Exercise answer key : Idgham mutajanisayn: same makhraj, different sifat

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Idgham mutajanisayn: same makhraj, different sifat" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. idgham mutajanisayn
   → **Two letters that come from the same place (same makhraj) but have different sifat merge when the first one is sakin. Example from the lesson: قَد تَّبَيَّنَ, where the د merges into the ت.**

Exercise 2

Name the three groups of letters that share the same makhraj in this rule.

1. idgham mutajanisayn
   → **ت د ط ث ذ ظ ب م**

Exercise 3

Answer the questions about the letters.

1. How many groups of letters with the same makhraj does the lesson give?
   → **3 groups: ت د ط, ث ذ ظ and ب م.**
2. In "قَد تَّبَيَّنَ", which letter merges into which?
   → **The د merges into the ت.**

Exercise 4

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

1. ح
   → **No**
2. د
   → **Yes**
3. ش
   → **No**
4. ث
   → **Yes**
5. ف

→ **No**

6. ظ

→ **Yes**

Exercise 5

A sakin letter is followed by the given letter. Is there idgham mutajanisayn (same makhraj, different sifat)? Yes or no.

1. دْ + ت

→ **Yes**

2. دْ + ب

→ **No**

3. تْ + د

→ **Yes**

4. تْ + م

→ **No**

You need two different letters from the same group (ب م or ت د ط, ث ذ ظ), the first being sakin.

Exercise 6

A sakin letter is followed by the given letter. Is there idgham mutajanisayn (same makhraj, different sifat)? Yes or no.

1. طْ + ت

→ **Yes**

2. ذْ + ظ

→ **Yes**

You need two different letters from the same group (ب م or ت د ط, ث ذ ظ), the first being sakin.

Exercise 7

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

1. وَمَهَّدتُّ لَهُۥ تَمْهِيدًا

→ د

2. وَلَآ أَنَا۠ عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدتُّمْ

→ د

3. قَالَ تَٱللَّهِ إِن كِدتَّ لَتُرْدِينِ

→ د

Exercise 8

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

1. وَلَقَد تَّرَكْنَٰهَآ ءَايَةً فَهَلْ مِن مُّدَّكِرٍ
   → د
2. وَلَقَد تَّرَكْنَا مِنْهَآ ءَايَةًۢ بَيِّنَةً لِّقَوْمٍ يَعْقِلُونَ
   → د

Exercise 9

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

1. وَمَهَّدتُّ لَهُۥ تَمْهِيدًا
   → **idgham mutajanisayn**
2. أَلَمْ نَجْعَل لَّهُۥ عَيْنَيْنِ
   → **idgham mutamathilayn**
3. وَٱجْعَل لِّى وَزِيرًا مِّنْ أَهْلِى
   → **idgham mutamathilayn**
4. وَلَآ أَنَا۠ عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدتُّمْ
   → **idgham mutajanisayn**

Exercise 10

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

1. قَالَ تَٱللَّهِ إِن كِدتَّ لَتُرْدِينِ
   → **idgham mutajanisayn**
2. فَقُلْ هَل لَّكَ إِلَىٰٓ أَن تَزَكَّىٰ
   → **idgham mutamathilayn**
3. وَلَقَد تَّرَكْنَٰهَآ ءَايَةً فَهَلْ مِن مُّدَّكِرٍ
   → **idgham mutajanisayn**
4. كَلَّا بَل لَّا تُكْرِمُونَ ٱلْيَتِيمَ
   → **idgham mutamathilayn**

Exercise 11

Answer the questions.

1. What does “mutajanisayn” mean?
   → **Two letters of the same kind, that is, with the same makhraj.**
2. What must the two letters share?

→ **The same makhraj (point of articulation).**

3. How do the two letters differ?
   → **In their sifat (qualities).**

Exercise 12

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you read قَد تَّبَيَّنَ?
   → **The د merges into the ت: you pronounce a single doubled ت (tta), without saying the د.**
2. How do you recognise it in writing?
   → **The first letter is written without a vowel and the next letter carries a shaddah.**

Exercise 13

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. Why do these two letters merge easily?
   → **Because they come from the same place: the tongue or the lips are already in the right position.**

Exercise 14

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference between mutajanisayn and mutamathilayn?
   → **Mutamathilayn: two identical letters. Mutajanisayn: same makhraj but different letters and sifat.**
2. What is the difference with mutaqaribayn?
   → **Mutaqaribayn: makharij close but not identical. Mutajanisayn: the same makhraj.**
3. Is this rule frequent in the Quran?
   → **No, there are few cases.**

Exercise 15

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

1. In قَد تَّبَيَّنَ, the ت merges into the د.
   → **False : it is the د that merges into the ت**
2. The two letters have the same makhraj.
   → **True**
3. The two letters have exactly the same sifat.
   → **False : their sifat differ**
4. The first letter is sakin.
   → **True**

Exercise 16

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

1. There are very many cases in the Quran.

→ **False : there are few cases**

2. ب and م form one of the groups with the same makhraj.
   → **True**
3. ث ذ ظ is a group with the same makhraj.
   → **True**
4. Idgham mutajanisayn concerns two identical letters.
   → **False : for two identical letters it is mutamathilayn**

Exercise 17

Complete each sentence.

1. The letters have the same ___.
   → **makhraj**
2. But their ___ are different.
   → **sifat**
3. The first letter must be ___.
   → **sakin**
4. In قَد تَّبَيَّنَ, the ___ merges into the ت.

   → **د**

Exercise 18

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

1. Check: same makhraj but different letters?
   → **3**
2. Spot a sakin letter.
   → **1**
3. Merge the first letter into the second (shaddah).
   → **4**
4. Look at the letter that follows.
   → **2**

Exercise 19

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does “makhraj” mean?
   → **The point from which a letter comes out (place of articulation).**

Exercise 20

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

1. Explain idgham mutajanisayn in three sentences with the lesson example.
   → **Two letters with the same makhraj but different sifat merge when the first is sakin. In قَد تَّبَيَّنَ, the د merges into the ت. There are few cases of this kind.**

Exercise 21

Match each letter with its makhraj group (1 = م ب = 3 ,ظ ذ ث = 2 ,ط د ت).

1. ط
   1 →
2. ذ
   2 →
3. م
   3 →
4. ت
   1 →
5. ظ
   2 →