Madd Part 3

Al Madd Al Lazim, Al Madd Al ‘Arid li Sukoon, and Al Madd Al Farq
Outline

Definition of Al Madd Al Lazim

The ruling of Al Madd Al Lazim

Al Madd Al Lazim Al Kalimi

Al Madd Al Lazim Al Harfi

Al Madd Al Farq

Al Madd Al ‘Arid li Sukoon

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: ﷲ وَهَلَ أَنْتَ عَلَى الْحَقِّ إِذْ تُسْوَى أَلْمِحْرَابٍ
Why is this Madd Called Al Madd Al Lazim?
Two Categories

المد اللازم

المد اللازم الحرفي

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: ﷲ ﺍﹶﺫَﺫ ﻲ ﻲ ﻒ ﻲ ﺩ ﻲ ﻲ ﺔ ﻢ ﻲ ﻲ ﻢ ﻲ ﻲ ﻢ ﻲ ﻲ ﻢ ﻲ ﻲ ﻢ ﻲ ﻲ ﻢ 

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: عَنَّا
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 عسلكم
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.

全能无极
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: ﻗﺎف وَالْمَلِكِ
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:

Al Madd Al Lazim Kalimi Mukhaffaf:
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 (wow 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>الحكم</th>
<th>مقدار المد فيه</th>
<th>نوع المد</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>لازم</td>
<td>ست حركات فقط</td>
<td>اللازمة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>واجب</td>
<td>أربع حركات أو خمس حركات وصلاً ووقفاً</td>
<td>المتصل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جائز</td>
<td>وسط حركات وفقاً إذا كان الهامز متطرفاً</td>
<td>جائز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جائز</td>
<td>حركتان أو أربع أو ست</td>
<td>العارض للسكون، واللين العارض للسكون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جائز (1)</td>
<td>أربع حركات أو خمس</td>
<td>المنفصل والصلة الكبرى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>واجب</td>
<td>حركتان</td>
<td>البديل</td>
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<td>حركتان</td>
<td>الطبيعي</td>
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<td>وما يلح له: أ. الصفة الصغرى</td>
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<td>حركتان</td>
<td>ب. العوض</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>واجب</td>
<td>حركتان</td>
<td>ج. التمكن</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: ُن

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.

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.

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

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

Ex:
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Al Madd Al Leen</th>
<th>Al Madd Al Arid li Sukoon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2, 4, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4, 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 عَدِيبَةُ الَّذِينَ أَسْتَوْا السَّوَايَةَ أَنْ سَكَّنُوا يَعَابِدُونَ اللَّهَ وَكَانُوا يَهَاجِرُونَ مَعَهُ

Nuh, 6

فَلَمْ يَزْدَهَرْ دُعَاءُ إِلَّا ذَرَارًا