

Taha wAw Terminology

Writing Geometric Method- {Taha} {d=b=}

Writing Arabic Way Method- {wAw} {p+p}

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1- Consonant Letters & Vowels

A consonant letter means a sounding letter as the word “son” means sound in French. Consonant does not mean constant or fixed letter and vowel does not mean a moving letter as encountered frequently on the web.

Vowels are often used to represent sounds for historical reasons but in reality vowels are movements associated to sounds to describe how these sounds are launched and how long they persist before vanishing.

2- Dynamic & Static Letters

The human speech is expressed in words. Each word is composed of one or more syllable. Syllables are made from dynamic and static consonant letters. These Letters are expressed by different human sounds created inside the mouth or launched outside in different ways.

3- Static Letters & Static Mark

A static letter is a consonant letter made inside the mouth but not launched outside. Arabic static letters are associated with an optional static mark called "Sukoon". Unmarked Geometric consonant letters not followed by vowels are considered static letters by default.

4- Dynamic Letters & Movements

A dynamic letter is a consonant letter associated with a movement. The consonant letter represents a specific sound made inside the mouth while its associated movement represents the action of launching the sound outside the mouth in a specific direction.

5- Hard & Soft Consonant letters

Consonant letters can be classified into hard and soft letters with heavy and light sounds depending on the manner in which the sound is formed and launched. In general, softer consonant letters come out from the front of mouth with looser cheeks and flatter tongue.

In Arabic, there are five soft letters (ذ, س, د, ك, ت) {t, k, d, s, dh} and five corresponding hard letters (ط, ظ, ص, ض, ق) {T, K, D, S, Dh} as encountered in the following pairs of Arabic words: (تاب، طاب) {tab, TAb}, (قلب، كلب) {kalb, Kalb}, (ضيم، دين) {dayn, Daym}, (صيف، سيف) {sayf, Sayf} and (ذنب، ظب){dhanb, Dhab}.

In English, the same letter is used to express both the light and the corresponding heavy sound as encountered in the following pairs of English words: (tin, Ton), (care, Car), (dad, Dog), (sin, Sun), (low, Law), (nil, Nile), (me, Mine), (fat, Far).

6- Additive Arabic & Latin Letters

The Arabs started writing with the 22 Phoenician consonant letters and then added 6 new letters (ت, ح, د, ص, ط, ع) by using one additional point to 6 existing letters (ث, خ, ذ, ض, ظ, غ).

The Romans started writing with 21 Greek letters and then added 5 missing Latin consonant letters (k, g, j, w, y) after few centuries. In English, 7 Arabic letters (ch, dh, gh, kh, sh, th, th) were added by using additional (h) to 6 existing Latin letters (c, d, g, k, s, t). Additionally, 4 English letters missing in Arabic (g, p, v, ch) are actually added to Geometric letters.

7- Short & Long Movements

The period of time taken for launching a consonant letter in a specific direction, before the sound hearing vanishes, determines if this movement is short or long one.

The Arabs identified 3 short movements when launching a consonant letter in three specific directions: up, down and to the front of the mouth (َ, ِ, ُ) and called them Fathah, Kasrah and Dummah respectively. Three corresponding long movements in the same directions were also identified and called Mad Fath, Mad Kasr and mad Dum.

8- Aleph & Very long movements

The launching of the first Phoenician consonant letter called Aleph from back of the throat can be maintained for longer time by pushing a steady air stream coming from the lungs for keeping the vocal cords vibrating.

Aleph, the first Abjad consonant letter, is called Alif or Hamzah in Arabic if it exists at the beginning of a word. But, Alif represents the long vowel (Mad Fath) anywhere else in a word while Hamzah represents the consonant letter.

Very long movements can be associated to any consonant letter. However, the sound of that letter will vanish after the time of a long movement and then will be followed by the sound of Aleph for further continuation of the same movement but not the same sound. Try it.

The Arabs used the mark of tilde called Maddah associated with long movements to indicate a very long movement in the texts of the holy Quran before a stressed or static letter as in the word (ضالِّين) {DA~llIn} or before the letter Hamzah as in the words (شَاءَ) {shA~x}. Very long movements are also used in singing as in the phrase (أوف يا ليل) {O~f yA~ lE~l}.

9- Arabic Vowels & Movements

Movements associated with the dynamic consonant letters can be written as marks above or below these letters or as different letters after consonant letters and called them vowels.

In Arabic classic, the three short movements associated with dynamic letters are written as optional marks above or below consonant letters while the three long movements are mandatory and written as vowels (حروف علة) after the consonant letters.

Three consonant letters called (Alif, Waw, Yaa) were selected to fulfill the role of Arabic vowels. These letters are also used as carriers of Hamzah. The mix-up between vowels and consonant letters is unfortunate and leads to frequent spelling mistakes.

However, the mix-up between consonants and vowels is controlled in holy Quran by short movements preceding the vowels as in the word (توحيدها).

10- English Vowels & Consonants

In English, the five letters (a, i, u, e, o) are defined as vowels and play the role of five short Arabic movements and somehow the role of five long movements. The letter (y) is used some times as a vowel in English and often as a vowel in French.

Unfortunately, and for historical reasons, the role of Latin consonant letters and vowels was initially mixed up. Due to the fact that the consonant Latin letters (y, w) were absent and introduced two late, the vowels played the role of consonant letters.

For example, the two vowels (ou) in the word hour played the role of consonant (w) and the funny letter (i) in the funny word (I) pronounced (Ay) played the role of a hidden consonant letter (Phoenician Aleph) followed by the long movement (A) and the consonant (y).

The mix up is found also among vowels as in the two words (all) and (color) where the vowels (a) and (o) play the role of each other and found also among consonant letters as in the words (kilo) and (care) because the letter (k) was introduced too late in Latin alphabet. The word kilo was introduced in French with the Arabic decimal system and spread with it.

The word kilo was derived from the Arabic word "kayl" which means "measure" and the value one thousand was inspired from the last Arabic letter (ع) which had the value of one thousand in the old Arabic decimal system when Arabic letters were also used as numerals.

The letter (g) was introduced before (j), therefore (ge) was used instead of (j) as in George. The French (j) is normally softer than the Arabic (j). The letter (d) is sometimes added in French as in the Arabic word (Djabal) which means mountain. Currently, one Geometric symbol was used for both Arabic and French (j). However, a French (j) can be created by adding one point to the Arabic (j).

Actually, students spend years of learning the spelling and the pronunciation of individual words or groups of words in all languages using Latin letters. Most dictionaries show up pronunciation of individual words using International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).

11- Geometric Taha & wAw Methods

{**Taha**} called “Tareeqah Handasiyyah” in Arabic, is a universal Geometric method of writing from right to left using Arabic Geometric letters enhanced by English and French consonant letters and vowels missing in Arabic.

Short geometric movements are written as horizontal marks above or below consonant letters while long geometric movements are written vertically. Movements can also be written as separate letters called vowels above or below a joint called Waslah in Arabic.

{**wAw**}, the writing Arabic way method, is similar to Geometric method but using redefined small and capital Latin letters matching Geometric consonant letters and vowels. Arabic, English and French texts written in {wAw} method are called wAw texts.

Geometric method is open to cover any other candidate language by enhancing the set of Geometric letters while wAw method is restricted to Latin letters and combined letters are used in wAw alphabet and texts. No accents, diacritics or silent letters are used in {Taha} or {wAw} methods. IPA alphabet and spelling books are no more required in these methods.

12- English wAw Vowels

Regardless the actual mix up among vowels and consonant letters in Arabic and English, the English vowels (a, i, u) are considered identical to the Arabic short movements (Fathah, Kasrah, Dummah) when we apply the writing Arabic way {wAw} method to English.

The English vowel (e) is a short movement with a launching direction situated between (i) and (a) but nearer to (i). Arabic students may mix up between short movements (e) and (i) as in the two pairs of words (will, well) or (sill, sell).

However, long movements are completely different as in the pair of words (wheel, whale) or (seal, sale). The short vowel (e) called Kashah and the long vowel called Mad Kash are included in {wAw} and Geometric Alphabets.

The English vowel (o) is short movement with a direction situated between (u) and (a) but nearer to (u). Arabic students may mix up between short vowels (o) and (u) as in (font, full).

However, long movements are completely different as in {fall, fool}. The short vowel (o) called Offah and the long vowel called Mad Off are included in {wAw} and Geometric Alphabets.

wAw method assigns the small letters (a, i, u, e, o) to the five short English vowels and the capital letters (A, I, U, E, O) to the five long English vowels and defines (y) as a consonant letter. This set of ten English wAw vowels is a super set of the six Arabic vowels.

13- French wAw Vowels

French vowels are a super set of English vowels while consonant letters are a sub set. All French diacritics are excluded in wAw method and (y) is considered a consonant letter.

French wAw vowels consist of 4 French specific oral short and long vowels and 4 French specific nasal vowels in addition to the sub set of 10 English wAw vowels when we apply the writing Arabic way {wAw} method to French.

The French vowel (u) is a movement with a direction situated half way between (i) and (u). In wAw, (iu) is assigned for this short vowel and (Iu) is assigned for long vowel as in the words (du) {diu} and (dur) {dIur}. The short vowel (iu), called Summah in Arabic, and the long vowel (Iu), called Mad Sum in Arabic, are added to {wAw} and to Geometric Alphabets.

The French vowel (eu) is a short movement with a direction situated half way between (e) and (u). In wAw, (eu) is already assigned for this short vowel and (Eu) is assigned for long vowel as in the words (peu) {peu} and (peur) {pEur}. The short vowel (eu) called Lammah and the long vowel (Eu) called Mad Lam are added to {wAw} and to Geometric Alphabets.

French nasal vowels consist of one or more oral vowels (a, e, i, o, u, y) followed by a final unpronounced letter n or m. The pair of vowels (a, e) or (i, y) shares the same nasal vowel. In wAw, the letter (y) is assigned strictly to a consonant letter and the double oral vowels (ii, uu, aa, oo) are assigned to the four nasal vowels.

The direction of launching a dynamic consonant letter followed by one of the three nasal vowels (ii, uu, aa) is almost up in the same direction to let the air pass through the nasal cavity on top of the mouth. However, the degree of softness of consonants launched by using these nasal vowels is varying from high to low respectively. The degree of softness of these nasal vowels is used to distinguish each one from the others.

If the letter n or m at the end of a nasal vowel is final and not linked to next word it will be not pronounced as in the word (un){uu} which means one or the word (an){aa} which means year or the word (vingt) {vii} which means twenty.

Silent letters can be encountered after the final m or n. The letter n is considered a final letter in {vingt}. The letters (g) and (t) in (vingt) are silent letters included to distinguish this word from other words with same pronunciation as the word (vin) which means wine.

If the letter n or m is not final or linked to next word it will be pronounced as in the words (un an) {uunaa} which means one year or (vingt et un) {viinte uu} which means twenty one.

The direction of launching a dynamic consonant letter followed by the fourth nasal vowel {oo} is between up and front as in the word (bon) {boo} or linked words (bon vin) {bonvii}.

14- Arabic Geometric Vowels

All 6 Arabic Geometric vowels are written as separate letters by writing the 3 Geometric short movements horizontally { = , ≡ , ≡ } and by writing the 3 Geometric long movements vertically { ⊥ , ≡ , ⊥ } above or below a joint called Waslah after the dynamic letters.

The Geometric static mark { ≡ } is optional. Any consonant letter not followed by a vowel is considered a static letter. The 3 Geometric marks of Tanween { ≡ , ≡ , ≡ } are replaced by short vowels followed by a static n { ⊥ = , ⊥ ≡ , ⊥ ≡ }.

A stressed Geometric dynamic consonant letter with the mark called Shaddah as { = ≡ ⊥ } will be replaced by double consonant where the first consonant is static and the second consonant is dynamic as { = ⊥ ⊥ }. Geometric Maddah { ≡ } is also written as a separate letter to indicate a very long movement.

15- English Geometric Vowels

The 10 English Geometric vowels represent a super set of the 6 Arabic vowels subset.

In {wAw} method, the 5 short English Geometric vowels { = , ≡ , ≡ , ≡ , ≡ } were assigned to small Latin letters (a, u, i, e, o) and the 5 long English Geometric vowels { ⊥ , ≡ , ⊥ , ≡ , ≡ } were assigned to capital letters (A, U, I, E, O).

For compatibility with English and in order to write English and French Geometric texts from left to right, English Mirrored Geometric vowels { = , ≡ , ≡ , ≡ , ≡ } & { ⊥ , ≡ , ⊥ , ≡ , ≡ } and English Mirrored Geometric consonant letters are used. These texts are called Taham or Reversed Taha.

16- French Geometric Vowels

The 18 French Geometric vowels represent a super set of the 10 English Geometric vowels.

In wAw method, the 2 short French Mirrored Geometric vowels { ≡ , ≡ } found in the two French words (du, peu) were assigned to small combined Latin letters (iu, eu,) and the 2 long French Mirrored Geometric vowels { ≡ , ≡ } found in the two French words (dur, peur) were assigned to the combined Latin letters {lu, Eu}.

Additionally, the 4 nasal French Mirrored Geometric vowels { ≡ , ≡ , ≡ , ≡ } found in the 4 French words (an, un, vin, bon) were assigned to small double Latin letters (aa, uu, ii, oo).

We notice that there is some similarity between French nasal vowels and Arabic Tanween.

17- Geometric Texts

Taha texts are Arabic Geometric texts written from right to left by using Arabic Geometric letters. Taha texts will be entered in the computer by using Arabic keyboard equipped with Geometric letters and by using the Arabic Handasi Font.

Arabic **Taha** texts are called also Arabic Geometric texts (Ag).

Currently, the tool used for font creation is not fully functional in Arabic and the Arabic Handasi font is not fully operational. **Taha** texts are entered using English keyboard and Latin letters matching Geometric letters. Then The Arabic Geometric Font is applied and the lines are reversed in order to get the right direction of writing.

Taham texts are English or French Geometric texts written from left to right by using Mirrored Geometric letters. **Taham** texts will be entered in the computer using English keyboard and Latin letters matching Geometric letters. Then The Arabic Mirrored Geometric Font is applied. A specific French Mirrored Geometric Font is used for French texts.

English **Taham** texts are called also English mirrored geometric texts (Em) and French **Taham** texts are called also French mirrored geometric texts (Fm).

{wAw} texts are English, French or Arabic texts written from left to right and entered directly in the computer by using Latin (**wAw**) matching letters and **{wAw}** method.

English, French or Arabic wAw texts are called also English wAw (Ew), French wAw (Fw) or Arabic wAw (Aw) texts respectively.

Ultimately, the current bilingual English/Arabic keyboard is used to enter all types of texts.

Geometric texts will appear as series of equidistant and equal width consonant letters and vowels with unique roles. Spelling and pronunciation are integrated and simplified.

{Taha} method was extended to include unified Braille matching letters **{brAy}** in order to be used by every single person in the world as the “chiffres Arabes”. The reversed **{brAy}** letters called **{brAym}** are also used to write Arabic texts from right to left. These letters can be converted to (Taha) Geometric letters by simply changing the font.

Readers can refer to the following books in English: **wAw Book, English using wAw, French using wAw, brAy book** and the following books in Arabic **Taha book** and **brAy book**

There are also too many free booklets, articles and pages written in English and Arabic and sometimes in French which are published as pdf files on the author website:

<https://tahawaw.com>

18- The 10 Common Vowels

Arabic, English & French Common Vowels	English & French				Arabic, English & French					
	Mad Off	Mad Kash	Offah	Kashah	Mad Kasr	Mad Dum	Mad Fath	Kasrah	DummaH	Fathah
	مد أوف	مد كسح	أفة	كسحة	مد كسر	مد ضم	مد فتح	كسرة	ضمة	فتحة
Latin Font	O	E	o	e	I	U	A	i	u	a
Geometric Font	⓪	ⓔ	⓪	ⓔ	⓪	ⓔ	⓪	⓪	ⓔ	ⓔ
Mirrored Geom. Font	⓪	ⓔ	⓪	ⓔ	⓪	ⓔ	⓪	⓪	ⓔ	ⓔ
Latin wAw	O	E	o	e	I	U	A	i	u	a

19- The 8 French Specific Vowels

French Specific Vowels	French Nasal Vowels				French Oral Vowels			
	Naf Fath	Naf Dum	Naf Kasr	Naf Off	Summah	Lammah	Mad Sum	Mad Lam
	نف فتح	نف ضم	نف كسر	نف أوف	صمة	لمة	مد ضم	مد لم
Latin Font	L	M	N	G	X	Y	J	R
Geometric Font	≡	Ⓜ	≡	Ⓜ	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪
Mirrored Geo. Font	≡	Ⓜ	≡	Ⓜ	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪
Latin wAw	aa	uu	ii	oo	iu	eu	Iu	Eu
French Examples	an, en	un	vin	nom	du	peu	dur	peur
French wAw	aa	uu	vii	noo	diu	peu	dIur	pEur

20- The 32 Geometric Consonant Letters

	Additive Arabic & English	Phoenician Letters																														
	الحروف العربية والإنجليزية الإضافية	الحروف الفينيقية																														
A		ع	ط	ز	ح	و	هـ	د	ج	ب	ا	ك	ل	م	ن	س	ع	ف	ص	ق	ر	ش	ت	ث	خ	ذ	ص	ظ	غ			
L	H v p g	Q	Z	D	P	C	B	t	F	r	K	S	f	q	s	n	m	l	k	y	T	c	z	w	h	d	j	b	x			
G	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪		
M	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪	⓪		
E	c	v	p	g	g	D	D	d	k	t	t	s	r	K	S	f	q	s	n	m	l	k	y	T	c	z	w	h	d	j	b	x

Taha wAw Terminology, The Universal Phonetic Alphabet (UPA)



Arabic Abjad (A), Latin (L), **Geometric (G)**, **Mirrored Geometric (M)** and **English {wAw}** (Ew) letters

21- English, French and Arabic {Taha wAw} Texts

My Mother (wAw, Taham)

mAy madhar

□□□ □=Ċ=Ē

By Mahmoud Darwish - Palestine

bAy macmUd darwIsh – palestAyn

□□□ □=□□□Ċ Ċ=Ē□□Ċ – □=Ē□□□□□

I long for my mother's bread

Ay long fOr mAy madharz bred

□□ □=Ċ□□□ □=Ē□□□□ □=Ċ=Ē□□ □=Ē□□

My mother's coffee

mAy madharz Kafi

□□□ □=Ċ=Ē□□ □□□

Her touch

hEr tach

□□□ □=□

Childhood memories grow up in me

chAyldhud memoriz grO ap in mI

□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□ □=□ □□

Day after day

dEy aftar dEy

Ċ□□ □=□□□ □□□

I must be worth my life

Ay mast bI wErth mAy lAyf

□□ □=□□ □□ □□□ □□□ □□□□

At the hour of my death

at dha awar of mAy deth

□□ □= □=□□ □□ □□□ □□□

Worth the tears of my mother.

wErth dha teyarz of mAy mathar.

□□□□ □= □□□□□ □□ □□□ □=□=□.

Taha wAw Terminology, The Universal Phonetic Alphabet (UPA)

And if I come back one day
and if Ay Kam bAk wan dEy
=l' =o' ul' o=om f'ad' e=l' d'el'

Take me as a veil to your eyelashes
tEk mI Az a vEl tu yUr AylAshiz
t'el' om' ul' = o'el' t'e' l'el' ul'lul'u=l'

Cover my bones with the grass
kavar mAy bOnz widh dha grAs
k'=o'=e' om'ul' f'el'l' e=l' d'= q'el'ul'

Blessed by your footsteps
blesd bAy yUr fUtsteps
f'l'mul' f'ul' l'el' o'el'ul'ul'ul'

Bind us together
bAynd aS tugadhar
f'ul'l'l' =n' t'e'q'=d'=e'

With a lock of your hair
with a lOk of yUr hEr
e=l' = l'el' om' l'el' el'

With a thread that trails from the back of your dress
with a thred dhAt trElz fram dha bAk of yUr dres
e=l' = t'el'ul' d'at' t'el'el'l' o'e=om' d'= f'ad' om' l'el' d'el'm'

I might become immortal
Ay mAyt beKam immOrtal
ul' om'ul'l' f'om'=om' =om'el'l'=l'

Become a God
beKam a gad
f'om'=om' = q'=d'

If I touch the depths of your heart
If Ay tach dha depthz of yUr hArt.
om' ul' t'=q' d'= d'm'ul'l' om' l'el' el'l'.

Bûche, dans ton âtre.

bIush, daan toon Atr.

ḃ.ɛ.ʊ̇, d̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄.

Et suspends-moi,

e siuspaa-mwa,

ḃ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ - ɫ̄=ɫ̄.

Corde à linge, sur le toit de ta maison.

Kord a lIny, sIur lu twa du ta mezoo.

ḃ=ɫ̄ d̄ = ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄, ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ d̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄.

Je ne tiens pas debout

ju nu tyaan pa dubU

ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ d̄=ɫ̄.

Sans ta prière du jour.

saan ta priyEr diu jUr.

ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄ d̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄.

J'ai vieilli.

j'u vyEyi.

ɫ̄'ḃ ḃ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄.

Ramène les étoiles de l'enfance

ramen lez etwAl du l'aanfaans

ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄ d̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄

Et je partagerai avec les petits des oiseaux,

e ju pArtAjre avek le puti dez wazO,

ḃ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄.

Le chemin du retour...

lu shumii diu rutUr...

ɫ̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄ d̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄...

Au nid de ton attente !

o ni du toon attaant !

ḃ ɫ̄=ɫ̄ d̄=ɫ̄ ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄=ɫ̄

إلى أمي - محمود درويش - فلسطين (طه واو)
xilA xummi - macmUd darwIsh - falasTIn

أحنُّ إلى خبزِ أمي
xacinnu xilA khubzi xummi

وقهوةِ أمي
wa Kahwati xummi

ولمسةِ أمي
wa lamsati xummi

وتكبرُ فيَّ الطفولةُ
wa takbaru fiyya - TTufUlatu

يوماً على صدرِ يومٍ
yawman qalA Sadri yawmi

وأعشوقُ عمري لأني
wa xaqshaKu qumrI lixanni

إذا متُّ أخجلُ من دمعِ أمي
xidhA muttu, akhjalu min damqi xummi

خذيبي، إذا عدتُ يوماً
khudhInI, xidhA qudtu yawman

وشاحاً لهدبِك
wishacan lihudbik

وغطِّي عظامي بعشبٍ
wa ghaTTI qiDhamI bi qushbin

تعمدُ من طهرِ كعبِك
taqammada min Tuhri kaqbik

وشدّي وثاقي بخصلة شعر

wa shuddI withAKI bi khuSlati shaqrin

بخيطة يلوخ في ذيل ثوبك

bi khayTin yulawwicu fI dhayli thawbik

عساني أصيرُ إلهاً

qasAnI xaSIru xilAhan

إلهاً أصير

xilAhan xaSIr

إذا ما لمستُ قرارة قلبك!

xidhA mA lamastu KarArata Kalbik!

ضعيني، إذا ما رجعتُ

DaqInI xidhA mA rajaqtu

وقوداً بتتور نارك

waKUdan bi tannUri nArik

وحيل الغسيل على سطح دارك

wa cabla -lghasIli qalA SaTci dArik

لأنني فقدتُ الوقوف

lixannI faKadtu -lwuKUfa

bi dUni SalAti nahArik بدون صلاة نهارك

bi dUni SalAti nahArik

هرمتُ، فزدي نجومَ الطفولة

harimtu faruddI nujUma -TTufUlah

حتى أشارك صغار العصافير

cattA xushArik, SighAra -lqaSAfIri

درب الرجوع لعش انتظارك

darba -rrujUqi li qushshi -ntiDharik

السَّلَام، الإستعاذة والبسملة (طه، ظهم، واو)

الكتابة بالحروف الهندسية (طه) والهندسية المعكوسة (ظهم) واللاتينية المطابقة (واو)

Geometric (Taha), Mirrored Geometric (Taham) and Latin matching (wAw)

1- السَّلَام، ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه - ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم, xassalAm

السَّلَام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

- 1- ٱ=assalAmu ٱalaykum wa raحmatu –llAhi wa barakAtuh
- 2- 2assalAmu 3alaykum wa ra7matu –llAhi wa barakAtuh
- 3- xassalAmu qalaykum wa racmatu –llAhi wa barakAtuh
- 4- ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم
- 5- ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم

2- الإستعاذة، ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم, xalxistiqaDhah

أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم

- 1- ٱ=aUdhu bi –llAhi mina –shshayTAni –rrajIm
- 2- 2a3Udhu bi –llAhi mina –shshayTAni –rrajIm
- 3- xaqUdhu bi –llAhi mina –shshayTAni –rrajIm
- 4- ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم
- 5- ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم

3- البسملة، ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم, xalbasmalah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

- 1- bismi –llAhi –rraحmAni –rraحIm
- 2- bismi –llAhi –rra7mAni –rra7Im
- 3- bismi –llAhi –rracmAni –rracIm
- 4- ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم
- 5- ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم ٱ=طه=طه=طه=طه ٱ=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم=ظهم

Important Hints:

- 1- The Arabic letters (ح, ع, ء) can be replaced by Latin letters (c, q, x) or Arabic Numerals (7, 3, 2).
- 2- All short and long movements (vowels) are **mandatory**. The static mark (Sukoon) is hidden.
- 3- The **silent Solar L** is omitted. The consonant Hamzah is called Alef at the beginning of a word.
- 4- A **stressed letter** is replaced by double letters (the first one is static and the next one is dynamic).
- 5- {hamzatu –lwasl} is replaced by a linking dash for linking words {waslatu –lkalimat}.
- 6- **Mirrored Geometric** text is changed to **Geometric** text by reversing it and changing the font.

<http://tahawaw.com>