

TAJWEED 3.0

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الْحَرَكَات VOWELS

- Arabic is a language that uses a unique system of vowels, known as diacritical marks (also known as *tashkeel* تشكيل or *harakat* حركات). These marks are used to indicate the pronunciation of words and to distinguish between words that are spelled the same but have different meanings.

★ What are vowels in Arabic?

- Vowels in Arabic are called *harakat* حركات, the singular of which is *حَرَكََة*. They are signs that determine how to pronounce Arabic letters.
- The Arabic language has three main short vowels:
 1. Fathah (فَتْحَة)
 2. Kasrah (كَسْرَة)
 3. Dhammah (ضَمَّة)
- Additionally, there are three long vowels namely:
 1. Alif (أَلِف)
 2. Waw (وَائِ)
 3. Yaa (يَاء)

★ Short vowels

1. **Fathah (فَتْحَة)** - Fathah is a diagonal line above the letter (-). It is pronounced as 'a' in the English word '*above*'.
2. **Kasrah (كَسْرَة)** - Kasra is a diagonal line below the letter (-). It is pronounced as 'i' in the English word '*fit*'.
3. **Dhammah (ضَمَّة)** - Dhamma is a small curl above the letter (-). It is pronounced as 'u' in the English word '*put*'.

1. رَزَقَ (*razaqa*) - to bestow
2. رِزْقُ (*rizqun*) - livelihood
3. رُزِقَ (*ruziqa*) - to be endowed

We can see that a slight change in the vowels can result in change of meaning.

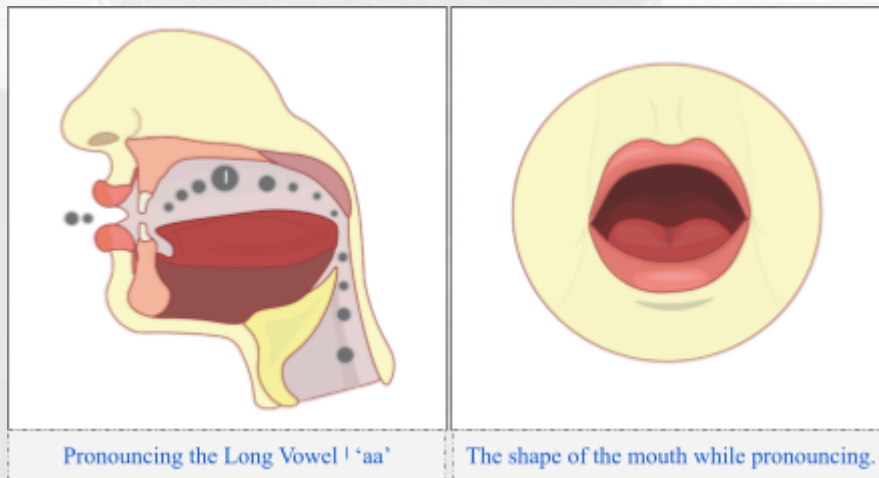
★ Long Vowels:

The 3 letters that function as the long vowels are:

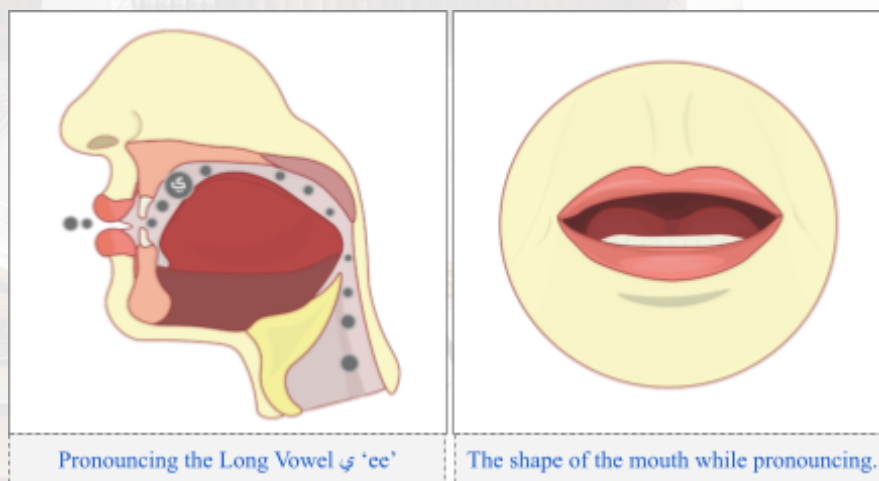
1. The lengthened Alif (ألف) -

- ♦ The Alif (ا / آ) is a prolonged fatha that is pronounced as 'aa'. Hence, also called a long fatha.
- ♦ The long vowel Alif (ا) is preceded by a consonant with a short vowel (ـَ).
- ♦ It is pronounced like the 'aa' sound in the English word '*car*'.

2. The lengthened Yaa (ياء) -

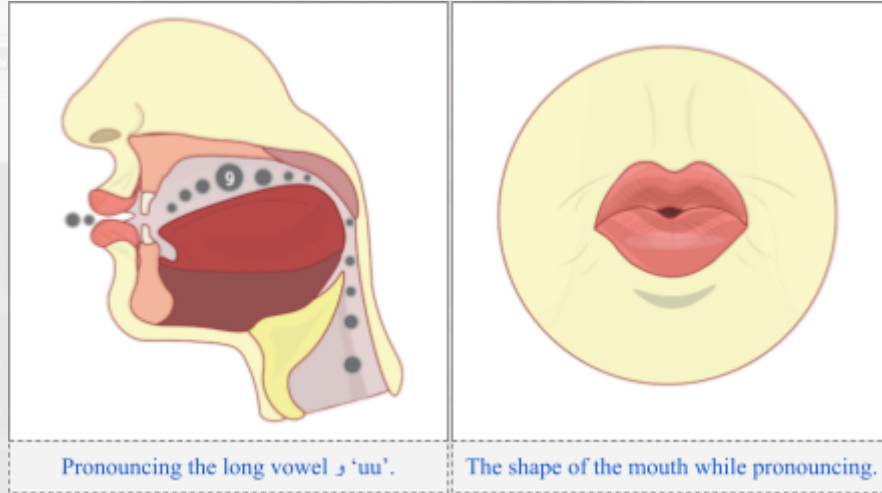


- ♦ The Yaa (ي / ي) is a prolonged kasrah that is pronounced as 'ii'. Hence it is also called a long kasra.
- ♦ Therefore, the long vowel Yaa "ي" is preceded by a consonant with a short vowel kasrah (ـِ).
- ♦ It is pronounced like the 'ii' sound in the English word '*feet*'.



3. The Lengthened Waw (واو) -

- ♦ The Waw (و / و) is a prolonged dhamma that is pronounced as 'uu'. Hence it is also called a long dhamma.
- ♦ Therefore, the long vowel Waw "و" is preceded by a consonant with the short vowel dhamma (-).
- ♦ It is pronounced like the 'uu' sound in the English word 'cool'.



Alif (ا / آ)	Yaa (ي / ي / ي)	Waw (و / و)
Fire - نَار	Religion - دِين	Garlic - ثُوم
Door - بَاب	All Knowing - عَلِيم	Entrance - دُخُول

TANWEEN تنوين

★ Definition of Tanween

- Tanween, also known as nunation, is an Arabic diacritical mark that is added to the end of a noun. It consists of the letter ن (nun), which is pronounced but not written. This additional nasal sound serves a specific grammatical function within a word.
- The term “tanween” is derived from the Arabic verb (نَوَّنَ / يُنَوِّنُ), which means to add nunation to a noun. This verb emphasizes the action of adding the tanween diacritical mark. The added ن (nun) represents the nasalization of the final vowel of a word in the case ending of the noun.

★ Historical Usage of Tanween

- In the early stages of Arabic, tanween was primarily used to mark the absence of the definite article rather than indicating indefiniteness, similar to the English indefinite articles “a” or “an.”
- For example, the word for “book” (كِتَابٌ) would be pronounced as “kitābun” with tanween, indicating that it is an indefinite book.

★ Symbol of Tanween in Arabic

- Tanween is indicated by doubling the short vowels in Arabic, namely Fatha, Kasra, and Damma. The symbol of Tanween is represented by three variations:

1. Tanween with Fatha:

- ◆ This symbol looks like a small diagonal line (ـَ) placed above the letter. It represents the short vowel -an.
- ◆ Examples:

كِتَابًا	جَوًّا	مَكْتَبًا
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2. Tanween with Kasra:

- ◆ This symbol appears as a small diagonal line (-) placed below the letter. It indicates the short vowel -in.

- ◆ Examples:

سَاعَةٍ	وَرَقٍ	قَلَمٍ
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3. Tanween with Damma:

- ◆ This symbol is depicted as a small diagonal line (ُ) placed above the letter. It signifies the short vowel -un.

- ◆ Examples:

وَلَدٌ	مَدِينَةٌ	بَيْتٌ
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★ Pronunciation of Tanween in Arabic

- Pronouncing the (-an) sound is akin to pronouncing the “un” in the English word “fun”. To generate this sound, one must emit a short nasal sound, with the mouth slightly open and the tongue resting at the bottom of the mouth.
- The (-in) sound is comparable to the “i” in the English word “in”. This sound is produced by creating a short, high-pitched, and closed vowel sound.
- The (-un) sound bears similarities to the “oo” sound in the English word “moon”. To achieve this sound, one must round their lips and produce a short, high-pitched, and closed vowel sound.

حروف لين HUROOF AL LEEN

★ What are Leen Letters?

- Leen Letters or The Soft Vowels means to read softly.
- There are two Leen letters which are و and ي.
- When there is a waw sukoon (وْ) and the letter before has a fatha (َ) we read the waw softly and it is called waw leen.

وْ fatha before waw sakin

وِ Waw leen

EXAMPLES

خَوْفٍ وَبِالْيَوْمِ حَوْلِكَ

- When there is a ya sukoon (يْ) and the letter before has a fatha (َ) we read the ya softly and it is called ya leen.

يْ fatha before ya sakin

يِ Ya leen

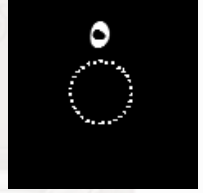
EXAMPLES

الْيَتِيمِ وَالصَّيْفِ فُرْدِيشِ

SUKOON

★ What is Sukoon?

- Sukoon, or Jazm, is a circle-shaped symbol in the Quranic text. That letter on which the Sukoon symbol is present is known as Sakin.
- In English, Sukoon means calm or peace. It's that calming feeling when everything around you settles and becomes quiet.
- In Arabic, Sukoon is like a peaceful pause for words. When you see a little circle on top of a letter in Arabic, that's Sukoon. It tells us to breathe and not add extra sounds to that letter. In the Quran, Sukoon is special.



There are four types of Sukoon in Qur'an:

1. Consonant Sukoon:

This is the most common type, which indicates that the letter under it is pronounced as a pure consonant or Saakin.

Example: نَسْتَعِينُ



2. Silent Sukoon:

This is also a very common symbol. It indicates that the letter under it is silent, i.e, not pronounced at all.

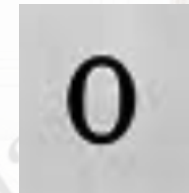
Example: بَايِدْ ، ءَامَنُوا



3. The Alif Sukoon:

This sign appears only on Alif, indicating to drop Alif if you keep reading, or pronounce it if you stop at it.

Example: أَنَا ← أَنَا أَكْثَرُ



4. The No Sign Sukoon:

This is a no-sign at all sukoon, which is used for Madd letters.

Example: نُوحِيهَا

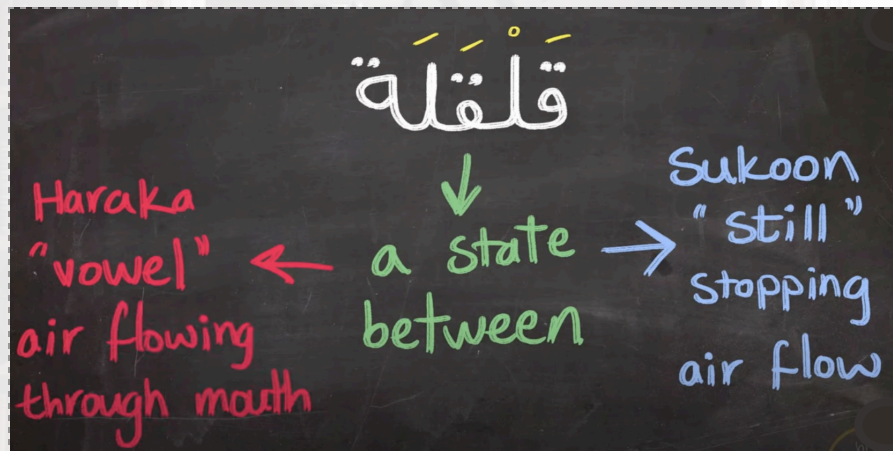
QALQALAH قلقة

★ What is Qalqalah?

When cooking, Arabs used to place three stones and in the middle they would start a fire and then they would rest a pot on top of these three stones and then when water starts boiling the pot starts shaking in turbulence while making a certain sound. Arabs call that sound Qalqalah (قلقة).

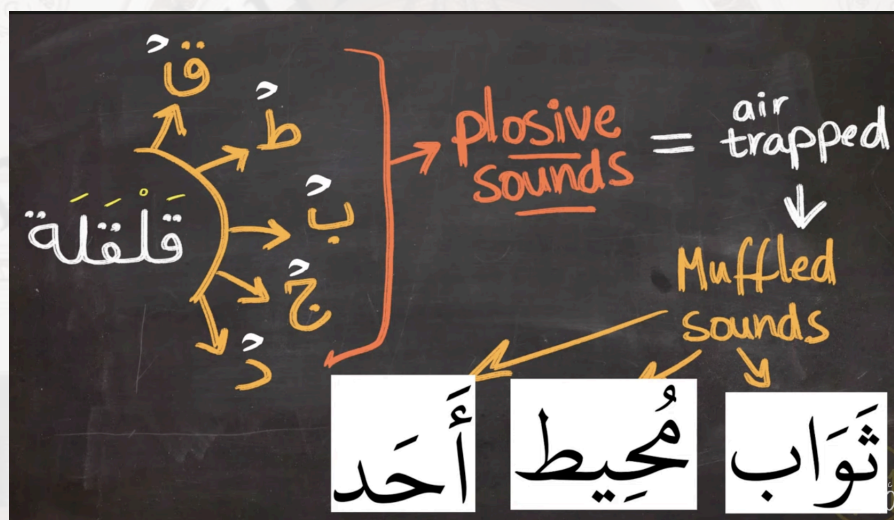
★ Qalqalah in Tajweed:

- Qalqalah (قلقة) or Echoing letters describes a state of sound that is between sukoon (which is essentially stopping air from flowing) and haraka or vowel (which is necessarily air flowing through the mouth).

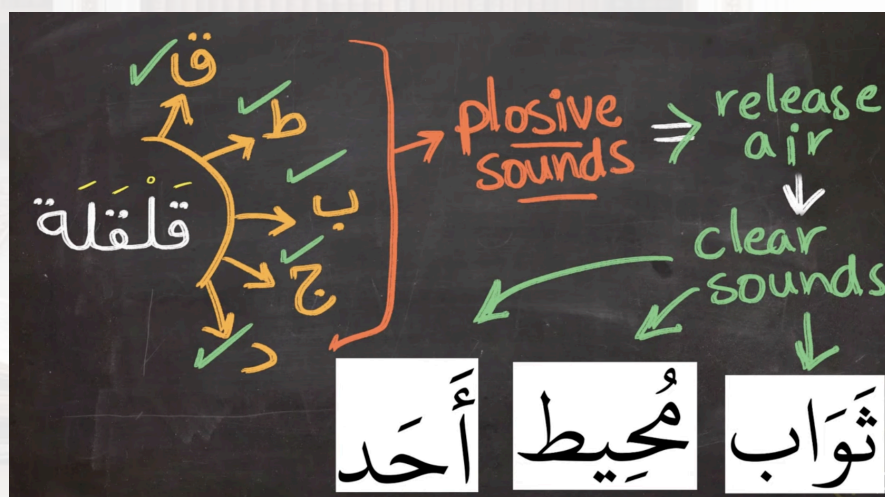


- To understand the concept of Qalqalah and to apply it properly you need to understand what kind of problem Qalqalah solves and why it exists in the first place.

- Qalqalah is concerned with these five letters - [ق - ط - ب - ج - د]



- When these five letters have sukun they would have this sign(-) on top or no sign at all. Each one of these five letters is a plosive sound (*which means that it is produced by a gush of air being trapped somewhere in your mouth it is trapped since it has sukun*) and when this happens and air remains trapped in there the letter will sound very muffled and it will lose some of its characteristics.
- So, when we want to apply Qalqalah on these five letters we actually want to release this gush of air, so that the letter would be more pronounced and more recognizable but without adding any vowels (fatha).



★ The trick to get Qalqala correctly is:

- Do not move any of your articulators¹ when releasing the airflow.
- Adding fatha will essentially require that you open up your mouth by moving your jaws away from each other, be it even a little bit. Otherwise, the fatha sound will never be produced.

★ Where to apply Qalqalah?

There are three types of قَلْقَلَة (Qalqalah):

i. قَلْقَلَة كُبْرَى (Qalqalah Kubra, Strong Echo):

- occurs at the *end of an ayah*.

Examples: الفلق، كَسَبَ، مُحِيط

ii. قَلْقَلَة وَسْطَى (Qalqalah Wusta, Medium Echo):

- occurs at the *end of a word in the middle of an ayah*.

Examples: نَجِدْ لَهُ ، قَدْ أَفْلَحَ

iii. قَلْقَلَة صَغْرَى (Qalqalah Sughra, Subtle Echo):

- occurs in the *middle of a word whether at the beginning, middle or end of an ayah*.

Examples: تَطْهِيرًا ، خَلَقْنَا

***Important Rule:** If you run out of breath and wish to stop in the middle of an ayah, and you stop at a word that has a Qalqalah letter on the end, you **must** read it as a Qalqalah Kubra!

For example, if I wanted to stop at the word qad in the above example, the daal must be echoed strongly.

Then if I were to continue reading by repeating the word and continuing, I do a Qalqalah Wusta.

Here's the example (قَدْ أَفْلَحَ) again:

- **Qalqalah Kubra** - [reciting] ... [out of breath] ... [stopping at word qad] ... [doing Qalqalah Kubra on the daal] ... [takes breath] ... [wants to continue] ...
 - **Qalqalah Wusta** - [start at the word qad and reads: qad aflaha, doing a Qalqalah Wusta on the daal].
-

¹ articulators are the organs or the parts of your mouth that you use to produce sounds, tongue, lips, teeth etc.

SHADDAH شدة

★ What is Shaddah?

- Shaddah (شدة) is a diacritic mark used in Arabic to indicate that a consonant is doubled or emphasized. It's a small symbol (ّ) placed above a letter to show that it's pronounced with a stronger emphasis or longer duration.
- In other words, the consonant over which the shadda is placed is to be sounded/uttered twice without inserting a short vowel (i.e. fatha -, kasra -, or dhamma -), in between.
- Instead of writing the same consonant twice, it is only written once, placing the shaddah (ّ) over it indicates that it is comprised of two consonants.

Shaddah in Arabic:

The Shaddah in Arabic / الشدة		
حُبَّبٌ ← حُبٌّ	بَوَّابٌ ← بَوَابٌ	سُكَّرٌ ← سَكَّرٌ
تَغَيَّرٌ ← تَغَيَّرُ	مُدَّرِّسٌ ← مُدَّرِسٌ	مِنْ مَّا ← مِمَّا

★ Types of Shaddah:

1. Shaddah of identical letters (consonants):

- ◆ In these words, each consonant that has a shadda over it is composed of two identical consonants. You can see these consonants in the decomposed words before the arrow.
- ◆ The two consonants are basically assimilated (i.e., blended) into one. *For this assimilation to happen, the first consonant must have a sukun (◌ْ) over it, while the second consonant must have a short vowel or a tanween, that is (◌َ), (◌ِ), (◌ِ), above it.*
- ◆ The shadda (ّ) gets the short vowel [i.e., (◌ُ), (◌ِ), (◌ِ)] or the tanween [i.e., (◌ِ)] of the second consonant.

تُقَفَّاحَةٌ ← تَقَفَّاحَةٌ
 سَكَّتْ ← سَكَّتْ
 فَنَّا ← فَنَّا
 عَدُوٌّ ← عَدُوٌّ

- ◆ The shadda (ّ) must be preceded by a consonant that has a short vowel over it.

2. Shaddah of ال and the Sun letters (consonants):

- ◆ The letters (ت, ث, د, ذ, ر, ز, س, ش, ص, ض, ط, ظ, ل, ن) are the Sun Letters (also called Solar Letters). They are named after the word شَمْس which begin with one of them, that is the ش. The remaining letters (أ, ب, ج, ح, خ, ع, غ, ف, ق, ك, م, و, ي) of the Arabic alphabet are the Moon Letters (also called Lunar Letters).
- ◆ These letters are grouped together because of a pronunciation phenomenon in Arabic, that is assimilation with the definite article ال. In particular, the assimilation of ل to these letters.
- ◆ This assimilation happens because these letters (more accurately, consonant sounds) are near to the ل when we produce them in the oral cavity, i.e., there is a slight pause in moving from the ل to these letters when they are consecutive. The ل, as a result, is assimilated to the following letter forming an identical letter. Hence, two consecutive identical letters. Oh so much better.
- ◆ The first letter has a sukoon (◌ْ) over it, and the second letter has a short vowel [i.e., (◌ِ), (◌َ), (◌ُ)] over it. They become one, and a shaddah (ّ) is added to indicate the doubling.

SUN LETTERS:

الشَّمْس ← الشَّمْس
السَّاعَة ← السَّاعَة

MOON LETTERS:

القَمَر ← القَمَر
الحَمْد ← الحَمْد

3. Shaddah of phonetically similar/adjacent consonants:

- ◆ In these two-word phrases, if we examine the last letter of the first word and first letter of the second word, we can see that they are phonetically near each other when produced in the mouth.
- ◆ The first one has a sukun (◌ْ) over it, and the second has a short vowel. In pronouncing them, they become one. This is indicated by the shadda (ّ) on the second letter.

قَدْ تَنَام ← قَدْ تَنَام
قَدْ تَكَلِّمْ ← قَدْ تَكَلِّمْ

- ◆ In writing, however, they are still written separately, in two separate words.

4. Shaddah with Particles:

- ◆ These words are two-word particles ending in ن saakina. The second particle begins in م or ل.
- ◆ The ن saakina assimilates to the ل or م resulting in doubled ل or م. This doubling is indicated by the shadda and the short vowel of the ل/م.
- ◆ Since this kind of assimilation takes place at the level of particles (i.e., very short words), the ن of the first particle is completely left out, and the two particles become one, that is, عَمَّا ، مِمَّا ، أَلَّا... etc.

عَنْ مَا ← عَمَّا

مِنْ مَا ← مِمَّا

أَنْ لَّا ← أَلَّا

مِنْ مَنْ ← مِمَّنْ

عَنْ مَنْ ← عَمَّنْ

إِنْ لَّا ← إِلَّا

إِنْ مَا ← إِمَّا