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Final-Position Hamza in Arabic Script: Challenges and Solutions

Abstract

This article analyzes errors related to the writing of final hamza in Arabic, encountered by learners of Arabic as a foreign language. It examines the orthographic rules governing the writing of final hamza and explores the most common difficulties faced by students, which stem from phonetic, morphological, and graphical factors. The study is based on a rich variety of examples illustrating the nature and typology of these errors. Particular attention is given to the analysis of learners' challenges and possible ways to overcome them. The findings of this research may be useful for Arabic language instructors, methodologists, and curriculum developers.

Keywords: Hamza, final hamza, Arabic orthography, Arabic

Arap Alfabesinde Son Pozisyon Hemze: Zorluklar ve Çözümler

Öz

Bu makale, yabancı dil olarak Arapça öğrenenlerin karşılaştığı Arapça son hamza yazımıyla ilgili hataları analiz etmektedir. Son hamzanın yazımını düzenleyen imla kurallarını incelemekte ve öğrencilerin karşılaştığı fonetik, morfolojik ve grafik faktörlerden kaynaklanan en yaygın zorlukları araştırmaktadır. Çalışma, bu hataların doğasını ve tipolojisini gösteren zengin bir örnek çeşitliliğine dayanmaktadır. Öğrencilerin karşılaştıkları zorlukların ve bunların üstesinden gelmenin olası



<https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/atdd>

yollarının analizine özel önem verilmektedir. Bu araştırmanın bulguları Arapça öğretmenleri, metodologları ve müfredat geliştiricileri için faydalı olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemze, Son Hemze, Arapça imla, Arapça

Introduction

In the Arabic language, hamza is an essential element of the phonetic and orthographic system. This unique phonetic unit plays a key role in accurate pronunciation and spelling. In particular, its graphic representation in writing requires special attention. As is well known, this diacritic takes different forms depending on its position within a word. The placement of hamza at the end of a word demands even greater attention, as it follows specific rules that differ from those governing other positions. This article is dedicated to the study of the peculiarities of final hamza orthography. Additionally, the historical development of this sign and its corresponding sound is briefly examined.

1. A Brief Overview of the Historical Development of the Sound and Symbol of Hamza

Historically, hamza (') was one of the earliest phonetic units represented in Arabic script. Initially, this sound was conveyed through the letter alif (ا), as in مامن (mu'minun), باس (bi'sə) (hamza is sometimes also referred to as “*alif-yabisa* الألف اليابسة” (Harun, 1993, p. 7). Phonetic changes, particularly those affecting its position at the end of a closed syllable, such as (mu') and (bi'), led to its replacement by the preceding short vowel, which then merged with it to form a single long vowel sound: (muu) → (mū) and (bii) → (bī). This transformation was subsequently reflected in writing through the use of the corresponding letters, as in مومن (mūminun) and بيس (bīsə).

With the reestablishment of this sound in connection with the revelation of the Qur'an, an urgent need arose for a new graphic symbol to represent hamza in writing. In the 7th century, the Arab scholar Khalil ibn Ahmad al-Farahidi introduced a graphic form derived from a reduced version of the “*upper part of the letter*” (Abdul Ghani, 2012, p. 68) ‘Ayn (ع), thereby distinguishing hamza as an independent symbol: ء. This innovation significantly enhanced the accuracy of both the written and phonetic representation of the sound.

2.Final-Position Hamza in Arabic Script

In Arabic script, the rules for writing hamza “*depend on its position within a word*” (Al-Uthaymin, 2009, p. 7). In initial and medial positions, the spelling rules are relatively straightforward. However, in final position, the rules governing the spelling of hamza are more complex and specific.

a. With carrier letter

The final-position hamza sign (ء), which represents the consonant sound (ʾ), is mainly written with one of the carrier letters, while in exceptional cases, it appears without a carrier letter.

In cases where hamza is written with a carrier letter, this supporting function is performed by the dotless yā' (ي) (ى), wāw (و) (و), or alif (ا).

As a general rule, the hamza (ء), which represents the consonant sound (ʾ) at the end of a word, is written with one of the carrier letters, which is chosen based on the preceding vowel. In this case, the hamza is written with a dotless yā' (ي) (ى) when preceded by a *kasra* (i), with a wāw (و) (و) when preceded by a *ḍamma* (u), or with an alif (ا) (ا) if it is preceded by a *fatḥa* (ə/a). For example, in the words (qāri'un), (ʾəl-qāri'u), and (ʾəqri'), when preceded by (i), the dotless yā' serves as the carrier letter: قَارِئٌ, قَارِئٌ, قَارِئٌ; in the words (təbǝttu'un), (ʾət-təbǝttu'u), and (ʾúbtu'), when preceded by (u), the wāw serves as the carrier letter: أَبْطُو, التَّبْطُو, تَبْطُو; in the words (mǝlə'un), (ʾəl-mǝlə'u), and (ʾímlə'), when preceded by (ə/a), the alif serves as the carrier letter: امْلَأ, المْلَأ, مْلَأ.

Exception: If a vowel preceding the final-position hamza follows a geminated wāw ((yyu') – a geminated wāw with ḍamma), the hamza is written without a carrier letter, for example, (təbǝyyu'un) تَبَّوْء, (təbǝyyu'in) تَبَّوْء, (təbǝyyu'en) تَبَّوْء, (ʾət-təbǝyyu'u) التَّبَّوْء, (ʾət-təbǝyyu'i) التَّبَّوْء, (ʾət-təbǝyyu'ə) التَّبَّوْء, (təbǝyyu'u) تَبَّوْء, (təbǝyyu'i) تَبَّوْء, (təbǝyyu'ə) تَبَّوْء. In such words, the hamza is written without a carrier letter even when it appears in the middle of the word, for example: (təbǝyyu'əkə) تَبَّوْءَك.

b. Without Carrier Letter

If the consonant sound (ʾ) in final position follows a long vowel or a consonant, the hamza (ء) representing it is written without a carrier letter, for example, (yudū'un) يُدُوْء, (ʾəl-yudū'u) الُّدُوْء, (radī'un) رَدِيْء, (ʾər-radī'u) الرَّدِيْء, (səmə'un) سَمَاء, (ʾəs-səmə'u) السَّمَاء, (mǝr'un) مَرَّء, (ʾəl-mǝr'u) المَرَّء, (xáb'un) خَبَّء, (ʾəl-xáb'u) الخَبَّء. (The absence of a carrier prevents the consecutive writing of an additional wāw after a wāw representing the vowel (ū), an additional yā' after a yā' representing the vowel (ī), and an additional alif after an alif representing the vowel (ā)).

It should be noted that the absence of a carrier letter for the hamza following a consonant at the end of a word is an exception “in the accusative case” (Mir ‘Alam, 2012, p. 11), that is, when the word is written with an alif, which serves as the carrier for the tanwīn-fatḥa.

Thus, if in the accusative case the letter representing the consonant sound before the final hamza has II–III writing forms, the hamza is not written without a carrier but is recorded with a dotless yā', for example: (xáb'ən) خَبْنًا, (fát'ən) فَتْنًا, (fás'ən) فَسْنًا, (lác'ən) لَجْنًا, (cás'ən) جَسْنًا, (cəs'ən) جَسْنًا, (hás'ən) حَصْنًا, (bút'ən) بُطْنًا, (díf'ən) دِفْنًا, (fəq'ən) فَقْنًا, (bək'ən) بَكْنًا, (mál'ən) مَلْنًا, (hám'ən) حَمْنًا, (cín'ən) جِنْنًا, (şey'ən) شَيْنًا. In other words, in the accusative case, that is, in words written with an alif serving as the carrier for the tanwīn-fatḥa, the writing of the final hamza depends on whether the letter representing the preceding consonant “has II–III writing forms” (Al-Najjar, 2008, p. 18-19):

1. If it does not have II–III writing forms, the hamza is written without a carrier, for example, رِذَاءٌ (ríd'ən), بَذَاءٌ (báz'ən), مَرَاءٌ (már'ən), جُزَاءٌ (cúz'ən), سَوَاءٌ (sáu(y)'ən);

2. If it has II–III writing forms, the hamza is written with a dotless yā' as a carrier, for example, (xáb'ən) خَبْنًا, (fát'ən) فَتْنًا, (fás'ən) فَسْنًا, (lác'ən) لَجْنًا, (cás'ən) جَسْنًا, (cəs'ən) جَسْنًا, (hás'ən) حَصْنًا, (bút'ən) بُطْنًا, (díf'ən) دِفْنًا, (fəq'ən) فَقْنًا, (bək'ən) بَكْنًا, (mál'ən) مَلْنًا, (hám'ən) حَمْنًا, (cín'ən) جِنْنًا, (şey'ən) شَيْنًا. (It should not be overlooked that in words in the accusative case, the alif serves as the carrier for the tanwīn-fatḥa. For this reason, the tanwīn-fatḥa mark is placed not on the hamza (ء) but on the alif itself.)

When the consonant sound (') appears at the end of a word after another consonant, the hamza (ء) representing it is written with a dotless yā' in dual form if it follows a letter that has II–III writing forms, for example,

- in nominative case: (xab'əni) خَبْنَانِ, (fat'əni) فَتْنَانِ, (fas'əni) فَسْنَانِ, (lac'əni) لَجْنَانِ, (cas'əni) جَسْنَانِ, (cas'əni) جَسْنَانِ, (has'əni) حَصْنَانِ, (but'əni) بُطْنَانِ, (dif'əni) دِفْنَانِ, (faq'əni) فَقْنَانِ, (bak'əni) بَكْنَانِ, (mal'əni) مَلْنَانِ, (ham'əni) حَمْنَانِ, (cin'əni) جِنْنَانِ, (sey'əni) شَيْنَانِ;

- in genitive and accusative cases: (xab'éyni) خَبْنَيْنِ, (fat'éyni) فَتْنَيْنِ, (fas'éyni) فَسْنَيْنِ, (lac'éyni) لَجْنَيْنِ, (cas'éyni) جَسْنَيْنِ, (cas'éyni) جَسْنَيْنِ, (has'éyni) حَصْنَيْنِ, (but'éyni) بُطْنَيْنِ, (dif'éyni) دِفْنَيْنِ, (faq'éyni) فَقْنَيْنِ, (bak'éyni) بَكْنَيْنِ, (mal'éyni) مَلْنَيْنِ, (ham'éyni) حَمْنَيْنِ, (cin'éyni) جِنْنَيْنِ, (sey'éyni) شَيْنَيْنِ;

- in nominative case, in the main noun of annexation construction: (xab'ə) خَبْنًا, (fat'ə) فَتْنًا, (fas'ə) فَسْنًا, (lac'ə) لَجْنًا, (cas'ə) جَسْنًا, (cas'ə) جَسْنًا, (has'ə) حَصْنًا, (but'ə) بُطْنًا, (dif'ə) دِفْنًا, (faq'ə) فَقْنًا, (bak'ə) بَكْنًا, (mal'ə) مَلْنًا, (ham'ə) حَمْنًا, (cin'ə) جِنْنًا, (sey'ə) شَيْنًا;

- in genitive and accusative cases, in the main noun of annexation construction: (xab'éy) خَبْنِي, (fat'éy) فَتْنِي, (fas'éy) فَسْنِي, (lac'éy) لَجْنِي, (cas'éy) جَسْنِي, (cas'éy) جَسْنِي, (has'éy) حَصْنِي, (but'éy) بُطْنِي, (dif'éy) دِفْنِي, (faq'éy) فَقْنِي, (bak'éy) بَكْنِي, (mal'éy) مَلْنِي, (ham'éy) حَمْنِي, (cin'éy) جِنْنِي, (sey'éy) شَيْنِي.

When the consonant sound (') appears at the end of a word after another consonant, the hamza (ء) representing it is written in the dual form according to the rule for the medial position if it follows a letter that does not have II–III writing forms, for example:

- in nominative case: (rid'əni) رِدْأَنِ, (bəz'əni) بَزْأَنِ, (mər'əni) مَرْأَنِ, (cuz'əni) جُزْأَنِ, (sau(ʔ)'əni) سَوْأَنِ. It should be noted that the hamza is also sometimes written without a carrier: (rid'əni) رِذْأَنِ, (bəz'əni) بِذْأَنِ, (mər'əni) مِرْأَنِ, (cuz'əni) جِرْأَنِ, (sau(ʔ)'əni) سِرْأَنِ;

- in genitive and accusative cases: (rid'éyni) رِذَائِنِ, (bəz'éyni) بِذَائِنِ, (mər'éyni) مِرَائِنِ, (cuz'éyni) جِرَائِنِ, (sau(ʔ)'éyni) سِرَائِنِ;

- in nominative case, in the main noun of annexation construction: (xab'ə) خَبْنَا, (fət'ə) فَتْنَا, (fəs'ə) فَسْنَا, (ləc'ə) لَجْنَا, (cəs'ə) جَسْنَا, (cəş'ə) جَشْنَا, (haş'ə) حَصْنَا, (buṭ'ə) بُطْنَا, (dif'ə) دِفْنَا, (fəq'ə) فَقْنَا, (bək'ə) بَكْنَا, (məl'ə) مَلْنَا, (ham'ə) حَمْنَا, (cin'ə) جِنْنَا, (şey'ə) شَيْنَا;

- in genitive and accusative cases, in the main noun of annexation construction: (xab'éy) خَبْنِي, (fət'éy) فَتْنِي, (fəs'éy) فَسْنِي, (ləc'éy) لَجْنِي, (cəs'éy) جَسْنِي, (cəş'éy) جَشْنِي, (haş'éy) حَصْنِي, (buṭ'éy) بُطْنِي, (dif'éy) دِفْنِي, (fəq'éy) فَقْنِي, (bək'éy) بَكْنِي, (məl'éy) مَلْنِي, (ham'éy) حَمْنِي, (cin'éy) جِنْنِي, (şey'éy) شَيْنِي.

The writing of the consonant sound (') at the end of a word after any short vowel is illustrated by the following examples:

- in the indefinite form: (təbət̪tu'un) تَبَطُّوْ, (təbət̪tu'in) تَبَطُّوْ, (təbət̪tu'ən) تَبَطُّوْ; (təkəfu'un) تَكَفُّوْ, (təkəfu'in) تَكَفُّوْ, (təkəfu'ən) تَكَفُّوْ; (lú'lu'un) لُولُوْ, (lú'lu'in) لُولُوْ, (lú'lu'ən) لُولُوْ; (qāri'un) قَارِيْ, (qāri'in) قَارِيْ, (qāri'ən) قَارِيْ; (şāti'un) شَاطِيْ, (şāti'in) شَاطِيْ, (şāti'ən) شَاطِيْ; (məbdə'un) مَبْدَأْ, (məbdə'in) مَبْدَأْ, (məbdə'ən) مَبْدَأْ; (mubtədə'un) مُبْتَدَأْ, (mubtədə'in) مُبْتَدَأْ, (mubtədə'ən) مُبْتَدَأْ; (xáta'un) خَطَأْ, (xáta'in) خَطَأْ, (xáta'ən) خَطَأْ; (málca'un) مَلَجَأْ, (málca'in) مَلَجَأْ, (málca'ən) مَلَجَأْ; (nəbə'un) نَبَأْ, (nəbə'in) نَبَأْ, (nəbə'ən) نَبَأْ; (málə'un) مَلَأْ, (málə'in) مَلَأْ, (málə'ən) مَلَأْ; (məbdə'un) مَبْدَأْ, (mubtədə'un) مُبْتَدَأْ, (xáta'un) خَطَأْ, (málca'un) مَلَجَأْ, (nəbə'un) نَبَأْ, (málə'un) مَلَأْ misallarında bir dəfə yazılan əlif həm tənvin-fəthənin dayağı, həm də həmzənin dayağı köməkçi vəzifələrini üzərinə götürərək ard-arda iki əlifin yazılma təhlükəsinin qarşısını alır);

- in the definite form: (ʔət-təbət̪tu'u) التَّبَطُّوْ, (ʔət-təbət̪tu'i) التَّبَطُّوْ, (ʔət-təbət̪tu'ə) التَّبَطُّوْ; (ʔət-təkəfu'u) التَّكَفُّوْ, (ʔət-təkəfu'i) التَّكَفُّوْ, (ʔət-təkəfu'ə) التَّكَفُّوْ; (ʔəl-lú'lu'u) اللُّوْلُوْ, (ʔəl-lú'lu'i) اللُّوْلُوْ, (ʔəl-lú'lu'ə) اللُّوْلُوْ; (ʔəl-qāri'u) الْقَارِيْ, (ʔəl-qāri'i) الْقَارِيْ, (ʔəl-qāri'ə) الْقَارِيْ; (ʔəş-şāti'u) الشَّاطِيْ, (ʔəş-şāti'i) الشَّاطِيْ, (ʔəş-şāti'ə) الشَّاطِيْ; (ʔəl-məbdə'u) الْمَبْدَأْ, (ʔəl-məbdə'i) الْمَبْدَأْ, (ʔəl-məbdə'ə) الْمَبْدَأْ; (ʔəl-mubtədə'u) الْمُبْتَدَأْ, (ʔəl-mubtədə'i) الْمُبْتَدَأْ, (ʔəl-mubtədə'ə) الْمُبْتَدَأْ; (ʔəl-xáta'u) الْخَطَأْ, (ʔəl-xáta'i) الْخَطَأْ, (ʔəl-xáta'ə) الْخَطَأْ; (ʔəl-málca'u) الْمَلَجَأْ, (ʔəl-málca'i) الْمَلَجَأْ, (ʔəl-málca'ə) الْمَلَجَأْ;

النَّبَا (‘ən-nəbə’ə), النَّبَا (‘ən-nəbə’i), النَّبَا (‘ən-nəbə’u); الْمَلْجَا (‘əl-məlcə’ə), الْمَلْجَا (‘əl-məlcə’i), الْمَلْجَا (‘əl-məlcə’u); الْمَلَا (‘əl-mələ’ə), الْمَلَا (‘əl-mələ’i), الْمَلَا (‘əl-mələ’u);

- in the main noun of an annexation construction: (təbət̪tu’u) تَبَطُّو, (təbət̪tu’i) تَبَطُّو, (təbət̪tu’ə) تَبَطُّو; (təkəfu’u) تَكَافُو, (təkəfu’i) تَكَافُو, (təkəfu’ə) تَكَافُو; (lú’lu’u) لُولُو, (lú’lu’i) لُولُو, (lú’lu’ə) لُولُو; (qāri’u) قَارَى, (qāri’i) قَارَى, (qāri’ə) قَارَى; (ṣāṭi’u) شَاطِئِي, (ṣāṭi’i) شَاطِئِي, (ṣāṭi’ə) شَاطِئِي; (mubtədə’u) مُبْتَدَأ, (mubtədə’i) مُبْتَدَأ, (mubtədə’ə) مُبْتَدَأ; (xāṭa’u) خَطَأ, (xāṭa’i) خَطَأ, (xāṭa’ə) خَطَأ; (málca’u) مَلْجَا, (málca’i) مَلْجَا, (málca’ə) مَلْجَا; (málə’u) مَلَأ, (málə’i) مَلَأ, (málə’ə) مَلَأ; (nəbə’u) نَبَا, (nəbə’i) نَبَا, (nəbə’ə) نَبَا; (málə’u) مَلَأ, (málə’i) مَلَأ, (málə’ə) مَلَأ;

- in verb forms: past tense, active voice - (qára’ə) قَرَأَ, (xábi’ə) خَبَى, (cəru’ə) جَرَوْ, (há’ə) جَرَى; past tense, passive voice - (qúri’ə) قُرِئَ, (xúbi’ə) خُبِيَ, (cúri’ə) جُرِئَ; present tense, active voice – indicative mood - (yóqra’u) يَقْرَأُ, (túqri’u) تُقْرَى, (yúqri’u) يُقْرَى; (nóqra’u) يَقْرَأُ, (táqra’u) تَقْرَأُ, (‘óqra’u) يَقْرَأُ; (yúxbi’u) يُخْبَى, (nóxbə’u) يُخْبَى, (táxbə’u) تَخْبَى, (‘əxbə’u) يُخْبَى; (yáxbə’u) يُخْبَى, (núqri’u) يُقْرَى; (təcru’u) أَجْرُو, (‘əcru’u) يَجْرُو; (yáxcru’u) يَجْرُو, (nóxcru’u) يَجْرُو, (táxcru’u) تَجْرُو; (yucérru’u) يُجْرَى, (nucérru’u) تُجْرَى, (tucérru’u) أَجْرَى; (yəḥā’u) يَحَاءُ, (nəḥā’u) يَحَاءُ, (təḥā’u) يَحَاءُ; (yəcí’u) يَجِيءُ, (nəcí’u) يَجِيءُ, (təcí’u) يَجِيءُ; (yəsū’u) يَسُوءُ, (nəsū’u) يَسُوءُ, (təsū’u) يَسُوءُ; (yusí’u) يُسِيءُ, (nusi’u) يُسِيءُ, (tusi’u) يُسِيءُ; subjunctive mood: (yóqra’ə) يَقْرَأْ, (túqri’ə) تُقْرَى, (yúqri’ə) يُقْرَى; (nóqra’ə) يَقْرَأْ, (táqra’ə) تَقْرَأْ, (‘óqra’ə) يَقْرَأْ; (yáxbə’ə) يُخْبَى, (nóxbə’ə) يُخْبَى, (táxbə’ə) تَخْبَى; (‘əxbə’ə) يُخْبَى; (yáxcru’ə) يَجْرُو, (nóxcru’ə) يَجْرُو, (táxcru’ə) تَجْرُو; (yucérru’ə) يُجْرَى, (nucérru’ə) تُجْرَى, (tucérru’ə) أَجْرَى; (yəḥā’ə) يَحَاءْ, (nəḥā’ə) يَحَاءْ, (təḥā’ə) يَحَاءْ; (yəcí’ə) يَجِيءْ, (nəcí’ə) يَجِيءْ, (təcí’ə) يَجِيءْ; (yəsū’ə) يَسُوءْ, (nəsū’ə) يَسُوءْ, (təsū’ə) يَسُوءْ; (yusí’ə) يُسِيءْ, (nusi’ə) يُسِيءْ, (tusi’ə) يُسِيءْ; jussive mood: (yóqra’) يَقْرَأْ, (túqri’) تُقْرَى, (yúqri’) يُقْرَى; (nóqra’) يَقْرَأْ, (táqra’) تَقْرَأْ, (‘óqra’) يَقْرَأْ; (yáxbə’) يُخْبَى, (nóxbə’) يُخْبَى, (táxbə’) تَخْبَى, (‘əxbə’) يُخْبَى; (yáxcru’) يَجْرُو, (nóxcru’) يَجْرُو, (táxcru’) تَجْرُو; (yucérru’) يُجْرَى, (nucérru’) تُجْرَى, (tucérru’) أَجْرَى; (yəḥā’) يَحَاءْ, (nəḥā’) يَحَاءْ, (təḥā’) يَحَاءْ; (yəcí’) يَجِيءْ, (nəcí’) يَجِيءْ, (təcí’) يَجِيءْ; (yəsū’) يَسُوءْ, (nəsū’) يَسُوءْ, (təsū’) يَسُوءْ; (yusí’) يُسِيءْ, (nusi’) يُسِيءْ, (tusi’) يُسِيءْ; present tense, passive voice: indicative mood: (yúqra’u) يُقْرَأُ, (núci’) تُجَى, (yúci’) يُجَى; (nóci’) تُجَى, (táci’) أَجَى, (‘áci’) يُجَى; (yəsú’u) يُسُوءُ, (nəsi’) تُسَى, (yúsu’) يُسُوءُ; (yusi’) يُسِيءُ, (nusi’) تُسَى, (tusi’) يُسِيءُ; present tense, passive voice: indicative mood: (yúqra’u) يُقْرَأُ, (nusi’) تُسَى, (yúsu’) يُسُوءُ, (nəsi’) تُسَى, (tusi’) يُسِيءُ, (nusi’) تُسَى;

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رَجَاءَ (racə'ə), رَجَاءُ (racə'i); سَمَاءَ (səmə'ə), سَمَاءُ (səmə'i); مَاءَ (mə'ə), مَاءُ (mə'u); هَوَاءَ (həvə'ə), هَوَاءُ (həvə'i); دَعَاءَ (də'ə), دَعَاءُ (də'u); بِنَاءَ (binə'ə), بِنَاءُ (binə'i).

The writing of the consonant sound (') at the end of a word after any consonant is illustrated by the following examples:

- in the indefinite form: (xáb'un) خَبْءٌ, (xáb'in) خَبْءٍ, (xáb'en) خَبْئاً; (fát'un) فَتْءٌ, (fát'in) فَتْءٍ, (fát'en) فَتْئاً; (lác'un) لَجْءٌ, (lác'in) لَجْءٍ, (lác'en) لَجْئاً; (fás'un) فَتْءٌ, (fás'in) فَتْءٍ, (fás'en) فَتْئاً; (báz'un) بَذْءٌ, (báz'in) بَذْءٍ, (báz'en) بَذْئاً; (már'un) مَرْءٌ, (már'in) مَرْءٍ, (már'en) مَرْئاً; (cús'un) جُزْءٌ, (cús'in) جُزْءٍ, (cús'en) جُزْئاً; (cós'un) جَسْءٌ, (cós'in) جَسْءٍ, (cós'en) جَسْئاً; (hás'un) حَصْءٌ, (hás'in) حَصْءٍ, (hás'en) حَصْئاً; (bút'un) بُطْءٌ, (bút'in) بُطْءٍ, (bút'en) بُطْئاً; (díf'un) دِفْءٌ, (díf'in) دِفْءٍ, (díf'en) دِفْئاً; (fóq'un) فَقْءٌ, (fóq'in) فَقْءٍ, (fóq'en) فَقْئاً; (bák'un) بَكْءٌ, (bák'in) بَكْءٍ, (bák'en) بَكْئاً; (mál'un) مَلْءٌ, (mál'in) مَلْءٍ, (mál'en) مَلْئاً; (hám'un) حَمْءٌ, (hám'in) حَمْءٍ, (hám'en) حَمْئاً; (cín'un) جِنْءٌ, (cín'in) جِنْءٍ, (cín'en) جِنْئاً; (sáu(y)'un) سَوْءٌ, (sáu(y)'in) سَوْءٍ, (sáu(y)'en) سَوْئاً; (şey'un) شَيْءٌ, (şey'in) شَيْءٍ, (şey'en) شَيْئاً;

- in the definite form: (ʿəl-xáb'u) الْخَبْءُ, (ʿəl-xáb'i) الْخَبْءِ, (ʿəl-xáb'ə) الْخَبْءِ; (ʿəl-fát'u) الْفَتْءُ, (ʿəl-fát'i) الْفَتْءِ, (ʿəl-fát'ə) الْفَتْءِ; (ʿəl-fás'u) الْفَتْءُ, (ʿəl-fás'i) الْفَتْءِ, (ʿəl-fás'ə) الْفَتْءِ; (ʿəl-lác'u) اللَّجْءُ, (ʿəl-lác'i) اللَّجْءِ, (ʿəl-lác'ə) اللَّجْءِ; (ʿər-ríd'u) الرِّدْءُ, (ʿər-ríd'i) الرِّدْءِ, (ʿər-ríd'ə) الرِّدْءِ; (ʿəl-báz'u) الْبَذْءُ, (ʿəl-báz'i) الْبَذْءِ, (ʿəl-báz'ə) الْبَذْءِ; (ʿəl-már'u) الْمَرْءُ, (ʿəl-már'i) الْمَرْءِ, (ʿəl-már'ə) الْمَرْءِ; (ʿəl-cús'u) الْجُزْءُ, (ʿəl-cús'i) الْجُزْءِ, (ʿəl-cús'ə) الْجُزْءِ; (ʿəl-cós'u) الْجَسْءُ, (ʿəl-cós'i) الْجَسْءِ, (ʿəl-cós'ə) الْجَسْءِ; (ʿəl-hás'u) الْحَصْءُ, (ʿəl-hás'i) الْحَصْءِ, (ʿəl-hás'ə) الْحَصْءِ; (ʿəd-bút'u) الْبُطْءُ, (ʿəd-bút'i) الْبُطْءِ, (ʿəd-bút'ə) الْبُطْءِ; (ʿəd-díf'u) الدِّفْءُ, (ʿəd-díf'i) الدِّفْءِ, (ʿəd-díf'ə) الدِّفْءِ; (ʿəl-fóq'u) الْفَقْءُ, (ʿəl-fóq'i) الْفَقْءِ, (ʿəl-fóq'ə) الْفَقْءِ; (ʿəl-bák'u) الْبَكْءُ, (ʿəl-bák'i) الْبَكْءِ, (ʿəl-bák'ə) الْبَكْءِ; (ʿəl-mál'u) الْمَلْءُ, (ʿəl-mál'i) الْمَلْءِ, (ʿəl-mál'ə) الْمَلْءِ; (ʿəl-hám'u) الْحَمْءُ, (ʿəl-hám'i) الْحَمْءِ, (ʿəl-hám'ə) الْحَمْءِ; (ʿəs-sáu(y)'u) السَّوْءُ, (ʿəs-sáu(y)'i) السَّوْءِ, (ʿəs-sáu(y)'ə) السَّوْءِ; (ʿəs-şey'u) الشَّيْءُ, (ʿəs-şey'i) الشَّيْءِ, (ʿəs-şey'ə) الشَّيْءِ;

- in the main noun of an annexation construction: (xáb'u) خَبْءٌ, (xáb'i) خَبْءٍ, (xáb'ə) خَبْءِ; (fát'u) فَتْءٌ, (fát'i) فَتْءٍ, (fát'ə) فَتْءِ; (fás'u) فَتْءٌ, (fás'i) فَتْءٍ, (fás'ə) فَتْءِ; (lác'u) لَجْءٌ, (lác'i) لَجْءٍ, (lác'ə) لَجْءِ; (báz'u) بَذْءٌ, (báz'i) بَذْءٍ, (báz'ə) بَذْءِ; (már'u) مَرْءٌ, (már'i) مَرْءٍ, (már'ə) مَرْءِ; (cús'u) جُزْءٌ, (cús'i) جُزْءٍ, (cús'ə) جُزْءِ; (cós'u) جَسْءٌ, (cós'i) جَسْءٍ, (cós'ə) جَسْءِ; (hás'u) حَصْءٌ, (hás'i) حَصْءٍ, (hás'ə) حَصْءِ; (bút'u) بُطْءٌ, (bút'i) بُطْءٍ, (bút'ə) بُطْءِ; (díf'u) دِفْءٌ, (díf'i) دِفْءٍ, (díf'ə) دِفْءِ; (fóq'u) فَقْءٌ, (fóq'i) فَقْءٍ, (fóq'ə) فَقْءِ;

(fáq'i) فَقَّء, (fáq'ə) فَقَّء; (bák'u) بَكَّء, (bák'i) بَكَّء, (bák'ə) بَكَّء; (mál'u) مَلَّء, (mál'i) مَلَّء, (mál'ə) مَلَّء; (hám'u) حَمَّء, (hám'i) حَمَّء, (hám'ə) حَمَّء; (cín'u) جَنَّء, (cín'i) جَنَّء, (cín'ə) جَنَّء; (sáu(v)'u) سَوَّء, (sáu(v)'i) سَوَّء, (sáu(v)'ə) سَوَّء; (şéy'u) شَيَّء, (şéy'i) شَيَّء, (şéy'ə) شَيَّء.

Conclusion

The study of final-position hamza in Arabic script highlights the complexity and variability of its orthographic representation. The challenges faced by learners of Arabic as a foreign language stem from phonetic, morphological, and graphical factors, leading to frequent errors in writing. The analysis of these errors has revealed patterns that correspond to specific linguistic rules, particularly in relation to the presence or absence of a carrier letter and the influence of preceding vowels and consonants. By systematically categorizing these patterns and providing illustrative examples, this research offers a structured approach to understanding the orthographic rules governing final hamza. The findings emphasize the importance of explicit instruction and targeted practice in overcoming common difficulties. Arabic language instructors, curriculum developers, and methodologists can utilize these insights to design more effective teaching strategies that address the specific challenges posed by final-position hamza. Ultimately, a deeper awareness of these orthographic rules will enable learners to develop greater accuracy and confidence in their writing, facilitating a more comprehensive mastery of Arabic script. Future research may further explore pedagogical techniques that enhance the acquisition of Arabic orthographic conventions and address related linguistic challenges.

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