## Taha wAw brAy

## What is it?



> الأبجدية الصوتية العالمية (عصا)
> Universal Phonetic Alphabet (UPA)
> Three Compatible Alphabets
> For Sighted And Blind
\{Taham\} with reverse geometric letters to write from left to right
\{wAw\} with Latin lowercase and uppercase letters matching \{Taham\}
\{brAy\} with unified Braille letters for the blind matching \{Taham\}


Taha wAw brAy Alphabets Definition

## Writing Geometric Method

with Geometric Letters (FRTL)

$$
\{\text { Taha\} }\{=d=b\}
$$

and with Mirrored Geometric Letters (FLTR)
\{Taham\} $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{d}=\mathrm{E}=\square\} \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$

## Writing Arabic Way

with Latin Letters Matching Geometric Letters

$$
\{w A w\}\{巳 \pm 巳\}-\{\square \pm g\}
$$

## Writing brAy Method

with Unified Braille Letters (FLTR)
and with Mirrored brAy Letters (FRTL)

$$
\{c, q, x\} \equiv(z, ~ \varepsilon, ~ s)
$$

Universal Writing Geometric Method $\{\mathrm{D}=\mathrm{b}=\mathrm{Q}+\mathrm{E}$ 난는 $\}$ - $\{$ Taha wAw brAy $\}$
\{Taha\} Alphabet
\{Taha\} method, which stands for "Tareeqah Handasiyyah" in Arabic, is a universal Geometric method of writing from right to left (FRTL) using \{Taha\} alphabet.
\{Taha\} alphabet consists of Geometric Arabic letters enhanced by additional letters from other languages starting by English and French.
\{Taham\} alphabet is the Mirrored Geometric letters enhanced by additional letters from English and French and used for writing from left to right (FLTR). Mirrored Geometric letters are also called Reversed Geometric letters.

There are $\mathbf{3 2}$ Geometric consonant letters in \{Taha\} including $\mathbf{2 2}$ Phoenician letters plus $\mathbf{6}$ additive Arabic letters plus $\mathbf{4}$ specific Latin consonant letters used in English and French.

There are also $\mathbf{1 8}$ Geometric vowels in $\{\mathbf{T a h a}\}$ including 6 Arabic common vowels plus 4 additive Latin vowels used in English and French plus $\mathbf{8}$ specific French vowels.

Each consonant letter can be associated with a vowel to represent a particular sound launched in a certain direction and called dynamic letter otherwise it is static by default.

## wAw Alphabet

\{wAw\} method, which stands for "writing Arabic way" is the Latin version of \{Taha) method of writing but from left to right (FLTR) and by using English or French matching letters \{wAw\} alphabet including small and capital letters and combined letters.
$\{\mathbf{I m l}\}$ alphabet consists of small and capital Latin matching letters redefined in order to establish a one to one match relationship with the $\mathbf{3 2}$ Geometric or Mirrored Geometric consonant letters and the $\mathbf{1 8}$ Geometric or Mirrored Geometric vowels.
\{wAw\} alphabet is an easy readable version of $\{\mathbf{I m l}\}$ alphabet modified in order to preserve the combined English consonant letters and the combined French specific vowels.

Latin letters are used to enter texts in the computer in order to generate \{Taha\} and \{Taham\} texts by applying the Arabic Geometric or the Mirrored Arabic Geometric fonts.

The first following table represents the $\mathbf{3 2}$ consonant letters including Arabic Abjad (A), Latin matching letters $\{\mathbf{I m l}\}(\mathbf{L})$, Geometric letters (G), Mirrored Geometric letters (M) and English \{wAw\} consonant letters (W).

The second following table represents the common $\mathbf{1 0}$ vowels and the third following table represents the $\mathbf{8}$ specific French oral and nasal vowels．

|  | 4 Latin Letters |  |  |  | 6 Arabic Letters |  |  |  |  | 22 Abjad Phoenician Consonant Letters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | ضظغ |  | ثخ |  |  | قرشت |  |  |  | سعفص |  |  |  | كلمن |  |  |  | حطي |  | هوز |  |  | أبجد |  |  |  |
| A |  |  |  |  | $\dot{\varepsilon}$ b | U－ | ذ | i | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | $\because$ | ش | J， | ق |  | $\checkmark$ |  | U | ن | P | U | $\checkmark$ |  | b | j | ， | 。 | $د$ |  |  |  |
| L | H | v | p | g Q | Q Z | D | P | C | B | t | F | r | K | S | f | q | S | n | m | ， | k |  | T | Z | W | h | d |  | b |  |
| G | च | ¢ | 」 | ट̈ 亡் | $\dot{\text { ¢ }}$ | п | ¢ | j | 今 | $\because$ | ப | 」 | ة | $\square$ | வ́ | ᄃ | 4 | $\lrcorner$ | － | 」 | 5 |  | b |  |  | J | L |  |  |  |
| M | ᄃ | ロ | $\stackrel{\text { ᄂ }}{ }$ | コ | ¢ ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | п் | 己 | 亡் | L | L̈ | ث | t | ة | $\square$ | － | コ | ப | L | － | L | 己 | ᄂ | $\square$ | Ė | 已 | G | ᄃ | ¢ |  |  |
| W | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{c} \\ & \mathrm{~h} \end{aligned}$ | V |  | $\mathrm{g} \left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \mathrm{g} \\ & \mathrm{~h} \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{l\|l} \hline \mathrm{g} & \mathrm{D} \\ \mathrm{~h} & \mathrm{~h} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | D | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{d} \\ & \mathrm{~h} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{k} \\ & \mathrm{~h} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{t} \\ & \mathrm{~h} \end{aligned}$ | t |  | r | K | S | f | q | s | n | m | 1 | k | y |  | z | w | h | d |  | b |  |

32 Geometric Consonant Letters（ 22 Phoenician＋6 Arabic＋ 4 Latin）

| Arabic，English \＆French Common Vowels | 4 English \＆French Vowels |  |  |  | 6 Arabic，English and French Vowels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mad Off | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mad } \\ & \text { Kash } \end{aligned}$ | Offah | Kashah | Mad <br> Kasr | Mad Dum | Mad <br> Fath | Kasrah | Dummah | Fathah |
|  | مد أوف | مد كسح | أفة | كسحة | مد كسر | مد ضم | مد فتح | كسرة | ضمة | فتحة |
| Latin $\{\mathrm{lml}\}$ | O | E | o | e | I | U | A | i | u | a |
| \｛Taha\} | $\underline{\square}$ | 클 | $\pm$ | m | T | $\underline{\square}$ | 1 | $=$ | $\underline{\square}$ | $=$ |
| \｛Taham\} | $\underline{\square}$ | E | 区 | m | T | P | 1 | $=$ | 뜨 | 二 |
| Latin \｛wAw\} | O | E | o | e | I | U | A | i | u | a |

10 Geometric Vowels（6 Arabic，English \＆French＋ 4 English \＆French）

| French Specific Vowels | 4 Specific French Nasal Vowels |  |  |  | 4 Specific French Oral Vowels |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { N} \\ & \text { Nath } \\ & \text { Fa } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Naf } \\ & \text { Dum } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { Naf } \\ \text { Kasr } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Naf Off | Summah | Lammah | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mad } \\ & \text { Sum } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Mad} \\ & \mathrm{Lam} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | نف فتح | نفضم | نف كس | نف أوف | صم | － | مدصم | R |
| Latin \｛Iml） | L | M | N | G | X | Y | J | R |
| \｛Taha\} | 三 | $\underline{\square}$ | F | ¢ | $\pm$ | п | ㅋ | $\pm$ |
| \｛Taham ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 三 |  | ＝ | － | $\underline{\square}$ | $\underline{\square}$ | F | E |
| Latin \｛WAW \} | aa | uu | ii | oo | iu | eu | Iu | Eu |
| French words | an，en | un | vin | nom | du | peu | dur | peur |
| French wAw words | aa | uu | vii | noo | diu | peu | diur | pEur |

8 Specific French Geometric Vowels（4 Nasal Vowels＋ 4 Oral Vowels）

## \{brAy\} Alphabet

\{brAy\} alphabet for the blind consists of unified Braille consonant letters and braille vowels, which are just movements, matching geometric letters. It is enhanced with additional Arabized letters from other languages such as English and French and written from left to right.
$\{\mathbf{b r A y m}\}$ alphabet consists of reversed $\{\mathbf{b r A y}\}$ letters to write Arabic texts from right to left.
\{brAy\} consonant letters consist of $\mathbf{3 2}$ letters including 22 Phoenician letters, 6 additional Arabic letters \{th, kh, dh, D, Dh, gh\} and 4 Latin letters (p, g, v, ch) used only in English and French.
\{brAy\} vowels consist of 18 vowels, including 6 common Arabic vowels in Arabic, English and French, 4 common Latin vowels in English and French and 8 special French oral and nasal vowels..

The Braille method uses Braille letters for the blind that are identical to the common Geometric letters in the Arabic, English and French languages, so that the Geometric letters and Braille letters are the link between the blind and the sighted by simply changing the font. The first ten $\{\mathbf{b r A y}\}$ letters are used as numbers, provided that they are preceded by the numeric sign (\#).

The great similarity in shape between the six-point Braille cell and the Geometric letter model with its two squares and six points is surprising. If we connect between the six points in Braille cell, we get the two-square pattern in Geometric letters.

An English or French $\{\mathbf{b r A y s}\}$ text can be perforated using $\{\mathbf{b r A y}\}$ letters for the blind and printed using matching reversed Geometric letters \{Taham) to be read by the sighted from left to right.

An Arabic $\{\mathbf{b r A y n}\}$ text can be perforated using reversed $\{b r A y\}$ letters $\{\mathbf{b r A y m}\}$ for the blind and printed using matching Geometric letters \{Taha\} to be read by the sighted from right to left.

Thus we have three compatible alphabets: \{Taha/Taham\} alphabet with Geometric letters, $\{\mathbf{l m l} / \mathbf{w A w}\}$ alphabet with Latin matching letters and $\{\mathbf{b r A y} / \mathbf{b r A y m}\}$ alphabet with unified Braille letters combined in a Universal Phonetic Alphabet (UPA) to write Arabic, English and French texts in both direction from left to right (FLTR) or from right to left (FRTL).

UPA is similar to the stick of our master Moses, which, once thrown, swallowed up all the serpents. UPA starts with the familiar basic lowercase and uppercase Latin letters and ends with Geometric letters and simple writing system based on unique human sounds and movements that will spread worldwide similar to Arabic numerals and the Arabic decimal system. But who hangs the bell?

The first following table represents the 32 consonant letters including Arabic Abjad letters (A), Latin matching letters $\{\mathbf{l m l}\}(\mathbf{L})$, Unified Braille letters $\{\mathbf{b r A y}\}(\mathbf{B})$, Mirrored brAy letters $\{\mathbf{b r A y m}\}$ (M) and English \{wAw\} consonant letters (W).

The second table represents the common 10 Arabic English French common vowels and the third table represents the $\mathbf{8}$ specific French oral and nasal vowels.

|  | 4 Latin Letters |  |  | 6 Arabic Letters |  |  |  |  | 22 Abjad Phoenician Consonant Letters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ضظغ |  | ثخذ |  |  | قرشت |  |  |  | سعفص |  |  |  |  | كلمن |  |  | حطي |  |  | هوز |  |  | أبجد |  |  |  |
| A |  |  |  | $\dot{\varepsilon}$ b | U | j | خ | $\star$ | $\because$ | ~ | * | ق |  | 1 | - |  | 山 | ن | J | s | ي | b |  | j | , |  |  |  | ب |  |
| L | H | V | p g | Q Z | D | P | C | B | t | F | r | K | S | S | , | q | S | n | m l | k | y | T |  | z | W | h | d |  | b | x |
| B | $\because$ | ! | : : | : : : | $\because$ | : | $\because$ | ! | : | $\because$ | : | -: | : | : | : | : | - | $\because$ | $\because$ | : | : | : |  | : | : | . | : |  |  |  |
| M | . | . | : : | : $:$ | $\because$ | : | : | : | : | : | : | : : | : | : | - : | : | : | : |  |  | : | : |  | : | : | : | $\cdot$ |  | : |  |
| W | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{c} \\ \mathrm{~h} \end{array}$ | v | p g | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{g} & \mathrm{D} \\ \mathrm{~h} & \mathrm{~h} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | D | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{d} \\ & \mathrm{~h} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{k} \\ & \mathrm{~h} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | h |  | K |  | S f |  |  |  | n | m l | k | y | T |  | z |  | h | d |  | b | $x$ |

32 Unified Braille Consonant Letters ( 22 Phoenician + 6 Arabic + 4 Latin)

| Arabic, English \& French Common Vowels | 4 English \& French Vowels |  |  |  | 6 Arabic, English and French Vowels |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mad Off | Mad <br> Kash | Offah | Kashah | Mad <br> Kasr | Mad Dum | Mad <br> Fath | Kasrah | Dummah | Fathah |
|  | مد أوف | مد كسح | أفة | كسحة | مد كسر | مد ضم? | مد فتح | كسرة | ضمة | فتحة |
| Latin $\{\mathrm{lml}\}$ | O | E | o | e | I | U | A | i | u | a |
| \{brAy\} | $\because$ | : | "' | - | : | : | : | - | - | - |
| \{brAym \} | ': | : | $\because$ | - | :: | :: | ; | $\because$ | . | - |
| Latin $\{\mathrm{wAw}\}$ | O | E | o | e | I | U | A | i | u | a |
| 10 Unified Braille Vowels (6 Arabic, English \& French + 4 English \& French) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| French Specific Vowels | 4 Specific French Nasal Vowels |  |  |  | 4 Specific French Oral Vowels |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Naf Fath | Naf Dum | Naf Kasr | Naf Off | Summah | Lammah | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mad } \\ & \text { Sum } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Mad } \\ & \text { Lam } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | نف فتح | نف ضم | نف كسر | نف أوف | صمّة | لمّ | مد صم | مد |
| Latin $\{\mathrm{lml}\}$ | L | M | N | G | X | Y | J | R |
| \{brAy\} | :. | . | : | : | : | $\square$ | : | $\therefore$ |
| \{brAym $\}$ | : | $\because$. | :. | : | : | $\because$ | : | - |
| Latin \{wAw \} | aa | uu | ii | OO | iu | eu | Iu | Eu |
| French words | an, en | un | vin | nom | du | peu | dur | peur |
| French wAw words | aa | uu | vii | noo | diu | peu | dIur | pEur |

8 Specific Unified Braille French Vowels (4 Nasal Vowels + 4 Oral Vowels)

0 Arabs, How to spread your letters and your Phonetic writing system? Should we go to France that spread your Arabic numerals (Les Chiffres Arabes) and your decimal system or go to China?

