Stopping on the Ends of Words 1

Words are divided into two categories pertaining to the ending of the word, in other words, the last letter. The end of a word can be classified as (strong), meaning the last letter is not an alif or a , or a .

The second category for the end of a word is called: (weak), meaning the last letter is an alif or a , or a . This is exemplified in:. .

We will be spending the next several lessons on the subject of stopping on words with strong endings.

The Stop on a Word With a Strong Ending

In a word with a strong ending (), the last letter of this word can have a sukoon when continuing or stopping, such as in , or it can be voweled and the sukoon is presented when stopping, as in . If the end of the word has a fixed sukoon, the stop can only be with a sukoon, as the in .

If the end of the word was voweled and we are stopping on it with a presented sukoon, then there are five possible ways of stopping on it.

- 1. (the pure, unmixed sukoon)
- 2. (giving only 1/3 of a vowel count)-to be discussed later
- 3. (a dhammah of the two lips, with no sound)-to be discussed later
- 4. (deletion)
- (substitution)

We we start by explaining then in the next lesson, insha' Allah, to avoid confusion later when explaining some possibilities in the pure sukoon category.

Stopping with and What is Allowed With it

The linguistic definition of: The request

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Its applied tajweed definition: Weakening of the sound with a vowel until most of its sound disappears with that weakening. It is also defined as using part of a vowel.

When discussing below, please note that we are addressing the vowel on the last letter of a word.

The scholars have determined that the weakening of the sound with a vowel, or reciting with part of a vowel is one third when stopping with . More is removed from the vowel than remains when reciting with. The sound is weakened due to the shortening of its time; the close listener can hear it, even if blind.

Stopping with can be on dhammah of conjugated () and fixed dhammahs () and can be on the kasrah of conjugated () and fixed kasrahs (). It does not matter if the letter stopped on is without a shaddah, or with a shaddah, whether the last letter is a hamzah or not, or whether it as a tanween or not. If there is a tanween it must not be

- 1. "Maftoohah"; meaning it must not have a fat-h.
- 2. (a word with a tanween ending with alif magsoora), as in.

The tanween in both of these cases is changed into an alif when stopping. Again, it is not possible to stop on words ending with a tanween fat-h with .

cannot be on a fat-h whether it is conjugated or fixed and it also cannot be on a presented kasrah or dhammah put on a letter to get rid of the occurrence of two saakin letters juxtaposed.

Sheikh Ash-Shatabee in his prose: , described in the following way.

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1. 1

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1. And your fawm is listening to your — yowel when stoppin	1. And	vour "rawm	" is listening to your	vowel when stoppin
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2. With a hidden sound every close one {can hear}

The word that we are stopping on using , meaning giving the dhammah or kasrah on the last letter 1/3 of its normal vowel timing is treated as we do when continuing as far as tafkheem and tarqeeq of the letter, the counting of , and the observance of a qalqalah on the letters of qalqalah. In other words, there would only be two counts on , there would be no qalqalah on the letters of qalqalah, and the tafkheem or tarqeeq of the would depend on the vowel on the last letter.

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