

Index of symbols denoting pauses

Stop Recital

م (Meem) Obligator stop, If you do not stop maybe meaning change. The letter م (Lazim) shows that a stop is absolutely necessary Waqf Lazim (وَقْفٌ لَّا زِمْرٌ) otherwise the sense is spoilt. This is so important that it is also shown prominently in the margin as **Waqf Lazim**.

○ Necessary stop. This round circle ○ actually (ت) in written round (ة) it is Abbreviation of وَقْفٌ تَامِرٌ - There are the ordinary punctuation marks in the Text. A knowledge of the most important of these is necessary for an intelligent reading of the Text. Most important of all is a circle ○ to denote the end of one **Ayah** and the beginning of another. If the end of the **Ayah** is not also the end of a sentence, the mark of a smaller stop is put above it. Where one mark is put on the top of another, the former governs the latter.

ط (Ta) Necessary stop. The letter ط Mutlaq (مُطْلَقٌ) denotes a full stop i.e. the end of a sentence, but not the end of an argument. as in the case of a paragraph or section ع

س, سَكْتَةٌ (Sakta) Stop vocal sound for a moment, without breaking the breath.

وَقْفَةٌ (Waqfah) Stop vocal sound for a moment more than سَكْتَةٌ, without breaking the breath.

أ A small circle on a letter denotes that such a syllable must not be pronounced أ during continual recital, but should be recited when pausing.

ج Optional, to pause or to continue recite. ج - Ja'iz shows that a stop is optional, but if you do not stop, the sense is not spoiled.

ه Non-Koefiy Ayah same rule of circle ○

قِفْ (Qif) Recommended to stop.

وَقْفٌ غُفْرَانٌ (Waqf Ghufran) Optional stop. (You can make Du'a for Maghfirah when you stop).

وَقْفٌ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ When Prophet ﷺ recite the Qur'an He Stop in the Ayah.

وَقْفٌ جِبْرَائِيلَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ When Hazrat Jibraa'eel ؑ recite the Qur'an He Stop in the Ayah.

وَقْفٌ مَنْزِلٌ (Meaning, of Waqf Manzil for those people who recite ever day Manzil when they are need a break then Stop on the Waqf Manzil). Qur'an devoid by the seven Manzil and seven Manzil devoid by seven days a week. One Manzil complete reciting a day and other reciting following each day complete reciting one Qur'an in a week.

ن قُطْنِي - Noon Qutni (Qutni Meaning small piece of cotton), The Technical meaning after Tanween if Saakin later comes then Tanween change to Zeer (Kasra) and add a Tiny Noon with Zeer (Kasra) between Saakin later.

Mu'anaqah (مُعَانَقَةٌ) ❖ ❖ Three dots comes twois **Waqf** closer you have to stop one of each. The most important of these is what is known as the **Mu'anaqah**, This literally means the action of two persons embracing each other shoulder to shoulder, as in the ceremonious salute at the celebration of 'Eid. The Technical meaning in connection with the Qur'anic text is that a certain word or expression, so marked, can be construed as going either with the words or expressions preceding it or with those following it. The word or expression in question is indicated by three dots ❖ ❖ placed before and after it, above other punctuation marks if any. An example will be found in Surah 2: 2, where the word *fi-hi* (فِيهِ) may be construed either as referring to the word *laa-rayb*, (لَا رَيْبَ) in the preceding clause, or to the word *hudan* (هُدًى) in the succeeding clause. Either or both constructions are admissible. Passages where such constructions occur are indicated in the margin of the Arabic Text: by the abbreviation (مَعَ) where this was worked out by the earlier Commentators 'Endal-Muta Qaddimeen (عِنْدَ الْمُتَقَدِّمِينَ) on by the word **Mu'anaqah** (مُعَانَقَةٌ) {stop on the first three dots ❖ ❖ it is good}, where it was worked out by the later Commentators 'Endal-Muta 'Akhkhireen (عِنْدَ الْمُتَأَخِّرِينَ) on by the word **Mu'anaqah** (مُعَانَقَةٌ) {stop on the last three dots ❖ ❖ it is good} The numeral above it shows the serial number of the **Mu'anaqah** (مُعَانَقَةٌ) of each series.

Continue recital

لا (Laa) Meaning (no), Necessary to continue recite, warning not to stop.

صلے Abbreviation (أَلَوْ صَلَّى أُولَى) Desirable to continue, do not pause.

ص (مَرَّ خَصَّ) Best recite continue. If you cannot recite, continue then you have to stop.

ز (وَقَفَّ مَجُوزَ) Desirable to continue recite, do not pause.

ه . ○ Optional, to pause or to continue recite.

ك Abbreviation (كَذَلِكَ) Denotes similar rule as at the end of the preceding Ayah.

صل Abbreviation (قَدْ يُؤْصَلُ) some time stop some time continue, if you need you can stop.

ق Abbreviation (قَبِيلَ عَلَيْهِ الْوَقْفَ) Desirable to continue recite, do not pause.

General rule

For notations other than م -If you are not able to read continuously, you can stop at any place. But while continuing, we should repeat one or two words preceding the place at which we stopped.

Ruku symbol

- ع
○ _ Indicates the end of a Ruku (Section).
- ع^{١٢}
ع^٨
٤
- The top numerical shows the Ruku number of that Surah.
 - The middle numerical indicates the number of Ayah in that Ruku.
 - The Bottom numerical indicates the Ruku number of that Juz (Parah).