

**ISLAMIC FOUNDATION OF TORONTO
EVENING MADRASSAH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL**

BASIC TAJWEED RULES

FOR GRADE 3

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Introduction

Tajweed means to recite every letter of the Qur'an correctly from its makhraj with all of its qualities. The importance of tajweed can't be denied as reciting the Qur'an without tajweed will not only effect the beauty of the Qur'an but sometimes it can change the meaning of the Qur'an.

For example: The word Qalb means "heart". If instead of Qaaf, Kaaf is read the meaning changes to "dog". The word "Rahim" used for Allah, means 'very merciful'. If instead of (ح) letter (ا) is read the meaning changes to "thirsty camel".

It is therefore compulsory (fardh) on each and every Muslim male or female to learn tajweed so that he or she can recite correctly.

In this book the basic rules of tajweed are explained in a simple way so that the students of grades 3 - 5 can understand and memorize the tajweed rules easily.

After learning and understanding these rules the students will inshaallah be able to recite the Qur'an correctly with tajweed.

However, to read the Qur'an correctly with tajweed it is not enough to understand only the rules of tajweed but it is also necessary to practice these rules with an expert teacher.

All praise is for Allah tabarak ta'ala who is our lord and our creator who enlightened us with the Noor of Iman and made us Muslim and include us in the ummah of our beloved prophet Khatimul Ambiah, Muhammadur Rasulullah (SAW).

This book is prepared by the teachers of Islamic Foundation of Toronto. May Allah reward them in this life and the hereafter.

Etiquettes of Reading Qur'an

1. Perform wudhu. It is a sin to touch the Qur'an without wudhu.
2. It is permissible to read the Qur'an from memory without wudhu (without touching it)
3. A person in a state of haidh, nifaas or janabat is not allowed to read any verse of the Qur'an with or without memory and is not allowed to touch the Qur'an.
4. Sit with great respect when reading the Qur'an.
5. Begin the Qur'an with Ta-awwuzأَعُوذُ and Tasmiyahبِسْمِ اللَّهِ
6. One must not talk during reading Qur'an. If an important matter has to be discussed with anyone then the reading should be stopped and the Qur'an should be closed.
7. If one has spoken while reading Qur'an (due to some important reason) then recite Ta-awwuz only before restarting.
8. The reader should have this in mind that these are the words of Allah and Allah is listening to how I am reading his book.
9. Read Tasmiyah before start of a new surah except surah Tawbah.
10. Do not put the Qur'an on the carpet or any place on which people stand or sit.
11. Do not put any book or object on top of the Qur'an.
12. Do not have your back to the Quran or somebody else's back towards the Qur'an.
13. If one feels tired and begins to yawn while reading the Qur'an, then stop the recitation and continue after you have rested.
14. Do not sit on a place which is higher than the Qur'an.
15. Do not sleep with your feet towards the Qur'an.
16. It is sinful to carelessly discard, torn or worn pages of the Qur'an. Do not throw them in the garbage can.

ج جِيم	ث ثَا	ت تَا	ب بَا	ا اَلِف
JEEM	THAA	TAA	BAA	ALIF
ر رَا	ذ ذَال	د دَال	خ خَا	ح حَا
RAA	ZHAAL	DAAL	KHAA	HAA
ض ضَاذ	ص صَاذ	ش شَيْن	س سَيْن	ز زَا
DHAAD	SAAD	SHEEN	SEEN	ZAA
ف فَا	غ غَيْن	ع عَيْن	ظ ظَا	ط طَا
FAA	GHAIN	AIN	ZHAA	TAA
ن نُون	م مِيم	ل لَام	ك كَاف	ق قَاف
NOON	MEEM	LAAM	KAAF	QAAF
	ي يَا	ء هَمْزَة	ه هَا	و وَاو
	YAA	HAMZAH	HAA	WAAW

Guideline For the Teacher: Practice and listen to the Pronunciation of 5 letters from every student in each tajweed class.

LESSON 1

Similar Sound Letters

Practice the letters in the first row with letters in the 2nd and 3rd row that are different in pronunciation but have a similar sound.

أَ	تَ	ثَ	دَ	ذَ	هَ	كَ	خَ
عَ	طَ	سَ	ضَ	زَ	حَ	قَ	غَ
		صَ		ظَ			

إِ	تِ	ثِ	دِ	ذِ	هِ	كِ	خِ
عِ	طِ	سِ	ضِ	زِ	حِ	قِ	غِ
		صِ		ظِ			

أُ	تُ	ثُ	دُ	ذُ	هُ	كُ	خُ
عُ	طُ	سُ	ضُ	زُ	حُ	قُ	غُ
		صُ		ظُ			

REVISION OF LAST YEARS

FULL MOUTH LETTERS

1. There are 7 full mouth letters خ ص ض ط ظ ع ق
2. Full mouth letters are always read with full mouth with a heavy sound.

THROAT LETTERS

1. There are 6 throat letters ع ه و ح غ خ
2. ع and ه are pronounced from the bottom of the throat nearest to the chest.
3. ع and ح are pronounced from the middle of the throat.
4. ع and خ are pronounced from the top of the throat nearest to the mouth.

HARAKAAT

1. Fatha , Dhammah and Kasra are called Harakaat.
2. Harakaat letters are read quickly with no stretch or jerk.

HAMZAH (ء)

1. When Alif has got anything, it is called a Hamzah.

Example: Hamzah Fatha (أ) Hamzah Fatha Madd (إ) Hamzah Sakin (آ)

2. Hamzah sakin (آ) is read with a slight twitch (jerk).

Example: قَرَأَتْ - وَأَمُرْ - يَأْبَ

TANWEEN

1. Fathatain, dhammatain and kasratain are called Tanween.
2. Tanween letters are read from the nose.

SAKIN

1. A letter with Jazam (sukoon) is called sakin.

Example: Waaw Sakin (وَ) Meem Sakin (مْ) Noon Sakin (نْ)

2. Sakin is read once by joining it to the letter before it.

Example: قُلْ - عِذْ - أَنْ

QALQALA

1. To read a letter with a bouncing sound is called Qalqala.
2. There are 5 letters of Qalqala (قُطْبُ جَدِ)
3. When any Qalqala letter is sakin, Qalqala should be made.

Example: خَلَقْ - عِذْ - تُبْ

LETTERS OF MADD (HUROOFUL MADDAH)

1. There are 3 letters of Madd ا, و and ی.

2. Alif is maddah when there is fatha before Alif.

Example: بَا - تَا - ثَا

3. Waaw is maddah when there is dhammah before Waaw sakin.

Example: بُو - تُو - ثُو

4. Yaa is maddah when there is kasra before Yaa sakin.

Example: بِي - تِي - ثِي

5. Maddah letters are read by stretching one Alif (1sec).

Note: 1 Alif is the time required in closing or opening of a finger normally.

FATHA MADD, DHAMMAH MADD AND KASRA MADD

1. Fatha Madd (ـَ) is in place of Alif Maddah.

Example: Baa Fatha Madd بَ = Baa Alif Fatha بَا

2. Dhammah Madd (ـُ) is in place of Waaw Maddah.

Example: Waaw Dhammah Madd وَ = Waaw Waaw Dhammah وَو

3. Kasra Madd (ـِ) is in place of Yaa Maddah.

Example: Haa Kasra Madd هِ = Haa Yaa Kasra هِي

4. Fatha Madd, Dhammah Madd and Kasra Madd are stretch for 1 Alif (1sec).

LETTERS OF LEEN

1. There are 2 letters of Leen و and ی.
2. Waaw is Leen when there is fatha before Waaw sakin.

Example: أَوْ - بَوْ - تَوْ

3. Yaa is Leen when there is fatha before Yaa sakin.

Example: آئٍ - بَيٍّ - تَيٍّ

4. Leen letters are read softly and quickly.

TASHDEED (SHADDAH)

1. Tashdeed (Shaddah) looks like “ّ”.
2. A letter with a tashdeed is called “Mushaddad”.

Example: Ba Mushaddad (بّ) Meem Mushaddad (مّ).

3. Mushaddad letters are read twice (First time by joining it to the letter before it, and the second time on itself according to its own harakat).

Example: رَبّ - مَدّ - قَلّ

4. All mushaddad letters, except Noon and Meem mushaddad should be read hard with force.

GHUNNAH

1. To read a letter with a full nasal sound is called “Ghunnah”.
2. There are two letters of ghunnah ن and م .
3. Noon and Meem are read with Ghunnah when they have a tashdeed.

Example: عَمّ - إِنَّ - ظَنَّ

4. The duration of ghunnah is one Alif (1sec).

RULES OF RAA (ر)

1. A Raa with fatha, dhammah, fathatain, dhammatain will be read with full mouth.

Example: كَوْشَرٌ - تُوْرُوْنَ - غُوْرًا - حُوْرٌ

2. A Raa with a kasra or kasratain under it will be read with empty mouth.

Example: بُورِكَ - صُوْرٌ - خُسِرَ

3. A Raa sakin with fatha or dhammah before it, will be read with full mouth

Example: وَأَنْحَرُ - وَأَمُرُ

4. A Raa sakin with kasra before it, will be read with empty mouth

Example: إِصْبِرْ - يَغْفِرْ

5. A Raa sakin with Yaa sakin before it will **always** be read with empty mouth

Example: السَّعِيرِينَ - خَيْرٌ - خَيْرٌ

6. A Raa mushaddad with fatha, dhammah, fathatain or dhammatain will be read with a full mouth.

Example: مَرَّةً - بِرٌّ

7. A Raa mushaddad with a kasra or kasratain will be read with an empty mouth.

Example: مِنْ شَرٍّ - مُسْتَمِرٍّ

8. A Raa sakin with a "Full Mouth Letter" appearing in the same word after it, will be read with full mouth

Example: مُرْصَادًا

RULES OF NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

There are 4 rules of Noon saakin and tanween.

1. IZHAR

Izhar means to read a letter clearly from its makhraj without ghunnah.

Rule: If after Noon Saakin (نْ) or Tanween (ً) there appears any of the six throat letters ع ه خ ع ح ع خ , Noon Saakin or Tanween will be read without ghunnah.

Example: وَجَّهْتُ الْقَفَا - نَارُ حَامِيَةٍ - مِنْ خُوفٍ

2. IDGHAAM

Idgham means to enter one thing into another.

There are six letters of Idgham ي ر م ل و ن يَزْمُلُونَ

Rule: If after Noon Saakin or Tanween there appears any of the six letters of ي ر م ل و ن يَزْمُلُونَ, Idgham will take place.

In four letters ي ن ه و يَنْمُو Idgham will be **with Ghunnah**.

Example: شَرَّائِرُهُ - مِنْ مَّاءٍ - إِلَهُ وَاحِدٌ

In two letters Laam and Raa, Idgham will be **without Ghunnah**.

Example: مِنْ لَدُنْهُ - مِنْ رَّبِّكَ

3. QALB (IQLAAB)

Qalb means to change one thing into another.

Rule: If after Noon Saakin or Tanween there appears letter Baa then Noon Saakin or Tanween will be changed into Meem and read **with Ghunnah**.

Example: كَرَامٍ بَرَّةٍ - أَنْبِيَاءٍ - مِنْ بَعْدِ

4. IKHFA

Ikhfa means to hide (conceal).

There are 15 letters of Ikhfa

Rule: If after Noon Saakin or Tanween there appears any of the 15 letters of Ikhfa, Noon Saakin or Tanween will be read with the quality of Ikhfa.

Example: ذُرِّيَّةٌ طَيِّبَةٌ - مَنْ دَسَّهَا

Note: The difference between Ghunnah and Ikhfa is that in Ghunnah full sound comes from the nose where as in Ikhfa only a light sound comes from nose.

RULES OF MEEM SAAKIN

1. If after Meem Saakin there appear another Meem or letter Baa then Meem Saakin will be read with Ghunnah.

Example: وَلَهُمْ مَا يَشْتَهُونَ أَمْ مَنْ إِلَيْكُمْ مُرْسَلُونَ
وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ أَمْ بِهِ يَعْتَصِمُ بِاللَّهِ

2. If after Meem saakin there appears any letter other than Meem or Baa, then Meem saakin will be read without Ghunnah.

Example: الْحَمْدُ - لَهُمْ قَوْلًا

RULES OF LAAM OF THE WORD ALLAH

1. If fatha or dhammah appears before the word Allah, the Laam in the word Allah will be read with full mouth.

Example: مَرَّيْمَ اللَّهُمَّ - مِّنَ اللَّهِ - رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

2. If kasra appears before the word Allah, the Laam in the word Allah will be read with empty mouth.

Example: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ - يَا اللَّه

3. In all other places Laam is read with empty mouth.

RULES OF WAQF

1. Waqf means "stop".
2. When waqf is made on last letter of a word which has a harakat, kasratin, dhammatin, kasra madd and dhammah madd, then the last letter is made saakin.

Example: حَسَدٌ - الْفَقِيرُ - يُرِيدُ - خَوْفٌ - أَحَدٌ - بِهِ

3. If the last letter has a fathatin, take out one fatha and read the Alif after it. If there is no Alif, add and Alif.

Example: الْفَأْفَ - أَذَى - تَوَابًا

4. Waqf on Alif Maddah and Fatha Madd will remain the same.

Example: لَهَا - صَلَّى

5. When waqf (stop) is made on a round ة it will change into small ة saakin.

Example: جَنَّةٌ ← جَنَّةٌ

6. Waqf (stop) on hamzah which is saakin due to waqf, will be read with jerk.

Example: يَشَاءُ - أَلَاءُ

7. Waqf on Noon and Meem mushaddad will be made with ghunnah.

Example: عَمَّ - فِيهِ

SYMBOLS OF WAQF

SYMBOL	EXPLANATION
○	Aayah (Completion of a sentence) - Stop
م	Waqf-e-Laazim – Must Stop here.
ط	Waqf-e-Mutlaq – It is necessary to stop here.
لا	Don't stop here.
س - سكته	Pause for a moment without breaking the breath.

LESSON 2

MAKHAARIJ

Makhraj is the place where the sound of a letter originates. There are 17 makhaarij for 29 Arabic letters.

Makhraj is singular and Makhaarij is plural.

The makhaarij of 29 Arabic letters are explained as under.

1. ا – **Alif** is pronounced from the emptiness of the mouth.
2. ب – **Baa** is pronounced from the moist part of the lips.
3. ت – **Taa** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper 2 front teeth.
4. ث – **Thaa** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.
5. ج – **Jeem** is pronounced when the centre of the tongue touches the palate.
6. ح – **Haa** is pronounced from the middle of the throat.
7. خ – **Khaa** is pronounced from the top of the throat which is nearest to the mouth.
8. د – **Daal** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper 2 front teeth.
9. ذ – **Zaal** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.

10. ر – **Raa** is pronounced when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the upper 4 front teeth.
11. ز – **Zaa** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the lower 2 front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.
12. س – **Seen** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the lower 2 front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.
13. ش – **Sheen** is pronounced when the centre of the tongue touches the palate.
14. ص – **Suad** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the lower 2 front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.
15. ض – **Dhuad** is pronounced from the upturned, back edge of the tongue when touching the roots of the Molars and Premolars.
Note: There are 3 ways of pronouncing Dhuad.
a) From the right side.
b) From the left side.
c) From both sides.
It is easier to pronounce Dhuad from the left side.
16. ط – **Taw** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper 2 front teeth.
17. ظ – **Zaw** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.
18. ع – **Ain** is pronounced from the middle of the throat.
19. غ – **Ghain** is pronounced from the top of the throat which is nearest to the mouth.

20. ف – **Faa** is pronounced when the inner portion of the lower lip meets the edge of the upper two front teeth.
21. ق – **Qaaf** is pronounced when the extreme back of the tongue touches the palate.
22. ك – **Khaf** is pronounced when the back of the tongue touches the palate.
23. ل – **Laam** is pronounced when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the upper 8 front teeth.
24. م – **Meem** is pronounced when the dry part of both lips meet.
25. ن – **Noon** is pronounced when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the upper 6 front teeth.
26. و – **Wow** is pronounced when both lips meet incompletely.
27. ه – **Haa** is pronounced from the bottom of the throat which is nearest to the chest.
28. ء – **Hamza** is pronounced from the bottom of the throat which is nearest to the chest.
29. ي – **Yaa** is pronounced when the centre of the tongue touches the palate.

How to find the Makhraj of a letter

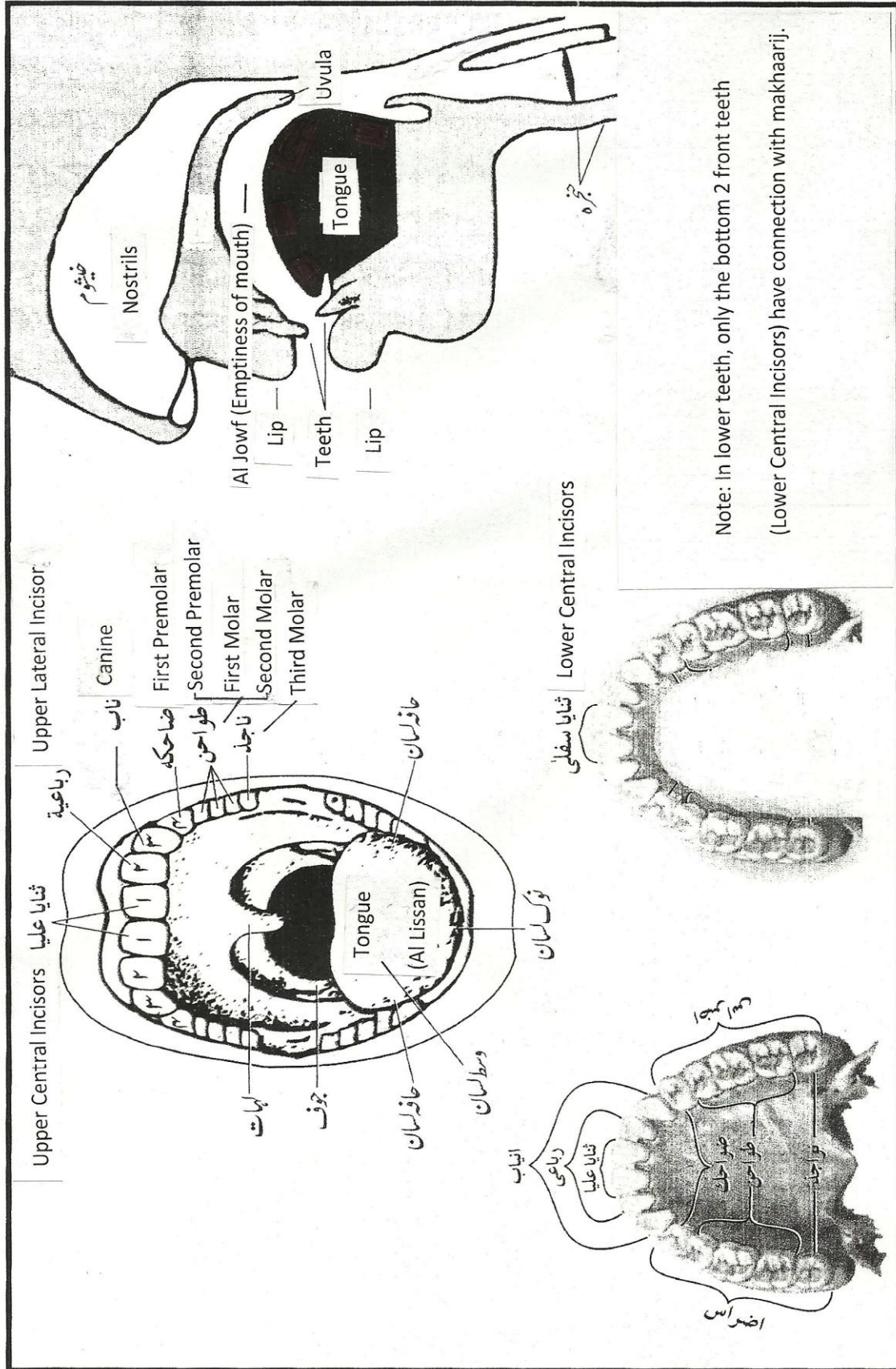
To find makhraj of a letter, make the letter saakin and put an Alif with a Fatha before it.
The place where the sound ends will be the makhraj of that letter.

For Example: To find makhraj of letter Baa, أَبْ will give its makhraj.

Things to Remember

1. The makhraj of letters ج , ش , ي is the same.
2. The makhraj of letters ت , د , ط is the same.
3. The makhraj of letters ث , ذ , ظ is the same.
4. The makhraj of letters ز , س , ص is the same.
5. The makhraj of letters ه , ء is the same.
6. The makhraj of letters ع , ح is the same.
7. The makhraj of letters غ , خ is the same.
8. The makhraj of letter ر is the edge of the tongue when touching the gums of the upper 4 front teeth.
9. The makhraj of letter ن is the edge of the tongue when touching the gums of the upper 6 front teeth.
10. The makhraj of letter ل is the edge of the tongue when touching the gums of the upper 8 front teeth.

THE TEETH



Note: In lower teeth, only the bottom 2 front teeth (Lower Central Incisors) have connection with makhaarij.

QUESTIONS

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) Makhraj is the place where the _____.
- 2) There are _____ makhaarij for _____ Arabic Alphabets.
- 3) The letter \ is pronounced from the _____
- 4) The letter ب is pronounced from the _____
- 5) The letters ط , د , ت are pronounced when the _____

- 6) The letters ظ , ذ , ث are pronounced when the _____

- 7) The letters ج , ش , ي are pronounced when the _____

- 8) The letters ح , ع are pronounced from the _____

9) The letters خ , غ are pronounced from the _____

10) The letter ر is pronounced when the _____

11) The letters ص , س , ز are pronounced from the _____

12) The letter ض is pronounced from the _____

13) The letter ف is pronounced when the _____

14) The letter ق is pronounced when the _____

15) The letter ل is pronounced when the _____

16) The letter ج is pronounced when the _____

17) The letter م is pronounced when the _____

18) The letter ن is pronounced when the _____

19) The letter و is pronounced when _____

20) The letters ه , ء are pronounced from the _____

Q2. What other letters have the same makhraj as?

i. ج _____

ii. ت _____

iii. ث _____

iv. ز _____

v. ء _____

vi. ع _____

vii. غ _____

LESSON 3

LETTERS OF MUSTA'LIYAH (FULL MOUTH LETTERS)

There are 7 letters of Musta'liyah (خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ)

These seven letters are always read Mufakh'kham (full mouth) with heavy sound in every condition. Musta'liyah letters are therefore also known as Mufakh'kham letters or Huroof-Tafkheem.

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ		فَاقْصُصِ الْقَصَصَ
خَالِدِينَ	مُخْلِصِينَ	حُصِّلَ
حَافِظَ	ظَهْرَهُ	قَوْمُ الظَّالِمِينَ
مَطْلَعِ	صِرَاطَ	وَالطَّارِقِ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ	وَالضُّحَى	تَضْلِيلِ
أَغْنَى	قَدْرِ	وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ
أَصْحَابِ	الصَّالِحَاتِ	مُغِيرَاتِ

QUESTIONS

Q1. What are the “Letters of Musta’liyah”?

Q2. How are letters of Musta’liyah read under all conditions?

Q3. Why letters of Musta’liyah are also called Huroofe-Tafkheem?

Q4. Circle letters of Musta’liyah in the following words.

خَطَفَ	بَرَقَ	بَلَغَ	دَخَلَ
سَخِرَ	بَخِلَ	غَشِيَ	سَقِمَ

LESSON 4

LETTERS OF MADD (HUROOFUL MADDAH)

There are 3 letters of Madd ا, و, ي .

These letters will be letters of Madd when;

1. Alif has a letter with a fatha before it.
2. Waaw is saakin and it has a letter with a dhammah before it.
3. Yaa is saakin and it has a letter with a kasra before it.

Letters of Madd are read by stretching one Alif (1 Alif is the time required in closing or opening of a finger normally).

Note:

1. Fatha Madd (اَ) is in place of Alif Maddah.
2. Dhammah Madd (وِ) is in place of Waaw Maddah.
3. Kasra Madd (يِ) is in place of Yaa Maddah.
4. Therefore Fatha, Dhammah and Kasra Madd will also be stretch one Alif.

تُوبُوا	زُلْزَلَهَا	نَفَّثَ	إِلْفِهِم
أَثْقَالَهَا	قُولُوا	نَفْسِهِ	أَخِرَةُ
لَا يَلِف	أَخِيهِ	أَبِي	يَلِيَتَنِي

QUESTIONS

Q1. What are the letters of Madd?

Q2. When is ا a letter of Madd? Give example.

Q3. When is و a letter of Madd? Give example.

Q4. When is ع a letter of Madd? Give example.

Q5. How will the letters of Madd be read?

Q6. What is one Alif?

Q7. What is in place of Alif Maddah?

Q8. What is in place of Waaw Maddah?

Q9. What is in place of Yaa Maddah?

LESSON 5

QALQALAH

Qalqalah is a quality, which when pronounced, appears to have an bouncing sound, when the letter is saakin.

Note: Care should be taken so that the bouncing sound does not reach an extent where it becomes a Harkat (Fatha, Dhammah, Kasrah) or Tashdeed.

There are 5 letters of Qalqalah ق ط ب ج د (قُطْبُ جَدٍ)

يَقْنُطُ	بَقِرَ	أَقْسِمُ	
أَطْعَمَهُمْ	مُطَمِّنَةً	نُطْفَةً	
حَبْلٌ	صَبْرٌ	جَبْرِيلَ	
تَجْرِي	فَجْرٌ	الرُّجْعِي	
لَقَدْ	وَلَمْ يُؤْلَدْ	لَمْ يَلِدْ	قَدَرٌ

QUESTIONS

Q1. What does Qalqalah means?

Q2. What are the letters of Qalqalah?

Q3. When will Qalqalah be made? Give example.

Q4. Read and Circle the letters to be read with Qalqalah in the following words.

بُرُوجُ - جُبُ - أَطْعَمَنَا - لَقَدْ - يَجْعَلُ

LESSON 6

TYPES OF MADD

Madd means to stretch.

There are two types of Madd.

1. Maddul Asli 2. Maddul Far'ie

1. MADDUL ASLI

If after any letter of Madd (يُ, وَ, اَ) there is **no** hamzah or jazam (sukoon) or tashdeed, then the letter of Madd will be stretched for one Alif. This Madd is called Maddul Aslee.

كَرِيمٌ	أَعُوذُ	حُورٌ	خَافَ	قَالَ
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Note: The time it would take to close or open a finger normally is the length of 1 Alif.

2. MADDUL FAR'IE

If after any letter of Madd, there **is a** hamzah or sukoon or tashdeed, then the letter of Madd will be stretched for 3 to 6 Alif. This Madd is called Maddul Far'ie.

مَلَكَةٌ	لَا إِلَهَ	آلُفٌ	مَضَى
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QUESTIONS

Q1. What is the meaning of Madd?

Q2. What are the types of Madd?

Q3. Explain Maddul Asli?

Q4. How long we stretch Maddul Asli?

Q5. What is one Alif?

Q6. Explain Maddul Far'ie?

LESSON 7

NOON KITNEY

1. If after tanween there is a saakin or mushadad letter and waqf is not desired (we want to continue), then one harakat of tanween will be taken out and a ن with a kasra is put to join the next letter. This ن is called Noon-e-Kitney.

Example: خَيْرَ الْوَصِيَّةِ will be read as خَيْرِ الْوَصِيَّةِ

لَمَرَّةٍ الَّذِي will be read as لَمَرَّةِ الَّذِي

2. If waqf is made on the tanween letter then Noon Kitney will not be pronounced.

Example: لَمَرَّةٍ الَّذِي will be read لَمَرَّةٌ ○ الَّذِي

QUESTIONS

Q1. Explain Noon Kitney?

Q2. How are we going to read the following two aayah, with and without Waqf?

وَبِئْسَ لِكُلِّ هُمْزَةٍ لُّزُومٌ ۚ الَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ ۚ

Q3. How are we going to put Noon Kitney to join the two words in the following examples.

لُمَزَةُ الَّذِي _____

خَيْرَ الْوَصِيَّةِ _____

LESSON 8

SILENT LETTERS

1. In many places in Quran the letters Alif, Waaw and Yaa are written but not read.
2. A silent letter is a letter that is written but not read. Any letter that has nothing on it e.g harakaat, jazam or tanween etc. is silent.

Examples of **Waaw** silent

أُولَئِكَ	زَكْوَةً	صَلَوَةً
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Examples of **Yaa** silent

هُدًى	طَوًى	فَهْدًى	عَلًى
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Examples of **Alif** silent

رَضُوا	مَا الْقَارِعَةُ	وَأَنْحَرُ
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3. The Alif which is silent in Quran and is not supposed to read is sometimes put a small circle over the Alif. However in case of waqf (stop) this Alif will be read.

أَوْيَعْفُوا	لَكِنَّا	نَدْعُوا	قَوَارِيرًا
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4. At some places in Quran لَا is written but read as لَ. Here one should be very careful while reading as it changes the meaning.

لَا إِلَى الْجَحِيمِ	سَلَا سَلَا	لَا إِلَى اللَّهِ
لَا أَذْبَحْنَهُ	مَلَأْتَهُمْ	لَا أَنْتُمْ أَشَدُّ

QUESTIONS

Q1. What is a silent letter? Give example.

Q2. What you understand by looking a small circle over the Alif in Quran? Give example.

Q3. Give any examples in Quran where the Alif in the word  is not read?
