Non Dotted Arabic Geometric Letters on the steps of Arabic numerals

9 Basic Non Dotted Arabic Geometric Letters (3x3 Matrix)

We use 10 symbols to write 9 basic non dotted geometric Arabic letters. The letter Hamzah is a combination of two symbols: the Hamzah and the Nabira.

The above figure has 3 rows and each row has 3 letters as follows (from right to left):

1- In the first row:
- A **Nabirah** with 2 sides, above which is the Hamzah symbol (the letter Hamzah: �).
- An **open square** with 3 sides (the letter Ḥaa: ⊐).
- A **closed square** with 4 sides (the letter Meem: □).

2- In the second row:
- A **Nabirah**, above which is a **side** (the letter Lam: ⅃).
- An **open square** above which is a side (the letter dal: ﺪ).
- A **closed square** above which is a side (the letter Taa: ﻂ).

3- In the third row:
- A **Nabirah** below which is a **Nabirah** (the letter Raa: ⅃).
- An **open square** above which is un oppsite Nabirah (the letter Kaf: ﻙ).
- A **closed square** below which is a Nabirah (the letter: ﻭ).

4- The nine basic geometric letters can be grouped in two words {ﺪﺪﻣﺑ ﻂﻭﺭ⅃ﻙ} (**أحمد طورلك**).

13 Basic Non Dotted Arabic Geometric Letters

By flipping the letter (ﻭ) and rotating the letter (⊐) 3 times 90 degrees, we get 4 additional letters:
(Haa, Seen, Sad, Ayn: ⅂, ⊔, ⊓, ⊏)

1- The 13 non dotted geometric letters are grouped in 3 words and 3 letters (**أحمد هل طورك س ص ع**).
This is called the **Ahmadi arrangement**. (**س ص ع**) are the geometric coordinates in space.

2- The 13 non dotted geometric letters can be grouped in 5 words (**أح عس صم طرد وهلك**).
This is called the **Tardi arrangement** which begins with **6** short letters then **7** long letters.

⊏	⊓	⊔	ﻙ	⅃	ﻭ	ﻂ	⅃	ﺪ	ﺪ	□	⊐	�'	**Ahmadi arrangement** (FRTL)
ﻙ	⅃	⅂	ﻭ	ﻙ	⅃	ﻂ	□	⊓	⊔	⊏	⊐	ﺀ	**Tardi arrangement** (FRTL)

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