

QIRĀ'AH IMAM IBN 'ĀMIR ACCORDING TO HIS MUSHAF

3.1 *Qirā'ah* Ibn 'Āmir till Al-Kahf

Al-Fātiḥah⁹¹

Verse	Ḥaṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
4	مالك	مك	Ibn 'Āmir erases the <i>alif</i>

⁹¹ Ibn Ghalabūn, 'Abd al-Mun'im ibn 'Ubaydillāh. 2015. *Al-Irshād fī Qirā'āt al-A'immaḥ al-Sab'ah wa Sharḥ Uṣūlihim*. Bayrūt: Dār Ibn Ḥazm.

Al-Baqarah⁹²

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
10	فزادهم	فزادهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
10	يَكْذِبُونَ	يُكْذِبُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah yā'</i> , <i>fathah kāf</i> , and geminated <i>dhāl</i>
11, 13	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
13	الصفهاء	الصفها الصفهاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Substituting the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , so that the sound is between <i>hamzah</i> and <i>wāw</i> , while reading with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
15	يستهزئ	يستهزي	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Partial articulation, phonating between <i>hamzah</i> and <i>wāw</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then stopping with <i>iskān</i> , (c) <i>rawm</i> , or (d) <i>ishmām</i>
19	من السماء	من السما من السماء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Substituting the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a short, (b) moderate, (c) or long <i>madd</i> Partial articulation, phonating between <i>hamzah</i> and <i>yā'</i> , and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
20	شاء	شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

⁹² Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Tālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

20, 30	أضَاء الدمَاء	أضَا أضَاء الدمَا الدمَاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading with a short, (b) medium, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Phonating between a <i>hamzah</i> and a <i>yā</i> ’, stopping with a short or (e) long <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
49	سوء	سُو سَو	Hishām stops with two <i>wujūh</i> : Erasing the <i>hamzah</i> , then moving the diacritical mark to the <i>wāw</i> , which was then turned into <i>sukūn</i> when stopping Substituting the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then geminating it with the first <i>wāw</i>
49	بلاء	بِلا بِلاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> ; identical to السفهاء (verse 13)
51, 80	اتَّخَذْتُمْ	اتَّخِمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir merged the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā</i> ’
85	نَعْفِرْ لَكُمْ	نُعْفِرْ لَكُمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah tā</i> ’, and the <i>fā</i> ’ is given a <i>fathah</i>
59, 91	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
67	هَزُوا	هَزُوا	Ibn ‘Āmir adds a <i>hamzah</i> into the <i>wāw</i>
70	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
74	منه الماء	منه الماء منه الماء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Phonating the <i>hamzah</i> with a sound between a <i>hamzah</i> and a <i>wāw</i> , accompanied with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
85	تَظَاهَرُونَ	تَظَاهَرُونَ	Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>zā</i> ’

85	تُفَادُوهم	تَفْدُوهم	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah tā</i> , <i>sākinah fā</i> , and without <i>alif</i>
87, 89	جَاءكم جَاءهم	جَاءكم جَاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
92	ولقد جَاءكم	ولقد جَاءكم	Hishām geminates the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
92	اتَّخَذتم	اتَّخَذتم	Ibn 'Āmir merged the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā</i>
98	ميكال	ميكائيل	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>kasrah hamzah</i> and a <i>yā</i> after it
101	جَاءهم	جَاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
102	ولكنَّ الشياطينَ	ولكن الشياطينَ	Ibn 'Āmir degeminates the <i>nūn</i> and turns its diacritical mark into a <i>kasrah</i> as it is assimilated with the next word; he also reads الشياطينَ in the nominative case
102	بين المرء	بين المرء	Hishām stops with two <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> and moving its <i>kasrah</i> to the <i>rā</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> and moving its <i>kasrah</i> to the <i>rā</i> , then reading the <i>kasrah</i> with a <i>rawm</i>
105	من يشاء	من يشاء من يشاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , so that the phonation lies between a <i>hamzah</i> and a <i>wāw</i> , while reading with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
106	ما ننسخ	ما ننسخ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the first <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> and the <i>sīn</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
106	شيء	شيء	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> :

			<p>Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> and moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā</i>’, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i></p> <p>Substituting the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i>’, merging the first <i>yā</i>’ with the second, while stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i></p>
108	فقد ضل	فَقَضَلْ	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>dād</i>
116	عليهم وقالوا	عليهم قالوا	Ibn ‘Āmir erases the <i>wāw</i>
117	كن فيكون	كن فيكون	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the second <i>nūn</i> as a subjunctive verb
120	جاءك	جاءك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
124	إبراهيم	إبراهام	Ibn ‘Āmir (and Ibn Dhakwān in one of his <i>wujūh</i>) replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with an <i>alif</i> ; this also occurs in verses 125-127, 130-131, 133, 135-136, and 140
124	عهدي الظالمين	عهدي الظالمين	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with an <i>alif</i> when continuing the recitation
125	واأخذوا	واأخذوا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>khā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i>
125	بيتي للطائفين	بيتي للطائفين	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>sukūn</i>
125	وإذ جعلنا	وإجعلنا	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>
126	فأمنعه	فأمنعه	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>sukūn</i> and degeminates the <i>tā</i> ’
132	ووصى	وأوصى	Ibn ‘Āmir inserts a <i>fathah hamzah</i> between the two <i>wāw</i> , reads the second <i>wāw</i> with a <i>sukūn</i> , and degeminates the <i>ṣād</i>
140	أنتم	ءأنتم ءأنتم	<p>Hishām reads with two <i>wujūh</i>:</p> <p>Inserting an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and partially articulating the second <i>hamzah</i></p> <p>Inserting an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and fully articulating the second <i>hamzah</i></p>

144	يعملون ولئن	تعملون	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with the second-person prefix <i>tā</i> '
145	جاءك	جاءك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
148	هو موليتها	هو مولأها	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with an <i>alif</i>
165	ولو يرى	ولو ترى	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with the second-person prefix <i>tā</i> '
165	إذ يرون	إذ يُروُن	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i>
166	إذ تبرا	إتبرا	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā</i> ' and replaces the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> when stopping at the word
169	بالسوء	بالسو	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> and moving its diacritical mark to the <i>wāw</i> , stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Substituting the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , merging the first <i>wāw</i> with the second, while stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
169	الفحشاء	الفحشا الفحشاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
170	قيل	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
173	فمن اضطر	فمن اضطر	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
177	ليس البر	ليس البر	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>rā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i>

177, 189	ولكنَّ البرَّ	ولكن البرُّ	Ibn 'Āmir degeminates the <i>nūn</i> and reads it with a <i>kasrah</i> when continuing the recitation, as well as reciting the <i>rā'</i> with a <i>dammah</i>
177	في البأساء والضراء	في البأساء والضرا والضراء	Hishām stops with the five explained <i>wujūh</i>
184	فديةً طعام	فديةً طعام	Ibn Dhakwān removes the nunation in the first word and reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
184	مسكين	مساكين	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>sīn</i> and reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
189	النبوت	النبوت	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
206	قيل	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
209, 211, 213	جاءتكم جاءته جاءتهم	جاءتكم جاءته جاءتهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> in all three with an <i>imālah</i>
210	تُرْجَعُ	تُرْجَعُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and <i>jīm</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
214	البأساء والضراء	البأساء والضرا والضراء	Hishām stops with the five explained <i>wujūh</i>
220	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
228	قروء	قرو	Hishām stops with two <i>wujūh</i> : (a) Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then merging the first <i>wāw</i> with the second and stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i>

231	هزواً	هزوا	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>hamzah</i> to the <i>wāw</i>
231	فقد ظلم	ففظلم	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>zā'</i>
236	قذره	قذره	Hishām reads the <i>dāl</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
245	فيضاعفه	فيضعفه	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>alif</i> and geminates the <i>'ain</i>
245	ويبسط	ويبسط	Ibn Dhakwān replaces the <i>sīn</i> with a <i>ṣād</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
247	زاده	زاده	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
253	شأه جاءتهم	شأه جاءتهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
253, 255	شأه	شأه	Hishām stops here by replacing the <i>alif</i> with a <i>hamzah</i> and reading it with either a short, moderate, or long <i>madd</i>
258, 260	إبراهيم	إبراهام	Ibn 'Āmir (and Ibn Dhakwān in one of his <i>wujūh</i>) replaces the <i>yā'</i> with an <i>alif</i>
259	ليبت	ليبت	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>thā'</i> with the <i>tā'</i>
259	حمارك	حمارك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
261	يضاعف	يضعّف	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>alif</i> and geminates the <i>'ain</i>
261	لمن يشاء	لمن يشاء لمن يشاء	Hishām stops with the five explained <i>wujūh</i>
271	ففعماً	ففعماً	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
275	جاءه	جاءه	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
280	تصدّقوا	تصدّقوا	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>ṣād</i>
282	تجارة حاضرة	تجارة حاضرة	Ibn 'Āmir reads both words in the nominative case

Āl ‘Imrān⁹³

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
3	التوراة	التوراة	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
5	شيء	شي	Hishām stops with six <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā</i> ’, and stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ’, then merging the first <i>yā</i> ’ with the second, while stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (e) <i>rawm</i> , or (f) <i>ishmām</i>
5	السماء	السماء السماء	Hishām stops with the aforementioned five <i>wujūh</i>
15	أُوْنُبُكُم	أُوْنُبُكُم أُوْنُبُكُم	In one of his <i>wujūh</i> , Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
19	جَاءَهُمْ	جَاءَهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
20	أَسْلَمْتُمْ	أَسْلَمْتُمْ أَسْلَمْتُمْ	Hishām reads with two <i>wujūh</i> : Inserting an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and fully articulating the second <i>hamzah</i> Doing the same but partially articulating the second <i>hamzah</i>
27	الْمَيْتِ	الْمَيْتِ	Ibn ‘Āmir degeminates the <i>yā</i> ’
33, 35	عمران المحراب	عمران المحراب	In one of his <i>wujūh</i> , Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> in both with an <i>imālah</i>

⁹³ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā’āt al-‘Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri’in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah.

36	وَضَعْتُ	وَضَعْتُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>sukūn</i> and <i>ḍammah tā'</i>
37	وَكَفَّلَهَا	وَكَفَّلَهَا	Ibn 'Āmir degeminates the <i>fā'</i>
37, 38	زكريا	زكريا زكرياء	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>ḍammah hamzah</i> after <i>alif</i> Hishām stops with the abovementioned five <i>wujūh</i>
38, 40	الدعاء يشاء	الدعا يدع يشاء	Hishām stops with the aforementioned five <i>wujūh</i>
39	في المحراب	في المحراب	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
39	المحراب أن الله	المحراب إن الله	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
47	فيكون	فيكون	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
48	ويعلمه	ونعلمه	Ibn 'Āmir substitutes the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>nūn</i>
48, 50	التوراة	التوراة	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
49	أبرئ	أبرئ	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> so that the phonation lies between a <i>hamzah</i> and a <i>wāw</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> and stopping with either an <i>iskān</i> , (c) <i>rawm</i> , or (d) <i>ishmām</i>
49	قد جننكم	فجننكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>
49	يؤيونكم	بيونكم	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
57	فيؤفيهم	فؤفيهم	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>nūn</i>
61	جاءك	جاءك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
64, 66	سواء هؤلاء	سوا سواء	Hishām stops with the abovementioned five <i>wujūh</i>

		هؤلا هؤلاء	
65	التوراة	التوراة	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
73, 74	من يشاء	من يشا من يشاء	Hishām stops with the five <i>wujūh</i> explained before
75	يؤده	يؤدهي إليك يؤده إليك	Hishām reads with two <i>wujūh</i> : Reading the <i>hā</i> ’ with a <i>kasrah</i> and <i>madd al-ṣilah</i> Doing the same but without <i>mad al-ṣilah</i>
81, 86	جاءكم جاءهم	جاءكم جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
81	أأقرتم	أأقرتم أأقرتم	Hisham reads with two <i>wujūh</i> : Inserting an <i>alif</i> between two <i>hamzah</i> , then fully articulating the second <i>hamzah</i> Similar, except partially articulating the second <i>hamzah</i>
83	يبغون يرجعون	تبغون ترجعون	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>tā</i> ’
91	ملء	مل	Hishām stops by dropping the <i>hamzah</i> and moving its diacritical mark to the <i>lām</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , <i>rawm</i> , or <i>ishmām</i>
93, 105	التوراة بالتوراة جاءهم	التوراة بالتوراة جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads all with an <i>imālah</i>
97	حج	حَج	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>ḥā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i>
99	شهداء	شهدا شهداء	Hishām stops with the five <i>wujūh</i>

109	تُرْجَع	تَرَجَع	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>tā</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and <i>jīm</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
115	يفعلوا يُكفروه	يفعلوا يُكفروه	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> with a <i>tā</i>
124	إذ تقولو	إتقول	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā</i>
124	منزَلين	منزَلين	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and geminates the <i>zāy</i>
125	مسوَمين	مسوَمين	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
128	شيء	شي	Hishām stops with six <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā</i> , and stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> , then merging the first <i>yā</i> with the second, while stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (e) <i>rawm</i> , or (f) <i>ishmām</i>
129	يشاء	يشا يشاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , then stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
130	مضاعفة	مضعفة	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>alif</i> and geminates the <i>ain</i>
133	وسار عوا	سار عوا	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>wāw</i>
134	السراء الضراء	السرا السراء الضراء الضراء	Hishām stops with the five aforementioned <i>wujūh</i>
145	يرد ثواب	يرثواب	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>thā</i>

151	الرَّعْبُ	الرَّعْبُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah</i> 'ain
152	وَلَقَدْ صَدَقَكُم	وَلَقَصَدَقَكُم	Hishām merges the <i>ḍāl</i> with the <i>ṣād</i>
152	إِذْ تَحْسُونَهُمْ	إِتَّحْسُونَهُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā</i> '
153	إِذْ تَصْعَدُونَ	إِتَّصْعَدُونَ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā</i> '
154	مِنْ شَيْءٍ	مِنْ شَيْءٍ	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Moving the diacritical mark of <i>hamzah</i> to <i>yā</i> ', then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ', then merging the first <i>yā</i> ' to the second, and stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
154	شَيْءٍ	شَيْءٍ	Hishām stops with six <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā</i> ', and stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ', then merging the first <i>yā</i> ' with the second, while stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (e) <i>rawm</i> , or (f) <i>ishmām</i>
154	بُيُوتِكُمْ	بُيُوتِكُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
157	يَجْمَعُونَ	تَجْمَعُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>tā</i> '
161	أَنْ يُعَلَّ	أَنْ يُعَلَّ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah yā</i> ' and <i>fathah ghain</i>
167	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
168	مَا قَتَلُوا	قَتَلُوا	Hishām geminates the <i>tā</i> '
169	وَلَا تَحْسِبِينَ	وَلَا تَحْسِبِينَ وَلَا يَحْسِبِينَ	Hishām reads with two <i>wujūh</i> : with a <i>tā</i> or replacing it with a <i>yā</i> '
169	بَلْ أَحْيَاءُ	بَلْ أَحْيَاءُ بَلْ أَحْيَاءُ	Hishām stops with the five <i>wujūh</i>

173	قد جمعوا	قَجَمَعُوا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>
173	فزادهم	فَزَادَهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
174	سوء	سُو	Hishām stops with six <i>wujūh</i> : Moving the diacritical mark of <i>hamzah</i> to <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (e) <i>rawm</i> , or (f) <i>ishmām</i>
179, 181	من يشاء أغنياء	من يشاء أغنيا أغنياء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , then stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
181	لقد سمع	لَقَسَمَّعَ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>sīn</i>
183	قد جاءكم	قَجَاءَكُمْ قَد جَاءَكُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
184	جاءوا	جَاءُوا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
184	والزبر	وبالزبر	Ibn ‘Āmir adds a jussive <i>bā’</i>
184	والكتاب	وبالكتاب	Hishām adds a jussive <i>bā’</i>
188	لا تحسبن	لا يحسبن	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the addressee <i>tā’</i> with a third-person <i>yā’</i>
195	وقتلوا	وَقَتَّلُوا	Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>tā’</i>

Al-Nisā⁹⁴

⁹⁴ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā’āt al-‘Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri’īn wa Murshid al-Ṭālibīn*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah.

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	تَسَاءَلُونَ	تَسَاءَلُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>sīn</i>
5	قِيَامَا	قِيَمَا	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>alif</i>
10	وَسِيْصِلُونَ	وَسِيْصِلُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i>
11	يُوصِي	يُوصَى	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with an <i>alif</i> and reads the <i>ṣād</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
13, 14	يَدْخَلُهُ	نَدْخَلُهُ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>nūn</i>
15	الْبَيْوتِ	الْبَيْوتِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
22, 23	قَدْ سَلَفَ	قَسَلَفَ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>sīn</i>
24	وَأَحَلَّ	وَأَحَلَّ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> and <i>ḥā</i> ' with a <i>fathah</i>
29	تِجَارَةٌ	تِجَارَةٌ	Ibn 'Āmir reads it in the nominative case
33	عَقَدَتْ	عَاقَدَتْ	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after 'ain
40	يَضَاعَفُهَا	يَضَعُفُهَا	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>alif</i> and geminates the 'ain
42	تُسَوَّى	تُسَوَّى	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>tā</i> ' with a <i>fathah</i> and geminates the <i>sīn</i>
43	جَاءَ	جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
49, 50	فَتِيلَانِ انْظُرْ	فَتِيلَانِ انْظُرْ	Hishām reads the nunation with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
58	نَعِمًا	نَعِمًا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
61, 77	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
62, 64	جَاءَ وَاكُ	جَاءَ وَاكُ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
66	أَنْ اِقْتُلُوا أَوْ اِخْرَجُوا	أَنْ اِقْتُلُوا أَوْ اِخْرَجُوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> and <i>wāw</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation

66	إلا قليلاً	إلا قليلاً	Ibn 'Āmir reads it in the accusative case
73	تَكُنْ	يكن	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>yā'</i>
83	جاءهم	جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
90	جاءوكم شاء	جاءوكم شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> in both with an <i>imālah</i>
90	حصرت صدورهم	حصر صدورهم	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>tā'</i> with the <i>ṣād</i>
94	السلام لست	السلم لست	Ibn 'Āmir erases the <i>alif</i>
95	غير أولي	غير أولي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>rā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
113	من شيء	من شي	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Moving the diacritical mark of <i>hamzah</i> to <i>yā'</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging it with the first <i>yā'</i> , and stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
115	نوله ونصله	نوله ونصله ونصله	Hishām reads the <i>hā'</i> with two <i>wujūh</i> : with and without elongation (<i>madd al-ṣilah</i>)
116, 127	ويشاء النساء	ويشأ النسا النساء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>alif</i> , then stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
116	فقد ضل	ففضل	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>ḍād</i>
122	قيلاً	قيلاً	Ibn Dhakwān does not phonate the <i>ishmām</i> here because it is a verbal noun

125	إبراهيم	إبراهام	Hishām replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with an <i>alif</i>
128	يُصَلِّحَا	يَصَالِحَا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah yā</i> ’, geminated <i>fathah ṣād</i> , and <i>fathah lām</i> , as well as adding an <i>alif</i> after the <i>ṣād</i>
133	يَشَأْ	يَشَأْ	Hishām substitutes the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> when stopping at the word
135	وإن تلووا	وإن تلوا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah lām</i> and removes the subsequent <i>wāw</i>
136, 140	نَزَلْ	نُزَلْ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> and <i>zāy</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
136	أَنْزَلْ	أُنْزَلْ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah hamzah</i> and <i>kasrah zāy</i>
136	فَقَدْ ضَلْ	فَقَضَلْ	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>dād</i>
140	يُسْتَهْزَأْ	يِسْتَهْزَا	Hishām has two <i>wujūh</i> : (a) Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> and (b) partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>rawm</i>
143	هُوَ لَاءْ	هُوَ لَاءْ	Hishām stops with the five aforementioned <i>wujūh</i>
145	الدَّرْكَ	الدَّرْكَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah rā</i> ’
152	سَوْفَ يُؤْتِيهِمْ	سَوْفَ نُؤْتِيهِمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>nūn</i>
153	مِنَ السَّمَاءِ	مِنَ السَّمَاءِ	Hishām stops with the five <i>wujūh</i>
153	فَقَدْ سَأَلُوا	فَقَسَّأَلُوا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>sīn</i>
153	جَاءَتْهُمْ	جَاءَتْهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
155	بَلْ طَبِعَ	بَطَّبِعَ	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> with the <i>ṭā</i> ’
163	إبراهيم	إبراهام	Hishām replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with an <i>alif</i>
167	قَدْ ضَلُّوا	قَضَلُّوا	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>dād</i>

170, 174	قد جاءكم	فجاءكم قد جاءكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
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Al-Mā'idah⁹⁵

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
2, 8	شئنان	شئنان	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
3	فمن اضطر	فمن اضطر	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
6	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
12	فقد ضل	ففضل	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>ḍād</i>
15, 19	فقد جاءكم	فجاءكم فقد جاءكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> , while Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
17, 18	يشاء	يشا يشاء	Hishām stops with the five <i>wujūh</i>
18	أبنؤ	أبنؤ	Hishām stops with 12 <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , the articulating it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn wāw</i> , stopping with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i>

⁹⁵ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

			As (f), but stopping with a short, (j) moderate, (k) or long <i>madd</i> and an <i>ishmām</i> As (f), but reading the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> , a short <i>madd</i> , and a <i>rawm</i>
19	ما جآءنا	ما جآءنا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
20	إذ جعل	إجعل	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with <i>jīm</i>
28	يدي إلبك	يدي إلبك	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>sukūn</i>
29	تبوء	تبو تبؤ	Hishām stops with two <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>wāw</i> , then replacing the mark with a <i>sukūn</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , merging the first <i>hamzah</i> with the second, then stopping at the merged <i>wāw</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
29, 33	جزاؤا	جزا جزوا	Hishām stops with 12 <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , the articulating it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn wāw</i> , stopping with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i> As (f), but stopping with a short, (j) moderate, (k) or long <i>madd</i> and an <i>ishmām</i> As (f), but reading the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> , a short <i>madd</i> , and a <i>rawm</i>
32	ولقد جآءتهم	ولقد جآءتهم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> , while Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
40	بشآء	بشا	Hishām stops with the five <i>wujūh</i>

		يشاء	
42	جاءوك	جاءوك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
43, 44, 46	التوراة	التوراة	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
45	والجروخ	والجروخ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads it in the nominative case
48	جاءك شاء	جاءك شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
49	وأن احكم	وأن احكم	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
50	يبغون	تبغون	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the third-person <i>yā</i> ’ with an addressee <i>tā</i> ’
51, 57, 81	أولياء	أوليا	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
53	ويقول الذين	يقول الذين	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the <i>wāw</i>
54	يرتد منكم	يرتد منكم	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with two separate <i>dāl</i> , the first <i>kasrah</i> and the second <i>sukūn</i>
54, 64	يشاء	يشاء	Hishām stops with the five <i>wujūh</i>
57, 58	هزوا	هزوا	Ibn ‘Āmir adds a <i>hamzah</i> to the <i>wāw</i>
59	هل تنقمون	هتتقمون	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> with the <i>tā</i> ’
61	جاءوكم	جاءوكم	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
66, 68	التوراة	التوراة	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
67	رسالته	رسالته	Ibn ‘Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>lām</i> and reads the <i>tā</i> ’ with a <i>kasrah</i>
70	جاءهم	جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
77	قد ضلوا	فضلوا	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>ḍād</i>

84	جَاءَنَا	جَاءَنَا	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
89	عَقَدْتُمْ	عاقدتُم	Ibn Dhakwān adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>‘ain</i> and unmerges the <i>qāf</i>
95	فَجَزَاءٌ مِثْلُ	فَجَزَاءٌ مِثْلِ	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the nunation and reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
95	كِفَارَةٌ طَعَامٌ	كِفَارَةٌ طَعَامِ	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the nunation and reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
97	قِيَامًا	قِيَمَا	Ibn ‘Āmir erases the <i>alif</i>
97	بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ	بِكُلِّ شَيْءِ	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā</i> ’, then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ’, then merging the first <i>yā</i> ’ with the second, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
102	قَدْ سَأَلَهَا	فَسَأَلَهَا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>sīn</i>
104	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
107	اسْتَحَقَّ	اسْتَحَقَّ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah tā</i> ’ and <i>kasrah hā</i> ’ when continuing the recitation; the elidable <i>hamzah</i> is read with a <i>ḍammah</i> when recitation begins from this word
110	التَّوْرَةَ	التَّوْرَةَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
110	تَبْرِي	تَبْرِي	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ’, then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (c) <i>rawm</i> , or (d) <i>ishmām</i>
112	السَّمَاءِ	السَّمَا السَّمَاءِ	Hishām stops with the above discussed five <i>wujūh</i>

113	قد صدقتنا	قصّدقتنا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>ṣād</i>
116	أأنت	أأنت أأنت	Hishām reads with two <i>wujūh</i> : Inserting an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> , then fully articulating the second <i>hamzah</i> As (a), but partially articulating the second <i>hamzah</i>
117	أنّ اعبدوا	أنّ اعبدوا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation

Al-An ‘ām⁹⁶

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
5	جاءهم	جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
5	أنبأوا	أنبأوا	Hishām stops with 12 <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , the articulating it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn wāw</i> , stopping with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i> As (f), but stopping with a short, (j) moderate, (k) or long <i>madd</i> and an <i>ishmām</i> As (f), but reading the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> , a short <i>madd</i> , and a <i>rawm</i>

⁹⁶ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā’āt al-‘Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri’in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibīn*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah.

10	ولقد استهزئ	ولقد استهزئ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>dāl</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
19	أننكم لتشهدون	أإنكم لتشهدون	In one of his <i>wujūh</i> , Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the <i>hamzah</i>
19	بريء	بريء	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : (a) Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ', then merging it with the first <i>yā</i> ', while stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i>
25, 31	جأءوك جأءتهم	جأءوك جأءتهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads both with an <i>imālah</i>
27	ولا نكدب	ولا نكدب	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i>
32	وللدار الآخرة	ولدار الآخرة	Ibn 'Āmir removes the definite <i>alif-lām</i> and the gemination in <i>dāl</i> , as well as reading the <i>tā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
34	ولقد جأءك	ولقد جأءك	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
34	من نبأئ	من نبأئ من نبأئ	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> so the phonation lies between it and <i>yā</i> ' Substituting the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> Substituting the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ' and stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
34, 51	شأء	شأء	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
43	إذ جأءهم	إجأءهم إذ جأءهم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
44	فتحنأ	فتحنأ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>tā</i> '
44	شئء	شئء	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> :

			<p>Dropping the <i>hamzah</i>, moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā</i>’, then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i></p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i>’, then merging the first <i>yā</i>’ with the second, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i></p>
52	بِالْعَدَاةِ	بِالْعُدُوَّةِ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah ghain</i> and <i>sukūn dāl</i> , and replaces the <i>alif</i> with a <i>fathah wāw</i>
54, 61	جَاءَكَ جَاءَ	جَاءَكَ جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads both with an <i>imālah</i>
52	قَدْ ضَلَلْتَ	قَضَلَلْتَ	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>ḍād</i>
57	يُقْضَىٰ الْحَقُّ	يُقْضَىٰ الْحَقُّ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>sukūn qāf</i> and replaces the <i>ṣād</i> with an un-geminated <i>kasrah ḍād</i>
63	لِنُنْ أَنْجَانَا	لِنُنْ أَنْجِينَا	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>alif</i> with a <i>yā</i> ’ and inserts a <i>fathah tā</i> ’ after it
64	يُنَجِّيكُمْ	يُنَجِّيكُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads with a <i>sukūn nūn</i> and un-geminated <i>jīm</i>
65	بَعْضُهُنَّ انظُرْ	بَعْضُهُنَّ انظُرْ	Hishām reads the nunation with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
67	مِنْ نَبِيٍّ	مِنْ نَبِيٍّ	Hishām stops by replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> and partially articulating it, stopping with a <i>rawm</i> (according to the standard <i>wajh</i>)
68	يُنَسِّئُكَ	يُنَسِّئُكَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah nūn</i> and geminates the <i>sīn</i>
76	رَأَىٰ كَوْكَبًا	رَأَىٰ كَوْكَبًا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā</i> ’ and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in both instances of continuing and stopping the recitation
77	رَأَىٰ الْقَمَرَ	رَأَىٰ الْقَمَرَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā</i> ’ and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i> when stopping the recitation

78	رأى الشمس	رأى الشمس	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā'</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i> when stopping the recitation
78	بريء	بريء	Hishām stops by (a) replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging it with the first <i>yā'</i> and stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i>
80	أُحَاكُونِي	أُحَاكُونِي	Ibn 'Āmir and Hishām (in a <i>wajh</i>) degeminates the <i>nūn</i>
83	درجاتٍ مَن نَسَاء	درجاتٍ مَن نَسَاء	Ibn 'Āmir removes the nunation in <i>tā'</i>
85	زكريا	زكرياء	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>fathah hamzah</i> after <i>alif</i> ; Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> mentioned previously
90	اقتده قل	اقتده قل اقتدوي قل	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> when continuing the recitation Ibn Dhakwān elongates the <i>hā'</i> (<i>madd al-ṣilah</i>)
91	من شيء	من شيء	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā'</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging the first <i>yā'</i> with the second, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
91	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
91	شيء	شيء	Hishām stops with six <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā'</i> , and stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging the first <i>yā'</i> with the second, while stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (e) <i>rawm</i> , or (f) <i>ishmām</i>
94	ولقد جنتمونا	ولقد جنتمونا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>

			<p>Hishām stops with 12 <i>wujūh</i>:</p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i>, the articulating it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i></p> <p>Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i></p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn wāw</i>, stopping with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i></p> <p>As (f), but stopping with a short, (j) moderate, (k) or long <i>madd</i> and an <i>ishmām</i></p> <p>As (f), but reading the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>, a short <i>madd</i>, and a <i>rawm</i></p>
94	شركوا	شركا شركوا	
94	بينكم	بينكم	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
95	الميت	الميت	Ibn ‘Āmir degeminates the <i>yā</i> ’ and reads it with a <i>sukūn</i>
96	وجعل الليل	وجاعل الليل	Ibn ‘Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>jīm</i> and reads with a <i>kasrah ‘ain</i> , <i>ḍammah lām</i> , and <i>kasrah lām</i> (in الليل)
99	متشابهن انظروا	متشابهن انظروا	Hishām reads the nunation with a <i>ḍammah</i>
104	قد جاءكم	فجاءكم قد جاءكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
105	درست	درست	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah sīn</i> and <i>sukūn tā</i> ’
107, 109	شاء جاءتهم جاءت	شاء جاءتهم جاءت	Ibn Dhakwān reads all with an <i>imālah</i>
109	لا يؤمنون	لا تؤمنون	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with an addressee <i>tā</i> ’
111	قُبلا	قُبلا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>qāf</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> and <i>bā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i>

112	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
115	كَلِمَاتٌ	كَلِمَاتٌ	Ibn ‘Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>mīm</i>
119	فَصَّلَ حَرَّمَ	فُصِّلَ حُرِّمَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the first letter with a <i>ḍammah</i> and the second with a <i>kasrah</i>
119	لَيُضِلُّونَ	لَيُضَلُّونَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i>
124	جَاءَتْهُمْ	جَاءَتْهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
124	رِسَالَتِهِ	رِسَالَاتِهِ	Ibn ‘Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>lām</i> and reads with a <i>kasrah tā</i> ’
125	السَّمَاءِ	السَّمَا السَّمَاءِ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , then stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
128	يَحْشُرُهُمْ	نَحْشُرُهُمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>nūn</i>
128	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
132	يَعْمَلُونَ	تَعْمَلُونَ	Ibn ‘Āmir substitutes the <i>yā</i> ’ with an addressee <i>tā</i> ’
137	زَيْنَ	زَيْنَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>zāy</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> and <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>kasrah</i>
137	قَتَلَ	قَتَلَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah lām</i>
137	أَوْلَادِهِمْ	أَوْلَادِهِمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>dāl</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
137	شُرَكَائِهِمْ	شُرَكَائِهِمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
137	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
138	حُرِّمَتْ ظُهُورُهَا	حُرِّمَتْ ظُهُورُهَا	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>tā</i> ’ with the <i>zā</i> ’
139	وَأَنْ يَكُنْ مَيِّتَةً	وَأَنْ تَكُنْ مَيِّتَةً	Ibn ‘Āmir reads <i>يَكُنْ</i> in its feminine form and <i>مَيِّتَةً</i> in the accusative case
139	شُرَكَاءَ	شُرَكَاءَ	Hishām stops with the five <i>wujūh</i>

		شركاء	
140	قَتَلُوا	قَتَّلُوا	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>tā'</i>
140	قد ضلوا	قضلوا	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>dād</i>
143	المعز	المعز	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah</i> 'ain
145	يكن ميته	تكن ميته	Ibn 'Āmir reads يكن in its feminine form and ميته in the accusative case
145	فمن اضطر	فمن اضطر	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>dammah</i> when continuing the recitation
146	حملت ظهورهما	حملت ظهورهما	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>tā'</i> with the <i>zā'</i>
148	من شيء	من شيء	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā'</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging the first <i>yā'</i> with the second, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
148, 149	شاء	شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
152	تذكرون	تذكرون	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
153	وأن هذا صراطي مستقيما	وأن هذا صراطي مستقيما	Ibn 'Āmir degeminates the <i>nūn</i> and reads it with a <i>sukūn</i> , as well as articulating the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
157	فقد جاءكم	فقد جاءكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
160	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
161	إبراهيم	إبراهام	Hishām replaces the <i>yā'</i> with an <i>alif</i>

Verse	Ḥaḥṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
3	تَذَكَّرُونَ	يَتَذَكَّرُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir adds a third-person <i>yā</i> ' before the <i>tā</i> '
4	فَجَاءَهَا	فَجَاءَهَا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
5	إِذْ جَاءَهُمْ	إِجَاءَهُمْ إِذْ جَاءَهُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
25	تُخْرِجُونَ	تُخْرِجُونَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads with a <i>fathah tā</i> ' and <i>ḍammah rā</i> '
26	وَلِبَاسُ التَّقْوَى	وَلِبَاسِ التَّقْوَى	Ibn 'Āmir reads the first word in the accusative case
28	بِالْفَحْشَاءِ	بِالْفَحْشَا بِالْفَحْشَاءِ	Hishām stops with the abovementioned five <i>wujūh</i>
33, 47	جَاءَ جَاءَتْهُمْ	جَاءَ جَاءَتْهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads both with an <i>imālah</i>
43	لِهَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا	لِهَذَا مَا كُنَّا	Ibn 'Āmir erases the <i>wāw</i>
43	لَقَدْ جَاءَتْ	لَقِجَاءَتْ لَقَدْ جَاءَتْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
44	أَنْ لَعْنَةَ اللَّهِ	أَنَّ لَعْنَةَ اللَّهِ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>nūn</i> and reads it with a <i>fathah</i> , while reading the <i>tā</i> ' with a <i>fathah</i>
49	بِرَحْمَةٍ ادْخُلُوا	بِرَحْمَةٍ ادْخُلُوا	Ibn 'Āmir and Ibn Dhakwān (in a <i>wajh</i>) reads the nunation with a <i>ḍammah</i>
52	وَلَقَدْ جِئْنَاكُمْ	وَلَقِجِئْنَاكُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>
53	فَقَدْ جَاءَتْ	فَقِجَاءَتْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>

⁹⁷ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

		قد جاءت	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
54	والشمس والقمر والنجوم مسخرات	والشمس والقمر والنجوم مسخرات	Ibn 'Āmir reads all four in the nominative case
57	بشرا	نشرا	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>bā'</i> with a <i>ḍammah nūn</i>
57	ميت	ميت	Ibn 'Āmir degeminates the <i>yā'</i> and reads it with a <i>sukūn</i>
57	تذكرون	تذكرون	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
60	المأ	الملا	Hishām stops with two <i>wujūh</i> : (a) Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , and (b) partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a <i>rawm</i>
63, 69	جاءكم	جاءكم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
69	إذ جعلكم	إجعلكم	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>
69	وزادكم	وزادكم	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
69	بسطة	بسطة بصطة	Hishām reads with a <i>sīn</i> , while Ibn Dhakwān with a <i>ṣād</i>
73	قد جاءتكم	قجاءتكم قد جاءتكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
73	بسوء	بسو بسو	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Moving the diacritical mark of <i>hamzah</i> to <i>yā'</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging the first <i>yā'</i> to the second, and stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
74	إذ جعلكم	إجعلكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>
74	بيوتا	بيوتا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>

74, 75	مفسدين قال	مفسدين وقال	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>wāw</i> between the two words
81	إنكم لتأتون	أننكم لتشهدون أننكم لتشهدون	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>fathah hamzah</i> at the beginning Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
85	قد جاءتكم	قجآءتكم قد جاءتكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
96	ولفتحنا	ولفتحنا	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>tā</i> '
98	أو أمن	أو أمن	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
101	ولقد جآتهم	ولقجآءتهم ولقد جآتهم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
105	قد جننكم	قجئنكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>
105	معي بني	معي بني	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>sukūn</i>
111	أرجه وأخاه	أرجئه وأخاه أرجئه وأخاه أرجئه وأخاه	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>sukūn hamzah</i> after <i>jīm</i> Hishām elongates the <i>hā</i> ' (<i>madd al-ṣilah</i>), reading it with a <i>ḍammah</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>hā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i> without elongation
113, 116	وجآء وجآءوا	وجآء وجآءوا	Ibn Dhakwān reads both with an <i>imālah</i>
113	إن لنا	أئن أئن	Ibn 'Āmir adds an interrogative <i>hamzah</i> Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
117	تلقف	تلقف	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah lām</i> and geminates the <i>qāf</i>
123	ءامنتم	ءامنتم	Ibn 'Āmir adds an interrogative <i>hamzah</i> and partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
126, 131	جآءتنا جآءتهم	جآءتنا جآءتهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads both with an <i>imālah</i>

137	يعرثون	يعرثون	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah rā'</i>
141	وإذ أنجيناكم	وإذ أنجاكم	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>yā'</i> and <i>nūn</i>
143	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
143	ولكن انظر	ولكن انظر	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah nūn</i> when continuing the recitation
146	آياتي الذين	آيات الذين	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>sukūn</i> when continuing the recitation, before removing the <i>yā'</i> due to the meeting of two <i>sukūn</i>
149	قد ضلوا	قتلوا	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>dād</i>
150	ابن أم	ابن أم	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
155	تشاء	تشاء تشاء	Hishām stops with the five abovementioned <i>wujūh</i>
156	شيء	شيء	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā'</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging the first <i>yā'</i> with the second, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
157	التوراة	التوراة	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
157	إصرهم	أصارهم	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and adds an <i>alif</i> after it and <i>ṣād</i>
161, 162	قيل	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
161	نغفر	نغفر	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah tā'</i> and <i>fathah yā'</i>
161	خطيباتكم	خطيبتكم	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>alif</i> , making the word singular, and reads the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
163, 167	إذ تأتيهم	إتأتبهم	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā'</i>

	إذ تأذن	إتأذن	
164	معدرة	معدرة	Ibn 'Āmir reads the word in the nominative case
165	عن السوء	عن السو عن السو	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>wāw</i> , then merging the first <i>wāw</i> with the second, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
165	بئيس	بئس	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah bā'</i> and <i>sukūn hamzah</i> , and removes the <i>yā'</i>
172	ذريتهم	ذريتهم	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after the <i>yā'</i> and reads the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> (making the word plural)
176	يلهث ذلك	يلهث ذلك	Hishām reads the <i>tā'</i> with an <i>izhār</i>
179	ولقد ذرأنا	ولقدرأنا	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>dhāl</i>
185	شيء	شيء	Hishām stops with the abovementioned four <i>wujūh</i>
186	ويذرهم	ونذرهم	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>nūn</i>
188	شاء	شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
188	مسنى السوء	مسنى السو مسنى السو	Hishām stops with six <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> and moving its diacritical mark to the <i>wāw</i> , stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then merging it with the first one, while stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (e) <i>rawm</i> , or (f) <i>ishmām</i>
195	قل ادعوا	قل ادعوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
195	كيدون	كيدون	Hishām reads with four <i>wujūh</i> :

		كيدوني	Removing the adjunct <i>yā'</i> when stopping or (b) continuing the recitation Adding an adjunct <i>yā'</i> when stopping or (d) continuing the recitation
204	قُرئ	قري	Hishām stops by replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn yā'</i>

Al-Anfāl⁹⁸

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
2	زادتهم	زادتهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
9	إذ تستغنون	إتستغنون	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā'</i>
12	الرغب	الرغب	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah 'ain</i>
17	ولكن الله	ولكن الله	Ibn 'Āmir degeminates the <i>nūn</i> and reads it with a <i>kasrah</i> , and he reads the <i>hā'</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
18	موهن كيد	موهن كيد	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a nunation and reads the second word in the accusative case
19	فقد جاءكم	فقد جاءكم فقد جاءكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
24	بين المرء	بين المرء	Hishām stops with two <i>wujūh</i> : (a) Moving the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>hamzah</i> to the <i>rā'</i> , then reading it with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i>
31, 38	قد سمعنا قد سلف	قد سمعنا قد سلف	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>sīn</i>

⁹⁸ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

44	تُرْجِعُ	تَرْجِعُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah tā</i> and <i>kasrah jīm</i>
48	وإذ زين	وإزّين	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>zāy</i>
48	بريء	بري بري	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : (a) Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> , then merging the it with the first <i>hamzah</i> , while stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i>
50	إذ يتوفى	إذ تتوفى إتتوفى	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> with a <i>tā</i> Hishām mergest the <i>dhāl</i> with the inserted <i>tā</i>
58	على سواء	على سوا على سواء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , then stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
59	إنهم لا يعجزون	أنهم لا يُعجزون	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
65, 66	وإن يكن منكم فإن يكن منكم	وإن تكن منكم فإن تكن منكم	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> with a feminine <i>tā</i>
66	ضعفا	ضعفا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>dād</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
68	أخذتم	أختم	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā</i>

Al-Taubah⁹⁹

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
12	أئمة	أئمة	In one of his <i>wujūh</i> , Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>

⁹⁹ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

12	لا إيمان لهم	لا إيمانَ لهم	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
25	رحبت ثم	رحبتم	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>tā</i> ' with the <i>thā</i> '
28	شاء	شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i> Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
30	عزيز ابن	عزيز ابن	Ibn 'Āmir removes the nunation
30	يضاهئون	يضاهون	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>hamzah</i> and reads with a <i>ḍammah hā</i> '
37	النسيء	النسي	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : (a) Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ', merging it with the first one, then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i>
38, 46	قيل	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
47	ما زادوكم	ما زادوكم	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
48	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
48	هل تربصون	هتربصون	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> with the <i>tā</i> '
52	إن نَعَفْ	إن يُعْفَ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the second <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah yā</i> ' and reads the <i>fā</i> ' with a <i>fathah</i>
66	نَعَذَّبْ	نُعَذَّبْ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah tā</i> ' and reads the <i>dhāl</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
66	طائفة	طائفة	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>tā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i>
70	نبا	نبا	Hishām stops with two <i>wujūh</i> : Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i>

83	مَعِيَ عَدُوًّا	مَعِيَ عَدُوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>sukūn</i>
90	وَجَاءَ	وَجَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
93	أَغْنِيَاءَ	أَغْنِيَا أَغْنِيَاءَ	Hishām reads it with the five explained <i>wujūh</i>
98	السُّوءِ	السُّوِ السُّوِ	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then merging the first <i>wāw</i> with the second, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
103	صَلَاتِكَ	صَلَوَاتِكَ	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>wāw</i> after <i>alif</i> and reads the <i>tā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
106	مُرْجُونَ	مُرْجُون	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>ḍammah hamzah</i> after <i>alif</i>
107	وَالَّذِينَ اتَّخَذُوا	الَّذِينَ اتَّخَذُوا	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>wāw</i>
109	أَسَسَ بَنِيَانَهُ	أَبْسَسَ بُنْيَانَهُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah hamzah</i> and <i>kasrah sīn</i> in the first word, and reads the second in the nominative case
109	جُرْفٍ	جُرْفٍ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>rā</i> ' with a <i>sukūn</i>
109	هَارٍ	هَارٍ	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
111	التَّوْرَةَ	التَّوْرَةَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
114	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	إِبْرَاهَامَ	Hishām replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with an <i>alif</i>
117	يَزْبَعُ	تَزْبَعُ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>tā</i> '
120	ظَمًّا	ظَمَا	Hishām stops with two <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a <i>rawm</i>

124, 125	زادته فزادتهم	زادته فزادتهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads them with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
128	لقد جاءكم	لَقَجَاءكم لقد جاءكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>

Yūnus¹⁰⁰

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	الر	الر	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>rā'</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
2	أساحر	لسِحْرُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>sīn</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> and <i>hā'</i> with a <i>sukūn</i> , and removes the <i>alif</i>
3	تذكرون	تذكرون	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
4	بيدوا	بيدا بيدوا بيدو	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , then stopping with a <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (d) <i>rawm</i> , or (e) <i>ishmām</i>
5	بفصل	نُفَصِّلُ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>nūn</i>
11	أقضي	لُقْضَى	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah qāf</i> and <i>ḍād</i> , and replaces the <i>yā'</i> with an <i>alif</i>
11	أجلهم	أجلهم	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
13	وجاءتهم	وجاءتهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
15	تلقأى	تلقأى	Hishām stops with nine <i>wujūh</i> :

¹⁰⁰ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

		تلقاي	<p>Substituting the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i>, then reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i></p> <p>Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i>, stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i></p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn yā'</i>, then phonating it with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i></p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i>, reading it with a short <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i></p>
16	شَاء	شا	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
16	أدراكم	أدراكم	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
16	لَبِثَتْ	لَبِثَ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>thā'</i> with the <i>tā'</i>
22	جَاءَتْهُمْ وَجَاءَهُمْ	جَاءَتْهُمْ وَجَاءَهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads both with an <i>imālah</i>
23	مَتَاعٌ	مَتَاعٌ	Ibn 'Āmir reads it in the nominative case
31	المَيْتِ	المَيْتِ	Ibn 'Āmir degeminates the <i>yā'</i> and reads it with a <i>sukūn</i>
33	كَلِمَاتِ رَبِّكَ	كَلِمَاتِ رَبِّكَ	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>mīm</i>
34	يَبْدُو يَبْدُو	يَبْدُو يَبْدُو	<p>Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i>:</p> <p>Two standard <i>wujūh</i> are to replace the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> and partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i>, stopping with a <i>rawm</i></p> <p>Three orthographic <i>wujūh</i> are to replace the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i>, then stopping with an <i>iskān</i>, <i>rawm</i>, or <i>ishmām</i></p>
35	أَمَّنْ لَا يَهْدِي	أَمَّنْ لَا يَهْدِي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā'</i> and <i>hā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and geminates the <i>dāl</i>
45	يَحْشُرُهُمْ	نَحْشُرُهُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>nūn</i>

47, 49	جَاء شَاء	جَاء شَاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads both with an <i>imālah</i>
52	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
52	هَلْ تُجْزُونَ	هَتَّجَزُونَ	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> with the <i>tā'</i>
57	فَدَجَاءْتَكُمْ	فَجَاءْتَكُمْ فَدَجَاءْتَكُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
58	يَجْمَعُونَ	تَجْمَعُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>tā'</i>
61	إِذْ تُفِيضُونَ	إِنْفِضُونَ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā'</i>
61	السَّمَاءِ	السَمَا السَّمَاءِ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , then stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
66	شُرَكَاءَ	شُرَكَا	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
74, 76, 77, 80	فَجَاءَ وَهُمْ جَاءَ هُمْ جَاءَ كُمْ جَاءَ	فَجَاءَ وَهُمْ جَاءَ هُمْ جَاءَ كُمْ جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads all with an <i>imālah</i>
87	بُيُوتَا بُيُوتِكُمْ	بُيُوتَا بُيُوتِكُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
88	لِيُضِلُّوا	لِيُضِلُّوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
89	وَلَا تَنْبَعَانِ	وَلَا تَنْبَعَانِ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>nūn</i> without gemination
94	لَقَدْ جَاءَكَ	لَقَجَاءَكَ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>

		لقد جاءك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
93, 97, 99	جاءهم ولو جاءتهم شاء	جاءهم ولو جاءتهم شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads all with an <i>imālah</i>
96	كلمت ربك	كلمات ربك	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>mīm</i>
101	قل انظروا	قل انظروا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
103	نُتج المؤمنين	نُتج المؤمنين	Ibn 'Āmir read the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and geminates the <i>jīm</i>
108	قد جاءكم	فجاءكم قد جاءكم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

Hūd¹⁰¹

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	الر	الر	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>rā'</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
7	الماء	الماء الماء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , then stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
12	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
20	يضاعف	يضعّف	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>alif</i> and geminates the <i>'ain</i>
23, 40	تذكرون	تذكرون	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>

¹⁰¹ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

28	فَعْمَيْتٌ	فَعْمَيْتٌ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the 'ain with a <i>fathah</i> and reads the <i>mīm</i> without gemination
32	قد جادلنا	قَجَادَلْنَا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>
33, 40	شَاءَ جَاءَ	شَاءَ جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
35	بريء	بِرِي	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : (a) replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging it with the first one, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i>
40	كَلِّ زَوْجِينَ	كَلِّ زَوْجِينَ	Ibn 'Āmir removes the nunation
41	مَجْرِيهَا	مُجْرَاهَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah mīm</i> and <i>fathah alif</i> without <i>imālah</i>
42	يَا بُنَيَّ	يَا بُنَيَّ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
42	ارْكَبْ مَعَنَا	ارْكَبْ مَعَنَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā'</i> with an <i>izhār</i>
44	قِيلَ غِيْضٌ	قِيلَ غِيْضٌ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the first letter with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
46	فَلَا تَسْأَلُنْ	فَلَا تَسْأَلُنْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah lām</i> and geminates the <i>nūn</i>
48	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
54	بريء	بِرِي	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : (a) replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging it with the first one, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i>
54, 64	بسوء	بسو بسُو	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i>

			Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then merging the first <i>wāw</i> with the second, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
58, 66	جَاء	جَاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
68	ألا إن ثموداً	ألا إن ثموداً ألا إن ثموداً	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>dāl</i> with a <i>nunation</i> when continuing the recitation but stops with an <i>alif</i>
69, 76	ولقد جاءت قد جاء	ولقجآآت قجآآت ولقد جاءت قد جاء	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
70	رأى	رأى	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā’</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
72	أألد	أألد أألد	Hishām (a) inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
74, 77, 78	جآءته جآءت جآءه	جآءته جآءت جآءه	Ibn Dhakwān reads all with an <i>imālah</i>
77	سِيء	سِيء	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>sīn</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
82	جَاء	جَاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
87	أصلَاتك	أصلواتك	Ibn ‘Āmir adds a <i>fathah wāw</i> after the <i>lām</i>
87	ما نشؤا	ما نشؤا ما نشؤا	Hishām stops with the abovementioned five <i>wujūh</i>
88	توفِيقِي إِلا	توفِيقِي إِلا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā’</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
92	أرْهطِي أَعْرُ	أرْهطِي أَعْرُ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>yā’</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
92	واتَّخَذْتُمُوهُ	واتَّخَذْتُمُوهُ	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā’</i>

94	جَاء	جَاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
95	بَعْدَتْ ثَمُودُ	بَعْدَتْ ثَمُودُ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>tā</i> ' with the <i>thā</i> '
101	جَاء	جَاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
107, 108	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
108	سُعِدُوا	سُعِدُوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah sīn</i>
113	أُولِيَاءَ	أُولِيَاءَ	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
118, 120	شَاءَ جَاءَكَ	شَاءَ جَاءَكَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
123	يُرْجَعُ	يُرْجَعُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah yā</i> ' and <i>kasrah jīm</i>

Yūsuf¹⁰²

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	الر	الر	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>rā</i> ' with an <i>imālah</i>
4	يَا أَيَّتُ	يَا أَيَّتُ يَا أَيَّةُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>tā</i> ' with a <i>fathah</i> when continuing the recitation and replaces it with a <i>hā</i> ' when stopping
5	يَا بَنِيَّ	يَا بَنِيَّ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
8, 9	مَبِينٌ اأَقْتَلُوا	مَبِينٌ اأَقْتَلُوا	Hishām reads the nunation with a <i>ḍammah</i>
12	يَرْتَعُ وَيَلْعَبُ	يَرْتَعُ وَيَلْعَبُ	Ibn 'Āmir substitutes the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>nūn</i>

¹⁰² Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

16, 18	جَاءُوا	جَاءُوا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
18	بَل سَوَّلَتْ	بَسَّوَلَتْ	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> with the <i>sīn</i>
19	وَجَاءَتْ سَيَّارَةٌ	وَجَاءَتْ سَيَّارَةٌ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
19	يَا بُشَيْرِ	يَا بُشَيْرِي	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after the <i>rā'</i> and replaces the <i>alif</i> with a <i>fathah yā'</i> when continuing the recitation
23	هَيْتُ لَكَ	هَيْتُ لَكَ هَيْتُ لَكَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah hā'</i> , adds a <i>hamzah</i> to the <i>yā'</i> , and phonates the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i> Hishām reads with a <i>dammah tā'</i>
24, 28	رَاءَ	رَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā'</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
24	الْفَحْشَاءُ	الْفَحْشَا	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
24	الْمُخْلِصِينَ	الْمُخْلِصِينَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah lām</i>
30	قَدْ شَغَفَهَا	قَشَغَفَهَا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>shin</i>
31	وَقَالَتْ أَخْرَجْ	وَقَالَتْ أَخْرَجْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>dammah tā'</i> when continuing the recitation
38	أَبَاءِئِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ	أَبَاءِئِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah yā'</i> when continuing the recitation
38, 51	شَيْءٍ سَوْءٍ	شَيْءٍ سَوْءٍ سَوْءٍ	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā'/wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'/wāw</i> , then merging the first <i>yā'/wāw</i> with the second, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>

39	أأرباب	أأرباب أأرباب	Hishām (a) inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
43	الملاً أفتوني	الملا أفتوني	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
46	لعلي أرجع	لعلي أرجع	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i> when continuing the recitation
47	دأباً	دأباً	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
50	جاءه	جاءه	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
56	نشأه يشأه	نشأه يشأه	Hishām stops with the five <i>wujūh</i>
58	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
62	لِفْتِيَانِيَه	لِفْتِيَانِيَه	Ibn ‘Āmir erases the <i>alif</i> and replaces the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>kasrah tā</i> ’
64	حَافِظاً	حَافِظاً	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah hā</i> ’ and <i>sukūn fā</i> ’ and removes the <i>alif</i>
72	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
76	درجاتٍ مَن	درجاتٍ مَن	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the nunation
77	فقد سرق	ففسرق	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>sīn</i>
83	بل سؤلت	بسؤلت	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> with the <i>sīn</i>
85	تفتنوا	تفتنوا تفتنوا تفتنوا	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (d) <i>rawm</i> , or (e) <i>ishmām</i>
86	وحزني إلى	وحزني إلى	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i>

90	أنتك	أنتك	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
96, 99, 100	جاء شاء	جاء شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
100	يا أبتِ	يا أبتِ يا أبة	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>tā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i> when continuing the recitation and replaces it with a <i>hā</i> ’ when stopping
100	قد جعلها	فَجَعَلَهَا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>
109	نوحى إليهم	يوحى إليهم	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>yā</i> ’ and the subsequent <i>yā</i> ’ with an <i>alif</i>
110	كذبوا	كذبوا	Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
110	جاءهم	جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

Al-Ra‘d¹⁰³

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
1	المر	المر	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>rā</i> ’ with an <i>imālah</i>
4	زرع ونخيل صنوان وغير	زرع ونخيل صنوان وغير	Ibn ‘Āmir reads all four in the genitive case
5	إذا	إذا	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the interrogative <i>hamzah</i> , making it a statement
5	أعنا	أأنا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
13-39	يشاء	يشا يشاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>

¹⁰³ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā’āt al-‘Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri’in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah.

			Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , then stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
8, 14, 16	شيء بشيء	شي شي بشي بشي	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā</i> ’, then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ’, then merging the first <i>yā</i> ’ with the second, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
16, 32	أفأأأأأ أأأأأ	أفأأأأ أأأأأ	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā</i> ’
16	شركاء	شركا	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
17	يُوقِدُونَ	توقدون	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the third-person <i>yā</i> ’ with an addressee <i>tā</i> ’
18	سوء	سو سو	Hishām stops with six <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> and moving its diacritical mark to the <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i> Substituting the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then merging it with the first, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (e) <i>rawm</i> , or (f) <i>ishmām</i>
32	ولقد استهزئ	ولقد استهزئ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>dāl</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
33	بل زين	برين	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> with the <i>zāy</i>
33	وصدوا	وصدوا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>ṣād</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
37	جاءك	جاءك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

39	وَيُنْبِتُ	وَيُنْبِتُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah thā'</i> and geminates the <i>bā'</i>
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Ibrāhīm¹⁰⁴

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	الر	الر	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>rā'</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
1, 2	الحميد الله	الحميد الله	Ibn 'Āmir reads الله in the nominative case
4, 11, 27	من يشاء	من يشاء من يشاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , then stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
7	وإذ تأذن	وإتأذن	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā'</i>
9	جاءتهم	جاءتهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
21, 28	شيء	شي شي	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā'</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging the first <i>yā'</i> with the second, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
21	الضعفأوا	الضعفا الضعفاو	Hishām stops with 12 <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , the articulating it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>

¹⁰⁴ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

			<p>Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i></p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn wāw</i>, stopping with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i></p> <p>As (f), but stopping with a short, (j) moderate, (k) or long <i>madd</i> and an <i>ishmām</i></p> <p>As (f), but reading the <i>wāw</i> with a short <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i></p>
22	لِي عَلَيْكُمْ	لِي عَلَيْكُمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>sukūn</i>
26	خَبِيثَةٌ اجْتَنَّتْ	خَبِيثَةٌ اجْتَنَّتْ	<p>Ibn ‘Āmir and Ibn Dhakwān (in one of his <i>wujūh</i>) reads the nunation with a <i>dammah</i> when continuing the recitation</p> <p>In another <i>wajh</i>, Ibn Dhakwān reads the nunation with a <i>kasrah</i>, similar to Ḥafṣ</p>
31	لِعِبَادِي	لِعِبَادِ	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the <i>yā</i> ’ when continuing the recitation
35	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	إِبْرَاهِمَ	Hishām replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with an <i>alif</i>
37	أَفْنِدَةٌ	أَفْنِيدَةٌ	Hishām, in a <i>wajh</i> , adds a <i>yā</i> ’ after the <i>hamzah</i>
38-40, 43	<p>فِي السَّمَاءِ</p> <p>الدَّعَاءِ</p> <p>دَعَاءِ</p> <p>هَوَاءِ</p>	<p>فِي السَّمَاءِ</p> <p>فِي السَّمَاءِ</p> <p>الدَّع</p> <p>الدَّعَاءِ</p> <p>دَعَا</p> <p>دَعَاءِ</p> <p>هَوَا</p> <p>هَوَاءِ</p>	<p>Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i>:</p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i>, then reading with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i></p> <p>Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i>, then stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i></p>

Al-Hijr¹⁰⁵

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
1	الر	الر	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>rā</i> ’ with an <i>imālah</i>
2	رُبَمَا	رُبَمَا	Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>bā</i> ’
8	مَا نُنزِّلُ الْمَلَائِكَةَ	مَا تَنْزِلَ الْمَلَائِكَةُ	Ibn ‘Āmir substitutes the first <i>nūn</i> with a <i>fathah tā</i> ’, reads the <i>zāy</i> with a <i>fathah</i> , and recites the third word in the nominative case
16	وَلَقَدْ جَعَلْنَا	وَلَقَجَعَلْنَا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>
40	الْمَخْلُصِينَ	الْمَخْلُصِينَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
45	وَعُيُونُ	وَعِيُونُ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>‘ain</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
45, 46	وَعِيُونُ ادْخُلُوهَا	وَعِيُونُ ادْخُلُوهَا	Hishām reads the nunation with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
52	إِذْ دَخَلُوا	إِدْخُلُوا	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>dāl</i>
61, 67	جَاءَ وَجَاءَ	جَاءَ وَجَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
82	بُيُوتًا	بِيُوتًا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ’ with a <i>kasrah</i>

Al-Nahl¹⁰⁶

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
5	دَفءٌ	دَفءٌ	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> :

¹⁰⁵ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā’āt al-‘Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri’in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibīn*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah.

¹⁰⁶ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā’āt al-‘Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri’in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibīn*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah.

			(a) Removing the <i>hamzah</i> and moving its diacritical mark to the <i>fā'</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>ishmām</i> , or (c) <i>rawm</i>
9	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
12	والشمس والقمر والنجوم مسخرات	والشمس والقمر والنجوم مسخرات	Ibn 'Āmir reads all four words in the nominative case
17	تذَّكَّرُونَ	تذَّكَّرُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
20	يدعون	تدعون	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the third-person <i>yā'</i> with an addressee <i>tā'</i>
23, 40	وإذا قيل	وإذا قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
35	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
35	من شيءٍ	من شيءٍ من شيءٍ	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā'</i> , then stopping with an <i>ishmām</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging the first <i>yā'</i> with the second, stopping with an <i>ishmām</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
36	أن عبدوا	أنْ اعبدوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
37	لا يَهْدِي	لا يَهْدِي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the first <i>yā'</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> and replaces the second one with an <i>alif</i>
40	كن فيكون	كن فيكون	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> in the subjunctive mood
43	نُوحِي	يُوحَى	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>yā'</i> and the <i>yā'</i> with an <i>alif</i>
48	يَتَقَبَّوْا	يتقبوا يتقبوا	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> :

			Two standard <i>wujūh</i> are to partially articulate the <i>hamzah</i> and replacing it with an <i>alif</i> Three orthographic <i>wujūh</i> are to substitute the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , <i>rawm</i> , or <i>ishmām</i>
61	جَاء	جَاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
66	نُسْتَقِيكُمْ	نُسْتَقِيكُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
68	بُيُوتَا	بُيُوتَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
71	سَوَاء	سوا سواء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Substituting the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , reading it with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
79	أَلَمْ يَرُوا	أَلَمْ تَرُوا	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with an addressee <i>tā'</i>
80	بُيُوتِكُمْ بُيُوتَا	بُيُوتِكُمْ بُيُوتَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
85	رءَا الذِّين	رءَا الذِّين	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā'</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i> when stopping
86, 89	هُؤْلَاء	هُؤْلَاء هُؤْلَاء	Hishām stops with the five <i>wujūh</i> described earlier
90	تَذَكَّرُونَ	تَذَكَّرُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
90	وَأَيْتَائِي	وَأَيْتَائِي وَأَيْتَائِي	Hishām stops with nine <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , reading it with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>

			Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn yā'</i> , then reading it with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , reading it with a short <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
91	وقد جعلتم	وقجّعلتم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>jīm</i>
93	شاء	شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads it with an <i>imālah</i>
96	ولنجزيّن	وليجزيّن	Ibn Dhakwān (in a <i>wajh</i>) replaces the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>yā'</i>
110	فُتتُوا	فَتتُوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>tā'</i> and <i>fā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
113	ولقد جاءهم	ولقجّاءهم ولقد جاءهم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
115	فمن اضطر	فمن اضطر	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
120-123	إبراهيم	إبراهام	Hishām replaces the <i>yā'</i> with an <i>alif</i>

Al-Isrā'¹⁰⁷

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
5, 7	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
7	ليسؤوا	ليسوء	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and erases the <i>wāw</i>
13	يلقاه	يلقاه	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah yā'</i> and <i>fathah lām</i> and geminates the <i>qāf</i>
20, 21	محظوران انظر	محظوران انظر	Hishām reads the nunation with a <i>ḍammah</i>

¹⁰⁷ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

23	أَفٍ	أَفٌ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>fā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and removes the nunation
31	خَطْنَا	خَطًّا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>khā'</i> and <i>tā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
33	فقد جعلنا	فَقَجَعْنَا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>
35	بالْقِسْطِ	بِالْقِسْطِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>qāf</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
41	ولقد صرفنا	ولقَصَّرْنَا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>ṣād</i>
42	كما يقولون	كما تقولون	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with an addressee <i>tā'</i>
44	تُسَيِّحُ	يَسَيِّحُ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>yā'</i>
47, 48	مسحوران انظر	مسحوران انظر	Hishām reads the nunation with a <i>ḍammah</i>
49	إذا	إذا	Ibn 'Āmir erases the <i>hamzah</i>
49	أنا	أنا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
52	لبئتم	لبئتم	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>thā'</i> and <i>tā'</i>
56	قل ادعوا	قل ادعوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
61	أسجد	أأسجد أسجد	Hishām adds an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and either (a) fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
64	ورجلك	ورجلك	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>jīm</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
81	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
83	ونأى	ونأى	Ibn Dhakwān adds an <i>alif</i> after the <i>nūn</i> and removes the <i>alif</i> after <i>hamzah</i> , making it into a <i>madd wājib muttaṣil</i>
89	ولقد صرفنا	ولقَصَّرْنَا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>ṣād</i>
90	حتى تَفْجُرَ	حتى تَفْجُرَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah tā'</i> , <i>fathah fā'</i> , and <i>kasrah</i> geminated <i>jīm</i>
93	قل سبحان	قال سبحان	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the first word with its past form
94, 101	إذ جاءهم	إجاءهم	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>

94, 101, 104	إذ جاءهم جاء	إذ جاءهم جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads both with an <i>imālah</i>
98	إذا	إذا	Ibn ‘Āmir erases the <i>hamzah</i>
98	أنتنا	أئنا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
110	قل ادعوا	قل ادعوا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
110	أو ادعوا الرحمن	أو ادعوا الرحمن	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing

3.2 *Qirā’ah* Ibn ‘Āmir from Al-Kahf till the last surah

Al-Kahf¹⁰⁸

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
1, 2	عوجاً قِيماً	عوجاً قِيماً	Ibn ‘Āmir did not stop briefly (<i>saktah</i>) between the words
16	مِرْفَقاً	مِرْفَقاً	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah mīm</i> , <i>kasrah fā</i> , and heavy <i>rā</i>

¹⁰⁸ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā’āt al-‘Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri’in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah.

17	تَزَاوُرُ	تَزْوُرُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>sukūn zāy</i> , removes the <i>alif</i> , and geminates the <i>rā</i> '
18	رَعْبًا	رَعْبًا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the 'ain with a <i>ḍammah</i>
19	لَبِئْتُمْ	لَبِئْتُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>thā</i> ' and <i>tā</i> '
26	وَلَا يُشْرِكْ	وَلَا تُشْرِكْ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with an addressee <i>tā</i> ' and reads the <i>kāf</i> with a <i>sukūn</i> (in the jussive mood)
28	بِالْعَدَاةِ	بِالْعُدُوَّةِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah 'ain</i> and <i>sukūn dāl</i> and substitutes the <i>alif</i> with a <i>fathah wāw</i>
29, 39, 69	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
34, 42	تُمْرَ بِنَمْرِهِ	تُمْرَ بِنَمْرِهِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>thā</i> ' and <i>mīm</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
36	مَنْهَا	مَنْهَمَا	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>mīm</i> between <i>hā</i> ' and <i>alif</i> , turning the pronoun into its dual form
38	لَكِنَّا هُوَ	لَكِنَّا هُوَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>alif</i> after <i>nūn</i> when continuing the recitation
39	إِذْ دَخَلَتْ	إِذْ دَخَلَتْ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>dāl</i>
44	عُقْبًا	عُقْبًا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>qāf</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
47	نَسِيْرُ الْجِبَالِ	نُسَيْرُ الْجِبَالِ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>tā</i> ', reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>fathah</i> , and recites the second word in the accusative case
47, 81, 74	لَقَدْ جِئْتُمُونَا لَقَدْ جِئْتُمْ	لَقَدْ جِئْتُمُونَا لَقَدْ جِئْتُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>
48	بِلِ رِعْمَتِمْ	بِرِعْمَتِمْ	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> with <i>zāy</i>
53	وَرَأَى الْمَجْرَمُونَ	وَرَأَى الْمَجْرَمُونَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā</i> ' and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i> when stopping
54	وَلَقَدْ صَرَفْنَا	وَلَقَدْ صَرَفْنَا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>ṣād</i>
55	إِذْ جَاءَهُمْ	إِجَاءَهُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>

		إذ جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
55	قُبِلَا	قَبِلَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>qāf</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> and <i>bā</i> ' with a <i>fathah</i>
56, 106	هزوا	هزوا	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>hamzah</i> to the <i>wāw</i>
59	لَمْهَلِكْهُمْ	لَمْهَلِكْهُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah mīm</i> and <i>fathah lām</i>
63	أَنْسَانِيَهُ	أَنْسَانِيَهُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah hā</i> '
67, 72, 75	مَعِي	مَعِي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>sukūn</i> when continuing
70	فَلَا تَسْأَلْنِي	فَلَا تَسْأَلْنِي فَلَا تَسْأَلْنَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah lām</i> and geminates the <i>nūn</i> Ibn Dhakwān has two <i>wujūh</i> : leaving or removing the <i>yā</i> ' when continuing or stopping
74, 78	نُكْرَأُ	نُكْرَأُ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>kāf</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
77	لَتَّخَذَتْ	لَتَّخَذَتْ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā</i> '
81	رُحْمَا	رُحْمَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i>
86	حَمِيَّة	حَامِيَّة	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>ḥā</i> ' and replaces the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>fathah yā</i> '
88	جِزَاءُ الْحَسَنِ	جِزَاءُ الْحَسَنِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> and removes the nunation
93, 94	السُّدَيْنِ سُدَا	السُّدَيْنِ سُدَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>sīn</i> in both with a <i>ḍammah</i>
94	يَأْجُوجُ وَمَأْجُوجُ	يَأْجُوجُ وَمَأْجُوجُ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>hamzah</i> in both with an <i>alif</i>
96	الصُّدْفَيْنِ	الصُّدْفَيْنِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>ṣād</i> and <i>dāl</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
98	جَاءَ	جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
98	دَكَاءَ	دَكَاءَ	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>hamzah</i> and adds a nunation to the <i>kāf</i>

102	أولياء	أوليا	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
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Maryam¹⁰⁹

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
1	كهيعص	كهيعص	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with an <i>imālah</i>
1, 2	كهيعص ذكّر	كهيعص ذكّر	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> (phonated in <i>ṣād</i>) with the <i>dhāl</i>
2	زكريا	زكرياء	Ibn ‘Āmir adds a <i>fathah hamzah</i> after <i>alif</i> When stopping, Hishām (a) replaces the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
8	عتيا	عتيا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the ‘ <i>ain</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
11	من المحراب	من المحراب	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
23, 66	مئ	مئ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
23	نسيّا	نسيّا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
24	من تحتها	من تحتها	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and the second word in the accusative case
24, 27	قد جعل لقد جئت	فجعل لقد جئت	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>

¹⁰⁹ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā’āt al-‘Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri’in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah.

25	تُسَاقِطُ	تَسَاقِطُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah tā'</i> and <i>qāf</i> and geminates the <i>sīn</i>
35	فِيكُونُ	فِيكُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with the subjunctive mood
41, 45, 68	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	إِبْرَاهِمَ	Hishām replaces the <i>yā'</i> with an <i>alif</i>
42-45	يَا أَبَتِ	يَا أَبَتَ يَا أَبَهُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah tā'</i> and stops with a <i>sukūn hā'</i>
43	قَدْ جَاءَنِي	قَجَّأَنِي قَدْ جَاءَنِي	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
51	مُخْلِصًا	مَخْلِصَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
65, 98	هَلْ تَعْلَمُ هَلْ تَحْسُ	هَتَّعْلَمُ هَتَّحْسُ	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> and <i>tā'</i>
66	أِذَا	أِذَا إِذَا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> Ibn Dhakwān, in a <i>wajh</i> , removes the interrogative <i>hamzah</i>
67, 82, 69, 70	جِئْنَا عِئْنَا صَلِّئْنَا	جِئْنَا عِئْنَا صَلِّئْنَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the first letter of each word with a <i>ḍammah</i>
74	وَرِيئًا	وَرِيَّا	Ibn Dhakwān replaces the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>hamzah</i> and merges it with the second <i>yā'</i>
89	لَقَدْ جِئْتُمْ	لَقَجَّجْتُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>
90	يَنْقَطِرُنَ	يَنْقَطِرُنَ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>sukūn nūn</i> and reads the <i>ṭā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> and without gemination

Ṭāhā¹¹⁰

¹¹⁰ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
10	رءا	رءا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā'</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
10	لعلّي ءاتيكم	لعلّي ءاتيكم	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i> when continuing
18	أتوكؤ	أتوكا أتوكؤ أتوكو	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing it with an <i>alif</i> Partially articulating it and stopping with a <i>rawm</i> Replacing it with a <i>sukūn wāw</i> , stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (d) <i>rawm</i> , or (e) <i>ishmām</i>
18	ولي فيها	ولي فيها	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>sukūn</i> when continuing
31	أشددؤ	أشددؤ	Ibn 'Āmir places a <i>fathah</i> strong <i>hamzah</i> (<i>hamzah al-qaṭ'</i>) as the first letter
32	وأشركه	وأشركه	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
40	إذ تمشي	إتمشي	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā'</i>
40, 103, 104	فلبتت للبتتم	فلبتت فلبتتم	Ibn 'Āmir merge the <i>thā'</i> and <i>tā'</i>
47	قد جنناك	قجنناك	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>
53	مهذا	مهاداً	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah mīm</i> and <i>fathah yā'</i> and adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>hā'</i>
61	فئسجتكم	فئسجتكم	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā'</i> and <i>hā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
63	قالوا إن	قالوا إن	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>nūn</i>

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

66	يُخَيَّلُ	تُخَيَّلُ	Ibn Dhakwān replaces the first <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>tā</i> '
69	تَأَقَّفُ	تَأَقَّفُ تَأَقَّفُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah lām</i> and geminates the <i>qāf</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>fā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i>
71	ءامنتم	أامنتم	Ibn 'Āmir adds an interrogative <i>hamzah</i> and partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
72	جاءنا	جاءنا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
87	بِمَلِكِنَا	بِمَلِكِنَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah mīm</i>
94	يَبْنُوهُمْ	يَبْنُوهُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
99	قد سبق	قسبق	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>sīn</i>
119	تظموا	تظما تظمؤ تظمو	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (d) <i>rawm</i> , or (e) <i>ishmām</i>
133	تَأْتِيهِمْ	يَأْتِيهِمْ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the feminine <i>tā</i> ' with a <i>yā</i> '

Al-Anbiyā'¹¹¹

Verse	Ḥaḍṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
4	قال ربي	قُلْ ربي	Ibn 'Āmir changed the first word into its imperative form
7, 25	نُوحِي	يُوحِي	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>yā</i> ' and <i>yā</i> ' with an <i>alif</i> , and reads the <i>ḥā</i> ' with a <i>fathah</i>

¹¹¹ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

11	كانت ظالمة	كانظالمة	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>tā'</i> and <i>zā'</i>
24	مَنْ مَعِيَ	مَنْ مَعِي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
34	مِنْ	مُنْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
36	راءك	راءك	Ibn Dhakwān, in a <i>wajh</i> , reads the <i>rā'</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
36	هزوا	هزوا	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>hamzah</i> to the <i>wāw</i>
40	بل تأتيهم	بِتَأْتِيهِمْ	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> and <i>tā'</i>
41	ولقد استهزئ	ولقد استهزئ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>dāl</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
45	ولا يَسْمَعُ الصَّمَّ	ولا تُسْمِعُ الصَّمَّ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>ḍammah tā'</i> and reads the <i>mīm</i> of the second word with a <i>kasrah</i> and of the last word with a <i>fathah</i>
62	أَأَنْتَ	أَأَنْتَ أَأَنْتَ	Hishām adds an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and either (a) fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
67	أَفِ	أَفْ	Ibn 'Āmir removes the nunation and reads it in the accusative case
73	أئمة	ءائمة	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
88	نُنْجِي	نُجِّي	Ibn 'Āmir erases the second <i>nūn</i> and geminates the <i>jīm</i>
89	وزكريا	وزكرياء	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>fathah hamzah</i> after <i>alif</i> When stopping, Hishām (a) replaces the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
96	فَتَحَّثَ	فَتَحَّثَ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the first <i>tā'</i>
104	لِلْكَتُبِ	لِلْكَتَابِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah kāf</i> and <i>fathah tā'</i> and inserts an <i>alif</i> after <i>tā'</i> , making the word into a singular noun

112	قال ربِّ	قل ربِّي	Ibn 'Āmir changed the first word into its imperative form
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Al-Ḥajj¹¹²

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
15	ثُمَّ لِيَقْطَعْ	ثُمَّ لِيَقْطَعْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah lām</i>
18	يَشَاءُ	يشا يشاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , stopping with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
23	وَلَوْلَوْأ	ولولؤ ولولو	Ibn 'Āmir reads it in the genitive case Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Partially articulating the second <i>hamzah</i> , stopping with a <i>rawm</i> Replacing the second <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (c) <i>rawm</i>
25	سَوَاءً	سواءً	Ibn 'Āmir reads it in the nominative case
26	بَيْتِي لِلطَّائِفِينَ	بَيْتِي لِلطَّائِفِينَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>sukūn</i>
29	ثُمَّ لِيَقْضُوا	ثم ليقضوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
29	وَلْيُزْفُوا وَلْيَطَّوَّفُوا	وليزفوا وليطوفوا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
39	أَذِنَ	أذِنَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>fathah</i>

¹¹² Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

40	لَهُدِّمَتْ صَوَامِعُ	لَهُدْمِصَّوَامِعُ	Ibn Dhakwān merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>ṣād</i>
44, 48	أَخَذْتَهُمْ أَخَذْتُهَا	أَخْتَهُمْ أَخْتُهَا	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā</i> ’
58	قَتَلُوا	قَتَّلُوا	Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>tā</i> ’
62	وَأَنْ مَا يَدْعُونَ	وَأَنْ مَا تَدْعُونَ	Ibn ‘Āmir substitutes the third-person <i>yā</i> ’ with an addressee <i>tā</i> ’
76	تُرْجِعُ الْأُمُورَ	تَرْجِعُ الْأُمُورَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah tā</i> ’ and <i>kasrah jīm</i>

Al-Mu’minūn

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
14	عِظَامًا العِظَامِ	عِظَمًا العِظَمِ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah ‘ain</i> and <i>sukūn ṣā</i> ’ and removes the <i>alif</i>
21	نُنَسِّفِكُمْ	نُنَسْفِكُمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah nūn</i>
24	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
27, 44, 99	جَاءَ	جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
27	كَلَّ زَوْجِينَ	كَلَّ زَوْجِينَ	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the nunation
32	أَنْ اَعْبَدُوا	أَنْ اَعْبَدُوا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
35	مِمَّ	مِمَّ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah mīm</i>
52	وَأِنْ هَذِهِ	وَأَنْ هَذِهِ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah hamzah</i> , degeminates the <i>nūn</i> , and reads it with a <i>sukūn</i>
67, 80	جَاءَهُمْ	جَاءَهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
72	فَخَرَّجُ	فَخَرَّجُ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>rā</i> ’ with a <i>sukūn</i> and erases the <i>alif</i>
82	إِذَا	إِذَا	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the first <i>hamzah</i>

82	مِئْتَا	مُئْتَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
82	أَيْنَا	أَيْنَا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
85	تَذَكَّرُونَ	تَذَكَّرُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
100	لِعَلِّيْ أَعْمَلْ	لِعَلِّيْ أَعْمَلْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah yā</i> '
110	فَاتَّخَذْتُمُوهُمْ	فَاتَّخَذْتُمُوهُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā</i> '
111, 114	لِبَيْتِهِمْ	لِبَيْتِهِمْ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>thā</i> ' and <i>tā</i> '

Al-Nūr¹¹³

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1, 27	تَذَكَّرُونَ	تَذَكَّرُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
6	أَرِيعُ	أَرِيعُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads it in the accusative case
9	وَالْخَامِسَةَ	وَالْخَامِسَةَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads it in the nominative case
11, 13	جَاءُوا	جَاءُوا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
11, 26	إِذْ سَمِعْتُمُوهُ	إِسْمِعْتُمُوهُ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with <i>sīn</i>
13	شَهْدَاءَ	شَهْدَا	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
15	إِذْ تَلْفُونَهُ	إِتْلَفُونَهُ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā</i> '
27, 29, 36, 61	بُيُوتَا بُيُوتِكُمْ بُيُوتِ	بِيُوتَا بِيُوتِكُمْ بِيُوتِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>

¹¹³ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

28	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
31	جُبُوبَهُنَّ	جُبُوبَهُنَّ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>jīm</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
31	غَيْرِ أُولِي	غَيْرِ أُولِي	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>rā’</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
31	أَيَّةَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ	أَيُّهُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>hā’</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing and with a <i>sukūn</i> when stopping
33	إِكْرَاهِينَ	إِكْرَاهِينَ	Ibn Dhakwān, in a <i>wajh</i> , reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
36	يُسْتَحُّ	يُسْتَحُّ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>bā’</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
39	جَاءَهُ	جَاءَهُ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
45	يَشَاءُ	يَشَاءُ يَشَاءُ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , stopping with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
52	وَيَنْقَهُ	وَيَنْقَهُ وَيَنْقَهُ	Ibn ‘Āmir and Hishām (in a <i>wajh</i>) reads the <i>qāf</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> and elongates the <i>hā’</i> (<i>madd al-ṣilah</i>) In his second <i>wajh</i> , Hishām reads the <i>hā’</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> but without elongation
57	لَا تَحْسِبَنَّ	لَا يَحْسِبَنَّ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the second-person <i>tā’</i> with a third-person <i>yā’</i>
58	الْعِشَاءُ	الْعِشَاءُ الْعِشَاءُ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , stopping with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>

Al-Furqān¹¹⁴

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
4	فَقَدْ جَاءُوا	فَقَجَّأُوا فَقَدْ جَاءُوا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
8, 9	مَسْحُورَانِ أَنْظِرْ	مَسْحُورَانِ أَنْظِرْ	Hishām reads the nunation with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing
10	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
10	وَيَجْعَلُ لَكَ	وَيَجْعَلُ لَكَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads يجعل in the indicative mood
17	يَحْشُرْهُمْ	نَحْشُرْهُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>nūn</i>
17	فَيَقُولُ	فَنَقُولُ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>nūn</i>
17	أَنْتُمْ	أَأَنْتُمْ أَأَنْتُمْ	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and either (a) fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
19	تَسْتَطِيعُونَ	بِيسْتَطِيعُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the second-person <i>tā</i> ' with a third-person <i>yā</i> '
26	تَسْفُقُ	تَسْفُقُ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>shin</i>
27	اتَّخَذْتُ	اتَّخَذْتُ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā</i> '
29	إِذْ جَاءَنِي	إِجَّأَنِي إِذْ جَاءَنِي	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
38	وَتُمُودًا	وَتُمُودًا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>dāl</i> with a nunation
41	هَزُوا	هَزُوا	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>hamzah</i> to the <i>wāw</i>
45, 57	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
48	بُشْرًا	نُشْرًا	Ibn 'Āmir substitutes the <i>bā</i> ' with <i>nūn</i>

¹¹⁴ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

50	ولقد صرفناه	ولقصّرناه	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>ṣād</i>
60	قيل	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
60	وزادهم	وزادهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
67	يَقْتُرُوا	يُقْتِرُوا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah yā’</i> and <i>kasrah tā’</i>
69	يضاعف	بِضَعْفٍ	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the <i>alif</i> , geminates the ‘ <i>ain</i> , and reads the <i>fā’</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
69	ويخذل	ويخذل	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the verb in the indicative mood
69	فيه مهانا	فيه مهانا	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the <i>madd al-ṣilah</i> (<i>yā’</i>)

Al-Shu‘arā’

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
18	ولبثت	ولبثت	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>thā’</i> and <i>tā’</i>
29	اتخذت	اتخذت	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā’</i>
36	أرجه	أرجه أرجه أرجه	Ibn ‘Āmir adds a <i>sukūn hamzah</i> after <i>jīm</i> Hishām elongates the <i>hā’</i> (<i>madd al-ṣilah</i>), reading it with a <i>ḍammah</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>hā’</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> without elongation
39, 92	قيل	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
41	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
41	أئن لنا	أئن لنا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
45	تلقف	تلقف	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah lām</i> and geminates the <i>qāf</i>

49	ءامنتم	أأمنتم	Ibn 'Āmir adds an interrogative <i>hamzah</i> and partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
56	حاذرون	حذرون	Hishām removes the <i>alif</i>
57, 134, 147	وعيون	وعيون	Ibn Dhakwān reads the 'ain with a <i>kasrah</i>
61, 118	معي	معي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>sukūn</i>
72	إذ تدعون	إتدعون	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā</i> '
141	كدبت ثمود	كدبثمود	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>tā</i> ' and <i>thā</i> '
149	بيوتا	بيوتا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
176	النبيكة	لبيكة	Ibn 'Āmir removes the elidable and strong <i>hamzah</i> and reads with a <i>fathah lām</i> and <i>tā</i> '
182	بالقسطاس	بالقسطاس	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>qāf</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
187	كسفا	كسفا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>sīn</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
193	نزل	نزل	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>zāy</i>
193	الروح الأمين	الروح الأمين	Ibn 'Āmir reads both in the accusative case
197	يكن لهم آية	تكن لهم آية	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with a feminine <i>tā</i> ' and reads آية in the nominative case
206	جاءهم	جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
217	وتوكل	فتوكل	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>fā</i> '

Al-Naml¹¹⁵

Verse	Ḥaṣṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
7	بشهاب	بشهاب	Ibn 'Āmir removes the nunation

¹¹⁵ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

8, 13	جَاءَهَا جَاءَتْهُمْ	جَاءَهَا جَاءَتْهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
10, 40	رءَاهَا رءَاه	رءَاهَا رءَاه	Ibn Dhakwān, in one of his <i>wujūh</i> , reads the <i>rā'</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
16	شِيءٍ	شِي شِي	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> described earlier
20	مَالِي لَا	مَالِي لَا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>sukūn</i> when continuing
22	فمكث	فمكث	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>kāfi</i> with a <i>dād</i>
25	الْخَبَاءِ	الخب	Hishām stops by removing the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>bā'</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i>
25	تُخْفُونَ تُعْلِنُونَ	يُخْفُونَ يُعْلِنُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>tā'</i> in both with a <i>yā'</i>
28	فَأَلْقَاهُ إِلَيْهِمْ	فَأَلْقَاهُ إِلَيْهِمْ فَأَلْقَاهُ إِلَيْهِمْ	Ibn 'Āmir and Hishām (in a <i>wajh</i>) reads the <i>hā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> and elongates it (<i>madd al-ṣilah</i>) In the second <i>wajh</i> , Hishām reads the <i>hā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> without elongation
36	جَاءَ	جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
36	ءَاتَانِي اللَّهُ	ءَاتَانِ اللَّهُ	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>yā'</i> when continuing and stopping
38	الملاؤأ	الملا الملاؤ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Two standard <i>wujūh</i> are to replace the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> and partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , stopping with a <i>rawm</i> Three orthographic <i>wujūh</i> are to replace the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , <i>rawm</i> , or <i>ishmām</i>

40	أَشْكُر	أَأَشْكُر أَأَشْكُر	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and either (a) fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
42	جَاءت	جَاءت	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
42, 44	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>dammah</i>
45	أَنْ اَعْبَدُوا	أَنْ اَعْبَدُوا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing
49	مَهْلِكٌ	مُهْلِكٌ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah mīm</i> and <i>fathah lām</i>
51	أَنَا دَمْرَانَاهُمْ	إِنَّا دَمْرَانَاهُمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah hamzah</i>
52	بُيُوتُهُمْ	بُيُوتُهُمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah bā’</i>
55	أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ	In a <i>wajh</i> , Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
55	النِّسَاءُ	النِّسَاءُ النِّسَاءُ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , stopping with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
59	أَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ	أَمَّا تُشْرِكُونَ	Ibn ‘Āmir substitutes the third-person <i>yā’</i> with a second-person <i>tā’</i>
60-64	أَلِلَّةُ	أَلِلَّةُ	In a <i>wajh</i> , Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
62	تَذَكَّرُونَ	يَذَكَّرُونَ تَذَكَّرُونَ	Hishām substitutes the addressee <i>tā’</i> with a third-person <i>yā’</i> ; Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i> Ibn Dhakwān only geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
63	بُشْرًا	نُشْرًا	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>bā’</i> with a <i>nūn</i>
67	أَنْذَا	أَنْذَا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>

67	أنا	إنا	Ibn 'Āmir removes the interrogative <i>hamzah</i> and inserts an un-geminated <i>fathah nūn</i> before <i>alif</i>
82	أن الناس	إن الناس	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
84, 89, 90	جاءوا جاء	جاءوا جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
87	شاء	شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
87	أتوه	ءأتوه	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>hamzah</i> and reads the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
88	تفعلون	يفعلون	Hishām replaces the addressee <i>tā'</i> with a third-person <i>yā'</i>
89	فَرَعَ يَوْمَئِذٍ	فَرَعَ يَوْمَئِذٍ	Ibn 'Āmir removes the nunation in the first word and reads the <i>mīm</i> in the second word with a <i>fathah</i>
90	هل تُجزون	هتجزون	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> and <i>tā'</i>

Al-Qaṣaṣ¹¹⁶

Verse	Ḥaḍṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
5, 41	أئمة	أئمة	Hishām, in one of his <i>wujūh</i> , inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
20, 25	وجاء فجاءته وجاءه	وجاء فجاءته وجاءه	Ibn Dhakwān reads all with an <i>imālah</i>

¹¹⁶ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

23	يُصَدِّرَ	يَصُدِّرَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah yā</i> and <i>ḍammah dāl</i>
23, 25	الرَّعَاءِ اسْتَحْيَاءِ	الرَّعَا اسْتَحْيَا اسْتَحْيَاءِ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
26	يَا أَبَتِ	يَا أَبَتَ يَا أَبُهُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah tā</i> and stops with a <i>sukūn hā</i>
27	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
29	جَذْوَةٍ	جَذْوَةٍ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>jīm</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
31	رءاها	رءاها	In a <i>wajh</i> , Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā</i> ' and <i>hā</i> ' with an <i>imālah</i>
32	الرَّهْبِ	الرَّهْبِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>rā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i>
34	مَعِي	مَعِي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>sukūn</i>
36, 37, 48	جَاءَهُمْ جَاءَ	جَاءَهُمْ جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
48	سِحْرَانَ	سَاحِرَانَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah sīn</i> and <i>kasrah ḥā</i> ', and adds an <i>alif</i> in between
56	يَشَاءُ	يَشَا يَشَاءُ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
64	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
71	يُضِيَاءِ	يُضِيَا يُضِيَاءِ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> :

			Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
76	لَتَنوُأُ	لَتَنوُ لَتَنوُ	Hishām stops with six <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> and moving its diacritical mark to the <i>wāw</i> , stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then merging it with the first one, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (e) <i>rawm</i> , or (f) <i>ishmām</i>
82	لَحَسَفَت	لَحُسِفَت	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah khā’</i> and <i>kasrah sīn</i>
84, 85	جَاء	جَاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

Al-‘Ankābūt

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
10	جَاء	جَاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
12	شِيءٌ	شِيءٌ شِيءٌ	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā’</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā’</i> , then merging it with the first <i>yā’</i> , stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
25	أَتَّخَذْتُمْ	أَتَّخَطُّمُ	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā’</i>
25	مَوَدَّةٌ بَيْنَكُمْ	مَوَدَّةٌ بَيْنَكُمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the first word with a nunation and in the accusative case, while reading the <i>nūn</i> of the second word with a <i>fathah</i>
29	أَنْتُمْ لَتَأْتُونَ	أَنْتُمْ لَتَأْتُونَ	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>

31, 33	جَاءت	جَاءت	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
31	إبراهيم	إبراهام	Hishām reads the <i>hā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and replaces the <i>yā'</i> with an <i>alif</i>
33	سيء	سُي	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>sīn</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
34	منزلون	مَنْزَلُون	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah nūn</i> and geminates the <i>zāy</i>
38	وتموداً	وتموداً وتمودا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>dāl</i> with a nunation and stops with an <i>alif</i>
39	ولقد جاءهم	ولقد جاءهم ولقد جاءهم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads with an <i>imālah</i>
41	البيوت	البيوت	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
42	يدعون	تدعون	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>tā'</i>
53, 68	لجاءهم جاءه	لجاءهم جاءه	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
55	ويقول ذووقوا	ونقول ذووقوا	Ibn 'Āmir substitutes the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>nūn</i>
56	أرضي	أرضي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i>

Al-Rūm

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
9	وجاءتهم	وجاءتهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
13	شفعأؤ	شفعا شفعاء شفعاؤ	Hishām stops with 12 <i>wujūh</i> ; the first five are standard <i>wujūh</i> while the other seven orthographic: Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , the articulating it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>

			Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn wāw</i> , stopping with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i> As (f), but stopping with a short, (j) moderate, (k) or long <i>madd</i> and an <i>ishmām</i> As (f), but reading the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> , a short <i>madd</i> , and a <i>rawm</i>
19	المَيْتِ	المَيْتِ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>ya</i> ’ with a <i>sukūn</i> and without gemination
19	تُخْرَجُونَ	تُخْرَجُونَ	Ibn Dhakwān, in a <i>wajh</i> , reads with a <i>fathah tā</i> ’ and <i>ḍammah rā</i> ’
22	لِلْعَالَمِينَ	لِلْعَالَمِينَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah lām</i>
47	فَجَاءَهُمْ	فَجَاءَهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
48	كِسْفًا	كِسْفًا	Ibn ‘Āmir and Hishām (in a <i>wajh</i>) reads the <i>sīn</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
54	ضَعْفَ	ضَعْفَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>ḍād</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
54	يَشَاءُ	يَشَاءُ يَشَاءُ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
56	لِبِئْتُمْ	لِبِئْتُمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>thā</i> ’ and <i>tā</i> ’
57	لَا يَنْفَعُ	لَا يَنْفَعُ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>tā</i> ’
58	وَلَقَدْ ضَرَبْنَا	وَلَقَدْ ضَرَبْنَا	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> with the <i>ḍād</i>

Luqmān¹¹⁷

¹¹⁷ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
6	وَيَتَّخِذُهَا	وَيَتَّخِذُهَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>dhāl</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
6	هزوا	هزوا	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>hamzah</i> to the <i>wāw</i>
12, 14	أَنْ اشْكُرْ	أَنْ اشْكُرْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing the recitation
13, 16, 17	يَا بُنَيَّ	يَا بُنَيَّ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
20	نِعْمَةٌ	نِعْمَةٌ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>'ain</i> with a <i>sukūn</i> and replaces the <i>hā</i> with a <i>tā</i> , turning the word into a feminine and singular noun
21	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
30	يَدْعُونَ	تَدْعُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> with a <i>tā</i>

Al-Sajdah

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
7	خَلَقَهُ	خَلَقَهُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
10	أِذَا	إِذَا	Ibn 'Āmir erases the interrogative <i>hamzah</i>
10	أَنَا	أَنَا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
20	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
24	أَنْمَةٌ	أَنْمَةٌ	Hishām, in one of his <i>wujūh</i> , inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>

Al-Aḥzāb¹¹⁸

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

¹¹⁸ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
4	تُظَاهِرُونَ	تَظَاهِرُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah tā'</i> and <i>hā'</i> and geminates the <i>zā'</i>
9, 10	إِذْ جَاءَتْكُمْ إِذْ جَاءَكُمْ	إِجَاءَتْكُمْ إِجَاءَكُمْ إِذْ جَاءَتْكُمْ إِذْ جَاءَكُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
10	إِذْ زَاغَتْ	إِزَاغَتْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>zāy</i>
10	الظُّنُونَا	الظنونَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>alif</i> after <i>nūn</i> in both instances of continuing and stopping
13	مُقَام	مَقَام	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
13	بُيُوتِنْت	بِيُوتِنَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
19, 24	جَاءَ شَاءَ	جَاءَ شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> in both with an <i>imālah</i>
21	أَسُوءَ	إِسُوءَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
22	زَادَهُمْ	زَادَهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> in both with an <i>imālah</i>
22	وَلَمَّا رَأَى	وَلَمَّا رَأَى	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i> when stopping
26	الرُّعْبَ	الرُّعْبَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>'ain</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
30	يُضَاعَفُ لَهَا العذابُ	تُضَاعَفُ لَهَا العذابُ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>nūn</i> , removes the <i>alif</i> , geminates the <i>'ain</i> and reads it with a <i>kasrah</i> , and reads العذاب in the accusative case
33	وَقَرْنَ	وَقِرْنَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>qāf</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

33, 34	بُيوتِكُن	بِوِتِكُن	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
36	أَنْ يَكُونَ	أَنْ تَكُونَ	Ibn Dhakwān substitutes the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>tā</i> '
36	فَقَدَ ضَلَّ	فَقَضَّلَ	Ibn 'Āmir merge the <i>dāl</i> and <i>dād</i>
37	وَإِذْ تَقُولُ	وَإِتَّقُولُ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> with the <i>tā</i> '
40	خَاتَمَ	خَاتِمَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>tā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
51	تُرْجِي	تُرْجِي تُرْجِي	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah hamzah</i> Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ', stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a <i>rawm</i>
53	بُيُوتِ	بِوِيتِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
53	إِنَاءَهُ	إِنَاءَهُ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
66, 67	الرَّسُولَ السَّبِيلَ	الرَّسُولَا السَّبِيلَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>alif</i> at the end of the words when continuing and stopping
67	سَادَتَنَا	سَادَاتِنَا	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>dāl</i> and reads the <i>tā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
68	كَبِيرًا	كَثِيرًا	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>bā</i> ' with a <i>thā</i> '

Saba¹¹⁹

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
3	عَالِمٍ	عَالِمِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>

¹¹⁹ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Talibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

5	رَجَزِ أَلِيمٍ	رَجَزِ أَلِيمٍ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> in the genitive case
9	كَسَفًا	كَسَفًا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>sīn</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
9	السَّمَاءِ	السَّمَا السَّمَاءِ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , then stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
14	مُنْسَأَتُهُ	منسأته	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
15	مَسْكِينِهِمْ	مَسَاكِينِهِمْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah sīn</i> , adds an <i>alif</i> after it, and recites the <i>kāf</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> , making the word a plural noun
17	نُجَازِي إِلَّا الْكُفُورَ	يُجَازِي إِلَّا الْكُفُورَ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>yā'</i> and the <i>yā'</i> with an <i>alif</i> ; he reads with a <i>fathah zāy</i> and <i>ḍammah rā'</i> (in الكفور)
19	بَاعِدُ	بَعْدُ	Hishām removes the <i>alif</i> and geminates the <i>'ain</i>
20	وَلَقَدْ صَدَقَ	وَلَقَصَّدَقَ وَلَقَدْ صَدَقَ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>ṣād</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>ṣād</i> without gemination
22	قُلْ ادْعُوا	قُلْ ادْعُوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
23	فُرْعَ	فُرْعَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>fā'</i> and <i>zāy</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
27	شُرَكَاءَ	شُرَكَا	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
32	إِذْ جَاءَكُمْ	إِجَاءَكُمْ إِذْ جَاءَكُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
33	إِذْ تَأْمُرُونَا	إِتَأْمُرُونَا	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā'</i>
40	يَحْشُرُهُمْ يَقُولُ	نَحْشُرُهُمْ نَقُولُ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with <i>nūn</i> in both words

43, 49	جَاءَهُمْ جَاءَ	جَاءَهُمْ جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
54	وَحِيلَ	حُيِّلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>hā'</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>

Fāṭir

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	يَشَاءُ	يَشَا يَشَاءُ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
4	تُرْجِعُ	تَرْجِعُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and <i>jīm</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
8	فِرْعَاهُ	فِرْعَاهُ	Ibn Dhakwān, in one of <i>wujūh</i> , reads the <i>hamzah</i> and <i>rā'</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
9	مَيِّتٌ	مَيِّتٌ	Ibn 'Āmir degeminates the <i>yā'</i>
25	جَاءَتْهُمْ	جَاءَتْهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
26	أَخَذْتُ	أَخَذْتُ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā'</i>
28	الْعُلَمَاءُ	الْعُلَمَا الْعُلَمَاءُ الْعُلَمَوُ	Hishām stops with 12 <i>wujūh</i> ; the first five are standard <i>wujūh</i> while the other seven orthographic: Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , the articulating it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>

			<p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn wāw</i>, stopping with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i></p> <p>As (f), but stopping with a short, (j) moderate, (k) or long <i>madd</i> and an <i>ishmām</i></p> <p>As (f), but reading the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>, a short <i>madd</i>, and a <i>rawm</i></p>
33	ولؤلؤاً	ولؤلؤاً ولؤلؤ	<p>Ibn ‘Āmir reads the final <i>hamzah</i> in the genitive case</p> <p>Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i>:</p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn wāw</i></p> <p>Reading its diacritical mark with a <i>rawm</i></p> <p>Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i>, so that the sound lies between it and a <i>yā’</i>, and stopping with a <i>rawm</i></p>
37, 42	جاءكم جاءهم	جاءكم جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
40	بَيَّنَّتْ	بَيَّنَّتْ	Ibn ‘Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>nūn</i> , making the noun plural
42	زادهم	زادهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
43	ومَكَرَ السَّيِّءُ	ومَكَرَ السَّيِّئِ ومَكَرَ السَّيِّئِ	<p>Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i>:</p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn yā’</i></p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>kasrah ya’</i>, reading it with a <i>rawm</i></p> <p>Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a <i>rawm</i></p>
45	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1, 2	يس والقران	يس وَالقران	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>nūn</i> in the <i>sīn</i> of يس with the following <i>wāw</i>
9	سَدَا	سُدَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>sīn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
10, 23	أَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَتَّخَذُ	أَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَأَتَّخَذُ أَأَتَّخَذُ	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and either (a) fully or (b) partially articulate the second <i>hamzah</i>
13	إِذْ جَاءَهَا	إِجَاءَهَا إِذْ جَاءَهَا	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
19	أُنْئِنُّ	أُنْئِنُّ	Hishām, in a <i>wajh</i> , inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
20	وَجَاءَ	وَجَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
26	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
34	الْعُيُونِ	الْعُيُونِ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the 'ain with a <i>kasrah</i>
41	ذَرِيَّتَهُمْ	ذَرِيَّتَهُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>yā'</i> and reads the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
45, 47	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
49	يَخْصِمُونَ	يَخْصِمُونَ	Hishām reads the <i>khā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
52	مَرْقَدِنَا هَذَا	مَرْقَدِنَا هَذَا	Ibn 'Āmir does not briefly stop (<i>saktah</i>) between the two words

¹²⁰ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

61	وَأَنْ اَعْبُدُونِي	وَأَنْ اَعْبُدُونِي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing
62	جِبَلًا	جُبَلًا	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah jīm</i> and <i>sukūn bā'</i> and degeminates the <i>lām</i>
68	نَنْكَسَهُ	تَنْكَسُهُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the first <i>nūn</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and the second with a <i>sukūn</i> ; he degeminates the <i>kāf</i> and reads it with a <i>ḍammah</i>
68	أَفَلَا يَعْقِلُونَ	أَفَلَا تَعْقِلُونَ	Ibn Dhakwān substitutes the third-person <i>yā'</i> with an addressee <i>tā'</i>
70	لِيُنذِرَ	لِيُنذِرَ	Ibn 'Āmir substitutes the third-person <i>yā'</i> with an addressee <i>tā'</i>
73	مَشَارِبُ	مَشَارِبُ	Hishām reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
82	كُنْ فَيَكُونُ	كُنْ فَيَكُونُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> of <i>فَيَكُونُ</i> with a <i>fathah</i>

Al-Ṣāffāt

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
6	بَزِينَةِ الْكَوَاكِبِ	بَزِينَةِ الْكَوَاكِبِ	Ibn 'Āmir removes the nunation
8	يَسْمَعُونَ	يَسْمَعُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir degeminates the <i>sīn</i> and <i>mīm</i>
16	إِذَا	إِذَا	Ibn 'Āmir erases the interrogative <i>hamzah</i>
16	مَتْنَا	مَتْنَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
16	أَنَا	أَنَا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
17	أَوْ ءَابَاؤُنَا	أَوْ ءَابَاؤُنَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
35	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
36	أَنَا	أَنَا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
37	جَاءَ	جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

40, 74, 139, 160, 169	المُخْلِصِينَ	المُخْلِصِينَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
52	أَنْتَكَ	أَنْتَكَ	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
53	أِذَا	إِذَا	Ibn 'Āmir erases the interrogative <i>hamzah</i>
53	مُتْنَا	مُتْنَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
53	أَنَا	أَنَا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
55	فِرَاءَه	فِرَاءَه	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
71	وَلَقَدْ ضَلَّ	وَلَقَضَّلَ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>dād</i>
84	إِذْ جَاءَ	إِجَاءَ إِذْ جَاءَ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
86	أَنْفَكَ	أَنْفَكَ	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
102	يَا بَنِيَّ	يَا بَنِيَّ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
102	يَا أَبْتَ	يَا أَبْتَ يَا أَبَهُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>tā</i> ' with a <i>fathah</i> when continuing and with a <i>sukūn hā</i> ' when stopping
102	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
105	قَدْ صَدَّقْتَ	قَصَّدَقْتَ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>ṣād</i>
106	الْبِلَاؤُ	الْبِلَا الْبِلَاؤُ	Hishām stops with 12 <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , the articulating it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn wāw</i> , stopping with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i>

			As (f), but stopping with a short, (j) moderate, (k) or long <i>madd</i> and an <i>ishmām</i> As (f), but reading the <i>wāw</i> with a short <i>madd</i> and a <i>rawm</i>
123	وإن إلياسَ	وإن اليَاسَ ألياسَ	In one of his <i>wujūh</i> , Ibn Dhakwān replaces the strong <i>hamzah</i> with an elidable one; when starting at الياس, the <i>hamzah</i> is read with a <i>fathah</i>
126	الله ربكم وربُّ	الله ربُّكم وربُّ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the three words in the nominative case
130	إل ياسين	أَلِ ياسين	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>fathah</i> , adds an <i>alif</i> after it, and recites the <i>lām</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
155	تذَّكَّرون	تذَّكَّرون	Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
171	ولقد سبقَتْ	ولقد سبقَتْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>sīn</i>

Ṣād¹²¹

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
4	جاءهم	جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
8	أَنْزَلَ	أَنْزَلَ أَنْزَلَ أَنْزَلَ	Hishām reads with three <i>wujūh</i> : Fully articulating the two <i>hamzah</i> , like Ḥafṣ Inserting an <i>alif</i> between both, then fully or (c) partially articulating the second <i>hamzah</i>
13	الْأَنْبِيَاءِ	الْأَنْبِيَاءِ	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the elidable and strong <i>hamzah</i> and reads with a <i>fathah lām</i> and <i>tā’</i>
21	إِذْ تَسُوْر	إِذْ تَسُوْر	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā’</i>

¹²¹ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā’āt al-‘Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri’in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibīn*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah.

21	المحراب	المحراب	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in a <i>wajh</i>
22	إذ دخلوا	إدْخَلُوا	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>dāl</i>
23, 69	ولِي نَعَجَةٌ لِي من عَم	ولِي نَعَجَةٌ لِي من عَم	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>sukūn</i>
24	لقد ظلمك	لَقَطَّلَمَكَ لقد ظلمك	Ibn Dhakwān merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>zā</i> ’ Hishām does not merge them
41, 42	وعذابن ارْكُضْ	وعذابن ارْكُضْ	Hishām reads the nunation with a <i>ḍammah</i>
46	بخالصة	بخالصة	Hishām removes the nunation
57	وعَسَّاق	وعَسَّاق	Ibn ‘Āmir degeminates the <i>sīn</i>
83	المُخْلِصِينَ	المُخْلِصِينَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
84	فالحقُّ	فالحقُّ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>qāf</i> with a <i>fathah</i>

Al-Zumar

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
7	يَرْضَهُ لَكُمْ	يَرْضَهُ لَكُمْ يَرْضَهُ لَكُمْ يَرْضَهُ لَكُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān elongates the <i>hā</i> ’ (<i>madd al-ṣilah</i>) Hishām reads the <i>hā</i> ’ (a) with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) without elongation (like Ḥafṣ)
23	من يشاء	من يشاء يشاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>

24	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
27	ولقد ضربنا	ولقضربنا	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>dād</i>
21	إذ جاءه	إجآه إذ جاءه	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
33	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
43	شفعاء	شعفا	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
59	قد جاءتك	قجآتک قد جاءتك	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
62	شيء	شي شيء	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā’</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā’</i> , then merging it with the first <i>yā’</i> , stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
64	نأمرؤني	نأمرؤني	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the geminated <i>nūn</i> with two <i>nūn</i> , the first with a <i>fathah</i> and the second <i>kasrah</i>
68	شاء	شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
69	وجأى	وجأى	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>jīm</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
71, 73	سبِق	سبِق	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>sīn</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
71, 73	فُتِحَتْ وَفُتِحَتْ	فُتِحَتْ وَفُتِحَتْ	Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>tā’</i>

72, 75	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
71, 73	جَاءُواهَا	جَاءُواهَا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
74	نَشَاءُ	نَشَاءُ نَشَاءُ	Hishām stops with the abovementioned five <i>wujūh</i>

Ghāfir

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
1	حَم	حَم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>hā</i> ’ with an <i>imālah</i>
5	فَأَخَذْتُهُمْ	فَأَخَذْتُهُمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā</i> ’
6	كَلِمَتٌ	كَلِمَاتٌ	Ibn ‘Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after the <i>mīm</i>
10	إِذْ تَدْعُونَ	إِنْدَعُونَ	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā</i> ’
16	شِيءٌ	شِيءٌ شِيءٌ	Hishām stops with six <i>wujūh</i> : Removing the <i>hamzah</i> and moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā</i> ’, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (b) <i>rawm</i> , or (c) <i>ishmām</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ’, then merging it with the first one, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> , (e) <i>rawm</i> , or (f) <i>ishmām</i>
20	وَالَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ	وَالَّذِينَ تَدْعُونَ	Hishām substitutes the third-person <i>yā</i> ’ with an addressee <i>tā</i> ’
21	أَشَدَّ مِنْهُمْ	أَشَدَّ مِنْكُمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>hā</i> ’ with a <i>kāf</i>
25	جَاءَهُمْ	جَاءَهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
26	أَوْ أَنْ	وَأَنْ	Ibn ‘Āmir erases the <i>hamzah</i> and reads the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
26	يُظْهِرُ فِي الْأَرْضِ الْفَسَادَ	يُظْهِرُ فِي الْأَرْضِ الْفَسَادُ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ’ and <i>hā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i> and reads الفساد in the accusative case
28, 34	وَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ	وَقَبَّأَكُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>

	ولقد جاءكم	ولقجآءكم وقد جاءكم ولقد جاءكم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
29, 34	إن جاءنا مما جاءكم	إن جاءنا مما جاءكم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
35	قَلْبِ مُتَكَبِّرٍ	قَلْبِ مُتَكَبِّرٍ	Ibn Dhakwān reads قَلْبِ with a nunation
36	لعلِّي أبلغ	لعلِّي أبلغ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i>
37	فأطَّلَع	فأطَّلَع	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the verb in the indicative mood
37	وصدَّ	وصدَّ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>ṣād</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
41	مالي أدعوكم	مالي أدعوكم	Hishām reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i> when continuing the recitation
46	أدخلوا	ادخلوا	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the strong <i>hamzah</i> with an elidable one and reads the <i>khā</i> ’ with a <i>ḍammah</i>
52	لا يَنْفَع	لا تَنْفَع	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>tā</i> ’
58	تَنْذَرُونَ	يَنْذَرُونَ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the second-person <i>tā</i> ’ with a third-person <i>yā</i> ’
66, 78, 83	جاءني جاء جاءتهم	جاءني جاء جاءتهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
67	شيوخاً	شيوخاً	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>shin</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
68	فيكون	فيكون	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
73	قيل	قيل	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>

Fuṣṣilat¹²²

¹²² Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	حم	حم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>ḥā</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
9	أنكم	أإنكم أإنكم	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> , then either (a) fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
14	إذ جاءتهم	إجآءتهم إذ جاءتهم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
14	شاء	شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
20	جاءوها	جاءوها	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
29	أرنا	أرنا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>rā</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
39	كل شيء	كل شي كل شئ	Hishām stops with the abovementioned four <i>wujūh</i>
41	جاءهم	جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
43	قيل	قيل	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
44	أعجمي	أأعجمي أعجمي	Ibn Dhakwān partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i> , similar to Ḥafṣ Hishām erases the interrogative <i>hamzah</i>
44	شفاء	شفا شفاء	Hishām stops with the aforementioned five <i>wujūh</i>
51	ونأ	ونأ	Ibn Dhakwān brings the <i>alif</i> to the front and <i>hamzah</i> to the back

Al-Shūrā

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	حم	حم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>ḥā'</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
8, 14	شَاء جَاءهم	شَاء جَاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
8	يشَاء	يشا يشاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
13	إبراهيم	إبراهام	Hishām replaces the <i>yā'</i> with an <i>alif</i>
14	جَاءهم	جَاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
20	نؤتهِي منها	نؤتهِي منها نؤتهِ منها	Hishām either (a) elongates (<i>madd al-ṣilah</i>) or (b) does not elongate the <i>kasrah ḥā'</i>
21, 40	شركاؤأ و جزاؤأ	شركا شركو جزا جزوا	Hishām stops with 12 <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , the articulating it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn wāw</i> , stopping with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i> As (f), but stopping with a short, (j) moderate, (k) or long <i>madd</i> and an <i>ishmām</i> As (f), but reading the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> , a short <i>madd</i> , and a <i>rawm</i>
25	تفعلون	يفعلون	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the second-person <i>tā'</i> with the third-person <i>yā'</i>
30	فيما كسبئث	بما كسبئث	Ibn 'Āmir erases the <i>fā'</i>

35	وَيَعْلَمُ	ويعلمُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
51	من ورائي	من وراي من وراي	Hishām stops with nine <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , reading it with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn yā'</i> , then reading it with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , reading it with a short <i>madd</i> and a <i>raww</i>

Al-Zukhruf

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	حم	حم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>ḥā'</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
10	مَهْدَا	مِهَادَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> and adds an <i>alif</i> after the <i>hā'</i>
11	تُخْرِجُونَ	تُخْرِجُونَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads with a <i>fathah tā'</i> and <i>ḍammah rā'</i>
18	يُنشِئُوا	يُنشِئُوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah yā'</i> and <i>sukūn nūn</i> and degeminates the <i>sīn</i>
19	عِبَادَ الرَّحْمَنِ	عِبَادَ الرَّحْمَنِ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>bā'</i> with a <i>sukūn nūn</i> , removes the <i>alif</i> , and reads the <i>dāl</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
20, 29, 30, 47	شَاءَ جَاءَ هُمْ	شَاءَ جَاءَ هُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
33, 34	لِئِبْيَوتِهِمْ وَلِئِبْيَوتِهِمْ	لِئِبْيَوتِهِمْ وَلِئِبْيَوتِهِمْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
35	لَمَّا مَتَاعُ	لَمَّا مَتَاعُ	Ibn 'Āmir and Hishām (in a <i>wajh</i>) degeminates the <i>mīm</i>

38	جَاءَنَا	جَاءَنَا جَاءَنَا	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after the <i>hamzah</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
49	يَا أَيُّهُ السَّاجِرُ	يَا أَيُّهُ السَّاجِرُ يَا أَيُّهُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing and with a <i>sukūn</i> when stopping
53	أَسْوَرَةٌ	أَسْوَرَةٌ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah sīn</i> and adds an <i>alif</i> after it
53	جَاءَ	جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
57	يَصِدُّونَ	يَصِدُّونَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>ṣād</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
58	ءَالِهَتُنَا	أَالِهَتُنَا	Ibn 'Āmir partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
63	جَاءَ	جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
63	قَدْ جِئْتَكُمْ	قَجِئْتَكُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>
68	يَا عِبَادِ	يَا عِبَادِي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ' when continuing and stopping the recitation
72	أُورِثْتُمُوهَا	أُورِثْتُمُوهَا	Hishām merges the <i>thā</i> ' and <i>tā</i> '
78	لَقَدْ جِئْنَاكُمْ	لَقَجِئْنَاكُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>
88	وَقِيلِي	وَقِيلِي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>lām</i> with a <i>fathah</i> and <i>hā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i>
89	يَعْلَمُونَ	تَعْلَمُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with an addressee <i>tā</i> '

Al-Dukhān¹²³

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	ح	ح	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>ḥā</i> ' with an <i>imālah</i>

¹²³ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭalibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

7	رَبِّ السَّمَاوَاتِ	رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i>
13	وَقَدْ جَاءَهُمْ	وَقَدْ جَاءَهُمْ وَقَدْ جَاءَهُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
17	وَجَاءَهُمْ	وَجَاءَهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
25, 52	وَعُيُونِ	وَعُيُونِ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the ' <i>ain</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
45	يَعْلِي	تَعْلِي	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>tā</i> '
47	فَاعْتَلَوْه	فَاعْتَلَوْه	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>tā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i>
51	فِي مَقَامِ أَمِينِ	فِي مَقَامِ أَمِينِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>

Al-Jāthiyah

Verse	Ḥaḍḥ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	حَم	حَم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>ḥā</i> ' with an <i>imālah</i>
6	يُؤْمِنُونَ	تُؤْمِنُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a second-person <i>tā</i> '
9	هَزَوْا	هَزَوْا	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>hamzah</i> to the <i>wāw</i>
11	مِنْ رَجُلٍ أَلِيمٍ	مِنْ رَجُلٍ أَلِيمٍ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> in the genitive case
14	لِيَجْزِيَ	لِنَجْزِيَ	Ibn 'Āmir substitutes the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>nūn</i>
17	وَجَاءَهُمْ	وَجَاءَهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
21	سَوَاءٌ	سَوَاءٌ	Ibn 'Āmir reads it in the nominative case
23	تَذَكَّرُونَ	تَذَكَّرُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
32, 34	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
35	اتَّخَذْتُمْ	اتَّخَذْتُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>tā</i> '
35	هَزَوْا	هَزَوْا	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>hamzah</i> to the <i>wāw</i>

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	حم	حم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>ḥā'</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
7	وجاءهم	وجاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
12	لِيُنذِرَ	لَتُنذِرَ	Ibn 'Āmir substitutes the <i>yā'</i> with an addressee <i>tā'</i>
15	إِحْسَانًا	حُسْنًا	Ibn 'Āmir erases the <i>hamzah</i> , reads the <i>ḥa'</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> and <i>sīn</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> , and removes the <i>alif</i> after the <i>sīn</i>
15	كُرْهَا	كَرْهَا	Hishām reads the <i>kāf</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
16	نَنْقِلُ أَحْسَنَ وَنَتَجَاوَزُ	يُنْقِلُ أَحْسَنُ يَتَجَاوَزُ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah yā'</i> in the first and last words, and reads أحسن in the nominative case
17	أُفِّ	أَفِّ	Ibn 'Āmir degeminates the <i>fā'</i> and reads the word in the accusative case
17	أَنْعِدَانِي	أَنْعِدَانِي	Hishām merges the first <i>nūn</i> with the second and reads the <i>alif</i> with a full <i>madd (ishbā')</i>
19	وَلِيُؤْفِقِيهِمْ	وَلتُؤْفِقِيهِمْ	Ibn Dhakwān replaces the first <i>yā'</i> with a <i>nūn</i>
20	أَذْهَبْتُمْ	أَذْهَبْتُمْ أَذْهَبْتُمْ أَذْهَبْتُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir adds an interrogative <i>hamzah</i> Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and either (a) fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
25	لَا يُرَى مَسَاكِنُهُمْ	لَا تُرَى مَسَاكِنُهُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>fathah tā'</i> and reads the second word in the accusative case

¹²⁴ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

26	من شيء	من شيء من شيء	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā</i> ’, then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i> ’, then merging it with the first <i>yā</i> ’, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
29	وإذ صرفنا	وإصْرَفْنَا	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>ṣād</i>
32	أولياء	أوليا أولياء	Hishām stops with the aforementioned five <i>wujūh</i>

Muḥammad

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
4	قَاتِلُوا	قَاتِلُوا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>qāf</i> and <i>tā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i> and inserts an <i>alif</i> between both
17	زادهم	زادهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
18	فقد جاء	فَقَجَاءَ فقد جاء	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
18	جاءتهم	جاءتهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
26	أسرارهم	أسرارهم	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>fathah yā</i> ’

Al-Faṭḥ

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
6	السَّوَاءِ	السو السو	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i>

			Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then merging it with the first <i>wāw</i> , stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
10	عليه الله	عليه الله	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>hā</i> ’ with a <i>kasrah</i> and lightly (<i>tarqīq</i>)
10	فسيوئيه	فسنوئيه	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the first <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>nūn</i>
12	بل ظننتم	بظننتم	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> with the <i>zā</i> ’
14	يشاء	يشا يشاء	Hishām stops with the five <i>wujūh</i>
15	بل تحسدوننا	بتحسدوننا	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> and <i>tā</i> ’
17	يُدْجَلُهُ يُعَدِّبُهُ	نُدْجَلُهُ نُعَدِّبُهُ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ in both with a <i>nūn</i>
26	إذ جعل	إجعل	Hishām merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>
27	لقد صدق	لقصدق	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>ṣād</i>
27	شاء	شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
29	التوراة	التوراة	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
29	شَطْنُهُ	شَطْنُهُ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>tā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i>
29	فأزوه	فأزره	Ibn Dhakwān erases the <i>alif</i>

Al-Hujūrāt

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
6	جاءكم	جاءكم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

Qāf

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
2, 5	جاءهم	جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

3	مِثْنَا	مُتْنَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
3	أِذَا	أِذَا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
19, 21	وَجَاءَتْ	وَجَاءَتْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
33	وَجَاءَ	وَجَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
33, 34	مَنْبِيبٍ ادْخُلُوهَا	مَنْبِيبٍ ادْخُلُوهَا	Hishām reads the nunation with a <i>ḍammah</i>
44	تَسْقُوقٌ	تَسْقُوقٌ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>shin</i>

Al-Dhāriyyāt

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
15	وَعْيُونَ	وَعْيُونَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>'āin</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
24	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	Hishām merges the <i>yā'</i> and <i>alif</i>
25	إِذْ دَخَلُوا	إِذْ دَخَلُوا	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dhāl</i> and <i>dāl</i>
26	فَجَاءَ	فَجَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
43	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
49	تَتَكَّرُونَ	تَتَكَّرُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>

Al-Tūr¹²⁵

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
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¹²⁵ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Talibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

21	ذُرِّيَّتُهُمْ	ذُرِّيَّاتُهُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>yā'</i> , making the noun plural
21	ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ وَمَا	ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ وَمَا	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>yā'</i> and reads the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i> , making the noun plural
35	شَيْءٍ	شَيْ شَيْ	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā'</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā'</i> , then merging it with the first <i>yā'</i> , stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
37	الْمُصَيِّرُونَ	المُصَيِّرُونَ المُصَيِّرُونَ	Hishām substitutes the <i>ṣād</i> with a <i>sīn</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads with a <i>ṣād</i>

Al-Najm

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
11, 18	رَأَى	رَأَى	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā'</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
11	مَا كَذَّبَ	مَا كَذَّبَ	Hishām geminates the <i>dhāl</i>
13	رِءَاهِ	رِءَاهِ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā'</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
23	وَلَقَدْ جَاءَهُمْ	وَلَقَدْ جَاءَهُمْ وَلَقَدْ جَاءَهُمْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
37	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	Hishām merges the <i>yā'</i> and <i>alif</i>
51	وَتَمُودًا	وَتَمُودًا	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a nunation

Al-Qamar

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
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4	ولقد جاءهم	ولقّبآءهم ولقد جاءهم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
11	ففتحنا	ففتحنا	Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>tā</i> ’
12	عِونا	عِونا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the ‘ <i>ain</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
23	كذبت ثمود	كذب ثمود	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>tā</i> ’ and <i>thā</i> ’
25	أَلْقِي	أَلْقِي أَلْقِي أَلْقِي	Hishām reads with three <i>wujūh</i> : Fully articulating the <i>hamzah</i> without inserting an <i>alif</i> , similar to Ḥafṣ Inserting an <i>alif</i> and fully or (c) partially articulating the second <i>hamzah</i>
26	سيعلمون	ستعلمون	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with an addressee <i>tā</i> ’
38	ولقد صبّحهم	ولقد صبّحهم	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>ṣād</i>
41	ولقد جاء	ولقّبآء ولقد جاء	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

Al-Raḥmān¹²⁶

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
12	والْحَبُّ الرَّيْحَانُ	والْحَبُّ الرَّيْحَانُ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads both in the accusative case
12	ذو العصف	ذا العصف	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the first word in the accusative case, replacing the <i>wāw</i> with an <i>alif</i>
27, 28	والإكرام	والإكرام	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

¹²⁶ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab‘ah fī al-Qirā’āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma‘ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā’āt al-‘Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri’in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibīn*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah.

31	أَيُّهَ التَّقْلَانِ	أَيُّهَ التَّقْلَانِ يا أَيُّهَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hā</i> ' with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing and with a <i>sukūn</i> when stopping
78	ذِي الْجَلَالِ	ذُو الْجَلَالِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>dhāl</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> and replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>wāw</i>

Al-Wāqī'ah

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
19	وَلَا يُنْزِفُونَ	وَلَا يُنْزِفُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>zāy</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
26	قِيْلَا	قِيْلَا	Hishām does not read it with an <i>ishmām</i> because it is a verbal noun
47	أِذَا أَنَا	أِذَا أَنَا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
47	مِتْنَا	مِتْنَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>mīm</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
48	أَوْ ءَابَاؤُنَا	أَوْ ءَابَاؤُنَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>
55	شَرِبْ	شَرِبْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>shin</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
59, 64, 69, 72	أَنْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and either (a) fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
62	تَذَكَّرُونَ	تَذَكَّرُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dhāl</i>

Al-Hadīd

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
5	تُرْجَعُ	تُرْجَعُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah tā</i> ' and <i>kasrah mīm</i>
10	وَكَلَّا وَعَد	وَكَلُّ وَعَد	Ibn 'Āmir reads the first word in the nominative case
11, 18	فِيضَاعِفْه	فِيضَعِفْه	Ibn 'Āmir erases the <i>alif</i> and geminates the <i>yā</i> '

	يُضَاعَفُ	يُضَعَّفُ	
13	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
14	جَاءَ	جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
15	لَا يُؤْخَذُ	لَا تُؤْخَذُ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>tā</i> ’
16	وَمَا نَزَلَ	وَمَا نَزَلَ	Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>zāy</i>
24	فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْغَنِيُّ	فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ الْغَنِيُّ	Ibn ‘Āmir erases هُوَ
26	وإبراهيم	وإبراهيم	Hishām replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with an <i>alif</i>
29	من يشاء	من يشاء يشاء	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>

Al-Mujādilah

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
1	قد سمع	فسمع	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>sīn</i>
2, 3	يُظَاهِرُونَ	يُظَاهِرُونَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>fathah yā</i> ’ and <i>hā</i> ’ and geminates the <i>zā</i> ’
8	جاءوك	جاءوك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
11	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
13	أأشفقتم	أأشفقتم أأشفقتم	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and either (a) fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
18	على شيء	على شيء على شيء	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> :

			<p>Dropping the <i>hamzah</i>, moving its diacritical mark to the <i>yā</i>’, then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i></p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i>’, then merging it with the first <i>yā</i>’, stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i></p>
21	وَرُسُلِي إِنَّ	وَرُسُلِي إِنَّ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>fathah</i> when continuing

Al-Ḥashr

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
2	الرُّعْبَ	الرُّعْبَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>ain</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
2	بُيُوتِهِمْ	بُيُوتِهِمْ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ’ with a <i>kasrah</i>
6	يَشَاءَ	يَشَاءَ يَشَاءَ	<p>Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i>:</p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i>, reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i></p> <p>Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i></p>
7	كِي لَا يَكُونُ	كِي لَا تَكُونُ	Hishām, in a <i>wajh</i> , replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with a feminine <i>tā</i> ’
7	دَوْلَةَ	دَوْلَةَ	Hishām reads it in the nominative case
10	جَاءُوا	جَاءُوا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
24	الْبَارِئُ	الْبَارِي الْبَارِئُ	<p>Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i>:</p> <p>Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>yā</i>’, stopping with an <i>iskān</i>, (b) <i>rawm</i>, or (c) <i>ishmām</i></p> <p>Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a <i>rawm</i></p>

Al-Mumtaḥanah

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	أولياء	أوليا	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then reading it with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
1, 10, 12	جاءكم جاءك	جاءكم جاءك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
1	فقد ضل	ففضّل	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>ḍād</i>
2	بالسوء	بالسو بالسوّ	Hishām stops with four <i>wujūh</i> : Dropping the <i>hamzah</i> , moving its diacritical mark to the <i>wāw</i> , then stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (b) <i>rawm</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i> , then merging it with the first <i>wāw</i> , stopping with an <i>iskān</i> or (d) a <i>rawm</i>
3	يُفَصِّلُ	يُفَصِّلُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah yā'</i> and <i>fathah fā'</i> and geminates the <i>ṣād</i> , reading it with a <i>fathah</i>
4, 6	أسوة	إسوة	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
4	إبراهيم	إبراهام	Hishām replaces the <i>yā'</i> with an <i>alif</i>
4	برءوا	برءا برءو	Hishām stops with 12 <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , the articulating it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i> Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>sukūn wāw</i> , stopping with a short, (g) moderate, or (h) long <i>madd</i>

			As (f), but stopping with a short, (j) moderate, (k) or long <i>madd</i> and an <i>ishmām</i> As (f), but reading the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> , a short <i>madd</i> , and a <i>rawm</i>
4	شيء	شي شي	Hishām stops with the abovementioned four <i>wujūh</i>

Al-Ṣaff

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
6	التوراة	التوراة	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
6	جاءهم	جاءهم	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
8	مُتَمُّ نوره	مُتَمُّ نورَه	Ibn 'Āmir reads <i>متم</i> with a nunation and <i>نوره</i> in the accusative case
10	تُنَجِّيكُم	تُنَجِّيكُم	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>fathah nūn</i> and geminates the <i>jīm</i>

Al-Jum'ah

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
5	التوراة	التوراة	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
5	الحمار	الحمار	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in a <i>wajh</i>

Al-Munāfiqūn

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1, 11	جاءك جاء	جاءك جاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

5	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
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Al-Taghābun

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
9	يُكْفِرُ وَيُدْخِلُهُ	نُكْفِرُ وَنُدْخِلُهُ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ in both with a <i>nūn</i>
17	يُضَاعِفُهُ	يُضَاعِفُهُ	Ibn ‘Āmir removes the <i>alif</i> and geminates the <i>‘ain</i>

Al-Ṭalāq

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
1	بُيُوتِهِنَّ	بُيُوتِهِنَّ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ’ with a <i>kasrah</i>
1	فَقَدْ ظَلَمَ	فَقَطَّم	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>zā</i> ’
3	بَالِغِ أَمْرِهِ	بَالِغِ أَمْرِهِ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the first word with a nunation and the second in the accusative case
3	قَدْ جَعَلَ	قَجَّعَلَ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i>
8	نُكْرًا	نُكْرًا	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>kāf</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
11	يُدْخِلُهُ	نُدْخِلُهُ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ’ with a <i>nūn</i>

Al-Taḥrīm

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
4	فَقَدْ صَعَّتْ	فَقَصَّعَتْ	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>ṣād</i>
4	تُظَاهِرَا	تُظَاهِرَا	Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>zā</i> ’
10	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>

12	عمران	عمران	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
12	وَكُتِبَهِ	وَكُتِبَهِ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah kāf</i> and <i>fathah tā’</i> and adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>tā’</i> , making the noun singular

Al-Mulk

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
3	هل ترى	هتري	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> and <i>tā’</i>
5	ولقد زينا	ولقرينا	Ibn ‘Āmir and Ibn Dhakwān (in a <i>wajh</i>) merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>zāy</i>
9	قد جاءنا	قجآنا قد جاءنا	Hishām merges the <i>dāl</i> and <i>jīm</i> Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
16	أأمنتم	أأمنتم أأمنتم	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and either (a) fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
27	سَيُبْتُ	سُيُبْتُ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>sīn</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
27	قيل	قُيِلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
28	ومن معي أو رحمنا	ومن معي أو رحمنا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>yā’</i> with a <i>fathah</i> when continuing and stopping, similar to Ḥafṣ

Al-Qalam

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
3	هل ترى	هتري	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> and <i>tā’</i>
14	أن كان	أن كان أآن كان	Ibn ‘Āmir adds an interrogative <i>hamzah</i> and partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>

			Hishām adds an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
22	أَنْ ادْعُوا	أُنْ ادْعُوا	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing

Al-Ḥāqqah

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
3	أدراك	أدراك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in a <i>wajh</i>
4	كذبت ثمود	كذبتُمود	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>tā’</i> and <i>thā’</i>
8	فهل ترى	فهلترى	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> and <i>tā’</i>
9	وجاء	وجاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
41, 42	قليلًا ما تؤمنون قليلًا ما تذكرون	قليلًا ما يؤمنون قليلًا ما يذكرون	Ibn ‘Āmir and Ibn Dhakwān (in a <i>wajh</i>) replaces the addressee <i>ta’</i> in both with a third-person <i>yā’</i> Hishām geminates the <i>dhāl</i>

Al-Ma‘ārij

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
1	سأل	سال	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i>
16	نزاعة	نزاعة	Ibn ‘Āmir reads it in the nominative case
33	بشهاداتهم	بشهادتهم	Ibn ‘Āmir erases the <i>alif</i> after <i>dāl</i> , making the noun singular

Al-Nūḥ

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
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3	أَنْ اَعْبَدُوا	أَنْ اَعْبَدُوا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>nūn</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing
4	جَاءَ	جَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
6	دَعَائِي إِلَّا	دَعَائِي إِلَّا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>fathah</i> when continuing the recitation
28	بِيَّتِي	بِيَّتِي	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>sukūn</i>

Al-Jinn

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
6	فَزَادُوهُمْ	فَزَادُوهُمْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in a <i>wajh</i>
17	يَسْأَلُكُمْ	نَسْأَلُكُمْ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>nūn</i>
19	لَبِدًا	لَبِدًا	Hishām reads with a <i>ḍammah lām</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
20	قُلْ إِنَّمَا	قَالَ إِنَّمَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the first verb in its past form

Al-Muzzammil

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
3	أَوْ انْقُضْ	أَوْ انْقُضْ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i> when continuing
6	وَطَنًا	وِطَاءً	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>kasrah wāw</i> and <i>fathah ṭā</i> ' and adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>tā</i> '
9	رَبِّ الْمَشْرِقِ	رَبِّ الْمَشْرِقِ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>bā</i> ' with a <i>kasrah</i>
19	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
20	ثَلَاثِي	ثَلَاثِي	Hishām reads the <i>yā</i> ' with a <i>sukūn</i>
20	وَنَصْفِهِ وَثَلَاثِي	وَنَصْفِهِ وَثَلَاثِي	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hā</i> ' in both with a <i>kasrah</i> , elongating with a <i>yā</i> ' (<i>madd al-ṣilah</i>)

Al-Muddaththir¹²⁷

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
5	وَالرُّجْزَ	وَالرُّجْزَ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>rā'</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
27	أدراك	أدراك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
31	يَشَاءُ	يَشَاءُ يَشَاءُ	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , stopping with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> , stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
33	إِذَا دَبَّرَ	إِذَا دَبَّرَ	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>dhāl</i> , removes the <i>hamzah</i> , and reads the <i>dāl</i> with a <i>fathah</i>
37, 55	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
50	مَسْتَنْفِرَةٌ	مَسْتَنْفِرَةٌ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>fā'</i> with a <i>fathah</i>

Al-Qiyāmah

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
20, 21	يُجْبُونَ وَيَذَرُونَ	يَجْبُونَ وَيَذَرُونَ	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>yā'</i>
27	قِيلَ	قِيلَ	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>
27	مِنْ رَاقٍ	مِنْ رَاقٍ	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>nūn</i> and <i>rā'</i> without stopping briefly (<i>saktah</i>)
37	يُمْنَى	تُمْنَى	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>tā'</i>

¹²⁷ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibin*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

Al-Insān

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
4	سلاسلأ	سلاسلأ سلاسلأ سلاسلأ سلاسلأ	Hishām reads with a nunation Ibn Dhakwān reads it without <i>alif</i> when continuing; when stopping, he either reads it or not (the latter is identical to the second <i>wajh</i> of Ḥafṣ)
15	قواريرأ	قواريرأ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>alif</i> when stopping, similar to Ḥafṣ
16	قواريرأ	قواريرأ	Hishām reads the <i>alif</i> when stopping
21	وإستبرق	وإستبرق	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>qāf</i> in the genitive case
29	شاء	شاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
30	تشأون	يشأون	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>tā</i> with a <i>yā</i>

Al-Mursalāt

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
6	نُذرا	نُذرا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>dhāl</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>
14	أدراك	أدراك	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
33	جمالت	جمالت	Ibn 'Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after the <i>lām</i>
41	وعيون	وعيون	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>ain</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
48	قيل	قيل	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>qāf</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>

Al-Naba'

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
19	وَفُتِحَتْ	وَفُتِحَتْ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>tā'</i>
25	وَعَسَّاقَا	وَعَسَّاقَا	Ibn 'Āmir degeminates the <i>sīn</i>
39	شَاءَ	شَاءَ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

Al-Nāzi'āt

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
10	أَيْنَا	أَيْنَا	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i>
11	أِذَا	إِذَا	Ibn 'Āmir erases the interrogative <i>hamzah</i>
27	أَأَنْتُمْ	أَأَنْتُمْ أَأَنْتُمْ	Hishām inserts an <i>alif</i> between the two <i>hamzah</i> and either (a) fully or (b) partially articulates the second <i>hamzah</i>
27	السَّمَاءِ	السما السما	Hishām stops with five <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , reading it with a short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i> Partially articulating the <i>hamzah</i> and stopping with a short or (e) moderate <i>madd</i>
34	جَاءَتْ	جَاءَتْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

'Abasa

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
2, 8, 12, 22, 33	جَاءَهُ جَاءَكَ شَاءَ جَاءَتْ	جَاءَهُ جَاءَكَ شَاءَ جَاءَتْ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
4	فَنَنْفَعُهُ	فَنَنْفَعُهُ	Ibn 'Āmir reads the verb in the indicative mood

25	أَنَا صَبِينَا	إِنَّا صَبِينَا	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>kasrah</i>
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Al-Takwīr

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
12	سُعْرَتُ	سُعْرَتُ	Hishām degeminates the 'ain
23	رءاه	رءاه	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā'</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
28	شَاء	شَاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

Al-Infītār

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
7	فَعَدَاكَ	فَعَدَاكَ	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dāl</i>
8	شَاء	شَاء	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
9	بَلْ تُكْذِبُونَ	بَلْ تُكْذِبُونَ	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> and <i>tā'</i>
17, 18	أَدْرَاكَ	أَدْرَاكَ	Ibn Dhakwān read the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>

Al-Muṭaffifīn¹²⁸

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
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¹²⁸ Ibn Mujāhid, Abū Bakr. 1980. *Kitāb al-Sab'ah fī al-Qirā'āt*. Al-Qāhirah: Dār al-Ma'ārif.

Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. n.d. *Al-Nashr fī al-Qirā'āt al-'Ashr*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah. Ibn al-Jazariyy, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad. 1999. *Munjid al-Muqri'in wa Murshid al-Ṭālibīn*. Bayrūt: Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyyah.

8, 19	وما أدراك	وما أدراك	Ibn Dhakwān read the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
14	بل س ران	بل ران	Ibn ‘Āmir merges the <i>lām</i> and <i>rā</i> without stopping briefly (<i>saktah</i>)
31	فكهن	فاكهن	Ibn ‘Āmir adds an <i>alif</i> after <i>fā</i> ’
36	هل ثوب	هثوب	Hishām merges the <i>lāmi</i> and <i>thā</i> ’

Al-Inshiqāq

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
12	ويصلى	ويصلى	Ibn ‘Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah yā</i> ’ and <i>fathah ṣād</i> and geminate the <i>lām</i>

Al-Burūj

No difference

Al-Tāriq

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
2	أدراك	أدراك	Ibn Dhakwān read the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>

Al-A’lā

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
7	شاء	شاء	Ibn Dhakwān read the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
16	بل تؤثرون	بئؤثرون	Hishām merges the <i>lām</i> and <i>tā</i> ’

Al-Ghāshiyah

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
5	ءانية	ءانية	Hishām reads the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
22	بمصيطر	بمسيطر	Hishām replaces the <i>ṣād</i> with a <i>sīn</i>

Al-Fajr

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
16	فقدر	فقدّر	Ibn 'Āmir geminates the <i>dāl</i>
18	ولا تحاضون	ولا تحضون	Ibn 'Āmir reads with a <i>ḍammah ḥā'</i> and erases the <i>alif</i>
22	وجاء	وجاء	Ibn Dhakwān read the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
23	وجيء	وجيء	Hishām reads the <i>kasrah</i> of the <i>jīm</i> with an <i>ishmām</i> into a <i>ḍammah</i>

Al-Balad

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
12	أدراك	أدراك	Ibn Dhakwān read the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
20	مؤصدة	مؤصدة	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i>

Al-Shams

Verse	Hafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
11	كذبت ثمود	كذبت ثمود	Ibn 'Āmir merges the <i>tā'</i> and <i>thā'</i>
15	ولا يخاف	فلا يخاف	Ibn 'Āmir replaces the <i>wāw</i> with a <i>fā'</i>

Al-Burūj, al-Layl, al-Ḍuḥā, al-Sharḥ, and al-Tīn

No difference

Al-‘Alaq

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
7	راءه	راءه	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>rā’</i> and <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>

Al-Qadar

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
2	أدراك	أدراك	Ibn Dhakwān read the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>

Al-Bayyinah

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
4	جأعتهم	جأعتهم	Ibn Dhakwān read the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>
5	خُنْفَاءَ	خُنْفَاءَ	Hishām stops with three <i>wujūh</i> : Replacing the <i>hamzah</i> with an <i>alif</i> , then stopping with a (a) short, (b) moderate, or (c) long <i>madd</i>
6, 7	الْبَرِيَّةِ	الْبَرِيَّةِ	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>yā’</i> with a <i>sukūn</i> and adds a <i>fathah hamzah</i> after the <i>yā’</i>

Al-Zalzalah

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
7, 8	خَيْرًا يَّرُهُ شَرًّا يَّرُهُ	خَيْرًا يَّرُهُ شَرًّا يَّرُهُ	Hishām reads the <i>hā’</i> with a <i>sukūn</i> when continuing and stopping

Al-‘Ādiyāt

No difference

Al-Qāri‘ah

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
3, 10	أدراك	أدراك	Ibn Dhakwān read the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>

Al-Takāthur

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
6	لَتَرُونَ	لَتَرُونَ	Ibn ‘Āmir reads the <i>tā</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>

Al-‘Aṣr

No difference

Al-Humazah

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
2	جَمَعَ	جَمَعَ	Ibn ‘Āmir geminates the <i>mīm</i>
5	أدراك	أدراك	Ibn Dhakwān read the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i> in one of his <i>wujūh</i>
8	مَوْصِدَةٌ	مَوْصِدَةٌ	Ibn ‘Āmir replaces the <i>hamzah</i> with a <i>wāw</i>

Al-Fīl

No difference

Quraysh

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn ‘Āmir	Explanation
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1	لإيلافٍ	لئلافٍ	Ibn 'Āmir removes the <i>yā'</i> after the <i>hamzah</i>
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Al-Mā'ūn and al-Kauthar

No difference

Al-Kāfirūn

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
3, 4, 5	عابدون عابدٌ	عابدون عابدٌ	Hishām reads the <i>alif</i> in both with an <i>imālah</i>
6	وليّ دين	وليّ دين	Ibn Dhakwān reads the <i>yā'</i> with a <i>sukūn</i>

Al-Naṣr

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
1	جاء	جاء	Ibn Dhakwān read the <i>alif</i> with an <i>imālah</i>

Al-Masad

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
4	حمالة الحطب	حمالة الحطب	Ibn 'Āmir reads the <i>tā'</i> with a <i>ḍammah</i>

Al-Masad

Verse	Ḥafṣ	Ibn 'Āmir	Explanation
4	كفواً	كفواً	Ibn 'Āmir adds a <i>hamzah</i> to the <i>wāw</i>