

TAJWEED 4.0

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GHUNNAH

★ What is Ghunnah?

- **Linguistically:** Ghunnah is a sound that resonates in the nasal cavity and is produced entirely from the nose.
- **Terminologically:** It's described as a pleasant sound that's similar to a "hmm" and is made up of characteristics of the letters "nun" (ن) or "mim" (م).
- The tongue doesn't play a role in pronouncing ghunnah, and the sound should not last longer than two counts.
- Ghunnah is used when a Shaddah appears above the letter "nun" or "mim". When this happens, the letter is pronounced with a strong ghunnah, which means holding the sound in the nose for two counts. The minimum duration of ghunnah is 0.66 seconds, and the maximum is 1.23 seconds.
- To articulate the Ghunnah, the vocal cords vibrate while the airflow is directed through the nasal passage, creating a nasalized sound.

★ Types of Ghunnah:

There are four types or levels of Ghunnah, each with its own set of rules and examples:

- i. The Most Complete
- ii. The Complete Ghunnah
- iii. The Incomplete Ghunnah
- iv. The Most Incomplete Ghunnah

1. **The Most Complete Ghunnah:**

- ◆ This is the longest form of Ghunnah and occurs with Meem Mushaddad and Noon Mushaddad.
- ◆ It lasts for 2 counts.
- ◆ Examples:

كَلَّا إِنَّهَا تَذْكِرَةٌ

عَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ

- ◆ It also applies to Idgham with Ghunnah, where Noon Saakin or Tanween merge into the following letter accompanied by the sound of Ghunnah.
- ◆ Example:

فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ

2. The Complete Ghunnah:

- ◆ This rule applies to Noon Saakin or Meem Saakin followed by Ikhfaa letters.
- ◆ Example for Noon Saakin - Ikhfa':

أَلَمْ يَعْلَم بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ يَرَى

- ◆ Example for Meem Saakin - Ikhfa':

أَوْ إِطْعَمٌ فِي يَوْمٍ ذِي مَسْغَبَةٍ
مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

3. The Incomplete Ghunnah:

- ◆ In this case, the Ghunnah is shorter.
- ◆ It occurs when Noon Saakin or Meem Saakin are in a state of Ith'haar or clear pronunciation.
- ◆ Example for Noon Saakin:

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ

- ◆ Example for Meem Saakin

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ

4. The Most Incomplete Ghunnah:

- ◆ This is the shortest form of Ghunnah and coincides with the presence of Noon and Meem with Harakah (ـَ)
- ◆ Examples:

فَوَسِّطْنَ بِهِ جَمْعًا
لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ

NOON SAKINAH RULES

★ What is Noon Sakinah?

Noon Saakin means a Noon (ن) with a Sukoon/Jazm on it. The Noon Saakin can take place in the middle or end of any word. Tanween and Noon Saakin are read in one of the forms of Ikhfa, Izhar, Idghaam and Iqlaab.

Example:

صِرْطُ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

★ What is Tanween?

- Like we studied before, Tanween (ـً) Tanween means doubling of the short vowel signs into Fathatayn (Two Fathas), Dammatayn (Two Dammas), and Kasratayn (Two Kasras). Tanween is like a nun with jazm at the end of a word but is written differently. Tanween is made by adding a 'n' sound to the short vowels.

كِتَابٌ	كِتَابٍ	كِتَابًا
كِتَابٌ + n	كِتَابٍ + n	كِتَابًا + n

★ Rules of Noon Saakin and Tanween

- When there is a noon saakin or tanween, we need to look at the next letter following the noon saakin or tanween.
- The letter that follows determines how the noon is pronounced, depending on the rule that is applied. There are four rules of tajweed applied to the noon saakin and tanween. The rules are applied to the noon saakin in the same way that they are applied to the tanween.
- The four rules are:

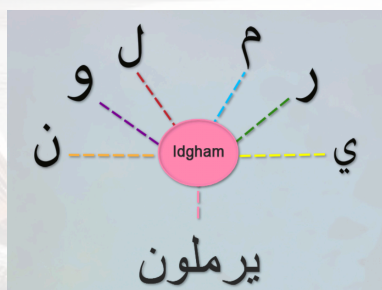
1. AL-ITH'HAR الإظهار الحلقى

- ♦ **Literal meaning:** To make something clear
- ♦ **The rule:** If after Nûn Sakinah or Tanween comes any of the Ith'har letters then it will be read clearly with no merging or sounds.
- ♦ The Ith'har letters are also the Huroof Halqiyah (throat letters), hence the name Ith'har Halqi.
- ♦ **Letters of Ith'har:** هـ ع ح غ خ – هَمْزُ هَاءٍ – عَيْنٌ حَاءٍ – غَيْنٌ خَاءٍ

ء	مِنْ آيَاتِنَا	إِلَاهَا آخِرَ
هـ	مِنْ هَادٍ	فَرِيقًا هَدَى
ع	مِنْ عَطَاءٍ	قَوْلًا عَظِيمًا
ح	مَنْ حَمَلْنَا	عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا
غ	مِنْ غَمٍّ	عَفُوًّا غَفُورًا
خ	مِنْ خَشْيَةٍ	ثِيَابًا خَضْرَاءَ

2. AI - IDGHAM الإدغام

- ♦ **Literal meaning:** To merge something into something else
- ♦ **The rule:** If after Nûn As-Sakinah or Tanween comes any of the Idghaam letters, you will merge the Nûn Sakinah or Tanween into the letter. The emphasis will be on the succeeding letter because of the presence of Shaddah.
- ♦ **Letters of Idghaam:** ن , و , ل , م , ر , ي and they are collected in the word: يرملون



◆ **Idghaam is of two types:**

⇒ **Idghaam with Ghunnah (الإدغام مع غنة):**

- It has four letters (ي, ن, م, و) (يُنْمُو).
- If any of these letters come after Nûn As-Sakinah or Tanween it is read with Ghunna.
- Examples of Idghaam:

يَوْمًا يَجْعَلُ	فَمَنْ يَسْتَمِعِ الْآنَ	ي
عَذَابًا تُكْرَاهُ	إِنْ تَفَعَّلْتَ الْذُّكْرَى	ن
كِتَابًا مُّجَلًّا	مِنْ مَّحِيصٍ	م
وَوَالِدٍ وَمَا وَلَدَ	مِنْ وَلِيٍّ	و

⇒ **Idghaam without Ghunnah:**

- It has two letters (ل, ر).
- If any of these two letters come after Nûn As-Sakinah or Tanween it will be read without Ghunna.

خَيْرًا لَهُمْ	وَمَنْ لَّسْتُمْ لَهُ	ل
تَوَابًا رَّحِيمًا	مِنْ رَّزْقِ اللَّهِ	ر

Idghaam with Ghunna in one word (Read with Ith'har):

There are only four places in the Quran where Idghaam with Ghunna comes in one word (But they are recited with Ith'har) and they are:

صِنَوَانْ - An'am 99

قِنَوَانْ - Ar-Ra'd 4

الدُّنْيَا - Al-Baqara 85

بُنْيَانْ - As-Saf 4

3. AL - IQLAAB الإقْلَاب

Literal meaning: To change something into something else

- ♦ **The rule:** If after Nûn Saakinah or Tanween appears the letter of Iqlaab then the reader will substitute the Nûn Saakin or Tanween into a Meem (م) and it will be recited with the sound between Idghaam and Ikhfaa'.

- ♦ **Letter of Iqlaab:** ب

- ♦ Examples of Iqlab with Noon sakin and Tanween:

لَيُنْبَدَنَّ	ذَنْبٍ	نَفْسًا بَعِيرٍ
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4. AL-IKHFAA' الإخْفَاءُ الحَقِيقِي

- ♦ **Literal meaning:** To conceal something
- ♦ **The rule:** If any of the 15 letters of Ikhfa' come after Noon As-Sakinah or Tanween the word will be read with Ikhfa' and the sound is considered to be between Ith'har and Idghaam with the existence of Ghunna, and the duration will be of two Harakah.

- ♦ **Letters of Ikhfa':**

ت، ث، ج، د، ذ، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ف، ق، ك

- ♦ They are the first letter of each word in this verse;

صَفَ ذَا ثَنَا كَمْ جَادَ شَخْصٌ قَدْ سَمَا دُمَ طَيِّبًا زِدْ فِي ثَقَى صَعُ ظَالِمًا

- ♦ Please note that if the letter of Ikhfaa' is a full mouth letter then the sound of Ikhfaa' will also be a thicker full mouth sound and if the letter is an empty mouth letter then the sound will also be an empty mouth sound.

ج		ث		ت	
خَلَقًا جَدِيدًا	فَأَنْجَاهُ	يَوْمَئِذٍ تَمَانِيَةً	الْحِنْتِ	صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ	ءَامَنْتُ
ز		ذ		د	
غُلَامًا زَكِيًّا	أَنْزَلَ	ظِلٌّ ذِي تَلَاثٍ	تُنْذِرُهُمْ	وَكَأَسَا دِهَاقًا	سُنْدُسٍ
ص		ش		س	
عَمَلًا صَالِحًا	مَنْصُورًا	رَسُولًا شَهِيدًا	نُنْشِزُهَا	بَشَرًا سَوِيًّا	فَأَنْسَاهُ
ظ		ط		ض	
ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا	تَنْظُرُونَ	قَوْمًا طَاغِينَ	الْمُقَنْطَرَةَ	مَكَانًا ضَيِّقًا	مَنْضُودٍ
ك		ق		ف	
مَلَكٌ كَرِيمٌ	أَنْكَالًا	رِزْقًا قَالُوا	يَنْقَلِبُ	تَيْمًا فَنَاوَى	أَنْفَقْتُمْ

Noon Sakin and Tanween chart

Noon Sakin-NS , Tanween-TN

Type	Ith'aar (الإظهار) (Huruf - Halqiyah)	Idghaam (الإدغام)	Iqlab (الإقلاب)	Ikhfa' (الإخفاء)
Meaning	Clear pronunciation of NS & TN when followed by an Ith'aar letter.	Merging NS or TN with the Idgham letters, resulting in one sound.	Transformation of NS or TN into the sound "م" when followed by ب	Involves hiding the sound of NS or TN with a slight nasal sound
Application & Letters	Applied when the these letters appear after NS/TN: (ء ه ع ح غ خ)	Applied when these letters appear after NS/TN: (ي ر ل م ن و) ma'a Ghunnah: ي م ن و bila Ghunnah: ر ل	Only when ب appears after NS/TN. Sound of NS will convert to م	ت، ث، ج، د، ذ، ز، س، ش، ص، ض، ط، ظ، ف، ق، ك
Ghunnah	No Ghunnah. Sound of NS/TN is pronounced clearly & separately from the letter following it.	With Ghunnah- يمنو No Ghunnah- رل	With Ghunnah. Sound of NS/TN is hidden, & instead, the sound "م" is pronounced with Ghunnah. (Mmmm)	With Ghunnah. Sound of NS/TN is not pronounced clearly but is slightly merged with the letters, creating a nasalized sound.
Summary	In this case the ن is read clearly	In this case the ن is merged into the next letter of the يرملون group, with the option of ghunnah or not.	Here the Noon ن is changed into Meem م.	The Noon ن is hidden so it is not a clear noon, but at the same time, not merged into the next letter.
Examples	مِنْ ءَايَاتِنَا إِلَٰهًا ءَاخِرَ	Ghunnah: فَمَنْ يَسْتَمِعِ الْآنَ مِنْ مَّحِيصٍ No Ghunnah: وَمَنْ لَّسْتُ لَهُ	نَفْسًا بَٰعِيرٍ لَّيْسُ بَدَنٍ	مَنْصُورًا تَنْظُرُونَ

MEEM SAKINAH RULES

★ What is Meem Sakinah?

- When the Meem “م” carries a Sukoon while stopping on it or proceeding with the Ayah. The mouth, specifically the lips, create the sound Meem when closed on top of each other.
- The word Shafawi (شفوي) indicates the origin of the letter Meem, the lips. Lips are called Shafatain (شفتين) in Arabic.
- Hence, the Meem Sakinah rules are known as “Shafawiyah (شفوية)” meaning “from the lips”. Just like in the Noon Sakinah rules, the rule applied on Meem Sakinah too depends on the letter following the Meem Sakinah.

Meem As-Sakinah has three rules:

1. Al-Ikhfaa' As-Shafawi الإخفاء الشفوي
2. Al-Idghaam Al-Mithlayn الإدغام المثلين
3. Al-Ith'har As-Shafawi الإظهار الشفوي

1. Al-Ikhfaa' As-Shafawi الإخفاء الشفوي :

- ◆ Al-Ikhfaa' As-Shafawi has only one letter and that is Baa (ب).
- ◆ If the letter Baa comes after Meem As-Sakinah (the Meem at the end of a word and the Baa at the beginning of the following word) Al-Ikhfaa' As-Shafawi with Ghunna is found.
- ◆ The sound will be similar to the sound of Iqlaab in Nūn As-Saakinah. However here you will need to leave a small gap between the lips.

وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ	إِنَّ رَبَّهُم بِهِمْ	وَكَلْبُهُمْ بَاسِطٌ
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2. Al-Idghaam Al-Mithlayn الإدغام المثلين

- ◆ It has only one letter which is Meem (م).
- ◆ When a Meem As-Saakinah (at the end of a word) and a Meem Mutaharrik (م متحرك), At the beginning of the leading word meet, it will be read with Idghaam with Ghunna.

فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ	إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ	أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِّنْ جُوعٍ
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3. Al-Ith'har As-Shafawi الإِظْهَار الشَّفَوِي

- ♦ All the letters after taking out the letter ب (from Ikhfaa' As-Shafawi) and the letter م (from Idghaam Al-Mithlayn) are the letters of Ith'har As-Shafawi and they are 26.
- ♦ So if any of the 26 letters appear after Meem As-Sakinah in one word or in two words, it will be read with Ith'har.

سَنُدْخِلُهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ	أَمْ أَنْتُمْ صَامِتُونَ	أَلَمْ أَقُلْ لَّكُمْ
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Meem Sakin chart

MS- Meem Sakin

Type	Ikhfa' (الإِخْفَاء الشَّفَوِي)	Idghaam (الإِدْغَام المِثْلَيْنِ)	Ith'aar (الإِظْهَار الشَّفَوِي)
Meaning	If ب comes after MS	MS at the end of first word, and م on the beginning of second word	Any other letter except ب and م after MS
Application & Letters	only one letter and that is (ب)	only one letter which is (م)	All the letters except ب and م
Ghunnah	Ghunna is done.	Ghunnah is done	NO Ghunnah.
Examples	وَكَلْبُهُمْ بَاسِطٌ	إِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنِينَ	أَلَمْ أَقُلْ لَّكُمْ