اللهم اجعل هذا العمل صدقة جارية لوالديّ
In Thajweed, **madd** refers to the lengthening of a vowelled sound.

The plural of madd is **mudood**.

The length of a madd is measured in terms of a ‘harakah’.

**What is a harakah?**

A harakah is the time taken to pronounce a vowelled letter (harf muthaharrik).

**Example** بَ = بِ = بْ
‘Madd’ can be categorized based on its length, as follows:

- Al-Qasr (القصر) : 2 harakahs
- Fuwaiq al-Qasr (فويق القصر) : 3 harakahs
- Ath-thawassut (التوسط) : 4 harakahs
- Fuwaiq Ath-thawassut (فويق التوسط) : 5 harakahs
- Ath-thool (الطول) : 6 harakahs

Letters of madd

- Alif saakinah preceded by a fath’ha مَا
- Waaw saakinah preceded by a dhammah مُوَ
- Yaa saakinah preceded by a kasrah مِيَ

An example of all the three letters of madd in a single word

نَوَحِيَهَا
LETTERS OF ‘MADD’

قَالَ أَوْ يَقُولُ وَيْلَ يَقِيلٌ

LETTERS OF ‘LEEN’

قَولُ وَيْلَ يَقِيلٌ
The Madd rules mentioned here are in accordance to the recitation of حفص عن عاصم من طريقة الشاطبية
Madd can be broadly categorized into two categories:

1. **Madd al Asli / Thabee’ee (original / natural)**
   - Madd al-Iwad
   - Madd al Badal
   - Madd silath assughra
   - 2 counts only

2. **Madd al Far’i (Derived madd)**
   - Because of a hamzah:
     - Waajib al muththasil
     - Jaa’iz al munfasil
     - Silath al-kubrah
   - Because of a sukoon:
     - Madd laazim
     - Madd ‘aaridh sukoon
     - Madd al-leen
   - 4, 5 counts

The following are attached to the Madd Thabee’ee because they are given only 2 harakahs — with certain conditions.
MADD AL ASLI / THABEE’EE  
- (مد الأصلي / الطبيعى)

اٍ/اٍ (مد الأصلي/الطبيعي) is simply one of the madd letters [١، ٢] not followed by a hamzah (ء) or a saakin letter (unvowelled). There is no other condition that warrants its lengthening, other than the fact that it is a madd letter.

COUNTS: 2 harakhs.

EXAMPLES:

قَالَ، الْكِتَابُ، تَعلُّمُونَ، النَّعِيمُ، سَاهُونَ، أَبَابِيلَ
**MADD AL FAR’EE (مد الفرعي)**

The derived *madd* (مد الفرعي) is followed by a *hamzah* (ء) or a *saakin* letter (unvowelled). This facilitates the lengthening of the *madd* beyond 2 *harakahs*.

Understanding the terms *laazim*, *waajib* and *jaa’iz*

**LAAZIM** (compulsory): **Compulsory to give 6 harakahas in all recitations.**

**WAAJIB** (obligatory): **More than 2 harakahas is given in all recitations.**

**JAA’IZ** (optional): **May give it 2 or more harakahas (depending on the type of recitation).**

(In the recitation of حفص عن عاصم من طريقة الشاطبية, 4 or 5 harakahas are given)
MADD WITH 2 COUNTS ONLY

1. مد العَوْضُ

**WHEN STOPPING AT A THANWEEEN FATH’HA, THE THANWEEEN CHANGES TO A MADD ALIF**

عَلِيّمَاً = عَلِيمًا

(NO ‘IWADH WHEN STOPPING AT THAA‘ ATHTHA’NEETH THAT HAS A THANWEEEN FATH’HA) (ةُ)

The ٨ changes to a ٩

2. مد البَذَل

**HAMZAH WITH A MADD**

ءَعْمَنا الخاطئين يَرَاءُونَ
MADD WITH 2 COUNTS ONLY

3. مصلة الصغرى

CONDITIONS

- MASCULINE PRONOUN
- THIRD PERSON
- SINGULAR
- BETWEEN TWO LETTERS WITH HARAKAH

إنهُ وَعَلَى رَجُعِهِ - لَقادر
MADD WITH MORE THAN 2 COUNTS

Because of a Hamzah

1. واجب المنصل (4 or 5 counts)

When madd letter is followed by a hamzah in the same word

 Elsaam Aaool

2. جائز المنفصل (4 or 5 counts)

When madd letter is followed by a hamzah in the next word

 Inna agarthenak
3. صلة الكبرى (4 or 5 counts)

SAME CONDITIONS AS صلة الصغرى EXCEPT THAT THE FOLLOWING LETTER WILL BE A HAMZAH

مَلَمْهُ وَأَخْلَدَهْ
EXCEPTIONS TO THE RULE

ALL CONDITIONS ARE NOT MET, BUT MADD IS GIVEN

\[ \text{وَيَخْلُدُ فِيهِ مُهَايَنًا} \] (الفرقان 29)

ALL CONDITIONS ARE MET, BUT NO MADD IS GIVEN

\[ \text{يَرَضَأُ لَكُمْ} \] (الزُّمَر 7)
NO MADD SILAH IN THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLES

LETTER AFTER HAS A SUKOOON

LETTER S BEFORE AND AFTER HAVE SUKOOON

LETTER S BEFORE HAS A SUKOOON

THE MASCULINE PRONOUN HAS A SUKOOON
THE WORD هذه WILL ALSO FOLLOW THE SAME RULE AS THE ‘SILAH’

LIKE SILATH SUGHRAH

LIKE SILATH KUBRAH

NO SILAH BECAUSE OF THE SUKOON AFTER IT
MADD BECAUSE OF A SUKOON

ORIGINAL SUKOON

IN ONE WORD
- HEAVY
- LIGHT

IN A LETTER
- HEAVY
- LIGHT

TEMPORARY SUKOON BECAUSE OF STOPPING

PRECEDED BY A MADD LETTER

PRECEDED BY A LETTER OF LEEN
MADD WITH MORE THAN 2 COUNTS

BECAUSE OF A SUKOON

1. مد اللازم (6 counts)

WHEN MADD LETTER IS FOLLOWED BY AN ORIGINAL SUKOON – EITHER IN A WORD OR IN A LETTER

IN A WORD

الحَآقَة

The madd letter is the *alif saakinah*, and the original sukoon, is the sukoon on the first ‘qaaf’

الحَآقَة = لْحَ أَقْ قَة

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**MUTHAAQQL (HEAVY)**

If in the word, the *original sukoon* after the *MADD letter* is *because of a shadhdha*, the *MADD* would be called **MADD LAAZIM KALIMEE MUTHAAQQL**

The previous example, is an example of this. Another example is as follows:-

صلاخة = ل ص أ خ خ ه
MUKHAFFAF (Light)

In fact, all the cases of *madd laazim kalimee* in the Qur’aan are *muthaqqal* (because of a *shadhdha*), **except for one word**.

*Sukoon* after the *madd* letter is **not because of a** *shadhdha*.
IN A LETTER

(حُرُوف المُقطُّعَة)

29 surahs in the Qur’aan begin with either a single letter, or a combination of letters, the meaning of which is known only to Allah عزّ وجلَّ

There are 14 letters that appear in 14 different combinations at the beginning of these 29 surahs, and are called the حروف المقطعة AND MAY BE GROUPED TOGETHER AS:

نصِّ حَكِيمٍ قَطْعًا لَهُ سِرٌّ
1. The letter *alif* has no madd.

2. The letters حي طهر are given 2 harakahs
   
   **REASON:** When each of these letters are expanded, it forms a *madd thabee’ee* (حَا،يَا،طَا،هَا،رَا).

3. The letters in سَنَق صُّ لَك م must be given 6 harakahs (madd laazim)
   
   **REASON:** When each of these letters is expanded, it forms a *madd letter* followed by a *asli sukoon* letter.
   
   **Example:**
   
   س = سِيّن
   ق = قَ أّف
   ن = نُ وْن

4. The letter ع could be given either 4 or 6.
   
   **REASON:** When expanded, it forms a *leen letter* (yaa saakinah preceded by a fath’ha)
   
   ع = غِيّن

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MUTHAQQAL (HEAVY)

The rules of idh’ghaam and ikh’faa must be applied when reciting the letters of (الحروف المقطعة) سنقصُ لُكم — refer to the last slide.

If this results in a shadhdhaah after the madd letter, the madd would be called madd laazim harfee muthaqqal.

MUKHAFFAF (LIGHT)

If the madd letter is not followed by a shadhdhaah, the madd would be called madd laazim harfee mukhaffaf.

Example

The madd in the letter ل is madd laazim harfee muthaqqal because it is followed by a shadhdhaah.

The madd in the letter م is madd laazim harfee mukhaffaf because it is not followed by a shadhdhaah.

Idh’ghaam of meem takes place, resulting in a meem with a shadhdhaah.

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Madd length: 2, 4, or 6 harakaaths depending on the speed of recitation
QAA’IDA AQWA SSABABA’IN (قاعدة أقوى السببين)

This topic deals with the ruling on deciding which \textit{madd} to opt for, in the event of there being more than one possibility for a given \textit{madd} letter.
Madd letter

When stopping

3 possibilities for the madd letter

Madd ‘aarih lissukoon - temporary sukoon after a madd letter when stopping - 2/4/6 harakahs

Madd badal - hamzah with a madd - 2 harakahs

Madd waajib almuththasil - hamzah after the madd letter in the same word - 4 or 5 harakahs

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Two factors are considered when deciding which is the stronger Madd:

1. The longer Madd is considered as the stronger one.
2. The order of Mudood based on strength, as compiled by Sheikh Assamanoodi.