

YOUR TAJWEED MADE EASY

A step by step guide to basic Tajweed rules

LESSON 15 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.

<p style="font-size: 1.2em;">أَحَدٌ حِسَابٌ عَلِيمٌ</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">←</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em;">أَحَدَ حِسَابٍ عَلِيمٍ</p>
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If you see a single fatha (zabar), kasra (zer) or dhamma (pesh) at the end of a verse then replace it with a sukoon.

<p style="font-size: 1.2em;">مَسَدٌ شَدِيدٌ يُؤَلِّدُ</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">←</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em;">مَسَدٍ شَدِيدٍ يُؤَلِّدُ</p>
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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.

<p style="font-size: 1.2em;">أَفْوَاجًا طُورًا</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">←</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em;">أَفْوَاجًا طُورِي</p>
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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.

<p style="font-size: 1.2em;">يَعْشَاهَا وَالصُّبْحِي طَه</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">←</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em;">يَعْشَاهَا وَالصُّبْحِي طَه</p>
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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

<p style="font-size: 1.2em;">حُطْمَةٌ يَرَهُ بِهِ</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em;">←</p>	<p style="font-size: 1.2em;">حُطْمَةٌ يَرَهُ بِهِ</p>
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If you see a round taa (ة) or haa (ه) with anything on, then end as haa saakin (هـ-ة)