The Mudood (Lengthenings) Part 5

The Required Attached Medd Its definition: It occurs when a hamzah follows a medd letter in the same word. It is called (required) (required) because all readers agree that this medd is required. It is called (joined) due to the attachment of the medd letter and the hamzah to the same word. Its rule: It is lengthened four or five vowel counts. When the hamzah that follows the medd letter is the last letter of the word, and the reader is stopping on the word (meaning the hamzah now has a presented sukoon), the lengthening can be four or five counts, as mentioned, or six counts. The reader who lengthens this medd six counts when stopping on the hamzah is stopping on NOT . This medd will be explained in a few more lessons, and the concept of two different medd at the same time will be discussed, insha’ Allah, in the (stronger of two causes) section. Examples of : In this above example, there is an alif, preceded by a fat-h, which all true alifs are, then followed immediately by a hamzah in the same word.

In this example, there are two required attached lengthenings in both the last two words. First, there is a saakinah preceded by a kasrah (meaning a medd letter), then there is a hamzah following it in the same word, so we have a medd waajib mutasil (). There is a tanween fat-h on the hamzah, and we know from a previous lesson on , or substitution lengthening, that when there is a tanween fat-h and we are stopping on the word, we substitute an alif for the tanween. So when stopping on any of these two words, there would be first a four or five count medd waajib mutasil, then there would be a two count alif for the . Examples with the hamzah as the last letter of the word In these words, again there is a medd letter, in the first example the medd letter is an alif, in the second a . Both these medd letters are followed by a hamzah, which happens to be the last letter of the word. If we stop on this word, we can lengthen the medd four or five counts for the Required Attached Medd () OR we can lengthen the medd 6 counts as a different medd, The Presented Sukoon lengthening (). Note: There are some copies of the Qur’an that do not write in hamzahs on alifs, instead the alif is written with a vowel over it. These are really hamzahs. Any time there is a vowel on an alif, it is a hamzah. An example of this kind of script is: