



**Presented by AQL &  
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# RECITE

The Essentials of Tajweed

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## INTRODUCTION

### WHY TAJWEED?

Definition: to make our pronunciation of the Quran better/perfect/as it was revealed.

### WHAT DOES QURAN WANT FROM YOU?

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### WHAT YOU NEED FOR THIS CLASS

- At least a beginner-level ability to read Quran
- Notebook or paper, writing implements
- A mirror (to see your mouth as you pronounce letters/sounds)
- Recording device to record/hear yourself recite

### GETTING OUR READING UP TO PAR

- **P**honetics
- **A**ccents
- **R**hythm

## CHAPTER 1: PHONETICS

### LESSON 1.1 - ARE YOU AWESOME OR HAPPY?

There are 29 letters in the Arabic alphabet:

ر	ذ	د	خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش	س	ز
	ى	ء	هـ	و	ن	م	ل	ك	ق

#### Awesome Letters:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_

**Happy Letters:** All remaining letters

**Exceptions:** \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

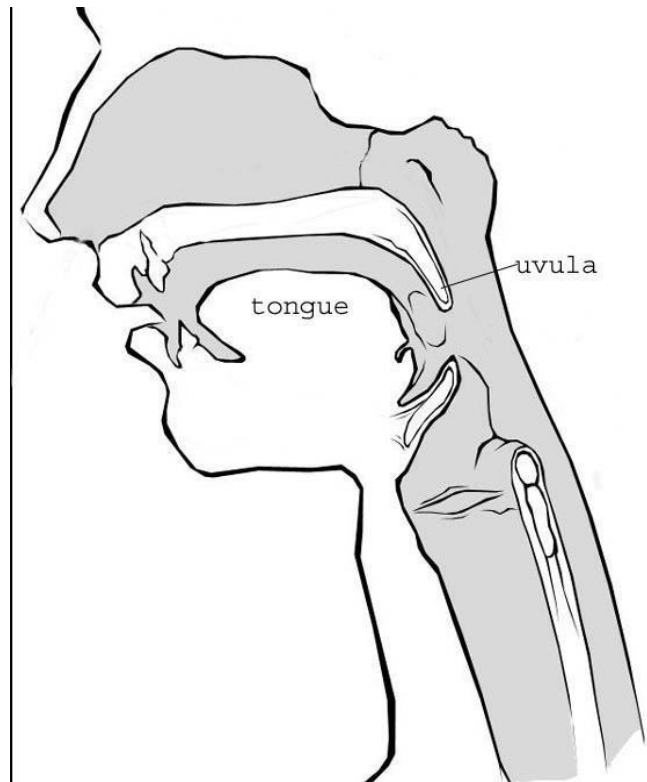
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**LESSON 1.2 - WHAT IS YOUR ADDRESS?**

مَخَارِج is the place of pronunciation (address). All of these places of pronunciation fit

between: \_\_\_\_\_

and \_\_\_\_\_



## Letters of the Throat

3 <sup>rd</sup> Closest to your mouth	
2 <sup>nd</sup> Middle	
1 <sup>st</sup> Bottom; closest to the chest cavity	

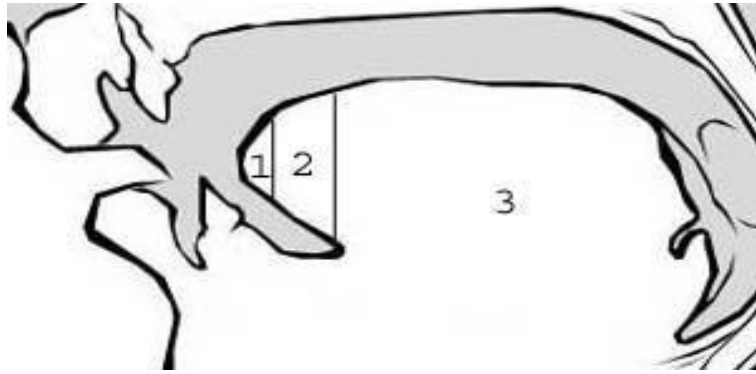
**Letters of the Lips:** \_\_\_\_\_

- Note: If your lips are allowed to touch while pronouncing these letters, then by definition, they cannot touch when pronouncing other letters
- For example: it is a common mistake for people to allow their lips to touch when saying: ص ض ط

**Behind the Uvula:** \_\_\_\_\_

**In Front of the Uvula:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Parts of the Tongue & Places of Pronunciation



- 3<sup>rd</sup> part of the tongue between right or left molar without moving the tip of the tongue: ض
- 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the tongue, behind the bottom teeth (be sure your tongue is not bending): ص
- 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the tongue, behind the top teeth: ط
- 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the tongue, at the edge of top teeth: ظ
- The top and bottom teeth together: ز
- The tip of the tongue, behind the top teeth: ت, د
- The tip of the tongue, at the edge of the top teeth: ث, ذ
- The tip of the tongue, behind the bottom teeth: س
- Close your back teeth: ش



## LESSON 1.3 - WE ARE AWESOME AND HAPPY

### The Rules for ل and ر

At face value ل is ALWAYS \_\_\_\_\_

- The only word in which ل can be heavy is \_\_\_\_\_
- It will be heavy only if the last letter before الله has \_\_\_\_\_

سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ	دِينِ اللَّهِ	نَصْرُ اللَّهِ
بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ	نَارُ اللَّهِ الْمُوقَدَةُ	رَحْمَتِ اللَّهِ

At face value ر is ALWAYS \_\_\_\_\_

- ر will be heavy when: \_\_\_\_\_
- ر will be light when: \_\_\_\_\_

رِزْقُهُ	بِقَرَّةٍ	رَحْمَتُهُ
وَالْمُرْسَلَاتِ عُرْفًا	بِقَادِرٍ	الْأَرْضِ

## LESSON 1.4 - MOVING FROM ADDRESS TO ADDRESS

**Transitions** from heavy to light, and from light to heavy: each letter carries its own identity.

أَرَّ	لَضَّ	يَعُّ	أَخُّ	بَطَّ	نَضَّ
طَبَّ	عَشَّ	ظَفَّ	ضَلَّ	خَمَّ	قُوَّ
طَبَّقَ	بَطَّشَ	نَضَّرَ	أَرْضَ	خَلَقَ	وَقَالَ

**End of Chapter Notes:**

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## CHAPTER 2 – ACCENTS

Accents embellish and elongate the sounds of letters. When discussing letters, we can refer to:

- The sound they make
- The complete sound: the sound the letter makes added to the accent on it (i.e., the sound of the letter ر + an accent = a complete sound

When discussing accents you will need to do one of two things:

- Pronounce the sound a letter makes, or
- Take a complete sound and connect it to the next sound

### LESSON 2.1 - THIS CAT FEELS COOL

**Basic Accents:** َ ِ ُ

Each of the basic accents is stretched for one “count” which is equivalent to a second. The Arabic term for this is حركة

قُرِيٌّ	أَذِنَ	خُلِقَ	وَلَدَ	رَفَعَ	ذَكَرَ
عِنَبٌ	صُحُفًا	وَسَطًا	كُفُوًا	خَشِيَ	قَتَلَ
مَسَدٍ	سُرُرٌ	طَبَقٍ	عَمَدٍ	أَحَدٌ	أَبَدٌ

## LESSON 2.2 - STRETCHING VS. HOLDING

جَاءَ	إِنَّ	جَانَّ
<p>Here you are stretching the sound of the ج like counting seconds with your fingers.</p>	<p>Here you are holding the sound of the ا and the ن together like pressing your fingers together.</p>	<p>Stretch the ج count for 3 seconds on your fingers for the complete sound.</p> <p>Without breaking your breath, hold the sound between the ج and ن and press your fingers together to hold the sound.</p>

## LESSON 2.3 - THE BASIC STRETCH

### Rules of Elongation

- The rules of elongation help students understand how long to stretch a complete sound, as well as, how much not to stretch.
- As explained earlier, basic accents are stretched for one count. (It is just as important not to stretch as it is to do so when necessary.)

### The Basic Stretch

All of the below will be stretched for 2 حركة (counts).

اَ	يِ	وُ
A line on the top followed by an ا	A line on the bottom followed by a ي	A وُ followed by a و
بَا	تِي	ثُوَا
جَا	فِي	قُوَا
رَا	وِي	عُوَا
اِ	اِي	اُوَا
ضَا	يِي	وُوَا

## LESSON 2.4 - OTHER TYPES OF مَدُّ

All the signs of elongation fit in one of two categories:

- North to South OR East to West

### North to South

- The following signs of elongation all point North to South: َ ِ ُ
- These are all recited for 2 حركة (counts)

ئِ	لَا	وُ	أ
صِ	عِ	دِ	بِ
ءِ	نِ	شِ	جِ
ذَلِكَ	سَلَامٌ	سَمَوَاتٍ	مُوسَى
لِنَفْسِهِ	هَذِهِ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	بِهِ
سُبْحَانَهُ	أَمْرَهُ	إِنَّهُ	لَهُ

### East to West

- The following signs run from East to West
- They are all recited for 3-5 حركة (counts)

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا	وَلَا أَنْتُمْ	جَزَاءُ هُمْ	لَا إِلَهَ
إِسْرَاءِ يَلِ	أَوْلَايَكَ	وَالسَّمَاءِ	إِذَا جَاءَ
وَالصَّالِينَ	جَاءَتِ الصَّاحَّةُ	حَاجَّكَ	دَابَّةٍ
الْم	يس	ن	ق
عَسَق	كهيَعص	حم	المص

### What is a Miracle Letter?

- Letters of which only Allah (SWT) knows the meaning
- They come only at the beginning of a سورة (surah)
- The Rule: hold the stretch for at least 5 حركة (counts)

### How do you know if it should be stretched for 3, 4, or 5 counts?

- An East to West on any letter will be stretched for 3 counts: مَشَاءَ
- An East to West followed by a ء will be stretched for 4 counts: مَشَاءَءَ
- An East to West on a miracle letter will be stretched for 5 counts: ق
- Any sign that looks like this you have the liberty to stretch anywhere between 3-5 counts: وَأَوْلَايَكَ

## LESSON 2.5 THE FISH HEAD

### The Head of ص

- This accent is found in all Uthmani script Mus-haf.
- It is called the "Head of ص".
- It does, however, look like a fish head.
- So, as a rule, you catch a fish then chop the head off. Therefore, when you see this symbol on a letter, you do not pronounce it (you chop it out), which means that you cancel the letter

## LESSON 2.6 - CANADIAN RULE

Whenever there is a َ followed by a ي with a ُ, it will sound like the letter 'A'.

قَيَّ	عَيَّ	حَيَّ	أَيَّ	نَيَّ	لَيَّ
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## LESSON 2.7 - AROUND THE WORLD

Whenever there is a َ followed by a و with ُ, the sound goes around the world—it will sound similar to an 'O'.

قَوَّ	عَوَّ	حَوَّ	أَوَّ	نَوَّ	لَوَّ
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**End of Chapter Notes:**

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## CHAPTER 3 – RHYTHM

Rhythm is the effects of accents on phonetics.

### LESSON 3.1 - قلقله THE BOUNCING SOUND

This rule of rhythm involves 5 letters. When any of these five letters have a connect or َ, they “bounce”

ق ط ب ج د

دَافِقٍ	تَرَهَقُ	خَلَقَ	أُقْسِمُ	نَقَعَا	إِقْرَأْ
مُحِيطٌ	مَطَاعِ	وَسَطًا	سَطَنَ	بَطَشَ	لَيَطغِي
يَحْسَبُ	فَنَصَبُ	فَرَعَبُ	أَبْرَارِ	عَبَدًا	يُبْدِي
أَخْرَجَ	الرُّجْعَى	بُرُوجِ	زَجْرَةً	تَجْرِي	فَجْرٍ
وَلَقَدْ	وَقُودِ	يَشْهَدُ	يَدْعُوا	قَدَحًا	يَدْخُلُونَ

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## **LESSON 3.2 - TONGUE TOUCH (TT) & TONGUE NOT TOUCH (TNT)**

### **How We Use Our Tongues**

Sometimes we are not aware of where our tongue is touching and how much pressure we are applying.

- Exercise 1: Say the letters N, L, and R. Think about where your tongue is touching: the top of your mouth, above your top teeth.
- Exercise 2: Say it again, but this time leave your tongue up there, press it where it is, Nnnnnnnn, Llllllllll and Rrrrrrrrrr.
- Exercise 3: Try to say N without touching your tongue. To make it easier, try making a nasal sound, vibrating in your nose.

### **Tongue Touch (TT) vs. Tongue Not Touch (TNT)**

- You can control your tongue
- You can make you tongue float (verses touching)
- When you float your tongue it makes a nasal sound
- When you touch it to the roof of your mouth it does not make a nasal sound

## Rules for نُنْ or َّ ِ ُ (the easy approach)

<u>Tongue Touch (TT)</u>	<u>Tongue Not Touch (TNT)</u>	<u>Add a Connect &amp; Hold or َّ</u>
مَنْ أَمَّنْ	يُنْفِقُونَ	مَنْ يَقُولُ

### Tongue Touch (TT)

If نُنْ or َّ ِ ُ is followed by the letters of the throat ع ح ا ه غ خ, then Tongue Touches (TT): your tongue will touch the roof of your mouth.

لِمَنْ خَشِيَ	طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ	مِنْخَوْفٍ	وَمَنْ خَفَّتْ	عَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ
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### Tongue Not Touch (TNT)

If نُنْ or َّ ِ ُ is followed by a letter that is NOT from the throat, then Tongue does Not Touch (TNT): your tongue will not touch the roof of your mouth and instead will float.

أَطَعَمَهُمْ مِّنْجُوعٍ	عَنْصَلَاتِهِمْ	نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ	مِنْ شَرِّ
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If نُنْ or َّ ِ ُ is followed by any letter in ي ر م ل و ن, place a َّ on the letter of ي رملون  
(Note: In the Uthmani Script you may not find a َّ. So whether there is a َّ (connect and hold) or not, you should put one there.)

لَذِكْرِكَ	قَرْيَةٍ مِّنْ نَّذِيرٍ	ذَهَبًا لُّوْلُؤًا	مِنْ رَبِّكَ	مَنْ يَعْبُدُ
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### LESSON 3.3 - غنه (STRONG NASAL)

- ن and م demand some special attention when ّ is placed on them.
- Every time you see a ّ on a ن or م you need to make a strong nasal sound.
- You will vibrate the sound within your nasal cavity to produce the غنه strong nasal sound.

#### So Is That TT or TNT?

- Ghunna ≠ TT OR TNT
- Do not get confused with the placement of your tongue for Ghunna.
- The tongue will be at the place of pronunciation of the letter that you are saying.

#### How Long Do I Hold It?

- As with any ّ hold for two counts.
- It is just like pressing your fingers together and easier than trying to count the hold on your fingers.

شَرَّالْتَفَّاتِ	إِنَّهُ	إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ	فَأَمَّهُ
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#### م Followed By the Letter ب

When م is followed by the letter ب the sound vibrates between your lips for 2 counts.

إِنَّ رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ	تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّن سِجِّيلٍ
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### LESSON 3.4 - BABY م

You might see a baby م placed over a letter.

You are being asked to add the م sound to that letter and vibrate the lips.

لَوْلَا يَأْتُونَ عَلَيْهِم بِسُلْطٰنٍ بَيْنِ	كَلَّا ۚ لَيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي الْحُطَمَةِ
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### LESSON 3.5 - THE WORD انا

When reading the word انا it will be pronounced ان

### LESSON 3.6 - 0 ON ا

When there is a 0 on an ا you cancel it.

### LESSON 3.7 - SHARP ا

When ا has a "connect" it becomes sharp.

مَّا كُوِلِ	فَلْيَأْتِكُمْ	أُولِي بَأْسٍ
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### LESSON 3.8 - ه STEREO SOUND

When ه has a "connect" it makes a "Stereo Sound".

مَنْ يَهْدِ اللَّهُ	وَاجِبُهُ	فَهُوَ الْمُهْتَدِ	كَهْفِهِمْ
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**End of Chapter Notes:**

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## APPENDIX 1 - REVIEW OF ACCENTS

### BASIC ACCENTS َ ِ ُ

Each of the basic accents is stretched for one "count" which is equivalent to a second.

The Arabic term for this is حركة

أ	إ	آ	أ	إ	آ	أ	إ	آ
ب	بِ	بُ	ب	بِ	بُ	ب	بِ	بُ
ج	جِ	جُ	ج	جِ	جُ	ج	جِ	جُ
د	دِ	دُ	د	دِ	دُ	د	دِ	دُ
ر	رِ	رُ	ر	رِ	رُ	ر	رِ	رُ
ص	صِ	صُ	ص	صِ	صُ	ص	صِ	صُ
ظ	ظِ	ظُ	ظ	ظِ	ظُ	ظ	ظِ	ظُ
ع	عِ	عُ	ع	عِ	عُ	ع	عِ	عُ
ف	فِ	فُ	ف	فِ	فُ	ف	فِ	فُ
ك	كِ	كُ	ك	كِ	كُ	ك	كِ	كُ
ن	نِ	نُ	ن	نِ	نُ	ن	نِ	نُ
			ي	يِ	يُ	ي	يِ	يُ



**DOUBLE ACCENTS** ٲ ٳ ٴ

When pronouncing these accents it is just like the basic three accents but with an "N" sound at the end.

و	وٲ	وٳ	وٴ	وٲ	وٳ	وٴ	وٲ	وٳ	وٴ
ز	زٲ	زٳ	زٴ	زٲ	زٳ	زٴ	زٲ	زٳ	زٴ
س	سٲ	سٳ	سٴ	سٲ	سٳ	سٴ	سٲ	سٳ	سٴ
م	مٲ	مٳ	مٴ	مٲ	مٳ	مٴ	مٲ	مٳ	مٴ
ن	نٲ	نٳ	نٴ	نٲ	نٳ	نٴ	نٲ	نٳ	نٴ
ر	رٲ	رٳ	رٴ	رٲ	رٳ	رٴ	رٲ	رٳ	رٴ
ش	شٲ	شٳ	شٴ	شٲ	شٳ	شٴ	شٲ	شٳ	شٴ
ف	فٲ	فٳ	فٴ	فٲ	فٳ	فٴ	فٲ	فٳ	فٴ
ل	لٲ	لٳ	لٴ	لٲ	لٳ	لٴ	لٲ	لٳ	لٴ
		هٲ	هٳ	هٲ	هٳ	هٴ			

## CONNECT

You must connect the complete sound of the previous letter with the letter that has this symbol.

## CONNECT & HOLD

This accent tells you to connect and hold. It is the strongest accent; it forces cancellation of the accent that comes directly before it.

<p>مَنْ يَقُولُ</p>	<p>مِمَّا</p>
<p>The ن will get cancelled in this case because the "connect and hold" is stronger than the "connect"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Find the complete sound before the 'connect &amp; hold'</li><li>2. Connect it to the letter that has the 'connect &amp; hold'</li><li>3. Hold the sound of that connection</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Take the complete sound of م with the line on the bottom</li><li>2. Connect it to the sound of the م with the 'connect &amp; hold'</li><li>3. Hold that connection like pressing your fingers together</li></ol>

Practice

يُظَنُّ	نَعَمَ	كَذَّبَ	قَدَّرَ
قُوَّةٍ	ذَرَّةٍ	جَنَّةٍ	يُحْصَى
كَذَّبَتْ	قَدَّمَتْ	سُعِرَتْ	كِرَّةٌ
تُحَدِّثُ	تَطَّلِعُ	كُورَتْ	عُطِّلَتْ
لِلَّهِ	إِيَّاكَ	أَيَّانَ	مُذَكِّرٌ
فَعَالٌ	عَسَاقًا	ثَجَّاجًا	تَوَابًا
مُكْرَمَةٌ	مُمَدَّدَةٌ	وَهَّاجًا	كِذَابًا
وَالنَّشِطِ	وَتَرَائِبٍ	وَالسَّمَاءِ	مُطَهَّرَةٍ
فَالْمُدَبِّرِ	فَالسَّابِقِ	وَالسَّبِيحِ	وَالنَّزْعِ
الْمُرْمِلِ	الْمُدَبِّرِ	يَذَكِّرُ	يَزْكِي