

Ijra' - Explaining Tajweed Rules

Notes for Teachers:

Ijra of Tajweed rules is essential for pupils to fully understand the rules. Where pupils explain Tajweed rules in their own words, this creates a deeper understanding and confidence regarding the rule.

When carrying out Ijra of Tajweed rules in class, pupils must explain them in a manner where all the details of the rule are communicated without the need of prompting by the teacher.

Below is an example of how a pupil must explain each rule. The explanation of the pupil is in speech marks.

Pupils must not be instructed to say the exact words written below. The wording can differ, but all the information mentioned must be communicated in the explanation.

The key factor is that the children also understand their own explanation. If a pupil is explaining a Tajweed rule without understanding it, then this is defeating the objective.

Pupils may take a few days / weeks to adjust to this mode of Ijra'. However, teachers must persevere with this method and where necessary reward / penalise for a lack of effort etc. Teachers must explain to the pupils that this is what will be expected from them in their oral exam.

This method of Ijra' has been tested in Madrasa. It not only works, it is actually a very successful method of Ijra'. Hence teachers need to embrace this method and implement it in their respective classes.

1. Full Mouth Letters:

ظَلَمُوا

"ظ is a full mouth letter. The full mouth letters are: "

ظ	ق	ط	غ	ض	ص	خ
مُحَصَّنٌ صَغِيظٌ قِظٌ						

2. Ghunnah:

جَنَّاتٍ

"Ghunnah will happen here as there is Noon Mushaddad. Ghunna also happens when there is Meem Mushaddad. Ghunnah means to make a strong / heavy sound from the nose."

3. Throat Letters:

عَاوَنَ

"ع is a throat letter. The throat letters are: "

خ	غ	ح	ع	ه	ء
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4. Allah Rule:

بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ

"The (Laam of) Allah will be read empty mouth because the letter before it has got a Kasra. If the letter before the (Laam of) Allah has a Fatha or Dhamma, then (the Laam of) Allah would be read full mouth."

5. Qalqalah:

وَأَبْصَارِهِمْ

"There will be Qalqalah on the ب as it is one of the Qalqalah letters. The Qalqalah letters are:

د	ج	ب	ط	ق
قُطِبْ جَدًّا				

Qalqalah will only happen if there is a *Sukoon* on a Qalqalah letter."

وَتَبَّ

"When a Waqf is made on a Qalqalah letter with "Tashdeed" i.e a Mushaddad Qalqalah letter, there will be a *strong* Qalqalah." (Please see someone if you are unsure.)

6. Madd:

مَا أَنْتُمْ

"Short / small Madd will happen here. We stretch for 3 seconds. For Big / long Madd, we stretch for 4 seconds. Madd means to stretch.

Note: Pupils should be able to demonstrate the stretching by opening and closing the finger. Closing finger is one second and opening it is another second etc.

7. Basic Raa:

رُسُلٌ

"The Raa will be read full mouth because it has a Dhamma. If it had a Fatha it would also be full mouth. If it had a Kasra, it would be read empty mouth."

8. Raa Saakin:

يَغْفِرُ لَكُمْ

"The Raa Saakin will be read empty mouth because the letter before it has a Kasra. If the letter before had a Fatha or Dhamma it would be full mouth."

Note: The pupil must use the term Raa Saakin in the answer.

قَدِيرٌ

"The Raa Saakin will be read empty mouth because we are stopping on the Raa and the letter before it is a ي (Yaa Saakin).

9. Raa Mushaddad:

مِنْ رَّازِقٍ

"The Raa Mushaddad will be read empty mouth 'twice' because it has a Kasra. If it had a Fatha or Dhamma, it would be full mouth 'twice'."

Note: The pupil must use the term Raa Mushaddad in the answer and make reference to two Raa (twice).

10. Waqf on a Mushaddad:

فَطَلُّ

"When doing Waqf on any Mushaddad letter other than Qalqalah letters, the sound of that letter will be *prolonged*."

Note: There should be no Qalqalah on that letter.

11. Yoomin Ghunnah:

بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلًا

"If after Noon Saakin or Tanween there are one of the "Yoomin" letters, Yoomin Ghunna will be done. In this example, after Tanween there is a "Wow" from the Yoomin letters. Ghunna is to make a "strong / heavy" sound from the nose.

Note: The pupil must refer to "strong / heavy" sound in the answer.

12. Noon Saakin & Tanween Ikhfa:

مِنْ شَيْءٍ

"If after Noon Saakin or Tanween there are one of the following 13 letters, Noon Saakin & Tanween Ikhfaa will not be done.

ن	م	و	ي	ب	هـ	ل	خ	غ	ح	ع	هـ	ء
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In this example, after Noon Saakin there is "Sheen", which is not one of the 13 letters, so Ikhfaa will be done. Ikhfaa is to make a "light" sound from the nose."

13. Meem Saakin Ikhfa:

كَافِرٍ بِهِ

"After Meem Saakin there is a "Baa", so Meem Saakin Ikhfa will be done. In Meem Saakin Ikhfa, we 1) Gently touch the lips and 2) Make a light sound from the nose."