

Lesson 11

There are **three types of Tanween**

- a. Tanween Fatha
- b. Tanween of Kasra
- c. Tanween of Dhamma

Four rules depending upon the letter coming after Tanween are;

- a. Idthaar (اظهار)
- b. Idghaam (ادغام)
- c. Iqlaab (اقلاب)
- d. Ikhfaa' (اخفاء)

- When continuing a recitation Tanween is pronounced and when stopping, it is omitted.

Idhaar: is a rule that occurs after noon saakin is followed by one of the throat letters. It means "apparent", so the reciter makes clearly says the sound of the noon.

The throat letters are هـ ع ح غ خ e.g. سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ

Idghaam: occurs when a Saakin Noon followed by any of the letter of 'يرملون'

Idghaam is of two types;

- with ghunnah
- without ghunnah

- Ghunnah is the sound that comes from the Nasal passage and is extended for 2 counts

Half Idghaam ← ن م و ن + Tanween or نُ eg: عَن نَفْسٍ

Full Idghaam ← ن ر ل + Tanween or نُ eg: إِن لَبِئْتُمْ

- One exception to the Idghaam rule is if the Saakin Noon and the the 'YARMALUN' are in the same word e.g. دُنْيَا