Exercise answer key : Makharij: the points of articulation of Arabic letters

Tajweed

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Makharij: the points of articulation of Arabic letters" (Tajweed), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Answer the questions about the definition.

1. What does “makhraj” mean?
   → **The precise place where a letter comes out.**
2. How many main zones are there?
   → **5**
3. How many points of articulation are there?
   → **17**

Exercise 2

Which zone produces each of these sounds?

1. The madd letters (ا و ي)
   → **The jawf (mouth and throat cavity)**
2. The letters ء ه ع ح غ خ
   → **The throat (al-halq)**
3. The letters ف ب م و
   → **The lips (ash-shafatan)**
4. The ghunnah
   → **The nose (al-khayshum)**

Exercise 3

Write the letters of each zone.

1. The throat (al-halq)
   → **ء ه ع ح غ خ**
2. The lips (ash-shafatan)
   → **ف ب م و**
3. The tongue (al-lisan)
   → **ق ك ج ش ي ض ل ن ر ط د ت ص ز س ظ ذ ث**

Exercise 4

How many letters come out of each zone?

1. The throat (al-halq)

→ **6**

2. The tongue (al-lisan)
   → **18**
3. The lips (ash-shafatan)
   → **4**

Exercise 5

Which zone does the letter come from? (throat, tongue or lips)

1. ح
   → **The throat (al-halq)**
2. ب
   → **The lips (ash-shafatan)**
3. ق
   → **The tongue (al-lisan)**
4. ع
   → **The throat (al-halq)**
5. م
   → **The lips (ash-shafatan)**
6. ك
   → **The tongue (al-lisan)**

Exercise 6

Write the method for finding the makhraj of a letter.

1. What do we do with the letter?
   → **We give it a sukun and put a hamza before it.**
2. What are we trying to hear?
   → **The place where the sound stops.**

Exercise 7

Apply the method: write the reading of each letter with a hamza and a sukun.

1. ب
   → أَبْ
2. ت
   → أَتْ
3. ك
   → أَكْ

Exercise 8

In "112:1) قُلْ هُوَ ٱللَّهُ أَحَدٌ"), which zone does each letter come from?

1. The ق of قُلْ
   → **The tongue (al-lisan)**
2. The ه of the second word
   → **The throat (al-halq)**
3. The و of the second word (voweled)
   → **The lips (ash-shafatan)**

Exercise 9

In "114:1) قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ ٱلنَّاسِ"), compare the two sounds.

1. Zone of the ع of the second word
   → **The throat (al-halq)**
2. Zone of the madd و of the second word
   → **The jawf (mouth and throat cavity)**

The madd waw comes from the jawf; the voweled waw of هُوَ comes from the lips.

Exercise 10

In "1:2) ٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ"), which zone do these letters come from?

1. The ح of the first word
   → **The throat (al-halq)**
2. The م of the first word
   → **The lips (ash-shafatan)**
3. The ل of the first word
   → **The tongue (al-lisan)**

Exercise 11

In "108:1) إِنَّآ أَعْطَيْنَٰكَ ٱلْكَوْثَرَ"), which zone does each letter come from?

1. The hamza at the start
   → **The throat (al-halq)**
2. The ن of the first word
   → **The tongue (al-lisan)**
3. The madd alif of the first word
   → **The jawf (mouth and throat cavity)**

Exercise 12

True or false? Answer for each statement.

1. There are 5 main zones.
   → **True.**
2. The nose gives the letter م only.

→ **False.**

3. The ع comes from the throat.
   → **True.**
4. The ب comes from the throat.
   → **False.**
5. The tongue is the zone giving the most letters.
   → **True.**

Exercise 13

Is this letter a lip letter? (yes or no)

1. ف
   → **Yes.**
2. ك
   → **No.**
3. م
   → **Yes.**
4. و
   → **Yes.**
5. ع
   → **No.**

Exercise 14

Is this letter a throat letter? (yes or no)

1. ء
   → **Yes.**
2. ه
   → **Yes.**
3. ط
   → **No.**
4. غ
   → **Yes.**
5. ل
   → **No.**
6. خ
   → **Yes.**

Exercise 15

The waw can come from two zones. Explain.

1. Which zone does the madd waw come from?
   → The jawf (mouth and throat cavity)
2. Which zone does the voweled waw come from?
   → The lips (ash-shafatan)

Exercise 16

Order the zones from the deepest (1) to the most forward (3).

1. The lips (ash-shafatan)
   → 3
2. The throat (al-halq)
   → 1
3. The tongue (al-lisan)
   → 2

Exercise 17

Match each description with its Arabic name (write the name).

1. The throat
   → **الحَلْقُ**
2. The tongue
   → **اللِّسَانُ**
3. The lips
   → **الشَّفَتَانِ**
4. The nose
   → **الخَيْشُومُ**

Exercise 18

Why are the makharij the base of tajweed?

1. Answer.
   → Because one cannot pronounce a letter correctly without knowing where it comes from.

Exercise 19

Which letter comes from the jawf and which from the lips in the word of each passage?

1. In the 1st word of 108:1, the madd alif: which zone?
   → The jawf (mouth and throat cavity)
2. In 1:2, the م of the first word: which zone?
   → The lips (ash-shafatan)

Exercise 20

Write two sentences explaining to a friend what a makhraj is and how to find it.

1. Free written production.
   → Model: the makhraj is the precise place where a letter comes out; to find it, give the letter a sukun, put a hamza before and listen to where the sound stops.