Important Note:

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

This occurs when a word contains a letter of *leen* (a <u>diphthong</u>), and the reader chooses to stop on it (whether in the middle or end of an ayah), therefore placing a sukoon ($\stackrel{\circ}{-}$) 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.

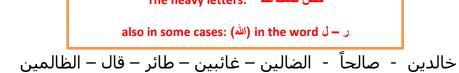
If we don't have madd of leen then these letters **do not come from the jawf.** The **9** comes from the lips (by rounding them), while the **G** comes from the tongue (by raising its middle part) as we will see in coming notes.

شَيْء – السَّوْء - خَوْف - قَرَيْش

Be Tajweed Professional:

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

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



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

الله :The Unique word

The alif sakinah 1 in this word is heavy when the preceding laam 2 is heavy and light when the laam 2 is light.

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

قالَ الله - بسمِ الله – دعَوُا الله – لِلَّه

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