

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

دروس التجويد (2): أَحْكَامُ النُّونِ السَّاكِنَةِ وَالتَّنْوِينِ

In the previous lesson, we covered the stressed 'noon' and 'meem'. An important chunk of tajweed has to do with the 'silent noon' and 'tanween'. If you master this rule, then the rest of 'ahkam' (rules) is a piece of cake.

Examples of a silent noon:

نُ ، نْ ، نٍ

مثال: وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ

(Al-Dhuha, Sura 93, Verse 10)

Examples of tanween:

مثال: سَأَلَ سَائِلٌ عَنْ عَذَابٍ وَّاقِعٍ

There are four categories, for ahkam al noon al sakina wal tanween, under which the Arabic alphabet falls. For each category, there is a specific hokm. These are: **Al-Idhar**, **Al-Idgham**, **Al-Iqlab**, and **Al-Ikhfa'a**.

1. Al-Idhar (Appearance):

In this rule, if the following letters appear after the silent noon or tanween, we pronounce the noon or tanween normally, i.e. make it appear clearly:

أ ، ه ، ع ، غ ، ح ، خ

مثال: وَأَمَّا السَّائِلَ فَلَا تَنْهَرْ

(Al-Dhuha, Sura 93, Verse 10)

مثال: سَأَلَ سَائِلٌ عَنْ عَذَابٍ وَقَعِ
(Al-Ma'arij, Sura 70, Verse 1)

2. Al-Idgham (Assimilation):

A. Be Ghonna (With a Nasal Sound):

We do 'idgham be ghonna' if the silent noon or tanween appears before one of these letters:

ي، و، م، ن

مثال: سَأَلَ سَائِلٌ عَنْ عَذَابٍ وَقَعِ
(Al-Ma'arij, Sura 70, Verse 1)

Here, the sounds of tanween and waw are assimilated resulting in a nasal sound that is neither a clear noon nor a clear waw.

The hokm for al-idgham be ghonna is harakatan, i.e. we prolong the pronunciation for about one second.

B. Be Ghair Ghonna (Without a Nasal Sound):

We do 'idgham be ghair ghonna' if the silent noon or tanween appears before one of these letters:

ر، ل

مثال: وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ
(Al-Ikhlās, Sura 114, Verse 4)

Here, the sounds of the silent noon and lam are mixed together resulting in a sound in which the lam is stressed (you can think of it as a noon inverted to lam as a result of this assimilation). The above would sound like:

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

So note that the noon is not pronounced, and that we are stressing the lam. In the case of **al-idgham be ghair ghonna**, we **don't** prolong the pronunciation. The case of ra'a is a bit different; don't stress the ra'a so that it doesn't sound like a repeated ra'a (rrrr).

3. Al-Iqlab (Inversion):

We inverse the silent noon or tanween to 'meem' if it appears before the following letter:

ب

مثال: كَلَّا لِيُنْبِذَنَّ فِي الْحُطَمَةِ

(Al-Homaza, Sura 104, Verse 4)

Here, the sound of the silent noon is inverted into ba'a. The above should be read as:

كَلَّا لِيُمْبِذَنَّ فِي الْحُطَمَةِ

The hokm for **al-iqlab** is harakatan, i.e. we prolong the pronunciation for about one second.

Note: in the Quran, you will notice a little meem above the noon.

4. Al-Ikhfa'a (Disappearance):

We hide the silent noon or tanween if it appears before the rest of the letters.

مثال: وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ

(Al-Falaq, Sura 113, Verse 5)

Here, the sound of the silent noon is hidden. This, however, results in a nasal sound similar to the ghonna that we saw in al-idgham be ghonna. This is where the soft noon sound comes from. The hokm for al-ikhfa'a is harakatan, i.e. we prolong the pronunciation for about one second.