



## منظومة المقدمة فيما يجب على قارئ القرآن أن يعلمه

من نظم إمام الحفاظ وحجة القراء محمد بن محمد بن محمد بن علي بن يوسف ابن الجزري رحمه الله تعالى

# مثنى الجزرية

## The Jazariyyah (Tajweed) Poem

يَقُولُ رَاجِي عَفْوِ رَبِّ سَامِعِ	1	مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْجَزَرِيِّ الشَّافِعِيِّ
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1. In the hope of pardon and forgiveness from his Lord, All-Hearing.

Muhammad ibn Al-Jazaree Al-Shafi'ee (meaning following the Shafi'ee school of thought)

says:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ	2	عَلَى نَبِيِّهِ وَمُصْطَفَاهُ
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2. All Praise is due to Allah and May Allah's Peace and Blessings be upon

His Prophet ﷺ and the chosen one,

مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ	3	وَمُقَرَّرِ الْقُرْآنِ مَعَهُ مُجِبِّهِ
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3. Muhammad ﷺ, his family and companions,

and the reciter of Quran together with the one who is devoted to it.

وَيَعُدُّ: إِنَّ هَذِهِ مُقَدِّمَةٌ <sup>1</sup>	4	فِيمَا عَلَى قَارِئِهِ أَنْ يَعْلَمَهُ
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4. And thereafter: this is an introduction

concerning which the reciter of Qur'an is required to learn.

<sup>1</sup> Written with both a fathah and a kasrah, so the reader has the option to choose either one.

قَبْلَ الشَّرُوعِ أَوْلَى أَنْ يَعْلَمُوا	إِذْ وَاجِبٌ عَلَيْهِمْ مُحْتَمٌ	5
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5. It is without any doubt required for the recitor

to know before starting recitation:

لِيَلْفِظُوا بِأَفْصَحِ اللُّغَاتِ	مَخَارِجِ الحُرُوفِ وَالصِّفَاتِ	6
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6. The articulation points (مَخَارِجِ الحُرُوفِ) and characteristics of letters (صِفَاتِ الحُرُوفِ)

So that they can articulate in the most eloquent of languages.

وَمَا الَّذِي رُسِمَ فِي المَصَاحِفِ	مُحَرَّرِي التَّجْوِيدِ وَالمَوَاقِفِ	7
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7. In order to make clear the application of tajweed and the stops

and that which is written in the ('Uthmani) copies of the Qur'an,

وَتَاءِ أَنثَى لَمْ تَكُنْ تُكْتَبُ بِ: هَا	مِنْ كُلِّ مَقْطُوعٍ وَمَوْصُولٍ بِهَا	8
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8. As regards to all those words that are separated and joined in it (in writing in the

Qur'an),

and the feminine 'taa' (ت) which is not written with a 'haa' (هـ).

## Articulation Points of the Letters chapter (بَابُ مَخَارِجِ الْحُرُوفِ)

عَلَى الَّذِي يَخْتَارُهُ مَنْ اخْتَبَرَ	مَخَارِجِ الْحُرُوفِ سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ	9
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9. The articulation points of the letters are seventeen  
According to those who chose it by examination

حُرُوفٌ مَدٌّ لِلْهَوَاءِ تَنْتَهِي	لِلْجَوْفِ أَلِفٌ وَأُخْتَاهَا، وَهِيَ	10
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10. The empty space in the throat and mouth has the alif and its two sisters (i.e. the  
wow و and yaa ي) and they are;  
the medd letters which stop with the (stopping of) air.

وَمِنْ وَسْطِهِ: فَعَيْنٌ حَاءٌ	ثُمَّ لِأَفْصَى الْحَلْقِ: هَمْزٌ هَاءٌ	11
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11. Then from the lowest part of the throat are: همزة , هاء ,  
and from its middle then the عين , حاء

أَفْصَى اللِّسَانِ فَوْقُ، ثُمَّ الْكَافُ	أَدْنَاهُ: عَيْنٌ خَاوُّهَا، وَالْقَافُ	12
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12. Its closest (the throat's area closest to the mouth) are: حاء and عین. And the قاف:  
the deepest part of the tongue above (meaning looking from the mouth inside the mouth,  
the قاف is deeper), then the كاف:

وَالضَّادُ: مِنْ حَافَتِهِ إِذْ وَليَا	أَسْفَلُ، وَالْوَسْطُ: فَجِيمُ الشَّيْنِ يَا	13
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13- Lower (meaning closer to the mouth), and the middle (meaning middle of the tongue),  
then جيم , شين , ياء

And the ضاد from its (meaning the tongue's) side when it is close;

وَاللَّامُ: أَدْنَاهَا لِمُنْتَهَاهَا	الاضْرَاسَ مِنْ أَيْسَرَ أَوْ يُمْنَاهَا	14
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14. To the molars from its (the sides of the tongue) left or right  
And the لام , its (sides of the tongue) lowest part (closest to the mouth), until it (sides) ends (at the  
tip).

15	وَالْتُونُ: مِنْ طَرْفِهِ تَحْتُ اجْعَلُوا	وَالرَّاءُ: يُدَانِيهِ لِظَهْرِ أَذْخَلُ
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15. And the نون from its tip (meaning tip of the tongue) it is found under (under the لام, meaning closer to the mouth),

And the راء is close to it (meaning close to the نون ) it uses the top (meaning the top of the tip, with the tip).

16	وَالطَّاءُ وَالذَّالُ وَتَاءُ: مِنْهُ وَمِنْ	عُلْيَا الثَّنَائِيَا، وَالصَّفِيرُ: مُسْتَكِنٌ
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16. And the طاء, دال, تاء from it (tip of the tongue from the top side) and from The upper incisors, and the whistle (meaning the letters that have the inherit characteristics of the whistle which are سين, زاي, صاد) are cozy,

17	مِنْهُ وَمِنْ فَوْقِ الثَّنَائِيَا السُّفْلَى	وَالطَّاءُ وَالذَّالُ وَتَاءُ: لِلْعُلْيَا
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17. from it (meaning the tip of the tongue) and above the two lower incisors.

And the ذال, ظال with the upper (the upper two front incisors),

18	مِنْ طَرْفَيْهِمَا، وَمِنْ بَطْنِ الشَّعَّةِ:	فَالْقَا مَعَ اطْرَافِ الثَّنَائِيَا الْمُشْرِفَةِ
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18. from the edges of them both (the edges of the two from the upper incisors and the tongue); and from the inside of the lip,

so the فاء with the edges of the towering incisors (front upper).

19	لِلشَّفَتَيْنِ الْوَاوُ بَاءٌ مِيمٌ	وَعُنَّةٌ: مَخْرَجُهَا الْخَيْشُومُ
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19. Using the lips are واو, باء, ميم

And the ghunnah has the nasal passage as its articulation point.

The Characteristics of Letters chapter (بَابُ صِفَاتِ الْحُرُوفِ)

20	صِفَاتُهَا جَهْرٌ وَرِخْوٌ مُسْتَفَلٌّ	مُنْفَتِحٌ مُصَمَّمَةٌ، وَالضَّدُّ قُلٌّ
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20. Its (the letters') characteristics are ( جهر ) apparent, ( رخو / رخاوة ) softness, and ( مستفل / استفال ) lowered

Opened ( منفتح , افتتاح ) desisted, ( مصممة / اصمات ) , and the opposite (of them) say:

[The following are the opposites of these named characteristics and their letters. The first group of characteristics has the remaining letters left after the opposite characteristic's letters are taken out.]

21	مَهْمُوسٌهَا: فَحْتُهُ شَخْصٌ سَكَّتْ	شَدِيدٌهَا لَفْظٌ: أَحَدٌ قَطٍ بَكَتْ
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21. Its whispered ( مهموس / همس ) (letters are : ) " فَحْتُهُ شَخْصٌ سَكَّتْ "

Its strengthened ( شديد / شدة ) (letters are : ) " أَحَدٌ قَطٍ بَكَتْ " .

22	وَبَيْنَ رِخْوٍ وَالشَّدِيدِ: لِنُ عُمَرُ	وَسَبْعُ عُلُوٍّ: خُصَّ ضَعْفٌ قِظٌ حَصْرٌ
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22. And between soft and strengthened ( رخو والشديد ) (are the letters : ) " لِنُ عُمَرُ "

And the seven elevated are gathered ( علو / استعلاء ) (in the phrase of ) " خُصَّ ضَعْفٌ قِظٌ " .

23	وَصَادٌ صَادٌ طَاءٌ طَاءٌ: مُطَبَقَةٌ	وَ فَرٌّ مِنْ لُبٍّ: الْحُرُوفُ الْمُدْلَقَةُ
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23. (The letters) طاء , ظاء (have the characteristics of) مطبقة / اطباق

And the letters in the phrase " فَرٌّ مِنْ لُبٍّ " (have the characteristic of) مدلقة / ذلاقة

24	صَفِيرُهَا: صَادٌ وَزَايٌ سَيْنٌ	قَلْقَلَةٌ: قُطْبٌ جَدٍ، وَاللَّيْنُ
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24. Its whistle صفير (has the letters of) سين , زاي , صاد

The قَلْقَلَةٌ (has the letters) " قُطْبٌ جَدٍ " And (the letters of) softness اللين (are)

25	وَأَوْ وَيَاءٌ سُكَّنَا، وَأَنْفَتَحَا	قَبْلَهُمَا، وَالْإِنْحِرَافُ: صُحْحَا
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25. فتحة And ياء (that have a) sukoon and a fathah واو

before them. And the drifting الْإِنْحِرَافُ is correct,

26	فِي اللَّامِ وَالرَّاءِ، وَبِتَكْرِيرِ جُعِلَ	وَللَّتَفْشِي: الشَّيْنُ، صَادًا اسْتُطِلَ
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26. On the لام and the را, and on it (the را, the characteristic of) repetition.

And (the characteristic of) spreading (التفشي) is on the شين , and (the letter) صاد has (the characteristic of) lengthening (استطال/استطالة).

### ( بَابُ التَّجْوِيدِ ) Tajweed chapter

27	وَالْأَخْذُ بِالتَّجْوِيدِ حَتْمٌ لَازِمٌ	مَنْ لَمْ يُصَحِّحِ الْقُرْآنَ آثِمٌ
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27. The practical application of tajweed is without doubt compulsory

Who does not read the Quran correctly is a sinner. <sup>2</sup>

28	لَأَنَّهُ بِهِ الْإِلَهَ أَنْزَلَا	وَهَاكَذَا مِنْهُ إِلَيْنَا وَصَلَا
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28. Because this (Qur'an) was revealed to us by Allah in this form

And exactly like this (with tajweed) it reached us (from our Prophet, then related in authentic chains over generations to our present day shuyookh and those with ijaazah).

29	وَهُوَ أَيْضًا حِلْيَةُ التَّلَاوَةِ	وَزِينَةُ الْأَدَاءِ وَالْقِرَاءَةِ
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29. And it (tajweed) is also a beautification of recitation

And an adornment of pronunciation and reading.

30	وَهُوَ: إِعْطَاءُ الْحُرُوفِ حَقَّهَا	مِنْ كُلِّ صِفَةٍ وَمُسْتَحَقَّهَا
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30. And it (tajweed) is giving each letter its required rights (حَقَّ الحَرْفِ)

Of each and every characteristic as well as (giving each letter its) presented rights [or dues] (مُسْتَحَقَّ الحَرْفِ),

<sup>2</sup> Mistakes are of two types لحن جلي and لحن خفي. The clear and obvious mistakes are labeled as: لحن جلي, this type of mistake should be corrected and avoided because it may lead to change in the meaning, grammar, or incorrect in the Arabic language. لحن خفي are the hidden mistakes that one should also make an effort to fix.

31	وَرَدُّ كُلِّ وَاحِدٍ لِأَصْلِهِ	وَاللَّفْظُ فِي نَظِيرِهِ كَمِثْلِهِ
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31. To take every one (of the letters) back to its origin (i.e. place of articulation),  
And to pronounce the equivalent letter in the same way (as you would pronounce that letter).

32	مُكَمِّلاً <sup>3</sup> مِنْ غَيْرِ مَا تَكَلَّفِ	بِاللُّطْفِ فِي النُّطْقِ بِلَا تَعَسُّفِ
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32. Complete (with all its characteristics) yet without any exaggeration,  
Being gentle in pronunciation without any abuse.

33	وَلَيْسَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ تَرْكِهِ	إِلَّا رِيَاضَةٌ أَمْرِيٌّ بِفَكِّهِ
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33. There exists nothing between (applying the التَّجْوِيدُ ) and leaving it,  
Except for a person to exercise (correctly) with his jaws.

### بابٌ فِي ذِكْرِ بَعْضِ التَّنْبِيهَاتِ (The Chapter Mentioning Some Warnings)

34	فَرَقَّقْنِ مُسْتَفِلاً مِنْ أَحْرَفِ	وَحَاذِرْنَ تَفْخِيمِ لَفْظِ الْأَلْفِ
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34. Make attenuation (tarqeeq) “ترقيق” the letters of istifal “استفال”.

And beware of making (be careful not to make) the letter alif “الألف” with velarization (tafkheem )  
[when it occurs after a letter of اسْتِفَال ].

35	وَهَمَزَ: الْحَمْدُ أَعُوذُ إِهْدِنَا	اللَّهُ، ثُمَّ لَامٌ: لِلَّهِ لَنَا
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35. And the hamzah "همزة" (be careful not to give it tafkheem in): ﴿أَعُوذُ﴾, ﴿إِهْدِنَا﴾, ﴿الْحَمْدُ﴾

and then the اللّام of (likewise be careful not to give it tafkheem in): ﴿لَنَا﴾, ﴿اللَّهُ﴾

36	وَلَيْتَلَطَّفْ وَعَلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا الضُّ	وَالْمِيمِ مِنْ: مَخْمَصَةٍ وَمِنْ مَرَضٍ
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36. (Also) ﴿وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ﴾ and ﴿عَلَى اللَّهِ﴾, ﴿وَلَيْتَلَطَّفْ﴾

And (likewise) the الميم of ﴿مَخْمَصَةٌ﴾ and of ﴿مَرَضٍ﴾ (be careful not to give it tafkhem),

<sup>3</sup> It was written as such in the original version, with a fathah and kasrah on the meem. So one can choose either of the vowels.

37	وَبَاءَ: بَرْقٍ، بَاطِلٍ، بِهِمْ، بِدِي	وَاحْرِصْ عَلَى الشَّدَّةِ وَالْجَهْرِ الَّذِي
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37. And [be careful not to give tafkheem to] the الباء of ﴿بَرْقٍ﴾ , ﴿بَاطِلٍ﴾ , ﴿بِهِمْ﴾ and ﴿بِدِي﴾

and take care on (observing the characteristics of) الشَّدَّة and الْجَهْر that are

38	فِيهَا وَفِي الْجِيمِ كَ: حُبِّ الصَّبْرِ	رَبُوءَةٍ، اجْتُنَّتْ، وَحَجَّ، الْفَجْرِ
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38. In it (i.e. the الباء ) and in the الجيم as in ﴿حُبِّ الصَّبْرِ﴾ ,

﴿الْفَجْرِ﴾ , ﴿حَجَّ﴾ , and ﴿اجْتُنَّتْ﴾ , ﴿رَبُوءَةٍ﴾

39	وَبَيِّنْ مُقْلَقًا <sup>4</sup> إِنْ سَكْنَا	وَإِنْ يَكُنْ فِي الْوَقْفِ كَانَ أَبْيَنًا
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39. And make clear the letter of qalqalah "الْمُقْلَقَةُ" when it occurs with a sukoon (unvoweled)

and when stopping on it, (meaning the qalqalah letter) it should be even clearer (القلقلة الكبرى).

40	وَحَاءَ: حَصْحَصَ، أَحَطْتُ، الْحَقُّ	وَسِينٌ: مُسْتَقِيمٌ، يَسْطُو، يَسْقُو
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40. And (read with attenuation [tarqeeq]) the الحاء of ﴿حَصْحَصَ﴾ , ﴿أَحَطْتُ﴾ and ﴿الْحَقُّ﴾

And (likewise read with attenuation [tarqeeq]) the السين of ﴿مُسْتَقِيمٌ﴾ , ﴿يَسْطُونُ﴾ and ﴿يَسْقُونَ﴾ .

<sup>4</sup> This word was written with both a fathah and a kasrah, so the reader has the option to choose either one.



The الرَّاءِ chapter (بَابُ الرَّاءِ)

41	وَرَقَّقِ الرَّاءَ إِذَا مَا كُسِرَتْ	كَذَاكَ بَعْدَ الْكُسْرِ حَيْثُ سَكَنْتَ
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41. And attenuate [make tarqeeq of] the letter راء when it has a kasrah.

Likewise (attenuate the راء) if it follows a letter with a kasrah when the راء has a sukoon.

42	إِنْ لَمْ تُكُنْ مِنْ قَبْلِ حَرْفِ اسْتِعْلَاءٍ	أَوْ كَانَتْ الْكُسْرَةُ لَيْسَتْ أَصْلًا
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42. If [the راء with a sukoon] it is not before a letter of اسْتِعْلَاءٍ

Or the kasrah (before the راء with a sukoon) is not a fixed one.<sup>5</sup>

43	وَالْخُلْفُ فِي: فِرْقٍ، لِكُسْرِ يُوجَدُ	وَأَخْفٍ تَكْرِيرًا إِذَا تُشَدَّدُ
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43. There are different allowed ways (the راء having velarization or attenuation [tafkheem or tarqeeq] in the word): ﴿فِرْقٍ﴾ due to the كُسْرَة present (on the الْقَاف)

And suppress the (characteristic of) التَّكْرِيرُ when it (the راء) occurs with a شَدَّة .

<sup>5</sup> Meaning, the conditional or temporary kasrah either due to a hamzah wasl, or a conditional/temporary kasrah on a letter preceding the hamzah al-wasl. (If this happens, then in both cases the راء will be read with velarization [tafkheem])

( بَابُ اللَّامَاتِ وَأَحْكَامِ مُتَفَرِّقَةٍ ) and Other Different Rules اللَّامَاتِ

44	وَفَحِّمِ اللَّامَ مِنْ اسْمِ اللَّهِ	عَنْ فَتْحٍ أَوْ ضَمٍّ كَ: عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
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44. And make velarization [tafkheem] of the laam (اللام) in the name of الله

[if the laam اللام in the name الله] is preceded by a fathah or a dammah as in ﴿عَبْدُ اللَّهِ﴾

45	وَحَرَفَ الاسْتِعْلَاءِ فَحَمَّ، وَاخْصَصَا	الاطْبَاقَ أَقْوَى نَحْوُ: قَالَ وَالْعَصَا
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45. And velarize [make tafkheem] the letter (that has the characteristic) of الاستِعْلَاءِ and single out The (letters of) الاطباق are stronger [than the letters that have الاستِعْلَاءِ without الاطباق] like [the difference] between ﴿قَالَ﴾ and ﴿الْعَصَا﴾.

46	وَبَيَّنِ الْإِطْبَاقَ مِنْ أَحَطُّ مَعَ	بَسَطَتْ وَالْخَلْفُ ب: نَخْلُقْكُمْ وَقَعَ
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46. And make obvious the [characteristic of] الإِطْبَاقِ of [the letter الطاء in]: ﴿أَحَطُّ﴾ along with ﴿بَسَطَتْ﴾

and there is a difference of opinion (in the word) ﴿نَخْلُقْكُمْ﴾<sup>6</sup>

47	وَاحْرِصْ عَلَى السُّكُونِ فِي جَعَلْنَا	أَنْعَمْتَ وَالْمَعْضُوبِ مَعَ ضَلَّلْنَا
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47. Take extra caution (in order the letter does not get voweled or a qalqalah on it) on the sukoon of ﴿جَعَلْنَا﴾,

﴿ضَلَّلْنَا﴾, and ﴿الْمَعْضُوبِ﴾ together with ﴿أَنْعَمْتَ﴾.<sup>7</sup>

48	وَخَلِّصِ انْفِتَاحَ: مَحْذُورًا، عَسَى	خَوْفَ اشْتِيَاحِهِ ب: مَحْظُورًا، عَصَى
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48. Make clear and obvious the (characteristic of) الانْفِتَاحِ of (the الدال of) ﴿مَحْذُورًا﴾ [and the السين of] ﴿عَسَى﴾

out of fear of confusing it with ﴿مَحْظُورًا﴾ and ﴿عَصَى﴾.

<sup>6</sup> The difference of opinion is in terms of the presence or absence of الاستِعْلَاءِ in the letter ق when merging of the ق into the كاف. This difference is not according to the way we read, therefore حفص عن عاصم only reads this word a complete merging of the ق into the كاف only, so a pure كاف is only heard.

<sup>7</sup> Another mistake commonly found in the word جَعَلْنَا is that the reader makes idghaam or merges the لام into the نون instead of pronouncing it clearly.

49	وَرَاعِ شِدَّةَ بِيَّكَافٍ وَبِيَّتَا	ك: شَرِكُكُمْ وَتَتَوَقَّى فِئِنَّةً
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49. Observe (the characteristic of) الشِدَّة in the الكَاف and التَّاء

As in: ﴿شَرِكُكُمْ﴾, ﴿تَتَوَقَّى﴾ and ﴿فِئِنَّةً﴾.

50	وَأَوْلِي مِثْلٍ وَجِنْسٍ إِنْ سَكُنَ	أَدْغِمْ ك: قُلْ رَبِّ وَبَلْ لَا وَأَبْنُ
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50. If the first (letter) of المُمْتَاثِلَانِ [two like letters] and المُنْتَحَايِسَانِ [two similar letters] has a sukoon

Then make إدغام (merge) as in: ﴿قُلْ رَبِّ﴾ and ﴿بَلْ لَا﴾; and make clear without any merging:

51	فِي يَوْمٍ مَع: قَالُوا وَهُمْ، وَقُلْ نَعَمْ	سَبِّحْهُ، لَا تُزِعْ قُلُوبَ، فَلْتَقَمَّ
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51. [the ياء in] ﴿فِي يَوْمٍ﴾ together with [the واو in] ﴿قَالُوا وَهُمْ﴾, [the لام in] ﴿قُلْ نَعَمْ﴾,

[and also make clear with no idghaam these letters which have close articulation points] ﴿سَبِّحْهُ﴾,

﴿فَالْتَقَمَهُ﴾ and ﴿لَا تُزِعْ قُلُوبَنَا﴾.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> The letters that are close in articulation point that one needs to be careful to pronounce clearly with no merging (idghaam) are: the حاء and هاء in: ﴿سَبِّحْهُ﴾, العين and القاف in ﴿لَا تُزِعْ قُلُوبَنَا﴾, and اللام and التاء in ﴿فَالْتَقَمَهُ﴾.

(بَابُ الضَّادِ وَالظَّاءِ) Chapter the الظَّاءِ and the الضَّادِ

52	وَالضَّادَ بِاسْتِطَالَةٍ وَمَخْرَجٍ	مَيِّزٍ مِنَ الظَّاءِ، وَكُلُّهَا تَجِي
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52. And the الضَّادِ with (the characteristic of) الاستِطَالَة and its articulation point, is distinguished from the الظَّاءِ, and all of them [all the الظَّاءِ that occur in the Qur'an] are mentioned as follows:

53	فِي: الظَّنِّ ظِلَّ الظُّهْرِ عَظْمُ الحِيفِ	أَيْقِظُ وَأَنْظُرُ عَظْمُ ظَهْرِ اللَّفْظِ
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53. In [the words] الظَّنِّ , ظِلَّ , الظُّهْرِ , عَظْمُ , الحِيفِ ,

, اللَّفْظِ , ظَهْرٍ , عَظْمٍ , أَنْظُرُ , أَيْقِظُ

54	ظَاهِرٌ لَظَى شَوْاطِ كَظْمٍ ظَلَمًا	أَغْلَظُ ظَلَامَ ظُفْرِ انْتِظَرِ ظَمًا
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, ظَلَمًا , كَظْمٍ , شَوْاطِ , لَظَى , ظَاهِرِ . 54.

, ظَمًا , انْتِظَرِ , ظُفْرِ , ظَلَامِ , أَعْلَظُ

55	أَطْفَرَ ظَنًّا كَيْفَ جَا وَعِظَ سَوَى	عَضِينَ ظَلَّ النَّحْلِ زُحْرَفٍ سَوَا
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55. أَطْفَرَ , ظَنًّا , however it occurs [meaning wherever and in whatever form each of these words occur in

the Qur'an, i.e. with attached pronouns], and (the word) عِظُ except,

(الظَّاءِ meaning both written with the word) ظَلَّ in سورة النَّحْلِ and (ظَلَّ) in سورة الزُّحْرَفِ are the same, (the word) عَضِينَ

56	وَوَلَّتْ ظَلْتُمْ، وَيُرُومُ ظَلُّوا	كَالْحِجْرِ، ظَلَّتْ شَعْرًا نَظَلُّ
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ظَلُّوا (the word) in سورة الرُّومِ , and in ظَلْتُمْ , ظَلَّتْ . 56.

The same (word is found) in سورة الحِجْرِ , (the word) ظَلَّتْ as well as نَظَلُّ in سورة الشُّعْرَاءِ ,

يُظَلَّلْنَ مَحْطُورًا مَعَ الْمُحْتَطِرِ	وَكُنْتَ فَظًّا، وَجَمِيعَ النَّظْرِ	57
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57. الْمُحْتَطِرِ [the word] together with مَحْطُورًا , يُظَلَّلْنَ .

النَّظْرُ and all [forms and derivatives of the word] كُنْتَ فَظًّا

إِلَّا ب: وَيَلْ هَلْ، وَأُولَى نَاصِرَهُ	وَالْعَيْظُ لَا الرَّعْدُ وَهُودٌ فَاصِرَهُ	58
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58. Except in وَيَلْ (meaning سورة المطففين) هَلْ (meaning سورة الإنسان), the first نَاصِرَهُ (it occurs in (سورة القيامة) the first one is read with a ضاد whereas the second is read نَاطِرَةً,

And (the word) الْعَيْظُ not the one in سورة الرَّعْدُ and هُودٌ is shortened (to a ضاد) <sup>9</sup>,

وَالْحَطُّ لَا الْحَضُّ عَلَى الطَّعَامِ	وَفِي ظَنِينِ الْخِلَافِ سَامِي	59
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59. (The word) الْحَطُّ not the one in الْحَضُّ عَلَى طَّعَامِ [not the ض],

and the difference (in recitation) concerning (the word) ظَنِينِ is sublime.<sup>10</sup>

وَإِنْ تَلَاقِيَا الْبَيَانَ لِأَرْبَم:	أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ، يَعِضُ الظَّالِمُ	60
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60. And when the two (letters i.e. the الضَّاد and the الظَّاء) meet it is necessary to make clear and distinct [the articulation points for both letters],

[as demonstrated in the words] يَعِضُ الظَّالِمُ and أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ

وَاضْطَرُّ مَعَ وَعَظْتَ مَعَ أَفْضُتُمْ	وَصَفَّ هَا: جِبَاهُهُمْ عَلَيْهِمْ	61
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61. And in (the following words) أَضْطَرُّ , وَعَظْتَ together with أَفْضُتُمْ ,

And distinguish the هَاءِ in عَلَيْهِمْ and جِبَاهُهُمْ .

<sup>9</sup> The difference between the letters ض and ط is the long stick on the ط , so the shortening refers to the lack of the "stick".

<sup>10</sup> In some of the different qira'at the word بظنين in ayah 24 of surah At-Takweer is read with a بظنين -ظاء

(بَابُ النَّونِ وَالْمِيمِ الْمُشَدَّدَتَيْنِ وَالْمِيمِ السَّاكِنَةِ)

The ن and م with a Shaddah and الميم السَّاكِنَة

62	وَأَظْهَرِ الْغُنَّةَ مِنْ نُونٍ وَمِنْ	مِيمٍ إِذَا مَا شُدِّدَا، وَأَخْفِيَنَّ
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62. Make clear the ghunnah of the نُون and

الميم when they occur with a shaddah; and read with الإخفاء:

63	الْمِيمَ إِنْ تَسَكَّنَ بَعْنَةً لَدَى	بَاءٍ عَلَى الْمُخْتَارِ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْأَدَا
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63. the الميم when it is has a sukoon and meets the

(letter) الباء according to the preferred view of the scholars [of Qur'anic recitation].

64	وَأَظْهَرْنَهَا عِنْدَ بَاقِي الْأَحْرَفِ	وَاحْذَرْ لَدَى وَاوٍ وَفَا أَنْ تَخْتَفِيَ
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64. And make الإظهار (meaning make the الميم clear and obvious if it follows) any of the remaining letters, (meaning all the letters except الميم and الباء)

and be careful not to make الإخفاء (of الميم الساكنة) when it meets [is followed by] the letters الواو and الفاء.

## (بَابُ أَحْكَامِ النُّونِ السَّاكِنَةِ وَالتَّنْوِينِ)

### The Chapter on the Rules of النُّونِ السَّاكِنَةِ and التَّنْوِينِ

وَاحْكُمُ تَنْوِينِ وَنُونِ يُلْفَى:	إِظْهَارًا، ادْغَامًا، وَقَلْبًا، إِخْفًا	65
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65. The rules for the النُّونِ السَّاكِنَةِ and التَّنْوِينِ consist of:

الإِظْهَار (clear and obvious), الإِدْغَام (merging), الْقَلْب (change) and الإِخْفَاء (hide).

فَعِنْدَ حَرْفِ الْحَلْقِ أَظْهَرُ، وَادْغِمْ	فِي اللَّامِ وَالرَّاءِ لَا بَغْنَةَ لَزِمَ	66
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66. Upon meeting the letters of throat make الإِظْهَار [meaning make clear the النُّونِ السَّاكِنَةِ and التَّنْوِينِ]; and make الإِدْغَام

[meaning merge the النُّونِ السَّاكِنَةِ and التَّنْوِينِ] when followed by the letters اللَّامِ and الرَّاءِ without عُنَّة [meaning nasalized sound] a required (merging).

وَأَدْغِمَنَّ بَغْنَةً فِي: يَوْمُنْ	إِلَّا بِكَلِمَةٍ ك: دُنْيَا عَنُونُوا	67
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67. And make الإِدْغَام (of the النُّونِ السَّاكِنَةِ and التَّنْوِينِ) with a عُنَّة into (the letters of the group) "يَوْمُنْ", except when within a single word as in: دُنْيَا and عَنُونَا.

وَالْقَلْبُ عِنْدَ الْبَاءِ بِغْنَةٍ، كَذَا	لَاخْفًا لَدَى بَاقِيِ الْحُرُوفِ أَخْذَا	68
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68. <sup>11</sup> الْقَلْب (which means change) is applied when it (the النُّونِ السَّاكِنَةِ and التَّنْوِينِ) meets the letter الْبَاء with a عُنَّة; <sup>12</sup>

and likewise is الإِخْفَاء (hiding) is applied with the remaining letters [meaning the letters remaining after taking out the letters of الإِظْهَار (clear and obvious), الإِدْغَام (merging), and الْقَلْب (change)].

<sup>11</sup> It also called iqlaab; either term is acceptable.

<sup>12</sup> In the iqlaab or qalb, the noon as-saakinah or tanween changes into a meem saakinah, and read with a ghunnah.

## ( بَابُ الْمَدِّ ) The Lengthening Chapter

وَالْمَدُّ لَازِمٌ، وَوَاجِبٌ أَتَى	وَجَائِزٌ، وَهُوَ وَقَصْرٌ تَبَتَا
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69. The **المدّ** (lengthening) occurs as **لازم** (compulsory), **واجب** (required)

And **جائز** (allowed) and both (the lengthening) and shortening have been affirmed [in the allowed or **جائز** lengthening].

فَالِازِمٌ إِنْ جَاءَ بَعْدَ حَرْفِ مَدٍّ	سَاكِنٌ حَالِيْنِ، وَبِالطُّوْلِ يُمَدُّ
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70. The **اللازم** (compulsory) is when after a **حرف مدّ** (medd letter)<sup>13</sup>

there is a **ساكن** in both states (i.e. while continuing reading or stopping) and is lengthened for six counts (**الطُّول**).

وَوَاجِبٌ: إِنْ جَاءَ قَبْلَ هَمْزَةٍ	مُتَّصِلًا إِنْ جُمِعَا بِكَلِمَةٍ
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71. The **الواجب** [required lengthening] is when it (the **حرف المدّ** or medd letter) comes before a hamzah, joined (meaning a medd letter is followed immediately by a hamzah) if they are together in one word.

وَجَائِزٌ: إِذَا أَتَى مُنْفَصِلًا	أَوْ عَرَضَ السُّكُونُ وَقَفًّا مُسَجَّلًا
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72. The **الجائز** [allowed lengthening] is when it occurs separately (meaning when the medd letter and the hamzah meet but in two different words).<sup>14</sup>

or (another type of lengthening when) stopping on a phrase due to a temporary sukoon (**مد عارض**).

<sup>13</sup> The “medd” letters or **حروف المدّ** are: the alif preceded by a fathah, the ya’ saakinah preceded by a kasrah, and the waw saakinah preceded by a dhammah. Anytime any of these three letters occur under these conditions, it is a “medd” letter, which means a lengthened letter.

<sup>14</sup> This medd (lengthening) occurs when the **حرف المدّ** is the last letter of the first word and the hamzah is the first letter of the second word.



## The Chapter on Knowing the Stops and Starts (بَابُ مَعْرِفَةِ الْوَقْفِ وَالْإِبْتِدَاءِ)

73	وَبَعْدَ تَجْوِيدِكَ لِلْحُرُوفِ	لَأَبْدُ مِنْ مَعْرِفَةِ الْوُقُوفِ
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73. And after (having the knowledge of) the tajweed of the letters,

It is without doubt necessary to have the knowledge of the stops

74	وَالْإِبْتِدَاءِ وَهِيَ تُقْسَمُ إِذْنَ	ثَلَاثَةً تَامٌ وَكَافٍ وَحَسَنٌ
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74. and the starts. And they (meaning the stops and starts ) are thus divided into

three (categories): تَامٌ (complete stop/start), كَافٍ (sufficient stop/start) and حَسَنٌ (good stop/start) .

75	وَهِيَ لِمَا تَمَّ فَإِنْ لَمْ يُوجَدِ	تَعَلَّقَ أَوْ كَانَ مَعْنَى _ فَابْتَدَى
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75. They (all three) refer to what is complete (a stop that is complete in meaning), then if there be no attachment (to what comes after it in meaning or grammar then this stop is وقف تام

or (when) there is an attachment in meaning (this type of stop is وقف كافي, then start (with what follows).

76	فَالتَّامُ، فَالْكَافِي، وَلَفْظًا: فَامْنَعْنُ	إِلَّا رُؤُوسَ الْآيِ جَوِّزُ فَالْحَسَنُ
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76. The complete التام [stop]<sup>15</sup> and الكافي –the sufficient [stop]<sup>16</sup>, and in grammar [if there is an attachment to what comes after in meaning and grammar], then it is forbidden (to start with what follows),

Except when stopping at the end of an aayah then it is allowed (to start with the beginning of the next aayah). For then it is الحسن<sup>17</sup>

<sup>15</sup> The complete stop (التام) is the stop that has no attachment to what comes after in meaning or grammar.

<sup>16</sup> The sufficient stop (الكافي) is attached to what comes after in meaning, but not in grammar. The rule for these two stops (the complete stop and the sufficient stop) is that it is allowed to stop and then start with that which comes next.

<sup>17</sup> The rule for الحسن is that it is good to stop on it, but not good to start on what follows it except if the occurs to be at the end of an aayah then it is allowed to start with what follows, because stopping at the end of an aayah is sunnah.

77	وَعَيْرُ مَا تَمَّ: فَبَيْحٌ، وَلَهُ	أَلْوَقْفُ مُضْطَرًا، وَيَبْدَا قَبْلَهُ
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77. That which is not complete is repulsive (فَبَيْحٌ) [stop],

And there is the compelled (or forced)<sup>18</sup> stop for which the reciter should start [afterwards] with what preceded it.

78	وَلَيْسَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ مِنْ وَقْفٍ يَجِبُ	وَلَا حَرَامٍ غَيْرُ مَا لَهُ سَبَبٌ
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78. There does not exist in the Qur'an a stop that is necessary nor a stop that is prohibited except for a reason (for its prohibition).

The Chapter on the [words written] Separated and Joined (بَابُ الْمَقْطُوعِ وَالْمَوْصُولِ)

79	وَاعْرِفْ لِمَقْطُوعٍ وَمَوْصُولٍ وَتَا	فِي الْمُصْحَفِ الْإِمَامِ فِيمَا قَدْ آتَى
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79. Know the الْمُقْطُوعِ [those written separately as two different words] and the الْمُوَصُولِ [those words written as one word] and the التاء (the female هاء which is written as ت)

In the Qur'anic copy of the Imam (referring to the Uthmani script) in what follows.

80	فَاقْطَعْ بِعَشْرِ كَلِمَاتٍ أَنْ لَا	مَعَ مَلَجًا وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
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80. Separate in ten words "أَنْ لَا" (meaning the words are written separately as two words in ten places which are): with مَلَجًا<sup>19</sup>, إِلَّا<sup>20</sup>, لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا<sup>20</sup>,

81	وَتَعْبُدُوا يَاسِينَ ثَانِي هُودَ لَا	يُشْرِكْنَ تُشْرِكُ يَدْخُلْنَ تَعْلُوا عَلَى
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81. سورة هُودَ (aayah 26) and the second place in تَعْبُدُوا in سورة يَاسِينَ (aayah 70),

تَعْلُوا عَلَى<sup>23</sup>, يَدْخُلْنَ<sup>22</sup>, تُشْرِكُ<sup>21</sup>, (سورة الْمُتَمَتِّعِينَ) يُشْرِكْنَ<sup>23</sup>,

<sup>18</sup> Some reasons for a compelled or forced stop are sneezing, coughing, or an unanticipated running out of breath.

<sup>19</sup> سورة التَّوْبَةِ : 118

<sup>20</sup> سورة هُودَ : 14

<sup>21</sup> سورة الحج : 26

<sup>22</sup> سورة الفَلَم : 24

<sup>23</sup> سورة الدُّخَان : 19

82	أَنْ لَا يَقُولُوا لَا أَقُولَ إِنْ مَا	بِالرَّعْدِ وَالْمَقْشُوحِ صِلَ وَعَنْ مَا
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82. أَنْ لَا يَقُولُوا 24, لَا أَقُولُ 25 ; and (separate the words) "إِنْ مَا" [with a kasrah on the hamzah]

in سورة الرَّعْدِ (ayah 40), 26 and join the "أَنْ مَا" with a فَتْحَة (on the hamzah) 27; and (the words) "عَنْ مَا":

83	نُهِوا أَقْطَعُوا مِنْ مَا بِرُومِ وَالنِّسَاءِ	خُلْفُ الْمُنَافِقِينَ أَمْ مَنْ أَسَسَا
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83. separate in نُهِوا 28 (and write separately) "مِنْ مَا" in سورة الرُّومِ: 28 and النِّسَاءِ:25

and there is a difference [in the copies of the Qur'an as to whether the word "مِنْ مَا" is written

or in سورة الْمُنَافِقِينَ 10 (and separate) "أَمْ مَنْ" in أسَسَ 29 (as well as in)

84	فُصِّلَتِ النِّسَاءُ وَذُبِحَ حَيْثُ مَا	وَأَنْ لَمْ الْمَقْشُوحِ كَسْرُ إِنْ مَا
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84. سورة النَّسَاءِ (ayah 109) and سورة النَّسَاءِ (ayah 40), سورة فَصَّلَتْ 84. (and separate)

"حَيْثُ مَا" 30

with a فَتْحَة (on the hamzah) 31, and (write separate) "إِنْ مَا" with the كَسْرَة (on the hamzah)

85	الْأَنْعَامِ وَالْمَقْشُوحِ يَدْعُونَ مَعَا	وَخُلْفُ الْأَنْفَالِ وَنَحْلٍ وَقَعَا
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85. In سورة الْأَنْعَامِ (ayah 134) and (separate) "أَنْ مَا" with the فَتْحَة (on the hamzah) in يَدْعُونَ both of them; 32

It differs 33 in سورة الْأَنْفَالِ : 41 and سورة النَّحْلِ : 95.

86	وَكُلٌّ مَا سَأَلْتُمُوهُ وَاخْتَلِفَ	رُدُّوا كَذَا فَلَنْ يَنْسَمَا وَالْوَصْلُ صِيفٌ
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24 سورة الأعراف : 169 and in ayah 105 for لَا أَقُولُ in the same surah

25 There is one place not mentioned in the poem in which there is a difference in the copies of the Qur'an as to whether the word "أَنْ لَا" is written separately or joined [ألا] which is in سورة الأنبياء. All the remaining places the word "أَنْ لَا" are written joined.

26 All the remaining places the words "إِنْ مَا" are written joined together: إِمَّا

27 These two words are always written joined (موصولة) as أَمَّا.

28 سورة الأعراف : 177

29 سورة التَّوْبَةِ : 109

30 These two words occur only two times in the Quran, both in surah Al-Baqarah, and both times they are written as two separate words.

31 These two words are written as two separate words wherever they occur in the Quran.

32 Meaning in سورة الْحَجِّ : 62 and سورة لُقْمَانَ : 30.

33 There is a difference in the different copies of the Qur'an as to whether "أَنْ مَا" is written joined or separately in the words in the ayaat that follow.

86. And [separate in writing] "كُلَّ مَا" <sup>34</sup> and it differs <sup>35</sup>

in رُدُّوْا <sup>36</sup> and likewise (there is a difference as regards to the words) بِئْسَ مَا <sup>37</sup> and (the places where the words "بئس ما" are written) joined are as follows:

خَلَفْتُمُونِي وَاشْتَرَوْا فِي مَا أَقْطَعَا:	87
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87. <sup>38</sup> خَلَفْتُمُونِي and <sup>39</sup> اشْتَرَوْا. Separate (the words) "بئس ما" <sup>40</sup>, <sup>41</sup> أُوحِيَ in <sup>42</sup> اشْتَهَتْ and both <sup>43</sup> "يَبْلُوكُمْ",

ثَانِي فَعَلْنَ وَقَعَتْ رُومٌ كِيلاً	88
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88. The second <sup>44</sup> فَعَلْنَ, also in <sup>44</sup> وَقَعَتْ (61: سورة الواقعة) and in <sup>44</sup> رُومٌ (28: سورة الرُّوم),

both places in <sup>44</sup> تَنْزِيلُ (30: سورة الزُّمَر) and in <sup>44</sup> شُعْرَاءُ (147: سورة الشعراء) and join what is besides these (occurrences).

فَأَيْنَمَا كَالنَّحْلِ صِلٍ وَمُخْتَلِفٌ	89
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<sup>34</sup> : 34 سورة إبراهيم

<sup>35</sup> The difference is in the different copies of the Qur'an as to whether the words "كُلَّ مَا" are written joined as one word or separately as two words.

<sup>36</sup> : 91 سورة النساء. There are three other places which are not mentioned in this poem that are written differently in the various copies of the Qur'an for the word "كُلَّ مَا". Another scholar, Sheikh Ibraheem As-Samanoodiyy wrote in the following lines explaining further:

وَكُلَّمَا سَأَلْتُمُوهُ فَصَلَّتْ وَخَلْفُ جَا رُدُّوْا وَالْقِي دَخَلَتْ

Which means: And (separate) "كُلَّ مَا" in <sup>34</sup> (سورة إبراهيم) and there is a difference (in the various copies of the Qur'an as to the word "كُلَّ مَا" being written separately or joined) in <sup>44</sup> (سورة المؤمنون) and (the word) رُدُّوْا in <sup>91</sup> (سورة النساء) and (the word) الْقِي in <sup>8</sup> (سورة الملوك) and (the word) دَخَلَتْ in <sup>28</sup> (سورة الأعراف)

<sup>37</sup> : 93 سورة البقرة in

<sup>38</sup> : 150 سورة الأعراف in

<sup>39</sup> : 90 سورة البقرة in

<sup>40</sup> : 165 سورة الأنعام in

<sup>41</sup> : 14 سورة التُّور in

<sup>42</sup> : 102 سورة الأنبياء in

<sup>43</sup> Meaning in <sup>48</sup> (سورة المائدة) and <sup>240</sup> (سورة الأنعام).

<sup>44</sup> The second place where this word comes in <sup>240</sup> (سورة البقرة).

89. Join "أَيْنَمَا"<sup>45</sup> as in سورة النَّحْلِ :76 (join as well) and there is a difference (in the copies of the Quran)<sup>46</sup> described in سورة الشُّعْرَاء : 42, سورة الأَخْرَاب : 61 and سورة النَّسَاء :78.

90	وَصِلْ فَإِلْمٌ هُوْدٌ أَلَّنْ نَجْعَلْ	نَجْمَعُ كَيْلًا تَحْزُنُوا تَأْسُوا عَلَيَّ
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90. Join "إِلْمٌ" in سورة هُود (ayah 14), <sup>47</sup> أَلَّنْ يُجْعَلْ ,

<sup>50</sup> تَأْسُوا عَلَيَّ , <sup>49</sup> تَحْزُنُوا : لِكَيْلًا (also join) <sup>48</sup> نَجْمَعُ

91	حَجَّ عَلَيْكَ حَرْجٌ وَقَطَعُهُمْ	عَنْ مَنْ يَشَاءُ مَنْ تَوَلَّى يَوْمَ هُمْ
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91. As well as [كَيْلًا] in سورة الْحَجَّ , in عَلَيْكَ حَرْجٌ <sup>51</sup>. And separate [in writing]

<sup>53</sup> "يَوْمَ هُمْ" (separate) and (separate) "عَنْ مَنْ" in سورة النَّجْم :29 and "عَنْ مَنْ" <sup>52</sup> يَشَاءُ in "عَنْ مَنْ".

92	وَمَالٍ هَذَا، وَالَّذِينَ، هَوْلًا	تَحِينٌ : فِي الإِمَامِ صِلِ وَوَهْلًا
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92. (And write separately the words) <sup>54</sup> "مَالٍ هَذَا" , <sup>55</sup> (مَالِ الَّذِينَ) الَّذِينَ and هَوْلًا (مَالِ هَوْلًا) <sup>56</sup>

(The word) <sup>57</sup> "ولات حين" is forbidden to pronounce according to the Imam as joined into one word.

93	وَوَزَنُوهُمْ، وَكَالُوهُمْ صِلِ	كَذَا مِنْ: أَلْ، وَيَا وَهْلًا لَا تَفْصِلِ
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<sup>45</sup> 115: سورة البقرة

<sup>46</sup> as to أَيْنَمَا written as two words or one

<sup>47</sup> 48: سورة الكهف

<sup>48</sup> 3: سورة القيامة in أَلَّنْ

<sup>49</sup> 153: سورة آل عمران

<sup>50</sup> 23: سورة الحديد in لِكَيْلًا

<sup>51</sup> 50: سورة الأخراب

<sup>52</sup> 43: سورة النور

<sup>53</sup> 14: سورة الداريات and 16: سورة غافر

<sup>54</sup> 8: سورة الفرقان and in سورة الكهف 49: In

<sup>55</sup> 36: سورة المعارج

<sup>56</sup> 78: سورة النساء

<sup>57</sup> 3: سورة ص

93. Join (the words in writing) “وَرْتُوهُمْ” and “كَالْوَهُمْ”<sup>58</sup>

And similarly (join) “أَل” , “يَا” and “هَا” do not separate (these from what comes after).<sup>59</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> both in سورة الْمُطَفِّفِينَ 3:

<sup>59</sup> Meaning it is not allowed to separate these words or letters in pronunciation from the words they are joined to in the writing of the mushaf. For example the word الأرض there is ال followed by the noun أرض. It is not allowed to start on this word as: أرض without the attached ال , we can only read this as one connected word: الأرض.

(بَابُ التَّاءَاتِ)

The Chapter on the التَّاءَاتِ

94	وَرَحِمَتْ الزُّخْرُفِ بِالتَّاءِ زَبْرَهُ	الأعرافِ رُومِ هُودِ كَافِ َ البَقْرَةَ
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94. (The word) **“رَحِمَتْ”** in سورة الزُّخْرُفِ (two places)<sup>60</sup> is written [ in the Uthmani script] with an open "ة / ة" (meaning "ت" and not with a هاء like "ة / ة")

(and likewise in) سورة البَقْرَةَ and (2:سورة مريم) كَافِ, 73: سورة هُودِ, 50: سورة الرُّومِ, 56: سورة الأعرافِ (and likewise in)

95	نِعْمَتُهَا ثَلَاثُ نَحْلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ	مَعَا أَخْيِرَاتٍ عَقُودُ الثَّانِ هَمَّ
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95. (Also written with a تَاءِ is the word) **“نِعْمَتٌ”**<sup>61</sup> and the last three (places) in سورة النَّحْلِ :72, 63, 114 and the last two (places) in سورة إِبْرَاهِيمِ :28, 34.

and the second (place) in سورة العُمُودِ (i.e. سورة المَائِدَةِ :11, where it is mentioned with the word) **“هَمَّ”**

96	لُقْمَانُ ثُمَّ فَاطِرٌ كَالطُّورِ	عِمْرَانَ لَعْنَتَ بِهَا وَالنُّورِ
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96. (Likewise the word **“نِعْمَتٌ”** ) in سورة لُقْمَانَ :31, then in سورة فَاطِرٍ :3 as is the case with سورة الطُّورِ :29;

and سورة آل عِمْرَانَ :61 (meaning آل عِمْرَانَ **“لَعْنَتٌ”** ) (also written with a تَاءِ ) and سورة آل عِمْرَانَ : 103 and سورة النُّورِ :8 and in سورة النُّورِ :8

97	وَأَمْرَاتٌ يُوسُفَ عِمْرَانَ الْقَصَصِ	تَحْرِيمِ مَعْصِيَتِ بِقَدْ سَمِعَ يُخَصِّصَ
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97. And (also written with a تَاءِ ) **“أَمْرَاتٌ”** in سورة يُوسُفَ (in two places aayah 30 and 51), سورة الْقَصَصِ :9, سورة آل عِمْرَانَ :35

and سورة التَّحْرِيمِ (in three places in aayah 10 and 11), And (also written with a تَاءِ ) **“مَعْصِيَتٌ”** in سورة المِجَادِلَةِ :8 and 9.

<sup>60</sup> سورة الزُّخْرُفِ : 32

<sup>61</sup> سورة البَقْرَةَ in meaning :231

كُلًّا، وَالْأَنْفَالِ وَأُخْرَى غَافِرٍ	شَجَرَتِ الدُّخَانِ سُنَّتْ فَاطِرٍ	98
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98. And (also written with a تاء ) "شَجَرَتِ" in سورة الدُّخَانِ :43, all (of the words) "سُنَّتْ" in سورة فَاطِرٍ , (ayah 58) of سورة الأنفَالِ and the last (occurrence) in سورة غَافِرٍ :85.

فَطَّرْتُ بِقِيَّتِ وَأَبْنَتُ وَكَلِمَتُ	فُرَّتْ عَيْنِ جَنَّتْ فِي وَقَعْتُ	99
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99. And (also written with a تاء ) "فُرَّتْ عَيْنِ"<sup>62</sup> and "جَنَّتْ" in وَقَعْتُ (i.e. سورة الْوَاقِعَةِ .), (87):

"كَلِمَتُ" and "أَبْنَتُ"<sup>65</sup> , "بَقِيَّتِ"<sup>64</sup> , "فَطَّرْتُ"<sup>63</sup>

جَمَعًا وَفَرْدًا فِيهِ بِالتَّاءِ عُرِفَ	أَوْسَطَ الْأَعْرَافِ وَكُلُّ مَا اخْتَلَفَ	100
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100. In the middle of سورة الْأَعْرَافِ (ayah 137), and all that on which there is difference (in the copies of the Qur'an) in terms of being plural or singular is known to be (written) with a تاء .

<sup>62</sup> in سورة الْقَصَصِ :40

<sup>63</sup> in سورة الرُّؤْمِ :30

<sup>64</sup> in سورة هُودِ :86

<sup>65</sup> in سورة التَّحْرِيمِ :12



The Hamzah Al-Wasl Chapter (بَابُ هَمْزِ الْوَصْلِ)

101	وَأَبْدَأُ بِهَمْزِ الْوَصْلِ مِنْ فِعْلِ بَضَمٍ	إِنْ كَانَ ثَالِثُ مِنَ الْفِعْلِ يُضَمُّ
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101. Start on the hamzah al-wasl (at the beginning of a verb) with a ضَمَّةٌ if the third letter of the verb has a ضَمَّةٌ

102	وَأَكْسِرُهُ حَالَ الْكَسْرِ وَالْفَتْحِ وَفِي	لِاسْمَاءٍ غَيْرِ اللَّامِ كَسْرَهَا وَفِي
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102. And (start the هَمْزَةٌ وَصْلٍ) with a kasrah (when the third letter of the verb has) a كَسْرَةٌ or فَتْحَةٌ . and in the الْأَسْمَاءِ (i.e. nouns) other than the اللَّامِ (i.e. other than those starting with the definite article "أَلٌ") start it (the hamzah al-wasl) with a kasrah , and in:

103	ابْنٍ مَعَ ابْنَةِ امْرِئٍ وَانْتَيْنِ	وَأَمْرَأَةٍ وَاسْمٍ مَعَ انْتَيْنِ
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103. (and start the irregular nouns also with a كَسْرَةٌ and they are:) ابْنِ, together with ابْنَةُ, امْرِئٍ, انْتَيْنِ, ابْنِ, together with انْتَيْنِ مَعَ اسْمٍ, امْرَأَةٌ .

Stopping on the Ends of Words Chapter (بَابُ الْوَقْفِ عَلَى أَوَاخِرِ الْكَلِمِ)

104	وَحَازِرِ الْوَقْفِ بِكُلِّ الْحَرَكَةِ	إِلَّا إِذَا رُمْتَ فَبَعْضُ الْحَرَكَةِ
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104. Beware of stopping with a full vowel  
except if you are applying the رُوم then (pronounce) a portion of the vowel

105	إِلَّا يَفْتَحِ أَوْ يَنْصِبِ وَأَشْمِ	إِشَارَةً بِالضَّمِّ فِي رَفْعٍ وَضَمِّ
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105. Except ( meaning you are not allowed to stop with the رُوم) on the فَتْحَة or its مَنْصُوب ; and apply الإِشْتِمَامُ

[by] showing a ضَمَّة (of the lips) in the case of (the last letter having a) الرَّفْع or ضَمَّة.

106	وَقَدْ تَقَضَى نَظْمِي الْمُقَدَّمَةَ	مِنِّي لِقَارِي الْقُرْآنِ تَقْدِمَةً
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106. My poem of this introduction has come to an end

from me to the recitor of the Quran I give (this poem) as a present.

107	[أَبْيَاتُهَا قَافٌ وَزَايٌ فِي الْعَدَدِ	مَنْ يُحْسِنِ التَّجْوِيدَ يَطْفُرُ بِالرَّشْدِ] <sup>66</sup>
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107. Its verses are قَاف (i.e. a hundred) and زَاي (i.e. seven) in number,<sup>67</sup>

whosoever beautifies recitation with التَّجْوِيدَ will truly gain true guidance.

<sup>66</sup> The two lines that are in red and in brackets (107 and 109) are additions by some scholars and are not found in the original manthoomah (learning poem).

<sup>67</sup> The Arabs before had the custom of representing numbers with letters.

(أَبْجَدُ هَوَزٌ حُطِّي كُلُّمَنْ سَعَفَصَ قَرَشَتْ تَصَحَدُ صَطْفَعُ)

The letter	Its no.	The letter	Its no.	The letter	Its no.	The letter	Its no.
أ	1	ح	8	س	60	ت	400
ب	2	ط	9	ع	70	ث	500
ج	3	ي	10	ف	80	خ	600
د	4	ك	20	ص	90	ذ	700
هـ	5	ل	30	ق	100	ض	800
و	6	م	40	ر	200	ظ	900

ثُمَّ الصَّلَاةُ بَعْدُ وَالسَّلَامُ	وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ لَهَا خِتَامٌ	108
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108. “All Praise is due to Allah” for the conclusion to it (this poem) as well

And thereafter the peace and blessings be:

[وَصَحْبِهِ وَتَابِعِي مِنْوَالِهِ]	[عَلَى النَّبِيِّ الْمُصْطَفَى وَآلِهِ]	109
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109. On the chosen Prophet ﷺ, his family, and his companions, and those who follow his example.

تَبَيَّنَات (some other tajweed rules from other scholars)

### (إِتْمَامُ الْحَرَكَاتِ) Completion of Vowels

من العلامة المقرئ شهاب الدين أحمد بن بدر الدين بن إبراهيم الطيبي الشافعي الدمشقي

1	وَكُلُّ مَضْمُومٍ فَلَنْ يَتِمَّ	إِلَّا بِضَمِّ الشَّقَتَيْنِ ضَمًّا
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1. Every (letter which has a) dhammah is not complete except by circling of the two lips, a complete circle.

2	وَذُو انْخِفَاضٍ بِانْخِفَاضٍ لِلْفَمِ	يَتِمُّ وَالْمَفْتُوحُ بِالْفَتْحِ أَفْهَمَ
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2. And (similarly) the انخفاض (kasrah) is by lowering of the jaw completely; and the فتحة is by opening of the mouth, therefore understand this.

3	إِذِ الْخُرُوفُ إِنْ تَكُنْ مُحَرَّكَةً	يَشْرِكُهَا مَخْرَجُ أَصْلِ الْحَرَكَةِ
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3. If the letters have a vowel on them, then associated along with it (vowel) is the original articulation point of that vowel.

4	أَيُّ مَخْرَجِ الْوَاوِ وَمَخْرَجِ الْأَلْفِ	وَالْيَاءِ فِي مَخْرَجِهَا الَّذِي عُرِفَ
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4. meaning the articulation points for the الواو [for the dhammah] and articulation point for the الألف [the fathah]

And the الياء [for the kasrah] from its articulation point that is known.

5	فَإِنْ تَرَى الْقَارِئَ لَنْ تَنْطَبِقَا	شِفَاهُهُ بِالضَّمِّ كُنْ مُحَقِّقًا
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5. If you see any recitor not applying his lips with the الضمة , as it should be complete and accurate;

6	بِأَنَّهُ مُنْتَقِصٌ مَا ضَمًّا	وَالْوَاجِبُ النُّطْقُ بِهِ مُتَمًّا
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6. Because his الضمة is incomplete

And it is required to pronounce it completely.

7	كَذَاكَ ذُو فَتْحٍ وَذُو كَسْرِ يَجِبُ	إِتْمَامُ كُلِّ مِنْهُمَا أَفْهَمُهُ تَصِيبُ
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7. Similarly it is a requirement for the فتحة and the ضمة.

to complete (the vowel for) each one of them. Understand this to achieve correctness (in recitation).

## (مَرَاتِبُ التَّفْخِيمِ لِحُرُوفِ الإِسْتِعْلَاءِ)

The levels of التَّفْخِيمِ for the letters of الإِسْتِعْلَاءِ

من العلامة الشيخ محمد بن أحمد بن عبد الله, الشهير بالمتولي

1	ثُمَّ الْمَفْخَمَاتُ عَنْهُمْ آتِيَةٌ	عَلَى مَرَاتِبٍ ثَلَاثٍ وَهِيَ
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1. Then the vealized (letters of tafkheem) ones come  
at the three levels and they are:

2	مَفْتُوحَهَا مَضْمُومُهَا مَكْسُورُهَا	وَتَابِعٌ مَا قَبْلَهُ سَاكِنُهَا
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2. The one with a فتحة, then the dhammah, then the kasrah,  
And the saakin [vowelless] follows what preceded it.

3	فَمَا أَتَى مِنْ قَبْلِهِ مِنْ حَرَكَةٍ	فَأَفْرِضْهُ مُشْكَلاً بِتِلْكَ الْحَرَكَةِ
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3. So what came before it in a vowel

Then assume for it that vowel (preceding it-as far as rank of tafkheem) .

4	وَقِيلَ بَلْ مَفْتُوحُهَا مَعَ الْأَلِفِ	وَبَعْدَهُ الْمَفْتُوحُ مِنْ دُونِ أَلِفٍ
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4. And it is said, “No, they are: (the ranks) the fathah (فتحة) followed by an alif  
And after it is a fathah (فتحة) without an alif.

5	مَضْمُومُهَا سَاكِنُهَا مَكْسُورُهَا	فَهَذِهِ خَمْسٌ أَتَاكَ ذِكْرُهَا
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5. The one with the dhammah (ضمة), the vowelless (ساكن), then one with the kasrah (كسرة)  
So that is five, its mention came to you.”

6	فَهِيَ وَإِنْ تَكُنْ بِأَدْنَى مَنْزِلَةٍ	فَخِيَمَةٌ قَطَعًا مِنَ الْمُسْتَقِيلَةِ
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6. And if it is in the lowest level,

7. It has tafkheem, cut off from istifal (استفال) [lowering of the tongue].

7	فَلَا يُقَالُ إِنَّهَا رَقِيقَةٌ	كَضِدِّهَا تِلْكَ هِيَ الْحَقِيقَةُ
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8. So it cannot be said it has tarqeeq (attenuation),  
Like its opposite, that is the truth.

(الْكَلِمَاتُ الْمُؤَنَّنَةُ الَّتِي قَرَأَهَا بَعْضُ الْقُرَّاءِ بِالْإِفْرَادِ وَبَعْضُهُمْ بِالْجَمْعِ) The feminine words which some of the ways of reading read in singular form and others in plural

من العلامة الشيخ محمد بن أحمد بن عبد الله، الشهير بالمتولي

1	وَكُلُّ مَا فِيهِ الْخِلَافُ يَجْرِي	جَمْعًا وَفَرْدًا فَبِتَاءٍ فَادِرٍ
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1. And all in which there is a difference are as follows:

In regards to the singular and plural (words) then know it by the تاء.

2	وَذَا جَمَالَاتٍ وَءَايَاتٍ أَتَى	فِي يُوسُفَ وَالْعَنْكَبُوتِ يَا فَتَى
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2. The word "جَمَالَاتٍ" in (سورة المرسلات) and "ءَايَاتٍ" occurs in

سورة العنكبوت and سورة يوسف , O lad.

3	وَكَلِمَاتٍ وَهُوَ فِي الطُّولِ مَعَ	أَنْعَامِهِ ثُمَّ يُونُسَ مَعَا
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3. The word "كَلِمَاتٍ" and it is in الطول (سورة غافر) along with

سورة يونس , then two places in سورة الأنعام

4	وَالْعُرْفَاتِ فِي سَبَأٍ وَبَيِّنَاتٍ	فِي فَاطِرٍ وَتَمْرَاتٍ فَصَلَّتْ
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4. The word "بَيِّنَاتٍ" in سورة سبأ and "عُرْفَاتٍ"

in surah فاطر and "تَمْرَاتٍ" in سورة فصلت

5	غَيَابَتِ الْجُبِّ وَخُلْفُ ثَانِي	يُونُسَ وَالطُّولِ فَعِ الْمَعَانِي
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5. The word "غَيَابَتِ الْجُبِّ" (both places in سورة يوسف) and there is a difference (between the different copies of the Qur'an) in the second

[occurrence in] سورة يوسف and الطول (سورة غافر) so understand their meaning.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>68</sup> The difference mentioned here is in regards to the تاء either written as a ت or ة. These lines of poetry are considering a completion of compliment to line 100 of Al-Jazariyyah poem in which Imam Al-Jazaree stated that all words which end in ة are written as ت when there is a difference in the different qira'at as to whether the word is read in the singular or plural form. This poem lists all of those words.

## (تَنْبِيهَاتٌ فِي حُسْنِ الْأَدَاءِ)

### Precautions to take when in embittering performance [of recitation]

من الإمام العلامة علم الدين أبو الحسن علي بن محمد ابن عبد الصمد السخاوي

1	يَا مَنْ يَرُومُ تِلَاوَةَ الْقُرْآنِ	وَيُرُودُ شَأْوِ أَيْمَةِ الْإِتْقَانِ
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1. O you who desires to read the Quran,  
And intends thereof to be among the scholars who aim for mastery

2	لَا تَحْسَبِ التَّجْوِيدَ مَدًّا مُفْرِطًا	أَوْ مَدًّا مَا لَا مَدَّ فِيهِ لِيَوَانِ
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2. Do not consider of tajweed to be extravagant in a lengthening (medd)

Or to make a lengthening (medd) in a place where there is no color (trace) of it.

3	أَوْ أَنْ تُشَدِّدَ بَعْدَ مَدِّ هَمْزَةٍ	أَوْ أَنْ تَلُوكَ الْحَرْفَ كَالسَّكْرَانِ
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3. Or to put a shaddah on the hamzah after a medd letter.

Or to chew the letters like one is intoxicated.

4	أَوْ أَنْ تُفَوِّهُ بِهَمْزَةٍ مُتَهَوِّعًا	فَيَفِرَّ سَامِعُهَا مِنَ الْغَثِيَانِ
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4. Or to pronounce the hamzah between a hamzah and 'ayn (a very sharp and deep sound)

So that the listener runs away from nausea.

5	لِلْحَرْفِ مِيزَانٌ فَلَا تَكُ طَاغِيًا	فِيهِ وَلَا تَكُ مُخْسِرَ الْمِيزَانِ
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5. Each letter has its balance so do not transgress  
in it, nor make any deficiency in the balance.

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