

The Mudood (Lengthenings) Part 6

The Separate Allowed Lengthening Its definition: It occurs when a medd letter is the last letter of a word, and a hamzah 'qata' is the first letter of the next word. It is called (allowed) because of the permissibility of a short count of two, as well as its lengthening with some readers. It is called (separate) due to the separation of the medd letter and hamzah, meaning they are in separate words, but next to each other. Its rule: Its lengthening is of the measure of four or five vowel counts, the way we are teaching to read, which is Hafs 'an Aasim by the way of Shaatabiyyah

() . Two vowel counts for this lengthening are not allowed in this way of reading. There is a known way of reading also transmitted by Hafs 'an Aasim that has two vowel counts for this lengthening, but that way is not the way of Ash-Shaatabiyyah, and the way of Ash-Shaatabiyyah is the way being taught here.

- For those interested in learning about the rules for the way of Hafs 'an Aasim reading four vowel counts and two vowel counts please click here for a PDF download outlining the rules. Examples:

Click here to listen to this aayah When stopping on the word that has the medd letter at the end of it, the reader stops with the natural two count lengthening

() since the hamzah in the next word is the reason for lengthening to four or five counts, and the reason is no longer present when stopping on the first word.

NOTE: In some words such as used for calling, or for drawing attention, the medd letter is written joined together with the following word. When the next word begins with a hamzah, this may be confusing when trying to ascertain whether the medd is or . The reader needs to know that "" (for calling) and what follows it are two separate words; and the same can be said for "" (drawing attention) and what follows it. For example, the " " for calling in: is a separate word from the name "Ibraaheem", and the for drawing attention in, is a separate word from the attached second word. In this second example, , there are two lengthenings, the first is the Allowed Separate Lengthening

() with the for drawing attention ending in a medd letter, and the first letter of the next word (which happens to be joined) a hamzah. There is also the Required Attached Lengthening

() at the end of the second word, because there is a medd letter, , followed by a hamzah in the same word.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: The and must be both four counts or both five counts. It is not allowed to mix the medd counts! There is no valid way of reading that does differently than this.

The Greater Connecting Lengthening Its definition: If the pronoun/possessive pronoun representing a third person male gender is at the end of a word (meaning not part of the original make up of the word) and it has a vowel of a dhammah or a kasrah, is between two voweled letters, and the first letter of the next word is a hamzah, the dhammah on the pronoun/possessive pronoun is lengthened into a , or the kasrah is lengthened into a and it can be lengthened four or five counts. As stated above in the Allowed Separate Lengthening, there is a known way of reading that also allows two counts for the lengthening, but this is not the way that is being taught here. This lengthening has the same requirements as the Lesser Connecting Lengthening

(), except in this case (meaning The Greater Connecting Lengthening/), there is a hamzah as the first letter of the next word following the pronoun/possessive pronoun , whereas in the Lesser Connecting Lengthening

(), there cannot be a hamzah as the first letter of the next word after the pronoun/possessive pronoun .

This medd follows the allowed separated lengthening () in vowel counts, in other words, whatever the number of vowel counts the reader is using for the allowed separated lengthening

(), he/she must use the same amount for this lengthening. The second in the word follows the same rules as (or the pronoun ha') in this medd. Examples: Click here to listen to this aayah