

## Chapter “2”

### Al-Madd (Lengthening) and Al-Qasr (Shortening)

#### - Definition:

##### - Madd:

- **Linguistically:** Increasing and lengthening
- **Terminologically:** The lengthening of the pronunciation of the letters of madd & leen when there is a due cause.

##### - Qasr:

- **Linguistically:** Imprisonment and withholding
- **Terminologically:** Clearly pronouncing the letter of madd or leen without lengthening it, and this is due to the absence of any cause that lengthens it.

- **Notice:** Originally, “Madd” is used for all lengths, even two harakahs. But the rules of madd have been divided into: AlQasr (length of two harakahs), AlMutawasit (length of four to five harakahs), and AlIshba’ (length of six harakahs).

- **Evidence for Madd:** The authentic Hadith that reports that Qatadah (may Allah be pleased with him) asked Anas ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him), "How was the recitation (of the Qur'an) of the Prophet?" He replied, "It was characterized by the madd (lengthening) of certain sounds..." (Al-Bukhari).

- **The Letters of Madd and Conditions:** The letters of madd are three. They come together with their conditions in the word: {نُوحِيهَا}, and the letters are:

- 1- **Alif**, which is always sakinah, “ا” preceded by a fat-ha.
- 2- **Waw sakinah** “و” preceded by a dhammah.
- 3- **Ya’ sakinah** “ي” preceded by a kasrah.

- **Reason for the name:** Named letters of madd due to the lengthening of the sound with it.

- **The Letters of Lin and Conditions:** The letters of lin are three, and they are:

1. **Alif**, which is always sakinah, “ا” preceded by a fat-ha.
2. **Waw sakinah** “و” preceded by a fat-ha.
3. **Ya’ sakinah** “ي” preceded by a fat-ha.

- **Example:** (النَّيْتِ) and (خوف) (Quraysh 106:3-4).
- **Reason for name:** Named lin due to the easiness of pronunciation with no effort.

**- Notice:**

- The term “letters of madd” refers to letters of madd and lin, whereas the term “letters of lin” refers only to the lin letters.
- The alif can only be a letter of both Madd and Lin, but there are **three cases for the waw and ya’**:
  - 1- They can be both madd and leen if they both are sakin with the waw being preceded by a dhammah, and the ya’ being preceded by a kasrah.
  - 2- They can be just leen if they both are sakin and preceded by a fat-ha.
  - 3- They can be `Illah (vowels) if they both have any harakah

**Types of Madd**

Madd is divided into two main types: **1- Madd Asli (natural) and**

**2- Madd Far`i (secondary).**

**First: Al-Madd Al-Asli/Tabi’y (Natural Madd)**

**- Definition:** This is the madd without which the letter cannot exist. It occurs when any of the three letters of madd is neither preceded by a hamzah nor followed by a hamzah or sukun.

**- Length:** Two counts/harakahs. (A harakah is the time it takes to open one of the person’s fingers after making a closed fist and two harakahs is the time it takes to open two fingers, one after the other, etc.)

**- Reason for name:**

- It is called Madd Tabi’i (natural): Since a person of sound nature naturally lengthens it for only two harakahs, neither more nor less than this.
- It is called Madd Al-Asli (original):
  - Due to its natural place as compared to other madds
  - It has only one form, i.e., the duration of only two harakahs
  - The entity of the letter (of madd) is only pronounced by pronouncing the madd itself;
  - It is free of any of the causes for secondary madd.

**- Nature Madd includes also:**

- **The five alphabetical letters mentioned (separately) at the beginning of some of the Surahs of the Qur'an.** These letters take the form of two letters, the second of which is a letter of madd. The author of the book entitled "Tuhfat Al-Atfal" gathered these five letters in the two words of "حَيَّ طَهْر" (i.e. الحاء, الطاء, الباء, الهاء, and الراء) ... Examples: such as the الحاء in Allah's Saying "حم" at the beginning of the Surahs named "الحواميم".
- The Alif that is changed from a tanween that has a fat-ha, such as: (غليماً حكيمًا),
- The alif that has a rectangular sukun on it: these are
  - i. (أنا) wherever it comes in Quran
  - ii. (لكننا) in Sorat Al-Kahf
  - iii. (أنا نذير), (لكننا هو الله ربّي), (الظنوننا), (الرّسولنا), (السّبيلا) (Surah Al-Ahzab 33:10)
  - iv. (كانت قواريرا) the second one in Sorat Al-Insan

**Second: The Madd Far`i (Secondary Lengthening)**

**- Definition:** This is the madd which is added to the asli (original) madd for a certain reason.

**- Causes:** There are two causes of the far`madd:

1. **The first cause is Incorporeal** where it has to do with the meaning, i.e. the exaggeration in negation, such as the madd of glorification in (لا إله إلا الله) (Muhammad 47:19) recited with a *qasr al-munfasil* (shortening of the separated madd). This does not occur in the recitation of Hafṣ reported from the way of Al-Shatibiyyah. However, it is allowed in some of the ways of Tayyibat Al-Nashr and this is taken from the narration.
2. **The second cause is Lexical.** It is so called because a certain letter or diacritical mark leads to the lengthening of the secondary madd more than the original madd.

**- Types:** Madd Far`i has five types as follows:

**a- Caused by Hamza:** these are 3 types:

- 1- Madd Muttasil (attached lengthening)
- 2- Madd Munfasil (separated lengthening)
- 3- Madd badal (exchange lengthening)

**b- Caused by Sukun:** these are 2 types:

- 4- Madd `arid lil-ukun (lengthening due to the sukun resulting from pausing on it)
- 5- Madd lazim (indispensable lengthening).



- **Rules of Madd:** There are three rules for the secondary madd:

1- Compulsory. 2- Permissible. 3- Absolutely necessary.

**A- Compulsory madd:** it is applied only to the Madd Muttasil (attached). This is due to a consensus to lengthen it more than the original natural madd in all the different recitations.

**B- Permissible madd:** this pertains to madd munfasil (disconnected lengthening), madd `arid lil-sukun (lengthening due to the presence of a sukun), and madd badal (exchange lengthening). This is because it is permissible either to lengthen or shorten them.

**C- Absolutely necessary madd:** this only concerns the madd lazim (indispensable madd) since it has only one case of madd, i.e. six harakahs (counts) in all the recitations.

### 1- Madd Muttasil (Attached Madd)

- **Definition:** This is when the hamzah (ء) comes after the letter of madd in the same word.

- **Examples:** An example for the alif (ا) is in (جَاءَ) (Al-Nasr 110:1); an example for the waw (و) is in (قُرُوءَ) (Al-Baqarah 2:228); and an example for the ya' is in (هَٰئِيَّا) (Al-Nisa', 4:4).

- **Reason for name:** This is due to the fact that the hamzah, which is the cause of this madd, is connected to the letter of the (original) Madd in the same word.

- **Rule:** It is compulsory to elongate it more than the original natural madd, according to the consensus of scholars.

- **Length:** It is lengthened for about four or five harakahs whether continuing or stopping.

- Yet, in the second case (i.e. waqf), it can be extended up to six harakahs, i.e. if the hamzah comes at the end of the word, in which case it is called "muttasil mutatarrif al-hamz" (the madd connected with the hamzah at the end of the word). (its types can be found at the chapter of Stopping at the end of words)

### 2- Madd Munfasil (Disconnected Madd)

- **Definition:** This is when the hamzah comes after the letter of madd and is disconnected from it as it is in the following word.

- **Examples:** An example for the alif (ا) is (إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ); an example for the waw (و) is (فَوَا أَنْفُسَكُمْ وَأَهْلِيكُمْ نَارًا); and an example for the ya' is (وَفِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَفَلَا تُبْصِرُونَ).

- **Reason for name:** It is called madd munfasil because the hamzah (ء) –which is the cause of the (far'i) madd - is disconnected from the letter of the (original) madd, each of them occurring in a separate word.

- **Rule:** It is permissible either to lengthen or shorten it.

**- Length:**

- **Four Harakahs:** It is preferred because Imam Al Shateby used it and did not mention any other way in his poem.
- **Five Harakahs:** It is extra from the poem. Meaning that the author of the book “Al Tayseer” mentioned it from Asim, but Imam Al Shateby did not mention it in his poem.
- **Qasr of Two Harakahs:** Not from Al Shatebya but from Tayyibat Al-Nashr.

*The following are ‘some of’ the rules of Qasr Al-Munfasil:*

| #  | Item   | Al Shatebiya<br>(4 or 5 harakahs)  | Tayyibat Al-Nashr<br>(Qasr of two harakahs only)              |
|----|--|--|---|
| 1  | Basmallah in the middle of the surah   | Recommended  | Obligatory  |
| 2  | Madd Muttasil  | Four or five harakahs  | Four harakahs only  |
| 3  | {تَامَنَّا} in surat Yusuf   | Obligatory <b>rawm</b> or <b>ishmam</b>  | Obligatory <b>ishmam</b> only                                 |
| 4  | {عَالَيْنَ} in Yunus<br>{عَالِذَيْنَ} in Al Anam<br>{عَالِهَ} in Yunus and Al Naml | Allowed to switch the hamzah with <b>madd</b> of six harakahs or <b>tasheel</b>                            | Allowed to switch the hamzah with <b>Madd</b> of six harakahs |
| 5  | {نَخْلُقْنِمَ} in Al Mursalat  | Allowed to do <b>complete</b> or <b>incomplete</b> idgham  | Obligatory to do <b>complete</b> idgham                       |
| 6  | The Alifs in {عَوَجًا}، {مَرْقَدِنَا}، {بَلْ رَانَ}، {مَنْ رَاقٍ}، {بَلْ رَانَ}    | Obligatory breathless pause (Sakt)   | Obligatory to <b>leave the sakt</b>                           |
| 7  | The ‘ayn (ع) at the beginning of Maryam and Al Shura                               | Allowed to lengthen for <b>four</b> harakahs (AlTawasut), or to lengthen for <b>six</b> letters (AlIshba’) | Obligatory to do <b>Qasr</b> (2 Harakas)                      |
| 8  | The ra’ from {فَرَقَ} in Al Shu’araa when continuing                               | Read with <b>tafkheem</b> or <b>tarqeeq</b> , tarqeeq is preferred   | Obligatory to do <b>tafkheem</b> only                         |
| 9  | {عَاتِنَ} in Al Naml when stopping   | Allowed to read it <b>with ya’</b> or <b>omit</b> it   | Obligatory to <b>omit the ya’</b>                             |
| 10 | {سَلَسِلَا} in Al Insan when stopping  | Allowed to read with <b>alif</b> or <b>omit</b> it   | Obligatory to <b>omit the alif</b>                            |
| 11 | both {يَس وَالْقِرَانِ} and {ن وَالْقَلَمِ}  | Obligatory to do <b>izh-har</b> motlaq   | Allowed to read with <b>idgham</b> or <b>izh-har</b>          |
| 12 | Dad of {ضَعْفَ} و {ضَعْفَا} in Al-Rom  | 2 options of <b>Fatha</b> or <b>Dhamah</b> according to the way with details *                             |   |
| 13 | {الْمُصِطْرُونَ} in Al Tur   | Allowed to read with <b>sadd</b> or <b>seen</b>  | Obligatory to read with <b>seen</b> only                      |
| 14 | {مُصِطْرٍ} in Al Ghashiya  | Read with <b>sadd</b> only   | Allowed to read with <b>seen</b> or <b>sadd</b>               |
| 15 | {يَبْصِطُ} in Al Baqara<br>{بَصْطَةً} in Al Araf                                   | Read with <b>seen</b> only   | Allowed to read with <b>seen</b> or <b>sadd</b>               |

### 3- Madd Al Badal

- **Definition:** This is to have a letter of madd (lengthening) which is preceded by a hamzah (ء) within the same word, but it should not be followed by either a hamzah or sukun.
- **Examples:** An example of the alif is in (ءَامِثُوا); an example of ya' is in (إِيْمَانًا); and an example of waw is in (وُتُوا).
- **Rule:** It is permissible to either lengthen or shorten it. Yet Hafs only shortens it.
- **Madd Badal only when we start:** This applies to seven words::

1. (أَذْنُ لِي) (Al-Tawbah 9:49)
2. (أَوْثَمَن) (Al-Baqarah 2:283)
3. (أَنْتَ) (Yunus 10:15, and Al-Shu'ara' 26:10)
4. (أَنْتَا) (Al-An'am 6:71, Al-A'raf 7: 77, Al-Anfal 8:32, and Al-Ankabut 29: 29).
5. (أَنْتِيَا) (Fussilat 41:11)
6. (أَتُوا) (Ta-Ha 20:64, and Al-Jathiyah 45:25)
7. (أَتُونِي) (Yunus 10:79, Yusuf 12:50, 54, and 59, and Al-Ahqaf 46:4).

#### Rules of the seven words:

- **Connecting:** The hamzatul-wasl is omitted and the hamzatul-qate' remains with sukun.
- **Beginning with it:** The hamzatul-wasl remains and the hamzatul-qate' is switched with a madd letter that is similar to the harakah before it:
  - A. If the third letter of the verb (i.e. the letter following the two hamzahs) has a **permanent dhammah**, the beginning of the verb is to be pronounced with a hamzat al-wasl bearing a dhammah, it is only in (أَوْثَمَن).
  - B. If the third letter of the verb has a fat-ha, such as "أَيْذَنْ لِي" or a kasrah, such as (أَيْتَا), or has a temporary dhammah, in all other words such as (أَيْتُوا), the beginning of the verb in all such cases is to be pronounced with a hamzat al-wasl bearing a kasrah.

### 4- Madd `Arid Lil-Sukun

(Lengthening due to the presence of a Sukun when pausing)

- **Definition:** It refers to the occurrence of a temporary sukun after the letter of madd or a leen letter due to pausing on it.
- **Examples:** (خَوْفٍ), (الرَّحْمَنُ), (العَالَمِينَ), (المُفْلِحُونَ), (الْبَيْتِ)
- **Rule** It is permissible to either lengthen or shorten it.



- **Length:** There are **three options**:

1- Shorten for harakahs. 2- Lengthen for four harakahs.

3- Ishba` (Lengthening of six harakahs).

- **Note:** If the temporary sukun is preceded by a leen letter: as in (شِئ), (خُوفِ), and (سُوء), the 3 options **two opinions** state that:

- What is meant by qasr is **the lengthening for two harakahs**, i.e. the rule of the madd `arid lil-sukun (lengthening due to the presence of a temporary sukun) is applied, considering the leen letter as the letter of madd (lengthening) when pausing on the letter following it, so as to facilitate pronunciation. Accordingly, it is meant to refer to qasr of two harakahs, just as the madd `arid lil-sukun.
- What is meant by qasr is to **avoid any type of madd (lengthening)**. Thus the pronunciation of the two letters of leen is to be the same whether in waqf (pausing) or wasl (continuous recitation). To put it in other words, to them both like normal letters, without any madd/with only the original natural madd of two harakahs.

### 5- Madd Lazim (Indispensable Lengthening)

- **Definition:** It is an original sukun which is positioned after a madd or leen letter, either in waqf (pausing/stopping on the word) or wasl (reading continuously), whether it is in a word or in one of the letters.

- **Examples:** (كهي<sup>عص</sup>), (أَلْأَفَةُ), (عَيْنِ), and (أَلْم).

- **Rule:** There is consensus among scholars that it should be lengthened in both wasl and waqf.

- **Length:** It is always lengthened for six harakahs (counts), except in **three places**:

1. **The term (عَيْنِ)** at the beginning of both Surat Maryam and Al-Shura, where two rules can be applied:
  - a. Ishba` (full lengthening)
  - b. Tawasut (a moderate lengthening).
2. **The letter mim in the word (أَلْم)** at the beginning of Surat Al `Imran in case of wasl, for which two recitations are reported:
  - a. The first is that it is to be lengthened for six harakahs (counts): reason is building on its original rule.
  - b. The second is that it is to be shortened to two harakahs in qasr with continuing only: reason is due to disappearance of the cause of Madd (the sukun) that was replaced with the temporary harakah of the mim, which is the fat-ha that is placed on it to avoid two sakin letters being next to each other.

**Question:** Why is a fat-ha used here instead of a kasrah which is the original one used when two sakin letters meet?

**Answer:** Using a fat-ha is preferred here to using a kasrah, which is the usual diacritic used to avoid two sakin letters being next to each other, because the fat-ha enables one to pronounce the Supreme Name of All.

3. **Three words which are repeated in six places.** These words are:

- (ءَالَذَكْرَيْنِ) in the two places mentioned in Surat Al-An'am
- {ءَالَنَنْ} in the two places mentioned in Surat Yunus
- {ءَالَلَهُ} in the two places mentioned in Surat Yunus {ءَالَلَهُ أَذِنَ لَكُمْ} and Al-Naml {ءَالَلَهُ خَيْرٌ}

Originally these words have 2 Hamzah with fatha .. so, there are **two options** for them:

1. **Madd mushba`** (fully lengthened) for six harakahs. This is preferable.
2. **Tas-heel** (a sound between an alif and a hamzah) . Then, we'll have no Madd letter in this case

**- Types:** The madd lazim is divided into **two types**:

- **Madd lazim kalimi (indispensable lengthening in a word):** The original fixed sukun occurs after the madd within the same word, such as in {الطَّائِفَةُ}.
- **Madd lazim harfi (indispensable lengthening in a letter):** The original fixed Sukun occurs after the madd in one of the letters that come at the beginning of some Surahs, such as in (ن).

Each of these two types is further divided into **two more subtypes**:

- **Madd lazim mukhaffaf (light indispensable lengthening):** The letter of madd is followed by an original fixed sukun devoid of a shaddah.
- **Madd lazim muthaqqal (heavy indispensable lengthening):** The letter of madd is followed by an original fixed sukun which has a shaddah.

**- Divisions:** We therefore have four types of madd lazim:

- 1- **Madd lazim kalimi mukhaffaf** (light indispensable lengthening in a word)
- 2- **Madd lazim kalimi muthaqqal** (heavy indispensable lengthening in a word)
- 3- **Madd lazim harfi mukhaffaf** (light indispensable lengthening in a letter):
- 4- **Madd lazim harfi muthaqqal** (heavy indispensable lengthening in a letter)



### First Division: Madd Lazim Kalimi Mukhaffaf

(light indispensable lengthening in a word)

- **Definition:** The letter of madd is followed by an original fixed sukun devoid of a shaddah, and both are in the same word.
- **It occurs twice in the Qur'an:** Only one word (عَالَيْنَ) in two places in Surat Yunus:

{عَالَيْنَ وَقَدْ كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَسْتَعْجِلُونَ} & {عَالَيْنَ وَقَدْ عَصَيْتَ قَبْلُ}

### Second Division: Madd Lazim Kalimi Muthaqqal

(heavy indispensable lengthening in a word)

- **Definition:** The letter of madd is followed by an original fixed sukun which has a shaddah, and both are in the same word.
- **Examples:** the madd with an alif is (الْحَاقَّةُ); an example of the madd with waw is (أَتَحَاجُّونِي); but there is no example of the with an ya' letter in the Qur'an.

### Third Division: Madd Lazim Harfi Mukhaffaf

(light indispensable lengthening in one of the letters at the beginning of certain Surahs)

- **Definition:** The letter of madd is in one of the letters at the beginning of certain Surahs & is followed by a letter with an original fixed sukun, devoid of tashdid.
- **Examples:** (الم) and (ن وَالْقَلَمِ), (ق وَالْقُرْآنِ).

### Fourth Division: Madd Lazim Harfy Muthaqqal

(heavy indispensable lengthening in one of the letters at the beginning of certain Surahs)

- **Definition:** The letter of madd is in one of the letters at the beginning of certain Surahs & is followed by a letter that has an original fixed sukun and also has a shaddah.
- **Examples:** the lam in the following; (المص), (الم), and the letter seen in (طسم).

## The Letters of the Alphabet at the Beginning of Surahs

Fourteen letters that make-up the phrase (نص حكيم قاطع له سر) or (صله سحيراً من ) (قطعه), that come at the beginning of **twenty nine (29) surahs**:

### - Divisions: Four groups

1. **The spelling of any of these letters is composed of three letters, the middle (second) of which is a letter of madd.**

- **Letters:** This type of madd is found in seven letters gathered in the phrase (سل كم نقص).
- **Rule:** Madd mushba` (a full lengthening) with six harakahs.

2. **The spelling of any of the letter of this group is composed of three letters, the middle (second) of which is a letter of leen.**

- **Letters:** letter عین that occurs at the beginning of Surat Maryam and Al-Shura.
- **Rule:** Two permissible ways:
  1. Ishba` (a full lengthening with six harakahs).
  2. Tawasut (a moderate lengthening).

3. **The spelling of any of these letters is composed of two letters, the second of which is a letter of madd.**

- **Letters:** These are the five letters constituting the phrase (حي طهر).
- **Rule:** This type of madd should only have an original natural madd.

4. **The spelling of any of the letter in this group is composed of three letters that do not have a letter of madd as the second letter.**

- **Letters:** This group is composed of only one letter, namely the alif (إ).
- **Rule:** It has no madd at all.

### - Types: Five different types:

1. **First Type:** Just a single letter in three Surahs: "ن" and "ص" "ق".
2. **Second Type:** Two adjacent separate letters in nine Surahs: "طه", "طس" (at the beginning of Sarat Al-Naml), "يس" in the Surah bearing that name, and "حم" that occurs six times in the Surahs bearing that name.
3. **Third Type:** Three adjacent separate letters in thirteen Surahs: "الم" at the beginning of Surat Al-Baqarah, Aal-`Imran, Al-`Ankabut, Al-Rum, Luqman, and Al-Sajdah; "الر" at the beginning of Surat Yunus, Hud, Yusuf, Ibrahim, and Al-Hijr; and "طسم" at the beginning of Surat Al-Shu`ara' and Al-Qasas.
4. **Fourth Type:** Four adjacent separate letters in two Surahs: "المص" at the beginning of Surat Al-A`raaf, and "المر" at the beginning of Surat Al-Ra`d.
5. **Fifth Type:** Five adjacent separate letters in two Surahs: "كهيعص" at the beginning of Surat Maryam, and "حم عسق" at the beginning of Surat Al-Shura.

## Levels of Madd

The levels of madd are ordered according to their causes in terms of strength and weakness. If the cause is strong, the madd will be strong, and if the cause is weak the madd is weak. The levels are five and they are as follows:

### 1- **Madd Lazim** (indispensable lengthening)

- **Reasons:** The inherent nature of its cause, which is the sukun that is fixed and permanently present, both in wasl or waqf. Also, the sukun causing it exists with it in the same word or the same letter which is at the beginning of certain Surahs, and 3- because the madd has only one fixed case of lengthening; six harakahs.

### 2- **Madd Muttasil** (connected lengthening)

- **Reasons:** The inherent nature of its cause which is the sukun that is fixed and permanently present both in wasl or waqf. Also, the sukun causing the madd exists with it in the same word, but the duration and of its lengthening is not fixed as there is a difference of opinion among the scholars in this regard.

### 3- **Madd `Arid lil-Sukun** (lengthening due to the presence of a sukun)

- **Reasons:** Due to the sukun causing it exists with it in the same word, but the sukun is temporary and the duration of its lengthening is not fixed as there is a difference of opinion among the scholars in this regard.

### 4- **Madd Munfasil** (disconnected lengthening)

- **Reasons:** because the hamzah causing it is not in the same word as the madd, and because the duration of its lengthening is not fixed as there is a difference of opinion among the scholars in this regard.

### 5- **Madd Badal** ( lengthening the exchanged letter)

- **Reasons:** because its cause (the hamzah) precedes it and because many times it was originally a hamzah which was then changed to a madd.

These five levels of madd are combined in the following poetic verse:

أقوى المدود لازم فما اتصل ... فعارض فذو انفصال فبدل

**“The strongest Madd is the Lazim, then Muttasil, then Madd `Arid Lil-Sukun, then Munfasil, and then Badal”**



## Titles of Madds

The scholars have specified many different types of Madd, all of which can be classified under one of the two major types of Madd, i.e. the original natural madd and the far'i (secondary) madd. Most important of these are:

### 1- Madd Silah (lengthening the letter that joins)

- **Definition:** This is when a madd is pronounced to join the third person singular pronoun (هـ) with the word following it.
- **Note:** - If the (هـ) has a dhammah, it is joined by means of a waw, and if it has a kasrah, it is joined by means of a ya'.
- **Its Rule:** This is classified under the **original natural madd** except if it is followed by Hamza where it takes the rules of **Madd Monfasel**

### 2- Madd Tamkin (lengthening for emphasis)

- **Definition :** A light lengthening of two harakahs which is pronounced to separate the pronunciation of two successive waws
- **Examples:** (أَمْثَلُوا وَعَمِلُوا) or two ya's as in (فِي يَوْمَيْنِ),

### 3- Madd `Iwad (Substitute Lengthening):

- **Definition :** When pronouncing the tanween that has a fat-ha in the case of waqf pausing, such as (أَفْوَاجًا), where it is pronounced as an alif instead of the tanween.
- **Rule:** We stop with Alef & should have the same lengthening as the original natural madd.

#### Review



- ☐ The Madd is divided into two main divisions which are the natural madd (tabi'y) and the secondary madd (far'i)
- ☐ The natural madd is that which the letter does not stand without, and its duration is two harakahs and it is divided into three types.
- ☐ The secondary madd is divided into five types depending on its cause, which is either a hamzah or sukun.
- ☐ The rules of the madd are divided into three: wujub (compulsory), jawaz (permissible), and luzum (absolute must).
- ☐ The madd have degrees based on strength and strength of the cause, and if two reasons come, the rule of the stronger cause is followed.

## Test Your Knowledge!



### A- Fill in the blanks:

1. The madd has three rules: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
2. The causes of madd far'i are divided into two: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
3. The madd lazim kalimi muthaqal falls in \_\_\_\_\_, and what comes after it is \_\_\_\_\_
4. The madd mutasil with hamzah at the end of the word with dhammah when stopping has \_\_\_\_\_ options.
5. If the madd badal comes with madd lazim in a word, we do the \_\_\_\_\_

### B- True or False:

1. If we speak of the letters of madd, we are referring to the letters of madd and the letters of leen as well. ( )
2. An example of madd lazim kalimi mukhafaf is : {ءالنن وَقَدْ عَصَيْتَ قَبْلَ} ( )
3. The rule of the 'ayn at the beginning of surat Maryam and Al Shura is absolute must madd of six harakahs. ( )
4. In madd mutasil, the madd letter comes after the hamzah in the same word ( )
5. The rule of the madd 'arid lil-sukun is compulsory to lengthen six harakahs ( )

### C- State the type of madd, its duration and its rule for the following examples:

1. {حَيْثُمْ}:.....
2. {اللَّهُ خَيْرٌ}:.....
3. The seen in {طسم}:.....
4. {دُعَاءًا}:.....
5. {وَفِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ}:.....
6. {وَأْمَلِي لَهُمْ}:.....
7. {ءَامِينَ}:.....
8. {لِلْفُقَرَاءِ} when stopping:.....





