Exercise answer key : Idgham mutaqaribayn: letters with close makharij

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Idgham mutaqaribayn: letters with close makharij" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. idgham mutaqaribayn
   → **Two letters whose points of articulation (makharij) are close merge when the first one is sakin. Examples from the lesson: ل) قُل رَّبِّ into ر) and ق) نَخْلُقكُّم into ك).**

Exercise 2

Name the two cases of idgham mutaqaribayn in the lesson (which letter merges into which).

1. idgham mutaqaribayn
   → **ل into ق ;ر into ك**

Exercise 3

Answer the questions about the letters.

1. How many cases does the lesson give?
   → **2 cases: ل into ر, and ق into ك.**
2. In “قُل رَّبِّ”, which letter merges into which?
   → **The ل merges into the ر.**

Exercise 4

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

1. ت
   → **No**
2. ر
   → **Yes**
3. د
   → **No**
4. ك
   → **Yes**
5. ص
   → **No**

6. غ
   → **No**

Exercise 5

A sakin letter is followed by the given letter. Is there idgham mutaqaribayn (case from the lesson)? Yes or no.

1. لْ + رَ
   → **Yes**
2. لْ + مَ
   → **No**
3. قْ + كَ
   → **Yes**
4. قْ + تَ
   → **No**

The two cases in the lesson are: ل followed by ر and ق followed by ك, the first letter being sakin.

Exercise 6

A sakin letter is followed by the given letter. Is there idgham mutaqaribayn (case from the lesson)? Yes or no.

1. رْ + لَ
   → **No**
2. كْ + قَ
   → **No**

The two cases in the lesson are: ل followed by ر and ق followed by ك, the first letter being sakin.

Exercise 7

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

1. أَلَمْ نَخْلُقكُّم مِّن مَّآءٍ مَّهِينٍ
   → **ق**
2. قُل رَّبِّ إِمَّا تُرِيَنِّى مَا يُوعَدُونَ
   → **ل**
3. بَل رَّفَعَهُ ٱللَّهُ إِلَيْهِ ۚ وَكَانَ ٱللَّهُ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا
   → **ل**

Exercise 8

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

1. وَٱخۡفِضۡ لَهُمَا جَنَاحَ ٱلذُّلِّ مِنَ ٱلرَّحۡمَةِ وَقُل رَّبِّ ٱرۡحَمۡهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِى صَغِيرًا
   → ل
2. فَإِن كَذَّبُوكَ فَقُل رَّبُّكُمۡ ذُو رَحۡمَةٍ وَٰسِعَةٍ وَلَا يُرَدُّ بَأۡسُهُۥ عَنِ ٱلۡقَوۡمِ ٱلۡمُجۡرِمِينَ
   → ل

Exercise 9

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

1. أَلَمۡ نَخۡلُقكُّم مِّن مَّآءٍ مَّهِينٍ
   → idgham mutaqaribayn
2. وَمَهَّدتُّ لَهُۥ تَمۡهِيدًا
   → idgham mutajanisayn
3. وَلَآ أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدتُّمۡ
   → idgham mutajanisayn
4. قُل رَّبِّ إِمَّا تُرِيَنِّى مَا يُوعَدُونَ
   → idgham mutaqaribayn

Exercise 10

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

1. بَل رَّفَعَهُ ٱللَّهُ إِلَيۡهِ وَكَانَ ٱللَّهُ عَزِيزًا حَكِيمًا
   → idgham mutaqaribayn
2. قَالَ تَٱللَّهِ إِن كِدتَّ لَتُرۡدِينِ
   → idgham mutajanisayn
3. وَٱخۡفِضۡ لَهُمَا جَنَاحَ ٱلذُّلِّ مِنَ ٱلرَّحۡمَةِ وَقُل رَّبِّ ٱرۡحَمۡهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِى صَغِيرًا
   → idgham mutaqaribayn
4. وَلَقَد تَّرَكۡنَٰهَآ ءَايَةً فَهَلۡ مِن مُّدَّكِرٍ
   → idgham mutajanisayn

Exercise 11

Answer the questions about length and sound.

1. What does “mutaqaribayn” mean?
   → **Two letters close to each other.**
2. Which letter must be sakin?
   → **The first one.**

3. What happens to the first letter?
   → It merges into the second, which is then doubled.

Exercise 12

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you read قُل رَّبِّ?
   → The sakin ل merges into the ر: you read a doubled ر (rr), without saying the ل.
2. How do you read نَخْلُقكُّم?
   → The sakin ق merges into the ك: you read a doubled ك, without saying the ق.

Exercise 13

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. Which written sign shows this idgham?
   → The first letter has no vowel sign and the second carries a shaddah.

Exercise 14

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference between mutaqaribayn and mutajanisayn?
   → Mutaqaribayn: close makharij. Mutajanisayn: same makhraj, different sifat.
2. What is the difference with mutamathilayn?
   → Mutamathilayn: two identical letters. Mutaqaribayn: two different letters with close makharij.
3. Does the ل also merge into a م or ن by this rule?
   → No: the lesson gives only ل into ر and ق into ك.

Exercise 15

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

1. In قُل رَّبِّ, the ل merges into the ر.
   → True
2. In نَخْلُقكُّم, the ك merges into the ق.
   → False : it is the ق that merges into the ك
3. The first letter must be sakin.
   → True
4. The two letters are identical.
   → False : they are different but their makharij are close

Exercise 16

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

1. The second letter becomes doubled (shaddah).
   → True
2. This rule creates a 2-count ghunnah.
   → False : there is no ghunnah here

3. The lesson gives two cases: ر/ل and ك/ق.
   → True
4. Many letters follow this rule.
   → False : the lesson gives only 2 cases

Exercise 17

Complete each sentence.

1. The letters have ___ makharij.
   → close
2. In قُل رَّبِّ, the ___ merges into the ___.
   → ل ... ر
3. In نَخْلُقكُّم, the ___ merges into the ___.
   → ق ... ك
4. The first letter must be ___.
   → sakin

Exercise 18

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

1. Merge the first letter into the second.
   → 3
2. Spot a sakin ل or ق.
   1 →
3. Read the second letter doubled.
   → 4
4. Look at the next letter: ر after ك, ل after ق?
   2 →

Exercise 19

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does “makhraj” (plural makharij) mean?
   → The point from which the letter comes out.

Exercise 20

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

1. Explain idgham mutaqaribayn in three sentences with the two lesson examples.
   → Two letters with close makharij merge when the first is sakin. In قُل رَّبِّ, the ل merges into the ر. In نَخْلُقكُّم, the ق merges into the ك.

Exercise 21

Match each sakin letter to the letter it merges into.

1. ل

→ ر

2. ق

→ ك