# *Arabic Abjad Letters are the foundation of the Arabic Decimal System*

## Matching **Arabic Abjad Letters & Numerals** with **Latin Letters**

The 28 Arabic Abjad letters were used initially to represent decimal numerals as well. A historical match exists between the Latin letters sequences (**ABCD**, **KLMN**, **QRST**) and Abjad words (**أبجد ، كلمن ، قرشت**) except for the two letters ( **ج، ش**), missing in Latin letters, which correspond to (S, C). The letter (C) was used initially in Latin as (g) or (k).

By inserting the two missing Arabic guttural letters (**ع ،ح**), after the sequence (KLMN), this match becomes perfect in order and position. This is not a matter of coincidence. The Latin letters were able to enjoy the old Arabic Decimal System and can be grouped in words similar to Abjad letter (***ABCD, EFGHIJ, KLMN, OP, QRST, UVW, XYZ***) (*أبكد, إفغج, كلمن, OP, قرست, UVW, XYZ*).

| سعفص | | | | كلمن | | | | حطي | | | هوز | | | أبجد | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| ٩٠ | ٨٠ | ٧٠ | ٦٠ | ٥٠ | ٤٠ | ٣٠ | ٢٠ | ١٠ | ٩ | ٨ | ٧ | ٦ | ٥ | ٤ | ٣ | ٢ | ١ |
| ص | ف | ع | س | ن | م | ل | ك | ي | ط | ح | ز | و | ه | د | ج | ب | ء |
| P | O | ع | ح | N | M | L | K | J | I | H | G | F | E | D | C | B | A |
| TENS | | | | | | | | UNITS | | | | | | | | | |

| Abjad Letters | ضظغ | | | ثخذ | | | قرشت | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serial number | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 |
| Decimal value | ١٠٠٠ | ٩٠٠ | ٨٠٠ | ٧٠٠ | ٦٠٠ | ٥٠٠ | ٤٠٠ | ٣٠٠ | ٢٠٠ | ١٠٠ |
| Abjad Numeral | غ | ظ | ض | ذ | خ | ث | ت | ش | ر | ق |
| Latin Numeral | Z | Y | X | W | V | U | T | S | R | Q |
| Decimal Unit | Thousand | HUNDREDS | | | | | | | | |

In the **first generation of Arabic numerals**, the **28 Abjad letters** were replaced by **10 numerals** including **Zero**. The letter (غ) with value one thousand was replaced by "kilo" derived from "kayl" which means measure in Arabic. Then a **second generation of Arabic numerals**, depending on the number of *angles* instead of *fingers*, spread all over the world.

Finally, a **third generation of Arabic Geometric numerals** using strictly *right angles* emerged. Meanwhile, an electronic version called **Digital numerals** using *right angles* and *equal sides* is being used worldwide.

Dr. Eng. Ziad Amer Hammoodi https://tahawaw.com 2020