The Rules for همزة الوصل

- In the Qur’an, a همزة الصل appears like this: ﴿أُ﴾
  - 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>لمْمْطْمَمْتَها آرٍجِعِي</th>
<th>آرٍجِعِي</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>همزة is dropped</td>
<td>همزة is pronounced</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A 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 حركية 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:
هرة الوصل

Verbs

- on the 3rd letter
  - 
  - أنظر
- or 
  - or
  - تنتظر

Nouns

- Begins with
  - ال
  - الحمد

- Does not begin with
  - ال
  - 7 words only

- ابن
- ابنة
- إمرأة
- أمه
- أخت
- أختين
- اسم
And start the هزة الوصل of a verb with a َ…
…if the third letter of the verb has a َ on it.

And apply a ِ in the situation of a ِ or َ [of the third letter] and in…
…all nouns, besides [those which begin with] لَام، the ِ will be more complete.

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

[These words are]

ابن - ابنة - امرأة - اسم - اثنتين…
امرأة - اسم - اثنتين...