

## Table of Contents

<b>Makhaarij:</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Sifaat:</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Arabic Sounds:</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>No of Makhaarij:</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Makhraj al Jawf:</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Makhraj al Halq:</b> .....	<b>4</b>
Aqsal Halq: (ء ؤ) .....	4
Wasatul Halq: (ع ح) .....	4
Adnal Halq: (غ خ) .....	4
<b>Makhraj al Lisan:</b> .....	<b>6</b>
Deepest part of the tongue: (ك , ق) .....	6
Middle of the tongue: (ج , ش , ي) .....	6
Side of the tongue: (ض , ل) .....	7
Tip of the tongue: (ن - ر - ط د ت - ص ز س - ظ ذ ث) .....	9
<b>Makhraj as Shaftaan: (ف و م ب) .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Makhraj al Khayshum: (ن م) .....</b>	<b>17</b>

## Makhaarij:

Makhaarij means points of vocal articulation.

It came from Arabic word Kharaja and it means going out /exiting. But technical meaning is pronunciation of sounds.

According to ulama of tajweed

Al Makhraj: Where is the position or point of articulation, where letter or sound stops at or produced.

Makhaarij is plural of Makhraj.

## Sifaat:

Sifaat means attribute; qualities of letter of Arabic language. Each Makhraj group of letters and group sounds coming out from that point of vocal articulation then there are attributes surrounding that letter. Sometimes few letters have same makhraj and won't be able to distinguish among them unless you add the sifat to them.

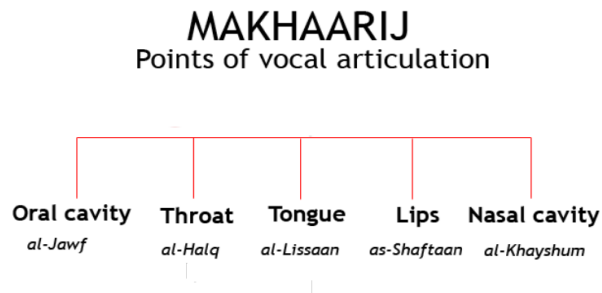
## Arabic Sounds:

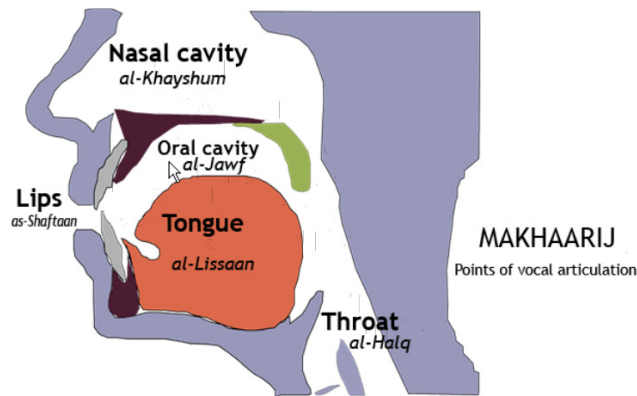
28 Arabic sounds. <sup>h</sup> (Alif) is written as majajun which means metaphorically Alif is there but it's actually ء (hamja).

According to Mukaddimitul Al Jajari, there is 17 makhaarij. According to Imam Shatibi ,16 makhaarij. Other ulama have different opinions.

## No of Makhaarij:

There are 5 principal makhaarij:





### How do we know about makhraj of a letter?

Make that particular letter sakin and have a letter with fatha/ kasra/ damma before that; then wherever the sounds ends, that movement of last part of the body is Makhraj of the letter.

### Makhraj al Jawf:

It represents oral and throat cavity. These letters are mukaddar (estimated/don't have really a fixed point) it passes through all the areas.

ا with a sokun preceded by fatha. eg. قَا (qoo), آَا (aaa)

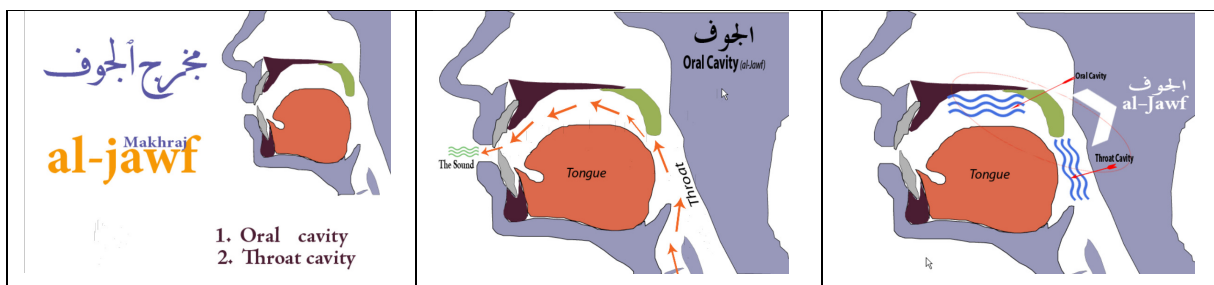
و with a sokun preceded by damma. eg. قُو (quu), فُو (foo)

ي with a sokun preceded by kasra, eg. فَي (fee), بَي (bii)

And when و or ي with sokun is preceded with fatha, it is called maaddul leen: eg. قُرَيْش (Quraaish), زَاوْف (Zaowf), خَوْف (Khaoaf)

Dont use nostril for letters of madd.

Letter of ا sakun is pronounced according to letter preceding it. Eg. ا is mufakham (heavy) in لَقَا (Qola), but its light in تَبَا (Taba)



## Makhraj al Halq:

There are 3 throat points of articulation for 6 letters.



**Aqsal Halq:** (ا ح ع) (far from mouth )

**Wasatul Halq:** (غ خ) (middle)

**Adnal Halq:** (هـ) (close to mouth)

ح :

The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

ح

أَوْ كَصِيبٍ  
أَصْبِعُهُمْ أَبْصَرُهُمْ

The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

ح

ذَلِكُمْ أَقْسَطُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَأَقْوَمُ  
وَمَنْ قَتَلَ مُؤْمِنًا خَطَا  
وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

Continuation of video 3 Makhraj al-Halq  
The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

ح

وَلَمْ يُؤْتِ سَعَةً مِنَ الْأَمَالِ  
وَاللَّهُ يُؤْتِي مَلَكَهُ مُؤْمِنِينَ

Don't make qalqala on hamza. Give it slight of time.

هـ :

According to ulama هـ is called harful khafi which means it has all the qualities of weakness. By itself it does not have strength to be audible. So give it little of time, try to bring it audible, give it air.

The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

Letter 2 هـ

أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ	فَزَادُوهُمْ رَهَقًا	صُفْحًا مُطَهَّرَةً
أَتَّقُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ	فَسَبِّحْهُ	جِيدَهَا حَبْلٌ
أَنْ لَنْ يَبْعَثَ اللَّهُ أَحَدًا	وَأَسْتَغْفِرُهُ	

The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

Letter 2 هـ

فِيهِ هَدًى	
مُهْتَدِينَ	
وَيُلْهِمُ الْأَمَلُ	جِبَاهُهُمْ وَجُنُوبُهُمْ

Give it little of air but not too much.

ع:

Continuation of video 4 Makhraj al-Halq  
The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ	أَلْعَلَمِينَ
نَعْبُدُ	أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

There are 3 types of qualities.

Rakhawa/week

At wawasut/al bainiya (م, ع, ن, ل)

Al qua/shidda/strength

Continuation of video 4 Makhraj al-Halq  
The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

يَعْلَمُ	نَسْتَعِينُ
فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي يَدْعُ الْيَتِيمَ	

Continuation of video 4 Makhraj al-Halq  
The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ
تَطْلُعُ عَلَى الْأَفْقِدَةِ

Continuation of video 4 Makhraj al-Halq  
The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

كَأَلَّا لَا تُطْعَمُهُ
أَلَمْ أَعْهَدْ

ح:

Continuation of video 5 Makhraj al-Halq  
The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

فَأَحْيَيْكُمْ	الرَّحْمَنِ
الْمُحْسِنِينَ	يُحْيِي
أَحْشُرُوا	

Give it little of hams.

غ:

Continuation of video 5 Makhraj al-Halq  
The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا
الْمَغْضُوبِ بِمَا غَفَرَ لِي رَبِّي

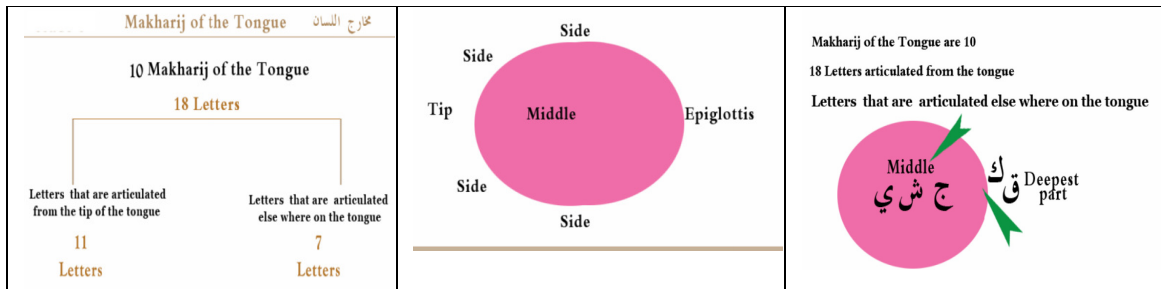
Continuation of video 5 Makhraj al-Halq  
The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-Halq

وَإِذْ أَخَذَ اللَّهُ	أَتَّخَذُوا
مَخْصَصَةٍ	مَخْضُودٍ خَلَطُوا

For غ don't make qalqala, no gunna and don't make it like ك. Give it some time.

## Makhraj al Lisan:

There are 10 articulation points for 18 letters.

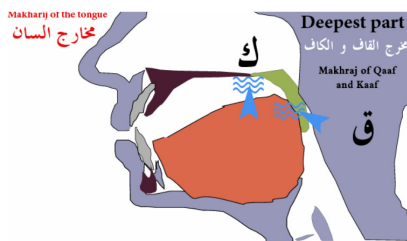


Don't use lips.

### Deepest part of the tongue: (ك , ق)

ك & ق

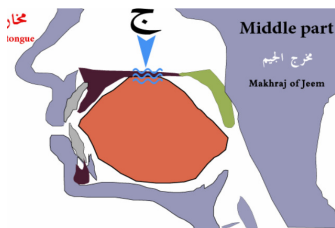
ك slightly touches bone roof (hard palate) of mouth further towards the lips. ق touches last part of epiglottis (soft palate); i.e. back of roof of mouth.



### Middle of the tongue: (ج , ش , ي)

These letters are emitted from the middle of the tongue and roof of the mouth that lies opposite to it.

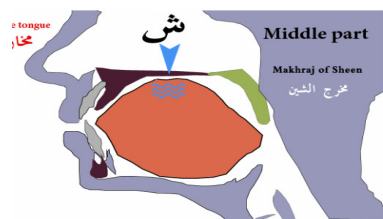
ج:



No hams. More closer to lips. It uses middle part of tongue and touches the roof of mouth. Sound stops like ك but unlike ك, the air does not come out (hams). ج and ق are same in holding and touching the parts and there is no gap. Try to pronounce it like د but bring the tongue little bit back.

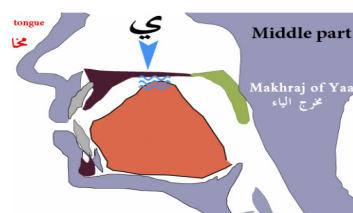
According to Imam al Jazari, ج , ش , ي come from middle of tongue (wasatul lisan).

ش:



For ش there is no gap like ج.

ي:

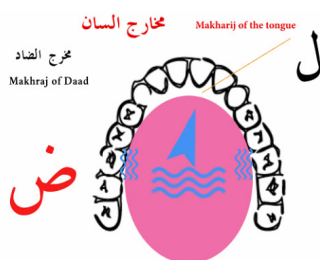


For ي, similar to ش, but ي gives more air. Last part of tongue (next to throat) more open to give more air. It has gap and has rakhawa that air flows within cavity of roof of mouth and tongue.

Side of the tongue: (ض , ل)

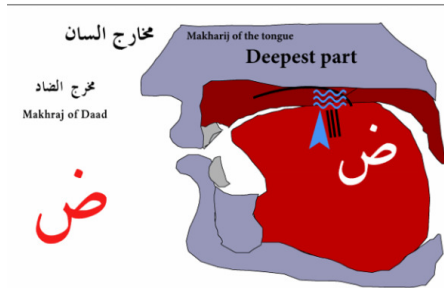
Two letters have articulation points from the side of the tongue.

ض:



It is related to makhraj of tongue, teeth and makhraj of ل. It is articulated from one of the sides (upper molars left/right); but not from the front side. It's reported that Rosul (SAW) used to do it from left side of teeth by holding the sides where the molars are and releasing that by putting the pressure on the middle of the tongue.

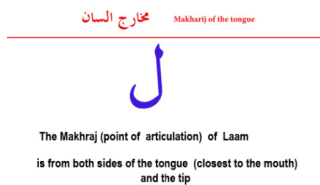
So it uses middle part of tongue by putting the pressure on both sides or on side or left side and then slightly releasing the tongue towards the front without touching and goes upto makhraj of ل.



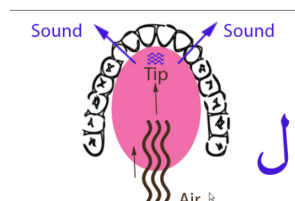
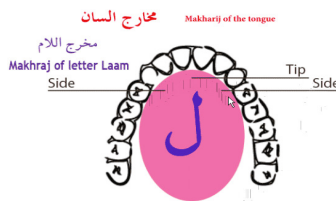
It has rakhawa. Put pressure on back sides of tongue and release to front slightly so that air can come from the back to go to the front (black line). Sound does not stop completely. It releases air slightly towards front but does not touch top front of mouth. Release slightly towards makhraj of ل.

وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ  
وَأَضْرَبَ هُمْ  
عَضْدًا

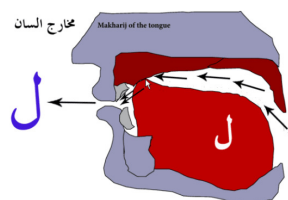
ل:



It uses largest areas of articulation point. It uses nearest part of sides of tongue and end of tip of tongue (gums of first 2 upper premolars, 2 upper canines, 2 upper lateral incisors, 2 upper front incisors).







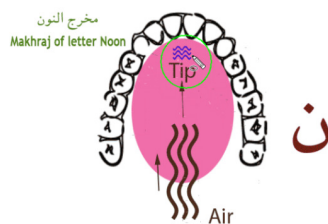
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ | صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ  
خَلَقَ | رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
وَجَعَلْنَا النَّهَارَ | خَلْصًا

**Tip of the tongue:** (ن - ر - ط د ت - ص ز س - ظ ذ ث)

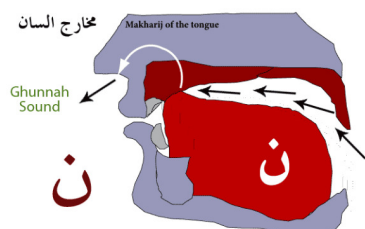
There are 5 articulation points for 11 letters.

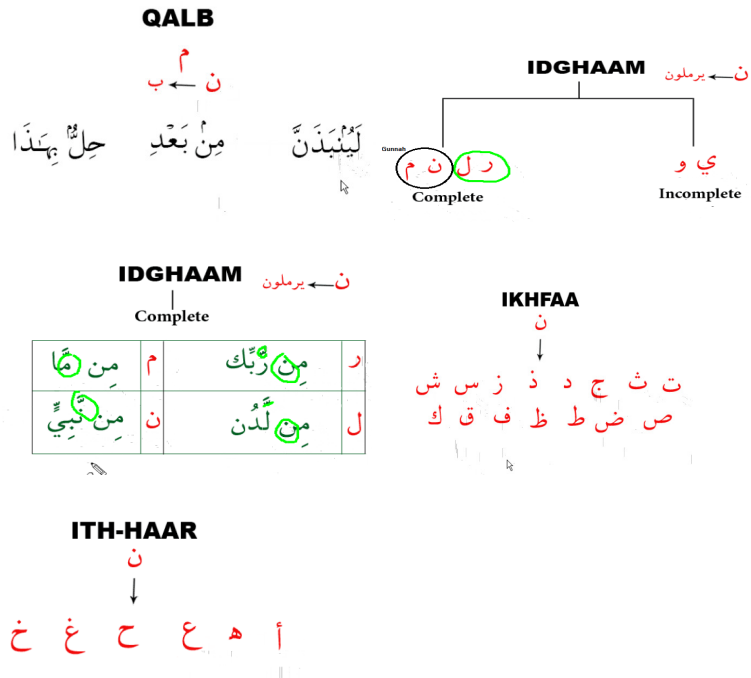
Tip of the tongue opposite to the gums of two top front incisors: (ن)

ن:



Hence the air comes in, the sound stops when tip of tongue hits the behind the incisors; then air comes out from nostril.





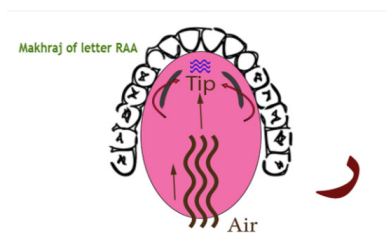
Stages of the duration of the ghunnah

- 1 When accompanied by a shaddah
- 2 In the Idgham with ghunnah
- 3 In the Ikhfaa
- 4 When accompanied by a sukoon
- 5 When accompanied by a short vowel

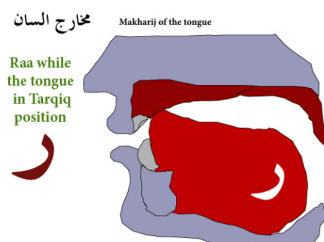
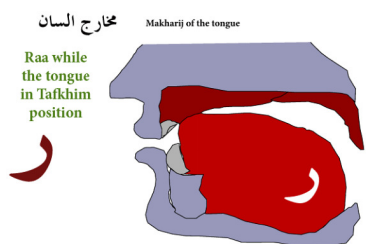
For shaddah, give more emphasis.

Top of tip of the tongue opposite to the gums of two top front incisors: (ر)

ر:



ن and ر comes from same makhraj. ر slightly does not touch the tip of tongue. Vibrate twice for shadda.

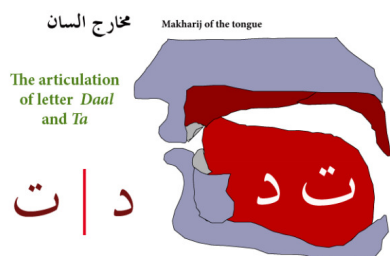


examples for Makhraj raa

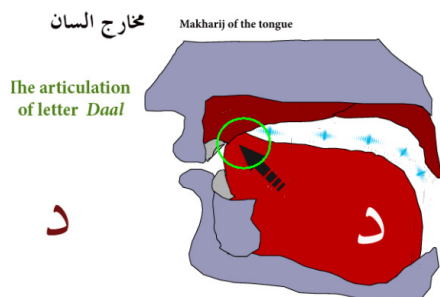


Top of tip of the tongue and gum line of upper incisors: ( ط د ت )

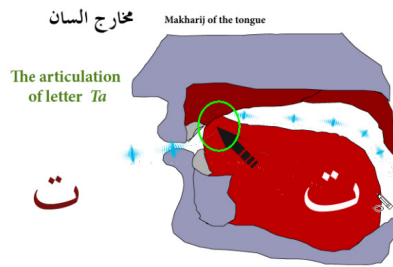
ت & د



د and ت comes from same makhraj. But sifat differentiates them.

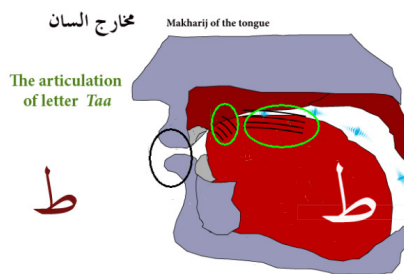


No air comes out. The makhraj stops there and makes sound very strong.



Air comes out through lips. It has hams (whispering). It is strong like ط but needs air for more strength.

ط:



It has same makhras. ط and ط are called letter of infitah (opening). Sound stops there, no air comes out. Unlike ت, it uses middle part of the tongue. ط is one of the strongest letters. ه is weakest.

ط ت د			ط ت د		
تَطْلُعُ	الْدِينِ	مُدَّكِرٍ	لَقَدْ رَأَى	فَتَدَلَّى	مُدَّتْ
فَتَدَلَّى	أَفْتَطْمَعُونَ	صُدُورِ	وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدَرِ		

Top of tip of the tongue and plates of two top incisors: (ص ز س)

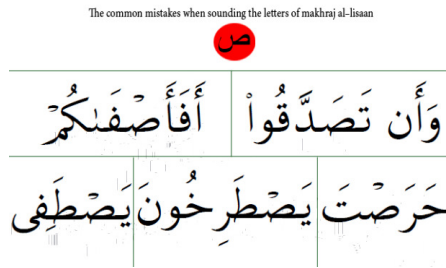
There are articulated from between the tip of the tongue & between the plates of the two top incisors & slightly above the lower incisors. A small space is left between the tongue and the incisors when pronouncing them.

ص:

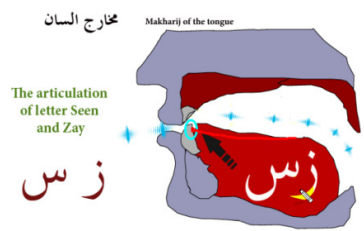


It has following of air. Lips should not be used. Air hits the bottom incisors as shown by arrow. Middle and back part of tongue forms istilah and tafkhim. It is very powerful letter.

ص, ض, ط and ظ are called Huruful ithbagh.



ز & س:



They have qualities of as safir (flowing of air and making sound of whistling). Both of them are istifal (empty mouth). They only use tip of tongue at the lower incisors. ز does not flow the air much. But س does.

For س, bring teeth together and tongue straight forward- not going up but flowing air.

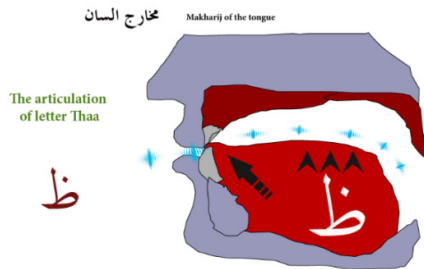
Letter of hams are:

فَحَنَّدُ شَخْصٍ سَكَتٍ

The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-lisan			The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-lisan		
س			ز		
وَسَطًا	نُقِيطُوا	الْمَسْجِدِ	زُحْرَفَ	وَزْرَابِي	رَزَقْنَاهُمْ
وَالرَّسُولِ	سَاءَصْرَفُ	سُلْطَنٍ	فَعَزَزْنَا	الرَّجْزُ	مُزَجِّلَةٍ

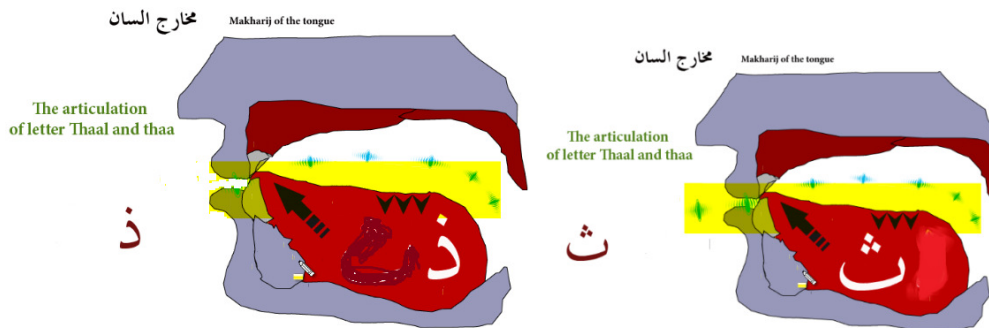
Top of the tip of the tongue & edge of the two top incisors: (ظ ذ ث)

: ظ



ظ, ذ and ث come from same makhraj but their sifat different. Using tip of tongue hitting the top incisor. Rest of tongue is full mouth/tafhkhim going up to roof of mouth. Dont take tongue out or shallow the tongue inside. No hams.

: ث & ذ



Makhraj of ذ and ث same.

For ذ, inside of the tongue does not go to roof of the mouth by forming full mouth/estilah/tafhkhim. It has no hams.

ث has same qualities but it has more air flowing. It has hams.

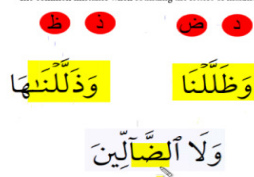
The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-lisaan

ظ ذ  
وَمَا كَانَ عَطَاءُ رَبِّكَ مَحْظُورًا  
إِنَّ عَذَابَ رَبِّكَ كَانَ مَحْظُورًا

The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-lisaan

ظ ض  
أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ  
يَعْضُ الظَّالِمُ

The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-lisaan

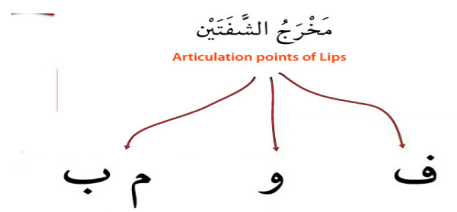


The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj al-lisaan

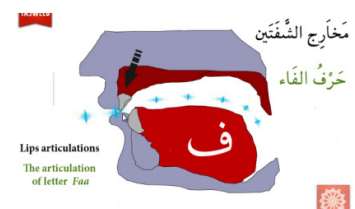


## Makhraj as Shaftaan: (ف و م ب)

There are 4 letters uses lips.

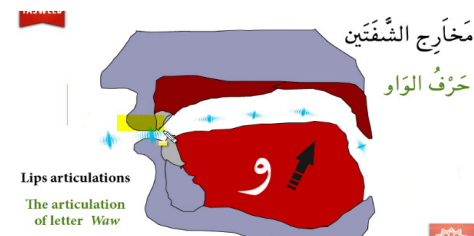


ف:



It is pronounced by pressing edge of top incisors against the inside of lower of lips. It has hams.

و:



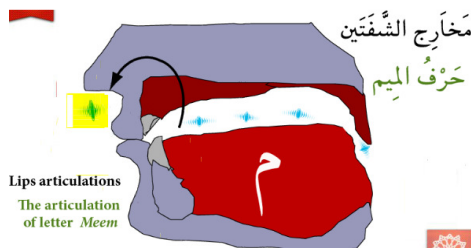
It is pronounced by opening the lips slightly or forming circle without meeting the lips. Hence air flows It has quality of rakhawa. Back of the tongue will go slightly high to top.

ب:



It is one of the strongest letters; it has quality of shidda. When stopping the sound, lips are meeting with each other with strength.

م:



It is similar to ب. But م has meeting of lips softly and then flowing of air from nose.

The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj of the LIPS	
وَهُمْ هُمْ جُنْدٌ مُحَضَّرُونَ	وَمَا أُمِرُوا
وَأَكْوَابٌ مَوْضُوعَةٌ	

The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj of the LIPS	
تَفُوتِ	وَلَا تَنْسُوا الْفَضْلَ
وَوُجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ	لَوَا رُءُوسَهُمْ

Whenever there is shadda on ي or و, it needs extra emphasis.

The common mistakes when sounding the letters of makhraj of the LIPS	
عُدُّوا وَحَزَنًا	
عَلَيْهَا غُدُّوا وَعَشِيًّا	

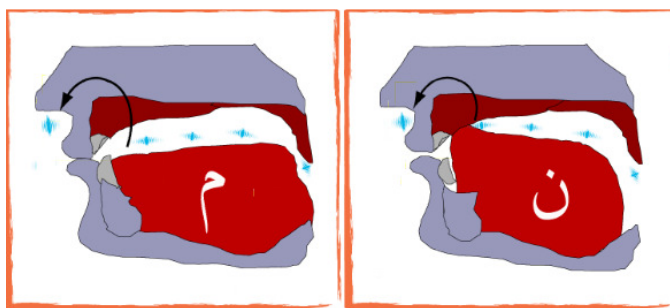
There is gunna on second و, not on the first.



## Makhraj al Khayshum: (ن م)

ن & م:

This is the place where the غنة comes from. It is a characteristic not a makhraj point. The ghunna is a characteristics of these two letters when they have shaddah on them.



Acknowledgement: [www.tajweedinenglish.com](http://www.tajweedinenglish.com) by Sheikh Khalid

