

Noon Sakinah and Tanween

Outline

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

Definition of Noon Sakinah





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

The sukoon on the jis 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.

NOON SAKINAH	TANWEEN
Can come in the middle or the end of words	Only comes at the end of words.
Comes in nouns, particles, and verbs	Comes only in nouns.
Pronounced whether one continues or stops	Is only pronounced while continuing
Is a part of the original word.	It is not a part of the structure of a word. (The tanween is omitted if we add "al" to the word).

The Difference Between Noon Sakinah and Tanween

الإظهار

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 $\dot{\upsilon}$.

The Letters

There are six letters of الإظهار:

They are all letters of the throat

Their makhraj is very far from the makhraj of $\dot{\upsilon}$

They can be memorized using the following mnemonic phrase: اَخِي هَاكَ عِلمًا حَازَهُ غَيرُ خَاسِر

Three Levels of Al-Idhar

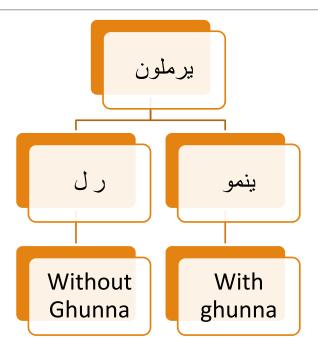
The level of Idhar Noon Sakinah is based on the distance of the particular letters from the makhraj of Noon.

- these are the <u>farthest</u> from the makhraj of noon ء عليا
- closer than the other two letters –ع ح ۔وسطی 🌘
- خ خ -دنیا
 from the letters of the throat, these two are the closest to the makhraj of noon

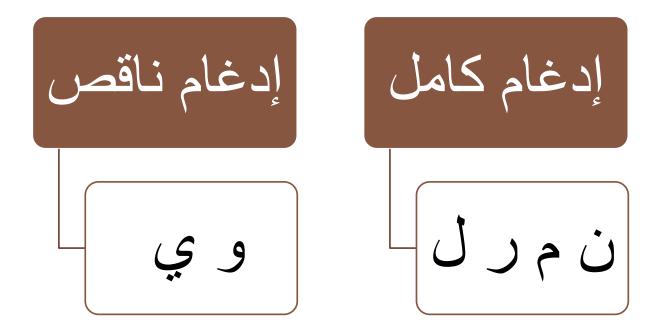
الإدغام

- The الدغام defined linguistically as merging or inserting.
- The applied definition in tajweed 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 harakah can be merged into the following letter.

The Letters of Idgham



Two Types of Idgham



Exceptions

- Idgham noon sakinah is only between two words, and not within a word. Therefore, no idgham will be made in the following words:
- الدَّنْبَا
- بُنْیان
- صِنْوَان
- قِنْوَ ان
- There will be idgham between noon sakinah and meem in طسم in Surah Al-Qasas. They are three separate letters, even though they appear as one word. (میم)

القلب

The changing of noon saakinah or the tanween into a ج, when followed by a with the observance of a lengthened ghunnah on the letter.



Al Qalb

- 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.

الإخفاء

- Linguistically: Hiding, or concealment
- In Tajweed: The pronunciation of a non-voweled letter stripped of any shaddah, characterized somewhere between الإظهار 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 كُم جَادَ شَخْصٌ قَدسَمَا دُم طَيّبًا زِد فِي ثُقي ضَع ظَالِمَا

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 reciter should have their tongue or teeth (in the case of fa) close to the makhraj of the letter that follows the noon.

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