Exercise answer key : Izhar: reading the noon sakinah and tanween clearly

Tajweed

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

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. izhar

   → Izhar means “making clear”. Before a throat letter (ء ه ع ح غ خ), the noon sakinah and tanween are pronounced distinctly, without nasalising.

Exercise 2

Name the letters involved in this rule.

1. izhar

   → ء ه ع ح غ خ

Exercise 3

Answer the questions about the letters.

1. How many letters trigger izhar?
   → 6 letters.
2. What are these letters called?
   → The throat letters.

Exercise 4

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

1. ت
   → No
2. ه
   → Yes
3. ر
   → No
4. ح
   → Yes
5. ض
   → No

6. خ
   → **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 + ع
   → **Yes**
2. نْ + ب
   → **No**
3. ـٌ + ح
   → **Yes**
4. ـً + ك
   → **No**

Izhar happens only before the 6 throat letters: ء ه ع ح غ خ.

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 + ء
   → **Yes**
2. ـً + ل
   → **No**

Izhar happens only before the 6 throat letters: ء ه ع ح غ خ.

Exercise 7

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

1. وَحُورٌ عِينٌ
   → رٌ عِ
2. لِيَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ
   → مٍ عَ
3. وَلَيَالٍ عَشْرٍ
   → لٍ عَ

Exercise 8

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

1. نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌ؟
   → رٌ حَ
2. عُذْرًا أَوْ نُذْرًا
   → رًا أَ
3. وَلَا صَدِيقٍ حَمِيمٍ
   → قٍ ح

Exercise 9

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

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

Exercise 10

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

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

Exercise 11

Answer the questions about length and sound.

1. Is there a ghunnah in izhar?
   → **No.**
2. What does “izhar” mean?

→ **Making clear, showing.**

3. How many letters trigger izhar?
   → **Six.**

Exercise 12

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you pronounce a noon sakinah before ع with izhar?
   → **You say the noon distinctly and briefly, without ghunnah or nasalising, then say the throat letter.**
2. Which mistake should you avoid?
   → **Adding a ghunnah or hiding the noon.**

Exercise 13

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. Why is the throat “far” from the noon?
   → **The noon is made with the tongue, the throat letters deep in the throat: the two sounds do not mix, so you keep them apart.**

Exercise 14

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference with ikhfa?
   → **Izhar: clear noon before 6 throat letters, no ghunnah. Ikhfa: hidden noon with ghunnah before 15 letters.**
2. What is the difference with idgham?
   → **In idgham the noon vanishes into the next letter; in izhar it stays distinct.**
3. What is the difference with izhar shafawi?
   → **Izhar shafawi concerns the meem sakinah before 26 letters; izhar concerns the noon sakinah and tanween before 6 letters.**

Exercise 15

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

1. Izhar happens before 6 letters.
   → **True**
2. These letters are throat letters.
   → **True**
3. There is a 2-count ghunnah.
   → **False : there is no ghunnah**
4. The noon is hidden.
   → **False : it is clear**

Exercise 16

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

1. Tanween is concerned as well.
   → **True**

2. ع is one of the izhar letters.
   → **True**
3. ب is one of the izhar letters.
   → **False : ب is not a throat letter; before ب it is iqlab**
4. The noon can be in the same word as the throat letter.
   → **True**

Exercise 17

Complete each sentence.

1. Izhar happens before ___ letters.
   → **6**
2. They are letters of the ___.
   → **throat**
3. There is ___ ghunnah.
   → **no**
4. Izhar means making ___.
   → **clear**

Exercise 18

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

1. If it is a throat letter (ء ه ع ح غ خ), say the noon distinctly.
   → **3**
2. Spot a noon sakinah or tanween.
   → **1**
3. Make no ghunnah and move on to the next letter.
   → **4**
4. Look at the next letter.
   → **2**

Exercise 19

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does “izhar” mean?
   → **Making clear, showing.**

Exercise 20

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

1. Explain the izhar of the noon sakinah and tanween in three sentences.
   → **Before one of the 6 throat letters (ء ه ع ح غ خ), the noon sakinah or tanween is read distinctly. There is no ghunnah. The noon stays clear.**

Exercise 21

Classify: izhar, idgham, iqlab or ikhfa?

1. نْ + ح
   → **Izhar**
2. نْ + ب
   → **Iqlab**
3. نْ + ي
   → **Idgham**
4. نْ + ت
   → **Ikhfa**