

Tajweed is a beautification done to quran recitation creating with specific enunciation skills & giving the letters the correct pronunciation & attributes

التجويد والغنى: التيسير

التجويد اصطلاحاً: تخصيص القراءات القرآنية
بقرائنها - مثلاً مفسراً حروفه - وذلك ليأخذ
قلبه الحروف حقاً

(الدليل)

these Sweeten muraamil
"kharat lil quran'a tartila"
ed of quran accordingly

الماء في القرآن مع العفرة الكرام البررة
Al mairu bil qurani maq Saferati Kirami bira
ne who recites of quran perfectly will be together with
books
correls

Assignment

(2) x

Af-Imam Jazali poem

Learning / Knowing tajweed is compulsory for everyone #
He doesn't recite with tajweed is a sinner

والله بالتجويد ختمه ربه

من لم يتجويد القرآن آثم #

NB: To some scholars of tajweed, letters are 29
I write out arabic letters "

Hafuful abjad diyah.

Al-Imam Al-Jazari

Al-Imam Al-Jazari (Shamsudeen - A64 Al-Khwarizmi) ibn Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn 'Alī ibn Yusuf Al-Jazari was a renowned scholar, particularly in the field of tajweed (rules of Quranic recitation) and Qira'at (variant readings of the Quran). He was born in 1350 CE (751 AH) in Damascus, Syria.

His early life was dedicated to Islamic studies, especially the Quran and its recitation. He memorized the Quran at the age of 13 and then pursued deeper knowledge of Tajweed. His deep knowledge and scholarship earned him the title of "Shaykh al-Qura" (Masters of Quran reciter).

To master the ten Qira'at, Imam Al-Jazari traveled extensively, seeking knowledge from scholars in different regions. Some of his famous works include:
1) Al-Nashr fi al-Qira'at al-Ashr: a comprehensive book of the ten recitations of the Quran.

2) Al-Tamhid fi Ilm al-Tajweed: One of the most detailed early books on Tajweed.

3) Tajwīd al-Nashr fi al-Qira'at al-'Ashr: A summary of his larger work "Al-Nashr", written in poetic form.

4) Al-Muqaddimah Al-Jazariyyah: A famous poem on the rules of Tajwīd, widely memorized and studied by students of the Quran recitations.

After a lifetime of scholarship and teaching, Al-Jazari passed away in 1429 CE (833 AH) in Shiraz, Persia (modern-day Iran).

Huruf al-Jadid

This refers to the Abjad order of Arabic letters, which is an ancient arrangement based on the numerical values (Abjad numerals) assigned to each letter. This order was historically used for calculations, numbering and cryptographic purposes rather than for standard Arabic writing today.

أبجد ح أ ب ج د (1, 2, 3, 4)

ه و ز ح ه و ز (5, 6, 7)

ط ي ح ح ط ي (8, 9, 10)

ك ل م ن ح ك ل م ن (20, 30, 40, 50)

س ع ف ص ح س ع ف ص (60, 70, 80, 90)

ق ر ن ش ث ح ق ر ن ش ث (100, 200, 300, 400)

ث خ ذ ح ث خ ذ (500, 600, 700)

ض ظ غ ح ض ظ غ (800, 900, 1000)

أحرف الوجاءية

أ ب ت ث ج د ذ ر ز س
ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن
ه و ي

The importance of learning tajweed

- 1) To preserve the original pronunciation and the meaning of the Qur'an text.
- 2) To beautify the beauty of the Qur'an i.e making it melodious
- 3) Protect the tongue from mistake (al-lagan)

Al-lagan

الحق الكلي . اللحن الجلي فوق الخطا الظال في
نطق الكلمات ويتغير معناه .

Care mistake that are very obvious and it changes
the context or meaning of the word

اللعن الخفي فوق الخط الذي لا يغير المعنى لكن
يخل بأحكام التجويد

Care mistake that changes the rule of tajweed but
not the meaning.

Makharju Huruf

المخارج ^(Major points) مخرج ^(Major points) →
وهو الأماكن التي يخرج منها الحروف

(Makharj is the place in which a letter is being pronounced from).

(Major point of articulation)
الغلق (Throat), اللسان (Tongue), الشفتان (Lips)

(1) الغلق (Pharynx / Throat)
(أ, ح, ع, غ, ز, س, ض)

(i) (Nasopharynx) أقصى الحلق

(ii) (Oropharynx) وسط الحلق

(iii) (Hypopharynx) أدنى الحلق ومنه الفم

• The nasopharynx is the deepest part of the throat i.e. the closest part of it throat to the stomach (د, س)

• The oropharynx is the middle part of the throat (ع, ح)

• The hypopharynx lower part of the throat (خ, غ)

٣- الشفتين

(ب د م و) ما بين الشفتين

space between the lips

الشفة الصفاكية مع رؤوس الثنايا العليا

to with the tip of the two^{upper} front teeth

٥- ما يسمى الشفتين

مع انطباقها (tooth collision)

بدون انطباق (front collision)

محکمہ تعلیم

The tongue has 10 minor points of articulation.

١- أقصى اللسان فـيـرـيـثـاـمـيـن الخـلـق: فـيـمـنـا تـغـرـج الخـافـف

The deepest part of the tongue that is close to the throat (3)

م- اقصى اللسان فيرياً عن الفم : وبينما تخرج الكاف
(الكاف)

The deep part of the tongue that is closer to the mouth.

سِدُّ وَسْطِ الْمَسَارِ : قِيمَتُهُ تَخْرُجُ الْجَمْعَ وَالْتَفِيرَ ، وَالْيَاءُ
(نَحْ شَعْرِي) - أَحْ أَحْسَ . أَيْ

The middle part of the tongue (T_{in}, S_{in}, T_{aa})

3- ظفر اللسان وقع أخو القبايل الخلب

صِفَةُ نَفْسِ النَّبِيِّ وَالطَّائِفَةِ إِلَى الْأَنْبِيَاءِ

The upper part of the tongue joined to the upper part of the mouth.

مقطع اللسان مع زؤوس الثنايا العليا
Part of the tongue joined to the tip
(ث, ظ, ذ) upper teeth

طريق اللسان مع أضول الثنايا العليا
of the tongue joining with the upper part
(ن) (ت) mouth

طريق اللسان مع أضول الثنايا العليا

القلع: the tongue joining with the
it of our mouth (ر)
to throat

ج زائش اللسان مع أضول الثنايا العليا
Upper Part of tongue joined with it upper part of
تخرج الرابض والضاد والسين (الزائض)

م حاقف اللسان بابي جانية مع البصاق

عن الأضراس العليا: ومثله تخرج الضاد (أض)
of the tongue, i.e. its side with its adhesion to
the upper incisors and from it comes the letter

خطه لیس

في حافة اللسان الأمامية - مع النضاجها يمتد

7

Chlorophyll \rightarrow photosynthesis

Upper part

The front part of the edge of the tongue joined with side of the teeth (Lam)

۱) ۲۰۰

↓
الغدة
↓
الجوف (Intestine)
↓
Crystals
↓
القيشور

الحمد لله

الخلف

[illegible]

Fig

like a cat

Journal of

附

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

7

[illegible]

8

مجلس الشورى

tion to it.

الفصل الثاني في بيان

ما ينشأ الشفتين بدون انطباع
و- الشفة الخلفية (أو راحة اللسان) الشفاه الخلفية

و- أقصى الحلق

و- وسط اللسان

Al-galqalah

It's an echoing sound (a technique that includes pronouncing letters that have sukoon on them), when one stops at these letters. Galqalah needs to be pronounced strong as it produces an echo-like sound.

It can be regarded to as a state bto a letter with sukun & letter that has barakah

Five letters of galqalah they are:

ق، ح، ط، ب، ج

Galqalah is observed in these letter is when they have sukun

Types of galqalah (2 types):

1. القلقة الخبيرة

2. القلقة الضعيفة

Al-galqalah Kubsroo (strong echo): A galqalah is considered

to be a major one if one of five letters occurs at the
of a sentence.

* قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ * إِنَّمَا تَعْبُدُونَ لَصَاقِقَ *

2) Alqalqah sughrā : It can be said to be minor
one if one of 5 letters occurs in the middle of the
word or a sentence

الرافعة

• Alqalqalatu Kubroo: A qalqalah is said to be major if one of the 5 letters of qalqalah is the at the end of the word with Shadda

وَقَتِي

• Alqalqalatu-sughroo: A qalqalah is said to be minor if one of the 5 letters of qalqalah occurs in the middle of word or a sentence with sukun

وَالنَّبِيْمُ , اَبْرَاهِيْمُ , يَحْيٰى

• Alqalqalatu-l-wusoo: A qalqalah is said to be medium if one the letter occurs at the end of a word / sentence with out Shadda

يَرْبُّ الْفَلَقِ , هُوَ الْوَاحِدُ

لام لفظ الجلالة

Lām-ul-Jalaalah : Lām in the word of majesty

اللام الجلالة هي نكبة (اللَّهُ فُجُ اللّٰم)

(majesty)

Lām-ul-Jalaalah - is the 2nd lām in the word اللَّهُ

اللّٰم

لام لفظ الجلالة هي لام الثاني في كلمة الله أو اللّٰم

أحكام لام لفظ الجلالة

تفخيم لام لفظ الجلالة

تَرْفِيقُ لَامِ لَفْظِ الْجَلَالَةِ

Tarfikhim means magnification or thickening that occurs to the 2nd lām (لام لفظ الجلالة). It leads to filling the mouth with echo of the letter. The lām of majesty is thickened in any of these cases.

أ) إِذَا سَبَقَهَا حَرْفٌ مَفْتُوحٌ الْحَرْكَةُ

If the letter that comes immediately before the word of majesty possesses fatha) e.g. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ

مضموم

بأن إذا سبقها حرف في ~~التركية~~

If the letter that comes immediately before the word of majesty possesses damaa e.g. اللؤلؤ

بأن إذا أضيفت الميم إلى اللفظ الجلالة ولم يسبقه

حرف مكسور (اللهم) قالوا اللهم e.g.

Assignment

بأن إذا سبقها حرف ساكن فاقبله مفتوح

If the letter that comes before possess sukun and the letter that comes before ^{at sukun} possesses fatha

بأن إذا سبقها حرف ساكن فاقبله مضموم

If the letter that comes before (اللهم) possesses sukun and the letter that comes before at sukun possesses sukun. e.g. اللؤلؤ

بأن إذا جاء لام طالة في بداية الكلام

I have been thinking of you
and how much I love you

and how much I love you
and how much I love you
and how much I love you
and how much I love you

and how much I love you
and how much I love you
and how much I love you
and how much I love you

and how much I love you
and how much I love you
and how much I love you
and how much I love you

and how much I love you
and how much I love you
and how much I love you
and how much I love you

Tafkheem (Rā)

Conditions that warrants the echoing of letter "rā"

1) If letter "Ra" possesses fatha or damma

إذا كانت الراء مفتوحة أو مضمومة

eg رزقنا , ربنا

2) When a Rā that possess sukoon comes after a letter that carries either fatha or damma

إذا جاءت الراء مسكونة وها قبلها مفتوحة

eg قرآن

أو مضمومة

3) If rā possess sukoon and it is preceded by a permanent Kasra in the same word but followed by a heavy letter called Harful-isti'laa, then it will be pronounced in a third way. Heavy letters are known as Harful-isti'laa and they are 7

ح, ط, ع, ك, غ, خ, ز

eg قرطاس , قرطاس

4) If a Hamzatul wasl that is being pronounced as kasra comes before Rā that carries sukoon then the

Ra will be pronounced in a thick way

e.g. اَرْجُوْهُ

Targheeq (rāa)

Targheeq is the pronunciation of letter Ra without thickness i.e. pronouncing it in a thin way

Conditions that warrant thinning of letter rā

1) If rā possesses kasra, it will be pronounced in a thin way e.g. رَقٍّ, رَالَهُ,

2) If letter rā possesses sukoon and the letter that comes after it is not a heavy letter e.g.

3) If rā comes with a sukoon after two madd e.g. رَجِيْرٌ

أحكام النون الساكنة والتنوين

للنون الساكنة والتنوين أربعة أحكام

{إدغام، الإظهار، الإخفاء، الإدخال/القلب}

Idghar means clarification

It's the acting of pronouncing each arabic letters from the place of articulation without gunna (nasal sound)

NB: Gunna is a quick sound that comes from the nasal cavity causing vibration

Pronunciation of ن clearly

(ف، ع، ح، ع، خ) (عِندَ، الأُنسَانِ)

Examples

فَوَعِلْ، مَنْ هُمْ، عَنْ أَبِي، عِبْرًا إِذَا، سَلِمَ مِنِّي

Rulings

الإظهار الحلقى
↓
عند " " لأن " " من حرف
الإظهار

مَنْ هُمْ > إظهار النون الساكنة عند همزة
لأن الهمزة من حروف الإظهار / الإظهار الخلق

سَلَامٌ هِيَ > إظهار التنوين عن الهمزة لأن

الهمزة من حروف الإظهار

وَمَنْ أَوْفَى مِنْ عَذَابٍ مِنْ خَيْرٍ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، إِنَّهُ

قَوْلٌ هُمْ، حَشْرٌ عَلَيْنَا، قَوْلٌ إِلَّا، عَلِيمٌ كَرِيمٌ،

سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ.

د، هـ، غ، خ، ح، ر

أَنْتَ مُنْذِرَةٌ يَخْشَوْنَكَ النَّاسُ ۚ كَانَتُمْ بِهَذَا عَالَمِينَ

يَلْبِسُوا إِلَّا عَشِيرَہٗ أَوْضَعَهَا (٤٦)

2) Al-Idghom

الارتغام : هو إدخال النون الساكنة أو التنوين في حرف الراء الذي يليه بعد
Inserting (ن) tanween at letter of idghom coming after it.
أي راء موحدة، نون تنوينها

عَنْ يَسْتَأْذِنُ مَنْ يَتَمَلَّكُ
عَنْ رَبِّهِمْ رَسْرَسًا أَجْأًا وَهَاجًا خَيْرًا يَرَاهُ يَوْمَئِذٍ

تَأْمُرُهُ

5 examples of idghom

مِنْ شَرِّهِ يَكُنْ لَهُ أَنْ يَرْوِي وَيَسْتَفِيرُ

وَكِتَابٍ مُبِينٍ

مِنْ نَزَارٍ رَسْرَسًا أَجْأًا وَهَاجًا

مِنْ قَلْبِي

جَنَّةٍ نَعِيمٍ بَعْدَ الْقَوْمِ مَثَرًا بَيْنَ

اقسام الاذغام

1- اذغام بغنة

1- اذغام بغنة

• Idgham bi-sukoon: this type of idgham occurs when non-sukoon or tanween comes before any of these four letters: (ي ن م ل)

Also known as Idgham Mayis (إدغام مائس)

• Idgham bi-hayr qunnah: This is referred to as adding Noun-as-Sukoon or Tanween into the letter that comes after it without the existence of Qunnah (Noun Tawag).

Also known as Idgham Kamil

In (letter) (letter) (Tanween) في (letter) (letter) من حرفي اذغام

Idgham - l - tujeez when ى idghoom letter

الإِظْهَارُ الْمُنْطَلِقُ

If any letter of idghām comes after (ن) in the same word, insertion of (ن) isn't allowed with the letter. Hence, the (ن) will be pronounced clearly and this only occurs in 4 words.

دُنْيَا، بُنْيَان، كِنْوَان، سُنُوَان

(Dunya, Buniyan, Kinwaan, Sunwan)

3) Al-Iqlāb

الإِقْلَابُ أَوْ الْقَلْبُ

Iqlāb means changing / convert

“وقل قلب اللين الساكنة في الزنوج ميلا مخفي ثم

واللين فيها بعد ذلك

Converting (ن) or tanween to a hidden letter as نُونٌ and then we hide the hidden letter that comes after it (Iqlāb letter)

Al ikhtaf (To hide)

omission of (ن) & tanween in a manner of
Iqam while taking rate of d realization
hidden letter. It can be referred to as hiding
noon in the letter of ikhtaf that comes

إِذَا نَزَلَتْ الشَّكَاةُ أَوْ التَّوْبِيخُ عِنْدَ
أَحَدٍ مِنْ قُرَى الْأَخْفَاءِ

these are 15 letters

صِفْ نَا نَا كَمْ جَانْ شَقِصْ قَدْ سَمَا
رَدْ فِي نَقَى ضَوْ ظَالِمًا

* Sunna must be involved while wearing ilhfa

عَنْ دُرِّ رَضَنَ زَارَ تَحَاتَّهَا رَسُولُ قَدَّ

Types of ikhfaan

١٠. الأَرْخَمَاءُ الْأَرْثَقَاءُ. الأَرْخَمَاءُ الْأَرْثَقَاءُ.

10) Al ikhpaau istilāi : If the letter of ikhpaau that comes after (ي) or tanween is a letter of istilāi.

Flatters or istiloo'i

خ، ص، ض، غ، د، ق، ك (في ضغط وقفا

2) Alif Khas is stipaliy : If a letter of ikharar that comes after (u) or tanween is not a letter of istila' hence it will be considered as a letter of istifaal

⇒ When performing ikhfa, the point of articulation of (ج) shifts from the tip of the tongue to near the point of articulation of the letter of ikhfa.

Write the poem (3)

(حكم الثوب والملابس)
Rules governing

الملابس

الملابس المتكينة

الملابس المتكينة

الملابس المتكينة
is the concordment or linking of noun & pronoun
as before that possess pronoun. This is
done. (فم بارز)

الملابس المتكينة
comes before when the possess pronoun we
the p^o in the other p (It'll be pronounced
that has shadow) It is also called
mutamathilayn
متمثلين، متمثلين

Telhaar shafawiy

When ϕ comes before any other letters expect
(ϕ & β). This means ϕ will be pronounced dead
when it comes before the remaining 26.

وَلَا يَكْفُرُ بِهِمْ لَبِيسُهُمْ أَتَنبِئُهُمْ بِمَا كَانُوا يَفْعَلُونَ

UR: shafawiy is added by the mim in the end of
from (maā bayna shafawiy).

shapawiy →

ت + ب

"

→

ت + پ

"

other letters + ت

seeking protection

أحكام الاستعاذة والبسملة و

arah

• قَطَعَ الْجَمِيعَ

Separating auzah & bismillah

• وَقُلْ: الْبِسْمَلَةَ بِالشُّوْرَةِ فَقَطْ

• Joining bismillah & first verse alone

• وَقُلْ: الْإِسْتِغَاذَةَ بِالْبِسْمَلَةِ فَقَطْ

• Joining istidhah and bismillah alone

• وَقُلْ: الْجَمِيعَ

• Joining auzah, bismillah & the first verse

افخام البسملة بين شورتين

هو two sunah

فتاوى الكل

"وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ" بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وقيل بالبسملة بأقل الشوكة

Jamg basmala and the first verse of the next surah

وقيل الكل

Jamg every thing

إِنْ قِيلَ أَتَى الشَّرِيَّةَ بِالْبِسْمَةِ فَذَوِقْ وَائْتَدِ

بِمَا يَنْدُهَا (فَذَا لَيْجُو) Not permitted

Laamu mul maanah

Laamu (ال) is laam preceded by hamzatul wasl and it's added to a noun to change it from indefinite to definite (لَا تُؤْمِنُ - لَا تُؤْمِنُ). The pronunciation has two rules

1) Al-Idhaar

2) Al-Idgham

→ Al-Ikhar: pronouncing the (ال) clearly. The laam is pronounced clearly when it comes before a letter of qamariyyah. It's going to be pronounced clearly. In this context, we can say the letter of qamariyyah are the letters that make us pronounce laamul ma'rifah clearly.

~~There~~ There are 14 letters of qamariyyah.

ب, ج, ح, خ, ع, ك, و, ف, ق, ي, م, ن, هـ, و

إِنِّغِ حَبْلَكَ وَفَوْ عَقِيمَةً

الْوَالِدِ، الْقُرْآنِ، الْإِسْلَامِ، الْكَلْبِ

→ Al-Idghoom: pronouncing (ال) by inserting it into the letter that comes after it. Hence, it'll be pronounced with shaddah. The letters are shamsiyyah letters.

ط, ظ, ث, ص, ز, ر, د, ذ, ن, س, ش, ل

"يَا بَنِيَّ تَمَّ جِلْدُ رَحِمَا تَقْرُصِي ذَا نِعَمٍ"

دَعْنِي شَوْءَ خَانٍ

زُرْ شَرِيفًا لِّلْكَرَمِ

The Lām
or qam
this
the
clearly

Types of Idhar

- Idhar Halqiy (الانطلاق الحلقى) {termam/ن}
- Idhar Shafviy
- Idhar Laamil qamariyyah

Lām-ul-Fil (اللام الفيل)

It is referred to as any Lām possessing sukoon that is found in an Arabic verb.

Verb ← (فعل)

It can be referred to the occurrence of an action at any specific time

فعل

فعل على فاعل في زمن

A verb that refers to the occurrence

(e.g) sat → جلس To greet islah

جلس على كذا في زمن

A verb that refers to the occurrence

Presently or in the future

e.g) He's sitting → يجلس

or he will

will and

في الفجر: لا يؤمن ذلك على قلبه وموت
في ربيع منكم

الذين هم في الدنيا منكم - موتهم - موتهم
الذين هم في الدنيا منكم - موتهم - موتهم
الذين هم في الدنيا منكم - موتهم - موتهم

لنكاه له الفجر
الذين هم في الدنيا منكم - موتهم - موتهم

الذين هم في الدنيا منكم - موتهم - موتهم
الذين هم في الدنيا منكم - موتهم - موتهم
الذين هم في الدنيا منكم - موتهم - موتهم

الذين هم في الدنيا منكم - موتهم - موتهم
الذين هم في الدنيا منكم - موتهم - موتهم
الذين هم في الدنيا منكم - موتهم - موتهم

Madd: Elongation

To elongate a word with the of elongation

The letters of elongation (madd) is called "hamza madd" which are 3 in numbers {س, غ, ي}

→ Alif madd works with fatha

→ Kaseem madd is used to lengthen the pronunciation of damma

→ Law madd works with Kasra

Types of madd (>)

i) Maddul asliyy or Tobiiyy and Maddul fariiyy

• Maddul asliyy is a madd that doesn't depend on hamzah or sukoon e.g. عِلَسْ. The word is not dependent on sukoon / hamzah

• Maddul fariiyy is the opposite of tobiiyy. It depends on hamzah or sukoon. Either the letter before it / after possesses hamzah or sukoon. It is divided into 2

i) The classification that is dependent on hamzah

ii) The classification that is dependent on sukoon

1) The classification that's depending on hamzah : It is divided into 3 class

• الهمزة المتصلة
• الهمزة المتحركة
• الهمزة المتكسرة

1) Al-madda ~~maqbul~~ - muttaril : Is when hamzah comes after any letter of madd in a single word.

e.g. سُبْحًا . سُبْحًا . سُبْحًا

NBC (الهمزة) ⇒ to be smooth / to be attached 2. Smith.

⇒ madd of elongation: It must be elongated with 4 counts only

~~Examples of madd in different words~~ This is when hamzah comes after any letter of madd in different words
e.g. ~~سُبْحًا . سُبْحًا . سُبْحًا~~

→ Two counts

2) Maddul - Taizul mufasil: It's when hamza comes after a letter of madd but in different words
eg لا انايكم

2) Maddul - Badal: This is when hamza comes before any letter of madd in the same word
eg ساقا ، اياها
mode of elongation: 2 counts

2) The classification that's dependent on sukoon is divided into 6

- المَدُّ الحَلَالُ
- المَدُّ الحُرُودُ
- " اللين
- " الفزق
- " التثقيب
- " الخارج للشكوك

• NB: Haaruf Kinayah is a (حرف) that serves a pronoun used to replace a noun. It is used usually added to the end of a word. It is mostly used to rep. 3rd person pronoun

For it madd that'll be added to the Haas it will either be raw madd / raw madd

(قَالَ الْكِتَابُ)

Types of maddu salla

(أ) مَدُّ سَلَاةٍ الطَّوِيلَةِ

(ب) مَدُّ سَلَاةٍ الْقَصِيرَةِ

1) Maddu silatu - tawila : It is when the letter that comes after haaruf Kinayah is hamzah

e.g

أَوَّلُ

⇒ Mode of elongation: 2 → 4 → 5 counts according to the recitation

2) Maddu silatu - qasira : If the letter that comes after haaruf Kinayah isn't hamzah

e.g

أَلْقَى

⇒ Mode of elongation : 2 count only

فَتْحَاتُ التَّوِينِ : It can be defined as tanween or maftula (fatha taan) & (when we stop when in a word when the last letter possess fatha-taan)

e.g

قُرْآنًا

2019
acceptance and reward

→ Maddu tamkin : Maddu-tamkin is when yaauw madd comes after letter yaauw that possesses shadda in the same word

e.g. الأَمِيرُ

Or when waaw madd comes after letter waaw

e.g. لا يَنْتَوُونَ

Ahkaamul mutamaathilayn wal mutalag

Al-mutamaathilayn : is defined as when two identical letters meet. When two letters comes from the same matn haaq. It has 3 types:

1) Al mutamaathilaynis-Sageer

2) " Kabeer

3) " mut'laq

⇒ Al mutamaathilaynis-Sageer: In mutamaathilaynis if the first letter possess sukoon & the second possess harkah

e.g. رَبِّكَ تَبَارَكَ اذْهَبْ بِكِتَابِي
لَكُمْ مَا

Ruling: Insertion - the one that possesses sukoon into of one with harakah

⇒ Al-mutamāthilyn - Kabir : It is when ^{two} identical ~~both~~ possess harakah

e.g

يَعْلَمُ , يَدْرُسُ

Rulings : Both letters will be pronounced clearly

⇒ Al-mutamāthilyni - mut'laq : when two identical letters meet each other when the first possess harakah & second possess sukoon

e.g سَابِقًا , صَبِيحًا

3) Mutajānisiyyah : is defined as when two letters of the same point of articulation but different characteristics

e.g س & ل , ب & ج , ط & د

It has 3 types

• Sagheer • Kabir • Mut'laq

⇒ Mutajānisiyyah - Sagheer : when the 1st letter possess sukoon & the other possess harakah

e.g سَابِقًا (Ruling: Insertion), سَابِقًا

⇒ Mutajānisiyyah - Kabir : when the 1st letter possesses & 2nd

harakah

لَقَدْ تَوَكَّيْتُمْ، الصَّلَاةَ كَارِهُينَ

- Mutajajinsan-mut'laq : when the 1st letter possess harakah and the second possess sulcon

e.g. مَبْعُوثٌ

- Ruling: pronounce clearly

- 3) Mutajajinsan : when two letters that are similar in their makharaj but different characteristic

e.g. سَاسٌ, سَاسٌ
Or

They have similar makharaj & characteristic

e.g. زَجَزٌ, زَجَزٌ

Or

They have similar characteristics & different makharaj

e.g. سَاسٌ, سَاسٌ, سَاسٌ, سَاسٌ

Types

⇒ Mutajajinsan - Sogeer

⇒ " - Kabeer

⇒ " - mut'laq

or similar makhraj of different

- **Sogeer**: two letters (similar makhraj but diff char.) if the 1st letter possesses sukoon & the 2nd possess harakah

قَدْ رَجَعَ، قَدْ ظَلَمَ، وَادَّعَى

NB: Mutaqaribani - sogeer as an exception which is; they're some letters that even though they agree with the rules of mutaqaribani sogeer (letters like ل, ي, ا, س when they meet).

If a ل that possesses sukoon comes before a ي that possesses harakah, then we would insert the lam into the ي (ras)

e.g. رَجَعَ (الْمِنْ ذَلِكُمْ), سِرَاتُ الْمَرْبُوعِ

- **Kabeer**: If both letters possess harakah

e.g. رَجَعَ، رَجَعَ، رَجَعَ

- **mut'laq**: If first letter possesses harakah and the second possess sukoon

e.g. رَجَعَ، رَجَعَ، رَجَعَ

Hamzah

الهمزة: حرف منقوض تقبل الحركة
 في أول الكلمة سواء أكانت همزة
 الوصل أم همزة القطع

"Hamzah is a special letter that possess harkah. It is written at the beginning of a word whether its hamzah wasl and hamzatal qati"

⇒ Hamzatal wasl ⇒ Hamzatal qati

• Hamzatal wasl is a type of hamzah that is always pronounced when it start a word or sentence but is always omitted when in the middle of a sentence

UB: Alif badaliyyah (Ordinary alif) (أ)

ألف البزلية

Rules of hamzatal wasl

1) Kasrā: The following cases; in ten names

⇒ اسم

⇒ اثنا

⇒ است

⇒ اثنتان

⇒ اب

⇒ أيم الله

⇒ اسم

⇒ أمر

⇒ امرأة

Anytime it comes in Fi'lul Amr (command tone) of (al-
udhi - Thuluthi C)

Hamzatul wasl

It'll possess Kasro if the ainal-fill of the verb in mud
aari form possess either fatha or Kasro

eg $\text{فَعَلَ} \Rightarrow \text{زَقَبَ}$

كَأَنَّ الْفَعْلَ ; هُوَ - كَيْفَ الْفَعْلَ ; نَ - كَأَنَّ الْفَعْلَ

* أَوْز ; الْقَضَارِعُ ; يَزْهَبُ ; أَذْهَبَ

If the ainal fil possess fatha/Kasro the aliful wasl
will possess Kasro