

The Makhaarij of Letters مخارج الحروف

Reciting the Holy Quran with Tajweed means to pronounce every letter with its articulative qualities such as the correct prolongation, merging, conversion, distinctness and pauses. Reciting the Quran with Tajweed allows the reciter to emphasize the accent, phonetics, rhythm and temper of the Quranic recitation.

The place where sound of a letter emanates is called Makhraj.

Singular: Makhraj مَخْرَجٌ

Plural: Makhaarij مَخَارِجٌ

The 29 letters of the Arabic Alphabet are pronounced from 17 Makhaarij. To know the exact Makhraj of a letter, it should be spoken in the state of Sukoon, whilst preceded by an Alif with a zabar (fathah) according to the rules given below. The place where sound ends in the following examples is the Makhraj.

أَب will show the Makhraj of ب Baa

أَشْ will show the Makhraj of ش Sheen

Place of Origin مقام مخرج	Names اسماء الحروف	Letters الحروف
Are pronounced from the emptiness of the mouth. These are called the Huroof of Hawaiiyyah.	أَلْحُرُوفُ الْهَوَائِيَّةِ	ا و ي Yaa Wao Alif
Are pronounced from Aqsal Halaq (the bottom of the throat near the chest). These are called the Huroof of Halqiyyah.	أَلْحُرُوفُ الْحَقِيَّةِ	ه ع Haa Hamza
Are pronounced from the Halaq (Middle of the throat). These are called the Huroof of Halqiyyah.	أَلْحُرُوفُ الْحَقِيَّةِ	ع ح Eain Haa
Are pronounced from the Andal Halaq (part of the throat nearest to the mouth). These are called the Huroof of Halqiyyah.	أَلْحُرُوفُ الْحَقِيَّةِ	غ خ Ghain Khaa
Are pronounced with the raising of the back end of the tongue and touching the soft palate). These are called the Huroof of Hawiyan.	أَلْحُرُوفُ اللَّهْوِيَّانِ	ك ق Kaaf Qaaf
Are pronounced when sides of the tongue touch the palate. These letters are called the Huroof of Shajriyyah.	أَلْحُرُوفُ الشَّجْرِيَّةِ	ج ش ي Yaa Sheen Jeem
Is pronounced when the upturned side or sides of the tongue touches the gums of the upper back teeth. This letter is called Harf of Duad.	أَلْحُرُوفُ ضَ	ض Duad
Laam is pronounced when the tip of the tongue together with any one side, while rising		ل

toward the palate touches the gums of the upper 2 front teeth.

Noon is pronounced like laam. The only difference is that the tongue will only touch the gums of the front teeth and will not touch the last teeth.

The Makhraj of raa is very near the Makhraj of letter noon. The difference is that in pronouncing it the side of the tongue up to the end will touch the gums of the teeth.

أَلْحُرُوفُ الذُّوَلْقِيَّةِ

Laam

ن

Noon

ر

Raa

Are pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching gums of the upper 2 teeth. These letters are known as the Huroof of Nitiyyah.

أَلْحُرُوفُ النَّطِيَّةِ

ت د ط
Tua Daal Taa

Are pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the edge of the Upper 2 front teeth. These letters are known as Huroof of Lithawiyah.

أَلْحُرُوفُ اللَّثَوِيَّةِ

ث ذ ظ
Zua Dhal Tha

Are pronounced with the tip of the tongue touching the edge of the lower 2 front teeth, and lightly touching the upper two teeth too. These letters are known as Huroof of Asaliyyah because of the whistling sound produced when saying them.

أَلْحُرُوفُ الْأَسَلِيَّةِ

ز س ص
Suad Seen Zaa

Are pronounced from the lips. But with a slight difference among the three. Baa is pronounced from the moist part of the lips, whereas meem

أَلْحُرُوفُ الشَّفَوِيَّةِ

ب م و
Wao Meem Baa

is pronounced from the dry parts of the lips. Wao is pronounced with the partial meeting of the lips. These letters are called the Huroof of Shafawiyyah.

Is pronounced when the inner portion of the bottom lip meets the end of the upper two front teeth. This is called Harf Faa.

Is pronounced from the nose. This is called Ghunna.

أَلْحُرُوفُ

ف

Faa

غُنَّة

Ghunna

