



Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi

Academic Journal of History and Idea

ISSN: 2148-2292

12 (1) 2025

Araştırma Makalesi | Research Article

Geliş tarihi | Received: 30.11.2024

Kabul tarihi | Accepted: 12.12.2024

Yayın tarihi | Published: 25.12.2025

Vugar Garadaghli

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5282-4752>

Associate professor, Department of Arabic Philology Baku State University, Azerbaijan,
garadaghly@gmail.com

Atıf Künyesi | Citation Info

Garadaghli, V. (2025). Final-Position Hamza in Arabic Script: Challenges and Solutions. *Akademik Tarih ve Düşünce Dergisi*, 12 (1),1045-1053.

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



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

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 الالف 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), wāw (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, ي) when preceded by a *kasra* (i), with a wāw (و, و) when preceded by a *ḍamma* (u), or with an alif (أ, إ, ا) if it is preceded by a *fatha* (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: أَقْرَى, قَارَى, قَارَى; in the words (təbāttu'un), (ʾət-təbāttu'u), and (ʾúbtu'), when preceded by (u), the wāw serves as the carrier letter: أَبْطُو, التَّبَطُّو, تَبَطُّو; in the words (mələ'un), (ʾəl-mələ'u), and (ʾímlə'), when preceded by (ə/a), the alif serves as the carrier letter: اَمْلَأ, اَمْلَأ, مَلَأ.

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, (təbāyyu'un) تَبَوَّء, (təbāyyu'in) تَبَوَّء, (təbāyyu'en) تَبَوَّء, (ʾət-təbāyyu'u) التَّبَوَّء, (ʾət-təbāyyu'i) التَّبَوَّء, (ʾət-təbāyyu'ə) التَّبَوَّء, (təbāyyu'u) تَبَوَّء, (təbāyyu'i) تَبَوَّء, (təbāyyu'ə) تَبَوَّء. In such words, the hamza is written without a carrier letter even when it appears in the middle of the word, for example: (təbāyyu'əkə) تَبَوَّءَكَ.

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, (yuḍū'un) وُضُوْء, (ʾəl-yuḍū'u) الوُضُوْء, (radī'un) رَدِيْء, (ʾər-radī'u) الرَدِيْء, (səmə'un) سَمَاء, (ʾəs-səmə'u) السَّمَاء, (mār'un) مَرء, (ʾəl-mār'u) المَرء, (xáb'un) خَبء, (ʾəl-xáb'u) الخَبء. (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 (ə).

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-fatha.

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, (cəş'ən) جَشْنًا, (hás'ən) حَصْنًا, (bút'ən) بُطْنًا, (díf'ən) دِفْنًا, (fəq'ən) فَقْنًا, (bək'ən) بَكْنًا, (məl'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, (cəş'ən) جَشْنًا, (hás'ən) حَصْنًا, (bút'ən) بُطْنًا, (díf'ən) دِفْنًا, (fəq'ən) فَقْنًا, (bək'ən) بَكْنًا, (məl'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, (fət'əni) فَتْنَانِ, (fəs'əni) فَسْنَانِ, (ləc'əni) لَجْنَانِ, (cəs'əni) جَسْنَانِ, (cəş'əni) جَشْنَانِ, (həs'əni) حَصْنَانِ, (buṭ'əni) بُطْنَانِ, (dif'əni) دِفْنَانِ, (fəq'əni) فَقْنَانِ, (bək'əni) بَكْنَانِ, (məl'əni) مَلْنَانِ, (ham'əni) حَمْنَانِ, (cin'əni) جِنْنَانِ, (şey'əni) شَيْنَانِ;

- in genitive and accusative cases: (xab'éyni) خَبْنَيْنِ, (fət'éyni) فَتْنَيْنِ, (fəs'éyni) فَسْنَيْنِ, (ləc'éyni) لَجْنَيْنِ, (cəs'éyni) جَسْنَيْنِ, (cəş'éyni) جَشْنَيْنِ, (həs'éyni) حَصْنَيْنِ, (buṭ'éyni) بُطْنَيْنِ, (dif'éyni) دِفْنَيْنِ, (fəq'éyni) فَقْنَيْنِ, (bək'éyni) بَكْنَيْنِ, (məl'éyni) مَلْنَيْنِ, (ham'éyni) حَمْنَيْنِ, (cin'éyni) جِنْنَيْنِ, (şey'éyni) شَيْنَيْنِ;

- in nominative case, in the main noun of annexation construction: (xab'ə) خَبْنًا, (fət'ə) فَتْنًا, (fəs'ə) فَسْنًا, (ləc'ə) لَجْنًا, (cəs'ə) جَسْنًا, (cəş'ə) جَشْنًا, (həs'ə) حَصْنًا, (buṭ'ə) بُطْنًا, (dif'ə) دِفْنًا, (fəq'ə) فَقْنًا, (bək'ə) بَكْنًا, (məl'ə) مَلْنًا, (ham'ə) حَمْنًا, (cin'ə) جِنْنًا, (şey'ə) شَيْنًا;

- 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, (həs'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.

When the consonant sound (ʾ) 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: (ridʾəni) رِدْءَانِ, (bəzʾəni) بَزْءَانِ, (məʾəni) مَرْءَانِ, (cuʾəni) جُزْءَانِ, (sau(ʾ)ʾəni) سَوْءَانِ. It should be noted that the hamza is also sometimes written without a carrier: (ridʾəni) رِدْءَانِ, (bəzʾəni) بَزْءَانِ, (məʾəni) مَرْءَانِ, (cuʾəni) جُزْءَانِ, (sau(ʾ)ʾəni) سَوْءَانِ;

- in genitive and accusative cases: (ridʾəni) رِدْءَانِ, (bəzʾəni) بَزْءَانِ, (məʾəni) مَرْءَانِ, (cuʾəni) جُزْءَانِ, (sau(ʾ)ʾəni) سَوْءَانِ;

- in nominative case, in the main noun of annexation construction: (xabʾə) خَبْءَا, (fəʾə) فَءْءَا, (fəʾə) فَءْءَا, (ləcʾə) لَجْءَا, (cəsʾə) جَسْءَا, (cəsʾə) جَسْءَا, (haʾə) حَصْءَا, (buʾə) بُطْءَا, (difʾə) دِفْءَا, (fəqʾə) فَقْءَا, (bəkʾə) بَكْءَا, (məʾə) مَلْءَا, (həʾə) حَمْءَا, (cinʾə) جِنْءَا, (seyʾə) شَيْءَا;

- in genitive and accusative cases, in the main noun of annexation construction: (xabʾə) خَبْءَا, (fəʾə) فَءْءَا, (fəʾə) فَءْءَا, (ləcʾə) لَجْءَا, (cəsʾə) جَسْءَا, (cəsʾə) جَسْءَا, (haʾə) حَصْءَا, (buʾə) بُطْءَا, (difʾə) دِفْءَا, (fəqʾə) فَقْءَا, (bəkʾə) بَكْءَا, (məʾə) مَلْءَا, (həʾə) حَمْءَا, (cinʾə) جِنْءَا, (seyʾə) شَيْءَا.

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

- in the indefinite form: (təbətʾu) تَبْطُو, (təbətʾu) تَبْطُو, (təbətʾu) تَبْطُو; (təkəfuʾu) تَكْفُو, (təkəfuʾu) تَكْفُو, (təkəfuʾu) تَكْفُو; (luluʾu) لُولُو, (luluʾu) لُولُو, (luluʾu) لُولُو; (qāriʾu) قَارِي, (qāriʾu) قَارِي, (qāriʾu) قَارِي; (şātiʾu) شَاطِي, (şātiʾu) شَاطِي, (şātiʾu) شَاطِي; (məbdəʾu) مَبْدَا, (məbdəʾu) مَبْدَا, (məbdəʾu) مَبْدَا; (mubtədəʾu) مُبْتَدَا, (mubtədəʾu) مُبْتَدَا, (mubtədəʾu) مُبْتَدَا; (xātaʾu) خَطَا, (xātaʾu) خَطَا, (xātaʾu) خَطَا; (məlcəʾu) مَلْجَا, (məlcəʾu) مَلْجَا, (məlcəʾu) مَلْجَا; (nəbəʾu) نَبَا, (nəbəʾu) نَبَا, (nəbəʾu) نَبَا; (məlcəʾu) مَلْجَا, (məlcəʾu) مَلْجَا, (məlcəʾu) مَلْجَا; (xātaʾu) خَطَا, (xātaʾu) خَطَا, (xātaʾu) خَطَا; (məlcəʾu) مَلْجَا, (məlcəʾu) مَلْجَا, (məlcəʾu) مَلْجَا; (nəbəʾu) نَبَا, (nəbəʾu) نَبَا, (nəbəʾu) نَبَا; misallarında bir dəfə yazılan əlif həm tənvin-fəthənin dayağı, həm də həməzinin dayağı köməkçi vəzifələrini üzərinə götürərək ard-arda iki əlifin yazılma təhlükəsinin qarşısını alır);

- in the definite form: (ʾət-təbətʾu) التَّبْطُو, (ʾət-təbətʾu) التَّبْطُو, (ʾət-təbətʾu) التَّبْطُو; (ʾət-təkəfuʾu) التَّكْفُو, (ʾət-təkəfuʾu) التَّكْفُو, (ʾət-təkəfuʾu) التَّكْفُو; (ʾəl-luluʾu) اللُّوْلُو, (ʾəl-luluʾu) اللُّوْلُو, (ʾəl-luluʾu) اللُّوْلُو; (ʾəl-qāriʾu) الْقَارِي, (ʾəl-qāriʾu) الْقَارِي, (ʾəl-qāriʾu) الْقَارِي; (ʾəş-şātiʾu) الشَّاطِي, (ʾəş-şātiʾu) الشَّاطِي, (ʾəş-şātiʾu) الشَّاطِي; (ʾəl-məbdəʾu) الْمَبْدَا, (ʾəl-məbdəʾu) الْمَبْدَا, (ʾəl-məbdəʾu) الْمَبْدَا; (ʾəl-mubtədəʾu) الْمُبْتَدَا, (ʾəl-mubtədəʾu) الْمُبْتَدَا, (ʾəl-mubtədəʾu) الْمُبْتَدَا; (ʾəl-xātaʾu) الْخَطَا, (ʾəl-xātaʾu) الْخَطَا, (ʾəl-xātaʾu) الْخَطَا; (ʾəl-məlcəʾu) الْمَلْجَا, (ʾəl-məlcəʾu) الْمَلْجَا, (ʾəl-məlcəʾu) الْمَلْجَا; (ʾəl-nəbəʾu) النَّبَا, (ʾəl-nəbəʾu) النَّبَا, (ʾəl-nəbəʾu) النَّبَا;

—

1050

(túqra'u) نُقْرَأُ, (núqra'u) نُقْرَأُ; (yuḥā'u) يُحَاءُ: (uḥā'u) أُحَاءُ, (tuḥā'u) تُحَاءُ, (nuḥā'u) نُحَاءُ; subjunctive mood: (yúqra'ə) يُقْرَأُ: (úqra'ə) أُقْرَأُ, (túqra'ə) تُقْرَأُ, (núqra'ə) نُقْرَأُ; (yuḥā'ə) يُحَاءُ: (uḥā'ə) أُحَاءُ, (tuḥā'ə) تُحَاءُ, (nuḥā'ə) نُحَاءُ; jussive mood: (yúqra') يُقْرَأُ: (úqra') أُقْرَأُ, (túqra') تُقْرَأُ, (núqra') نُقْرَأُ; imperative: (íqra') اقْرَأْ: (əqri') اقْرِئْ: (ixbə') اخْبَأْ: (əxbi') اخْبِئْ: (úcru') اجْرُؤْ: (əcri) اجْرِ: (hi') جِئْ: (ci') جِئْ: (əci') جِئْ: (əsi') أَسِئْ: (su') اسُؤْ: (əsi') أسِئْ:

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

- in the indefinite form: (yuḏū'un) وُضُوْءٌ, (yuḏū'in) وُضُوْءٍ, (yuḏū'an) وُضُوْءًا; (hudū'un) هُدُوْءٌ, (hudū'in) هُدُوْءٍ, (hudū'an) هُدُوْءًا; (sū'un) سُوءٌ, (sū'in) سُوءٍ, (sū'an) سُوءًا (It should not be overlooked that in words in the accusative case, after the long vowel (ū), 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.); (radī'un) رَدِيْءٌ, (radī'in) رَدِيْءٍ, (radī'an) رَدِيْئًا; (cəṛī'un) جَرِيْءٌ, (cəṛī'in) جَرِيْءٍ, (cəṛī'an) جَرِيْئًا (It should not be overlooked that in words in the accusative case, after the long vowel (ū), 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.); (mā'un) مَاءٌ, (mā'in) مَاءٍ, (mā'an) مَاءً; (səmə'un) سَمَاءٌ, (səmə'in) سَمَاءٍ, (səmə'an) سَمَاءً; (racā'un) رَجَاءٌ, (racā'in) رَجَاءٍ, (racā'an) رَجَاءً; (həṣā'un) هَوَاءٌ, (həṣā'in) هَوَاءٍ, (həṣā'an) هَوَاءً; (du'ā'un) دَعَاءٌ, (du'ā'in) دَعَاءٍ, (du'ā'an) دَعَاءً; (binā'un) بِنَاءٌ, (binā'in) بِنَاءٍ, (binā'an) بِنَاءً (It should not be overlooked that in the accusative case, after the long vowel (ā/ā) (represented in writing by (اَ) alif), another alif is not written as a carrier for the tanwīn-fatḥa. Instead, the tanwīn-fatḥa is placed directly on a hamza without a carrier. This prevents the consecutive writing of two alifs – one representing the long vowel and the other serving as the carrier for the tanwīn-fatḥa.);

- in the definite form: (ʿal-yuḏū'u) اَلْوُضُوْءُ, (ʿal-yuḏū'i) اَلْوُضُوْءِ, (ʿal-yuḏū'ə) اَلْوُضُوْءُ; (ʿal-hudū'u) اَلْهُدُوْءُ, (ʿal-hudū'i) اَلْهُدُوْءِ, (ʿal-hudū'ə) اَلْهُدُوْءُ; (ʿas-sū'u) اَلسُّوءُ, (ʿas-sū'i) اَلسُّوءِ, (ʿas-sū'ə) اَلسُّوءُ; (ʿar-radī'u) اَلرَّدِيْءُ, (ʿar-radī'i) اَلرَّدِيْءِ, (ʿar-radī'ə) اَلرَّدِيْءُ; (ʿal-cəṛī'u) اَلْجَرِيْءُ, (ʿal-cəṛī'i) اَلْجَرِيْءِ, (ʿal-cəṛī'ə) اَلْجَرِيْءُ; (ʿas-səmə'u) اَلسَّمَاءُ, (ʿal-mā'u) اَلْمَاءُ, (ʿal-mā'i) اَلْمَاءِ, (ʿal-mā'ə) اَلْمَاءُ; (ʿar-racā'u) اَلرَّجَاءُ, (ʿar-racā'i) اَلرَّجَاءِ, (ʿar-racā'ə) اَلرَّجَاءُ; (ʿad-du'ā'u) اَلدَّعَاءُ, (ʿal-həṣā'u) اَلْهَوَاءُ, (ʿal-həṣā'i) اَلْهَوَاءِ, (ʿal-həṣā'ə) اَلْهَوَاءُ; (ʿad-du'ā'i) اَلدَّعَاءُ, (ʿal-binā'u) اَلْبِنَاءُ, (ʿal-binā'i) اَلْبِنَاءِ, (ʿal-binā'ə) اَلْبِنَاءُ; - in the main noun of an annexation construction: (yuḏū'u) وُضُوْءُ, (yuḏū'i) وُضُوْءٍ, (yuḏū'ə) وُضُوْءُ; (hudū'u) هُدُوْءُ, (hudū'i) هُدُوْءٍ, (hudū'ə) هُدُوْءُ; (sū'u) سُوءٌ, (sū'i) سُوءٍ, (sū'ə) سُوءٌ; (radī'u) رَدِيْءٌ, (radī'i) رَدِيْءٍ, (radī'ə) رَدِيْءٌ; (cəṛī'u) جَرِيْءٌ, (cəṛī'i) جَرِيْءٍ, (cəṛī'ə) جَرِيْءٌ; (mā'u) مَاءٌ, (mā'i) مَاءٍ

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

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) خَبْنٌ, (xáb'in) خَبْنٍ, (xáb'en) خَبْنًا; (fát'un) فَتْنٌ, (fát'in) فَتْنٍ, (fát'en) فَتْنًا; (lác'un) لَجْنٌ, (lác'in) لَجْنٍ, (lác'en) لَجْنًا; (fás'un) فَسْنٌ, (fás'in) فَسْنٍ, (fás'en) فَسْنًا; (báz'un) بَذْنٌ, (báz'in) بَذْنٍ, (báz'en) بَذْنًا; (már'un) مَرْنٌ, (már'in) مَرْنٍ, (már'en) مَرْنًا; (cús'un) جُزْنٌ, (cús'in) جُزْنٍ, (cús'en) جُزْنًا; (cás'un) جَسْنٌ, (cás'in) جَسْنٍ, (cás'en) جَسْنًا; (hás'un) حَصْنٌ, (hás'in) حَصْنٍ, (hás'en) حَصْنًا; (bút'un) بُطْنٌ, (bút'in) بُطْنٍ, (bút'en) بُطْنًا; (díf'un) دِفْنٌ, (díf'in) دِفْنٍ, (díf'en) دِفْنًا; (bák'un) بَكْنٌ, (bák'in) بَكْنٍ, (bák'en) بَكْنًا; (mál'un) مَلْنٌ, (mál'in) مَلْنٍ, (mál'en) مَلْنًا; (hám'un) حَمْنٌ, (hám'in) حَمْنٍ, (hám'en) حَمْنًا; (cín'un) جِنْنٌ, (cín'in) جِنْنٍ, (cín'en) جِنْنًا; (sáu(y)'un) سَوْنٌ, (sáu(y)'in) سَوْنٍ, (sáu(y)'en) سَوْنًا; (şey'un) شَيْنٌ, (şey'in) شَيْنٍ, (şey'en) شَيْنًا;

- in the definite form: (ʿəl-xáb'u) الْخَبْنُ, (ʿəl-xáb'i) الْخَبْنِ, (ʿəl-xáb'ə) الْخَبْنُ; (ʿəl-fát'u) الْفَتْنُ, (ʿəl-fát'i) الْفَتْنِ, (ʿəl-fát'ə) الْفَتْنُ; (ʿəl-fás'u) الْفَسْنُ, (ʿəl-fás'i) الْفَسْنِ, (ʿəl-fás'ə) الْفَسْنُ; (ʿəl-lác'u) اللَّجْنُ, (ʿəl-lác'i) اللَّجْنِ, (ʿəl-lác'ə) اللَّجْنُ; (ʿər-ríd'u) الرَّدْنُ, (ʿər-ríd'i) الرَّدْنِ, (ʿər-ríd'ə) الرَّدْنُ; (ʿəl-báz'u) الْبَذْنُ, (ʿəl-báz'i) الْبَذْنِ, (ʿəl-báz'ə) الْبَذْنُ; (ʿəl-már'u) الْمَرْنُ, (ʿəl-már'i) الْمَرْنِ, (ʿəl-már'ə) الْمَرْنُ; (ʿəl-cús'u) الْجُزْنُ, (ʿəl-cús'i) الْجُزْنِ, (ʿəl-cús'ə) الْجُزْنُ; (ʿəl-cás'u) الْجَسْنُ, (ʿəl-cás'i) الْجَسْنِ, (ʿəl-cás'ə) الْجَسْنُ; (ʿəl-hás'u) الْحَصْنُ, (ʿəl-hás'i) الْحَصْنِ, (ʿəl-hás'ə) الْحَصْنُ; (ʿəl-bút'u) الْبُطْنُ, (ʿəl-bút'i) الْبُطْنِ, (ʿəl-bút'ə) الْبُطْنُ; (ʿəd-díf'u) الدَّفْنُ, (ʿəd-díf'i) الدَّفْنِ, (ʿəd-díf'ə) الدَّفْنُ; (ʿəl-fáq'u) الْفَقْنُ, (ʿəl-fáq'i) الْفَقْنِ, (ʿəl-fáq'ə) الْفَقْنُ; (ʿəl-bák'u) الْبَكْنُ, (ʿəl-bák'i) الْبَكْنِ, (ʿəl-bák'ə) الْبَكْنُ; (ʿəl-mál'u) الْمَلْنُ, (ʿəl-mál'i) الْمَلْنِ, (ʿəl-mál'ə) الْمَلْنُ; (ʿəl-hám'u) الْحَمْنُ, (ʿəl-hám'i) الْحَمْنِ, (ʿəl-hám'ə) الْحَمْنُ; (ʿəs-sáu(y)'u) السَّوْنُ, (ʿəs-sáu(y)'i) السَّوْنِ, (ʿəs-sáu(y)'ə) السَّوْنُ; (ʿəş-şey'u) الشَّيْنُ, (ʿəş-şey'i) الشَّيْنِ, (ʿəş-şey'ə) الشَّيْنُ;

- in the main noun of an annexation construction: (xáb'u) خَبْنٌ, (xáb'i) خَبْنٍ, (xáb'ə) خَبْنٌ; (fát'u) فَتْنٌ, (fát'i) فَتْنٍ, (fát'ə) فَتْنٌ; (lác'u) لَجْنٌ, (lác'i) لَجْنٍ, (lác'ə) لَجْنٌ; (fás'u) فَسْنٌ, (fás'i) فَسْنٍ, (fás'ə) فَسْنٌ; (báz'u) بَذْنٌ, (báz'i) بَذْنٍ, (báz'ə) بَذْنٌ; (már'u) مَرْنٌ, (már'i) مَرْنٍ, (már'ə) مَرْنٌ; (cús'u) جُزْنٌ, (cús'i) جُزْنٍ, (cús'ə) جُزْنٌ; (cás'u) جَسْنٌ, (cás'i) جَسْنٍ, (cás'ə) جَسْنٌ; (hás'u) حَصْنٌ, (hás'i) حَصْنٍ, (hás'ə) حَصْنٌ; (bút'u) بُطْنٌ, (bút'i) بُطْنٍ, (bút'ə) بُطْنٌ; (díf'u) دِفْنٌ, (díf'i) دِفْنٍ, (díf'ə) دِفْنٌ; (fáq'u) فَقْنٌ, (fáq'i) فَقْنٍ, (fáq'ə) فَقْنٌ;

(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.

References

- Abdul Ghani, A. A. (2012). *Al-Kafi fi Qawa'id al-Imla' wa al-Kitabah*. Kamal Bishr, Mahmoud Kamil al-Naqa. Dar al-Tawfiqiyya lil-Turath.
- Al-'Uthaymin, M. bin S. (2009). (ed. and commentary by Mustafa Mahmoud al-Azhari). *Qawa'id fi al-Imla'*. Cairo, Maktabat 'Ibad al-Rahman li-Taba'a wa al-Nashr wa al-Tawzi'
- Al-Najjar, F. (2008). *Qawa'id al-Imla' fi 'Ashrati Durus Sahlah*. Riyadh, Maktabat al-Kawthar.
- Harun, A. S. M. (1993). *Qawa'id al-Imla'*. Cairo, Maktabat al-'Anglo al-Misriyya.
- Mir 'Alam, Y. (2012). (ed. and design), Rashid Naji al-Hasan (contrib.). *Qawa'id al-Imla'*. Kuwait, al-Wa'y al-Islami.