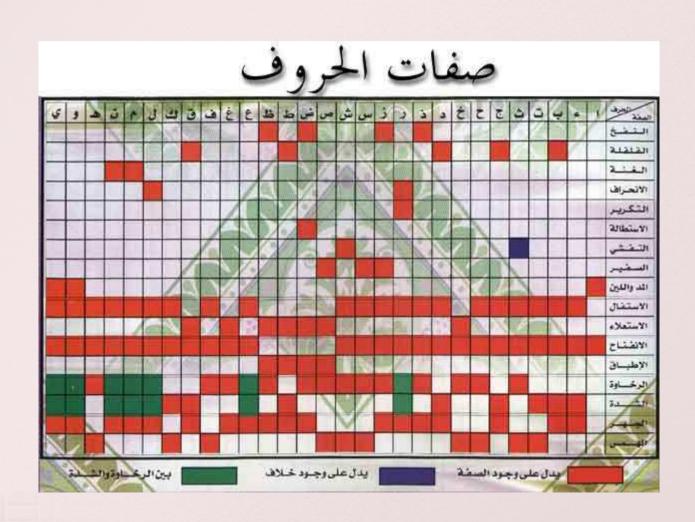


Week 11
Sifat Al-Horoof
Safeer and Qalqalah
6 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1434

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

Diagram shows Sifat Al-Horoof



The letter attributes with opposite

- # Istilaa is applicable with (خص ضغط قظ), rest Istifal
- # Hams is applicable with (حثه شخص فسکت) the rest are Jahr
- # Shidda is applicable with (أجد قط بكت) , In between (أجد قط بكت) , the rest are Rakhawa

The letter attributes without opposite Safeer (whistling sound)

- Definition: It is a sound similar to that of a bird or a bee which can be described as either a buzzing or whistling sound
- * The letter always has this sound no matter what harakaat, though the safeer becomes stronger when it carries a SUKOON
- # The quality of safeer is found in the following 3 letters which are called letters of safeer (ص، س، ز)

The letter attributes with opposite Qalqalah (bouncing/echoing sound)

- Definition: to pronounce with an echoing or bouncing sound when the letter carries a SUKOON only.
- * A characteristic of this sifa is the quick movement of the tongue or lips upon articulation
- # The quality of qalqalah is found in the five following letters when they carry a sukoon (ق، ط، ب، ج، د)
- # The letters of Qalqalah can be cmbined in two words (قطب جد)

Qalqalah

- This letter can either be in the middle or end of a word (as a result of a stop)
- Since an additional sound is being made, care must be taken that the saakin letter should not sound doubled (mushaddad) or vowelled (mutaharrik).
- The qalqalah is necessary for these letters because they have the attributes of Jahr (stoppage of the flow of breath) and Shidda (stoppage of the flow of sound), so without qalqalah, there would be no sound!

Types of Qalqalah

- There are two types:
 - Kubrah (major) and Sughrah (minor)
- **1**st: 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

Types of Qalqalah

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

Note 1

If you stop on a letter of Qalqlah and it has Shadda (Shadda means two letters, the first has sukoon and the second has haraka) then the first one does not have Qalqalah. Qalqalah is for the second one only as it has a temporary sukoon, i.e. the letter with Shadda has no extra Qalqalah.

***** Examples

حقُّ – وتبَّ – فَمَن تَمَتَّعَ بِالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَى الْحَجِّ – والفتنة أشدُّ That means the Qalaqalah in (الحَجُّ) is exactly like the Qalqalah in (بهيجُ)

Note 2

- If a letter of Qalqalah is combined with itself (i.e. has shadda) in the middle of a word, or is at two words and you did not stop on it then there is no Qalqalah.
- Examples in the middle of a word

Examples at two words