

Tajweed Rules Cheat Sheet

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Four Rules of Learning

- a. Learn the foundations Well
- b. Practice Well
- c. Admit your mistakes without hesitation. Keep on correcting and reducing your mistakes
- d. Don't get discouraged no matter what. Keep moving forward.

Tajweed Rules Cheat Sheet

1. The sound of Zabr is "aa" and it is at the top of a letter. The sound of Zer is "e" and it is at the bottom of a letter. The sound of Pesh is "oo" and it is also at the top of a letter.
2. The sound of Standing Zabr is also "aa" but it is stretched for one second. The sound of Standing Zer is "e" with one second of stretching. The sound of Reverse Pesh is "oo" with one second of stretching.
3. The sound of Double Zabr is "un". The sound of Double Zer is "in". The sound of Double Pesh is " 'un "
4. **Jazam:** If a letter has a jazam on it then we have to connect it with the letter behind it. If there is jazam on hamza then we have to make the sound jerky while connecting it with the letter behind it.
5. **Qalqala:** Qalqala letters are Qawf, Taw, Ba, Jeem and Daal. If there is jazam on any of these letters then we produce the " 'a " or " awe " sound while connecting them with the letter behind. For Qawf and Taw is the awe sound while for ba, jeem and daal is the 'a sound.

- 6. Wao Leen:** If any letter has zabr on it and next to it is wao with jazam then we don't stretch the final sound.
- 7. Wao Madda:** If any letter has pesh on it and next to it is wao with jazam then we have to stretch the final sound for one second. Wao Madda and Reverse Pesh create the same sound.
- 8. Yaa e Leen:** If any letter has zabr on it and next to it is yaa with jazam then we don't stretch the final sound.
- 9. Yaa e Madda:** If any letter has zer below it and next to it is yaa with jazam then we stretch the final sound for one second. Yaa e Madda and Standing Zer create the same sound.
- 10. Alif Madda:** If any letter has zabr on it and next to it is an alif without any sign then we stretch the final sound. Alif Madda and Standing Zabr create the same sound.
- 11. Ikhfa:** The throat letters are hamza, ha, 'Ayn, HA (the sharp one), Ghawyn, Khaw.
- Version 1:** If Noon has a jazam on it and next to it is a letter which is not from the throat letters group then we apply ikhfa on noon. The three rules of ikhfa are.
- Read the sound of noon in your nose.
 - Stretch the sound for one second.
 - Don't touch your tongue anywhere while applying ikhfa (Reading the noon sound in your nose)
- Version 2:** If any letter has Double Zabr, Double Zer or Double Pesh on it and next to it is a letter which doesn't belong to throat letters then... (Rest is the same as in version 1)

12. Idgham: Version 1: If Noon has a Jazam on it and next to it is either wao or yaa then we have to mix up the sounds of the letter before noon, the noon itself and the letter next to it as well and read this mixture in our nose. Make sure that the tongue doesn't touch anywhere while reading it. Also stretch the final sound for one second. For example: Wa Maaeeen Yaqoolu

Version 2: If any letter has Double Zabr, Double Zer or Double Pesh on it and next to it is either wao or yaa then we have to connect that letter with wao or yaa and mix up the sounds of the letter with Double Zabrs, Zers or Peshes with wao or yaa and then read the mixture in our nose, being careful not to touch our tongue anywhere while producing the un, in or 'un sound respectively. Also stretch the final sound for one second.

13. Tashdeed: If any letter has tashdeed on it then...

- a. We connect that letter with the letter behind it
- b. We press that letter for half a second
- c. We read the second sign of that letter besides tashdeed

14. Ghunna: If noon or meem have tashdeed on any of them then we apply Ghunna by pressing the sound for one second instead of half a second.

- a. In the Ghunna of Noon we press the tongue to the roof for one second.
- b. In the Ghunna of Meem we keep our lips closed and pressed for one second.

15. Iqlaab: Whenever there is jazam on meem and next to it is ba then we apply ghunna on meem.

16. The Small Meem: When there is a small meem above noon with jazam we skip the noon and connect the letter before noon with the small meem, applying ghunna on the meem. (The shape of this small meem is different from the small meem of obligatory stop)

17. Stopping on Double Zabr: If the last letter of a word has a Double Zabr on it and we are stopping then we have to remove one zabr and stretch that letter with the remaining single zabr for one second.

18. Stopping on Round Ta: If we are stopping on a word which ends with a Round Ta then the Round Ta will turn into Round ha and whatever sign it has will turn into jazam. Even the Double Zabr turns into jazam when we stop on Round Ta.

19. Stopping on Standing Signs: The Standing signs do not change whether we read the word in regular mode or stopping mode. Round Ta is just an exception.

20. Stopping on Madda Letters: If a word ends with Alif Madda, Wao Madda or Yaa e Madda then nothing changes whether we continue reading or stop. The length of the final sound will remain one second.

21. Stopping on Leen Letters: Although, in Wao leen and Yaa e Leen we don't stretch the sound but if we are stopping on a word which has either wao leen or yaa e leen in the last or second last position then we have the option to stretch the final sound in order to beautify the recitation. However, in regular mode we must not stretch the sounds of wao leen and yaa e leen.

22. Stopping on Ghunna: We have to press the sound for one second whether we apply ghunna in regular mode or in stopping mode. Ghunna is always applied whenever a noon or a meem has tashdeed on it regardless of the reading mode.

23. Signs of Stopping: Whenever there is **small laam alif** on a word, we must not stop and continue reading. Whenever there is a **small meem** above a word, we must stop there on all costs otherwise, we will be sinful. On other signs like the **small taw, small jeem, small za**, we have the option whether to stop or continue. (I prefer stopping)

24. Big Madd and the Small Madd: Whenever a letter has a small madd, we stretch that letter for 2 seconds. While on big madd, we have to stretch it for four seconds. The big and small madds don't have a sound of their own. Their only purpose is to increase the length of a letter.