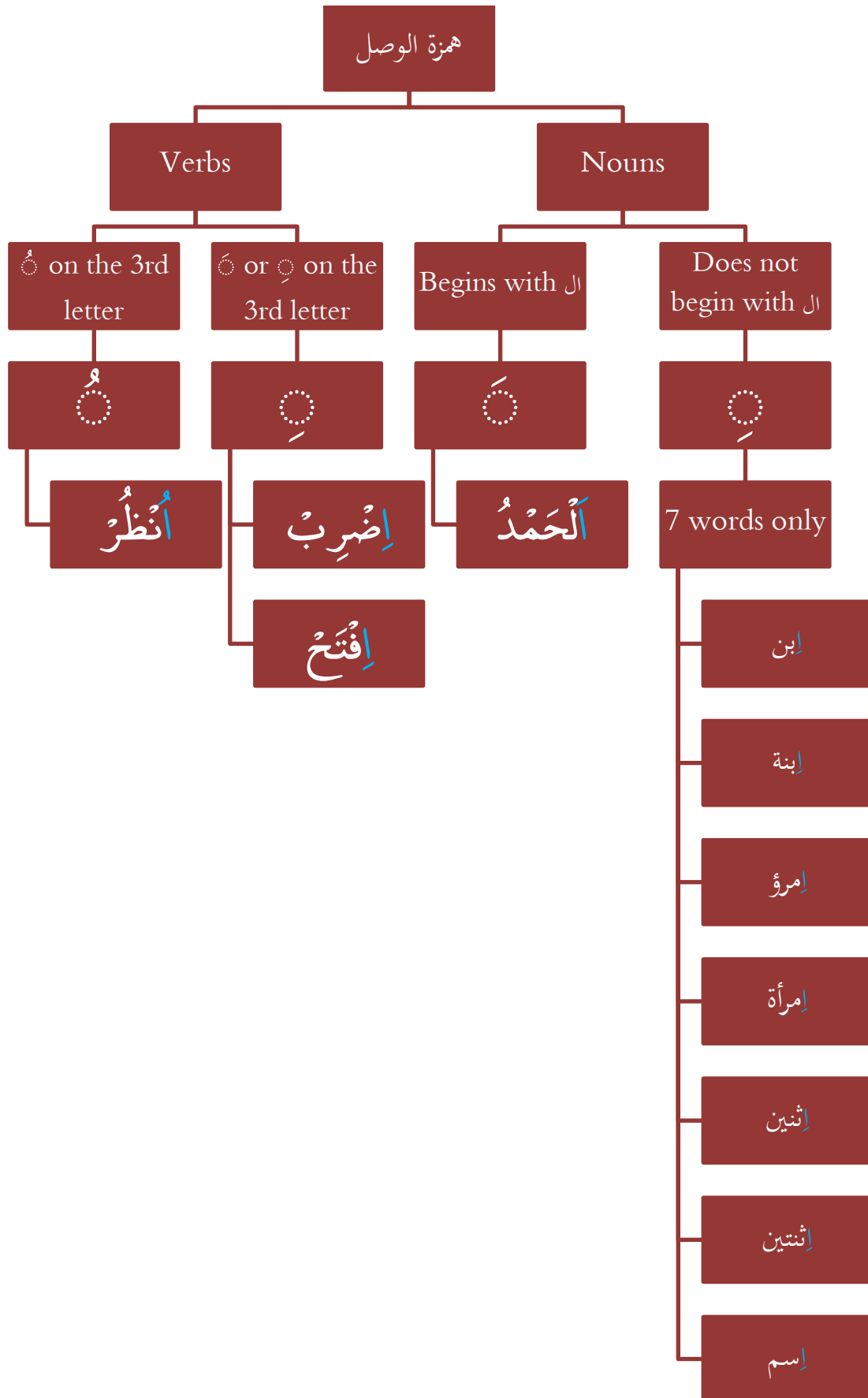


The Rules for همزة الوصل

- In the Qur'an, a همزة الوصل appears like this: أ
 - In Arabic, if a word originally begins with a سكون, then a همزة الوصل is added to the beginning in order to make it easier to pronounce.
- A همزة الوصل is only pronounced when starting a word; when another word comes before it and a person reads from this word, then the همزة is dropped.
- This is only the case when you begin the word; otherwise, it is dropped. This is how a همزة الوصل is identified.

Example	
المُطْمَئِنِّتُ أَرْجِعِي	أَرْجِعِي
همزة is dropped	همزة is pronounced

- A همزة which is read regardless if it you begin or continue, and is never dropped is a normal همزة, called a همزة القطع.
- As for which حركة will apply to a همزة الوصل, then first know that the rules for this will depend on whether or not the همزة appears in a noun or verb (and it only appears in nouns or verbs). The rule for this is illustrated as follows:



١٠١ وَأَبْدَأُ بِهِمْزِ الْوَصْلِ مِنْ فِعْلٍ بِضْمٍ إِنْ كَانَ ثَالِثُ مِنَ الْفِعْلِ يُضْمُ

And start the همزة الوصل of a verb with a ُ...

...if the third letter of the verb has a ُ on it.

١٠٢ وَأَكْسِرُهُ حَالَ الْكَسْرِ وَالْفَتْحِ وَفِي لَأَسْمَاءٍ غَيْرِ اللَّامِ كَسْرَهَا وَفِي

And apply a ِ in the situation of a ِ or َ [of the third letter] and in...

...all nouns, besides [those which begin with] لام³¹⁴, the ِ will be more complete.

- In regards to a همزة الوصل which comes at the beginning of nouns, there are two situations:
 - Those which begin with ال
 - A ِ is applied to the همزة الوصل.
 - Those which do not begin with ال
 - A ِ is applied to the همزة الوصل, and this is for 10 words in total, but only 7 are mentioned in the Qur'an (listed in the next line).

١٠٣ ابْنٍ مَعَ ابْنَةِ امْرِيٍّ وَاثْنَيْنِ وَأَمْرَأَةٍ وَأَسْمٍ مَعَ اثْنَتَيْنِ

[These words are] ابن - ابنة - امرؤ - اثنين

امرأة - اسم - اثنتين...

³¹⁴ Referring to ال.