

Chapter “3”

Pausing and Disconnecting (stopping)

First: Pausing (Sakt)

- Definition:

- **Linguistically:** Halting; for example the man paused from his speech, meaning he halted his dialogue.

- **Terminologically:** It means **pausing the voice on the word for a period of time without breathing** and this is done based on the narrations as mentioned by Imam Ebn El Jazri.

- Origin:

- Rule:

- Pausing as narrated by Hafs is **obligatory in 4 positions:**

1. Pausing upon an أ: in "عَوْجًا" in {وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ عَوْجًا، قَبِيْمًا}.
2. Pausing upon an "مرقدنا": in {قَالُوا يَا وَيْلَنَا مَنْ بَعَثَنَا مِنْ مَرْقَدِنَا هَذَا}.
3. Pausing upon ن like "من": in {وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ}.
4. Pausing on ل like "بل": in {كَلَّا بَلْ رَانَ عَلَى قُلُوْبِهِمْ}.

- Also **pausing is permissible in 2 situations.:**

1. Pausing between Surat Al Anfaal and Baraa', and this is one of the three narrations mentioned previously which is the ending, pausing and connecting.
2. Pausing on the ه in "مالیه" in {مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنِّي مَالِيَهٗ، هَلْكَ عَنِّي سُلْطَانِيَهٗ} is permissible by Hafs to pause or to not pause in case of continuing; however pausing is preferred.

- **Sign:** Placing the letter "س" on the word that one must pause upon as seen in the Quran.

Second: Disconnecting (Qate')

- Definition:

- **Linguistically:** It is the designation and removal.

- **Terminologically:** It means **stopping the recitation an absolute stop and leaving it and doing an unrelated task.**

- **Rule:** This is only done at the end of a surah or at least at the beginning of an ayah; as the head (beginning) of the ayah in itself is a pause, and if the reciter returns to it, it's better to do isti'adhah

- **Evidence:** Imam Ebn Jazri said from a source that goes back to Abdullah Ben Abi Alhazel that: They used to hate reading an ayah then stopping or not continuing the ayah. By saying that, Abdullah Ben Abi Alhazel- who is a well known follower shows that the Sahabah used to hate doing that and Allah knows best.

Review!

Review



- Sakt is pausing the voice on the word for a period of time without breathing for 2 hakarajs.
- Hafs has four obligatory pauses, and two permissible pauses.
- The sign for a pause in the mushaf is the letter "س" on top of the topic.
- Qate' is stopping the recitation an absolute stop and leaving it and doing an unrelated task.
- Disconnecting the recitation is only at the end of the surah or at the head of an ayah at least.

Test Your Knowledge!



A- Fill in the blanks:

1. Sakt is _____, without _____ and its duration is _____.
2. For Hafs, sakt is obligatory on four words and they are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
3. For Hafs, sakt is permissible in two places, and they are _____ and _____.
4. Qate' is _____.

B- True or False

1. When reciting with Hafs, one can connect "عوجا" with what follows it ()
2. Hafs narrated Sakt on (مالیه # هلك) ()
3. We can make Qate' in the middle of the verse ()