Sifat al Huroof [Characteristics of Letters]

To distinguish letters which come from same articulation point (eg. ص and ص)

A. Definition
It is the more of demonstration of letter when articulated from the articulation point

B. Benefits
1. Distinguishes letter that share same Makhraj
   
   ﻁ vs ﺪ.
   
   Istilah - Raise the tongue high and Itbaaq- sticking the tongue to the roof is for ﻁ
   Lowering of the tongue is for ﺪ

2. To distinguish strong characteristics from the weak

C. Two Types
Asliyah - Intrinsic. The characteristics will not change
Ardhiyah - Incidental characteristics. Comes in some situation and other times, it may not (Conditional)

D. Types of Asliyah

1. Characteristics that have opposites
   a. Set1: Hams and Jahr
   b. Set2: Shidhah ar raghawa
   c. Set3: Alistilah and Istifalah
   d. Set 4 Itbaaq and Infitah
   e. Set 5: Idhlaaq and Ismaat

2. Characteristics that do not have opposites
   a. Safeer
   b. Qalqalah
   c. Leen
   d. Inhiraaf
   e. Takreer
   f. Tafashshe
g. Istitaala
h. Ghunna
i. Alkhaffa

Set1: Hams and Jahr
Alhams is running of the breath because of the weak Makhraj
Aljahr is opposite. It means imprisonment of breath. Reliance on Makhraj.

**Characteristics that have Opposites**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Whisper</th>
<th>The Apparent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>في اللغة: الخفاء</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linguistic Definition: Concealment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Applied Tajweed definition:** Running on of breath when pronouncing the letter due to its weakness in its origin, which originated from weakness of relying on the letter at its articulation point of origin.

| In the alphabet: لهجة من خصمه سكك |
| Its Letters |

| في اللغة: الإعلان |
| Linguistic Definition: Apparent |

**Applied Tajweed definition:** Imprisonment of the flowing of breath when pronouncing a letter due to its strength which originated from relying on the letter at its articulation point.

| Its letters: The rest of the Arabic alphabet |

Set2: Shiddah and Rakhaawah
Three Characteristics
Shiddah (Strong Letters)
Tawassut (In-between)
Ar rakhaawah (Soft Letters)

Condition: When they have sukun or stop on it

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Strength</th>
<th>The In-between</th>
<th>The Softness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>في اللغة: القوة</td>
<td>في اللغة: الاشتداد</td>
<td>في اللغة: اللين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linguistic definition: Strength</td>
<td>Linguistic definition: Moderation</td>
<td>Linguistic definition: Softness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

شدة في الإصطلاح:
الجيم حريان الصوت عند النطق بالحرف لكون الحرف بين الصوت بين الصوتين أي بين صفة النسبة وصفة الرخاءة بحيفة ونحاس بعض الصوت ونحاري بعضه عند النطق به.

الوسط في الإصطلاح:
كون الحرف بين الصوتين أي بين صفة النسبة وصفة الرخاءة بحيفة ونحاس بعض الصوت ونحاري بعضه عند النطق به.

الرخاءة في الإصطلاح:
جريان الصوت مع الحرف لضعف الاشتداد على المخرج.

Applied tajweed definition: Imprisonment of the running of the sound when pronouncing a letter due to complete reliance on the articulation point.

1. Ash Shiddah
It means Strength
Imprisonment of the Sound when articulating the letter due to its strong reliance of the Letter

Letters:

حروف الشدة: "أَجَّدُ قَطْ بَكَتَ"
These letters are pronounced fastly
When letters have sukun, timing given is very little

2. **Ar Rakhaawah**
Running of the Sound when articulating the letter due to its Weak reliance of the Letter

15 letters not found in Shidah and Tawassut
If the letters have sukun, it will have longer time

3. **At Tawassut:**
To be balanced and in-between two things
Part of its sound gets trapped and part of it is running
LinUmar

**Exercise:**
Write all the letter of Surah Fatiha. Rate for each letter depending upon the category as below
Shiddah - 1
Rakhaawah - 3
Tawassut -2

**Set 3: Isti’laa’ and Istifalah**

**A. Isti’laa’**
1. **Linguistic:** Raising or Elevation
2. **Technical:**
   Raising the backing of the tongue toward of the mouth when pronouncing heavier letter making it heavier
   When reciting the letters of isti’laa’ the reciter should make the back of his tongue high
3. **Letters:**
   خص ضغط قط

**B. Istifalah**
1. **Linguistic:** Lowness
2. **Technical:**
   Lowering the back of the tongue to the lower mouth when pronouncing lighter letter making it sound lighter
3. Letters
   Rest of Alist’laa’

4. Rules of Laam

   **When do \( \Laam \) becomes heavy?**

   **The Lam of the Name of Allah has Tafkheem in the Following Three States:**

   If what precedes the Name of Allah has a fathah (۰الف),
   such as in: 
   "إنَّ الَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ" 
   "قالَ اِلَّهُ ﴿","\( \Laam \)"

   If what precedes the Name of Allah has a dhammah, such
   as in: 
   "وَصَلِيمَةٌ ﴿_ORD\( \Laam \)ORD\( \Laam \)"

   If what precedes the Name of Allah is saakin and what is before that has a fathah (۰الف) or a dhammah. An example of this is in:
   "وَعَلَى ﴿_ORD\( \Laam \)ORD\( \Laam \)"

   **When do \( \Laam \) becomes lighter?**
The Lam of the Name of Allah Has Targaq in the Following States:

If it was preceded by a fixed kasrah or a conditional (incidental) kasrah even if it is connected to it (the Name of Allah) or separated from it. For example: ﷺ (fixed), and ﷺ (incidental or conditional vowel).

If it was preceded by a saakin and the letter before that has a kasrah, such as in: ﷺ.

5. Rules of Raa

When do ٍ becomes heavy?
When it is preceded by letters of Fathha, Dammah
Raa is heavy if it has Fataha or Dammah

When do ٍ becomes lighter?
When it is preceded by letters of kasrah
Raa is lighter for kasrah (Rijaal)
The Four Cases in which theدارإhas Tareeq

1. If it has a kasrah, as in كَرِيمٌ أَلْرِيحٍ.  
   إذا كانت مَكْسُورَة.

2. If it is saakinah, and a kasrah precedes it and the letter following it is NOT a letter of استعالة. This is exemplified in the word: فَرُّعَّونَ.

3. If it is saakinah, and the letter before it is saakin, and the letter before that has a kasrah. An example of this is: حَجَّرَ (when stopping on this word).

4. If it is saakinah, and a باء saakinah precedes it. The راء in this case has ترقيق no matter what kind of vowel precedes the باء saakinah. This is exemplified in the words: ضِيْرُ (الْخَيْرُ)
   حَيْرٌ (when stopping on these words).

Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Elevated</th>
<th>The Lowered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linguistic definition: Elevation</td>
<td>Linguistic definition: Dropping or Lowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>في اللغة: الإلفاظي</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied تعلّم definition: Directing pressure of the letter to the roof of the mouth due to an elevation of the deepest part of the tongue when pronouncing an &quot;elevated&quot; letter [letter from this group].</td>
<td>Applied تعلّم definition: The absence of pressing the letter to the roof of the mouth due to the lack of missing the deepest part of the tongue when pronouncing a &quot;lowered&quot; letter [letter from this group].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حروفها: &quot;خُصِم، سَمْعَ، وَبَسَّرَ&quot;</td>
<td>The rest of the letters in the Arabic alphabet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Set 4: Itbaaq and Infitaah

A. Al Itbaaq

1. Linguistic: The Adhesion

2. Technical:
   Sticking part of the tongue to the roof of the mouth
   More specific than isti’laa’

3. Letters:

   ص ض ط ظ
   ط - heaviest
   ظ - weakest
   ص ض - Medium

4. Every letter of Itbaaq is part of Isti’laa'

5. Difference:
   Isti’laa’ - rising of the tongue
   Itbaaq - part of the tongue stuck to the top of the mouth

B. Infitaah

   Separation/gap

   Letters: Rest of Itbaaq
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Adhesion</th>
<th>The Open</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>في اللغة: الأنصاشان</td>
<td>في اللغة: الأفراخ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linguistic definition: Adhering</td>
<td>Linguistic definition: Separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>في الأصطلاح: الحضار الصوت بالحرف المفتتح بين النسيان والتحك العالي.</td>
<td>في الأصطلاح: عدم الحضار الصوت بالحرف المفتتح بين النسيان والتحك العالي.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applied tajweed definition:</strong> The compression of the sound of the letter between the tongue and roof of the mouth.</td>
<td><strong>Applied tajweed definition:</strong> The absence of compression of the sound of the letter of the &quot;&quot;al-tashakk&quot;&quot; between the tongue and the roof of the mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حروفها: &quot;صاد ضاء طاء ظاء&quot;</td>
<td>The rest of the Arabic alphabet</td>
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**Set 5: Idhlaaq and Ismaat**
- No application in the rules of Tajweed
- Explains Arabic phonology

**A. Idhlaaq**
These letters constitutes for any 4 letter original Arabic word

**Letters:**
- Firaminlub
- Faa raa meem nun laam baa

**B. Ismaat**
Prevention

**Letters:**
- Rest of Idhlaaq

**Characteristics which do not have opposites**
A. Safeer

1. **Linguistic:** Whistling

2. **Technical:** Sharpness in the sound of the letter produced from it transverse through a tight passage

3. **Letters:**

   حروفها ثلاثة هي: الصاد – الزاي – السين

   Saad za seen

   Stronger - Saad
   Middle - za
   Lighter - seen

B. Al qalqalah

1. **Linguistic:** Movement/vibration

2. **Technical:** Vibration of the tongue when articulating the letter of qalqalah when it has sukun on it

   **When you stop on it or it has sukun on it**

3. **Letters**

   Kuthubjad

   قطبجد

   All these letters have shiddah and jahr

4. **Levels**

   i. Lowest → one that is moving
   ii. Second → middle of the word or at the end of the word but you continue on it (eg.: yaqbalu)
   iii. Third → stopping at the end of the letter which have no shaddah (al meehaddu)
   iv. Highest → Shaddah at the end of the word (eg. Alhaqqu)

   **When letters of qalqalah has fathha, damma, kasrah, qalqalah exists but not obvious**

   P.S.: Tha with shaddah almost do not exist

5. **Categories**
a. **Saheer**  
One that is moving  
Letter at middle of the word or at the end of the word but you continue on it (eg.: yaqbalu)

b. **Kabeera**  
Stopping at the end of the letter which have no shaddah (al meehaddu)

c. **Alakbar**  
Shaddah at the end of the word (eg. Alhaqqu)  
Qalqalah always leads towards to Fathha (eg. Yaqtha | Qibalah | Muqthadhir)

C. **Leen (Softness)**

\[\text{النِّن} \text{The Softness}\]

Its linguistic definition: *Easiness*

Its Applied Definition: Emitting the letter from its articulation point with ease without effort from the tongue.

- حروفها: الاء و الباء الليثيان, أي: الاء و الباء الساكنتان المفتوحة ما قبلهما

D. **Inhiraaf (Drifting)**

1. **Linguistic**: To stay away from something

2. **Technical**: As soon as it is articulated it leans towards another makhraj

3. **Letters**:  
   Laam and Raa \(لاا\)

E. **Takreer (Repetition)**

1. **Linguistic**: Repetition of something once or more
2. **Technical**: vibration of the tongue when reciting the letters

   The light trilling of the tongue when pronouncing ﻋ due to its tight articulation point. The Reciter should be careful not to exaggerate the repetition leading to the occurrence of more than one of the letter

3. **Letter**:

   **Rolling of Raa ﻋ**

   Repetition should be one time
   If shaddah- two times

F. **Tafashshe (Spreading around)**

1. **Linguistic**: Spreading around

2. **Technical**: Spreading of the air inside the mouth when articulating the letter

3. **Letter**: Sheen ﺵ

G. **Isitaaala (Prolonging)**

1. **Linguistic**: Lengthening

2. **Technical**:
   It is the pushing of the tongue forward after it collides at its articulation point, and this is due to the influence the compression of sound on it (the tongue), until the tip of the tongue lightly touches the gum line of the two top front incisors.

   The forward pushing is mechanical: the sound should not travel forward with this involuntary movement. If the sound went forward with it, the sound of would then end up sounding like a daal, which is incorrect. The lengthened sound of ض is that or its characteristic of Rahawa

3. **Letter**: Daad ض

H. **Alghunna (Nasalization sound)**

1. **Linguistic**: A nasal sound that is emitted from the nose

2. **Technical meaning**: Nasalization sound that tongue has nothing to do with

3. **Letters**: Nun and meem ن م
I. Alkhaffa (Hiding)

1. Linguistic: To hide

2. Technical meaning:
Hiding the sound of the letter
Do not have specific articulation point

Letters:
Alif, woow, yaa, haa
Nooheehaa