

Skills include:

Long vowels and sukoon and...
... many pages to practice!





Arabic Writing Workbook

Husain A. Nuri



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Parent, Teacher Guide

Early start is a good start. When your child is about ready to hold a pencil and draw a square, a curve, a circle and a straight line, he or she is ready to start writing alphabets. While a regular school will work on developing English writing skills, as a parent and an Islamic school teacher, you should help your child develop Arabic writing skills.

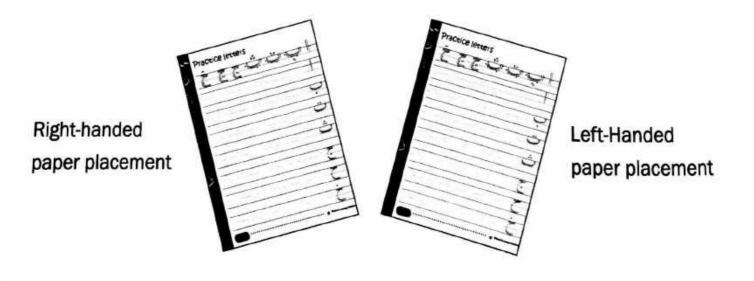
Most students will learn writing Arabic letters and small words by the time they are five to six years of age.

For each page, your child should practice writing the letters and small words. Do not push him/her to write too many of the same letter or word. Do not push him/her to the point of frustration. Take it easy with them but at the same time encourage them to learn and remember. In the first half of the book, after every few pages, there is a review page to check the progress and reinforce learning.

This workbook is not intended to teach tajweed rules. The placement and significance of different vowel marks have intricate rules. These rules should be learned with the help of a teacher who is qualified to teach tajweed.

When you are working with your child, make sure he or she is enjoying the exercise. Make his or her learning time fun, secure and rewarding. Remember, in the beginning your child may not be able to write perfect shapes of the letters. A word of genuine and specific praise will encourage the child.

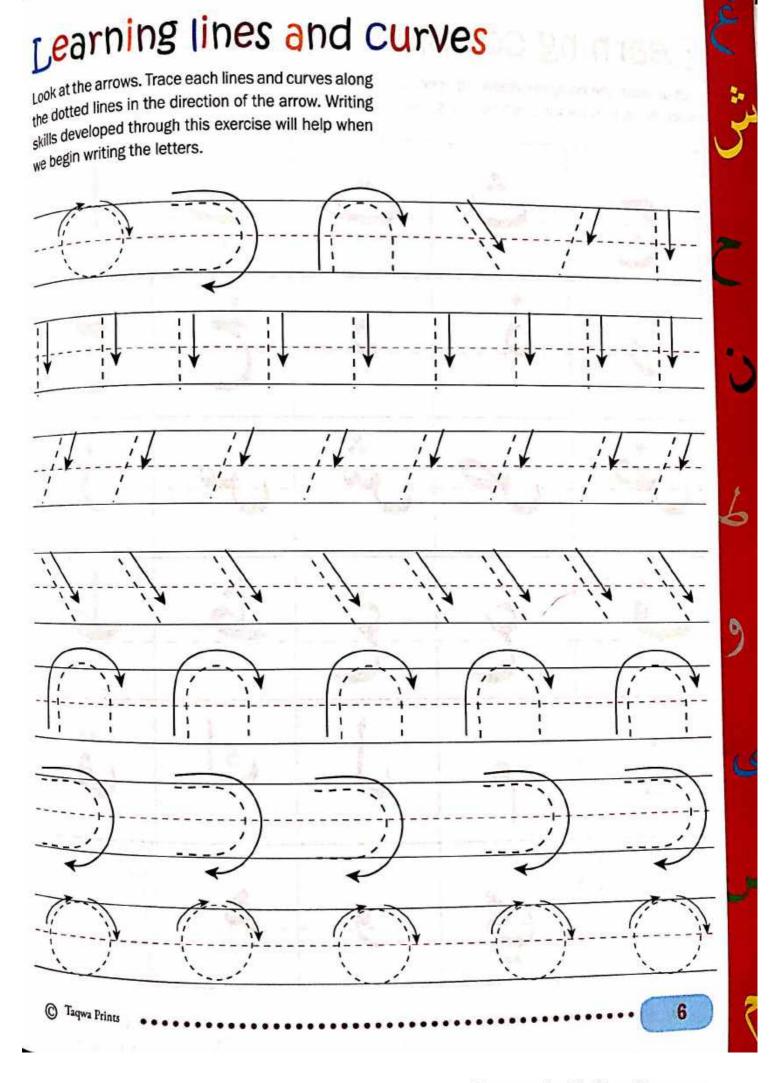
Remember, proper posture and paper placement will help your child write more correctly and clearly. Below are the paper positions recommended in most writing programs.



Learning complete alphabet

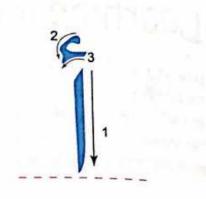
Let us learn the complete Arabic alphabet. After we learn them, next we will practice writing them.

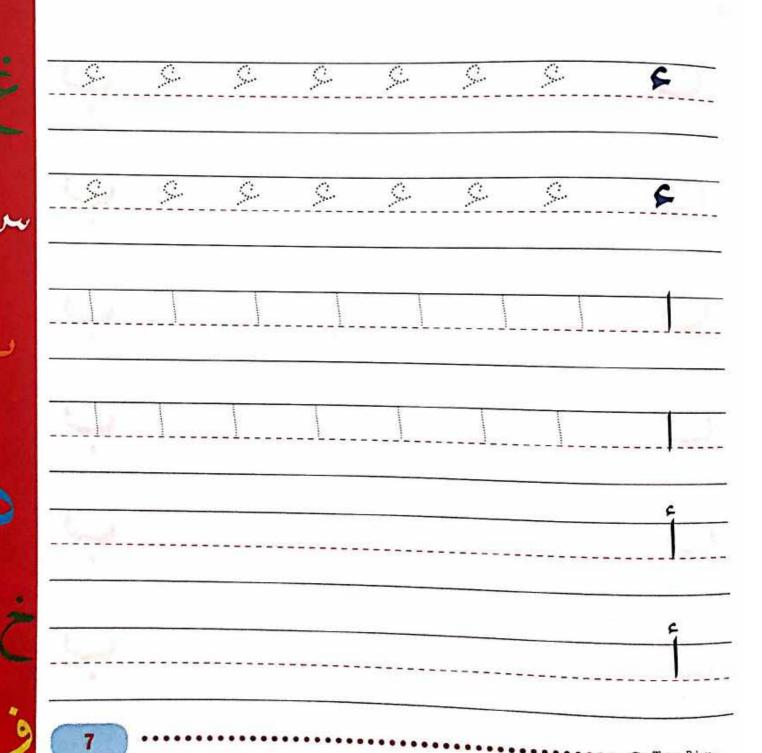
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Learning letter Alif

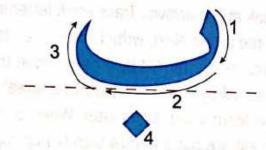
Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Alif is written above the red dashed line. Alif by itself cannot have a vowel sign on it. We will learn vowel signs later. When a vowel is added to alif, we put a hamza sign (*) on top of it. We will practice writing both the signs.





Learning letter Ba

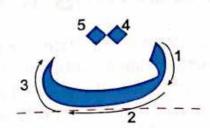
Look at the arrows. Trace each letter starting with the Number 1 arrow, continuing with number 2 arrow and so on. Do not lift your pencil while writing along the arrows. Then put a dot below the letter. Next, write the letter on the blank lines.



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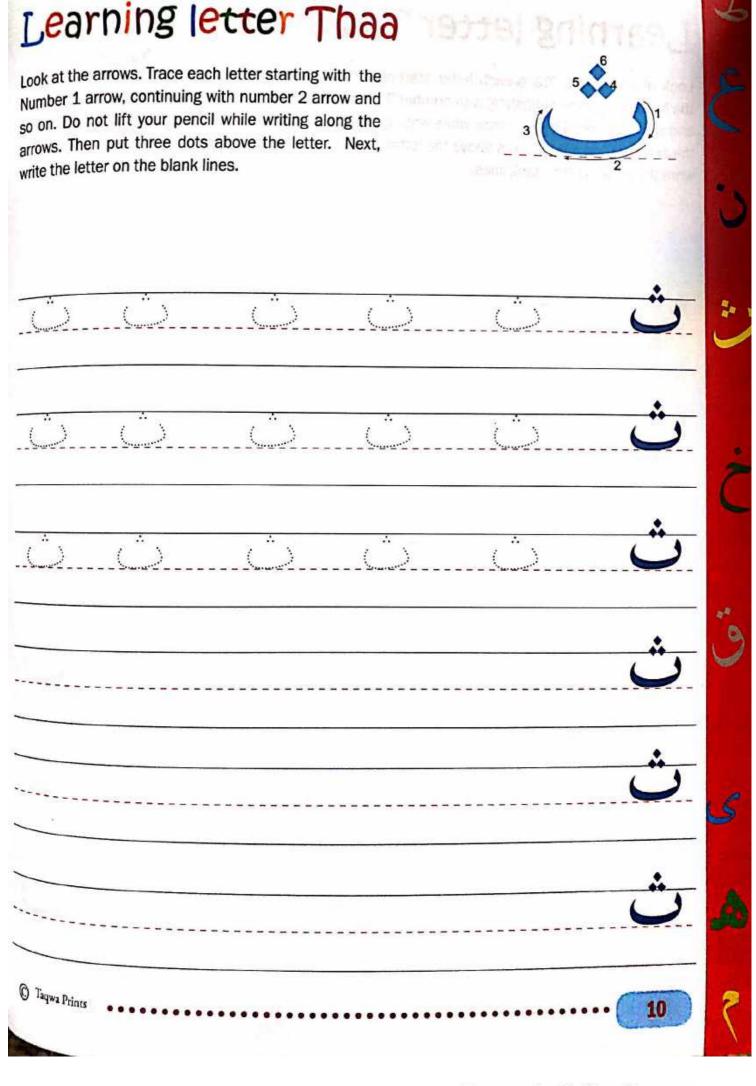
Learning letter Taa

Look at the arrows. Trace each letter starting with the Number 1 arrow, continuing with number 2 arrow and so on. Do not lift your pencil while writing along the arrows. Then put two dots above the letter. Next, write the letter on the blank lines.



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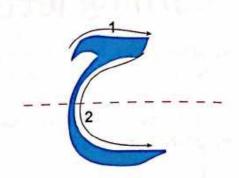


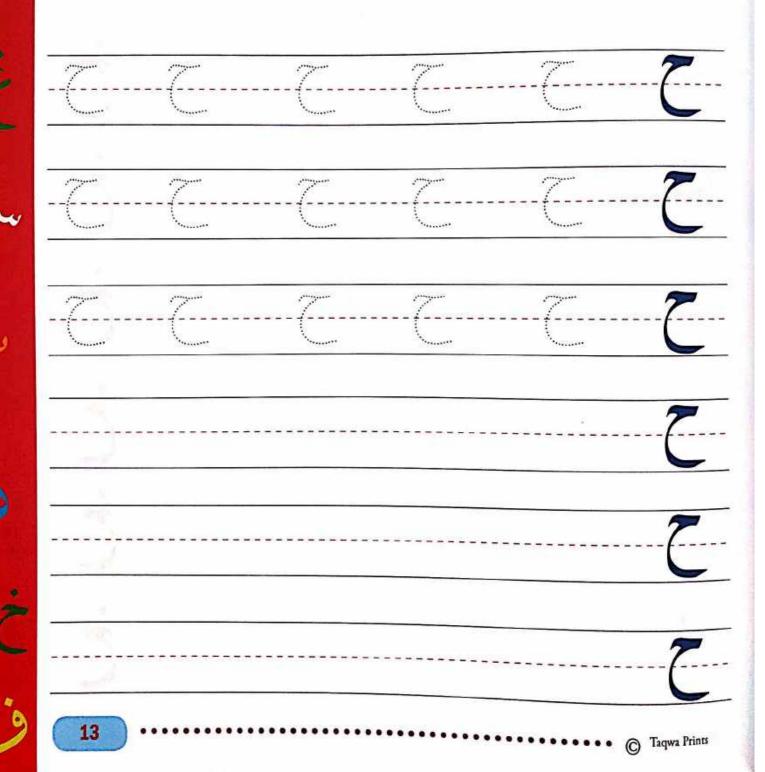
Practice letters	arning et
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Learning letter Jeem Look at the arrows. Trace each letter starting with the Number 1 arrow, continuing with number 2 arrow. Do not lift your pencil while writing along the arrows. Then put a dot in the center as shown. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Taqwa Prints

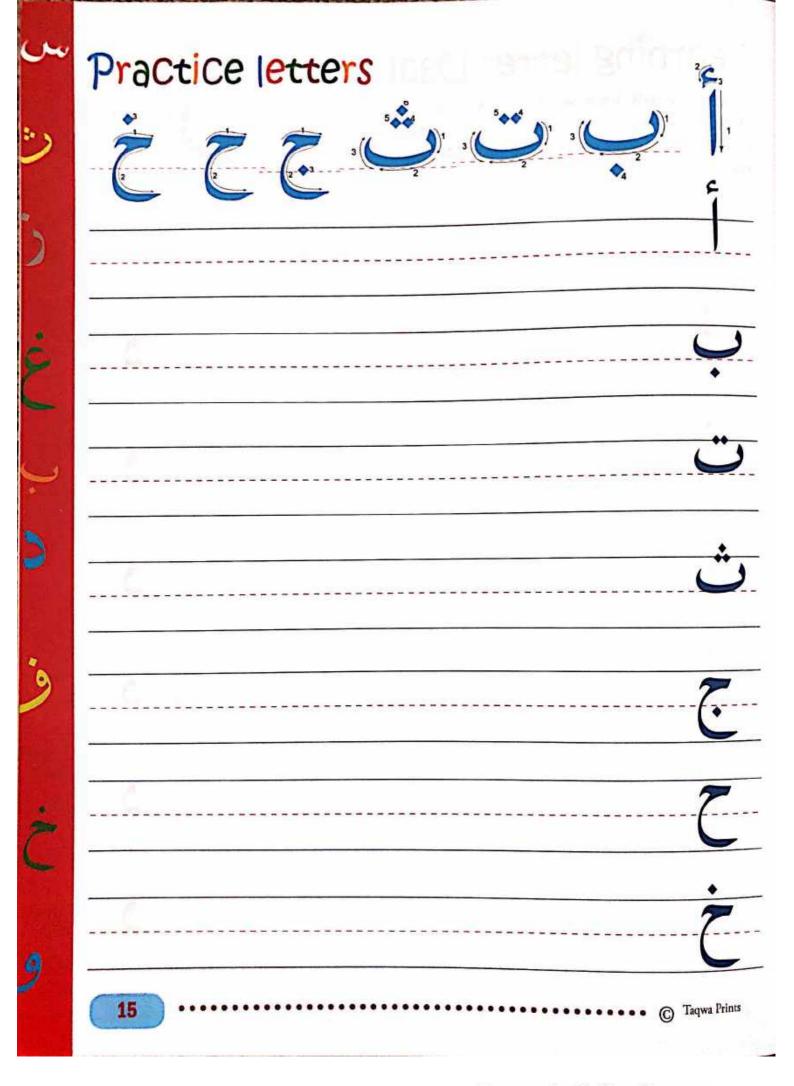
Learning letter Haa

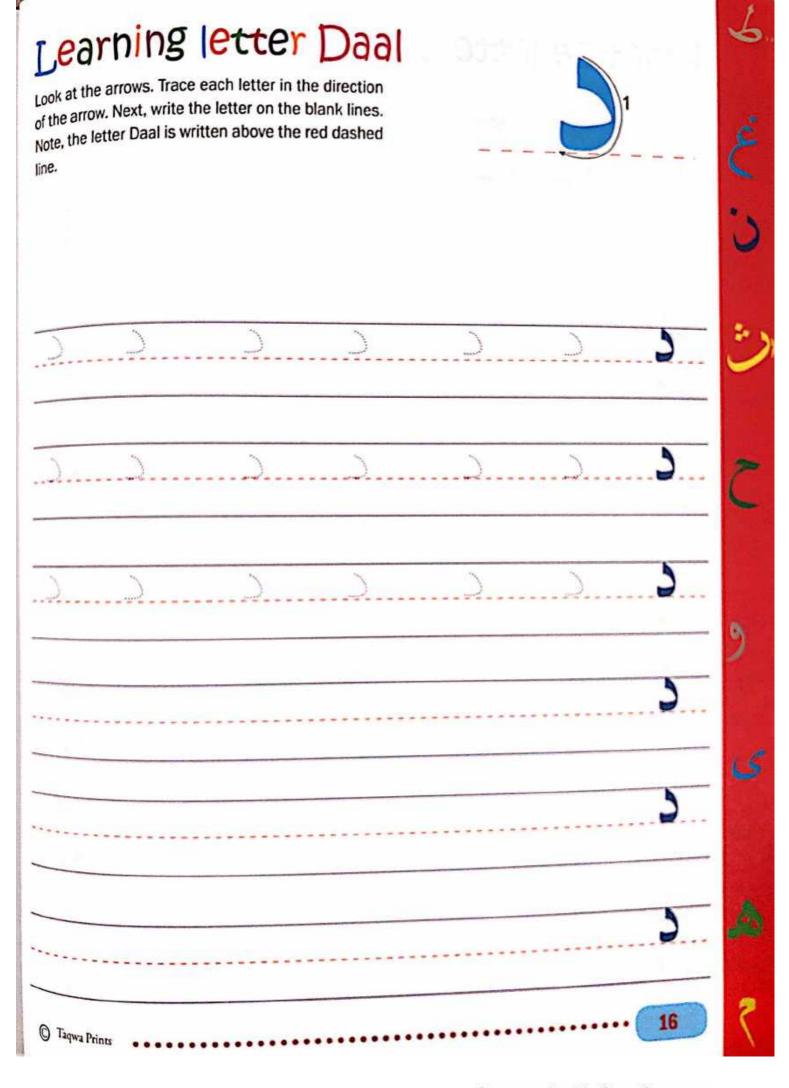
Look at the arrows. Trace each letter starting with the Number 1 arrow, continuing with number 2 arrow. Do not lift your pencil while writing along the arrows. No dots are needed in this letter. Next, write the letter on the blank lines.





Learning letter Khaa Look at the arrows. Trace each letter starting with the Number 1 arrow, continuing with number 2 arrow. Do not lift your pencil while writing along the arrows. Then put a dot above the letter as shown. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. C Tagwa Prints

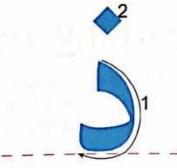




Learning letter Dhaal

Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow. Then put a dot above the letter. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Dhaal is written above the red dashed line.

17



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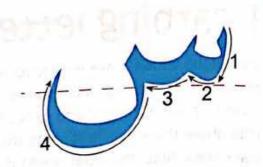
Learning letter Raa Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Raa is written in the middle of the red dashed line. 18 @ Taqwa Prints

Learning letter Zaa Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow. Then put a dot above the letter. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Zaa is written in the middle of the red dashed line.

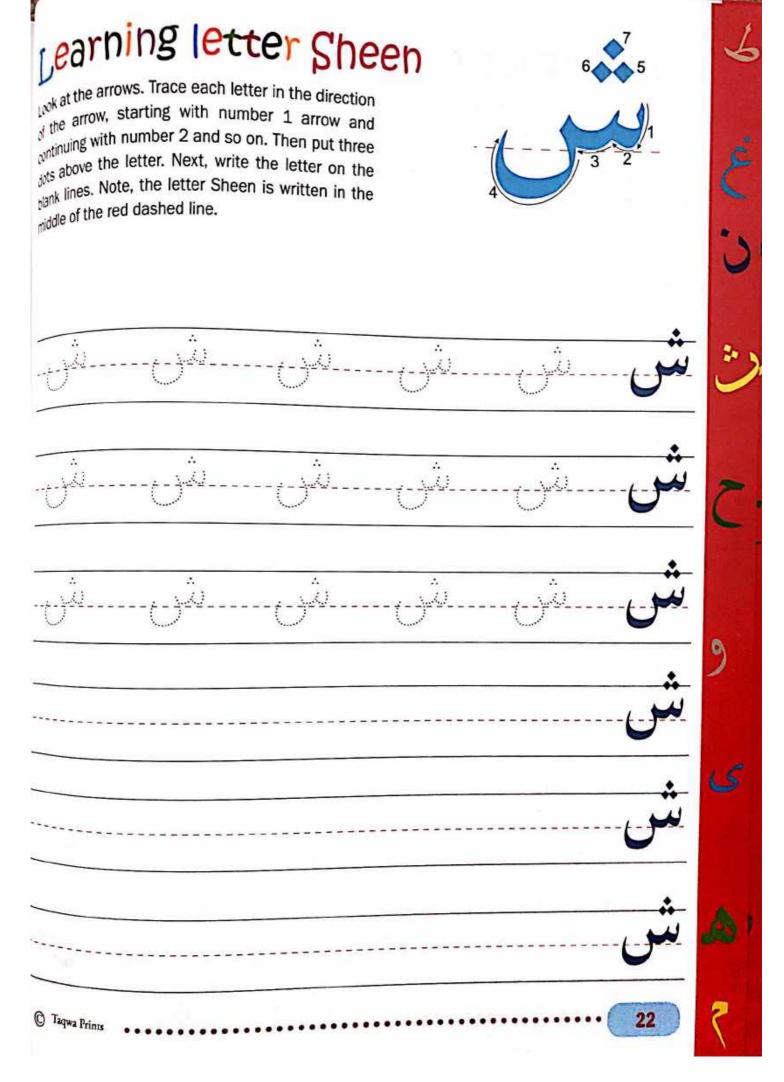


Learning letter Seen

Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and continuing with number 2 and so on. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Seen is written in the middle of the red dashed line.



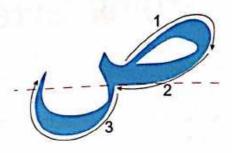
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Ne Na					U
12					<u> </u>



Learning letter Saad

Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and continuing with number 2 and so on. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Saad is written in the middle of the red dashed line.

23



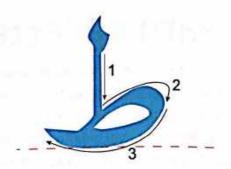
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Learning letter Daad Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and ontinuing with number 2 and so on. Then put a dot above the letter. Next, write the letter on the blank ines. Note, the letter Daad is written in the middle of the red dashed line.

Learning letter Toa

Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and continuing with number 2 and so on. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Toa is written above the red dashed line.

25



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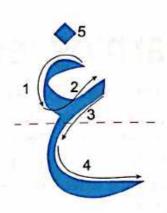
Learning letter Zoa Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and ontinuing with number 2 and so on. Then put a dot above the letter. Next, write the letter on the blank ines. Note, the letter Zoa is written above the red _{dashed} line. Taqwa Prints

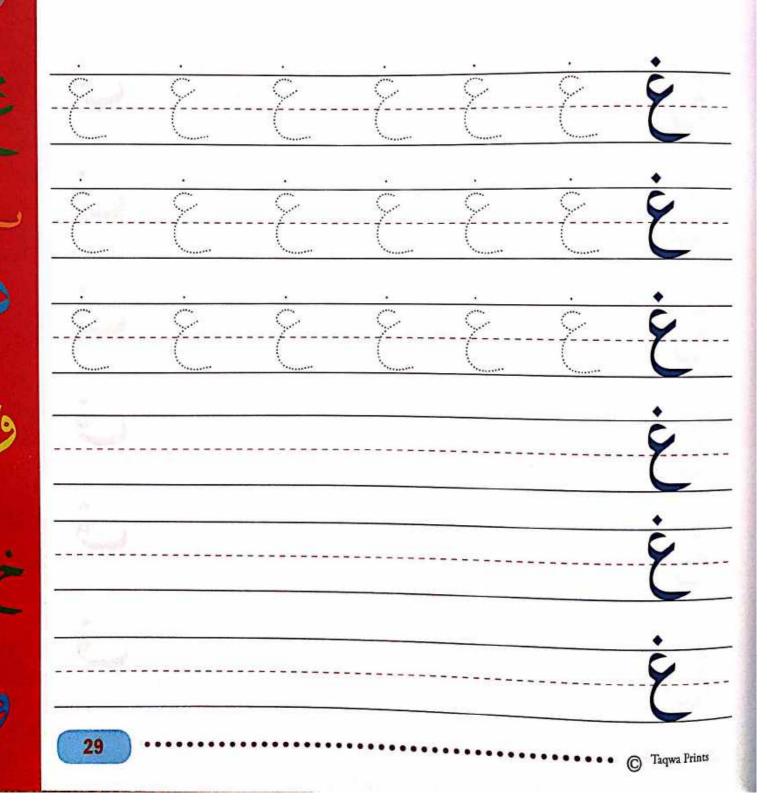
Practice letters
<u></u>
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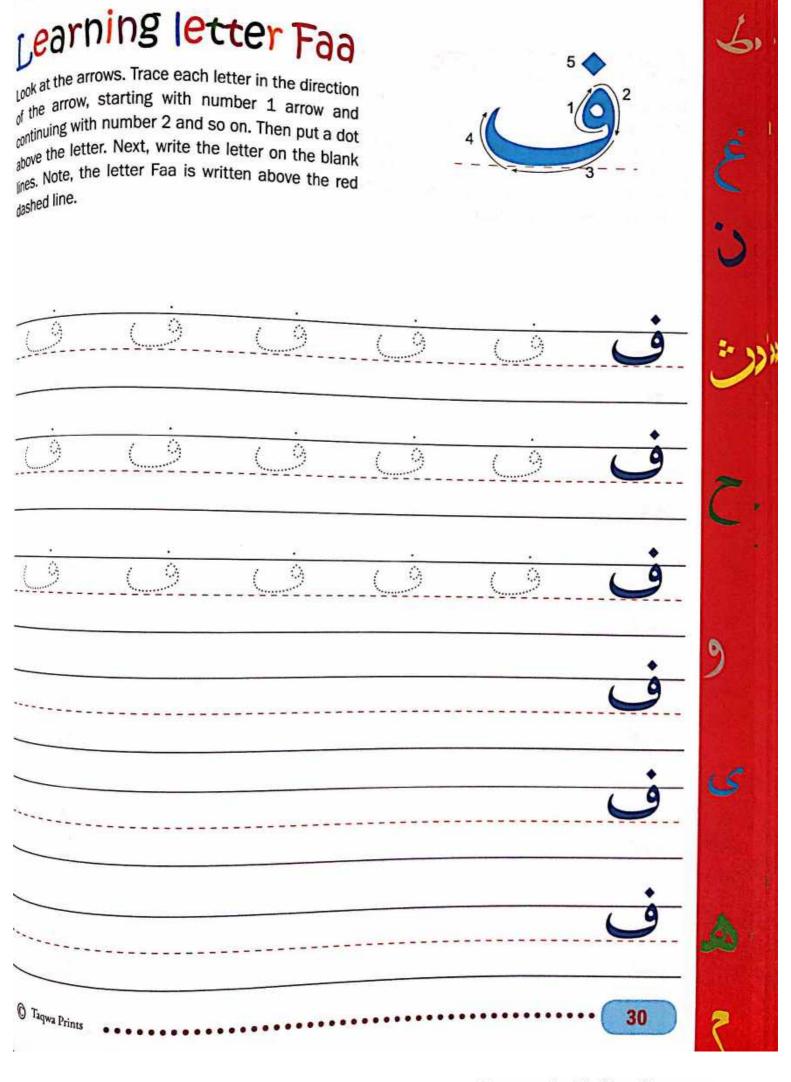
Learning letter Ain Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and continuing with number 2 and so on. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Ain is written in the middle of the red dashed line as shown. Taqwa Prints

Learning letter Ghayn

Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and continuing with number 2 and so on. Then put a dot above the letter. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Ghayn is written in the middle of the red dashed line as shown.

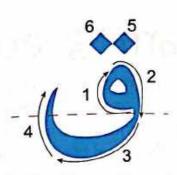






Learning letter Qaaf

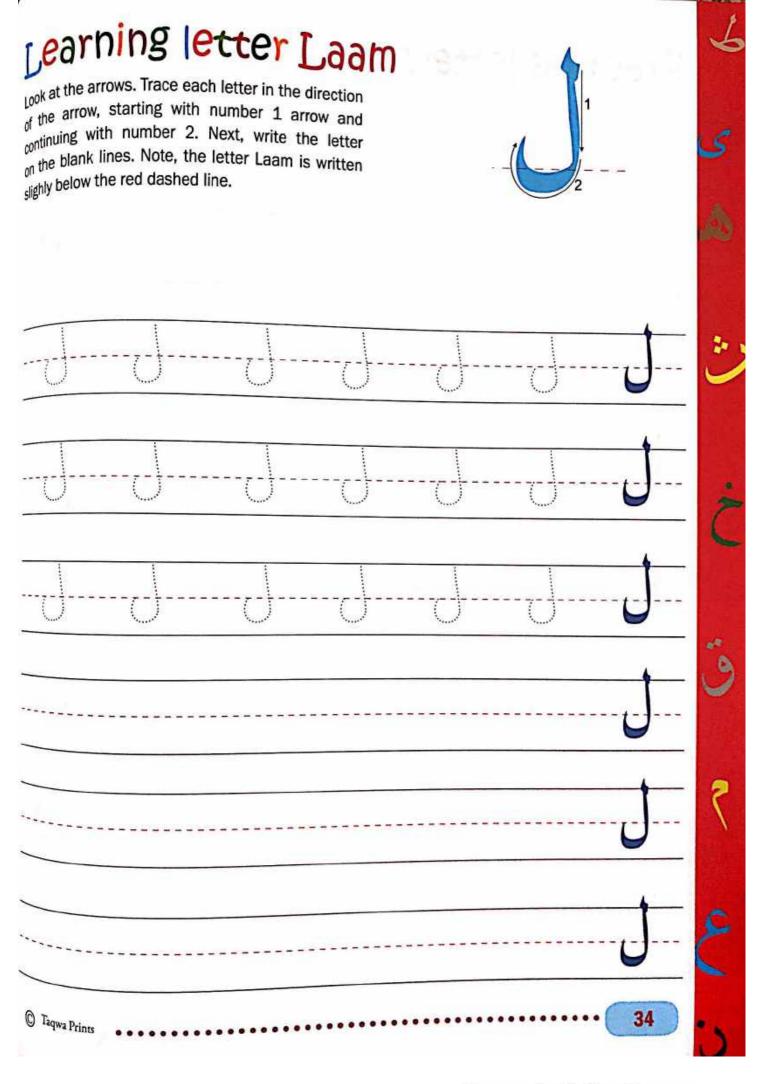
Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and continuing with number 2 and so on. Then put two dots above the letter. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Qaaf is written in the middle of the red dashed line as shown.





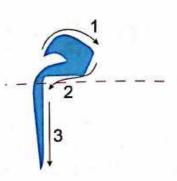
Learning letter Kaaf Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and continuing with number 2 and so on. Then put a curvy 's" in the middle of the letter. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Kaaf is written above the red dashed line.

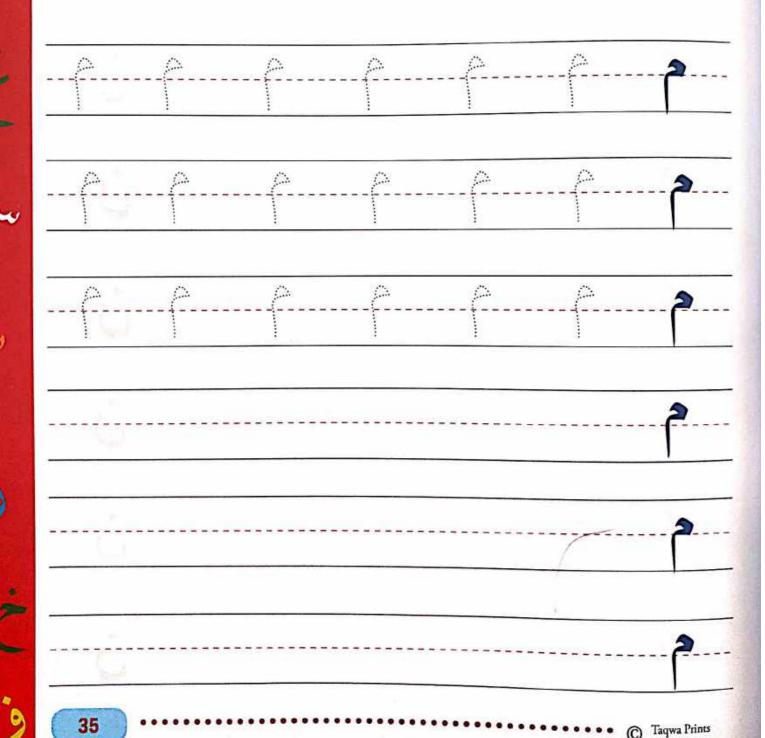




Learning letter Meem

Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and continuing with number 2 and so on. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Meem is written in the middle of the red dashed line.





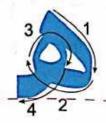
Learning letter Noon Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and of the same and and continuing with number 2. Then put a dot in the middle. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Noon is written slighly below the red _{dashed} line. O Taqwa Prints

Learning letter Haa

Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and continuing with number 2 and so on. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Haa is written above the red dashed line.

37



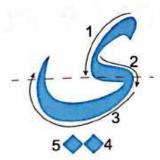


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Learning letter Waaw Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and continuing with number 2 and so on. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Waaw is written in the middle of the red dashed line. Taqwa Prints

Learning letter Yaa

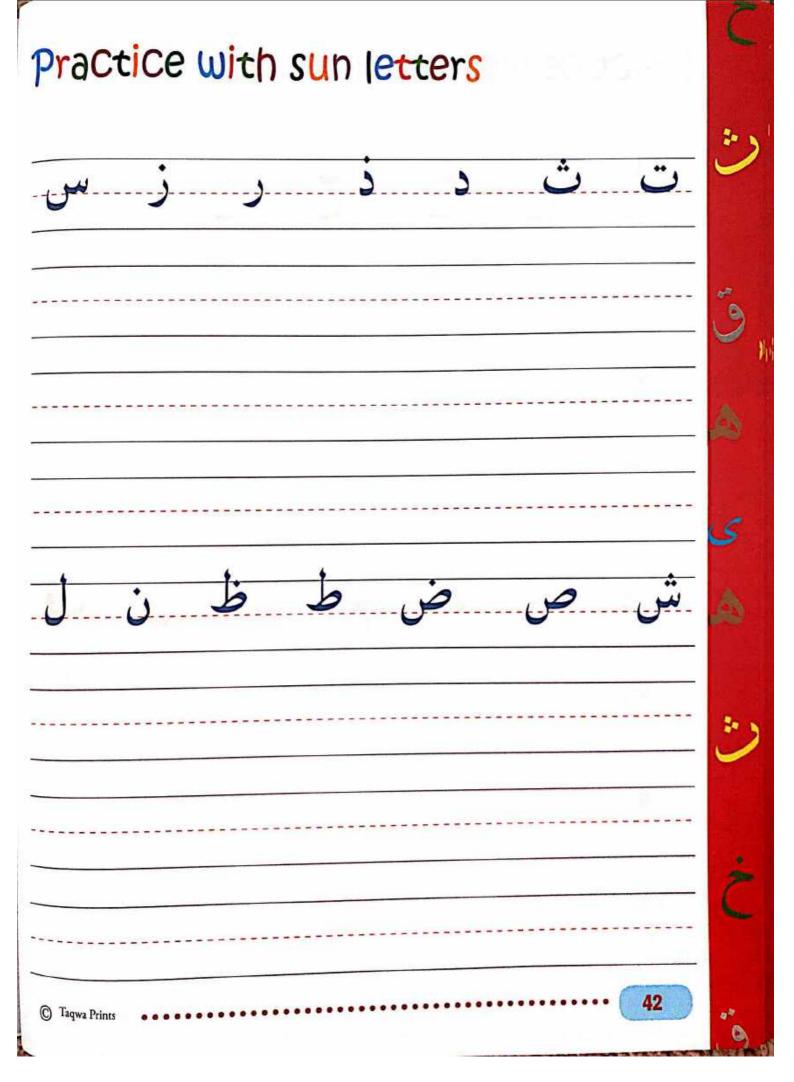
Look at the arrows. Trace each letter in the direction of the arrow, starting with number 1 arrow and continuing with number 2 and so on. Then put two dots below the letter. Next, write the letter on the blank lines. Note, the letter Yaa is written in the middle of the red dashed line.











Until this point, we learned writing individual Arabic letters. When these letters are written to form a word or a sentence, they are written in a joined-up form. The shapes of many of the letters change as they join with the alphabet before it or after it. Many a times, the same letter changes its shape depending upon whether it is used in the beginning, middle or end of a word. In English writing we do not see such changes in the shapes of letters.

We must, therefore, learn and practice the different forms of the Arabic alphabets so that we can read the words and sentences. Also, in Arabic, the vowel marks are used to facilitate reading. We will learn the vowel marks later in this workbook.

Each letter has four forms. These forms are: the letter by itself, beginning-, middle- and end-shapes. Below is a table showing the examples of the four forms. Note that some letters do not have a middle form.

Practice writing the forms

Examples of four forms

End	Middle	Beginning	End	Middle	Beginning	By Itself
		de to	m' [No middle form, because it cannot attach with a letter after it.	Í	اً
E.,	-		<u>ب</u>	*	٠	ب
6.	Sala I	Taribera St. II	ټ	2	ڌ	ت
.1			ä			3
4.	d.		ث	<u>:</u>	Ë	ث
3	4.		3	7.	?	3
	á,	ja j	ح	2.	>	ح

Practice writing the forms

Examples of four forms

End	Middle	Beginning	End	Middle	Beginning	By Itself
			خ	خ	خ	خ
			7	No middle form, because it cannot attach with a letter after it.	٥	3
		na sa jira ng aj	ند	No middle form, because it cannot attach with a letter after it.	3	3
9-11-2		a la lace y	,	No middle form, because it cannot attach with a letter after it.)	ر
	mg 1(3) 1	anik@hnex3	j	No middle form, because it cannot attach with a letter after it.		ز
			س	-u	سد	س
			ش	شد	ش	ش
			ص	~	0	ص
Sense	-		ض	ض	ض	ض
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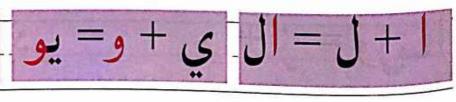
End	Middle	Beginning	End	Middle	Beginning	By Itself
			ف	ė	ف	ف
			ق	ä	ۊ	ق
La			ک	5	5	لی
			لل	7	j	J
	- 4		•		۵	م
			ڹ	ż	ز	ن
1 Table			4	8	۵	A
			و	No middle form, because it cannot attach with a letter after it.	و	و
	Al 9		ي		۲	ي

Practice with joining letters Below are a few examples of how the shapes of individual letters change and how they are joined to form a word. Practice writing the joined words in the lines below the examples. C Taqwa Prints

Practice with joining letters Below are a few examples of how the shapes of individual letters change and how they are joined to form a word. Practice writing the joined words in the lines below the examples.

Practice with joining letters Below are a few examples of how the shapes of individual letters change and how they are joined to form a word. Practice writing the joined words in the lines below the examples.

Practice with "naughty" letters Did you notice that some letters do not join with the letters after them? However, they do join with the letters before them. Sometimes these letters are called "naughty" letters. There are six such letters. In this example, the first letter does not join with the letter after it. The first letter | does not join with the letter after it. But as can be seen below, it joins with letter before it. More examples:



Practice with "naughty" letters

When two "naughty" letters appear side by side, they do not join with each other.

ا د ذ ر و ا

Two "naughty" letters do not join with each other.

$$|z| = |c| + |c| + |c|$$

More examples:

$$i = i + j = j = j$$

$$y_1 = y_1 + y_2 + y_3 = y_1 + y_3$$

$$j_0 = j + j_0$$

انت

أثر

رب

افق

practice with joining letters = | مد = |مد C Taqwa Prints

سبح

طاب

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ت ت ت

ت + ق + ن = تقن = تقن

تقن

ر + ت + ق = ر ت ق = رتق

رتق

ف + ت + ح = فتح = فتح

فتح

س + ك + ت = سكت = سكت

سکت

7 Tanan D.

59

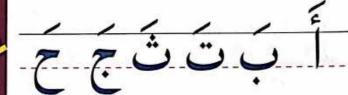
Practice with joining letters C Taqwa Prints

ساح

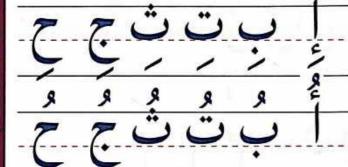
Practice with vowels

Now that we learned the letters and their short forms, it is a good time to learn the vowel marks. The vowel marks help us pronounce an Arabic word correctly. All the vowel signs are written above or below Arabic letters. After we learn the vowel marks, we will practice writing words with the marks.

			MAN TO SERVICE OF THE PARTY OF
 ٩	Damma	/ Fatha	All the vowels are written above or below the Arabic letter.
	_	Kasra	

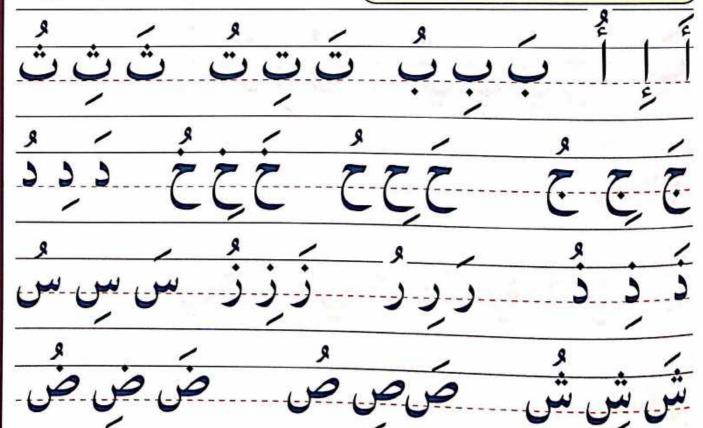


Fatha is a short angular stroke written ABOVE an Arabic letter. It is pronounced as "a" as in English word "bat".



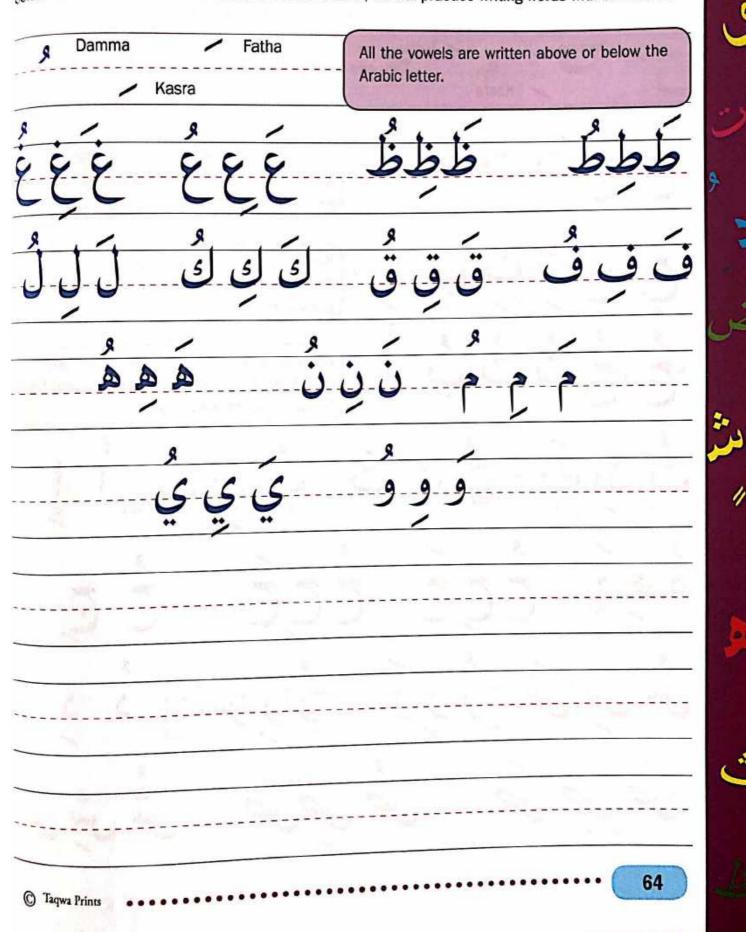
Kasra is a short angular stroke written BELOW an Arabic letter. It is pronounced as "i" as in English word "sit".

Damma is a short loop-like stroke written ABOVE an Arabic letter. It is pronounced as "u" as in English word "pull".



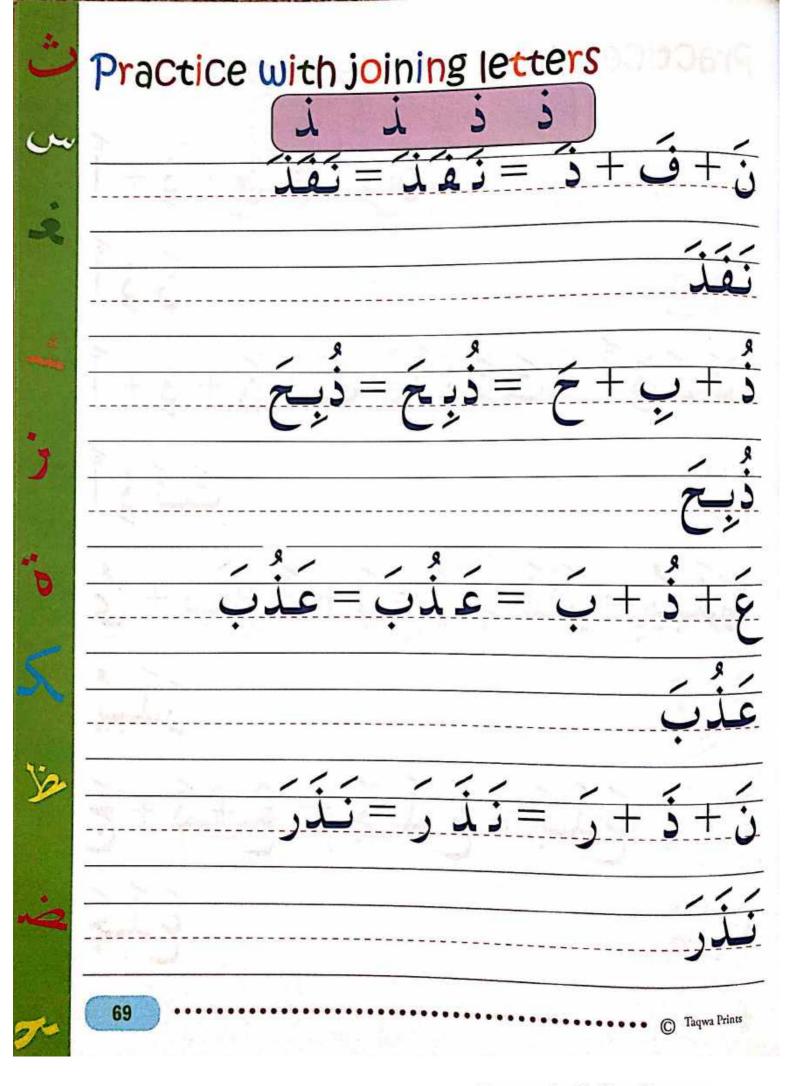
practice with vowels

The vowel marks help us pronounce an Arabic word correctly. All the vowel signs are written above or below Arabic letters. After we learn the vowel marks, we will practice writing words with the marks.

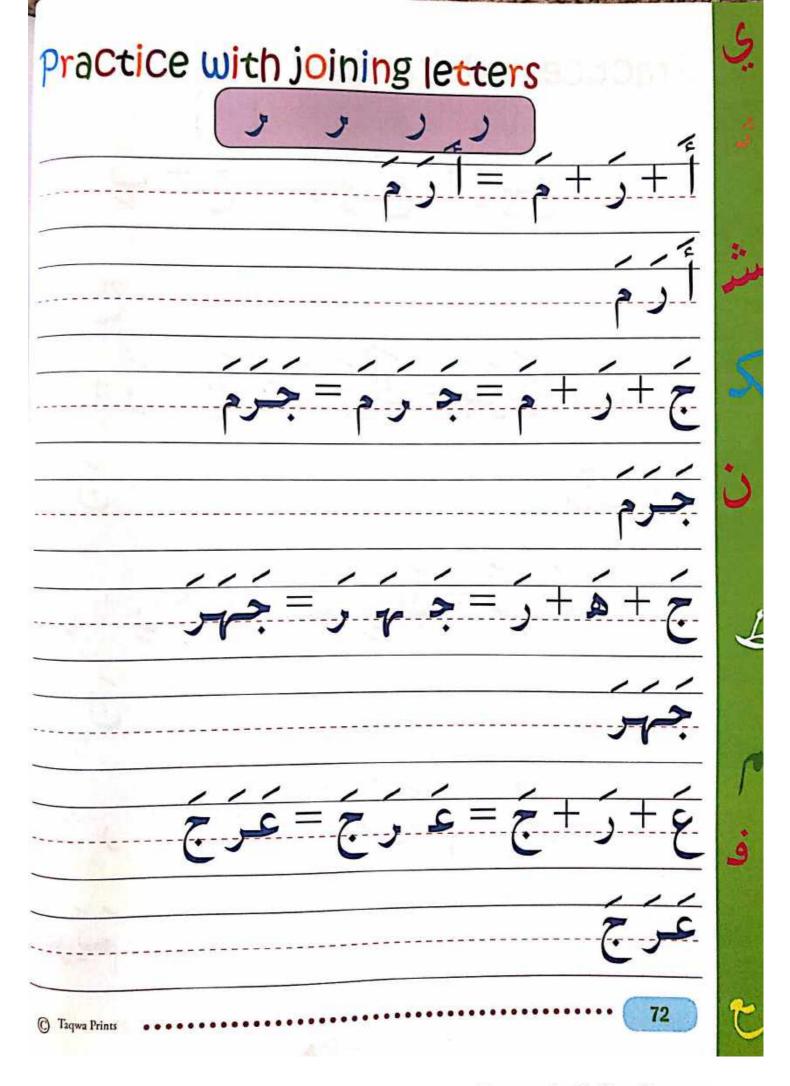


practice with joining letters C Taqwa Prints

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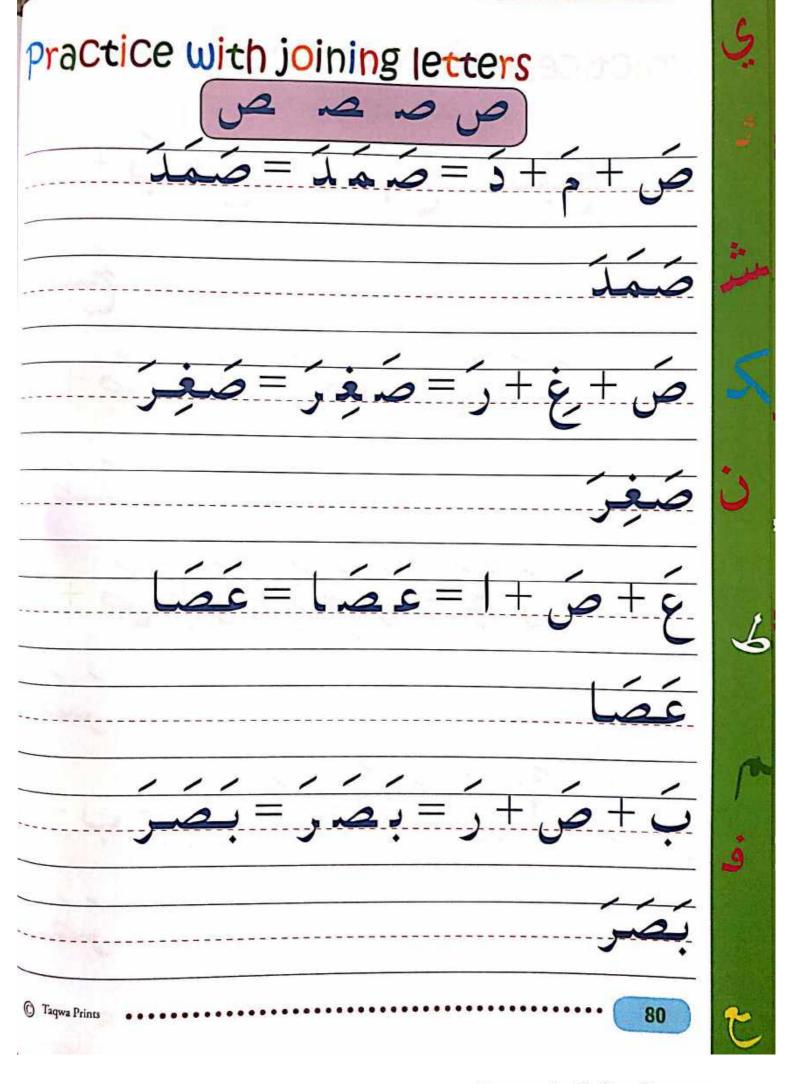


practice with joining letters C Taqwa Prints



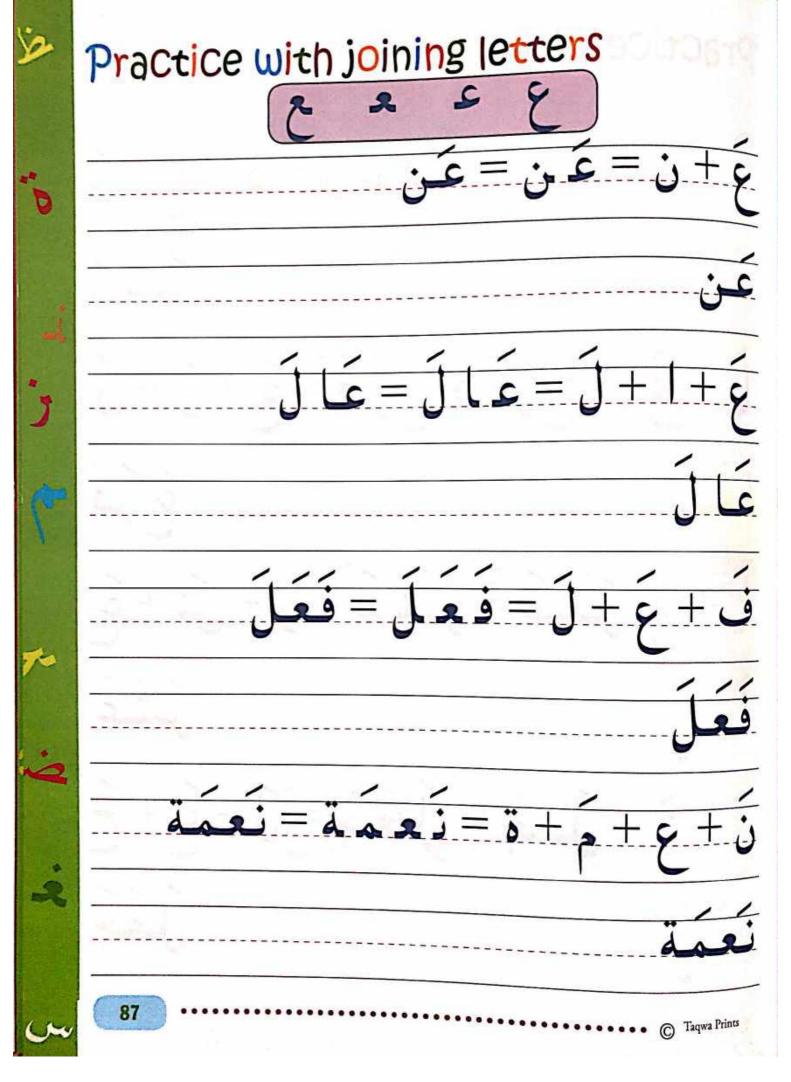
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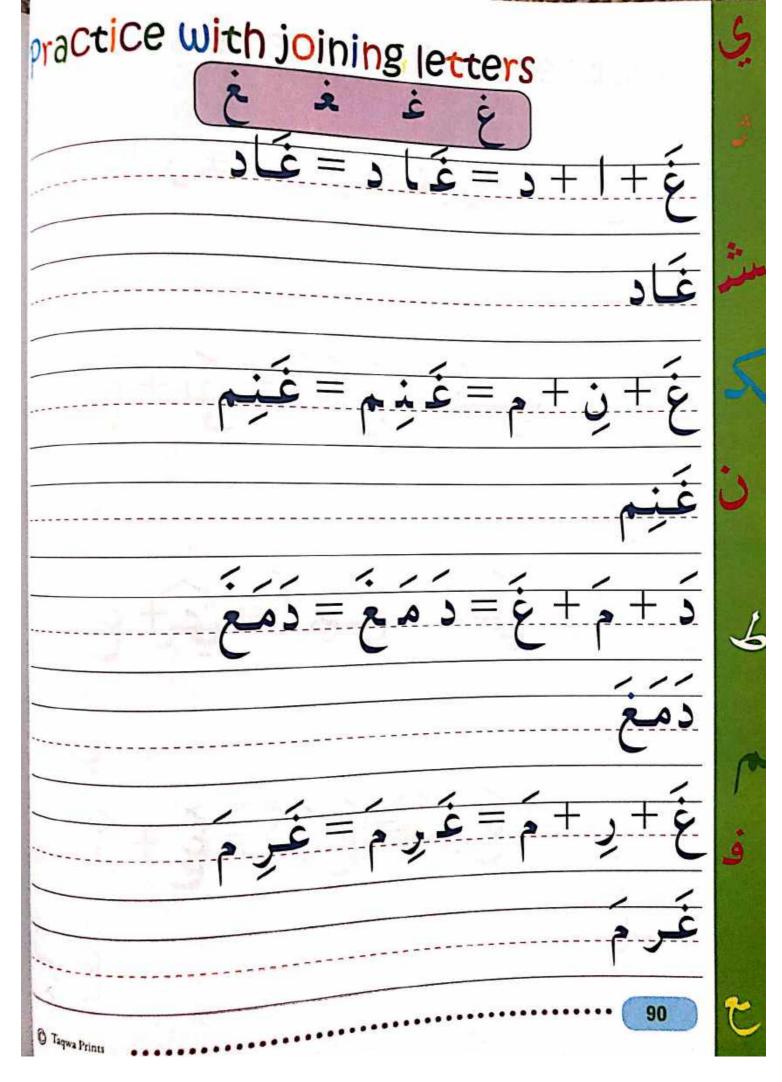
practice with joining letters C Taqwa Prints



practice with joining letters C Taqwa Prints

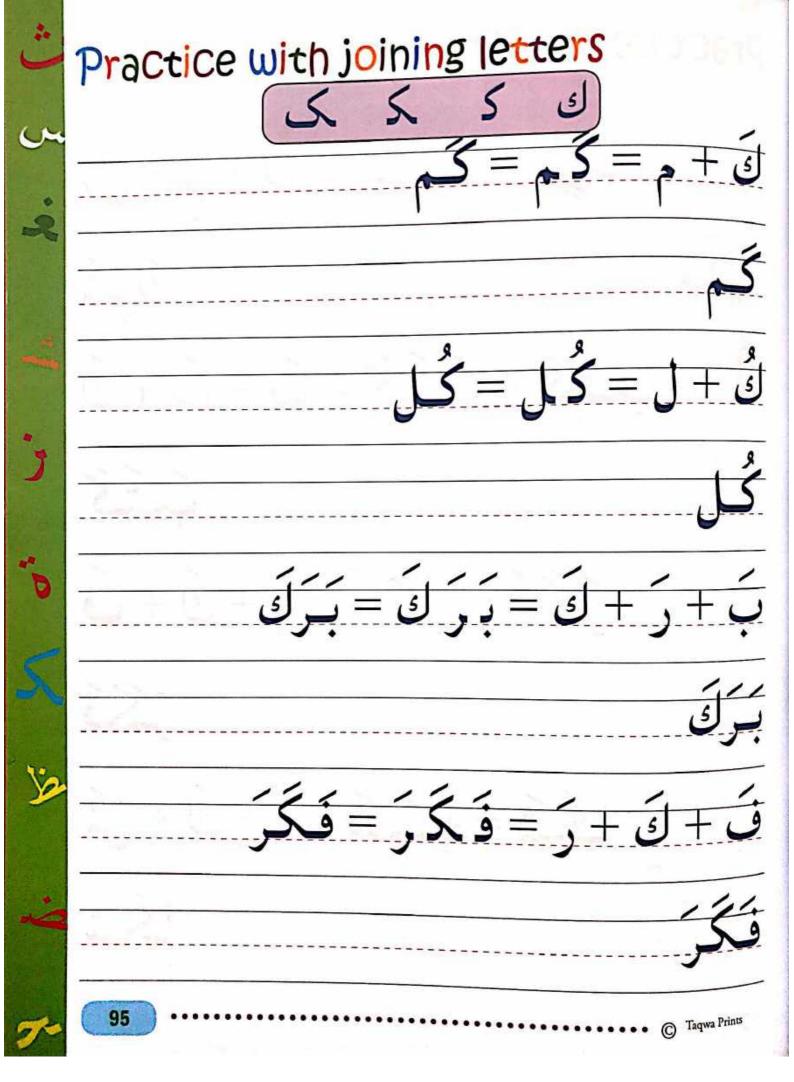
practice with joining letters C Taqwa Prints

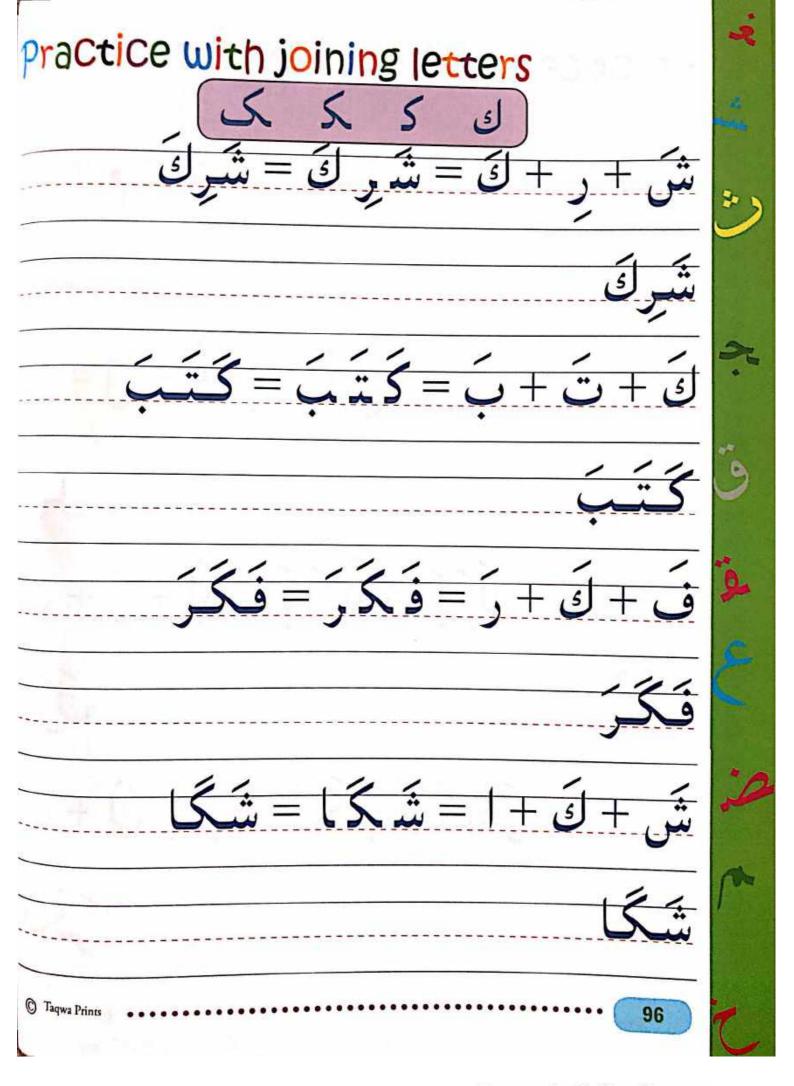




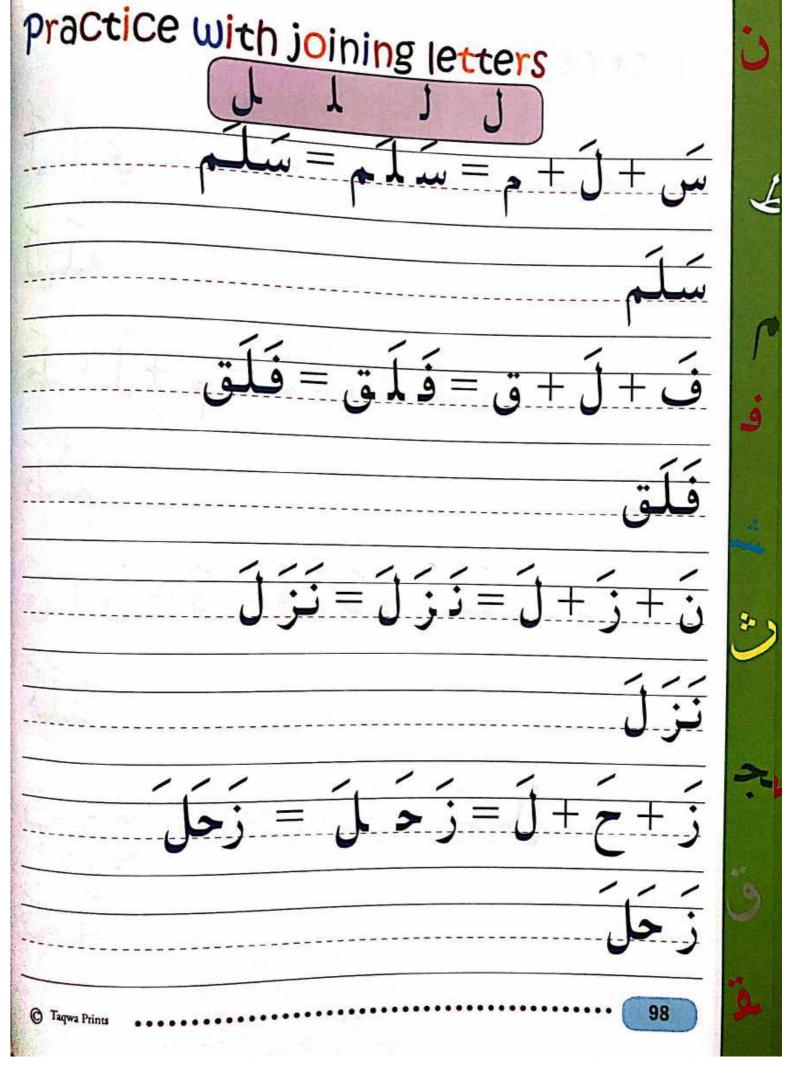
practice with joining letters Taqwa Prints

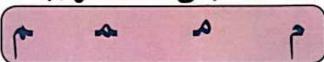


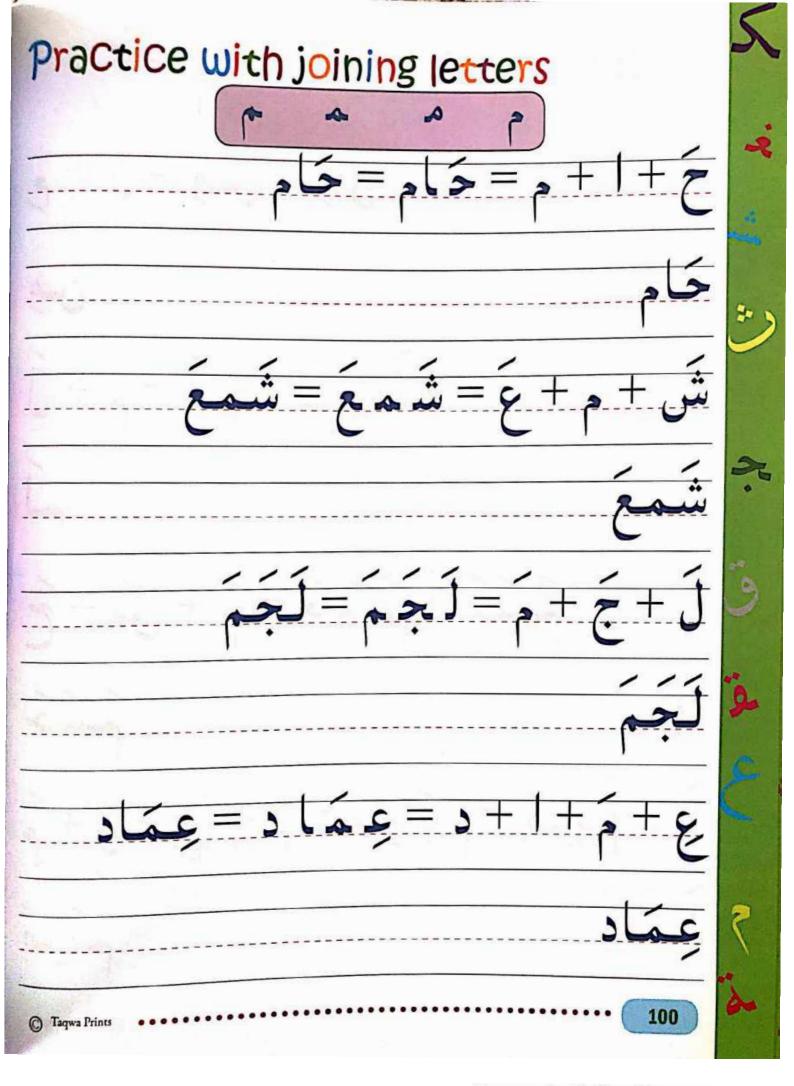


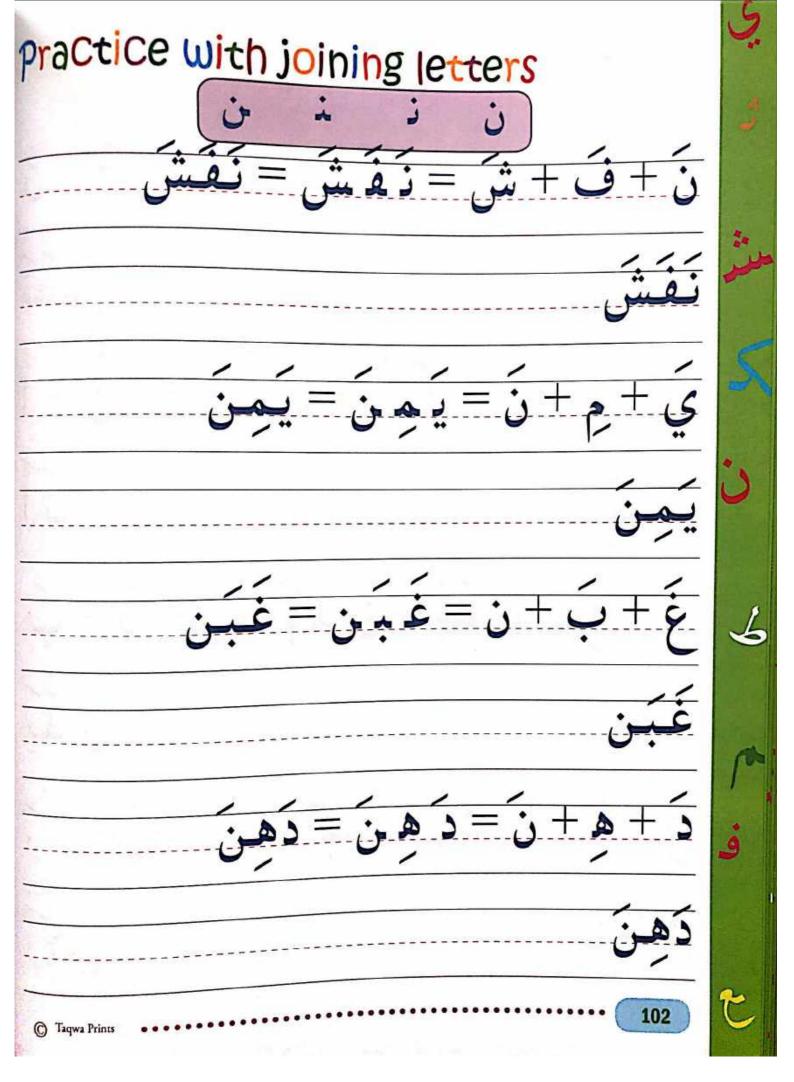




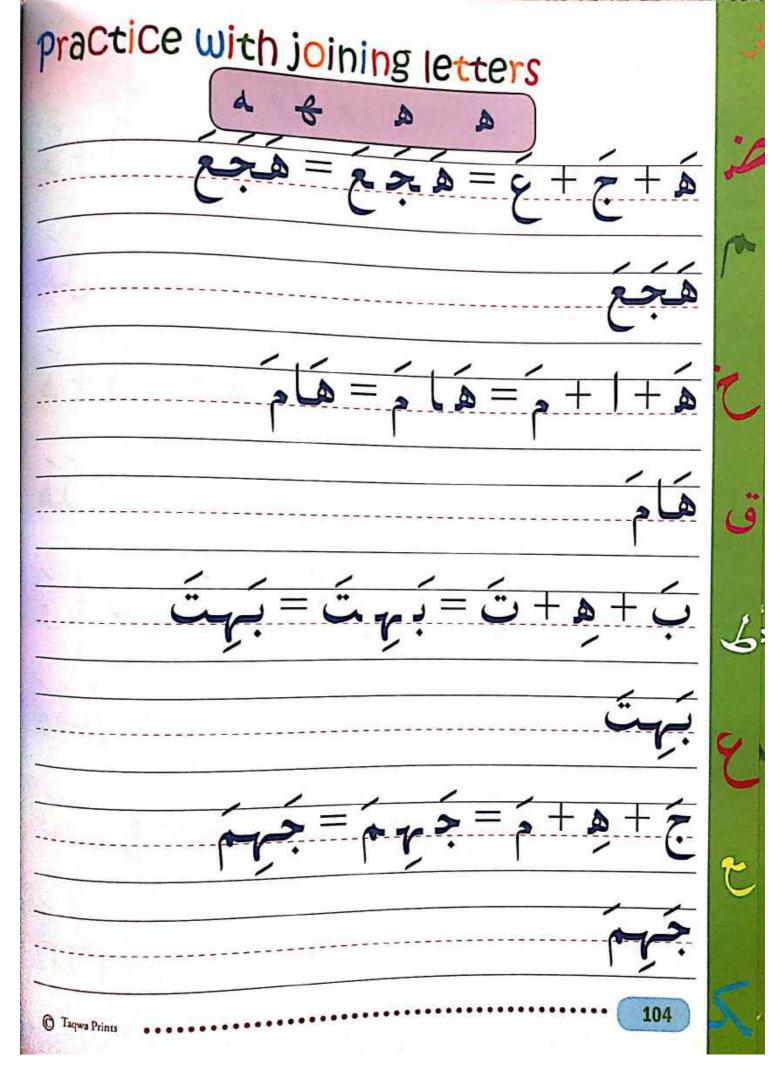








103



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<u>و و</u>

حياة

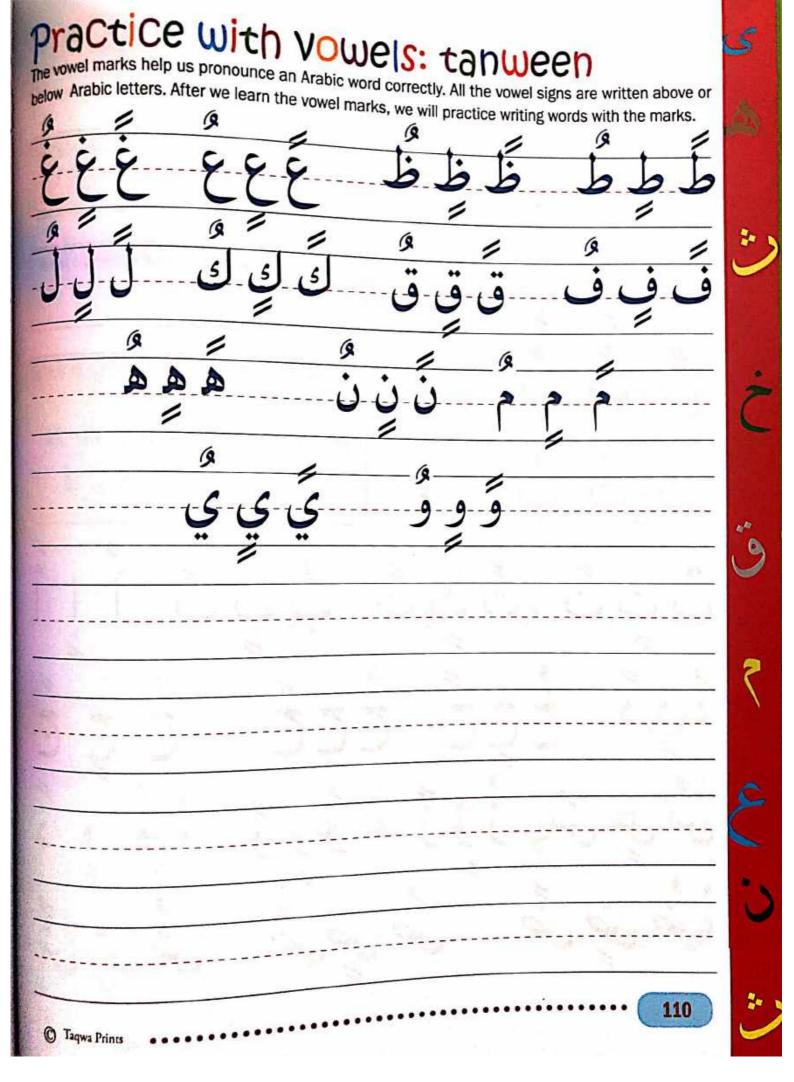
رَهِيف

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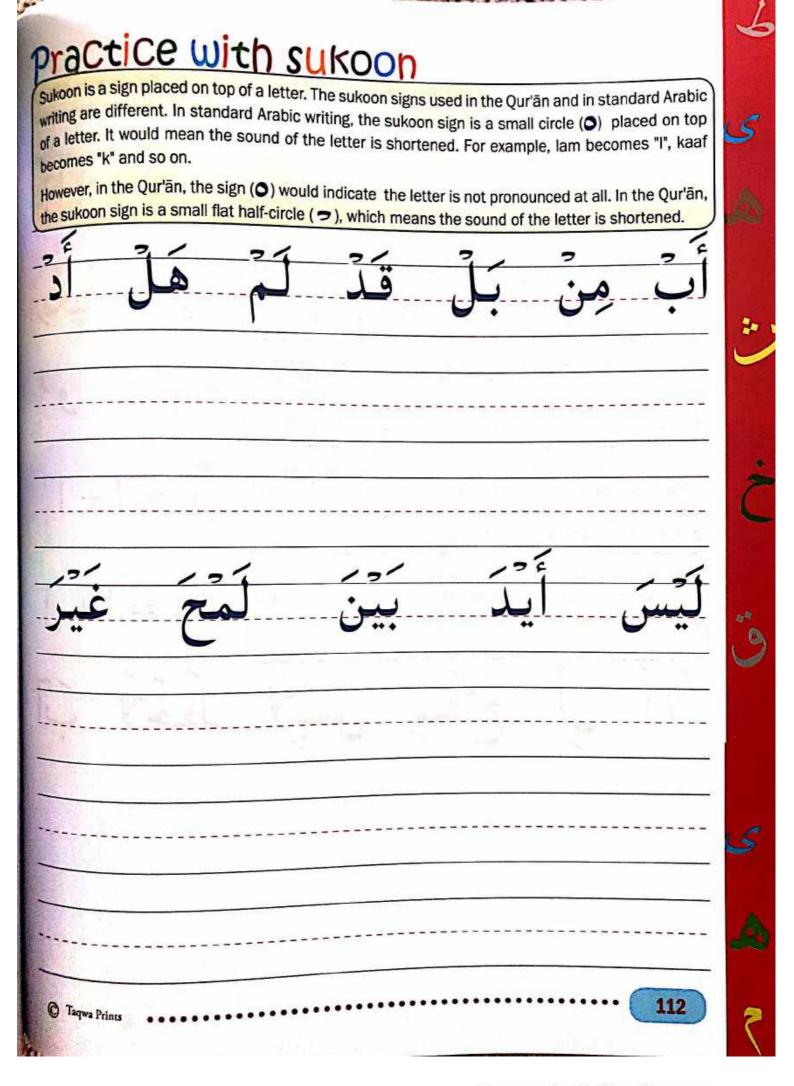
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Practice with vowels: tanween Let us now learn some other forms of vowel marks. The Arabic vowel marks fatha, kasra, and damma are sometimes doubled. When doubled, they are known as tanween. When tanween is used, the sound of the vowel mark changes. Fathataan: It is two fatha signs above a letter. It is pronounced as "an". It is usually supported by an alif. Kasrataan: It is two kasra signs below a letter. It is pronounced as "in". Dammataan: It is two damma signs above a 99 letter. It is pronounced as "un". Sometimes it is written as two damma 9 9 Sometimes it is written as: 🗴 or 🦻 1 1 ((C Taqwa Prints 109



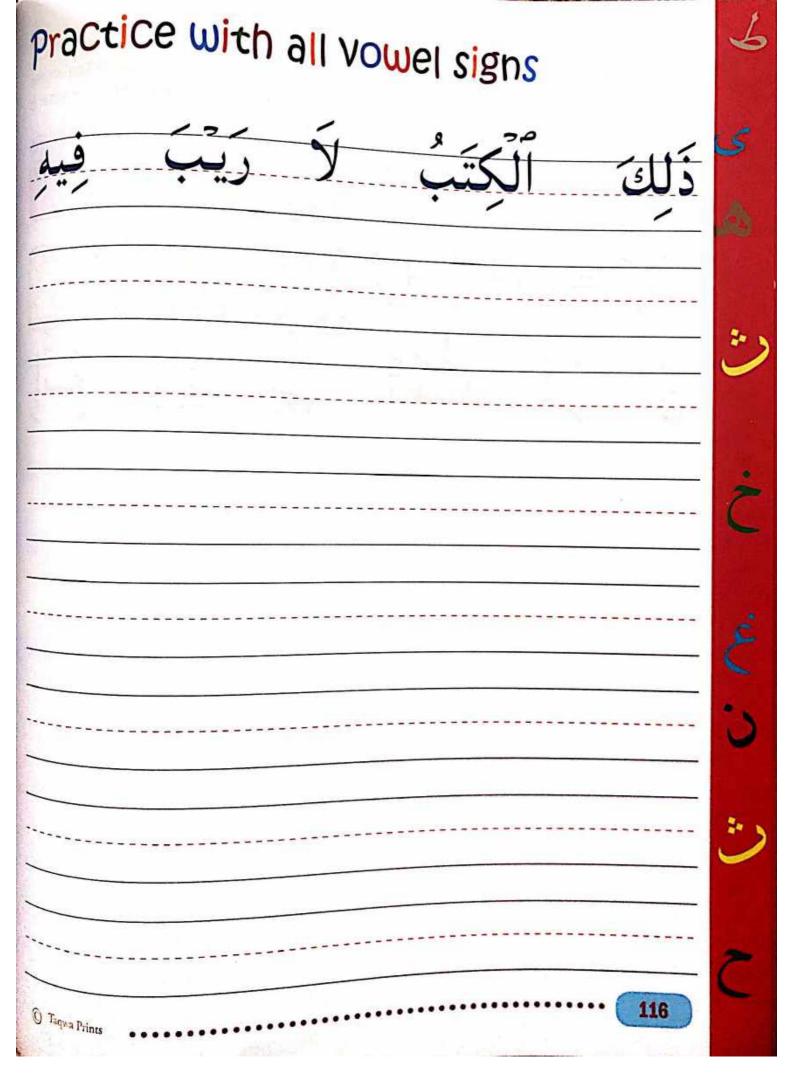
Three Arabic letters are also used to make the sound of the short vowel long. For example, wh
fatha sign is followed by an Alif, the sound of fatha is made longer. The "a" sound of fatha now so
In this example, fatha sign is followed by an alif. The sound of fatha "a" will now become long, like "aa". Ba fatha followed by an alif makes sound of "ba" long - "baa".
In this example, kasra sign is followed by a ya. The sound of kasra "i" will now become long, like "ee". Ba kasra followed by a ya makes sound of "bi" long - "bee".
In this example, damma sign is followed by a waaw. The sound of fatha "u" will now become long, like "oo". Ba damma followed by a waaw makes sound of "bu" long - "boo".
When one alif is followed by another alif, their sound becomes long. The long sound is indicated by a special curved sign placed on top of alif. It is called alif al-madd.
When lam is followed by an alif, their shape changes. When reading such letter, remember to make long sound "laa".
بُ لأخَظَ لَإِسَ سِلاحَ آنِ الآ
111 C Taqwa Prints



_	Practice with sukoon					
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و						
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practice with sukoon	3
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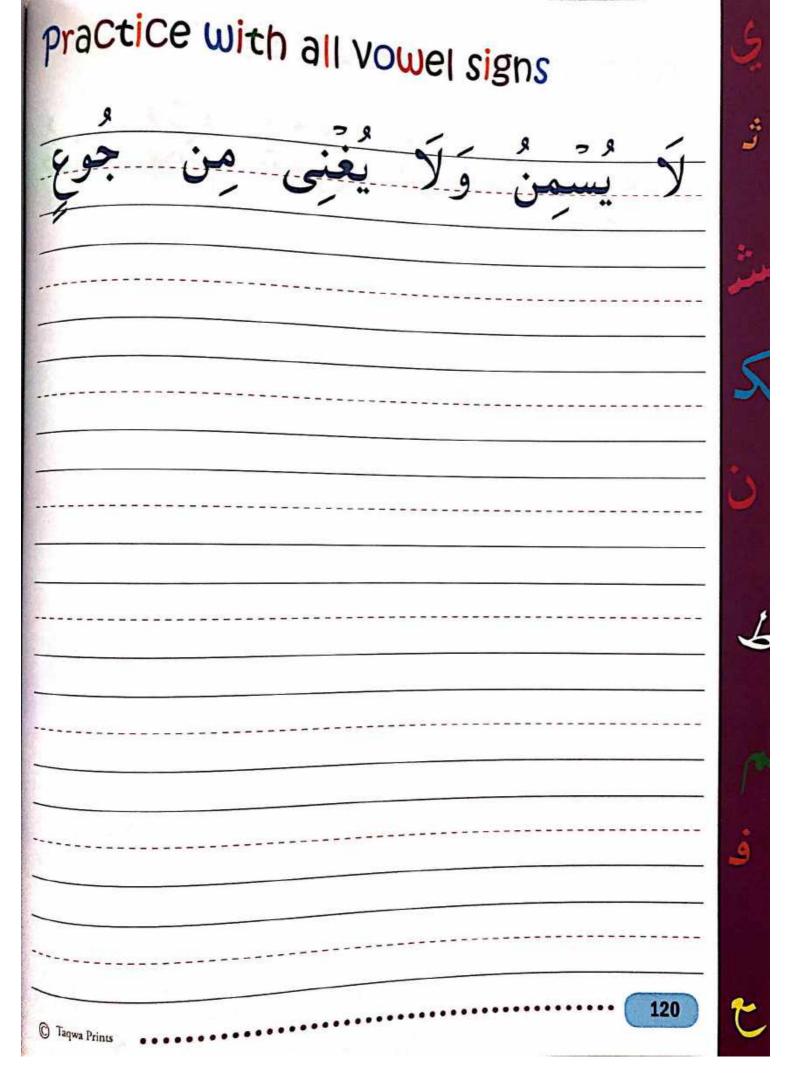
ف	Practice with shadda Shadda is a sign placed on top of a letter to indicate that the letter is doubled. Unlike in English, the letter itself if not written twice, but the sign indicates double usage. As such the sound of the letter is
و	R+a+b+b = Rabb Here "b" is doubled. But in Arabic writing, two of the same letters are not written side by side. Instead, a shadda sign is used.
)	Use of two "ba" is shown. In Arabic writing, two of the same letters are not written side by side. Instead, a shadda sign () is used.
· w	إِتَّبَعَ بَرْزَ بَقَ تَخَدُّدُ شُرِّ مَنْ
ب	
5	
ف	
خ	
و	115 © Taqwa Prints



,	Practice with all vowel signs						
13 :: 2	ذِ كُراً	آو- آهم ا	حِلْيَةً	عمار	فَعَالَ		
C							
ي ن:							
6							
a N							
ث							
5							
·							
	117		•••••		C Taxon Prints		

practice with all vowel signs	•
ناعمة لسعبها في جنة عالية	1
ناعمة لسعيها رقى الراسي	ذ
	5
	ي ن ن
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	C
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	11,
	<u>ب</u>
© Taqwa Prints	<b>D</b> =

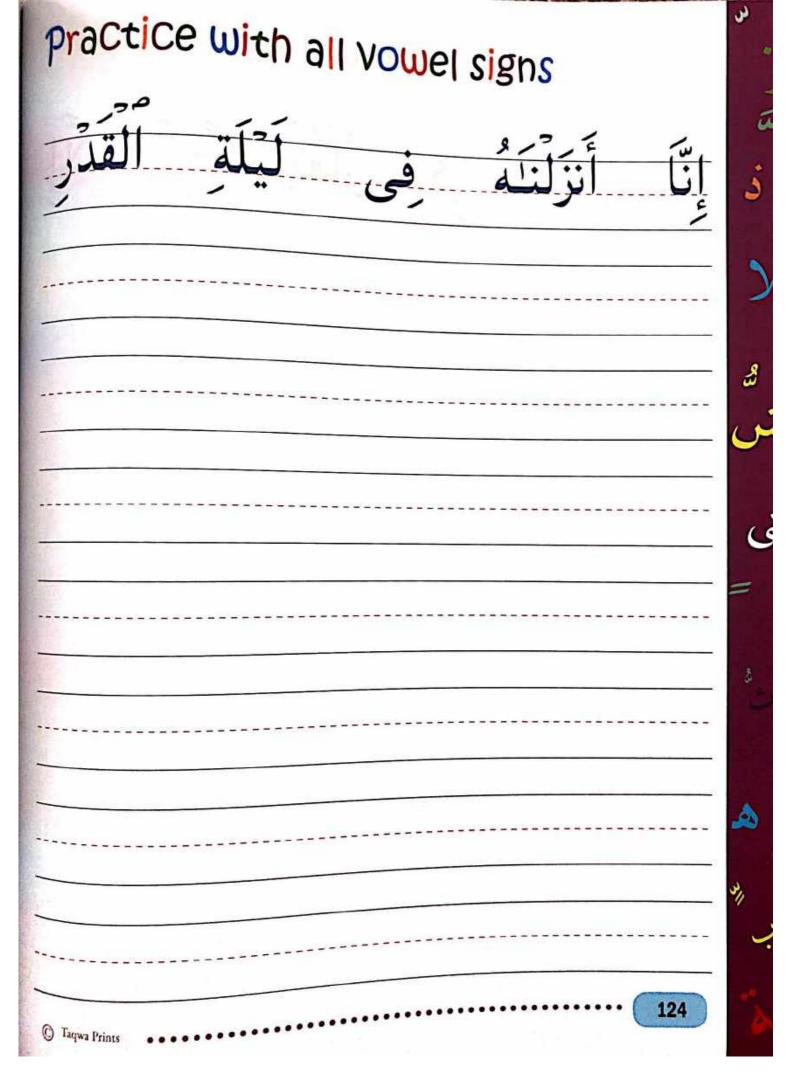
Practice with all vowel signs
مِ اللهِ المَالمُلْ المُلْمُ اللهِ اللهِ المَا المُلْمُ اللهِ الله
119



	Practice with all vowel signs
	فَيُعَذِّبُهُ ٱللَّهُ ٱلْعَذَابَ ٱلْأَكْبَرَ
2	
>	121 © Taqwa Prints

practice	e with all y	vowel si	gns	
لخبير	يومند	برام	رسهم.	إن
© Taqwa Prints			••••••	122

Practice with all vowel signs	
لا فَاجِرًا كُفَّارً ذِكْرِ رَبِّهِ يَسْلُكُهُ	1
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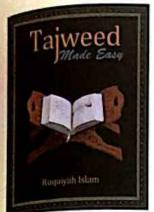


7	Practice with all vowel signs
	قَدْ خَلَقْنا الْإِنسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيم
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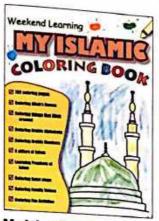
practice with all vowel signs	5
سَبّح لِلّهِ مَا فِي أَسْمُونَ وَالْرُضِ لِلّهِ مَا فِي أَسْمُونَ وَالْرُضِ	£ 1. 16.
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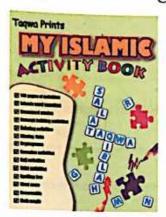
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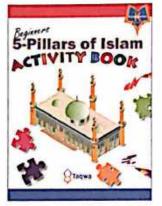
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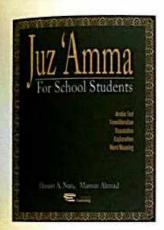
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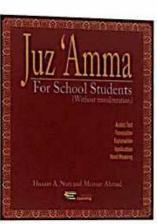
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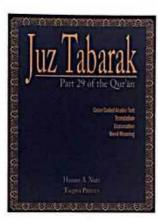
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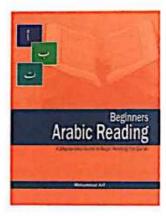
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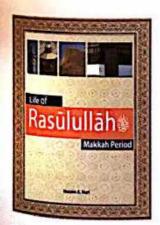
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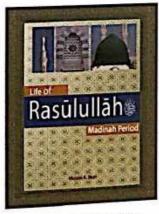
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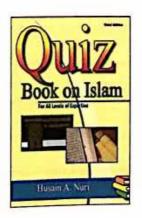


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