

Rules of the Noon Sakinah and Tanween

When we have noon sakinah or tanween we should look at the letter after them to determine how to pronounce the noon sakinah or tanween. There are 4 rules regarding noon sakinah and tanween.

1- Al-Ithar (Clarification):

It is pronouncing the noon sakinah or tanween clearly, completely and distinctively from the following letter without adding any extra ghunnah.

This means we pronounce the noon sakinah or tanween with their normal short ghunnah then we pronounce the following ithhar letter.

We apply alithhar when the noon sakinah or tanween is followed by any of the six throat letters. ع - ه - ع - ح - غ - خ

مع التوين	في كلمتين	مع النون في كلمة	الأمثلة
﴿وَجَسَدٍ آفَاةٍ﴾	﴿مَنْ مَأَنَّ﴾	﴿وَمَنْفُوتٍ﴾ ولا ثاني لها	الهمزة:
﴿وَلِكُلِّ قَوْمٍ هَادٍ﴾	﴿مَنْ هَاجَرَ﴾	﴿يَهْوُونَ﴾	الهاء:
﴿حَكِيمٍ عَظِيمٍ﴾	﴿إِن عَنَّا إِلَّا التَّعٰتُ﴾	﴿أَنعم﴾	العين:
﴿عَفُوٌّ عَظِيمٌ﴾	﴿مِنْ حَكِيمٍ﴾	﴿وَتَتَّبِعُونَ﴾	الحاء:
﴿لَعَفُوٌّ عَفُوٌّ﴾	﴿مِنْ عِزٍّ﴾	﴿فَسَيَتَّبِعُونَ﴾ ولا ثاني لها	العين:
﴿عَلِيمٌ حَسْبٌ﴾	﴿مِنْ حَسْبٍ﴾	﴿وَالْمُحَقِّقَةُ﴾ ولا ثاني لها	الحاء:

2- Al-Idgham (Merging or assimilation):

It is the meeting of a non-voweled letter (sakin) with a voweled letter (mutaharrik), and merging the first into the second. This simply means to take the first letter away and stress the second.

There are two subdivisions of the idgham of the noon sakinah and tanween:

1. Idgham without ghunnah: we take away the noon sakinah or tanween and we stress the following letter. We do this with only with (ر) , (ل)

Taking the tanween away means to take one haraka away

2. Idgham with ghunnah: we take the noon sakinah or tanween away and stress the following letter, but we add ghunna (longest ghunnah).

We do this when we have any of these letters (ي و م ن)

الإدغام		
التصريف: - هو إدخال حرف ساكن يمتحرك ليكونا حرفاً واحداً مشدداً وينقسم قسمين: ١- إدغام يفتحة ٢- إدغام يغير غنة		
المثال		الحرف
التتويين	التون الساكنة (ويكون الحرف الساكن كسراً)	
من يقول	وبرق يجعلون	ي
من تعمة	يومئذ ناعمة	ن
وإن من شيء	عذاب مقيم	م
من ولي	يومئذ واهية	و
من لدنا	فسلام لك	ل
من ربهم	غفور رحيم	ر

Exception:

The idghaam can only occur between two words. If we have an idgam letter following a noon sakinah or tanween **in one word**, we should apply ithhar instead of idgam. This occurs only in 4 words in the Holy Qur'an:

﴿قَنَوْنَ﴾ ﴿صِتْوَانَ﴾ ﴿بُنَيْنَا﴾ ﴿أَلْدُنْيَا﴾

3- Changing (Qalb):

It is changing the noon saakinah or tanween into م , when followed by a ب with the observance of a lengthened ghunnah on the م.

The م is pronounced, not by leaving a small space between the lips, as some modern reciters mistakenly pronounce, but by closing the lips and

holding the م for the length of the ghunnah, then opening them with ب .

﴿ وَمَكَانَ اللَّهِ سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا ﴾ [النساء:134]

﴿ كَأَنَّ لَيْلِيَّةً فِي الْحُطْمَةِ ﴾ [الهمزة:4]

﴿ وَمَا تَفَرَّقَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ إِلَّا مِنْ بَعْدِ ﴾ [البقرة:4]

4-Hiding or concealment (ikhfa'):

It is the pronunciation of the noon as-sakinah or the tanween stripped of any shaddah, characterized somewhere between izhar and idgham

To apply this: we hide the noon as-sakinah or tanween, but we keep its ghunnah (as we learned before; noon = ghunnah & the tongue touching the upper internal gum). While the sound of the long ghunnah is ongoing our tongues (or other organs of speech like the lips or teeth) should be in the position of the ikhfa letter (but without pronouncing it). Once the long ghunnah is over we pronounce the ikhfa letter.

In other words: To hide the noon sakinah or tanween our tongues does not touch the teeth or gum, instead our tongues (or other organs of speech) move to the articulation point of the next letter and gets ready to pronounce it right after the long ghunnah is over.

We have 15 letters for ikhfa:

النَّاءُ النَّاءُ الْحِيمُ الدَّالُ الذَّالُ الرَّايُ السَّيْنُ السَّيْنُ الصَّادُ الصَّادُ الطَّاءُ الطَّاءُ الظَّاءُ الظَّاءُ الْقَافُ الْقَافُ الْكَافُ

These letters are found at the beginnings of the words of this verse:

صِفْ ذَا ثَنَاكُمْ جَادَ شَخْصٌ قَدْ سَمَا ... دُمْ طَيِّبًا زِدْ فِي ثَقَى ضَعْ ظَالِمًا

The technique of the إخفاء of the ن (نون) takes practice to perfect because it is a bit different from one letter to another.

احكام النون الساكنة والتنوين

الإخفاء

التعريف: حالة بين الإظهار والإدغام من غير تشديد مع بقاء الغنة ويسمى إخفاء حقيقياً

المثال

التنوين	النون الساكنة ويكون الإخفاء في كلمة أو في كلمتين	الحرف
ريحا ص ر صراً	ين ص ر كم	ص
سراعاً ذ لك	من ذ ر	ذ
جميعاً ث م	من ث مرة	ث
عاداً ك فروا	من ك ل	ك
شيئاً ج نات	أن ج يناكم	ج
عليه ش رع	المن ش ؤون	ش
إنه سميع ق ريب	ين ق لبون	ق
بشراً س ويا	من س بيل	س
قنوان د انية	أن د ادا	د
صعيداً ط يباً	ين ط قون	ط
يومئذ ز رقا	ف إ ن ز للتم	ز
عمي ف هم	و إ ن ف اتكم	ف
جنات ت جري	من ت هون	ت
مسفرة ض احكة	من ض ل	ض
ظلاً ظ ليلاً	من ظ هير	ظ

Rules of Al-Meem-us-Sakinah

1- Al-Idgham Ash-Shafawi (Labial Merging):

When there is a meem sakinah (non-voweled meem) followed by a voweled meem (meem with harakah) we merge the meem sakinah into the voweled meem so they become one stressed meem (meem with shaddah). Do not forget that a stressed meem is a letter of ghunnah. This means we apply the longest ghunnah in this idgham.

هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ جَمِيعًا - لَهُمْ مِّنْ - عَلَيْهِمْ مَّؤَصَّدَةٌ

2- Al-Ikhfa' Ash-Shafawi (Labial Hiding or concealment):

It is the pronunciation of the meem sakinah stripped of any shaddah, characterized somewhere between ithhar and idgham with an accompanying long ghunnah while keeping the lips closed without any stress or gap between them. We do this by closing our lips on meem (with a prolonged ghunnah) and then opening them on ba'. We do this only when the meem sakinah is followed by ب

إِنَّ رَبَّهُمْ بِهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَّخَبِيرٌ - تَرْمِيهِمْ بِحِجَارَةٍ مِّنْ سِجِّيلٍ

3- Al-Ithhar Ash-Shafawi (labial clarification):

When there is a meem sakinah followed by any letter other than (ب) or voweled meem, we have to clarify the meem sakinah by pronouncing it distinctively from the following letter without any stress or additional ghunnah.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ - وَأَرْسَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ طَيْرًا أَبَابِيلَ - وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

We should pay more attention when the meem sakinah is followed by (ف) and (و) because of the proximity between the makharij of these three letters. Thus, we should close the lips completely in order for the meem to be clarified and not be hid before these two letters.

لَهُمْ فِيهَا أَزْوَاجٌ مُّطَهَّرَةٌ - لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

Professional Tajweed Note: the ghunnah should be:

The longest: with the two letters of ghunnah (مّ، نّ), idgam and idgam shafawi.

Long: with ikhfa', qalb and ikhfa' shafawi. **Short:** with ithhar and ithhar shafawi

Shortest: with meem or noon with harakah.

These lengths of the ghunnah can be learned correctly only from skillful reciters.