

THE STRIVING

# MUSLIM ACADEMY

Islamic and Academic Education

ISLAMIC EDUCATION · TEXTBOOK

# Tajweed Semester One

*What tajweed is, where the letters come from, and the rules of noon saakin, meem saakin, the laam, qalqalah and the natural madd.*

WHAT IS INSIDE

- How this book is used beside the workbook
- Four units, twelve lessons, each one taught in two pages
- Worked examples, and the words of every lesson
- What the workbook asks of you, week by week
- The curriculum this book is built on, in full

**The Striving Muslim Academy**

Built on the Academy's own Islamic Education Curriculum, and keyed to the workbook of the same semester, week for week.

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2 WEEK TWO

# The makharij in outline

The makharij in outline: the throat, the tongue, the lips, the nose

## Where a letter comes from

A makhraj مَخْرَج is the place in the mouth or throat where a letter is formed. Two letters may be written differently and still be confused, because their places are close together; and two letters formed in the same place are told apart only by their qualities, which is next semester's work.

There are five main areas. Learn them in order, from the deepest to the nearest the lips, because that is the order the mouth itself is arranged in.

## The five, in order

**The empty space** الجَوْف. The three letters of madd, ا و ي, formed in the space of the mouth and throat with nothing touching anything. This is why they can be lengthened and no other letter can.

**The throat** الحَلْق. Six letters, in three pairs, from the deepest part outwards: ء ه, then ع ح, then غ خ. These six are exactly the six letters of izhar, which you meet in week four. That is not a coincidence; the rule follows from the place.

**The tongue** اللِّسَان. Eighteen letters from ten places. The largest group by far, and the source of most error.

**The lips** الشَّفَتَان. Four letters: ف from the lower lip against the upper teeth, and ب م و from the two lips together.

**The nose** الخَيْشُوم. No letter of its own. It is where the ghunnah comes from, and nothing else.

## Finding them on yourself

Put a hand flat on your throat and say ء, then ع, then ه. You should feel the point of effort move. If all three feel identical, you are making all three in the same place, and two of them are wrong.

This is the first exercise of the subject and students skip it because it feels childish. It is not childish. A student who cannot locate a letter in their own mouth cannot be corrected, because the correction has nowhere to land.

## The words of this lesson

| TERM | WHAT IT MEANS |
|---|---|
| Makhraj مَخْرَج | The place a letter is formed. |
| Makharij مَخَارِج | The plural: the places, as a set. |
| Halq حَلْق | The throat. Six letters, in three pairs. |
| Lisan لِسَان | The tongue. Eighteen letters, from ten places. |

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WEEK FIVE

# Iqlab, and ikhfa

Iqlab, and ikhfa in the fifteen letters that are left

## Iqlab: one letter only

If the letter after the n is ب, and only then, the n is turned into an m. This is iqlab إِقْلَاب, which means turning over.

The m that results is held with a ghunnah of two counts, and the lips come together lightly. They are not pressed shut. Pressing them produces a hard b sound that is not what is wanted.

مِنْۢ بَعْدِ ۚ سَمِيعٌۢ بَصِيرٌ

The second example shows that tanween behaves exactly as a noon saakinah does. The two are one rule throughout this unit.

## Ikhfa: everything that is left

Six letters for izhar, six for idgham, one for iqlab. That is thirteen. The alphabet has twenty eight. The remaining fifteen all take the fourth rule, ikhfa إِخْفَاء, hiding.

You do not need to memorise fifteen letters. You need to memorise thirteen and know that everything else is ikhfa. That is the easier way round and it is how the rule is actually used while reading.

## What hiding means

In ikhfa the n is neither said clearly nor merged away. It is somewhere between: a ghunnah of two counts is held while the tongue is already moving towards the letter that follows, but has not yet touched its place.

Because the tongue is moving towards a different letter each time, ikhfa does not sound identical in every word. The ikhfa before ق is shaped a little differently from the ikhfa before ت. This is not an error. It is what hiding means.

## The words of this lesson

| TERM | WHAT IT MEANS |
|---|---|
| Iqlab إِقْلَاب | The n becomes an m. One letter only: baa. |
| Ikhfa إِخْفَاء | The n is hidden: a ghunnah, with the tongue moving on. Fifteen letters. |
| Tanween تَنْوِين | A doubled vowel ending, sounded as an n. |

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WEEK EIGHT

# Sun laam and moon laam

Laam shamsiyyah and laam qamariyyah, told apart by sight

## The definite article

Arabic makes a noun definite with ال at its front, which is our word *the*. The alif is always read when you begin at the word. The laam is where the rule lies: sometimes it is said, and sometimes it is written and not said at all.

## Moon laam: say it

If the letter after ال is one of fourteen, the laam is said clearly, and it carries a sukoon. This is laam qamariyyah لَام قَمَرِيَّة, moon laam, named from the word القَمَر, the moon, which is itself an example.

ا ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م ه و ي

الْقَمَرَ · الْحَمْدُ

## Sun laam: do not say it

If the letter after it is one of the other fourteen, the laam is not said. The letter following doubles instead, and carries a shaddah. This is laam shamsiyyah لَام شَمْسِيَّة, sun laam, from الشَّمْس, the sun.

ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

الشَّمْس · الرَّحْمٰن

You do not have to memorise both lists. Memorise one and the other is whatever is left.

## Telling them apart without reciting

The mushaf tells you before you open your mouth. A sukoon printed on the laam means it is said: moon. A shaddah printed on the letter after the laam means the laam is silent: sun.

Look for the marks. A student who learns to see this will never need the lists again.

## The words of this lesson

| TERM | WHAT IT MEANS |
|---|---|
| Laam qamariyyah لَام قَمَرِيَّة | The laam is said, and carries a sukoon. Fourteen letters. |
| Laam shamsiyyah لَام شَمْسِيَّة | The laam is silent; the next letter doubles. Fourteen letters. |
| Shaddah شَدَّة | The doubling mark. On the letter after the laam, it means sun. |

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SAMPLE PAGES

# You have read a few pages. The book is longer.

What you are holding is a short sample, taken from different parts of the book so that you can see the teaching, the exercises and the standard of the Arabic before you decide.

The complete book, and the rest of the set, are on our website. Nine subjects, four semesters each: a textbook that teaches the week and a workbook that examines it.

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