

Ahkam Altajweed  
Rewayat Hafs 'An 'Aasim  
by the way of Shaatibiyyah  
CANBERRA MOSQUE

Week 9

Sifat Al-Horoof

Istilaa/Tafkheem (elevated) vs  
Istifal/Tarqeeq (lowering)

21 Shawal 1434

# Basic characteristics with opposite

The characteristic	Its opposite
1- Istilaa(Tafkheem)	2- Istifal( Tarqeeq)
3- Hams	4- Jahr
5- Shiddah	6- The In-Between & Rakhawa
7- Itbak	8- Infitah

# Dividing the letters according to the breath and sound

- ⌘ In previous classes we talked about dividing the letters according to:
  - ⌘ The continuation and the *stoppage* of breath  
Hams Vs Jahr ( حثه شخص فسكت )
  - ⌘ The continuation and the stoppage of the sound  
Shidda Vs Rakhawa and In Between ( أجد قط بكت ، لن عمر )  
upon pronunciation of a letter .
- ⌘ Today we will talk (In Shaa Allah) about dividing the letter according to the Isti'ala/Tafkheem (elevation) and Istifal/Tarqeeq (lowering)



# Isti'ala/Tafkheem (elevation)

- ⌘ Definition: The elevation of the back of the tongue to the back roof of the mouth upon pronunciation of the letter, no matter what harakaat.
- ⌘ During pronunciation, the back of the tongue is raised towards the upper palate. This will produce a thick, round sound. We call it (Tafkheem) as well.

# Isti'ala/Tafkheem

- ⌘ The letters of Isti'ala/Tafkheem are known as thick letters and are thus pronounced with a full mouth.
- ⌘ The quality of Isti'ala/Tafkheem is found in the following seven letters which are  
( خ ، ص ، ض ، غ ، ط ، ق ، ظ )
- ⌘ It has been combined in three words to make it easy to memorized. ( خص ضغط قظ )

# Levels of Tafkheem

- ⌘ The thickness of the letters of Isti'ala/Tafkheem vary depending on the Haraka on the letter.
- ⌘ There are five levels of Tafkheem, starting with the heaviest:
  1. The letter has a fatha on it and followed by a long Alif ( e.g. **قَالَ** ).
  2. The letter has a fatha on it and is not followed by a long Alif ( e.g. **قَدْ** )
  3. The letter has a dammah on it ( e.g. **يَقُولُ** )
  4. The letter has a sukoon on it ( e.g. **يَقْطَعُونَ** ).
  5. The letter has a kasra underneath it ( e.g. **قِيلَ** ). This one has the minimum amount of Tafkheem. It still not Tarqeeq though.



## Istifal /Tarqeeq (opposite to Tafkheem)

- ⌘ Definition: the *lowering* or *depressing* of the back of the tongue away from the roof of the mouth upon pronunciation of the letter.

# Istifal /Tarqeeq

- ⌘ During pronunciation the tongue is not raised but kept downward in its normal position. This downward position will cause a flat sound
- ⌘ These are also known as empty-mouth or thin letters (Tarqeeq) and are thus pronounced with an empty mouth
- ⌘ The quality of Istifaa/Taeqeeq is found in almost all the remaining letters of the alphabet. They are:  
( أ، ب، ت، ث، ج، ح، د، ذ، س، ش، ع، ف، ك، ل، م، ن، هـ، و، ي )



# Letters that are sometimes Tafkheem & sometimes Tarqeeq

- ⌘ When mentioning the letters of Tarqeeq you may have noticed that the (Raa) was not among them .
- ⌘ That because in some circumstances it may be Tafkheem.
- ⌘ That is applicable not only to (Raa) but in (Alef) ( الألف ) and lam in the word of ( الله ).
- ⌘ Those letters sometimes have Tarqeeq and sometimes have Tafkheem.

# Tafkhem/Tarqeeq al Alif

- ⌘ The ruling for Alif in Tafkhem/Tarqeeq is that it follows what preceded it. So if the letter before it was Tafkheem then Alif will be Tafkheem and verse versa.
- ⌘ Examples
  - ⌘ Tafkheem al Alif:  
قال ، الصراط، الضالين ، الخاسرين، طائر كم
  - ⌘ Alif in the above words came after Tafkheem letters, hence we make it Tafkheem. In the following set of words it comes after Tarqeeq letters, so we make it Tarqeeq.
  - ⌘ Tarqeeq al Alif:  
الرحمن ، مالك ، ناظرة ، النهار ، ناصبة ، تصلي نارا حامية

# Lam in the word of (الله)

- ⌘ Lam in the word of (الله) has Tafkheem if the last letter in the word before it has fatha or dammah on it.
- ⌘ It has Tarqeeq if the last letter in the word before it has a kasrah underneath it.
- ⌘ Note: The word of (اللهم) has the same ruling.



# Examples of Tafkheem/Tarqeeq Lam ( الله )

## ⌘ Examples on Tafkheem lam ( الله ):

× Fatha : (على الله) و (قال الله) و (قل هو الله) و (سيؤتينا الله)

× Dammah:

(نصر الله) و (عبد الله) و (واذ قالوا اللهم) و (اذكروا الله)

## ⌘ Examples on Tarqeeq lam ( الله ):

× Kasrah only: (يعلم الله) و (بالله) و (ينجي الله) و (قوماً الله) و (بسم الله) و (أفي الله شك) و (قل الله) .

## ⌘ Note:

- × (واذ قال اللهم) is pronounced as (واذ قالوا اللهم)
- × (قومن الله) is pronounced as (قوماً الله)
- × (أف الله شك) is pronounced as (أفي الله شك)

# The letter Raa ( ر )

- ⌘ The raa sometimes is Tafkheem and other times is Tarqeeq
- ⌘ Some cases in which the raa is Tafkheem
  - × If it has a fatha such as ( رَمَضان )
  - × If it has a dammah such as ( كَفَرُوا )
  - × If it has sukoon preceded by fatha ( مَرِيْم ) or fammah ( قُرْآن )
- ⌘ Some cases in which the raa is Tarqeeq
  - × If it has a kasrah such as ( كَرِيْم ) و ( رِيح )
- ⌘ All other cases will not be explained as this intended to be introductory course.