

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 →

3rd READ ALL LETTERS THIS WAY ↓	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		

↑ 4th READ ALL LETTERS THIS WAY

→ 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?

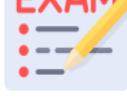
3) Identify

red color

letters from this

ayah.

وَأُخْرَىٰ تُحِبُّونَهَا نَصْرَمِنَ اللَّهِ وَفَتْحٌ قَرِيبٌ وَبَشِّرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿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 عَبُدْتُمْ
ma-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.

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

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

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

ي ي ي **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 **نَسْتَعِينُ** 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-**na**r 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.

Min	Min	Moon	Moon	Maan	Maan

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 **س** **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	Aa joining wow = Aow now Wow fatha wa = Aow wa	Aa joining yaa = Aey now Yaa damma yu = Aey yu	Fa joining ain = Fa'a now Ain fatha aa' = Fa' aa'

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) Whata is Arji Sakin?
- 7) What is **Tashdid**?
- 8) What is Tanween?
- 9) What is **hidden** in Tanween?

Step 4 Knowing Madd

Madd mean prolongation. For example, 'Amin' is a word, now if you read it as 'A-mi-n', this **prolonged** pronunciation is called **Madd**.

How many Madd are there?

By characteristics there are over **10 type of Madd**, but by **prolongation Madd is 4 type** such as **1, 2, 3 and 4 Alif**.

How long A Madd should prolong?

Letter **Alif** is used to measure prolongation time. How much time it take to say **Alif** is the duration of **1 Alif Madd**, In other word 1 alif madd mean extra **1 second prolongation**. So 2 alif mean 2 second, 3 alif mean 3 second and 4 alif Madd mean 4 second prolongation.

If You not do any Madd what will happen?

Reading without Madd is called **big mistake**. It is permissible to **Madd only 1 Alif** although there is indication of doing 2, 3 or 4 Alif. But totally **ignoring Madd could fully change meaning**, for example, 'Have' is a word mean 'surely you have', but 'Have?' Same word but for expression change, meaning is also changed, 'May be you **not have** it anymore!' If you leave **Madd**, meaning will be like this, So never leave any **Madd**.

1 Alif Madd Way to Recognize 1 Alif Madd

و & **ي** are called **letters of Madd**. When these letters comes in ayah like below combinations, you must have to **prolong** there **1 Alif**. These are called **1 Alif Madd Al Tabae** or **Asli**. In Indo-Pak & Saudi print Quran which is also called Madina Mushaf 1 alif madd combinations looks slightly different. Memorize both looks so you can read both Quran.

Remember, in almost every ayah you may see these combinations.

IN INDO-PAK QURAN (MAJEEDI MUSHAF) 1 ALIF MADD LOOKS LIKE	IN SAUDI PRINT QURAN (MADINA MUSHAF) 1 ALIF MADD LOOKS LIKE
 Empty Alif after fatha	 Empty Alif after fatha
 Standing fatha	 Standing fatha inside fatha
 Wow sakin after damma	 Empty wow after damma
 Opposite damma	 Small wow after damma
 Yaa sakin after kasra	 Empty Yaa after kasra
 Standing kasra.	 Small yaa inside kasra

Now see below, how **combinations of 1 alif madd** looks in ayah, wherever you see these combination you **must have to prolong 1 Alif**.

فَلَمَّا رَأَوْهُ زُلْفَةً سَيِّئَتْ وُجُوهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا
وَقِيلَ هَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَدْعُونَ ﴿٥٠﴾

From **Indo-Pak** Quran.

Now see same ayah from

saudi Quran there are **no sakin** above

yaa and **wow** so it looks like empty yaa after kasra and empty wow after damma.

Reading example, this word's **صَدِيقَيْنِ** normal pronunciation is 'Saudikin', now see **red** colored, there are two 1 alif madd, **standing fatha** and 'Yaa Sakin after Kasra' now it must have to read with 1 alif Madd as 'Sau-diki-n'.

An Exception of 1 Alif Madd

If **empty alif after fatha** has any little circle above it, see **red** circle, **don't do any madd there**, that is called 'Alif Zaida' and 'circle' indicating **not to madd**, also anywhere you see a word 'Ana', see **green** colored, also do not madd on 'Ana', Do madd only if you stop there.

TEST YOURSELF TO RECOGNISE 1 ALIF MADD

Try to find 1 alif madd from inside ayah, it has

13 1alif madd

find empty alif after fatha, **wow sakin** or **empty wow** after damma and **yaa sakin** or **empty yaa** after kasra.

وَأَتَيْنَا مُوسَى الْكِتَابَ وَجَعَلْنَاهُ هُدًى لِّبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ أَلَّا تَتَّخِذُوا مِنْ دُونِي وَكِيلًا ﴿٥٠﴾

From **Indo-Pak** Quran

Mad al Ewaj Madd on Double Fatha

If stopping place has **double fatha**, you must have to do **1 alif madd**.

See inside word 'hasana', if you want to stop on this word, recite that as 'hasanaa'. If you not stop there, don't do any madd. This is called **1 Alif Madd al Ewaj**.

Play inside ayah to realize how reciter doing

1 alif madd on **blue** letter for **double fatha**.

Madd al Leen Way to Recognize Madd al Leen

و & **ي** are called **letters of Leen**, when **arji sakin** come for stopping after any one of the inside **red** combinations, you have to do **2 or 3 alif madd**.

Remember if you not stop, **don't do any madd**.

For example these 2 words inside

has **wow sakin** and **yaa sakin** after **fatha**,

now for **stopping** on these words **blue double kasra** have to replace with **imagined arji sakin**, so **madd al leen** conditions full filled, now you have to read those words with **2/3 alif madd** as 'Kurai--sh' and 'Kha--f'. 2 dash mean 2 alif prolong. If you not stop, you have to read **blue double kasra** as it is like 'kuraishin' and 'khaufin' then continue reading next words of the ayah.

see, **red** parts, there are **yaa sakin** and **wow sakin** after fatha.

and **blue** parts are the places if you stop, **arji sakin will appear** and conditions of **madd al leen** will fulfilled, so you **have to do 2 or 3 alif madd** there, **remember**, if you not stop don't do any madd.

3 & 4 Alif Madd Way to Recognize

In both Saudi Arabia and Indo-Pak Quran **3 & 4 Alif Madd** are indicated by signs. So it is easy for reciters to know where to madd 3/4 alif. Just **remember those signs** and you are done.

When you see this  sign prolong 3 alif.

When you see this  sign prolong 4 alif.

for **red** signs prolong

green part 4 alif, and

for **blue** signs prolong

black part 3 alif.

فَلَمْ يَزِدْهُمْ دُعَاءً ءِىَ الْاِفْرَارِ ﴿٥١﴾

From **Indo-Pak** Quran

وَالْمَلِكُ عَلَىٰ اَرْجَائِهَا

From **Saudi** Print Quran

Madd Al Arji 3 Alif Madd without Sign

There is another 3 alif madd which has no 3 alif madd sign, because **that madd is conditional**. This condition happen when previous 2 rules 'Arji sakin' and 'combinations of 1 alif madd' meet together.

Conditions: If **arji sakin** come for stopping **after any combinations of 1 alif madd**, you have to increase that 1 alif madd to 3 alif then imagine arji sakin. This is called **Madd al Arji**.

For example see **red** part of the inside word which is

combinations of 1 alif madd.

Now if you want to stop on black letter, you need to replace **blue** damma with arji sakin, and **increase 1 alif madd** (red part) to 3 alif then imagine arji sakin (replace blue damma with a sakin see arrow indicated word).

Remember, it only happen if arji sakin come for stopping, if you not stop, don't increase 1 alif madd to 3 alif, 1 alif should keep as it was.

For more clarification play inside ayah & realize how reciter

replacing **blue** damma with arji sakin

and increasing 1 alif madd (red part) to 3 alif.

اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٥٢﴾

Pressing **play** button will open **quran.com** press play button there too.

Questionnaires for Practice

- 1) What is Madd?
- 2) Which are **letters for Madd**?
- 3) When 1 alif madd happen?
- 4) What is the **rule for Double Fatha**?
- 5) Which are the letters of leen? When madd al leen happen?
- 6) What is madd al arji?

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. mimmmaa zaaaanna

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

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

jung-tqaam a'azizung-ju

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

illallaah ilaahaa allaaa aashhadu

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 sakins letter comes before **tashdid** letter, **sakin** letter will be silent, no need to read sakins letter anymore.

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

mir yakimim lammmaa

Izhar 4 of 4 Rule of Noon Sakin & Gunna

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

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

himmmbi....

Istilaa Rules of Thick Letters

What is Istilaa? Thick pronouncing of these 7 letters **ض ظ ط ق غ خ** 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	ط	ظ	ق	غ	خ
khau	gauyin	kauf	jaw	taw	dau	saud
fatha	fatha	fatha	fatha	fatha	fatha	fatha
'khou'	'gau'	'kau'	'jaw'	'taw'	'dau'	'sau'
'not'	'not'	'not'	'not'	'not'	'not'	'not'
'khaa'.	'gaa'.	'kaa'.	'jhaa'	'taa'	'daa'.	'saa'.

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	رُ	رَ
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 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.

أَجَبْ	أَدَدْ	أَقَقْ	أَطَطْ	أَبَبْ
aa'j	aa'dd	aa'kk	aa'tt	aa'bb

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**.

وَالِي رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ

fargaubb

وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الطَّارِقُ

taw-riqq ..aadd..

Round Taa Rules of Round Taa

Round Taa have to read as **Round Ha** with **sakin**, 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 Sakin' 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
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">⦿</div> <div>Waqfe Taam</div> </div>	Full stop, but if there are any other sign up on it, that upper sign have to follow.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">ج</div> <div>Geem Waqfe Jaiz</div> </div>	Optional, stop or continue reading.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">ط</div> <div>Taw Waqfe Mutlaq</div> </div>	Stopping is better, but you can continue too.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">ع</div> <div>Ain Waqfe Ruku</div> </div>	Full stop like waqfe taam.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">ز</div> <div>Zaa Waqfe Muzaowaj</div> </div>	Can be stop, but not stopping is better.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">ن</div> <div>Waqfe Amor</div> </div>	Indicating for pause.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">سكتة</div> <div>Saqtah</div> </div>	Silence for a second with keeping breath.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">ننته</div> <div>Waqfah</div> </div>	Silence little longer than saqtah with keeping breath.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">ص</div> <div>Waqfe Nabi (sm)</div> </div>	Nabi (sm) taken waqf here.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">⋯</div> <div>Waqfe Munaqah</div> </div>	3 dots, after 1/2 words another 3 dots, have to stop on any one.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">ط</div> <div>Wasley Aowla</div> </div>	Keep continue reading.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">ق</div> <div>Qaf Waqfe Qila Alayh</div> </div>	Can be stop here, but it is better not to stop.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">ص</div> <div>Saud Waqfe Murokh-khos</div> </div>	If need to stop for long verse, stop here or continue.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">م</div> <div>Waqfe Lazim</div> </div>	Must be stop , otherwise meaning could be change.
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 2em; margin-right: 5px;">ل</div> <div>La Waqfe Alayh</div> </div>	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 الْعَظِيمِ**

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 الْمَأْثَمِ 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