

THE STAGES OF LEARNING ARABIC WRITING

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Abstract

The process of learning the old Uzbek script based on the Arabic script consists of several stages, the first of which is the mufradat stage. At this stage, students learn the parts of letters, separate, at the beginning of the word, in the middle of the word, at the end of the word, and the large-scale appearance of the letters. At the advanced stage, they learn the rules of connecting and not connecting letters and how double letters are reflected in writing. At the muqattaat stage, they practice copying words, phrases, sentences and small texts, verses and rubai. At the essay stage, they learn to write texts independently. A student who has not mastered one stage will not be transferred to the next stage. In this way, the Arabic script is completely and perfectly adopted.

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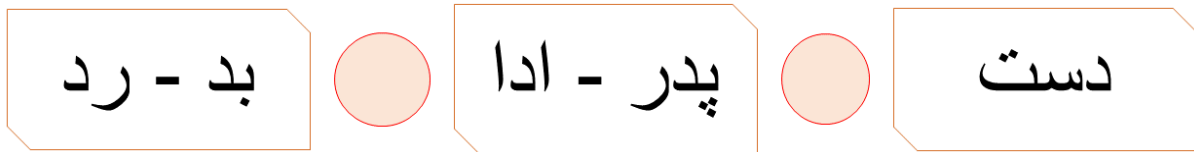
For someone who is literate in Cyrillic or Latin script, learning Arabic script seems to be a very difficult task. However, there are no difficulties in adopting the writing for a person who approaches the features of this writing from a deep scientific point of view and follows the correct methodological path. On the contrary, the study of this writing creates special interest and passion in the student or independent learner. With the help of this writing, it is possible to create complex sentences and beautiful artistic expressions using the vocabulary of our language.

The difference between Arabic writing and the writing of other peoples in the world is that, as a result of paying special attention to the beauty of this writing, it has become a work of art that not only conveys meaning, but also gives high aesthetic pleasure to people.

As the tip of the pencil moves along the line of the line, in this direction, it cuts and sews the word cloth (letter shape), and when it reaches a certain stop, the tip of the pen moves from top to right and goes down from it, it puts the buttons of this dress in their place (fastening). For example, when we write the word "pencil", it writes the form of the word with one movement of the pencil tip from right to left (without taking the pencil): as قلم. [1.4]

Before learning the Arabic script, it is necessary to thoroughly adopt the writing properties of the letters of the alphabet. Because the letters *alif*, *dol*, *zol*, *re*, *ze*, *j:e* and *vov* in the alphabet are considered to be munfasil, i.e. one-way adding letters. They do not connect at all with any letter that comes after them.

Therefore munfasil letters can be found in connected and unconnected forms in writing. At the beginning of the word, the unbound form is always written, and in the middle and at the end of the word, unbound or bound forms are written, depending on whether the preceding letter is linked or not.



Muttaasil letters have four forms according to their character in writing, i.e. individually, at the beginning of a word, in the middle of a word, and at the end of a word. It should be noted that the form in the middle of the word and the forms at the end of the word do not mean that they always look like this. Forms are chosen depending on whether the preceding letter is linked or not. Muttasil letters are written at the beginning of the word or in the middle of the word, depending on whether the preceding letter is connected or not.



Muttasil letters are written at the end of the word or in separate forms depending on whether the preceding letter is connected or not.



Mas'udi narrates from Hisham ibn Kalbi: "The first creators of Khat (writing) were three people from the Tay (clan) of the Bulan tribe who lived in Anbar, and they were Miror ibn Murra, Aslam ibn Sadra and Amir ibn Jadra. [4.178] They developed the Arabic alphabet in comparison to the Syriac alphabet. At the first stage, they write the appearance of the letters. At the second stage, they developed the form of the letters separately and connected. In the third stage, they put their dots (full stops) and called this letter "khattul jazm". It means "cut", because it was cut from "Himyari Khat" (Himyari letter). It is said that the people of Anbar received calligraphy from the people of Hiyra. Another narration says that the opposite happened. It is said that during the reign of Munozara, who reigned in 190 BC, the Himyarite letter was brought to Hiyra. Humyar is the letter of the people of Yemen, the Hud people. Hud was the first Od, that is, the Od tribe of Iram. The script they used was called "musnad al-himyari" (Al-Khimyari letter). [5.19]

Learning Arabic writing consists of several stages, which are mufradat, complex, muqattaat and essay stages. The word mufradot is the plural of the word mufrad, and in the sources of Arabic writing, it is defined as: "a special form of a letter in the Arabic alphabet or parts of this letter unique to itself." At the mufradot stage, students of the Arabic alphabet get acquainted with each letter of the alphabet, learn to remember them, read them and write their individual, beginning, middle and end forms. At the same time, they have adopted writing each form of each letter of the alphabet in large size.

ق	چ	چ	چ	چ	ش
	ک	ک	ک	ک	

In addition, at the mufradot stage, the brow and bowl parts of the letters *jim*, *chim*, *hoi hutti*, *xe*, the tooth and bowl parts of the letters *sin* and *shin*, the head and bowl parts of the letters *fe* and *qaf* and similar elements of other letters, as well as the number of points and the location of the letters are also adopted.

At the mufradot stage, ratio is also given great importance. Ratio - this word in the meaning of "similar", "comparison" in calligraphy also expresses the relationship between letters and parts of letters in terms of size and place (location). This qualification, of course, refers to the size of letters and parts of letters and at the same time their mutual combination (i.e. "composition"). [3.250]

ة	ـ	ث
و	ح	و

The method, which means the basis and basic rules of every science, represents the original basis of the type of letter written by the secretary in calligraphy, that is, the necessary rules. In other words, "usul" refers to the movement of the pencil in the process of writing parts and some parts of letters in Arabic script. This pencil movement adheres to the traditional requirements and dimensions of writing Arabic script. [3.248]

The mufradot stage is not passed to the next stage until it is thoroughly studied both theoretically and practically.

After the mufradot stage, the murakkabot stage begins. The word murakkab means "composed, structured" in Arabic. At the murakkabot stage, writing is adopted by combining the letters learned in the mufradot stage. It is studied whether the different forms of each letter are related to each other or not, or whether the different forms of a certain letter are interconnected with the forms of other letters. At the same time, copying and writing of certain words has been adopted. You don't move on to the next stage until you adopt this stage.

بخت	خط	با	مفق	چچچ
قیش	رو	تا	کخگ	لل

The combination of letters in the Arabic script does not consist of placing individual letters next to each other and lining them up, as in some scripts.

In the process of adopting the murakkabot stage, students also learn how to write "double letters" (ligature).

گلا	کلا	گل	کل	گا	کا	لا
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
گلا	کلا	گل	کل	گا	کا	لا

After the murakkabot stage, the muqattaat stage begins. The word muqattaat is an Arabic word that means a piece, cut, passage, a piece, a continent, a small poem. At this stage, with the help of the skills and abilities learned in the stage of murakkabot, it was practiced to copy certain words and phrases or to write them independently, as well as to copy individual, continent and rubai.

سوز	تاغ	وطن	اولوغ	ادب	خلق
قیزیل گل	آنا یورت	بیزنینگ مکتب			
آز آز اورگانیب دانا بولور					
قطره قطره بیغیلیب دریا بولور.					

At this stage, content is of great importance. Content – this word in Arabic means "combining" or "combination" in calligraphy. This word refers to the combination or combining of the letters of the Arabic alphabet in calligraphy according to the position of the word. In learning calligraphy and writing, "content" is given great importance, because "content" written correctly means the right meaning. At the present time, a correctly written "content" testifies to the correctness of calligrapher's education and perfection of art. [3.249]

Pencil movement is also important in the process of adopting writing. This writing methodology is described by the word power. Power – this word, which means "strength" and "power" in Arabic, is interpreted as "pressure" and "pressing" (when writing a letter) in calligraphy. The important thing is that in the end of the letter, this word means the situation of performing a task that is contrary to its meaning. After all, in Arabic writing, the pencil is never pressed, but on the contrary, it is left to its own devices as much as possible, and at the same time, it is tried to make perfect use of the possibility of the pencil. [3.259]

After the muqattaat stage, the essay stage begins. At this stage, students practically demonstrate the skills and abilities they have acquired in the previous stages. That is, they write texts independently.

رحمت

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At the same time, students learn the procedures for writing an application and similar official documents at the essay stage.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the process of studying the Arabic script, as a result of acquiring the stages of writing and related theoretical and practical knowledge, all the secrets of this script are adopted. Step-by-step learning of the Arabic script leads to thorough adoption of the script. By carefully adopting the Arabic script, we can have the opportunity to read the original copies of the manuscripts and lithographs created by the great scientists of our country who made a worthy contribution to the world civilization.

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