

Ahkam Altajweed  
Rewayat Hafs 'An 'Aasim  
by the way of Shaatibiyyah  
CANBERRA MOSQUE

Week 12

Sifat Al-Horoof

Noon Sakina & Tanween

26 Dhu al-Qi'dah 1434

# The letter characteristics

- ⌘ The letters characteristics are divided into two groups, basic and incidental.
- ⌘ The basic characteristics are themselves is divided into two groups:
  - ☆ Characteristics with opposite .
  - ☆ Characteristics with no opposite .
- ⌘ We will now study the incidental characteristics in detail Inshallah

# The incidental characteristics

- ⌘ The incidental characteristics are the characteristics that are present with the letters sometimes and absent other times.
- ⌘ Examples of the incidental characteristics
  - ✖ Ahkam Noon Sakina and Tanween
  - ✖ Ahkam Meem Sakina and
  - ✖ Ahkam Modood



# Ahkam Noon Sakina and Tanween

- ⌘ Noon saakinah is a noon with sukoon on it.
- ⌘ The Tanween is a Noon Sakina to be added at the end of the word by pronunciation only (not by writing). It comes as a result of two Dhamma, two Fatha or two Kasra at the end of the word.
- ⌘ So Noon saakinah can be found in the middle or at the end of a word but Tanween can only be found at the end of a word
- ⌘ Tanween is pronounced exactly as Noon Sakina even though it is not written as Noon .
- ⌘ As Ilmu Altajweed relates to what is pronounced therefore Tanween has the same rulings as Noon Sakina.

# Ahkam Noon Sakina and Tanween

- ⌘ Noon Sakina and Tanween has four rulings they are
  1. Izhar (The Making Clear)
  2. Idgham (The Merging)
  3. Iqlab (The changing )
  4. Ikhfaa (The Hiding )
- ⌘ The rule that is applied depends on the letter that immediately follows the Noon saakinah or tanween

# Izhar (The Making Clear)

- ⌘ Definition: Pronouncing the Noon from its articulation point without exaggerating the ghunnah .
- ⌘ The ghunnah is a sound comes that out of the nasal cavity with letter ( ن ) and ( م ) and it is at its minimum with Noon if it is Izhar.
- ⌘ Izhar is applicable to the Noon Sakina and Tanween if it is followed by one of the following six letters “throat letters”:  
( أ ، هـ ، ع ، ح ، غ ، خ )
- ⌘ The letters have been combined in this sentence  
⌘ (أخي هاك علم حازه غير خاسر)
- ⌘ For Noon Sakinah Izhar is applicable in one word or in two words but for Tanween Izhar only comes in two words.



# Examples on Izhar

- ⌘ With (أ) {مَنْ آمَنَ} و {وَجَنَّاتٍ أَلْفَافاً} . {وَيَنَّاوُنَ}
- ⌘ With (هـ) {يَنْهَوْنَ} {مَنْ هَاجَرَ} {وَلِكُلِّ قَوْمٍ هَادٍ}
- ⌘ With (ع) {أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ} ، {إِنْ عَلَيْكَ} ، {حَكِيمٌ عَلِيمٌ}
- ⌘ With (ح) {وَتَنْحِتُونَ} {مِنْ حَكِيمٍ حَمِيدٍ}
- ⌘ With (غ) {فَسَيَنْغِضُونَ} {مِنْ غِلٍّ} {لَعَفُوٌّ غَفُورٌ}
- ⌘ With (خ) {وَالْمُنْخَنَقَةُ} {مِنْ خَيْرٍ} {عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ}