



A GUIDE TO THE QIRAAT OF
IMAAM SHUBA
MAY ALLAH HAVE MERCY ON HIM

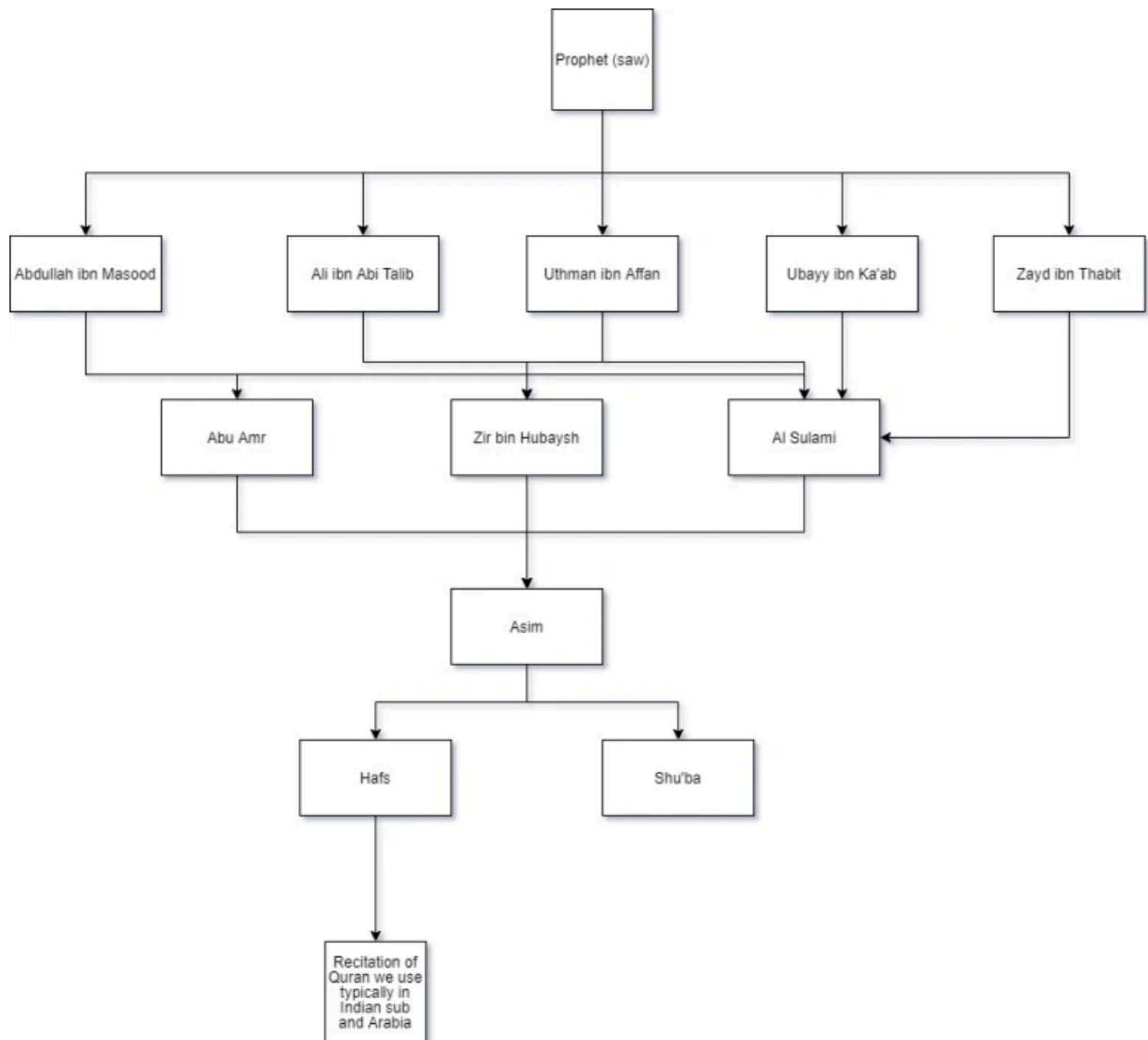
Rules of Shuba

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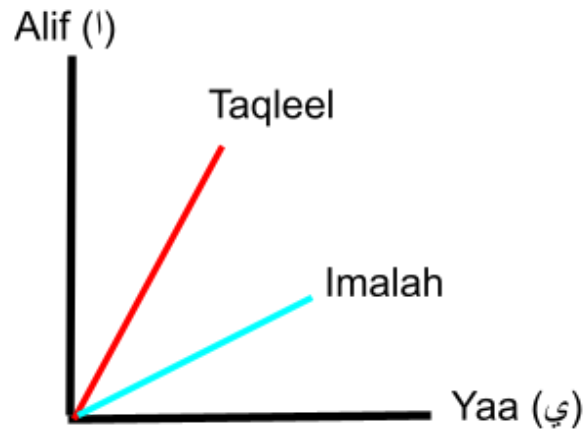
Introduction

His full name is Shu'bah bin Ayaash bin Saleem al-Asady al-Kufiy. He was also called Abu Bakr. He was born in 95 Al-Hijarah and died in 193 Al-Hijarah. His Riwayah goes through his teacher, Asim bin Bahdalah Abee An-Najood Al-Asadee, who also taught Hafs bin Sulaymaan bin Al-Magheerah Al-Asadee Al-Kufee.



Imalah

Imalah is applied to the following cases:



- 1) Any of the حروف المقطعات with a short Madd

Example: الرّ , كهيعص

- 2) The Ra and Alif in the word رأى if the Alif isn't joined to the next word

Example: رأ كوكبا , ولقد رآه

- 3) Only the Ra in the word رأى if the Alif is joined to the next word

Example: رأى القمر

Note: if the word is stopped on رأى in these cases, both Ra and Alif will be read with Imalah

4) The Alif on the word بلى in all cases

Note: this is through the Tareeqah of Tayyibah only

5) The Alif on the word ييشرى in Surah Yusuf (Ayah 19)

Note: this is through the Tareeqah of Tayyibah only

6) The Alif on the word لا أدريك in all cases. This includes لا أدريك in Surah Yunus (Ayah 16)

7) The Alif on the word وننا in Surah Isra' only (Ayah 83)

Note: through Tareeqah of Tayyibah, the Nun also has Imalah alongside Alif

8) The Alif in the following words:

a) هار

b) رمى

c) ران

d) سوى

e) سدى

f) أعمى in Surah Isra' only, both of them (Ayah 72)

Idghaam

Idghaam is done when:

- 1) A ت appears before a ذ in words with root letters أخذتم

Example: أخذتم

- 2) The ن of حروف المقطعات following the rule of Idghaam Nun Sakin

Examples: يس وَالقران , ن وَالقلم

Izhaar

Reading clearly without merging is done when:

1) A ب appears before a م

Examples: اركبُ معنا , يعذبُ مَنْ

2) A ث appears before a ذ

Example: يلهثُ ذاك

Ya'ul Idhafah

The Yaa receives a Sakin on the following words through the Quran:

- 1) أُجْرِي
- 2) مَعِي
- 3) وَلِي
- 4) يَدِي
- 5) بَيْتِي
- 6) وَجْهِي
- 7) أُمِّي

The Yaa receives a Fathah on the following words through the Quran:

- 1) عَهْدِي الظَّالِمِينَ
- 2) بَعْدِي اسْمَهُ أَحْمَدُ

Miscellaneous words

These are some words that are read differently in whichever form (regardless of additions to the word such as pronouns or Huroof) that recur throughout the Quran:

بيوت → بِيوت

عيون → عِيون

غيوب → غِيوب

أأمتهم → أَمْتهم

أف → أَف

تذكرون → تَذَكرون

تلقف → تَلَقَّف

جزأ → جَزَأ

نكرا → نَكُرَا

هزوا → هَزُوا

خطوات → خطوات

خفية → خفية

رؤف → رؤوف

زكرياء → زكريا

سدين → سدين

سدا → سدا

السلم → السلم

قُرح → قرح

قسطاس → قسطاس

لؤلؤا → لؤلؤا

مكانتهم → مكانتهم

مبيّنة → مبيّنة

مبيّنت → مبيّنت

مُت → مت

مُتنا → متنا

يُوحى إليه → نُوحى إليه

نُسقيكم → نُسقيكم

يَنْفَطِرْنَ → يَنْفَطِرْنَ

نحشّرههم → يحشّرههم

مَيّت → مَيّت

جَبْرَائِلَ → جَبْرَائِلَ

Note: this word can be read as جَبْرَائِلَ through the Tareeqah of Tayyibah

رُضْوَان → رُضْوَان

Note: in the word رِضْوَانَهُ in Surah Mai'dah (Ayah 16), it is read as رُضْوَانَهُ only through the Tareeqah of Tayyibah

رِضْوَانَهُ → رُضْوَانَهُ

Exception: رِضْوَانَهُ in Surah Hud (Ayah 42) is read with a Fathah (like in Hafs)