

Lesson 8

Difference between Qualities of Letters and Rules of Letters

- a- **Qualities** refers to the essence of the letter itself regardless of what it is preceded by.
- b- **The rules** are implied taking into consideration the surrounding circumstances.

Tafkheem

- means giving the letter a quality of heaviness by elevation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth.

Tarqeeq

- means giving the letter a quality of lightness by lowering the tongue away from the roof of the mouth.

- Tafkheem is used for rules of the letter (ل) and Taghleedth is used for the rules of the letter (ل) which applies only for the (ل) of the word (الله).

Taghleedth

The letter Laam (ل) of (الله) is pronounced with Taghleedth, heavily and the space of the mouth will be filled with the sound of the letter (ل), when the last letter of the word prior to (الله) has the vowel:

- Fat-ha
- Dhamma

Example:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَدُ اللَّهِ أَلَّهُ فَرَضَ اللَّهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Tarqeeq

- The letter Laam (ل) of (الله) would be pronounced lightly with Tarqeeq, when the last letter of the word prior to (الله) has the vowel: Kasra eg: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

Rules of Raa

The letter Raa (ر) is sometimes pronounced with Tafkheem (heavy), and sometimes pronounced with Tarqeeq (light).

Tafkheem

(ر) is pronounced with Tafkheem (heavy) when:

1. Accompanied by a Fat-ha or a Dhamma.

Example:

فَرَضَ رُزِقَ قُدِرَ نُرِدَ رَحِمَ رُحِمَاءُ

Tarqeeq

The letter Raa (ر) is pronounced with Tarqeeq (light) when:

1. Accompanied by a Kasra.

Example:

أَرِنَا أَخْرَجْنَا نَذِرُ حُرِّمَتْ نَهْرٍ رِجَالٍ

2. Accompanied by a Sukoon, preceded by a letter carrying a

Fat-ha or a Dhamma.

Example:

فُرْقَانَ مَرِيْمَ دُسْرَ الْقَمَرَ يَرْضَىٰ قُرْءَانَ

3. Accompanied by a Sukoon, preceded by a letter with a Sukoon, preceded by a letter carrying a Fat-ha or a Dhamma. This is a rule used at stops.

Example:

وَالْفَجْرَ الْيُسْرَ وَالْعَصْرَ الْعُسْرَ عَشْرَ خُسْرَ