



ARTICULATION POINTS OF
LETTERS

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By: Itqan Academy

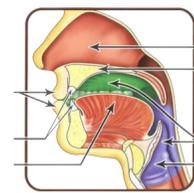
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Introduction



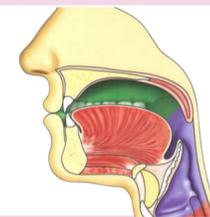
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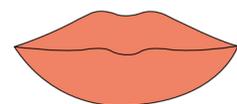
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The tongue



110

The two lips



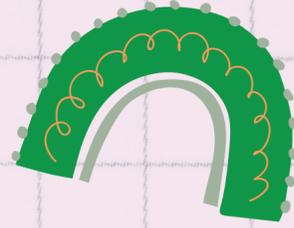
123

the nose





The



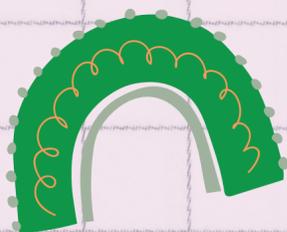
articulation

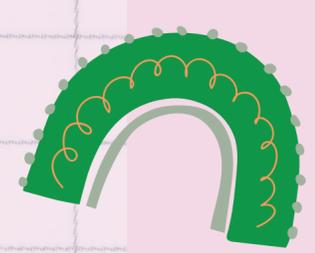
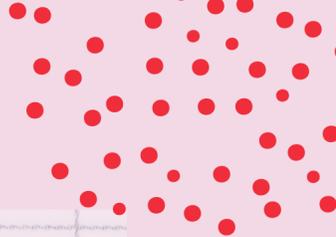


points of

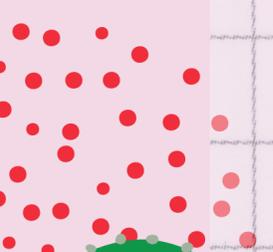
the Arabic

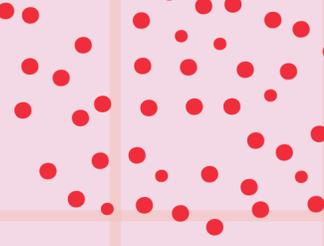
Letters





There are 28 letters in the Arabic Language, which makes it possible to distinguish each one by placement. In order to effectively pronounce each word in the Quran and correctly memorize it, you should know how to stop your tongue when pronouncing each particular Arabic letter. Here is an outline of how and where the tongue should be placed for each of the 28 letters in the Arabic Language.





What does "Articulation point" mean?



It is the place from where a letter is pronounced, making its sound different from the sound of other letters. Using the right articulation point of a letter is necessary to utter the letter correctly.



Now, Can you guess how many they are?

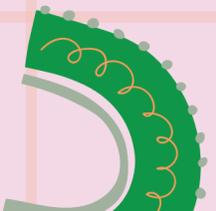


We have 28 Arabic letters so, I think there will be 28 Articulation points. 😊



hmmmm well, they are only 17. 😎

Let's see how. 🙌🙌🙌🙌

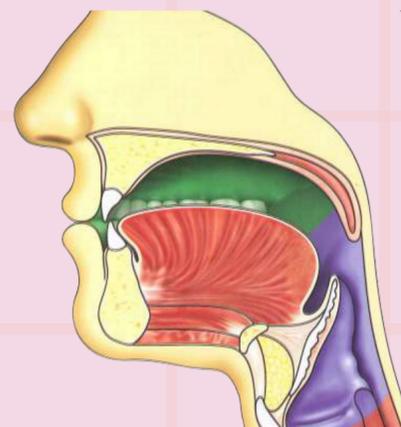


How do humans produce 28 different sounds in the Arabic alphabet, using only 2 vocal cords?

♥ The speech system is divided into 5 major areas. Each letter has one articulation point, which is used to produce the sound of the letter.

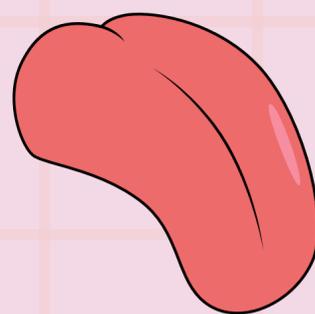
Some articulation points have more than one spot which produces different sounds. There are 17 different articulation points to pronounce the 28 Arabic letters and the Madd letters.

Major Articulation Areas



The throat

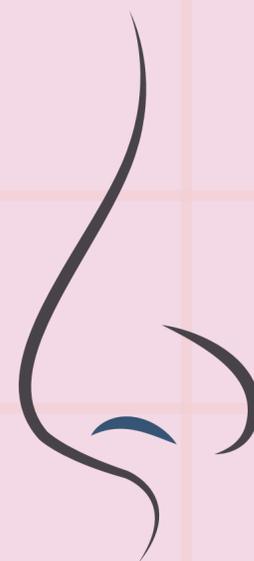
The empty space in the mouth and throat



The tongue



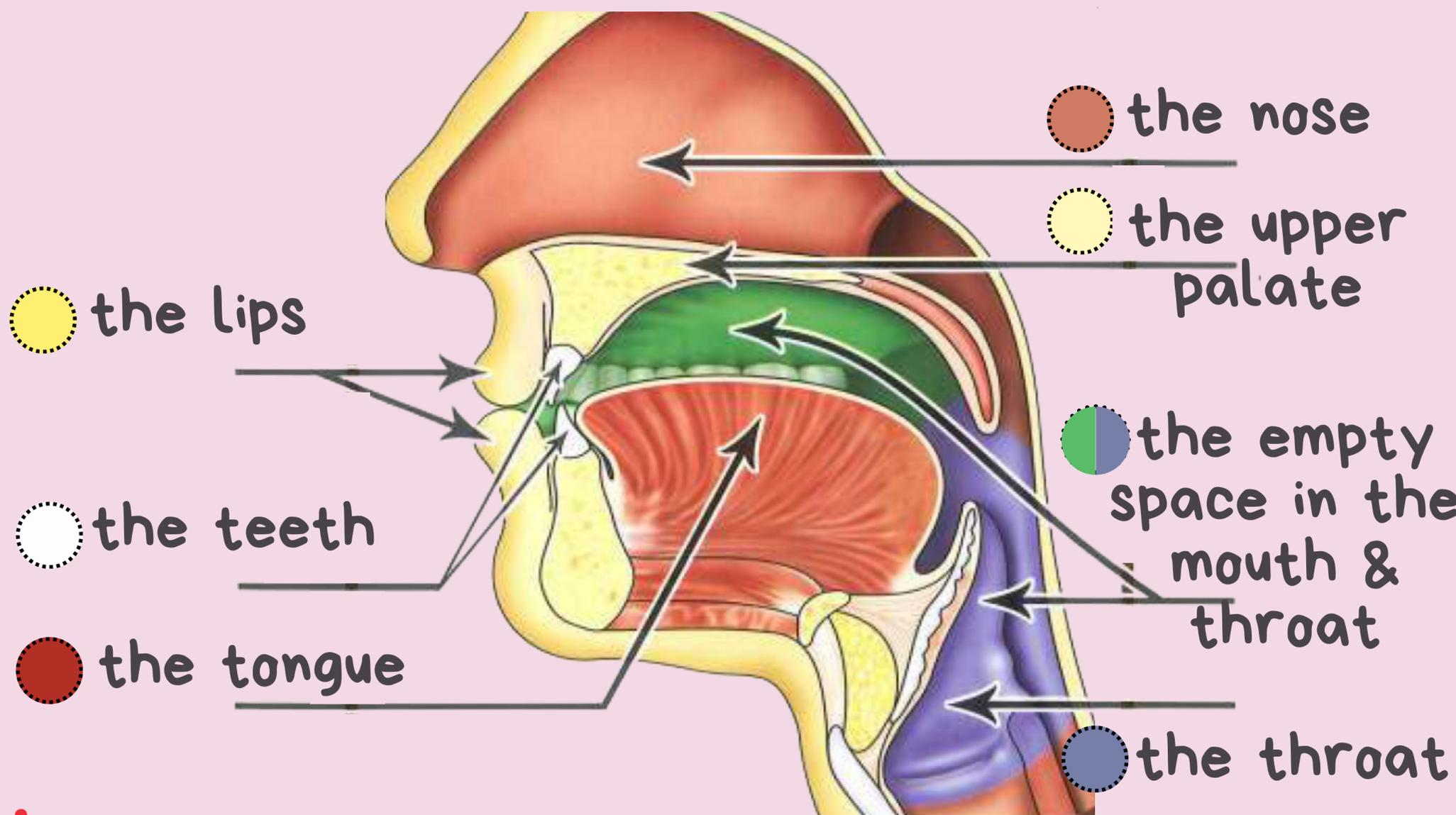
The two lips



The nose

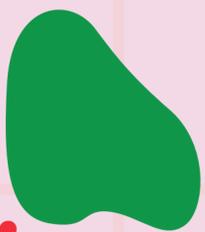
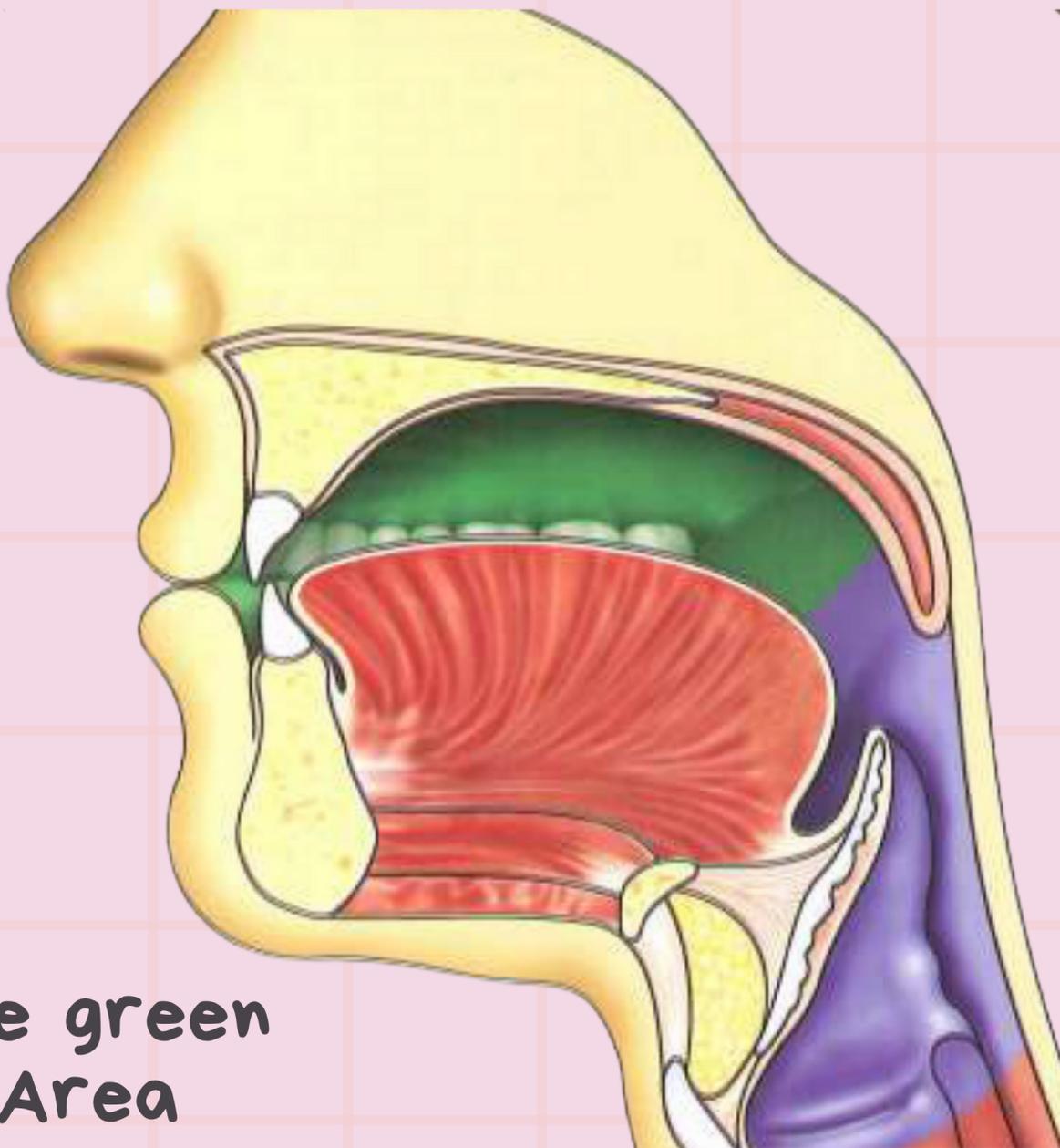


Major Articulation Areas Anatomy



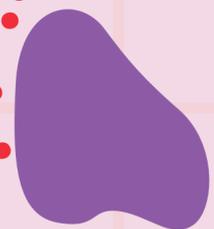
1

The Empty Space In The Mouth & Throat



The green Area

+

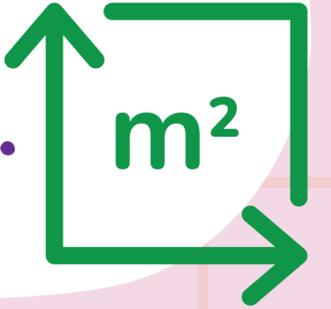


The purple Area





The empty space in the mouth and throat is a major area and an articulation point at the same time.



This area contains the three Madd (lengthened) letters these letters are:



ي

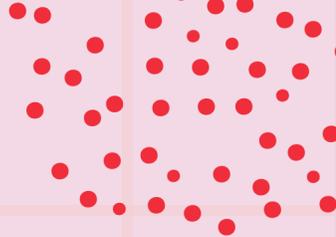
و

ا

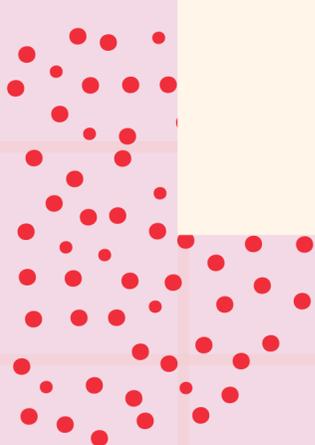
Yaa Sakinah preceded by a Kasrah.

Waaw Sakinah preceded by a Dhammah.

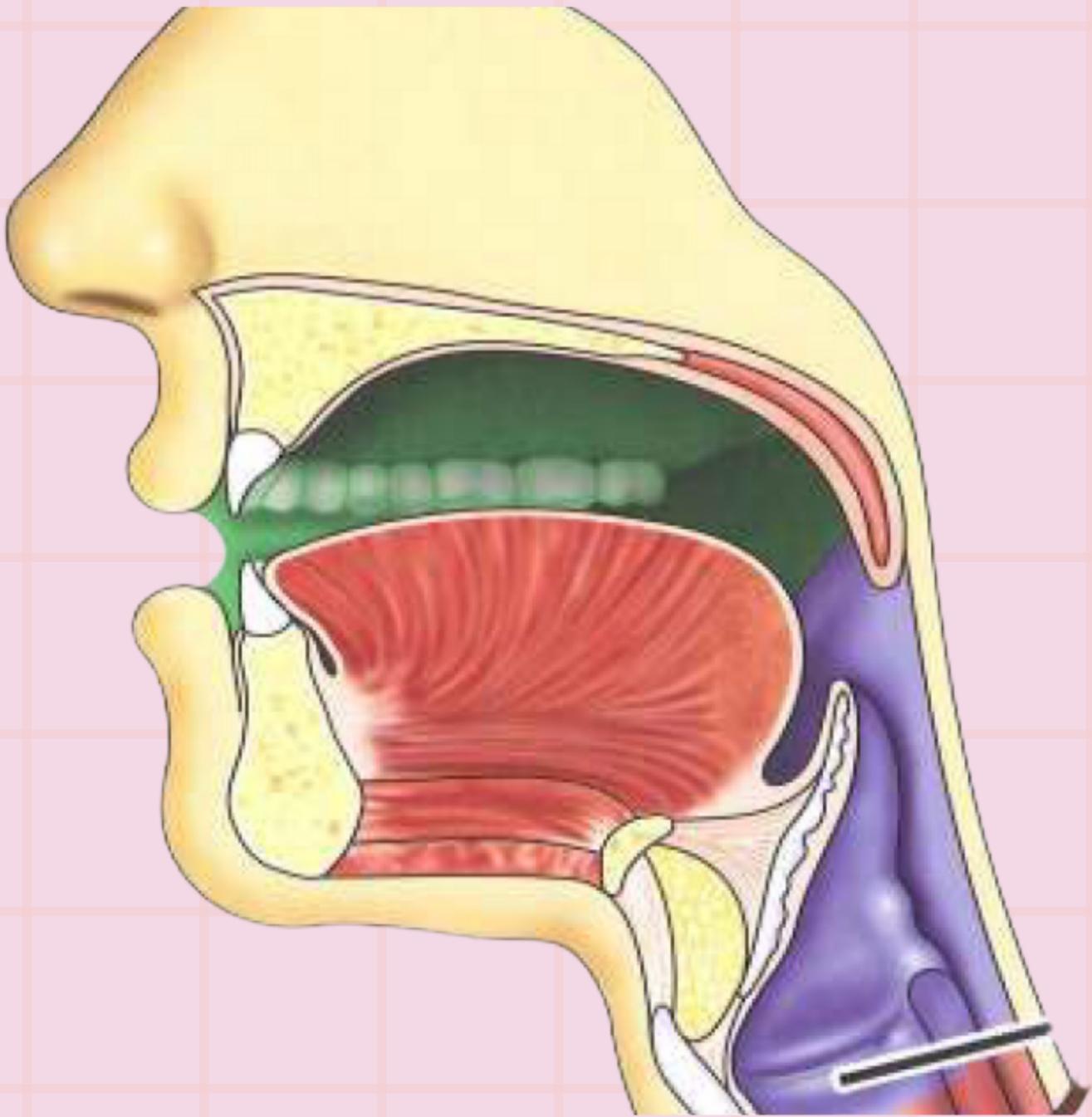
Alif Sakinah preceded by a Fathah.



These three Madd Letters do not have a specific place where they are pronounced, unlike all the other letters. Their sound is produced from the point of articulation of the previous letter.



Alif Sakinah
preceded by
a Fathah.



When pronouncing the Alif, the sound should be rising. If the Alif is preceded by a heavy letter, the Alif should be heavy, whilst if preceded by a light letter, it will be light.

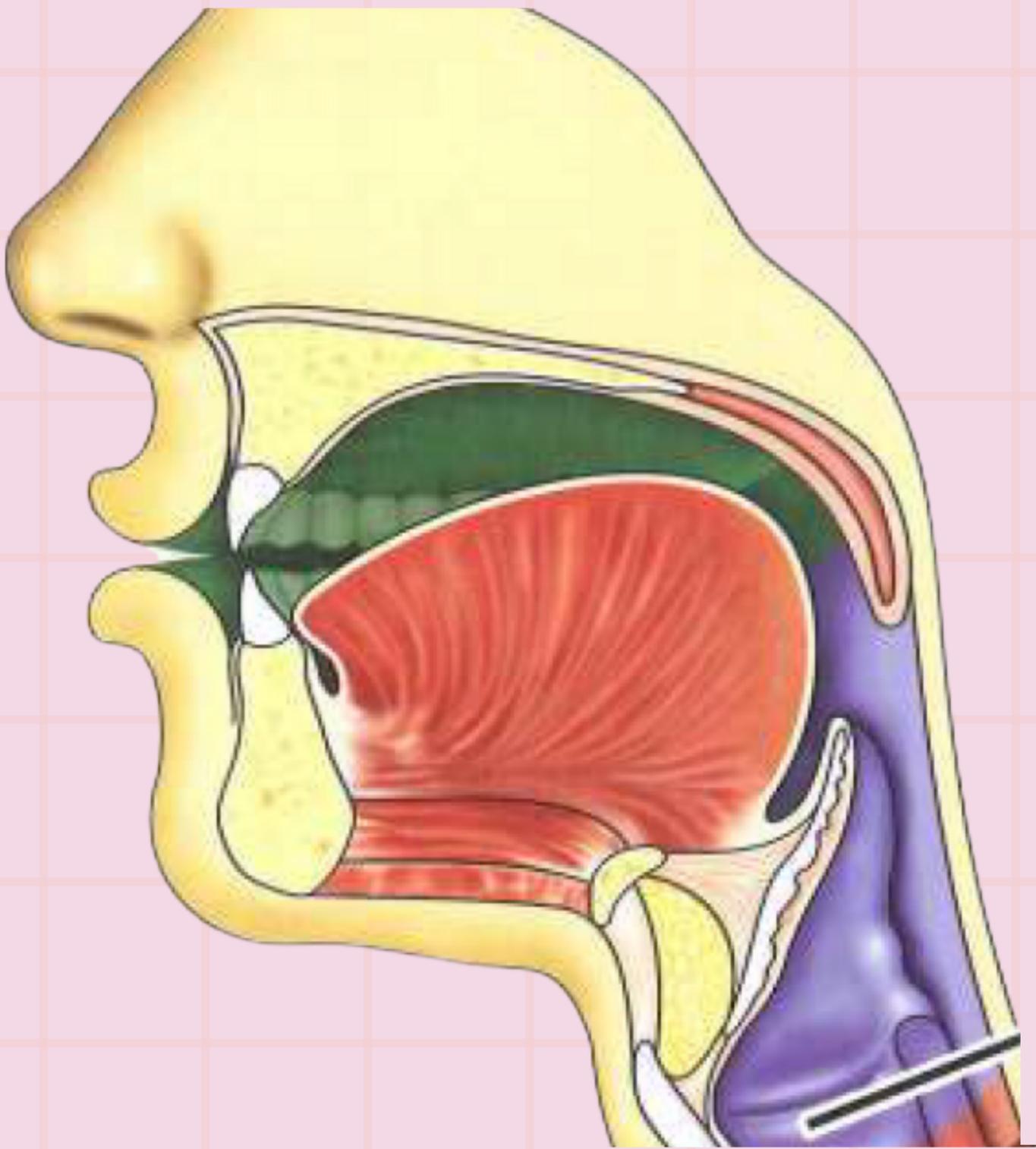
Examples

قَالَ

كَانَ



Waaw Sakinah
preceded by a
Dhammah.



9

When pronouncing the Waaw, the sound should be straight (neither falling nor rising), in addition to circling of the lips..

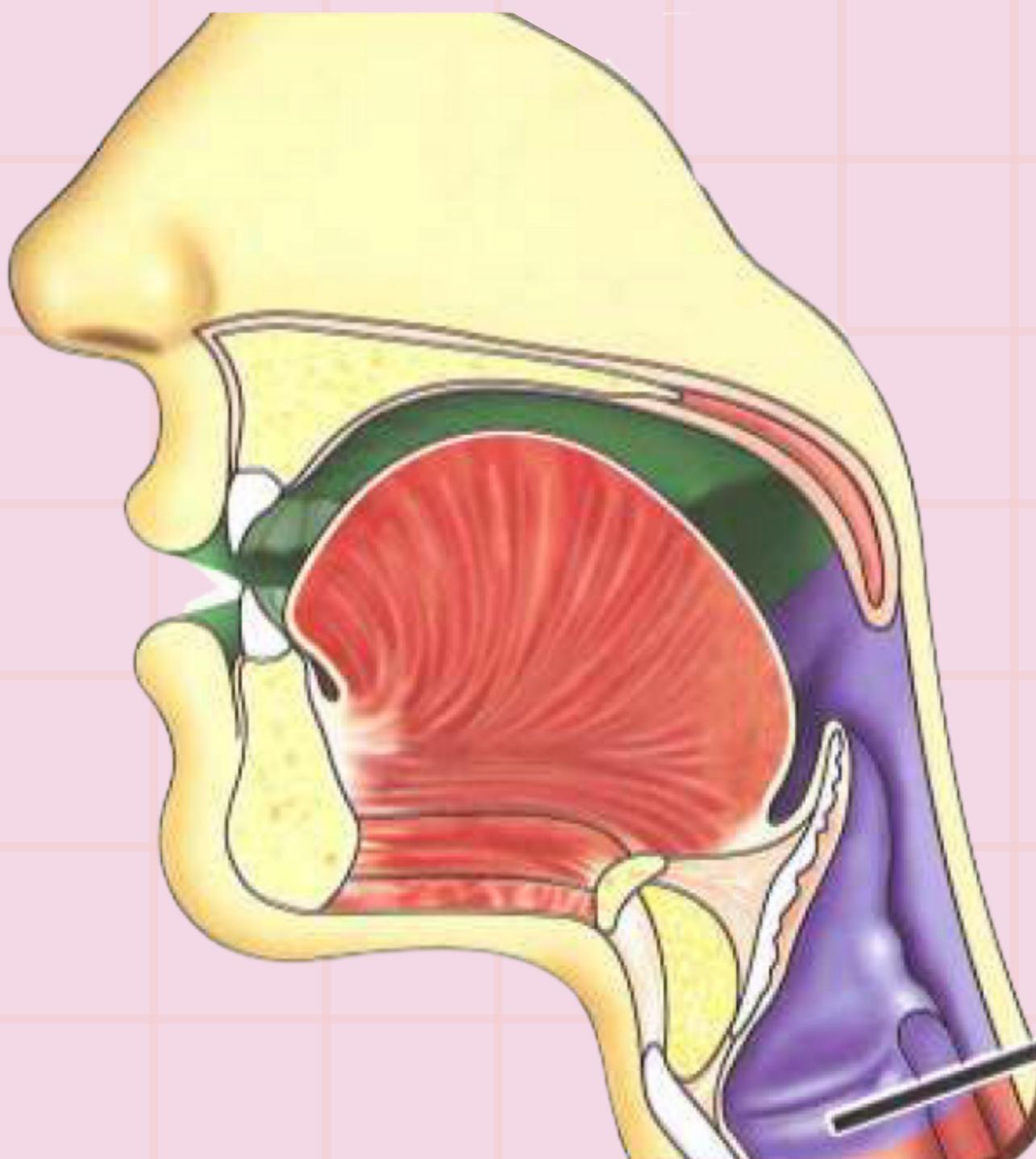
Examples

تَتَّقُونَ

تُفْلِحُونَ



Yaa Sakinah
preceded by a
Kasrah.



ي

When pronouncing the Yaa, the sound should be falling. in addition to raising the middle part of the tongue.

Examples

كَبِير

كَرِيم



Common Mistakes

Pronouncing the Alif heavy where it should be light. Examples: النَّهَارُ - النَّارُ

1

2

Pronouncing the Alif light where it should be heavy. خَالِدِينَ - غَافِرٍ

Not emphasizing the Dhammah on the letter before the Waaw Madd, when pronouncing the Waw Madd. يَعْْمَلُونَ

3

4

Not emphasising the Kasrah on the letter before the Yaa Madd, when pronouncing the Yaa Madd. نَسْتَعِينُ

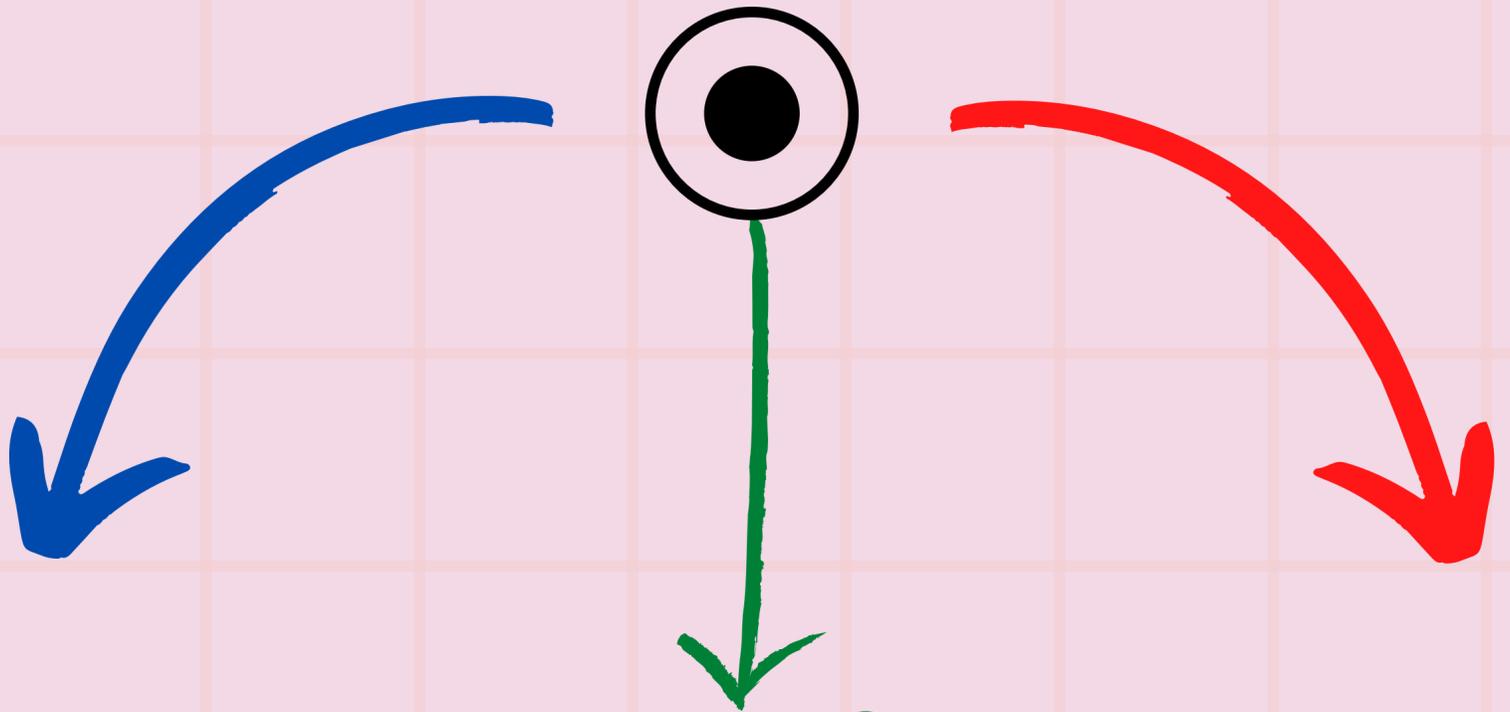
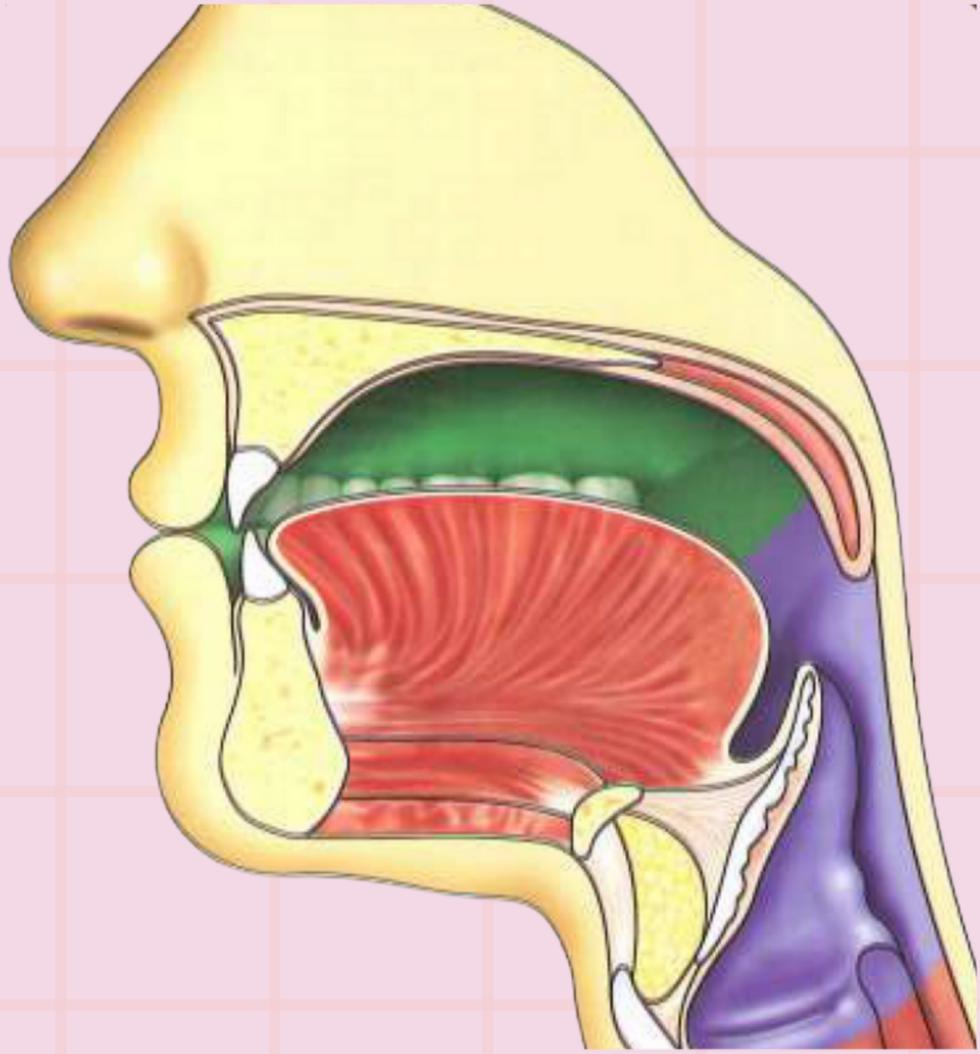
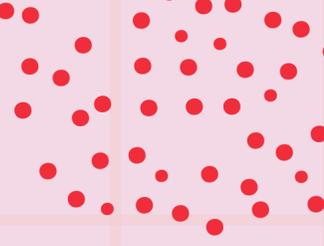
Pronouncing the Waaw Madd or the Yaa Madd from the nostrils with Ghunnah.

5



To correct this mistake, pinch your nose and say the Madd letter; if the sound becomes muted whilst pinching your nose, or if it sounds like one has a cold, it is indeed coming through the nose and is therefore incorrect. The sound needs to be focused and pronounced through the mouth.





و

ب

ل

••





It's
OKAY
to take a
BREAK

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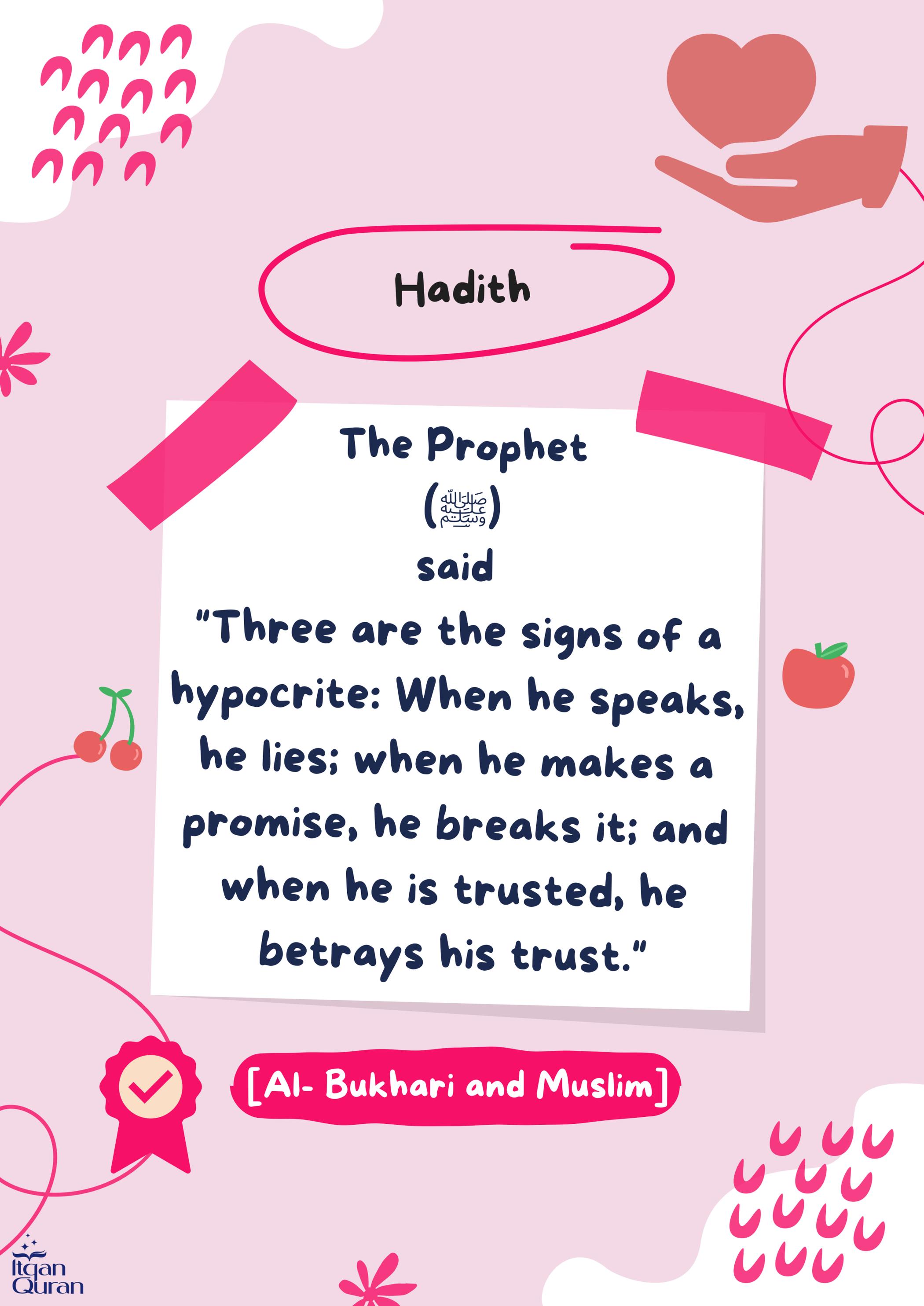


QUIZ
TIME!

- - S -

CLUE : MAJOR AREA

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Hadith

The Prophet

(ﷺ)

said

"Three are the signs of a hypocrite: When he speaks, he lies; when he makes a promise, he breaks it; and when he is trusted, he betrays his trust."



[Al- Bukhari and Muslim]



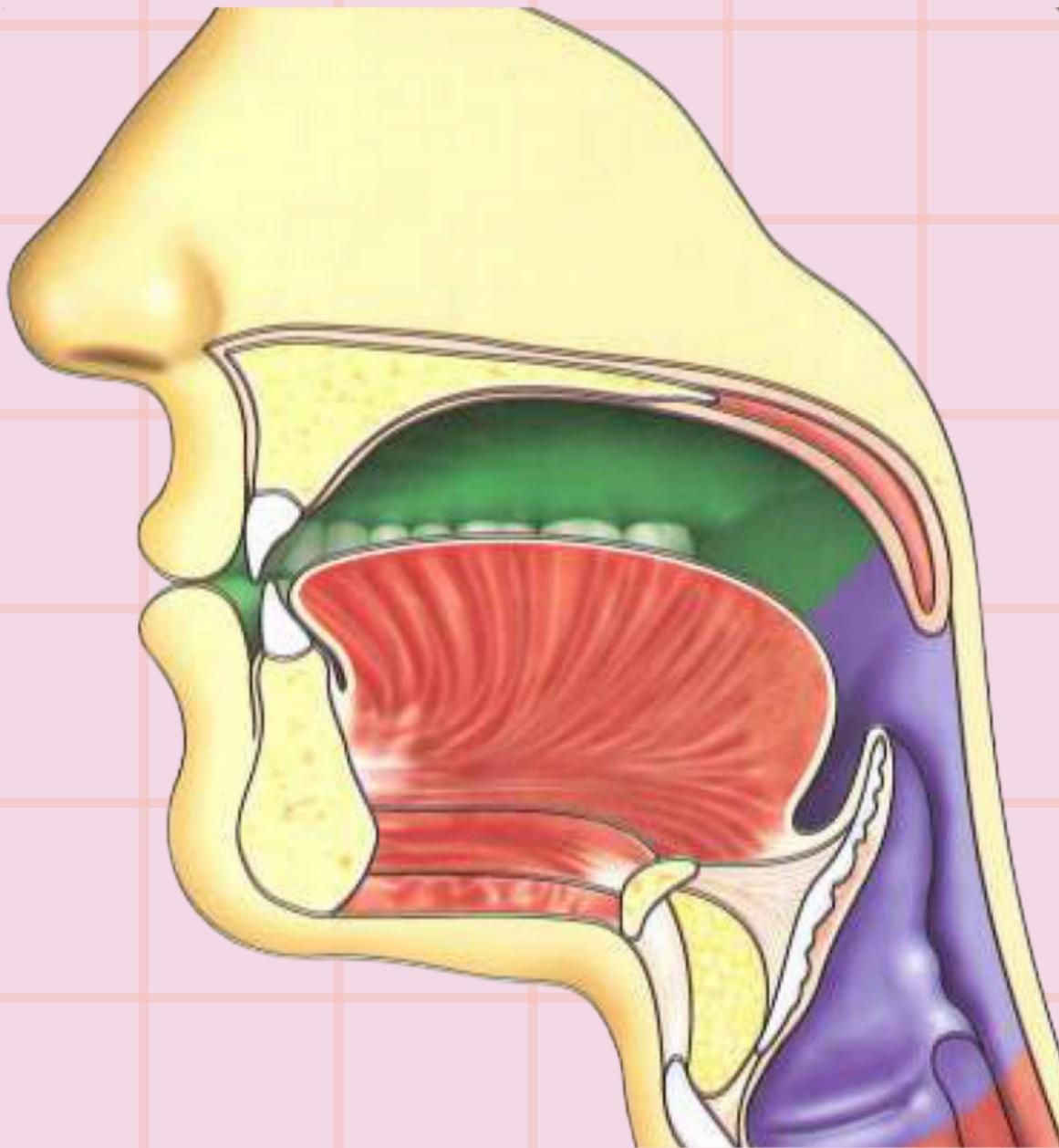
Back to Tajweed

If you want to be strong,
learn how to fight yourself.

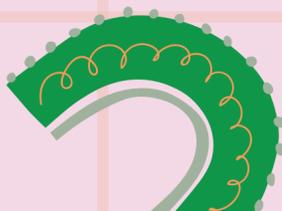


[2]

The Throat



The purple Area



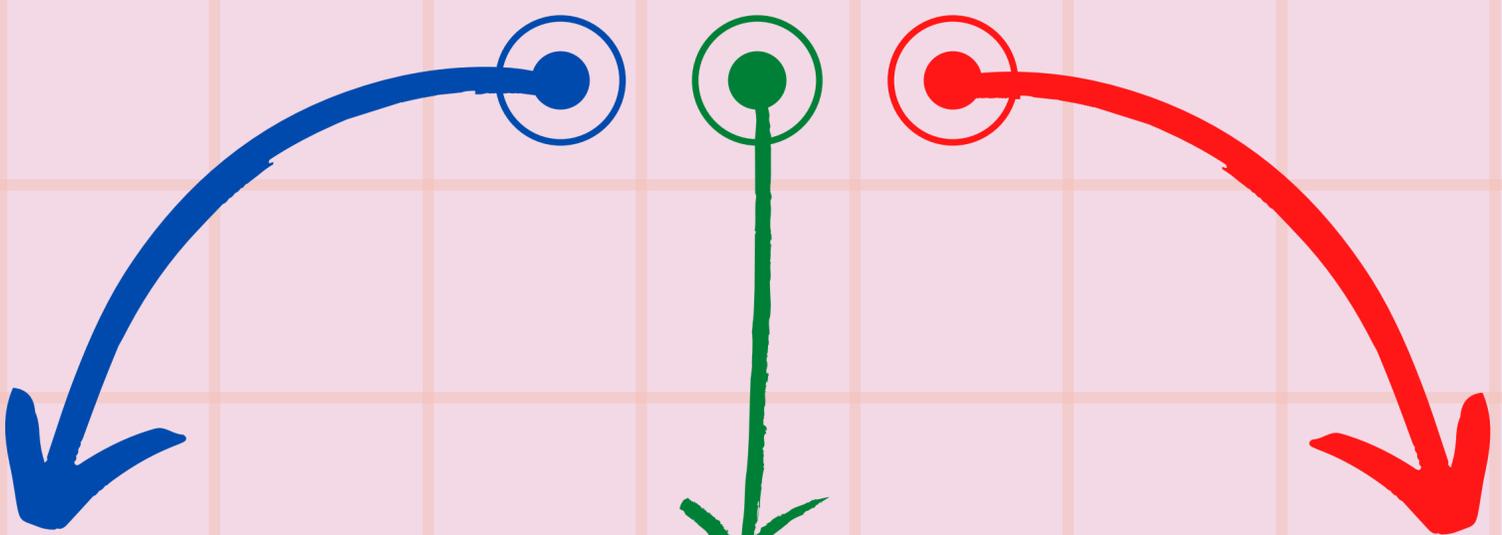


There are three points of articulation in the throat and each point has two letters emitted from therein. Each point of articulation has two spots that produce different sounds.



We have previously explained this lesson in our first book.





Closest throat

Middle throat

Deepest throat

خ غ

ح ع

د س



[3]

The Tongue

Deepest part
of the tongue



Middle of
the tongue



Side of
the tongue



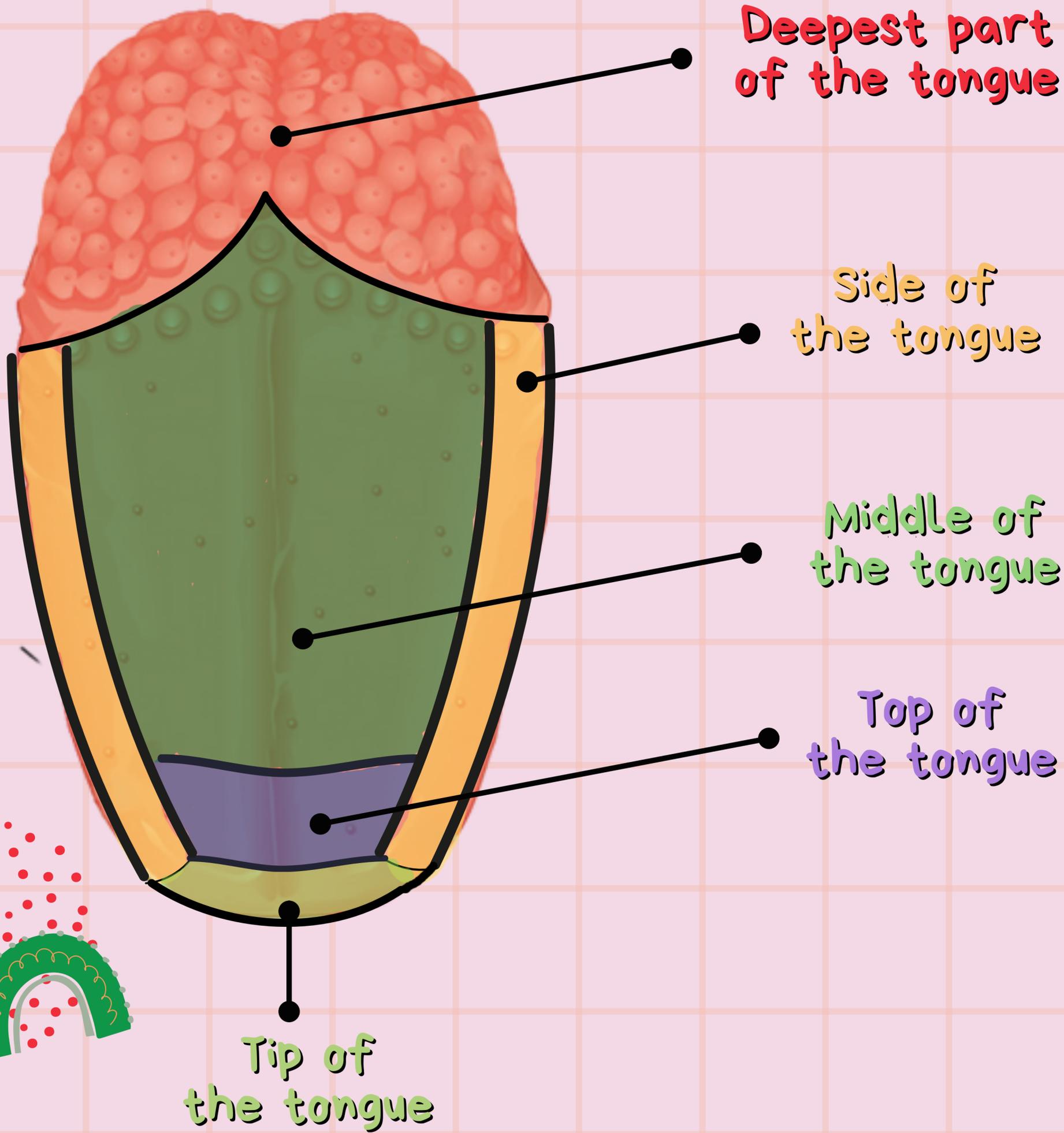
Top of
the tongue



Tip of
the tongue

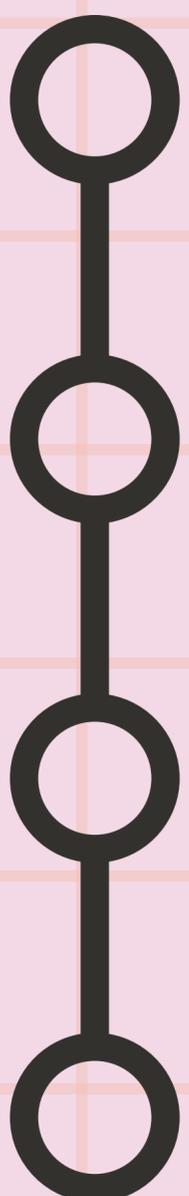


The Tongue

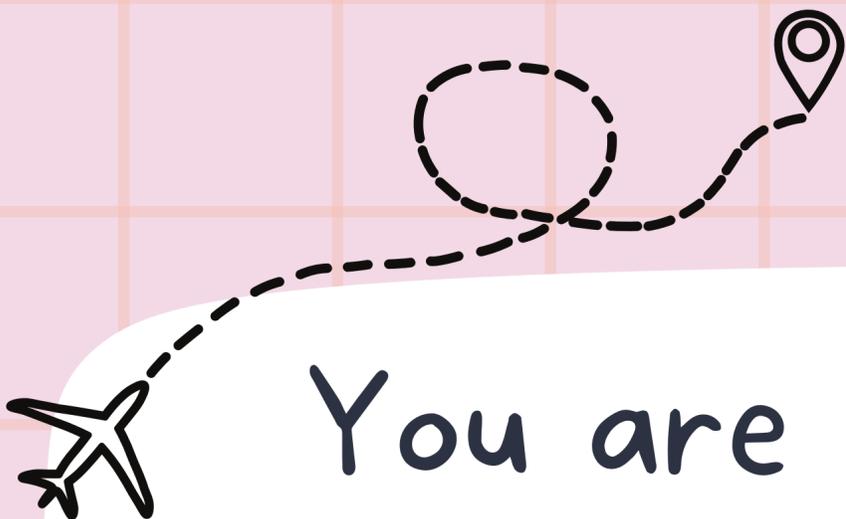
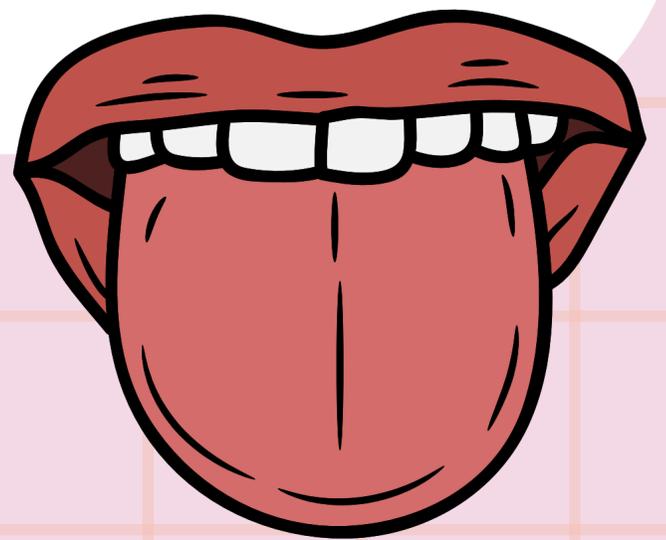


There are ten articulation points for eighteen letters. These ten articulation points are distributed over four areas of the tongue:

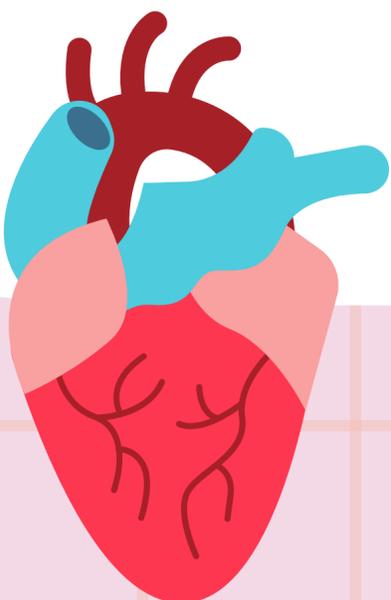
18

- 
- The deepest part of the tongue.
 - The middle of the tongue.
 - The sides of the tongue.
 - The tip of the tongue.

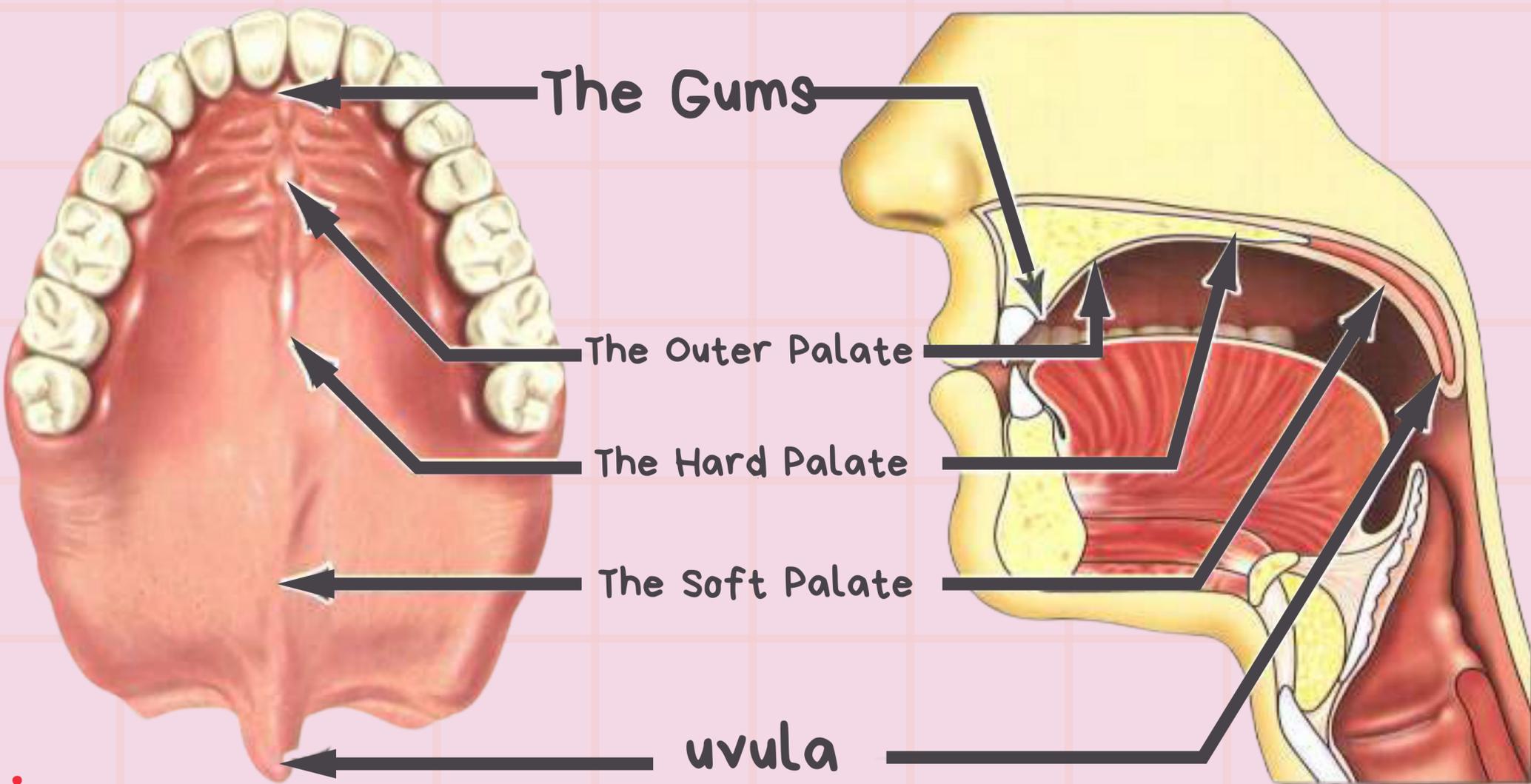
Sounds happen when the tongue touches the upper palate, gums, or teeth.



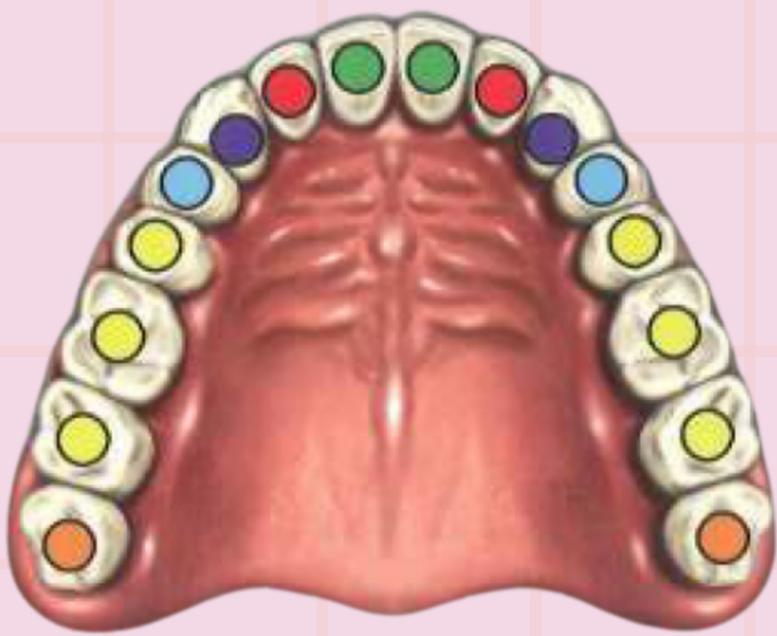
You are an outstanding student now, so we will take you on an anatomical journey of the mouth to learn all its parts together.



The Upper Palate



The Teeth



● Central Incisors

● Lateral Incisorss

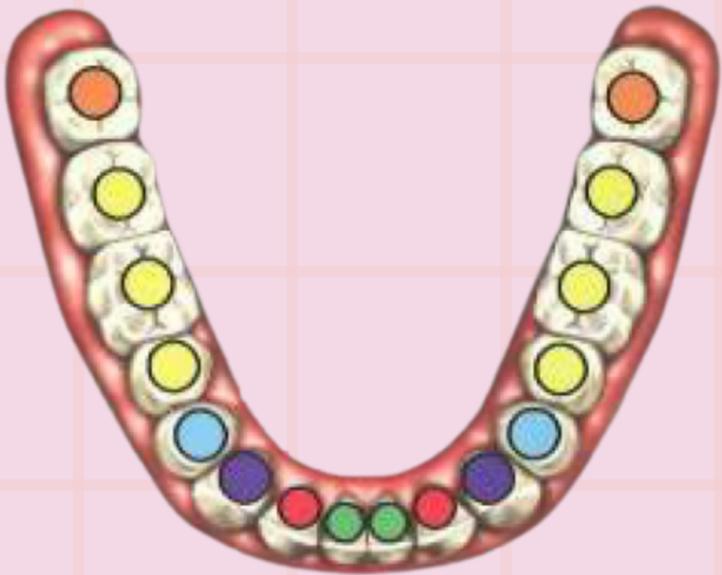
● Canines

● First Premolars

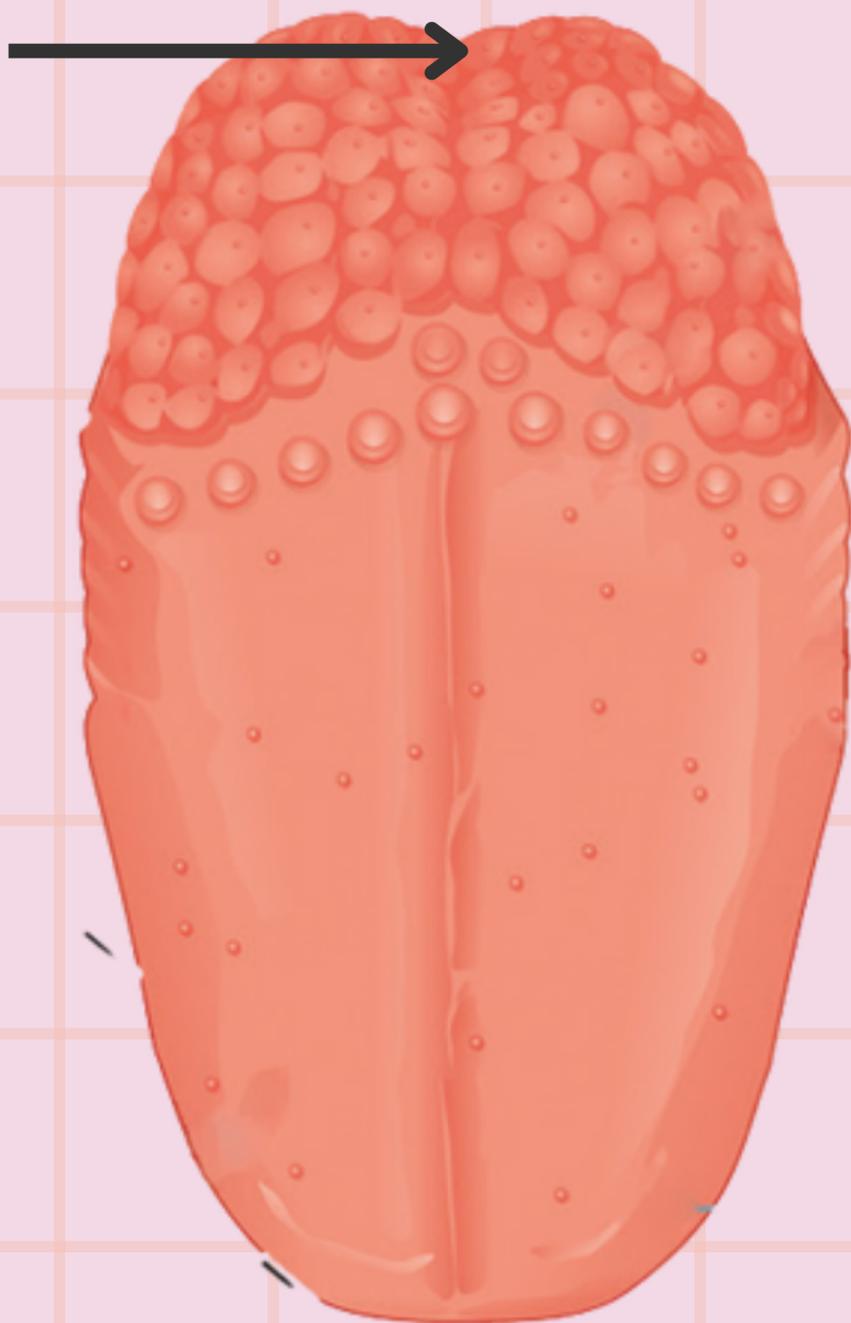
● Wisdom Teeth

● Second pre-molar
and two molars

(One name in Arabic)



The deepest part of the tongue





The deepest part of the tongue contains two articulation points and two letters.

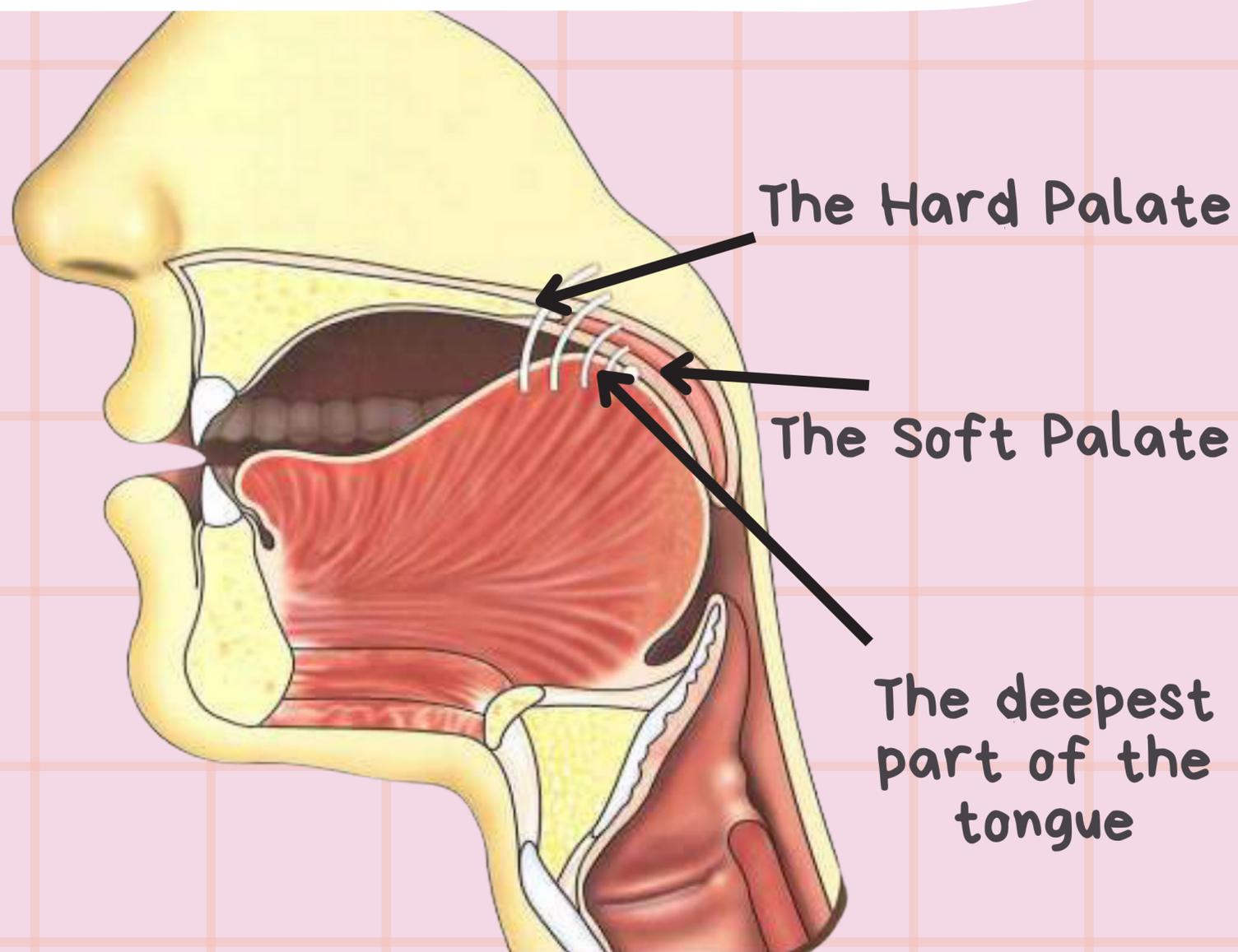
Both occur when the deepest part of the tongue touches the upper palate

Soft
Palate

Hard
Palate

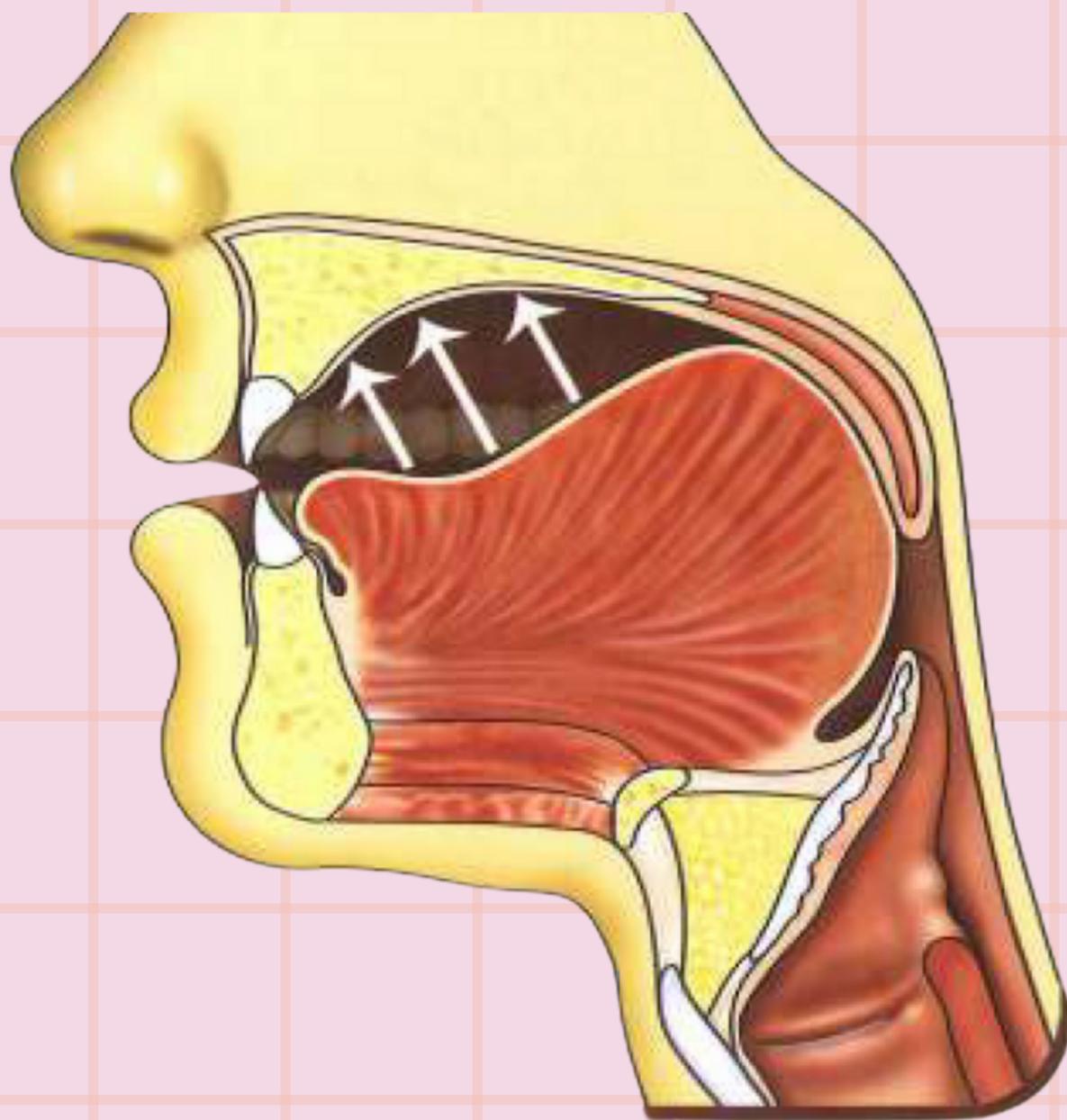
First articulation point

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



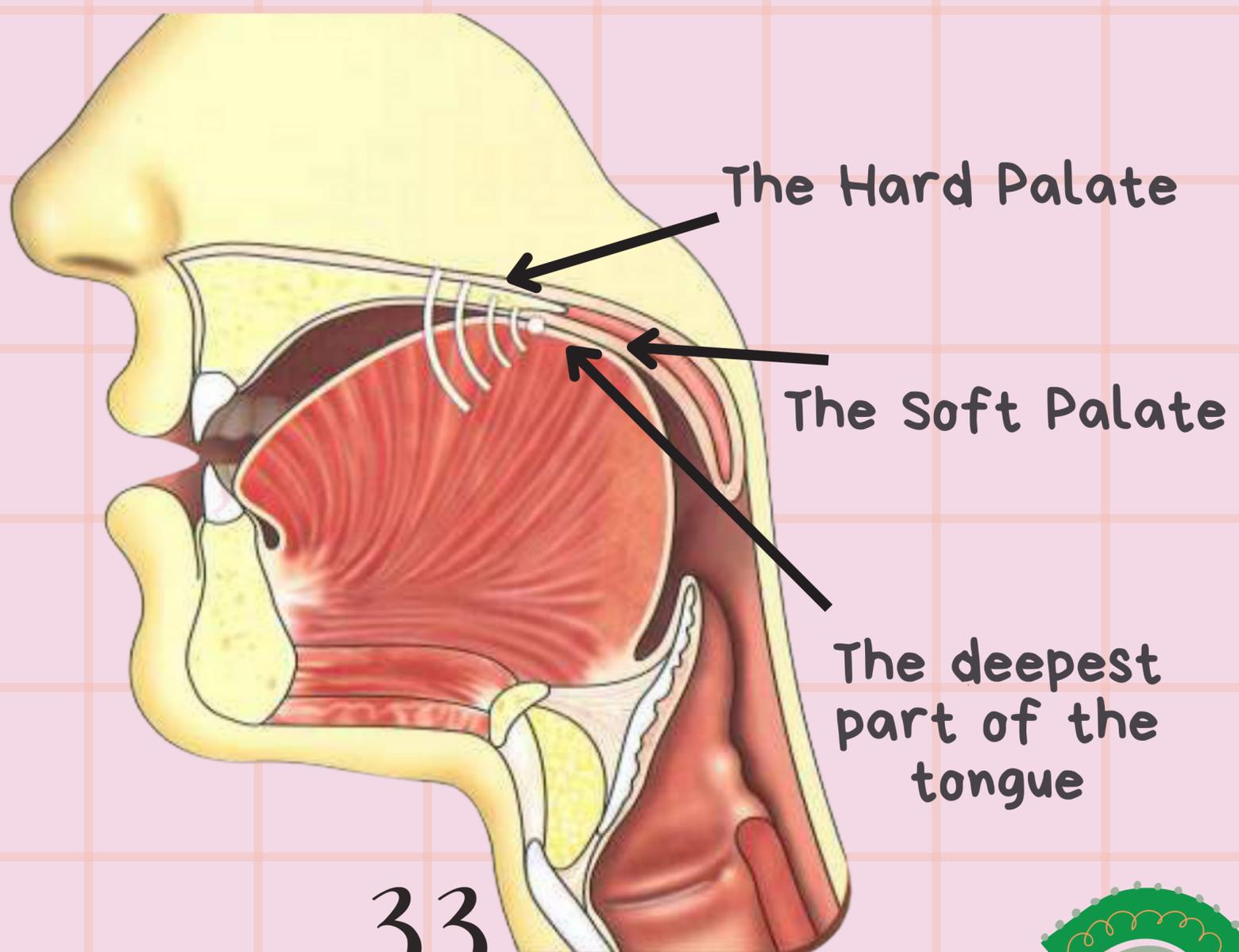
It will produce the letter

ق



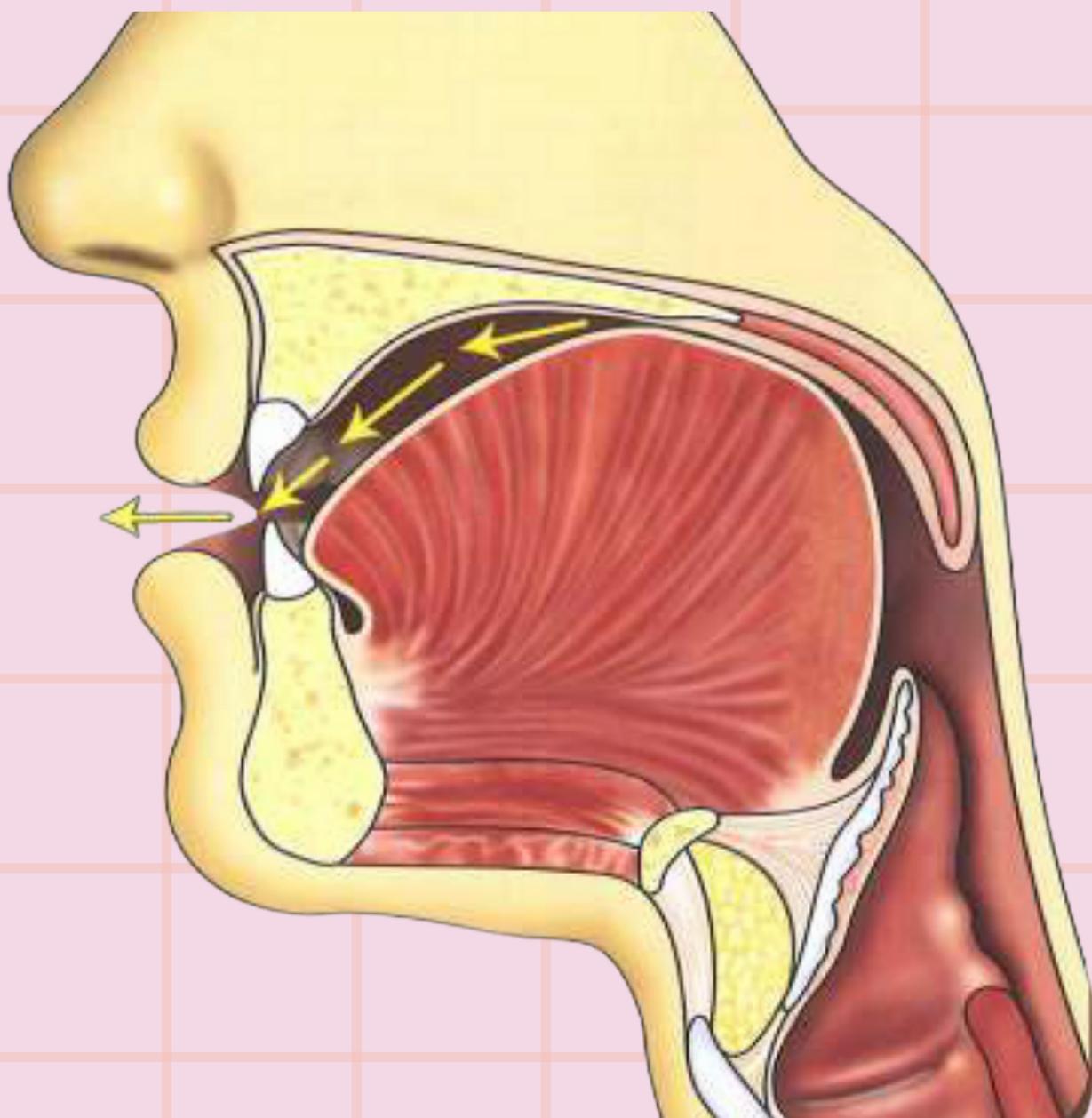
Second articulation point

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



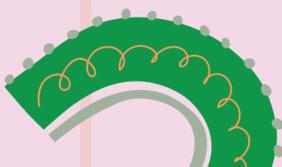
It will produce the letter

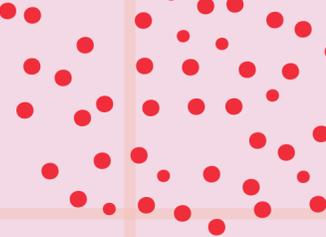
ك



Note

The kaf is "under" the Qaf a little, meaning closer to the mouth and farther from the throat than the Qaf





خَلَقَكُمْ

وَإِثْقَكُمْ

فِي بَلَدِكَ

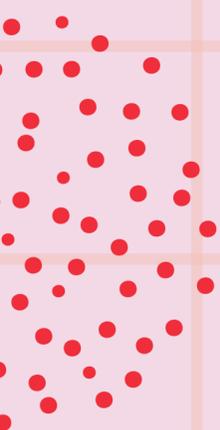
فَوْقَكُمْ

تَشْفِقُ^{١٣}

يَرْزُقُكُمْ

بِشِرْكِكُمْ

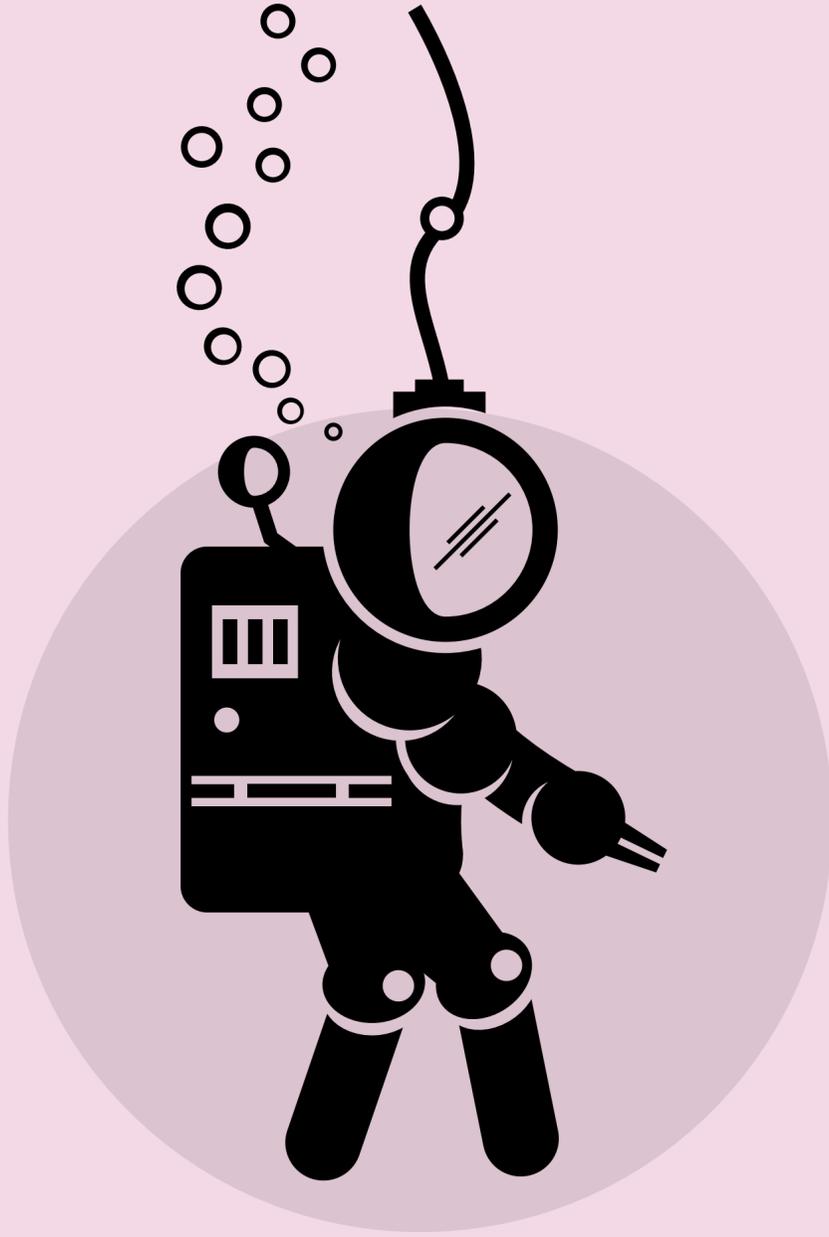
سَلَكَكُمْ





It's
OKAY
to take a
BREAK

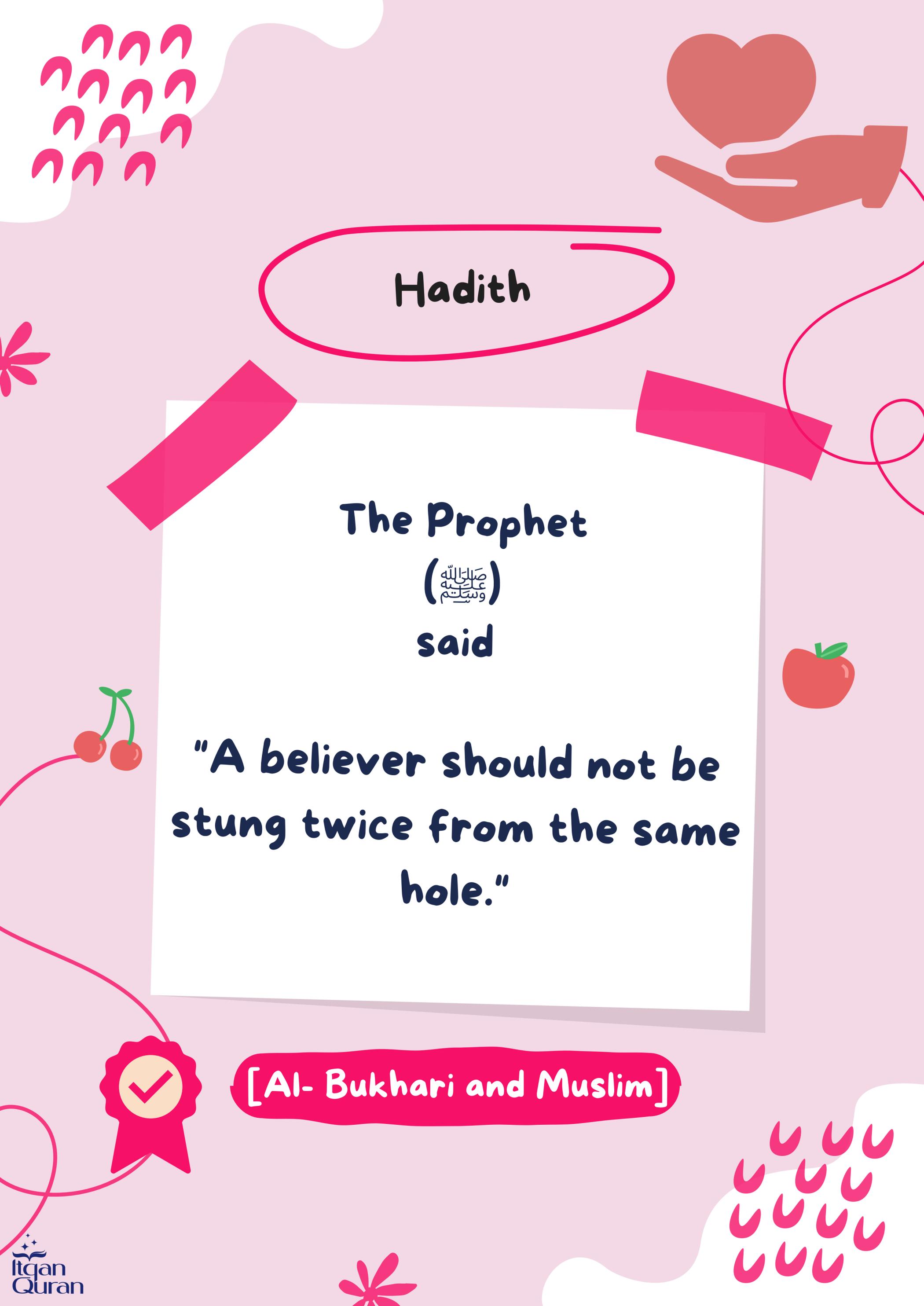
@itqan academy



Which letter is deeper?

ق

ك



Hadith

The Prophet

(ﷺ)

said

"A believer should not be stung twice from the same hole."



[Al- Bukhari and Muslim]

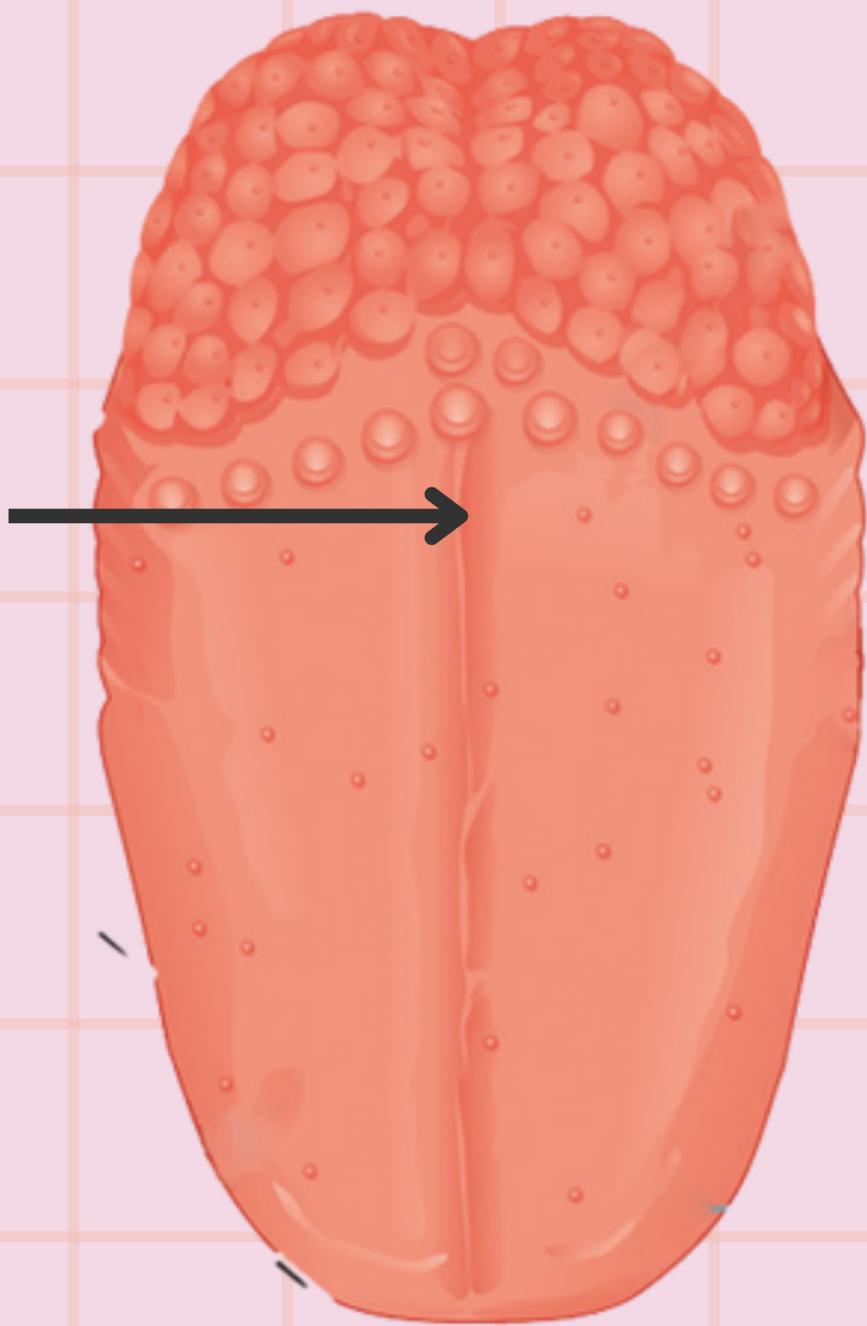


Back to Tajweed

Open your mind before
your mouth.

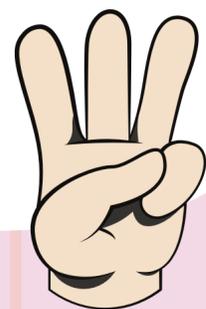


The Middle
part of the
tongue



1

The Middle part of the tongue contains one articulation point and three letters.



ي ش ج

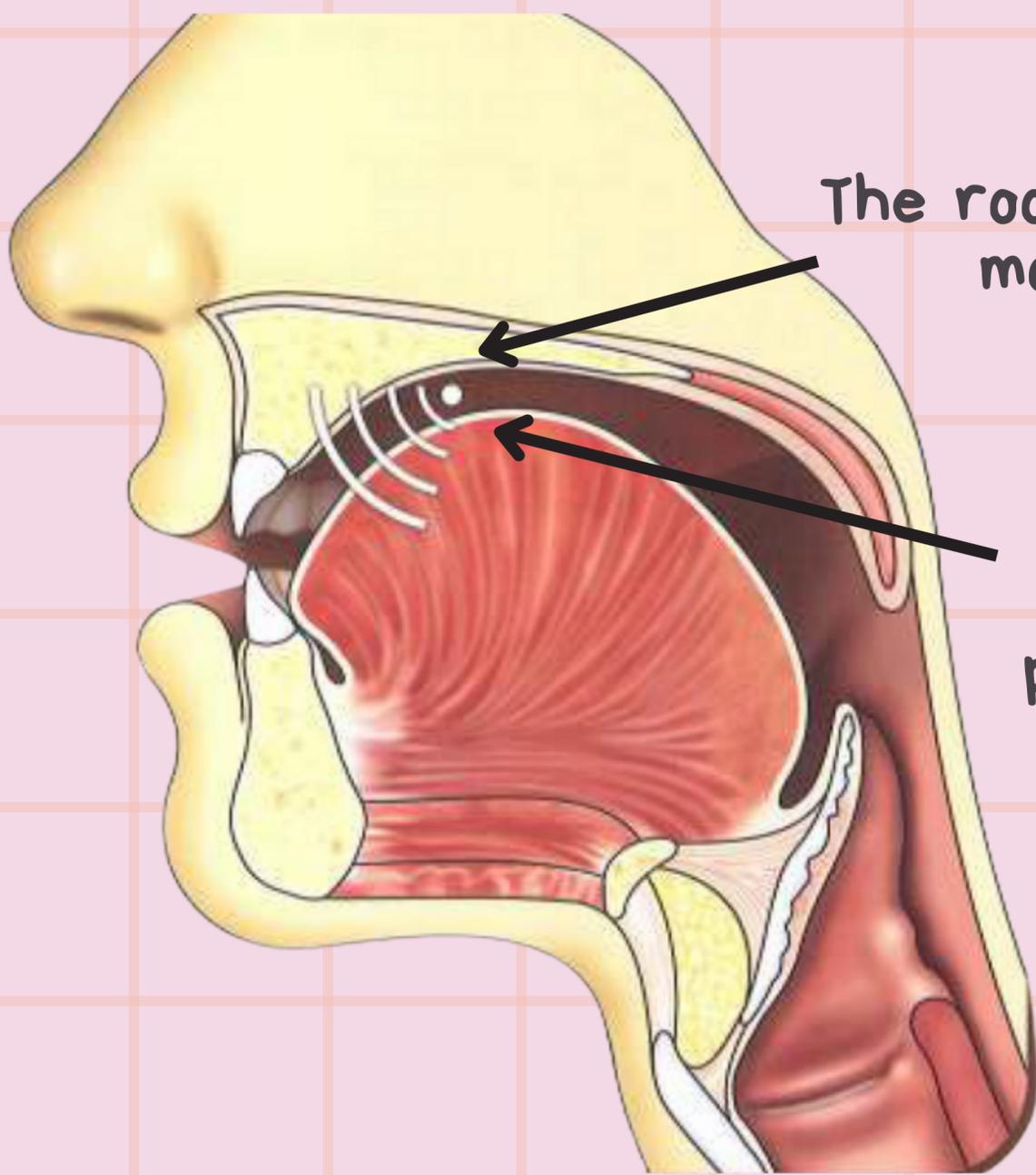
These three letters are pronounced from the middle of the tongue and what lies opposite, which is the roof of the mouth.

This Yaa is not the Yaa
Madd.



The letter

ي



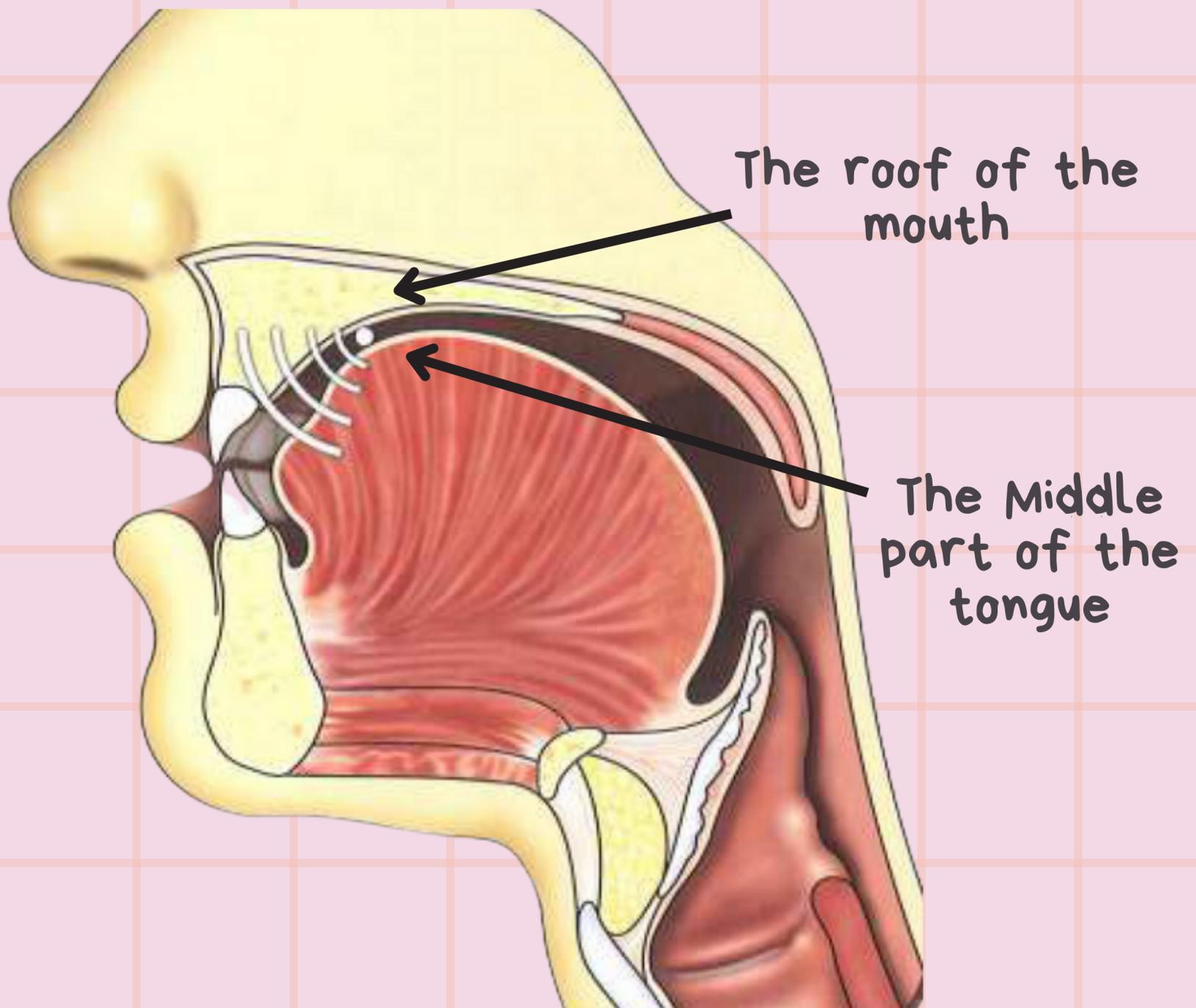
The roof of the
mouth

The Middle
part of the
tongue



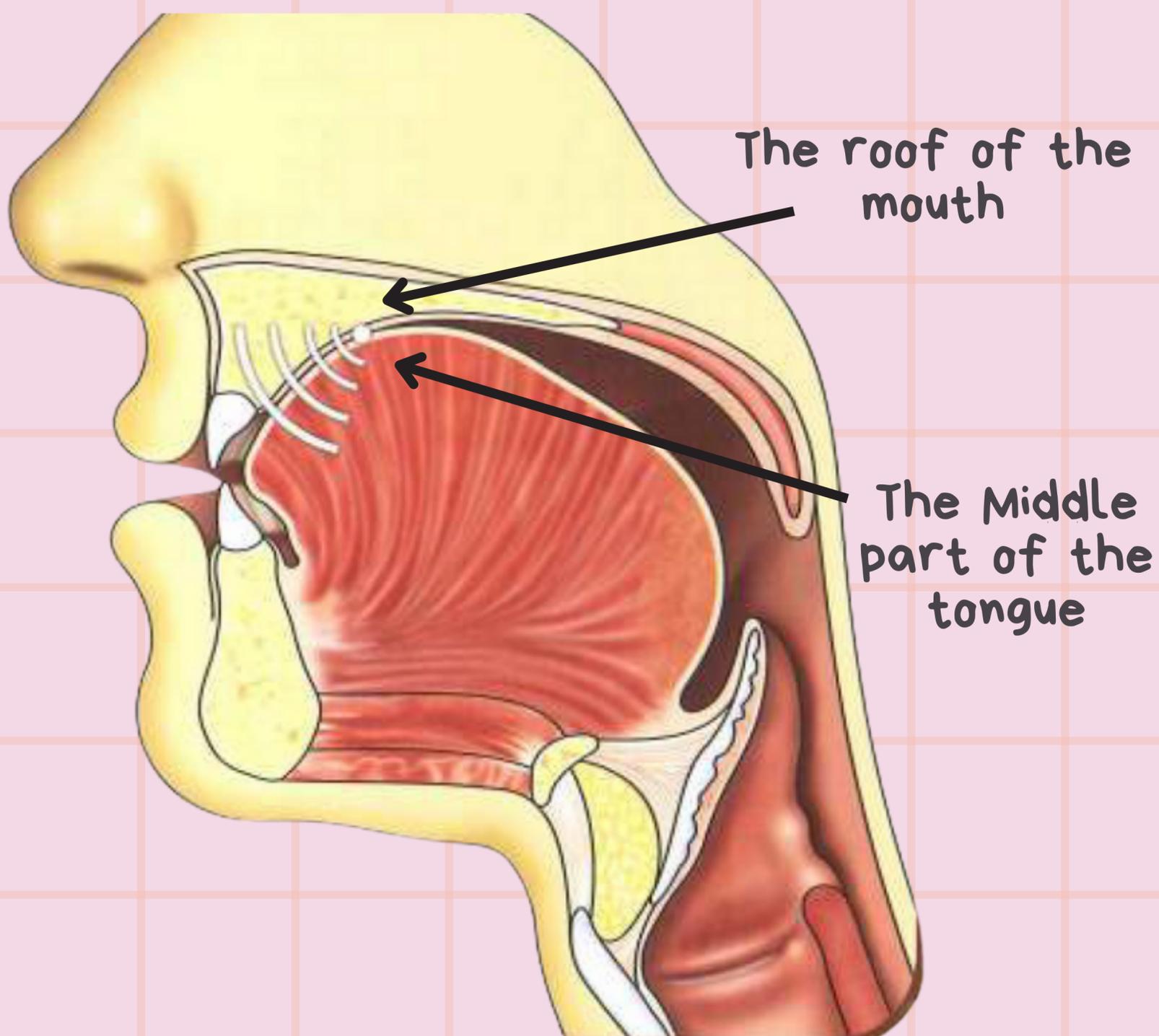
The letter

ش



The letter

ح



Note

There is a difference between the pronunciation of the Arabic ج & ش and the English (J and sh).

The English (J) and (sh) are pronounced from the front of the tongue and the hard palate.



Warning

Don't pronounce the ج like ش
المُجْرِمِينَ

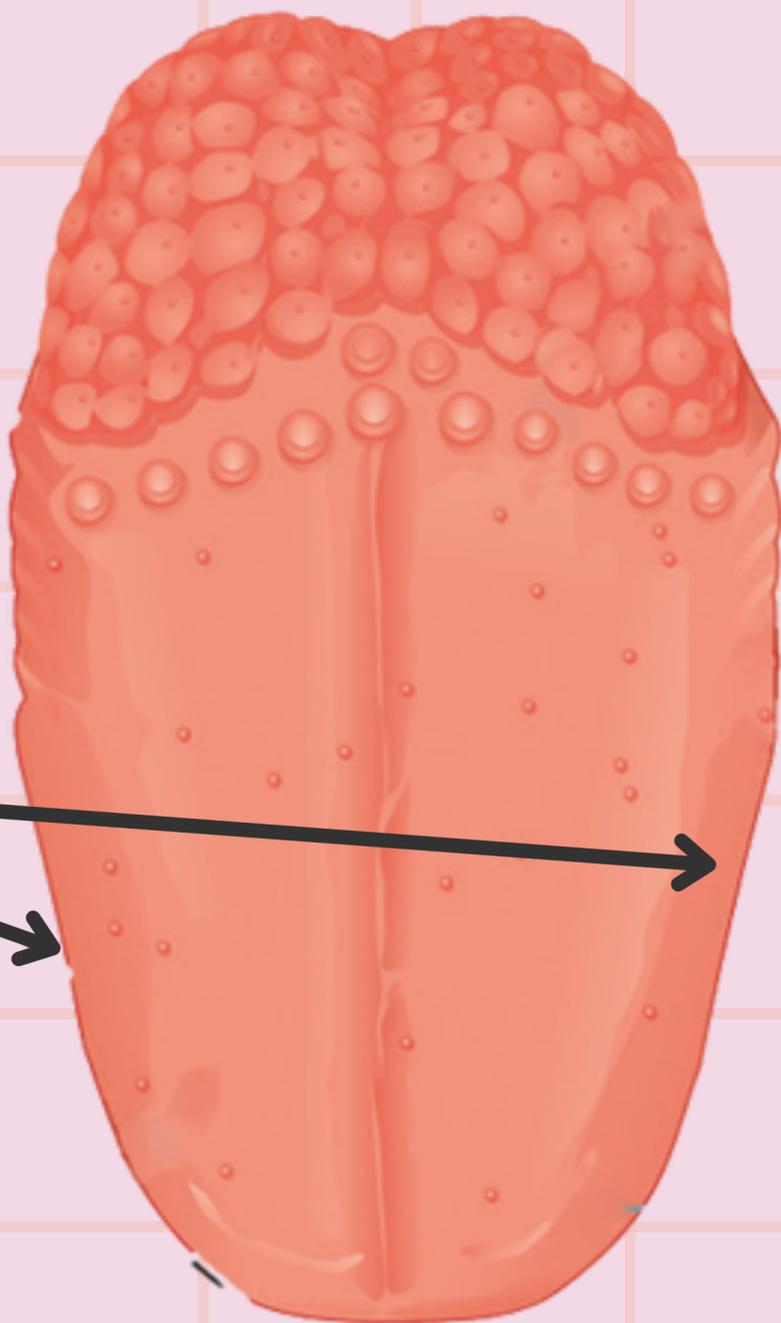
Don't forget Qalqalah with the ج
يَجْمَعُونَ

Don't pronounce the ش heavy
when it is followed by a heavy
letter

شَطَطًا



The side part of the tongue





The Side part of
the tongue contains two
articulation points and
two letters.

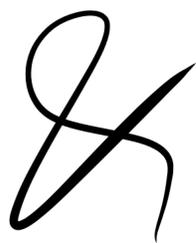
Both occur when the side
part of the tongue touches
the gum area or the molars
let's see how



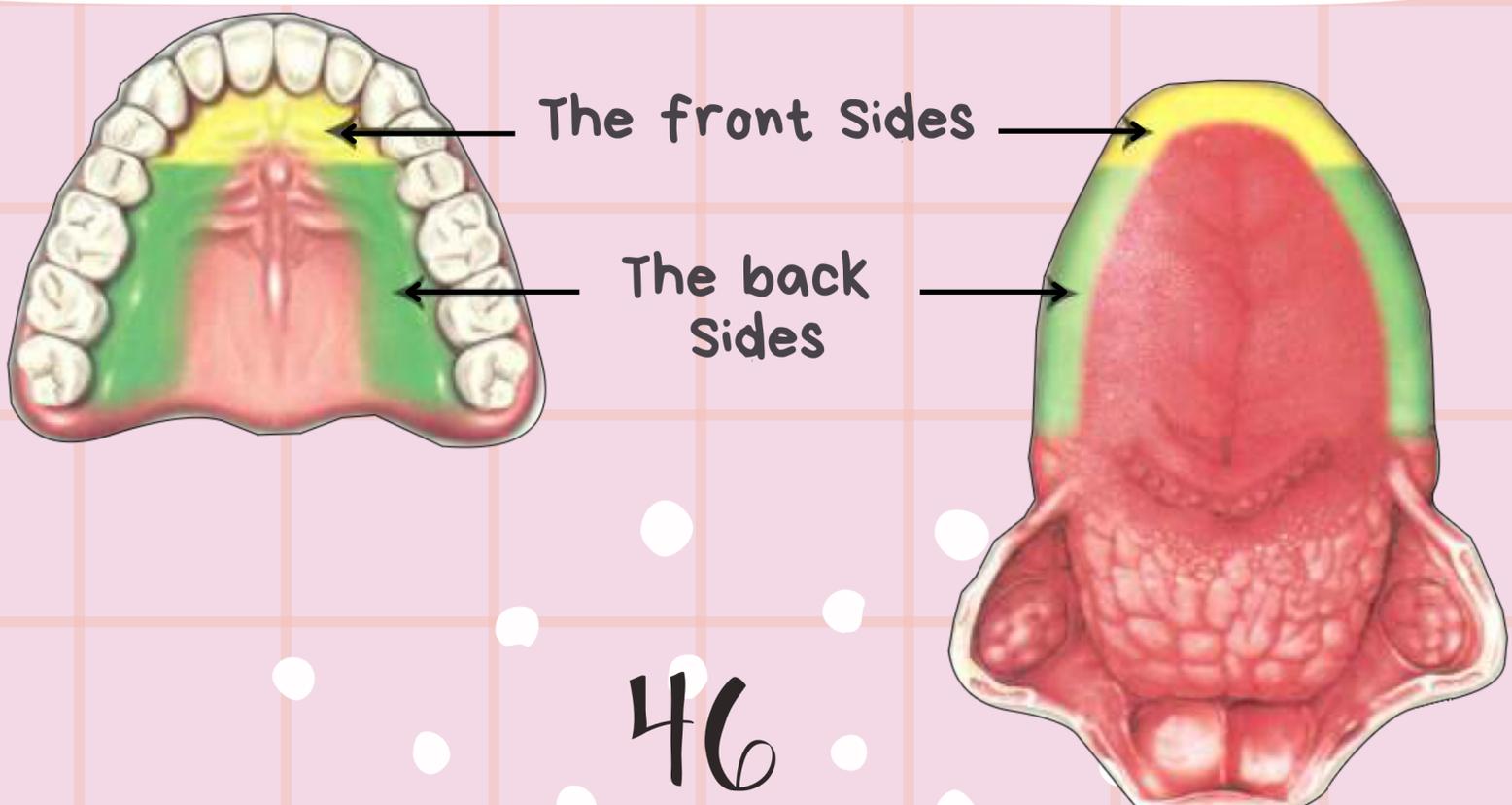
2

We can divide the sides of the tongue into 2 parts:

The front sides of the tongue.



The back sides of the tongue.

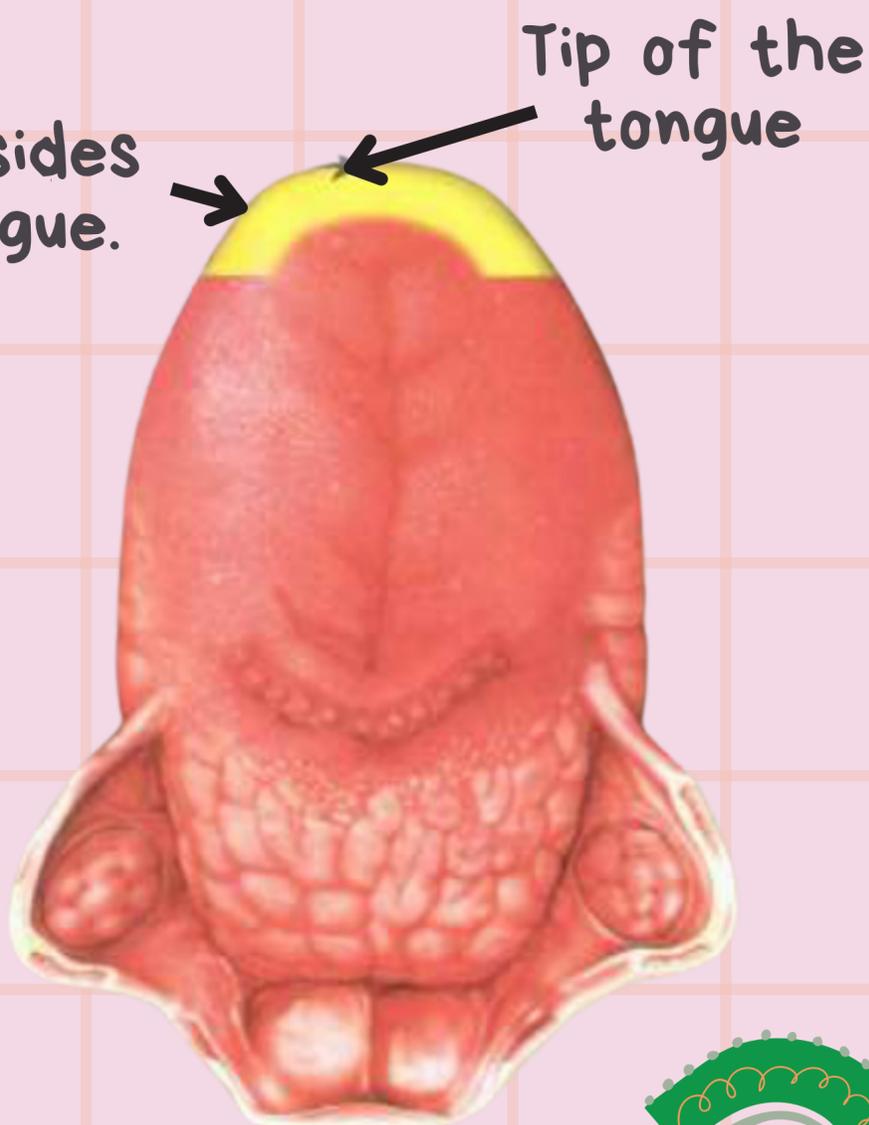


First articulation point

From The front sides of the tongue (nearest to the mouth).



the front sides of the tongue.

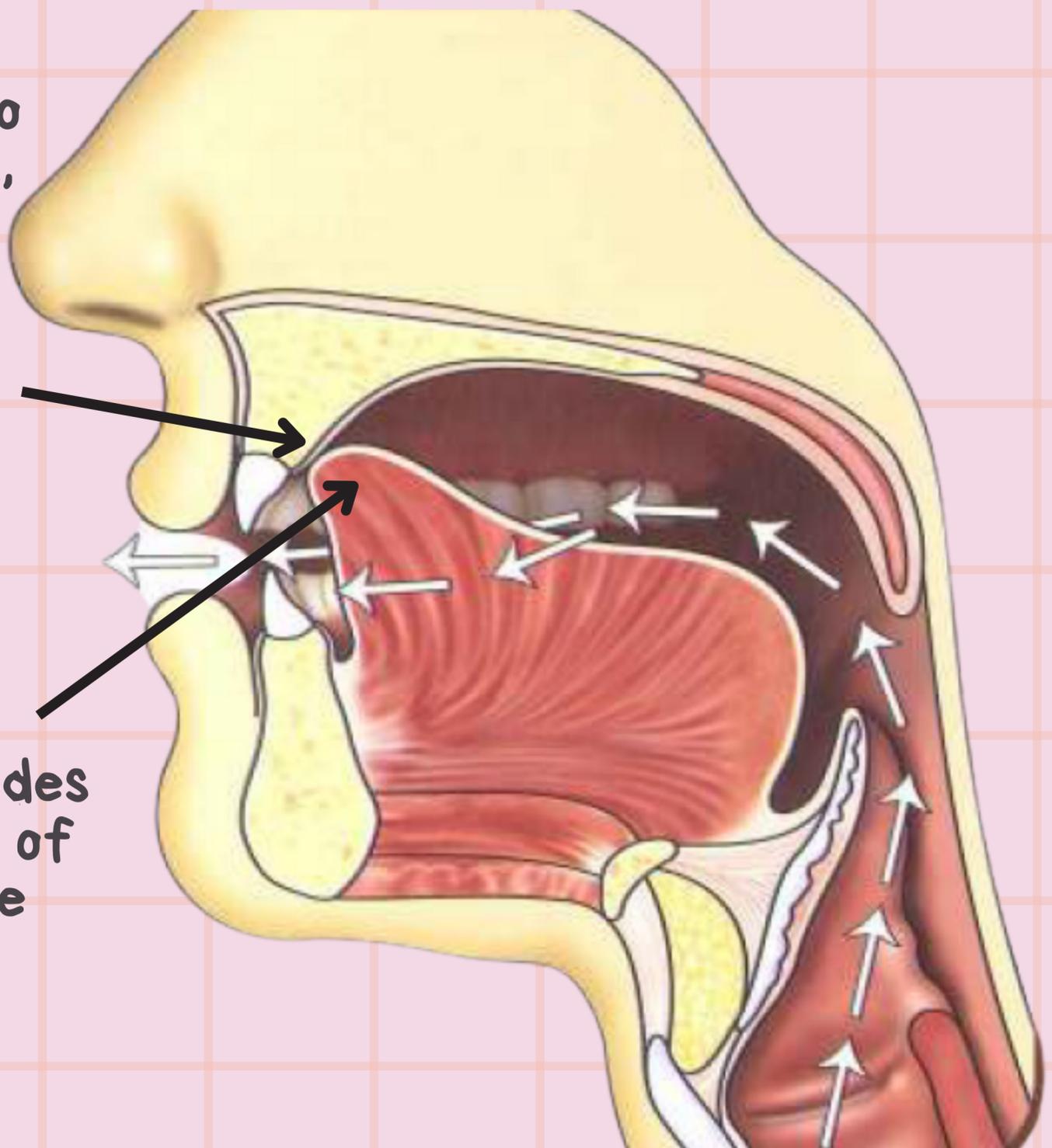


The letter

J

The gums of the front two upper incisors, the two top lateral incisors, the two top canines, and the two top premolars.

The front sides and the tip of the tongue



This letter's articulation point is from the front 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, the two upper canines, the two upper lateral incisors, and the two upper front incisors. Its articulation point is the front edges of the tongue.



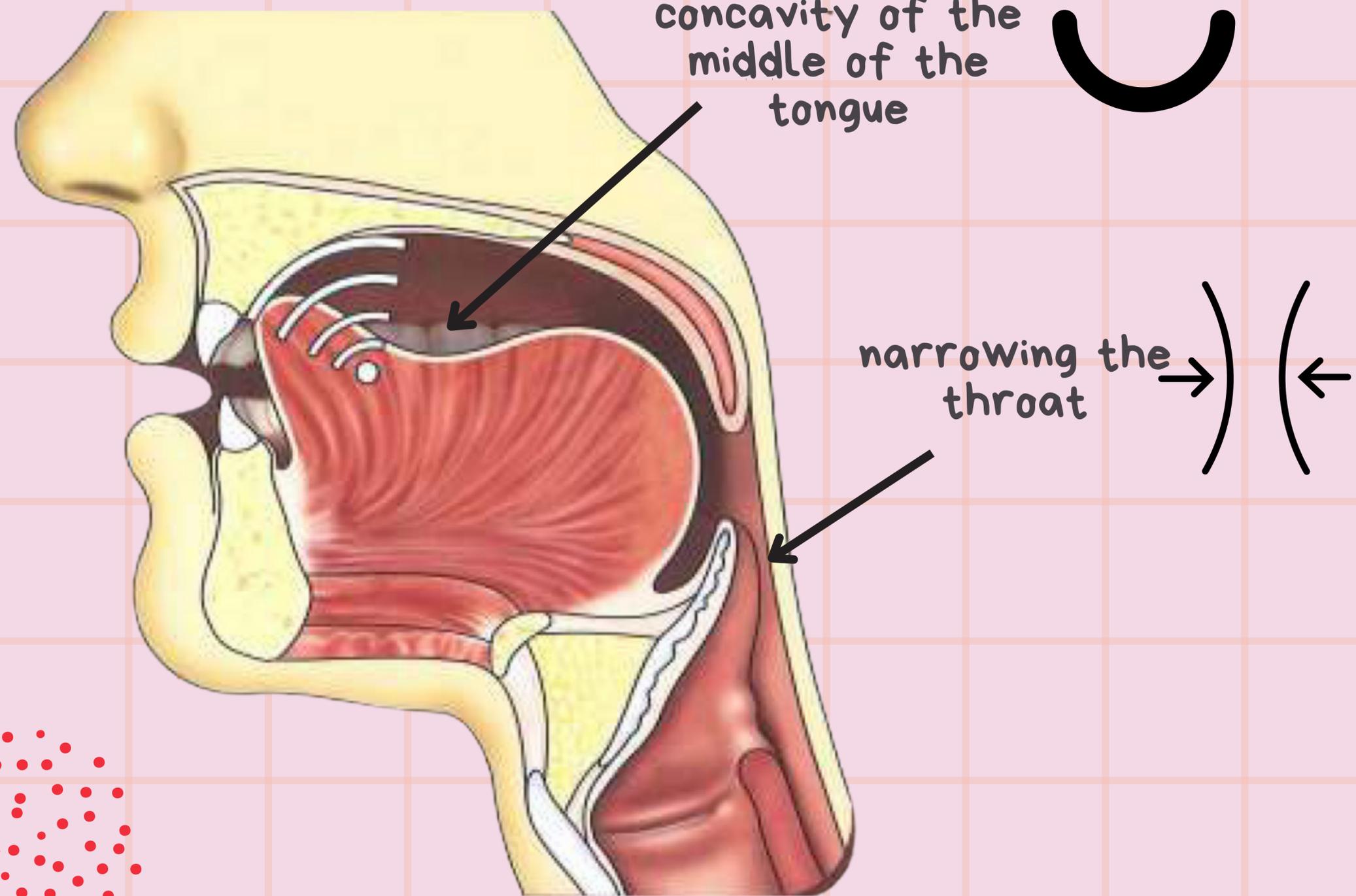
We have 2 kinds of Lam
a light Lam & a heavy Lam
Let's see how we can
pronounce it.

The heavy lam is accompanied
by a concavity of the middle of
the tongue and a narrowing of
the throat, unlike the light lam.



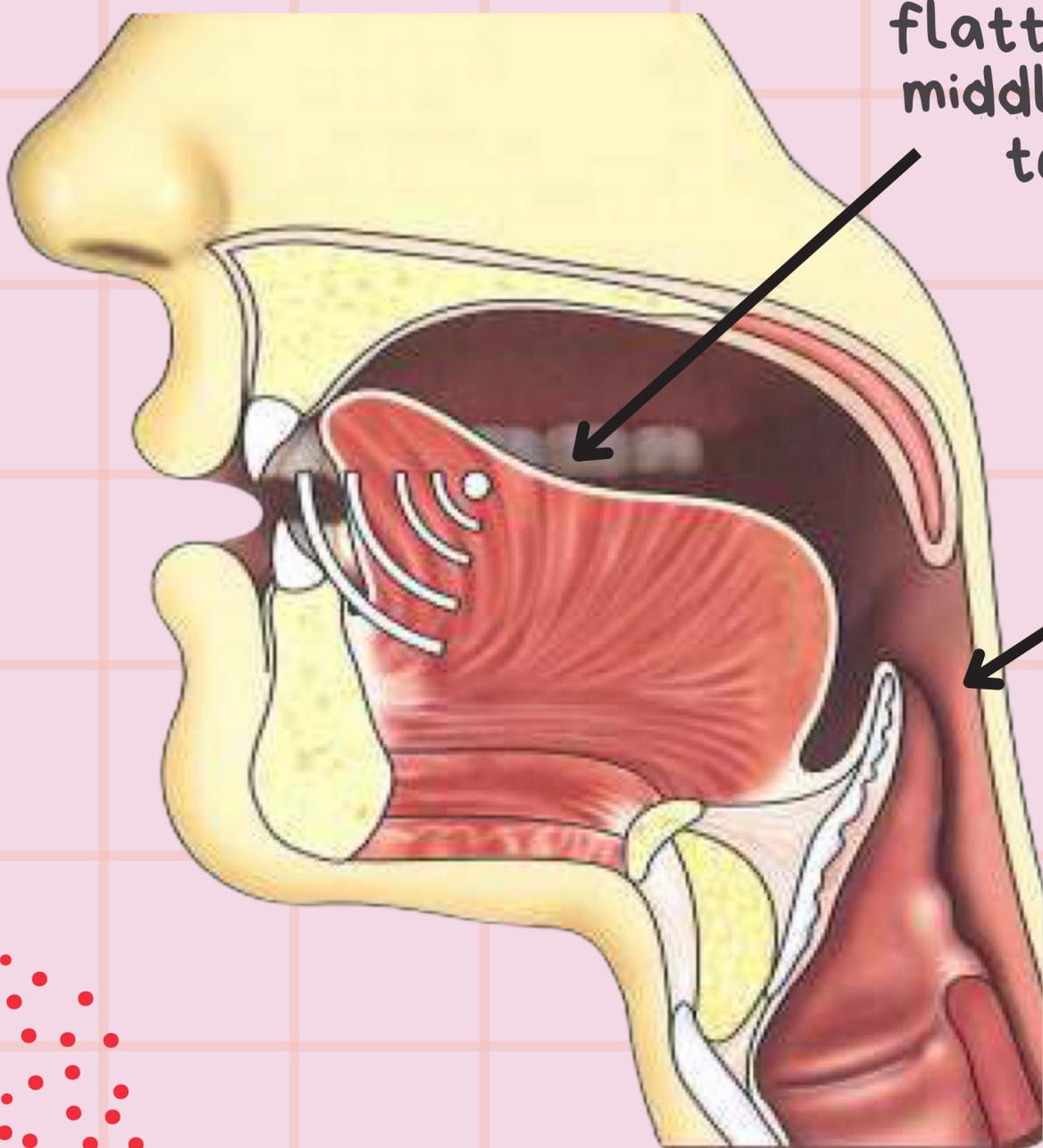
The Heavy

J



The Light

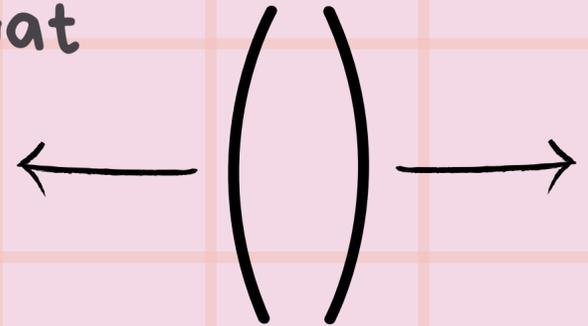
J



flattening the middle of the tongue.



widen the throat





Warning



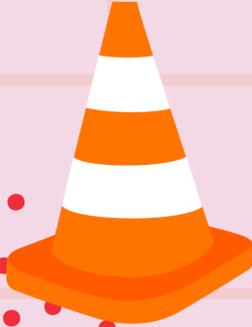
Don't pronounce the ج from the tip of the tongue only.

بَلْ



Don't pronounce the ج heavy where it should be light.

اللَّطِيفُ



Don't make Qalqalah when pronouncing Lam Sakinah.

الْكِتَابُ





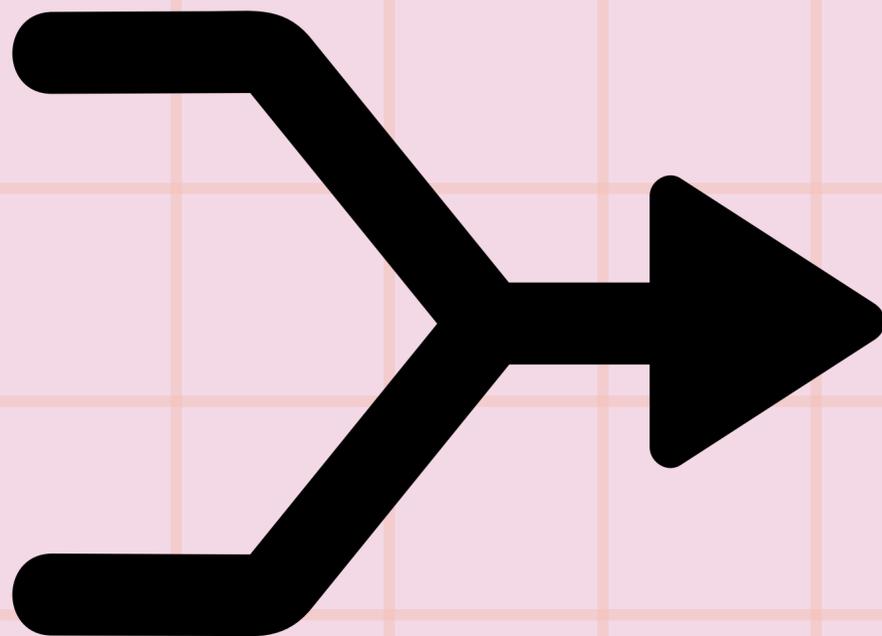
Warning



Don't merge the ج with the following letter especially when it's followed by a ن as the point of articulation of the ن is close to that of the ج.

أَنْزَلْنَاهُ

ج ن





اللَّهُ

تَاللَّهِ

بِاللَّهِ

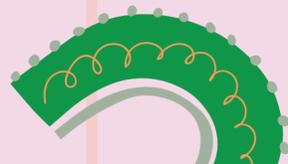
لِلَّذِينَ

يُضِلُّونَ

وَجَعَلْنَا

يُقَلِّبُكُمْ

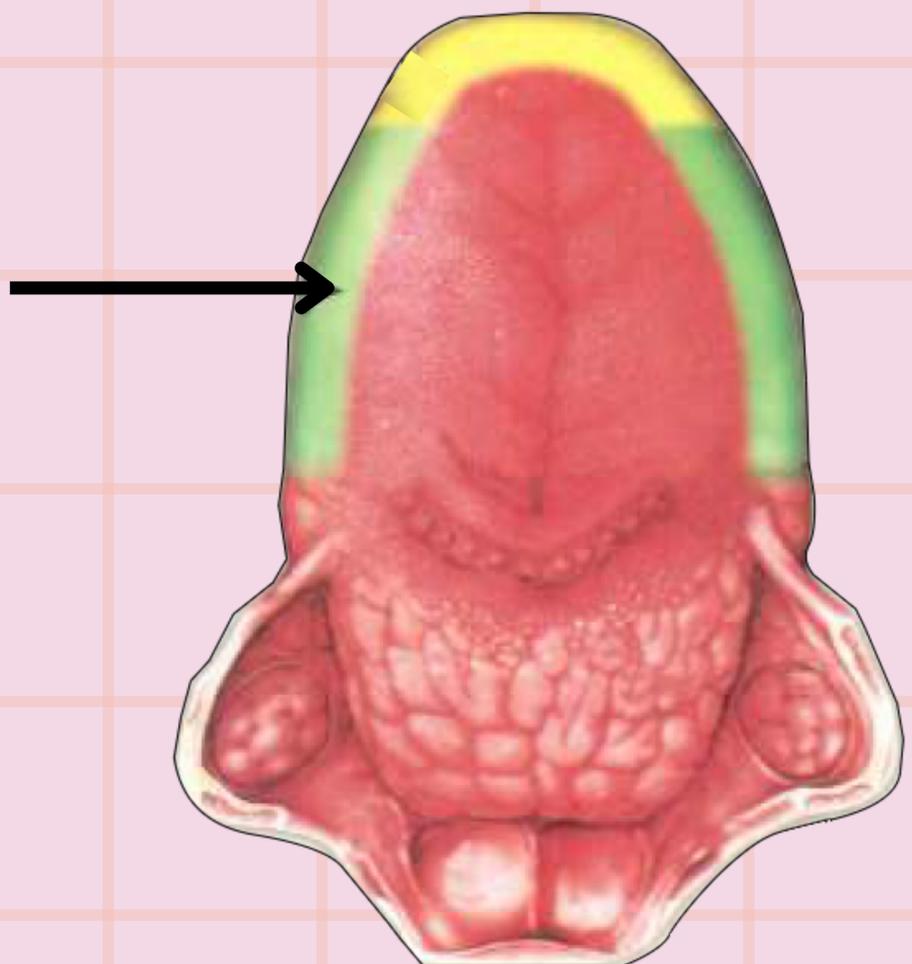
سَلَاطِكُمْ



Second articulation point

From The back sides of the tongue
(furthest from the mouth).

the back sides
of the tongue.

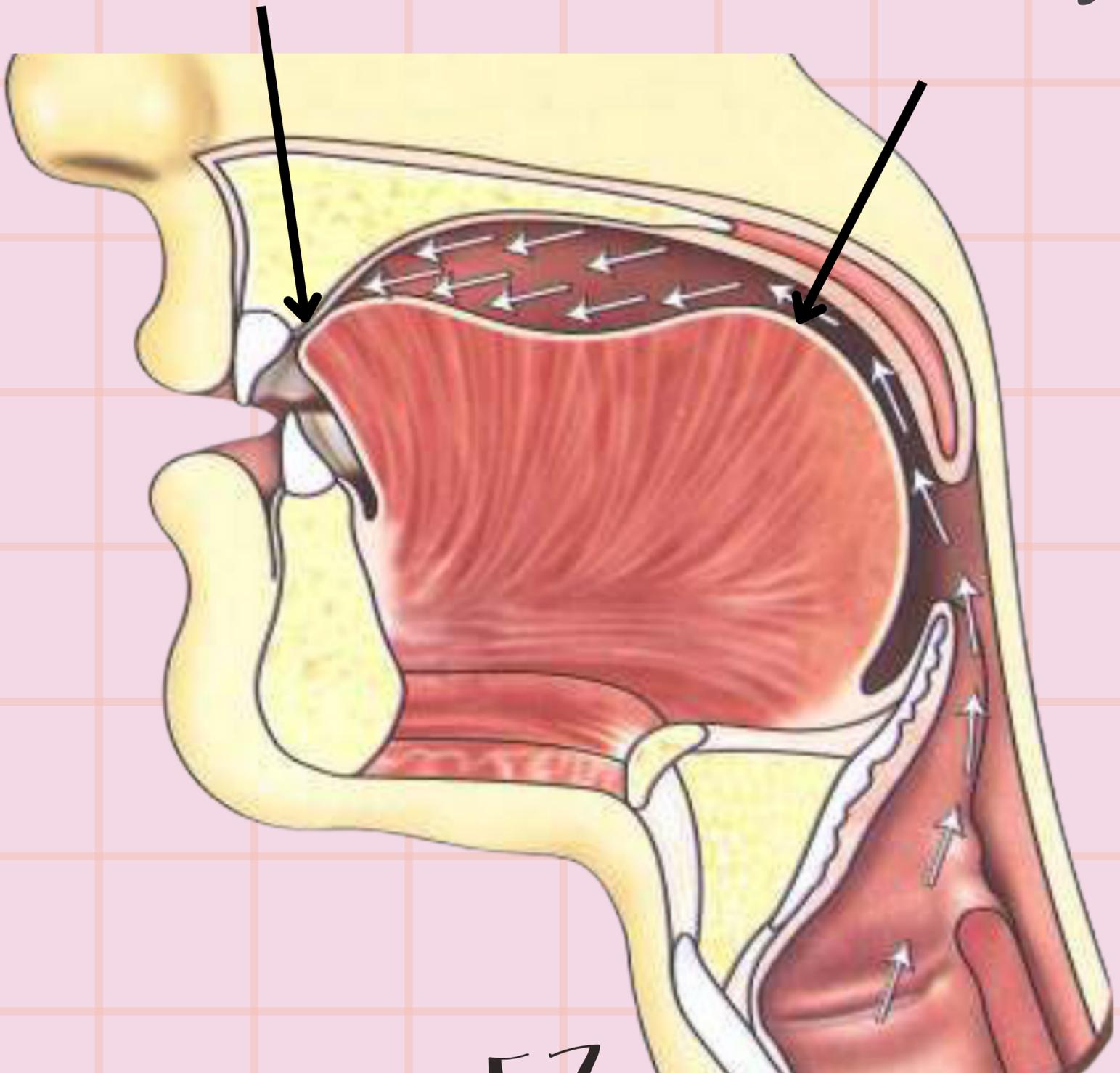


The letter

ض

The gums of the front two upper incisors

the back sides of the tongue.

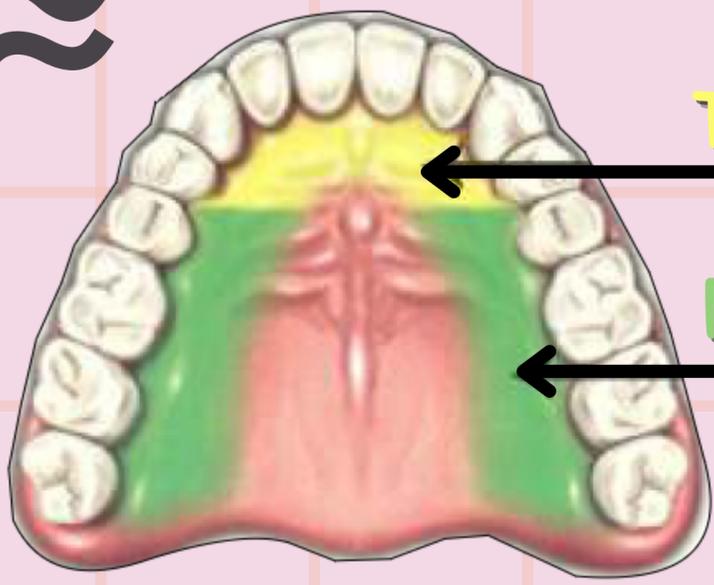




It is articulated from one of the back sides of the tongue and what lies opposite to it of the upper molars left, or right. It can also be articulated from both sides at the same time.

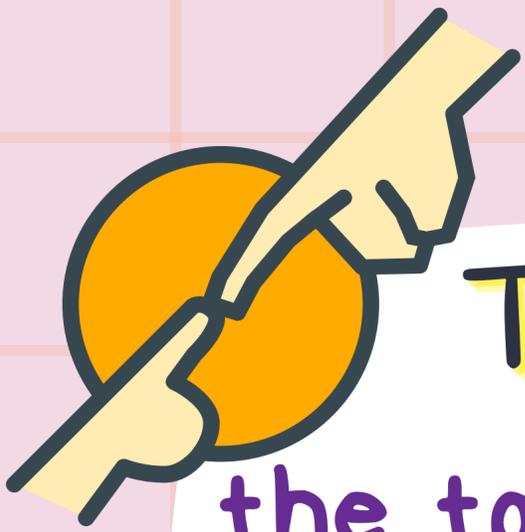
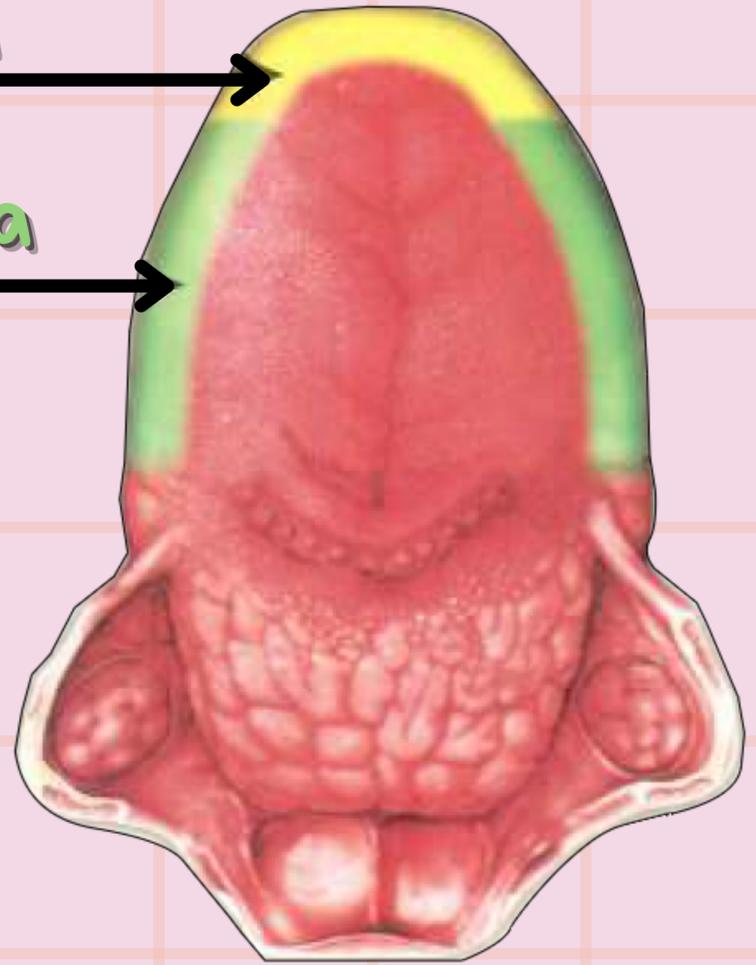
This is one of the most difficult articulation points, for Arabs and non-Arabs alike. However, the Arabic language is famous for this letter so if you want to recite it like a native you must master it.





Touching area

Pressure area

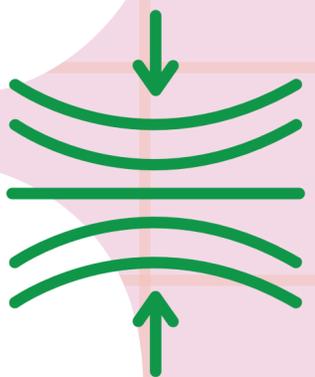


The Touching area:

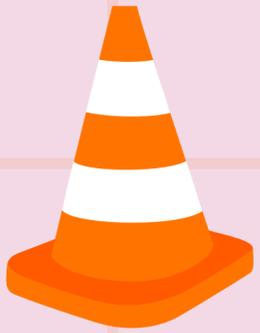
the tongue touches The gums of the front two upper incisors without any pressure.

The Pressure area:

the tongue touches the molars and The gums area next to the molars. This area has the whole pressure.



Warning



Don't push the area
the pressure area
because it will sound like a heavy د

تُفِيضُونَ



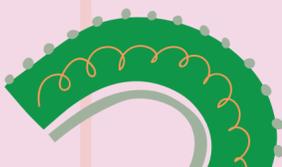
Don't use the tip of the tongue
and the edges of the two front
teeth, because it will sound like ظ

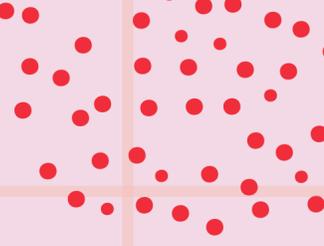
الضَّالِّينَ



Don't make Qalqalah when
pronouncing ض Sakinah.

وَقَضَبًا





تَرَضَاهَا

بِعُضُّهُمْ

خَاضِرِي

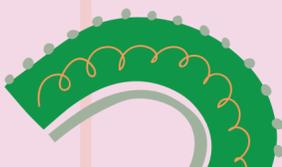
بِعُوضَةٍ

يُضِلُّ

يَغُضُّنَ

ضِيْرِي

أُضْطَرُّهُ

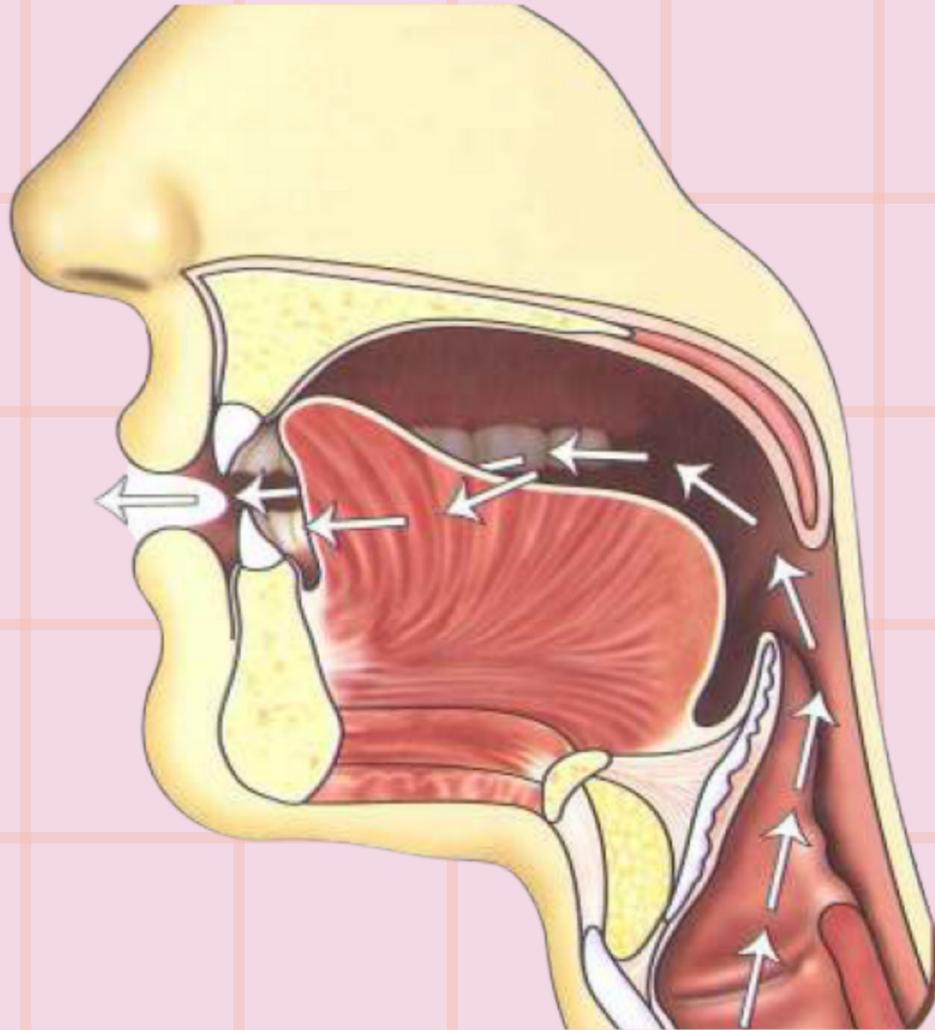




It's
OKAY
to take a
BREAK

@itqan academy

GUESS WHAT THIS IS?



I HAVE 2 WAYS TO BE PRONOUNCED

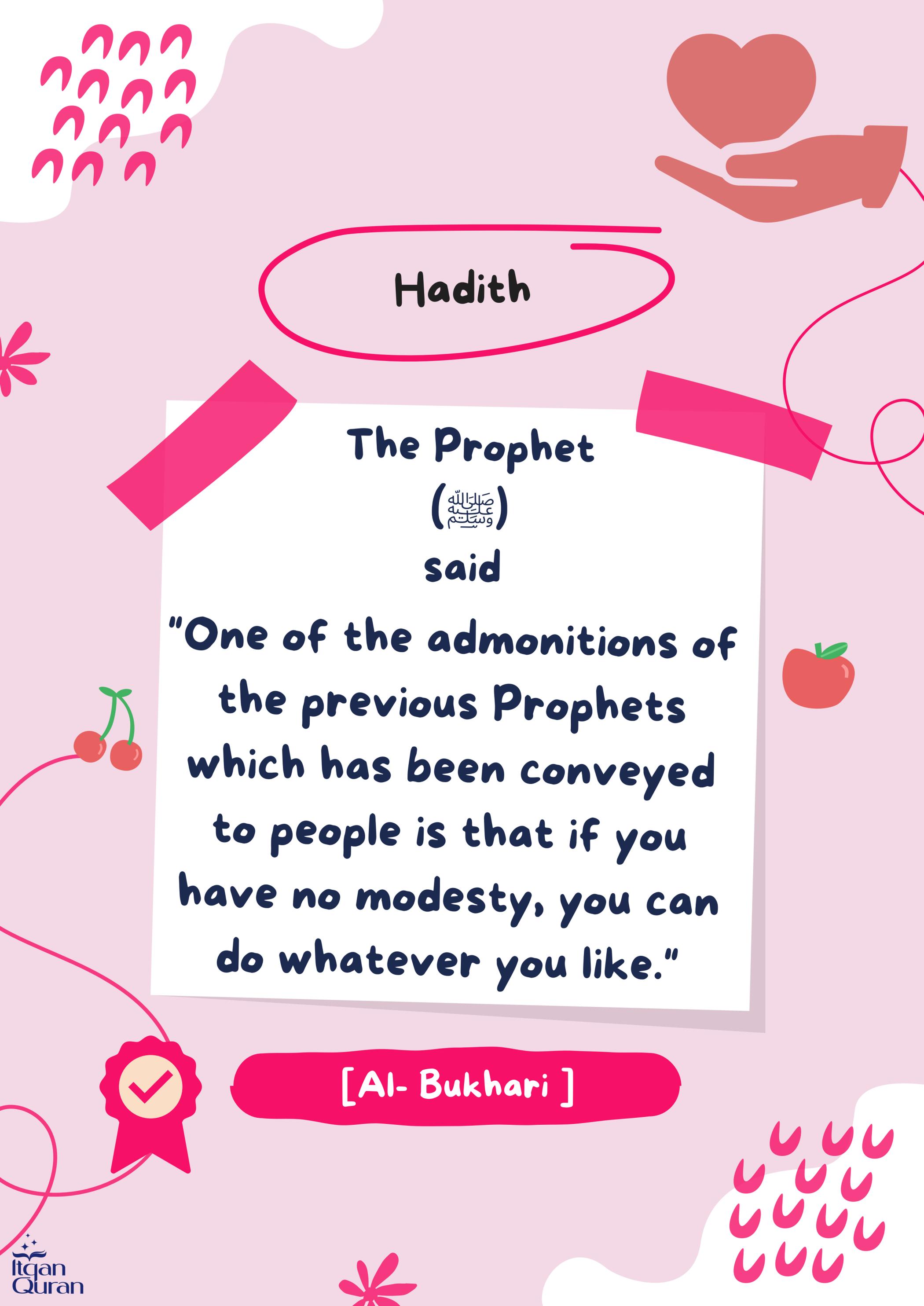


**MY ARTICULATION POINT IS THE
SIDES OF THE TONGUE.**



**YOU SHOULD NOT CONFUSE ME WITH
THE LETTER NOON**





Hadith

The Prophet

(ﷺ)

said

"One of the admonitions of the previous Prophets which has been conveyed to people is that if you have no modesty, you can do whatever you like."

[Al- Bukhari]





Back to Tajweed



Do not give up, the beginning
is always the hardest.

The Tip of
the tongue



5

The Tip of the tongue contains five articulation points and eleven letters.

11

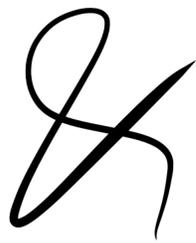
All of them occur when the tip of the tongue touches the gum area of the two front incisors, the hard palate, the edge of the front 2 lower incisors, or the bottom edge of the front two upper incisors.



2

We can divide the tip of the tongue into 2 parts:

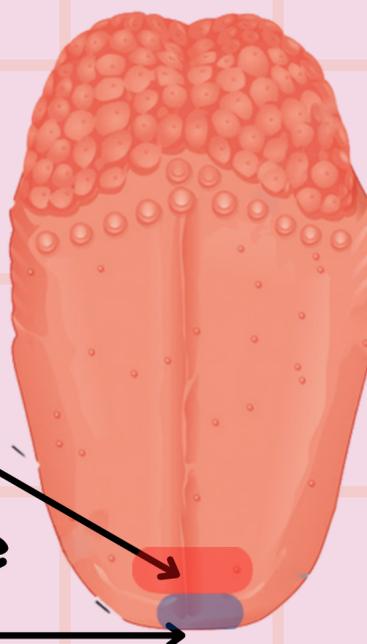
The top Side of the tip of the tongue



The tip of the tongue

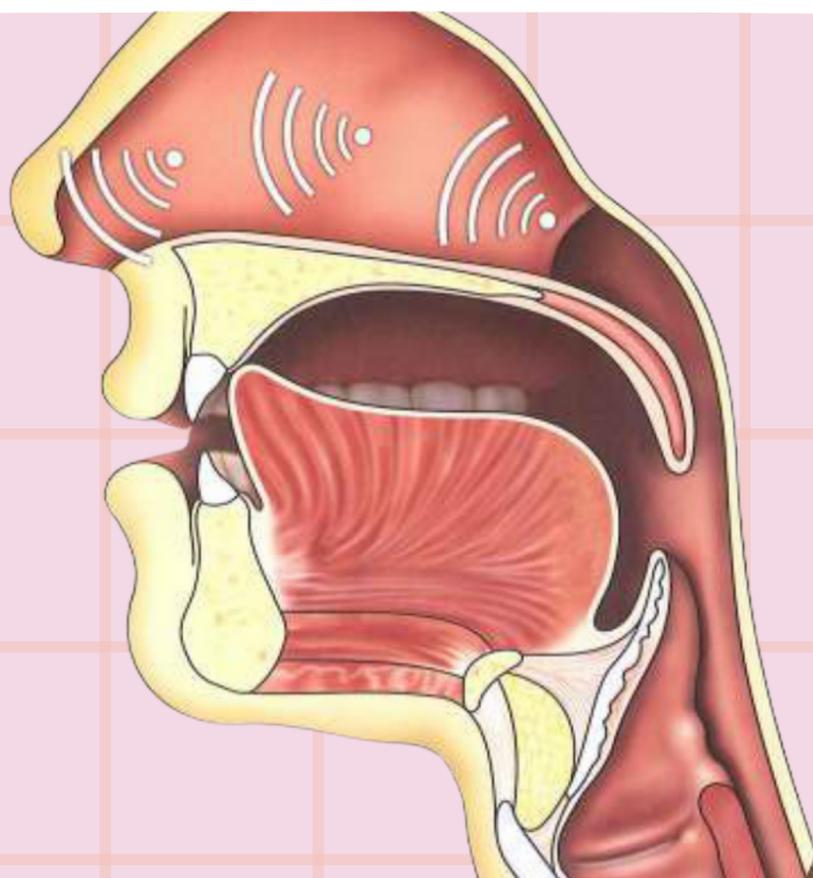
The top Side of the tip of the tongue

The tip of the tongue



First articulation point

From the tip of the tongue and what lies opposite to it of the gums of the two top front incisors, slightly beneath the articulation point for the lam.

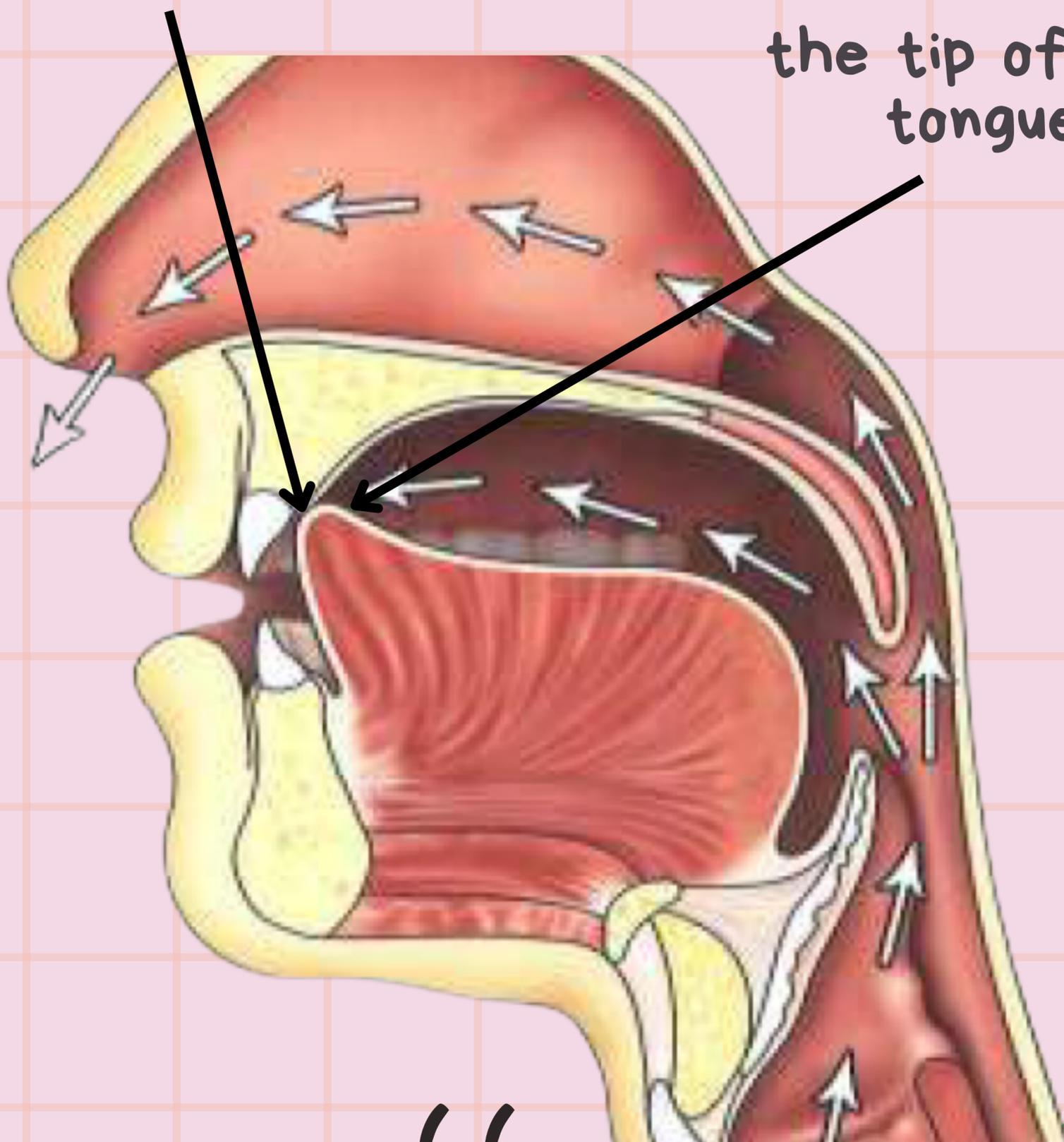


The letter

ن

the gums of the
two top front
incisors

the tip of the
tongue



66



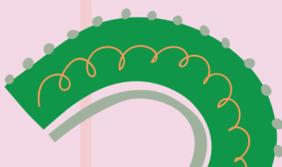


This letter is pronounced from
the tip of the tongue and
the gums of the front two
upper incisors.

Noon is pronounced slightly
behind the gums
(towards the upper palate)

In comparison to the
articulation point of the Lam

Part of the sound comes
from the mouth whilst the
other part comes
from the nose



Warning

Don't forget to pronounce the Noon clearly when stopping on it at the end of a word.

نَسْتَعِينُ

Don't make Qalqalah when pronouncing ن Sakinah.

أَنْعَمْتَ



الدُّنْيَا

يَأْتُونَنَا

أَهْلِيهِنَّ

النَّهْيُ

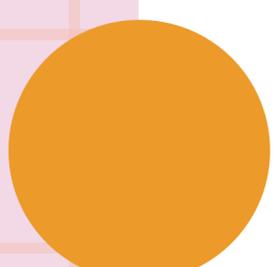
النَّحْلَةُ

نِدَاءٌ

وَجَعَلْنَا

نُودِي





Second articulation point

The articulation point is from the tip of the tongue with the top of the tip, close to the articulation point of the ن and what lies opposite to it of the gums of the two top front incisors.

We can see then, that the ج ح ن share the same articulation point with the exception that the ج uses the top of the tip of the tongue with the tip, whereas the ن uses only the tip.

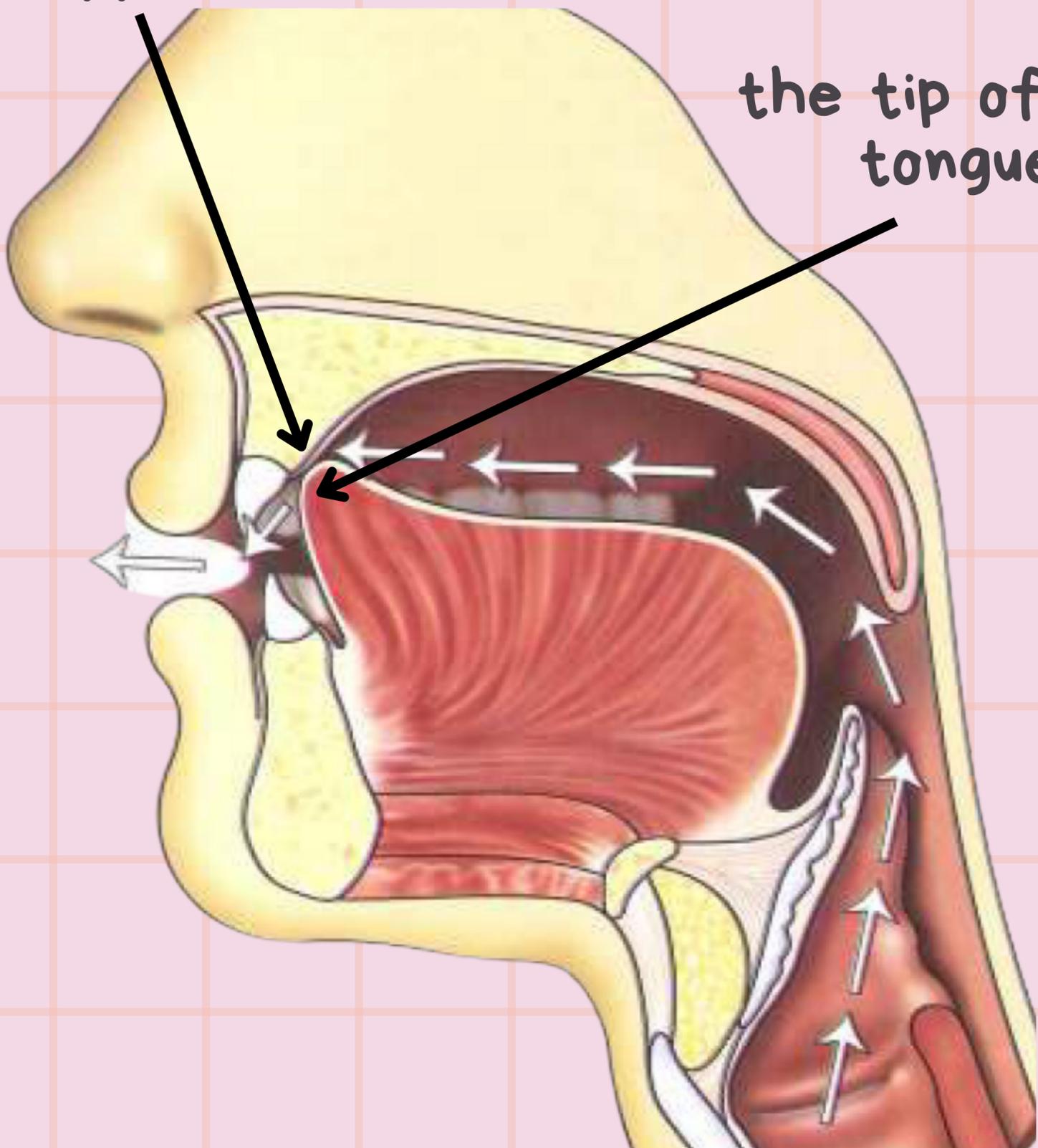


The letter

)

The hard palate close to
the gums of the front
two upper incisors

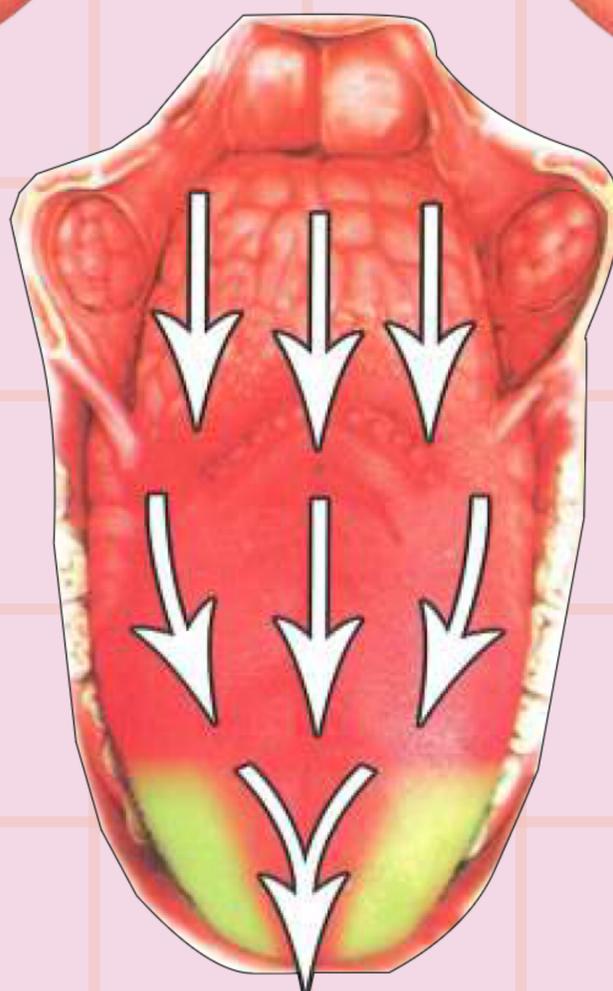
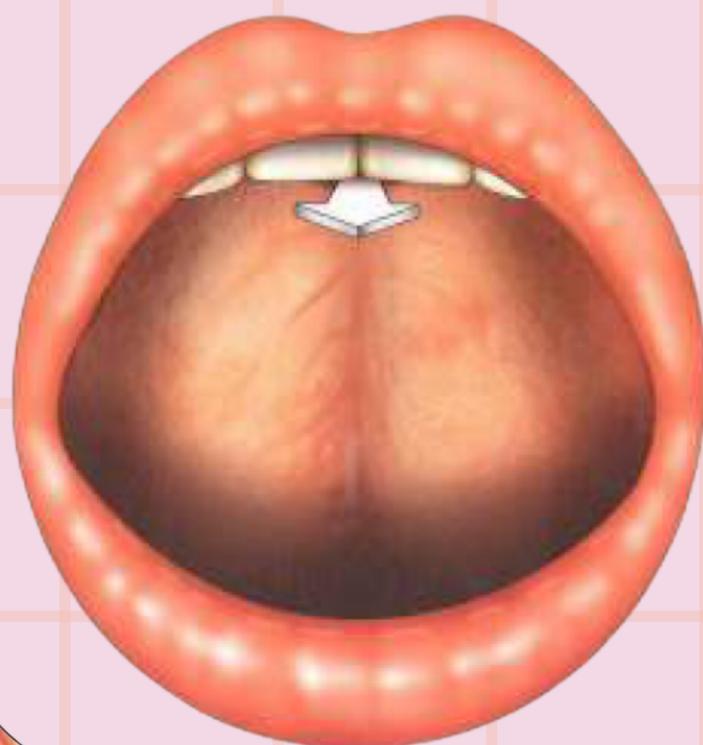
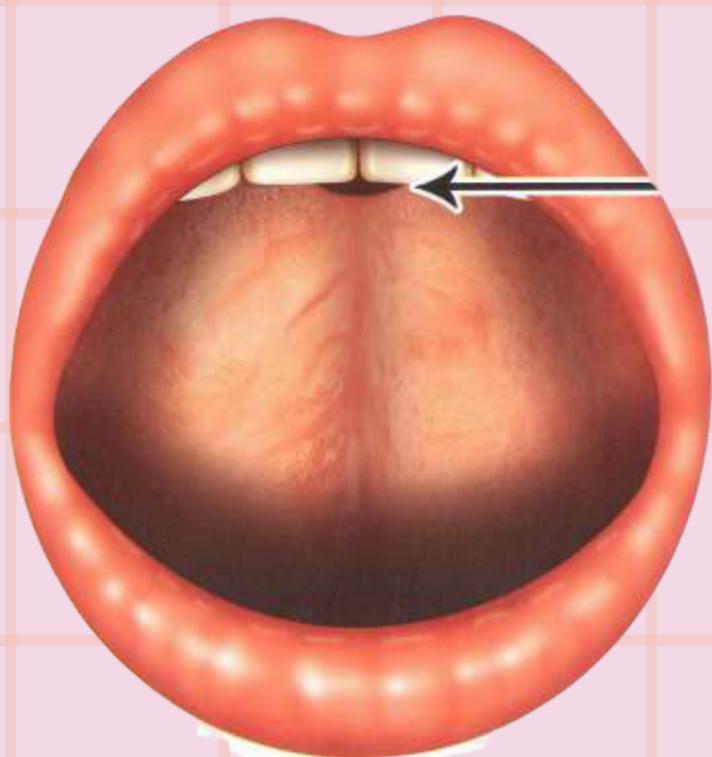
the tip of the
tongue

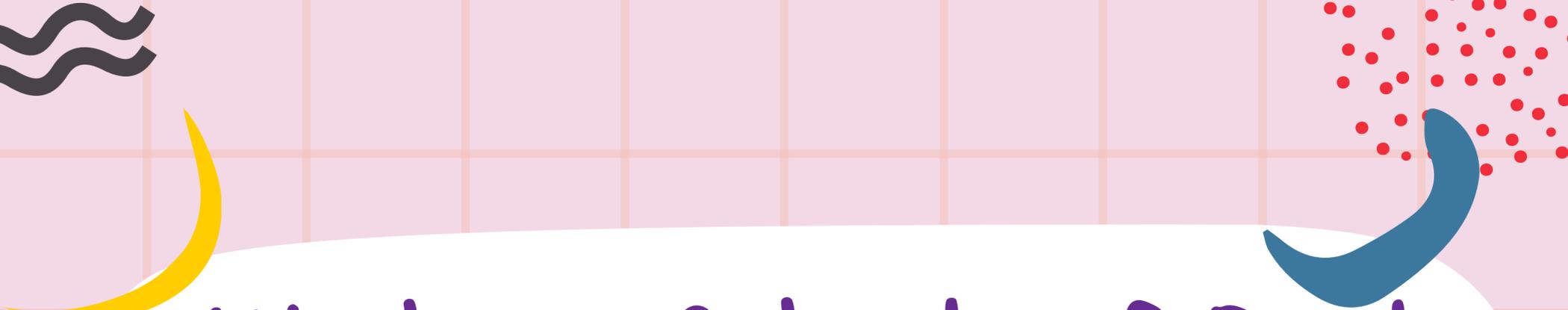


This letter is pronounced from the tip of the tongue and the hard palate close to the gums of the front two upper incisors. There should be no trilling of the tongue when pronouncing this letter. One should physically feel the tongue hit the gums of the two upper front incisors, as the English (r) is pronounced without the tongue striking the gums of the front two upper incisors.



Leaving a small space for the sound to run at the very tip of the tongue will help to pronounce the , correctly.





We have 2 kinds of Raa'
a light Raa' & a heavy Raa'
Let's see how we can
pronounce it.

The heavy Raa' is accompanied
by a concavity of the middle of
the tongue and a narrowing of
the throat, unlike the light Raa'.



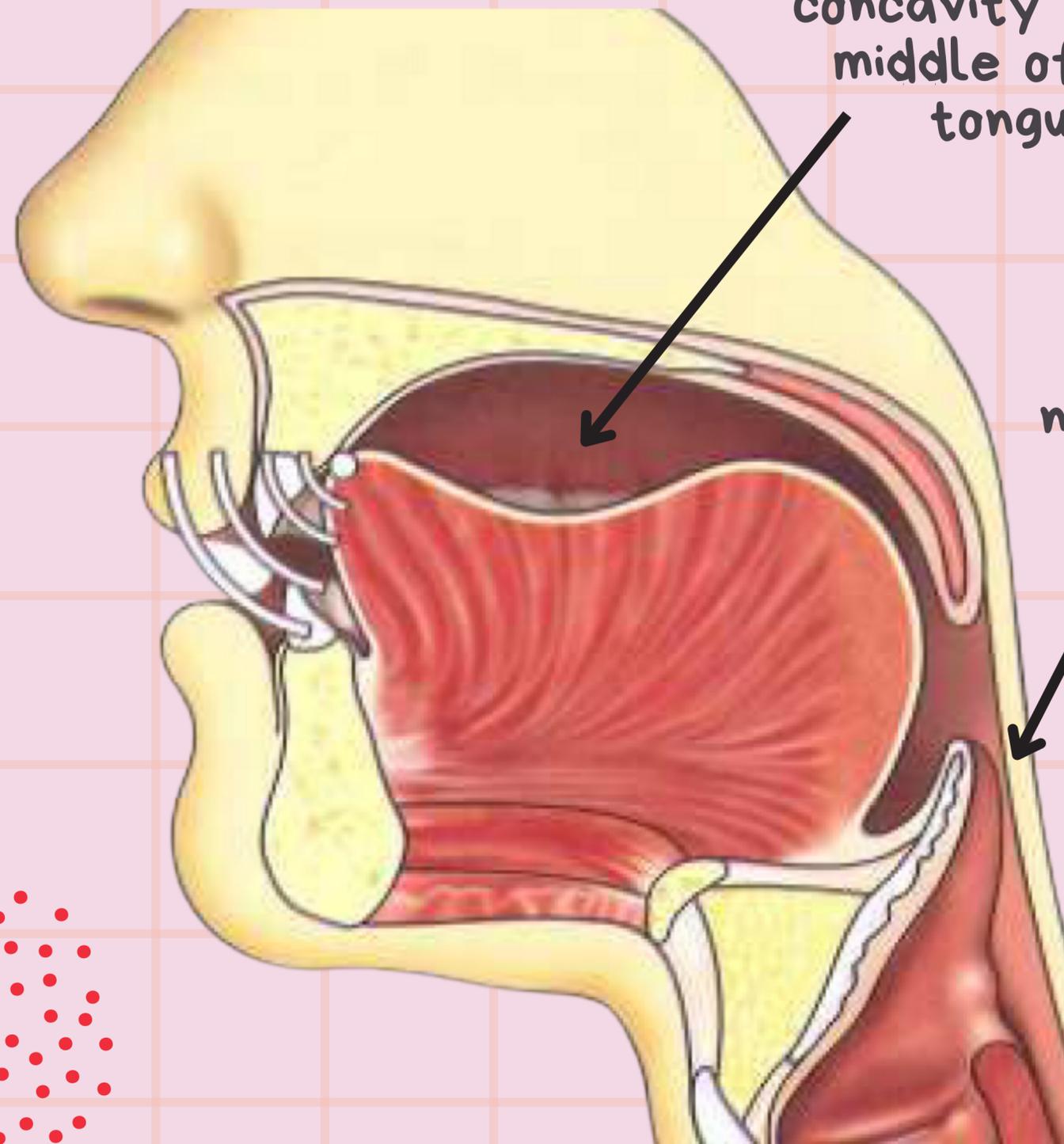
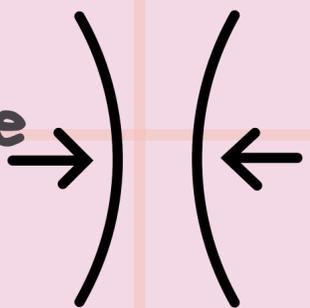
The Heavy



concavity of the
middle of the
tongue



narrowing the
throat



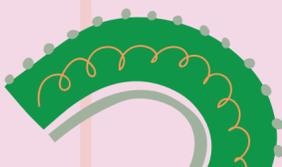
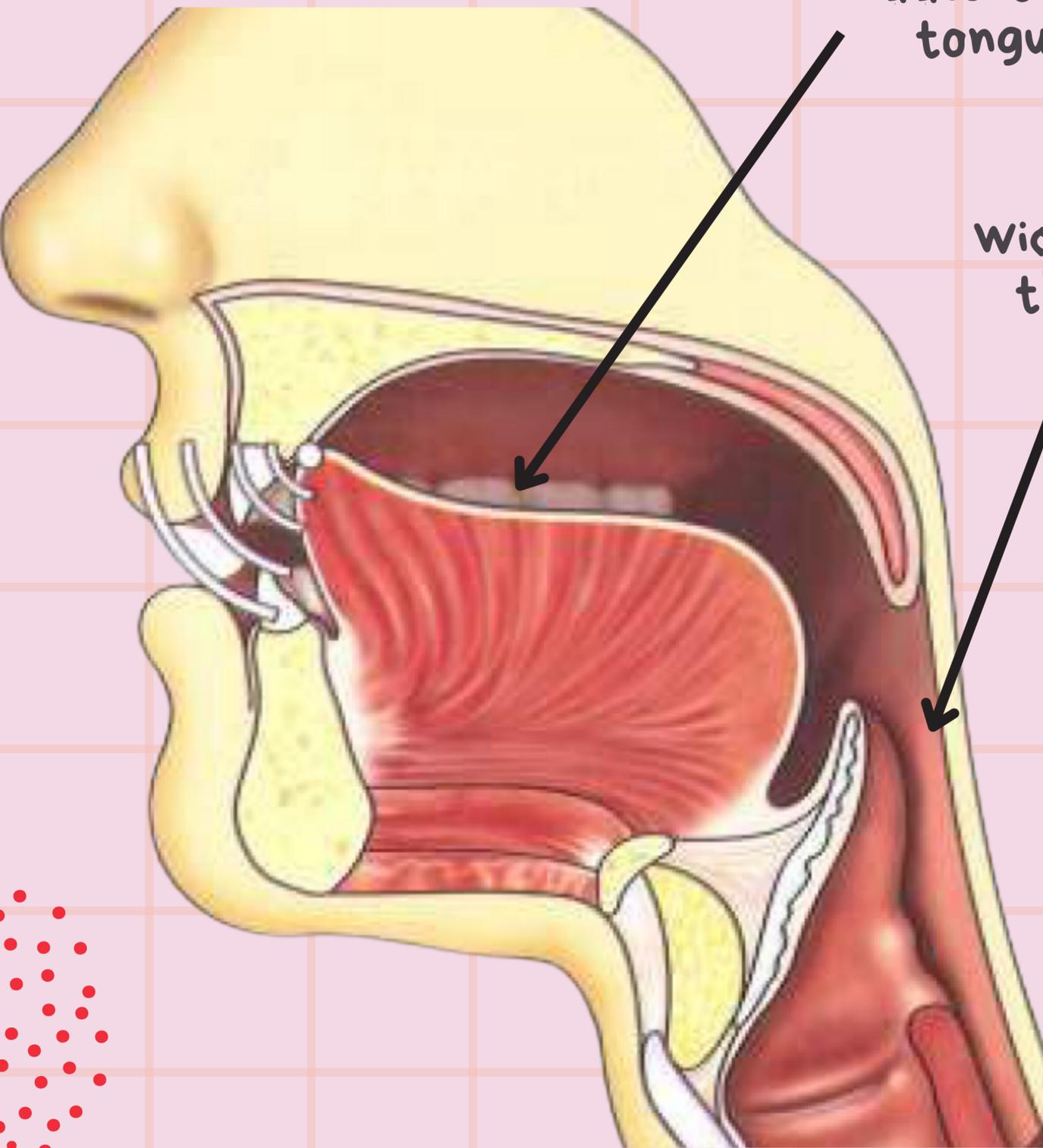
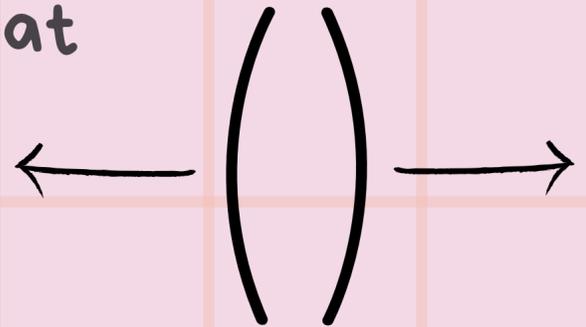
The Light



flattening the
middle of the
tongue.



widen the
throat



Warning

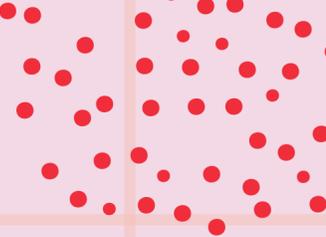
Don't make Trilling of the tongue whilst pronouncing the letter which causes the letter to be pronounced multiple times.

الرَّزَاقُ

make sure of pronouncing the when stopping on at the , clearly .end of a word

خُنْزُ - سِخْرُ





فَرِحِينَ

مِرِّيَّةَ

مَرِيَمَ

النَّارِ

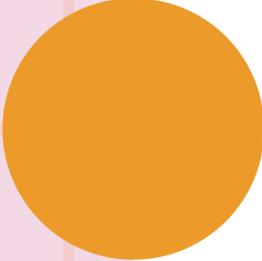
رَبَّنَا

أُرْجِي

الرُّومِ

الْقُرْآنِ





Third articulation point

This articulation point is from the top part of the tip of the tongue and the gum line of the two top incisors.

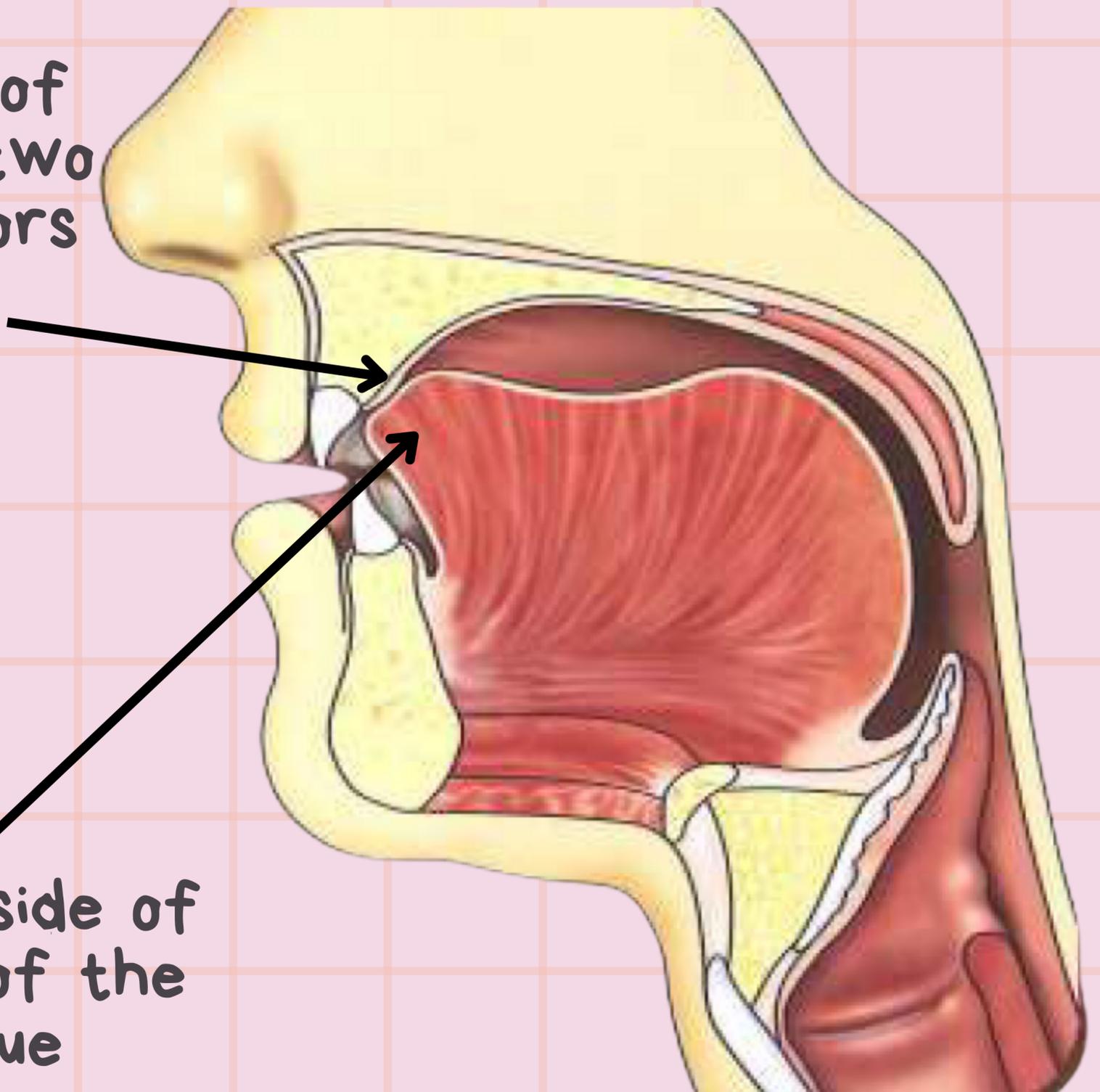
There are Three letters emitted from this articulation point.



The letter

ب

The gums of
the front two
upper incisors

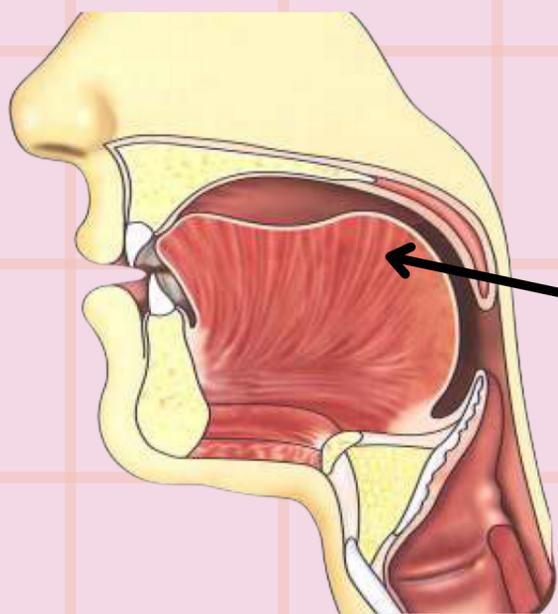


The top side of
the tip of the
tongue

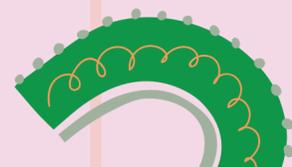


This letter is pronounced from the top side of the tip of the tongue and the gums of the front two upper incisors, (further to the inside of the mouth).

To pronounce the letter **ب** you must raise the back of your tongue towards the upper palate



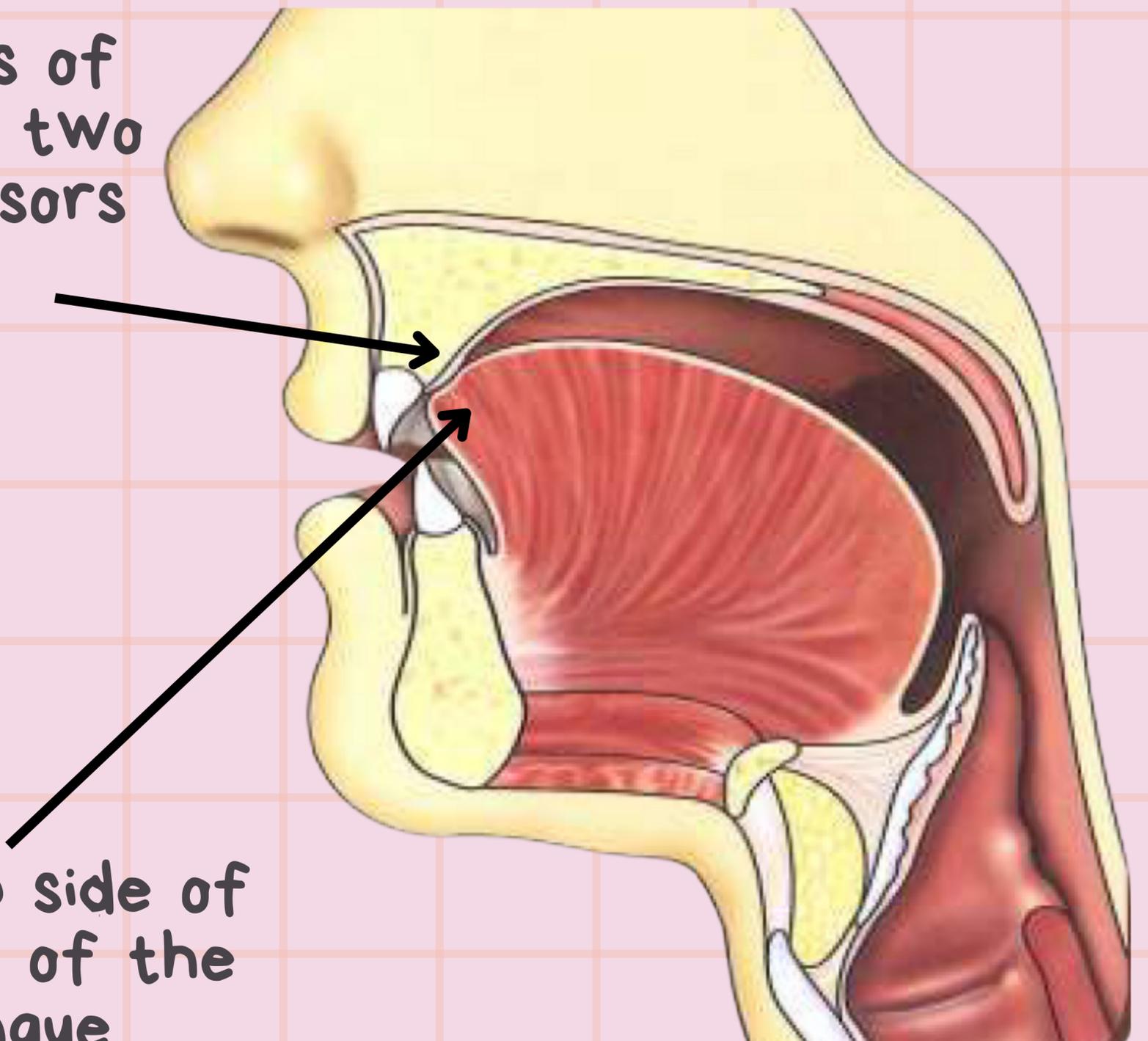
Raising the back of the tongue.



The letters

ت ذ د

The gums of
the front two
upper incisors

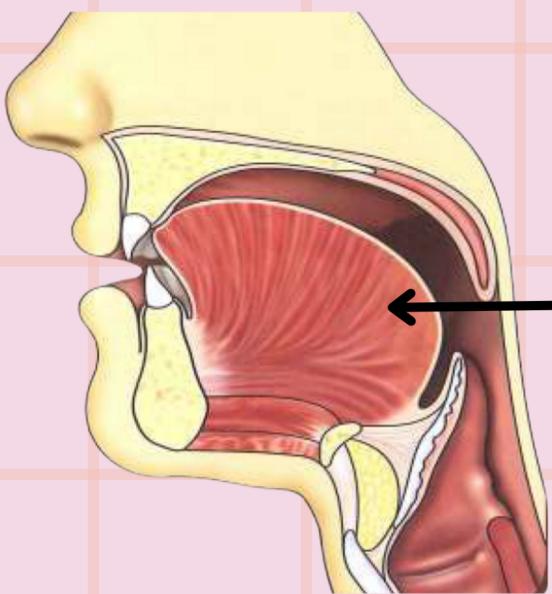


The top side of
the tip of the
tongue



These letters are pronounced from the top side of the tip of the tongue and the gums of the front two upper incisors, (further to the inside of the mouth).

To pronounce the letters د and ذ you must lower the back of your tongue.



Lower the back of the tongue.



Warning

Don't pronounce the ب

Light

فَطَّالَ

Don't pronounce the د

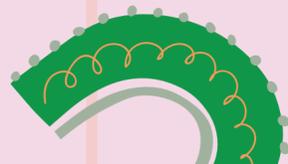
heavy

صُدُّوزُ

Don't pronounce the ت

heavy

تَطْمَئِنُّ



Warning

Don't pronounce the د

as if it's ت

الدَّيْنُ



Don't forget the Qalqalah during pronouncing the letters

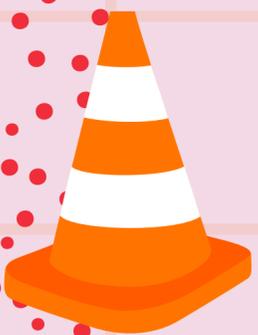
ط & د

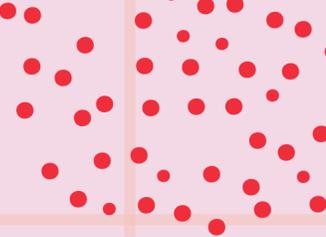
أَذْبَرَ - أَظَعَمَهُمْ



don't make excessive air whilst pronouncing the 3 letters

الطَّلَاقُ - التَّيْنُ - دَيْنُ





تُشِطُّ

الْمَيْتَةُ

أَتَّخِذُنَا

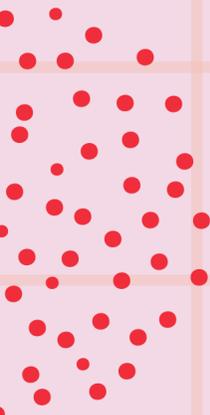
وَتُذَلُّوا

عَدَدٌ

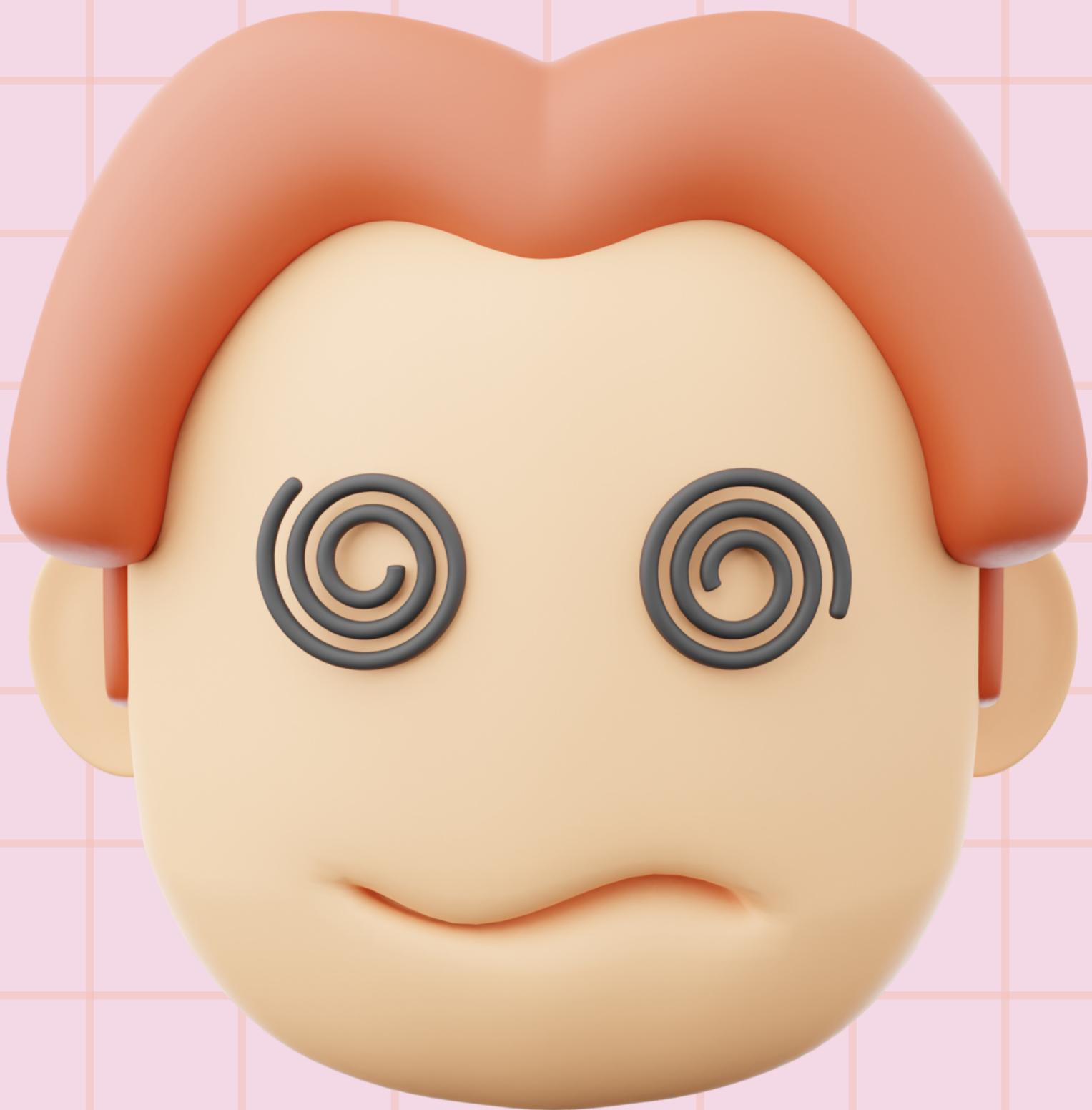
يَزْتَدِدُ

فَلْيَمْدُدْ

الْمُنْتَظَرِينَ



You won't get
confused, we'll
simplify it for you.





Tip of the tongue only



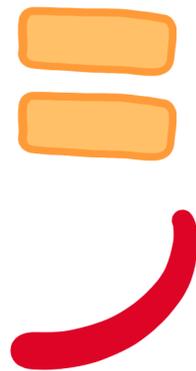
The gums of the two front upper incisors



Tip & top of the tongue



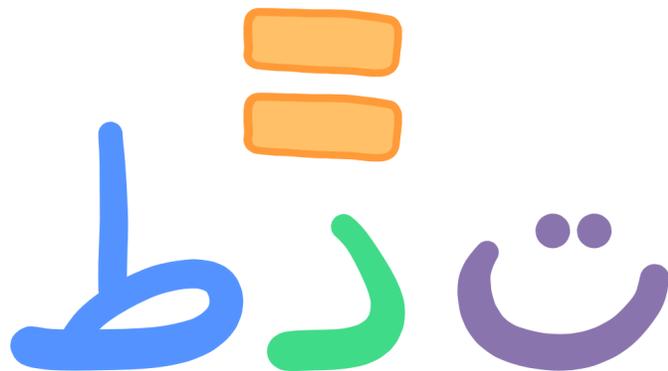
The gums of the two front upper incisors



Top of the tongue only



The gums of the two front upper incisors



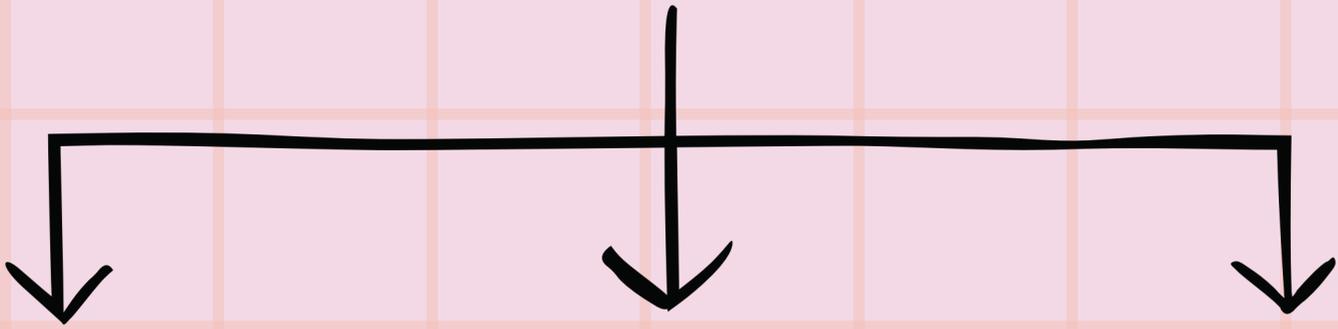
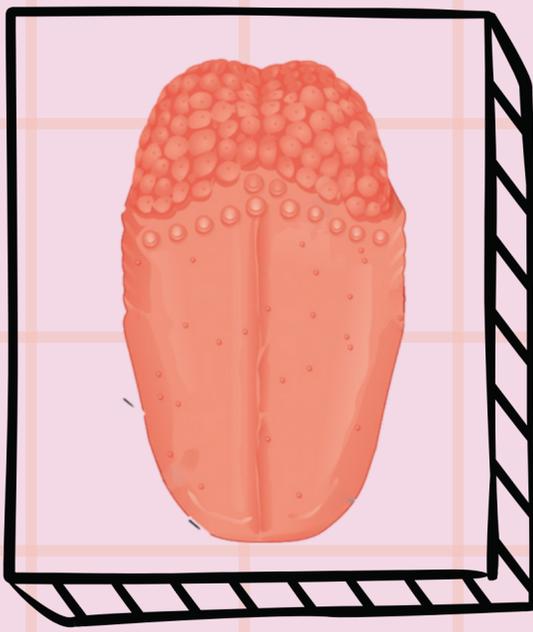
it's just

LETTERS

So don't be

AFRAID

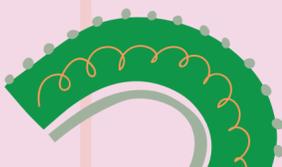
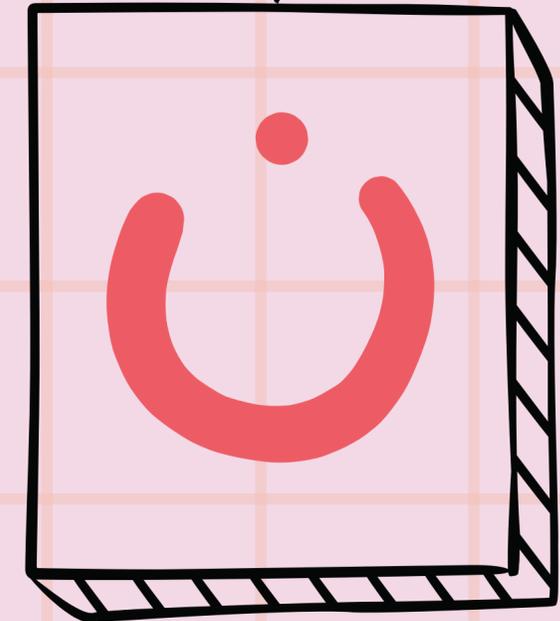
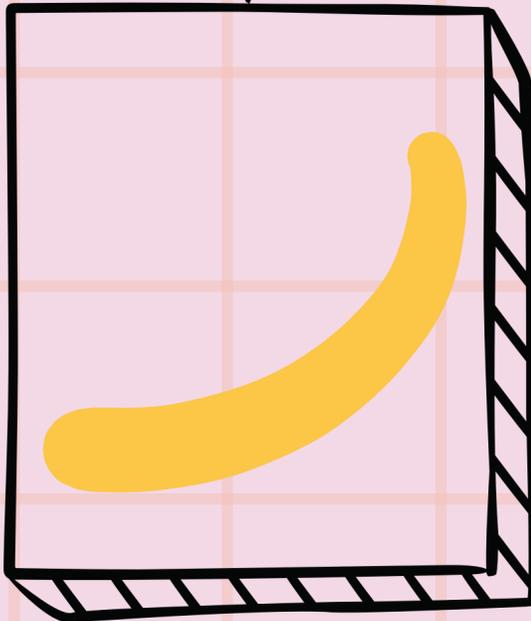
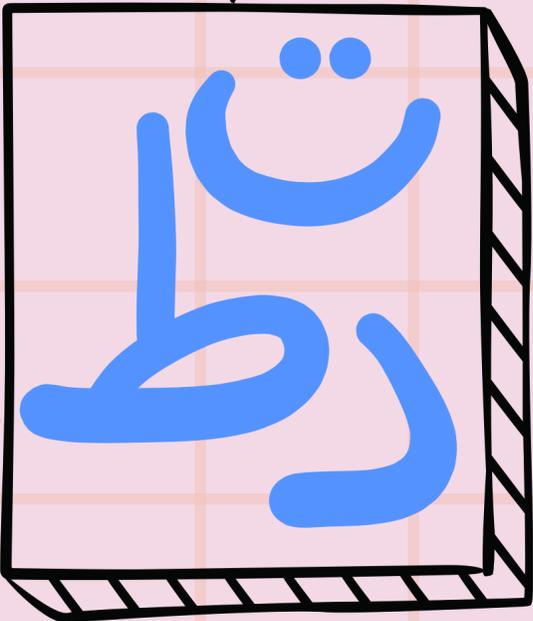
ن



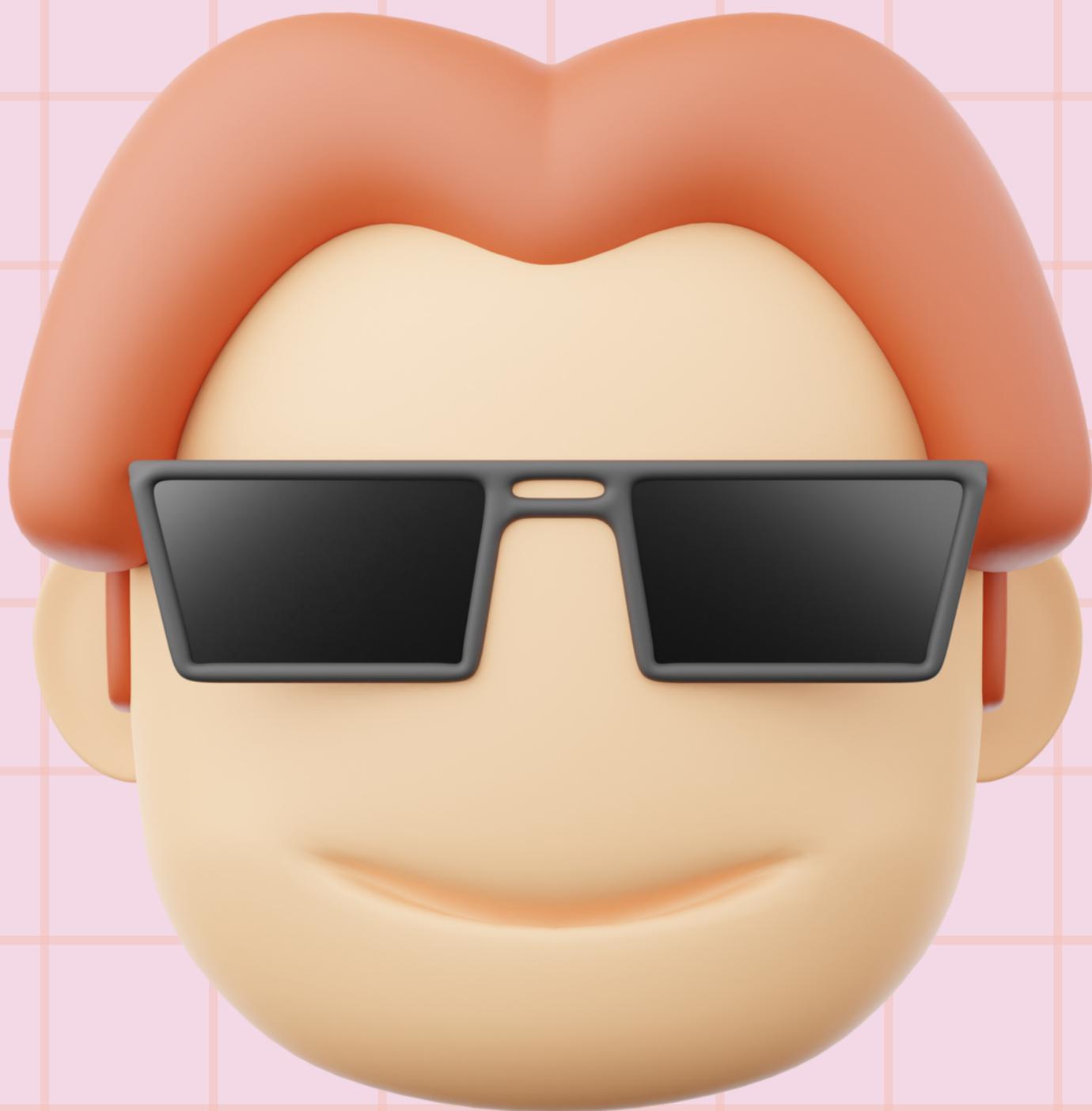
Top
Only

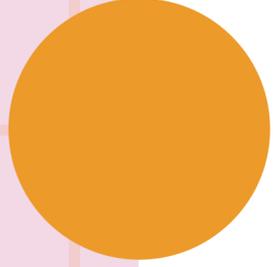
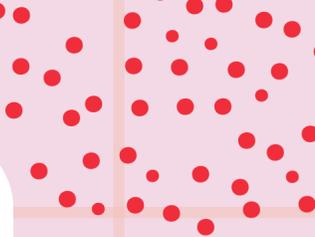
Tip
&
Top

Tip
Only



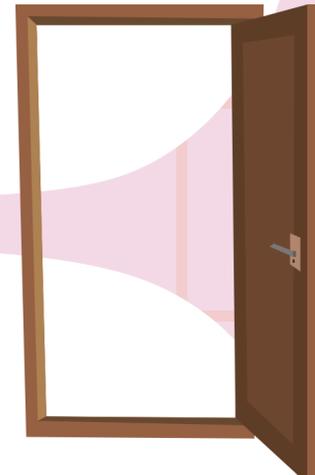
You did a great job
and showed great
confidence.





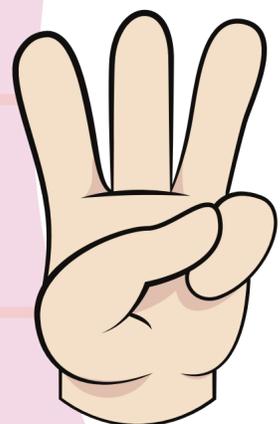
Fourth articulation point

This articulation point is from between the tip of the tongue and between the plates of the two top incisors and slightly above the lower incisors.

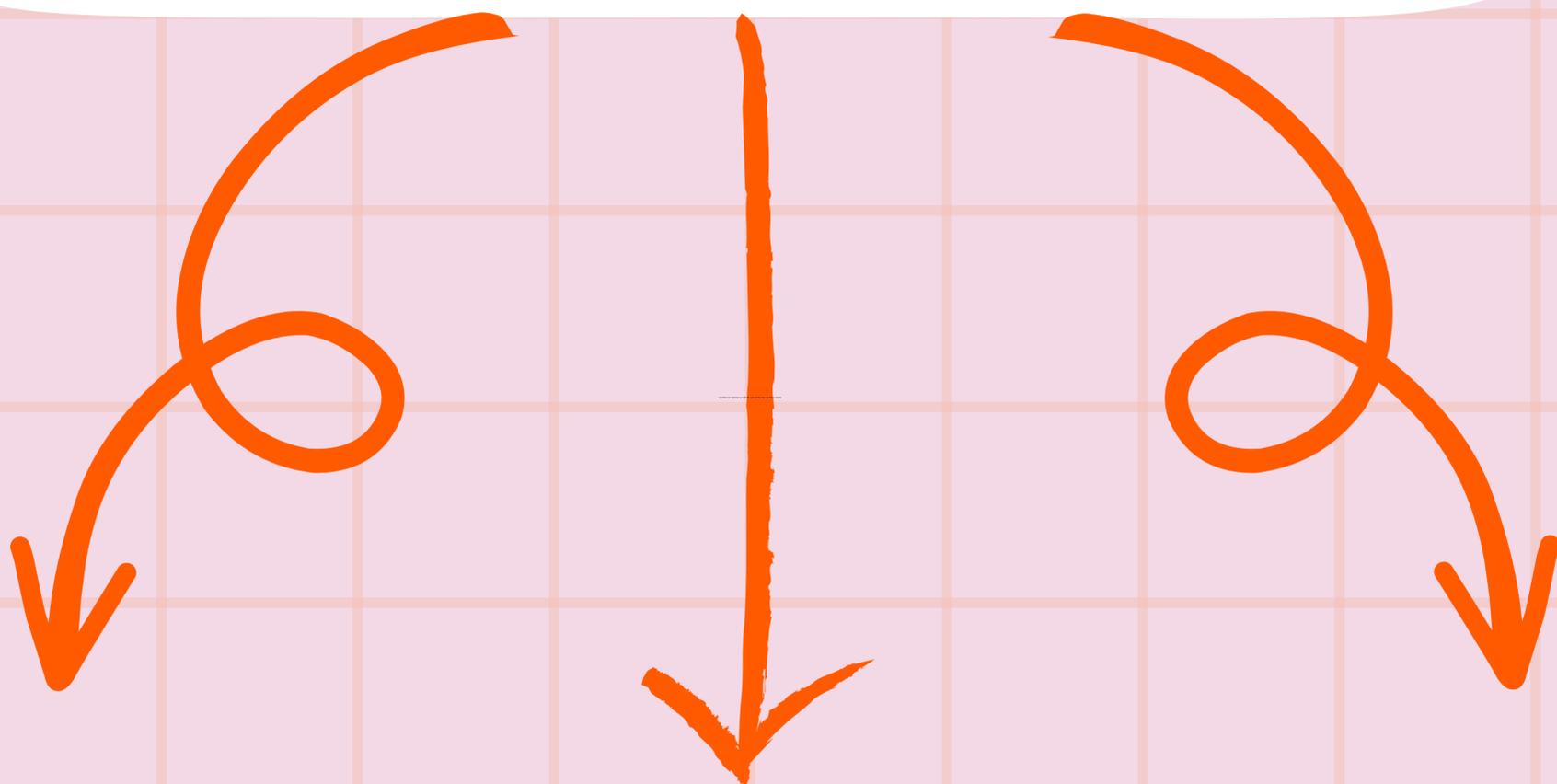


A small space is left between the tongue and the incisors when pronouncing them.

There are Three letters



emitted from this articulation point.



ص

ز

س



The letters

ص ز س

These letters are pronounced from the tip of the tongue and the edge of the front two lower incisors.



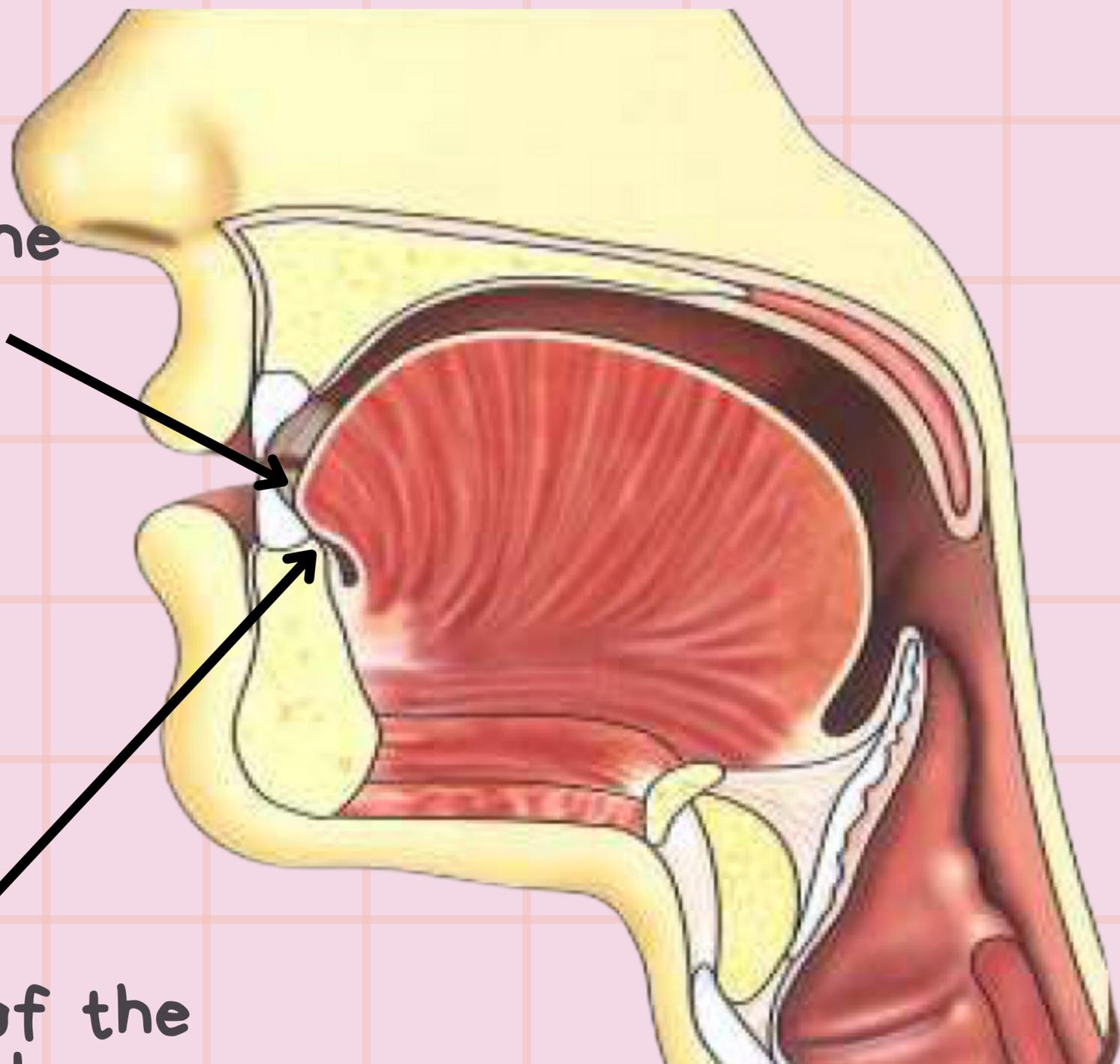
A whistle sound should be heard when pronouncing these letters.



The letter

س

The Tip of the
tongue



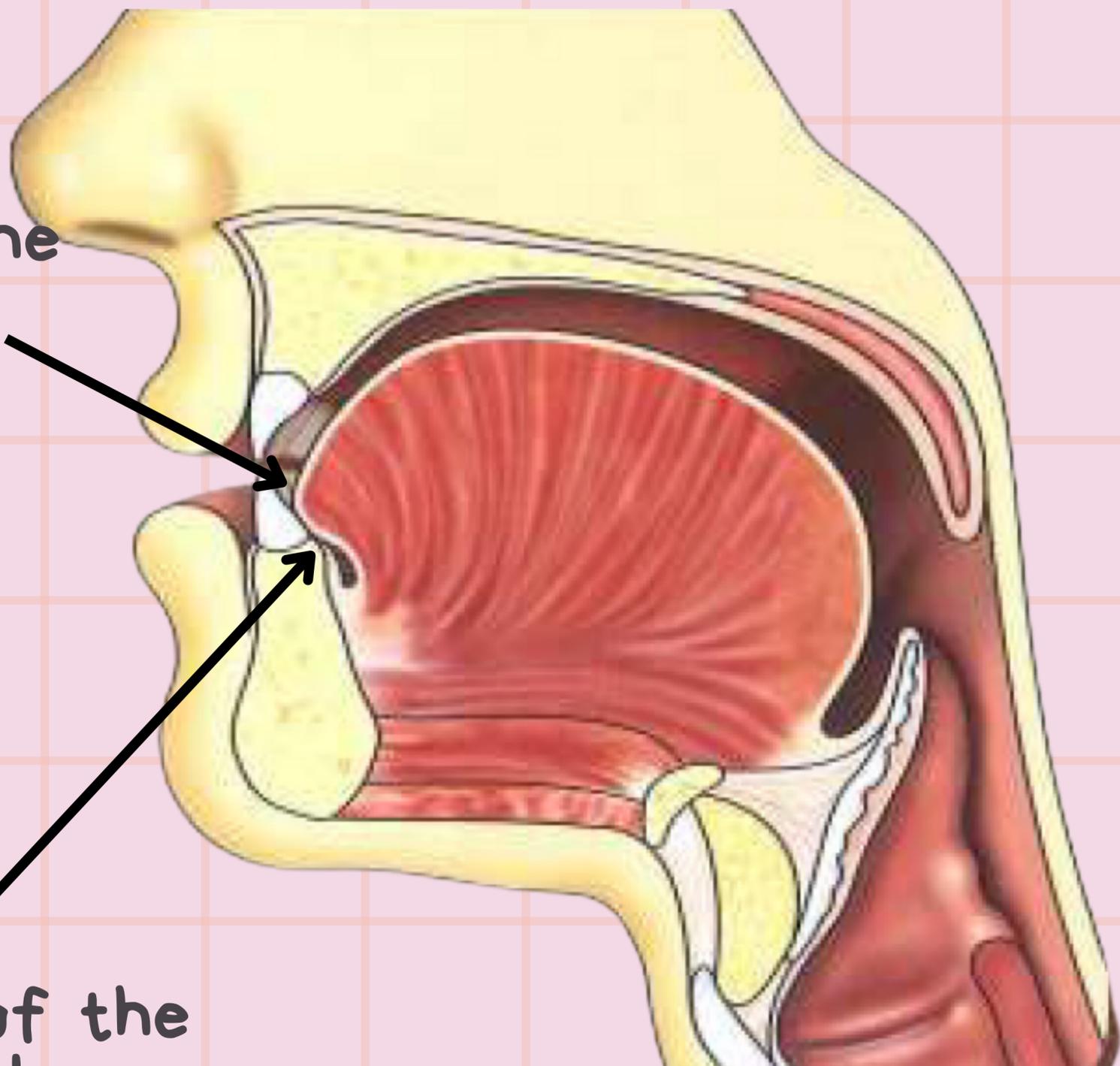
The edge of the
front two lower
incisors



The letter

j

The Tip of the
tongue



The edge of the
front two lower
incisors

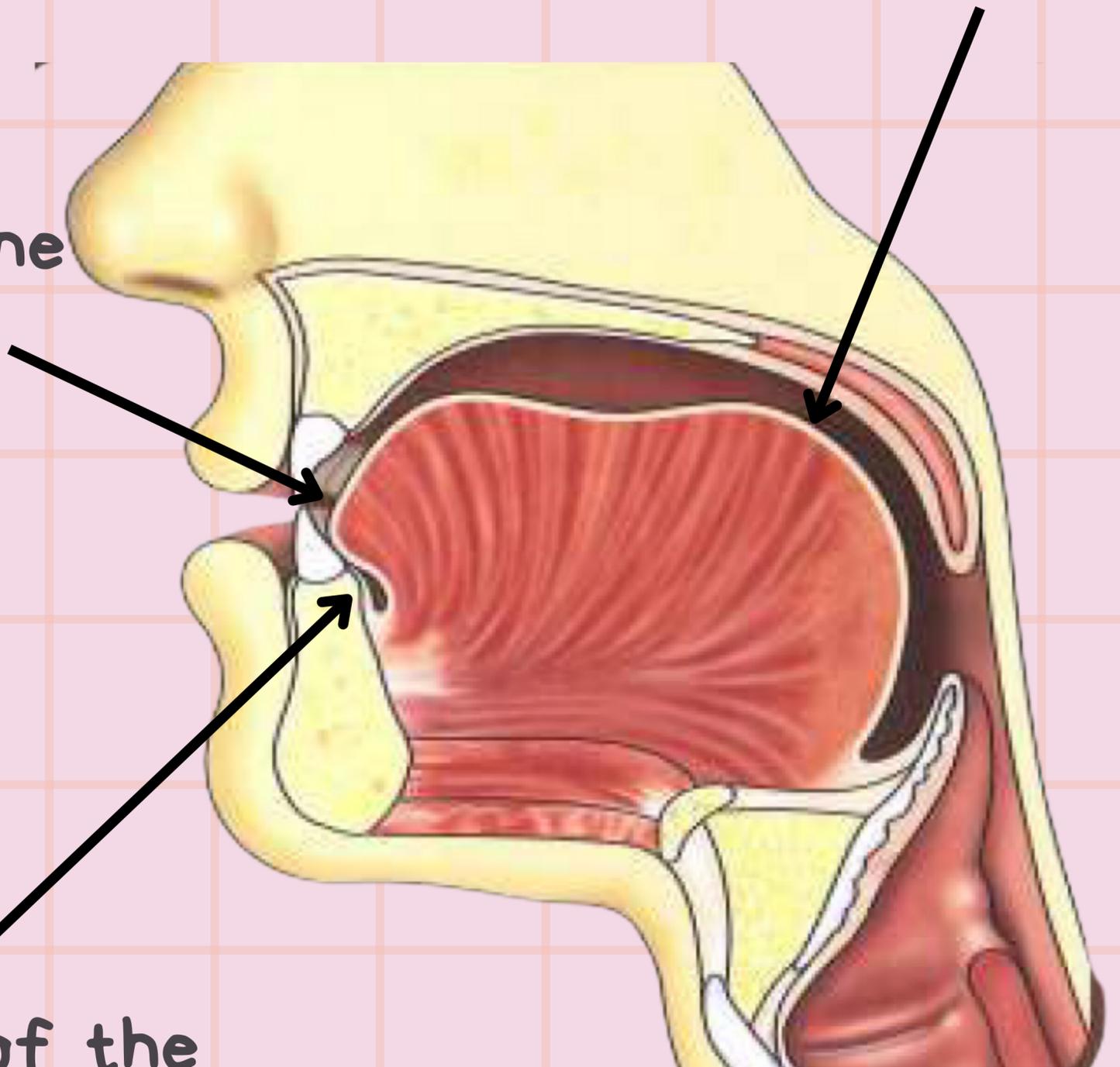


The letter

و

Raising the back
of the tongue

The Tip of the
tongue



The edge of the
front two lower
incisors



Warning

Don't pronounce the ص

Light

الْمَصِير

Don't pronounce the س

heavy

يَسْطُرُونَ

Don't pronounce the س

as if it is ز

وَأَسْجُدْ





Warning



Don't pronounce the ز

as if it is س

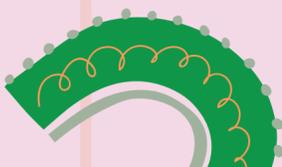
رِزْقِه

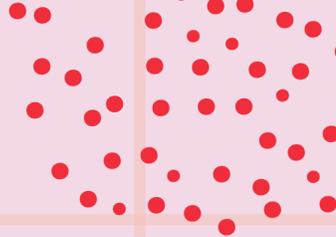


Don't make Dhammah

when pronouncing ص

الصَّالِحِينَ





المَسْجِدِ

المَسْجُورِ

رَجَسٍ

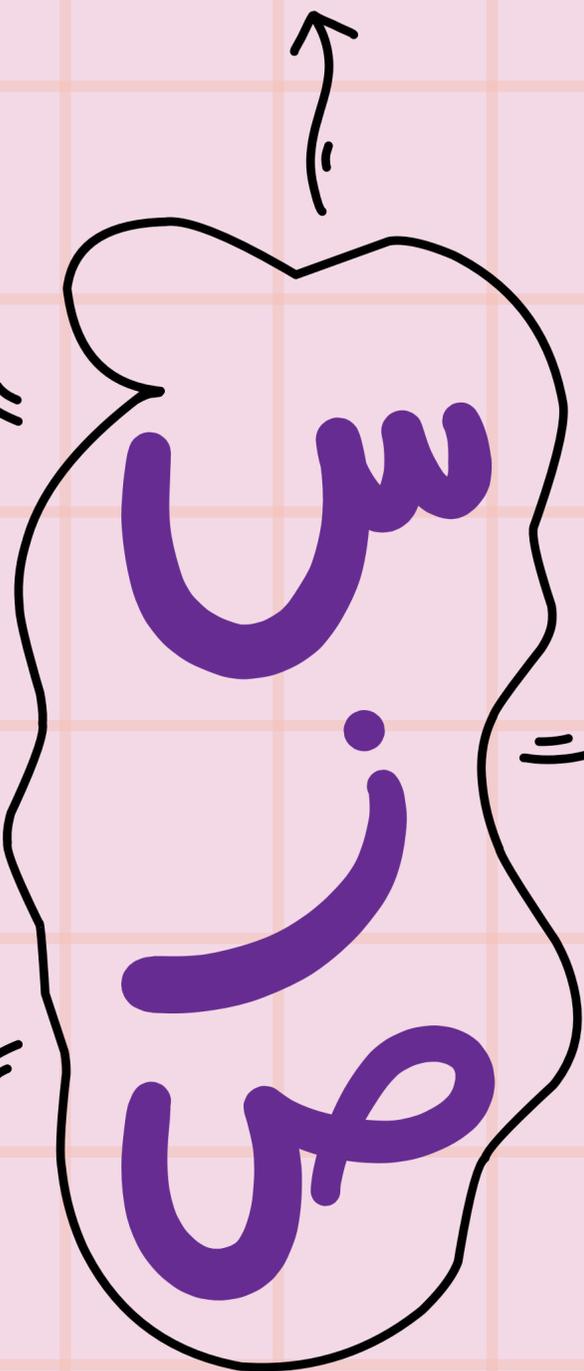
يُزْجِي

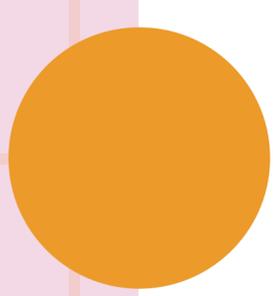
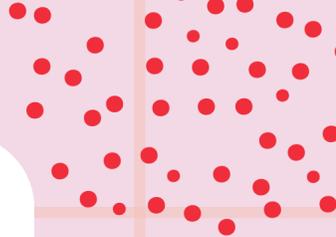
يُزْجِي

تُزْجِي

قَضِصِهِمْ

يَسْتَصِرُّونَ

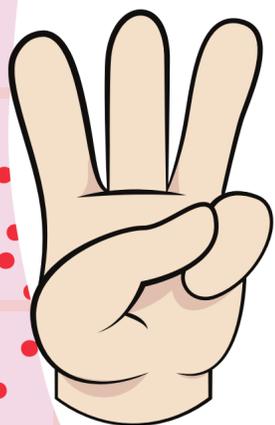




Fifth articulation point

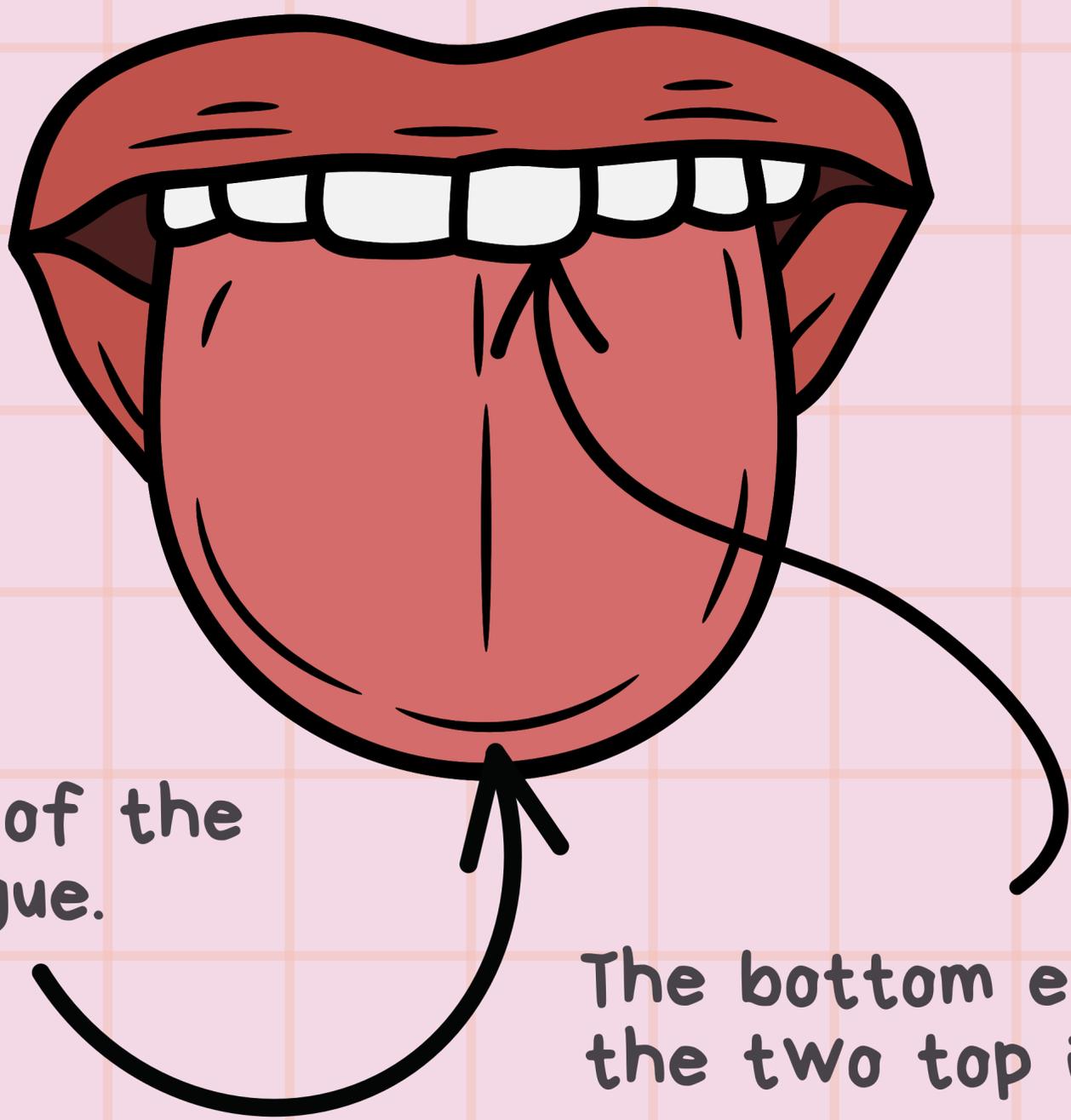
This articulation point is from between the tip of the tongue, from the top side of the tip, and the bottom edges of the two top incisors.

There are Three letters emitted from this articulation point.



The letters

ظ ز ح ث



The tip of the tongue.

The bottom edges of the two top incisors.

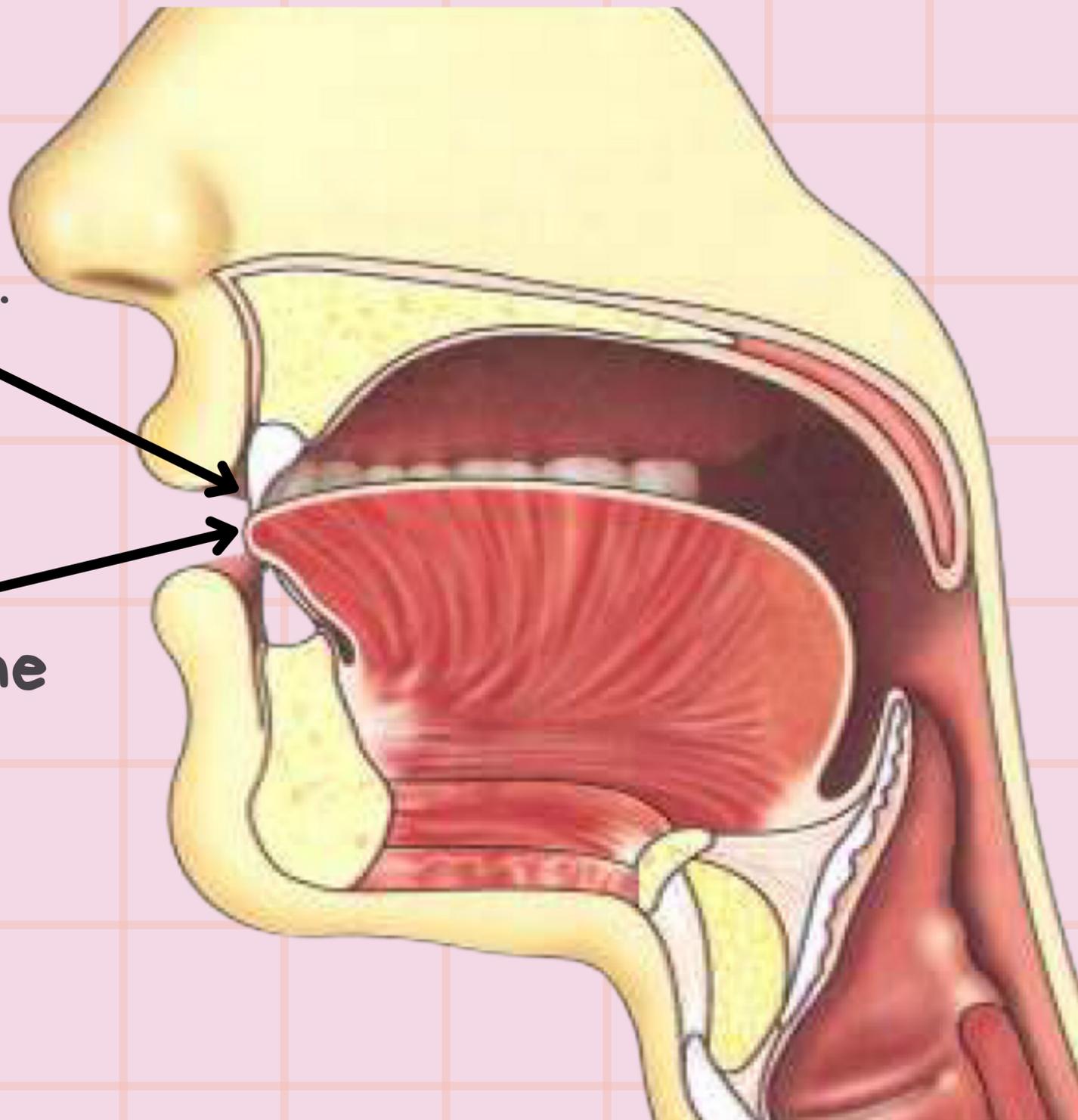


The letter

ث

The bottom
edges of the
two top incisors.

The Tip of the
tongue

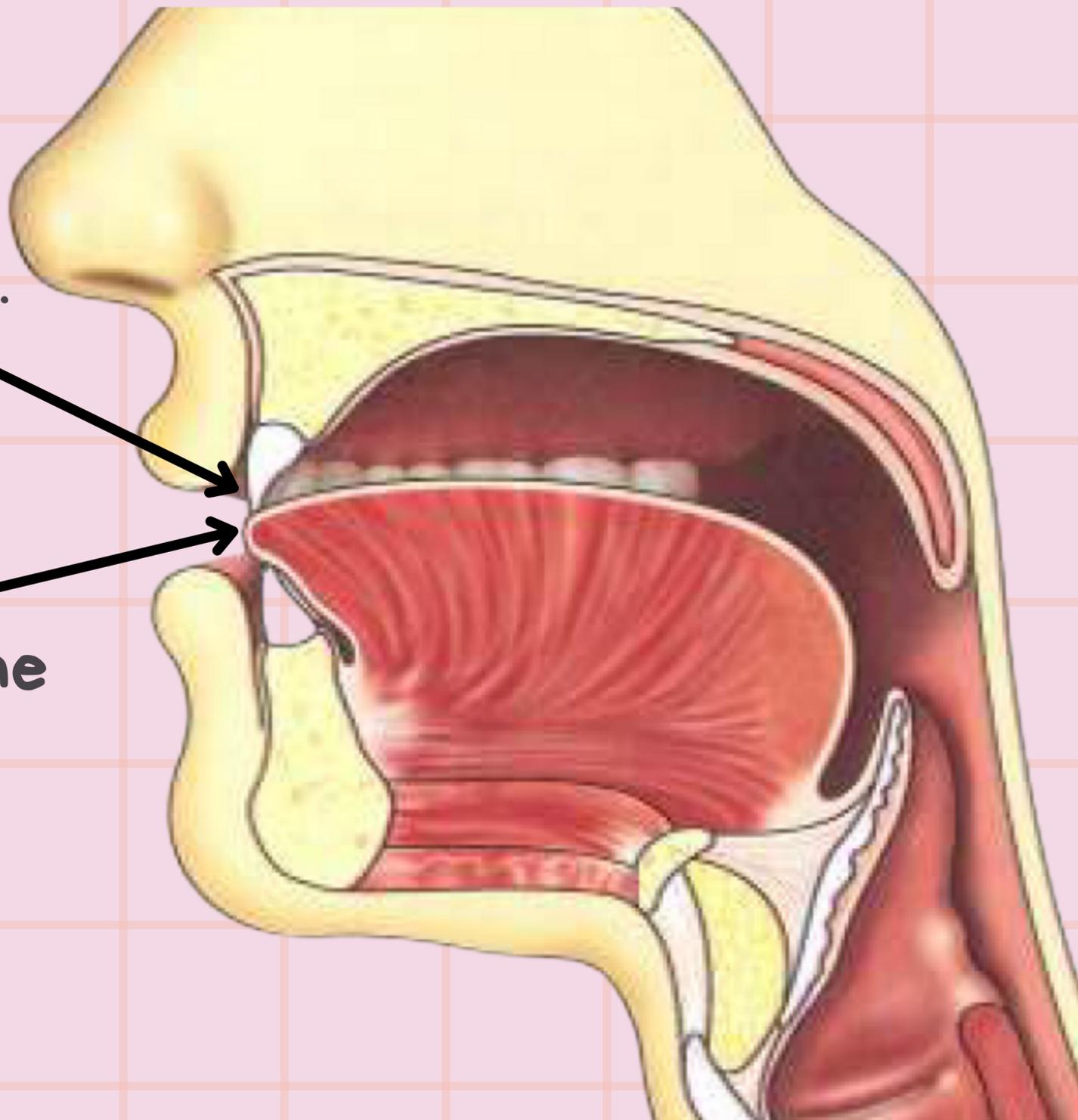


The letter

ج

The bottom
edges of the
two top incisors.

The Tip of the
tongue



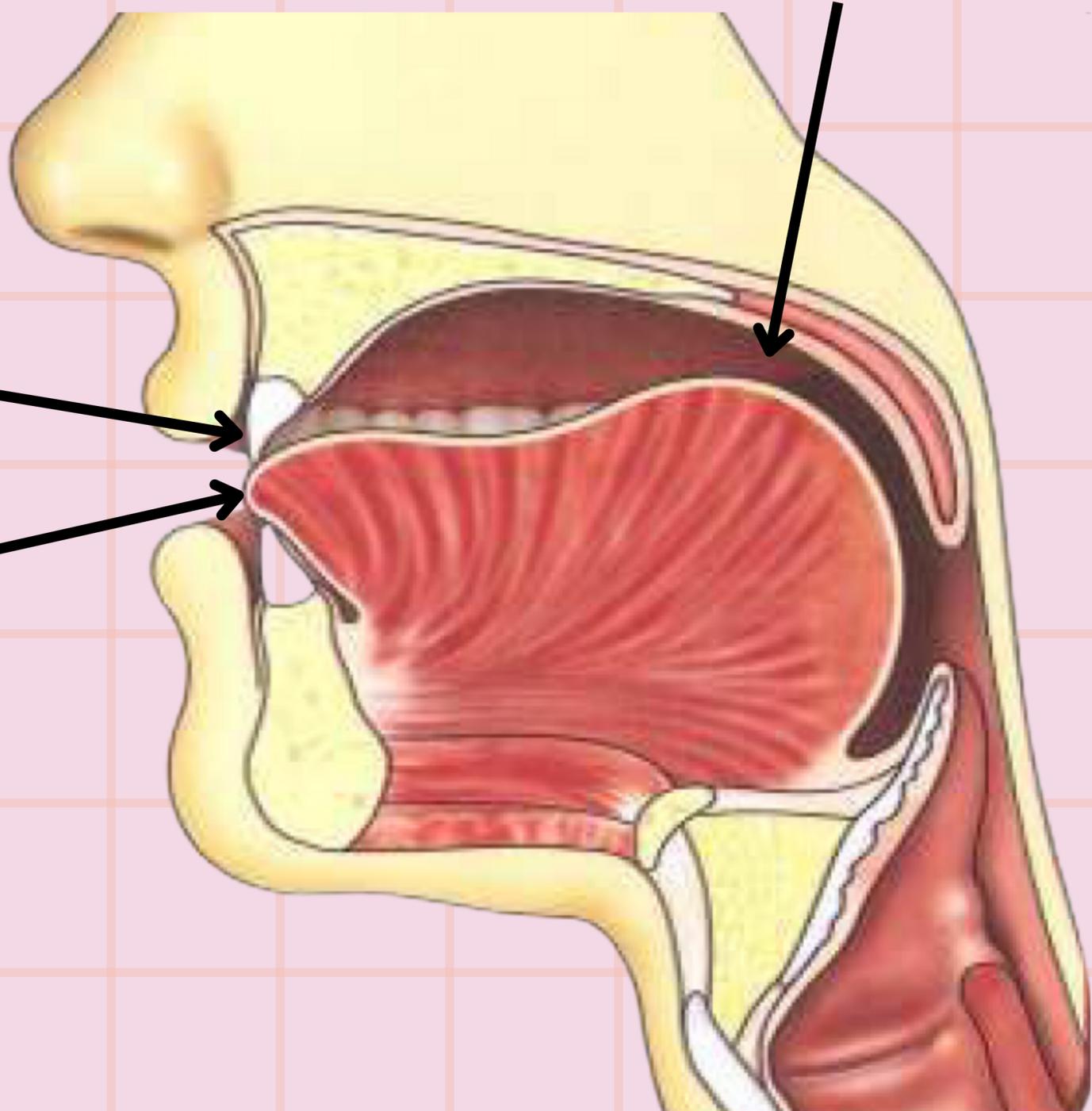
The letter

ظ

Raising the back
of the tongue

The bottom
edges of the
two top incisors.

The Tip of the
tongue



Warning

Don't pronounce the ز

as if it is ز

زَكَيْتُمْ

Don't pronounce the ث

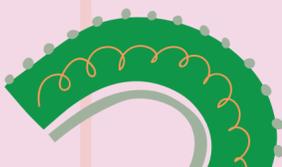
as if it is س

زَكَيْتُمْ

Don't pronounce the ظ

Light

الظَّالِمِينَ



يَذْكُرُونَ

الْمَبْتُوثُ

فَاتَّخَذَهُ

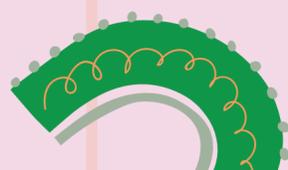
أَظْفَرَكَ

حَاطَ

الْتُلُثَانِ

يُعْظِمُ

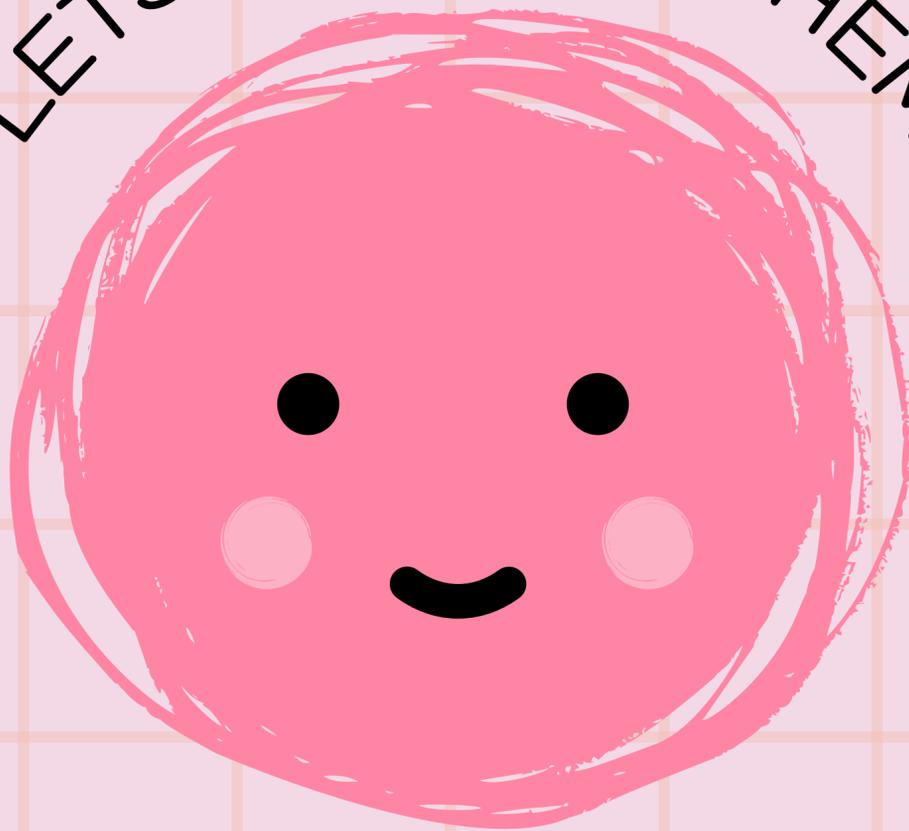
أَتَابَهُمْ

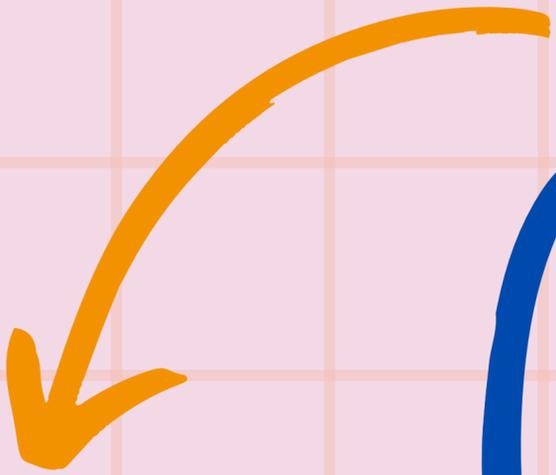
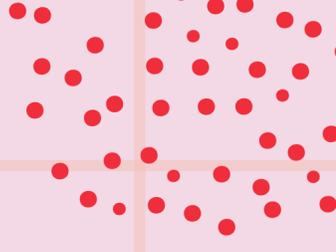


TOO MANY LETTERS?



LETS ARRANGE THEM





Side

Deepest

part

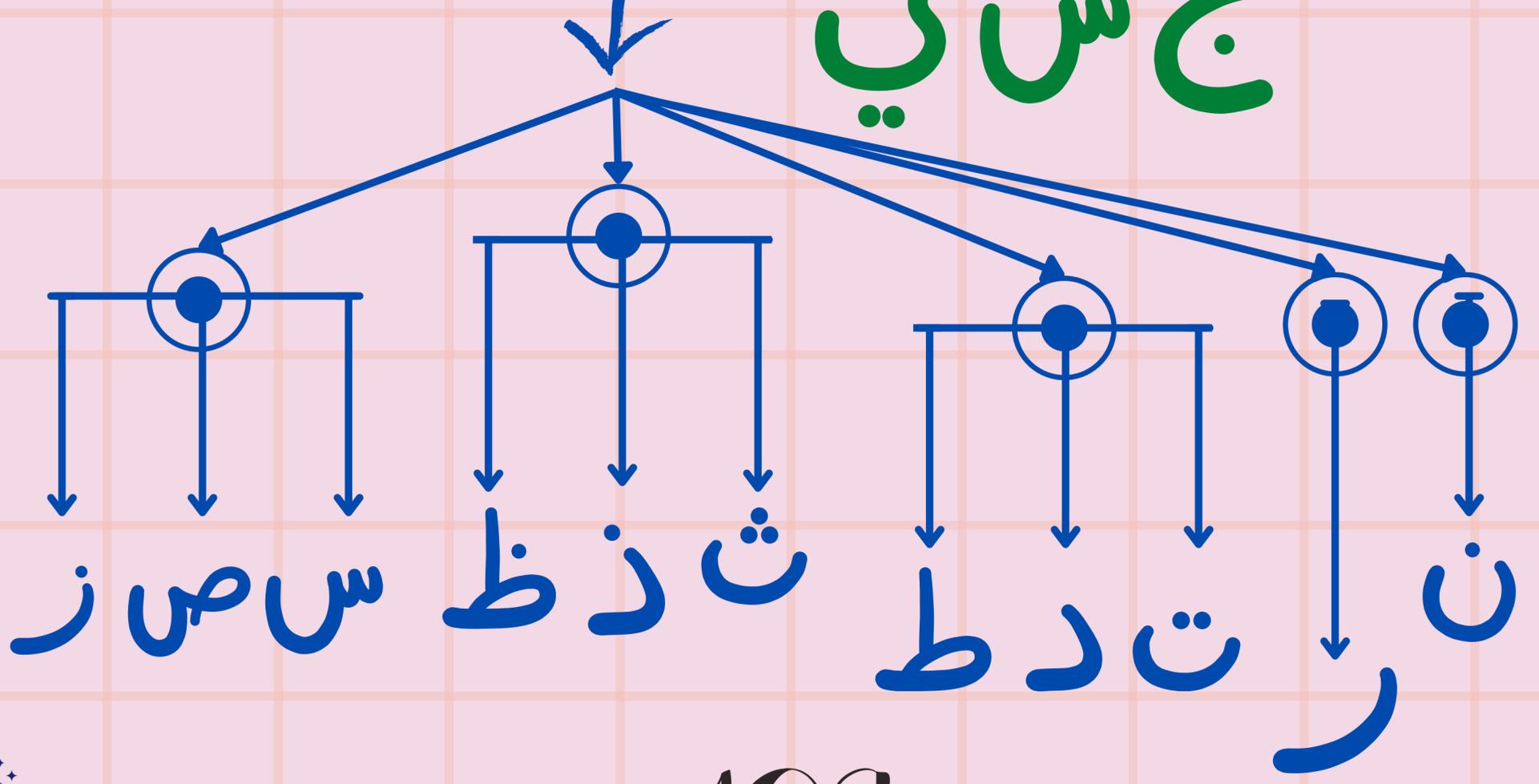
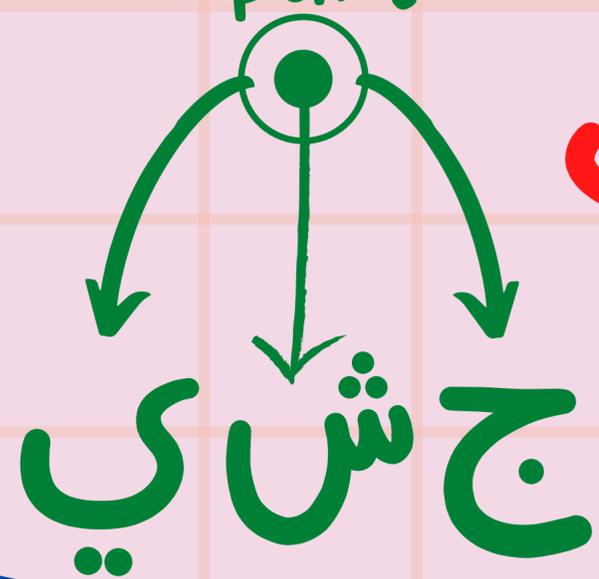
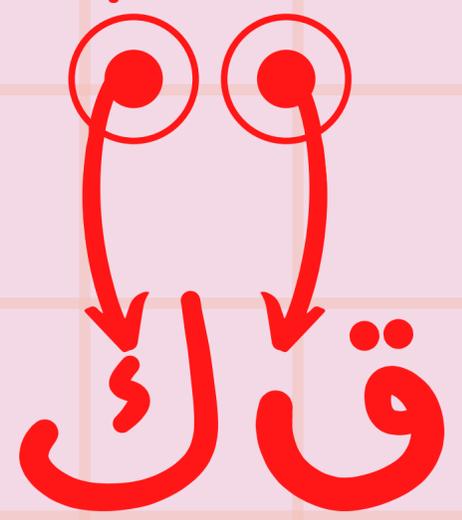
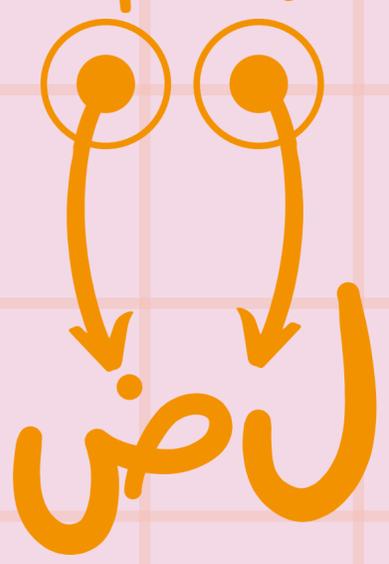
part

Tip

Middle

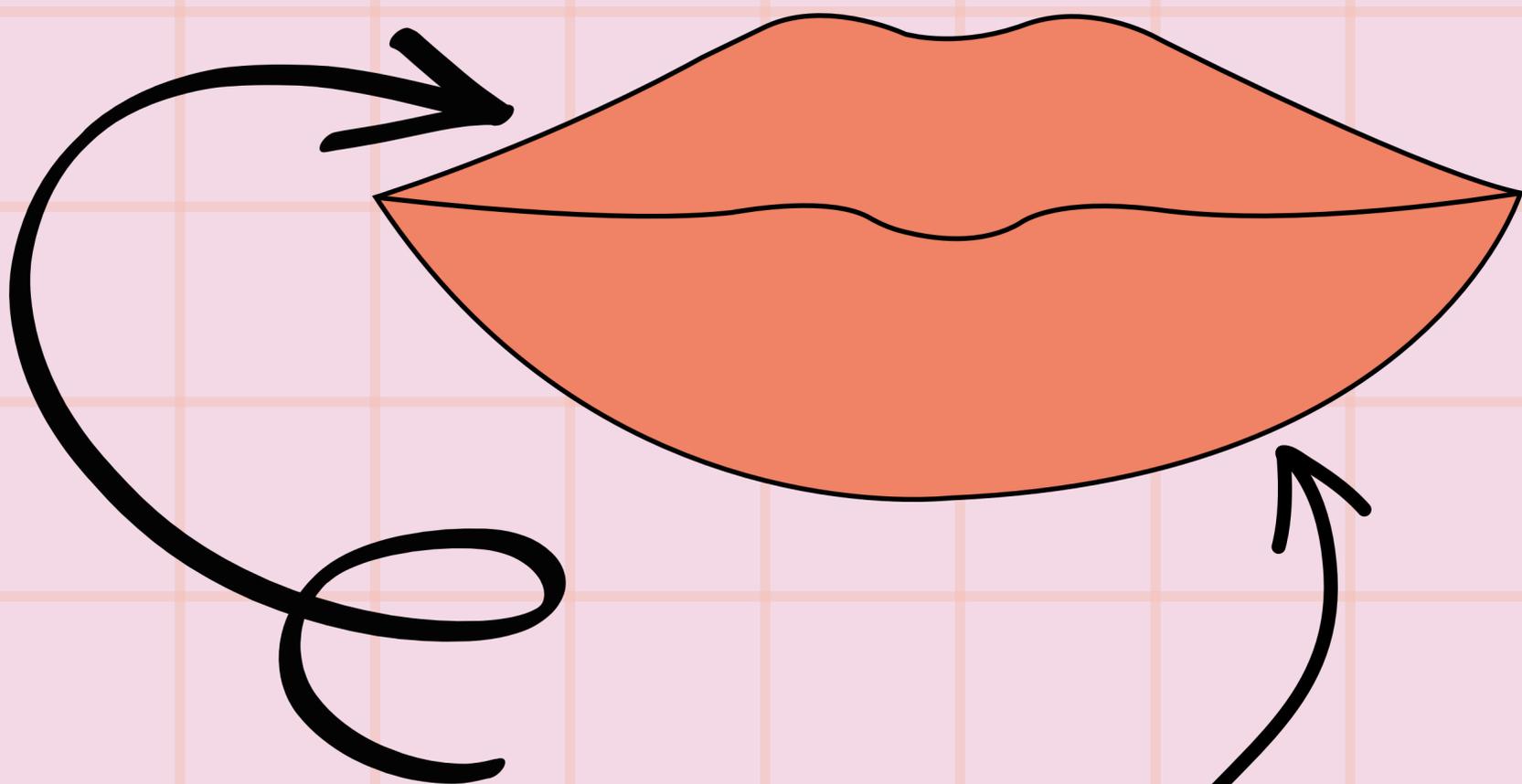
part

part



4

The Two Lips



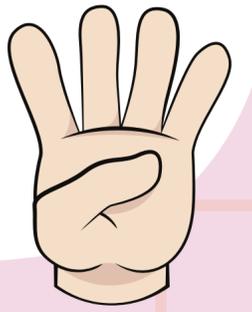
The top lip

The bottom lip



2

The Two Lips contain
two articulation points
and Four Letters.



All of them occur when the the two
lips touch each other or the lower
lip touches the bottom edges of the
front two upper incisors.

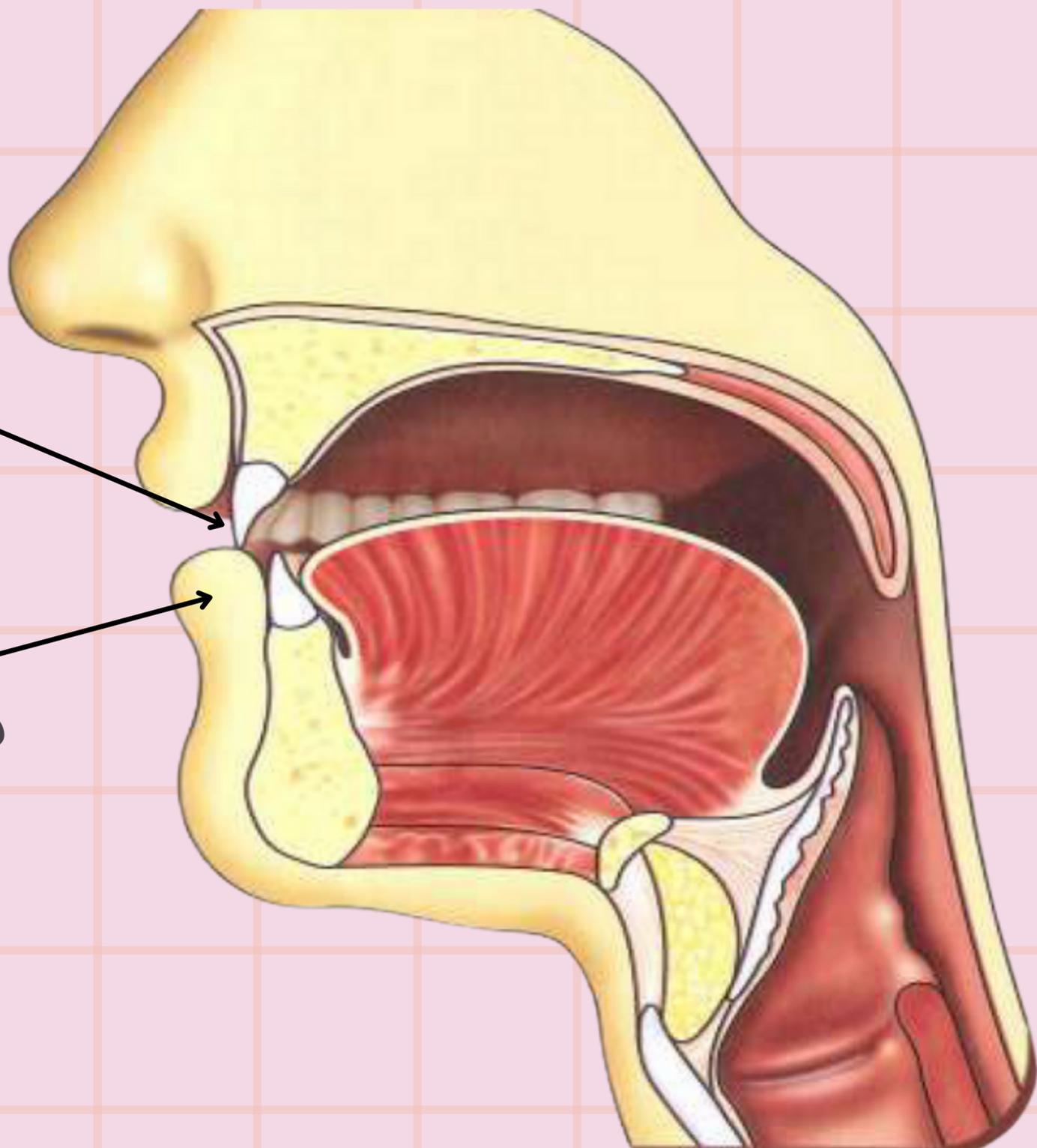


The letter

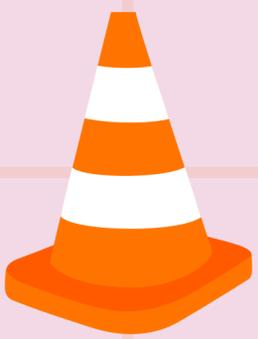
ف

The bottom
edges of the
two top incisors.

The lower lip



This letter is articulated
between the inside of the lower
lip and The bottom edges of the
front two top incisors.



Don't pronounce the ف
as if it is ✓

وَالضُّفَايِعَ



Don't make the two upper incisors
touch the lower lip Lightly

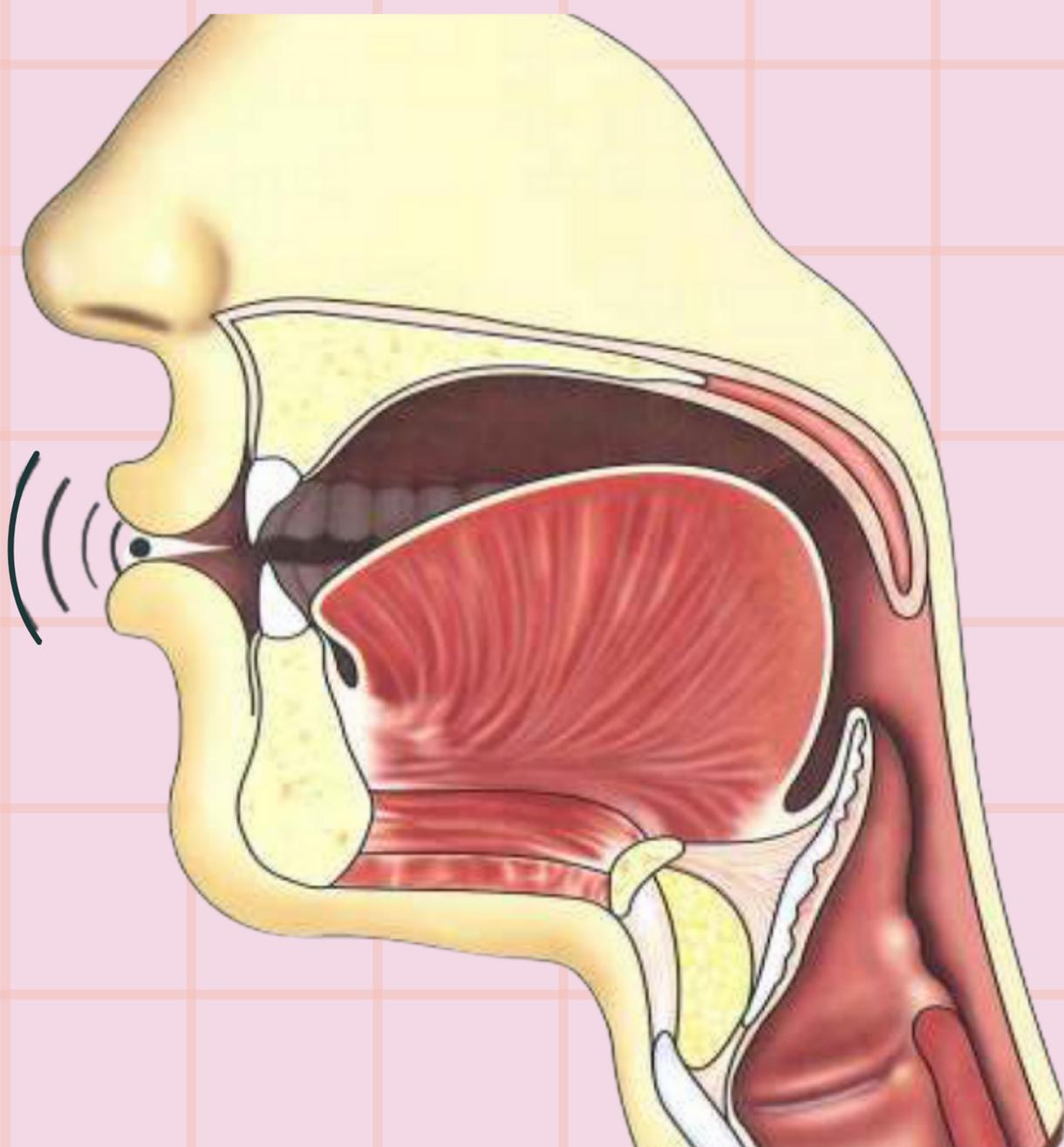
تَفْعَلُونَ



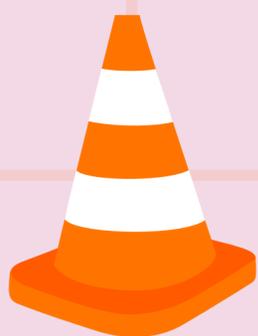
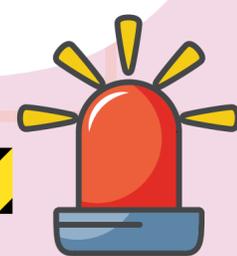
The letter

9

Circling of the two lips without meeting completely.

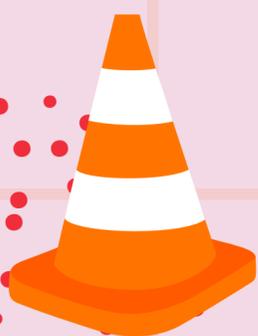


This letter is pronounced by circling of the two lips without meeting completely.



This Waaw is not the Waaw Madd.

سَوَاءٌ - سُوءٌ



Don't pronounce the Waaw heavy when followed by a heavy letter

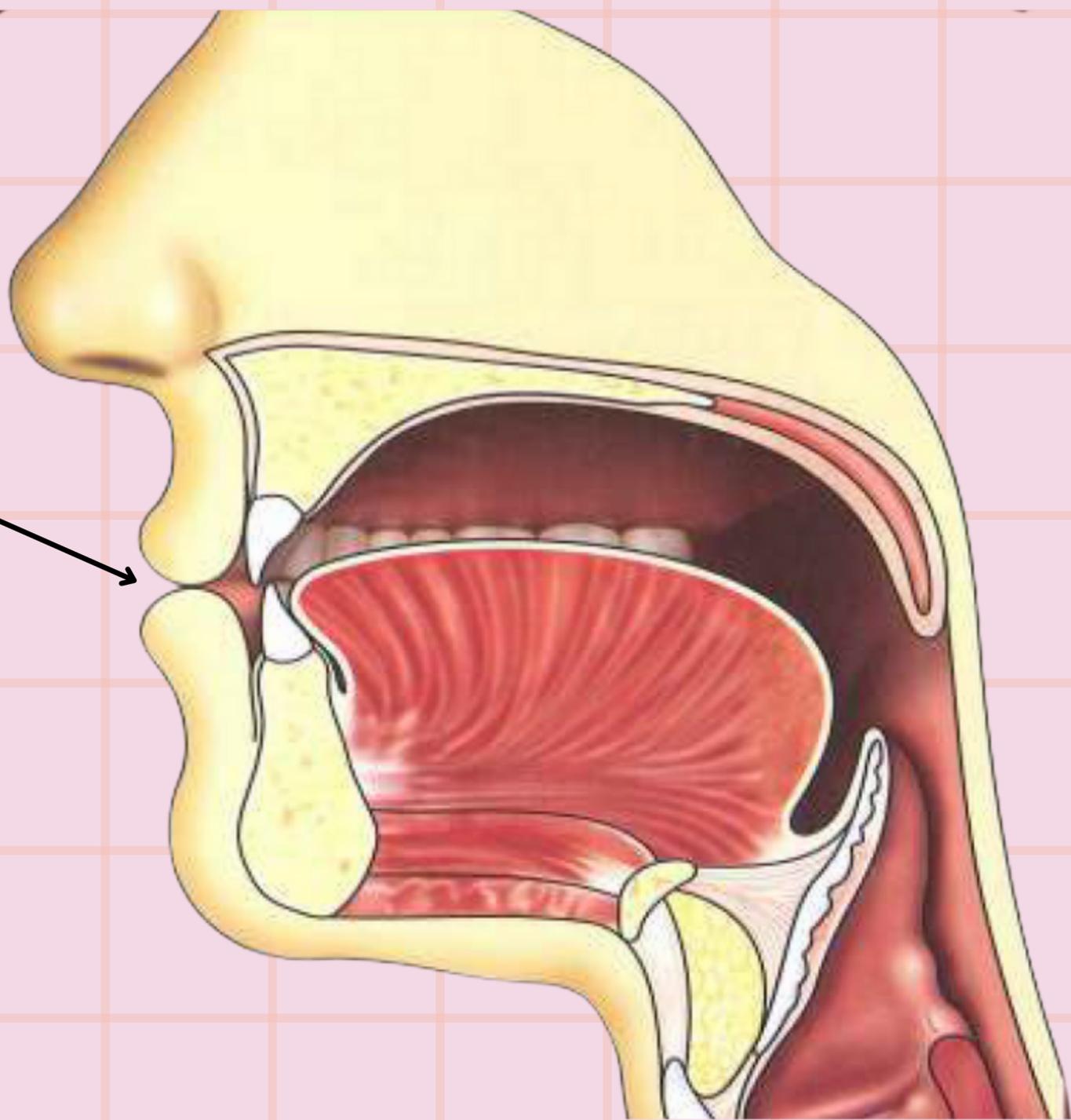
وَاللَّهُ



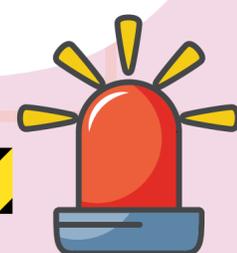
The letter

ب

The two lips
are closed



This letter is articulated by closing the two lips together.



Don't forget the Qalqalah when the ب is Sakin.

يُبْصِرُونَ

Don't pronounce the ب heavy when followed by a heavy letter

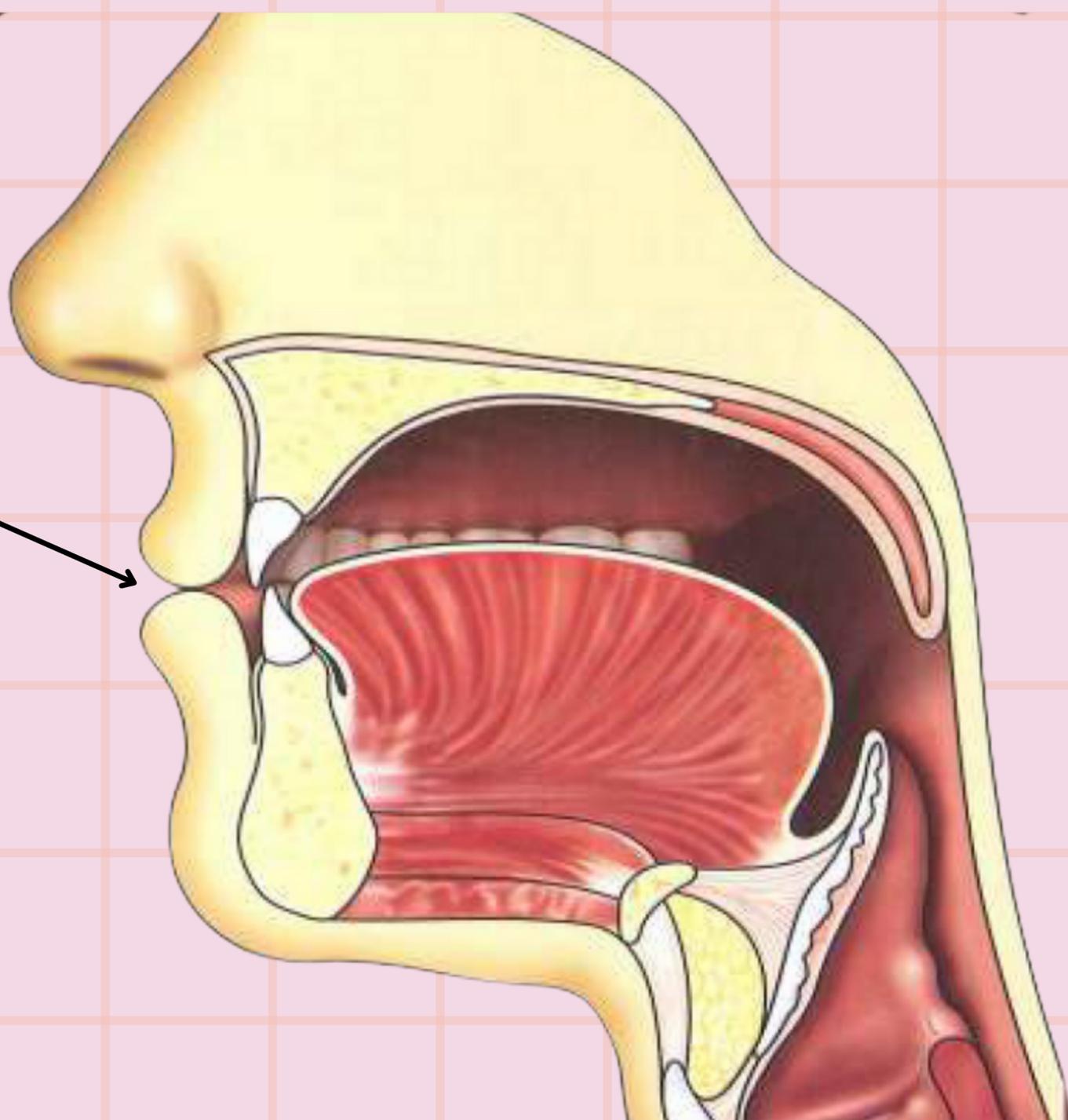
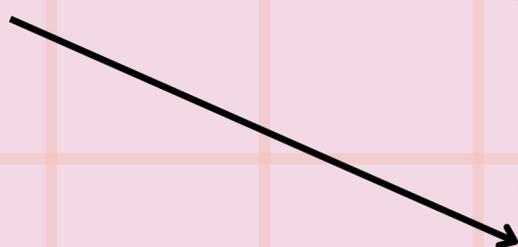
البَّاطِلِ



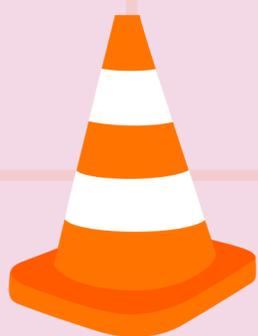
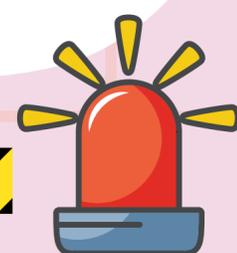
The letter

م

The two lips
are closed



This letter is articulated by closing the two lips together.



A part of the sound is coming out of the mouth, whilst the other part is coming out of the Nose.

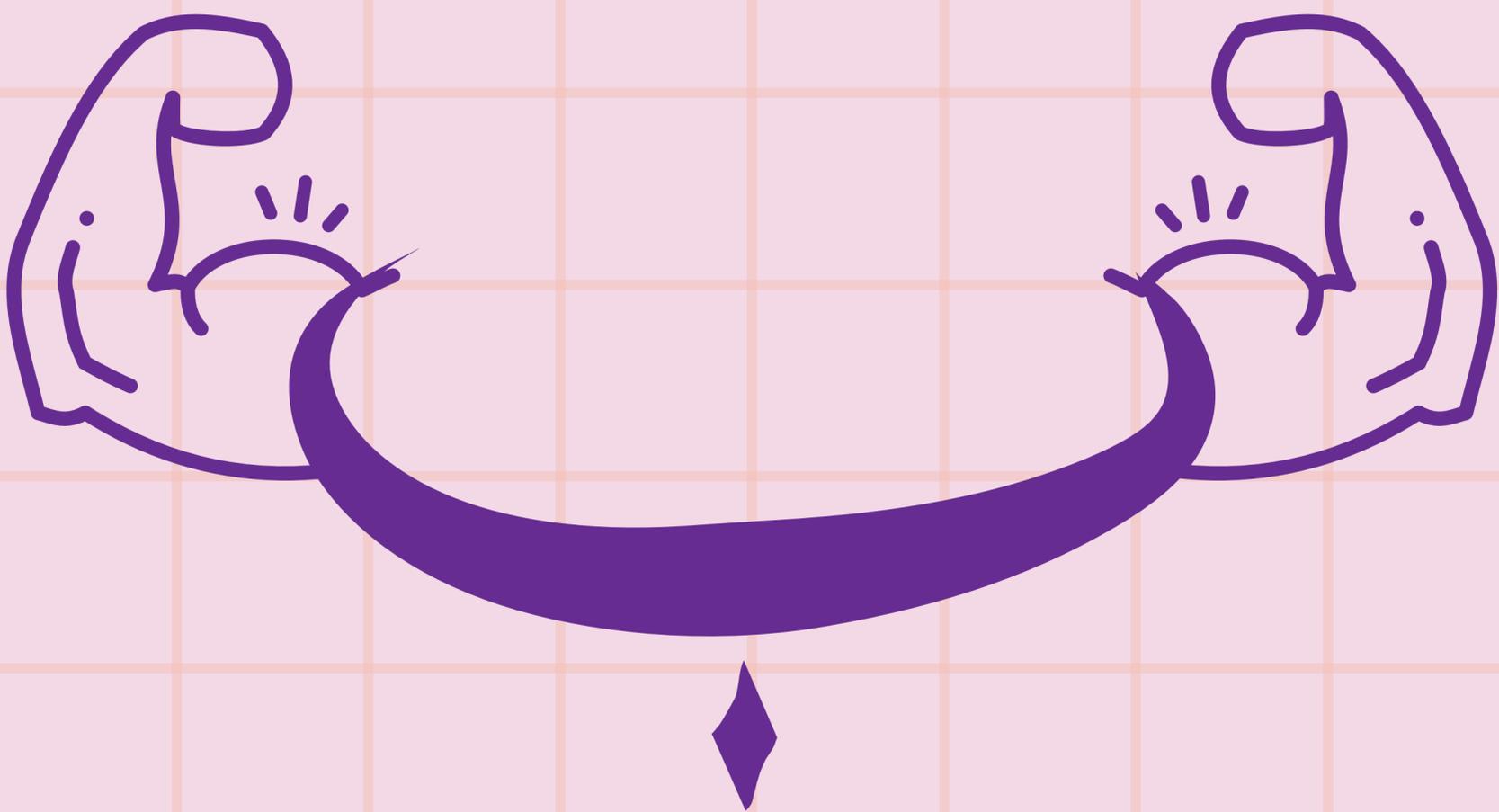
مِمَّا

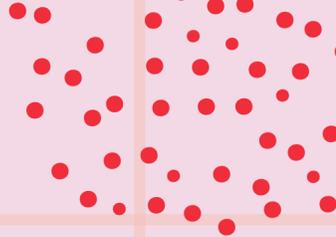
Don't pronounce the ب heavy when followed by a heavy letter

مَخْمَصَةٌ



The two letters م & ب are articulated by closing the two lips together but the ب has a stronger closing





فَتَيَمَّمُوا

وَأَتَمَمْنَاهَا

وَوُفِّيَتْ

تَلُّوُوا

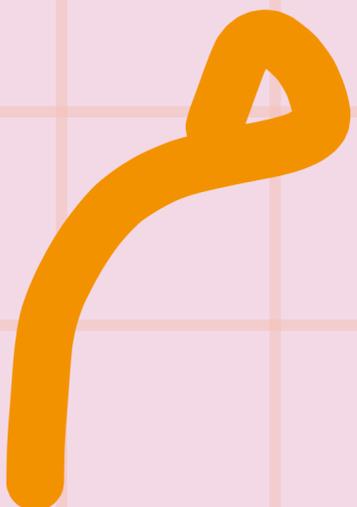
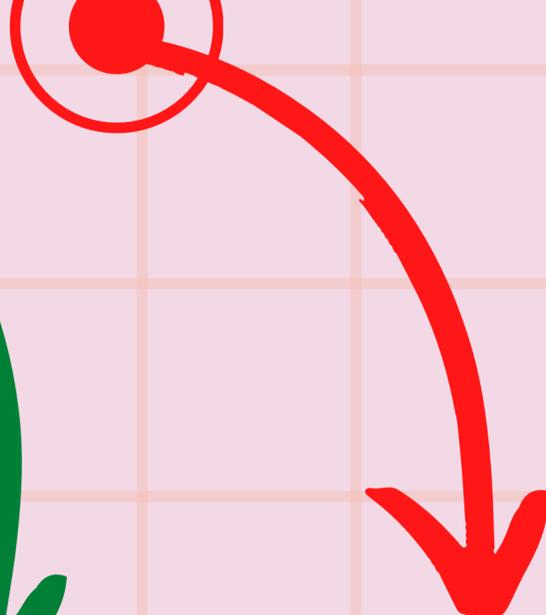
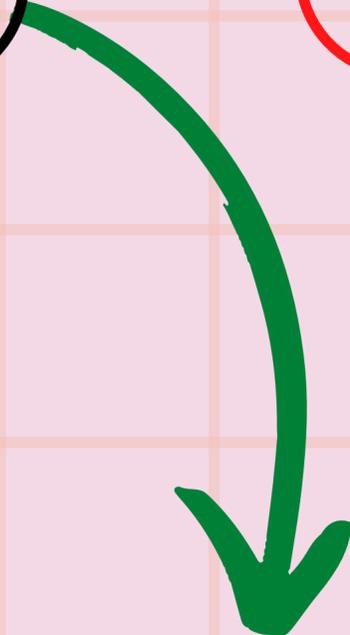
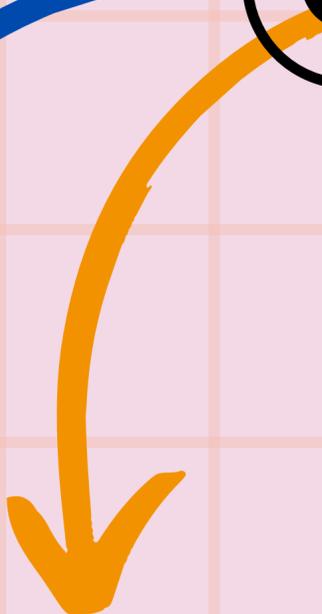
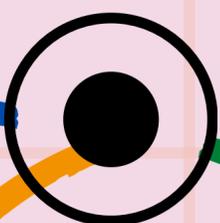
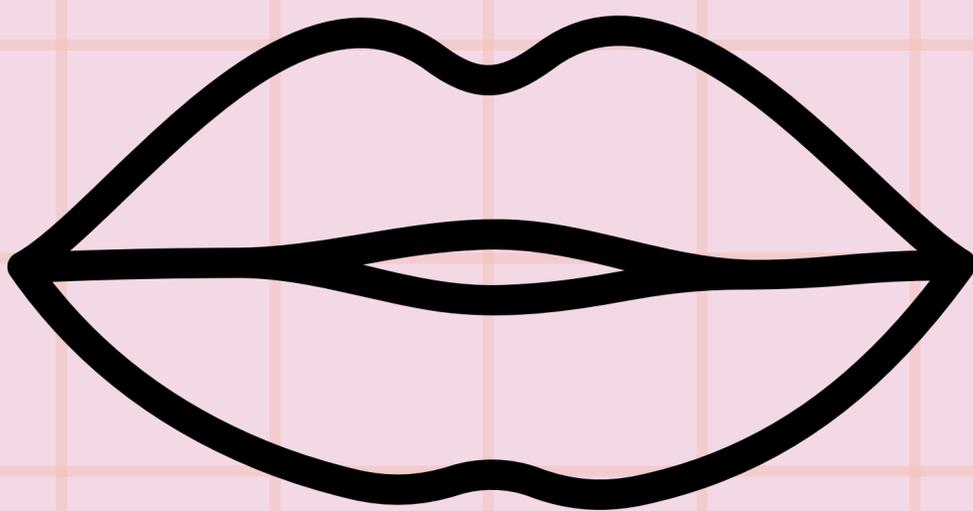
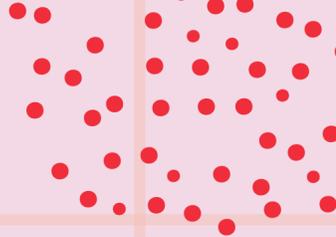
التَّعَفُّفُ

سَبَبًا

وَحَفَفْنَا هُمَا

حَبَبًا

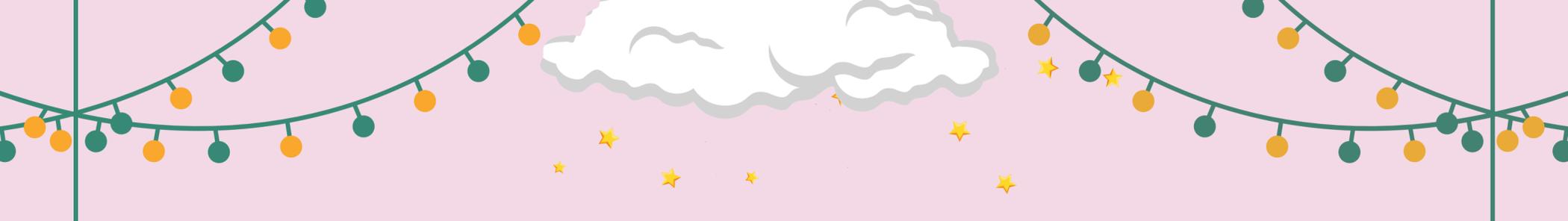






It's
OKAY
to take a
BREAK

@itqan academy



QUIZ

What is the name of the special night in Ramadan?



Itqan Academy

Hadith

The Prophet

(ﷺ)

said

"A true believer does not taunt or curse or abuse or talk indecently."

[Al- Bukhari]





Back to Tajweed



Champions keep playing until
they got it.

[5]

The Nose



1



The Nose contains one articulation point for the Ghunnah.



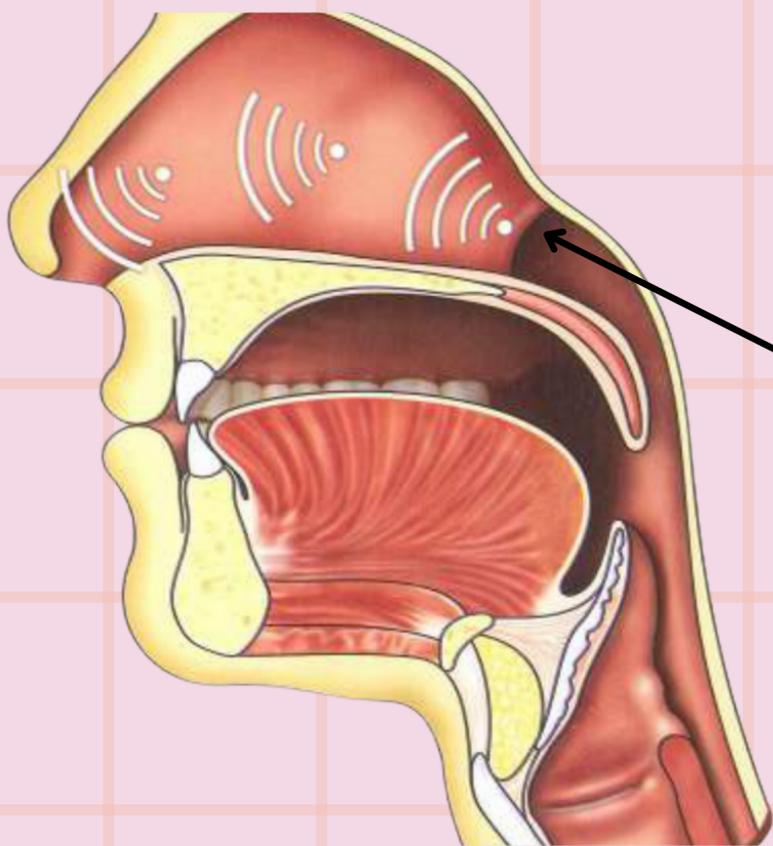
Ghunnah is one of the characteristics associated with letters:

ن



م

In this case, we are not speaking about the outer nose of your face, but rather about the hole in the nose that continues back towards inside the mouth.



This is the place where the Ghunnah comes from.

The Ghunnah is a nasal sound coming from the nasopharynx without any influence from the tongue. If you hold your nose closed you will not be able to produce this sound.

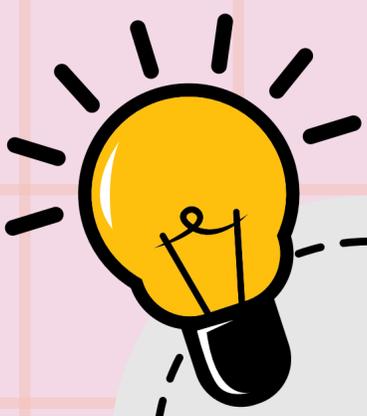
Therefore the sound of the Ghunnah comes from the nasopharynx



the sound of the Ghunnah comes from the nasopharynx, but the letters themselves that have this associated sound with them are not articulated from the nose.



These letters have their own articulation point, but the Ghunnah accompanying the letters comes from the nose.



The Ghunnah is
a characteristic, not a letter.

The Ghunnah is a
characteristic of م & ن that
is especially prevalent when
they have a shadda on them.



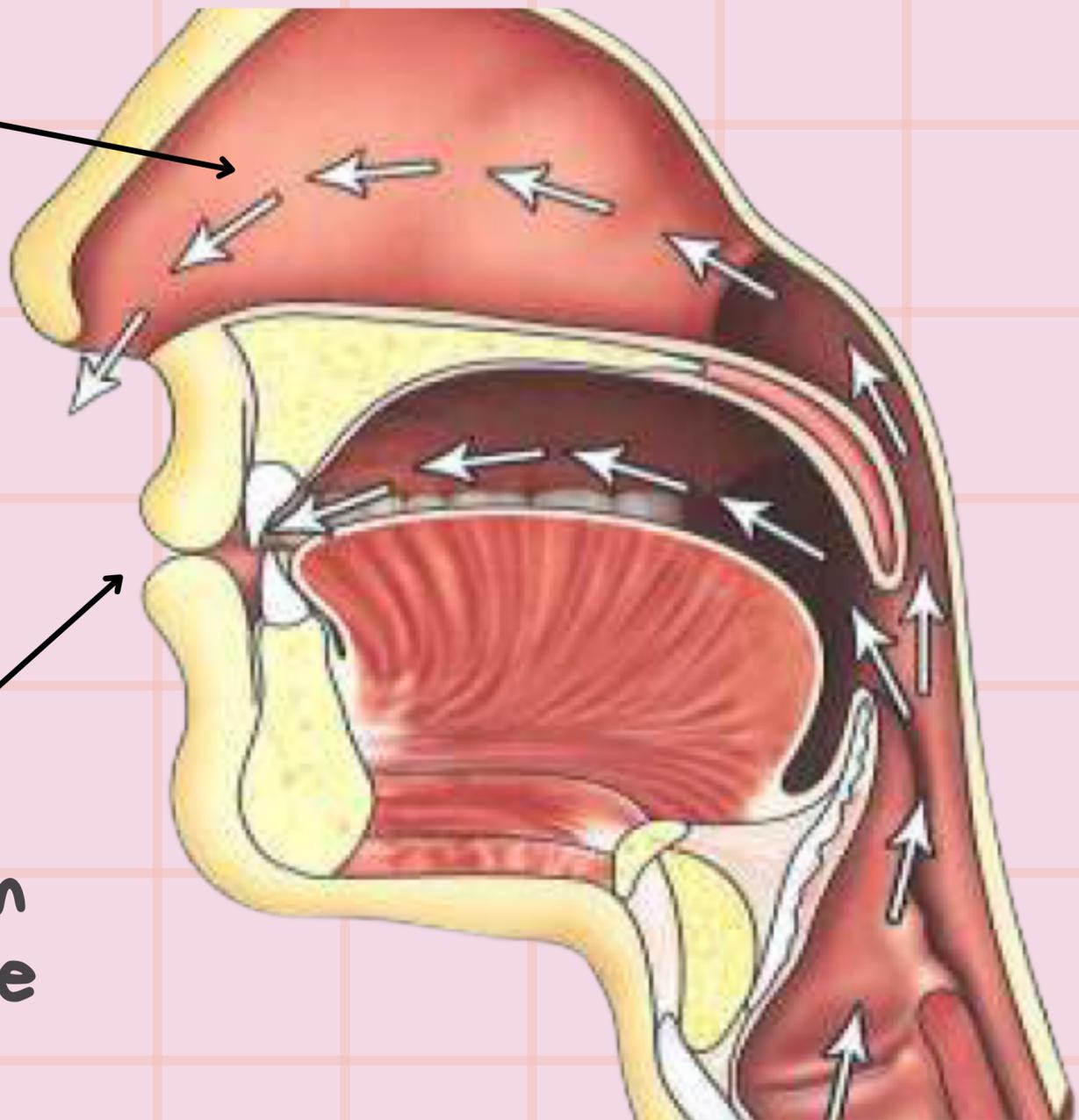
In an upcoming lesson, we will
discuss letter characteristics;
don't hurry.

The letter

ا

The articulation point of the Ghunnah

The articulation point of the letter ا

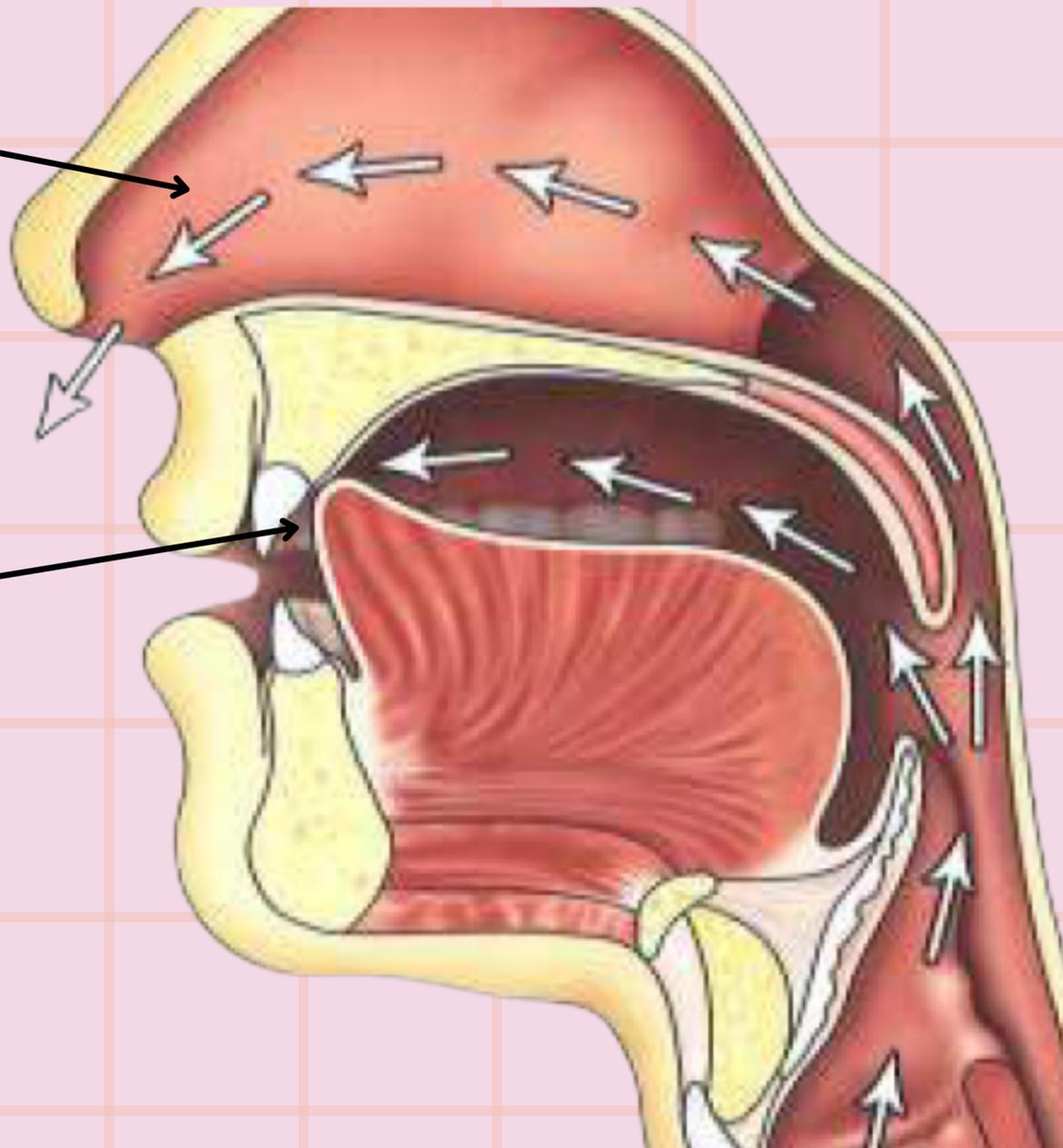


The letter

ن

The articulation point of the Ghunnah

The articulation point of the letter ن



كَانَمَا

مَدِينَةٍ

تَمُودَ

وَأَمَّا

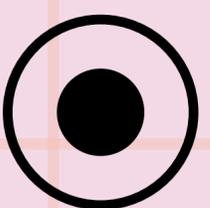
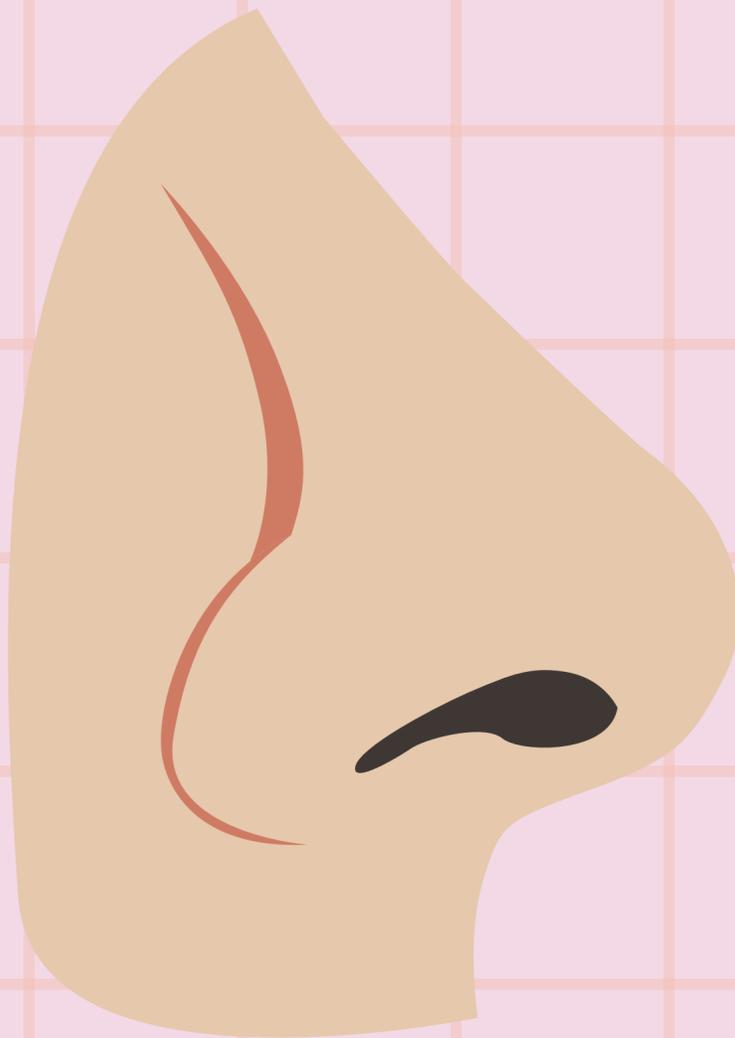
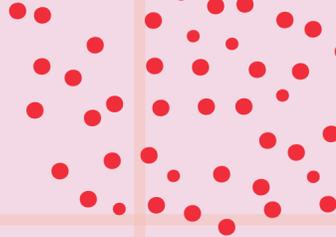
النَّمِرَ

بَهْمَاءَ

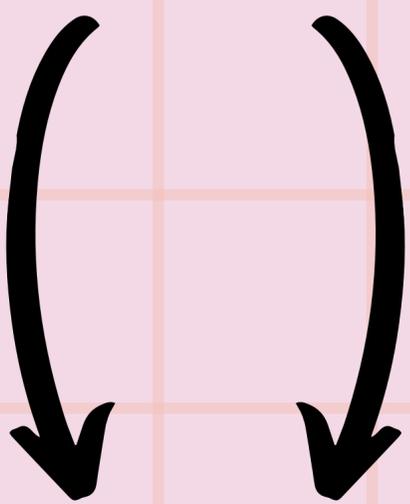
الْجَبَّةِ

مَكَانَكُمْ



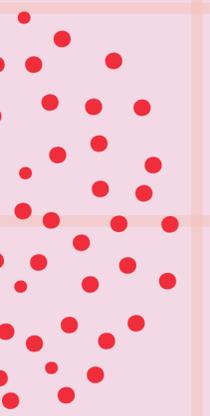


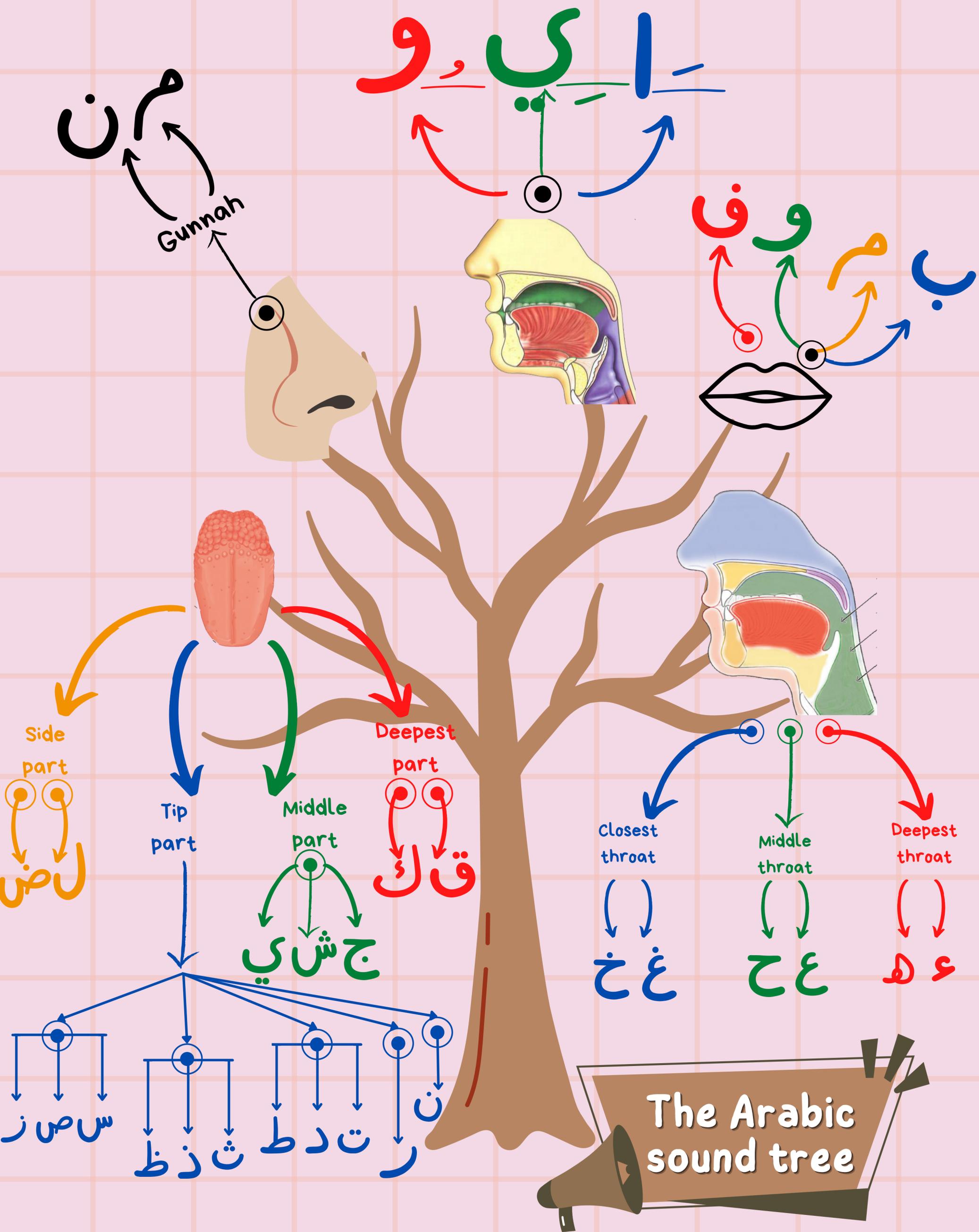
Gunnah

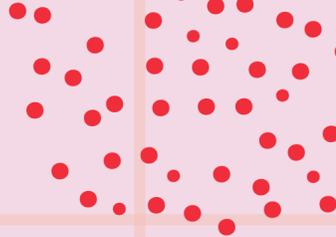


ن

م

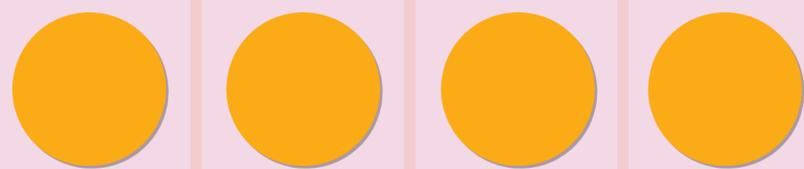
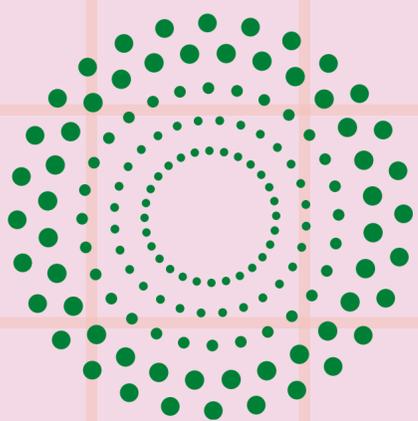
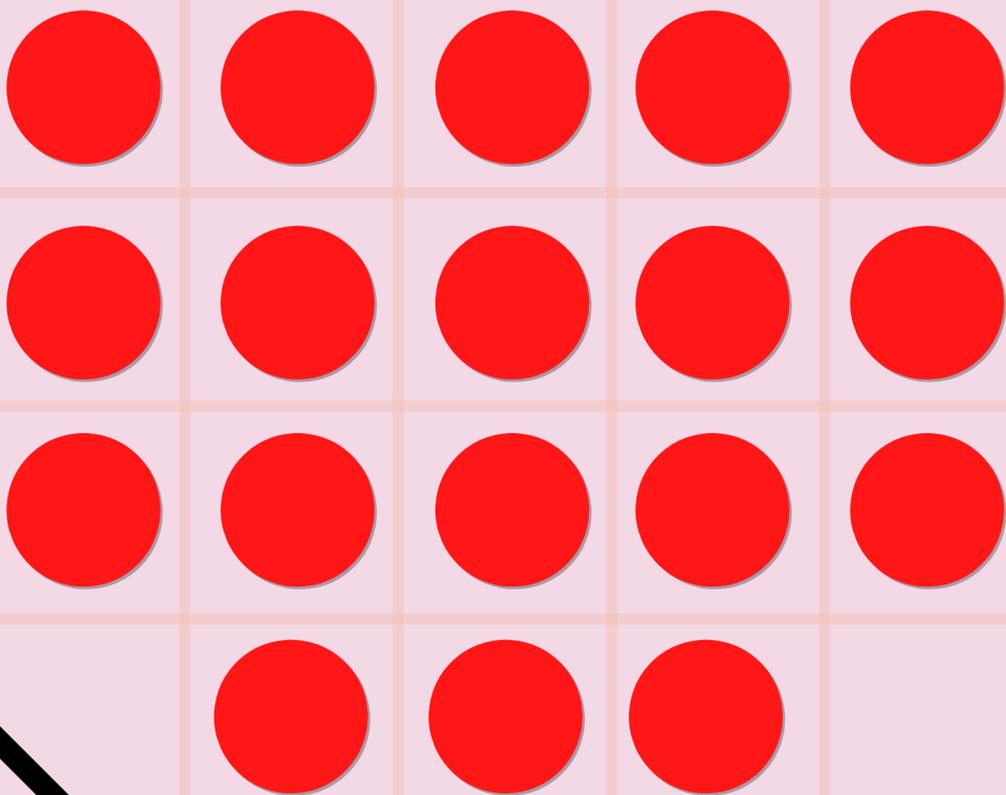
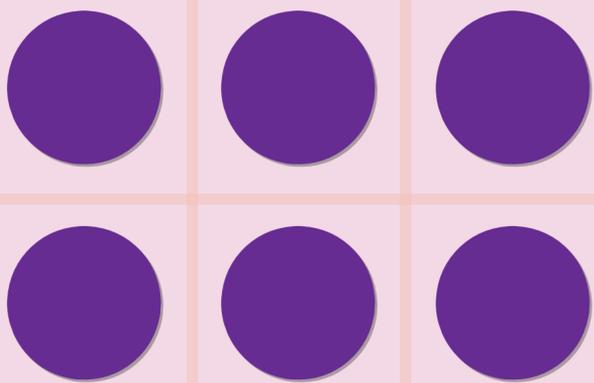






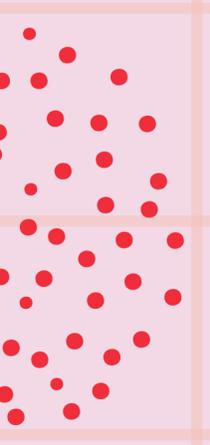
The Throat

The Tongue



The Nose

The Two Lips



you

got

this

**ARTICULATION POINTS OF
LETTERS**