And recite the Qur’an with measured recitation

HAFS FROM AASIM BY THE WAY OF ASH-SHATIBIYYAH

Compilation by Rania Habib
1-Rules of Noon and Meem mushadadah (have shaddah)
2-Rules of Noon sakinah and Tanween
3-Exercises
4-Rules of Meem sakinah
5- Exercises
6-Rules of Laam sakinah
7-Rules of Mudood
8-Exercise
SOURCES
Used in parts 1 & 2

- Tajweed Rules of the Qur’an by Kareema Carol
- www.about Tajweed.com
- Attajweed Almusawar By Dr.Ayman Suaied
- Pictures Attajweed almusawar , www.heesbees.wordpress.com
- Audios of Shaykh Al-Husary, Shaykh Ayman Suwaied, & Tardeed- Makharij , Brother Wissam Shareef ,shaikh Furqan (lesson isti’adha and basmalah), Brother Mustafa Isma’il
- Quranic webinar (heavy letters) .
- www.tardeed.com (Alqa’idah An-nouraniyah)
- Reach the goal via tajweed rules by Maha Rashed
- Tajweed Course Makharij
- Tayseer Ar-rahman book

( Jaza Allah Khyran each one helped in revising this book) .
First we have to know the articulation point of Noon and Meem.

Both letters share ghunnah (nazalisation) during pronunciation from the Nasal cavity (nasal passage).
**WHAT IS MUSHADDAD OR SHADDAH?**

- **Shaddah** is formed by bringing together two of the same letter, the first one is sakin (without vowel) and the second one with a vowel, it is recited with emphasis.

Example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{n + n} &= \text{نَّ} \\
\text{m + m} &= \text{مّ}
\end{align*}
\]
The ghunnah is defined as: a nasal sound that is emitted from the nose.

Noon and Meem are called letters of ghunnah.
The mechanism of pronouncing this Meem mushadadah:
• Close the lips together to pronounce the Meem and keep it closed as we making the Ghunnah (nasalization) from the nose.

The mechanism of pronouncing with Noon mushadadah:
• Keep the tongue in its articulation point and produce ghunnah for approximately two counts.

• Whenever the letter noon and meem have shaddah on them, they are held for a period of time with ghunnah.

• This type of ghunnah is called the most complete ghunnah and it is the longest ghunnah.
If the reader stops on a word ending with noon or meem mushadadah the ghunnah of noon or meem still have to be applied.

Examples:

أَجْلِهِنَّ
فَآتِمَةُ
حَمْلِهِنَّ
EXAMPLE Of ن Noon OR م Meem MUSHADADAH?
RULES APPLIED TO NOON SAAKINAH & TANWEEN

- Noon sakinah is noon free from any vowel without dammah, fatha, kasrah.
- It remains unchanged in its written form and as well as in pronunciation when continuing to read after it and when stopping on it.
- The noon sakinah have a sukoon on it or can be written with no vowel.
- َنَ OR ْنَ
- Noon sakinah occurs in nouns and verbs in the middle or at the end of the word and occurs in preposition and particles only at the end of the word.
• The Tanween is a term for extra noon sakinah not used for emphasis, found at the end of the nouns when continuing the reading but absent from the noun in the written form (noon of tanween pronounced not written).

Note: If we stop on Tanween Ad-damm (e.g. أليم) we will stop making sukoon on Meem and also in Tanween Al- kasr (e.g. مبين) we will stop making sukoon on Noon. But if we stop on tanween Al-fath (e.g. ماءا) we will stop by pronouncing Alif (two vowel counts).
• There are four rules of tajweed applied to the Noon Saakinah and Tanween.

The four rules are:

1. **Al-Ith-haar** (Al-Idhhar) (الإِظْهَار).
2. (manifestation, clarity & appearance)
3. **Al-Idghaam** (الإِدْغَام) (merging, fusion and assimilation).
4. **Al-Iqlaab** (الإِقْلاَب) (turning and changing).
5. **Al-Ikhfaa’** (الإِخْفَاء) (hiding and concealment).
• Pronouncing every letter from its articulation point without a ghunnah on the clear letter. There are six letters when immediately followed by Noon Saakinah or Tanween causes the noon to be said clearly.
These letters are called الحروف الحلقة or the throat letters. If one of these six letters follow the noon ن in one word or even between two words, The noon is then said clearly.
Insertion of one thing into another is **IDGHAM**

The meeting of a non-voweled letter with a voweled letter so that the two letters become one emphasized letter of the second type.

The letters causing idghhaam of noon saakinah and tanween are those contained in the word **يِزَمْلَونَ يِرَمُّلَن**

This means if one of these six letters are at the beginning of the word that immediately follows a word ended in noon saakinah or a tanween, then the noon merges into the next letter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th align="left">مَنْ يَعْمَلُ</th>
<th align="left">مَنْ مَاء</th>
<th align="left">في كتابٍ مَّبين</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td align="left">is pronounced as</td>
<td align="left">is pronounced as</td>
<td align="left">is pronounced as</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ONLY BETWEEN TWO WORDS, NOT WITHIN ONE word
TYPES OF IDGHAM

IDGHAM

IDGHAM WITH GUNNAH

IDGHAM WITHOUT GUNNAH

Complete

In complete

When noon saakinah and tanween comes at the end of a word and one of these letters is first letter of the next word the rule is applied. It is not pronounced clearly instead it is merged in the next letter with ghunnah (nasalization).

Complete

when one of these two letters begin the word that follows one that has noon saakinah or tanween at the end of it, we then completely merge the noon into the next letter without ghunnah (complete insertion).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPLETE IDGHAM</th>
<th>INCOMPLETE IDGHAM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Means nothing left of noon sakinah it has completely merged.</td>
<td>Means merging is not completed because there is a ghunnah left over from the noon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaddahٰ is present on the letter that is being merged into, in case of</td>
<td>There is NO shaddah over the two letters due to which ghunnah is not present in their bodies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ن م ل ر</td>
<td>ي و</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.G.  
فَهُوَ فِي عَيْشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ  
أَلَمْ نَخْلُقْكُمْ مَنْ مَاءٍ مَهِينٍ  
فَذُوقُوا فَلَنَّ نَزِيدْكُمْ إِلَّا عَذَابًا  

E.G.  
تَبَّتْ يَداً أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ  
قُلُوبٍ يَوْمِينَدِ وَاحِفَةُ  
يَوْمِينَدِ يَصَدُّرُ النَّاسُ أَشْتَاتًا  
فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ دَرَةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ
• If Noon sakinah followed by one of the letters of idgham in one word there is **NO** idgham then, instead we say the noon clearly this case is called Al-ith-har Al-Mutlaq (absolute clearing).

• **There are only four** words in the Qur'an

• صنوان، قنوان، بنوان، الدنیا

• In idgham without ghunnah in our recitation Hafs an Assim in surat Al-Qiamah verse 27 وَقِيل مَن رَاقِ there is **Sakt** (stop without taking breath) between Noon Sakinnah and راء. Here we read وَقِيل مَنْ, then stop for a short time without taking breath then complete the ayah. The **Sakt prevents** idgham from taking place, since it prevents the noon and ra’ from meeting. 

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**EXCEPTION**
Al-Qalb
Is to change one letter into the other one.

It is the changing of Noon sakinah or Tanween into a MEEM م when followed by Ba ب with the observance of the ghunnah and the hiding of meem.

Means that when noon sakinah is followed by ba ب in the same word or noon sakinah and tanween at the end of a word and ba the first letter of the next word it is then required that the reader changes noon sakinah or tanween into a hidden meem with a ghunnah present so that no trace of noon sakinah or tanween is left.
How to pronounce hidden meem?

* Pronouncing the hidden meem by closing the lips and holding the meem for the length of the ghunnah, then opening them with the baa.

You may note that most copies of the Qur'an have very small meem م written over letter noon ن or the second dammah or fat-hah or kasrah of the tanween is replaced by a small meem.
It is the pronunciation of non-voweled letter stripped of any shaddah, characterized somewhere between an Ith-har and an Idgham with a ghunnah remaining on the first letter which is the Noon saakinah and Tanween.

If any letter other than the letters of Ith-har, Iqlab or Idgham letters follows the Noon saakinah in the same word or between two words or follows Tanween at the beginning of the next word, then the Noon sound is hidden with ghunnah sound.

These letters are:

ت ث ج د ذ ث ص ض ط ظ ق ك
Way of pronouncing

Correct pronunciation is obtained by placing the tongue in a position of readiness to articulate the letter following noon while holding the ghunnah for nearly two counts. The tip of the tongue should not touch the upper part of the mouth during the ghunnah or else noon will be evident and not hidden, and this is to be avoided.

Note pertaining to ikhfaa': When a letter of tafkheem follows noon saakinah or tanween, the ghunnah takes on the quality of tafkheem (Fatness). Likewise, when a letter of tarqeeq follows noon saakinah or tanween, the ghunnah takes on the quality of tarqeeq (Thinness).

Letters of tafkheem from ikhfaa letters:
- ض
- ط
- ص
- ق

Letters of Tafkheem:
- ض
- ص
- ظ
- ق
- ط
- غ

The rest of letters are Tarqeeq (light) letters.
Picture number 1 for the mouth and tongue during ikfaa Noon or tanween before pronouncing Taa ت and daal د, sharing ghunnah from nasal cavity with sound comes from the mouth.
But in case of Ikfaa Noon or tanween before letters Qaf ق or Kaf ك there is only ghunnah and no sound comes from mouth because the oral cavity closed by the tongue.
Examples on Ikhfaa haqiqi:

أنتهى

Here noon sakinah followed by ث one of letters of ikhfaa and light letter, then the sound of ghunnah light.

فانصب

Here noon sakinah followed by ص which is one of the letters of ikhfaa and also heavy letter, then the sound of ghunnah required to be heavy.

جمالاً صالحاً

من قبل

ظلًا ظليلًا

ومنّ صلّ
COMPARISON BETWEEN IKHFAA & IDGHAM

**Ikhfaa**
- Occurs in one word or between two words.
- No shaddah on the letter follows Noon sakinah or tanween.
- Always with ghunnah.

**Idgham**
- Occurs between two words.
- Shaddah is present in case of complete idgham.
- With ghunnah or without ghunnah according to the type.
Select from the ayat idgham and verify its kind
Noon sakinah or tanween followed by Yaa. It is incomplete idgham with Ghunnah (ayah no 6, 7, 8).

Noon sakinah or tanween followed by Lam. It is complete idgham without Ghunnah (ayah no 6).
EXCERSEISE

Select from surat Al Humazah and Al Bayinah words containing Iqlab rule.
Solution

In Surat Al Humazah

In Surat Al Bayinnah: 4
EXCERSISE

From these surah's choose the words that contain any of Noon saakinah and Tanween rules.
These rules on stopping on the head of each ayah
In Surah Ghashiyah ayah no. 2, 4, 5, 6, 10
Ithhar halqi, ayah no. 3, 8, 13, 14 complete idgham..Ayah no.6,7,12,17,21,23 Ikhfaa Haqqi

These rules on stopping on the head of each ayah
In Surah Alinshiqaq ayah no.6 7,10,19,24,25
Ithhar halqi, ayah no.8 incomplete idgham.
Ayah no.14 Complete idgham..
Ayah no.1, 6, 9, 19 Ikhfaa

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It is a meem free from any vowel and which has a fixed sukoon when continuing reading and when stopping. This letter shares ghunnah (nasalization) during pronunciation.
The Meem saakinah has three possible rules:

1. Al-Ikfaa' As-shafawi (oral hiding)

2. Al-Idgham As-saghir (Idgham mutamathilyne saghir) (The small merging).

3. Al-Ith-har (idhhar)Ash-shafawi (The oral clarity).
Definition: The pronunciation of non vowled letter stripped of any shaddah characterized as between clear and merged, with the ghunnah remaining on the first letter which is meem in this case.

Hiding means in between Ith-har and Idgham. The lips close on with the م the sound is held with a ghunnah for the appropriate period of time, then the lips separate with the letter ب.

Shafawi means articulated from the two lips. It has one letter which is ب.

If Meem is followed immediately by Ba and this does not occur except in between two words, we then hide the meem with accompanying ghunnah.

Examples:
Meeting of letter saakin with a voweled letter so that the two letters become one emphasized letter of the second type (of letter).

If there is Meem saakinah followed by a meem with a vowel in the same word or between two words, we are then required to insert the meem sakinah within the meem with a vowel which acquires a shaddah.
WHY IDGHAM MUTAMATHILYNE SAGHIR

- **Idgham** because meem sakinah inserted into the meem with a vowel.
- **Mutamathilyne or Mithlyne** because the letters are same articulation points and characteristics.
- **Saghir** because the first letter is sakin and the second is voweled (with fathah, kasrah, dammah).

Ghunnah accompanying the idgham while the lips closed.

**Examples**:

In one word: 

الله

In two words:

في قلوبهم مَرَض

خلق لكم مَا في الأرض

أطعمهم مِن جُوع و آمنهم مِن خَوْف
• Pronouncing every letter from its articulation point without prolonged ghunnah on the clear letter (meem).

• When meem saakinah is followed by any of the arabic letters other than ب or م (26 letters). It has to be pronounced clearly (complete contact of the two lips).

• This can be in one word or between two words.

• The word Shafawi because the articulation point of the letter meem from the lips.
Examples in one word:

Examples in two words:

**NOTE:** There needs to be a special care taken that the 1th-har of the meem is complete when a و or ف follow it, this care is needed in that the reader should be careful to close his lips completely and not to say meem with Ikhfaa'.

This possibility of saying meem with an Ikhfaa before these two letters due to the proximity of the articulation point of meem with the ف و.
مَ مُ مِ

ترمٌهِ بِ حجارٍ
فاحكُُ بَ نهم

Mind Map
There are four levels of the ghunnah:

1- Most Complete  
أكمل
2- Complete  
كاملة
3- Incomplete  
ناقصة
4- Most Incomplete  
أنقص

1- Most complete ghunnah: Is the longest ghunnah
- In Noon and Meem Mushadadah (with shaddah)
- In Idgham with ghunnah (if Noon sakinah or tanween followed by one of these letters ن م ي و)

2- Complete ghunnah: Is the second longest ghunnah (not as long as the most complete ghunnah)
- In Al-ikhfaa’ Alhaqiqi
- Alikhfaa As-shafawi, Aliqlab

3- Incomplete ghunnah: This ghunnah is shorter in timing than the complete ghunnah
- Noon and Meem sakinah that are recited with iht-har

4- Most Incomplete ghunnah: This is the shortest ghunnah of all
- The Noon and Meem with vowels.

Note: The difference in timing between these different categories of ghunnah is very minute.
EXERCISE
Select from these Surahs Ikfaa shafawi, ikfaa' Haqiqi, idgham with ghunnah and ithhar halqi:
Select from this surah any of rules Noon sakinah and Idgham mutamithalyne saghir from rules of meem sakinah:
قَالُوا طَائِرُكُمْ مَّعَكُمْ أَيِّن ذُكِّرْتُم بَلْ أَنتُمْ قَوْمٌ مُّسْرِفُونَ
فَبِمَا نَقْضِهِمْ مِّيثَاقَهُمْ وَكُفْرِهِمْ بِآَيَاتِ اللَّهِ وَقَتْلِهِمُ النُّبِيَّاءَ بِغَيْرِ حَقٍّ وَقَوْلِهِمْ قُلُوبُنَا غُلْفٌ بَلْ طَبَعَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهَا بِكُفْرِهِمْ فَلاَ يُؤْمِنُونَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا
The Lam sakinah in the Qur’an are of five categories:

- The lam in a noun
- The lam in a verb
- The lam in a participle
- The lam of command
- Lam of the definite article “The”
Laam of the definite article “the”
لَّم التعرٌؾ (ال)

The definition of the definite article لَّم (ال)
It is an extra laam saakinah added to the basic makeup of the word. This noun is preceded by a hamzah al-wasl that is read with a fat-hah when starting the word, dropped when continuing from a previous word.

The noun that follows the definite article لَّم ال may be a regular noun that stands on its own without the definite article such as Sun (الشمس) moon (القمر)
Or it may be irregular in that it cannot be broken down further from the لَّم ال Such as: الذي، التي
The alif and lam of the definite article can precede a noun beginning with any of the Arabic letters.
There are two possibilities in the rules of the definite article لام التعرف

1. **Ith-har** الإظهار
   - First a regular noun that stands on its own without the definite article

2. **Idgham** الإدغام
   - If the definite article لام (ال) precedes a noun beginning with any of the fourteen letters in the group
     - أبْحَحَّكَ وَخَفَّ عَقَمَهُ
     -ء ب غ ح ج ك و خ ظ ع ق ي م هـ
   - It is said clearly this called Ith-har qamari إظهار قمري
   - And the Lam then is called لام قمرية

   **If the definite article لام التعرف precedes any of the fourteen remaining letters**
     - طَث ص ر ت ض ذ ن د س ظ ش ل
   - of the Arabic alphabet, there is then Idgham (merging) of the Lam of the definite article into the next letter
   - As we know, when there is an idgham, the two letters merge into one, and the letter that the two merge into acquires a shaddah
   - In this case then, the letter immediately following the Lam, will have a shaddah on it. This is called idgham shamsi إدغام شمسي
   - And the lam is then called لام شمسية
Irregular noun in that it cannot be broken down further from the alif lam

**Ith-har** الإظهار

If followed by yaa ي or Hamza ء

Examples:

لا يسعود

الذان

The name of Allah noun that cannot be further broken down. Though the original noun without the definite article was إله and when the alif lam was added the hamzah was dropped and the lam of the definite article merged into the lam of the noun so the honourd word became Allah الله

**Idgham** الإدغام

If followed by Lam

Examples:

والذان الذين اللائي والتي

الله

The lam in this case lam shamsiyah.
These underlined examples
From surat Al-Qadr
and surat Al-Bayinah
*Lam qamariyah
underlined in blue
*Lam shamsiyah
underlined in red
Note: Lam qamariyah above it
the sign of sukoon
(as head of ـ)
But lam shamsiyah
has no sign of sukoon.
The Laam saakinah in verbs, nouns, command and prepositions/participles

Lam sakinah in verbs

Comes at the end of a word or in the middle

1-Ith-har
(pronounced clearly)
If followed with any of the Arabic letters EXCEPT راء or لام

Examples: In Past tense
التَقَى ، أنزَلْنا حَجِّيْنا ، أرْسَلْنا
In present tense:
يَتَقِطَتْهُ ، يَلْتِفَت
The imperative:
وَالْقُرِئ ، قلُه ، وتوكل

2-Idgham
قل رَب ، قل لَّكَم ، قل لا أسألَكم
وَقُل رَبَ زَدْنِي عِلَمًا
قَلْ لَكُم مَيِّخَادُ

Lam sakinah in nouns

Ith-har
(pronounced clearly)

Examples:
أَلْسِنتَكَم ، سُلُسِبِيْلَا ، مَلْجِآ ، زَلْزالَهَا

Always in the middle of the word
Ith-har
(pronounced clearly)

'Lam-Sakinah' - when added to the present tense verb form, it becomes a type of command if preceded by 'thumma' 'ثُمَّ' or 'waw' و or 'fa' ف Examples:

ثُمَّ لَيْفَضُوا (وَلَيْفَضُوا) ثُمَّ لَيْفَضُوا تَفَثُّهُمْ وَلَيْفَضُوا نُذُورَهُمْ (Al-Haj 29)

Lam sakinah of command

Only in

1-Ith-har of Lam sakinah followed by any letter EXCEPT راء لام راء لام راء لام راء لام راء لام (بلْ قالوا) (بلْ فعله) (هلْ أنتِ) (هلْ أنتِ)

2-Idgham if followed by these two letters لام راء لام راء لام لام راء لام راء لام (بلْ رُفعه) (هلْ نَكَّم)

Lam saakinah at the end of the word merges into the next letter so is not pronounced at all next letter acquires a shaddah.

There is EXCEPTION to the idgham rule in verse no. 14 of surah Al-Mutaffeen Since reciter Hafs ‘an ‘Aasim by the way of Ash-shatabiyyay has breathless pause (sakt)

Lam sakinah in participles

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Lam sakinah in verbs:
Ith-har with any letter except with lam and raa will be Idgham
Comes at the end of a word or in the middle

Lam sakinah in nouns:
Always Ith-har
Always comes in the middle of the word

Lam sakinah of command:
Always Ith-har
preceded by 'thumma' ثم or 'waw' و or 'fa' ف

Lam sakinah in participles:
(Only in هل and بل)
Ith-har with any letter except with lam and raa will be Idgham
1- Compare between Lam sakinah in nouns and lam of definite articles

2- Complete :
Lam ............... And Lam ............. Are extra lam sakinah added to be basic make up of the word.

3- What are the types of lam sakinah in these words?

قل هل تريصون (قل هل تريصون) (و تبتل اليه) (بهلت) (السلام)
Hadith:

حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهٌِمَ، حَدََّْنَا جَرٌِر ، عَنْ قَتَادٍََ، قَالَ سَؤَلْتُ أَنَس ا عَنْ قِرَاءٍَِ النَّبٍِ، صلى
الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ كَانَ ٌَمُدُّ مَدّ ا

Qatadah said:
I asked Anas about the recitation of the Qur'an by the Prophet (sala Allahu Alihi wa salam)
He said: He used to express all the long accents clearly.

Sahih (Al-Albani)
Sunan Abi Dawud 1465
Natural Madd

ياء مدية Yaa, ألف Alif, واو waw مدية
Includes the separated letters in حي طهُر that starts some surahs.

Followers of Natural madd:
1-The Lesser Connective Lengthening
2-The Substitute Lengthening
3-The Exchange lengthening

Secondary Madd

Due to Hamzah

1-The Separate Allowed Lengthening
2-The Greater Connective Lengthening

Four or five vowel counts.
Two counts but that way is not the way of Ash-Shatibiyyah that is being taught here

Due to sukoon

Original sukoon
Presented sukoon

1-The Presented Sukoon Lengthening
2-The Soft Lengthening

The Required Attached Madd
Four or five vowel counts

Al Hamzah after letter madd

The Compulsory madd

In letter

In word

heavy
light
heavy light

It is lengthened two vowel counts
The Lengthening

Its linguistic definition: Extra

Its applied definition: Lengthening of the sound with a letter of the madd letters.

The madd letters are in the following three cases.

The ya’ with sukoon preceded by a letter with kasrah

The wow with sukoon preceded by a letter with Dammah

The Alif with a sukoon preceded by a letter with Fathah

These madd letters appear in one word أُوْتِينَا، نُوحِيْهَا
The Two leen letters حرفي اللين

The waw sakinah preceded by a fat-hah such as: أَوْ، خَوْف

The yaa sakinah preceded by a fat-hah such as: خَيْر، بَيْت

The Natural Lengthening (Al-Madd At-tabee’ee)

**Its definition:** It is the madd (lengthening) that without which the letter cannot exist (the timing), and it does not stop due to a hamzah or a sukoon.

**Its indications:** There should not be a hamzah before it, and there should not be a hamzah or sukoon after it.

It is named **original** because it is the origin of all mudood (lengthening).

It is called **natural** because the person with a natural measure will not increase its measure nor decrease it.

**Its timing:** It is lengthened **two** vowel counts.

The timing of each count depends on the speed of the reciter. Each vowel should be equal in count to the other, and the mudood of two, four, five, and six counts should be equal to that many vowels.
**Vowel:** Is the time needed to pronounce one letter with fat-hah or dammah or kasrah.

The time of all voweled letter the same

Example:  
\[ ق = ق = ق \]
\[ س = س = ط = ط = ق = ق = ق = ق = ق = ق = ق ... \]

When we say 2 vowel counts means time needed to pronounce two successive voweled letter with fat-hah or dammah or kasrah.

The time needed to pronounce  
\[ ما = مو = مي \]

All vowels must sound like a shortened version of its origin. The alif is the origin of the fat-ha, the long waw is the origin of the dhammah, and the long yaa is the origin of the kasrah. The reader must be careful not to pronounce these vowels incorrectly, such as when the kasrah is pronounced in between a kasrah and a fat-ha.

Some readers mistakenly open the sides of the mouth for a fat-hah instead of opening the mouth vertically suitable opening; the result of this mistake is called imaalalah, which means tilting.

Other readers do not make a complete circle of their lips for a dhammah and the resulting sound is like that of the English (O).

Another mistake readers may make is not lowering the jaw Completely for the kasrah, and the resulting sound is that of a short (i) or (ae). We should not let our mouths be lazy; the correct way of pronouncing vowels need more mouth and jaw action than the incorrect way.
Examples on natural madd:

قَال يُقُول قِيل

In these three words, Natural madd with different madd letters and will have the timing of two vowel counts.

Note: these words have a natural madd as long as we do not stop on the word. As stated before in the indications of the natural madd there cannot be sukoon after the madd letter, Then the madd would no longer be considered a natural madd, but would be a different kind of madd, to be discussed latter.

Included in natural madd is the group of letters:

حی ظبر (حا يا طا ها را)

which are letters that start some surahs of the Qur’an. If any one of these letters is at the beginning of a surah, the letter is read with two vowel counts.

Example: طهpronounced طا ها
What Follows the Natural Lengthening Rules

The lesser Connecting Lengthening Madd Assilah Assughra
مدَّ الصَّلَة الصُّغْرَى

It is a madd that comes from the vowel on a (pronoun or possessive pronoun haa ﴿

A haa at the end of a word (last letter) that is not part of the original make up of the word, representing the singular third person male. It is voweled either with a dhammah or a kasrah, positioned between two voweled letters, the reader is not stopping on it, and it is not followed by a hamzah. When all these requirements are met the dhammah on the haa become lengthened into a lengthened waw or the kasrah on the haa becomes lengthened like a lengthened yaa. When stopping on this haa we stop with a regular sukoon, and the two count madd is dropped.

The last letter of the word مَالَهُ is a pronoun not part of the original word, representing a male third person, located between two voweled letters lam with dammah and waw with fathah if we read this in continuation with the next word (meaning we do not stop on this word), we lengthen the dhammah on the haa so that it becomes the length of a lengthened waw, which would be two vowel counts. Please note the small وَاَو (وَاَو) and the small مَالَهُ (مَالَهُ). This tells us that there is an extra وَاَو (مَالَهُ).
Here there is **NO** madd because letter precedes haa is sakin.

Here there is **NO** madd because haa is sakinah.

- Exceptions to the Lesser Connective Lengthening rule

1-Here there is **NO** madd, even though all of the conditions have been met.

2-Here there **IS** a madd, even though all of the conditions have not been met.

**Note:** The pronoun **ه** of the female noun **هذُ** which means this referring to a female object, follows lesser connecting madd rule if it is between two voweled letters.

**Example:**

Surat Al-Muzzammil 19
The Substitute Lengthening (Madd Al-Ewadh)

مَدَّ العِوَض

It is substituting a lengthened alif for the tanween with a fatha, when stopping on it. The lengthening is two counts, which means, the length of two vowels, the same as the counts of natural lengthening. This madd takes place whether there is an alif written after the letter with the tanween or not.

When continuing reading and not stopping on the word that has the tanween with a fat-h, this lengthening disappears, and the noon sakinah rules are applied to the tanween. If there is an alif written after the tanween, it is dropped when continuing.

Examples: 

- هُديّاً pronounced هُدا
- مآءاً pronounced مآء
- شكوراً pronounced شكورا
- جمعاً pronounced جمعاً
Note:
The tanween is usually a sign of a noun, but there are a two cases when verbs have a tanween on them representing the light (non stressed) emphatic NOON نون التوكيد الخفيفة, and not part of a noun.

The two places
1-In Surat Yusuf ayah 32

2- Surat Al-Alaq Ayah 15

The rule is the same when stopping on these two words; a two vowel count alif is substituted for the tanween when stopping. When continuing on, these words are recited with the tanween and the appropriate noon sakinah rule applied.
EXCEPTION: Not included in this madd is هاء التأنيث or female haa in Arabic represented هـ or ـة when linked, This letter occurs on the end of nouns, indicates female gender. This letter is always read as a haa هـ saakinah when stopping on the word, and is always read as a taa ت in the case of continuing. When a noun with a female haa has a tanween with a fath فتح the word should be stopped on with a haa sakinah and there is no alif substituted for the tanween.

This is found in such words as:

- نِعْمَة pronounced نِعْمَة when stopped on
- رَحْمَة pronounced رَحْمَة when stopped on
The Exchange Lengthening  
(Madd Al-Badal) مـد البـدل

**Its definition:** The letter hamzah precedes any of the three madd letters.

**Note:** The vowel of the madd letter is on the hamzah.

وَ أُوُذْوَآ إِيْمَانُكُمْ عِادِمَ اِيْلَافِهِم

These examples were originally as follow

وَ أُوُذْوَآ إِيْمَانُكُمْ أَدِمَ اِيْلَافِهِم

As seen these words originally had two hamzahs, the first one had a vowel and the second a sukoon. The second hamzah was changed into a madd letter from the category of the vowel of the first hamzah (for example if the first hamzah has kasra then the second hamzah changed to yaa). Not all cases of madd badl (a hamzah preceding a madd letter) have this origin (two hamzahs, the first with a vowel and the second with a sukoon), but we treat all cases of hamzah before a madd letter as مـد البـدل.

Madd badl is lengthened for two vowel counts by the way of recitation of Hafs ‘an ‘Aasim.
The Secondary Madd

1. The Required Joined Lengthening
2. The Allowed Separated Lengthening
3. The Greater Connective Lengthening

The madd due to hamzah

The madd due to sukoon

1. The Presented Sukoon Lengthening
2. The Soft Lengthening
3. The Compulsory Lengthening
The Required Attached Madd
AL-Madd AL-Waajib AL-Muttaasil
المَد الواجِب المُتَّصِل

Its definition: It occurs when a hamzah follows a madd letter in the same word.
It is called (required) because all readers agree that this madd is required. (more than two vowel counts).
It is called (joined) due to the attachment of the madd letter and the hamzah to the same word.

Its rule: It is lengthened four or five vowel counts.
The Separate Allowed Lengthening

AL-Madd AL-Jaa’ez AL-Munfasil المَدُ الجَاِِزُ المُنْفَصِٰل

**Its definition:** It occurs when a madd letter is the last letter of a word, and a hamzah (hamzat Al-qat’ هَمْزَة القَطَعُ) is the first letter of the next word.  
It is called **allowed** because of the permissibility of a short count of two, as well as its lengthening with some readers.  
It is called **separate** due to the separation of the madd letter and hamzah, meaning they are in separate words, but next to each other.  
**Its rule:** Its lengthening is of the measure of **four or five** vowel counts, the way we are teaching to read, which is Hafs ‘an Aasim by the way of Ash-shatibiyyah.  
Two vowel counts for this lengthening are not allowed in this way of reading.  
When stopping on the word that has the madd letter at the end of it, the reader stops with the natural **two** count lengthening since the hamzah in the next word is the reason for lengthening to four or five counts, and the reason is no longer present when stopping on the first word.  
**Examples:**

"فَقَالُوا رَبَّنَا إِنَّا مِن لَّدُنِكَ رَحْمَةً لاَّ يَسْتَوِى أُمَّادًا يَجْبِينَ عَادَمَ قَضَرَبْنَا عَلَى َءَاذَانْهُمْ تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهِبٍ وَتَبَّ"
NOTE: In some words such as 

يا (Ya) used for calling, or هَا (Ha) for drawing attention, the madd letter is written joined together with these words, they are drawn as one word but they are two separate words. And pronounced as one word.

So the kind of madd in يا (Ya) allowed Separate Lengthening

In هَّمْلَأ (Hammala) there are two lengthenings

The second is required Attached Lengthening
The first is the Allowed Separate Lengthening

NOTES: The required attached Lengthening and the allowed separate lengthening must be both four counts or both five counts. It is not allowed to mix the madd counts!
The Greater Connecting Lengthening
Madd Assilah Alkubra مَد الصِّلَة الكُبْرَى

**Its definition:** If the pronoun/possessive pronoun (هاء الضمير) representing a third person male gender is at the end of a word (meaning not part of the original make up of the word) and it has a vowel of a dhammah or a kasrah, is between two voweled letters, and the first letter of the next word is a hamzah, the dhammah on the pronoun/possessive pronoun هـ is lengthened into a واو or the kasrah is lengthened into a ياء and it can be lengthened **four** or **five** counts, it is permissible two counts not the way we taught here.

This madd follows the allowed separated lengthening in vowel counts.

**Examples:**

أَيْقَسَبُ أَنْ لَمْ يَرْعُوْ أَحَدُ

إنَّ نَذَاعْوَا مِنْ دُونِهِ إِلَّهَـا

The second haa هـ in the word هذه follows the same rules as pronoun haa in the madd.
lengthening caused by a sukoon

1-The Compulsory Lengthening

The Compulsory **word** Lengthening

The Compulsory **letter** Lengthening

The Compulsory **Heavy** Lengthening in a Word

The Compulsory **light** Lengthening in a Word

The Compulsory **Heavy** Lengthening in a Letter

The Compulsory **light** Lengthening in a Letter
Its definition: An original (or fixed) sukoon is positioned after a madd letter, in a word or a letter. By original it is meant that the sukoon is part of the original make up of the word, and is present when continuing the reading and when stopping.

*The Compulsory heavy word Lengthening*
المَـد اللاَّزم الكَلِمً

Its definition: It is when an original sukoon (the letter has a shaddah on it) comes after a madd letter in a word.

The word heavy مَـثَّل refers to the shaddah. A shaddah indicates two letters of the same, the first one with a sukoon, and the second with the vowel that is accompanying the shaddah. The two letters have merged into each other, and thence the shaddah. It is called compulsory لازم due the permanent, or original sukoon found when the reader stops or continues, or because all readers agree that this lengthening must be 6 vowel counts. It is called word كلمي due to the fact that the madd letter is in one word.
Examples:

The Compulsory Light Lengthening in a Word

المد اللاَّزِم الكَلِمي المُخَفَّفْ

Its Definition: It occurs when an original sukoon that is not merged (no shaddah on it), follows a madd letter in a word.

The word light comes from the letter not being merged. This refers to the letter with the sukoon that follows the medd letter.

One word of this kind of lengthening in the Qur’an in only two places in surat Yunus (51,91)

6 vowel counts
The letters that begin some of the surahs of the Qur’an are fourteen in number. These fourteen letters are found in the phrases:

نصٌ حكيمٌ قاطعٌ لهُ سر

Or

نصٌ حكيمٌ قطعاً لهُ سر

Or

صِلهُ سُحيراً من قَطَعكَ

These letters are divided into four groups:
1- That which has no madd at all: This refers to the alif ألف as it has no madd letter in it.
2- That which has a madd of two counts: The letters in this category can be found in the phrase: حَيِّ طَهُرْ meaning the letters are recited as حا يا طآ را when found in the letters that sometimes begin a surah, and are lengthened two counts. When these letters are written out as above, they consist of only two letters, and are of the natural madd.
3-The Ain عَيْنَ can be lengthened six or four vowel counts, according to the rules of the way we read, which is the way of: Hafs ‘an ‘Aasim from the way of Ash-Shatibiyyah (six counts preferred) This is due to the fact that the Ain as a separate letter beginning to a surah is found at the beginning of surah Maryam and the beginning (second ayah) of surah Ash-Shooraa.
4-That which has a madd of six vowel counts: The rest of the letters from the fourteen that start some surahs of the Qur’an fall into this category. These letters are seven in number, and can be found in the phrase: 

(سِنُّ ۚ نُونَ قَافِ ۚ صَادَ ۚ لَامَ ۚ كَافِ ۚ مِمُّ ۚ سِنُّ ۚ لَّمَ ۚ مِمُّ)

The letters of the group سِنُّ لَّمَ ۚ مِمُّ are categorized into two groups:

1-The Compulsory light Lengthening 
المد اللازم الحرفي المخفف

The letters of the group سِنُّ لَّمَ ۚ مِمُّ are each individually read as a three letter word, the middle letter being a madd letter, and the third letter having an original (or permanent) sukoon. This last letter not merged with what comes next. 

Example: 

\[
\text{الماء لا مَم} \\
\text{Pronounced:} \\
\text{الماء لا مَم} \\
\text{Alif-Laam-Mem}
\]

2-The Compulsory Heavy Lengthening 
المد اللازم الحرفي المثقل

This type of lengthening occurs when a letter of the group سِنُّ لَّمَ ۚ مِمُّ has the last letter of the three letter word representing the individual letter, merging into the letter that comes after it. 

This is the reason for it being called heavy مثقل. This madd has a required lengthening of six counts.

Example:

\[
\text{الماء لا مَم} \\
\text{Pronounced:} \\
\text{الماء لا مَم} \\
\text{Alif-Laam-Mem}
\]

The two letters لام and ميم that consist of three letters in the middle letter madd lengthened six vowel and ميم sakinah in لام merged with the first letter of the next spelled out letter ميم Pronounced: 

\[
\text{الماء لا مَم} \\
\text{Alif-Laam-Mem}
\]
The different separate letters that are found at the beginning of some surahs

1- One letter starts three surahs  

- Saad  
- Qaf  
- Al-Qalam

Pronounced: قاف صاد نون

6 vowel counts

- This kind Compulsory light Lengthening in a letter

المد اللازم الحرفي المخفف

2- Two letters start 10 surahs

- Ya-Sin

Pronounced: يا

2 vowel count and

سِن six vowel

- An-Naml

Pronounced: طا

2 vowel counts And

سِن six vowel counts

Compulsory light

Lengthening in a letter

In seven suras

- Ghafir  
- Fussilat

- Ash-Shura

- Az-Zukhruf  
- Ad-Dukhan

- Al-Jathiyah  
- Al-Ahqaf

Pronounced: حا ميم

2 vowel counts in

حَا مـيم and six vowel counts in

سِن六 vowel counts

Compulsory light

Lengthening in a letter.

- Ta-Ha

Pronounced: طا ها

2 vowel counts each

(natural madd)
Three letters start 13 surahs

Ash-Shu'ara  
Al-Qasas

Yunus  
Hud  
Yusuf  
Ibrahim  
Al-Hijr

Al-Baqarah  
Aal-'Imran  
Al-Ankabut  
Ar-Rum  
Luqman  
As-Sajdah

Pronounced طا سيمم 2 vowel counts,  
6 vowel counts  
Compulsory Heavy  
Lengthening in a letter  
because idgham noon sakinah (last  
letter in سين) in first  
letter meem مييم  
pronounced سيمم  
Last yaa 6 vowel counts  
Compulsory light  
Lengthening in a letter

Pronounced ألف لام را 6 vowel counts in laam  
Compulsory light  
Lengthening in a letter  
2 vowel counts in raa natural maad

Pronounced ألف لام ميم  
لا م م followed by  
meem  
mushaddadadadah, then  
second meem its third  
letter sakin مييم so it  
is 6 vowel counts  
Compulsory light  
Lengthening in a letter
Ar-Ra'd

6 vowel counts in letter,
- laam Compulsory
Heavy Lengthening
-meeem Compulsory light Lengthening
-Raa (natural madd) 2 vowel counts.

Maryam

6 or 4 vowel counts in aif then
- 6 vowel counts in kaf Compulsory light Lengthening
- 2 vowel counts in ya Compulsory light Lengthening
- 6 or 4 in aif, then ikhfaa
noon sakinah with heavy ghunnah.
6 vowel counts in Saad.
Its definition: This madd occurs when there is only one letter after one of the three madd letters, it is the last letter of the word, this last letter has any vowel on it, and we are stopping on the last letter with a presented sukoon. It is called “presented sukoon” because the sukoon is presented on the letter when stopping on it, otherwise the letter is read with its vowel.

It is permitted to lengthen this madd two, or four, or six vowel counts when stopping on it. When not stopping on it, the last letter is read with a vowel and the madd letter is lengthened two vowel counts, the normal measure for natural lengthening.

In The Required Attached Madd when the hamzah that follows the madd letter is the last letter of the word, and the reader is stopping on the word (meaning the hamzah now has a presented sukoon), the lengthening can be four or five counts, as mentioned before, or six counts.
It occurs when a “leen” letter waw و or yaa ياء or yaa ٌ with a sukoon, preceded by a letter with a fathah) is followed by one letter only in the same word and we stop on the last letter in the word with a presented sukoon.

- It is allowed to lengthen this madd Two or four or six vowel counts when stopping on the word. When continuing reading (not stopping on this word), there is a slight lengthening of the “leen” letter, referred by the scholars as madd ma مداً ما which is less than two vowel counts, but longer than one vowel count.
These lengthenings have various degrees of strength and weakness.
The strongest is the compulsory Lengthening, the second strongest is the required joined lengthening, the next the presented sukoon lengthening, then separated allowed lengthening, and the weakest the exchange lengthening,

The Rule of the Stronger of the Two Causes for a Lengthening
If two reasons for lengthening are present in one madd letter, there must be one stronger than the other. In this case the weak madd is left, and we use the stronger of the two.

Examples: 
In this word, there is a hamzah before the madd letter ٓ this is therefore an exchange lengthening, This same madd letter is followed by a shaddah, meaning a sukoon, so we also have the compulsory lengthening.
With the knowledge that the stronger of these two madd is the compulsory lengthening, we use that madd and do not use the exchange lengthening, This madd is lengthened six counts, that of the compulsory lengthening.
In this example a hamzah precedes a madd letter ء so there is an exchange lengthening, The same madd letter is followed by a hamzah in the same word ء، so there is also a required joined lengthening, Both of these madd share the same madd letter, the alif, and since the stronger of the two lengthenings is the required joined lengthening, we apply that lengthening and not the exchange lengthening. This madd is therefore lengthened four or five vowel counts.

When Stopping:
the reader can stop on this madd at the end of this word بُرءاء four vowel counts with two causes required lengthening and lengthening with presented sukoon, may also stop with five vowel counts if the reader reads required madd five counts, Also may stop with six vowel counts this is for one reason if he reads lengthening with presented sukoon six counts.

It is forbidden to stop on this word using the present sukoon lengthening with two vowel counts. This is due to the rule of the stronger of the two lengthenings, since the required joined lengthening is stronger than the presented sukoon lengthening.
In this example the hamzah precedes a madd letter, indicating an exchange lengthening. This madd is at the end of the word, and the first letter of the next word is a hamzah, so the allowed separated lengthening is also using this same madd letter, which is an alif.

In this case, when continuing reading, and the allowed separated lengthening is employed, so this madd lengthened 4 or 5 counts (by the way of Ash-Shatibiyyah)

When stopping on the first word only the exchange lengthening is used, since the hamzah that begins the second word is not being read, and there is therefore no allowed separate lengthening is used.

In case of this ayah the weaker soft lengthening precedes the stronger presented sukoon lengthening, when stopping on both of them, the stronger should then be the same length or longer in length than the weaker.

Example: if we stop on 4 vowel counts.

So we can stop on with either 4 or 6 vowel counts only.

*When the stronger madd precedes the weaker madd, the weaker madd then must be equal or less in length than the stronger one.
Pick out the words from Surat Abassa that have these Rules:

1. One word has Madd Laazim (the compulsory madd)

2. One word has Maad assilah assughra (the lesser connective lengthening)

3. Madd Jaa’ez Munfasil (the separate allowed lengthening) (write the No. of the Ayah)

4. Madd Ewadh (the substitute madd) on stopping (write the no of Ayah)

5. Two words have madd wajib Muttasil (the required attached madd)

6. Three words have Madd Tabe’ee (natural madd)

7. One word has lam in an order

8. Lam of the definite article (2 word have ith-har qamari) (2 words have idgham shamsi)
O Allah! Accept from us our good deeds!

Peace be upon you
Assalamu Alaikum