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 (ن) comes with a sukoon or jazm sign on it, like this: ُن

- **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

Rules of Noon Sakinah and Tanween

Ikhfaa’
Idhghaam
Idhaar
Iqlaab

With Ghunna
Without Ghunna
Idhaar: اظهار
Idhaar: اظهار

- 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:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples (Arabic)</th>
<th>Examples (English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>وَكَانُواٍ يَتَّخِذُونَ حَالَكَنَّ</td>
<td>And they used to be like that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وَكَلا ئِنَّهَا رَغَّدًا حَيْثُ شَنِّتَهَا</td>
<td>And we left a sticker where we created it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وَإِنَّ لا هَا كَانَ عَلَيْهَا حَمْيَرًا</td>
<td>And the heavens were on fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مِنْ آخِلِ ذَلَاكَ خَرَجُوا</td>
<td>They went out from that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ أَنزَلْنَهُ إِلَيْكَ مِبَارَكُ</td>
<td>We sent it to you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وَيَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَهْوَنَ</td>
<td>And they command to do the right and forbid evil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>آَنَّى مُذَنِّبًا وَيَلَّوْلِئُ قَوْمٌ هَٰذَٰهُ</td>
<td>You are rebellious and disastrous people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples of Idhaar:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تَفْسِيرُ الْبُرْحَةَ بِآيَاتِ مَنْ عَلَى هُمْ عَلَى أَنتَ وَرَحْمَةٌ مِّنَ اللَّهِ</td>
<td>In their hearts, may He guide them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بِإِيْمَآنٍ قَالُوا لَهُمُ الْمُلْكُ عَلَى مَا كَتَبْهُمْ</td>
<td>In their hearts, they would say to them, 'The kingdom is for you as He has written for them.'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ غَفُورٌ | Indeed, Allah is Most High, Most Forgiving.
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

اِقْلَابِ
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 ب does not matter.
- We usually see a small letter ن on top of the م when 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:
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

وجعلنا من بين أيديهم سكداً ومن خلفهم سداً فأغشينهم
(36:9)
فهم لا يصرّون ١

السماء منفطرةٍ، كان وعده مفعولاً ٨
(73:18)
إنخلقتنا الإنسان من نطفة أمشاج بنثليه فجعلته سميعاً

بصيراً ٢
(76:2)
فياَيْ حديثٍ بعدده يؤمنون ٥٠
(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

- Ikhfaa’
- Idhghaam
- Idhaar
- Iqlaab

With Ghunna

Without Ghunna
Recap - Idhaar:

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

- Idhaar is read simply by making the sound of the Noon or tanween clear and obvious.

- The nnnnn 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 ﻛ ﻛ ﻛ ﻛ.
- The harakah of the letter ﺑ does not matter.
- We usually see a small letter ﻥ on top of the ﻛ when this rule is to be applied, in most scripts of the Quran.
- Furthermore, this ﻛ is not read clearly like a normal ﻛ. The sound of the ﻛ is hidden and prolonged. This is done by not completely closing the lips for an ﻛ ﻛ ﻛ ﻛ sound, but keeping them very slightly parted.
- For example:

تَابِ يَمْنَٰهُ ﻦَعْدَىٰ
Idghaam

اتخاذ حريصًا على مذاكرة القرآن والعناية به.
Idghaam

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

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)
- 成

- On the following letters, we apply idghaam ma’al ghunna (idghaam with ghunna)

- Acronym: ﻦﻤﻮ
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.
Idghaam with Ghunna:
مع الغناء 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.
Idghaam with Ghunna:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>من والي</th>
<th>و</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جدتي وعيوني</td>
<td>ن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لا أكن نأتيكم</td>
<td>ن</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Idghaam with Ghunna" (مع الغنه ادغام)
إذْ أَوَى الْفِتْنَةِ إِلَى الْكَهْفِ فَقَالُوا رَبَّنَا أَتَنَا مِنْ لَدَنَا رَحْمَةٌ وَهَيْيَىٰ لَنَا مِنْ أَمْرِنَا رَشْدًا

وَلَقَدْ زَيَنَا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا بِمَصَابِيحٍ وَجَعَلْنَاهَا رَجُومًا لِلنَّاَيِّسَاتِ وَأَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابٌ السَّعِيرِ

هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمْ الأَرْضَ ذَلِلًا فَأَمْشُوا فِيهَا وَكُلُوا مِنْ رَزْقِهِ وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ

نُرِلًا مِنْ غَفُورٍ رَحِيمٍ
Practice Idghaam ma’al Ghunna

Identify Idghaam with Ghunna in the following verses:

67:23

67:21

68:30

92:19

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Recap: Rules of Noon Sakinah and Tanween

- Ikhfaa'
- Idhghaam
- Idhaar
- Iqlaab
  - With Ghunna
  - Without Ghunna
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:
  
  ﺑ، ﺡ، ﺩ، ﺭ، ﺱ

- **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، ﺗ

- And **IDGHAAM WITH GHUNNA** is done in case of the following letters:

  ﻰ، ﻳ، ﻦ، ﻢ، ﻤ
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:
  "ك، ق، ف، ظ، ط، ض، ص، ش، س، ز، ذ، د، ج، ث، ت"
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 آتُوْدُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ [113:1]

مَن شَرَّ مَا خَلَقَ [113:2]

وَمَن شَرَّ غَسَرَ إِذَا وَقَبَ [113:3]

وَمَن شَرَّ النَّفَاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ [113:4]

وَمَن شَرَّ حَسَدَ إِذَا حَاسَدَ [113:5]
Practice: Ikhfaa

- Identify the points of Ikhfaa in the following verses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verse</th>
<th>Quranic Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>113:3</td>
<td>وَمِن شَرِّ غَاسِقِ إِذَا وَقَبَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106:4</td>
<td>الَّذِي أَطْعَمْهُمْ مِنْ جُوعٍ وَأَمَنَّهُمْ مِنْ حَوْفٍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98:8</td>
<td>جَزَأَوْهُمْ عَنْ رَبِّهِمْ جَنَّاتٌ عَدَّنَ مِنْ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الأَنْهَارُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَداً رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ خَشِيَ رَبَّهُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96:16</td>
<td>نَاصِبَةً كَانِبَةً خَاطِئَةً</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

٨٨ ﴿سَتَجِدُونَ آخَرِينَ يُرِيدُونَ أَن يَأْمَنُوكُمُ وَيَأْمَنُوا قُوَّمَيْنَ كَلَّ مَآ رَدَّهُ أَلِفَةً أَرَكَسْوَا فِيهَا إِلَى الْفَيْنَةَ أَرَكَسْوَا فِيهَا فَإِنْ لَمْ يَعْتَرِزْ لُوْبُكُ وَيُلْفِقُوُّ إِلَيْكَ الْسَّلَامَ وَيَكْفُوُّ أَيَّهَا الْيَهُودُ فَخَذُوهُمْ وَأَقْتِلُوهُمْ حِيْثُ نَقْفَتُوْهُمُ وَأُولَئِكَ يَكُونُ جَعَلْنَا لَكُمْ عَلَيْهِمْ سَلَطَانًا مِّنْنَا﴾

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Practice Contd.

۹۵ وَمَن يَفْتَشُّ مُؤْمِنًا تَعَمِّدًا فَحَجَّزَهُ، جَهَنَّمُ خَلِيلًا
فِيهَا وَعَضْبُ أَللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ وَلَعْنَهُ. وَأَعْدَّ لَهُ عَذَابًا عَظِيمًا

۹۶ وَمَن يَهَاجِرُ فِي سَبِيلِ أَللَّهِ يَجِدُ فِي الأَرْضِ مَرْحَمًا كَثِيرًا وَسَعَةً وَقُرْءًا
يُجْرِي مِنْ بَيْثِهِ مُهَاجِرًا إِلَى أَللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، ثُمَّ يَدْرِكَهُ الْمَوْتُ فَقَدْ وَقَعَ أَجْرَهُ
١۰ وَكَانَ أَللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا
Test your buddy
Worksheet Practice Time