

KHAYR ACADEMY TAJWEED COURSE

COURSE INSTRUCTOR: USTADH FARUQ AHMED



TAJWEED COURSE LEVEL 1

(Beautify your recitation of the Holy Quran)

This course is designed to improve your **letter pronunciation, fluency** and the necessary rules to ensure no **MAJOR** or **MINOR** mistakes are made while recitation of the Quran.

This is Level 1 and will run for 4 weeks every
Wednesday 7pm – 8pm

Lesson 1: Introduction to Tajweed, virtues and definitions, major/minor mistakes, how to find makharij and teach makharij (lips)

Lesson 2: Virtues, manners and etiquettes, harkaat, makharij (2nd part and beginning of lisaan) and practical reading of single harakah

Lesson 3: Virtues, finish makharij (teach them ijra of makharij) and remaining definitions (sukun, shaddah)

Lesson 4: Ijraa of makharij, mini assessment.
Recap of all four lessons and intro of module 2.

Content for Level 1

Introduction	5
Significance of Tajweed	6
Virtues of the Qur'an	7
Manners and Etiquettes	8
Ta'awwudh & Tasmiyah	9
Types of Mistakes	11
The 17 Makhārij	14
How to find the Makhraj of a letter	17
Definition of terms	18

Introduction & Definitions

Tajweed: To pronounce every letter **correctly** from its makhraj with all its qualities.
(to give every letter its right)

Makhraj: The place where a letter is pronounced from is called **Makhraj**.
The plural of Makhraj is Makhaarij. In total there are **17** makhārij.

Purpose of Tajweed:

To be able to recite every word of the Quran just as it was revealed by Allāh and recited by our beloved Prophet (saw)

Ruling of Tajweed:

To recite the Qur'ān with Tajweed is Farḍ 'Ayn (Compulsory on each individual).
This means that every Muslim **MUST** recite the Qur'ān with Tajweed.

Significance of Tajweed

Allāh says in the Qur'an: **وَ رَتَّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلاً**

And recite the Qur'an with a measured recitation.

The Prophet (saw) said: **رُبَّ قَارِيٍّ لِلْقُرْآنِ وَ الْقُرْآنُ يَلْعَنُهُ**

There are some who recite the Qur'an and the Qur'an curses them.

Imām Al-Jazarī writes: **وَ الْآخِذُ بِالتَّجْوِيدِ حَتْمٌ لَّازِمٌ مَنْ لَمْ يُجَوِّدِ الْقُرْآنَ أَثِمُّ**

And to learn Tajweed is compulsory
One who doesn't read the Qur'an with Tajweed is sinful.

Virtues of learning Tajweed & reciting Quran

There are many narrations encouraging the recitation of the Qur'an. Below are just a few of these narrations from various companions.

Uthmān bin 'Affān (ra) narrates that the **Prophet** (sa) said, "Verily, the **most virtuous** of you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches it." (Bukhari)

Abdullāh Ibn Mas'ūd (ra) narrates that Rasūlullāh (sa) said, "Whoever recites one letter from the book of Allāh, for him is one reward, and each reward is multiplied by ten. I do not say that 'Alif Lām Mīm' **الم** Is a letter, but **Alif** is a letter, **Lām** is a letter and **Mīm** is a letter." (Tirmidhi)

Abu Umāmah Al-Bāhilī (ra) reports he heard Rasūlullāh (sa) say, "Read the Qur'ān for it will come as an intercessor for its reader on the Day of Qiyāmah." (Muslim)

Āishah (ra) narrates that Rasūlullāh (sa) said, "The one who recites the Qur'an and is well versed in it, will be in the company of the noble and righteous angels; and the one who recites, and he falters in it and it is difficult on him, will receive a double reward." (Bukhari & Muslim)

Manners and Etiquettes

The following are some **manners** and **etiquettes** that should be observed before reciting the Qur'ān.

- Be in the state of **Purity** and **Wuḍū**. This means that they should not require Ghusl, and it is highly recommended that they are in a state of Wuḍu.
- Recite in a **clean** and **pure** place
- Wear **clean** and **pure** clothes
- Use a **Miswak**
- Apply Fragrance (**Itr**)
- Recite in a place free from **distraction**,
- Show the greatest of **respect** to the Quran
- Sit facing the **Qiblah** and in a **dignified** manner
- Intend to please **only** Allāh
- Read **Ṣalawāt** upon the Prophet
- Recite the **Ta'awwudh** and **Tasmiyah**
- When the Qur'ān is being recited **listen attentively**

Manners and Etiquettes

- Ibn Katheer (ra) mentioned some of Etiquette of Reciting Qur'an
- One should neither recite nor touch the Qur'an except in a state of purification.
- One should use Siwak to clean his teeth before recitation.
- One should wear his best clothes.
- One should face the direction of prayer (Qiblah).
- One should pause his recitation when yawning.
- One should not interrupt his recitation and speak, except if necessary.
- One should be attentive to what he is reciting.
- One should pause at a verse mentioning reward and ask Allah for that reward.
- One should pause at a verse mentioning punishment and seek refuge in Allah from that punishment.
- One should not leave the Qur'an opened, nor place anything on it.
- One should not raise his voice when reciting to the extent that he confuses other adjacent reciters.
- One should not recite in marketplaces and places of distracting noise.
- We should at least be in the state of WUDU
- Be away from disturbance and distractions like family children TV or work
- Make sincere intention that we are here to learn Tajweed so that we can recite the Quran correctly as it was sent to Prophet Muhammad (sa).

If we can't have the above 3 minimum, then I would say its best not to attend the live lessons and listen to the recordings later on when there aren't any distractions around you.

Also try your best to do all your homework which will be given to you.

Ta'awwudh & Tasmiyah

Begin by seeking refuge

Before we begin recitation, it is necessary to seek Allāh's protection from the accursed Shayṭān by saying the **Ta'awwudh**:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from Shaytan, the accursed

Allāh commands us to seek refuge as mentioned in Sūrah An-Nahl:

○ فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ الْقُرْآنَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

So, when you recite the Qur'an, then seek refuge with Allah from Shaytan the accursed. (16:98)

- If the reader is reciting alone or quietly, then Ta'awwudh should be read as audible **as their recitation**.
- If the reader is reciting aloud in the presence of others, then Ta'awwudh should be **read loud**.
- Whilst reciting the Quran'ān if the reciter engages in normal talk or replies to Salam or has something to eat or drink, then it will be necessary to repeat the Ta'awwudh before re-starting the recitation.
- If the recitation is paused due to sneezing or coughing or talk regarding the Quran'ān, then repeating Ta'awwudh isn't necessary.

➤ **Begin the recitation in the name of Allāh**

To begin recitation of a sūrah, after seeking refuge with Allāh, it is necessary to start by saying the **Tasmiyah**:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah the most merciful the most kind

When starting recitation from the middle of any surah it will be optional to recite the Tasmiyah, however to recite the Tasmiyah is better and more rewarding.

➤ **Listening Attentively**

In Sūrah Al-A'rāf
Allāh says:

وَإِذَا قُرِئَ الْقُرْآنُ فَاسْتَمِعُوا لَهُ وَأَنْصِتُوا لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ ﴿٢٠٤﴾

And when the Quran is being recited, then listen attentively and keep silent, so that you may be graced with mercy. (7:204)

**Listening silently is a clear command of Allāh.
It is also an expression of showing respect for the Quran.**

Types of Mistakes

There are **2 types of Mistakes**:

- 1) **Major mistake.** This is called Lahn Jalī (اللحن الجلي) in Arabic.
- 2) **Minor mistake.** This is called Lahn Khafī (اللحن الخفي) in Arabic.

Major Mistake

Ruling: It is **Harām** to recite the Qur'ān with **Lahn Jalī**.
The meaning may become very badly distorted.

To replace:

- (a) A letter with another letter.
- (b) A harakah with a sukūn or a sukūn with a harakah.
- (c) A harakah with another harakah. E.g. to read

Examples provided in the next page

Major Mistakes Examples

To replace: (a) A letter with another letter. E.g. to read:

وَالطُّيْنِ Instead of وَالتِّينِ
mud-clay fig fruit

عَلِيمٌ Instead of أَلِيمٌ
all knowing painful (punishment)

قَلْبٌ Instead of كَلْبٌ
heart dog

To replace: (b) A harakah with a sukūn or a sukūn with a harakah. E.g. to read:

أَنْعَمْتَ Instead of أَنْعَمْتُ
you have favoured i have favoured

To replace: (c) A harakah with another harakah. E.g. to read:

وَقَتْلَ دَاوُدَ جَالُوتَ وَعَصَى آدَمُ رَبَّهُ

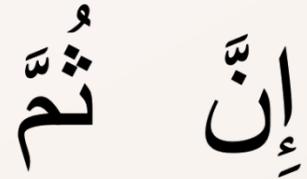
(d) To add or delete a letter

Minor Mistakes

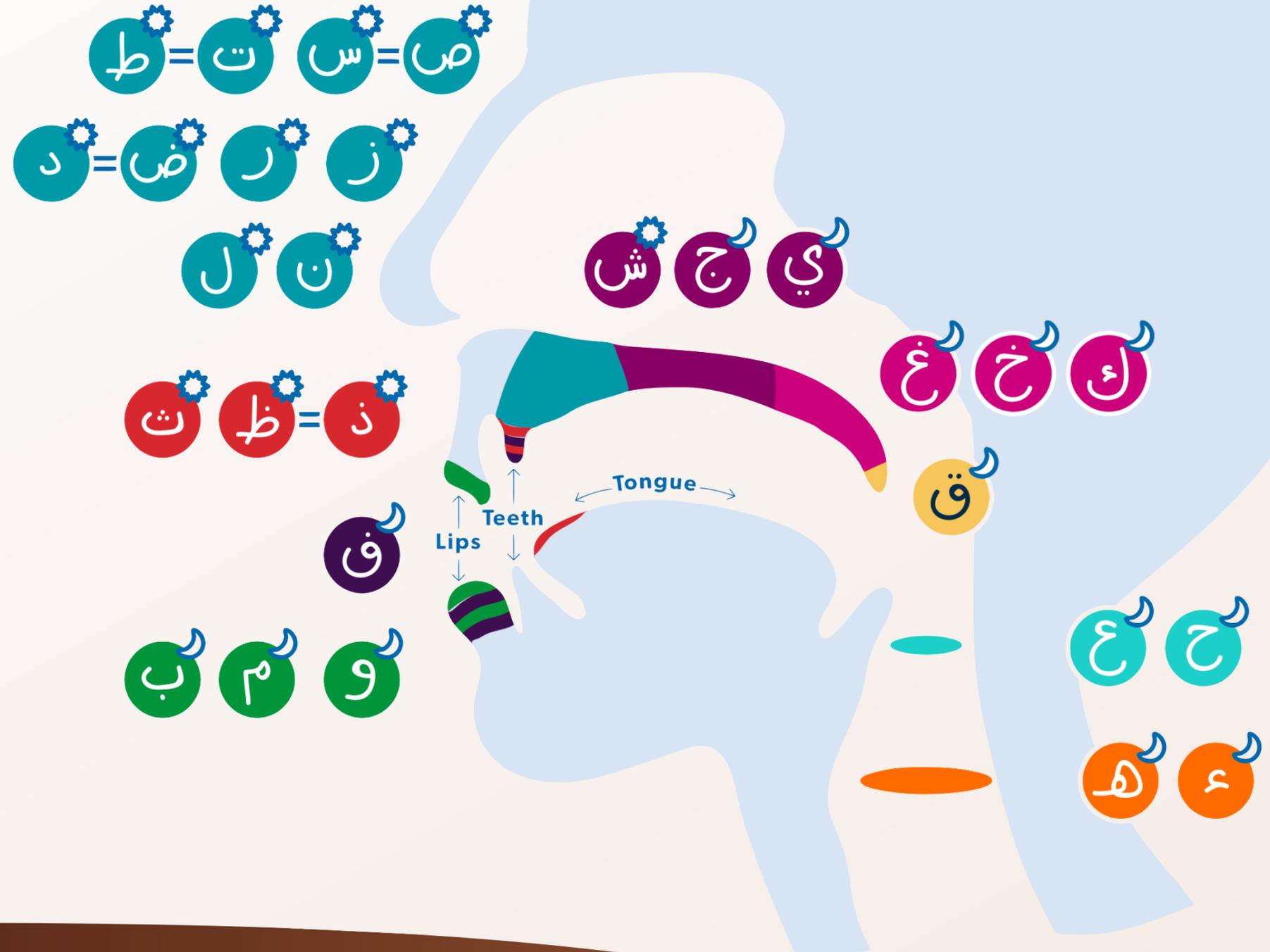
All other mistakes can be classified as **Lahn khafī**. (Minor Mistake)

- **Ruling:** It is Makrūh (disliked) to recite the Qur'ān with lahn khafī. The beauty in the recitation of the Quran is lost.

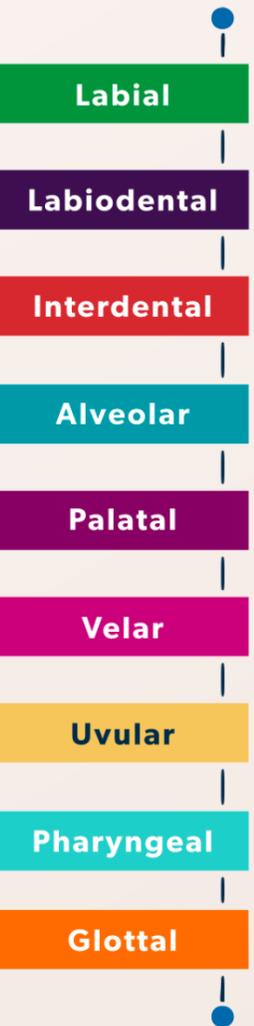
Some examples:

- To recite without ghunnah or vice versa e.g. 
- To recite without ikhfā or vice versa e.g. 
- To recite without idghām or vice versa e.g. 
- To recite without Madd and vice versa e.g. 

The 17 Makhārij



Closest to the lips



Farthest from the lips

The 17 Makhārij

Shafatain (lips): 2 makhārij 4 letters

ب

When both lips join together from the wet part

م

When both lips join together from the dry part

و

When both lips join together with a gap

ف

When the bottom lip touches the edge of the front 2 teeth

Halq (throat): 3 makhārij 6 letters

ء ه

Bottom part of the throat (next to lungs)

ع ح

Middle part of the throat

ع خ

Top part of the throat (next to tongue)

Jawf (emptiness of the mouth): 1 makhraj 3 letters

ا و ا Emptiness of the mouth
(stretching letters)

Khaishūm (inside part of the nose): 1 makhraj 0 letters

مّ نّ Inside part of the nose
(Ghunnah)

Lisān (tongue): 10 makhārij 18 letters

- **Back part of the tongue**

ق When the back part of the tongue touches the soft palate

ك When the back part of the tongue touches the soft palate next to the hard palate

ض When the back part of the tongue from either side touches the gums of the top last 5 teeth (Molars)

- **Middle part of the tongue**

ي ش ج When the middle part of the tongue touches the hard palate (touches the direct top)

- **Front part of the tongue**

ر When the front part of the tongue touches the gums of the top front 4 or 2 teeth
(NO ROLLING OF TONGUE OR VIBRATING)

ن When the front part of the tongue touches the gums of the top front 6 teeth

ل When the front part of the tongue touches the gums of the top front 8 teeth

- **Tip of the tongue**

ط د ت When the tip of the tongue touches the inside of the top front 2 teeth (Gums of the front 2 teeth)

ظ ذ ث When the tip of the tongue touches the **edge** of the top front 2 teeth

ز س ص When the tip of the tongue touches the bottom front teeth and slightly touches the top front teeth

How to find the makhraj of a letter

To find the makhraj of a letter, we add a ^{ءَ} before the letter and make the letter sākin (i.e. with a ° on top)

The makhraj will be where the sound ends.

Example:

To find the makhraj of ت: ^{ءَ}أ + ث = ^{ءَ}أث

Standing Fathah: A tiny Alif symbol on top of a letter is called a Standing fathah. A standing fathah must be stretched 1 Alif or 2 harakahs.

Example:

الفِ

Standing Kasrah: A tiny Alif symbol underneath a letter is called a Standing kasrah. A standing kasrah must be stretched 1 Alif or 2 harakahs.

Example:

اِيتِ

Standing Dammah: A symbol like a tiny figure 6 on top of a letter is called a Standing dammah. A standing dammah must be stretched 1 Alif or 2 harakahs.

Example:

يِرْهَ

Ḥarakāt: Fathah, kasrah, ḍammah collectively are known as ḥarakāt.

Fathatain: Double fathah is called fathatain.
Fathatain is read with an 'AN' sound.

Example:

أَبَدًا

Kasratain: Double kasrah is called kasratain.
Kasratain is read with an 'IN' sound.

Example:

مَسِدٍ

Ḍammatain: Double ḍammah is called ḍammatain.
Ḍammatain is read with an 'UN' sound.

Example:

أَحَدٌ

Tanwin: Fathatain, kasratin and dammatain collectively are known as Tanwin.

Sukūn: a symbol like a tiny letter 'dāl' or backward 'C' or semi-circle or full circle in some Qur'āns.

Example:



Sākinah: a letter with a sukūn on it is called Sākinah.

Tashdīd/Shaddah: a tiny letter 'w' on top of a letter is called Tashdīd/Shaddah.

Example:



Mushaddadah: A letter with a tashdīd on it is called Mushaddadah.