

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Canberra Masjid

Ahkam Altajweed Rewayat Hafs 'An 'Aasim

by the way of Shatibiyyah

Midterm Exam 2

13 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1434

Take home exam instructions :

1. Answer all the question .Do not copy and paste from the materials. Use your own understanding.
2. Study the material before you start. Maximum spend one hour in answering.
3. Answer all the questions you know and leave the unknown questions to the end. You may after that try to look up the answers for the unknown questions . However you need to mark up those answer with a star.

Exam Questions

1. What are the letters of Hams? what is the name of the opposite quality? What is this quality relate to?

The letters of Hams are (ح، ث، ه، ش، خ، ص، ف، س، ك، ت) , The name of the opposite quality Jahr this quality relates to the *continuation or the stoppage of the breath* upon pronunciation of the letter

2. What are the letters of Shidda? what is the name of the opposite quality? What is this quality relate to?

The letters of Shidda are (أ، ج، د، ق، ط، ب، ك، ت) , The name of the opposite quality is Rakhawa, This quality relates to the continuation and the *stoppage* of sound upon pronunciation of a letter

3. The letters of (خص ضغط قط) are the letters of The **Ista'ala / tafkheem** (name the quality)

4. Give an example of lam with Tarqeeq and one with Tafkheem

An example of lam with Tarqeeq is **بَيْتِ اللَّهِ** and one with Tafkheem **عَبْدُ اللَّهِ**

5. What are the two types of Sifat.

Sifat has two types:

- a. **BASIC CHARACTERISTICS** are rights of the letter which are its required characteristics that never leave it.
- b. **INCIDENTAL CHARACTERISTICS** are the dues of the letter which are its characteristics that are present in it sometimes and not presented in sometimes.

6. Give an example of Alef with Tarqeeq and one with Tafkheem

Alef with Tarqeeq is (الصراط، الضالين) one with Tafkheem (إياك ، مالك، العالمين)

7. What is the ruling for lam and the Alef in the word (الضالين) ?

The lam in the word (الضالين) is Tarqeeq because Lam is always Tarqeeq except in the word (Allah) it depends on the Haraka proceeds it. The Alef in the word (الضالين) is Tafkheem because Alef follows what proceeds it and Da (ض) is one if the Tafkheem letters.

8. What are the letters of Itbaq? what is the name of the opposite quality? What is this quality relate to?

The letters of Itbaq are (ص، ض، ط، ظ). The name of the opposite quality is Infitah . This quality relates to the adhesion of the tongue or big portion of it with the roof of the mouth while pronouncing the letter

9. Give four examples of Raa with Tafkheem and one case for raa with Tarqeeq.

Examples of Raa with Tafkheem is (رَمضان ، كَفَرُوا ، مَرِيمَ ، فُرَّان) and one case for raa with Tarqeeq(رِيح)

10. The basic characteristics have two types. Name them

The basic characteristics have two types The characteristics with opposite and the characteristics without opposite

11. What are the letters of Safeer?

The letters of Safeer are (ص، س، ز)

12. What are the letters of Qalqalah? When those letters can have Qalqalah?

the letters of Qalqalah are (ق، ط، ب، ج، د). they have Qalqalah when they have Sokoon on them.

13. How many types of Qalqalah? Give the conditions of each.

There are 2 types of Qalqalah :

Kubrah (major) and Sughras (minor)

1st : Kubrah (major)

If the qalqalah letter appears at the end of a word and the reader stops on it (for whatever reason), the qalqalah sound is at its clearest / strongest

Examples

(الفلق - محيط - كسب - بهيج - أخذ - بالحق - وتب - الحج - أشد)

2nd : Sughras (minor)

The qalqalah letter will appear either in the middle or end of a word, but the reader will continue the recitation and will not stop on it.

In that case the qalqalah will be minor.

Examples

يَقْضِي - يُطْعِم - يُبْصِر - وَتَجْعَلُونَ - يَدْخُلُونَ - لِيَنْفِقَ ذُو - وَلَا تَنْشِطُوا وَاهْدِنَا - فَانصِبْ وَإِلَى - يَخْرُجُ مِنْ - قَدْ أَفْلَحَ

14. Some of the Arabic Alphabet has Shidda and Jahr. How could the Arab resolve that issue?

By Qalqalah

15. If a letter of Qalqalah has Shidda and it comes in the middle of a word .then what is the

rulings?

If the letter with shadda means two same letters combined with each others the first with Sokkon and the second has a Haraka (fatha, Dhama or Kasra). If the letter of qalqalah with Sadda on it comes in a middle of a word then there is no Qalqalah at all. That because the first letter has no qalqalah by default as the qalqalah will break the merge with the other letter. And the second one does not have qalqalah either because it does not have a sokoon.

16. If a letter of Qalqlah has Shadda and it comes at the end of a word and you stop on it, then is the Qalqalah will be more than usual? Why?

If a letter of Qalqlah has Shadda and it comes at the end of a word and we stop on it, then the Qalqalah will not be more than usual. It will be the same because the first letter has no qalqalah by default as the qalqalah will break the merge with the other letter. So the Qalqalah will be for the second letter only . hence the Qalqalah in the word (الحجُّ أشهر) is exactly as it is in the word (بهيج)