



# Idgham

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MERGING BETWEEN LETTERS

# Outline

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## 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 two.

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

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

Idhhar is the default when reciting, and Idgham can only be done with the conditions for it are met.

# 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 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 occurs in only 5 places in Hafs but is more common on other riwayaths.

1

إِن تَبْدُوا  
الصَّدَقَاتِ **فَبِعَمَّا**  
هِيَ وَإِن تُخْفُوهَا  
وَتُؤْتُوهَا الْفُقَرَاءَ  
فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ  
وَيَكْفُرْ عَنْكُمْ مِّن  
سَيِّئَاتِكُمْ وَاللَّهُ  
بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ  
2:271 -

2

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ  
تُؤَدُّوا الْأَمَانَاتِ  
إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا وَإِذَا  
حَكَمْتُمْ بَيْنَ  
النَّاسِ أَنْ تَحْكُمُوا  
بِالْعَدْلِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ  
**بِعَمَّا** يُعْطِيكُمْ بِهِ  
إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ  
سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا -  
4:58

3

وَحَاجَّهُ قَوْمُهُ قَالَ  
**أَتُحَاجُّونِي** فِي اللَّهِ  
وَقَدْ هَدَانِ وَلَا  
أَخَافُ مَا تُشْرِكُونَ  
بِهِ إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ  
رَبِّي شَيْئًا وَسِعَ  
رَبِّي كُلَّ شَيْءٍ  
عِلْمًا أَفَلَا  
تَتَذَكَّرُونَ - 6:80

4

قَالُوا يَا أَبَانَا مَا  
لَكَ لَا **تَأْمَنَّا** عَلَىٰ  
يُوسُفَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ  
لَنَاصِحُونَ -  
12:11

5

قَالَ مَا **مَكَّنِي**  
فِيهِ رَبِّي خَيْرٌ  
فَأَعِينُونِي بِقُوَّةٍ  
أَجْعَلَ بَيْنَكُمْ  
وَبَيْنَهُمْ رَدْمًا -  
18:95

# Instances of Idgham Kabeer

# 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 Mutamathilain



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



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



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

Laam Sakinah which is part of the original make up of the word.

- Will always be pronounced clearly.

Laam Sakinah which is extra, but essential. (Al Laam Az Zaa'i'dah)

- Will be merged if followed by another laam but will be pronounced clearly if followed by any other letter.

Laam Sakinah which is extra AND unessential (Laam At T'areef).

- Governed by the rules of Sun and Moon Letters.
- If Laam At T'areef is followed by a moon letter, the laam will not merge.
- If Laam At T'areef is followed by a sun letter, the laam will merge.
- 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 Sakinah In Verbs

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**Past,  
Present,  
and  
Command  
form Verbs:**

- If it's in the middle of a word, it will always be pronounced.
- If it is at the end of a verb, then it will merge if it is followed by laam or ra and will not merge if it's followed by any other letter.

Laam Sakinah  
that appears in  
prepositions  
(Laam Al Harf)

It occurs in بل and هل

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” where the sakt prevents idgham.