

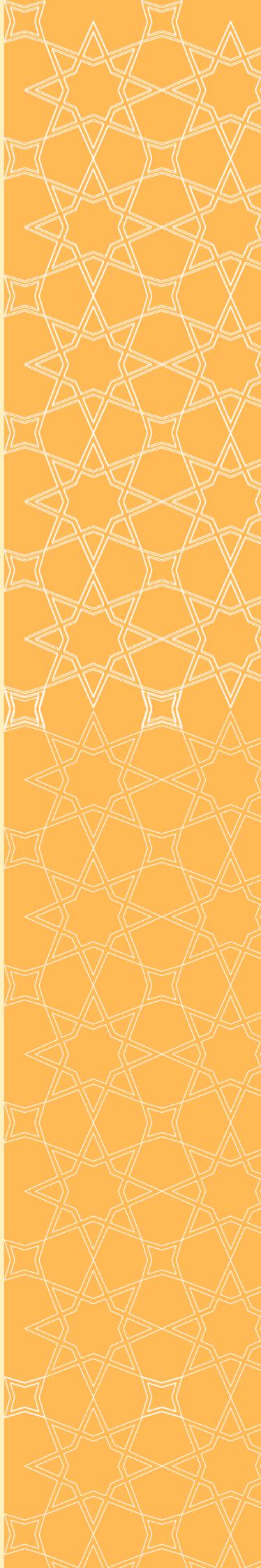


TAJWEED

the easy way

التجوید الميسّر

Part 1

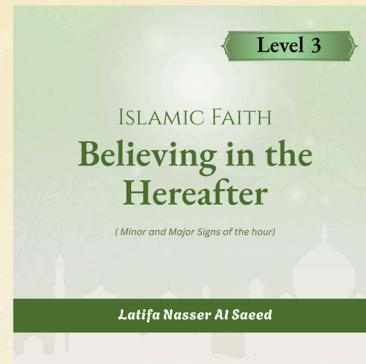
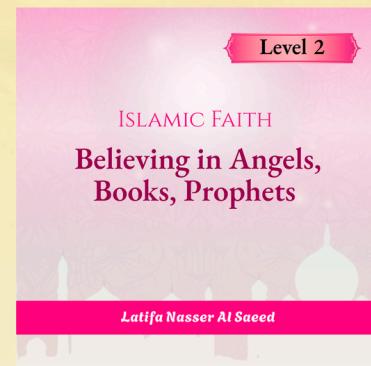
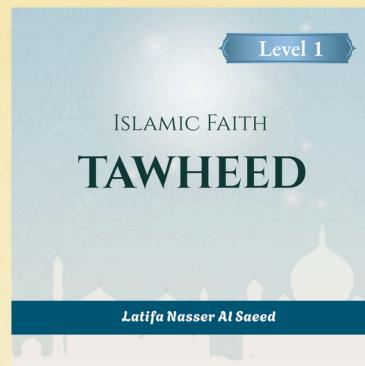


TAJWEED

the easy way

Part 1

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TAJWEED

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التجويد الميسّر

Part 1

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Preface

All praise is due to Allah, and may peace and blessings be upon His Prophet Muhammad, who was sent as a mercy to all mankind.

The Qur'an is the divine word of Allah and reciting it is an act of worship through which a Muslim earns immense rewards. Since observing the rules of recitation is an obligation for every reader of the Qur'an, Muslims must take great care to recite it correctly by applying the rules of **Tajweed**.

The purpose of **Tajweed** is to enable the reciter to pronounce every letter of the Qur'an accurately, giving it its proper articulation, qualities, and rights.

Tajweed: The Easy Way provides a simple and accessible starting point for anyone wishing to learn and apply the rules of Tajweed. It aims to make correct Qur'anic recitation easier and more achievable for all learners.

This book, **Tajweed, Part one**, introduces fundamental rules that form the foundation of correct recitation. It covers three key areas:

- Rules of Noon Sakinah and Tanween
- The types of Idgham
- The rules of Al-Madd (lengthening)

Through clear explanations and practical examples, this book aims to help students develop accuracy, confidence, and beauty in their recitation. May Allah make this effort beneficial and reward every reader who seeks to improve their recitation of His Book. We ask Allah to make this book a means of guidance for Muslims and to bless our efforts.

Latifa Al Saeed

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At-Tajweed

التجويد

What is Tajweed?

Tajweed is of the highest of knowledge because it relates to Quran Kareem, the miracle of Allah ﷺ. Tajweed is to recite Quran Kareem as it was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Muslims should learn and teach it to their children, because reciting Quran with Tajweed is Fardh Ay'n; which means that it is an obligation on every Muslim.

Tajweed: is giving every letter its right of pronunciation and special characteristics.

What is the rule of the knowledge of Tajweed?

The knowledge of the rules of tajweed is:

Fardh Kifayah (فرض كفایة) which means that some members of the Muslim community must know it, but reciting according to the rules of tajweed is:

Fardh a'yn (فرض عین) which means that it is required from each individual Muslim.

Activities

1- Complete the definition of Tajweed with suitable words from the following list:

reciting - characteristics - giving - right - rules

Tajweed means the Quran as it was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

It isevery letter itsof pronunciation and special

2- Two of the following statements are true. Will you please tick them:

- Reciting Quran Kareem according to the rules of Tajweed is not required from every Muslim. ()
- Tajweed is to recite Quran as it was revealed to Muhammad ﷺ. ()
- Quran Kareem is the Miracle of Allah. ()
- Studying the rules of Tajweed is Fardh 'Ayn. ()

Preparation for recitation

Before reciting Quran Kareem, we should have the correct intention seeking the acceptance and pleasure of Allah ﷺ. It is preferable to be in a state of Wudhu', if possible.

A manner of respect and politeness should be observed before reciting the Words of Allah ﷺ.

Al Istia'thah (الاستعاذه)

Al istia'thah is asking refuge or protection in Allah from Shaitan the rejected.

Allah ﷺ says:

فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ الْقُرْآنَ فَاسْتَعِدْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَنِ الرَّجِيمِ

"And when you read the Quran seek refuge in Allah from the rejected Satan" [16: 98]

So, anyone who intends to recite Quran should begin with:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

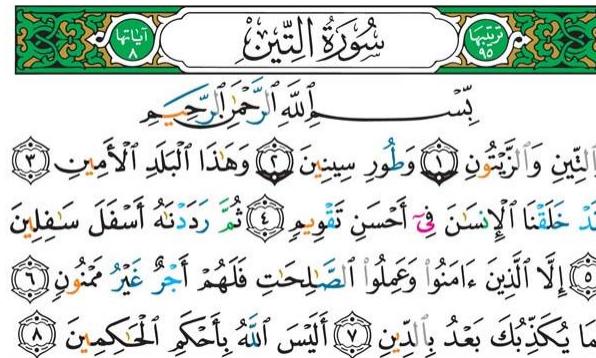
Whether starting from the beginning of a surah or from any other point.

Ruling of Al istia'thah

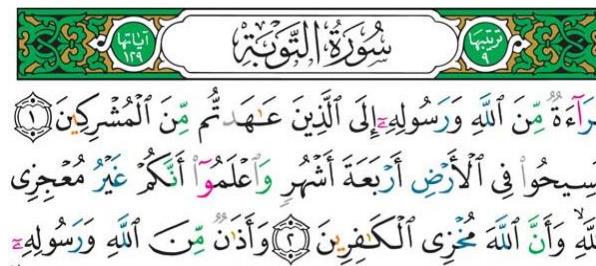
It is obligatory (fardh) to say istia'thah at the beginning of reciting a surah or from any other point of a surah.

Al Basmalah (البسمة)

Every Surah in the Quran (mus-haf) starts with basmalah (البسمة) 
So the reader of Quran should say it at the beginning of every surah.



Except for Surat At-Tawbah (سورة التوبة) which does not begin with Basmalah.



But if the reader starts his recitation from the middle of the Surah, then it is optional (ja'iz), he has the choice to say basmalah or not.

Ruling of Al basmalah

It is obligatory (Fardh) to say basmalah at the beginning of a surah and it is optional to say it at the middle of the surah.

Activities

1- Complete the following with the suitable rule: (fardh - optional)

1- The rule of saying أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ when intending to recite Quran Kareem is.....

2- The rule of saying Basmalah بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ if you begin reciting in the middle of the Surah is.....

3- The rule of Basmalah بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ at the beginning of every Surah except Surat at-Tawbah is.....

2- Complete the Istia'thah and Basmalah:

..... أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ

..... بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

Teacher's Note:

Learners should practice saying the Isti'athah and the Basmalah.

Al - ghunnah

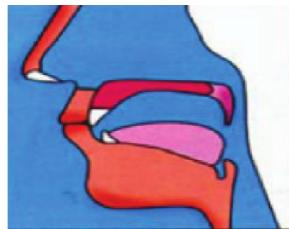
الغنة

What is Al ghunnah?

Al ghunnah is a nice sound which emerges from the nasal passage (Al khaishoom) without any function of the tongue. It is a characteristic of two letters : noon and meem.

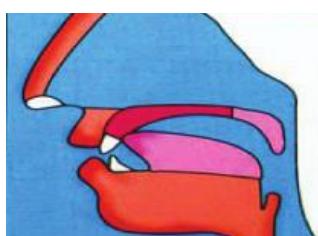
(م ، ن)

With these two letters, ghunnah is emitted from the nose because the flow of the sound cannot come from the mouth.



م

In the case of م, it is blocked by the lips



ن

In the case of ن, it is blocked by the tongue

Circle the place of the blocking of the sound

Teacher's Note:

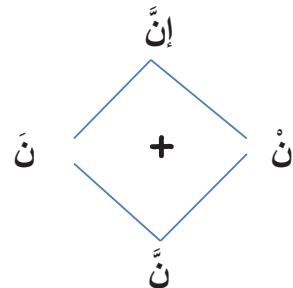
Learners should practice saying the two letters م and ن

Ruling of stressed noon and meem

أحكام النون والميم المشددين نٌ - مٌ

What is a stressed letter? حرف مشدد

Shaddah consists of two letters, the first letter is sakin, it has sukoon on it, while the second letter has a vowel on it (fatha, dhamah or kasrah). These letters are joined into one stressed letter.



If meem or noon is mushaddah (that has shaddah on it) the reader must do ghunnah 2 counts on it (2 harakah).

The مٌ and نٌ are stressed because they are at the first level of the ghunnah, that is why they are stressed and are given more time.

Examples:

[83: 22] إِنَّ الْأَبْرَارَ لَفِي نَعِيمٍ

[78: 1] عَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ

[114: 6] مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ

Circle the place of
the Noon and Meem
mushaddadah



Teacher's Note:

For more examples, the teacher can refer to the surahs at the end of the book.

Surah an-Naas (114)



سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۝ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۝ إِلَهِ
النَّاسِ ۝ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝ الَّذِي
يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ۝
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۝

Circle the place of
the Noon and Meem
mushaddadah

Surah at-Takathur (102)

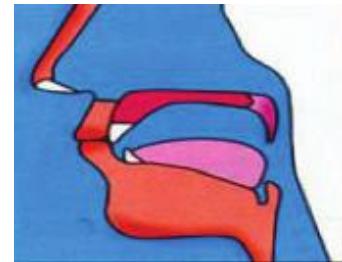


سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
أَهْكُمُ أَتَكَاثُرُ ۝ حَتَّىٰ زُرْقُمُ الْمَقَابِرِ ۝ كَلَّا سَوْفَ
تَعْلَمُونَ ۝ ثُمَّ كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ۝ كَلَّا لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ
عِلْمَ الْيَقِينِ ۝ لَتَرَوْنَ الْجَحِيمَ ۝ ثُمَّ لَتَرَوْنَهَا
عَيْنَ الْيَقِينِ ۝ ثُمَّ لَتَسْأَلُنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ ۝

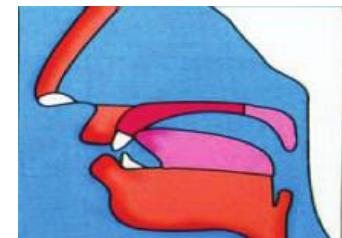
Activities

1- Match the picture with the letter:

(ن)



(م)



2- Fill in the blanks:

a) Ghunnah comes from the nose because the flow of the sound is blocked by the in the case of the letter ن and by the in the case of the letter م.

b) The duration of ghunnah is harakah.

3-Find examples from the Mus-haf for the following:

a) Ghunnah on Noon mushaddadah:

.....

b) Ghunnah on Meem mushaddadah:

.....

The Rules of Noon Sakinah and Tanween

أحكام النون الساكنة والتنوين

What is noon sakinah?

Noon Sakinah: is a noon (ن) with sukoon, free from any vowel (fatha, dhammah or kasrah).

What is tanween?

Tanween: is a noon pronounced but not written. Its sign is double fathah, double dhammah or double kasrah, and it occurs at the end of nouns only; such as:-

بِيتٌ بِيتاً

There are four rules of tajweed for noon sakinah and tanween :

Ith-haar	(الإظهار)	clarity
Idghaam	(الإدغام)	merging
Ikhfaa'	(الإخفاء)	hiding
Iqlaab	(الإقلاب)	changing

Ith-haar

الإظهار

Ith-haar: means clarity. If one of the following six letters:

(أ ه ع ح خ)

immediately follows noon sakinah or tanween, then the noon sakinah should be read very clearly without ghunnah.

The Ith-haar letters are at the beginning of each word in the following sentence in red: (أخِي هَلَكَ عَلِمًا حَازَهُ غَيْرُ خَاسِرٍ)

eg: [1: 7]	صَرَطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرَ الْمَغْضُوبِ
[96: 2]	مِنْ عَلِيٍّ
[39: 36]	مِنْ هَادِ
[92: 19]	وَمَا لِأَحَدٍ عِنْدُهُ مِنْ تَعْصِيمَةٍ بَجْزِيَّةٍ

The sign of Ith-haar in the Mus-haf with noon sakinah is sukoon above noon. ن

eg: [96: 2]	خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلِيٍّ
[108: 2]	فَصَلَّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْهَرَ

Circle the place of the Ith-haar

The sign of Ith-haar in the Mus-haf with tanween is double (kasra - fatha or dhummah) above each other

eg: [97: 5]	سَلَمٌ هِيَ حَنَّ مَطْلَعَ الْفَجْرِ
[84: 24]	فَبَشِّرُهُمْ بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ
[99: 7]	فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ
[41: 8]	أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ

Teacher's Note:

Learners should circle the place of Ith-haar, refer to the Surahs at the end of the book

Al Idghaam

الْإِدْغَامُ

Idghaam: means merging. If one of the following six letters:

immediately follows noon (noon) or tanween (tanween), then the noon merges into the other letter. The sign of idghaam in the Mus-haf is noon free of any sign over it and the signs of tanween appear following each other. Idghaam only takes place between two words not within one word.

Idghaam is of two types:

1 - Idghaam with ghunnah (ي ن م و) إدغام بفتحة

ر ل () إدغام بغير غنة 2-Idghaam without ghunnah

1 - Idghaam with ghunnah بَغْةٌ إِذْغَامٌ

When noon and tanween merge into (ي ن م و) it is called idghaam with ghunnah eg:

[111:1] تَبَّتْ يَدَآئِي لَهَبٌ وَتَبَّ

[86:10] فَلَا نَاصِرٌ لَهُ مِنْ قُوَّةٍ وَلَا نَاصِرٌ

[98: 2] سَوْلٌ مِّنْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ تَنَاهَى صَحْفًا مَطَّهَةً

[84:8] فَسُوفَ يُحَاسِّبُ حِسَابًا يَسِيرًا

Circle the place
of the Idghaam

2-Idghaam without ghunnah إدغام بدون غنة

When noon and tanween merge completely into (ر ل) it is called idghaam without ghunnah

eg: [104: 1]

وَيْلٌ لِكُلِّ هُمَّةٍ لَمَرَّةٍ

[85: 16]

فَعَالٌ لِمَا يُرِيدُ

[81: 25]

وَمَا هُوَ بِقَوْلٍ شَيْطَنٍ رَّجِيمٍ

[7: 3]

مِنْ رَّبِّكُمْ

Circle the place
of the Idghaam

Important:

If the letters of Idghaam follow noon sakinah within a word, then the rule of Idghaam is not followed, rather noon is pronounced clearly without ghunnah (full Ith-haar). This occurs in four words in Quran Kareem: **صنوان - الدنيا - بنیان - قنوان**

eg:

[13 : 4]

صَنْوَانٌ وَغَيْرُ صَنْوَانٍ يُسْقَى بِمَاءٍ وَحِدَادٌ وَنَقِيلٌ بَعْضُهَا عَلَى بَعْضٍ
فِي الْأَكْلِ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَذَيْتَ لِقَوْمٍ يَعْقِلُونَ

[2 : 201]

رَبَّنَا إِنَّا فِي الدُّنْيَا كَحَسَنَةٍ وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةٍ
وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

[61 : 4]

كَانُوكُمْ بَنِينَ مَرْصُوصٌ

[6 : 99]

وَمَنْ أَنْتَ خَلِّ مِنْ طَلَعِهَا قِنْوَانٌ دَانِيَةٌ

Circle the place of
the words of
Ith-haar Mutlaq

Teacher's Note:

Learners should find the place of Idghaam which is to be checked by the teacher.

Activities

1- True or False:

- Tanween followed by waw: the rule is Idghaam with ghunnah ()
- Noon Sakinah followed by Ha': the rule is Ith-haar ()
- Tanween followed by Laam: the rule is idghaam with ghunnah ()

2- Choose the correct answer:

Underline the noon sakinhah / Tanween and circle the rulings in the verses given below

A- [98: 2] **رَسُولُ مَنْ أَنَّهُ يَتَلَوَّ صُحْفًا مُّطَهَّرَةً**

(Ith-haar - idghaam with ghunnah - idghaam without ghunnah)

B- [112: 4] **وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهُ كُفُواً أَحَدٌ**

(Ith-haar - idghaam with ghunnah - idghaam without ghunnah)

C- [88: 8] **وُجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ قَاعِمَةٌ**

(Ith-haar - idghaam with ghunnah - idghaam without ghunnah)

D- [108: 2] **فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحِرْ**

(Ith-haar - idghaam with ghunnah - idghaam without ghunnah)

E- [87: 5] **فَجَعَلَهُ عَنَاءً أَحَوَى**

(Ith-haar - idghaam with ghunnah - idghaam without ghunnah)

F- [89: 19] **وَتَأْكُلُونَ أَثْرَاثَ أَكْلَالَ**

(Ith-haar - idghaam with ghunnah - idghaam without ghunnah)

Teacher's Note: let the learners practice the activities themselves without the help of the teacher.

Al Iqlaab

الِّإِقْلَاب

Iqlaab means changing. It refers to the changing of noon sakinah and tanween into meem (م). This occurs when noon or tanween is followed by the letter ba (ب) in the same word or between two words. Some copies of Quran use a small meem symbol (م) over the noon as a reminder of its pronunciation. It is then subjected to the rule of Ikhfaa'a and ghunnah should be observed.

Steps to apply the rule of Iqlaab

1. Changing the sound of noon sakinah or tanween into meem.
2. Making Ikhfaa'a to the meem while ghunnah must be observed.
(apply ghunnah for 2 counts)
3. Close your lips softly but do not press them to avoid pronouncing the meem like in meem Mushaddad.

Iqlaab with noon sakinah in two words:

eg:

[92: 8] وَأَمَّا مَنْ بَخْلَ وَأَسْتَغْنَى

Circle the place
Of the Iqlaab

[19: 59] مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ

[72: 13] فَمَنْ يُؤْمِنْ بِرَبِّهِ

Iqlaab with noon sakinah in one word:

eg:

[91: 12] إِذْ أَبْعَثْتَ أَشْقَاهَا

[80: 27] فَأَبْتَنَاهَا فِيهَا حَجَّاً

[66: 3] أَبْنَاكَ

Circle the place
Of the Iqlaab

Iqlaab with tanween:

eg:

[80: 16] كَرَامٌ بَرَّةٌ

[50: 7] زَوْجٌ بَهْرَجٌ

[69: 4] وَعَادٌ بِالْقَارِعَةِ

The sign of Iqlab in Mushaf:

م with noon sakinah or tanween.

Al Ikhfaa'

الإخفاء

Ikhfaa'a means hiding or covering. The fifteen letters which are not included in ith-haar, idghaam or iqlaab are the letters of Ikhfaa'a', they are:

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

The Ikhfaa'a' letters are found at the beginning of each word in the following verse of the poem in red:

صِفْ ذَا ثَنَّا كُمْ جَادَ شَخْصٌ قَذْ سَمَا
ذْمٌ طِبَابٌ زَذْ فِي ثَقِي ضَعْ ظَالِمَا

Ikhfaa'a' means pronouncing noon and tanween in a way between ith-aar and idghaam with ghunnah. In Ikhfaa'a' the noon is not merged but only hidden; there is no shaddah over the letter of Ikhfaa'a' as in idghaam. The correct pronunciation is obtained by placing the tongue in a position of readiness to articulate the letter following noon while holding the ghunnah for two counts. The tip of the tongue should not touch the upper part of the mouth during the ghunnah, otherwise noon will be pronounced. The sign of ikhfaa'a' with noon sakinah in Mushaf is noon free of sukoon. The sign of ikhfaa'a' with tanween is tanween following each other, (the next letter comes free of shaddah).

ikhfaa' with noon sakinah

eg: [109: 5] وَلَا أَنْتَمْ عَبْدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

[86: 5] فَلَيَنْظُرِ الْإِنْسَنُ مِمَّ خُلِقَ

[101: 6] فَأَمَّا مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ،

[105: 4] تَرْمِيمِهِمْ بِحَجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجْنِ

[91: 9]

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ زَكَّهَا

[113: 2]

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

[106: 4]

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَأَمْنَهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ

[107: 5]

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ سَاهُونَ

[101: 5]

وَتَكُونُ الْجِنَّالُ كَالْعَهِنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ

[97: 4]

نَزَّلَ الْمَلَكِكَةُ وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ

Circle the place of
the Ikhfaa'a

Ikhfaa' with tanween:

[98: 3]

فِيهَا كُتُبٌ قَيْمَةٌ

[73: 10]

وَاهْجُرُهُمْ هَجْرًا جَيْلًا

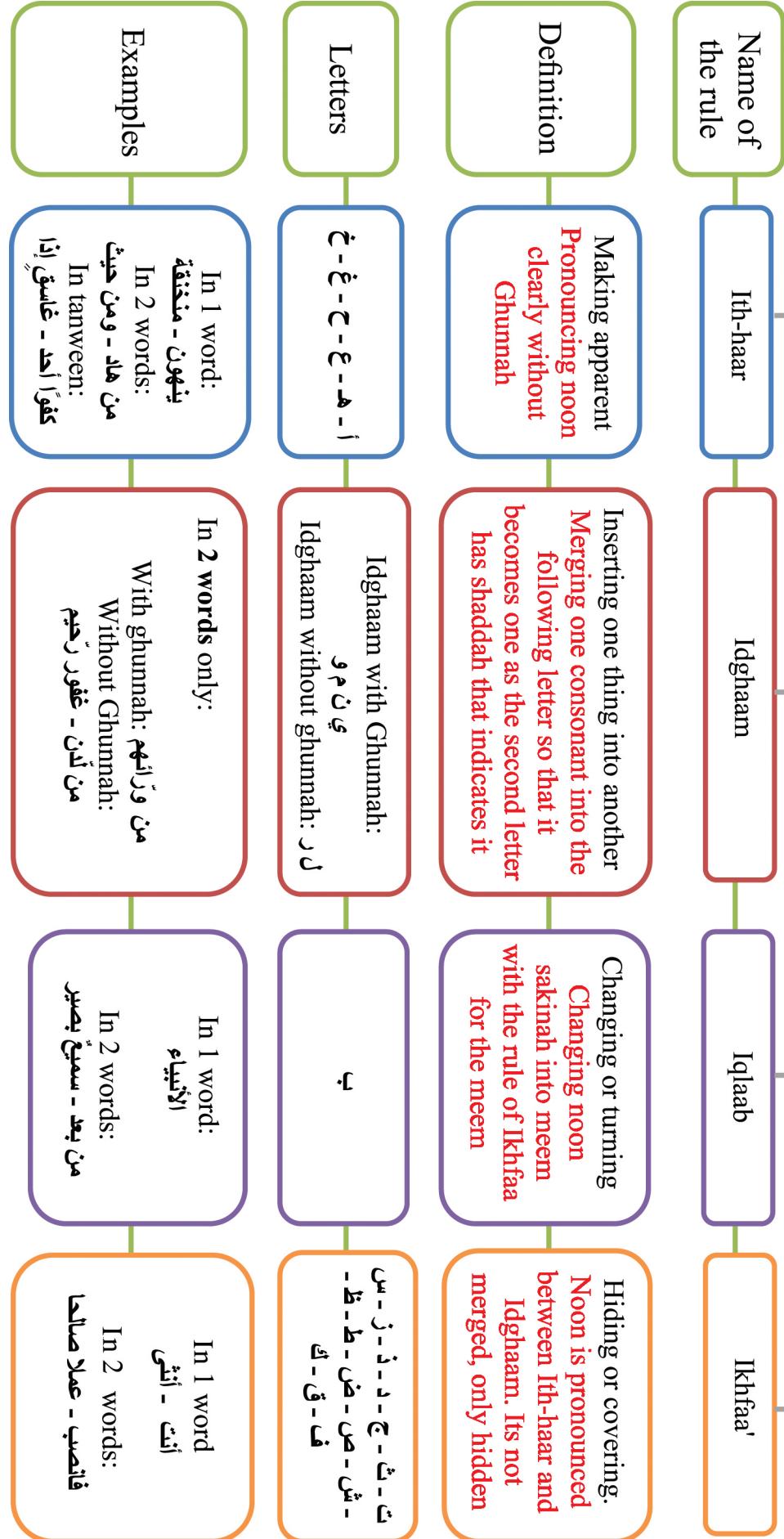
[111: 3]

سَيَصْلَى نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهْبٍ

[89: 21]

كَلَّا إِذَا دَكَّتِ الْأَرْضُ دَكًا دَكًا

Noon sakinah and Tanween rules



Activities

1- Match the following:

a- Ikhfaa'	() Changing
b- Ith-haar	() Hiding
c- Iqlaab	() Clarity
d- Idghaam	() Merging

2- Circle the correct answer and underline the noon sakinah or Tanween and circle the place of the rule in the verse:

a- [94: 2] وَوَضَعَنَا عَنْكَ وَزَرَكَ

(Ikhfaa' - Idghaam with ghunnah - Idghaam without ghunnah -Iqlaab - Ith-haar)

b- [101: 8] وَأَمَّا مَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ.

(Ikhfaa' - Idghaam with ghunnah - Idghaam without ghunnah -Iqlaab - Ith-haar)

c- [94: 7] فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانْصَبْ

(Ikhfaa' - Idghaam with ghunnah - Idghaam without ghunnah -Iqlaab - Ith-haar)

d- [111: 1] تَبَّتْ يَدَ آتَيْ لَهَبٍ وَقَبَ

(Ikhfaa' - Idghaam with ghunnah - Idghaam without ghunnah -Iqlaab - Ith-haar)

e- [104: 4] كَلَّا لَيُبَدِّنَ فِي الْحُكْمَةِ

(Ikhfaa' - Idghaam with ghunnah - Idghaam without ghunnah -Iqlaab - Ith-haar)

f- [96: 15] لَنَسْفَعَا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ

(Ikhfaa' - Idghaam with ghunnah - Idghaam without ghunnah -Iqlaab - Ith-haar)

3- Find some examples from the Mus-haf for the following:

- a) Ikhfaa':
- b) Idghaam with ghunnah:
- c) Idghaam without ghunnah:
- d) Iqlaab:
- e) Ith-haar:

The Rules of Meem sakinah

أحكام الميم الساكنة

The definition of meem sakinah: it is a meem free from any vowel, and which has a fixed sukoon when continuing reading or when stopping.

Meem is among the letters whose makhraj is between the lips. Therefore, when referring to the rules applying to meem sakinah (م), the word shafawi meaning "labial" is used because meem emerges from the lips. There are three rules which apply to meem sakinah:

1 - Idghaam shafawi إدغام شفوي

When meem sakinah is followed by another voweled meem, it is merged into it with shaddah. Ghunnah must be observed for two counts (2 harakah) while the lips remain closed. This is also called Idghaam.

al- Mutamathilain (identical letters) (م + م) (ادغام المتماثلين)

eg: [36: 14]

فَقَالُوا إِنَّا إِلَيْكُم مُّرْسَلُونَ

[106: 4]

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُم مِّنْ جُوعٍ وَّأَمْنَهُم مِّنْ خَوْفٍ

[74: 31]

فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ

Circle the place
of the Idghaam shafawi

2 - Ikhfaa' shafawi إخفاء شفوي

If the letter ba (ب) follows meem sakinah, then we should hide the meem and pronounce it with ghunnah. Here the lips should not be closed during ghunnah, to avoid making the meem apparent. (م + ب)

eg: [105: 4]

تَرْمِيمُهُم بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجْلٍ

[100: 11]

إِنَّ رَبَّهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَّخِيرٌ

Circle the place
of the
Ikhfaa' shafawi

3-Ith-haar shafawi إظهار شفوي

When meem sakinah ڦ is followed by any letter other than meem and ba, it is pronounced with Ith-haar, i.e. distinctly and separately and without ghunnah. Special emphasis should be given to Ith-haar when it is followed by the letters fa (ف) or waw (و), since they both emerge close to the place of meem and must be distinguished clearly from ba which causes Ikhfaa'a'.

eg: [105: 3] وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ

[109: 6] لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

[94: 1] أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ

[93: 6] أَلَمْ يَحْدُكَ يَتِيمًا فَأَوَىٰ

[92: 4] إِنَّ سَعْيَكُمْ لَشَّقَّ

[90: 8] أَلَمْ نَجْعَلْ لَهُ عَيْنَيْنِ

[95: 6] إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّلِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مُتَنَوِّنٍ

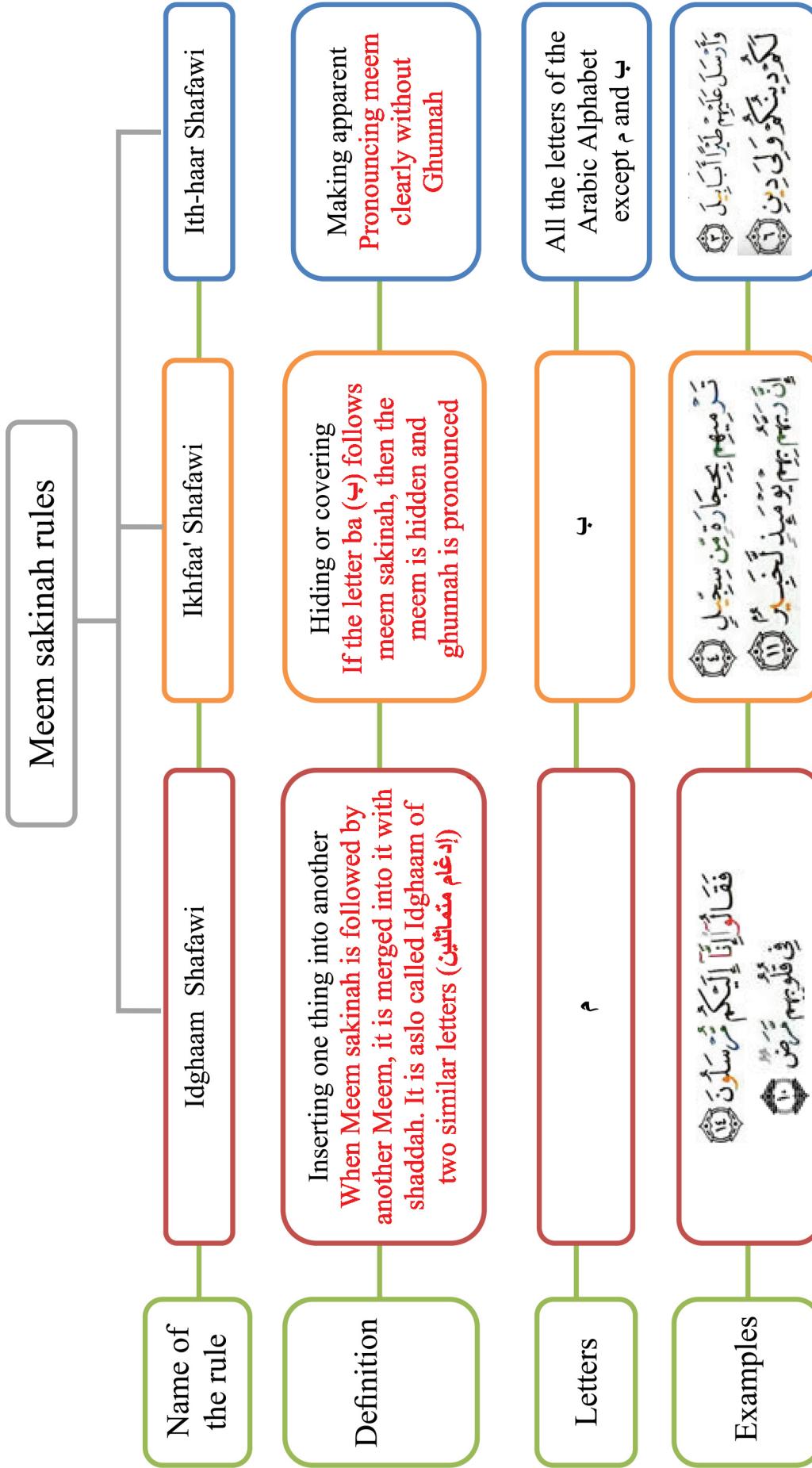
[105: 5] فَعَلَّمُهُمْ كَعْصِفٌ مَأْكُولٌ

[107: 5] الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ

[2: 25] وَهُمْ فِيهَا خَلِيلُونَ

[1: 7] عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا أَصْنَاعٌ

Circle the place
of the
Ith - haar shafawi



Activities

1- Complete

The letter of Ikhfaa'a shafawi is.....

The letter of Idghaam shafawi is.....

The letters of Ith-haar shafawi are.....

2- Find some examples from the Mus-haf for the following:

a) Ikhfaa'a shafawi:.....

b) Ith-haar shafawi:

c) Idghaam shafawi:

3- Match the following:

(1) Ith-haar (الإظهار)	(<input type="checkbox"/>) it is a meem free from any vowel
(2) Idghaam (الإدغام)	(<input type="checkbox"/>) it is a noon free from any vowel
(3) Iqlaab (الإقلاب)	(<input type="checkbox"/>) it is a sound which emerges from the nasal passage without any function of the tongue
(4) Ikhfaa' (الإخفاء)	(<input type="checkbox"/>) changing
(5) tanween (التنوين)	(<input type="checkbox"/>) hiding or covering
(6) Noon sakinah (النون ساكنة)	(<input type="checkbox"/>) it is a noon pronounced but not written
(7) Meem sakinah (الميم الساكنة)	(<input type="checkbox"/>) clarity
(8) Al ghunnah (الغنة)	(<input type="checkbox"/>) merging

4- Circle the correct answer:

- a- The letter of Ikhfaa'shafawi is: (م، ن، ب)
- b- The letters of Ith-haar are: (الباء - أ - ه - ع - ح - غ - خ - ف - ر - م - ن - ل - ب)
- c- The letter of Idghaam shafawi is: (م - ف - ب)
- d- The word which contains all the letters of Idghaam are:
(صف ذاتا - لن عمر - يرملون)
- e- The letter of Iqlaab is: (ج - ب - ر)
- f - The number of the letters of Ikhfaa's is: (12 - 15 - 7)

5- Match the following:

Ikhfaa'

[91: 7]

وَنَفْسٍ وَمَا سَوَّهَا

Idghaam

[91: 10]

وَقَدْ خَابَ مَنْ دَسَّهَا

Ghunnah

[91: 12]

إِذَا بَعَثْتَ أَشْقَهَا

Iqlaab

[114: 12]

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْكَلَّا

Teacher's Note:

Learners should notice what replaces the noon and tanween in the cases of Iqlaab, Ikhfaa' and Idghaam.

Other types of Idghaam

أنواع أخرى من الإدغام

1- Idghaam of two identical letters: إدغام المتماثلين

2- Idghaam of two letters similar in nature: إدغام المتجانسين

3- Idghaam of letters close to each other: إدغام المتقاربين

1- Idghaam of two identical letters: إدغام المتماثلين

Arabs used to insert two identical letters to ease pronunciation and avoid repetition of the same letters in a word or between two words; like double meem (م + م), double baa (ب + ب) etc.

When two exact same letters (have the same Makhraj¹ and Sifaat²) follow each other, the first is without a vowel (sakin) and the next one is with a vowel (Mutaharrik) (either in one word or two words), then they should be merged into each other with (ـ) Shaddah on the second one.

Examples:

1. ب + ب = بـ

[2: 60] وَإِذْ أَسْتَسْقَى مُوسَى لِقَوْمِهِ فَقُلْنَا أَضْرِبْ بِعَصَالَ الْحَجَرَ

[27: 28] أَذْهَبْ بِتِكَتِي هَذَا فَأَلْقِهِ إِلَيْهِمْ ثُمَّ تَوَلَّ عَنْهُمْ فَانْظُرْ مَاذَا يَرْجِعُونَ

Circle the place of
Idghaam of two
identical letters

1) **Makhraj:** The place from which a letter is emitted (comes out) from the speech organ.

2) **Sifaat:** The special characteristics found in each letter to differentiate it from the other letters.

نْ + نَ = نَّ

[48: 10]

فَمَنْ نَكَثَ فَإِنَّمَا يَنْكُثُ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ

[43: 6]

وَكُمْ أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَلْأَوَّلِينَ

مْ + مَ = مَّ

[5 : 9]

لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ

[73 : 20]

عَلِمَ أَنْ سَيَكُونُ مِنْكُمْ مَرْضٌ

In the case of two noons or two meems, ghunnah should be observed as mentioned previously in the noon and meem sakinhah section.

2- Idghaam of two letters similar in nature إدغام المتجانسين

When two letters emerge from the same Makhraj but have different Sifaat and follow each other, the first letter is free of vowels while the second comes with a vowel, then the first letter should be merged with a shaddah on the second letter.

Examples:

1. thal (ذ) is merged into tha (ڏ), this occurs twice in Quran:

ذ + ظ

[4: 64]

وَلَوْ أَنَّهُمْ إِذْ ظَلَمُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ جَاءُوكُمْ فَأَسْتَغْفِرُوا اللَّهَ

[43: 39]

وَلَنْ يَنْفَعَكُمُ الْيَوْمَ إِذْ ظَلَمْتُمُ أَنفُسَكُمْ فِي الْعَذَابِ مُشَرِّكُونَ

Circle the place of Idghaam
of 2 letters similar in nature

2. **ta' (ت) is merged into dal (د), this occurs twice in Quran:**

ت + د

[7: 189] فَلَمَّا أَتَقْتَلَتْ دَعَوَا اللَّهَ رَبَّهُمَا لِينَاءَتِنَا صَلِحًا لِنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْشَّاكِرِينَ

[10: 89] قَالَ قَدْ أُجِيبَتْ دَعْوَتُكُمْ مَا فَسَقَيْتُمَا

3. **dal (د) is merged into ta' (ت), this occurs several times in Quran:**

د + ت

[109: 4] وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ

[74: 14] وَمَهَدْتُ لَهُ تَهْيَدًا

4. **ta' (ت) is merged into ta' (ط), this also occurs repeatedly in Quran:**

ت + ط

[61: 14] فَأَمَّنَتْ طَيْفَةً مِنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ وَكَفَرَتْ طَالِيَةً

5. **ta' (ط) is merged into ta' (ت), this occurs 4 times in Quran:**

ط + ت

[39: 56] أَنْ تَقُولَ نَفْسٌ بَحْسَرَتِي عَلَىٰ مَا فَرَطْتُ فِي جَنْبِ اللَّهِ

[27: 22] فَمَكَثَ عَيْرَ بَعِيدٍ فَقَالَ أَحَطْتُ بِمَا لَمْ تُحْطِ بِهِ

[12: 80] وَمِنْ قَبْلُ مَا فَرَطْتُمْ فِي يُوسُفَ

[5: 28] لَيْلَنْ بَسَطَتِ إِلَيَّ يَدَكَ لِنَقْنَنِي

Since ta' (ط) is a very strong letter, its characteristic overwhelms ta (ت), thus idghaam is incomplete (إدغام ناقص) while in the other cases, idghaam is complete (إدغام كامل).

6. ba' (ب) is merged into meem (م), this occurs only once in Quran:

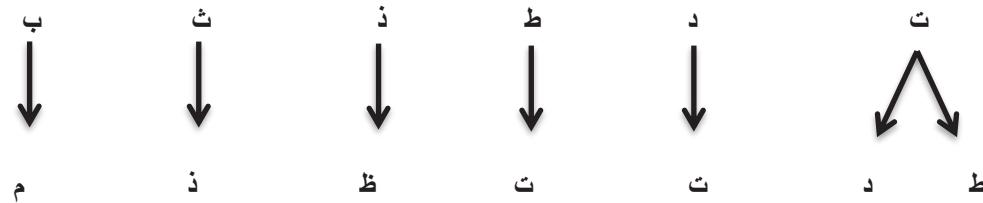
ب + م

[11: 42] يَبْنُى أَرْكَبَ مَعَنَا وَلَا تَكُنْ مَعَ الْكَفِرِينَ

7. tha' (ث) is merged into thal(ذ), this occurs once in Quran:

ث + ذ

[7: 176] فَمَثَلُهُ كَمَثَلِ الْكَلِبِ إِنْ تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْهِ يَلْهَثْ أَوْ تَرْكِمْ
يَلْهَثْ ذَلِكَ مَثَلُ الْقَوْمِ الَّذِينَ كَذَّبُوا بِإِيمَنِنَا



3-Idghaam of letters close to each other: إدغام المتقربين

This refers to those letters which are close to each other in Makhraj and Sifaat .The first letter is free of any vowel (ساكن), while the second letter comes with a vowel (متحرك), then the first letter should be merged with a shaddah on the second letter.

Circle the Idghaam
of letters close to
each other

1. laam (ل) is merged into raa (ر) as in:

ل + ر

[4 : 158] بَلْ رَفِعَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَيْهِ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا

[23: 29] وَقُلْ رَبِّ أَنْزَلَنِي مُنَزَّلًا مَبَارِكًا

2. qaaф (ق) is merged into kaaf (ڪ), this occurs once in Quran:

ق + ڪ

[77: 20]

أَلَّا نَخْلُقُ كُوٰمٌ مِّنْ مَّا إِمَّا مَهِينٍ

ق
↓
ڪ

ل
↓
ر

Activities

1- Write the number of the type of idghaam found in the following ayaat:

1- Two letters similar in nature
المتجانسين

2- Two letters close to each other
المتقاربين

3- Two identical letters
المتماثلين

الْمَنْخَلْقُوكُمْ مِّنْ مَّاءٍ مَّهِينٍ [77: 20]

بَلْ رَفَعَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَيْهِ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا [4: 158]

يَبْنَى أَرْكَبَ مَعْنَا وَلَا تَكُنْ مَعَ الْكَفَرِينَ [11: 42]

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ [109: 4]

وَقُلْ رَبِّ أَنْزَلَنِي مُنْزَلًا مَبَارَكًا [23: 29]

وَمَهَدَتْ لَهُ تَمَهِيدًا [74: 14]

أَيْنَمَا تَكُونُوا يُدْرِكُكُمُ الْمَوْتُ وَلَوْكُنْتُمْ فِي بُرُوجٍ مُّشَيَّدَةٍ [4: 78]

فَمِثْلُهُ كَمِثْلِ الْكَلْبِ إِنْ تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْهِ يَلْهَثْ أَوْتَرْكَهُ
يَلْهَثْ ذَلِكَ مَثَلُ الْقَوْمِ الَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا بِعَيْنِهَا [7: 176]

وَإِذَا جَاءَكُمْ قَالُوا إِنَّا أَمَنَّا وَقَدْ دَخَلُوا بِالْكُفْرِ وَهُمْ قَدْ خَرَجُوا بِهِ [5: 61]

فَقَالُوا إِنَّا إِلَيْكُم مُّرْسَلُونَ [36: 14]

2-Find some examples from the Mus-haf for the following:

a) Idghaam of two letters similar in nature:

.....

b) Idghaam of letters close to each other:

.....

c) Idghaam of two identical letters:

.....

3- Match

No.	A	B
1	Two letters similar in nature إدغام المتجانسين	() Two exact same letters follow each other, the first is clear of any vowel (sakin)
2	Two identical letters إدغام المتماثلين	() Two letters emerge from the same Makhraj (مخرج) but have different Sifaat (صفات), the first is clear of any vowel (sakin)
3	Two letters close to each other إدغام المتقاربين	() Two letters near to each other in Makhraj (مخرج) and Sifaat (صفات) the first is clear of any vowel (sakin)

Idghaam laam Shamsiyyah and Ith-haar laam Qamariyyah

إدغام اللام الشمسية وإظهار اللام القمرية

In the Arabic language, the ال precedes the noun and is connected to it with the absence of tanween at the end of the noun.

Although the (ا) does not change when it is written, its pronunciation depends upon the letter following it; it is subjected to the rules of idghaam and ith-haar.

Idghaam laam Shamsiyyah:

When laam is followed by a letter close to it in the place of articulation (Makhraj) and in characteristics (sifaat), then the laam should be merged into that letter. Its rule is Idghaam and it is called idghaam shamsi. The letters of this case are fourteen:

ت ث ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

They are called "shamsiyyah letters" (الحروف الشمسية) because they are similar to the case of (الشمس) as in the word (ش)

eg:

الشمس - الساعة - النار - الذاريات - الثمرات - التائبون - الليل

Ith-haar laam Qamariyyah:

When laam is followed by any other letter, a part from the letters of shamsiyyah, its rule is Ith-haar, and is called "Ith-haar qamari". The letters of this case are far from laam in articulation (Makhraj), so it is easy to pronounce the laam before them.

These letters are also fourteen:

أ ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م ه و ي

They are joined in this phrase (ابغ حجك وخف عقيمه) .

They are called "qamariyyah letters" (الحروف القرمية) because they are similar to the case of (القمر) and (ال) as in the word (القمر)

eg:

القمر - الملائكة - الجبل - العالمين - الكتاب - البيت

Circle the place of Laam shamsiyyah and Laam qamariyyah

[107: 3]

وَلَا يَحْصُنْ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمُسْكِنِ

[102: 1]

أَلَهُكُمُ الْشَّكَاثُ

[101: 5]

وَتَكُونُ الْجِبَالُ كَالْعِهْنِ الْمَنْفُوشِ

[95: 1]

وَالثِّئَنِ وَالرَّزَبُونِ

[114: 1]

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْأَنْشَاءِ

[56: 1]

إِذَا وَقَعَتِ الْوَاقِعَةُ

Activities

1- Put these words in the right places in the table below according to the type of laam:

الحمد - الوسوس - الخناس - الناس - الجنة - التفاتات
الكوثر - البلد - الضحى - الشمس - الفجر - الليل - الأولى

laam Qamariyah لام القمرية	laam Shamsiyah لام الشمسية

2- Recite the following Surahs, then underline each laam, write the words, then tell what it is called and its rule:

Surah al-Kauthar(108)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ۝ فَصَلِّ لِرِبِّكَ وَأَنْحِرْ ۝
إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَنْهَى ۝

In the word the laam is The rule is

In the word the laam is The rule is

Surah Quraish (106)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
لَا يَلِفُ قُرَشٌ ۝ إِنَّ لَهُمْ رِحْلَةً أَشَدَّهُ وَالصَّيْفُ
فَلَيَقْبَدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ ۝ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ
مِّنْ جُوعٍ وَّمَأْنَهُمْ مِّنْ خَوْفٍ ۝

In the word the laam is The rule is

In the word the laam is The rule is

In the word the laam is The rule is

3-Find some examples from the Mus-haf for the following:

a) Idghaam Laam Shamsiyyah:

b) Ith-haar Laam Qamariyyah:

4- Circle the letters in which the rule of laam (اَد) is similar to the laam in the word (النَّفَر)

And underline those in which the rule of laam (اَد) is similar to the laam in the word (الشَّمْس)

ج	ث	ت	ب	أ
ذ	د	خ	ح	
ض	ص	ش	س	ز
غ	ع	ع	ظ	ط
ن	م	ل	ك	ق
ي	و	هـ		

المد (Lengthening) Al-Medd

Linguistic Definition: Lengthening or extension.

Applied Definition: Lengthening the sound of a long vowel (letter of Medd) to make the words clear.

The letters of Medd are three:

- 1 - Alif Sakinah preceded by fathah .e.g. حـ and it is called **Medd bil-Alif** مد بالألف
- 2 - Waaw Sakinah preceded by dhammah .e.g. حـ وـ and it is called **Medd bil-Waaw** مد بالواو
- 3- Yaa Sakinah preceded by kasrah, .e.g. حـ يـ and it is called **Medd bil-Yaa** مد بالياء

All three of the Medd letters appear in one word in the following examples: (أُونِيَّةٌ) (أُونِيَّةٌ) (أُونِيَّةٌ)

Blue color - Medd bilWaaw

Red color - Medd bil-Yaa

Green color - Medd bil-Alif

The Medd is divided into two groups:

1- Original Natural Medd مد أصلي طبيعي

2- Secondary Medd مد فرعى

Teacher's Note:

Learners should find examples of Medd letters from the Surahs at the end of the book.

The Rules of Al-Medd

The Original Natural Medd

المد الأصلي الطبيعي

This Medd is called so because it is the origin of all kinds of Medd and the person with a natural measure will not increase or decrease it.

The original natural Medd (Al Maedd Tabeei or Medd Al-Asli) is due to the presence of one of the Medd letters (ا ، و ، ي) as long as it is not followed by a hamzah or a sukoon.

e.g.

How long is this kind of Medd lengthened ?

It is lengthened for two counts (2 harakah)

نَنَّا - قُلُوبٌ - عِبَادَنَا - أَعُوذُ - مُسْلِمِينَ - طِينٌ

There are three other forms of Medd which are related to the Original Natural Medd. They are:

1-The Exchange Medd (Medd Badal) (2 Harakah): It is called Badal because of the exchange of a Medd letter for a hamzah.

e.g. [2: 285] اَمَنَ اَرْسَوْلُهُمْ اُنْزِلَ إِلَيْهِمْ رَبِّهِ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ

[58: 22] اُولَئِكَ كَتَبَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ اِلَيْمَنَ وَأَيَّدَهُمْ بِرُوحٍ مِّنْهُ

[84: 7] فَمَمَّا مَنْ أُوتِيَ كِتَبَهُ بِسِمِّيْهِ

2- **The Substitute Medd** (مدد العوض - Medd 'Iwadh) (2 harakah):
When we stop on this word, Tanween al-Fath is substituted for a Medd

e.g. وَرَأَيْتَ أَنَّكَ اسْتَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا [110: 2] أَفْواجًا

وَجَعَلْنَا أَنَّهَا مَعَاشًا [78: 11] مَعَاشًا

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَبُ لَرَبِّ فِيهِ هُدَى لِلْمُنَّقِّنَ [2: 2] هُدَى هُدًا

3 - **The Lesser Connecting Medd** (مدد صغرى - Medd Silah Sughra)

(2 harakah):

Ha' refers to the third person masculine pronoun, coming at the end of a word meaning him/his.

e.g. أَلَمْ نَجْعَلْ لَهُ عَيْنَيْنِ [90: 8] لَهُ وَ لَهُ

فَقَالَ لِصَاحِبِهِ وَهُوَ مُحَاوِرُهُ أَنَا أَكْثُرُ مِنْكَ مَا لَوْ أَعْزَزْ نَفْرًا [18: 34] يَحَاوِرُهُ وَ يَحَاوِرُهُ

اللَّهُ لَطِيفٌ بِعِبَادِهِ يَرْزُقُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ [42: 19] بِعِبَادِهِ بِعِبَادِهِ

This is applied when the following conditions are present:

1 - No sukoon or Medd precedes Haa.

2 - Haa is not followed by a hamzah.

Activities

1- Match the Ayah and the kind of Medd:

1-	Substitute Medd مد عوض	[88: 16]	وَزَرَابِيٍّ مُّشُوَّثَةً تُسْقَى مِنْ عَيْنِ إِنِيَّةٍ
2-	Lesser Connecting Medd مد صلة	[88: 1]	هَلْ أَتَكَ حَدِيثُ الْغَشِيشَةِ
3-	Exchange Medd مد بدل	[84: 15] [100: 1]	بَلَّ أَنَّ رَبَّهُ كَانَ بِهِ بَصِيرًا وَالْعَدِيَّةِ ضَبْحًا
4-	Natural medd مد طبيعي	[100: 7] [96: 7]	وَإِنَّهُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ لَشَهِيدٌ أَنْ رَءَاهُ أَسْتَغْفِرَ

2- Find some examples from the Mus-haf for the following:

- Medd Tabi'ee:
- Medd Iwadh:
- Medd Silah Sughra:
- Medd Badal:
- Natural Medd:

المد الفرعي The Secondary Medd

Definition: It is to lengthen for a longer timing than that of the Natural Medd due to a hamzah or a sukoon following it.

1- Medd due to a hamzah

No	Name of the Medd		Circle the place of the Medd Mutasel
1	Medd Mutasel (Connected) مد متصل		
2	Medd Mutasel	It occurs when a hamzah follows the Medd letter in the same word	
	No. of counts (harakah)	4 or 5 harakah	
	Examples	طَافَةٌ - عَيْلًا - خَطِيْعَةٌ - جَزَاءٌ	Circle the place of Medd Munfasel
3	Medd Munfasel (Separated) مد منفصل		
	Medd Munfasel	It occurs when a Medd letter is the last letter of the first word and the hamzah is the first letter of the next word	
	No. of counts (harakah)	4 or 5 harakah	
3	Examples	يَأْتِيَ النَّاسُ - فِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ	Circle the place of the Medd Silah Kubra
	Medd Silah Kubra (Greater Connected) مد صلة كبرى		
	Medd Silah Kubra	It occurs when the letter هـ (which is the third person masculine pronoun) comes at the end of a word and the following word starts with hamzah	
3	No. of counts (harakah)	2, 4 or 5 harakah	
	Examples	وَثَاقَهُ أَحَدٌ - يَقُولُ إِلَيْكَ	

Teacher's Note:

The Learners should practice this Medd.

Activities

Complete the followings with the suitable kinds of Medd which caused by Hamzah:

a- [83: 12] وَمَا يُكَذِّبُ بِهِ إِلَّا كُلُّ مُعْتَدِلٌ أَشَمْ

The Medd rule in this Ayah is in the word
because

b- [84: 15] بَلْ إِنَّ رَبَّهُ كَانَ بِهِ بَصِيرًا

The Medd rule in this Ayah is in the word
because

c- [79: 31] أَخْرَجَ مِنْهَا مَاءً هَا وَمَرَّ عَنْهَا

The Medd rule in this Ayah is in the word
because

d- [79: 18] فَقُلْ هَلْ لَكَ إِلَّا أَنْ تَرَكَ

The Medd rule in this Ayah is in the word
because

e- [80: 8] وَأَمَّا مَنْ جَاءَكَ يَسْعَى

The Medd rule in this Ayah is in the word
because

f- [90: 7] أَيْحَسَبُ أَنَّ لَمْ يَرَهُ أَحَدٌ

The Medd rule in this Ayah is in the word
because

2- Medd due to a Sukoon

Medd Lazem (المد اللازم) (the Compulsory Medd) is divided into four categories:

- 1) Medd Lazem kalimi - مَد لازم كَلِمِي - the Compulsory Word Medd
- 2) Medd Lazem Harfi - مَد لازم حَرْفِي - the Compulsory Letter Medd
- 3) Medd 'Aaredh li Sukoon - المَدُ الْعَارِضُ لِلسُّكُونِ - the Medd exposed to Sukoon
- 4) Medd Leen - مَد الْلِينِ - the Soft Lengthening Medd

No	Name of the Medd	
1.	Medd Lazim Kalimi (Compulsory Word Medd) مَد لازم كَلِمِي	
	a)	Mukhafaf (Light) مخفف
	Medd Lazim Kalimi Mukhafaf	It occurs when an original sukoon follows a medd letter in one word.
	No. of counts	6 harakah
	Examples	Occurs two times in one word in the Quran in Surah Yunus, verses : 51 and 91 - إِنَّمَا
	b)	Muthaqal (Heavy) مثقل
	Medd Lazim Kalimi Muthaqal	It occurs when a shaddah comes after a medd letter in one word.
	No. of counts	6 harakah
	Examples	أَكْثَرُهُمْ - أَكْثَرُهُمْ - أَكْثَرُهُمْ - أَكْثَرُهُمْ

No	Name of the Medd	
2.	Medd Lazim Harfi (Compulsory Letter Medd) مد لازم حرفی	
a)	Mukhafaf (Light)	
	Medd Lazim Harfi Mukhafaf	It occurs when a letter with sukoon follows the medd letter.
	No. of counts	6 harakah
b)	Muthaqal (Heavy)	
	Medd Lazim Harfi Muthaqal	It occurs when a merged letter follows the medd letter.
	No. of counts	6 harakah
	Examples	فَ قَافْ - صَادْ
		الْفَ لَامْ مَيْمَ الْمَ

Teacher's Note:

The teacher should clarify that the Shaddah is two letters, one with sukoon and the second with vowel .e.g. شَدَّة : شَدَّة and مَدَّ : مَدَّ

No.	Name of the Medd	
3.	Medd 'Aaredh li Sukoon (Medd exposed to Sukoon) الـدـ العـاـرـضـ لـلـسـكـونـ	
	Medd 'Aaredh li Sukoon	When we stop at the end of a word which contains a letter of Medd before the last letter, we are exposing the Medd letter to a sukoon.
	No. of counts	2, 4 or 6 harakah
	Examples	بـصـيرـ مـعـ تـعـلـمـونـ الحـسـابـ
4.	Medd Leen (Soft Lengthening Medd) مـدـ الـلـيـنـ	
	Medd Leen	Also caused by a stop when the letter preceding the stop is a letter of leen (و or ي) preceded by fat-ha.
	No. of counts	2, 4 or 6 harakah
	Examples	الـسـوـءـ خـوـفـ قـرـيـشـ وـالـصـيـفـ

Medd (ال مد) : lengthening or extension

Natural Original Medd (2 harakah): It is used normally in Arabic language.

Medd bil-Alif, Medd bil-Yaa and Medd bil-Waaw

(أ ي و)

Derived Medd (more than 2 harakah)
It is caused by sukoon or hamza which comes after the Medd letters

Medd Badal (2 harakah): Hamza followed by a letter of Medd

مَدْ - أَعْنَى - أَعْنَى

Medd 'Iwadl (2 harakah): Medd replaces tanween Fat-h when we stop

أَفْرَاجًا - أَفْرَاجًا - بَنَاءً - بَنَاءً - مَدْ

Due to Hamza occurs after Medd letter

Medd Mutasel (4 to 5 harakah): Connected Hamza follows Medd letter in the same word

طَانَةٌ - طَانَةٌ - عَدَلٌ - عَدَلٌ

Due to Sukoon occurs after the Medd letter

Medd 'Aaredh li
Sukoon (2,4,5 harakah): When we stop at a word containing a letter of medd, we expose the Medd letter to sukoon.

Medd Lazim

Medd Leen (2, 4 or 6 harakah): caused by a stop when the letter preceding stop is a letter of leen (ي - ي) preceded by fat-ha.

قَرِيشٌ - الصَّيْفِ - خَرْفٌ

Medd Munfasel (4 or 5 harakah): Medd letter at the end of a word followed by word starting with hamza

Kalimi (Mukhafaf and Muthaqqal)

Harfi (Muthaqqal and Mukhafaf)

Occurs in the beginning of some Surahs as in Surah

al-Baqarah: سَمِّعَ لَمْ أَكَ

It is Muthaqqal in laam because of the shaddah and mukhafaf in meem because

of the sukoon.

Mukhafaf (6 harakah): Medd followed by sukoon. Occurred only in 1 word in Quran in Surah Yunus: مَالِقُ

Muthaqqal (6 harakah): Medd followed by shaddah.

Occurred a lot of times in Quran. الصَّالِبِينَ ، الصَّالِبَةَ

Medd Silah Sughra(2 harakah): The 3rd person masculine pronoun at the end of a word meaning him / his.

لَهُ - يَحْلُو - يَحْلُو ،
بِعِدَادِهِ - بِعِدَادِهِ

Medd Silah Kubrah (2, 4 or 5 harakah): Hamza comes after 3rd person masculine pronoun

وَلَنْهُ ، أَكَدِ ، يَوْدِ إِلَيْكَ

Activities

1- Identify the Medd type and its length in the underlined words and circle the place of Medd:

Length of Medd	Type of Medd	Ayah
		[23: 106] وَكُنَّا فِي قَوْمٍ مَّا ضَلَّا إِنَّ
		[64: 6] ذَلِكَ يَأْنَهُ كَانَتْ تَأْنِيْهُمْ رُسُلُهُمْ بِالْبَيْنَتِ
		[108: 1] إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ
		[84: 1] إِذَا أَلْسَنَّا إِذَا أَنْشَقَّ
		[10: 51] أَنْهُ إِذَا مَا وَقَعَ أَمْنِيْمُ بِهِ أَكْنَ وَقَدْ كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَسْتَعْجِلُونَ

فِإِذَا جَاءَتِ الْأَصَاحَةُ ٢٣ يَوْمَ يَفِرُّ الْمَرْءُ مِنْ أَخِيهِ ٢٤ وَأُمِّهِ وَأَبِيهِ ٢٥
 وَصِحِّيْهِ وَبَنِيهِ ٢٦ لِكُلِّ أَمْرٍ يَعْلَمُهُمْ يَوْمَ إِذَا شَاءَ يُغْنِيْهِ ٢٧

[80 : 33 -37]

2- Circle the following types of Medd in the verses above, and then write them in the spaces below:

Medd Mutasel : مد متصل :

Medd Silah : مد صلة :

Medd Lazem : مد لازم :

Medd 'Aaredh li Sukoon : مد عارض للسكون :

Medd Tabee'i : مد طبيعي :

3 - Identify the type of Medd and its length in the underlined words in the following table:

Length of Medd	Type of Medd	The Ayah
		[2: 1]
		[4: 122]
		[31: 2]
		[88: 21]

4- Find some examples from the Mus-haf for the following:

- Medd Mutasel:
- Medd Munfasel:
- Medd Silah Kubrah:
- Medd Lazim Kalimi Mukhafaf:
- Medd Lazim Kalimi Muthaqqal:
- Medd Lazim Harfi Mukhafaf:
- Medd Lazim Harfi Muthaqqal:
- Medd 'Aaredh li Sukoon:
- Medd Leen:

Activities

1- Write the rules of tajweed from the following Surah:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
هَلْ أَنْتَكَ حَدِيثُ الْغَنِيَّةِ ١ وَجْهَ يَوْمَيْنِ خَشْعَةَ ٢
عَامِلَةَ نَاصِبَةَ ٣ تَضْلِي نَارًا حَامِيَةَ ٤ تُسَقَّى مِنْ عَيْنٍ أَنْيَةَ ٥
لَيْسَ لَهُمْ طَعَامٌ إِلَّا مِنْ ضَرِيعَ ٦ لَا يُسْمِنُ وَلَا يُغْنِي مِنْ جُوعَ ٧
وُجُوهَ يَوْمَيْنِ نَاعِمَةَ ٨ لَسْعَيْهَا رَاضِيَةَ ٩ فِي جَنَّةَ عَالِيَةَ ١٠
لَا تَسْمَعُ فِيهَا لَغْيَةَ ١١ فِيهَا عَيْنٌ جَارِيَةَ ١٢ فِيهَا سُرُورٌ مَرْفُوعَةَ ١٣
وَأَكَابِ مَوْضُوعَةَ ١٤ وَنَارِقٌ مَصْفُوفَةَ ١٥ وَزَرَابِيٌّ مَبْشُوَّةَ ١٦

Teacher's Note:

The teacher can return to this page to find examples for the rules that he / she is teaching.

أَفَلَا يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَى الْأَيْلِ كَيْفَ خُلِقَتْ ١٧ وَإِلَى السَّمَاءِ كَيْفَ
رُفِعَتْ ١٨ وَإِلَى الْجَبَلِ كَيْفَ نُصِبَتْ ١٩ وَإِلَى الْأَرْضِ كَيْفَ
سُطِحَتْ ٢٠ فَذَكَرَ إِنَّمَا أَنْتَ مُذَكَّرٌ ٢١ لَسْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ
بِمُصَيْطِرٍ ٢٢ إِلَّا مَنْ تَوَلَّ وَكَفَرَ ٢٣ فَيُعَذِّبُهُ اللَّهُ الْعَذَابَ
أَلَا كُبَرٌ ٢٤ إِنَّ إِلَيْنَا إِيَّا هُمْ ٢٥ ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا حِسَابُهُمْ ٢٦

أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا إِلَى الظَّيْرِ فَوْقَهُمْ صَفَّتِ وَيَقِضِّنَ^{١٩} مَا
يُمْسِكُهُنَّ إِلَّا الرَّحْمَنُ^{٢٠} إِنَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ بَصِيرٌ^{١٩} مَنْ هَذَا الَّذِي
هُوَ جُنْدٌ لَّهُ يَنْصُرُكُمْ مَنْ دُونُ الرَّحْمَنِ^{٢١} إِنَّ الْكُفَّارَ إِلَّا فِي ضُرُورٍ

[67: 19-20]

2- From the above verses, write the words that contain the following rules:

- a- Ith-haar shafawi (اظهار شفوي):
- b- Ith-haar Halqi (اظهار حلقي):
- c- Ikhfaa' (إخفاء):
- d- Idghaam without ghunnah (إدغام بغير غنة):
- e- Iqlaab (إقلاب):
- f- Medd Lazim (مد لازم):
- g- Idghaam shafawi (إدغام شفوي):
- h- Idghaam shamsi (إدغام شمسي):
- i- Ith-haar Qamari (اظهار قمري):
- j- Medd Tabeei' (مد طبيعي):

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْمَ ۝ تِلْكَ آيَتُ الْكِتَبِ الْحَكِيمِ ۝ هُدَىٰ وَرَحْمَةٌ
 لِّلْمُحْسِنِينَ ۝ الَّذِينَ يُقْيِمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ الزَّكُوْةَ وَهُمْ
 بِالْاٰخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوْقِنُونَ ۝ أُولَئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدَىٰ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَأُولَئِكَ
 هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ۝ وَمَنْ أَنْسَىٰ مِنْ يَشْتَرِي لَهُوَ الْحَدِيثُ
 لِيُضْلِلَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ وَيَتَخَذَهَا هُرُوناً ۝ أُولَئِكَ لَهُمْ
 عَذَابٌ مُّهِينٌ ۝ وَإِذَا نَتَّلَ عَلَيْهِ آيَاتِنَا وَلَيَ مُسْتَكِرٌ
 كَانَ لَهُ يَسْمَعُهَا كَانَ فِي أَذْنِيهِ وَقْرًا ۝ فَبَشِّرْهُ بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ ۝

[31: 1-7]

3- From the above verses, write the words that contain the following rules:

- a - Ikhfaa' (إخفاء):
- b - Medd Lazim Harfi Mukhafaf (مد لازم حRFي مخفف):
- c - Medd Lazim Harfi MuthaqqaL (مد لازم حRFي مثلث):
- d - Medd Munfasel Jaiz (مد منفصل جائز):
- e - Medd Mutasel Wajib (مد متصل واجب):
- f - Idghaam shamsi (إدغام شمسي):
- g - Ith-haar Qamari (إظهار قمرى):
- h - Medd Badal (مد بدل):
- i - Medd Iwadh (مد عوض):
- j - Ikhfaa' shafawi (إخفاء شفوي):
- k - Ith-haar shafawi (إظهار شفوي):

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

من إصداراتنا
More Others

