RULES OF THE LETTER 'LAAM'

TAFKHEEM

	Rule	Example
1	The 'laam' in the pronunciation of the name 'Allah', if it is preceded by a — fattah or a — dammah	﴿ رَّ ضِىَ ٱللَّهُ ﴾ (8:89) ﴿ نَارُ ٱللَّهِ ﴾ (104:6)
		(104:6)
2	The 'laam' in the pronunciation of the name	
	'Allah', if it is preceded by a $\stackrel{\circ}{-}$ sukoon, and	
	the letter before that carries	
	a ∽ fattah or a → dammah	﴿ لِيَعُبُدُواْ ٱللَّهَ﴾ (98:5)
	or a — damman	(98:5)
Misc.	When the letter preceding the name 'Allah' is a	
	ل, the harakat of the letter preceding the ${\sf J}$	
	will determine if the 'laam' in 'Allahs' name is thick or thin	

TARQEEQ

	Rule	Example
1	The 'laam' in the pronunciation of the name 'Allah', if it is preceded by a — kasrah	﴿ دِينِ ٱللَّهِ ﴾ (110:2)
2	The 'laam' in the pronunciation of the name 'Allah', if it is preceded by a sukoon, and this is preceded by a kasrah	
3	In all other words	﴿ لَكُمُّ ﴾ (6:600)