

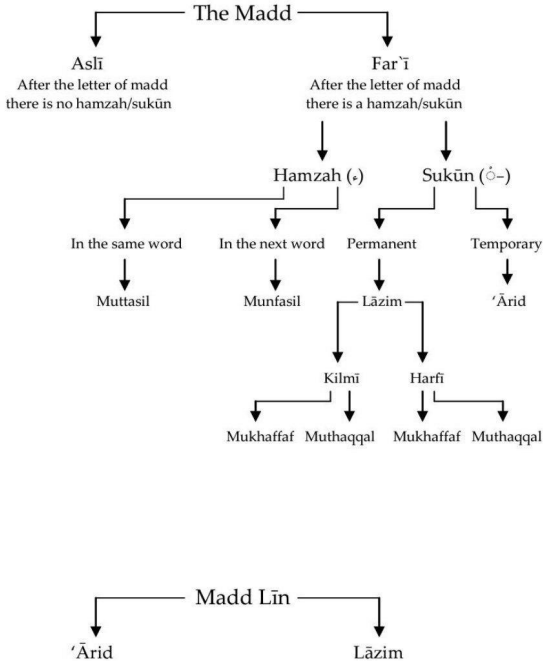
| Murshid al-Qāri': A Guide for the Reciter | |
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| Author | Saleem Gaibie - studied Tajwīd, the Seven and Ten Qirā'āt (the Sab'ah and 'Asharah Qirā'āt), Rasm and 'Ulūm al-Qur'an under Qari Ayyub Ishaq |
| Work | Aimed at simplifying the rules of Tajwīd for the beginner |
| Tajwīd | To pronounce every letter from its point or place of origin (makhraj) together with all its characteristics (ṣifāt) |
| Qur'an | "Recite the Qur'an with tartīl" |
| Tartīl | 'Alī: "Excellence in the recitation of the letters and having knowledge of waqf" تجويد الحروف ومعرفة الوقوف |
| Ruling | Fard kifāyah to learn all the rules of Tajwīd, but it is fard 'ayn to recite the Qur'ān with Tajwīd |
| Mistakes in the recitation of the Qur'ān | Two types: 1) Laḥn jaliyy (a clear error) - it is clear to everyone listening that an error has been made in the recitation; ḥarām to recite with laḥn jaliyy on the condition that he knows the mistake and is making no effort to correct his recitation 2) Laḥn khafiyy (a hidden error) - the error is hidden to most people listening to the recitation; makrūh to recite with laḥn jaliyy on the condition that he knows the mistake and is making no effort to correct his recitation |
| Ways of reading Isti'ādhah and Basmalah | <p>When starting recitation from the beginning of a sūrah:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Join everything (the isti'ādhah to the basmalah, and the basmalah to the beginning of the sūrah) 2) Join the first (the isti'ādhah to the basmalah) and separate the second (the basmalah from the sūrah) 3) Separate everything (the isti'ādhah from the basmalah, and the basmalah from the beginning of the sūrah) 4) Separate the first from the second (the isti'ādhah from the basmalah) and join the second (the basmalah to the beginning of the sūrah) <p>When starting recitation from the middle of a sūrah there are two preferred ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Separate everything (the isti'ādhah from the basmalah, and to separate the basmalah from the middle of the sūrah) 2) Join the first (the isti'ādhah to the basmalah) and separate the second (basmalah from the middle of the sūrah) <p>When having already started recitation of the Qur'ān and ending a</p> |

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| | <p>sūrah and starting another:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Separate everything (the end of the first sūrah from the basmalah and the basmalah from the beginning of the second sūrah) 2) Join everything (the end of the first sūrah to the basmalah and join the basmalah to the beginning of the second sūrah) 3) Separate the first sūrah from the basmalah and join the basmalah to the beginning of the second sūrah <p>* Joining the first and separating the second will not be allowed as it leaves the impression that the basmalah is part of the end of the first sūrah</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUMMARY OF THE إِسْتِعَاذَةُ AND THE بِسْمَلَةِ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">When discussing إِسْتِعَاذَةُ and بِسْمَلَةِ the reciter will find himself in one of three conditions</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Starting recitation at the beginning of a sūrah</p> <p>↓</p> <p>4 ways are allowed</p> <p>↓</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) faṣl al-kul 2) faṣl al-awwal waṣl al-thānī 3) waṣl al-kul 4) waṣl al-awwal faṣl al-thānī </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Starting recitation in the middle of a sūrah</p> <p>↓</p> <p>2 ways are preferred for the beginner</p> <p>↓</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) faṣl al-kul 2) waṣl al-awwal faṣl al-thānī </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Already started recitation, is ending one sūrah and starting another</p> <p>↓</p> <p>3 ways are allowed</p> <p>↓</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) faṣl al-kul 2) faṣl al-awwal waṣl al-thānī 3) waṣl al-kul </div> </div> |
| Tafkhīm and Tarqīq | <p>To make something full and to make something thin. Three categories of letters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Those which are always read with tafkhīm: خُصَّ ضَغُطٌ قِطْ 2) Those which are always read with tarqīq 3) Those which are sometimes read with tafkhīm and sometimes read with tarqīq: ا ل ر |
| Levels of Tafkhīm | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Strongest level occurs when one of the 7 letters has a faṭḥah on it, and is followed by an alif: حَا 2) Second level occurs when one of the 7 letters has a faṭḥah on it, but is not followed by an alif: حْ |

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| | <p>3) Third level occurs when one of the 7 letters has a ḍammah on it: خُ</p> <p>4) Fourth level occurs when the letter has a sukūn on it: خْ</p> <p>5) Weakest level occurs when the letter has a kasrah under it: خِ</p> |
| <p>Letters read with tafkhīm and tarqīq</p> <p>ا ل ر</p> | <p>ا - If the alif is preceded by a full-mouth letter it will be read with a full mouth and if preceded by an empty-mouth letter it will be read with an empty mouth</p> <p>SUMMARY REGARDING THE RULE OF ALIF</p> <pre> graph TD A[Alif] --> B[If preceded by a full-mouth letter] A --> C[If preceded by an empty-mouth letter] B --> D[Read with tafkhīm] C --> E[Read with tarqīq] </pre> <p>ل - If the lam in the name الله is preceded by a fathah or ḍammah, it will be read with tafkhīm and if preceded by a kasrah it will be read with tarqīq</p> <p>SUMMARY OF THE LĀM IN الله</p> <pre> graph TD F[The lām in الله] --> G[If preceded by a fathah or dammah] F --> H[If preceded by a kasrah] G --> I[read with tafkhīm] H --> J[read with tarqīq] </pre> |
| <p>The letter ر</p> <p>رُ</p> <p>رْ</p> <p>رِ</p> <p>ر°</p> <p>رِْ</p> | <p>Three situations involving how to read rā':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rā' Mutaḥarrikah - If the rā' has a fathah or a ḍammah, it will be read with tafkhīm and if it has a kasrah it will be read with tarqīq <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The rā' mushaddadah has the same rule like the rā' mutaḥarrikah i.e. if it has a fathah or a ḍammah it will be read with tafkhīm 2) Rā' sākinah preceded by a mutaḥarrik - If the rā' sākinah is preceded by a fathah or ḍammah it will be read with tafkhīm and if it is preceded by a kasrah it will be read with tarqīq <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Three exceptions to this rule: 1) If the kasrah is temporary the rā' will be read with tafkhīm, 2) If the rā' sākinah is followed by a letter of isti'lā' in the same word the rā' will be pronounced with tafkhīm, and 3) if the rā' sākinah and the kasrah are in two different words the rā' will be pronounced with tafkhīm 3) Rā' sākinah preceded by a sākin letter which is preceded by a mutaḥarrik - If the mutaḥarrik has a fathah or ḍammah it will be pronounced with tafkhīm and if it has a kasrah it will be read with tarqīq <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * If rā' sākinah is preceded by a yā' sākinah, it will ALWAYS be |

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| | <p>read with tarqīq</p> <p>Summary of:</p> <p>The rā`</p> <pre> graph TD Rā[The rā`] --> Rā_mutaharrikah[Rā` mutaharrikah] Rā --> Rā_sākinah_before_mutaharrik[Rā` sākinah before it a mutaharrik] Rā --> Rā_sākinah_before_sākin[Rā` sākinah before it a sākin, before it a mutaharrik] Rā_mutaharrikah --> Rā_mutaharrikah_fathah_dammah[If it has a fathah or a dammah] Rā_mutaharrikah --> Rā_mutaharrikah_kasrah[If it has a kasrah] Rā_mutaharrikah_fathah_dammah --> tafkhīm1[tafkhīm] Rā_mutaharrikah_kasrah --> tarqīq1[tarqīq] Rā_sākinah_before_mutaharrik --> Rā_sākinah_before_mutaharrik_fathah_dammah[If the mutaharrik has a fathah or dammah] Rā_sākinah_before_mutaharrik --> Rā_sākinah_before_mutaharrik_kasrah[If the mutaharrik has a kasrah] Rā_sākinah_before_mutaharrik_fathah_dammah --> tafkhīm2[tafkhīm] Rā_sākinah_before_mutaharrik_kasrah --> tarqīq2[tarqīq] Rā_sākinah_before_sākin --> Rā_sākinah_before_sākin_fathah_dammah[If the mutaharrik has a fathah or dammah] Rā_sākinah_before_sākin --> Rā_sākinah_before_sākin_kasrah[If the mutaharrik has a kasrah] Rā_sākinah_before_sākin_fathah_dammah --> tafkhīm3[tafkhīm] Rā_sākinah_before_sākin_kasrah --> tarqīq3[tarqīq] tarqīq2 --> Except[Except in 3 cases] Except --> Kasrah_temporary[The kasrah is temporary] Except --> Rā_sākinah_followed_by_isti_lā[the rā` sākinah is followed by a letter of isti'lā` in the same word] Except --> Rā_sākinah_in_2_words[the rā` sākinah and the kasrah are in 2 different words] </pre> |
| Rules of the ّ and م | Ghunnah - if they are mushaddadah, they will be read with ghunnah (a nasal sound) |
| Rules of the مْ | <p>Mīm sākinah has three rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ikhfā' - If the مْ is followed by a ب then ikhfā' will take place and the مْ will be concealed and it will be read with ghunnah 2) Idghām - If the مْ is followed by another م idghām will take place i.e. the first مْ will be assimilated into the second م and it will be read with ghunnah 3) Izhār - If the مْ is followed by any letter besides the ب or the م then izhār will take place i.e. the مْ will be read clearly <p>Summary of:</p> <p>The Rules of Mīm Sākinah</p> <pre> graph TD Rules[The Rules of Mīm Sākinah] --> Ikhfā[Ikhfā`] Rules --> Idghām[Idghām] Rules --> Ith_hār[Ith-hār] Ikhfā --> Ikhfā_followed_by_b[If followed by ب] Idghām --> Idghām_followed_by_m[If followed by م] Ith_hār --> Ith_hār_followed_by_letters[If followed by the remaining letters] </pre> |

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| Rules of the ن and tanwīn | <p>Nūn sākinah and tanwīn have four rules:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Izhār - If a ن or tanwīn is followed by any of the letters of the throat then it will be pronounced clearly (without any extra ghunnah) 2) Idghām - If a ن or tanwīn is followed by any of the letters of يرملون then idghām will take place, if ل or ر then idghām will be made without ghunnah, otherwise it is made with ghunnah 3) Iqlāb - If a ن or tanwīn is followed by a ب then the ن or tanwīn will be changed into a م and it will be read with ghunnah 4) Ikhfā' - If a ن or tanwīn is followed by any other letters then ikhfā' will take place and it will be read with ghunnah <p style="text-align: center;">The Rules of Nūn Sākinah and Tanwīn</p> <pre> graph TD Title[The Rules of Nūn Sākinah and Tanwīn] --> Ith-hār[Ith-hār] Title --> Idghām[Idghām] Title --> Iqlāb[Iqlāb/Qalb] Title --> Ikhfā'[Ikhfā'] Ith-hār --> Ith_hār_followed[If followed by خ، غ، ح، ع، ه، ء] Idghām --> Idghām_followed[If followed by يَرْمَلُونَ] Idghām_followed --> With_Ghunnah[With Ghunnah] Idghām_followed --> Without_Ghunnah[Without Ghunnah] With_Ghunnah --> With_Ghunnah_followed[If followed by يَنْمُو] Without_Ghunnah --> Without_Ghunnah_followed[If followed by ر، ل] With_Ghunnah_followed --> Note[If the nūn sākinah is followed by a ي or و in the same word then Ith-hār will be made] Iqlāb --> Iqlāb_followed[If followed by ب] Ikhfā' --> Ikhfā'_followed[If followed by the remaining letters] </pre> |
| Madd | The lengthening of sound in the letters of madd or the letters of līn |
| Letters of madd | Wāw sākinah preceded by a ḍammah Yā' sākinah preceded by a kasrah Alif preceded by a faṭḥah |
| Letters of līn | Wāw sākinah preceded by a faṭḥah Yā' sākinah preceded by a faṭḥah |
| Types of madd | Madd aṣlī and Madd far'ī |
| Madd aṣlī | That madd where after the letter of madd there is no hamzah or sukūn |
| Ruling | - The duration of madd aṣlī is one alif |
| Madd far'ī | That madd where after the letter of madd there is a hamzah or sukūn |

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| Types of Madd far'ī | <p>When there is a hamzah: Madd muttaṣil and Madd munfaṣil</p> <p>When there is a sukūn: Madd 'āriḍ and Madd lāzim</p> |
| Madd muttaṣil | When the hamzah is in the same word with the letter of madd |
| Madd munfaṣil | When the hamzah forms part of the beginning of the next word |
| Ruling | - Madd muttaṣil and Madd munfaṣil is three or four alifs |
| Madd 'āriḍ | When after the letter of madd the sukūn is temporary (due to waqf) |
| Ruling | - Madd 'āriḍ is one alif, three or four alifs, and five alifs |
| Madd lāzim | When after the letter of madd the sukūn is permanent (it remains in all conditions; during waqf and waṣl) |
| Madd lāzim kilmī | - When the letter of madd and the sukūn are found in a word |
| Madd lāzim ḥarfī | - When the letter of madd and the sukūn are found in a letter e.g. ḥurūf muqaṭṭa'āt |
| Ruling | - Madd lāzim is five alifs |
| Madd līn 'āriḍ | When after the letter of līn there is a temporary sukūn (due to waqf) |
| Ruling | - Madd līn 'āriḍ is one alif, three or four alifs, and five alifs |
| Madd līn lāzim | When after the letter of līn the sukūn is permanent |
| Ruling | - Madd līn lāzim is three or four alifs, and five alifs |
| |  <pre> graph TD A[The Madd] --> B[Aslī After the letter of madd there is no hamzah/sukūn] A --> C[Far'ī After the letter of madd there is a hamzah/sukūn] C --> D[Hamzah (ء)] C --> E[Sukūn (◌ْ)] D --> F[In the same word] D --> G[In the next word] E --> H[Permanent] E --> I[Temporary] F --> J[Muttaṣil] G --> K[Munfaṣil] H --> L[Lāzim] I --> M['Āriḍ] L --> N[Kilmī] L --> O[Harfī] N --> P[Mukhaffaf] N --> Q[Muthaqqal] O --> R[Mukhaffaf] O --> S[Muthaqqal] T[Madd Līn] --> U['Āriḍ] T --> V[Lāzim] </pre> |

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| Stopping terminology | <p>Qaṭ' - to cut or end the recitation without the intention of continuing; only allowed at the end of āyāt</p> <p>Waqf - to stop at the end of a complete word long enough to renew the breath with the intention of continuing recitation</p> <p>Sakt - to stop the sound whilst reciting without breaking the breath - Found in four places: بَلْ * رَانَ , مَنْ * رَاقٍ , مَرْقَدِنَا * هَذَا , عَوَجًا * قَيِّمًا</p> |
| Types of stopping in terms of place | <p>Waqf tāmm - to stop at a place where the sentence, as well as the meaning, is complete and there is no connection between it and the following verse</p> <p>Waqf kāfī - to stop at a place where the meaning is connected to the verse following it, but it is not connected grammatically</p> <p>Waqf ḥasan - to stop at a place where the sentence has a complete meaning, but is connected via its meaning and grammar to what follows</p> <p>Waqf qabīḥ - to stop at a place where the sentence is incomplete in that it does not give a sound meaning or gives a corrupted meaning and is connected to what follows in meaning (معنى) and in grammar (لفظًا) * Not allowed unless compelled to due to expiration of breath, a sneeze or a cough, etc</p> |
| Types of stopping in terms of ḥarakah | <p>Waqf bi'l-iskān - to stop by making the last letter sākin</p> <p>Waqf bi'l-rawm - to stop on the last letter by reading the ḥarakah partially. It is only allowed on a ḍammah and a kasrah</p> <p>Waqf bi'l-ishmām - to stop on the last letter by indicating towards the ḥarakah with the lips. It is only allowed on a ḍammah</p> |
| | <p style="text-align: center;">SUMMARY OF ŞIFĀT</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Şifāt</p> <pre> graph TD S[Şifāt] --> L[Lāzimah] S --> A['Āridah] L --> M[Mutaḍāddah] L --> G[Ghayr Mutaḍāddah] M --> M1[1) Hams 2) Jahr 3) Shiddah 4) Rikhwah *) Tawassuṭ 5) Isti'la' 6) Istifāl 7) Iḡbāq 8) Infitāḥ] G --> G1[1) Şafir 2) Qalqalah 3) Līn 4) Inḥirāf 5) Takrīr 6) Tafashshī 7) Istiḷālah] A --> A1[1) Iṭḥ-hār 2) Idghām 3) Qalb 4) Ikḥfā' 5) Tafkhīm 6) Tarqīq 7) Madd 8) Qaṣr 9) Ḥarakāt 10) Sukūn 11) Sakt] </pre> </div> |