

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

**Shaikh Abdul Kabeer Haidari's
Quranic Center**

**Preliminary Tajweed
(Sarajul Kabeer 2)**

مجمع قرآنی شیخ عبدالکبیر حیدری
سال تاسیس ۱۳۹۸ - افغانستان

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Beginning of Telawat

- **Estiaza:** Means harboring to Allah. But in Tajweed, it is saying of (أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ)
Its decree is recommended (Mustahab).
- **Basmala:** Means to remember Allah. But in tajweed, it is saying of (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ)
At the beginning of Sura, Basmala is Essential (Wajib) but at the middle is recommended (Mustahab).

Tajweed

It means to perform a work in a good way (properly). But in recitation, Tajweed means to pronounce the letters correctly, accommodating of traits (Sefat) and decrees (Ahkam) and observing of stopping and starting (Waqf and Ebtida).

Tajweed science is based on four issues:

- 1- Pronunciation of letters: To pronounce every letter from its place.
- 2- Traits (Sefat) of letters: The qualifications which are always with letters.
- 3- Decrees (Ahkam) of letters: Some specific rules which are brought according some combination of words. Such as: Edgham, Tafkhim, Tarqeeq and etc.
- 4- Stopping and starting (Waqf and Ebtida): Means where to start and stop on words.

Types of Waqf (Stopping)

Waqf: Means to stop.

Ways to stop at the end of words: Waqf is generally in three types.

- 1- Ebdal Waqf:
- 2- Easkan Waqf
- 3- No changing Waqf

1- Ebdal Waqf:

a- Changing of (ة) to Ha (ه).

While stopping	While Joining
الْجَنَّةُ	الْجَنَّةُ
رَاضِيَةً	رَاضِيَةً
فِتْنَةً	فِتْنَةً
حُجَّةً	حُجَّةً
جَهْرَةً	جَهْرَةً
فِتْنَةً	فِتْنَةً

b- Changing of (ـَ) to Alif (ا).

While stopping	While Joining
سَمِيعًا	سَمِيعًا
غَفُورًا	غَفُورًا
بَصِيرًا	بَصِيرًا
مُنِيرًا	مُنِيرًا

2- Easkan Waqf: To make Sukun (To stop) the last sign of a letter. When a letter has the signs (ـَ ـُ ـِ) we remove all them.

While Stopping	While Joining
الْعَالَمِينَ	الْعَالَمِينَ
الرَّحِيمِ	الرَّحِيمِ
الْغَفُورِ	الْغَفُورِ
الصَّيَامِ	الصَّيَامِ
أَحَدٍ	أَحَدٍ

الصَّمَدُ	الصَّمَدُ
عِنْدَهُ	عِنْدَهُ

3- No changing Waqf: There are some words that they don't have any specific rule for stopping (Waqf). And just we stop them as they are written.

Ex: لَا تَذَرُ - سَطَحَتْ - كُورَتْ - قَالُوا - أَنْزَلْنَا - رَبِّي - قَامُوا

عَلَيْكُمْ	تَقَهَّرْ	نُشِرَتْ	أَخْبَارَهَا	عِبَادِي	فَقَاتِلُوا	قَالُوا
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Symbols for Waqf (Stopping)

م م	WE have to stop in this symbol. (Lazim Waqf)
ط ط	It is confirmed to stop. (Mutlaq Waqf)
ج ج	We are permitted for either stopping or joining. (Jayeze Waqf)
ز □ □	We are permitted to stop but we should join. (Mujawez Waqf)
ص ص	We are given chance to stop. (Murakhas Waqf)
لا لا	We can't stop. We have to join. (Prohibited Waqf)
قل قلی (قلا)	It's better to stop. (Qela Waqf)
صل صلی (صلا)	It's better to join. (Sela Waqf)
معاظه معاظه	We have to stop for one of them. (Mu Aniqah Waqf)

Three Methods for Quran Recitation in accordance Speed

- 1- Tahqiq: Less speed and more accuracy on Tajweed rules.
- 2- Tadweer (Tarteel): Middle speed.
- 3- Hadir (Tahdeer): High speed.

Ten Arabic Special Letters

From twenty-eight letters of Arabic, ten ones have special method of pronunciation. Which are as following:

ث	ح	ذ	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع	غ	و
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- Letter of (ث): We pronounce them from top of our tongue touched with our incisor teeth.

Examples: ثَالِثٌ - ثَوَابٌ - مَثَابَةٌ - ثَلَاثُونَ - مَثُوبَةٌ - كَثِيرًا - جَائِيَةٌ - أَثْقَلْتُ - ثُمَّ

- Letter of (ح): We pronounce it from middle of our throat.

Examples: حَمِيدٌ - الْحَمْدُ - حَامِدُونَ - حَاجِزًا - حُمْلٌ - حُسْنًا - الرِّيحُ - رَحِيمٌ - رَحْمَنٌ - نَحْنُ - نُحْيِ - الْمِحَالُ

- Letter of (ذ): We pronounce it like letter of (ث) but with a little stress.

Examples: ذَالِكْ - ذَهَبَ - نَبَذَ - هَذَا - ذُوْقُوا - ذِرَاعًا - اذِلَّهِ - اذْكُرُوا - ذَكَرَ - تَذَرُ - اَلَّذُنُوبَ

- Letter of (ص): We pronounce it stronger than letter of (س).

Examples: صَالِحِينَ - صَبَرُوا - اصْبِرْ - صَدَقَ - صَلَحَ - صِرَاطٌ - قَصَصَ - صُحُفٌ - نَصُوْحًا

- Letter of (ض): We pronounce it strongly by side of our tongue touched to one of our grinder teeth.

Examples: ضَرْبَ - ضَامِرٌ - ضَعْفَ - ضَرْبَ - ضُرِبَتْ - مَغْضُوبٍ - وَضَعَهَا - وَالضُّحَى - اضْرِبْ

- Letter of (ط): We pronounce it stronger than letter of (ت).

Examples: طَاهِرِينَ - طَائِفَةٌ - اطْرَافَ - طَاغِينَ - طَيِّبَةٌ - طَبِيبٌ - قِنطَارٍ - مُحِيطٌ - يَطُوفُ

- Letter of (ظ): We pronounce it like letters of (ث، ذ) from top of our tongue touched to our upper incisors teeth but massively.

Example: ظَالِمِينَ - ظَهَرَ - أَعْظَمَ - ظُلُمَاتٍ - ظَلَمِهِ - أَظُنَّ - عِظَامًا - أَظْلَمُ - ثَوَعْظُونَ -

- Letter of (ع): We pronounce it from middle of our throat.

Example: عَالِمٌ - نَعِيمٌ - عَلِمَ - مَعَكُمْ - عَنِيبٌ - أَعْلَمَ - عَجُولًا - عُنُقَكَ - عَبْرَةً - أَلْعَالِمِينَ - مَا عُوْنٌ

- Letter of (غ): We pronounce it from end of our throat but massively.

Example: غَائِبِينَ - غَضَبَ - الغرور - غَلَاظٌ - يَغُلُّ - صَغِيرًا - لُغُوبٌ - غِلٌّ - يَغْلُظُ - بَاغٌ

- Letter of (و): We pronounce it by puckering our mouth.

Example: وَاعِظٌ - وَعْدَةٌ - أَوَّلٌ - وَارِدُهُمْ - وَجُوهٌ - مَوْلَى - الْوَفُودُ - مُوسَى - قَالُوا - وَالْدِيهِمْ

سال تاسیس ۱۳۹۸ - افغانستان

Traits (Sefat) of Letters

Are the qualifications for a letter which is always with that. In case to know that which letter is pronounced strong and which one is pronounced weak we have to study the traits (Sefat) of letters.

The most important ones are as following:

1- Estila Trait (Sefat): Means to pronounce the letters strongly.

The letters which have this trait are such as:

ص	ض	ط	ظ	خ	غ	ق
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ص	صَادِقِينَ	صَدَقَ	صُرِفَتْ	أَصْدَقُ	صِرَاطَ	صُورِ
ض	ضَامِرٌ	ضَرَبَ	ضُرِبَتْ	أَضْرَبَ	ضِرَارٌ	مَعْضُوبٌ
ط	طَاهِرِينَ	طَبَقَ	طَغْيَانًا	أَطْرَافَ	طِفْلًا	يَطُوفُ
ظ	ظَالِمٌ	ظَهَرَ	ظُهُورَهَا	يَظْلِمُ	ظِلَالُهَا	يُوعِظُونَ
غ	غَافِلِينَ	غَرَبَتْ	غُرُوبٌ	يَغْفِرُ	غِلَاطٌ	يَغْوُصُونَ
خ	خَالِقِينَ	خَلَقَ	خَلَقَتْ	يَخْلُقُ	خِلَافَكَ	يَخْوِضُونَ
ق	قَاتِلِينَ	قَتَلَ	قَالَتْ	يَقْتُلُونَ	قِتَالٍ	قُولُوا

Note: The total word for Estila trait is (خُصَّ ضَغْطُ قِظْ) and we pronounce the first four one stronger than the others.

2- Estifal trait (Sefat): Means to pronounce the letters weakly. The other reminded letters have this trait.

جَعَلَ	فَانِزُونَ	جَاعِلُونَ	عَالَمِينَ
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Qalqala Sefat (Trait): Qalqala means anxiety or jerking but in Tajweed to move very shortly the Sukon letters.

There are five letters which have this trait. (ق - ط - ب - ج - د) totally it becomes (قُطِبُ جَدَّ)

Examples for Qalqala:

ق	أَقْبَلْ - نَقْتَبِسْ - يَقْتُلُونَ - الطَّارِقْ - أَقْلَامْ
ط	أَطْرَافٌ - نُطْعِمُ - يَقْرُطُ - مُحِيطٌ - صِرَاطٌ
ب	إِبْرَاهِيمَ - أَبْرَمُوا - يَبْسُطُ - يُنِيبُ - كِتَابٌ - حِسَابٌ - وَثْبٌ
ج	أَجْرُمُو - أَجْرًا - أَجْدَاثٌ - نَاجٍ - مَعَارِجٌ - مَرِيحٌ
د	أَدْبَرَ - أَرَدْنَا - يَدْرُسُونَ - حَمِيدٌ - بَعِيدٌ - حَادٌ

Leen Sefat (Trait): Leen means softness but in Tajweed means to pronounce the letters softly. And there are two letters which have this Sefat (trait).

1- Saken Waw which has Fat-Ha before (عَصَوًا - يَوْمًا - خَوْفًا)

2- Saken Ya which has Fat-Ha before (بَيْتٍ - إِلَيْكَ - اثْنَى)

Concentration of Laam letter for the word (Allah)

We pronounce the word Allah strongly while there is a Fat-Ha or Damma before.

We pronounce the word Allah weakly while there is a Kasra before.

Examples for Strong pronunciation	يُدُّاللهُ - إِنْ اللهُ - رَسُولَ اللهُ - فَرَضَ اللهُ - هُوَ اللهُ - نَصْرُاللهِ - وَتَقْوَىاللهِ - عَلَّمَهُ اللهُ - أَرْنَااللهُ
Examples for weak pronunciation	بِسْمِاللهِ - أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ - فِياللهِ - سَبِيلِاللهِ - يَجِدُاللهُ - بَلِاللهِ - عَلَيْهِاللهِ - عِنْدِاللهِ - قُلِ اللهُ

Strong and weak pronunciation of Alif Maddi

When the letter Alif comes before Estila Letters we have to pronounce it strongly.

When the letter Alif comes before Estifal Letters we have to pronounce it weakly.

Examples for Strong pronunciation of Alif Maddi	ضَامِرٌ - رَازِقٌ - خَالِقٌ - قَادِرٌ - صَادِقٌ - خَالِدِينَ
Examples for weak pronunciation of Alif Maddi	إِنْسَانٌ - مَالِكٌ - فَائِزٌ - جَائِزٌ - هَارُونَ - لَمَّا - النَّاسُ

Strong and weak pronunciation of Alif Maddi

When the letter Alif comes before Estila Letters we have to pronounce that strongly.

When the letter Alif comes before Estifal Letters we have to pronounce that weakly.

Strong pronunciation of Alif Maddi	ضَامِرٌ - رَازِقٌ - خَالِقٌ - قَادِرٌ - صَادِقٌ - خَالِدِينَ
Weak pronunciation of Alif Maddi	إِنْسَانٌ - مَالِكٌ - فَائِزٌ - جَائِزٌ - هَارُونَ - لَمَّا - النَّاسُ

Strong (Tafkhim) and weak (Tarqeeq) pronunciation of the letter Raa (ر)

Tafkhim: Means bold but in Tajweed it means to pronounce the letters strongly.

Tarqeeq: Means thin but in Tajweed it means to pronounce the letters weakly.

Rules of the letter Raa (ر)

The letter Raa has two rules.

1- Tafkhim: It is pronounced strongly as following the chart.

Examples	The rules for the letter Raa (ر)
رَحْمَنُ - رَبَّنَا - رُزِقْنَا	1- When the letter Raa has Fat-Ha or Damma
يَرْضَاهُ - فَرَقَانِ	2- When it is Sakin but there is a Fat-Ha or Damma
فَجَرٌ - خُسْرٌ	3- When it is Sakin also there is another Sakin but there is a Fat-Ha or Damma
النَّارُ - نُورٌ	4- When it is Sakin but after Alif Maddi or Waw Maddi
لِمَنْ ارْتَضَىٰ - إِنْ ارْتَبْتُمْ	5- When it is Sakin but there is a Wasel Hamza before however there is a Kasra before Wasel Hamza.
لِبِالْمِرْصَادِ - فِرْقَهُ - قِرْطَاسٌ - ارْصَادٌ	6- When it is Sakin but there is an Estila letter but in condition to be in one word.

More Examples:

رَجَمَ - رَبَّ - فَرَارًا - أَشْرَافُ - أَرْحَمُ - هَارُونَ - دُومِرَّة - مَرَّتَيْنِ - رَاضِيَةً - قَدَرَ -
مُرْتَفَقًا - غُفُورٌ - مَرِيَمٌ - أُرْسِلَ - وَالْفَجْرِ - وَالْعَصْرِ - عَشْرٌ - ارْتَبْتُمْ - ارْجِعِي - ارْتَضَىٰ -
يَسْرٌ - خُسْرٌ

2- Tarqeeq: It is pronounce weakly as following the chart.

Examples	The rules for the letter Raa (ر)
رِزْقًا - رِيحٌ - رِيَّاخٌ	1- When the letter Raa has Kasra.
شِرْذِمَةٌ - فِرْعَوْنٌ - مِرْيَةٌ	2- When the letter Raa is Sakin but there is a Kasra before.
ذِكْرٌ - حِجْرٌ - سِحْرٌ	3- When Raa is Sakin, also there is another Sakin before but there is a Kasra
مُنِيرٌ - خَبِيرٌ - بَشِيرٌ	4- When Raa is Sakin but there is a Maddi Yaa before.

More Examples:

أَرِنَا- رِضْوَانٌ- أَخْرِجْنَا- قَرِيبًا- قَدِيرٌ - رِيحٌ - نَهْرٌ- يَغْفِرُ لَكُمْ - وَيُجِرُّكُمْ- مُذَكِّرٌ حَجْرٌ-
سِدْرٌ

Edgham Portion

Edgham: It means to enter but in Tajweed it means to kame Sakin (Stop) a letter and make Mushaddad the next letter.

In Hafs from Asim narration, Edgham is for seven points.

1- We make Sakin the first of two similar letters.

Examples: يُدْرِكُكُمْ we read it يُدْرِكُكُمْ or قَدْ دَخَلُوا we read it قَدْ دَخَلُوا

2- We enter (Edgham) the letter (ب) which is Sakin to (م).

Examples: ارْكَمْنَا we read it ارْكَمْنَا

3- We enter (Edgham) the letters of ط، د، ت in to one another if it is Sakin.

Examples: اتَّقَلَّ عَوَالِلَهُ we read it اتَّقَلَّ عَوَالِلَهُ

قَتَبَيْنَ we read it قَتَبَيْنَ

بَسَطَتْ we read it بَسَطَتْ

4- We enter (Edgham) the letters of ظ، ذ، ث in to one another if it is Sakin.

Examples: يَلْهَذَاكَ we read it يَلْهَذَاكَ

اِظْلَمُوا we read it اِظْلَمُوا

5- We enter (Edgham) the letter (ق) which is Sakin to (ك).

Example: أَلَمْ نَخْلُقْكُمْ we read it أَلَمْ نَخْلُقْكُمْ

6- We enter (Edgham) the letter (ل) which is Sakin to (ر).

Example: قُرْبَى we read it قُرْبَى

بَرَبُّكُمْ we read it بَرَبُّكُمْ

7- We enter (Edgham) the letter (ن) which is Sakin in to the letters of (ي، ر، م، ل، و، ن). And these letters are called (يرملون).

Examples: مَيِّشَاءُ we read it مَيِّشَاءُ

مِرَبِّكُمْ we read it مِرَبِّكُمْ

مِمَّاءٍ we read it مِمَّاءٍ

مَلَبِّنَ we read it مَلَبِّنَ

مَوَّلِي we read it مَوَّلِي

مِنَّارٍ we read it مِنَّارٍ

Rules of Sakin (ن) and Tanween

Sakin (ن) and Tanween have four rules.

1. Ez-har
2. Esgham
3. Eqlab
4. Ekhfa

1. Ez-har: Means to reveal but in Tajweed it means to pronounce frankly the letter (ن) which is Sakin and Tanween before the letters

(همزة- ها- عين- حا- غين- خا)

Examples:

With Tanween	Between two words	In one word	Halqi Letters
غُثَاءٌ أَحْوَىٰ	مِنْ أَمْرِ هُمْ	يَنْتَأَوْنَ	ا-ء
جُرْفٌ هَارٌ	إِنْ هُوَ	مِنْهُمْ	ه
سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ	مِنْ عَمَلٍ	أَنْعَمْتَ	ع
حَكِيمٌ حَمِيدٌ	فَمَنْ حَجَّ	تَنْحِتُونَ	ح
قَوْلًا غَيْرَ	مِنْ غِلٍّ	فَسَيُغْضَوْنَ	غ
حَكِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ	مِنْ خَيْرٍ	وَالْمُنْخَنِقَهُ	خ

2- Edgham: It means to enter but in Tajweed it means to make Sakin (Stop) a letter and make Mushaddad the next letter.

There are two kinds of Edgham

1- Edgham with Ghunna: When the letter (ن) which is Sakin or Tanween comes before the letters (ي-م-و-ن), it is Edgham with Ghunna.

2- Edgham without Ghunna: When the letter (ن) which is Sakin or Tanween comes before the letters (ل) و (ر), it is Edgham without Ghunna.

Ghunna: Is a sound which exists from our nose.

Examples:

مَنْ يَهْدِي - مَنْ يَشَاءُ - إِنْ يَسْرِقْ - آيَةً يُعْرِضُوا - مَنْ يَعْمَلْ - مَنْ يَقْنُتْ - إِنْ يَهْدِي - إِنْ يَشَاءُ	ي	Edgham with Ghunna
مَنْ مَالٌ - وَمَنْ مَعَهُ - قَرَارٍ مَكِينٌ - مِنْ مَاءٍ - مِنْ مَالٍ - عَنْ مَاءٍ - مَنْ مَعَكَ	م	
مِنْ وَلِيٍّ - مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ - مَنْ وَجَدَ - يَوْمَئِذٍ وَاجِفَةٌ - مِنْ وَلَا يَتِيهِمْ - يَوْمَئِذٍ وَاهِيَةٌ	و	
مِنْ نَارٍ - مِنْ نَبِيِّ - عَنْ نَفْسٍ - إِنْ نَحْنُ - حِطَّةٌ نَغْفِرُ - إِنْ نَشَأْ	ن	
إِنْ لَبِثْتُمْ - هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ - مِنْ لَّدُنْكَ - مَتَاعًا لَّكُمْ - إِنْ لَّمْ مَعَكُمْ - مَوْعِظَةٌ لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ - يَكُنْ لَهُ	ل	Edgham without Ghunna
مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ - مِنْ رَبَّنَا - مِنْ رَبَّاطٍ - مَثَلًا رَّجُلًا - مِنْ رَبِّي - مِنْ رُزْقِنَا - مِنْ رَزَقٍ	ر	

3- Eqhlab: It means to change something but in Tajweed it means to change Sakin (ن) and Tanween to (م).

Examples:

مُنْبَأًا	مِنْ بَعْدَ	مِنْ بَطُونٍ	أَمَدًا بَعِيدًا	مَنْ بَعَثْنَا	سَمِيعٌ بِصِيرَةٍ	بَصِيرٌ بِالْعِبَادِ	أُنْبِئْنَا	أَنْبِيَاءَ
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4- Ekhfa: It means to hide but in Tajweed it means to hide Sakin (ن) and Tanween.

Letters	ت	ث	ج	د	ذ	ز	س
In one word	أَنْتُمْ	مَنْثُورًا	أَنْجَيْنَا	عِنْدهُمْ	أَنْذَرَهُمْ	أَنْزَلَ	إِنْشَانَ
In Tanween	يَوْمًا تُرْجَعُونَ	خَيْرٌ ثَوَابًا	لِكُلِّ جَعَلْنَا	قِنْوَانٍ دَانِيَةً	يَتِيمًا دَامِقَرَبَةً	نَفْسًا زَكِيَةً	لَيَالٍ سَوِيًّا

ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ	ف	ق	ك
إِنْشَانَا	يَنْصُرْكُمْ	مَنْضُودٌ	فِنْطَارٌ	أَنْظُرُ	أَنْفُسُ	يَنْقَلِبُ	عَنْكُمْ
غُفُورًا شُكُورًا	رِيحًا صَرَّصَرًا	قَوْمًا ضَالِّينَ	صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا	ظَلًّا ظَلِيلًا	خَالِدًا فِيهَا	سَمِيعٌ قَرِيبٌ	قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا

سال تاسیس ۱۳۹۸ - افغانستان