

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تيسير التجويد Easy Tajwîd

(أ) أصوات (حروف) الوقف Stop Sounds

١- الباء / b / a voiced bilabial stop

ب صوت وقف شفوي مجهور

٢- التاء / t / a voiceless alveolar stop

ت صوت وقف لثوي مهموس

٣- الدال / d / a voiced alveolar stop

د صوت وقف لثوي مجهور

٤- الكاف / k / a voiceless palatal stop

ك صوت وقف حنكي مهموس

٥- القاف / Q / a voiceless uvular stop

ق صوت وقف لهوي مهموس

٦- الهمزة / ʔ / a voiceless glottal stop

ء صوت وقف مزماري مهموس

(ب) أصوات (حروف) الاحتكاك (Flat) Fricative Sounds (رقیقة)

۱- الفاء / f / a voiceless labio- dental fricative

ف صوت شفوی - أسنانی احتكاکی مهموس

۲- الثاء / θ / a voiceless inter- dental fricative

ث صوت أسنانی احتكاکی مهموس

۳- الذال / δ / a voiced inter- dental fricative

ذ صوت أسنانی احتكاکی مجهور

۴- الهاء / h / a voiceless glottal fricative

ه صوت مزماری احتكاکی مهموس

(ج) أصوات (حروف) الاحتكاك (Grooved) Fricative Sounds (خشنة)

۱- السين / s / a voiceless alveolar fricative

س صوت لثوی احتكاکی مهموس

۲- الزای / z / a voiced alveolar fricative

ز صوت لثوی احتكاکی مجهور

۳- الشین / sh / s / a voiceless palatafricative

ش صوت لثوی احتكاکی مهموس

۴- الحاء / h / a voiceless velar fricative

ح صوت حلقي احتكاکی مهموس

٥- a voiceless velar fricative / ʕ / العين

ع صوت حلقى احتكاكى مجهور

٦- a voiceless uvular fricative kh / x / الحاء

خ صوت لهوى احتكاكى مهموس

٧- a voiced uvular fricative / gh / الغين

غ صوت لهوى احتكاكى مجهور

(د) أصوات مفخمة (مشددة) Emphatic Sounds

١- a voiceless alveolar emphatic stop / t / الطاء

ط صوت وقف لثوى مفخم مهموس

٢- a voiced alveolar emphatic fricative / ḍ / الضاء

ظ صوت لثوى مفخم احتكاكى مجهور

٣- a voiceless alveolar emphatic fricative / s / الصاد

ص صوت لثوى مفخم احتكاكى مهموس

٤- a voiced alveolar emphatic stop / d / الضاد

ض صوت وقف لثوى مفخم مجهور

٥- a voiced alveolar affricate / d = dz / = j / صوت الجيم

ج صوت وقف لثوى احتكاكى مجهور

(هـ) أصوات جانبية Laterals

١- اللام / l / a voiced alveolar lateral

ل صوت لثوي جانبي مجهور

٢- الراء / r / a voiced alveolar trill

ر صوت ترددي لثوي مجهور

(و) الأصوات الأنفية Nasals

١- الميم / m / a voiced bilabial nasal

م صوت شفوي أنفي مجهور

٢- النون / n / a voiced alveolar nasal

ن صوت لثوي أنفي مجهور

(ي) أصوات انزلاقية Glides

١- واو / w / a voiced labio-velar glide

م صوت شفوي حلقي انزلاقي مجهور

٢- ياء / y / a voiced palatal glide

م صوت حنكي انزلاقي مجهور

Shwa Sounds / / القلقلة

q t b j - d These are the sounds (consonants), قطب جد,
to each of which is added a weak vowel (a mid - central
vowel)/-ə / to ensure that it does not become voiceless.

Indeed he has already come لَقَدْ (laqd^o) لَفَاءَ جَاءَ

To enter (yaliz^o) يَلِجُ

Nothing has remained (lam yab i) لَمْ يَبْقَ شَيْءٌ

To despair (yaq^o nuṭ^o) يَقْنَطُ

Assimilation / / المشابهة

الأصوات (الحروف) المتلاصقة يؤثر بعضها على بعض

neighboring sounds affect each other

١- صوت / n / ن

Who says / mayyaqûl/ مَنْ يَقُولُ

any patron / miwwaliyy/ مِنْ وَكِيٍّ

form something similar / mimmithlihi / مِنْ مِثْلِهِ

of a messenger / mirrasûlin / مِنْ رَسُولٍ

from our endowment / milladunnâ / من لدنا

٢- الإقلاب Sound Substitution

أ = مُسْتَخْفٍ بِاللَّيْلِ / mustaxfîm billayl / trying to hide at night

The / n / has been changed to / m / by assimilation, but / n / should not be completely dropped, but assimilation here is clearer than the previous examples.

ب - أنباء / [ʔambâʔ] / news / ʔanbâʔ

but there is no / mabaʔ / in Arabic

٣- ال / ʔal / the definite article

ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ه و the moon / ʔalqamar / القمر /

ت ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ن / ʔash-shams / الشمس /

الحركات Vowels

قصيرة short / kataba / / fathah / -أ

طويلة Long { Wallâhi ١- فتحة [a] والله
billâhi بالله [æ]

dammah

٢- ضمةُ / u / دب = dubb/bear

/ yadûm / to last = يدوم

٣- كسرة kasrah ذنب / th^ɔib / wolf

/ fil/ elephant فيل

ب-الحركات الطويلة Long Vowels

١- الحركات المزدوجة

١- قَالَ / qâla / he said

٢- الحركات المزدوجة مرتين:

أولئك / u^ɔâ^ɔika / those

٣- الحركات المزدوجة ثلاث مرات:

آمين / â^ɔmmina/ intending before a doubled sound

The Arabic Vowels

The three short vowels have an important function in determining the three cases:

أَخَذَ النَّاسُ رَاحَتَهُمْ بِاللَّيْلِ
 akhath annâsu râhatahum billayli
 ضم / u / بالليل

The people got their rest at night

{ akhath ~a / ~a / marks the past simple verb. "He took".

{ Ya^hkhuth ~u / ~u / marks the present simple verb. "He takes"

{ annâsu ~ u / ~ u / marks the actor- subject noun.

"The men as subject"

{ ra^hannâs ~ a / ~ a / marks the object noun. "He saw the men"

râhatahum / ~a / marks the object noun. "their rest"

billayli / ~ i / marks the noun after the preposition / bi - /

This typically Arabic function of the vowels replaces the function of word order in English, for it is clear in the

English sentence that the subject “people” is the subject coming before the verb “^اakhatha” which comes first in Arabic. The object comes after the verb both in English and Arabic.

There is no change in the position of the word night, which comes after the preposition at, which does not change the end of the word “night”

Again, we notice the grammatical function of the vowels / u/, /a/ and / i/ in Arabic:

جاء الزائر jā^اa zzā^اiru (فاعل) subject

رأيت الزائر ra^اaytu zzā^اira (مفعول) object

رحبت بالزائر ra^اhh abtu bizzā^اiri (مجرور) after a preposition

Another grammatical difference between English and Arabic is agreement.

In English agreement is simpler than in Arabic, since Arabic number and gender are more complex.

For we have in Arabic: masculine and feminine.

We also have: singular, dual, masculine plural, and feminine plural.

1- In gender we have:

مُفرد Singular	{	jâ ^ḥ al waladu. The boy came.
	}	jâ ^ḥ at il bintu. The girl came.
مثنى Dual	{	jâ ^ḥ a waladân. The two boys came.
	}	jâ ^ḥ at il bintân. The two girls came.
Masculine	{	Ja ^ḥ al ^ḥ awlâdu. The boys came
جمع plural	{	{ Jâ ^ḥ ati binâtu. The girls came.
Feminine	}	{ Albanât ji ^ḥ na

II- Number. In English we have singular and plural; if the dual is expressed, then the word both is used.

1. He came. Singular
2. They both came. Dual
3. They came. Plural

III- The English verb has more tenses than the verb in Arabic.

Among the most common verb tenses are these:

1. He comes. They come. Present

2. He came. They came Past

3. He has come . They have come. Present perfect

4. He will come . They will come.

I V- The most important difference between English and Arabic here is the (present) perfect which is actually the past tense, without using words indicating a fixed time:

1. He has been to England.

2. They have brought the books.

The Past tense, however, is used with a fixed time.

1. He came here yesterday.

2. They came here last week.

V- Other differences between the verbs in English and Arabic cause much difficulty for the Arab learner.

Some of these verb forms are:

{	Active	{	1. He has been teaching.
	Pssive		2. This subject has been being taught.

{	Active	{	3. He will be teaching.
	Pssive		4. This subject will be being taught.

- | | | |
|---|--------|---------------------------------------|
| { | Active | 5. He will be teaching. |
| | Pssive | 6. This subject will be being taught. |

VI- The passive voice in English verbs are also complex.

Singular:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Presnt | 1. The book <u>is</u> brought by him. |
| Past | 2. The book <u>was</u> brought by him. |
| Prefect | 3. The book <u>has been</u> brought by him |
| Future | 4. The book <u>will be</u> brought by him. |

Plural:

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Present | 1. The books <u>are</u> brought by him |
| Past | 2. The books <u>were</u> brought by him. |
| Prefect | 3. The books <u>have been</u> brought by him |
| Future | 4. The books <u>will be</u> brought by him |

Compared to the English verb, the Arabic verb looks much simpler, since the more commonly used Arabic forms are these:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. يأتي اليوم | He comes today. |
| 2. أتى بالأمس | He came yesterday. |

سيأتي

3. سيأتي غدًا

He will come tomorrow.

{ سوف يأتي غدًا }

VII- The adjectives in Arabic show/ more synthetic forms than in English, so the adjective غافر / ghâfir / shows the degrees of comparison:

1. غافر ghâfir forgiving

- a - { 2. غفور ghafûr more forgiving
3. غَفَّارَ ghaffâr most forgiving
4. رحمن All - Mercifu

VIII- Emphasis, also shows differences between both languages:

1. وإِنَّهٗ لَعَلِيْمٌ لِّلسَّاعَةِ wa³ innahu la³ilim ullissâ^cah

And surely it is indeed a sign of the Hereafter

2. وَلَنَسْكِنَنَّكُمُ الْاَرْضَ wa³lanuskinannakumulard

And indeed we shall definitely make you inhabit the earth.

IX- Similar prepositions again show some similarities between the two languages:

1. حجة لنا hujjatun lanâ a proof for us

2. حجة علينا hujjatun ³alainâ a proof against us.

X - Verb derivations in Arabic are generally considered 10, most important of which that are relevant to our study are these:

- 1- kataba. 2- kattaba. 3- kâtaba.
4- kûtiba. 5- Inkataba. 6- ʔIstaktaba

- 1- Kataba He wrote
2- Kattabah He made someone to write
3- Kâtabah He wrote (a message) to him
4- Kûtiba He was written to
5- Inkataba It was written
6- Istaktaba He asked someone to write for him.

Arabic Consonants الأَصْوَاتُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ

Manner of Articulation طريقة النطق	Point of Articulation مكان النطق	Bilabial شفتي	Dental أسنني	Alveolar لثوي	Palatal حنكي	Uvular لهوي	Velar حلقى	Glottal مزمزى
Stops أصوات الوقف	Voiceless مهموس			t ت	k ك	q ق		ʔ ء
	Voiced مجهور	b ب		d د				
Fricative أصوات الاحتكاك	Voiceless مهموس	f ف	θ=ث	s س	ʃ=ش	x خ	ħ ح	h هـ
	Voiced مجهور		ð=ذ	z ز		g غ	ʕ ع	
stop- Fricative صوت الوقف والاحتكاك	Voiceless مهموس							
	Voiced مجهور		ʒ ج					
Emphatics أصوات مضغمة	Voiceless مهموس		ʔ ط	ʕ ص				
	Voiced مجهور		ʔ=ظ	q ض				
Voiced Trill صوت الترندي	Voiceless مهموس							
	Voiced مجهور				r ر			
Lateral صوت جانبي	Voiceless مهموس							
	Voiced مجهور				l ل			
Nasals أصوات انفذية	Voiceless مهموس							
	Voiced مجهور	m م		n ن				
Glides أصوات التزلائية	Voiceless مهموس							
	Voiced مجهور	w و			y ي			