

7865-169



ALI School



Qur-aan (Tajweed) Classes
by Waziri saahab

Lessons-4

Organization of Each Lesson

- 20 min.** **Review previous lessons**
- 15 min.** **New Lesson**
- 15 min.** **Qira-at practice of short Surah (chapter)**
- 10 min.** **Questions & Answers**

Our Responsibility towards Qur-aan

Rasool-Allah's (Prophet Muhammad) Legacy

“I am about to answer the call (of death). Verily, I leave behind two precious things (*thaqalayn*) amongst you: the Book of Allah (Qur-aan) and my Ahlul-Bayt. Verily, the two will never separate until they come back to me by the side of the Pond.”

**We need to stay connected with both –
Qur-aan & Ahlul-Bayt**

Our Responsibility towards Qur-aan

1. Learn to recite Qur-aan as accurately as possible.
2. Understand its meanings through the teachings of Ahlul-Bayt (sa)
3. Practice the commands in Qur-aan such as:

When the verse *"(O Muhammad) Say, 'I do not ask for any reward for this (bringing of Allah's message) except the love for the near kinship [qurba]."* (42:23) was revealed, the Muslims asked the Prophet: "Who are these near kin of yours whose love is obligatory upon us?" He replied, **"Ali, Fatima, and their two sons."**

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?

- ❖ According to Imam Ali (as) at-Tarteel means:
“Tajweedul-huroof wa Ma’rifatul-wuqoof”
 - ❖ That is; to recite every letter with Tajweed and to know where to stop and where to start (continue).
 - ❖ Thus, there are two parts to at-Tarteel:
 - a. Tajweedul-Huroof
 - b. Ma’rifatul-Wuqoof
1. 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 - حے - خے' تلفظ کرنا درست نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ الف - با - تا - ثا - جہم - حا - خا پڑھنا چاہیے۔ اسی طرح بچے کو بتائیں کہ جن حروف پر مد کا نشان (ـ) آیا ہے انہیں کھینچ کر پڑھئے۔

Huroof-e-Tahajji, Arabic Letters are represented by the shapes shown on the right. Each letter is pronounced in a specific manner called Makhrej or Makhaarij (plural).

ا الف	ب با	ت تا	ث ثا	ج جیم
ح حا	خ خا	د دال	ذ ذال	ر را
ز زا	س سین	ش شین	ص صاد	ض ضاد
ط طا	ظ ظا	ع عین	غ غین	ف فا
ق قاف	ک کان	ل لام	م میم	ن نون
و واؤ	ه ها	ء ہمزة	یے یا	ی یا

Alphabets & their forms

MERGED			ISOLATED	S. No.
Final	Middle	Initial		
أ	أ	أ	أ	1
ب	ب	ب	ب	2
ت	ت	ت	ت	3
ث	ث	ث	ث	4
ج	ج	ج	ج	5
ح	ح	ح	ح	6
خ	خ	خ	خ	7
د	د	د	د	8
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	9

Alphabets & their forms

MERGED			ISOLATED	S. No.
Final	Middle	Initial		
ر	ر	ر	ر	10
ز	ز	ز	ز	11
س	س	س	س	12
ش	ش	ش	ش	13
ص	ص	ص	ص	14
ض	ض	ض	ض	15
ط	ط	ط	ط	16
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	17
ع	ع	ع	ع	18
غ	غ	غ	غ	19

Alphabets & their forms

MERGED			ISOLATED	S. No
Final	Middle	Initial		
ف	ف	ف	ف	20
ق	ق	ق	ق	21
ك	ك	ك	ك	22
ل	ل	ل	ل	23
م	م	م	م	24
ن	ن	ن	ن	25
ه	ه	ه	ه	26
و	و	و	و	27
ي	ي	ي	ي	28

Arabic VOWELS

Vowel	Description
— ^ˆ	Fatha
— _ˆ	Kasra
— [◌]	Dhammah
— ^{ˆˆ}	2 Fatha / Fathatain / Nasb
— _{ˆˆ}	2 Kasra / Kasratain / Jer
— ^{◌◌}	2 Dhammah / Dhamatain / Raf

Arabic Letter with VOWELS

Vowel	Description
ا	Letter with Fatha - “Maftooh”
إ	Letter with Kasra - “Maksoor”
أ	Letter with Dhammah - “Madhmoom”
آ	Letter with Fathatain / Nasb - “Mansoob”
إِ	Letter with Kasratain / Jer - “Majroor”
أُ	Letter with Dhamatain / Raf – “Marfooh”

Arabic VOWELS

Vowel	Description
ـَـ	Sign of Shaddah
الشَّمْسُ	Sheen, letter with Shaddah = Mushaddad
ـِـ	Sign of Madd (must be extended to 2 – 6 sec / 1 – 3 alif)
وَمَلِكَةٍ	Laam, letter with Madd = Mamdooh
ـِـ	Sign of Sakin / Sukoon / Jazm
الْقَمَرُ	Laam & Raa, letters with Jazm = Majzoom

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 = ی

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 = سِیْنُ	ع = عَیْنُ	ل = لَامُ
د = دَالُ	ش = شِیْنُ	غ = غَیْنُ	م = مِیْمُ
ذ = ذَالُ	ص = صَادُ	ق = قَافُ	ن = نُونُ
	ض = ضَادُ	ک = کَافُ	و = وَאוُ

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 = عَيْن

غ = غَيْن

فا = ف

ق = قَاف

ك = كَاف

ء

با = ب

ج = جِيم

حا = ح

خا = خ

The Makhaarij of the Letters

- ❖ Makhaarij is plural of Makhrej
- ❖ 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 for 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 diagram below gives a snapshot of where each letter originates :

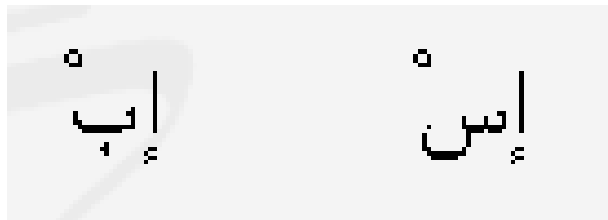


The Makhaarij of the Letters

One more thing . . .

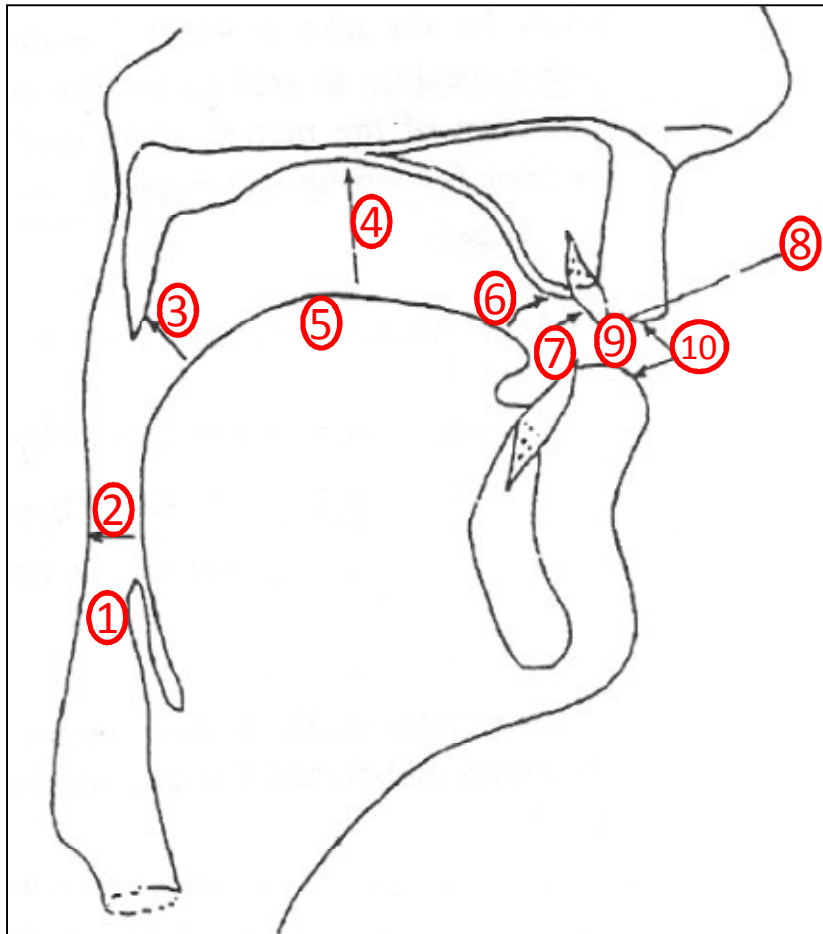
To achieve the correct makhraj of a letter, practice via placing a sukoon (◌ْ) on it, and precede it with an alif / hamzah with a kasrah (أ)

For example



Ten (10) Key Places of Articulation

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

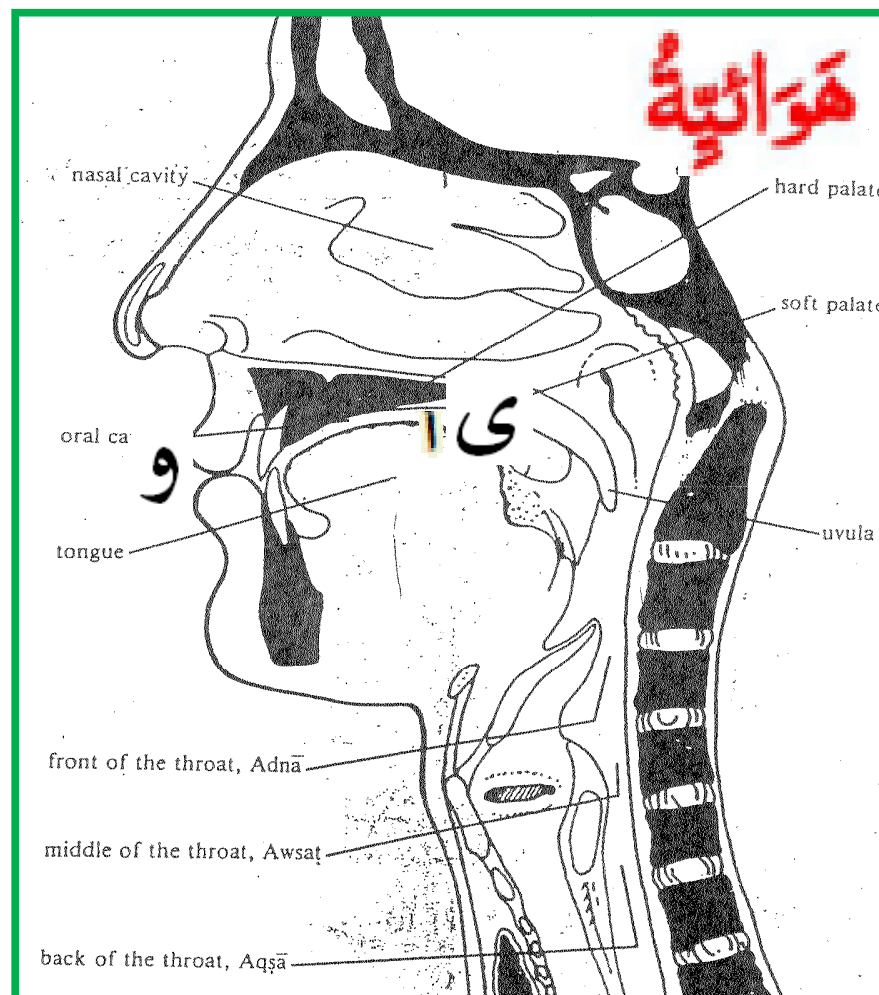


No	Consonant (English)	Consonant (Arabic)	Letters
1	Aerial Letters	هَوَائِيَّة	و ا ي
2	Guttural Letters	الْحَلَقِيَّة	ء ه ع ح غ خ
3	Uvular Letters	الْهَوِيَّانِ	ك ق
4	Palatal Letters	الشَّجَرِيَّتَانِ	ج ش
5	Molar-teeth Letters	الْحَاوِي	ض
6	Liquid Letters	الذُّوْلُقِيَّة	ل ر ن
7	Dental Letters	الْطِّيَّة	ت د ط
8	Gingival Letters	الْثَوِيَّة	ث ذ ظ
9	Whistling Letters	الْأَسْلِيَّة	ز س ص
10	Labial Letters	الشَّقَوِيَّة	ب ف م

Division-III has 10 Groups

Group 1. Aerial Letters (Throat and Mouth Cavity)

وَوَاو	أُو	During pronunciation the tongue is pulled back and lips rounded. Mouth is moderately open. Vowel is similar to English "U".
اَلِف	اَ	Arabic vowel "A" is pronounced from the cavity of the mouth and it is pronounced with slight sound of vowel "E".
يَا	إِي	During pronunciation the tongue touches lower incisors and mouth is moderately open. Vowel is similar to English "I".

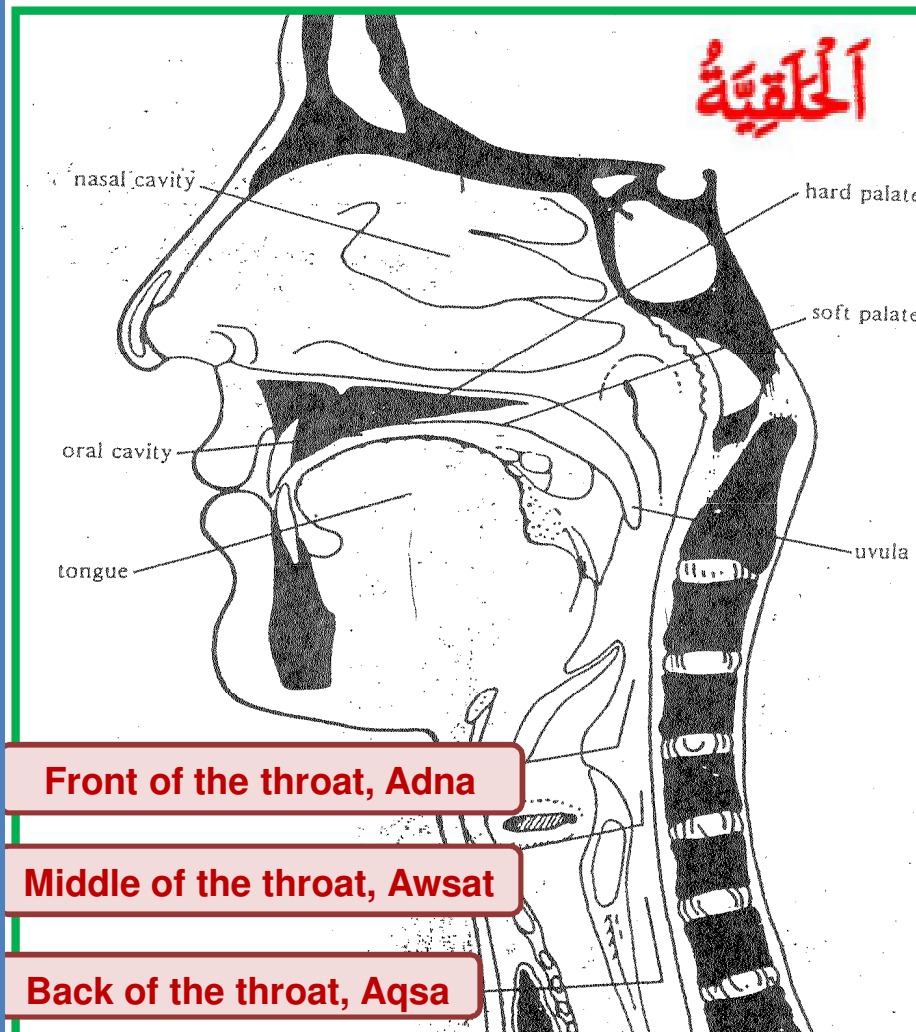


This is Maddi-Ya, Ya saakinah preceded by kasraa. There is Ghair-Maddi-Ya, Ya saakinah preceded by a fath-ha, covered later.

Division-III has 10 Groups

Group 2. Guttural Letters (Throat Letters)

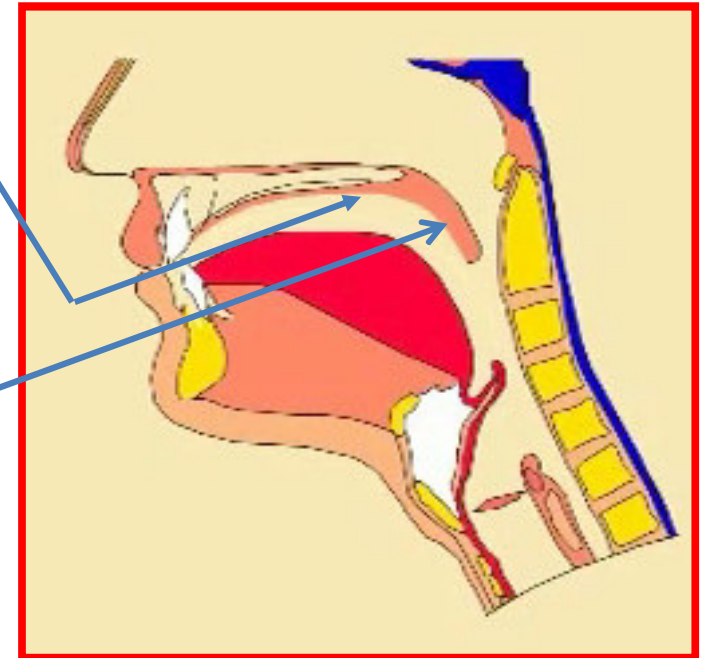
Adna-upper	غ	أغ	Last part of language is moved to soft palate and release of air from lungs produces harsh sounds with blinking fringes.
	خ	أخ	Last part of language raised towards velum & air is pushed through narrowing producing a sound very similar to snoring.
Awsat-middle	ع	أع	Root & last part of 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.



Division-III has 10 Groups

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

لکاف	أک	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.
قکاف	أق	Back part of the tongue is raised to the fringe. The air from lungs overcomes the obstacle while producing a positive sound

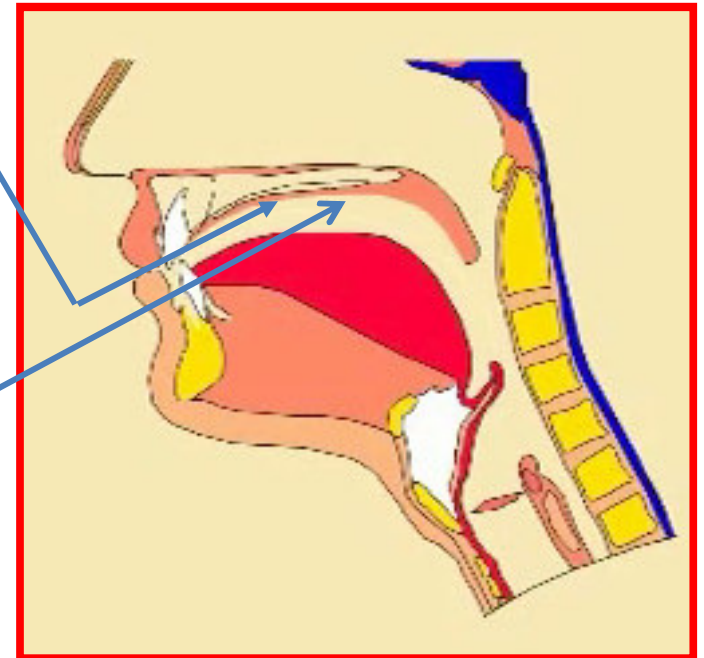


Division-III has 10 Groups

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

ج	أَج	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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ش	أَش	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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سُورَةُ الْفَجَلَةِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
 الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ
 إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ
 اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
 الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ
 عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

Practice Lesson-3

Division III:

Some of the ...

Group 3: Uvular

أَقْ قَافْ أَكْ كَافْ

Group 4: Palatal

أَشْ شَيْنْ أَجْ جِيمْ

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

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 Letter (1)
6. Liquid Letters (3)

Lesson-5

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

Lesson-6

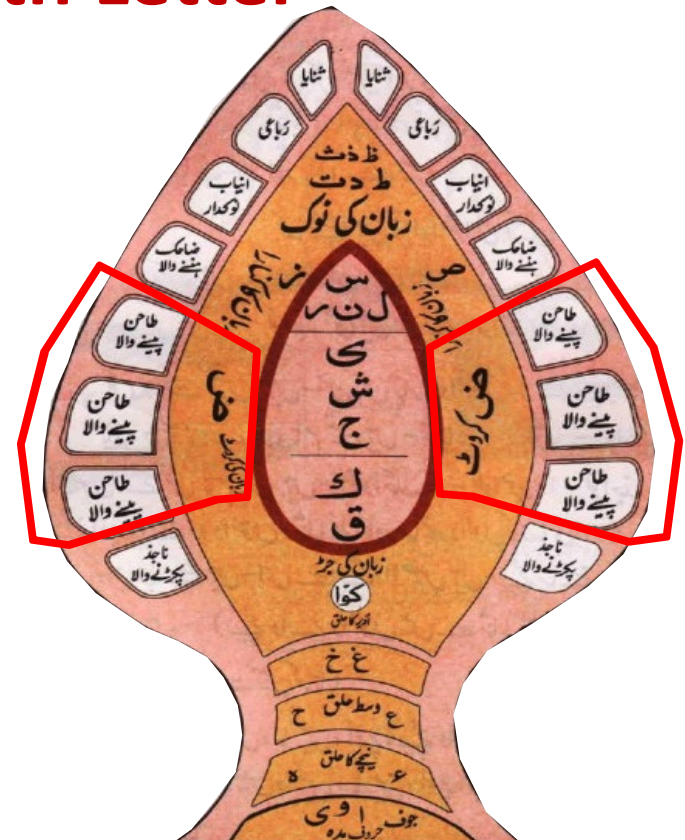
9. Whistling Letters (3)
10. Labial Letters (3)

Division-III has 10 Groups according to places of Articulation

Group 5 - Molar-teeth Letter

الْحَافِي

Letter	Manner of Articulation
ض	Pronounced with the upturned sides of the tongue touching upper molars (Tawahin)



Division-III has 10 Groups according to places of Articulation

Group 6 – Liquid Letters – (al-Hurooful Dhawlaqiyyah)

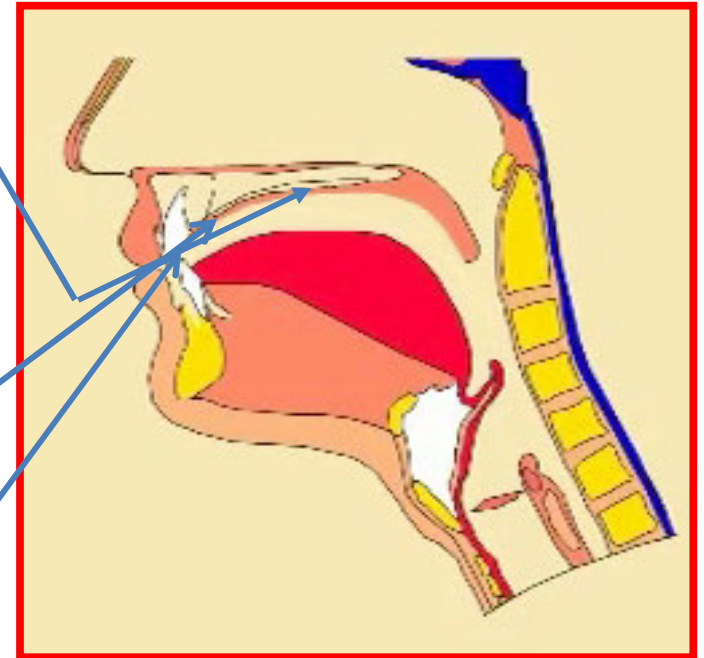
(Hard palate & mid-tongue)

الذُّوْلُقِيَّةُ

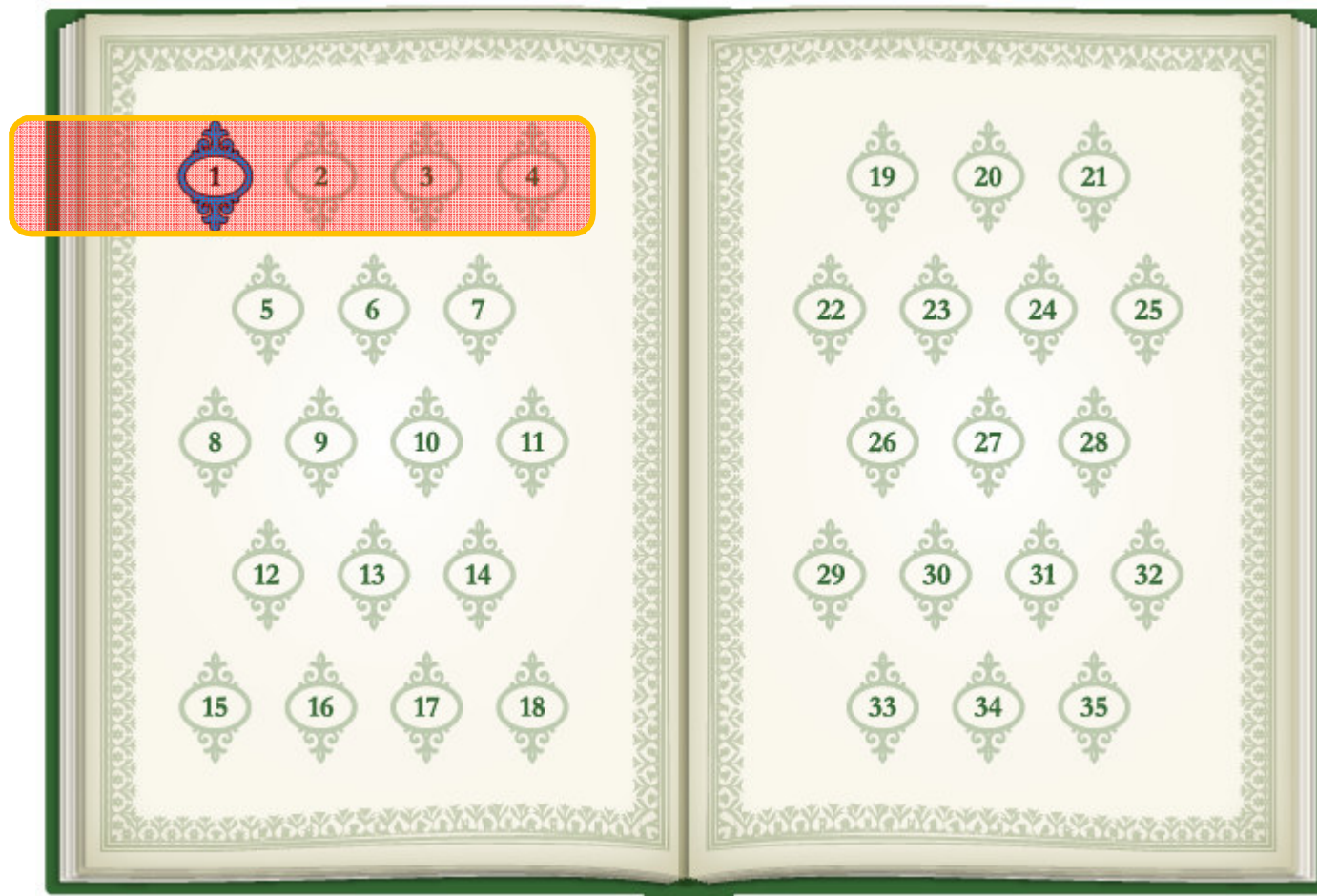
ر	أَرُ	Top of the tongue leans on hard palate, against the root of the upper teeth & air flows over the tongue while it flickers. There is hard and soft pronunciation of this consonant. = "R"
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ن	أَنْ	Top of tongue relies on the root of the upper incisors and air is passed through the nasal cavity. Voice is same as "N" in English.
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ل	أَلُ	Top of the tongue is set on the basis of the upper incisors and the edges of the tongue are set against the root of upper teeth and front palate. Voice is softer than "L" in English.
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◆ **ALI School**
Coming soon Tajweed website
Qur-aan (Tajweed) Lessons by Hurmat Ali Waziri saahab



Special Qur-aan Classes

Review daily at home through website

❖ Fridays

- ❑ 08:00 pm Program Starts
Namaaz (on time, vary from 8pm to 8:45pm)
Hadees-e-Kisa (Shift as necessary b/4 namaaz)
Dua-e-Kumail (Shift as necessary b/4 namaaz)
- 09:15 pm **Qur-aan Classes (with Waziri saahab)**
- ❑ 10:15 pm Majlis (or Jashn)
- ❑ 10:45 pm Ziyaarat-e-Waarisah
- ❑ 11:00 pm Tabarruk

❖ Sundays

- ❑ 11:00 am School
- ❑ 01:00 pm Snacks
- ❑ 01:30 pm Namaaz
- 02:15 pm **Qur-aan Classes (Review; Waziri saahab n/a)**

❖ Wednesdays: 7:00pm to 8:00 pm Review on Teleconference

Surah-e-Fatiha

Please recite Surah-e-Fatiha for:

Marhoomeen of Waziri family,

and the Marhoomeen of:

all the Muhibbaan-e-Ahlul Bayt,

the attendees of the program,

the sponsor(s) of the program, and

the publishers of this presentation.

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