

القرآن الكريم

بِالْغَدَاةِ وَالْعَشِيِّ



(الكهف: ٢٨)

Question

Please clarify why *alif ṣaghīrah* sits on a *wāw* and the sound is an *ā* in the following *āyahs*:

(الكهف: ٢٨) وَأَصْبِرْ نَفْسَكَ مَعَ الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ رَبَّهُمْ بِالْغَدَاةِ وَالْعَشِيِّ يُرِيدُونَ وَجْهَهُ، وَلَا تَعْدُ عَيْنَاكَ عَنْهُمْ تُرِيدُ زِينَةَ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا

(الكهف: ٨١) فَأَرَدْنَا أَنْ يُبَدِّلَهُمَا رَبُّنَا خَيْرًا مِمَّا زَكَّوْهُ وَأَقْرَبَ رُحْمًا

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



Dear Br Abū Maryam, حفظك الله

وعليكم السلام

In the Qur'ānic Orthography, if the miniature **ألف** is placed right on top of a letter such as a **وَ** or a **يَاء**, only the **ألف** has to be pronounced and the letter on which it is placed is dropped in pronunciation, as in the two examples you have cited, and also in words like:

مُوسَى،

يَحْيَى etc.

But if the miniature **ألف** is written next to a letter, both the letter and the **ألف** are to be pronounced as in the word:

سَمَوَات ← سَمَاوَات

(e.g., *al-Qur'ān* 2:29) where there is a miniature **ألف** next to the **ميم** and another one next to the **وَ**.

So both the **ميم** and the **ألف** are pronounced. And also both the **وَ** and the **ألف**.

I hope this answers your question.

والسلام

abdur rahim