

There are two main types of reading Al-Istiathah

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| ١. أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ |
| ٢. أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ السَّمِيعِ الْعَلِيمِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ |

Most Islamic scholars are of the opinion that it is compulsory to read Al-Istiathah, giving the proof from the Holy Quraan (Surah Nahl, Verse: 98)

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| التَّحَلُّ | فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ الْقُرْآنَ فَاسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ |
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To read Al-Istiathah is better, but if someone does not read it there is no Athab (punishment).

Al-Alif bearing the vowel of Al-Fatha

أَ

Al-Ain bearing the vowel of Ad-Dhommah

عُ

Al-Ain bearing the vowel of Ad-Dhommah, followed by Al-Waaw bearing a Sukoon. Al-Waaw is one of the alphabets of Mudd-At-Tabi'e

عُوْ

Ath-Thaal, bearing the vowel of Ad-Dhommah

ذُ

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

| | | | |
|---------|----|------|----|
| أَعُوذُ | ذُ | عُوْ | أَ |
|---------|----|------|----|

Al-Baa' bearing the vowel of Al-Kasra

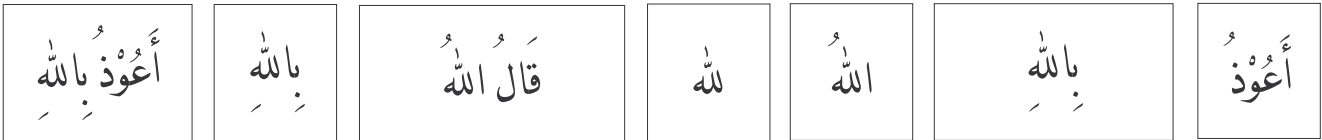
بِ

The name of Allah proceeds the Baa' bearing Al-Kasra

- Basic rule pertaining to the name of Allah
- If any letter carries Al-Fatha or Ad-Dhommah before the name of Allah, the name Allah must be read FULL (round)
- If any letter bearing Al-Kasra appears before the name Allah, the name Allah must be read EMPTY (flat)

الله

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:



Al-Meem, bearing the vowel of Al-Kasra, followed by An-Noon bearing the vowel of Al-Fatha



The rules pertaining to the Prefix of Laam "AL"
Definition: Extra Laam with Sukoon.

This Laam (AL) is divided into two groups

Al-Ith Haar Al Qamari

الإظهار القمري

- The Laam with Sukoon, followed by a Qamari alphabet
- The Laam must be read as it is

The Qamari letters are fourteen in number, they are:



Al-Idghaam Ash-Shamsi

الإدغام الشمسي

The Laam in the prefix "AL", followed by the Shamsi alphabets. This Laam is not pronounced, but merged into the Shamsi alphabet. When the Laam is merged into the alphabet of Shamsi, the Shaddah (duplication) is applied on the alphabet of Shamsi.

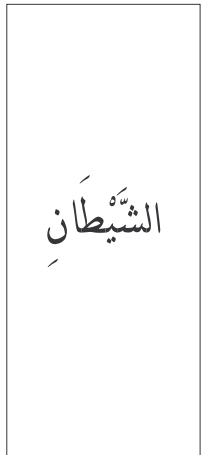
The alphabets of Shamsi are all those other than the alphabets of Qamari

The letter "Sheen" follows the prefix of "AL", the rule of Idghaam Ash-Shamsi is applied here. The letter must now be read with Shaddah (duplication).

"Ash-Shay" This part is read whilst smiling, giving the proper articulation point of these letters.

At-Taa, bearing the vowel of Al-Fatha, followed Al-Alif [Al-Alif is one of the letters of Mad (lengthening)].

An-Noon bearing the vowel of Al-Kasra



PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:



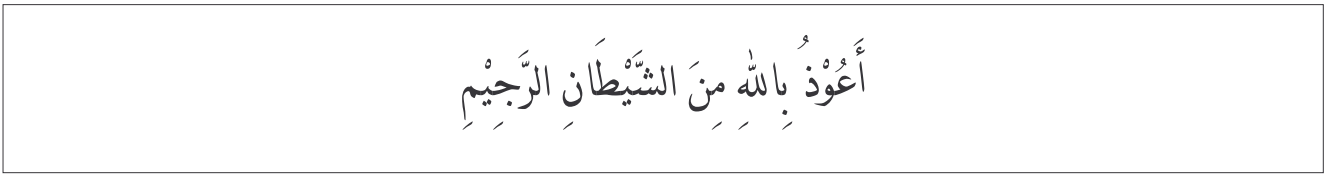
The alphabet of Ar-Raa' follows the prefix of "AL", the rule of Idghaam Ash-Shamsi is applied here. The letter must now be read with Shaddah (duplication).



This Raa' is followed by Al-Jeem, bearing the vowel of Al-Kasra, followed by Al-Yaa' bearing a Sukoon, (Al-Yaa' is an alphabet of Mudd-At-Tabi'ie). We now find Al-Meem, bearing the vowel of Al-Kasra.

When stopping at the end of this sentence, the Kasra on Al-Meem falls away (in reading, but not in the script), it is now read with Sukoon. It is now read as "Ar-Rajeem" instead of "Ar-Rajeemi"

NOW READ AL-ISTIATHAH



This note was issued by the Bridging The Gap, Quraan Reading and Tajweed Assistance Program, under the approval of the Mudeer of The Al-Manaar Hafieth Institute, as a basic guide to reading Al-Istiathah, it is intending to be taught by someone with adequate understanding of the Tajweed rules implemented herein.

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Quraan Reading and Tajweed Assistance Program

An initiative by the Students of the Al-Manaar Hafieth Institute