Madd ʿiwad: tanween fatha when stopping

ʿIwad means “compensation”. When stopping on a word ending with tanween fatha, you replace the tanween with a long alif of 2 counts.

Content being reviewed by a teacher: please confirm with your own teacher.

1 **Understand**

Spot a word ending with tanween fatha (ـً) on which you stop, for example at verse end: عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا.

2 **Spot it**

Remove the tanween and replace it with an alif lengthened 2 counts (like a madd tabii).

3 **Read it**

Exception: if the word ends with ة with tanween fatha (رَحْمَةً), you stop with a sakin “h”, with no alif. And if you keep reading, you say the tanween normally.

madd ʿiwad (2 counts when stopping)

Verses are shown up to their end: you stop on the last word.

جَزَآءً وِفَاقًا

Surah 78, verse 26

🔊 Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

وَأَكِيدُ كَيْدًا

Surah 86, verse 16

🔊 Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

فَأَتْبَعَ سَبَبًا

Surah 18, verse 85

🔊 Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

عُرُبًا أَتْرَابًا

Surah 56, verse 37

🔊 Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

وَبَنِينَ شُهُودًا

Surah 74, verse 13

🔊 Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

وَنَرَىٰهُ قَرِيبًا

Surah 70, verse 7

🔊 Listen (Mishary Al-Afasy)

Previous rule · Madd badal: the hamza before the madd letter **All rules**

Next rule

Quranic text: Tanzil project (Uthmani script), never altered. Colouring starts from the tajweed annotations of cpfair/quran-tajweed (CC BY 4.0), completed and checked for this site. Audio: recitation by Mishary Rashid Al-Afasy. Sources