## Arabic Geometric Letters and Numerals

When the Arabs introduced Zero（SIFR in Arabic）in the Arabic Decimal System，the first nine letters became enough to write any number by assigning the weight of units（1－9），tens（10－90），or hundreds （100－900）to same numeral depending on its position in the first，second or third place from right to left．

Therefore，the $\mathbf{1}^{\text {rst }}$ generation of $\mathbf{1 0}$ numerals，currently called Hindi，based on the number of fingers of one hand was used instead of $\mathbf{2 8}$ letters．Then，a $2^{\text {nd }}$ generation of numerals emerged which was based on the number of angles，currently called Arabic numerals or（Chiffres Arabes）in French．The angles could be acute or right and could be also rounded．Thereafter，the Arabic decimal system spread all over the world and became the universal numeric system or（SI：Système International）in French．

| The Ten Arabic Numerals（2 $\mathbf{2}^{\text {nd }}$ generation） | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Arabic Geometric Numerals（ $\mathbf{3}^{\text {rd }}$ generation） | 7 | 日 | 7 | $\boxed{5}$ | 5 | 4 | $\exists$ | ᄅ | 1 | $\square$ |

## Arabic Geometric Numerals

The Arabic Geometric numerals represent the $\mathbf{3}^{\text {rd }}$ generation of Arabic numerals based on the number of right angles and equal sides of two joined squares．Additional smaller sides were added to certain numerals（，5，，马）to distinguish them from certain Geometric letters as（5，〕，घ）．However， these smaller sides were ignored in the electronic version called Digital for simplified programming．

Similarly，a new set of 13 basic un－dotted Arabic Geometric letters（أح، عس، صم، طرد، وهلك）were derived from only $\mathbf{1 0}$ shapes based on the sides of two joined squares similar to the $\mathbf{1 0}$ numerals as shown below．Additional dotted letters are made by adding one，two or three dots above or below the basic letters in order to have the complete set of $\mathbf{2 8}$ corresponding Arabic Geometric Abjad letters．

| 5 | J | هـ | 9 | ） | $J$ | b | $\rho$ | $ص$ | س | $\varepsilon$ | 2 | i |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 」 | コ | 9 | $\zeta$ | 」 | b | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\pm$ | ᄃ | $コ$ | $\pm$ |

The un－dotted Arabic Geometric letters

| ضظغ |  |  | ثُخذ |  |  | قرشّ |  |  |  | سعفص |  |  |  | كلمن |  |  |  | حطي |  |  | ز |  |  | أبجد |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\dot{\text { غ }}$ | ظ | ض | ذ | $\dot{\text { ¢ }}$ | ث | $\because$ | ش | $J$ | ق | $ص$ | ف | $\varepsilon$ | س | ن | ？ | J | 5 | ي | b | $\tau$ | J | 9 | － | د | ج | ب | ¢ |
| $\dot{\text { ᄃ }}$ | 自 | $\dot{\text { í }}$ | ら | ذ | 」 | ت | ث | $\pm$ | ة | $\square$ | ロ | ᄃ | ப | 」 | $\square$ | 」 | 5 | － | $b$ | コ | $\dot{\square}$ | 9 | － | ப | ？ | ＋ | $\lrcorner$ |

Arabic Abjad Geometric letters

These Geometric letters can be enhanced further to contain additional optional forms of Arabic letters as the final Haa（d）and the Taa Marbootah（ $\boldsymbol{d}_{\mathrm{d}}$ ）at the end of a word or Alif（ f ）at the beginning of a word


