

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAJWEED

For Woodlands Rd Masjid

Birmingham

January 2009

By ام خالد

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم الحمد لله رب العالمين

على سيدنا محمد خاتم الأنبياء و إمام المرسلين و على آله الطيبين الطاهرين
و صحابته الغر الميامين و من تبعهم بإحسان الى يوم الدين
اللهم افتح علينا فتوح العارفين و وفقنا توفيق الصالحين
و انفعنا اللهم بالقرآن و الذكر الحكيم
اللهم علمنا ما ينفعنا و انفعنا بما علمتنا
و زدنا علم يقربنا منك برحمتك يا أرحم أرحمين
اللهم لا سهلا إلا ما جعلته سهلا و أنت يا حي يا قيوم
تجعل الحزن إذا شئت سهلا سهلا
اللهم أعذنا من شرور أنفسنا و من سيئات أعمالنا
و أصلح لنا شأننا كله لا إله إلا أنت نستغفرك و نتوب إليك
و صلى الله على سيدنا محمد و على آله و صحبه و سلم

SOME PRINCIPLES OF TAJWEED

- **Definition**
- Linguistically Tajweed means Betterment.

- **Applied definition**

- Articulating every letter from its articulation point and giving each letter its right.

- **Its Precept**
- Knowledge of Tajweed is Fard Kifayaa one person within the community most know it . Its application is fardh`ain, required by all Muslims.
- **The Fruits**
- It is preserving the tongue from mistakes when reciting the glorious Quran.

- **Its Principles**
- 1. Knowledge of the articulation points of the letters
- 2. Knowledge of the characteristics of the letters
- 3. Knowledge of what rules change in the letters due to the order of letters.
- 4. Exercising the tongue and a lot of repetition.

SECTION ONE :

PRONUNCIATION OF ARABIC LETTERS

Makharij al Haroof – مخارج الحروف The point of exit of each letter.

Sifaat al Haroof – صفات الحروف The characteristic of each letter.

Additional notes concerning specific letters
همزة القطع & همزة الوصل

○Makhrij al Haroof

○مخارج الحروف

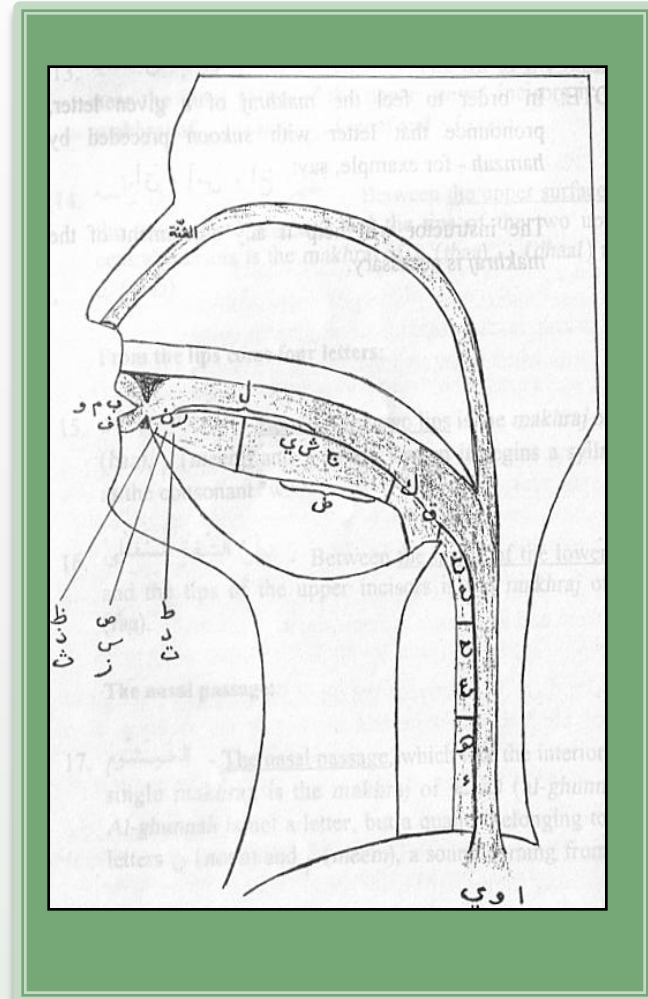
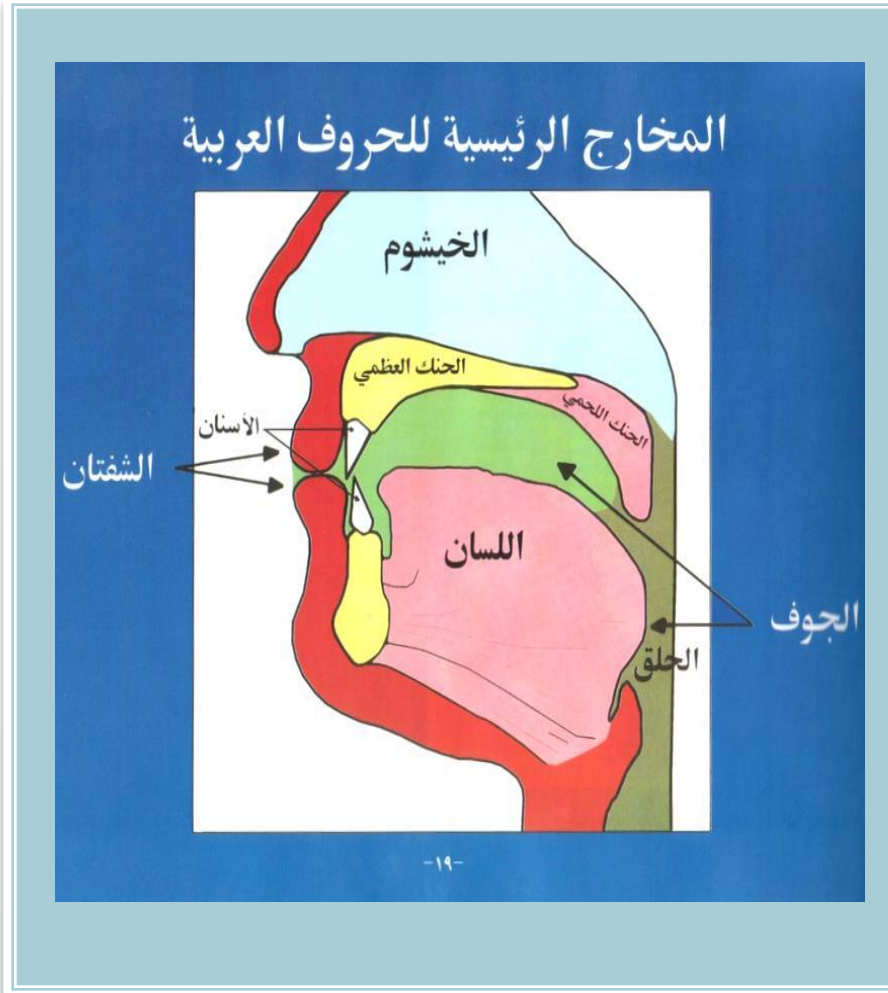
مخارج الحروف

IN THE HUMAN BODY SPEECH IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE MAIN SECTIONS:

Makhaarij	مخارج
The Interior chest area	الجوف
The Throat	الحلق
The Tongue	اللسان
The lips	الشفتان
The nasal passage	الجيشوم

مخارج الحروف

IN THE HUMAN BODY SPEECH IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE MAIN SECTIONS



LONG VOWELS الحروف مد

1ST AL JAWF أولاً- الجوف

Elongation	English	Example from the Quran	مثل	الحروف مد
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •2 Counts in middle of sentence •4 Counts at the end of the sentence. 	Alif sakina preceded by Fatha (Zabar)	<p>نُوحِيهَا</p> <p>Surat Huud Verse 49</p>	بَا	اَ -
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •2 Counts in middle of sentence •4 Counts at the end of the sentence. 	Wow sakina preceded by Damah (Pesh)	<p>نُوحِيهَا</p> <p>Surat Huud Verse 49</p>	بُو	وُ -
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •2 Counts in middle of sentence •4 Counts at the end of the sentence. 	Yaa sakina preceded by Kasra (Zair)	<p>نُوحِيهَا</p> <p>Surat Huud Verse 49</p>	بِي	يَ -

SHORT VOWELS

Pronunciation	Way to pronounce	Vowels in transliteration	Vowels in Urdu	Short Vowels in Arabic	Example
“aa”	Open your mouth	Fatha	Zabar	َ	بَ
“oo”	Make the lips into a circle	Dhammah	Pesh	ُ	بُ
“ee”	Smile	Kasra	Zair	ِ	بِ
Absence of Vowel	---	Sakoon	Sakoon/Jazam	◌	ب◌
Doubled letter	---	Shaddah	Shaddah	◌◌◌	ب◌◌◌

2ND .THE THROAT الحلق

THE THROAT FROM IT EMERGES 6 LETTERS IN PAIRS OF 2

ثانياً الحلق: في الحلق ثلاثة مخارج لسته حروف

أقصى الحلق

Hamza and haa come from the deepest part of the throat.

- الهمزة و الهاء
- إه و إء

وسط الحلق

`Ayn and Haa (haa like a breath) from the middle part of the throat.

- العين و الحاء
- إء و إء

أدنى الحلق

Ghayn and Khaa come from the nearest part of the throat towards to mouth.

- الغين و الخاء
- إء و إء

ثالثاً - اللسان - 3RD THE TONGUE

THE TONGUE CONTAINS TEN (10) MAKHAARIJ FOR EIGHTEEN (18) LETTERS.

اقصى اللسان مما
يلي الفم - الكاف



ك



The makhrij of ك comes from the innermost part of the tongue toward the **mouth** and what corresponds from the roof of the mouth.

اقصى اللسان مما
يلي الحلق - القاف

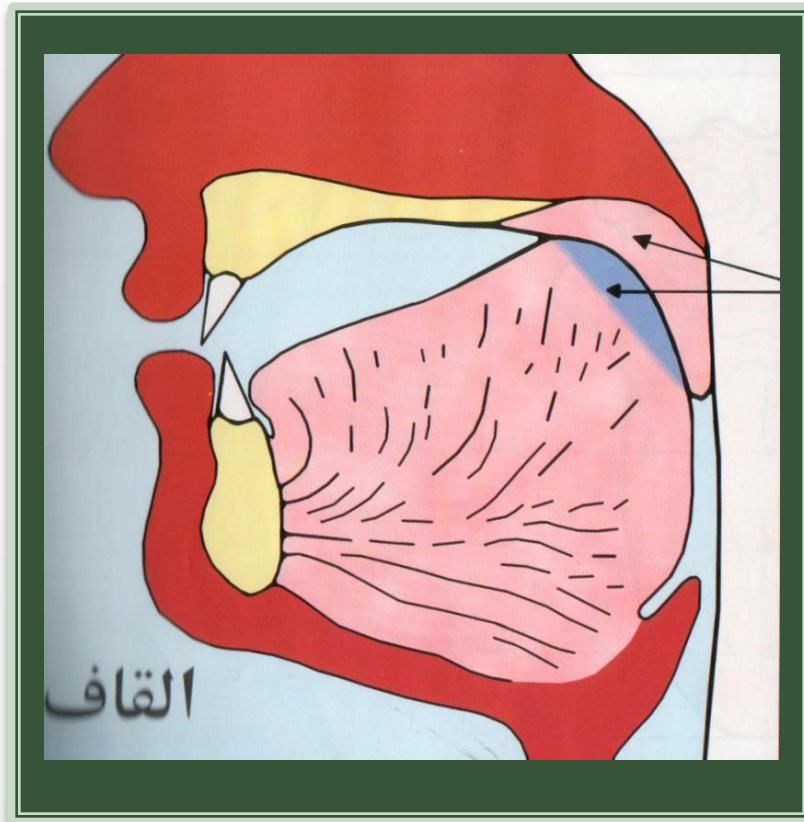
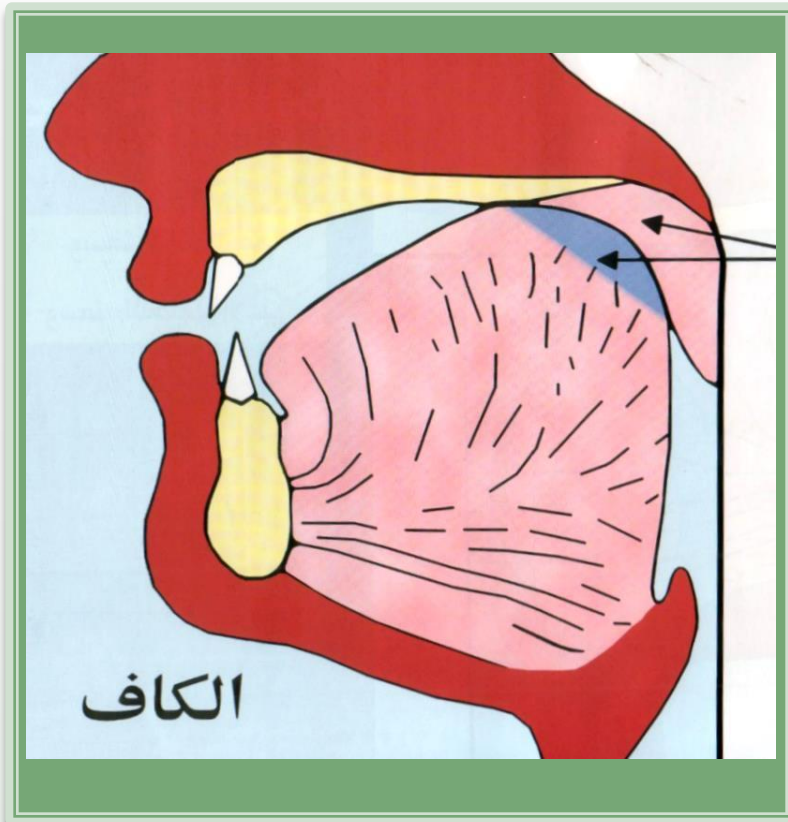


ق



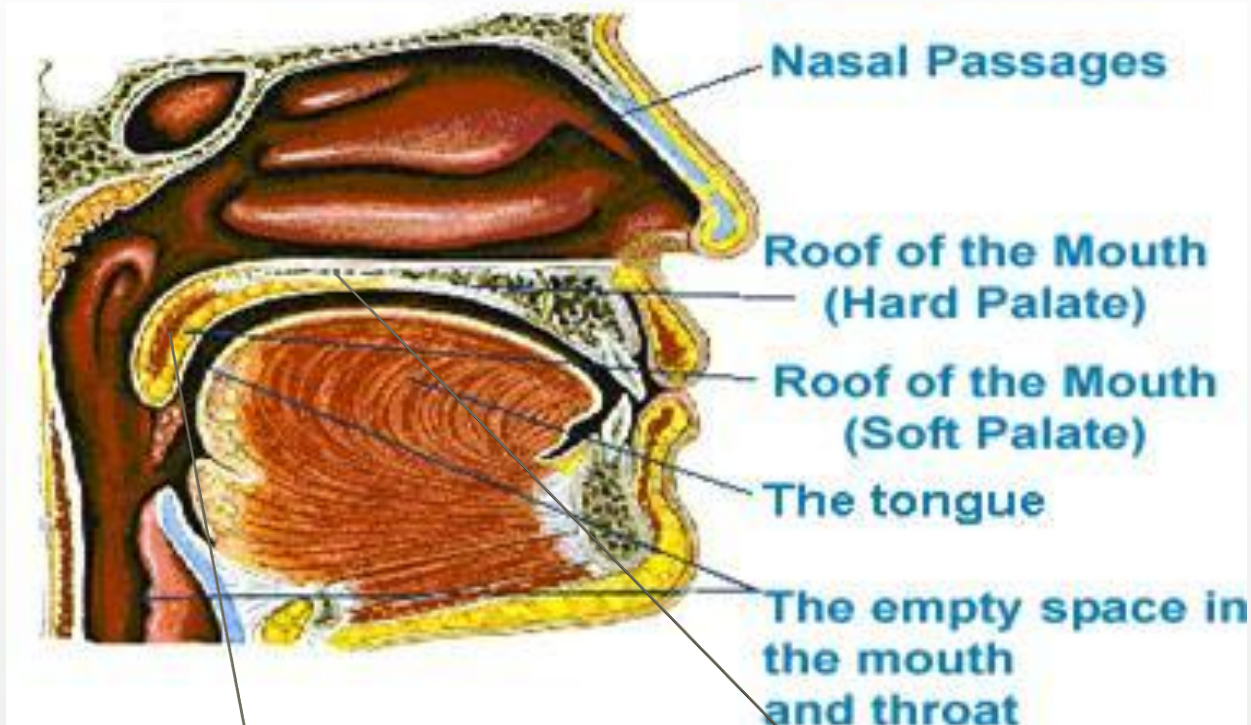
The makhrij of ق comes the innermost part of the tongue next to the **throat** with what is opposite to it

POSITIONING OF THE TONGUE FOR THE LETTERS ق - ك



ثالثاً - اللسان - 3RD THE TONGUE

THE TONGUE CONTAINS TEN MAKHAARIJ FOR EIGHTEEN LETTERS.



This is where the ك comes from

This is where the ق comes from

FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE TONGUE – وسط اللسان

COME 3 LETTERS WITH THE MAAKHRIJ

ج

• وسط اللسان - جَيْش - الجيم

- These letters come in a group and are pronounced from the middle part of the tongue, the tongue touches the roof of the mouth.

ش

• وسط اللسان - جَيْش - الشين

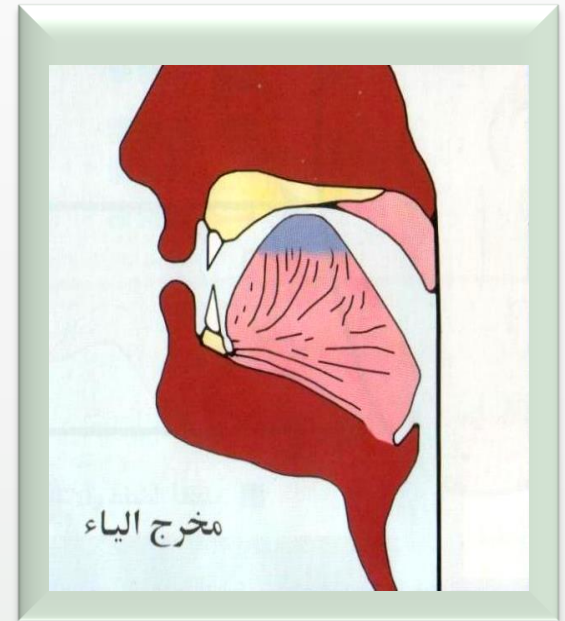
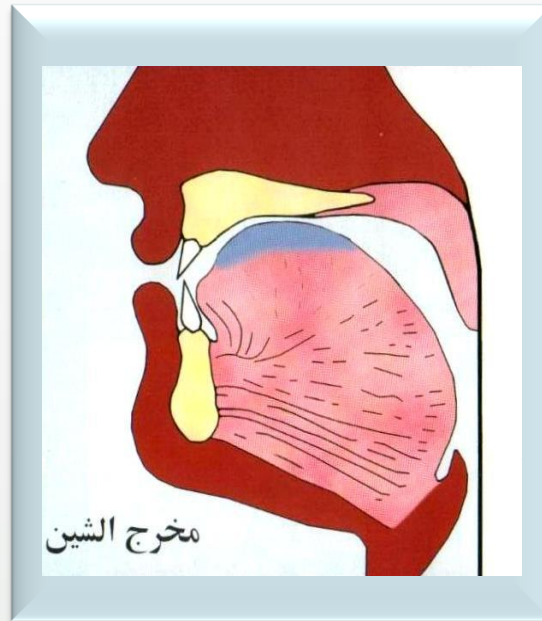
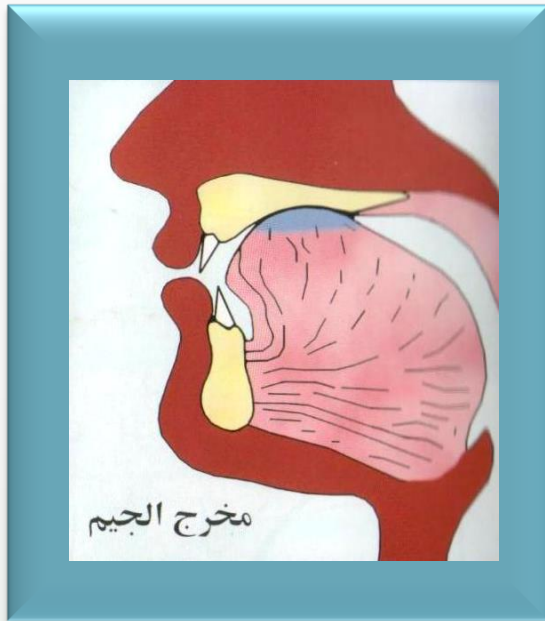
- These letters come in a group and are pronounced from the middle part of the tongue, the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth, instead the sound spreads.

ي

• وسط اللسان - قُرَيْش - الياء (غير المدية)

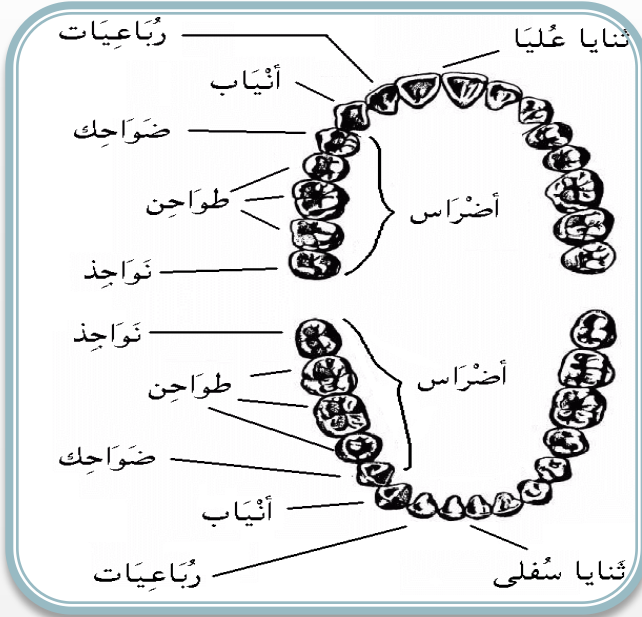
- These letters come in a group, however this yaa is not yaa maddiyah, this yaa is not preceded by kasra Away to remember these letters is جيش - Army

POSITIONING OF THE TONGUE FOR THE LETTERS ج ث ي

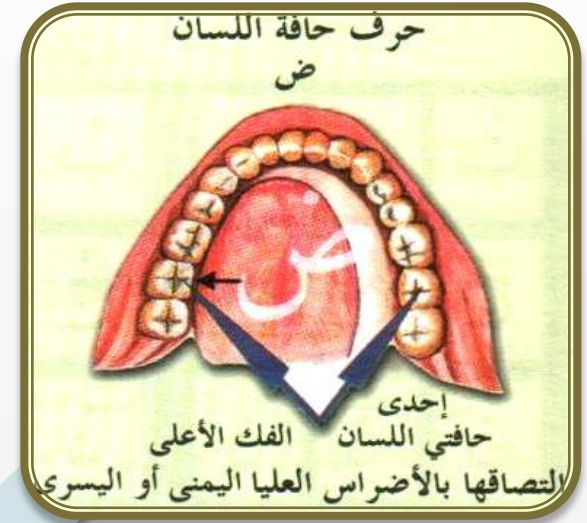


THE MAKHRIJ OF DAAD

حافة اللسان او حافتاه - ONE OR BOTH EDGES OF THE TONGUE



الضَّاد



ض

One or both edges of the tongue are used along with the upper back molars. The left side is most commonly used.

The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم was able to use both sides of his molars.

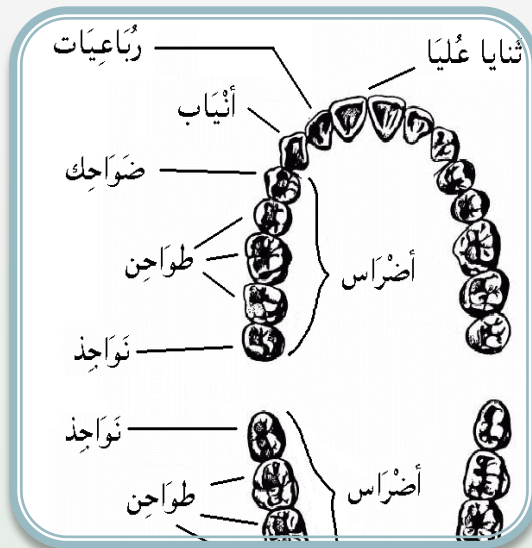
حافة اللسان - اللّام THE MAKHRIJ OF LAAM

THE TONGUE

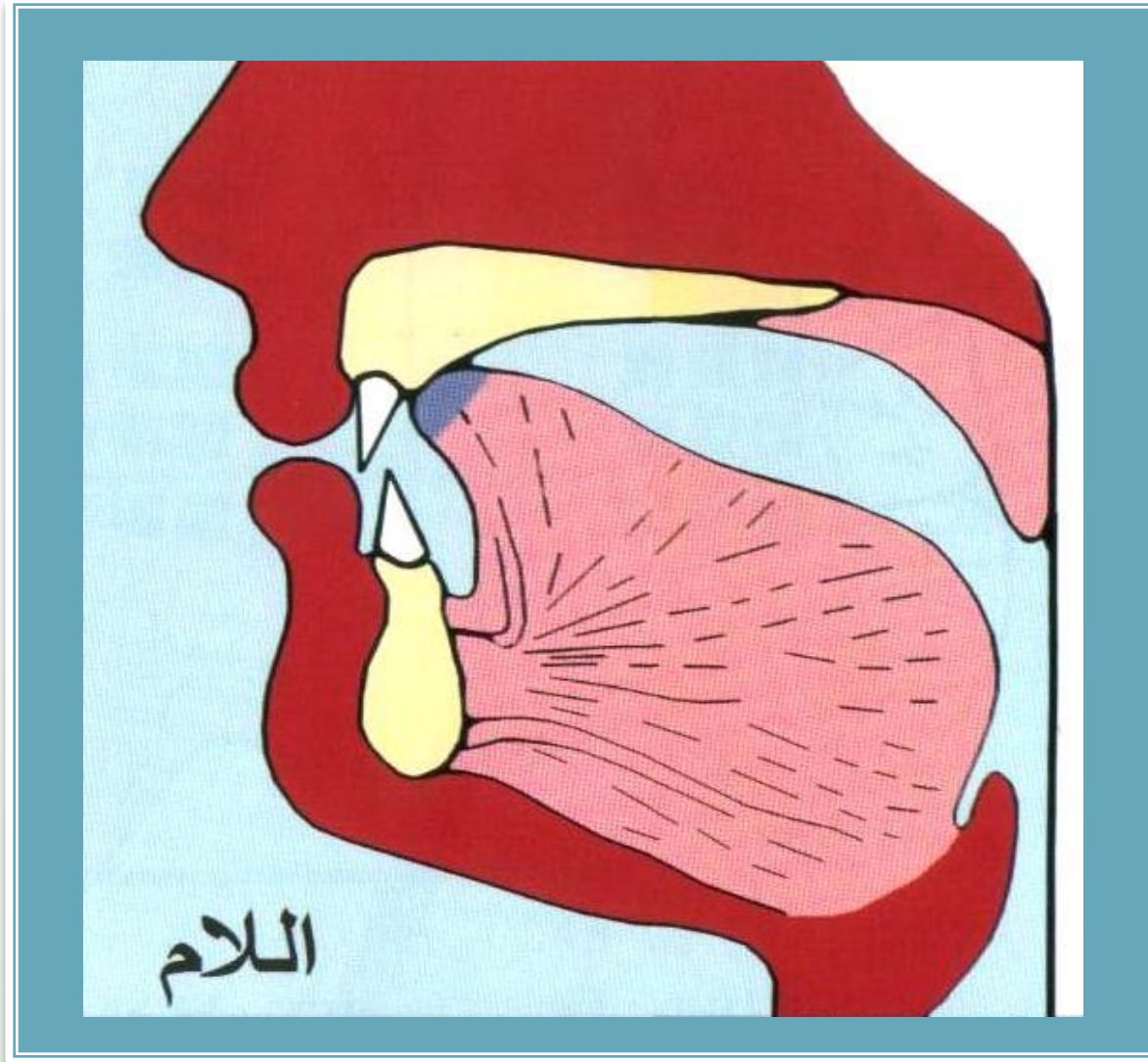
اللّام

ل

To release the makhrij of laam, raise the edge of your tongue to the upper gums of the upper front molars (canine teeth)



POSITIONING OF THE TONGUE FOR THE LETTER LAAM - ل



THE MAKHRIJ OF NOON IS BEHIND THE LAAM

النون من طرف اللسان تحت اللام قليلاً

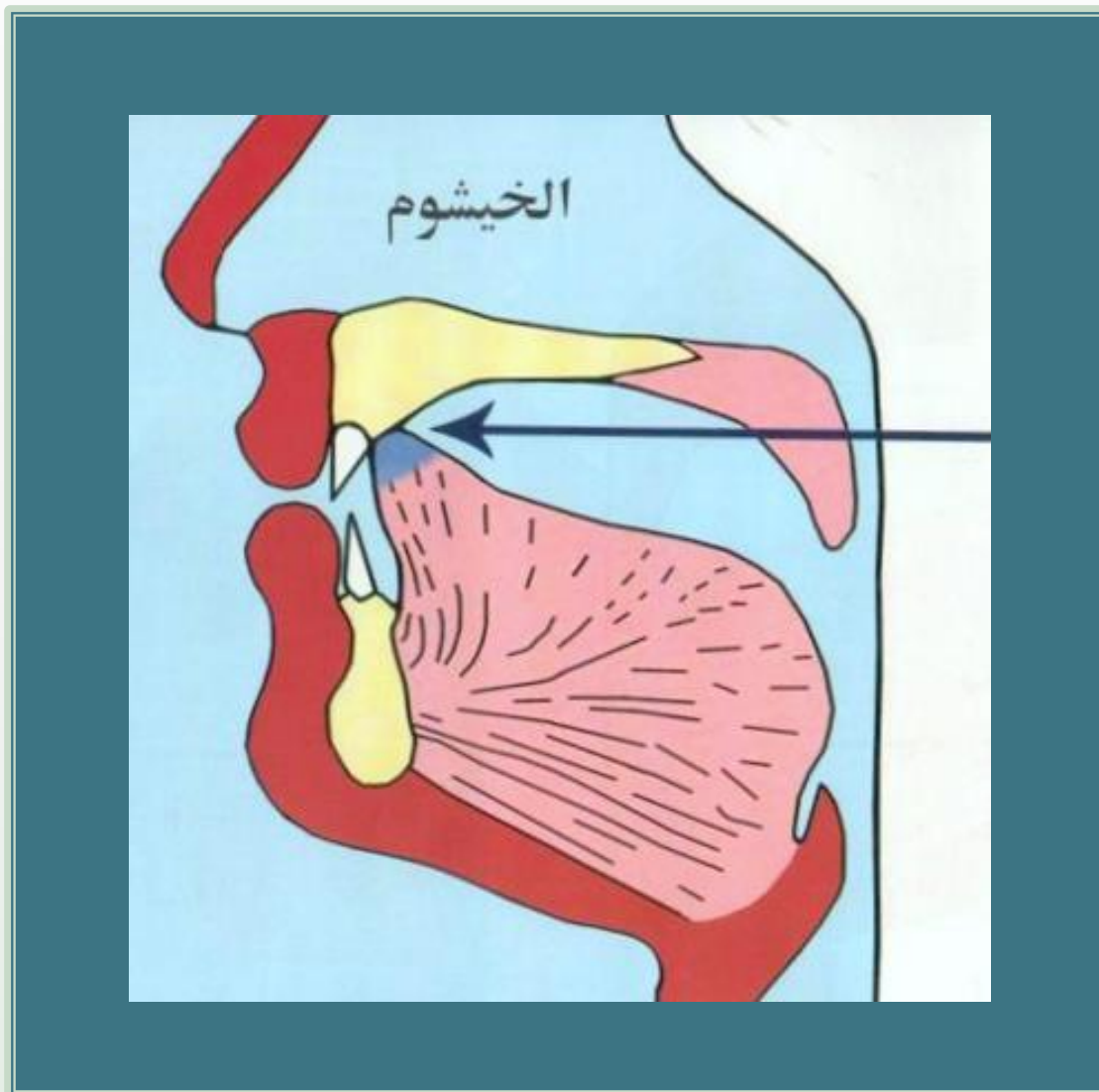
ن

النون

The makhrij of Noon is behind the Laam raise the head of your tongue towards the gums of the upper central incisors

The noon has 2 makhrijies
Al -Lisaan and Alkhayshum

POSITIONING OF THE TONGUE FOR THE LETTER ن



THE MAKHRIJ OF RAA IS BEHIND THE NOON

رأس اللسان مما يلي ظهره

The Makhrij of Raa is behind the noon, if you roll the tongue , you find its point of exit. One should not roll the tongue when reciting

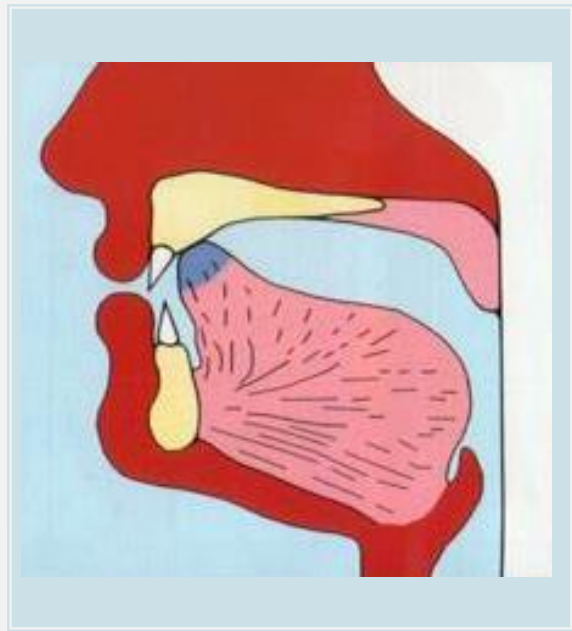
الراء

The tongue touches the gums of the two upper central incisors .

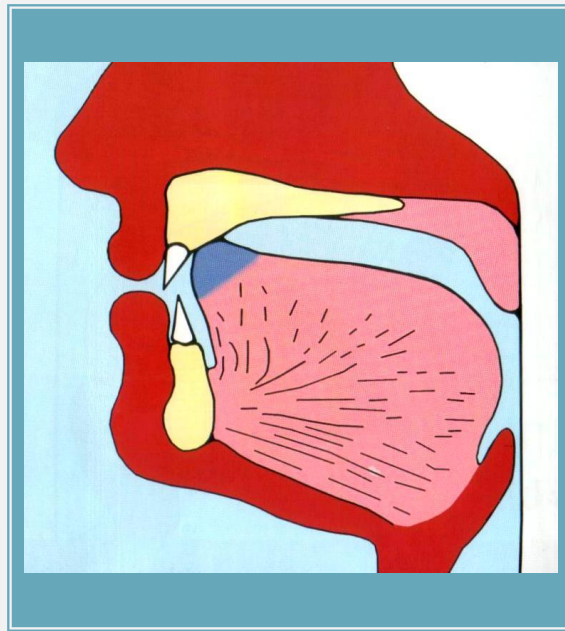
Raa also has its own rules which will be discussed in further lessons.

ر

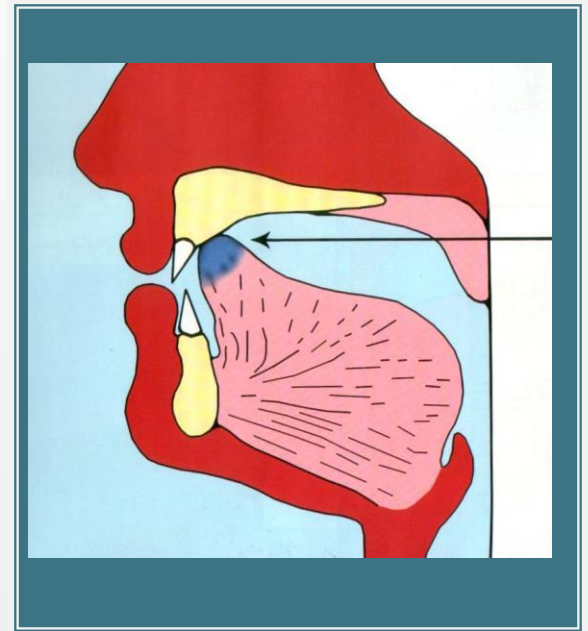
POSITIONING OF THE TONGUE FOR THE LETTER ر



Light Raa - ر



Heavy Raa - ر



Raa - ر

3 LETTERS THAT COME FROM THE TONGUE

رأس اللسان مع ظهره

ط

The tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth.

الطاء

د

The tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth.

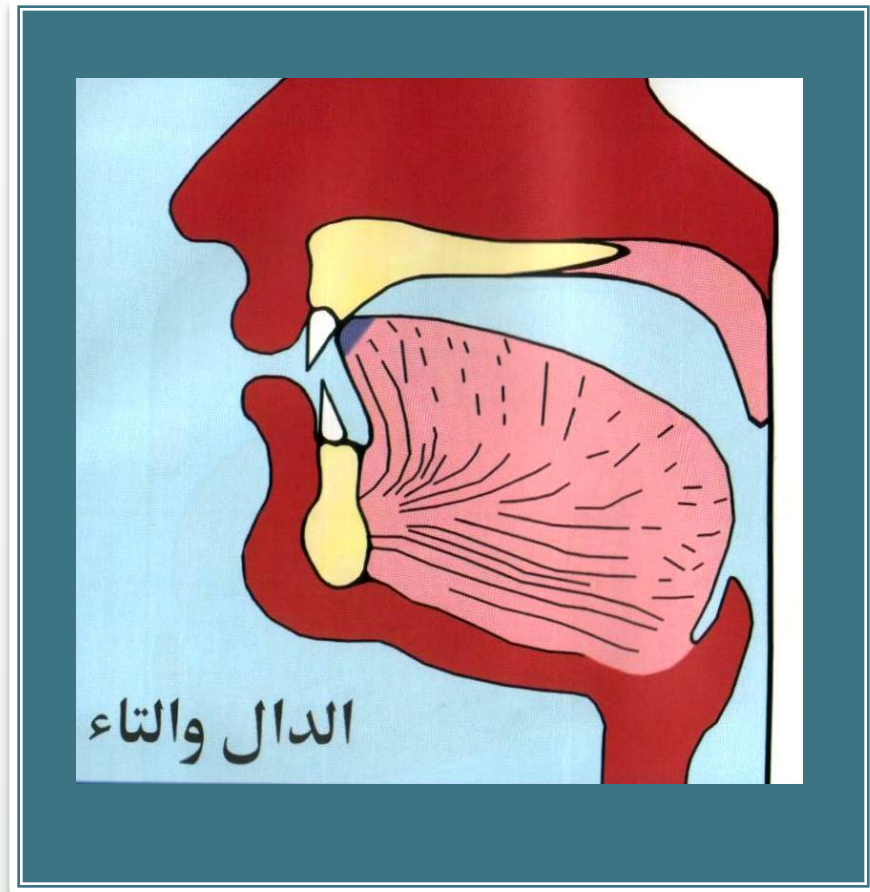
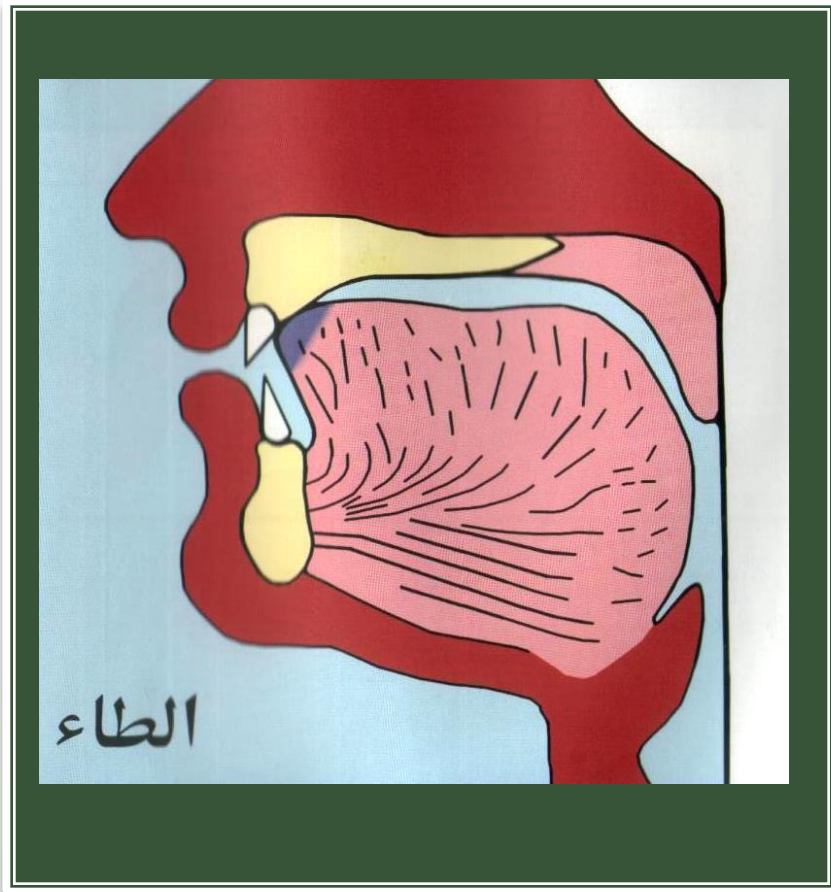
الداال

ث

The tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth.

التاء

POSITIONING OF THE TONGUE FOR THE LETTERS ت د ط



3 LETTERS THAT COME FROM THE TONGUE

رأس اللسان مع قريب من الثنايا

ز

الزاي

The tongue vibrates behind the lower teeth

س

السين

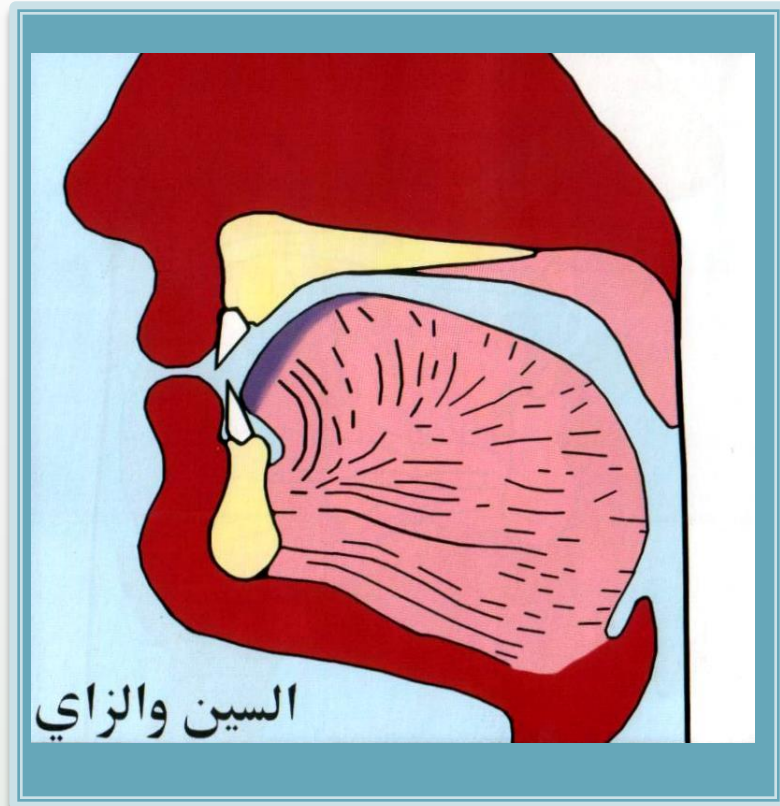
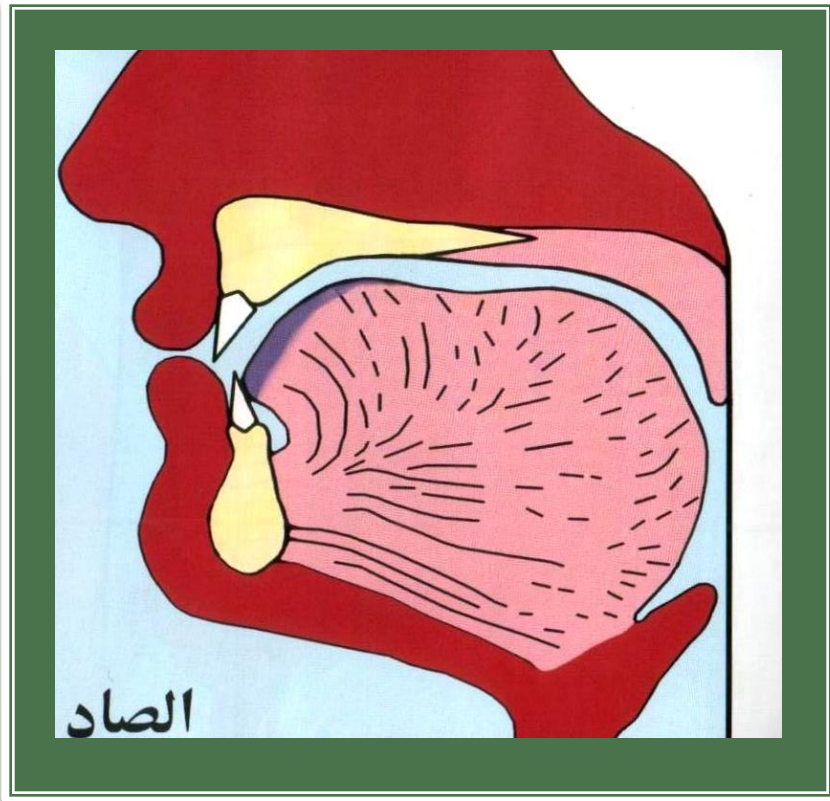
The tongue rests behind the lower teeth

ص

الصاد

The tongue touches the lower teeth and points towards the upper teeth.

POSITIONING OF THE TONGUE FOR THE LETTERS ز س ص



3 LETTERS THAT COME FROM THE SAME AREA OF THE TONGUE

ظهر اللسان مما يلي رأسه

ث

- The tip of the tongue touches the tips of the upper teeth.
- الثاء

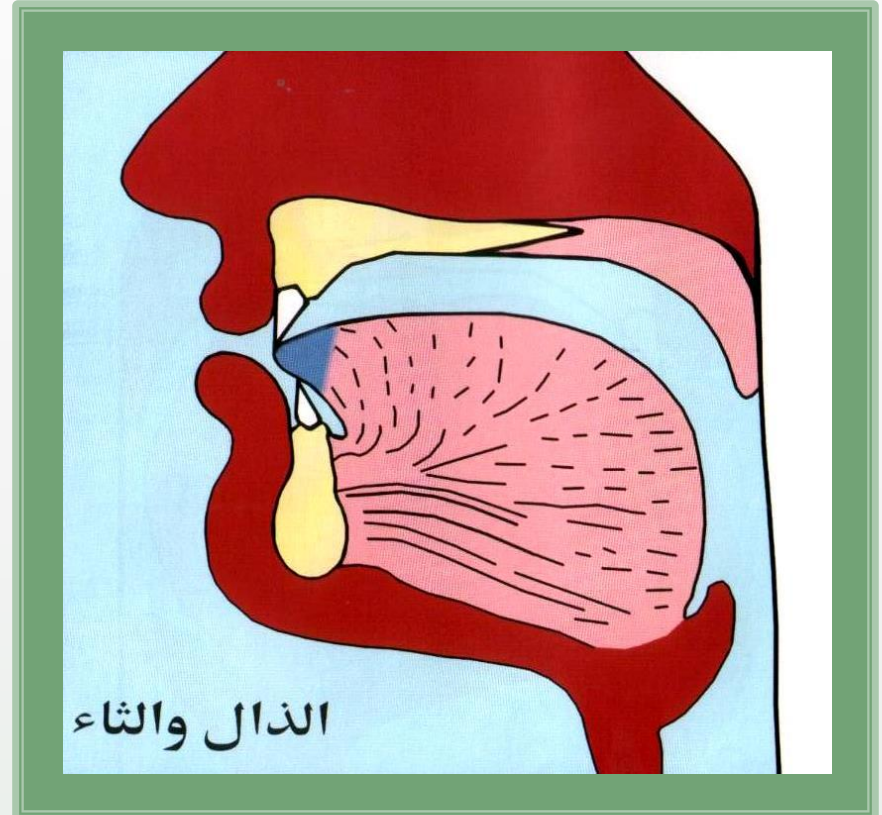
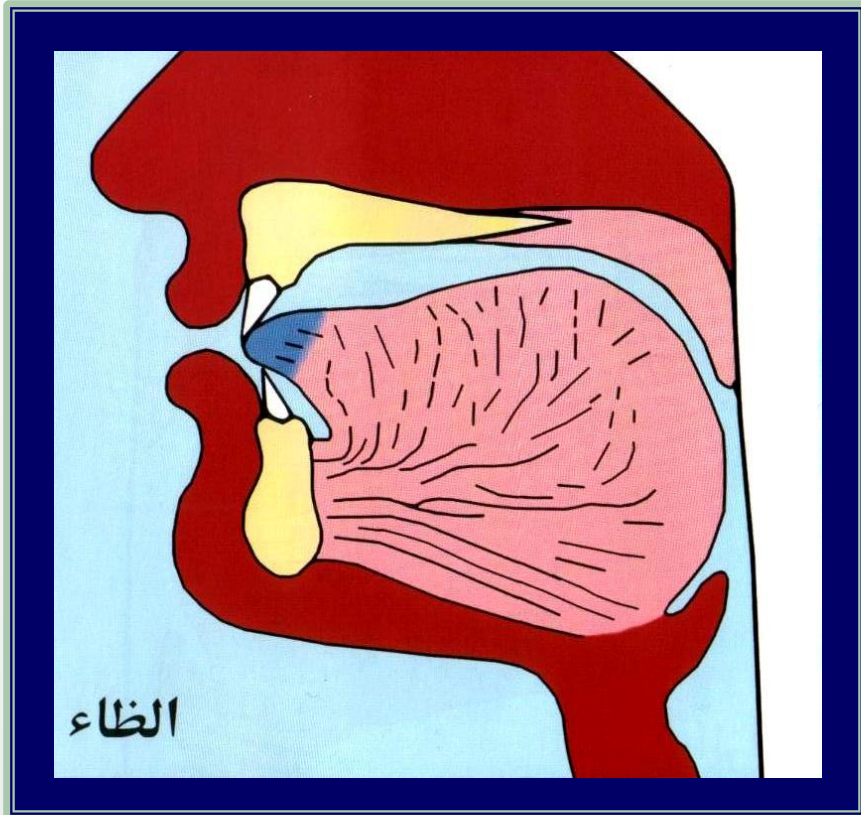
ذ

- The tip of the tongue touches the tips of the upper teeth.
- الذال

ظ

- The tip of the tongue touches the tips of the upper teeth with more force, as it is a stronger letter.
- الظاء

POSITIONING OF THE TONGUE FOR THE LETTERS ث ذ ظ



FROM THE LIPS COME FOUR LETTERS

الرّبع: الشّفتان – بين الشّفتين

ب

الباء

Comes from
the wet part
of the lips

م

الميم

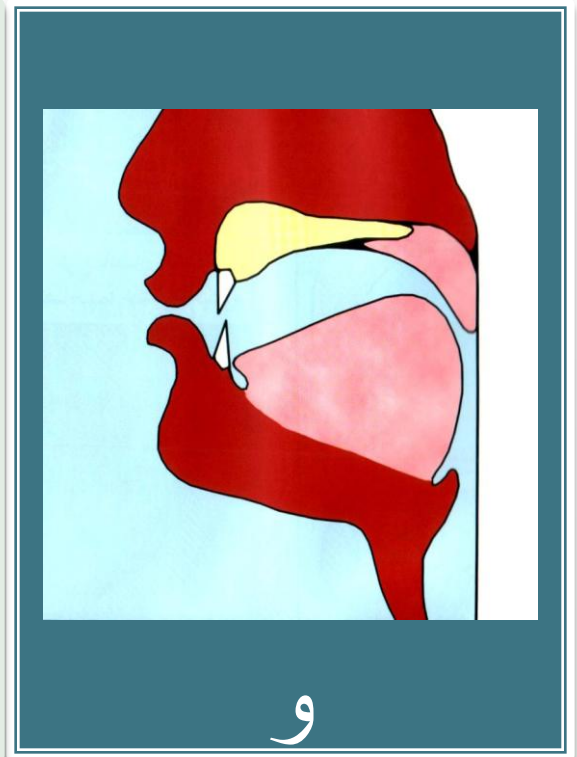
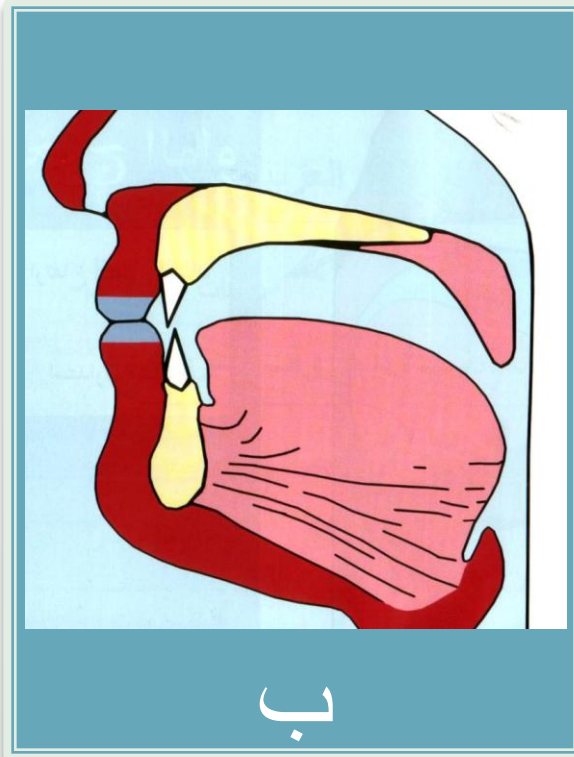
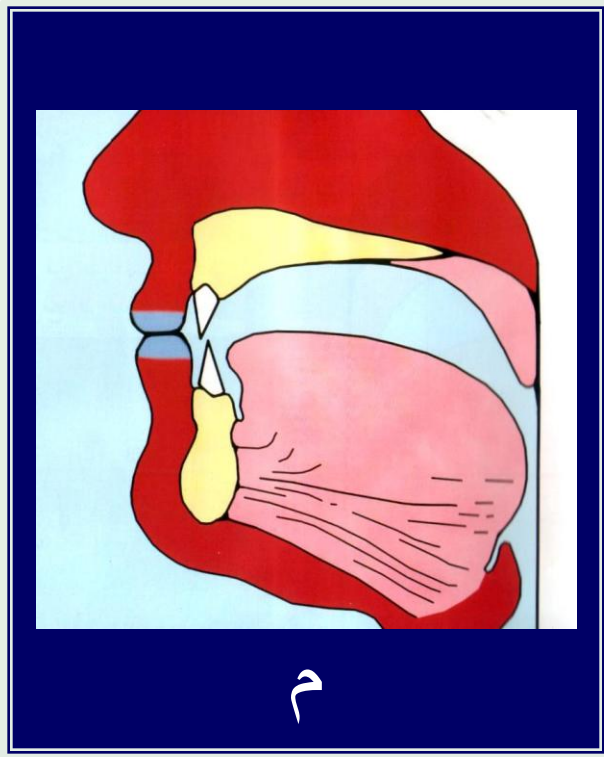
Comes from
the dry part
of the lips

و

الواو

Make the
lips into a
circle.

POSITIONING OF THE LIPS FOR THE LETTERS و ب م



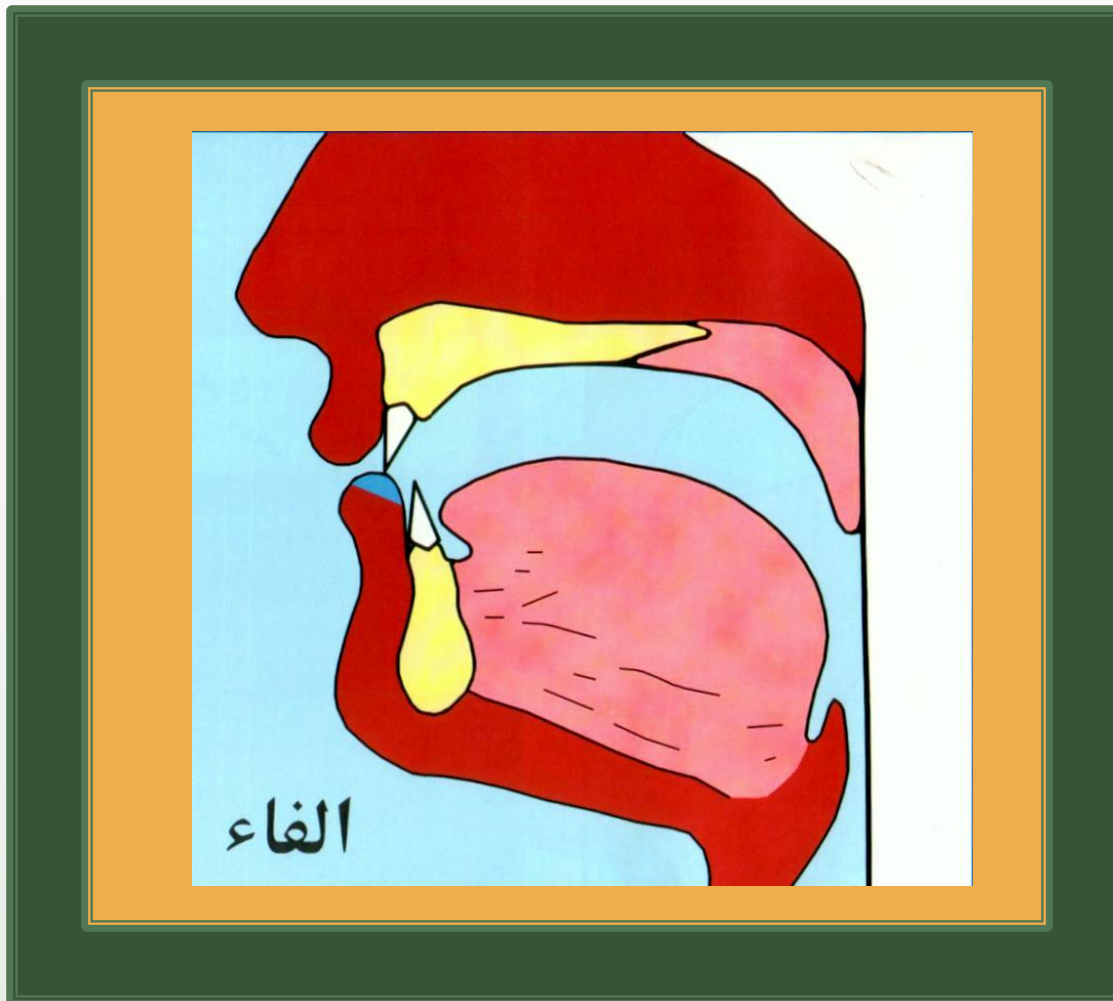
4TH - FROM THE LIPS COME FOUR LETTERS

الرابع: الشفتان – بطن الشفة السفلى

• الفاء - ف

- 1st : Place the tongue behind the lower teeth
- 2nd Place the Upper incisors on the inside of the lower lip.
- This will help you to release the letter faa.

POSITIONING OF THE LIPS FOR THE LETTER ف



5TH THE NASAL PASSAGE: خامساً: الخيشوم



الأنف

• ن

- This is the Makhrij of Gunnah
- It will be dealt with in further sections.



الخيشوم

• م

- Al Gunnah is not a letter but a quality
- It resembles the sound of a female gazelle when she has lost her child.

RECAP ON MAKHARIJ AL HAROOF مخرج الحروف

Makharij al Haroof	Letters
The interior chest area - الجوف	أ - و - ي
The throat - الحلق	ه - ع - ح - غ - خ
The tongue - اللسان	ق - ك - ج - ش - ي - ض - ل - ن - ر ت - ط - س - ص - ز - ث - ذ - ظ
The lips - الشفتان	ب - م - و - ف
The Nasal - الخيشوم	م - ن

○Sifaat al Harroof

○صفات الحروف

○1. Sifaats with opposites

○

SIFAAT AL HAROOF – صفات الحروف THE CHARACTERISTIC OF EACH LETTER.

Sifaat means description, characteristic attribute or quality.

Purpose : To make sure each letter is recited correctly.

And to differentiate between letters that have the same makhrij like س and ص - ت and ط

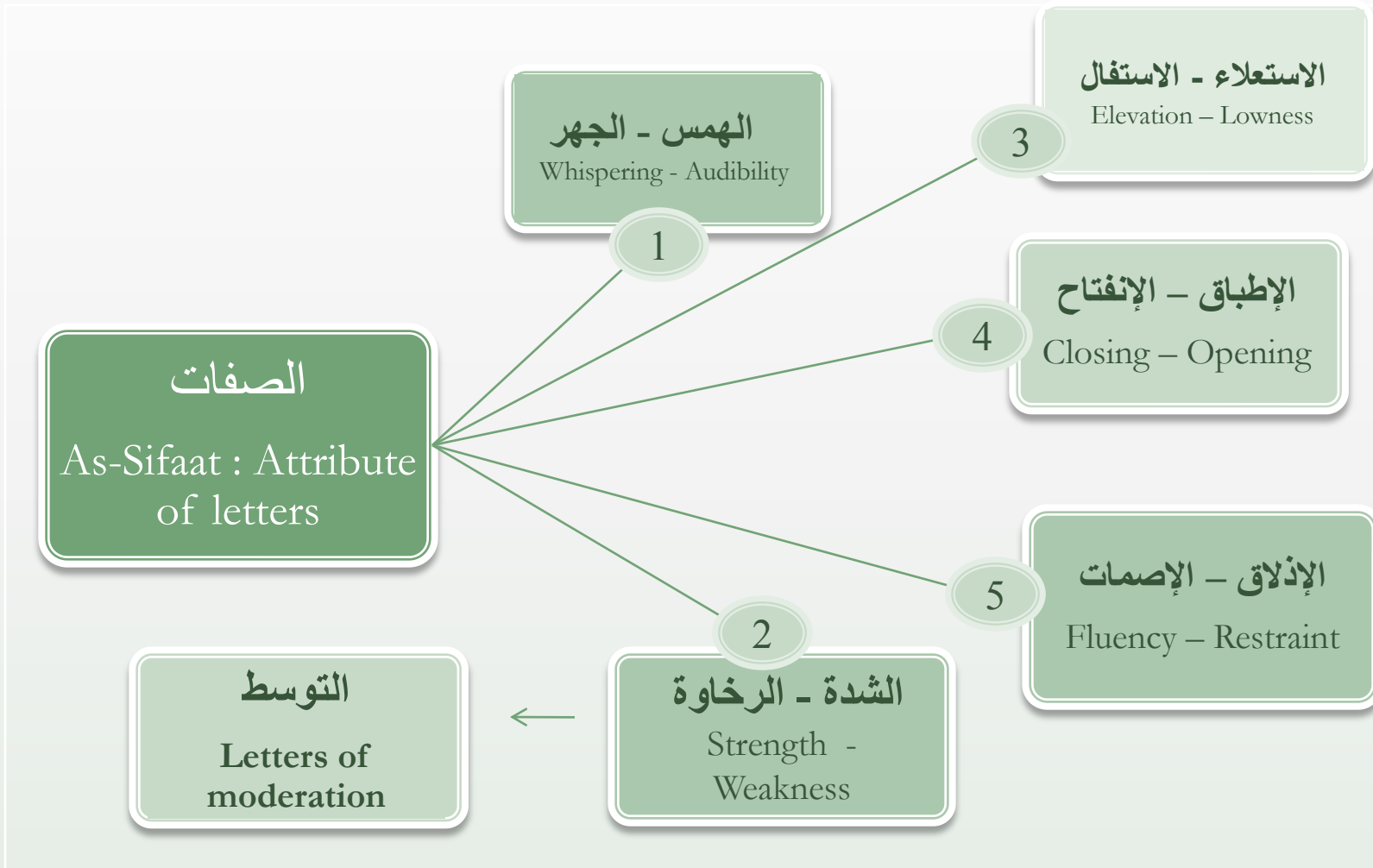
When a letter emerges from the correct makhrij and its sifaat are observed, the accurate pronunciation is obtained.

Sifaats are divided into two sections.

1. Sifaats with opposites
2. Sifaats without opposites

SIFATS WITH OPPOSITES

الصفات المتضادة



WHISPERING - الهمس

AUDIBILITY - الجهر

الجهر

Audibility – You stop the flow of breath upon pronouncing the letter – this gives the letter strength in its application.

The remaining 19 letters are under this Sifaat of Jahar

الهمس

It is a slight continuation of the breath upon pronunciation of the letter when it carries sukoon.

When the letter is muttahrrika it doesn't have hams.

ت and ك carry no hams without sakoon.

ف always has Hams whether vowelled or not

فَحْتَهُ شَخْصٌ سَكَّتْ

ف ح ث ه ش خ ص س ك ت

STRENGTH - الشدة
MODERATION - التوسط
WEAKNESS - الرخاوة

الرخاوة

Weakness – this is a flow of sound during pronunciation.

It includes all the letters, excluding those of shida and tawasut

e.g. س ص ظ ز

التوسط

These are letters of moderation found between Siddah and Rikhawa. The sound emerges but does not flow.

لِ نْ عُمَرُ
ل ن ع م ر

الشدة

This is a strength or force, it is found when you trap the flow of sound in the makhrij.

أَجِدُ قَطِ بَكَتْ
أَخِ دَقِ طِبَكْتِ

ELEVATION - الاستعلاء

LOWNESS - الاستفال

الاستفال

Al Iistifaal This the opposite of Al Istia`la, the back of the tongue is lowered moving away from the upper palate.

The rest of the letters have this quality.

E.G ث د س ذ ك ب

الاستعلاء

Al Istia`la is the elevation (raising) of the back of the tongue to the upper palate upon pronouncing the letters below.

خُصَّ ضَغُطٍ قِظُ
خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ

CLOSING - الإطباق
OPENING – الإنفتاح

الإنفتاح

Opening : The letters of infitah are characterised by the opening between the back of the tongue and the upper palate.

The remaining letters carry this characteristic. E.G

ب م ق ج غ

الإطباق

Closing :On articulation of the letters of Itbaaq there is contact between the back of the tongue and the upper palate.

ص ض ط ظ

FLUENCY - الإذلاق

RESTRAINT – الإصمات

THIS FINAL PAIR IS NOT INCLUDED IN TAJWEEDS STUDIES BUT IS MENTIONED ONLY FOR THE SAKE OF COMPLETING THE DESCRIPTIVE QUALITIES.

الإصمات

Restraint: This is the emergence of the other letters from inside the mouth and throat.

The remaining letters carry this characteristic.

الإذلاق

Fluency : the easy flowing of the letters, from the tip of the tongue and lips.

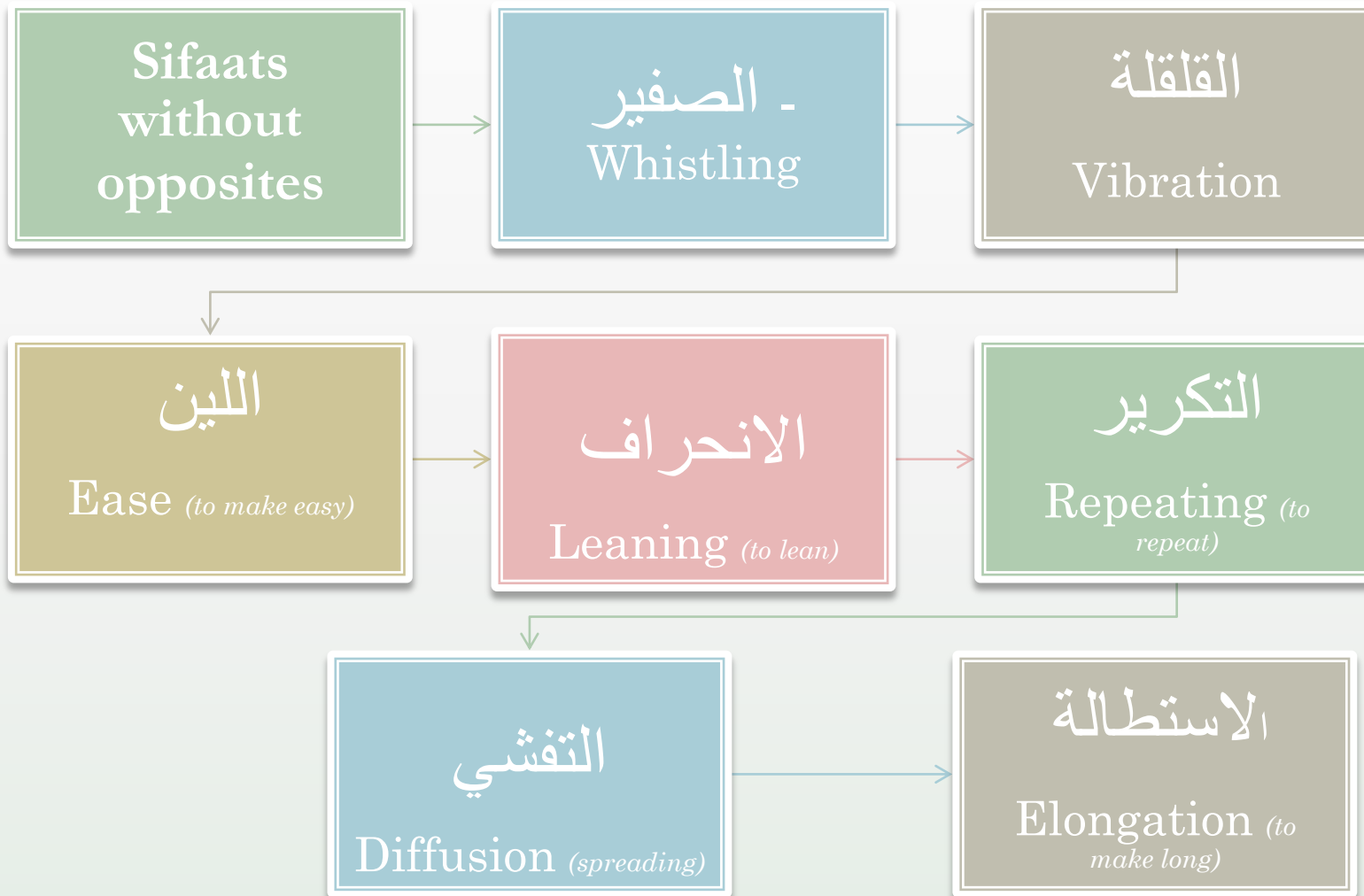
فَرَّ مِنْ لُبِّ
ف ر م ن ل ب

○Sifaat al Harroof

○صفات الحروف

○2. Sifaats without opposites

SIFAATS WITHOUT OPPOSITES



WHISTLING - الصفير

س ز ص

الصفير

It is a sound emerging between the tip of the tongue and the upper central incisors which sounds like a bird

This quality is found in in 3 letters

الْوَسْوَاس - E.g. س ز ص

Note: With ز it is more of a buzzing sound

VIBRATION - القلقة - قُ طُبْ جُ د

القلقة

- The Characteristics of Qalqala are always mentioned separately in all Tajweed books.
 - Literally Qalqalah means “movement, shaking or unrest.”
- In Tajweed terminology it means “the movement or vibration of the makhrij with the pronunciation of one of the letters of qalqalah when it is accompanied by a sukoon.”
- It is caused by a sudden release of the flow of sound after its having been trapped under pressure in the makhri, this produces an additional sound which gives emphasis and clarity to the letter. – This movement occurs quickly

VIBRATION - القلقة - قُ طُبُّ جُ د

القلقة

This quality is known as Vibration or Unrest – it occurs when any of the 5 letters mentioned below are accompanied by a sukoon.

This occurs when these 5 letters carry sukoon -

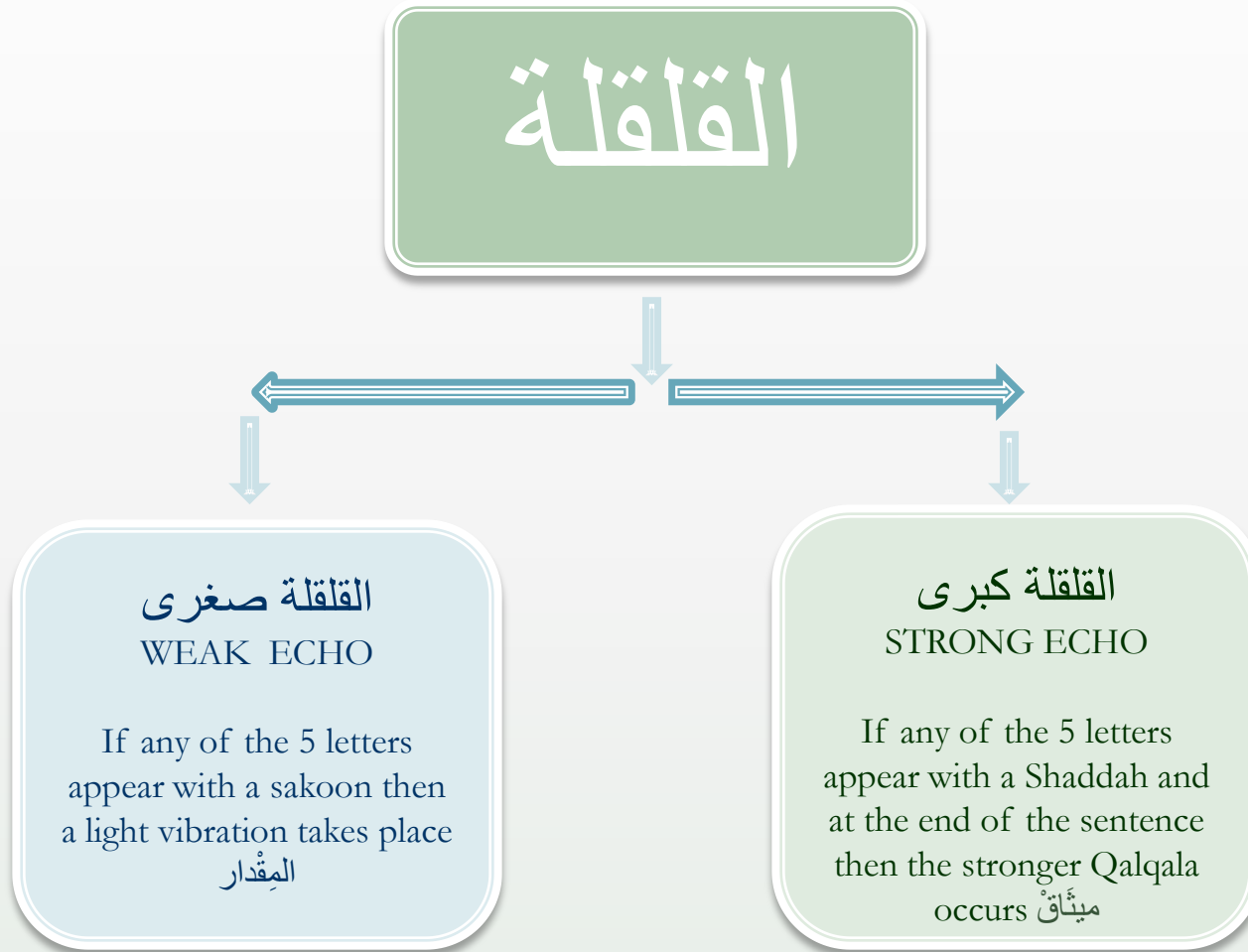
قُ طُبُّ جُ د

An easy to remember these letters

قُطُبُجُد

قُ طُبُّ جُ د - القلقله - VIBRATION

القلقله



To practise the Qalqalah one should read the following Surats :Al Burug . At- Tariq, Al Adiyat, Al Masad and Al Falaq.

EASE - اللين - ي & و

اللين

Linguistically it means to Emit the letter from its articulation point with ease without effort from the tongue.

This quality is found in 2 letters ي and و
When و or ي have sakoon ° and preceded by fatha َ this is called Yaa and Wow Leen and has to be held for 2 counts.

E.g. خَوْفٌ يَبِيتُ

Note: This is different to Yaa and Wow Maad

INCLINATION - LEANING - ل & ر - الانحراف

الانحراف

This is know as inclination or the leaning of a letter to another makhrij.

This is the characteristic of ل and ر - the ل leans toward the tip of the tongue whilst the ر leans back toward the Makhrij of ل

REPETITION – REPEATING ر التكرير

التكرير

This is the natural tendency to roll or vibrate the tongue when pronouncing the letter

ر.

Correct pronunciation requires the prevention or avoidance of this quality – this can be done by controlling the tongue and not relaxing it.

ش - التفشي - DIFFUSION - SPREADING

التفشي

Diffusion is the spreading of air throughout the mouth during pronunciation

The quality of Sheen

ش

ELONGATION - LENGTHENING - الاستطالة

الاستطالة

This sifat means to lengthen the extension of sound over the entire edge of the tongue from the front to the back.

This is a quality found in the letter **ض** and is most notable when it is accompanied by a sukoon, as in the words **يَضْرِبُ**
يَضْحَكُونَ

HAMZATUL WASAL & HAMZATUL QATAH

همزة القطع

Hamzatul Qatah

- This is a regular consonant which is written either alone (ء) or with a support letter – a form which has no function in pronunciation (أ، إ، و، ء-ء، ئ) This Hamza must always be pronounced.

همزة الوصل

Hamzatul Wasal

- The second type is a means for connecting certain words it occurs only at the beginning of a word. It comes in the form of an alif (أ). The Hamza is dropped when serving its connecting function during recitation and is pronounced only when beginning a new sentence or phrase.
- For example, note the difference in pronunciation of the divine name when beginning (الله نور السموات والأرض) and when connected with a preceding word (إن الله غفور رحيم)

End of Section 1