

وَرَتَّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلاً

Tajweed Flashcards



Contents

Section	Page
Introduction.....	3
The Virtues of Reciting Al Quran.....	4
The Mudood & Its Various Types.....	5
The Rules of Nun Sakinah & Tanwin.....	16
The States of the Unvowelled Meem.....	22
The Different Types of Idgaam.....	26
The Rules Regarding ال of Definiteness.....	30
The Rules Regarding The Lightness & Heaviness of Letters.....	32
Points of Articulation.....	38
Explanation of Some of The Key Characteristics of Letters.....	40
Hamza-Tul-Wasl.....	48
The Gentle Pause.....	50
Some Sunnahs Related To Completing Quranic Recitation.....	51

مُقَدِّمَةٌ

An Introduction

All Praise and Thanks are to Allah the One Who revealed His Lofty Book Upon His Lofty Servant, Our Master Muhammad the son of Abdullah. We thank Him for the unlimited Blessings He has bestowed upon us and seek His Help in all our affairs. Oh Allah, send your Blessings, Peace and Mercy upon our Master Muhammad, his pure household, his noble companions and all those who follow him till the Day of Judgement.

This is a collection of flashcards to ease the learning of the rules of Tajweed, in accordance with the recitation of Hafs. Although this is not a direct translation of any book it has been compiled using the books *Hidaya-tu-Rahmah Fi Tajweed-il-Quran (Shaykh Abdul Wahhab Dibs Wa Zayt)* and *Ilm Tajweedil-Quran (Shaykh Muhammad Hisham Al Burhani)*. Both of these invaluable books were used for the layout, content and examples.

The layout of each card aims to give a concise definition for each rule with some examples to help with the learners understanding. It must be noted that students cannot excel in this science without the aid of a teacher. This work can be used directly by a teacher to teach students to recite the Quran as well as by students to consolidate their learning.

This work is intended for free distribution and not for sale. Please feel free to forward it all those who may find it of benefit. I ask Allah to accept this work and make it a valuable tool to aid in the correct recitation of His Glorious Book as it was revealed to and recited by His Noble Messenger, our Master Muhammad. Success is only from Allah, The Most High.

فَضَائِلُ تِلَاوَةِ الْقُرْآنِ

The Virtues of Reciting Al Quran.

- Uthman bin Affan reported: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: The best of you are those who learn the Quran and teach it. *[Bukhari]*.
- Abu Umamah related that The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: “Read the Quran, for indeed it will come on the Day of Standing as an intercessor for its companions.” *[Muslim]*.
- Abdullah ibn Amr reported: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: It will be said to the companion of the Quran: “Recite and ascend as you recited in the world, for your rank is determined by the last verse you recite. *[At-Tirmidhi]*.
- Abdullah ibn Mas’ud reported: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: Whoever recites a letter from the Book of Allah, he will receive one good deed as ten good deeds like it. I do not say that alif-lam-meem is one letter, but rather alif is a letter, lam is a letter, and meem is a letter. *[At-Tirmidhi]*
- Aisha reported that The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: The example of those who recite the Quran and memorize it is that of one who is with the ‘righteous and noble scribes’ (80:15); and the example of one who recites the Quran with great difficulty is that of one who receives a double reward. *[Bukhari]*.

الْمُدُودُ وَأَنْوَاعُهَا

The Mudood and Its various types.

What is a Madd?

It is to stretch/lengthen the voice with one of the madd letters.
In other words, its a long vowel.

There are
9 types of
madd.

What are the madd letters?

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------|---|-------------------------------------------|
| An unvowelled و ... | → | بُوْ | ← | ...with a dummah on any letter before it. |
| An unvowelled ي ... | → | دِيْ | ← | ...with a kasrah on any letter before it. |
| An unvowelled ا ... | → | هَآ | ← | ...with a fathah on any letter before it. |

المَدُّ الطَّبِيعِي

Madd Al Tabi'ee

Definition: A madd letter by itself in a word.

Example:

نُوحِيهَا

More Examples

وَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ
وَلَوْ يُضِلُّونَكُمْ
إِنْ أَوْلَى النَّاسِ

What's a count?

As a beginner, you can determine the length of one count by the time it takes to fold one finger at a medium pace.



Once you are more **proficient** in your **recitation**:

The time it takes to pronounce a fathah, dhamma or kasrah is regarded as **one count**.

Length:
2 Counts

المَدُّ الْبَدَلُ

Madd Al Badal

Definition: A hamzah (ء) followed by a madd letter in the same word.

Example:

ءَامَنَ

More Examples

قَالُوا ءَامَنَّا
فَأَمَّا مَنْ أُوْتِيَ
إِيمَانِكُمْ

Did you Know??

This madd's name comes from the fact that originally the madd letter used to be a hamzah. This hamzah was replaced with a corresponding madd letter for ease of pronunciation.

For Example,

إِيمَانًا → Became → إِيمَانًا

Length:
2 Counts

الْمَدُّ الْعِوَاضُ

Al Madd Al 'Iwad

Definition: When stopping on a word that ends in a double fathah (=).

Example:

غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا

More Examples

حُوبًا كَبِيرًا
قَوْلًا مَّعْرُوفًا
وَقَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

Length:
2 Counts

How is this madd pronounced?

When stopping on a double fathah the Tanwin sound is not pronounced. Instead, it is read like a madd Al Tabi'ee.

المَدُّ الصَّلَةُ

Al Madd Al Silah

Definition: When a word ends in the pronoun **هُ**.

There are two types.

Examples

Madd Silah
Sugra

إِنَّهُ هُوَ

Madd Silah
Kubra

مَالَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ

More Examples

حُدُودَهُ يُدْخِلُهُ
تَأْخُذُونَهُ وَقَدْ
إِلَى قَوْمِهِ أَنْ
عَذَابَهُ أَحَدٌ

Length:
2 Counts

Length:
2,4 or 5
counts

Rules for madd silah

1. Letter before has to be vowelised.
2. Letter after has to be vowelised.
3. If the letter after is a hamzah (ء) then the madd is longer.

الْمَدُّ الْمُتَّصِلُ

Al Madd Al Muttasil

Definition: When Hamzah (ء) comes after a madd letter in the same word.

Example:

جَاءَ

More Examples

الْمَلَكَةُ

هَنِيئًا مَرِيئًا

تَبُوًّا بِأُثْمِي

Length:

5 counts

الْمَدُّ الْمُنْفَصِلُ

Al Madd Al Munfasil

Definition: When a word ends in a madd letter and the next word starts with a Hamzah (ء).

Example:

لَوْ لَّا أَنْزِلَ

More Examples

خَسِرُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ
قُلْ لَّا أَقُولُ
وَهُوَ الَّذِي أَنْشَأَ

Length:

2,4 or 5

counts

الْمَدُّ الْاَلَزِمُ الْكَلِمِي

Al Madd Al Lazim Al Kalimi

Definition: When a letter with a real sukun comes after a madd letter in the same word. There are two sub-groups.

Examples



الْمُثَقَّلُ

Has a Shadda (ّ)

وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ



الْمُخَفَّفُ

Has a Sukoon (ْ)

ءَآلَيْنَ

More Examples

الْحَاقَّةُ

تَأْمُرُونِي

حَاجُّوكَ

Length:

6 counts

الْمَدُّ اللَّازِمُ الْحَرْفِيُّ

Al Madd Al Lazim Al Harfi

Definition: When a letter with a real sukun comes after a madd letter in a group of letters. There are two sub-groups.

Examples

الْمُثَقَّلُ

Has a Shadda (ّ)

الْم

(أَلِفٌ لَامِيَّةٌ)

الْمُخَفَّفُ

Has a Sukoon (◌)

يَس

(يَاسِيْنٌ)

More Examples

صّ

طسّم

المصّ

Length:
6 counts

الْمَدُّ الْعَارِضُ لِلسُّكُونِ

Al Madd Al Arid Lissukoon

Definition: When stopping on a letter that comes after a madd letter.

Example:

نَسْتَعِينُ

More Examples

المُحْسِنِينَ

تَشْكُرُونَ

الْحِسَابِ

Length:

2,4 or 6

counts

الْمَدُّ اللَّيْنُ

Al Madd Al Leen

Definition: When stopping after Waw Sakinah (وُ) or a Yaa Sakinah (يِ) and the letter before it has a fathah (ـَ).

Example:

خَوْفٍ

More Examples

قُرَيْشٍ

الْبَيْتِ

وَلَا نَوْمٍ

Length:

2,4 or 6

counts

أَحْكَامُ النُّونِ السَّائِئَةِ وَالتَّنْوِينِ

The Rules of Nun Sakinah & Tanwin

What Is Nun Sakinah?

When the letter Nun (ن) comes in a word with a sukun (◌ْ).

What Is Tanwin?

It is a double vowel that comes on the end of a word. It is pronounced like a Nun Sakinah.

For example ب is pronounced بِنٌ.

Why Is This Important?

There are rules relating to how the Nun Sakinah or Tanwin is pronounced. These rules are determined by the letter that comes after the Nun Sakinah or Tanwin.

There are 4 scenarios, as shown on the next few cards.

الإِظْهَارُ Al Idhaar

The Throat Letters

ء ه ع ح غ خ

Scenario 1: A Throat letter comes after the Nun Sakinah or Tanwin. The Nun Sakinah sound is recited as written.

How Do I Recite It?

Example

وَجَنَّتِ أَلْفَا فَا ← وَجَنَّتِ أَلْفَا فَا

The Rule

There is no change in how نْ or Tanwin is recited.

It is read exactly as it is written.

More Examples

وَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ← وَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ
أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ← أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ
إِنْ هَذَا ← إِنْ هَذَا

الإِدْغَامُ Al Idgaam

Letters of Idgaam

يرملون

Scenario 2.1: The green Idgaam letters come after the Nun Sakinah or Tanwin. The Nun Sakinah sound is not recited.

The Rule

Idgaam With Gunnah

- Miss out the **ن** or Tanwin sound.
- Jump to the next letter.
- Hold it for 2 counts **with Gunnah**.
- Continue reciting.

Which of the letters is it for?

ي - م - و - ن

What Is Gunnah?

A nasalised sound that comes from the nose.

How Do I Recite It?

Example

مَنْ يَشَاءُ ← مَيْشَاءُ

More Examples

بِقُوَّةٍ وَأَمْرٍ ← بِقُوَّةٍ وَأَمْرٍ
بِرِّجَالٍ مِّنْ ← بِرِّجَالٍ مِّنْ
فَلَنَزِيدَكُمْ ← فَلَنَزِيدَكُمْ

الإِدْغَامُ Al Idgaam

Letters of Idgaam

يرملون

Scenario 2.2: The red Idgaam letters come after the Nun Sakinah or Tanwin. The Nun Sakinah sound is not recited.

The Rule

Idgaam Without Gunnah

- Miss out the **ن** or Tanwin sound.
- Jump to the next letter.
- Hold it for 2 counts **without Gunnah**.
- Continue reciting.

Which of the letters is it for?

ل - ر

How Do I Recite It?

مِرْبَكْ

Example

مِنْ رَبِّكَ

More Examples

فِثْنَتَلَّذِينَ

←

فِثْنَةٌ لِّلَّذِينَ

شِهَابًا رَّصَدًا

←

شِهَابًا رَّصَدًا

أَرْعَاهُ

←

أَنْ رَّعَاهُ

الإِقْلَابُ Al Iqlaab

Letter of Iqlaab

ب

Scenario 3: The letter ب comes after a Nun Sakinah or Tanwin. The Nun Sakinah sound is changed to a م sound.

The Rule

- Convert the ن or Tanwin sound into a م.
- Hold it for 2 counts with **Gunnah**.
- Continue reciting.

Note:

Many copies of the Quran will have a small م above the ن or Tanwin to help with this rule.

How Do I Recite It?

Example

كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ ← كِرَامِمْ بَرَرَةٍ

More Examples

جَلْمٌ بِهَذَا ← جَلْمِمْ بِهَذَا
مَمْبَعْدٍ ← مَمْبَعْدِمْ
أَنْبَاءَهُمْ ← أَمْبَاءَهُمْ

الإخفاء Al Ikhfaa'

Letter of Ikhfaa'
All the other letters

Scenario 4: Al Ikhfaa' is the half-way point between Al Idhaar and Al Idgaam. The Nun Sakinah sound is not recited but not totally missed out either.

The Rule

- Miss out the ُ or Tanwin sound.
- Don't full pronounce the next letter but be get ready to read it.
- At the same time do Gunnah for two counts.
- Continue reading by pronouncing the next letter and missing out the ُ or Tanwin.

How Do I Recite It?

Example

فَمَنْ تَطَوَّعَ ← فَمَنْ تَطَوَّعَ

More Examples

حُبًّا جَمًّا ← حُبِّ ن جَمًّا
فَمَنْ شَاءَ ← فَمَنْ شَاءَ
يَنْظُرُونَ ← يَنْظُرُونَ

أَحْوَالُ الْمِيمِ السَّاكِنَةِ

The States of The Unvowelled Meem (مْ)

What Is Meem Sakinah?

When the letter Nun (ن) comes in a word with a sukun (◌ْ).

Why Is This Important?

There are some scenarios which affect the way in which the Meem Sakinah is pronounced. Similar to the Nun Sakinah rules they are determined by the letter that comes after the Meem Sakinah.

There are 3 scenarios, as shown on the next few cards.

الإِدْغَامُ الشَّفَوِيُّ

Al Idgaam Al Shafawi

Letter of Idgaam

م

Scenario 1: The letter م comes after a Meem Sakinah. This is an example of Idgaam Mutamathil (see later).

The Rule

- Hold the م for two counts with Gunnah
- The lips should be held together whilst doing Gunnah.
- Continue reading from the next م.

How Do I Recite It?

Example

عَلَيْهِمْ مِّنْ ← عَلَيْهِمَّنْ

More Examples

شُهِدَآءُكُمْ مِّنْ ← شُهِدَآءُكُمْ مَّنْ
بَعَثْنَاكُمْ مِّنْ ← بَعَثْنَاكُمْ مَّنْ
لَكُمْ مَّا ← لَكُمْ مَّا

الإخفاء الشفوي Al Ikhfaa Al Shafawi

Letter of Ikhfaa'

ب

Scenario 2: The letter ب comes after the Meem Sakinah. The م is recited with Gunnah then recitation is continued with ب.

The Rule

- Hold the م for two counts with Gunnah
- The lips should be held together whilst doing Gunnah.
- Continue reading from the ب.

How Do I Recite It?

Example

وَجَزَنُهُمْ بِمَا ← وَجَزَنُهُمْ مَبِمَا

More Examples

تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ ← تَرْمِيهِمْ مَبِحِجَارَةٍ
وَيُمَدِّدْكُمْ بِأَمْوَالٍ ← وَيُمَدِّدْكُمْ مَبِأَمْوَالٍ
رَبَّهُمْ بِالْغَيْبِ ← رَبَّهُمْ مَبِالْغَيْبِ

الإِظْهَارُ الشَّفَوِي

Al Idhaar Al Shafawi

Letter of Idhaar

The Other letters

Scenario 3: Any other letter comes after the Meem Sakinah.
The م is recited as written.

The Rule

- There is no change in how the Meem Sakinah is recited.
- Special care should be taken when the م is followed by a ف or و as it is easy to make Ikhaftaa' here.

How Do I Recite It?

Example

سَوْءَاتِكُمْ وَ ← سَوْءَاتِكُمْ وَ

More Examples

كَيْدَهُمْ فِي ← كَيْدَهُمْ فِي
إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ← إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ
أُمَّ حَسِبْتُمْ ← أُمَّ حَسِبْتُمْ

أقسام الإدغام

The Different Types of Idgaam

What is Idghaam?

Idgaam is the merging of two letters together to form one letter with a shaddah. There are three types of Idgaam.

What are the different types of Idghaam

1. Idghaam Mutamathil
2. Idghaam Mutajanis
3. Idghaam Mutaqarib

Examples and definitions to follow. All cases involve a vowelled letter coming after an unvowelled letter.

الإِدْغَامُ الْمُتَمَاتِلُ

Al Idghaam Al Mutamathil

Definition: When the same letters come one after the other.

The Rule

- Merge the two letters into one.
- Recite it with shaddah.
- Move on reciting the second letter.

How Do I Recite It?

Example

أَضْرِبْ بَعْصَاكَ ← أَضْرِبْ بَعْصَاكَ

More Examples

فَمَا رَبِحَتْ تَجَرَّتُهُمْ ← فَمَا رَبِحَتْ تَجَرَّتُهُمْ
ءَاوُوا وَنَصَرُوا ← آوَوْا وَنَصَرُوا
وَقُلْ لَهُمْ ← وَقُلْ لَهُمْ

الإِدْغَامُ الْمُتَجَانِسُ

Al Idghaam Al Mutajanis

Definition: When letters with the same point of articulation but different characteristics come one after the other.

The Rule

- Merge the two letters into one.
- Pronounce with shaddah.
- Continue reading from second letter.
- In case of ط coming before ت the ط still maintains some of its characteristics.

How Do I Recite It?

وَجَنَّتْهَا



وَجَدَّتْهَا

Example

More Examples

أَحَطْتُ



أَحَطْتُ

أَرْتُمْ



أَرْتُمْ

يَلْهَدْ لِكَ



يَلْهَتْ ذُ لِكَ

الإِدْغَامُ الْمُتَقَارِبُ

Al Idghaam Al Mutaqarib

Definition: When letters with similar points of articulation or similar characteristics come one after the other.

The Rule

- Merge the two letters into one.
- Pronounce with shaddah.
- Continue reading from second letter.
- This type of Idgaam only takes place in the following situations:
 - ل Sakinah with ر
 - ن Sakinah with its letters of Idgaam (يرملون)
 - ل of definiteness with the "sun letters"
 - ق Sakinah with ك.

How Do I Recite It?

Example

وَقُلْ رَبِّ  وَقُرْبٍ

More Examples

أَلَمْ نَخْلُقْكُمْ  أَلَمْ نَخْلُقْكُمْ

بَلْ سَوَّاهُ رَانَ  بَرَّانٍ

أَحْكَامُ اللَّامِ الْمَعْرِفَةِ

The Rules Regarding (الْ) of Definiteness.

What is اَلْ of definiteness?

It is the اَلْ that is added to the front of a noun to make it definite. For example,

بَيْتٌ (a House) → اَلْبَيْتُ (The house)

How many rules are there for اَلْ for definiteness?

There are 4 rules regarding this type of اَلْ

1. It is recited lightly
2. It is recited heavily
3. It undergoes Idgaam
4. It undergoes Idhaar

أَحْكَامُ اللَّامِ الْمَعْرِفَةِ

The Rules Regarding (ال) of Definiteness.

Idgaam

When the “sun letters” come after the ل then you skip the ل and read the following letter with a shaddah. For example:

الشَّمْسُ is recited as شَّمْسٌ

ال

Idhaar

When the “moon letters” come after the ل then the word is recited as written. For example:

القَمَرُ is recited as written.

Light or Heavy?

The letter ل is a light letter. Exceptions are made when it comes in the word الله. If a و or a َ come before it the ل is recited heavily. If a ِ comes before it the ل is recited lightly. For Example,

In “بَيْتُ اللَّهِ” and “هُوَ اللَّهُ” the word الله is recited heavily.

In “بِسْمِ اللَّهِ” the word الله is recited lightly.

The Sun Letters

س	ز	ر	ذ	د	ث	ت
ن	ل	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش

The Moon Letters

غ	ع	خ	ح	ج	ب	أ
	ي	ه	و	م	ق	ف

أَحْكَامُ التَّفْخِيمِ وَالتَّرْقِيقِ

The Rules Regarding The Heaviness & Lightness of Letters.

What is Tafkheem and Tarqeeq?

Tafkheem is to fatten certain letters when pronouncing them.

Tarqeeq is to thin certain letters when pronouncing them.

Both of these techniques can only be learnt through sitting with a teacher and listening to how they should be recited. The rules regarding them have been mentioned none the less.

Categories of heaviness and lightness.

1. Some letters are always heavy. These are known as the letters of Isti'laa'.
2. Some letters are always light. These are known as the letters of Istifaaal.
3. Some letters can be light or heavy in different situations.

أَحْكَامُ التَّفْخِيمِ وَالتَّرْقِيقِ

The Rules Regarding The Heaviness & Lightness of Letters.

The letters of Isti'laa

- Literally it means elevation.
- These letters are always recited with Tafkheem.
- This is done by raising the back of tongue to the upper palate when reading them.
- The letters are **خُصَّ صَغَطِ قِظْ**

The letters of Itbaaq

- These letters are a subcategory of the above.
- Their heaviness is emphasised even more when reciting.
- Its letters are **ظ, ط, ض, ص.**

The letters of Istifaaal

- Literally it means lowering.
- The letters of Istifaaal are any of the letters except for the letters of Isti'laa.
- These letters are always recited with Tarqeeq except for three conditions mentioned below.
- This is done by keeping the back of the tongue down.

Special Considerations

- Alif Al Layyinah
- The letter ر
- The ل in the word الله (see "Rules Regarding ال of Definiteness")

أَلِفُ اللَّيْنَةِ

Alif Al Layyinah

Definition: This is the Alif with a sukun and the letter before it has a fathah.

The Rule

- The way it is recited is determined by the letter that comes before it.
- If the letter before it is light the Alif is recited lightly.
- If the letter before it is heavy the Alif is recited heavily.

Examples of when to recite Alif Al Layyinah lightly.

- سَلِيمُونَ
- جَاءَ
- هَاجِرُونَ
- مِمَّا

Examples of when to recite Alif Al Layyinah heavily.

- الضَّالُّونَ
- الْغَالِبُونَ
- قَائِلُونَ
- الرَّاسِخُونَ

أَحْكَامُ الرَّاءِ

Rules for Reciting The Letter ر.

Definition: The ر is recited with tafkheem, tarqeeq or there is a choice.

The Heavy ر.

The ر is recited with tafkheem:

1. If it carries a ـَ or a ـِ.
2. If it has a ـِ and the letter before it has a ـَ or ـِ.
1. If it has a ـِ and the letter before it has a ـَ which is not original.
2. If it has a رُ the letter before it has a real ـَ and the letter after it is from the letter of isti'laa' carrying a ـَ or a ـِ.
3. If one stops on the ر, the letter before it has a ـِ and the letter before that has a ـِ or ـَ.

Examples

1. الْكَافِرُونَ / كِرَامٍ بَرَرَةٍ
2. زُرْتُمْ / ذُرِّي
3. لِمَنْ أَرْتَضَى
4. قِرْطَاسٍ
5. خُسْرِ / وَالْعَصْرِ

أَحْكَامُ الرَّاءِ

Rules for Reciting The Letter ر.

Definition: The ر is recited with tafkheem, tarqeeq or there is a choice.

The Light ر.

The ر is recited with tarqeeq:

1. If it carries a .
2. If it has a ه and the letter before it has a real kasrah and it is not followed by a letter of Isti'laa'.
3. If it has a ه and before it is a ي with a sukun.
4. If one stops on the ر and the letter before it has a ه and the letter before that has a .

Examples

1. الْأَخِيرِ
2. فِرْعَوْنَ
3. يَسِيرِ
4. حَجْرِ

أَحْكَامُ الرَّاءِ

Rules for Reciting The Letter ر.

Definition: The ر is recited with tafkheem, tarqeeq or there is a choice.

The Choice

A choice is given to recite the ر with tafkheem or tarqeeq:

1. If it has a ه, the letter before it has a real ـ and the letter after it is from the letter of isti'laa carrying a ـ.
2. If it has a ه and the letter before is from the letters of Isti'laa' with ه and the letter before that has a ـ.

Examples

1. فِرْقٍ
2. الْقِطْرِ

مَخَارِجُ الْحُرُوفِ

Points of Articulation

What is a makhraj (مَخْرَج)?

The makhraj of a letter is its point of articulation. In other words, the place where it is pronounced from.

How many Makharij are there?

There are 5 points of articulation:

1. The throat
2. The mouth
3. The tongue
4. The nasal cavity
5. The lips

The next card gives a summary of which letters are pronounced from each point.

مَخَارِجُ الْحُرُوفِ

Points of Articulation.

The Tongue

Back of the tongue:

The letters ك and ق

Top of the tongue:

The letters ي, ش, ج

The left or right side of the Tongue:

The letter ض

The tip of the tongue touching the upper palate:

ن, ر, ل

The tip of the tongue placed behind the front upper teeth:

ت, د, ط

The tip of the tongue placed between the upper and lower teeth:

ز, ص, س

The tip of the tongue touching the edge of the upper teeth:

ظ, ذ, ث

The Throat

The throat letters are:

خ, غ	Top of throat
ح, ع	Middle of throat
ه, ء	Bottom of throat

The mouth

The madd letters are pronounced from here, namely:

هَاءُ دِي بُؤ

The nasal Cavity

This is where the Gunnah sound is made.

The Lips

The letters pronounced from the lips are: ف, و, ب, م

صِفَاتُ الحُرُوفِ

Explanation of Some of The Key Characteristics of Letters.

What is a Sifah (صِفَة)?

The sifah of a letter is literally its characteristic. In other words, the way it sounds when it is pronounced. Letters can have the same makhraj but different characteristics. The sifaat only apply when the letter in question has a sukun.

This section:

There are two types of Sifaat. Those that have opposites and those that don't.

Sifaat With Opposites

- Al Hams ≠ Al Jahr
- Shidda ≠ Al Rikhawa.
- Al Isti'laa ≠ Al Istifaaal
- Al Itbaaq ≠ Al Infitaah
- Al Ithlaaq ≠ Al Ismaat

Sifaat Without Opposites

- Al Safeer
- Al Qalqalah
- Al Leen
- Al Inhiraaf
- Al Takreer
- Al Tafasshi
- Al Istitalah

A Point to Note

As stated before, this area of Tajweed can only be learnt and mastered with the aid of a teacher. The rules are mentioned for completeness and awareness. True understanding of their application can only be achieved through recitation.

الصفات المتضادة: الهمس والجهر

Sifaat With Opposites: Al Hams and Al Jahr

Al Hams

- Definition: To allow the passing of breath when the letter is pronounced.
- Its letters:
فَحَتْ شَخْصٌ سَكَّتْ
- Its Application: When the letter is pronounced with a sukun the reader should allow for a little passing of breath thus prolonging the sound of the letter.

Its Opposite

Al Jahr

- Definition: To not allow the passing of breath when the letter is pronounced.
- Its letters:
Remainder of the letters
- Its Application: When the letter is pronounced with a sukun the reader should stop on the letter abruptly and not prolong the sound of the letter.

الصفات المتضادة: الشدة والرخاوة

Sifaat With Opposites: Al Shidda and Al Rikhawa

Al Shidda

- Definition: The stopping of the sound of letter once it is pronounced with a sukun.
- Its letters:
أَجْدُ قِطٍ بَكْتُ
- Its Application: The nature of these letters is that when they are sakin the sound stops abruptly.

Its Opposite

Al Rikhawa

- Definition: The continuation of the sound of the letter upon pronouncing it when sakin.
- Its letters:
ض, ص, ش, س, ز, ذ, خ, ح, ث,
ي, و, ه, ف, غ, ط
- Its Application: When the letter is pronounced with a sukun the reader should allow the sound of the letter to continue for a short while.

Al Tawasut

- This characteristic is a halfway going between Al Shiddah and Al Rikhawah.
- Its letters:
لِئْ عُمِرْ
- Its Application: The reader allows the sound to continue but for as much as with Al Rikhawah.

الصفات المتضادة: الاستغلاء والاستيفال

Sifaat With Opposites: Al Isti'laa and Al Istifaaal

Al Shiddah

- Definition: To raise the back of the tongue to the upper palate when pronouncing these letters.
- Its letters:
خُصَّ ضَغُطٍ قِطْ
- Its Application: These letters are heavy in nature as mentioned earlier. One raises the back of one's tongue to attain the correct pronunciation.

Its Opposite

Al Istifaaal

- Definition: To lower the back of the tongue and keep it down when pronouncing these letters.
- Its letters:
The remainder of the letters
- Its Application: These letters are light in nature. One lowers the back of the tongue and keeps it down when reciting them.
- There are special exceptions to the letters ا, ل and ر. These exceptions had already been covered in detail earlier.

الصفات المتضادة: الإطباق والإنفتاح

Sifaat With Opposites: Al Itbaaq and Al Infitaah

Al Itbaaq

- Definition: When pronouncing this group of heavy letters the tongue literally sticks to the upper palate for a short while to further emphasize its heaviness.
- Its letters:
ظ, ط, ض, ص
- Its Application: These letters are even more heavy in nature as mentioned earlier. One raises the back of one's tongue and holds it at the makhraj for a short while.

Its Opposite

Al Infitaah

- Definition: To open the mouth slightly and keep the tongue down to give the letters a more lighter pronunciation.
- Its letters:
The remainder of the letters
- Its Application: When these letters come with sukun one keeps the tongue down and increases the gap between the tongue and upper palate by opening the mouth a little wider.

الْصِّفَاتُ الْمُتَضَادَّةُ: الْإِذْلَاقُ وَالْإِصْمَاتُ

Sifaat With Opposites: Al Ithlaaq And Al Ismaat

Al Ithlaaq

- Definition: The term relates to ease and fluency of the pronunciation of the letters.
- Its letters:
فر من لب
- Its Application: This rule relates to letters that are pronounced from the tip of the tongue or from the lips.

Its Opposite

Al Ismaat

- Definition: Literally means to prevent or stop. This refers to letters that are not from the letters of Al Ithlaaq.
- Its letters:
The remainder of the letters
- Its Application: There is a grammatical context to these letters which is beyond the scope of this work. It suffices to know that these letters are opposite to the letters of Al Ithlaaq.

الْصِّفَاتُ غَيْرُ الْمُتَضَادَّةِ

Sifaat Without Opposites:

Al Safeer

- Definition: An extra sound that passes from the lips similar to a whistling sound when pronouncing these letters when they are sakin.
- Its letters: **س , ز , ص .**

Al Tafashi

- Definition: This refers to the spreading of air when the letter **ش** is pronounced.

Al Istitalah

- Definition: This refers to the elongation of the makhraj of **ض** when it is pronounced with a sukun. The tongue rolls round from the makhraj of **ض** to the makhraj of **ج**.

Al Leen

- Definition: recitation of **و** or **ي** that come sakin and the letter before it has a fathah and the reader stops on the letter after. This has been covered in detail in the section on long vowels.

Al Inhiraaf

- Definition: When letters incline towards the makhraj of another letter when being pronounced. This is only relevant to the letters **ل** and **ر**.

Al Takreer

- Definition: This refers to the repetition or rolling of the tongue when the letter is pronounced. This is only relevant to the letter **ر**.

الْصِّفَاتُ غَيْرُ الْمُتَضَادَّةِ

Sifaat Without Opposites:

Al Qalqalah

- Definition: When one of these letters comes with a sukun its sound is echoed. There are 2 types:-
- **Qalqalah Sugrah:** when the qalqalah occurs in the middle of recitation. The bounce is light
- **Qalqalah Kubra:** when the qalqalah occurs when one stops reciting. It is a more intense qalqalah. The bounce is more apparent.
- Its letters: قُطْب جَد
- Application: When reciting these letters with sukun one bounces off the letter and continues reading. When stopping on these letters the bounce is more apparent especially if the letter has a shaddah.

Examples

الْقَلْقَلَةَ الصُّغْرَى

The lesser Qalqalah

خَلَقْنَا

الْقَلْقَلَةَ الْكُبْرَى

The greater Qalqalah

أَحَدٌ

Practice reading the following

صُّغْرَى: جِرٍ وَالفَجْرِ لآ أَقْسِمُ
كُبْرَى: عَبْدُ تَبَّ خَلَقَ

هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ وَهَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ

Hamza-tul-Wasl and Hamza-tul-Qata'

The types of Hamzah

There are two Types of Hamzah in the Arabic Language.

Hamza-tul-Qata'

- This is the hamzah that comes at the beginning of a word and has an alif carrying a vowelised hamzah (أ).
- It is always recited, whether it comes at the beginning or middle of a sentence.

Hamza-tul-Wasl

- This is the hamzah that comes at the beginning of a word and has only an unvowelled alif sometimes carrying the head of the letter ص (أ).
- It is always recited, when it comes at the beginning of a sentence and missed out if in the middle of a sentence.

Starting with Hamza-tul-Wasl

The rules relating to starting with Hamza-tul-Wasl are stated on the next card.

هَمْزَةُ الْوَصْلِ

Hamza-Tul-Wasl

Hamz-tul-Wasl in Nouns

For the following nouns hamza-tul-wasl starts with a kasra.

- اِسْم
- اِسْت
- اِبْن
- اِبْنُمْ
- اِبْنَةٌ
- اِمْرِيء
- اِمْرَاة
- اِثْنَان
- اِثْنَتَان
- اِيْمَن

Other than the above one must learn how to start the nouns analogically.

Hamz-tul-Wasl in Verbs

When the third letter carries a dummah the Hamza-tul-wasl starts with a dummah.

When the third letter carries a fathah or a kasrah then its starts with a kasrah. For Example:

اَعْبُدُوْا

اِسْتَغْفِرُوْا

اِهْدِنَا

Hamz-tul-Wasl in Verbs Exceptions

Certain words don't appear to follow the general rule at first glance. For example:

اَتَّبِعُوْا

This starts with a kasrah as the original verb is

اَتَّبَعُوْا

Hamz-tul-Wasl in the particle اَلْ.

The definite particle اَلْ always starts with a fathah.

سَكْتَةٌ لَطِيفَةٌ

The Gentle Pause

What is a Saktah Lateefah.?

There are 5 places in the Quran where it is recommended to briefly pause during recitation without taking a breath. These places are usually labelled with a س.

Where are these gentle pauses?

1. Surah Al-Kahf: Verse 1 – At عَوَجًا
2. Surah Yaseen: Verse 52 – At مِنْ مَّرْقَدِنَا
3. Surah Al-Qiyamah: Verse 27 – At وَقِيلَ مَنْ
4. Surah Al-Mutaffifeen: Verse 14 – At كَلَّا بَلْ
5. Surah Al-Haqqah: Verse 28 – At مَالِيَهُ

Some Sunnahs Related to Completing Quranic Recitation

Sunnah related to reciting from Surah Al Duha to the end of the Quran

- When the reader reaches Surah Al Duha it is recommended to say “Allahu Akbar” at the end of each surah until the end of the Juz. When Ubayy Ibn Kaab recited Al Quran to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, he was commanded to say the takbeer at the end of each surah.
- It is also recommended that when the reciter reaches Surah Al Naas they must continue to Surah Fatihah and recite Surah Al Baqarah up to the fifth ayah. Sayyiduna Ibn Abbas narrates that a man came to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and said, “which actions are the best?” The Messenger of Allah ﷺ replied, “You must do Hal-ul-Murtahil”. The man asked, “what is Hal-ul-Murtahil?”. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ replied, “once the reciter of the Quran arrives, he moves on.”
- In other words, once you reach the end of the Quran one must start reciting from the beginning to indicate that this is a continuous journey.

Some Sunnahs Related to Completing Quranic Recitation

Benefits of completion of the Quran

- It is recommended to make dua when we complete the Quran.
- Sayyiduna Anas narrates that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said to him “Upon the completion of the Quran is an accepted Dua and a tree in paradise.”
- Al Darami relates in his musnad that the one who reads the Quran and then makes dua, 4,000 angels say ameen to the dua.
- Imam Al Nawawi said “Dua at the completion of the Quran is highly and strongly recommended and it is a sunnah that the latter generation took from the first generation.

وَبِاللّٰهِ تَوْفِيقٌ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ
وَصَلَّى اللّٰهُ وَسَلَّمْ وَبَارَكَ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَسَلَّمْ
وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ.