Exercise answer key : The rules of stopping (waqf) and resuming (ibtida)

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "The rules of stopping (waqf) and resuming (ibtida)" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions about the definition.

1. What does waqf mean?
   → **Stopping while reciting.**
2. What does ibtida mean?
   → **Resuming after a stop.**
3. What is the ideal stop?
   → **The waqf tamm: the meaning is complete.**

Exercise 2

Where do we stop? Answer.

1. Where is the stop ideal?
   → **Where the meaning is complete, often at the verse end.**
2. If the meaning is not complete, what do we do to resume?
   → **We resume a little earlier.**
3. May we stop in the middle of a word?
   → **No.**

Exercise 3

What happens to the end of the word when stopping, for each ending?

1. A simple vowel (fatha, damma, kasra)
   → **A sukun on the last letter.**
2. The letter ۀ
   → **The letter ۀ becomes a sakin “h”.**
3. A tanwin fatha
   → **The tanwin fatha becomes an alif (madd iwad, 2 counts).**
4. A tanwin damma or kasra
   → **It is read with a sukun.**

Exercise 4

What happens when stopping on each of these words?

1. ٱلْحَآقَّةُ
   → **The letter ۀ becomes a sakin “h”.**

2. كَيْدًا
   → **The tanwin fatha becomes an alif (madd iwad, 2 counts).**
3. رَقَبَةٍ
   → **The letter ة becomes a sakin “h”.**
4. ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ
   → **A sukun on the last letter.**
5. ٱلْقَارِعَةُ
   → **The letter ة becomes a sakin “h”.**

Exercise 5

When stopping, does the letter ة become a sakin “h”? (yes or no)

1. ٱلْحَآقَّةُ
   → **Yes.**
2. كَيْدًا
   → **No.**
3. رَقَبَةٍ
   → **Yes.**
4. ٱلْقَارِعَةُ
   → **Yes.**
5. سَبَبًا
   → **No.**

Exercise 6

When stopping, does the word get a compensating alif? (yes or no)

1. كَيْدًا
   → **Yes.**
2. سَبَبًا
   → **Yes.**
3. وِفَاقًا
   → **Yes.**
4. رَقَبَةٍ
   → **No.**
5. أَحَدٌ
   → **No.**

Exercise 7

Which tanwin ends the word? Say what happens when stopping.

1. أَحَدٌ
   → **Tanwin damma: sukun.**
2. مَّسْكُوبٍ
   → **Tanwin kasra: sukun.**
3. أَفْنَانٍ
   → **Tanwin kasra: sukun.**
4. كَيْدًا
   → **Tanwin fatha: alif.**

Exercise 8

True or false? Answer for each statement.

1. We may stop in the middle of a word.
   → **False.**
2. When stopping, the ة is pronounced like a sakin h.
   → **True.**
3. The tanwin fatha becomes an alif when stopping.
   → **True.**
4. When reading on, we drop the tanwin.
   → **False.**

Exercise 9

If we keep reading, what do we do with the end of the word?

1. رَقَبَةٍ
   → **We read it normally, with the tanwin.**
2. كَيْدًا
   → **We read it normally, with the tanwin.**

Exercise 10

Why do we gladly stop at the verse end?

1. Answer.
   → **Because the meaning is often complete there (waqf tamm).**

Exercise 11

To resume (ibtida), what must we respect?

1. Which word do we begin with?
   → **A word with a complete meaning, never one that changes the meaning.**
2. What about the hamzat al-wasl at the start?
   → **It is pronounced at the start.**

Exercise 12

Put the steps in order (write the number).

1. I change the end of the word according to the rule.
   → **2**
2. I stop where the meaning is complete.
   → **1**
3. I resume with a word of complete meaning.
   → **3**

Exercise 13

Complete.

1. When stopping, the ... fatha becomes an alif.
   → **tanwin**
2. A waqf ... is a stop where the meaning is complete.
   → **tamm**

Exercise 14

Write the Arabic name of each notion.

1. Stopping
   → **وَقْفٌ**
2. Resuming
   → **اِبْتِدَاءٌ**
3. The stop where the meaning is complete
   → **وَقْفٌ تَامٌّ**

Exercise 15

Which madd is heard when stopping on each word?

1. كَيْدًا
   → **madd iwad**
2. سَبَبًا
   → **madd iwad**
3. وِفَاقًا
   → **madd iwad**

Exercise 16

In each passage, copy the word we stop on (the last word of the verse).

1. ٱلْحَآقَّةُ
   → **ٱلْحَآقَّةُ**
2. وَأَكِيدُ كَيْدًا

→ كَيْدًا

3. فَكُّ رَقَبَةٍ
   → رَقَبَةٍ
4. فَأَتْبَعَ سَبَبًا
   → سَبَبًا

Exercise 17

Sort the words by stopping rule: ۀ → h, tanwin fatha → alif, or simple sukun.

1. ٱلْقَارِعَةُ
   → The letter ۀ becomes a sakin “h”.
2. سَبَبًا
   → The tanwin fatha becomes an alif (madd iwad, 2 counts).
3. ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ
   → A sukun on the last letter.
4. وِفَاقًا
   → The tanwin fatha becomes an alif (madd iwad, 2 counts).

Exercise 18

Which vowel or tanwin does the letter ۀ of each word carry before the stop?

1. ٱلْحَآقَّةُ
   → A damma.
2. رَقَبَةٍ
   → A tanwin kasra.
3. ٱلْقَارِعَةُ
   → A damma.

In all three cases the ۀ becomes a sakin h when stopping.

Exercise 19

True or false? Answer for each statement.

1. We start with any word, even if it changes the meaning.
   → False.
2. At the start, the hamzat al-wasl is pronounced.
   → True.
3. The waqf tamm is a stop where the meaning is complete.
   → True.
4. If the meaning is not complete, we resume a little earlier.

→ True.

Exercise 20

Write two sentences to explain to a friend how to stop correctly.

1. Free written production.
   → Model: I stop where the meaning is complete; I put a sukun on the end of the word, the ة becomes h, the tanwin fatha becomes an alif.