

Jannat Al Quran

Learn to Recite the Quran
Beautifully



Essential Tajweed Rules
(For Children)

Prepared by: Shaykha Dina Essam



Table of Contents

Seeking Refuge	1
Saying Basmalah	2
Noon Saakin and Tanween	3
Summary	9
Exercises	10
Meem Saakin	11
Summary	14
Exercises	15
Noon and Meem Mushaddad	16
Exercises	17
Laam Shamsiyyah & Qamariyyah	18
Summary	20
Exercises	21
Qalqalah	22
Exercises	23
Al-Madd	24
Summary	30
Exercises	31
Heavy and Light Letters	32
Summary	35
Exercises	36
Signs of Stopping	37



Seeking Refuge (Isti'athah)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from the cursed satan.



Seeking refuge is required at the time
of reciting the Quran.





If the reading is cut off by coughing,
sneezing or explaining any rules
related to the Quran, then there is no
need to repeat the seeking of refuge.



Saying Basmalah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of God, the Most Gracious,
the Most Merciful.



It is necessary to recite it at the beginning of every Surah, except Surah At-Tawbah as this Surah was revealed to cancel the peace treaty.



If you start from the middle of any Surah, you have the choice to say the Basmalah or not.

Noon Saakin and Tanween



Noon Saakin:

A Noon without Harakah or with a Sukoon above it.

Tanween:

A Noon Saakinah which comes at the end of nouns. It is pronounced but not written.



Noon Saakin is a letter

ن - نْ



Noon
Saakin &
Tanween

Tanween is a symbol

وْ وَّ وَّ

Noon Saakin and Tanween

Listen to your teacher reading the following group of words, then read them: **Group 1:**



مَنْهُ مِنْ حَمِيمٍ مُعْتَدٍ أَثِيمٍ سَوِيًّا عَلَى
مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ مِنْ غَسْلِينَ ذَرَّةٌ خَيْرًا عَنْهُمْ

In this group, the Noon Saakin and the Tanween are pronounced clearly without Ghunnah. It is called Izhaar.

In Arabic, Izhaar means make clear.



Izhaar occurs when the Noon Saakin or the Tanween is followed by one of the following letters:



Izhaar ء، هـ، ع، ح، غ، خ

Notice how the Noon Saakin and the Tanween are written:

نْ ً ٍ ِ

Noon Saakin and Tanween

Group 2:

أَنْ يُفَعَلَ نَفْخَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ عَذَابًا مُّهِينًا يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ
يَكُنْ لَهُ لَتَذْكُرَةَ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ مِنْ رَبِّ عَيْشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ

In this group, the Noon Saakin and the Tanween are merged into the next letter. It is called Idghaam.

In Arabic, Idghaam means to merge.

Idgaam occurs when the Noon Saakin or the Tanween is followed by one of the following letters:

يرملون

Idgaam is pronounced with Gunnah with all these letters except Laam ل and Raa ر.

Notice how the Noon Saakin and the Tanween are written:

ن ـــــــــ ـــــــــ ـــــــــ



Noon Saakin and Tanween

Group 3:

مِنَ بَعْدِ الْأَنْبَاءِ وَأَنْبِئْنَا
 سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا زَوْجٍ بَهِيحٍ قِسْمَةً بَيْنَهُمْ

In this group, the Noon Saakin and the Tanween are converted into the letter م. It is called Iqlaab.

In Arabic, Iqlaab means to convert.

Iqlaab occurs when the Noon Saakin or the Tanween is followed by the letter ب.

Iqlaab is pronounced with Gunnah.



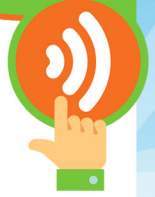
Notice how the Noon Saakin and the Tanween are written:

نْ مْ مْ
 — — —
 مْ مْ

Noon Saakin and Tanween

Group 4:

مِنْ فُرُوجٍ يَنْظُرُونَ أَنْتَ تَنْقُصُ مُنْذِرٌ
مِنْ قَرْنٍ سَلَمًا قَالَ كَلَّ كَذَّبٌ خَلَقَ جَدِيدٍ



In this group, the Noon Saakin and the Tanween are pronounced with Ghunnah while hiding the Noon Saakin or the Tanween. It is called Ikhfaa.

In Arabic, Ikhfaa means hide.

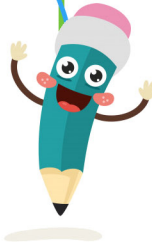
Ikhfaa occurs when the Noon Saakin or the Tanween is followed by the remaining letters of the alphabet.

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض
ط ظ ف ق ك

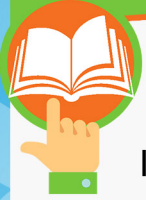
Ikhfaa is pronounced with Ghunnah.

Notice how the Noon Saakin and the Tanween are written:

ن ُو ُو



Noon Saakin and Tanween



If the Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by a heavy letter (خص ضغط قظ), the sound of Ghunnah should also be heavy.

Example:

يَنْصُرُكُمْ

مِنْ طَيِّبَاتِ

مِنْ قَبْلِ

مَنْ ضَلَّ



If the Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by a light letter, the sound of Ghunnah should also be light.

Example:

عَنْ سَبِيلِ

أَنْفُسَهُمْ

لَكُنْتُمْ

عِنْدِ

The Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

Summary

Izhaar

(Make clear)

نَ نِ نٍ

Letters:

ء - ه - ع - ح - غ - خ

No Ghunnah

Idghaam

(to merge)

ن نِ نٍ

Letters:

يرملون

Make Ghunnah
except with

ل - ر

Iqlaab

(to convert)

ن م مِ

Letters:

ب

Make Ghunnah

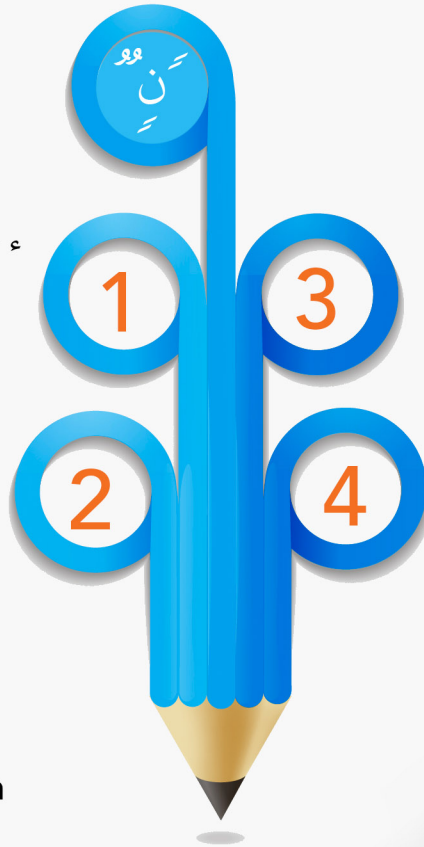
Ikhfaa

(to hide)

ن نِ نٍ

The rest of the
letters

Make Ghunnah



Noon Saakin and Tanween

Practice

Recite the following words with correct pronunciation of the Noon Saakin and Tanween

وَلَا نَعْمِكُمْ

عِنْدِ



لِيُنذِرَ

مِنْهَا

عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا

إِنْسَانٍ

مِنْ طَيِّبَاتِ

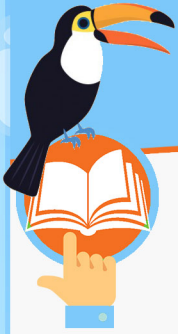
يَكُنْ شَيْئًا

تَنْظُرُونَ

يَنْصُرْكُمْ

لَيْسَ لَهُمْ طَعَامٌ إِلَّا مِنْ ضَرِيحٍ

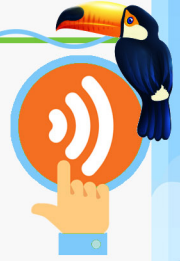
وَجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ نَاعِمَةٌ



Meem Saakin

A Meem without Harakah (م) or a Meem with a Sukoon above it. (مْ)

Listen to your teacher reading the following group of words. **Group 1:**



نُورُهُمْ بَيْنَ بَيْنَهُمْ بِسُورٍ وَمَا لَهُمْ بِهِ

In this group, the Meem Saakin is pronounced with Ghunnah. It is called Ikhfaa Shafawi.

In Arabic, Ikhfaa means to hide.

Ikhfaa Shafawi occurs when the Meem Saakin is followed by the letter **ب**

Note: The Meem Saakin doesn't have any Harakah.



Meem Saakin



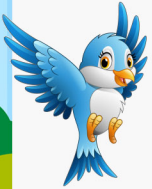
Listen to your teacher reading the following group of words.

Group 2:

فَهُمْ مِّنَ مَعَكُمْ مِّنَ عَمَلِهِمْ مِّنَ

In this group, the Meem Saakin is pronounced with Ghunnah. It is called Idghaam Shafawi.

In Arabic, Idghaam means to merge.

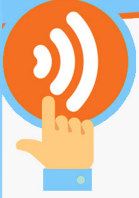


Ighaam Shafawi occurs when the Meem Saakin is followed by the letter م

Note: The Meem Saakin doesn't have any Harakah.



Meem Saakin



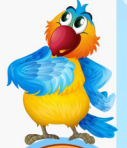
Listen to your teacher reading the following group of words.

Group 3:

مَعَكُمْ أَيَّنَ إِنَّكُمْ لَفِي مِنْهُمْ فَاسْقُونَ

In this group, the Meem Saakin is pronounced without Ghunnah. It is called Izhaar Shafawi.

In Arabic, Izhaar means to make clear.



Izhaar Shafawi occurs when the Meem Saakin is followed by any letter other than

“م - ب”

Note: The Meem Saakin has a Sukoon above it.



The Rules of Meem Saakin

Summary



Ikhfaa Shafawi

Meem Saakin does not have any sign م
 Make Ghunnah Letter: ب

Idghaam Shafawi

Meem Saakin does not have any sign م
 Make Ghunnah
 Letter: م

Izhaar Shafawi

Meem Saakin has a Sukoon م
 No Ghunnah
 The rest of the letter



Meem Saakin



Practice

Recite the following words with correct pronunciation of the Meem Saakin.

لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ

لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ

سَأَلَهُمْ خَزَنَتُهَا

قَبْلَهُمْ فَكَيْفَ

أَلَمْ يَأْتِكُمْ

يَرْزُقُكُمْ إِنْ

رَبَّهُمْ بِالْغَيْبِ

كُنْتُمْ بِهِ

بَلَوْنَهُمْ كَمَا

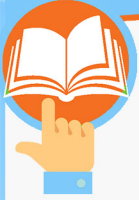
كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ

ءَأْمِنْتُمْ مَنْ

فَدَمَدَمَ عَلَيْهِمْ رَبُّهُمْ بِذُنُوبِهِمْ فَسَوَّاهَا

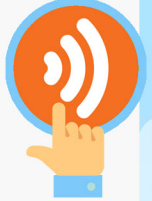


Noon and Meem Mushaddad



A Noon or a Meem that has a Shaddah (نّ - مّ)
It should be pronounced with Ghunnah.

Listen to your teacher reading the following words.



إِنّ

لَتَرَوُنَّهَا

نّمّ

فَأُمّهُ



Note: If you stop on a word ending
with a Noon or a Meem Mushaddad,
Gunnah should be pronounced.



Noon and Meem Mushaddad



Practice

Recite the following words with correct pronunciation of the Noon and Meem Mushaddad.

حَمَّالَةٌ

فَأَمَّا

أَمَّنْ

إِنكُمْ

ءَامِنًا

تُظَنُّ

فَلَمَّا

وَكُنَّا

ظَلَّقَكُنَّ

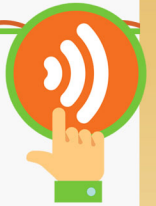
جَنَّتِ



Laam Qamariyyah



Laam Qamariyyah is a Laam with a Sukoon above it.



Listen to your teacher reading the following group of words, then read them. **Group 1:**

يَدُعُّ الْيَتِيمَ الْأَبْتَرُ الْكَوْتَرُ حَمَّالَةَ الْحَطَبِ الْفَتْحُ

In this group, Laam Qamariyyah is pronounced clearly. The rule is Izhaar which means make clear.



Izhaar occurs when the Laam Qamariyyah is followed by the letters **اَبْعَ حَجَّكَ وَخَفَ عَقِيمَهُ**

Note: The Alif (ا) written before the Laam is called Hamza-tul-Wasl.

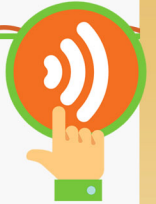
It is pronounced with Fathah at the beginning of the word but it is not pronounced when joining the words.



Laam Shamsiyyah



Laam Shamsiyyah is a Laam without any sign.



Listen to your teacher reading the following group of words, then read them. Group 2:

الرُّوحُ لَهُ الدِّينَ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ الصَّلِحَتِ النَّاسِ

In this group, Laam Shamsiyyah is not pronounced. The rule is Idghaam. It means to merge.



Note: There is a Shaddah on the letter following the Laam Shamsiyyah.



Idghaam occurs when the Laam Shamsiyyah is followed by the rest of the letters.

طِبُّ نَمَّ صَلِّ رُحْمًا تَفْرُضُ دَا نِعَم
دَعَّ سَوْءَ ظَنُّ زُرَّ شَرِيفًا لِلْكَرَمِ

(The first letter in every word in this couplet).

Laam Shamsiyyah & Qamariyyah

Summary

Laam Qamariyyah

Izhaar

It has a Sukoon
above it.

It is pronounced
clearly.

Letters:

اَبْعَ حَجَّكَ وَخَفَ عَقِيْمَهُ

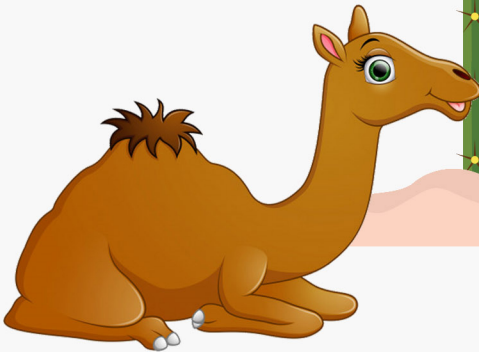
Laam Shamsiyyah

Idghaam

It doesn't have
any sign.

It is not
pronounced.

The rest of the
letters.



Laam Shamsiyyah & Qamariyyah



Practice

Recite the following words with correct pronunciation.

رَبِّكَ أَلرَّجَعِي

أَلرُّوحُ

عَلَى أَلْهَدَى

أَلْفَجْرُ

بِأَلتَّقْوَى

أَلْقَدْرُ

وَأَلزَّيْتُونِ

أَلزَّبَانِيَةِ

بِأَلدِّينِ

أَلأَكْرَمُ

بِأَحْكَمِ أَلْحَكِيمِينَ

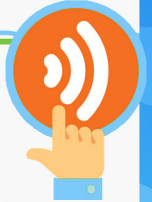
وَأَلشَّفَعِ وَأَلوَتْرِ



Qalqalah



Qalqalah means making an echo sound. If any of the letters from قطب جد are Saakin (either the letter has a Sukoon or is Saakin because of stopping), we should make Qalqalah.



Listen to your teacher reading the following groups of words, then read them.

Group 1: فَانصَبُ أَجْرُ الْكُبْرَى تَقْوِيمِ

Group 2: أَلْبَلَدِ أَلْحَطَبِ أَلْعِمَادِ

Group 3: رَبِّ بِالْحَقِّ وَتَبَّ



Note: The sound of Qalqalah in group 3 is clearer than that of group 2. The sound of Qalqalah in group 2 is clearer than that of group 1. The sound of Qalqala in group 3 is the clearest because the letter of Qalqalah has Shaddah and you are stopping on it.

Qalqalah

Practice

Recite the following words with correct pronunciation of Qalqalah.

أَلْجُنُودِ

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ

بَطْشَ

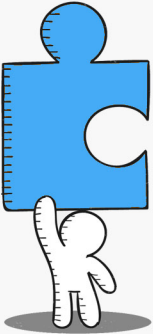
وَأَبْقَى

لَشَدِيدٍ

وَالطَّارِقِ

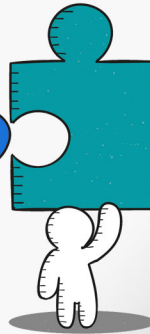
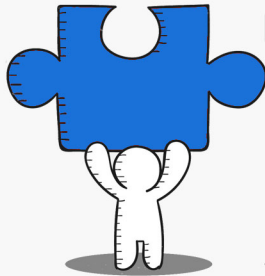
وَمَشْهُودٍ

الثَّاقِبُ



حَقٌّ

وَسَقٌّ



يُبْدِي

Al-Madd



Madd means lengthening the sound due to one of the letters of Madd.

There are 3 Madd letters in the Arabic language as follows:

- 1- Alif ا preceded by a Fathah (َ), as بَا
- 2- Yaa Saakin ي preceded by a Kasrah (ِ), as بِي
- 3- Waaw Saakin و preceded by a Dhammah (ُ), as بُو

Listen to your teacher reading the following groups of words, then read them.



Group 1: هَذَا جُوعٌ فَلْيَعْبُدُوا فِي

Group 2: سَبَاتًا يَسِيرًا مَسْرُورًا

Group 3: رَبِّهِ كَلِمَتٍ إِنَّهُ كَانَ



Al-Madd



The letter of Madd is not followed by a Hamzah (ء) or a Saakin letter. It is called Natural Madd

(Tabee'ee) الْمَدُّ الطَّبِيعِيّ

It is prolonged 2 Harakas.



Note: In **group 2**, when stopping on a letter that has Fathatain, one Fathah and Alif will be pronounced.



In **group 3**, the small Waaw و and the small Yaa ے are prolonged 2 Harakas.

Al-Madd

Practice

Recite the following words with correct pronunciation of the Natural Madd.

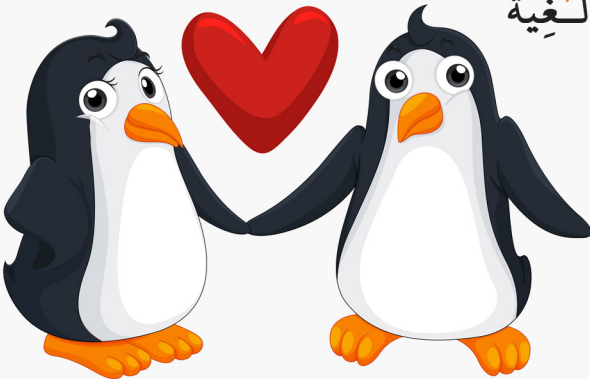
فُجُورَهَا وَضُحَاهَا رَبِّي حَوْلَهُ وَذَهَبَ

أَنْصَارِي رَزَقًا لَقُوا

بِهِ عِنْدَ أَبْصَرَهُمْ

فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ نَاقَةَ اللَّهِ وَسُقْيَاهَا

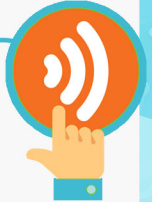
لَا تَسْمَعُ فِيهَا لُغِيَّةً



Al-Madd



There is another type of Madd called Secondary Madd (Far'ee) المَدُّ الْفَرَعِيُّ




Listen to your teacher reading the following groups of words, then read them.

Group 1: سَيِّئَةٌ هَنِيئًا السَّائِلَ قُرْوَةً جَاءَ

Group 2: مَا أَغْنَى قُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُم

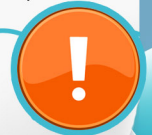
Group 3: يُؤَدِّهِ إِلَيْكَ مَالَهُ وَأَخْلَدَهُ

Group 4: ءَادَمُ بِالْإِيْمَنِ أُوتِي

Note: The letters of Madd in group 1, 2 and 3 have this sign  and are followed by a Hamzah (ء).

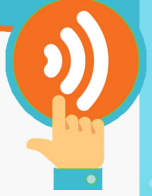
This Madd is prolonged 4 or 5 Harakas.

The letters of Madd in group 4 are preceded by a Hamzah. They are prolonged 2 Harakas.



Al-Madd

Listen to your teacher reading the following groups of words, then read them.





Group 1: الصَّاحَّةُ الطَّامَّةُ الحَاقَّةُ الضَّالِّينَ

Group 2: ءَأَلَّنَ

Group 3: عَسَقَ طَسَمَ أَلَمَ

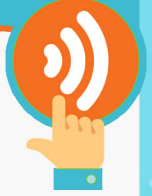


The Letters of Madd in group 1 are followed by Shaddah. The Letter of Madd in group 2 is followed by an original Sukoon (not because of stopping). In both groups, the letter of Madd is prolonged 6 Harakas. They have this sign . The Letters of Madd in group 3 that have this sign  are prolonged 6 Harakas.



Al-Madd

Listen to your teacher reading the following groups of words, then read them.



Group 1: الْمُؤْمِنِينَ بِالْوَادِ يَخْتَلِفُونَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

Group 2: بِالْغَيْبِ خَوْفٍ قُرَيْشٍ



When stopping on a letter that is preceded by a letter of Madd or a Letter of Leen, you should prolong the Madd either 2, 4 or 6 Harakas.



What are the letters of Madd?


Al-Madd

Summary

The letter of Madd is not followed by a Hamzah (ء) or a Saakin letter.



Prolong it 2 Harakas.

The letter of Madd has this sign  and is followed by a Hamzah (ء).




Prolong it 4 or 5 Harakas.

The letter of Madd is preceded by a Hamzah.



Prolong it 2 Harakas.

The letter of Madd has this sign  and is followed by Shaddah or an original Sukoon.



Prolong it 6 Harakas.

When stopping on a letter that is preceded by a letter of Madd or a letter of Leen.



Prolong it either 2, 4 or 6 Harakas.



Al-Madd

Practice

Recite the following words with correct pronunciation.

جَاءَ

الْأَوْتَادِ ۞

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ

الْمَسْكِينِ ۞

الْبَيْتِ ۞

وَنَاقَهُ رَاحِدٌ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ

تَحَاضُونَ ۞

يُرَاءُونَ ۞

رَبُّهُ فَاكْرَمَهُ

الْمَاعُونَ ۞

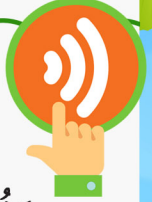


وَإِذْ يَتَحَاجُونَ فِي النَّارِ فَيَقُولُ الضُّعَفَاءُ لِلَّذِينَ
أَسْتَكْبَرُوا إِنَّا كُنَّا لَكُمْ تَبَعًا

Heavy and Light Letters

Some letters are always heavy. They are خص ضغط قظ.
The rest of the letters are always light except ر، ل، ا

Listen to your teacher reading the following groups of words, then read them.



Group 1: يَذُوقُونَ وَفُتِحَتْ وَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ وَالْعَظِيمِ

Group 2: أَحْقَابًا أَلْفَاظًا

Group 3: نَصْرُ اللَّهِ خَتَمَ اللَّهُ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ



Group 1: The letters marked in orange are heavy letters.



Group 2: The Alif following the heavy letter is pronounced heavy. The Alif following the light letter is pronounced light.



Group 3: The Laam of the word Allah preceded by a Fathah and a Dhammah is pronounced heavy. The Laam of the word Allah preceded by a Kasrah is pronounced light.



Heavy and Light Letters



Listen to your teacher reading the following groups of words, then read them.

Group 1: رَيْبَ الدَّارُ كَفَرُوا رَمَضَانَ


Group 2: مَرَضَاتٍ يَكْفُرُ وَيُرْسِلُ مَرِيْمَ


Group 3: الْقَهَّارُ الشَّكُورُ حُسْرٍ عَشْرٍ

The Raa is pronounced heavy because of the following reasons:

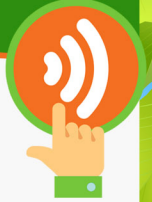


 **Group 1:** The Raa has a Fathah or a Dhammah above it.

 **Group 2:** The Raa is Saakin and there is a Fathah or a Dhammah above the previous letter.

 **Group 3:** The Raa is Saakin because of stopping, and the previous letter is Saakin, and the letter preceding the Saakin letter has a Fathah or a Dhammah, or if there is Alif or Waaw Madd before the Raa.

Heavy and Light Letters



Listen to your teacher reading the following groups of words, then read them.


Group 1: يُرِيدُ كَرِيمٌ مَرِيدٍ


Group 2: وَفَرَعُونَ وَأَسْتَغْفِرُ وَيَغْفِرُ


Group 3: وَبِئْرٍ حَجْرٍ سِحْرٍ


Group 4: حَسِيرٌ خَبِيرٌ خَيْرٌ



The Raa is pronounced light because of the following reasons:  **Group 1:** The Raa has a Kasrah below it.

 **Group 2:** The Raa is Saakin and there is a Kasrah below the previous letter.

 **Group 3:** The Raa is Saakin because of stopping, and the previous letter is Saakin, and the letter preceding the Saakin letter has a Kasrah.

 **Group 4:** The Raa is Saakin because of stopping, there is Yaa Madd or Yaa Leen before the Raa.

Heavy and Light Letters



Summary

Heavy Raa

The Raa has a Fathah or a Dhammah.

The Raa is Saakin and there is a Fathah or a Dhammah above the previous letter.

The Raa is Saakin because of stopping, and the previous letter is Saakin, and the letter preceding the Saakin letter has a Fathah or a Dhammah.

The Raa is Saakin because of stopping, there is Alif or Waaw Madd before the Raa.

Light Raa

The Raa has a Kasrah below it.

The Raa is Saakin and there is a Kasrah below the previous letter.

The Raa is Saakin because of stopping, and the previous letter is Saakin, and the letter preceding the Saakin letter has a Kasrah.

The Raa is Saakin because of stopping, there is Yaa Madd or Yaa Leen before the Raa.

Heavy and Light Letters

Practice

Recite the following words with correct pronunciation.



يَتَذَكَّرُ

خَيْرٌ

زُرْتُمْ

يَكْفُرُ

تَرْضَى

رَيْبَ

الْقَارِعَةَ

لِيَشْتَرُوا

وَأَشْرَبُوا

بَرْدًا

فَأَثَرَنَ


شَرَابًا

وَأَمَرْتُ أَنْ أُسَلِّمَ لِرَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ



Signs of Stopping



م	Compulsory stop الْوَقْفُ اللَّازِمُ The reciter has to stop. Continuation is prohibited
قل	The preference is to stop الْوَقْفُ أَوْلَى
صل	The preference is to continue الْوَصْلُ أَوْلَى
ج	The reciter has the choice to either stop or continue جَوَازُ الْوَقْفِ
∴	The reciter can stop at either of the points but not both تَعَانُقُ الْوَقْفِ
لا	It is not permissible to stop.
س	سكت It is obligatory for the reciter to pause
سجدة	<p>The sign  indicates that there is Sajda which is Sunnah. The sign _____ explains the reason why we have to make Sajda.</p> <p>Sajda occurred 14 times in the Quran: Surah 7:206, Surah 13:15, Surah 16:49, Surah 17:107, Surah 19:58, Surah 22:77, Surah 25:60, Surah 27:25, Surah 32:15, Surah 38:24, Surah 41:37, Surah 53:59, Surah 84:21, Surah 96:19.</p>



Jannat Al Quran

© Dina Essam 2018
All rights reserved.

No part of this book may be reproduced, amended, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other methods, without the prior written permission of the author.

The work is registered with UK Copyright Services.

www.jannatalquran.com