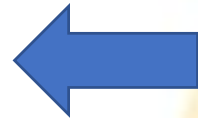




Rule of noon with sukoon and tanween .

There are four rules of noon with sukoon and tanween :

**Because أَ = أَنْ
In pronunciation and
both of them end with
the sound of نْ**



**Why are the rules of نْ
And tanween the same ???**

There are four rules of noon with sukoon and tanween :

**The letter after the noon
and it also determine what
rule should be applied**



**What determine how the
noon is pronounced ???**

There are four rules of noon with sukoon and tanween :

1. To merge (idghaam)
2. To make clear (izhaar)
3. To change (iqlaab)
4. To hide (ikhfaa)

What determine how the noon is pronounced ???

There are four rules of noon with sukoon and tanween :

1. To merge (idghaam)

When the noun and tanween are followed by the letters in the word : **يرملون**
You should merge the ن with the next letter and the other letter will have a shaddah on it

Examples :

مِيعَمَل
مَرَبُّ
قَلِيلَمَّا
وَلَكِنَّا
مِنْ وَاق
مِنْ نَار

Is pronounced :

ي: مَنْ يَعْمَلُ
ر: مَنْ رَبُّ
م: قَلِيلًا مَّا
ل: وَلَكِنْ لَا
و: مِنْ وَاقٍ
ن: مِنْ نَّارٍ

There are four rules of noon with sukoon and tanween :

1. To merge (idghaam)

There are two types of merging :

1.1 Merging with ghunna

1.2 Merging without ghunna

I. Merge with ghunna :

When the letter noon with skoon or tanween is followed by the following letters : **ينمو**

Examples :

و : مِنْ وَاقٍ
ظُلُمَاتٍ وَرَعْدٌ
ن : مِنْ نَّارٍ

ي : مَنْ يَعْمَلُ
مَنْ يَقُولُ
م : قَلِيلًا مَّا
يَكُنْ مِّنْ

There are four rules of noon with sukoon and tanween :

1. To merge (idghaam)

There are two types of merging :

1.1 Merging with ghunna

1.2 Merging without ghunna

I. Merge without ghunna :

When the letter noon with skoon or tanween is followed by the following letters : ر ل

Examples :

ر : أَنْ رَّءَاهُ
مِنْ رَّبِّكُمْ

ل : ظُلُمَاتٍ لَا
وَلَكِنْ لَا
هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

There are four rules of noon with sukoon and tanween :

1. To show clear (izhar)

When the noun and tanween are followed by the letters: ع ه و ع ح غ خ
You should show the letter ن clearly

Examples :

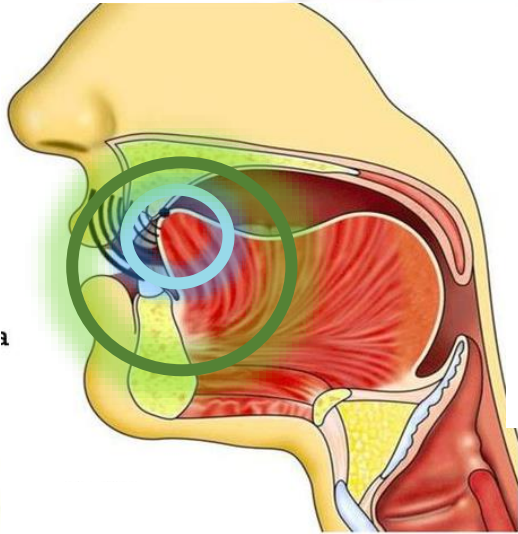
كِتَابُنْ أُنْزِلَ
مِنْهُ
سَوَاءُنْ عَلَيْهِمْ
وَأَنْحَرُ
مِنْ غُلٍّ
مَنْ خَفَّتْ

Is pronounced :

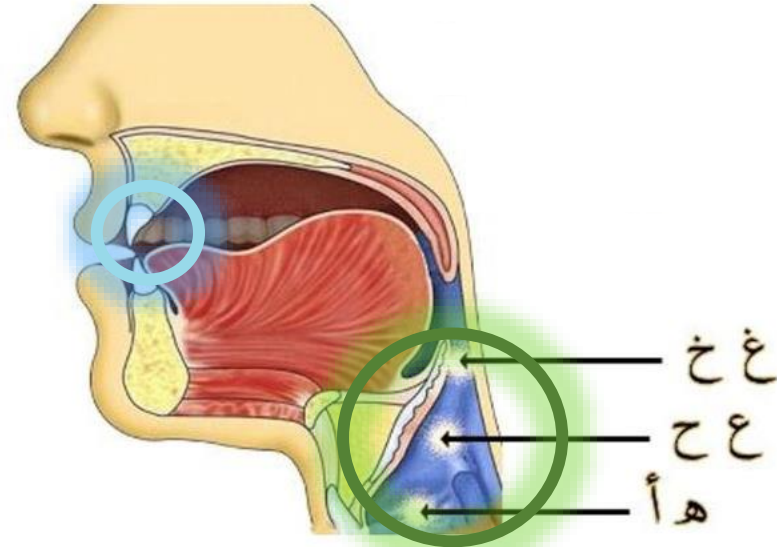
ع : كِتَابُ أُنْزِلَ
ه : مِنْهُ
ع : سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ
ح : وَأَنْحَرُ
غ : مِنْ غُلٍّ
خ : مَنْ خَفَّتْ



Why do we merge some letters with noon sakin and tanween and show other letters clearly ?



The articulation point of the letter **ن** is close to the articulation points of the letters **يرملون**



The articulation point of the letter **ن** is far from the articulation points of the letters **ه ح غ خ**