

## Sifaat Ghair Mutadaaddah

(which don't have Opposites)

1. Qalqalah (القَلْقَلَة)
2. Safeer (الصَّفِيرُ)
3. Tafashee (التَّفْشِي)
4. Takreer (التَّكْرِيرُ)
5. Leen (اللَّيْنُ)
6. Inhiraaf (الْإِنْحِرَافُ)
7. Istitaalah (الِاسْتِطَالَة)

The explanations of these qualities are below:

1. **Qalqalah (القَلْقَلَة)** – means to bounce or make an echoing sound. There are five letters of Qalqalah. They are: ق ط ب ج د

An easy way of remembering them is like this:

قُطْبُ جَدِّ

If you stop on any of these letters or they come as Saakin then you must bounce the sound of these letters.

*A good example of this rule is Surathul Falaq. When you stop on قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ you must bounce the sound of the Qaaf at the end of the sentence.*

2. **Safeer (الصَّفِيرُ)** – means to make a quick whistling sound on the letters

ز س ص

3. **Tafashee** (التَّسْيِي) – means to make the sound of the letter ش flow throughout the mouth as the teeth block it from exiting freely.
4. **Takreer** (التَّكْرِير) – means to roll the tongue when pronouncing the letter ر This rolling is done as the edge of the tongue touches the inside of the lateral incisors, leaving a small gap behind the central incisors and front of tongue, for the sound to escape. It is important that this rolling is done mildly; not too lightly or harshly.
5. **Leen** (اللين) – means that the sound of the letter is soft and extendable by doing Madd. The letters of Leen are و and ي These are the same letters used in Al-Madd Al-Leen<sup>1</sup>
6. **Inhiraaf** (الإنحراف) – means that the sound of the letters curves and returns towards its origin. Inhiraaf only happens in ر and ل

The difference however is; that with the Raa the tongue curves inwards / upwards. On the contrary; with the Laam, the tongue curves outwards / downwards.

7. **Istitaalah** (الاستِطَالَة) – means that the sound of the letter will extend / come from, the Makhraj of the letter, and remain emerging from the Makhraj until the letter ends. This is found in the letter ض

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<sup>1</sup> This Madd happens when you stop on a word and the second to last letter is Waaw or Yaa, and there is a Fatha before this Waaw or Yaa. Good examples are in Surah Quraysh. We say:

لَا يَلَافُ قُرَيْشٌ

So the sound “aayy” at the end of the word Quraayysh can be two, four or six Harkaat long.