

Learn Quran In Easy 5 Steps

 / Install-App

Step 1 Knowing Alphabet

Step 2 Makhraj or Pronunciation

Step 3 Harakat or Vowel Sign

Step 4 Madd or Prolongation

Step 5 Tajweed or Beautification

Why should you learn Quran?

Learning Quran is obligatory. Praying salah is not possible without it. **Quran is real friend**, will be with reciter in the day of Qiamah and will ask for forgiveness and will be granted.

mim19
.com

Introduction

This app is created by mim19.com for those who wanting to learn Quran in **simple way**. The way used here we think is simple one Insha'Allah. You have to **read, realize** and **try**.

This process is still in development so keep your app updated regularly so you never miss new addition, correction and changes. Learn and help others to learn while we have got in hadith that "**Best of among you are who learn and teach Quran**".

mim19
.com

Step 1 Knowing Alphabet

If you properly know all Arabic alphabets, you are **50% done of learning Quran!** So never think you can't but think you can. Below are two type of every letters, **blues** are small and **black** are capital, **read** all those letters in **4 direction** as shown with the arrows. **Read again and again** until you can identify each of them separately.

← 1st READ ALL LETTERS THIS DIRECTION

ت Taa	ب Ba	ا Alif
ح Ha	ج Geem	ث Tha
ذ Jaal	د Daal	خ Khau
س Seen	ز Zaa	ر Raw
ض Daud	ص Saud	ش Sheen
ع A'ain	ظ Jaw	ط Taw
ق Qauf	ف Faa	غ Gauyin
م Meem	ل Laam	ك Kaaf
ه Round Haa	و Wow	ن Noon
لا Laam Alif	ي Yaa	ء Hamza
	ة Round Taa	

→ 2nd READ ALL LETTERS THIS WAY

Now **test yourself**, try to **identify** below letters until you instantly recognize all of them just after seeing.

ذ ل ش ص و ؤ ئ ث ض ت ق ا ن
خ ع ه ه ة ب غ ء ي ح ف س ر م
د ل ا ج ط ك ز و

NOW IDENTIFY **RED** & **BLUE** LETTERS

الَّذِينَ آتَيْنَهُمُ الْكِتَابَ يَعْرِفُونَهُ كَمَا
يَعْرِفُونَ أَبْنَاءَهُمْ وَإِنَّ فَرِيقًا مِنْهُمْ
لَيَكْتُمُونَ الْحَقَّ وَهُمْ يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٥٨﴾

Alif ا has few things to remember

1) **Alif and Laam could look similar.** See colored letters

فَإِنْ لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوا

2 **red** letters has **left and both side line**,

but **blue** one has **right side line**.

that one is **Alif**.

Remember, Alif always will have **right side line**, it will never have left or both side line,

if you see left or both side line that is

Laam. Also remember, in Saudi Arabian printed Quran **empty or silent Alif** looks like ا this.

2) **When Alif is called Hamza:** Only empty Alif is called **Alif**, but if there are any vowel signs like **kasra, fatha or damma** with it then it is called 'Hamza'. So both of these ا ء are hamza.

3) **Hamza is letter of Shadidah:** When hamza

has **sakin above it** اُ, it's pronunciation should be **hard** at end, like suddenly fully stop. This is called '**Shadidah**'. For better understanding listen below verses.

continuous reading of hamza sakin without breath out. concentrate on **red** colored while playing.

فَإِنَّ الْجَنَّةَ هِيَ الْمَأْوَىٰ ﴿٨٣﴾

hamza sakin at the end of ayah.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَخْفَىٰ عَلَيْهِ شَيْءٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَلَا فِي السَّمَاءِ ﴿٤٠﴾

Pressing **play** button will open **quran.com** on your browser, press play button there too.

Questionnaires for Practice

1) When Alif is called Hamza?

2) In this لا which one Alif and which one Laam?

3) Identify red color letters from this ayah.

وَأُخْرَىٰ تُحِبُّونَهَا نَصْرَمِنَ اللَّهِ وَقَدْ أَمَرْتُمُ النَّاسَ بِهَا قَبْلَ هَذِهِ فَسَبِّحُوا بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ فِي حُرُوبٍ وَأَنسَابٍ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْكَبِيرِ ﴿٥٠﴾

EXAM

Exam on Step 1 Knowing Alphabets

Take this automated MCQ exam to know what you have learned from step 1.

Step 2 Knowing Makhraj

From the **places of mouth and throat** where from Arabic letters pronounced is called **Makhraj**. 29 letters pronounced from 17 areas of mouth & throat. If pronunciation of one letter sound like another, **meaning of that word will change** which is called **big mistake** in Quran reading.

We know, not all letters has conflict with each other. For example 'Seen', 'Sheen', 'Saud', 'Tha' creates similar pronunciation like 'S', but 'Ba', 'Fa' 'Noon' has no conflict with others, so you don't have to worry about 'Ba' 'Fa' 'Noon', but have to worry about 'Seen' 'Sheen' 'Saud' 'Geem' 'Jaa' 'Ha' 'Round Ha' etc. So here we only discuss and show simple ways to avoid mixing of the conflicting letters.

ا & ع

Feel like 'Aa'

ا Alif: or Hamza's pronunciation comes from middle of throat, if someone got pain and say 'Aa' with full mouth open, that is the pronunciation of **Alif** (Hamza).

ع A'in: pronunciation comes from the base of the tongue (place of **hubble bubble**) with slight pressure **A'-in**. (Tips: Say **A'** with sound like **hubble bubble** without water then say 'in')

Play this ayah to realize differences between

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَبْدُونَ مَا عَبُدُّوْهُ
ma-a'a'bud a'-bidu-na antum wala-

Hamza & A'in. blue colored are 'hamza' & red are A'in.

س & ش ص ث

Feel like English letter 'S'

ث Tha: Place your tongue like inside picture then pronounce **Tha**.



ص Saud: Round your lips like you are going to **whistling by lips** then pronounce **Saud**.

ش Sheen: Pronunciation of 'S' and 'Sh' should not be same, pronounce **ش** like **Sheen**.

س Seen: You can pronounce it just like **S**.

ج & ذ ز ظ

Feel like English letter 'J'

ظ Jaw: Place your tongue like inside picture, set **tongue top** behind upper front teeth, now pronounce **Jaw**.



ز Zaa: It's pronunciation very similar like English letter 'Z'. It should produce sound like **Zaa** with mixture of **Saa**.

ذ Jaal: Place your tongue like inside picture, now pronounce **Jaal**.



ج Geem: Similar like 'G', have to pronounce hardly **Geem**.

د & ض

Feel like English letter 'D'

ض Daud: Place your tongue like inside picture, place it **slightly left** than shown in picture, now pronounce '**Daud**'.



د Daal: Pronounce it same as English letter **D**.

ت & ط

Feel like English letter 'T'

ط Taw: Place your tongue like inside picture, place it **slightly left** than shown in picture, now pronounce '**Taw**'.



ت Taa: Place your tongue like inside picture then pronounce **Taa**.



ه & ح

Feel like English letter 'H'

ح HA: Keep your mouth open, now above from throat, pronounce **HA with sound of outing wind** from throat.

ه Round HA: Pronounce **HA without sound of outing wind** from mouth.

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا
innahu- wastagfirh bihamdi fasbbih

Presence of both 'HA' in above ayah, play to realize the differences. **Red** colored are 'HA' & **blue** are 'Round HA'.

ك & ق

Feel like English letter 'K'

ق Qauf: Have to pronounce from the root of the tongue (place of hubble bubble) with **thick voice**.

ك Kaaf: This pronunciation is same as English letter **K**.

Play inside ayah to realize differences between

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الطَّارِقُ
taw-riq adra-ka

'Kaaf' and 'Qauf'.

Pressing **play** button will take you to **quran.com** press **play** button there too.

Red colored are **Kaaf** & **blue** are **Qauf**.




Questionnaires for Practice




- 1) How to make difference between **س & ص** ?
- 2) How to make difference between **ظ & ذ** ?
- 3) How to pronounce **ح** and **ه & ح** ?
- 4) Where from pronounce **ق** ?


Step 3 Knowing Signs


This step includes definitions & usage of **Harakat, Sakin, Tashdid** and **Tanween** which are used for making and joining words and sentences.


Harakat Definition and Usage

In Arabic vowel signs **Kasra** , **Fatha**  and **Damma**  are called **Harakat** which are used for spelling and reading Arabic language easily.

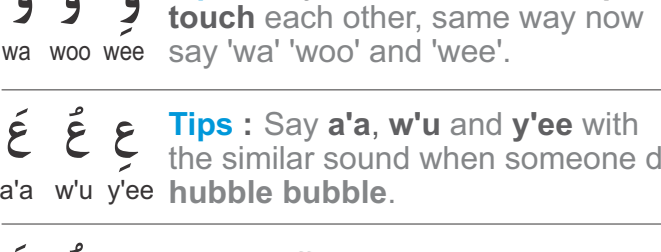
In **Indo-Pak** subcontinent these are called **Zair** , **Zabar**  and **Pesh** .

Kasra  kasra mean vowel 'e' or 'i', always placed **under** letters. If any Arabic letter contain this sign, that letter have to read with **e** or **i**, for example **ب** Ba kasra **Bi**, **ت** Ta kasra **Tee**.

Fatha  fatha mean vowel 'A', always placed **above** letters. If any Arabic letter contain this sign, that letter have to read with **A**, for example **ب** Ba fatha **Baa**, **ت** Ta fatha **Taa**.

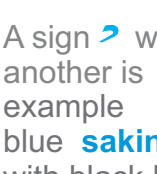
Damma  damma mean vowel 'U', always placed **above** letters. If any Arabic letter contain this sign, that letter have to read with **U**, for example **ب** Ba damma **Bu**, **ت** Ta damma **Tu**.

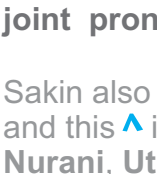
See how **Kasra, Fatha & Damma** looks In Ayah

 See & realize carefully how **blue harakat** creating pronunciations with **red** letters.


Important Similar Pronunciations

Check these similar type pronunciations, **always try to avoid mixing** with each other. Memorize below tips for avoid mixing.


 **Tips** : From **empty space above** tongue say 'aa' 'au' 'e'.

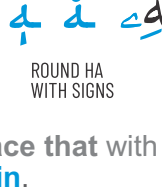
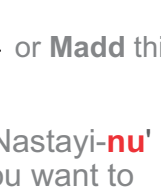
 **Tips** : Say 'B' but **don't let 2 lips touch** each other, same way now say 'wa' 'woo' and 'wee'.

 **Tips** : Say a'a, w'u and y'ee with the similar sound when someone do **hubble bubble**.

 **Tips** : Difference between hamza and yaa is 'hamza' should pronounce **from empty space above tongue** and 'Yaa' from **middle of tongue**, while saying 'yaa', 'yu' and 'yi' keep in mind that your **middle of tongue** is active.


Sakin Definition and Usage

A sign  which is used to join one letter with another is called **Sakin**. For example see inside word, blue **sakin** joining red **qauf** with black letter 'daal' making **joint pronunciation 'Qaud'**.


Sakin also could look like this  and this  in various fonts like **Nurani, Uthmani** etc.


See how **blue sakin** joining **black** letters with **red** letters.

NOW SEE HOW IT LOOKS IN QURAN

 See carefully and realize how **blue sakin** joining **black** letters with **red** and **creating joint pronunciation**

Arji Sakin Definition and Usage

When reciter **stopping** on any word for taking breath or at the end of the ayah, and if **stopping letter** contain any one of the above signs, **you have to replace that** with a **sakin** , that **sakin** is called **Arji Sakin**.

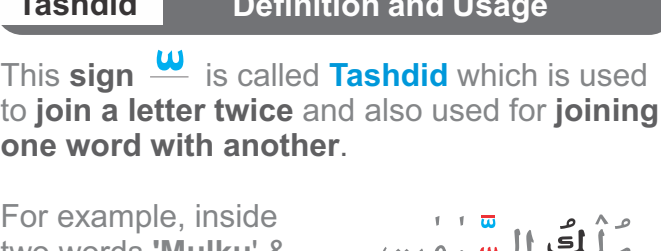
Exception: If there is **double fatha**  or **Madd** this rule will not applicable.

For example, this word **نَسْتَعِينُ** 'Nastayi-nu' has **damma** on last letter. Now if you want to **stop** on this word, you have to replace **damma** with an **imagined sakin** like this **نَسْتَعِينِ** and pronounce that as 'Nastayi-n'.

See example below with 2 ayah from **Sura Fatiha** and how to read those **with or without** arji sakin.




WITH ARJI SAKIN




Alhamdulillah-rabbil a'-lami-n^② Ar rahma-nir rahi-m^③
stopping on **red fatha**, so imagined arji sakin in place of **red fatha**.

 **WITHOUT ARJI SAKIN**

Alhamdulillah-rabbil a'-lami-n^{ar} rahma-nir rahi-m.
not stopping on **red fatha**, so joining **red fatha** with **blue** letter.

Tanween Definition and Usage

Double fatha , **double kasra**  and **double damma**  are called **Tanween**.


Tanween has hidden  noon sakin in it, first fatha (blue one) of  double fatha is **fatha of harakat** and 2nd fatha **red** one is sakin above noon  which is called **noon sakin**.

This is same about **double kasra** and **double damma**. See **demolition of Tanween** below.

HARAKAT + NOON SAKIN = TANWEEN

FATHA  +  = **DOUBLE FATHA** 

DAMMA  +  = **DOUBLE DAMMA** 

KASRA  +  = **DOUBLE KASRA** 

Blue colors are harakat and red are noon sakin


NOW SEE 2 FACE BUT SAME PRONUNCIATION

blues are harakat and **red** are noon sakin.

HOW IT LOOKS LIKE IN QURAN?

see tanween usage, how hidden (red) noon sakin pronouncing.

Tashdid Definition and Usage

This sign  is called **Tashdid** which is used to **join a letter twice** and also used for **joining one word with another**.

For example, inside two words 'Mulku' & 'Samawati' joined by blue **Tashdid** as **Mulkussamawati**, also letter 'seen' is pronounced twice for **Tashdid** above it.

EXAMPLE OF TASHDID

See inside word, red **Tashdid** joining blue 'thu' with black **mim** so it creating **'thum'** now see **mim** also has a **fatha** over **red tashdid** so it creating **mim fatha 'ma'**, so now what we have got? **thu+m+ma = thumma**. Both + + happening for presence of a **seen** **Tashdid**.

Now same way see some more example below how **Tashdid** joining 2 letters and pronouncing a single letter twice.

 Aa joining noon = **Aan** now Noon fatha na = **Aan na**

EXAMPLE FROM QURAN

see how tashdid joining blue letters with purple letters.

usage of 2 tashdid one after another, joining blue letters with purple then purple letters with green.

usage of 3 tashdid one after another joining blue letters with purple then purple letters with green then green letter with orange.

NOW TEST YOURSELF

try to read inside tashdid words.

note that if there is **sakin** letter before **tashdid**, no need to read **sakin** letter. see **orange** color 2 damma of **tanween** which are noon sakin, you can ignore those because of next letter has **tashdid**.

Questionnaires for Practice

- 1) What is **Harakat**?
- 2) Up or below where 'Fatha' placed?
- 3) Up or below where 'Damma' placed?
- 4) Which vowel sign used for creating 'Aa'?
- 5) What is 'Sakin' do?
- 6) What is Arji Sakin?
- 7) What is **Tashdid**?
- 8) What is Tanween?
- 9) What is **hidden** in Tanween?

Step 5 Knowing Tajweed

Tajweed mean beautification, all 4 previous steps also parts of **Tajweed**, which were **essentials** for Quran reading, but here in this step all tajweed rules are not essential but if you don't know these rules **your knowing will be incomplete** and recitation will not good. So try hard to understand all the definitions and rules described here.

Gunna Definition and Usage

What is Gunna? Gunna mean **Nasalization**. Holding extra 1 second on a specific letter from **nose sound** without breath out is called 'Gunna'. For example, say 'In-' and hold on 'n' extra 1 second from **nose** which is indicated by dash - then say 'na', so what you said? 'In-na', this extra 1 second holding on 'n' with nose sound like 'Innna' is called **gunna**. There are 4 type of gunna such as, gunna of **wajib, ikhfa, idgham** and **iqlab**.

Listen inside ayah and concentrate on **blue** letters to realize how reciter doing Gunna.

تَمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِنْ سِجِّيلٍ

...ming-...rawtimm... himmbi....

Wajib Gunna What is Wajib Gunna?

If **mim** and **noon** contain **tashdid** over them doing gunna is **wajib** there. Leaving **wajib** could be sin, so wherever you see **tashdid** over **mim** and **noon** do gunna. This is called **wajib gunna**.

To realize how gunna should pronounce listen inside ayah and concentrate on **blue** colored places which are all wajib gunna.

وَخَلَقَ الْجَانَّ مِنْ مَّارِجٍ مِنْ نَارٍ

gimminnaar... mmmmaa zaaaanna

Pressing play button will open quran.com press play button again there too for listening.

Rule of Noon Sakin

Noon Sakin is one of the frequently appeared tajweed in Quran. Where there is a Noon Sakin there must be a rule, so whenever you see a Noon Sakin slow down your read then see what letter came after it to decide which rule have to apply. There are 4 rule of reading Noon Sakin **Iqlab, Ikhfa, Idgham** and **Izhar**.

Iqlab 1 of 4 Rule of Noon Sakin & Gunna

What is Iqlab? If letter 'Ba' comes after **noon sakin**, it have to read as **mim sakin**. This rule is called '**Iqlab**' of noon sakin. For example word 'Mambakhila' has 'Ba' after **noon sakin**, so now it have to read as 'Mammakhila' with **gunna**, extra **m** is indication for gunna.

See inside ayah, there is a **red** 'ba' after **blue** noon sakin, so now you have to pronounce **blue** noon sakin as 'mim sakin'. In Quran you may see a little 'mim' like yellow one in above ayah for Iqlab indication. **Remember:** hidden noon sakin of **tanween** also under this rule.

وَأَمَّا مَنْ بَخِلَ وَاسْتَغْنَىٰ

manbakhila now mammbakhila with gunna

Listen audio to realize how reciter pronouncing Iqlab.

Ikhfa 2 of 4 Rule of Noon Sakin & Gunna

What is Ikhfa? If below 15 letters comes after **noon sakin**, you have to read noon sakin as 'ing-' with **gunna**. This rule is called '**ikhfa**' of **noon sakin**. For example, word 'aanta' has **ikhfa** letter 'taa' after **noon sakin**, so now you have to pronounce that word as 'aang-ta' with **gunna**, dash - is indicator for keep saying 'aang-' 1 second more than original pronounce 'aang' to do **gunna**. See below for examples.

Blue are visible noon sakins & **yellow** are hidden noon sakins of **tanween**.

مَنْ قَبُلْ هَدَىٰ لِلنَّاسِ وَأَنْزَلِ الْفُرْقَانَ

aang-zala... ming-qablu...

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِآيَاتِ اللَّهِ لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ ذُو انْتِقَامٍ

bung-shadid jung-tqaam a'azizung-ju

For red Ikhfa letters after blue and yellow noon sakin you now have to pronounce those noon sakins as 'ing-' with **gunna** from nose sound. Listen audio to realize how reciter pronouncing Ikhfa.

Idgham 3 of 4 Rule of Noon Sakin & Gunna

What is Idgham? If below 6 letters comes after **noon sakin**, all those letters have to read with 'tashdid', if there is no **tashdid** you have to **imagine a tashdid**. Four of those have to read with **gunna** and others two have to read **without gunna**. This rule is called '**Idgham**' of noon sakin.

See inside, after **blue** noon sakins, **Note:** Idgham letter 'Laam' has **no gunna**.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

aashhadu illallaah ilaahaa allaaa

Laam came without tashdid, now you have to imagine a 'tashdid' over red 'laam' and ignore **blue** noon sakins, so pronunciation of that word will change from 'anlaa' to 'allaaa' without **gunna**.

Now see, **blue** noon sakins is **not** present in English spelling, because of 'idgham' letters (red) came after it. **green** letters directly joining **red** letters. **Remember:** if anywhere sakin letter comes before tashdid letter, **sakin letter will be silent**, no need to read sakin letter anymore.

اتَّبِعُوا مَا أَنْزَلَ الْيَكْمِمْ مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا مِنْ دُونِهِ أَوْلِيَاءَ قَلِيلًا مَا تَذَكَّرُونَ

mir yakimim lammmaa

(Note: idgham letter 'raw' has **no gunna** & yellow fatha is noon sakins of tanween)

While listening audio concentrate on colored places to realize how reciter pronouncing idgham with and without **gunna**.

Izhar 4 of 4 Rule of Noon Sakin & Gunna

What is Izhar? If below 6 letters comes after **noon sakin**, then pronunciation of noon sakin will be same as it is, **no need to change it** to anything else. This rule is called '**Izhar**' of noon sakin.

See inside, for presence of izhar letters (red), noon sakins (blue) have to pronounce clearly same as **noon**, like 'n' as 'n', not changing this time to anything else. Listen audio for more clarification.

ثُمَّ لَتَسْتَلْنَ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ

ma yijin a'ninnayi-m..

وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ

mankhaffat

Mim Sakin Ikhfa of Mim Sakin

What is Ikhfa of Mim Sakin? Mim sakins have to read with **gunna** if letter 'Ba' comes after it. This rule is called '**Ikhfa of mim sakins**'.

See inside example, for 'ba' **mim sakins** have to read with **gunna**.

تَمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِنْ سِجِّيلٍ

himmbi....

While listening audio concentrate on colored places to realize how reciter doing **gunna**.

Istilaa Rules of Thick Letters

What is Istilaa? Thick pronouncing of these 7 letters ص خ غ ق ظ ض are called **Istilaa**. It is also called heavy or bold pronouncing. While pronouncing thick letters vowel sign 'fatha' have to keep silent & 2 lips have to slightly 'round' like you are going to whistle by lips. See below examples for more clarification.

ص	ض	ظ	ق	غ	خ
khau	gauyin	kauf	jaw	taw	dau
fatha	fatha	fatha	fatha	fatha	fatha
'khou'	'gau'	'kau'	'jaw'	'taw'	'dau'
'not'	'not'	'not'	'not'	'not'	'not'
'khaa'.	'gaa'.	'kaa'.	'jhaa'	'taa'	'daa'.

See carefully above, **fatha is silent**, not making any changes at all. When with kasra and damma slightly round your lips, so rule of istilaa will be fulfill.

Listen inside ayah to realize how reciter pronouncing blue letters of istilaa.

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

tawllaji-siraw-with slightly round lips

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

dau---li---n with slightly round lips mag duubi.. both with slightly round lips goyri..

Rule of Raw & Laam Conditional Thick Letters

Istilaa letters always sounds thick, but there are 2 more letters 'raw' & 'laam' also sounds thick but **not always**, only when certain conditions meets otherwise sound as light.

When 'Raw' should pronounce Thick?

If **raw** comes with **fatha & damma** it always have to read as **thick**. Otherwise if **raw** has **kasra** with it then it should always have to read as **light**.

ر	ر	ر
Raw kasra re without rounding lips to make it light	Raw damma ru with slightly round lips to make it thick	Raw fatha raw not raah

Listen inside ayah to realize how reciter pronouncing **raw** fatha **raw**, 'raw'bil a'lami-n' not 'raabil a'lami-n'.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

When 'Laam' should pronounce Thick?

Laam have to pronounce **thick** only with a single word **Allah**. If **fatha** and **damma** comes before **Laam** of word **Allah**, **Laam** have to recite as **thick**, otherwise if **kasra** comes before **Laam** of word **Allah**, **Laam** have to recite as **light**. In all other words **Laam** always act as light letter. For more clarification listen below ayahs.

For red kasra **laam** pronounced as **light**.

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا

fi di nilaah

For red fatha **laam** pronounced as **thick**.

وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا يُوعُونَ

wallawh

For red damma **laam** pronounced as **thick**.

نَارُ اللَّهِ الْمَوْقُودَةُ

naarullawh

Qalqalah Rules of Qalqalah

What is Qalqalah? When below 5 letters ج & ق ط ب comes with sakins, pronunciation of those letters have to do like **slightly bounced**, but not repeated, bounced only once, in other words, sound like slightly 'echoing', only once, not repeated echo. This type of sound called **Qalqalah**. See below examples for more clarification.

ج	ق	ط	ب
aa j	aa q	aa k	aa b

Note that Qalqalah mean not double letter. Double letters used here for making sense of bounced (one echo) sound.

Listen inside ayah to realize how reciter pronouncing qalqalah. **Blue** colored are Qalqalah letters.

وَالِي رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ

fargaubb

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الطَّارِقُ

taw-riqq ..aadd..

Note: yellow damma should be replace with 'arji sakins' for stopping rule.

Round Taa Rules of Round Taa

Round Taa have to read as **Round Ha with sakins**, When? When **stopping** on **Round Taa**, **Taa** have to read as **Ha sakins**, but if you not stop on this, it have to read as it is **Taa**. For example,

this word **raw-diatan**, has 'round taa' as last letter, no matter if it has, fatha, kasra or damma, if you stop on this, it have to read as **raw-diah**, **taa** have changed to **ha sakins**.

Remember, if you not stop on round taa, it have to read 'taa' as it is. For mor clarification listen below ayah.

While listening inside audio, concentrate on English spelling, reciter pronouncing red round 'Taa' as 'Taa' because he not stopping on that, but blue round 'Taa' pronouncing as 'Ha Sakins' because he stopping on that.

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ

humazatilumzah

Waqf Rules of Waqf or Stopping Sign

In Arabic **stopping signs** are called **Waqf**. Arabic alphabets are used as **waqf** signs. **Stopping signs** are very important because it make sentences meaningful, otherwise it could seem meaningless.

On the other hand **wrong use of stopping signs** could change sentences meaning.

What are the rules for stopping anywhere without any waqf sign?

For taking new breath you can stop anywhere without any **waqf** signs, but while it could change meaning, after taking new breath start reading from 1 or 2 words behind.

See below for meaning of important **waqf** signs. Always be careful on **red** signs.

SIGNS & NAME	MEANING
Waqfe Taam	Full stop, but if there are any other sign up on it, that upper sign have to follow.
Geem Waqfe Jaiz	Optional, stop or continue reading.
Taw Waqfe Mutlaq	Stopping is better, but you can continue too.
Ain Waqfe Ruku	Full stop like waqfe taam.
Zaa Waqfe Muzaowaj	Can be stop, but not stopping is better.
Waqfe Amor	Indicating for pause.
Saqtah	Silence for a second with keeping breath.
Waqfah	Silence little longer than saqtah with keeping breath.
Waqfe Nabi (sm)	Nabi (sm) taken waqf here.
Waqfe Munaqah	3 dots, after 1/2 words another 3 dots, have to stop on any one.
Wasley Aowla	Keep continue reading.
Qaf Waqfe Qila Alayh	Can be stop here, but it is better not to stop.
Saud Waqfe Murokh-khos	If need to stop for long verse, stop here or continue.
Waqfe Lazim	Must be stop , otherwise meaning could be change.
La Waqfe Alayh	Do not stop , if need to take breath, stop but start reading from previous 1 or 2 words.

SEE BELOW HOW WAQF SIGN LOOKS IN AYAH See red colored signs.

فَمَا لِلَّذِينَ آمَنُوا فِيعَالَمُونَ إِنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فَيَقُولُونَ مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ بِهِمْ أَمْثَلًا يَضِلُّ بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدَىٰ بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ

Impotant Keep in mind when Stopping

- 1) If stopping without waqf signs, start reading from 1 or 2 words behind.
- 2) If stopping place has any Madd except standing kasra with 'round ha' don't do arji sakins.
- 3) If stopping letter has no Madd, imagine arji sakins there.
- 4) If last letter has tashdid pronounce that slightly like twice.
- 5) If stopping place has round taa, pronounce that as round ha sakins.

Questionnaires for Practice

- 1) What is **gunna**? Which are **wajib** gunna?
- 2) How many rules **noon sakins** has?
- 3) What is **izhar** and **Iqlab** of noon sakins?
- 4) Which are **Idagam** of noon sakins letters?
- 5) Which are called **Ikhfa** of noon sakins letters?
- 6) Which are called **Thick** letters?
- 7) What does it mean by **Qalqalah**?

Essentials for Salah

For **tajweed** practice here we shown **tajweed** in essentials prayer duas which we need to pray daily salah. Everyone should correct their takbir, tashbih, sura, tashahud, darud with **sahih madd and makhraj**, otherwise salah could be faulty and reduce chance to grant those to Allah (SWT).

First understand which **color** mean which **tajweed** then try to apply those in duas.

Blue - Madd
Green - Gunnah
Rose - Arji Sakin

Takbir اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Sana Madd, Gunnah, Arji Sakin

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ
وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

Ta'auz Tasmia Madd, Gunnah, Arji Sakin

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Tashbih for Ruku سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Tasmih سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Tahmid رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ

Tasbih for Sujood سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَلِيِّ

Dua for middle of 2 Sujood رَبِّي اغْفِرْ لِي

Tashahud Madd, Gunnah, Arji Sakin

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ -
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ - السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَا
دِاللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ - أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ
إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Darud Sahrif Madd, Gunnah, Arji Sakin

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ
مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ
مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى
آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

Dua Masura Madd, Gunnah, Arji Sakin

Can be pray any dua as 'dua masura'.
Nabi (sm) recommend below dua to his companions (ra) which is mentioned in **sahih al bukhari**.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ
وَ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ
وَ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ
وَ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَفِتْنَةِ الْمَمَاتِ
اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْمَأْتَمِ وَالْمَغْرَمِ

Salam Madd, Gunnah, Arji Sakin

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

After Salam Sunnah After Salam

After salam, اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Nabi (sm) and his companions (ra) also recite above takbir once.

And inside أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ
istigfar 3 time.

And also prayed below dua.

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ
تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ