

# القرآن الكريم

﴿ فِي الْحُطْمَةِ ﴾ (الهمزة: ٤)

﴿ فِي عَمَدٍ مُمَدَّدَةٍ ﴾ (الهمزة: ٩)

﴿ فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ ﴾ (البقرة: ٢٨٤)



## Question

*Al-Humazah, āyah 4 says:* ﴿ فِي الْحُطْمَةِ ﴾

*Āyah 9 says:* ﴿ فِي عَمَدٍ مُمَدَّدَةٍ ﴾

*Al-Baqarah, āyah 284 says:* ﴿ فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ ﴾

When is «**فِي**» pronounced:

«**ف**» (without a stretch),

«**فِي**» (with a stretch)

and «**فِي**» (with a longer stretch) in the Qur'ān?

Faḍīlat al-Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Rahim (حفظه الله) replies:



Dear Br Prasetya

وعليكم السلام

## 1) When Long Vowels Get Shortened

a) When  $\bar{a}$  is pronounced  $a$ :

Long vowels ( $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{i}$ ,  $\bar{u}$ , ) get shortened in pronunciation when they are followed by a *sākin* letter.

E.g.

فَهْمَنَا

has a long  $\bar{a}$ : *fahimnā*.

But in

فَهْمَنَا الْكِتَابَ،

*fahimnā l-kitāba*

the long  $\bar{a}$  gets shortened and becomes  $a$ .

فَهْمَنَا الْكِتَابَ (We understood the book).

It is written : فَهَمَّنَا الْكِتَابَ

but pronounced: . فَهَمَّنَ الْكِتَابَ

b) When  $\bar{u}$  is pronounced  $u$  :

In وَجَدُوا there is a long  $\bar{u}$  :

وَجَدُوا

*wajadū.*

But in

وَجَدُوا الْبَيْتَ

*wajadū l-bayta,*

the long  $\bar{u}$  gets shortened and becomes  $u$  :

وَجَدُوا الْبَيْتَ

*wajadu l-bayta.* (They found the house).

It is written:

وَجَدُوا الْبَيْتَ

but pronounced:

وَجَدُ الْبَيْتَ

*wajadu l-bayta.*

c) When *ii* is pronounced *i* :

In

فِي بَيْتِكَ

there is a long *ī* :

فِي بَيْتِكَ

*fii baytika.*

But in

فِي الْبَيْتِ

*fii l-bayti,*

the long *ī* gets shortened and becomes *i* :

فِي الْبَيْتِ

*fi l-bayti.*

pronounced:

فِي الْبَيْتِ

*fi l-bayti.*

## Summary

$\bar{a} + s\bar{a}kin \longrightarrow$  becomes *a*.

$\bar{u} + s\bar{a}kin \longrightarrow$  becomes *u*.

$\bar{i} + s\bar{a}kin \longrightarrow$  becomes *i*.

The long vowels are shortened to overcome **التقاء الساكنين**.

## 2) Rules of *Tajwīd*

According to the rules of *tajwīd*, a long vowel gets extra lengthening when it is followed by **هَمْزَةُ الْقَطْعِ** as in:

جَاءَ سُوءٌ جِيءَ

Here the long vowels (  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\bar{u}$ ,  $\bar{i}$  ) and the *hamzah* are in the same word.

But it is possible that a word ends in a long vowel, and the next word begins with a *hamzah*.

The rule applies in this case also.

Such a case is:

﴿ فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ ﴾ (البقرة: ٢٨٤)

Pronounced: *fiii anfusikum*

Hope this answers your question.

والسلام

abdur rahim