

Rules of Waqf

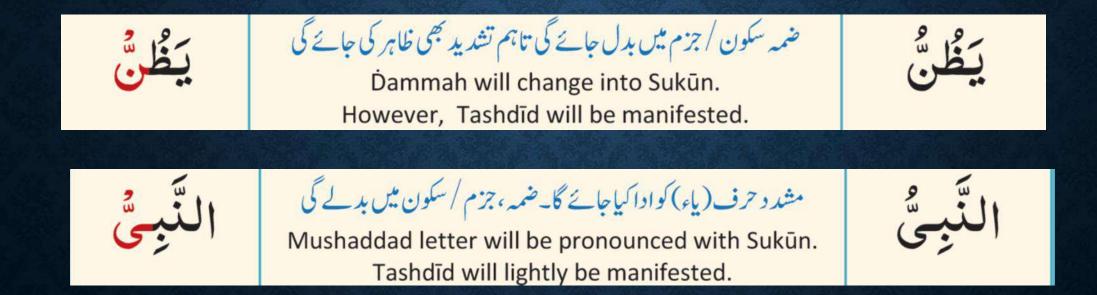
(10 Various Cases)

Based on Tahsinul-Qur'an

Case 1: Make the last letter Mute when it carries a Fat'ha or Kasra or Dhamma

ذلِک	فتحہ (زبر) سکون (جزم) میں بدل جائے گی۔ Fat'ḥah will change into Sukūn.	ذلِکَ
ي <u>ۇ</u> مر	سرہ(زیر) سکون(جزم) میں بدل جائے گی۔ Kasrah will change into Sukūn.	يَوْمِ
نَعْبُلُ	ضمہ (پیش) سکون (جزم) میں بدل جائے گی۔ Dammah will change into Sukūn.	نَعْبُلُ
مَثْوَاي	یاء متحرک، جزم کے ساتھ ادا کی جائے گی اس کو حرف لین کی طرح ادانہ کریں کیونکہ اس کے بعد حرف مدہے	مَثْوَايَ
	Hā Mutaharrik(with a stroke) will be read with Sukūn. It should not be taken as a Letter of Līn.	

Case 2: Make the last letter Mute when it carries a Fat'ha, Kasra or Dhamma along with Shaddah. In case of Noon Mushaddad or Meem Musahaddad, the Ghunna sound will be applied for two seconds/counts as well.

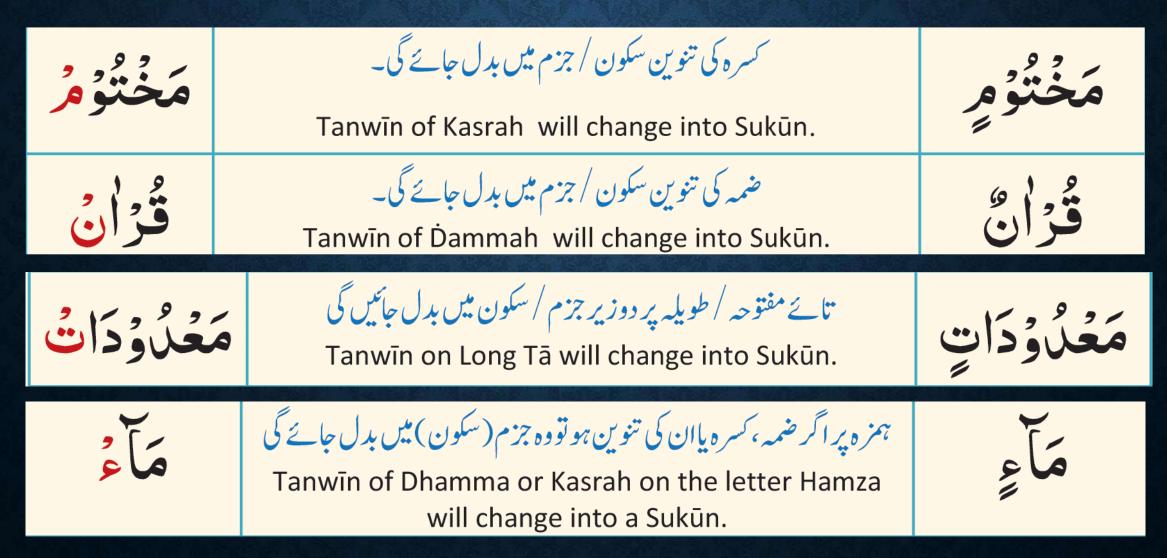


Case 3: Make the last letter Mute when it carries a vertical Kasrah or Inverse Dhamma.

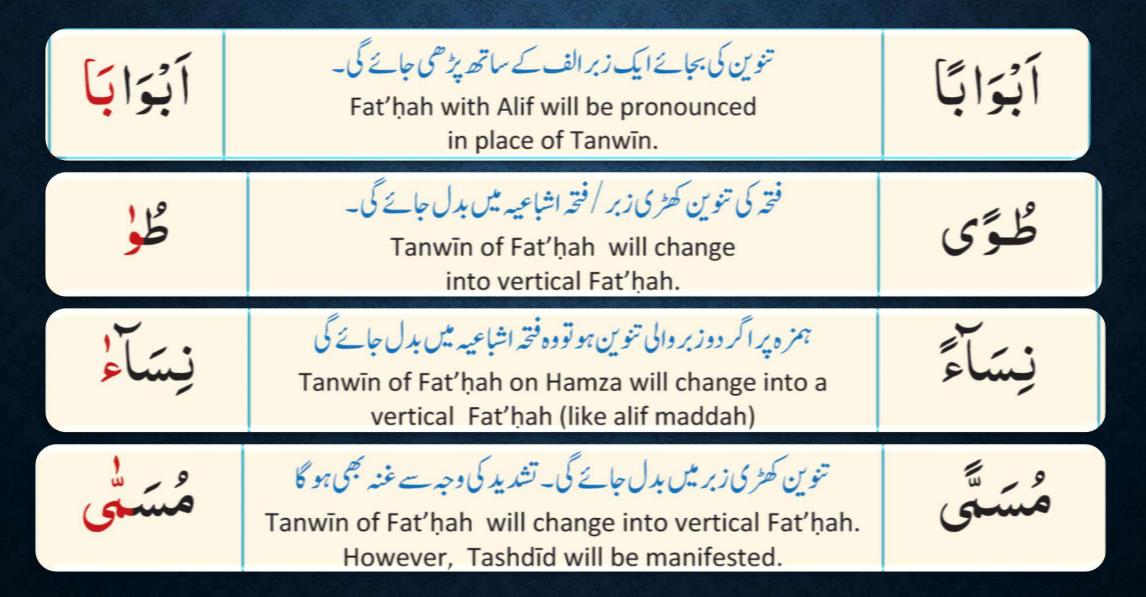
ر شۇل ە	کسرہ اشباعیہ سکون / جزم میں بدل جائے گی۔ Vertical Kasrah will change into Sukūn.	ر شۇ <i>ب</i>
يَرَحُ	ضمہ اشباعیہ سکون / جزم میں بدل جائے گی۔ Vertical Dammah will change into Sukūn.	يَرَهُ

Note: Haa does not carry a Vertical Fat'ha at the end of a word

Case 4: Mute the last letter if it carries a Kasratain or Dhammatain (two strokes).



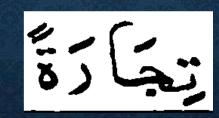
Case 5: If any letter bears a Fathatain it will change into Alif maddah or vertical Fat'ha. (two-second elongation rule will apply)

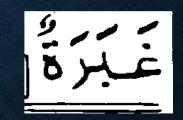


Case 6: Fat'hatain on any letter will always change into a Vertical Fat'ha or Alif Maddah but this rule will not be applied to Taa Marbutah. In case of a Taa Marbutah with any stroke(s) will change into a Sukoon.

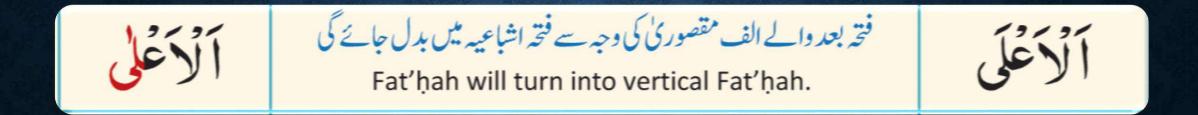




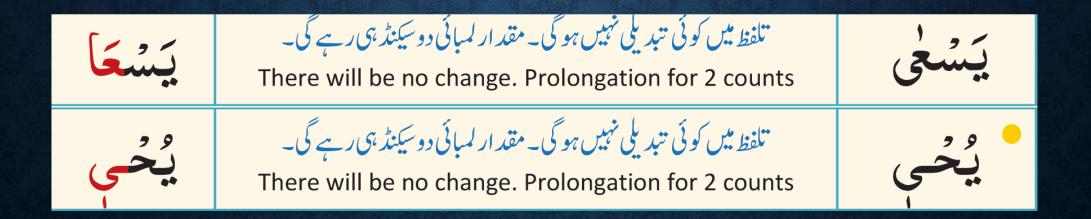




Case 7: Fat'ha followed by a blank Yaa will change into a vertical Fat'ha. Two-second elongation rule will apply.



Case 8: There will be no change in recitation if the last Mutaharrik letter carries a vertical Fat'ha or Vertical Kasra, even if the next letter is blank Yaa

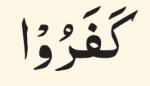


Case 9: There will be no change in recitation if the word ends on a letter of elongation (ie Hurooful-Maddah: Alif, Wau and Yaa or Leen letters)





No change will take place if the last letter of a word is Sākin, a letter of Maddah or a letter of Līn. Please see the following examples.



Similarly, there will be no change if the last letter already carries a Sukoon



Case 10: If the second last letter is Saakin then it must not be pronounced with a Harakat while muting the last letter. So the word will be pronounced with two last letters muted in succession.

the fin

وَتَر يَسَر مَعَ الْعُسَر



شَاقُوْا الْهُدُهُدَ جُزْءًا مَوْلًى وَاسْتَغْفِرُوْهُ بَيْضَاءُ الْخَبْءَ ٱلنَّشْاَةُ يُنَبَّان مَنْوَةً التَّرَاقِيَ يتَبَطّى مُسْتَمِرٌ الْمَفَرُ ، قرانه يَزَكِنَ وَالْفَجُر مَنْتُورًا إِسْتَبْرَقْ لَوَاقِعُ لَمْ يَنْتَهِ خَاطِئَةٍ الْأَشْقَى نَحَّمَهُ ٱكُلَالَّهُا وَظُمَ سَنَشُكُ رِدُاً دف م <mark>سُگ</mark>ى د

جزاكم الله احسن الجزاء