Exercise answer key : Idgham shafawi: the meem sakinah before م

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Idgham shafawi: the meem sakinah before م" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. idgham shafawi (meem into meem)
   → When a meem sakinah is followed by another meem, the two merge into one doubled meem, with a ghunnah of about 2 counts.

Exercise 2

Before which letter is the meem sakinah merged by idgham shafawi?

1. idgham shafawi (meem into meem)

   → م

Exercise 3

Answer the questions about the letters.

1. How many letters trigger idgham shafawi?
   → Just one: 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

A meem sakinah is followed by the given letter. Is there idgham shafawi (meem into meem)? Yes or no.

1. مْ + م

→ **Yes**

2. مْ + ب
   → **No**
3. مْ + ف
   → **No**
4. مْ + م (mot suivant)
   → **Yes**

Idgham shafawi happens only when the meem sakinah is followed by م.

Exercise 6

A meem sakinah is followed by the given letter. Is there idgham shafawi (meem into meem)? Yes or no.

1. مْ + و
   → **No**
2. مْ + ن
   → **No**

Idgham shafawi happens only when the meem sakinah is followed by م.

Exercise 7

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

1. فَأَتْبَعُوهُم مُّشْرِقِينَ
   مُّ م → **م م**
2. أَفَرَءَيْتُم مَّا تُمْنُونَ
   مَّ م → **م م**
3. فَوَٰكِهُ ۢ وَهُم مُّكْرَمُونَ
   مُّ م → **م م**

Exercise 8

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

1. إِنَّهَا عَلَيْهِم مُّؤْصَدَةٌ
   مُّ م → **م م**
2. وَلَهُم مَّقَٰمِعُ مِنْ حَدِيدٍ
   مَّ م → **م م**

Exercise 9

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “idgham shafawi (meem into meem)” or “ikhfa shafawi”. Which one?

1. فَأَتْبَعُوهُم مُّشْرِقِينَ
   → **idgham shafawi (meem into meem)**
2. فَإِذَا هُم بِٱلسَّاهِرَةِ
   → **ikhfa shafawi**
3. وَمَا صَاحِبُكُم بِمَجْنُونٍ
   → **ikhfa shafawi**
4. أَفَرَءَيْتُم مَّا تُمْنُونَ
   → **idgham shafawi (meem into meem)**

Exercise 10

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “idgham shafawi (meem into meem)” or “ikhfa shafawi”. Which one?

1. فَوَٰكِهُ ۖ وَهُم مُّكْرَمُونَ
   → **idgham shafawi (meem into meem)**
2. فَبَشِّرْهُم بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ
   → **ikhfa shafawi**
3. إِنَّهَا عَلَيْهِم مُّؤْصَدَةٌ
   → **idgham shafawi (meem into meem)**
4. لَّسْتَ عَلَيْهِم بِمُصَيْطِرٍ
   → **ikhfa shafawi**

Exercise 11

Answer the questions about length and sound.

1. How long is the ghunnah?
   → **About 2 counts.**
2. How many meems do you hear after merging?
   → **A single meem, doubled (with shaddah).**
3. What does “shafawi” mean?
   → **Of the lips: the letter م comes from the lips.**

Exercise 12

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you pronounce two meems in a row (the first being sakin)?
   → **You close the lips only once and say a doubled meem with a 2-count ghunnah.**
2. What should you avoid?
   → **Pronouncing two separate meems (one meem, then another): a doubled meem**

must be heard.

Exercise 13

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. Where does the ghunnah come from?
   → From the nose, while the lips are closed.

Exercise 14

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference between idgham shafawi and ikhfa shafawi?
   → Idgham: meem sakinah followed by م, merged into a doubled meem. Ikhfa: meem sakinah followed by ب, hidden meem. Both have a 2-count ghunnah.
2. What is the difference with izhar shafawi?
   → Izhar shafawi: a clear meem sakinah, without ghunnah, before the 26 other letters.
3. What is the difference with idgham with ghunnah (ي ن م و)?
   → There it is the noon sakinah or tanween that merges; here it is the meem sakinah, before م only.

Exercise 15

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

1. A meem sakinah followed by م merges into a doubled meem.
   → True
2. You keep the two meems clearly separate.
   → False : you say a single doubled meem
3. The ghunnah lasts about 2 counts.
   → True
4. The rule also concerns the meem sakinah before ب.
   → False : before ب it is ikhfa shafawi

Exercise 16

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

1. The word “shafawi” refers to the lips.
   → True
2. This rule has no ghunnah.
   → False : it lasts about 2 counts
3. There is only one trigger letter: م.
   → True
4. The meem sakinah before م is read clearly, without merging.
   → False : it merges into the second meem

Exercise 17

Complete each sentence.

1. The meem sakinah before م merges: it is idgham ___.
   → shafawi
2. The ghunnah lasts about ___ counts.
   → 2
3. You get a single ___ meem.
   → doubled
4. The meem comes from the ___.
   → lips

Exercise 18

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

1. Merge the two meems into a single doubled meem.
   → 3
2. Spot a meem sakinah.
   → 1
3. Make the ghunnah for about 2 counts.
   → 4
4. Look at the next letter: is it ?م
   2 →

Exercise 19

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does “shafawi” mean in the name of this rule?
   → Concerning the lips, because meem is a labial letter.

Exercise 20

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

1. Explain idgham shafawi in three sentences.
   → When a meem sakinah is followed by م, the two letters merge into one doubled meem. The ghunnah lasts about 2 counts. The lips close only once.

Exercise 21

Match each case with its name (idgham shafawi, ikhfa shafawi or izhar shafawi).

1. مْ + م
   → Idgham shafawi
2. مْ + ب
   → Ikhfa shafawi
3. مْ + ل
   → Izhar shafawi
4. مْ + و

→ Izhar shafawi