

Chapter: 22

The Types of Madd (~) أنواع المدّ

Exercise

	AL-Maddul-Munfasil
قَالُوا إِنَّا	فِي أَمْرًا ⁴⁸ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
سَوْءٌ	جَاءَ ⁴⁹ سَيِّئٌ
الْصَّفَاتِ ⁵¹ وَالصَّفَاتِ	اللُّنَّ ⁵⁰

Rules:

- There are two types of Hamzah.
 - Hamzah Asli (Hamzah in its own form—ء)
 - Hamzah Fara'i (Hamzah in the form of Alif—ا)
- Prolonging the sound more than the length of one Alif is called doing Madd.
- There are three types of Madd.
 - Al-Maddul-Munfasil: If Hamzah in the form of Alif comes after Hurooful Madd, it is called Al-Maddul-Munfasil. It should be prolonged for 2 to 3 Alif.
 - Al-Maddul-Muttasil: If Hamzah Asli comes after Hurooful Madd, it is called Al-Maddul-Muttasil. It should be prolonged for 3 to 4 Alif.
 - Al-Maddul-Lazim: If the letter after Hurooful-Madd or Hurooful-Leen contains Jazm or Tashdeed, it is called Al-Maddul-Lazim. It should be prolonged for 4 to 5 Alif.

Spelling Help:

- ⁴⁸ Fa Ya Madd Kasrah Fee, Hamzah Meem Fat'hah Am—Fee Am, Ra Kasrah Re—Fee Amri, Noon Alif Fat'hah Na—Fee Amriina.
- ⁴⁹ Jeem Alif Madd Fat'hah Jaasa, Hamzah Fat'hah A'a—Jaasa'a.
- ⁵⁰ Hamzah Lam Madd Madd Fat'hah Aasaal, Hamzah Mad Fat'hah Aa, Noon Fat'hah Na—Aasaal'aana.
- ⁵¹ Wau Saad Fat'hah Was, Saad Fa Madd Madd Fat'hah Saanaaf—Was Saanaaf, Fa Madd Madd Fat'hah Fa—Was Saanaaf, Ta Kasrah Ti—Was Saanaafat.

Chapter: 21

Rules of Waqf (Stop)—قَوَاعِدُ الْوَقْفِ
Exercise

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ⁴⁵
إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ⁴⁶ فِيهَا عَيْنٌ جَارِيَةٌ ⁴⁷
تُسْقَى مِنْ عَيْنٍ أَنْيَمَةٍ ⁴⁸ لَا تَسْمَعُ فِيهَا لِأَغْيَمَةٍ

Rules:

- This round symbol is called an Ayah.
- To do Waqf on Fat'hah, Kasrah, Dhammah, two Kasrah, and two Dhammah, put Jazm on the last letter and break the breath. This is called doing Waqf on the Ayah.
- To do Waqf on two Fat'hah, eliminate one Fat'hah and read Alif with the last letter.
- If you have to do Waqf on round Ta (ـة, ـة, ـة), it becomes Ha Sakin (ـه).
- While doing Waqf on a letter which precedes any of Hurooful-Madd (و, ي, ي) or Hurooful-Leen (ن, ز), Hurooful-Madd and Hurooful-Leen will be prolonged for one to five Alif. This is called Madd Aariz Waqfi.

Spelling Help:


- ⁴⁵ Qaf Lam Dhammah Hu—Qul Hu, Wau Lam Fat'hah Wai—Qul Huwal, Lam Mad Fat'hah Lam—Qul Huwallaa, Ha Dhammah Hu—Qul Huwallahu, Hamzah Fat'hah A'a—Qul Huwallahu A'a, Ha Fat'hah Ha—Qul Huwallahu A ha, Dal Two Dhammah Dun—Qul Huwallahu A'hadun, Because of Ayah Dal will become Sakin—Qul Huwallahu A'had.
- ⁴⁶ Ya Seen Dhammah Yus, Ra Alif Two Fat'hah Ran—Yusra. Because of Ayah Alif will be read with one Fat'hah—Yusraa.
- ⁴⁷ Jeem Alif Fat'hah Jaa, Ra Kasrah Ri—Jari, Ya Fat'hah Ya—Jariya, Ta two Dhammah Tun—Jariyatun, Because of ayah Ta will become Ha Sakin—Jariyah.

Chapter: 25

الحُرُوفُ الْمَقْطَعَةُ

Mugatta' at Letters

Exercise

الرَّ	الْمَصَّ	الْمَ
طه	كَهَيْعَصَ	الْمَرَّ
يس	طس	طسَمَ
حَمَّ عَسَقَ	حَمَّ	ص
	ن	ق

Rules:

1. Al-Hurooful Mugatta'ah are those individual letters which have a Madd and appear at the beginning of some Surahs.
2. There are 14 Al-Hurooful Mugatta'ah in the Glorious Qur'an and appear at the beginning of 29 Surahs.
3. The phonetic sound of these letters is not pronounced. Instead they are pronounced as 'single letters'.
4. Those letters which have a Madd will only be prolonged.
5. All the Mushaddad Meems will be read with Ghunnah.
6. طسَمَ will be pronounced as Taa-Seeemm-Meeem.
7. ع in كَهَيْعَصَ and س in عَسَقَ will be read with Ikhfaf.

Chapter: 23

More Exaples for Al-Maddul-Lazim

Exercise

عَبْرَ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⁵² ○
وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَى ○ فَإِذَا جَاءَتْ
الطَّامَّةُ الْكُبْرَى ○ فَإِذَا جَاءَتْ الصَّاخَةُ ○
وَلَا تَحْضُونَ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمُسْكِينِ ○
وَإِذَا رَأَوْهُمْ قَالُوا إِنَّ هَؤُلَاءِ لَضَالُّونَ ○

Chapter: 24

الشَّدَانِ فِي كَلِمَةٍ

Two Tashdeed in One Word

Exercise

يَذَكَّرُ	يَرْكِي	عَلِيُونَ ⁵³
عَلِيِينَ	مَدْرِي	مُرْمَلٌ

Spelling Help:

⁵² Check Footnotes No. 51 on page. 32.⁵³ Ain Lam Kasrah II, Lam Ya Kasrah Le—Illce, Ya Wau Dhammah Yoo—Illiyyoo, Noon Fat'hah Na—Illiyyoona

Chapter: 27

Iqlaab (Change)

Exercise

○ ⁵⁴لَنْسَفَعًا بِالْأَصَابِيهِ 55

مِنْ بَيْنِ الصُّلْبِ كِرَامٍ بَرَّةٍ ○ مِنْ بَعْدِ

مُطَهَّرَةٍ بِأَيْدِي سَفَرَةٍ ○ بِدِ نِبْهِمْ

خَيْرٍ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ ○ سَمِيعٌ بِصَيْرٍ

كَلَّا لَيَنْبِتَنَّ عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ

رَجَعٌ بِعَيْدِ رَسُولٍ بِمَا لَا تَهْوَى

Rules:

1. Iqlaab means Change.
2. If Ba comes after Noon Sakin or Tanween then the letter Noon and Tanween will be changed into Meem and will be read with Ghunnah. This is called Iqlaab.

Spelling Help:

⁵⁴ Meem Noon Fat'ah Min, Ba Fat'ah Ba—Mamma, Kha Kasrah Khi—Mammakhi, Lam Fat'ah La—Mammakhila.
⁵⁵ Lam Fat'ah La, Noon Seen Fat'ah Naa—Lanas, Fat'ah Fa—Lanasfa, Ain Alif two Fat'ah An—Lanasfa'an, Ba Noon Kasrah Bin—Lanasfa'ambin, Noon Alif Fat'ah Naa—Lanasfa'ambinnaa, Sad Kasrah Si—Lanasfa'ambinnasi, Ya Fat'ah Ya—Lanasfa'ambinnasiya, ta Kasrah Ti—Lanasfa'ambinnasiyati. Because of Ayah ta will become Ha Sakin—Lanasfa'ambinnasiyah.

Chapter: 26

Rules of Meem Sakin (م) الْقَوَاعِدُ الْمِيمِ السَّاكِنَةِ (م)

Exercise

Al-Idghamush-Shafawi

الْيَكْمُ مَرْسَلُونَ ○ لَهُمْ مَا يَشَاءُونَ

فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ ○ فَهُمْ مَعْرُضُونَ ○

Al-Ikhfaush-Shafawi

إِنَّ رَبَّهُم بِهِمْ تَرْمِيهِمْ بِجِجَارَةٍ

وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ○ فَبَشِّرْهُمْ بِعَذَابٍ

Al-Izharush-Shafawi

هُمْ فِيهَا لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ لَمْ يَلْبَسُوا

أَمْ لَمْ تَنْذِرْهُمْ ○ لَهُمْ آجْرٌ ○

Rules:

1. Al-Idghaush-Shafawi: If there is Meem (م) after Meem Sakin, it will be read with Ghunnah. This is called Al-Idghamush-Shafawi.
2. Al-Ikhfaush-Shafawi: If there is Baa (ب) after Meem Sakin, it will be read with Ikhfa (Ghunnah). This is called Al-Ikhfaush-Shafawi.
3. Al-Izharush-Shafawi: If neither Ba (ب) nor Meem (م) is present after Meem Sakin, then for the rest of the letters there will be no Ghunnah. The Meem will be read clearly and distinctly without doing Ghunnah or Ikhfa. This is called Al-Izharush-Shafawi.

Exercise for Al-Idghamun-Naqis (Idgham with Ghunnah)

Idgham with Ya

خَيْرًا يَرَاهُ⁵⁸ لِقَوْمٍ يُوْقِنُونَ مِنْ يَوْمٍ⁵⁹
 مَنْ يَفْعَلْ وَجُوهَ يَوْمِئِذٍ أَنْ يَسْأَأَ

Idgham with Wau

إِلَهِهَا وَاحِدًا رَجِيمًا وَدُودًا إِنْ وَهَبْتَ
 مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ جَنَّتْ وَعَيُونٍ مَنْ وَعِدَ

Idgham with Meem

رَسُولٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ صِرَاطًا مُّسْتَقِيمًا
 رَجِيْقٍ مَّحْنُوْمٍ مِنْ مِّثْلِهِ

Idgham with Noon

مِنْ نَبِيٍّ نُوْرًا نَهْدِيْ عَامِلَةً تَأْصِيْبُهُ
 لِمَنْ نُرِيْدُ فَمَنْ نَكَّثَ يَوْمِئِذٍ تَأْصِرَةٌ

Other Rules:

There are four words in the Glorious Qur'an for which there will be no Idgham. These four words are as follows:

نَبِيًّا، نَبِيَّانَ، صِنَوَانٌ، قِنَوَانٌ

Spelling Help:

⁵⁸ Kha Ya Fat'hah Khai, Ra Alif Ya two Fat'hah Rain—Khairain, Ya Fat'hah Ya—Khairainya, Ra Fat'hah Ra—Khairain Yara, Ha Madd Dhammah Hoo—Khairain Yarahoo.

⁵⁹ Meem Noon Ya Kasrah Mimy, Ya Wau Fat'hah Yau—Miny Yau, Meem two Kasrah Min—Miny Yaumin.

Chapter: 28

Idgham of Yarmaloon—يَرْمَلُونَ

Exercise for Al-Idghamut-Tam (Idgham without Ghunnah)

Idgham with Ra

مَحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللَّهِ مِنْ رَبِّكَ⁵⁶
 غَفُوْرًا رَّحِيْمًا عَيْشَةً رَّاضِيَةً

Idgham with Lam

يَكُنْ لَهُ⁵⁷ كُلُّ لَهَاءٍ
 رِزْقًا لَكُمْ مِنْ لَبَنٍ

Rules:

1. Idgham means merging
2. Following six letters are called Hurooful-Idgham.
ي ر م ل و ن
3. Collectively they are read—يَرْمَلُونَ
4. Whenever any of the letters from Huroof-of-Yarmaloon comes after Noon Sakin or Tanween it will always have Tashdeed.
5. Al-Idghamut-Taam: If there is Ra (ر) or Lam (ل) after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then the Idgham will be without Ghunnah. This is called Al-Idghamut-Taam or Idgham without Ghunnah.
6. Al-Idghamun-Naqis: If there is Yoominu—يَوْمِنُ after Noon Sakin or Tanween, then the Idgham will be with Ghunnah. This is called Al-Idghamun-Naqis or Idgham with Ghunnah.

Spelling Help:

⁵⁶ Meem Ra Kasrah Mir, Ra Ba Kasrah Rabb—Mir Rabb, Ba Kasrah Bi—Mir Rabbi, Kaf Kasrah Ka—Mir Rabbika.

⁵⁷ Kaf Lam Dhammah Kul, Lam Lam two Dhammah Lul—Kullul, Lam Fat'hah La—Kullul La, Ha Madd Dhammah Hoo—Kullul Lahoo.

لِيَبْلُغُوا

لِيَبْلُغُوا

Juz:26 Ruku:5

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Juz:22 Ruku:6

لِيَرْبُؤُوا

لِيَرْبُؤُوا

Juz:21 Ruku:7

لَا أَنْتُمْ أَشَدُّ

لَا أَنْتُمْ أَشَدُّ

Juz:28 Ruku:5

بِئْسَ الْأَسْمُ

بِئْسَ الْأَسْمُ

Juz: 26 Ruku:14

نَبَلُوا

نَبَلُوا

Juz:26 Ruku:8

مَلَأْنَاهُمْ

مَلَأْنَاهُمْ

Juz:11 Ruku:14

سَلَا سِلًا

سَلَا سِلًا

Juz:29 Ruku:19

مُوسَى

مُوسَى

Juz:1-30 Several Places

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

Juz:30 Surah: Kafiroon & many other places

صَلَوَاتُ

صَلَوَاتُ

Juz:1 Ruku:1

عِيسَى

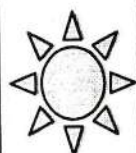
عِيسَى

Juz:3 Ruku:14

زَكَاةٍ

زَكَاةٍ

Juz: 1-30 Several Places



Juz:18

حَيَاتٍ

حَيَاتٍ

Juz:2

Other Rules: 1. A blank letter is one which is without any sign. It is not pronounced, yet it is written down. However a blank Alif with Fat'ha on a letter before it, and no Jazm after it, is not silent. **Examples:** Alif silent: بَرْدٌ / وَضُرْبٌ / Alif pronounced: بَرْدٌ / وَضُرْبٌ

2. If the letter **ي** is blank and written without its two dots, it is also silent. **Example:** **ي** silent: نَدَى is as نَدَى / **ي** pronounced: نَدَى

Chapter: 29

رِسْمُ الْخَطِّ—Style of Writing

Exercise

أَنْ تَبُوءَ أُنْ تَبُوءَ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	أَقَائِنَ مَاتَ 60
Juz:6 Ruku:9	Juz:4 Ruku:8	Jz:4 Rk:6/Jz:27 Rk:7
وَلَا أَوْضَعُوا وَلَا وَضَعُوا	مَلَأْنَاهُ مِنْهُ	مِنْ نَبِيٍّ مِنْ نَبِيٍّ
Juz:10 Ruku:13	Jz:9 Rk:3 & five other places	Juz:7 Ruku:10
لَنْ نَدْعُوَ لَنْ نَدْعُوَ	لِنَتَلَّوْا لِنَتَلَّوْا	تَمُودًا تَمُودًا
Juz:15 Ruku:14	Juz:13 Ruku:10	J-12 R-6/J-20 R-16/J-27 R-7
لَا أَدْبَحْنَاهُ لَا دَبْحَنَاهُ	لِكِنَّا لِكِنَّا	لِشَأْنِي لِشَأْنِي
Juz:19 Ruku:17	Juz:15 Ruku:17	Juz:15 Ruku:11

Rules:

1. There are places where Alif (ا), Wau (و), and Ya (ي) are written but they should not be read.
2. In the word Ana (أنا) the letter Alif (ا) after Noon (ن) will not be read and the word will be read like Ana (أن).
3. If the word Naa (نا) is coming after Hamzah Asli (ء) like in (جَاءْنَا), then Alif (ا) after Noon (ن) will be read.

Spelling Help:

Hamzah Fat'ha A'a, Fa Fat'ha Fa—Afa, Hamzah Noon Meem Kasrah Imm—Afa imm, Meem Alif Fat'ha Maa—Afa'immaa, Ta Fat'ha Ta—Afa'immaata