

Chapter “4”

Meeting of Two Constant Letters (Sakinayn)

Two constant letters (sakinayn) can meet either in one or two words:

First: Two Sekouns meet in one word

In this case, we look to the first letter with sukun .. is it a strong or weak letter:

1. If the first letter with sukun is weak (letter of Madd or Leen): in this case we **make Madd** to strengthen it ... and these are 3 types of Madd:

- **Madd Ared Lel Sukon:** as stoping on these words {إِنَّ الْأَبْرَارَ} , {وَأُولَئِكَ هُمْ} , {الْمُفْلِحُونَ} {الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ}
- **Leen Ared Lel Sukon:** as stoping on {وَأَمَنَّهُمْ مِنْ خَوْفٍ} , {فَلْيَعْبُدُوا رَبَّ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ}
- **Madd Lazem:** as in {الصَّاحَّةُ} , {أَتَحَاجُّونِي} , {الآن} , {الم}

2. If the first letter with sukun is strong (any other letter): as stoping on these words {حَتَّىٰ إِذَا فُشِلْتُمْ وَتَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي الْأَمْرِ} , {أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا أَنَّ اللَّهَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ}

Where is **it allowed to stop** upon any of the above words where the Sekoun occurs seperatly. However, if the word stopped upon is connected to the word after it then the second Sekoun letter is pronounced with the original Tashkeel.

Second: The meeting of Sekouns in 2 words

Where they **meet in the case of continuing only** ... In this case, we look to the first letter with sukun .. is it a strong or weak letter:

1. If the first letter with sukun is weak (letter of Madd): in this case we **Omitt the letter of Madd** .. as in {وَإِذْ قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ} {وَفِي السَّمَاءِ رِزْقُكُمْ} , {إِذَا الشَّمْسُ كُوِّرَتْ}

2. If the first letter with sukun is strong (any other letter): in this case we **Make Haraka of the first letter** .. and this Haraka is 3 types:

A. Type1: Using Kasrah for the first conatant letter: and **this is the rule** ... as

in {قُلْ ادْعُوا اللَّهَ} , {وَقَالَتْ اِخْرُجْ عَلَيْهِنَّ} , {وَلَوْ أَنَّا كَتَبْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ أَنْ اقْتُلُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ أَوْ اِخْرَجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِكُمْ}

{لَوْلَا يَظْلَمُونَ فَتِيلًا انظُرْ} , {بِرَحْمَةٍ ادْخُلُوا الْجَنَّةَ لَا خَوْفَ عَلَيْكُمْ}

... This type also include the **Tanween** as in these sites

B. Type2- Using a Fatha for the first constant letter: it has 3 forms:

- The word (من): as in {وَأَنَا عَلَىٰ ذَلِكُمْ مِنَ الشَّاهِدِينَ}. The word "من" is built on a sekoun, but it is pronounced by a Fatha to avoid having two Sekoun letters meet and out Kasrah as it is difficult to transform from Kasrah to Fatha.
- The feminine ت when added to an Alef of 2 females: as in {كَانَتَا تَحْتَ عِبْدَيْنِ مِنْ عِبَادِنَا صَالِحِينَ}. Where the feminine ت is built on a Sekoun, and the أ is also a Sekoun in this case so it made the ت be pronounced with a Fatha as the أ only works when the letter before it is built on a Fatah.
- In {الم، الله لا إله إلا هو الحي القيوم} in the beginning of Sorat Ale Imran: Where the م is a Hegaa' letter built on Sekoun that came along with a ل from word الله which became a Sekoun letter after the Hamza wasl ء letter was removed. The Mem is made here with Fatha to keep the Tafkhem of (الله).

C. Type3- Pronouncing the first Sekoun with a Damaah: it is in 2 forms:

- **The Waaw of Leen that is for plural situations** as in {فَقَتَمْنَا الْمَوْتَ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ {يَوْمَئِذٍ يَوْمَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَعَصُوا الرَّسُولَ لَوْ تُسَوَّىٰ بِهِمُ الْأَرْضُ} , {صَادِقِينَ}. Where the The Waaw of Leen in the above examples is a Sekoun letter proceeded with a Fatha letter, but is pronounced with a Damaah in order to avoid having two Sekouns meet.
- **The Mem for plural** as in {وَسَخَّرَ لَكُمُ اللَّيْلَ وَالنَّهَارَ} and in {وَسَخَّرَ لَكُمُ اللَّيْلَ وَالنَّهَارَ}. Where this letter is built on Sekoun letter that met with ل Al Tareef that is also a Sekoun letter after the Hamza Wasl ء letter was removed. Here the م pronounced with a Damaah in order to avoid having two Sekouns meeting as Dammah is its original Haraka.

Review



- The two constants meet in either one word or two words.
- When two constants meet in one word, there is either stopping only or connecting and stopping.
- If the two constants meet in two words, then it is only in the case of connecting.
- Getting rid of the meeting of two constants in two words can be done through omission or adding a harakah (vowel).
- The origin in dealing with the meeting of two constants by adding a harakah is by adding a kasrah to the first sakin (constant) letter.

Test Your Knowledge!



A- Fill in the blanks:

1. If two constants meet in one word, only when stopping, the ruling in connecting is _____.
2. If the two constants meet in one word, connecting and stopping, we deal with them with _____.
3. The origin in adding a harakah is adding _____ to the two constants.
4. Dealing with the meeting of two constants by fat-hah with _____ and _____ and _____.
5. Dealing with the meeting of two constants by dhammah with _____ and _____.

B- State how to deal with the meeting of two constants in the following examples:

1. { وَأَنَا عَلَىٰ ذَلِكُمْ مِنَ الشَّاهِدِينَ } :.....
2. { وَإِذْ قَالُوا اللَّهُمَّ } :.....
3. { مِنْ خَوْفٍ } when stopping:.....
4. { فَتَمَنَّنَا أَلْمُوتَ } :.....
5. { أَتَحَاجُّونِي } when stopping:.....
6. { أَوْ أَخْرَجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِكُمْ } :.....
7. { رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا } :.....

