

المنير في احكام التجويد

Chapter 1: An Introduction to the Science of Tajweed

Topics Covered in Chapter 1

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- Definition of Tajweed
- The Ruling Concerning Tajweed
- Lahn – two kinds
- Tajweed in the Quran and Hadith
- Etiquette of Recitation
- The Riwayah of Hafs ‘An ‘Asim
- The speeds of Recitation

Definition of Tajweed

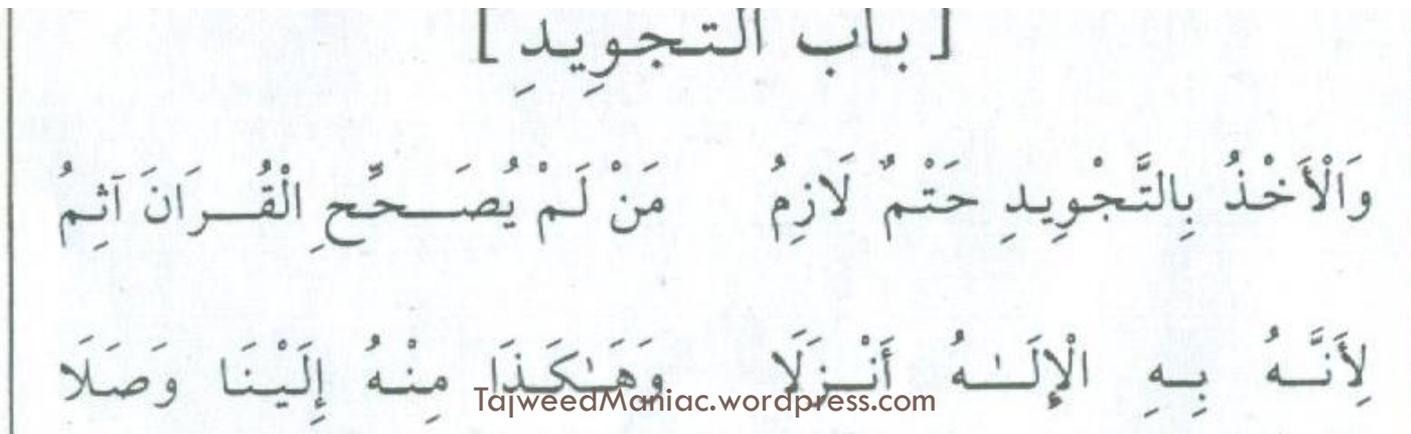
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- Makharij ul Huroof
- Sifaat of the Huroof
- Knowing when and how to stop at a word and to begin from it.
- Many Definitions. These are common aspects between them.

The Ruling Concerning Tajweed

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- Knowing and memorizing the rules of Tajweed is a communal obligation
- فرض كفايه
- Reciting it correctly without changing the meaning is obligatory for every Muslim.
- فرض عين



Two Categories of Mistakes: Obvious Mistakes and Subtle Mistakes

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- اللحن الخفي and اللحن الجلي
- Examples of اللحن الجلي
- Substituting a letter for another letter, such as saying س instead of ص
- Putting sukoon on a letter that has a vowel
- Adding a vowel to a letter that is sakin
- Elongating sounds more than necessary
- Omitting a letter of Madd
- Placing a shadda on a letter that does not have shadda
- Not pronouncing the shadda on a letter with shadda (ex. إِيَّاكَ)
- Changing the harakah on a letter (ex. Changing a fatha to a dhamma, etc.)
- Not pronouncing the Laam in Al - Huroof al-Qamariyyah (ex. الْجَنَّةَ)

Subtle Mistakes: اللحن الخفي

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- ❑ Not making ghunna long enough
- ❑ Mudood etc.

- ❑ The Ruling Regarding اللحن الخفي
- ❑ Difference of opinion – some say haram and some say makrooh

Reciting The Quran in the Quran and Hadith

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- Al-Ankabut ayah 45
- An-Naml 91-92
- Al-Muzzammil ayah 2

Ahadith

- 'Uthman reported that the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said, "The best of you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches it." [al-Bukhari]

- 'A'isha reported that the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said, "Someone who recites the Qur'an and is fluent in it, is with the noble pious angels. Someone who recites the Qur'an and stammers in it has two rewards as it is difficult for him." [Agreed upon]

- Abu Musa al-Ash'ari reported that the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said, "The metaphor of a believer who recites the Qur'an is that of a citron - its scent is fragrant and its taste is good. The metaphor of a believer who does not recite the Qur'an is that of a date - it has no scent but its taste is sweet. The metaphor of a hypocrite who recites the Qur'an is that of basil - its scent is fragrant but its taste is bitter. The metaphor of a hypocrite who does not recite the Qur'an is that of colocynth - it has no scent and its taste is bitter." [Agreed upon]

- 'Abdullah ibn 'Amr ibn al-'As reported that the Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said, "It will be said to those who know the Qur'an, 'Recite and ascend. Recite slowly as you did in the world below. Your station will be at the last verse you recite.'" [Abu Dawud and at-Tirmidhi]

Reciting with a Beautiful Voice

- Abu Hurayra said, "I heard the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, say, "Allah does not listen to anything so gladly as He listens to a Prophet with a good voice chanting the Qur'an aloud." [Agreed upon]
- Abu Musa al-Ash'ari reported that the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said to him, "You have been given one of the flutes of the family of Da'ud." [Agreed upon]
- Ibn 'Umar reported that the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said, "The metaphor of someone who knows the Qur'an is that of a hobbled camel. If he attends to it, it stays with him. If he lets it go, it wanders away." [Agreed upon]

The Etiquette of Recitation: Before Reciting

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- External Aspects
 - ▣ One must be in a state of wudu
 - ▣ The place where one is reciting, and one's clothes should be clean
 - ▣ One must cover their awra
 - ▣ Should face the qiblah if possible
 - ▣ Use the miswak

The Etiquette of Recitation: Before Reciting

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- Internal Aspect
 - ▣ Reflect on the Greatness of Allah Most High, and the greatness of the Quran

The Etiquette of Recitation: During Recitation

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- ❑ Say Istiadha
- ❑ Apply all the rules of Tajweed
- ❑ Make your voice and recitation beautiful, and recite in a rhythm
- ❑ Choose a speed of recitation, and apply the rules in all of the speeds.
- ❑ Make sajdah at-tilawah after reciting an ayah that requires it.
- ❑ Recite Surah Al-Fatihah and the first five ayat of Surah Al-Baqarah after you complete a khatam of the Quran

The Etiquette of Recitation: During Recitation

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- Reflect on the Ayat as you are reciting them.
- Respond to the ayat:
 - ▣ Say “SubhanAllah” when the verses speak about praising Allah.
 - ▣ Make dua to be included amongst the people of Jannah when reciting ayat about Jannah
 - ▣ Make dua for protection from the Hell Fire when reciting ayat about it.

General Etiquettes Related to Recitation of the Quran

- If we work in teaching the Quran, then we must have the best Akhlaq
- We should have a daily wurd that we recite from the Quran. (The book suggests completing the Quran once every month or in a shorter period of time if possible)
- Protect ourselves from eating Haram.
- Be careful about what we say, and the language that we use.
- Protect our hands and feet from committing sin.

Imam 'Asim

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- The importance of the chain.
- His name was 'Asim, his kunya was Abu Bakr
 - Also known as ibn Abi Nujood
- Held the highest sanad in Kufa. He took the place of his teacher, Abu Abdur Rahman As-Sulami, when he passed away. He was also a scholar of Grammar and a jurist. Ibn Jazari writes that Imam Asim was also a muhaddith, and narrations from him can be found in the seven famous books of Hadith.
- He was also a Tabi'i. He met Sayyiduna Harith ibn Hassaan (RA).
- He loved to offer prayers so much that if he learned that there was a masjid close by, he would stop to offer nawafil prayers.
- Two main rawis (narrators): Imam Hafs and Imam Shuba

Imam 'Asim

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- Imam 'Asim was blind. Someone would have to hold his hand when he needed to go somewhere.
- Imam Asim was an extremely patient person
 - ▣ Story of when he fell

When he was about to pass away, he was reciting the following ayah with perfect Tajweed.

ثُمَّ رُدُّوْا إِلَى اللَّهِ مَوْلَاهُمْ الْحَقَّ ۚ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا لَهُ الْحُكْمُ وَهُوَ أَسْرَعُ
الْحَسِيِّنَ ۚ

Passed away in Kufa in 127 A.H.

Imam Asim

- He taught Imam Hafs the narration that he learned from Abu Abdur Rahman As-Sulami, a famous Tab'i who learned from Ali ibn Abi Talib (RA).
- He taught Imam Shuba the narration that he learned from Zir ibn Hubaysh who learned from Abdullah ibn Masud (RA).
- Imam Abu Hanifa, and Imam Hamza were also students of Imam Asim. Khalil ibn Ahmed An-Nahwi, the one who introduced the symbols that we use in the Quran today, was also a student of Imam Asim.

Imam Shuba

- ❑ What was his real name?
- ❑ He was also a muhaddith and a jurist.
- ❑ Imam Sh'uba served his Sheikh for three years.
- ❑ Sometimes, he had to wade in chest deep water in order to reach his teacher.
- ❑ Had a light that emanated from his chest. Someone who did not know him would have thought that he had leprosy.
- ❑ Story of his death. Completed the Quran 18,000 times.

Imam Hafs

- He was the step son of Imam 'Asim
- Recited the Quran to Imam 'Asim multiple times.
- Had the most knowledge amongst the rawis of Imam 'Asim of his narration.
- Wherever he went, he taught Qiraat, in Baghdad, in Makkah Al Mukarramah
- Was born in 90 A.H. and passed away 180 A.H.
- Qari Muhi Al-Islam Panipati writes that it is a sign of the acceptance of Imam Hafs with Allah Subhana Wa Taala that his riwayat is so prevalent. Most huffaz have memorized in the riwayat of Hafs.

The Speeds of Recitation

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- تحقيق The slowest speed. Only for learning purposes
- الحدر The reciter recites fast, but still applies all the rules of Tajweed
- التدوير This speed is between the two.