

Important Note:

The two letters of *leen* (waw sakinah preceded by fatha ءُ and ya' sakina preceded by fatha ءِ) come from the Jawf **only when we have madd of leen**.

This occurs when a word contains a letter of *leen* (a diphthong), and the reader chooses to stop on it (whether in the middle or end of an ayah), therefore placing a sukoon (◌ْ) on the last letter. This madd is elongated (lengthened) 2, 4 or 6 counts (more details on madd rules in coming notes).

It is very clear that these two letters come from the jawf especially when we choose to elongate them 4 or 6 counts rather than 2.

If we don't have madd of leen then these letters **do not come from the jawf**. The **و** comes from the lips (by rounding them), while the **ي** comes from the tongue (by raising its middle part) as we will see in coming notes.

شَيْءٌ - السَّوَاءُ - خَوْفٌ - قَرِيْشٌ

Be Tajweed Professional:

Make all the letters of *madd* and *leen* light (muraqqaqa) in any place they come.

Exception: The alif sakinah **ا** is heavy (mufakhamah) when it is preceded by a heavy (mufakham) letter

The heavy letters: خص ضغط قظ

also in some cases: (الله) in the word ر - ل

خالدین - صالحاً - الضالین - غائبین - طائر - قال - الظالمین

The alif sakinah **ا** is also heavy when it is preceded by ra' with fatha

إخراجاً - راکعین - رابعهم - أدراک

The Unique word: الله

The alif sakinah **ا** in this word is heavy when the preceding laam **ل** is heavy and light when the laam **ل** is light.

The laam **ل** in the word الله is light only when this word is preceded by a letter with kasra.

قال الله - بسم الله - دعوا الله - لله

Please make sure you don't make your lips rounded when you pronounce the heavy alif sakinah.

Note:

When the alif sakinah is preceded by a light letter, it should be light (muraqqaqa).

باطلاً - سائحين - الحاقّة - المرسلات - العاصفات - غوى - القرآن - النار - مائدة - جاء - كانوا