Exercise answer key : Madd iwad: the tanwin fatha when stopping

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Madd iwad: the tanwin fatha when stopping" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions about the definition.

1. What does “iwad” mean?
   → **Compensation.**
2. On which tanwin does it occur?
   → **The tanwin fatha, when stopping.**
3. What is its length?
   → **2 counts**

Exercise 2

What replaces what in the madd iwad? Complete.

1. We remove the ...
   → **tanwin fatha**
2. We replace it with a ... of 2 counts.
   → **alif**

Exercise 3

Which tanwin ends each word? (fatha, damma or kasra)

1. أَتْرَابًا
   → **Tanwin fatha.**
2. أَحَدٌ
   → **Tanwin damma.**
3. مَّسْكُوبٍ
   → **Tanwin kasra.**
4. شُهُودًا
   → **Tanwin fatha.**

Exercise 4

If we stop on the word, is there a madd iwad? Answer yes or no.

1. كَيْدًا
   → **Yes.**

2. أَحَدٌ
   → **No.**
3. سَبَبًا
   → **Yes.**
4. مَّسْكُوبٍ
   → **No.**
5. رَقَبَةٍ
   → **No.**
6. جَمْعًا
   → **Yes.**

A tanwin fatha is needed; the word ending in ۭ is an exception.

Exercise 5

Give the length of the lengthening in each word.

1. وِفَاقًا
   2 → counts
2. كَيْدًا
   2 → counts
3. سَبَبًا
   2 → counts
4. قَرِيبًا
   2 → counts

Exercise 6

When does the madd iwad occur? Answer.

1. If we stop on the word?
   → **Yes: the tanwin fatha becomes an alif.**
2. If we keep reading?
   → **No: we say the tanwin normally.**

Exercise 7

True or false? Answer for each statement.

1. The madd iwad lasts 4 counts.
   → **False.**
2. It replaces the final tanwin fatha when stopping.
   → **True.**
3. It also occurs when we keep reading.
   → **False.**

4. It sounds like a madd tabii.
   → **True.**

Exercise 8

Special case: a word ending in ۀ with tanwin. Answer.

1. Is there a compensating alif when stopping?
   → **No, no alif.**
2. What does the letter ۀ become when stopping?
   → **A sakin “h”.**

Example of a word with ۀ: the one in 90:13 (waqf).

Exercise 9

In the word, which madd do we hear before the final iwad alif when stopping, and which on the final alif?

1. وِفَاقًا
   → **Madd tabii (on the fa) then madd iwad.**
2. قَرِيبًا
   → **Madd tabii (on the ri) then madd iwad.**

Exercise 10

What do we read when stopping if the word ends with a tanwin damma or kasra?

1. أَحَدٌ
   → **A sukun (no iwad).**
2. مَّسْكُوبٍ
   → **A sukun (no iwad).**
3. أَفْنَانٍ
   → **A sukun (no iwad).**

Exercise 11

Write whether the stop adds a replacement alif (“alif”) or not (“none”) for each word.

1. سَبَبًا
   → **alif**
2. وَعُيُونٍ
   → **none**
3. رَقَبَةٍ
   → **none (sakin h)**
4. شُهُودًا

→ **alif**

Exercise 12

Put the steps in order (write the number).

1. I pronounce an alif of 2 counts.
   → **4**
2. I stop on the word.
   → **2**
3. I spot the final tanwin fatha.
   → **1**
4. I drop the tanwin.
   → **3**

Exercise 13

Why do we say “compensation”?

1. Explain.
   → **The alif makes up for the tanwin dropped when stopping.**

Exercise 14

In this word the madd iwad occurs when stopping. What happens if we do not stop?

1. كَيْدًا
   → **We read the tanwin fatha normally, without alif.**

Exercise 15

Sort each word: iwad possible (tanwin fatha) or not possible.

1. غُلْبًا
   → **Possible.**
2. ٱلْحَمْدُ
   → **Not possible.**
3. وَعُيُونٍ
   → **Not possible.**
4. أَتْرَابًا
   → **Possible.**

Exercise 16

Write the name of the rule studied and its length.

1. Name of the rule
   → **madd iwad**
2. Length
   → **2 counts**

Exercise 17

Copy the word of the passage where a madd iwad is heard when stopping.

1. وَأَكِيدُ كَيْدًا
   كَيْدًا →
2. فَأَتْبَعَ سَبَبًا
   سَبَبًا →
3. وَبَنِينَ شُهُودًا
   شُهُودًا →

Exercise 18

Give the length of the iwad alif when stopping on each word.

1. غُلْبًا
   2 → counts
2. جَمْعًا
   2 → counts
3. أَتْرَابًا
   2 → counts

Exercise 19

Reading on without stopping at the word, what is pronounced at the end?

1. كَيْدًا
   → The tanwin fatha (“an”), without alif.
2. سَبَبًا
   → The tanwin fatha (“an”), without alif.

Exercise 20

Write two sentences to explain the madd iwad to a friend.

1. Free written production.
   → Model: when stopping on a tanwin fatha, drop the tanwin and read an alif of 2 counts; for ۀ, say a sakin h.