

# Revision

**20 Most Common Errors in Tilawat**

# Name the Stroke



**Kasrah**



**Dhamma**



**Fathah**

How many seconds  
do you prolong  
these strokes?

Read these examples

بُيِعَ

سُئِلَ

قُتِلَ

يَهَبُ

فُعِلَ

دُعِيَ

سُقِطَ

تَجِدُ

تُقَرِّبُ

كُتِبَ

Read these examples

حَسُنَ

تَذَرُ

أُخِرُ

طَبَعَ

نُذِرُ

عَبِلَ

فَقُطِعَ

جُعِلَ

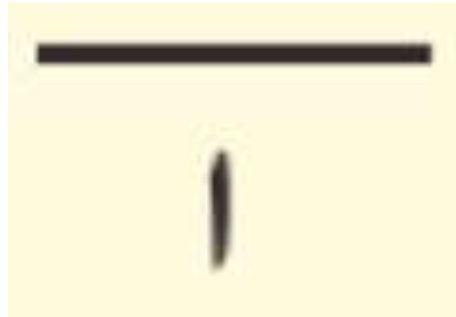
مَثَلُ

ذُكِرَ

# Name the Stroke



**Inverse  
Dhamma**



**Vertical  
Kasrah**



**Vertical  
Fathah**

How many seconds  
do you prolong  
these strokes?

Read these examples

كَلِمَاتٍ + خِلْدُونَ + يُبْنِي + قَنِتٍ + غَوِينِ

أَيْتِهِ | بِيَدِهِ | عَلَيْهِ | بِهِ | الْفِ | هُذِهِ | إِلَيْهِ | قَبْلِهِ

كَلِمَتُهُ + سُبْحَانَهُ + مَوْءَدَةٌ + وَوَرِي + يَسْتَوُونَ



# Hurooful Maddah

1. What does Maddah mean?

To lengthen or prolong

2. What are the 3 Maddah letters (letters of prolongation)?



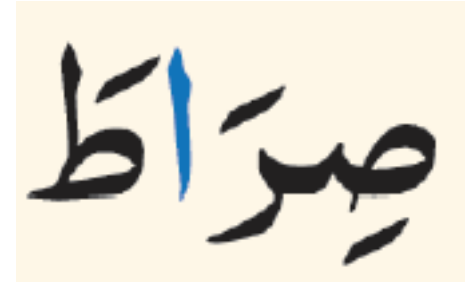
3. How long are Maddah letters prolonged for?

2 Seconds

# Recognising Maddah Letters

1. How do you recognise Alif Maddah?

A consonant carrying the Fathah stroke comes before it.



2. How do you recognise Yaa Maddah?

A consonant carrying the Kasrah stroke comes before it.



3. How do you recognise Wao Maddah?

A consonant carrying the Dhamma stroke comes before it.



# Huroof Al-Leen

1. What does Leen mean?

To ease or soften (Huroof Al-Leen are the Letters of Ease)

2. What are the 2 Leen letters?

Wao and Yaa

3. How long do we prolong the Leen letters for?

2 Seconds

# Recognising Leen Letters

## 1. How do we recognise Wao-Leen?

Wao saakin has a consonant carrying the Fathah stroke before it.



## 2. How do we recognise Yaa-Leen?

Yaa saakin has a consonant carrying the Fathah stroke before it.



Read these examples

تَنْسُونَ فَأَوْعَى يَوْمًا يُسْقُونَ فَوَقَّهُمْ

حَيْثُ لَيْلَهُ فَكَيْفَ شَهْرَيْنِ رَأَيْتَ

Medium-long stretch مد صغير

الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتُ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ

قُوًّا أَنْفُسَكُمْ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتُ

سَارِعُونَ إِلَىٰ غَيْبِهِ أَحَدًا

يَرَاهُ أَحَدٌ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِ

يُبْنِي أَدَمَ يَدْعِي إِلَىٰ

يَأْتِيهَا مَا آذُرُكَ

Medium Long  
Stretch (Madd  
Sagheer)

3-5 Seconds

Extra-long stretch مدكبير

جَانٌ

تُضَارُّوهُنَّ

مَا الْحَاقَّةُ

الْحَاقَّةُ

وَالصُّفْتُ

ءِ اللَّهِ

حَمَّ

الْمَّ

كَهَيْعَصَ

طَسَمَّ

حَافِيْنِ

حَاجِ

Extra Long  
Stretch (Madd  
Kabeer)

4-6 Seconds



مخلوط مشق  
Combined Exercise

السر - تلك أيت الكتاب

وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ

الغن وقد عصيت قبل

في أهله

ماله أخلده

حتى إذا أقلت سحابًا ثقالا

السر أنزل إليك



قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِن كُنْتُمْ

يُسِّ ۞ وَالْقُرْآنِ الْحَكِيمِ

وَلَا تَتَّبِعُنَّ

فِي أَسْمَاءِ

وَيَنْقَلِبُ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِ مَسْرُورًا

أَوْلَائِكَ الْأَعْلَىٰ فِي أَعْنَاقِهِمْ

رَبَّنَا هُوَ لَآءِ أَضَلُّونَا فَأَتِيهِمْ

قُلْنَا لِلْبَلَدِ الْكَافِرِ اسْجُدُوا لِآدَمَ

ق وَالْقُرْآنِ الْبَجِيدِ

بِسُوءٍ

فَلَا رَأَى لِفَضْلِهِ - وَمَا نُنزِّلُهُ إِلَّا بِقَدَرٍ

وَجُوزُنَا بِبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ

قَالَ رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنفُسَنَا

وَنَادَىٰ أَصْحَابُ الْجَنَّةِ

حَتَّىٰ إِذَا أَدْرَكَهُ الْغَرَقُ

ص ۚ وَالْقُرْآنِ الَّذِي

الرُّقْف ۚ كِتَابٌ أَحْكَمْتُ آيَاتُهُ

وَاتَّبِعْ مَا يُوحَىٰ إِلَيْكَ وَاصْبِرْ حَتَّىٰ يَحْكُمَ اللَّهُ

وَمَا كُنَّا غَائِبِينَ

وَلَقَدْ بَوَّأْنَا بَنِي إِسْرَآءِئِلَ مَبَوَّأً صِدْقٍ



# Ghunnah

- Ghunnah means sustained nasal sound
- Meem and Noon with the sign of Shaddah have a long nasal sound
- The Ghunnah should be at least 2 seconds

لَا ظَنَّهُ	أَيُّهُ	مَنَا	صُمُّ	مَكَّنَهُ
لَنَنْزِعَنَّ	أَلَيْمٍ	يَصُدُّنَكَ	فَتَنُكَ	حُبَلْتُ
مِئِنُّ	أَنَّهُ	جَنَّتْ	تَرَيِّنُّ	لِجَهَنَّمَ

# Complete Assimilation

When joining Noon Saakin or Tanween with Laam Mushaddad or Raa Mushaddad, there will be **no Ghunnah** sound. The sound is completely merged.



مِنْ



مِنْكُمْ



مِنْكُمْ



مِنْكُمْ

# Partial Assimilation

When merging Noon Saakin or Tanween with Yaa Mushaddad or Wao Mushaddad, a slight Ghunnah sound is made.



مِنْ رَأَى رَأَى

أَنْ مَنْ يَشَاءُ

مَنْ لَنْ يَصِيبَنَا

مَنْ يَنْقَلِبُ

أُمَّمٍ مِمَّنْ مَعَلَا

مِنْ رُوْحِي

فَهُمْ مِّنْ مَّفْرَمٍ مَّنْقَلُونَ

# Small Noon (Nun Qutni) & Alif

Remember – In continuous recitation (without stopping), do not pronounce an Alif if it appears before a small Noon.

قَوْمًا لِلَّهِ | لَهَا | أَنْفُسًا | مَثَلًا الْقَوْمِ



# Hamzatul Wasl – Blank Alif

Some Qur'anic words start with a blank Alif (an unvowelled letter), also known as Hamzatul Wasl.

- Blank Alif will always take **Fathah** if the next letter is **Laam Saakin** or **Laam Mushaddad**.
- If the first Mutaharrik letter (letter carrying a stroke) has a **Fathah** or **Kasrah**, the blank Alif will take **Kasrah**.
- If the first Mutaharrik letter (letter carrying a stroke) is **Dhammah**, the blank Alif will take **Dhammah**.

الْبَيْتُ

اعْلَمُوا

ادْخُلُوا

# Exceptions

The examples below are exceptions due to rules of Arabic grammar. Here, the blank Alif will always take **Kasrah**.

إِبْنُوا

إِيتُونِي

إِمْشُوا

إِقْضُوا

إِسْمُ

إِمْرُؤُ

Read the following:

(a) Without making any pauses (include small Noon in recitation)

(b) When pausing before Nun Qutni - think about **which stroke to apply** on **Blank Alif**

سَوَاءَ الْعَاكِفُ

خَيْرُ اطِّبَانٍ

بِغُلْمٍ اسْبُهُ يَحْيَى

فِتْنَةٌ انْقَلَبَ