

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) (أبجد ، إيفجج ، أبكد ، 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
90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
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	1000	900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100
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.