# Exercise answer key : Idgham with ghunnah: ي ن م و

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Idgham with ghunnah: ي ن م و" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

## Exercise 1

**Define the rule in one sentence.**

1. idgham with ghunnah
   → **Idgham means “merging”: the noon sakinah or tanween merges into the next letter (ي ن م و), with a ghunnah of about 2 counts, when the two are in different words.**

## Exercise 2

**Name the letters involved in this rule.**

1. idgham with ghunnah
   → **ي ن م و**

## Exercise 3

**Answer the questions about the letters.**

1. How many letters trigger idgham with ghunnah?
   → **4: ي ن م و.**
2. Which key word groups these 4 letters?
   → **“ينمو” (yanmu).**

## Exercise 4

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

1. ت
   → **No**
2. ن
   → **Yes**
3. د
   → **No**
4. و
   → **Yes**
5. ش
   → **No**

6. ع
   → **No**

## Exercise 5

**After a noon sakinah or tanween at the end of a word, the first letter of the next word is given. Is there idgham with ghunnah? Yes or no.**

1. نْ + م
   → **Yes**
2. نْ + ل
   → **No**
3. ـٌ + و
   → **Yes**
4. ـً + ر
   → **No**

Idgham with ghunnah happens only before ي ن م و, across two words.

## Exercise 6

**After a noon sakinah or tanween at the end of a word, the first letter of the next word is given. Is there idgham with ghunnah? Yes or no.**

1. نْ + ي
   → **Yes**
2. ـً + ب
   → **No**

Idgham with ghunnah happens only before ي ن م و, across two words.

## Exercise 7

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

1. جَزَآءً وِفَاقًا
   → **ءً وِ**
2. وَطَلْحٍ مَّنضُودٍ
   → **حٍ مَّ**
3. كِتَٰبٌ مَّرْقُومٌ
   → **بٌ مَّ**

## Exercise 8

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

1. فِى رَقٍّ مَّنشُورٍ
   → قٍّ مَّ
2. وَعِنَبًا وَقَضْبًا
   → بًا وَ
3. وَجَنَّٰتٍ وَعُيُونٍ
   → تٍ وَ

## Exercise 9

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

1. جَزَآءً وِفَاقًا
   → idgham with ghunnah
2. قُمْ فَأَنذِرْ
   → ikhfa
3. خَلَقَ ٱلْإِنسَٰنَ
   → ikhfa
4. وَطَلْحٍ مَّنضُودٍ
   → idgham with ghunnah

## Exercise 10

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

1. كِتَٰبٌ مَّرْقُومٌ
   → idgham with ghunnah
2. وَطَلْحٍ مَّنضُودٍ
   → ikhfa
3. فِى رَقٍّ مَّنشُورٍ
   → idgham with ghunnah
4. وَكَأْسًا دِهَاقًا
   → ikhfa

## Exercise 11

**Answer the questions about length and sound.**

1. How long is the ghunnah in this rule?
   → About 2 counts.

2. What happens to the noon sakinah or tanween?
   **→ It merges into the next letter and is no longer pronounced separately.**
3. How many words are needed for this rule?
   **→ Two: the noon or tanween is in the first word, the trigger letter at the start of the second.**

## Exercise 12

**Explain how it is pronounced.**

1. How do you pronounce "م + نْ" with idgham?
   **→ You do not say the noon: you say a doubled meem, with a 2-count ghunnah.**
2. What is the pitfall with ي and و?
   **→ Not keeping the noon pronounced: it must merge into ي or و with a nasal sound, without turning the letter into a long vowel.**

## Exercise 13

**Answer the pronunciation question.**

1. How can you check that the merging is done correctly?
   **→ No separate noon is heard any more, only a continuous nasal sound of 2 counts on the doubled letter.**

## Exercise 14

**Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.**

1. What is the difference between idgham with ghunnah and idgham without ghunnah?
   **→ With ghunnah: before ي ن م و, 2 nasal counts. Without ghunnah: before ل or ر, complete merging with no nasal sound.**
2. What is the difference with ikhfa?
   **→ In idgham the noon vanishes into the next letter; in ikhfa it is hidden but still present, before 15 letters.**
3. What happens if the noon and the letter ي are in the same word?
   **→ There is no idgham: the noon is read clearly (izhar mutlaq), because the rule needs two words.**

## Exercise 15

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

1. Idgham with ghunnah happens before ي ن م و.
   **→ True**
2. It happens before ل and ر.
   **→ False : before ل and ر it is idgham without ghunnah**
3. The ghunnah lasts about 2 counts.
   **→ True**
4. The noon and the trigger letter must be in the same word.
   **→ False : they must be in two different words**

## Exercise 16

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

1. Tanween can also merge with idgham.
   **→ True**
2. The noon stays clear, as in izhar.
   **→ False : it merges into the next letter**
3. The key word for the 4 letters is “ينمو”.
   **→ True**
4. In this rule there is no nasal sound.
   **→ False : there is a ghunnah of about 2 counts**

## Exercise 17

**Complete each sentence.**

1. Idgham with ghunnah happens before the ___ letters ي ن م و.
   **4 →**
2. The key word of these letters is ___.
   **→ ينمو**
3. The ghunnah lasts about ___ counts.
   **→ 2**
4. The noon sakinah and the trigger letter are in ___ different words.
   **→ 2**

## Exercise 18

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

1. If it is ي ن م or و, merge the noon into that letter.
   **→ 3**
2. Spot a noon sakinah or a tanween at the end of a word.
   **→ 1**
3. Make the ghunnah for about 2 counts.
   **→ 4**
4. Look at the first letter of the next word.
   **→ 2**

## Exercise 19

**Answer the vocabulary question.**

1. What does the word “idgham” mean?
   **→ Merging, making one letter enter another.**

## Exercise 20

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

1. Write three sentences: what happens before ي ن م و, with which signs, and how long is the ghunnah?

**→ Before م ن ي or و, across two different words, the noon sakinah or tanween merges into the next letter. The nasal sound remains for about 2 counts. This is idgham with ghunnah.**

## Exercise 21

**Count: how many of these letters trigger idgham with ghunnah?**

1. ي ل م ب

   **ي :2 → and م**

2. ن و ر ء

   **ن :2 → and و**

## Exercise 22

**Classify: idgham with or without ghunnah? Look at the letter that follows.**

1. نْ + و

   **→ With ghunnah**

2. نْ + ر

   **→ Without ghunnah**

3. ـٌ + ل

   **→ Without ghunnah**

4. نْ + ن

   **→ With ghunnah**