التيسير في التجويد

TAJWEED MADE EASY

Student's Name: _____

Class: _____

Contact: _____

Compiled by the Teachers of SMA

LESSON 1: BASICS

Huruful Hija'iyyah (Letters of the Alphabet)

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
Haa	Jeem	Thaa	Taa	Baa	Alif
س	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
Seen	Zaa	Raa	Dhaal	Daal	Khaa
ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
Ain	Thau	Tau	Dhuad	Saad	Sheen
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
Meem	Laam	Kaaf	Qaaf	Faa	Ghain
	ي	ء	ه	و	ن
	Yaa	Hamzah	Haa	Waaw	Noon

Harakaat

There are three harakaat:



dhammah



kasrah



fathah

A letter with a harakat is called a "**Mutaharrik**" letter, For example:

بَ	ثُ	تِ

These letters are Mutaharrik because they each have a harakat (fathah, dhammah, or kasrah)

Tanween

There are three types of tanween:



dammatain



kasratain



fathatain

A letter with a tanween is called a '**Munawwan**' letter.

For example:

بِ	ثٌ	باً

These letters are munawwan because they have a tanween (Dhammatain, Kasratain, or Fathatain)

Sukoon (Jazam)

The sukoon is written in two ways:



A letter with a sukun is called a '**Saakin**' letter. For example:

ابْ	اثْ	اثْ

These letters are Saakin because they have a sukoon.

Tashdeed (Shaddah)

The tashdeed is written as follows:



A letter with a Tashdeed is called a '**Mushaddad**' letter.

اَبَّ	اَتَّ	اَثَّ

These letters are Mushaddad because they have tashdeed

LESSON 2: SIMILAR SOUNDING LETTERS

Practise pronouncing the letters below and notice the similarities and differences in sound. You will learn more about why these similarities and differences occur in the upcoming lesson.

Pronunciation with fathah:

قَ	حَ	ذَ	ضَ	دَ	سَ	شَ	ثَ	تَ	اَ
كَ	هَ	زَ	ظَ	ضَ	شَ	صَ	سَ	طَ	عَ

Pronunciation with dhammah:

قُ	حُ	ذُ	ضُ	دُ	سُ	شُ	ثُ	تُ	اُ
كُ	هُ	زُ	ظُ	ضُ	شُ	صُ	سُ	طُ	عُ

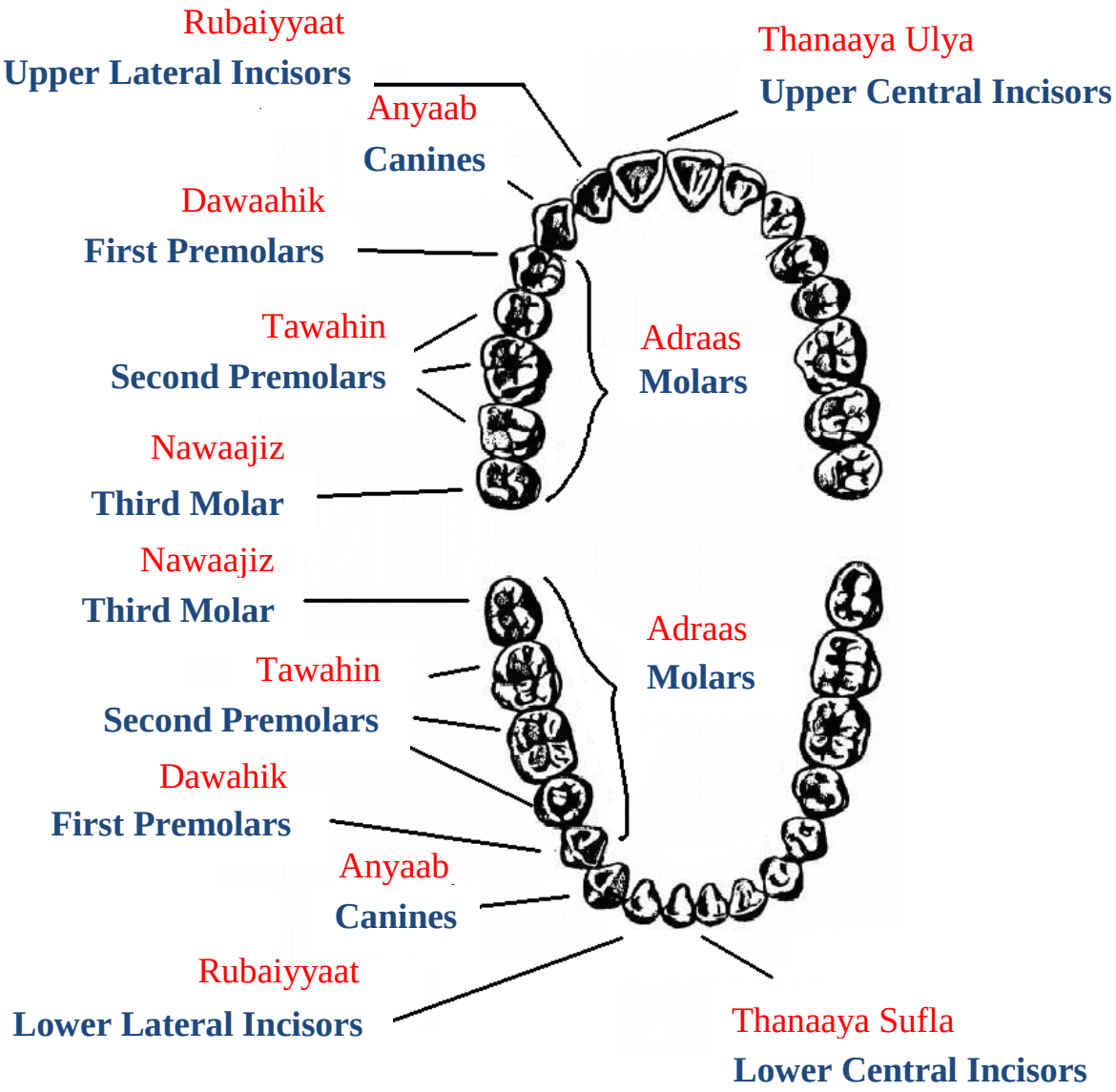
Pronunciation with kasrah:

قِ	حِ	ذِ	ضِ	دِ	سِ	شِ	ثِ	تِ	اِ
كِ	هِ	زِ	ظِ	ضِ	شِ	صِ	سِ	طِ	عِ

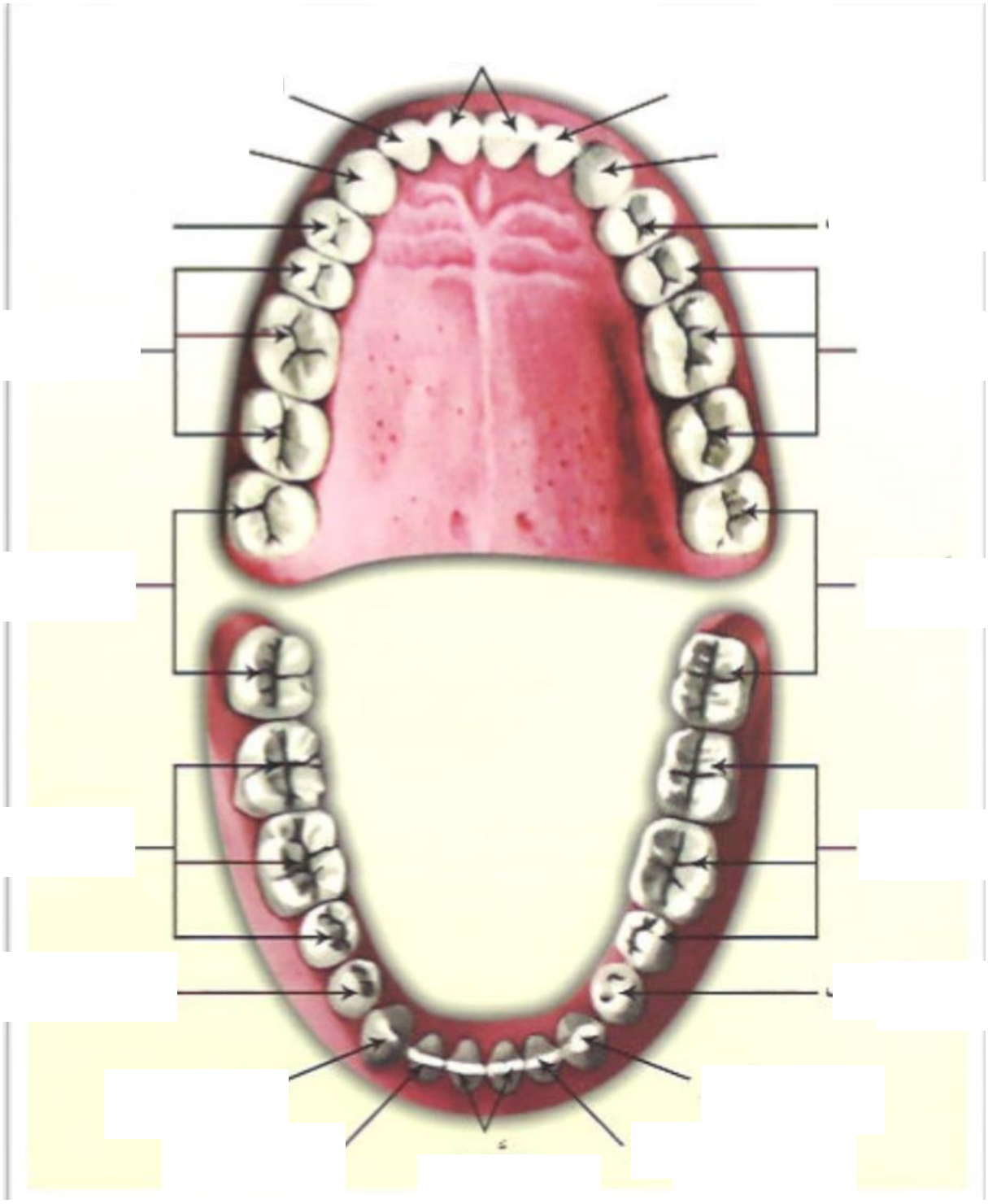
Practicing with Sukoon/Saakin:

اَقْ	اَحْ	اَذْ	اَضْ	اَدْ	اَسْ	اَشْ	اَثْ	اَتْ	اَاْ
اَكْ	اَهْ	اَزْ	اَظْ	اَضْ	اَشْ	اَصْ	اَسْ	اَطْ	اَعْ

LESSON 3: THE ARABIC NAMES OF OUR TEETH



TEST



Fill in the blanks by writing the English name and Arabic name of all teeth

LESSON 4: MAKHAARIJ

Dear Students,

It is important to know there are 29 letters in the Arabic language. If you hope to pronounce them correctly, you will need to know the unique makhraj[1] (plural makhaarij) of each letter, that is, the articulation points where sounds originate. The 29 letters are subdivided into 17 makhaarij.

The makhaarij of the 29 Arabic letters are mentioned below:

1. ا – Alif is pronounced from the emptiness of the mouth
2. ب – Baa is pronounced from the moist part of the lips.
3. ت – Taa is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper two front teeth.
4. ث – Thaa is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper two front teeth.
5. ج – Jeem is pronounced when the centre of the tongue touches the palate.
6. ح – Haa is pronounced from the middle part of the throat.
7. خ – Khaa is pronounced from the top of the throat which is nearest to the mouth.

[1] The makhraj also relies on specific tongue placement.

8. د – Daal is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper two front teeth.

9. ذ – Thaal is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper two front teeth.

10. ر – Raa is pronounced when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the upper four front teeth.

11. ز – Zaa is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the lower two front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper two front teeth.

12. س – Seen is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the lower two front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper two front teeth.

13. ش – Sheen is pronounced when the centre of the tongue touches the palate.

14. ص – Suad is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the lower two front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper two front teeth.

15. ض – Dhuad is pronounced from the upturned, back edge of the tongue when touching the roots of the Molars and Premolars.
Note: There are 3 ways of pronouncing Dhuad.
    a) From the right side.
    b) From the left side.
    c) From both sides.

    It is easier to pronounce Dhuad from the left side.

16. ط – Tau is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper two front teeth.

17. ظ – Thau is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper two front teeth.

18. ع – Ain is pronounced from the middle part of the throat.

19. غ – Ghain is pronounced from the top of the throat which is nearest to the mouth.

20. ف – Faa is pronounced when the inner portion of the lower lip meets the edge of the upper two front teeth.

21. ق – Qaaf is pronounced when the extreme back of the tongue touches the palate.

22. ك – Kaaf is pronounced when the back of the tongue touches the palate.

23. ل – Laam is pronounced when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the upper eight front teeth.

24. م – Meem is pronounced when the dry part of both lips meet.

25. ن – Noon is pronounced when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the upper six front teeth.

26. و – Waaw is pronounced when both lips meet incompletely.

27. ه – Haa is pronounced from the bottom of the throat which is nearest to the chest.

28. ء – Hamzah is pronounced from the bottom of the throat which is nearest to the chest

29. ي – Yaa is pronounced when the centre of the tongue touches the palate.

Additional Notes:

Makhaarij are studied to better understand the articulation points of the 29 Arabic letters. However, the correct pronunciation of a letter is best learnt by practicing aloud with a qualified teacher.

How to find the Makhraj of a letter:

To find makhraj of a letter, make the letter saakin and put an alif with a fathah before it. When you pronounce this word, the place where the sound ends will be the makhraj of that letter.

For example, to find the makhraj of the letter baa (ب), first place an alif with a fathah before it (i.e.اَبْ) When you pronounce this word, you will be able to locate the makhraj of baa (ب)

Things to Remember:

1. The makhraj of letters ي ,ش ,ج is the same.
2. The makhraj of letters ط ,د ,ت is the same.
3. The makhraj of letters ظ ,ذ ,ث is the same.
4. The makhraj of letters ص ,س ,زis the same.
5. The makhraj of letters ه ,ءis the same.
6. The makhraj of letters ح ,عis the same.
7. The makhraj of letters خ ,غis the same.

LESSON 5: CATEGORIZING THE LETTERS

Memorize the letters in the following groups:

1. Huruful Halaqi:

خ	غ	ح	ع	ه	ء

These letters are known as Huruful Halaqi, they are also known as throat letters.

2. Huruful Qalqalah:

Arabic acronym: قُطْبُ جَدٍّ

د	ج	ب	ط	ق

These letters are called Huruful Qalqalah. They pronounce a bouncing or echo like sound.

3. Huruful Mustaliyaah:

Arabic acronym: خُصَّ ضَغْطٍ قِظْ

ظ	ق	ط	غ	ض	ص	خ

These letters are called Huruful Mustaliyaah. They are also known as full mouth letters

4. Huruful Izhaar:

خ	غ	ح	ع	ه	ء

These letters are called Huruful Izhaar and have no nasal sound.

5. Huruful Idghaam:

Arabic acronym:يَرْ مَلُوْنَ

ن	و	ل	م	ر	ي

These letters are called Huruful Idghaam and have full nasal sound.

6. Huruful Ikhfaa:

Arabic acronym: سَتُجْزَ صِدْقِ فثك ضطظ شَذ

ك	ق	ف	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش	س	ز	ذ	د	ج	ث	ت

These letters are called Huruful Ikhfaa and have a very light nasal sound.

7. Huruful Ghunnah:

م	ن

These letters are called Huruful Ghunnah when they appear with either a sukoon, tanween, or tashdeed.
Note: letters without a sukoon, tanween, or tashdeed do not produce nasal sounds.

8. Madd Letters:

اِيْ	اُوْ	أَآْ

These letters are called Madd letters when *alif* is preceeded by *fathah*, *waaw sakin* is preceeded by *dhammah* and *yaa* sakin is preceeded by *kasrah*.

9. Leen Letters:

اَيْ	اَوْ

These letters are called Leen letters when *waaw* and *yaa sakin* are preceeded by *fathah*.

LESSON 6: FULL MOUTH AND EMPTY MOUTH LETTERS

Out of the 29 Arabic letters, the 7 letters of **Mustaaliyah** (خُصَّ ضَغْطٍ قِظْ) will always be read full mouth.
Consider these examples:

اِخْرَاجًا, يُصَلُّوْنَ, اَلْقَانِطِيْنَ, يُوعَظْ, غَافِر, المَغْضُوْبِ

Besides the 7 letters of Mustaaliyah, the remaining letters will be **Mustafilah**; meaning they are read empty mouth.
Consider this example:

سَبَقَتْ

Note: Alif (ا), Allah's Laam (الله) and Raa (ر) will sometimes be read full mouth, and sometimes read empty mouth, depending on the situation you find them in.

RULES OF ALIF

1. If before an Alif, there is a full mouth (Mufakham) letter, then the alif along with the letter before it will be read full mouth. Consider the examples below:

صَادِقٌ	قَالَ	خَابَ	قَامَ	خَالِقٌ
الصَادِقِينَ	وَلَاالضَّالِّينَ	الظَالِمِينَ	غَافِرِ الذَّنْبِ	عِقَابِ

2. If before an Alif, there is an empty mouth (Muraqqaq) letter, then the alif along with the letter before it will be read empty mouth. Consider the examples below:

كَان	عَابِدٌ	بَاخِعٌ

RULES PERTAINING TO THE LAAM OF THE WORD ALLAH

1. If before the Laam in the word ‘Allah’ (الله), there appears a letter with a fathah or dhammah, then the Laam in the word 'Allah' will be read full mouth. Consider the examples below:

قُلْ هُوَ الله	عليهُ الله	فَالله

2. If before the Laam in the word ‘Allah’ (الله), there appears a letter with a kasrah, then the Laam in the word 'Allah' will be read empty mouth. Consider the examples below:

مَرْضَاتِ الله	بِسْمِ الله

RULES OF RAA

1. A Raa with fathah, dhammah, fathatain (dual fathah) or dhammatain (dual dhammah) will be read full mouth. Consider the examples below:

غَفُورًا	رُسُلٌ	نَارٌ	اَلَمْ تَرَ

2. A Raa with a kasrah, or kasratain (dual kasrah) will be read empty mouth. Consider the examples below:

غَفُورٍ	رِجَالٌ

3. A Raa Saakin with a fathah or dhammah before it will be read full mouth. Consider the examples below:

وَأَمُرْ	كَوْثَرْ

4. A Raa Saakin with a kasrah before it will be read empty mouth. Consider the example below:

فِرْعَوْنَ

5. A Raa Saakin preceeded by a saakin with a fathah or dhammah before it will be read full mouth. Consider the examples below:

عَشْرْ	وَالْفَجْرْ	والْعَصْر

6. A Raa Saakin preceeded by a saakin with a kasrah before it will be read empty mouth. Consider the examples below:

ذِكْرْ	حِجْرْ	فِكْرْ

Note: In these 4 words, ارصاد, مرصاد, قرطاس, فرقة the Raa Saakin will be read full mouth because it is preceding a full mouth letter.

7. A Raa Saakin with a Yaa Saakin before it will always be read empty mouth. Consider the examples below:

خَبِيْرْ	خَيْرْ

8. A Raa Mushaddad with fathah or dhammah on it will be read full mouth and Raa Mushaddad with kasrah on it will be read empty mouth. Consider the examples below:

يَمُرُّوْنَ	مَرَّةً	شَرِّ	حُرِّمَتْ

LESSON 7: RULES OF NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

There are four rules regarding noon saakin and tanween (mentioned below):

1. Izhar **2. Idghaam** **3. Qalb** **4. Ikhfaa**

1. IZHAR:

- **Izhar** means to read a letter clearly **without Ghunnah** (nasal sound).
  RULE: If after Noon Saakin (نْ) and Tanween (ً ٍ ٌ), there appears any of the six Huruful Halaqi (throat letters- ء ه ع ح غ خ), Noon Saakin and Tanween will be read **without Ghunnah** (nasal sound).

  Consider the examples below:

ء	بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيْمٍ	مَنْ أَمِنَ
ه	اِنِ امْرُؤٌا هلك	مِنْهُم
ع	قُرْآنًا عَرَبِيًا	اَنْعَمْتَ
ح	مِنْ حَيْثُ	عَلِيْمًا حَكِيْمًا
غ	مِنْ غَيْرِ	سَفِيْنَةٍ غَصْبًا
خ	و رَحْمَةٌ خَيْرٌ	والْمُنْخَنِقَةُ

2. IDGHAAM:

- **Idghaam** means to join one thing into another.
- There are six letters of **Idghaam** يَرْمَلُوْنَ – ي ر م ل و ن
  RULE: If after Noon Saakin and Tanween, there appears any of the six letters of يَرْمَلُوْنَ, **Idghaam** will take place. Noon Saakin and Tanween will join with the letter when read.

- In the four letters ن م و ي - يُؤمِنْ , **Idghaam** will take place with Ghunnah (full nasal sound).

For example: مِنْ مّآءٍ – شَرًّا يّرَه – اِلهٌ وّاحِدٌ

In the letters Laam and Raa, Idghaam will take place **without Ghunnah** (nasal sound). Consider the examples below:

ل	مِنْ لَّدُ نْ	وَيْلٌ لِّكُل
ر	مَنْ رَّبُ	عِيْشَةٍ رّاضِيَةٍ
ي	مَنْ يَّقُوْلُ	مُنادِيًا يُنَادي
م	مِنْ مّاءٍ	قُرْآنٌ مَجِيْدٌ
ن	طَلْعٌ نَضِيدٌ	لَنْ نَّصْبِرَ
و	مِنْ وّالٍ	جَنّتٍ وَّعُيُوْنٍ

3. **QALB** (IQLAAB):

- **Qalb** means to change one thing into another
- RULE: If after Noon Saakin and Tanween there appears the letter Baa, then Noon Saakin or Tanween will be changed into Meem, and will be read with light Ghunnah.

Consider the examples below:

نْ	اَنْبِيآء الله	وَ يُؤْمِنْ با الله
ً	اَبَدًا بِمَا	قَوْلًا بَلِيْغًا
ٍ	كُلُ امْرِئٍ بِمَا	فُرُشٍ بَطآئِنُها

ٌ	سَمِيْعٌ بَصِيْرٌ	ايتٌ بَيِّنَتٌ

4. IKHFAA:

- **Ikhfaa** means to hide (conceal).
- There are 15 letters of **Ikhfaa**.
- RULE: If after Noon Saakin and Tanween, there appears any of the 15 letters of **Ikhfaa**, Noon Saakin or Tanween will be read with the quality of **Ikhfaa** and will be pronounced with a light nasal sound.

Consider the examples below:

ت	اَنْ تَتَّقُوْا
ث	مَآءً ثَجَّاجًا
ج	عَيْنٌ جَارِيَة
د	عِنْدَ اللّٰه
ذ	نَارً ذَاتَ
ز	اَنْزِلَ
س	لَيَالٍ سَوِيًّا
ش	فَمَنْ شَآءَ
ص	عَذَابًا صَعَدًا
ض	عَنْ ضَيْفِ
ط	بَلْدَةٌ طَيِّبَةٌ
ظ	تَنْظُرُوْنَ

ف	مَنْ فَضْلِ
ق	كُلٌّ قَدْ
ك	كِرَامًا كَاتِبِيْنَ

LESSON 8: RULES OF MEEM SAAKIN

There are three rules regarding Meem Saakin (mentioned below):

1. Idghaam 2. Ikhfaa 3. Izhar

1. IDGHAAM:

1. If after Meem Saakin there appears another Meem, then Meem Saakin will be read with **Idghaam** (full nasal sound). Consider the examples below:

اَمْ مَّنْ – و لَهُمْ مَّا يَشْتَهُوْنَ – اِلَيْكُمْ مُّرْسَلُوْنَ

2. IKHFAA:

2. If after Meem Saakin there appears the letter Baa, then Meem Saakin will be read with **Ikhfaa** (light nasal sound). Consider the examples below:

اَمْ بِهِ – يَعْتَصِمْ بِا لله – وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِيْنَ

3. IZHAAR:

3. If after Meem Saakin, there appears any letter other than Meem or Baa, then Meem Saakin will be read **without Ghunnah**. Consider the examples below:

اَلْحَمْدُ – لَهُمْ قَوْلا

Note: Noon Mushaddad (نّ) and Meem Mushaddad (مّ) will always be read with a complete nasal sound.

LESSON 9: QALQALAH

Qalqalah is that quality, when pronounced, appears to have a bouncing or echo-like sound when the letters of **Qalqalah** are saakin.

There are five letters of **Qalqalah**

(قُطْبُ جَدٍ – ق ط ب ج د)

Consider the examples below:

مُقْتَصِدْ	أُبْرِئُ	مَطْلَعِ	يُدْخِلَكُم	هُوَ اجْتَبٰىكُمْ

LESSON 10: LETTERS OF MADD

Huruful Maddah are also known as **letters of Madd** and Madd by definition means to stretch. There are three letters of Madd:

Alif (ا), Waaw (و), Yaa (ي)

These letters are called letters of Madd and are stretched when:

1. Alif has a letter with a fathah before it. Take for instance the word قَالَ
2. Waaw is saakin and it has a letter with a dhammah before it. Take for instance the word اَعُوْذُ
3. .Yaa is saakin and it has a letter with a kasrah before it. Take for instance the word الَّذِيْ

Note: If Waaw Saakin (وْ) and Yaa Saakin (يْ) have a letter with a fathah before them, they are called letters of Leen (Hurooful Leen). For example, خَوْفْ – صَيْفْ

Types of Madd

There are two types of Madd.

1. Maddul Aslee:

If after any letter of Madd, there is ***no*** hamzah or jazam (sukoon) or tashdeed, then the letter of Madd will be stretched for one Alif. This Madd is called **Maddul Aslee.**

Consider the examples below:

كَرِيْمٌ	اَعُوْذُ	حُوْرٌ	خَافَ	قَالَ

2. **Maddul Far'ee**:

If after any letter of Madd, there is a Hamzah, Sukoon or Tashdeed, then this Madd is called Maddul Far'ee, and it must be stretched longer than one Alif.

Consider the examples below:

يآ آدم	آلْآنَ	اَسْمآءَ	لآ اِلَهَ	ضَآلاً

Note: Maddul Far'ee has four types:

1. Maddul Muttasil
2. Maddul Munfasil
3. Maddul Lazim
4. Maddul Aaridh

LESSON 11: RULES OF WAQF (STOPPPING)

1. The general rule of waqf is to remove the harkat of the last letter and replace it with a sukoon/jazm.

Consider the examples below:

اَحَدٌ ⬅ اَحَدْ

لَهَبٍ ⬅ لَهَبْ

رُسُلُ ⬅ رُسُلْ

2. If the last letter has fathatain, take out one fathah and read the alif after it. If there isn't an alif, add one.

Consider the examples below:

حِسَا ⬅ حِسَا

بًا ⬅ بَا

جَزَآءً ⬅ جَزَآءَا

يُسْرًا ⬅ يُسْرَا

3. If the last letter is a round taa (ة) change it into a small haa (ه) and put a sukoon/jazam on it.

Consider the examples below:

جَنَّةً ⬅ جَنَّهْ

بَقَرَةً ⬅ بَقَرَهْ

رَاجِفَةٌ ⬅ رَاجِفَهْ

4. If the last letter is an alif with a fathah before it, or if the last letter has a sukoon or the last letter has fathah maddah (ٰ), no change will take place when making waqf.

Consider the examples below:

بَنَاهَا ⬅ بَنَاهَا

حُشِرَتْ ⬅ حُشِرَتْ

سَجٰى ⬅ سَجٰى

5. If اْ ,وْ ,or يْcomes before the last letter, then pull slightly when making waqf.

Consider the examples below:

بَيَانَ ⬅ بَيَآنْ

قُرَيْشٍ ⬅ قُرَيْشْ

خَوْفٍ ⬅ خَوْفْ

6. If the last letter has a tashdeed, pull a little when making waqf.

Consider the examples below:

تَبَّ ⬅ تَبّ

مُضَآرٍّ ⬅ مُضَآرّ

مَفَرُّ ⬅ مَفَرّ

LESSON 12: QURANIC SYMBOLS

The following are some of the symbols that you will come across as you recite the Quran:

Symbol:	Ruling:	Arabic term:
لا	Do NOT stop	Laam Alif
م	You MUST stop	Waqful LAzim
ط	It is highly recommended to stop here	Waqful Mutlaq
ج	Both stopping and continuing are permissible. It is better to stop.	Waqful Jaaiz
ز	It is better to continue.	Waqful Mujawwaz
ص	It is highly recommended to continue.	Waqful Murakhas
ع	End of chapter/Ruku	Ruku’
الربع	End of the first quarter of the juz/parah	Ar-Rub’
النصف	End of the first half of the juz/parah	An-Nisf
الثلاثة	End of the third quarter of the juz/parah	At-Thalathah
المنزل	Marked at each division of the 7 divisions of the Holy Quran	Al-Manzil