Primary Qa’ida for Reciting the Holy Qur’an from the Correct Origins

Madani Qaida

Presented by: Majlis Madrasa-tul-Madina

Dawat e Islami
The Holy Qur'an, the powerful Word of Allah ﷺ, is a priceless treasure of guidance, knowledge and wisdom. The Merciful Prophet, mercy for the universe, the Leader of Mankind ﷺ stated, “The best amongst you is he who learnt the Holy Qur'an and taught it to others”. (Sahih Bukhari, Kitaab Faza'il ul Qur'an, Hadith 5027, p.435)

Alhamdu-Lillah! In order to spread the teachings of the Holy Qur'an, Dawat-e-Islami, the Non-Political, International Movement for the Propagation of the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah - has internationally established countless Madāris (schools) known as Madrassa-tul-Madina. These Madāris hold classes of Hifz and Nāzira. At present, in Pakistan alone, approximately 50,000 young male and female students are being taught the Hifz and Nāzira for free. Similarly, usually everyday after Sala-tul-Isha, Madrassa-tul-Madina classes (for male adults) take place in various Masājīd etc. Islamic Brothers learn how to recite the Holy Qur'an with the correct pronunciation, reciting the Arabic letters from their proper origins (Makhārij), they learn Du'ās (supplications) and are also taught about Salāh and the Sunan, all for free.

In addition, thousands of Madrassa-tul-Madina classes (for female adults) take place daily within the homes not just in Pakistan, but also in many other countries of the world. At present, according to one estimation, just in Baab-ul-Madina (Karachi) alone, more than 1,300 Madrassa classes for Islamic sisters take place almost on a daily basis, in which more than 12,000 Islamic sisters are taught the Holy Qur'an, Salāh, Sunnan and Du'ās, all for free.

Alhamdulillah, the experienced teachers of Madrassa-tul-Madina have compiled this Madani Qa'idā to make learning the Holy Qur'an simpler and easier. The Madani Qa'idā presents the fundamental rulings of Tajweed in a simplified form for the young and old students alike, so that all children, Islamic brothers and sisters can easily learn how to recite the Holy Qur'an in the correct manner. Expert Qurrā (Qur'an Reciters) have thoroughly checked and verified the contents of the Madani Qa'idā with regards to the rulings of Tajweed.

For the guidance of how to teach the Madani Qa'idā, the “Rahnumā-e-Mudarriseen” has also been published; this contains great detail related to the teaching methods for each lesson. In'sha-Allah ﷺ, the V.C.D of the Madani Qa'idā will also be released very soon by Maktaba-tul-Madina (a department of Dawat-e-Islami), this will assist in understanding the Madani Qa'idā and will further simplify reciting the Holy Qur'an.

We pray to Allah ﷺ that the success of Dawat-e-Islami continues day and night. May Allah ﷺ grants us the ability to act upon the Madani In'āmāt and travel consistently with Madani Qafila with the devotees of the Holy Prophet for our own and others' rectification. May we try sincerely to fulfil the Madani Aim given to us by Ameer-e-AhleSunnat, the Founder of Dawat-e-Islami, Hazrat'e Allama Maulana Abu Bilal Muhammad Ilyas Attar Qadiri Razavi the Darvish of the Qadiriyyah that “I must try to rectify myself and the people of the whole world” In'sha-Allah ﷺ.

Majlis Madrassa-tul-Madina (Dawat-e-Islami)
29th Zul Hijjah al-Harām 1428H
LESSON NUMBER 1: Huroof Mufridat (Individual Letters)

- The Huroof Mufridat (Individual Letters) also known as the Huroof Tahajji are 29 in total.
- Pronounce the Huroof Mufridat (Individual Letters) according to the rules of Tajweed and Qirā‘at with the Arabic tone and accent, avoid urdu pronunciation, for example DO NOT READ [Bay], [Tay], [Thay], [hay], [Khay], [Toyin], [Dzhoyin] instead recite them in the following way [Baa], [Taa], [Thaa], [haa], [Khaaw], [Taaw], [Dhzaaw].
- From amongst these 29 letters, there are 7 that are always pronounced with a full mouth (i.e. deeply) in every state, this group of letters is known as the Huroof Musta‘iljah, they are the following: خ, ص, ج, ح, ط, ض, ق, when joined together, these letters are pronounced خصصُ ضِغظَ صُ، خَ، قَ، طَ، ضَ، قَ، when joined together, these letters are pronounced خصصُ ضِغظَ صُ، خَ، قَ، طَ، ضَ، قَ.
- Only 4 letters are pronounced from the lips, ب, پ, ب, ب. Excluding these letters, do not let the lips move during recitation.

(3)
Lesson Number 2: Huroof Murakkabât (Compound Letters)

- When 2 or more letters unite they form a Murakkab (Compound).
- Read each letter of the Murakkab (Compound) letters separately as you read the Huroof Mufridât (Individual Letters).
- As before, make sure you pronounce the letters in the Ma’rûf manner i.e. with the Arabic tone and accent.
- When 2 or more letters are joined together and written, their form is changed. Usually the head of the letter is written and the body is omitted.
- The letters which are almost identical, when in the compound form, can be identified by the alterations in the number and position of the dots.
Lesson Number 3: Harakat

- The plural form of Harakat is Harakat. Zabr [٢] Zer [٩] and Paish [٩] are known as the Harakat. The Zabr and Paish are found above the letter whereas the Zer is found below it.
- The letter which has a Harakat is known as Mutaharrik.
- The Zabr is pronounced by opening the mouth and raising the voice, the Zer is pronounced by dropping the tone of the voice and the Paish is pronounced by the rounding of the lips.
- Recite the Harakat correctly (in the Ma’ruf manner), without stretching them and without an incorrect shortening.
- If a Harakat or Jazm (sign of Sukoon) appears on an ‘Alif, then read it as ‘Hamzah’.
- If the letter ١ has a Zabr or Paish it is pronounced deeply. If the letter ١ has a Zer it is pronounced delicately.

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3 The plural of Harakat which is literally translated as “movement”.
3 “Zabr”, “Zer” and “Paish” are Urdu terms used in the subcontinent which replace the Arabic terms (for Harakat) “Fathah”, “Kasrah” and “Dhammah”, respectively.
Lesson Number 4

- Read this lesson without spelling (Ravaa).
- Take special care to pronounce the Harakat.
- Create an apparent distinction between the letters which are Qareeb-us-Saut i.e. the letters that sound similar.
To become pious and steadfast upon the Sunnah, keep reciting this all the time e.g. whilst sitting, walking etc.

The 5 levels of Knowledge

(1) Silence (2) To listen with attention
(3) To remember what you hear (4) Act upon what you have learnt (5) Pass on the knowledge you have learned to others.
Lesson Number 5: Tanween

- Two Zabr [ع], Two Zer [ع] and Two Paish [ٰ] are called Tanween ٠. Any letter with a Tanween is called a Munawwan.
- In reality, Tanween is Noon Sākinah, which appears at the end of the word, it is for this reason that Tanween sounds like Noon Sākinah, e.g. 
- Spell out the examples of Tanween as follows: 
  - ميم = م ميم = م ميم = م
  - ميم = م ميم = م
  - ميم = م
- Sometimes after two Zabr the letter ٣ or the letter ١ is written, when spelling out the examples, do not mention these (letters).

٠ However each type has a specific name; in Arabic two Zabr, two Zer & two Paish are called Fat-hatayn, Kasratayn & Dhammatayn, respectively.
**Lesson Number 6**

- Read this lesson using both methods i.e. with spellings and without spelling.
- Take special care to correctly pronounce the Harakat, Tanween and all the letters particularly the Huroof Musta’liyah (the letters that are read deeply).
- Spell out the words as follows: ملک = ملک, لام ملک = ملک, ميم = ميم, زابر = زابر, لام زاير = لام زاير, two paish = two paish.
Lesson Number 7: Huroof Maddah

- This sign ؕ is known as the Jazm. A letter that has a Jazm is known as a Sakin letter.
- The Sakin letter is read with the Mutaharrik letter (letter with a Harakat) before it.
- There are 3 Huroof Maddah, they are: ی و ى.
- When there is a Zabr before the Alif, then the Alif becomes Maddah e.g. ّب. When there is a Paish before the Wao Sakinah, then the Wao becomes Maddah e.g. د. When there is a Zer before the Yaa Sakinah, then the Yaa becomes Maddah e.g. ﷺ
- Pronounce the Huroof Maddah by stretching them to the length of one Alif i.e. 2 Harakat.
- Spell out the examples as follows: زابر, داہ, راہ, ساہ.
Recite this 21 times (read *Durood Shareef* once before and after) then blow on some water, and drink on an empty stomach in the mornings (or give it to someone else to drink) for 40 days. *In’shaa-Allah* the memory (of the one who drinks the water) will be strengthened.
**Lesson Number 8: Khari Harakāt**

- *Kharay Zabr (١)*, *Kharay Zer (٢)*, and *Ultay Paish (٣)* are known as the Khari Harakāt.
- The Khari Harakāt are considered to be equivalent to *Huroof Maddah*, it is for this reason that the Khari Harakāt are pronounced in the same way i.e. they are stretched to the length of one *Alif* which is equal to 2 Harakāt.
- In this lesson, also create an apparent distinction between the letters which are *Qareeb-us-Saut* i.e. the letters that sound similar.

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There are 2 Huroof Leen: و and ي.

When there is a Zabr before the Wao Sakinah, then the Wao becomes Leen e.g ﯽ. When there is a Zabr before the Ya Sakinah, then the Ya becomes Leen e.g ﯽ.

Pronounce the Huroof Leen gently and correctly without stretching or exaggerated resonance (sudden pausing).

Spell out the examples as follows: ﯽ zabr ﯽ zabr ﯽ zabr ﯽ zabr.
“Khari Harakat” is an Urdu term used in the subcontinent; the same applies to the words “Kharay Zabri/Zer”, “Ullay Paish” (Plural forms). This is a type of Madd which is stretched to the length of one Alif.

The word “Huruf” here represents the Urdu plural form (i.e. more than one letter), in Arabic this term is Haraf-al-he two letters of Leen)
Lesson Number 10

- Read this lesson using both methods i.e. with spellings and without spelling.
- This lesson combines all the previous lessons i.e. Harakāt, Tanween, Huroof Maddah, Khari Harakāt and Huroof Leen.
- Take special care to understand, recognise and apply all the rules, pronounce all the letters correctly especially the Huroof Musta‘liyāh (letters pronounced deeply).
- When spelling out the examples make sure you join every letter to the one before it e.g spell out the word زاّب (Zabr) as follows: زاّب, متضاد = فوّص, حناص = ضاّائر, خيرًا = زاّب, ضاّائر = حناص, مفاعل = فوّص, متضاد = زاّب, ضاّائر = حناص, خيرًا = زاّب.

الحمد لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ عَلَيْهِ الْمُسَنَّبِينَ

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LESSON NUMBER 11: Sukoon (Jazm)

- As you have already learnt, this sign (ٰ) is known as the Jazm, a letter with a Jazm is described as Sākin (a motionless letter).
- The letter with a Jazm is read with the Mutaharrik letter before it.
- Always pronounce the Hamzah Sākinah (ه) with slight resonance (a sudden pause at the end).
- There are 5 Huroof Qalqalah, when joined together these are pronounced as قطب.
- The meaning of the word Qalqalah is movement, there must be movement and motion (within the Makhraj) when pronouncing these letters so that the sound echoes.
- When the Huroof Qalqalah are Sākin (i.e. have a Jazm on them) make sure the echo in the sound is clear.
- In this lesson ensure you take special care when pronouncing the Huroof Qalqalah and the Hamzah Sākinah (the letter Alif that has a Jazm), and also take special care to distinguish between the letters that sound similar.
Lesson Number 12: Noon Sākinah and Tanween (Izhār and Ikhfā)

The Noon Sākinah and Tanween have 4 Rules: (1) Izhār (2) Ikhfā (3) Idghām (4) Iqlāb.

1. Izhār: If any letter from the Huroof Halqiyyah is found after a Noon Sākinah or Tanween, then Izhār will be done i.e. the sound of the Noon will be clear. (Nasalisation (ghunna) will not take place when reading the Noon Sākinah or Tanween) The Huroof Halqiyyah are 6 and they are: خ, ئ, ع, ح, ج, ي.

2. Ikhfā: If any letter from the Huroof Ikhfā is found after a Noon Sākinah or Tanween, then Ikhfā will be done i.e. one would read the Noon Sākinah or Tanween with Nasalization (ghunna). The Huroof Ikhfā are 15 and they are: ق, ف, ض, ط, ض, س, ز, ذ, ح, ث, ج, د, د, س, و, ل, ك.

Note: The rulings for Idghām and Iqlāb have been described in Lesson 14.
One who reads this 100 times daily without talking during recitation, and then performs a Du‘ā (supplication) In’shaa-Allah his supplication will be answered.
This curved sign “ا” is known as **Tashdeed**. A letter with a Tashdeed mark is known as a **Mushaddad** letter.

Read the Mushaddad letter twice. It will first be read while being joined with the Mutaharrik letter before it, and then it will be read, with a slight pause, with its own Harakat.

**Ghunnah** is always done in the Noon Mushaddaddah and the Meem Mushaddadah. The meaning of Ghunnah is to take the sound into the nose i.e. Nasalisation, the duration of the Ghunnah is equal to the length of one Alif.

When a letter from the *Huroof Qalqalah* is Mushaddad, pronounce the letter with extra stress and an emphasised echo.

If the first letter is Mutaharrik, the second Sākin and the third Mushaddad, then in most cases (not all) the Sākin letter is not read and the Mutaharrik letter is joined with the Mushaddad letter, e.g. **بْعْسَمُ** will be read as **بعسم**.

In this lesson in addition to exercising the Tashdeed, take special care in distinguishing between the letters that sound similar.

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Lesson Number 14: Noon Sākinah and Tanween (Idghām and Iqlāb)

(3) **Idghām**: If any letter from the Huroof Yarmalūn is found after a Noon Sākinah or Tanween, then Idghām will be done, without Ghunnah (Nasalisation) in the letters 'ر' and 'ل' and with Ghunnah in the remaining 4 letters. The Huroof Yarmalūn are 6 and they are: ن, ل, م, بر, ى, غ.

(4) **Iqlāb**: If the letter ب is found after the Noon Sākinah or Tanween, then perform Iqlāb i.e. change the Noon Sākinah or Tanween into a Meem and perform Ikhtfā (pronounce it with Nasalization).

Spell out the examples of **Idghām** as follows: 

- **زبّر** = من قُلنَ ۖ قَبِيلًا
- **پاش** = لُمْ قَبِيلًا

Spell out the examples of **Iqlāb** as follows: 

- **زبّر** = من قُلنَ ۖ مُعَلَّمًا
- **زبّر** = من قُلنَ ۖ مُعَلَّمًا

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(28)
Lesson Number 15: The rules of Meem Sākinah

The Meem Sākinah has 3 rules: (1) Idghām Shafawi (2) Ikhfā Shafawi (3) Izhār Shafawi.

(1) Idghām Shafawi: If after a Meem Sākinah another Meem appears, then Idghām Shafawi (with Ghunnah) will be done within the Meem Sākinah.

(2) Ikhfā Shafawi: If after a Meem Sākinah, the letter ٠ appears, then Ikhfā Shafawi (Ghunnah) will take place within the Meem Sākinah.

(3) Izhār Shafawi: If after a Meem Sākinah, any letter, excluding the letters ٠ or ٠, appears, then Izhār Shafawi will take place within the Meem Sākinah, i.e. here nasalisation (Ghunnah) will not be done.
LESSON NUMBER 16: Tafkheem and Tarqeeq

- The meaning of Tafkheem is to pronounce the letter deeply, and the meaning of Tarqeeq is to pronounce the letter with delicacy (the opposite of Tafkheem).
- The 3 letters ل، ر، and ع are sometimes read deeply and in some cases are read lightly.
- Alif: The Alif will be read with a full mouth if it is preceded by a letter that is pronounced deeply, and the Alif will be read with delicacy when preceded by a letter that is pronounced lightly.
- Laam: If the letter before the Laam of the Ism-ul-Jalālat i.e. the word الله (Almighty) has a Zabr or a Paish, then the Laam will be pronounced with tafkheem, and if the letter before the Laam in the word الله (Almighty) has a Zer, then it will be pronounced with tarqeeq.
- With the exception of the Laam in the word الله (Almighty), pronounce every other Laam lightly.
- The states in which the letter ع is pronounced deeply:
  - When the Raa has a Zabr or a Paish.
  - When the Raa has two Zabr or two Paish.
  - When the Raa has a Khara Zabr or an Ultra Paish.
  - When the letter before a Raa Sākinah has a Zabr or a Paish.
  - When there is an Āridī Zer (Temporary Zer) before the Raa Sākinah.
- When there is a Zer in the preceding word (before the Raa Sākinah)
- When after a Raa Sākinah, any letter from the Huroof Musta’liyah appears in the same word.

- **The states in which the letter Raa is pronounced lightly:**
  - When there is a Zer (normal form) or two Zer under the Raa.
  - When there is an Asli Zer (Original Zer) before the Raa Sākinah in the same word.
  - When there is a Yaa Sākinah before the Raa Sākinah.

- **Temporary Harakat:** In the Holy Qur’an there are some words that begin with the letter Alif, which do not have any Harakat, so whichever Harakat you apply will be temporary e.g. in the word الأضحى the Zer is Temporary.

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\[\text{i.e. the Zer comes before the Raa Sākinah but not in the same word (it is under the last letter of the previous word).}\]
Lesson Number 17: Maddāt

The meaning of Madd is to stretch. There are 2 causes for Madd: (1) Hamzah (١) (2) Sukoon (٢).

There are 6 types of Madd:
(1) Muttasil (2) Munfasil (3) Lazim (4) Leen-Lazim (5) Aridh (6) Leen-Aridh

(1) Madd Muttasil: If after a letter of Maddah, the letter Hamzah appears in the same word, then Madd Muttasil will occur, e.g. كَبَعِ.

(2) Madd Munfasil: If after a letter of Maddah, the letter Hamzah appears in the next word, then Madd Munfasil will occur, e.g. كَبَعِ.

When reading the Madd Muttasil and the Madd Munfasil, stretch until 2, 2½ or 4 Alifs’ length.

(3) Madd Lazim: If after a letter of Maddah, a Sukoon Asli (٢) appears, then Madd Lazim will occur, e.g. كَبَعِ.

(4) Madd Leen-Lazim: If after a letter of Leen, a Sukoon Asli (٢) appears, then Madd Leen-Lazim will occur, e.g. كَبَعِ.

When reading the Madd Lazim and the Madd Leen-Lazim, stretch until 3, 4 or 5 Alifs’ length.

(5) Madd Aridh: If after a letter of Maddah, a Sukoon Aridh appears (i.e. a letter becomes Sakin due to Waqf (having to pause)), then Madd Aridh will take place, e.g. كَبَعِ.

(6) Madd Leen-Aridh: If after a letter of Leen, a Sukoon Aridh appears (i.e. a letter becomes Sakin due to Waqf), then Madd Leen-Aridh will take place, e.g. كَبَعِ.

When reading the Madd Aridh and the Madd Leen-Aridh, stretch until 3 Alifs’ length.

Spell out the examples of the Maddāt as follows: مَجِيءٌ = زَرَبٌ Zer Zab r \*ضَمَّلَةٌ = ضَرَبٌ Zab r = \*تَمَتَّعُ = ثَرَبَّتَ Zab r = \*تَمَتَّعُ = ثَرَبَّتَ Zab r = \*تَمَتَّعُ = ثَرَبَّتَ Zab r = \*تَمَتَّعُ = ثَرَبَّتَ Zab r = \*تَمَتَّعُ = ثَرَبَّتَ Zab r = \*تَمَتَّعُ = ثَرَبَّتَ Zab r =

*The common Arabic plural form of Madd found in books of Tajweed is “Mudood”*
Lesson Number 18: Huroof Mugatta’at

- The Huroof Mugatta’at appear at the beginning of some of the Surahs of the Holy Qur’an.
- Read these letters separately, stretch them according to the defined length, and also perform nasalisation (Ghunnah) when Ikhfā and Idghām occur.
- There are 2 ways to read أَوْلاَيْنِ ٱلْلَّهُ ٱلْمَلِكِ ٍ (Almighty): (1) Wasl (joining), (2) Waqf (pausing).
Lesson Number 19: Za-id Alif

On some words of the Holy Qur’an, there is a circle (•) on the Alif, this type of Alif is known as a ‘Za-id Alif’, one should not pronounce this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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In the six words below, do not pronounce the Alif with this sign ("o") during Wasl (continuous recitation) but do pronounce it when performing Waqf (pause).

Lesson Number 20: Miscellaneous Rules

Izhār Mutlāq: In the following 4 words, a letter from the Hurūf Yarmalūn appears after a Noon Sākinah in the same word. Idghām will not take place, instead Izhār Mutlaq will occur. Nasalisation (Ghunnah) will not take place.

Saktah: To stop the sound momentarily and then to continue reading ahead without breaking the breath, is called Saktah i.e. the sound should stop whilst one holds the same breath. Saktah is wajib (necessary) in the following 4 examples:

단: In the Holy Qur’an, there are four words which contain the letter ص but a small letter س is also written with it, the details of how to pronounce these words are as follows: In example (1) and (2) only read the ص, in example (3) it is permissible to read both ص and س and in example (4) only read the ص.