Izhar: reading noon sakinah and tanween clearly

Izhar means “making clear”. Before a throat letter, the noon sakinah and tanween are pronounced distinctly, without nasalising.

Content being reviewed by a teacher: please confirm with your own teacher.

1 Understand

Spot a ن with sukun (نْ) or a tanween at the end of a noun.

2 Spot it

Look at the next letter: if it is ء ه ع ح غ خ, it is izhar. The noon sakinah can be inside the word (مِنْهُمْ) or at its end; tanween is always at the end of a word.

3 Read it

Say the noon crisply, with no ghunnah, then go straight to the throat letter. No pause between the two.

ء ه ع ح غ خ

The 6 izhar letters

izhar

وَحُورٌ عِينٌ

Surah 56, verse 22

Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

لِيَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ

Surah 83, verse 5

Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

وَلَيَالٍ عَشْرٍ

Surah 89, verse 2

Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ

Surah 101, verse 11

Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

عُذْرًا أَوْ نُذْرًا

Surah 77, verse 6

🔊 Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

وَلَا صَدِيقٍ حَمِيمٍ

Surah 26, verse 101

🔊 Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

Previous rule · Noon sakinah and tanween: the 4 rules **All rules** **Next rule**

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Al-Afasy. Sources

