Noon Sakinah and Tanween

Chapter 5
Outline

- Definition of Noon Sakinah
- Definition of Tanween
- Al Idhar
- Al Idgham
- Al Qalb
- Al Ikhfa
Definition of Noon Sakinah

The ن does not have one of the three diacritical marks (i.e. fatha, kasra, dhamma)

The sukoon on the ن is permanent, whether we continue our recitation or stop on it.
Definition of Tanween

- It is a noon sakinah, but not the noon of emphasis
- It is attached to nouns
- It is not attached to verbs or huroof (particles)
- Does not apply when two sakin letters are adjacent to each other.
- It is only pronounced when joining.
- It is not pronounced when one stops at the word.
## The Difference Between Noon Sakinah and Tanween

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noon Sakinah</th>
<th>Tanween</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Can come in the middle or the end of words</td>
<td>Only comes at the end of words.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comes in nouns, particles, and verbs</td>
<td>Comes only in nouns.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pronounced whether one continues or stops</td>
<td>Is only pronounced while continuing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Is a part of the original word.</td>
<td>It is not a part of the structure of a word. (The tanween is omitted if we add “al” to the word).</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The letter in question originates from its makhraj (point of origination) without any added nasal sound, stopping, breathless stop, or emphasis on the letter that is to be read clearly.

In this case, the letter in question is ن.
The Letters

There are seven letters of الإظهار:
ء غ خ ح ع ه

They are all letters of the throat

Their makhraj is very far from the makhraj of ن

They can be memorized using the following mnemonic phrase: أخِي هَاك عِلمًا حَارَةُ عِيرُ خَاسرَ
Three Levels of Al-Idhar

The level of Idhar Noon Sakinah is based on the distance of the particular letters from the makhraj of Noon.

- ۶ ۵ علیا these are the farthest from the makhraj of noon
- ﯿ ۳ وسطی - ع ح closer than the other two letters
- ﯿ ۳ غ دنيا - غ خ from the letters of the throat, these two are the closest to the makhraj of noon
The إدغام is defined linguistically as merging or inserting.

Its applied tajweed definition is: The meeting of a non-voweled* letter with a voweled letter*, so that the two letters become one emphasized letter of the second [letter] kind. (Taken from abouttajweed.com)

*In some riwayahs, mainly Imam Susi from Abu Amr even letters with a
The Letters of Idgham

يرملون

လရ

Without ghunna

بهنمو

With ghunna
Two Types of Idgham

インドガム ناقص
Egemen Nacess

インドガム كامل
Egemen كامل

Note: In the Uthmani mushaf, Idgham noon sakinah is indicated by a shadda on the letter after the noon sakinah.
Exceptions

- Idgham noon sakinah is only between two words, and not within a word. Therefore, no idgham will be made in the following words:

  ﺛَدْنِيَاءٌ
  ﺑُنْيَانٌ
  ﺻِنْوَانٌ
  ﻗِنْوَانٌ

- There will be idgham between noon sakinah and meem in طَسْمٍ in Surah Al-Qasas. They are three separate letters, even though they appear as one word. (طَا سِنٍّ مِيمِ)
The changing of noon saakinah or the tanween into a م , when followed by
ا ب with the observance of a lengthened ghunnah on the letter.
We hide the *meem*, and make the *ghunna* clear.

The *ghunna* is two counts in length.

The reciter should close his/her lips lightly in order to produce this sound. (It should not sound like a complete *meem*).
الإخفاء

- **Linguistically**: Hiding, or concealment
- **In Tajweed**: The pronunciation of a non-voweled letter stripped of any shaddah, characterized somewhere between الإظهار and الإدغام with a ghunnah remaining on the first letter, in this case the saakinah and the tanween. (taken from abouttajweed.com)
- The *ghunna* is 2 counts in length.
Letters of Ikhfa

The letters of Ikhfa are all the letters besides the letters of Al-Idhar, Al-Idgham, and Qalb.

Maulana Jamzuri has written the letters in the following phrase in his text Tuhfah tul Atfal. The letters of Ikhfa are the first letter of each word. There are a total of 15 letters.

صِﻒ ذَاﺛَﻨَﺎ ﻛَﻢ ﺟَﺎدَ شَﺨْﺺٌ ﻗَﺪﺴَﻤَﺎ دُم طَﯿّﺐًﺎ زِد ﻓِﻰ ﺗُﻘِي

صِﻒ دَﺎﺋِتْنَا كَم جَآذَ شَخْصِ قَدْسَمَا دُم طَيِّبًا زَد فِي تَقَي

ضَع ظَالِمًا
The Degrees of Ikhfa

These are determined by the distance of these letters from the *makhraj* of *noon sakinah*.
The Ghunna of Ikhfa

Like Idgham and Qalb, the ghunna is 2 counts.

The ghunna of Ikhfa is dependent on the letter that follows it.
The Ghunna of Ikhfa
Indications in the Mushaf of Noon Sakinah and Tanween Rules

Al-Idhar:

In the Uthmani mushaf, the reciter can use visual clues to know that he/she must make idhar. The noon sakinah will have a sukoon on it. One of the dhammas of the dhammatain will be inverted. The fathatain and karsatain will be perfectly aligned.

Al-Idgham

In the Uthmani mushaf, the reciter can use visual clues to know that he/she must make idgham. The noon sakinah will not have a sukoon on it. The dhammatain will be perfectly aligned. The fathatain and karsatain will be slanted. In the case of Al-Idgham Al-Kaamil, the letter following the noon sakinah or tanween will have a shadda on it.
Indications in the Mushaf of Noon Sakinah and Tanween Rules

**Al-Qalb**

In the Uthmani mushaf, the reciter can use visual clues to know that he/she must make Qalb. The noon sakinah will **not** have a sukoon on it, and one of the tanweens will not be written and there will be a small meem in its place.

Surah Al-Qalam:

Surah Al-Humaza
Indications in the Mushaf of Noon Sakinah and Tanween Rules

Al-Ikhfa

In the Uthmani mushaf, the reciter can use visual clues to know that he/she must make Ikhfa. The noon sakinah will **not** have a sukoon on it, and the tanween will be written similar to those of Idgham. However, the letter that follows will not have shadda.

Surah Al-Haqqah

Surah Al-Qadr