Lesson Seven

9. Transferring the vowel of the hamzah to the saakin letter before it When the last letter of a word is not a medd letter and is saakin, and the first letter of the next word is a , , Warsh transfers the vowel of the hamzah to the saakin letter before it, and the hamzah is dropped in pronunciation. Examples of this are: , , and
Included in this is the or alif laam at-ta’reef, which is a different word than the noun it defines. Examples are: , , and . When starting a word that has a hamzah qaTa’ after the alif lam “ta’reef” when reading Warsh, there are two allowed ways of reading: a. If it is considered as it is originally, then start with the hamzah wasl (with a), then transfer the vowel of the hamzah qaTa’ that follows the to the . The word is pronounced b. it is considered a conditional occurrence (because of the now voweled) then we can start with the , with its transferred vowel and there is no need to start with the hamzah wasl, which is used to take us to a saakin letter. The word is then pronounced as . If a word starting with , then a , and then a , such as in: or there are conditions as to which we start and how much we can lengthen the medd badl. If we start with the , not the hamzah al-wasl, then we can read the medd badl with two vowel counts only. If we start with the hamzah al-wasl then the three different lengths for the medd badl are allowed (2, 4 or 6 vowel counts). [1] Warsh has two allowable ways of reading the word in aayah 19 of surah Al-Haaqqah, when read in continuum; joining it with the first word of the next aayah: ; : a. of the vowel on the hamzah on the word to the of the word . b. Leaving out the and joining the two aayah with a sukoon on the . * If joining aayah 19 in recitation with the aayaat that follow until: , there are conditions for joining aayah 28 with 29. When reading with of the vowel on the hamzah to the , is read with idghaam of the first into the second. When reading wit the absence of , is read with of the first and a between the two words. , of surah An-Najm aayah 50, is read wi idghaam of the tanween into the and the vowel on the hamzah of the word is transferred to the ( ) with the hamzah dropped (as usual in the case of), as in: . Warsh reads the following all without a sakt, and applies the appropriat rules for the noon saakinah and tanween, as well as the laam saakinah: , [1] There is no change with the Arab for two saakin letters meeting in the recitation of Warsh, even though the laam of ta’reef acquires a vowel with the . If there is a word that has an incidental vowel before the laam of ta’reef with a , the incidental vowel does not change and stays, just as a dropped medd letter stays the same.