



ADVANCED T A J W E E D

For Non Arabic Speakers



BY/Amira Sami Alomairy

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1

Rules of Madd



Madd



أحكام المَدِّ في كتاب الله جلَّ وعلا

Madd means increase,
prolongation, lengthening,
elongation, stretching.

Lengthening the sound
with one of the **three**
Madd letters.

Alif Madd

(Sakinah and preceded by fat-ha)

قَالَ

Letters of Madd

(Long vowels)

Waw Madd

(Sakinah and preceded by damma)

يَقُولُ

Yaa Madd

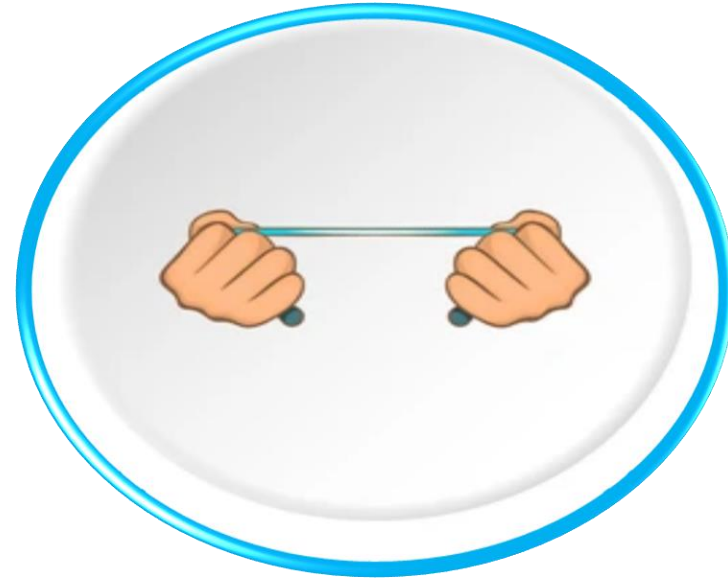
(Sakinah preceded by Kasrah)

قِيلَ

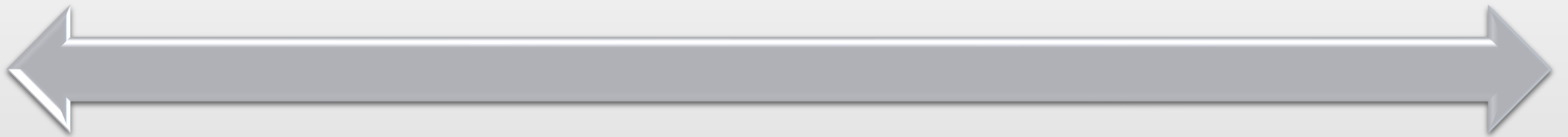
ي =

و =

ا =



These three letters have an ability to be stretched and get prolonged.



The three Madd letters are collected with their matching vowels in this word from surat Hud



{ تِلْكَ مِنْ أَنْبَاءِ الْغَيْبِ نُوحِيهَا إِلَيْكَ مَا كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُهَا أَنْتَ وَلَا قَوْمُكَ مِنْ قَبْلِ هَذَا فَاصْبِرْ.. }

[سُورَةُ هُودٍ: ٤٩]

نُوحِيهَا

Measuring unit for Madd duration.

The duration of Madd sound can be measured by the number of Harakat (counts) but it basically depends on imitating your teacher.

At the beginning you can use your hand fingers to count the movements (Harakat), this helps you to adjust the correct duration for Madd.

With practice you will be able to adjust duration without using hand fingers.



Types (sections) of Madd

1) Natural Madd and
what follows it.
(2 counts)

2) Secondary Madd.
(more than 2 counts)

Secondary Madd due to
a Hamza

Secondary Madd due to
a Sukoon

1) Natural Madd (primary).
المد الطبيعي (الأصلي)

It is held for only two counts
(cannot be shorter).

The letter of Madd is not followed by Hamza or Sukoon.

Pronounced naturally to get the correct meaning of the word.

كَأْسٍ كَانَ مِزَاجُهَا كَافُورًا

A sweet-smelling drink in Paradise (**Camphor**).

وَكَانَ الشَّيْطَانُ لِرَبِّهِ كَفُورًا

“Ungrateful or disbelieving”

وَلَمَّا بَلَغَ أَشُدَّهُ عَوَّتِيْنَهُ حُكْمًا
وَعِلْمًا

A verb means “reached”

هَذَا بَلَّغٌ لِلنَّاسِ وَلِيُنذِرُوا بِهِ

A noun means “a message”

{ وَلَمَّا وَقَعَ عَلَيْهِمُ الرِّجْزُ قَالُوا يَا مُوسَى ادْعُ لَنَا رَبَّكَ بِمَا عَهِدَ

عِنْدَكَ لِنُصَلِّ لَكَ.. }

[سُورَةُ الْأَعْرَافِ: ١٣٤]

قَالُوا يَا مُوسَى

**Find
and
practice
all
natural
madd
in this
surah..**



سُورَةُ النَّبَاِ

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

اِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللّٰهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ﴿١﴾ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ
يَدْخُلُوْنَ فِیْ دِیْنِ اللّٰهِ اَفْوَاجًا ﴿٢﴾ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ
وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ اِنَّهٗ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ﴿٣﴾

What follows natural Madd

ملحقات المد الطبيعي

(2 Harakah)

A) Applied in case of joining and stopping.



C) Applied in case of joining only.



B) Applied in case of stopping only.

A) Applied in case of joining and stopping.

**1) Madd Badal
(exchange madd)**

**2) Natural Madd in
the 5 cutting letters:**

ح اي ا ظ ه ا ر

1) Madd Badal (Exchange Madd)

مد البدل

Any Hamza with long vowel is called Madd Badal.

عَا - عُو - عِي

Qura'nic examples..

Madd Badal (follows natural madd)

بِعَالٍ

الْآخِرَةَ

ءَايَاتٍ

ءَامَنَ

أَنْبِئُونِي

لَأَتِيَنَّكَ

إِسْرَائِيلَ

ءَاتَيْنَا

أُوتُوا

ءَادَمَ

إِهْلَافِهِمْ

لِإِهْلَافٍ

Qura'nic examples..

Madd Badal
(follows natural madd)

قُرْءَانٌ

ءَانِيَةٍ

وَالأُولَى

فَعَاوَى

أَلْعَنَ

أَلْمَوْءُودَةَ

لِيُؤَاطِعُوا

رَأَاهُ

إِيْمَانِكُمْ

ءَايَةٍ

يَعُودُهُ

أَقْرَأُوا

2) Natural Madd in the 5 cutting letters:

ح / ي / ط / ه / ر

المد الطبيعي في الحروف الخمسة المقطعة أوائل السور

ط

ه

ي

ر

ح

examples

{ طه }
[سُورَةُ طه: ١]

{ طسم }
[سُورَةُ الشُّعَرَاءِ: ١]

{ كهيعص }
[سُورَةُ مَرْيَمَ: ١]

{ يس }
[سُورَةُ يَس: ١]

{ حم }
[سُورَةُ الزُّخْرُفِ: ١]

B) Applied in case of stopping only.

1) **Substitute Madd.**

مَدِّ الْعَوَظِ

2) **Alif Madd carrying an oval zero sign.**

(اٲ)

1) Substitute Madd.

مد العوض

Is applied in case of stopping on a word ends with

“Tanween with fat-h”

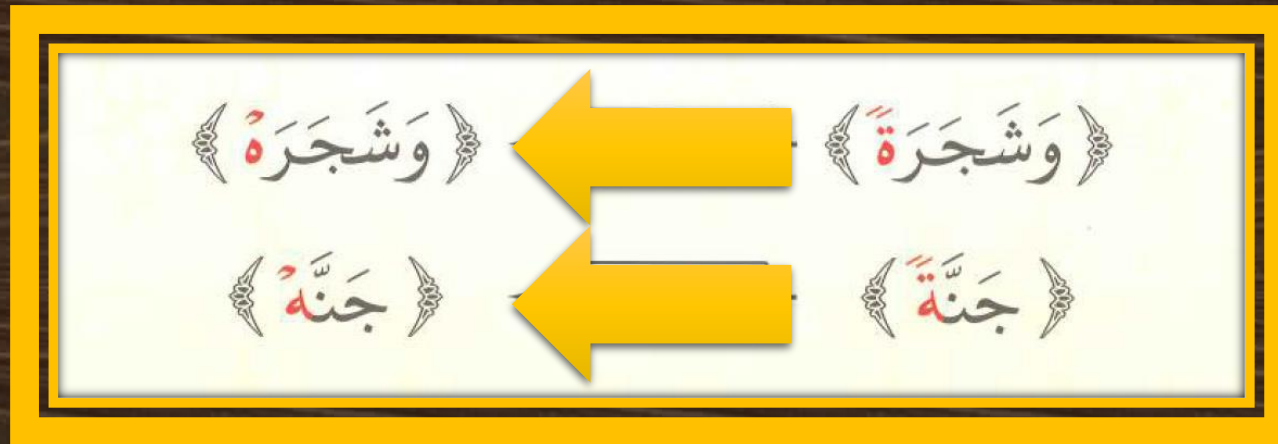
It follows the natural Madd because the reader gives it a voice of

“natural madd with Alif” in case of stopping.

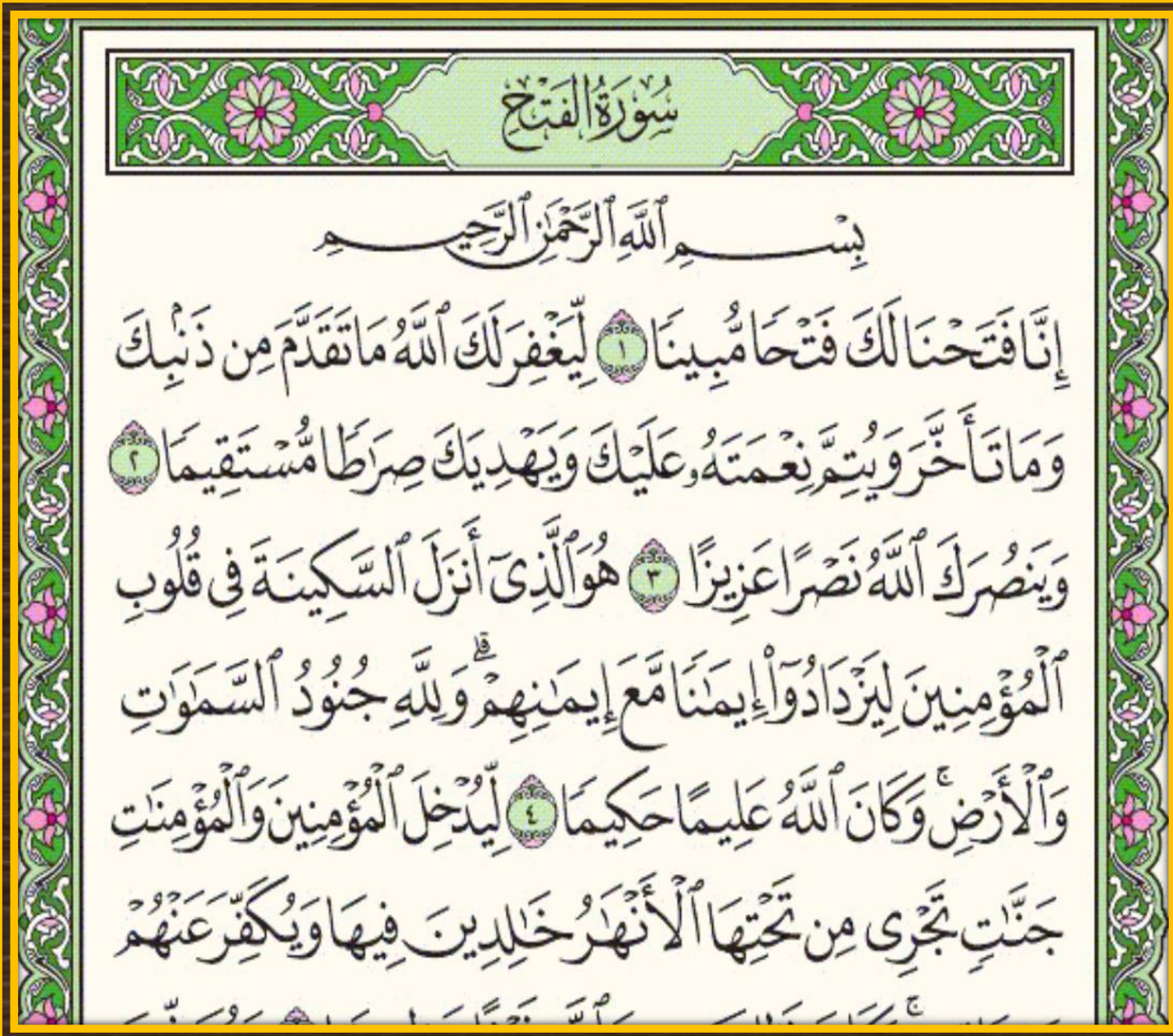


➤ Note..

If the word ends with “ة” the reader stops on it with “هـ sukoon” sound.



**Find
and
practice
all
substitute
madd
in
this page..**



2) Alif Madd carrying an oval zero sign (آ)

{..قَالَ فَاسْتَهْدُوا وَأَنَا مَعَكُمْ مِّنَ الشَّاهِدِينَ }

{..وَبَلَغَتِ الْقُلُوبُ الْحَنَاجِرَ وَتَظُنُّونَ بِاللَّهِ الظُّنُونًا }

{ لَكِنَّا هُوَ اللَّهُ .. }

{..يَقُولُونَ يَلْبِيتُنَا أَطَعْنَا اللَّهَ وَأَطَعْنَا الرَّسُولًا }

{ وَقَالُوا رَبَّنَا إِنَّا أَطَعْنَا سَادَتَنَا وَكُبِرْنَا فَأَضَلُّونَا السَّبِيلَ }

{..وَأَكْوَابٍ كَانَتْ قَوَارِيرًا (١٥) قَوَارِيرًا مِنْ فِضَّةٍ..}

{ إِنَّا أَعْتَدْنَا لِلْكَافِرِينَ سَلَاسِلًا وَأَغْلَالًا وَسَعِيرًا }

➤ Note..

{ إِنَّا أَعْتَدْنَا لِلْكَافِرِينَ سَئِسِلًا وَأَعْتَدْنَا وَسْعِيرًا }

- ❖ Its Alif carries “Rounded circle” not “Oval zero”.
- ❖ Two ways of stopping are allowed:

سَئِسِلًا
سَئِسِلٌ

يَوْمَ تُقَلَّبُ وُجُوهُهُمْ فِي النَّارِ يَقُولُونَ يَا لَيْتَنَا أَطَعْنَا اللَّهَ
وَأَطَعْنَا الرَّسُولَ ﴿٦٦﴾ وَقَالُوا رَبَّنَا إِنَّا أَطَعْنَا سَادَتَنَا وَكُبَرَاءَنَا
فَأَضَلُّونَا السَّبِيلَ ﴿٦٧﴾ رَبَّنَا آتِهِمْ ضِعْفَيْنِ مِنَ الْعَذَابِ
وَالْعَنَّهُمْ لَعْنًا كَبِيرًا ﴿٦٨﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَكُونُوا كَالَّذِينَ

Practice ..

c) Applied in case of joining only.

The lesser connecting Madd.

مد الصلة الصغرى

A word ends with (ه) letter & followed by و or ء

إِنَّهُ عَلَىٰ رَجْعِهِ لَقَادِرٌ

و ء

Practice Lesser connecting Madd

{ فَإِذَا سَوَّيْتَهُ، وَنَفَخْتَ فِيهِ مِنْ رُوحِي فَقَعُوا لَهُ، وَسَاجِدِينَ }

{ وَإِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ يَحْشُرُهُمْ إِنَّهُ حَكِيمٌ عَلِيمٌ }

{ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِهِ، وَقَدْ خَلَتْ سُنَّةُ الْأَوَّلِينَ }

{ وَمَا يَأْتِيهِمْ مِّن رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا كَانُوا بِهِ، يَسْتَهْزِءُونَ }

{ هَذَا بَلَاغٌ لِّلنَّاسِ وَلِيُنذَرُوا بِهِ، وَلِيَعْلَمُوا... }

Practice Lesser connecting Madd

وَجَعَلُوا لِلَّهِ أَنْدَادًا لِيُضِلُّوا عَنْ سَبِيلِهِ ۚ قُلْ تَمَتَّعُوا...

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانٍ قَوْمِهِ ۚ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمْ ۙ

وَيَأْتِيَهُ الْمَوْتُ مِنْ كُلِّ مَكَانٍ وَمَا هُوَ بِمَيِّتٍ ۙ وَمِنْ وَرَائِهِ عَذَابٌ غَلِيظٌ

رَبِّ إِنَّهُنَّ أَضَلَّلْنَ كَثِيرًا مِّنَ النَّاسِ ۙ فَمَنْ تَبِعَنِ فَإِنَّهُ ۙ مِنِّي ۙ

Summary for all types of (2 counts' Madd)
(Natural Madd and what follows it)

A) Applied in case of joining and stopping.

1) Natural Madd in a word.

قَالُوا يَمُوسَى

2) Madd Badal.

عَا-عُو-عِي

3) Natural Madd in the 5 cutting letters:

حَا/هَا/يَا/ظَا/رَا

B) Applied in case of stopping only.

4) Substitute Madd.

شَهِيدًا

5) Alif Madd carrying an oval zero sign.

الرَّسُولَ

C) Applied in case of joining only.

6) The lesser connecting Madd.

إِنَّهُ وَعَلَى رَجْعِهِ لِقَادِرٌ

**Find
and
practice
all
2 counts' madd
in
this page..**

طه ﴿١﴾ مَا أَنْزَلْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْقُرْآنَ لِتَشْقَىٰ ﴿٢﴾ إِلَّا تَذَكَّرَ
لِمَنْ يَخْشَىٰ ﴿٣﴾ تَنْزِيلًا مِّمَّنْ خَلَقَ الْأَرْضَ وَالسَّمَوَاتِ الْعُلَىٰ ﴿٤﴾
الرَّحْمَنُ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ اسْتَوَىٰ ﴿٥﴾ لَهُ وَمَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي
الْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا وَمَا تَحْتَ الثَّرَىٰ ﴿٦﴾ وَإِنْ تَجَهَّرَ بِالقَوْلِ
فإنَّهُ يَعْلَمُ السِّرَّ وَأَخْفَىٰ ﴿٧﴾ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ لَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ
الْحُسْنَىٰ ﴿٨﴾ وَهَلْ أَتَاكَ حَدِيثُ مُوسَىٰ ﴿٩﴾ إِذْ رَأَىٰ نَارًا
فَقَالَ لِأَهْلِهِ امْكُثُوا إِنِّي آنَسْتُ نَارًا الْعَلِيَّةَ أَتَيْكُمْ مِنْهَا بَقَبَسٍ
أَوْ أَجْدُ عَلَى النَّارِ هُدًى ﴿١٠﴾ فَلَمَّا أَتَاهَا نُودِيَ يَمْوَسَىٰ ﴿١١﴾ إِنِّي
أَنَا رَبُّكَ فَاخْلَعْ نَعْلَيْكَ إِنَّكَ بِالْوَادِ الْمُقَدَّسِ طُوًى ﴿١٢﴾

2) Secondary Madd. (more than 2 counts)

**A) Secondary Madd due to
a Hamza.**

**B) Secondary Madd due to
a Sukoon.**

1) Secondary Madd due to a Hamza.

1)

The joined
Required
Madd.

(المد الواجب المتصل)

2)

The Separated
Allowed Madd.

(المد الجائز المنفصل)

3)

The Greater
connecting
Madd.

(مد الصلة الكبرى)

1) The **Joined Required** Madd.

(المد الواجب المتصل)

- Is to have a Madd letter followed by a Hamza in the same word.



- It is called required Madd because it is required to stretch it more than the natural Madd for all reciters.
- In the narration of "Hafs" from Asim it is elongated (4) or (5) counts.

Qura'nic examples..

Madd Muttasil wajib
(connected required madd)

حُنَفَاءَ

الشِّتَاءِ

السُّفَهَاءِ

سَوَاءٌ

السَّائِلِ

عَائِلًا

الْمَلَائِكَةُ

جَاءَتْهُمْ

وَرَأَيْهِمْ

السَّرَائِرُ

وَجِئَاءِ

أَبْتِغَاءَ

Qura'nic examples..

Madd Muttasil (connected required madd)

خَطِيئَاتِهِمْ

هَنِيئًا

أُولَآئِكَ

الْأَرَآئِكِ

سِيئَتٍ

هَآؤُمُ

لِلسَّآئِلِ

دَائِمُونَ

بِسُوءٍ

طَائِفَةٍ

سَآحَتِ

تَابِتٍ

2) The Separated Allowed Madd.

(المد الجائز المنفصل)

- Is to have a Madd letter at the end of the first word and the Hamza at the beginning of the next one.



- It is called Allowed Madd because reciters disagree concerning lengthening and shortening it.
- In the narration of "Hafs" from Asim by the way of Ashatibiyah, it is elongated (4) or (5) counts.

Qura'nic examples..

Madd Munfasil (disconnected madd)

بِمَا أَسْلَفْتُمْ

عَلَىٰ أَرْجَائِهَا

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ

إِلَّا أَنْ

فِي آذَانِهِمْ

دُعَائِي إِلَّا

فَلَا أُقْسِمُ

وَأَذْكُرُوا إِذْ

أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْكُمْ

وَلَا تُشْرِكُ

إِنَّمَا أَدْعُوا

فَقَالُوا إِنَّا

Qura'nic examples..

Madd Munfasil (disconnected madd)

حَتَّىٰ أَتَانَا

إِذَا أَسْفَرَ

مَاذَا أَرَادَ

ءَامِنُوا بِإِيمَانِنَا

بَدَّلْنَا أَمْثَلَهُمْ

وَشَدَدْنَا أَسْرَهُمْ

وَحُلُّوا أَسَاوِرَ

إِنَّا أَعْتَدْنَا

أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْكُمْ

وَلَا تُشْرِكُ

إِنَّمَا أَدْعُوا

فَقَالُوا إِنَّا

Note..

Some Qur'anic words appear as one word in writing but actually they are two words in meaning

The type of madd is: (separated not joined)

﴿ هَآءَآنْتُمْ هَآءَآؤَلَاءِ ﴾ ﴿ يَآءُؤَلِى ﴾ ﴿ يَآءِئِهَآ ﴾

3) The Greater Connecting Madd.

(مد الصلة الكبرى)

إِلَى طَعَامِهِ أَنَا

ا

مَالَهُ وَأَخْلَدَهُ

و

Elongated for (4) or (5) Harakat.

Belongs to the separate Madd.

Applied in case of joining only.

A word ends with (ه) letter

& followed by و or ه

And the next word starts with a Hamza.

➤ Note the difference..

فِيضًا عَفِيفًا لَهُ أَضْعَافًا كَثِيرَةٌ

Presence of wavy sign.

Followed by Hamza.

4 or 5 counts.

No wavy sign.

Not followed by Hamza.

2 counts.

Qura'nic examples..

Madd Sila kubra
(greater connection madd)

قَوْمَهُۥٓ أَنْ

مَعَهُۥٓ أَوْلِيَّكَ

لِقَوْمِهِۦٓ أَتَأْتُونَ

يَطْعَمُهُۥٓ إِلَّا

أَوْلِيَاؤُهُۥٓ إِلَّا

وَأَنَّهُۥٓ إِلَيْهِ

وَرَسُولُهُۥٓ إِنْ

بِهِۦٓ أَنْجَيْنَا

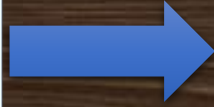
بِأَمْرِهِۦٓ إِنْ

قَوْمِهِۦٓ إِنْ

يَحْبِسُهُۥٓ إِلَّا

لَهُۥٓ أَسْرَى

Mention the
type of Madd in
the following
examples

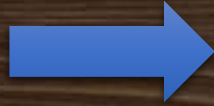


سُورَةُ الطَّارِقِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالسَّمَاءِ وَالطَّارِقِ ۝١ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الطَّارِقُ ۝٢ النَّجْمُ الثَّاقِبُ
۝٣ إِنَّ كُلَّ نَفْسٍ لَّمَّا عَلَيْهَا حَافِظٌ ۝٤ فَلْيَنْظُرِ الْإِنْسَانُ مِمَّ خُلِقَ ۝٥
خُلِقَ مِنْ مَّاءٍ دَافِقٍ ۝٦ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ بَيْنِ الصُّلْبِ وَالتَّرَائِبِ ۝٧ إِنَّهُ عَلَى
رَجْعِهِ لَقَادِرٌ ۝٨ يَوْمَ تُبْلَى السَّرَائِرُ ۝٩ فَمَا لَهُ مِنْ قُوَّةٍ وَلَا نَاصِرٍ
۝١٠ وَالسَّمَاءِ ذَاتِ الرَّجْعِ ۝١١ وَالْأَرْضِ ذَاتِ الصَّدْعِ ۝١٢ إِنَّهُ
لَقَوْلٌ فَصْلٌ ۝١٣ وَمَا هُوَ بِالْهَزْلِ ۝١٤ إِنَّهُمْ يَكِيدُونَ كَيْدًا ۝١٥
وَأَكِيدُ كَيْدًا ۝١٦ فَمَهِّلِ الْكَافِرِينَ أَمْهَلُهُمْ رُوَيْدًا ۝١٧

Mention the
type of Madd in
the following
examples



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْأَنْفَالِ قُلِ الْأَنْفَالُ لِلَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ فَأَتَقُوا اللَّهَ
وَأَصْلِحُوا ذَاتَ بَيْنِكُمْ وَأَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ
مُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١﴾ إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا ذُكِرَ اللَّهُ وَجِلَّتْ
قُلُوبُهُمْ وَإِذَا تُلِيَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ آيَاتُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ إِيمَنُوا وَعَلَىٰ رَبِّهِمْ
يَتَوَكَّلُونَ ﴿٢﴾ الَّذِينَ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ
يُنْفِقُونَ ﴿٣﴾ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ حَقًّا لَهُمْ دَرَجَاتٌ عِنْدَ
رَبِّهِمْ وَمَغْفِرَةٌ وَرِزْقٌ كَرِيمٌ ﴿٤﴾ كَمَا أَخْرَجَكَ رَبُّكَ
مِن بَيْتِكَ بِالْحَقِّ وَإِنَّ فَرِيقًا مِّنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ لَكَرِهُونَ ﴿٥﴾
يُجَادِلُونَكَ فِي الْحَقِّ بَعْدَ مَا تَبَيَّنَ كَأَنَّمَا يُسَاقُونَ إِلَى الْمَوْتِ
وَهُمْ نَظُّونَ ﴿٦﴾ وَإِذْ نَعَدُكُمْ اللَّهُ إِحْدَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ أَنَّهَا

Find:

1. Connected Madd.
2. Separated Madd.
3. Substitute Madd.
4. Lesser connection Madd.
5. Greater connection Madd.
6. Exchange Madd.
7. Three types of natural Madd.

يَأْتِيهَا النَّبِيُّ اتَّقِ اللَّهَ وَلَا تُطِيعِ الْكَافِرِينَ وَالْمُنَافِقِينَ إِنَّ
اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا ۝۱ وَأَتَّبِعْ مَا يُوْحَىٰ إِلَيْكَ
مِنْ رَبِّكَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرًا ۝۲ وَتَوَكَّلْ
عَلَى اللَّهِ وَكَفَىٰ بِاللَّهِ وَكِيلًا ۝۳ مَا جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لِرَجُلٍ مِّنْ
قَلْبَيْنِ فِي جَوْفِهِ ۚ وَمَا جَعَلَ أَزْوَاجَكُمُ اللَّائِي تُظَاهِرُونَ
مِنْهُنَّ أُمَّهَاتِكُمْ وَمَا جَعَلَ أَدْعِيَاءَكُمْ أَبْنَاءَكُمْ ذَٰلِكُمْ قَوْلُكُمْ
بِأَفْوَاهِكُمْ وَاللَّهُ يَقُولُ الْحَقَّ وَهُوَ يَهْدِي السَّبِيلَ ۝۴
أَدْعَوْهُمْ لِأَبَائِهِمْ هُوَ أَقْسَطُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ فَإِن لَّمْ تَعْلَمُوا آبَاءَهُمْ
فَإِخْوَانُكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ وَمَوَالِيكُمْ وَلَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ فِيمَا
أَخْطَأْتُمْ بِهِ ۚ وَلَٰكِن مَّا تَعَمَّدَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ
غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا ۝۵ النَّبِيُّ أَوْلَىٰ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنفُسِهِمْ

2) Secondary Madd due to a Sukoon.

1)

The compulsory madd

(المد اللازم)

2)

The Conditional madd due to a sukoon.

(المد العارض للسكون)

3)

The Eased Madd.

(مد اللين)

1) The **Compulsory** Madd.

(المد اللّازم)

- Is to have a Madd letter followed by a letter with an original sukoon.
- It is called compulsory Madd (**Madd Lazim**) because it has to be stretched for **(6)** Harakat for all reciters.

Presence of
an original
sukoon after
one of the
three Madd
letters can
be found in
three forms.

A letter with
a Sukoon sign.



A letter with
a Shadda sign.



The separate cutting
(7) letters in the beginning
of some Surahs

(نون- قاف- صاد- سين- لام- كاف- ميم)



1. A letter with a **Sukoon sign**

➤ Note..

Presence of an original Sukoon in the form of **sukoon sign** (not Shadda) occurred in only **one word**.

(repeated twice in surat Yunus)



Practice..

{ أَنتُمْ إِذَا مَا وَقَعَ ءَامَنْتُمْ بِهِ ءَآلَيْنِ وَقَدْ كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَسْتَعْجِلُونَ }

[سُورَةُ يُوسُفَ: ٥١]

{ ءَآلَيْنِ وَقَدْ عَصَيْتَ قَبْلُ وَكُنْتَ مِنَ الْمُفْسِدِينَ }

[سُورَةُ يُوسُفَ: ٩١]

2. A letter with a Shadda sign

Most common form of {Madd Lazim}

Madd letter followed by a Mushaddad letter.



Qura'nic examples..

Madd Lazim (Compulsory Madd)

جَانُّ

تَحَضُّونَ

الصَّاحَّةُ

الضَّالِّينَ

يُمَادُّونَ

الطَّامَّةُ

دَابَّةُ

لَرَادُّكَ

يَتَحَاجُّونَ

الْحَاقَّةُ

تُضَارُّوهُنَّ

بِضَارِّهِمْ

3. The separate cutting (7) letters in the beginning of some Surahs

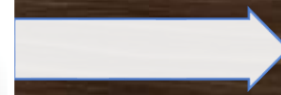
(نُون - قَاف - صَاد - سِين - لام - كَاف - مِيم)

سنقص لكم

- If you write the name of any letter of these (7) letters as a word, you will find it having the case of Madd Lazim:
- A letter of Madd is followed by an original sukoon.



Alif Madd followed by (ف) letter with original sukoon.



{ قَاف }

❖ The number of separate letters in the Qur`an is (14),
gathered in this phrase:

نَصَّ حَكِيمٌ قَطْعًا لَهُ سِرٌّ

ا

- One letter has no Madd.

• أَلْفٍ

ع

- One letter has a letter of Leen in the middle.

• (4 or 6 haraka)

• عَيْنٍ

سَنَقِصْ لَكُمْ

- (7) Letters follow Madd Lazim.

• (6 haraka)

• (سَيْن - نُون -
قَاف - صَاد - لَام -
كَاف - مِيم)

حِي ظَهْر

- (5) letters follow the natural Madd.

• (2 haraka)

• (حَا - يَا - طَا - هَا -
رَا)

(أَلِفٌ لَّامٌ مِّيمٌ)

﴿ اَلَمْ ﴾

(كَافٌّ هَا يَا عَيْنٌ صَادٌ)

﴿ كَهِيعَصَّ ﴾

(نُونٌ)

﴿ نَنْ ﴾

Note: Tajweed rules should be applied.

(أَلِفٌ لَّامٌ مَّيِّمٌ)

Small merging

﴿ اَلَمْ ﴾

(طَا سِيْنٌ مَّيِّمٌ)

Merging of Noon
sakinah with ghunnah

﴿ طَسَمَ ﴾

(كَافٌ هَا يَا عَيْنٌ صَادٌ)

Real hiding of Noon sakinah
with heavy ghunnah and
Qalqalah for د

﴿ كَهَيْعَصَ ﴾

Practice..

ق

حَمَّ

يَسَّ

طَسَمَّ

الْمَرَّ

الْمَصَّ

الْمَمَّ

2) The Temporary Madd. (المد العارض للسكون)

Is to have a Madd letter followed by sukoon due to stopping. (not original sukoon).

Applied in case of stopping only and Prolonged for (2),(4) or (6).

The reader should continue with the same duration until he/she finishes the recitation.

﴿الْبَيَانَ﴾ ﴿تَعْمَلُونَ﴾ ﴿نَسْتَعِينُ﴾

سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ١

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ٢

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ٣ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ٤

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ٥ أَهْدِنَا

الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٦ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ

عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ

وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ٧

Practice..

3) The **Eased** Madd. (مد اللين)

Is to have a (Leen) letter [و or ي sukoon preceded by **Fat-ha**] followed by sukoon due to stopping (not original sukoon).

Applied in case of stopping only and Prolonged for (2),(4) or (6).

The reader should continue with the same duration until he/she finishes the recitation.

﴿ نَوْمٌ ﴾ ﴿ خَوْفٌ ﴾ ﴿ قُرَيْشٌ ﴾ ﴿ الْبَيْتِ ﴾

سُورَةُ قُرَيْشٍ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لِإِيلَافِ قُرَيْشٍ ①
إِلَيْهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ
فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ ②
الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ
مِّنْ جُوعٍ وَءَامَنَهُمْ مِّنْ خَوْفٍ ④

Practice..

Summary of secondary Madd due to a Sukoon

1. Original Sukoon (Madd Lazim)

(6 Harakat)

﴿ءَآلَٰئِنَ﴾

In a word as a Sukoon sign

﴿الصَّآخَةِ﴾

In a word as a Shadda sign.

﴿سَنَقُصُّ لَكُمْ﴾

In a separate cutting letter.

2. Sukoon due to stopping.

(2, 4 or 6 Harakat)

﴿الْبَيَانَ﴾

[Temporary Madd]
(المد العارض للسكون)

﴿وَالْيَلِ﴾

[Eased Madd]
(مد اللين)

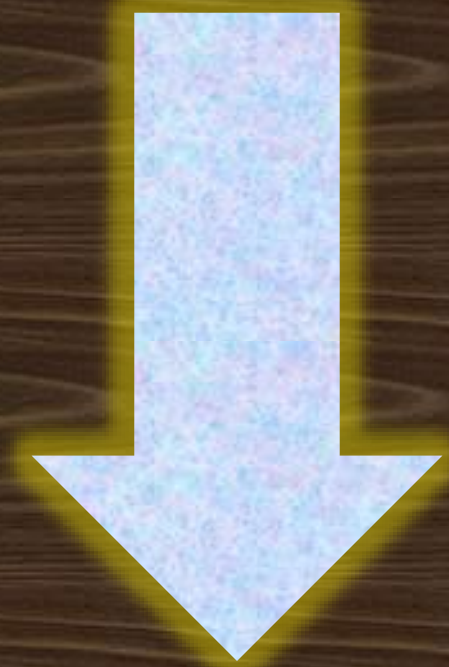
Mention the
type of Madd
in the
highlighted
parts.

قَالَ قَدْ أُجِيبَت دَعْوَتُكُمْ فَاَسْتَقِيمَا وَلَا تَتَّبِعَان سَبِيلَ
الَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٨٩﴾ * وَجَوَزْنَا بِبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ الْبَحْرَ فَأَتْبَعَهُمْ
فِرْعَوْنُ وَجُنُودُهُ وَبَغْيًا وَعَدُوًّا حَتَّى إِذَا أَدْرَكَهُ الْغَرَقُ
قَالَ ءَامَنْتُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا الَّذِي ءَامَنْتَ بِهِ بَنُو إِسْرَائِيلَ
وَأَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ ﴿٩٠﴾ ءَالْكَنَّ وَقَدْ عَصَيْتَ قَبْلُ وَكُنْتَ
مِنَ الْمُفْسِدِينَ ﴿٩١﴾ فَأَلْيَوْمَ نُنَجِّيكَ بِبَدَنِكَ لِتَكُونَ لِمَنْ
خَلْفَكَ ءَايَةً وَإِنَّ كَثِيرًا مِّنَ النَّاسِ عَنْ ءَايَاتِنَا لَغَافِلُونَ
﴿٩٢﴾ وَلَقَدْ بَوَّأْنَا بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ مَبْوَءَ صِدْقٍ وَرَزَقْنَاهُمْ مِّنَ
الطَّيِّبَاتِ فَمَا اخْتَلَفُوا حَتَّى جَاءَهُمُ الْعِلْمُ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ يَقْضِي
بَيْنَهُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ فِيمَا كَانُوا فِيهِ يَخْتَلِفُونَ ﴿٩٣﴾ فَإِنْ كُنْتَ فِي شَكِّ

Mention the
type of Madd
in the
highlighted
parts.

حَمَّ ١ عَسَقَ ٢ كَذَلِكَ يُوحَىٰ إِلَيْكَ وَإِلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ
اللَّهُ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ٣ لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ
وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ ٤ تَكَادُ السَّمَوَاتُ يَتَفَطَّرْنَ مِنْ فَوْقِهِنَّ
وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ يُسَبِّحُونَ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ وَيَسْتَغْفِرُونَ لِمَنْ فِي
الْأَرْضِ ٥ الْإِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ ٥ وَالَّذِينَ اتَّخَذُوا
مِنْ دُونِهِ أَوْلِيَاءَ اللَّهُ حَفِيفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَمَا أَنْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ بِوَكِيلٍ
٦ وَكَذَلِكَ أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًّا لِنُنذِرَ أُمَّ الْقُرَىٰ وَمَنْ
حَوْلَهَا وَنُنذِرَ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعِ لِأَرْبَابٍ فِيهِ فَرِيقٌ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَفَرِيقٌ فِي
السَّعِيرِ ٧ وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَجَعَلَهُمْ أُمَّةً وَاحِدَةً وَلَكِنْ يُدْخِلُ مَنْ
يَشَاءُ فِي رَحْمَتِهِ ٨ وَالظَّالِمُونَ مَا لَهُمْ مِنْ وَلِيٍّ وَلَا نَصِيرٍ ٨ أَمْ

Make a **general review** on **all types of Madd** with the following examples



{ إِنَّهُمْ أَفْوَاءُ أَبَاءَهُمْ ضَالِّينَ }

{ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ نَسْلَهُ مِنْ سُلَالَةٍ مِّنْ مَّاءٍ مَّهِينٍ }

{ الَمْ (١) غُلِبَتِ الرُّومُ (٢) }

{ إِنَّا أَعْتَدْنَا لِلْكَافِرِينَ سَلَاسِلًا وَأَغْلَلْنَا وَسْعِيرًا }

{ فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ }

examples

{ إِذْ نَجَّيْنَاهُ وَأَهْلَهُ وَأَجْمَعِينَ }

{ وَالصَّافَّاتِ صَفًّا }

{ قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَلْهَمْتُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَإِنَّمَا أَنَا نَذِيرٌ مُّبِينٌ }

{ لَكِنَّا هُوَ اللَّهُ رَبِّي وَلَا أُشْرِكُ بِرَبِّي أَحَدًا }

{ أَقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ }

Articulation points of the Arabic letters

مخارج الحروف العربية

Important general definitions:

1) the articulation point (Makhraj):

The **place of emitting the letter** when pronouncing it.

2)The letter

A sound that relies on a specific or approximate articulation point.

3) Specific articulation point.

which relies on a specific place of the three areas: throat, tongue or the two lips.

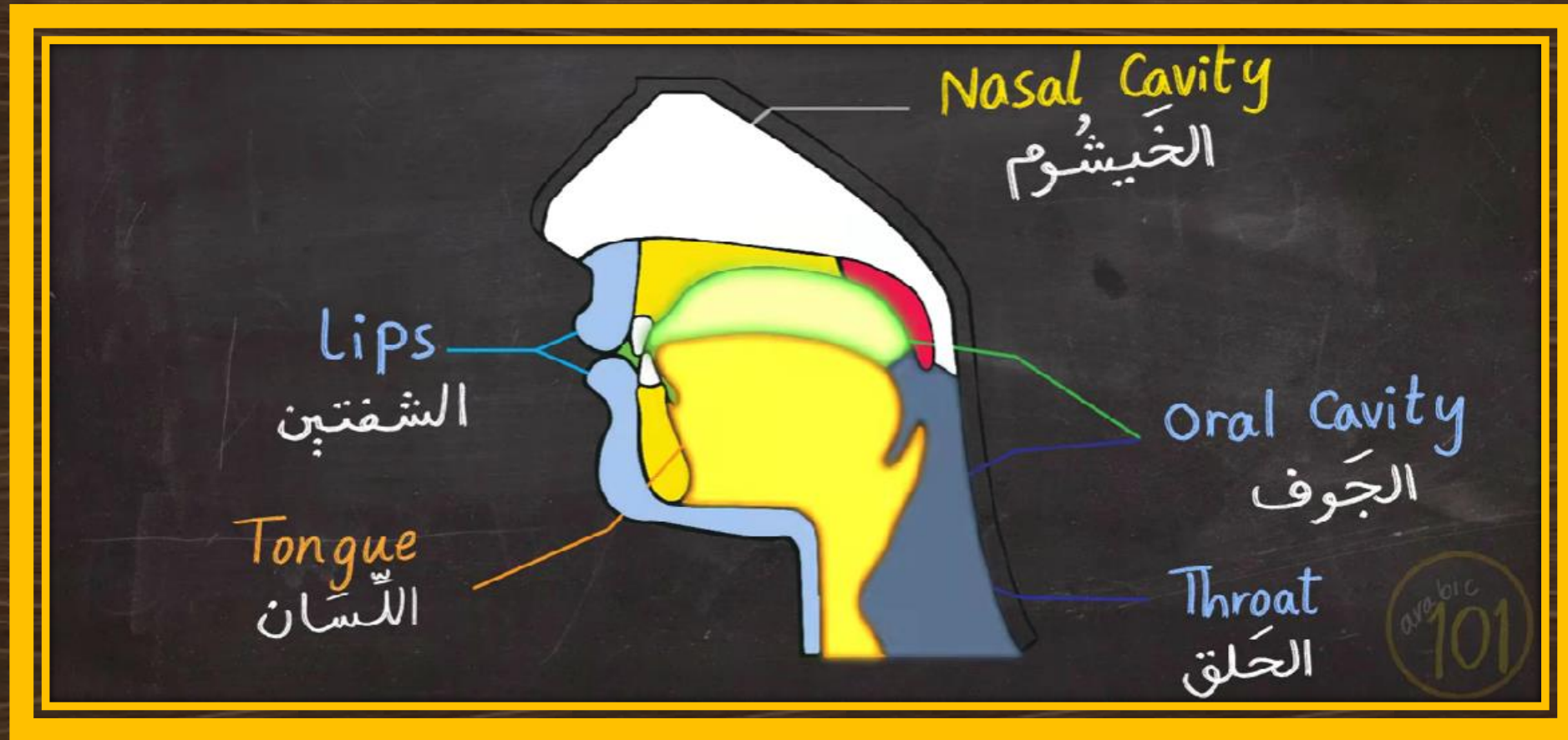
4) Approximate articulation point.

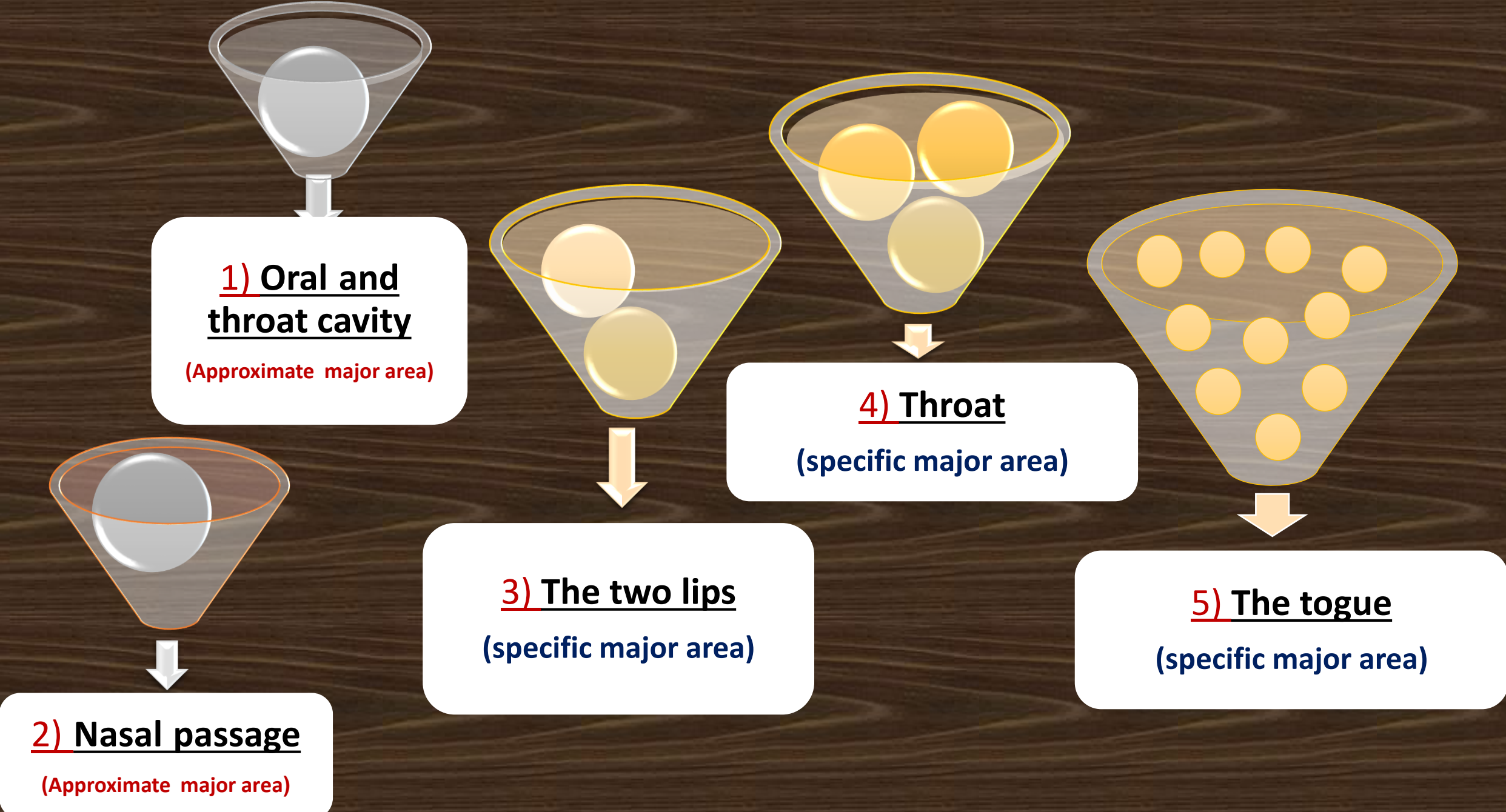
which doesn't rely on a specific place of the three areas: throat, tongue or the two lips.

How many articulation points for the Arabic letters?

The scholars laid out five (5) major areas that have within them the different articulation points, which are a total of seventeen (17) Makhraj.

The five major areas





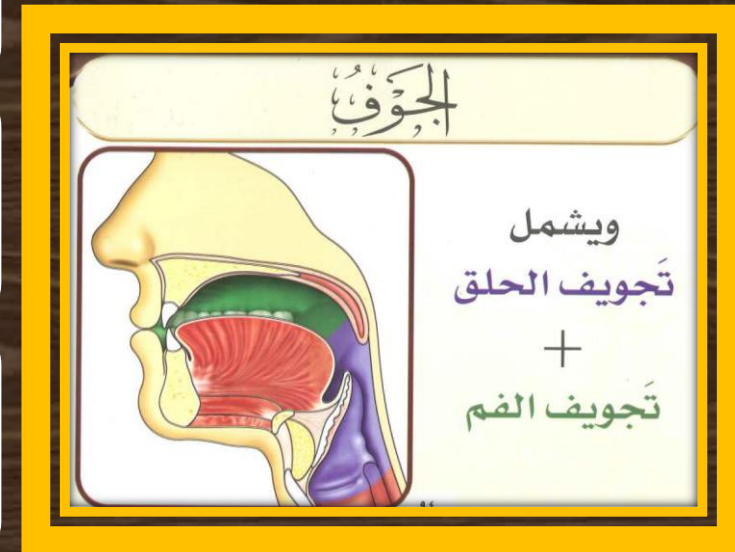
1) The oral & throat cavity (Jawf)

The empty space in the mouth and throat.

An approximate major area and an articulation point at the same time.

The three madd letters originate from this non-specific area.

These madd letters don't have a specific space that they finish at, instead these letters finish with the stopping of the sound.



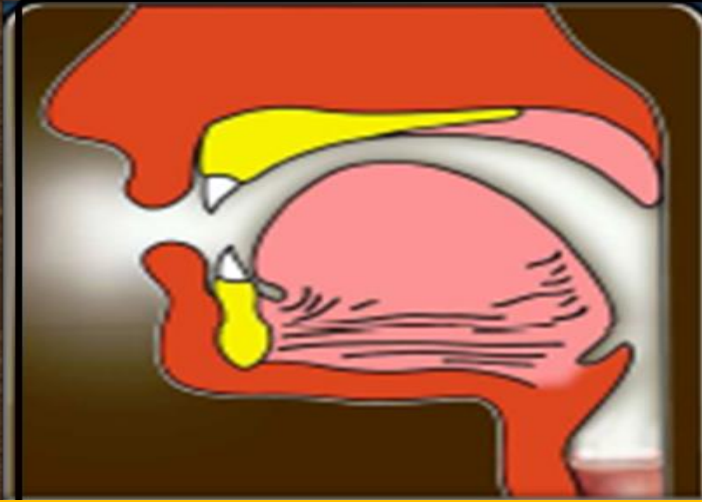
➤ Why the three sounds of Madd are not the same?

Look at the shape of Jawf



Waw Madd

Circling the lips with the letter waw, while raising the deepest part of the tongue.



Yaa Madd

Raising the middle of the tongue with the letter yaa.



Alif Madd

Opening of the mouth with the letter alif, while the tongue is in the position of rest.

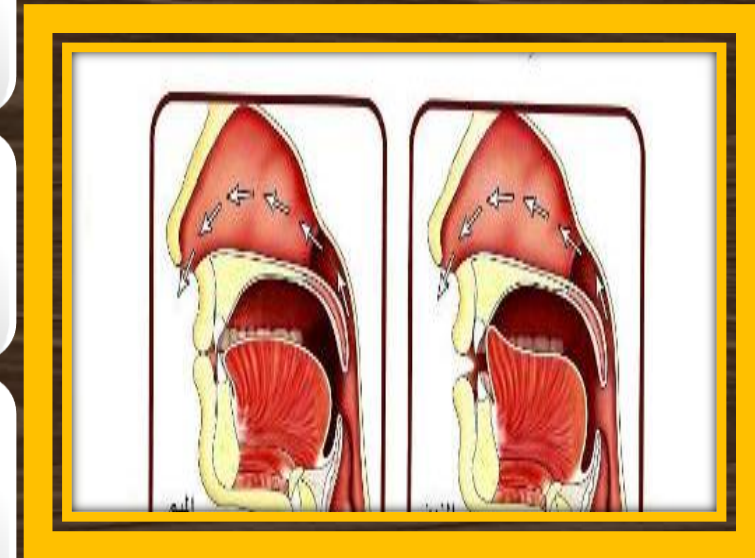
2) The nasal cavity or passage (Khayshoom)

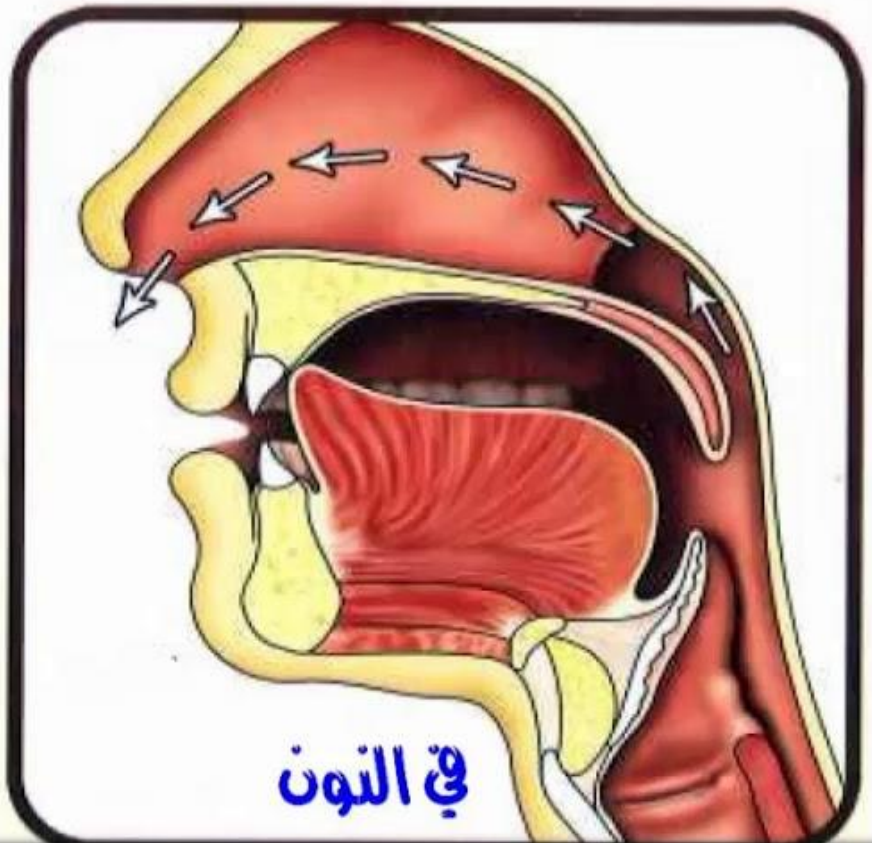
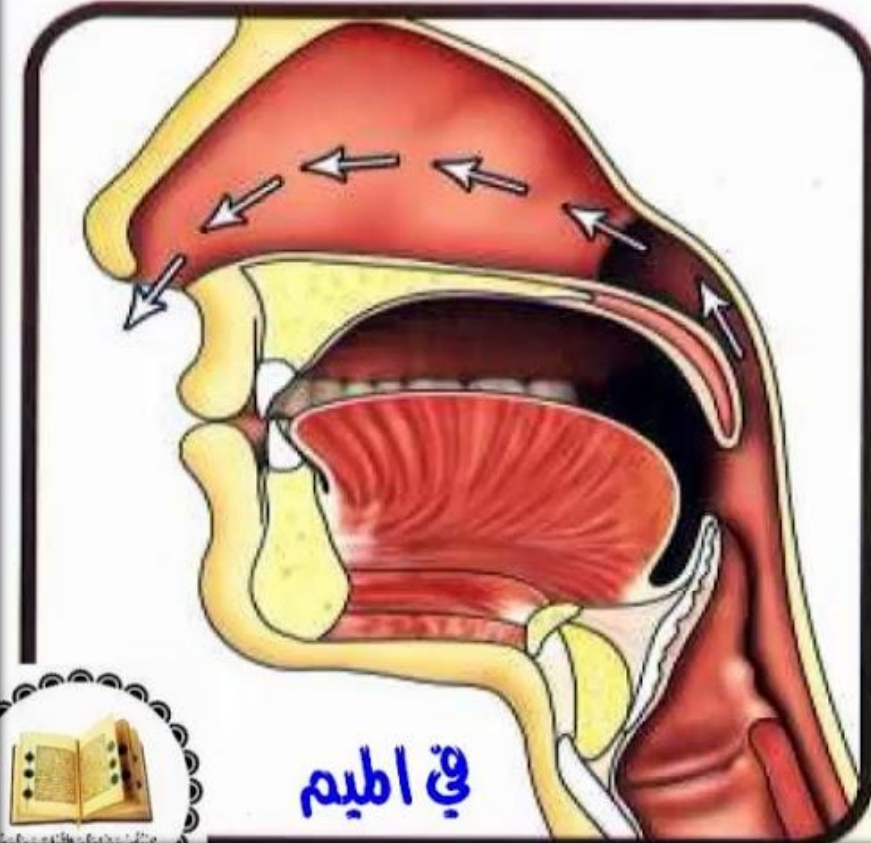
The hole in the nose that continues back towards inside the mouth.

An approximate major area and an articulation point at the same time.

The nasal sound (Ghunnah) originates from this non-specific area.

Ghunnah is a required characteristic of Noon and Meem.





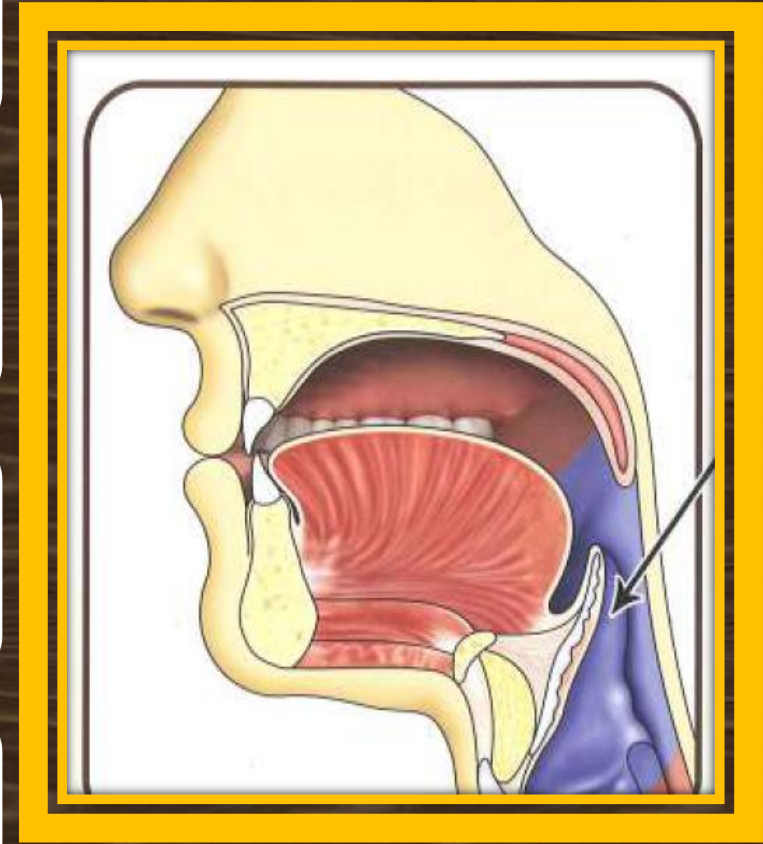
3) The Throat (Al-Halq)

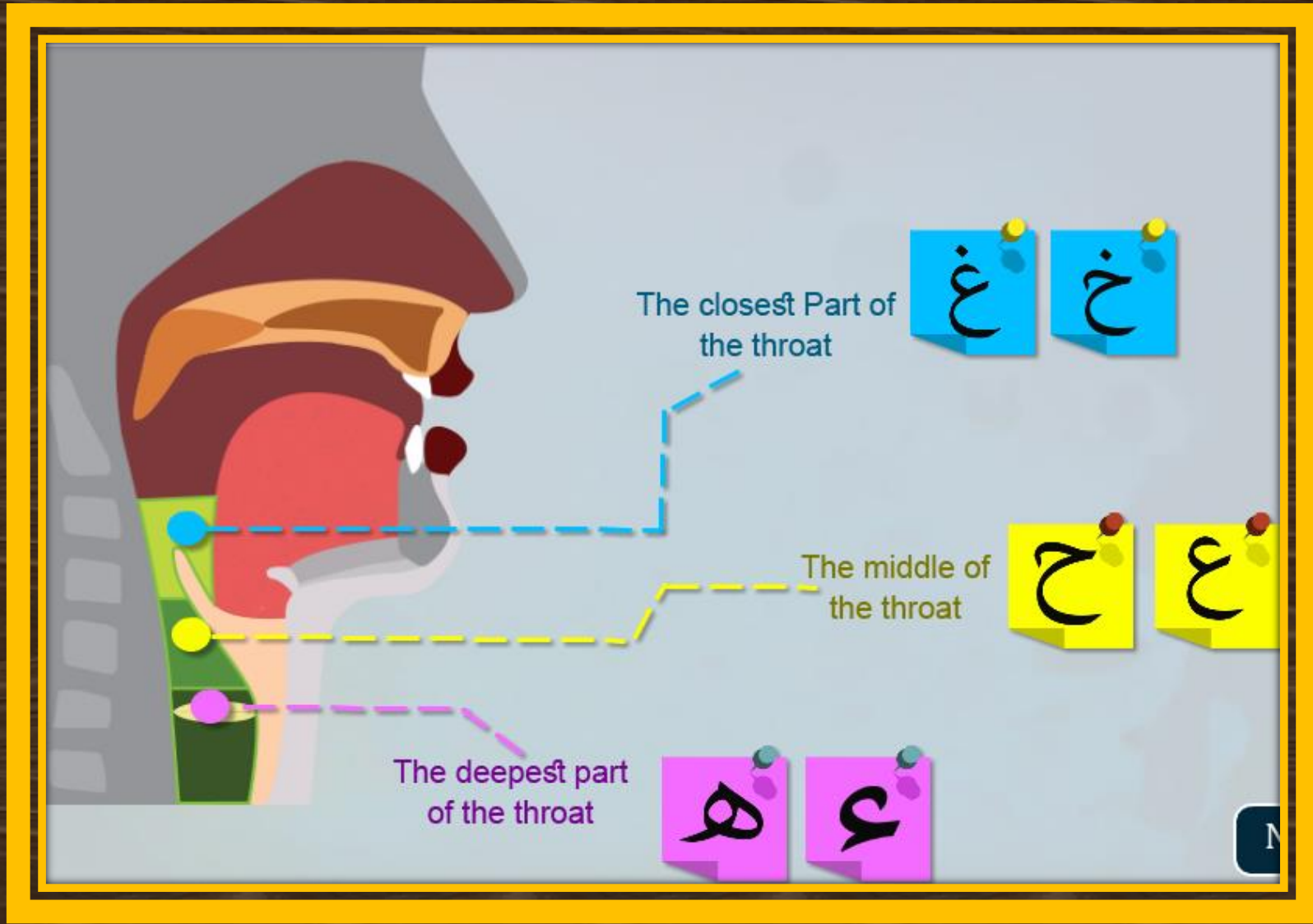
A specific major area and has three articulation points for the six throat letters.

The deepest part of the throat (means the furthest part from the mouth and closest to chest) for the two letters (ه ، ع).

The middle part of the throat for the two letters (ح ، ع).

The closest part of the throat (means the closest part from the mouth) for the two letters (خ ، غ).





Upper throat
The top

Middle throat

Inner throat
The bottom

4) The Two lips (الشفتان)

A specific major area and has two articulation points for four letters.

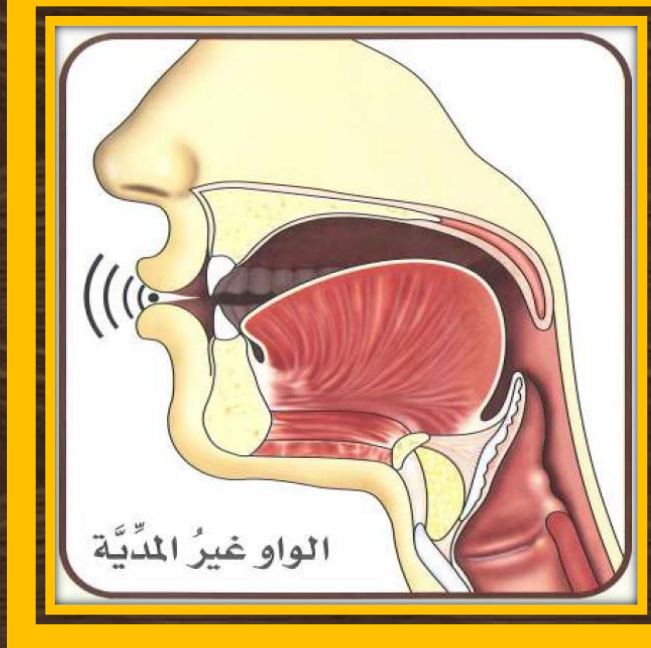
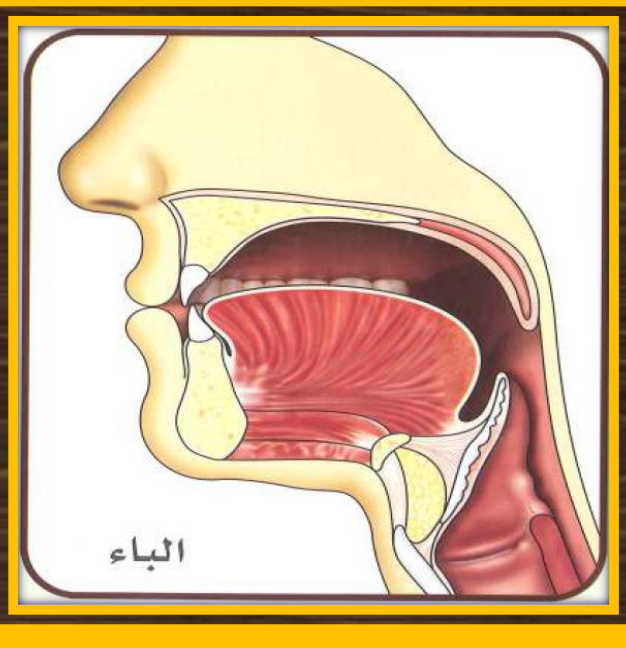
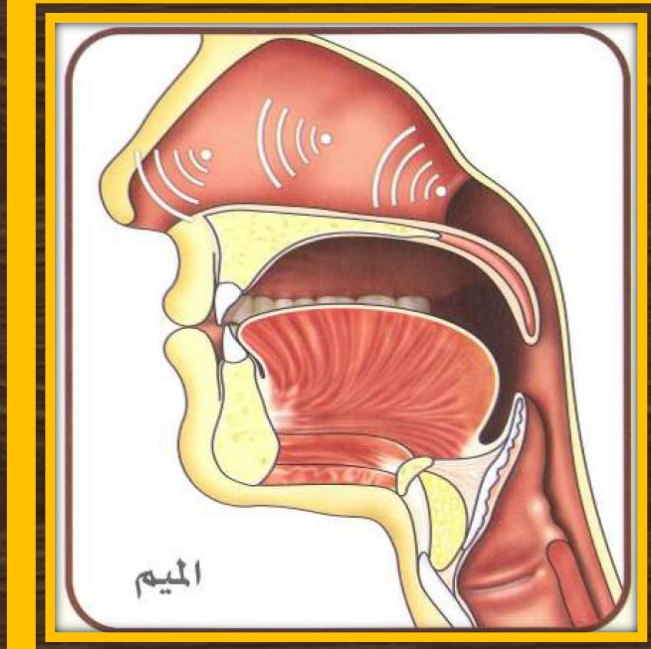
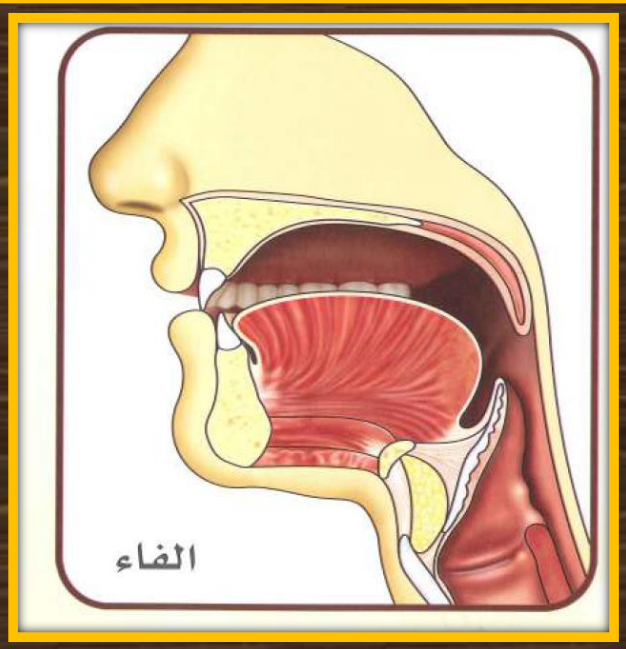
The letter (ف) is articulated between the inside of the lower lip (wet part) and the tips of the two front incisors.

The letter (م) is articulated by closing the two lips together.

The letter (ب) is articulated by closing the two lips together, but a stronger closing than the letter (م).

The letter (و) is articulated by forming a circle of the two lips.





5) The Tongue (اللسان)

A specific major area and has ten articulation points for eighteen letters.

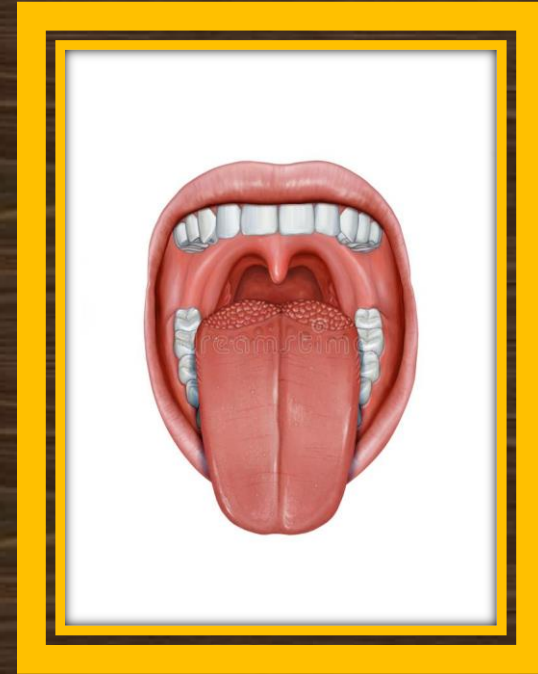
These ten articulation points are distributed over four parts of the tongue:

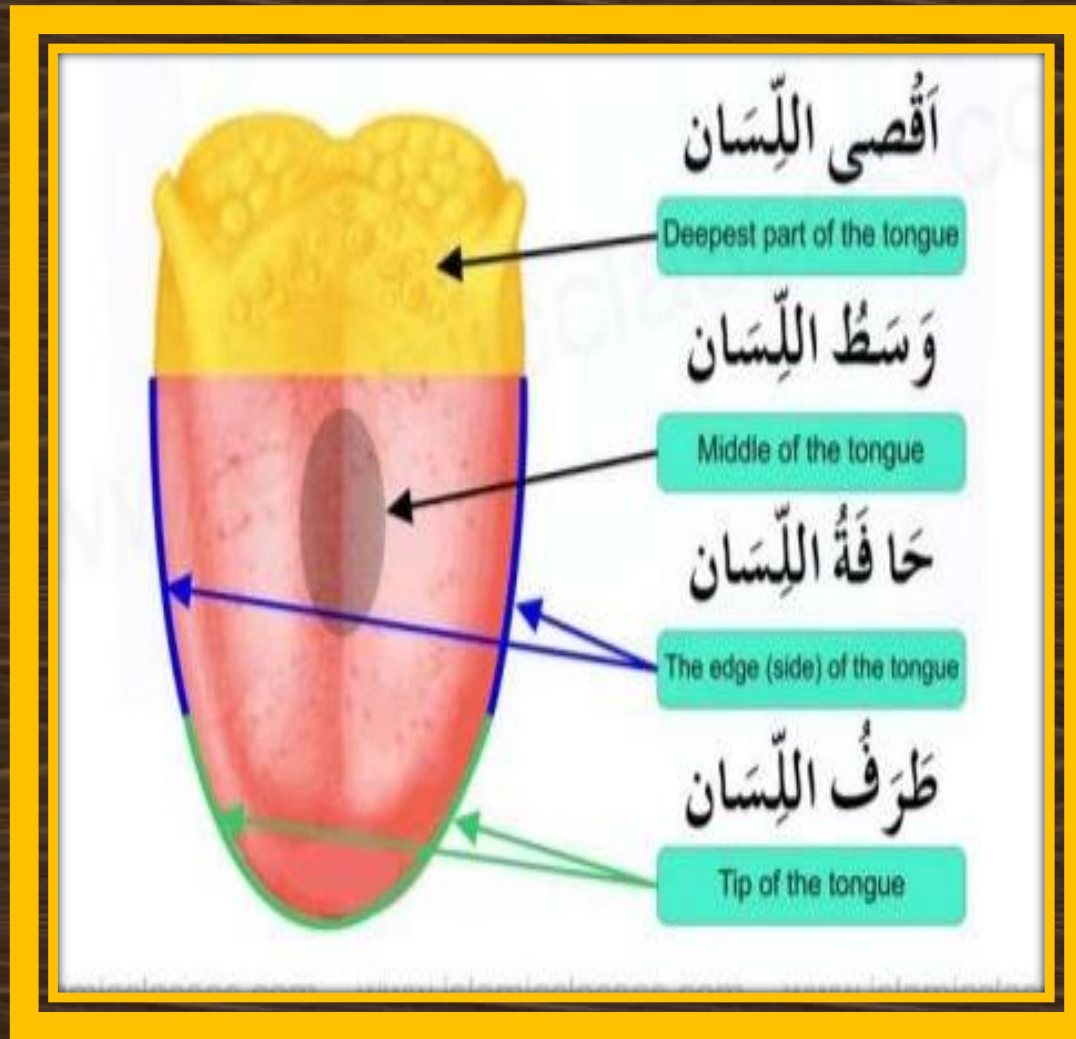
a) Deepest part of the tongue for the two letters (ق) and (ك).

b) Middle of the tongue for the three letters (ج), (ش) and (ي).

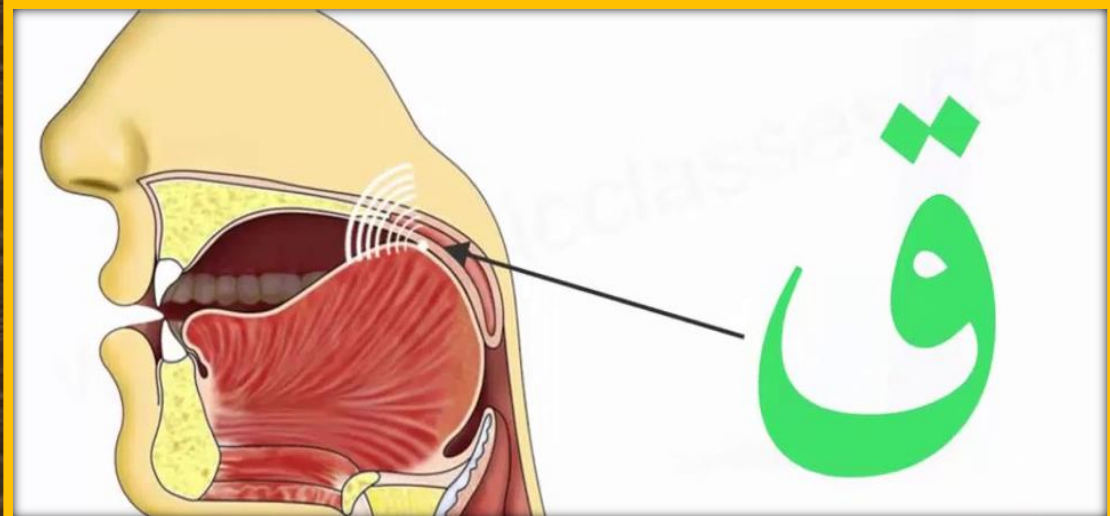
c) The edge (side) of the tongue for the two letters (ض) and (ل).

d) Tip of the tongue for the eleven letters: (ن، ر، ط، د، ت، ذ، ث، ظ، س، ص، ز).



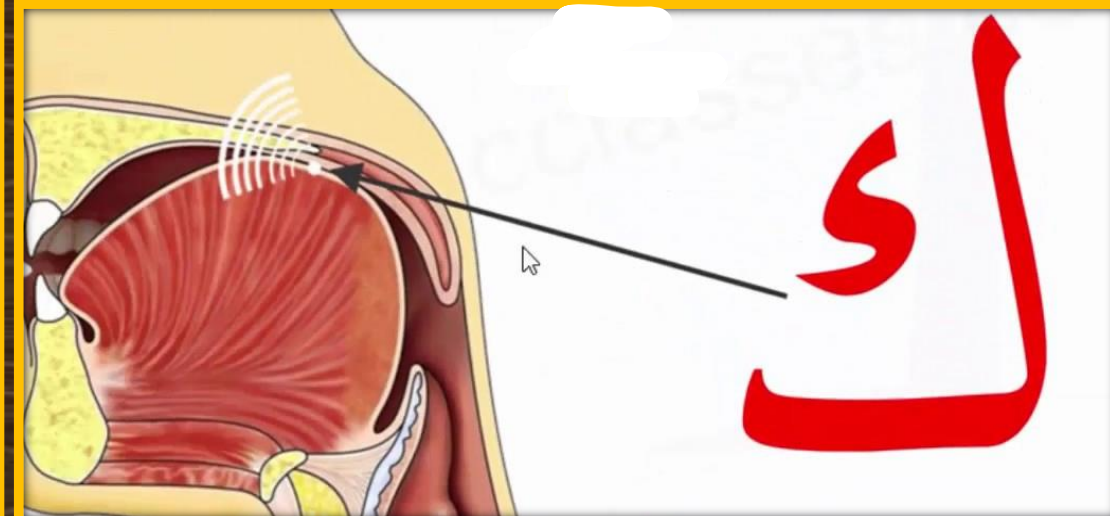


a) Deepest part of the tongue for the two letters (ق) and (ك).



Deepest part of the tongue and what lies opposite to it from the roof of mouth

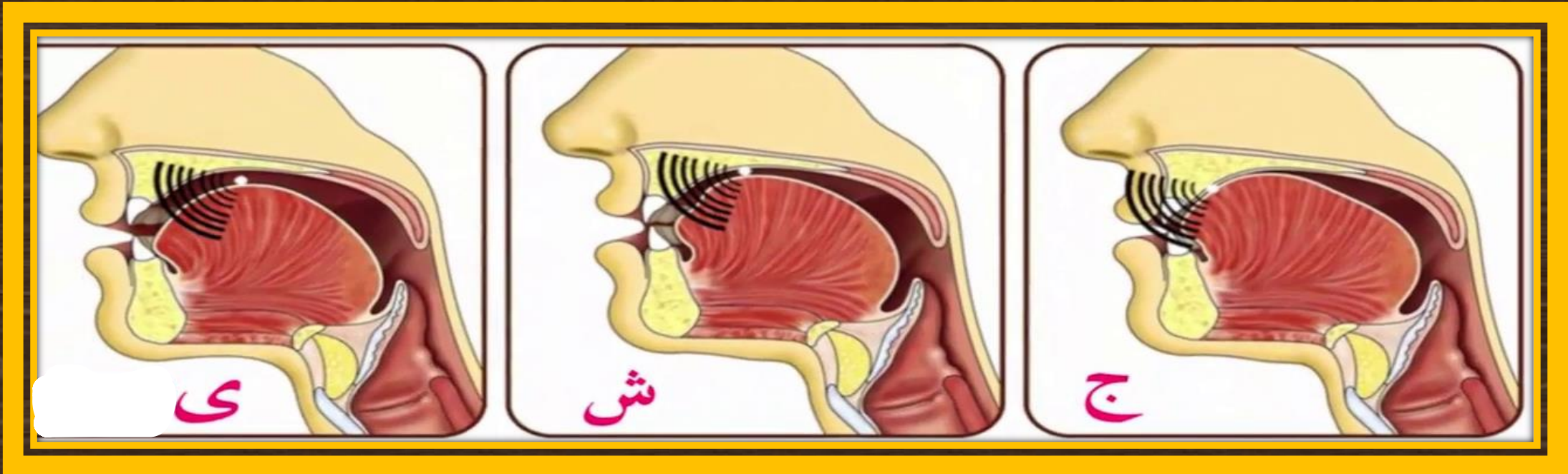
(the soft palate)



Deepest part of the tongue and what lies opposite to it from the roof of mouth

(the hard palate)

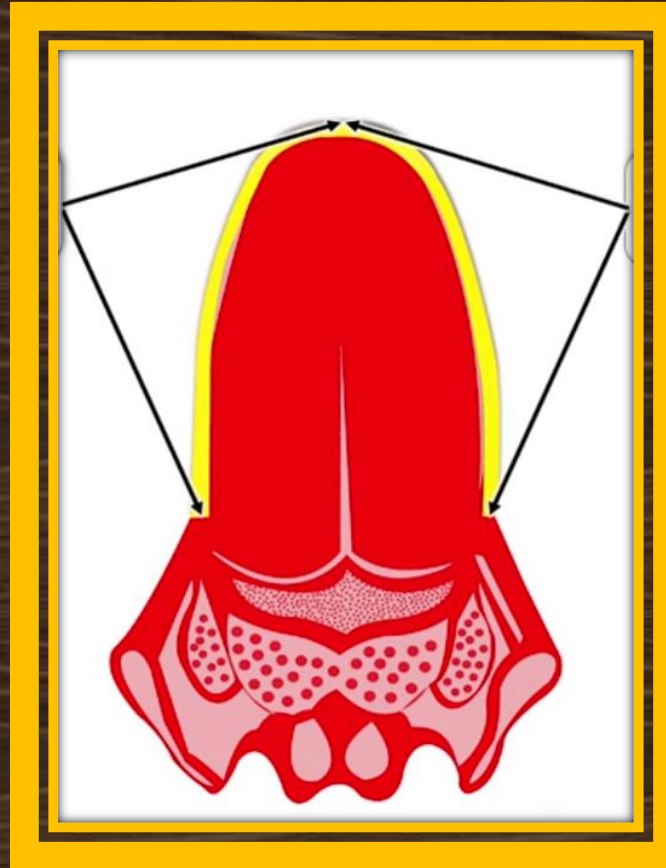
b) Middle of the tongue for the three letters (ي), (ش) and (ج).



The middle of the tongue with the middle of the upper
palate.

c) The edge (side) of the tongue for **the two letters (ض) and (ز).**

The **left** edge (side)
of the tongue.



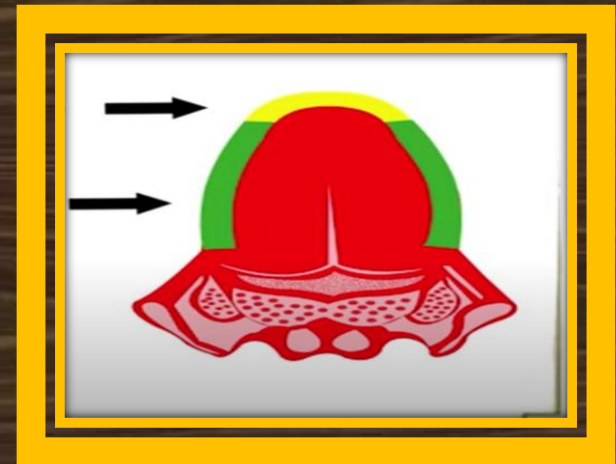
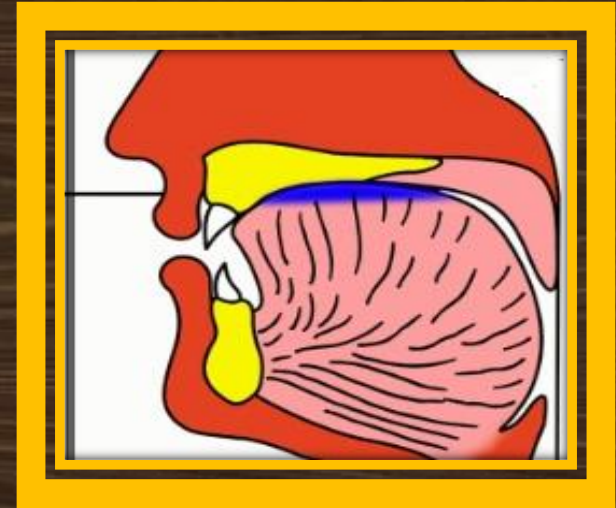
The **right** edge (side)
of the tongue.

Articulation point of the letter (ض)

Articulated from one of the sides or edges of the tongue and what lies opposite to it of the upper molars left, right, or both sides at the same time.

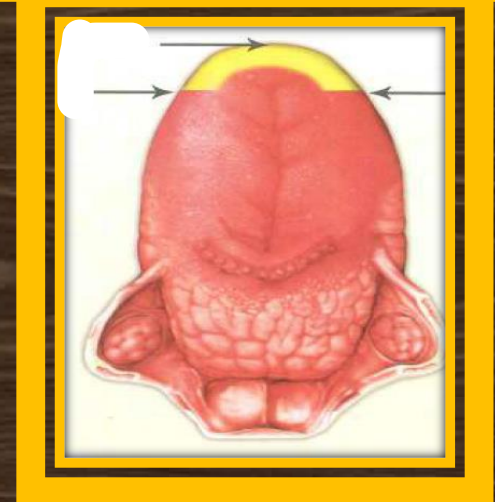
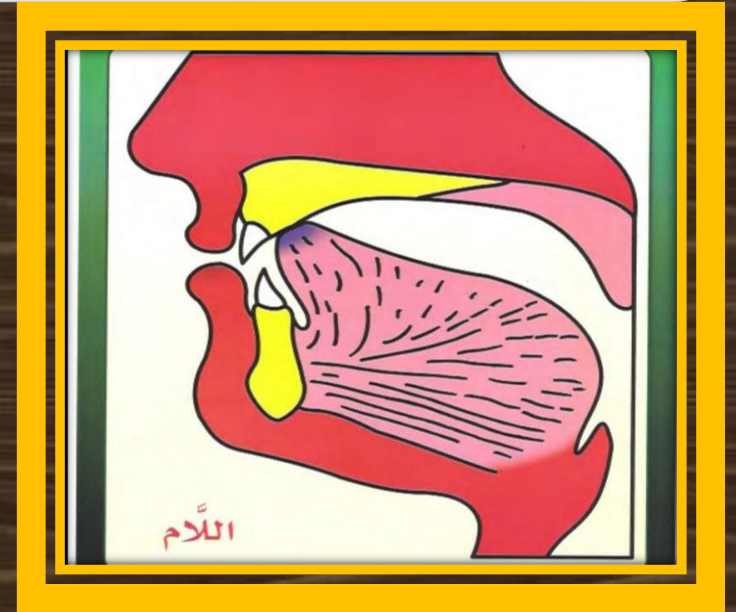
Touching area without pressing

Pressure area



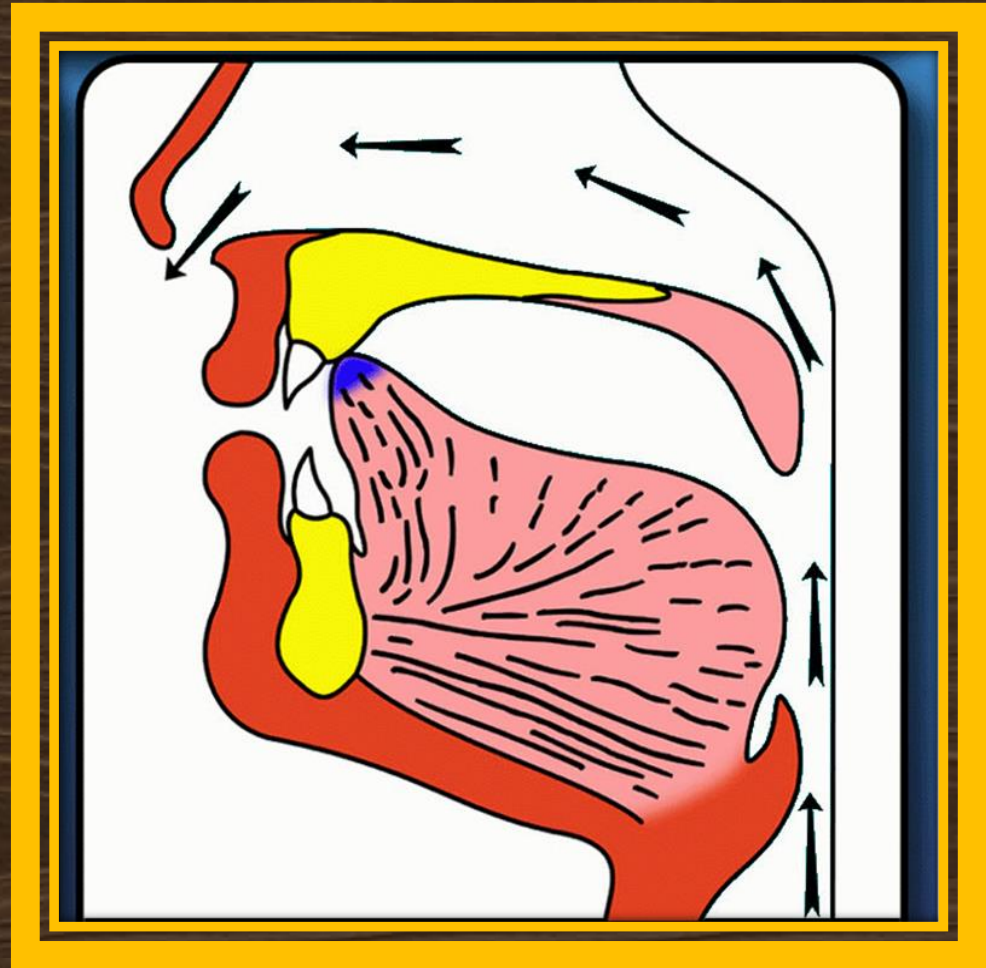
Articulation point of the letter (ل)

Articulated from the nearest part of the sides of the tongue to the end of its tip (**front edge of the tongue**) and what lies opposite to it of **the gums of upper teeth**.



Articulation point of the letter (ن)

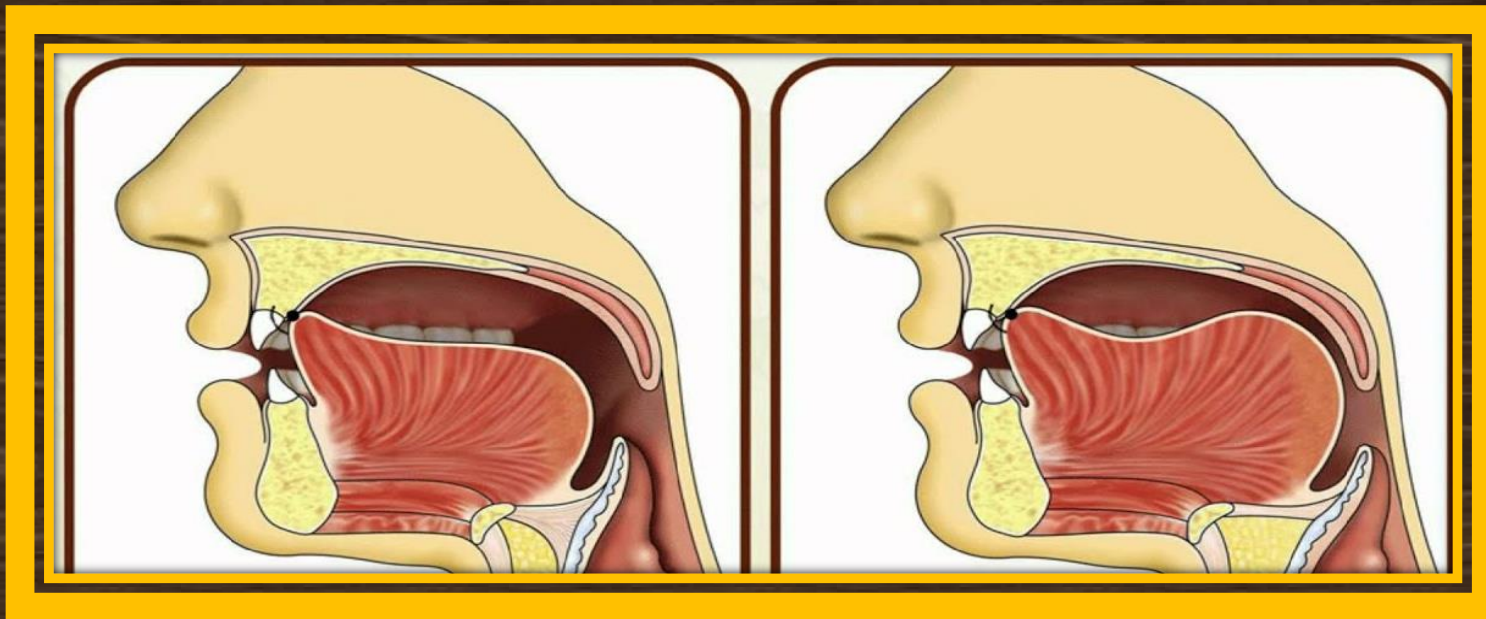
Articulated from the tip of the tongue and what lies opposite to it of the gums of the two top front incisors.



Articulation point of the letter (ج)

the tip of the tongue with the top of the tip (leaving very small space in the middle), and what lies opposite to it of the gums of the two top front incisors.

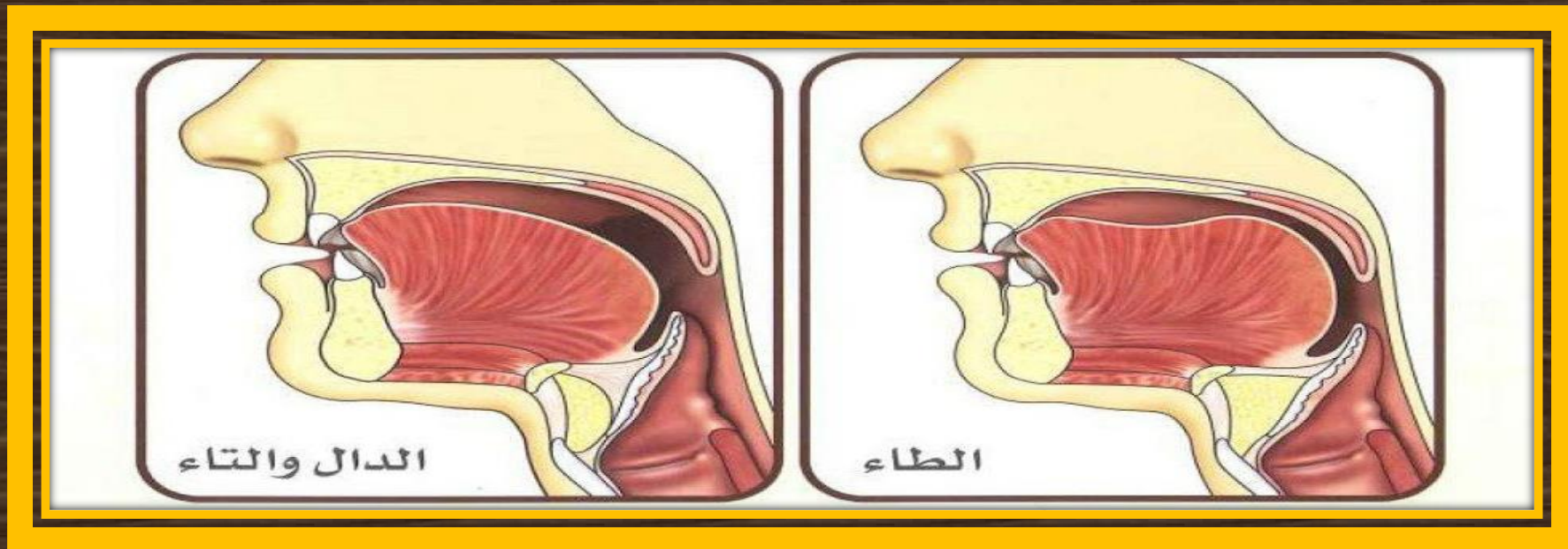
light (ج)



heavy (ج)

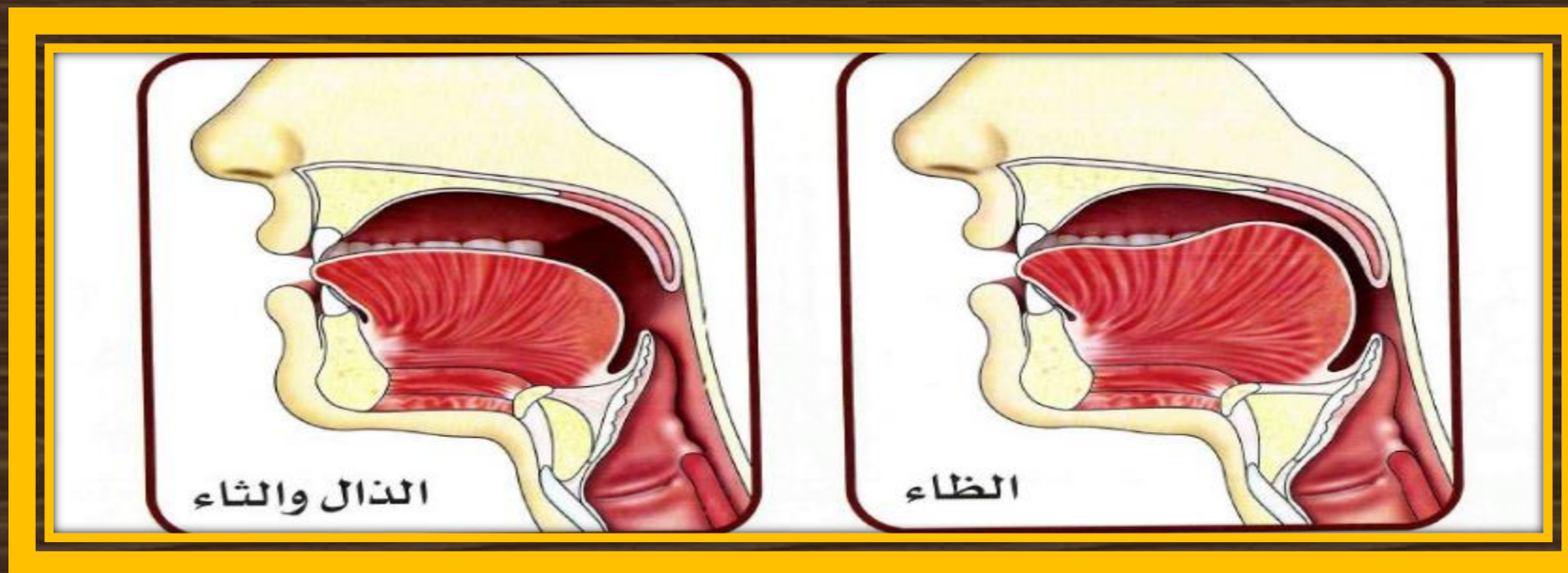
Articulation point of the letters (ط ، د ، ت)

the tip of the tongue with the roots of the two top front incisors.



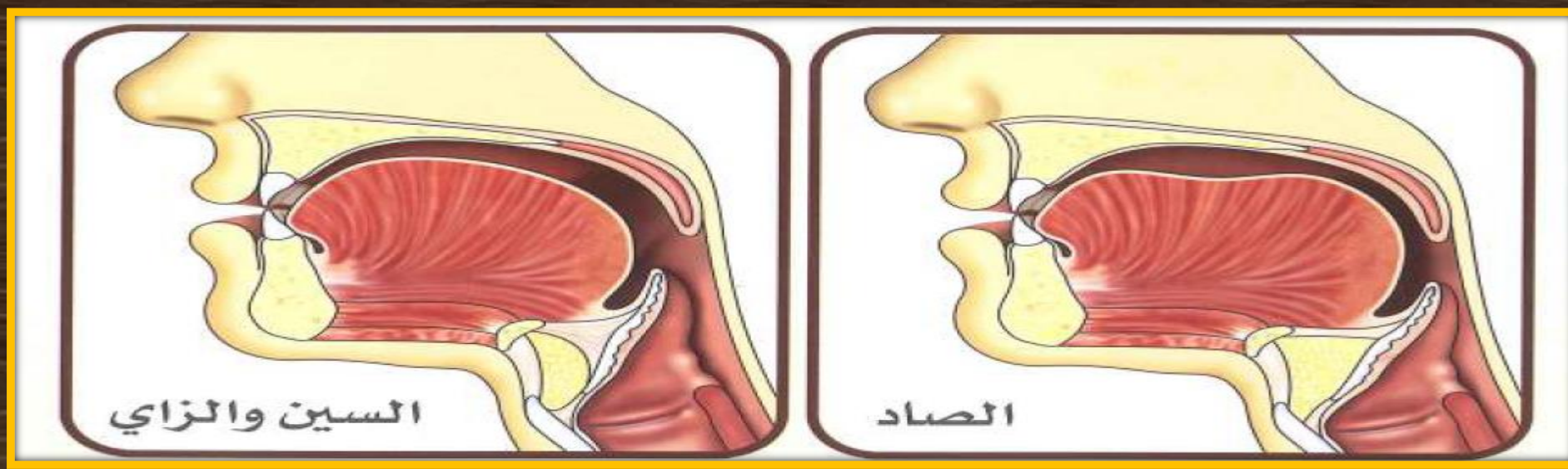
Articulation point of the letters (ظ ، ذ ، ث)

the tip of the tongue with the tips of the two top front incisors.



Articulation point of the letters (ص ، س ، ز)

the end of the tip of the tongue with the inner surface of the lower incisors. (the sound is emitted between the lower and upper incisors)



ق	أقصى اللسان Back of the tongue	05
ك		06
ج ش ي	وسط اللسان Middle of the tongue	07
ض	حافتي اللسان Two sides of the tongue	08
ل		09
ن		10
ر	طرف اللسان Tip of the tongue	11
ط د ت		12
ظ ذ ث		13
ص س ز		14

اللسان
The Tongue 3

أ و ي	Letters of Madd	01	الجوف The empty space in the mouth and throat 1
-------	-----------------	----	--

ه	أ	أقصى الحلق Lower throat	02
ح	ع	وسط الحلق Middle throat	03
خ	غ	أدنى الحلق Upper throat	04

الحلق
The Throat 2

ف	من باطن الشفة السفلى Inside of the lower lip	15
م ب و	من الشفتين معا Between the two lips	16

الشفتان
The Lips 4

الغنة A sound that occurs from the nasal cavity	17
--	----

الخيشوم
The Nasal Cavity 5

The characteristics of the Arabic letters

صفات الحروف العربية

The characteristics of the Arabic letters

Differentiate letters from others, especially that share the same articulation point.

If the reciter is not applying all the characteristics of the letter he is articulating, then the sound will be either like a different letter, or incorrect sound for this letter.

Can be defined as: the state in which the letter is when pronouncing it from its articulation point.

Classified into two groups: characteristics with opposite and characteristics without opposite.



Characteristics with opposite

صفات لها ضد

A) Characteristics with opposite.

1

According to the flow and imprisonment of the breath

The whisper

الهمس

The Audibility

الجهر

The whisper (Al-Hams)

Running on of the breath when pronouncing the letter due to weakness in its origin.

Ten (10) letters:

ف ح ث ه ش خ ص س ك ت

سكت فحثه شخص

A Weak characteristic

The Audibility (Al-Jahr)

Imprisonment of running on of the breath when pronouncing the letter due to strength in its origin.

Nineteen (19) letters

All the rest of the Arabic letters

A Strong characteristic



A) Characteristics with opposite.

2

According to the flow and imprisonment of the sound

The strength

الشدة

in between

التوسط

The softness

الرخاوة

The strength (Ash-shidda)

Imprisonment of running on of the sound when pronouncing the letter due to the complete reliance on the articulation point.

eight (8) letters:

ء ج د ق ط ب ك ت

أ ج د ق ط ب ك ت

A strong characteristic

The (in-between) Moderation (At-tawasut)

Partial imprisonment and partial running on of the sound of the letter due to the incomplete reliance on the articulation point.

five (5) letters:

ل ن ع م ر

ل ن ع م ر

A moderate characteristic

The softness (Ar-rkhawa)

Running on of the sound when pronouncing the letter due to the weak reliance on the articulation point.

sixteen (16) letters

All the rest of the Arabic letters

A weak characteristic



A) Characteristics with opposite.

3

According to the direction of the sound

The elevation

الاستعلاء

The lowering

الاستفال

The elevation (isti'ala)

the sound rises to the roof of mouth when pronouncing the letter.

seven (7) letters:

خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ

خص ضغط قظ

A strong characteristic

The lowering (Istifaal)

the sound doesn't rise to the roof of mouth when pronouncing the letter.

(22) letters

All the rest of the Arabic letters

A weak characteristic

Note..

The elevation characteristic causes heaviness (Tafkheem) in the letter`s sound.

The lowering characteristic causes lightness(Tarqeeq) in the letter`s sound.

Among the remaining letters of lowering, two of them (previously studied in basic Tajweed) have a special status because they are sometimes heavy and sometimes light:

The letter Raa (ر)

The letter Laam (ل) in the word
(الله)

there are 5 levels of *tafkheem* (for imam Al jazary). These are:

1. *Isti'laa* letter has a fat-ha on it and followed by an alif madd.

لِلطَّائِفِينَ

2. *Isti'laa* letter has a fat-ha on it but not followed by alif madd.

طَهَّرَ

3. *Isti'laa* letter has a dammah on it.

أَدْخُلُوا

4. *Isti'laa* letter has a sukoon on it.

أَنْ أَضْرِبَ

5. *Isti'laa* letter has a kasrah under it.

قَبَلَ



A) Characteristics with opposite.

4

According to the compression of the sound

The adhesion

الإطباق

The openness

الانفتاح

The adhesion (itbaq)

the sound is compressed between the tongue and the roof of the mouth when pronouncing the letter.

(4) letters:

ط ض ص ظ

A strong characteristic

The openness (Infitah)

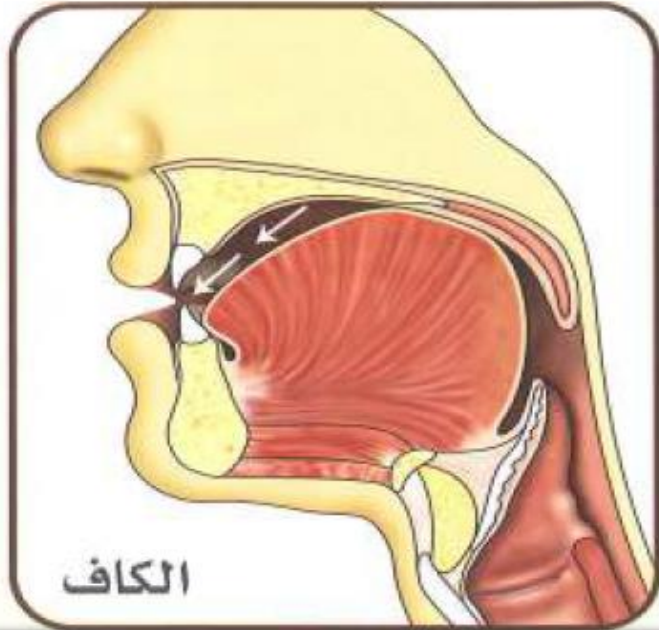
the sound is not compressed between the tongue and the roof of the mouth when pronouncing the letter.

(25) letters

All the rest of the Arabic letters

A weak characteristic

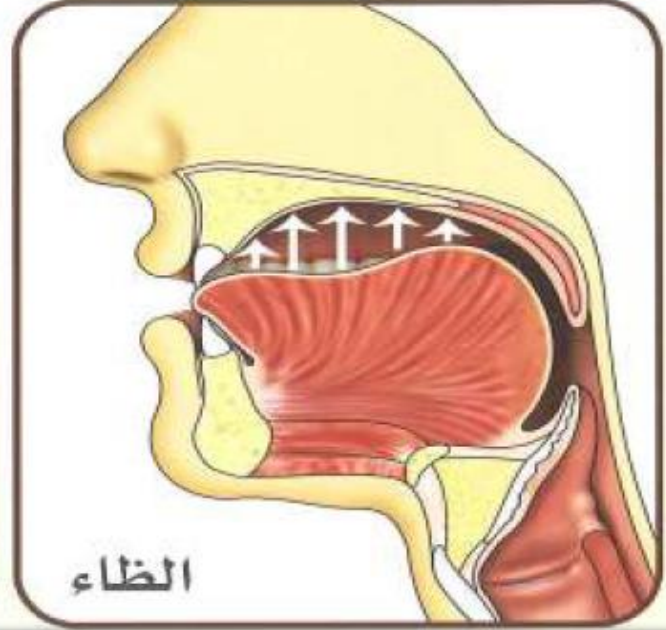
Note..



Lowering and
openness



elevation and
openness



elevation and
adhesion



A) Characteristics with opposite.

5

According to ease of pronunciation:

The fluency

الإذلاق

The refusal

الإصمات

The fluency (ithlaq)

The refusal (Ismat)

This pair of characteristics belongs to the Arabic morphology and has no practical importance in Tajweed and Quran recitation, only mentioned because Imam al jazaree included it in his poem.

(6) letters:

ف ر م ن ل ب

(23) letters

All the rest of the Arabic letters

Characteristics with opposite.

<u>According to:</u>	<u>strong</u>	<u>weak</u>	
1) the <u>flow</u> and <u>imprisonment</u> of the <u>breath</u>	The Audibility الجهر	The whisper الهمس (سكت فحثة شخص)	
2) the <u>flow</u> and <u>imprisonment</u> of the <u>sound</u> .	The strength الشدّة (أجد قط بكت)	The in-between البينية (لن عمر)	The softness الرخاوة
3) the <u>direction</u> of the <u>sound</u> .	The elevation الاستعلاء (خص ضغط قظ)	The lowering الاستفال	
4) the <u>compression</u> of the <u>sound</u> .	The adhesion الإطباق (ط/ض/ص/ظ)	The openness الانفتاح	

2) Characteristics without opposite

صفات لا ضد لها

B) Characteristics **without** opposite.

ص

ز

س

1

Whistling (الصفير)

A strong characteristic

A sharpness in the sound of the letter
due to passing through a tight passage.

Its letters are (3) :

س / ز / ص



B) Characteristics **without** opposite.

ي



و



2

The Ease (اللين)
A weak characteristic.

Emitting the letter from its articulation point **easily** without **effort** from the tongue.

Its letters are (2) :

و / ي

With a **sukoon** preceded by a **fat-ha**



B) Characteristics **without** opposite.



3

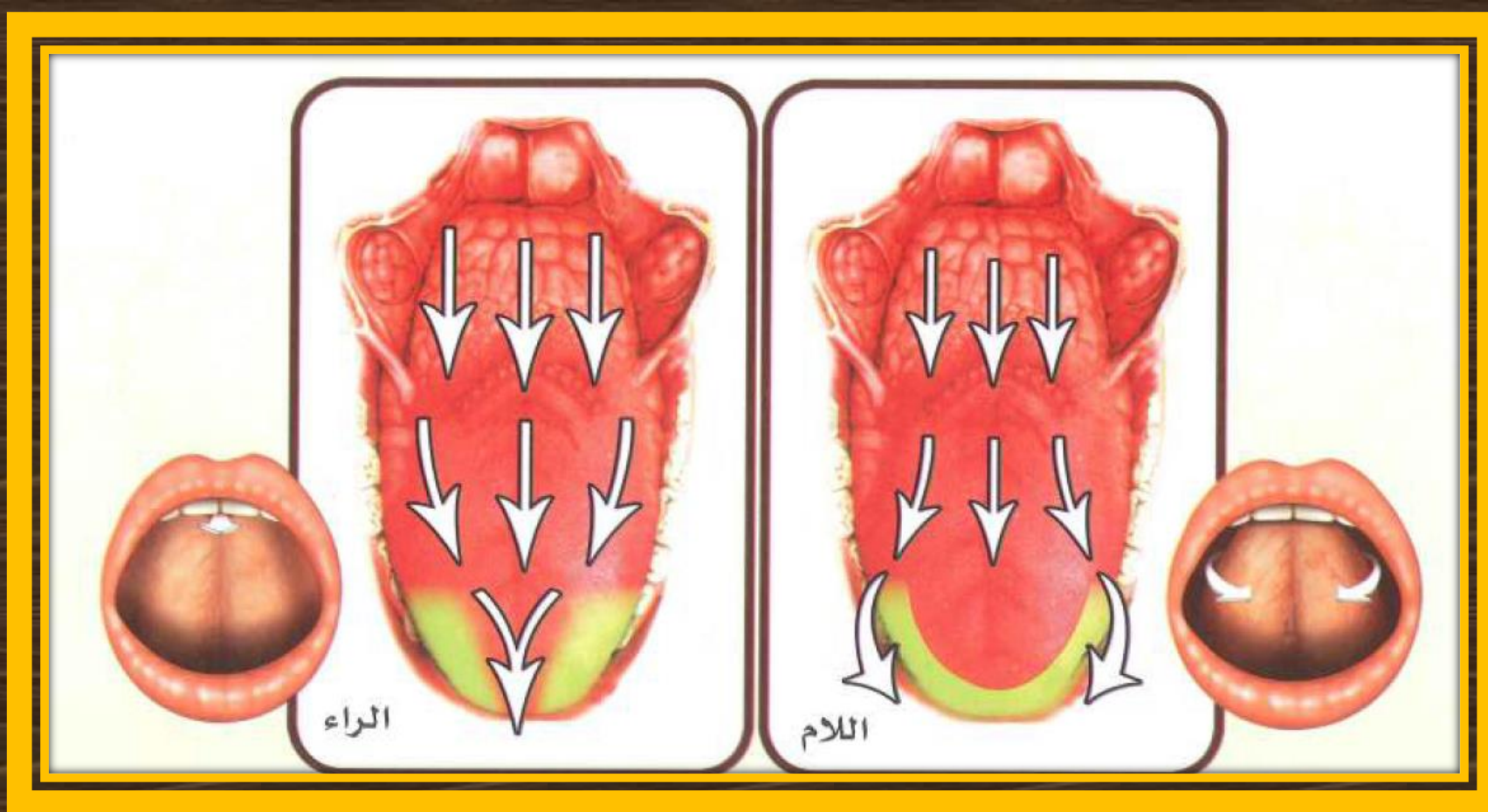
The deviation (الانحراف)

A strong characteristic.

Drifting of the emitted sound of the letter as a result of blocking its path by the tongue.

Its letters are (2) :

ل / ر



{ر}

Sound deviates towards
the middle of the tongue

{ل}

Sound deviates on both
sides of the tongue.

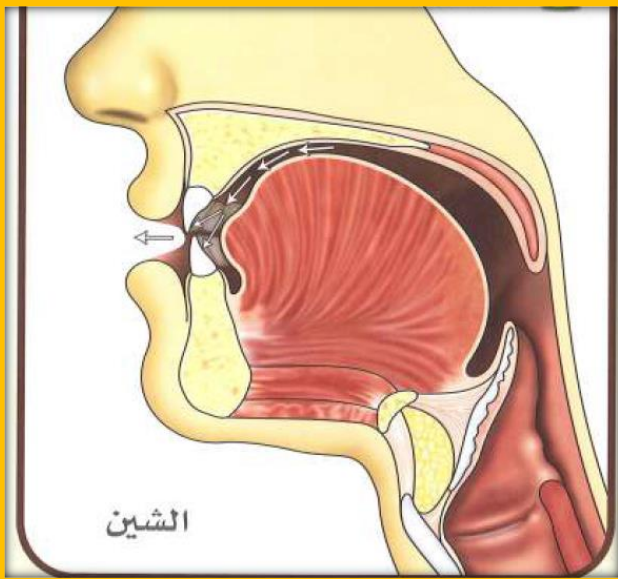


B) Characteristics **without** opposite.

4

The spreading
(التفشي)

A strong characteristic



ش

The spreading of the sound of ش letter starting from its articulation point until it collides with the inner plates of the upper and lower teeth.

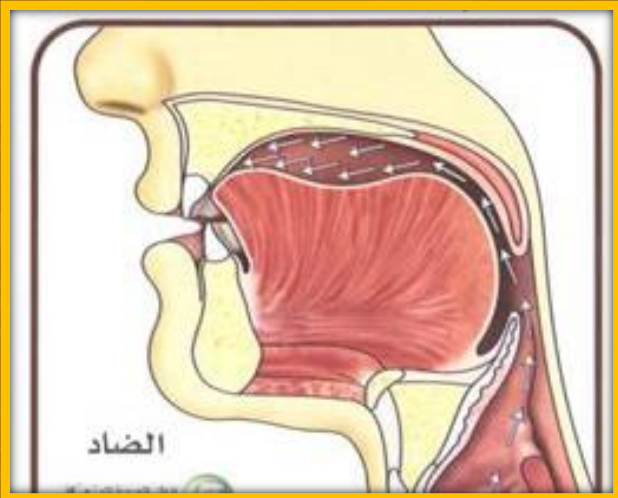


B) Characteristics **without** opposite.

5

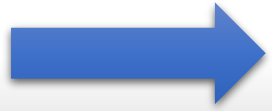
The elongation
(الاستطالة)

A strong characteristic.



ض

Extending the sound from the beginning of the side (edge) of the tongue to the end.



B) Characteristics *without* opposite.


6


The repetition

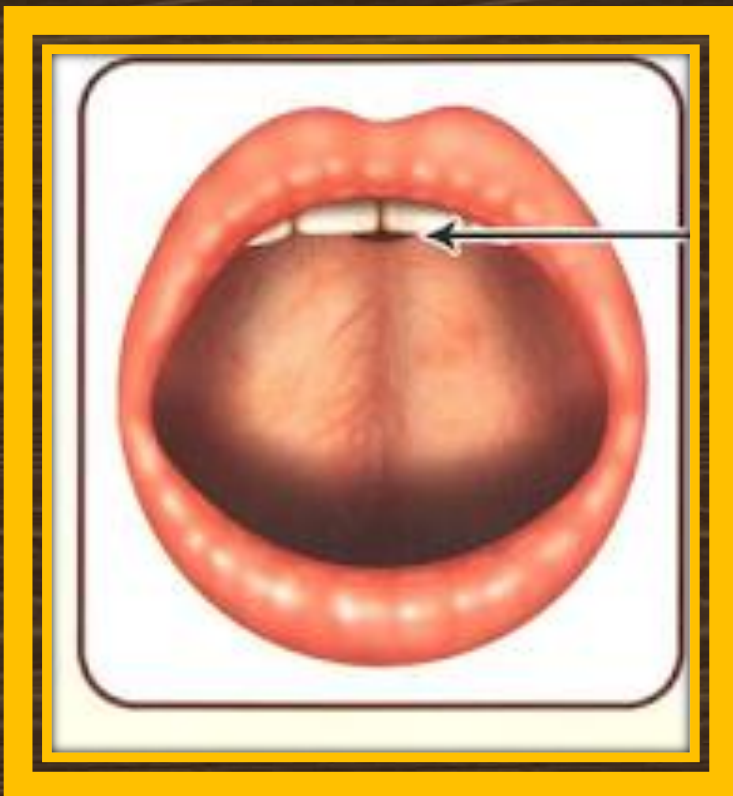
(التكرير)

A strong characteristic.



The light **trilling of the tongue** when pronouncing the letter  due to its **tight articulation point.**

 The reader **should avoid much repetition** by **leaving a space in the middle** of the tongue's tip to reduce the trilling.



B) Characteristics **without** opposite.

7

Qalqalah

(القلقلة)

A strong characteristic.

ج

ب

ط

د

ق

Disturbance in the sound of the sakin letter as a result of the sudden parting between the two articulation parts immediately after collision.

Its letters are (5) :

ق / ط / ب / ج / د

Levels of Qalqalah

Greater Qalqalah

قلقلة كبرى

When the reader **stops** on a Qalqalah letter (**original sukoon or due to stopping**)

بِالْحَقِّ

مَا خَلَقَ

وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

Lesser Qalqalah

قلقلة صغرى

If the letter of Qalqalah is in the **middle of a word or words.**

قَدْ خَلَتْ

وَيَقْدِرُ

يَبْسُطُ

Note..

Other scholars divided Qalqalah into 3 levels:

The lesser:

in the middle of the word.

﴿ يَقْضَى ﴾ ﴿ يُبْصِرُونَ ﴾ ﴿ يَدْخُلُونَ ﴾

The greater:

last letter of the word.

﴿ الْفَلَقُ ﴾ ﴿ مُحِيطٌ ﴾ ﴿ كَسَبٌ ﴾

The greatest:

when last letter of the word is mushaddad.

﴿ حَقٌّ ﴾ ﴿ وَتَبٌ ﴾ ﴿ الْحَجَّ ﴾

Mistakes that occur when performing Qalqalah

1. Mixing its sound with one of the three short vowels.

2. Ending its sound with a Hamza.

3. Stretching its sound.

4. Cutting off the letter of Qalqalah from the following one.

﴿ لَقَدْ كَانَ ﴾ ﴿ تَبْتُمْ ﴾ ﴿ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ﴾

﴿ أَحَدٌ ﴾ ﴿ الصَّمَدُ ﴾

﴿ يَقْضَى ﴾ ﴿ يُبْصِرُونَ ﴾ ﴿ يَدْخُلُونَ ﴾



B) Characteristics *without* opposite.

8

The Nasalization.

(الغنة)

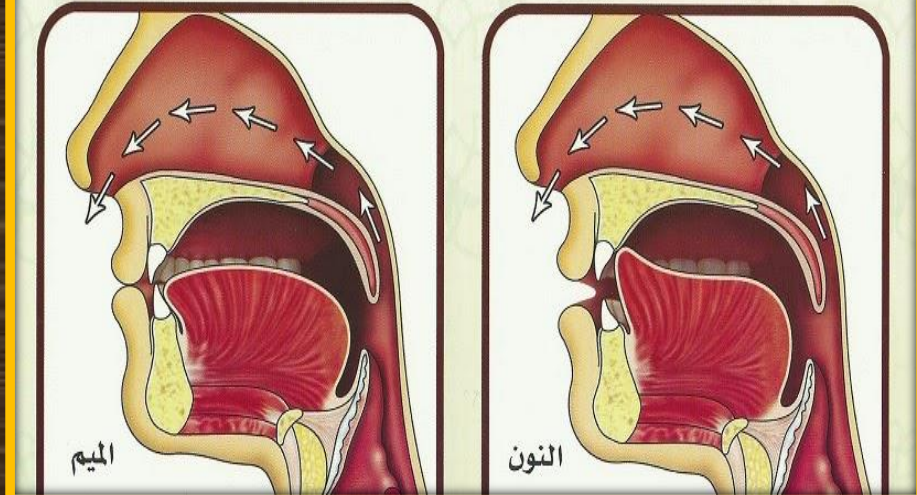
A Strong characteristic.



A nasal sound that is emitted from the nose.

This is a required characteristic of the two letters (ن) and (م).

The ghunnah cannot be separated from these two letters and is an inherent part of their makeup.



The four levels of Ghunnah durations:

1. Most complete:

Noon or Meem
mushaddadah and merged.

﴿ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ سَلَمٌ ﴾ ﴿ فِي أَلْيَمٍ وَلَا تَخَافِي ﴾
﴿ فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ ﴾ ﴿ مَا لَهُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ ﴾

2. Complete:

In concealed Noon and
Meem.

﴿ الْإِنْسَانُ ﴾ ﴿ أَنْ بُورِكَ ﴾ ﴿ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ ﴾

3. Incomplete:

Noon and Meem with
sukoon or appearance.

﴿ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴾ ﴿ أَنْعَمْتَ ﴾ ﴿ هُمْ فِيهَا ﴾

4. Most incomplete:

Voweled Noon and
Meem.

﴿ قُلْ بِسْمَايَا مُرْكُم بِهِتَ إِيْمَانُكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ ﴾

(11) Strong characteristics

Jahr
(Audibility)

Shiddah
(Strength)

Isti`la'
(elevation)

Itbaq
(adhering)

Safir
(whistling)

Qalqalah
(echoing)

Inhiraf
(drifting)

Takrir
(repetition)

Tafashy
(spreading)

Istitalah
(lengthening)

Ghunnah
(nasalization)

(5) Weak characteristics

Hams
(whisper)

Rakhawah
(softness)

Istifal
(lowering)

Infitah
(openness)

Leen
(easiness)

**Each Arabic
letter has 5 to
7
characteristics.**

**Strength
degree of the
letter depends
on the number
of strong
characteristics
of it.**

Practical application

1) Choose a letter
from the Arabic
letters



2) Mention its
articulation point



3) Mention all its
characteristics.



4) Determine the
degree of
strength
of the letter
based on
the number of
its strong
characteristics.

Rules based on the relationship between two meeting letters.

العلاقات بين الحروف العربية

4



A) According to both the articulation point and the characteristics, the relationships between the Arabic letters are divided into :

The two(alike)
identical
letters.

(المتماثلان)

Have the same
A.P and
characteristics.

(ب،ب) (ك،ك)

The two similar
letters.

(المتجانسان)

Have the same
A.P but differ in
some
characteristics.

(ذ،ظ) (د،ت)

The two close
letters.

(المتقاربان)

Close to each
other in the
A.P.

(ق،ك) (ل،ر)

The two far
letters.

(المتباعدان)

Far from each
other in the
A.P and differ in
characteristics.

(ن،ع) (م،غ)

B) According to the vowel of the two meeting letters, the relationship between them is described as :

Small (sagheer)

(صغير)

First one is Sakin and the second one is

Voweled.

وَلْيَكْتُبْ بَيْنَكُمْ (ب،ب)

أَبَوَابًا (ب،و)

فَأَسْأَلُكُمْ (س،ل)

مِنْهَا (ن،هـ)

Big (Kabeer)

(كبير)

Both letters are voweled.

فِيهِ هُدًى (هـ،هـ)

أَقْسَمُ بِمَا (م،ب)

خَلَقَكُمْ (ق،ك)

يَرْجُونَ حِسَابًا (ن،ح)

Absolute (Mutlaq)

(مطلق)

First one is voweled and the second one

is sakin

وَيُمَدِّدْكُمْ (د،د)

فَأَهْلِكُوا (هـ،هـ)

تَذِكْرَةً (ت،ذ)

عَسَّعَسَ (ع،س)

وَيُمَدِّدْكُمْ

Mutamathilan mutlaq.

(دِ ، دُ) متماثلان مطلق

وَلْيَكْتُبْ بَيْنَكُمْ

Mutamathilan sagheer.

متماثلان صغير (بِ ، بَ)

خَلَقَكُمْ / تَذَرُّ

Mutaqariban Kabeer.

(قَ ، كُ) (تَ ، ذَ) متقاربان كبير

عَسَّعَسَ

Mutaba`edan mutlaq.

(عَ ، سَ) متباعدان مطلق

5

Insertion of the two alike, the two similar and the two close letters.

ادغام المتماثلين والمتجانسين والمتقاربين

Some relationships between Arabic letters cause insertion (Idgham) for certain cases.

(for Imam Hafis)

Idgham is required in all cases of Mutamathilan sagheer

(متمثالان صغير).

Idgham is required in seven(7) cases of Mutajanisan sagheer

(متجانسان صغير).

Idgham is required in four (4) cases of Mutaqariban sagheer

(متقاربان صغير).

Idgham is required in all cases of Mutamathilan sagheer (متماثلان صغير)

- ﴿وَإِذِ اسْتَسْقَىٰ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِ ۖ فَقُلْنَا أَضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ﴾
- ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَءَامِنُوا بِرِسُولِهِ ۚ يُوْتِكُمْ كِفْلَيْنِ مِّن رَّحْمَتِهِ ۚ وَبِجَعَلْ لَّكُمْ نُورًا تَمْشُونَ بِهِ﴾
- ﴿وَإِذَا جَاءُوكُمْ قَالُوا ءَامِنَّا وَقَدْ دَخَلُوا بِالْكَفْرِ وَهُمْ قَدَّ خَرَجُوا بِهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ ءَعْلَمُ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْتُمُونَ﴾
- ﴿وَمَن نُّعَمِّرْهُ نُنَكِّسْهُ فِي الْخَلْقِ أَفَلَا يَعْقِلُونَ﴾
- ﴿لَهُمْ مَا يَشَاءُونَ عِندَ رَبِّهِمْ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ جَزَاءُ الْمُحْسِنِينَ﴾
- ﴿وَمَا يَسْتَوِي الْأَعْمَىٰ وَالْبَصِيرُ وَالَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّٰلِحَاتِ وَلَا الْمُسِيءُ﴾ ❌
- ﴿قُلْ أَيُّكُمْ لَتَكْفُرُونَ بِالَّذِي خَلَقَ الْأَرْضَ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ وَتَجْعَلُونَ لَهُ ۚ أَنْدَادًا﴾ ❌

Idgham is required in seven(7) cases of Mutajanisan sagheer(متجانسان صغير)

د - ت : ﴿لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيِّ﴾

ت - د : ﴿فَلَمَّا أَثْقَلتْ دَعَوَا اللّٰهَ رَبَّهُمَا لَئِن آتَيْنَا صٰلِحًا لَّنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الشَّاكِرِينَ﴾

ط - ت : ﴿أَنْ تَقُولَ نَفْسٌ بِحَسْرَتِي عَلَىٰ مَا فَرَّطتُ فِي جَنبِ اللّٰهِ وَإِن كُنْتُ لَمِنَ السَّٰخِرِينَ﴾

ت - ط : ﴿وَلَوْ لَا فَضْلُ اللّٰهِ عَلَیْكَ وَرَحْمَتُهُ لَهَمَّتْ طَآئِفَةٌ مِّنْهُمْ أَنْ يُضِلُّوكَ﴾

ذ - ظ : ﴿وَلَوْ أَنَّهُمْ إِذْ ظَلَمُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ جَاءُوكَ فَاسْتَغْفَرُوا اللّٰهَ﴾

ث - ذ : ﴿فَمَثَلُهُ كَمَثَلِ الْكَلْبِ إِنْ تَحْمِلَ عَلَيْهِ يَلْهَثُ أَوْ تَتْرُكُهُ يَلْهَثُ ذَٰلِكَ مَثَلُ الْقَوْمِ الَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا﴾

ب - م : ﴿وَهِيَ تَجْرِي بِهِمْ فِي مَوْجٍ كَالْجِبَالِ وَنَادَىٰ نُوحٌ ابْنَهُ، وَكَانَ فِي مَعْزِلٍ يَبْنِي أَرْكَبَ مَعْنَا وَلَا تَكُن مَعَ الْكَافِرِينَ﴾

Note

insertion of (ط) into (ت):

it is an incomplete Idgham because a strong letter cannot be completely merged into a weak one.

The reciter adheres the tongue on (ط) with no Qalqalah then removes it on a voweled (ت).

In case of incomplete insertion, the second letter has no shadda.

﴿ أَحَطُّ ﴾ ﴿ بَسَطْتُ ﴾ ﴿ فَرَطْتُمْ ﴾ ﴿ فَرَطْتُ ﴾

Idgham is required in **four (4) cases** of **Mutaqariban sagheer** (متقاربان صغير)

ل - ر: ﴿ وَأَخْفِضْ لَهُمَا جَنَاحَ الذُّلِّ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ وَقُلْ رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا ﴾

ق - ك: ﴿ أَلَمْ نَخْلُقْكُمْ مِنْ مَّاءٍ مَّهِينٍ ﴾

ن - يرملو: مَنْ يَشَاءُ □ مِّنْ رِّزْقٍ □ مِّنْ مَّسَدٍ □ وَمَنْ لَّمْ □ مِنْ وَّالٍ

لام التعريف - (ط ث ص ر ت ض ذ ن د س ظ ز ش)

﴿ وَيَسْبِغُ الرِّعْدُ بِحَمْدِهِ، وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ مِنْ خِيفَتِهِ، وَيُرْسِلُ الصَّوَاعِقَ فَيُصِيبُ بِهَا مَنْ يَشَاءُ ﴾

﴿ أَنْزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً فَسَالَتْ أَوْدِيَةٌ بِقَدَرِهَا فَاحْتَمَلَ السَّيْلُ زَبَدًا رَابِيًا وَمِمَّا يُوقِدُونَ عَلَيْهِ فِي النَّارِ ابْتِغَاءَ حِلْيَةٍ أَوْ مَتَاعٍ زَبَدٌ مِّثْلُهَا ﴾

Incomplete idgham

- First letter carries nothing.
- Second letter has no shadda.
- First letter is stronger than the second one, so some characteristics of it are preserved.
- Three cases only:
 1. insertion of (ط) into (ت)

بَسَطْتَ

2. insertion of (ن) into (و)

مِنْ وَرَقَةٍ

3. insertion of (ن) into (ي)

مَنْ يَشَاءُ / أَنْ يَخْرُجُوا

Complete idgham

- First letter carries nothing.
- Second letter carries a shadda.
- First letter is completely merged into the second one.
- All cases apart from the three cases of incomplete idgham.

يَلْمِثُ ذَٰلِكَ
قُلُوبَكُمْ
مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ
أَضْرِبْ بَعْضَكَ
وَجَدْتُمْ

Practice..

Mention the relationship between the highlighted letters

سُورَةُ الصَّافَّاتِ
ترتيبها ٦١
آياتها ١٤

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
سَبَّحَ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ
يَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لِمَ تَقُولُونَ مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ ٢
كَبُرَ مَقْتًا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَنْ تَقُولُوا مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ ٣ إِنَّ
اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الَّذِينَ يُقَاتِلُونَ فِي سَبِيلِهِ صَفًّا كَانَتْهُمْ
بُيُوتٌ مَرْصُوصٌ ٤ وَإِذْ قَالَ مُوسَى لِقَوْمِهِ يَتَقَوْمِ لِمَ
تُؤَدُّونَنِي وَقَدْ تَعَلَّمْتُمْ أَنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إِلَيْكُمْ فَلَمَّا
زَاغُوا أَزَاغَ اللَّهُ قُلُوبَهُمْ وَاللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْفَاسِقِينَ ٥

Practice..

Mention the
relationship
between the
highlighted
letters

﴿ قُلْ يٰعِبَادِىَ الَّذِيْنَ اَسْرَفُوْا عَلٰى اَنْفُسِهِمْ لَا تَقْنَطُوْا مِنْ رَّحْمَةِ اللّٰهِ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوْبَ جَمِيْعًا اِنَّهٗ هُوَ الْغَفُوْرُ الرَّحِيْمُ ﴿٥٣﴾ وَاَنْبِئُوْا اِلٰى رَبِّكُمْ وَاَسْلِمُوْا لَهٗ مِنْ قَبْلِ اَنْ يَّاتِيَكُمْ الْعٰذَابُ ثُمَّ لَا تُنصِرُوْنَ ﴿٥٤﴾ وَاتَّبِعُوْا اَحْسَنَ مَا اُنزِلَ اِلَيْكُمْ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ مِّنْ قَبْلِ اَنْ يَّاتِيَكُمْ الْعٰذَابُ بَغْتَةً وَّاَنْتُمْ لَا تَشْعُرُوْنَ ﴿٥٥﴾ اَنْ تَقُوْلَ نَفْسٌ بِحَسْرَتِيْ عَلٰى مَا فَرَطْتُ فِيْ جَنْبِ اللّٰهِ وَاِنْ كُنْتُ لِمِنَ السَّٰخِرِيْنَ ﴿٥٦﴾

Mention the reason for Idgham in the following examples:

النَّخْلَةِ

فَأَرَدْتُ

أَشْهَدُهُمْ

فَعَامَنْتَ طَائِفَةً

لَهُمْ مِّنْ

لَيْنٍ لِّمَّ

لِلرَّحْمَنِ

مِنْ مَّشْهَدٍ

وَقَدْ دَخَلُوا

أَرْكَبَ مَعَنَا

بَسَطَتْ

فَإِنْ يَخْرُجُوا

Mention the reason for Idgham in the following examples:

مَنْ يَخَافُهُ

اتَّقُوا وَءَامِنُوا

عَقَّدْتُمْ

عَصَوْا وَكَانُوا

اللَّعْنَةُ

فَقُلْ رَبُّكُمْ

نَخْلُقْكُمْ

الرَّسُولِ

مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ

كَانَتْ تَأْتِيهِمْ

عَفَوْا وَقَالُوا

فَرَطْتُ

6

Hamzatul wasl

(Reaching/Connecting Hamza)



أحكامُ همزةِ الوصلِ في كتابِ اللهِ جلَّ وعلا

Lesson plan

- Hamzatul Wasl name, shape and importance.

- When do we pronounce/drop it?

- Why Hamzatul Wasl has no written vowel?

- Easy way to start correctly without knowing the meaning.

- Special pronunciation for some words.

هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ

أ

Shape of Hamzatul Wasl in the Qura'nic writing

Alif letter carries very small
(s'aad)  head shape



Name and Meaning

Can be expressed in two names:

- Hamzatul wasl (همزة الوصل)

Hamza: due to its sound in case of being pronounced.

- Aliful Wasl (ألف الوصل)

Alif: because it is written in the form of the letter Alif.

Importance

Hamzatul Wasl (as a vowel) is placed at the beginning of words that begin with a consonant in order to reach the pronunciation of this consonant in case of starting with this word.

أَهْتَدُوا / أَذْهَبُ / أَلْكُبْرَى

□ When do we pronounce Hamzatul-wasl and when do we drop (skip) it?

Skipped in case of keeping reading.

(if the reader doesn't start with it)

يَتَذَكَّرُ الْإِنْسَانُ

Pronounced only if the reader starts with it.

أَلْقَارِعَةُ
أَقْرَأُ بِأَسْمِ

➤ Now practice dropping it in case of keeping reading:

{ وَثَمُودَ الَّذِينَ جَابُوا الصَّخْرَ بِالْوَادِ }

{ سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى }

{ وَهُوَ الْعَفُورُ الْوَدُودُ }

{ وَإِذَا الْكَوَاكِبُ انْتَشَرَتْ }

{ وَإِذَا الْبِحَارُ سُجِّرَتْ }

□ Why Hamzatul Wasl has no vowel?

Hamzatul Wasl takes the sound of (ؤ / ء / ة)
according to the type of the word.

If the reader cannot determine the type of the word, how can he/she determine the correct vowel for Hamzatul-Wasl?

That can be obtained easily by following these steps:



Step (1)

Hamzatul-Wasl takes the sound of
(Hamza fat-ha)(هَـ) when it comes
before the letter Laam (ل).

❖ Practice starting Hamzatul Wasl with fat-ha.

الْمَلَأُ

الْجَمْعَانِ

الْجَنَّةُ

اللَّهُ

النَّهَارَ

السَّمَاءُ

النَّبِيِّونَ

الَّذِي

الَّذِينَ

الَّتِي

Step (2)

If there is no Laam after (ل×) Hamzatul-Wasl, then we should look at the third letter of the word, if it carries dammah so hamzatul wasl should be pronounced with dammah sound (ة).

examples

قُلِ أَدْعُوا شُرَكَاءَكُمْ ثُمَّ كِيدُونَ فَلَا تُنظِرُونَ

ثُمَّ أَدْعُهُنَّ يَأْتِيَنَّكَ سَعْيًا

قَالُوا ادْعُ لَنَا رَبَّكَ يُبَيِّنْ لَنَا مَا هِيَ

هُنَالِكَ أَبْتُلِي الْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَزُلْزِلُوا زِلْزَالًا شَدِيدًا

بِمَا اسْتَحْفَظُوا مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ وَكَانُوا عَلَيْهِ شُهَدَاءَ

يَوْمَ يَقُولُ الْمُنَافِقُونَ وَالْمُنَافِقَاتُ لِلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَنْظِرُونَا نَقْتَبِسْ مِنْ نُورِكُمْ

وَمَثَلُ كَلِمَةٍ خَبِيثَةٍ كَشَجَرَةٍ خَبِيثَةٍ أَجْتَنَّبُ مِنْ فَوْقِ الْأَرْضِ مَا لَهَا مِنْ
فَرَارٍ

أَنْظِرْ كَيْفَ ضَرَبُوا لَكَ الْأَمْثَالَ

قُلْ سِيرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ ثُمَّ أَنْظِرُوا كَيْفَ كَانَ عَاقِبَةُ الْمُكَذِّبِينَ

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَقُولُوا رَاعِنَا وَقُولُوا أَنْظِرْنَا وَأَسْمَعُوا

Step (3)

If there is no Laam after Hamzatul-Wasl and the third letter doesn't carry damma so hamzatul wasl should be pronounced with kasrah sound (ة).

- Note

- if the letter is mushddad so we have 2 letters in counting not only one.

Ex:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ



Will be started with kasrah (ءِ) as the third letter is (Ta` fat-ha) (تَ) **not** (Qaf damma) (قُ)

examples

أَذْهَبُ

أَرْعَوَا

أَسْتَعْلَى

أَتَّخَذَ

أُتْنَيْنِ

أَسْتَرْلَهُمْ

أَنْطَلِقَ

أَتَّبِعُ

أَرْجِعُوا

أَخْشَوْنَ

أَمْرَأَةً

أَسْتَكْبِرْتُمْ

أَبْنَتِي

Step (4)

Unlike the mentioned steps there are some words that should be started with Hamza kasrah (ة) sound, Although they have laam letter after Hamzatul Wasl or the third letter carries damma.

These words should be memorized to avoid reading mistakes

10 words start with kasrah unlike the mentioned steps.

أَمْرُؤًا

أَسْمُهُ

أَبْنُ

أَسْمُ

الَّتَقَى

الَّتَقَيْنَا

الَّتَقَيْنُمُ

أَفْضُوا

أَمْشُوا

أَبْنُوا

❖ Practice starting exceptional words with kasra:

إِنْ أَمْرُؤًا هَلَكَ لَيْسَ لَهُ^و وَوَلَدٌ^و وَلَهُ^و أُخْتٌ فَلَهَا نِصْفُ مَا تَرَكَ^ج

وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّنْ مَنَعَ مَسَاجِدَ اللَّهِ أَنْ يُذْكَرَ فِيهَا اسْمُهُ^و وَسَعَى فِي خَرَابِهَا

فَقَالُوا أَبْنَاءُ عَلَيْنِهِمْ بِنِينًا^ط رَبُّهُمْ أَعْلَمُ بِهِمْ

وَمُبَشِّرًا بِرَسُولٍ يَأْتِي مِنْ بَعْدِي اسْمُهُ^و أَحْمَدُ^ط

فِي بُيُوتِ الَّذِينَ اللَّهُ أَنْ تَرْفَعَ وَيُذْكَرَ فِيهَا اسْمُهُ^و

يَزَكِّرِيَا إِنَّا نُبَشِّرُكَ بِغُلَامٍ اسْمُهُ^و يَحْيَى

❖ Practice starting exceptional words with kasra:

إِذْ قَالَتِ الْمَلَأِكَةُ يَمْرَأَةٌ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِبَشَرِكِ بِكَلِمَةٍ مِّنْهُ **أَسْمُهُ** الْمَسِيحُ

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَوَلَّوْا مِنْكُمْ يَوْمَ **التَّقَى** الْجَمْعَانَ إِنَّمَا أَسْتَرَلَهُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ

وَمَا أَصَابَكُمْ يَوْمَ **التَّقَى** الْجَمْعَانَ فَبِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ

وَمَا أَنْزَلْنَا عَلَى عَبْدِنَا يَوْمَ الْفُرْقَانِ يَوْمَ **التَّقَى** الْجَمْعَانَ

قَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ آيَةٌ فِي فِئَتَيْنِ **التَّقَاتِ**

وَإِذْ يُرِيكُمُوهُمْ إِذِ **التَّقِيْتُمْ** فِي آعْيُنِكُمْ قَلِيلًا

❖ Practice starting exceptional words with kasra:

وَأَنْطَلِقَ الْمَلَأُ مِنْهُمْ أَنْ **أَمْشُوا** وَأَصْبِرُوا عَلَىٰ ءَالِهَتِكُمْ^ط

ثُمَّ لَا يَكُنْ أَمْرُكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ غُمَّةً ثُمَّ **أَقْضُوا** إِلَيَّ وَلَا تَنْظُرُونَ

{ فَكُلُوا مِمَّا ذُكِرَ **أَسْمُ** اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ بِآيَاتِهِ مُؤْمِنِينَ }

...أَسْمُهُ الْمَسِيحُ عِيسَى **أَبْنُ** مَرْيَمَ وَجِيهًا فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَمِنَ الْمُقَرَّبِينَ }

Summary for [Hamzatul Wasl] rules

Hamzatul Wasl

Starting with it

1

(~~ء~~)

If followed by the letter Laam (ل)

2

(~~ء~~)

If not followed by Laam and third letter carries damma

3

(~~ء~~)

If not followed by Laam and third letter has no damma

+

10 mentioned words

Not starting with it

(×)

Skipped and not pronounced.

Practice
all Hamzatul
wasl →
in this
qur'anic page

مَا آتَاهُمْ مِنْ نَّذِيرٍ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَهْتَدُونَ ﴿٣﴾ اللَّهُ
الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ
ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ ۚ مَا لَكُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ وَلِيٍّ وَلَا شَفِيعٍ
أَفَلَا تَتَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿٤﴾ يُدَبِّرُ الْأَمْرَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ ثُمَّ يَعْرُجُ
إِلَيْهِ فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ مِمَّا تَعُدُّونَ ﴿٥﴾ ذَلِكَ
عَلِمُ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ الْعَزِيزُ الرَّحِيمُ ﴿٦﴾ الَّذِي أَحْسَنَ
كُلَّ شَيْءٍ خَلَقَهُ وَوَبَدَأَ خَلْقَ الْإِنْسَانِ مِنْ طِينٍ ﴿٧﴾ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ

Apply the 3 steps
on the
highlighted
words

وَمَا أَوْلَاهُمْ جَهَنَّمُ وَيَبْسُ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿٩﴾ ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا
لِّلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أَمْرَاتٍ نُّوحٍ وَأَمْرَاتٍ لُّوطٍ كَانَتَا تَحْتَ
عَبْدَيْنِ مِّنْ عِبَادِنَا صَالِحَيْنِ فَخَانَتَاهُمَا فَلَمْ يُغْنِيَا عَنْهُمَا
مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا وَقِيلَ ادْخُلَا النَّارَ مَعَ الدَّٰخِلِينَ ﴿١٠﴾
وَضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا لِّلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَمْرَاتٍ فِرْعَوْنَ إِذْ
قَالَتْ رَبِّ أَبْنِي لِي عِنْدَكَ بَيْتًا فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَنَجِّنِي مِّنْ فِرْعَوْنَ
وَعَمَلِهِ وَنَجِّنِي مِنَ الْقَوْمِ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴿١١﴾ وَمَرْيَمَ ابْنَتِ
عِمْرَانَ الَّتِي أَحْصَنَتْ فَرْجَهَا فَنَفَخْنَا فِيهِ مِنْ رُّوحِنَا
وَصَدَقَتْ بِكَلِمَاتِ رَبِّهَا وَكُتِبَ عَلَيْهَا إِسْمٌ عَجُوبٌ ﴿١٢﴾

Special pronunciation for some words

- Some words start with **Hamzatul-Wasl followed by hamza sakinah.**
- This case causes a special pronunciation if the reader starts with them.
- The rule is to **change this Hamza sukoon** (second letter of the word) **into madd letter** matches the vowel of Hamzatul-Wasl.

أَوْثْمِنَ → أُوثْمِنُ
 أَتَيْتَا → إِيْتَيْتَا

➤ Practice this case with the following examples:

لَهُ أَصْحَابٌ يَدْعُونَهُ إِلَى الْهُدَى **أَنْتَ** قُلْ إِنْ هَدَى اللَّهُ هُوَ الْهُدَى ^ط

وَقَالُوا يَا صَاحِبُ بِمَا تَعْبُدُنَا إِنْ كُنْتَ مِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ **أَنْتَ**

قَالَ الَّذِينَ لَا يَرْجُونَ لِقَاءَنَا **أَنْتِ** بِقُرْءَانٍ غَيْرِ هَذَا أَوْ بَدِّلْهُ ^ج

وَقَالَ فِرْعَوْنُ **أَنْتُونِي** بِكُلِّ سَاحِرٍ عَلِيمٍ

وَقَالَ الْمَلِكُ **أَنْتُونِي** بِهِ ^ء

➤ Practice this case with the following examples:

وَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ يَقُولُ **أَنْذَنْ لِي** وَلَا تَفْتِنِّي

وَلَمَّا جَهَّزَهُمْ بِجَهَّازِهِمْ قَالَ **أَنْتُونِي** بِأَخٍ لَّكُمْ مِّنْ أَبِيكُمْ

فَأَجْمِعُوا كَيْدَكُمْ ثُمَّ **أَنْتُوا** صَفًّا وَقَدْ أَفْلَحَ الْيَوْمَ مَنِ اسْتَعْلَىٰ

وَإِذْ نَادَىٰ رَبُّكَ مُوسَىٰ أَنْ **أَنْتَ** الْقَوْمَ الظَّالِمِينَ

فَقَالَ لَهَا وَلِلْأَرْضِ **أَنْتِيَا** طَوْعًا أَوْ كَرْهًا

➤ Practice this case with the following examples:

إِلَّا أَنْ قَالُوا **أَنْتُمْ** بِآبَائِنَا إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ

فَإِنْ أَمِنَ بَعْضُكُم بَعْضًا فَلْيُؤَدِّ **الَّذِي** **أَوْثَمِنَ** أَمَانَتَهُ وَلْيَتَّقِ اللَّهَ رَبَّهُ ^{عَقْلًا}

8

The Meeting of two [sakin] letters.

التقاء الحرفين الساكنين

A) The Meeting of two [sakin] letters in one word.

It is allowed to keep sukoon for two meeting letters within the same word while reciting the Glorious Quran.

First one is a [madd] or [leen] letter.

Second one is [sakin] due to stopping.

﴿ الضَّالِّينَ ﴾ ﴿ اتَّحَجُّونِي ﴾
﴿ يَاسِينَ ﴾ ﴿ نُونٌ ﴾ ﴿ عَيْنٌ ﴾

﴿ الْحِسَابِ ﴾ ﴿ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴾ ﴿ الرَّحِيمِ ﴾
﴿ قُرَيْشٍ ﴾ ﴿ خَوْفٍ ﴾
﴿ مِنْ بَعْدِ ﴾ ﴿ الْقَدَرِ ﴾ ﴿ السُّحْتِ ﴾

B) The Meeting of two [sakin] letters in between two words.

The Meeting of two [sakin] letters in between two words should be avoided while reciting the Glorious Quran.

The reciter avoids that by one of the following ways

Dropping the first one in case of being a [madd] letter.

ذُو الْفَضْلِ
ذُ لَفْضِ

أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ
أَهْدِنَ صِرَاطَ

Adding a vowel [kasrah for Hafs] to the first one in case of being a [tanween].

نُوحُ ابْنَهُ
نُوحِنِ بَنَهُ

يَوْمَئِذٍ الْحَقِّ
يَوْمِئِذِنِ لِحَقِّ

Qura'nic examples..

The Meeting of two [sakin] letters in between two words.

تَرَاءَا الْجُمُعَانَ

هَذَا الْبَيْتِ

أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ

أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ

إِلَّا ابْتِغَاءَ

تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ

Qura'nic examples..

The Meeting of two [sakin] letters in between two words.

وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

فَتَنُوا الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

وَيَتَجَنَّبُهَا الْأَشْقَى

لَفِي الصُّحُفِ

وَيُقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ

عَلَى النَّاسِ

Qura'nic examples..

The Meeting of two [sakin] letters in between two words.

خَيْثَهُ أَجْتَتِ

بِرَحْمَةٍ أَدْخُلُوا

وَأَمْوَالُ اقْتَرَفْتُمُوهَا

نُوحُ ابْنَهُ

خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ

شَيْئًا اتَّخَذَهَا