Proposal to add Arabic-script honorifics and other marks:

Appendix

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Appendix: Examples of usage

The following examples are taken from a variety of books, most published in Pakistan during the past 20 years. Languages represented here are Urdu and Balochi (and a couple of examples of Arabic), but the marks concerned are also used by writers of other Pakistani languages, who freely borrow orthographic conventions from the more widely standardized languages.
In Pakistani Baluchistan, the largest unit in the pre-decimal monetary system was the /rwppi/ "rupee." Each rupee = 16 /ana/ "anna"; each anna = 4 /paysog/ "paisa"; each paisa = 3 /pai/ "pie." Prices were written in three columns divided by diagonal slashes: the leftmost column for rupees, the centre one for annas, and the one on the right for pias (the paisa not being indicated). An empty column was marked by a dash. E.g. ١٠٠/٨/٨/
tom rwppi, panč ana/ "Rs. 3/5/-" ٨/١٠/٨ /l[h]apt rwppi, ٨١٠٨ pai/ "Rs. 7/-6,-"
٨/٠/٨ /ţezd ana/ "Rs. -/13/-." 

The decimal system of coinage has now replaced this older system throughout Pakistan, although the latter is still to be found in the villages and smaller cities. A diagonal slash is now employed as a decimal point; e.g. ٧/٩/٧ /xar rwppi, si w panč paysog/ "Rs. 4.35." A /lwamza/ or a dot written on the line may also be used for the decimal point: e.g. ٠٠٠/٠/٠ or ٠٠٠/٠/٠ /panja rwppi, [h]aptad paysog/ "Rs. 50.70."

Dates are written from right to left: the numeral denoting the day of the month is followed by a small (derived from Arabic "year") is written under the numeral denoting the year. A small is written after the date to denote a date according to the Islamic calendar (for /h]yjr/, the date of the departure of the Prophet Muhammad from Mecca for Medina in 622 A.D.). A Christian date is indicated by a small (from the of /isvi/ "Christian") after the sign. Dates before the Christian era are marked by (for the Persian phrase /qable masih/ "before Christ") after E.g. ٤/٥/١٣٠٢ "4 Safar, 1302 A.H."

**Figure 1:** Barker & Mengal [1], page 46
Examples of ARABIC DATE SEPARATOR, ARABIC YEAR SIGN (also note SOLIDUS in prices, contrasting with ARABIC DATE SEPARATOR)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>comma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>colon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>؟</td>
<td>semicolon [Rarely used.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>؟؟؟</td>
<td>question mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>﹨</td>
<td>exclamation mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>dash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>quotation marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(</td>
<td>brackets or parentheses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢</td>
<td>no. [E.g. ٢ &quot;no. 5,&quot;]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١</td>
<td>footnote. [E.g. ١ &quot;footnote 3.&quot;]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2:** Barker & Mengal [1], page 470
Examples of ARABIC NUMBER SIGN, ARABIC FOOTNOTE SIGN, ARABIC SIGN SALLALLAHOU ALAYHE WASALLAM
Figure 3: Barker & Mengal [1], page 48
Examples of ARABIC SIGN ALAYHE ASSALAM, ARABIC SIGN RADI ALLAHU ANHU, ARABIC SIGN RAHMATULLAH ALAYHE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>MEANING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>شالام</td>
<td>peace and blessings be upon him!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sign placed over the names of other Prophets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It stands for /ислам/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;upon him be peace!&quot; E. g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ислам/ &quot;Christ, upon him be peace!&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رحمة</td>
<td>sign placed over the names of the Companions of the Prophet. This stands for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/رزىلا / он/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;may God be pleased with him!&quot; E. g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/абу бакр / рзил / он/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Abu Bakr, may God be pleased with him!&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رحم</td>
<td>sign placed over the names of saints, religious authorities, and other deceased pious persons. It stands for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ра / нецала / он/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;may God have mercy upon him!&quot; E. g.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/кази нур / нецала</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Qazi Nur Muhammad, may God have mercy upon him!&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21, 1000. Reading Drills.

The remainder of this Unit will be devoted to reading practices. These materials consist of the Baluchi script form of portions of the basic sentences, dialogues, and texts already given in phonemic script in Units I-XX. References to the Sections in which these materials originally appeared will be given in order that the phonemic script version may be consulted if needed. These reading drills should be read at home first for understanding. They should then be read in class and drilled for fluency. The instructor may also wish to assign further phonemic script Sections from the first twenty Units to be written out as homework in the Baluchi script.

This method of presenting the writing system and this choice of introductory reading drills have the advantage of allowing the instructor to introduce the writing system at any desired point in the course: he can complete all twenty Units of phonemic script materials and then present the writing system, using the reading drills both as script practice and as grammatical-lexical review materials; or he may wish to introduce the script early in the course and then alternate between new phonemic script Units and the reading and writing drills.

Subsequent Units will continue to present passages in the Baluchi script, but these will be new materials: fables, historical incidents, newspaper prose, short essays, and some selections from Baluchi poetry. These will be roughly graded according to their difficulty; they are intended to serve as samples only of various types of Baluchi literature. Each passage will be followed by a list of new lexical items and explanatory notes.

With regard to the problems discussed in Sec. 21, 300, in some cases the author and his Baluchi colleagues have been hard put to make a decision. On the one hand inconsistencies of dialect, usage, spelling, etc. should not be allowed to overburden the learner, and on the other hand the material should represent Baluchi as it is actually written. The following arbitrary choices have thus been made: (a) Rakhshani dialect forms will be preferred, although Eastern and Southern forms will occur in later Units, where they will be marked as such; (b) although most spellings will be phonemic, Arabic and Persian loanwords will be introduced in phonemic form at first and may then be reintroduced in their traditional spellings in later Units (alternate spellings of all words will be found in the final vocabulary

Figure 4: Barker & Mengal [1], page 49
Example of ARABIC SIGN NOM DE PLUME
Figure 5: Chaudhry [2], page 13
Example of ARABIC YEAR SIGN

Figure 6: Chaudhry [2], page 17
Examples of ARABIC SIGN RADI ALLAHU ANHU, ARABIC SIGN SALLALLAHOU ALAYHE WASALLAM
Figure 8: Sarbazi & Nadwi [13], page 2
Example of ARABIC POETIC VERSE SIGN
Figure 9: Sarbazi & Nadwi [13], page 3
Examples of ARABIC SUBSCRIPT ALEF
Figure 10: Parwaz [12], page 46
Examples of ARABIC FOOTNOTE MARKER
Examples of ARABIC SIGN ALAYHE ASSALAM, ARABIC SIGN SALLALLAHOU ALAYHE WASALLAM

Figure 11: Marri & Sabir [8], page 11
Figure 12: Marri & Sabir [8], page 12
Examples of ARABIC SIGN RADI ALLAHU ANHU, ARABIC SIGN SALLALLAHOU ALAYHE WASALLAM
And Verily, it is We Who give life and Who give death: it is We Who remain Inheritors (after all else passes away). (15 : 23)

Al-Wārith is one of the ninety-nine Attributes of Allāh which means “the Inheritor”. To Allāh belongs the heritage of the heavens and the earth. Material wealth or property is only called ours during our short life, it then descends to heirs and heirs until it goes to the ultimate heir, the State. So all gifts are ours in trust only. they ultimately revert to Allāh, to Whom belongs all that is in the heavens or on earth. Allāh is called al-Wārith because all things proceed from Him and shall return into His hand.

One who recites this sacred name of Allāh becomes immune from the hardships and worries of this world and those of the Hereafter.
Figure 14: Warisi, Warisi & Qureshi [15], page 4
Examples of ARABIC SIGN NOM DE PLUME, ARABIC NUMBER SIGN, ARABIC SIGN SALLALLAHOU ALAYHE WASALLAM
Figure 15: Warisi, Warisi & Qureshi [15], page 51
Examples of ARABIC SIGN NOM DE PLUME, ARABIC SIGN RADI ALLAHU ANHU
Figure 16: Warisi, Warisi & Qureshi [15], page 103
Examples of ARABIC TURNED DAMMA, ARABIC SIGN NOM DE PLUME
Figure 17: Hazrvi [5], page 5
Example of ARABIC SIGN ALAYHE ASSALAM
Examples of ARABIC POETIC VERSE SIGN, ARABIC DATE SEPARATOR, ARABIC YEAR SIGN, ARABIC SIGN RADI ALLAHU ANHU, ARABIC SIGN NOM DE PLUME, ARABIC SIGN SALLALLAHOU ALAYHE WASALLAM
Figure 19: Hazarvi [5], page 22
Examples of ARABIC SIGN RADI ALLAHU ANHU
Figure 20: Hazarvi [5], page 27
Examples of ARABIC POETIC VERSE SIGN, ARABIC SUBSCRIPT ALEF
Figure 21: Hazarvi [5], page 40
Examples of ARABIC TURNED DAMMA, ARABIC SIGN ALAYHE ASSALAM, ARABIC SIGN RADI ALLAHU ANHU
Figure 22: Hazarvi [5], page 62
Examples of ARABIC NUMBER SIGN (number sign and numeral written above the main text, but this is a formatting issue not relevant to the character encoding). ARABIC SIGN ALAYHE ASSALAM
Examples of ARABIC SIGN RAHMATULLAH ALAYHE, ARABIC TURNED DAMMA, ARABIC SIGN ALAYHE ASSALAM
Figure 24: Hashmi [4], page xviii
Example comparing ARABIC SUKUN and ARABIC NASALIZATION MARK
Figure 25: Hashmi [4], page 9
Examples contrasting ARABIC SUKUN and ARABIC JAZM; ARABIC SIGN NOM DE PLUME
Figure 26: Hashmi [4], page 16
Example contrasting ARABIC TURNED DAMMA and ARABIC DAMMA
Figure 27: Hashmi [4], page 29
Example comparing ARABIC SUKUN, ARABIC JAZM and ARABIC NASALIZATION MARK
Figure 28: Nadwi [9], page 41
Examples of ARABIC SIGN RAHMATULLAH ALAYHE, ARABIC SIGN RADI ALLAHU ANHU
Figure 29: Nadwi [10], page 6
Examples of ARABIC NUMBER SIGN, ARABIC SIGN NOM DE PLUME
Figure 30: Pakistan Bible Society [11], page 55 (NT)
Examples of ARABIC SIGN NOM DE PLUME, ARABIC FOOTNOTE MARKER
Figure 31: Firaz [3], page 75
Examples of ARABIC SIGN SALLALLAHOU ALAYHE WASALLAM, ARABIC YEAR SIGN
Figure 32: Firaz [3], page 82
Example of ARABIC NASALIZATION SIGN
Figure 33: Khan [6], page 3
Examples of ARABIC JAZM in left-facing and down-facing orientations: the orientation depends on the style of calligraphy being used.
Figure 34: Khan [6], page 32
Example of ARABIC NASALIZATION SIGN
Figure 35: Khan [7], page 42
Example of ARABIC JAZM used on vowel character (YEH)
Figure 36: Qur'an [16], page 218
Example of ARABIC Sukun (on YEH) and ARABIC Jazm (on MEEM) forms contrasted
References


