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ALI School



Waziri Qur-aan Classes

Lessons-3

Tajweed Course -- Curriculum

Contains many topics; the first three are:

1. Aadaab of Tilaawat-e-Qur-aan
2. Definition of Tajweed & Tarteel
3. Introduction to Arabic Alphabets

(Complete Curriculum in Lesson-1 ...)

1. Aadaab of Tilaawat-e-Qur-aan

17. Read Salawwat before and after reciting the Qur-aan.

18. Always start the recitation with Ta'awwuz

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

(Sura Nahal : 98)

19. And then ...

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

[Surah-e-Al-Hamd:1, Surah-e-Naml:30]

2. Definition of Tajweed & Tarteel

What is at-Tarteel?

1. According to Imam Ali (as) at-Tarteel means:
“Tajweedul-huroof wa Ma’rifatul-wuqoof”
2. That is; to recite every letter with Tajweed and to know where to stop and where to start (continue).
3. Thus, there are two parts to at-Tarteel:
 - a. Tajweedul-Huroof
 - b. Ma’rifatul-Wuqoof
4. We will first discuss Tajweed

3. Introduction to Arabic Alphabets

مفرد حروف

ایک خاص شکل اور خاص آواز کے نام کو حرف کہتے ہیں۔ حروف کے آپس میں ملنے سے لفظ بنتے ہیں۔ ان حروف کو حروف تہجی کہتے ہیں۔ عربی زبان میں کل ۲۹ حروف تہجی ہیں۔
بچے کو بتائیں کہ حروف تہجی کا اردو کی طرح الف۔ بے۔ تے۔ ثے۔ جیم۔ ہے۔
تھے تلفظ کرنا درست نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ الف۔ یا۔ تا۔ ثا۔ جیم۔ حا۔ خا پڑھنا چاہیے۔ اسی طرح بچے کو بتائیں کہ جن حروف پر مد کا نشان (ـ) آیا ہے انھیں کھینچ کر پڑھئے۔

The Arabic Alphabets should be pronounced as shown in the diagram on the right.

آل	ب	ث	ج	جیم
ح	خ	د	ذ	را
ز	س	ش	ص	ض
ط	ظ	ع	غ	ف
ق	ک	ل	م	ن
و	ه	ه	ی	یا

Arabic Alphabets are divided into 3 Divisions:

I. Division One has two Groups:

1. Letters that end with Alif (12)
2. Letters that end with 2 Natural Saakinain (15)

II. Division Two has two Groups:

1. Shamsi (Sun) Letters (14)

الشَّمْسُ

2. Qameri (Moon) Letters (14)

القَمَرُ

Lesson-1

III. Division Three has 10 Groups:

Lessons 2-6

**Div-I (Group 1) Letters that end with Alif
(stretch for 2 short vowel)**

فا = ف

ها = ه

يا = ي

را = ر

زا = ز

طا = ط

ظا = ظ

با = ب

تا = ت

ثا = ث

حا = ح

خا = خ

Div-I (Group 2) Letters that end with 2 Natural Saakinain (stretch for 6 short vowel)

ج = جِيمُ

س = سِيْنُ

ع = عِيْنُ

ل = لَامُ

د = دَالُ

ش = شِيْنُ

غ = غِيْنُ

م = مِيْمُ

ذ = ذَالُ

ص = صَادُ

ق = قَافُ

ن = نُونُ

ض = ضَادُ

ك = كَافُ

و = وَأُو

Those letters from the above that come in the beginning of
the Surah are called Hurooful Muqatta'at

Div-II (Group 1) Shamsi Letters are 14

Rule: When reading
drop "Laam"

الشَّمْسُ

Rule: When connecting
with previous letter
drop "Alif" & "Laam"

والشَّمْسُ

ل = لَامُ
ن = نُونُ

س = سَيْنُ
ش = شَيْنُ
ص = صَادُ
ض = ضَادُ
ط = طَا
ظ = ظَا

د = دَالُ
ذ = ذَالُ
ر = رَا
ز = زَا

ت = تَا
ث = ثَا

Div-II (Group 2) Qameri Letters are also 14

Rule: When reading
the word drop
nothing

الْقَمَرُ

Rule: When connecting
with previous letter
drop only "Alif"

وَالْقَمَرُ

م = مِيم

و = وَاوُ

ها = ه

يا = ي

ع = عَيْنُ

غ = غَيْنُ

فا = ف

ق = قَافُ

ك = كَافُ

ء

با = ب

ج = جِيمُ

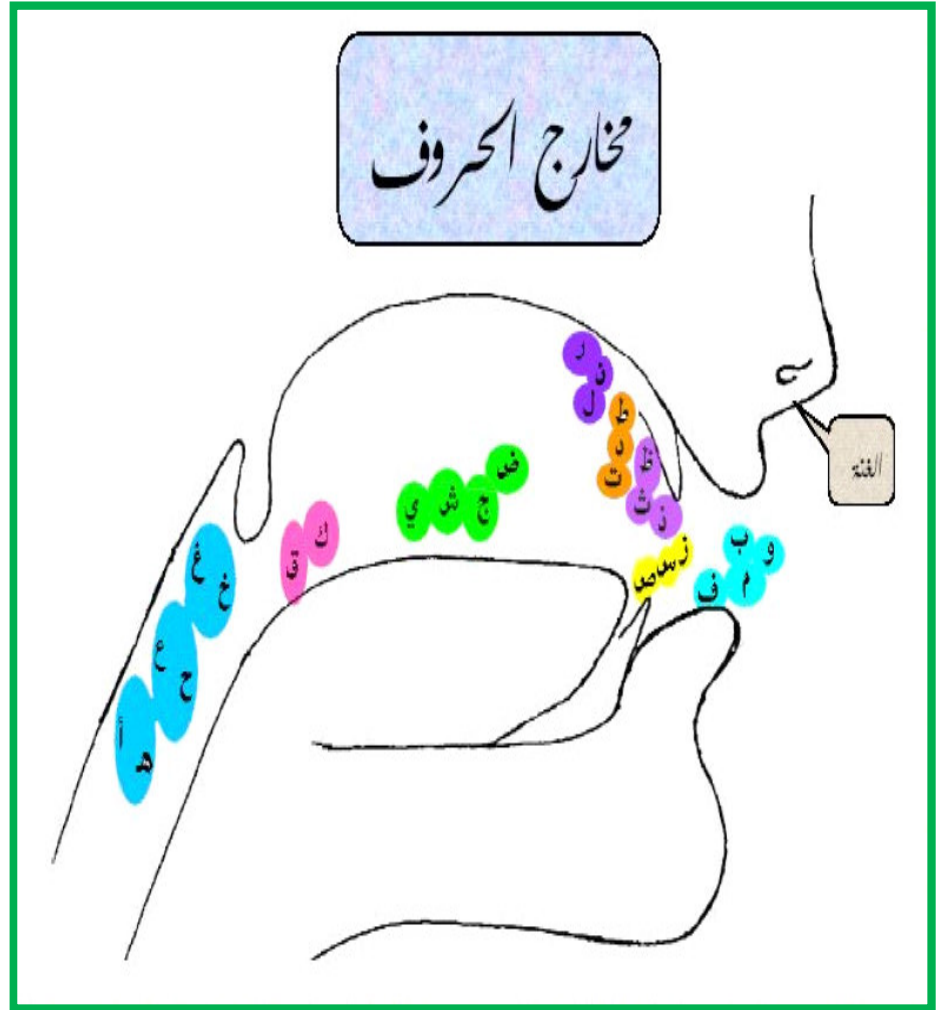
حا = ح

خا = خ

Division-III has 10 Groups according to places of Articulation

A consonant is a speech sound that is articulated with complete or partial closure of the vocal track

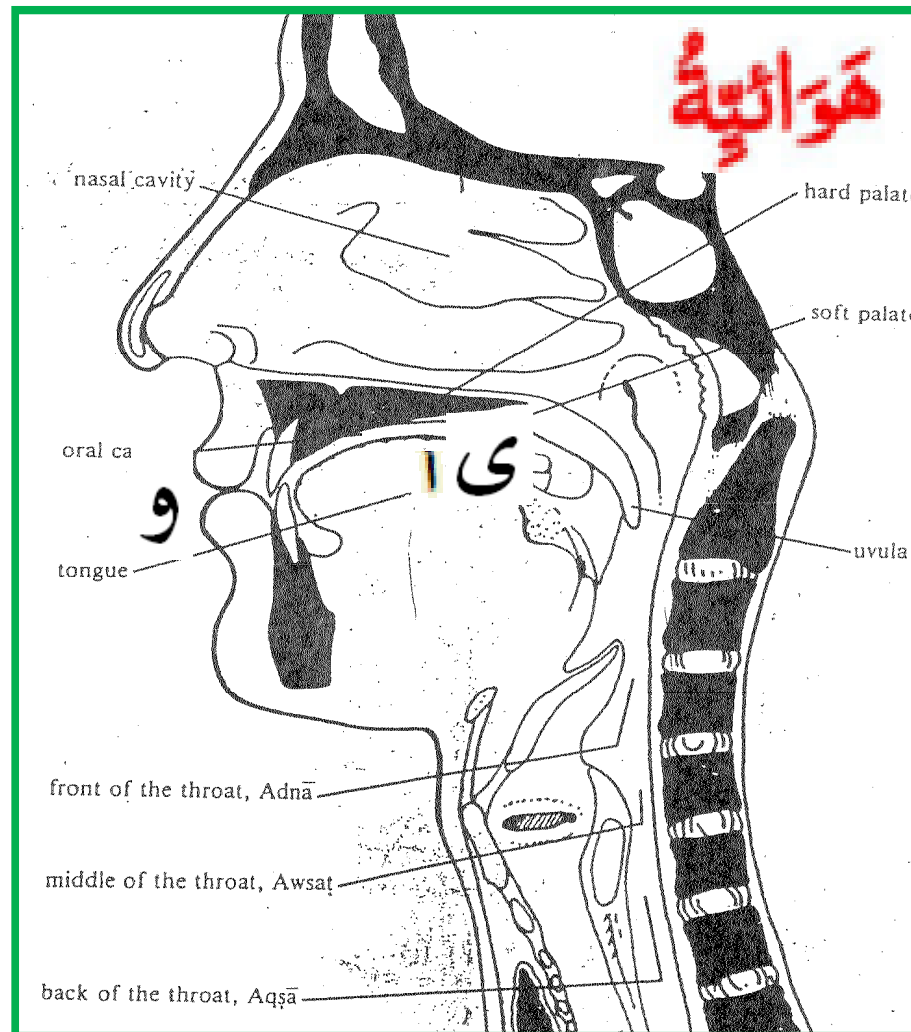
1. Aerial Letters (3)
2. Guttural Letters (Throat) (6)
3. Uvular Letters (2)
4. Palatal Letters (2)
5. Molar-teeth Letter (1)
6. Liquid Letters (3)
7. Dental Letters (3)
8. Gingival Letters (3)
9. Whistling Letters (3)
10. Labial Letters (3)



Division-III has 10 Groups

Group 1. Aerial Letters (Throat and Mouth Cavity)

وَوَاوْ	أُ	During pronunciation the tongue is pulled back and lips rounded. Mouth is moderately open. Vowel is similar to English "U".
أَلِفْ	أَ	Arabic vowel "A" is pronounced from the cavity of the mouth and it is pronounced with slight sound of vowel "E".
يَا	إِ	During pronunciation the tongue touches lower incisors and mouth is moderately open. Vowel is similar to English "I".

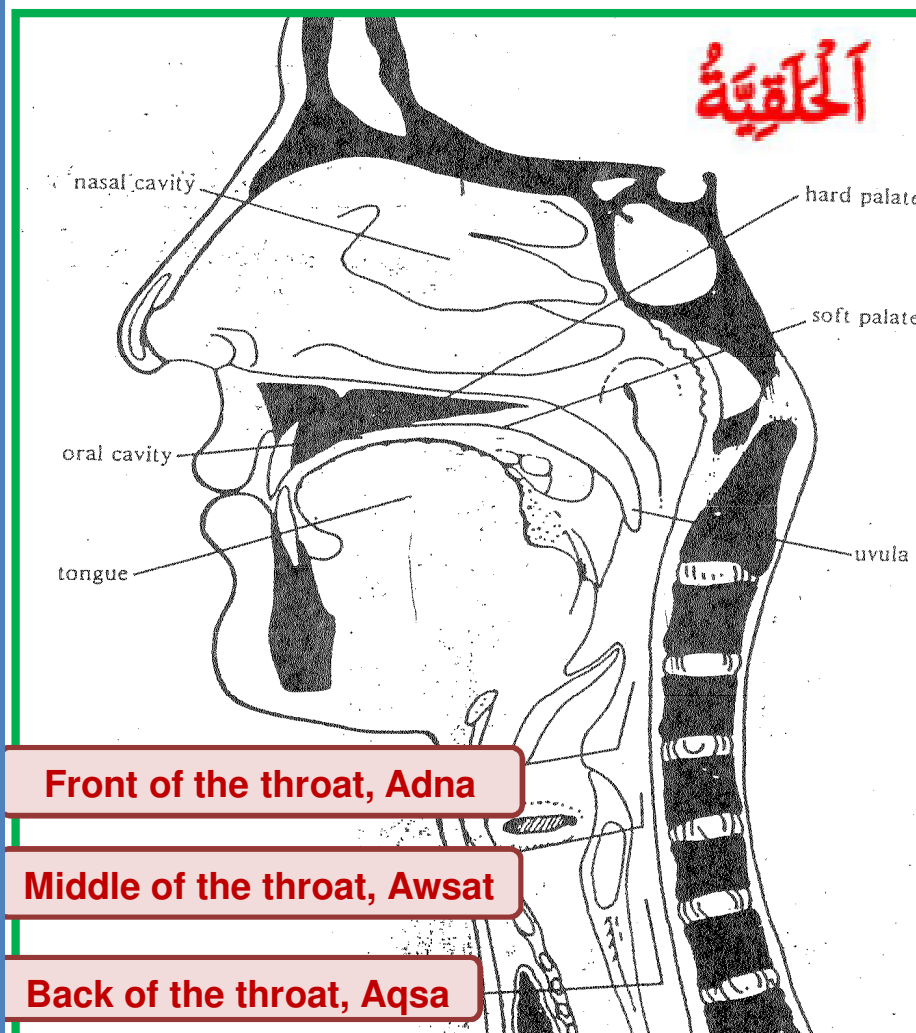


This is Maddi-Ya, Ya saakinah preceded by kasraa. There is Ghair-Maddi-Ya, Ya saakinah preceded by a fath-ha, covered later.

Division-III has 10 Groups

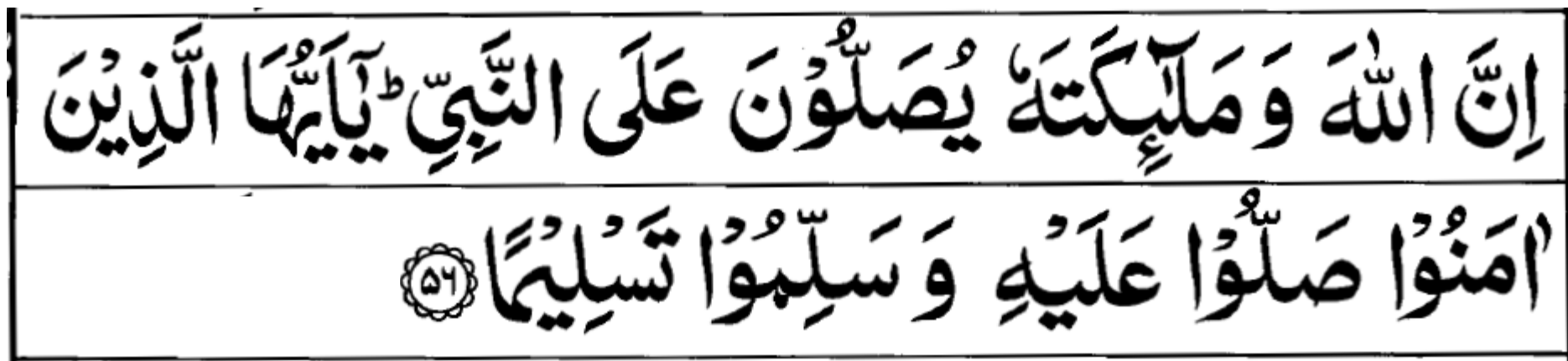
Group 2. Guttural Letters (Throat Letters)

Adna-upper	غ	أغ	Last part of language is moved to soft palate and release of air from lungs produces harsh sounds with blinking fringes.
	خ	أخ	Last part of language raised towards velum & air is pushed through narrowing producing a sound very similar to snoring.
Awsat-middle	ع	أع	Root & last part of tongue is pulled back, air is pushed & pharynx opens & tongue is moved forward with muscles of mouth clenched.
	ح	أح	Founded in the throat with a sharp narrowing of throat & by pushing air through the constriction.
Aqsa-lower	ء	أء	Vocal cords are firmly merged and the air from the lungs suddenly opens up this barrier deep in the throat making an explosive noise.
	ه	أه	The voice is deep gurrural. Vocal cords are moderately closed and the air from the lungs is gently pushed.



Practice Lesson-2

Recite the following Aayat of Holy Qur-aan



Allah and His angels send blessings on the Prophet: O you who believe! Send blessings on him, and salute him with all due respect.

[Pooya/Ali Commentary 33:56] Allah sends His blessings (*salawat*) on the Holy Prophet. The angels invoke Allah to send His blessings on him. The believers are also commanded to invoke Allah to send His blessings on him.

The Muslims asked the Holy Prophet: "How are we to seek blessings on you?" He said: "Say: 'O Allah, send blessings on Muhammad and on the *al* (children) of Muhammad."

Practice Lesson-2

Division III: Some of the ...

Group 1: Aerial

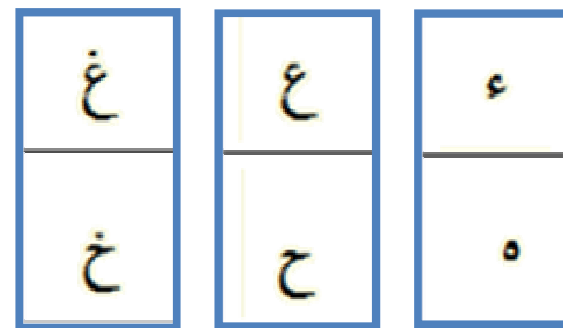
Group 2: Guttural



Group 1: Aerial Letters are: ...



Group 2: Guttural Letters are ...



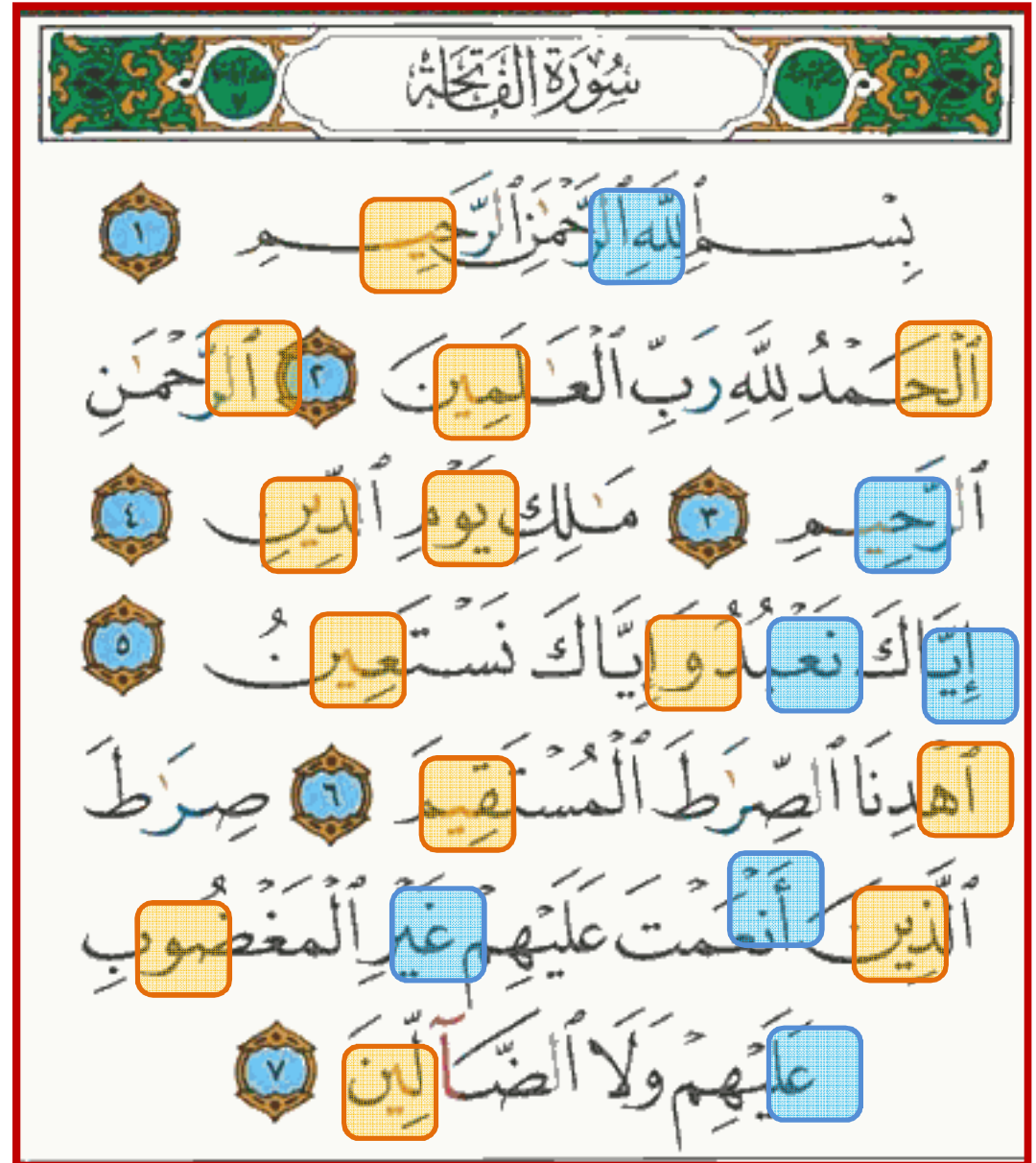
Practice Lesson-2

Division III:

Some of the ...

Group 1: Aerial

Group 2: Guttural

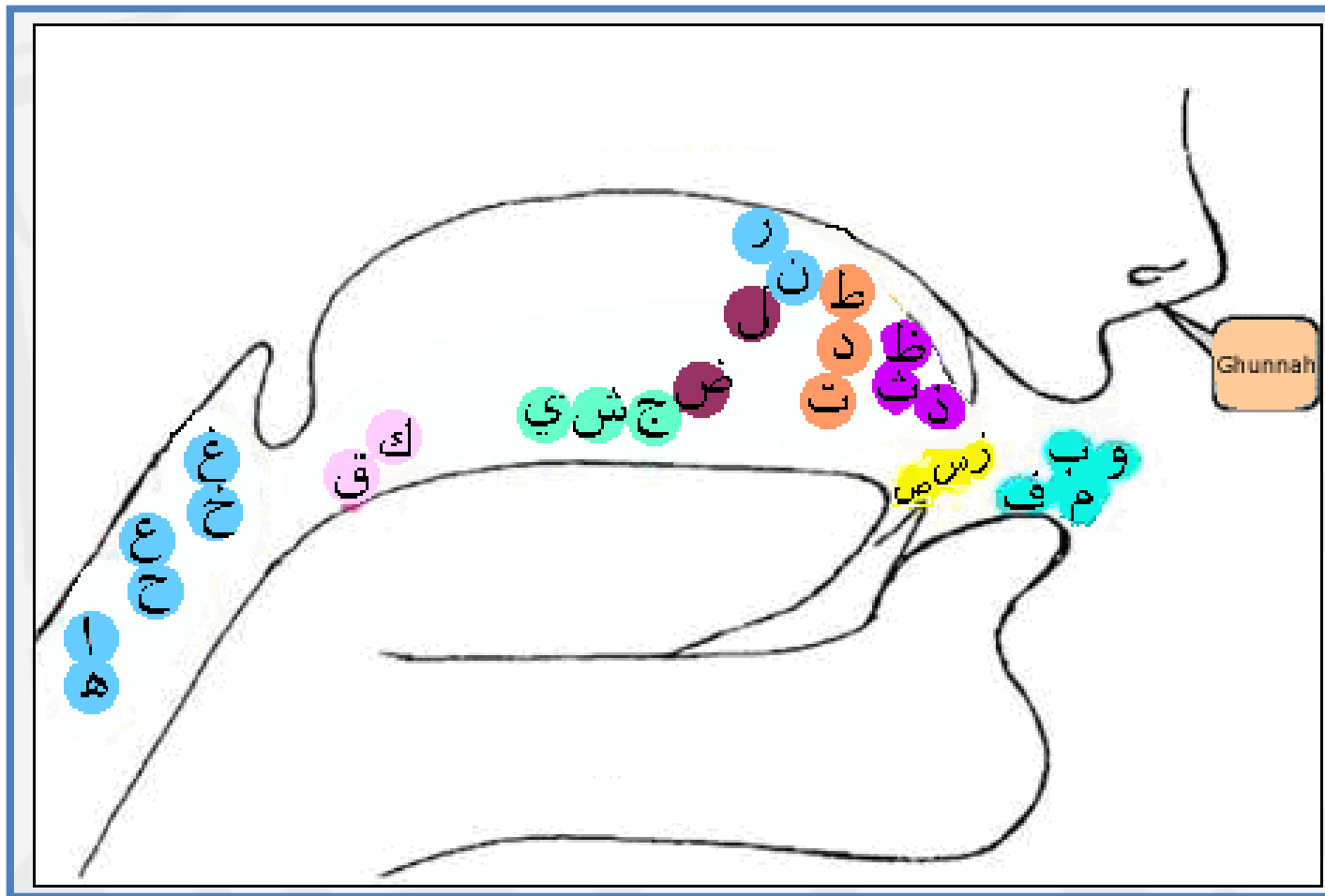


The Makhaarij of the Letters

- ❖ **Makhaarij is plural of Makhraj**
- ❖ **Definition:** The correct position of the organs of speech in order to produce a letter so that it can be differentiated from others. This is equally so whether the letter is a consonant or a vowel.
- ❖ Being able to recite the letters correctly is the foundation of [tajweed](#), and this is achieved by knowing **where the sound originates**. This can then help in practicing the pronunciation of the letters correctly.
- ❖ However, ***Makhaarij*** must be used hand in hand with [sifa](#) (characteristics of the letter) in order to pronounce the letter completely and correctly, as the Makhraj provides the origin and the [Sifa](#) provides extra information required to pronounce the letter properly.

The Makhaarij of the Letters

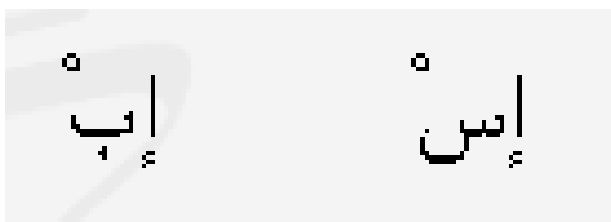
The diagram below gives a snapshot of where each letter originates :



The Makhaarij of the Letters

To achieve the correct makhraj of a letter, practice via placing a sukoon (◌ْ) on it, and precede it with an alif / hamzah with a kasrah (أ)

E.G



There are 5 main categories of Makhaarij

1. The oral cavity	<u>Al Jawf</u>	الْجَوْف
2. The throat	<u>Al Halq</u>	الْحَلَق
3. The tongue	<u>Al Lissaan</u>	اللِّسَان
4. The lips	<u>Ash-shafatain</u>	الشَّفَتَان
5. The <u>nasal cavity</u>	<u>Al Khayshoom</u>	الْخَيْشُوم

Division-III has 10 Groups according to places of Articulation

Lesson-2

1. Aerial Letters (3)
2. Guttural Letters (Throat) (6)

Lesson-3

3. Uvular Letters (2)
4. Palatal Letters (2)

Lesson-4

5. Molar-teeth Letters (1)
6. Liquid Letters (3)

Lesson-5





7. Dental Letters (3)
8. Gingival Letters (3)

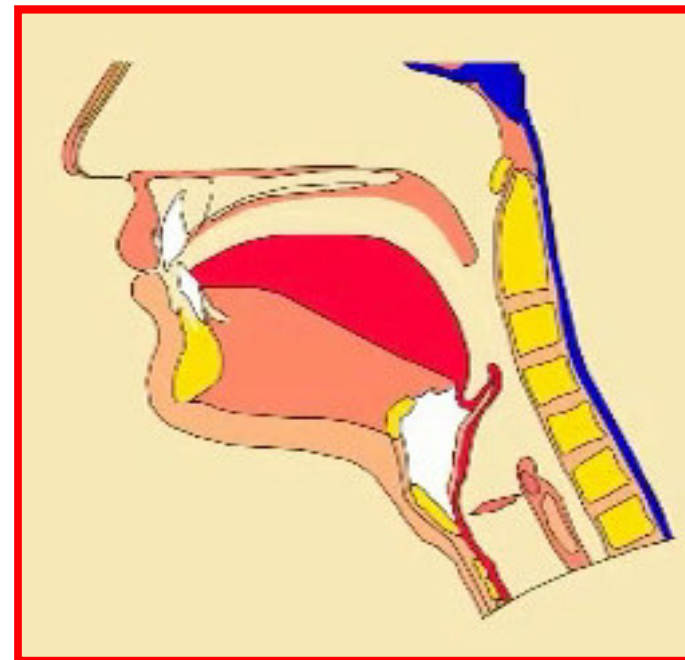
Lesson-6

9. Whistling Letters (3)
10. Labial Letters (3)

Division-III has 10 Groups according to places of Articulation

**Group 3 – Uvular Letters – al-Harafaan al-Lahawjaan
(Zone of fringes & back of the tongue – soft palate)**

		<p>Last part of the tongue is raised to the soft palate, making it a barrier while airflow in the lungs gently opens the barrier. Voice is only slightly softer than "K" in English language.</p>
		<p>Back part of the tongue is raised to the fringe. The air from lungs overcomes the obstacle while producing a positive sound</p>



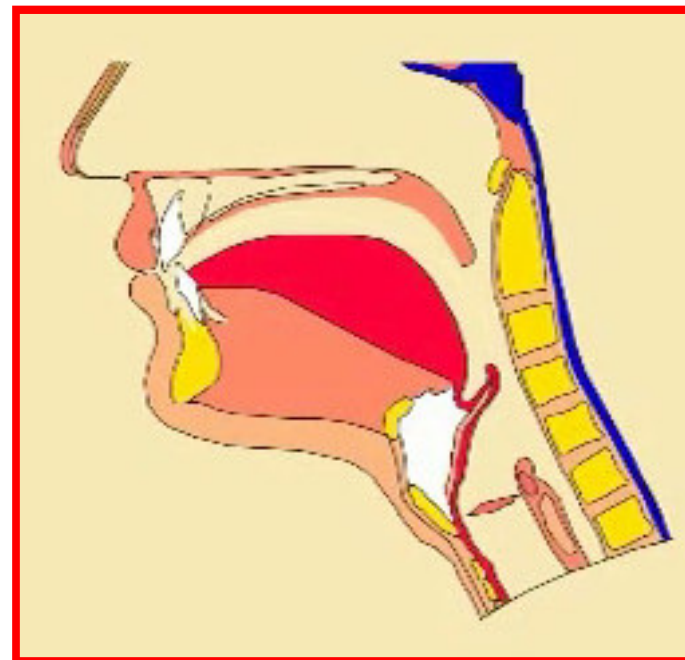
Division-III has 10 Groups according to places of Articulation

Group 4 – Palatal Letters – al-Huroof al-Shajariyyah (Hard palate and mid-tongue)

ش شين	أش	Tip of the tongue is pressed against the root of the lower teeth and the front of the tongue touches the front of the hard palate. The voice is slightly softer than in "sh" in English.
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ج جيم	أج	Tip of tongue is pressed against root of lower teeth and front of tongue leaned against front of hard palate and air is crossing that obstacle. Sound is slightly softer than "J" in English.
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ي ياء	أي	Top of the tongue is moved forward and pressed under the front incisors and the lateral side of tongue rests on the upper palate. This voice is the same as "Y" in English.
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This is Ghair-Maddi-Ya, Ya saakinah preceded by a fath-ha.



Coming soon Tajweed website

Tajweed Lessons by Hurmat Ali Waziri saahab

