Exercise answer key : Hamzat al-wasl: the alif that disappears when you join words

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Hamzat al-wasl: the alif that disappears when you join words" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Define the rule in one sentence.

1. hamzat al-wasl

   → Hamzat al-wasl is an alif, written ٱ, that is pronounced only when you start reading with that word. When you join it to the previous word, it disappears.

Exercise 2

Is the hamzat al-wasl pronounced in this situation? Answer yes or no.

1. You start reading with the word containing ٱ

   → Yes

2. You read the word without stopping after the previous word

   → No

3. You stop on the previous word then restart with the word containing ٱ

   → Yes

4. The word with ٱ is in the middle of a sentence read in one breath

   → No

It is pronounced only at the start of reading; it drops when you join the words.

Exercise 3

Is the hamzat al-wasl pronounced in this situation? Answer yes or no.

1. First letter of a verse that starts with ٱ

   → Yes

2. ٱ right after a word, with no pause

   → No

It is pronounced only at the start of reading; it drops when you join the words.

Exercise 4

In each passage, copy every group showing the hamzat al-wasl (ٱ) marked in the lesson.

1. ٱقْرَأْ بِٱسْمِ رَبِّكَ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ

   → ٱ ، ٱ

2. ٱهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَٰطَ ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ
   → ٱ ، ٱ
3. ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ
   → ٱ

Exercise 5

In each passage, copy every group showing the hamzat al-wasl (ٱ) marked in the lesson.

1. إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ وَعَمِلُوا۟ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلصَّبْرِ
   → ٱ ، ٱ ، ٱ ، ٱ
2. وَٱلضُّحَىٰ
   → ٱ

Exercise 6

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “hamzat al-wasl” or “lam qamariyyah”. Which one?

1. ٱقْرَأْ بِٱسْمِ رَبِّكَ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ
   → **hamzat al-wasl**
2. وَٱلْفَجْرِ
   → **lam qamariyyah**
3. وَٱلْعَصْرِ
   → **lam qamariyyah**
4. ٱهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَٰطَ ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ
   → **hamzat al-wasl**

Exercise 7

In each passage, only one rule is marked on the site: “hamzat al-wasl” or “lam qamariyyah”. Which one?

1. ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ
   → **hamzat al-wasl**
2. ٱلْحَآقَّةُ
   → **lam qamariyyah**
3. إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ وَعَمِلُوا۟ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلصَّبْرِ
   → **hamzat al-wasl**
4. ٱلْقَارِعَةُ
   → **lam qamariyyah**

Exercise 8

Answer the questions.

1. How is the hamzat al-wasl written?
   → As an alif with a small sign إٔ.
2. When is it pronounced?
   → Only when you begin reading with that word.
3. What happens to it when you join it to the previous word?
   → It disappears: it is not pronounced.

Exercise 9

Explain how it is pronounced.

1. How do you pronounce the hamzat al-wasl at the start of reading?
   → As a small hamza with the vowel of the word (fatha, kasra or damma depending on the word).
2. How do you read a word with إٔ when the previous word ends with a vowelled letter?
   → You link directly: the last vowel of the previous word runs straight into the next letter, with no alif.

Exercise 10

Answer the pronunciation question.

1. Why is the hamzat al-wasl called a “linking alif”?
   → Because it only helps to start; when words are joined it drops and the words link.

Exercise 11

Compare this rule with a neighbouring rule.

1. What is the difference between the hamzat al-wasl and an ordinary hamza (ء)?
   → An ordinary hamza (of qat') is always pronounced; the hamzat al-wasl disappears when you join.
2. What is the link with the lam of the article “ال”?
   → The article starts with a hamzat al-wasl (أٱل): it drops when the word is joined to the previous one.
3. Can a word start with a sukun?
   → No: Arabic never starts on a sakin letter; the hamzat al-wasl helps to start.

Exercise 12

True or false? If it is false, correct it.

1. The hamzat al-wasl is written إٔ.
   → True
2. It is always pronounced.
   → False : only at the start
3. It disappears when you join words.

→ **True**

4. It is found, for example, at the start of the article “ال”.
   → **True**

Exercise 13

True or false? If it is false, correct it.

1. It is identical to the hamza of qat'.
   → **False : the hamza of qat' is always pronounced**
2. When you stop before the word, you pronounce it as you start.
   → **True**
3. It is always pronounced in the middle of a sentence.
   → **False : it drops when words are joined**
4. “Wasl” means “joining”.
   → **True**

Exercise 14

Complete each sentence.

1. The hamzat al-wasl is written ___.
   → **ٱ**
2. It is pronounced only at the ___ of reading.
   → **start**
3. When you join words, the hamzat al-wasl ___.
   → **disappears**
4. The word “wasl” means ___.
   → **joining, linking**

Exercise 15

Put the steps in order: write the number of each step (1 = first).

1. If yes, pronounce the hamza with its vowel.
   → **3**
2. Spot a word starting with ٱ.
   1 →
3. If no, join the words without pronouncing it.
   → **4**
4. Ask yourself: am I starting my reading here?
   → **2**

Exercise 16

Answer the vocabulary question.

1. What does the word “hamza” mean in the name of this rule?
   → **It is the name of the letter ء, a small stop in the throat; here it is carried by the alif.**

Exercise 17

Writing task: explain the rule to a classmate in a few sentences.

1. Explain in three sentences what the hamzat al-wasl is and when it is pronounced.
   → The hamzat al-wasl is an alif written ٱ. It is pronounced only at the start of reading. When you join it to the previous word, it disappears.

Exercise 18

Say where the sign is found on the word.

1. Is the sign ٱ at the end or at the start of the word?
   → At the start of the word.

Exercise 19

Count: in each passage, how many hamzat al-wasl are marked in the lesson?

1. ٱقْرَأْ بِٱسْمِ رَبِّكَ ٱلَّذِى خَلَقَ
   2 →
2. ٱهْدِنَا ٱلصِّرَٰطَ ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ
   2 →
3. إِلَّا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ وَعَمِلُوا۟ ٱلصَّٰلِحَٰتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا۟ بِٱلصَّبْرِ
   4 →

Exercise 20

Place the rule: is the ٱ pronounced when you read the whole verse in one go?

1. A word in ٱ in the middle of the sentence
   → No
2. The very first word in ٱ
   → Yes