

Chapter "5"

Rules of the Lam Sakinah

- **Definition:** The lam that does not have a haraka or vowel.

- **Rules:** Idgham or izh-har.

- **Types:** five types:

- 1- The lam functioning as a definite article, i.e., "أل"
- 2- The lam of a verb.
- 3- The lam of a preposition.
- 4- The lam of a noun.
- 5- The lam added as a prefix to the verb, functioning as an imperative.

First: The Lam functioning as a definite article, i.e., "أل"

- **Definition:** The lam that is added as a prefix only to nouns. It is not part of the root of the word.

- **Types:** Two types:

1- The lam whose existence is necessary for the morphology of the word:

- **Definition:** It cannot be omitted from this very word as it would change the meaning of the word if it was omitted.
- **Rule:** Idgham or izh-har
 - a. It must be merged (in **Idgham**) into the following lam, such as in the demonstrative pronouns {الَّذِي} , {الَّذِينَ} , {الَّذِينَ} , {الَّذَانِ} , "الَّتِي" , {الَّذِي} , and {الَّتِي}.
 - b. It must be pronounced clearly (in **Izh-har**) if followed by ya' or hamzah, such as in {وَالْيَسَعَ} and {الآن}.

2- **The extra lam whose absence does not affect morphology of the word:** There are two types of this lam when it occurs as a prefix at the beginning of a word: Qamariyyah and Shamsiyyah

A- Lam Qamariyyah:

- **Letters:** Fourteen letters gathered: "إِنِّغْ حَجَّكَ وَخَفَّ عَقِيمَه".

These letters are:

هـ - ب - غ - ح - ج - ك - و - خ - ف - ع - ق - ي - م - هـ

- **Rule: Izh-har Qamari.** If any of these fourteen letters comes after the lam of "أل", it is obligatory to pronounce the lam clearly in Izh-har

- **Sign in the mus-haf:** Sukun written directly above the lam.
- **Reason for izh-har:** The distance between the makhraj of the lam and that of these fourteen letters.
- **Wisdom behind the name:** The lam is compared to a star while the fourteen letters are compared to the moon, where they both illuminate when the other is present and the light of any of them does not hide that of the other.

Model examples of the Izh-har Qamari:

Letters of Izh-har Qamari	Example	Letters of Izh-har Qamari	Example
الهمزة Hamza	الأيمن	الخاء Kha'a	الخبير
الباء Ba'a	البصير	الفاء Fa'a	والفجر
الغين Ghayn	الغفور	العين Ayn	العلي
الحاء Ha	الحاقة	القاف Kuaf	القمر
الجيم Jeem	الجنة	الياء Ya'a	اليوم
الكاف Kaf	الكتاب	الميم Mem	المصور
الواو Waw	الودود	الهاء Ha'a	الهدى

B- Lam Al-Shamsiyyah:

- **Letters:** The remaining fourteen letters of the Arabic Alphabet. These letters constitute the initials of the following Arabic poetic verse:

"طَبُّ ثَمِ صِلْ رَجْمًا تَفْرُضِ فَا نِعَمٌ ... دَعِ سَوْءَ ظَنِّ زُرِّ شَرِيفًا لِلْكَرَمِ"

They are:

ط - ث - ص - ر - ت - ض - ذ - ن - د - س - ظ - ز - ش - ل

- **Rule: Idgham Shamsi.** If any of these fourteen letters comes after the lam of "أل", it is obligatory to merge the lam into it when pronouncing the word. It is called Idgham Shamsi.
- **Sign in the mus-haf:** The lam does not have a sukun, and the letter following has a shaddah, so it is to be doubled when pronounced.
- **Reason for idgham:** The makhraj of the lam is close to the makhrajs of the other thirteen letters.
- **Wisdom behind the name:** The lam is compared to a star and the fourteen letters are compared to the sun, where neither of them illuminates nor appears with the other.

Model examples of the Idgham Shamsi:

Letters of Idgham Shamsi	Example	Letters of Idgham Shamsi	Example
الطاء Tua'a	الطَّيِّبَاتِ	النون Nun	النُّشُورِ
الثاء Tha'a	الثَّمَرَاتِ	الذال Dal	الدَّهْرِ
الصاد Sud	الصَّلَوَاتِ	السين Sen	السَّلَامِ
الراء Ra'a	الرَّحْمَنِ	الظاء Za'a	الظَّانِّينَ
التاء Ta'a	التَّائِبِينَ	الزاي Zay	وَالزَّيْتُونَ
الضاد Duad	وَالصُّحَى	الشين Shen	وَالشَّمْسِ
الذال Zal	وَالذَّاكِرِينَ	اللام Lam	اللَّهِ

Second: The Lam of a noun

- **Definition:** This is the lam is one of the root letters of the noun
- **Examples:** (سُلْطَانٌ), (أَلَسْتُمْكُمْ), (وَأَلْوَانَكُمْ), (سُلْسَبِيلًا).
- **Rule:** It should be clearly pronounced as **Izh-har**.

Third: The Lam of a preposition

- **Definition:** The lam without a harakah (vowel) found in a letter of a preposition.
- **Examples:** "هل" and "بل" only.

A- Rule for "بل"

- **It is obligatory for the lam to be pronounced clearly as **Izh-har**,** unless it is followed by the letter lam or ra', such as in: (بَلْ هُمْ فِي شَكٍّ يَلْعَبُونَ)
- **It is obligatory for the lam to be merged as **Idgham** when followed by a lam or ra'** such as in: (بَلْ لَمَّا يَدُوُّوا عَذَابٍ), and merged in the following ra' due to their taqarub, such as in: (بَلْ رَفَعَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَيْهِ).
- **Exception:** (بَلْ رَانَ) as the rules of recitation dictate that a breathless pause should be made on the lam, which prevents Idgham (merging).

B- Rule for "هل"

- **It is obligatory for the lam to be pronounced clearly as **Izh-har**,** unless it is followed by the letter lam or ra', such as in: (هَلْ تَرَبُّصُونَ بِنَا)
- **It is obligatory for the lam to be merged only with the lam:** it should be merged as **Idgham** due to tamathul, such as in: (فَقُلْ هَلْ لَكَ إِلَىٰ أَنْ تَزَكَّىٰ). As for the ra' after "هل", it is never followed by a ra' in the Qur'an.

Fourth: The Lam of the verb

- **Definition:** The lam sakinah which occurs in the verb, whether the verb is in the past or present tense, or in the imperative case. In all such types of verbs, the lam may occur either in the middle, or at the beginning or end of a verb.

- **Examples:**

- Lam in a verb in the past tense are: {أَنْزَلْنَاهُ}, {الْتَقَى}, {أَنْزَلْنَاكَ}.
- Lam in a verb in the present tense are: {يَلْتَقِيهِ}, {أَلَمْ أَقُلْ لَكَ}.
- Lam in a verb in the imperative case are: {وَتَوَكَّلْ} and {وَأْتُوا}.

- **Rule:**

- **Idgham: If the lam is followed by a lam or ra'** such as in: "Qul la As'alukum" (قُلْ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ) pronounced as " Qulla As'alukum", "waqul Rab" (وَقُلْ رَبِّ) "waquRRab", and "Wayaj'al Lakum Jannat" (وَيَجْعَلْ لَكُمْ جَنَّاتٍ) merged and pronounced as "wayaj'allakum".

****Reason for Idgham:** the two lams are identical, and the ra' and lam are mutaqarib (as in this case, both letters have different general makhrajs, but both their makharij and characteristics are similar).

- **Izh-har: If the lam is followed by any other letter.**

Fifth: The Lam of The Imperative Verb

- **Definition:** The extra lam sakinah that is not one of the letters of the root of the word. Attached to the present tense verb form, it makes the verb become an imperative.

- **Condition:** must be preceded by "او", "ثم", or "فاء".

- **Examples:** (فَلْيَمْدُدْ بِسَبَبِ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ), (وَلْيُؤْفُوا نُذُورَهُمْ), (ثُمَّ لِيَقْضُوا تَفَنَّهُمْ).

- **Rule:** It must be pronounced clearly as **Izh-har**, just like the lam of a noun.

Review



- Every lam functioning as a definite article "أل" or lam of the imperative verb are extra additions to the root of the word and the rest of the lams are of the root word itself.
- The rule of the lam of the noun and the lam of the imperative verb is Izh-har only. However, for the rest of the lams, the rule is Izh-har or Idgham.
- Idham is with the ra' due to the closeness (physically) and in the lam due to the similarity (identical letter).
- The lam of the imperative verb has the condition that it must be attached to the present tense verb and must be preceded by "ثم", "واو", or "فاء".
- The exception of Idgham with the letter ra' exists in the ayah with " بل " due to the short pause without a breath.

Summary

The General Rule of the Lam Sakinah is ‘Izhar‘

We make “Idgham“ of Lam Sakinah ONLY in 2 conditions:

- 1. The Lam functioning as a definite article, i.e., "أل" Al-Shamsiyah**
- 2. Lam Sakinah at the end of any word followed by “Lam” or “Ra’ ”**

Test Your Knowledge!



A- Fill in the blanks:

1. The lam of the noun and the lam functioning as a definite article "أل" are found in names, but the lam of the noun is _____ of the root word, and the lam of "أل" is _____ from the root word.
2. The lam of the verb and the lam of the imperative verb are found in verbs, but the lam of the verb is _____ only, and its conditions are that it must be preceded by _____ or _____.
3. The lam of a preposition is found in only two prepositions, _____ or _____ in the Quran.
4. The rule for the lam of the noun and the lam of the imperative verb is _____ in all the cases.
5. The rule for lam functioning as a definite article "أل" is Idgham Shamsi with the letters _____, Izh-har Qamari with the letters _____.

B- True or False:

1. The lam in the word "ألوانكم" is a lam functioning as a definite article "أل" added to the root word ()
2. The rule of the lam when Allah swt says "بل ران" is Idgham. ()
3. The sign of the Idgham Qamari in the Quran is the absence of a sukun or shadda on the letter after the it. ()
4. The rule of the lam when Allah swt says "الطَّيِّبَاتِ" is the same as the rule in "وَيَجْعَلُ لَكَ" ()
5. The rule of the lam in "اليسع" is Izh-har. ()

