

Waqf and Ibtida

Some scholars consider it a science of its own. It is a science that incorporates the following three sciences:

Tafseer
Arabic Grammar
Tajweed

Definition of Waqf: The [cutting off of the voice at the end of a Qur'anic word](#), and taking a [breath](#) with the [intention of continuing to recite](#) from the word that follows, or the word that was stopped at, or to go back even further in order for the meaning to be complete.

Waqf cannot be made in the middle of a word.

Where to Stop?

Wafq An Nabawiyyah (These are only marked in the South Asian printed mushaf)
Imam Sajawandi
Imam Hibti

Al Waqf Al Idtirari: The compelled stop: Stopping due to coughing, sneezing, losing your breath, forgetting.

Should not stop recitation completely, should go back and complete the ayah properly. Not sinful, because the reciter was compelled due to something not in her/her control.

Al Waqf Al Ikhtibari: Stopping for examination purposes

When a teacher requests a student to stop on a particular word due to testing the student. The student must go back to a proper place and complete the ayah.

Al Waqf Al Intidhari:

When a student purposely stops at the end of word to understand its ruling, or when a student is reciting in jam' while reciting the ten canonical recitations, or showing the various options on a word within a riwayat as well. This is only allowed when reciting to a teacher. The student must go back to a place that would give a complete meaning.

Al Waqf Al Ikhtiyari: The optional/intentional stop

1. **Al Waqf At Taam:** Meaning is complete and it is not attached to what comes after it in grammar or meaning.

- a. **Waqf Lazim:** Is marked by a small meem. If the reciter does not stop here, it can cause a change in the meaning.
2. **Al Waqf Al Kafi:** The grammar is complete, but it is connected to what comes after it in meaning. Can also happen at the end of ayahs.
3. **Al Waqf Al Hasan:** It is connected to what comes after it grammatically and in meaning. However, the grammatical connection is a lot stronger, like between noun and it's descriptor.
4. **Al Waqf Al Qabeeh:** The repulsive stop. Stopping at a place that would alter the meaning, or add a nuance that is not in line with a Shari'ah.

Sakt:

Breathless stop. There are four required in Hafs:

1. Surah Al Kahf between ayah 1 and 2.
2. Surah Yaseen ayah 52
3. Surah Al Qiyamah ayah 27
4. Surah Al Mutaffifeen ayah 14

Sakt is one of the permissible ways of joining between Surah Al Anfal and At Tauba.

Al Qat'

Linguistic: Cut off, discontinue, end.

Tajweed: It means to stop the recitation such that the reciter [moves on to a different activity with no intention of returning to recitation](#). This is only allowed at the end of an ayah or the end of a Surah. You cannot do Qat' in the middle of a verse.