Exercise answer key : Ghunnah: the nasal sound of noon and meem

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Ghunnah: the nasal sound of noon and meem" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. ghunnah
   → **The ghunnah is a nasal sound that comes from the nose. It is always present on a noon or a meem carrying a shaddah and lasts about 2 counts.**

Exercise 2

Name the letters involved in this rule.

1. ghunnah
   → **ن م**

Exercise 3

Answer the questions about the letters.

1. How many letters carry the ghunnah when they have a shaddah?
   → **2: ن and م.**

Exercise 4

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

1. ت
   → **No**
2. م
   → **Yes**
3. د
   → **No**
4. ش
   → **No**

Exercise 5

Does the letter carry an obligatory ghunnah? Answer yes or no.

1. نَّ
   → **Yes**

2. بَّ
   → **No**
3. مَّ
   → **Yes**
4. تَّ
   → **No**

Only noon and meem with a shaddah carry the obligatory ghunnah.

Exercise 6

Does the letter carry an obligatory ghunnah? Answer yes or no.

1. نٌ
   → **Yes**
2. سَّ
   → **No**

Only noon and meem with a shaddah carry the obligatory ghunnah.

Exercise 7

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

1. ثُمَّ نَظَرَ
   → **مَّ**
2. مَلِكِ ٱلنَّاسِ
   → **نَّ**
3. مُدْهَآمَّتَانِ
   → **مَّ**

Exercise 8

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

1. فَأَمَّا مَن طَغَىٰ
   → **مَّ**
2. وَٱدْخُلِى جَنَّتِى
   → **نَّ**
3. وَجَنَّٰتٍ وَعُيُونٍ

نّ →

Exercise 9

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “ghunnah” or “idgham with ghunnah”. Which one?

1. ثُمَّ نَظَرَ
   → **ghunnah**
2. جَزَآءً وِفَاقًا
   → **idgham with ghunnah**
3. وَطَلْحٍ مَّنضُودٍ
   → **idgham with ghunnah**
4. مَلِكِ ٱلنَّاسِ
   → **ghunnah**

Exercise 10

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “ghunnah” or “idgham with ghunnah”. Which one?

1. مُدْهَآمَّتَانِ
   → **ghunnah**
2. كِتَٰبٌ مَّرْقُومٌ
   → **idgham with ghunnah**
3. فَأَمَّا مَن طَغَىٰ
   → **ghunnah**
4. فِى رَقٍّ مَّنشُورٍ
   → **idgham with ghunnah**

Exercise 11

Answer the questions about length and sound.

1. How long does the ghunnah last?
   → **About 2 counts.**
2. Where does the sound of the ghunnah come from?
   → **From the nose.**
3. How is a “count” (harakah) classically measured?
   → **By the time it takes to close or open a finger at normal speed.**

Exercise 12

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you pronounce a noon carrying a shaddah?
   → **You double the noon and let the sound resonate in the nose for about 2 counts.**

2. What should you avoid when making the ghunnah?
   → Cutting it too short, holding it much longer than 2 counts, or producing it in the throat.

Exercise 13

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. How can you check that you are making the ghunnah correctly?
   → By gently pinching the nose: the sound should be disturbed, because it passes through the nose.

Exercise 14

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference between the ghunnah of a noon with shaddah and ikhfa?
   → The ghunnah of a doubled noon is always on the doubled letter; ikhfa concerns a noon sakinah or tanween before 15 letters. Both last about 2 counts.
2. Is there a ghunnah in izhar?
   → No: in izhar the noon is pronounced clearly, without nasalising.
3. Is there a ghunnah in idgham without ghunnah (before ل or ر)?
   → No: the merging is complete and no nasal sound remains.

Exercise 15

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

1. The ghunnah comes from the throat.
   → False : it comes from the nose
2. The ghunnah is always present on نّ and مّ.
   → True
3. The ghunnah lasts about 2 counts.
   → True
4. A noon without shaddah always carries the ghunnah.
   → False : only a noon or meem with shaddah always carries it

Exercise 16

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

1. You may drop the ghunnah on a doubled meem.
   → False : it is obligatory
2. The ghunnah is a nasal sound.
   → True
3. The ghunnah lasts 6 counts.
   → False : it lasts about 2 counts
4. A ghunnah is also found in ikhfa and idgham with ghunnah.
   → True

Exercise 17

Complete each sentence.

1. The ghunnah lasts about ___ counts.
   → **2**
2. The ghunnah comes from the ___.
   → **nose**
3. It is always present on a ن or a م carrying a ___.
   → **shaddah**
4. The ghunnah is a ___ sound.
   → **nasal**

Exercise 18

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

1. Let the sound resonate in the nose.
   → **3**
2. Spot the ن or م carrying a shaddah.
   → **1**
3. Hold the ghunnah for about 2 counts.
   → **4**
4. Pronounce the doubled letter.
   → **2**

Exercise 19

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does the Arabic word “ghunnah” mean?
   → **A nasal sound that resonates in the nose.**

Exercise 20

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

1. Write three sentences: where does the ghunnah come from, when is it obligatory, how long does it last?
   → **The ghunnah comes from the nose. It is obligatory on a noon and a meem carrying a shaddah. It lasts about 2 counts.**

Exercise 21

Write the Arabic name of each ghunnah letter.

1. ن
   → **نُونٌ**
2. م
   → **مِيمٌ**

Exercise 22

Which sign in Arabic writing signals the obligatory ghunnah? Answer the question.

1. The sign is written above the letter: which sign is it?

   → The shaddah (ّ) on the noon or the meem.