

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: (اصطفى) in { إِنَّ اللَّهَ اصْطَفَى آدَمَ وَنُوحًا }
- In 6 letters: (استسقى) in { وَإِذِ اسْتَسْقَى مُوسَى لِقَوْمِهِ }

B- Commands

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

- In 3 letters: (ادع) in { ادْعُ إِلَى سَبِيلِ رَبِّكَ بِالْحُكْمَةِ وَالْمَوْعِظَةِ الْحَسَنَةِ }
- In 5 letters: (انتظروا) in { اِنْتَظِرُوا إِنَّا مُنْتَظِرُونَ }
- In 6 letters: (استغفروا) in { فَقُلْتُ اسْتَغْفِرُوا رَبَّكُمْ إِنَّهُ كَانَ غَفَّارًا }

- **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 استحفظوا، ابتلى.
2. Where the third letter is with an original Dhammah as in ادع.

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 (ابنينا - ابن). If the Dammah is gone it is not original as (انظروا - انظر).

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

امشوا - انتوا - 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: "افتراء" in { وَحَرَّمُوا مَا رَزَقَهُمُ اللَّهُ افْتِرَاءً عَلَى اللَّهِ }
- In 6 lettered words: "استكبارا" in { اسْتِكْبَارًا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَمَكْرَ السَّيِّئِ }.

ii- Non-Driven by Rule (Heard)

- In the Quran in the following 7 nouns:

- "ابن" as in { عَيْسَى ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ } و { إِنَّ ابْنِي مِنْ أَهْلِي }
- "ابنت" either singular or dual as in { إِحْدَى ابْنَتَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ }
- "امرو" as in { إِنَّ امْرُؤًا هَلَكًا } and in { مَا كَانَ أَبُوكَ امْرَأًا سَوْءًا } and in { كل امرئ بما كسب رهين }
- "امرات" whether singular or dual as in { وَإِنَّ امْرَأَةً حَافَتْ } , { امْرَأَتٌ فِرْعَوْنُ } , and { فَرَجُلٌ وَامْرَأَتَانِ } { مِمَّنْ تَرْضَوْنَ مِنَ الشُّهَدَاءِ }
- "اثنان" as in { لا تَتَّخِذُوا إِلَهَيْنِ اثْنَيْنِ } , { اثْنَا عَشَرَ شَهْرًا } , { وَبَعَثْنَا مِنْهُمُ اثْنَيْ عَشَرَ نَقِيبًا } "اثنان"
- "اثنتان" as in { وَقَطَعْنَا لَهُمُ اثْنَتَيْ عَشْرَةَ أَسْبَابًا أُمَمًا } and { فَانْفَجَرَتْ مِنْهُ اثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ عَيْنًا } "اثنتان" { اثْنَتَيْنِ فَلَهُمَا الثَّلَاثَانِ مِمَّا تَرَكَ }
- "اسم" as in { سَبِّحْ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى } and { وَمُبَشِّرًا بِرَسُولٍ يَأْتِيهِ مِنْ بَعْدِي اسْمُهُ أَحْمَدُ }

3. Connecting Hamzah in Letters

- **Examples:** It is only found in the Quran in "أل" whether it is a must meaning that it is attached to the word as in "الأرض، الشمس" or not attached as in "الذي، التي".

- **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:

- "أتخذتم" in { أَتَّخَذْتُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ عَهْدًا }
- "أطلع" from { أَطَّلَعَ الْغَيْبَ أَمْ اتَّخَذَ عِنْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ عَهْدًا }
- "أفترى" in { أَفْتَرَى عَلَى اللَّهِ كَذِبًا }
- "أصطفى" in { أَصْطَفَى الْبَنَاتِ عَلَى الْبَنِينَ }
- "أتخذناهم" in { أَتَّخَذْنَاهُمْ سِحْرِيًّا أَمْ زَاغَتْ عَنْهُمْ الْأَبْصَارُ }
- "أستكبرت" in { أَسْتَكْبَرْتَ أَمْ كُنْتَ مِنَ الْعَالِينَ }
- "أستغفرت" in { سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أَسْتَغْفَرْتَ لَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تَسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ }

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

- **Examples:** {الذَّكْرَيْنِ}, {ءَالْتَنَ}, {اللهُ}

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

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

6. Connecting Hamzah in the word (الاسم)

- **Rule:** This is from {يُنْسِ الْإِسْمَ الْفُسُوقُ بَعْدَ الْإِيمَانِ} and upon beginning has **two ways**:

1. Starting with connecting Hamza in "أل" with a Fatha and pronouncing the ل with a Kasrah saying "ألإسم"
2. Starting with a ل with a Kasrah saying "لإسم" with out 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 {ءَأَعْجَبِي} as it must be read with **Tasheel** between the Hamza and أ.

*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 {الله}, 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. {أَتَّخَذْتُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ عَهْدًا}:.....
2. {بِئْسَ الْإِسْمُ الْفُسُوقُ} when starting:.....
3. {ءَأَعْجَمِي}:.....
4. {وَإِنْ امْرَأَةٌ خَافَتْ}:.....
5. {ابتلى} when starting:.....