

# Malay Arabic Influence in Arabic Writing Skills

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<b>Keywords:</b> Malay Arabic, Arabic, Insha'	<b>Abstract</b> Learning Malay Arabic writing seems more popular than Arabic writing, therefore it is necessary to know the impact of Malay Arabic writing on Arabic writing and the differences in letters between the two. The purpose of this research is to find out about Malay Arabic and the differences in letters between Malay Arabic and Arabic as well as their impact on learning to write Arabic (insya'). In this research, the method used is library research, data collection is used by looking for sources from books, journals and existing research. The results of this research are 1. Malay Arabic skills have an impact on Arabic writing skills 2. Malay Arabic skills have a negative impact on Arabic writing 3. Malay Arabic writing rules and Arabic writing rules are very different. This research was conducted to find out how Malay Arabic writing and Arabic language writing are and their impact on learning insha'.
<b>Kata kunci:</b> Arab Melayu, Bahasa Arab, Insyah'	<b>Abstrak</b> Pembelajaran dalam penulisan arab melayu terkesan lebih diminati dari pada penulisan bahasa arab maka dari itu perlu diketahui dampak dalam penulisan arab melayu terhadap penulisan bahasa arab serta perbedaan huruf di antara keduanya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui tentang arab melayu serta perbedaan huruf antara arab melayu dan bahasa arab begitu juga dengan dampaknya terhadap pembelajaran dalam penulisan bahasa arab (insya'). Dalam penelitian ini metode yang digunakan yaitu studi pustaka ( <i>library research</i> ), pengumpulan data yang digunakan dengan cara mencari sumber dari buku, jurnal, dan riset-riset yang telah ada. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah 1. Keterampilan arab melayu memiliki dampak terhadap keterampilan menulis bahasa arab 2. Keterampilan arab melayu memiliki dampak negatif dalam penulisan bahasa arab 3. Kaidah penulisan arab melayu dan kaidah penulisan bahasa arab sangat berbeda. penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui bagaimana penulisan arab melayu dan penulisan bahasa arab serta dampaknya terhadap pembelajaran insya'.
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## INTRODUCTION

It can be said to be proficient in language if there are four skills that must be mastered, namely 1. Listening ability (*maharatul istima'*) 2. Ability to speak (*maharatu al-kalam*) 3. Ability to read (*maharatu al-qiroah*) 4. Writing skills (*maharatu al-kitabah*) (Khaerotin, 2019). Writing skills themselves are one of the important aspects of language proficiency and need to be considered by teachers (Rinawati dkk., 2016) So that

students can channel their ideas into writing (Permatasari, 2017) While in Arabic writing has several aspects that influence the writing, namely *al-qowaid*, *imla'* and *khot* (Siti Kuraedah, 2015).

Judging from the aspect of *imla'* Arabic writing is quite difficult for those who have little knowledge in Arabic (F. Hasani, 2013) Because the characteristics of Arabic and Latin are very different, all Arabic letters are consonants and do not have vowels because Arabic is *syllabary* (Susanti, 2020) And in writing Arabic itself has rules or procedures in writing in order to be able to write Arabic properly and correctly which can be seen from the aspect of *qowaidnya* (Nur Fadhilah, 2020).

In addition to Arabic written in Arabic script, there are other languages that are not included in Arabic but the form of writing such as Arabic writing, the language is Malay Arabic, where Malay Arabic always intersects with the Arab nation itself (Dien Madjid, 2013). Malay Arabic consists of the first two syllables, namely the Arabic word where Arabic is a country and the language found in the Arabian Peninsula and Central Asia, while Malay which is the second word is a tribe and language (Munir & Fauzi, 2023)

Therefore, the process of the arrival of Malay Arabic is very long, the initial period of Malay is in the 7th century to the 16th century, and the Malay language in the 20th century has undergone development (Pratiwi, 2018) Malay Arabs are also inseparable from the Arabs or Islam brought by Arabs to Indonesia, which at the beginning of *da'wah* was only delivered in oral form, however, after Islam is accepted and spread widely enough, writing is needed to write about the principles of Islam, in order to facilitate the spread of Islam (Zulkhairi Teuku, 2019).

Malay Arabic script is a mixed language of Arabic script, namely Hijaiyah letters and Malay letters. Which was created by the Malays themselves (Hasibuan dkk., 2021) Malay Arabic script itself has been widely used by scholars in writing books about Islam (Rusdi, 2016). And some people say the Malay Arabic script is the jawi script which is derived from the Arabic word *al-jawah*, and the Arabs themselves gave the term to name one language (jawi) which is used for all Malay islands or can be called Tanah Jawi (Yasran dkk., 2016).

In terms of writing the letters, Malay Arabic and Arabic writing, there are only slight differences (Jihad & Rabbianty, 2021). Meanwhile, in terms of Arabic and Malay

Arabic texts are very different, Arabic does not directly explain the meaning of a sentence, while Malay Arabic is a declarative sentence, which does not show the meaning of the letter but directly expresses the content of the text ((Suparyanto dan Rosad (2015, 2020).

We can know that Arabic writing and Latin writing are very different and need special attention in Arabic writing. And as explained above that Malay Arabic and Arabic have similarities in writing the letters, therefore the researcher wanted to know "the influence of Malay Arabic in Arabic writing skills"

## METHOD

The data collection method used is by understanding and studying theories from various literature or can be called library *studies*. The data collection carried out is by finding sources and reconstructing from various sources such as books, journals, and existing researches (Fadli, 2021) Here the researcher uses a Malay Arabic book entitled "Pandai Jawi" and the skill book in Arabic is a book entitled "Basic Learning Imla 'Introduction to Language Writing Rules for Beginners" In this study, researchers took data from books and journals where researchers used 10 books and journals, The number of books used was 2 books while the journals used in this study were 8 journals. This was done to find out the influence of Malay Arabic in Arabic writing skills.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Malay writing (jawi script)

Malay Arabic in writing skills has the main letters namely the letters ا, و, ي where the letter alif is read A and the letter wau can be read U when juxtaposed with the letter alif , as well as the letter ya' it can be read I when juxtaposed with the letter alif.

**Table 1. The Main Letters**

ي	و	ا
ي+ا	و+ا	Alif
i	u	A

And these letters are called action letters which represent vowel sounds. While other letters such as ba and ta are called correct letters.

It has been mentioned earlier that the Malay Arabic alphabet consists of hijaiyah letters and five letters created by the Malays themselves, and these letters are:

a.) Hijaiyah letters

**Table 2. Hijaiyah letters**

Qof	ق	21.	Za	ز	11.	Alif	ا	1.
Kaf	ك	22.	Sin	س	12.	Ba	ب	2.
Lam	ل	23.	Syin	ش	13.	Ta	ت	3.
Mim	م	24.	Shod	ص	14.	Tsa	ث	4.
Nun	ن	25.	Dhod	ض	15.	Jim	ج	5.
Waw	و	26.	Tho	ط	16.	Ha	ح	6.
Ha	ه	27.	Zho	ظ	17.	Kho	خ	7.
Hamzah	ء	28.	Ain	ع	18.	Dal	د	8.
Ya	ي	29.	Ghoin	غ	29.	Dzal	ذ	9.
			Fa	ف	20.	Ro	ر	10.

b). Letters invented by Malays

1. Ca

Ca has similarities with *the letter ha* and the difference between the letter ha and the letter ca is in terms of dots where *the letter ha we can see only has one point while it is different from the letter ca* which has three dots, but from the shape the letters *ha* and *ca* have the same shape.

2. Pa

In terms of shape, the letter pa is similar to the hijaiya letter ف, but the difference has that the point is that pa has three points. While pa in hijaiyah letters only has one dot.

3. Ga

This ga letter is like a continuous kaf letter and has a dot on it.

4. Nga

For the letter *nga* has similarities like the letter ع and the difference is in terms of dots, ع has one dot while the letter *ngachoooses three dots above it and in the form of writing the letters are the same.*

5. Nya

While the letter of *the* form has similarities with the letter ن in terms of shape and points are the same, in contrast to the others there are many similarities in terms of shape but have differences from the number of points.

**Table 3. Letters Invented By Malays**

Ha with a period 3	Ca	چ	1.
Fa with a period 3	Pa	ف	2.
Kaf with a period 3	Ga	ك	3.
Ain with a period	Nga	غ	4.
Nun with 3 points	Nya	ث	5.

In writing these letters, if the letters can be connected, they must be connected. Like *the letters alif and wau which can only accept connections but cannot connect with the letters after them, in contrast to the letters ta and yes these letters can be connected before or after* (Matlob, n.d.)(Matlob, t.t.).

## B. Arabic script (imla')

Arabic has 29 letters, namely hijaiyah letters ranging from *alif* letters to *yes* letters, and Arabic has 3 signs in reading or harokat namely fathah, kasroh, and dhommah. Where fathah is read (a), kasroh is read (i) and dhommah is read (u). And the hijaiyah letters can all be connected with the previous letter, but to connect the letters after that, not all hijaiyah letters can be connected afterwards. The letters are: د ذ ر ز و ا .

Mad letters are letters used to support punctuation in order to know the length or absence of a reading, these letters are alif, wawu, and ya. The letter alif is juxtaposed with harokat fathah which indicates the fathah is read long, while the letter wawu is juxtaposed with harokat dhommah which indicates the wawu is read long, and the letter ya is juxtaposed with harokat kasroh which indicates that yes is read long.

The writing of hamzah in Arabic is very diverse, and sometimes the letters hamzah are written using the letters mad (alif, wawu, ya) or the letters hamzah stand alone. Where if the letter hamzah is found at the beginning of the word then it will be written together with the letter alif, while the letter hamzah is found in the middle of the word then there are 2 categories, namely:

1. If the letter hamzah has breadfruit or dies in the middle of the word, then the mad letter that will be written with hamzah is determined by looking at the harokat sebum.
2. Hamzah can be given harokat with its suitability, but it has some exceptions such as hamzah which is written together with the letter wawu, but the harokat owned by hamzah is fathah and the letter hamzah which is given harokat fathah or dhommah after kasroh or yes tribe but written with ya.
3. Hamzah found in the middle of the word with harokat fathah after alif, harokat fathah or dhommah after the letter wawu breadfruit then the hamzah is written by itself.

And if it is found in the hamzah letter at the end of the word and the previous letter has breadfruit, then the hamzah letter is written by itself, but if before the hamzah letter has harokat, then the writing of the hamzah letter at the end of the word follows the provisions of the beginning where the mad letter is entered (Abdullah, 2019).

### C. Malay Arabic influence in Arabic writing skills

In the journal "Contrastive analysis of Riau Malay Arabic writing and Arabic writing and its implications for Arabic language teaching" explains that skills in Malay Arabic writing have negative implications because the writing procedure is different from Arabic writing. Students will find it difficult to learn Arabic skills if they have learned Malay Arabic writing skills, not only students who have difficulties but students also have difficulties in writing Arabic. This problem occurs because Malay Arabic vocabulary is taken from Arabic but written in Malay Arabic writing method, which should be written in Arabic method (Efendi, 2014).

In the journal "Aksara jawi: cultural heritage and language of the Malay natural community in sociolinguistic review" explained that Malay Arabic is a mixture in terms of language, namely Arabic and Malay where Malay is a weapon to fight against colonilism. And Malay Arabic script serves for Malay spelling, and this language is used for religious writing such as script and is used to write letters, as well as laws. Although Malay Arabic script is always used, this writing does not have a relationship between Malay dialects (Ramala, 2020)

In the journal "Semantics of Absorption Words from Arabic in Malay Arabic Dictionary" explains that the tradisi in the archipelago can be influenced by the masuk of the Arabs, the influence that we can see is from Islamic books such as fiqh, hadith, tawhid and others which are influences in terms of Malay Arabic writing. While in language there is a change in understanding of Arabic vocabulary in Malay and the change occurs due to historical, environmental, linguistic, and non-linguistic factors. As a result of differences in understanding vocabulary, it has an impact on culture (Khoiril dkk., 2022)

In the journal "Efforts to Overcome Public Misperceptions of Arabic and Malay Arabic Writing in Lubuk Garam Village, Bengkalis" explained that in helping the community in distinguishing between Malay Arabic script and Arabic writing by sharing material through social media and these actions have a positive impact on the community where people understand better, can improve their understanding of Malay Arabic script and Arabic writing skills (Salahuddin Al Asadullah, 2020).

In the journal "The Influence of Arabic Language on the Development of Indonesian" explained that there was a change in the form of writing which was Arabic vocabulary replaced with Indonesian writing and the rules of language preparation and

in terms of meaning there was a change even if only slightly. In this research, Malay Arabic is found in several books, story books and literature. However, many people cannot read books written in Malay Arabic, because reading and writing Malay Arabic by reading and writing Arabic where the Arabic language that we can find in Arabic books is different, therefore learning is needed to understand Malay Arabic writing (Pantu, 2014)

In the journal "The Urgency of Mastering Arabic in Islamic Studies in Indonesia" explained that Malay Arabic is one of the writings used to convey messages to the kingdom where Malay Arabic writing has become the administrative language in several kingdoms. Not only Malay Arabic or Malay Arabic writing is an important part of civilization and intellectualism, but there is a language that is more important than Malay Arabic, namely Arabic. Which language that can be used to deliver education in the Middle East is Arabic. Therefore, proficiency in writing Arabic is needed rather than writing Malay Arabic because Arabic and Aramaic Malay are different from the rules of writing and their meanings (SATRIO, 2018)

Errors in writing where the writing is adopted from Arabic and written in Malay, there are errors in writing because it should follow Arabic rules in terms of writing. These errors are as follows:

1. The word Alim is written the correct writing is عالم اليم
2. The word Ali is written the correct writing is علي الي
3. The word Aliah is written the correct writing is عالية الية
4. The word Origin is written اسال correct writing أصل
5. Original word written اسلي Shod correct writing أصلي
6. The Arabic word is written correct writing عرب ارب
7. The word Arifin is written correct writing عارفين ارفين
8. The word Arif is written correct writing عارف ارف
9. The word Akidah is written correct writing عقيدة آيدة
10. The word Akal is written آل correct writing عقل
11. The word Amal is written correct writing عمل امل
12. The word Asar is written اسار correct writing عصر
13. The word Badan is written بدان correct writing بدن



14. The word Inner is written correct writing باطن باتن
15. The word Void is written بتال correct writing بطل
16. The word Emergency is written درورات correct writing ضرورة
17. The word Fadhli is written فدلي correct writing فضلي
18. The word Fardhu is written فردو correct writing فرض
19. The word Hajj is written correct writing حاج حاجي
20. The word Hak is written حاك correct writing حق
21. The word Results are written حسيل correct writing حاصل
22. The word Law is written حكوم correct writing حكم
23. The word Worship is written correct writing عبادة اباده
24. The word I'm written correct writing عبارة ابارت
25. The word Science is written المو correct writing علم
26. The word Iktibar is written correct writing اعتبار آتبار
27. The word Iman is written correct writing إيمان امان
28. The word Eid is written correct writing الفطر عيد الفطري ايد
29. Sign words are written correct writing إشارة اشرات
30. the word Isya' is written correct writing عشاء اشاء
31. the word Permission is written اذین correct writing اذن
32. the word Jamaat is written correct writing جماعة جماعه
33. the word Friday is written correct writing جمعة جمعت
34. The word Total is written جومله correct writing جملة
35. The word Answer is written correct writing جواب جاواب
36. the word corpse is written جينزه correct writing جنازة
37. plural word جمك written correct writing جمع
38. The word Dictionary is written أموس correct writing قاموس
39. the word Eunuch is written correct writing قاسم آاسم
40. the word Kadar is written أدر correct writing قدر
41. word Method written آئيده true writing قاعدة
42. the word Kalbu is written ألبو correct writing قلب
43. the word Kiyas is written correct writing قياس آياس

44. The word Paper is written *أرتس* correct writing *قرطاس*
45. Word Sentence written *آلمات* correct writing *آلمات*
46. The word News is written *آبار* correct writing *آبار*
47. The word Hook is written *آيت* correct writing *آيت*
48. The word Thursday is written *آميس* correct writing *آميس*
49. The word Khairuddin is written *آير* correct writing *آير*
50. The word Khazanah is written *آزنه* true writing *آزنه*
51. The word Qibla is written *آبليت* correct writing *آبليت*
52. The word Shroud is written *آفان* correct writing *آفان*
53. The word Khutbah is written *آحبه* the correct writing *آحبه*
54. The word Khatib is written *آختيب* correct writing *آختيب*
55. The word Special is written *آسوس* correct writing *آسوس*
56. The word Kin is written *آقراية* correct writing *آقراية*
57. The word Kaum is written *آوم* correct writing *آوم*
58. The word Grave is written *آبور* correct writing *آبور*
59. The word Caravan is written *آفيله* correct writing *آفيله*
60. The word Khalifa is written *آليفه* the correct writing *آليفه*
61. The word Sacrifice is written *آقربان* correct writing *آقربان*
62. The word Kaaba is written *آكبه* correct writing *آكبه*
63. The word Doomsday is written *آيامت* correct writing *آيامت*
64. The word Commonly written *آلزم* correct writing *آلزم*
65. Spoken word written *آلسان* correct writing *آلسان*
66. The word Mabruur is written *آمبرور* the correct writing *آمبرور*
67. The word Paper is written *آمكاله* correct writing *آمكاله*
68. The word Markaz is written *آمرآس* correct writing *آمرآس*
69. Word Meaning written *آمكنا* correct writing *آمكنا*
70. The word Meaning is written *آمقصود* correct writing *آمقصود*
71. The word Maslahat is written *آمسلحت* correct writing *آمصلحة*
72. The word Corpse is written *آميات* correct writing *آميت*
73. The word Misal is written *آمسال* correct writing *آمثال*

74. The word Deliberation is written *مساورة* correct writing *مساورة*
75. The word Maklum is written *معلوم* correct writing *معلوم*
76. The word Immoral is written *معصيات مكسيات* correct writing *معصيات*
77. The word Mudharat is written *موضرت* correct writing *مضرة*
78. The word redundant is written *مبذر* correct writing *مبذر*
79. The word Mukmin is written *مكمين* correct writing *مؤمن*
80. The word Mukaddimah is written *مكدمه* the correct writing *مقدمة*
81. The word Maghrib is written *مكريب* correct writing *مغرب*
82. The word Makmum is written *مكموم* correct writing *مأموم*
83. The word Mushalla is written *مصلا* correct writing *مصلى*
84. The word Muktamar is written *مؤتمر* correct writing *مؤتمر*
85. The word Advice is written *نسيحت* correct writing *نصيحة*
86. The word Understanding is written *فهام* correct writing *فهم*
87. The word Article is written *فسال* correct writing *فصل*
88. The word Thought is written *فكير* correct writing *فكر*
89. The word Ramadan is written *رمضان* correct writing *رمضان*
90. The word Rabi'ul Awal is written *ربيع الأول ريبأ* correct writing *ربيع الأول*
91. The word Rajab is written *رجاب* correct writing *رجب*
92. The word Rezki is written *رسكي* correct writing *رزقي*
93. The word Rukun is written *رأون* correct writing *رآن*
94. The word Saturday is written *سبتو* correct writing *سبت*
95. The word Patience is written *سبار* correct writing *صبر*
96. The word Sahabat is written *صحابة* correct writing *صحبت*
97. The word Sah is written *سبوح* correct writing *صح*
98. The word Cause is written *سييب* correct writing *سبب*
99. The word Tuesday is written *سيلاسا* correct writing *ثلاثاء*
100. The word Alms is written *سيديكه* correct writing *صدقة*
101. The word congratulations is written *سلامة* correct writing *سيلامت*
102. The word Prayer is written *صالت* correct writing *صلاة*
103. The word Sholawat is written *صلوات* correct writing *صلوات*

104. The word Shafar is written سفار correct writing صفر
105. The word Sipat is written سيفت correct writing صفة
106. The word Shaleh is written correct writing صالح سالج
107. The word Surat is written correct writing سورة سورت
108. The word Sha'ban is written correct writing شعبان شكبن
109. The word Shawwal is written correct writing شوال شاول
110. The word Taqwa is written correct writing تقوى تقوه
111. The word Takbur is written correct writing تكبر تكبور
112. The word Translation is written correct writing ترجمة ترجمه
113. The word Ulama is written correct writing علماء اولما
114. Common words are written correct writing عموم امور
115. The word Age is written امور correct writing عمر
116. The word Usul is written اسول correct writing أصول
117. The word Ustadz is written اوستد correct writing أستاذ
118. The word Yakin is written يكين correct writing يقين
119. The word Ie is written يکني correct writing يعني
120. The word Waris is written correct writing وارث وريس
121. The word Zakat is written correct writing زآة زآت
122. The word Zulkaidah is written correct writing ذوالقعدة ذوالكئيدة
123. The word Zulhijjah is written the correct writing ذوالحجة ذوالحجه
124. The word Zohir is written correct writing ظاهر ظهير (Efendi, 2014)

Arabic and Malay Arabic have always had a relationship between the two both in terms of customs, language and writing skills. And because there is a Malay language taken from Arabic, there are errors in writing, where the adopted Arabic should be

written in Arabic rules but what is found in the field of the language is written in Malay Arabic rules (Atika, 2022).

## CONCLUSION

From the explanation of the research results, we can understand the writing of Malay and Arabic clearly. It turns out that Malay Arabic writing skills have an impact on Arabic writing skills, but the impact given is a negative impact because there are errors in writing, where Malays not only adopt Arabic letters, namely Hijaiyah but also adopt Arabic, therefore for students who have learned Malay writing skills have errors in writing Arabic, Because Malay Arabic and Arabic have similarities in terms of writing, but if you look more deeply, Malay Arabic skills and Arabic writing skills are very different in terms of rules. As well as the impact will be experienced for students who have learned Malay Arabic writing skills and students have difficulty in learning skills in Arabic.

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Nurhikamah Sani, Madah rahmatan, Muhammad Hila Azka Harlek Putra, Diki Ramadhan Alfarisi

dunia semakin maju dalam semua sendi kehidupan , namun kitab-kitab Arab-Melayu atau juga dikenal Arab-Jawi terus diajarkan di tengah-tengah masyarakat. *mudarrisuna*, 09(2), 374–397.

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