

Reversed Geometric Vowels – Movements Vectors Charts

Geometric Alphabet {Taha} {د=ب=}						
32 Consonants Letters	=	22 Phoenician	+	6 Arabic	+	4 English
18 Vowels	=	6 Arabic	+	4 English	+	8 French

Taham Method

Mirrored Arabic Geometric Letters

{د=ب=ا }

wAw Method

Latin Letters Matching Geometric Letters

Writing Arabic Way

{ع+ع}

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{Taha} {ث=ب=} and {wAw} {ع=ق}, Writing Arabic Way, The Universal Method of Writing

1- Writing Geometric method (Taha) & writing Arabic way (wAw)

Geometric method (**Taha**) is a method of writing using Arabic Geometric letters. Reversed geometric letters are used to write English or French texts (**Reversed Taha**) or (**Taham**). Latin matching letters are used for writing the same texts by using {**wAw**} method. **Taha** and **wAw** texts are characterized by simple spelling rules built in letters and not in words

Geometric consonant letters consist of **13** Arabic un-dotted letters, **15** Arabic dotted letters and **4** additional English letters not available in Arabic. Un-dotted letters are made from simple basic geometric shapes depending on square shape.

The Geometric consonant letter represents a unique human sound and can be static marked by an optional mark of (Sukoon) or dynamic marked by a mandatory movement written above or below the letter or a (Waslah) after the letter and called a vowel in this case.

Geometric vowels or movements consist of 3 Arabic short movements represented by horizontal shapes, 3 Arabic long movements represented by similar but vertical shapes, 4 additional English movements and 8 additional French movements not available in Arabic.

The three Geometric letters (**Alif, Waw and Yaa**) are all consonant letters and could not be vowels any more. Geometric (Alif) and (Hamzah) are the name for the same consonant letter which has a unique sound and has one form for writing. (Hamzah) has no relationship with vowels.

The three Geometric marks of (**Tanween**) can be replaced by the three short movements followed by the letter n, while the Geometric letter stressed with (Shaddah) can be replaced by two identical letters where the first one is static while the second one is dynamic.

In order to write English and Arabic texts using matching Latin letters, the small and capital letters were redefined to achieve one to one relationship with Arabic Geometric letters.

Small Latin vowels are equivalent to short Arabic movements and capital Latin vowels are equivalent to long movements. French texts are written by using 8 additional vowels.

Capital Latin letters are used for the entry of all the 8 additional French specific vowels and a French Reversed Geometric font is used. These vowels can also be edited and replaced by combined small letters to produce French **wAw** texts using writing Arabic way (**wAw**).

As there is neither (Sukoon) nor (Hamzah) available in English, a (Hidden Sukoon) after each consonant letter not followed by a vowel will be assumed, and a (Hidden Hamzah) before each vowel at the beginning of a word starting by a vowel will be assumed.

Geometric Taha & wAw methods define consonant letters as human sounds and vowels as associated movements describing the process of launching and hearing these sounds.

{Taha} {ط=ث=} and {wAw} {ع=غ=}, Writing Arabic Way, The Universal Method of Writing

A **consonant letter** is made by sending air stream through the Pharynx to generate continuous vibrations of oral cords which produce a certain sound which may remain static inside the oral cavity or may be launched outside to produce a dynamic consonant letter.

An Arabic word can't start by a static consonant. Instead, a dynamic letter called **Hamzatu-lwasl** is added at the beginning of that word to send the first stream of air. However, when this word is linked, Hamzatu-lwasl becomes redundant and unpronounced.

In Arabic, a consonant letter may be launched in one of the three main directions: up, by opening the mouth, to the front, by rounding the lips, or down, by making the cheeks loose. These directions determine **the movements** called (Fathah, Dummah, Kasrah) respectively. These are **short movements** and the sound is heard within a short period then vanishes.

However, the speaker is able to increase the force of launching a consonant letter to double the period of hearing the sound more clearly before it vanishes. These **long movements** called (mad Fath, Mad Dum, Mad Kasr) contribute in words more than short ones.

The Arabs decided to write **optional short movements** above or below consonant letters and **mandatory long movements** as vowels after consonant letters. Unfortunately, they used 3 existing consonant letters (Alif, Waw, Yaa) as vowels and as carriers of the consonant letter called Hamzah which complicated the Arabic writing and spelling.

An Arabic word can't start by a short or long movement or vowel. This is because a movement should be associated to a consonant letter while an English word can start by a static consonant as in (Station) or by a vowel as in (Africa). In reality, there is a **hidden Hamzah** at the beginning of words that start by a static consonant or a vowel.

There is no unified definition for a **vowel in English**. The letter (a) at the beginning of the word (Africa) represents a dynamic consonant while it represents a movement at the end. The two vowels (ou) in the word (hour) represent the dynamic consonant (w) and the only vowel (i) in the word (I) represents a dynamic consonant followed by the static one (y).

There are **4 additional English vowels**: 2 short vowels called **Kashah** and **Offah** (e, o) as in (sell) and (of) and two long vowels called **Mad Kash** and **Mad Off** as in (sale) and (hole).

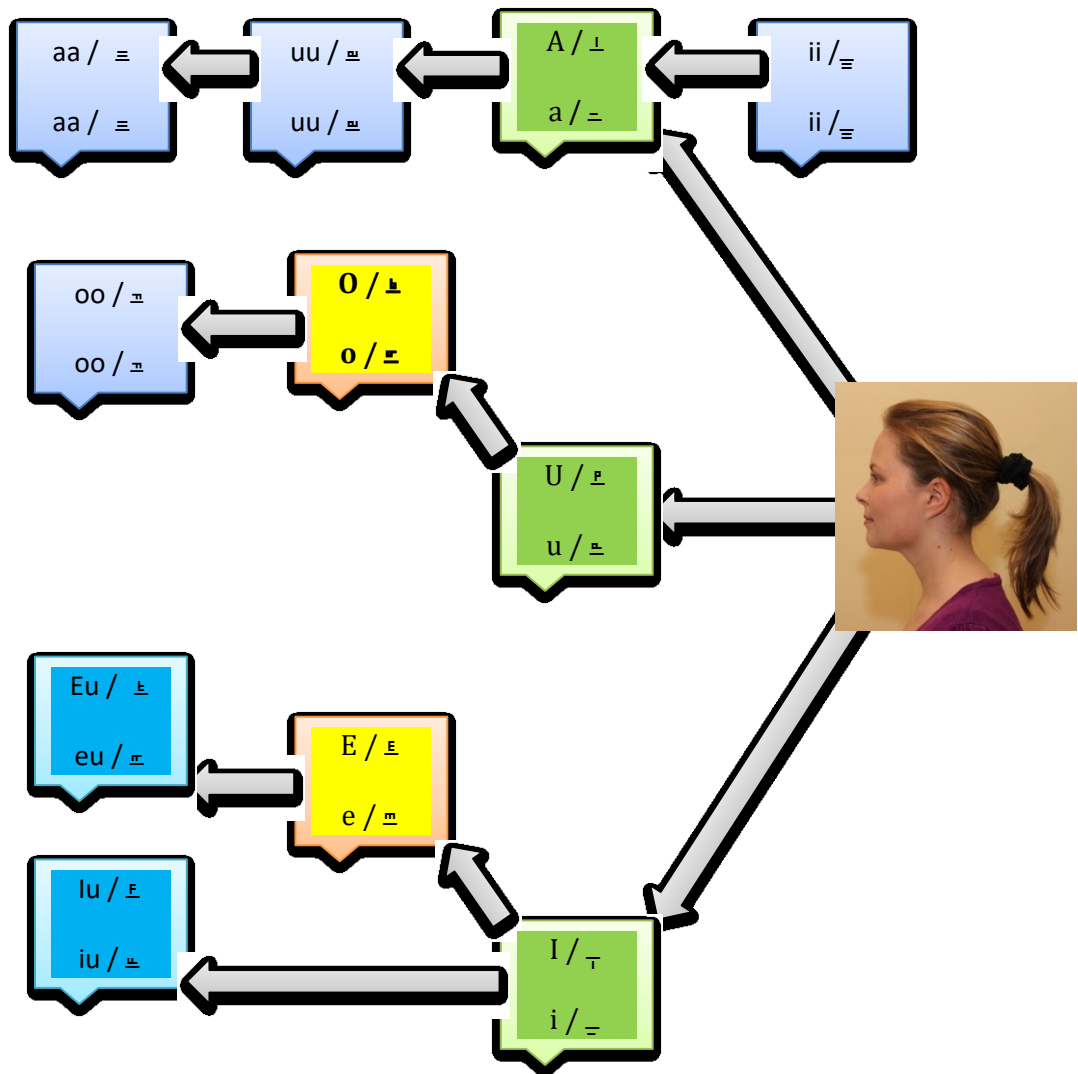
There are **4 additional French vowels**: 2 short vowels called **Summah** and **Lammah** {iu, eu} as in (du, peu) and two long vowels called **Mad Sum** and **Mad Lam** as in (dur, peur) and 4 additional nasal vowels {ii, uu, aa, oo} as in {vin, un, blanc, bon}.

Three vector charts of symbols and names of Reversed Geometric Arabic, English and French vowels are shown in the next pages.

2- Reversed Geometric Vowels Vector Charts for Arabic, English and French

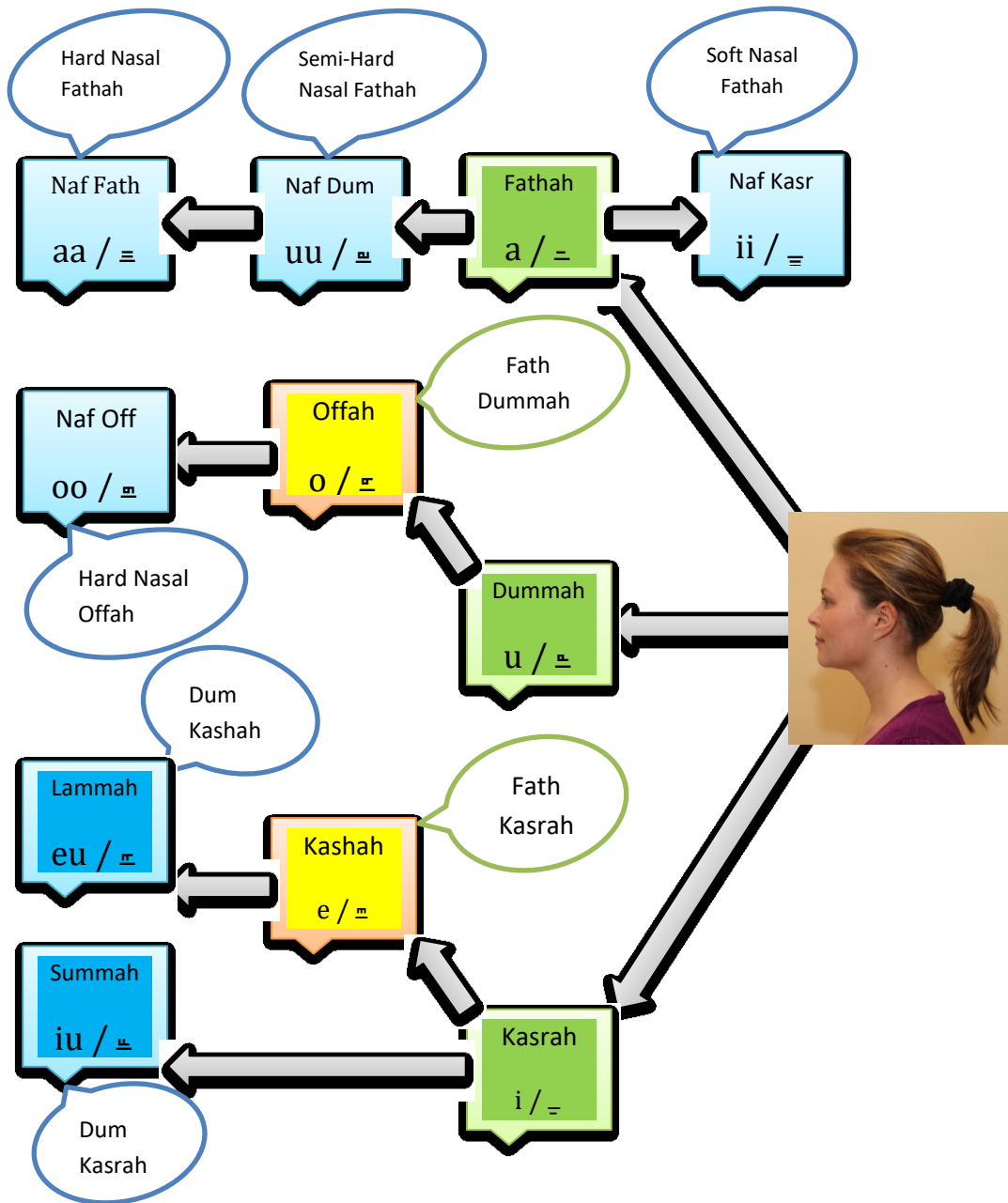
2.1- Symbols of short and Long Arabic, English and French Vowels

{Taham} {d=b=0} and {wAw} {p=p} Alphabets



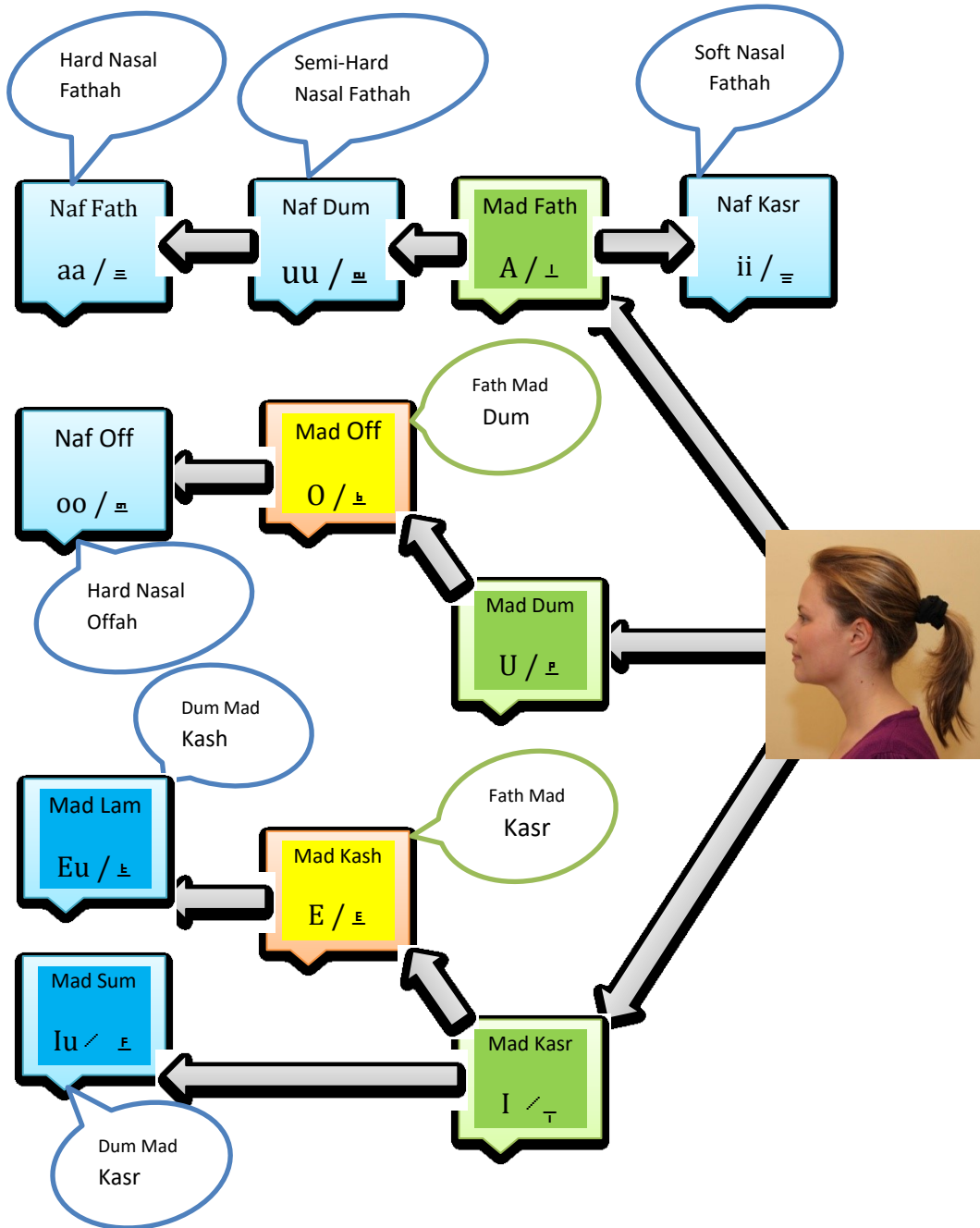
Remark: French Nasal vowels are short in open syllables and long in closed syllables. The ending consonant letter or letters are not pronounced in open syllables as in vignit {vii} but pronounced in closed syllables as in dimanche {dimaansh}.

2.2- Names and Symbols of Short Arabic, English and French Vowels



Remark: French Nasal vowels are relatively short in open syllables as in **demain** {dumii} or **vingt** {vij}. The ending consonant letter or letters are not pronounced.

2.3- Names and symbols of Long Arabic, English and French Vowels



Remark: French Nasal vowels are relatively long in closed syllables as in dimanche {dimaansh} or vingt et un {viint-e uu}. The ending consonant letter or letters are pronounced.