Exercise answer key : Idgham mutamathilayn: two identical letters

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Idgham mutamathilayn: two identical letters" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. idgham mutamathilayn
   → **When a sakin letter is followed by exactly the same vowelled letter, the two merge into a single doubled letter. Example from the lesson: قَد دَّخَلُوا.**

Exercise 2

A sakin letter is followed by the given letter. Is there idgham mutamathilayn (two identical letters)? Yes or no.

1. لْ + لَ
   → **Yes**
2. لْ + رَ
   → **No**
3. دْ + دَ
   → **Yes**
4. دْ + تَ
   → **No**

The same letter must appear twice in a row, the first sakin and the second vowelled.

Exercise 3

A sakin letter is followed by the given letter. Is there idgham mutamathilayn (two identical letters)? Yes or no.

1. بْ + بَ
   → **Yes**
2. بْ + مَ
   → **No**

The same letter must appear twice in a row, the first sakin and the second vowelled.

Exercise 4

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

the lesson).

1. أَلَمْ نَجْعَل لَّهُۥ عَيْنَيْنِ
   → ل لَّ
2. وَٱجْعَل لِّى وَزِيرًا مِّنْ أَهْلِى
   → ل لّ
3. فَقُلْ هَل لَّكَ إِلَىٰٓ أَن تَزَكَّىٰ
   → ل لَّ

Exercise 5

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

1. كَلَّا بَل لَّا تُكْرِمُونَ ٱلْيَتِيمَ
   → ل لَّ
2. قَالُوا۟ بَل لَّمْ تَكُونُوا۟ مُؤْمِنِينَ
   → ل لَّ

Exercise 6

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

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

Exercise 7

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

1. فَقُلْ هَل لَّكَ إِلَىٰٓ أَن تَزَكَّىٰ
   → **idgham mutamathilayn**
2. قَالَ تَٱللَّهِ إِن كِدتَّ لَتُرْدِينِ
   → **idgham mutajanisayn**

3. كَلَّا ۖ بَل لَّا تُكْرِمُونَ ٱلْيَتِيمَ
   → **idgham mutamathilayn**
4. وَلَقَد تَّرَكْنَٰهَآ ءَايَةً فَهَلْ مِن مُّدَّكِرٍ
   → **idgham mutajanisayn**

Exercise 8

Answer the questions about length and sound.

1. What does “mutamathilayn” mean?
   → **Two similar, identical letters.**
2. How many letters do you hear after merging?
   → **Just one, doubled.**
3. Is the first letter sakin or vowelled?
   → **Sakin.**

Exercise 9

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you read قَد دَّخَلُوا?
   → **The first د is sakin and merges into the second: you read a single doubled د.**
2. How do you recognise it in writing?
   → **The first letter has no vowel and the same letter follows with a shaddah.**

Exercise 10

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. Is it easy to pronounce? Why?
   → **Yes: you avoid saying the same letter twice in a row, and say it in a single movement.**

Exercise 11

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference between mutamathilayn and mutajanisayn?
   → **Mutamathilayn: the same letter twice. Mutajanisayn: different letters with the same makhraj (such as د and ت).**
2. What is the difference with mutaqaribayn?
   → **Mutaqaribayn: different letters with close makharij (ل into ق, ر into ك).**
3. Is the meem sakinah before م a case of idgham mutamathilayn?
   → **Yes, they are two identical letters; it is also called idgham shafawi (with a 2-count ghunnah).**

Exercise 12

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

1. The two letters must be exactly the same.
   → **True**

2. The first letter is vowelled.
   → **False : the first is sakin**
3. You get a single doubled letter.
   → **True**
4. There is a fixed list of letters for this rule.
   → **False : any repeated letter will do**

Exercise 13

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

1. قَد دَّخَلُوا is the lesson example.
   → **True**
2. “Mutamathilayn” means “two similar letters”.
   → **True**
3. The two letters have close but different makharij.
   → **False : they have the same makhraj, since they are the same letter**
4. This rule always creates a ghunnah.
   → **False : the ghunnah only comes from noon or meem**

Exercise 14

Complete each sentence.

1. Two ___ letters merge into one.
   → **identical**
2. The first letter is ___.
   → **sakin**
3. The second letter is ___.
   → **vowelled**
4. The result is a letter with a ___.
   → **shaddah**

Exercise 15

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

1. Check that the second one is vowelled.
   → **3**
2. Spot a sakin letter.
   → **1**
3. Read a single doubled letter.
   → **4**
4. Look at the next letter: is it the same?
   → **2**

Exercise 16

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does “idgham” mean?

→ **Merging, making one letter enter another.**

Exercise 17

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

1. Explain idgham mutamathilayn in three sentences with the lesson example.
   → **When a sakin letter is followed by the same vowelled letter, they merge. You read a single doubled letter. In قَد دَّخَلُوا, the first د merges into the second.**

Exercise 18

Give the lesson example.

1. Which example does the lesson give for this rule?
   → **قَد دَّخَلُوا**

Exercise 19

Which letters do you hear after merging?

1. In لَ + لْ
   → **لَّ**
2. In دَ + دْ
   → **دَّ**
3. In بَ + بْ
   → **بَّ**

Exercise 20

Write the first letter of each pair (sakin + vowelled).

1. دْ + دَ
   → **د**
2. رْ + رَ
   → **ر**