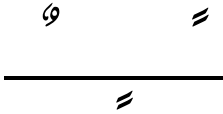
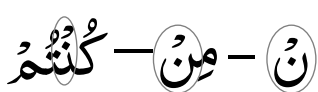

















## YOUR TAJWEED MADE EASY

A step by step guide to basic Tajweed rules

### LESSON 16 NOON SAAKIN AND TANWEEN

Look at the examples below and look at what a noon saakin and tanween look like the reason for this is that if certain letters come after a noon saakin or tanween then there will be a rule taking place. For this lesson you just need to identify both:

		
Fathatayn (two zabar), kasratayn (two zer) and dhammatayn (two pesh) are known as tanween	The circled letters are known as noon saakin (basically its a noon with a sukoon on it)	
<b>Take a look at these examples and get used to the noon saakin and tanween:</b>		
		
Tanween	Tanween	Noon saakin
		
Tanween	Noon saakin	Tanween
		
Noon saakin	Tanween	Tanween
		
Tanween	Tanween	Noon saakin
		
Tanween	Noon saakin	Tanween

Now that you are aware of what noon saakin and tanween look like in different words, in the next few lessons we will be studying a few rules related to them. Please also try to remember that the sound from noon saakin and tanween is similar, they all have the 'n' sound. Look at the circled part of the words above and you will see. For eg. Mi(n)-kum and Naf-su(n)