

## Chapter “3”

### Haa' Al Kenaya

- **Definition:** is a pronoun Haa' that is extra to the structure of the word that represents a singular, masculine pronoun.

- **Notice:**

\***Haa' Al Kenaya is an addition to the structure of the word**, so it is not the original Haa' as in {يُنْتَه} ، {وَجْه} ، {نَفَقَه} , where the Haa's in these cases are in the original word and is not a pronoun.

\*\***The Haa's that represents a singular masculine pronoun only**, so not the Haa' that stands for a singular, feminine in {عَلَيْهَا} , or dual (feminine and masculine) in {عَلَيْهِمَا} , plural masculine in {عَلَيْهِمْ} , feminine plural in {عَلَيْهِنَّ} . The former cases are in the case of the pronoun Haa' but are not termed Haa' Al Kenaya.

- **Benefit:** Shortcut and abbreviation.

- **Location:** Haa' Al Kenaya can be connected to nouns, verbs and letters. Examples of the three are all mentioned in the ayah: {قَالَ لَهُ صَاحِبُهُ وَهُوَ يُحَاوِرُهُ}.

- **Analysis:**

- **Where the rule is to be with a Dhammah** as in {لَهُ} ، {مِنْهُ}

- **Kasr:** if it has a kasrah before it as in {بِهِ} or a Yaa' with Sekoun as in {عَلَيْهِ}

- **Exceptions:** Two locations where Hafs narrated it with a Dhammah taking in consideration its origin:

- {وَمَا أُنْسَانِيهِ} in Al-Kahf
- {عَلَيْهِ اللهُ} in Al-Fath

- **Circumstances:** it has 4 situations:

## 1- Falls Between Two Letters With Tashkeel

- **Example:** as in {إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَابًا}.

- **Rule:** To be connected\* with a Waaw Mad if it was with a Damaah, and a Yaa' Mad if it was with a Kasrah.

\*- Connection means: satisfies the Damaah until it produces a Waaw Sekoun Mad, and satisfying the Kasarah until it produces a Yaa' Sekoun Mad.

- This connection occurs in the case of continuing, and is omitted in the case of stopping.

- **The length of Maad:** depends on what comes after:

- If it is **not followed by a Hamza:**
  - it is connected with **2 paces (Haraka)**
  - it is called “**Selah Soghrah**”
  - it is considered on type of ‘**Natural Madd**’
  - as in: {يُضِلُّ بِهِ كَثِيرًا وَيَهْدِي بِهِ كَثِيرًا}.
- If it is **followed by a Hamza:**
  - it then become a separated maad (**Monfasel**) .. and we apply its rules
  - we make madd **4 or 5 Haraka** for Hafs from the way of Shatebiah
  - it is called “**Selah Kobrah**”
  - as in {وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ}.

- **Exceptions:** Imam Hafs has three exceptions to this rule:

- "أرجه" in its 2 position ... So it is read with a Haa' Saken:
  - {قَالُوا أَرْجِهْ وَأَخَاهُ وَأَرْسِلْ} in Al-A'raf
  - {قَالُوا أَرْجِهْ وَأَخَاهُ وَابْعَثْ} بالعراء in Al-Sho'ara'
- "ألقه" in {أَذْهَبْ بِكِتَابِي هَذَا فَأَلْقِهْ إِلَيْهِمْ} so it is read with a Haa' Saken.
- "يرضه" in {وَإِنْ تَشْكُرُوا يَرْضَهُ لَكُمْ} so it is read with a Haa' with a Damaah without a connection.

## 2- Falls Between Two Sukun Letters

### Examples:

- {شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ}
- {وَمَنْ أَوْفَى بِمَا عَاهَدَ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ}

- **Rule:** Absolutely **no connection** as agreed by all narrators.

## 3- Preceded By a Letter With Tashkeel and Followed By a Letter With Sukun

- **Example:** {تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ الْمُلْكُ}.

- **Rule:** **No connection** as the previous case, so that two sukun do not meet.

## 4- Preceded By a Letter With Sukun and Followed By a Letter With Tashkeel

### - Example:

- {ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ}
- {خُذُوهُ فَغُلُّوهُ}

### - Rule:

- For Hafs is **no connection** ... except:

- **Connection in one situation** in Surat Al Forqan: {يُضَاعَفْ لَهُ الْعَذَابُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ} **وَيَخَذُ فِيهِ مَهَاتًا** where it is read with connection, to emphasize the punishment of the sinner.

### - Notice:

- The sign of the Haa' Al Kenaya pronouns that are read together are usually followed by a **small Waaw or small Yaa'** depending on its tashkeel, referring to Maad as a Maad letter is omitted in script and is replaced by a small letter.

**Review**



- The haa' Al kenaya is an addition to the structure of the word that represents a singular masculine pronoun.
- The origin in haa' Al kenaya is to be narrated with dhammah, unless it is preceded by kasr or ya' sakinah.
- The haa' Al kenaya has four cases where the rules must be taken into consideration.
- The sign for haa' Al kenaya that is read with connecting is a small waw or ya' after it.

**Test Your Knowledge!**



**A- Fill in the blanks**

1. Haa' Al kenaya is \_\_\_\_\_ and it \_\_\_\_\_
2. Haa' Al kenaya attaches to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
3. If the Haa' Al kenaya falls between two letters with harakah, we must connect it with \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The wisdom behind connecting haa' Al kenaya in {وَيَخْلُدُ فِيهِ مُهَانًا} is \_\_\_\_\_.

**B- True or False:**

1. {خُدُوهُ فَعُلُوهُ}:.....
2. {تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ الْمُلْكُ}:.....
3. {قَالُوا أَرْجِهْ وَأَخَاهُ وَأُبْعَثْ}:.....
4. {وَإِنْ تَشْكُرُوا يَرْضَهُ لَكُمْ}:.....
5. {وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ}:.....

