

الصِّفَات

الصِّفَاتُ الْمُتَضَادَّةُ

From the modes of articulation which have opposites:

الْإِذْلَاقُ

This means the letters come from the ذَّلَق or the edge, of either the tongue or the lips.

فَرَّ مِنْ لُبِّ

Opposite of الإِذْلَاق is الإِصْمَات

Which lexically means preventing.

These two attributes do not have an effect on the sound of the letters and are merely part of the science of phonetics.

An Arabic word must contain a letter from the letters of الإِذْلَاق If it is made up of four letters or more.

Modes of articulation without opposites

الصِّفَاتُ غَيْرُ الْمُتَضَادَّةِ

الصَّفِيرِ

This is a sound that is similar to that of a bird (whistling) it is defined as:

an extra whistle like sound which accompanies the breath when it exits

It is applied to the following three letters :

ص س ز

Note:

when the letter is saakin the whistling sound is stronger

Due to the **إِطْبَاق** and **اسْتِعْلَاء** in **ص** the **صَفِير** is strongest

Then in **ز** due to the **جهر**

Then in the **س**

قَلْقَلَةٌ affrication

It is the plosion of the makhraj when it has a sukoon so that an audible echoing sound can be heard

Its letters are :

قُطْبُ جَدِّ

There is no air or sound continued with these letters, it is abruptly stopped causing the echo.