

For the pleasure of Imam-e-Zamaanah (afs)

7865-169



ALI School

Presents

Qur-aan (Tajweed) Classes

For Muhibbaan-e-Ahlul-Bayt

By

Khaadim-e-Qur-aan Hurmat Ali Waziri Saahab

Re-Started: 2-Mar-2012

Please email your valuable comments to:
maa@alischool.org or hawaziri_313@yahoo.com

www.alischool.org

7865-169



ALI School



**Qur-aan (Tajweed) Classes
by Waziri saahab**

Lessons-5

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 [al-Kausar].”**

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

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?"

The Prophet 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. Arabic Alphabets, Vowels & the Divisions of the Arabic Letters**

(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, and 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
- ❖ 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۔ نیچے کو بتائیں کہ حروف تہجی کا اردو کی طرح الف۔ بے۔ تے۔ ثے۔ جیم۔ ہے۔ تے تلفظ کرنا درست نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ الف۔ با۔ تا۔ ثا۔ جیم۔ حا۔ خا۔ ٹھنا چاہیے۔ اسی طرح نیچے کو بتائیں کہ جن حروف پر مد کا نشان (س) آیا ہے انہیں مکھنچ کر پڑھے۔

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).

ح	ث	ت	ب	ا
حجیم	ثا	تا	با	الف
ر	ذ	د	خ	ح
را	ذال	دال	خا	حا
ض	ص	ش	س	ز
ضاد	صاد	شین	سین	زا
ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط
فا	غین	عین	ظا	طا
ن	م	ل	ك	ق
نون	میم	لام	کاف	قاف
ی	پے	ع	ه	و
یا	پا	ھمزة	ھا	واؤ

Arabic VOWELS







Vowel	Description
— ' —	Fathha
— / —	Kasra
— َ —	Dhammah
— " —	2 Fathha / Fathhatain / Nasb
— // —	2 Kasra / Kasratain / Jer
— 6 —	2 Dhammah / Dhammatain / Ruf





Arabic Letter with VOWELS

Vowel	Description
اَ	Letter with Fatha → “Maftooh”
اِ	Letter with Kasra → “Maksoor”
اُ	Letter with Dhammah → “Madhmoom”
اَا	Letter with Fathatain / Nasb → “Mansoob”
اِا	Letter with Kasratain / Jer → “Majroor”
اُا	Letter with Dhamatain / Ruf → “Marfooh”

Arabic Signs

Vowel	Description
	Sign of Shaddah
	Sheen, letter with Shaddah → Mushaddad
	Sign of Madd (must be extended to 2 – 6 vowels / 1 – 3 alif)
	Laam, letter with Madd → Mamdooh
	Sign of Sakin / Sukoon / Jazm
	Laam & Raa, letters with Jazm → Majzoom

Arabic Signs

Vowel	Description
	The letter “Ha” in Allah → Haa-e-Marboota
	The Alif or daggered Fathha → Alif-e-Mamdoodah



Arabic Alphabets are divided into 3 Divisions:

I. Division One has two Groups:

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

II. Division Two has two Groups:

1. Shamsi (Sun) Letters (14 letters)

الشَّمْسُ

2. Qameri (Moon) Letters (14 letters)

القَمَرُ

III. Division Three has 10 Groups:



Division-I: Group-1

Letters that end with Alif, are 12

(stretch for 2 short vowels, 2 harakaat)

ف
فا

ط
طا

س
سا

ح
حا

ب
با

ه
ها

ظ
ظا

ز
زا

خ
خا

ت
تا

ي
يا

ث
ثا

Division-I: Group-2

Letters that end with 2 Natural Saakinain, are 15
(stretch for 6 short vowels, 6 harakaat)

ن
نون

ل
لام

ق
قاف

ع
عائین

ص
صاد

س
سین

ج
جیم

و
واو

م
میم

ك
کاف

غ
غائین

ض
ضاد

ش
شین

د
دال

ذ
ذال

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

Division-II: Group-1 Shamsi Letters

They are 14

Rule-1: When reading first letter drop "Laam" **الشَّمْسُ**

Rule-2: When connecting with previous letter drop "Alif" & "Laam" **والشَّمْسُ**

ل
لام

ط
طا

س
سين

د
دال

ت
تا

ن
نون

ظ
ظا

ش
شين

ذ
ذال

ث
ثا

ص
صاد

ر
را

ض
ضاد

ز
زا

Division-II: Group-2 Qameri Letters they are also 14

Rule-1: When reading
first letter of the word
drop nothing

الْقَمَرُ

Rule-2: When
connecting with previous
letter drop only "Alif"

وَالْقَمَرُ

هـ
هـَا

م
مَيِّم

ف
فَا

ع
عَمَّيْنِ

ج
جَبْمِ

ء
هَمَزَةٌ

ي
يَا

و
وَاؤُ

ق
قَاتِ

غ
غَمَّيْنِ

ح
حَا

ب
بَا

ك
كَانَ

خ
خَا

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.

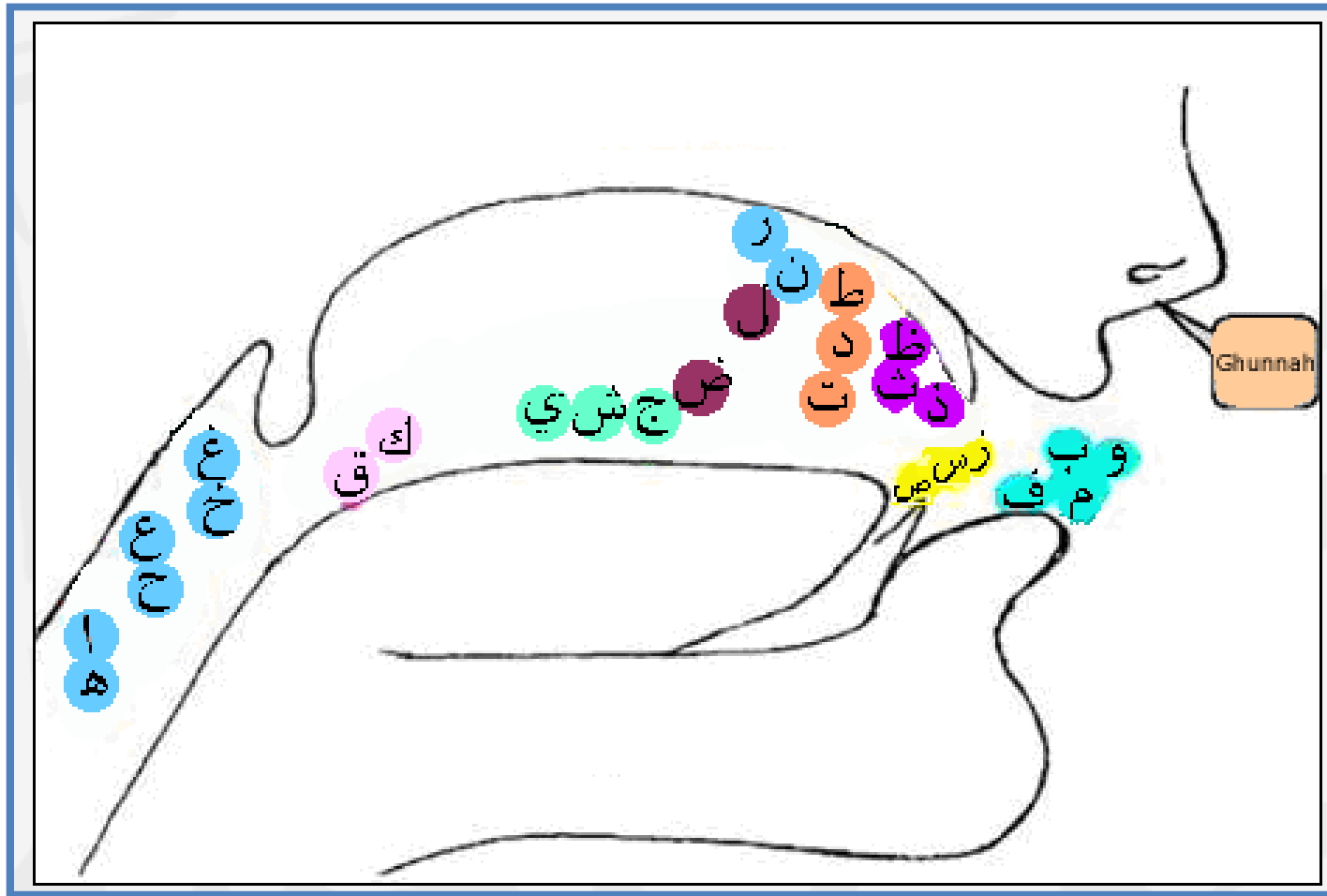
The Makhaarij of the Letters

- ❖ However, *Makhaarij* must be used hand in hand with sifaat (characteristics of the letter) in order to pronounce the letter completely and correctly.
- ❖ The Makhraj provides the origin and the Sifaat provide 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

One more thing . . .

To achieve the correct makhraj of a letter,
practice via placing a sukoon (◌◌◌) on it,
and precede it with hamzah
with a fathha (◌◌◌) or kasrah (◌◌◌)

For example

إِسْ أَقْ

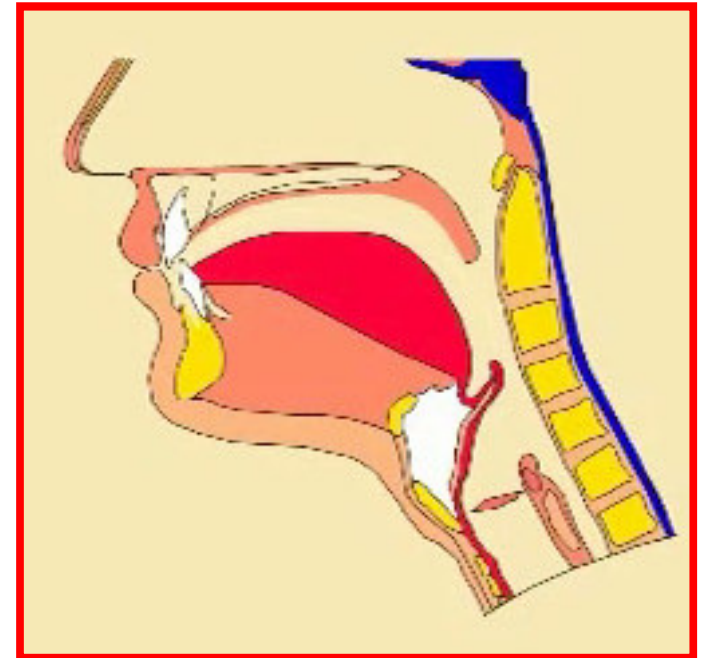
Division-III has 10 Groups as follows:

No	Consonant (English)	Arabic	Letters
1	Aerial Letters	الْهَوَائِيَّةُ	و ا ي
2	Guttural Letters	الْحَلْقِيَّةُ	ء ه ع ح غ خ
3	Uvular Letters	الْهَوِيَّانِ	ك ق
4	Palatal Letters	الشَّجَرِيَّتَانِ	ج ش
5	Molar-teeth Letters	الْحَافِي	ض
6	Liquid Letters	الذُّوْلُقِيَّةُ	ل ر ن
7	Dental Letters	النَّبْطِيَّةُ	ت د ط
8	Gingival Letters	الْثَوِيَّةُ	ث ذ ظ
9	Whistling Letters	الْأَسْلِيَّةُ	ز س ص
10	Labial Letters	الشَّفْوِيَّةُ	ب ف م

Division-III: Group-1 Aerial Letters (3) Hurooful Hawa-iiyah

الْهَوَائِيَّةُ

وَوَاو	أُو	During pronunciation the tongue is pulled back and lips rounded. Mouth is moderately open. Vowel is similar to English "oo".
أَلِف	أَ	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 "ee".



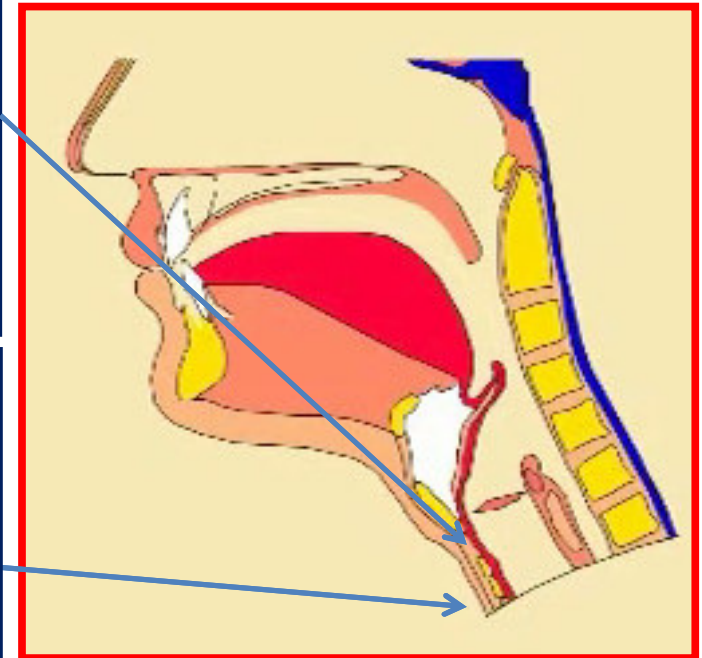
Division-III: Group-2 Guttural Letters (6)

Hurooful Halaqiyah

(Two more letters on the next slide)

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	عقشه	ء	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.

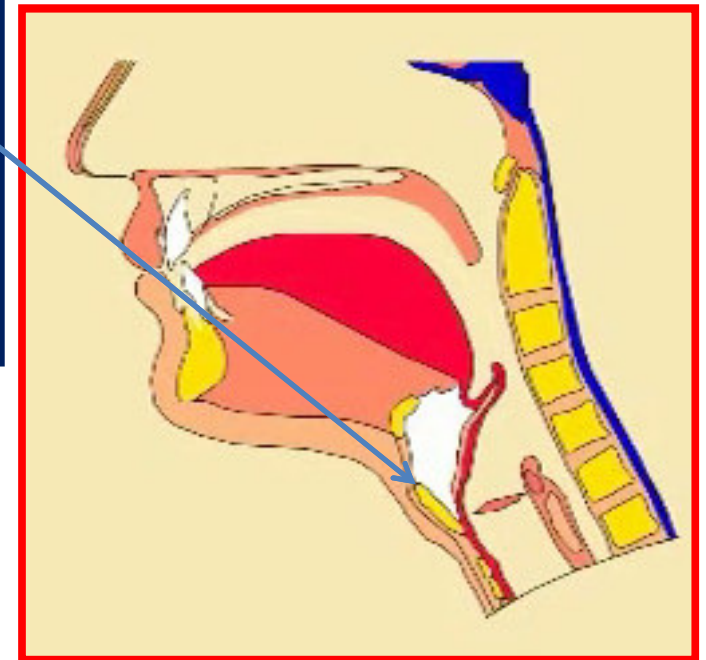
الْحَلْقِيَّةُ



Division-III: Group-2 Guttural Letters (6) Hurooful Halaqiyah

الْحَلَقِيَّةُ

Adna-Upper	غ	أغ	Last part of the tongue 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.



Summarize
The 6
الْحَلَقِيَّةُ
Letters.

غ	ع	همزة
خ	ح	ه

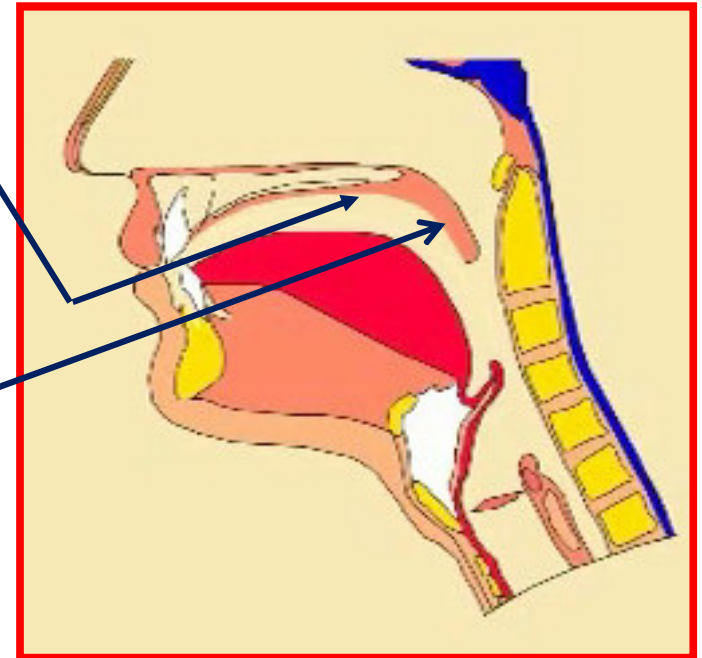
Division-III: Group-3 Uvular Letters (2)

Harafaan al-Lahawiyaan

اللَّهَوِيَّانِ

كَاكَفَّ	أَكْ	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.
----------	------	--


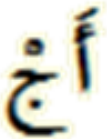
قَاقَفَّ	أَقْ	Back part of the tongue is raised to the fringe. The air from lungs overcomes the obstacle while producing a positive sound
----------	------	---





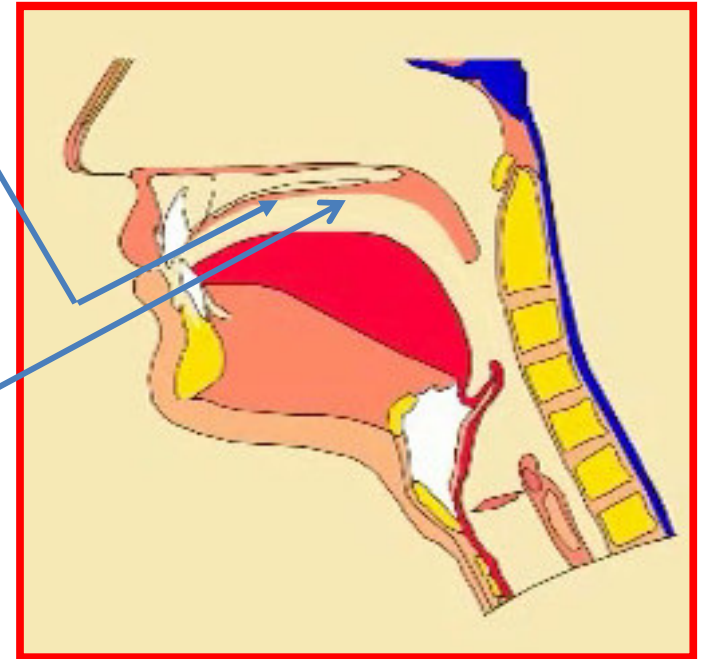
Division-III: Group-4 Palatal Letters (2)

Huroofash Shajariyahtaan

الشَّجَرِيَّتَانِ

		<p>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.</p>
---	---	--

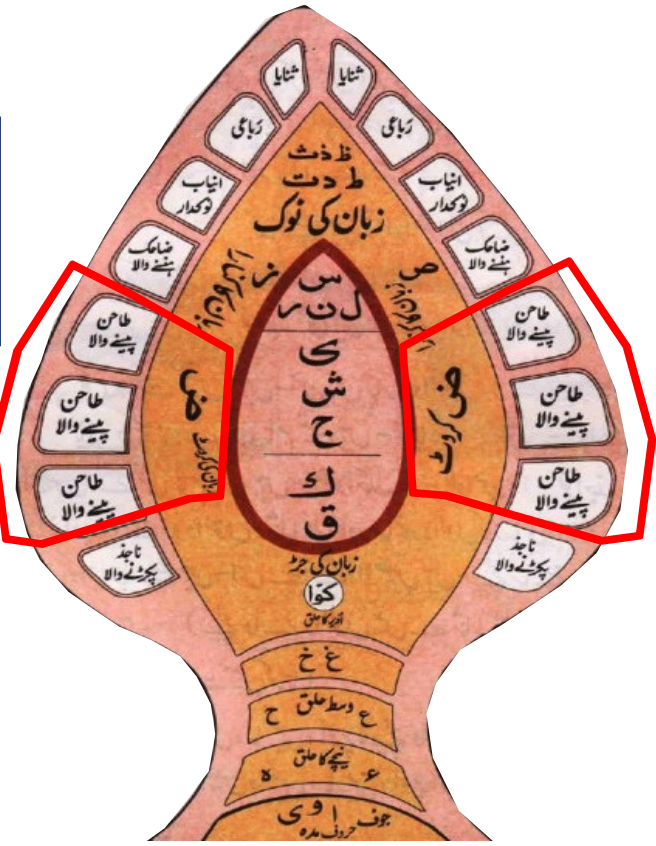
		<p>Tip of the tongue is pressed against the root of the lower teeth and the front of the tongue touches the front of the hard palate. The voice is slightly softer than in "sh" in English.</p>
--	--	---



Division-III: Group-5 Molar-teeth Letter (1)

Harf-al-Haafi **الْحَافِي**

ض	أض	Pronounced with the upturned sides of the tongue touching upper molars (Tawahin), left or right.
---	----	--



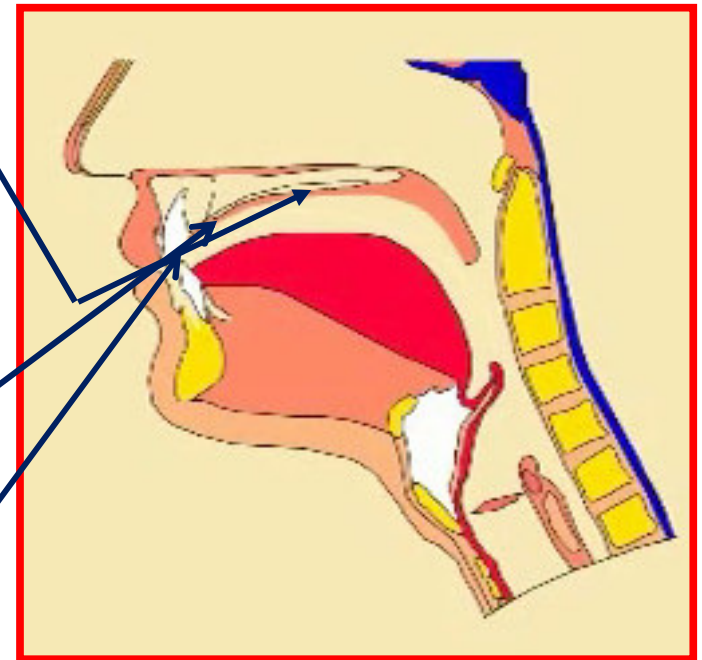
Division-III: Group-6 Liquid Letter (3) Hurooful Dhawlaqqiyah

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"
---	------	--

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.
---	------	---

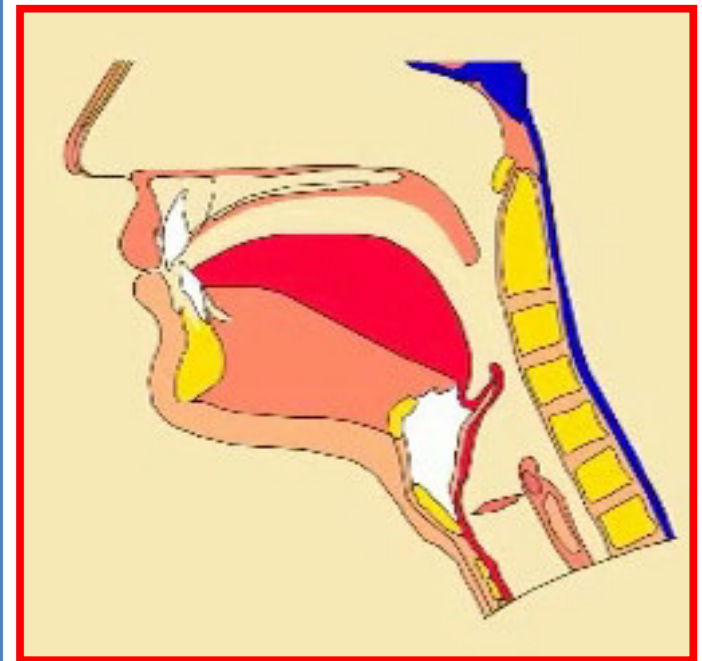
ل	أَلُ	Top of the tongue is set on the basis of the upper incisors and the edges of the tongue are set against the root of upper teeth and front palate. Voice is softer than "L" in English.
---	------	--



Division-III: Group-7 Dental Letter (3) Huroofun Natiyah

النَّطِيَّةُ

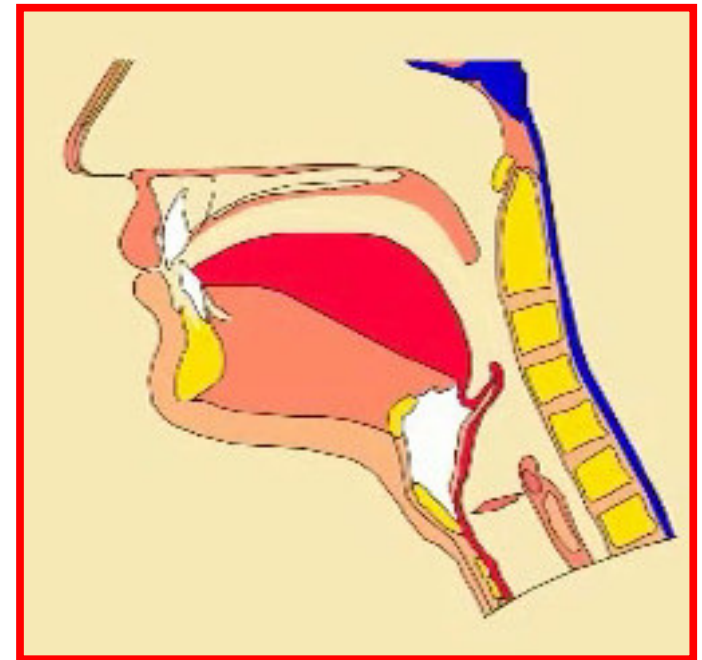
Letter	Manner of Articulation
ت	Pronounced with tip of the tongue touching the gums of the upper teeth (sanaya)
ط	Middle of the tongue goes down
ظ	Pronounced with the tongue touching the gums of the upper teeth (sanaya). Middle of the tongue goes down.



Division-III: Group-8 Gingival Letter (3) Hurooful Lisawiyah

اللِّثَوِيَّةُ

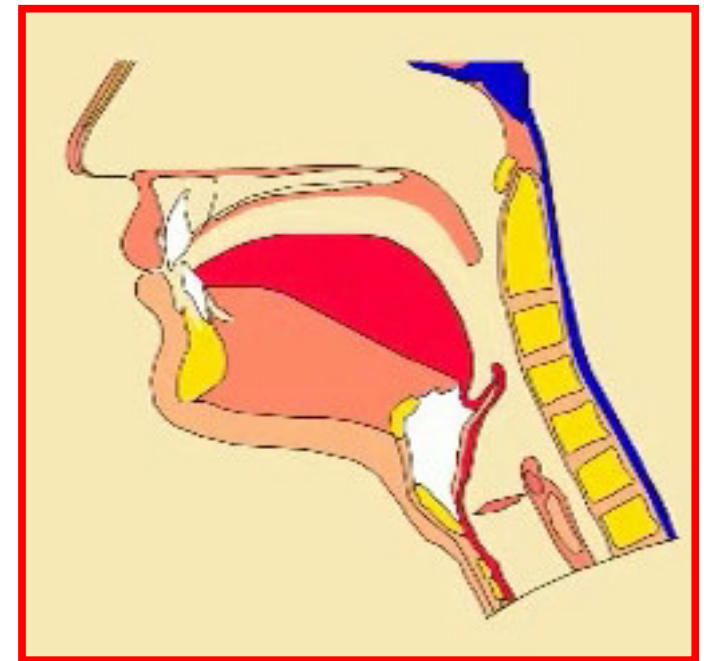
Letter	Manner of Articulation
ث	Pronounced with tip of tongue touching the edges of upper front teeth (sanaya)
ذ	Pronounced with tip of tongue touching the edges of upper front teeth (sanaya)
ظ	Pronounced with behind the tip of tongue touching the edges of upper front teeth (sanaya)



Division-III: Group-9 Whistling Letter (3) Hurooful Asliyah

الْأَسْلِيَّةُ

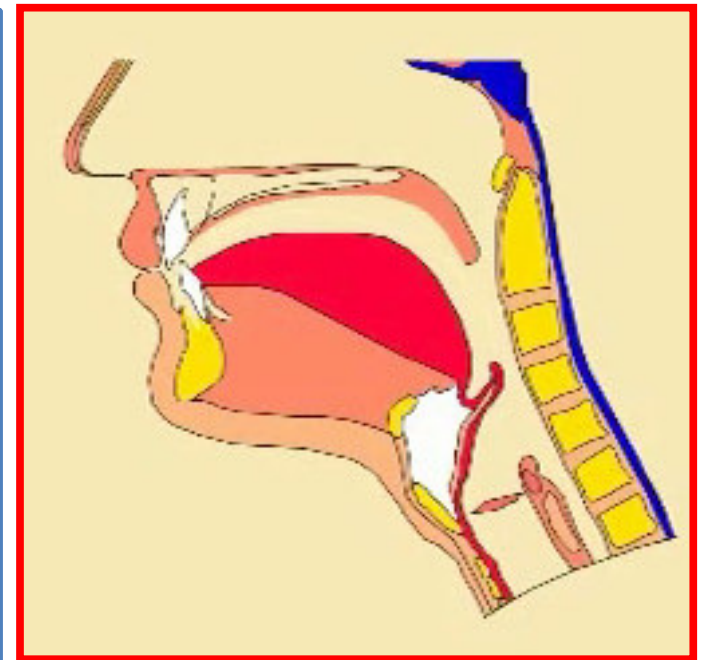
Letter	Manner of Articulation
ز	Pronounced with tip of tongue touching the lower part of the front teeth (sanaya) while rubbing front portion of upper teeth
س	As above
ص	Pronounced with blade of tongue against the teeth ridge, the tip being behind the lower teeth



Division-III: Group-10 Labial Letter (3) Huroofush Shafawiyah

الشَّفَوِيَّةُ

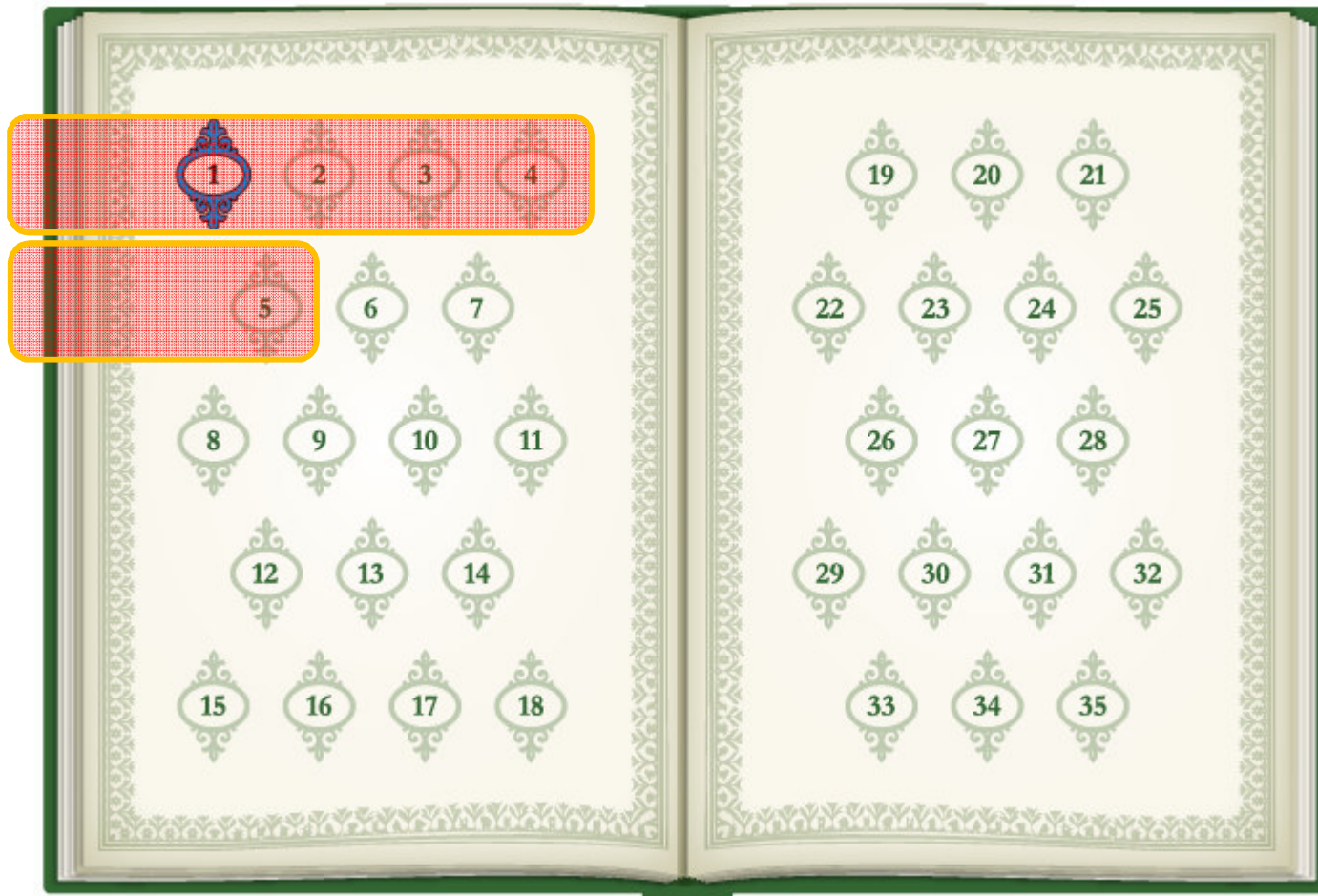
Letter	Manner of Articulation
ب	Pronounced using both lips (bilabial). Close lips and then open
ف	When the inner portion of the bottom lip meets the edge on the two upper front teeth (sanaya)
م	Pronounced using both lips (bilabial). Lips open then close



◆ 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: 7:30pm to 8:15 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.

www.alischool.org

For questions, comments & more information please contact:

Hawaziri_313@yahoo.com or maa@alischool.org

