

## LESSON TWO

2

## Changing (Iqlaab)

### This lesson teaches me to:

- ❖ explain the concept of changing (*Iqlaab*) and its letters.
- ❖ explain how the rule of changing (*Iqlaab*) is applied during the recitation of the Holy Qur'an.
- ❖ recite the Qur'anic verses while properly applying the rule of changing (*Iqlaab*).

### I take the initiative to learn:

- ❖ In "Tuhfat Al-Atfal", Al-Jamzori said:

The third rule is changing [the silent *Noon* or *Tanween*], when followed by *Baa*, into *Meem* with nasal sound (*Ghunna*) and hiding it.



### I read and remember:

- ❖ The rules of silent *Noon* and *Tanween* which I have studied, and indicate their letters.
- ❖ The rule of silent *Noon* and *Tanween* which was mentioned in the above lines.

\* Idgham - Blending

Iqlaab

\* IZhar - Clear Pronunciation



I use my skills to learn



### Changing (Iqlaab)

Definition	Reason	Mark in the Holy Qur'an
<p>Semantically speaking, changing (Iqlaab) means to change something.</p> <p>Technically speaking, it is when the silent Noon or Tanween that is followed by Baa (ب) is changed into a Meem that is hidden with a nasal sound (Ghunna).</p> <p>If followed by the changing (Iqlaab) letter, which is Baa, the silent Noon or Tanween must be changed into a Meem, in pronunciation, with a nasal sound for two counts.</p> <p>Changing (Iqlaab) of the silent Noon could occur in one word, such as "وَيَسْتَبِشُونَكَ" Wa Yastanbi'unaka" and "سُنْبُلَاتِي" Sunbulatin", or in two words, such as "مِنْ بَعْدِ" Min Ba'di" and "أَنْ بُرِكَ" An Būrika". On the other hand, changing (Iqlaab) of Tanween occurs only in two words, such as "مُصِيبَةٌ بِمَا" Muṣibatun Bimā", "قَوْمًا بُورًا" Qawmāan Būrā" and "بِثَمَانٍ بَخْسٍ" Bithamanin Bakhs".</p>	<p>Easy pronunciation of silent Noon and Tanween by changing them into Meem, because Meem and Baa share the same point of articulation, and Meem and Noon share the nasal sound (Ghunna).</p>	<p>The mark of changing silent Noon in the Holy Qur'an is having a small Meem rather than Sukoon above the Noon, like this:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(نْ)</p> <p>The mark of changing Tanween in the Holy Qur'an is having a small Meem instead of the second diacritic, like this:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(مِ) (مِ) (مِ)</p>



### I cooperate and search:

In the Holy Qur'an for examples of changing (*Iqlaab*), then write them in the following table:

In one word	In two words	With Tanween
لَيُّبِّدْنَ	أَنْ بَوْرَكَ	رُحْمٌ يُدْرِكُوا (Summun Bukmun)
(يُنْبِتُ) (Yunbitu)	مَنْ بَخِلَ	سَمِيعٌ دَمِيرٌ
فَأَنْبَتَا	(مَنْ بَخِلَ) (Man Bakhila)	نَفْسٌ بِمَا

### I listen and apply:

- ❖ I listen well to the recitation by my teacher, specify the word(s) where there is changing (*Iqlaab*) and explain the reason in the following verses:

Qur'anic verses	Word(s) with changing ( <i>Iqlaab</i> )	The reason
<p>Allah ﷻ, said:</p> <p>﴿وَلَقَدْ جَاءَهُمْ مِنَ الْأَنْبَاءِ مَا فِيهِ مُزْدَجَرٌ﴾</p> <p>“Wa Laqad Jā'ahum Mina Al-'Anbā'i Mā Fīhi Muzdajar”</p> <p>(And there has already come to them of information that in which there is deterrence) [Al-Qamar: 4]</p>	<p>(الْأَنْبَاءِ)</p> <p>(Al-'Anbā'i)</p>	<p>The silent Noon is followed by Baa in one word</p>

<p>Allah ﷻ, said:</p> <p>﴿ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلَائِكَةِ فَقَالَ أَنْبِئُونِي بِأَسْمَاءِ هَؤُلَاءِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ﴾</p> <p>“Thumma `Aradahum `Alá Al-Malá'ikati Faqāla `Anbi'ūni Bi'asmā'i Hā'uulā' 'In Kuntum Şādiqīn”</p> <p>(Then He showed them to the angels and said, “Inform Me of the names of these, if you are truthful.”) [Al-Baqarah: 31]</p>	<p>أَنْبِئُونِي</p>	<p>Silent Noon + Baa</p>
<p>Allah ﷻ, said:</p> <p>﴿وَاللَّهُ أَنْبَتَكُمْ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ نَبَاتًا﴾</p> <p>“Wa Allāhu `Anbatakum Mina Al-'Arđi Nabātā”</p> <p>(And Allah has caused you to grow from the earth a progressive growth.) [Nūh: 17]</p>		
<p>Allah ﷻ, said:</p> <p>﴿السَّمَاءُ مُنْفَطِرٌ بِهِ كَانَ وَعْدُهُ مَفْعُولًا﴾</p> <p>“As-Samā'u Munfaţirun Bihi Kāna Wa`duhu Maf`ulā”</p> <p>(The heaven will break apart therefrom; ever is His promise fulfilled.) [Al-Muzzammil: 18]</p>		
<p>Allah ﷻ, said:</p> <p>﴿كُلُّ نَفْسٍ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ رَهِينَةٌ﴾</p> <p>“Kullu Nafsin Bimā Kasabat Rahīna”</p> <p>(Every soul, for what it has earned, will be retained)</p> <p>[Al-Muddaththir: 38]</p>		

H.W

Allah ﷻ, said:

﴿جَزَاءٌ بِمَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ﴾

“Jazā'an Bimā Kānū Ya`malūn”

(As reward for what they used to do.) [Al-Wāqi`ah:  
24]

Allah ﷻ, said:

﴿كَلَّا لَيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي الْحُطَمَةِ﴾

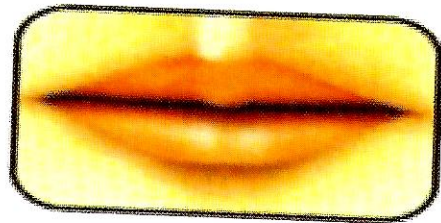
“Kallā Layunbadhanna Fī Al-Ĥuṭama”

(No! He will surely be thrown into the Crusher.)  
[Al-Humazah: 4]

### How to apply changing (Iqlaab):

- ❖ If the silent Noon or Tanween is followed by Baa, we change the silent Noon or Tanween into a light Meem with a nasal sound (Ghunna) and pronounce it as follows:

The shape of lips when pronouncing a Meem that is changed from a silent Noon or Tanween. They are closed with no space or pressure.



1. “أَنْ بُرِكَ” “An Būrika”: we pronounce it after changing as “أَمْبُورِك” “Ambūrika” with a nasal sound (Ghunna).
2. “أَنْبَتَكُمْ” “Anbatakum”: we pronounce it after changing as “أَمْبَتَكُمْ” “Ambatakum” with a nasal sound (Ghunna).
3. “لَنْسَفَعًا بِالْأَنْصِيَةِ” “Lanasfa`āan Bin-Nāṣiya”: we pronounce it after changing as “لَنْسَفَعِيًا بِالْأَنْصِيَةِ” “Lanasfa`āambin-Nāṣiya” with a nasal sound (Ghunna).
4. “سَمِيعٌ بِصَيْرٍ” “Samī`un Baṣīr”: we pronounce it after changing as “سَمِيعٌ بِصَيْرٍ” “Samī`umbaṣīr” with a nasal sound (Ghunna).



I cooperate and apply:



- In cooperation with your classmate, pronounce the following examples of changing (Iqlaab) and write them the way you pronounced them.

Examples of changing (Iqlaab)	The way they are pronounced
<p>﴿أَنْبَاهُمْ﴾ "Anba'ahum"</p>	أَمْبَاهُمْ
<p>﴿مِنْ بَعْدِ﴾ "Min Ba'di"</p>	مِبْعِد
<p>﴿أَبْدَائِمَا﴾ "Abadāan Bimā"</p>	أَبْدَامِيمَا
<p>﴿عَلَيْمٌ بِذَاتِ﴾ "Alīmun Bidhāti"</p>	عَلَيْهِمْ بِذَاتِ
<p>﴿فَضْلٍ بَلِّ﴾ "Fadlin Bal"</p>	فَضْلَامِ بَلِّ



I organize my concepts:



✦ I complete the following concep chart:

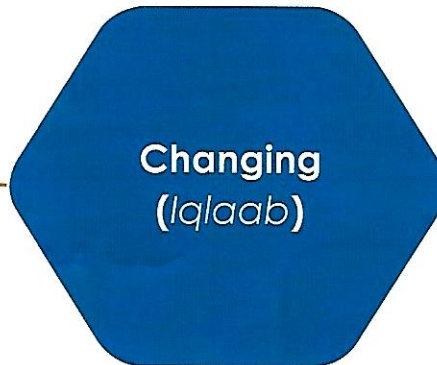
Its letter

Baa

ب

Definition of changing  
(Iqlaab)

Change silent noon  
or Tanween into  
Meem if it follo-  
wed by Baa.



Its mark in the Holy  
Qur'an

- Small meem on  
Silent Noon.  
or Small Meem  
Instead of Second  
diacritic

Examples of changing  
(Iqlaab)

من اجل

من بعد



## My Imprint:



- ✦ I set a practical plan to improve my skills in reciting the Holy Qur'an so that I please my Lord, glory be to Him, and serve my country as a teacher for future generations or an imam in a mosque.

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## Student Activities



## I answer by myself

1. Circle the correct answer in the following:

✦ Changing (*lqlaab*) has one letter, which is:

Meem

Baa

Qaf

Ghain

✦ When applying the rule of changing (*lqlaab*), we change:

Baa into Meem

Baa into silent Noon

Meem into Baa

Silent Noon or Tanween into  
silent Meem

2. Explain why the silent *Noon* or *Tanween*, if followed by a *Baa*, is changed into *Meem*.

Because Meem and Baa share the same point of articulation, and Meem and Noon share the nasal sound "Ghunna".

3. Specify the words containing changing (Iqlaab) in the following verses by underlining them and explain the reasons:

Qur'anic verses	Reason of changing (Iqlaab)
<p>Allah ﷻ, said:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">﴿بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ﴾</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Bi'ayyi Dhanbin Qutilat”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For what sin she was killed) [At-Takwīr: 9]</p>	<p>The silent Noon is followed by Baa in one word.</p>
<p>Allah ﷻ, said:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">﴿إِنَّا خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ أَمْشَاجٍ نَبْتَلِيهِ فَجَعَلْنَاهُ سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا﴾</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Innā Khalaqnā Al-'Insāna Min Nutfatin 'Amshājin Nabtalīhi Faja`alnāhu Samī`āan Baṣīrā”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Indeed, We created man from a sperm-drop mixture that We may try him; and We made him hearing and seeing.) [Al-'Insān: 2]</p>	<p>Tanween is followed by Baa in two words.</p>
<p>Allah ﷻ, said:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">﴿فِي أَيِّ حَدِيثٍ بَعْدَهُ يُؤْمِنُونَ﴾</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“Fabi'ayyi Ḥadīthin Ba`dahu Yu'uminūn”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Then in what statement after the Qur'an will they believe?) [Al-Mursalāt: 50]</p>	<p>Tanween is followed by Baa in two words.</p>

Allah ﷻ, said:

﴿أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا إِلَى الطَّيْرِ فَوْقَهُمْ صَفًىٰ وَيَقْبِضْنَ مَا يُمَسِّكُهُنَّ إِلَّا  
الرَّحْمَنُ إِنَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ بَصِيرٌ﴾

“Awalam Yaraw 'Ilá Aṭ-Ṭayri Fawqahum Ṣaffātin Wa  
Yaqbidna Mā Yumsikuhunna 'Illā Ar-Rahmānu 'Innahu  
Bikulli Shay'in Baṣīr”

(Do they not see the birds above them with wings  
outspread and sometimes folded in? None holds them  
aloft except the Most Merciful. Indeed He is, of all things,  
Seeing.) [Al-Mulk: 19]

Allah ﷻ, said:

﴿فَكَذَّبُوهُ فَعَقَرُوهَا فَدَمْدَمَ عَلَيْهِمُ رَبُّهُم بِذُنُوبِهِمْ  
فَسَوَّاهَا﴾

“Fakadhdhabūhu Fa`aqarūhā Fadamdama `Alayhim  
Rabbuhum Bidhanbihim Fasawwāhā”

(But they denied him and hamstrung her. So their Lord  
brought down upon them destruction for their sin and  
made it equal upon all of them.) [Ash-Shams: 14]

Allah ﷻ, said:

﴿وَأَمَّا مَنْ بَخِلَ وَاسْتَغْنَىٰ﴾

“Wa 'Ammā Man Bakhila Wa Astaghná”

(But as for he who withholds and considers himself free  
of need) [Al-Layl: 8]