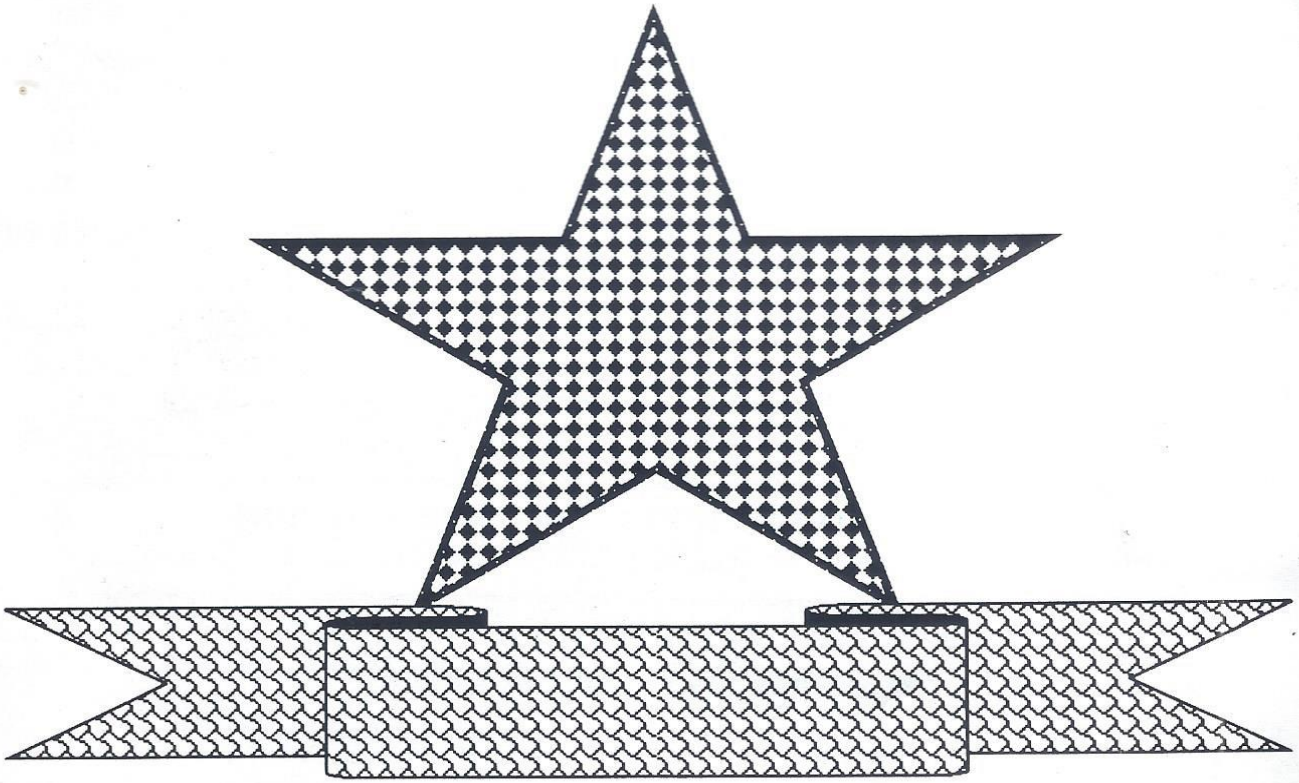
TAJWEED

BOOK ONE



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التجويد

THE TAJWEED

BOOK-1

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the name of Allah, most gracious most merciful.

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

The best among you one who learn the Quran and teach others.

Imam Jajree RA said: قال الإمام الجزري رحمه الله :

اَلْأَخْذُ بِالتَّجْوِيْدِ حَتْمٌ لَازِمٌ مَنْ لَمْ يُجَوِّدْ الْقُرْآنَ آثِمٌ

Practicing TAJWEED is compulsory,

One who does not practice TAJWEED in the Quraan is sinful.

Noon Sakin And Tanween

NOON SAKIN: نْ - نَـ - نِـ - نُـ

TANWEEN: ـً ـٍ ـٌ

THE RULES OF NOON SAKIN AND TANWEEN

أَحْكَامُ النُّوْنِ السَّاكِنَةِ وَالتَّنْوِيْنِ

لِلنُّوْنِ إِنْ تَسْكُنْ وَلِلتَّنْوِيْنِ أَرْبَعُ أَحْكَامٍ فَخُذْ تَبْيِيْنِي

There are four rules of Noon Sakin and Tanween :

1. IZHAAR-E-HAQEEQEE : الإظْهَارُ الْحَقِيْقِيُّ

إظهار = to clarify, حقيقي = real

2. IKHFAA-E-HAQEEQEE : الإخْفَاءُ الْحَقِيْقِيُّ

إخفاء = (to hide)

3. IDGHAAM الإدْغَامُ (to incorporate)

4. IQLAAB الإقْلَابُ (to change)

*** Izhaar-e-Muthlaque** الإظْهَارُ الْمُطْلَقُ

مطلق = General

1. IZHAAR-E-HAQEEQEE
الإظهار الحقيقي

فَالأَوَّلُ الإِظْهَارُ قَبْلَ أَحْرُفٍ لِلْحَلْقِ سِتٌّ رُتِّبَتْ فَلْتَعْرِفِ
هَمْزٌ فَهَاءٌ ثم عَيْنٌ حَاءُ مُهْمَلَتَانِ ثم غَيْنٌ خَاءُ

Izhaar-e-haqeeqee has six letters, which called **Huroof-e-Halqee.**
They are:

ء هـ ع ح غ خ

If any of these six letters followed by Noon Sakin or Tanween, the Noon Sakin or Tanween will be pronounced without Gunnah (غنة = Snuffle). This is known as Izhaar-e-Haqeeqee.

Examples:

(a) Izhar's letters after Noon Sakin:

مَنْ آمَنَ - مِنْ إِسْتَبْرَقٍ - مِنْهُ - مِنْهَا - مِنْهُمْ - عَنْهُ - أَنْعَمْتَ - مِنْ عِنْدِ اللهِ - وَانْحَرْ - مَنْ خَافَ - مَنْ خَفَّتْ - مِنْ خَوْفٍ - مِنْ غِلٍّ .

(b) Izhar's letters after Tanween:

كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ - غَاسِقٍ إِذَا - حَاسِدٍ إِذَا - طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ - سَلَامٌ هِيَ - نَارٌ حَامِيَةً - خيراتٌ حِسَانٌ - يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ - رَفْرَفٍ خُضْرٍ - ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا - أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ

2. IDGHAAM
الإدغام

وَالنُّونِ إِدْغَامٌ بِسِتٍّ أَتَتْ فِي يَرْمَلُونَ عِنْدَهُمْ قَدْ ثَبَتَتْ

Idghaam has six letters and they are:

ي - ر - م - ل - و - ن = يَرْمَلُونَ

If any of these six letters followed by Noon Sakin or Tanween, the Noon Sakin or Tanween will be incorporated into this letter. It's called Idghaam.

There are two kinds of Idghaam:

لٰكِنَّهُمَا قِسْمَانِ: قِسْمٌ يُدْغَمَا فِيهِ بِغُنَّةٍ بِيَنْمُوْ عُلِمَا

(I) Idghaam-e-Ma'lgunnah الإِدْغَامُ مَعَ الغُنَّةِ

Idghaam with gunnah. It has four letters:

ي ، ن ، م ، و = يَنْمُوْ

Examples:

(a) Idghaam's letters after Noon Sakin:

مَنْ يَعْمَلْ ، مِنْ مَسَدٍ ، مِنْ وَالٍ ، مِنْ نَارٍ

(b) Idghaam's letters after Tanween:
لَـهَـبٍ وَّتَـبَّ ، حَـبْـلٌ مِّـنْ ، أَمْنَـةً نُّعَاسًا ، بَـرْقٌ يَّجْعَلُوْنَ

Note: See 'Izhaar-e-Muthlaque الإظهار المطلق

الثَّانِ إِدْغَامٌ بِغَيْرِ غُنَّةٍ فِي اللَّامِ وَالرَّاءِ ثم كَرِّرَنَّهْ

(II) Idghaam-e-bigairi gunnah الإدغام بغير الغنة

Idghaam without gunnah. It has only two letters: ر ، ل

Examples:

(a) Idghaam's letters after Noon Sakin:
يَـكُـنْ لَّـهٗ ، مِـنْ رَّبِّـكُمْ

(b) Idghaam's letters after Tanween:
هُدًى لِّلنَّاسِ ، ثَمَرَةٍ رِّزْقًا

3. IQLAAB
إقـلاب

وَالثَّالِثُ الإِقْلَابُ عِنْدَ الْبَاءِ مِيْمًا بِغُنَّةٍ مَعَ الإِخْفَاءِ

Iqlaab has only one letter, which is ب

If 'Baa' followed by Noon Sakin or Tanween, the noon Sakin or tanween will be changed into Meem (م).

Examples:

(a) 'Baa' after noon sakin:
مِـنْ بَـعْـدِ ، أَنْـبَـتَ ،

(b) 'Baa' after Tanween:
صُـمٌّ بُـكْمٌ ، سَمِيْعَ بَصِيْرٌ

4. IKHFAA-E-HAQEEQEE
الإخـفـاء الحـقـيـقـي

وَالرَّابِعُ الإِخْفَاءُ عِنْدَ الْفَاضِلِ مِن الْحُرُوْفِ وَاجِبٌ لِلْفَاضِلِ
فِي خَمْسَةَعَشَرَ مِنْ بَعْدِ عَشَرٍ رَمْزُهَا فِي كَلِمْ هذا البَيْتِ قَدْ ضَمَّنْتُهَا
صِفْ ذَا ثَنَا كَمْ جَادَ شَخْصٌ قَدْ سَمَا دُمْ طَيِّبًا زِدْ فِي تُقًى ضَعْ ظَالِمًا

Ikhfaa-e-Haqeeqee has fifteen (15) letters. They are:

ت - ث - ج
د - ذ - ز
س - ش - ص
ض - ط - ظ
ف - ق - ك

If any of these 15 letters followed by Noon Sakin or Tanween, the Noon Sakin or Tanween will be pronounced with Gunnah, with the Ikhfaa quality. The quality of Ikhfaa is in between Izhar and Idgham.

Examples:

(a) Ikhfaa's letters after Noon Sakin:

أَنْتُمْ - مَنْ تَابَ - فَانْصَبْ - أَنْقَضَ - عَنْكَ - الإِنْسَانُ - أَنْزَلْنَاهُ - مِنْ كُلِّ - الْمُنْفُوشِ - مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ - مِنْ سِجِّيلٍ - مِنْ جُوعٍ - عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ - مِنْ شَرِّ -

(b) Ikhfaa's letters after Tanween:

يَتِيمًا فَآوَى - ضَالًّا فَهَدَى - عَائِلًا فَأَغْنَى - يَوْمَئِذٍ تُحَدِّثُ - ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ - نَارًا ذَاتَ -

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الغُنَّة

وَفَخِّمْ الغُنَّةَ إِنْ تَلَاهَا حُرُوْفُ الاسْتِعْلَاءِ لَا سِوَاهَا

Izhaar-e-Muthlaque
الإظهار المطلق

If any of the four letters (يـنـمـو) of Idghaam-e-Ma'lgunnah followed Noon Sakin in same word, the Noon Sakin will be pronounced without gunnah. It's called **Izhaar-e-Muthlaque.**

إِلَّا إِذَا كَانَ بِكَلِمَةٍ فَلَا تُدْغَمْ كَدُنْيَا ثم صِنْوَانٌ تَلَا

Examples:

دُنْيَا ، بُنْيَانٌ ، صِنْوَانٌ ، قِنْوَانٌ

أَحْكَامُ الْمِيْمِ السَّاكِنَةِ
The rules of Meem Sakin

أَحْكَامُهَا ثَلَاثَةٌ لِمَنْ ضَبَطْ إِخْفَاءٌ وَإِدْغَامٌ وَإِظْهَارٌ فَقَطْ

There are three rules for the Meem Sakin: Ikhfaa, Idghaam and Izhaar.

1. IKHFAA-E-SHAFAWEE
الإِخْفَاءُ الشَّفَوِيُّ

شفوي= Labial

فَالأَوَّلُ الإِخْفَاءُ عِنْدَ الْبَاءِ وَسْمُهُ الشَّفَوِيَّ لِلْقُرَّاءِ

It has only one letter: 'Baa' ب if the 'Baa' followed by Meem Sakin, the Meem Sakin will be pronounced with Gunnah. It is called IKHFAA-E-SHAFAWEE الإخفاء الشفوي

Examples:

وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِيْنَ ، فَاحْكُمْ بَيْنَهُمْ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ اللهُ

2. IDGHAAM-E-MISLAIN SAGHEER
إدغام المثلين الصغير

وَالثَّانِ إِدْغَامٌ بِمِثْلِهَا أَتَى
وَسَمِّ إِدْغَامًا صَغِيرًا يَا فَتَى

It has also only one letter: Meem م if the Meem followed by Meem Sakin, the Meem Sakin will be pronounced with Gunnah. It is called IDGHAAM-E-MISLAIN SAGHEER.

Examples:

فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ ، كَمْ مِنْ ، وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ

3. IZHAAR-E- SHAFAWEE
الإظهار الشفوي

وَالثَّالِثُ الإِظْهَارُ فِي الْبَقِيَّةِ
مِنْ أَحْرُفٍ وَسَمِّهَا شَفَوِيَّةً

It has 27 letters, all Arabic letters except '**Baa**' and '**Meem**'. If any of these 27 letters followed by Meem Sakin, the Meem Sakin will be pronounced without Gunnah. It is called **IZHAAR-E- SHAFAWEE :** الإظهار الشفوي

Examples:

اَلْحَمْدُ ، أَنْعَمْتَ ، لَمْ يَلِدْ ، وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ ، وَلَمْ يَكُن ، اَلَمْ تَرَ

أَحْكَامُ اللَّامِ فِي لَفْظِ الْجَلَالَةِ
The rules of the LAAM in word ALLAH

The letter 'Laam' ل in the word 'ALLAH' الله has two rules: (1) التَّفْخِيمُ to pronounce it heavily (2) التَّرْقِيقُ to pronounce it lightly.

التَّفْخِيمُ to pronounce it heavily: if the word 'ALLAH' الله followed by a ضَمَّةٌ "PESH" or a فَتْحَةٌ "JOBOR"

Examples:

قُلْ هُوَ اللهِ ، اللهُ الصَّمَدُ ، عَلَيْهُ اللهَ

التَّرْقِيقُ to pronounce it lightly: if the word 'ALLAH' الله followed by a كَسْرَةٌ "JER".

Examples:

بِسْمِ اللهِ ، لِلهِ ، بِاللهِ

أَحْكَامُ الرَّاءِ
The Rules of the RAA

The letter 'RAA' ر has two rules: (1) التفخيم to pronounce it heavily (2 الترقيق to pronounce it lightly.

Some basic rules of التفخيم to pronounce it heavily:

(1) Raa with Fatha : رَحْمَان

(2) Raa with Dhammah رُزِقْنَا

(3) If Raa Sakin followed by a Fatha : أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِيْنَ

(4) If Raa Sakin followed by Dhammah أُرْسِلَ

(5) If Raa Sakin preceded by any of the five following letters in the same word. The five letters are: ص ، ض ، ط ، ظ ، ق

The examples: مِرْصَاد ، قِرْطَاس

Some basic rules of الترقيق to pronounce it lightly :

(1) Raa with Kasra ، رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ ، مِنْ شَرِّ

(2) Raa Sakin followed by Kasra : تُنْذِرَهُم

اَلْمُدُوْدُ
Extension of the sound

Letters of the MADD : حُرُوْفُ الْمَدِّ :

There are three letters for the MADD : حُرُوْفُ الْمَدِّ ثَلَاثَةٌ

(١) الأَلِفُ السَّاكِنَةُ الْمَفْتُوْحُ مَا قَبْلَهَا

(٢) اَلْيَاءُ السَّاكِنَةُ الْمَكْسُوْرُ مَا قَبْلَهَا

(٣) الْوَاوُ السَّاكِنَةُ الْمَضْمُوْمُ مَا قَبْلَهَا

وَمِثَالُ الْكُلِّ : نُوْحِيْهَا

(1) Alif Sakin followed by a FATHAH.

(2) Yaa Sakin follwed by a KASRAH.

(3) Waaw Sakin followed by a DHAMMAH.

Example of all: نُوْحِيْهَا

أَقْسَامُ الْمَدِّ
Variation of MADD

يَنْقَسِمُ الْمَدُّ إِلَى قِسْمَيْنِ :
(١) الْمَدُّ الأَصْلِيُّ أَوْ الطَّبِيْعِيُّ
(٢) الْمَدُّ الْفَرْعِيُّ

MADD divided into two:
(1) **MADD-E-ASLEE** or **THABIYEE** (Original madd or Natural madd)
(2) **MADD-E-FARYEE** (Additional Madd)

المد الأصلي أو الطبيعي
MADD-E-ASLEE or THABIYEE

Every MADD letter is Madd-e-Aslee or Madd-e-Thabiyee until it is preceded by Hamzah or Sukoon.

Examples: نُوْحِيْهَا ، قَالَ ، صِرَاط ، بِهِ ، لَهُ ، لَهَا

Duration of the Madd : مِقْدَارُ الْمَدِّ
Two Harakats حَرَكَتَانِ

المد الفرعي
MADD-E-FARYEE (Additional Madd)

لِلْمَدِّ أَحْكَامٌ ثَلَاثَةٌ تَدُوْمُ وَهِيَ الْوَاجِبُ وَالْجَوَازُ وَاللُّزُوْمُ
Madd letter to be preceded by Hamzah or Sukoon. It is divided into three: Waajib (Compulsory), Jaaij (Permissible) and Laazim (Necessary)

Waajib : Madd-e-Muttasil الْمَدُّ الْمُتَّصِلُ

فَوَاجِبٌ إِنْ جَاءَ هَمْزٌ بَعْدَ مَدٍّ فِيْ كَلِمَةٍ وَذَا بِمُتَّصِلٍ يُعَدُّ
Madd letter to be preceded by Hamzah in same word.

The Examples: الأمثلة
السَّمَاءُ ، مَاءً ، أُولَئِكَ .

Duration of the Madd : مِقْدَارُ الْمَدِّ
Four or five Harakats أَرْبَعٌ أَوْ خَمْسُ حَرَكَاتٍ

⑧ المَدُّ المُنْفَصِلُ : جَائِزٌ (Permissible) **Jaaij**

وَجَائِزٌ مَدٌّ وَقَصْرٌ إِنْ فُصِلَ كُلٌّ بِكَلِمَةٍ وَ هٰذَا المُنْفَصِلُ

Madd letter to be preceded by Hamzah in a different word. Its called Madd-e-Munfasil المد المنفصل

The Examples: الأمثلة

وَمَآ أُنْزِلَ ، يَدَآ أَبِي لَهَبٍ

Duration of the Madd مِقْدَارُ المَدِّ :

Four or five Harakats أَرْبَعٌ أَوْ خَمْسُ حَرَكَاتٍ

Note: (1) in this case it is جَائِزٌ (Permissible) to make Madd-e-Aslee, as well as Madd-e-Munfasil.

(3)Same procedure has to be followed for Madd-e-Aaridh Lissukoon المَدُّ العَارِضُ لِلسُّكُوْنِ

المَدُّ اللَّازِمُ **Laazim** (Necessary)

وَلَازِمٌ إِنْ السُّكُوْنُ أصلا وَصْلاً وَوَقْفًا بَعْدَ مَدٍّ طولا

Madd letter to be preceded by an original Tashdeed or Sukoon at the time of WASL الوصل and WAQF الوقف It is called Madd-e-Lazim.

Duration of the Madd مِقْدَارُ المَدِّ :

Six Harakats سِتُّ حَرَكَاتٍ

Madd-e-Lazim divided into two:

(1) Kalmee (In the Kalimah) اَلْكَلِمِي

(2) Harffe (In the Harf) الحَرْفِي

Every one of them sub-divided into two again:

(1) Musaqqal المُثَقَّلُ

(2) Mukhaffaf المُخَفَّفُ

المَدُّ اللَّازِمُ الكَلِمِي المُثَقَّلُ
Madd-e-Lazim Kalmee Musaqqal

Madd letter to be preceded by a Mushaddad in a Kalima (word).

Examples:

وَلَا الضَّآلِّيْنَ ، الحَآقَّةُ ، دَآبَّةٍ

اَلْمَدُّ اللَّازِمُ الْكَلِمِي الْمُخَفَّفُ
Madd-e-Lazim Kalmee Mukhaffaf

Madd letter to be preceded by an original Sukoon in a Kalima (word).

Examples:

ءَالْآن (آلآن)

اَلْمَدُّ اللَّازِمُ الْحَرْفِيُّ الْمُثَقَّلُ
Madd-e-Lazim Harfee Musaqqal

Madd letter to be preceded by a Mushaddad in a Harf (letter)
Examples:

الٓمٓ ، الٓمٓصٓ ،

اَلْمَدُّ اللَّازِمُ الْحَرْفِي الْمُخَفَّفُ
Madd-e-Lazim Harfee Mukhaffaf

Madd letter to be preceded by an original Sukoon in a Harf (letter). Examples:

حٰمٓ ، يٰسٓ ، عٓسٓقٓ

اَلسَّكْتَاتُ
Saktah

There are four Saktah in the entire Quraan:

S.No	Name of Sura	No of Sura	No Ayat	Ayat	No of Para
1	Kahf الكهف	18	1	عِوَجَا ـــ قَيِّمَاً	15
2	Yaaseen يس	36	52	مِنْ مَرْقَدِنَا ـــ هَذَا	23
3	Qiyaamah القيمة	75	27	وَقِيلَ مَنْ ـــ رَاقٍ	29
4	Muthaffifeen المطففين	83	14	كَلَّا بَلْ ـــ رَانَ	30

آيَاتُ السَّجْدَةِ
Aayaatus Sajdah

According to Hanafee School there are 14 Aayaatus Sajdah in the Quran and according to Shafee School 15:

S. No	Name of Suras	Sura No	Aayat No	Para No
1	A'raff	8	206	9
2	Ra'd	13	15	13
3	Nahl	16	50	14
4	Banee Israiel	17	109	15
5	Maryam	19	58	16
6	Hajj	22	18	17
7	Hajj	22	77	17 Shafee
8	Furqaan	25	60	19
9	Naml	27	25	19
10	Sajdah	32	15	21
11	Saad	38	24	23
12	HaaMeem Sajdah	41	37	24
13	Najm	53	62	27
14	Inshiqaaq	84	21	30
15	A'laq	96	19	30

حُرُوْفُ الْقَلْقَلَةِ
Letters of the QALQALAH

حُرُوْفُ الْقَلْقَلَةِ خَمْسَةٌ : Letters of the QALQALAH are five

ق ، ط ، ب ، ج ، د = قُطْبُ جَدٍ

The Examples الأمثلة

أَقْلَامٌ ، بَطْشٌ ، أَحَدٌ ، الْحَقّ ، أَبْرَار

حُرُوْفُ الاسْتِعْلَاءِ
The letters of the ISTI'LAA

حُرُوْفُ الاسْتِعْلَاءِ سَبْعَةٌ Letters of the ISTI'LAA are seven

خُصَّ ضَغْطٍ قِظْ

حُرُوْفُ الْهَمْسِ
The letters of the HAMS

حُرُوْفُ الْهَمْسِ عَشْرَةٌ Letters of the HAMS are ten

حَثَّهُ شَخْصٌ فَسَكَتَ