

Tajweed Quick Reference

A practical first-step guide. Listen to a qualified teacher for correction; written rules cannot replace direct recitation practice.

Rule	What to do	Practice reference
Makharij	Give every Arabic letter its correct point of articulation. Avoid replacing similar sounds such as qaf/kaf or sad/sin.	Al-Fatihah 1:1-7
Izhar	Pronounce noon sakinah or tanween clearly before throat letters: hamzah, ha, ayn, ha, ghayn and kha.	Al-Baqarah 2:25 - min anhar
Idgham	Merge noon sakinah or tanween into the next letter when followed by ya, ra, mim, lam, waw or noon. Ghunnah applies with yanmu letters.	Az-Zalzalah 99:7 - man ya'mal
Iqlab	Change noon sakinah or tanween into a concealed mim sound with ghunnah before ba.	Al-Baqarah 2:27 - min ba'di
Ikhfa	Hide the noon sound between clear pronunciation and merging, with a two-count nasal sound, before the fifteen ikhfa letters.	Al-Falaq 113:2 - min sharri
Meem Sakinah	Apply ikhfa shafawi before ba, idgham shafawi before mim, and clear pronunciation before all other letters.	Al-Fil 105:4 - tarmihim bihijarah
Madd Asli	Stretch a natural madd for two counts when alif, waw or ya is preceded by its matching vowel.	Al-Fatihah 1:2 - al-'alamin
Qalqalah	Give a light echo to qaf, ta, ba, jim and dal when any of them carries sukun. Do not add a full vowel.	Al-Ikhlas 112:1 - ahad when stopping
Waqf and Ibtida	Stop and begin where the meaning remains sound. Learn the common stop signs and avoid stopping where the meaning becomes incomplete.	Practice with a teacher

Five-minute daily practice

1. Read one line slowly. 2. Mark the rule. 3. Listen to the same verse from a reliable reciter. 4. Repeat three times. 5. Recite to a qualified teacher for correction.