Lesson Ten

11. (Continued from last lesson- number nine) The straight, the imaalah, and the in between (part two)

B. (The immediately followed by an alif-meaning alif originating from a , which is the last letter of the word)

Warsh reads with of the alif on the end of a word after the letter with this being the only way of reading this combination. Pronouns and possessives attached to the word do not affect the rule-which sill be applied.

Examples of this are found in the following words:

and .

There is an exception however in the word: in aayah 43 of surah al-Anfal: :. This word has two allowed ways of recitation for the alif, and .

C. The alif that precedes a ra’ with a kasrah at the end of the word

There is of this alif, without another allowed way in the recitation of Warsh. Not included as part of the word are any direct, indirect objects, or possessives attached to the word, so their presence does not affect the ruling. Examples of this are in the following words:

Not specifically following the rules, but included are the words: wherever they occur, from aayah 109 of surah at-tawbah.

The riwaayah of Warsh also reads the following words with either or : and . In surah An-Nisaa’, aayah 36, the word occurs and in the same aayah there are some words ending with , which we know from the previous sections has two allowed ways of recitation, or. The word in this aayah will have both allowed ways, or when is read with and when are read with the word again can be read with either or.

Warsh reads the following words with only: and .

D. The occurrence of two separated by an alif, the second is the last letter of the word and has a kasrah

Warsh reads this combination with the only allowed way being on the alif as well as the of the first . Examples of this are: .

The chapter on for the recitation of Warsh will be continued in the next lesson, insha' Allah.