



HAMZAH AL-WASL

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HAMZAH AL-WASL LESSON 1

Some words are not written with a vowel on the first letter, and, as stated starting a word with a sukoon is not allowed. In this case an extra hamzah is put on the beginning of the word. This is called hamzah al-wasl, **همزة الوصل** is found in:

Verbs Nouns Participles

It is an extra hamzah at the beginning of the word, established (pronounced) when starting, dropped when continuing.

وَإِذِ اعْتَزَلْتُمُوهُمْ وَمَا يَعْبُدُونَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ فَأَوْثِرْ إِلَى الْكَهْفِ
يَنْشُرْ لَكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ مِنْ رَحْمَتِهِ **اعتزلتموهم ... الكهف**

meaning that they are dropped when continuing (when joining the word with the word preceding it), and are established when starting (starting with the word).

The symbol for a hamzah wasl is: **أ**, which is an alif with a small letter **صَاد (ص)** over it.

همزة الوصل في الأفعال IN VERBS

There are four categories of verbs, each category depends on the number of letters that make up the essence of the verb. There are three letter **أَذْهَبَ** basic verbs, four letter **أَعْتَدَى**, and five letter **أَسْتَسْقَى** verbs. A brief introduction to grammar terms can be found in the archived tidbit lessons.

can start past tense verbs with five and six letter verbs.

Some examples of five letter base past tense verbs that start with hamzah wasl

قُلْ أَدْعُوا الَّذِينَ رَعَيْتُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ

وَأَسْتَغْفِرِي لِدُنْيِكِ

قَالَ فَأَهْبِطْ مِنْهَا فَمَا يَكُونُ لَكَ أَنْ تَتَكَبَّرَ فِيهَا فَاخْرُجْ

Hamzah al-wasl does **NOT** enter into the following verbs:

1. The present tense verb at all.
2. The four letter root verb at all.
3. The past tense three letter root.

STARTING VERBS WITH A DHAMMAH ON THE HAMZAH AL-WASL

1. The hamzah-t al-wasl has a dhammah on it when beginning the word starting with it if the third letter of the verb has a required or original dhammah (meaning the dhammah is part of the original verb not an acquired one).

يذكر

وَأَذْكُرُ رَبَّكَ فِي نَفْسِكَ تَضَرُّعًا وَخِيفَةً

يَقْتُلُ

أَقْتُلُوا يُوسُفَ أَوْ اطْرَحُوهُ أَرْضًا يَخْلُ لَكُمْ وَجْهُ أَبِيكُمْ

STARTING VERBS WITH A KASRAH ON THE HAMZAH AL-WASL

We begin hamzah al-wasl in a verb with a kasrah when in the following cases:

A) If the third letter of the verb has an original kasrah. This is exemplified in the following aayaat:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا **أَصْبِرُوا** وَصَابِرُوا وَرَابِطُوا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ
يصبر

رَبَّنَا **فَاغْفِرْ** لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَكَفِّرْ عَنَّا سَيِّئَاتِنَا وَتَوَفَّنَا مَعَ الْأَبْرَارِ
يغفر

B) When the third letter of the verb has a fat-h

وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّمَا غَنِمْتُمْ مِّن شَيْءٍ فَإِنَّ لِلَّهِ خُمُسَهُ

يَعْلَم
اعلم

وَإِنْ جَنَحُوا لِلسَّلَامِ فَاجْنَحْ لَهَا وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ

يَجْنَح
اجنح

C) When the third letter of the verb has a presented dhammah.

It is to be noticed that in these next examples shown below the dhammah is a presented one due to the plurality of the command form of the verb that has an harf 'ila , **حرف علة** (either an alif, ya' or wow) as the last letter in the essential make up of the verb. When these verbs are the plural command form, there would have been a ya' saakinah followed by a wow saakinah which is quite heavy for the tongue, so the Arabs drop the ya' saakinah in these forms of the verb, and the third letter acquires a presented dhammah. These are the only five verbs in the Qur'an that have a presented dhammah in the third letter, but it should be noted that some of these verbs occur in the Qur'an in different forms of the same verb.

ثُمَّ أَقْضُوا إِلَيَّ وَلَا تُنْظِرُونِ

يونس ٦٥ الْحَجَرِ
وَلَا يَلْتَفِتْ مِنْكُمْ أَحَدٌ وَأَمْضُوا حَيْثُ تُؤْمَرُونَ

فَقَالُوا أَبْنِوْا عَلَيْهِمُ بَنِينَ رَبُّهُمْ أَعْلَمُ بِهِمْ

وَأَنْطَلِقَ الْمَلَأُ مِنْهُمْ أَنْ أَمْشُوا وَأَصْبِرُوا عَلَىٰ آلِهَتِكُمْ

فَأَجْمِعُوا كَيْدَكُمْ ثُمَّ أَنْتُوا صَفًّا

THE MEETING OF A HAMZAH QATA' AND HAMZAH WASL IN ONE WORD

Case 1: Hamzah al-wasl preceding hamzah al-qata' (همزة القطع) saakinah.

فَإِنْ أَمِنْ بَعْضُكُمْ بَعْضًا فَلْيُؤَدِّ الَّذِي أُوتِيَ مِنْ أَمْنَتِهِ
وَقَالُوا يَا صَالِحُ إِنَّا بِمَا تَعِدُنَا إِنْ كُنْتَ مِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ
وَمِنْهُمْ مَن يَقُولُ ائْذَنْ لِّي وَلَا تَفْتِنِّي
اِئْتُونِي بِكِتَابٍ مِّن قَبْلِ هَذَا أَوْ أَثَارَةٍ مِّنْ عِلْمٍ

we begin with hamzah-t al-wasl with the appropriate vowel, depending on the vowel of the third letter of the verb

Case 2: The Questioning hamzah al-qata' preceding hamzah al-wasl

Hamzah al-wasl is dropped in writing and pronunciation and the hamzah al-qata' of questioning remains. This is in verbs. The following aayaat demonstrate this:

أَطَّلَعَ الْغَيْبَ أَمْ أَتَّخَذَ عِنْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ عَهْدًا
قُلْ أَتَّخَذْتُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ عَهْدًا فَلَنْ يُخْلِفَ اللَّهُ عَهْدَهُ
أَصْنُفِي الْبَنَاتِ عَلَى الْبَنِينَ
أَسْتَكْبَرْتَ أَمْ كُنْتَ مِنَ الْعَالِينَ



THE QUESTIONING HAMZAH AL-QATA' PRECEDING HAMZAH AL-WASL IN NOUNS

When this questioning hamzah qata' is present before a noun starting with , the hamzah al-wasl is changed either one of the two following states. Both of these ways of recitation are allowed in the recitation of (Hafs 'an 'Aasim min tareeq Ash-Shaatibiyyah).

1. A lengthened alif –This is called إبدال (ibdaal)
2. An “eased” hamzah-This is called تسهيل (tas-heel)

قُلْ الذَّكَرَيْنِ حَرَّمَ أُمُّ الْأُنْثَيَيْنِ

الْآنَ وَقَدْ عَصَيْتَ قَبْلُ وَكُنْتَ مِنَ الْمُفْسِدِينَ

اللَّهُ خَيْرٌ أَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ

قُلْ اللَّهُ أَذِنَ لَكُمْ

ط can be read with either ابدال or تسهيل

When a hamzah indicating a question (استفهام) enters a noun that has the definite article «ال التعريف», the hamzah al-wasl of is changed into an lengthened alif which is lengthened six counts. This lengthening is six vowel counts due to the sukoon on the lam after the long alif. The medd is and is either "heavy" مَثْقَل (muthaqqal.gif) ءالذكرين when followed by a shaddah, or "light" (مخفف) when there is a simple sukoon after the long alif. ءالآن.



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