Exercise answer key : Idgham without ghunnah: ل and ر

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Idgham without ghunnah: ل and ر" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. idgham without ghunnah

   → Before ل or ر, the noon sakinah and tanween merge completely into the next letter: no nasal sound remains.

Exercise 2

Name the letters involved in this rule.

1. idgham without ghunnah

   → ر ل

Exercise 3

Answer the questions about the letters.

1. How many letters trigger idgham without ghunnah?

   → 2: ل and ر.

Exercise 4

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

1. ت

   → No

2. ر

   → Yes

3. د

   → No

4. ص

   → No

Exercise 5

After a noon sakinah or tanween at the end of a word, the first letter of the next word is given. Does the rule apply? Yes or no.

1. نْ + ل

→ **Yes**

2. نْ + م
→ **No**

3. ـٌ + ر
→ **Yes**

4. ي + ـً
→ **No**

Idgham without ghunnah happens only before ل or ر, 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. Does the rule apply? Yes or no.

1. ـً + ل
→ **Yes**

2. نْ + ب
→ **No**

Idgham without ghunnah happens only before ل or ر, across two words.

Exercise 7

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

1. خَافِضَةٌ رَّافِعَةٌ
→ **ةٌ رَّ**

2. نَذِيرًا لِّلْبَشَرِ
→ **رًا لِّ**

3. نَزَّاعَةً لِّلشَّوَىٰ
→ **ةً لِّ**

Exercise 8

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

1. فَعَّالٌ لِّمَا يُرِيدُ
→ **لٌ لِّ**

2. وَيْلٌ لِّلْمُطَفِّفِينَ
→ **لٌ لِّ**

3. فَوَيْلٌ لِّلْمُصَلِّينَ
   لٌّ لِّ →

Exercise 9

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “idgham without ghunnah” or “idgham with ghunnah”. Which one?

1. خَافِضَةٌ رَّافِعَةٌ
   → idgham without ghunnah
2. جَزَآءً وِفَاقًا
   → idgham with ghunnah
3. وَطَلْحٍ مَّنضُودٍ
   → idgham with ghunnah
4. نَذِيرًا لِّلْبَشَرِ
   → idgham without ghunnah

Exercise 10

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “idgham without ghunnah” or “idgham with ghunnah”. Which one?

1. نَزَّاعَةً لِّلشَّوَىٰ
   → idgham without ghunnah
2. كِتَٰبٌ مَّرْقُومٌ
   → idgham with ghunnah
3. فَعَّالٌ لِّمَا يُرِيدُ
   → idgham without ghunnah
4. فِى رَقٍّ مَّنشُورٍ
   → idgham with ghunnah

Exercise 11

Answer the questions about length and sound.

1. How long is the ghunnah in this rule?
   → None: there is no ghunnah.
2. What happens to the noon sakinah or tanween?
   → It disappears completely into the next letter.
3. Are the noon and the letter ل or ر in the same word?
   → No: they are in two different words.

Exercise 12

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you pronounce a tanween before ر with idgham without ghunnah?
   → You do not say the “n” of the tanween: you go straight to a doubled ر, with no nasal sound.
2. Which common mistake should you avoid?
   → Adding a ghunnah out of habit: here there is no nasal sound.

Exercise 13

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. How do you recognise the idgham before ل in writing?
   → The following letter (ل or ر) carries a shaddah, and the noon or tanween is not read.

Exercise 14

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference with idgham with ghunnah?
   → With ghunnah: before 2 و, م ن ي nasal counts. Without ghunnah: before ل or ر, no nasal sound.
2. What is the difference with izhar?
   → Izhar keeps the noon clear (throat letters); here the noon disappears.
3. What is the difference with ikhfa?
   → Ikhfa hides the noon with ghunnah before 15 letters; here the noon is merged without ghunnah.

Exercise 15

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

1. Idgham without ghunnah happens before ل and ر.
   → True
2. A 2-count nasal sound remains.
   → False : no nasal sound remains
3. The noon and the trigger letter are in two different words.
   → True
4. Tanween merges too.
   → True

Exercise 16

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

1. You keep the noon clearly pronounced.
   → False : it merges completely
2. The following letter is doubled.
   → True
3. Before ي it is also idgham without ghunnah.
   → False : before ي it is idgham with ghunnah

4. This rule concerns 2 letters.
   → **True**

Exercise 17

Complete each sentence.

1. Idgham without ghunnah happens before ___ and ___.
   → **ر … ل**
2. There is no ___.
   → **ghunnah**
3. The merging is ___.
   → **complete**
4. The following letter receives a ___.
   → **shaddah**

Exercise 18

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

1. If it is ل or ر, merge the noon into that letter.
   → **3**
2. Spot a noon sakinah or tanween at the end of a word.
   → **1**
3. Read the doubled letter, without ghunnah.
   → **4**
4. Look at the first letter of the next word.
   → **2**

Exercise 19

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does “without ghunnah” mean?
   → **With no nasal sound: the merging is complete.**

Exercise 20

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

1. Explain idgham without ghunnah in three sentences.
   → **Before ل or ر, across two words, the noon sakinah or tanween merges completely into the next letter. No nasal sound remains. The next letter is doubled.**

Exercise 21

Classify: with or without ghunnah? Look at the letter following the noon.

1. نْ + ر
   → **Without ghunnah**
2. نْ + م

→ **With ghunnah**

3. لْ + ـًا

→ **Without ghunnah**

4. نْ + ي

→ **With ghunnah**