

أحكام تجويد القرآن

Tazweed rules of the Quran

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أحكام النون الساكنه والتنوين

النون الساكنه

Noon saakinah is a noon (ن) which is free from any vowel (حَرَكَه). It can be written without any vowel sign on top of it or it can have a sukoon on it.

For example مِنْهَا or عَنْ

التنوين

Double dhammah (ُ), kasrah (ِ) or fathah (َ) at the end of the nouns (إِسْمٌ) is called tanween.

There are 4 rules of tajweed applied to noon saakinah and tanween:

- 1) الإظهار
- 2) الإدغام
- 3) الإقلاب
- 4) الإخفاء

الإظهار:

When any of (ء ه ع ح غ خ) حُرُوفُ حَلْقِيَّة comes immediately after noon saakinah or tanween, noon is pronounced clearly from the articulation point without ghunnah.

Type	Examples	Surah: Verse
Between two words	وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ	Al-Falaq:3
Within same word	فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْخَرْ صِرْطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ	Al-Kauther:2, Al-Fatiha:7

الإدغام

When one of the letters of (يرملون) comes after a word ending with a noon saakinah or tanween, then noon merges with the next letter. *This rule only applies between two words.*

This is further divided into following two groups:

إدغام بغنة:

When one of 4 letters of (ينمو) comes after a word ending with a noon saakinah or tanween, the noon is not pronounced clearly; instead it is merged into the next letter along with ghunnah.

Examples	Surah: Verse
<p>قُلُوبٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَاجِفَةٌ تَبَّتْ يُدَآئِيَ لَهَا وَتَبَّ</p>	An-Naziat:8, Al-Masadd:1

إدغام بغير غنة

When one of 2 letters of (لر) comes after a word ending with a noon saakinah or tanween, the noon is completely merged into the next letter without ghunnah.

Examples	Surah: Verse
<p>وَلَا لِكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٌ كُلُوا مِنْ رِزْقِ رَبِّكُمْ</p>	Al-Humaza:1, Saba:15

الإقلاب

When the letter ب occurs immediately after a noon saakinah or tanween (within same word or two words), the noon is changed to a م and pronounced with ghunnah.

Type	Examples	Surah: Verse
Between two words	وَأَمَّا مَنْ يَخْلُ وَاسْتَغْفَى	Al-Lail:9
Within same word	فَأَنفِثْ فِيهَا حَبًّا	Abasa:27

الإخفاء

When one of remaining 15 letters (ك ق ف ط ظ ض ص ش س ز د ج ث ت) comes after noon saakinah or tanween, noon is hidden and pronounced with ghunnah and preparing for the makhraj of next letter without hitting the roof of the mouth.

Ghunnah types	Types of letters after noon saakinah or tanween	Examples
Heavy: there should be more gap between tip of tongue and gum of teeth.	tafkheem (خُصَّ ضَغَطٌ قِطْ)	<p>مَنْ طَعَى ، أَفَلَا يَنْظُرُونَ عَذَابًا قَرِيبًا ، كُنُتْ قِيمَةً</p>
Light: there should be less gap between tip of tongue and gum of teeth.	Tarqiq: other letters	<p>فَمَنْ شَاءَ أَنْذَرْنَاكُمْ وَكَأْسَادَهَا قَوْمًا يَوْمَئِذٍ شَانُ</p>

الميم الساكنه

Meem saakinah is a meem (م) which is free from any vowel (حَرَكَه). It can be written without any vowel sign on top of it or it can have a sukoon sign on it.

For example: صَرَطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

الإخفاء الشفوي

If a meem saakinah is immediately followed by a ba (ب), then it is pronounced by hiding meem along with ghunnah.

- It is between two words
- Lips are not closed tightly
- Ghunnah is weaker

Type	Examples	Surah: Verse
Between two words	إِنَّ رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَّخَبِيرٌ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ	Al-Adiyat:11, Al-Fil:4

الإدغام الشفوي

If a meem saakinah is immediately followed by a mutaharrik meem, it is pronounced by inserting meem saakinah into the next meem which then produces a shaddah.

- It is within same word or between two words
- Ghunnah is stronger

Type	Examples	Surah: Verse
Between two words	وَلَكُمْ مَّا كَسَبْتُمْ كَمْ مِّن فَنَةٍ قَلِيلَةٍ غَلَبَتْ فَئَاةً كَثِيرَةً يُأْذِنُ اللَّهُ وَيُعْلِمُكُمْ مَّا لَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْلَمُونَ كَلَّا بَلْ رَانَ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّا كَانُوا يَكْسِبُونَ	Al-Baqara:141,249,151 Al-Mutaffifin:14
Within same word	(أَلِف لَام مِيم) أَلَمَّ (أَلِف لَام مِيم صَاد) أَلَمَّص	Al-Baqara:1, Al-Araf:1

إظهار الشفوي

If a meem saakinah is followed by rest of 26 letters, it is pronounced clearly.

Type	Examples	Surah: Verse
Between two words	وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ	Al-Fil:3
Within same word	أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	Al-Fatiha:2

أحكام المدود

المد

Its literal meaning is to increase.

The technical meaning is the lengthening of the sound with a letter of the madd letters or leen letters.

Letters of madd are three:

The alif (ا) sakinah followed by a fathah: قَا

The ya (ي) sakinah followed by a kasrah: قِي

The wow (و) sakinah followed by a dhammah: قُو

Examples: نُوحِيهَا ، أُذِينَا ، أُوتِينَا

Letters of leen are two:

The ya (ي) sakinah followed by fathah: رَي

The wow (و) sakinah following fathah: أُو

قُرَيْش ، خَوْف

The madd is divided into two groups : المَدَّ الْفَرَعي and المَدَّ الْأَصْلِي

مَدَّ الْأَصْلِي / الطَّبِيعِي

It is the original madd that a person would perform naturally without any complication. It is lengthened up to two harakat or two seconds. The timing depends on the speed of the reciter.

This madd comes in different forms:

مَدَّ الْعَوَض

It is the substitution of two fathah with a lengthened alif when stopping on it.

Examples	Surah: Verse
شَكَوْرًا ، مَاءً ، هُدًى ، مُسَمًّى	Ta-Ha:129, Al-Kahf:13, Al-Baqara:22, Al-Isra:3

حَيَّ ظَهَر

These letters are part of حروف المقطعات group. They are lengthened up to two harakat.

Examples	Surah: Verse
طَه ، كَهْيَعَص	Maryam:1, T-Ha:1

مد الصلّة الصغرى

It is the madd that comes after pronoun (singular & masculine) هاء which represent third person and is not part of original word.

- It has dhammah or kasrah
- It is positioned between two mutaharrik letters
- Reader is not stopping on it
- It is *not* followed by a hamzah.

Examples	Surah: Verse	Notes
إِنَّهٗ كَانَ عِبَادَهُ خَيْرًا بَصِيرًا	Al-Isra:3	
إِنَّ هَذِهِ تَذَكُّرٌ	Al-Muzzammil:19	it took the same ruling even though referring to female object

Exception: (Al Furqan:69) وَخَلَدْنَاهُ مَهَانًا
(Al Zumar: 7) رِضْوَانٌ لَّكُمْ

مد الفرعى

When the madd letters are accompanied by hamzah or sukoon, they are lengthened longer than that of natural madd.

This madd comes in different types:

مد الواجب المتصل

When hamzah comes after the madd letter within the same word, it is lengthened up to 4 or 5 harakat (Imam Shatibi preference is 4 harakat, it is wajib because most of the Qurrah pronounced it with minimum of 4 harakat).

Examples	Surah: Verse
يَهْدِي اللَّهُ لِنُورِهِ مَن يَشَاءُ وَلَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ مُوسَى فَكَذَّبُوهُ هَنِيئًا مَرِيئًا	Al-Noor:35, Al-Baqara:92, An-Nisa:4

مد الجائز المنفصل

When the madd letter is the last letter of the word and the hamzah is first letter of the next word, it is lengthened up to 4 or 5 counts (it is jaiz because other Qurrah pronounced it with 2/4/5/6 harakat but according to Imam Shatibi it is not allowed).

Examples	Surah: Verse	Notes
فَرَدُّوا إِلَيْهِمْ فِي أَوْهَمِهِمْ تَبَّتْ يَدَا آلِ لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ	Ibrahim:9, Al-Masad:1	
هَؤُلَاءِ ، يَا زَاهِيهِمْ	Maryam:46, Al-Insan:27	these are called مد المنفصل الحکم as "ها" and "يا" are separate words

مد الصلّة الكبرى

It is the madd that comes after pronoun (singular & masculine) هاء which represent third person and is not part of original word. It is lengthened up to 4/5 counts. (Imam Shatibi preference is 4 harakat).

- It has dhammah or kasrah
- It is positioned between two mutaharrik letters
- Reader is not stopping on it
- It is followed by a hamzah.

Examples	Surah: Verse
أَيَحْسَبُ أَنْ لَمْ يَرَهُ أَحَدًا	Al-Balad:7
وَلَا تُشْرِكْ بِعِبَادَةِ رَبِّهِ أَحَدًا	Al-Kahf:11

مد البدل الجائز

The hamzah precedes madd letter and a mutaharrik (مُتَحَرِّك) letter follows after the madd letter. It is lengthened for 2 harakat. (It is jaiz because some Qurra have lengthened it up to 4/6).

Examples	Surah: Verse
ءَادَمَ ، ، الْقُرْءَانَ ، الظُّمَّءَانَ إِيمَانًا ، أَوْتَى	An-Noor:39, Ya-Seen:2, Al-Araf:26, Al-Haaqqa:19, Al-Baqara:143

مد الازم الكلامي

When there is an original sukoon comes after a madd letter within a word, it is lengthened for 6 harakat.

Type	Examples	Surah: Verse
المُنْقَل due to merging in shaddah	دَالِيًا ، الْحَاقَّةُ ، الضَّالِّينَ مَالِكِينَ	Fatiha:7, Baqara:164, Al-Haaqqa:1, Al-Anaam:143,144
المُخَفَّف due to no merging	مَالِكِينَ	Yunus:91,51

مد الفرق

It distinguishes an interrogation from a statement. It is lengthened up to 6 counts. It is actually مد الازم الكلامي

Type	Examples	Surah: Verse
المُنْقَل due to merging in shaddah	الْكَرِيْمُ، وَاللَّهُ	Al-Naml:59, Yunus:59, Al-Anaam:143,144
المُخَفَّف due to no merging	الْقِنْ	Yunus:91,51

مد الازم الحُرْفِي

When each letter of the group سَنَقْصُ لَكُمْ (part of حرف المقطعات) is read as three letters, an original sukoon comes after a madd letter (middle letter being the حرف مد and third letter having an original sukoon), it is lengthened for 6 harakat.

Type	Examples	Surah: Verse
المُنْقَل due to merging	(أَلِف لَام مِيم) أَلَمْ	Al-Baqara:1
المُخَفَّف due to no merging	(أَلِف لَام رَا)، أَلر (قَاف) قَاف	Qaf:1, Yunus:1

مد العارض

When we are stopping at a mutaharrik letter with a presented sukoon and there is a madd letter before that letter, it is lengthened up to 2/4/6 harakat.

Examples	Surah: Verse
النَّاسِ الْمَلِكِ،	Al-Fatiha:2, An-Nas:1

مد اللين

When a leen letters (ي and و sakinah preceded by fathah) is followed by one letter within the same word and we stop on that letter with a presented sukoon, it is lengthened up to 2/4/6 harakat.

Examples	Surah: Verse
كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ وَهُوَ مَعَهُمْ إِذْ يُبَيِّتُونَ مَا لَا يَرْضَىٰ مِنَ الْقَوْلِ	Al-Imran:185, An-Nisa:108