

Writing a Hamza

48. How is a *hamza* written when it comes at the beginning of a word?
49. How is a *hamza* written when it comes in the middle of a word and does not have a vowel sign?
50. How is a *hamza* written when it comes in the middle of a word and does have a vowel sign?
51. How is a *hamza* written if it has a *fathah* and comes after a *dummah* or *kasrah*?
52. How is a *hamza* written if it comes in the middle of a word and has a vowel sign while the letter before it does not have a vowel sign?
53. How is a *hamza* written if it comes after an *alif* or *yā'*?
54. How is a *hamza* written if it comes between an *alif* and a letter other than a *yā'* being a pronoun?
55. How is a *hamza* written if it comes at the end of a word and is preceded by a letter without a vowel sign?
56. How is a *hamza* written if it comes at the end of a word and is preceded by a letter with a vowel sign?
57. How is a *hamza* written if it comes at the end of a word, is connected to the feminine *tā'*, and is preceded by a weak letter?
48. When a *hamza* is written at the beginning of a word, it is written in the form of an *alif*, for example: **إِصْبَعٌ**.
49. When a *hamza* comes in the middle of a word and does not have a vowel sign, it is written according to the vowel sign of the letter preceding it, for example: **ذُنْبٌ**.
50. When a *hamza* comes in the middle of a word and has a vowel sign, and the preceding letter has a vowel sign as well, it will take on the form of its vowel sign, for example: **سَأَلَ**.

51. If a *hamza* has a *fathah* and comes after a letter that has a *kasrah* or *dummah*, it will be written according to the vowel sign that precedes it, for example: مُؤَنَّ .
52. If a *hamza* comes in the middle of a word, has a vowel sign, and is preceded by a letter that does not have a vowel sign, it will be written according to its vowel sign, for example: يَيْئَسُ .
53. If a *hamza* comes between an *alif* and a $y\text{[ع]}$ it should be written in the form of a $y\text{[ع]}$, for example: الرَّائِي .
54. If a *hamza* comes between an *alif* and a pronoun that is not a $y\text{[ع]}$ there are two cases. If it has a *kasrah* or *dummah* it is written according to its vowel sign, for example: بَقَاؤُهُ , but if it has a *fathah* it is written as a plain *hamza*, for example: بَقَاءُهُ .
55. If a *hamza* comes at the end of a word and the letter before it does not have a vowel sign it is written as a plain *hamza*, for example: جُزْءٌ .
56. If a *hamza* comes at the end of a word and the letter before it has a vowel sign it will be written according to the vowel sign of the previous letter, for example: قَرَأٌ .
57. If a *hamza* comes at the end of a word and is connected to a feminine $t\text{[ع]}$ there are two cases. If the letter before it is a sound letter without a vowel sign the *hamza* is written in the form of an *alif*, for example: نَسَاءٌ , but if the previous letter has a vowel sign the *hamza* is written according to the vowel sign of the previous letter, for example: فِنَةٌ .
58. If a *hamza* comes at the end of a word and is connected to a feminine $t\text{[ع]}$ and preceded by a weak letter without a vowel sign, there are two cases. It is written in the form of a $y\text{[ع]}$ if preceded by a $y\text{[ع]}$, for example: خَطِيئَةٌ . But, it is written as a plain *hamza* if preceded by an *alif* or a $w\text{[ع]}$, for example: قِرَاءَةٌ . The same rules apply to the feminine *alif*.

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