

HOMEWORK

1 / Match each concept in Column A with its correct description in Column B :

A

Pronouncing Noon Sakinah or Tanween clearly when they are followed by (ع، ه، ح، غ، خ).

Letters that come from the throat (letters of Izhar Halqi).

A Noon with no vowel.

Double vowels at the end of words.

The shape of Tanween with Dammah in Izhar Halqi.

B

Tanween



Noon Sakinah

(ع، ه، ح، غ، خ)

Izhar Halqi



2 / True or False:

1/ The rule of "Izhar Halqi" applies when a Noon Sakinah or Tanween is followed by a throat letter.



2/ The throat letters in Tajweed are (ه ع ط غ خ ح) .



3/ Izhar Halqi means to pronounce the letter clearly without merging or changing it.



4/ One of the letters of Izhar is "غ" .



5/ The rule of Izhar only applies to Noon Sakinah and not Tanween.



6/ In the verse "مَنْ عَمِلْ صَالِحًا", the Noon Sakinah is followed by a throat letter, so the rule of Izhar applies.



7/ In the verse "عَذَابُ الْيَمِّ" the Tanween is followed by a Hamza (ء), which requires applying the rule of Idgham.



8/ The word "أَنْعَمْتَ" contains a Noon Sakinah followed by a throat letter, so Izhar Halqi is applied.



9/ In the phrase "عَفْوَرٌ حَلِيمٌ", the Tanween is followed by a Ha (ح), which is one of the throat letters, so Izhar is applied.



10/ In the verse "غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ", the Noon Sakinah meets the letter "غ", so the rule of Ikhfa should be applied instead of Izhar.

