Lesson Twelve

12. Tafkheem and tarqeeq of the letter

A. Warsh reads with tarqeeq of the if it has a or and preceded by a permanent kasrah or by a saakinah in the same word, such as in: and and .

If the saakinahor kasrah that precedes the are from a separate word, then there will not be tarqeeq of the if it has a or , as in: and . You may notice that the letter in the last example is written in with the word, but it is a , or preposition in this case, and a separate word. If there is a voweled by other than a kasrah before the that has an accompanying dhammah or fat-hah there is no tarqeeq of the , such as in: .

B. A saakin letter between the and the kasrah does not stop the from having tarqeeq, such as in: and , but an exception is made if the saakin letter is one of the letters of other than ; in this case, the would have tafkheem. Examples of this last rule of tafkheem are: .

C. The has tafkheem if it has any of the previous circumstances for tarqeeq in the recitation of Warsh in a foreign word ( ), such as , , and .

D. There is also tafkheem of the in the recitation of Warsh if it is preceded by a kasrah, or preceded by a saakin occurring after a kasrah, but the is repeated with an alif in between the two . Examples are:

E. Warsh reads the word of aayah 7 from surah Al-Fajr with tafkheem on the .

F. There is tarqeeq of both when stopping and continuing in the word: in aayah 32 of surah Al-Mursalaat, in the recitation of Warsh.

G. If the or the alif before a saakinah is read with imaalah, there is tarqeeq of the

H. Both tafkheem and tarqeeq of the are allowed in the following words:

2:200 , and 18:70, 83, 20:99 and 113, 21:48, 33:41, 37:3, and 168, 65:10, 77:5

Al-Kahf (18:90)

Al-Furqan (25:22, 53)

Al-Kahf (18:71)

TaHa (20:100)

Al-Furqan (25:45)

These six above words only have tafkheem of the when being read with (four vowel counts on) the other two vowel counts for (two vowel counts and six vowel counts) have the same general rule as stated at the beginning, that of tarqeeq and tafkheem being allowed .

There is also both tafkheem and tarqeeq allowed on the word, Al-An’Aam (6:71) with no restrictions as to .

H. Warsh has tafkheem of the if it is followed directly by a letter of , or indirectly (meaning an alif is in between) by a letter of , even if it meets the conditions of tarqeeq. Examples are: .

The word in surah Ash-Shu'araa', aayah 63 though can be read with either tafkheem or tarqeeq of the .

The following chart summarizes the rules of for the recitation of Warsh: