

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

BASIC TAJWEED RULES

FOR GRADE 5

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Etiquettes of Reading Qur'an

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

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

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

LESSON 1

Similar Sound Letters

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

خ	ك	هـ	ذ	د	ش	ت	أ
ع	ق	ح	ز	ض	س	ط	ع
			ظ		ص		

خ	ك	هـ	ذ	د	ش	ت	أ
ع	ق	ح	ز	ض	س	ط	ع
			ظ		ص		

خ	ك	هـ	ذ	د	ش	ت	أ
ع	ق	ح	ز	ض	س	ط	ع
			ظ		ص		

REVISION OF GRADE 3 AND 4

LETTERS OF MUSTA'LIYAH (FULL MOUTH LETTERS)

1. There are 7 letters of Musta'liyah (حُصَّ ضَغَطِ قِطْ) خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ
2. These seven letters are always be read Mufakh'kham (full mouth) with a heavy sound in every condition.
3. These letters are also known as Mufakh'kham letters.

LETTERS OF MADD (HUROOFUL MADDAH)

There are 3 letters of Madd ا, و, ي.

These letters will be Letters of Madd when;

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

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

Note: Fatha Madd is in place of Alif Maddah, Dhammah Madd is in place of Waaw Maddah and Kasra Madd is in place of Yaa Maddah. Therefore Fatha, Dhammah and Kasra Madd are also be stretch one Alif.

QALQALAH

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

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

TYPES OF MADD

Madd means to stretch.

There are two types of Madd.

1. MADDUL ASLEE

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

كَرِيمٌ	أَعُوذُ	حُورٌ	خَافَ	قَالَ
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2. MADDUL FARIE

If after any letter of Madd, there **is a** hamzah or sukoon or tashdeed, then this Madd is called Maddul Farie.

مَلَأْتُهُ	لَأَلِئَهُ	أَلْعُنْ	مَّأَلًا
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NOON KITNEY

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

Example: **لَمَزَةٌ الَّذِي** will be read as **لَمَزَةٌ الَّذِي**

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

Example: **لَمَزَةٌ ○ الَّذِي** will be read **لَمَزَةٌ ○ الَّذِي**

SILENT LETTERS

A silent letter is a letter that is written but not read.

Example: **قَوَارِيرًا , مَالِقَارِعَةٌ , فَهْدَى , صَلَوَةٌ**

RULES OF NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

There are four rules of Noon saakin and tanweens

1. IZHAAR

Izhaar means to pronounce the letters from their makhraj, clearly without any changes (without ghunnah).

Rule: If after Noon saakin or tanween there appears any of the six letters of

Huroofe-Halaqi **ء ه ع ح غ خ** then Izhaar will take place.

Example: **نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ - كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ**

2. IDGHAAM

Idghaam means to put one thing into another.

Rule: If after Noon saakin or tanween there appears any of the six letters of **يَزْمَلُونَ** **ي ر م ل و ن** then Idghaam will take place.

In 2 letters **ل** and **ر** Idghaam will be complete. This is known as Idghaam-e-Taam

and will be read without ghunnah. Example: **يَكُنْ لَهُ - مِنْ رَبِّكَ**

In remainig 4 letters **ي ن م و يَنْمُو** Idghaam will be incomplete. This is known as

idghaam-e-Naqis and will be read with ghunnah. Example: **مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ**

3. QALB (IQLAAB)

Qalb means to change one thing into another.

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

Example: **مَنْ بَخِلَ - مِنْ بَعْدِ**

4. IKHFA

Ikhfa means to conceal (hide).

Rule: If after Noon saakin or tanween there appears any other letter besides the 6 letters of Huroofe-Halaqi, 6 letters of **يَزْمَلُونَ** and the letter Baa, then Ikhfa will take

place. Example: **أَنْزَلْنَا**

RULES OF RAA

The letter Raa is sometime read mufakh'kham and sometime muraqqaq.

1. A Raa with fatha or dhammah on it will be read mufakh'kham (full mouth).
2. A Raa with a kasra under it will be read muraqqaq (empty mouth).
3. A Raa with fathatain or dhammatain on it will be read mufakh'kham.
4. A Raa with a kasratain under it will be read muraqqaq.
5. A Raa mushaddad with fatha or dhammah on it will be read mufakh'kham.
6. A Raa mushaddad with a kasra under it will be read muraqqaq.
7. A Raa saakin with fatha or dhammah before it will be read mufakh'kham.
8. A Raa saakin with a permanent kasra before it will be read muraqqaq.
9. A Raa saakin with a temporary kasra before it will be read mufakh'kham.
10. A Raa Mawqufah (a Raa which is saakin due to stop) with Yaa saakin before it, will **always be read muraqqaq.**
11. A Raa saakin with a "Letter of Musta'liyah" appearing in the same word after it will be read mufakh'kham.

RULE OF THE WORD أَنَا

1. The word أَنَا in Quran will be read as أَنْ because the letter Alif after the Noon is silent and will not be read. Example: فَقَالَ أَنَا رَبُّكُمُ الْأَعْلَى
2. When waqf is made on the word أَنَا the letter Alif after Noon will be read.
Example: مِائَةٌ وَأَنَا ○
3. When the word أَنَا is part of a word in Quran, the letter Alif after Noon will be read. Example: قَالُوا يَا قَدْ جَاءَنَا نَذِيرٌ

LESSON 2

MAKHAARIJ

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

Makhraj is singular and Makhaarij is plural.

The makhaarij of 29 Arabic letters are explained as under.

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

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

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

How to find the Makhraj of a letter

To find makhraj of a letter, make the letter saakin and put an Alif with a Fatha before it.

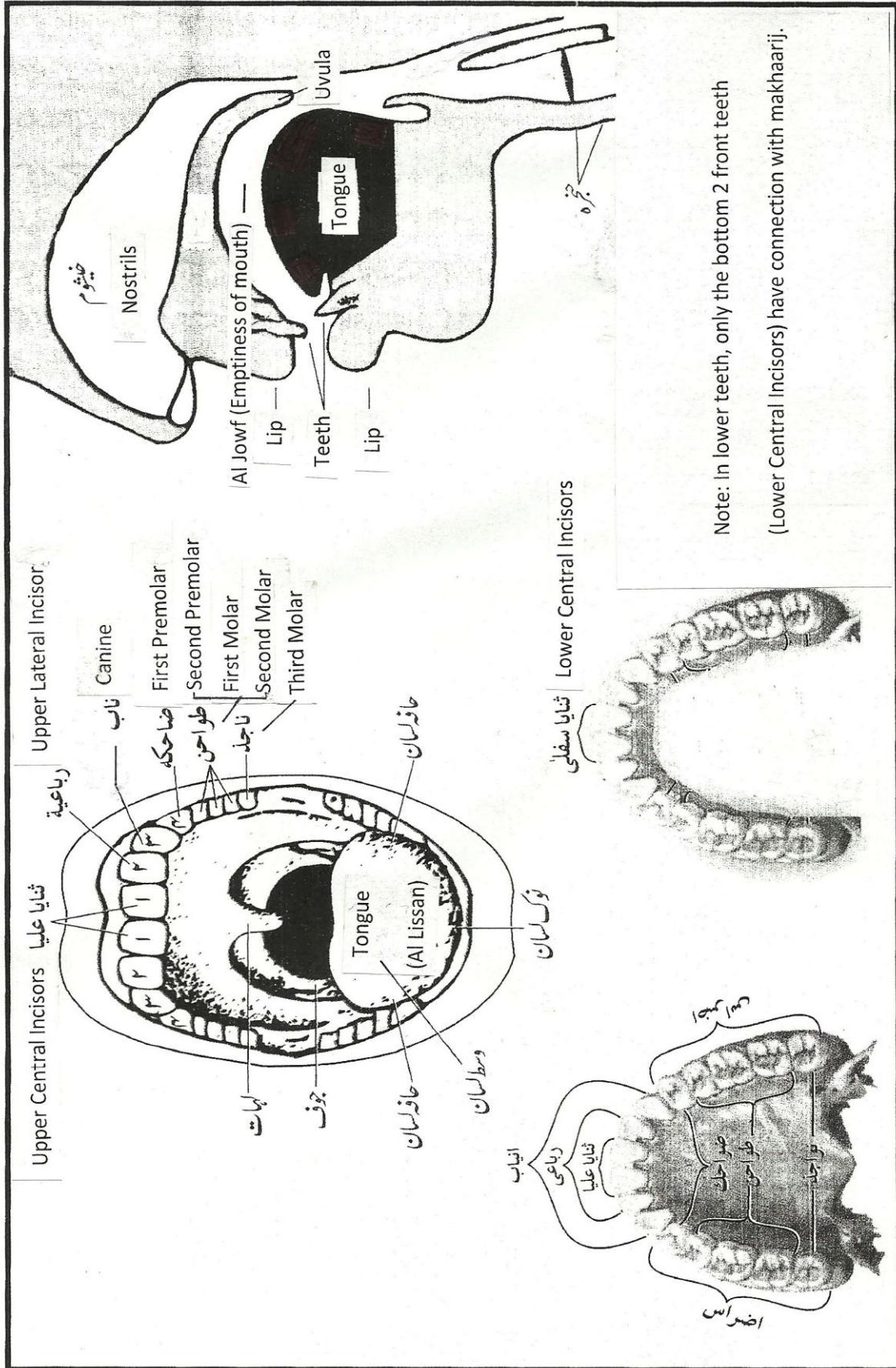
The place where the sound ends will be the makhraj of that letter.

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

Things to Remember

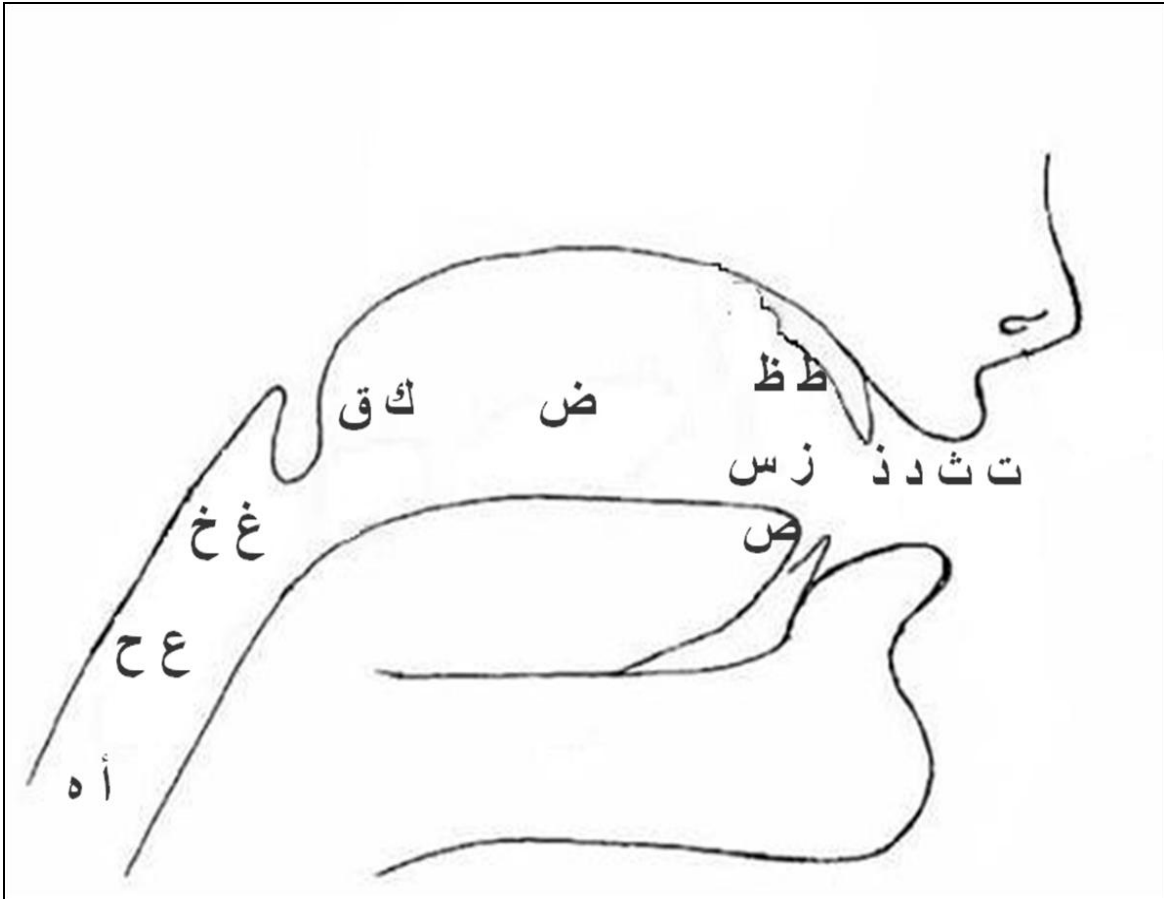
1. The makhraj of letters ج , ش , ي is the same.
2. The makhraj of letters ت , د , ط is the same.
3. The makhraj of letters ث , ذ , ظ is the same.
4. The makhraj of letters ز , س , ص is the same.
5. The makhraj of letters ه , ء is the same.
6. The makhraj of letters ع , ح is the same.
7. The makhraj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

THE TEETH



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

MAKHAARIJ OF THROAT AND MOUTH



QUESTIONS

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

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

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

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

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

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

10)The letter ر is pronounced when the _____

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

12)The letter ض is pronounced from the _____

13)The letter ف is pronounced when the _____

14)The letter ق is pronounced when the _____

15) The letter ك is pronounced when the _____

16) The letter ج is pronounced when the _____

17) The letter م is pronounced when the _____

18) The letter ن is pronounced when the _____

19) The letter و is pronounced when _____

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

Q2. What other letters have the same makhraj as?

i. ج _____

ii. ت _____

iii. ث _____

iv. ز _____

v. ء _____

vi. ع _____

vii. غ _____

LESSON 3

RULES OF MEEM SAAKIN

There are 3 rules of Meem Saakin

1. Idghaam Meem Saakin:

If after Meem Saakin there appears another Meem, Idghaam with ghunnah will take place. This Idghaam is known as Idghaam Meem Saakin or Idghaam-e-Saghir.

يَا تَيْنَكُم مِّنِّي	لَكُمْ مَا
انَّهُمْ مَعَكُمْ	إِلَيْكُمْ مَّرْسَلُونَ

2. Ikhfa Meem Saakin:

If after Meem Saakin there appears the letter Baa, Ikhfa will take place. This Ikhfa is known as Ikhfa Meem Saakin or Ikhfa-e-Shafawi.

رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ	وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ
فَأَحْكُمَ بَيْنَهُمْ	يَعْتَصِمَ بِاللَّهِ

3. Izhar Meem Saakin:

If after Meem saakin there appears any other letter besides Meem or Baa, there will be Izhar (no ghunnah). This Izhar is known as Izhar Meem Saakin or Izhaar-e-Shafawi.

فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ	أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي	لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ
الْحَمْدُ	لَهُمْ قَوْلًا	أَمِيلٌ

Lesson Summary:

After Meem Saakin --- Meem ----- Idghaam Saghir -- Read with ghunnah

After Meem Saakin --- Baa ----- Ikhfa Shafawi ---- Read with ghunnah

After Meem Saakin --- any other letter --- Izhaar Shafawi ---- Read without ghunnah

QUESTIONS

Q1. What is Idghaam-e-Sagir and how is it read? Give example.

Q2. What is Ikhfa-e-Shafawi and how is it read? Give example.

Q3. What is Izhar-e-Shafawi and how is it read? Give example.

LESSON 4

Rules of Waqf (Stopping)

1. The general rule of waqf is to remove the harkat of the last letter and replace it with a sukoon / jazam.

دَلْوَةٌ	غَيْرُهُ	فَلَقَ	كَسَبَ	رُسُلُ	لَهَبٌ	أَحَدٌ
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
دَلْوَةٌ	غَيْرُهُ	فَلَقَ	كَسَبَ	رُسُلُ	لَهَبٌ	أَحَدٌ

2. If the last letter has a fathatain / do zabar, take out one fatha / zabar and read the alif after it.
(If there isn't an alif, add one).

جَزَاءٌ	نِدَاءٌ	نَشْرًا	قَلِيلًا	حِسَابًا	يُسْرًا	حَمِيمًا
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
جَزَاءَا	نِدَاءَا	نَشْرَا	قَلِيلَا	حِسَابَا	يُسْرَا	حَمِيمَا

3. If the last letter is a round taa ة, change it to a (small) haa ه and put a sukoon / jazam on it.

بَقْرَةٌ	حَامِيَةٌ	عَالِيَةٌ	تَذْكِرَةٌ	رَاجِفَةٌ	غَاشِيَةٌ	جَنَّةٌ
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
بَقْرَهُ	حَامِيَهُ	عَالِيَهُ	تَذْكِرَهُ	رَاجِفَهُ	غَاشِيَهُ	جَنَّهُ

4. If the last letter is an alif with a fatha / zabar before it or if the last letter has a sukoon / jazam or the last letter has a fatha muqaddara / khara zabar, no change will take place when making waqf.

قَلَى	سَجَى	حُشِرَتْ	سُيِّرَتْ	دَسَّاهَا	بَنَاهَا	تَلَاهَا
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
قَلَى	سَجَى	حُشِرَتْ	سُيِّرَتْ	دَسَّاهَا	بَنَاهَا	تَلَاهَا

5. If ي, و, ا comes before the last letter, then pull slightly when making waqf.

قُرَيْشٍ	خَوْفٍ	نَسْتَعِينِ	شَكُورٌ	بَيَانَ	الرَّحْمَنِ
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
قُرَيْشٍ	خَوْفٍ	نَسْتَعِينِ	شَكُورٌ	بَيَانَ	الرَّحْمَنِ

6. If the last letter has a tashdeed, pull a little when making waqf.

مَفْرٌ	جَانٌ	حَجٌّ	مُضَارٌّ	مَسٌّ	فَطْلٌ	تَبٌّ
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
مَفْرٌ	جَانٌ	حَجٌّ	مُضَارٌّ	مَسٌّ	فَطْلٌ	تَبٌّ

QUESTIONS

Q1. What is the meaning of Waqf?

Q2. How is Waqf made when there is a harkat on last letter? Give example.

Q3. How is Waqf made when there is dhammatin or kasratin on last letter? Give example.

Q4. How is Waqf made when there is fathatun on last letter? Give example.

Q5. How is Waqf made on a round (ؤ)? Give example.

Q6. How is Waqf made on Alif Maddah or Fatha Madd? Give example.

Q7. How is Waqf made on Dhammah Madd or Kasra Madd? Give example.

Q8. How is Waqf made when there is Letter of Madd before the last letter? Give example.

Q9. How is Waqf made when there is a tashdeed on last letter? Give example.

Q10. Write down the waqf of the following words in Arabic.

نِدَاءٌ _____ جَنَّةٌ _____ أَحَدٌ _____

سَجَى _____ غَيْرِهِ _____ دَلْوَةٌ _____

حَامِيَةٌ _____ بَنَاهَا _____ كَسَبَ _____

رَاجِفَةٌ _____


LESSON 5


SYMBOLS OF WAQF (STOP)


SYMBOL	NAME	EXPLANATION
○	AAYAH Waqf-e-Taam	Completion of sentence - Stop here.
م	WAQF-E-LAZIM	Compulsory Stop.
ط	WAQF-E-MUTLAQ	It is necessary to stop here.
ج	WAQF-E-JAAIZ	It is better to stop here and permissible to continue.
ز	WAQF-E-MUJAWWIZ	Better to continue.
ص	WAQF-E-MURAKH-KHAS	Better to continue.
صل	SIL	Better to continue.
ق	QAAF	Better to continue.
قف	QIF	Stop.
سكتة س	SAKTAH or SEEN	Pause for a moment without breaking the breath.
وقفة	WAQFAH	Long Saktah (Pause).
لا	LAA	Don't stop here.
••	MUAANIQAHA	This symbol is in the form of 3 dots marked twice. Stop at any one of the two and continue at the other.


Note: Where more than one symbol is written, you have the choice to follow any one.



QUESTIONS



Q1. What is the symbol  called? What are we supposed to do here?


Q2. What is the symbol  called? What are we supposed to do here?

Q3. What is the symbol  called? What are we supposed to do here?

Q4. What are we suppose to do on ?

Q5. What are we suppose to do on  or  ?

Q6. What is the symbol   called? What are we supposed to do here?

Q7. What choices you have to stop or continue at  ?

1. _____

2. _____

LESSON 6

SIFAAT

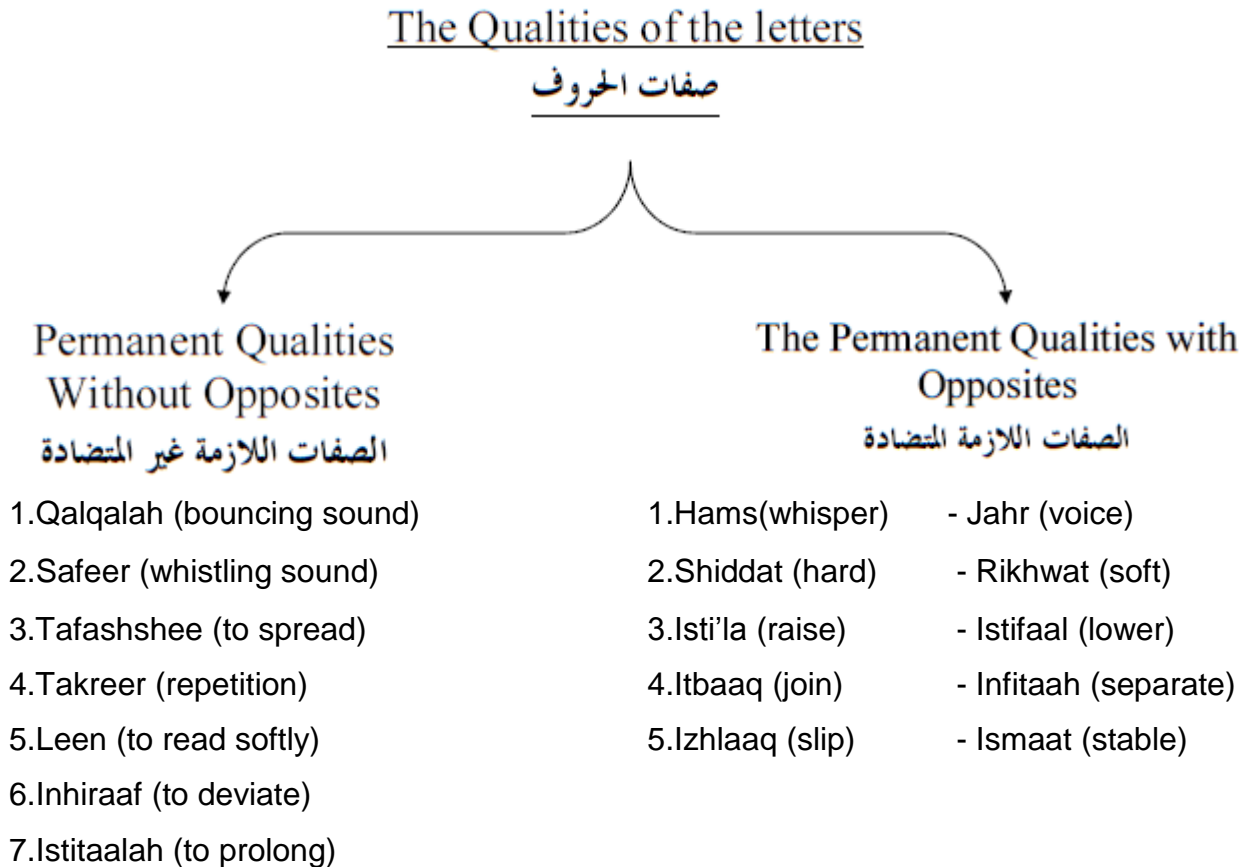
The manner in which a letter with all its qualities is pronounced is called Sifaat.

Note: Sifat is singular and Sifaat is plural.

Sifaat are of two types

1. **Sifaatul-Laazimah:** These are the permanent qualities which are found in the letter itself. Example: Qalqalah, Safeer, Isti'laa, Istifaal etc.
2. **Sifaatul-Aaridhah:** These are the temporary qualities which are found due to circumstances. Example: Idghaam, Ikhfa, Madd, Tafkheem, Tarqeeq etc.

There are 17 Sifaatul-Laazimah from which 5 are those that have their opposites and 7 are those that are on their own.



QUESTIONS

Q1. What is the definition of sifaat?

Q2. Define Sifaatul-Laazimah? Give example.

Q3 Define Sifaatul-Aaridhah? Give example.

Q2. Name the 3 permanent qualities with their opposite?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Q3. Name the 3 permanent qualities without opposite?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

LESSON 7

TYPES OF MADD

The meaning of Madd is to stretch.

There are two types of Madd

- 1) Maddul Aslee.
- 2) Maddul Far'ee

1. MADDUL ASLEE (مداصلی)

If after a letter of Madd, there is **no** hamzah or jazam(sukoon) or tashdeed, then the letter of Madd is stretch equal to one Alif. This madd is called Maddul Aslee.

Example: قَالَ - اَعُوذُ - كَرِيْمٌ

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

2. MADDUL FAR'EE (مدالفرعی)

If after a letter of Madd, there **is a** hamzah or sukoon or tashdeed, then this Madd is called Maddul Far'ee.

There are four types of Maddul Far'ee

- i. Maddul Muttasil
- ii. Maddul Munfasil
- iii. Maddul Aaridh
- iv. Maddul Lazim

I. MADDUL MUTTASIL (Attached Madd)

If after a letter of Madd, there appears a Hamzah in the **same** word, then this Madd is called Maddul Muttasil or Maddul Waajib.

Example: بَاءٌ - حَطِيْبَةٌ - مَلَكَةٌ

Note: The duration of Maddul Muttasil is 4 Alifs.

II. MADDUL MUNFASIL (Detached Madd)

If after letter a of Madd, there appears a Hamzah in the **following** word, then this Madd is called Maddul Munfasil or Maddul Jaaz.

Example: لآلَاءَ - يَتَّبِعُهَا أَدَى - رَأَى أَعْلَمُ

Note: The duration of Maddul Munfasil is 4 Alifs.

III. MADDUL AARIDH

If after a letter of Madd or Leen, the last letter of the word has a temporary sukoon due to stopping (waqf), then this madd is called Maddul Aaridh.

Example: مِنْ خَوْفٍ ○ أَبَا بَيْلٍ ○ - مَشْهُودٍ ○

Note: The duration of Maddul Aaridh is 5 Alifs.

IV. MADDUL LAAZIM

If after a letter of Madd, there appears a permanent sukoon or tashdeed, then this Madd is called Maddul Laazim.

Example: حَمًّا - أَلَمَّ - آلَمْنُ - صَالًا

Note: The duration of Maddul Laazim is 5 Alifs

QUESTIONS

Q1. Define Maddul Asli? What is its duration. Give example.

Q2. What you mean by one Alif?

Q3. Define Maddul Far'ee?

Q4. Define Maddul Muttasil? What is its duration? Give example.

Q5. Define Maddul Munfasil? What is its duration. Give example.

Q6. Define Maddul Aaridh? What is its duration. Give example.

Q7. Fill in the blanks.

- i. If after a letter of Madd there appears a tashdeed, then this Madd is called Maddul _____.
- ii. If after a letter of Madd there appears a sukoon, then this Madd is called Maddul _____.
- iii. If after a letter of Madd or Leen the last letter of the word has a temporary sukoon due to Waqf, then this Madd is called Maddul _____.
- iv. If after a letter of Madd there appears a hamzah in the following word, then this Madd is called Maddul _____.

Q8. Write down the name of Madd in the following words of Qur'an.

آلُغْنُ _____

صَّالًا _____

إِيْتُونِي _____

حُفَاءَ _____

لَا إِلَهَ _____

يُرِيدُ _____

يَتَّبِعَهَا أَكْبَى _____

صَّالِينَ _____

مَلَائِكَةُ _____

أَعْوَدُ _____