

FAST Tajweed Intensive Workshop

Rules of Noon Sakinah & Tanween – Part 1



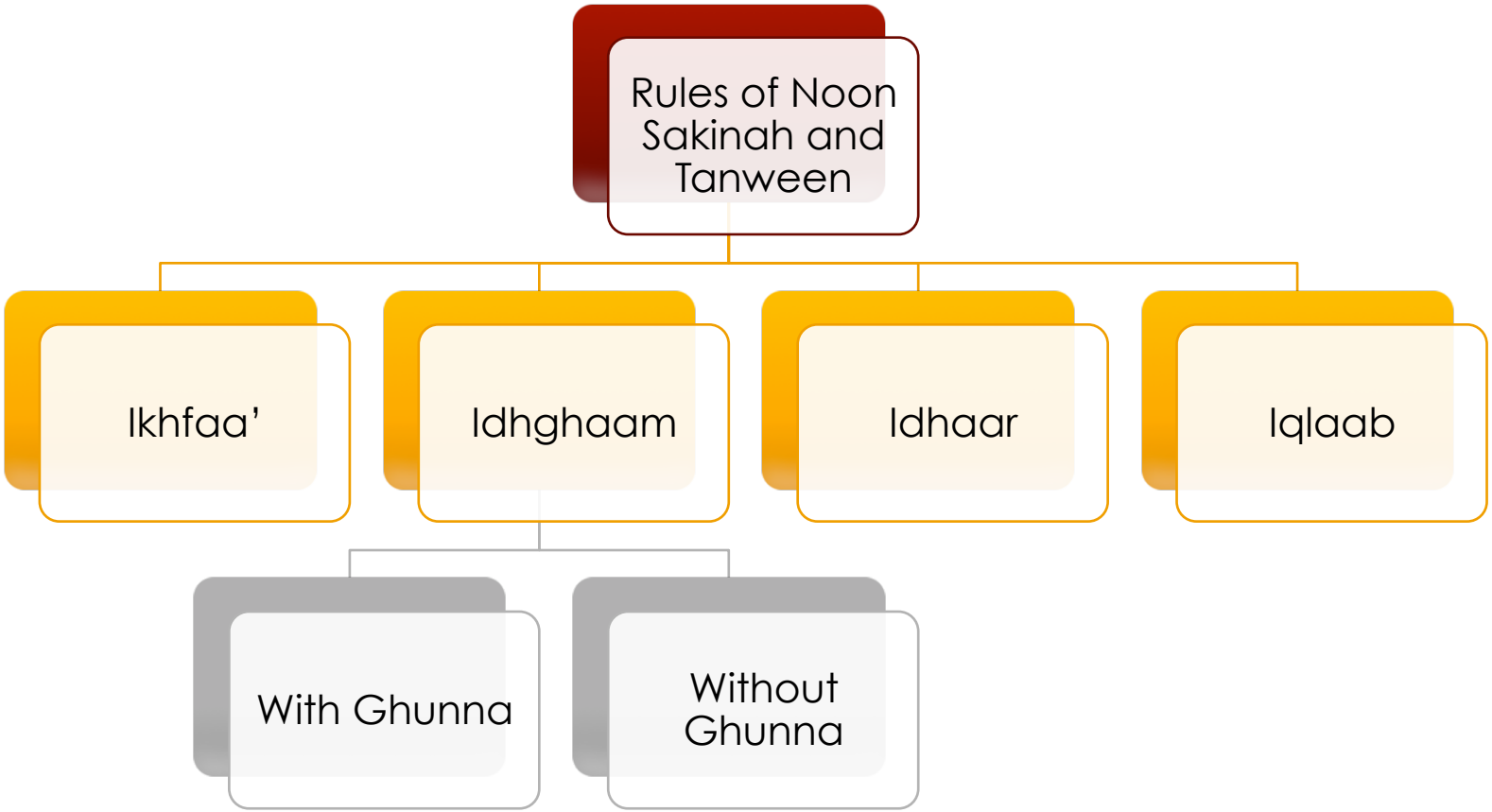
Rules of Noon Sakinah and Tanween (Idhaar and Iqlaab)

Identifying Noon Sakinah and Tanween



- Noon Sakinah:
  - When the letter Noon ((نcomes with a sukoon or jazm sign on it, like this: نْ
- Tanween:
  - A double Fat-hah, double dhamma or double kasra sign is called tanween: ً ٌ ٍ
- Since tanween sounds the same as Noon Sakinah, the rules for both these are same.

Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween





Idhaar : اظهار

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- This means "to make clear".
- This rule is applied when right after a Noon Sakinah or a tanween, we have one of the following letters:

ه	ء	غ	ع	خ	ح

- These letters are called the Huroof Al-Halaqiyyah (letters of the throat) because they all originate from the throat.

Examples of Idhaar : اظهار

ح	وَكَانُوْا يَنْحِتُوْنَ
	وَكُلَا مِنْهَا رَغَدًا حَيْثُ شِئْتُمَا
خ	وَاِنْ خِفْتُمْ شِقَاقَ بَيْنِهِمَا فَابْعَثُوْا
	اِنَّ اللّٰهَ كَانَ عَلِيْمًا خَبِيْرًا
ء	مِنْ اَجْلِ ذٰلِكَ
	كِتٰبٌ اَنْزَلْنٰهُ اِلَيْكَ مُبٰرَكٌ لِّيَدَّبَّرُوْٓا
ه	وَيَاْمُرُوْنَ بِالْمَعْرُوْفِ وَيَنْهَوْنَ
	اَنْتَ مُنْذِرٌ وَّلِكُلِّ قَوْمٍ هَادٍ

Examples of Idhaar : اظهار

نَفْسِهِ الرَّحْمَةَ ۙ اَنَّهٗ مَنْ عَمِلَ مِنْكُمْ	ع
بِاٰيٰتِنَا فَقُلْ سَلٰمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ كَتَبَ	
فِيْ صُدُوْرِهِمْ مِّنْ غِلٍّ تَجْرِيْ مِنْ	غ
اِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَزِيْزٌ غَفُوْرٌ	

How to read Idhaar



- Idhaar is read simply by making the sound of the Noon or tanween clear and obvious.
- No prolongation or the nasalization of the sound on Noon or Tanween takes place



Iqlaab : اقلاب

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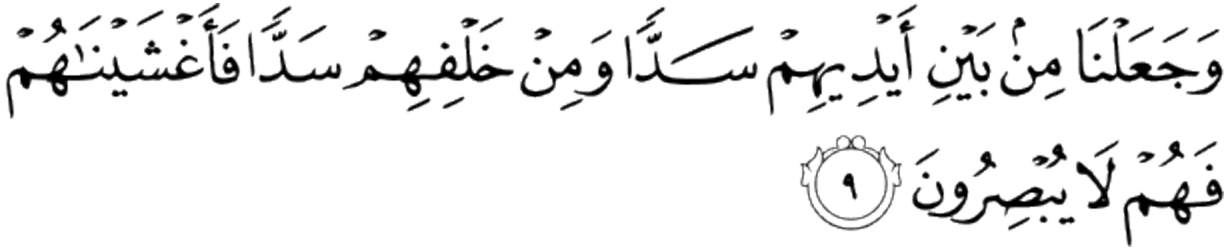
- When the letter ب comes after Noon Sakinah or tanween then the sound of the Noon Sakinah will be converted to م
- The harakah of the letter بdoes not matter.
- We usually see a small letter ن on top of the مwhen this rule is to be applied, in most scripts of the Quran.
- Furthermore, this م is not read clearly like a normal م. The sound of the م is hidden and prolonged. This is done by not completely closing the lips for an mmmm sound, but keeping them very slightly parted.
- For example:

تَابَ مِنۢ بَعۡدِهِۦ

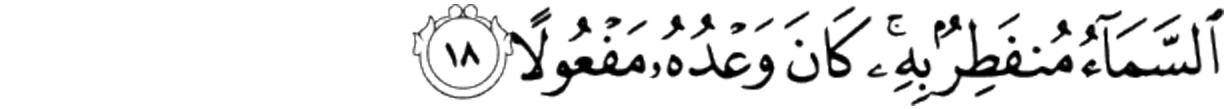
Examples of Iqlaab

- Here are some examples of iqlaab – you can see that every time a small م occurs, it is because the Noon Sakinah or tanween is followed by the letter ب

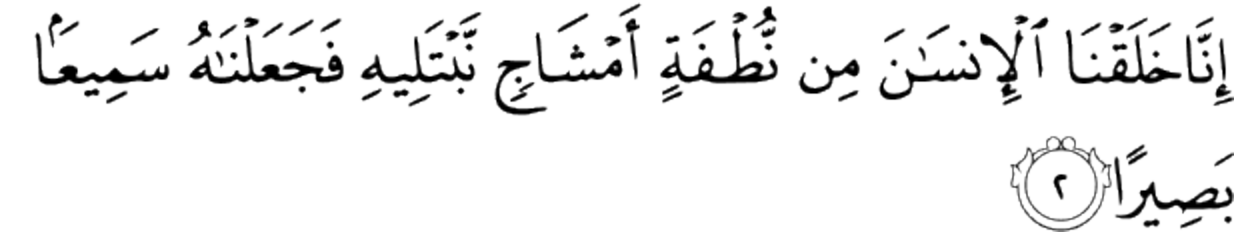
(36:9)



(73:18)



(76:2)



(77:50)





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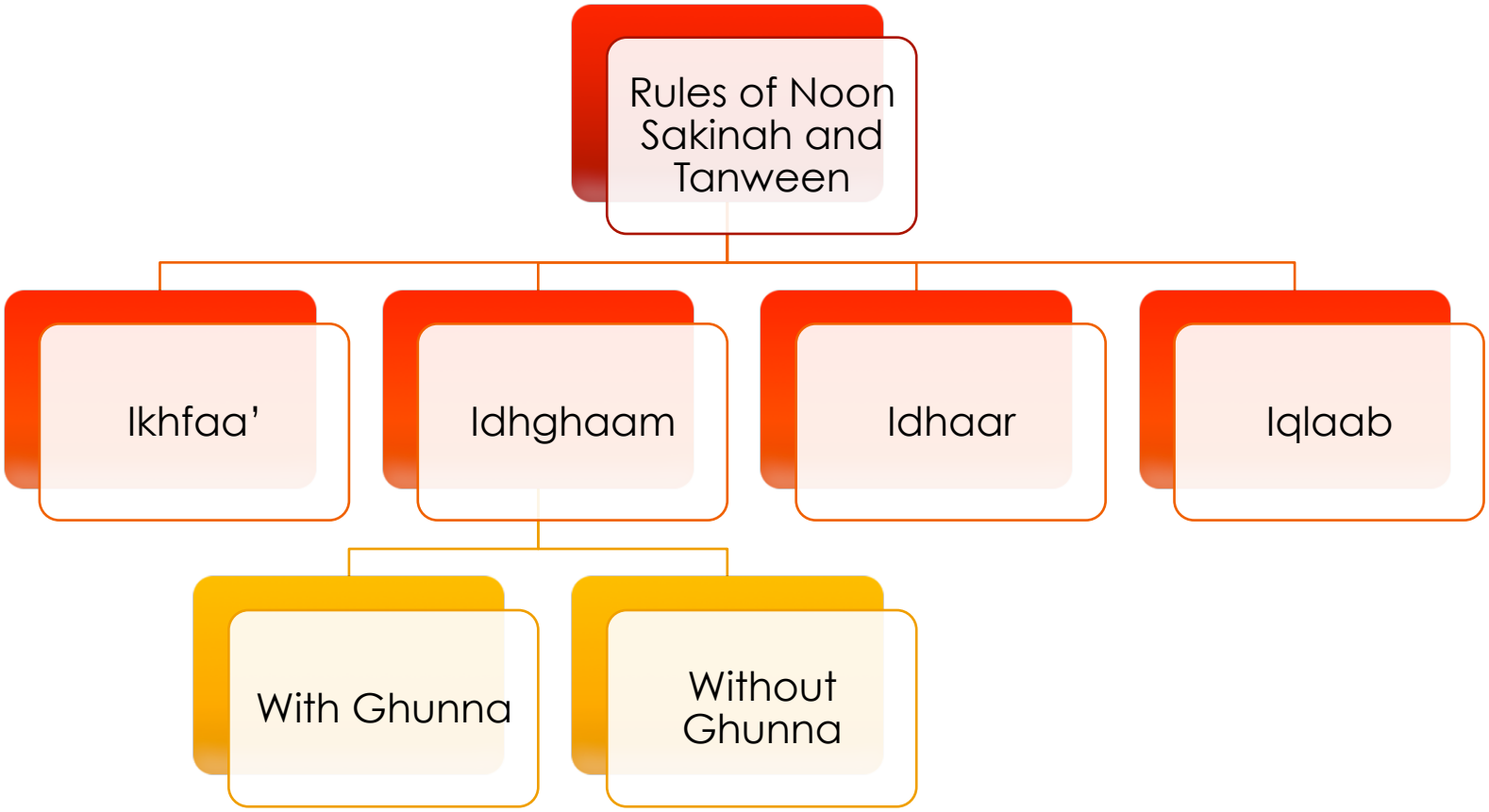
Rules of Noon Sakinah & Tanween – Part 2



Rules of Noon Sakinah and Tanween

Recap: Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween





Recap - Idhaar : اظهار

- This rule is applied when right after a Noon Sakinah or a tanween, we have one of the following letters (huroof e halqi)

ھ	ء	غ	ع	خ	ح

- Idhaar is read simply by making the sound of the Noon or tanween clear and obvious.
- The nnnn sound should NOT be prolonged like in ghunna.

Recap - Iqlaab : اقلاب

- When the letter ب comes after Noon Sakinah or tanween then the sound of the Noon Sakinah will be converted to م
- The harakah of the letter بdoes not matter.
- We usually see a small letter ن on top of the مwhen this rule is to be applied, in most scripts of the Quran.
- Furthermore, this م is not read clearly like a normal م. The sound of the م is hidden and prolonged. This is done by not completely closing the lips for an mmmm sound, but keeping them very slightly parted.
- For example:

تَابَ مِنۢ بَعۡدِهِۦ



Idghaam : ادغام

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- Idghaam or assimilation occurs if after Noon Sakinah or tanween there appear any of the following letters:

ن	و	ل	م	ر	ی

- The above letters will have a shadd sign that will indicate that idghaam is to be applied.

Two Types of Idghaam



- On the following letters, we apply idghaam bila ghunna (idghaam without ghunna) ادغام بلا غنہ
  - ل، ر
- On the following letters, we apply idghaam ma'al ghunna (idghaam with ghunna) ادغام مع الغنہ
  - ی، ن، م،و
  - Acronym: یَنمُو

Idghaam without Ghunna

- The following phrases have highlighted examples of idgham bila ghunna.
- In the first two examples, the Noon Sakinah or tanween is followed by the letter ل
- In the third and fourth examples, the Noon Sakinah and tanween are followed by the letter ر
- The sound of the Noon disappears completely as the word is merged with the following Laam or Raa.

مَنْ لَّوْ يَشَآءُ اللّٰهُ	ل
هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِيْنَ	
هُدًى مِّنْ رَّبِّهِمْ	ر
غَفُوْرٌ رَّحِيْمٌ	

Idghaam with Ghunna :
مع الغنه ادغام



- The following phrases have highlighted examples of Idgham ma'al ghunna.
- As the two words are merged, the sound of the Noon will not completely disappear.
  - Instead it will be read with a nasalized, prolonged sound.

إِنْ يَقُولُونَ	ى
عَدْنٍ يَدْخُلُونَهَا	
عَنْ مِلَّةِ	م
اٰيَةٌ مِنْ رَبِّهِ	

Idghaam with Ghunna : مع الغنه ادغام

و	مِنْ وَّالٍ
	جَنّٰتٍ وَّعُيُوْنٍ
ن	لَنَآ اَنْ نَّاْتِيَكُمْ
	قَرِيْبٌ ۢ بِّنْجُبْ

Practice Idghaam Bila(without) Ghunna



إِذْ أَوَى الْفِتْيَةُ إِلَى الْكَهْفِ فَقَالُوا رَبَّنَا آتِنَا مِنْ لَّدُنكَ رَحْمَةً وَهَيِّئْ لَنَا مِنْ أَمْرِنَا رَشَدًا	18:10
وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا بِمَصَابِيحَ وَجَعَلْنَاهَا رُجُومًا لِّلشَّيَاطِينِ ۖ وَأَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابَ السَّعِيرِ	67:5
هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ ذَلُولًا فَامْشُوا فِي مَنَاكِبِهَا وَكُلُوا مِن رِّزْقِهِ ۖ وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ	67:15
نُزُلًا مِّنْ غَفُورٍ رَّحِيمٍ	41:32

Practice Idghaam ma'al Ghunna

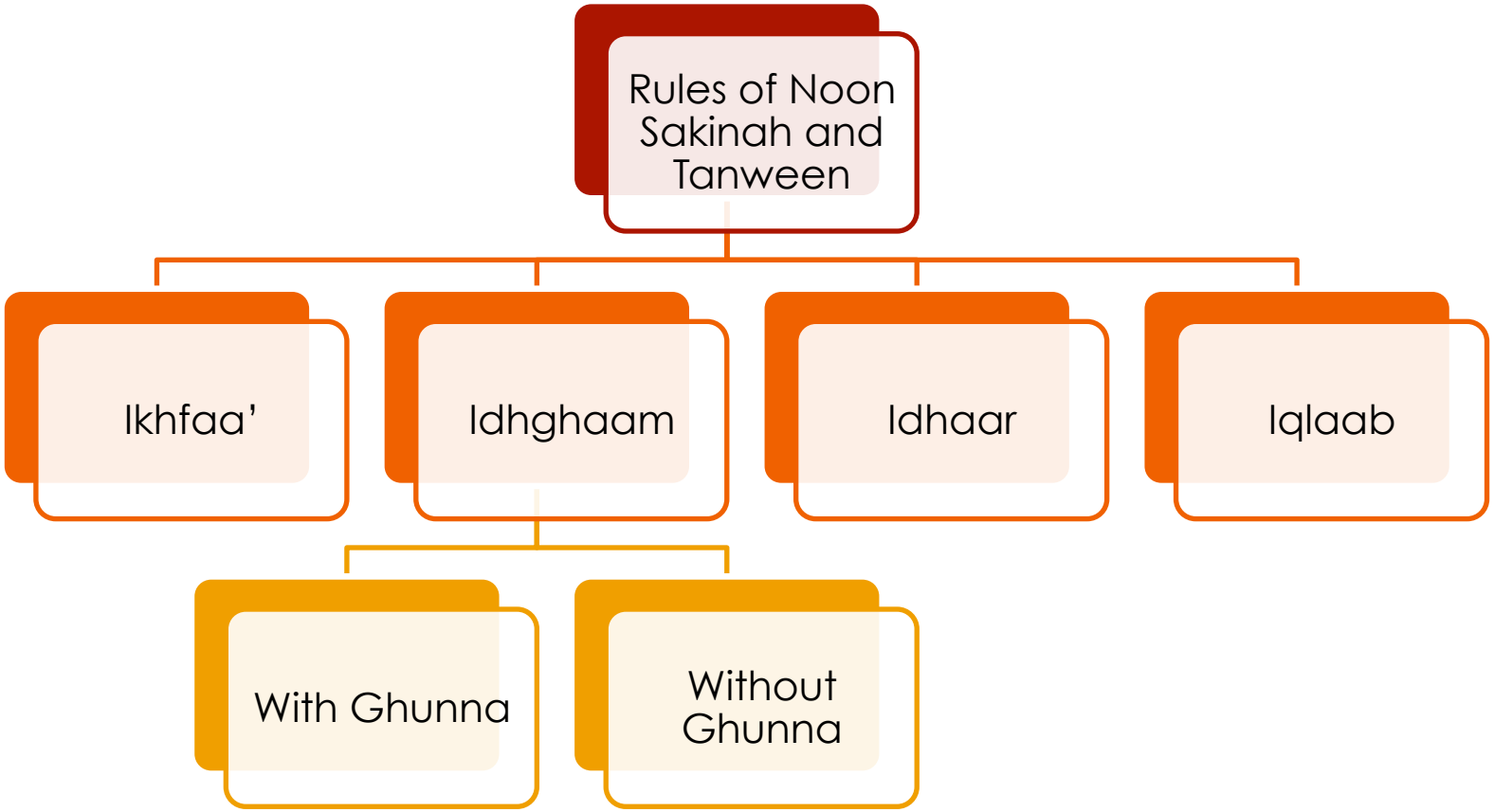


- Identify Idghaam with Ghunna in the following verses:

67:23	أَمَّنْ هَٰذَا الَّذِي يَرْزُقُكُمْ إِنْ أَمْسَكَ رِزْقَهُ ۚ بَل لَّجُّوا فِي عُتُوٍّ وَنُفُورٍ
67:21	قُلْ هُوَ الَّذِي أَنشَأَكُمْ وَجَعَلَ لَكُمُ السَّمْعَ وَالْأَبْصَارَ وَالْأَفْئِدَةَ ۖ قَلِيلًا مَّا تَشْكُرُونَ
68:30	فَأَقْبَلَ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَىٰ بَعْضٍ يَتَلَاوَمُونَ
92:19	وَمَا لِأَحَدٍ عِندَهُ مِن نِّعْمَةٍ تُجْزَىٰ

Recap: Rules of Noon Sakinah and Tanween





Recap: Idhaar, Iqlaab and Idghaam



- IDHAAR (pronouncing the sound of the Noon quickly and clearly) is done if the following letters come after the Noon Sakinah or the tanween:
  - ء، ہ، ع، ح، غ، خ
- IQLAAB (the Noon is converted into a small Meem and the sound is hidden and prolonged) is done if Noon Sakinah or tanween are followed by the letter:
  - ب
- IDGHAAM WITHOUT GHUNNA (the sound of the Noon is completely omitted) is done if the following letters come after the Noon Sakinah or tanween:
  - ل، ر
- And IDGHAAM WITH GHUNNA is done in case of the following letters:
  - ی، ن، م، و



Ikhfaa : اخفاء

Ikhfaa : اخفاء



- Ikhfaa literally means "to hide"
- On the last slides, the rules shown covered 13 letters of the arabic alphabet.
- On the remaining 15 letters, ikhfaa is applied.
- Hence ikhfaa is the "default" rule if no other rule applies.
- You need to know the other rules well to be able to apply ikhfaa; otherwise you will have to learn the 15 ikhfaa letters, a tedious and unnecessary job.
- These are the 15 ikhfaa letters:

ت، ث، ج، د، ذ، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ف، ق، ك

How to Read Ikhfaa



- In case of ikhfaa, the sound of the tanween or Noon Sakinah is hidden or nasalized, and prolonged for a considerable duration.
- Ideally when doing ikhfa, the position of the tongue has to be close (but not touching) the point of articulation of the next letter

Example of Ikhfaa: Surah Al Falaq



- Identify The places of Ikhfaa in Surah Al Falaq below.
- Place emphasis how the sound is hidden and prolonged in the attached recitation and try to imitate the sound.

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ [١١٣:١]

مِن شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ [١١٣:٢]

وَمِن شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ [١١٣:٣]

وَمِن شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ [١١٣:٤]

وَمِن شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ [١١٣:٥]

Practice : Ikhfaa



- Identify the points of Ikhfaa in the following verses:

113:3	وَمِن شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ
106:4	الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُم مِّن جُوعٍ وَآمَنَهُم مِّنْ خَوْفٍ
98:8	جَزَاؤُهُمْ عِندَ رَبِّهِمْ جَنَّاتُ عَدْنٍ تَجْرِي مِن تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا ۖ رَّضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ رَبَّهُ ۚ
96:16	نَاصِيَةٍ كَاذِبَةٍ خَاطِئَةٍ

So Far…



- We have completed the rules of Noon Sakinah and tanween Alhamdulillah!
- By now, you should know whether to apply idhaar, ikhfaa, iqlaab or idghaam, depending on the letter following the Noon Sakinah or tanween.
- Now we will see verses which contain application of all or several of these rules to give you further practice of how to differentiate between them.

What you Should Know by Now…



- After having completed this session, you should be able to take ANY verse of the Quran and be able to highlight all the rules we have studied so far.
- Without any help, you should be able to apply all Noon Sakinah and Tanween rules.

Practice

- For your practice, highlight all the rules of Noon Sakinah and tanween in the following verses.
- These are verses 4:91, 4:93 and 4:100

سَتَجِدُونَ ءَاخَرِينَ يُرِيدُونَ أَن يَأۡمَنُوكُمۡ وَيَأۡمَنُواْ قَوۡمَهُمۡ كُلَّ مَا رُدُّوٓاْ
إِلَى ٱلۡفِتۡنَةِ أُرۡكِسُواْ فِيهَاۚ فَإِن لَّمۡ يَعۡتَزِلُوكُمۡ وَيُلۡقُوٓاْ إِلَيۡكُمُ ٱلسَّلَمَ وَيَكُفُّوٓاْ
أَيۡدِيَهُمۡ فَخُذُوهُمۡ وَٱقۡتُلُوهُمۡ حَيۡثُ ثَقِفۡتُمُوهُمۡۚ وَأُوْلَٰٓئِكُمۡ
جَعَلۡنَا لَكُمۡ عَلَيۡهِمۡ سُلۡطَٰنٗا مُّبِينٗا ٩١

Practice Contd.



وَمَن يَقْتُلْ مُؤْمِنًا مُّتَعَمِّدًا فَجَزَآؤُهُۥ جَهَنَّمُ خَٰلِدًا
فِيهَا وَغَضِبَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَعَنَهُۥ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُۥ عَذَابًا عَظِيمًا ﴿٩٣﴾

۞ وَمَن يُهَاجِرْ فِى سَبِيلِ ٱللَّهِ يَجِدْ فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ مُرَٰغَمًا كَثِيرًا وَسَعَةً ۚ وَمَن
يَخْرُجْ مِنۢ بَيْتِهِۦ مُهَاجِرًا إِلَى ٱللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِۦ ثُمَّ يُدْرِكْهُ ٱلْمَوْتُ فَقَدْ وَقَعَ أَجْرُهُۥ
عَلَى ٱللَّهِ ۗ وَكَانَ ٱللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا ﴿١٠٠﴾



Test your buddy

Worksheet Practice Time