Phoenix Return
with
{Taha wAw brAy} Alphabets

Universal Phonetic Alphabet (UPA)

Phoenix is back rising up from the ruins and ashes with a new version of **Abjad** letters called {**Taha**} **alphabet**. This is an open set of simplified phonetic Arabic Geometric letters for writing Arabic, English and French texts equally from both directions.

The phonetic **{wAw}** and **{brAy}** alphabets are the basic Latin small and capital letters and the Braille letters which were redefined to match one to one **{Taha}** Geometric letters.

Reversed Geometric letters {**Taham**} and (**brAy**) letters are recommended to write English and French texts from left to right while Geometric letters {**Taha**} and reversed {brAy} letters {**brAym**} are recommended to write Arabic texts from right to left.

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1- Unified {brAy} - Braille Letters Matching Geometric Letters

The **Phoenician Abjad** is the first alphabet known by history to appear in Palestine, Lebanon and Syria. The Phoenicians traded in the neighboring countries, mostly with the Greek, where they used their Abjad in their writings and calculations as the letters were used as numbers.

The **Phoenician Abjad** consists of **22 consonant letters** and **unwritten movements** as follows:

{abjd hwz cTy klmn s3fS Kr**sh**t} - أبجد هوز حطي كلمن سعفص قرشت

Greek and then Latin alphabets emerged based on Phoenician Abjad after the Greek and the Roman conquest who defeated the Phoenicians and destroyed their commercial fleet, and then exterminated the rest of them who emigrated to Cartage. However, many Phoenician consonant letters were dropped or transformed into vowels by the Greek.

The Phoenicians did not vanish but fused in their Arab surroundings and contributed to the dissemination of divine and civilized messages. The **Arabs** embraced the Phoenician alphabet and enhanced it with six letters (ث خ ذ ض ظ غ) to complete the quorum of the elementary Decimal system of ones, tens, hundreds and one thousand (غ) which transformed to (kilo).

With the dawn of **Islam**, The Arabs decoupled between the letters and the numbers and developed the new leading **decimal numeric system** only by ten digits including **zero** to express any number which quickly spread to all minds and hearts to become the International System without dispute.

The Arabs have adopted **three main movements** (Fathah, Dummah and Kasrah) from among five movements being used. They also differentiated between the short optional movements and the long mandatory movements that they called **Mudood** (Mad Fath, Mad Dum and Mad Kasr) and then turned them into vowels by using three consonant letters (Alif, Waw and Yaa).

The Arabs also **introduced dots** in the writing of letters, which contributed to the reduction of used symbols but they ended by **using four symbols for each single letter** according to its place in the word. However they mixed up between vowels and consonant letters.

The Arabs created two variations of the first Abjad letter Aleph: **Hamzah** to represent the consonant letter and **Alif Mamdoodah** to represent the long movement called Mad Fath. They used the three vowels as carriers for Hamzah and the dictation of the letter **Hamzah** with different shapes became a nightmare for new learners.

The **unconnected Geometric Arabic letters** redress the simplified historical path of the Arabic letters by using only ten symbols similar to numerals depending on the shape of **one square or two squares that are aligned vertically**. By turning one of them and reversing another and using dots we get the rest of Arabic letters. The short and long movements are written horizontally and vertically and the letter Hamzah is written in one way instead of ten.

The **Geometric Method ({Taha}** is a universal method for writing Arabic, English and French texts using **Arabic Geometric phonetic letters** and vowels which are mere movements. {Taha} is open to other languages by adding dots and additional movements. To write the English and French texts from left to right, reversed {Taha} letters {Taham} are used.

The Arabic method of writing or **writing Arabic way (wAw)** uses the capital and small **Latin Matching letters** {lml} after being redefined to match Geometric letters. Then some capital letters are replaced with compound letters as in English to make them easier to read. English and French texts are written between two bracelets to distinguish them from ordinary texts.

The **{brAy} method** uses common **Braille letters** matching Geometric letters for writing Arabic, English and French texts, so that a link is established between the blind and the sighted. This is facilitated by the similarity in the shape between the Braille cell with six points and the Geometric letter pattern with its two squares and six points. To write the Arabic texts from right to left, reversed {brAy} letters {brAym} are used.

The first 10 small Latin letters in {brAy} are also used as numerals provided they are preceded by the **number sign #** similar to Arabic, English and French Braille standards. However the standard **capital sign** is not used at all as all capital Latin letters were redefined and became completely different from small letters to accommodate new letters from other languages.

In summary, there are three compatible phonetic alphabets **{Taham} {wAw} {brAy}** to write English or French texts from left to right or **{Taha} {wAw} {brAym}** to write Arabic texts from right to left in a simplified and accurate manner saving the effort wasted in dictation and pronunciation and dispensing he International Phonetic Alphabet (**IPA**).

In {**Taha**} {**wAw**} {**brAy**} reference table the common **unified {brAy} code** will be shown in **60 Braille cells arranged in six lines**. The remaining 4 possible code will are not used. The first 4 lines share the same code patterns in the upper two rows of Braille cells and share the same difference in the lower row. The 5th line contains the same patterns but in the lower two rows.

Arabic vowels are a subset of **English vowels** which are a subset of **French vowels** while **French consonants** are a subset of **English consonants** which are a subset of **Arabic Geometric consonants**. However some minor differences may occur as in the capital letters (**L, M, N**), shared among three Arabic Geometric Tanween signs and three French nasal vowels.

Three tables of {Taha} {wAw} {brAy} alphabets are available for writing: 1- Arabic, English and French text, 2- Arabic and English text, 3- French text. This is to show Arabic letters, Geometric letters (**Taha**), reversed Geometric Letters {**Taham**}, small and capital matching Latin letters {**lml**}, matching English or French {**wAw**} letters and matching unified {**brAy**} letters.

Surat Al-Fatihah from the Holy Quran is given as an example of the Arabic text written **in {Taha}, {wAw}, {brAy}, {Taham}** and {**brAym**} alphabets. The English and French texts examples will be provided in **{wAw} book**, **{brAy} book** and **UPA book**.

2- {Taha} {wAw} {brAy}Table – For Arabic, English and French texts

#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1 C										
ع	ةَ	ب	ح	د		ف		هـ	ؤ	ج
L	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
W	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
B										
G	≡	ـٮ	ٮ	ٮ	ﻡ	ـٯ	ـٮ	ـٯ	≡	ـٮ
M	≡	ـٮ	ٮ	ٮ	ﻡ	ـٯ	ـٮ	ـٯ	≡	ـٮ

#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
2 C										
ع	ك	ل	م	ن			ع	ر	س	ت
L	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
W	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
B										
G										
M										

#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3 C										
ع	ُ		ء	ي	ز	ص	ظ	ق		ط
L	u	v	x	y	z	S	Z	K	P	T
W	u	v	x	y	z	S	Dh	K	dh	T
B										
G										
M										

#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
4 C										
ع		غ	ش	ث	خ	ض	ي مد	و مد	مد	و
L	H	Q	F	B	C	D	I	U	O	w
W	ch	gh	sh	th	kh	D	I	U	O	w
B										
G										
M										

3

Row 5

	C	ع	L	W	B	G	M
		،	,	,		˙	˙
		؛	;	;			
		:	:	:			
		.	.	.			
		؟	?	?			
		!	!	!			
		(	(	(			
		ً	L	aa		≡	≡
		ٌ	M	uu			
		ٍ	N	ii			

Row 6

ع	L	W
ا مد	A	A
مد	E	E
ء	X	iu
ـه	Y	eu
أ	J	Iu
ة	R	Eu
ْ	G	oo
َ	W	W
#	#	#
-	-	-

Notes: The following Latin letters have two different definitions in Arabic and French:
(L, M, N): represent 3 G Arabic marks of Tanween or 3 M French Nasal Vowels.
(X, Y, J, R): represent 4 G optional Arabic consonants or 4 M French Special Vowels.
(G): represents 1 G optional Arabic mark of Sukoon or 1 M French nasal vowel.
(W): represents 1 G optional Arabic mark of Shaddah.

جدول (طه) (واو) (براي) المشترك – {Taha} {wAw} {brAy} Common Table – Table Commune de {Taha} {wAw} {brAy}

Used Symbols	C	L	G	B	ع	W	M
عناوين الرموز	خلية براي	لاتيني (حلم)	هندسي {طه}	{براي}	عربي	لاتيني (واو)	هندسي عكسي {طهم}
Legend	Braille Cell	Latin (lml)	Geometric {Taha}	{brAy}	Arabic	Latin {wAw}	G Mirrored {Taham}
Légende	Cellule de Braille	Latin (lml)	Géométrique {Taha}	{brAy}	Arabe	Latin {wAw}	G inversé {Taham}

Legend Table – Legénde Table – جدول عناوين الرموز

3- {Taha} {wAw} {brAy} Table – For Arabic and English texts

#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
1 L	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
W	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
B	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿
G	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)
M	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
2 L	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
W	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
B	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿
G	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)
M	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3 L	u	v	x	y	z	S	Z	K	P	T
W	u	v	x	y	z	S	Dh	K	dh	T
B	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿
G	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)
M	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
4 L	H	Q	F	B	C	D	I	U	O	w
W	ch	gh	sh	th	kh	D	I	U	O	w
B	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿
G	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)
M	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
5 L	,	;	:	.	?	!	)	L	M	N
W	,	;	:	.	?	!	)	L	M	N
B	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿
G	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)
M	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
6 L	A	E	X	Y	J	R	G	W	#	-
W	A	E	X	Y	J	R	G	W	#	-
B	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿	⠿
G	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	(geom.)	#	-
M	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	(mir.)	#	-

G: Geometric Letters, M: Mirrored G, **L**: Latin Matching G, **W**: **English** Matching G, B: Braille Matching G

4- {Taha} {wAw} {brAy} Table – For French and English texts

Row group 1

#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
L	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
W	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
B	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)
G	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)
M	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)

Row group 2

L	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
W	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
B	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)
G	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)
M	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)

Row group 3

L	u	v	x	y	z	S	Z	K	P	T
W	u	v	x	y	z	S	Dh	K	dh	T
B	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)
G	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)
M	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)

Row group 4

L	H	Q	F	B	C	D	I	U	O	w
W	ch	gh	sh	th	kh	D	I	U	O	w
B	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)
G	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)
M	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)

Row group 5

L	,	;	:	.	?	!	)	aa	uu	ii
W	,	;	:	.	?	!	)	L	M	N
B	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)
G	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	?	!	)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)
M	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	?	!	)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)

Row group 6

L	A	E	iu	eu	Iu	Eu	oo	W	#	-
W	A	E	X	Y	J	R	G	W	#	-
B	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)	(braille)
G	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)		#	–
M	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)	(glyph)		#	–

G: Geometric Letters, **M**: Mirrored G, **L**: Latin Matching G, **W**: **French** Matching G, **B**: Braille Matching G

5- {sUratu -lfAticah} - {Taha} {wAw} Alphabets

سُورَةُ الفَاتِحَة

sUratu -lfAticah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ (1)

bismi -llAhi -rracmAni -rracImi (1)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (2)

-lcamdu lillAhi rabbi -lqAlamIna (2)

الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ (3) مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ (4)

-rracmAni -rracImi (3) mAliki yawmi -ddIni (4)

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (5)

xiyyAka naqbudu wa xiyyAka nastaqInu (5)

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (6)

-hdinA -SSirATa -lmustaKIma (6)

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

SirATa -lladhIna xanqamta qalayhim

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (7)

ghayri -lmaghDUbi qalayhim walA -DDAllIna (7)

غ	ظ	ض	ذ	خ	ث	ت	ش	ر	ق	ف	ص	ع	س	ن	م	ل	ك	ي	ط	ح	ز	و	ه	د	ج	ب	ء
gh	Dh	Dh	dh	kh	th	t	sh	r	K	S	f	q	s	n	m	l	k	y	T	c	z	w	h	d	j	b	x

Matching Arabic Geometric and English Consonant Letters and Vowels

Shaddah / Maddah مذة / شدّة	Sukoon / Waslah وصلة / سكون	Mad Of مد أوف	Mad Kash مد كسح	Mad Kasr مد كسر	Mad Dum مد ضم	Mad Fath مد فتح	Offah أُفّة	Kashah كسحة	Kasrah كسرة	Dummah ضمة	Fathah فتحة
ـَّ /~	ـْ /-			ي	و	ا			ِ	ُ	ـَ
W/~	G/-	O	E	I	U	A	o	e	i	u	a

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6- {sUratu -lfAticah} - {Taham} {wAw} Alphabets

سُورَةُ الفَاتِحَة

sUratu -lfAticah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ (1)

bismi -llAhi -rracmAni -rracImi (1)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (2)

-lcamdu lillAhi rabbi -lqAlamIna (2)

-rracmAni -rracImi (3)   mAliki yawmi -ddIni (4)

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ (4)   الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ (3)

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (5)

xiyyAka naqbudu wa xiyyAka nastaqInu (5)

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (6)

-hdinA -SSirATa -lmustaKIma (6)

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

SirATa -lladhIna xanqamta qalayhim

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (7)

ghayri -lmaghDUbi qalayhim walA -DDAllIna (7)

غ	ظ	ض	ذ	خ	ث	ت	ش	ر	ق	ص	ف	ع	س	ن	م	ل	ك	ي	ط	ح	ز	و	د	ج	ب	ء
gh	Dh	D	dh	kh	th	t	sh	r	K	S	f	q	s	n	m	l	k	y	T	c	z	w	h	d	j	b	x

Reversed Geometric and English Matching Letters - الحروف الهندسية المعكوسة والحروف الإنجليزية المطابقة

Shaddah / Maddah مذة / شدّة	Sukoon / Waslah وصلة / سكون	Mad Of مد أوف	Mad Kash مد كسح	Mad Kasr مد كسر	Mad Dum مد ضم	Mad Fath مد فتح	Offah أُفَة	Kashah كسحة	Kasrah كسرة	Dummah ضمة	Fathah فتحة
W/~	G/-	O	E	I	U	A	o	e	i	u	a

Geometric Vowels and marks and English Matching Letters - حروف العلة الهندسية المعكوسة والحروف الإنجليزية المطابقة

7- {sUratu -lfAticah} - {Taham} {wAw} {brAy} Alphabets (LTR)

سُورَةُ الفَاتِحَة

sUratu -lfAticah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ (1)

bismi -llAhi -rracmAni -rracImi (1)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (2)

-lcamdu lillAhi rabbi -lqAlamIna (2)

الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ (3)

-rracmAni -rracImi (3)

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ (4)

mAliki yawmi -ddIni (4)

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (5)

xiyyAka naqbudu wa xiyyAka nastaqInu (5)

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (6)

-hdinA -SSirATa -lmustaKIma (6)

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

SirATa -lladhIna xanqamta qalayhim

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (7)

ghayri -lmaghDUbi qalayhim walA -DDAllIna (7)

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8- {sUratu -lfAticah} - {Taha} {wAw} {brAym} Alphabets (RTL)

سُورَةُ الفَاتِحَة

sUratu –lfAticah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ (1)

bismi -llAhi -rracmAni -rracImi (1)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (2)

-lcamdu lillAhi rabbi -lqAlamIna (2)

الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ (3)

-rracmAni -rracImi (3)

مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ (4)

mAliki yawmi -ddIni (4)

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (5)

xiyyAka naqbudu wa xiyyAka nastaqInu (5)

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (6)

-hdinA -SSirATa -lmustaKIma (6)

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

SirATa -lladhIna xanqamta qalayhim

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (7)

ghayri -lmaghDUbi qalayhim walA -DDAllIna (7)

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