

- Nun Sakin ن and Tanwin َ ِ ُ Rules
 - Izhar (clear and sharp): When Nun Sakin ن and Tanwin َ ِ ُ are followed by any of the guttural letters the Nun sound is sharp and clear
 - Idgham (assimilation): When Nun Sakin ن and Tanwin َ ِ ُ are followed by any of the following letters: ن و م ل ر ي then Nun sound is assimilated into the letter.
 - Iqlab (conversion): When Nun Sakin ن and Tanwin َ ِ ُ are followed by the letter Ba ب, the Nun sound is changed to a Mim م sound (with ghunnah).
 - Ikhfa (suppressed): When Nun Sakin ن and Tanwin َ ِ ُ are followed by any other letter not mentioned above, the Nun sound is pronounced with ghunnah.
- Mim Sakin (Labial to distinguish from Nun rules)
 - Labial Ikhfa (suppressed): When Mim Sakin م is followed by the letter Ba ب in another word, the Mim sound is pronounced with ghunnah.
 - Labial Idgham (assimilation): When Mim Sakin م is followed a word starting with a voweled Mim (م, م, م), the first Mim م is assimilated into the second Mim م.
 - Labial Izhar (clear and sharp): If any other letter except Mim (م) and Ba (ب) comes after a sakin Mim (م), the Mim م is sound is sharp and clear.
- Madd Asli (Natural Madd)
 - Meaning is to prolong or lengthen the sound
 - Important to pronounce in order to not change the meaning
 - Qasr prolongation: One measure of Alif or two harakah
 - Occurs in the letters (و, ا, ي)
 - If a sakin waw (و) is preceded by a letter with a dammah (ُ), madd must be pronounced.
 - If a sakin ya (ي) is preceded by a letter with a kasrah (ِ), madd must be pronounced.
 - If an alif (ا) is preceded by a letter with a fathah (َ), madd must be pronounced.
 - These rules are represented in the word: نُؤَيِّعًا