



Tajweed-ul-Quran course

August 2020
MKA Sweden

Recap Lesson #2

- A letter carrying jazm/sukoon is called saakin ْ
- Izhar – clear pronunciation of Nun saakin نْ or Meem saakin مْ
- Ikhfa – concealed and prolonged pronunciation of Nun saakin نْ or Meem saakin مْ
- Rules of Nun Saakin نْ
- Rules of Meem Saakin مْ
- Depending on which letters proceed Nun نْ or Meem مْ saakin, Izhaar or Ikhfa is applied.
- Huruf-e-Izhar for Nun نْ saakin: ء ا ح خ ع غ ه
- Huruf-e-Ikhfa for Meem مْ saakin: ب with Harakah

Lesson #3

- Tanween
- Nunnation – double vowel
- Three types:



- A letter carrying Tanween is called Munawwan (مُنَوَّنٌ)

Definition



Fat'ḥa-tain: When the stroke of Fat'ḥah is written twice on top of the same letter, it is called 'Fat'hatain' i.e. two strokes of Fat'ḥah. In Arabic it is called 'Tanwīn' which means to produce a nasal sound in the pronunciation.



Kasra-tain: When the stroke of Kasrah is written twice below the same letter it is called 'Kasra-tain' i.e. two strokes of Kasrah.



Ḍamma-tain: When the stroke of Ḍammah is written twice on top of the same letter it is called 'Dhamma-tain' i.e. two strokes of Ḍammah.

Note

Note: There are thousands words in the Holy Qur'ān which bear various *Tanwīn* marks. The student should be taught to produce a stretched nasal sound at the end of each word in the following exercises. Such practice will greatly facilitate the teacher and the learner to practise the Rules of Idghām (assimilation) and Ikhfā (concealing) in future lessons. Any letter that bears a *Tanwīn* is called '*Munawwan*' [مُنَوَّنٌ] (a letter with Tanwīn).

Excercises Tanween

مُمَامِمِ	خُخُخَا	بُبُبَا	تَّتِتِ	مُمُمَا
-----------	---------	---------	---------	---------

خُشْبُ	وَسَطًا	حُمُرُ	نَبِيَا	أَحَدُ	كُتُبُ
فُرُشِ	حَرَمًا	وَالِدًا	فَنُزُلُ	مَثَلِ	لَبِنًا

Excercises Tanween

بُ	كُتِبُ	عُ	قَطِعُ	نُ	سُنُنُ	بُ	غَضِبُ	مُ	قَدَمُ
----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------

نَا	ثَبِنَا	ضَا	عَرَضَا	فَا	أَسْفَا	رَا	قَدَارَا	زَا	جُرُزَا
-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	---------	-----	----------	-----	---------

رِ	دُبُرِ	لِ	ظُلَلِ	هِي	فِيئَةِ	بِ	عِنَبِ	دِ	أَحَدِ
----	--------	----	--------	-----	---------	----	--------	----	--------

Tanween = to create sound of Nun sakin نْ

كِتَابٌ = كِتَابٍ

إِمَامًا = إِمَامِنُ

أَمِيرٍ = أَمِيرِنُ

Conclusion from above:

- Rules of Ikhfa and Izhaar on Nun Saakin نْ (lesson 2) will all apply to Tanween وَوَّو aswell
- Huruf Izhaar/Halaqi:

ه خ ع غ ه

- Rules of Ikhfa and Izhaar on Nun Saakin نْ (lesson 2) will all apply to Tanween ً ٍ ًا aswell
- Examples of Ikhfa:

فَصَبْرٌ جَبِيلٌ

حَلَالًا طَيِّبًا

جَنَّتِ تَجْرِي

- Examples of Izhaar:

رَبُّ غُفُورٌ

مُخْتَلِفًا كُلُّهُ

نَخْلٍ خَاوِيَةٍ

Summary lesson #3

- Tanween are of three types: ◌̄ ◌̅ ◌̆
- Letter carrying Tanween is called Munawwan
- Tanween implies creation sound of Nun Saakin ◌̄ at end of word
- Rules of Ikhfa and Izhaar of Nun Saakin ◌̄ thus applies to Tanween.