

Arabic

PRACTICE WORKSHEET



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1. Arabic Characters

Isolated	Initial	Medial	Final
ا	ال	نال	ما
ب	با	لبا	لب
ت	تا	لتا	لت
ث	ثا	لثا	لث
ج	جا	لجا	لج
ح	حا	لحا	لح
خ	خا	لخا	لخ
د	دا	لدا	لد
ذ	ذا	لذا	لذ
ر	را	لرا	لر

Isolated	Initial	Medial	Final
ز	زا	لزا	لز
س	سا	لسا	لس
ش	شا	لشا	لش
ص	صا	لصا	لص
ض	ضا	لضا	لض
ط	طا	لطا	لظ
ظ	ظا	لظا	لظ
ع	عا	لعا	لع
غ	غا	لغا	لغ
ف	فا	لفا	لف

Isolated	Initial	Medial	Final
ق	قا	لقا	لق
ك	كا	لكا	لك
ل	لد	لر	لل
م	ما	لما	لم
ن	نا	لنا	لن
ه	ها	لها	له
و	وا	لوا	لو
ي	يا	ليا	لي
ـ			
ـ			

* Blank spaces represent letter forms that don't exist in Arabic.

Isolated

Initial

Medial

Final

و

ء

ال

أ

أن

نأل

مأ

ئ

نا

لنا

لى

ؤ

ؤا

لؤا

لؤ

ى

لى

ة

لة

* Blank spaces represent letter forms that don't exist in Arabic.

2. Pronunciation Key

2-1. Isolated Forms + Romanization + Character Name + Pronunciation

ā

ا

alif

At the beginning of a word, the letter alif assimilates the sound of the vowel immediately before or after it. /a/, /i/, /u/. In the middle of a word, the letter alif makes the sound /a:/. The exact sound of alif depends on the letters around it. When immediately following a Haa', Saad, Daad, Taa', DHaa', or qaaf, the letter alif makes the sound [a] like the 'a' in father. Regional variations can also change this vowel: [ɑ],[a],[æ],[e].

b

ب

baa'

Like the 'b' in 'boy': /b/

t

ت

taa'

Like the 't' in 'stop': /t/

ṭ

ط

thaa'

Like the 'th' in 'three': /θ/

j/ġ

ج

jiim

This letter has some regional variation.
Qu'raanic Arabic uses the hard 'j' sound in 'jump'. /dʒ/
Egyptianvns use the hard 'g' sound in 'go'. /g/
Most other varieties use the soft 'j' sound like the 's' in measure. /ʒ/

ḥ

ح

Haa'

This sound does not exist in English.
It is a voiceless pharyngeal fricative: /ħ/
It is a hard 'h' sound produced by tightening the muscles in your throat.

ḫ

خ

khaa'

This sound does not exist in English.
It is a voiceless velar fricative: /x/
It is a rolling 'k' sound produced in the back of the mouth.
It is pronounced like the 'ch' in the German pronunciation of 'Bach'

d

د

daal

Like the 'd' in 'dart'. /d/

2-2. Isolated Forms + Romanization + Character Name + Pronunciation

ð

ذ

dhaa

Like the 'th' in 'this, that, and there'. /ð/

r

ر

raa'

This is a flap, like the 't's in 'I've gotta go'. /r/.

When doubled, the raa' takes on the rolling 'r' in the Spanish word 'perro'. /r/

Some regional variations, in some contexts, will pronounce the raa' as the American English 'r'. /r/

z

ز

zayn

Like the 'z' in 'zebra'. /z/

s

س

siin

Like the 's' in 'house'. /s/

ʃ

ش

shiin

Like the 'sh' in 'English'. /ʃ/

ʕ

ص

Saad

This sound does not exist in English.

It is a pharyngealized 's' sound: /sˤ/

It is pronounced like an 's' but with the back of the tongue pulled back towards the throat.

ɗ

ض

Daad

This sound does not exist in English.

It is a pharyngealized 'd' sound: /dˤ/

It is pronounced like a 'd' but with the back of the tongue pulled back towards the throat.

tˤ

ط

Taa'

This sound does not exist in English.

It is a pharyngealized 't' sound: /tˤ/

It is pronounced like a 't' but with the back of the tongue pulled back towards the throat.

2-3. Isolated Forms + Romanization + Character Name + Pronunciation

ز ظ	DHaa'	This sound does not exist in English. In some regions it is a pharyngealized version of dhaal: /ðˤ/ In some regions it is a pharyngealized 'z' sound: /zˤ/ It is pronounced with the back of the tongue pulled back towards the throat.
ع	cayn	This sound does not exist in English. It is a voiced pharyngeal approximant: /ʕ/ It is pronounced like the 'a' in 'cat', but with the throat constricted as in Haa'.
غ	ghayn	This sound does not exist in English. It is a voiced velar fricative: /ɣ/ It is a rolling 'g' sound produced in the back of the mouth. Regional variations often pronounce it like the 'r' in the French pronunciation of 'Paris'
ف	faa'	Like the 'f' in 'feather'. /f/
ق	qaaf	Like the 'c' in 'cough'. /q/ The 'k' sound is produced with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate.
ك	kaaf	Like the 'k' in 'kiss'. /k/ The 'k' sound is produced with the middle of the tongue touching the hard palate.
ل	laam	Like the 'l' in 'like'. /l/ Don't curl the tip of the tongue back. Only in the word الله, laam sounds like the 'l' in 'all'. /l/
م	miim	Like the 'm' in 'mountain'. /m/

2-4. Isolated Forms + Romanization + Character Name + Pronunciation

n

ن

nuun

Like the 'n' in 'nuts'. /n/

h

ه

haa'

Like the 'h' in 'horse'. /h/

w/ū

و

waaw

If there is a vowel immediately following, then the letter waaw sounds like the 'w' in 'water'. /w/

If there is no vowel immediately following, then the letter waaw sounds like the 'oo' in 'noon'. /u:/

y/ī

ي

yaa'

If there is a vowel immediately following, then the letter yaa' sounds like the 'y' in 'yes'. /j/

If there is no vowel immediately following, then the letter yaa' sounds like the 'ee' in 'jeep'. /i:/

a

ـ

fatHa

/a/ : [ɑ],[a],[æ],[e]. depending on regional variation and the surrounding letters.

i

ـ

kasra

/i/ : [i],[ɪ], depending on regional variation and the surrounding letters.

u

ـ

Damma

/u/

ﺀ

ء

Hamza

Like the glottal stop in the middle of 'uh-oh'. /ʔ/

2-5. Isolated Forms + Romanization + Character Name + Pronunciation

ﺀ

ء

Hamza Like the glottal stop in the middle of 'uh-oh'. /ʔ/

al-

ال

When a word begins with a Moon letter, the definite article is pronounced as spelled: al-
But, when a word begins with a Sun letter, (one that uses the tip of the tongue), the definite article assimilates the sound of the Sun letter. i.e. at-tayaara instead of al-tayaara.
We will indicate this assimilation in our romanization.

ﺀ

أ

A glottal stop. This form is used with preceded by an "a" sound.

ﺀ

إ

A glottal stop. This form is used with preceded by an "i" sound.

ﺀ

ؤ

A glottal stop. This form is used with preceded by an "u" sound.

ā

آ

Pronounced just like the alif. /a/

h/t

هـ

This letter is pronounced as a "t" when it has one of the vowel signs a(fatHa)/ i(kasra)/ u(Damma) on it. Otherwise, it is pronounced as an "h".
Also if it is the final letter in the final word in a sentence, it is pronounced as an "h".

3. Character Practice

3-1. From right to left: isolated form, initial form, medial form, final form

ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا

ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا ا

ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب

ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب

ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت

ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت

ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث

ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث

ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج

ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج

3-2. From right to left: isolated form, initial form, medial form, final form

ح حا لح ح حا لح

ح حا لح ح حا لح

خ خا لخ خ خا لخ

خ خا لخ خ خا لخ

د دا لدا د د دا لدا

د دا لدا د د دا لدا

ذ ذا لذا ذ ذ ذا لذا

ذ ذا لذا ذ ذ ذا لذا

ر را لرا ر ر را لرا

ر را لرا ر ر را لرا

3-3. From right to left: isolated form, initial form, medial form, final form

ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز

ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز ز

س س س س س س س س س س

س س س س س س س س س س

ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش

ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش

ص ص ص ص ص ص ص ص ص ص

ص ص ص ص ص ص ص ص ص ص

ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض

ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض

3-4. From right to left: isolated form, initial form, medial form, final form

ط	طا	ظا	ظ
ط	طا	ظا	ظ
ظ	ظا	ظا	ظ
ظ	ظا	ظا	ظ
ع	عا	لعا	لع
ع	عا	لعا	لع
غ	غا	لغا	لغ
غ	غا	لغا	لغ
ف	فا	لفا	لف
ف	فا	لفا	لف

3-5. From right to left: isolated form, initial form, medial form, final form

ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق

ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق

ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك

ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك ك

ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل

ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل

م م م م م م م م م م م م

م م م م م م م م م م م م

ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن

ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن

3-6. From right to left: isolated form, initial form, medial form, final form

ه ه ها لها له

ه ه ها لها له

و و وا لوا لو

و و وا لوا لو

ي ي يا لي

ي ي يا لي

ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه

ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه

ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه

ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه ـه

*Rows with singular characters represent isolated forms only.

3-7. From right to left: isolated form, initial form, medial form, final form

Arabic calligraphy practice lines for the letter 'Alif' (أ, إ, ئ).

Row 1: Isolated form (أ) repeated 8 times.

Row 2: Initial form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 3: Medial form (إ) repeated 8 times.

Row 4: Final form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 5: Isolated form (أ) repeated 4 times, followed by initial form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 6: Initial form (إ) repeated 4 times, followed by medial form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 7: Medial form (إ) repeated 4 times, followed by final form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 8: Isolated form (أ) repeated 4 times, followed by initial form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 9: Initial form (إ) repeated 4 times, followed by medial form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 10: Medial form (إ) repeated 4 times, followed by final form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 11: Isolated form (أ) repeated 4 times, followed by initial form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 12: Initial form (إ) repeated 4 times, followed by medial form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 13: Medial form (إ) repeated 4 times, followed by final form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 14: Isolated form (أ) repeated 4 times, followed by initial form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 15: Initial form (إ) repeated 4 times, followed by medial form (إ) repeated 4 times.

Row 16: Medial form (إ) repeated 4 times, followed by final form (إ) repeated 4 times.

*Rows with singular characters represent isolated forms only.

4. Arabic Words

1. بحث (baḥṭ) meaning research in Arabic

بحث

بحث

بحث

بحث

2. ملح (malḥ) meaning salt in Arabic

ملح

ملح

ملح

ملح

3. متى (matā) meaning when in Arabic

متى

متى

متى

متى

4. خشب (ḥaṣab) meaning wood in Arabic

خشب

خشب

خشب

خشب

5. ثمن (ṭaman) meaning price in Arabic

ثمن

ثمن

ثمن

ثمن

6. **جمل (ğamal)** meaning **camel** in Arabic

جمل

جمل

جمل

جمل

7. **مصر (maṣr)** meaning **Egypt** in Arabic

مصر

مصر

مصر

مصر

8. **نظر (naẓar)** meaning **sight** in Arabic

نظر

نظر

نظر

نظر

9. **مطر (maṭar)** meaning **rain** in Arabic

مطر

مطر

مطر

مطر

10. **ثلج (talğ)** meaning **snow** in Arabic

ثلج

ثلج

ثلج

ثلج

5. Arabic Words Quiz

5-1. How do you say and write **research** in Arabic?

5-2. How do you say and write **salt** in Arabic?

5-3. How do you say and write **when** in Arabic?

5-4. How do you say and write **wood** in Arabic?

5-5. How do you say and write **price** in Arabic?

5-6. How do you say and write **camel** in Arabic?

5-7. How do you say and write **Egypt** in Arabic?

5-8. How do you say and write **sight** in Arabic?

5-9. How do you say and write **rain** in Arabic?

5-10. How do you say and write **snow** in Arabic?

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