10 Lessons to Tajweed Comprehension

Dr Abu Zayd Quran Literacy Institute

www.studentofislam.com
LESSON ONE:

المُقَدِّمَة

INTRODUCTION

HOW TO BEGIN YOUR RECITATION
THE CHILDREN'S BEQUEST

A STORY

- A PLACE
- ONE BOOK
- ONE MAN
- A STATEMENT
- A TEAM
- A DIVINE CHAIN

AN INVITATION
عن أبي عبد الرحمن عن عثمان بن عفان، أن رسول الله قال:

«خيركم ممن تعلم القرآن وعلمه»

قال أبو عبد الرحمن فذاك الذي أقعدني مقعدي هذا، وعلم القرآن في زمن عثمان حتي بلغ الحجاج بن يوسف.

الترمذي 2985
THE COURSE:
A comprehensive review of the rules of Tajweed according to the Reading of Ḩafṣ based upon the text *Tuhfah al-Atfāl* by Sulaymān al-Jamzūrī.

**THEORY**
- The Formal Rules of Tajweed

**HISTORY**
- Biographies of the Imāms of Recitation

**PRACTICE**
- Iqrā’ الإقراء
The Childrens Bequest

Advanced Topic

Tuhfah Text

The Childrens Bequest
INTRODUCTION

PREREQUISITES

• Ability to read Arabic script
• Basic knowledge of Tajweed

WHAT YOU NEED FOR THIS CLASS

• Writing material
• Mushaf (preferably Madinan edition)
• Voice Recorder (optional)
• POSITIVE ATTITUDE
## Benefits of the Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will help you establish a relationship with Allah’s Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will help you understand Allah’s Book.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will improve your pronunciation and recitation of the Qur'an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will deepen your appreciation of the beauty and majesty of the Qur’an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will help you live a purpose-driven and organized life.</td>
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<td>Will help you appreciate real reciters versus popular ones</td>
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**INTRODUCTION**

المقدمة

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COURSE OUTLINE

Lesson 1: Introduction/Terminology, Mistakes in Tajweed

Lesson 2: How to Begin (Rules of Istiadhah and Basmala)

Lesson 3: Rules of Nun Sakin/Tanwin, Nun/Meem Mushaddad

Lesson 4: Rules of Meem Sakin, Rules of Lam

Lesson 5: The Makharij

Lesson 6: The Sifaat

Lesson 7: Rules of Ra

Lesson 8: The Rules of Assimilation

Lesson 9: The Rules of Madd
**INTRODUCTION**

**TERMINOLOGY**

- **Tarteel**
  - 
  - *Surah al-Muzammil 4*

- **Qirā’ah**
  - 
  - *Surah al-Nahl 98*

- **Tilāwah**

- **Tajweed**
  - 
  - *Surah al-Anfal 2*
INTRODUCTION
المقدمة

DEFINITION OF TAJWEED
تجويد

LINGUISTIC
Beautify  Embellish  Adorn

TECHNICAL
Reciting the Qur’an by granting each letter its due, including its intrinsic properties and those features governed by its placement and relation to other letters

CONTEMPORARY
the precise methodology of reciting the Qur’ān, as it was transmitted from the Prophet to subsequent generations, based upon a body of rules and principles developed by those well-versed in its recitation
The Children's Bequest

Advanced Vernacular

INTRODUCTION
المقدمة

قراءة

رواية

طريق

أصحاب الطرق

أصحاب الطرق

أصحاب الطرق

Advanced Topic
INTRODUCTION
المقدمة

ADVANCED VERNACULAR
المفردات المتقدمة

The Childrens Bequest

Qura'a al-Uasim
قراءة عاصم

Biroiya Hayfisn
بروایة حفص

From the Way of al-Sheba
من طريق الفيل

Abd al-Sheba
عبيد الشعبه

Abd al-Rahman bin al-Sheba
عمرو بن الصباح

Fila
الفيل

Zuran
زرعان
LEARNING THE VARIANT READINGS TODAY

All 10
The Companions and early Muslims were very intolerant of all types of mistakes with respect to the Qur’ān!
The Children's Bequest

Types of Reciters

- Experts
- Noble Company
- Excused
- Blameworthy

Reciters

Those who make mistakes

Tajweed is the only science where mistakes are rewarded!
Ruling on Tajweed

Types of Tajweed Knowledge

Theoretical

Practical

Communal Obligation

Individual Obligation
HOW TO BEGIN YOUR RECITATION

THE RULES OF ISTI‘ADHAH AND BASMALA

أحكام الاستعاذة و البِسْمَة
The Children's Bequest

Al-Isti'adhah

Istihdāh

الإِسْتِعَادَةُ مَنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

If Alone or in Salah

If Alone or in Salah

All other cases

Silent

Aloud

Form

Manner

Surah al-Nahl 98
AL-BASMALAH

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SURAH AL-FATIHA 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Basmalah</th>
<th>Isti‘ādhah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Stopping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Total Stopping</em></td>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>Stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Initial Stopping and Subsequent Joining</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Initial Stopping and Subsequent Joining</em></td>
<td>Stop</td>
<td>Stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Initial Joining and Subsequent Stopping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Initial Joining and Subsequent Stopping</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total Joining</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Total Joining</em></td>
<td>Join</td>
<td>Join</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 1*
## The Children's Bequest

### Joining 2 Surahs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>al-Baqarah</th>
<th></th>
<th>al-Fātihah end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>الْبَقَارَةُ</td>
<td></td>
<td>السَّمِيعَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ذَلِكَ الْحَكِيمُ</td>
<td></td>
<td>عَلَى هُمْ وَلَا الْضَّالِئِينَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>رَبُّ فِيهِ</td>
<td></td>
<td>عَلَى الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَجَعَلْنَاهُمْ نَظَرًا لِلْأَرْضِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ</td>
<td></td>
<td>غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الْضَّالِئِينَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>بَاسْمَالَة</td>
<td></td>
<td>ٌفِي الْبَيَاءِ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### How to Begin

1. قَطْعُ الْجَمِيع stop
2. قَطْعُ الْأَوَّلِ وَوَسْلُ الْثَانِي وَالْثَلَالِثِ join stop
3. وَوَسْلُ الْجَمِيع join

---

### Why Only 3 Ways?

The table above outlines three methods for joining two surahs in the Quran. These methods are limited to three because each surah has its unique opening and closing verses, which are not repeated in other surahs. This ensures a seamless transition between the two surahs, maintaining the integrity and reverence of the Quran's recitation.
Joining Surah Al-Anfal and Al-Tawbah

Al-Tawbah is the only Surah that does not begin with the Basmalah.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beginning al-Tawbah</th>
<th>End of al-Anfal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>برَاءَةٌ مِنَ اللهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ﷺ</td>
<td>إنَّ اللهَ يَكْلِلُ شَيْءًا عَلِيمًا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. القَطْعُ | Stop |
2. السَّكَتِ | Pause |
3. الوَصْلِ | Join |
LESSON TWO:

أَحكَامُ النُّونِ السَّاكِنَةِ وَ التَّنوِينِ

RULES OF NŪN AND NŪNNATION
SPOTLIGHT

1. Imām Ibn ʿĀmir al-Shāmī (d 118H)
QUICK REVIEW

1. What is tarteel in the Qur’an?

2. Define Tajweed.

3. What are the 2 forms of istiadha?
Imām ‘Alī’s definition of Tarteel:

تجوید الحروف
ومعرفة الوقوف
THE CHILDREN'S BEQUEST

LEVELS OF TAJWEED

1. Tajweed of Individual Letters

2. Tajweed of Letters in Combination

3. Knowledge of Stopping/Continuing
The Rules of the Letter Nun ن and Meem م
Why do we begin with Nun and Meem?

وَمَن يَقْتَلُ مُؤْمِنًا مُتَّمَّعًا فَجَزَأْهُ جَهَنُمُ خَالِدًا فِيهَا

وَغَضِبَ أَلَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَعَنَهُ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُ عَذَابًا عَظِيمًا

SURAH AL-NISA 93
The Children's Bequest

Rules of Nūn & Nu'nnation

Definitions

Sakin

Tanween

The Letter Nun and Meem ن م

Ghunnah
For the nūn without vowels and the tanwīn diction, exist four basic rules, so take my depiction.
RULES OF NŪN & NŪNNATION

IZHĀR

IQLĀB

Rules of Nūn
Sākin / Tanwīn

IKHFĀ’

IDGHĀM
The first of these, the rule of Iẓhār, is before the letters hence, arising from the throat, six in number, in this known sequence: Hamza and Hā’, then ‘Ayn and Ḥā’, without the marks, then Ghayn and Khā’.
1. Definition

2. Its Letters: [Guttural Letters]
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Rules of Nūn & Nūnnation 1. Iẓhār (Manifestation)
Levels of Iṭhār

Farthest Letters:

Middle Letters:

Closest Letters:

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Rules of Nūn & Nūn n Nātation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Within one word</th>
<th>Between two words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>۰ →</td>
<td>إنَّ أُوَيْتِمْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>۵ →</td>
<td>أَنْهَارُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ع →</td>
<td>أَنْعَمْتَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ح →</td>
<td>وَانْحَرُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غ →</td>
<td>مُنْ خَفَتْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خ →</td>
<td>المُنْخَنْقَةٌ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The second is *Idghām*, with six it takes effect, in *yarmuloon*, a mnemonic which they accept.
RULES OF NŪN & NŪNNATION 2. IDGHĀM (Merging)

• Definition

• Its Letters:

ي ر م ل و ن
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Rules of Nūn & Nūnnation 2. Idghām (Merging)

Tuḥfah Text

لكنَّها قسمانِ قسمٌ يدغَّما َ
فيه بَغِّنة بَينَمو عَلِمًا َ
إلا إذا كَانَا بَكِلَمَة فَلا َ
تَدْعَم كَذَنيَا ثَمَّ صَنْوَانٍ تَلاَََ
وَالثَّانِ إِدْعَامٌ بِقَرْنُو عَنَّهُ َ
فِي اللَّامِ وَ الْرَا ثَمَّ كَرْرَنَّهَُ

But this is of two types, with the first being verbalized, with the trait of ghunnah, and by yanmu recognized.

Except if this occurs within one word, then there is none, no idghām in articulation, as in the words dunya and ṣinwān.

The second type is Idghām without the ghunnah trait, in lām and rā, but the latter you must reverberate.
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RULES OF NŪN & NŪNNATION  2.IDGHĀM (Merging)

• Types of Idghām:

1. With Ghunnah: ي ن م و

2. Without Ghunnah: ل ر
EXAMPLES

*pronounced as:*

\[
\text{مَن يَعْمَلُ} + \text{يَعْمَلُ}
\]
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Rules of Nūn & Nūnnnation 2. Idghām (Merging)

Examples

pronounced as:

مَنِّفْسٍ

منّ نفس

وَهُوَ الَّذِي أَنشَأَكُم مِّن نَفْس واحِدَةٍ فَمُسْتَقِرٌ ومُسْتَوِدٌ

Surah 6:98
EXAMPLES

pronounced as:

من ماء

وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ خَلَقَ كُلّ دَابَّةٍ مِّن مَّاءٍ

Surah 24:45
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Rules of Nūn & Nūnnation 2. Idghām (Merging)

Examples

Pronounced as:

مَوَلِي

مَنْ + وَلِيّ

وَمَنْ يُضَلِّلَ آللَّهُ فَمَا لَهُ مِنْ وَلِيّ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ

Surah 42:44
The Childrens Bequest

Rules of Nūn & Nūnnation 2. Iḍghām (Merging)

Examples without Ghunnah

pronounced as:

من + رَبُّهُم

Surah Al-Baqarah 5
The Children's Bequest

Rules of Nūn & Nūnnation 2. IDGHĀM (Merging)

Examples without Ghunnah

pronounced as:

رِجَالَ + لَا

Surah 24:37
RULES OF NŪN & NŪNNATION

2. **IDGHĀM** (Merging)

**EXCEPTIONS:**

1. No Idghām within one word.
   4 Qur’anic Examples:
   
   بنيان قنوان صٓنوان دُنيا

2. No Idghām in the following 2 verses:
   Surah Yasin: v1-2
   Surah Nun: v1-2

   The rule in the above examples is called *Izhār Mutlaq.*
EXCEPTIONS:

Surah Yasin 1-2

Surah al-Qalam 1
Types of Assimilation

- Complete
  - إدغام كامل

- Incomplete
  - إدغام ناقص

Advanced Topic

Rules of Nūn & Nūnnation 2. IDGHĀM (Merging)
The third rule is Iqlāb which occurs with the letter bā, which is converted to meem and pronounced with Ikhfā.
THE CHILDRENS BEQUEST

RULES OF NŪN & NŪNNATION 3. IQLĀB (Conversion)

• Definition

• Letter: ﺏ

• 3 Steps: 1. Nūn converted to meem
  2. Suppress meem (Ikhfā’)
  3. Ghunnah
RULES OF NŪN & NŪNNATION

3. IQLĀB (Conversion)

EXAMPLES

Pronounced as:

\[\text{مِمْبَعْدِ} \quad \text{مِنْ + بَعْدِ} \]

\[\text{mimba‘di} \quad \text{min ba‘di} \]

Surah al-Maidah 39
The fourth is Ikhfā for the respected student, with specified letters mandatory for the student. In fifteen letters it takes effect, within this prose that I erect:

*Relate of the praiseworthy one, how excellent is he who achieves status robust; Be ever perpetual in virtue, cultivate piety, and fend off the one who is unjust.*
The Children's Bequest

Rules of Nūn & Nūnnation 4. Ikhfā’ (Suppression)

• Definition

• 15 Letters:

ص ذ ث ك ج ش ق س د ط ز ض ظ

صف ذَا تَنَا كَمْ جَادَ شَخْصٍ ثُمَّ سَمَّا دًم طَبِيبًا زَدَ فِي ثُقَأٍ ضَعٍّ ظَالِمًا
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Rules of Nūn & Nūnnation 4. Ikhfā’ (Suppression)

Breakdown:
1) The articulation of nūn like a separate letter
2) between full manifestation and full assimilation
3) without emphasis (shaddah)
4) with ghunnah (and 2 durations)
5) and association with the subsequent letter (in characteristics)
EXAMPLES

Among the Believers are men who have been true to their covenant with Allah.  
[The Qur’an 33:23]

Who is there that can intercede in His presence without His permission?  
[The Qur’an 2:255]

He created the human being.  
[The Qur’an 55:3]
THE CHILDRENS BEQUEST

RULES OF NŪN & NŪNNATION 4. IKHFĀ’ (Suppresion)

EXAMPLES

«من شَرِّ آللُوْسَوَاسِ ٱللَّهَنَّاسِ»
From the evils of the whispering of the devil.
[The Qur’an 114:4]

«سَيَصُلُّ نَارًا دَارَةً لَهَبٍ»
He will be plunged in flaming fire.
[The Qur’an 111:3]

«وَلَا أَنْتُمُ ٱلْعَبْدُونَ مَا أَعْبَدُ»
And you do not worship what I worship.
[The Qur’an 109:3]
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Rules of Nūn & Nūnnation

The 4 Rules: Summary and Case Study

Muslim Immigrant Mahmood

The Nun: Muslim Identity ♦ The Subsequent Letter: US Society
LESSON THREE:

أَحَكَامُ النُّونِ وَ الْمِيمِ المُشَدَّدَةِ

RULES OF NŪN/MEEM MUSHADDAH

أَحَكَامُ الْمِيمِ السَّاكنَة

RULES OF UNVOWELLED MEEM
1. Imām Ibn ‘Āmir al-Shāmī (d 118H)
And articulate ghunnah of the nūn and meem that carries the double accent, and refer to both as letters of ghunnah, as is obvious and apparent.
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Rules of the Doubled نُن & مّ

• Definition
• Length of 2 Durations

Surah al-Baqarah 20

إنّ لله عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٍ

Surah al-Rahman 39

فيَوْمِئذٍ لَا يُسَاءُ عَن ذُنُوبِهِ إِنَّسٌ وَلَا جَانٌ
When stopping on meem before the letters of the alphabet, but not before the alif layyinah, for he who is intelligent are three rules for he who would endear them to memory, and they are the rules of Ikhfā, Idghām and Iẓhār only.
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Rules of Meem Sākin

- Izhār
- Idghām
- Ikhfā’
THE CHILDRENS BEQUEST

RULES OF MEEM SAKIN

IZHĀR
SHAFAWY

Rules of Meem Sākin

IDGHĀM
MITHLAYN ȘAGHIR

IKHFĀ’
SHAFAWY
The first is Ikhfā with the letter bā, And termed by the reciters as Labial Ikhfā.
• The Letter: ﺏ

• The Meem pronounced with Ghunnah and Ikhfā

• Only occurs between 2 words

• Functionally identical to Iqlāb
The Childrens Bequest

Rules of Meem Sakin

1. Ikhfā’ Shafawy

Examples

On that day will their Lord be perfectly informed concerning them.
[The Qur’an 100:11]

And from the people are those who say 'We believe in Allah and the Last Day' but they do not really believe.
[The Qur’an 2:8]

... which pelted them with stones of baked clay.
[The Qur’an 105:4]
The second is Idghām when its likeness appears, and name it the Smaller Idghām my dears.
Idghām Mithlayn Ṣaghīr

• The Letter:  م

• The Meem is doubled (pronounced with Ghunnah)

• Only occurs between 2 words

• Functionally identical to Meem Mushaddah
IDGHĀM due to assimilation of 2 meems

MITHLAYN due to 2 identical letters

ṢAGHĪR due to 1st Meem unvowelled, 2nd vowelled
The Childrens Bequest

RULES OF MEEM SAKIN

2. IDGHĀM

Examples

How often, by Allah’s will, has a small army vanquished a larger one?
[The Qur’ān 2:249]

The one who protected them from hunger and protected them from fear.
[The Qur’ān 106:4]

The angels and the Spirit descend therein, by Allah’s will, with all decrees.
[The Qur’ān 97:4]
The third is Iẓhār which occurs with the balance of the letters, and termed Labial Iẓhār in our parlance.
• The Remaining 26 Letter

• The Meem is pronounced normally

• Can occur within a word or between 2 words
The Childrens Bequest

RULES OF MEEM SAKIN  2. ỊZHĀR SHAFAWY

Examples

الحمد لله رب العالمين

Praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the worlds..
[The Qur’ān 1:2]

صراط الذين أنعمت عليهم غير المغضوب عليهم ولا الضالين

The path of those whom You favored, not those who incurred Your wrath, nor those who went astray.
[The Qur’ān 1:7]

علَمَ أنْ لَمْ يَعْلَمَ

He taught man what he did not know.
[The Qur’ān 96:5]
And be wary of making Ikhfā with wāw and fā when you read, due to the closeness and unity of its makhraj, so take heed.
RULES OF MEEM SAKIN WARNING

Al-Fatiha 7

Al-Baqarah 17
LESSON FOUR:

أَحْكَامُ الْلَّام

THE RULES OF LĀM
1. Imām Ibn Kathīr al-Makki (d 120H)

2. Imām Abu ʿAmr al-BAṣrī (d 154H)
The lām of the definite article exists in two states before the letters, the first is its manifest articulation, and should be understood better, occurring before fourteen letters, so learn them well, from this mnemonic: Seek your goal and vain pursuits repel.

The second is its assimilation, which in fourteen does exist, and likewise, facilitate your recollection of them from this:

Be meritorious, maintain relations for success, and host those who are beneficent; Shun ill estimations of others, and frequent the noble ones for munificence.
RULES OF LĀM

TYPES:

1. Lām of the Definite Article
2. Lām of the Verb
3. Lām of Commands
4. Lām of the Noun
5. Lām of Particles
RULES OF LĀM Lām of the Definite Article

• Definition

“a book” ↔ “the book”

• 2 Rules: Manifestation and Assimilation
The Childrens Bequest

RULES OF LĀM

The Lām of *al-*

The Moon Letters: *Iżhār*

The Sun Letters: *Idghām*

اطِ حِجَّكَ وَ خَفِ عَقِيمَهُ

دبُّمَ صِلَ رَحمًا

تَفْرَ ضِفْ دَا نِعْمَ

دَعُ سَوِءَ طَنِّ زُرْ

شَريَّفًا لِلكَرمَ
The Childrens Bequest

Rules of Lām Lām of the Definite Article

알함드 لله رب العالمين

الرحمن الرحيم

Al-Fatiha 2-3
The Children's Bequest

Rules of Lām Other Types of Lām

- Default: Ḥārār
- If followed by the letter Lām or Rā: Idghām
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İzhār:</th>
<th>Idghām [followed by ل or ر]:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قال أَلَمْ أَقُلُ إِنَّكَ لَن تَسْتَطْيِعَ مَعْيَ صَبْرًا</td>
<td>وقال أَلَمْ أَقُلُ إِنَّكَ لَن تَسْتَطْيِعَ مَعْيَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*He (Khidr) said: “Did I not tell you, that you would not be able to have patience with me?”* [The Qur’ān 18: 72]  
*(Khidr) said: “Did I not tell you that you can have no patience with me?”* [The Qur’ān 18: 75]
## The Lām of Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Izhār:</th>
<th>Idghām [followed by ل or ر]:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قُلَّ هُوَ أَللَّهُ أَحَدٌ</td>
<td>قُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Say, He Allah is one. [The Qur’an 112:1]</td>
<td>O my Lord, increase me in knowledge. [The Qur’an 20: 114]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قُلْ إِنَّ هَذِى أَللَّهُ هُوَ الْهُدًى</td>
<td>قَلْ لَوْ كَانَ الْبَحْرُ مَدَادًا لَّكِلَّمَتِ رَبِّي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Say: “The Guidance of Allah, that is the (only) Guidance.” [The Qur’an 2: 120]</td>
<td>لَنْفِدَ الْبَحْرُ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَنْفِدَ كَلَّمَتِ رَبِّي وَلَوَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>جَعَلْتُ بِمَثَلِهِ مَدَادًا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Say: &quot;If the ocean were ink (wherewith to write out) the words of my Lord, Sooner would the ocean be exhausted than would the words of my Lord, even if we added another ocean like it, for its aid.&quot; [The Qur’an 18:109]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# The Children's Bequest

## Rules of Lām Other Types of Lām

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Izhār:</th>
<th>Idghām [followed by ل or ر]:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اللَّ بَلْ نَفَذُفْ بِالْحَقِّ عَلَى الْبَنِيَّ لَغَيِّمَةٌ،</td>
<td>اللَّ بَلْ رَفَعَهُ اَللَّهُ إِلَى هِمْ وَكَانَ اَللَّهُ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا،</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فَإِذَا هُوَ زَاهِقٌ</td>
<td>نَآءَ، اَللَّهُ رَفَعَهُ (يِسُوُ) عَلَى اَنْفُسِهِ، وَكَانَ اَللَّهُ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا. [The Qur’an 4:158]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nay, We hurl the Truth against falsehood, and it knocks out its brain, and behold, falsehood doth perish! Ah! woe be to you for the (false) things ye ascribe (to Us). [The Qur’an 21:18]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| بل كَذَّبُوا بِالْسَاعَةَ وَأَعْتَدْنَا لِمَن| وَقَالَهُمْ أَلْلَهُ عَلَى هُمْ أَلْلَهُ يَكْفَرُهُمْ |
| حَكَبَ بِالْسَاعَةِ سَعِيرًا| فَقَلَّلَنَّ مَا يَوْمَئِنَّ |
| Nay, they deny the Hour (of the Judgment to come): but We have prepared a Blazing Fire for such as deny the Hour. [The Qur’an 25:11] | Nay, Allah's curse is on them (Israelites) for their blasphemy: little is it they believe. [The Qur’an 2:88] |

| هلْ حَزَآءُ الإِخْسَانِ إِلَّا الإِخْسَانُ | فَقُولُ هَلْ لَكَ إِلَّا أَن تَرَكْيَ |
| Is there any reward for good other than good? [The Qur’an 55:60] | And say (O Mūsā) to him (Pharoah): “Would you purify yourself (from the sin of disbelief by becoming a believer)?” [The Qur’an 79:18] |
RULES OF LĀM The Grand Word (Lafẓ Jalālah)

• If preceded by fatha or dhamma: Heavy

أُولَّتِهِمُ حِزَّبُ اللَّهِ أَلاَّ إِنَّ حِزَّبَ اللَّهِ هُمُ الْمُفَلِّحُونَ

If preceded by kasrah: Light

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِيْنِ
THE CHILDRENS BEQUEST

MAKHĀRIJ
THE CHILDRENS BEQUEST
THE CHILDRENS BEQUEST
## The Childrens Bequest

### RULES OF LAM SAKINAH

### The Other Types of Lām

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I zhār</th>
<th>Idghām [ followed by ل or ر ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قَالَ أَلْمَ أَقُلْ إِنْلَكَ لَنَ تَسْتَطِيعَ مَعِيَ صَبِرًا</td>
<td>قَالَ أَلْمَ أَقُلْ لَكَ إِنْلَكَ لَنَ تَسْتَطِيعَ مَعِيَ صَبِرًا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[al-Kahf 18: 72]</td>
<td>[al-Kahf 18: 75]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Other Types of Lām

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Izhār</th>
<th>Idghām [ followed by ﷲ or ﷼ ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قُلْ هُوَ أَللَّهُ أَحَدٌ (Say, He Allah is one.) [al-Ikhlas]</td>
<td>ﻛُلْ رَبِّ زَدْنِي عِلْمًا (O my Lord, increase me in knowledge.) [Taha 20: 114]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قُلْ إِنَّ هَدَى أَللَّهِ هُوَ أَهْدَى (Say: “The Guidance of Allah, that is the (only) Guidance.”) [al-Baqarah 2: 120]</td>
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</table>

Say: "If the ocean were ink (wherewith to write out) the words of my Lord. Sooner would the ocean be exhausted than would the words of my Lord, even if we added another ocean like it, for its aid." [Kahf 18:109]
## The Other Types of Lām

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Izhār</th>
<th>Idghām [ followed by ل or ر ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بل يقذف بالحق على البطل فيدمعه،\footnote{Nay, We hurl the Truth against falsehood, and it knocks out its brain, and behold, falsehood doth perish! Ah! woe be to you for the (false) things ye ascribe (to Us). [al-Anbiyā 21:18]}</td>
<td>بل رفاعة الله إلهيه وكان الله عزيزا حكيمًا\footnote{Nay, Allah raised him (Jesus) up unto Himself; and Allah is Exalted in Power, Wise. [al-Nisā 4:158]}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نع، هز الأعمى والليب، وكسفت ضوئى لله فيهدوا.\footnote{Nay, they deny the Hour (of the Judgment to come): but We have prepared a Blazing Fire for such as deny the Hour. [al-Furqan 25:11]}</td>
<td>وقالوا قلوبنا غلف يل لعنهم الله يكفرهم فقليلًا ما يؤمنون.\footnote{Nay, Allah’s curse is on them (Israelites) for their blasphemy: little is it they believe. [al-Baqarah 2:88]}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هل جزاء الإحسان إلا الإحسان؟\footnote{Is there any reward for good other than good? [al-Rahmān 55:60]}</td>
<td>فقل هل لك إلى أن تُركِي.\footnote{And say (O Mūsā) to him (Pharoah): “Would you purify yourself (from the sin of disbelief by becoming a believer)?” [al-Nāzi‘at 79:18]}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON FOUR:

مَخَارِجُ الحُرُوفِ

THE MAKHĀRIJ

(POINTS OF ARTICULATION)
1. Imām Nāfiʿ al-Madanī (d 169H)

2. Imām ʿĀṣim al-Kūfī (d 127H)
1. What are the 3 possibilities of what can happen to the meem sakin?

2. What are the two possibilities that can occur with lam sakin?

3. When is the lam pronounced heavy?
MAKHĀRIJ

- **Singular:** Makhraj
- **Plural:** Makhārij
- **Definition:** The Point of Articulation of each letter
- **Total Number:** 17 in 5 Locations
- **Technique:** Make the letter unvowelled and precede it with a vowelled hamzah

\[ \text{آقْ آثْ آكْ آرْ آمْ} \]
The Children's Bequest

Makhārīj
MAKHĀRIJ  1. ORAL CAVITY (AL-JAWF)

- Not a real makhraj, approximated

- Makhraj of the Madd Letters

  - Madd Letters:
    - Unvowelled Alif preceded by fatha
    - Unvowelled Yā preceded by kasrah
    - Unvowelled Waw preceded by dhamma

- Mnemonic: نُوحِیَهَا
**MAKHĀRIJ  2. THROAT (AL-ḤALQ)**

- **Six Guttural Letters**
  - أه ع ح خ

- **3 Levels:**
  - The Farthest Portion أقصى الحلق أه
  - The Middle of the Throat وسط الحلق ع ح
  - The Closest Portion أدنى الحلق غ خ
Posterior: ق ق
Middle: ي ي ش ج
Edge: ض ض ل
Tip: ص ص ث ض ذ ت ن ر

MAKHĀRIJ 3. THE TONGUE (AL-LISĀN)
Bottom lip with upper teeth (incisors): ﻣ ﻳ ﻭ

Between the lips: ﺑ ﻣ ﻮ
MAKHĀRIJ  5. NASAL CAVITY (AL-KHAYSHUM)

- Ghunnah
LESSON FIVE:

THE ṢIFĀT (ATTRIBUTES)
 Attributes

Basic

Unpaired

Paired

Conditional

- Idghām
- Ikhfā

OVERVIEW OF THE ATTRIBUTES

صفات الحروف

الصفات الذاتية

الصفات الأصلية

الصفات اللازمة

الصفات لا أضداد لها

الصفات التي لها أضداد

وصفات العرضية
Every Letter Is Either:

1. Whispered or Loud
2. Forceful or Soft or Moderate
3. Elevated or Depressed
4. Closed or Open
5. Flowing or Sharp

• There are a total of 11 paired attributes arranged within 5 pairs that necessarily affect each letter.
The Essential Paired Attributes

**Pair 1:**

**Quality:**
- Exhalation of Breath
  - جریان الَّلَفْس

**Attribute:**
- Whisper
  - الهَمْس
- Loudness
  - الجَهْر

**Examples:**
- ﻓَحْثَةُ شَخْصٍ سَكْتٌ
- The Rest
THE ESSENTIAL PAIRED ATTRIBUTES

**Quality**

- **Attribute**
  - Soft
  - Moderate
  - Forceful

- **Examples**
  - The Rest
  - لِنَ عِمَرٍ
  - أَچِدُ قَطِعٌ بَكْتُ

Flow of Sound

- جَرِيَانُ الصَّوَت

**Pair 2:**
The Childrens Bequest

The Essential Paired Attributes

**Pair 3:**

**Quality:**
- Heavy/elevated articulation

**Attribute:**
- Elevated
- Depressed

**Examples:**
- خُصَّ صَغْطِ قَظٍ
- The Rest

Examples:
- attribute:
  - quality:
    - heavy/elevated articulation:
      - attribute:
        - elevated:
          - examples:
            - خُصَّ صَغْطِ قَظٍ
        - depressed:
          - examples:
            - The Rest
**THE ESSENTIAL PAIRED ATTRIBUTES**

**Quality:** Adhesion of tongue against palate

**Attribute:**
- Closed
- Open

**Examples:**
- ض ظ ص
- The Rest
THE ESSENTIAL PAIRED ATTRIBUTES

**Pair 5:**

**Quality:** Smooth, flowing articulation

**Attribute:**
- Flowing
- Sharp

**Examples:**
- فَرَّ مِنْ لُبَّ
- The Rest

---

The Children's Bequest

الخصائص اللازمّة

THE ESSENTIAL PAIRED ATTRIBUTES
THE ESSENTIAL PAIRED ATTRIBUTES

**Pair 5:**

**Quality**
- Smooth, flowing articulation

**Attribute**
- Flowing
- Sharp

**Examples**
- فَرَّ مِنْ لُبِّ
- The Rest

**Advanced Topic**

Linguistics Rule: Any Arabic word of more than 3 letters must contain a Flowing letter!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whistle</td>
<td>The hissing Sound of ص س ز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echo</td>
<td>The echo when stopping on: قُطُبُ جَدٍّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenience</td>
<td>The soft –aw and –ay madd sounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drifting</td>
<td>The slight bending of the tongue tip towards the roof of the mouth in: ل ر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>The vibrating, trilling quality of ر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spreading</td>
<td>The expansive sound of ش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lengthening</td>
<td>The expansive, elongated quality of ض</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**HEAVY versus LIGHT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Always Heavy</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Always Light</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 7 Letters: خَصَّ ضَغْطَ قُظْ ّ ََ َّ</td>
<td>• لَ.</td>
<td>• The Rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• رَ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The Madd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alif</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note the configuration of the mouth
### HEAVY versus LIGHT

#### التَّرقِيق التَّفخِيم

#### SEPARATING THE NOVICE FROM THE EXPERT

## SCALES OF HEAVINESS

### By the 5 Heavy Letters:
- Heaviest to least:
  - ط
  - ض
  - ص
  - ظ
  - ق
  - غ
  - خ

### By the States of the Letters:
- Vowelled by fatḥa and followed by alif قَالَ
- Vowelled by fatḥa قبل
- Vowelled by dhammah قُولُوا أَقْسَمُوا
- Unvowelled أَقْسَمُوا
- Vowelled with kasrah قَيلَ

### By Vowels:
- Strongest: fatḥah
- Strong: dhamma
- Weakest: kasrah

---

**Notes:**
- Advanced Topic
- The Children's Bequest
The Childrens Bequest

**HEAVY versus LIGHT**

Separating the novice from the expert

**Attributes Summarized by Strength**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Weak Attributes:</th>
<th>The Intermediate Attributes:</th>
<th>The Strong Attributes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Whisper (al-Hams)</td>
<td>Sharpness (al-Iṣmāt)</td>
<td>Loudness (al-Jahr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenience (al-Līn)</td>
<td>Flowing (al-Idhlāq)</td>
<td>Forcefulness (al-Shiddah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Openness (al-Infitāh)</td>
<td>Moderation (al-Tawassuṭ)</td>
<td>Elevation (al-Isti’lā’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression (al-Istifāl)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Closedness (al-Īṭbāq)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softness (al-Rakhāwah)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Echo (al-Qalqala)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reptition (al-Tikrār)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Drift (al-Inḥirāf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spreading (al-Taḥashshī)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lengthening (al-Iṣtiṭālah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Whistle (al-Ṣafīr)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Children's Bequest
The Art of Tajweed

7 Lessons to Tajweed Comprehension
Dr Abu Zayd Quran Literacy Institute
SPOTLIGHT

Witness Excellence and Precision in Recitation: Shaykh al-Ḩuṣarī
1. How many total attributes are there?

2. What are conditional attributes?

3. What are the 2 types of Basic Attributes?

4. Name the 7 heavy letters.
SPOTLIGHT

1. ʿImām al-Kisāʿī (d 189H)

2. ʿImām Abū Jaʿfar al-Madānī (d 130H)
LESSON SIX:

أَحْكَامُ الرَّاء

THE RULES OF THE LETTER RĀ
A Peak at the Rules of Rā:

- **Basic Premise:**
  - Fatḥa/dhamma → heavy vowels
  - Kasrah → light vowel

- **Basic Principles:**
  1. Look to the vowel of the rā
  2. If unvowelled, look to preceding vowel
  3. If unvowelled, look to preceding, etc.
  4. Pay attention to heavy letters, conditional vowels
The Childrens Bequest

The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

**HEAVY**

1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-waṣl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

**LIGHT**

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled yā

Relax and Take a Deep Breath.
The Children's Bequest

The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

**HEAVY**

1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvallowed (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-wasl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

**LIGHT**

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvallowed (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvallowed yā
The Childrens Bequest

The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

HEAVY

1. Vowelled with fatha or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatha or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatha or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-wasl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

LIGHT

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled yā
The Childrens Bequest

The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

**HEAVY**

1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwounselled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-waṣl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

**LIGHT**

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwounselled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by unwounselled yā
The Childrens Bequest

The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

HEAVY

1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-waṣl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

LIGHT

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled yā
The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

**HEAVY**
- 1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
- 2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
- 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
- 4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-waṣl
- 5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

**LIGHT**
- 1. Vowelled with kasrah
- 2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
- 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
- 4. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled yā
The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

**HEAVY**
- 1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
- 2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
- 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
- 4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-wasl
- 5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

**LIGHT**
- 1. Vowelled with kasrah
- 2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
- 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
- 4. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled yā
THE CHILDRENS BEQUEST

- The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

**HEAVY**

1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-waṣl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

**LIGHT**

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled yā

Note that this sukūn is due to stopping on the word
The Children's Bequest

- The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

**HEAVY**

1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-wasl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

**LIGHT**

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled yā
The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

**HEAVY**
- 1. Vowelled with fatha or dhamma
- 2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatha or dhamma
- 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatha or dhamma
- 4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-wasl
- 5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

**LIGHT**
- 1. Vowelled with kasrah
- 2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
- 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
- 4. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled yā
The Children's Bequest

The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

HEAVY

1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwound (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-wasl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

LIGHT

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwound (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by unwound yā
The Childrens Bequest

The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

HEAVY

1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-waṣl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

LIGHT

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled yā
The Childrens Bequest

The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

HEAVY

1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by vowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-waṣl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

LIGHT

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by vowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by vowelled yā

THE RULES OF RĀ

أحكام الراء
The Childrens Bequest

The Rā is heavy in 5 cases and light in 4 cases.

HEAVY

1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-waṣl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

LIGHT

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by unwvowelled yā

Only 5 such examples in the Qur’ān:

قَرْطَاسٍ / فِرْقَةٍ
وَإِرْصَادًا
مَرْصَادًا / لَبَالْمَرْصَادِ
فَرْعَونَ مَرْيَةٍ
**EXCEPTIONS**

**HEAVY**

- 1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
- 2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
- 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
- 4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-waṣl
- 5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

**LIGHT**

- 1. Vowelled with kasrah
- 2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
- 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
- 4. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled yā

- There are a limited number of Qur’ānic words which are exceptions to these rules
- In their case the rā may be pronounced heavy or light
- These are subject to the rules of Riwāyah
The Children's Bequest

EXCEPTIONS

HEAVY

• 1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
• 2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
• 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
• 4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-wasl
• 5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

LIGHT

• 1. Vowelled with kasrah
• 2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
• 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
• 4. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled yā

The rules of rā

Advanced Topic

Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter *vowelled with kasrah*:

  

Only one such example in the Qur'ān: al-Shu‘arā 63

• The rā may be pronounced heavy (due to the preceding rules)
• But it may also be pronounced light due to that heavy letter being vowelled with kasrah, which is a “light vowel” that lessens its heaviness
THE RULES OF RĀ

EXCEPTIONS

HEAVY

1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwovelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-waṣl
5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

LIGHT

1. Vowelled with kasrah
2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
3. Unvowelled and preceded by unwovelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
4. Unvowelled and preceded by unwovelled yā

Advanced Topic

• The rā may be pronounced heavy (due to the preceding rules)
• But it may also be pronounced light due to a fine grammatical point:

The original word was نُذُرِ

The yā was dropped in writing
### The Rules of راء

#### Exceptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Heavy</strong></th>
<th><strong>Light</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Vowelled with فاّتحة or دخما</td>
<td>1. Vowelled with kasrah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Unvowelled and preceded by فاّتحة or دخما</td>
<td>2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than ياء) and preceded by فاّتحة or دخما</td>
<td>3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than ياء) and preceded by kasrah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional كسرة of حمزة الواصل</td>
<td>4. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled ياء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Unvowelled and preceded by كسرة but followed by heavy letter</td>
<td>5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Advanced Topic**

The راء may be pronounced heavy (due to the preceding rules)

But it may also be pronounced light due to a fine grammatical point:

The original word was يسّري / فاّسّري

The ياء was dropped in writing
EXCEPTIONS

**HEAVY**
- 1. Vowelled with fatḥa or dhamma
- 2. Unvowelled and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
- 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by fatḥa or dhamma
- 4. Unvowelled and preceded by conditional kasrah of hamzah al-waṣl
- 5. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah but followed by heavy letter

**LIGHT**
- 1. Vowelled with kasrah
- 2. Unvowelled and preceded by kasrah, with no heavy letter following
- 3. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) and preceded by kasrah
- 4. Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled yā

Unvowelled and preceded by unvowelled (other than yā) *heavy letter* and preceded by kasrah

مِصْرٍ / القِطرُ

Only two such words in the Qur’ān: al-Saba’ 34:12, Yūsuf 12:21/99, and al-Zukhruf 43:51

- The rā may be pronounced light (due to the preceding rules)
- But it may also be pronounced light due to it being *preceded* by a heavy letter
LESSON SEVEN:

الأحكام الإدغام

THE RULES OF ASSIMILATION

الأحكام المدّ

THE RULES OF ELONGATION
1. Imām Yaʻqūb al-баṣrī (d 205H)

2. Imām Khalaf (d 229H)
LESSON SEVEN:

أَحَكَامُ الإِدْغَام

THE RULES OF ASSIMILATION
Basic Issue: When are two adjacent letters assimilated into each other?

Basic Rule:
1. The default articulation of every letter is iẓhār (overt pronunciation)
2. Sometimes the letters are assimilated based upon their similarities and their vowel states

Basic Principles:
- There are four basic types of adjacent letter pairs:
  1. Mithlayn → 2 Identical Letters (same makhraj + attributes)
  2. Mutaqāribayn → 2 Close Letters (similar makhraj + attributes)
  3. Mutajānisayn → 2 Similar Letters (same makhraj, different attributes)
  4. Mutabāʿidayn → 2 Distant Letters (very different makraj + attributes)
- There are four basic vowel configurations for adjacent letters:
  1. Unvowelled/vowelled → Şaghīr: often results in assimilation
  2. Both vowelled → Kabīr: rarely results in assimilation
  3. Both unvowelled → Muqayyad: no assimilation
  4. Vowelled/unvowelled → Muṭlaq: no assimilation
Basic Examples:

- Mithlayn Letters: ب. ب
- Mutaqāribayn Letters: ق. ك
- Mutajānisayn Letters: ط. ت
- Mutabāʻidayn Letters: ح. م

Four basic vowel configurations for adjacent letters:
1. Unvowelled/vowelled → Ṣaghīr:
   - أذْهَبْ بِكِتَابِي
2. Both vowelled → Kabīr:
   - بِبَغْضٍ
3. Both unvowelled → Muqayyad:
   - مِصْر
4. Vowelled/unvowelled → Muṭlaq:
   - مَا تُسَخْ

Note that these last 2 categories never result in assimilation and will not be discussed further, leaving only Ṣaghīr and Kabīr.
### 1. MITHLAYN (IDENTICAL) LETTERS

#### ṢAGHĪR
- When 2 identical letters appear adjacently, with the first unvowelled and the second vowelled, they are **always assimilated**
- This is known as **Idghām Mithlayn Ṣaghīr**
- This can occur within one word or between 2 words
- Examples: 
  - وَ قَدْ دَخَلُوا
  - يُدَرَّكُمْ يَكَرِهْهُنَّ

#### KABĪR
- When 2 identical letters appear adjacently that are both vowelled, their default articulation is **iẓhār** in nearly all cases: 
  - التّكَاح حَتَّى حَجْجٍ
- Only a few limited exceptions exist, where these letters are assimilated (**Idghām Mithlayn Kabīr**) **details next slide**
Idghām Mithlayn Kabīr Examples

```
لا تأمننا علي يوسف
```

Surah Yusuf 12:11

- Original word: تأمننا → تأمننا
- The nūn is pronounced with *ishmām* or *ikhtilās* as a remnant of the first nūn
  - *Ishmām* = circling of the lips
  - *Ikhtilās* = 2/3 of a ḥarakah
Idghām Mithlayn Kabīr Other Examples

• The word مَكْتَنِى → Original word مَكْتَنِى [18:95]

• The word أَتْحَاجُّوُنِّي → Original word أَتْحَاجُّوُنِّي [6:80]

• The word تَأْمُرُوُنِّي → Original word تَأْمُرُوُنِّي [39:64]

• The word نِعمَ مَا → Original word نِعمَ مَا [2:271/4:58]
### The Children's Bequest

#### 2. Mutaqaribayn

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Similar makhraj &amp; attributes</strong></th>
<th>لـر</th>
<th>تـث</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Similar attributes but not makhraj</strong></td>
<td>كـث</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Similar makhraj but not attributes</strong></td>
<td>دـس</td>
<td>ضـر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Same attributes, similar makhraj</strong></td>
<td>دـج</td>
<td>حـه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Same attributes, different makhraj</strong></td>
<td>كـت</td>
<td>ثـه</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **MUTAQARIBAYN (CLOSE) LETTERS**

**ṢAGHĪR**
- Assimilation mandatory in 4 specific cases [next slide]
- This is known as *Idghām Mutaqāribayn Ṣaghīr*

**KABĪR**
- Never assimilated
THE CHILDRENS BEQUEST

2. MUTAQARI BAYN

Idghām Mutaqāriribayn Kabīr 4 Cases

- وَ قُل رَبّ
- بَل رَفَعَهُ اللهُ

- الشَّمسٌ
- الرَّحَيمُ

L - R

- Single Qur’ānic example 77:20
- مَن يَعْمَل
- مِن وَرَاءِهِ

Nūn Sākin/Tanwīn followed by [يرملو]
3. MUTAJANISAYN (SIMILAR) LETTERS

**ṢAGHĪR**
- General rule is ʾizhār
- Assimilation mandatory in only 5 cases and optional in 2 cases
- This is known as ʿIdghām Mutajānisayn Ṣaghīr

**KABĪR**
- Never assimilated
The Childrens Bequest

3. MUTAJANISAYN

The Rules of Assimilation

Idghām Mutajānisayn Șaghīr 5 Mandatory Cases

1. Unvowelled [د] followed by vowelled [ت]

2. Unvowelled [ت] followed by vowelled [د]

3. Unvowelled [ت] followed by vowelled [ط]


5. Unvowelled [ط] followed by vowelled [ت] Incomplete Idghām
Idghām Mutajānīnisayn Ṣaghīr 2 Optional Cases

1. Unvowelled [ت] followed by vowelled [ذ]

2. Unvowelled [ب] followed by vowelled [م]
4. **MUTABA‘IDADYN (DISTANT) LETTERS**

- **ṢAGHĪR**
  - Never assimilation

- **KABĪR**
  - Never assimilated

*These are the majority of letter combinations*
### The Childrens' Bequest

#### The Rules of Assimilation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Default Rule</th>
<th>Exception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mithlayn letters</td>
<td>Şaghîr → Ḳabîr</td>
<td>Idghâm in all cases</td>
<td>Idghâm in 6 verses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Şaghîr → No uniform rule, but:</td>
<td>Idghâm:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>ال → ل</td>
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<td>ل → ال seeming</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ك → ت</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>برمون → ن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutaqâribayn letters</td>
<td>Şaghîr → No uniform rule, but:</td>
<td>Idghâm:</td>
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<td>ت → د</td>
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<td>د → ت</td>
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<td>ت → ط</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ظ → ذ</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ب → ط</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutajânisayn letters</td>
<td>Kabîr → Ḳabîr</td>
<td>Izhâr</td>
<td>Izhâr: The remaining examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Izhâr:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutabâ'îdayn letters</td>
<td>No cases of assimilation (Izhâr in all cases)</td>
<td>Izhâr: All remaining examples</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LESSON SEVEN:

أَحْكَامُ المَدّ

THE RULES OF ELONGATION
Basic Issue: When are some vowels and sounds elongated to longer durations, and exactly how long?

Only Tajweed term found in the Sunnah

Linguistically: To elongate/lengthen/prolong

Technical Definition:
- Elongation of the vowel sounds of the three madd letters

ٍَُْ
THE CHILDREN'S BEQUEST

- A Peak at the Rules of Madd

THE RULES OF ELONGATION

أحكام المـد
Types of Madd

Basic
المَد الأصلي
المَد الطَّبِيعي

Derived
المَد الفَرعِي
The children's bequest

The basic madd

All the madd rules are built upon the 3 basic madd letters:

- Unvowelled Alif preceded by Fathā  
- Unvowelled Yā preceded by Kasrah  
- Unvowelled Wāw preceded by Dhamma

Mnemonic:  

Its duration: 2 ḥarakas [referred to as al-qāṣr]
"I" أَنَاُّ "Verily we" أَنَّاُ "that"

أَخَذْنَا "we took" أَخَذْنُ "the women took"
The Basic Madd is the most common type of madd, with examples in every Qur’ānic verse!!

How many examples can you find in the following verse?

ذَلِكَ أَلَّا كَتِبَ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هَدِىٰ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ
**The Children's Bequest**

**The Basic Madd**

- There are 4 additional types of madd that follow the pattern of the Basic Madd:

1. **MADD LĪN**
   - Unvowelled Wāw preceded by Fatḥa یَوم
   - Unvowelled Yā preceded by Fatḥa بِيِن
   - Its duration: 2- ۶ṭarākas [القِصر]

2. **5 DISJOINTED LETTERS** حَيْيُ طُهْرٍ
   - ي → ي, ح → ح
   - ه → ه, ط → ط
   - ر → ر

3. **SUBSTITUTE Madd** مَد عَوْض
   - Stopping on tanwīn fatḥa is articulated as a Basic Madd Alif
   - شِكْوَرًا / هُدًا / مَاءُ / بَناءً
   - Exception – words ending with هاء are pronounced with unvowelled hā on stopping

4. **LESSER CONNECTING Madd** مَد الصَّلِّة الصُّغرى
   - The attached 3rd person masculine pronoun [ـهُ/ـهِ] plus the word [هَذِهِ] also follows the basic madd when it is vowelled and between 2 vowelled letters

---

وَلَمْ يَكْنِ لَهُ سَكْفُوا أَحَدٍ

مَا أَغْنَى عَنَّهُ مَاَلِهُ وَمَا سَكَبَ

هَذِهِ جَهَنُمُ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ تُوعَدُونَ
The Childrens Bequest

The Basic Madd

Exceptions to The Lesser Connecting Madd [مَدَّ الِصِّلَّةِ الصُّغرَى]

- There are 5 exceptions to this rule according to the Ḥafṣ reading

1. Al-Zumar 39:7

وَإِنْ تَشَكُّكُواْ أَيْضَّا لَكُمْ

2. Al-Furqan 25:69

يُضِعِفُ لَهُ الْعَذَابُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ وَتَحْلَدُ فِيهِ مَهَا نًا

3. Al-Shuaraa 26:36

قُالُواْ أُرِجِهِ وَأَخَاهُ وَأَرْسَلُ فِي الْمَدَائِنِ حِشْرِينَ

They said: "Keep him and his brother and send to the cities men to collect." Al-ʿAraf 7:111

4. Al-samaa 27:28

اَذَهِبْ بِكَتَبِي هَذَا فَأَلْقِهِ إِلَيْهِمْ ثُمَّ تُولِّ عَنْهُمْ فَأَنْظِرْ مَا ذَا يُرْجَعُونَ
Sometimes the basic madd is prolonged beyond 2 durations due to certain elements (known as causes, *sabab*, for madd)

There are 2 causes of madd

- **Hamzah**
- **Sukūn**
## The Derived Madd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hamzah</th>
<th>Sukūn (following madd letter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>After</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different word</td>
<td>مَدْ بَدَلَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Same word</td>
<td>مَدْ جَائِز 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مَدْ وَاجِب مُنفِصِل 4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مَدْ لاَزِمَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مَد جَائِزَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Before</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مَدْ بَدَلَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مَدْ جَائِز 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>مَدْ وَاجِب مُنفِصِل 4,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مَدْ لاَزِمَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مَد جَائِزَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actual</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In a word 6 َهَارَكَحَاتَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In a letter كَم عَسَل نَقَصَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>الكَلِمَيَّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In a letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shaddah Heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sukūn Light</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shaddah Heavy</td>
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<td>Shaddah Heavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sukūn Light</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Sukūn (following madd letter)**
  - 2 ḍā’īm
  - 6 َهَارَكَحَات
- **Hamzah**
  - مَدْ بَدَلَ
  - مَدْ جَائِزَ
  - مَدْ وَاجِب مُنفِصِل
  - مَدْ لاَزِمَ
  - مَدْ جَائِزَ
- **Presented (due to stop)**
  - 2, 4, 6
Congratulations!
What NEXT?
The Advice to Sufyaan ibn Abdillah:

ISTIQAMAH

إنَّ لِكُل عَمَل شَرَّةٍ، وَلِكُل شَرَّة فَشَرةٍ،
فَمَنْ كَانَ فَشَرتَهُ إِلَى سُبْحَانَهُ فَقَادَ اهْتَدَىٌ،
وَمَنْ كَانَتْ إِلَى عِيْرِ ذَلِكَ فَقَادَ هَلَكَ

[Ibn Hibban, authenticated by al-Mundhiri, Ahmad Shakir, Albani and Arnaut]