

Arabic	Hebrew	IPA	ASCII Arabic/Hebrew
ء	א	ʔ	' /c(Ar.) /2(He.)
ا	א	v	v
ب	ב	b	b
ت	ת	t	t
ث	ת	θ	8
ج	—	ʒ	3
ح	ח	ħ	7
خ	כ	x	x
د	ד	d	d
ذ	ד	ð	6
ر	ר	r	r
ز	ז	z	z
س	ס	s	s
ش	ש	ʃ	1
ا	ש	ʃ/ç	c
ص	פ, צ	s ^ʕ	5
ض	—	d ^ʕ	2
ط	ט	t ^ʕ	y
ظ	—	ð ^ʕ	9
ع	ע	ʕ	0
غ	ג	ɣ	4
ا	ג	g	g
ا	ק, פ	p	p
ف	ק, פ	f	f
ق	ק	q	q
ك	ק, כ	k	k
ل	ל	l	l
م	מ, מן	m	m
ن	נ, נן	n	n
ه	ה	h	h
و	ו	w	w
ي	י	j	j

Comments

- The letters “a”, “e”, “i”, “o” and “u” can be used to represent vowels.
 - In non vowel-marked text (כתיב חסר), “a” corresponds to a silent “א” in the middle of a word and a silent “ה” at the end of a word; “e” corresponds to a silent “י” in the middle of a word and to a silent “ה” at the end of a word; “i” corresponds to a silent “י”; “o” and “u” correspond to a silent “ו”. “ai” corresponds to a silent “י” in the middle of a word; “aa” corresponds to a silent “א” at the end of a word; “ea” corresponds to a silent “א”; “oa” corresponds to a silent “א” in the middle of a word, and to a silent “וא” at the end of a word; “ia” corresponds to a silent “יא” and “ua” correspond to a silent “וא”; “oo” corresponds to a silent “ה” at the end of a word. Examples: “מצאת” (you (fem.) found) -> “myat”; “שעה” (hour) -> “10a”; “מיכל” (container) -> “mexl”; “כנה” (honest (masc.)) -> “kne”; “סיבה” (reason) -> “siba”; “כלא” (prison) -> “klea”; “אותו” (him) -> “2oto”; “עכשיו” (now) -> “0x1aiw”; “אמא” (mommy) -> “2maa”; “ראש” (head) -> “roa1”; “מספוא” (fodder) -> “mspoa”; “היא” (she) -> “hia”; “הוא” (he) -> “hua”; “פה” (here) -> “poo”. But: “לא” (no) -> “l2”.
 - In a fully vowel-marked text (ניקוד מלא), the letter א is always represented by “2”, explicit Shwas (שוואים) are represented by the apostrophe, and and Hatafs (הטפים) are represented by an apostrophe followed by the corresponding vowel. Patah-Ganuv (פתחים גנובים) are not indicated at all. Qamats (קמץ) is represented by “ao”; Patah (פתח) by “a”; Segol (סגול) by “e”; Tseret (צירה) “ei”; Hiriq (חיריק) by “i”; Holam (חולם) by “o”; and Shuruk (שורוק) by “u”. Dagesh Male (דגש מלא) is indicated by doubling the associated letter and vowel-marking only the second one. Example: “מענק” (grant) -> “ma0'naoq”; “קרח” (bald (masc.)) -> “qeirei7”; “טבע” (nature) -> “yeva0”; “שיר” (song) -> “1ijr”; “טוב” (good) -> “yowv”; “סיפור” (story) -> “sipuwv”; “משיק” (tangent) -> “ma11jq”.
 - Partial vowel-marking (ניקוד חלקי) is effected by writing the non vowel-marked word(s) followed by square brackets with the additional vowel marks. Either a single set of brackets (i.e. [...]), or a double-set (i.e. [[...]]) can be used, with different meanings. When a single set is used (“non-strict mode”), the additional vowel marking doesn't distinguish between Qamats (קמץ) and Patah (פתח) (both are denoted by “a”), nor between Segol (סגול) and Tseret (צירה) (both denoted by “e”), nor between Hiriq Male and Hiriq Haser (חיריק מלא/חסר) (both denoted by “i”), nor between Holam Male, Holam Haser (חולם מלא/חסר) (both denoted by “o”; as does Qamats Qatan (קמץ קטן), when it's pronounced closer to a Holam, than to a Patah), nor between Qubuts (קובוץ) and Shuruq (שורוק) (both denoted by “u”). When a double-set of brackets is used (“strict mode”), these distinctions are observed. For instance: “בגד” (depending on the vowel marks, either “a piece of clothing” or “betrayed”) -> “bgd [begd]” (“a piece of clothing”) or “bgd [[begd]]” vs. “bgd [bagd]” (“betrayed”) or “bgd [[baogd]]”.
 - Another mode of vowel-marking, unique to ASCII Hebrew, is “free vowel-marking”. Free vowel marking uses only simple vowels (“a”, “e”, “i”, “o” and “u”) and the accent mark. It indicates silent letters (אמות-קריאה) and, possibly, other vowels, by the corresponding simple vowel. For instance: “קרח” (“bald (masc.)”)-> “qr7” or “qer7” or “qre7” or “qr7*”, etc.
- The letter “Alif” (Ar.)/“Alef” (He.) has three representations: “”, “c” and “2”. The first symbol may be used in transcriptions of both Arabic texts and Hebrew texts. The other two symbols are reserved for transcriptions of Arabic, resp. Hebrew texts. The alternate forms are particularly useful in those cases, when the apostrophe isn't available, e.g. in file names.
- “Silent letters” (אמות קריאה) can be represented by the respective vowel letters, rather than the respective consonant letter. For instance: “אוכל” (food) -> either “oxl” or “wxl”.
- Words, whose first letter is a digit – can be prefixed by the vowel of the first syllable. For instance: “שמש” (sun) -> either “3m3” or “e3m3”. If this vowel is explicitly written in the original word, it will be replaced by the prefix. For instance: “צנים” (toast) -> either “1njm” or “1nim” or “i1nm”. This transformation is useful in those cases, when a word cannot start with a digit, e.g. variable names of many programming language.
- All the letters, whose associated consonant is represented in the IPA by an English letter, are represented in ASCII Arabic/Hebrew by the same symbol. The other ones are represented by a digit, except ط (Ar.) / ט (He.) / tˤ (IPA), which is represented in ASCII Arabic/Hebrew by the IPA vowel “y”. Most of the digit assignments were determined based on the graphical likeness of the digit to the corresponding IPA symbol. The assignment of the apostrophe was based on its likeness to the Arabic Hamza. The assignment of the digit “7” to ح derives from “IRC Arabic”. The assignment of “0” to ع and ه was based on the likeness of this digit to an eye, which is the meaning of this letter's name in both languages. Note that “2” is similar graphically to “5”, and is assigned to the letter following the one to which “5” is assigned, and that the Arabic letters assigned to 5 and 2, namely ص and ض are graphically similar to each other, and also, somewhat, to both “2” and “5”.
- The quotation marks may be awkward to use, since their easily confused with the apostrophe. Hence chevrons (“<”, “>”) can be used as alternatives to delineate quotations. Additionally, the apostrophes and double-apostrophes used in Hebrew acronyms can be replaced by the English dot convention. For instance: <<זכו>> (etc.) -> either <<wxu'>> or <<wxu.>>, <<ע”>> (by means of...) -> either <<0”j>> or <<0.j.>>.
- Numbers are written as usual, e.g. : “31” (thirty one). Additionally, as usual, numbering of sections can be carried out using sequential letters of the alphabet, e.g.: (') ..., (b) ..., (t) ... (in an Arabic text) or (') ..., (b) ..., (g) ... (in a

Hebrew text). It should be understood from the context, whether a given all-digit string is a word, a regular number or an alphabetical number.

8. The accented syllable can optionally be indicated by following it with an asterisk. For instance: "נחת" (satisfaction) -> "n*7t", "נחת" (landed) -> "n7t*".
9. A foreign word, which does not follow the normal transcription rules, is written in CAPITAL LETTERS, and is separated from any prefix by a hyphen. For instance: "בניו יורק" (in New York) -> "b-NEW YORK".
10. Regarding the order of the (joint) ASCII Arabic/Hebrew alphabet. The order of the Arabic alphabet has been preserved, because, unlike Hebrew, the Arabic order is reflected in the graphical representation of the Arabic letters. Each of the four missing Hebrew letters (i.e. those letters with no Arabic counterpart, where an Arabic letter is the "counterpart" of a Hebrew letter, if both denote the same phoneme), is uniquely associated with another Hebrew letter, which will be referred to as its "twin", characterized by the following two properties: (a) the twin differs from the missing letter graphically only in diacritical marks, (b) the twin has an Arabic counterpart. Each missing letter was inserted adjacently to its twin, in such a way as not to disrupt sequences of similar Arabic letters (i.e. letters, which differ from each other only in diacritical marks).