



Tajweed Class Details

(Brothers only)

For Registration please go ICEV.ORG

Topics

- Introduction to Tajweed
 - Noon Sakinah wa Tanween overview
 - Mudd rules
 - Makharj Haroof
 - The Sifaat of the letters
 - Comprehensive course followed by a review session and test
- One on one session with sheikh to learn right way to pronounce the letters (Makharaj) and perfect reading.
 - learning material will be provided

Class Timing: Every Friday

- Maghreb to 7:00PM- Quran reading Tajweed Practice
- 7:00 pm Learn Tajweed rules with Imam

Sisters Fiqh and Tajweed classes offered separately every Friday, Maghrib to Isha.

The Sifaat of the letters (صِفَات الحروف)

Sifaat refers to the characteristic(s) of the letter

Definition :the way in which a letter is articulated that differentiates it from others. The purpose of these characteristics is to distinguish the letters that share the same articulation points (makhaarij).

But why do we need sifaat when we already know the origin of the letter (makhraj)?

Makhaarij only provides information as to where the sound of the letter comes from, whereas sifaat provides extra information with regards to the characteristics of the letter in order to produce the correct sound.

This section will further explain this :

Sifaat is of two types:

1. Sifaat WITH opposite (complement)
2. Sifaat WITHOUT opposites (non-complement)

SIFAAT WITH OPPOSITES

	Opposite
<u>Hems</u> (whispered) هَمْس	<u>Jahr</u> (voiced) جَهْر
<u>Shiddah</u> (explosive) شِدَّة	<u>Rakhaawa</u> (softness) رَخَاوَة
<u>INBETWEEN Tawassut</u> تَوَسُّط	
<u>Itbaaq</u> (closed) اِطْبَاق	<u>Infitaah</u> (opened) اِنْفِطَاح
<u>Ithlaaq</u> (flowing, ease of exit) اِذْطَاق	<u>Ismaat</u> (sharply pronounced) اِصْمَاط
<u>Istalaa / Tafkheem</u>	<u>Istifaal /Tarqeeq</u>

(elevated) تَفْخِيمٌ	(depressed, low) تَرْقِيقٌ
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Hems (whispered)

Definition: weak or slight *continuation of breath* (whispering, expulsion of air) upon pronunciation of the letter when it carries a SUKOON

- The quality of hems is found in the following 10 letters which are called

mahmuusah **مَهُمُوسَةٌ**

هـ / كـ فـ صـ شـ سـ خـ حـ ثـ تـ

Examples of Hems

- The whispering is also present when the letter has a harakaat (other than sukoon), but it is not as strong (it is more of a natural hems whereas when it carries a sukoon you have to emphasize the hems more)

E.g. **فُفِ** (**فِ**) E.g. **ثُثِ** (**ثِ**)

- However, the letters **ت** and **ك** ONLY have hems when they carry a sukoon (as they carry another characteristic, shiddah)

E.g. **تُتِ** (**تِ**) E.g. **كُكِ** (**كِ**)

- س** ALWAYS has strong hems, whatever the harakaat

E.g. **سُسِ** (**سِ**)

Practice example of Hems

Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah : Verse	Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah :Verse
ت	فَلَمَّا أَضَاءَتْ	(2:17)	ش	وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ	(2:9)

ث	ثُمَّ بَعَثْنَاكُمْ	(2:56)	ص	مُصْلِحُونَ ﴿١١﴾	(2:11)
ح	إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ	(2:11)	ف	الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٥﴾	(2:5)
خ	وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ	(2:9)	ك	يَكْذِبُونَ ﴿١٠﴾	(2:10)
س	مُسْتَهْزِئُونَ ﴿١٤﴾	(2:14)	ه/هـ	يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ	(2:15)

Jahr (Opposite of Hems)

Definition: the *stoppage* of breath upon pronunciation of a letter when it carries a SUKOOKN

- This is achieved by stopping the air flow at the makhraj of the letter
- The quality of jahr are found in the remaining letters which are called majhuurah

(مَجْهُورَةٌ)

ي و ن م ل ق غ ع ظ ط ض ز ر ذ د ج ب ء

Practice Examples of Jahr

Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah : Verse	Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah :Verse
ء	يُؤْمِنُونَ	(2:3)	ظ	وَإِذَا أَظْلَمَ	(2:20)
ب	قَبِيلِكَ	(2:4)	ع	لَّا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٣﴾	(2:13)
ج	يَجْعَلُونَ	(2:19)	غ	فِي طُعْيَيْنِهِمْ	(2:15)
د	وَأَدْعُوا	(2:23)	ق	وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ	(2:3)
ذ	وَإِذْ قَالَ	(2:30)	ل	ذَلِكَ أَلَيْسَ	(2:2)
ر	ءَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ	(2:6)	م	أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ	(2:6)
ز	رِزْقَالَكُمْ	(2:22)	ن	تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ	(2:25)
ض	فَقُلْنَا أَضْرِبْ	(2:60)	و	وَيُقِيمُونَ	(2:3)
ط	أَفَتَطْمَعُونَ	(2:75)	ي	لَا رَيْبَ	(2:2)

Shiddah (Explosive/Strength)

This category has an in-between as well as an opposite

Definition: *strong stoppage* of the *sound* upon pronunciation of the letter when it carries a SAKOON

- This is achieved by relying strongly on the makhraj or by constricting it
- The quality of shiddah is found in the following letters which are called shadiidah (شَدِيدَةٌ)

ك ق ط د ج ت ب ء

- the quality of shiddah is to pronounce forcefully, that when pronounced, the sound of the letter will be HARD, and the sound of the letter will end off in the makhraj

Rakhaawa (Opposite of Shiddah)

Definition: the *continuation of sound* upon pronunciation of the letter when it carries a SAKOON, in a soft and gentle manner

- these letters are neither shiddah nor tawassut

ي وة/هـ ف غ ض ص ش س ز ذ خ ح ث ظ

- rakhaawa is the continuation of SOUND whereas hems is the continuation of BREATH

Tawassut (in-between Rakhaawa and Shiddah)

Definition: this is moderation between the previous two. The sound of the letter is not cut off nor allowed to continue.

- The quality of tawassut is found in the following 5 letters which are called mutawassitah

(مُتَوَسِّطَةٌ)

ر م ع ن ل

E.g (97:1)

أَنْزَلْنَاهُ

E.g (1:7)

أَنْعَمْتَ

Itbaaq (closed)

Definition: *contact* between the back of the tongue and the upper palate of the mouth.

- This characteristic is necessary no matter what harakaat (not just when it carries a sakoon)
- The quality of itbaaq is to pronounce in a closed and covered manner. That is, during pronunciation, the tongue is elevated to such an extent that it covers the palate and the mouth remains nearly closed

- The quality of itbaaq is found in the following letters which are called mutbaqah (مُطَبَّقَةٌ)

ظ ط ض ص

E.g. صُصِصَ

(إِصْ)

E.g. طُطُطَ

(إِطْ)

Infitaah (Opposite to Itbaaq)

Definition: separation of the tongue from the upper palate, thus pronouncing in an opened manner.

- The quality of infitaah is to pronounce in an opened manner. That is, during pronunciation, the tongue does not cover the palate and the mouth remains open
- The quality of infitaah are found in the remaining letters and are called munfatihah

(مُنْفَتِحَةٌ)

ء ب ت ث ج ح خ ذ ر ز س ش ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن ه و ي

E.g. بُبِبَ (إِبْ)

E.g. نُنُنَ

(إِنْ)

- for some of these letters, the tongue may be raised, but actual contact will not occur (refer to [ista'ala](#))

Ithlaaq

Definition: the speed of which the letters are pronounced because of the ease of the makhraj.

- The quality of ithlaaq is to pronounce in a smooth and easy manner

- The quality of ithlaaq is found in the following letters which are called mudhlaqah (مُذَلِّقَةٌ)

ب ر ف ل م ن

- The area of pronunciation of these letters, that is, the edge of the tongue or the edge of the mouth namely the lips, can be considered as factors contributing to the smooth and easy manner of pronunciation

Ismaat (opposite to ithlaaq)

Definition: to pronounce in a *heavy* manner.

- During pronunciation, a certain amount of effort is required.
- The quality of ismaat is found in the remaining letters which are called musmatah

(مُصَمَّتَةٌ)

ء ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ع غ ق ك ه و ي


Ista'ala / tafkheem (elevated)

Definition: the elevation of the back of the tongue to the back roof of the mouth upon pronunciation of the letter, no matter what harakaat.

- During pronunciation, the back of the tongue is raised towards the upper palate. This will produce a thick, round sound
- These are known as full mouth / thick letters and are thus pronounced with a full mouth
- The quality of ist'ala is found in the following seven letters which are called musta'liyah

(مُسْتَعْلِيَةٌ)

خ ص ض ط ظ غ ق

- For ista'ala the tongue is just RAISED, whereas for itbaaq it actually makes CONTACT
- The elevation is less when these letters carry a 

خ غ ق

E.g  (قُقُوقٌ) E.g  (إِغْغُغٌ)

Examples of Ista'la /Tafkheem

Practice Example of Ista'ala / Tafkheem

Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah : Verse	Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah :Verse
ص	تَصَلَّى نَارًا حَامِيَةً ﴿٤﴾	(88:4)	ظ	الْمُطَمِّنَّةُ ﴿٢٧﴾	(89:27)
ص	عَلَيْهِمْ بِمُضَيِّطٍ ﴿٢٢﴾	(88:22)	ط	طَغَوْا فِي الْبَلَدِ ﴿١١﴾	(89:11)
ص	عَامِلَةٌ نَّاصِبَةٌ ﴿٣﴾	(88:3)	ط	كَيْفَ سَطَّحَتْ ﴿٢٠﴾	(88:20)

صُ	لَفِي الصُّحُفِ الْأُولَى ﴿١٨﴾	(87:18)	طُ	الْمُقَدَّسِ طُوى ﴿١٦﴾	(79:16)
ضُ	نَضْرَةَ النَّعِيمِ ﴿٢٤﴾	(83:24)	ظُ	فِي لَوْحٍ مَّحْفُوظٍ ﴿٢٢﴾	(85:22)
ضُ	مِنْ ضَرِيحٍ ﴿٦﴾	(88:6)	ظُ	وَرَاءَ ظَهْرِهِ ﴿١٠﴾	(84:10)
ضُ	رَبِّكَ رَاضِيَةً مَرْضِيَّةً ﴿٢٨﴾	(89:28)	ظُ	عَلَيْهِمْ حَافِظِينَ ﴿٣٣﴾	(83:33)
ضُ	الْأَرْضِ	(89:21)	ظُ	أَفَلَا يَنْظُرُونَ	(88:17)
حُ	لَمْ يُخْلَقْ	(89:8)	عُ	وَلَا يُغْنِي	(88:7)
حُ	لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا	(90:4)	عُ	طَغَوْا فِي الْبَلَدِ ﴿١١﴾	(89:11)
حُ	وَالْآخِرَةُ	(87:17)	عُ	لَا تَسْمَعُ فِيهَا لَغِيَّةً ﴿١١﴾	(88:11)
حُ	وَأَدْخَلِي جَنَّتِي ﴿٣٠﴾	(89:30)	عُ	فَجَعَلَهُ غُثَاءً أَحْوَى ﴿٥﴾	(87:5)
قُ	لَا أَفْسِمُ	(90:1)			
قُ	ذَلِكَ قَسَمٌ	(89:5)			
قُ	وَيُقِيمُوا	(98:5)			
قُ	فَيَقُولُ رَبِّي	(89:15)			

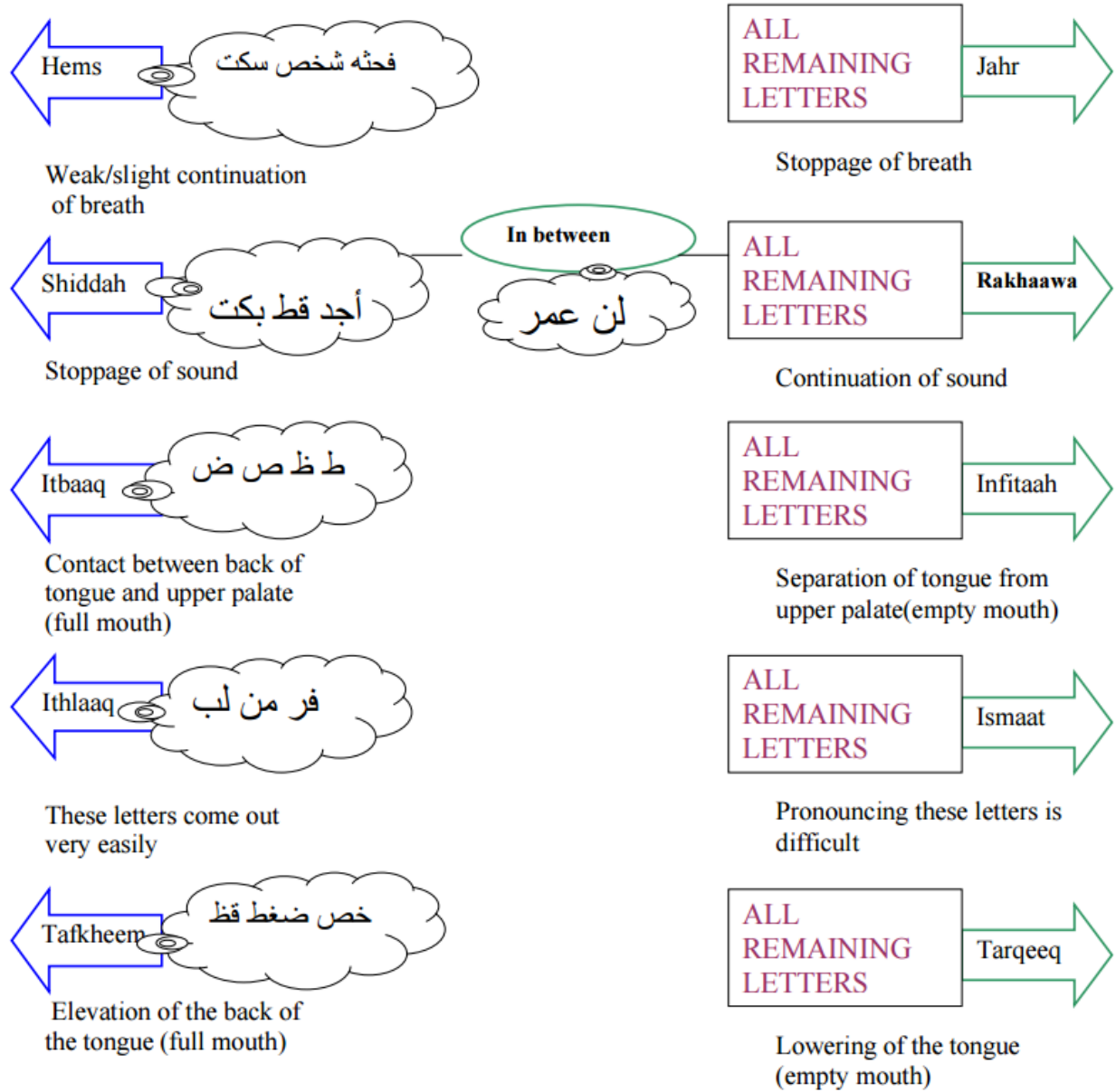
Tarqeeq (opposite to Tafkheem)

Definition: the lowering or depressing of the back of the tongue away from the roof of the mouth upon pronunciation of the letter.

- During pronunciation, the tongue is not raised, but kept downward in its normal position. This downward position will cause a flat sound
- These are also known as empty-mouth / thin letters and are thus pronounced with an empty mouth
- The quality of istifaal is found in the remaining letters which are called mustafilah

مُسْتَفِيلَةٌ

Sifaat with Opposites Qualities



SIFAAT WITHOUT OPPOSITES

- 1 Safeer (whistling sound) (صَفِير)
- 2 Qalqalah (echoing / bouncing sound) (قَلْقَلَة)
- 3 Leen (soft sound) (لَيْن)
- 4 Inhiraaf (inclined sound) (إِنْحِرَاف)
- 5 Takreer (repeated sound) (تَكَرِير)
- 6 Tafsh-shee (spreading sound) (تَفَشِّي)
- 7 Istitaalah (elongated sound) (إِسْتِطَالَة)

Safeer (whistling sound)

Definition: It is a sound similar to that of a bird, bee which can be described as either a buzzing or whistling sound

- The letter always has this sound no matter what harakaat, though the *safeer* becomes stronger when it carries a SAKOON
- The quality of *safeer* is found in the following 3 letters which are called *safeerah* (صَفِيرَة)

ز س ص

Examples of Safeer

Practice exercise of Safeer

Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah : Verse
ز	وَوَضَعْنَا عَنكَ وِزْرَكَ ②	(94:2)
ز	هُمَزَةٌ لُّمَزَةٌ ①	(104:1)
ز	ثَقُلْتُ مَوَازِينُهُ ①	(101:6)

رُ	حَتَّىٰ زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ ﴿٢﴾	(102:2)
سْ	عَلَىٰ طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ ﴿٣﴾	(107:3)
سْ	وَمَا كَسَبَ ﴿٢﴾	(111:2)
سِ	مِّن سَجِيلٍ ﴿٤﴾	(105:4)
سْ	الَّذِي يُوسِسُ	(114:5)
صْ	سَيَصْلَىٰ نَارًا ذَاتَ لَهَبٍ ﴿٣﴾	(111:3)
صْ	اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾	(112:2)
صِ	وَحُصِّلَ مَا	(100:10)
صْ	فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ﴿٥﴾	(114:5)

Qalqalah (bouncing / echoing sound)

Definition: to pronounce with an echoing or bouncing sound when the letter carries a SUKOOK only.

- A characteristic of this sifa is the quick movement of the tongue or lips upon articulation
- The quality of qalqalah is found in the five following letters when they carry a sukoon and are

called muqalqalah (مُقَلِّقَةٌ)

ب د ج ط ق

- This letter can either be in the middle or end of a word (as a result of a stop)
- Since an additional sound is being made, care must be taken that the saakin ة letter should not sound doubled (mushaddad) ٔ or vowelled (mutaharrik) ٓ ٔ ٓ

E.g

(111:1)

لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ ﴿١﴾

- The qalqalah is necessary for these letters because they have the attributes of jahr (stoppage of the flow of breath) and shiddah (stoppage of the flow of sound), so without qalqalah, there would be no sound!

There are 2 types :

- a. Sughrah (minor)



b. Kubrah (major)

Sughrāh (minor)

The qalqalah letter will appear either in the middle or end of a word, but the reader will continue the recitation and will not stop on it

E.g (108:3) هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

Kubrah (major)

If the qalqalah letter appears at the end of a word and the reader stops on it (for whatever reason), the qalqalah sound is at its clearest / strongest

E.g (109:3) مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾

Examples of Qalqalah

Practrice Exercise of Qalqalah

	SUGHRAH		KUBRAH	
Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah:Verse	Extract from Verse	Surah:Verse
ق	فَأَثَرُنَ بِهِ نَقْعًا ﴿٤﴾	(100:4)	قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ﴿١﴾	(113:1)
ط	الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ	(106:4)	وَاللَّهُ مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ مُحِيطٌ ﴿٢٠﴾	(85:20)
ب	حَبْلٌ مِنْ مَسَدٍ ﴿٥﴾	(111:5)	غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ﴿٣﴾	(113:3)
ج	أَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ	(105:2)	السَّمَاءِ ذَاتِ الْبُرُوجِ ﴿١﴾	(85:1)
د	يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ	(110:2)	قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾	(112:1)

Leen (diphthong / easiness)

Definition: A manner of articulation that seeks an easy pronunciation.

- The quality of leen is found in the following 2 letters when they carry a sahook and the letter before it carries a fathah. They are called layyinah (لَيِّنَةٌ)



ءَـ

'Ay' sound

ءُـ

'Ow' sound

- The pronunciation has to be for the duration of 2 counts

Examples of Leen

Practrice Exercise of Leen

Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah : Verse	Extract from Verse	Surah :Verse
ءَـ	وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ	(110:2)	إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَكَ	(108:1)
ءُـ	وَعَامَنَّهُمْ مِّنْ خَوْفٍ ۝٤	(106:4)	الْكُوْثَرَ ۝١	(108:1)

Inhiraaf (inclined sound)

Definition: the leaning of the tongue away from its makhraj until it nears another makhraj.

- This quality is found in 2 letters and are called munharifah (مُنْحَرَفَةٌ)

ر, ل

- Therefore, the ل is pronounced with an inclination towards the makhraj of the ر and vice versa
- This is more of a caution than a rule

Examples of Inhiraaf

Practrice Exercise of Inhiraaf

Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah : Verse	Extract from Verse	Surah :Verse
ل	إِذَا زُلْزِلَتْ	(99:1)	إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ۝١	(110:1)
ر	وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ	(105:3)	تَرْمِيهِمْ	(105:4)

Takreer (to repeat)

Definition: the quality of takreer is to pronounce in a repeated manner

- The quality of takreer is found in one letter **ر** and it is called mukarrarah (مُكَرَّرَةٌ)
- Therefore, while the **ر** is being pronounced from its makhraj, naturally the tongue makes a slight vibration producing a repeated sound (i.e. rolling of the tongue). Care must be taken to avoid exaggeration of the vibration, otherwise instead of a single **ر** there may be 2 **ر** or instead of a double (mushaddad **رر**), there may be many **ر**
- This is more of a caution than a rule - takreer should be avoided

Examples of Takreer

Practrice Exercise of Istitaalah

Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah : Verse	Extract from Verse	Surah : Verse
ض	وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٧﴾	(1:7)	كَيْدَهُمْ فِي تَضْلِيلٍ ﴿٢﴾	(105:2)

Tafash-shee (spreading sound)

Definition: to pronounce a letter with the filling of the mouth with air allowing the sound to spread greatly over the mouth.

- The quality of tafash-shee is found in the letter **ش** and it is called mutafash-shiyah (مُتَفَشِّشِيَّة)
- This is actually a natural characteristic of the **ش**, and the filling of the mouth with air applies whatever the harakaat. However, it is stronger when it carries a sukoon **◌ْ**
- **Practrice Exercise of Tafash-shee**

Letter	Extract from Verse	Surah : Verse
شْ	يَشْهَدُهُ الْمُقَرَّبُونَ ﴿٢١﴾	(83:21)
شْ	وَإِذَا الْعِشَارُ عُطِّلَتْ ﴿٤﴾	(81:4)
شْ	حُشِرَتْ ﴿٥﴾	(81:5)
شْ	وَإِذَا الْوُحُوشُ ﴿٥﴾	(81:5)