

## Chapter “3”

### Rules of The Mim Sakinah

- **Definition:** The mim which has no vowel.
- **Location** It occurs before all the letters of the alphabet except the three letters that have a madd (lengthening) which has no vowel. This is because it is impossible to pronounce two non-voweled letters together.

- **Rules:**

1- Ikhfa'                      2- Idgham                      3- Izh-har

#### First Rule: Ikhfa' Shafawi

- **Definition:**
  - **Linguistically:** To hide, or hidden
  - **Conventionally:** Pronouncing the letter with a characteristic between izh-har and idgham without doubling and with ghunnah.
- **Letters:** It has one letter, which is the ba'.
- **Location:** This occurs in between two words that are not attached only.
- **Rule:** If the ba' occurs after the mim sakinah, ikhfa' is recommended and it is called ikhfa' shafawi (oral hiding) and should be accompanied by ghunnah.
- **Difference in opinion:** The above ruling is based on the opinion of the majority of scholars, yet, other scholars maintain that there should be izh-har. But this opinion contradicts what should be done since there is a consensus among scholars that ikhfa' should be used when there is iqlab
- **Model Examples**                      **يعتصم بالله - وهم بالآخرة - يخشون ربهم بالغيب**
- **Reasons for Ikhfa':**
  - The hiding of the mim sakinah when occurring with the ba' is due to tajanus between them (when both letters are different but share the same general makhraj), as they have the same general makhraj and most of the characteristics are also the same.
  - The ikhfa' in this case makes pronunciation easy.
- **Reason for the name:** It is named Shafawi (from the lips) since both the mim and ba' are pronounced from the two lips.

## Second Rule: Idgham Al-Mutamathilayn Al-Saghir

### - Definition:

- **Linguistically:** Merging one thing into another.
- **Conventionally:** Merging a letter with no vowel (sakin) with a letter holding a vowel so that they become one doubled letter.

- **Letters:** One letter that forms this type of idgham, namely the letter mim.

- **Location:** This occurs in between two words that are not attached only.

- **Rule:** If a voweled mim follows another non-voweled mim, the rule of idgham must be applied. It is called Idgham Al-Mutamathilayn Al-Saghir. It should be accompanied with ghunnah as well.

- **Model Examples:** إن كنتم مؤمنين - ولهم ما يشتهون - أم من أسس

### - Reason for the name:

- **“idgham”:** this is due to merging the mim sakinah into the voweled mim.
- **“mutamathilayn”:** this is because it is composed of two letters that share the same makhraj and characteristics, where the first is merged into the second.
- **“al-saghir”:** this is because the first letter is sakin, whereas the second has a vowel, which is actually the cause for performing idgham.

## Third Rule: Izh-har Shafawi

### - Definition:

- **Linguistically:** Clarity and preciseness.
- **Conventionally:** Pronouncing the letter clearly from its makhraj without complete ghunnah. \*\*the letter here is the mim sakinah occurring before a letter of izh-har.

- **Letters:** Remaining twenty six letters of the twenty-eight letters of the Arabic alphabet, i.e. after excluding the ba’ and the mim.

- **Location:** It falls under two circumstances:

- First: it falls after the mim in two separate words only: 8 letters, found in the following poetic phrase: "صل ذا غرام فيك قبل جنونه خصمي ظلوم".
- Second: It falls after it in one or two words: 18 letters remaining.

- **Rule:** If one of these twenty six letters follows the mim sakinah in one word or in two successive words, the mim is pronounced clearly and it is called izh-har shafawi.

- **Reason for name:** It is called izh-har because the mim sakinah is to be pronounced clearly from the lips.

- **Reason for Izh-har:** This is due to the remoteness of the makhraj of the mim from the makhrajs of most of these letters.

### - Model Examples of Izh-har Shafawi:

1- In two words							
Letters of Izh-har		Examples		Letters of Izh-har		Examples	
الصاد Sad		إن كنتم صادقين		القاف Kuaf		بل هم قوم يعدلون	
الذال Zal		واتبعتم ذريتهم		الجيم Jeem		ويجعل لكم جنات	
الغين Ghain		فإنهم غير ملومين		الخاء Kha'a		كنتم خير أمة	
الفاء Fa'a		ذراكم في الأرض		الظاء Za'a		وأنتم ظالمون	
2- In one or two words							
Izh-har Letters	example in one word	example in two words	Izh-har Letters	example in one word	example in two words		
الهمزة Hamza	أَلْظَمَّانَ	ألم أعهد اليكم	الضاد Dad	وامضوا	إذ رأيتهم ضلوا		
التاء Ta'a	يمترون	إن كنتم تعلمون	الطاء Ta'a	أكل خمط	فاضرب لهم طريقا		
الثاء Tha'a	أمثالكم	في داركم ثلاثة	العين Ayn	فقطع أمعاءهم	بعثنا عليكم عبادا		
الحاء Ha	يمحق	أم حسبتم	الكاف Kaf	فيمكث في الأرض	ومزقناهم كل ممزق		
الذال Dal	وأمددناكم	لكم دينكم	اللام Lam	وأملي لهم	كأنهم لؤلؤ مكنون		
الراء Ra'a	وأمره إلى الله	ولهم رزقهم	النون Nun	من مني يمني	وهم نائمون		
الزاي Zay	إلا رمزا	أيكم زادته	الهاء Ha'a	يمهدون	أم هم الخالقون		
السين Sen	إلا همسا	نومكم سباتا	الواو Waw	بأموالكم	من ريكم وهدى		
الشین Shen	أمشاج	لقد جئتم شيئا	الياء Ya'a	صم بكم عمي	ولعلمهم يرجعون		

**\*\*Note:** When the waw or the fa' come after a mim sakinah, **the reciter should be careful to pronounce the mim very clearly from the two lips.** One should not assume that it should be hidden when recited with these two letters as it is with the ba', and because the letter mim shares the same makhrāj with the letter waw and is near that of the letter fa'. In his book "Al-Tuhfah", Sheikh Al-Jamzuri warns against this, saying:

واخْذِرْ لَدَى وَاوٍ وَفَا أَنْ تُخْتَفِيَ ... لِقُرْبِهَا وَالِاتِّحَادِ فَاغْرِفِ

And be wary of making Ikhfa' with waw and fa' when you read... due to the closeness and unity of its makhrāj, so take heed.



**Review**



- The mim sakinah is the mim with no harakah or vowel, and it has three rules.
- Ikhfa' Shafawi is recommended and falls with the letter ba' only and is called shafawi because both letters are produced from the lips.
- Idgham Almutamathilayn Alsaghir occurs with the mim only and obligates Idgham.
- Izh-har Shafawi occurs with every letter except ba' and mim, and its rule is Izh-har.
- When the waw and fa' fall after a mim sakinah, there must be izh-har shafawi and doubling of the mim.

**Test Your Knowledge!**



**A- Fill in the blanks:**

1. The letter for ikhfa' shafawi is \_\_\_\_\_, whereas the letter for idgham almutamathilayn alsaghir is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The reason for ikhfa' shafawi is \_\_\_\_\_, whereas the reason for izh-har shafawi is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Letters for izh-har shafawi that fall between two words are collected in the poetic phrase \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The meaning of a letter that is pronounced with izh-har is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The idgham of the mim sakinah with a mim with a vowel was named "almutamathilayn" due to \_\_\_\_\_.

**B- True or False:**

1. Izh-har Shafawi occurs between two letters only in between two words, whereas ikhfa' shafawi can occur in one or two words. ( )
2. The rule of Ikhfa' shafawi is that it is obligatory. ( )
3. It is named Idgham Alsaghir because the first letter has a vowel and the second does not (is sakin). ( )
4. The rule of mim sakinah in "وما" is ikhfa' shafawi. ( )
5. The rule of mim sakinah in "لكم بعد" is izh-har shafawi according to the majority ( )

**C- Write the correct rule and type for the examples below:**

- يَمْحَقُ .....
- وَهُمْ بِالْآخِرَةِ .....
- إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ .....
- مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ وَهُدًى .....
- أَمْ مَنْ أَسَسَ .....

