WHAT IS TAJWEED?

Root Word: جَوَّدَ
Linguistically: Excellence, precision

Islamically:
The recitation of the Qur’an as it was revealed to Muhammad ﷺ (صلاة الله عليه وسلم) OR
Giving every letter its due right
WHY LEARN TAJWEED?

And recite the Qur'an in a slow, pleasant tone and style

‘...to recite the Qur'an slowly, making the letters clear, for this is an assistance in understanding and pondering the meaning of the Qur'an.’

Ibn Kathir
The Qur'an can lose its meaning if the letters are not pronounced correctly

قلب : Heart
كلب : Dog

Tajweed is not intended to be about just learning rules and committing them to memory, but rather the correct application of those rules while reciting the Qur'an.
Lahn (Error)

Failing to adhere to the rules of Tajweed whilst reciting the Qur'an

2 Types of Lahn:

1. Clear Error (Lahn Jalee)
   Example: Reading Fathah instead of a Dhammah
   Or not pronouncing letter properly ﷿ / ﷧

2. Hidden Error (Lahn Khafee)
   Example: Mistakes in Idgham, Ikhfaa, Mad etc
ARABIC ALPHABET

ابت ث ج ح خ
د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض
طر ع غ ف ق ك
م ن ه و ي
TAJWEED MOUTH DIAGRAM
Ghunna

Ghunna is the sound that is produced from the nose and the tongue is not used. The duration of the ghunnah sound is for 2 counts.

Ghunna of Noon and Meem Mushaddad

Rule: Whenever you come across a Noon or Meem with a Shadda/Tashdeed, you must make ghunna.
Ghunna of Noon and Meem Mushaddad

إن جهنم كانَت مرصَحًا

إنَّهم كَانُوا لا يرْجُون حسَابًا

فذوقوا فلَن تزيد كَم الْعَذَابًا

إن للملتَقِييْن مَقَارًا

جَزَاكِم مِن رَبِّك عِطَاء حسَابًا

عَمّ يتساءلُون

عَنْ النَّبِي عَلِيم

ثُمّ كَلَّا سَيْعَلَمُون

وجعلنا الْيَهْر معاشًا

وَجَنِّدْت الْفَاقًا
Qalqalah (Echo)

Rule: Whenever you come across the letters د ж ب ط ق in the state of sukoon or at the end of the verses in the state of Waqf (stopping) an echoing sound is pronounced.

3 Types of Qalqalah

1. Qalqalah Akbar

2. Qalqalah Kubra

3. Qalqalah Sughra
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قل أعوذ بِرَبِّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمِن شَرِّ ما خَلَقْتُ ۚ وَمِن شَرِّ غَاسِقِ إِذَا وَقَبِ ۚ وَمِن شَرِّ الْعَقَدِ ۚ وَمِن شَرِّ حَاسِبِ إِذَا حَسَدَ.
The Laam of اللهم & الله

الحمد لله رب العالمين

ألبَّأِيَّةٌ آلِنَاسٍ يَدْخِلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا

لَن نُؤْمِنُ لَكَ حَتَّى نَرَى اللَّهَ
Rules of Noon Sakin & Tanwin

Noon Saakin:
A Noon with a Sukoon on it (مَنْ)

Tanwin:
2 Fathas ً
2 Kasras ً
2 Dhammas ً
4 Rules for Noon Saakin & Tanwin

1. Idhhar
2. Idgham
3. Iqlab
4. Ikhfaa’

In all the rules, you must look at the letter after the Noon Saakin or Tanwin to determine which rule to follow.
Idhhar: Making something apparent

To pronounce the “N” sound of the noon saakin or tanwin WITHOUT stretching it.

6 Letters (All Throat Letters):

ﺡ، ﺧ، ﻉ، ﻍ، ء، ﻫ
Idgham

Idgham: To merge

To combine the “N” sound of the Noon or tanween with the following letter.

6 Letters:

يرملون

لَعْبِرَةَ لِمَن يَخْشَى
فِي عِيْشَةِ رَاضِيَةِ
Iqlaab: Turning & changing

To change the sound of a Noon Saakin or tanwin ("N" sound) into a meem. The sound will also be stretched into a Ghunna.

Just 1 Letter: ﺏ
Ikhfaa’: To hide or cover

To slightly “hide” the “N” sound of the Noon Saakin and Tanwin, and lengthen it slightly.

Rest of the letters: ت، ث، ج، د، ذ، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ف، ق، ك
إخفاء’

كِبْتُ نَّارًا تَلْظَّنٍّ
فَأَنْصَبُ
وَأَلْمَّلُكُ ضَفَّا ضَفَّا
إِلَّا مِن ضَرِيفٍ
فَوَأْتُ ضَفَّا وَشَبَّةً
فِي مَرَضِهَا مَرَضٌ
يَنظُرُ
وَأَطْعُمَ فِي يَوْمٍ
آنَقَضَ ظَهْرَهُ
عَذَابًا فَرِيْبًا
إِذَا كُرْهًا خَابِرَةً
فِي مَكْمُ
فَأَنْصَبُ
مَا مَن نَّفْلَتْ
فَأَنْصَبُ
أَلْمَّلُكُ ضَفَّا ضَفَّا
 إِلَّا مِن ضَرِيفٍ
فَوَأْتُ ضَفَّا وَشَبَّةً
فِي مَرَضِهَا مَرَضٌ
يَنظُرُ
وَأَطْعُمَ فِي يَوْمٍ
آنَقَضَ ظَهْرَهُ
عَذَابًا فَرِيْبًا
إِذَا كُرْهًا خَابِرَةً
فِي مَكْمُ
Meem Saakin

3 Types

Idghaa'm Shafawi

Ikhfaa’ Shafawi

Idhhar Shafawi

All except م < ب

Shafawi – Labial (using the lips)
Presence of a م followed by any letter other than ب or م.
The meem carries a saakin, and the second letter carries a vowel.
There is no ghunnah, and the meem is pronounced clearly.
Ikhfaa’ Shafawi إخفاء شفوي

Presence of a م م followed by a ب ب
The م م carries a sukoon and the ب ب carries a vowel.
Ghunnah is pronounced, for 2 counts
The م م is concealed by the ghunnah
Idghaam Shafawi

Presence of a م followed by another م
The first one carries a sukoon and the second carries a vowel
hence, a shaddah will be created and shown on the second م
resulting in ghunnah, held for 2 counts.
Rules of Idghaam

Idghaam can be separated into 3 different categories

1. Idghaam of **two identical letters**

2. Idghaam of **two similar letters**

3. Idghaam of **two proximities**
Idghaam of two identical letters
إدغام المتماثلين

This occurs when 2 same letters are found together, the first is saakina and the second has a vowel.
The first letter is blended into the second, hence the second letter takes a shaddah (ّ)
Ghunnah is NOT pronounced
Idghaaam of two similar letters

This occurs when 2 letters have the same Makhraaj. The 1st letter is saaakina (ُّ), the 2nd has a vowel. In this case the 1st letter is merged with the 2nd.

قَدْ نَسِيتُنَّ
أُجِيبُتْ دَعُوَتُكُمَا
إِذْ هُمُّتِ طَلَابَتٍ

وَيَقُومُ مَن يَنْصَرَنِي مِنَ الَّذِينَ إِنَّ طَرَدَتْهُمْ أَفَلا تَدْكُرُونَ

وَلَنَ يَنفَعَكُمُ اللَّهُ أَلَٰٓيَّةً إِذْ ظَلَّمَتْهُمُ أَتْكُمُ فِي الْعَذَابِ مُشْتَرَ كُونَ

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Idghaam of two proximities

إدغام المتقاربين

This refers to letters which are near to each other in makhraj.

In this case the letters are also merged.
Rules of Madd

Madd means to **prolong the sound of a vowel**. The minimum prolongation of a vowel is to the measure of two vowels (2 counts), which is equal to the measure of one alif.

3 Natural Madd Letters:
Types of Madd

自然的 Madd

Madd followed by a Hamza

Madd followed by a Sukoon Or Shaddah

Madd followed by other things
Madd Followed by a Hamza

Connected Madd
المد الواجب المتصل

Followed by a hamza (ء) in the same word
The sound is elongated by 4 or 5 counts
by obligation (واجب)

Seperated Madd
المد الجائز المنفصل

Followed by a hamza (ء) in the next word
The sound is elongated by 2, 4 or 5 counts
Preferred is 4 counts
However, as little as 2 counts is permitted (جائز)

 várias

إذا جاء
ولهم سوء الدار
وجاء يومهم بجهنم

إني أعطينك قولاً أنفسكم
الذي أطعمهم

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Madd Followed by a Sukoon/Shaddah

- Madd of Ease
- Obligatory Madd
- Exposed Madd

- Harfee
- Kalimee
Exposed Madd المد العارض

A sukoon placed on a letter by the reader due to him stopping

Requirement: Madd letter followed by a sukoon (as the reader has chosen to stop on it)

Although this will not be actually visible in the Qur'an, but is implied as the reader has chosen to stop on it.

Effect: 2, 4 or 6 counts (Preferred 4/6)
Exposed Madd Exercise
Madd of Ease المد اللين

This occurs when the letter preceding the stop is a و or ي and is preceded by a fathah

Although this will not be actually visible in the Qur'an, but is implied as the reader has chosen to stop on it.

Effect: 2, 4 or 6 counts (Preferred 4)
Obligatory Madd

This is of 2 types

- **Harfee**: The obligatory madd that is present in a letter
- **Kalimee**: The obligatory madd that is present in a word

Requirement: Natural madd letter followed by sukoon or shaddah
Effect: Must be elongated for 6 counts
Obligatory Madd ‘Kalimee’ (in a word)

Requirement:
Natural madd letter
Followed by sukoon or shaddah in a word

Heavy: When a Shaddah follows the madd letter in a word

Light: When a Sukoon follows the madd letter in a word
Obligatory Madd Kalimee Exercise

قال قَدْ أَجِبْتُ دَعُوَّتُكُمْ فَأَسْتَقِيمَتْ وَلَا تَتَّبِعَنِ السُّبِيلَ الَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ

إن شَرَّ الْدُّوَّابِ إِنْ أَلَّهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فَهُمْ لَا يَوْمُونَ

إنَّ الَّذِينَ يُحَاذَوْنَ أَلَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ أوْلَّيْكَ فِي الأَذْلِينَ

وَالْجَاثِنَ خَلَقْنَهُ مِن قَبْلِ مِن نَّارِ السَّمُومِ
Obligatory Madd ‘Harfee’ (in a letter)

This occurs in some of the opening letters with which certain surahs begin.
These letters are: س، ل، ق، ن، م، ص، ك
Obligatory Madd Harfee Exercise

اَلْرَّجُبِ تَلَّكَ عَائِتَتُ الْكِتَابِ الْحَكِيمَ

اَلْمُرْتِبِ تَلَّكَ عَائِتَتُ الْكِتَابِ وَالَّذِي أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِن رَّبِّكَ الْحَقُّ

وَلَكِنْ أَكْثَرَ الْنَّاسِ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ
Opening Letters

Opening Letters fall into 3 categories:

1. Those requiring compulsory Madd
2. Those which have no Madd (ا)
3. Those whose names are made up of two letters and the second letter is an alif.

(حا، را، طا، ها، يا)

Each is held for two counts only.