

Lesson 4

Letters (ظ) and (ذ)

- Their point of articulation is the same but with different quality.
- ‘th’ in ‘this’ and ‘that’ is an equivalent sound for ‘ذ’.
- In Pronouncing ‘ذ’ the tongue is flat and it is pronounced lightly
- In Pronouncing ‘ظ’ the tongue is curved and it is pronounced heavily.
- We need to take care to pronounce the words correctly to refrain from alteration in meaning.

Example: ظَلَّ = Remained

ذَلَّ = Humiliated

Letters (ح) and (هـ)

Makhraj

- Point of articulation of (ح) is from the middle-throat.
- Point of articulation of (هـ) is from the deepest part of the throat.

Pronunciation

- (هـ) is like the sound of ‘H’ as in ‘he’, ‘has’ etc.
- (ح) is like someone who has lost his voice.
- In the pronunciation of ‘هـ’ the air flows freely from the throat whereas,
- In the pronunciation of ‘ح’ the walls of the throat are tightened.

Letters (ع) and (ق)

Makhraj

1. (ع) is from the nearest part of the throat to the mouth.
- (ق) is from the innermost part of the tongue next to the throat with what corresponds to it from the roof of the mouth.

2. (ق) cannot be extended in the state of Sukoon. E.g.: أَفْرَعُ

- (غ) Can be extended in the state of Sukoon. E.g.: أَنْفَقْتُمْ

- We need to take care to pronounce the words correctly to refrain from alteration in meaning.

Example: غَلَّ = Cheated

قَلَّ = Decreased

Letters (ص) and (س)

Makhraj

- The point of articulation for both is the same but their quality is different.

- The equivalent sound for (س) is 'S' in the English language.

- (س) is pronounced lightly and the tongue is flat whereas,

- (ص) the root of the tongue moves upward and the letter is pronounced heavily.

- We need to take care to pronounce the words correctly to refrain from alteration in meaning.

Example: صَعِيداً = Earth, Soil.

سَعِيداً = Happy.