

LESSON 1 : THE RULES OF ELONGATION

المَدّ (المُدُّود)

a madd is : the elongation of the
sound of a letter from the letters of
madd

The letters of madd are three

A wâw saakinah which has a
Ďammah before it

فَرِحُوا

**A yaa saakinah which has a
kasrah before it**

فِيهِمْ

An alif saakinah which has a fathah before it

﴿أَلِفًاكُمْ التَّكَاتُرُ﴾



نوحينا

THE CATEGORIES OF MADD

أقسام المَدُّود

**Difference of opinion
regarding elongation**

1. **Al-Madd Al-Munfasil**
2. **Madd Al-Sila Al-Kubra**
3. **Al-Madd Al-'Arid lisukoon**
4. **Madd Al-Leen**

**Not elongated more than
two harakah**

1. **Madd Tabi'ee**
2. **Madd Al-Badal**
3. **Madd Al-Sila Al-Sughra**
4. **Madd Al-'Ewad**

**Always elongated more
than two harakah**

1. **Al-madd Al-Laazim**
2. **Al-Madd Al-Muttasil**

AL-MADD AL-TABI'EE

THE NATURAL MADD (ORIGINAL MADD)

الْمَدُّ الطَّبِيعِيُّ

Definition: The letter of madd cannot be pronounced without this elongation and

There is no external factor which affects this elongation

External factors are

1. A sukoon
2. A hamzah

This madd is elongated two harakah

One alif is equivalent to two harakah

$$\text{مَ} + \text{مَ} = \text{ما}$$

A harakah is a vowel marking and its length is a short 'movement' in time, by which elongations are measured

Examples of this madd have preceded

MADD AL-BADAL

مَدُّ الْبَدَل

When we have a hamzah before any letter of madd the name of the madd becomes madd al-badal

آمَنُوا أُوتُوا إِيمَانًا

This madd only differs from the original madd in name, it is also elongated 2 harakah

لَا يَلَافُ قُرَيْشٌ

الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَءُؤُونَ

فَكَيفَ عَاسَى

(آسى)

MADD AL-SILA AL-SUGHRA

مَدُّ الصَّلَةِ الصُّغْرَى

this is the name for the elongation on a haa ه

It is elongated two harakahs like the natural madd

لِرَبِّهِ

﴿إِنَّ هَذِهِ تَذْكِرَةٌ﴾

﴿إِنَّهُ كَانَ مَنصُورًا﴾

MADD AL-'EWAD

مَدُّ الْعَوَظِ

This madd occurs when we have a tanween with two fathahs at the end of a word and we stop

حَكِيمًا ← حَكِيمًا

It is also elongated two harakahs

قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

لِلْمُنْقِذِينَ مَفَارًا

AL- MADD AL-LAAZIM

When a sukoon or shaddah come after a letter of madd in a single word the madd becomes laazim, in this case it must be elongated six harakahs

﴿وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ﴾

قُلْ اللَّهُ أَذِينَ لَكُمْ

الح = أَلِفْ لَامٍ مِيمٍ

ح = حَا مِيمٍ

AL-MADD AL-MUTTASIL

This madd occurs when a hamzah comes after a letter of madd in one word

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ

This madd must be elongated
four harakahs

﴿ وَجِيءَ يَوْمَئِذٍ بِجَهَنَّمَ ﴾

سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ

سُوءَ الْعَذَابِ

AL-MADD AL-MUNFASIL

This madd occurs when a letter of madd come at the end of word and the next word starts with a hamzah

(قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ)

The scholars have differed regarding the elongation of this madd from two to five harakahs, the chosen opinion is four harakahs (same as the muttasil)

﴿وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ﴾

الَّذِي أَطْعَمَهُمْ