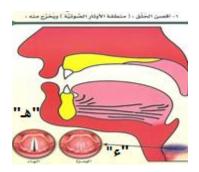
The 12 Arabic Letters & Sounds that We Don't Have in English



Practical tips on al-hamzah ">":

- 1- Pronounce al-hamza as-sakinah (hamzah with sukoun) with complete closure of the vocal cords especially when it is at the end of a word and you stop on it (make nabr: high pitch of the sound right before the hamza).
- 2- No qalqala for the Hamza especially when it has sukoun. السماء سوء المسيء
- 3- Make the hamza 🗣 light (muraqqaqa) wherever it comes in the Holy Qur'an. أعوذ − اقرأ − خطأً
- 4- Do not merge the Hamzas when you have more than one. جاء أمر الله
- 5- When you see a Hamza "

 g" do not worry how it is written, but focus on its harakah and pronounce it accordingly.

6- Pay extra attention to the Hamza when it is before the alif and when it's on the alif.



7 – Do not mix between the "ء" and the "ء"

Extra examples:

Practical tips on the ha' "-4":

- 1- Al-haa' is produced by bringing the vocal cords close to each other but without closing them completely. When the air passes through the vocal cords in that position, they will shake making the haa' sound. يهدي اهدنا
- 2- Make the haa' light (muraqqaqa) all the time. فأذاقها الله مطهّرة أهدى
- 3- Give the haa' its hams (let the breath come with it when you pronounce it). The hams is clearer when the haa' has sukoon.
- 4- Make the "هـ" clear especially when it comes at the end of a word. صلوا عليه -الله إليه
- 5- whenever you stop on ta' marbouta "هّ" , pronounce it as a haa' "هـ". الحاقة ناضرة ."هـ

6-pay extra attention when you have "ح" and "ح" together. إن وعد الله حق - سبحه ليلاً – يستنكحها 7-Pay extra attention when you have consecutive ha'at "...هـ هـ...".

Extra examples:

- الواحد القهَّار - كالذي استهْوته الشياطين - و من يكرههن - فأهْلكتْه - و يطهّركم تطهيراً - لا إله إلا الله - رهْواً - منهم من أخذته الصيحة - أفواههم - فأذاقها الله - يجد له من - طحاها - يفقهوه - هو الذي - كالعهْن - جباههم - لعب و لهْو - تبع هداي - إن الله يحب التوابين - فليدع ناديه - و لتكبروا الله على - يعلمه الله - قلنا اهْبطوا - هادوا - هوداً - هي بيضاء - اهبط - أهدى - و إن الله لهو العزيز - أوفوا بعهدي - أشركه في مُهْتدون - يا نوحُ اهْبط بسلام - أوفوا بعهدي - كالعهن - لعب و لهو - و ما طحاها - أخذته الصيحة - تقاته

Practical tips on the a'in ">":

1- ϵ Ala'in is produced by bringing the epiglottis back to the back wall of the throat, but without complete touching. So the makhraj of the ϵ is partially open (as seen in the following diagram):



- 2-You do not need to open your mouth too much to pronounce the 3
- 3-Pay extra attention to the <code>e</code> ain when it has sukoon and is followed by <code>a</code> haa'. Pronounce the <code>e</code> clearly without mixing it with the <code>a</code>

- 3-Remember that the j is always light (muraqqaqa)
- ء and the ع and the

Extra examples:

يَدُعُ الْيَتِيمَ - عذابُ أليم - معهم - القارعة - فعقروها - و لا تصعِّر خدَّك - ضعفين - و أطِعْن الله - أن تقع على - فُزِّعَ عَن قلوبهم - يعلمون - وعْد الله - نجمعَ عِظامه - ما استطعْت - يَوْمَ يُدَعُونَ إِلَى نَارِ جَهَنَّمَ دَعًا - على - فُزِّعَ عَن قلوبهم - يشْفَعُ عِندَهُ - تَطَّلِعُ عَلى الأفئدة - نعبد - ما لم تسطع عليه صبراً - ضريع - جوع يَنْزُعُ عَنْهُمَا - يَشْفَعُ عِندَهُ - تَطَّلِعُ عَلى الأفئدة - نعبد - ما لم تسطع عليه صبراً - ضريع - جوع

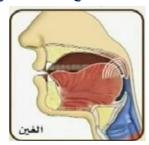
Practical tips on the ha' "z":

1- Alh'aa' "a" is also produced by bringing the epiglottis to the back wall of the throat but not as much as in the ain. This means the epiglottis will not touch the back wall of the throat. This is why we notice the sound of the is different because the makhraj is completely open and the air comes out with the a.



- 2-Make the \geq always light (muraqqaqa) and give it its hams (let the breath come out with it when you pronounce it especially when it has sukoon).
- 3- Do not mix between the "ے" and the "هـ"

الرَّحمَن
$$-$$
 محْياهم $-$ يُحيي $-$ و رواحُها شهر $-$ و ما هو بمزحْزحِه من $-$ يستنكحَها $-$ و سبحْه ليلاً $-$ تنكحُوا $-$ أنصح $-$ يجمحون $-$ و الله لا يستحيي من الحق $-$ كمشكاة فيها مصباح $-$ أفواجاً فسبح $-$ إن وعد الله حق $-$ احْشُروا $-$ احْكُم



Practical tips on the ghain "غ":

- 1- Alghain $\dot{\epsilon}$ is produced by touching the soft palate (particularly the uvula) with the root of the tongue. Its sound is similar to the Parisian ra'.
 - 2-Make the ghain \dot{z} heavy

بغائبين - لا يغتب بعضكم بعضاً – يغفر لمن يشاء – غلبت الروم - المغارب – حديث الغاشية - أغطش يغشيكم النعاس – غيض الماء – بلاغ – أغير الله أبتغي رباً – من اغترف غرفة – أضغاث أحلام – و البغي مغارات – غير المغضوب – و من يبتغ غير الإسلام – طاغون – و غفر – فاغفر لي – ربنا أفرغ علينا صبراً من غسلين – و استغفر - و ما كان لنبيّ أن يغل و من يغلل يأت بما غلّ يوم القيامة

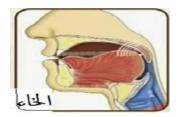
ق or with the qaaf خ or with the qaaf ق

4-Do not make galgala to the ghain ¿

5-Do not make ghunna to the ghain ¿

Practical tips on the kha' " :":

1- Alkha' خ is also produced by touching the soft palate with the root of the tongue. The kha' is a bit lower than the ghain (closer to the lips), and we do not press on the uvula as much as we do in the خ.



2-Make the kha' heavy and give it its hams (let the breath come out with it)

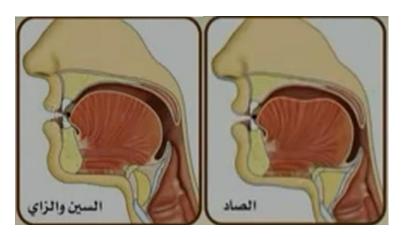
المخبتین – یخلق ما یشاء – یختار – یخسرون – الذین اختلفوا - و یأت بآخرین متخذات أخدان أخبارها – و إخوان لوط – سخّر لكم– اتبَعوا ما أسخطَ الله – دخل – أخلصوا دینهم – یتخذ – أخذهم و هم یصطرخون فیها – یؤخّرهم – یتخبطه - أخّرنا – مخمصة – لا تبخسوا – أخزی – كالفخار – الآخرین فأخذناهم – أخویكم – إخراجاً - خالداً بيختم على – یختص – و كذلك أخذ ربك إذا أخذ القری – علی علی – یختص – و كذلك أخذ ربك إذا أخذ القری – یخشی – أن تخشوه 3-Do not mix it with the ghain

The Itbaq Letters

خص ضغط قظ علا This is why these 4 letter are the heaviest among the 7 heavy letters: خص ضغط

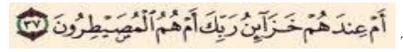
Makhraj of the و :

It is produced by placing the tip of the tongue at the (internal) base of the lower incisors while keeping a small gap between the upper and lower teeth (the upper teeth are usually a bit ahead of the lower ones). So the air will come out from this gap making the whistling sound of the \bigcirc .



Practical tip for the : Make the heavy and give it its hams and whistling without raising the lower lip as some readers mistakenly do.

أصْ صَ صُ صِ أصحاب – يصلاها – عصى – و لو حرصتم – لست عليهم بمصيطر – عاصف – فاقصص القصص – أصطفى – صددناكم – يستصرخه – أليس الصبح بقريب – و الصافات صفاً – فالعاصفات عصفاً -اهدنا الصراط المستقيم – صراط الذين أنعمت عليهم - قل كلّ متربص فتربصوا – فستعلمون من أصحاب الصراط السويّ – صرفاً و لا نصراً – فاصطادوا – حتى يصدر



This word can be read with either ص or س.

ض Makhraj of the

is produced by touching the gum of the upper molars with the edges of the tongue while applying pressure on the right, left, or both sides as we see in the following diagram:





Notice that all the edges of the tongue touch the upper internal gum. Also notice that we put the pressure on the part of the roof which is adjacent to the upper molars (the blue area) while the other parts of the roof (the yellow area) are only touched by the edges of the tongue without any pressure.

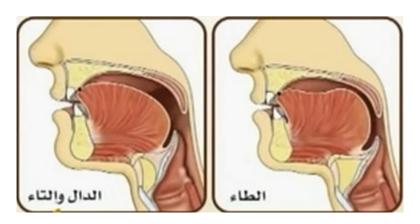
Practical tips: Make the $\dot{\omega}$ heavy, pronounce it without any ghunnah, and give it its rakhawa (flowing of the sound) by making istitala (the slight movement of the tongue due to the air that is imprisoned between the roof and the tongue.

- Do not mix between ظ and ظ , you press on the tip of your tongue by the top incisors. In the ض your tongue remains inside.
- Do not make qalqala to the ...

أَضْ ضَ ضُ ضِ أَضَّ – و قد فرضتم – من فضله – و الأرض – و يقبضن – أضطره – فمن اضطر – ضربت و كرهوا رضوانه – غضب الله عليها – أنقض ظهرك – جزاء الضعف – و اغضض من صوتك – و لا الضالين إلا الضالون – مسكم الضر – و قضباً – فأعرض عنهم – فقبضت قبضة – من مضغة - و الضراء – و اضمم و الله يقبض و يبسط – و قضي الأمر – فاضرب به – نضربها للناس - اركض برجلك – فاقض ما أنت قاض على رفرف خضر و عبقري حسان – قسمةٌ ضِيزى – فقلنا اضرب بعصاك – تغيض – عن المحيض – غضبان أسفاً – استضعفوني – و اضمم إليك جناحك – نقيض له شيطاناً – وجوه يومئذ ناضرة إلى ربها ناظرة - و خضتم كالذي خاضوا – و يوم يعض الظالم على يديه – و لا يحض على طعام المسكين

makhraj of الله عن الم

They are produced when the front part of the tongue touches the roof of the mouth just behind the top teeth (the upper gum).



Practical Tips:

1-Make the heavy and give it its qalqala only when it has sukoun.

فلا تكن من القانطين – أطهر لقلوبكم – أطعمهم – النفس المطمئنة – يقنطون – و لا تشطط يلتقطه بعض السيارة – فول وجهك شطر المسجد — شطره – فثبطهم – قالوا أنطقنا – و من يقنط من رحمة ربه إلا الضالون - اهدنا الصراط المستقيم – صراط الذين أنعمت عليهم - فاصطادوا – من طين فمن اضطر – إلا ما اضطررتم - يطير – فإذا جاءت الطامة - يطوف – و الطور – كالطود – مسطور

2- Do not mix between \rightarrow and $\stackrel{.}{\smile}$, especially when they come in one word.

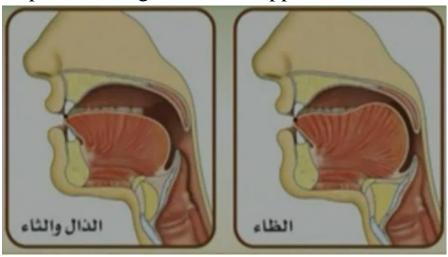
Exceptional Rule: When we have \bot that has sukoun and it is followed by \Box , we should apply an incomplete idgham because the \bot is a strong letter (it has isti'la' and itbaq). We do this by letting the tongue touch the place of the \bot but without qalqala, by keeping its itbaq then moving to the \Box .

However, if we have $\mbox{$\circ$}$ sakinah followed by $\mbox{$d$}$, we have to make complete idgham by dropping the $\mbox{$\circ$}$ and stressing the $\mbox{$d$}$.

ظ, ذ, ث Makhraj of the

They are produced by placing the tip of the tongue at the tip of the upper front teeth.

This means the tip of the tongue must be apparent in all these three letters.

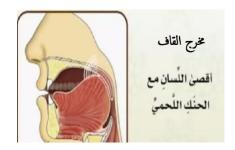


Practical tips:

- Make the heavy and give it its rakhawa. This means its sound should be prolonged a little bit.
- Do not let your tongue behind your teeth. Press a bit on its tip.
- Do not mix between ظ . Remember الله has like an alif on it.

 This should remind you to use the tip of your tongue to pronounce it.

Makhraj of the ق: The back part of the tongue touching the corresponding part of the soft palate.

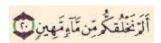


Practical tips:

Make the qa'f heavy and give it its qalqala only when it has sukoon. Qalqala means to rapidly distance (bounce) the tongue from the place it touched.

Also make sure you do not open, round your lips or move your lower jaw down with the qalqala because that leads to generating a haraka in the place of the sukoon. As in: خلقنا - يُقتل – عقْباً – اقترب

- Do not end the qa'f sakinah with hamza as many people do.
 - ' completely and stress the ق completely and stress the



Examples:

أَقْ قَ قِ قُ - أَقرب – مزقّتم – خلقكم – و أغرقْنا الذين كذبوا – قل كل من عند الله – و إن نشأ نغرقْهم – خير عقباً – كأن في أذنيه وقراً – إنه فكر و قدر – و من يتق الله يجعل له مخرجاً و يرزقْه من حيث لا يحتسب – اقتلوا يوسف أو اطرحوه أرضاً – و ما يلقّاها إلا الذين صبروا - فَوَقَاهُمُ اللَّهُ شَرَّ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمِ – وَلَقَّاهُمْ نَضْرَةً وَسُرُورًا – قولوا آمنا بالله – منها قائم – و قهم عذاب الجحيم – – ما لها -من فواق لينفق ذو سعة– لك قصوراً – اهدنا الصراط المستقيم –للمتقين – التقوى - خلقكم – قل كلّ يعمل

- When ق has shaddah, its qalqala will be a bit different.

Makhraj of the ر:

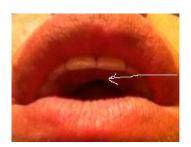
Ar-Ra' is pronounced by touching the end of the upper internal gum with the tip of the tongue curved slightly inwards.



Practical tips to do it right and to avoid common mistakes:

- Do not round the lips at all when you pronounce the , unless it has a dammah.
- You must touch the gum ridge to produce the Arabic , otherwise it will be the English .
- Do not mix between ع and غ.
- The ra' cannot be pronounced correctly without leaving a small space between the tip of the tongue and the gum. If you don't leave this tiny space the ____ will either be cut off or repeated and both are incorrect.

The sound of the ra' sneaks out from this tiny space as we see in the following diagram:





-The ra' is heavy in 8 cases, light in 4 cases and could be made heavy or light in 2 cases.

Helping note: Alkasra and its mother (the ya' sakinah) push the ra to be light, while the fatha and damma push the ra to be heavy. Also the isti'la' letters push the ra' to be heavy.

The ra' should be heavy in the following cases:

1-if the ra has fatha: رُمضان

2-if the ra has sukun and is preceded by a letter with fatha: ﻣَرْيم

3-if the ra has sukun and is preceded by a letter with sukun (except for ع)

and that letter is preceded by a letter with fatha: و العصر

4-if the ra has a damma: كفرُوا

5-if the ra has a sukun and is preceded by a letter with damma: القُرْآن

6-if the ra has sukun and is preceded by a letter with sukun and that letter is preceded by a letter with damma. خُسْرْ

7-if the ra has sukun and is preceded by a letter with kasra and is followed by an isti'la letter (خص ضغط قظ) that does not have a kasra.

We have only 5 words in the Holy Qur'an that exemplify this rule:

And one word in the case of waqf (stopping):

8-if the ra has sukun and is preceded by a non-original kasra (the kasrah of hamzatul wasl):

A sentence to remind you of all 8 cases: (رَجع المَرْجع العَصْرْ و رُؤي المُرْشد الظُهْرْ) مرصاداً ارجعوا

The ra should be light in 4 cases:

1-if the ra has kasra: کریم – ریح

2-if the ra has sukun and is preceded by an original kasra and not followed by an isti'la letter: فِرْعون - فِرْعون

3-if the ra has sukun and is preceded by sakin letter (other than isti'la letters) and that letter is preceded by a letter with kasra: قَدِيْرْ - حِجْرْ

4-if the ra has sukun and is preceded by ya' sakinah and the ya' is preceded by a letter with fatha. This means ra with sukun preceded by a ya' of leen: صَيْرْ - خَيْرْ

A sentence to remind you of the 4 cases: (ریح فذکِّر حجر خیر)

The two cases in which we can make the ra heavy or light:

1-if the ra has sukun and is preceded by a letter with kasra and is followed by an isti'la letter that has kasra: فَانفَلَقَ فَكَانَ كُلُّ فِرْقِ كَالطَّوْدِ الْعَظِيمِ

2-if the ra has sukun and is preceded by a sakin isti'la letter and that letter is preceded by a letter with kasra. This applies when we stop on these two words:

مصْرُ - القطْرُ - القطْرُ

يصدرَ الرِّعاء – فإن أحصرتم – تورون – أن رآه استغنى – يرسل الرياح بشراً – شهر رمضان – و الصلح خير – و اليوم الآخر <u>– نغفر لكم</u> – سِخرياً – كفروا - أخبارها - فأثرن به – يقتروا – لم يخروا عليها – <u>و قل رّب</u> زدني علماً – قرّة أعين <u>- كلا بل ران</u> - على قلوبهم - ترجي – يدبر الأمر – أمر ربه – قدورٍ رَاسيات – في الدرك الأسفل – و لم يصروا – إنها ترمي بشرر كالقصر – فارجعنا – ارجعي – فبشره بعذاب – في ريب – و ترى الأرض – فذكر إنما أنت مذكر – أم أبرموا أمراً فإنا مبرمون – ترضاها – و أنتم حرُم - فاذكروني أذكركم – يمحق الله الربا و يربي الصدقات – غير مضارٍّ – فاستغفر لنا – وراء جدر – بغور بغرور – على فرش <u>– إن بنصرْكم</u> – بالأسحار - و لا تزر وازرة وزر أخرى – و انتظر – لذي حجر – غفور رحيم – فاصدع بما تؤمر و أعرض عن المشركين – بئس الرفد المرفود – فرث و دم – مدراراً – لمن ارتضى ذريتهم – حرث حجر لا يطعمها – المستقرُّ – لا وزر – القدر - تذروه الرياح – و ما نرسل المرسلين إلا – بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم – و ربك الغفور ذو الرحمة – هذا ذكر - عن ذكر الرحمن – من ربي <u>من ربهم</u>