

Lesson 9

Tafkhim of Raa

- a- When the letter 'راء' itself has a Fatha or a Dhamma e.g. فَرَضَ
- b- When the letter 'راء' itself is Saakin but the letter before it has a Fat-ha or a Dhamma e.g. فُرْقَانٌ
- c- When the letter 'راء' itself is Saakin and the letter before it is also Saakin but the letter before it has a Fat-ha or a Dhamma e.g. وَالْفَجْرِ
- d- The letter 'راء' is Saakin and is preceded by one of the two Long Vowels (الف or واو) e.g. عَفُورٌ
- e- when the letter 'راء' is preceded by the 'connecting Hamza' 'Hamzah al-Wasl' e.g. رَبِّ أَرْحَمِ
- f- When the letter 'راء' is Saakin and letter after it one of the letters of Iste'laa' which are (خ، ق، غ، ظ، ط، ص، ض) e.g. مِرْصَادٌ

Tarqeeq of Raa

1. Accompanied by a kasra e.g. أَخْرَجْنَا
2. Accompanied by a Sukoon and preceded by a Letter carrying a Kasra e.g. فِرْعَوْنَ
3. Accompanied by a Sukoon, preceded by a letter carrying a Sukoon, preceded by a letter carrying a Kasra. This rule is used at stops e.g. أَهْلَ الذِّكْرِ
4. Accompanied by a Sukoon, preceded by Yaa (the long vowel) this rule is used at stops e.g. قَدِيرٌ
5. Accompanied by a Sukoon, preceded by Yaa Sakin (Yaa carrying Sukoon), preceded by a letter carrying any vowel. This rule is used at stops e.g. خَيْرٌ