Exercise answer key : Madd badal: the hamza before the madd letter

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Madd badal: the hamza before the madd letter" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. madd badal
   → Badal means “replacement”: a hamza followed by a madd letter replaces the former hamza + alif. Here you lengthen by 2 counts. Example from the lesson: ءَامَنُوا.

Exercise 2

Is there a madd badal in this situation? Yes or no.

1. A hamza then a madd alif, with no sukun after
   → Yes
2. A madd alif then a hamza in the same word
   → No
3. A hamza then a madd ya, with no sukun after
   → Yes
4. A madd alif at the end of a word, then a hamza at the start of the next word
   → No

Madd badal: the hamza is before the madd letter, and there is no sukun after; lengthen 2 counts.

Exercise 3

Is there a madd badal in this situation? Yes or no.

1. A hamza then a madd waw, with no sukun after
   → Yes
2. A hamza, a madd alif, then a letter with a sukun
   → No

Madd badal: the hamza is before the madd letter, and there is no sukun after; lengthen 2 counts.

Exercise 4

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

1. لِإِيلَٰفِ قُرَيْشٍ
   → إِي

2. عَلَّمَ ٱلْقُرْءَانَ
   → ءَا
3. أَزِفَتِ ٱلْـَٔازِفَةُ
   → ـَٔا

Exercise 5

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

1. لِّلطَّٰغِينَ مَـَٔابًا
   → ـَٔا
2. وَٱلْقُرْءَانِ ٱلْحَكِيمِ
   → ءَا
3. وَتَذَرُونَ ٱلْـَٔاخِرَةَ
   → ـَٔا

Exercise 6

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “madd badal” or “madd arid lis-sukoon”. Which one?

1. لِإِيلَٰفِ قُرَيْشٍ
   → **madd badal**
2. وَٱلطُّورِ
   → **madd arid lis-sukoon**
3. مَلِكِ ٱلنَّاسِ
   → **madd arid lis-sukoon**
4. عَلَّمَ ٱلْقُرْءَانَ
   → **madd badal**

Exercise 7

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “madd badal” or “madd arid lis-sukoon”. Which one?

1. أَزِفَتِ ٱلْـَٔازِفَةُ
   → **madd badal**
2. مُدْهَآمَّتَانِ
   → **madd arid lis-sukoon**
3. لِّلطَّٰغِينَ مَـَٔابًا

→ **madd badal**

4. وَطُورِ سِينِينَ
   → **madd arid lis-sukoon**

Exercise 8

Answer the questions about length and sound.

1. How many counts does madd badal last?
   → **2 counts.**
2. What does “badal” mean?
   → **Replacement.**
3. Where is the hamza relative to the madd letter?
   → **Before the madd letter.**

Exercise 9

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you pronounce ءَامَنُوا?
   → **You say the hamza with fatha, then lengthen the madd alif for 2 counts.**
2. Which mistake should you avoid?
   → **Lengthening more than 2 counts as for a madd muttasil.**

Exercise 10

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. How was the former form (hamza + alif) replaced?
   → **By a hamza followed by a single madd letter, read with a 2-count madd.**

Exercise 11

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference with madd muttasil?
   → **Muttasil: the hamza is after the madd letter. Badal: the hamza is before. Muttasil lasts more than 2 counts; badal lasts 2 counts.**
2. What is the difference with madd munfasil?
   → **Munfasil: the hamza is at the start of the next word. Badal: the hamza is before the madd letter, in the same word.**
3. What is the difference with madd arid?
   → **Arid: sukun of stopping, 2, 4 or 6 counts. Badal: hamza before the madd, 2 counts, no sukun.**

Exercise 12

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

1. In madd badal, the hamza is before the madd letter.
   → **True**
2. It lasts 6 counts.
   → **False : it lasts 2 counts**

3. “Badal” means “replacement”.
   → **True**
4. There is a sukun after the madd letter.
   → **False : there is no sukun after**

Exercise 13

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

1. ءَامَنُوا is the lesson example.
   → **True**
2. Madd badal is the same as madd muttasil.
   → **False : in muttasil the hamza is after the madd**
3. The madd letter can be an alif, a waw or a ya.
   → **True**
4. Madd badal can go up to 6 counts.
   → **False : it lasts 2 counts**

Exercise 14

Complete each sentence.

1. Madd badal lasts ___ counts.
   → **2**
2. In madd badal, the ___ is before the madd letter.
   → **hamza**
3. After the madd letter there is no ___.
   → **sukun**
4. “Badal” means ___.
   → **replacement**

Exercise 15

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

1. Check that there is no sukun after the madd letter.
   → **3**
2. Spot a hamza in the word.
   → **1**
3. Lengthen 2 counts.
   → **4**
4. See whether a madd letter follows it.
   → **2**

Exercise 16

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does “badal” mean?
   → **Replacement: one letter takes the place of another.**

Exercise 17

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

1. Explain madd badal in three sentences with the lesson example.
   → In madd badal, a hamza is followed by a madd letter, with no sukun after. You lengthen 2 counts. Example: ءَامَنُوا.

Exercise 18

Hamza before or after the madd? Say which madd it is.

1. Hamza before the madd letter
   → Madd badal
2. Hamza after the madd letter, in the same word
   → Madd muttasil
3. Hamza at the start of the next word, after a madd
   → Madd munfasil

Exercise 19

Count: how many counts for each madd? (badal, natural, minimum arid)

1. Madd badal
   → 2
2. Natural madd
   → 2
3. Madd arid (minimum)
   → 2

Exercise 20

Write the three madd letters.

1. The three madd letters
   → ا و ي