

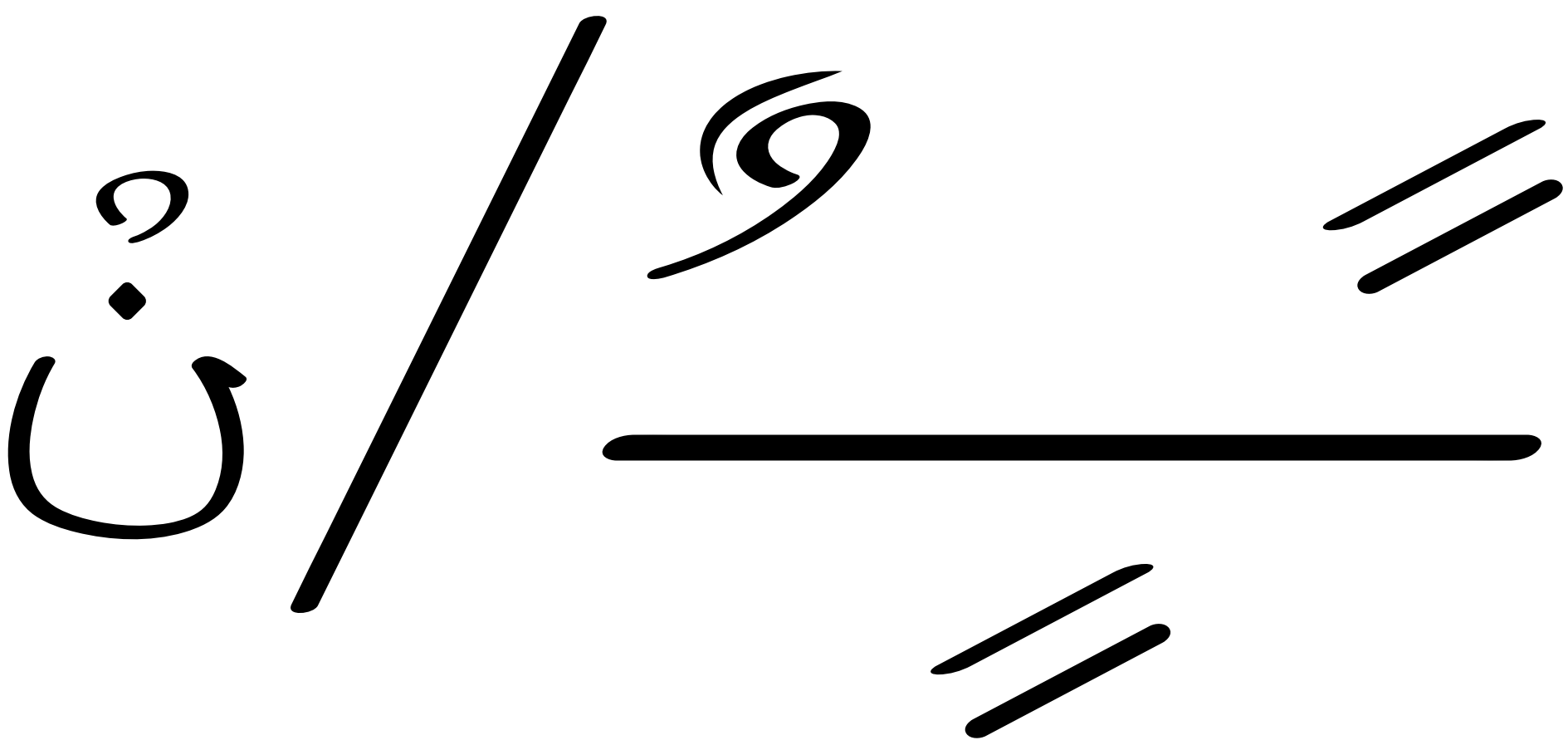
LEVEL 1

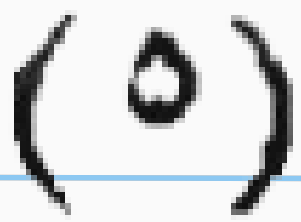
TAJWEED



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Ahkam Al Noon Al-Sakanah wa al- Tanween





he first one is called, timell, i s , (the round zero) and it is sometimes found over the following three letters, ally gel l (alif, wow, and ya'). When any of these letters has the above symbol over it, the letter is not pronounced in any case; meaning it does not matter if we are stopping or continuing,

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The second marking to be noted is referred to as pilell Jube: (the standing oblong zero). This marking is found on some ill (alif) that are at the end of a word, and the following word starts with a vowel. When we see this marking we read the alif when stopping on this word, but eliminate the alif in pronunciation when continuing reading, joining the word with the next word, but without the alif The following are examples of this:

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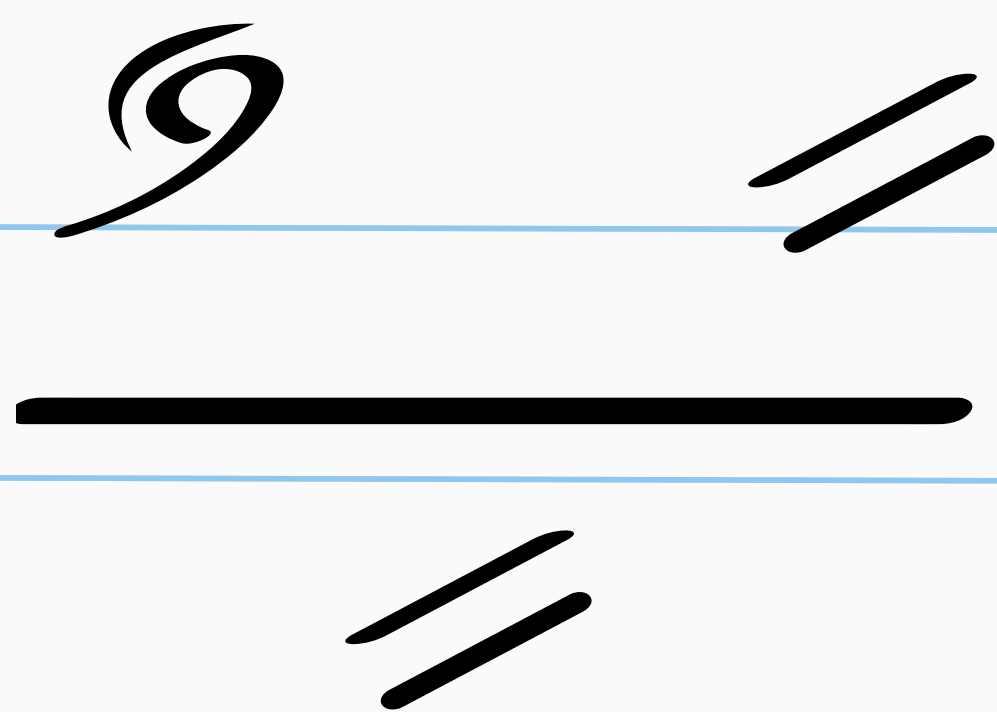
The third mark that is important to know is that of , (sukoon). This marking is that of the head part of the letter , without the normal dot on it. The reason for this symbol is that it originates from the word " wes"(light), which starts with a "t". This mark is found when there is no vowel on a letter, and it is pronounced clearly. Such as in:
When no vowel marking is

What is Noon Saakinah?

نْ

Noon saakinah is a noon (نون) free from any vowel (حركة). It remains unchanged in its written form and as well as in pronunciation when continuing to read after it and when stopping on it. Noon saakinah occurs in nouns and verbs in the middle of the word and at the end of the word and occurs in prepositions and particles (حروف) only at the end of the word. The noon saakinah can have a sukoon on it, as in مِنْهَا or can be written with no vowel on it, as in عَن

What is tanween?



بَيْنُ = بَا

بَيْنُ = بِ

بَيْنُ = بُ

Ahkam Al Noon

Al-Sakanah wa al-Tanween

There are four rules of tajweed applied to the noon saakinah and tanween. The rules are applied to the noon saakinah in the same way that they are applied to the tanween. The four rules are:

Azhar

Adgaam

Aqlab

Akfaa

الآظهار

Azhar

definition: Pronouncing every letter from its articulation point without a **ghunnah** on the clear letter.

Its letters: There are six letters which, when they immediately follow a noon saakinah or tanween, cause the noon to be said clearly. They are

ع ، ه ، ع ، ح ، غ ، خ

Azhar Examples

مَنْ ءَامَنَ

ء

مَنْ خَيْرٍ

خ

مَنْ هَادٍ

ه

مِنْهُمْ

ه

أَنْعَمْتَ

ع

مِنْ عِلْمٍ

ع

مَنْ غَلٍ

غ

فَسَيَنْغَضُونَ

غ

يَنْجِثُونَ

ح

مِنْ حَكِيمٍ

ح

عَلِيمٌ خَيْرٌ

خ

جُرْفٍ هَارٍ

ه

كُلُّ ءَامَنَ

ء

قَوْلًا غَيْرَ

غ

مِنْ حَكِيمٍ حَمِيدٍ

ح

ادغام Adgam

The meeting of a non-voweled letter with a voweled letter, so that the two letters become one emphasized letter of the second type.

Its letters are the letters that form the word "يرملون" go", meaning if one of these six letters at the beginning of the word immediately follows a word that ends in a noon saakinah or a tanween, then the noon merges or immerses into the next letter.

The ادغام rule for the noon saakinah and tanween can only take place between two words and not within one word

The ادغام further divides into two groups:

1. ادغام بغنة 2, ادغام بغير غنة. Each of these two sub-groups will now be described.

يرملون - : Adgam letters

ي، ر، م، ل، و، ن

Adgam Examples

1. adgam with Gannah letters ينمو

2. adgam without Gannah letters ر، ل

1. adgam with Gannah

2. adgam without Gannah

مَنْ يَقُولُ

ي

مِنْ لَدُنْهِ

ل

بَرْقٌ يَجْعَلُونَ

ي

فَسَلَامٌ لَّكَ

ل

مَنْ نِعْمَةٍ

م

مَنْ رَبِّهِمْ

ر

يَوْمَئِذٍ نَامِعَةٌ

م

غُفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

ر

مَنْ مَالِ اللَّهِ

ن

لُؤْلُؤًا مَنثورًا

ن

مَنْ وَآلٍ

و

وَلِكُلٍّ وَجْهَةٌ

و

Adgam condition is to be in two words, the Noon with skoun at the end of the first word and the Adgam letter in the beginning of the second word.

اقلاب

Aqlab

Its applied definition: The changing of noon shekinah or the tanween into a meem, when followed by a ba' with the observance of the ghunnah, and hiding of the meem.

Its letters: It has one letter which is the ba'. If the letter ba' occurs immediately after a noon saakinah in the same word, or between two words (meaning the noon saakinah or the tanween would be at the end of the word, and the 'ba' the first letter of the next word), it is then required that the reader changes the nun saakinah or tanween into a hidden meem, with a ghunnah present.

The noon saakinah is changed into a meem in pronunciation, not in the written word. You may note that most copies of the Qur'an have a very small meem written over or under the noon in this case or the second line or dhamma of the tanween is replaced by a small meem.

Aqlab letters : - ب

There are three things necessary for the **اقلاب** to be correct, they are:

1. Changing the noon saakinah or tanween into a meem so that no trace of the noon saakinah or the tanween is left.
2. Hiding this meem by closing lips on meem and then separating with **ب**.
3. Observing a ghunnah while hiding the mem. This ghunnah is a characteristic of the hidden meem and has nothing to do with either the noon saakinah or the tanween.

Aqlab Examples

وَهُمْ مِّنْ بَعْدِ

فَقَالَ أَنْبِؤْنِي بِأَسْمَاءٍ

كَلَّا لَئِنْ لَّمْ يَنْتَهِ
لَنَسْفَعًا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ

Akfaa | اخفاء

The pronunciation of a non-voweled letter stripped of any shaddah, characterized somewhere between اظهار and ادغام with aghunnah remaining on the first letter, in this case, the noon saakinah and the tanween.

If one of these letters follows a noon saakinah in the same word, or between two words, or follows a tanween at the beginning of the next word (and the tanween can only be found at the end of a word), then the noon sound is hidden. This is called "اخفاء حقيقاً"

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

صف ذا ثنا كم جاد شخص قد سما
دم طيبا زد في تقي ضع ظالماً

Akfaa Examples

مُنْتَهَوْنَ

ت

مُنْزِلِينَ

ز

فَمَنْ ثَقُلَتْ

ث

مِنْسَاتُهُ

س

فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ

ج

غَفُورٌ شَكُورٌ

ش

قِنُوانٌ دَانِيَةٌ

د

مَنْصُوراً

ص

وَأَنْذِرْهُمْ

ذ

مَنْ ضَلَّ

ض

يَنْطِقُونَ

ط

ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا

ظ

فَانْفَلَقَ

ف

سَمِيعٌ قَرِيبٌ

ق

كِتَابٌ كَرِيمٌ

ك

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