

The Temporary Qualities

الصفات العارضة

Types and definitions

There are 6 Temporary Qualities

1. The rules of Laamul-Jalalah
2. The rules of Raa
3. The rules of Nun Sakina
4. The rules of Meem Sakina
5. The rules of Madd
6. The rules of Idgham (assimilation, merger)

أحكام لام الجلالة

1. Rules for The Laam of The Exalted Name of Allah

A Temporary Quality

Rules & Regulations

1. The Rules of Lam Al Jalalah

1. If there is a fatha or a dhamma before the first laam of the word of Allah, then both laams will be pronounced with *tafkheem* (full mouth) e.g.

هُوَ اللهُ رَفَعَهُ اللهُ نَصْرُ اللهُ

2. If there is a kasrah before it, then *tarqeeq* (empty mouth) e.g.

بِالله بِسْمِ اللهُ دِينِ اللهُ

أحكام النون الساكنة

2. The Rules of Nun Sakinah

A Temporary Quality

Rules & Regulations

The Rules of Nun Sakinah

أحكام النون الساكنة

There are four rules for nun sakinah:

1. إظهار Idh'haar
2. إدغام Idghaam
3. إقلاب Iqlaab, Qalb
4. إخفاء Ikhfaa

What is اِظْهَار Idh'haar?

If after nun sakinah comes any letter of the throat, there will be Idh'haar i.e. the nun sakinah will be pronounced normally e.g.

حَاسِدٍ إِذَا كَفُوْا أَحَدٌ وَانْحَرُّ مِنْ خَوْفٍ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ

Note: The letters of the throat are:

ع ه ح غ خ

Idh'haar literally means to make apparent, make clear i.e. the noon will be recited normally

What is إدغام Idghaam?

Idghaam literally means to merge.

If after nun sakinah there comes any letter
of (يرملون) ي ر م ل و ن

there will Idghaam i.e. the nun sakinah
will merge into the following letter.

There are two types of Idghaam:

1. التام Complete
2. الناقص Incomplete

What is Complete Idghaam?

الإدغام التام

If after nun sakinah the letters ل and ر appear, there will be complete Idghaam i.e. the nun sakinah will completely merge into the following letter, thus there will be no ghunnah

e.g.

يكن له فويل للمصلين همزة لمزة عيشة راضية

What is Incomplete Idghaam?

الإدغام الناقص

If after nun sakinah there appears ي و م ن (يومن), there will be incomplete idghaam i.e. the nun will not wholly merge into the next letter, thus there will be ghunnah as well e.g.

بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ الْجِنَّةِ لَهَبٍ وَتَبِ حَبْلٌ مِّنْ مَّسَدِ
فَمَنْ يَّعْمَلِ

What is إقلاب / قلب Iqlaab/Qalb?

If after nun sakinah there appears a baa, there will be Iqlaab or Qalb i.e. the nun sakinah will change into a meem thus causing Ikhfaa of meem الإخفاء الشفوي

e.g.

لِينْبِذَنَّ مِنْ بَعْدِ لِنْسَفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ

Note: Iqlaab literally means to change. Over here the nun sakinah is being changed into meem.

What is إخفاء Ikhfaa (of Nun Sakina)?

If after nun sakinah there appears any letter besides the letters of the throat i.e.

يرملون يرملون , the letters of ء ؤ ه ع ح غ خ

and baa ب,

then there will be Ikhfaa e.g.

من شر ناراً ذات أنتم عن صلواتهم من سجيل

Note: Ikhfaa literally means to hide, to conceal. While making ikhfaa, the qualities of nun are concealed and instead a light nasal sound is produced.

أحكام الميم الساكنة

3. The Rules of Meem Sakinah

A Temporary Quality

Rules & Regulations

The Rules of Meem Sakina

أحكام الميم الساكنة

There are 3 rules of meem sakinah:

1. الإدغام Idghaam
2. الإخفاء Ikhfaa
3. الإظهار Idh'haar

What is إدغام Idghaam (of meem sakina)?

If after meem sakinah comes a meem, there will be Idghaam i.e. both meems will assimilate into each other

e.g.

حمالة أطعمهم من أمنهم من عليهم مؤصدة ثم
فأما فأمه

What is إخفاء Ikhfaa (of meem sakina)?

If after meem sakinah comes a baa, there will be Ikhfaa of the lips i.e. Al-Ikhfaa As-Shafawi

e.g.

ترميهم بحجارة هُم بربهم ربهم بهم يعلم بأن

Note: Ikhfaa literally means to hide, to conceal. While making ikhfaa, the qualities of meem are concealed and instead a light nasal sound is produced.

What is إظهار Idh'haar (of Meem Sakina)?

If after meem sakina comes any letter besides baa or meem, there will be Idh'haar i.e. the meem sakinah will be pronounced normally

e.g.

الْحَمْدُ الْمَ تَرُ الْمُ يَجْعَلُ كَيْدَهُمْ فِي لَمْ يَلِدْ وَآمْرَأَتَهُ

Note: Idh'haar literally means to disclose, to make clear. In idh'haar, all the qualities of meem are made clear and pronounced normally.

أحكام الراء

4. Rules of the Letter Raa

A Temporary Quality

Rules & Regulations

The Rules of Raa

أحكام الراء – التفخيم والترقيق

- The raa will either have a harakah (vowel) on it, or it will have a sukoon
 1. Raa mutaharrikah (voweled raa) has two rules
 2. Raa sakinah (unvoweled raa) has 5 rules.

The Rules of Raa

Mutaharrikah

أحكام الراء المُتَحَرِّكَة

There are two rules to Raa mutaharrikah:

1. If raa has a fatha or dhammah on it, it will be read with *tafkheem* (full mouth) e.g.

رَبِّ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ الصِّرَاطِ نَاراً نَصْرُ الْكَافِرُونَ
نَارُ طَيْراً ثَرَ رَيْبُ يَصْدُرُ كَفَرُوا أَمِرُوا ذِكْرٌ خَيْراً

2. If raa has a kasrah, it will be read with *tarqeeq* (empty mouth) e.g.

غَيْرِ رِحْلَةٍ شَرِّ وَالْعَصْرِ الصَّبْرِ الْقَارِعَةِ الْمَشْرِكِينَ

The Rules of Raa Sakinah

أحكام الراء الساكنة

1. If there is a yaa sakinah ياء الساكنة before the raa sakinah, it will always be read with *tarqiq* (empty mouth) e.g.

لخَيْرٍ قَدِيرٍ خَيْرٍ بَصِيرٍ كَبِيرٍ مُنِيرٍ

2. If the first vowel before raa sakinah is a fatha or dhammah, it will be read with *tafkheem* (full mouth) e.g.

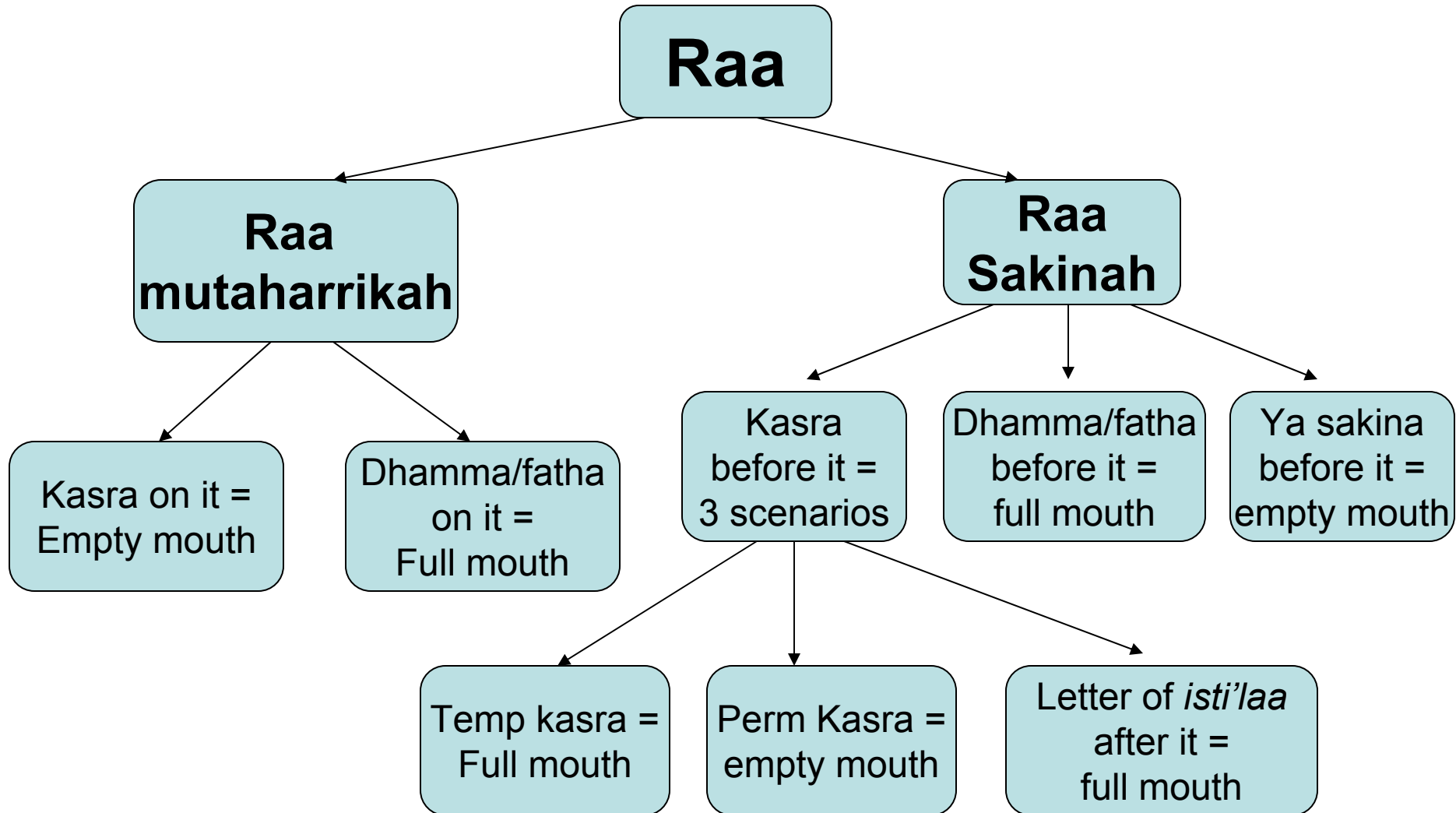
الكَوْثَرُ وَالْحَرُّ الْأَبْتَرُ أَرْسَلَ تَرْمِيهِمُ التَّكَاتُرُ فَأَثَرُنُ
الْأَرْضِ عُرْضَةٌ يُرْسِلُ الْقَدْرُ شَهْرٌ أَمْرٌ الْفَجْرُ عَشْرُ
خُسْرٌ الْعَصْرُ الصَّبْرُ

The Rules of Raa Sakinah

أحكام الراء الساكنة

3. If there is a kasrah before raa sakinah, then there are 3 scenarios:
 - a) If the kasrah is a permanent kasrah (الكسرة الأصلية), the raa will be read with *tarqiq* (empty mouth) e.g. المقابرُ حِجْرُ فذِكرُ مُذَكَّرُ مُصَيَّرُ لِقَادِرُ السَّرَائِرُ فِرْدَوْسُ
 - b) If the kasrah is temporary (الكسرة العارضة), the raa will be read with *tafkhim* (full mouth) e.g. إرْكَبُ ارْجِعِي أُمُّ ارْتَابُوا
 - c) However, if there is any letter of *isti'laa* (خص ضغط) after the raa sakinah, it will be read with a full mouth regardless, e.g. مِرْصَادُ إِرْصَادُ قِرْطَاسُ

The Rules of Raa



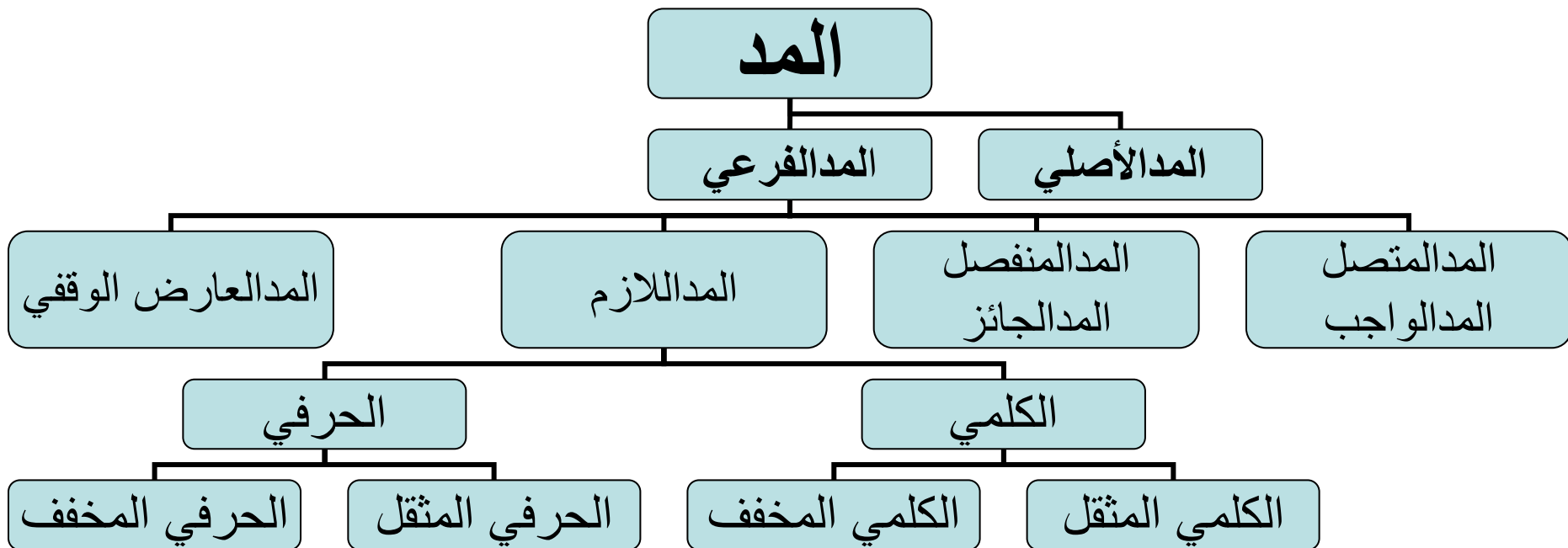
5. Rules for Al-Madd

أحكام المَدِّ

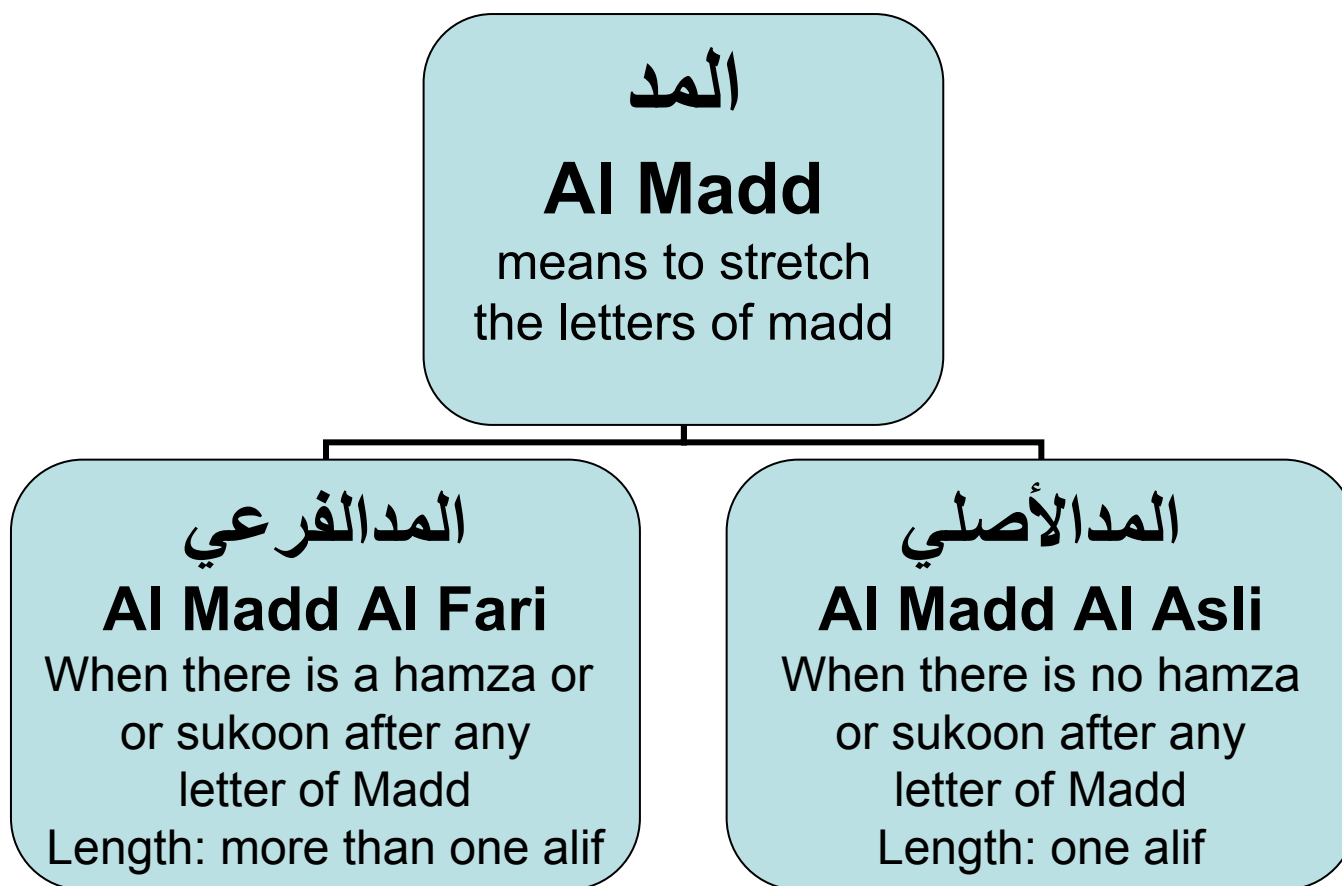
**Definition, Types &
Rules**

Madd at a Glance

بيان المد مختصرا



Al-Madd Explained



Types of Al-Madd Al-Fari

أقسام المد الفرعي

المد الفرعي Al-Madd Al-Fari

المد العارض الوقفي

When there is a temporary sukoon after any letter of madd.

- 1) 1, 2, 2.5, 3 alifs
- 2) 1, 3, 4, 5 alifs

المد اللازم

When there is a permanent sukoon after any letter of madd.

- 1) 3 alifs
- 2) 5 alifs

المد المنفصل

المد الجائز

When there is a hamza after any letter of madd in the next word.

- 1) 2, 2.5 alifs
- 2) 3, 4 alifs
- 3) 1 alif (Jazri)

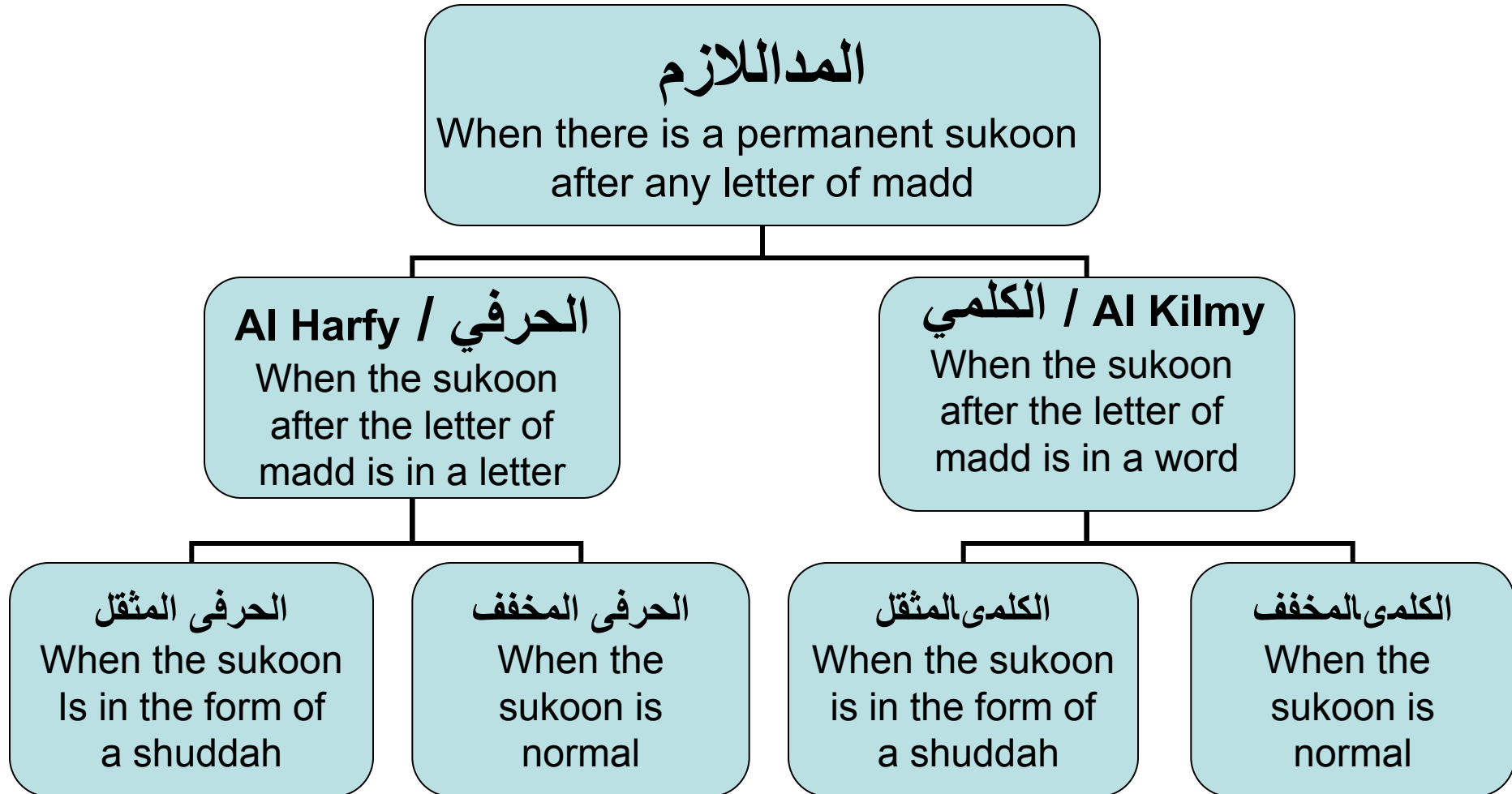
المد المتصل

المد الواجب

When there is a hamza after any letter of madd in the same word.

- 1) 2, 2.5 alifs
- 2) 3, 4 alifs

Types of Madd Lazim



6. Rules for Idgham

أحكام الإدغام

**Definition, Types
&
Rules**

Types of Idgham

- Idgham literally means to merge
- In the art of Tajweed, it means to merge two letters into each other due to certain conditions
- There are basically two types of *idgham*:
 1. **الإدغام الكبير / Idgham Kabir**: when both letters are mutaharrikah (voweled)
 2. **الإدغام الصغير / Idgham Saghir**: when the first letter is sakinah (unvoweled) and the second mutaharrikah (voweled)

1. Idgham Kabir – الإدغام الكبير

- To merge two voweled letters together due to certain conditions.
- This is very rare in the Qira'ah of Imam Asim which is most widely used:
- This occurs only in the following places:
 1. Al-Kahf:95 ما مَكَّنِي = ما مَكَّنِي
 2. Al-Anaam:80 أَتُحَاجُّونِي = أَتُحَاجُّونِي
 3. Az-Zumar:64 تَأْمُرُونِي = تَأْمُرُونِي
 4. Al-Baqarah:271 & An-Nisaa:58 نِعْمَ مَا = نِعِمَّا
 5. Yusuf:11 لَا تَأْمَنُنَا = لَا تَأْمَنُنَا

الإدغام الصغير – **Idgham Saghir**

- To merge a sakinah (unvoweled) letter into the next mutaharrikah (voweled) letter due to certain conditions that will be explained in the next slide.
- This is quite prevalent in the Qira'ah of Imam Asim

Idgham Saghir - Rulings

- When any two letters come next to each other in one word or separate words, there will be in total four scenarios:
 1. **Mutamathilaan / مُتَمَثِّلَان** : Both letters are exactly the same in their qualities and makhraj e.g. two baas
 2. **Mutajanisaan / مُتَجَانِسَان** : Both letters are different but share the same makhraj e.g. ع / ح , غ / خ
 3. **Mutaqaribaan / مُتَقَارِبَان** : Both letters are different, but a) both their makharij & qualities are similar or b) only their makharij are similar or c) only their qualities are similar e.g. ق / ك , ل / ن / ر
 4. **Mutaba'idaan / مُتَبَاعِدَان** : Both letters have totally different makharij and qualities e.g. ع / ب

This one will not be discussed as no specific ruling applies to it.

1. Idgham Saghir Mutamathilaan Rulings

- Idghaam is wajib in this case e.g.

قَدْ دَخَلُوا = قَدْ دَخَّلُوا يُكْرَهُنَّ = يُكْرَهُنَّ

أَوْوَا وَنَصَرُوا = أَوْوَا وَنَصَرُوا مَا اتَّقَوْا وَأَمَّنُوا = مَا اتَّقَوْا وَأَمَّنُوا

إِضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ = إِضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ

- Except if the first sakinah (voweled) letter is a letter of madd (long vowel) e.g.

فِي يُوسُفَ إِنَّهُ هُوَ فِي يَوْمٍ أَمَّنُوا وَالَّذِينَ قَالُوا وَهُمْ

- Mutamathilaan is also known as Mithlaan / مِثْلَان

2. Idgham Saghir Mutajanisaan Rulings

- Idh'har i.e. reading both letters separately without merging is wajib in this case,
- Except in six cases:
 1. ب followed by a م e.g. اِرْكَبْ مَعَنَا (only once & only in the Shatbi tareeq)
 2. ت followed by a د e.g. اَجِيْبَتْ دَعْوَتِكُمْ , اَثْقَلْتِ دَعْوَا
 3. د followed by a ت e.g. تَوَاعَدْتُمْ , عَبَدْتُمْ
 4. ث followed by a ذ e.g. يَلْهَثْ ذَلِكَ (only once & only in the Shatbi tareeq)
 5. ذ followed by a ظ e.g. اِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ , اِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ (only twice)
 6. ت followed by a ط e.g. فَاْمَنْتَ طَائِفَةً , هَمَّتْ طَائِفَتَانِ
- **Note:** When ط is followed by a ت e.g. فَرَطْتُمْ , فَرَطْتُمْ , بَسَطْتَ , اَحَطْتَ there will be *incomplete idgham* / الإدغام الناقص because ط is stronger in its qualities than ت
- This occurs only in four words mentioned above

3. Idgham Saghir

Mutaqaribaan Rulings

- Idh'har i.e. reading both letters separately without merging is wajib in this case,
- Except in three cases where Idgham is complete:
 1. ن followed by ر e.g. بَلِّ رَفَعَهُ , قُلْ رَبِّ
 2. ن followed by ر e.g. أَنْ رَأَى
 3. ن followed by ل e.g. خَيْرٌ لَكَ يَكُنْ لَهُ
- And three cases where Idgham is incomplete:
 1. ن followed by ي e.g. مَنْ يَعْمَلْ
 2. ن followed by و e.g. مِنْ وَآلٍ
 3. ن followed by م e.g. مِنْ مُصِيبَةٍ
- **Note:** In أَلَمْ نَخْلُقْكُمْ (Al-Mursalat:20), both complete and incomplete idgham are permissible.

Idgham of Laam in the Shamsyyah Letters

- The laam in ال; the definite article, completely merges into the following letters:

ت ت ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

- The following poem can be used as an acronym for them:

طِبُّ تَمَّ صِلْ رَحِمًا تَفُزْ ضَيْفُ ذَا نَعَم
دَعُ سُوءَ ظَنٍّ زُرْ شَرِيفًا لِلْكَرَمِ

- It's merger into laam is due to being mutamathilaan
- It's merger into raa is due to being mutaqaribaan
- Other than laam and raa, there is no fixed rule for its idgham in the other letters. It is based on *Simaa'* i.e. what was heard from the Arabs in the early periods of the language and common usage.
- Its purpose is to beautify the words, make them easy to pronounce and to save them from sounding ugly.