

Chapter 31

Different Kinds Of Tanween

- **الأسماء المُعَربَة المُنْصَرِفة** found on تَنْوِينُ التَّمْكِينْ (fully flexible isms)
eg زَيْدٌ and رَجُلٌ
 - excluded are tanween that is on the سالم مُؤنَث جمع eg سالم مُؤنَث
- ممنوع من الصرف found on تَنْوِينُ التَّثْكِيرْ to differentiate between نَكْرَة and مَعْرِفَة
eg مَرْزُتُ بِسَبَوْيِهِ وَبِسَبَوْيِهِ آخَرَ
- ممنوع من الصرف found on تَنْوِينُ الْمُقَابَلَةِ (sound fem plurals) eg مُؤنَث سالم جمع مُذَكَّر سالم
 - this tanween is there as a contrast to letter ن on the سالم مُؤنَث جمع

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- تَنْوِينُ الْعِوْضِ substitutes a letter, noun or sentence
 - ❖ replaces the letter يِ in مَنْقُوصِيِّ رَفِعٍ and جَرِّيِّ مَنْقُوصِيِّ eg دَاعٍ
 - ❖ found on the word كُلُّ and بُعْضٌ eg قَائِمٌ كُلُّ. Here the tanween replaces a noun and the intended meaning is قَائِمٌ كُلُّ إِنْسَانٍ.
 - ❖ found on the word إِذْ (when attached to يَوْمٍ or حِينٍ) that replaces an (omitted) sentence after it

eg 56:84 وَأَنْتُمْ حِينَئِذٍ تَنْظُرُونَ while you are at that time looking on.

The tanween on حِينَئِذٍ replaces the sentence بَلَغَتِ الرُّوْحُ الْحُلْقُومَ. The phrase “at that time” carries an implied meaning from the context mentioned in previous ayah, which is “the time of death when our souls reaches our throats”.

ظرف زمان منصوب على الظرفية متعلق بالفعل فإذا اسم ظرف وهو مضاف والجملة المحدوفة: iraab العوض عنها بالتنوين في محل جر بالإضافة