Ahkam Altajweed

Rewayat Hafs 'An 'Aasim
by the way of Shaatibiyyah
Canberra Masjed
16th   lecture
Al-Madd / prolongation
1.   Madd Al-Iwad
2.   *Madd Al-Badal*
2 Muharram 1434

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Rewayat Hafs 'An 'Aasim
by the way of Shaatibiyyah
CANBERRA MOSQUE

Week 17

Al-Madd / prolongation

Madd Al-Iwad

Madd Al-Badal

2 Muharram 1434

Ahkam *Al-Madd /* prolongation

- Definition: Prolongation is the act of prolonging or "stretching" the sound of the three *madd* letters: *alif, waaw and yaa if they were preceded by the matching haraka.*

- *So if Alif was preceded by Fatha, the Waaw preceded by Dhamma, or the Yaa preceded by Kasra then these became letters of Maddd*

- The important of this is to avoid saying a fatha instead of Alef, *dammah* instead of a *waaw or Kasra instead of Yaa.*

The rules of Madd

- The rule has the following conditions:
  - The *Madd* letter must be silent, i.e. have no Haraka on them.
  - A *fatha* must be present on the letter before a silent *alif*
  - A *dammah* must be present on the letter before a silent *waaw*
  - A *kasrah* must be present on the letter before a silent *yaa*.

Al-Madd Al-tabee'ee
Normal prolongation

⌘ *Al-Madd Al-tabee'ee* is the normal prolongation and it does not come as a result of Hamza or Sukoon.

⌘ It lasts for two counts. It can not be less.

⌘ Example of *Al-Madd Al-tabee'ee* is the word of (نُوحِيهَا) as it has the three Madd letters

⌘ { يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلا سَدِيدًا }

⌘ We have already studied that these letters are articulated from the Jawf.

Madds follow *Al-Madd Al-tabee'ee*

1. Madd Al-Iwad

2. Madd Al-Badal

3. Al-Madd Al-Silah Sughra

Madd Al-Iwad

⌘ *Definition*: It is a compensated prolongation, occurs only at the end of a word that has *tanween fath*.

⌘ That means it does not come with Tanween Damm nor Kasr.

Al-Madd Al-'Iwad conditions

⌘ It's conditions are as follows:

　※ A noun ends with *tanween fath* (ً).

　※ *Tanween fath is not on Taa Marboota (ةً)*

　※ You stopped on it, e.g. if you continue then you pronounce the Tanween as normal (no Madd)

⌘ So if the conditions apply, then you replace the Tanween with the letter *alif* (ا). You must prolong the *alif* for two counts without pronouncing the *tanween fath.*

⌘ Note: If a tanween fath was on Taa Tanith (ةً) and you stop on it then no Madd. The tanween fath will be removed and the letter is pronounced as haa Sakinah (هـ) such as شجرةً will be pronounced as شجره

Examples on Al-Madd Al-'Iwad

عليمًا   *will be pronounced as* عليما

أحدا   *will be pronounced as* أحداً

ماءً   *will be pronounced as* ماءا

دعاءً   *will be pronounced as* دعاءا

Al-Madd Al-Badal

- Al-Madd Al-Badal is a kind of Al-Madd Al-tabee'ee.
- It occurs when a word has two following *hamzas* (ء) as the second hamza is converted to Alif , Waw or Yaa depending on the Haraka of the first Haza.
- The formed Alif , Waw or Yaa will have Madd tabee'ee *and* is sounded for two counts.
- Examples: ءامنوا ، أوتوا ، إيمانا،