Stopping on the Ends of Words 4

Stopping with a pure sukoon and what is allowed with it part 2 That which can stop only on a pure sukoon, and and are not permitted. In the last tidbit lesson, now located in the tidbit archives, we state that there are five different categories in which we can only stop with a pure sukoon and no other way of stopping is allowed. We will discussed three of them last lesson and continue with the other two this lesson. 4. The female which has two divisions:

A. A division that was written with or ,This is exemplified in the words:

All agree that these words have when stopping, and are not allowed. This is due to that fact that and both make clear the vowel (when the word is read continuing) of the letter that is being stopped on, here the letter , which has no vowel when continuing, because it is exchanged for the letter , and this is non-existent when stopping.

B. A division that was written with an open . This division, according to the way of reading of Hafs can be stopped on with three ways; with , or or depending on the vowel of the when continuing.

If it has a dhammah, it can be stopped on all three ways, as in: .

If it has a kasrah it can be stopped on with or , as in:

If it has a fat-h, it can only be stopped on using a pure sukoon (), as in:.

It is to be noted that the female is always conjugated, and never fixed (not conjugated).

5. The pronoun ( )

The pronoun which is at the end of words such as in: or or can be stopped with an absolute sukoon, and all are agreement with this. There is a difference of opinion as to whether it can be stopped with or . There are three schools of thought concerning this.

A. The first school of thought: Complete forbiddance of stopping with or on the , using the female as a gauge because of the similarity between it and the pronoun when stopping. In this school of thought only or pure sukoon is allowed when stopping.

B. The second school of thought: Allowance of and when stopping depending on the vowel of the when continuing. We can stop with in this school of thought when there is a kasrah or dhammah on the , and stop with when there is a dhammah on the

C. The third school of thought: . We will discuss this school of thought for stopping on , insha' Allah in the next tidbit lesson