



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 7

Tanween in Nouns

Tanween (ُ ُ ُ)

The tanween (that is exclusive to the nouns) is of four types:

1. 'تمكين', that is connected to the 'معرب' (not the 'مبني') nouns such as 'زَيْدٍ/رَجُلٍ'
 - The tanween in the feminine regular plural nouns such as 'مُسَلِمَاتٍ' and the 'منقوص' nouns such as 'جَوَارٍ' (جوارى) is not of 'تمكين'.
2. 'تنكير', that connected only to 'مبني' nouns in order to distinguish between the definite and the indefinite as in 'مررتُ بسبويه و بسبويه آخر' (the second 'سبويه' is not definite).
3. 'مقابلة', that is connected to the feminine regular plurals such as 'مُسَلِمَاتٍ'. This tanween corresponds the 'ن' in the masculine regular plural such as 'مُسَلِمِينَ'.
4. 'عوض', that comes as a replacement of:
 - A sentence; as in 'وَأَنْتُمْ حِينَئِذٍ تَنْظُرُونَ' in which the tanween of 'إِذٍ' replaces 'حِينَ إِذٍ بَلَّغْتَ الرُّوحَ الحَلْقَوْمَ'
 - A noun; as in 'كُلُّ قَائِمٍ' in which the tanween in 'كُلِّ' has replaced 'انسان': 'كُلُّ انْسانٍ قَائِمٌ'
 - A letter; as in the 'منقوص' nouns in the state of 'رفع' or 'جر', such as 'قاضي' which has been 'قاضي' before