




Title: Proposal to Encode the SIYaq NUMBER MARK for Arabic
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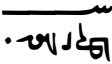




1 Introduction

This is a proposal to encode a new character in the ‘Arabic’ block of the Unicode standard:

Glyph	Code	Character name
	061D	ARABIC SIYaq NUMBER MARK

2 Description

In some Siyaq traditions, the supertending mark  is written above numbers in order to indicate that they belong to a set (see figure 1). This mark is an abbreviation of the Arabic word *سياق* *siyāq* consisting of the initial form of *س* U+0633 ARABIC LETTER SEEN followed by *ل* U+0640 ARABIC TATWEEL. The sign extends the entire width of the numerical sequence. In code charts, the character is to be represented using the glyph  in order to specify that it requires special rendering behavior. It is used in encoded text as follows:

 < ARABIC SIYaq NUMBER MARK,  OTTOMAN SIYaq NUMBER SEVEN HUNDRED,  OTTOMAN SIYaq NUMBER ONE,  OTTOMAN SIYaq NUMBER FORTY, . U+002E FULL STOP>

The ARABIC SIYaq NUMBER MARK may be used with all four Siyaq blocks.

3 Character Data

Character properties In the format of `UnicodeData.txt`:

```
061D;ARABIC SIYaq NUMBER MARK;Cf;0;AN;;;;;N;;;;;
```

Linebreaking properties In the format of `LineBreak.txt`:

```
061D;AL # Cf ARABIC SIYaq NUMBER MARK
```

Arabic shaping properties In the format of `ArabicShaping.txt`:

```
061D; ARABIC SIYaq NUMBER MARK; U; No_Joining_Group
```

4 References

Pihan, Antoine Paulin. 1860. *Exposé des signes de numération usités chez les peuples orientaux anciens et modernes*. Paris: L'imprimerie impériale.

5 Acknowledgments

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NUMÉRATION TURQUE.

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desquels nous répétons les valeurs en chiffres arabes. Le *س* (*s*), dont le trait se prolonge au-dessus des signes numériques, est l'abréviation du mot arabe *سياق* *syâq* :

$\overline{\text{س}}$
 سهارلوق
 ٦٤١
 641

Ce nombre représente effectivement, mais en abrégé, et en sous-entendant la conjonction *wa*, nécessaire entre les diverses quantités exprimées en arabe :

sittoumiât wa wâh'ed wa arba'yn (six cents et un et quarante).

En turc, il se lit : *alty iuz qyryq bir*.

En résumé, les chiffres *syâq*, dont les fonctionnaires turcs font tant de mystère, ne sauraient embarrasser longtemps quiconque sait un peu d'arabe; et les explications que nous avons données plus haut suffisent pour faire lire sans difficulté les nombres suivants, soit en arabe, soit en turc :

$\overline{\text{س}}$ مائت و اربع و اتمون ١٦٨٨٧٥ 168,875	$\overline{\text{س}}$ ثمان و اربعون و اتمون ٤٤٧٥٩٢ 347,592
$\overline{\text{س}}$ ستم و اتمون ٤٦٥٨٩٠ 465,890	$\overline{\text{س}}$ خمس و اتمون ٥٢٦٤٤٦ 526,346

Figure 1: Usage of the Siyaq number sign (from Pihan 1860: 237).

Addendum to Acknowledgments

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