

## Hamzat-ul Wasl

- The English name given to a *Hamzat-ul Wasl* is 'the connecting *Hamzah*'.
- It is a small sign resembling the letter *saad* (س) positioned only above an *alif* - آ.
- An *alif* with a *hamzat-ul wasl* sitting above it that looks like this آ is **NOT** to be pronounced at all, irrespective of where the *alif* is situated in a word.
- The only time it is read is when it appears at the very beginning of a verse, i.e. the very first letter of a verse.

### Special Note

**If the آ appears at the beginning of a verse or sentence, is it read as an: آ or إ or أ ?**

1. If the آ is followed by ل *laam*, the آ is pronounced as آ.

Written	Read	English Transliteration
الَّذِي	الَّذِي	<i>alladhy</i>

2. If the first vowel that appears after آ (i.e. on the 3rd letter) is a *fat-hah* or a *kasrah*, the آ is pronounced as إ.

Written	Read	English Transliteration
أَذْهَبَ	إِذْهَبَ	<i>idh-hab</i>
أَرْجِعُوا	إِرْجِعُوا	<i>irji'oo</i>

3. If the first vowel that appears after the آ is a *dammah*, the آ is pronounced as أ.

Written	Read	English Transliteration
أَدْخُلُوا	أَدْخُلُوا	<i>udkhhuloo</i>

### Note

Whenever a word commences with an *alif* that has *hamzat-ul wasl* above it followed by a *laam* -ل, it **MUST** be merged with the previous word, sounding like one word.

If there is a *sukoon* on the *laam*, then the previous word is to be merged with the *laam*, ignoring the *alif* that has a *hamzat-ul wasl*.

If there is no *sukoon* on the *laam*, then the previous word is to be merged with the letter directly after the *laam*. Therefore both the *alif* with *hamzat-ul wasl* and the *laam* are **NOT** to be read.