

# Tajweed Rules for Beginners

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+2 (010) 6605-4650



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نُزَلُّنَا الدِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ

«Surely We revealed the Message, and We will surely preserve it» Hijr: 9

Allah has promised to protect Quran from any change or corruption. And the first way to protect Quran is to memorize Quran as was recited by Prophet MUHAMMAD (Peace be upon him).

**When you memorize Quran, you contribute in protecting it; Great honor to you!**

We hope this book, Tajweed Rules for Beginners, helps all Muslims to learn Tajweed.

**Who is the best Hafiz to learn Quran with?**

إِنَّا جَعَلْنَاهُ قُرْءَانًا عَرَبِيًّا

«We made it an Arabic Quran» Zukhruf: 3

Allah made it Arabic Quran so native Arab Hafiz is the best Hafiz to teach you Quran as he:

1. Master Makhareg (Pronunciation) of letters.
2. Apply Tajweed rules easily in recitation.
3. Understand Quran meanings so he can memorize Quran easily.
4. Can explain any story Quran narrated.

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WhatsApp: +2 (010) 6605 4650

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## Noon Sakinah

### What is Noon Sakinah

Every letter in Arabic is pronounced with vowel or Sukoon; sign above the letter to pronounce it without vowel. So Noon Sakinah is Noon pronounced without vowel; so we pronounce the sound of Noon only.

In Quran, this Noon Sakinah may have the sign of Sukoon above it:

نُ

Or it comes without the sign of Sukoon:

ن

### Rules of Noon Sakinah

Noon Sakinah has 4 rules in Quran and every rule depends on the letter after it. So you have to look at the letter after Noon Sakinah to apply the right rule.

#### 1) To be pronounced clear

Noon Sakinah is pronounced clear when it is followed by 1 of the throat letters. The throat letters are 6 letters ع غ ه ح خ and we can see the sign of Sukoon above it.

This rules happens in 1 word

أَنْعَمْتَ	ع
فَسَيُنْفِضُونَ	غ
أَنْهَكُمَا	ه
تَنْحِتُونَ	ح
وَالْمُنْحِنَةُ	خ

Or between 2 words when Noon Sakinah is the last letter of its word

مَنْ عَمِلَ	ع
مِنْ غَيْرِكُمْ	غ
مَنْ ءَامَنَ	ء
إِنَّ هُوَ	ه
مِنْ حِسَابِكَ	ب
لِمَنْ خَشِيَ	خ

## 2) To be pronounced Meem

Noon Sakinah is pronounced Meem when it is followed by letter ب and we can see small Meem above Noon. Also we must do Gunnah with this Meem

### What is Gunnah

Gunnah is a sound happens from the nasal passage with letters Noon and Meem only. It is like vibration in the nasal passage when pronouncing Noon Sakinah and Meem Sakinah. And Gunnah takes 2 beats in time; this means if you do Gunnah, prolong Noon Sakinah and Meem Sakinah for 2 beats.

This rules happens in 1 word

يَنْبَغِي

Or between 2 words when Noon Sakinah is the last letter of its word

يَأْذَنُ بِهِ

### 3) To be mixed in the following letter

Mixing means to mix two letters with, usually, Shadda (form like the beginning of letter س) above the mixed letter. First letter is pronounced Sakin and second letter is pronounced with the vowel.

So mixed letter also starts with Sakin.

Noon Sakinah can be mixed in 6 letters after it, they are collected in word يرملون. With 4 letters, we do

Gunnah, they are in word ينمو. And we do not do Gunnah with letters ر and ل.

Mixing means you do not pronounce Noon Sakinah but you pronounce the letter after it twice; first time Sakin and second time with the letter's vowel.

This rules happens in 1 word with letter Noon only; we have Noon Sakinah mixed in Noon with vowel Dammah

يَمُنُونَ

Note: We do not mix Noon Sakinah in the other letters in the same word to avoid misunderstanding the meaning

صِنْوَانٌ      قِنْوَانٌ      بُنَيْنٌ      أَلْدُنْيَا

Or between 2 words when Noon Sakinah is the last letter of its word

**With Gunnah:** ينمو

Gunnah happens strongly when mixing Noon Sakinah in ن or م as they their articulation point already uses the nasal passage.

عَنْ نَفْسِهَا      وَمَنْ مَعِيَ

It is weak when mixing Noon Sakinah in ي or و as their articulation point is near to the nasal passage.

مَنْ وَجَدَ      أَنْ يَحْمِلَهَا

**Without Gunnah:** رل

For ر and ل, we do not do Gunnah because their articulation point is far from the nasal passage.

وَلَيْنَ لَمَّ	مَنْ رَّحِمَ
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**4) To be pronounced unclear (Hidden in the following letter)**

Noon Sakinah is pronounced unclear with the rest of the Arabic letters and we do Gunnah.

This rule happens in 1 word

وَأَنْشَأْنَا	أَنْتَ	أَنْزَلْنَا
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Or between 2 words when Noon Sakinah is the last letter of its word

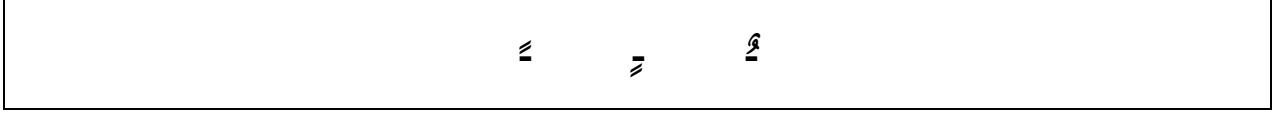
وَلَنْ تَجِدَ	مَنْ شَهِدَ	مَنْ شَكَرَ
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## Tanween

### What is Tanween

Tanween means to duplicate the vowel of the last letter in word; first vowel is pronounced normally and second one is pronounced Noon Sakinah. This means we apply all the 4 rules of Noon Sakinah with Tanween.



### Rules of Tanween

Tanween has 4 rules in Quran and every rule depends on the letter after it. So you have to look at the letter after Tanween to apply the right rule.

All Tanween rules happens between two words as Tanween comes with the last letter of its word.

#### 1) To be pronounced clear

Tanween is pronounced clear when it is followed by 1 of the throat letters. The throat letters are 6 letters ع غ هـ ح خ.

أَشِحَّةٌ عَلِيَّ	ع
جُلُودًا غَيْرَهَا	غ
قَرِيَّةٌ آمَنَتْ	هـ
أَحَقُّ هُوَ	ح
بِالْسِّنَةِ حَدَادٍ	خ
كَشَجَرَةٍ خَبِيثَةٍ	ع

#### 2) To be pronounced Meem

Tanween is pronounced Meem when it is followed by letter ب and we can see small Meem instead of the second vowel. Also we must do Gunnah with this Meem



ءَالِهَةٌ بَلِّ حُجَّةٌ بَعْدَ قَوْمٍ بَيْنَكُمْ

### 3) To be mixed in the following letter

Tanween can be mixed in 6 letters after it, they are collected in word يرملون. With 4 letters, we do Gunnah, they are in word ينمو. And we do not do Gunnah with letters ر and ل.

Mixing means you do not pronounce the second vowel as Noon Sakinah but you pronounce the letter after it twice; first time Sakin and second time with the letter's vowel.

**With Gunnah:** ينمو

Gunnah happens strongly when mixing Noon Sakinah in ن or م as they their articulation point already uses the nasal passage.

تَوْبَةً نَّصُوحًا أَرْبَعَةً مِّنْ

It is weak when mixing Noon Sakinah in ي or و as their articulation point is near to the nasal passage.

خَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنُ وَنُورٌ يَّحْكُمُ

**Without Gunnah:** رل

For ر and ل, we do not do Gunnah because their articulation point is far from the nasal passage.

وَقُدُورٍ رَّاسِيَتٍ لِّمُسْتَقَرٍّ لَهَا

### 4) To be pronounced unclear (Hidden in the following letter)

Tanween is pronounced unclear with the rest of the Arabic letters and we do Gunnah.

عَلَقَهُ فَخَلَقَ لَغُفُورٌ شَكُورٌ غَمْرَةٌ سَاهُونَ

## Meem Sakinah

### What is Meem Sakinah

Meem Sakinah is Meem pronounced without vowel; so we pronounce the sound of Meem only.

In Quran, this Meem Sakinah may have the sign of Sukoon above it:

م̣

Or it comes without the sign of Sukoon:

م

### Rules of Meem Sakinah

Meem Sakinah has 3 rules in Quran and every rule depends on the letter after it. So you have to look at the letter after Meem Sakinah to apply the right rule.

#### 1) To be pronounced clear

Meem Sakinah is pronounced clear when it is followed by any letter except ب and م and we can see the sign of Sukoon above it.

This rule happens in 1 word:

يَمْشُونَ

Or between 2 words when Noon Sakinah is the last letter of its word:

عَنْهُمْ عَذَابٌ

#### 2) To be pronounced unclear (Hidden in the following letter)

Meem Sakinah is pronounced unclear when it is followed by letter ب and we do Gunnah.

This rule happens between 2 words when Meem Sakinah is the last letter of its word

يَأْتِيهِمْ بَأْسُنَا

**3) To be mixed in the following letter**

Meem Sakinah can be mixed in letter م after it and we do not do Gunnah.

This rule happens in 1 word

فَامَا

Or between 2 words when Meem Sakinah is the last letter of its word

عَلَيْكُمْ مَّقَامِي

## Qalqalah

### What is Qalqalah

Qalqalah happens with letters of قُطْبُ جَدْ; it means to pronounce them with vibration when they are Sakin or you stop on them.

This rules happens in 1 word when letters of قُطْبُ جَدْ are Sakin

يُقْبَلُ أَفْتَطْمَعُونَ وَجِدْرِيْلَ يَخْرُجُ تَقْعُدُ

Or you stop on letters of قُطْبُ جَدْ as the stoppage letter is pronounced Sakin

يَنْعَقُ بِمَا يَهْبِطُ مِنْ أَقْرَبُ مِنْهُمْ الْحَيِّجِ وَسَبْعَةِ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ

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## Natural lengthening

### What is Natural lengthening

In Arabic, we have three vowels and three letters to do lengthening with. And every lengthening letter comes with specific vowel to prolong it but lengthening letters are not pronounced; they only tell us to prolong the three vowels.

They are \ with vowel Fat-ha, و with vowel Dammah and ى with vowel Kasrah.

We prolong these vowels for 2 beats and this is called Natural lengthening. Read the following words and make Natural lengthening for 2 beats

قِي	قُو	قَا
قِيلَ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ

In Quran, every lengthening letter has two forms; big form and small form. And we do lengthening with them with the same rule

يَهْدِيهِمْ	يَعْلَمُونَ	قَالَ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ	يَسْتَوُونَ	خَالِدِينَ
أَهْلِيهِ	وَقَدَرَهُ	تَقْوَى

For small form of Alif, we can see it above letter ى like تَقْوَى.

NO! This is not Yaa!

Letter Alif has two forms in Arabic writing; common \ and this ى that looks like letter Yaa (ى). It is form of Alif comes as the last letter of its word preceded by vowel Fat-ha.

For this small form of Alif, we do lengthening for 2 beats also.

**What about small و and small ى at the end of their words?!**

## Lesser Connective lengthening

Small و and small ى at the end are not real parts of their words. We do lengthening with them when we connect their words to next word.

Small و and small ى at the end are always preceded by letter هـ that is connected pronoun in the word. In لَّهُ for example, it means 'To him' so letter هـ here means 'him'; هـ is the last letter of لَّهُ so when you stop on this word, هـ is the last pronounced letter.

So we do lengthening with Small و and small ى at the end when we connect their words to next word; like following and prolong this lesser connective lengthening for 2 beats

أَهْلِهِ مِنْهُ	وَقَدَّرَهُ مَنَازِلَ
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## Reason Hamzah lengthening

Reason Hamzah lengthening means these lengthening forms happen when the lengthening letter is followed by Hamzah.

### 1) Required Attached lengthening

As we learnt, we have three vowels and three letters to do lengthening with. And every lengthening letter comes with specific vowel to prolong it.

In this lengthening, when the lengthening letters are followed by Hamzah in the same word, we prolong the lengthening vowel for 4 or 5 beats.

This is called Required Attached lengthening as we have the lengthening letter and Hamzah attached in the same word.

Read the following words and do lengthening for 4-5 beats

يُضِيءُ	سُوءٌ	جَاءُوكَ
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### 2) Allowed Separated lengthening

In this lengthening, when the lengthening letters is separated from Hamzah between two words, we can prolong the lengthening vowel for 2 beats as lengthening letter and Hamzah are separated

Or 4 or 5 beats as the lengthening letter and Hamzah are successive

فِيءَاذَانِهِمْ	وَأَشْهَدُوا إِذَا	فَمَا أَبْقَى
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This is called Allowed Separated lengthening as we have the lengthening letters is separated from Hamzah between two words.

And the same for small form of Alif at the end of its word as it is real part of the word.

**What about small و and small ى at the end followed by Hamzah?!**

### 3) Greater Connective lengthening

As we learnt, small و and small ى at the end are not real parts of their words. We do lengthening with them when we connect their words to next word.

Small و and small ى at the end are always preceded by letter هـ that is connected pronoun in the word. In لَهْ for example, it means 'To him' so letter هـ here means 'him'; هـ is the last letter of لَهْ so when you stop on this word, هـ is the last pronounced letter.

So we do lengthening with Small و and small ى at the end when we connect their words to next word.

When small و and small ى at the end are followed by Hamzah, we call this Greater Connective lengthening.

We prolong the lengthening vowel for 2 beats as they (small و and small ى at the end) and Hamzah are separated Or 4 or 5 beats as they (small و and small ى at the end) and Hamzah are successive

قَدْرِهِ إِذْ	لَهْ إِلَّا
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So remember, small Alif at the end is real part of its word so we do lengthening with it. But small و and small ى at the end are not real parts of their words so we do lengthening with them when they are connected to next words.

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## Reason Stoppage lengthening

Reason stoppage lengthening means these lengthening forms happen in stoppage.

### 1) Substitute lengthening

We learnt Tanween; it means to duplicate the vowel of the last letter in word. In stoppage, we pronounce the last letter of any word without vowel; we pronounce it Sakin.

Tanween has two vowels, we pronounce its letter Sakin also. But for Tanween of vowel Fat-ha only, in stoppage, we do lengthening with first Fat-ha for 2 beats. This is called Substitute lengthening and we may have Alif after tanween or not as following

رُحَاءٌ (رُحَاءٌ)	عَمَى (عَمَى)	رَغَدًا (رَغَدًا)
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But when the last letter is Closed Taa (ة), in stoppage, we pronounce it Haa Sakin (ه). So we do not pronounce Tanween and we do not do lengthening as following

دَرَجَةٌ (دَرَجَةٌ)
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### 2) Presented Sukoon lengthening

As we learnt, in stoppage, we pronounce the last letter of any word without vowel; we pronounce it Sakin. But if the stoppage letter is preceded by lengthening letter, we can prolong the lengthening vowel for 2 beats as Natural lengthening or 4 or 6 beats

الْعَزِيزُ	الْغَفُورُ	الرَّحْمَنُ
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### 3) Soft lengthening

As we learnt, lengthening letters are not pronounced; they only tell us to prolong the three vowels. In Arabic, as they are not pronounced, we say they equal Sakin.

In this Soft lengthening, we can see the lengthening letters و and ى have Sukoon and followed by the stoppage letter.

Like Presented Sukoon lengthening, we can prolong the lengthening vowel for 2 beats as Natural lengthening or 4 or 6 beats

الْغَيْبِ	الْيَوْمِ
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What about lengthening letter Alif (ا)?!

Lengthening letter Alif (ا) is always lengthening letter; it cannot take vowel or Sukoon.

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## Reason Sukoon lengthening

Reason Sukoon lengthening means these lengthening forms happen when the lengthening letter is followed by Sukoon.

### 1) Light & Heavy Compulsory lengthening in word

As we learnt, lengthening letters are not pronounced but they equal Sakin. Also in Arabic, Sakin letter cannot meet another Sakin letter; it must be preceded and followed by vowel.

As lengthening letters are not pronounced, we can see them followed by Sakin letter in the same word. This is called Light Compulsory lengthening in word and we prolong the lengthening vowel for 6 beats. It is only one word repeated twice in Quran

ءَآلَيْنَ

**Also** we learnt that mixing means to mix two letters with, usually, Shadda (form like the beginning of letter س) above the mixed letter. First letter is pronounced Sakin and second letter is pronounced with the vowel.

So mixed letter also starts with Sakin; in Quran we can see some words with lengthening letter followed by mixed letter. This means the lengthening letter is followed by Saking in the same word.

This is called **Heavy Compulsory lengthening in word** and we prolong the lengthening vowel for 6 beats as following

تَأْمُرُونِي	الصَّاحَّةُ
أَتَحَبَّبُونِي	ءَآلَهُ

**Note:** For ءَآلَهُ, first ل is mixed in second ل so lengthening letter Alif is followed by mixed ل in pronunciation.

**Note:** Do all rules you have in the word. For أَتَحَبَّبُونِي, it has 3 rules Heavy Compulsory lengthening before ج, Heavy Compulsory lengthening before ن and Gunnah with ن.

### What is the difference between Light & Heavy Compulsory lengthening in word?!

Light Compulsory lengthening in word is followed by Sakin letter. And Heavy Compulsory lengthening in word is followed by mixed letter.

## 2) Light & Heavy Compulsory lengthening in letter

As we learnt, Compulsory lengthening in word means the lengthening letter is followed by Sakin letter or mixed letter in the same word.

It is the same for Light & Heavy Compulsory lengthening in letter; lengthening letter is followed by Sakin letter or mixed letter.

Some Quran Surah start with letters; letters without vowels. We can find them 14 times in Quran and we recite their letter names.

أَلِفٌ لَّامٌ رَا	آر
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This one explains the general rule of Compulsory lengthening in letter:

- 1) **آر** is pronounced Alif
- 2) **آر** letter with wave has lengthening letter in the middle, prolong it for 6 beats
- 3) **آر** letter that is not Alif and does not have wave, prolong it with vowel Fat-ha for 2 beats

**For Light Compulsory lengthening in letter**, We can find it 10 times. It is Light Compulsory lengthening in letter as every letter is Sakin and not mixed in the letter after it as following

طَاهَا	طه
حَامِيْمٌ	حم
طَاسِيْنَ	طس
يَاسِيْنَ	يس
نُوْنٌ	ن
قَآفٌ	ق

Do Qalqalah with ڏ Sakin of letter ص

صَادٌ	ص
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Do Gunnah with Noon Sakinah of ع and س

حَامِيْمٌ عَيْنِ سَيْنِ قَافٌ	حَمَّ عَسَقٌ
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Do Gunnah with Noon Sakinah of ع ; do not forget Qalqalah with ڏ Sakin of letter ص

كَافٌ هَايَا عَيْنِ صَادٌ	كَهِيْعَصٌ
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This is called Light Compulsory lengthening in letter as every letter is Sakin and not mixed in the letter after it.

**What about the Heavy Compulsory lengthening in letter?!**

For Heavy Compulsory lengthening in letter, we can find it 4 times. It is Heavy Compulsory lengthening in letter as letter ل is mixed in letter م OR letter س is mixed in letter م as following

أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِّمٌ	آلَمٌ
أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِّمٌ رَا	آلَمْرٌ
أَلِفٌ لَامٌ مِّمٌ صَادٌ	آلَمَصٌ
طَاسِيْنٌ مِّمٌ	طَسَمٌ

**What is the difference between Light & Heavy Compulsory lengthening in letter?!**

In Light Compulsory lengthening in letter, every letter is followed by Sakin letter. And in Heavy Compulsory lengthening in letter, letter ل is mixed in letter م OR letter س is mixed in letter م.