

Laam saakinah rules, part 2 (laam saakinah in verbs, nouns, and participles)

The saakinah in verbs, nouns, and prepositions/participles

The last tidbit lesson described the rules for the saakinah of the definite article "the" that precedes nouns, when needed. This lesson describes the rules for the saakinah that occurs in nouns, verbs, and prepositions/participles. This saakinah can be in the beginning, middle, or end of the word.

The general rule for the saakinah in these cases is , or pronounced clearly. If, however, the saakinah is at the end of a word, no matter what part of speech it is, and the first letter of the following word is a or a , then there is merging () of the saakinah at the end of the word into the or at the beginning of the next word.

The only prepositions or particles that have a saakinah are and .

Examples of of the saakinah, other than the definite article "the":

In these above examples, and all similar examples in the Glorious Qur'an where there is a saakinah followed by any letter other than a or a , the saakinah is pronounced clearly

(with) and there should be (collision) of the two articulating parts of the saakinah when articulating it.

Examples of (merging) of the saakinah, other than the definite article "the":

In these above examples, the saakinah at the end of the word merges into the next letter, either another or a , so is not pronounced at all. The next letter acquires a shaddah, which represents a saakin of the letter plus a vowel letter of the same kind, as previously stated, either a or a .

NOTE: There is no place in the Holy Qur'an where is followed by .

EXCEPTION: There is an exception to the rule in verse 14 of surah Al-Mutaffifeen

In this verse the participle is followed by a ; the first letter of the next word, but there is no merging, since the reciter Hafs 'an 'Aasim by the way of Shatabiyyay has a breathless pause, or between these two words. A is a stop without taking a breath, for a period of time less than that of a normal stop.

TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THIS SECTION1. What is ?

2. What parts of speech does this exist in?
3. What are the possible rules for ? When is each rule used?
4. What is the general rule for other saakinah?
5. When is there another rule for other saakinah?
6. Are there any exceptions to these rules?