Arabic alphabet pronunciation video free

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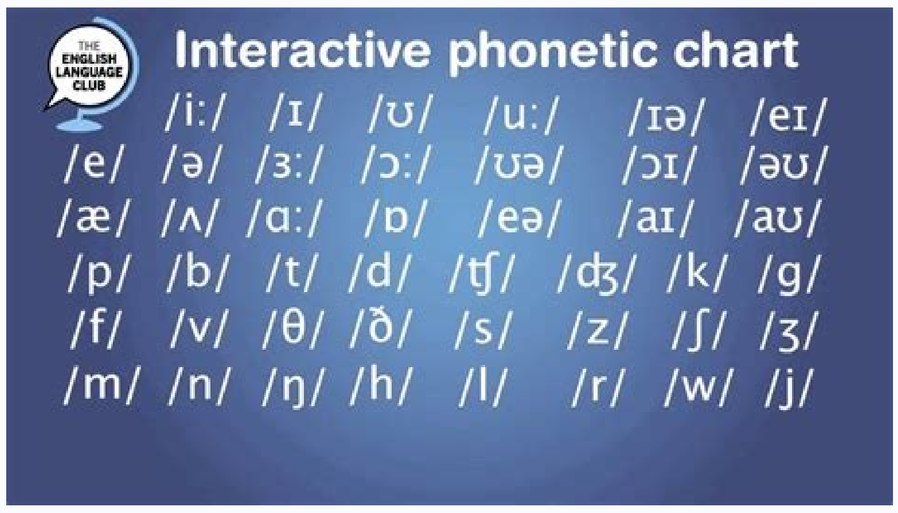

-o	khò	課	class	**-om**	om	掩	cover
-oh	toh	桌	table	**-ong**	hong	風	wind
-ok	tok	啄	beak	**-oo**	hōo	雨	rain

Writing system for Arabic and some Asian and African languages For the Arabic script as it is used specifically to write Arabic, see Arabic alphabet. This article may need to be rewritten to comply with Wikipedia's quality standards. You can help. The talk page may contain suggestions. (July 2022) Arabic scriptScript type Abjad primarily Alphabet in some adaptationsTime period400 CE to the presentDirectionright-to-left script Official script 18 sovereign states Afghanistan Algeria Bahrain Egypt Iran Iraq Jordan Kuwait Lebanon Mauritania Morocco Libya Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia Syria Tunisia United Arab Emirates Yemen Co-official script in: 10 sovereign states Brunei Comoros Chad Djibouti Eritrea Palestine Pakistan Somalia Somaliland Sudan United Nations LanguagesSee belowRelated scriptsParent systemsEgyptian hieroglyphsPhoenicianAramaicNabataeanArabic scriptChild systemsN'KoHanifi scriptISO 15924ISO 15924Arab (160), ArabicUnicodeUnicode aliasArabicUnicode rangeU+0600–U+06FF ArabicU+0750–U+077F Arabic SupplementU+08A0–U+08FF Arabic Extended-AU+0870–U+089F Arabic Extended-BU+FB50–U+FDFF Arabic Pres. Forms-AU+FE70–U+FEFF Arabic Pres. Forms-BU+1EE00–U+1EEFF Arabic Mathematical...U+1EC70–U+1ECBF Indic Siyaq NumbersU+1ED00–U+1ED4F Ottoman Siyaq NumbersU+10E60–U+10E7F Rumi Numeral Symbols This article contains phonetic transcriptions in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA. For the distinction between [ ], / / and ⟨ ⟩, see IPA § Brackets and transcription delimiters. The Arabic script is a writing system used for Arabic and several other languages of Asia and Africa. It is the second-most widely used writing system in the world by number of countries using it, and the third-most by number of users (after the Latin and Chinese scripts).[1] The script was first used to write texts in Arabic, most notably the Quran, the holy book of Islam. With the religion's spread, it came to be used as the primary script for many language families, leading to the addition of new letters and other symbols. Such languages still using it are: Persian (Farsi/Dari), Malay (Jawi), Uyghur, Kurdish, Punjabi (Shahmukhi), Sindhi, Balti, Balochi, Pashto, Lurish, Urdu, Kashmiri, Rohingya, Somali and Mandinka, Mooré among others.[2] Until the 16th century, it was also used for some Spanish texts, and—prior to the language reform in 1928—it was the writing system of Turkish.[3] The script is written from right to left in a cursive style, in which most of the letters are written in slightly different forms according to whether they stand alone or are joined to a following or preceding letter. However, the basic letter form remains unchanged. The script does not have capital letters.[4] In most cases, the letters transcribe consonants, or consonants and a few vowels, so most Arabic alphabets are abjads, with the versions used for some languages, such as Sorani, Uyghur, Mandarin, and Serbo-Croatian, being alphabets. It is also the basis for the tradition of Arabic calligraphy. Calligraphy Arabic Chinese Georgian Indian Islamic Japanese Korean Mongolian Persian Tibetan Vietnamese Western vte Worldwide use of the Arabic script Countries where the Arabic script: → is the only official script → is the only official script, but other scripts are recognized for national or regional languages → is official alongside other scripts → is official at a sub-national level (China, India) or is a recognized alternative script (Malaysia) History Main article: History of the Arabic alphabet The Arabic alphabet is derived either from the Nabataean alphabet[5][6] or (less widely believed) directly from the Syriac alphabet,[7] which are both derived from the Aramaic alphabet (which also gave rise to the Hebrew alphabet), which, in turn, descended from the Phoenician alphabet. In addition to the Aramaic script (and, therefore, the Arabic and Hebrew scripts), the Phoenician script also gave rise to the Greek alphabet (and, therefore, both the Cyrillic alphabet and the Latin alphabet used to write this article). Origins In the 6th and 5th centuries BCE, northern Arab tribes emigrated and founded a kingdom centred around Petra, Jordan. These people (now named Nabataeans from the name of one of the tribes, Nabatu) spoke Nabataean Arabic, a dialect of the Arabic language. In the 2nd or 1st centuries BCE,[8][9] the first known records of the Nabataean alphabet were written in the Aramaic language (which was the language of communication and trade), but included some Arabic language features: the Nabataeans did not write the language which they spoke. They wrote in a form of the Aramaic alphabet, which continued to evolve; it separated into two forms: one intended for inscriptions (known as "monumental Nabataean") and the other, more cursive and hurriedly written and with joined letters, for writing on papyrus.[10] This cursive form influenced the monumental form more and more and gradually changed into the Arabic alphabet. Overview the Arabic alphabet ا ب ت ث ج ح خ khāʻ ḥāʻ jīm thaʻ tāʻ bāʻ alif ص د ذ ر ز س ش sād shīn sīn zāy / zayn rāʻ dhāl dāl ق ف ع غ ط ظ ض qāf fāʻ ghayn ʻayn zāʻ ṭāʻ ḍād ه و ن م ل ك jāʻ wāw hāʻ nūn mīm lām kāf (see below for other alphabets) The Arabic script has been adapted for use in a wide variety of languages besides Arabic, including Persian, Malay and Urdu, which are not Semitic. Such adaptations may feature altered or new characters to represent phonemes that do not appear in Arabic phonology. For example, the Arabic language lacks a voiceless bilabial plosive (the [p] sound), therefore many languages add their own letter to represent [p] in the script, though the specific letter used varies from language to language. These modifications tend to fall into groups: Indian and Turkic languages written in the Arabic script tend to use the Persian modified letters, whereas the languages of Indonesia tend to imitate those of Jawi. The modified version of the Arabic script originally devised for use with Persian is known as the Perso-Arabic script by scholars.[citation needed] When the Arabic script is used to write Serbo-Croatian, Sorani, Kashmiri, Mandarin Chinese, or Uyghur, vowels are mandatory. The Arabic script can, therefore, be used as a true alphabet as well as an abjad, although it is often strongly, if erroneously, connected to the latter due to it being originally used only for Arabic.[citation needed] Use of the Arabic script in West African languages, especially in the Sahel, developed with the spread of Islam. To a certain degree the style and usage tends to follow those of the Maghreb (for instance the position of the dots in the letters fāʻ and qāf).[11][12] Additional diacritics have come into use to facilitate the writing of sounds not represented in the Arabic language. The term ʻAjamī, which comes from the Arabic root for "foreign," has been applied to Arabic-based orthographies of African languages.[citation needed] Wikipedia in Arabic script of five languages Table of writing styles Script or style Alphabet(s) Language(s) Region Derived from Comment Naskh Arabic & others Arabic & others Every region where Arabic scripts are used Sometimes refers to a very specific calligraphic style, but sometimes used to refer more broadly to almost every font that is not Kufic or Nastaliq. Nastaliq Urdu, Persian, & others Urdu, Persian, & others Southern and Western Asia Taliq Used for almost all modern Urdu text, but only occasionally used for Persian. (The term "Nastaliq" is sometimes used by Urdu speakers to refer to all Perso-Arabic scripts.) Taliq Persian Persian A predecessor of Nastaliq. Kufic Arabic Arabic Middle East and parts of North Africa Rasm Restricted Arabic alphabet Arabic Mainly historical Omits all diacritics including i'jam. Digital replication usually requires some special characters. See: ب ف ق (links to Wiktionary). Table of alphabets Alphabet Letters Additional Characters Script or Style Languages Region Derived from: (or related to) Note Arabic 28 ^(see above) Naskh, Kufi, Rasm, & others Arabic North Africa, West Asia Aramaic, Syriac, Nabataean Ajami script 33 ڭ ث Naskh Hausa, Yoruba, Swahili West Africa Arabic Abjad Aljamiado 28 Naskh Old Spanish, Mozarabic, Ladino, Aragonese, Old Galician-Portuguese Southwest Europe Arabic 8th-13th centuries for Mozarabic, 14th-16th centuries for the other languages Arebica 30 ۆ Naskh Serbo-Croatian Southeastern Europe Perso-Arabic Latest stage has full vowel marking Arwi alphabet 41 Naskh Tamil Southern India, Sri Lanka Perso-Arabic Belarusian Arabic alphabet 32 Naskh Belarusian Eastern Europe Perso-Arabic 15th / 16th century Balochi Standard Alphabet(s) 29 Naskh and Nastaliq Balochi South-West Asia Perso-Arabic, also borrows multiple glyphs from Urdu This standardization is based on the previous orthography. For more information, see Balochi writing. Berber Arabic alphabet(s) 33 ء Various Berber languages North Africa Arabic Burushaski 53 (see note) Nastaliq Burushaski South-West Asia (Pakistan) Urdu Also uses the additional letters shown for Urdu.(see below) Sometimes written with just the Urdu alphabet, or with the Latin alphabet. Chagatai alphabet 32 Nastaliq and Naskh Chagatai Central Asia Perso-Arabic is interchangeable with گ and ڭ. Galal 32 Naskh Somali Horn of Africa Arabic Jawi 36 ى Naskh Malay Peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra and part of Borneo Perso-Arabic Since 1303 AD (Trengganu Stone) Kashmiri 44 ۓ Nastaliq Kashmiri South Asia Urdu This orthography is fully voweled. 3 out of the 4 (ۆ, ۉ, ێ) additional glyphs are actually vowels. Not all vowels are listed here since they are not separate letters. For further information, see Kashmiri writing. Kazakh Arabic alphabet 35 ۋ ۇ ۉ ى ۍ Naskh Kazakh Central Asia, China Chagatai In use since 11th century, reformed in the early 20th century, now official only in China Khowar 45 ڵ Nastaliq Khowar South Asia Urdu, however, borrows multiple glyphs from Pashto Kyrgyz Arabic alphabet 33 ۉ ۆ ى ې Naskh Kyrgyz Central Asia Chagatai In use since 11th century, reformed in the early 20th century, now official only in China Pashto 45 ټ ګ ږ ړ ژ ښ ګ ف ق ى ې ی ئ Naskh and occasionally, Nastaliq Pashto South-West Asia, Afghanistan and Pakistan Perso-Arabic گ is interchangeable with ګ. Also, the glyph often replaced with ۍ in Pakistan. Pegon script 35 ڠ Naskh Javanese, Sundanese South-East Asia (Indonesia) Perso-Arabic Persian 32 ڜ گ Naskh and Nastaliq Persian (Farsi) West Asia (Iran etc.) Arabic Also known as Perso-Arabic. Saraiki 45 ڳ Nastaliq Saraiki South-West Asia (Pakistan) Shahmukhi Shahmukhi 41+(see note) Nastaliq Punjabi South-West Asia (Pakistan) Urdu Similar to Urdu; 58[citation needed] letters including digraphs for aspirated consonants. Sindhi 64 ڏ ڊ ڍ ڌ ڏ ڊ ڍ ڌ ڀ ٻ ٽ ٿ ٺ ٽ ٿ ٺ ٽ ٿ ٺ ٽ ٿ ٺ Naskh Sindhi South-West Asia (Pakistan) Perso-Arabic Sorabe 28 Naskh Malagasy Madagascar Arabic Soranî 33 ێ ۆ Naskh, and occasionally, Nastaliq Central Kurdish Middle-East Perso-Arabic Vowels are mandatory, i.e. abugida Swahili Arabic script 28 Naskh Swahili Western and Southern Africa Arabic İske imlâ 35 ۆ Naskh Tatar Volga region Chagatai Used prior to 1920. Ottoman Turkish 32 Ottoman Turkish Ottoman Empire Chagatai Official until 1928 Urdu 39+ (see notes) ٹ ڈ ڑ (see notes) Nastaliq Urdu South Asia Perso-Arabic 58[citation needed] letters including digraphs representing aspirated consonants. ڭ گھ ڭھ Uyghur 32 ۇ ۆ ۈ ې ى ئ Naskh Uyghur China, Central Asia Chagatai Reform of older Arabic-script Uyghur orthography that was used prior the 1950s. Vowels are mandatory, i.e. abugida Wolofal 33 ڭ ڽ Naskh Wolof West Africa Arabic, however, borrows at least one glyph from Perso-Arabic Xiao'erjing 36 ڭ ڠ Naskh Sinitic languages China, Central Asia Chagatai Used to write Chinese languages by Muslims living in China such as the Hui people. Yaña imlâ 29 ھ ۆ ۇ ئ Naskh Tatar Volga region İske imlâ alphabet 1920–1927 replaced with Cyrillic Current use Today Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, and China are the main non-Arabic speaking states using the Arabic alphabet to write one or more official national languages, including Azerbaijani, Baluchi, Brahui, Persian, Pashto, Central Kurdish, Urdu, Sindhi, Kashmiri, Punjabi and Uyghur.[citation needed] An Arabic alphabet is currently used for the following languages:[citation needed] Middle East and Central Asia See also: Arabic alphabet Arabic Garshuni (or Karshuni) originated in the 7th century, when Arabic became the dominant spoken language in the Fertile Crescent, but Arabic script was not yet fully developed or widely read, and so the Syriac alphabet was used. There is evidence that writing Arabic in this other set of letters (known as Garshuni) influenced the style of modern Arabic script. After this initial period, Garshuni writing has continued to the present day among some Syriac Christian communities in the Arabic-speaking regions of the Levant and Mesopotamia. Kazakh in Kazakhstan, China, Iran and Afghanistan Kurdish in Northern Iraq and Northwest Iran. (In Turkey and Syria the Latin script is used for Kurdish) Kyrgyz by its 150,000 speakers in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in northwestern China, Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan Turkmen in Turkmenistan,[verification needed] Afghanistan and Iran Uzbek in Uzbekistan[verification needed] and Afghanistan Official Persian in Iran and its dialects, like Dari in Afghanistan and Tajiki in Tajikistan Baluchi in Iran, in Pakistan's Balochistan region, Afghanistan and Oman[13] An academy for the protection of the Baluchi Language was established in Iran in 2009[14] Southwestern Iranian languages as Lori dialects and Bakhtiari language[15][16] Pashto in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and Tajikistan Uyghur changed to Latin script in 1969 and back to a simplified, fully voweled Arabic script in 1983 Judeo-Arabic languages Judeo-Tunisian Arabic[17] Azerbaijani language in Iran Talysh language in Iran Mazanderani language in Iran Shughni language in Afghanistan East Asia The Chinese language is written by some Hui in the Arabic-derived Xiao'erjing alphabet (see also Sini (script)) The Turkic Salar language is written by some Salar in the Arabic alphabet Uyghur alphabet South Asia Balochi in Pakistan and Iran Dari in Afghanistan Kashmiri in India and Pakistan (also written in Sharada and Devanagari although Kashmiri is more commonly written in Perso-Arabic Script) Pashto in Afghanistan and Pakistan Khowar in Northern Pakistan, also uses the Latin script Punjabi (Shahmukhi) in Pakistan, also written in the Brahmic script known as Gurmukhi in India Saraiki, written with a modified Arabic script - that has 45 letters Sindhi, a British commissioner in Sindh on August 29, 1857, ordered to change Arabic script[vague],[18] also written in Devanagari in India Aer language[19] Bhadrawahi language[20] Ladakhi (India), although it is more commonly written using the Tibetan script Balti[21] (a Sino-Tibetan language), also rarely written in the Tibetan script Brahui language in Pakistan and Afghanistan[22] Burushaski or Burusho language, a language isolated to Pakistan[23] Urdu in Pakistan (and historically several other Hindustani languages). Urdu is one of several official languages in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Telangana. Dogri, spoken by about five million people in India and Pakistan, chiefly in the Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir and in Himachal Pradesh, but also in northern Punjab, although Dogri is more commonly written in Devanagari Arwi language (a mixture of Arabic and Tamil) uses the Arabic script together with the addition of 13 letters. It is mainly used in Sri Lanka and the South Indian state of Tamil Nadu for religious purposes. Arwi language is the language of Tamil Muslims Arabi Malayalam is Malayalam written in the Arabic script. The script has particular letters to represent the peculiar sounds of Malayalam. This script is mainly used in madrasas of the South Indian state of Kerala and of Lakshadweep. Rohingya language (Ruáingga) is a language spoken by the Rohingya people of Rakhine State, formerly known as Arakan (Rakhine), Burma (Myanmar). It is similar to Chittagonian language in neighboring Bangladesh[24] and sometimes written using the Roman script, or an Arabic-derived script known as Hanifi Ishkashimi language (Ishkashimi) in Afghanistan Southeast Asia Malay in the Arabic script known as Jawi. In some cases it can be seen in the signboards of shops and market stalls. Particularly in Brunei, Jawi is used in terms of writing or reading for Islamic religious educational programs in primary school, secondary school, college, or even higher educational institutes such as universities. In addition, some television programming uses Jawi, such as announcements, advertisements, news, social programs or Islamic programs co-official in Brunei Malaysia but co-official in Kelantan and Kedah, Islamic states in Malaysia Indonesia, Jawi script is co-used with Latin in provinces of Aceh, Riau, Riau Islands and Jambi. The Javanese, Madurese and Sundanese also use another Arabic variant, the Pegon in Islamic writings and pesantren community. Southern Thailand Predominantly Muslim areas of the Philippines (especially Tausug language) Ida'an language (also Idahan) a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken by the Ida'an people of Sabah, Malaysia[25] Cham language in Cambodia[26] besides Western Cham script. Africa North Africa Arabic Berber languages have often been written in an adaptation of the Arabic alphabet. The use of the Arabic alphabet, as well as the competing Latin and Tifinagh scripts, has political connotations Tuareg language, (sometimes called Tamasheq) which is also a Berber language Coptic language of Egyptians as Coptic text written in Arabic letters[27] Northeast Africa Bedawi or Beja, mainly in northeastern Sudan Wadaad writing, used in Somalia Nubian languages Dongolawi language or Andaandi language of Nubia, in the Nile Vale of northern Sudan Nobiin language, the largest Nubian language (previously known by the geographic terms Mahas and Fadicca/Fiadicca) is not yet standardized, being written variously in both Latinized and Arabic scripts; also, there have been recent efforts to revive the Old Nubian alphabet.[28][29] Fur language of Darfur, Sudan Southeast Africa Comorian, in the Comoros, currently side by side with the Latin alphabet (neither is official) Swahili, was originally written in Arabic alphabet, Swahili orthography is now based on the Latin alphabet that was introduced by Christian missionaries and colonial administrators West Africa Zarma language of the Songhay family. It is the language of the southwestern lobe of the West African nation of Niger, and it is the second leading language of Niger, after Hausa, which is spoken in south central Niger[30] Tadaksahak is a Songhay language spoken by the pastoralist Idaksahak of the Ménaka area of Mali[31] Hausa language uses an adaptation of the Arabic script known as Ajami, for many purposes, especially religious, but including newspapers, mass mobilization posters and public information[32] Dyula language is a Mandé language spoken in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali.[33] Jola-Fonyi language of the Casamance region of Senegal[34] Balanta language a Bak language of west Africa spoken by the Balanta people and Balanta-Ganja dialect in Senegal Mandinka, widely but unofficially (known as Ajami), (another non-Latin script used is the N'Ko script) Fula, especially the Pular of Guinea (known as Ajami) Wolof (at zaouia schools), known as Wolofal. Arabic script outside Africa In writings of African American slaves Writings of by Omar Ibn Said (1770–1864) of Senegal[35] The Bilali Document also known as Bilali Muhammad Document is a handwritten, Arabic manuscript[36] on West African Islamic law. It was written by Bilali Mohammet in the 19th century. The document is currently housed in the library at the University of Georgia Letter written by Ayuba Suleiman Diallo (1701–1773) Arabic Text From 1768[37] Letter written by Abdul Rahman Ibrahima Sori (1762–1829) Former use In the 20th century, the Arabic script was generally replaced by the Latin alphabet in the Balkans,[dubious – discuss] parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia, while in the Soviet Union, after a brief period of Latinisation,[38] use of Cyrillic was mandated. Turkey changed to the Latin alphabet in 1928 as part of an internal Westernizing revolution. After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, many of the Turkic languages of the ex-USSR attempted to follow Turkey's lead and convert to a Turkish-style Latin alphabet. However, renewed use of the Arabic alphabet has occurred to a limited extent in Tajikistan, whose language's close resemblance to Persian allows direct use of publications from Afghanistan and Iran.[39] Africa Afrikaans (as it was first written among the "Cape Malays", see Arabic Afrikaans) Berber in North Africa, particularly Shilha in Morocco (still being considered, along with Tifinagh and Latin, for Central Atlas Tamazight) French by the Arabs and Berbers in Algeria and other parts of North Africa during the French colonial period Harari, by the Harari people of the Harari Region in Ethiopia. Now uses the Geʻez and Latin alphabets For the West African languages—Hausa, Fula, Mandinka, Wolof and some more—the Latin alphabet has officially replaced Arabic transcriptions for use in literacy and education Kinyarwanda in Rwanda Kirundi in Burundi Malagasy in Madagascar (script known as Sorabe) Nubian Shona in Zimbabwe Somali (see wadaad Arabic) has mostly used the Latin alphabet since 1972 Songhay in West Africa, particularly in Timbuktu Swahili (has used the Latin alphabet since the 19th century) Yoruba in West Africa (this was probably limited, but still notable) Europe Albanian called Elifbaja shqip Aljamiado (Mozarabic, Berber, Aragonese, Portuguese[citation needed], Ladino, and Spanish, during and residually after the Muslim rule in the Iberian peninsula) Belarusian (among ethnic Tatars; see Belarusian Arabic alphabet) Bosnian (only for literary purposes; currently written in the Latin alphabet; Text example: ای بوژه ما سو تبی، بوژه (Ali Bećirović) O Bože, O God; see Arebica) Crimean Tatar Greek in certain areas in Greece and Anatolia. In particular, Cappadocian Greek written in Perso-Arabic Polish (among ethnic Lipka Tatars) Central Asia and Caucasus Adyghe language also known as West Circassian, is an official languages of the Republic of Adygea in the Russian Federation. It used Arabic alphabet before 1927 Avar as well as other languages of Daghestan: Nogai, Kumyk, Lezgian, Lak and Dargwa Azeri in Azerbaijan (now written in the Latin alphabet and Cyrillic script in Azerbaijan) Bashkir (officially for some years from the October Revolution of 1917 until 1928, changed to Latin, now uses the Cyrillic script) Chaghatay across Central Asia Chechen (sporadically from the adoption of Islam; officially from 1917 until 1928)[40] Circassian and some other members of the Abkhaz–Adyghe family in the western Caucasus and sporadically – in the countries of Middle East, like Syria Ingush Karachay-Balkar in the central Caucasus Karakalpak Kazakh in Kazakhstan (until the 1930s, changed to Latin, currently using Cyrillic, phasing in Latin) Kyrgyz in Kyrgyzstan (until the 1930s, changed to Latin, now uses the Cyrillic script) Mandarin Chinese and Dungan, among the Hui people (script known as Xiao'erjing) Ottoman Turkish Tat in South-Eastern Caucasus Tatar before 1928 (changed to Latin Yañalif), reformed in the 1880s (İske imlâ), 1918 (Yaña imlâ – with the omission of some letters) Turkmen in Turkmenistan (changed to Latin in 1929, then to the Cyrillic script, then back to Latin in 1991) Uzbek in Uzbekistan (changed to Latin, then to the Cyrillic script, then back to Latin in 1991) Some Northeast Caucasian languages of the Muslim peoples of the USSR between 1918 and 1928 (many also earlier), including Chechen, Lak, etc. After 1928, their script became Latin, then later[when?] Cyrillic[citation needed] South and Southeast Asia Acehnese in Sumatra, Indonesia Banjarese in Kalimantan, Indonesia Bengali in Bengal, Arabic scripts have been used historically in places like Chittagong and West Bengal among other places. See Dobhashi for further information. Maguindanaon in the Philippines Malay in Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia. Although Malay speakers in Brunei and Southern Thailand still use the script on a daily basis Minangkabau in Sumatra, Indonesia Pegon script of Javanese, Madurese and Sundanese in Indonesia, used only in Islamic schools and institutions Tausug in the Philippines Maranao in the Philippines Rakhine in Burma, and Bangladesh Mongolian in Afghanistan Tagalog in the Philippines Acehnese in Malaysia,and Indonesia Aslian in Malaysia Ternate in Indonesia by the Muslims Tidore in Indonesia Meitei in Bangladesh Shughni in Afghanistan Thai in Malaysia Sylheti in Arakan, Bengal, Chittagong, and Tripura Kedah Malay in Myanmar, Malaysia, and Thailand Uab Meto in Indonesia Middle East Hebrew was written in Arabic letters in a number of places in the past[41][42] Northern Kurdish in Turkey and Syria was written in Arabic script until 1932, when a modified Kurdish Latin alphabet was introduced by Jaladat Ali Badirkhan in Syria Turkish in the Ottoman Empire was written in Arabic script until Mustafa Kemal Atatürk declared the change to Latin script in 1928. This form of Turkish is now known as Ottoman Turkish and is held by many to be a different language, due to its much higher percentage of Persian and Arabic loanwords (Ottoman Turkish alphabet) Unicode Main article: Arabic script in Unicode As of Unicode 14.0, the following ranges encode Arabic characters: Arabic (0600–06FF) Arabic Supplement (0750–077F) Arabic Extended-A (08A0–08FF) Arabic Extended-B (0870–089F) Arabic Presentation Forms-A (FB50–FDFF) Arabic Presentation Forms-B (FE70–FEFF) Arabic Mathematical Alphabetic Symbols (1EE00–1EEFF) Rumi Numeral Symbols (10E60–10E7F) Indic Siyaq Numbers (1EC70–1ECBF) Ottoman Siyaq Numbers (1ED00–1ED4F) Additional letters used in other languages Assignment of phonemes to graphemes ∅ = phoneme absent from language Language family Austron. David Turkic Indic Iranian Germanic Arabic Language/script Jawi Pegon Arwi Ottoman Uyghur Tatars Sindhi Punjabi Urdu Persian Balochi Kurdish Pashto Afrikaans Moroccan Tunisian Algerian Egyptian Najdi Hejazi Palestinian Levantine Iraqi Gulf /p/ ف پ ڢ ڤ /g/ گ ڬ ڭ ڰ ڱ ڳ ڴ گ / ق ڨ /tʃ/ چ تش ژ ڇ ڃ ڄ څ ڇ /v/ ڤ ف وؤ ۋ ∅ ف ڢ ڤ / ف ڢ ڤ / ف ڢ ڤ / ڤ /ʒ/ ژ ز ڗ ڙ ڑ ڑ /ɣ/ غ ڠ ∅ ∅ ∅

ݣ ڭ ڭ ڳ Ng, used to represent the /ŋ/ phone in Ottoman Turkish, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Uyghur, and to unofficially represent the /g/ in Morocco and in many dialects of Algerian. U+06AD 3 dots none ڭ ك أي أيـ أيـ Ee, used to represent the phoneme /eː/ in Somali. U+0623 U+064A ◌ٔ Hamza 2 dots ای أ + ي ئ ئـ ئـ E, used to represent the phoneme /e/ in Son
Hamza none ى ي ى ئ تـ تـ تـ Ii, used to represent the phoneme /iː/ in Somali and Saraiki. U+0649 U+0653 ◌ٓ Madda none ى ي ؤ ؤـ ؤO, used to represent the phoneme /o/ in Somali. U+0624 ◌ٔ Hamza none ؤ و Ö, used to represent the phoneme /ø/ in Kyrgyz. U+0624 ◌ Strikethrough[D] none و ي بـ بـ بـ Pasta Ye, used to represent the phoneme /e/ in Pash
and Uyghur. U+06D0 none 2 dots vertical ى ي ى يـ يـ Nārīna Ye, used to represent the phoneme [ɑj] and phoneme /j/ in Pashto. U+06CC 2 dots (start + mid) none ى ي end only Ǯəźīna ye Ye, used to represent the phoneme [əi] in Pashto. U+06CD line horizontal line none ى ي ئ ئـ ئـ Fāiliya Ye, used to represent the phoneme [əi] and /j/ in Pashto, Punjab
Saraiki and Urdu U+0626 ◌ٔ Hamza none ى ي أو أو أو أو Oo, used to represent the phoneme /oː/ in Somali. U+0623 U+0648 ◌ٔ Hamza none او أ + و ؤ ؤـ ؤUu, used to represent the phoneme /uː/ in Somali. و + ◌ٓU+0648 U+0653 ◌ٓ Madda none و و + ◌ٓ ڳ ڳـ ڳـ ڳ represents a voiced velar implosive /ɠ/ in Sindhi and Saraiki U+06B1 horizontal line 2 dots گ ك گ ڱ .
represents the Velar nasal /ŋ/ phoneme in Sindhi. U+06B1 2 dots + horizontal line none گ ك ک ڪ ڪـ ڪـ Khē, represents /kʰ/ in Sindhi. U+06A9 none none none ک ك ڪ ڪـ ڪـ "Swash kāf" is a stylistic variant of ك in Arabic, but represents un- aspirated /k/ in Sindhi. U+06AA none none none ک ك or ڪ used to represent the phoneme /ŋ/ (pinyin ng) in
U+0763 none 3 dots ک ك ڹ ڹـ ڹـ represents the retroflex nasal /ɳ/ phoneme in Pashto. U+06BC ں 1 dot ring ن ڽ ڽـ represents the retroflex nasal /ɳ/ phoneme in Sindhi. U+06BB ◌ؕ small ط none ں ن used in Punjabi to represent /ɳ/ and Saraiki to represent /ɲ/. U+0768 1 dot + small ط none ں ن ڽ ڽـ Nya /ɲ/ in the Jawi script. U+06BD 3
dots none ں ن Nya /ɲ/ in the Pegon script. U+06D1 none 3 dots ى ى غ ڠ ڠـ Nga /ŋ/ in the Jawi script and Pegon script. U+06A0 3 dots none ع غ used in Marwari to represent a retroflex lateral flap /ɺ̢/, and in Kalami to represent a voiceless lateral fricative /ɬ/. U+076A line horizontal line none ل ل or alternately typeset as ڸ - is used in
Punjabi to represent voiced retroflex lateral approximant /ɭ/[43] U+08C7 ◌ؕ small ط none ل ل ڵ ڵـ U+0644 U+0615 ڤ ڤـ ڤـ Vi, used in Algerian Arabic and Tunisian Arabic when written in Arabic script to represent the sound /v/ (unofficial). U+06A5 none 3 dots ف ف ڤ ڤـ ڤـ Ve, used in by some Arabic speakers to represent the phoneme /v/ in loanwords,
in the Kurdish language when written in Arabic script to represent the sound /v/. Also used as pa /p/ in the Jawi script and Pegon script. U+06A4 3 dots none ف ف Va in the Jawi script. U+06CF 1 dot none و و ۏ ۏـ ۏ represents a voiced labiodental fricative /v/ in Kyrgyz, Uyghur, and Old Tatar; and /w, ʊw, ʉw/ in Kazakh; also formerly used in Nogai.
U+06CB 3 dots none و و ۋ ۋـ ۋ represents "O" /o/ in Kurdish, and in Uyghur it represents the sound similar to the French eu and œu /ø/ sound. It represents the "y" close back rounded vowel /u/ phoneme in Bosnian. U+06C6 ◌̌ V pointing down none و و ۆ ۆـ ۆU, used to represents the Close back rounded vowel /u/ phoneme in Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and
Uyghur. U+06C7 ◌ُ Damma[E] none و و ێ ێـ ێـ represents Ê or É /e/ in Kurdish. U+06CE ◌̌ V pointing down 2 dots (start + mid) ى ي ه ھ ھـ ھـ ھھھھ Do-chashmi he (two-eyed hāʼ), used in digraphs for aspiration /ʰ/ and breathy voice /ʱ/ in Punjabi and Urdu. Also used to represent /h/ in Kazakh, Sorani and Uyghur.[F] U+06BE none none none ه ه ە ە ە Ae, used
represent /æ/ and /ɛ/ in Kazakh, Sorani and Uyghur. U+06D5 none none none ه إ end only Baṛī ye ('big yāʼ'), is a stylistic variant of ي in Arabic, but represents "ai" or "e" /ɛː/, /eː/ in Urdu and Punjabi. U+06D2 none none none ي ض ض ضـ ضـ ضـ used to represent the phoneme /tsʰ/ (pinyin c) in Chinese. U+069E 3 dots none ص ص ض ط ط طـ طـ طـ used to represen
phoneme /t͡s/ (pinyin z) in Chinese. U+0637 ط ط represents the "o" open-mid back rounded vowel /ɔ/ phoneme in Bosnian. U+06C9 ◌ V pointing up none و و represents the "nj" palatal nasal /ɲ/ phoneme in Bosnian. U+0769 ◌̌ 1 dot V pointing down none ں ن ڵ ڵـ ڵـ used in Kurdish to represent ll /ɫ/ in Soranî dialect. U+06B5 ◌̌ V pointing
down none ل ل ڵ ڵـ ڵـ ڵـ represents the "lj" palatal lateral approximant /ʎ/ phoneme in Bosnian. U+06B5 ◌̌ V pointing down none ل ل ی ا represents the "i" close front unrounded vowel /i/ phoneme in Bosnian. U+0627 U+0656 U+0649 ◌ Alef none ای ا + ى Footnotes: ^ From right: start, middle, end, and isolated forms. ^ Joined to the letter, close
letter, on the first letter, or above. ^ Further away from the letter, or on the second letter, or below. ^ A variant that end up with loop also exists. ^ Although the letter also known as Waw with Damma, some publications and fonts features filled Damma that looks similar to comma. ^ Shown in Naskh (top) and Nastaliq (bottom) styles. The Nastaliq version of the
connected forms are connected to each other, because the tatweel character U+0640 used to show the other forms does not work in many Nastaliq fonts. Letter construction Most languages that use alphabets based on the Arabic alphabet use the same base shapes. Most additional letters in languages that use alphabets based on the Arabic alphabet are built by
adding (or removing) diacritics to existing Arabic letters. Some stylistic variants in Arabic have distinct meanings in other languages. For example, variant forms of kāf ک ك ڪ are used in some languages and sometimes have specific usages. In Urdu and some neighbouring languages the letter Hā has diverged into two forms ھ dō-čašmī hē and ہ gōl hē.[44] wh
variant form of ي yā referred to as baṛī yē ے is used at the end of some words.[44] Table of Letter Components Further information: List of Arabic letter components See also Arabic (Unicode block) Eastern Arabic numerals (digit shapes commonly used with Arabic script) History of the Arabic alphabet Transliteration of Arabic Xiao'erjing References ^ "Arabic
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arXiv:1905.04051; doi:10.1007/s10579-019-09464-6 Retrieved from " Alphabet. If you're trying to learn the Egyptian Alphabet you will find some useful resources including a course about pronunciation, and sound of all letters...to help you with your Egyptian Arabic grammar.Try to concentrate on the lesson and memorize the sounds. Also don't forget to check the
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of Islam. It is named after the Arabs, a term initially used to describe people living in the Arabian Peninsula bounded by ... The Arabic script is a writing system used for Arabic and several other languages of Asia and Africa. It is the second-most widely used writing system in the world by number of countries using it, and the third-most by number of users (after the
Latin and Chinese scripts).The script was first used to write texts in Arabic, most notably the Quran, the holy book of Islam. 6/8/2022 · Dari is known as دری (Darī), فارسی دری (Fārsī-ye Darī) or Afghan Persian. It is mutually intelligible with Persian (Farsi) of Iran, though there are some differences in pronunciation and grammar. Dari is written with a version of the Perso
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how to write the Arabic characters for your English name. This will help you learn the Arabic alphabet and start writing your name in Arabic by yourself! The letter Vav is the sixth letter in the Hebrew alphabet. Through the ancient Phoenician language, the letter Vav actually became the modern letter "F" used in the English and Latin alphabets. Unlike many other
letters in the Hebrew alphabet, the original meaning of the letter Vav actually seems quite obvious and straightforward. 10/4/2019 · Georgie Harding has assisted thousands of people from all over the world with improving their clarity and spoken English skills. A Speech Pathology degree (BAppSc (SpPath) and CELTA qualifications and over 15 years of experience
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—was conquered several times, which affected the language because each conqueror wanted to impose their way of communication.These diverse influences made Spanish the rich language we know today. In 711 AD, Muslims conquered Spain.

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