

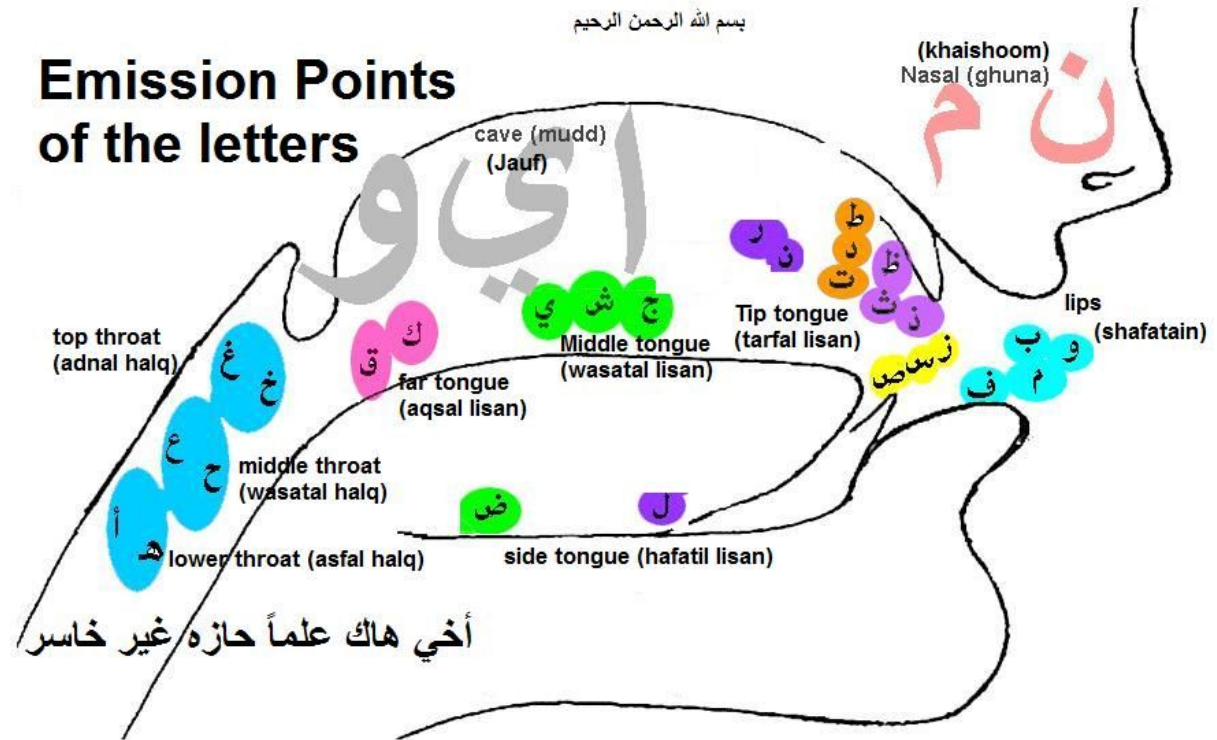


Chapter-4

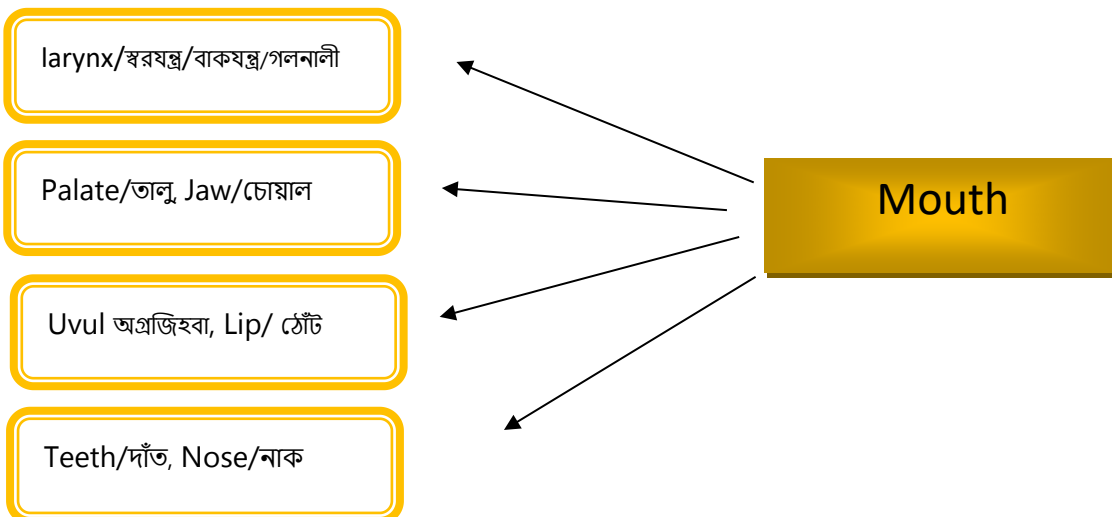
Lecture-2

Day-2

Makhraj



Makhraj: Makhraj means the organs (places) inside the mouth from which Arabic letters are pronounced.



In pronouncing Arabic words, different words are pronounced from different speech organs of the mouth. Sometimes from tongue, sometimes from palate, sometimes from teeth, sometimes lips or throat. The letters are pronounced from these places of mouth.

To know the Makhraj of any Arabic letter, (^) Jajam/Jajim or Sakin should be given on it and Alif having Harkat should be placed to the right of it. While pronouncing, the organ (Place) where the sound is stopped, is the Makhraj or pronouncing place (Organ) of that letter.

For example:

(1) اَبْ = ALIF ba jabar='Ab' (AB)

Here, during the pronunciation of letter sound is stopped at two lips. So, MAKHRAJ of the letter (BA) is both the lips of the mouth.

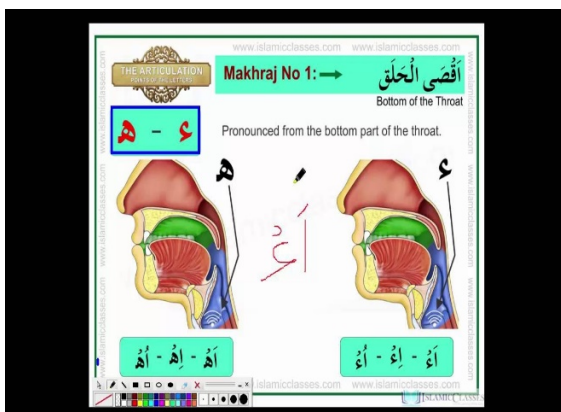
(2) Similarly,

اَكْ ALIF KHA JABAR = "AKH".

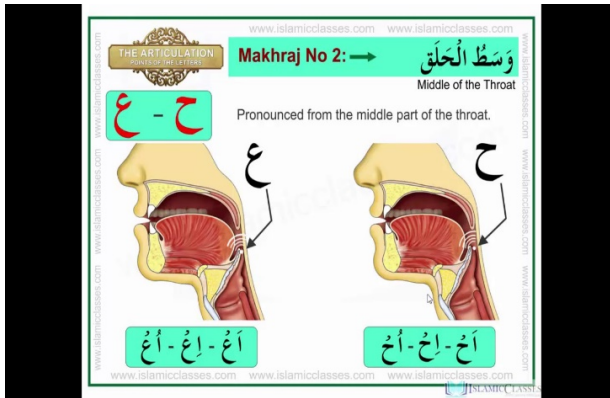
Here the sound is stopped at the larynx to pronounce the letter (KHA). So the MAKHRAJ of the letter (KHA) is the larynx.

Speech organs Thus, 29 letters of Arabic language are pronounced from 17 places (speech organs) of the mouth. The places are: cavity of nose & mouth, tongue, palate, uvula, base, middle, and end part of the larynx, upper lip, two teeth of upper and lower jaw etc.

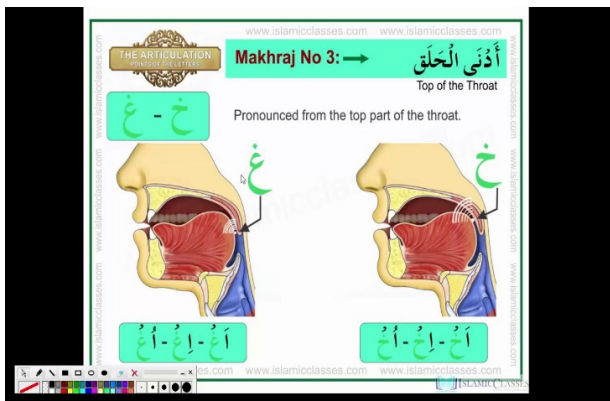
Description of MAKHRAJ : The 17 Arabic letters (MAKHRAJ)/ (outlets of pronunciation) are given below:



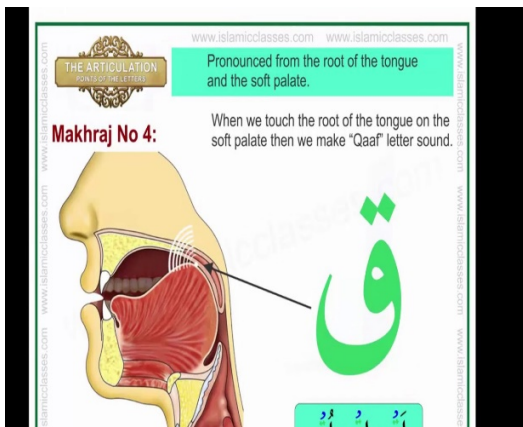
(1) اَبْ = These two letters are pronounced from the first part of the larynx.



- (2) ح - ع = These two letters are come from the middle part of the larynx.



- (3) خ - غ = These two letters are pronounced from the upper last part of the larynx.



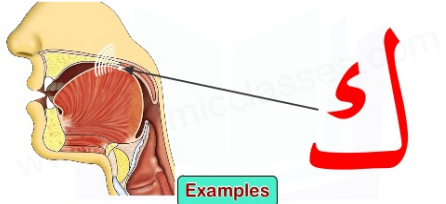
- (4) ق = The base of the tongue touches the palate when this letter is pronounced.

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Makhraj No 5: Pronounced from the root of the tongue and the hard palate.

When we touch the root of the tongue on the hard palate then we make "Kaaf" letter sound.

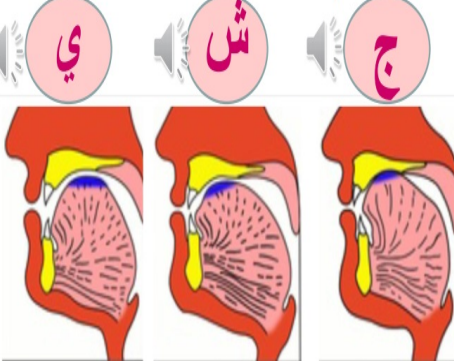


Examples

مَطْرُونَ	مَكْمُورٌ	عَظِيمٌ	مَأْمُونٌ	مَأْمُونٌ	مَأْمُونٌ	مَأْمُونٌ
ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك
مَفْرَدَات	مَكْتَبَات	مَكْتَبَات	مَكْتَبَات	مَكْتَبَات	مَكْتَبَات	مَكْتَبَات
ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك	ك

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(5) ك = A small upper portion of the base of the tongue touches the upper palate when pronouncing this letter.



ي **ش** **ج**

Raising the tongue to the roof of the mouth produces the consonant *yaa*

Raising the tongue towards the hard palate produces *sheen*

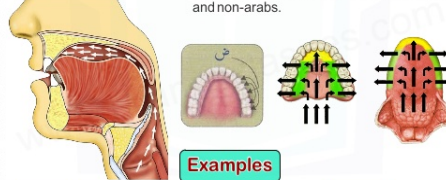
Raising the tongue against the hard palate produces *jeem*

(6) ج-ش-ي = When the middle part of the tongue touches the upper palate, these three letters are pronounced.

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Makhraj No 7: **ض** It is articulated from one of the sides or edges of the tongue. It can also be articulated from both sides at the same time. This is one of the most difficult articulation points, for arabs and non-arabs.

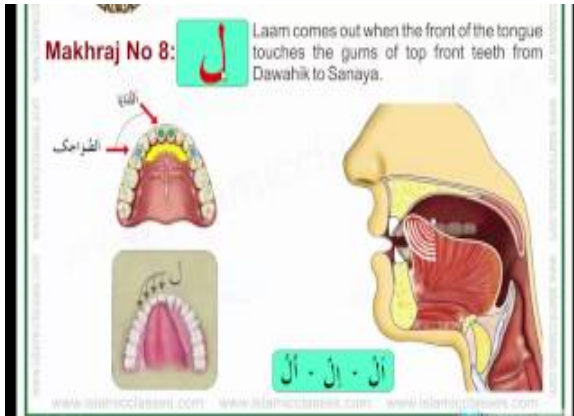


Examples

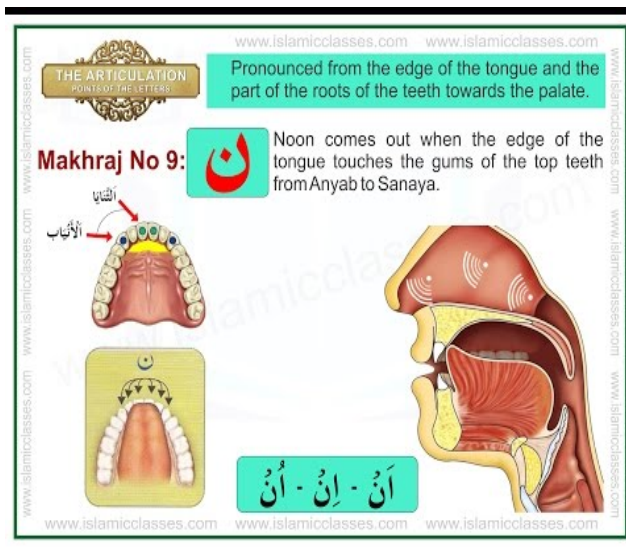
مَطْرُونَ	مَكْمُورٌ	عَظِيمٌ	مَأْمُونٌ	مَأْمُونٌ	مَأْمُونٌ	مَأْمُونٌ
ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض
مَفْرَدَات	مَكْتَبَات	مَكْتَبَات	مَكْتَبَات	مَكْتَبَات	مَكْتَبَات	مَكْتَبَات
ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض	ض

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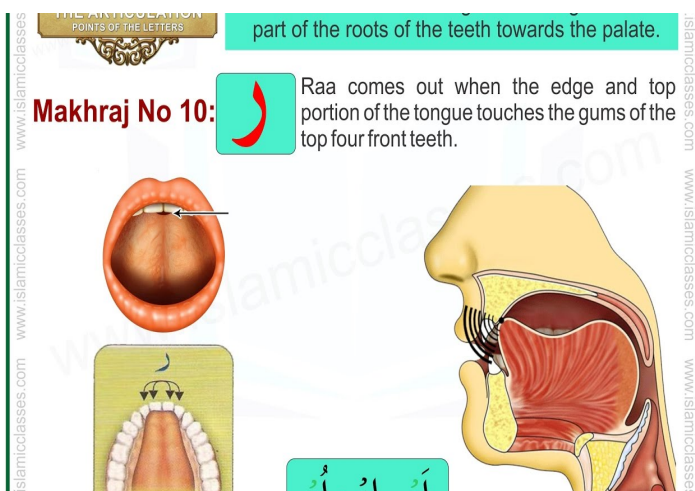
(7) ض = When the side of the base of the tongue touches the upper molar tooth, comes out the pronunciation of this letter.



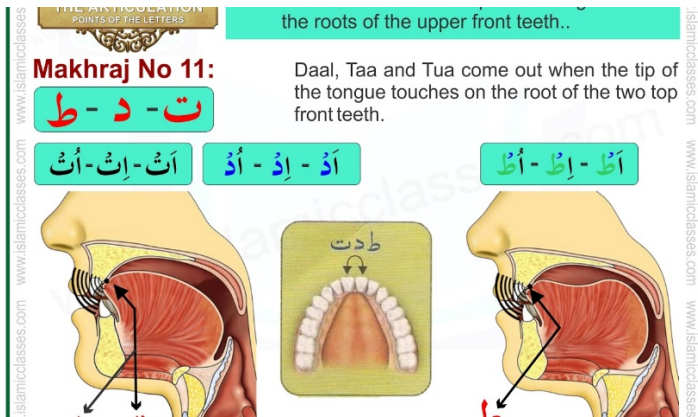
(8) ل = Front of the tongue touches the base of the palate, this letter is pronounced.



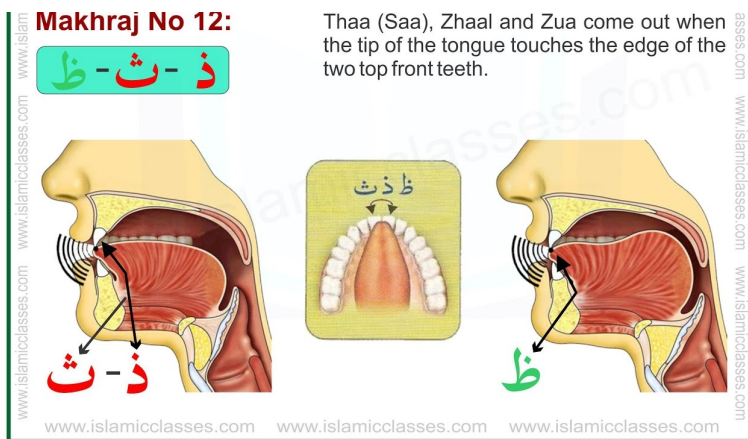
(9) ن = Front of the tongue touches palate, to pronounce this letter.



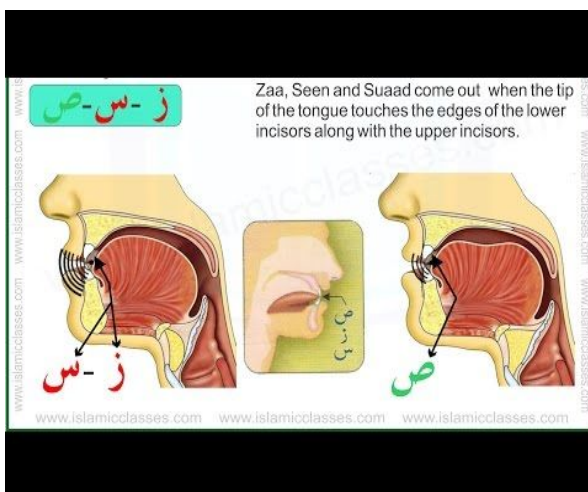
(10) ر = When the back of the tongue touches upper jaw, this letter is pronounced.



(11) ط - د - ت = These three letters are pronounced when the middle part of the tongue touches the lower end of the upper teeth.



(12) ظ - ذ - ث = The top of the tongue touches the first part of the upper two teeth, comes the pronunciation of these letters.



(13) ص - س - ز = The top of the tongue touches the inner side of the upper two teeth, these three letters are pronounced.

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THE ARTICULATION POINTS OF THE LETTERS

3: The Two Lips الشُّفَّتَانِ

They have two articulation points for four letters.

Makhraj No 14: ف

Pronounced from the edge of the upper front teeth and the wet part of the lower lip.

Faa comes out when the edge of top front teeth touches the inside of the bottom lip.

(14) ف= When the wet part of the lower lip touches the upper two teeth, this letter is pronounced.

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THE ARTICULATION POINTS OF THE LETTERS

Pronounced by the rounding of both lips.

Makhraj No 15/3: و (غیرمدہ)

The un-lengthened wao is articulated by forming a circle of the two lips without the two lips meeting completely.

Examples

ساکن ہائے ضمیر	ساکن ہائے کسر	ساکن ہائے حوت	مضموم	کسود	مفتوح	مفردات
اُو	X	اُو	و	و	و	
نُو	X	جُو	وَجُو	وَلْدَانُ	وَعَد	مرکبات

(15) و-ب-م= These three letters are pronounced from two lips.

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THE ARTICULATION POINTS OF THE LETTERS

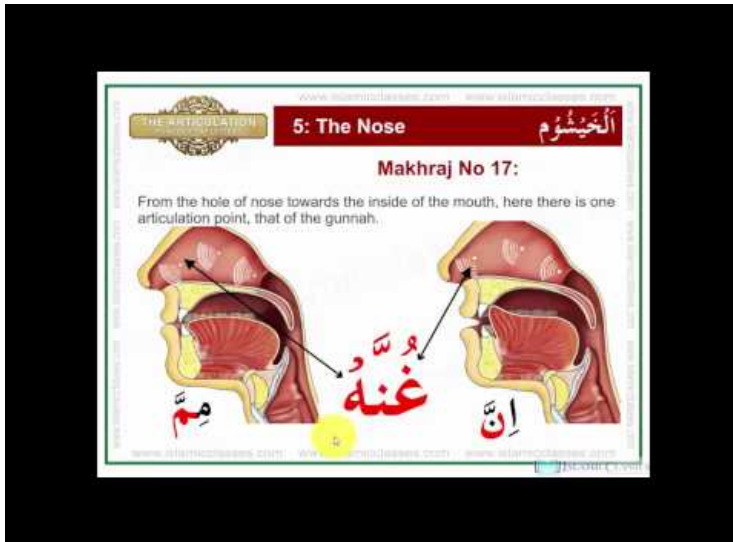
4: The empty space in the mouth الْجَوْفِ

Makhraj No 16: ا-و-ی

The empty space in the mouth and throat has in it one articulation point for the three lengthened letters.

Examples نُوحِيهَا

(16) ب-ا-و-ی= Labial letters . Two lips are come together to produce the sound of these three letters.



(17) من = Nasal letters. These gunnah sound s comes from the base of the nose

Tajbid (التَّجْوِيدُ)

Bangla is our mother tongue. The Glorious Quran is revealed in Arabic. As such we shall have to learn how to recite the Holy Quran with proper pronunciation.

Tajwid: Tajwid means rules of reciting the Holy Quran. Tajwid describes MAKHRAJ, IDGUM (to merge / unite), GUNNAH etc.

Importance of reciting the Quran correctly: It is necessary to know the Tajwid for reciting the Quran correctly.

1. Allah has commanded us to recite the Quran nicely and correctly.
2. The correct meaning of the Holy Book of Allah can be found if it is pronounced rightly, properly.
3. Meaning becomes changed if the Quran is not recited correctly.
4. Our salat can be performed correctly if we recite the Quran correctly.
5. Our salat won't be performed correctly if we don't recite the Quran correctly.

Rules of recite the Holy Quran correctly

1. Pronounce the Arabic letters correctly.
2. Use IDGUM (to merge / unite Arabic letters).
3. Pronounce GUNNAH correctly.

Aims of Tajbid

1. Recite the Quran correctly.
2. Get the sowab/ reward from Allah.
3. To make the Salat perfect by correct recitation of sura's from the Quran.

Exercise

Short Questions:

1. What is the language of Quran?
2. What is Tajbid?
3. What does Tajbid describe?
4. What is Makhraj?
5. How many letters are there in Arabic language?
6. How many Makhraj are there?
7. From how many places are the 29 Arabic letters pronounced?
8. Which letters are pronounced from the base of larynx?
9. Define Tajwid with its relating matters.
10. Give two aims of Tajbid.
11. Write down the organs name while pronouncing.
12. What do you understand by Nasal letters?

Fill in the blanks

1. Bangla is our mother -----.
2. The Glorious Quran is revealed in ----- language.
3. We shall know how to recite the holy Quran with -----.
4. The correct meaning can be found if Quran pronounced -----.
5. Tajbid means ----- the holy Quran.
6. Tajbid describes ----- IDGAM-----.
7. Different Arabic words are pronounced different speech of ----- of the -----.
8. Arabic have ----- letter.
9. Arabic language has ----- place -----.

Broad Questions

1. Which rules can we follow to recite the Holy Quran? Write three sentences about that rules.
2. Define Makhraj with your point of view.
3. Make a list of pronouncing 29 Arabic of the mouth.
4. When the base of the tongue touches the palate which letter is pronounced?
5. Name of three letters those are pronounced from two lips.
6. Define labial letters with its Makhraj and example.
7. How many Makhraj are there? Write any 4 of them.
8. What do you understand by Labial and Nasal letters? What are they? Show the Makhraj of them.