
LESSON 8: AL IDGHAM (C) – SAME AND SIMILAR LETTERS

When two identical letters follow each other and the first one bears a *sukūn* then the letter bearing *sukūn* is not pronounced, while the *haraka* of the second letter becomes *mushaddad* in pronunciation. Hence, *tashdīd* (*shaddah*) is written on it.

This is called - اِدْغَامُ الْمُتَمَاتِلَيْنِ (Idgham al-Mutamāthilayn) – **Joining of the same letters**

For example:

يُدْرِكُ ← will be read as ← يُدْرِكُكُمْ
أَقْلُكَ ← will be read as ← أَقْلُكُمْ

In case of similar sounding letters, when one with *sukūn* is followed by a second with a *haraka*, then the one bearing *sukūn* is not pronounced while the *haraka* of the following letter becomes *mushaddad* in pronunciation. Hence, *tashdīd* (*shaddah*) is written on it.

This is called - اِدْغَامُ الْمُتَقَارِبَيْنِ (Idgham al-Mutaqāribayn) – **Joining of the similar letters**

For example:

قُرْبٌ ← will be read as ← قُرْبٌ ← ل
نَخْلُكُمْ ← will be read as ← نَخْلُكُمْ ← ق

WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following. To ensure that you understand the lesson, the *tashdīd* (*shaddah*) has been purposefully left out in some words below. It would be easier for you to underline the letter that is affected before proceeding to read.

لَهُمْ مَا

مِنْ نَارٍ

أَقْلُ لَكَ

بَلْ رَفَعَهُ

قُلْ رَبِّ

إِذْ ذَهَبَ

هَلْ رَأَيْتُمْ

يُذَرِّكُمْ

يُكْرِهِنَّ

قَدْ دَخَلُوا

بَلْ لَا يَخْفُونَ

أَلَمْ نَخْلُقْكُمْ

رَبِّ بَحْتِ تِجَارَتِهِمْ

إِضْرِبْ بِعَصَاكَ

فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ

لَمْ تَسْتَطِعْ عَلَيْهِ

WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following. To ensure you understand the lesson, the *tashdīd* (*shaddah*) has been purposefully left out in some words below. It would be easier for you to underline the letter that is affected before proceeding to read.

Idgham al-Mutamāthilayn

وَ قَدْ دَخَلُوا

فَمَا رَبِحَتْ تِجَارَتُهُمْ وَمَا كَانُوا مُهْتَدِينَ

إِذْ ذَهَبَ مُغَاضِبًا

مَا لَمْ تَسْتَطِعْ عَلَيْهِ

أَوْا وَ نَصَرُوا

Idgham al-Mutaqāribayn

ق ك نَخْلُقُكُمْ مِّنْ مَّاءٍ مَّهِينٍ

ب م يَبْنِيَّ أَرْكَبُ مَعَنَا وَلَا

ل ر وَقُلْ رَبِّ ادْخُلْنِيْ مُدْخَلَ

ن ر فَمَنْ رَّبُّكُمْ أَمْ يَمُوسَىٰ

LESSON 9: AL IDGHAM (D) – RELATED LETTERS

When letters are pronounced from the same position in the mouth and occur together, with the first one bearing a *sukūn* then the letter bearing *sukūn* is not pronounced, and the letter bearing the *haraka* is pronounced with *tashdīd* (*shaddah*).

This is called - **إِدْغَامُ الْمُتَجَانِسَيْنِ** (*Idgham al-Mutajānisayn*) – **Joining related letters**

Please note that the letters may appear in any sequence.

ت ط and د	
ت د	د ت
أَثْقَلْتُ دَعَا = أَثْقَلَدَّعَا	كِدْتُ = كِدَّتْ
pronounced written	pronounced written
ت ط	ط ت
هَمَّتْ طَائِفَةٌ = هَمَّطَّائِفَةٌ	بَسَطْتُ = بَسَّتْ
pronounced written	pronounced written

ظ ن and ث	
ث ن	ن ظ
يَلْهَتْ ذَالِكَ = يَلْهَتْ ذَالِكْ	إِذْظَلَمْتُمْ = إِظْلَمْتُمْ
pronounced written	pronounced written

ب and م	
إِرْكَبْ مَعَنَا = إِرْكَمَّعَنَا	
pronounced written	

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following. To ensure you understand the lesson, the *tashdīd* (*shaddah*) has been purposefully left out in some words below. It would be easier for you to underline the letter that is affected before proceeding to read.

بَسَطْتَ

كِدْتَ

عَبَدْتُمْ

وَعَدْتَهُمْ

وَجَدْتُمْ

أَحَطْتُ

وَعَدْتَنَا

عَقَدْتُمْ

أَرَدْتُمْ

يَلْهَثُ ذَلِكَ

إِذْ ظَلَمُوا

قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ

قَالَ أَحَطْتُ

فَرَّطْتُ

إِرْكَبُ مَعَنَا

إِشْقَلْتُ دَعْوًا

وَإِنْ عُدْتُمْ

فَمَا حَصَدْتُمْ

عُدْتُمْ

عَهْدْتُمْ

وَأِرْكَبُ مَعَنَا

WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following. To ensure you understand the lesson, the *tashdīd* (*shaddah*) has been purposefully left out in some words below. It would be easier for you to underline the letter that is affected before proceeding to read.

د ت عَابِدُ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ

ت د أُجِيبَتْ دَعْوَتُكُمْ

ت ط وَ قَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ

ط ت لَئِنْ بَسَطْتَ إِلَىٰ يَدِكَ

ت د قَالَ قَدْ أُجِيبَتْ دَعْوَتُكُمْ

ز ظ أَنَّهُمْ إِذْ ظَلَمُوا أَنفُسَهُمْ

ت ط وَقَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ مِّنْ أَهْلِ

There are different rules on the way the *Nūn* sound should be pronounced. This depends on which of the *Hurūf* follow it.

If any of the remaining 15 *Hurūf* come after نْ or after a *Harf* that has a *Tanwīn* (ً) sign on it, then the sound of ن is pronounced light nasal sound – a *ghunna* halfway between *Idgham* and *Izḥār*. The نْ is there but will not be pronounced heavily or fully, it is pronounced as if it is hidden.

ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

For easy remembering you may pair the letters of Ikhfā' as follows:

ت ث د ذ س ش ص ض
ط ظ ق ك ف ج ز

ت	كُنْتُمْ	مَنْ تَابَ	جَنَاتٍ تَجْرِي
ث	وَالْأُنثَى	مِنْ ثَمَرِهِ	قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا
ج	أَنْجَيْنَاهُ	أَنْ جَعَلَ	خَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ
د	أَنْدَادًا	أَنْ دَعَوْا	كَأَسَا دِهَاقًا
ذ	مُنذِرًا	مَنْ ذَا	وَكَيْلًا ذُرِّيَّةً

صَعِيدًا زَلَقًا	مِنْ زَوَالٍ	أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	ز
رَجُلًا سَلَمًا	مِنْ سُوءٍ	الْإِنْسَانَ	س
غَفُورٌ شَكُورٌ	إِنْ شَاءَ	أَنْشَرَهُ	ش
قَوْمًا صَالِحِينَ	عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ	أَنْصُرْنَا	ص
وَكُلُّ ضَرْبِنَا	مَنْ ضَلَّ	مَنْضُودٌ	ض
صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا	مِنْ طِينٍ	مُقَنْطَرَةٌ	ط
ظَلًّا ظَلِيلًا	مِنْ ظَهِيرٍ	يَنْظُرُونَ	ظ
خَالِدًا فِيهَا	مِنْ فَضْلِهِ	فَانْفَلَقَ	ف
سَمِيعٌ قَرِيبٌ	مِنْ قَرَارٍ	فَانْقَلَبُوا	ق
كِتَابٌ كَرِيمٌ	إِنْ كَتَبَ	الْمُنْكَرُ	ك

Comparative English Pronunciation of Ikhfā' with Izhār

IZHĀR

Pin
Fine
Shun

IKHFĀ'

Pink
Find
Shunt

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following. To ensure you understand the lesson, the *tashdīd* (*shaddah*) has been purposefully left out in some words below. It would be easier for you to underline the letter that is affected before proceeding to read.

وَالْأُنثَىٰ

مِنْ فَضْلِهِ

كُنْتُمْ

أَنْ دَعَوْا

أَنْ جَعَلَ

أَنْجَيْنَاهُ

أَنْزَلْنَاهُ

مُنْذِرٌ

كَاسٍ رَهَاقًا

إِنْ شَاءَ

مِنْ سُوءٍ

الْإِنْسَانَ

مِنْ فَضْلِهِ

اسْتَنْكَفُوا

إِنْسَانٌ

يَحْزُنُكَ

بِضُرِّ فَلَا

أَفَانْتَ

يُنْصِرُونَ

WORKSHEET 2:

1. Underline the letters of Ikhfā.
2. Read the following.

مِنْ زَوَالٍ

يَنْظُرُونَ

وَكَيْلًا ذُرِّيَّةً

وَنُحَاسًا فَلَا

خَالِدًا فِيهَا

صَعِيدًا زَلَقًا

بِأَسَا شَدِيدًا

كِتَابٌ كَرِيمٌ

جِبَلًا كَثِيرًا

خَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ

مِنْ صَلْصَالٍ كَالْفَخَّارِ

WORKSHEET 3:

1. Underline the letters of Ikhfā.
2. Read the following.

وَإِنْ تَغْفِرَ لَهُمْ فَاِنَّكَ	ت
لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٌ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا	

تَحْمِلُ كُلُّ أُنثَىٰ وَمَا تَغِيصُ الْأَرْحَامُ	ث
سُوًّآ أَبْجَهًا ثُمَّ تَابَ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ	

عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ أَنْجَكُمْ مِنْ آلِ	ج
يَاتِ بِخَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ	

أَنْ دَعَوْتُمْ فَاسْتَجَبْتُمْ لِيٓ	د
وَمِنَ النَّخْلِ مِنْ طَلْعِهَا قِنْوَانٌ دَانِيَةٌ	

وَ يَصُدُّكُمْ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَ عَنِ	ذ
كُلِّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ ط	

WORKSHEET 4:

1. Underline the letters of Ikhfā.
2. Read the following.

فَمَنْ زُحْزِحَ عَنِ النَّارِ وَ أُدْخِلَ الْجَنَّةَ	ز
نَفْسًا زَكِيَّةً بِغَيْرِ نَفْسٍ ط	

وَإِذَا أَنْعَمْنَا عَلَى الْإِنْسَانِ	س
وَ يَقُولُونَ خَمْسَةَ سَادِسُهُمْ كَلْبُهُمْ	

قَالَ سَتَجِدُنِي إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ صَابِرًا	ش
عَذَابًا شَدِيدًا ط كَانَ ذَلِكَ فِي الْكِتَابِ	

وَلَمْ تَكُنْ لَهُ فِئَةٌ يَنْصُرُونَهُ	ص
مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا	

اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ ضَعْفٍ	ض
بَعْدِ قُوَّةٍ ضَعْفًا وَ شَيْبَةً ط	

WORKSHEET 5:

1. Underline the letters of Ikhfā.
2. Read the following.

ط	مِنْ طِينٍ ٧ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ نَسْلَهُ مِنْ سُلَالَةٍ
	بَلَدَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ وَرَبُّ غَفُورٌ ١٥

ظ	أَوَلَمْ يَسِيرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ فَيَنْظُرُوا كَيْفَ
	وَأَدْخَلَهُمْ ظِلَالًا ظَلِيلًا ٥٧

ف	حَذَرَكُمْ فَأَنْفَرُوا ثُبَاتٍ أَوَانْفَرُوا جَمِيعًا ٧١
	مَا أَصَابَكَ مِنْ حَسَنَةٍ فَمِنَ اللَّهِ

ق	وَمَنْ قَتَلَ مُؤْمِنًا خَطَأً فَتَحْرِيرُ رَقَبَةٍ
	وَإِنْ كَانَ لِلْكَافِرِينَ نَصِيبٌ قَالُوا

ك	فَإِنْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فَتَعٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ
	سَيِّئَاتِكُمْ وَادْخُلْكُمْ مُدْخَلًا كَرِيمًا ٣١

LESSON 11: RULES OF MĪM WITH SUKŪN

There are 3 rules that deal with the letter *Mīm sukūn* (م̄).

1. When م̄ (*Mīm with sukūn*) is followed by the letter ب then م̄ is **pronounced with light sound from the nose**. It is literally hummed rather than pronounced and is stretched to two *harakā* (2 – 3 second duration).

This is called - ***IKHFA SHAFAWI***

For example:

هَمْ بِخَرَجِينَ رَبَّهُمْ رَبَّهُمْ

2. When م̄ (*Mīm with sukūn*) is followed by another م̄ with any *haraka* or with a *shaddah*, it is pronounced with ***ghunna* (literally hummed)** and is stretched to two *harakā* (2 – 3 second duration).

In other words, the two م̄'s are assimilated (blended).

This is called - ***IDGHAM SHAFAWI***

For example:

لَهُمْ مَا أَمْ مَنْ مُحَمَّدٌ

3. When م̄ (*Mīm with sukūn*) is followed by any of the other 26 letters besides ب and م̄ then there will be no *ghunna* and the letter م̄ **will be pronounced clearly**.

This is called - ***IZHAR SHAFAWI***

WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following. It would be easier for you to underline the letters that is affected before proceeding to read.

عَمَّ

عَمَّ

جَمًّا

مَمَّ

مَحْمَدٌ

أُمَّةٌ

لَهُمْ مَا

مُزَمِّلٌ

هُمْ فِيهَا

وَكَمْ مِنْ

أَلَمْ أَقُلْ

أَلَمْ تَرَ

كُنْتُمْ مَرَضٌ

هُمْ بَرَزِينَ

هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ

هُمْ بِخَرَجِينَ

WORKSHEET 3:

Read the following. It would be easier for you to underline the letters that is affected before proceeding to read.

مِثْلَهُمْ مَعَهُمْ

عَلَيْهِمْ بِمُصَيِّطِرٍ

لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ

فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ

لَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ رَسُولٌ

أَفْتَرَىٰ عَلَى اللَّهِ كَذِبًا أَمْ بِهِ جِنَّةٌ

وَلَهُمْ مَا يَشْتَهُونَ

وَكَذَّبَ الَّذِينَ مِنَ قَبْلِهِمْ وَمَا بَلَغُوا

LESSON 12: RULES OF MĪM AND NŪN MUSHADDADAH

When the two letters *Mīm* and *Nūn* (م and ن) bear a *shaddah* (ّ), they must be recited stressed and stretched with a nasal sound (*Ghunna*).

For example:

إِنَّ is read as *In..na* (not as *Inna*)

ثُمَّ is read as *Thum..ma* (not as *Thumma*)

Exercise

Read the following. It would be easier for you to underline the letters that is affected before proceeding to read.

إِنَّمَا	أَنَّ	إِنَّ
جَمًّا	ثُمَّ	يَكُنُّ
النَّارِ	طَنَّ	دَمَّرَ
إِنَّهُمْ	فَلَمَّا	يُعَمَّرُ
كَأَنَّهُنَّ	إِنِّي	مِمَّا

WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following. It would be easier for you to underline the letters that is affected before proceeding to read.

وَإِنَّا	لَكُنَّا	مَسْنَنٌ
وَالنُّبُوَّةَ	لِلنَّاسِ	إِنَّكَ
وَلِيَمَسَّنَكُمْ	ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ	فِي الْأَمِينِ
إِنْ مَكَتَهُمْ	لَنَرَّ جُمَّتَكُمْ	إِمَامٍ مُّبِينٍ

إِنَّا زَيْنَا السَّمَاءِ الدُّنْيَا

إِنَّ جَهَنَّمَ كَانَتْ مِرْصَادًا

وَلَا تَكُنْ فِي ضَيْقٍ مِّمَّا يَمْكُرُونَ

وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَاكُمْ ثُمَّ صَوَّرْنَاكُمْ ثُمَّ قُلْنَا

LESSON 13: RULES OF THE LETTER RĀ' (A)

The letter ر is pronounced in one of 2 ways: as a heavy sound (pronounced with a full mouth); or as a light sound (pronounced with an empty mouth).

A. Light Sound (الترقيق)

The letter ر is pronounced as a light (thin) sound, with an open (empty) mouth in the following cases:

- (i) When it bears a *kasra*

رِيحًا رِزْقًا رِجَالٌ

- (ii) When *Rā'* bears a *Tashdīd (shaddah)* with *kasra*.

ذُرِّيَّةٌ ضُرْرُهُ حَرَمٌ

- (iii) When *Rā'* with *sukun* appears at the end of a word and follows *Yā'* (with *sukun*) or a letter with *sukun* that follows a letter with *kasra*.

بَصِيرٌ ذِكْرٌ خَيْرٌ

- (iv) When *Rā'* with *sukun* follows a letter with *kasra* in the same word provided it is not followed by a letter which is pronounced with a raised tongue.

The letters pronounced with a raised tongue are: خ ص ض ط ظ غ ق

مِرْيَةٌ فِرْدَوْسٌ شِرْكٌ

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following. It would be easier for you to underline the letters that is affected before proceeding to read.

كَافِرِينَ	رِحْلَةً	رِسَالَةً	رِزْقًا
شِرْكَ	فِرْدَوْسٍ	فَرِهِنٍ	رِيحًا
سِحْرٍ	مِرْيَةٍ	أَنْذَرَهُمْ	مِرْفَقًا
أَمِيرٍ	كَثِيرٍ	مِصْرٍ	شِعْرٍ
الْحَرِّ	حُرِّمٍ	الرِّجَالُ	لِخَبِيرٍ
ذُرِّيَّتِي	لِيُقْرَبُونَا	بِضَارِهِمْ	فِي الْبَرِّ

WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following. It would be easier for you to underline the letters that is affected before proceeding to read.

لَكُمْ عِنْدَ بَارئِكُمْ	ر
كَلَّمَ اللّٰهَ تَمَّ يَحْرِفُونَهُ	ر

تُنذِرُهُمْ لَامِنُونَ ٦	ر After a letter with <i>kasra</i>
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مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ٢	ر
بِهَا فِي ظَلَمَتِ الْبِرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ ط	ر

بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَيْرٍ ١٨٠ ع	ي After a letter with <i>kasra</i>
نُذِقُهُ مِنْ عَذَابِ السَّعِيرِ ١٢	ي After a letter with <i>kasra</i>
اِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ ١	ي After a letter with <i>kasra</i>
وَالزُّبُرِ وَالْكِتَابِ الْمُنِيرِ ١٨٤	ي After a letter with <i>kasra</i>

LESSON 14: RULES OF THE LETTER RĀ' (B)

The letter ر is pronounced in one of 2 ways: as a heavy sound (pronounced with a full mouth); or as a light sound (pronounced with an empty mouth).

B. Heavy Sound (الْتَفْخِيم)

The letter ر is pronounced as a heavy sound, with a full mouth in the following cases:

(v) When it bears a *fatha* or *dhamma*

رُبُّكَ سِرَاجًا رُزْقَنَا

(vi) When *Rā'* bears a *Tashdād* (*shaddah*) with a *fatha* or *dhamma*.

مَرَّ تَمْرٌ فَرَّقُوا

(vii) When *Rā'* with *sukun* follows a letter with *fatha* or *dhamma*.

عَرَضٌ مَرْسَلِينَ قَرِيَّةٌ

(viii) When *Rā'* with *sukun* follows a letter with *sukun* other than ي which itself follows a letter that bears a *fatha* or *dhamma*.

الْقَدْرُ الْأُمُورُ يَسْرُ

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following. It would be easier for you to underline the letters that is affected before proceeding to read.

رَبِيْ	رَجَع	رَزَقَكُمْ	رُزِقُوا
عِشْرُونَ	يَشْكُرُونَ	رَسُولٌ	يَأْمُرُكُمْ
أَجْرَهُمْ	أَرْسَلَ	عَرَضٌ	تُرْجَعُونَ
قَرْيَةٍ	أَرْحَامٌ	يَرْفَعُ	فِرْقَةٌ
مِرْصَادًا	قِرْطَاشٍ	رَحْمَنٌ	رَجَبٌ
حَرَمٌ	قُرَّةٌ	ذَرَّةٌ	غَرٌّ
فَرَّقُوا	تُسِرُّونَ	يَمْرُونُ	أَسْرٌ
مَرٌّ	تَمْرٌ	يَجْرُهُ	مِنْ رَبِّكَ

WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following. It would be easier for you to underline the letters that is affected before proceeding to read.

ر	فَمَا رَبِحَتْ تِجَارَتُهُمْ
ر	تَكْفُرُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَكُنْتُمْ

ر	أَيَّامٍ وَكَانَ عَرْشُهُ عَلَى
ر	وَإِنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ (٢٥٢)

ر	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
ر	مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
ر	غَفُورٌ حَمِيمٌ
ر	لَيْسَ الْبِرُّ أَنْ تُولُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ قَبْلَ
ر	قَائِمَةً ۖ وَلَئِنْ رُدِدْتُمْ

LESSON 15: NŪN QUṬNĪ

Nūn quṭnī is a small ن that is sometimes found between two words. The *Nūn quṭnī* always appears with a *kasra* sign.

Nūn quṭnī is usually found under an *Alif* that does not have any *Harakat (Hamzah alwasl)*, the ن is pronounced and the ا is not.

Example 1

قَدِيرُ الَّذِي is read as *qadīrunil ladhī*
Nūn quṭnī

Example 2

خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ is read as *khayranil waṣīyatu* and not as *khayrānil waṣīyatu*
If there is an *Alif* before the *Nūn quṭnī* that *Alif* is not read

If the *Nūn quṭnī* appears at the end of verse, then the person reciting has two choices:

1. If the recitation is continued without a stop then the ن is pronounced and the ا is not.
2. If the recitation is stopped, to take a breath, then the next sentence is started with the ا (with a *fatha*)

and the ن is ignored.

End of verse
الَّذِي عَلِيمٌ

If recitation is continued without a stop: read as *'alīmunil ladhī*
If recitation is stopped, to take a breath: read as *'alīm. al-ladhī*

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following. It would be easier for you to underline the letters that is affected before proceeding to read.

قَدِيرٌ ۝ الَّذِي

نُوحُ ابْنَهُ

مَثَلًا الْقَوْمِ

مُرْتَابٌ ۝ الَّذِي

لَمْزَةً ۝ الَّذِي

شَيْئًا اتَّخَذَ

عَرَضًا ۝ الَّذِينَ

عَلِيمٌ ۝ الَّذِي

جَمِيعًا ۝ الَّذِينَ

الْيَمَانِ ۝ الَّذِينَ

عَادَ الْأُولَى

لَقَدِيرٌ ۝ الَّذِينَ

فِتْنَةً أَنْقَلَبِ

يَوْمَئِذٍ الْحَقُّ

بِغُلَامٍ بِاسْمِهِ

خَيْرٌ إِطْمَأَنَّ

عَلَى الْمُرْتَضَى

مُحَمَّدٍ الْمُسْطَفَى

LESSON 16: RULES OF MADD – PART I

In Level 4, the students had studied the basic rules of *Madd*. In this Level, we shall study these rules in a bit more detail.

A. The Original Madd (الْمَدُّ الْأَصْلِيُّ)

Madd literally means stretching. It is the stretching of the *Hurūful Madd* which are:

ا و ي

The Original Madd occurs when:

Alif is preceded by a *harf* that carries a *fatha*,
Yā' with *sukūn* is preceded by a *harf* that carries a *kasra*,
Waw with *sukūn* is preceded by a *harf* that carries a *dhamma*,

Then the *Madd* is stretched (elongated) to a measure of 2 *harakah*. This stretch is referred to as *Qasr*(shortness).

There are three kinds of duration of the stretch (elongation) for different syllables regulated by certain principles:

1) *Qasr*, shortness

The duration of the stretch should not be more than 2 *harakah* (this applies to the original *Mudd*)

2) *Tawassut*, intermediate

The duration of stretch is between 3 to 5 *harakāt* long.

3) *Tul*, lengthy

The duration of the stretch is between 4 to 6 *harakāt* long.

B. Maddul Muttaşil (وَاجِبٌ مُتَّصِلٌ) - Madd as a result of ء

When a *Hurūful Madd* letter is followed by a ء (*Hamzah*) in the same word, a thick *Madd* is written on it. This *Madd* is known as *Maddul Muttaşil*.

The length of recitation of *Maddul Muttaşil* will be *Tul* (lengthy) – 4 to 6 *harakāt* long (4 to 6 second duration). As the name suggests, this is a compulsory *Madd*.

C. Maddul Munfaṣil (جَائِزٌ مُنْفَصِلٌ) - Madd as a result of ء

If a word ends with one of the *Hurūful Madd* letters and the following word begins with a ء (*Hamzah*), a thin *Madd* is written on it. This *Madd* is known as *Maddul Munfaṣil*.

The length of recitation of *Maddul Munfaṣil* will be *Tawassut* (intermediate) – 3 to 5 *harakāt* long (3 to 5 second duration).

If the reciter is stopping after the first word, then this *Madd* reverts back to an original *Madd* (2 *harakah* long).

Exercise

Read the following:

سَوَاءٌ	سَوَاءٌ	شَاءَ
سِيئَةٌ	السَّفَهَاءُ	السَّمَاءُ
هِنِيئًا	أَبْنَاءَنَا	نِدَاءٌ
مَا أَعْبُدُ	قَالُوا إِنَّا	وَلَا أَنْتُمْ
فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ	تُوبُوا إِلَى	إِنَّا إِلَيْهِ

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following.

Maddul Aşli	
ا	قَالَ إِنَّهُ يَقُولُ إِنَّهَا
و	الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا فَيَقُولُونَ مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ
ي	وَاللَّكْفَرِينَ عَذَابٌ مُهِينٌ

Maddul Muttasil (Compulsory and linked in one word)	
ا	إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرٌ
و	سُوءًا أَوْ يَظْلِمُ
ي	هَنِيئًا مَرِيئًا
	سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ
	سُوءُ الدَّارِ
	وَجَاءَ يَوْمَئِذٍ

Maddul Munfaşil (Optional and in separate words)	
ا	إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ
و	قُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ
ي	وَفِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ
	إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ
	وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ
	وَلَوْ عَلَى أَنْفُسِكُمْ

LESSON 17: RULES OF MADD – PART II

In the previous lesson we learned of the application of *Madd* as a result of ء. In this lesson we shall study the application of *Madd* as a result of *sukun* that is caused by a *waqf* (stop).

C. Maddul ‘Ārid (الْمَدُّ الْعَارِضُ) - Madd as a result of *sukun* that is caused by a *waqf* (stop)

An accidental *Madd* occurs if any one of the *Hurūful Madd* letters is followed by a letter that bears a *sukun* that is caused by a *waqf* (stop). This *Madd* is known as *Maddul ‘Ārid*.

The length of recitation of *Maddul ‘Ārid* will be *Tawassut* (intermediate) – 2 to 5 *harakāt* long (2 to 5 second duration).

Please note that this *Madd* only applies if you stop.

It will be helpful to make the student hear the recitation of Suratul Mā‘ūn where the rule applies at the end of each *ayah*. Ask him/her to gage the stretching for him/herself. This Surah appears on the following page.

Exercise

Read the following:

Remember that if a stop is applied then the *harakah* of the last letter changes to *sukun* which in-turn prompts the application of *Maddul ‘Ārid*.

ا	مِنْ دُونِهِ أَوْلِيَاءُ ط
و	هَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَدْعُونَ ﴿٢٧﴾
ي	مِنْ مَشْهَدٍ يَوْمٍ عَظِيمٍ ﴿٢٧﴾

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following.

Remember that if a stop is applied then the *harakah* of the last letter changes to *sukun* which in-turn prompts the application of *Maddul 'Arid*.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ○

أَرَأَيْتَ الَّذِي يُكَذِّبُ بِالْدينِ ①

فَذلكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ اليَتِيمَ ②

وَلَا يَحْضُرُ عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ ③

فَوَيْلٌ لِلْمُصَلِّينَ ④

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ ⑤

الَّذِينَ هُمْ يُرَاءُونَ ⑥

وَيَمْنَعُونَ الْمَاعُونَ ⑦

LESSON 18: RULES OF MADD – PART III

Some chapters of the Holy Qur’ān begin with special letters. They are either single letters or compound letters. These letters are called *Hurūf al-Muqatta‘āt*.

D. Maddul Lāzim (الْمَدُّ اللَّازِمُ)

The *Hurūf al-Muqatta‘āt* are pronounced separately as they are pronounced while reading the alphabet. The length of the stretch of the letters with *Madd* will be *Tul* (lengthy) - 6 *harakāt* long (6 second duration).

Letters with the original *Madd* are elongated to 2 *Harakah*. For example:

ط ر ه ي

All other letters are elongated to 6 *Harakāh* because of *Madd*. For example:

طس ط سين	المص الف لام مين صاد	الر الف لام را	الم الف لام مين
عسق عين سين قاف	حم ح مين	يس ي سين	طسم ط سين مين
ص صاد	طه طه	كهيص كاف ه ي عين صاد	المرا الف لام مين را
	ق قاف	ن نون	

WORKSHEET 1:

Read the following.

الرّ	عسق	طه	المّص
يس	كهيعص	المّ	ن
طس	ص	حم	طسمّ
طه	الرّ	ق	المّرا
ن	يس	المّص	كهيعص
ق	المّ	ص	طسمّ
حم	عسق	المّرا	طس

WORKSHEET 2:

Read the following *ayāh* of the Holy Qur'ān and compare the various elongations of *Madd*.

فَقُلْ تَعَالَوْا نَدْعُ أَبْنَاءَنَا وَ أَبْنَاءَكُمْ

وَ لَا أَنْتُمْ عِبْدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

فَتُوبُوا إِلَى بَارئِكُمْ

مَا فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ

وَ لَقَدْ جَاءَتْ رُسُلَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ

وَ أَوْرَثْنَا بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ الْكِتَابَ

وَ مَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ

