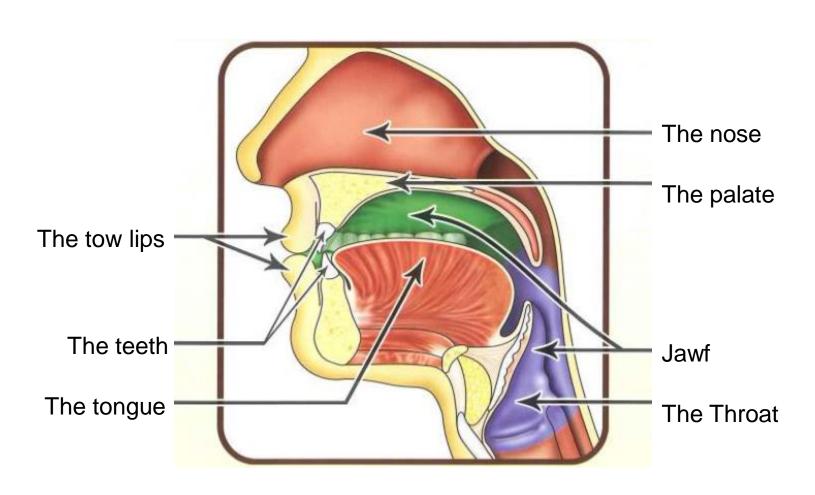
Tajweed Rules Of The Qur'an

Articulation points of Arabic letters

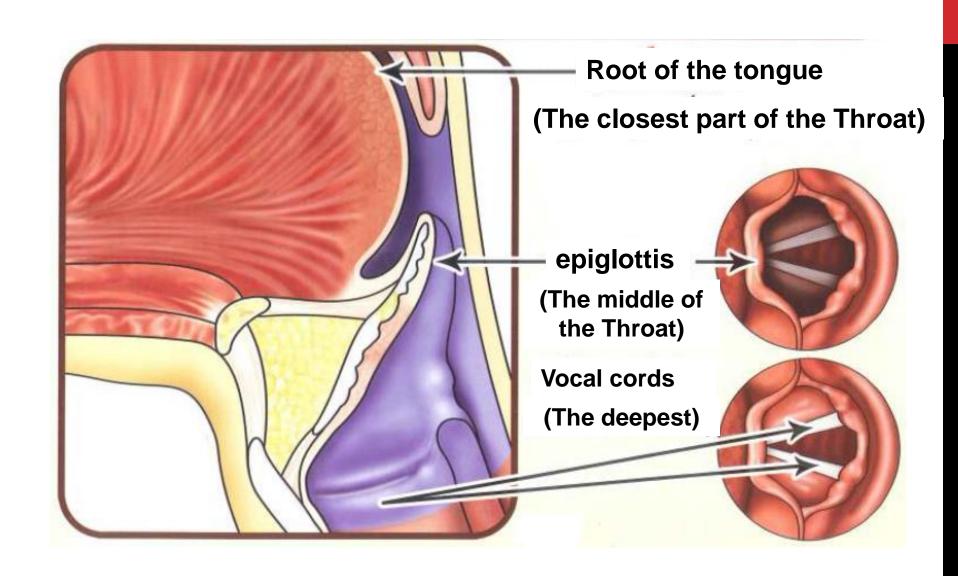
- 1. The empty space in the mouth and throat (الجوف)
- 2. The Throat (الحلق)
- 3. The Mouth (The Palate, The Tongue, The Teeth, The Two Lips) (القم)
- 4. The Nose (الخيشوم)

The main articulation points of Arabic letters

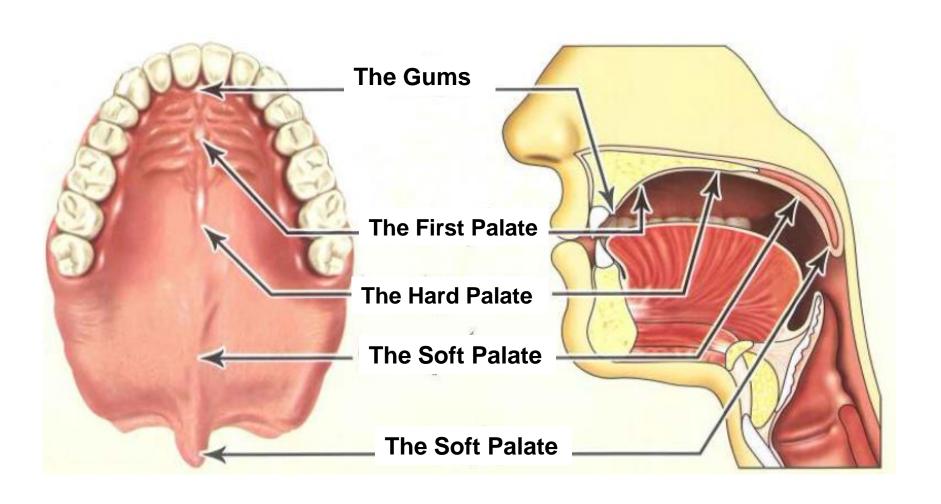


Pictures of pronouncing parts

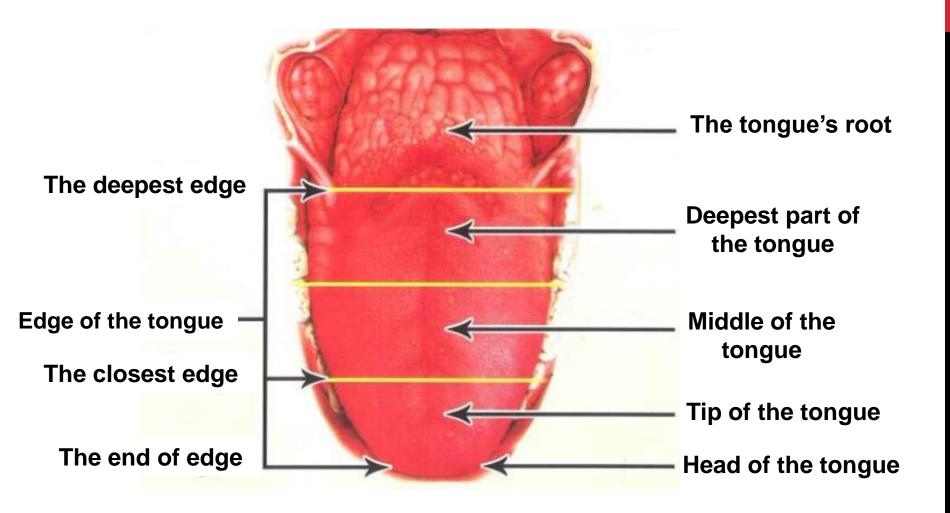
The Throat Parts



The Top Palate Parts

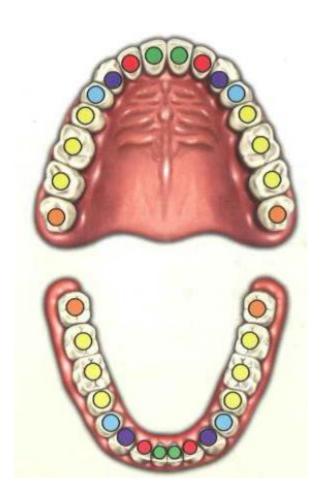


The Tongue Parts



The Teeth Parts

- Central Incisor (4)
- Lateral Incisor (4)
- Canines (4)
- First Premolars (4)
- O Second pre-molar and two molars (12)
- Wisdom teeth (4)



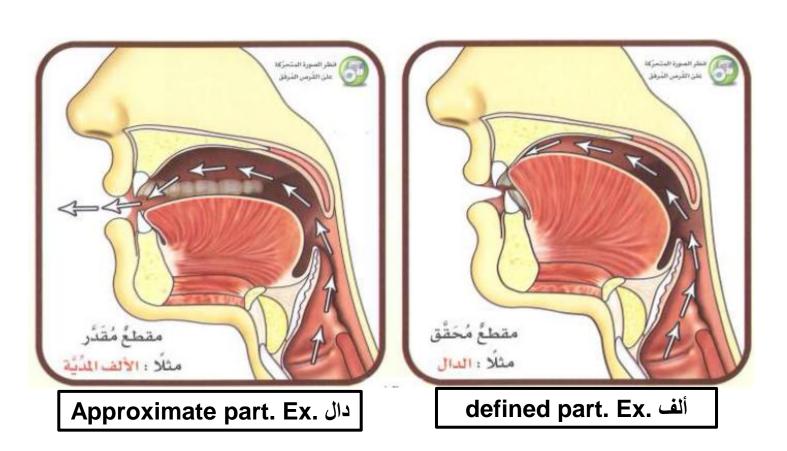
How Letters Are Formed

The Qur'an consists of 114 Surah; each Surah consists of a number of Ayat; each Ayah consists of a number words, and each word consists of different letters. We can therefore state that the smallest unit in the make-up of the Qur'an is the letter.

Scholar studies letters from the standpoint of articulation point (صفات) and characteristics of letters (صفات) when pronouncing a letter. If the Qur'an reader pronounces each letter from its proper articulation point, with all each letter's characteristics and can read each letter properly alone, and in conjunction with other words, he then has achieved high quality in reading the Qur'an.

The Identification of Letter

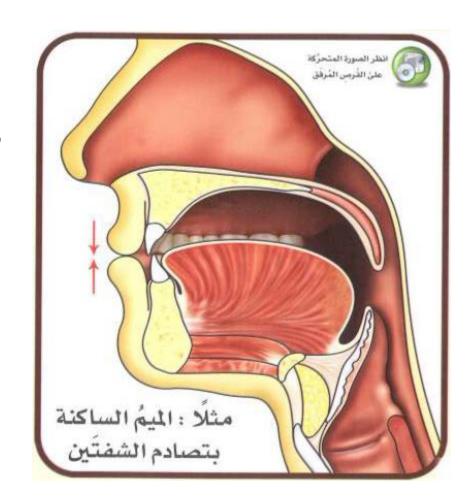
It's a sound that depends on a defined part or an approximate part (of articulation).



1- Non-Voweled letter:

It occurs by the collision of two components of the articulation parts.

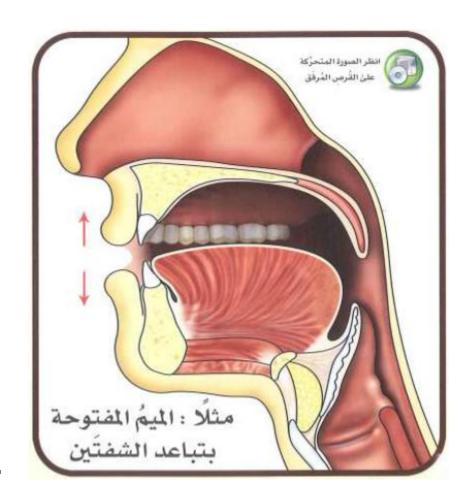
An example أَمْ the meem occurs by collision of the two lips.



2- Voweled letter:

It occurs by the parting of two components of the articulation parts. Accompanying the parting of the articulation bodies is the appropriate mouth and jaw movement of the vowel.

An example f the meem occurs by parting of the two lips.



Cont.

Voweled letter:

Accompanying the parting of the articulation bodies is the appropriate mouth and jaw movement of the vowel:

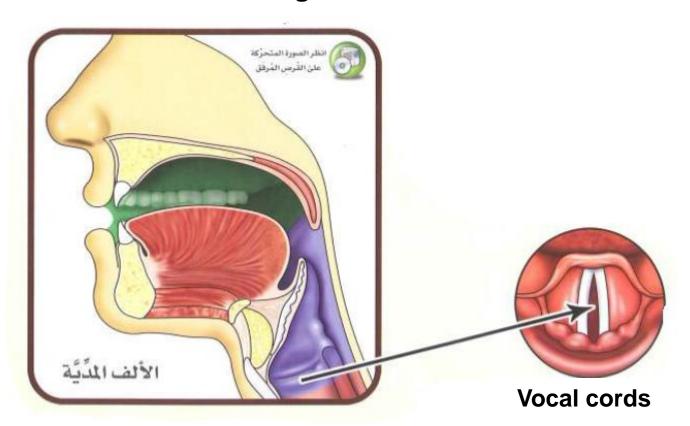
- i. Opening the mouth. This occurs with a فتحة
- ii. Circling of the lips. This happens with a ضمة
- iii. Lowering of the jaw. This happens with a کسرة

3- The Medd and Leen letters:

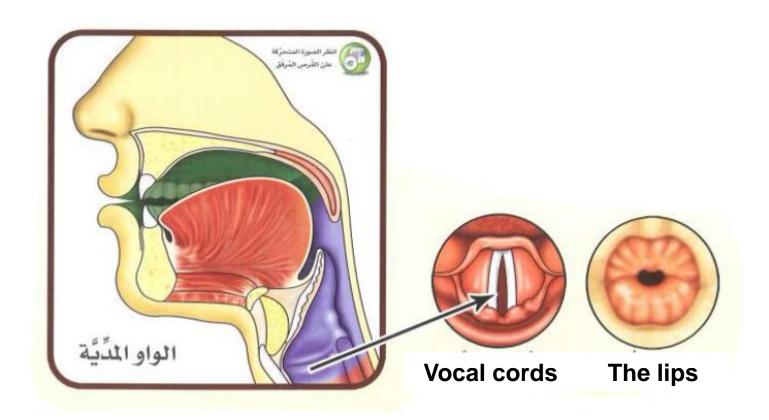
It occurs by vibration of the vocal cords in the throat, and does not occur by a collision between two components of articulation parts.

And that accompanying with:

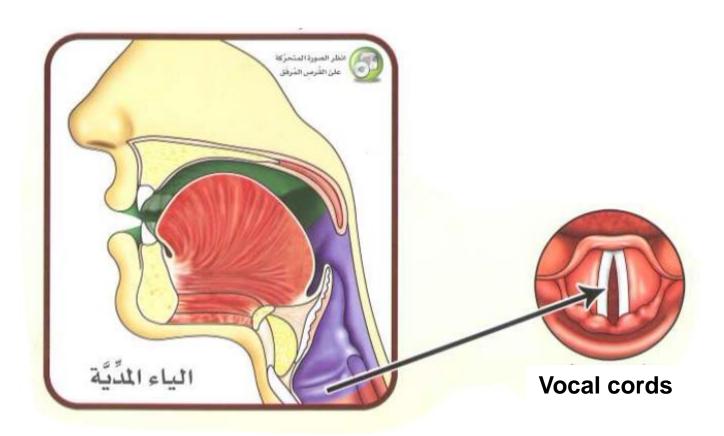
i. The lengthened الف is accompanied by the opening of the mouth. And the tongue be in the normal status.



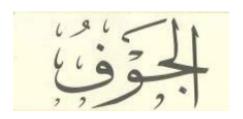
ii. The lengthened of is accompanied by the circling of the lips. with raise the deepest part of the tongue.



iii. The lengthened یاء is accompanied by the lowering of the jaw. with raise the middle part of the tongue.



Articulation points of Arabic letters

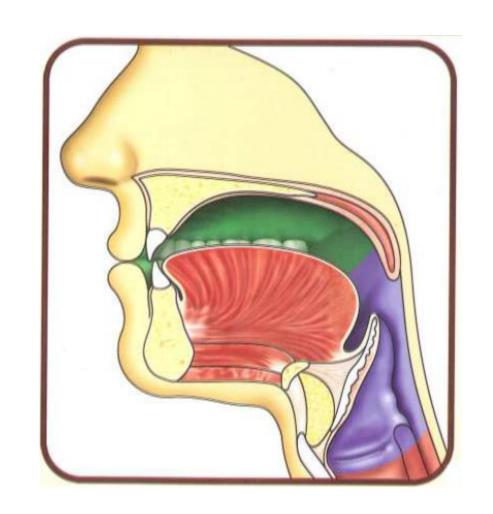


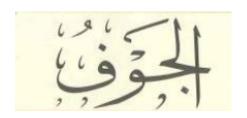
Consists of:

The Throat

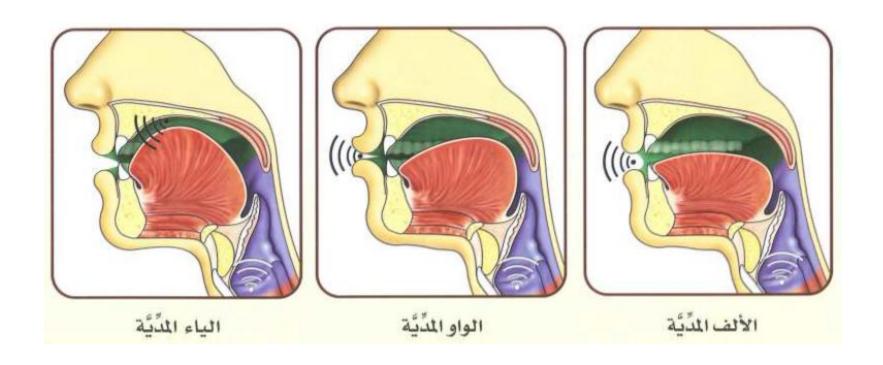
+

The Mouth

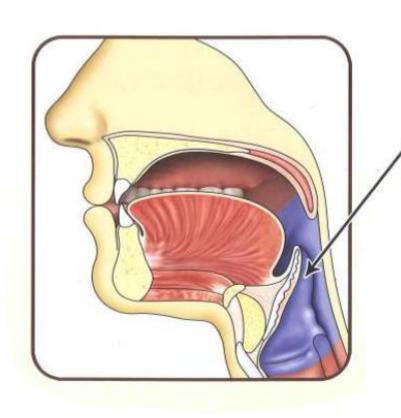




The three Medd letters originate from this non-specific area.

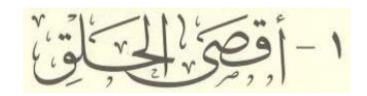






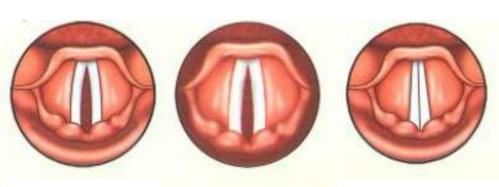


There is in the throat three articulation points for six letters:



1- The deepest part of the throat (the area of vocal cords).

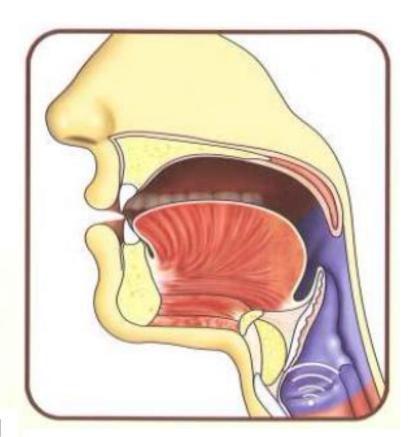
From here two letters are articulated: الهمزة والهاء





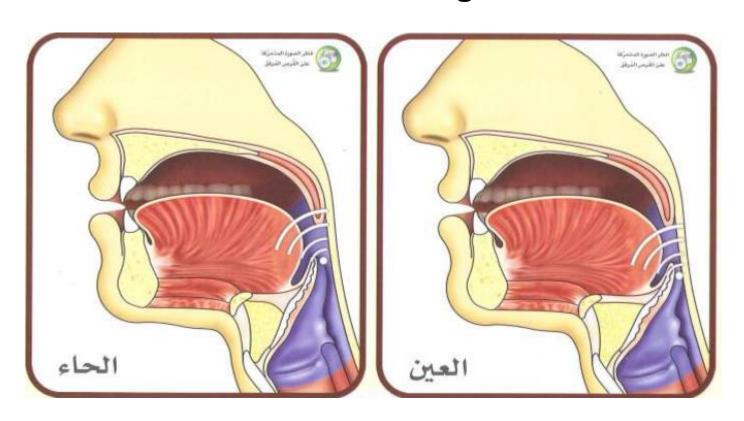
voweled همزة By parting

Non-voweled همزة By joining





2- The middle of the throat (the area of the epiglottis) is where two letters emerge: العين والحاء





3- The closest part of the throat meaning closest of the lips (the area of the root of the tongue with the soft palate.

emerge. الغين والخاء emerge

