َ or ِ ← ن ا ع ي ؤ
- **Rule:** Prolong Long Vowel upto 6x long.
- **Note:** In the Noble Quran there are only 2 occurrences of its original rule (sakin letter) which is found in Sura 10:51 and 10:91. In other places Mushaddad Letter is found. (in both cases 6x long is needed)

Example

وَلَا الضُّضَّالَيْنِ (1:7) = وَلَا الضُّضَّالَيْنِ (1:7)

Figure 1: Elongation Rule (c) with Mushaddad Letter (mostly used), But Mushaddah can be broken into a Sakin and another short vowel (shown here)

1:7  [Click Here to Listen](#)

Rule 1.(c) Elongation Example 2

- **Pattern:** Long Vowels followed by any Sakin Letter (also Mushddad Letter)
i.e. equivalently َ or ِ ← عا عي عو
- **Rule:** Prolong Long Vowel upto 6x long.

Examples

فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَا يُسْأَلُ عَنْ ذَنْبِهِ إِنْسٌ وَلَا جَانٌّ ← جَانٌّ

10:51



[Click Here to Listen](#)

Rule 1.(c) Elongation Exclusive Examples

- **Recall:** In the Noble Quran there are **only 2 occurrences** of its original rule (sakin letter) which is found in **Sura 10:51 and 10:91**.

Examples

أَنتُمْ إِذَا مَا وَقَعَ ءَامَنْتُمْ بِهِ ؕ ءَاَلْأَنَ وَقَدْ كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَسْتَعْجِلُونَ ۝١٥

10:51  [Click Here to Listen](#)

ءَاَلْأَنَ وَقَدْ عَصَيْتَ قَبْلُ وَكُنْتَ مِنَ الْمُفْسِدِينَ ۝١٩

10:91  [Click Here to Listen](#)


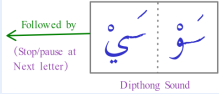
- Recall Rule 1(a) [▶ Click Here](#).

For **Elongation** purpose, now **we need to look at what is before this letter where we stop.**
(i.e. Long Vowel or Diphthong Sound)

- **Rule:** If this is a **Long Vowel** (LV) or **Diphthong Sound** (DS) then it (LV or DS) will be 2x/4x/5x long¹.


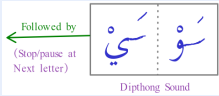
¹Out of 3 options (2x/4x/5x), in one reading you have to be **consistent** in fixing elongation unit, i.e. use any one of them for similar pattern.

Rule 2: Elongation for Stop/Pause Sign (Cont.)

Rule No.	Rule	Next Letter	← sLong Vowel
2.(a)	Prolong Long Vowel by 2x/4x/5x	Any Sakin Letter where you stop or pause	
2.(b)	Prolong Diphthong Sound by 2x/4x/5x	Any Sakin Letter where you stop or pause	

¹ Out of 3 options (2x/4x/5x), in one reading you have to be consistent in fixing elongation unit, i.e. use any one of them for similar pattern.

Rule 2: Elongation for Stop/Pause Sign (Cont.)

Rule No.	Rule	Next Letter	← sLong Vowel
2.(a)	Prolong Long Vowel by 2x/4x/5x	Any Sakin Letter where you stop or pause	
2.(b)	Prolong Diphthong Sound by 2x/4x/5x	Any Sakin Letter where you stop or pause	

- Both can be merged into one Rule:

Long Vowel (LV) or Diphthong Sound (DS) appears immediately before we stop or pause.

Then prolong LV or DS by 2x/4x/5x¹

¹ Out of 3 options (2x/4x/5x), in one reading you have to be consistent in fixing elongation unit, i.e. use any one of them for similar pattern.

Rule 2 (a): Elongation for Stop/Pause Sign Examples

- **Pattern:** Long Vowel (LV) followed by a Stop or Pause Letter¹.
- **Rule:** Prolong LV by (2x/4x/5x)

Example

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (٢) الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (٣)

1:2-3  [Click Here to Listen](#)

الرَّحْمَنُ (١) عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ (٢)

55:1-2  [Click Here to Listen](#)

Rule 2(a): Elongation for Stop/Pause Sign **Example** (Cont.)

- **Pattern:** Long Vowel (LV) followed by a Stop or Pause Letter¹.
- **Rule:** Prolong LV by (2x/4x/5x)

Examples

كَذَّبَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ فَأَتَلَهُمُ الْعَذَابُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ

39:25

 [Click Here to Listen](#)

عَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ

78:1

 [Click Here to Listen](#)

Rule 2(b): Elongation for Stop/Pause Sign Example

- **Pattern:** Diphthong Sound (DS) followed by a Stop or Pause Letter.
- **Rule:** Prolong DS by (2x/4x/5x)

Example

لَا يَلْفِ قُرَيْشٍ (١) إِلَّا لَفِيهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الْشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ (٢)

106:1-2

 [Click Here to Listen](#)

Rule 3: Elongation for Disjoint Letter

- **Pattern:** Disjoint Letters appear in the **Beginning of a Sura** (whose precise meanings are not clear to human)

Rule 3: Elongation for Disjoint Letter

- **Pattern:** Disjoint Letters appear in the **Beginning of a Sura** (whose precise meanings are not clear to human)
- **Rule:** These letters are elongated (i.e. prolonged) as follows

Rule No.	Letters	Elongation Duration
(a)	ا	1x
(b)	ر ح ط ه ي	2x
(c)	ع ق ك ل م ن س ص	6x

Rule 3: Elongation for Disjoint Letter

- **Pattern:** Disjoint Letters appear in the **Beginning of a Sura** (whose precise meanings are not clear to human)
- **Rule:** These letters are elongated (i.e. prolonged) as follows

Rule No.	Letters	Elongation Duration
(a)	ا	1x
(b)	ر ح ط ه ي	2x
(c)	ع ق ك ل م ن س ص	6x

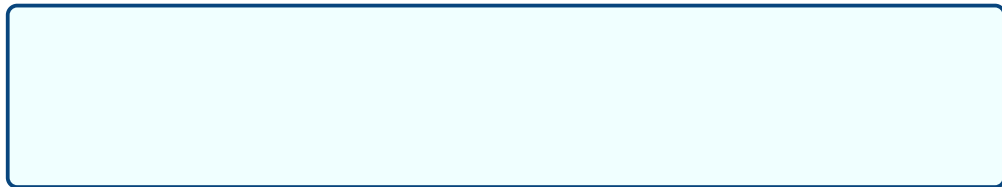
- Letters for Rule (c) will appear with **Maad Sign** ~

Rule 3: Elongation for Disjoint Letter

- **Pattern:** Disjoint Letters appear in the **Beginning of a Sura** (whose precise meanings are not clear to human)
- **Rule:** These letters are elongated (i.e. prolonged) as follows

Rule No.	Letters	Elongation Duration
(a)	ا	1x
(b)	ر ح ط ه ي	2x
(c)	ع ق ك ل م ن س ص	6x

- Letters for Rule (c) will appear with **Maad Sign** ~
- So, the Rules may be **summarized** as follows:



Rule 3: Elongation for Disjoint Letter

- **Pattern:** Disjoint Letters appear in the **Beginning of a Sura** (whose precise meanings are not clear to human)
- **Rule:** These letters are elongated (i.e. prolonged) as follows

Rule No.	Letters	Elongation Duration
(a)	ا	1x
(b)	ر ح ط ه ي	2x
(c)	ع ق ك ل م ن س ص	6x

- Letters for Rule (c) will appear with **Maad Sign** ~
- So, the Rules may be **summarized** as follows:

✓ Letters with **Maad Sign** ~ → **6x long**

Rule 3: Elongation for Disjoint Letter

- **Pattern:** Disjoint Letters appear in the **Beginning of a Sura** (whose precise meanings are not clear to human)
- **Rule:** These letters are elongated (i.e. prolonged) as follows

Rule No.	Letters	Elongation Duration
(a)	ا	1x
(b)	ر ح ط ه ي	2x
(c)	ع ق ك ل م ن س ص	6x

- Letters for Rule (c) will appear with **Maad Sign** ~
- So, the Rules may be **summarized** as follows:

- ✓ Letters with **Maad Sign** ~ → **6x long**
- ✓ The letter Alif ا → 1x (no elongation needed)

Rule 3: Elongation for Disjoint Letter

- **Pattern:** Disjoint Letters appear in the **Beginning of a Sura** (whose precise meanings are not clear to human)
- **Rule:** These letters are elongated (i.e. prolonged) as follows

Rule No.	Letters	Elongation Duration
(a)	ا	1x
(b)	ر ح ط ه ي	2x
(c)	ع ق ك ل م ن س ص	6x

- Letters for Rule (c) will appear with **Maad Sign** ~
- So, the Rules may be **summarized** as follows:

- ✓ Letters with **Maad Sign** ~ → **6x long**
- ✓ The letter Alif ا → 1x (no elongation needed)
- ✓ **All Other Letters** (without maad sign) → **2x long**

Rule 3 Elongation for Disjoint Letter: Example

Example

الْم (١) ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ (٢)

2:1-2  [Click Here to Listen](#)

طَسَمَ (١) تِلْكَ ءَايَاتُ الْكِتَابِ الْمُبِينِ (٢)

28:1-2  [Click Here to Listen](#)

Nun Sakin ن Rules

- **General Rule:** Ghunna (Nasalization). The Letter ن with a shaddah ّ will always have a ghunna (of 2x long). (tip: Close your mouth and release air by the nose).

Example

إِنَّ

أَنَّ اللَّهَ

إِنِّي

- **Other rules:**

- (a) Idh-haar اِظْهَار : **Clear** Pronunciation
- (b) Idhghaam اِذْغَام : **Assimilation (i.e. merging)** to next letter.
- (c) Iqlaab اِقْلَاب : **Transform** one letter into another (here ن becomes م)
- (d) Ikhfaa اِخْفَاء : **Hiding** sound (ن sound in this case)

Nun Sakin Rules: Idh-haar إظهار

Idh-haar: Pattern



Rule:

- ✓ Nothing special should be done, just **read clearly** without any ghunna, hiding or elongation. Pronounce the ن clearly. (tongue will clearly touch upper part of teeth)
- ✓ Notice, here the **standard tanween and ن with explicit sakin (i.e. نْ)** are used only for **إظهار**

Idh-haar اِظْهَار Example

- **Spot out** Idh-haar اِظْهَار in the following example:

Example: 67:9

قَالُوا بَلَىٰ قَدْ جَاءَنَا نَذِيرٌ فَكَذَّبْنَا وَقُلْنَا مَا نَزَّلَ اللَّهُ مِنْ شَيْءٍ إِنَّا أَنْتُمْ
إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ كَبِيرٍ ﴿٩﴾

Idh-haar اِظْهَار Example (Ans.)

- Idh-haar اِظْهَار occurs if the next letter is a **Throat Letter** i.e. any of ء ه ع ح غ خ

Example: 67:9



Nun Sakin Rules: Idhghaam اِذْغَامٌ

- Idhghaam اِذْغَامٌ : Assimilation (i.e. merging) to next letter of the next word.
(Idhghaam is always between 2 words.)

Idh-gaam: Pattern

Any one from these 6 letters ي ر م ل و ن

يَرْمَلُونَ

To memorize this acronym is used

Followed by
(next letter)

No Sakin

و م ل ن

Tanweens are Slanted / ن has no sakin

Rule:

- ✓ ن not pronounced. (equivalently, double vowel becomes vowel)
- ✓ Assimilation to next letter (i.e. put an extra shaddah on it if not already present)
- ✓ No Ghunnah for ر ل
- ✓ Ghunnah with others ي و م ن i.e. any one of these 4 letters

Idhghaam اِذْغَامْ Example

- **Spot out** Idhghaam اِذْغَامْ in the following example:

Example: 57:20

أَعْلَمُوا أَنَّمَا الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا لَعِبٌ وَلَهُمْ زِينَةٌ وَتَفَاخُرٌ بَيْنَكُمْ وَتَكَاثُرٌ فِي الْأَمْوَالِ وَالْأَوْلَادِ كَمَثَلِ
 غَيْثٍ أَعْجَبَ الْكُفَّارَ نَبَاتُهُ ثُمَّ يَهِيجُ فَتَرَاهُ مُصْفَرًّا ثُمَّ يَكُونُ حُطْلَمًا وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ
 وَمَغْفِرَةٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَانٌ وَمَا الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا إِلَّا مَتَعُ الْغُرُورِ ﴿٥٠﴾

Idhghaam اِذْغَامْ Example (Ans.)

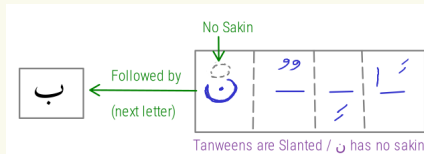
Example: 57:20

اَعْلَمُوا اَنَّما الْحَيٰوةُ الدُّنْيَا لَعِبٌ وَلَهُمْ زِينَةٌ وَتَفَاخُرٌ بَيْنَكُمْ وَتَكَاثُرٌ فِي الْاَمْوَالِ وَالْاَوْلَادِ كَمَثَلِ
 غَيْثٍ اَعْجَبَ الْكُفَّارَ نَبَاتُهُ ثُمَّ يَهِيجُ فَتَرَاهُ مُصْفَرًّا ثُمَّ يَكُونُ حُطَمًا وَفِي الْاٰخِرَةِ عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ
 وَمَغْفِرَةٌ مِّنَ اللّٰهِ وَرِضْوَانٌ وَمَا الْحَيٰوةُ الدُّنْيَا اِلَّا مَتَعُ الْغُرُوْرِ ﴿٥٠﴾

Nun Sakin Rules: Iqlaab اِقْلَابْ

- Iqlaab اِقْلَابْ : Transform one thing into another (here n becomes m)

Iqlaab : Pattern



Rule:

- 'n' sound turns into 'm' sound. In other words, ن becomes م
- A smaller م is printed to indicate Iqlaab.

Iqlaab اِقْلَاب Example

Example: 55:39

فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَا يُسْأَلُ عَنْ ذَنْبِهِ إِنْسٌ وَلَا جَانٌّ

Iqlaab اِقْلَاب Example (Ans.)

Example: 55:39

فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَا يُسْأَلُ عَنْ ذَنْبِهِ إِنْسٌ وَلَا جَانٌّ

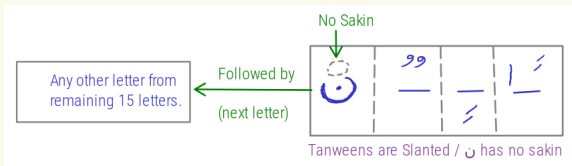
ذِمَّ

Next letter is ب

Nun Sakin Rules: Ikhfaa إخفاء

- Ikhfaa إخفاء : **Hiding** sound (n sound i.e. ن in this case)

Ikhfa : Pattern



Rule:

- ✓ Not clear pronunciation. Instead of touching tongue to upper teeth, keep a minor space between them so little air can flow between them.

Ikhfaa إخفاء Example

Example: 2:04

وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا أُنْزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ
يُوقِنُونَ ﴿٤﴾

Ikhfaa إخفاء Example (Ans.)

Example: 55:39

وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا أُنْزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ
يُوقِنُونَ ﴿٤﴾

ن No sakin on

Ikhfaa إخفاء Example (Cont.)

Example: 57:11

مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يُقْرِضُ اللَّهَ قَرْضًا حَسَنًا فَيُضَاعِفَهُ لَهُ وَلَهُ أَجْرٌ
كَبِيرٌ ﴿١١﴾

Ikhfaa إخفاء Example (Cont.) (Ans.)

Example: 57:11

مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يُقْرِضُ اللَّهَ قَرْضًا حَسَنًا فَيُضَاعِفَهُ لَهُ وَلَهُ أَجْرٌ
كَبِيرٌ

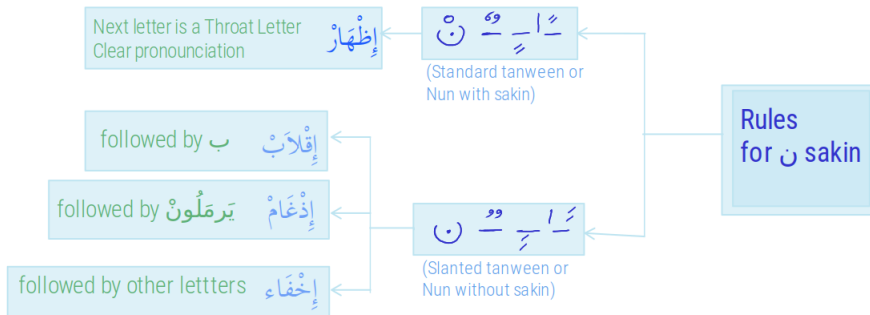
Slanted tanween
(and next letter is not يَرْمَلُونَ)

3 Types of Example in one verse

Example (2:18)

صُمُّوا بِكُمْ عُمَىٰ فَهَمَّ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ ﴿١٨﴾

Summary of ن Sakin Rules



Color Coded ن Sakin Rules

- **Standard** and **Slanted** Tanween are the main indicators for different ن Sakin Rules. These are normally found in **Press Printed copy** of the Quran.

Color Coded ن Sakin Rules

- **Standard** and **Slanted** Tanween are the main indicators for different ن Sakin Rules. These are normally found in **Press Printed copy** of the Quran.
- In computer print (in Mobile Apps, website) they are often indicated by **Color Coding** as follows:

أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ 19 أَعْلَمُوا أَنَّهَا الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا لَعِبَ وَلَهُمْ وَزِينَةٌ
وَتَفَاخُرٌ بَيْنَكُمْ وَتَكَاثُرٌ فِي الْأَمْوَالِ وَالْأَوْلَادِ كَمَثَلِ غَيْثٍ أَعْجَبَ
الْكُفَّارَ نَبَاتُهُ ثُمَّ يَهِيجُ فَتَرَهُ مُضْفَرًا ثُمَّ يَكُونُ حُطَمًا وَفِي
الْآخِرَةِ عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ وَمَغْفِرَةٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَانٌ وَمَا الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا
إِلَّا مَتَاعُ الْغُرُورِ 20 سَابِقُوا إِلَىٰ مَغْفِرَةٍ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ وَجَنَّةٍ عَرْضُهَا

Mim (م) Sakin Rules

- **General Rule:** Ghunna (Nasalization). The Letter م with a shaddah ّ will always have a ghunna (of 2x long). (tip: Close your mouth and release air by the nose).

Example

مِمَّا أَمَّنْ

- **Other rules¹:**

- (a) Idhghaam إِذْغَامٌ : Assimilation (i.e. merging) to next letter.
- (b) Ikhfaa إِخْفَاءٌ : Hiding sound (m sound in this case)
- (c) Idh-haar إِظْهَارٌ : Clear Pronunciation

¹There is no Iqlaab in mim sakin rules

Mim Sakin Rules: Idhghaam اِذْغَامٌ

- **Pattern:** م ←^{nextletter} م (no sakin ة)
- **Rule:**
 - Ignore** the first م
 - Add a shaddah ّ** (if not present) on the **second م**
 - Make **ghunna** for 2x long

Example (67:12)

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَخْشَوْنَ رَبَّهُم بِالْغَيْبِ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ كَبِيرٌ ﴿٢١﴾

Ikhfaa إخفاء

- **Pattern:**

م (no sakin َ) ← ^{nextletter} ب

- **Rule:**

- Hide the pronunciation of م (allow very minor air pass between 2 lips)
- Make **ghunna** for 2x long

Example (67:12)

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَخْشَوْنَ رَبَّهُم بِالْغَيْبِ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ كَبِيرٌ ﴿٢١﴾

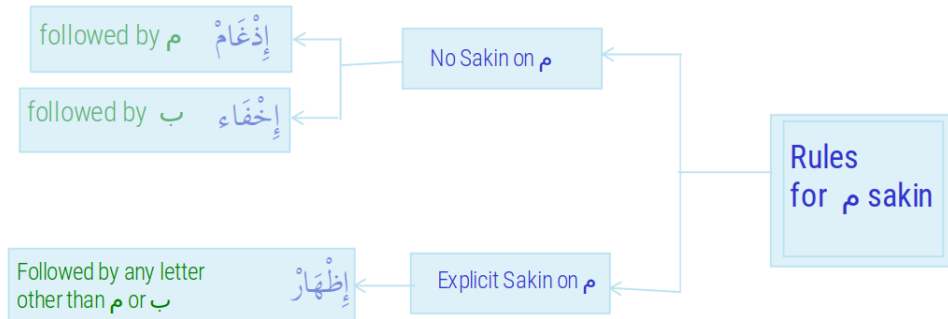
Idh-haar اِظْهَارْ

- **Pattern:** Any other letter except م and ب ← *nextletter* (with sakin َ)
- **Rule:**
 - Clear** pronunciation, No ghunna. (**just read normally**)
 - No assimilation (no skipping one and jumping to the next)

Example (67:12)

وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا أُنزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ ﴿٤﴾

Summary of م Sakin Rules



Echo Letters

- Following 5 letters are called Echo Letters as if you stop here it will have an echo:

ق ط ج د ب

- The **intensity of echo** varies. There are **3 possibilities**:
 - The letter is in the middle of a word then the **intensity is low**.
 - The letter is at the end of a word then the **intensity is medium**.
 - The letter is at the end of a word with shaddah ّ then the **intensity is the highest**.

Example 111:1-5

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ﴿١﴾ مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنْهُ مَالُهُ وَمَا كَسَبَ ﴿٢﴾ سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ﴿٣﴾
وَأَمْرَأَتُهُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ ﴿٤﴾ فِي جِيدِهَا حَبْلٌ مِّن مَّسَدٍ ﴿٥﴾

Conditionally Heavy Letter ِ

- Heavy and Light version of ِ in English.
 - ✓ L or ِ is **Heavy** in the word **Large** অ sound in Bangla
 - ✓ L or ِ is **Light** in the word **Lamb**
- In the Noble Quraan the letter ِ can **sometimes** be used as **Heavy** and **sometimes** as **Light**
- This rule is primarily applied while we pronounce the word **الله**
 Thus this lesson is aimed at how to pronounce this word **الله** (Lord of the universe)

How to Pronounce the word **الله**

It has 2 cases:

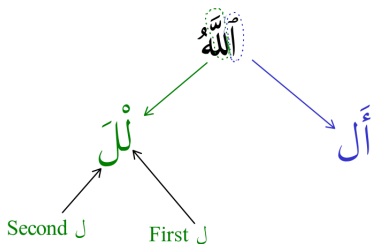
- (a) Nothing before it, the word **الله** appears in the beginning.
- (b) The word **الله** appears in the middle.

✓ According to stronger position among scholars, **الله** is a proper name of our creator.

How to Pronounce the word **الله**

Case (a):

- Nothing before it, the word **الله** appears in the beginning.



- ✓ The **second ل** will be **heavy** and 2x long.
Example: (14:32 partial)

الله الَّذِي خَلَقَ

How to Pronounce the word **اللَّهُ**

Case (b): Here we have to look for the ending short vowel of the word before اللَّهُ

- The word **اللَّهُ** appears **in the middle**. The rule goes as follows:
 - The 2nd ل is **Light** ← **اللَّهُ** + **ِ** (Kasrah)

Example:(1:1)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

- The 2nd ل is **Heavy** ← **اللَّهُ** + **َ** (Fatha) or **ُ** (Dammah)

Example:(2:7 (partial))

خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى

In both Light and Heavy pronunciation the 2nd ل will be 2x long.

Conditionally Heavy Letter ر

- Heavy and Light version of ر in English.
 - ✓ R or ر is **Heavy** in the word **R**awhide অ sound in Bangla
 - ✓ R or ر is **Light** in the word **R**ush আ sound in Bangla
- Here we have to look for a number of possibilities:
 - ✓ What vowel is on ر
 - ✓ What vowel is just before it
 - ✓ What vowel is just before before it
 - ✓ Other combinations

Summary of Rules for Heavy or Light ر

Light		Heavy	
Examples	Pattern	Example	Pattern
الْقَارِعَةُ	ر	وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ رُسُلُ	رَ
فِرْعَوْنَ Exception exists	رَ =	قُرْءَانَ مَرِيَمَ	رُ =
حَبْرٍ	رَ =	الْقَدْرِ خُسْرِ	رُ =
خَيْرِ الْجَبِيرِ	يُرَ or يَرُ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	أَرُ

Exception: Rule: ر is Heavy ← Heavy Letters - رَ Pattern

Example: مَرِصًا Here ص is a Heavy Letter

¹The sakin on ر i.e. رُ may present or can be put by stopping rule

Special Symbol: Imala \diamond

- This symbol looks like a **diamond** ◇ and appears **only once** in the Quran (11:41)
- وَقَالَ ارْكَبُوا فِيهَا بِسْمِ اللَّهِ **مَجْرِيهَا** وَمُرْسَاهَا
- In Bangla it sounds like এ কার (মাজরে--হা--) (2x long)
- In English it sounds like Ra part of **R**ainbow

Special Symbol: اَ◌ْ

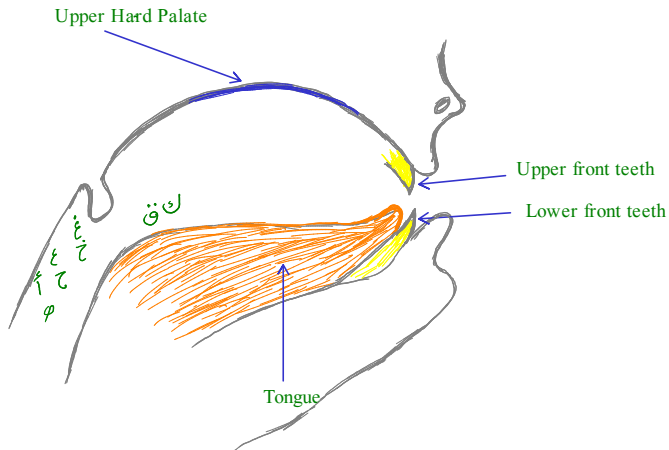
Note: This is not sakin on Alif, it is a special symbol always written in this way (Computer compose or press print).

Rule:

- If you continue just ignore it (most in all cases we continue) , but if you stop read with as a ۷ long vowel (2x long)

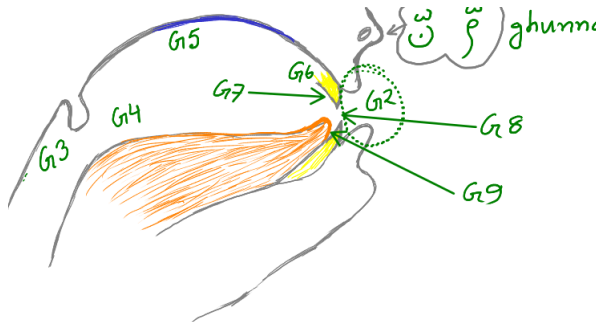
Example: اَنَا لَكُمْ Continue=> Ana Lakum, Stop=> Anaa. Lakum.

Makhraj or Point of Articulation

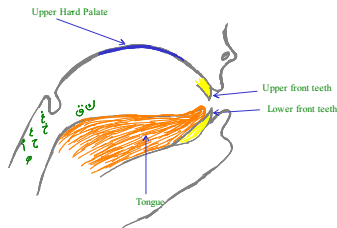


Makhraj or Point of Articulation (Cont.)

Arabic letters are classified **into 10 groups** (1 is for long vowels). Here **9 groups** will be discussed:



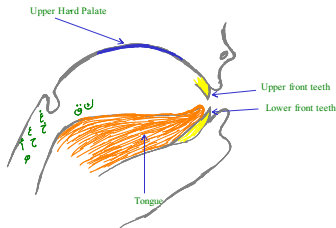
Makhraj or Point of Articulation (Cont.)



● Group No. 2 (Lips)

- ✓ ف Upper teeth touches inner lips wet portion
- ✓ م Two outer lips (dry portion) touch
- ✓ ب Two inner lips (wet portion) touch
- ✓ و Make a small circle

Makhraj or Point of Articulation: Group 3,4



- Group No. 3 (Throat)

Top	Middle	Bottom
خ غ	ح ع	ء ه

- Group No. 4: Soft part of Tongue, letters are ق ك

Makhraj or Point of Articulation: Group 5

- There are 3 letter in this group such as ش ج ي

Note: ج is pronounced as **j** of **j**am or **g** of **a**ge.



Makhraj or Point of Articulation: Group 6

- Members of this group are: ر ل ن

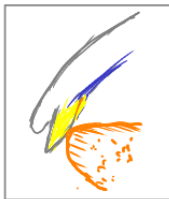
General Note: Forward tongue towards upper teeth.



Makhraj or Point of Articulation: Group 7

- 3 letter of this group are: ت د ط

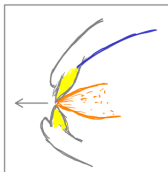
Note: ط is heavy letter, back of the tongue should be raised. (Use অ sound)



Makhraj or Point of Articulation: Group 8

- This is the most **important** groups as mostly letters in this groups are not correctly pronounced. Group members are: **ث ذ ظ**

Letter **ظ** is heavy and pronounced accordingly while **ث** and **ذ** are pronounced as follows:

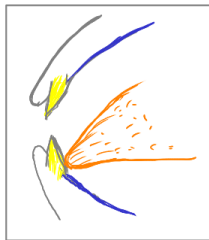


- ✓ In **both letter** place the tongue in between upper and lower teeth as shown and push forward (blow outward)
- ✓ For letter **ث** use **th** part of **athletics**. In Bangla you start with **ث** and **push forward forcefully**.
- ✓ For letter **ذ** use **th** part of **father**. Start with "D" and **push forward forcefully**.

Makhraj or Point of Articulation: Group 9

- The letters ز س ص form this group.

Note: Pay attention to ز , pronounce it like **z** of **zoo**. Find the difference between ج and ز



Makhraj or Point of Articulation: Group 10

- Only member of this group is ض
- **Rule:** If you are right-handed then follow :
Left half of the tongue touches the upper teeth
- There is no equivalent letter of ض in English.

Some Useful Online Resources

To observe the correct pronunciation of words in the Quraan it is strongly recommended to follow either of the following web resources:

- <https://quran.com/>
- <https://tanzil.net/>

For learning purpose initially set **Al-Husary** as reciter

And for regular purpose set **Mishary Rashid Alafasy** as reciter

Mobile App: Use Al Quran by **GreenTech** for easy reading of Uthmani Script.