

## Tajweed with shapes

In the name of Allah the Merciful

In this book we proceed to explain tajweed rules of the Qur'an with an easy way and small words. The rules are explained overall and detailed so as to facilitate the learner to apply them smoothly step by step. I will explain rules firstly without their names by their shapes then we will mention them by their details then. We ask Allah to help and guide us and save us from fire by the Holy Quran. Ameen

The poor to his Lord's forgiveness

Mohamed Ibrahim

We appreciate every one's work at this book for finding examples my best students

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Alhamdulillah the book was ended at (dated: 14 November 2016). We believe that this material would be useful to those who are learning Tajweed. Also, this can be used as a reference material. In order to develop this material, we have referred to the following book

*Abd al-Fatah al-Qadi, al-Wafi Fi Sharh Al-Shatebia* in the Seventh Readings, Sawadi Library for Distribution - Jeddah  
Contact us web and sky id : [www.alquranfaculty.com](http://www.alquranfaculty.com)  
Contact address : Ashohada, Almenofia, Egypt

## General rules of shapes at quran text

shape	How will you pronounce it
نْ	Any letter have this shape of sukun is pronounced clearly because ith haar
نَاْ	Any letter have sokun like oval shape you will pronounce it just if you stop on it
ن	Noon without any movement ,pronounce gonaah except when letters ر,ل follow it
اْ	Any letter have sokun like circle you will never pronounce it
عَبْدَتُمْ	Any letter haven't any movement don't pronounce it , its idgham as assimilation
م	Convert ن or tanween to م because iqlaab
وْ = =	Pronounce tanween clearly because its ith – haar
وْ = =	Pronounce tanween with gonnah because its ikhfaa or idgham except when ر or ل follow it
م م م	Convert tanween to م
وْ هْ هْ	Any small letter is pronounced like و and ے natural maad or س instead of ص .

نَ طَ مِ	
الْمَ مَاءَ	Its maad assign if u find hamza after it you should stretch maad letters four movements , if didn't find hamza , stretch it six movements
نَ - مَ	You must pronounce gonnah 2 movement just with meem and noon when its have shaddah
أَ	It hamzat alwassel if you read constantly you will not pronounce it , and you must pronounce it if you start with it
مَجْرَاهَا	This letter ر soft raa its called imalah
تَأْمِنًا	This assign after meem not pronounced but you make you lips a rounding without sound
ءَ اَعْجَمِي	This black dote means tas-heel . pronounce alef between hamza and alef
☼	Assign the beginning of the quarter
سُجُود	Its sajdah , do sujud
٤٤	Its ayah number
Gonah	Its sound appears from nasal cavity and any

	gonah is two movement
Move- ment	the time it takes to extend your finger

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### Assigns of stopping and starting

Shape	Its meaning
م	it must stop and take breath
لا	it must not stop
ج	You can stop , and you can read constantly
صلی	You can stop but recite constantly is the best
قلی	You can read constantly but stopping is the best
ث ث	If you stood on one of them you should not stand on the second
س	Saktah you will stop slightly stopping without breath مَنْ رَاقٍ

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## Rules for noon sakenah and tanween

Firstly : noon sakenah

1-any noon sakenah has sukun as مِّنْ and this

sukun assign on it we will pronounce it clearly it called ith- haar

example

أَنْعَمْتَ	مِنْهَا	مِّنْ ءَالَ
وَالْمُنْخَنِقَةُ	يَنْحِتُونَ	فَسَيَنْغِضُونَ

2- any noon hasn't sukun on it as مِنْ. you will not

pronounce it clearly just pronounce gonnah from nasal cavity except with letters raa and laam you will not pronounce noon or gonnah you will pronounce assimilation without gonnah

Example

أُنزِلِ	يُنْفِقُونَ	مِنْ قَبْلِكَ
تُنذِرُهُمْ	مَنْ يَقُولُ	وَأَنْتُمْ

## Example without gonnah

مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ	وَلٰكِن لَّا
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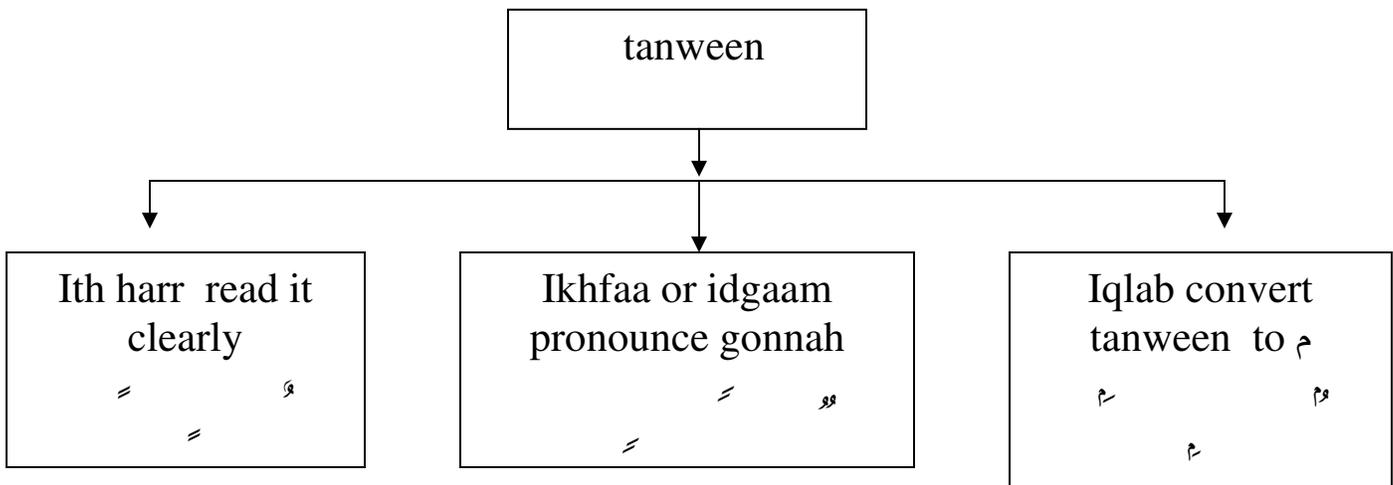
3- any noon has letter meem on it we will pronounce meem not noon with gonnah two movement its called iqlaab

Example

أَنْبِئُونِي	مِّنْ بَعْدِ
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Secondly : tanween

We have three tanween shapes



### Example for ith har

عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا	جَنَّةٍ إِنَّ	عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ
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### Example for gonnah

نَفْعًا وَلَا	مَكَانٍ قَرِيبٍ	سِحْرٌ مُّبِينٌ
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### Example without gonnah with and

ثَمَرَةٌ رَزَقًا	نَذِيرٌ لَّكُمْ
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### Example for iqlab

سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا	مَكَانٍ بَعِيدٍ	صَمٌّ بِكُمْ
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### Secondly , explain in detail

- 1- ith har : it as six letters when One of these letters (ء هـ ع غ ح خ) follows noon sakenah or tanween we will pronounce it clearly like example for ith- har
- 2- iqlaab :when letter (ب) follow noon sakenah or tanween

- 3- idghaam : with gonnah when four letters (ى ن) follow noon sakenah or tanween , without gonnah when (ر ل) follow its
- 4- ikhfaa :when rest letters (س ز ف ظ ط ض ص ش) follow noon sakenah or tanween with gonnah

note exceptional cases

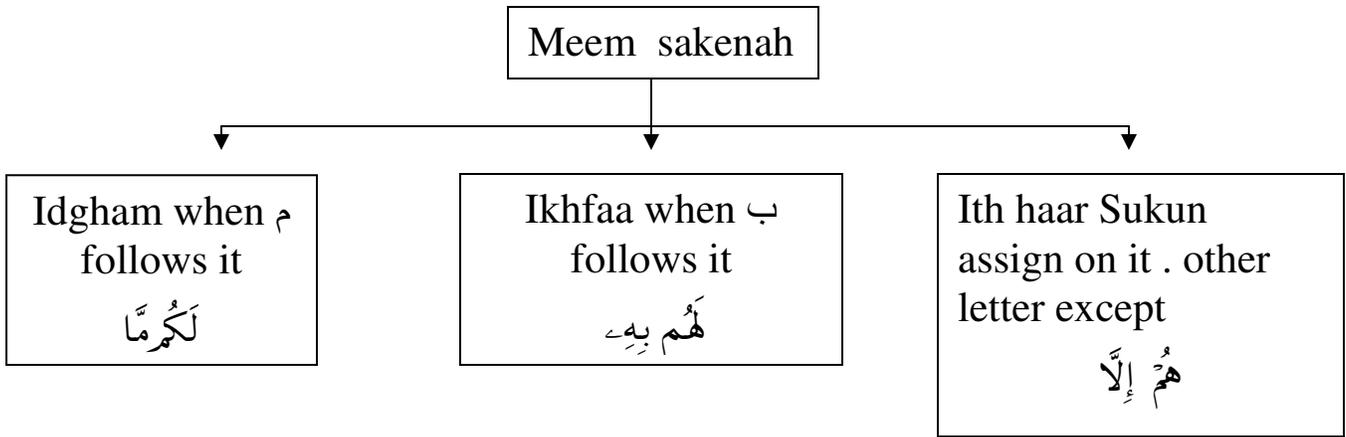
- 1- idgham doesn't appear at same word you will pronounce ith haar as (صِنَوَان - بُنَيْن - أَلدُّنِيَا) (قِنَوَانُ)
- 2- if you did saktah you will not pronounce idgham as (وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ)
- 3- if you read jointly at this ayaat you will not do idghaam (وَالْقُرْءَانَ) and (وَالْقَلَمِ) يس

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## Rule for meem sakenah

### General rules for meem sakenah

Any meem has sukun and this sukun appears on it will pronounced clearly as ( عَلَيْهِمْ ). and if it has sukun but this sukun doesn't assign on it will pronounce gonnah with it ( هُمْ بِهِ )



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## Rules of mushaddah noon and meem

Any noon or meem has shaddah pronounce it with gonnah even while stopping

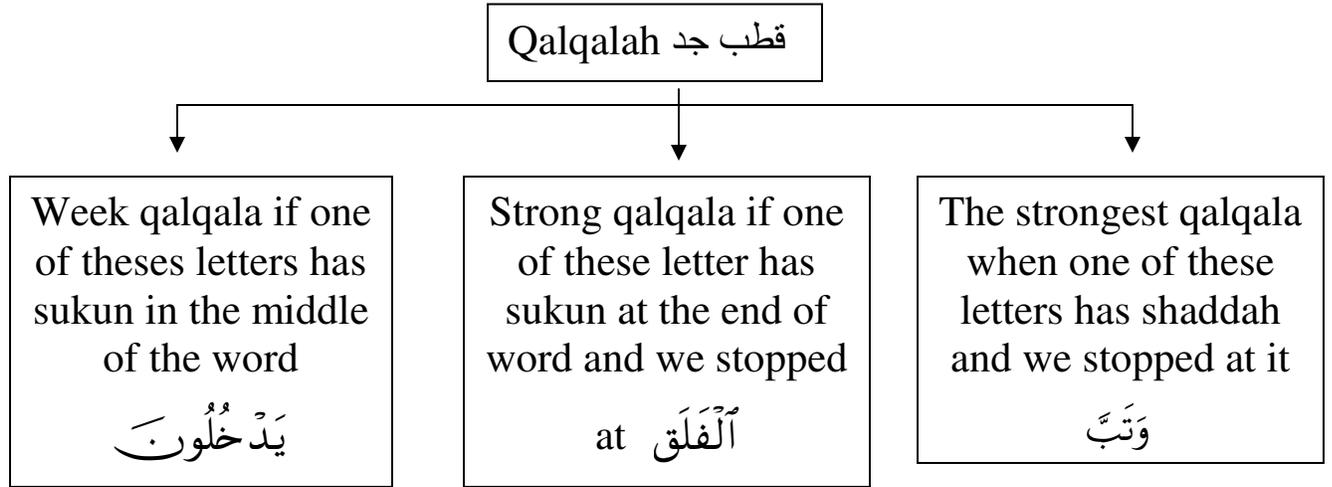
Example

اِنَّ	اَلْجَنَّةِ
مِثْمُ	مِمن

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## Qalqalah

Is echo sound appears if these letters have original sukun or temporary sukun ( ق ط ب ج د )



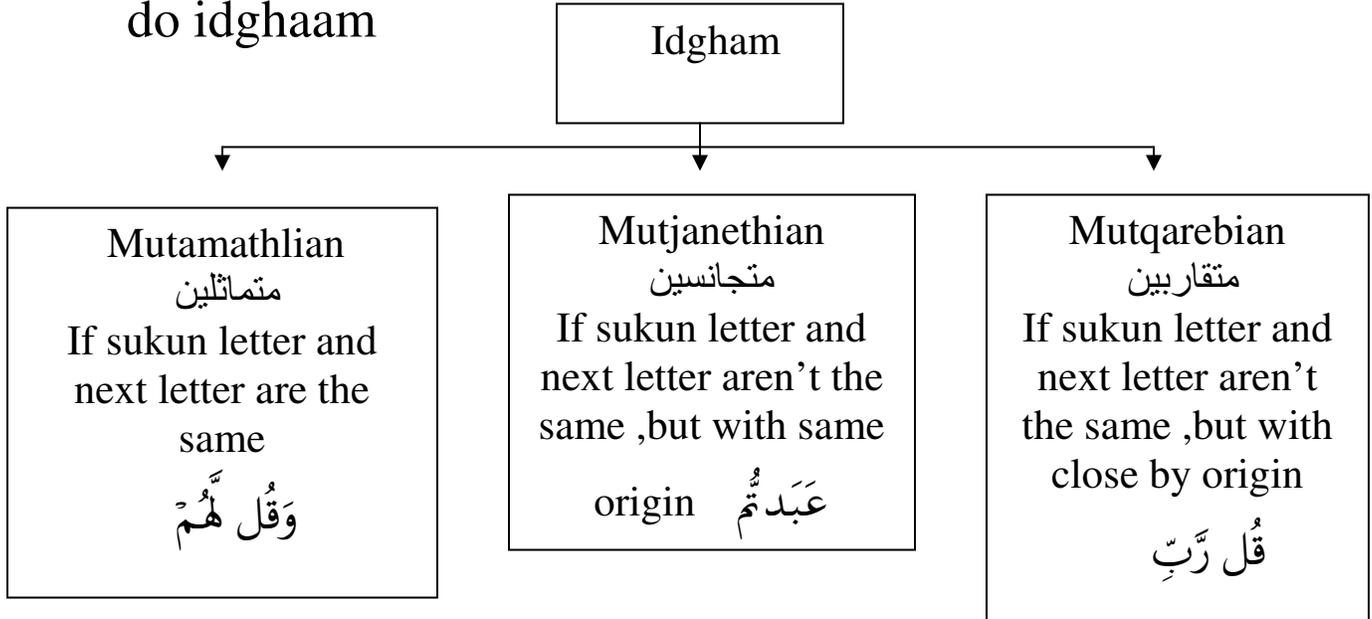
### Example

الْمَعَارِجِ	لِأَصْحَابِ	خَلَقَ
الْقَوَاعِدِ	الصِّرَاطِ	مَسَدَ

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## Idghaam rule

General rule of idghaam if any letters has sukun but doesn't assign on it and the second letter with movement . you will not pronounce first letter and do idghaam



## Explain with details

### 1- case of mutamathelian

If the letters of Madd are Leen letters [ و or ي ]  
Preceded by fathah], then there will be a complete

idghaam as عَصَوْا وَكَانُوا

if both the letters are natural maad will not do

idghaam as هَادُوا وَالصَّيْبُونَ

if there is saktah you will not do idghaam مَالِيَهُ هَلِكٌ

## 1- Cases of mutjanethien

Letters	Rule	Example
د with ت د with ت ط with ت ت with ط ظ with ذ ك with ق	Idghaam	قَد تَبَيَّنَ - عَبَدْتُمْ أَثْقَلَتْ دَعْوَا فَعَامَنْتَ طَائِفَةً مَا فَرَّطْتُمْ إِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ خَلَقَكُمْ
The rest letters	Ith haar	فَأَصْفَحَ عَنْهُمْ

## 2- Cases of mutaqarebin

Appears with idgham noon sakenah ( يرملون ) ,and with lame shamsiah these are tow cases for it appears with idghaam . the rest letters pronounced

with ith haar as قَد سَمِعَ

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## Rules of letter raa ر

Strong raa	Soft raa
<p>1- when it has fatha or dammah also shaddah with its</p> <p>2- if it has sukun and previous letter has fathah or dammah. If previous letter has sukun ,we will look at letter before</p> <p>3- if it has sukun and letter before it has temporary kassra( hamzat alwassel)</p> <p>أَرْجِي</p>	<p>1- when it has kasra or shaddah with kassra</p> <p>2- if it has sukun and previous letter has kasra. . If previous letter has sukun ,we will look at letter before</p> <p>3- word مَجْرِنَهَا</p>

### Exceptional cases

- 1- if it has sukun and previous letter is yaa sakenah and letter before that with fathah it is soft خَيْرٌ

- 2- if raa has sukun before kasrah but letter follows it is one of heavy letters ( خ ص ض غ ط )  
 لِبِالْمِرْصَادِ (ق ظ) will pronounced it heavily
- 3- there are three words you can pronounce it softly and heavily ( اَلْقَطْرِ - فِرْقٍ prefer soft and مِّصْرٍ prefer strong)

### Examples

رَبِّي	وَالْفَجْرِ	حَجْرٍ
يَتَذَكَّرُ	سُرٍّ مَرْفُوعَةٍ	لِبِالْمِرْصَادِ
شَرُّ	تَفَرَّقَ	أُمْرًا

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## Rules for letter laam

Letter laam sometimes appears soft and other time appears strong .

### 1- Laam attributes in word allah

Soft laam	Strong laam
If letter before laam with kasra as  	If letter before laam with fathah or damah as  

Other laams appear soft as

### 2- laam atarif

General rules any laam has sukun and this sukun assign on it will pronounced . and any lamm hasn't sukun will not pronounced . This laam follows hamzat ulwassl at nouns .

It appears always with sukun

Laam shamsiyyah	Laam qamariyyah
<p>When letter follows it has shaddah . and sukun doesn't assign on laam . you will not pronounce it as :</p> <p>as : - السَّمَاءِ - الرَّحِيمِ -  - الصُّورِ - الَّتِي - الَّذِي</p>	<p>When letter follows it hasn't shaddah . and sukun assign on it . you will pronounce it as :</p> <p>- الْجَنَّةِ - الْمَفْتُونِ - الْمُكَذِّبِينَ -  الْوَاقِعَةُ</p>

### 3- laam of verb and letter

Any laam has sukun and letter or follow it will not pronounced . just idgham except with saktah

Example

Idghaam      بَلْ رَفَعَهُ      ith haar      بَلْ رَانَ<sup>س</sup> - قَتَلْنَا

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## Hamzat ulwasle

Hamzat ulwasle appears before word . it occurs without movement on it as (أ)

The way to pronunciation :

If you start with it you will pronounce it . if you start with letter before it you will skip it

Pronounced	Skipped
If you start with hamzat ul wasle	If you didn't start with hamzat ulwasle and reader starts with letter before hamzat ulwasle

Example

يَوْمُ الدِّينِ	فَأَهْدُوهُمْ	فَأَنْظُرْ
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وَأَصْبِرُوا	وَأَنْطَلِقَ	أَنْ أَمْشُوا
وَالْإِشْرَاقِ	فِي الْمِلَّةِ	إِلَّا أَخْتَلِقُ

### Cases of pronunciations

First with damah :

If the third letter of the verb has damah , you will pronounce it with damah

Example

أَضْطَرَّ	أَدْخَلُوا	أَذْكُرُوا
أَحْشَرُوا	أَخْرَجُوا	أَقْتُلُوهُمْ

Exceptional cases

These five verbs third letter has damah but we start hamzat ul wasl with kasra because theres deleted letter at these verbs

أَقْضُوا	أَتُّونِي	أَمْشُوا	أَبْنُوا	أَتَّقُوا
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اَيْتُ هَذِهِ إِذَا بَدَأْتَ بِهَا هَذَا الْكَلِمَةَ ، تَبْدُلُ الْهَمْزَ بِطَبْعِ الْيَاءِ ، اَيْتُ \*اَنْتُ

اَيْتُ طَبْعِ الْيَاءِ إِلَى طَبْعِ الْهَمْزِ

اَيْتُ مَعَ كَسْرٍ :

اِنْ لِحَاظِ الثَّلَاثَةِ لِحَاظِ الْهَمْزِ أَوْ كَسْرٍ ، تَبْدُلُ الْهَمْزَ بِطَبْعِ الْكَسْرِ

اَيْتُ مِثَالًا

اَفْتَرَاءً	اَعْمَلُوا	اَعْدِلُوا
اَصْفَحْ	اَتَّبِعْ	اَمْسَحُوا

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اَيْتُ هَذِهِ لِحَاظِ الْهَمْزِ فِي الْاِسْمِ اِنْ بَدَأَ بِطَبْعِ الْهَمْزِ اِلَّا هَذِهِ الْكَلِمَاتُ تَبْدُلُ الْهَمْزَ بِطَبْعِ الْكَسْرِ

اِمْرَأٌ	اَنْتِ	اَنْتَيْنِ	اَبْنَتٌ	اَبْنٌ
اَبْنُهُ	اَنْتَيْنِ	اَسْمَ	اِمْرَأَتٌ	اَبْنَتِي

Example with fathah

الشَّمْسُ      الْجِبَالُ      الْوُحُوشُ

Note :-

We cant pronounce two letter have sukun beside together so we skip first letter . also if the first letter is maad letter and the second is hamzat ulwasle

Example : وَإِذَا الْأَرْضُ - وَإِذَا الصُّحُفُ - وَإِذَا النُّجُومُ

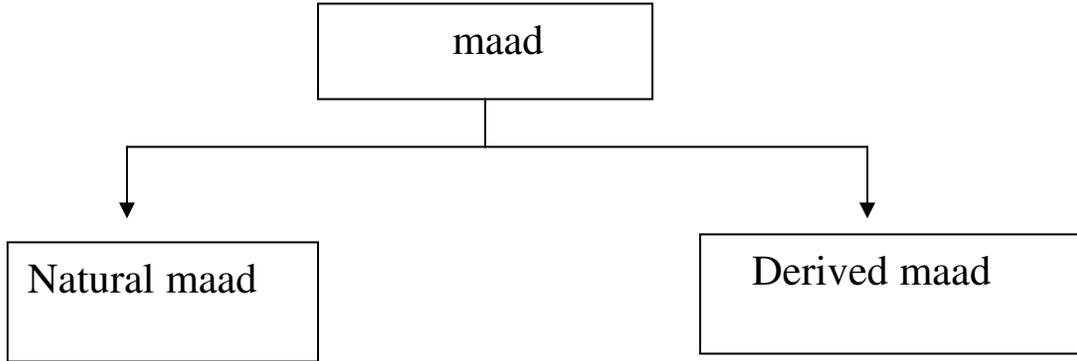
تَحْتَهَا الْأَنْهَارُ - الْقَتْلَى الْحُرِّ - فَتَنُوا الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

If read sourah آل عمران you should pronounce meem

with fathah      الْمَ اللَّهُ

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## Rules for maad letters



First natural maad :-

( وای ) alif preceded by any letter has fathah.

Yaa sakana preceded by any letter has kasrah.

Waw sakana preceded by any letter has damah.

قَرِيبًا	اَلْمَعَارِجِ	تَدْرُسُونَ
اِئْتِ الْفِئِم	تَدَارَكُهُ	سَنَسِمُهُ

Other kind of natural maad

1-Maad badal : when letter before maad letter is

hamza as اَتَيْنَهُ اُوتُوا بِاَيْمَانِكُمْ

2-Maad ewad : when stopping on tanween with fathaa change it to natural maad as طَرِيقًا - حَكِيمًا -

قَرِيبًا

3-maad selah sograa small waw or yaa after letter haa ,stretch natural maad as سُبْحَانَهُ - دُونَهُ - بِهِ

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### Second derived maad

It has two reasons hamza and sukun

If hamza or sukun follow natural maad we stretch it long maad

First hamza

Maad mutasel jointly	Maad munfasel separated
When hamzaa follows maad letter at the same word as سَوَاءٌ 4 or 5 movement and some time 6 movements if you stop with hamza	When maad letter followed by hamza but at two words as مَا أَنزَلَ 2or 4 or 5 movements

Second reason is sukun :-

First temporary sukun (aared) after natural maad you can stretch it 2 ,3, 4 or 6 movement

Example

الْمُبِينِ	تَعْقُلُونَ	حَكِيم	يَسْتَهْزِءُونَ
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Secondly maad laazem appears because original sukun .This sukun can appear at shaddah so we call it muthuqqal

Kalimy mothuqqal	When shaddah follows natural maad at word	6	الضَّالِّينَ الطَّامَّةُ
Kalimy mukhaffaf	When sukun follows natural maad at word	6	ءَآلَيْنَ
Harfi mothuqqal	When shaddah follows natural maad at letter	6	الْمَ - طَسَمَ
Harfi mukhaffaf	When sukun follows natural maad at letter	6	الرَ - حَمَ

\*These letters are stretched 6 movement when its appear in the beginning ( سنقص علمك ) and these letters stretch 2 movement ( حتى طهر ) example

ألف لام ميم so you will stretch it laam six movement and meem six movement and there is idghaam with meem so it will be maad lazem Harfi mothuqqal  
 \* letter ع has two ways , we can stretch it 4 or 6 movement and this is better

\* word آل عمران we can read it without maad if we read constantly

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### Maad kind

s.no	Maad name	explanation	beat s	Example
1	Natural maad	ا after fatha after kasra after dammh	2	قَرِيبًا الْمَعَارِجِ تَدْرُسُونَ
2	Maad badal	ء followed by ماad letters	2	ءَاتَيْنَهُ أُوتُوا
3	Maad ewad	Stopping with maad instead fathteen	2	قَرِيبًا - طَرِيقًا
4	Maad selah sogra	Haa damer followed by any letter except ء	2	بِهِ حَوْلَهُ
5	Maad tamken	ى followed by ى	2	النَّبِيِّينَ
6	Jointly maad	ء after natural maad same word	4,5,6	سَوَاءً

7	Separated maad	ءafter natural maad at two word	2,4,6	مَا أَنْزَلَ
8	Temporary maad	Temporary sukun after maad letters	2,4,6	تَعْقُلُونَ حَكِيمَ
9	Lazem kalemy mothaqal	Original shadda after natural maad at words	6	الضَّالِّينَ الطَّامَّةَ
10	Lazem kalemy mokhaffa	Original sukun after natural maad at words	6	ءَالَكُنْ
11	Lazem harfey mothaqal	Original shadda or gonnah after natural maad at this letter عسلكم نقص	6	الْمَ - طَسَمَ الف لام ميم - طا سين ميم
12	Lazem harfey mokhaffa	Original sukun after natural maad at this letter عسلكم نقص	6	الر - حم الف لام را - حا ميم
13	Long selah	Ha damer followed by ء	2,4,6	بِهِ أَنْفُسَهُمْ بِهِ أَنْ
14	Maad leen	ى sakina after fatha	2	خَيْرٍ خَوْفٍ
15	Maad farq	With istifham followed by ء	6	ءَاللَّهُ ءَالذِّكْرَيْنِ

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## Maad rank

Some time you will find one word has two kind of maad at the same letter but has two reasons .

In this case you will stretch one of this maad

Example

سَوَاءٌ this is motasel jointly maad and if you

stopped with it you will find temporary sukun on hamza , which one will you stretch ?

Firstly you will call it jointly maad and stretch it as jointly mutasel not temporary sukun

Why ?

Because maad rank it arrange maad kinds according to its power

Firstly laazem ءَآلَيْنِ

Secondly mutasel jointly maad سَوَاءٌ

Thirdly maad aared ( temporary sukun ) تَعْقُلُونَ

Fourthly maad munfasel separated maad مَا أَنْزَلَ

Fift mhaad badl أُوتُوا

## Noon qutni

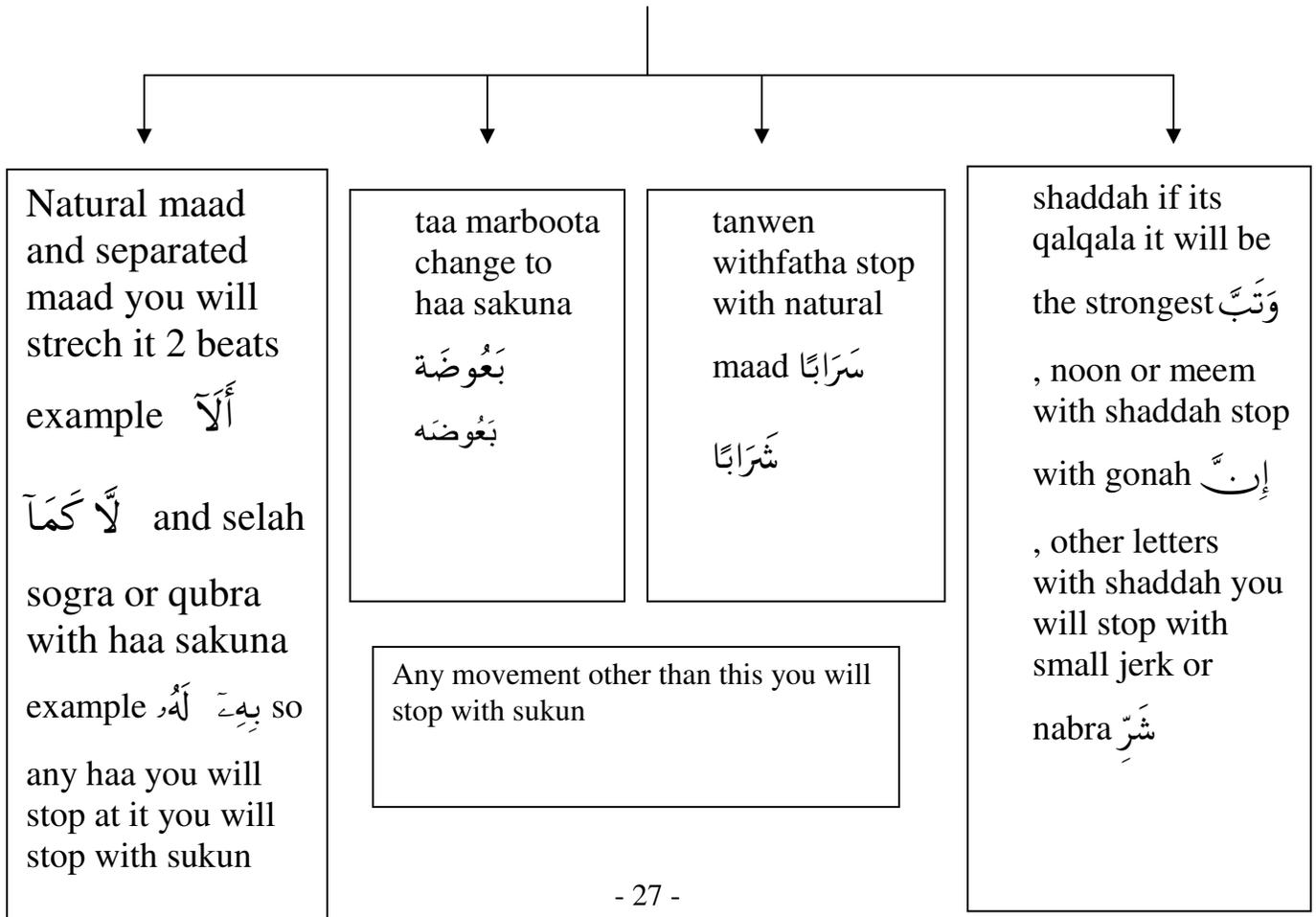
If sukun appears after tanween , as you know tanween is noon sakenaa so we will change this noon sakenaa to noon with kasra . because in Arabic we cant pronounce tow letters have sukun together

Example :-

عَادًا أَلَّأُولَى عَادِنِ لَأُولَى لُمَزَّةِ الَّذِي

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Stopping at the end



## Letters articulations

