

## بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### درس التجويد ( 1 ) : أَحْكَامُ النُّونِ الْمَشْدَدَةِ وَالْمِيمِ الْمَشْدَدَةِ

The term 'haraka' in the Arabic language means the sign that you write above or below a letter. In tajweed, 'haraka' means the prolongation of a letter. A 'haraka' is a prolongation of about half a second, or the time it takes to raise a finger or lower it.

Harakatan (2 harakas), therefore, means the prolongation of about a second. Harakatan is the 'hokm' (or rule) for the following cases (we shall see more cases in later lessons):

Note: You may hear it as 'harakatain'. This has to do with the Arabic grammar.

#### 1. Rules of the stressed 'noon':

We prolong the stressed noon for one second.

**Note:** the same rule applies if a word ends with noon, followed by a word that starts with noon. As a general rule, whenever you see a 'shadda', you should apply this 'hokm'.

#### 2. Rules of the stressed 'meem':

Same as above

#### 1. أَحْكَامُ النُّونِ الْمَشْدَدَةِ : نَّ، نٌ

مثال : إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ

(Al-Kawthar, Sura 108, Verse 1)

#### 2. أَحْكَامُ الْمِيمِ الْمَشْدَدَةِ : مَّ، مٌ

مثال : إِنَّهَا عَلَيْهِمْ مُّوَصَّدَةٌ

(Al-Homaza, Sura 104, Verse 8)