

A decorative L-shaped line in a brownish-gold color, consisting of a vertical line on the left and a horizontal line on the top, forming an open corner.

# Idgham

Merging between letters

A decorative L-shaped line in a brownish-gold color, consisting of a vertical line on the right and a horizontal line on the bottom, forming an open corner.

# Outline

Definition

Different types of Idgham

Al Idgham As Sagheer

Al Idgham Al Kabeer

Four relationships between letters

The Rules of Al Laam As Sakinah

# Definition

Merging letters is a natural part of the the Arabic language. Idgham creates ease for the one speaking, as it is easier to say one letter than to say too.

**Linguistic Definition:** To enter/Insert, such as كإدخال المصحف في الجيب

**In Tajweed:** The pronunciation of two letters as one emphasized letter.

# Al Idgham As Sagheer

It is the merging of a **non-voweled letter** into a **voweled letter**, such that you have one emphasized letter of the second kind.

## **Ruling of Al Idgham As Sagheer**

**Wajib:** The ruling is wajib in those instances where all the ten Qurra' agree that there will be an Idgham there.

**Jai'z:** The ruling is jai'z when there is a difference between the Qurra' regarding the presence of the Idgham.

# Al Idgham Al Kamil and Al Idgham An Naqis

**Al Idgham Al Kamil:** The first letter loses both its pronunciation and its characteristics.

**Al Idgham An Naqis:** Some of the sifaat of the first letter remain.

# How Is This Indicated in the Mushaf?

**Al Idgham Al Kamil:** The first letter will be empty of any sign (even a sukoon) and the second letter will carry a shadda.

Example: Surah Al Kafiroon, ayah 4

**Al Idgham An Naqis:** The first letter will be empty of any sign and the second letter will only carry a vowel, without a shadda.

Example: An-Naml, ayah 22

# Al Idgham Al Kabeer

**Definition:** When a **voweled letter merges** into a **voweled letter**, such that it becomes an emphasized letter of the second kind.

This type of Idgham does not exist in Hafs, but does exist in the riwayat of Imam Susi from Abu 'Amr.

For example: **الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ** -

# Al Idgham Al Mutamathilain

The merging of two letters that share the same sifaat and the same makhraj.

The ruling for this Idgham is wajib, as most the Qurra' do it.

**Will not occur** between a wow maddiyyah and wow mutaharrikah, or a ya maddiyyah and ya mutaharrikah.



# Al Idgham Al Mutajanisain

The merging of two letters that share the same makhraj but not the same sifaat. There is a difference of opinion here, with some saying Ja'iz and some saying Wajib.

**Does not apply** to throat letters that share a makhraj.

# Al Idgham Al Mutaqaaribain

The merging of two letters that are close to each other in makhraj or sifaat.

# Rules of Laam

**Definition:** It is a laam empty of any vowel. It can occur in the middle or end of words, and it can be in nouns, verbs, or particles.

# Laam in Nouns

- 1) Laam Sakinah which is part of the original make up of the word.
  - a) Will always be pronounced clearly.
- 2) Laam Sakinah which is extra, but essential. (Al Laam Az Zaa'i'dah)
  - a) Will be merged if followed by another laam, but will be pronounced clearly if followed by any other letter.
- 3) Laam Sakinah which is extra AND unessential (Laam At T'areef).
  - a) Governed by the rules of Sun and Moon Letters.
  - b) If Laam At T'areef is followed by a moon letter, the laam will not merge.
  - c) If Laam At T'areef is followed by a sun letter, the laam will merge.
  - d) Merging due to Sun letters is marked in the mushaf. The laam is empty of any vowel, and the letter after the laam carries a shadda.

# Laam In Verbs

1. **Past Tense Verbs:** Only occurs in the middle, and is always pronounced.
2. **Present Tense Verbs:** Can occur in both the middle and the end of present tense verbs.
  - a. If it's in the middle of a word, it will always be pronounced.
  - b. If it is at the end of a present tense verb, then it will merge if it is followed by laam and ra, and will not merge if it's any other letter.
3. **Command Tense Verbs:** The laam sakinah can appear in both the middle and the end of the verb.
  - a. If in the middle, it is ALWAYS pronounced.
  - b. If at the end, then it will merge if it is followed by Laam or Ra.

# Laam Sakinah that appears in prepositions (Laam Al Harf)

Always occurs at the end of the harf, and is part of the original make up of the word.

If this laam is followed by a ra or laam, it will merge. If it is followed by any other letter, it will not merge.

Exception is in Surah Al Mutaffifeen, ayah 14, where the laam in “Bal” is separated from the ra by a sakt.