تَرْتِيلُ الْقُرْآنِ

ENGLISH

التَّمْهِيدُ

فِي عِلْمِ التَّجْوِيدِ

الجُزْءُ الأَوَّلُ

جَمَعَهَا





Darussunnah Latifia New York

==========

Tajweed

The ***linguistic*** meaning المعنى اللغوى of Tajweed is التحسين (*to beautify something*).

The ***technical*** meaning المعنى الاصطلاحى of Tajweed is إعطاء كل حرف حقه ومستحقه (*to give every letter its right with its description and its origination*)

Benefits of learning Tajweed

The benefits of learning Tajweed are many as reflected in some of the following Ahadeeth:

- **The reciters of the Qur'an will be in the company of the noble and obedient angels**
  'Aa'ishah, may Allah be pleased with her, relates that the Prophet (SAW) said: "Verily the one who recites the Qur'an beautifully, smoothly, and precisely, he will be in the company of the noble and obedient angels. And as for the one who recites with difficulty, stammering or stumbling through its verses, then he will have TWICE that reward." [Al-Bukhari and Muslim]
- **You will be from the best of people**
  'Uthmaan, may Allah be pleased with him, said that the Prophet (SAW) said: "The best of you are the ones who learn the Qur'an and teach it to others" [Al-Bukhari]
- **There are ten rewards for each letter you recite from the Quran**
  "Whoever reads a letter from the Book of Allah, he will have a reward. And that reward will be multiplied by ten. I am not saying that "Alif, Laam, Meem" is a letter, rather I am saying that "Alif" is a letter, "laam" is a letter and "meem" is a letter." [Tirmidhi states this is saheeh]
- **The Qur'an will lead you to Paradise!**
  The Qur'an is an intercessor, something given permission to intercede, and it is rightfully believed in. Whoever puts it in front of him, it will lead him to Paradise; whoever puts it behind him, it will steer him to the Hellfire." [An authentic hadith found in At-Tabaraanee, on the authority of 'Abdullaah ibn Mas'ood]

Rules of Noon and Meem Mushaddad

أحكام النون والميم المشددتين

- **The way of pronouncing:**

If a Meem or Noon is Mushaddad (that is, it has a shaddah sign on it), the reader must do Ghunnah (or Nasal sound) of 2 (beats) on it.

Note: if the reader stops on a word ending with Noon or Meem Mushaddad, the Gunnah for the Meem or Noon Mushadad still have to be applied.

- **Examples:-**

أَنَّ	لَتَرَوُنَّ	ٱلنَّاسِ	بِٱلنَّاصِيَةِ	بِجَهَنَّمَ
عَمَّ	وَأَمَّآ	فَأَمَّا	فَأُمُّهُۥ	إِنَّآ

Al –Qalqalah

القلقلة

- **The meaning of Qalqalah**:

Means vibration, it is the vibration of sound at the end of the pronunciation of a letter.

It can be stated as a state between a Saakin (letter with Sukoon sign on it) and Mutaharrik (letter with Movement)

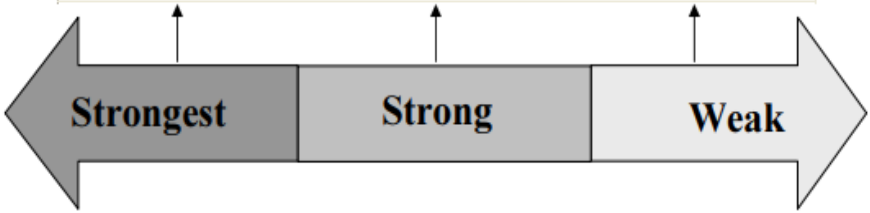
Note: Qalqalah is only pronounced when the letter is Saakin (either the letter has the Sukoon sign or is assigned a sukoon because of stopping).

- **Letters of Qalqalah**:

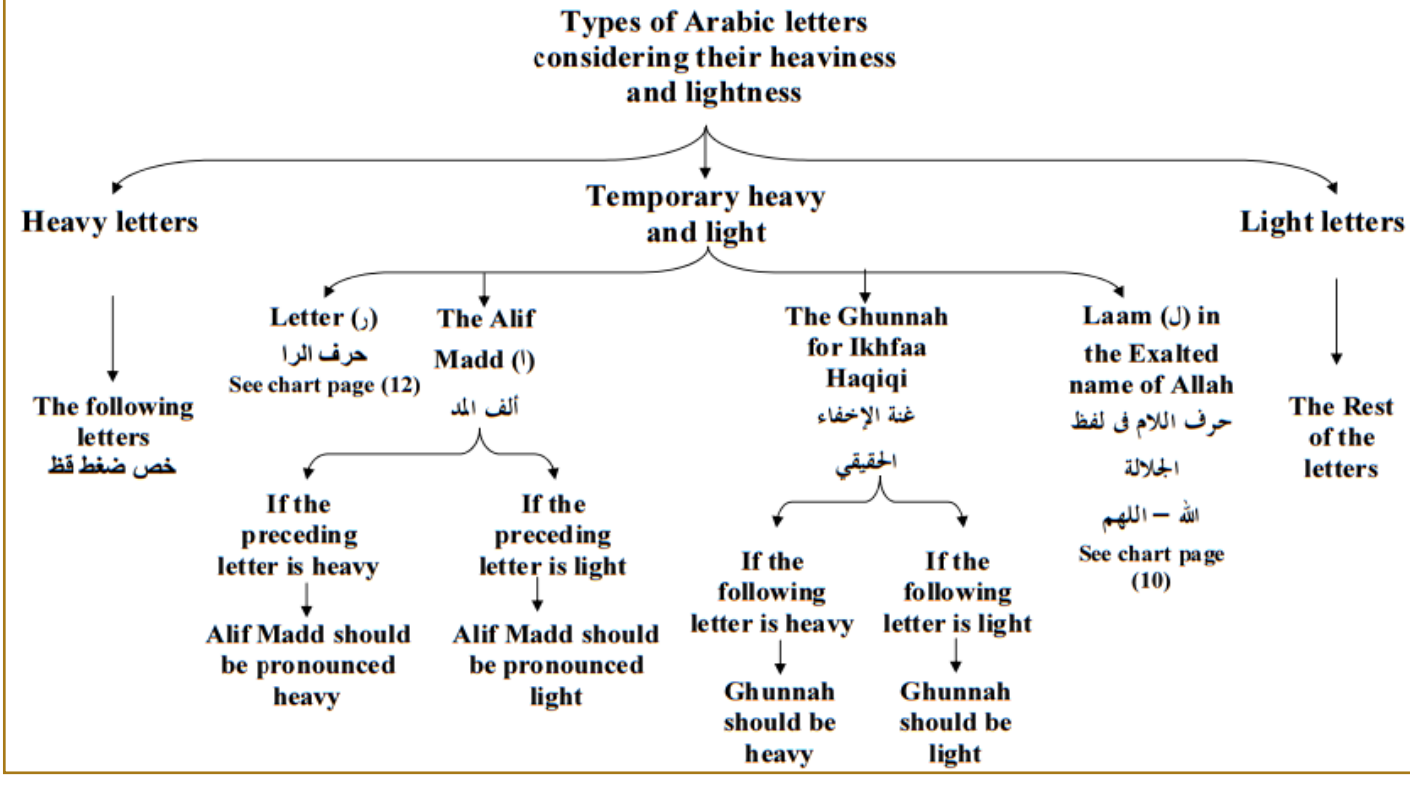
They are collected in the words [قطب جد] OR [ق ط ب ج د]

- **Examples:**

صَدْرَكَ	أَحَدٌ	وَٱلْحَجِّ
أَطْعَمَهُم	ٱلصَّمَدُ	ٱلْحَقُّ
ٱلْأَبْتَرُ	حَسَدَ	وَتَبَّ



The Heavy and light Letters
حروف التفخيم والترقيق



1. Heavy letters الحروف المفخمة:-

They are collected in the phrase

[خص ضغط قظ] OR [خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ]

- **The way of pronouncing a Heavy Letter:-**

The heavy letters have the quality of Isti'laa [2] "rising high". Because while pronouncing them, a part of the tongue (mostly the back part) rises up to the roof makes the letter sound heavy.

2. Light letters الحروف المرققة :-

All the letters other than the heavy letters and the temporary heavy and light letters.

- **The way of pronouncing Light Letters:**

The Light Letters have the quality of Istifaal [3] "falling down", by lowering the tongue when pronouncing the light letter.

3. Alif Madd ألف المد

The quality of Alif Madd being heavy or light depends on the letter preceding Alif Madd. If the letter before Alif Madd was light, so Alif Madd should accordingly take a light sound. And if the letter before Alif Madd was heavy, so Alif Madd should accordingly take a heavy sound.

4. The Ghunnah for Ikhfaa Haqiqi

See page 23 from Rules of Noon Saakinah and Tanween.

5. Rules for The Laam of The Exalted Name of Allah اللام في لفظ الجلالة

This is one of the temporary Qualities

a) If there is a Fatha or a Dhamma before the word of Allah or Allahum, then laam in Allah will be heavy.

Example:

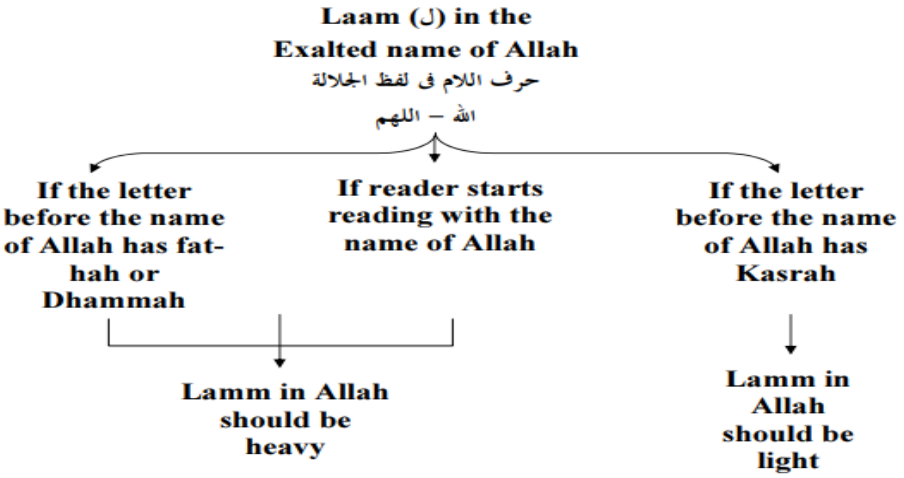
وَٱللَّهُ	يَشَآءَ ٱللَّهُ	سُبۡحَٰنَكَ ٱللَّهُمَّ	قَالُواْ ٱللَّهُمَّ

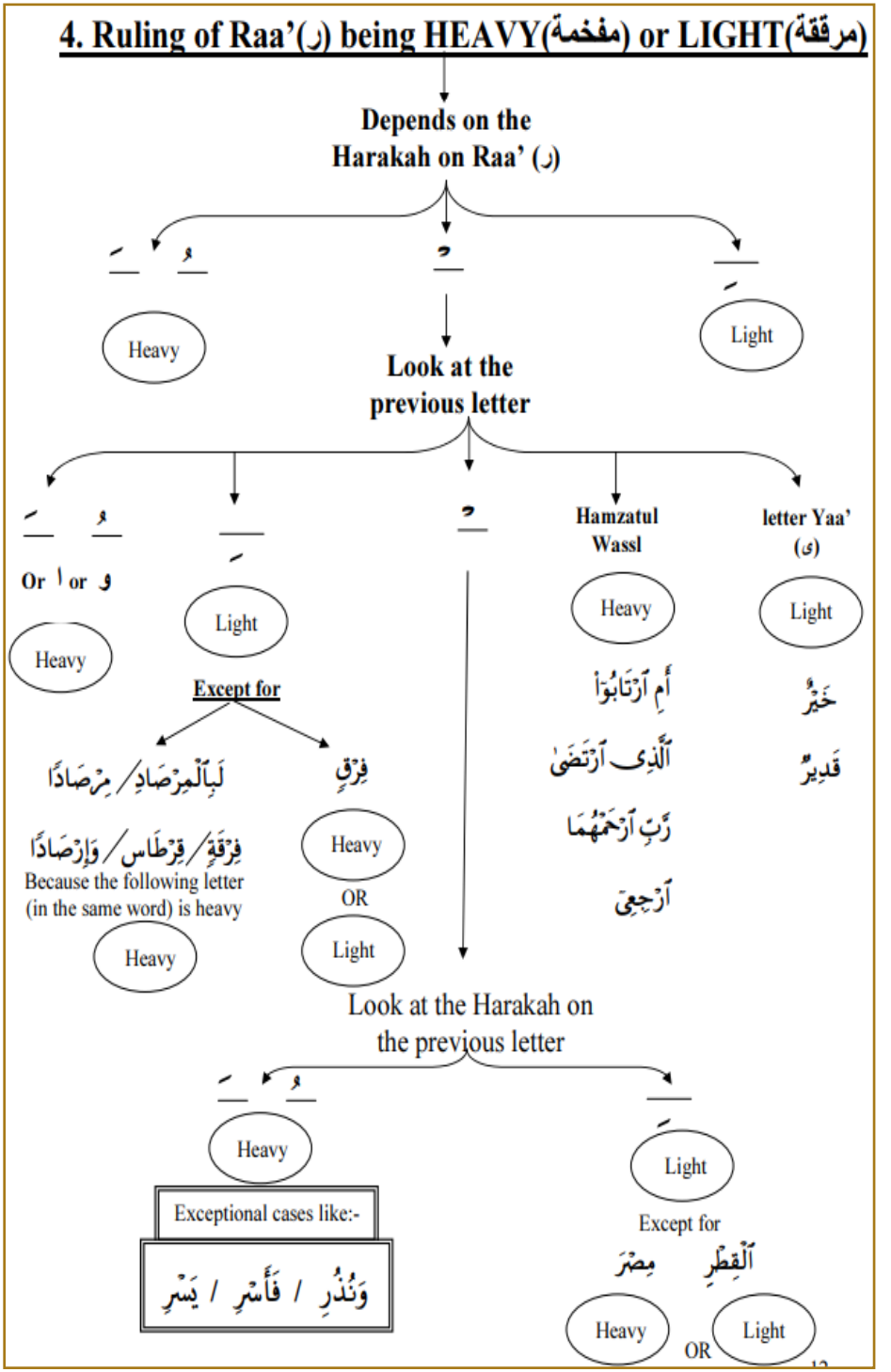
b) If there is a kasrah before the word Allah, then the Laam in Allah or Allahum will be light

Example:

بِٱللَّهِ	لِلَّهِ	دِينِ ٱللَّهِ	قُلِ ٱللَّهُمَّ

c) If the reader starts reading with the name of Allah, then Laam in Allah or Allahom will be heavy.

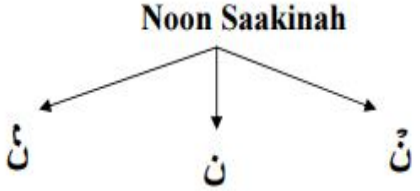



4. Ruling of Raa'(ر) being HEAVY(مفخمة) or LIGHT(مرققة)
Depends on the Harakah on Raa' (ر)
Heavy
Light
Look at the previous letter
Heavy
Light
Except for
لَبِٱلْمِرْصَادِ / مِرْصَادًا
فِرْقٍ
فِرْقَةٍ / قِرْطَاس / وَإِرْصَادًا
Because the following letter (in the same word) is heavy
Heavy
Heavy
OR
Light
Hamzatul Wassl
Heavy
أَمِ ٱرْتَابُوٓاْ
ٱلَّذِى ٱرْتَضَىٰ
رَّبِّ ٱرْحَمْهُمَا
ٱرْجِعِى
letter Yaa' (ى)
Light
خَيْرٌ
قَدِيرٌ
Look at the Harakah on the previous letter
Heavy
Exceptional cases like:-
وَنُذُرِ / فَأَسْرِ / يَسْرِ
Light
Except for
ٱلْقِطْرِ
مِصْرَ
Heavy
OR
Light

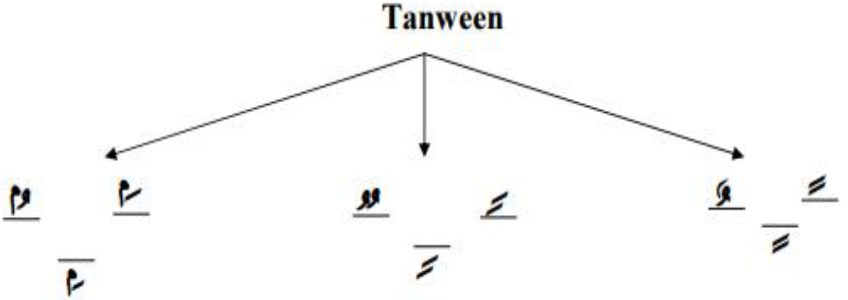
The Rules of Noon Sakin and Tanween

أحكام النون الساكنة والتنوين

- **Noon Saakinah**: is a Noon with no Harakah or with a Sukoon sign on it.



- **Tanween**:- Is actually a noon Saakinah which comes at the end of the nouns. It is pronounced but not written as Noon Saakinah.



Note: - Tanween only occurs at the end of nouns (except for two verbs) whereas Noon Saakinah may occur anywhere in a word (in the middle or at the End).

Rules of Noon Saakinah and Tanween[4]

- Izhar Halqi إظهار حلقى
- Idgham إدغام
- Iqlaab إقلاب
- Ikhfaa' Haqiqi إخفاء حقيقي

First: Izhaar Halqi إظهار حلقي

- **Izhaar means** "clear"
- **Izhaar Letters**: the throat letters ء هـ ع ح غ خ
- **The way of pronunciation** :-

If a Noon Saakin or a Tanween is followed by any of the six throat letters, The Noon Saakin or the Tanween is pronounced clearly from its respective origination without Ghunnah.

- **Examples on Noon Saakin** نْ

مِنْ أَهْلِ	عَنْهُمْ	لِمَنْ خَشِيَ
يَنْهَىٰ	أَنْعَمْتَ	مِنْ أَيِّ

- **Examples on Tanween** ً ٍ ٌ

يَوْمَئِذٍ عَلَيْهَا	عَبْدًا إِذَا	سَلَمٌ هِيَ
يَوْمَئِذٍ خَشِعَةٌ	طَعَامٌ إِلَّا	كَذِبَةٍ خَاطِئَةٍ

Note:- If the Tanween is followed by Hamzatul wassl(همزة الوصل) , the reader is supposed to pronounce the noon in the Tanween like Noon with Kasrah.
Example:

يَوْمَئِذِ ٱلْمُسْتَقَرُّ

Second: Iqlaab إقلاب

- **Iqlaab means**: - "to turn over"
- **Iqlaab letters**:- "ب"
- **The way of pronunciation:-**

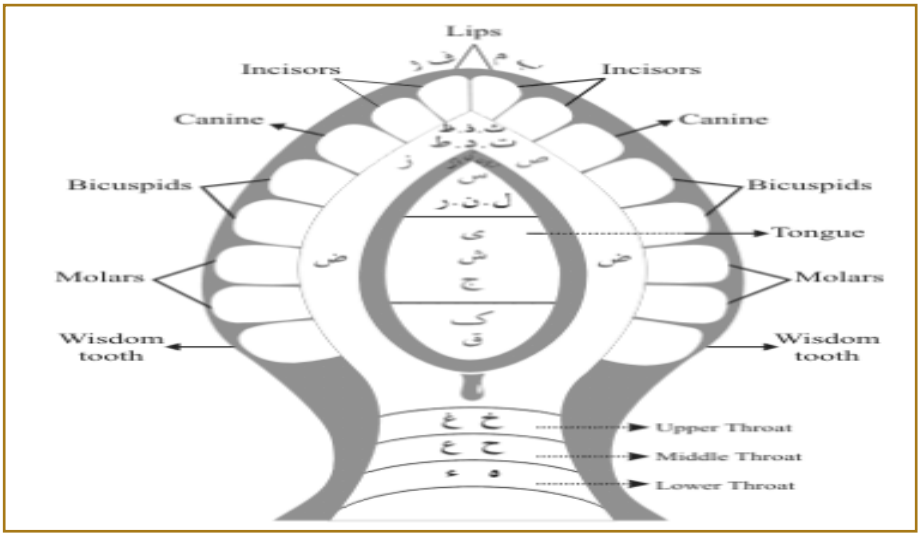
If a Noon Saakin or Tanween is followed by "ب", it is converted into a hidden Meen with separating between lips. And the reader should make Ghunnah for 2 beats

- **Examples on Noon Saakin**

مِنۢ بَعۡدِ	فَأَنۢبَتۡنَا

- **Examples on Tanween**

لَنَسۡفَعَۢا بِٱلنَّاصِيَةِ	يَوۡمَئِذِۭ بِجَهَنَّمَ



Third: Idghaam إدغام

- **Idghaam means**: -
  "To mix" or to "put one thing into another". It is the mixing or entering of a Saakin letter into a Mutaharrik letter following it, so that they became a single Mushaddad letter.

- **Idghaam Letters**:-
  There are six letters of Idghaam which are collected in the word "يرملون"

Note: the Noon Saakin or the Tanween and the Idgham letter have to be in two different words, otherwise the reader is not Supposed to do Idghaam. In this case it will be Izhaar Motlaq (إظهار مطلق) and this case can be found only in 4 words in Quran

صِنْوَانٌ قِنْوَانٌ بُنْيَٰنٌ ٱلدُّنْيَا

- **Types of Idghaam**

1- Idghaam with Ghunnah

- The Letters for the Idghaam with Ghunnah: - "ينمو" OR "ي" "ن" "م" " و" -

If the Noon Saakin or the Tanween is followed by any of these four letters, the reader should make Idghaam with Ghunnah for 2 beats.

- The way of pronunciation:-

Skip the Noon or Tanween and Pronounce Ghunna **with** the following letter for 2 beats

- Examples on Noon Saakin

فَلَن نَّزِيدَكُمْ	فَمَن يَعْمَلْ	مِّن مَّسَدٍ	مِن وَرَآئِهِم

- Examples on Tanween

بَرْدًا وَلَا	جَزَآءً مِّن	قُلُوبٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ	يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ

2- Idghaam without Ghunnah

- The Letters for the Idghaam without Ghunnah: - "ر" "ل"

If the Noon Saakin or the Tanween is followed by any of these two letters, there is no Ghunnah while making the Idghaam.

- The way of pronunciation:-

Skip the Noon or Tanween and Pronounce ر or ل without Ghunna

- Examples on Noon Saakin

عَن رَّبِّهِمْ	لَئِن لَّمْ

- Examples on Tanween

ذِكْرٌ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ	لَرَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ



Fourth: Ikhfaa Haqiqi إخفاء حقيقي

- **Ikhfaa maens**:

"To hide", It is the pronunciation Of Noon Saakina or Tanween In a way so that the sound is between Idghaam and Izhaar.

- **Letters of Ikhfaa**:-

Any letter other than the lettes of Izhaar, Iqlaab or Idghaam letters.

- **The way of pronunciation:-**

If any letter other than the letters of Izhaar, Iqlaab or Idghaam letters follows the Noon Saakin or Tanween, the Reader should hide the Noon Saakin or Tanween. The reader is also required to make Ghunnah for two beats.

- **The Ghunnah for the Ikhfaa**:-

1- Heavy Ghunnah
2- Light Ghunnah

First: The Heavy Ghunnah غنة مفخمة

If the Noon Saakina or the Tanween is followed by one of the heavy letters (خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ), the Sound of Ghunnah should also be heavy: -

- **Examples on Noon Saakin**

يَنظُرُ	مَن طَغَىٰ

- **Examples on Tanween**

عَذَابًا قَرِيبًا	كُتُبٌ قَيِّمَةٌ

Second: The Light Ghunnah غنة مرققة

If the Noon Saakin or the Tanween is followed by a light letter, the sound of Ghunnah should be light.

- **Examples on Noon Saakin**

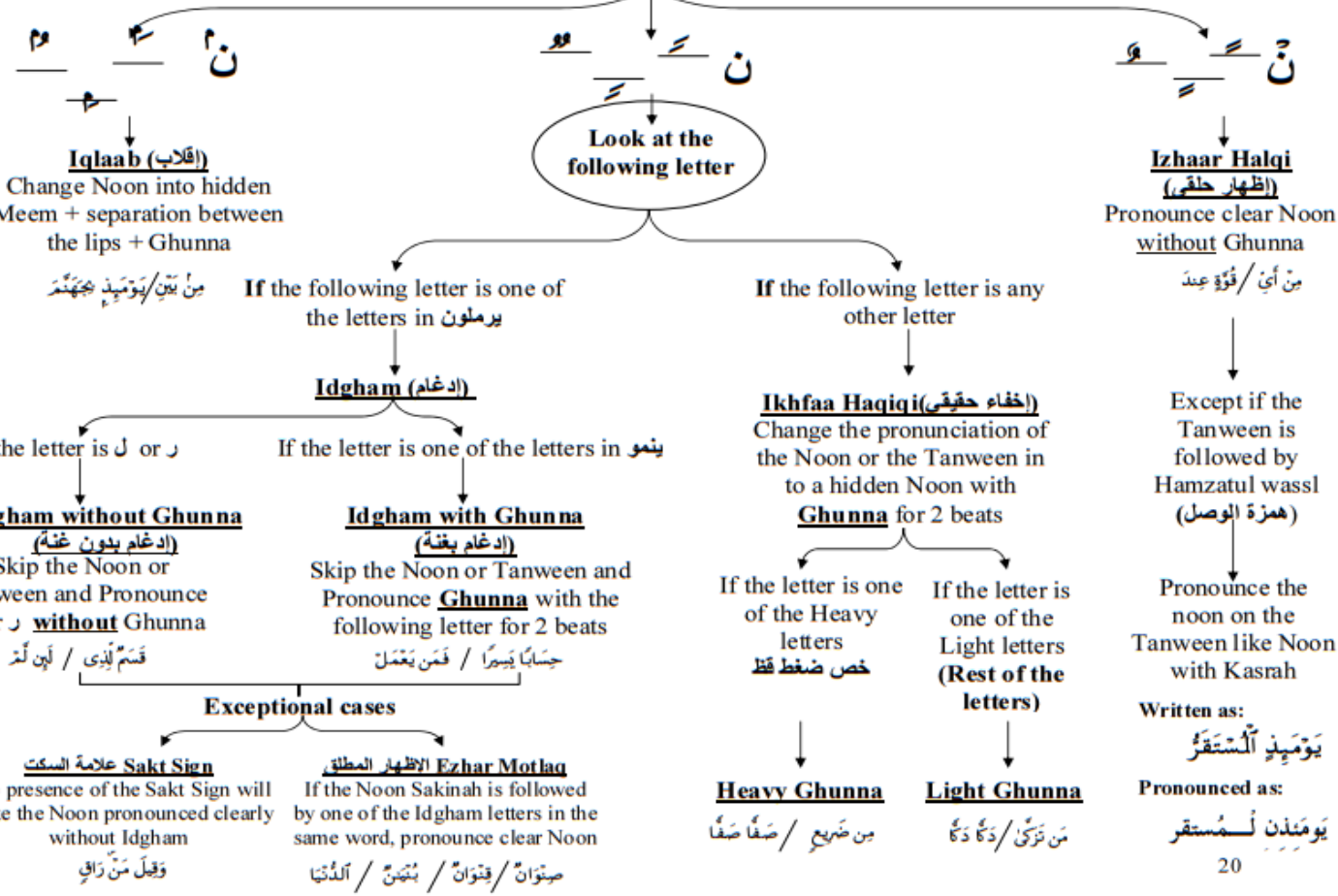
فَمَن شَآءَ	أَنذَرۡنَٰكُمۡ

- **Examples on Tanween**

وَكَأۡسًا دِهَاقًا	يَوۡمَئِذٖ شَأۡنٞ



Chart for Rules of Noon saakinah and Tanween



Idgham without Ghunna

- For Noon Saakin

Skip the ن

Written As		Pronounced As
أَن لَّن	←	أَ لَّن
أَن رَّءَاهُ	←	أَ رَّءَاه

- For Tanween

Change

ـٌـ → ـُـ

ـً ـ → ـَـ

ـٍـ → ـِـ

Written As		Pronounced As
خَيْرٌ لَّكَ	←	خيرُ لَّك
عِيشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ	←	عيشةِ رَّاضية
فَيَوْمَئِذٍ لَّا	←	فيومئذِ لَّا

Ikhfaa Haqiqi

- For Noon Saakin

Change ن → hidden ن with nasal sound (2 beats)

	Written As		Pronounced As
Light Ghunnah	مِن شَرِّ	←	مِـنْـشر
	يُنفَخُ	←	يُـنْـفخ
Heavy Ghunnah	فَلْيَنظُرِ	←	فليَـنْـظر
	عَن طَبَقٍ	←	عَـنْـطبق

- For Tanween

Change ـٌـ → ـُـ + hidden ن with nasal sound (2 beats)

Change ـً ـ → ـَـ + hidden ن with nasal sound (2 beats)

Change ـٍـ → ـِـ + hidden ن with nasal sound (2 beats)



Iqlaab

- For Noon Saakin

Change نْ ⟶ hidden م with nasal sound (2 beats)

Written As	Pronounced As
مِنْ بَيْنِ	مِـمْـبين
فَأَنْبَتْنَا	فأَمْـبتنا

- For Tanween

Change ـٌـ ⟶ ـُـ + hidden م with nasal sound (2 beats)

Change ـً ⟶ ـَـ + hidden م with nasal sound (2 beats)

Change ـٍ ⟶ ـِـ + hidden م with nasal sound (2 beats)

Written As	Pronounced As
كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ	كرامِـمْـبررة
مُحِيطٌ بَلْ	محيطُـمْـبل

The Rules of Meem Saakinah

أحكام الميم الساكنة

- **Meem Saakin: -**
  Is a Meem with no Harakah (مَ) or a Meem with a Sukoon sign (مْ)

- **Rules of Meem Saakin[5]: -**

1- Ikhfaa Shafawi إخفاء شفوى

2- Idghaam Mutamathelyne Sagheer إدغام متماثلين صغير

3- Izhaar Shafawi إظهار شفوى

First: Ikhfaa Shafawi إخفاء شفوى

- **Ikhfaa means**:- "hide", So it is the hiding of the origination of Meem by not letting the two lips come in complete contact.

- **Letters of Ikhfaa Shafawi** إخفاء شفوى

"ب"

- **The way of pronounciation:-**

If the Meem Sakin is followed by a "ب", the Meem is pronounced in a way that the two lips do not come in complete contact. A ghunnah with two beats is also done in this case

- **Examples:-**

فَبَشِّرْهُم بِعَذَابٍ	يَعْلَم بِأَنَّ	رَبُّهُم بِذَٰنِهِمْ

Second :Idghaam Mutamathelyne Sagheer إدغام متماثلين صغير

Idgham means: -

"to mix" or to put on thing into another. It is the mixing or entering of a saakin letter "م" into a Mutaharrik letter "م" following it.

- **Letters of Idghaam Mutamathelyne Sagheer** إدغام متماثلين صغير "م"
- **The way of pronounciation:-**

If a Meem Saakin is followed by a "م", the second Meem is pronounced with Ghunnah with two beats.

- **Examples:-**

وَءَامَنَهُم مِّنْ	وَرَآئِهِم مُّحِيطٌ	أَنَّهُم مَّبْعُوثُونَ

Third: Izhaar Shafawi إظهار شفوى [6]

- **Izhaar Shafawi means: -** "clear" or clear Meem
- **Letters of Izhaar Shafawi:-** All the Letters other than "ب", "م"
- **The way of pronunciation:-**

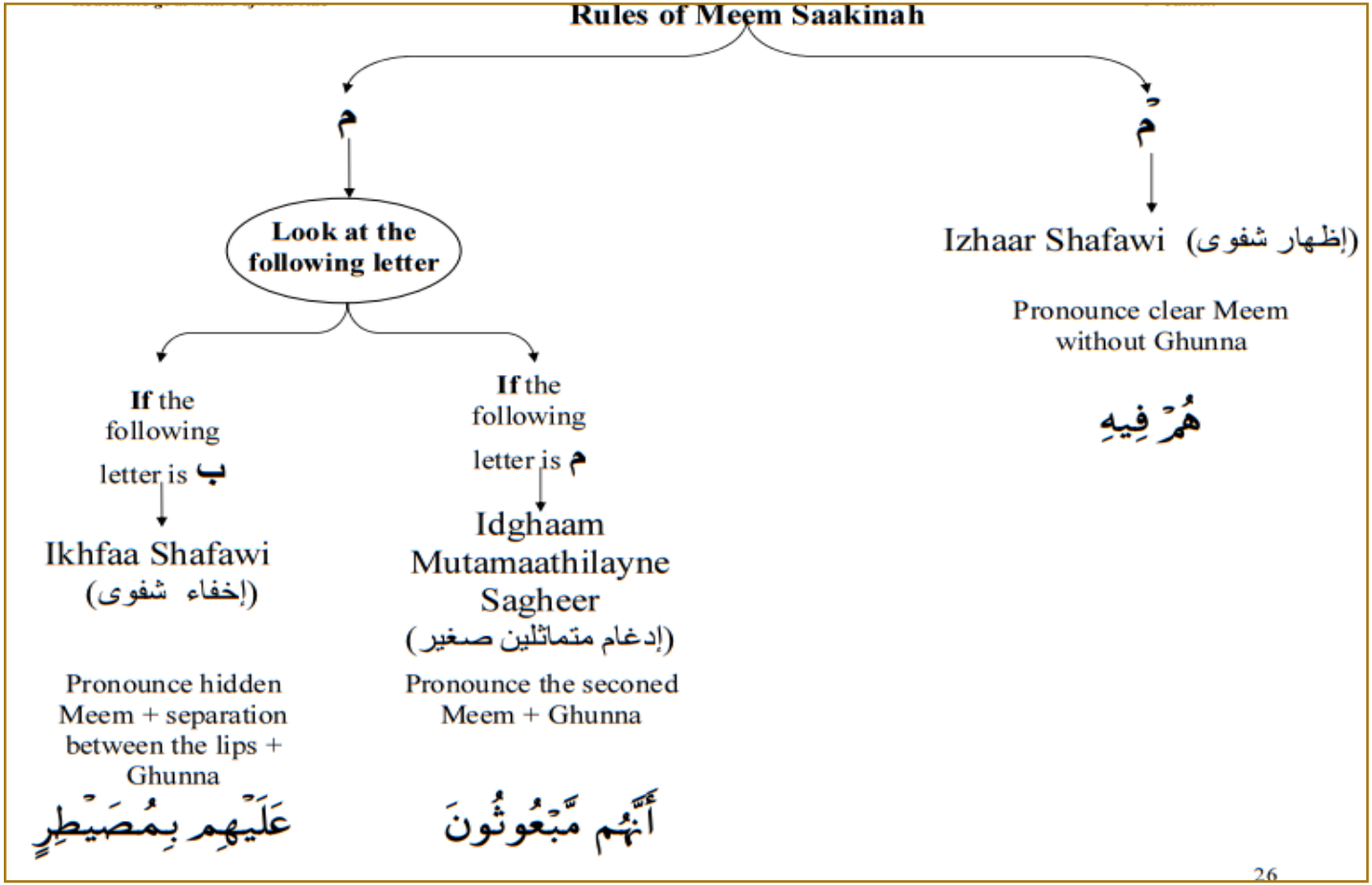
If the Meem Saakinah is followed by any letter other than "ب" , "م" , it has to be pronounced clearly by making a complete contact of the two lips.

- **Examples:-**

صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ	هُمْ عَن	هُمْ يُرَآءُونَ	أَلَمْ نَجْعَلْ

[6] When the Meem is followed by (و) or (ف), the Izhaar should be stronger and it is called "Izhaar Shafawi Ashadd"

Rules of Meem Saakinah



Al-Madd

المـــــد

- **Al-Madd means**: Long.
  Conventionally, it may be defined as to make the Madd letters long under some conditions.

The way of pronunciation

Al-Madd can be prolonged from two to six beats depending upon its kind.

Letters to have Madd

Leen letters

1. Yaa "ى" Saakin preceded by a letter with a Fathah

Example: قُرَيْش

2. Waaoo "و" Saakin preceded by a letter with a Fathah

Example: خَوْف

Huroof Maddiyyah

1. Alif saakinah "ا" preceded by a Fathah

Example: بِحِجَارَة

2. Waaoo Saakinah "و" preceded by a Dhammah

Example: جُوع

3. Yaa Saakin "ى" preceded by a Kasrah

Example: دِينُكُمْ



Types of Madd: -

- Madd Tabee'ee مد طبيعي
- Madd Al-Badal مد البدل
- Madd Ewadh مد العوض
- Madd Aaridh Li-Ssukoon مد عارض للسكون
- Madd Al-Leen مد اللين
- Madd Waajib Muttasil مد واجب متصل
- Madd Jaa'ez Munfasil مد جائز منفصل
- Madd Laazim مد لازم

Madd Tabee'ee

المد الطبيعي

Madd Tabee'ee means the natural Madd. The natural Madd is simply one of the Madd letters ا or و or ى (Huroof maddeya حروف مدية) not followed by a Hamzah (ء) or a Saakin letter.

The natural Madd is prolonged two beats.

Example:-

مَّأْكُولٍ	تَرْمِيهِم	بِحِجَارَةٍ

Madd Al-Badal

مد البدل

Madd Al-Badal can simply be defined as (every Hamza preceding a Madd letter).
Madd Al-Badal, if not followed by a Saakin letter or Hamzah, is prolonged only 2 beats.

Example:-

بِـَٔايَـٰتِنَا	رَءَاهُ	ٱلْـَٔايَةَ

Madd ‘Ewadh

مد العوض

‘Ewadh means: compensation. Madd ‘Ewadh is the replacement of a Tanween Fathah present at the end of a word while sopping at it, with an Alif Madd [7].

Madd ‘Ewadh is prolonged two beats.

Example:-

تُرَابًا	مَآءً	سَبْحًا	أَمْرًا	صَفًّا

[7] Except for Taa Marbuta “ ة ”. The Reader should stop on Taa Marbuta and pronounce it like Haa” هـ ” with Sukoon

Madd ‘Aridh Li-Ssukoon

مد عارض للسكون

Madd Aridh Li-Ssukoon means “temporary Madd for stopping ”.
If a Madd Tabee’ee is followed by a letter at the end of a word, which has been made Saakin temporarily because the reader has to stop at the word, the reader should prolong the Madd Tabee’ee to be Madd Aridh Li-Ssukoon.
Madd Aridh Li-Ssukoon can be prolonged 2,4 or 6 beats.

For the sake of simplicity, we will prolong it 4 beats..

Note: This Madd only exists if the reader stops on that word. If the reader does not stop on it, it should be considered as a Madd Tabee’ee (2 beats).

Examples:-

سِجِّيلٍ	أَخِيهِ	ٱلْعَظِيمِ	ٱلرَّحْمَٰنُ	يَتَسَآءَلُونَ

Madd Al-leen

مد اللين

Leen means “easy”.
The Leen letters:- A Waaoo (و) or Yaa’ (ى) Saakin preceded by a letter with a Fathah.

When should we do this Madd?
If one of the Leen letters is followed by a letter at the end of a word, which has been Saakin due to stop [8], the reader should prolong the Leen letter. The reader can choose to prolong it 2,4 or 6 beats.

Example:-

خَوْفٍ	ٱلْبَيْتِ	وَٱلصَّيْفِ

[8] If the reader will not stop, no Madd is applied.

Madd Waajib Muttasil

مد واجب متصل

Waajib means "Mandatory" and the Muttasil means "Joined".

If a Madd letter [ا or و or ى] is followed by a Hamzah (ء), which is present in the same word, the reader should prolong it 4-5 beats.

Example:-

وَجِاْىٓءَ	أُوْلَٰٓئِكَ	شَآءَ	ٱلسَّمَآءُ	ٱلسَّمَآء

Madd Jaa'ez Munfasil

مد جائز منفصل

Jaa'ez Means "permitted". **Munfasil means** "Seperated".

If a Madd Letter [ا or و or ى] present at the end of a word is followed by a Hamzah (ء) which is present in the beginning of the next word, the reader is supposed to prolong the Madd letter 4-5 beats which is Madd Jaa'ez Munfasil[9].

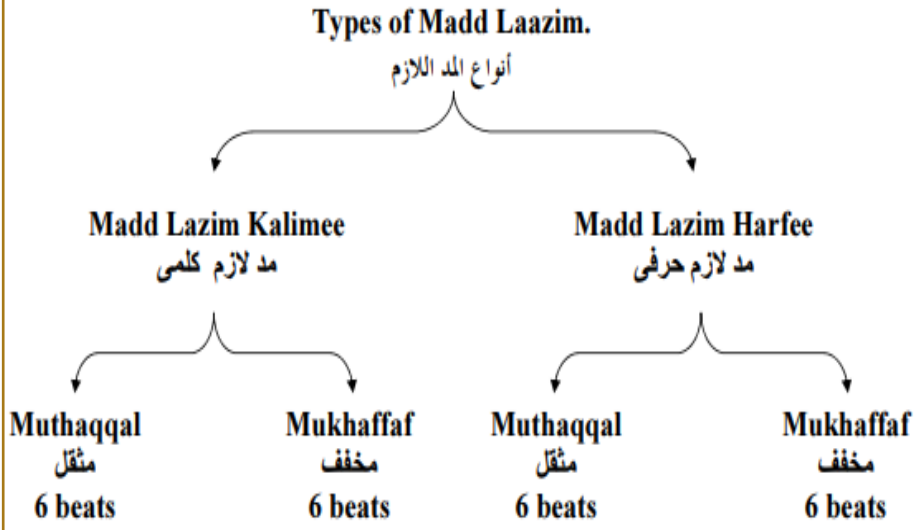
Examples:-

إِنَّآ أَنزَلْنَٰهُ	ٱلَّذِىٓ أَنقَضَ	ٱلَّذِى أَطْعَمَهُم	يَلْبَثُوٓاْ إِلَّا

[9] If the reader stops on a word that ends with Madd sign like ٱلَّذِىٓ, the Madd will be considered as Madd Tabee'ee (2 beats)

Madd Laazim

مد لازم



1- Madd Lazim Kalimee Muthaqqal مد لازم كلمى مثقل :-

If a Madd Letter is followed by a Mushaddad letter, the reader is required to prolong the Madd letter.

It must be prolonged for 6 beats.

Example:-

ٱلصَّآخَّةُ	ٱلطَّآمَّةُ	ضَآلًّ

2- Madd Laazim Kalimee Mukhaffaf مد لازم كلمى مخفف :-

If a Madd letter is followed by a Saakin letter, which is present in the same word, the reader is required to prolong the Madd letter.

It Must also be prolonged no less than 6 beats.

Examples:- this is the only case in the Quran

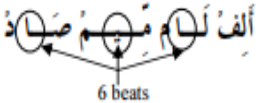
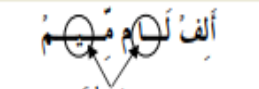
ءَآلْـَٰٔنَ

3- Madd Laazim Harfee Muthaqqal مد لازم حرفى مثقل :-

If a Madd letter is followed by a Mushaddad letter, the reader is required to prolong the Madd letter.

This Madd must be prolonged for 6 beats.

Examples:-

Pronounced as	Written as
	الٓمٓصٓ
	الٓمٓرٰ
	الٓمٓ

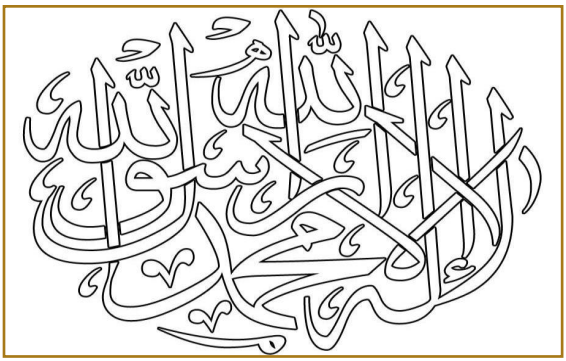
4- Madd Laazim Harfee Mukhaffaf مد لازم حرفي مخفف :-

If a Madd letter is followed by a Saakin letter, both of them being present in the same letter, the reader is required to prolong the Madd letter.

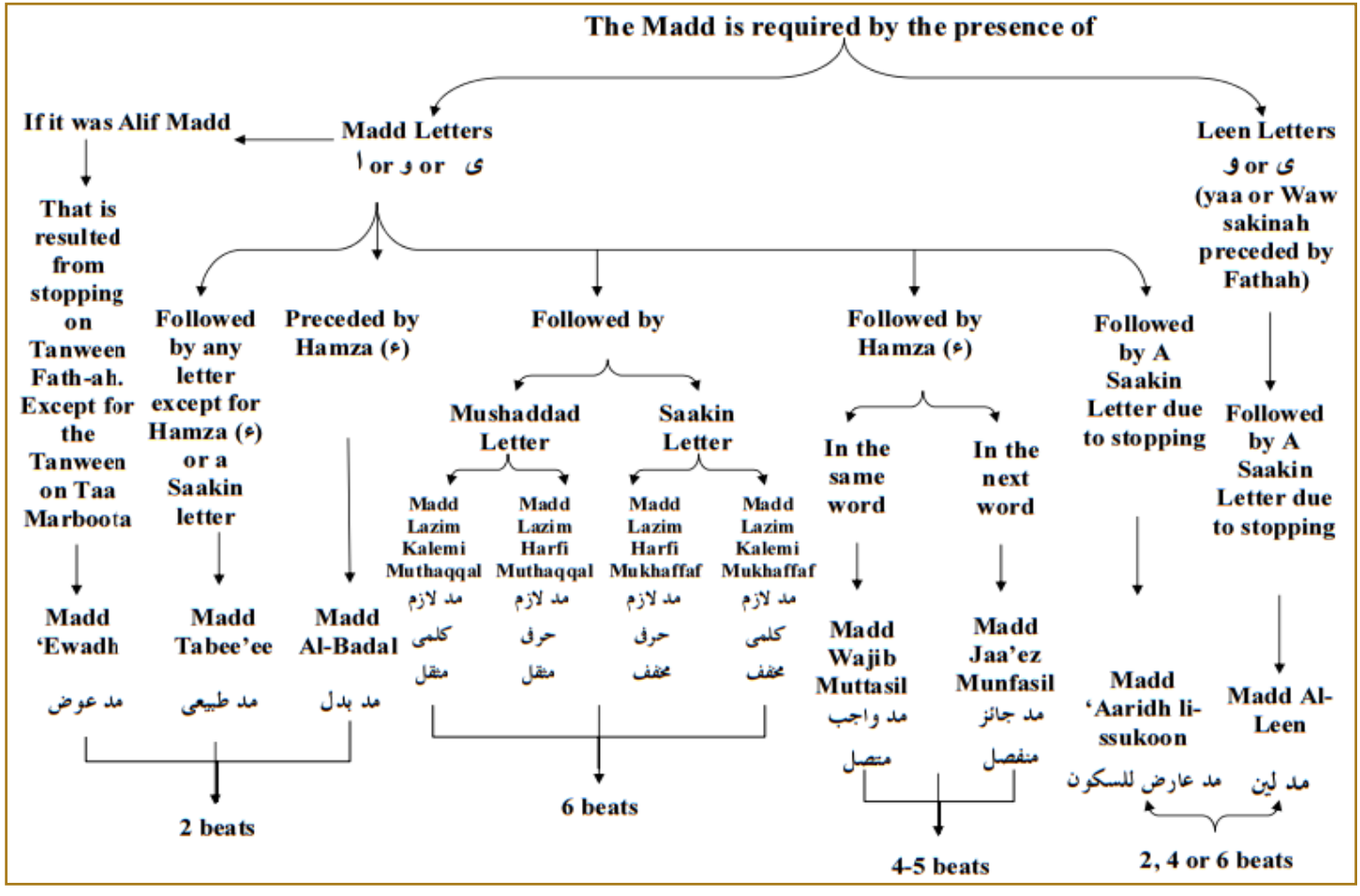
This Madd must be prolonged 6 beats.

Examples:-

Pronounced as	Written as
كَافْ هَا يَا عَيْنْ صَادْ [10] 6 beats	كٓهيعٓصٓ
أَلِفْ لَامْ مِّيمْ صَادْ 6 beats	الٓمٓصٓ
أَلِفْ لَامْ مِّيمْ رَا 6 beats	الٓرٰ
أَلِفْ لَامْ مِّيمْ 6 beats	الٓمٓ



[10] The Madd in the letters (ح ى ط هـ ر) is Madd tabee'ee that has only 2 beats


The Madd is required by the presence of
Madd Letters
ا or و or ى
If it was Alif Madd
That is resulted from stopping on Tanween Fath-ah. Except for the Tanween on Taa Marboota
Madd 'Ewadh
مد عوض
2 beats
Followed by any letter except for Hamza (ء) or a Saakin letter
Madd Tabee'ee
مد طبيعي
2 beats
Preceded by Hamza (ء)
Madd Al-Badal
مد بدل
2 beats
Followed by
Mushaddad Letter
Madd Lazim Kalemi Muthaqqal
مد لازم كلمي مثقل
Madd Lazim Harfi Muthaqqal
مد لازم حرفي مثقل
Saakin Letter
Madd Lazim Harfi Mukhaffaf
مد لازم حرفي مخفف
Madd Lazim Kalemi Mukhaffaf
مد لازم كلمي مخفف
6 beats
Followed by Hamza (ء)
In the same word
Madd Wajib Muttasil
مد واجب متصل
In the next word
Madd Jaa'ez Munfasil
مد جائز منفصل
4-5 beats
Leen Letters
ى or و
(yaa or Waw sakinah preceded by Fathah)
Followed by A Saakin Letter due to stopping
Madd Al-Leen
مد لين
Followed by A Saakin Letter due to stopping
Madd 'Aaridh li-ssukoon
مد عارض للسكون
2, 4 or 6 beats

Stopping at the End of Words

(11)

Words Ending with Tanween Fat-hah

حِسَابًا ← حسابا

أَتْرَابًا ← أترابا

مَآءً ← ماءا

Changed into Fat-hah on the last letter + Alif Madd

Words Ending with Taa' Marbootah

خَٰشِعَةٌ ← خاشعهْ

ٱلْحَافِرَةِ ← الحافرهْ

نَّخِرَةً ← نخرهْ

Changed into ه/هـ Saakinah, no matter which Harakah is on the Taa' Marbootah

Words Ending with any Harakah other than Tanween Fat-hah

سَيَعْلَمُونَ ← سيعلمونْ

طَعَامِهِ ← طعامهْ

كَرِيمٍ ← كريمْ

سِجِّينٌ ← سجينْ

ٱلسَّمَآءُ ← السماءْ

Changed into Sukoon on the last letter

Words Ending with a Mushaddad Letter

If the letter is any letter other than م or ن or Qalqala letters

عَدُوٌّ

Stop with a Sukoon on Both Identical Letters with a small Jerk (Nabr) in the reader's voice

If the letter is Meem or Noon Mushadad

لَتُسْـَٔلُنَّ

Stop with no Harakah and make Ghunnah for 2 beats

If the letter is a Qalqala letter

ق ط ب ج د

وَٱلْحَجِّ

Stop with Strong Qalqala

Words Ending with Saakin letter or with Madd letter (ا or و or ى)

No change

وَٱلْحَرِّ

فَكَبِّرْ

وَعَصَىٰ

وَقَالَا

رَبَّهُۥ ← Stop with (هـُ) Haa with Sukoon

يُولَدْ ← Stop with Qalqala

إِنِّيَ ← The extra Madd sign at the end of the word, the reader stops on it ignoring this extra Madd sign and make a normal Madd for 2 beats.

---

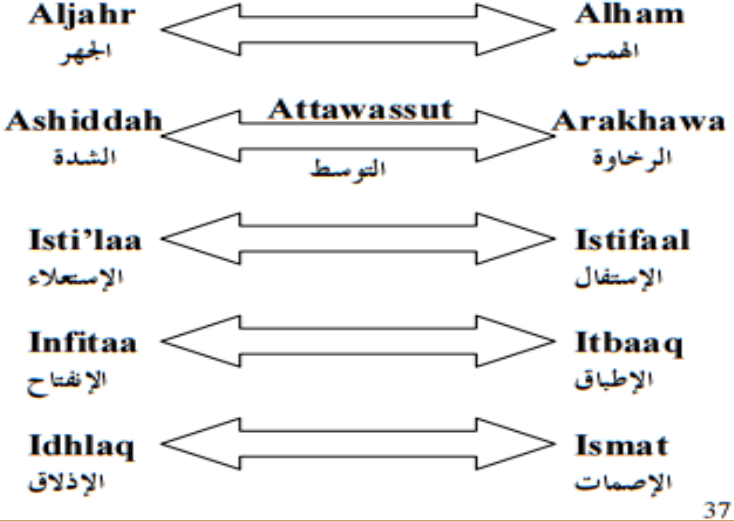
[1] This is the way the reader should atop on any word while reciting Quran

The Qualities of the letters
صفات الحروف

Permanent Qualities Without Opposites
الصفات اللازمة غير المتضادة

1. **Qalqalah** القلقلة
2. **As-Safeer** – الصفير
3. **Al-Leen** – اللين
4. **Al-Inhiraf** – الانحراف
5. **At-Takreer** – التكرير
6. **At-Tafasshy** – التفشي
7. **Istitaalah** – الاستطالة

The Permanent Qualities with Opposites
الصفات اللازمة المتضادة



First: The Permanent Qualities With Opposites

الصفات اللازمة المتضادة

Types & Definitions

Hams الهمس

- ***Literally*** means concealment
- ***Technically*** means *the continuation of the breath when pronouncing the letter due to weakness in its origin, causing weakness in its reliance on its makhraj*
- The following letters have this quality:

فحثه شخص سكت

Jahr الجهر

- ***Literally*** means to be apparent
- ***Technically*** means *the discontinuation of the breath when pronouncing the letter due to strength in its origin, causing it to rely greatly on its makhraj*
- The rest of the letters have this quality



Rakhwah رخاوة

• ***Literally*** means softness

• ***Technically*** means *the continuation of the sound while pronouncing the letter causing weakness in its reliance on its makhraj.*

• All letters other than the letters of shiddah and Tawassut have this quality.

At-Tawassut التوسط

• ***Literally*** means moderation

• ***Technically*** it means ***between strength and softness so that the sound is partially continued and partially discontinued when pronouncing the letter.***

• It is not a separate quality on its own but falls in between both shiddah and rakhawah.

• This quality is found in the following letters:

لن عمر

Shiddah الشّدة

• ***Literally*** means strength

• ***Technically*** means *the discontinuation of the sound while pronouncing the letter causing it to rely greatly on its makhraj*

• The following letters have this quality:

أجدك تقطب

Isti'laa – الإستعلاء

• ***Literally*** means elevation.
• ***Technically*** means *the elevation of the back tongue towards the roof of the mouth when pronouncing a letter.*

• The letters that have this quality are:
خص ضغط قظ

Istifaal – الإستفال

• ***Literally*** means lowering or dropping
• ***Technically*** means *keeping the tongue lowered from the roof of the mouth while pronouncing a letter.*
• All letters besides the letters of *Isti'laa* have the quality of *Istifaal.*

Itbaaq – الإطباق

• ***Literally*** means adhesion
• ***Technically*** means *adhesion of the tongue to the roof of the mouth while pronouncing a letter.*

• The following letters contain this quality:
ص ض ط ظ
• Note: these letters also have Isti'laa.

Infitaah – الإنفتاح

• ***Literally*** means separation
• ***Technically*** means *keeping the tongue separated from the roof of the mouth while pronouncing a letter.*

• All letters besides the letters of *Itbaaq* contain the quality of *Infitaah.*

Idhlaq – الإذلاق

• ***Literally*** means fluency, purity in speech
• ***Technically*** means *the articulation of the letters with utmost ease from the sides of the tongue or lips as if they are slipping away.*

• The following letters contain this quality:
ف ر من لب

Ismaat – الإصمات

• ***Literally*** means desistance
• **Technically** means *the articulation of the letters with utmost strength and stability from their makhraj, without which the letter will not be articulated.*

• All other letters contain this quality.

Second: The Permanent Qualities Without Opposites

الصفات اللازمة غير المتضادة

Types & definitions

1. Qalqalah القلقلة

• ***Literally*** it means to echo

• ***Technically***, it is ***a permanent quality that creates an echoing sound or a slight vibration in the Makhraj.***

This quality is found in the following 5 letters:

ق ط ب ج د (قطب جد)

There are 3 levels of Qalqala as regards to the strength of its pronunciation.

- **Strongest**: when making waqf (stopping) on a mushaddad letter of Qalqala
- **Strong**: when making waqf on a sakin letter of qalqala
- **Weak**: when the sakin letter of qalqala is in the middle of a word

صَدْرَكَ	أَحَدٌ	وَٱلْحَجِّ
أَطْعَمَهُم	ٱلصَّمَدُ	ٱلْحَقُّ
ٱلْأَبْتَرُ	حَسَدَ	وَتَبَّ

2. As-Safeer – الصفير

• ***Literally*** means the whistle

• ***Technically*** it is ***the natural occurrence of a whistle like sound emitted while pronouncing the letters.***

• The following letters contain this quality:

س ص ز

3. Al-Leen – اللين

• ***Literally***, it means softness

• ***Technically***, it means the ***articulation of the letter from its makhraj with a natural ease and softness present in the letter.***

• The following letters have this quality:

- Waw sakinah (وْ) with a fatha on the letter before it
- Yaa sakinah (یْ) with a fathah on the letter before it.

4. Al-Inhiraf – الانحراف

• ***Literally*** it means to deviate.

• ***Technically*** it is the ***slight deviation of the tongue towards the makhraj of raa while pronouncing laam and towards laam while pronouncing raa.***

• This quality is found in only the following two letters:

ل ر

5. At-Takreer – التكرير

• ***Literally*** means repetition

• ***Technically*** means ***the trilling of the tongue while pronouncing a letter that causes the letter to be pronounced more than once.***

• This is found only in

ر

Note: - Unlike other qualities, we must abstain from this quality while pronouncing this letter.

6. At-Tafasshy – التفشي

• ***Literally*** means to spread around

• ***Technically***, it is ***the spreading around of the sound of the letter in the mouth while pronouncing it.***

• This quality is found only in:

ش

7. Istitaalah – الاستطالة

• ***Literally*** means prolongation

• ***Technically***, it is ***the prolongation of the sound throughout its makhraj; from its beginning till the end (1.5 to 1.75 beat).***

• This is found only in the status of Sukoon or Shaddah for the letter:

ض

Summarised Tajweed Rules

The Arabic Alphabet

As-Sifaat

Aaridah

Rules for letters following a Noon Saakin & Tanween
نْ ـً ـٍ ـٌ

إظْهار
No Ghunna if followed by any of the throat letters
ء ه ع ح غ خ

إدغَام
Assimilate With Ghunna if followed by these letters
ي ن م و
Assimilate Without Ghunna if followed by these letters
ر ل
If above letters are in 1 word No Ghunna will apply

إقلاب
Change the Noon Saakin or Tanween into a Meem Saakin
نْ ـً ـٍ ـٌ ⇦ مْ
With Ghunna (duration 1 Alif) when followed by
ب

إخفاء
With Ghunna (duration 1 Alif) when followed by the following letters
ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش
ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

Rules for letters following a Meem Saakin مْ

إدغَام شفوى
Assimilate the Meem Saakin into the Meem that follows it With Ghunna (duration 1 Alif)

إخفَاء شفوى
With Ghunna (duration 1 Alif) when followed by the letter
ب

إظهار شفوى
No Ghunna if followed by any other letter, besides
ب م

اَلشَّمْس - Sun Letters
For the following letters the Laam becomes silent and is joined with the Alif or the letter preceding it
ت ث د ذ ر ز س
ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

Lazimah

Without Opposites

قَلْقَلَة
To read the letter so that an echoing sound emanates
When a saakin appears on the following letters,
ق ط ب ج د
It will be read with Qalqala

حَرْفُ اللِّيْن
When a fatha precedes a
وْ or يْ
they are called Letters of Leen

غنة
Pronounced from the Nasal Cavity
نّ & مّ
Will be Read With Ghunnah (duration 1 Alif)

حَرْفُ الْمَدّ/المدّ الاصلى
ا before which there is a ـَ
وْ before which there is a ـُ
يْ before which there is a ـِ
These are known as the Letters of Madd - (Duration 1 Alif Only)

When a Alif (ا) takes on a Harakah (ـِ ـُ ـَ) it changes into a Hamza (ء)
The أ إ ؤ ئ then act as carriers for the Hamza (ء)

المدّ الفرعى (ـ)
Duration 1 to 5 Alif's
During your recitation be consistent in the duration that you have decided on for each of the Madds

المدّ المنفصل (ـ)
A Harf-e-Madd followed by a Hamzah (ء) in the Next Word
Duration 3 Alif's

المدّ المتصل (ـ)
A Harf-e-Madd followed by a Hamzah (ء) in the Same Word
Duration 3 Alif's

المدّ العارض الوقفى (ـ)
A Harf-e-Madd followed by a Saakin (ْ) which is caused by Stopping
Duration 1,3 or 5 Alif's

المدّ اللازم (ـ)
A Harf-e-Madd followed by a Saakin (ْ) in one word or a Tashdeed (ّ)
Duration 5 Alif's

الله - The Word
Recite with full mouth if precede by ـَ ـُ
Recite with empty mouth if precede by ـِ

ر - The Rules of
Full mouth when it has ـَ ـُ or is ـّ and preceded by ـَ ـُ
Empty mouth when it has ـِ or is ـّ and preceded by ـِ

Vowel Signs

Rules of Alif (ا)

Rules of Stopping

Punctation Marks

م
Compulsory Stop

ط ص
Required Stop

ج لا ق
Continue or Stop

قف
Valid Pause

ز صلے لا
Continue

ۛ ۚ ۚ
Stop at one only. Either the1st or 2nd but not both

ص
Suggested Pause

وقفة سكتة
Stop Sound Not Breath

ك
Preceding Rule

Initiation & Stopping

If there appear ـً ـٌ ـٍ ـّ ـْ on the last letter of a word before a stop, then that letter will be recited with a ـْ
If there appear ـً ـٌ ـٍ on the last letter of a word before a stop, then that letter will be recited with a ا
If the letter is a ـّ the same rules as above apply, it will be prolonged between 1½ and 2 of itself
If the last letter is a Taa Marbuta ة when stopping, it is recited as a ه

Makhaarij

أقصى الحلق
Lowest portion of the throat closest to the chest
أ ه

أدنى الحلق
Uppermost portion of the throat
غ خ

أقصى اللّسان
When the extreme back of the tongue touches the (bony) palate
ك

حافة اللّسان
When the back edge then side of the tongue touches the roots of the top molars and premolars
ض

وسط اللّسان
When the front edge of the tongue meets the gums of the six top teeth (right to left canines)
ن

وسط اللّسان
When the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the two top front two teeth
ت د ط

وسط اللّسان
When the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the two top and bottom front teeth
ز س ص

خيشوم
Pronounced from the Nasal Cavity
غنة

شفعان
ب & م — The lips close completely
و — The lips close at the side rounding the lips

جوف
Pronounced from the empty space inside the mouth
ا و ي

وسط الحلق
Middle portion of the throat
ع ح

أقصى اللّسان
When the extreme back of the tongue touches the (soft) palate
ق

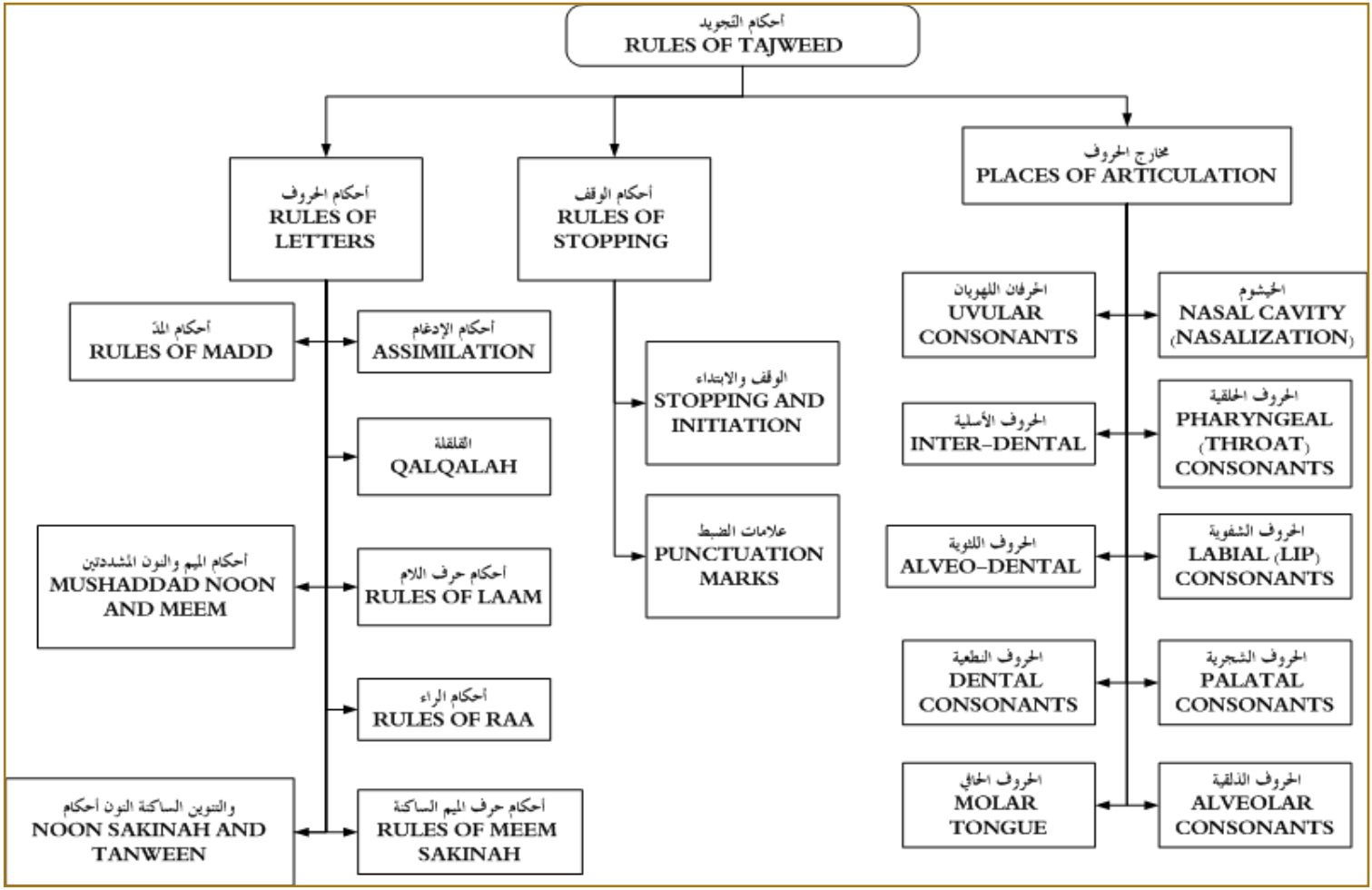
وسط اللّسان
When the centre of the tongue enters the recess of the upper palate
ج ش ى

وسط اللّسان
When the front edge of the tongue meets the gums of the eight top front teeth (right to left premolars)
ل

وسط اللّسان
When the front edge of the tongue meets the gums of the four top front four teeth
ر

وسط اللّسان
When the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the two top front teeth
ث ذ ظ

وسط اللّسان
When the bottom lip touches the two top front teeth
ف


أحكام التجويد
RULES OF TAJWEED
أحكام الحروف
RULES OF LETTERS
أحكام الوقف
RULES OF STOPPING
مخارج الحروف
PLACES OF ARTICULATION
أحكام المدّ
RULES OF MADD
أحكام الإدغام
ASSIMILATION
القلقلة
QALQALAH
أحكام الميم والنون المشددتين
MUSHADDAD NOON AND MEEM
أحكام حرف اللام
RULES OF LAAM
أحكام الراء
RULES OF RAA
والتنوين الساكنة النون أحكام
NOON SAKINAH AND TANWEEN
أحكام حرف الميم الساكنة
RULES OF MEEM SAKINAH
الوقف والابتداء
STOPPING AND INITIATION
علامات الضبط
PUNCTUATION MARKS
الحرفان اللهويان
UVULAR CONSONANTS
الحروف الأسلية
INTER-DENTAL
الحروف اللثوية
ALVEO-DENTAL
الحروف النطعية
DENTAL CONSONANTS
الحروف الحافي
MOLAR TONGUE
الخيشوم
NASAL CAVITY (NASALIZATION)
الحروف الحلقية
PHARYNGEAL (THROAT) CONSONANTS
الحروف الشفوية
LABIAL (LIP) CONSONANTS
الحروف الشجرية
PALATAL CONSONANTS
الحروف الذلقية
ALVEOLAR CONSONANTS


ر
ن
ل
ط
د
ت
ظ
ث
ذ
ض
ج
ش
ي
ك
ق
خ
غ
ع
ح
أ
ه
ب
و
م
ف

Darussunnah Latifia New York

(Hifz and Alim Course)

Hifz: 3 Years (Full Time)

Alim: 5 Years (Full Time)

Darussunnah Latifia New York

(A Garden of Huffaj)

==========

Contact:

Muhammad Ainul Huda

646-610-0740

347-339-1700

প্রথম প্রকাশঃ জুন ২০১৮