Exercise answer key : The sakt: a silence without taking a breath

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "The sakt: a silence without taking a breath" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions about the definition.

1. What is the sakt?
   → **A short silence at a few precise places in the Quran.**
2. About how long does it last?
   → **2 counts**
3. Do we take a breath?
   → **No, without taking a breath.**

Exercise 2

Which small sign marks the sakt in the text?

1. Answer.
   → ۜ

Exercise 3

In the Hafs reading, how many classic places of sakt does the lesson give?

1. Answer.
   → **4**

Exercise 4

After which word is the sakt made in each verse?

1. Surah 18, verse 1
   → **عِوَجَا**
2. Surah 36, verse 52
   → **مَّرْقَدِنَا**
3. Surah 75, verse 27
   → **مَنْ**
4. Surah 83, verse 14
   → **بَلْ**

Exercise 5

In which verse (surah:verse) is the sakt after this word?

1. بَلْ
   83:14 →
2. عِوَجَا
   18:1 →
3. مَنْ
   75:27 →
4. مَّرْقَدِنَا
   36:52 →

Exercise 6

Look at each passage: how many sakt signs does it contain?

1. ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ ٱلَّذِىٓ أَنزَلَ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِهِ ٱلْكِتَٰبَ وَلَمْ يَجْعَل لَّهُۥ عِوَجَا
   1 →
2. قَالُوا۟ يَٰوَيْلَنَا مَنۢ بَعَثَنَا مِن مَّرْقَدِنَا ۜ هَٰذَا مَا وَعَدَ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنُ وَصَدَقَ ٱلْمُرْسَلُونَ
   1 →
3. وَقِيلَ مَنْ ۜ رَاقٍ
   1 →
4. كَلَّا ۖ بَلْ ۖ رَانَ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِم مَّا كَانُوا۟ يَكْسِبُونَ
   1 →

Exercise 7

Does the passage contain the sakt sign? (yes or no)

1. ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ ٱلَّذِىٓ أَنزَلَ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِهِ ٱلْكِتَٰبَ وَلَمْ يَجْعَل لَّهُۥ عِوَجَا
   → Yes.
2. كَلَّآ ۖ إِنَّهَا لَظَىٰ
   → No.
3. وَقِيلَ مَنْ ۜ رَاقٍ
   → Yes.
4. قٓ ۚ وَٱلْقُرْءَانِ ٱلْمَجِيدِ
   → No.
5. كَلَّا ۖ بَلْ ۖ رَانَ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِم مَّا كَانُوا۟ يَكْسِبُونَ
   → Yes.

Exercise 8

True or false? Answer for each statement.

1. The sakt is a silence of about 2 counts.
   → True.

2. We take a breath during the sakt.
   → **False.**
3. After the sakt, we carry on without changing the end of the word.
   → **True.**
4. The sakt occurs at every verse end.
   → **False.**

Exercise 9

What is the difference between the sakt and the waqf (stop)?

1. The breath
   → **Sakt: without taking a breath; waqf: we may take a breath.**
2. The word
   → **At the sakt, the end of the word does not change.**

Exercise 10

In “83:14) كَلَّا ۖ بَلْ ۜ رَانَ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِم مَّا كَانُوا۟ ۜ يَكْسِبُونَ”, there are two small signs. Which one is the sakt?

1. The sign after the first word
   → **Not the sakt (it is a pause sign).**
2. The sign after the second word
   → **The sakt (ۜ).**

Exercise 11

Where is the silence placed in 83:14?

1. Answer.
   → **Between the second and the third word of the passage: right after the word followed by the sign.**

Exercise 12

In “كَلَّا ۖ بَلْ ۜ رَانَ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِم مَّا كَانُوا۟ ۜ يَكْسِبُونَ”, the sakt comes after a short word. Which word?

1. Answer.
   → **بَلْ**

Exercise 13

What length of silence does the lesson give for the sakt? Compare with a madd.

1. Length
   → **2 counts**
2. Madd of the same length
   → **madd tabii**

Exercise 14

Put the steps in order (write the number).

1. I carry on without changing the end of the word.
   → **3**
2. I pause about 2 counts, without breathing.
   → **2**
3. I spot the small sign ۖ.
   → **1**

Exercise 15

Complete.

1. The sakt is a short stop of about ... counts.
   → **2**
2. It is made without ... one's breath.
   → **taking**

Exercise 16

For a case of sakt that is not in the lesson, what do you do?

1. Answer.
   → **I ask my teacher how to read it.**

Exercise 17

In each passage, copy the word that is followed by the sakt sign.

1. ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ ٱلَّذِىٓ أَنزَلَ عَلَىٰ عَبْدِهِ ٱلْكِتَٰبَ وَلَمْ يَجْعَل لَّهُۥ ۜ عِوَجَا
   → **عِوَجَا**
2. قَالُوا۟ يَٰوَيْلَنَا مَنۢ ۜ بَعَثَنَا مِن مَّرْقَدِنَا ۜ ۜ هَٰذَا مَا وَعَدَ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنُ وَصَدَقَ ٱلْمُرْسَلُونَ
   → **مَّرْقَدِنَا**
3. وَقِيلَ مَنْ ۜ رَاقٍ
   → **مَنْ**
4. كَلَّا ۜ بَلْ ۜ رَانَ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِهِم مَّا كَانُوا۟ يَكْسِبُونَ
   → **بَلْ**

Exercise 18

Is the word one of those followed by a sakt in the lesson? (yes or no)

1. بَلْ
   → **Yes.**
2. كَلَّآ
   → **No.**
3. مَنْ
   → **Yes.**

4. أَنزَلَ

   → No.

The second word is followed by an ordinary pause sign; the last is not followed by a sakt.

Exercise 19

In 36:52, two small signs follow the same word. Which one is the sakt?

1. قَالُوا۟ يَٰوَيْلَنَا مَن۟ بَعَثَنَا مِن مَّرْقَدِنَا ۜ ۜ هَٰذَا مَا وَعَدَ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنُ وَصَدَقَ ٱلْمُرْسَلُونَ

   → The first: ۜ. The second (۟) is a pause sign.

Exercise 20

Write two sentences to explain the sakt to a friend.

1. Free written production.

   → Model: the sakt is a silence of about 2 counts, without taking a breath, at four precise places in the Hafs reading; we then carry on without changing the end of the word.