### Let's Learn

# Riwayat Warsh

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Reviewed by:

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التصميم والإخراج الفني



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### **Foreword**

This book serves as a brief explanation of the principles detailed in the narration of Imam Warsh.

May Allah accept this work in His cause and make it helpful to those who desire to learn more about this noble science.

My gratitude goes out to my dear father—may Allah reward him—who has supported me very much, and continues to do so.

I am very grateful to my whole family.

# **Biography of Imam Warsh**

Name: Abu Sa'id Uthman Ibn Sa'id al-Qutbi

Well known as: Warsh (because of his white skin)

Date of birth: 110 after Hijra

Date of death: 197 after Hijra

Country of origin: Egypt

His pursuit of knowledge: He traveled to Medina to learn his recitation from Imam Naafi, then he returned back to Egypt. Finally, he became the senior reciter of the Qur'an in Egypt.

This *riwaayah* (recitation style) is prevalent in North Africa, Andalusia (Islamic Spain), Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Nigeria, and parts of Libya.

### Isti'adha.

#### **Definition**

Devotion to Allah and requesting Allah's protection against Satan.

### **Its Ruling**

Majority opinion has stated that it is *mandub* (preferable), but other scholars have said that it is *wajib* (obligatory).

### Isti'adha Wording:

A'oothu billaahi min ash-shaytaanir-rajeem.

#### Or

A'oothu billaahi as-samee al-'aleem min ash-shaytaanir-rajeem.

### **Meaning:**

I seek refuge in Allah from the cursed Satan.

Isti'adha Wording in Arabic:

أَعُوذُ بِٱللَّهِ مِنَ ٱلشَّيْطَانِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

### The Basmallah

#### **Definition:**

It is the infinitive form of the verb بُسْمَلُ (basmallah).

### Its ruling:

It is *wajib* (obligatory) for you to say the *basmallah* when you start reading the Qu'ran, except when you are reading Surat At-Tawba, in which case you only have to say the *isti'adha*.

### **Basmallah Wording:**

Bismillahir-Rahmanir-Raheem.

Meaning: In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

Basmallah Wording in Arabic:



The Ruling concerning the Basmallah When Combining Two Surahs:

If you finish reading a surah and you are about to start another one, you have three options:

- 1) Say the basmallah. السملة
- 2) Pausing (As-Sakt) without saying the basmallah. السكت بدون بسملة
- 3) Joining (Al-Wasl) without basmallah. الوصل بدون بسملة

1) Basmallah: You can do one of these three options:

Stop at the end of the first surah, then says the *basmallah*. Then stop, and then begin the next surah.

Join the end of the first surah with the *basmallah* at the beginning of the next surah.

(وصل الثاني بالثالث) Wasl al thanee belthaleth

Stop at the end of the first surah, then join the *basmallah* with the beginning of the next surah.

#### 2) As-Sakt without the basmallah:

(Pausing without saying the *basmallah*)

Stop at the end of the first surah without taking a breath (for approximately two beats), then start the next surah without the *basmallah*.

### 3) Al-Wasl (joining) without the basmallah

Join the end of the first surah with the beginning of the next surah together without saying the *basmallah*.

What's the rule when reading the first two *ayat* (verses) of Surat Al-Imran?

In Surah Al Imran we have a special rule when reading the first two ayat (verses).



#### There are three options:

- 1) Al-Waqf (pausing).
- 2) Wasl (joining) with Ishba'aa

(Ishba'aa means an extension of six beats).

- 3) Wasl (joining) without Ishba'aa.
  - 1) Al-Waqf (pausing)

Starting with  $\mbox{with}\mbox{with}$  then pausing then starting again with the word  $\mbox{with}\mbox{with}$  .

2) Wasl with Ishba'aa:(Joining with six beats after the letter mīm)

Joining the  $m\bar{i}m$  of  $\psi$  with ishba' and mean extension for meem for six beats with the word  $\psi$   $\psi$ ..

3) Wasl without Ishba'aa: (joining with 2 beats only)

Joining the  $m\bar{\imath}m$  of  $\{i,j\}$  with two beats only) With the word  $\{i,j\}$ 

### Al arba'a alzohr الأربع الزهر

There are special surahs in the Quran which have specific rules when joining from the end of one surah to the beginning of the next.

These special surahs are called "Alrba'a az-Zohr"

#### What are these Four Surahs?

(the four shining surahs).

1- The ending of Surat al-Muddaththir with the beginning of the consecutive surah (Surat al-Qiyamah).



- 2- The ending of Surat al-Infitar with the beginning of the consecutive surah (Surat al-Mutaffifeen).
- 3- The ending of Surat al-Fajr with the beginning of the consecutive surah (Surat Al-Balad).
- 4- The ending of Surat al-Asr with the beginning of the consecutive surah (Surat al-Humazah).

#### What is the Rule for These four Surahs?

Scholars have two different opinions (the reciter can apply any one of them):

### 1-First opinion:

- A) If the reciter usually joins between surahs in recitation, with these four surahs the reciter should apply a Sakt (pause without breathing for timing of two beats).
- B) If the reciter usually recites with a *Sakt*, then with these four surahs the reciter should say the *basmallah*.

### 2- Second Opinion:

It states that no changes take place (no breaking rule), which means:

If the reciter usually joins between surahs in recitation, then in the case of these four surahs the reciter should also apply *Al-Wasl* (joining).

On the other hand, if the reciter usually recites with a *Sakt* (pause without breathing), then in the case of these four surahs the reciter should also apply *Sakt*.



# Mīm al-Jaam'a (mīm plural)

#### **Definition:**

- -It is  $M\bar{\imath}m$  ( $_{\uparrow}$ ) which designates the masculine plural.
- -It is not part of the origin of the word.
- -It should be preceded by one of these letters (ت، ك، هـ)

### Its ruling:

1-If  $M\bar{\imath}m$  al- jaam'a is followed by hamzah with a haraka (haraka means damaah or fathaa on top of the letter or kasra under the letter), you should extend the  $m\bar{\imath}m$  by six beats, e.g.

2- If  $M\bar{\imath}m$  al-jaam'a is followed by any letter with a haraka other than hamzah, you should pronounce  $m\bar{\imath}m$  with sukoon normally without any extension, e.g.:

3- If  $M\bar{\imath}m$  al-jaam'a is followed by a  $s\bar{a}kin$  letter, you should pronounce  $M\bar{\imath}m$  with dammah without any extension.

E.g:



#### **Exercise:**

### Circle Mīm al-jaam'a in the following examples:

- ا ﴿ يَكَادُ ٱلْبَرَقُ يَخْطَفُ أَبْصَرَهُمْ كُلَّمَا أَضَاءَ لَهُم مَّشُواْ فِيهِ وَإِذَآ أَظْلَمَ عَلَيْهِمْ قَامُواْ وَلَوْ شَآءَ ٱللَّهُ لَا مُكَادُ ٱللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ۞ ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٠].
- الله إِنَّ ٱلَذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَهَاجَرُوا وَجَهَدُوا بِأَمَوْلِهِمْ وَأَنفُسِمِمْ فِي سَبِيلِ ٱللهِ وَٱلَّذِينَ ءَاوَوا وَنَصَرُوا أَوْلَتَهِكَ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلِيَاءُ بَعْضٍ وَٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَلَمْ يُهَاجِرُوا مَا لَكُمْ مِّن وَلَيْتِهِم مِّن شَيْءٍ حَتَّى وَنَصَرُوا أَوْلَتَهِكَ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلِيَاءُ بَعْضٍ وَٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَلَمْ يُهَاجِرُوا مَا لَكُمْ مِّن وَلَيْتِهِم مِّن شَيْءٍ حَتَّى يُهَاجِرُوا وَإِنِ ٱلسَّنَصَرُوكُمْ فِي ٱلدِّينِ فَعَلَيْكُمُ ٱلنَّصَرُ إِلَّا عَلَى قَوْمٍ بَيْنَكُمْ وَبَيْنَهُم مِيثَنَّ وَٱللهُ يَهَاجِرُوا وَلَا لَهُ مِن اللهِ عَلَى عَلَيْكُمْ وَبَيْنَهُم مِيثَنَّ وَٱللهُ وَاللهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُمْ وَبَيْنَهُم مِيثَانًا وَاللهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُمْ وَبِينَهُم مِيثَانًا وَاللهَ عَلَيْ عَلَيْكُمْ وَبِينَهُم مِيثَانًا وَاللهَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَبِينَاكُمْ وَبِينَاكُمْ وَبِينَهُم مِيثَانِي وَاللهَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَبِينَاكُمْ وَبِينَاكُمْ وَبِينَاكُمْ وَبِينَاكُمْ مِيثَانِي وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَبِينَاكُمْ وَبِينَاكُمْ مَيْنَاكُمْ وَاللَّهُ مِينَاكُمْ وَاللَّهُ مُواللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ مِينَاكُمْ وَبِينَاكُمْ وَاللَّهُ مِينَالِكُونَ وَاللَّهُ مِينَاكُمُ مُنْهُمْ وَلِينَاكُمْ وَلِي اللَّهُ عَالَمُ وَاللَّهُ مُنْ مُولِولُونَ مَنْ مُولِينَ اللَّهُمُ مِينَاكُمُ مَا لَيْنَالُونَ وَلَا لَهُ وَلَا لَهُ مُهُمْ وَلِينَاكُمْ مِنْ وَلَيْنَاكُمُ وَاللَّهُ وَلَيْهُ مُولِولًا مُعْمَلُونَ بَعِينَاكُمْ مِينَاكُمْ وَاللَّهُ مُنْ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ مُنْ وَلَهُ فَلَا لَا عَلَى عَلَيْكُمُ وَاللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْمِ وَلَيْنَاكُمُ وَاللَّهُ مُولِينًا مُولِي اللَّهُ مُولِي اللّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ مُنْ اللَّهُ وَلَا لَيْنَالًا وَلَيْلُونَ مُولِيلًا مُعْمَلُونَ مِنْ اللَّهُ وَلِي اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ وَلَا لَاللَّهُ وَلِيلًا مُولِيلًا مُولِيلًا مُولِيلًا مُعْلَى مُولِيلًا مُعْلِيلًا مُعْلَى مُولِيلًا مُعْلِيلًا عَلَى مُولِيلًا مُولِيلًا مُولِيلًا مُولِيلًا مُولِيلًا مُولِيلًا مُولِيلًا مُؤْلِقُولُوا مِنْ مُؤْلِلُولُوا مُولِيلًا م
- اللهِ أَوْلَمُ يَرَوْاْ أَنَا جَعَلْنَا حَرَمًا ءَامِنَا وَيُنَخَظَفُ ٱلنَّاسُ مِنْ حَوْلِهِمُّ أَفَيَالُبَطِلِ يُؤْمِنُونَ وَبِنِعْمَةِ اللهِ يَكُفُرُونَ اللهِ عَكُلْنَا حَرَمًا ءَامِنَا وَيُنَخَظَفُ ٱلنَّاسُ مِنْ حَوْلِهِمُّ أَفَيَالُبَطِلِ يُؤْمِنُونَ وَبِنِعْمَةِ اللهِ يَكُفُرُونَ اللهِ العنكبوت: ٦٧].
- الله عَنْ الله عَنِ الله عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَنزَلَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَنزَلَ السَّكِينَةَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَثَبَهُمْ فَتْحًا قَرِيبًا ﴿ ﴾ [الفتح: ١٨].

What is the rule for Mīm aAl jaam'a in the underlined examples

- وَ يَكَادُ ٱلْبَرَقُ يَخْطَفُ أَبْصَارَهُمُ كُلَّمَا أَضَاءَ لَهُم مَّشَوْاْ فِيهِ وَإِذَاۤ أَظْلَمَ عَلَيْهِمْ قَامُواْ وَلَوَ شَآءَ ٱللَّهُ لَا يَكُونُ مَا مُواْ وَلَوَ شَآءَ ٱللَّهُ لَالْهُ لَا يَعْمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿ اللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿ اللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِ شَيْءٍ عَلِي كُلُ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٠].
- ( كَيْفَ تَكُفُرُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَكُنتُمْ أَمْوَتَا فَأَخْيَكُمْ ثُمَّ يُمِيتُكُمْ ثُمَّ يُحْيِيكُمْ ثُمَّ اللَّهِ وَكُنتُمْ أَمُوتَا فَأَخْيَكُمْ ثُمَّ يُمِيتُكُمْ ثُمَّ اللَّهِ وَكُنتُمْ أَمُوتَا فَأَخْيَكُمْ ثُمَّ اللَّهِ وَرُجْعُونَ اللَّهِ وَاللِقِرة: ٢٨].

[ ﴿ الَّذِينَ يَظُنُّونَ أَنَّهُم مُّلَقُواْ رَبِّهِمْ وَأَنَّهُمْ إِلَيْهِ رَجِعُونَ ﴿ ﴾ [البقرة: ٤٦].

[ ﴿ قَالَ فَمَا خَطْبُكُمْ أَيُّهَا ٱلْمُرْسَلُونَ ۞ ﴾ [الحجر: ٥٧].

[ ﴿ إِلَّا ءَالَ لُوطٍ إِنَّا لَمُنَجُّوهُمْ أَجْمَعِينَ ﴿ ﴾ [الحجر: ٥٩].

### Haa Al kenaya

(هاء الكناية)

#### **Definition**

- -It's an extra Haa (هاء).
- -It can be joined at the end of nouns, verbs, or propositions.
- -It designates the masculine plural.

### Cases of Ha' al-Kenaya:

It has four cases (according to Hafs and Warsh Riwayah).

#### 1- First case:

Ha' al-Kenaya is between two sākin letters.

Sākin » Ha' al-Kenaya » Sākin

Examples:

#### The rule:

No Selah (no extension for ha'al-kenaya).

#### 2-Second case:

Ha'al-kenaya is between two Mutahrk letters.

Mutahrk » Ha'al-kenaya » Mutahrk.



Examples:

#### The rule:

- A) If ha'al-kenaya is followed by hamzah → apply selah (extension for ha'al-kenaya) of six beats.
- B) If *ha' al-kenaya* is followed by any other letter except *hamza*  $\Longrightarrow$  apply *Selah* (extension for *ha' l-kenaya*) of two beats.

#### 3-Third case:

*Ha'al-kenaya* is preceded by *mutahrk* letter and is followed by *sākin* letter.

Mutahrk ➡ Ha'al-kenaya ➡ Sākin

Examples:

#### The rule:

No selah (no extension for Ha'Al-Kenaya).

#### 4-Fourth case:

*Ha'al-kenaya* is preceded by *Sākin* letter and is followed by *mutahrk* letter.

Sākin ➡ Ha'al-Kenaya ➡ Mutahrik

Examples:





#### The rule:

No selah (no extension for Ha'al-Kenaya).

### **Exceptions:**

There are some words which have different rules according to Riwayat Warsh.

These words are:

Haa with kasra and selah.

Haa and Qaf with kasra and selah.

Haa with kasra and selah.

Haa with no selah.

Haa with kasra in wasl (joining).

الله Haa with Kasra and tarqiq for the lam of the word

#### **Exercises:**

Write the rule for Ha' Al-kenaya In the following examples



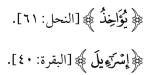
- ا ﴿ وَهُوَ ٱلَّذِى سَخَّرَ ٱلْبَحْرَ لِتَأْكُلُواْ مِنْهُ لَحْمًا طَرِيًّا وَتَسْتَخْرِجُواْ مِنْهُ حِلْيَةً تَلْبَسُونَهَا وَتَرَى ٱلْفُلُكَ مَوَاخِرَ فِيهِ وَلِتَبْتَغُواْ مِن فَضَلِهِ وَلَعَلَكُمْ تَلْبَسُونَهَا وَتَرَى ٱلْفُلُكَ مَوَاخِرَ فِيهِ وَلِتَبْتَغُواْ مِن فَضَلِهِ وَلَعَلَكُمْ تَشَكُرُونَ الله النحل: ١٤].
  - [ ﴿ يُضَاعَفُ لَهُ ٱلْعَادَابُ يَوْمُ ٱلْقِيامَةِ وَيَغْلُدُ فِيهِ مُهَانًا اللهِ [ الفرقان: ٦٩].
    - [ ﴿ تَبَرَكَ ٱلَّذِي بِيَدِهِ ٱلْمُلْكُ وَهُو عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ١ ﴾ [الملك: ١].
    - [ ﴿ قَالُوا أَرْجِهُ وَأَخَاهُ وَأَرْسِلُ فِي ٱلْمَدَآبِنِ خَشِرِينَ اللهِ الأعراف: ١١١].

### Al-Madd

The type of Madd	How many Counts	Exceptions
- The joined required <i>Madd</i> ( <i>Madd Muttasil</i> )	6 counts	No exceptions
- The separate optional <i>Madd</i> ( <i>Madd Munfașil</i> )	6 counts	No exceptions
- The Mandatory Madd (Madd Lazim)	6 counts	No exceptions
The <i>Madd</i> of unoriginal <i>Sukoon</i> due to pausing ( <i>madd ared ussookon</i> )	2 or 4 or 6 counts	No exceptions
Madd Badl	2 or 4 or 6 counts	2 words + 3 principles (see below)
The <i>Madd</i> of Leen letters ( <i>Madd Leen</i> )	4 or 6 counts	2 words (see below)

### **Exceptions for MADD al-Badal:**

1. Two words: There are two words (repeated in the Qur'an) that are read with *qasr* (two counts only)



- 2. Three principles:
- A) When the letter hamzah is preceded by a sākin letter

**E.g.**:

#### **Practice:**

For example, in the word for the letter hamzah there is a letter that has a sukoon (Seen Sākinah), so Madd al-badl is read with qasr (two counts).

B) Madd al-badl, which results from stopping on Madd al-ewad E.g.:

#### **Practice:**

For example, in the word ( Madd al-badl is read with Qasr (two counts).

C) When starting with *hamzat ul-wasl*, which is followed by *Madd* letter.

E.g.:

#### **Exceptions for Madd Leen:**

Two words in the QU'RAN are read with Qasr (two counts)

# Two hamzahs appearing in one word

There are 3 cases in which two *hamzahs* may appear together in one word:

1- If the first *hamzah* is *maftuhah* and the second one is also *maftuhah*.

E.g:

#### The Rule:

There are wajhan (two options allowed.).

1. Tashil (tashil refers to reciting a hamzah with a blend of the long vowel corresponding to the harakah)

So in this case you have to pronounce the second Hamza as a blend of its sound and the sound of Alif.



### 2. Ibdāl (change)

Replacement of the second Hamza with the letter Mad Alif extended for 6 counts if it is followed by *sakin* letters

E.g:

or extended for 2 counts if it is followed by Mutaharrik letter

E.g:

2- if the first hamzah is maftuhah and the second one is maksurah.

E.g:

#### The Rule:

one wajh (one option) is allowed

Tashil: will be made for the second hamzah.

(pronounce the second Hamza as a blend of its sound and the sound of letter yaa).



3- if the first *hamzah* is *maftuhah* and the second one is *madmumah*.

Exists only in 4 places in the Qur'an

#### Rule:

One *wajh* (option) is allowed.

*Tashīl*: will be made for the second hamzah.

(Pronounce the second Hamza as a blend of its sound and the sound of letter Waw).

### **Important notes:**

1. in the following three words:

Apply *Tashīl* or *Ibdal* (replacement of the second *Hamzah* with *Alif* extended by six counts).

2. In the following two words:

Apply Tashīl only in the case of pausing.



#### 3. If there are three consecutive *Hamzahs* in one word:

# ﴿ ءَأَالِهَ تُنَا ﴾ [الزخرف: ٥٨].

The origin of the word	The word written in the Qur'an	The rule
وء ۽ هنتم	ءَأَمِنئُم	Apply <i>Tashīl</i> for the second <i>Hamzah</i> and <i>Madd</i> for the <i>Alif</i> by 2, 4, or 6 counts
Liïglese	ءَ اللهَ ثُمَا	Apply <i>Tashīl</i> for the second <i>Hamzah</i> and <i>Madd</i> for the <i>Alif</i> by 2, 4, 6 counts

### **Excercise**:

Write the rule for the following underlined examples:

### Two hamzahs appearing in two separate words

Two hamzahs coming together in 2 different words.

### They are of two types:

- 1- Two hamzahs that agree in their haraka.
- 2- Two hamzahs have different harakas.

#### Two hamzahs that agree in their haraka

A) The first *hamzah* is *maftuhah* and the second one is also *maftuhah*.

#### Rule:

- 1. Tashīl for the second hamzah.
- 2. *Ibdal*: replace the second *hamzah* with *Alif Madd* for six counts if followed by *sākin* or two counts if followed by *mutaharek*.

E.g.:

a) The first *hamzah* is *madmumah* and the second one is also *madmu-mah*.

#### Rule:

- *1- Tashīl* for the second *hamzah*.
- *2- Ibdal* replaces the second hamza by Waw Madd with six counts if followed by *sākin* or two counts if followed by *mutaharek*.

E.g.:

b) The first *hamzah* is *maksurah* and the second one is also *maksurah*.

#### Rule:

- *1- Tashīl* for the second *hamzah*.
- 2- *Ibdal* replaces the second *hamzah* by *Yaa Madd*.

E.g.:

The example	How to read	
أَهْنَوُكُمْ إِيَّاكُمْ	أَهَوْلاءِ يَيَّاكُمْ ibdal	
اهولاءِ إِيَّامِر	أَهَوْ لاءِ ايَّاكُمْ Tashīl	
فِي ٱلسَّـمَآءِ إِلَّهُ	السَّمَاءِ يَلَهٌ  (ibdal)	
بي السماء إله	السَّمَاءِ الَّهُ   (Tashīl)	
بِٱلسُّوَءِ إِلَّا	بِالسُّوءِ يَلاَّ (Ibdal)	
	بِالسُّوءِ الاَّ (Tashīl)	

#### **EXCEPTIONS:**

### It has 3 options:

- a. *Tashīl*
- b. *Ibdal* with a *madd* letter of 6 counts
- c. Ibdal by yaa maksurah.

### It has 4 options

- 1- Ibdal with two harakat.
- 2- Ibdal with six harakat.
- 3- Tashil.
- 4- Ibdal by yaa maksurah.

### It has 5 options

- 1- Tashil with two harakah
- 2- with four *harakat*.
- 3- Tashīlwith six harakat.
- 4- Ibdal with two harakat.
- 5- Ibdal with six harakat.

### Two hamzahs having different harakat:

### الهمزتان المختلفتان في الحركة

A) The first *hamzah* is *maftuhah*, and the second one is *maksurah* or *madmumah*.

E.g:

#### Rule:

*Tashīl* between the *hamzah* and the *yaa* will be made for the second *hamzah*.

B)The first hamzah is madmumah, and the second one is maftuhah.

E.g:

#### Rule:

*Ibdal*: replace the second *hamzah* by *waw maftuhah*.

C)The first *hamzah* is *maksurah*, and the second one is *maftuhah*.

E.g:

#### Rule:

*Ibdal*: replace the second *hamzah* with *yaa maftuhah*.



D) The first *hamzah* is *madmumah*, and the second one is *maksurah*.

E.g:

### **Rule:**

There are Wajhan (two options):

1- *Ibdal*: replace the second *hamzah* with *waw maksurah*.

2- Tashīl between hamzah and yaa.

## The isolated sākin hamzah

الهمز المفرد الساكن

(Hamzah Mufrada ssākinah)

#### **Definition:**

It is a  $s\bar{a}kin$  single hamzah, which appears as the faa al-kalimah (which means that the hamzah is the first letter in the root of the word ( $\dot{b}$ ).

#### Rule:

*Ibdal* for the *hamzah* (replace the *hamzah* with a *madd* letter which agrees with the *harakah* preceding it).

E.g.:

The example	How to read	
يأَكُونَ	يَاكُلُون	
يُوْمِنُونَ	يُومِنُون	

#### **Practice:**

For example, in the word:

.أكل Its root is

The letter *hamzah* is the first letter in the root, so it's *faa al-kalimah*.

So, the rule is  $\mathit{Ibdal}$  (replace the  $\mathit{hamzah}$  in the word يَأْكُلُون with  $\mathit{alif}$   $\mathit{madd}$  to become يَاكُلُون.

The word	The root
يُؤْمِنُون	أُمَنَ
يَأْكُلُون	أَكَلَ
فَأْتُوا	أَتَى

### **Exceptions:**

1- No *Ibdal* applied for the words which are derived from the word الإيـوَاء

E.g.:

2- Three words in the Qur'an (ذِئْب، بِنُس) are read with *Ibdal*, although the *hamzah* is not the first letter in the root of the word (not *faa al-kalimah*).



#### **Exercise:**

Write down the rule for the following underlined examples:

[ ﴿ أَفَتُوْمِنُونَ بِبَعْضِ ٱلْكِئَابِ وَتَكُفُرُونَ بِبَعْضٍ ﴾ [البقرة: ٨٥].

🗀 ﴿ لَيَأْ كُلُونَ أَمُولَ ٱلنَّاسِ بِٱلْبَرْطِلِ ﴾ [التوبة: ٣٤].

🗀 ﴿ فَإِنَّ ٱلْجَنَّةَ هِيَ ٱلْمَأْوَىٰ ﴿ اللَّهِ اللَّهَا عَات: ٤١].

[ ﴿ وَتَرَكْنَا يُوسُفَ عِندَ مَتَاعِنَا فَأَكَلَهُ ٱلذِّئْبُ ﴾ [يوسف: ١٧].

اللهو: ٢٣]. وَإِن كُنتُمْ فِي رَبِّ مِمَّا نَزَلْنَا عَلَى عَبْدِنَا فَأَتُواْ بِسُورَةٍ مِن مِّثْلِهِ عَلَى المقرة: ٢٣].

🗀 ﴿ بِئُسَ ۖ ٱلشَّرَابُ وَسَآءَتْ مُرَّتَفَقًا ﴾ [الكهف: ٢٩].

- ﴿ فَكُأَيِّن مِّن قَـرْكِةٍ أَهْلَكُنْكُهَا وَهِى ظَالِمَةٌ فَهِى خَاوِيَةٌ عَلَى عُرُوشِهَا وَبِئْرِ مُّعَطَّلَةٍ وَقَصْرِ مَّشِيدٍ ۞ ﴾ [الحج: ٤٥].
- اللهِ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَتُ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلِيَاءُ بَعْضٍ يَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنكرِ وَيُقْيِمُونَ اللهُ وَرَسُولَهُو أَوُلِيَكِ سَيَرْ مُهُمُ اللهُ أَللهُ إِنَّ وَيُطِيعُونَ اللهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَأُولَيَكِ سَيَرْ مُهُمُ اللهُ أَإِنَّ وَيُطِيعُونَ اللهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَأُولَيَكِ سَيَرْ مُهُمُ اللهُ أَإِنَّ اللهَ عَرْيِنُ حَكِيمُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ حَكِيمُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ حَكِيمُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ حَكِيمُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ حَكِيمُ اللهَ عَرْيِنُ حَكِيمُ اللهَ عَرْيِنُ حَكِيمُ اللهَ عَرْيِنُ اللهَ عَرْيِنُ مَا اللهُ عَرْيِنُ مَا اللهُ عَرْيِنُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ مِنْ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ مَا لِللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ مَا لِللهُ عَرْيِنُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ عَرَيْنُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ عَلَيْهُ اللهُ عَرْيِنُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ عَمْ إِلَيْنَا أَنْ اللهُ عَمْ اللهُ اللهُهُ عَلَيْكُونُ اللهُ اللهُ

[ ﴿ فَ تُرْجِي مَن تَشَاءُ مِنْهُنَّ وَتُعْوِي إِلَيْكَ مَن تَشَاءً ﴾ [الأحزاب: ٥١].

### The isolated vowel hamzah

الهمز المفرد المتحرك

### (Hamzah Mufrada Mutaharrika)

#### **Definition:**

It is a single *hamzah maftuhah* which appears as the *faa al-kalimah*, and it appears after a *dammah*.

#### The rule:

Do *Ibdal* for the *hamzah* (replace the *hamzah* with a *madd* letter which agrees with the *harakah* preceding it).

E.g.:

#### **Practice:**

For example, in the word:

1- Its root is (أَذَنُ).

The letter *hamzah* is the first letter in the root, so it's *faa al-kalimah*.

2- In the word (مُؤْذن there is a hamzah maftuha preceded by a dammah.

So the rule is *Ibdal* works to replace the *hamzah* in the word (مُـوَّذِن) with *waw madd* to become (مُـوذِن).

### **Special notes:**

1. Imam Warsh reads with *Ibdal* in the following words:

The word	How to read
لئلا	ليلا
لأهب	ليهب
يأجوج	ياجوج
مأجوج	ماجوج
منسأته	منساته
مؤصدة	موصدة
سأل	سال
النسيء	النسي

The word (هأنتم)

### Has two options:

- *1- Hadhf* (deleting) the  $Alif + Tash\bar{\imath}l$  for the hamzah.
- 2- Hadhf the Alif + Ibdal letter hamzah to be Alif + Madd with 6 counts.

### اللائي The word

If you are continuing the (wasl), apply  $Tash\bar{\imath}l$  for the hamzah + deleting the yaa + Madd 6 or 2 counts.

A. If you are pausing (waqf)

There are 3 options:

1.  $Tash\bar{\imath}l + Roum$  (Roum means to recite a harakah in a soft voice, in such a manner that it seems like only a portion of the harakah is being read) + Madd 4 counts.

- 2.  $Tash\bar{\imath}l + Roum + Madd$  2 counts.
- 3. *Ibdal* for the *hamzah* to be *yaa sākinah* + *Madd* 6 counts.

#### **Exercise**:

Write down the rule for the *hamzah* in the following verses:

### An-Nagl

#### **Definition:**

It is the transfer of the vowel on the hamzah to the sākin letter preceding it.

If *hamzat ul-qaṭ mutaḥarrikah* is preceded by a *sākin ṣaḥīḥ* letter, then Warsh transfers the *ḥarakah* of any *hamzat ul-qaṭ* to the last *sākin* letter of the preceding word, then drops *hamzat ul-qaṭ*.

#### **Examples:**

#### There are 4 conditions for this transfer:

- 1- The vowel on the *hamzah* is transferred to a *ṣaḥīḥ* letter (only).
- 2- The letter can't be a *madd* letter.
- 3- The letter can't be a  $m\bar{\imath}m$  al-Jam. If  $m\bar{\imath}m$  ul-Jam is followed by hamzat ul-qat, then Warsh makes silah, waslan (i.e., connects this  $m\bar{\imath}m$  with a long 6  $harak\bar{a}t$   $w\bar{a}w$ ), as in al-madd al-munfasil.
- 4- The *sākin* letter has to be the last letter of the 1st word, and the *hamzah mutaḥarrikah* has to be the 1st letter of the 2nd word.

### **Special words:**

When starting with الاولى you have two options:

- a. Start as  $hamzatul\ wasl + naql +$  the three options for  $Madd\ al$ -badal options. الولى
- b. Start as  $Lam\ at$ -taref + Naql + qasr (two harakat) for  $Madd\ al$ -badal لو لى.

When joining الأولى with الأولى you have only one way:

عادن لولي Naql + idgham

There are wajhan (two options):

- a. No Nagl + sakt after the haa of ماليه (preferred.)
- b. Naql for the hamzah + idgham the haa of ماليه with the haa of ماليه

Deleting the *hamzah* and transferring its *haraka* to letter *lam* then doing one of the following two options for *hamzat ul-wasl*:

*1-Ibdal*: Replace *hamzat ul-wasl* by *Alif madd* with six counts (preferred) or two counts.

2-Tashīl for hamzat ul-wasl

#### **Exception:**

1. In the word  $4 \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2} daal$  is a  $s\bar{a}kin$  letter followed by a vowelized hamzah in one word, then according to the rule there is no naql because the letter daal and hamzah are in one word but as an exception to the rule we do naql.

#### **Exercise:**

# 1- Find the words with Naql in the following:

🗀 ﴿ وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا ٓ أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَآ أُنزِلَ مِن قَبْلِكَ وَبِٱلْآخِرَةِ مُرْيُوقِنُونَ 👣 ﴾ [البقرة: ٤].

🗀 ﴿ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا نُفْسِدُواْ فِي ٱلْأَرْضِ قَالُوٓاْ إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُوبَ ١١ ﴾ [ البقرة: ١١

- تَ ﴿ وَإِذَا لَقُواْ ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ قَالُوٓاْ ءَامَنَّا وَإِذَا خَلَوْاْ إِلَىٰ شَيَطِينِهِمْ قَالُوٓاْ إِنَّا مَعَكُمُمْ إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُسْتَهْ زِءُونَ ﴿ البقرة: ١٤].
- تَ ﴿ وَقُلْنَا يَكَادَمُ ٱسْكُنْ أَنتَ وَزَوْجُكَ ٱلْجَنَّةَ وَكُلَا مِنْهَا رَغَدًا حَيْثُ شِئْتُمَا وَلَا نَقْرَبَا هَلاهِ ٱلشَّجَرَةَ فَتَكُونَا مِنَ ٱلظَّلِمِينَ ۚ ۚ ﴾ [البقرة: ٣٥].
- ﴿ فَأَزَلَهُمَا ٱلشَّيْطَانُ عَنْهَا فَأَخْرَجُهُمَا مِمَّاكَانَا فِيهِ ۖ وَقُلْنَا ٱهْبِطُواْ بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضِ عَدُقُ ۗ وَلَكُمْ فِي اللهِ وَأَنْ لَهُ مِلْوَا بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضِ عَدُقُ ۗ وَلَكُمْ فِي اللهِ وَلَا اللهِ وَاللهِ وَاللّهُ وَلَهُ وَاللّهُ وَلَّهُ وَاللّهُ و
  - 🗀 ﴿ وَأَسْتَعِينُواْ بِالصَّبْرِ وَالصَّلَوْةَ وَإِنَّهَا لَكَبِيرَةٌ إِلَّا عَلَى أَلْخَشِعِينَ ١٠٠٠ ﴾ [البقرة: ٥٥].
    - [ ﴿ وَإِذْ ءَاتَيْنَا مُوسَى ٱلْكِنْبَ وَٱلْفُرْقَانَ لَعَلَكُمْ نَهْتَدُونَ ١٠٠ ﴾ [البقرة: ٥٣].
- ﴿ إِنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ وَٱلَّذِينَ هَادُواْ وَٱلنَّصَرَىٰ وَٱلصَّنِئِينَ مَنْ ءَامَنَ بِٱللَّهِ وَٱلْمُورِ ٱلْآخِرِ وَكَالَمُ إِنَّا اللَّهِ وَٱلْمُومِ ٱلْآخِرِ اللَّهِ وَكَالَمُ مَالْمُ اللَّهُمْ يَعْزَنُونَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُمْ عَندَ رَبِّهِمْ وَلَا خُوفُ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَعْزَنُونَ اللَّهُ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ وَعَمِلَ صَلِحًا فَلَهُمْ يَعْزَنُونَ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللل
- ﴿ وَإِذْ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِقَوْمِهِ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَن تَذْ بَحُواْ بَقَرَةً ۚ قَالُوٓاْ أَنْنَخِذُنَا هُزُوَّا ۚ قَالَ أَعُوذُ بِٱللَّهِ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِنَ ٱلْجَهَلِينَ ﴿ ﴾ [البقرة: ٦٧].
  - البقرة: ٩٥]. عَمَنَوْهُ أَبِدَأُ بِمَا قَدَّمَتُ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَأَلَّهُ عَلِيمُ بِالظَّالِمِينَ اللهِ إللهَ [البقرة: ٩٥].

Why there is there no Naql in the following examples?

- [ ﴿ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ ءَامِنُواْ بِمَا أَنزَلُ أَللَّهُ ﴾ [البقرة: ٩١].
- 🗀 ﴿ إِنَّ هَاذَا ٱلْقُرْءَانَ يَهْدِى لِلَّتِي هِي أَقَوَمُ ﴾ [الإسراء: ٩].



# Al-Fath , At-Taglil and Al-Imalah

Al-Fath: to open your mouth (from up to down) like pronouncing the letter *Alif*.

Al-Taqlil: it is a slight inclination of the letter *Alif* towards the letter *Yaa*.

Al-Imalah: it is a severe inclination of the letter *Alif* towards the letter *yaa*.

#### Case of Imalah:

There is only one case of *Imalah* in the whole Qur'an.

It is the *Imalah* of letter *Haa* in the first verse of Surat Taha.

### **Cases of Taqlil:**

- Alif written yaa when it's preceded by the letter Raa (1)

E.g.:

- Alif which is followed by Raa Maksura ().

E.g.:

- *Alif* which is written between two *Raa* when the second *Raa* is *Maksurah* (رار).



E.g.:

- Alif in the J and L at the beginning of the following Surahs:

The names of the surahs	The position
يونس، هود، يوسف، ابراهيم، الحجر	﴿ الَّرَّ ﴾
الرعد	﴿ الْمَرُّ ﴾
غافر، فصلت، الشوري، الزخرف، الدخان،	(~)
الجاثية، الأحقاف	﴿حَمَّ ﴾

- Alif in يا and ها in the كهيعص at the beginning of Surat Mariam.
- *Alif* which is not followed by in those special eleven surahs in the Qur'an.

In the word ذكراها in Surat An-Naziat, there is *Taqlil* for the letter *Alif* although it is followed by ها.

- Alif in the following words: ﴿ ٱلْتَوْرِينَ ﴾ ﴿ كَفِرِينَ ﴾ wherever they appear in the Qur'an.
- Alif in the word روا if it's followed by a Mutaharik letter or attached to a pronoun.

E.g.:



- Alif in the word کلتا in Surat Al-Kahf in the case of Wasl (continuation).

#### **Important note:**

In the case of stopping on the word کلتا, you have Wajhan (two options):

- 1- Fath (preferred).
- 2- Taqlil.

## Cases for Taqlil with Khulf:

(Fath and Taglil allowed)

- Zawat al-Yaa (the yaa forms part of the original word in any surah except the previously mentioned eleven surahs).

E.g.:

- Alif in the words that fall on the following scales:

The scale	Examples
فَعْلَى	القتلي، السلوي، التقوى
فِعْلَى	إحدى، ضيزي، عيسى
فُعْلَى	الدنيا، القربي، طوبي
فُعَالَى	كسالى
فَعْالَى	الايامي ، اليتامي،الحوايا

- Every word written with yaa excluding these words:

- Every word written with *alif* excluding these words:



- Alif in the following words:

- Alif in the end of the verses which are appearing with ها

زكاها، وضحاها :.E.g

#### **Important notes:**

- In the following examples:

When stopping on the word قکری and قکری there is only one wajh (one option) which is Taqlil, because the Alif of the words قکری are followed by  $s\bar{a}kin$ .

- In the following example:

When pausing on the word هدى there is only one wajh (one option) which is Taqlil because the Alif of the word هدى is vowel-marked by tanween.

#### **Exercise:**

What is the rule for the *Alif* in the following underlined words (give reasons for your answer)?



- 🗀 ﴿ مَا يَكُونُ مِن نَجُونِي ثَلَثَةٍ إِلَّا هُوَ رَابِعُهُمْ ﴾ [المجادلة: ٧].
  - 🖺 ﴿ ذَلِكَ ٱلْكِتَابُ لَارَيْبُ فِيهِ هُدَى لِنْفَقِينَ ۞ ﴾ [البقرة: ٢].
    - 🖺 ﴿ وَإِن يَأْتُوكُمْ أُسَكَرَىٰ تُفَلَدُوهُمْ ﴾ [البقرة: ٨٥].
  - 🗀 ﴿ تَنزِيلًا مِّمَّنْ خَلَقَ ٱلْأَرْضَ وَالسَّمَوْتِ ٱلْعُلَى ١٠٠ ﴾ [طه: ٤].
    - [ ه الرَّحْنُ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ اسْتَوَىٰ الله [طه: ٥].
- 🗀 ﴿ ﴿ ٱللَّهُ نُورُ ٱلسَّمَوَاتِ وَٱلْأَرْضِ مَثَلُ نُورِهِ كَمِشْكُوةٍ فِيهَا مِصْبَاحٌ ﴾ [النور: ٣٥].
  - [ إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَا ٱلتَّوْرَئِةَ فِيهَا هُدَى وَنُورُ اللَّائِدة: ٤٤].
    - 🗀 ﴿ إِنَّ ٱلْأَبْرَارَ لَفِي نَعِيمِ (١٣) ﴾ [الانفطار: ١٣].
    - 🖺 ﴿ وَوَجَدُكُ عَآبِلًا فَأَغْنَىٰ 🕔 ﴾ [الضحى: ٨].
  - [ ﴿ الَّرَّ كِنَابُ أُعْرِكُمْتُ ءَايَنُهُ وَثُمَّ فُصِّلَتْ مِن لَّدُنَّ حَكِيمٍ خَبِيرٍ ١ ﴾ [هود: ١].
    - [ ﴿ إِذْ رَءَانَازًا فَقَالَ لِأَهْلِهِ ٱمْكُثُوا ﴾ [طه: ١٠].
    - 🖺 ﴿ وَءَاتَيْنَا عِيسَى أَبْنَ مَرْيَمُ ٱلْبَيِّئَتِ ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٥٣].
- 🗀 ﴿ وَتَرَى ٱلنَّاسَ سُكُنَرَىٰ وَمَا هُم بِسُكُنرَىٰ وَلَكِكَنَّ عَذَابَ ٱللَّهِ شَدِيدٌ 👣 ﴾ [الحج: ٢].
  - [ ﴿ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ وَعَمِلُواْ الصَّلِحَتِ طُوبَى لَهُمْ وَحُسَّنُ مَعَابِ اللَّهِ [ الرعد: ٢٩].
    - [ ﴿ فَكَانَ عَنِقِبَتُهُمَّا أَنَّهُمَا فِي ٱلنَّارِ خَلِدَيْنِ فِيهَا ﴾ [الحشر: ١٧].
      - [ ﴿ كِلْتَا ٱلْجُنَنَيْنِ ءَانَتُ أَكُلَهَا ﴾ [الكهف: ٣٣].
- الله حَتَى إِذَا ٱسْتَيْعُسَ ٱلرُّسُلُ وَظَنُّواْ أَنَّهُمْ قَدْ كُذِبُواْ جَاءَهُمْ نَصَّرُنَا فَنُجِّى مَن نَشَاءً ﴾ [يوسف: ١١٠].
  - 🗆 ﴿ طه 🕔 ﴾ [طه: ۱].

# Rules of Raa

- 1- Raa will be read with tarqiq (lightness) in the following cases:
- 2- Raa maftuhah or maksurah is preceded by a Kasrah in the same word.

E.g.:

#### **Question:**

Explain why the *Raa* is heavy in the following example.

*B- Raa maftuhah* or *madmumah* is preceded by *Yaa Madd* or *Yaa Leen* in the same word.

E.g.:

# **Question:**

Explain why the Raa is heavy in the following example.



C- *Raa maftuhah* or *madmumah*, which is separated from the *kasrah* by a *sākin* light letter in the same word.

E.g.:

#### **Question:**

Explain why the *Raa* is heavy in the following example.

D- *Raa maftuhah* or *madmumah*, which is separated from the *kasrah* by *kha sākinah*.

E.g.:

E- Raa in the word ﴿ بِشَكْرُو ( In Surat Al Mursalat)

Raa will be read with tafkhim in the following cases:

1. Non-Arabic names

E.g.:

2. If *Raa* is repeated in the word:

This occurs in five places in the Qur'an.



3- If the letter Raa is followed by an Alif and a heavy letter

E.g.:

4- If the letter Raa is preceded by any heavy  $s\bar{a}kin$  letter except the letter kha  $\dot{z}$ 

E.g.:

*Raa* will be read with *Tarqiq* with *Khulf* (both *tarqiq* and *tafkhem* are allowed) in the following cases:

1- In the following six words:

#### 2- Two words:

#### **Exercise:**

What is the rule of the *Raa* in the following examples? Give reasons.

- اللهُ فَكَدَّلَ ٱلَّذِينَ طَلَمُواْ قَوْلًا غَيْرَ ٱلَّذِي قِيلَ لَهُمْ فَأَنزَلْنَا عَلَى ٱلَّذِينَ ظَلَمُواْ رِجْزًا مِّنَ السَّمَآءِ بِمَا كَانُواْ يَفْسُقُونَ (٥٠) ﴾ [البقرة: ٩٥].
  - 🗀 ﴿ وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا ٓ أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَآ أُنزِلَ مِن قَبْلِكَ وَبِٱلْآخِرَةِ مُرْيُوقِنُونَ 👣 ﴾ [البقرة: ٤].
- ﴿ وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرَهِيمُ لِأَبِيهِ ءَازَرَ أَتَتَخِذُ أَصْنَامًا ءَالِهَةً إِنِّ أَرَىٰكَ وَقَوْمَكَ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينِ اللهَ اللهَ اللهُ ا
- تَ ﴿ فَكُمَّا دَخُلُواْ عَلَى يُوسُفَ ءَاوَىٰ إِلَيْهِ أَبَوَيْهِ وَقَالَ ٱدْخُلُواْ مِصْرَ إِن شَآءَ ٱللَّهُ ءَامِنِينَ (اللهِ) [يوسف: ٩٩].
- - 🗀 ﴿ يَوْمَ يَرُونَ ٱلْمَلَتِ كُمَّ لَا بُشْرَىٰ يَوْمَهِ ذِ لِلْمُجْرِمِينَ وَيَقُولُونَ حِجْرًا مَحْجُورًا ١٣٠ ﴾ [الفرقان: ٢٢].
    - 🗀 ﴿ إِنَّا سَخَرْنَا ٱلْجِبَالَ مَعَهُ. يُسَبِّحْنَ بِالْعَشِتِي وَٱلْإِشْرَاقِ (١٠) ﴾ [ص: ٨١].
- ﴿ قَالُواْ اَدْعُ لَنَا رَبِّكَ يُبَيِّنِ لَنَا مَا هِي قَالَ إِنَّهُ. يَقُولُ إِنَّهَا بَقَرَةٌ لَّا فَارِضٌ وَلَا بِكُرُ عَوَانُا بَيْنَ ذَالِكَ فَأَفْعَلُواْ مَا تُؤْمَرُونَ ﴿ ﴾ [البقرة: ٨٦].

- ﴿ وَمَرْيَمُ ٱبْنَتَ عِمْرَنَ ٱلَّتِي ٓ أَحْصَنَتَ فَرْجَهَا فَنَفَخْنَا فِيهِ مِن رُّوحِنَا وَصَدَّقَتْ بِكَلِمَاتِ رَبِّهَا وَكُتُبُهِ وَوَلَيْنِ مِنَ ٱلْقَنِيْنِينَ ﴿ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ التحريم: ٢١].
- ﴿ قُلْ أَنَدْعُواْ مِن دُونِ ٱللَّهِ مَا لَا يَنفَعُنَا وَلَا يَضُرُّنَا وَنُرَدُّ عَلَىٓ أَعْقَابِنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَنَنَا ٱللَّهُ كَالَّذِى السَّتَهُوتَهُ ٱلشَّيَطِينُ فِي ٱلْأَرْضِ حَيْرَانَ لَهُ وَأَصْحَبُ يَدْعُونَهُ وَإِلَى ٱلْهُدَى ٱثْتِنَا قُلْ إِنَ هُدَى ٱللَّهِ هُوَ ٱلْهُدَى أَثْقِينَا قُلْ إِنَ هُدَى اللَّهِ هُوَ ٱلْهُدَى أَوْلِمَ مَنَا لِنُسْلِمَ لِرَبِّ ٱلْعَكَمِينَ ﴿ ﴾ [الأنعام: ١٧].
- الله عَنْ الله

# Taghlith of the Lam

(تغليظ اللام)

#### **Definition:**

To read the letter Lam with Tafkhim (heaviness).

Do Taghlīth for letter Lam when

Lam is maftuhah and is preceded by ص، ط، ظ, which is maftuhah or  $s\bar{a}kinah$ .

#### **Important Notes:**

1- The group of six (*Taghlīth* with *khulf*)

In the case of pausing, *Lam* becomes *sākinah* due to pausing (*waqf*), so you have the choice here to make *Taghlīth* for the *Lam* or not, but it is preferable to do *Taghlīth*.

The case of these six words is called *Taghlīth* with *khulf* (meaning that you have the choice to do *Taghlīth* or not, but *Taghlīth* is preferable).

#### 2- The group of three:

We have three words in the Qur'an where there is an *Alif* between the letter *Lam* and the mentioned three letters ص، ط، ظ. Also, you have the choice here to make *Taghlīth* for the *Lam* or not, but it is preferable to make *Taghlīth*.

The case of these three words is called *Taghlīth* with *khulf* (meaning that you have the choice to do *Taghlīth* or not, but *Taghlīth* is preferable).

#### Adwat al-yaa and the letter Lam

If the letter *Lam* is preceded by the letter *Sad* in one of *Adwat al-yaa* words (*Adwat al-yaa* are words in which the letter *yaa* forms part of the original word and ends with the pronunciation of an *Alif* whether the *yaa* is written or not):

So if you did *Taqlil* for the *Alif*, you have to do *Tarqiq* for the letter *Lam*, but if you did *Fath* for the *Alif*, then you have to do *Taghlīth* for the letter *Lam*.

E.g.:

**Practice:** 



One of *Adwat al-yaa* where the letter *Lam* is preceded by the letter *Sad*, so:

Taqlil for the Alif  $\Longrightarrow$  Tarqiq for the Lam.

Fath for the Alif → Taghlīth for the letter Lam.

#### **Exercise:**

Write down the rule for the following Lams. Give reasons.

## Yaa al-idafa

#### **Definition:**

It is Yaa Mutakallim, which appears on a noun, verb or particle.

It does not form a part of the original word.

## How to recognize Yaa al-idafah?

You can easily recognize it by replacing it with *Kaf* or *Haa* or any other pronoun.

E.g.

The word	Replace Yaa al-idafah with kaf	replace Yaa al-Idafah with Haa
لنفسي	لنفسك	لنفسه
اني	انك	انه

# There are three cases for the presence of Yaa al-Idafah:

- 1. Yaa al-Idafah is followed by Hamzat ul-qat (maftuhah, madmumah, or maksurah).
  - 2. *Yaa al-Idafah* is followed by *Hamzat ul-wasl*.
  - 3. Yaa al-Idafah is followed by any other letter.
- 1. Yaa al-Idafah is followed by Hamzat ul-qat (maftuhah, madmumah, or maksurah)

# A. Hamzat ul- qat maftuhah

Read *Yaa al-Idafah* as *Maftuhah* except in the following 7 places in the Our'an read it as *sākinah*:

- 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ فَأَذَكُونِ آذَكُرُكُمْ ﴾ [البقرة: ١٥٢].
- 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ قَالَ رَبِّ أَرِنِيٓ أَنظُرْ إِلَيْكُ ﴾ [الأعراف: ١٤٣].
- [ قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَلَا نَفْتِنِّي ۚ أَلَا فِي ٱلْفِتْ نَةِ سَقَطُوا ۗ ﴾ [التوبة: ٤٩].
- 🗒 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَإِلَّا تَغْفِرْ لِي وَتَرْحَمْنِيٓ أَكُن مِّنَ ٱلْخَسِرِينَ ﴾ [هود: ٤٧].
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ فَأَتَّبِعْنِي أَهْدِكَ صِرَطًا سَويًّا ﴾ [مريم: ٤٣].
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَقَالَ فِرْعَوْبُ ذَرُونِي ٓ أَقَتُلُ مُوسَىٰ ﴾ [غافر: ٢٦].
  - 📋 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَقَالَ رَبُّكُمُ أَدْعُونِيٓ أَسْتَجِبُ لَكُو ۗ [غافر: ٦٠].

#### B. Hamzat ul-qat madmumah

Read *Yaa al-Idafah* as *Maftuhah* except in the following two places in which it will be read as *sākinah*:

# C. Hamzat ul-qat maksurah

Read *Yaa al-Idafah* as *Maftuhah* except in the following 9 places in the Our'an where it will be read as *sākinah*:



- 2. Yaa al-Idafah is followed by Hamzat ul-wasl
- A. Hamzat ul-wasl for Lam at -tarf (the definite article "the").
- B. Hamzat ul-wasl which is not Lam at -tarf.
- A. Hamzat ul-wasl for Lam at -tarf (the definite article "the")

Read Yaa al-Idafah as Maftuhah.

**E.g.**:

## B. Hamzat ul-wasl which is not Lam at -tarf

Read *Yaa al-Idafah* as *Maftuhah* except in the following two places, where it will be read as *sākinah*:

The place in the Qur'an	How to read
قول ه تعالى: ﴿ إِنِّي ٱصْطَفَيْتُكَ ﴾ [الأعراف: الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الل	Yaa al-Idafah as Sākinah
قوله تعالى: ﴿ هَرُونَ أَخِي ۞ ٱشْدُدْ بِهِ ۗ أَزْرِي ۞ ﴾ [طه: ٣٠ - ٣١].	Yaa al-Idafah as Sākinah

# 3. Yaa al-Idafah is followed by any other letters

**Read** Yaa al-Idafah as Sākinah except in the following 11 places, wherein it will be read as Maftuhah



- 📋 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَلْيُؤْمِنُواْ بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرَّشُدُونَ ﴾ [البقرة: ١٨٦].
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ فَقُلْ أَسُلَمْتُ وَجِهِيَ لِلَّهِ ﴾ [آل عمران: ٢٠].
- ت قول عالى: ﴿ إِنِّ وَجَّهُتُ وَجَهِىَ لِلَّذِى فَطَرَ ٱلسَّمَاوَتِ وَٱلْأَرْضَ حَنِيفًا ﴾ [الأنعام: ٧٩].
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَمَمَاقِ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَالَمِينَ ﴾ [الأنعام: ١٦٢].
    - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَلِيَ فِيهَا مَنَارِبُ أُخْرَيٰ ﴾ [طه: ١٨].
    - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَطَهِمْ رَبَيْتِيَ لِلطَّآبِفِينَ ﴾ [الحج: ٢٦].
  - 📋 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَغَيِّنِي وَمَن مَّعِيَ مِنَ ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴾ [الشعراء: ١١٨].
    - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَمَا لِيَ لَا أَعْبُدُ ٱلَّذِي فَطَرَنِي ﴾ [يس: ٢٢].
      - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَإِن لَّوْ نُؤْمِنُواْ لِي فَأَعَنْزِلُونِ ﴾ [الدخان: ٢١].
        - 🗒 قوله تعالى: ﴿ لَكُودِينَكُو وَلِيَ دِينٍ ﴾ [الكافرون: ٦].

How to read Yaa al-Idafah in the word ﴿ وَمُعْيَاىُ ﴾ ?

The reciter has Wajhan (two options).

- 1.Read Yaa al-Idafah as Maftuhah
- 2.Read Yaa al-Idafah as sakinah with mad six counts for the Alif (Madd Lazim).

# Yat'at az-Zawa'id

#### **Definition:**

Refer to those Yaas which are not written in the mushaf but are read by the reciters either during wasl or waqf or during wasl alone.

#### Rule:

- 1. Yat'at az-Zawa'id which are read during wasl (joining) only.
- 2. Yat'at az-Zawa'id which are read during wasl (joining) and waqf (pausing).
- 1. Yat'at az-Zawa'id which are read during wasl (joining) only: there are 47 placeslike this in the Qur'an.

- ت قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَمَن يَهْدِ ٱللَّهُ فَهُو ٱلْمُهَتَدِّ -ي وَمَن يُضْلِلُ فَكَن يَجِدَ لَهُمُ أَوْلِيَآ مَن دُونِهِ ۗ ﴾ [الإسراء: ٩٧].
- ت قوله تعالى: ﴿ مَن يَهْدِ ٱللَّهُ فَهُو ٱلْمُهْتَدِّ -ي وَمَن يُضْلِلْ فَلَن يَجَدَ لَهُ، وَلِيَّا ثُمُ شِدًا اللهِ فَان يَجَدَ لَهُ، وَلِيًّا ثُمُ شِدًا اللهِ فَان يَجَدَ لَهُ، وَلِيًّا ثُمُ شِدًا اللهِ فَان يَجَدَ لَهُ، وَلِيًّا ثُمُ شِدًا
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَقُلُ عَسَيْ أَن يَهْدِينِ -ي- رَبِّي لِأَقْرَبَ مِنْ هَذَا رَشُدًا (١٠٠٠) ﴾ [الكهف: ٢٤].
- ت قول على: ﴿ وَلَوْلَآ إِذْ دَخَلْتَ جَنَّنَكَ قُلْتَ مَا شَآءَ ٱللَّهُ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِٱللَّهِ ۚ إِن تَكرنِ -ي- أَنَا اللَّهِ اللهِ اللهِ إِللَّهِ ۚ إِن تَكرنِ -ي- أَنَا اللهِ اللهِ عَالَى وَوَلَدًا اللهِ اللهِ فَا ٣٩].
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ فَعَسَىٰ رَبِّيٓ أَن يُؤْتِينِ -ي- خَيْرًا مِّن جَنَّاكِ ﴾ [الكهف: ١٠].
    - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ ذَلِكَ مَا كُنَّا نَبْغُ -ي فَأَرْتَدًا ﴾ [الكهف: ٦٤].
    - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ عَلَيْ أَن تُعَلِّمِنِ -ي- مِمَّا عُلِّمْتَ رُشْدًا ١٦٦) ﴿ الكهف: ٦٦].
      - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ أَلَّا تَتَّبِعَنِّ -ي- أَفَعَصَيْتَ أَمْرِي ﴿ اللَّهِ ﴾ [طه: ٩٣].
- ت قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَٱلْبَادِ -ي وَمَن يُرِدُ فِيهِ بِإِلْحَكَادِ بِظُلْمِ تُذِقَهُ مِنْ عَذَابٍ أَلِيمِ ۞ ﴾ [الحج: ٢٥].
- ت قول على: ﴿ وَأَصْحَبُ مَدْيَنَ ۚ وَكُذِّبَ مُوسَىٰ فَأَمَلَيْتُ لِلْكَافِرِينَ ثُمَّ أَخَذْتُهُم ۗ فَكَيْفَ كَانَ نَكِيرِ -ي- ﴿ اللَّ فَكَأَيِّن مِّن قَرْبَةٍ ﴾ [الحج: ٤٤].
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ قَالَ أَتُمِدُّونَنِ -ي-بِمَالِ ﴾ [النمل: ٣٦].
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى:﴿ فَمَا عَاتَكِنِ مَ سِي ٱللَّهُ خَيْرٌ ﴾ [النمل: ٣٦].
- ت قوله تعالى: ﴿ إِنِّ أَخَافُ أَن يُكَذِّبُونِ -ي- ﴿ أَنَّ قَالَ سَنَشُدُّ عَضُدَكَ ﴾ [القصص: ٣٤ ] قوله تعالى: ﴿ إِنِّ أَخَافُ أَن يُكَذِّبُونِ -ي- ﴿ آَنَ قَالَ سَنَشُدُّ عَضَدَكَ ﴾
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَجِفَانِ كَالْجُوابِ -ي وَقُدُورِ رَّاسِيَنتٍ ﴾ [سبأ: ١٣].
- ت قوله تعالى: ﴿ فَكَيْفَ كَانَ نَكِيرِ -ي- ﴿ فَ قُلُ إِنَّمَاۤ أَعِظُكُم بِوَحِدَةٍ ﴾ [سبأ: ٥٥] ٤٥].

- □ قوله تعالى: ﴿ فَكُنِفَ كَانَ نَكِيرٍ -ي أَلَهُ تَرَ أَنَّ ٱللَّهَ أَنزَلَ مِن ٱلسَّمَآءِ مَآءً ﴾ [فاطر: 
  □ 17 ٢٧].
  - ت قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَلَا يُنْقِذُونِ -ي- (٣٠) إِنِّ إِذًا لَّفِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ (١٠٠ ﴾ [يس: ٢٣ ٢٤].
- ت قوله تعالى: ﴿ قَالَ تَأَلَّهِ إِن كِدتَّ لَتُرُدِينِ -ي ﴿ وَلَوْلَا نِعْمَةُ رَقِي لَكُنْتُ مِنَ ٱلْمُحْضَرِينَ اللهُ عَلَيْ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْ اللهُ عَلَيْ اللهُ عَلَيْ اللهُ اللهُ عَلَيْ اللهُ عَلَيْ عَلَيْ اللهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ الله
  - ت قوله تعالى: ﴿ لِيُنذِرَ يَوْمَ ٱلنَّلَاقِ -ي- ﴿ يَوْمَ هُم بَارِزُونَ ۚ ﴾ [غافر: ١٥ ١٦].
    - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ يَوْمَ ٱلنَّنَادِ -ي (٣٠ يَوْمَ تُولُّونَ مُدْبِرِينَ ﴾ [غافر: ٣٧ ٣٣].
  - قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَمِنْ ءَايَنتِهِ ٱلْجُوَارِ -ي فِي ٱلْبَحْرِكَا لَأَعْلَامِ 
    [الشورى: ٣٢].
- ت قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَإِنِّي عُذَتُ بِرَقِي وَرَبِّكُمُ أَن تَرْجُمُونِ -ي- أَن وَإِن لَّرَ فُوْمِنُواْ لِي فَاعْزَلُونِ ﴿ اللهِ اللهِ عَالَى: ﴿ وَإِنْ لَمْ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّاللَّ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّا اللَّلْمُ اللَّا اللَّلْمُلْمُ اللَّهُ الللَّاللَّاللَّالِلْمُلّ
- ت قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَإِن لَرَ نُوْمِنُواْ لِي فَأَعَنَزِلُونِ -ي أَنَّ فَدَعَارَبَّهُۥ أَنَّ هَتَوُلاَءِ قَوْمٌ تَجُرِمُونَ أَنَّ ﴾ [الدخان: ٢١ ٢٢].
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ فَيَ وَعِيدِ -ي ﴿ أَنَّ أَفَعِينَا بِٱلْخَلْقِ ٱلْأَوْلِ ﴾ [ق: ١٥ ١٥].
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ وَأُسْتَمِعْ يَوْمَ يُنَادِ ٱلْمُنَادِ -ي- مِن مَّكَانِ قَرِيبِ (١٠) ﴾ [ق: ٤١].
- ت قول الله تعالى: ﴿ نَحْنُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا يَقُولُونَ ۚ وَمَاۤ أَنتَ عَلَيْهِم بِحِبَّارٍ ۚ فَذَكِرٌ بِٱلْقُرْءَانِ مَن يَخَافُ وَعِيدٍ -ي- ۞ ﴾ [ق: ٤٥]. ﴿ وَٱلذَّرِيَاتِ ذَرُوا ۞ ﴾ [الذاريات: ١].
  - قوله تعالى: ﴿ يَوْمَ يَدُعُ ٱلدَّاعِ -ي إِلَى شَيْءِ نُكْرٍ ﴿ إِنَّ ﴾ [القمر: ٦].
  - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ مُّهَطِعِينَ إِلَى ٱلدَّاعِ -ي-يَقُولُ ٱلْكَيْفِرُونَ هَلْذَا يَوْمُ عَسِرُ ١٠٠٠ ﴾ [القمر: ٨].
    - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ فَكُيْفَ كَانَ عَذَابِي وَنُذُرِ -ي- (١٦ ﴾ [القمر: ١٦].
    - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ كَذَّبَتْ عَادُّ فَكَيْفَ كَانَ عَذَابِي وَنُذُرِ -ي ١٨٠) ﴾ [القمر: ١٨].
    - 🗀 قوله تعالى: ﴿ كُذَّبَتْ عَادُّ فَكَيْفَ كَانَ عَذَابِي وَنُذُرِ -ي- ﴿ ﴿ إِلَّهُ ﴾ [القمر: ١٨].

2. Yat'at az-Zawa'id which is read during wasl (joining) and waqf (pausing).

There is only one place like this in the Qur'an.

(The Yaa is read with sukoon)

There are four cases of the presence of the word in the Qur'an



- 1- If the word أَنَا is followed by *Hamzat ul-qat Maftuhah* أُ, then the *Alif* in the word أَنَا will be pronounced as *Alif madd* lengthened by 6 counts (*Madd Munfasil*).
- 2- If the word اَنَا is followed by *Hamzat ul-qat Madmuma* أُب, then the *Alif* in the word الله will be pronounced as *Alif madea* lengthened by 6 counts (*Madd Munfasil*).
- 3- If the word  $\tilde{\mathbb{U}}$  is followed by  $Hamzat\ ul$ -qat  $Maksurah\ 1$ , then the letter Alif in the word  $\tilde{\mathbb{U}}$  will be dropped only in case of Wasl (continuation).
- 4- If the word أَنَا is followed by any other vowelled letter other than letter *hamzah*, then the letter *Alif* in the word will be dropped only in the case of *Wasl* (continuation).

#### **Practice:**

In the following verse:

Here in this example, the word  $\tilde{\mathbb{U}}$  is followed by the letter  $\mathcal{E}$ , which is vowelled with Fatha.

Thus:

If you are pausing (Waqf), the Alif of the word is will be vocalized.

But if you are continuing (Wasl), the Alif of the word will be dropped.

#### **Exercise:**

What is the rule for the word أنا in the following examples?



- 🗀 ﴿ إِنَّ أَنَا إِلَّا نَذِيرٌ وَبَشِيرٌ لِقَوْمِ يُؤْمِنُونَ 🚳 ﴾ [ الأعراف: ١٨٨
- 🖺 ﴿ وَقَالَ ٱلَّذِى خَمَا مِنْهُمَا وَأَذَّكُرَ بَعَدَ أُمَّةٍ أَنَا أَنْبِتُكُم بِتَأْوِيلِهِ عَ فَأَرْسِلُونِ ١٤٥ ﴾ [يوسف: ٤٥].
- ﴿ وَلَمَّا دَخَلُواْ عَلَى يُوسُفَ ءَاوَى إِلَيْهِ أَخَاهً فَالَ إِنِّ أَنَاْ أَخُوكَ فَلَا تَبْتَ بِسَ بِمَا كَانُواْ يَعْمَلُوكَ ﴿ أَنَا ﴾ [يوسف: ٦٩].
- ا ﴿ قَالُواْ أَءِنَّكَ لَأَنتَ يُوسُفُ ۚ قَالَ أَنَا يُوسُفُ وَهَاذَاۤ أَخِي ۚ قَدْ مَنَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَيْنَاۤ إِنَّهُ، مَن يَتَّقِ وَيَصْبِرْ فَإِنَ ٱللَّهَ لَا يُضِيعُ أَجْرَ ٱلْمُحْسِنِينَ ۞ ﴾ [يوسف: ٩٠].
- ﴿ قُلُ هَاذِهِ عَسَبِيلِي آَدْعُوٓاْ إِلَى ٱللَّهِ عَلَىٰ بَصِيرَةٍ أَنَاْ وَمَنِ ٱتَّبَعَنِي ۖ وَسُبْحَنَ ٱللَّهِ وَمَآ أَنَا مِنَ ٱلْمُشْرِكِينَ ﴾ [يوسف: ١٠٨].
  - 🗀 ﴿ ﴿ نَبِيَّ عِبَادِي أَنِّي أَنَا ٱلْغَفُورُ ٱلرَّحِيمُ ﴿ اللَّهِ ﴾ [الحجر: ٤٩].
    - [ ﴿ وَقُلُ إِنِّتِ أَنَا ٱلنَّذِيرُ ٱلْمُبِيثُ ۞ ﴾ [الحجر: ٨٩].
- - [ ﴿ وَقُلُ إِفِّتَ أَنَا ٱلنَّذِيرُ ٱلْمُبِيثُ اللَّهِ الْحِدر: ١٩٩].

# Repeated question in a phrase

This is the presence of two questions after each other in one verse.

They occur in 11 places in the Qur'an.

## The places:

١ - في الرعد: ﴿ ﴿ وَإِن تَعْجَبُ فَعَجَبُ قَوْلُهُمْ أَءِذَا كُنَّا تُرَبًّا أَءِنَّا لَفِي خَلْقِ جَدِيدً ﴾ [الرعد: ٥].

٢ - في الإسراء موضعان:

﴿ وَقَالُوٓا أَوذَا كُنَّا عِظَامًا وَرُفَنَّا أَوِنَّا لَمَبْعُوثُونَ خَلْقًا جَدِيدًا ﴿ أَنَّ ﴾ [الإسراء: ٤٩].

﴿ ذَٰلِكَ جَزَآؤُهُم بِأَنَّهُمْ كَفَرُواْ بِعَايَلِنَا وَقَالُوٓاْ أَءِذَا كُنَّا عِظْمًا وَرُفَنتًا أَءِنَّا لَمَبْعُوثُونَ خَلْقًا جَدِيدًا ۞ ﴾ [الإسراء: ٩٨].

٣- في المومنين:

﴿ قَالُواْ أَءِذَا مِتْنَا وَكُنَّا ثُرَابًا وَعِظْمًا أَءِنَّا لَمَبْعُوثُونَ ١٨٦ ﴾ [المؤمنون: ٨٦].

٤ - في النمل:

﴿ وَقَالَ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوٓ أَءَ ذَاكُنَّا ثُرَّبًا وَءَابَآؤُنَآ أَبِنَّا لَمُخْرَجُونَ ﴿ ﴾ [النمل: ٦٧].

٥ - في العنكبوت:

﴿ وَلُوطًا إِذْ قَالَ لِقَوْمِهِ ۚ إِنَّكُمْ لَتَأْتُونَ ٱلْفَحِشَةَ مَاسَبَقَكُم بِهَا مِنْ أَحَدِمِّنَ ٱلْعَكَمِينَ ۚ إِنَّ ﴾ [العنكبوت: ٢٨].

٦ - في السجدة:

﴿ وَقَالُوۤا أَءِذَا ضَلَلْنَا فِي ٱلْأَرْضِ أَءِنَا لَفِي خَلْقِ جَدِيدٍ مِّلْ هُم بِلِقَآءِ رَبِّهِمْ كَنفِرُونَ ﴿ ﴾ ﴾ [السحدة: ١٠].

٧- في الصافات موضعان:

﴿ أَوِذَا مِنْنَا وَكُنَّا نُرَابًا وَعِظَامًا أَوِنَا لَمَبْعُوثُونَ ١٦٠ ﴾ [الصافات: ١٦].

﴿ أَوَذَا مِنْنَا وَكُنَّا ثُرَابًا وَعِظَامًا أَوِنَا لَمَدِينُونَ ١٠٠٠ ﴾ [الصافات: ٥٣].

٨- في الواقعة:

﴿ وَكَانُواْ يَقُولُونَ أَيِذَا مِتْنَا وَكُنَّا تُرَابًا وَعِظْمًا أَءِنَّا لَمَبْعُونُونَ ۞ أَوَءَابَآؤُنَا ٱلْأَوَّلُونَ ۞ ﴾ [الواقعة: ٤٧ – ٤٨].

٩ - في النازعات:

﴿ يَقُولُونَ أَءِ نَّا لَمَرْدُودُونَ فِي ٱلْحَافِرَةِ (أَنَّ أَءِ ذَا كُنَّاعِظُ مَا نَخِرَةً (أَنَّ ﴾ [النازعات: ١٠ - ١١].

#### Rule:

 $Tash\bar{\imath}l$  for the hamzah in the first question, then Tahqiq for the hamzah in the second question.

#### **Exceptions:**

In the following two verses:

The first one is

في العنكبوت:

﴿ وَلُوطًا إِذْ قَالَ لِقَوْمِهِ ۚ إِنَّكُمْ لَتَأْتُونَ ٱلْفَاحِشَةَ مَا سَبَقَكُم بِهَا مِنْ أَحَدِ مِّنَ ٱلْعَلَمِينَ ﴿ وَلُوطًا إِذْ قَالَ لِقَوْمِهِ ۚ إِنَّكُمْ لَتَأْتُونَ ٱلْرَجَالَ وَتَقْطَعُونَ ٱلسَّكِيلَ وَتَأْتُونَ فِي نَادِيكُمُ ٱلْمُنكَلِّ اللّهِ إِن كُنتَ مِنَ ٱلصَّلِاقِينَ ۞ ﴾ فَمَا كَانَ جَوَابَ قَوْمِهِ ۚ إِلَّا أَنْ قَالُواْ ٱثْتِنَا بِعَذَابِ ٱللّهِ إِن كُنتَ مِنَ ٱلصَّلِاقِينَ ۞ ﴾ [العنكوت: ٢٨ - ٢٩].

The second one is

في النمل:

﴿ وَقَالَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوٓ أَءَ ذَاكُنَّا تُرَبًّا وَءَابَآؤُنَآ أَبِنًّا لَمُخْرَجُونَ ﴿ ﴾ [النمل: ٦٧].

The rule will be the opposite, so *Tahqiq* for the *hamzah* in the first question then *Tashīl* for the *hamzah* in the second question.



# **Idgham and Ith-har**

# الإدغام والإظهار

The *Idgham* will be applied in the following cases:

- 1. The Idgham of letter نه into نه in the word اتخذتم and its derivatives.
- ض ، ظ into د 2. The *Idgham* of letter

E.g.:

﴿ فَقَدُ ضَلَّ ﴾ [البقرة: ١٠٨].

ظ into ت The Idgham of letter

E.g.:

- The Idgham of letter  $\dot{\omega}$  into  $\dot{\omega}$  in joining the first two verses in *Surat* Yasin

The *Ith-har* (*Ith-har* is to recite each letter from the respective *Makhraij*) will take place in the following verses:

1- Ith-har for the letter ب in اركب معنا ، اركب معنا

يلهث ذلك in ث in يلهث ذلك يلهث



# **Important note:**

In joining the first two verses in Surat Al Qalam:

Ith-har or Idgham can be applied, but Ith-har is the most common way.

# Ijtima'as-sakinayn

# اجتماع الساكنين

Two sākin letters meeting together.

#### Rule:

There are two cases:

- 1- If the third letter in the verb is vowelled with an original *dammah*, then pronounce the first *sākin* with *dammah*.
- 2- If the third letter in the verb is vowelled with temporary *dammah* or *fatha* or *kasra*, then pronounce the first *sākin* with *kasra*.

How can you differ between original and temporary dammah?

Put the verb in the singular imperative form—if it still has the *dam-mah*, then it is original *dammah*; if it does not have the *dammah*, then it is a temporary *dammah*.

In the whole Qur'an there are only five verbs with a temporary *dam-mah*, which are:

The verb	The imperative singular form
(original dammah) ﴿ اُعَبُدُواْ	(original dammah) اعبُد
امشُّوا (temporary dammah)	(no dammah on the third letter) امشِي
اقضُوا (temporary dammah)	اقضِ

#### **Practice:**

1- In the following example:

The letter  $\dot{\upsilon}$  is the first  $s\bar{a}kin$ , and the letter  $\dot{\upsilon}$  is the second  $s\bar{a}kin$ ; and they meet together (in joining we drop

Hamzat ul-wasl). So look at the third letter in the verb اضرب it is the letter of with Kasra (third letter is with Kasra), so pronounce the first sākin of with Kasra.

2- In the following example:

The letter  $\dot{\upsilon}$  is the first  $s\bar{a}kin$ , and the letter  $\dot{\upsilon}$  is the second  $s\bar{a}kin$ ; and they meet together (in joining we drop  $Hamzat\ ul\text{-}wasl$ ). So look at the third letter in the verb  $|\iota|$  it is the letter  $\dot{\upsilon}$  with an original dammah (the third letter is with an original dammah), so pronounce the first  $s\bar{a}kin$   $\dot{\upsilon}$  with dammah.



# 3- In the following example:

The letter  $\dot{\upsilon}$  is the first  $s\bar{a}kin$ , and the letter  $\rho$  is the second  $s\bar{a}kin$ ; and they meet together (in joining we drop  $Hamzat\ ul\ wasl$ ), so look at the third letter in the verb (امشُو ) it is letter  $\rho$  with a temporary dammah (the third letter is with a temporary dammah for the reason mentioned above). So pronounce the first  $s\bar{a}kin$   $\dot{\upsilon}$  with a dammah.

أنُّ امشُوا

# SAKT (saktah)

#### **Definition:**

It is the breaking of the sound without the breaking of the breath. This application is only allowed in those places where *sakt* has been transmitted.

The four obligatory sakatat (sakatat is the plural form of saktah):

#### Rule:

Imam Warsh read the four obligatory sakatat with no Sakat.

# Ishmam

#### **Definition:**

To give a hint of the letter or *harakah* with which *Ishmam* is being made.

#### Rule:

Imam warsh do Ishmam with a harakah (Ishmam the kasra with dahmmah) in the following two words.

# Al Tahrirat

# 1- Presence of Mad leen + zawat Al ya+the word (الجار)

Mad leen	Zawat Al ya	(الجار) Alif in
4 counts	Fath	Fath and Taqlil
4 counts	Taqlil	Taqlil
6 counts	Fath	Fath and Taqlil
6 counts	Taqlil	Fath

# 2- Presence of Zawat al-Yaa firstly then the word ﴿ جَبَّارِينَ ﴾

Zawat al-yaa	Alif in (جبارين)
Fath	Fath and Taqlil
Taqlil	Fath and Taqlil

# 3- Presence of Mad al badal firstly then Madd leen

Madd al-badal	
two or four counts	four counts
six counts	four or six counts

# 4- Presence of madd leen firstly then Madd al-badal

Madd leen	
four counts tathlith (two or four or six counts)	
six counts	six counts

# 5- Presence of Madd al-badl firstly then Madd Ared us-Sukoon Mahmooz.

Madd badl	Madd Ared us-Sukoon Mahmooz
Two counts	Six, four, or two counts
Four counts	Six or four counts
Six counts	Six counts

# 6- Presence of Madd al-Badal firstly then Zawat Yaa

Al-badal	Zawat yaa
Two counts	Fath
Four counts	Taqlil
Six counts	Fat , Taqlil

# 7- Presence of Zawat ya firstly then Madd badl

Zawat yaa	Madd badl
Fath	Two, six counts
Taqlil	Four, six counts

# 8- Presence of Zawat yaa firstly then Madd Leen Mahmooz.

Zawat yaa	Madd leen mahmooz
Fath	Four, six counts
Taqlil	Four, six counts

# 9- Presence of word (سوءات) firstly then Zawat al ya

Mad leen Mahmuz in سوءات	سوءات Mad badal in	Zawat ya
Two counts	Two counts	Fath
Two counts	Four counts	Taqlil
Two counts	Six counts	Fath, Taqlil
Four counts	Four counts	Taqlil

# سوءات Presence of Zawat al-yaa firstly then the word

Zawat al-yaa	Madd Leen Mahmooz in سوءات	<i>Madd al-Badal</i> in سوءات
Fath	Two counts	Two counts
Fath	Two counts	Six counts
Taqlil	Two counts	Four counts
Taqlil	Two counts	Six counts
Taqlil	Four counts	Four counts

# 11- Presence (occurrence of) of *Madd al-Badal* firstly then *Mad Leen Mahmooz*

Madd al-Badal	Madd Leen Mahmooz
Two counts	Four counts
Four counts	Four counts
Six counts	Four or six counts

# General excercises

# Write the rule for the following underlined words:

- ا ﴿ طه اللهُ مَا أَنزَلْنَا عَلَيْكَ ٱلْقُرْءَانَ لِتَشْقَى اللهُ الْذَكِرَةَ لِمَن يَغْشَىٰ اللهُ تَنزِيلًا مِّمَّنَ خَلَقَ الْأَرْضَ وَٱلسَّمَوْتِ ٱلْعُلَى اللهُ ٱلرَّحْمَنُ عَلَى ٱلْمَرْشِ ٱسْتَوَىٰ اللهُ ﴿ [طه: ١ ٥].
- ﴿ قَالَ يَنَهَرُونُ مَامَنَعَكَ إِذَ رَأَيْنَهُمْ صَلُّوا ﴿ اللهِ تَتَبِعَنِ ۖ أَفَعَصَيْتَ أَمْرِى ﴿ قَالَ يَبْنَوُمُ لَا تَتَبِعَنِ أَفَعَ مَيْتَ أَمْرِي ﴿ قَالَ يَبْنَوُمُ لَا تَتَبِعَنِ أَلَا تَتَبِعَنِ أَلَا يَتَبَعِينَ وَلَا بِرَأْسِيِّ إِنِّي خَشِيتُ أَن تَقُولَ فَرَقَتَ بَيْنَ بَنِيَ إِسْرَوَهِ يَلَ وَلَمْ تَرْقُبُ قَوْلِي ﴿ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ
- ا ﴿ إِنَّ ٱلَّذِينَ كَفَرُواْ سَوَآءُ عَلَيْهِمْ ءَأَنذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ نُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿ خَتَمَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى اللَّهُ عَذَابٌ عَظِيرٌ ﴿ ﴾ [البقرة: ٦ ٧].
- ﴿ قُولُوٓا ءَامَنَا بِاللَّهِ وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْنَا وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَى إِبْرَهِ عَمَ وَإِسْمَعِيلَ وَإِسْحَقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ وَالْأَسْبَاطِ وَمَا أُوتِي مُوسَىٰ وَعِيسَىٰ وَمَا أُوتِيَ النَبِيُّونَ مِن زَبِّهِ مَ لَا نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدِ مِنْهُمْ وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُسْلِمُونَ اللهُ اللهُونَ اللهُ [البقرة: ١٣٦].
- ا ﴿ أُوَلَمَّا أَصَابَتَكُم مُّصِيبَةُ قَدُ أَصَبَتُم مِّثَلَيْهَا قُلْمُ أَنَّ هَذَا قُلْ هُوَ مِنْ عِندِ أَنفُسِكُمُ ۖ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿ اللَّهَ ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٦٥].
- ﴿ فَأَنطَلَقَا حَتَّى إِذَآ أَنيآ أَهُل قَرْيَةٍ أَسْتَطْعَمآ أَهْلَهَا فَأَبُواْ أَن يُضَيِّفُوهُما فَوَجَدَا فِيهَا جِدَارًا يُرِيدُ أَن يَنقَضَّ فَأَقَامَهُ أَوْ قَالَ لَوْ شِئْتَ لَنَّخَذْتَ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا ﴿ ﴿ اللَّهِ فَ ٤٧].
  - 🗀 ﴿ فَأَرَدُنَا أَن يُبَدِلَهُ مَا رَبُّهُ مَا خَيْرًا مِنْهُ زَكُوةً وَأَقْرَبُ رُحْمًا ( ١٠ ) [الكهف: ٨١].
    - 🖺 ﴿ وَيَقُولُ ٱلْإِنسَانُ أَءِ ذَا مَامِتُ لَسَوْفَ أُخْرِجُ حَيًّا ١٦٦) ﴿ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ المريم: ٦٦].
- (اللهِ عَنْ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ

- ( يَتَأَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِن كُنتُمْ فِي رَبِّ مِن الْبَعْثِ فَإِنّا خَلَقْنَكُمْ مِّن ثُرَابٍ ثُمَّ مِن نُطْفَةِ ثُمَّ مِن نُطُفَةِ ثُمَّ مِن نُطُفَةِ ثُمَّ مِن عُلَقَةِ وَغَيْرِ مُخَلَّفَةٍ لِنُبَيِّنَ لَكُمْ وَنُقِتُ فِ الْأَرْمَامِ مَا نَشَآءُ إِلَى أَجَلٍ عَلَقَةٍ ثُمَّ مِن مُنكَةً مُخَلِّمَةً فَعَرْبُكُمْ طِفْلاً ثُمَّ اِتَبَلُغُواْ أَشُدَّكُمْ وَمِنكُم مَّن يُنوَقَ وَمِنكُم مَّن يُنوَقَ وَمِنكُم مَّن يُنوَقَ وَمِنكُم مَّن يُكرَدُّ إِلَى أَرْذَلِ الْعُمُرِ لِكَيْلاَ يَعْلَمُ مِنْ بَعْدِ عِلْمِ شَيْئًا وَتَرَى ٱلْأَرْضَ هَامِدَةً فَإِذَا أَنزَلْنا عَلَيْهِ الْمُآءَ آهَنَزَتْ وَرَبَتْ وَأَنْبَتَتْ مِن كُلِّ رَفْج بَهِيج ( ) الخَرْضَ الخَرَى اللهَ مَا الحَج: ٥ ].
  - [ ﴿ يَدْعُواْ لَمَن ضَرُّهُ وَ أَقَرْبُ مِن نَّفْعِلِهُ عَلَيْشَ ٱلْمَوْلَى وَلَيْلُس ٱلْعَشِيرُ ﴿ ﴿ ﴾ [الحج: ١٣].
- ﴿ قَالَ لَقَدْ ظَلَمَكَ بِسُوَّالِ نَعْمَاكَ إِلَى نِعَاجِهِ ۚ وَإِنَّ كَثِيرًا مِّنَ ٱلْخُلُطَآءِ لَيَنْغِي بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ وَعَمِلُواْ ٱلصَّلِحَنتِ وَقَلِيلُ مَّا هُمُّ وَظَنَّ دَاوُرِدُ أَنَّمَا فَنَنَّهُ فَأَسْتَغْفَرَرَبَّهُ، وَخَرَّ رَاكِعًا وَأَنَابَ اللهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللهُ اللهُ
  - 🗀 ﴿ وَإِنَّ عَلَيْكَ لَغَنَتِيٓ إِلَى يَوْمِ ٱلدِّينِ ﴿ ﴾ [ص: ٧٨].
- ﴿ وَلَمِن سَأَلْتَهُم مِّنْ خَلَقَ ٱلسَّمَوَتِ وَٱلْأَرْضَ لِيَقُولُنِ اللَّهُ قُلْ أَفَرَءَ يَثُم مَّا تَدْعُونَ مِن دُونِ اللَّهِ إِنْ أَرَادَنِي اللَّهُ عَلْ هُرَ مُمْسِكَتُ اللَّهِ إِنْ أَرَادَنِي اللَّهُ عِضَيٍّ هَلْ هُرَ مُمْسِكَتُ رَحْمَتِهِ قُلْ حَسْبِي ٱللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ يَتُوكَ لُ ٱلْمُتَوَكِّلُونَ اللَّهُ الزمر: ٣٨].
- - 🗀 ﴿ وَيَنَفَوْمِ إِنِّ أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُو نَوْمَ ٱلنَّنَادِ (٣٠) ﴾ [غافر: ٣٢].
- ا ﴿ فَقَضَاهُنَ سَبْعَ سَمَوَاتٍ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ وَأَوْحَىٰ فِي كُلِّ سَمَآءٍ أَمْرَهَا وَزَيَّنَا ٱلسَّمَآءَ ٱلدُّنْيَا بِمَصَابِيحَ وَحِفْظاً ذَالِكَ تَقْدِيرُ ٱلْعَزِيزِ ٱلْعَلِيمِ اللهِ [فصلت: ١٢].
- ﴿ قَالَتَ يَكُونَلُغَتَ مَأَلِدُ وَأَنَا عَجُوزٌ وَهَنَذَا بَعْلِي شَيْخًا ۗ إِنَ هَنَذَا لَشَيْءٌ عَجِيبٌ ﴿ ﴾ [هـود: ٧٧].

- ﴿ وَلَا تُؤْتُوا السَّفَهَا ٓ أَمُواَلَكُمُ الَّتِي جَعَلَاللَهُ لَكُمْ قِينَمًا وَٱرْزُقُوهُمْ فِبِهَا وَٱكْسُوهُمْ وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلُا مَعُهُ فَا السَّفَهَا وَاكْسُوهُمْ وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعُهُ فَا اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ لَكُمْ قَلِلاً مَعُهُ فَا اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ لَكُمْ قَلِلاً مَعُهُ فَا اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ لَكُمْ اللهُ الل
- ﴿ وَقِيلَ يَثَأَرْضُ ٱبْلَعِي مَآءَكِ وَكَسَمَآهُ أَقْلِعِي وَغِيضَ ٱلْمَآءُ وَقُضِى ٱلْأَمْرُ وَٱسْتَوَتْ عَلَى ٱلْجُودِيِّ وَقِيلَ بُعُدًا لِلْقَوْمِ ٱلظَّلِمِينَ ﴿ اللَّهِ الْمُودِ: ٤٤].

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﴿ قُلْ بِفَضِّلِ ٱللَّهِ وَبِرَحْمَتِهِ عَفِيذَ لِكَ فَلْيَفْ رَحُواْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِّمَّا يَجْمَعُونَ ﴿ ٥٠ ﴾ [يونس: ٥٨].

Say, "In the bounty of Allah and in His mercy - in that let them rejoice; it is better than what they accumulate."