

## Stopping on Words/ Stopping Signs

### / The Opening Letters (الحروف المُقَطَّعة)

« أَوْ مَنْ كَانَ مَيِّتًا فَأَحْيَيْنَاهُ وَجَعَلْنَا لَهُ نُورًا يَمْشِي بِهِ فِي النَّاسِ كَمَنْ مَثَلُهُ فِي الظُّلُمَاتِ لَيْسَ بِخَارِجٍ مِنْهَا ... »  
[6-122]

“Is he who was lifeless, then We gave him life and provided him with a light by which he walks among the people, like one who dwells in a manifold darkness which he cannot leave? ...”

### Stopping on Words

When stopping, either at the end of the verse or in the middle when a new breath is needed, there are three kinds of stopping on words.

1. If the word ends with a letter accompanied by a short vowel, the short vowel is omitted and it will be pronounced with sukoon.

لِكِ	«	لِك
شَاءَ	«	شَاء
أَعْبُدُ	«	أَعْبُدْ
لَهَبِ	«	لَهَبٍ
سِوَاءَ	«	سِوَاءْ

2. If the word ends with a letter accompanied by tanween fathah, the tanween is omitted and the letter will be pronounced with Alif.

عَلِيمًا	«	عَلِيمَا
نِدَاءًا	«	نِدَاءَا

If the word ends with the round Taa' (ة), the Taa' gets changed to a Haa' and the vowel gets omitted and the Haa' must be pronounced with sukoon.

لا قُوَّةَ	«	لا قُوَّةَ
بِنِعْمَةٍ	«	بِنِعْمَةٍ
أَيْلَهُ	«	أَيْلَهُ
مَرْضِيَّةٍ	«	مَرْضِيَّةٍ
أُمَزَّةٍ	«	أُمَزَّةٍ
مُؤَصَّدَةٍ	«	مُؤَصَّدَةٍ

3. If the word ends with either a letter accompanied by sukoon or a letter with a long vowel, it stays unchanged i.e., it is pronounced as it is.

كُوِّرَتْ	«	كُوِّرَتْ
بِهَا	«	بِهَا

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْفَجْرِ (١) وَلَيْلٍ عَشْرٍ (٢) وَالشَّفَعِ وَالْوَتْرِ (٣) وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَسْرِ (٤) هَلْ فِي ذَلِكَ قَسَمٌ لِذِي حُجْرٍ (٥)  
أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِعَادٍ (٦) ...

لَكَ	«	لَكَ
شَاءَ	«	شَاءَ
أَعْبُدُ	«	أَعْبُدُ
لَهَبٍ	«	لَهَبٍ
سِوَاءٍ	«	سِوَاءٍ
عَلِيمًا	«	عَلِيمًا
نِدَاءٍ	«	نِدَاءٍ
لا قُوَّةَ	«	لا قُوَّةَ
بِنِعْمَةٍ	«	بِنِعْمَةٍ

أَيْلَهُ	»	أَيْلَهُ
مَرَضِيَّةٌ	»	مَرَضِيَّةٌ
أُمَزَّةٌ	»	أُمَزَّةٌ
مُؤَصَّدَةٌ	»	مُؤَصَّدَةٌ
كُورَتْ	»	كُورَتْ
بِهَا	»	بِهَا

## Stopping Signs

There are some signs in the Holy Qur'an which mention the desirability of stopping in specific places. The most common ones are:

- م » compulsory stop to avoid alteration of the meaning
- ج » permissible stop
- صلى » preferable to continue
- قللى » preferable to stop
- لا » prohibited stop
- ش » Stop at either of these two places but not at both.

## The Opening Letters (الحروف المَقْطَعَةُ)

There are 114 *surahs* in the Qur'an. 29 of them after (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ), begin with letters instead of a sentence. They are read by their formal names and those which end with *hamzah*, would be pronounced without it.

✚ The hamzah is not pronounced in the "الحروف المقطعة".

باء	«	با
تاء	«	تا
ثاء	«	ثا

...

The Letter	Read as
ص	صاد
ن	نون
ق	قاف
طس	طا سين
حم	حا ميم
طه	طا ها
يس	يا سين

ألم	ألف لام ميم
الر	ألف لام را
طسم	طا سين ميم
المر	ألف لام ميم را
المص	ألف لام ميم صاد
حم عسق	حا ميم عين سين قاف
كهيص	كاف ها يا عين صاد

You may want to refer to page 105.

You may want to refer to page 108.