Exercise answer key : The lam of the name Allah: tafkhim or tarqiq

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "The lam of the name Allah: tafkhim or tarqiq" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. the lam of the name Allah
   → The lam of the word Allah is read sometimes heavy (tafkhim), sometimes light (tarqiq), depending on the vowel of the letter just before: heavy after fatha or damma, light after kasra; at the start of reading it is heavy.

Exercise 2

Is the lam of the word Allah heavy (tafkhim) in this case? Yes = heavy, no = light.

1. Right after a fatha
   → Yes
2. Right after a kasra
   → No
3. Right after a damma
   → Yes
4. At the start of reading
   → Yes

Heavy after fatha, damma or at the start; light after kasra.

Exercise 3

Is the lam of the word Allah heavy (tafkhim) in this case? Yes = heavy, no = light.

1. After the preposition “بِ” (letter with kasra)
   → No
2. After the preposition “لِ” (letter with kasra)
   → No

Heavy after fatha, damma or at the start; light after kasra.

Exercise 4

In each passage, copy the group of letters where the rule applies (the case shown in the lesson).

1. ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ
   لَلَّ →

2. فَٱسْجُدُوا۟ لِلَّهِ وَٱعْبُدُوا۟ ۝
   → لَّ

3. بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ
   → للَّ

Exercise 5

In each passage, copy the group of letters where the rule applies (the case shown in the lesson).

1. قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
   → للَّ

Exercise 6

In each passage, is the lam of the word Allah heavy (tafkhim) or light (tarqiq)?

1. ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ
   → **Heavy (tafkhim)**
2. فَٱسْجُدُوا۟ لِلَّهِ وَٱعْبُدُوا۟ ۝
   → **Light (tarqiq)**

Exercise 7

In each passage, is the lam of the word Allah heavy (tafkhim) or light (tarqiq)?

1. بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ
   → **Light (tarqiq)**
2. قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
   → **Heavy (tafkhim)**

Exercise 8

Answer the questions.

1. What does “tafkhim” mean?
   → **Pronouncing a letter “heavy”, with a full mouth.**
2. What does “tarqiq” mean?
   → **Pronouncing a letter “light”, thin.**
3. What determines the choice between tafkhim and tarqiq?
   → **The vowel of the letter just before the lam.**

Exercise 9

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you pronounce the lam of the word Allah after a fatha?
   → **Heavy: the tongue hollows and the mouth fills, as for a heavy letter.**
2. How do you pronounce the lam of the word Allah after a kasra?

→ **Light: the mouth stays relaxed, like an ordinary lam, thin.**

Exercise 10

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. Why does “بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ” give a light lam?
   → **Because the letter just before, the م of “بِسْمِ”, carries a kasra.**

Exercise 11

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference with the lam of the article (qamariyyah or shamsiyyah)?
   → **The lam of the name Allah belongs to the word itself and changes depending on the vowel before; the lam of the article is pronounced or silent depending on the letter after.**
2. Which rule looks like this one for the letter ر?
   → **The ر can also be heavy or light (tafkhim and tarqiq of the ر).**
3. Is an ordinary lam heavy or light?
   → **Light: only the lam of the name Allah becomes heavy, in some cases.**

Exercise 12

True or false? If it is false, correct it.

1. The lam of the word Allah is always light.
   → **False : it is heavy or light depending on the vowel before**
2. After a fatha, the lam of Allah is heavy.
   → **True**
3. After a kasra, the lam of Allah is light.
   → **True**
4. After a damma, the lam of Allah is light.
   → **False : after a damma it is heavy**

Exercise 13

True or false? If it is false, correct it.

1. At the start of reading, it is heavy.
   → **True**
2. The lam of Allah does not depend on the preceding vowel.
   → **False : it all depends on the vowel just before**
3. Tafkhim means “heavy”.
   → **True**
4. Tarqiq means “heavy”.
   → **False : tarqiq means “light”**

Exercise 14

Complete each sentence.

1. After a fatha or damma, the lam of Allah is ___.

→ **heavy (tafkhim)**

2. After a kasra, the lam of Allah is ___.
   → **light (tarqiq)**
3. At the start of reading, it is ___.
   → **heavy**
4. The choice depends on the vowel of the letter ___ the lam.
   → **before**

Exercise 15

Put the steps in order: write the number of each step (1 = first).

1. Look at the vowel of the letter just before.
   → **3**
2. Spot the word Allah (.(ٱللَّه
   1 →
3. Choose: heavy after fatha or damma, light after kasra.
   → **4**
4. See whether reading starts here or whether you are joining.
   → **2**

Exercise 16

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does the word “jalalah” mean in the name of this rule (lafz al-jalalah)?
   → **Majesty: “lafz al-jalalah” refers to the word Allah.**

Exercise 17

Writing task: explain the rule to a classmate in a few sentences.

1. Explain in three sentences when the lam of the word Allah is heavy or light.
   → **The lam of the word Allah is heavy after a fatha or damma, and at the start of reading. It is light after a kasra. It all depends on the vowel of the letter just before.**

Exercise 18

Choose: heavy or light? Depending on the vowel before the lam of Allah.

1. Fatha
   → **Heavy**
2. Kasra
   → **Light**
3. Damma
   → **Heavy**
4. Start of reading
   → **Heavy**

Exercise 19

Group: which vowels give a heavy lam?

1. Name the vowels that give a heavy lam.
   → **The fatha and the damma.**

Exercise 20

Group: which vowel gives a light lam?

1. Name the vowel that gives a light lam.
   → **The kasra.**

Exercise 21

How is the lam of Allah written in Arabic, with its shaddah?

1. Write “lla” with shaddah.
   → لَّ