

Ahkam Altajweed  
Rewayat Hafs 'An 'Aasim  
by the way of Shaatibiyyah  
CANBERRA MOSQUE

Week 1

INTRODUCTION

14 Jumada Al-Akhira 1434

# Hadith Shareef

- ⌘ Ibn Mas`ud (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Messenger of Allah ( PBUH) said to me:
- ⌘ "Whoever recites a letter from the Book of Allah, he will be credited with a good deed, and a good deed gets a ten-fold reward. I do not say that Alif-Lam-Mim is one letter, but Alif is a letter, Lam is a letter and Mim is a letter."
- ⌘ [At-Tirmidhi]

# Compilation of the Quran

1<sup>st</sup> Stage: Under  
Supervision of the  
Prophet Muhammad.



# Compilation of the Quran

## 1<sup>st</sup> Stage

- ⌘ The Prophet (PBUH) was dictating the verses orally and instructed scribes to mark down the revelation on whatever materials were available.
- ⌘ Tree branches, stones, leather and bones were being used.
- ⌘ The scribes would then read their writing back to the Prophet, who would check it for mistakes.
- ⌘ He also dictated its placement within the growing body of text

# Compilation of the Quran

## 1<sup>st</sup> Stage

- ⌘ When the Prophet Muhammad died, the Quran has been fully written down.
- ⌘ It was not in a book format though.
- ⌘ The Quran was recorded on different parchments and materials, held in the possession of the Companions of the Prophet.
- ⌘ It was also memorised in the heart of the Sahaba.

# Compilation of the Quran

2<sup>nd</sup> Stage: Under  
Supervision of Caliph  
Abu Bakr



# Compilation of the Quran

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage

- ⌘ Many of scribes who memorized the Quran in their hearts were killed in the Battle of Yamama.
- ⌘ Some worries about the long-term preservation of the Holy Quran started arising.
- ⌘ The Caliph Abu Bakr ordered one of Prophet Muhammad's key scribes, Zayd bin Thabit, to initiate the process of compiling the Quran

# Compilation of the Quran

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage

- ⌘ Zayed started the process by collecting the Ayat from the various type of written Quran .
- ⌘ The Quran was fully memorised by him as well so he was verifying each verse from his own memory.
- ⌘ He also requested that for every verse, two reliable witnesses had to testify that they heard the verse from the Prophet Muhammad, before it became accepted.

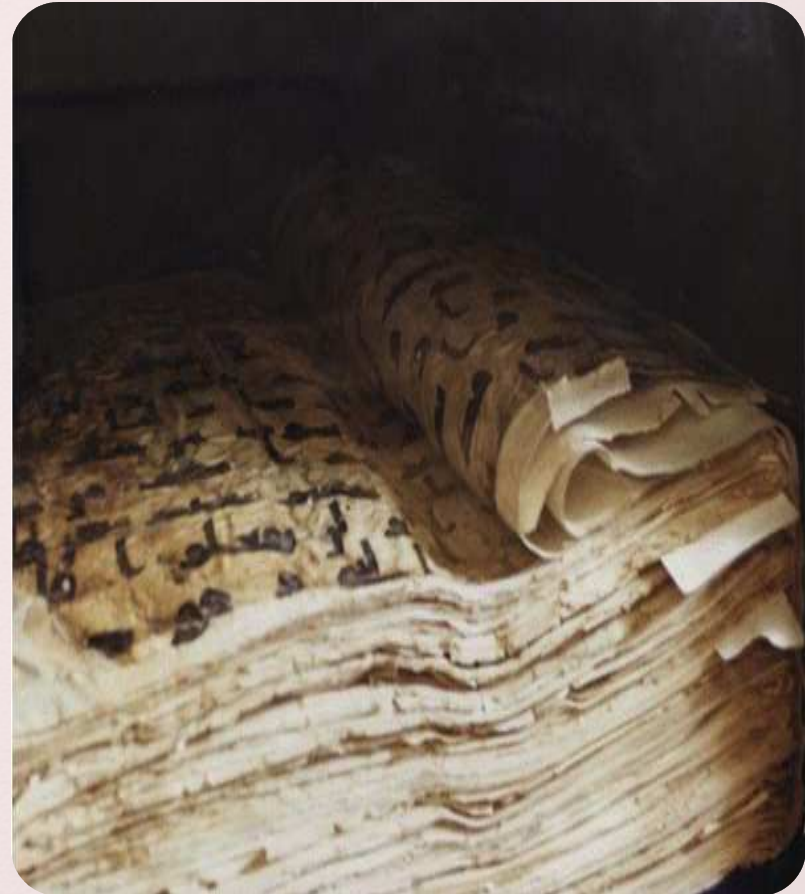
# Compilation of the Quran

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Stage

- ⌘ The complete text of the Quran was kept in the possession of Abu Bakr and then passed on to the next Caliph, Umar Ibn Al-Khattab.
- ⌘ After his death, they were given to his daughter Hafsah (who was also a widow of the Prophet Muhammad).

# Compilation of the Quran

3<sup>rd</sup> Stage: Under  
Supervision of Caliph  
Uthman bin Affan



# Compilation of the Quran

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Stage

- ⌘ As the Quran was revealed on seven letters, Companions were reading the Quran as they heard it from the Prophet.
- ⌘ They were different and some arguments started to occur between the students who learnt it differently each from his Sheikh.

# Compilation of the Quran

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Stage

- ⌘ Caliph Uthman bin Affan took charge of ensuring that the recitation of the Quran is of a standard pronunciation.
- ⌘ The first step was to borrow the original compiled copy of the Quran from Hafsah.
- ⌘ A committee of early Muslim scribes was tasked with making transcripts of the original copy and ensuring the sequence of the Chapters (Surahs).

# Compilation of the Quran

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Stage

- ⌘ When these perfect copies have been completed, Uthman bin Affan ordered all remaining transcripts to be burned so that all copies of the Quran were uniform in script.
- ⌘ The copy of the Quran produced was without dots and without harkat. So it enable a lot of the authentic ways to be recited using the same Mus'haf.

# Is it compulsory to learn Ahkam Al-Tilawa?

- ⌘ Learning Ahkam Al-Tilawa is Fardh Kifaya so if some Muslims learnt it other Muslims will not be sinners.
- ⌘ However, reading the Quran with Ahkam Al-Tilawa is compulsory (Fardh Ein) i.e. Muslims have to read the Quran in the way it was revealed even if he did not learn Ahkam Al-Tilawa.

# The Definition of Ilm Al-Tajweed

- ⌘ Tajweed linguistically - to improve and make better
- ⌘ Tajweed technically - the correct recitation of the Qur'an that is achieved by articulating the letter from its articulation point and giving each letter its rights and due .
- ⌘ Rights of the letter are its required characteristics that never leave it.
- ⌘ The dues of the letter are its present characteristics that are present in it sometimes and not presented in other time.

# Wrong ways of recitation.

## Imam Al-Jazari Said:

( )  
! " # \$ % &  
, # (' ! ( ) \* #+)  
% ) \$ - . / -#  
\$ 0

# What is Rewayat Hafs 'An 'Aasim by the way of Shaatibiyyah?

- ⌘ This course will concentrate on Ahkam Al-Tilawa in Rewayat Hafs 'An 'Aasim by the way of Shaatibiyyah.
- ⌘ Aasim is one of the seven famous readers of the Quran. Both Hafs & Shuba narrated the Quran on Aasim in two different Rewaya.
- ⌘ Riwayatu Hafs has few different ways. Each way has different ruling.
- ⌘ From those ways Shaatibiyya, Tayyibato Azzikr and Attayser. All those ways are Mutawatir.

# Some examples on differences between Shaatibiyya & Others

السورة	الآية	الكلمة	كيفية قراءته لها
	67		
* + ,	()7	" # \$ % & \$	!
4-	()3	% 0 1 %	-
? @	(>7	; \$ < \$ %	.5 6 7 8 6 49
G * H	(6F	DE%\$	0#A BC-
	MN	K \$ \$ 1 \$	0-I =J 7 8

# The Seven Letters vs the Seven Qiraat

- ⌘ The seven Qiraat is not the same as the seven Letters the revealed on.
- ⌘ The scholars have different opinions about the seven Letters.
- ⌘ The most correct view is that the different letters are different ways of reading the Quran.
- ⌘ The differences may be in words only but have the same meaning. Or the differences may be in both words and meaning but they do not contradict each other.

# The Seven Letters vs the Seven Qiraat

- ⌘ When the Quran was compiled by Caliph Uthman bin Affan he ordered all other copies to be burned .
- ⌘ All the current Qiraat are in one Letter but in different Rewayah and Tareeqa.
- ⌘ When someone wants to read the Quran in a prayer he should follow one way and not to mix with other ways.

# Etiquette of reading the Quran

- ⌘ Reading the Quran slowly ayah per ayah
- ⌘ Tadabbur (thinking about the meaning) of what you read
- ⌘ Making Wudu if you want to read from Mushaf
- ⌘ Using Siwaq or brush your teeth before you start.
- ⌘ Sit towards the Qiblah while reading if possible.

# Etiquette of reading the Quran

- ⌘ Reading from the Mushaf.
- ⌘ Make Sujood Tilawa if you pass Ayah with Sajdah in it.
- ⌘ Reciting it in a melodious voice (Taghanni) which means making the voice beautiful that conveys the feelings of humility, softening of the heart and sadness, without making too much effort or exaggerating.

# Istiaaza and Basmalah

- ⌘ Istiaaza, i.e saying (أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم), is compulsory whenever you want to read the Quran irrespective if you start from the beginning or at the middle of a Surah.
- ⌘ The Basmallah, i.e. saying (بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم), has to be done at the beginning of the Surah only.
- ⌘ There is no Basmalah in Surah Al-Tawbah.

# Speeds of Reading the Quran

⌘ There are three speeds of reading the Quran:

1. *Al-tahqeeq*: where Quran is read very slowly with Tajweed but without Tamteet.
2. *Al-tadweer*: where Quran is read at a medium pace with Tajweed
3. *Al-hadr*: where Quran is read quickly with Tajweed but without combination of the letters.