

Madd Part 3

Al Madd Al Lazim, Al Madd Al 'Arid li Sukoon, and Al Madd Al Farq

Outline

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Al Madd Al Lazim Al Kalimi

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Degrees of Madd



Definition of Al Madd Al Lazim

When there is a permanent sukoon after a letter of madd or a letter of leen in a word or in one of the letters that open Surahs, while joining or stopping.

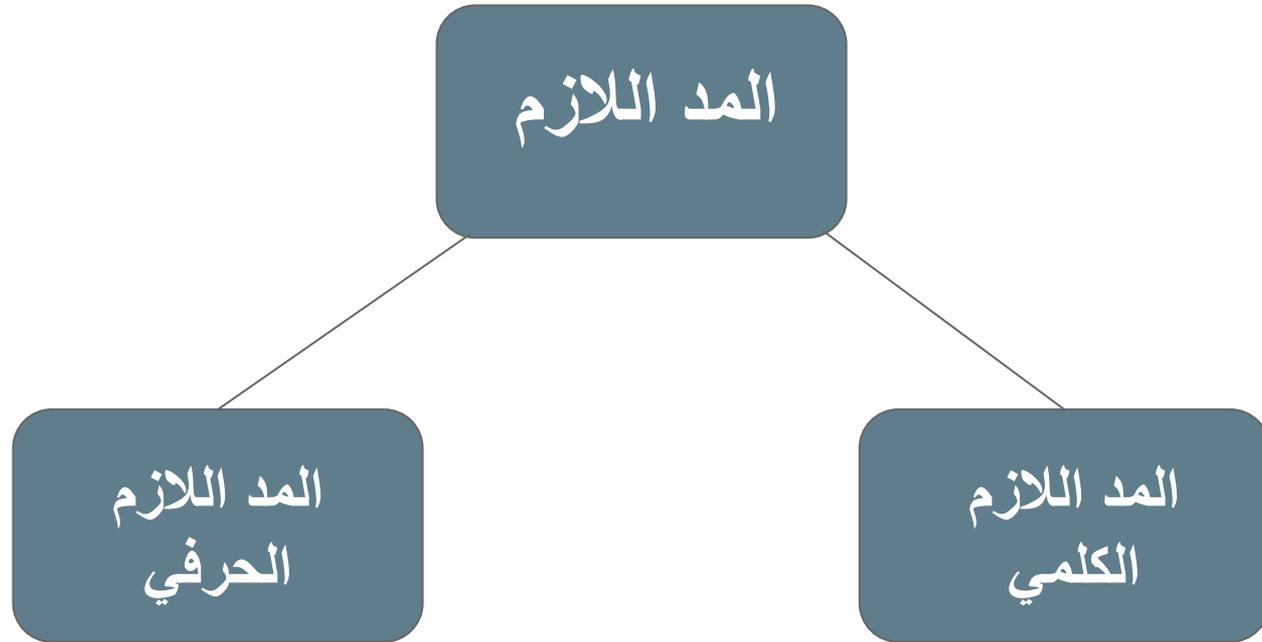
Note: If the letter of madd is the last letter of a word, and there is a permanent sukoon in the next word, the letter of madd will be dropped when continuing, and will be considered Al Madd At Tabee'i when stopping.

Ex: ﴿١١﴾ وَهَلْ أَتَاكَ نَبُؤُا الْخَصْمِ إِذْ تَسَوَّرُوا الْمِحْرَابَ ﴿١٢﴾

Why is this Madd Called Al Madd Al Lazim?



Two Categories



المد اللازم الكلمي

When a permanent sukoon occurs after a letter of Madd within one word.

This sukoon can be a pure sukoon - Mukhaffaf

Ex:  ءَأَكْنَ وَقَدْ عَصَيْتَ قَبْلُ وَكُنْتَ مِنَ الْمُفْسِدِينَ ﴿٩١﴾

Or it can be a sukoon within a shadda, indicating the merging (idgham) of two letters, the first sakin, and the second mutaharrik. - Muthaqqal

Ex:  وَالصَّغْفَرِ صَفًّا ﴿١﴾

المد اللازم الحرفي

This madd is specific to the letters that begin certain Surahs in the Quran. These are fourteen letters in total. 29 Surahs start with the disconnected letters. These letters fall into four categories:

- 1) Those that have no madd. (ex: alif)
- 2) Those that are 2 counts long (ex: ha)
- 3) Those that can be read as 4 or 6 counts (ex: 'ain)
- 4) Those that are always read as six counts. These letters are spelled out with three letters, with the second letter being a letter of madd. These are collected in the phrase: *نقص عسلکم*

المد اللازم الحرفي

Al Madd Al Lazim Al Harfi **Al Muthaqqal**: When a letter of madd is followed by a sukoon in a letter that is spelled with three letters, with the middle letter is a letter of madd, and the last letter merges into the first letter of the next word.

ألف لام ميم **الْمَ**

طا سين ميم **طَسَمَ**

المد اللازم الحرفي

Al Madd Al Lazim Al Harfi **Al Mukhaffaf**:

When a letter of madd or a letter of leen is followed by a permanent sukoon that does not merge into the letter that comes after it.

These letters are spelled with three letters, with the second letter being a letter of madd or leen, and the third letter has a sukoon and does not merge.

Ex: قَ وَالْقُرْءَانَ الْمَجِيدِ ۝

المد الفرق

Al Madd Al Farq: When Hamzatul Istifham meets hamzat ul Wasl, and Hamzah tul Wasl changes into a letter of madd.

When this is followed by a permanent sukoon, Al Madd Al Lazim will apply.

Al Madd Al Lazim Kalimi Muthaqqal:

ءَآذْكَرَيْنِ
N INTG

ءَآلَّهِ
PN INTG

Al Madd Al Lazim Kalimi Mukhaffaf:

ءَآلْشَنْ
T INTG

المد الفرق

It is called Al Madd Al Farq because it differentiates between Al Khabr and Al Istifham.

There are two options on these words:

- 1) They can be read as a six count Madd, and this is the preferred option.
- 2) The reciter can do tasheel on the hamza tul wasl.

This madd does not occur in any words other than the ones listed in the previous slide.

Al Madd Al 'Arid LiSukoon

Al Madd Al 'Arid li Sukoon: When a letter of madd is followed by a voweled letter that is read with a sukoon due to stopping.

This madd can be stretched 2, 4, 6 counts.

It's ruling is Jaiz.

Al Madd Al Leen: When a letter of leen (waw and ya sakinah when they are preceded by a fatha) is followed by a voweled letter that is read with a sukoon due to stopping.

This madd can be stretched 2, 4, 6 counts.

Takes the same ruling as Al Madd Al 'Arid LiSukoon



Degrees of Madd

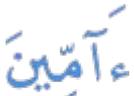
الجائزة في كل مد:

الحكم	مقدار المد فيه	نوع المد
لازم	ست حركات فقط	اللازم
واجب	أربع حركات أو خمس حركات وصلماً ووقفاً	المتصل
جائز	وست حركات وقفاً إذا كان الهمز متطرفاً	
جائز	حركتان أو أربع أو ست	العارض للسكون، واللين العارض للسكون
جائز (١)	أربع حركات أو خمس	المنفصل والصلة الكبرى
جائز	حركتان	البدل
واجب	حركتان	الطبيعي وما يلحق به: أ . الصلة الصغرى ب . العوض ج . التمكين
واجب	حركتان	
واجب	حركتان	
واجب	حركتان	

* يشار في هذا المصنف إلى المد الذي يدعى بحركتين بهذه العلامة (ـ) وتوضع فوق

Degrees of Madd

The degrees of Madd are determined by their lengths. The reciter must take them into consideration when reciting words in which more than one Madd can be applied.

Ex: ءَآمِينَ
•
N

In the example above, both Al Madd Al Badal and Al Madd Al Lazim apply to this word. However, the reciter will read it as a six counts, because Al Madd Al Lazim is of a higher degree.

Degrees of Madd

If Madd Al Munfasil and Al Madd Al Muttasil are in the same ayah, the reciter should elongate them both for the same number of counts.

قَالَ يَتَّادُمْ أَنبِيَهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ فَلَمَّا أَنْبَأَهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ قَالَ أَلَمْ أَقُلْ لَكُمْ إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ غَيْبَ
 السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَعْلَمُ مَا تُبْدُونَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُونَ ﴿٣٣﴾

Al Madd Al Munfasil and Al Muttasil have to match in their counts, except if you are stopping on Madd Al Muttasil where the hamza is the final letter. In this case, Al Madd Al Muttasil can be stretched six counts.

Degrees of Madd

If two instances of Al Madd Al Muttasil are in the same ayah, and the hamza is the last letter of the word, the reciter will have four options.

- If the first Al Madd Al Muttasil is four counts, the second (when stopping) can be either 4 or 6 counts.
- If the first Al Madd Al Muttasil is five counts, the second (when stopping) can be either 5 or 6 counts.

Ex:

لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَإِنْ تُبَدُّوا مَا فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَوْ تُخَفُّوهُ يَحَاسِبْكُمْ

بِهِ اللَّهُ فَيَغْفِرُ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيُعَذِّبُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Degrees of Madd

If Al Madd Al 'Arid liSukoon and Al Madd Al Leen meet in the same ayah, the counts of Al Madd Al Arid liSukoon cannot be less than the counts of Al Madd Al Leen.

Ex:

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ ﴿٢﴾

Al Madd Al Leen	Al Madd Al Arid li Sukoon
2	2, 4, 6
4	4, 6
6	6

Practice

Analyze the ayat below, and find instances where more than one madd can apply. How will it be read? Which Madd will take precedence?

Ar-Rum 10

ثُمَّ كَانَ عَاقِبَةَ الَّذِينَ أَسَاءُوا السُّوْأَىٰ ۖ أَن كَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِ اللَّهِ وَكَانُوا بِهَا يَسْتَهْزِءُونَ

Nuh, 6



فَلَمْ يَزِدْهُمْ دُعَاءِي إِلَّا فِرَارًا ۖ