

مخارج الحروف

قال الإمام بن الجزرى

إِذْ وَاجِبٌ عَلَيْهِمْ مُحَتَّمٌ	قَبْلَ الشُّرُوعِ أَوَّلًا أَنْ يَعْلَمُوا
مَخَارِجَ الْحُرُوفِ وَالصِّفَاتِ	لِيَلْفِظُوا بِأَفْصَحِ اللُّغَاتِ

As it is certainly compulsory upon them, before starting (recitation of the Qur`ān), firstly to know...

The origin of the letters and their characteristics, so as to pronounce (it) in the most eloquent of languages.



THE ARABIC LETTERS :

HOW MANY LETTERS ARE THERE ARABIC ALPHABET




INTRODUCTION

- The basic Arabic alphabet contains 28 letters. Adaptations of the Arabic script for other languages added and removed some letters, as for Kurdish, Persian, Ottoman Turkish, Sindhi, Urdu, Malay, Pashto, and Malayalam
- There were no distinct upper and lower case letter forms.
- Many letters look similar but are distinguished from one another by dots (i'jām) above or below their central part (rasm).
- These dots are an integral part of a letter, since they distinguish between letters that represent different sounds. For example, the Arabic letters transliterated as b and t have the same basic shape, but ba has one dot below ب and ta has two dots above ت.



The Arabic Letters

The Arabic letters can be broken up into two categories:

1. The Spoken Alphabet: 29 letters. The Arabs used 29 letters in their speech, and these 29 letters are what make up the words of the Qur'an as well as the Arabic language as a whole, from beginning to end.
 2. The Written Alphabet: 28 letters
- 

الْحُرُوفُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ

الْحُرُوفُ الْإِبْجَدِيَّةُ

(مَكْتُوبَةً)

٢٨ حرفاً

الْحُرُوفُ الْمَهْجَائِيَّةُ

(مَنْطُوقَةً)

٢٩ حرفاً



The Spoken Arabic

Alphabet consist of 29 letters, put in order by al-Imam
Nasr bin 'Aasim al-Laythi, d. 90AH

According to their similar shapes and he added dots to
these letters in order to distinguish letters which had the
Same shape, one from another:

أ ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض
ط ظ ع غ ف ق ك ل م ن ه و لا ي



The Written Alphabet

The written alphabet involves a very specific arrangement of the letters in a certain order. This order may differ between the Arab lands in the east and those in the west, as shown below:

أَبْجَد ، هَوَز ، حُطِّي ، كَلَمُنْ ، سَعْفَضْ ، قَرَشَتْ ، تُخَذْ ، ضَطْعُ

VS.


أَبْجَد ، هَوَز ، حُطِّي ، كَلَمُنْ ، صَعْفَضْ ، قَرَسَتْ ، ظَغَشْ

The first arrangement was used by Arab lands in the east (Hijaz and Shaam area), while the second arrangement was used mostly in the western Arab lands (Morocco and Andalus area).



The Written Arabic


Alphabetical Order

- There are two main collating sequences for the Arabic alphabet
ABJAD AND HIJAI'
 - The original abjadī order أَبْجَدِي used for lettering, derives from the order of the Phoenician alphabet, and is therefore similar to the order of other Phoenician-derived alphabets, such as the Hebrew alphabet. In this order, letters are also used as numbers, Abjad numerals, and possess the same alphanumeric code/cipher as Hebrew gematria and Greek isopsephy.
 - The hijā'ī هِجَائِي or alifbā'ī اَلْفَبَائِي order is used wherein letters are partially grouped together by similarity of shape. The hijā'ī order is never used as numerals.
- 



1000	غ	100	ق	10	ی	1	ا
		200	ر	20	ك	2	ب
		300	ش	30	ل	3	ج
		400	ت	40	م	4	د
		500	ث	50	ن	5	ه
		600	خ	60	س	6	و
		700	ذ	70	ع	7	ز
		800	ض	80	ف	8	ح
		900	ظ	90	ص	9	ط

This is commonly vocalized as follows: abjad hawwaz ḥuṭṭī kalaman sa'faṣ qarashat thakhadh ḍaḏagh.
 Another vocalization is: abujadin hawazin ḥuṭiya kalman sa'faṣ qurishat thakhudh ḍaḏugh



قال الإمام بن الجزرى

مُحَرَّرِى التَّجْوِيدِ وَالْمَوَاقِفِ	وَمَا الَّذِى رُسِّمَ فِى الْمَصَاحِفِ
مِنْ كُلِّ مَقْطُوعٍ وَمَوْضُوعٍ بِهَا	وَتَاءِ أَنْثَى لَمْ تَكُنْ تُكْتَبُ بِهَا

Becoming proficient in tajwīd (in the makhārij and sifāt of the Letters AND Its rules), waqf and that which has been written in the masāhif... Concerning every cut and joined compound in it (the masāhif), and the feminine tā` that was not written with a hā`.



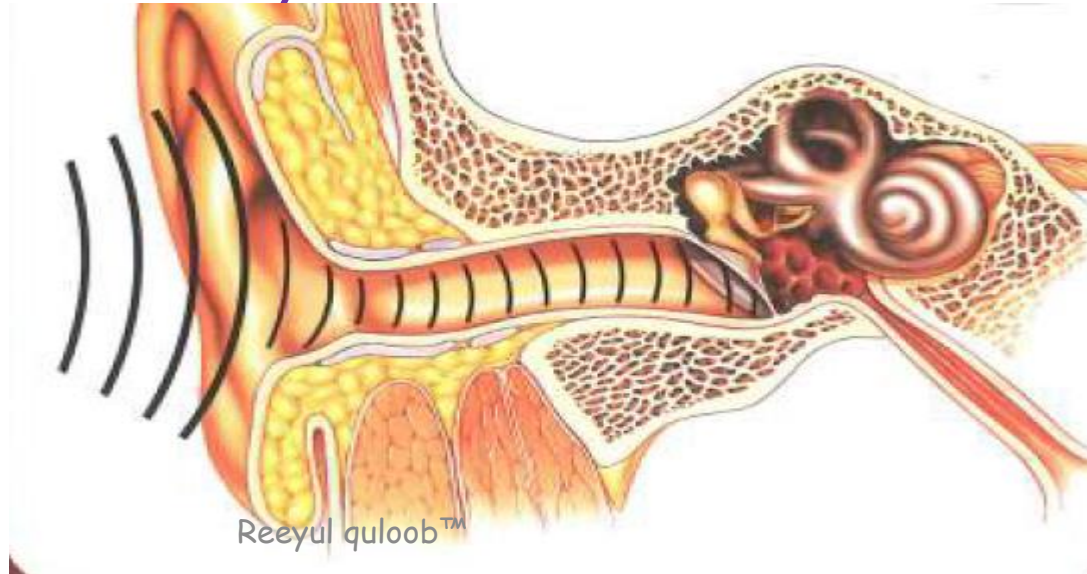
MECHANICISM OF PRODUCTION OF SOUND

DIFFERENT WAYS OF PRODUCING SOUND

How The Sound Is Produced

The definition of a "sound" or الصوت is the following:

Vibrations that travel through the air or another medium and can be heard when they reach a person's ear



1. The Collision Of Two Separate Bodies



A hammer hitting a piece of wood, two hands clapping, etc.

2. Pulling apart two separate bodies forcefully



Tearing A Piece Of Paper, Or Breaking A Stick In Half, Etc.

3. The Shaking Or Vibration Of One Body.



Music instruments involving chords fall into this category

4. The Rubbing Or Scraping Of One Hard Surface Against Another

٤- احتكاك جسم خشن بآخر.



Such as A saw sawing through wood.



مخارج الحروف

DEFINITION : TYPES : CLASSIFICATION : IDENTIFICATION

مَخَارِجُ الْحُرُوفِ : DEFINITION

- مَخَارِجُ

Linguistic Definition: The name of a place where something comes out from, whatever that thing is.

Applied Definition in Tajweed: The place from which a letter comes out from, and becomes known and distinguished. It is said it is the place which originates the letter by restricting the sound within it exactly or approximately, so wherever the sound is actually restricted this is exact (مَحَقَّق) and wherever it is possible to interrupt the sound there, then this is approximate (مَقْدَّر)



مَخْرَجُ الحُرُوفِ : DEFINITION

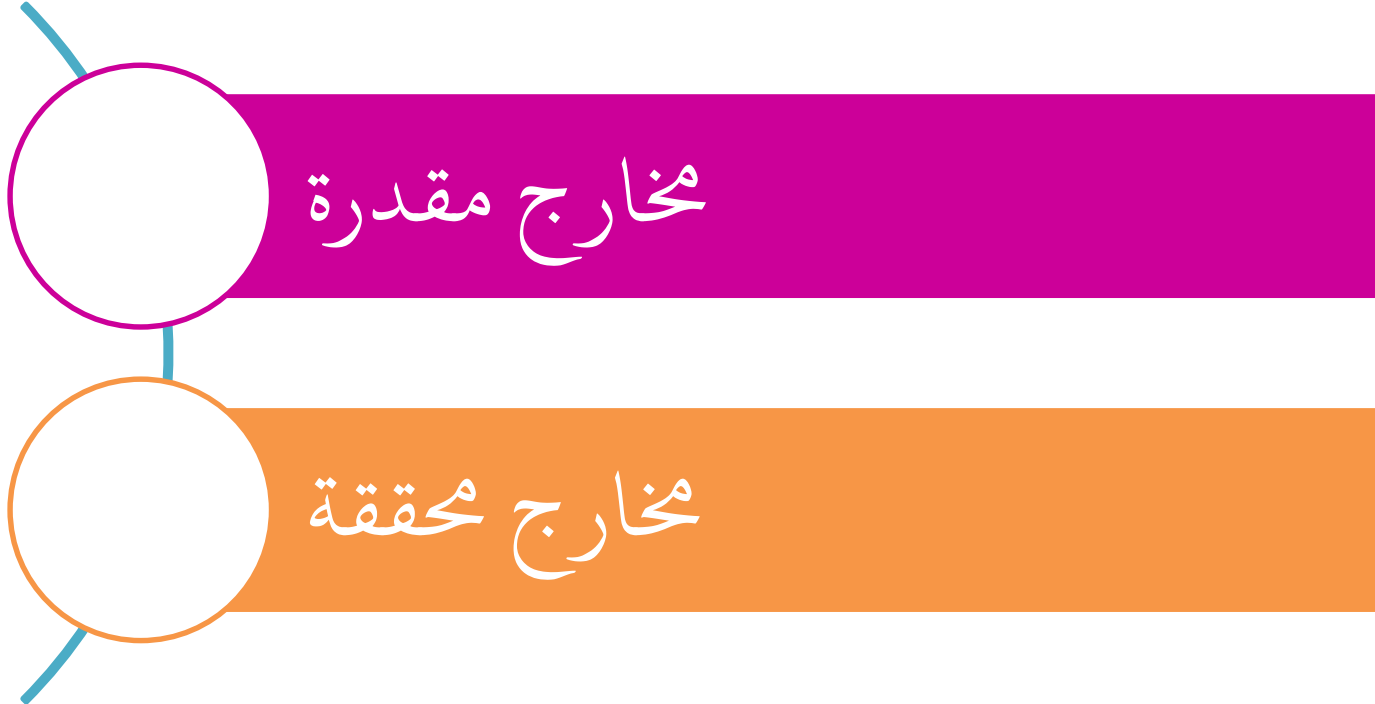
- الحروف

Linguistic Definition: The edge of anything, and it is said "this is the harf of such" i.e. its edge.

Applied Definition in Tajweed: The sound which relies on a makhraj which is exact (مُحَقَّق) or approximate (مَقْدَّر)



The Makhraj is Divided into 2 Types





The Letter Is A Sound That Relies On A Specific Or Approximate Articulation Point.

Articulation points are two kinds.

المخرج المقدّر. 2 :

Approximate articulation point: it is that which does not rely on a specific place from the areas of the throat, or the tongue or the two lips.

المخرج المحقق. 1 :

Specific articulation point: it is that which relies on a specific place of the areas of the throat, tongue or the two lips.

How To Find The Makhraj Of A Letter?

- To find out from which makhraj a letter emanates,
 - It should be made Sakin or mushaddad (mushaddad is more effective)
 - And a hamzah Maftuhah (i.E. With a fathah), maksurah (with a kasrah) or madhmumah (With a dhammah) should be read before it.
- Where the sound ends, this will be the Makhraj of that particular letter

➤ Example: أَبْ أَبْ

Formations Of Arabic Letters Except Alif

حروف متحركة

حروف ساكنه

حروف غير ذلك

حروف مد و لين



Saakin Letter

It emerges with the "collision" of two parts. some scholars referred to this as "striking" whereby one thing strikes another. The letter **س** is a good example of this concept since the sound of this letter is formed due to the "collision" of the two lips together.



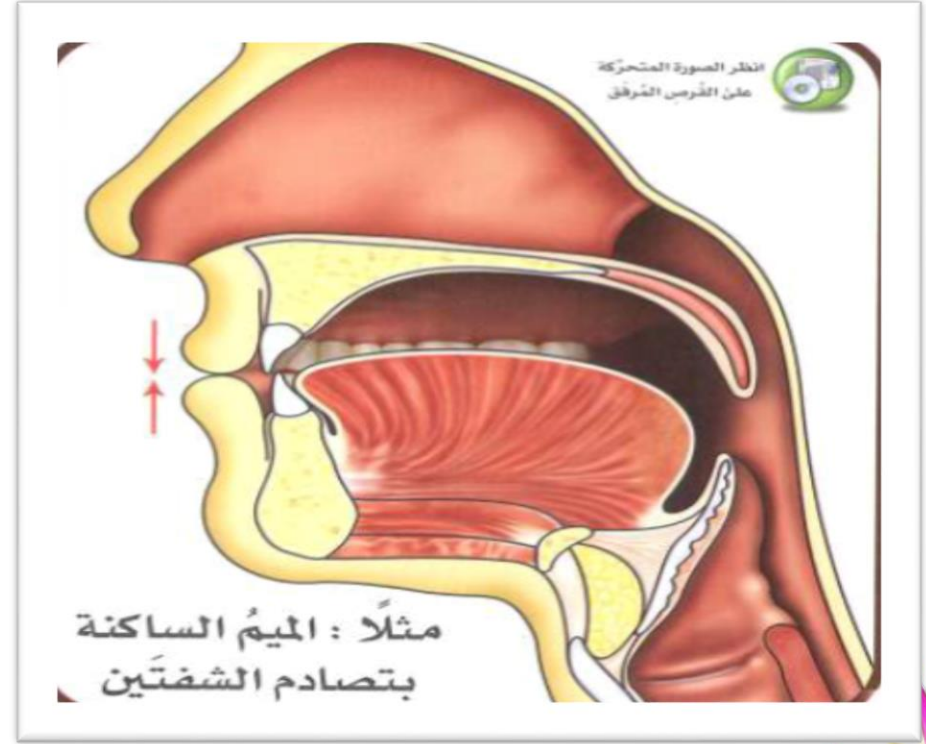
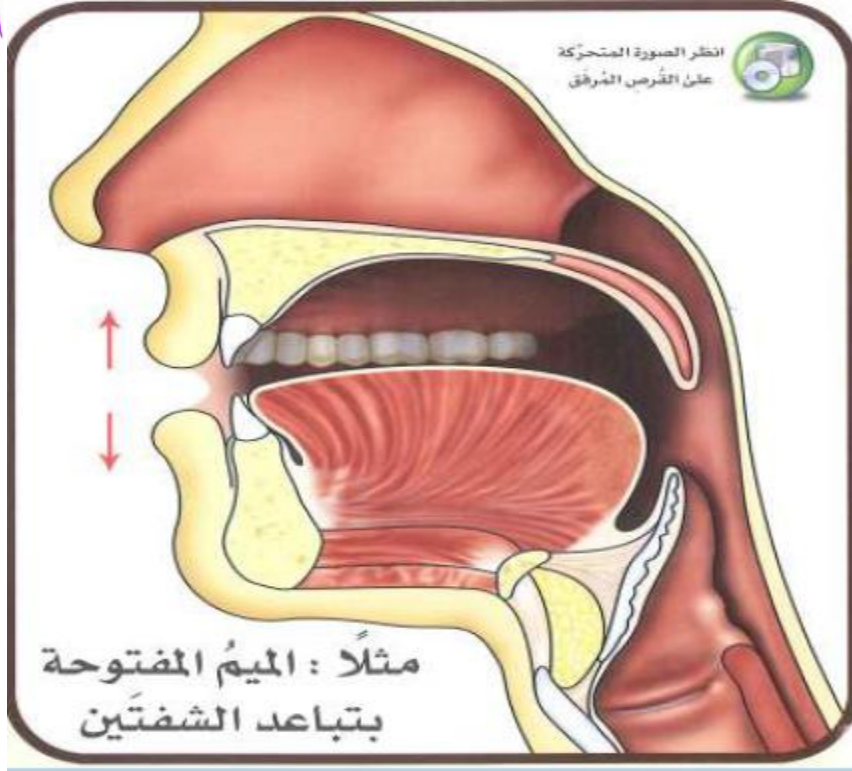
The Mutaharrik Letter:

This refers to a letter accompanied by one of the 3 Harakaat: the fat-hah, kasrah, or dhammah.

This sound is formed by pulling two parts apart from each other, accompanied by the articulation point of the source of its Harakah

There are two functions taking place:

1. The separation of two parts of the mouth
2. The movement of the mouth which produces the origin of the Harakah: Alif if the Harakah is a fathah, and ا if the Harakah is a dhammah, and ي if the Harakah is a kasrah





3. The Letters of Madd And Leen:

The letters of Madd refer to the **ألف** preceded by a fat-hah, **ياء** preceded by kasrah, and **واو** preceded by dhammah. These are called letters of Madd because of their ability to be elongated and stretched. As for the letters of Leen, then this refers to the letters **ياء** and **واو** preceded by a fat-hah. They are called letters of Leen because they are articulated with softness and ease from the mouth, without any inconvenience of the tongue.

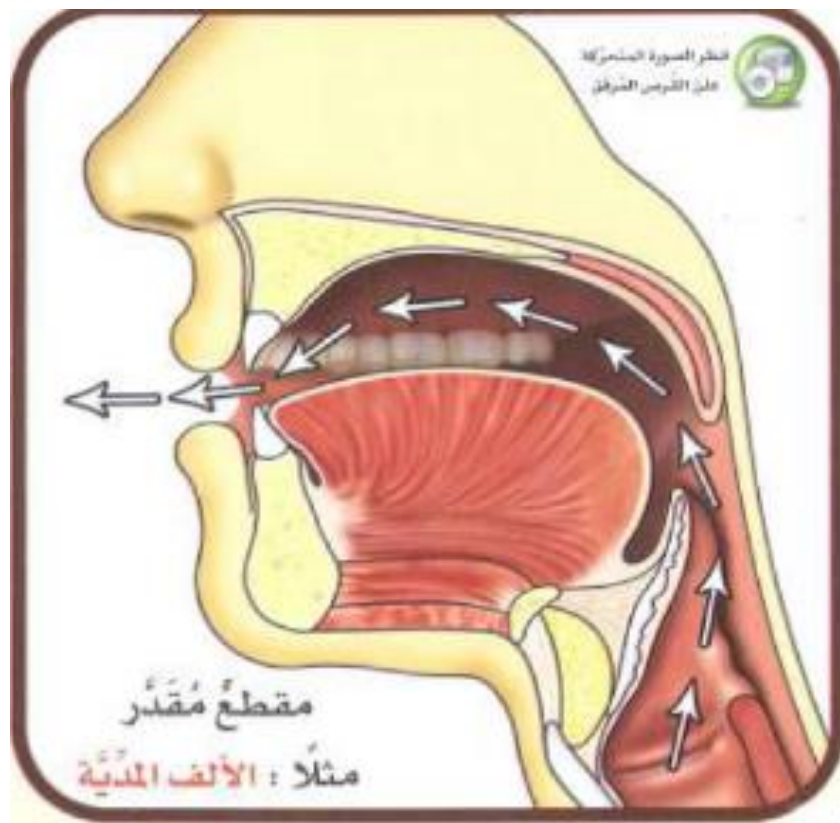


All sounds of all of these letters

Are formed by the vibration of the vocal chords in the throat and are accompanied by:

1. The opening of the mouth with respect to the ألف with the tongue completely relaxed.
2. The complete circling of the lips with respect to واو with the back of the tongue raised to the top.
3. The raising of the middle of the tongue with respect to ياء







DIFFERENT SCHOOL OF THOUGHTS WITH RESPECT TO NUMBER OF مخارج الحروف

مذاهب العلماء في عدد مخارج الحروف

Different Schools of Thoughts Regarding The Number Of Letter Of Articulation

مذهب الخليل ابن أحمد
اختاره الإمام ابن الجذري

17

- Al-Jawf (1)
- Al-Halq (3)
- Al-Lisan (10)
- Ash-shafatain (2)
- AlKhayshoom (1)

مذهب سيبويه اختاره
الشاطبي

16

- ~~Al-Jawf (1)~~
- Al-Halq (3)
- Al-Lisan (10)
- Ash-shafatain (2)
- AlKhayshoom (1)

الفراء

14

- ~~Al-Jawf (1)~~
- Al-Halq (3)
- Al-Lisan (8)
- ل - ن - ر = مخرج واحد
- Ash-shafatain (2)
- AlKhayshoom (1)

المخارج العامة { على مذهب الراجع }

الخيشوم	الشفتان	اللسان				الحلق	الجوف
الغنة	ف	طرف اللسان		حافة اللسان	وسط اللسان	أقصى اللسان	Letters of Madd
	وب م	ر	ن			ع ه	
		ت - د - ت		ض		وسط الحلق	
		س - ز - ص			ج - ش	ع ح	
		ث - ذ - ظ		ل	ي -	ك	أدنى الحلق
						غ خ	

$$17 = 1 + 2 + 10 + 3 + 1$$

المخارج العامة { على مذهب سيبويه }

الخيشوم	الشفتان	اللسان				الحلق	الجوف
الغنة	ف	طرف اللسان		حافة اللسان	وسط اللسان	أقصى اللسان	أقصى الحلق
	وب م	ر	ن	ض	ج - ش	ق	ع ح
		ت - د - ت		ل	ي -	ك	ادنى الحلق
		س - ز - ص					غ خ
		ث - ذ - ظ					

Letters of Madd

$$16 = 1 + 2 + 10 + 3 + 0$$

المخارج العامة { على مذهب الفراء }

الخيشوم	الشفتان	اللسان				الحلق	الجوف
الغنة	ف	طرف اللسان	حافة اللسان	وسط اللسان	أقصى اللسان	أقصى الحلق ء ه	مخرج خاص حروف المد
	وب م	ن ر	ض	ج - ش ي -	ق	وسط الحلق ع ح	
		ت - د - ت				ادنى الحلق غ خ	
		س - ز - ص	ل		ك		
		ث - ذ - ظ					

$$14 = 1 + 2$$

+

$$8$$

+

$$3$$

+

$$0$$

المخارج العامة { على مذهب الراجع }

الخيشوم

الشفتان

اللسان

الحلق

الجوف

مخرج خاص

مخرجان خاصان

مخرج خاصة

مخارج خاصة

مخرج خاص

1

2

10

3

1

قال الإمام بن الجزرى

عَلَى الَّذِي يَخْتَارُهُ مَنْ اخْتَبَرَ

مَخَارِجُ الْحُرُوفِ سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ

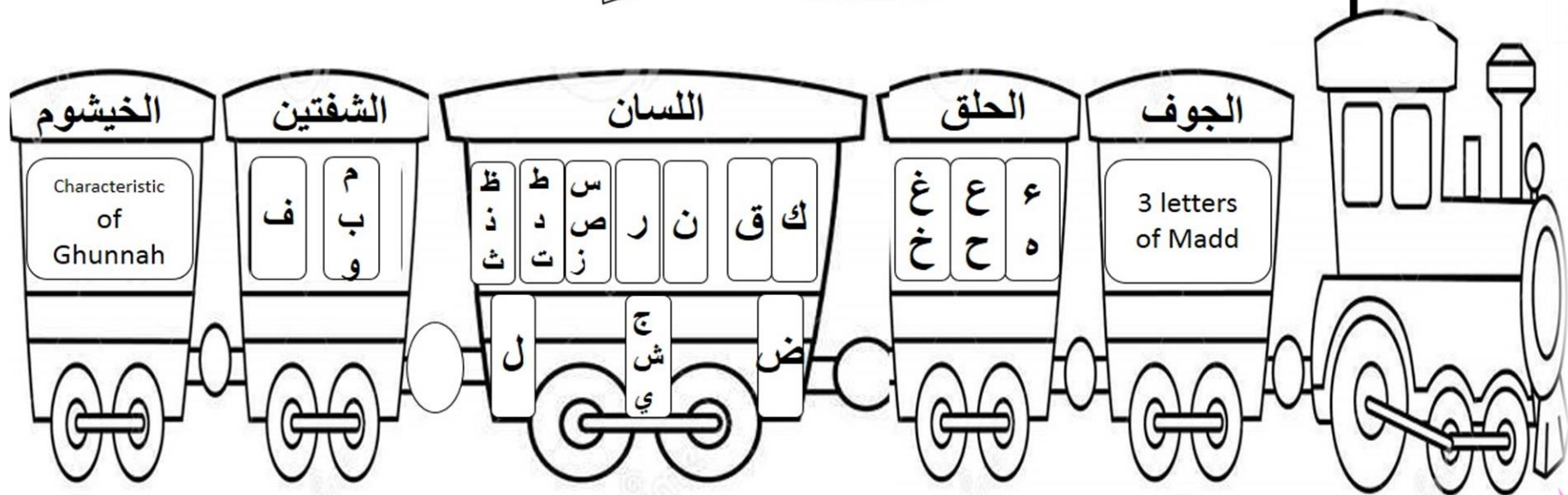
The makhārij of the letters are seventeen according to (the opinion) of him who has chosen it and tested (it).



مخارج الحروف

DIFFERENT AREAS OF ARTICULATION AND ITS TYPES

Train of articulation points (قطار المخارج)





➤ المخارج العامة

- The five main points of articulation which coincide with the organs of speech from where the letters emanates.

➤ مخارج خاصة

- The specific or actual point of articulation for each letter.
They are 17 in number
- 

Areas of Articulation

Number of Letters Articulated from Each Area

5 مخارج عامة 17 مخرجا خاص	المخارج العامة	مخارج خاصة	عدد الحروف
	الجوف	1	3
	الحلق	3	6
	اللسان	10	18
	الشفتان	2	4
	الخيشوم	1	-



Areas of Articulation

01

الجوف

02

الحلق

03


اللسان

04

الشفتان

05

الخيضوم



The Main Makhraj

Jawf
(emptiness)

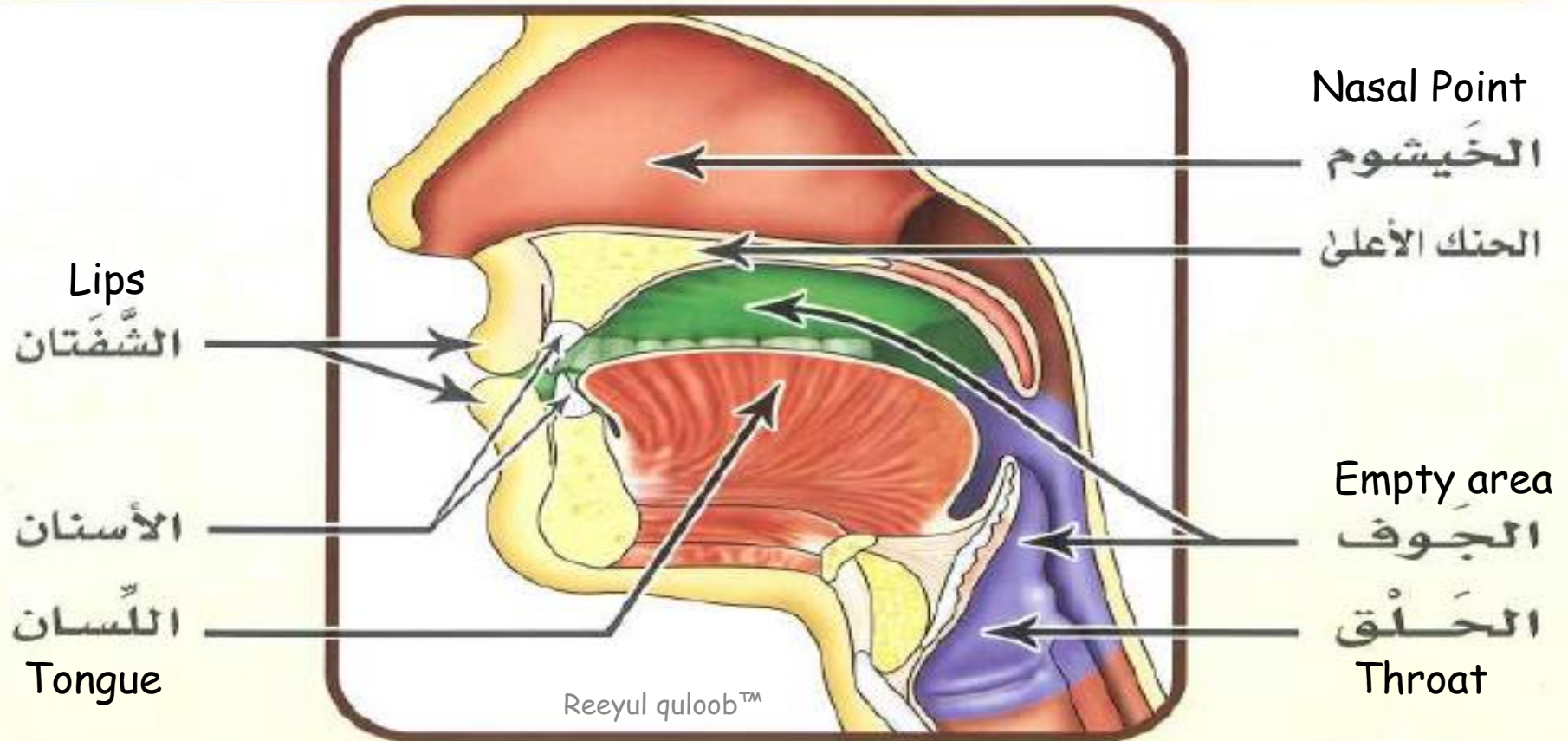
Halq
(throat)

Lisan
(tongue)

Shafatan
(lips)

Khaysum
(back of
nose)

المخارج الرئيسية للحروف العربية





AREAS OF ARTICULATION

1 - الجوف - AL-JAWF

#1



Al Jawf

The Emptiness of
The Mouth and
The Throat





قال الإمام بن الجزرى

حُرُوفُ مَدٍّ لِلْهَوَاءِ تَنْتَهِي

فَأَلِفُ الْجَوْفِ وَأُخْتَاهَا وَهِي

The alif and its two sisters are from the jouf, and they are the letters of madd that ends in the air.



المخارج العامة { على مذهب الراجع }

الخيشوم

الشفتان

اللسان

الحلق

الجوف

مخرج خاص

مخرجان خاصان

10 مخرج خاصة

3 مخارج خاصة

مخرج خاص

1

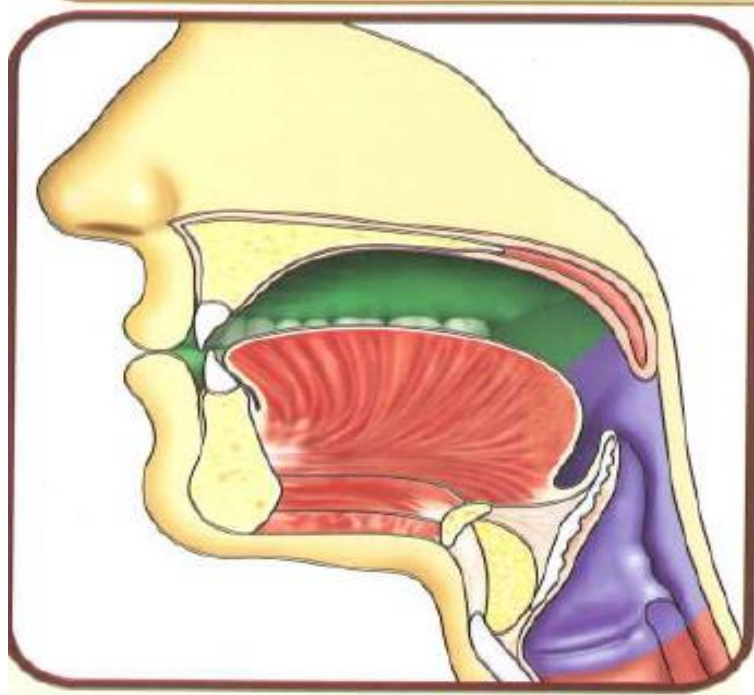
2

10

3

1



A general (non specific) Makhraj - there is no specific point from which the letters are pronounced





- ✓ The first Makhraj is the Jawf. It literally means hollow, cavity or emptiness.
- ✓ The technical meaning is the empty space in the mouth and the throat.
- ✓ From the Jawf, the three letters of madd are pronounced i.e.
 - ✓ Alif, Wāw Sākinah Preceded By A Dammah (ُ)
 - ✓ And Yā` Sākinah Preceded By A Kasrah (ِ).
 - ✓ The Alif is Always Preceded By A Fatha (َ)



- 
- The sound of these letters is terminated with the termination of air, and this means that there is no obstruction in place stopping the airflow for these letters.
 - They continue to be elongated until the airflow comes to an end.
- 





How To Pronounce?

When we recite the letter of Madd the mouth remains open, the sound continues and then fades without anything obstructing it: not from the lips, not from the tongue, and not even from the vocal chords themselves.

عليما حكيماء ✖

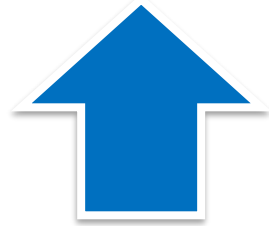
✓ عليما حكيما



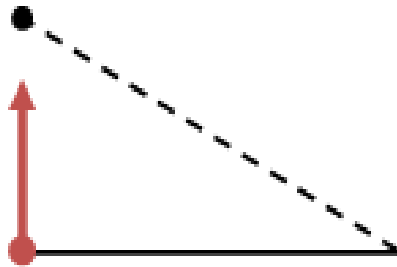
- 
- Therefore, when articulating the letters of Madd, it is not correct to lock the vocal chords shut, to close the lips, to move the tongue , etc.
 - The sound of these letters terminate with the terminate of air without any obstruction cutting off its path or sound.
 - If the sound is cut off by locking the vocal chords shut, then the Madd letter will end with a همزة and this is one of the mistakes in pronunciation and recitation, so special attention should be paid here.
- 

1. The أَلِف must be preceded by a letter with a fat-hah
(قال)

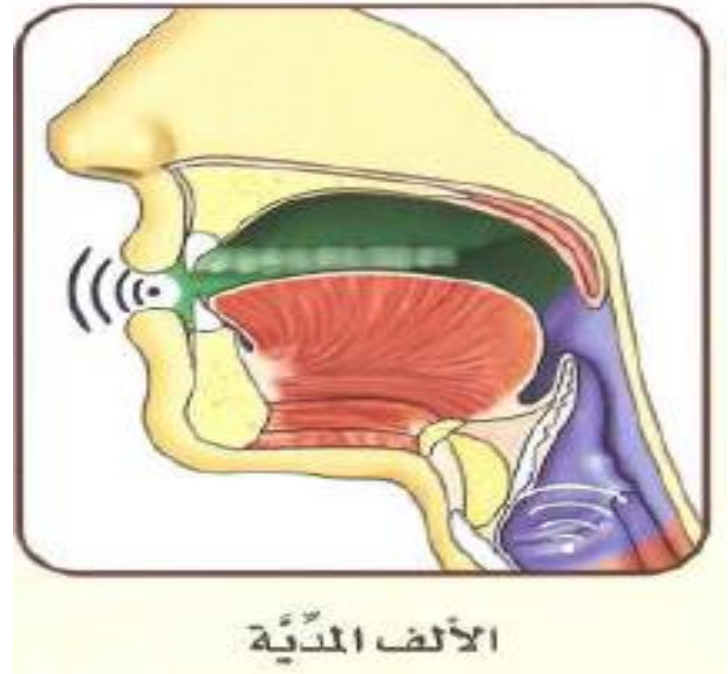
اَ ا



يَتَصَعَّدُ صَوْتُ الْأَلِفِ لِأَعْلَى



Reeyul quloob™



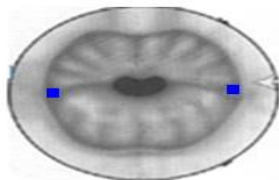




1. An Open Mouth and Relaxed
Tongue with respect to ألف



2. The واو must be preceded by a letter with a dhammah (يقول)

وْ

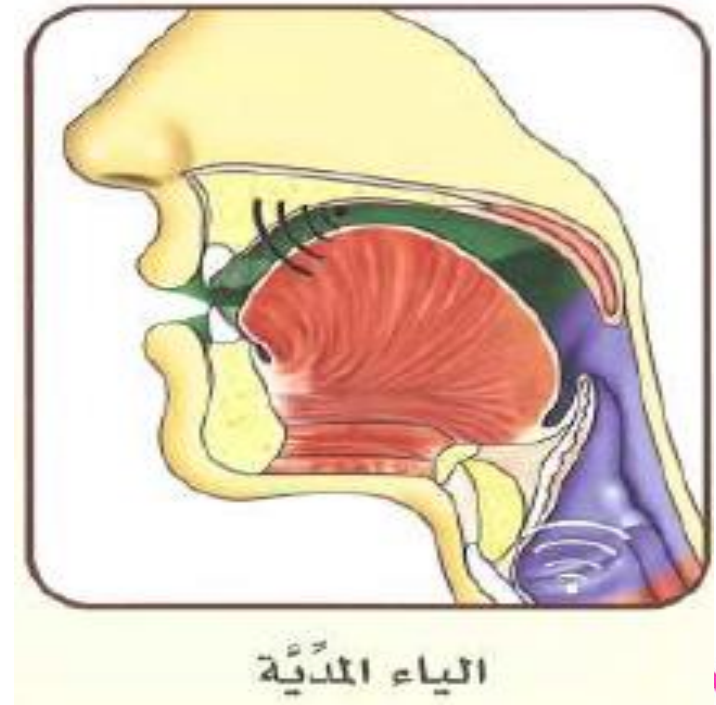






2. Tightly circled lips and
elevation of the farthest
part of the tongue with
respect to واو.

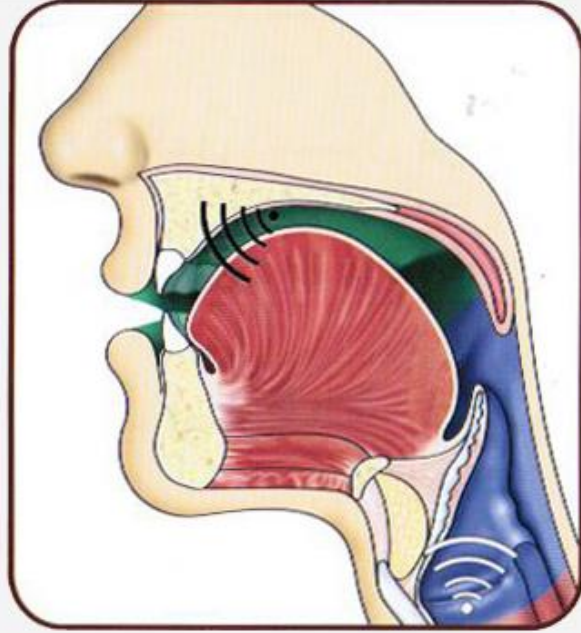
3. The ياء must be preceded by a letter with a kasrah
(قيل)

ـِ يَ

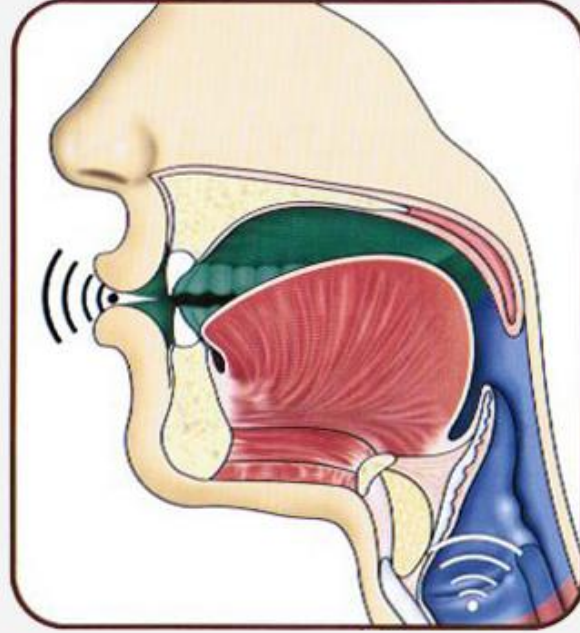




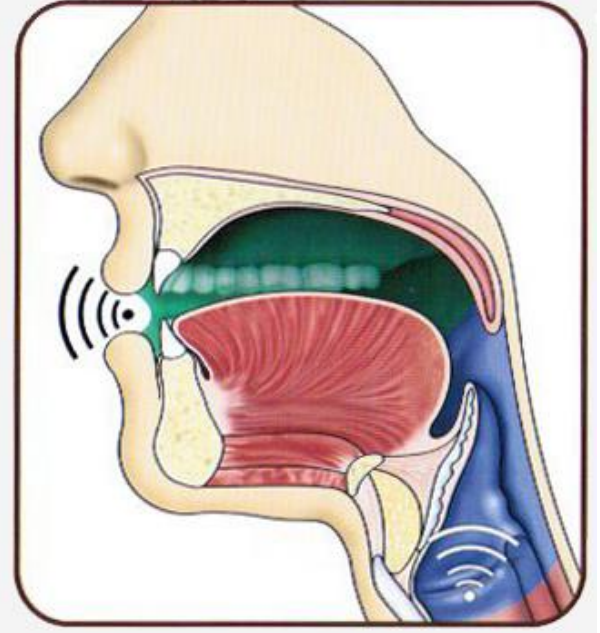
3. Elevation of the Middle Part
of the Tongue towards the Roof
of the Mouth, without any
involvement of the Lips with
respect to يا.



الياء المديّة



الواو المديّة



الألف المديّة



نوحياً

أعجاباً لوني



القاب الحروف

Its articulation is from the Jawf	حروف جوفية
Its ending with the end of air (breath)	حروف هوائية
Its articulation is easy in its pronunciation	حروف مدية
Its articulation point is not specified	حروف مقدرة
Its sound is similar to a sick	حروف علة



AREAS OF ARTICULATION

2. _AL-HALQ_ الحلق -

قال الإمام بن الجزرى

ثُمَّ لِوَسْطِهِ فَعَيْنٌ حَاءٌ	ثُمَّ لِأَقْصَى الْخَلْقِ هَمْزٌ هَاءٌ
	أَدْنَاهُ غَيْنٌ خَاوُهَا

Then (from) the lowest part of the throat is the hamzah and hā`. And from its middle is the ʿayn and the hā`.

(From) the upper (part of) it (the throat) is the ghayn and its khā`

2



Al Halq

The Throat



المخارج العامة { على مذهب الراجع }

الخيشوم

الشفتان

اللسان

الحلق

الجوف

مخرج خاص

مخرجان خاصان

10 مخرج خاصة

3 مخرج خاصة

مخرج خاص

1

2

10

3

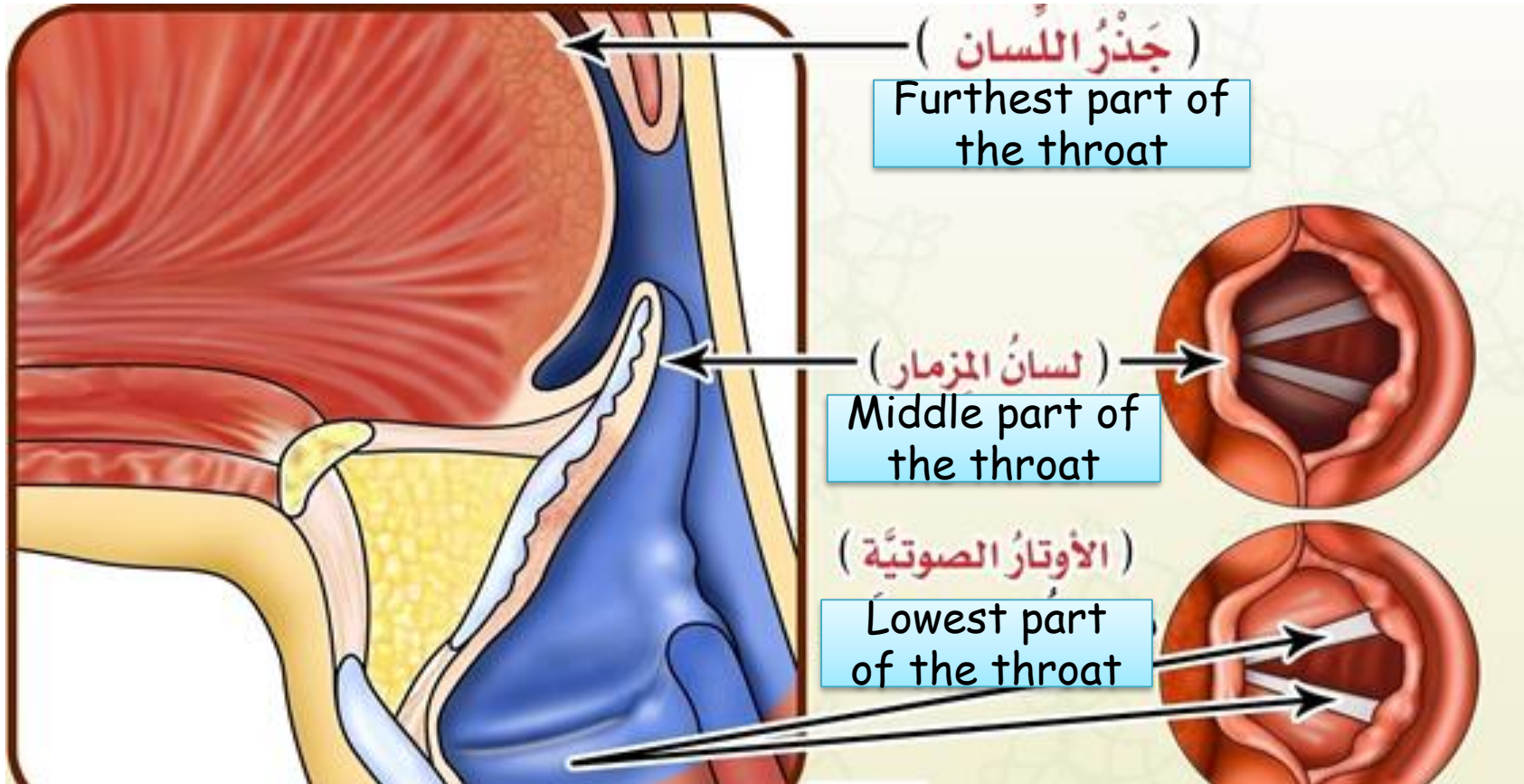
1



3 مخارج خاصة 6 عدد الحروف	المخارج العامة	مخارج خاصة	عدد الحروف
	الحلق	أقصى الحلق	ء هـ
		وسط الحلق	ع ح
		ادنى الحلق	غ خ



That is sub-divided to 3 specific Makhraj



قال الإمام بن الجزرى

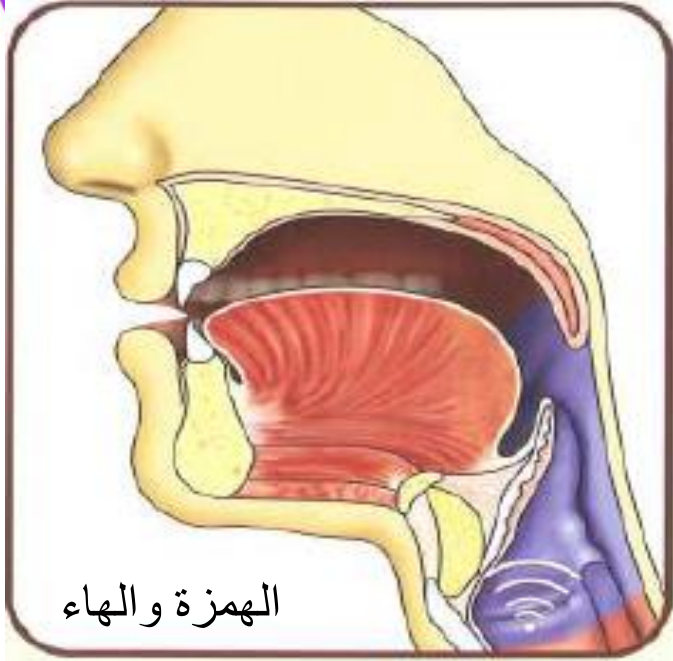
ثُمَّ لَأَقْصَى الْخَلْقِ هَمْزُ هَاءٍ

Then (from) the lowest part of the throat is the hamzah and hā`.



أقصى الحلق

- ✓ It is an area close to the chest, and it is the most extreme part of the throat
- ✓ This part is the extremity of the throat and it is an exit for two letter ء and هـ
- ✓ It is divided into two parts :
 - The first part _ Letter Hamza comes out of it
 - The second part _ Letter Ha comes out of it
- ✓ To know the end of the exit of ها, add Sukoon on the هـ and add the mutaharrik letter before it, you will find the sound ending at the first part of the extreme throat close to the chest



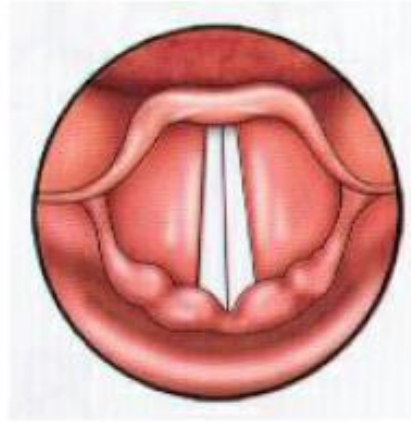
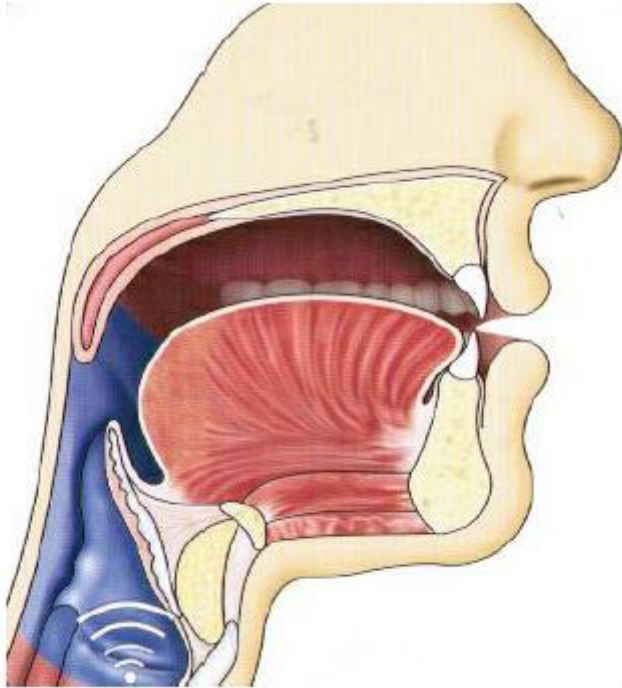
أقصى الحلق

The second makhraj is the lower throat. It is called the أقصى الحلق because it is the furthest part of the throat from the opening of the mouth. It is simply referred to as the lower throat. From here the hamzah and the hā` are pronounced. **Sībway and Farrā include the alif in this Makhraj.**

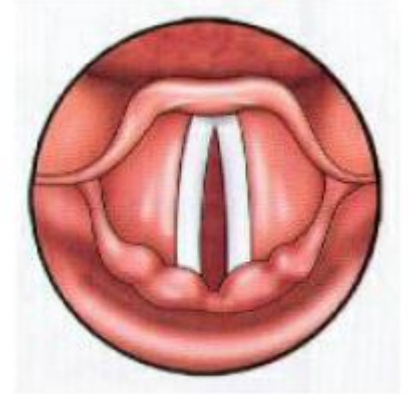


همزة - ء

- With regard to the letter همزة we find that the vocal chords close Completely (shown below) when همزة with a sukoon is pronounced
- And not even the smallest amount of sound is allowed to escape.
- When همزة is accompanied by a harakah, then the vocal chords start Out closed and then pull apart.



همزة ساكنة



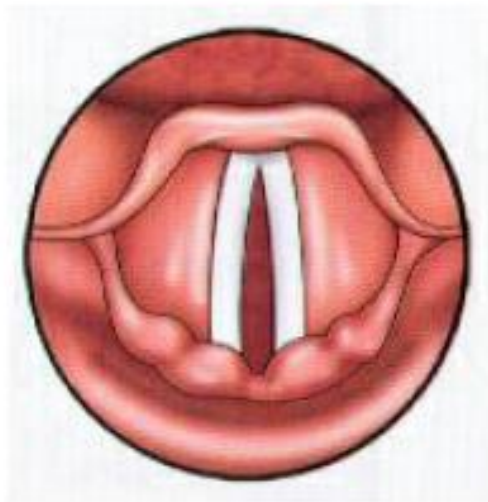
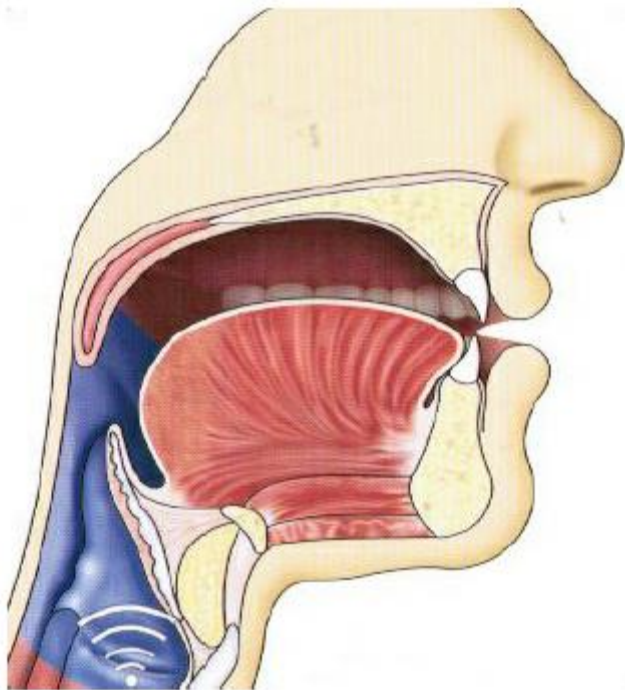
همزة متحركة



هاء - هـ

As for the letter هاء , then it is pronounced

- With the vibration of the vocal chords while they are extremely close together
- It is not a complete closure like in the case of همزة , but a small opening remains in this case.



مخرج هاء



قال الإمام بن الجزرى

ثُمَّ لَوْسَطِهِ فَعَيْنٌ حَاءُ	
---------------------------------	--

And from its middle is the ʿayn and the hā`.



وسط الحلق

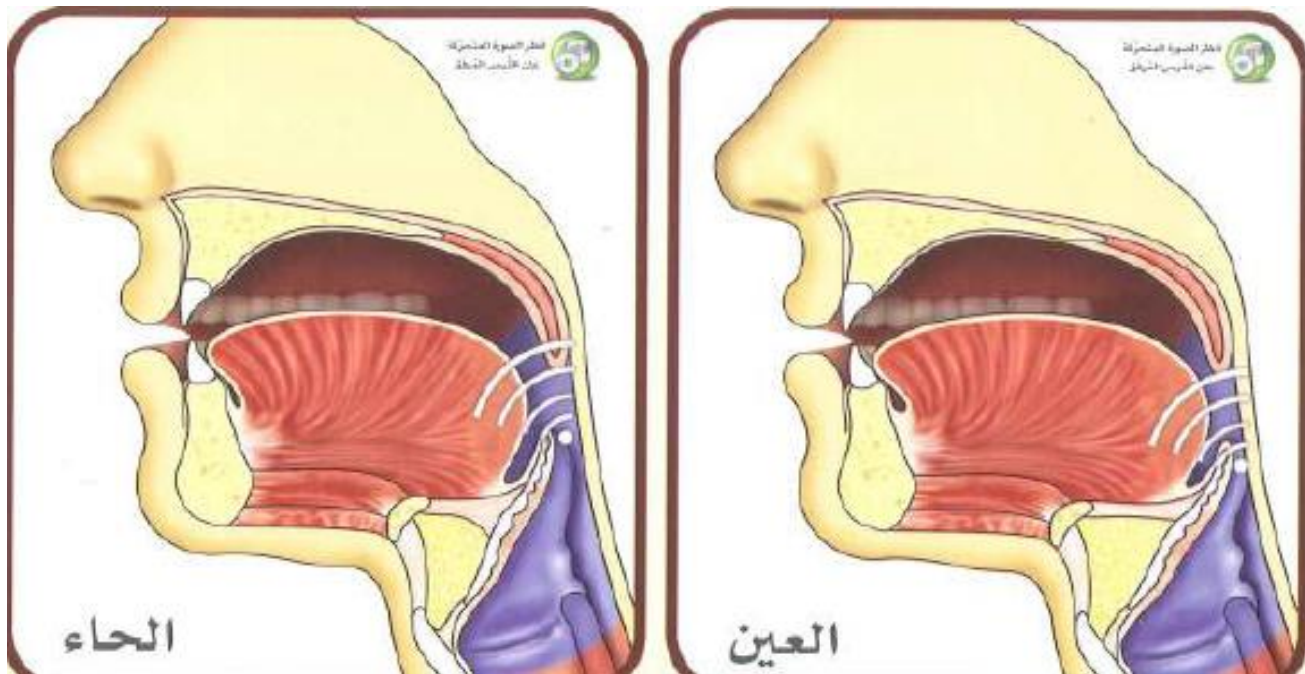
1- The middle of the throat: which is between the nearest throat and the farthest throat, and the Letter عین comes out of it and is followed by the حاء the epiglottis is pushed backward whenever we pronounce the letter ,ع and consequently, the throat narrows. The بينية characteristic in the letter ع results from the flow of the sound as a result of the epiglottis pushing backward

Example as in { نَعْبُدُ }، { الرَّحْمَنُ }

2- Caution: When Ayn is pronounced Clearly, if the glottis tongue goes back a lot then the remaining hole from which the sound passes will be narrow and sound will be produced from it.

3- One of the mistakes when pronouncing the Letter "Ayn" is that the epiglottis does not go back the required position , so this causes the Ayn to sound like "alif" and this error/mistake is common in sisters.

The middle part of the Throat (وسط الحلق) and Articulation Point of عین and حاء





قال الإمام بن الجزرى

أَدْنَاهُ غَيْنٌ خَاوُّهَا	
----------------------------	--

(From) the upper (part of) it (the throat) is the ghayn and its khā`





أدنى الحلق

- ✓ It is an area close to the mouth, الغين and الخاء are articulated from this area
- ✓ The part which is closer to throat from it comes the letter الغين
- ✓ And above this Makhraj, is the Makhraj of الخاء, which is closer to mouth

The nearest part of the Throat (أدنى الحلق) and Articulation Point of خاء and غين



It is called أدنى الحلق because it is the closest part of the throat to the opening of the mouth. It is also simply referred to as the upper throat. From here, the ghayn and the khā' are pronounced.

الغين والحاء



القاب الحروف

As its articulating
from the throat

حروف الحلق



AREAS OF ARTICULATION

3. - اللسان _ AL-LISAAN

قال الإمام بن الجزرى

أَقْصَى اللِّسَانِ فَوْقَ ثَمَّ الْكَافُوَالْقَافُ
وَالضَّادُ مِنْ حَافَتِهِ إِذْ وَلِيَا	أَسْفَلَ وَالْوَسْطُ فَجِيمُ الشَّيْنِ يَا
وَاللَّامُ أَذْنَاهَا لِمُنْتَهَاهَا	لَا ضَرَّاسَ مِنْ أَيْسَرَ أَوْ يُمْنَاهَا
وَالرَّاءُ يُدَانِيهِ لِظَهْرِ أَذْخُلُوا	وَالثُّونُ مِنْ طَرْفِهِ تَحْتُ اجْعَلُوا
عُلْيَا الثَّنَائَا وَالصَّفِيرُ مُسْتَكِنُ	وَالطَّاءُ وَالذَّالُ وَتَا مِنْهُ وَمِنْ
وَالظَّاءُ وَالذَّالُ وَتَا لِلْعُلْيَا	مِنْهُ وَمِنْ فَوْقِ الثَّنَائَا السُّفْلَى
	مِنْ طَرْفَيْهِمَا

3



Al Lisaan

The Tongue

المخارج العامة { على مذهب الراجع }

الخيشوم

الشفتان

اللسان

الحلق

الجوف

مخرج خاص

مخرجان خاصان

10 مخرج خاصة

3 مخرج خاصة

مخرج خاص

1

2

10

3

1

Different Parts of The Tongue



أَقْسَمُ اللِّسَانِ

The root of the tongue

جَذْرُ اللِّسَانِ

The farthest part of the tongue

أَقْصَى اللِّسَانِ

The middle part of the tongue

وَسْطُ اللِّسَانِ

The end of the tongue

طَرَفُ اللِّسَانِ

The tip of the tongue

رَأْسُ اللِّسَانِ

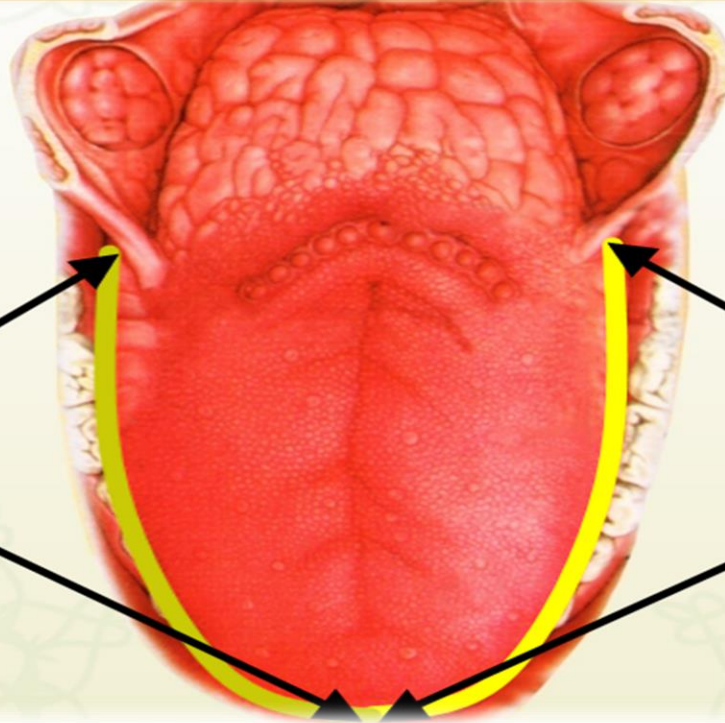
أَقْسَمُ عَلَى حَافَتِي اللِّسَانِ

(The outer edge
on the right side)

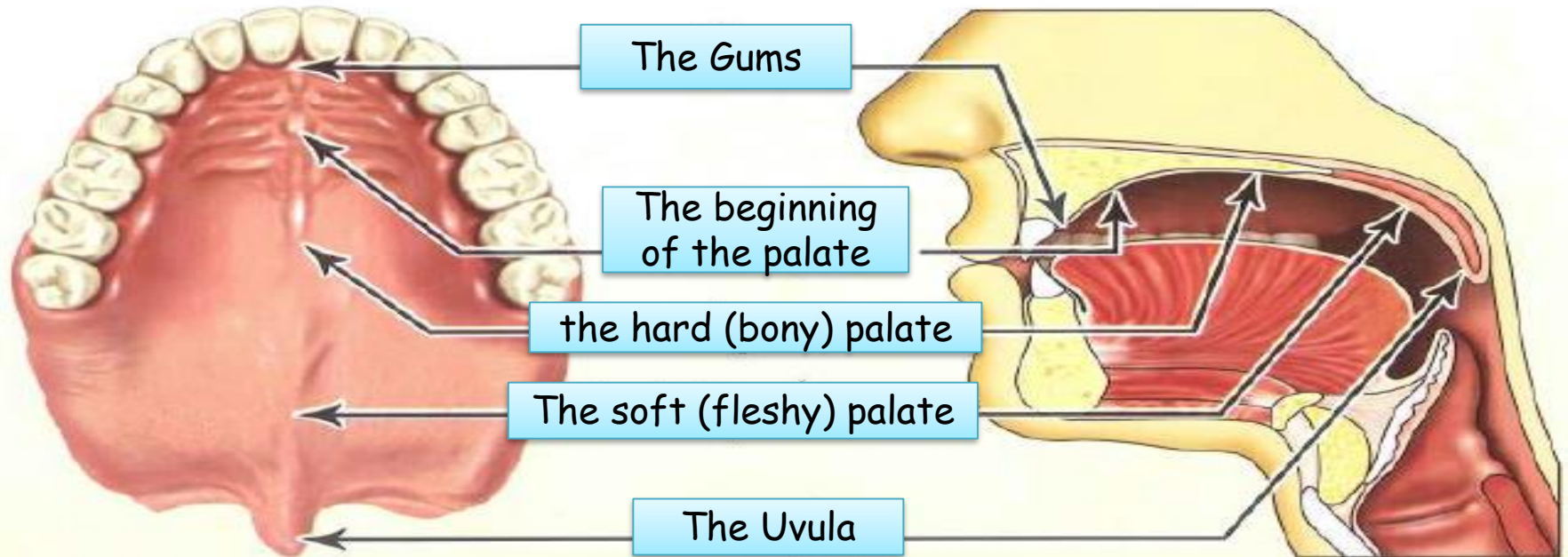
حَافَةُ اللِّسَانِ
الْيُمْنَى

(The outer edge
on the left side)

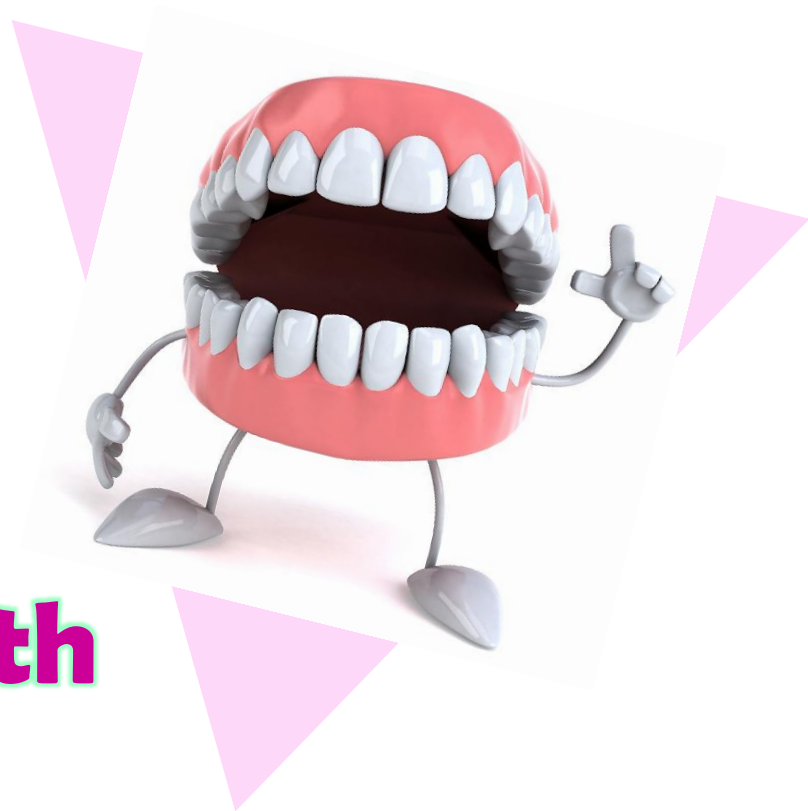
حَافَةُ اللِّسَانِ
الْيُسْرَى

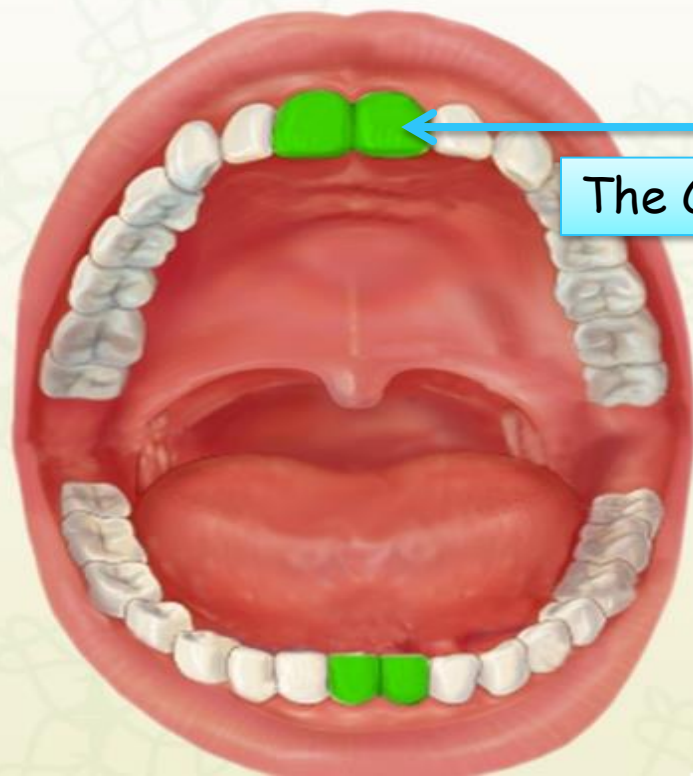


الْحَنَكُ الْأَعْلَى



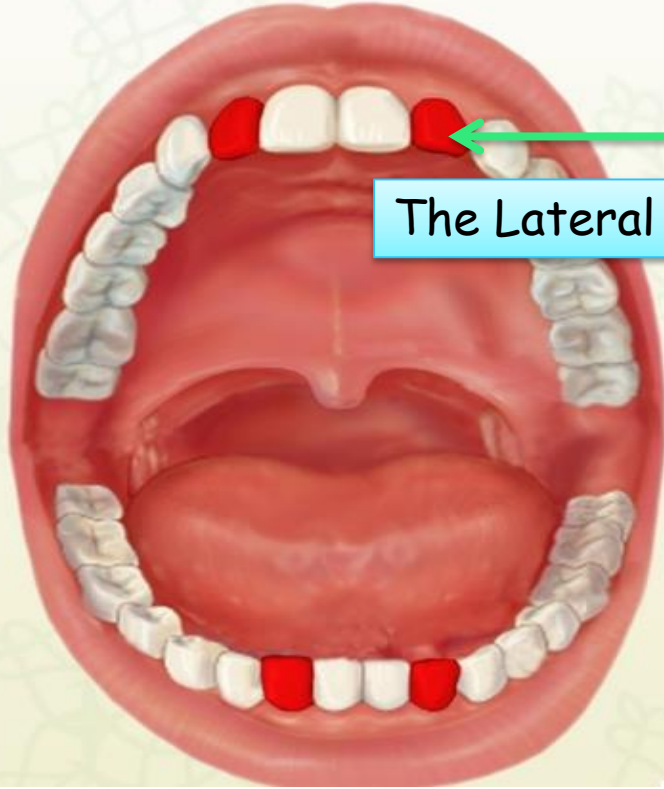
Names of The Teeth





The Central Incisors

● الشَّيَا (٤)

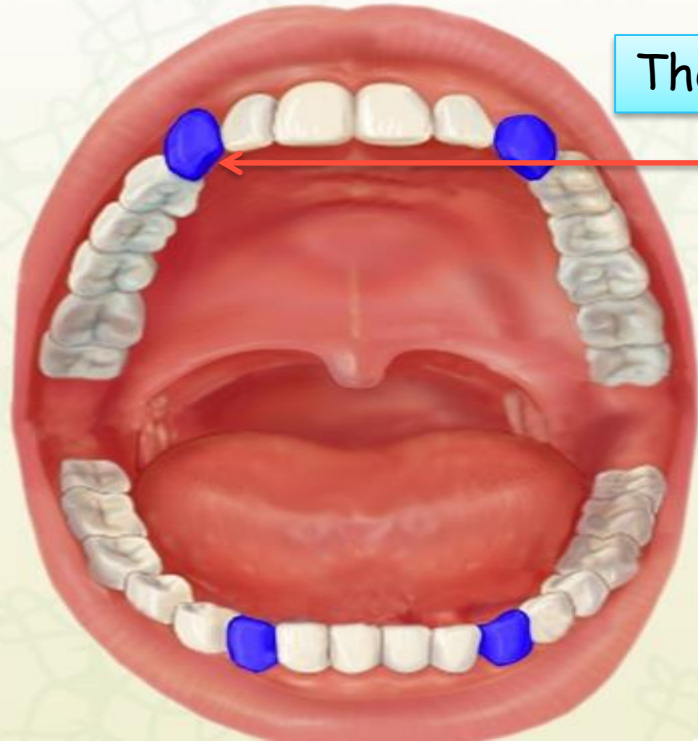


The Lateral Incisors

● الثَّنَائِيَا (٤)

● الرَّبَاعِيَّات (٤)

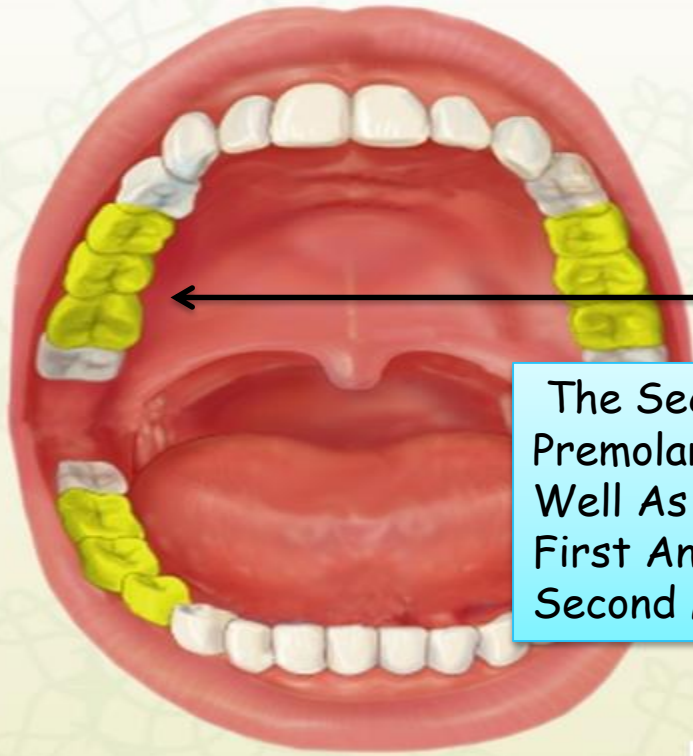
The Canines



الشنَّايَا (٤)

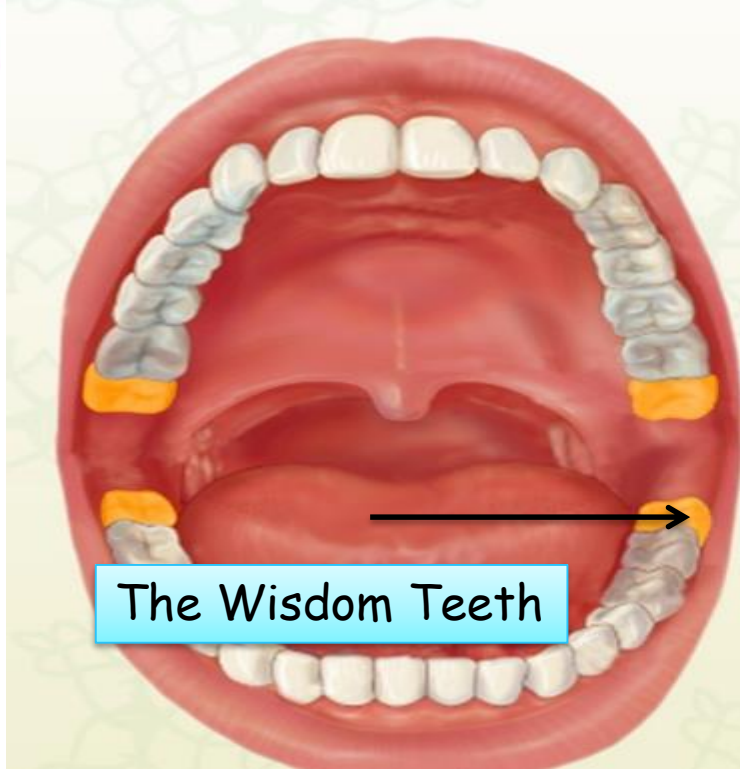
الرَّيَّاعِيَّات (٤)

الأنِّيَاب (٤)



The Second
Premolars As
Well As The
First And
Second Molars

- الشَّيَا (٤)
- الرِّبَاعِيَّات (٤)
- الأَنِيَاب (٤)
- الضَّوَاهِك (٤)
- الطَّوَاهِن (١٢)



The Wisdom Teeth

● الثَّنَايَا (٤)

● الرَّبَاعِيَّات (٤)

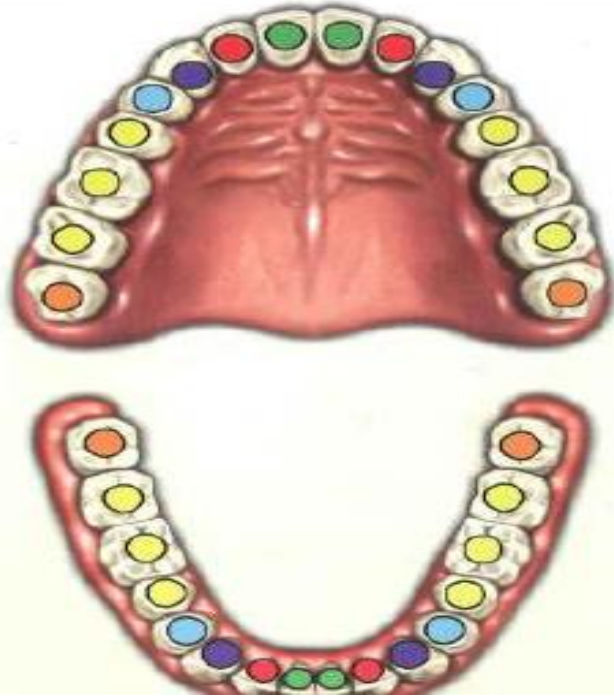
● الْأَنْيَاب (٤)

● الضَّوَاهِك (٤)

● الطَّوَاهِن (١٢)

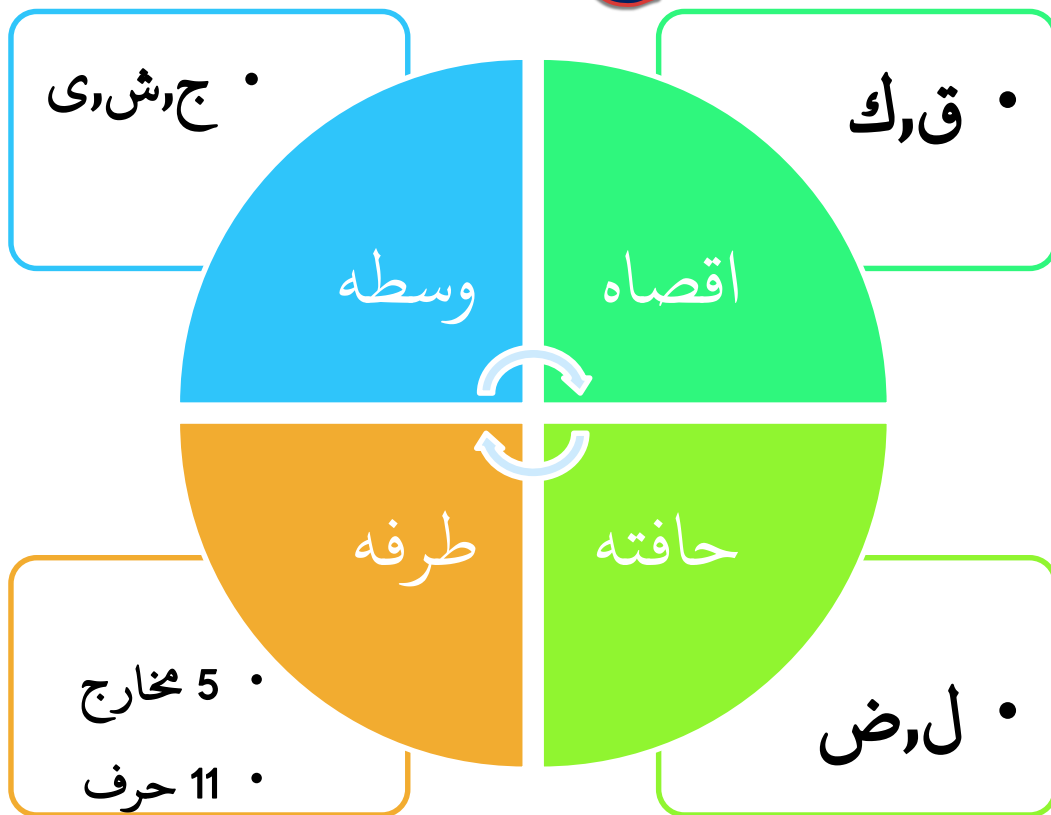
● النَّوَاجِد (٤)

الأسنان (٣٢)



- السنّايا (٤)
- الرباعيات (٤)
- الأنياب (٤)
- الضواحك (٤)
- الطواحن (١٢)
- النواجذ (٤)

مخرج اللسان



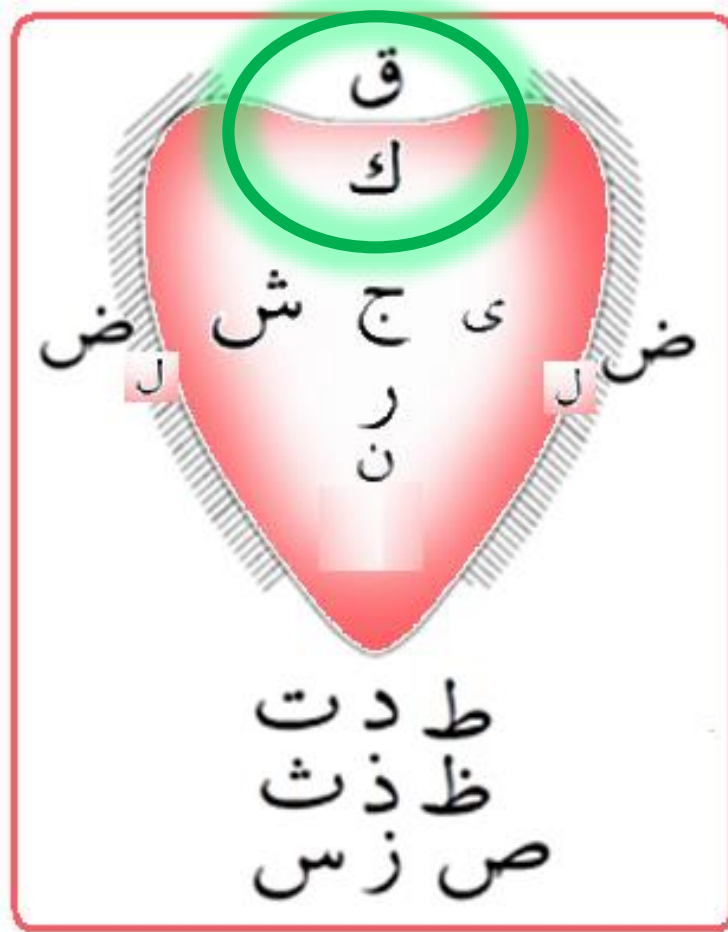


عدد الحروف	مخارج خاصة	المخارج العامة
ق ك	اقصى اللسان (2)	اللسان
ج, ش, ي	وسط اللسان (1)	
ل ض	حافة اللسان (2)	
ن, ر ت, د, ط ث, ذ, ظ ز, س, ص	طرف اللسان (5)	
مخارج خاصة 10		عدد الحروف 18



3A

اقصاه اللسان

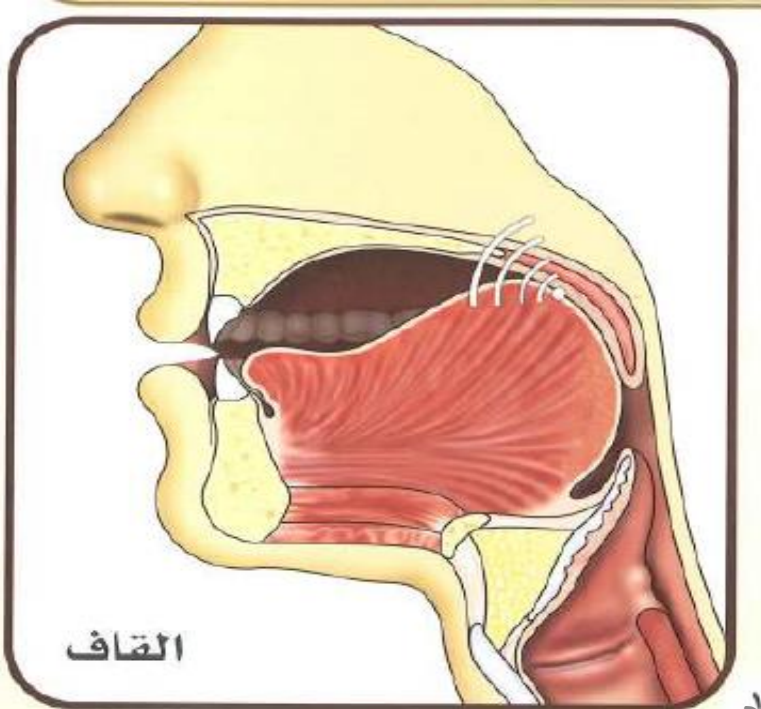


قال الإمام بن الجزرى

أَقْصَى اللِّسَانِ فَوْقَ ثُمَّ الْكَافُوَالْقَافُ
	أَسْفَلُ

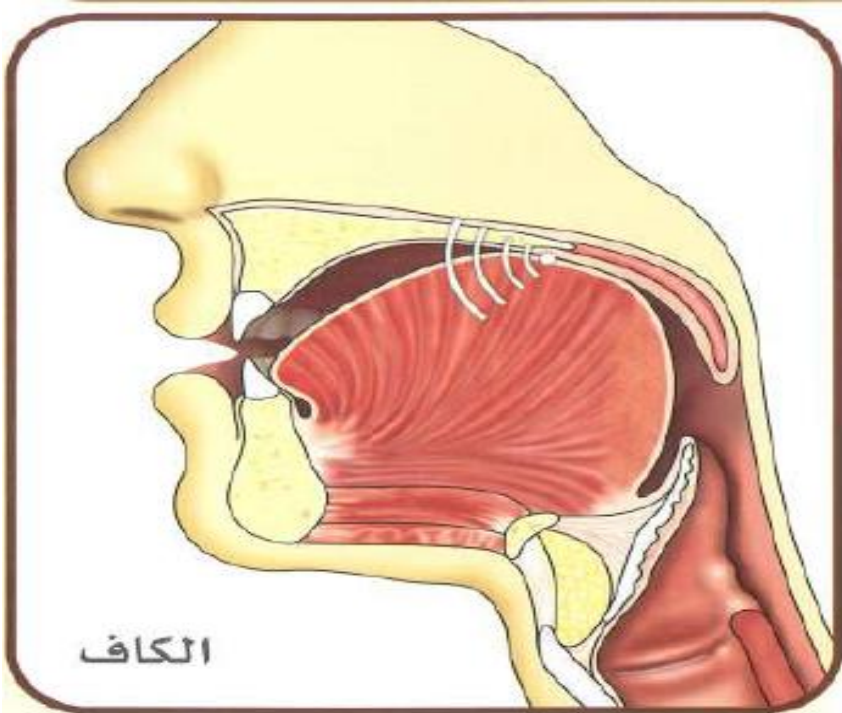
The qāf is (from) the extreme back of the tongue, then the kāf . . .
. . . lower.

First: مخرج القاف



From the deepest part of the tongue and what lies opposite to it of roof of the mouth. (soft palate)

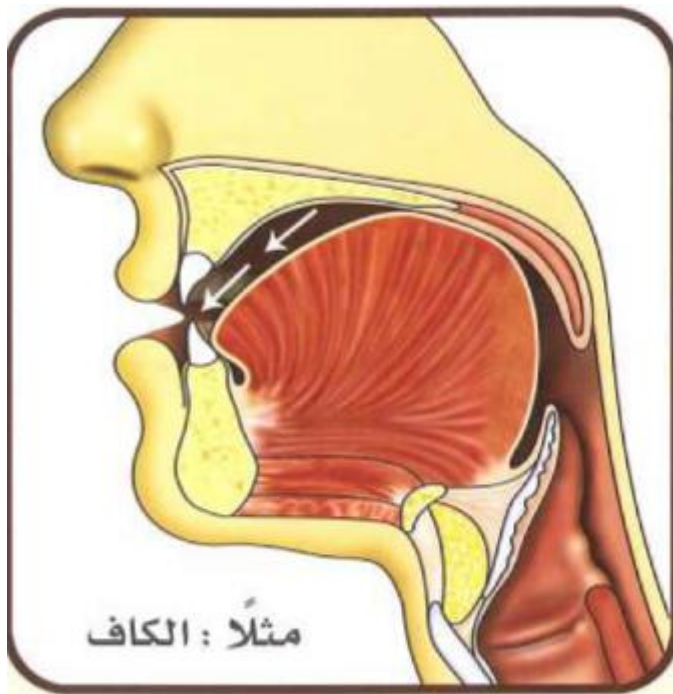
Second: مخرج الكاف



**From the deepest part
of the tongue and what
lies opposite to it of roof
of the mouth. (hard
palate)**

**Closer to the mouth and
farther from the throat.**

Closest
to the
Mouth



انحدارُ الصَّوْتِ بحرفٍ مُستَفِلٍ

"The inclination of the sound
with a lowered letter."



تصعُّدُ الصَّوْتِ بحرفٍ مُستَعِلٍ

"The elevation of the sound
with an elevated letter."

Closest
to the
throat

القاف و الكاف Examples for letters

• وَمَا قَدَرُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ قَدْرِهِ

• قَالَ فَالْحَقُّ وَالْحَقَّ أَقُولُ

• وَخَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ

• وَفَوْقَ كُلِّ ذِي عِلْمٍ عَلِيمٌ

• وَيَجْعَلُ لَكَ قُصُورًا

• قِيلَ أَهَكَذَا عَرْشُكَ^ط قَالَتْ كَأَنَّهُ هُوَ

• إِنَّا سَنُلْقِي عَلَيْكَ قَوْلًا ثَقِيلًا

• كَى نُسَبِّحَكَ كَثِيرًا



القاب الحروف

As its articulating
from the end of the
tongue which is close
to Uvula

لهويان

3B

وسط اللسان



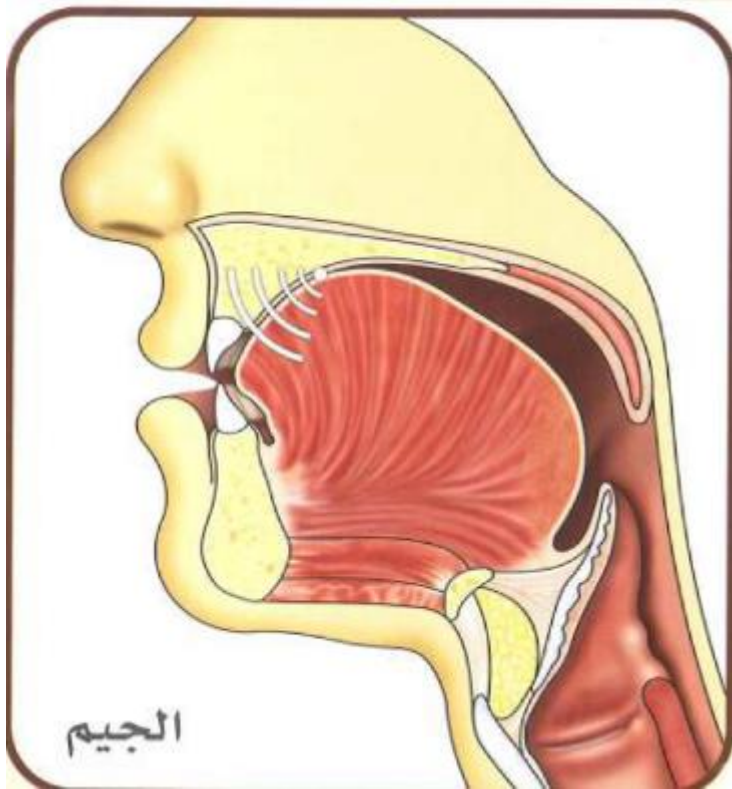


قال الإمام بن الجزرى

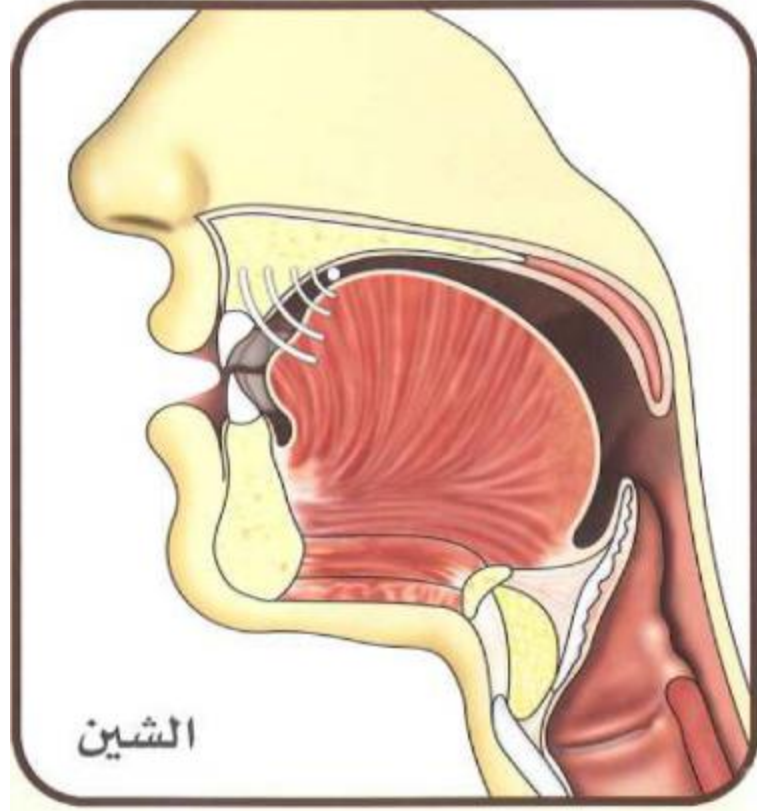
 وَالْوَسْطُ فَجِيمُ الشَّيْنِ يَا
--	---

The centre (of the tongue) is the jīm, the shīn and the yā`.

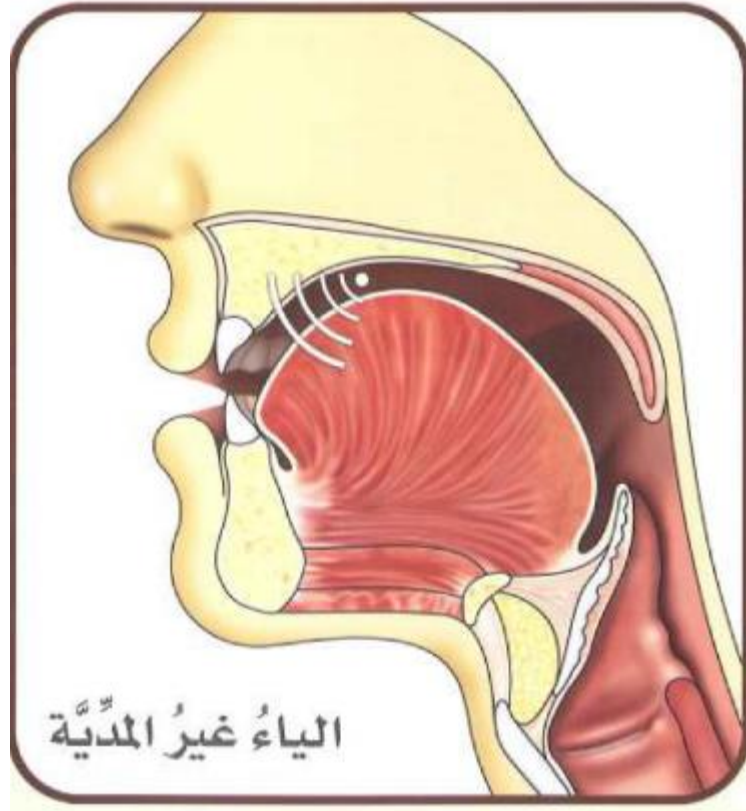




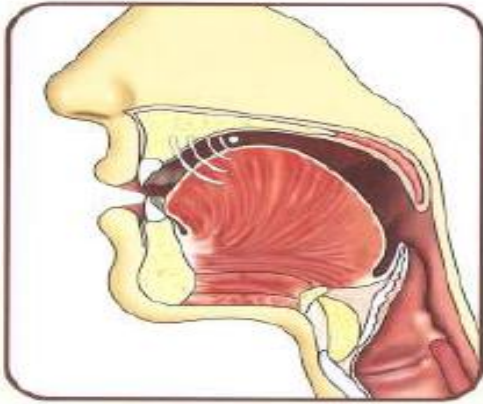
From the Middle of the
tongue and the roof of
the mouth what lies
opposite to it, with a
strong closing than the
letter ش



From the middle of
the tongue and the
roof of the mouth
what lies opposite to
it, with a small space
to release some air

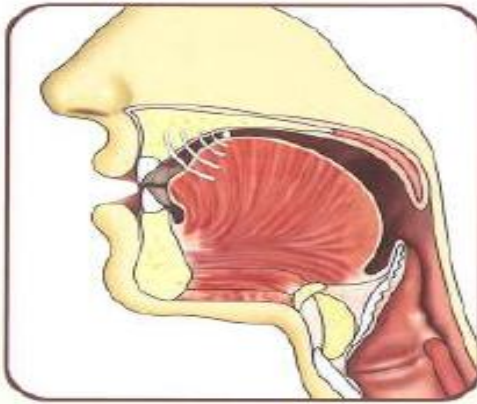


From the middle of
the tongue and the
roof of the mouth
what lies opposite
to it, with a timing



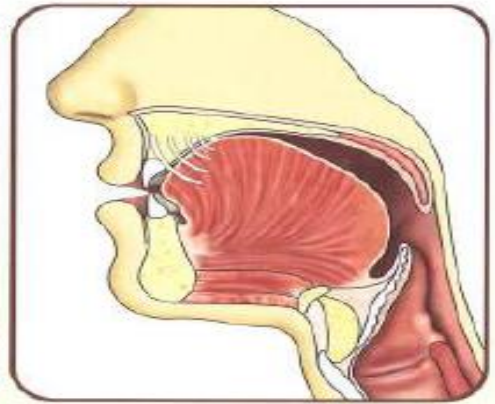
مخرج الياء غير المدية

الياء غير المدية



مخرج الشين

الشين



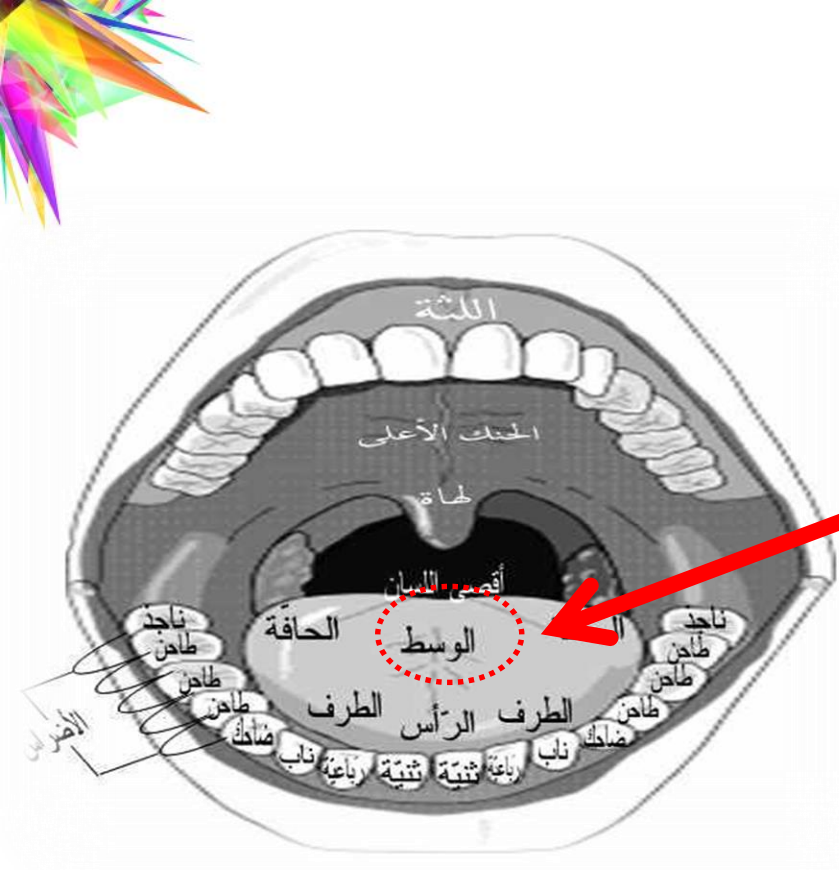
مخرج الجيم

الجيم

The Jeem, Sheen and Yā' exit from the center of the tongue. Again, the center of the tongue has to touch somewhere for these letters to be sounded. It touches the palate above it.

الشين- الجيم- الياء غير المدية أو الياء المتحركة

Its named الشجرية
Because they are articulated from the center of the mouth





القاب الحروف

As its articulating from the middle of the mouth or roots of the mouth. (that is between the 2 jaws)

حروف الشجرية

3C

حافته اللسان





Two Letters Are Articulating From Sides Of The Tongue



ل



ض

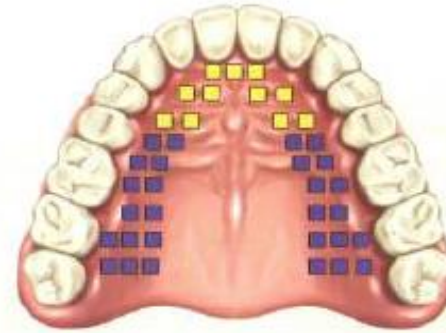
قال الإمام بن الجزرى

وَالضَّادُّ مِنْ حَافَتِهِ إِذْ وَلِيَا	
	لَا ضَرَّاسَ مِنْ أُيْسَرٍ أَوْ يُمْنَاهَا

And the dād is from the side (of the tongue) when it meets. . .
... the molars: from the left or the right (side).

حرف الضاد First:

The dhād is pronounced when the sides of the tongue, the left or the right side, are touching all the upper molars. Since both sides of the tongue are mentioned



حافة اللسان مع ما يجاورها من الأضراس العليا

منطقة تلامس من غير ضغط

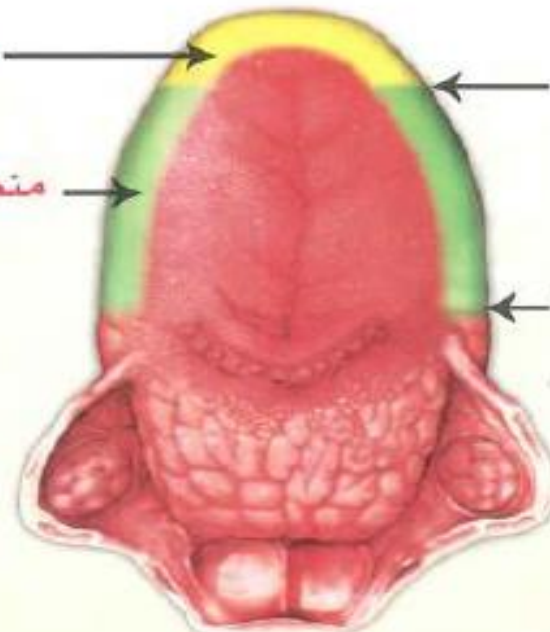
منطقة الضغط والاتكاء

Reeyul quloob™



منطقة التلامس

منطقة الضغط والارتكاز



أدنى الحافة

أقصى الحافة

النظر الصورة المتحركة
على القرص المضغوط





First: حرف الضاد

There are 3 ways of reading this letter:

- I. From the left side of the mouth. This is considered the easiest way.
- II. From the right side of the mouth. This is more difficult than the first.
- III. From both sides of the mouth at the same time. This method is the most difficult.



القاب الحروف

As its articulating from the
side of the tongue

حروف الحافية

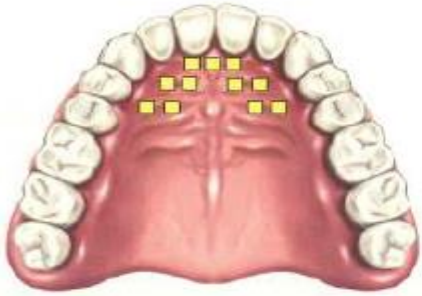
قال الإمام بن الجزرى

وَاللَّامُ أَذْنَاهَا لِمُنْتَهَاهَا

And the lām is from the anterior of it (sides of the tongue) till the end of it (the tip of the tongue).

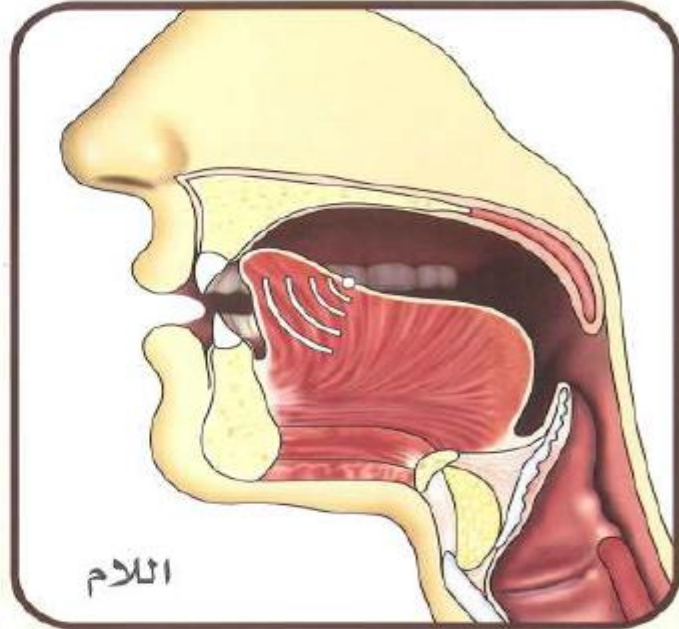
حرف اللام : Second

The articulation point is from the nearest part of the sides of the tongue (nearest to the mouth) and the end of its tip, and what lies opposite to it of the gums of the first two upper premolars to premolars



من أدنى حافتي اللسان
إلى منتهى طرفه

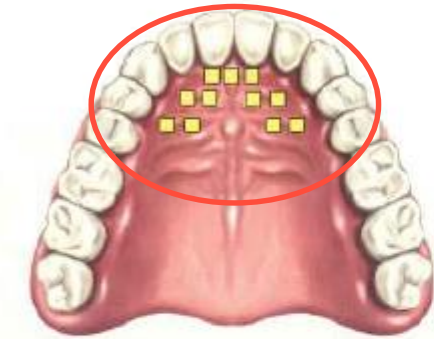
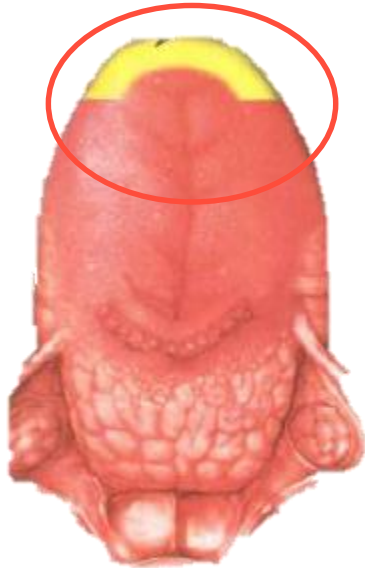
Reeyul quloob™



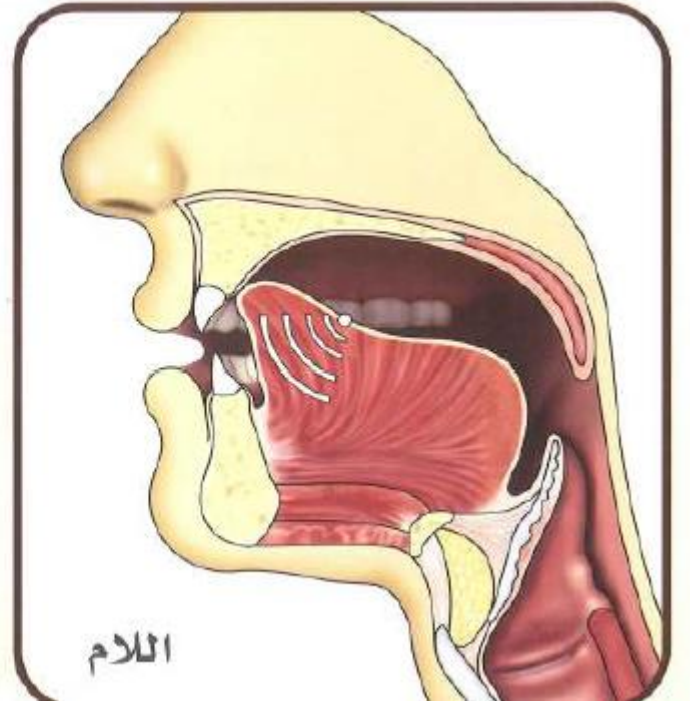


- ✓ Letter ڤ comes from the nearest part (to the front of the mouth) of the حافة (edge) of the tongue.
- ✓ The area occupied by ڤ is from the nearest part of the edge of the tongue until the very end of its طرف along with what corresponds to it from the upper palate.





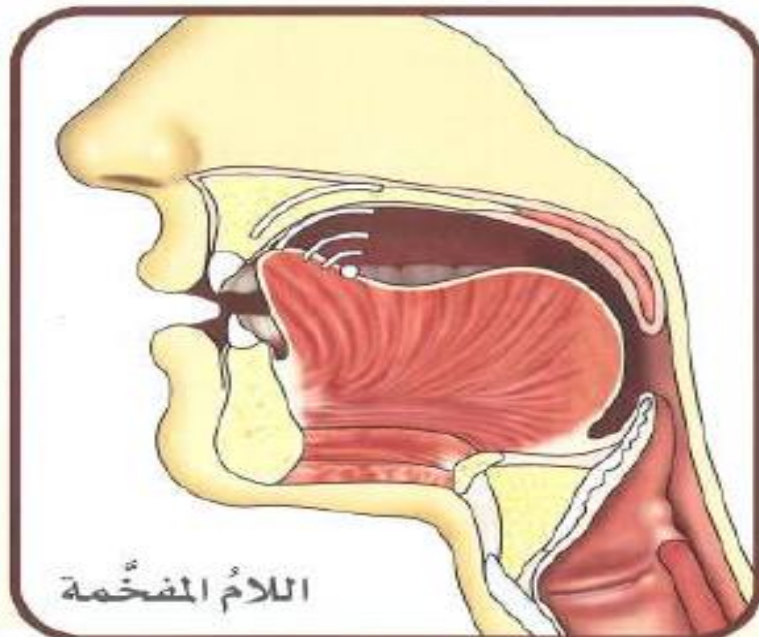
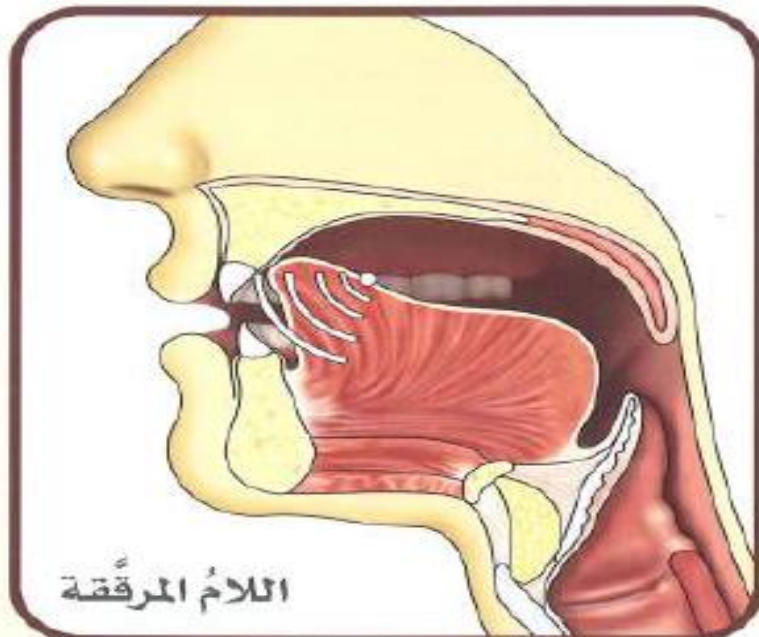
من أدنى حافتي اللسان
إلى منتهى طرفه



اللام

مُقَارِنَةُ بَيْنَ اللَّامِ الْمَفْخَمَةِ وَاللَّامِ الْمَرْقَقَةِ

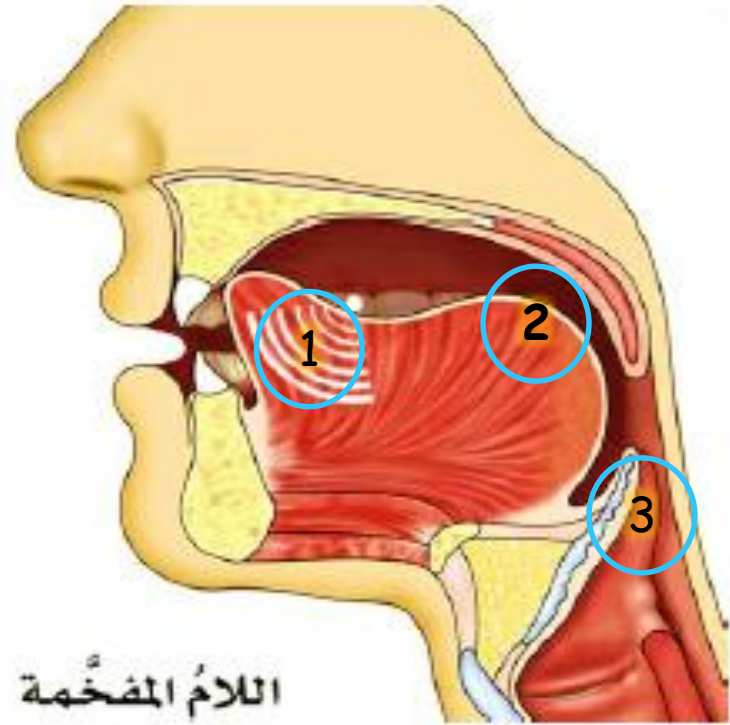
يَصَاحِبُ اللَّامَ الْمَفْخَمَةَ تَقَعُّرُ لَوْسَطِ اللِّسَانِ وَتَضْيِيقُ فِي الْحَلْقِ بِخِلَافِ الْمَرْقَقَةِ




Does the shape of the Tongue remain the same
when reciting the ل with تَفْخِيم and تَرْقِيق ؟



No; there is a difference in how the tongue is positioned,
however the place where the tongue makes contact with
the upper palate remains the same.



- 
- ✓ A ل pronounced with تفخيم accompanied by a concaving of the middle of the tongue narrowing of the throat as opposed to a ل pronounced with ترقيق
 - ✓ The epiglottis is pushed back slightly, which is not the case with a ل pronounced with ترقيق shown on the left above) where the tongue is much less concave and the epiglottis is not pushed back.
 - ✓ Note:- that the contact the tongue makes with the palate in both cases is the same.

Exercises

التدريب على اللام المتحركة:

لَ لِ لُ

لَهُ - لَعِبَ / صَالِحَ / لُعِنَ

التدريب على اللام الساكنة :

أَلْ إِلْ أُلْ

يَلْعَبُ / مِلْءُ / يُلْحَدُونَ / قُلْ

التدريب على اللام المشددة:

أَلَّ إِلَّ أُلَّ

لَعَلَّهُمْ / يَعْلَمُهُمْ / فَيَحْلُوا / فَطَلَّ



القاب الحروف

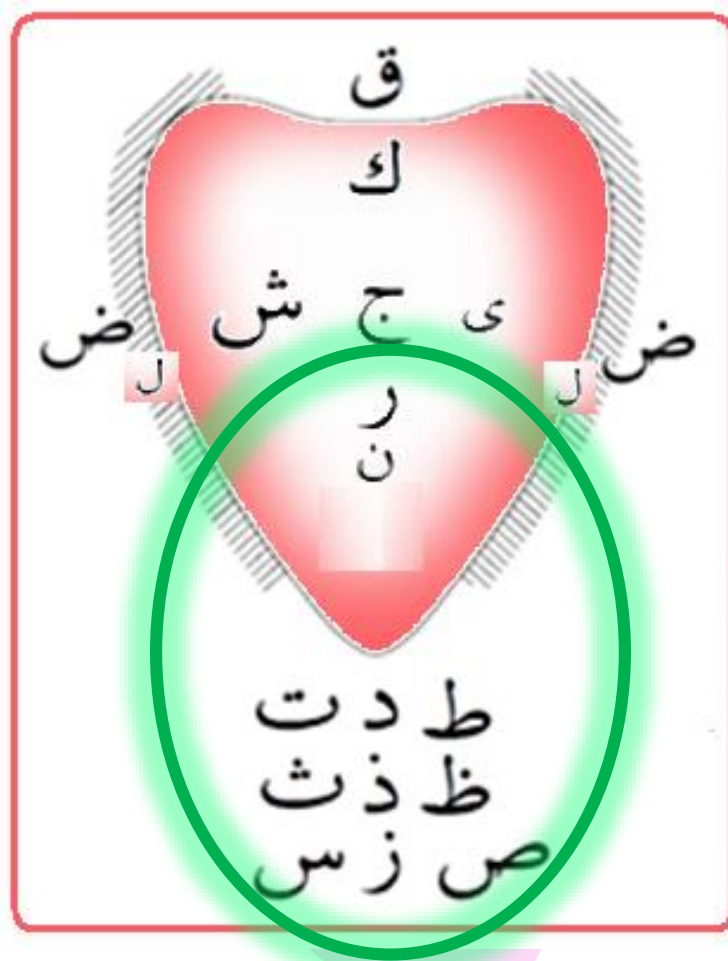
As its articulating from the side of the tongue and its edges


حروف ذلقية



3D

طرف اللسان





مخرج - ن

مخرج - ر

طرف اللسان

مخرج - ط د ت

مخرج - ص ز س

مخرج - ظ ذ ث



3D



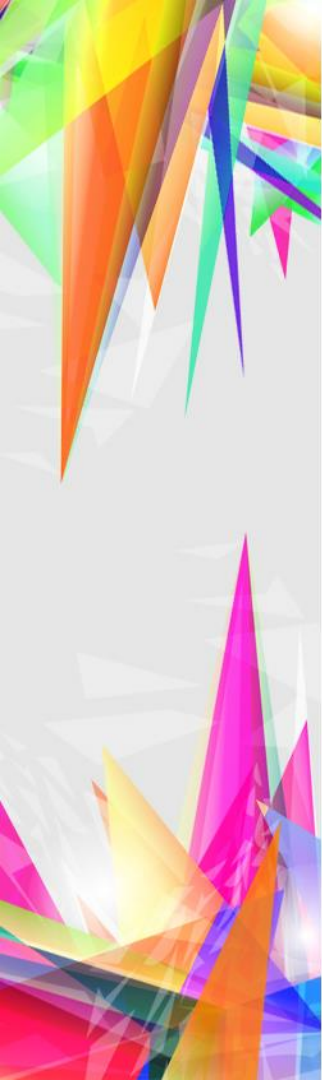


قال الإمام بن الجزرى

	وَالنُّونُ مِنْ طَرَفِهِ تَحْتُ اجْعَلُوا
--	---

And make the nūn from the tip of it (the tongue), lower (than the lām).

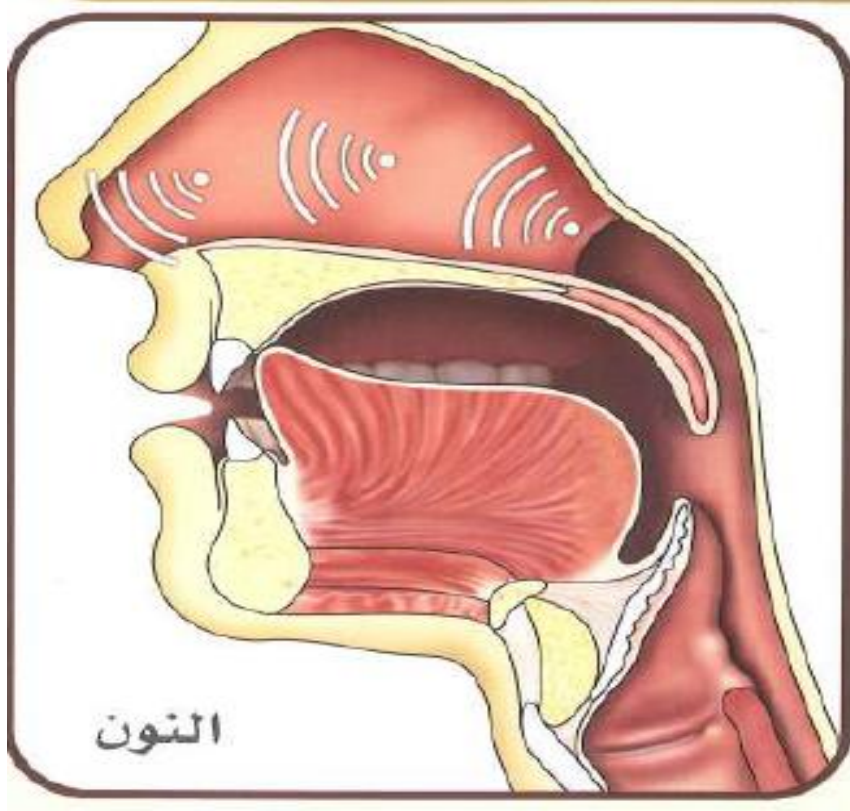




- طرف اللسان


Tip of the tongue

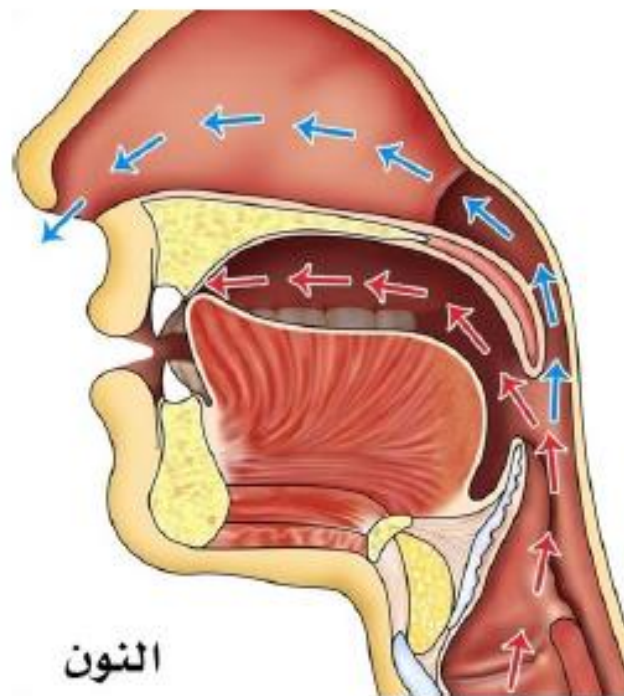
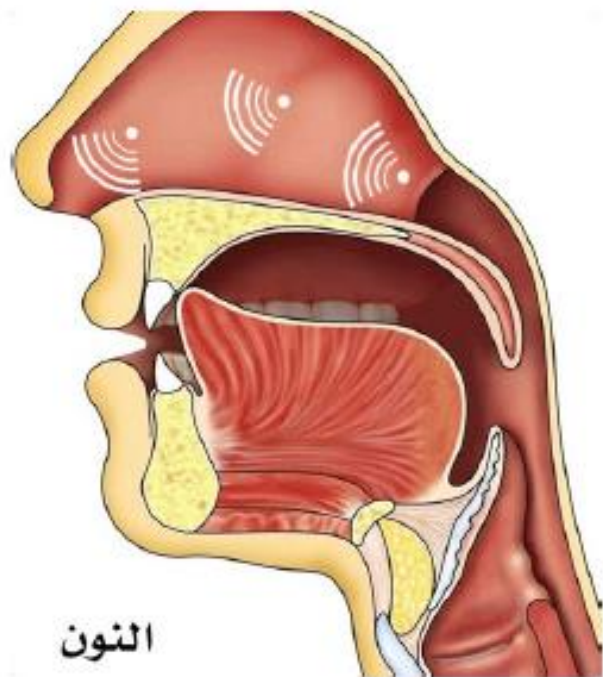
5 letters 3 specific articulation

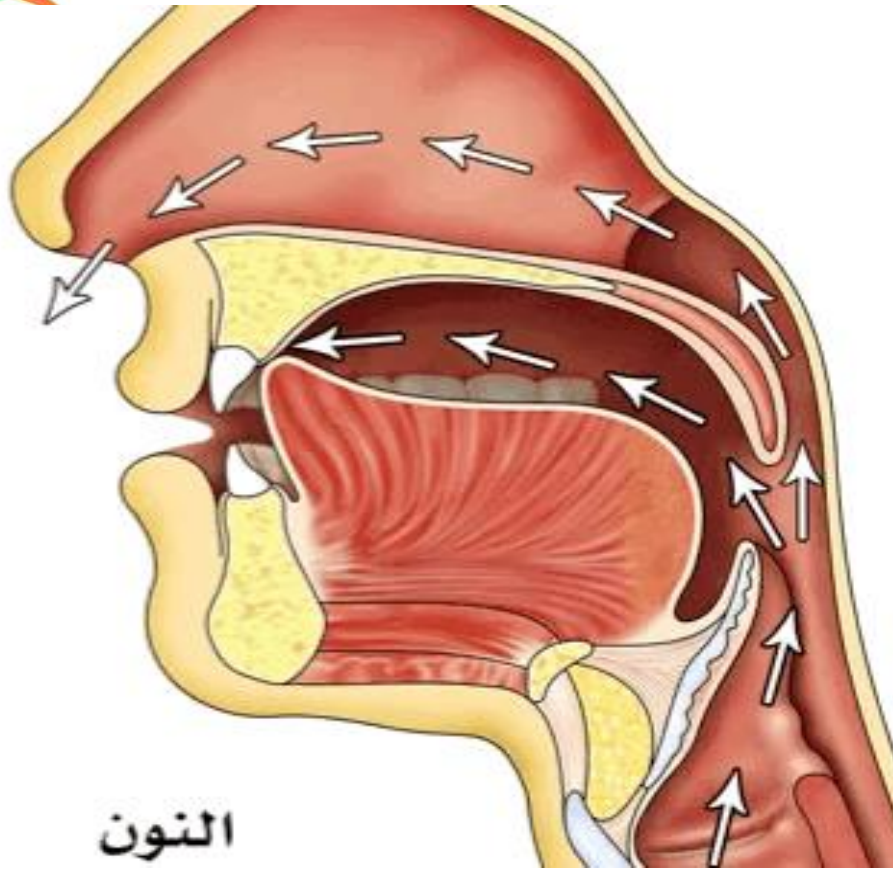


Articulation Point of The Letter ن

The Makhraj of the nūn is found lower than the makhraj of the lām, Wherein the tip of the tongue touches the gums of the upper central Incisors.

- 
- ✓ The articulation point of the letter ن is slightly lower than the articulation point of the letter ل.
 - ✓ It is articulated with the طرف اللسان and that which corresponds to it of the gums, just slightly under the articulation point of ل and is accompanied by the sound of غنة from the nasal passage. (خيشوم)





Then air leaves as a sound from the nasal passage

Air strikes in gums and returns back

Air flows from the vocal cords towards the upper gums



القاب الحروف

As they are emitting
from ذلق اللسان (tip of
the tongue)

حروف الذلعية



3D ii





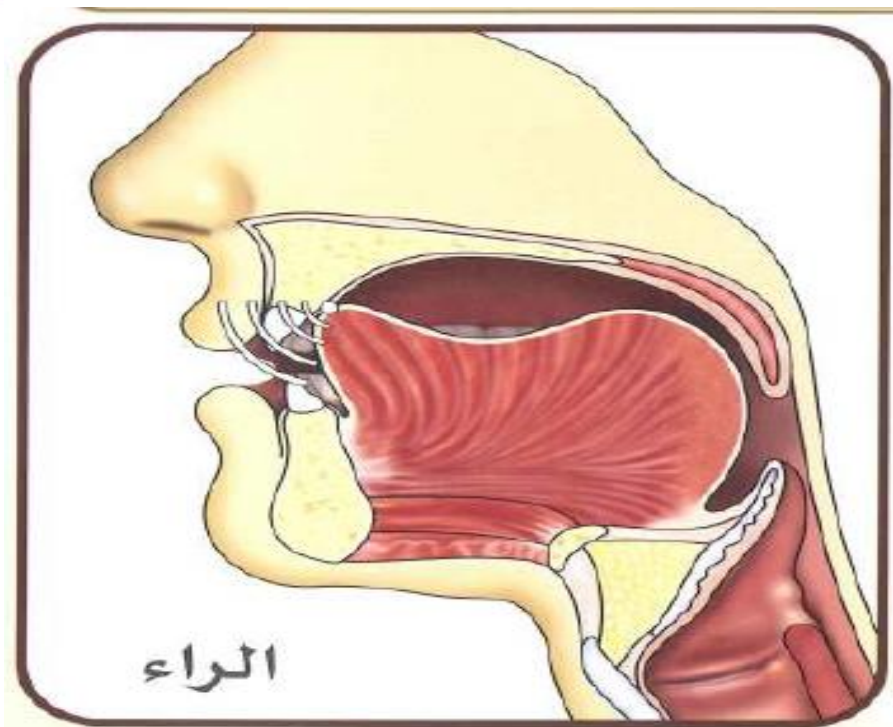
قال الإمام بن الجزرى

وَالرَّاءُ يُدَانِيهِ لِظَهْرِ أَذْخَلُوا	
---	--

And the rā` is close to it (the nūn), including the top (of the tongue).

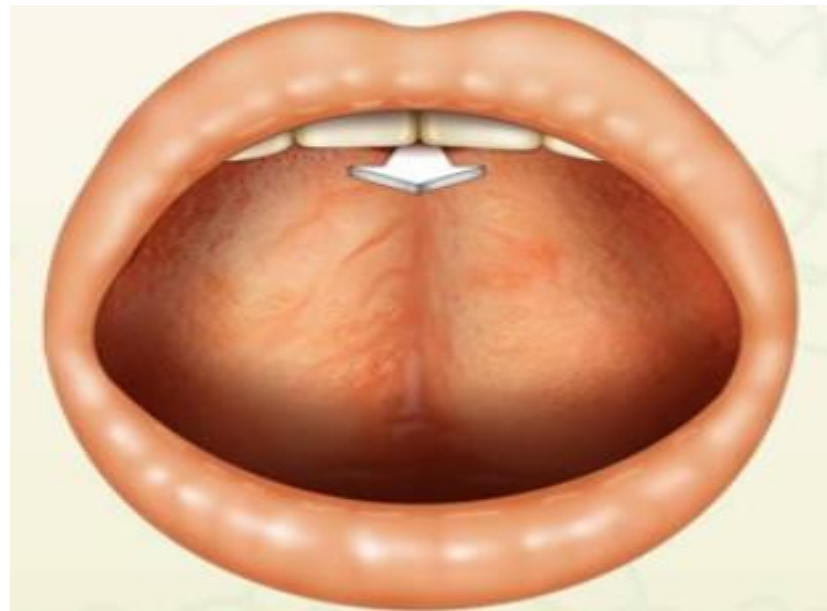
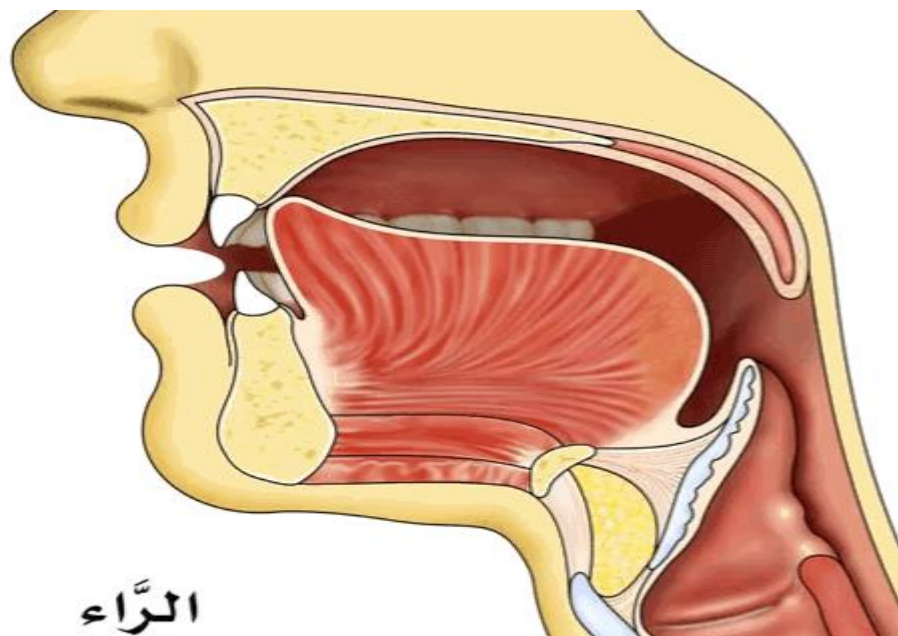


Articulation Point of The Letter ر



The rā` is close to the makhraj of the nūn; however the top of the tongue is also included, when it touches the gums of the upper central incisors.

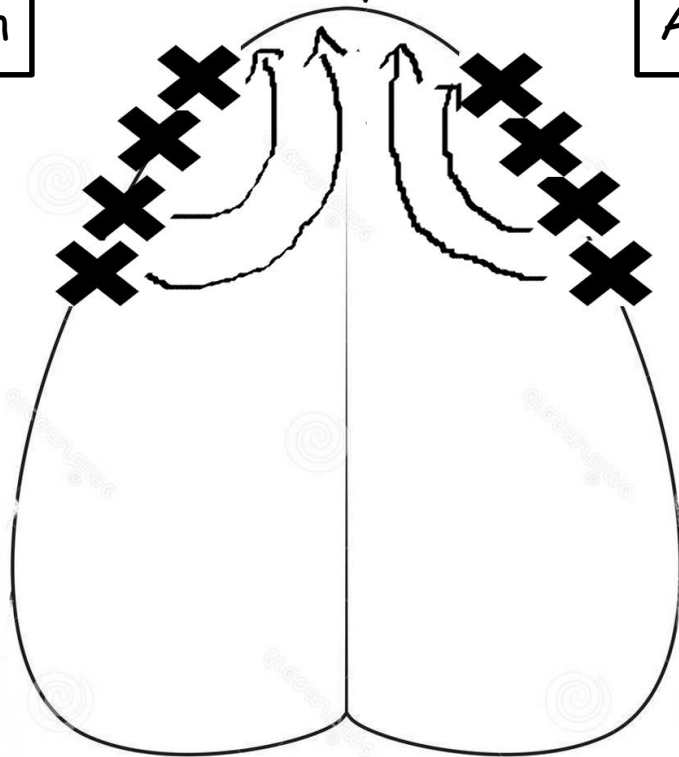
Farrā` has counted the lām, nūn and rā` as coming from one makhraj, the tip of the tongue when touching the palate above it.



Opening

Area of collision

Area of collision






How to pronounce?

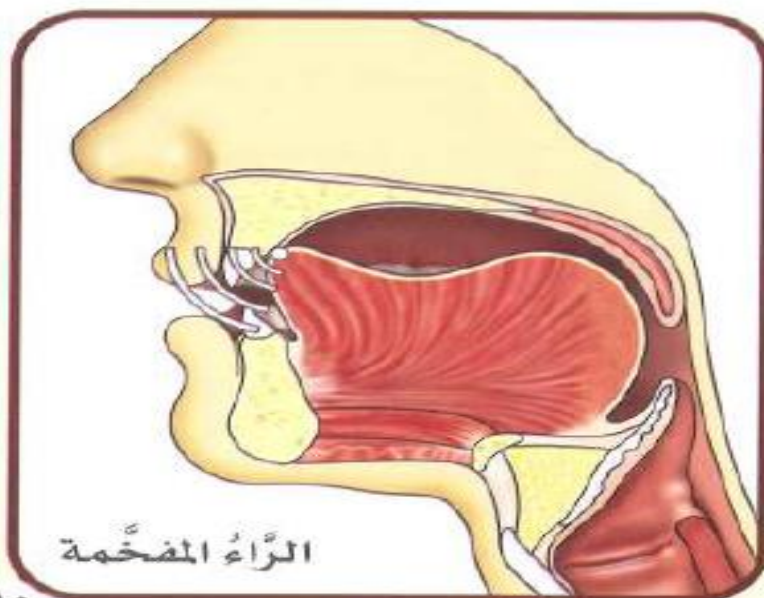
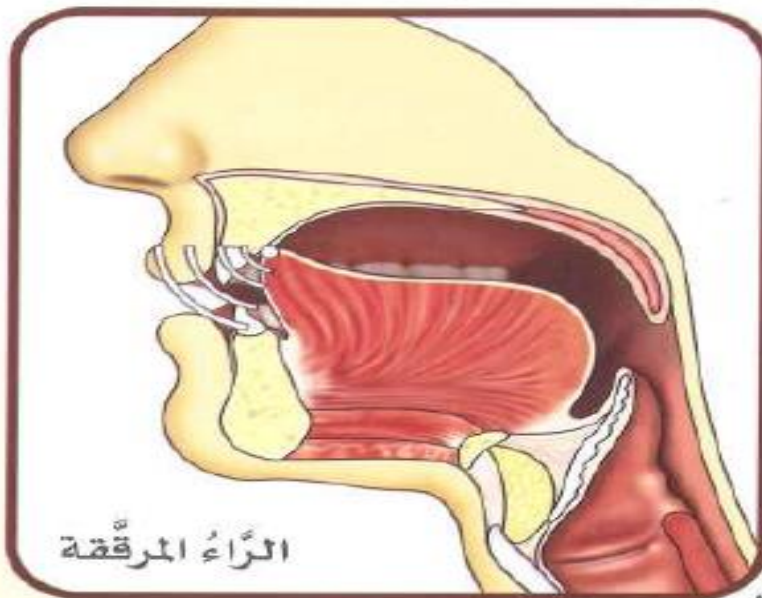
The tongue strikes the palate but a small opening remains in the middle. This happens when the tongue concaves slightly creating this open space in the middle and doesn't touch the palate. From this open space, a portion of the sound leaks out

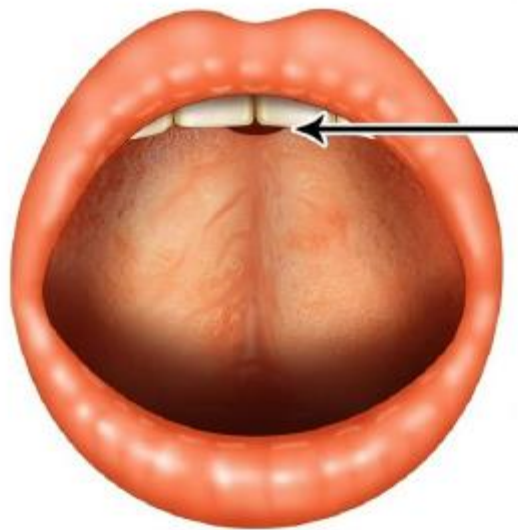
This small opening that allows for this sound to escape protects the letter ڤ from [unnecessary] trilling or rolling. Even though the articulation point is very narrow, it allows for the tongue to vibrate slightly and this is what is referred to as attribute al-takraar,



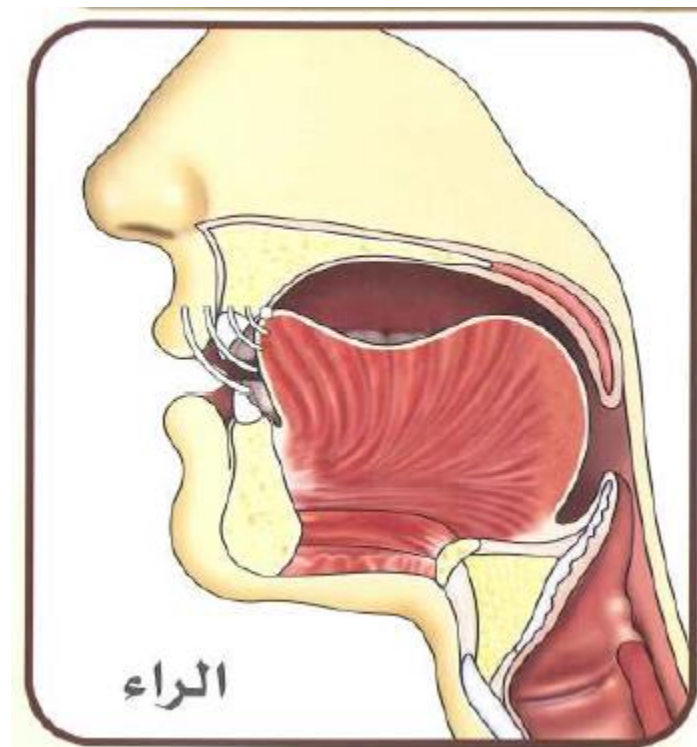
مُقَارِنَةُ بَيْنِ الرَّاءِ الْمَفْخَمَةِ وَالرَّاءِ الْمَرْقَقَةِ

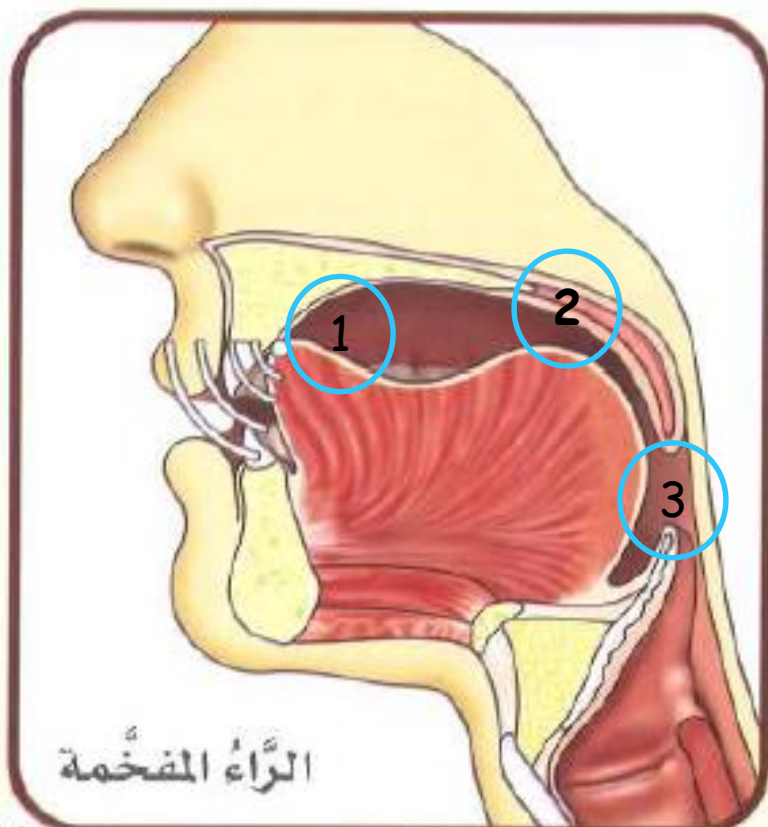
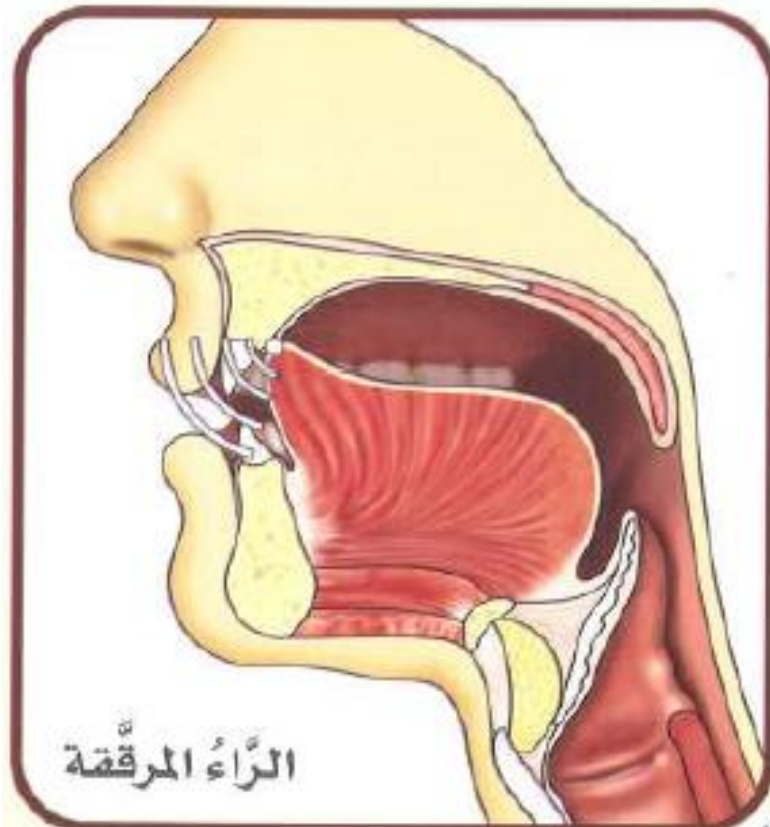
يَصَاحِبُ الرَّاءَ الْمَفْخَمَةَ تَقَعُّرٌ لَوْسَطِ اللِّسَانِ وَتَضْيِيقٌ فِي الْحَلْقِ بِخِلَافِ الْمَرْقَقَةِ





Portion from where
the sound escapes







القاب الحروف

As they are emitting
from ذلق اللسان (tip of
the tongue)

حروف الذلعية



3D iii



قال الإمام بن الجزرى

.....عُلْيَا الثَّنَائَا

وَالطَّاءُ وَالذَّالُ وَتَا مِنْهُ وَمِنْ


The tā`, the dāl and the tā`, from the tip of the tongue and the upper central incisors.



The articulation point of the letter ط is the
ظهر طرف اللسان along with the base of the top two
incisor teeth


Note:-

طرف اللسان is located: right at the base of the two incisors and the طرف from the tongue blocks the way ahead completely, making a complete closure or seal. Whenever anyone pronounces this [letter], they will find that the طرف has blocked the way at the base of the two incisors [preventing the sound from escaping].






طَرَفُ اللِّسَانِ مَعَ أَصُولِ الثَّنَائِيَا الْعُلْيَا



The ت and د share the same articulation Point (the طرف اللسان with the base of the top two incisors), but note that the Farthest part of the tongue does not become elevated.

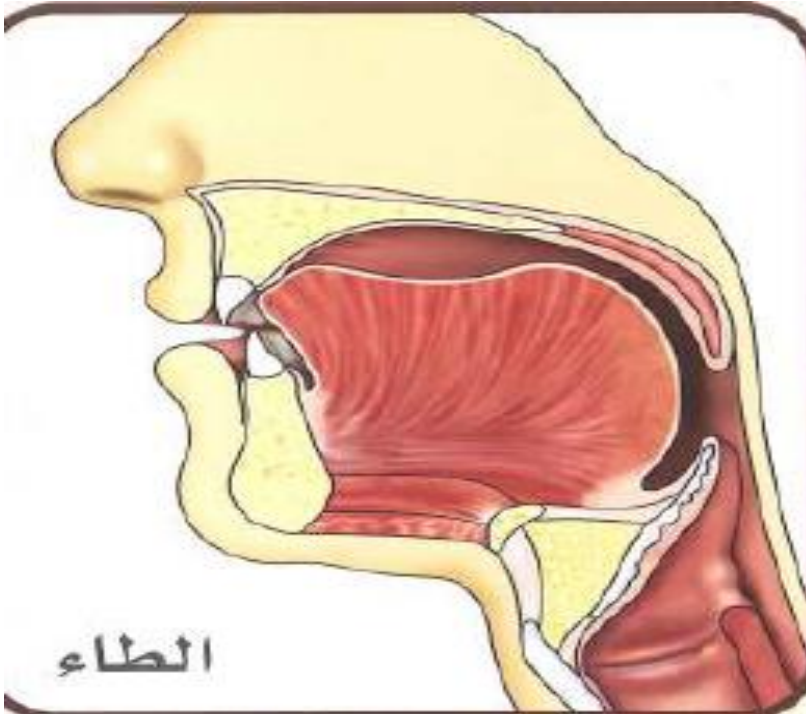


Articulation Point of The Letters ت and د



The tip of the tongue touches the gum line of the upper central incisors while the back portion of the tongue is lowered.

Articulation Point of The Letter ط



The tip of the tongue touches the gum line of the upper central incisors. While the back portion of the tongue is raised.



Exercise

أولا : (يَا أَيَّتُهَا النَّفْسُ الْمُطْمَئِنَّةُ) ..

ثانيا : (فَلْيَنْظُرْ أَيُّهَا أَزْكَى طَعَامًا

ثالثا : الطاء المشددة (أَطَّ)

(فَإِذَا جَاءَتِ الطَّامَّةُ الْكُبْرَى) ..





القاب الحروف

As their articulation point close to the elevated area above the gums

حروف النطعية



3D

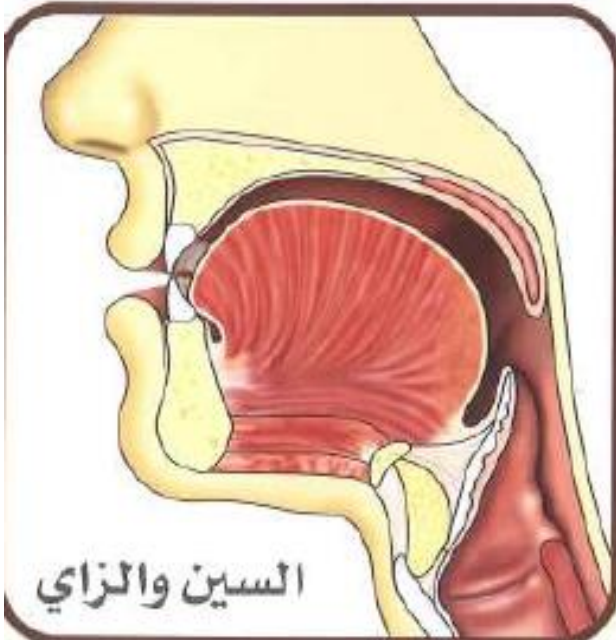


قال الإمام بن الجزرى

.....والصَّفِيرُ مُسْتَكِنٌ	
	مِنْهُ وَمِنْ فَوْقِ الثَّنَائِيَا السُّفْلَى

The thā`, the dhāl and the thā`, from the upper (central incisors) . . .
. . . From the tips of them both.

Articulation Point of The Letters ص - س - ز




Articulated from between the tip of the tongue and between the plates of the two top incisors . A small space is left between the tongue and the incisors when pronouncing them



How to Pronounce ?

The shape of the tongue at the front, and how its ظهر has positioned itself upon the back of the two lower incisors towards the bottom. The articulation point is from the very end of the طرف اللسان, or may call this رأس اللسان. [And this part of the tongue touches] the lower portion of and behind the bottom two incisors

The sound then emerges from the top of it (the two Lower incisors), passing between the top and bottom Incisors.



وأحرف الصفير قل أسلية

القب الحروف

As its articulation is from the tip of the tongue.

حروف الأسلية

As they are emitted with a whistling sound in its articulation.

حروف صفير

3 Div





-رأس طرف اللسان

Tip of the tongue

2 specific makhraj 3 letters from each

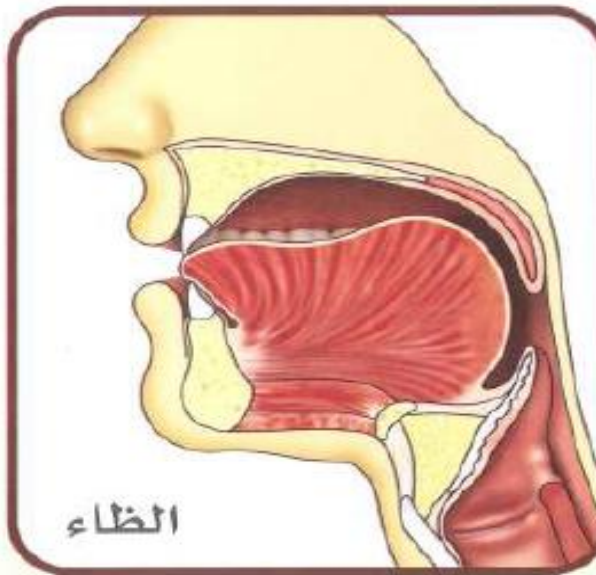
قال الإمام بن الجزرى

وَالظَّاءُ وَالذَّالُ وَثَا لِلْعُلْيَا	
	مِنْ طَرَفَيْهِمَا

And the (letters of) safir are firmly placed. . .

. . . From the tip of the tongue and above the lower central incisors.

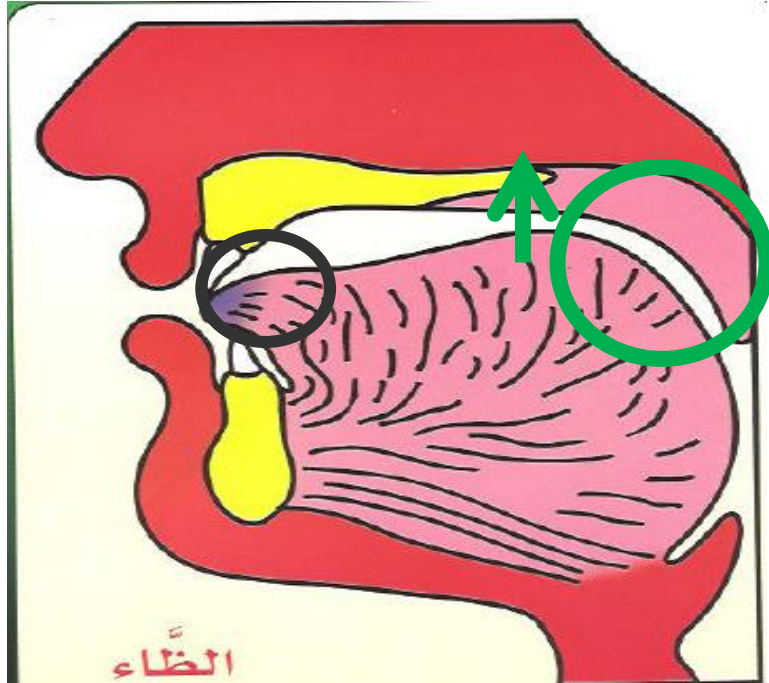
ث - ذ - ظ Articulation Point of The Letters



The tip of the tongue and the tips of the upper central incisors.



حرف الظاء



Tip of the tongue ,from
the top side of the tip
,and the bottom edges of
the two top incisors with
the raising of the back
portion of the tongue

التدريب على الظاء الساكنة:

أَظْ إِظْ أَظْ
أُظْفِرْ / حَافِظُ / تُظْلِمُونَ

أمثلة : وَمَا كَانَ عَطَاءُ رَبِّكَ **مَحْظُورًا** - قَالُوا سَوَاءٌ
عَلَيْنَا أَوْ **عَظُتْ** أُمٌّ لَمْ تَكُنْ مِنَ الْوَاعِ**ِظِينَ**



القاب الحروف

which emerges **next or close to** the gums, and **not** from the gums [itself].

حروف اللثوية

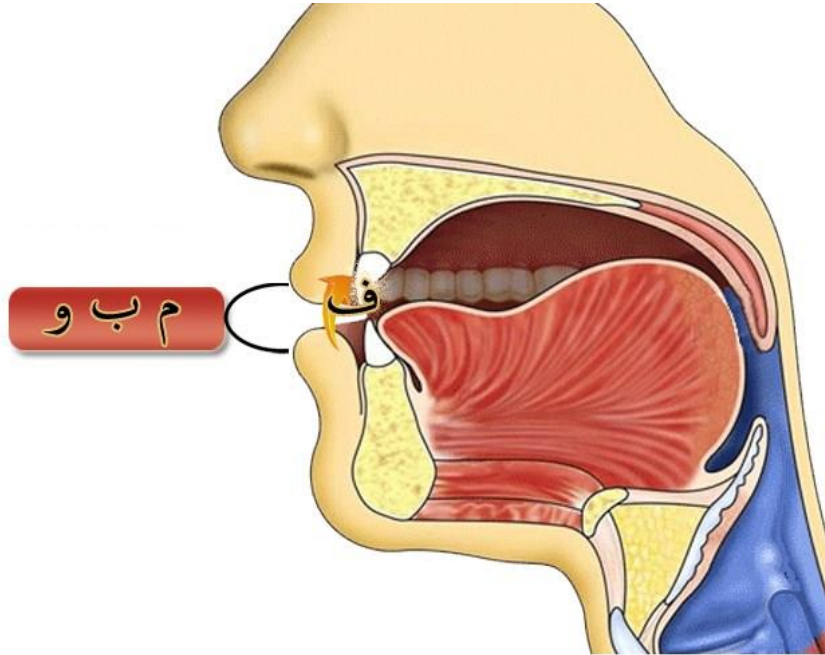




AREAS OF ARTICULATION

4 – الشفتان _ ASH - SHAFATAIN

4



Reeyul quloob™



**Ash -
Shafatain**

The Two Lips

قال الإمام بن الجزرى

فَالْفَا مَعَ اطْرَافِ الثَّنَائِيَا الْمُشْرِفَةِوَمِنْ بَطْنِ الشَّفَةِ
	لِلشَّفَتَيْنِ الْوَاوُ بَاءٌ مِيمٌ

And from the inside of the lip, the fā`, with the tips of the upper central incisors.

(From) both the lips, the wāw, the bā` and the mīm.

المخارج العامة { على مذهب الراجع }

الخيشوم

الشفتان

اللسان

الحلق

الجوف

مخرج خاص

مخرجان خاصان

10 مخرج خاصة

3 مخرج خاصة

مخرج خاص

1

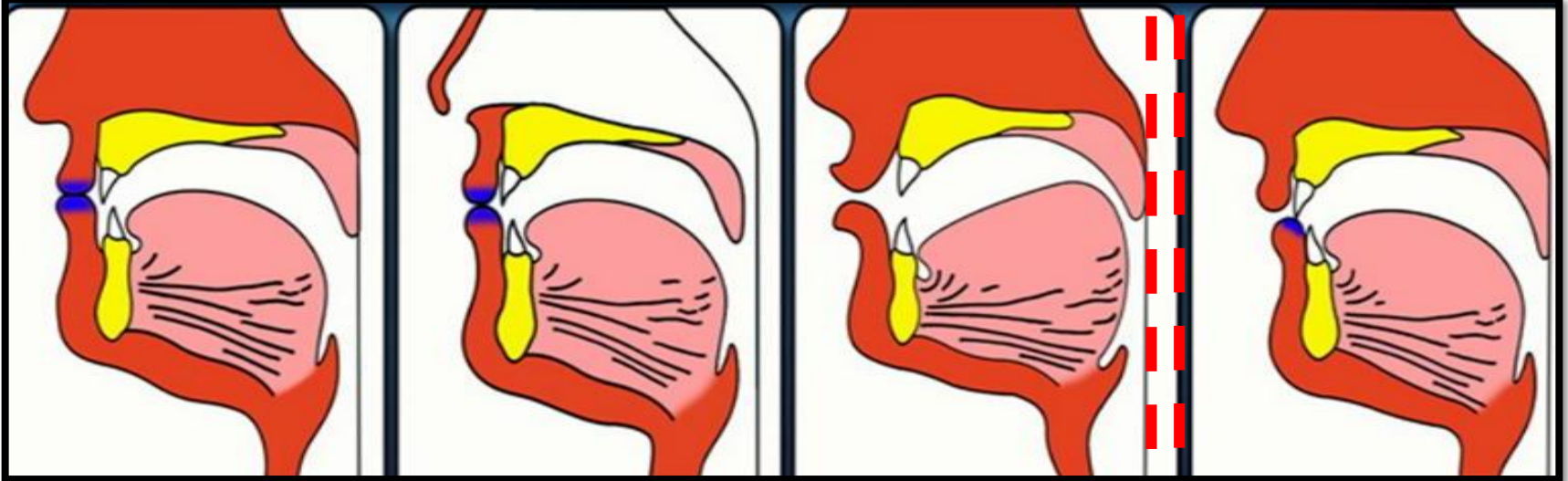
2

10

3

1

Shafatain (The Two Lips)



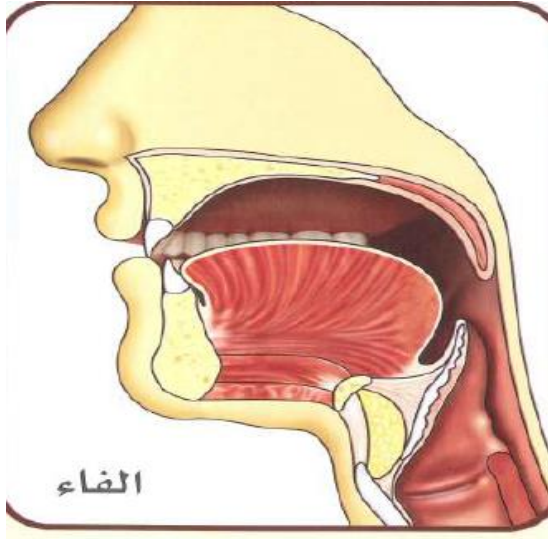
ب

م

و

ف

Articulation Point of The Letter ف



The fā` is pronounced from the inside of the bottom lip when it touches the tips of the upper central incisors.



×

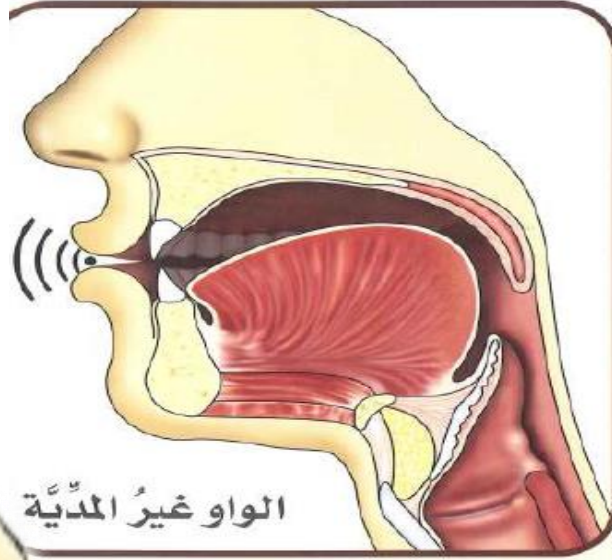
×

الشفتان

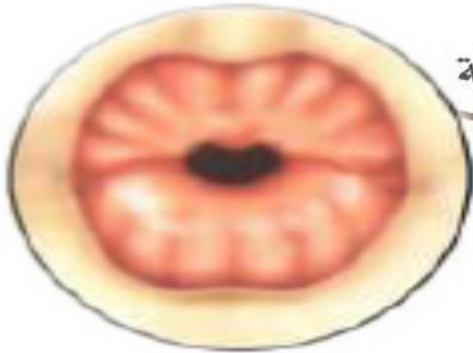



ف

Articulation Point of و




Un-lengthened
Waw is articulated
by forming a circle
of the two lips
without the two
lips meeting
completely

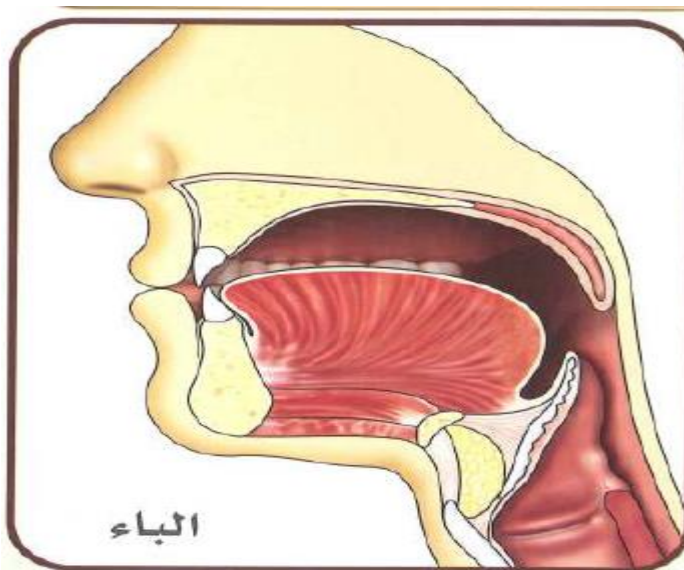




This is the articulation point of the letter و
which is **not** the Madd: from between the lips,
with its circling and protrusion outward along
with elevation of the farthest part of the
tongue. This is **without** the concaving of the
middle of the tongue so that it doesn't lead to
any sort of تفخيم



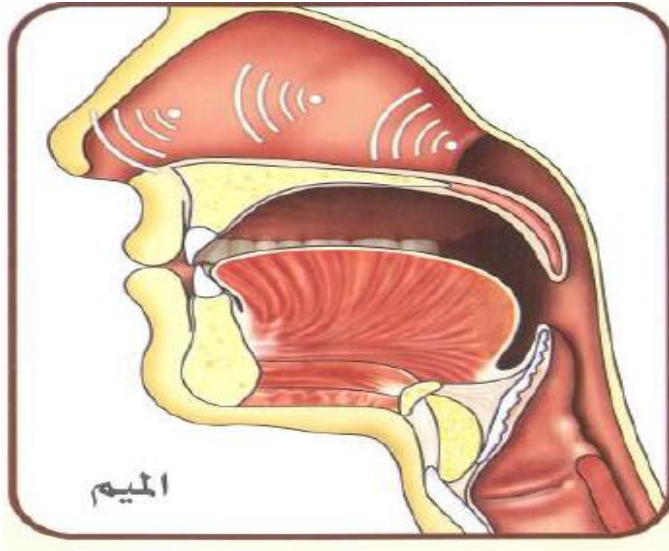
Articulation Point of The Letter ب



Articulated by
closing the two
lips together,
but a stronger
closing than the
Meem

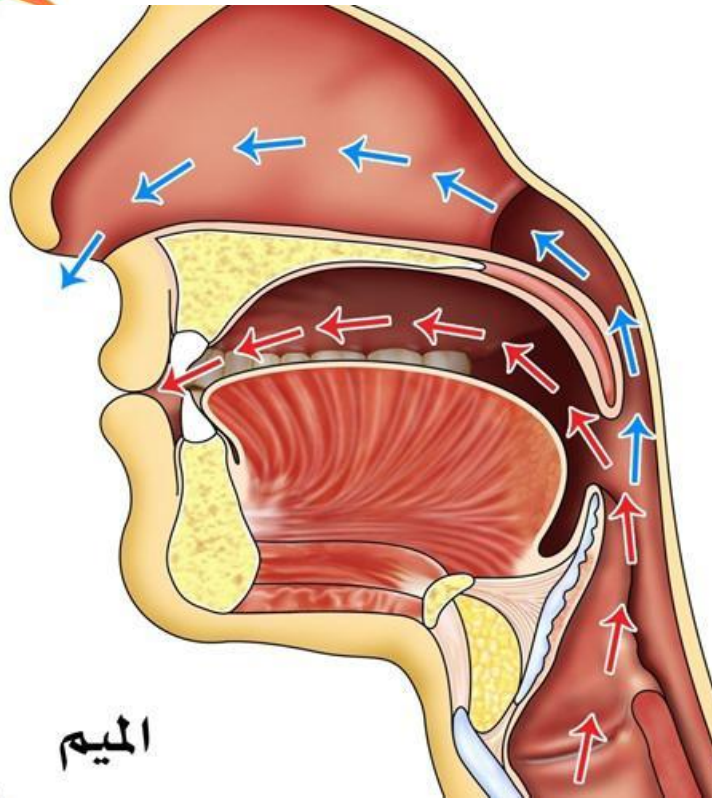


Articulation Point of The Letter م



Articulated
by closing
the lips
together





Then air leaves as a sound from the nasal passage

Air strikes in lips and returns back

Air flows from the vocal cords towards the lips



القباب الحروف

As they are articulated
by the lips

حروف شفوي





AREAS OF ARTICULATION

5 - الخيشوم - AL-KHAYSHOOM



قال الإمام بن الجزرى

وَعُنَّةٌ مَخْرَجُهَا الْخَيْشُومُ	
------------------------------------	--

And the nasal sound (ghunnah), its exit point is the nasal cavity.

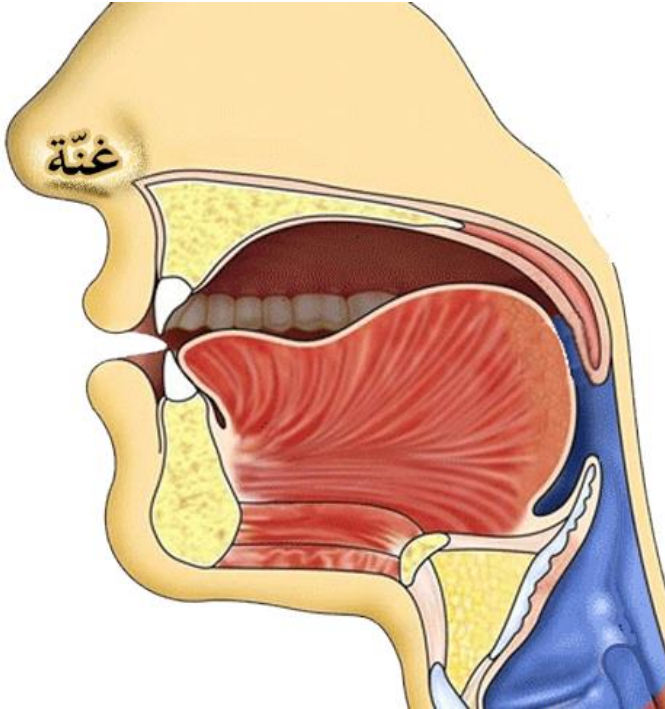


5



Al- Khayshoom

The Nasal Cavity



المخارج العامة { على مذهب الراجع }

الخيشوم

الشفتان

اللسان

الحلق

الجوف

مخرج خاص

مخرجان خاصان

10 مخرج خاصة

3 مخارج خاصة

مخرج خاص

1

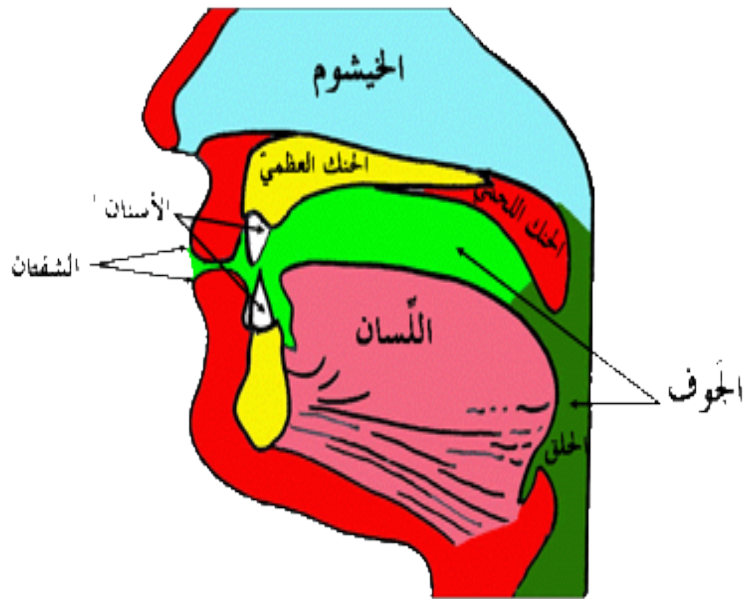
2

10

3

1

Inner Part Of The Nose :Khayshoom

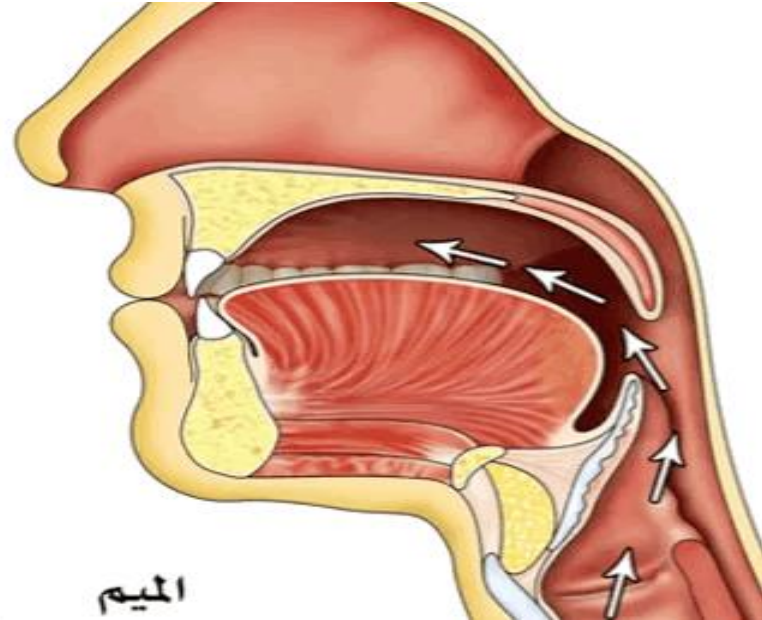
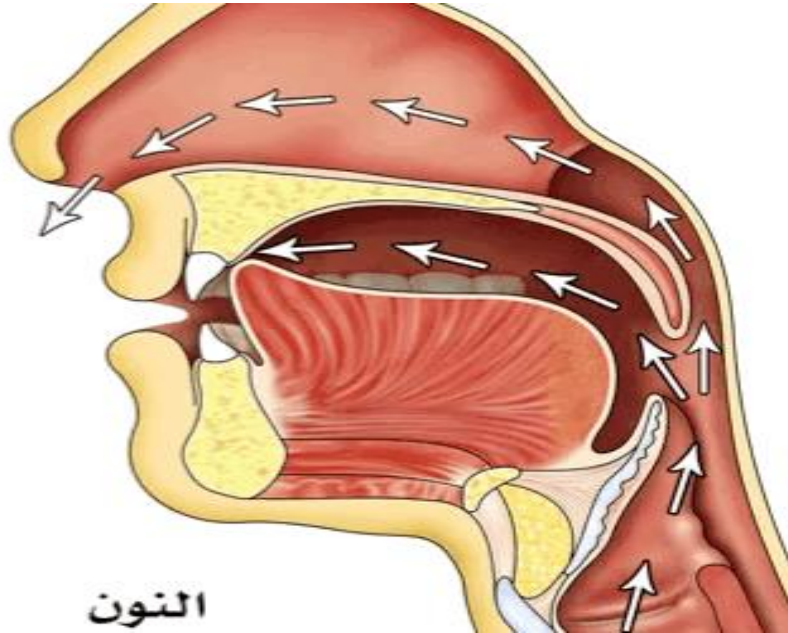


The open space shown in the picture which is just above the mouth, starting from the nostrils of the nose and ends at the Eustachian tubes is what the Arabs called الخيشوم

This nasal sound accompanies ن and م in all their states. The ن is **never** without the غنة, and neither م, except that the length of this غنة differs with respect to their roles which will come when we discuss the lengths of the غنة.



الغنة: Technically, ghunnah is a nasal sound coming from the khayshūm while the tongue plays no role in its pronunciation. If you cover your nose you will not be able to pronounce it.





The غنة from the perspective that it is a part which is combined with ن and م, is a "letter". However, since it has been narrated to us with different lengths, long and short, then from this perspective, it is considered a صفة (attribute or characteristic).

