

# RAHMAN BUGH ISLAMIC CENTER

## END OF A VERSE (WAQF)

Many people get very confused on how to stop at the end of a verse. In the chart provided below there are examples of how to stop correctly.

أَحَدٌ حِسَابٌ عَلِيمٌ ← أَحَدَ حِسَابٍ عَلِيمٍ

If you see a single fatha (zabar), kasra (zer) or dhamma (pesh) at the end of a verse then replace it with a sukoon.

مَسِدٍ شَدِيدٌ يُؤَلِّدُ ← مَسِدٍ شَدِيدٌ يُؤَلِّدُ

If you see kasratayn (two zer), dhammatayn (two pesh) or a sukoon at the end of a word then read as a sukoon on the last letter.

أَفْوَاجًا طَوَا ← أَفْوَاجًا طَوًى

If you see fathatayn (two zabar) at the end of a verse, whether there is an alif attached to the word or not, take one fatha (zabar) off and read with an alif.

يَغْشَاهَا وَالضُّحَى طَه ← يَغْشَاهَا وَالضُّحَى طَه

If you stop on a word that ends with alif or standing alif (karri zabar) then read as it is written, no change will take place.

Except standing fatha (karri zabar) on a haa eg:

طَه

حُطْمَةٌ يَرَهُ بِهِ ← حُطْمَةٌ يَرَهُ بِهِ

If you see a round taa (ṭ) or haa (ḥ) with anything on, then end as haa saakin (ḥ - ṭ)