



Madrasah Baytul Ilm

BASICS OF TAJWEED

Suitable For Ages 7-10 (Years 3-5 of the Madrasah)

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MADRASAH BAYTUL ILM

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Foreword

From amongst the duties we have towards the Glorious Qur'ān is to recite it regularly and abundantly. The tilāwah (recitation) of the Qur'ān alone is also a right of the Qur'ān upon each and every believer, whether he understands it or not.

However, it is of utmost importance that we ensure the correct recitation of the Glorious Qur'ān. Hadhrat Jibrail ؑ revealed the verses of the Glorious Qur'ān in a specific manner upon our beloved Nabi ﷺ. And our beloved Nabi ﷺ recited these verses in that exact manner before the Sahābah ؓ.

Since then, a constant effort has ensured the preservation of this level of recitation. Hence, it is necessary that every believer educates himself with the rules of Tajweed and implements them during recitation. May it not be that our neglect of Tajweed leaves us in a situation where the recitation of the Glorious Qur'ān draws the anger of Allāh upon us instead of his mercy.

Here at Madrasah Baytul Ilm, the subject of Tajweed is taught to the students from an early age and an effort is made to maintain, in fact advance this ability as the children grow older. Alhamdulillah, only through the fadhl of Allāh, many years ago I penned down some rules and terms of Tajweed in their very basic form to help our young students in the early years of Madrasah. Māshā' Allāh, these notes have now been typed and published in a booklet to further extend its benefit.

This book will serve as a useful guide for young children, ideally aged 7 - 10 (in years 3 - 5 of the Madrasah). Along with this, those adults who are unfamiliar with the rules of Tajweed and wish to make a start, may also benefit from this booklet.

May Allāh Ta'ālā make this booklet a means of Sadaqah Jāriyah (continuous reward) for those involved in its preparation and a means of guidance for our beloved students, their families and all those who benefit from it. Āmeen.

(Mawlānā) Ismail Dhorat (hafizahullāh)
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IMPORTANT TERMS

Zabar	فتحه	َ
Zer	کسره	ِ
Pesh	ضمه	و
Two Zabar	دو زبر	ً
Two Zer	دو زیر	ٍ
Two Pesh	دو پیش	وہ
Jazm	سکون	و
Tashdeed	تشدید	ّ
Upright Zabar	کھڑا زبر	ا
Upright Zer	کھڑا زیر	ا
Upside Down Pesh	الٹا پیش	ک
Short Madd	چھوٹا مد	~
Long Madd	بڑا مد	~

MAKHRAJ PRACTISE (1)

آ	أُو	إِئ	أَء	أُء	إِء
بَا	بُو	بِي	أَب	أُب	إِب
تَا	تُو	تِي	أَت	أُت	إِت
ثَا	ثُو	ثِي	أَث	أُث	إِث
جَا	جُو	جِي	أَج	أُج	إِج
حَا	حُو	حِي	أَح	أُح	إِح
خَا	خُو	خِي	أَخ	أُخ	إِخ
دَا	دُو	دِي	أَد	أُد	إِد
ذَا	ذُو	ذِي	أَذ	أُذ	إِذ
رَا	رُو	رِي	أَر	أُر	إِر
زَا	زُو	زِي	أَز	أُز	إِز
سَا	سُو	سِي	أَس	أُس	إِس
شَا	شُو	شِي	أَش	أُش	إِش
صَا	صُو	صِي	أَص	أُص	إِص

MAKHRAJ PRACTISE (2)

ضَا	ضُوْ	ضِيْ	أَضْ	أُضْ	إِضْ
طَا	طُوْ	طِيْ	أَطْ	أُطْ	إِطْ
ظَا	ظُوْ	ظِيْ	أَظْ	أُظْ	إِظْ
عَا	عُوْ	عِيْ	أَعْ	أُعْ	إِعْ
غَا	غُوْ	غِيْ	أَغْ	أُغْ	إِغْ
فَا	فُوْ	فِيْ	أَفْ	أُفْ	إِفْ
قَا	قُوْ	قِيْ	أَقْ	أُقْ	إِقْ
كََا	كُوْ	كِيْ	أَكْ	أُكْ	إِكْ
لَا	لُوْ	لِيْ	أَلْ	أُلْ	إِلْ
مَا	مُوْ	مِيْ	أَمْ	أُمْ	إِمْ
نَا	نُوْ	نِيْ	أَنْ	أُنْ	إِنْ
وََا	وُوْ	وِيْ	أَوْ	أُؤْ	—
هَا	هُوْ	هِيْ	أَهْ	أُهُ	إِهْ
يَا	يُوْ	يِيْ	أَيْ	—	إِيْ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SĀKIN AND MUSHADDAD

Noon Sākin

A Noon with a Jazm on it is known as Noon Sākin.

مِنْ

Meem Sākin

A Meem with a Jazm on it is known as Meem Sākin.

لَمْ

Noon Mushaddad

A Noon with a Tashdeed on it is known as Noon Mushaddad.

اِنَّ

Meem Mushaddad

A Meem with a Tashdeed on it is known as Meem Mushaddad.

لِمْ

GHUNNAH

Ghunnah is to recite a letter from the nose. There are two letters of Ghunnah:

م - ن

Examples	عَمَّ	إِنَّا
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Note: The duration of Ghunnah is equivalent to one Alif. The duration of one Alif is equivalent to the time it takes to open a closed finger or close an open finger.

There are two more letters which are also recited with Ghunnah sometimes;

و - ي

If Wow Mushaddad or Yā Mushaddad have a Noon Sākin or Tanween before it, they will be recited with Ghunnah.

Examples	لَهَيْ وَتَبَّ	أَنْ يَنْكِحَ
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2 RULES OF NOON SĀKIN AND TANWEEN

Tanween

Letters with Two Zabar,
Two Zer and Two Pesh are
known as Tanween. Example:

رَأً - رٍ - رُ

Tanween sounds just like Noon
Sākin. That is why Noon Sākin
and Tanween have the same rules.

رَأً = رَرُ

Rule Number 1

If after Noon Sākin or Tanween, any of the
following letters appear:

أ - ل - ر - ء - ه - ع - ح - غ - خ

then the Noon Sākin or Tanween will be recited
without Ikhfā (nasal sound).

Examples	مَنْ أَمَنْ	عَلَيْمٌ حَكِيمٌ
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Rule Number 2

If after Noon Sākin or Tanween, any of the above mentioned letters do not appear, then the Noon Sākin or Tanween will be recited with Ikhfā (nasal sound).

Examples	نَاصِيَةٍ كَاذِبَةٍ	إِنْ كَانَتْ
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Note: The sound of Ghunnah is more stronger and directly from the nose. The sound of Ikhfā is softer than Ghunnah and passes lightly through the nose.

Activity

Below is Surah Falaq. Find all the places of Noon Sākin and Tanween. Decide which rule will be followed in each place.

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴿١﴾ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ﴿٢﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ

غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمِنْ

شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ﴿٥﴾

2 RULES OF MEEM SĀKIN

Rule Number 1

If after Meem Sākin, there is a م or a ب, then the Meem Sākin will be recited with Ghunnah.

Examples	يَعْتَصِمُ بِاللَّهِ	إِلَيْكُمْ مُرْسَلُونَ
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Rule Number 2

If after Meem Sākin, there appears any letter other than م or ب, the Meem Sākin will be recited without Ghunnah.

Examples	أَلَمْ تَرَ	أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ
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2 RULES OF THE LETTER LĀM

Rule Number 1

If there appears a Zabar or Pesh before the Lām of the word Allāh, it will be recited with a full mouth.

Examples	رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	خَتَمَ اللَّهُ
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Rule Number 2

If there appears a Zer before the Lām of the word Allāh, it will be recited with an empty mouth.

Examples	عِنْدَ اللَّهِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
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5 RULES OF THE LETTER RĀ

Rule Number 1

If a Zabar or Pesh appears on the letter Rā, the letter Rā will be recited with a full mouth.

Examples	رُبَّمَا	رَبُّكَ
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Rule Number 2

If a Zer appears under the letter Rā, the letter Rā will be recited with an empty mouth.

Examples	رِجَالٌ	إِضْرِبْ
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Rule Number 3

If the letter Rā is Sākin, it will be recited with a full mouth or empty mouth according to what is on the letter before it:

Letter Before Has	Recite Rā With	Example
Zabar	Full Mouth	بَرَقُ
Pesh	Full Mouth	يُرْزَقُونَ
Zer	Empty Mouth	فِرْعَوْنَ

Rule Number 4

If the letter Rā is Mushaddad and has a Zabar or Pesh on it, it will be recited with a full mouth. If it has a Zer under it, it will be recited with an empty mouth.

Examples	دُرِّيُّ	الرَّحْمَنُ
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Rule Number 5

If Rā becomes Sākin due to stopping on it, and before it is a Yā Sākin, the Rā will be recited empty mouth.

Examples	بَصِيرٌ	خَيْرٌ
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THE RULE OF QALQALAH

If any one of the following letters is Sākin, it will be pronounced with a slight echoing sound.

ق - ط - ب - ج - د

Examples	يَجْعَلُ	قَدْ
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Note: An easy way to memorise these letters is to remember:

قُطْبُ جَدِّ

7 LETTERS OF ISTI'LĀ

These letters will always be recited with a full mouth. They are also known as Huroofe Musta'liyah.

خ - ص - ض - غ - ط - ق - ظ

Examples	خَالِقُ	الْمَغْضُوبِ
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Note: An easy way to memorise these letters is to remember:

خُصَّ صَغِطِ قِطْ

3 RULES OF WAQF

Wafq means to stop. When ending a verse of the Qur'ān or stopping in between a verse to take a breath, Waqf must be made in the correct manner.

Rule Number 1

If a letter has a Zabar, Zer, Pesh, Do Zer, Do Pesh or Sākin, at the time of Waqf it will be read as Sākin.

Examples	ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ ← ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ
	مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ← مَا تَعْبُدُونَ

Rule Number 2

If a letter has Do Zabar, at the time of Waqf it will be read with an Alif.

Examples	رَسُولًا ← رَسُولَا
	أَفْوَاجًا ← أَفْوَاجَا

Rule Number 3

If the letter is a round Tā, at the time of Waqf it will be read as a Hā Sākin.

Examples	فِي الْخُطْمَةِ ← فِي الْخُطْمَةِ
	نَارُ حَامِيَةٍ ← نَارُ حَامِيَةٍ

Note

If Waqf has been made in between a verse, one should go back a word or two when restarting.

Also, recitation should not be restarted from the middle of a word.

Example	أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ ↓ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ ۝
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QUESTIONS

Below are some questions to see how well you have learnt your rules.

Ask a teacher or parent to test you. Let's see how many you can answer correctly. Don't forget to mention examples!

- 1) What is Noon Sākin and Meem Sākin?
- 2) What is Noon Mushaddad and Meem Mushaddad?
- 3) Explain the rule of Ghunnah?
- 4) What is Tanween?
- 5) What is rule number 1 of Noon Sākin & Tanween?
- 6) What is rule number 2 of Noon Sākin & Tanween?
- 7) Explain the difference between Ghunnah & Ikhfā.
- 8) Explain the rule for Wow Mushaddad & Yā Mushaddad.
- 9) What is rule number 1 of Meem Sākin?
- 10) What is rule number 2 of Meem Sākin?
- 11) What is rule number 1 for the letter Lām?
- 12) What is rule number 2 for the letter Lām?
- 13) What is rule number 1 for the letter Rā?
- 14) What is rule number 2 for the letter Rā?
- 15) What is rule number 3 for the letter Rā?
- 16) What is rule number 4 for the letter Rā?
- 17) What is rule number 5 for the letter Rā?
- 18) What is the rule of Qalqalah?
- 19) What is an easy way to remember the letters of Qalqalah?
- 20) What are the 7 letters of Isti'lā?
- 21) What is an easy way to remember the letters of Isti'lā?
- 22) What is rule number 1 for Waqf?
- 23) What is rule number 2 for Waqf?
- 24) What is rule number 3 for Waqf?
- 25) What note should be remembered for Waqf?

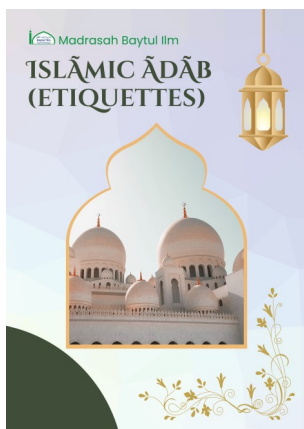
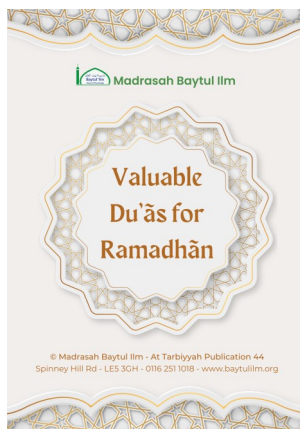
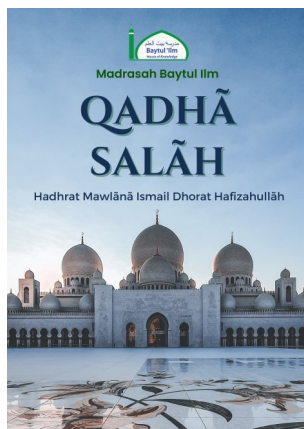
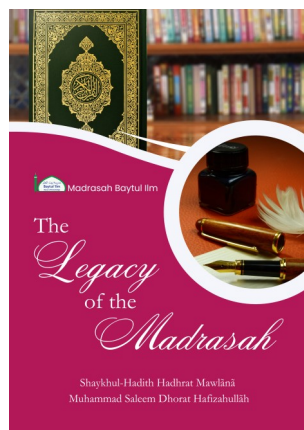
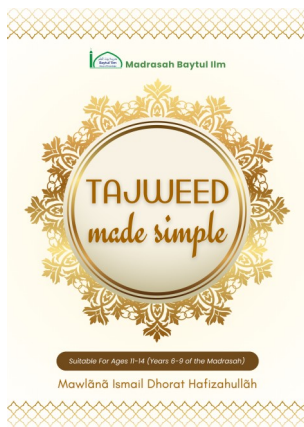
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