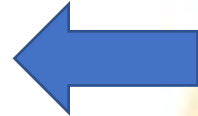




Rule of noon with sukoon and tanween .

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 :

مَيِّعَمَل
مَرَّيْبُ
قَلِيلَمَّا
وَلَكِنَّ
مَوَّاق
مِنَّار

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 لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

There are four rules of noon with sukoon and tanween :

2. 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 :

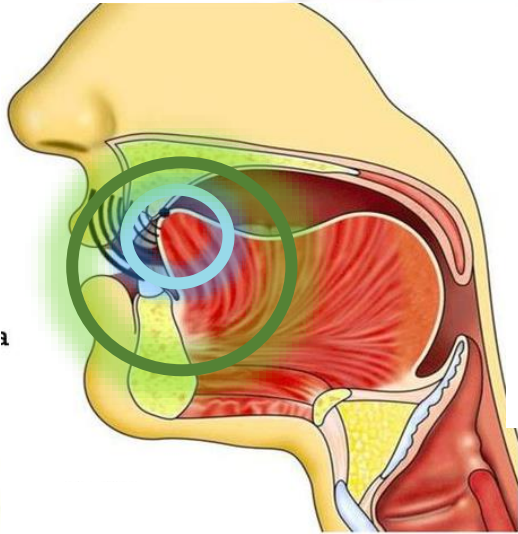
كِتَابُنْ أُنْزِلَ
مِنْهُ
سَوَاءُنْ عَلَيْهِمْ
وَأَنْحَرُ
مِنْ غُلٍّ
مَنْ خَفَّتْ

Is pronounced :

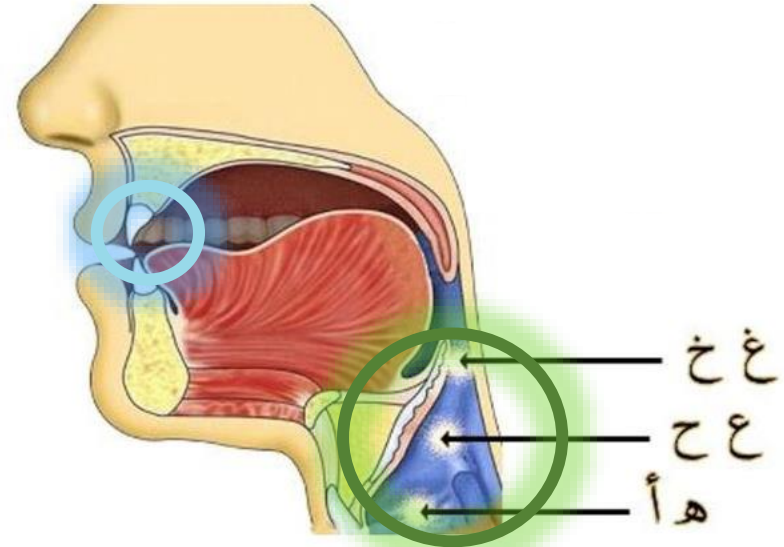
ع : كِتَابُ أُنْزِلَ
ه : مِنْهُ
ع : سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ
ح : وَأَنْحَرُ
غ : مِنْ غُلٍّ
خ : مَنْ خَفَّتْ



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 **غ ح هـ**

There are four rules of noon with sukoon and tanween :

3. To change (iqlaab)

When the noun and tanween are followed by the letter: **ب**
You should change the letter **ن** to be **م** , with a ghunna sound .

Small **م** is found on the **ن** or tanween in case of iqlaab

Examples :

الْيَوْمَ **م**يَا

لَنَسْفَعًا **م** بِالنَّاصِيَةِ

لَيُؤْبَذَنَّ **م**

مِمَّ **م** بَعْدِ

صُمِّمْتُ **م** بِكُمْ

Is pronounced :

الْيَوْمَ **م** يَا

لَنَسْفَعًا **م** بِالنَّاصِيَةِ

لَيُؤْبَذَنَّ **م**

مِنْ **م** بَعْدِ

صُمِّمْتُ **م** بِكُمْ

There are four rules of noon with sukoon and tanween :

4. To hide (ikhfaa)

When the noun and tanween are followed by any letters that are not izhar (ء ه ع ح غ خ) Or idgham letters (ي ر م ل و ن) or iqalaab letter (ب) You should hide the letter ن to letter following it , with a ghunna sound .

Examples :

The articulation point for letter ن is near articulation point of the next letter with the sound of ghunna

Is pronounced :

مَرَضٌ فَرَّادَهُمْ

ءَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ

مِنْ قَبْلِكَ

يُنْفِقُونَ

نَارًا فَلَمَّا



There are four rules of noon with sukoon and tanween :

4. To hide (ikhfaa)

The ghunna compined with ikhfaa could be light or heavy depending on the letter following letter ن

1. Heavy ghunaa :

If the letter following the letter ن is one of the heavy letters

2. Light ghunaa :

If the letter following the letter ن is not one of the heavy letters