

**ISLAMIC FOUNDATION OF TORONTO
EVENING MADRASSAH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL**

BASIC TAJWEED RULES

FOR GRADE 4

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Introduction

Tajweed means to recite every letter of the Qur'an correctly from its makhraj with all of its qualities. The importance of tajweed can't be denied as reciting the Qur'an without tajweed will not only effect the beauty of the Qur'an but sometimes it can change the meaning of the Qur'an.

For example: The word Qalb means "heart". If instead of Qaaf, Kaaf is read the meaning changes to "dog". The word "Rahim" used for Allah, means 'very merciful'. If instead of (ح) letter (ا) is read the meaning changes to "thirsty camel".

It is therefore compulsory (fardh) on each and every Muslim male or female to learn tajweed so that he or she can recite correctly.

In this book the basic rules of tajweed are explained in a simple way so that the students of grades 3 - 5 can understand and memorize the tajweed rules easily. After learning and understanding these rules the students will inshaallah be able to recite the Qur'an correctly with tajweed.

However, to read the Qur'an correctly with tajweed it is not enough to understand only the rules of tajweed but it is also necessary to practice these rules with an expert teacher.

All praise is for Allah tabarak ta'ala who is our lord and our creator who enlightened us with the Noor of Iman and made us Muslim and include us in the ummah of our beloved prophet Khatimul Ambiah, Muhammadur Rasulullah (SAW).

This book is prepared by the teachers of Islamic Foundation of Toronto. May Allah reward them in this life and the hereafter.

Etiquettes of Reading Qur'an

1. Perform wudhu. It is a sin to touch the Qur'an without wudhu.
2. It is permissible to read the Qur'an from memory without wudhu (without touching it)
3. A person in a state of haidh, nifaas or janabat is not allowed to read any verse of the Qur'an with or without memory and is not allowed to touch the Qur'an.
4. Sit with great respect when reading the Qur'an.
5. Begin the Qur'an with Ta-awwuzأَعُوْذُ and Tasmiyahبِسْمِ اللّٰهِ
6. One must not talk during reading Qur'an. If an important matter has to be discussed with anyone then the reading should be stopped and the Qur'an should be closed.
7. If one has spoken while reading Qur'an (due to some important reason) then recite Ta-awwuz only before restarting.
8. The reader should have this in mind that these are the words of Allah and Allah is listening to how I am reading his book.
9. Read Tasmiyah before start of a new surah except surah Tawbah.
10. Do not put the Qur'an on the carpet or any place on which people stand or sit.
11. Do not put any book or object on top of the Qur'an.
12. Do not have your back to the Quran or somebody else's back towards the Qur'an.
13. If one feels tired and begins to yawn while reading the Qur'an, then stop the recitation and continue after you have rested.
14. Do not sit on a place which is higher than the Qur'an.
15. Do not sleep with your feet towards the Qur'an.
16. It is sinful to carelessly discard, torn or worn pages of the Qur'an. Do not throw them in the garbage can.

ج جِيم	ث ثَا	ت تَا	ب بَا	ا اَلِف
JEEM	THAA	TAA	BAA	ALIF
ر رَا	ذ ذَال	د دَال	خ خَا	ح حَا
RAA	ZHAAL	DAAL	KHAA	HAA
ض ضَاذ	ص صَاذ	ش شَيْن	س سَيْن	ز زَا
DHAAD	SAAD	SHEEN	SEEN	ZAA
ف فَا	غ غَيْن	ع عَيْن	ظ ظَا	ط طَا
FAA	GHAIN	AIN	ZHAA	TAA
ن نُون	م مِيم	ل لَام	ك كَاف	ق قَاف
NOON	MEEM	LAAM	KAAF	QAAF
	ي يَا	ء هَمْزَة	ه هَا	و وَاو
	YAA	HAMZAH	HAA	WAAW

Guideline For the Teacher: Practice and listen to the Pronunciation of 5 letters from every student in each tajweed class.

LESSON 1

Similar Sound Letters

Practice the letters in the first row with letters in the 2nd and 3rd row that are different in pronunciation but have a similar sound.

أَ	تَ	ثَ	دَ	ذَ	هَ	كَ	خَ
عَ	طَ	سَ	ضَ	زَ	حَ	قَ	غَ
		صَ		ظَ			

إِ	تِ	ثِ	دِ	ذِ	هِ	كِ	خِ
عِ	طِ	سِ	ضِ	زِ	حِ	قِ	غِ
		صِ		ظِ			

أُ	تُ	ثُ	دُ	ذُ	هُ	كُ	خُ
عُ	طُ	سُ	ضُ	زُ	حُ	قُ	غُ
		صُ		ظُ			

REVISION OF LAST YEAR

LETTERS OF MUSTA'LIYAH (FULL MOUTH LETTERS)

- (خُصَّ ضَغَطٌ قِطْ) خ ص ض غ ط ق ظ
1. There are 7 letters of Musta'liyah
 2. These seven letters are always be read Mufakh'kham (full mouth) with a heavy sound in every condition.
 3. These letters are also known as Mufakh'kham letters.

LETTERS OF MADD (HUROOFUL MADDAH)

There are 3 letters of Madd ا, و, ي.

These letters will be Letters of Madd when;

1. Alif has a letter with a fatha before it.
2. Waaw is saakin and it has a letter with a dhammah before it.
3. Yaa is saakin and it has a letter with a kasra before it.

Maddah letters are read by stretching one Alif (1 Alif is the time required in closing or opening of a finger normally).

Note: Fatha Madd is in place of Alif Maddah, Dhammah Madd is in place of Waaw Maddah and Kasra Madd is in place of Yaa Maddah. Therefore Fatha, Dhammah and Kasra Madd are also be stretch one Alif.

QALQALAH

Qalqalah is a quality, which when pronounced, appears to have an bouncing sound, when the letter is saakin.

There are 5 letters of Qalqalah ق ط ب ج د (قُطِبُ جِدَّ)

TYPES OF MADD

Madd means to stretch.

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.

كَرِيمٌ	أَعُوذُ	حُورٌ	خَافَ	قَالَ
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2. MADDUL FARIE

If after any letter of Madd, there **is a** hamzah or sukoon or tashdeed, then this Madd is called Maddul Farie.

مَلِكَةٌ	لَا إِلَهَ	أَلْعَنَ	مَضَاهُ
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NOON KITNEY

1. If after tanween there is a saakin or mushadad letter and waqf is not desired (we want to continue), then one harakat of tanween will be taken out and a Noon with a kasra is put to join the next letter. This Noon is called Noon-e-Kitney.

Example: لَمْزَةً الّٰذِي will be read as لَمْزَةً الّٰذِي

2. If waqf is made on the tanween letter then Noon Kitney will not be pronounced.

Example: لَمْزَةً الّٰذِي will be read لَمْزَةً ○ الّٰذِي

SILENT LETTERS

A silent letter is a letter that is written but not read.

Example: قَوَارِيرًا , مَالِقَارَعَةً , فَهْدَى , صَلَوَةٌ

LESSON 2

MAKHAARIJ

Makhraj is the place where the sound of a letter originates. There are 17 makhaarij for 29 Arabic letters.

Makhraj is singular and Makhaarij is plural.

The makhaarij of 29 Arabic letters are explained as under.

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 2 front teeth.
4. ث – **Thaa** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.
5. ج – **Jeem** is pronounced when the centre of the tongue touches the palate.
6. ح – **Haa** is pronounced from the middle of the throat.
7. خ – **Khaa** is pronounced from the top of the throat which is nearest to the mouth.
8. د – **Daal** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper 2 front teeth.
9. ذ – **Zaal** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.

10. ر – **Raa** is pronounced when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the upper 4 front teeth.
11. ز – **Zaa** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the lower 2 front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.
12. س – **Seen** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the lower 2 front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper 2 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 2 front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper 2 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 – **Taw** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper 2 front teeth.
17. ظ – **Zaw** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.
18. ع – **Ain** is pronounced from the middle 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 – **Khaf** 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 8 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 6 front teeth.
26. و – **Wow** 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 – **Hamza** 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.

How to find the Makhraj of a letter

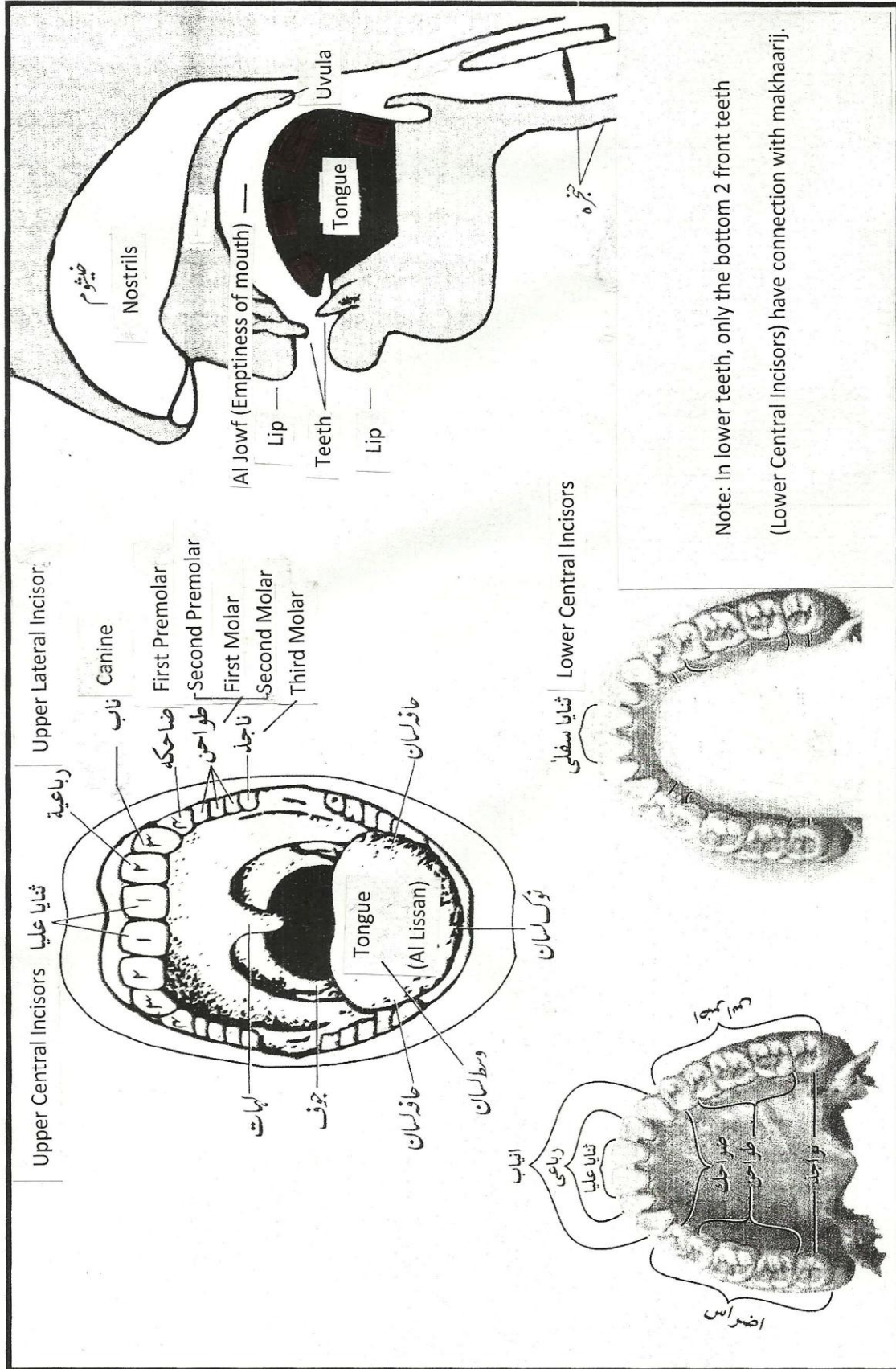
To find makhraj of a letter, make the letter saakin and put an Alif with a Fatha before it.
The place where the sound ends will be the makhraj of that letter.

For Example: To find makhraj of letter Baa, أَبْ will give its makhraj.

Things to Remember

1. The makhraj of letters ج , ش , ي is the same.
2. The makhraj of letters ت , د , ط is the same.
3. The makhraj of letters ث , ذ , ظ is the same.
4. The makhraj of letters ز , س , ص is the same.
5. The makhraj of letters ه , ء is the same.
6. The makhraj of letters ع , ح is the same.
7. The makhraj of letters غ , خ is the same.
8. The makhraj of letter ر is the edge of the tongue when touching the gums of the upper 4 front teeth.
9. The makhraj of letter ن is the edge of the tongue when touching the gums of the upper 6 front teeth.
10. The makhraj of letter ل is the edge of the tongue when touching the gums of the upper 8 front teeth.

THE TEETH



Note: In lower teeth, only the bottom 2 front teeth (Lower Central Incisors) have connection with makhaarij.

QUESTIONS

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

- 1) Makhraj is the place where the _____.
- 2) There are _____ makhaarij for _____ Arabic Alphabets.
- 3) The letter هـ is pronounced from the _____
- 4) The letter ب is pronounced from the _____
- 5) The letters ط , د , ت are pronounced when the _____

- 6) The letters ظ , ذ , ث are pronounced when the _____

- 7) The letters ج , ش , ي are pronounced when the _____

- 8) The letters ع , ح are pronounced from the _____

9) The letters خ , غ are pronounced from the _____

10) The letter ر is pronounced when the _____

11) The letters ص , س , ز are pronounced from the _____

12) The letter ض is pronounced from the _____

13) The letter ف is pronounced when the _____

14) The letter ق is pronounced when the _____

15) The letter ل is pronounced when the _____

16) The letter ج is pronounced when the _____

17) The letter م is pronounced when the _____

18) The letter ن is pronounced when the _____

19) The letter و is pronounced when _____

20) The letters ه , ء are pronounced from the _____

Q2. What other letters have the same makhraj as?

i. ج _____

ii. ت _____

iii. ث _____

iv. ز _____

v. ء _____

vi. ع _____

vii. غ _____

LESSON 3

RULES OF NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

There are four rules of Noon saakin and tanweens

1. IZHAAR

Izhaar means to pronounce the letters from their makhraj, clearly without any changes (without ghunnah).

1. **Rule:** If after Noon saakin or tanween there appears any of the six letters of

Huroofe-Halaqi ء ه ع ح غ خ then Izhaar will take place.

أَنْعَمْتَ	وَأَنْحَرُ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ
مَنْ أَمِنْ	مِنْ غَضَبٍ	مِنْهُ
شَيْءٍ عَلَيْهِمُ	طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ	عَلَيْهِمْ حَكِيمٌ
نُوحًا هَدَيْنَا	عَلَيْهِمْ خَيْرٌ	قَوْمًا غَيْرًا
إِنْ هَٰذَا	مِنْ أَرْضِكُمْ	مِنْ عَذَابِ الْيَمِّ

QUESTIONS

Q1.What does Izhaar means?

Q2. What is the rule of Izhaar? Give example.

Q3.What are the Huroofe- Halaqi?

LESSON 4

RULES OF NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN (Continued)

2. IDGHAAM

Idghaam means to put one thing into another.

Rule: If after Noon saakin or tanween there appears any of the six letters of يَزْمُلُون then Idghaam will take place.

In 2 letters ل and ر Idghaam will be complete. This is known as Idghaam-e-Taam and will be read without ghunnah.

لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ	مِنْ لَدُنْهُ
جَنَّتْ لَهُمْ	مَتَاعًا لَكُمْ
غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ	عِيشَةً سَرَاضِيَةً
أَنْ سَرَّاهُ	مَنْ رَحِمَ

In remainig 4 letters ي ن م و يَنْمُو Idghaam will be incomplete. This is known as idghaam-e-Naqis and will be read with ghunnah.

فَمَنْ يَّعْمَلُ	مَنْ يَشَاءُ	مَنْ يَقُولُ
يَوْمَئِذٍ يُصْدِرُ	شَرًّا يَرَهُ	
فَلَنْ نَّزِيدَكُمْ	مِنْ نُّظْفَةٍ	
يَوْمَئِذٍ نَّاعِمَةٌ	عَامِلَةٌ نَّاصِبَةٌ	
مِنْ مَّسَدٍ	مِنْ مَّاءٍ	مَثَلًا مَّا
كَعَصْفٍ مَّا كُولٍ	صُحُفًا مَّطَهَّرَةٍ	

مِنْ وَلِيٍّ	مِنْ وَرَاءِهِمْ
وَوَالِدٍ وَمَا وَلَدَ	كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِي
وَإِنْ يَرِدْكَ	مَنْ يُشْرِكُ
أَنْ يَخْلُقَا	عِظْمًا وَرُفَاتًا
حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ	لَعْنَةً وَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

Note: There will be no Idghaam In the following 4 words;

الدُّنْيَا قَتْلَانُ صِنَوَانُ بُنْيَانُ

This is due to the reason that in these 4 words Noon Saakin and Idghaam letter (Yaa or Waaw) both are in the same word. Therefore in these 4 words Izhaar will be made instead of Idghaam.

QUESTIONS

Q1. What does Idghaam mean?

Q2. What are the letters of Idghaam?

Q3. What is the rule of Idghaam?

Q4. Explain Idghaam Taam. When is it made and how is it read? Give example.

Q5. Explain Idghaam Naaqis. When is it made and how is it read? Give example.

Q6. Why there is no Idghaam in the words: الدُّنْيَا قَتَوْنَا صَنَوْنَا بُنْيَانُ

LESSON 5

RULES OF NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN (Continued)

3. QALB (IQLAAB)

Qalb means to change one thing into another.

Rule: If after Noon saakin or tanween there appears letter Baa then Noon saakin or Tanween will be changed into Meem and read **with ghunnah**.

مَنْ بَخِلَ	مِنْ بُيُوتِهِنَّ	مِنْ بَعْدِ
مِنْ بَقْلِهَا	مِنْ بَنَى إِسْرَائِيلَ	
نَفْسٍ بِمَا	أَبَدًا بِمَا	لَنَسْفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ
مُنْفَطِرٌ بِهِ	مُطْمَئِنِّ بِالْإِيمَانِ	
لَيَّا بِالسِّنْتِهِمْ	آيَاتٍ بَيِّنَاتٍ	

QUESTIONS

Q1. What does Qalb means?

Q2. What is the rule of Qalb?

Q3. Give one examples of Qalb?

LESSON 6

RULES OF NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN(Continued)

4. IKHFA

Ikhfa means to conceal (hide).

Rule: If after Noon saakin or tanween there appears any other letter besides the 6 letters of Huroofe-Halaqi, 6 letters of يَزْمَلُونَ and the letter Baa, then Ikhfa will take place.

The difference between Ghunnah and Ikhfa is that in Ghunnah a full sound comes from the nose where as in Ikhfa only a light sound comes from the nose.

عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ		مِنْ سَجِيلٍ		فَجَعَلَهُمْ	
إِنْسَانٌ	أَنْتُمْ	لَيْلَةً	ثُمَّ	نَفْسٍ	شَيْئاً
نَاصِيَةٍ كَاذِبَةٍ		نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ			
مِنْ جُوعٍ		يَوْمَئِذٍ تُحَدِّثُ			
كُتِبَ قِيَمَةٌ		مَنْ ثَقُلَتْ			

QUESTIONS

Q1. What does Ikhfa means?

Q2. What is the rule of Ikhfa? Give example.

Q3. What is the difference between Ghunnah and Ikhfa?

Q4. What is the Noon Saakin or Tanween rule in the following words?

نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ أَنْزَلْنَا كُفُّوا أَحَدٌ _____

مَنْ بَخِلَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ بِذُنُوبِهِمْ _____

يَكُنْ لَهُ مِنْ بَعْدِ طَيْرًا أَبَائِيلَ _____

مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ _____

LESSON 7

RULES OF RAA

The letter Raa is sometime read mufakh'kham and sometime muraqaaq. The rules of Raa are explained as under:

1. A Raa with fatha or dhammah on it will be read mufakh'kham (full mouth).

رَبُّ	ضَرْبٍ	أَلَمْ تَرَ	رَبِّي
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2. A Raa with a kasra under it will be read muraqaaq (empty mouth).

وَأَقْتَرَبَ	وَطُورٍ	نُذِرٍ	فِي نَارٍ
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3. A Raa with fathatain or dhammatain on it will be read mufakh'kham (full mouth).

حُورٍ	نَذِيرٍ	طَيْرًا	سُرُورًا
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4. A Raa with a kasratain under it will be read muraqaaq (empty mouth).

مَذْكُورٍ	نَاصِرٍ	مِنْ خَيْرٍ	مُسْتَمِرٍّ
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5. A Raa mushaddad with fatha or dhammah on it will be read mufakh'kham.

فَفَرُّوا	يَفِرُّ	كَرَّةٌ	بِرٍّ
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6. A Raa mushaddad with a kasra under it will be read muraqaq.

ظَلُمْتُ الْبِرَّ	بِضَارِهِمْ	بِالْبِرِّ	مِنْ شَرِّ
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7. A Raa saakin with fatha or dhammah before it will be read mufakh'kham.

يُرْزَقُونَ	وَأَمْرٍ	تَرَامِيهِمْ	وَأَرْسَلَ
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8. A Raa saakin with a permanent kasra before it will be read muraqaq.

فَانْتَصِرَ	أَنْذَرَهُمْ	شَرِبِ	فَذَكَّرَ
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9. A Raa saakin with a temporary kasra before it will be read mufakh'kham.

إِرْتَضَى	إِرْحَمَ	إِرْبَةَ	إِرْجِعْ
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10. A Ra' Mawqufah (a Ra' which is saakin due to stop) with Yaa saakin before it, will **always be read muraqaaq.**

مُنِيرٌ	بَصِيرٌ	خَبِيرٌ	خَيْرٌ
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11. A Ra' saakin with a "Letter of Musta'liyah" appearing in the same word after it will be read mufakh'kham.

مِرْصَادًا	فِرْقَةٌ	قِرْطَاسٍ	فِرْقٍ
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QUESTIONS

Q1. How the Ra' saakin will be read in the following words and explain the reason?

مِرْصَادًا	_____
خَيْرٌ	_____
بِضَائِهِمْ	_____
فِرْقَةٌ	_____
إِرْجَعِي	_____
بَصِيرٌ	_____
قِرْطَاسٍ	_____

Q2. How will a Raa be read with a fatha or dhammah on it?

Q3. How will a Raa be read with a kasra under it?

Q4. How will a Raa be read with a fathatain or dhammahtain on it?

Q5. How will a Raa be read with a kasratain under it?

Q6. How will a Raa mushaddad be read with a fatha or dhammah on it?

Q7. How will a Raa mushaddad be read with a kasra under it?

Q8. How will a Raa saakin be read with a fatha or dhammah before it?

Q9. How will a Raa saakin be read when there is a temporary kasra before it?

Q10. How will a Raa saakin be read when there is a permanent kasra before it?

Q11. How will a Raa mawqufah be read with Yaa saakin before it?

Q12. How will a Raa saakin be read when there is a “Letter of Musta’liyah” appears after it in the same word ?

LESSON 8

RULE OF THE WORD أَنَا

1. The word أَنَا in Quran will be read as أَنْ because the letter Alif after the Noon is silent and will not be read.

Example: فَقَالَ أَنَا رَبُّكُمُ الْأَعْلَى

2. When waqf is made on the word أَنَا the letter Alif after Noon will be read.

Example: مِائَةٌ وَأَنَا

3. When the word أَنَا is part of a word in Quran, the letter Alif after Noon will be read.

Example: قَالُوا بَلَىٰ قَدْ جَاءَنَا نَذِيرٌ

QUESTIONS

Q1. How is the word اَنَا read in Quran?

Q2. How is the word اَنَا be read in case of Waqf?

Q3. How is the word اَنَا be read when it is part of a word?
