

At-Tarteel

Allah Ta'ala says in the Holy Qur'an:

وَرَتَّلْنَاهُ تَرْتِيلًا

“And with tarteel We have revealed it i.e. the Qur'an”

Also we have been ordered to recite the Qur'an with tarteel; Allah Ta'ala says,

وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا

“And recite the Qur'an with tarteel”

From the above two verses, it becomes obligatory on us to recite the Qur'an with tarteel.

What is At-Tarteel?

According to Sayyiduna Ali (may Allah be pleased with him) Tarteel means,

تَجْوِيدُ الْحُرُوفِ وَ مَعْرِفَةُ الْوُقُوفِ

“Tajweedul-huroof wa ma’rifatul-wuqoof.”

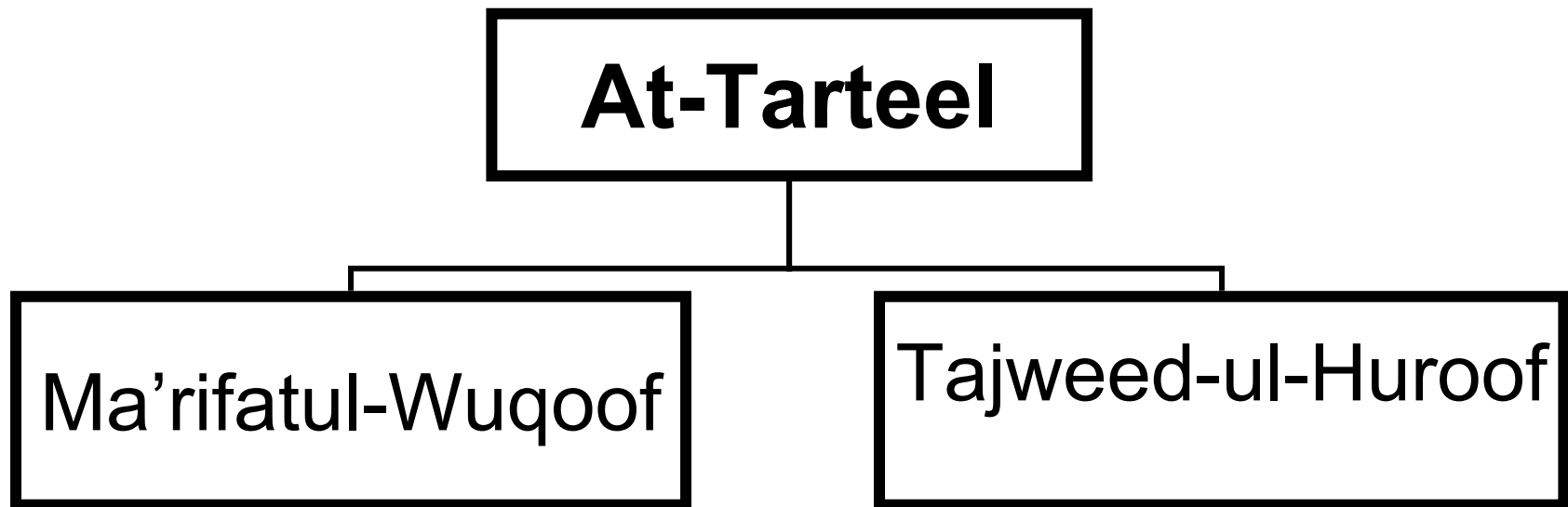
i.e. To recite every letter with Tajweed and to know where to stop and where not to stop.

Thus, there are two parts to Tarteel:

1. **Tajweedul-Huroof**
2. **Ma’rifatul-Wuqoof**

We will first discuss Tajweed.

At-Tarteel at a Glance



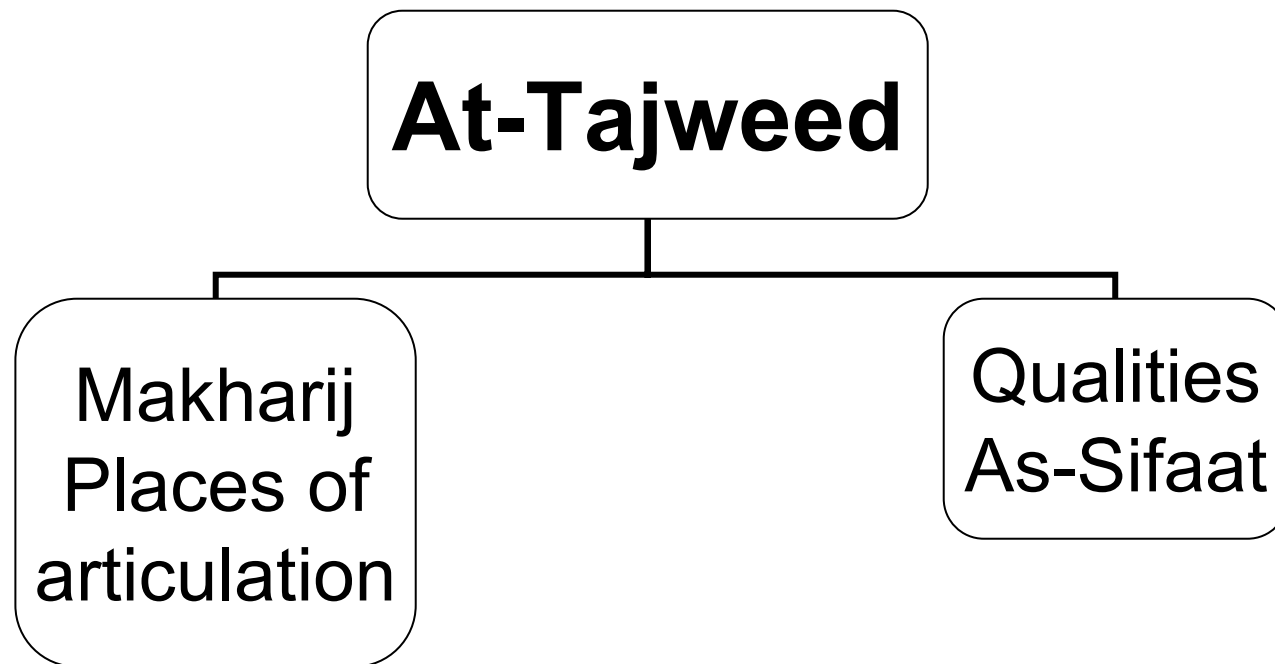
What is At-Tajweed?

Tajweed is to recite every letter from its *makhraj* (place of articulation) with all its *sifaat* (qualities).

Thus there are two parts to tajweed:

1. To recite every letter from its *makhraj* (place of articulation)
2. To recite every letter with all its *sifaat* qualities

At-Tajweed at a Glance



What is Al-Makhraj?

ما هو المخرج ؟

- Makhraj literally means place of exit.
- In the art of Tajweed, makhraj is the place where the letter is articulated from.
- Its plural is Al-Makhaarij المَخَارِج
- All sounds in Arabic are of 3 types.

The 3 Types of Arabic Sounds

- All Arabic sounds can be categorized into 3 groups:
 1. **Oral Cavity** (empty space in the mouth): for short vowels (harakaat) and long vowels (huroof maddah or huroof hawaiyyah)
 2. **Nasal Cavity** (empty space in the nose): for ghunna i.e. idgham or ikhfaa of nun and meem
 3. **Consonantal Sounds**: for the 28 consonants; they are grouped into the following nine categories:

1. Al-Huroof al-Halaqiyyah
2. Al-Huroof al-Lahatiyyah / Lahawiyyah
3. Al-Huroof as-Shajariyyah
4. Al-Harf Al-Haffy
5. Al-Huroof Ad-Dhalaqiyyah / At-Tarafiyyah
6. Al-Huroof An-Nitaiyyah
7. Al-Huroof Al-Lithawiyyah
8. Al-Huroof As-Shafawiyyah
9. Al-Asliyyah

What are Qualities?

(الصفات **As-Sifaat**)

The ways through which a letter is pronounced are called qualities (الصفات **As-Sifaat**).

There are two types of Qualities:

1. **Permanent** (لازمة Lazimah, ذاتية Dhatiyyah, مقومة Muqawwimah)
2. **Temporary** (عارضة Aaridhah, محسنة Muhassinah, محلية Mahalliyyah)

What are Permanent Qualities?

الصفات اللازمة

- They are an integral part of the letter
(ذاتية) (Dhatiyyah)
- constitute the letter i.e. make up the letter
(مُقَوِّمَةٌ) (muqawwimah)
- are inseparable from the letter (لازمة) (laazimah)
- Without any one of these qualities the letter will either be pronounced as another letter or will become a non-Arabic letter or just a sound

Types of Permanent Qualities

- There are two types of Permanent qualities:
 1. **With opposites** – الصفات المتضادة i.e. qualities each of which have an exact opposite quality
 2. **Without opposites** – الصفات غير المتضادة i.e. qualities that have no opposite qualities

There are 10 Qualities with Opposites

- Hams – Jahr
- Shiddah – Tawassut - Rikhwah
- Isti'laa – Istifal
- Itbaaq – Infitaah
- Idhlaq - Ismaat

There are 7 Qualities Without Opposites

1. Qalqalah
2. Safeer
3. Leen
4. Inhiraf
5. Takreer
6. Tafasshi
7. Istitaalah

What are the Temporary Qualities?

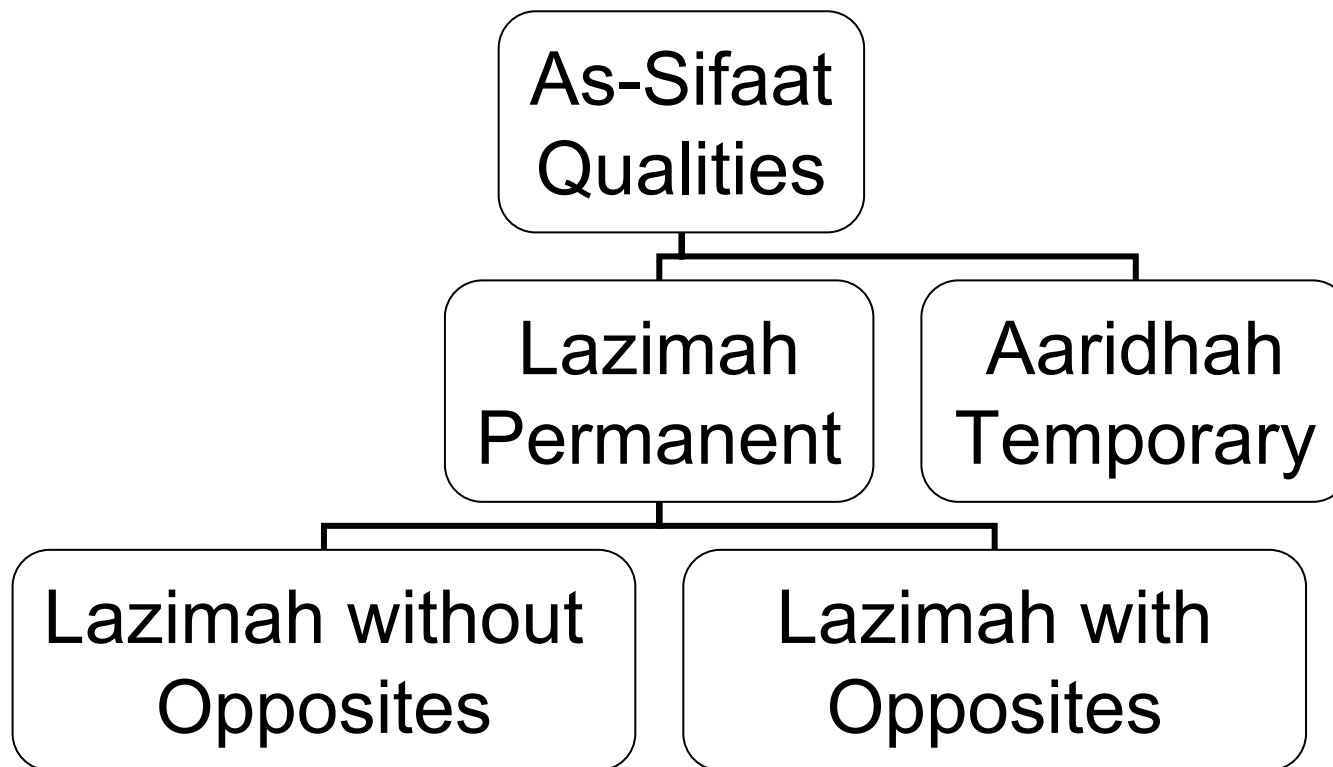
الصفات العارضة

- They do not form an integral part of the letter (A'aridha) عارضة
- They do not constitute the letter i.e. the letter will be pronounced without them
- They are not present in the letter all the time at every place (mahalliyyah) مَحَلِّيَّة
- Their purpose is only to add to the beauty of recitation (muhassinah) مُحَسِّنَة

There are 6 Temporary Qualities

- The rules of Laamul-Jalalah
- The rules of Raa
- The rules of Nun Sakina
- The rules of Meem Sakina
- The rules of Madd
- The rules of Idgham (assimilation, merger)

Qualities at a Glance



The Art of Tajweed at a Glance

