

# Notes (v4) for: Exam 2

## The Rules of Madd

- Q1. What are the madd letters
- Q2. What are the major types of madd, write all the madd names under major types
- Q3. What is asli madd ?
- Q4. Give examples of 3 different asli madd
- Q5. What is madd muttasil and munfasil.. write with example
- Q6. What is madd Lazim ? Give an example.
- Q7. What are the leen letters ? Give an example of Leen madd.
- Q8. What is the rule of stopping when a letter will have fatha tanween at stopping.
- Q9. What is madd iwadh. Give an example.
- Q10. What is huruf muqattaat.
- Q11. How huruf muqattat letters. Give example of muqattat
- Q12. What type of madd is called on the word " waladdallin".
- Q13. What is madd name in the word baeet or khauuf?
- Q14. why madd is so important. explain with example within two lines only

### Q1. What are the madd letters

## Answer 1

The letters of Madd are:

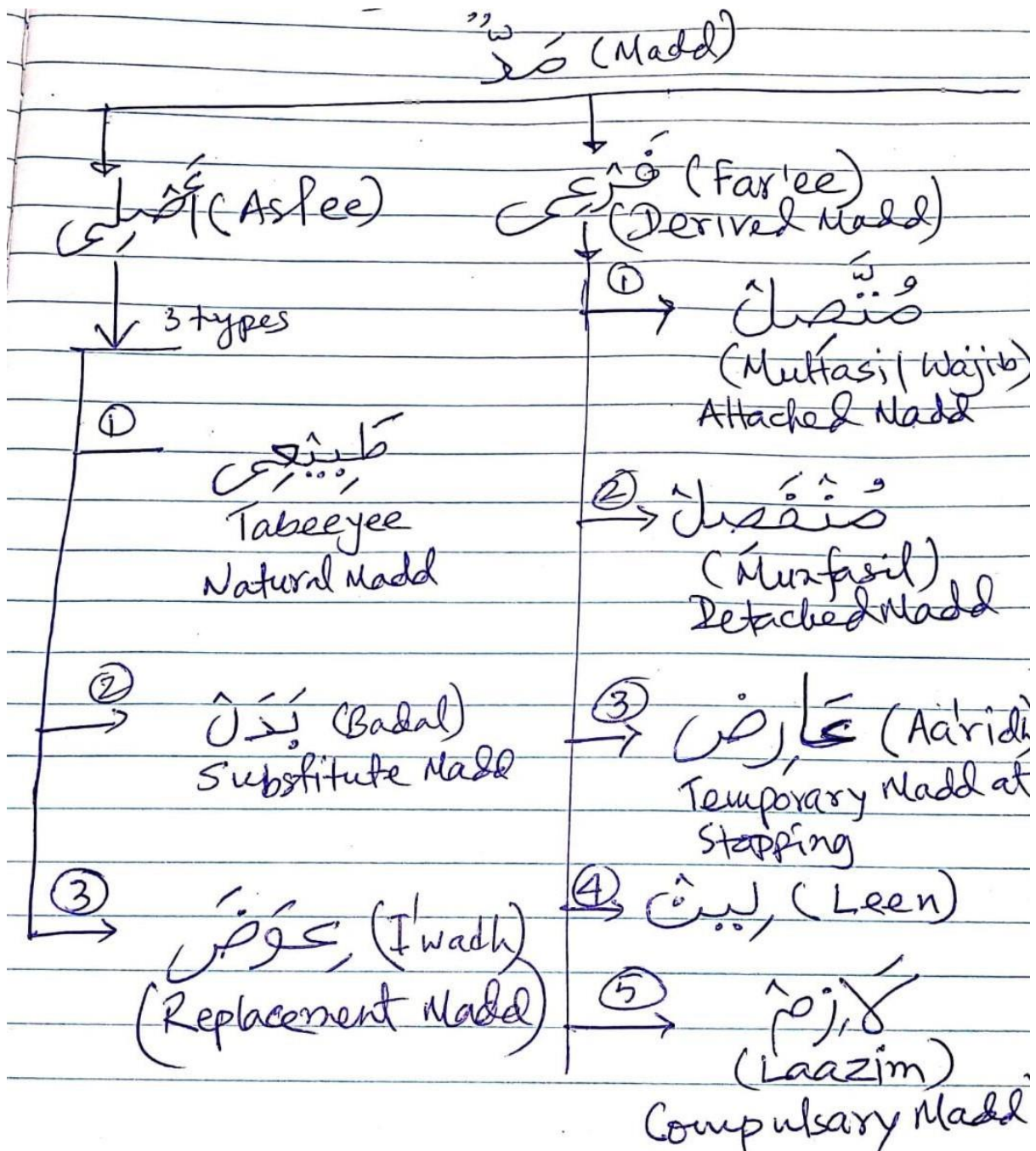
3	2	1
ي	و	ا

**Q2. What are the major types of madd, write all the madd names under major types**

## Answer 2

There are 2 types of Madd:

1	Madd-e-Aslee
2	Madd-e-Far'ee



**Q3. What is asli madd ?**

**Answer 3**

### Madd-e-Aslee

- This is the Madd where there is **no** Hamza or **Sukoon** after the letters of Madd.
- The duration of Madd-ul-Asli is 1 Alif.

**Q4. Give examples of 3 different asli madd**

**Answer 4**

Examples:

3	2	1
سَيِّقَ	قَالَ	قَالُوا

### Madd-e-Far'ee

- This is the Madd where there is a **Hamzah** or **Sukoon** after the letters of Madd.

This Madd is then split into 5 categories:

1	Madd-e-Muttasil
2	Madd-e-Munfasil
3	Madd-e-Laazim
4	Madd-e-'Aaridh
5	Madd-e-Leen

**Q5. What is madd muttasil and munfasil.. write with example**

## Answer 5

### 1. Madd-e-Muttasil

- When a Hamza appears in the same word after a letter of Madd.
- The duration of Madd-ul-Muttasil is 4 Alifs (seconds).

examples given below:

3	2	1
جَاءَ	جِيءَ	سَوَاءٌ

### 2. Madd-e-Munfasil

- When a word ends with a letter of Madd and the following word begins with a Hamza.
- The duration of Madd-ul-Munfasil is 3 Alifs (seconds).

examples given below:

3	2	1
فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ	مَا أَنْزَلْنَا	هُوَ الَّذِي أَرْسَلَ

Q6. What is madd Lazim ? Give an example.

## Answer 6

### 3. Madd-e-Laazim

- When a letter of Madd is followed by a Saakin, which **cannot be separated** from the Madd letter.
- Duration is lengthy, 5 seconds.

examples given below:

3	2	1
الْتَن	وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	مُدْهَامَّتِنِ

Q7. What are the leen letters ? Give an example of Leen madd.

## Answer 7

### Madd-e-Leen

First we will need to understand What the Letters of Leen are.

1	2
يُ	وُ

A Fatha appears before  
يُ

A Fatha appears before  
وُ

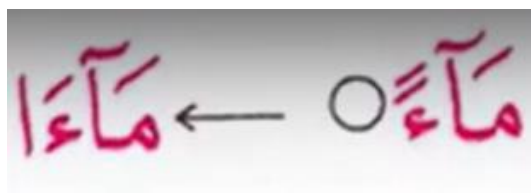
- Madd-e-Leen will occur if a Saakin appears after a Letter of Leen.
- The Saakin is usually (but not always) due to Waqf.
- The duration of this Madd is 1 Alif, 3 Alifs or 5 Alifs. However, after choosing one, a person must be consistent. (Normally the duration of 3 Alifs is chosen.)

Look at the examples given below.

4	3	2	1
كَهَيْعَصَ	بَيْتٌ	مَوْتُ	خَوْفٍ

**Q8. What is the rule of stopping when a letter will have fatha tanween at stopping?**

**Answer 8**



we substitute an alif for the tanween when stopping.

﴿ مَاءٌ ﴾ ﴿ بِنَاءٌ ﴾ ﴿ فِرَاشًا ﴾ ﴿ أُنْدَادًا ﴾

مَدَّ الْعِوَضَ

This rule is called (مد عوض) Most of the time, this alif is written in the Qur'an for our benefit, but when there is a hamzah at the end of the noun and it has a fathah tanween on it, the alif is not written in, but we still follow the rule and stop with an alif. This is

﴿ مَاءٌ ﴾ ﴿ بِنَاءٌ ﴾

exemplified in:

So here we still substitute an alif for the tanween when stopping.

**Q9. What is madd iwadh. Give an example.**

## Answer 9

*Al-Madd Al-'Iwad*: (مد عوض) compensated prolongation, occurs only at the end of a word that has *tanween fat-h*.

It's conditions are as follow:

1. A word ends with *tanween fat-h* ( أَ ) which has caused the word to end with the letter *alif* ( ا )
2. We will stop after this word (e.g. we have reached the end of an *ayah*)
3. We must prolong the *alif* for two counts without pronouncing the *tanween fat-h*
4. This *madd* is void if we are not stopping after the word, i.e. we sound the *tanween fat-h* and continue reading

Let's take a look at some examples and view the above conditions practically.

Examples of *madd 'iwad*:

حَكِيمًا

*hakeemaa*

عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا

*'athaaban aleemaa*

إِذَا أَبَدًا

*ithan abadaa*

عَلِيمًا خَبِيرًا

*'aleeman khabeeraa*

#### 4. Madd-e-'Aaridh

- When after a Letter of Madd, there is a **Saakin** caused by a Waqf.
- The duration of this Madd is 1 Alif, 3 Alifs or 5 Alifs. However after choosing one, a person must be consistent. (Normally the duration of 3 Alifs is chosen.)

examples given below:

3	2	1
رَاحِمٌ	تَعْلَمُونَ	مِنْ جُوعٍ

**Q10. What is huruf muqattaat.**

**Answer 10**

**Huroof** Muqataat are unique letter or alphabet combinations that appear at the beginning of 29 Surahs (Chapters) of the Noble Quran. **Huroof** is the plural of Harf meaning word and **Muqattaat** literally means abbreviated or shortened but is usually explained as disjoined Arabic letters

**Q11. How huruf muqattat letters. Give example of muqattat**

**Answer 11**

#### Huroof-e-Muqatta'at

- Certain **Surahs** (chapters) in the **Quran** begin with some letters from the Arabic Alphabet.
- These combinations of letters are known as the **Huroof-e-Muqatta'at**.
- These letters should be recited, as they are written.
- 29 Surahs of the **Quran** begin with 1 to 5 such letters.
- The duration of the Madd with these letters is 5 Alifs.

examples given below:

Pronounced as	Example	
أَلْفٌ لَّامٌ مِّيمٌ	الْمَّ	1
حَا مِّيمٌ	حَمَّ	2
طَا سَيْنٌ مِّيمٌ	طَسَمَّ	3
طَا هَا	طَهَّ	4
يَا سَيْنٌ	يَسَّ	5

**Q12. What type of madd is called on the word " waladdallin".**

**Answer 12**

وَالضَّالِّينَ

There are **two** Madds here, **Madd-e-Laazim** and **Madd-e-'Aaridh**

لَضَائِلٌ

**Madd-e-Laazim**

- When a letter of Madd is followed by a Saakin, which **cannot be separated** from the Madd letter.

وَالضَّالِّينَ

**Madd-e-'Aaridh**

- When after a Letter of Madd, there is a Saakin caused by a Waqf

Q13. What is madd name in the word baheet or khauuf?

## Answer 13

بَيْتٌ خَوْفٌ

Madd-e-Leen

- Madd-e-Leen will occur if a Saakin appears after a Letter of Leen.
- The Saakin is usually (but not always) due to Waqf.

Q14. why madd is so important. explain with example within two lines only.

## Answer 14

Madd is important because:

1. The Prophet (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) used to elongate some vowels in his recitation.
2. Al **Madd** is part of Tajweed rule to lengthen or to prolong. **Tajweed** is a compulsory religious duty (fard) when reciting the Quran.
3. Sometime, if we miss the maad, or add madd unnecessarily – intended meaning or tense of a word/sentence **may** change significantly, even **may** become opposite.

Example:

Surah Feel, verse 1, فَعَلَ is used, if we needlessly add madd with Lam, the word becomes فَعَلَا and It'll change the intended meaning.