Arabizi {Taha} Alphabet

Arabic Geometric Letters

{ ㅜᆚᆚᆚᆚ - ᄃ=ᄃ=ᆚ=ᄂᆚ } - عريزي

Wawizi {wAw} Alphabet

Latin Matching Letters

wAw (writing Arabic way)

{wAwIzI} – {ᄆᆚᄆ�ᆛr}

(7, 3, 2) ≡ {c, q, x} ≡ (ح ، ع ، ء)

Arabish Alphabet

Arabic Numerals & Engl**ish** Letters

(ء ، ع ، ط، ح، ق، ص) ≡ (2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9)

(غ ، ظ، خ، ض) ≡ (3', 6', 7', 9')

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Dr. Eng. Ziad Amer Hammoodi   **https://tahawaw.com**   2022

1- Arabizi and Arabish Definition

Arabizi, **Ta**reeqah **ha**ndasiyyah {**Taha**} in Arabic, is an open **Arabic Geometric** alphabet used to write any Arabic text from right to left. Mirrored or **Reversed Arabic Geometric** alphabet called **Marabizi** or {**Taham**} alphabet is used to write any English or French text from left to right. Latin letters matching Geometric letters called **Wawizi** or {**wAw**} alphabet is used to write Arabic, English and French texts from left to right.

Arabish is a primitive and anarchic **Arabic chat** alphabet consisting of Latin letters and Arabic numerals used to communicate **in Arabic** over the internet or through mobiles.

The **Arabic chat alphabet, Arabish,** is wrongly called **Arabizi**, similar to "Englizi" which is the Arabic name of English, because simply it does not use Arabic letters while "Englizi" is using English letters.

 Arabish was called Arabizi to be more attractive and more popular among students. However, Parents and teachers became more concerned over its popularity and its threat on the Arabic Language. We often come across anti-Arabizi articles on the internet as "Arabizi is destroying the Arabic language".

- Nationalists Arabs and conservative Islamists are calling to defend the Arabic language and to protect it from the destructive Arabish chat alphabet effect. However, Arabish will vanish when the new real Arabizi using Arabic Geometric alphabet emerges as a better and convenient alternative.

- Arabish is a temporary solution for individuals who lack good knowledge of Arabic or who lack good Arabic writing tools. The Arabic chat alphabet, Arabish, is neither Arabic nor Arabizi but it is a mixture of Latin Letters and Arabic numerals. We can't mix tomatoes with radish and call them French Fries.

2- Arabizi and Arabish Consonant Letters

Arabic alphabet consists of **28 consonant letters** including 22 Phoenician letters and 6 additional Arabic letters. There are 14 Arabic consonant letters missing in Latin letters. Only 7 letters of them have been implemented in English by adding h to existing letters (ch, dh, gh, kh, sh, th, th). The composed English letter (th) is shared by two different Arabic letters (ث ،ذ) as in (the thief).

The Arabic letters structure can easily accommodate new letters by adding a point to existing letters. The Arabic Geometric consonant letters are enhanced by four Geometric letters missing in Arabic classic to cater for embedded English words in Arabic language. These new four letters pronounced (pegovich) are:

(p, g, v, ch) - {ﻊ ﻢ ﻄ ﻒ ﻞ ﻊ} - {ﭖ ﮒ ﭪ ﭺ}

- Initially, three numerals (7, 3, 2) were used to substitute the three Arabic letters (ح ،ع ،ء), missing in English when Arabic words are embedded in English text. This is due to similarity in form when (ح) is chopped and (ع ،ء) are reversed. This approach has been extended to use other Arabic numerals. The apostrophe is also used to play with numerals the role of the letter h in composed English letters.

- Arabish is using a mixture of Latin letters and Arabic numerals and a special character (') and avoids diacritics by freely using vowels and digits but spelling mistakes can't be avoided.

- Arabizi is using Arabic Geometric consonant letters and replaces diacritics by vowels and consonant letters in a disciplined and strict manner and spelling mistakes can be easily avoided.

The following table represents encoding of **Arabic Abjad alphabet** to: 1- Arabic Geometric alphabet (**Arabizi**), 2-Reversed Arabic Geometric alphabet (**Marabizi**), 3- Latin matching alphabet (**Wawizi**), 4- Latin alphabet (**English**) , 5- Arabic chat alphabet (**Arabish**), 6- International Phonetic Alphabet (**IPA**).

Arabic Abjad Alphabet			Arabizi (Taha}	Marabizi {Taham}	Wawizi {wAw}	English	Arabish	IPA
Abjad	Arabizi	Arabish						
ء ئ ئ ؤ أ إ		Alif			x / 2		2 / '	ʔ
ب		Ba2			b	B / b	b / p	b / p
ج		Jeem			j	J / j	g / j / dj	g / ɟ / ʒ / d͡ʒ
د		Dal			d	D / d	d	d / ḏ
ه		Ha2			h	H / h	h/ a/ e/ ah/ eh	h/ æ/ a/ ɑ/ e/ ɐ
و		Waw			w	W / w	w	w
ز		Zayn			z	Z / z	z	z
ح		7a2			c / 7		7	ħ/ н
ط		6a2			T		t / 6	tˤ / ṭ /t̪ˤ / tˠ
ي		Ya2			y	Y / y	y	j
ك		Kaf			k	K / k	k / g	k / g
ل		Lam			l	I / i	l	l / ɫ
م		Meem			m	M /m	m	m
ن		Noon			n	N / n	n	n
س		Seen			s	S / s	s	s
ع		3ayn			q / 3		3	ʕ / ʢ
ف		Fa2			f	F / f	f / v	f / v
ص		9ad			S		s / 9	sˤ / ṣ / sˠ
ق		8af			K		2 / g / q / 8	ʔ / g / ɢ / q
ر		Ra2			r	R / r	r	r / ɾ / rˤ
ش		Sheen			sh	Sh / sh	sh /ch	ʃ
ت		Ta2			t	T / t	t	t
ث		Tha2			th	Th / th	t /th	t / θ
خ		7'a2			kh	Kh /kh	kh / 7' / 5	x / χ
ذ		dhal			dh	Th /th	z / dh / th	z / ð
ض		9'ad			D		d / 9'	d / dˤ / ḍˤ / dˠ
ظ		6'a2			Dh	Dh /dh	z / dh / t' / 6'	zˤ / ðˤ / ðˠ
غ		3'ayn			gh	Gh /gh	gh / 3'	ɣ / ʁ
ة		Tam			t / h	T,H/ t,h	t / a / e / ah /eh	t / æ / a / ɑ / e / ɐ
		Guee			g	G / g	g	g
		Pee			p	P /p	p	p
		Vee			v	V / v	v	v
		Ech			ch	Ch /ch	j / tsh / ch / tch	ʒ/ t͡ʃ

Arabizi and Arabish Table

The development of an existing alphabet can't be achieved by using the numerals or letters of another language and ignoring its proper letters. Historically, Arabs used the 28 Abjad letters as numerals, but this practice was rejected for ever when they introduced the ten numerals, including zero, for writing any decimal number. Then the decimal system spread all over the world.

The three letters (c, q, x) were withdrawn from English texts written in Wawizi to appear in Arabic texts in order to match (ح، ع، ء). However, beginners can use the numerals (7, 3, 2) in Arabic texts as optional.

Each Geometric consonant letter on the above mentioned table has a unique form and a unique human sound. The first letter is called Hamzah or Alif, when encountered at the beginning of a word. Hamzatu – lwasl which becomes silent when linking words is replaced by a linking dash.

There is no any relationship among vowels and the Geometric Hamzah and consequently the spelling nightmare for writing Hamzah can be eliminated forever by using Geometric alphabet. Geometric consonant letter Hamzah or Alif have one single and unique form as all other Geometric consonants.

The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is used in most English and French dictionaries in order to memorize the pronunciation of individual words in addition to their spelling. Spelling and phonetics are controlled by simple general rules built in Geometric letters and not in words. The (IPA) and the spelling of individual words are not required in Arabizi {Taha} and reversed Arabizi {Taham} or Marabizi.

Each Geometric consonant letter has one of two states: dynamic or static. A dynamic consonant is equipped with a simple movement, a movement combined with Shaddah which can be replaced by a static consonant followed by a dynamic one or a movement combined with a Tanween which can be replaced by a dynamic consonant followed by a static (n).

3- Arabizi and Arabish Vowels

In Arabic classic, there are three short movements called Fathah, Dummah and Kasrah which can be written above or below consonant letters and three long movements called Mad Fath, Mad Dum and Mad Kasr which are written as vowel letters. The three letters (Alif, Waw and Yaa) are used as consonants, vowels and carriers for the letter Hamzah. This approach is the origin of frequent spelling mistakes.

In the new Arabizi {Taha}, the three Arabic vowel letters Alif, Waw and Yaa (ا، و، ي) were replaced back by long movements. This approach was inspired by Mad Alif encountered in the Arabic word (الله).

The three short movements are written **horizontally** and are matched with **small Latin vowels** while the three long geometric movements are written **vertically** and are matched with **capital Latin vowels**.

The Arabic movements are normally written above or below Arabic consonant letters. In **Arabizi {Taha}**, they can also be written above or below a Waslah after Arabic Geometric consonant letters and called vowel letters as in the following table of **Arabic specific vowels.**

In **Arabish** the vowels are used in free manner for Arabic texts without distinction between the optional short movements and the mandatory long movements or vowels which is essential in Arabic as shown in the following vowel tables:

Arabic Vowels	Arabic Classic	Arabizi {Taha}	Wawizi wAw	Latin English	Arabic Chat Arabish	Phonetic (IPA)
Fathah	◌َ	◌	a	a/ A	free	æ / a / ɑ /
Dummah	◌ُ	◌	u	u/ U	free	u
Kasrah	◌ِ	◌	i	i/ I	free	i
Mad Fath	ا	◌	A	a / aa/ A/ AA	free	a:/ æ / ɐ
Mad Dum	و	◌	U	oo/ OO	free	u:
Mad Kasr	ي	◌	I	ee/ EE	free	i:
Tanween Fath	◌ً	◌	an	an/ AN	free	an/ AN
Tanween Dum	◌ٌ	◌	un	on/ ON	free	on/ ON
Tanween Kasr	◌ٍ	◌	in	in/ IN	free	in/ IN

Geometric method {Taha} should accommodate English words embedded in Arabic Geometric text. Therefore, the Geometric letters were enhanced by four English consonant letters (g, p, v, ch) and by four English vowel letters (e, E, o, O) missing in Arabic.

In order to follow up the Arabic standards of vowels, small letters will be assigned to short movements and capital letters will be assigned to long movements as in the following table of **English specific vowels**.

English Vowels	Arabic Classic	Arabizi {Taha}	Wawizi {wAw}	Latin English	Arabic Chat Arabish	Phonetic (IPA)
Kashah		◌	e	e/ E	free	ɛ/ æ / a / ɑ /
Offah		◌	o	o/ O	free	u
Mad Kash		◌	E	e/ E/ ai/ AI	free	ɛ:/ æ: / a: / ɐ
Mad Off		◌	O	o/ O/ au/AU	free	o(:)

The above two short vowels (e, o) {◌ ، ◌}, called **Kashah** (كسحة) and **Offah** (أفة), are not used in Arabic Classic and often mixed up with Arabic Kasrah and Dummah by Arabic speakers. However the two long vowels (E, O) {◌ ، ◌} called **Mad Kash** (مد كسح) and **Mad Off** (مد أوف), are widely used in spoken Arabic as in the famous Arabic singing phrase (أوف يا ليل) {ﺗَّ ﻚـﺚ ﻳـ ﻠـﻞ} which can be written in Wawizi {wAw} and in Marabizi (reversed Arabizi) {Taham} as (xOf yA lEl) {ﺗَّ ﺚﻚ ﻳـ ﻞـﻞ}.

In total we have **32 Geometric consonant** letters and **10 Geometric vowels** to write Arabic texts from right to left in **Arabizi {Taha}**. Reversed Geometric letters can also be used to write English texts from left to right in reversed Arabizi (**Marabizi**) {Taham}.

By matching each single Arabic geometric consonant letter or vowel to a small or capital Latin letter or to a combined English letter, we create a new set of Latin Letters to write English and Arabic texts from left to right similar to (**Marabizi**) {Taham}. This method is called writing Arab way (**wAw**) or **Wawizi**.

4- Arabizi and French Alphabets

Geometric Method can be applied on French Language by the enhancement of the common set of Arabic and English Geometric letters. The French consonant letters are a subset of the common set of Arabic and English Geometric consonant letters while the French vowels are a super set.

The combined French letter (ch) is replaced by (sh) in Wawizi {wAw} for compatibility with English. French language is poor in consonant letters but rich in vowels. French speakers make use of nasal cavities to contribute with the mouth for producing additional short vowels, long vowels and nasal vowels.

All French accents (é, è, ê, ë, ì, î, ï, ò, ô, ù, û, à, â) will be ignored when using wAw method. The Latin letters (i) and (y) are used in French as well as in English as vowels and consonant letters. In wAw (i) is strictly used as a vowel and (y) is strictly used as a consonant letter.

- Each additional French vowel will be represented by two Latin vowels which are identical in case of a nasal vowel. There are two additional French short vowels {**iu, eu**} and two corresponding long vowels {**Iu, Eu**} and four French nasal vowels {**aa, uu, ii, oo**}.

- The French short vowel **{iu}** called (**Summah**) is situated between (Kasrah) {**i**} and (Dummah) {**u**} but almost near (Kasrah) as in (d**u**). The French long vowel **{Iu}** is called (**Mad Sum**) as in (d**u**r).

-The French short vowel **{eu}** called (**Lammah**) is situated between (Kashah) {**e**} and (Dummah) {**u**} but almost near (Kashah) as in (p**eu**). The French long vowel **{Eu}** is called (**Mad Lam**) as in (p**eu**r).

- The French nasal vowel {**aa**} called (**Naf Fath**) consists of a hard nasal (Fathah) occurring in (an, am, en, em). The shape of **Tanween Fath** {≜} in Arabic called (Fathatan) is used for (Naf Fath) {≜}.

- The French nasal vowel {**uu**} called (**Naf Dum**) consists of a semi-hard nasal (Fathah) occurring in (un, um). The shape of **Tanween Dum** {≞} in Arabic is used for (Naf Dum) {≞}.

The French nasal vowel {**ii**}, called (**Naf Kasr**), consists of a soft nasal (Fathah) occurring in (in, im). The shape of **Tanween Kasr** {≜} in Arabic called (Kasratan) is used for (Naf Kasr) {≜}.

The French nasal vowel (**oo**), called (**Naf Off**), consists of a hard nasal (Offah) occurring in (on, om). The shape of **reversed Tanween Dum** {≞} in Arabic is used for (Naf Off) {≞}.

There are four cases of French nasal consonants where the nasal vowels {aa, uu, ii, oo} are ending by pronounced written (n) or (m} which are embedded in a word or be final in a word but connected to next word. In general the n or m letter is pronounced only in closed syllables and called nasal consonant.

The following table represents the **French specific vowels**:

French Vowels	Naf Fath	Naf Dum	Naf Kasr	Naf Off	Summah	Lammah	Mad Sum	Mad Lam
Latin Font vowel	L	M	N	G	X	J	Y	R
Wawizi vowel	aa	uu	ii	oo	iu	Iu	eu	Eu
Arabizi Vowel	⸚	⸛	⸗	⸜	⸝	⸞	⸟	⸠
Reversed Vowel	⸚	⸛	⸗	⸜	⸝	⸞	⸟	⸠
French Example	an, vent	un, parfum	fin, faim	mon, nom	du	dur	peu	peur
Wawizi Example	aa, vaa	uu, pArfuu	fii, fii	moo, noo	diu	dIur	peu	pEur
Reversed Example	⸚، Ȏ⸚	⸛، پ⸛	Ȯ⸗، Ȯ⸗	⸜، ⸜	⸝	⸞	⸟	⸠

5- Alfatihah (Arabic, Arabizi {Taha}, Wawizi {wAw})

<div dir="rtl">

سورَةُ الفَاتِحَة

</div>

sUratu -lfAticah

<div dir="rtl">

بِسْمِ اللَّه الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ (1)

</div>

bismi -llAhi -rracmAni –rracImi (1)

<div dir="rtl">

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (2)

</div>

-lcamdu lillAhi rabbi -lqAlamIna (2)

<div dir="rtl">

الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ (3)   مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّين (4)

</div>

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

<div dir="rtl">

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (5)

</div>

xiyyAka naqbudu wa xiyyAka nastaqInu (5)

<div dir="rtl">

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ (6)

</div>

-hdinA -SSirATa -lmustaKIma (6)

<div dir="rtl">

صِرَاطَ الّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

</div>

SirATa -lladhIna xanqamta qalayhim

<div dir="rtl">

غَيرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (7)

</div>

ghayri -lmaghDUbi qalayhim walA –DDA~llIna (7)

For more details on Arabizi (Taha) alphabet and Wawizi (wAw) alphabet, readers can refer the author site **tahawaw.com** or to the following books: **Taha wAw Book**, **English using wAw**, and **French using wAw.**