اللغة العربية

كتابة المهمزة



Question

Please clarify the rules for writing الْهَمْزَة.

When does *hamzah* take a seat and when does it not take a seat?

What seat does hamzah take and why?

Fadīlat al-Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Rahim (حفظه الله) replies:



It is written on the *alif* if it is or مَفْتُوح or مَضْمُوم

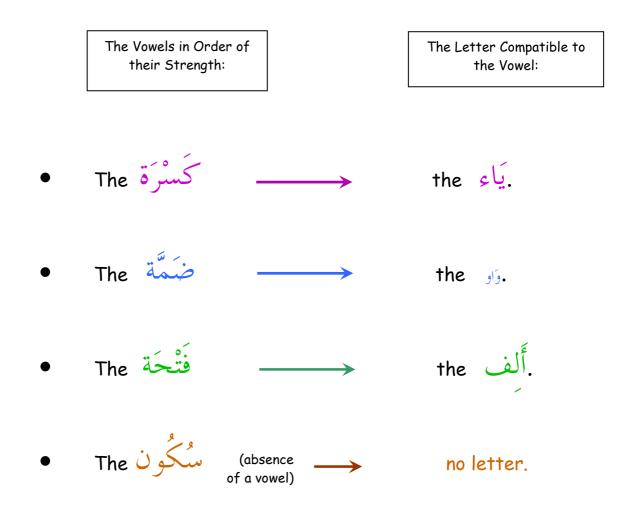


, مَكْسُور and below the *alif* if it is ,



- 2) The medial هَمْزَة
- It is determined by two factors:
 - i) The strength of the vowel,
 - ii) The letter compatible with each of the three vowels.

The vowels are here arranged according to their strength, and the letter compatible to each of them:



- Three steps to determine how to write the medial هَمْزَة
 - 1) Look at the vowel of the مَنْزَة , and
 - 2) Look at the vowel of the letter preceding it. Then
 - Write the هَمْزَة on the letter compatible with the stronger of the two vowels.

هَمْزَة Examples of Writing the Medial

the hamzah has sukuun, and the preceding letter has fatHah.

The *fatHah* is stronger than the *sukuun*, and the letter compatible with the *fatHah* is the أَلْف .

the hamzah is saakin, and the preceding letter is مَكْسُور .

The kasrah is stronger than the sukuun, and the letter compatible with the kasrah is the j.

the hamzah is saakin and the preceding letter has Dammah.

The Dammah is stronger than the sukuun, and the letter compatible with the Dammah is the 99.

the hamzah has kasrah, and the preceding letter has Dammah.

The kasrah is stronger than the Dammah, and the letter compatible with the kasrah is the j.

the hamzah has fatHah, and the preceding letter has Dammah.

The *Dammah* is stronger than the *fatHah*, and the letter compatible with the *Dammah* is the 9^{9} .

ألف

both the hamzah as well as the preceding letter have

fatHah, and the letter compatible with the fatHah is the

the hamzah has fatHah, and the preceding letter has sukuun.

But a *saakin yaa'* preceded by a *kasrah* is in fact a long *kasrah*, so it is treated as a *kasrah*.

And the letter compatible with the kasrah is the interval

the *hamzah* has *fatHah*, and the preceding letter is *yaa'* preceded by a *fatHah*.

A saakin yaa' preceded by a *fatHah* resembles a *kasrah*, and therefore it is treated as a *kasrah*.

And the letter compatible with the kasrah is the .

. تَفَاءَلَ In

the hamzah has fatHah, and the preceding letter has sukuun:

تَفَاءَلَ

As the *fatHah* is stronger than the *sukuun*, the *hamzah* should have been written on the \hat{I} like this:

تَفَاأَلَ

But as Arabic does not like two hefty *alifs* standing side by side, it has opted for contravening the rule, and writing the *hamzah* independently.

abdur rahim

Admin's note: For detailed lessons on how to write the initial, medial and final hamzah, see Vol. 3 of the Shaykh's Madinah University syllabus named: