## (For Sighted and Blind) - لِلضّريرِ وَالبصير

(wAw) - li -DDarIri wa -lbaSIr - rISabl- aw irIraDD-il - (lml)

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- The Arabic Geometric letters \{Taha\} follow up the Arabic numerals (Les Chiffres Arabes). These are a simplified version of the Arabic alphabet based on the shape of two squares. Reversed Geometric letters \{Taham\} are used for writing English and French texts.
- Latin letters matching Reversed Geometric letters $\{\mathbf{I m l}\}$ ou $\{\mathbf{w A w}\}$ include small letters as short vowels and soft consonant letters (light sound) and capital letters as long vowels and hard consonant letters (heavy sound) as in cat \{kAt\} and cotton \{KoTon\}.

- \{brAyn\} letters consist of reversed unified Braille letters \{brAyn\} and Geometric letters \{Taha\} superimposed together. They represent the link between the sighted and the blind. Big dots represent \{brAy\} letters, while small dots and sides represent \{Taha\}.
- To facilitate the full match between \{brAy\} and \{Taham), the lower Arabic Geometric letters as ( $\square,-\dot{,}, \dot{\text { ) }}$ ) and the lower Arabic vowels (Kasrah and Mad Kasr) were converted to upper letters and vowels. The stressed letter was also converted to double letter.
- The small and capital Latin letters are (52) and the number of Braille patterns is (64) while the number of Geometric letters can be increased. The Latin matching letters (Iml) can be converted to (Taha, Taham, brAy, brAys, brAym, brAyn) by changing the font.

