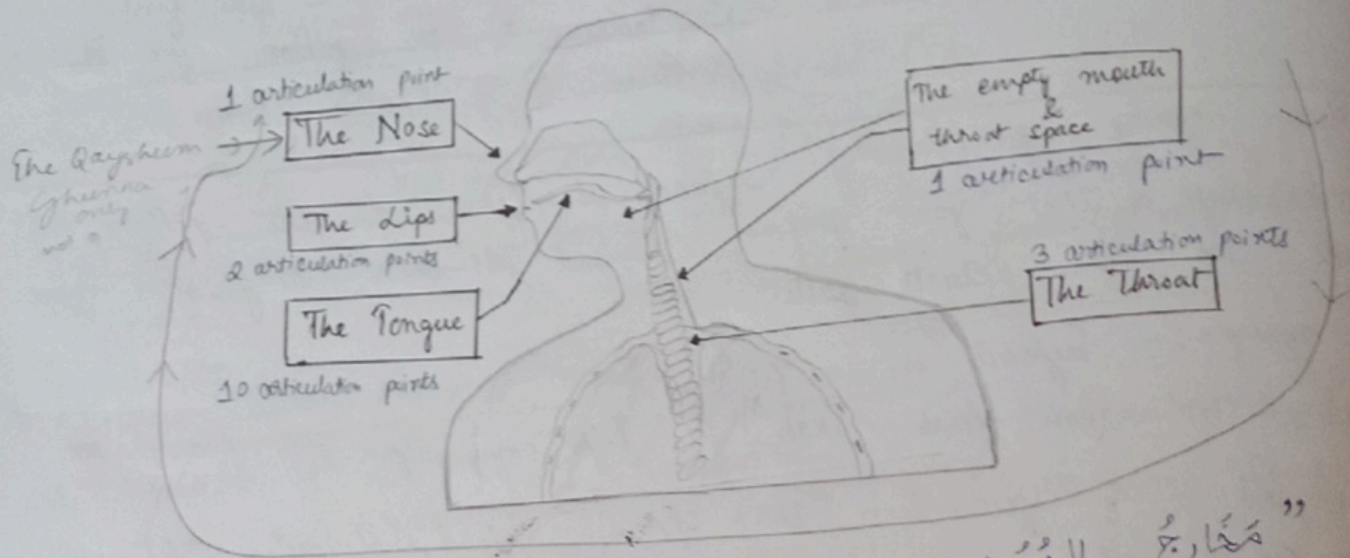


IT'S IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT MY NOTES MAY CONTAIN ERRORS, SO IT'S ADVISABLE NOT TO RELY SOLELY ON THEM. WHILE YOU CAN USE THEM AS A REFERENCE, IT'S ESSENTIAL TO VERIFY THE INFORMATION INDEPENDENTLY. LIKE ANY HUMAN, I AM PRONE TO MISTAKES

Lesson 11 : Five Main Articulation Points (Tajweed)

Articulation Areas



— We've in general, the Shaykh said, "مَخَارِجُ الْحُرُوفِ سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ" the 17 Makharij that's in general.

— We've 5 areas/5 main articulation points.

— These 5 main areas, 3 of them is called Makharij Muhaggar, Makharij you can touch & you can feel where the letters come from exactly. & the other 2 is called AA-Muqaddar, like approx., the 2 Muqaddar is ~~are~~ where? They are in Al-Jawfu wal-qayshum.

→ Al-Jawfu - 1-Makharij & we've 3 huruf ul-Madd. (Al, ee, oo) because we saw already in the poem "لِجَوْفِ الْاَيْتِ اَنْتَالَا" (لِجَوْفِ الْاَيْتِ اَنْتَالَا) (alif) & its two sisters (i.e. the wow (و) & ya (ي)) & one word in the Quran it is now, hee, haan. So we can't touch exactly where they come from. So its from the throat to the mouth, that's empty space.

And these letters end in by the time the breath/air of yourself is finishes, they finish when we say Aa, Ee, Oo, there is no place we can touch unlike say, Am/As (ups) ~~that's why it's~~ that's why it's Muqaddar.

→ Al-Qayshum - The nose or the nasal.
↳ 1 Makhrāj

Qayshum come from the ghunna. We use following rules for ghunna :-

- ① Meem Shadda
- ② Noon Shadda

↳ they come from the nose. If you close your nose & you try to make ghunna, you can't make it.

The Ulama call these two letters the ghunna letters :-

- ① Meem (◌) & ② Noon (◌)

Although one they've shadda, is you feel it, even if they aren't have shadda, they're huroof ul-ghunna. WHY?

→ we use our nose while saying Meem & Noon. It's not exactly the Makhrāj but they're Sifa of ghunna. (attribute)

For Noon, Meem, its Makhrāj is tip of the tongue.
for Meem, its Makhrāj is two lips.

* We've 3 huroof ul-Madd in empty space. (aif, wow, ya)

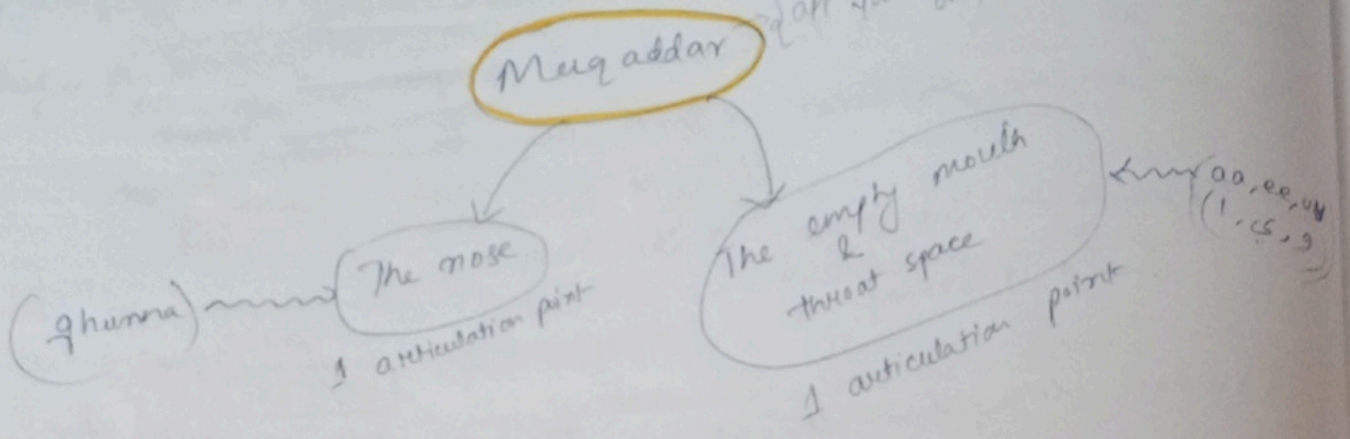
{ Empty space → from ^{in the} mouth & ^{in the} throat }

* Qayshum is ghunna only. It's not all the letters.

* In the poem the Shaykh from Jawf (The empty ~~mouth~~ & throat space)

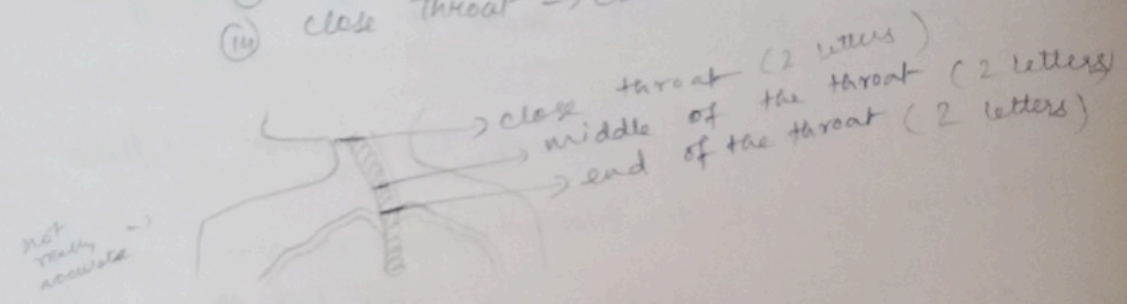
then he went to the throat & then he went to the lisan (the tongue)

Then he went to the lips & then he went to the nose.



Throat → You've 3 space :-
 (6) letters

- (i) end of the throat → deepest part, far away from the mouth
- (ii) middle of the throat → middle
- (iii) close throat → close to the mouth



- 3 articulation points**
- Aqsa al-hulq → end / far away / deepest
 - Wasat al-hulq → middle
 - Adna al-hulq → close

We're gonna see, 1 Makhrāj by 1 letter & 1 Makhrāj by 2 letters & 1 Makhrāj by 3 letters but we're not gonna see, 1 Makhrāj by 4 letters.

So, the minimum is 1 letter & the maximum is 3 letters

الْحَلْقِ الْأَعْقَى → سَوَّ جَوَّ (hamzun ha)

[deepest part]

(don't say alif)

← hamza

different shapes of hamza → (ء) -

↔ َ , ِ , ُ

- If you want to know each letter where is the makhraj from given sukoon or shadda.

→ hamza is huruf ul-jahr, it's holding the air.
(ah) huruf ul-hamz.)

BIGGEST MAKHRAJ

The Tongue → 10 articulation points
(Al-lisan)

The Lips → 2 articulation points
(Ash-shafatan)

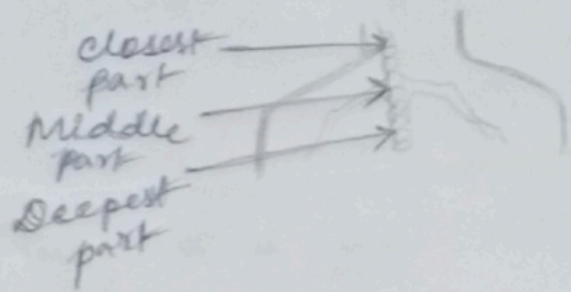
- There is 3 Makharij that we can touch, the lowest one is the lips → 2 Makharij, easy then 2nd lowest → the throat → Al-halk → difficult for Non-Arabs

& the biggest one → The tongue → quite easy

- In the Arabic language, you're not gonna find a word contains 4 letters & is not one of these 6 letters or part of it:

- (1) ت (tan)
- (2) ر (raa)
- (3) م (Meem)
- (4) ن (Nun)
- (5) د (daam)
- (6) ب (baa)

3 from lips of the tongue & 3 from lips



Closest part → ادنى الحلق
 Middle part → وسط الحلق
 Deepest part → اقصى الحلق

6 letters are pronounced from the throat :

* Closest part → (1) ع
 → (2) ح

* Middle part: → ع
 → ح

* Deepest part: → (1) ع
 → (2) ح

Articulation areas

The Nose & The Lips

The Nose :- 1 Articulation point

The Nose: The General sound for (ن, م) ← hereof al-ghanna

The Lips :- 2 Articulation points
 4 letters

The Lips: * (و, ف, ب, م)

Here, ف by itself & م و ب م o is together

* ف is coming from the bottom lip i.e. the belly & the tip of central incisors i.e. the top teeth.

The other 3 share the two lips together
(p b g)

Although 'g' is little bit opening
together, although when we go to the
infant we'll see b's sifa is called ash-shidda (strong)
b is the shidda & ragama, it's not soft but it's not
hard either.