

IT'S IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT MY NOTES MAY CONTAIN ERRORS, SO IT'S ADVISABLE NOT TO RELY SOLELY ON THEM. WHILE YOU CAN USE THEM AS A REFERENCE, IT'S ESSENTIAL TO VERIFY THE INFORMATION INDEPENDENTLY. LIKE ANY HUMAN, I AM PRONE TO MISTAKES

# Lesson 5: Introduction to Makhaarij

(Tajweed)

## Articulation Points of the Letters chapter

(بَابُ مَخَارِجِ الْحُرُوفِ)

9 مَخَارِجِ الْحُرُوفِ سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ عَلَى الَّذِي يَخْتَارُهُ مَنْ اخْتَبَرَهُ

9. The articulation points of the letters are seventeen according to those who chose it by examination.

10 لِلْحَوَائِجِ أَلِفٌ وَأَخْتَاها، وَهِيَ حُرُوفٌ مَدٌّ لِلقَوَاءِ لَنْتَهِي

10. The empty space in the throat and mouth has the alif and its two sisters (i.e., the waw and yaa) and they are; the medd letters which stop with the (stopping of) air.

11 ثُمَّ لِأَقْصَى الْخَلْقِ: هَمْزٌ قَاءٌ وَمِنْ وَسْطِهِ: فَتَحَيْنُ حَاءٌ

11. Then from the lowest part of the throat are: همزة, هاء, عین, حاء and from its middle then the

12 أَدْنَاهُ: عَيْنٌ حَاوُفًا، وَالْقَافُ أَقْصَى اللِّسَانِ فَوْقَ، ثُمَّ الْكَافُ

12. Its closest (the throat's area closest to the mouth) are: عین & حاء. And the قاف: the deepest part of the tongue above (meaning looking from the mouth inside the mouth, the قاف is deeper), then the كاف;

13 أَسْفَلَ، وَالْوَسْطُ: فَجِيمٌ الشَّيْنُ يَا وَالضَّادُ: مِنْ حَاوِيهِ إِذْ وَلِيَا

13. Lower (meaning closer to the mouth), and the middle (meaning middle of the tongue), then جيم, شين, ياء

And the ضاد from its (meaning the tongue's) side when it is close;

14 الْأَسْرَاسُ مِنْ أَيْسَرٍ أَوْ يَمَانًا وَاللَّامُ: أَنْتَاقًا لِمَنْتَهَا

14. To the molars from its (the sides of the tongue) left or right. And they ملام, its (sides of the tongue) lowest part (closest to the mouth), until its (sides) ends (at the tip).



35 وَالْقَوِيُّ مِنْ طَرَفِهِ تَحْتِ الْجَوِّ | وَالرَّاءُ بِكَانِيهِ لظَهْرِ أَذْرَقِ

15. And the نون from its tip (meaning tip of the tongue) it is found under (under the px, meaning closer to the mouth), And the ال, is close to it (meaning close to the نون) it uses the top (meaning the top of the tip, with the tip)

36 وَالطَّاءُ وَالذَّالُ وَنَا: مِنْهُ وَزَيْنٌ | عَلَيَا السِّنِّيَّاتِ، وَالْمُتَفَيِّرُ: مُسْتَكِينٌ

16. And the تاء, ذال, طاء from it (tip of the tongue from the top side) and from The upper incisors, and the white whistle (meaning the letters that have the inherit characteristics of the whistle which are س, زاي, صاد) are cozy.

37 مِنْهُ وَزَيْنٌ فُزِقَ السِّنِّيَّاتِ الثَّقَلَانِ | وَالطَّاءُ وَالذَّالُ وَنَا: لِلْعَلْيَا

17. from it (meaning the tip of the tongue) and above the two lower incisors. And the تاء, ذال, ظال with the upper (the upper two lower incisors).

38 مِنْ طَرَفَيْهِمَا، وَزَيْنٌ بَطْنِ السَّفَةِ: | قَالِقًا مَعَ اطْرَافِ السِّنِّيَّاتِ الْمُشْرِفَةِ

18. from the edges of them both (the edges of the two from from the upper incisors and the tongue): and from the inside of the lip. So the ال with the edges of the lowering incisors (from upper)

39 لِلْمُسْتَكِينِ الدَّاءُ بَاةٌ مِنْهُ | وَغَنَاءٌ: مَخْرُجًا الْغَيْنَيْنِ

19. Using their lips are داء, باء, ميم And the ghunnah has the nasal passage as its articulation point.

- This is a poem.
- If you wanna make it easy, read each line twice, when you finish the poem again read one twice (whole together) then starts memorizing
- This poem is like reference
- The uteme have every poem to memorize it to understand easily, because when you know the Makharrij ul Huruf, and you're reference in your head, you're not gonna forgetting it. (read poem)



# Lesson 6: Mastering Arabic

(Arabic)

Page 114

This is one of those books which are useful for self learners because it's got a lot of English in it, it's quite simple to use & straightforward.

## Unit 1: Getting Started

### Letters of the alphabet: group 1

- Group 1: share similar shapes

ب, ت & ث these similar shapes, they only differ with the number of dots

ج & ح have different style shapes.

- High is what you learn to be able to write quite fast
- With regards to writing, instead of writing two dots (as you can see on the right) you write a line across (joining two dots) or small triangle (as in the left)

ب    ت  
ب    ت  
ح    ح

• We've come to handwriting practices, 2 things to do:-

(1) Download a template from the internet

Look up handwriting practice, & you're going to find templates that you can use Arabic handwriting practice.

• Arabic is written from right to left.

(sa, so, she)    (man)    (ya)

these are the shapes of the letter when they stand themselves

# There are no capital letters in Arabic.

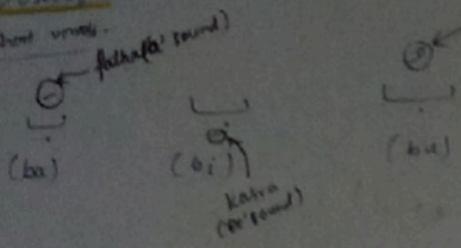


It's easier to finish the main shape first and then add the dots.

بيت  
(house)

Vowels -

Short vowels -



Exercise 3 :-

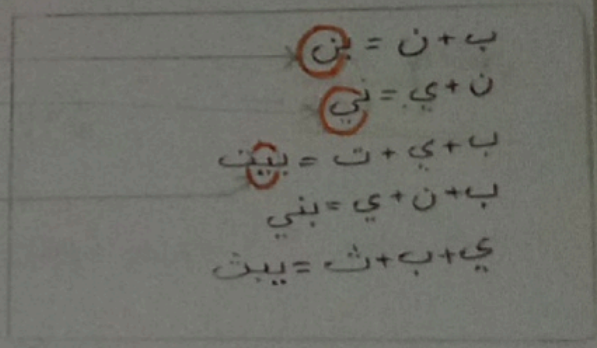
- (1) ب (bi)
- (2) ن (na)
- (3) ي (ya)
- (4) ت (tu)
- (5) ب (ba)
- (6) ت (ti)
- (7) ن (nu)
- (8) ث (thu)

Joining Letters: group 1 -

In Arabic, you don't write the letters by themselves, you've to join the letters.

Here, na looks same as it is by itself.

Here, in the middle, ya looks different than as it is by itself.



Handwriting Practice -

ب + ت = بت  
 ب + ت + ب = بتب  
 ب + ن + ي = بني

It's easiest to do shape first, then add dots afterwards.

Tip: When ya is by itself at the end of a word, you may see it without the two dots.



Exercise 4

Ans: -

التصالات تاجعة أعادت الأمور إلى طبيعتها بين السعوديين والنظام

Exercise 5

(1) ت + ي + ن = تين

(2) ن + ي = ني

(3) ت + ب + ن = تبين

(4) ن + ب + ت = نبت

(5) ي + ب + ن + ي = يبنى

(6) ب + ي + ت + ي = بيتي

Adding vowels  
to words

تُب = ت + ب  
(tu) (b)

بِن = ب + ن  
(bi) (n)

بِنْت = ب + ن + ت  
(bi) (n) (t)

بَيْن = ب + ي + ن  
(bi) (ya) (n)

Meaning  
\* bint → girl  
\* bayna → between

Sukoon (-)



Sukūn (◌ْ) → indicates that no vowel sound follows the letter, it is above.

E.g.:  
 بيت (1) (bayt) → Sukūn  
 بين (2) (bayna)

Exercise 6

(1) بَيْت (1)      (3) تَبْنَ (3)      (5) يَتَّب (5)  
 (2) ثَبَّتْ (2)      (4) ثَبَّتْ (4)      (6) تُبْنَ (6)

Shadda (◌ّ) → It is a small double 'w' shape above the letter to show that it is doubled.  
 Doubles the letter.

E.g.:  
 بَيْتْ = ت + ت + ب (1) (bathth) [th] [th] [in]  
 بُنْ = ن + ن + ب (2) (bunn) [n] [n] [bu]

# Note: The kasra is often written below the shadda (◌ّ) rather than below the letter itself.

E.g.: بُنْ

Exercise 7

(1) بَيْتْ = ت + ت + ب (1)  
 (2) بَيْتْ = ت + ت + ب (2)  
 (3) تُنْ = ن + ن (3)  
 (4) تَيْ = ي + ي (4)



## Exercise 8: - (Memorize them)

- | word         | Meaning       |
|--------------|---------------|
| (1) تَبْنُ = | Hay           |
| (2) بَيْتُ = | House         |
| (3) بِنْتُ = | girl/daughter |
| (4) بَبْنُ = | coffee beans  |
| (5) بَيْنُ = | between       |

## Conversation sections -

↳ This part focus on listening & speaking first.

أَهْلًا → Hello  
(ahlan)

أَهْلًا بِكَ / بِكِ → Hello to you (talking to a male/female)  
(ahlan bik/biki)

صَبَاحُ الْخَيْرِ → Good Morning  
(ṣabāḥ al-khayr) *a bright morning*

صَبَاحُ النُّورِ → Good morning (reply)  
(ṣabāḥ an-nūr)

{ صباح → <sup>Meaning</sup> Morning, الْخَيْرِ → good, النُّورِ → Enlightened }

مَسَاءُ الْخَيْرِ (masā' al-khayr) → Good evening/afternoon

مَسَاءُ النُّورِ (masā' an-nūr) → Good evening/afternoon (reply)

{ مساء → evening }

مَعَ السَّلَامَةِ → Goodbye.

(ma'a s-salāma)

Ustadh's advice

# Learn Vocab in Unit 1

# Memorize phrases (not words)