



Lesson 60 (A)

If a word ending in *tanwîn* is followed by *hamzat al-waṣl*¹, the *tanwîn* is written as a small ن below the *hamzat al-waṣl*, and this ن carries *kasrah*, e.g.,

نُوحُ ابْنَهُ This is pronounced : nûhu nibnahû

﴿ وَنَادَى نُوحٌ ابْنَهُ وَكَانَ فِي مَعْرَلٍ يُبْنَىٰ أَرْكَبَ مَعَنَا ﴾

﴿ وَقَالَتِ الْيَهُودُ عُزَيْرٌ ابْنُ اللَّهِ وَقَالَتِ النَّصْرَى الْمَسِيحُ ابْنُ اللَّهِ ﴾

﴿ كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذَا حَضَرَ أَحَدُكُمْ الْمَوْتُ إِنْ تَرَكَ خَيْرًا الْوَصِيَّةُ ﴾

﴿ كَرَمَادٍ اِشْتَدَّتْ بِهِ الرِّيحُ ﴾ ﴿ كَشَجَرَةٍ خَبِيثَةٍ ﴾

﴿ اِجْتَسَّتْ مِنْ فَوْقِ الْأَرْضِ ﴾ ﴿ إِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ يَوْمَئِذٍ الْمُسْتَقَرُّ ﴾

¹- The *hamzat al-waṣl* is an *alif* at the beginning of a word which is pronounced only when it is not preceded by any other word. When preceded by another word this *alif* is not pronounced. This *alif* has no sign above or below it, e.g., فَصَلَ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرَ .