

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

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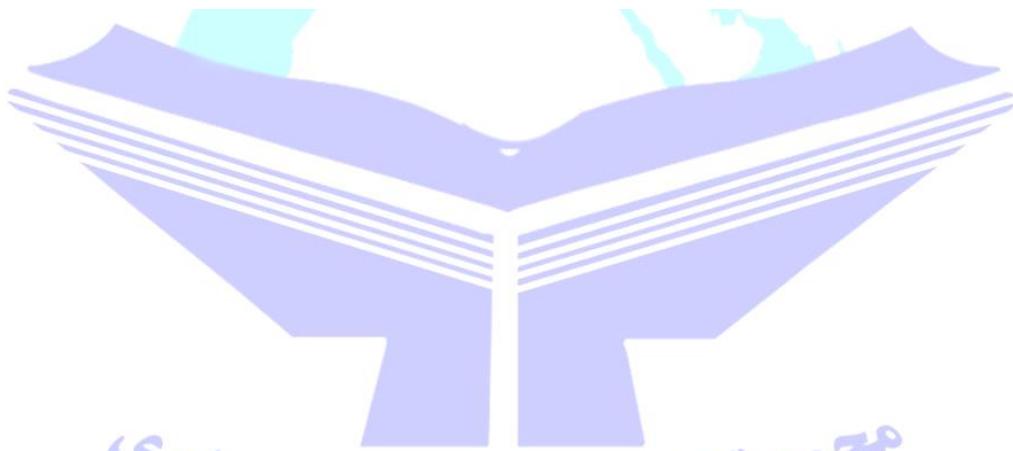
Preliminary Tajweed

(Sarajul Kabeer 2)

مجمع قرآنی شیخ عبدالکبیر حیدری

سال تاسیس ۱۳۹۸ - افغانستان

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



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## 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- Eskan Waqf
- 3- No changing Waqf

1- Ebdal Waqf:

a- Changing of (ء) to Ha (ه).

While stopping	While Joining
الجَنَّةُ	الجَنَّةُ
رَاضِيَةُ	رَاضِيَةُ
فِتْنَةُ	فِتْنَةُ
حُجَّةُ	حُجَّةُ
جَهَرَةُ	جَهَرَةُ
فِتْنَةُ	فِتْنَةُ

b- Changing of (ء) to Alif (ا).

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

2- Eskan Waqf: To make Sukun (To stop) the last sign of a letter. When a letter has the signs (ءُ ءِ ءَ) we remove all them.

While Stopping	While Joining
الْعَالَمِينَ	الْعَالَمِينَ
الرَّحِيمُ	الرَّحِيمُ
الْغَفُورُ	الْغَفُورُ
الصَّيَامُ	الصَّيَامُ
أَحَدٌ	أَحَدٌ

الصَّمَدُ	الصَّمَدُ
عَنْدَهُ	عَنْدِهِ

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 تَدْرِ - سُطِحَتْ - كُورَثْ - قَالُواْ - أَنْزَلَنَا - رَبِّي - قَامُواْ

قَالُواْ	فَقَاتِلُواْ	عِبَادِي	أَخْبَارَهَا	نُشِرَتْ	تَقْهِيرٌ	عَلَيْكُمْ
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### Symbols for Waqf (Stopping)

م	WE have to stop in this symbol. (Lazim Waqf)
ط	It is confirmed to stop. (Mutlaq Waqf)
ج	We are permitted for either stopping or joining. (Jayez Waqf)
ز	We are permitted to stop but we should join. (Mujawez Waqf)
ص	We are given chance to stop. (Murakhas Waqf)
لَا	We can't stop. We have to join. (Prohibited Waqf)
قَلَى (قَلَّا)	It's better to stop. (Qela Waqf)
صَلَى (صَلَّا)	It's better to join. (Sela Waqf)
معانقة	We have to stop for one of them. (Mu Aniqa 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:

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

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

Examples: ثالثٌ- ثوابٌ- مثابةٌ- ثلثونٌ- مثوبةٌ- كثيراً- جاثيةٌ- أثقلتٌ- ثمٌ

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

Examples: حميدٌ- الحمدُ- حامدونٌ- حاجزاً- حملٌ- حسناً- الرياحٌ- رحيمٌ- رحمنٌ- نحنٌ- نحيٌ- المحالٌ

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

Examples: ذالكٌ- ذهبٌ- نبأٌ- هذَا- ذُوقٌ- ذراغاً- أذلهٌ- ذكرٌ- شَرَ- الذُّنوبٌ

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

Examples: صالحٌ- صَبَرُواً- اصْبِر- صَدَقَ- صَلَحَ- صِرْطٌ- قَصَصٌ- صُفْفٌ- نَصُوحاً

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

ضَرَبَ- ضَامِرَ- ضَعْفَ- ضُرِبَ- ضُرِبَتْ- مَغْضُوبٍ- وَضَعَهَا- وَالْضُّحَى-  
اِضْرِب

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

طَاهِرِينَ- طَائِفَةٌ- أَطْرَافَ- طَاغِينَ- طَيِّبَةٌ- طَبِيبَ- قِطَارٌ- 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.

ظَالِمِينَ- ظَاهِرَ- أَعْظَمَ- ظُلُمَاتٍ- ظُلْمِهِ- أَظْنَ- عِظَامًا- أَظْلَمُ- ثُوَعَظْوَنَ-

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

عَالِمٌ- نَعِيمٌ- عَلِمٌ- مَعْكُمٌ- عَنْبٌ- أَعْلَمٌ- عَجُولًا- عُنْقَكَ- عِبَرَةٌ- الْعَالَمِينَ- مَاعُونٌ

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

غَائِبِينَ- غَضَبَ- الْغَرُورٌ- غِلَاظٌ- يَغُلُّ- صَغِيرًا- لُغُوبٌ- غِلَّ- يَغْلُظُ- بَاغٍ

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

وَاعِظٌ- وَعَدَهُ- أَوَّلٌ- وَارِدُهُمْ- وُجُوهٌ- مَوْلَى- الْوَقْوَدٌ- مُوسَى- قَالُوا- وَالْدَّيْهُمْ

## 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 week 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
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

صُور	صِرَاطٌ	أَصْدَقُ	صُرْفَتْ	صَدَقَ	صَادِقِينَ	ص
مَعْصُوبٌ	ضَرَارٌ	أَضْرِبَ	ضُرْبَتْ	ضَامِرٌ	ضَامِرٌ	ض
يَطُوفُ	طَفَلًا	أَطْرَافُ	طَغْيَانًا	طَبَقَ	طَاهِرِينَ	ط
يُوَعْظُونَ	ظِلَالُهَا	يَظْلِمُ	ظُهُورَهَا	ظَاهِرٌ	ظَالِمٌ	ظ
يَغُوصُونَ	غَلَاظٌ	يَغْفِرُ	غُرُوبٌ	غَرَبَتْ	غَافِلِينَ	غ
يَخْوَضُونَ	خِلَافَكَ	يَخْلُقُ	خُلُقَتْ	خَلَقَ	خَالِقِينَ	خ
قُولُواْ	قِتَالٍ	يَقْتَلُونَ	قُلْتُ	قَتَلَ	قَاتِلِينَ	ق

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

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

جَعَلَ	فَائِزُونَ	جَاعِلُونَ	عَالَمِينَ
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*جَمْعُ قُرْآنِي شِيخُ عبدِ الْكَبِيرِ حَمَدِي*

سال تاسیس ۱۳۹۸ – افغانستان

**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 (قطب جد)

Examples for Qalqala:

ق	أَقْبَلَ - نَقْتَبِسَ - يَقْتَلُونَ - الْطَّارِقُ - أَقْلَامُ
ط	أَطْرَافُ - نُطْعَمُ - يَنْرُطُ - مُحِيطٌ - صِرَاطٌ
ب	إِبْرَاهِيمٌ - أَبْرَمْوَاهُ - يَبْسُطُ - يُبَيِّنُ - كِتَابٌ - حِسَابٌ - وَتَبَّ
ج	أَجْرَمُوا - أَجْرَاهُ - أَجَدَاهُ - نَاجٌ - مَعَارِجٌ - مَرِيجٌ
د	أَدْبَرَ - أَرْدَنَاهُ - 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 (عَصَوْا - يَوْمًا - خَوْفٌ)

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

### 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 weekly while there is a Kasra before.

Examples for Strong pronunciation	يَدُّوَاللَّهُ - إِنَّ اللَّهَ - رَسُولَ اللَّهَ - فَرَضَ اللَّهُ شِيَخَ عَبْدَ الْكَبِيرِ حَمِيدِيٌّ - ١٢٩٨ - افغانستان
Examples for week pronunciation	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ - أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ - فِي اللَّهِ - سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ - يَجِدُ اللَّهَ - بَلِ اللَّهِ - عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ - عِنْدِ اللَّهِ - قُلِ اللَّهُ

## 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 - حَالِقٌ - قَادِرٌ - صَادِقٌ - خَالِدِينَ
Examples for weak pronunciation of Alif Maddi	إِنْسَانٌ - مَالِكٌ - فَائِزٌ - جَائِزٌ - هَارُونٌ - 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 - حَالِقٌ - قَادِرٌ - صَادِقٌ - خَالِدِينَ
Weak pronunciation of Alif Maddi	إِنْسَانٌ - مَالِكٌ - فَائِزٌ - جَائِزٌ - هَارُونٌ - لَمَّا - النَّاسُ

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## 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- Tafkhem:** It is pronounced strongly as following the chart.

Examples	The rules for the letter Raa (ر)
رَحْمَنُ - رَبَّنَا - رُزْقَنَا	1- When the letter Raa has Fat-Ha or Damma
يَرْضَهُ - فُرْقَانٌ	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 أَرْتَضَى - إِنْ أَرْتَبَّمْ	5- When it is Sakin but there is a Wasel Hamza before however there is a Kasra before Wasel Hamza.
لِيَا الْمِرْصَادُ - فِرْقَهُ - قِرْطَاسُ - أَرْصَادُ	6- When it is Sakin but there is an Estila letter but in condition to be in one word.

More Examples:

رَحِمٌ - رَبٌّ - رَبَّمَا - فِرَارًا - أَشْرَافٌ - أَرْحَمُ - هَارُونٌ - دُوْمِرَةٌ - مَرَّتَيْنِ - رَاضِيَةٌ - قَدَرَ - مُرَتَّفَةٌ - غَفُورٌ - مَرَيْمٌ - أَرْسِلٌ - وَالْفَجَرٌ - وَالْعَصِيرٌ - عَشْرٌ - أَرْتَبَّمْ - إِرْجِعِيٌّ - أَرْتَضَى - يَسْرٌ - خُسْرٌ

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

Examples	The rules for the letter Raa (ر)
رِزْقَا - رِيَخٌ - رِيَاحٌ	1- When the letter Raa has Kasra.
شِرْذَمَةٌ - 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.

غَيْرٌ - خَيْرٌ

5- When Raa is Sakin but there is a Sakin Yaa before however there is a Kasra before the Yaa

More Examples:

أَرِنَا - رِضْوَانٌ - أَخْرِجْنَا - قَرِيبًا - قَدِيرٌ - نَهَرٌ - يَغْفِرُ لَكُمْ - وَيُحِرِّكُمْ - مُذَكِّرٌ حِجْرٌ - 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: قَدَّ دَخَلُواْ we read it يُدْرِكُمْ or قَدَّ دَخَلُواْ we read it يُدْرِكُمْ

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

Examples: إِرْكَمَعَنَا we read it إِرْكَبَ

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

Examples: آتَقَدَّ عَوَّالَهُ we read it آتَقَدَّ دَعَوَّالَهُ

قَتَبَيْنَ we read it قَدَّ تَبَيَّنَ

بَسَتَّ we read it بَسَطَّ

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

Examples: يَلْهَذِ الْكَ we read it يَلْهَذِ الْكَ

إِظْلَمُوا we read it إِذْلَمُوا

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

Example: أَلَمْ نَخْلُكُمْ we read it أَلَمْ نَخْلُقُمْ

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

Example: قُلْ رَبِّی we read it قُلْ رَبِّی

بَرَبُّکُمْ we read it بَلْ رَبُّکُمْ

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

Examples: مَيَشَاءُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ we read it مَيَشَاءُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ

مِرَبَّکُمْ we read it مِنْ رَبَّکُمْ

مِمَّاءٍ we read it مِنْ مَاءٍ

مِلَبَنَ we read it مِنْ لَبَنَ

مِوَلَّیٰ we read it مِنْ وَلَّیٰ

مِنَارٍ we read it مِنْ نَارٍ

## 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

(همزه- ها- عین- حا- غین- خا)

Examples:

With Tanween	Between two words	In one word	Halqi Letters
غُثَاءَ أَحْوَى	مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ	يَنْأَوْنَ	ء
جُرْفُ هَارْ	إِنْ هُوَ	مِنْهُمْ	ه
سَمِيعٌ عَلِيْمٌ	مِنْ عَمَلٍ	أَنْعَمْتُ	ع
حَكِيمٌ حَمِيدٌ	فَمَنْ حَجَّ	تَحْتُونَ	ح
فَوْلًا غَيْرَ	مِنْ غِلْ	فَسِينُغِضُونَ	غ
حَكِيمٌ خَيْرٌ	مِنْ خَيْرٍ	وَالْمُتَخَنِّفَه	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 (ى- 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 يَسْرِقُ - آيَهُ يُعْرِضُوا - مَنْ يَعْمَلُ - مَنْ يَقْتُلُ - إِنْ يَهْدِي - إِنْ يَشَاءُ	ى	Edgham with Ghunna
مَنْ مَالٌ - وَمَنْ مَعَهُ - قَرَارِمَكِينٌ - مِنْ مَاءٍ - مِنْ مَالٍ - عَنْ مَآءٍ - مَنْ مَعَكَ	م	
مَنْ وَلِيٌ - مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ - مَنْ وَجَدَ - يَوْمَئِذٍ وَاحِدَةٌ - مِنْ وَلَائِتِهِمْ - يَوْمَئِذٍ وَاهِيَةٌ - افغانستان	و	
مَنْ نَارٌ - مِنْ نَبِيٍّ - عَنْ نَفْسٍ - إِنْ نَحْنُ - حِطَّةٌ نَغْفِرُ - إِنْ نَشَا	ن	Edgham without Ghunna
إِنْ لَيْثُمْ - هُدَى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ - مِنْ لَدُنْكَ - مَتَاعًا لَكُمْ - إِنْ لَمْ مَعَكُمْ - مَوْعِظَةٌ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ - يَكُنْ لَهُ	ل	
مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ - مِنْ رَبَّنَا - مِنْ رَبَّاطٍ - مَثَلَّارْجُلَا - مِنْ رَبِّي - مِنْ رُزْقَنَا - مِنْ رُزْقِ	ر	

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

**Examples:**

أَنْبِيَاءٌ	أَنْبَثَانَا	بَصِيرٌ بِالْعِبَادَةِ	سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرَةٌ	مَنْ بَعَثَنَا	أَمْدَأْ بَعِيدًا	مِنْ بَطُونَ	مِنْ بَعْدِ	مُنْبَثِيَّا
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**4- Ekhfa:** It means to hide but in Tajweed it means to hide Sakin (ن) and Tanween.

س	ز	ذ	د	ج	ث	ت	Letters
إِنْسَانٌ	أَنْزَلَ	أَنْذِرْهُمْ	عِنْدَهُمْ	أَنْجَيْتَنَا	مَنْتَهُرًا	أَنْتُمْ	In one word
لَيَالٍ سَوِيًّا	نَفْسًا زَكِيَّة	يَتِيمًا ذَامِقَرَبَةٍ	قِنْوَانٌ دَانِيَةٌ	لِكُلٍّ جَعَلْنَا	خَيْرٌ ثَوَابًا	يَوْمًا تُرْجَعُونُ	In Tanween

ك	ق	ف	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
عَنْكُمْ	يَنْقَابُ	أَنْفُسٌ	أَنْظُرْ	قِنْطَارٌ	مَنْضُودٌ	يَنْصُرُكُمْ	إِنْشَانًا
قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا	سَمِيعٌ قَرِيبٌ	خَالِدًا فِيهَا	ظَلَّاً ظَلِيلًا	صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا	قَوْمًا ضَالِّينَ	رِحًا صَرَصَرًا	غَفُورًا شَكُورًا

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