

Chapter “5”

The Two Hamzah's: Wasl (Connecting) and Qate' (Ending)

The Hamza's in Quran are divided into two types: 1. Hamzatul-wasl, and 2- Hamzatul-qate'.

First: Connecting Hamzah (Wasl)

- **Definition:** It is shown when beginning and is omitted on connecting.

*Meaning it is omitted in the case of connecting as the sukun letter depends on the previous letter that does not require hamza'.

- **Reason for name:** because it results in pronouncing the sukun letter which comes at the beginning of the word as it is hard to pronounce it. In order to start the word should be uttered with Tashkeel.
- **Location:** This hamza comes in verbs, nouns and letters and only comes in the first word with Tashkeel.
- There are six cases in which hamzatul-wasl occurs in the Qur'an:

1. Connecting Hamzah in Verbs

- **Location:** Only seen in past tense and commands.

A- Past Tense

Is in words that are made up of 5 or 6 letters

- In 5 letters: إِنَّ اللَّهَ اصْطَفَى آدَمَ وَنُوحاً { (اصطفى)}
- In 6 letters: وَإِذَا اسْتَسْقَى مُوسَى لِغَوْمَهٖ { (استسقى) }

B- Commands

In commands that are made up of 3 or 5 or 6 letters

- In 3 letters: ادْعُ إِلَى سَبِيلِ رَبِّكَ بِالْحِكْمَةِ وَالْمُوْعَظَةِ الْحَسَنَةِ { (ادع)}
- In 5 letters: انْتَظِرُوا إِنَّا مُنْتَظِرُونَ { (انتظروا) }
- In 6 letters: فَقُلُّتْ اسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ إِنَّهُ كَانَ غَفَارًا { (استغفروا) }.

- **Rule:** The connecting hamza is found in verbs with a Kasrah

- **Exceptions:** In 2 situations where it has a Dhammah and they are:

1. That it is a verbs containing 5 or 6 letters in passive form as in ابْنَى، اسْتَحْفَظُوا.
2. Where the third letter is with an original Dhammah as in ادْع.

We can know if the Dammah is original or not by making the verb in a situation of speaking to one or 2 & if the Dammah is still there on the 3rd letter then it is original as (ابنـا - ابـنـا). If the Dammah is gone it is not original as (ابـنـا - اـبـنـا).

The non-original Dammah is present in Qur'an only in 5 words:

امشوا - ائتوا - ابنوا - امضوا - اقضوا

- **Types:** It is either measured or heard.

i- Driven by Rule (Measured)

- It is in Nouns of verbs of 5 or 6 lettered:

- In 5 lettered words: {وَحَرَّمُوا مَا رَزَقْهُمُ اللَّهُ أَفْتِرَاءً عَلَى اللَّهِ} in "افتراء"
- In 6 lettered words: {اسْتَكْبَارًا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَمَكْرُ السَّيِّئِ} in "استكبارا"

ii- Non-Driven by Rule (Heard)

- In the Quran in the following 7 nouns:

- {عَيْسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمْ} و {إِنَّ ابْنَيِي مِنْ أَهْلِي} as in "ابن"
- {وَمَرْيَمْ ابْنَتَ عِمْرَانَ} و {إِحْدَى ابْنَتَيْ هَاتَيْنِ} either singular or dual as in "ابنت"
- {كُلُّ امْرِيِّ بِمَا كَسَبَ رَهِينَ} and in {مَا كَانَ أُبُوكِ امْرَأُ سَوْءٌ} and {إِنْ امْرُؤُ هَلْكَ} as in "امرؤ"
- {فَرَجُلٌ وَامْرَأَتَانِ} {امْرَأَتَ فِرْعَوْنَ}, {وَإِنْ امْرَأَةً حَافَتْ} whether singular or dual as in "امرأة"
- {مِمَّنْ تَرْضَوْنَ مِنَ الشَّهَدَاءِ} {اثْنَانِ دُوَّا عَذْلَ مِنْكُمْ}, {لَا تَنْخُذُوا إِلَهَيْنِ اثْنَيْنِ} و {اثْنَا عَشَرَ شَهْرًا}, {وَبَعَثْنَا مِنْهُمُ اثْنَيْ عَشَرَ نَبِيًّا} as in "اثنان"
- {فَإِنْ كَانَتَا} and in {وَقَطَعَنَاهُمُ اثْنَتَيْ عَشْرَةَ أَسْبَاطًا أُمَمًا} and {فَأَنْجَرَتْ مِنْهُ اثْنَتَيْ عَشْرَةَ عَيْنًا} as in "اثنتان"
- {اثْنَتَيْنِ فَأَهْمَاهَا التَّلَاثَانِ مِمَّا تَرَكَ} {سَيِّحَ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى} and {وَمُبَشِّرًا بِرَسُولٍ يَأْتِي مِنْ بَعْدِي اسْمُهُ أَحْمَدُ} as in "اسم"

3. Connecting Hamzah in Letters

- **Examples:** It is only found in the Quran in "أَلْ" whether it is a must meaning that it is attached to the word as in "الذِي، الَّتِي" or not attached as in "الْأَرْضُ، الشَّمْسُ".

- **Rule:** It is started in all cases with a hamza with Fatha.

4. Connecting Hamzah With Interrogative Hamzah

- **Rule:** The connecting Hamzaa is omitted and the interrogative hamza is read with a Fatha and this is in 7 cases:

- {أَتَخَذْنُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ عَهْدًا} in "أتخذتم"
- {أَطْلَعَ الْغَيْبَ أَمْ اتَّخَذَ عِنْدَ الرَّحْمَنَ عَهْدًا} from "أطلع"
- {أَفْتَرَى عَلَى اللَّهِ كَذِبًا} in "أفترى"
- {أَصْطَفَى الْبَنَاتِ عَلَى الْبَنِينَ} in "أصطفى"
- {أَتَخَذْنَاهُمْ سِخْرِيًّا أَمْ رَاغَثُ عَنْهُمُ الْأَبْصَارُ} in "أتخذناهم"
- {أَسْتَكْبِرَتْ أَمْ كُنْتَ مِنَ الْعَالِيَنَ} in "استكبرت"
- {سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَسْتَغْفِرْتَ لَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ} in "استغفرت"

5. Connecting Hamzah Between an Interrogative Hamzah and Lam (ل):

- **Examples:** {الذَّكَرَيْنِ}, {عَالَيْنَ}, {اللَّهُ}

- **Rule:** If a connecting hamza falls between an interrogative hamza and Lam (ل) then Hafs has two options:

1. It is replaced with an ئ and perform **long Maad** due to the meeting of 2 sukuns. This is the preferred narration.
2. **Tasheel** between ئ and ل without Maad.

6. Connecting Hamzah in the word (الاسم)

- **Rule:** This is from بِسْنَ الْإِسْمِ الْفُسُوقُ بَعْدَ الْأَيْمَانِ and upon beginning has two ways:

1. Starting with connecting Hamza in "أَلْ" with a Fatha and pronouncing the ل with a Kasrah saying "اِلَامْ"
2. Starting with a ل with a Kasrah saying "لِامْ" without starting with the connecting Hamza

Second: Ending Hamzah (Qate')

- **Definition:** This is demonstrated when beginning, connecting and in writing.

- **Reason for name:** Because it separates the letters from each other when pronouncing them.

- **Location:** It occurs in nouns, verbs, and letters and can be in the beginning, middle or end of a word.

- **Rule:** For Hafs, its rule is to always implement it.

- **Exception:** The second Hamza in {ءَأَعْجَمِيُّ} as it must be read with **Tasheel** between the Hamza and ل.

*Tasheel: pronouncing the hamza between the hamza and alif.

Review



- Hamzat-Alwasl** is that which is shown when starting and omitted when connecting.
- The Hamzat-Alwasl falls in nouns, verbs, and letters, and it always has a vowel at the beginning of the word starting with.
- Hamzat-Alqate'** is shown when starting, connecting and in writing.
- The rule of hamzat-alqate' for Hafs is always tahqiq except in one situation where the rule is tasheel.

Test Your Knowledge!



A- Fill in the blanks:

1. Hafs has two options in { اللہ }, and they are _____ and _____
2. The non-original dammah is found in five words, and they are _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
3. The hamzat-alwasl with the interrogative hamzah in _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.

B- Write the rule of the hamzah and its type in the following examples:

1. أَتَخَذْتُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ عَهْدًا { } :.....
2. بِشَنِ الْأَسْمُ الْفَسُوقُ { } when starting:.....
3. ءَاعْجَمِيٌّ { } :.....
4. وَإِنْ امْرَأٌ خَافَتْ { } :.....
5. ابْنَى { } when starting:.....