Exercise answer key : Ikhfa: hiding the noon sakinah and tanween

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Ikhfa: hiding the noon sakinah and tanween" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. ikhfa
   → Ikhfa means “hiding”. The noon sakinah or tanween is neither clear nor merged: it is hidden, with a ghunnah of about 2 counts, before 15 letters.

Exercise 2

Name the letters involved in this rule.

1. ikhfa
   → ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

Exercise 3

Answer the questions about the letters.

1. How many letters trigger ikhfa?
   → 15 letters.
2. How many letters remain for izhar, idgham and iqlab (6 + 6 + 1)?
   → 13 letters (6 for izhar, 6 for idgham including the 4 with ghunnah and the 2 without, 1 for iqlab).

Exercise 4

Does this letter trigger the rule? Answer yes or no.

1. ح
   → No
2. ث
   → Yes
3. ل
   → No
4. د
   → Yes
5. ي
   → No

6. ز
   → **Yes**

Exercise 5

After a noon sakinah or tanween at the end of a word, the first letter of the next word is given. Does the rule apply? Yes or no.

1. نْ + ت
   → **Yes**
2. نْ + ء
   → **No**
3. ـٌ + ص
   → **Yes**
4. ـً + ع
   → **No**

Ikhfa happens only before the 15 letters: ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك.

Exercise 6

After a noon sakinah or tanween at the end of a word, the first letter of the next word is given. Does the rule apply? Yes or no.

1. نْ + ك
   → **Yes**
2. نْ + ل
   → **No**

Ikhfa happens only before the 15 letters: ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك.

Exercise 7

In each passage, copy the group of letters where the rule applies (the case shown in the lesson).

1. قُمْ فَأَنذِرْ
   → **نذ**
2. خَلَقَ ٱلْإِنسَٰنَ
   → **نس**
3. وَطَلْحٍ مَّنضُودٍ
   → **نضُ**

Exercise 8

In each passage, copy the group of letters where the rule applies (the case shown in the lesson).

1. وَكَأْسًا دِهَاقًا
   → سًا د
2. فِى رَقٍّ مَّنشُورٍ
   → نشُ
3. فَأَمَّا مَن طَغَىٰ
   → ن طَ

Exercise 9

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “ikhfa” or “izhar”. Which one?

1. قُمْ فَأَنذِرْ
   → ikhfa
2. وَحُورٌ عِينٌ
   → izhar
3. لِيَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ
   → izhar
4. خَلَقَ ٱلْإِنسَٰنَ
   → ikhfa

Exercise 10

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “ikhfa” or “izhar”. Which one?

1. وَطَلْحٍ مَّنضُودٍ
   → ikhfa
2. وَلَيَالٍ عَشْرٍ
   → izhar
3. وَكَأْسًا دِهَاقًا
   → ikhfa
4. نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ؟
   → izhar

Exercise 11

Answer the questions about length and sound.

1. How long is the ghunnah in ikhfa?
   → **About 2 counts.**
2. What does “ikhfa” mean?

→ **Hiding.**

3. How many letters trigger ikhfa?
   → **15.**

Exercise 12

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you pronounce a noon sakinah before ص with ikhfa?
   → **You do not touch the palate with the tongue, make the 2-count ghunnah, then say ص.**
2. Which mistake should you avoid?
   → **Pronouncing a clear noon (izhar) or merging it like idgham.**

Exercise 13

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. Why is ikhfa said to be “between izhar and idgham”?
   → **The noon is neither clear nor fully merged: it is hidden with ghunnah.**

Exercise 14

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference with izhar?
   → **Izhar: clear noon before 6 throat letters, no ghunnah. Ikhfa: hidden noon with ghunnah before 15 letters.**
2. What is the difference with idgham with ghunnah?
   → **Idgham: the noon vanishes into ي ن م و. Ikhfa: the noon is hidden without merging.**
3. What is the difference with iqlab?
   → **Iqlab: before ب the noon becomes a hidden meem. Ikhfa: the noon stays a hidden noon.**

Exercise 15

True or false? If it is false, correct it.

1. Ikhfa happens before 15 letters.
   → **True**
2. The noon is pronounced very clearly.
   → **False : it is hidden**
3. The ghunnah lasts about 2 counts.
   → **True**
4. The noon merges completely as in idgham.
   → **False : it is hidden but still present**

Exercise 16

True or false? If it is false, correct it.

1. Tanween is concerned as well.

→ **True**

2. ب is one of the 15 ikhfa letters.
   → **False : before ب it is iqlab**
3. ك and ق are among the ikhfa letters.
   → **True**
4. The tongue touches the palate firmly.
   → **False : it does not touch the palate**

Exercise 17

Complete each sentence.

1. Ikhfa happens before ___ letters.
   → **15**
2. Ikhfa means ___.
   → **hiding**
3. The ghunnah lasts about ___ counts.
   → **2**
4. Ikhfa is between izhar and ___.
   → **idgham**

Exercise 18

Put the steps in order: write the number of each step (1 = first).

1. If it is among the 15 letters, hide the noon without touching the palate.
   → **3**
2. Spot a noon sakinah or tanween.
   → **1**
3. Make the ghunnah for about 2 counts then say the letter.
   → **4**
4. Look at the next letter.
   → **2**

Exercise 19

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does the word “ikhfa” mean?
   → **Hiding, concealing.**

Exercise 20

Writing task: explain the rule to a classmate in a few sentences.

1. Explain the ikhfa of the noon sakinah and tanween in three sentences.
   → **Before 15 letters, the noon sakinah or tanween is hidden: neither clear nor merged. A ghunnah of about 2 counts is made. The tongue does not touch the palate.**

Exercise 21

Sort the letters: izhar, idgham, iqlab or ikhfa?

1. ع
   → **Izhar**
2. ي
   → **Idgham**
3. ب
   → **Iqlab**
4. ف
   → **Ikhfa**
5. ر
   → **Idgham**
6. ش
   → **Ikhfa**