

Lesson 3

ض - One of the edges of the tongue touches the upper inner edge of the molar. The tongue will be curved.

ط - It's Makhraj includes a portion of the upper surface of the tongue with the front of the tongue touching the roots of the two upper incisors. The tongue will be curved. This Makhraj is also for the letters (د) and (ت) with a little difference.

ص - Tip of the tongue is placed near the inner plates of the upper incisors. The tongue will be curved. This Makhraj is also for the letters (س) and (ز) with a little difference.

ظ - The front of the tongue is placed between the tips of the two upper incisors. The tongue will be curved. This Makhraj is also for the letters (ذ) and (ث) with a

ق - The innermost part of the tongue next to the throat along with what corresponds (opposite) to it from the roof of the mouth.

Differences and similarities between letters (ز) and (ض)

1. Their Makhraj:

- (ض) is from one edge of the tongue placed along the upper molar, and the tongue will be curved.

- (ز) is from the tip of the tongue placed near the inner plates of the upper incisors, and the tongue will not be curved.

2. Their pronunciation:

- (ض) is pronounced heavily (fills the space of mouth).
The root of the tongue is raised upward.

- (ز) is pronounced lightly. The root of the tongue is flat.

3. When carrying Sukoon:

- (ض) when pronounced the tongue touches the Makhraj and moves away from it quickly, the voice is more likely to be cut off.

فَضْلٌ

- (ز) when pronounced the voice is stretched.

أَزْوَاجٌ

- The most important thing to remember is to have the proper sound regardless of the position of the tongue. Mastering this art requires a lot of careful listening from professional reciters of the Qura'n (Qari) and then practicing it.