



Madrasah Baytul Ilm

TAJWEED *made simple*

Suitable For Ages 11-14 (Years 6-9 of the Madrasah)

Mawlānā Ismail Dhorat Hafizahullāh

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TAJWEED MADE SIMPLE
MADRASAH BAYTUL ILM

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Foreword

Reciting the Glorious Qur’ān with Tajweed is an essential right of the Glorious Qur’ān and an obligation which every Muslim carries throughout his life. It is something one can only progress in according to his effort and enthusiasm. Hence, this is a subject which one should study continuously, repetitively and progressively.

Alhamdulillah, through the sheer mercy and grace of Allāh Ta’ālā, we have here the second instalment of the Tajweed notes which are taught to the students at Madrasah Baytul Ilm. After thoroughly completing ‘Basics of Tajweed’ in their initial years, students will now study this slightly more detailed version of the essential rules of Tajweed.

However, this book is not dependant on ‘Basics of Tajweed’ at all. In fact, it can also serve as an independent guide for beginners of Tajweed. Ideally, this book has been designed for young children, mostly aged 11 - 14 (in years 6 - 9 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 book.

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	کسرہ	ِ
Pesh	ضمہ	ُ
Two Zabar	دو زبر	ً
Two Zer	دو زیر	ٍ
Two Pesh	دو پیش	ۂ
Jazm	سکون	◌ْ◌ْ
Tashdeed	تشدید	◌◌◌◌
Upright Zabar	کھڑا زبر	اَ
Upright Zer	کھڑا زیر	اِ
Upside Down Pesh	الٹا پیش	اُ
Short Madd	چھوٹا مد	ـَـ
Long Madd	بڑا مد	ـِـ

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	ضِئْ	أُضْ	أَضْ	إِضْ
طَا	طُوْ	طِئْ	أُطْ	أَطْ	إِطْ
ظَا	ظُوْ	ظِئْ	أُظْ	أَظْ	إِظْ
عَا	عُوْ	عِئْ	أُعْ	أَعْ	إِعْ
غَا	غُوْ	غِئْ	أُغْ	أَغْ	إِغْ
فَا	فُوْ	فِئْ	أُفْ	أَفْ	إِفْ
قَا	قُوْ	قِئْ	أُقْ	أَقْ	إِقْ
كََا	كُوْ	كِئْ	أُكْ	أَكْ	إِكْ
لَا	لُوْ	لِئْ	أُلْ	أَلْ	إِلْ
مَا	مُوْ	مِئْ	أُمْ	أَمْ	إِمْ
نَا	نُوْ	نِئْ	أُنْ	أَنْ	إِنْ
وَا	وُوْ	وِئْ	أُوْ	أَوْ	—
هَا	هُوْ	هِئْ	أُهْ	أَهْ	إِهْ
يَا	يُوْ	يِئْ	أَيْ	أَىْ	إِئْ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

GHUNNAH

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

ن - م

Examples	عَم	إِن
	جَنَّة	مُحَمَّد

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.

NOON SĀKIN & TANWEEN

Izhār

Izhār means to recite the Noon Sākin or Tanween without a nasal sound.

If after Noon Sākin or Tanween there appears any of the following letters, Izhār will be made.

ء - ه - ع - ح - غ - خ

Examples	عَلَيْهِمْ خَيْرٌ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ
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Idghām Without Ghunnah

If after Noon Sākin or Tanween there appears any of the following letters, Idghām will be made without Ghunnah.

ل - ر

Examples	رَأَوْفٌ رَّحِيمٌ	مِنْ لَّيْنٍ
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Idghām With Ghunnah

Idghām means to merge one letter into the next.

If after Noon Sākin or Tanween there appears any of the following letters, Idghām will be made with Ghunnah.

ي - ن - م - و

Examples	مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ	فَمَنْ يَّعْمَلُ
	مِنْ وَلِيٍّ	كَعَصْفٍ مَّاكُولٍ

Qalb/Iqlāb

Qalb means to change the Noon Sākin or Tanween to a Meem and recite it with Ghunnah.

If after Noon Sākin or Tanween there appears a ب , Qalb will be made.

Examples	لَنَسْفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ	مَنْ مَّيْجَلْ
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Ikhfā

Ikhfā means to recite Noon Sākin or Tanween with a light nasal sound.

If after Noon Sākin or Tanween there appears any of the following letters, Ikhfā will be made.

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

Examples	كُتِبَ قِيَمَةٌ	مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ
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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.

Can you identify the rules of Noon Sākin and Tanween in the following verse of the Glorious Qur'ān?

كَمْ مِنْ فِئَةٍ قَلِيلَةٍ غَلَبَتْ فِئَةً كَثِيرَةً يَأْذِبُ اللَّهُ

MEEM SĀKIN

Idghām

If after Meem Sākin there appears the letter م ,
Idghām will be made.

Examples	لَكُمْ مَا	إِلَيْكُمْ مُرْسَلُونَ
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Ikhfā

If after Meem Sākin there appears the letter ب ,
Ikhfā will be made.

Examples	يَعْتَصِمُ بِاللَّهِ	رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ
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Izhār

If after Meem Sākin there appears any letter other
than م or ب , Izhār will be made.

Examples	فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ	لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ
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LĀM IN THE WORD ALLĀH

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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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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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	رُبُّكَ
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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	دُرِّيٌّ	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 with an empty mouth.

Examples	بَصِيرٌ	خَيْرٌ
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Rule Number 6

If there is a Zer before Rā Sākin, but after it is a full mouth letter (خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ) with a zabar, the Rā will be recited full mouth.

Examples	مِرْصَادًا	فِرْقَةٌ
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Rule Number 7

If there is a Zer before Rā Sākin but the Rā Sākin is in the next word, the Rā will be recited full mouth.

Examples	لِمَنْ ارْتَضَى	إِنْ ارْتَبْتُ
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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	اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ	أَطْعَمَهُمْ
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Note: An easy way to memorise these letters is to remember:

قُطْبُ جَدِّ

Practise the rule of Qalqalah in Surah Falaq.

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ
غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ۝ وَمِنْ
شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۝

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

خُصَّ صُعِطَ قِطٌ

Practise the letters of Isti'lā in the following verse
of the Glorious Qur'ān.

الْصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالْقَنِتَّةِينَ وَالْمُنْفِقِينَ
وَالْمُسْتَغْفِرِينَ بِالْأَسْحَارِ

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 الْحُطْمَةِ ← فِي الْحُطْمَةِ
	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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THE RULES OF MADD

There are 3 letters of Madd:

- 1) Alif with a Zabar before it
- 2) Wow with a Pesh before it
- 3) Yā with a Zer before it

Madde Muttasil

Madde Muttasil is when there is a Hamzah after a letter of Madd within the same word.

This Madd should be stretched 2-4 Alifs.

Examples	جَاءَ	جَاءَ
	سُوءَ	شَاءَ

Madde Munfasil

Madde Munfasil is when there is a Hamzah after a letter of Madd in the next word.

This Madd should be stretched 2-4 Alifs.

Examples	فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ	مَا أَنْزَلَ
	قَالُوا أَمَنَّا	مَا أَرْسَلْنَا

Madde Lāzim

Madde Lāzim is when there is a Sakin or Mushaddad letter after a letter of Madd.

This Madd should be stretched 3-5 Alifs.

Examples	الَّنِ	صَالِيْنَ
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Can you recognise each Madd in the following verses of the Glorious Qur'an?

وَحَاجَّهُ قَوْمُهُ ، قَالَ أَتُحَاجُّونِي فِي اللَّهِ وَقَدْ هَدَانِ ،
وَلَا أَخَافُ مَا تُشْرِكُونَ بِهِ إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ رَبِّي شَيْئًا ،

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 the rule of Ghunnah? Explain 1 alif.
- 2) What is the rule for Izhār after Noon Sākin and Tanween?
- 3) What is the rule for Idghām after Noon Sākin and Tanween?
- 4) What is the rule for Qalb after Noon Sākin and Tanween?
- 5) What is the rule for Ikhfā after Noon Sākin and Tanween?
- 6) Explain the difference between Ghunnah & Ikhfā.
- 7) What is the rule for Idghām after Meem Sākin?
- 8) What is the rule for Ikhfā after Meem Sākin?
- 9) What is the rule for Izhār after Meem Sākin?
- 10) When will the Lām of the word Allāh be read with a full mouth?
- 11) When will the Lām of the word Allāh be read with an empty mouth?
- 12) What is rule number 1 for the letter Rā?
- 13) What is rule number 2 for the letter Rā?
- 14) What is rule number 3 for the letter Rā?
- 15) What is rule number 4 for the letter Rā?
- 16) What is rule number 5 for the letter Rā?
- 17) What is rule number 6 for the letter Rā?
- 18) What is rule number 7 for the letter Rā?
- 19) What is the rule and the letters of Qalqalah?
- 20) What are the letters of Isti'lā?
- 21) What is rule number 1 for Waqf?
- 22) What is rule number 2 for Waqf?
- 23) What is rule number 3 for Waqf?
- 24) What note should be remembered for Waqf?
- 25) What are the 3 letters of Madd?
- 26) What is the rule for Madde Muttasil?
- 27) What is the rule for Madde Munfasil?
- 28) What is the rule for Madde Lāzim?

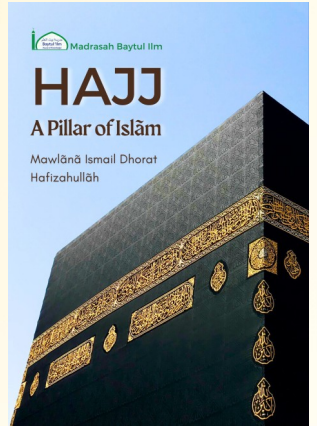
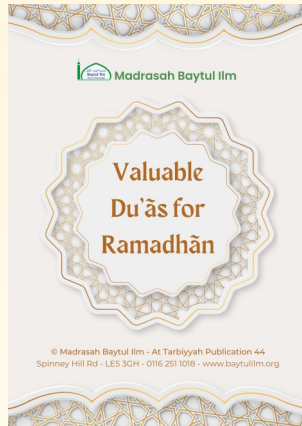
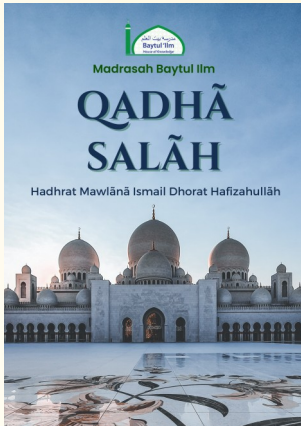
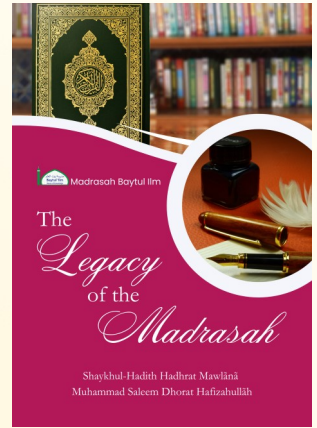
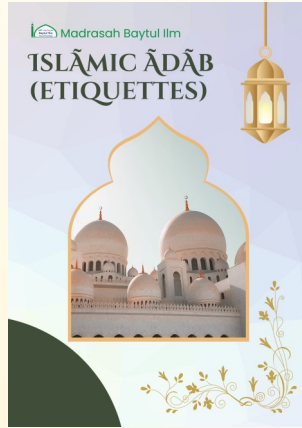
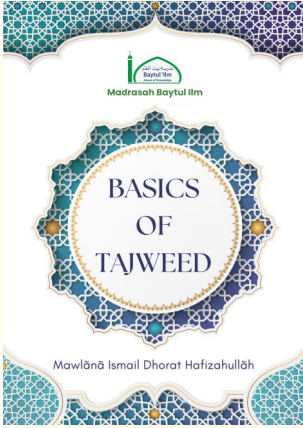
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