BASIC TAJWEED RULES

FOR GRADE 4
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Introduction

Tajweed means to recite every letter of the Qur'an correctly from its makhraj with all of its qualities. The importance of tajweed can't be denied as reciting the Qur'an without tajweed will not only effect the beauty of the Qur'an but sometimes it can change the meaning of the Qur'an.

For example: The word Qalb means "heart". If instead of Qaaf, Kaaf is read the meaning changes to "dog". The word "Rahim" used for Allah, means 'very merciful'. If instead of (ح) letter (א) is read the meaning changes to "thirsty camel".

It is therefore compulsory (fardh) on each and every Muslim male or female to learn tajweed so that he or she can recite correctly.

In this book the basic rules of tajweed are explained in a simple way so that the students of grades 3 - 5 can understand and memorize the tajweed rules easily. After learning and understanding these rules the students will inshaallah be able to recite the Qur'an correctly with tajweed.

However, to read the Qur'an correctly with tajweed it is not enough to understand only the rules of tajweed but it is also necessary to practice these rules with an expert teacher.

All praise is for Allah tabarak ta'ala who is our lord and our creator who enlightened us with the Noor of Iman and made us Muslim and include us in the ummah of our beloved prophet Khatimul Ambiah, Muhammadur Rasulullah (SAW).

This book is prepared by the teachers of Islamic Foundation of Toronto. May Allah reward them in this life and the hereafter.
Etiquettes of Reading Qur'an

1. Perform wudhu. It is a sin to touch the Qur'an without wudhu.

2. It is permissible to read the Qur'an from memory without wudhu (without touching it).

3. A person in a state of haidh, nifaas or janabat is not allowed to read any verse of the Qur'an with or without memory and is not allowed to touch the Qur'an.

4. Sit with great respect when reading the Qur'an.

5. Begin the Qur'an with Ta-awwuz ......... and Tasmiyah ............ بِسْمُِاَلَُِّ

6. One must not talk during reading Qur'an. If an important matter has to be discussed with anyone then the reading should be stopped and the Qur'an should be closed.

7. If one has spoken while reading Qur'an (due to some important reason) then recite Ta-awwuz only before restarting.

8. The reader should have this in mind that these are the words of Allah and Allah is listening to how I am reading his book.

9. Read Tasmiyah before start of a new surah except surah Tawbah.

10. Do not put the Qur'an on the carpet or any place on which people stand or sit.

11. Do not put any book or object on top of the Qur'an.

12. Do not have your back to the Quran or somebody else's back towards the Qur'an.

13. If one feels tired and begins to yawn while reading the Qur'an, then stop the recitation and continue after you have rested.

14. Do not sit on a place which is higher than the Qur'an.

15. Do not sleep with your feet towards the Qur'an.

16. It is sinful to carelessly discard, torn or worn pages of the Qur'an. Do not throw them in the garbage can.
### Guideline For the Teacher

Practice and listen to the Pronunciation of 5 letters from every student in each tajweed class.

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# LESSON 1

## Similar Sound Letters

Practice the letters in the first row with letters in the 2nd and 3rd row that are different in pronunciation but have a similar sound.

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REVISION OF LAST YEAR

LETTERS OF MUSTA’LIYAH (FULL MOUTH LETTERS)

1. There are 7 letters of Musta’liyah (خ ص ض غ ط ق ص)
2. These seven letters are always be read Mufakhkham (full mouth) with a heavy sound in every condition.
3. These letters are also known as Mufakhkham letters.

LETTERS OF MADD (HUROOFUL MADDAH)

There are 3 letters of Madd (أ و ى).

These letters will be Letters of Madd when;
1. Alif has a letter with a fatha before it.
2. Waaw is saakin and it has a letter with a dhammah before it.
3. Yaa is saakin and it has a letter with a kasra before it.

Maddah letters are read by stretching one Alif (1 Alif is the time required in closing or opening of a finger normally).

Note: Fatha Madd is in place of Alif Maddah, Dhammah Madd is in place of Waaw Maddah and Kasra Madd is in place of Yaa Maddah. Therefore Fatha, Dhammah and Kasra Madd are also be stretch one Alif.
QALQALAH
Qalqalah is a quality, which when pronounced, appears to have an bouncing sound, when the letter is saakin.

There are 5 letters of Qalqalah ق ط ب ج د (ق ط ب ج د).

TYPES OF MADD
Madd means to stretch.
There are two types of Madd.

1. MADDUL ASLEE
If after any letter of Madd, there is no hamzah or jazam (sukoon) or tashdeed, then the letter of Madd will be stretched for one Alif. This Madd is called Maddul Aslee.

2. MADDUL FARIE
If after any letter of Madd, there is a hamzah or sukoon or tashdeed, then this Madd is called Maddul Farie.
NOON KITNEY

1. If after tanween there is a saakin or mushadad letter and waqf is not desired (we want to continue), then one harakat of tanween will be taken out and a Noon with a kasra is put to join the next letter. This Noon is called Noon-e-Kitney.

Example: لُمْرَةً النَّذِى will be read as لُمْرَةَ النَّذِى

2. If waqf is made on the tanween letter then Noon Kitney will not be pronounced.

Example: لُمْرَةً النَّذِى will be read لُمْرَةٌ النَّذِى

SILENT LETTERS

A silent letter is a letter that is written but not read.

Example: قَوْارِيرًا, مَالِفَارِعَة, سَلَوَةَ
LESSON 2

MAKHAARIJ

Makhraj is the place where the sound of a letter originates. There are 17 makhaarij for 29 Arabic letters. Makhraj is singular and Makhaarij is plural.

The makhaarij of 29 Arabic letters are explained as under.

1. ا — Alif is pronounced from the emptiness of the mouth.
2. ب — Baa is pronounced from the moist part of the lips.
3. ت — Taa is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper 2 front teeth.
4. ث — Thaa is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.
5. ج — Jeem is pronounced when the centre of the tongue touches the palate.
6. ح — Haa is pronounced from the middle of the throat.
7. خ — Khaa is pronounced from the top of the throat which is nearest to the mouth.
8. د — Daal is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper 2 front teeth.
9. ذ — Zaal is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.
10.  ر – **Raa** is pronounced when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the upper 4 front teeth.

11.  ز – **Zaa** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the lower 2 front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.

12.  س – **Seen** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the lower 2 front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.

13.  ش – **Sheen** is pronounced when the centre of the tongue touches the palate.

14.  ص – **Suad** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the lower 2 front teeth and lightly touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.

15.  ض – **Dhuad** is pronounced from the upturned, back edge of the tongue when touching the roots of the Molars and Premolars.

   Note: There are 3 ways of pronouncing Dhuad.
   a) From the right side.
   b) From the left side.
   c) From both sides.

   It is easier to pronounce Dhuad from the left side.

16.  ط – **Taw** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the roots of the upper 2 front teeth.

17.  ظ – **Zaw** is pronounced when the tip of the tongue touches the edge of the upper 2 front teeth.

18.  ع – **Ain** is pronounced from the middle of the throat.

19.  غ – **Ghain** is pronounced from the top of the throat which is nearest to the mouth.
20. **ف** – *Faa* is pronounced when the inner portion of the lower lip meets the edge of the upper two front teeth.

21. **ق** – *Qaaf* is pronounced when the extreme back of the tongue touches the palate.

22. **ك** – *Khaf* is pronounced when the back of the tongue touches the palate.

23. **ل** – *Laam* is pronounced when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the upper 8 front teeth.

24. **م** – *Meem* is pronounced when the dry part of both lips meet.

25. **ن** – *Noon* is pronounced when the edge of the tongue touches the gums of the upper 6 front teeth.

26. **و** – *Wow* is pronounced when both lips meet incompletely.

27. **ه** – *Haa* is pronounced from the bottom of the throat which is nearest to the chest.

28. **ء** – *Hamza* is pronounced from the bottom of the throat which is nearest to the chest.

29. **ي** – *Yaa* is pronounced when the centre of the tongue touches the palate.
How to find the Makhraj of a letter

To find makhraj of a letter, make the letter saakin and put an Alif with a Fatha before it. The place where the sound ends will be the makhraj of that letter.

For Example: To find makhraj of letter Baa, آبُ will give its makhraj.

Things to Remember

1. The makhraj of letters ج , ش , ي is the same.

2. The makhraj of letters ث , ط is the same.

3. The makhraj of letters ذ , ظ is the same.

4. The makhraj of letters ص , س , ز is the same.

5. The makhraj of letters ع , ه is the same.

6. The makhraj of letters ع , ح is the same.

7. The makhraj of letters غ , خ is the same.

8. The makhraj of letter ر is the edge of the tongue when touching the gums of the upper 4 front teeth.

9. The makhraj of letter ن is the edge of the tongue when touching the gums of the upper 6 front teeth.

10. The makhraj of letter ل is the edge of the tongue when touching the gums of the upper 8 front teeth.
THE TEETH

Upper Central Incisors
Upper Lateral Incisor
Canine
First Premolar
Second Premolar
First Molar
Second Molar
Third Molar
Tongue (Al Lissan)

Lower Central Incisors

Note: In lower teeth, only the bottom 2 front teeth (Lower Central Incisors) have connection with makhaarij.
QUESTIONS

Q1. Fill in the blanks.

1) Makhraj is the place where the ____________________________.

2) There are ______________ makhaarij for ______________ Arabic Alphabets.

3) The letter مد is pronounced from the ____________________________

4) The letter مد is pronounced from the ____________________________

5) The letters مد are pronounced when the ____________________________

6) The letters مد are pronounced when the ____________________________

7) The letters مد are pronounced when the ____________________________

8) The letters مد are pronounced from the ____________________________
9) The letters غ، خ are pronounced from the ______________________________


10) The letter ر is pronounced when the ______________________________


11) The letters ص، س، ص are pronounced from the ______________________________


12) The letter ض is pronounced from the ______________________________


13) The letter ف is pronounced when the ______________________________


14) The letter ق is pronounced when the ______________________________
15) The letter ل is pronounced when the __________________________________________

16) The letter ل is pronounced when the __________________________________________

17) The letter م is pronounced when the __________________________________________

18) The letter ن is pronounced when the __________________________________________

19) The letter و is pronounced when ____________________________________________

20) The letters ه، ء are pronounced from the _____________________________________
Q2. What other letters have the same makhraj as?

i. ج  

ii. ت  

iii. ث  

iv. ز  

v. ء  

vi. ع  

vii. غ
LESSON 3

RULES OF NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

There are four rules of Noon saakin and tanweens

1. **IZHAAR**

   Izhaar means to pronounce the letters from their makhraj, clearly without any changes (without ghunnah).

1. **Rule**: If after Noon saakin or tanween there appears any of the six letters of Huroofe-Halaqi then Izhaar will take place.
QUESTIONS

Q1. What does Izhār mean?

____________________________________

Q2. What is the rule of Izhār? Give example.

____________________________________

Q3. What are the Huroofe- Halaqi?
LESSON 4

RULES OF NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN (Continued)

2. IDGHAAM

Idghaam means to put one thing into another.

**Rule:** If after Noon saakin or tanween there appears any of the six letters of 

y رل then Idghaam will take place.

In 2 letters ﷽ and ّ Idghaam will be complete. This is known as Idghaam-e-Taam and will be read without ghunnah.

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In remaining 4 letters ی ن م و نُمَّوُ ی، Idghaam will be incomplete. This is known as idghaam-e-Naqis and will be read with ghunnah.
Note: There will be no Idghaam in the following 4 words;

الدَّنِيبَانَ صَنُوْانَ

This is due to the reason that in these 4 words Noon Saakin and Idghaam letter (Yaa or Waaw) both are in the same word. Therefore in these 4 words Izhaar will be made instead of Idghaam.
QUESTIONS

Q1. What does Idghaam mean?

__________________________________________________________________________

Q2. What are the letters of Idghaam?

__________________________________________________________________________

Q3. What is the rule of Idghaam?

__________________________________________________________________________

Q4. Explain Idghaam Taam. When is it made and how is it read? Give example.

__________________________________________________________________________

Q5. Explain Idghaam Naaqis. When is it made and how is it read? Give example.

__________________________________________________________________________

Q6. Why there is no Idghaam in the words: ﴿الدُنيَا ﻗُدَّرُونَ صَلَّوانَ بَيَّاناً ﴾

__________________________________________________________________________
LESSON 5

RULES OF NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN (Continued)

3. QALB ( IQLAAB)

Qalb means to change one thing into another.

Rule: If after Noon saakin or tanween there appears letter Baa then Noon saakin or Tanween will be changed into Meem and read with ghunnah.
QUESTIONS

Q1. What does Qalb means?

_____________________________________________________

Q2. What is the rule of Qalb?

_____________________________________________________________

Q3. Give one example of Qalb?

__________________________________________________________
LESSON 6

RULES OF NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN (Continued)

4. IKHFA

Ikhfa means to conceal (hide).

**Rule:** If after Noon saakin or tanween there appears any other letter besides the 6 letters of Huroofe-Halaqi, 6 letters of وَمَلَعْنُ and the letter Baa, then Ikhfa will take place.

The difference between Ghunnah and Ikhfa is that in Ghunnah a full sound comes from the nose where as in Ikhfa only a light sound comes from the nose.

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<td>من نَقْلَتْ</td>
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QUESTIONS

Q1. What does Ikhfa means?

________________________________________________________

Q2. What is the rule of Ikhfa? Give example.

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

Q3. What is the difference between Ghunnah and Ikhfa?

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________

Q4. What is the Noon Saakin or Tanween rule in the following words?

نَازِحَةٌ مَّيِّةٌ  آَنُّرُ لَنَا  كُفُّوا احْدَهُ

مَنْ يَخْلُقُ  مِنْ رَبِّكَ  بِذَنْبِهِمْ

يُكْنِي لَهُ  مِنْ بَعْدِ  طَيِّرٌ أَبَابِيلَ

مِنْ نَعْمَةٍ
RULES OF RAA

The letter Raa is sometime read mufakh’kham and sometime muraqaq. The rules of Raa are explained as under:

1. A Raa with fatha or dhammah on it will be read mufakh’kham (full mouth).

2. A Raa with a kasra under it will be read muraqqaq (empty mouth).

3. A Raa with fathatain or dhammatain on it will be read mufakh’kham (full mouth).

4. A Raa with a kasratain under it will be read muraqqaq (empty mouth).
5. A Raa mushaddad with fatha or dhammah on it will be read mufakh’kham.

6. A Raa mushaddad with a kasra under it will be read muraqaq.

7. A Raa saakin with fatha or dhammah before it will be read mufakh’kham.

8. A Raa saakin with a permanent kasra before it will be read muraqaq.

9. A Raa saakin with a temporary kasra before it will be read mufakh’kham.
10. A Raa Mawqufah (a Raa which is saakin due to stop) with Yaa saakin before it, will **always be read muraqaq**.

| مُنِيْرُْ | بَصِيْرُْ | خَيْرُْ | خَوْرُْ |

11. A Raa saakin with a “Letter of Musta’liyah” appearing in the same word after it will be read mufakh’kham.

| مَرْصَادًا | فَرْقَة | قُرْطَاسِ | قزًا |

**QUESTIONS**

Q1. How the Raa saakin will be read in the following words and explain the reason?

| مَرْصَادًا | مارصادا |
| خَيْرُْ | خير |
| يِضْتَالِهْمُ | يضتالهم |
| فَرْقَةُ | فرقه |
| اِرْجِعٌ | ارجع |
| بَصِيْرُْ | بصير |
| قُرْطَاسِ | قرطاس |
Q2. How will a Raa be read with a fatha or dhammah on it?

__________________________________________________________

Q3. How will a Raa be read with a kasra under it?

__________________________________________________________

Q4. How will a Raa be read with a fathatain or dhammahtain on it?

__________________________________________________________

Q5. How will a Raa be read with a kasratain under it?

__________________________________________________________

Q6. How will a Raa mushaddad be read with a fatha or dhammah on it?

__________________________________________________________

Q7. How will a Raa mushaddad be read with a kasra under it?

__________________________________________________________
Q8. How will a Raa saakin be read with a fatha or dhammah before it?

____________________________________________

Q9. How will a Raa saakin be read when there is a temporary kasra before it?

____________________________________________

Q10. How will a Raa saakin be read when there is a permanent kasra before it?

____________________________________________

Q11. How will a Raa mawqufah be read with Yaa saakin before it?

____________________________________________

Q12. How will a Raa saakin be read when there is a “Letter of Musta’liyah” appears after it in the same word?

____________________________________________
LESSON 8

RULE OF THE WORD آنَا

1. The word آنَا in Quran will be read as آنَ because the letter Alif after the Noon is silent and will not be read.
   
   Example: فقال آنَا أركمُكَ أخًا

2. When waqf is made on the word آنَا the letter Alif after Noon will be read.

   Example: ﷺ

3. When the word آنَا is part of a word in Quran, the letter Alif after Noon will be read.

   Example: ﷺ
QUESTIONS

Q1. How is the word ﺃَﻧَا read in Quran?

Q2. How is the word ﺃَﻧَا be read in case of Waqf?

Q3. How is the word ﺃَﻧَا be read when it is part of a word?