

# LIST OF UNENCODED ARABIC CHARACTERS

Rikza F. Sh.

ريكزا ف. ص.  
rikzafsh@gmail.com

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## 1. Introduction

This document provides list of unencoded Arabic characters as requested in document L2/22-128. Most of the characters in this list are Quranic characters that I found in various mushafs. The characters are listed with short description about its usage along with attestation. The list of characters is divided in to several groups according to the character type:

1. Letters  
This group is consisting of unencoded Arabic letters. There are 9 characters in this group. These characters could be encoded in Arabic Extended-C block because the block still has enough available codepoints.
2. Spacing Modifier  
This group is consisting of spacing modifier characters. There are 13 characters in this group.
3. Enclosing Marks  
This group is consisting of combining characters that enclose other combining marks. There are 13 characters in this group. These characters have similar behavior with U+1ABB..1ABE. These characters may be encoded as a neutral character, rather than being limited as Arabic characters, so they possibly could be encoded in Combining Diacritical Marks Extended block, along with U+1ABB..1ABE.
4. Combining Marks  
This group is consisting of combining marks like vowel signs and other technical characters. There are 40 characters in this group.
5. Combining Small Letters  
This group is consisting of combining small letters that appear above or below the base letter. There are 118 characters in this group.
6. Combining Small Words  
This group is consisting of combining small words that appear above or below the base letter. There are 142 characters in this group.
7. Enclosing Symbols  
This group is consisting of symbols which enclose digits. There are 14 characters in this group.
8. Honorific Word Ligatures  
This group is consisting of honorific word ligatures. There are 70 characters in this group. Beside the Arabic honorific word ligatures, this group is also containing some Latin honorific word ligatures. They may be encoded in Alphabetic Presentation Forms block.
9. Combining Numbers  
This group is consisting of combining digits. There are 5 characters in this group.
10. Latin Characters for Quranic Transliteration  
This group is consisting of several Latin letters that used for Quranic Transliteration. These characters could be encoded in Latin Extended-G block. There are 7 characters in this group.

Further Researches are needed before encoding these characters. So, I will probably make some proposals to encode those characters bit by bit. Other people who are interested to make a proposal to encode some characters listed in this document are welcomed.

## 2. Request

Unicode 15.0 introduces a new Arabic block named 'Arabic Extended-C' at codepoint U+10EC0..10EFF with only 3 out of 64 codepoints are assigned. This seems like a lot of available slots for other unencoded

characters, but there are more numbers of characters which are possibly could be encoded. Because of this, I request the new Arabic block to be road-mapped for future addition of Arabic Characters. The new Arabic block should be at least containing 19×16 codepoints. Those codepoints could be assigned into a single block named ‘Arabic Extended-D’, or several blocks ‘Arabic Extended-D, E, etc.’.

### 3. List of characters

#### 3.1. Letters

##### 1. ARABIC LETTER TOP-HALF ALEF

This letter is used to mark unwritten alef in the Uthmanic rasm. Only isolated form of this letter is attested. A small hamza may be placed above it.

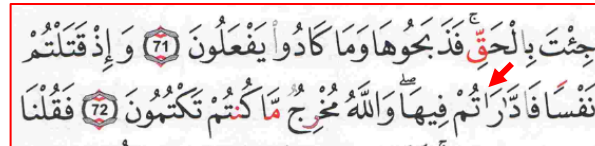


Figure 1. From Tunis Warsh Asbahani Mushaf. Chapter 2:72, p.11

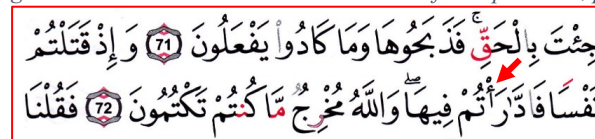


Figure 2. From Tunis Qaloon Mushaf. Chapter 2:72, p.11

##### 2. ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH CENTER MIDDLE STROKE

→ (ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH RIGHT MIDDLE STROKE – 0872)

→ (ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH LEFT MIDDLE STROKE – 0873)

This letter has similar function with U+0872 to mark hamza qath’ with vowel /u/, but the vowel moved to the previous letter.



Figure 3 From Symus Nayyirat p.246

##### 3. ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH LEFT HAMZA

→ (ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH ATTACHED LEFT HAMZA – 0882)

This letter is used in some mushafs to write hamza qath’ with vowel /u/. The hamza is not attached to the letter alef (unlike U+0882).

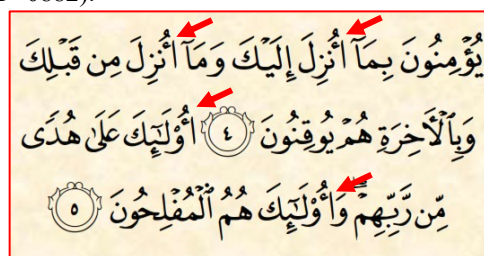


Figure 4 From Mushaf Tayseer Hafs v3.9 Chapter 2:4-5 p.2

##### 4. ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH ATTACHED HIGH HAMZA

This letter is pronounced as the regular alef hamza. But since the letter alef with attached left hamza is encoded at U+0882, I think the attached version of the letter alef with hamza above and below it should also be encoded.



Figure 5. From Mushaf Madinah Warsh. Chapter 2:5-6, p.3

5. ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH ATTACHED LOW HAMZA

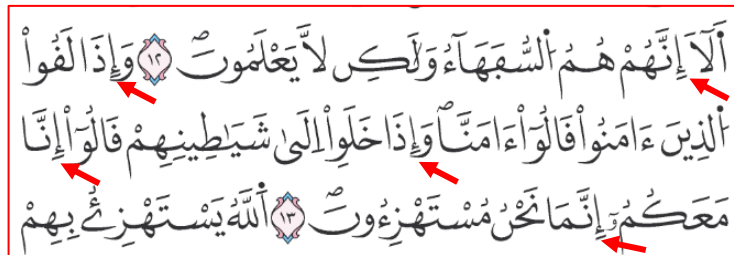


Figure 6. From Mushaf Madinah Warsh. Chapter 2:12-13, p.3

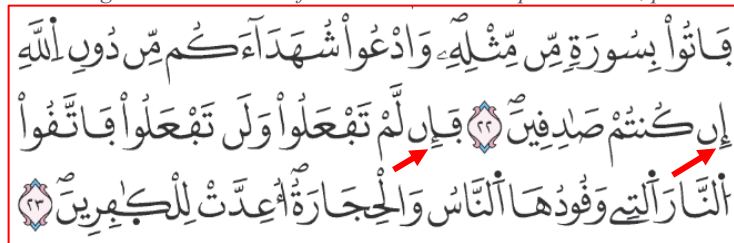


Figure 7. From Mushaf Madinah Warsh. Chapter 2:22, p.4

6. ARABIC LETTER YEH WITH TWO SEPARATED DOT BELOW

→ (ARABIC LETTER YEH – 064A)

The space between two dots is used to be filled with a hamza or a rounded dot.

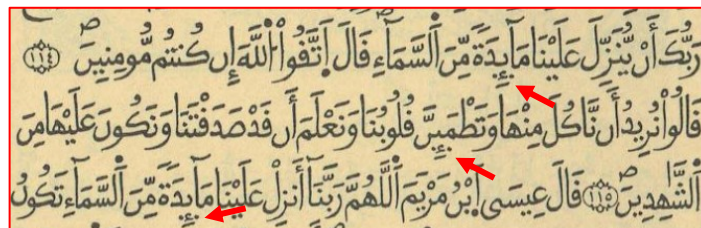


Figure 8. From مصحف برواية ورش بالرسم العثماني بالخط المغربي التونسي الجزائري الافريقي الموحد p.93

7. ARABIC LETTER FARSI YEH WITH TWO DOTS WITHIN

Unlike a regular letter yeh, the two dots are placed inside the bowl of the letter yeh.

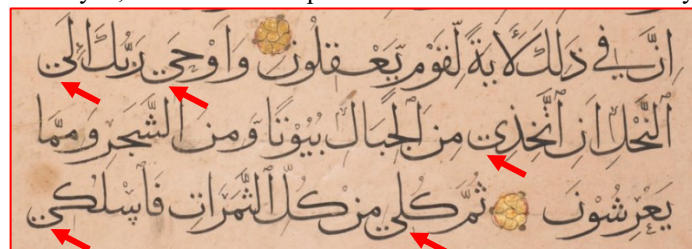


Figure 9. From Pink Quran Manuscript

8. ARABIC LETTER LOWERED YEH

→ (ARABIC LETTER THIN YEH – 0886)

This letter is used to mark unwritten yeh in the Uthmanic rasm. Only initial form is attested.



Figure 10. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدي p.662

9. ARABIC TATWEEL WITH OVERSTROKE SHORT VERTICAL LINE WITH SMALL TWO DOTS BELOW

→ (ARABIC LETTER THIN YEH – 0886)

This letter is used to mark unwritten yeh in the Uthmanic rasm. Only medial form is attested.

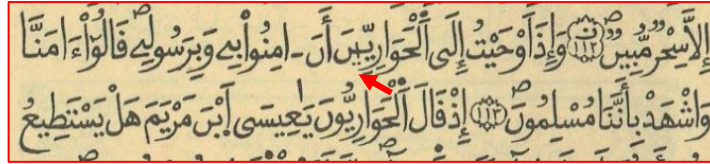


Figure 11. From مصحف برواية ورش بالرسم العثماني بالخط المغربي التونسي الجزائري الافريقي الموحد p.93

### 3.2. Spacing Modifier

1. ARABIC SMALL BASELINE FATHA

→ (ARABIC FATHA – 064E)

This sign is used in some mushafs to mark a continue after the fawatihis suwar (opening letters).



Figure 12 From Mushaf Tayseer Hafs v3.9 Chapter 3:1 p.50

وقد زيد أيضاً في مصاحف التيسير ضبط الحرف الأخير من حروف التهجي حسب حركته وصلاً بما بعده إذا كان آخر هجائه صحيحاً مظهراً، بوضع علامة الفتح أو السكون على طرفه، هكذا: ﴿الْقَلَمِ﴾، ﴿حَتَّى تَنْزِيلٍ﴾.

Figure 13. Explanation from الهلال المنير بتعريف مصاحف التيسير p.23

2. ARABIC SMALL BASELINE DOTLESS HEAD OF KHAH

This sign is used in some mushafs to mark a stop after the fawatihis suwar (opening letters).

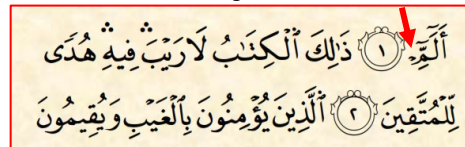


Figure 14 From Mushaf Tayseer Hafs v3.9 Chapter 2:1 p.2

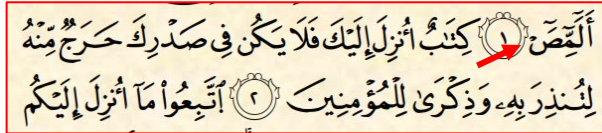


Figure 15 From Mushaf Tayseer Hafs v3.9 Chapter 7:1 p.151

3. ARABIC RAISED LARGE ROUND DOT

This sign is used to mark tasheel, contrast with U+0888 ARABIC RAISED ROUND DOT which is used to mark hamza wasl.

الهمزة المسهلة التي صورتها ألف بنفس الطريقة أيضاً، فتوضع فوق الألف إذا كانت مسهلة إلى الفتح نحو: ﴿عَنْجَمٍ﴾ فصلت: ٤٤، وتحتها إذا كانت مسهلة إلى الكسر، نحو: ﴿الْمَاءِ إِلَى﴾ السجدة: ٢٧، وأمامها إذا كانت مسهلة إلى الضم، في ﴿أُولَئِكَ أَزْوَاجُ﴾ الأحقاف: ٣٢.



٣- موضع الهمزة المضمومة التي صورتها الألف، حيث يضعها المشاركة فوق الألف، هكذا: ﴿أُمَّةٌ﴾، بينما يضعها المغاربة أمام الألف، هكذا: ﴿أُمَّةٌ﴾، ﴿وَأَوْتَيْنَا﴾، ﴿نَبَأٌ﴾، وهو الأصوب، لأنه يميزها عن الهمزة المفتوحة التي توضع فوق الألف، في نحو: ﴿الْم﴾، ﴿فَأَمَّا﴾، ﴿نَبَأٌ﴾ كما يناسب وضع علامة الابتداء بألف الوصل أمام الألف إذا كان يُبتدأ بضمها، في نحو: ﴿أَدْعُ﴾، ويناسب وضع علامة تسهيل الهمزة نحو الضم أمام الألف في: ﴿أُولَآءِ أَزْوَاجُكَ﴾.

Figure 16. Explanation from الهلال المنير بتعريف مصاحف التيسير p.28 and 23. Showing contrast use of RAISED ROUND DOT and RAISED LARGE ROUND DOT

#### 4. ARABIC BASELINE DASH

This character marks the deletion hamza.

أَمِنْ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ وَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ﴿١١﴾ وَإِذَا اخَذْنَا

Figure 17. From Mushaf Madinah Warsh, p.10

#### 5. ARABIC BASELINE SMALL ALEF

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ءَأَنذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿٥﴾ خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ وَعَلَى

Figure 18. From Mushaf Madinah Sosy, p.3

#### 6. ARABIC RAISED SMALL ALEF

This character has been proposed in L2/22-153 by the same author of this document.

وَعَلَى النَّاسِ وَلَٰكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يَشْكُرُونَ ﴿٣٨﴾ يَصْحَبِي السَّجْنَاءُ أَرْيَابٌ مُتَفَرِّقُونَ خَيْرٌ أَمِ اللَّهُ الْوَاحِدُ الْقَهَّارُ ﴿٣٩﴾ مَا

Figure 19. From Tunis Qaloon Mushaf. Chapter 11:39, p.240

#### 7. ARABIC TALL SUPERSCRIPT ALEF

Unlike U+0670, the ‘superscript alef’ is tall and attached to the elongation between two letters. When the previous letter is the letter lam, the ‘superscript alef’ is rotated 45 degrees to the left to imitate ligature lam alef.

الَّذِينَ هُمْ عَنْ صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُونَ  
الَّذِينَ هُمْ يَرَاوُنَّ وَمَتَعُونَ مَلْعُونُونَ

Figure 20. From Mushaf SN4.

#### 8. ARABIC SMALL JEEM

Used in Pegon translation to represent jawaab (mangka)

مَنْ جَدَّوَجَدَ	موغكو	جواب	ج	K
Man utawi sapane wong iku jadda nemen-nemeni sopo man wajada <b>mongko</b> nemu sopo man				

Figure 21. From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.2

### 9. ARABIC SMALL DAL

Used in Pegon translation to represent *drapun supaya*

لِتَحْكُمَا	دراڤون سوفايَا	(ل) سببية / للتعليل	د	K
Litahkuma <b>drapun supoyo</b> ngukumi sopo siro				

Figure 22 . From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.3

### 10. ARABIC SMALL AIN

Used in Pegon translation to represent *krana*

لِلْمَرَضِ	كرانا	(ل) سببية / للتعليل	ع	K
Lil marodli <b>kerono</b> lara				

Figure 23 . From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.3

### 11. ARABIC SMALL LAM

Used in Pegon translation to represent *lilmulk (keduwe)*

لِلزَيْدِ أَخْتِ وَأَخْتِ	كدوى	(ل) للملك	ل	K
Iku lizaidin <b>keduwe</b> Zaid akhun utawi sedulur lanang wa ukhtun lan sedulur wadon				

Figure 24. From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.3

### 12. ARABIC SMALL MEEM ALEF

Used in Pegon translation to represent *maring*

كُلُّ يَجْرِي لِأَجْلِ مَسْمِيٍّ	ماريغ	(ل) معنى إلى	ما	K
Kullun utawi saben-saben suwiji iku yajrii lumaku opo kullun liajalin <b>maring</b> mongso musamman kang ditentuake				

Figure 25. From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.3

### 13. ARABIC MEDIUM YEH BARREE

→ (ARABIC SMALL YEH – 06E6)

This character has larger size than U+06E6.

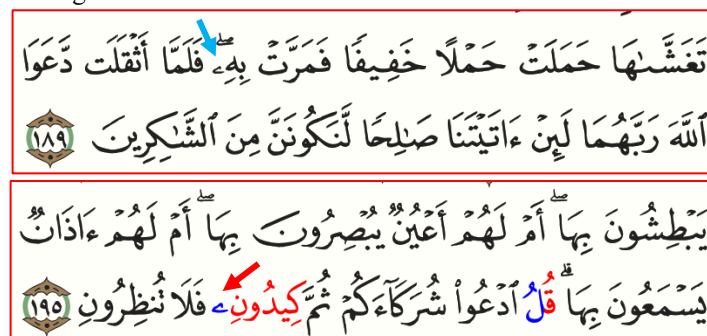


Figure 26. Showing ARABIC MEDIUM YEH BARREE (marked red) compared to ARABIC SMALL YEH (06E6; marked blue), from Mushaf Riwayat Al-Basri Qiraah ED.3, published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 7:189&195, p.175

### 3.3. Enclosing Marks

#### 1. COMBINING ENCLOSING SQUARE ABOVE

This sign is used in some mushafs to mark ignored above-base vowel sign (like fatha, damma, fathatan, etc.) during a waqf (stop).

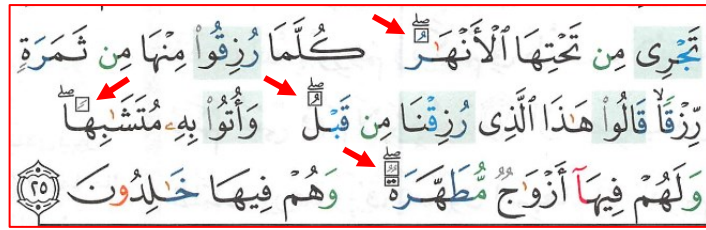


Figure 27. From Mushaf Tajweed wa Tahfeez, Chapter 2:25 p.5

## 2. COMBINING ENCLOSING SQUARE BELOW

This sign is used in some mushafs to mark ignored below-base vowel sign (like kasra, kasratan, etc.) during a waqf (stop).

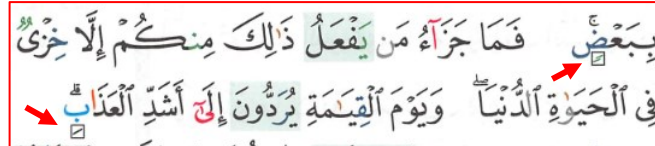


Figure 28. From Mushaf Tajweed wa Tahfeez, Chapter 2:85 p.13

## 3. COMBINING ENCLOSING SQUARE OVERLAY

This sign is used in some mushafs to mark ignored small modifier letter (like small yeh, small waw, etc.) during a waqf (stop).

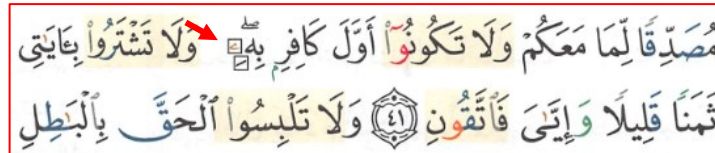


Figure 29. From Mushaf Tajweed wa Tahfeez, Chapter 2:41 p.7

## 4. COMBINING ENCLOSING RECTANGLE ABOVE

This sign is used in some mushafs to mark ignored mark (like madda) or dots (like teh marbuta) during a waqf (stop).



Figure 30. From Mushaf Tajweed wa Tahfeez, Chapter 2:32 p.6

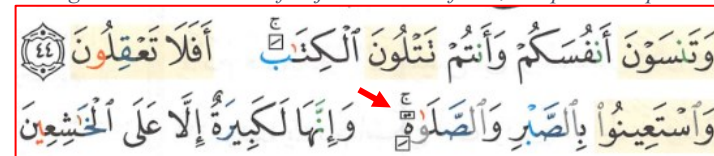


Figure 31. From Mushaf Tajweed wa Tahfeez, Chapter 2:45 p.6

This enclosing mark is also used in another mushaf to mark ibtida' (start after a pause) with a hamza wasl.





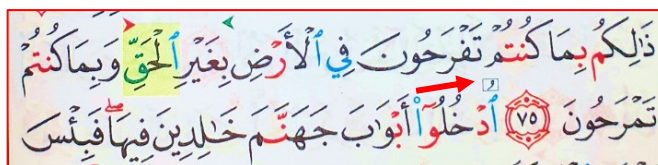


Figure 32. From Mushaf al-Quddus bi rasm Uthmani. Chapter 40:69&76. p.474

5. COMBINING ENCLOSING RECTANGLE BELOW

This enclosing mark is used to mark ibtida' (start after a pause) with a hamza wasl.

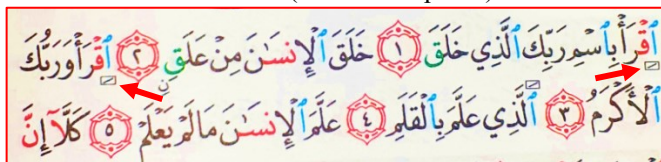


Figure 33. From Mushaf al-Quddus bi rasm Uthmani. Chapter 96:1-8. p.596

6. COMBINING ENCLOSING RECTANGLE OVERLAY

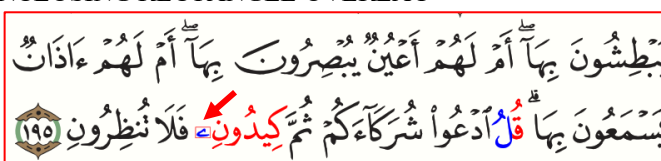


Figure 34. Showing ARABIC MEDIUM YEH combined with COMBINING RECTANGLE OVERLAY from Mushaf Riwayat Hisham published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 7:195, p.195

7. COMBINING ENCLOSING CIRCLE ABOVE

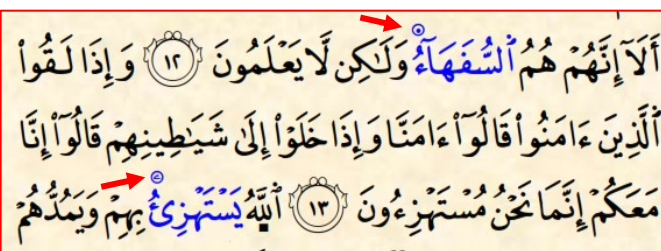


Figure 35. Showing ARABIC ROUNDED HIGH STOP WITH FILLED CENTRE and ARABIC SMALL HIGH YEH combined with ARABIC COMBINING CIRCLE ABOVE, from Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Hesham v2.2, Chapter 2:12-13, p.3

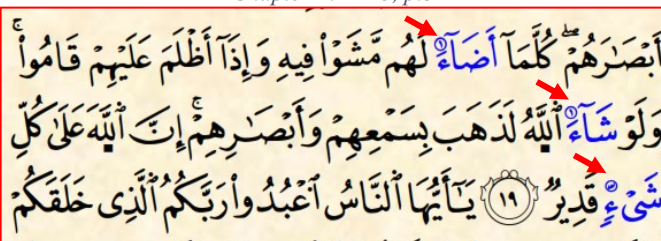


Figure 36. Showing ARABIC LETTER SUPERSCRIPT ALEF and ARABIC SHADDA combined with ARABIC COMBINING CIRCLE ABOVE, from Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Hesham v2.2, Chapter 2:19, p.4

8. COMBINING ENCLOSING CIRCLE BELOW

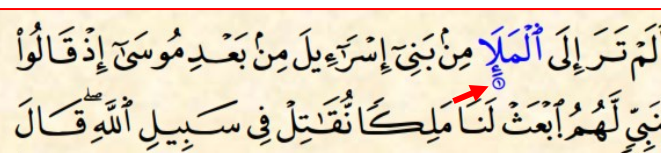


Figure 37. Showing ARABIC SUBSCRIPT ALEF combined with ARABIC COMBINING CIRCLE ABOVE, from Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Hesham v2.2, Chapter 2:245, p.40

9. COMBINING ENCLOSING FILLED CIRCLE ABOVE



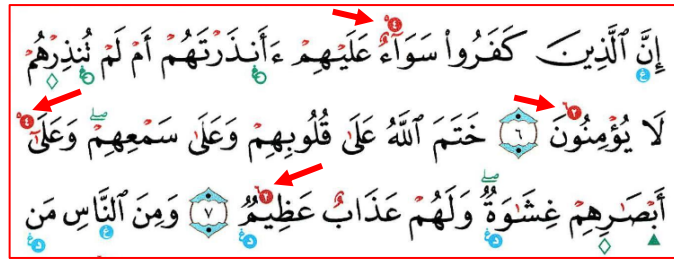


Figure 38. From المصحف المعلم – القرآن الكريم Chapter 2:6-7, p.3

10. COMBINING ENCLOSING FILLED CIRCLE BELOW

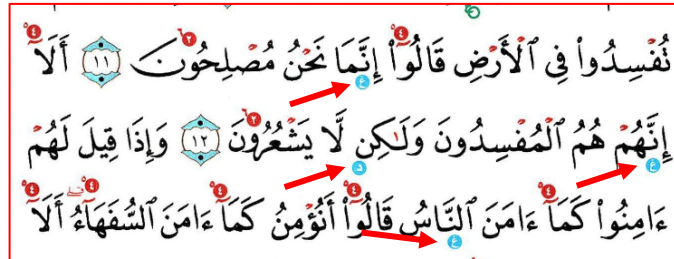


Figure 39. From المصحف المعلم – القرآن الكريم Chapter 2:11-12, p.3

11. COMBINING ENCLOSING LOZENGE ABOVE

→ (ARABIC EMPTY CENTRE HIGH STOP – 06EB)



Figure 40. From الشموس النيرات p.111

12. COMBINING ENCLOSING FILLED LOZENGE ABOVE

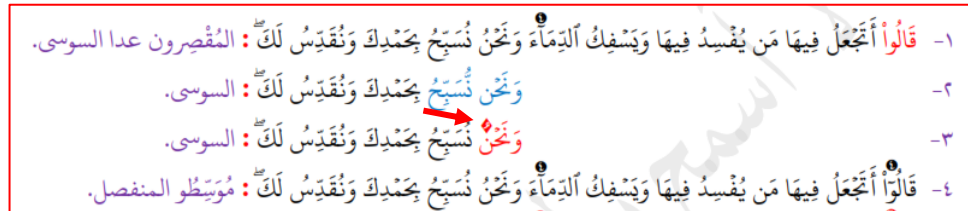


Figure 41. From الشموس النيرات p.118

13. COMBINING ENCLOSING FILLED LOZENGE BELOW

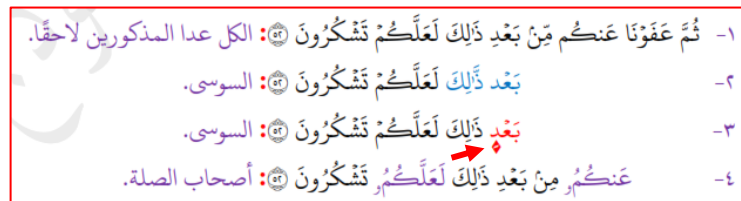


Figure 42. From الشموس النيرات p.126

3.4. Combining Marks

1. ARABIC TRIPLED MADDA

→ (ARABIC MADDAH ABOVE – 0653)

→ (ARABIC DOUBLED MADDA – 089E)

This sign is used to mark *madd jaaiz munfasil* in some Quran manuscripts.

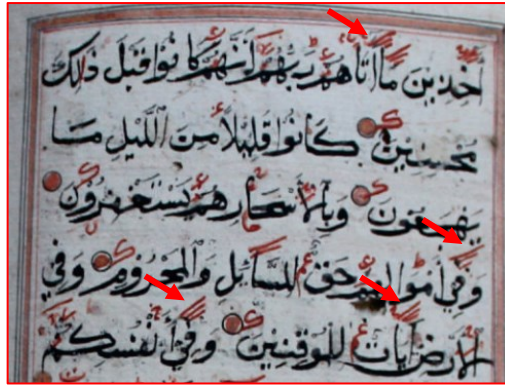


Figure 43. From Mushaf RI 8 from Riau, Indonesia.

2. ARABIC DOUBLE-STRUCK MADDA WAAJIB

→ (ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB – 089C)

This sign is used to mark *madd laazim* and contrast with 089C which is used to mark *madd waajib muttasil*.



Figure 44. Showing contrast use between ARABIC MADDAAH, MADDA WAAJIB, AND DOUBLE-STRUCK MADDA WAAJIB, from Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 83:32, p.828

3. ARABIC SIGN PLACE OF IBTIDA

→ (BLACK LEFTWARDS EQUILATERAL ARROWHEAD – 2B9C)

4. ARABIC SIGN PLACE OF WAQF

→ (BLACK RIGHTWARDS EQUILATERAL ARROWHEAD – 2B9E)

The glyphs of the sign place of ibtida and place of waqf may be different across different mushaf.

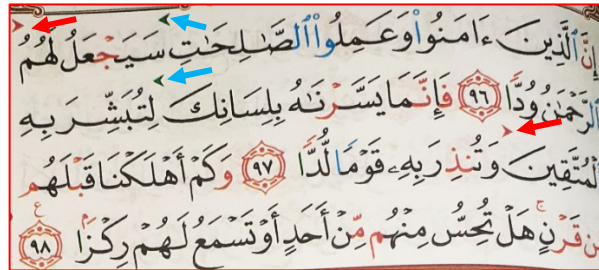


Figure 45. Showing sign place of Ibtida (marked with blue arrow) and place of Waqf (marked with red arrow), from Mushaf al-Quddus bi rasm Uthmani. Chapter 19:98, p.311

5. ARABIC UPRIGHT POINTING ARROWHEAD ABOVE

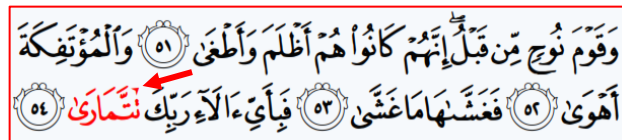


Figure 46. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Yakob v4.1, Chapter 53:54, p.528

6. ARABIC UPRIGHT POINTING ARROWHEAD BELOW

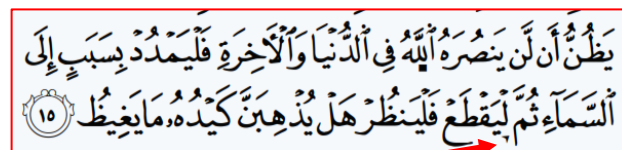


Figure 47. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Kaloos v6.3, Chapter 21:15, p.333

7. ARABIC DOWNLEFT POINTING ARROWHEAD BELOW

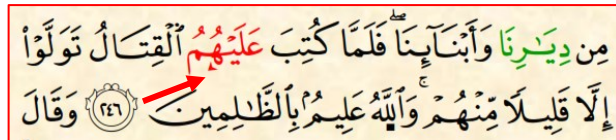


Figure 48. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Kesay v2.5, Chapter 2:246, p.40

8. ARABIC SMALL CIRCLE ABOVE



Figure 49. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Warsh v4.9, Chapter 2:1, p.2

9. ARABIC LARGE CIRCLE ABOVE

→ (ARABIC LARGE CIRCLE BELOW – 08D1)

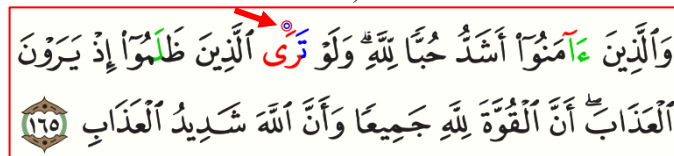


Figure 50. Showing ARABIC LARGE CIRCLE ABOVE combined with COMBINING ENCLOSING CIRCLE ABOVE (see section 3.3.7) from Mushaf Riwayat Warsh Al-Azraq published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 2:165, p.25



Figure 51. Showing ARABIC LARGE CIRCLE ABOVE used to mark place of doa, from Mushaf al-Quddus bi rasm Uthmani. Chapter 95:8, p.596

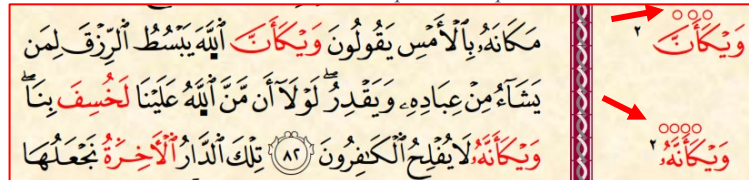


Figure 52. Showing ARABIC LARGE CIRCLE ABOVE used to mark unpronounced letter during waqf, from Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Kesay v2.5, Chapter 28:82, p.395

10. ARABIC LEFT-HALF FILLED CIRCLE ABOVE

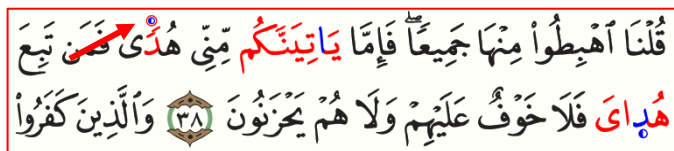


Figure 53. Showing ARABIC LEFT-HALF FILLED CIRCLE ABOVE combined with COMBINING ENCLOSING CIRCLE ABOVE (see section 3.3.7) from Mushaf Riwayat Warsh Al-Azraq published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 2:39, p.7

11. ARABIC LEFT-HALF FILLED CIRCLE BELOW

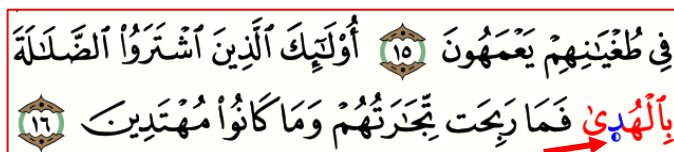


Figure 54. Showing ARABIC LEFT-HALF FILLED CIRCLE BELOW from Mushaf Riwayat Warsh Al-Azraq published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 2:16, p.3



12. ARABIC LARGE ROUND DOT INSIDE CIRCLE ABOVE  
→ (ARABIC LARGE ROUND DOT INSIDE CIRCLE BELOW – 08D2)  
This character is used to mark place of tahlil/takbeer in some mushafs.

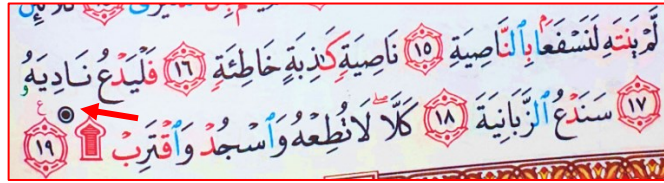


Figure 55. From Mushaf al-Quddus bi rasm Uthmani. Chapter 96:19, p.596

13. ARABIC SMALL LOW UPRIGHT RECTANGULAR ZERO  
→ (ARABIC SMALL HIGH UPRIGHT RECTANGULAR ZERO – 06E0)

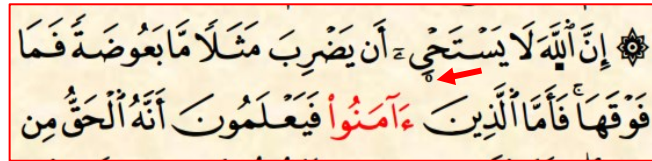


Figure 56. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Warsh v4.9, Chapter 2:25, p.5

14. ARABIC LARGE SQUARE BELOW  
→ (WHITE SQUARE – 25A1)  
This character is used to mark unpharyngealized letter reh.

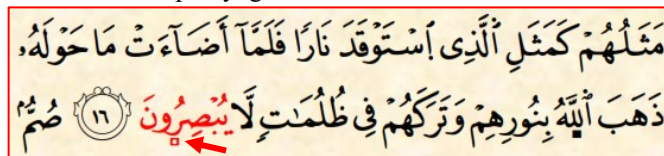


Figure 57. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Warsh v4.9, Chapter 2:16, p.4

15. ARABIC LARGE FILLED SQUARE BELOW  
→ (BLACK SQUARE – 25A0)  
This character is used to mark pharyngealized letter lam.

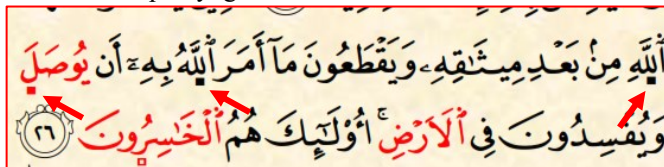


Figure 58. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Warsh v4.9, Chapter 2:26, p.5

16. ARABIC FILLED CENTRE LOW STOP  
→ (ARABIC EMPTY CENTRE LOW STOP – 06EA)  
This character is used in some mushafs to mark *taqleel* during *waqf* and *wasl*, contrast with 06AE which used to mark *taqleel* during *waqf* only.



Figure 59. From Mushaf al-Quddus bi rasm Uthmani. Chapter 85:31-37, p.578

17. ARABIC FILLED CENTRE HIGH STOP  
→ (ARABIC EMPTY CENTRE HIGH STOP – 06EB)  
This character is used in some mushafs to mark *ishmaam*.





Figure 60. From المصحف الشريف برواية خلف عن حمزة بطريق الشاطبية Chapter 99:6, p.599

18. ARABIC LARGE LOZENGE BELOW

This character is used in some mushafs to mark *tarreeq*. This character is larger than U+06EA.



Figure 61 Showing contrast use between ARABIC LARGE LOZENGE BELOW and ARABIC EMPTY CENTRE LOW STOP, from المصحف المعلم Chapter 11:41, p.226

19. ARABIC LARGE SIDEWAYS RIGHT-HALF FILLED LOZENGE BELOW



Figure 62. From المصحف المعلم Chapter 11:41, p.226

20. ARABIC FILLED TRIANGLE POINTING UPWARD BELOW

This character is used to mark *qalqalah* (ejective letters).



Figure 63. From المصحف المعلم Chapter 19:98, p.312

21. ARABIC BOTTOM-LEFT HALF-FILLED TRIANGLE POINTING UPWARD BELOW

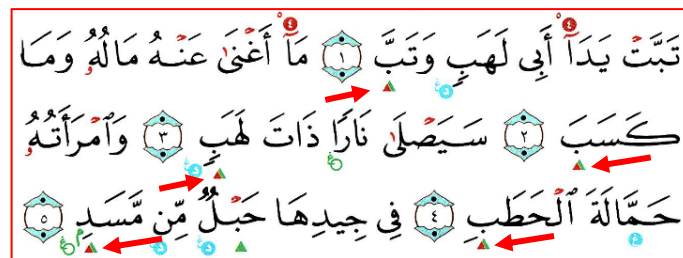


Figure 64. From المصحف المعلم Chapter 111:1-5, p.203

22. ARABIC SMALL TRIPLE DOT POINTING UPWARDS BELOW

→ (ARABIC SMALL HIGH THREE DOTS – 06DB)

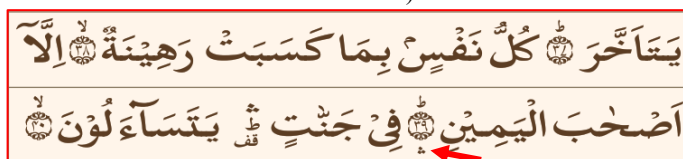


Figure 65. From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 74:29, p.810

23. ARABIC HIGH DISPUTED END OF AYAH



Figure 66. Showing ARABIC HIGH DISPUTED END OF AYAH from Mushaf Riwayat Warsh Al-Azraq published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 106:4, p.602

24. ARABIC SIGN PLACE OF DOA BELOW



Figure 67. From Qur'an 13 Line IndoPak Print Juz 1-30 by Nurul Huda Publication, Chapter 95:8, p.839

25. ARABIC FATHA WITH LEFT ASCENDER

This character is used in Buri Wolio manuscript to represent vowel /o/

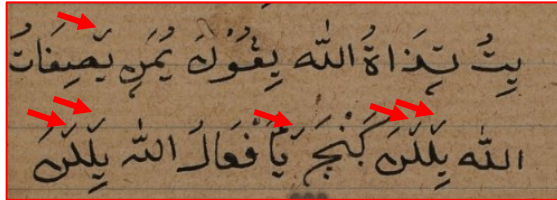


Figure 68. From a Buri Wolio manuscript.

26. ARABIC KASRA WITH LEFT DESCENDER

This character is used in Buri Wolio manuscript to represent vowel /o/

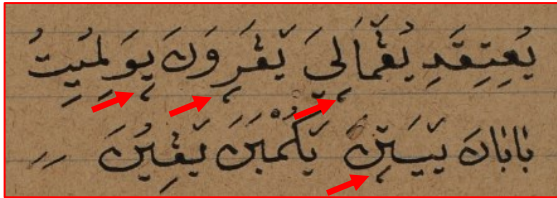


Figure 69. From a Buri Wolio manuscript.

27. ARABIC DOUBLE RIGHT ARROWHEAD STACKED VERTICALLY ABOVE  
→ (ARABIC DOUBLE RIGHT ARROWHEAD ABOVE – 08FB)

This character is used to mark *dammatan* in case of *izhaar*, contrast with 08FB which is used to mark *dammatan* in case of *idgaam*.

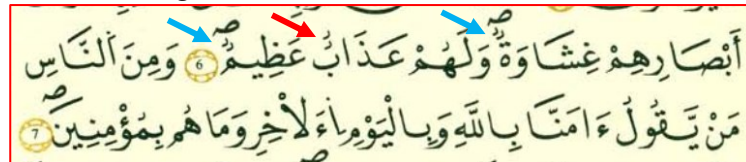


Figure 70. From Mushaf Jamahiriyyah Qaloon, Chapter 2:6, p.3

28. ARABIC OPEN FATHATAN WITH LEFT DESCENDER  
→ (ARABIC OPEN FATHATAN – 08F0)

This character is used to mark *fathatan* in case of *iqlaab*.

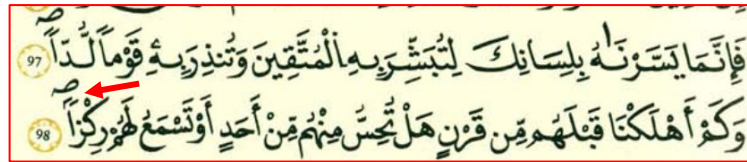


Figure 71. From Mushaf Jamahiriyyah Qaloon. Chapter 19:98, p.312

29. ARABIC OPEN KASRATAN WITH LEFT DESCENDER

→ (ARABIC OPEN KASRATAN – 08F2)

This character is used to mark *kasratan* in case of *iqlaab*.

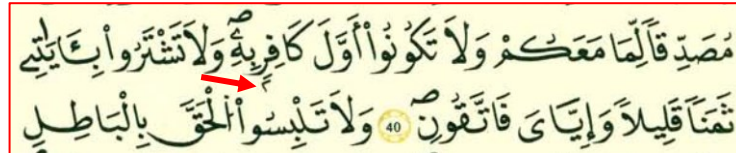


Figure 72. From Mushaf Jamahiriyyah Qaloon. Chapter 2:40, p.7

30. ARABIC DOUBLE RIGHT ARROWHEAD WITH LEFT DESCENDER

→ (ARABIC OPEN DAMMATAN – 08F1)

This character is used to mark *dammatan* in case of *iqlaab*.

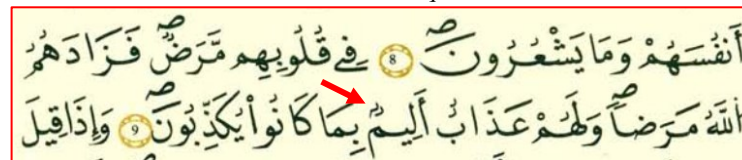


Figure 73. From Mushaf Jamahiriyyah Qaloon. Chapter 2:9, p.3

31. ARABIC FATHATAN WITH DAMMA ABOVE

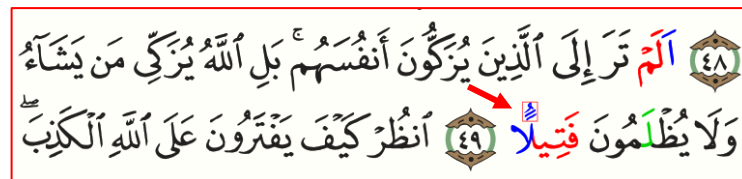


Figure 74. Showing ARABIC FATHATAN WITH DAMMA ABOVE combined with COMBINING ENCLOSING SQUARE ABOVE, from Mushaf Riwayat Warsh Al-Azraq published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 3:49, p.86

32. ARABIC KASRATAN WITH DAMMA ABOVE

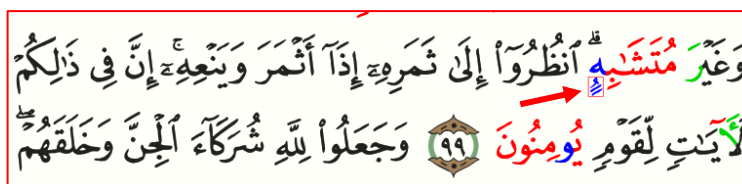


Figure 75. Showing ARABIC KASRATAN WITH DAMMA ABOVE combined with COMBINING ENCLOSING SQUARE ABOVE, from Mushaf Riwayat Warsh Al-Azraq published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 6:99, p.140

33. ARABIC SIGN WASLA

This character is used to mark *hamza wasl* in the beginning of ayah. For example, in the figure below, it can be produced by the sequence letter alef, fatha, and then sign wasla. If we use the sequence letter alef wasla and fatha, that will be resulting the fatha above the sign wasla.

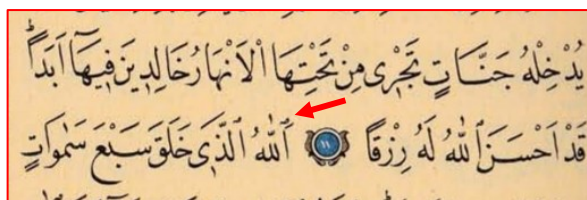


Figure 76. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدي p.606

#### 34. ARABIC TWO DOTS ABOVE

This character is used to mark an alternate reading of certain word. For example, in the figure below, the letter yeh has additional two dots above indicating that some readers may read it with the letter teh instead.

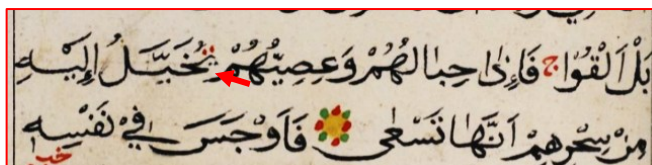


Figure 77 . From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.20

#### 35. ARABIC TWO DOTS BELOW

This character is used to mark an alternate reading of certain word. For example, in figure below, the letter teh has additional two dots below indicating that some readers may read it with the letter yeh instead.

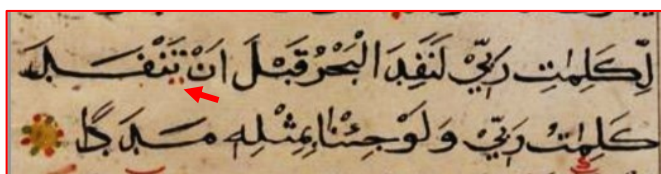


Figure 78 . From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.6

#### 36. ARABIC SMALL LOW HEAVY EIGHT POINTED PINWHEEL STAR

→ (HEAVY EIGHT POINTED PINWHEEL STAR – 01F7D1)

This symbol is used to mark the word that have to be cared its pronunciation.

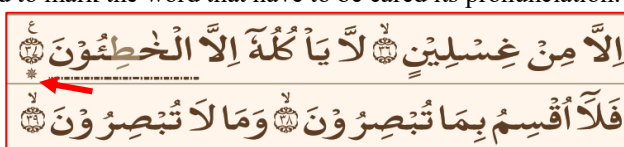


Figure 79 . From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 69:27, p.796

#### 37. ARABIC SMALL LOW SIGN SAFHA

→ (ARABIC SMALL HIGH SIGN SAFHA – 08E1)



Figure 80. From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 88:22, p.833

#### 38. ARABIC DOUBLED SUPERSCRIPT ALEF



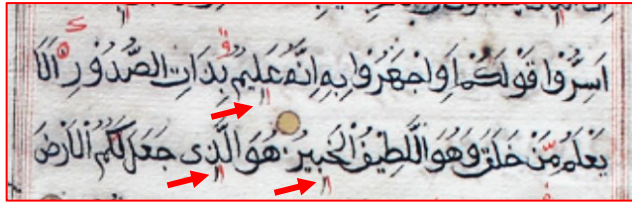


Figure 81. From Mushaf Padang 6 Manuscript (07.35)

### 39. ARABIC DOUBLED SUBSCRIPT ALEF

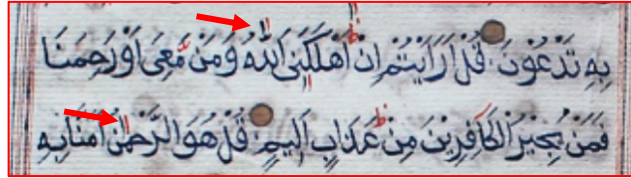


Figure 82. From Mushaf Padang 6 Manuscript (07.35)

### 40. ARABIC LARGE X ABOVE

Used to mark alternate reading of certain word.

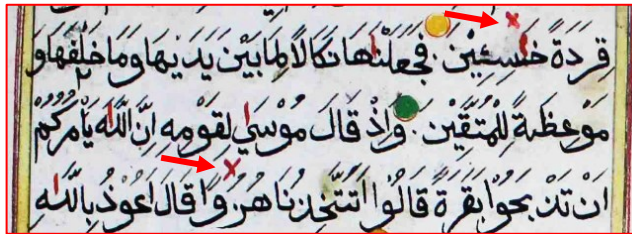


Figure 83. From Mushaf Sulawesi Barat 5 Manuscript, p.11

## 3.5. Combining small letters

### 1. ARABIC SMALL HIGH ALEF

This character has different shape with ARABIC LETTER SUPERScript ALEF – 0670. The letter alef is straight and not curved like 0670 (which more like an ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT ONE). This character used in some mushafs to represent *Qiraat Qaloon* and in Pegon translation to represent *isim kaana wa akhwaatuhaa (apa/sapa)*

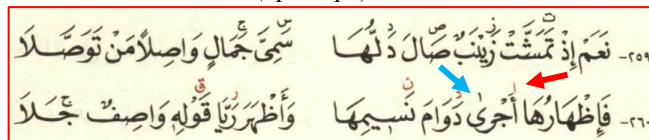


Figure 84. From Matn as-Shatibiyyah p.21

### 2. ARABIC SMALL HIGH ALEF WITH HAMZA ABOVE

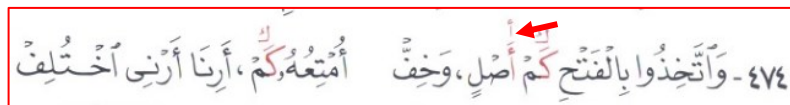


Figure 85. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 474

### 3. ARABIC SMALL HIGH ALEF WITH HAMZA BELOW



Figure 86. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 458

### 4. ARABIC SMALL HIGH ALEF KHAH

Used in pegon translation to represent *khabar kaana wa akhwaatuhaa (apa/sapa)*

كان زيد معلماً	اذا/سافا	اسم كان وأخواتها	ا	AK
انا	انا ايكو	خبر كان وأخواتها	اخ	AK

Figure 87. From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.1

5. ARABIC SMALL LOW ALEF

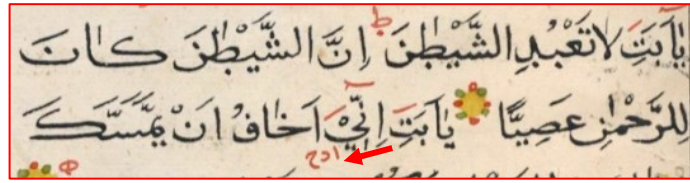


Figure 88. From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.10

6. ARABIC SMALL LOW ALEF WITH DOT BELOW

Used in Pegon translation to represent Allah.

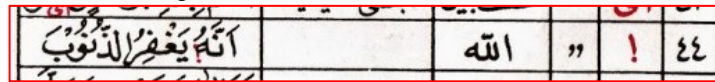


Figure 89. From Kaiyiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

7. ARABIC SMALL LOW ALEF ALEF MAKSURA

Used in Pegon translation to represent 'atf bayan (tegese)

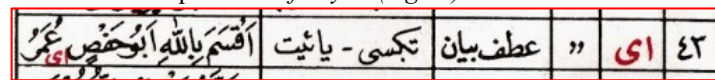


Figure 90. From Kaiyiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

8. ARABIC SMALL HIGH BEH

This character is used in some Quran manuscript to mark iqlaab.

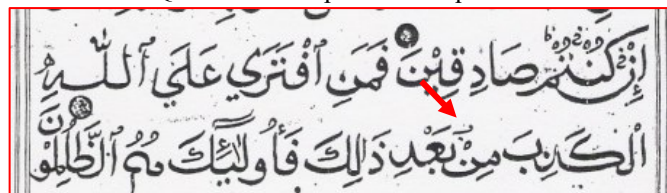


Figure 91. Showing ARABIC SMALL HIGH BEH from Quran manuscript W.278

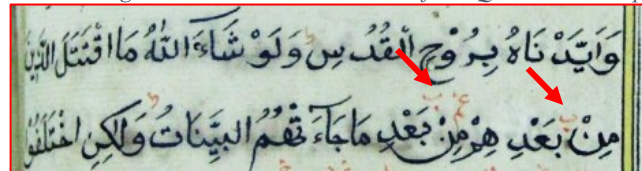


Figure 92

9. ARABIC SMALL LOW BEH

Used in Pegon translation to represent gairu aaqil (barang) or bayaaniyah (bayane)

الرَّجَسَ مِنَ الْأَوْثَانِ	بياني	(من) بيانية	ب	B
Ar-rijsa ing najis min al-autsani	Ar-rijsa ing najis min al-autsani	Ar-rijsa ing najis min al-autsani	Ar-rijsa ing najis min al-autsani	Ar-rijsa ing najis min al-autsani

Figure 93. From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.3

10. ARABIC SMALL HIGH BEH ALEF

Used in Pegon translation to represent bayan (nyatane)

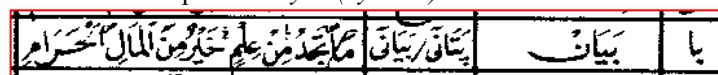


Figure 94. From Kayfiyyatul Ma'aani.

11. ARABIC SMALL LOW BEH ALEF

Used in Pegon translation to represent nasabah (bangsa)

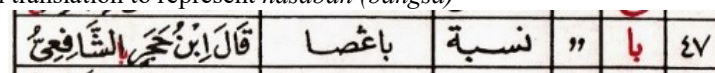


Figure 95. From Kaiyiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

12. ARABIC SMALL HIGH BEH DAL

**وَالْأَحْكَامُ** تسعة ٩  
تيم حكمون  
**وَالْوَاجِبُ** ٤  
لأن ...  
**وَالْمَنْدُوبُ** لأن ...  
**وَالْمُبَاحُ** لأن ...  
**وَالْحَرَامُ** لأن ...  
**وَالْمَكْرُوهُ** لأن ...  
**وَالصَّحِيحُ** لأن ...  
**وَالْبَاطِلُ** لأن ...  
**وَالرُّخْصَةُ** لأن ...  
**وَالْعَزِيمَةُ** لأن ...  
حكم فركوك

13. ARABIC SMALL HIGH BEH GAIN

وَأَمَّا أَنْتَ حَمَلَةُ أَحْمَدَ ط  
حَبْلٌ مِنْ مَسَدٍ ط

14. ARABIC SMALL HIGH BEH ALEF MAKSURA

يَخْذِلُهُ الشَّيْطَانُ مِنَ الْمَسْرِ ذَلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمْ قَالُوا إِنَّمَا  
الْبَيْعُ مِثْلُ الرِّبَا وَأَحَلَّ اللَّهُ الْبَيْعَ وَحَرَّمَ الرِّبَا فَمَنْ جَاءَكَ

15. ARABIC SMALL HIGH DOTLESS BEH GAIN

حضر وعل يومئذ للملك بين هذا يوم لا ينطقون ولا يؤذن  
لهم فيعتذرون وعل يومئذ للملك بين هذا يوم الفصل

16. ARABIC SMALL HIGH TEH

أُولَئِكَ عَلَى هُدًى مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ \* إِنَّا الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَسَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ  
أَنذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ \* خَسَفَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ وَعَلَى  
أَبْصَارِهِمْ غُشُوهٌ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ \* وَمَنْ التَّاسِ مِنْ يَقُولُ إِنَّمَا بَالِيهِ وَيَوْمَ

17. ARABIC SMALL HIGH TEH BEH

أَنْ تَدْخُلُوهُمَا إِلَّا خَائِفِينَ

18. ARABIC SMALL HIGH TEH AIN

19

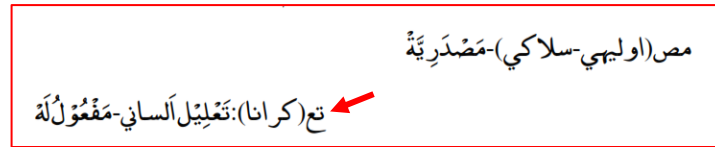


Figure 102. From Syair Rumus Makna Gandul

19. ARABIC SMALL LOW TEH  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *tinimbang*

ت	B	(من) مقابلة / للتفضيل	تينمباغ	أَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ مِنِّي
				Anta utawi siro iku a'lamu luwih ngerti minni
				<i>tinimbang</i> ingsun

Figure 103 . From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.3

20. ARABIC SMALL HIGH TEH MEEM  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *tamyiz* (*apane*)

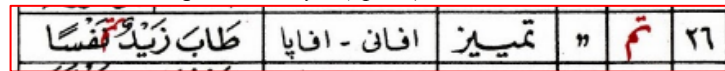


Figure 104. From Kaifyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

21. ARABIC SMALL HIGH THEH

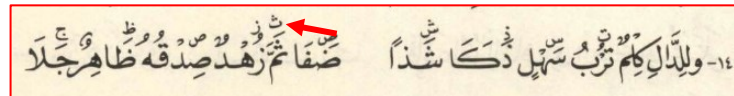


Figure 105. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 144

22. ARABIC SMALL HIGH THEH WAW ALEF MAKSURA

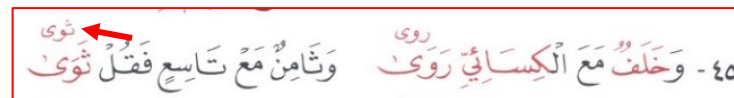


Figure 106. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 45

23. ARABIC SMALL LOW JEEM  
Used in some mushafs to mark *waqf jaaiz*, and in Pegon translation to represent *jama'* (*pira-pira*).

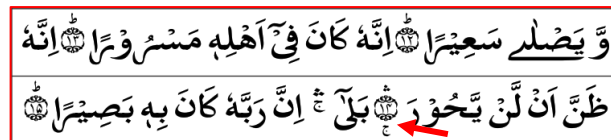


Figure 107. From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 84:14, p.829

24. ARABIC SMALL HIGH JEEM ALEF  
Used in some mushafs to mark *waqf jaiz*.

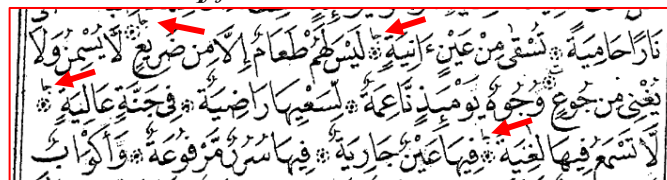


Figure 108. From Mushaf Mukholati. Chapter 87, p.298

25. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH  
Used in some mushafs to mark *waqf hasan*.



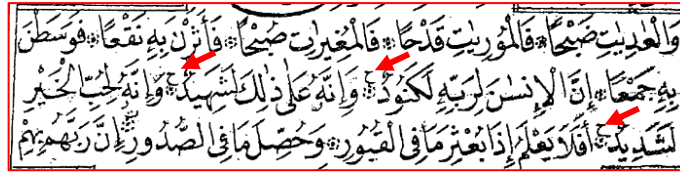


Figure 109. From Mushaf Mukholati. Chapter 102, p.302

26. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH ALEF  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *haal* (*hale*)

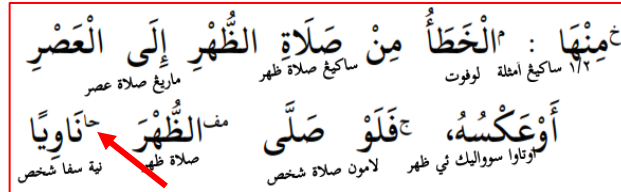


Figure 110. Showing superscripted letter hah alef from Mabadi Awaliyah Juz 2 p.5

27. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH BEH

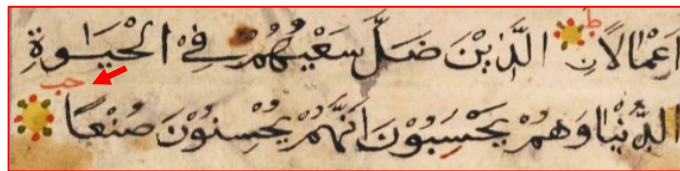


Figure 111. From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.4

28. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH BEH REH

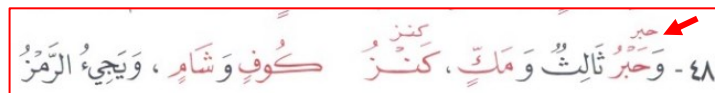


Figure 112. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 48

29. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH REH MEEM

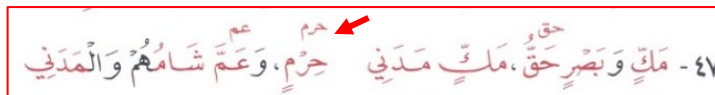


Figure 113. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 47

30. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH SAD NOON

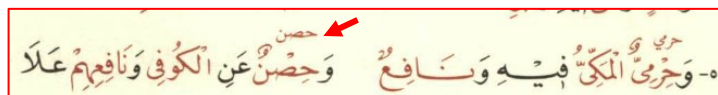


Figure 114. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 55

31. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH QAF

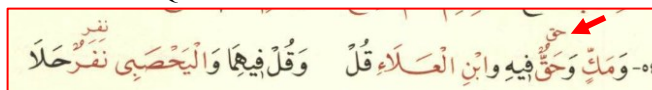


Figure 115. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 54

32. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH QAF ALEF

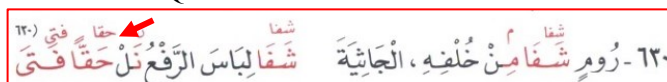


Figure 116. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 630

33. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH QAF QAF  
This character is used in some Quran manuscript to mark *tahqeeq*.

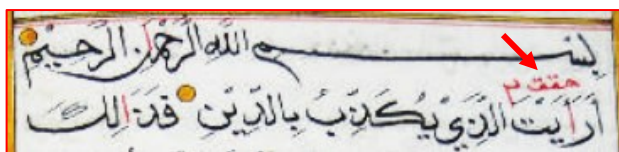


Figure 117. From Mushaf SN4

34. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH MEEM ALEF

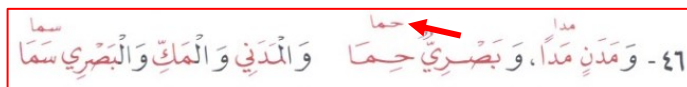


Figure 118. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 46

35. ARABIC SMALL LOW HAH

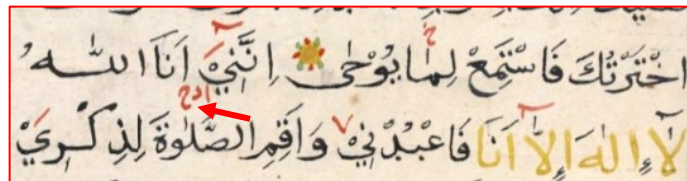


Figure 119. From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.16

36. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KHAH

This character is used in some Quran manuscript to mark ikhfaa.

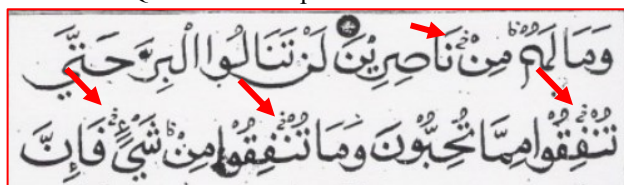


Figure 120. Showing ARABIC SMALL HIGH KHAH from Quran manuscript W.278

Also used in Pegon to represent khabar (iku):



Figure 121. Showing superscripted letter khah from Mabadi Awaliyah Juz 2 p.2

37. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KHAH BEH

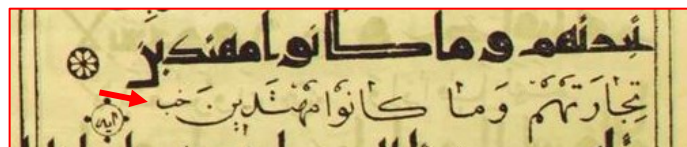


Figure 122. From a Mushaf with Kufic script, p.5

38. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KHAH MEEM ISOLATED FORM

Used in Pegon translation to represent khabar Mutlaq (iku maujud)

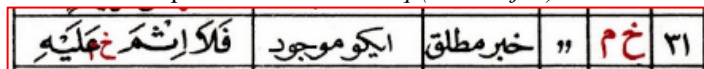


Figure 123. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

39. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KHAH YEH MEEM

character is used in some Quran manuscript to mark tafkheem.

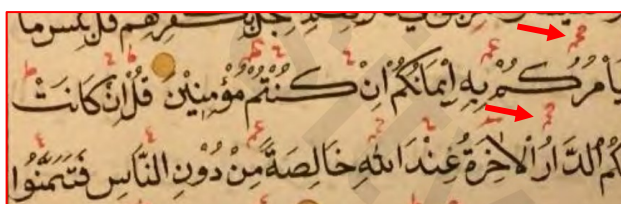


Figure 124. From Mushaf Terengganu IAMM 2012.13.6

40. ARABIC SMALL HIGH DAL

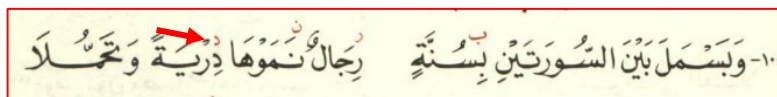


Figure 125. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 100

41. ARABIC SMALL HIGH DAL KHAH

Used in Pegon translation to represent *dadi iku*

صَارَ زَيْدٌ مُعَلِّمًا	دادي ايكو	خبر صار	دخ	AK
Shooro dadi sopo zaidun zaid dadi iku mualliman guru				

Figure 126. From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.1

42. ARABIC SMALL LOW DAL

Used in Pegon translation to represent *du'a* (*muga-muga*)

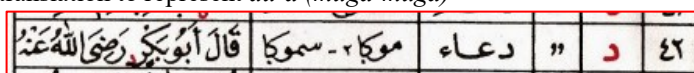


Figure 127. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

43. ARABIC SMALL HIGH THAL

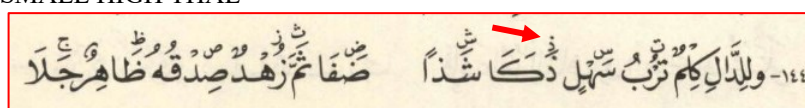


Figure 128. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 144

44. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH

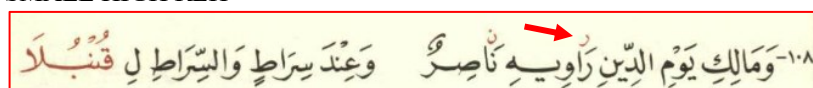


Figure 129. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 108

45. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH DAD ALEF

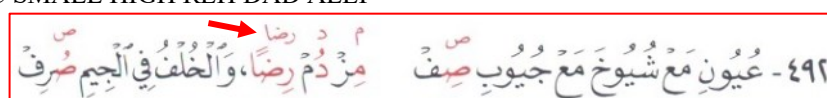


Figure 130. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 492

46. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH DAD ALEF MAKSURA

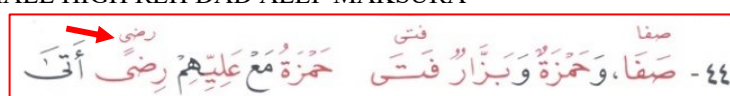


Figure 131. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 44

47. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH QAF QAF

This character is used in some Quran manuscript to mark *tarqeeq*.

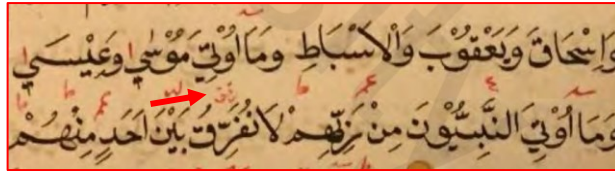


Figure 132. From Mushaf Terengganu IAMM 2012.13.6

48. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH WAW HAH



Figure 133. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 879

49. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH WAW ALEF MAKSURA

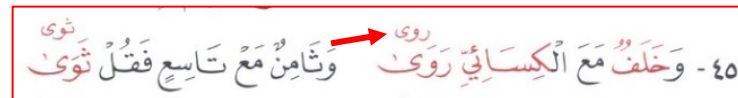


Figure 134. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 45

50. ARABIC SMALL LOW ZAIN



Figure 135. From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 79:20-24, p.821

51. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SEEN WITH ATTACHED DOT

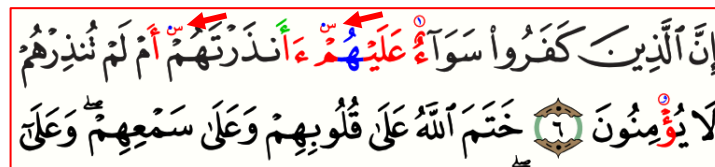


Figure 136. From Mushaf Riwayat Khalaf published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 2:6, p.3

52. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SEEN WITH TWO ATTACHED DOTS



Figure 137. From Mushaf Riwayat Khalaf published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 19:98, p.311

53. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SEEN INITIAL FORM

This character is used in some mushaf to mark *saktah jaaiz*.

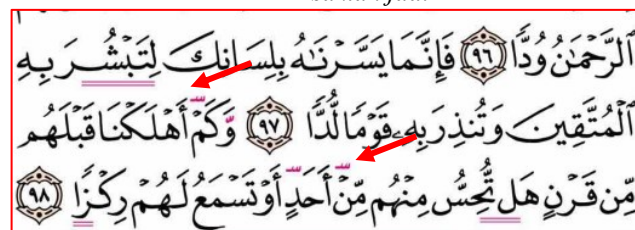


Figure 138. From المصحف الشريف برواية خلف عن حمزة بطريق الشاطبية Chapter 19:98, p.312

54. ARABIC SMALL LOW SEEN FEH

Used in Pegon translation to represent *supaya*

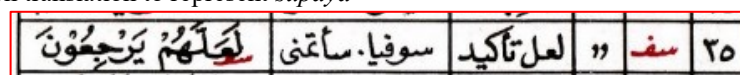


Figure 139. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar



55. ARABIC SMALL LOW SHEEN MEEM ALEF  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *syartiyah* (*samangsane*)

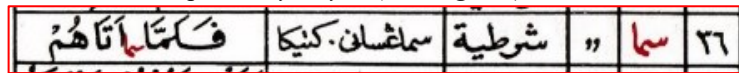


Figure 140. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

56. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SHEEN  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *syartiyyah* (*lamun*)

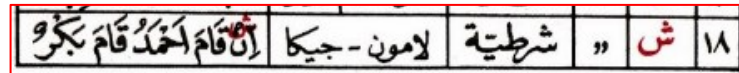


Figure 141. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

57. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SHEEN FEH ALEF



Figure 142. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 42

58. ARABIC SMALL LOW SHEEN  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *syaarih* (*yang meluaskan matan*)

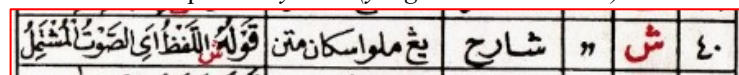


Figure 143. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

59. ARABIC SMALL LOW SHEEN ALEF  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *syaair* (*yang mengarang syair*)

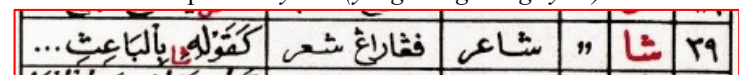


Figure 144. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

60. ARABIC SMALL LOW SHEEN KHAH  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *syakhs*

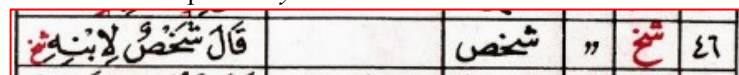


Figure 145. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 43

62. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SAD FEH ALEF

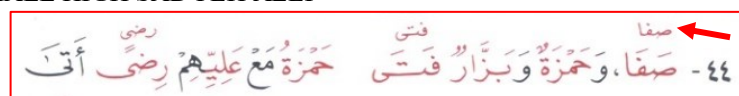


Figure 146. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 44

63. ARABIC SMALL LOW SAD  
Used in some mushafs to mark *waqf murakhkhas*, and in Pegon translation to mark *musnif* (*pengarang kitab*)

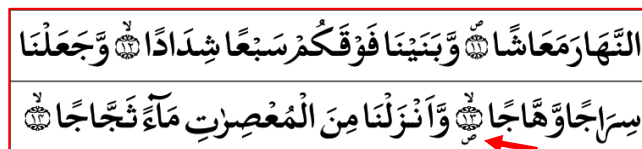


Figure 147. From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 78:13, p.819

64. ARABIC SMALL LOW SAD LAM YEH BARREE  
→ (ARABIC SMALL HIGH LIGATURE SAD WITH LAM WITH ALEF MAKSURA – 066)



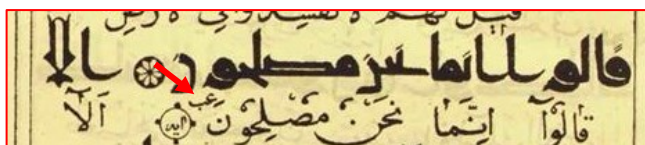


Figure 155. From a Mushaf with Kufic script, p.4

72. ARABIC SMALL HIGH AIN MEEM

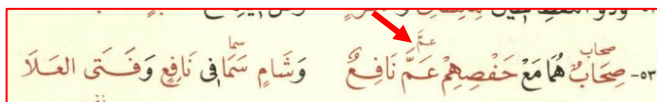


Figure 156. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 53

73. ARABIC SMALL HIGH GAIN

Used in some mushafs to mark *gunnah*, and in Pegon translation to represent *gaayah* (*senajan*)

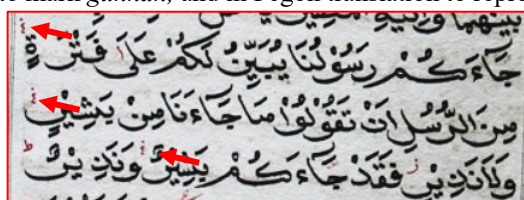


Figure 157. From Mushaf Bangkalan 02 Manuscript

74. ARABIC SMALL HIGH GAIN MEEM

This character is used in some Quran manuscript to mark *Idgaam*

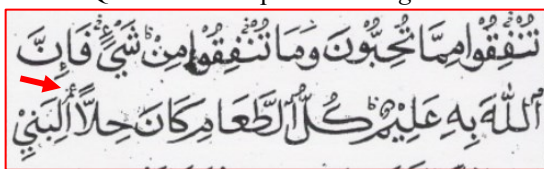


Figure 158. Showing ARABIC SMALL HIGH GAIN MEEM to mark Idgaam bilaa gunnah from Quran manuscript W.278

75. ARABIC SMALL HIGH GAIN ALEF

This character is used in some Quran manuscript to mark *idgaam bigunnah*.

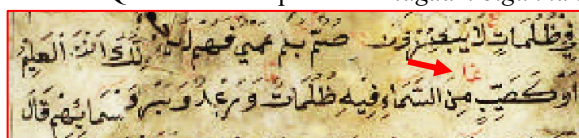


Figure 159. From Mushaf SG5

76. ARABIC SMALL LOW GAIN

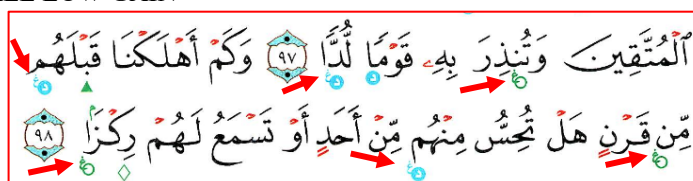


Figure 160. From Mushaf Muallim Hafis, Chapter 19:98, p.312

77. ARABIC SMALL HIGH FEH

Used in Pegon translation to represent *faail gairih* (*apa*)

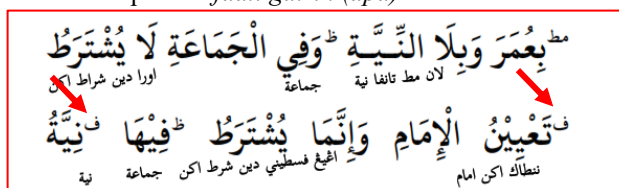


Figure 161. Showing superscripted letter feh from Mabadi Awaliyah Juz 2 p.7

78. ARABIC SMALL HIGH FEH ALEF  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *faail aaqil (sapa)*

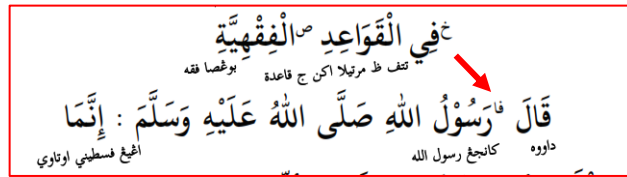


Figure 162. Showing superscripted letter khah from Mabadi Awaliyah Juz 2 p.2

79. ARABIC SMALL HIGH FEH TEH ALEF MAKSURA



Figure 163. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 44

80. ARABIC SMALL LOW QAF  
Used in some mushafs to represent *qiila alaihil waqf*

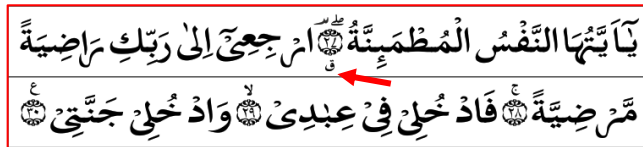


Figure 164. From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 89:27, p.835

81. ARABIC SMALL HIGH DOTLESS QAF LAM BEH  
Used in some mushafs to represent *iqlaab*

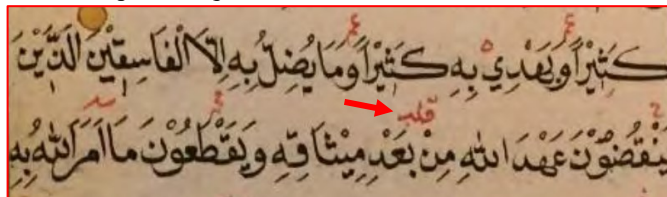


Figure 165. From Mushaf Terengganu IAMM 2012.13.6

82. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KAF

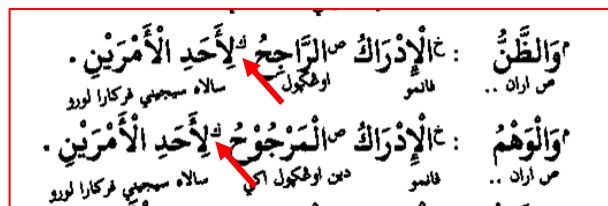


Figure 166. Showing superscripted letter khah from Mabadi Awaliyah Juz 1 p.9



Figure 167. From Mushaf Mukholati. Chapter 19, p.157

83. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SWASH KAF  
Used to mark *waqf kafi*.



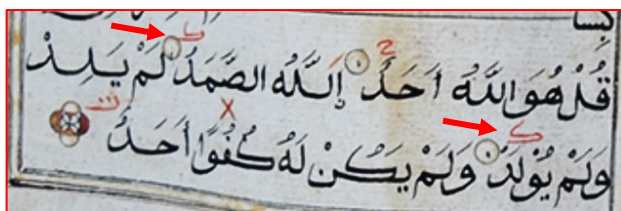


Figure 168. From Mushaf Wajo Sulsel 1 Manuscript.

84. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KAF FEH ALEF MAKSURA

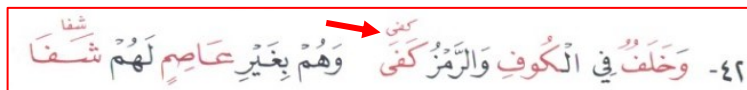


Figure 169. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 42

85. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KAF NOON ZAIN



Figure 170. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 48

86. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KAF WAW FEH

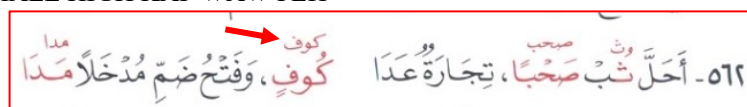


Figure 171. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 562

87. ARABIC SMALL HIGH LAM

Used in Pegon translation to represent *limulk* (*keduwe*)

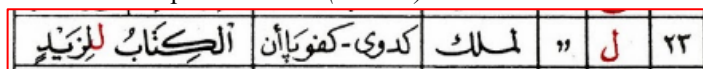


Figure 172. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

88. ARABIC SMALL HIGH LAM BEH

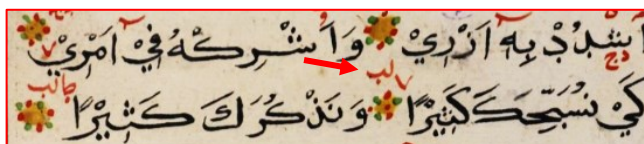


Figure 173. From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.18

89. ARABIC SMALL HIGH LAM GAIN

Used in some mushafs to mark *idgaam bilaa gunnah*.

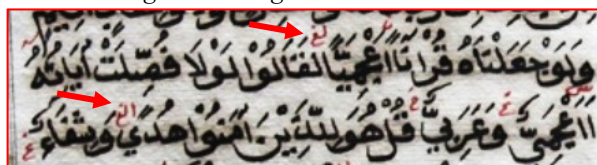


Figure 174. From Mushaf Bangkalan\_07 Manuscript

90. ARABIC SMALL HIGH LAM YEH FARSI

Used in some mushafs to mark *madd layn*.

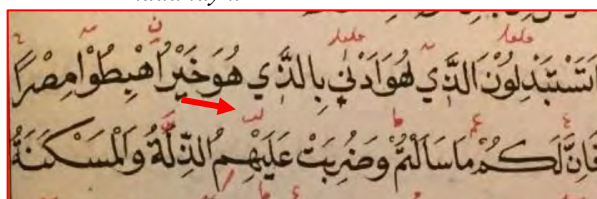


Figure 175. From Mushaf Terengganu IAMM 2012.13.6

91. ARABIC SMALL LOW LAM ALEF

الْقَدْرِ ۚ لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ۖ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ ۚ  
تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَكِ وَالشُّرُوحُ فِيهَا يَأْتِي رَبُّهُمْ مِنْ  
كُلِّ أَمْرٍ ۖ سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ۖ

92. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM ALEF

۲۶	ما	”	اختصاص	ماريچ - كفدا	اَعْطَيْتُ الْكِتَابَ مَرْزُوقًا
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93. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM DAL ALEF

٤٦- وَمَدَنِي مَدًّا، وَبَصْرِي حِمَاً وَمَدَنِي وَالْمَلِكِ وَالْبَصْرِي سَمًا

94. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM TAH

ثَمِنْهَا: عَصْرُ الْعِنَابِ <sup>مط</sup> يَقْصِدُ الْخَلِيَّةَ أَوْ الْخَمْرِيَّةَ. <sup>١/٢</sup> امثلة: تترس المحجور  
تجاءف صفقادي جوكاك اوتلاو صفقادي خمر

ثَمِنْهَا: الْهَجْرُ <sup>ظ</sup> فَوْقَ ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ، فَتَأْنِيهِ حَرَامٌ إِنْ <sup>١/٢</sup> امثلة: هتسج جوكمان  
دوكوري تلو جم دينا هجر حرام

95. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM ZAH

٢٥	مظ	"	مدرسة نظرية	مسابكيني	قام احمد مالم يكن عمره قائما
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96. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM AIN

۸	مع	”	مفعول معه	سرتانی - بستری	مَا أَنْتَ وَزَيْدٌ
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97. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM FEH

ثُمَّ مِنْهَا : مَا لَوْ تَعَاطَى مَفْعَلٌ شَيْئًا ص مُبَاجٍ كَلَهُ حَامٍ وَهُوَ ١/٢ سَاخِغٌ اَمْطَلَةٌ مَسَالَةُ لَامُونَ نَادِيهِ لَمَاءٌ غَلَا كَوْنِي سَوَّجِي ٢ دِينَ وَنَاغٍ اَكْنُ

ثُمَّ يَتَعَقَّدُ مَفْعَلٌ عَدَمٌ حِلَّةٍ كَمْنٍ ص وَطِيٍّ مَفْعَلٌ امْرَاَةٌ يَتَقَدَّانِ مَاءٌ اَوْرَا اَنَانِي حَلَالِي شَيْءٌ وَوُغٌ وَاطِيٍّ مِيٍّ وَوُغٌ وَاوَدُونَ

ص يَتَعَقَّدُ مَفْعَلٌ اَنْهَا ص اَجْنَبِيَّةٌ وَاَنَّهُ زَانٌ مَطْبَهَاءٌ جَافَاً يَتَقَدَّانِ مَاءٌ مِيٍّ وَوُغٌ لِيَا خ وَغُغٌ زَنَا فُؤَادَانِ

98. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM KAF

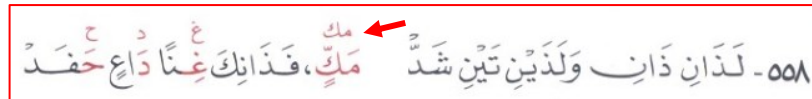


Figure 183. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 558

99. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM LAM  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *maf'ul liajlih* (*krana arahe*)

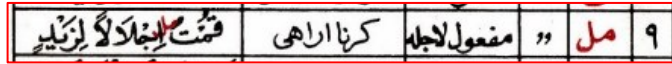


Figure 184. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

100. ARABIC SMALL LOW MEEM INITIAL FORM  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *Muhammad*.

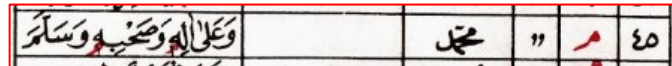


Figure 185. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

101. ARABIC SMALL LOW MEEM SAD  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *masdar* (*olehe*)

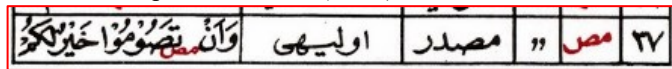


Figure 186. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

102. ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON FEH  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *naa'ibul faa'il gairih* (*apa*)

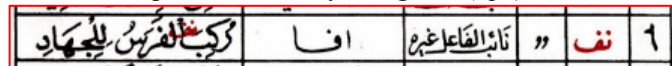


Figure 187. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

103. ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON FEH ALEF  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *naa'ibul faa'il 'aaqil* (*sapa*)

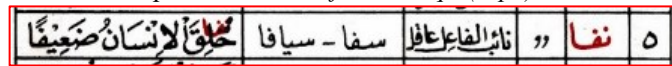


Figure 188. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

104. ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON FEH REH

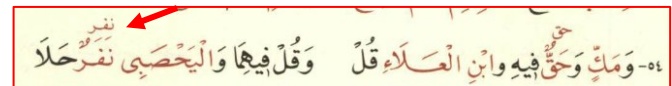


Figure 189. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 45

105. ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON HEH FARSI YEH  
Used in Pegon translation to represent *nahii* (*aja*)

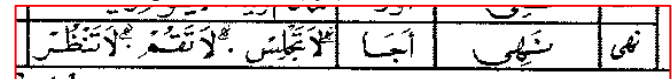


Figure 190. From Kayfiyyatul Ma'aani.

106. ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON WITH FATHA



Figure 191. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Warsh v4.9, Chapter 2:9, p.3



107. ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON WITH DAMMA



Figure 192. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Warsh v4.9, Chapter 2:120, p.24

108. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON WITH FATHA

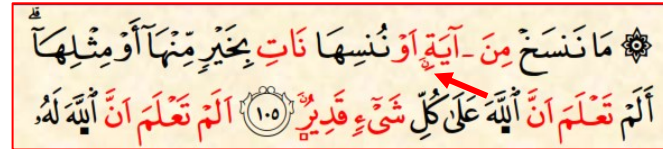


Figure 193. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Warsh v4.9, Chapter 2:105, p.17

109. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON WITH DAMMA

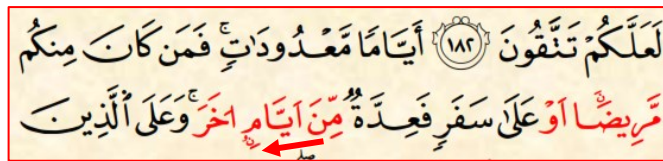


Figure 194. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Warsh v4.9, Chapter 2:183, p.28

110. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON ALEF

Used in Pegon translation to represent *naazim* (pengarang nazam)

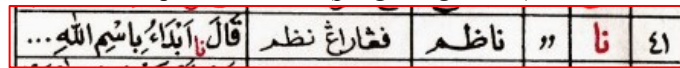


Figure 195. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

111. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON FEH

Used in Pegon translation to represent *nafii* (ora)

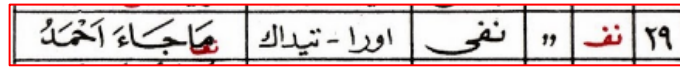


Figure 196. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

112. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON HEH INITIAL FORM

Used in Pegon translation to represent *nahii* (aja)

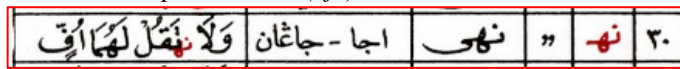


Figure 197. From Kaifiyah al-Ma'aani bil-Ikhtisaar

113. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HEH DOACHASHMEE

This sign is used to mark a waqf (pause) with the heh ending.



Figure 198. Explanation from الالهال المنير بتعريف مصاحف التيسير p.31

114. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HEH DOACHASHMEE WITH TAIL



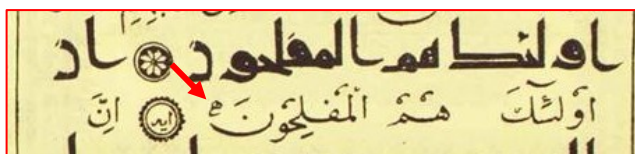


Figure 199. From a Mushaf with Kufic script, p.3

#### 115. ARABIC SMALL HIGH FARSI YEH WITH TWO DOTS BELOW

This character is actually just a normal SMALL HIGH YEH, but named like that because the name has been used by U+06E7 with the shape looks like yeh barree.

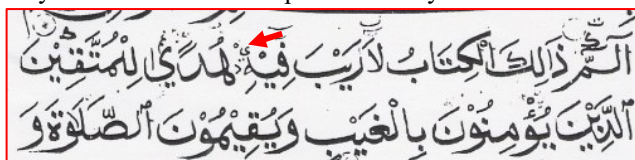


Figure 200

#### 116. ARABIC SMALL LOW FARSI YEH WITH TWO DOTS BELOW



Figure 201 . From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.4

#### 117. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SWASH YEH BARREE

This character has longer horizontal stroke than U+0637. The character is used to mark end of ayah which is multiple of 10.

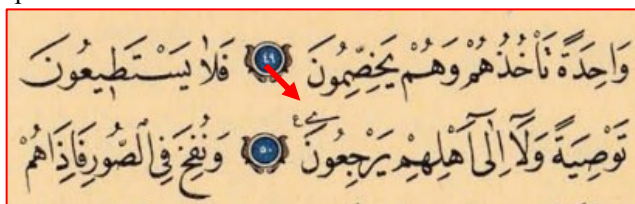


Figure 202. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدی Chapter 36:50, p.473

#### 118. ARABIC SMALL HIGH YEH BARREE WITH DOT ABOVE

This character is used to mark unwritten noon in Uthmanic rasm.

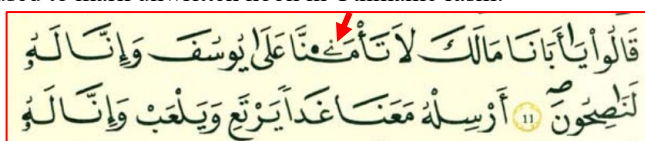


Figure 203. From Mushaf Jamahiriyyah Qaloon. Chapter 12:11, p.236

### 3.6. Combining Small words

#### 1. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADD

This character is used to mark *madd* (long vowels).



Figure 204. From المصحف المعلم – الوصلة لترتيل القرآن الكريم Chapter 109:1-6, p. 603

#### 2. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IZHAAR

This character is used to mark *izhaar* (clear pronunciation)

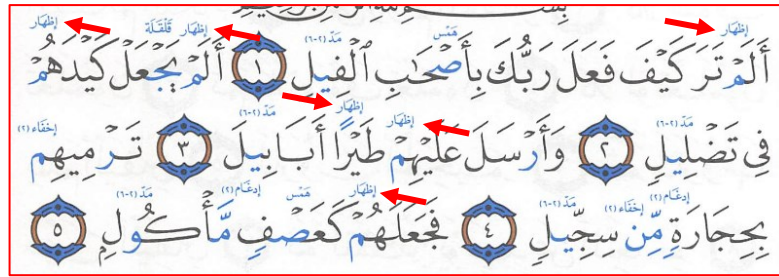


Figure 205. From المصحف المعلم – القرآن الكريم Chapter 105:1-5, p. 601

### 3. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IKHFAA

This character is used to mark *ikhfaa* (nasal pronunciation)

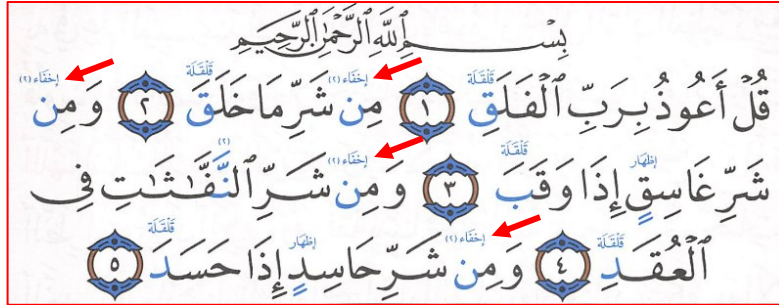


Figure 206. From المصحف المعلم – القرآن الكريم Chapter 113:1-5, p. 604

### 4. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IDGAAM

This character is used to mark *idgaam* (assimilation)

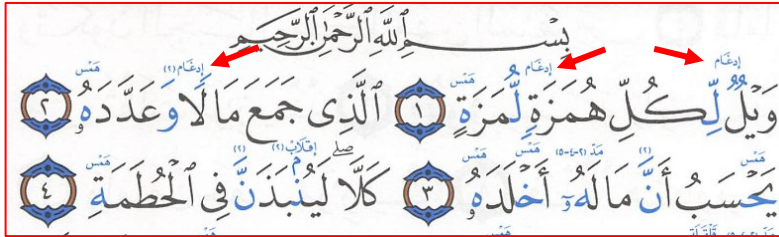


Figure 207. From المصحف المعلم – القرآن الكريم Chapter 104:1-4, p. 601

### 5. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IQLAAB

This character is used to mark *iqlaab*.

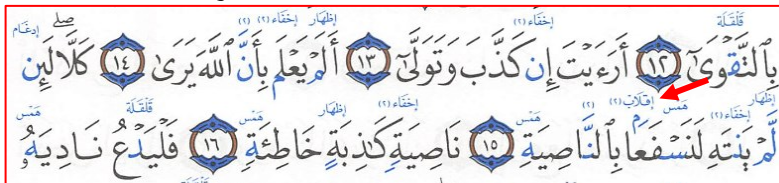


Figure 208. From المصحف المعلم – القرآن الكريم Chapter 96:15, p. 597

### 6. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QALQALAH

This character is used to mark *qalqalah* (ejective letters).



Figure 209. From المصحف المعلم – القرآن الكريم Chapter 112:1-4, p. 604

### 7. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HAMS

This character is used to mark *hams* (fricative letters).



Figure 210. From التوحيد مصحف الواضح في التجويد Chapter 19:96-98, p.312

8. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QASR

This character is used in some mushafs to mark qasr (short vowel). There is a similar character encoded at U+10EFE, but its position is below the base letter.

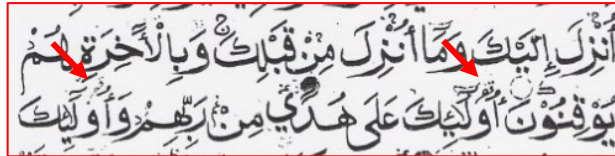


Figure 211. Showing ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QASR from Quran manuscript A.52a

9. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GUNNAH

This character is used in some mushafs to mark gunnah (nasalization)

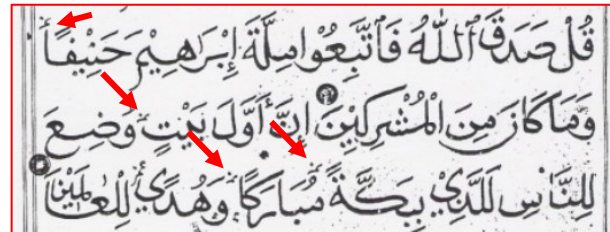


Figure 212. Showing ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GUNNAH from Quran manuscript W.278

10. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD LAAZIM

Used in some mushafs to mark waqf laazim.



Figure 213. From Mushaf Penyengat 2 Manuscript

11. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HASAN

Used in some mushafs to mark waqf hasan.

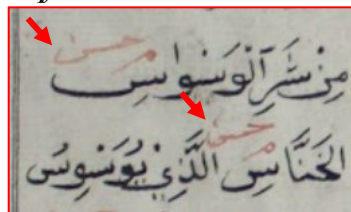


Figure 214. From a Quran Manuscript from Indonesia

12. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QIF LAAZIM

Used in some mushafs to mark waqf laazim.



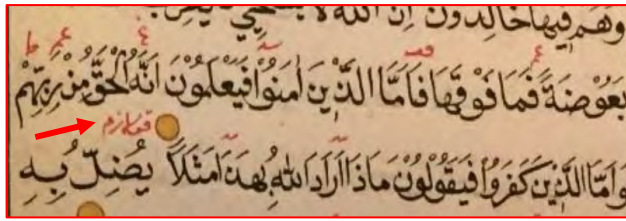


Figure 215. From Mushaf Terengganu IAMM 2012.13.6

13. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QIF NABAWI  
Used in some mushafs to mark *waqf Nabawi*.

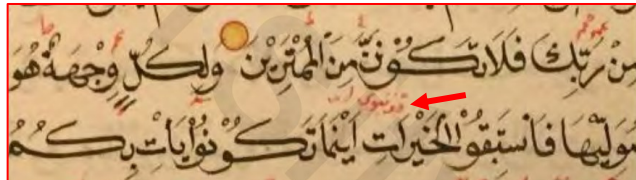


Figure 216 . From Mushaf Terengganu IAMM 2012.13.6

14. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD NABAWI  
Used in some mushafs to mark *waqf Nabawi*.

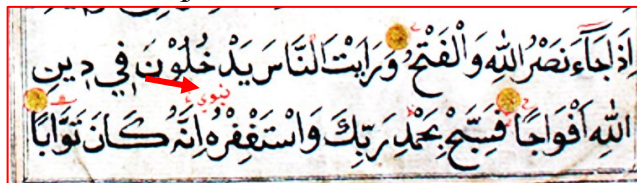


Figure 217. From Mushaf Penyengat 2 Manuscript

15. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD WAQF  
→ (ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD WAQFA – 08DF)

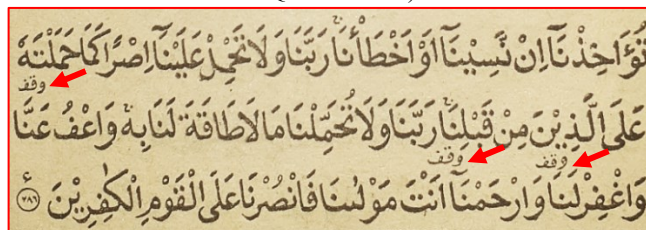


Figure 218. From my private collection mushaf, Chapter 2:286, p.45

16. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KABR  
Used in Mushaf Tayseer to mark place of *takbeer*

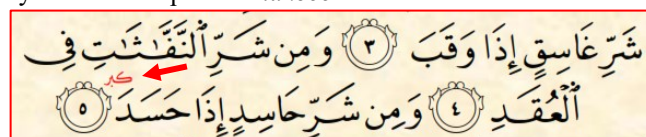


Figure 219. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Ibnu Kathir v6.3, Chapter 113:5, p.604

17. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAD AARID LIS-SUKUN

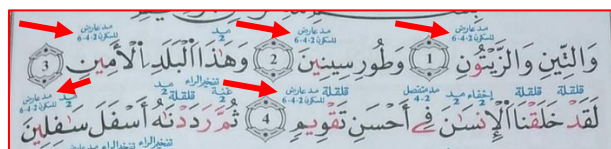


Figure 220

18. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAD MUNFASIL



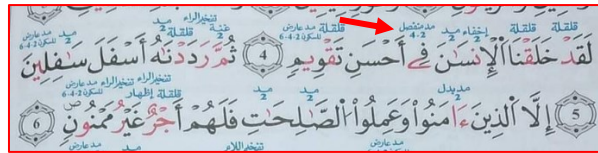


Figure 221

19. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAD BADAL



Figure 222

20. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAD SILAH

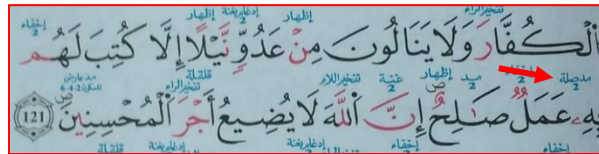


Figure 223

21. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD TASHEEL  
→ (ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD TASHEEL – 089B)

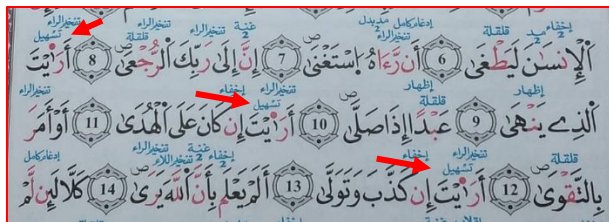


Figure 224

22. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IDGAM KAAMIL

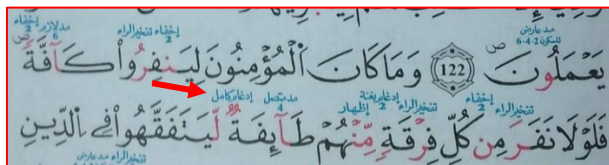


Figure 225

23. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IDGAM BI GUNNAH

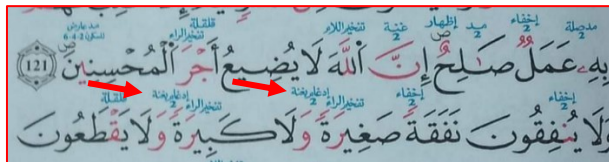


Figure 226

24. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD TAFKHEEM AL-LAAM

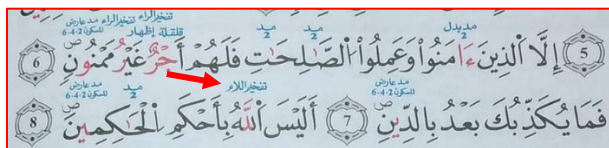


Figure 227

25. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD TAFKHEEM AR-RAA

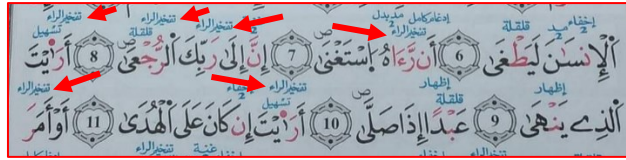


Figure 228

## 26. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SIL

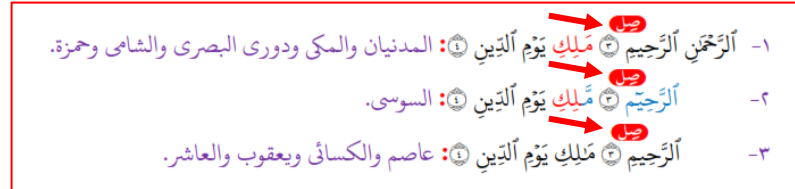


Figure 229. From الشُّمُوسُ النُّبَرَاتِ p.104

## 27. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KUUFII

This character is used to mark the end of ayah according to Kuufii scholars.



Figure 230. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.3

## 28. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KUUFII WA SHAAMII

This character is used to mark the end of ayah according to Kuufii and Shaamii scholars.

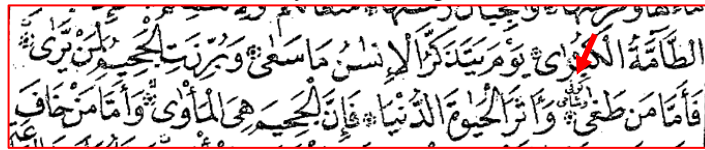


Figure 231. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.293

## 29. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KUUFII WA SHAAMII BI KHALAF

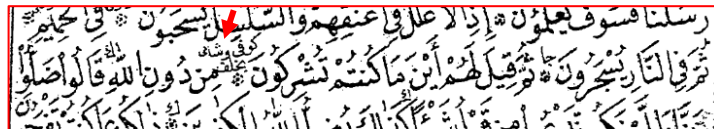


Figure 232. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.234

## 30. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KUUFII WA BASRII

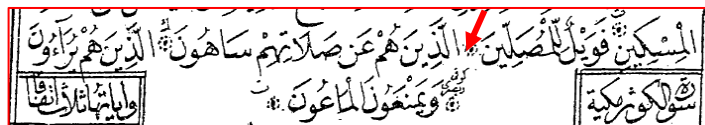


Figure 233. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.304

## 31. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KUUFII WA MADANI AKHIR

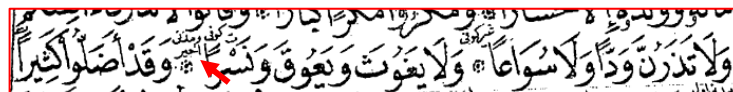


Figure 234. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.285

## 32. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KUUFII WA AYYUUB MIN AL-BASRIYYIN



Figure 235. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.226

33. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU KUUFII

This character is used to mark the end of ayah according to all scholars except Kuufii.

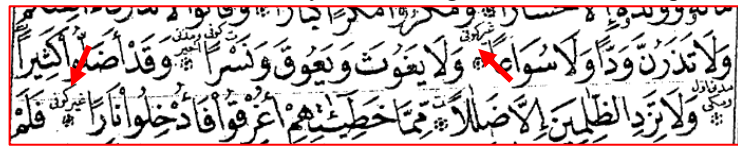


Figure 236. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.285

34. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHAAMII

This character is used to mark the end of ayah according to Shaamii scholars.



Figure 237. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.4

35. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHAAMII WA BASRII

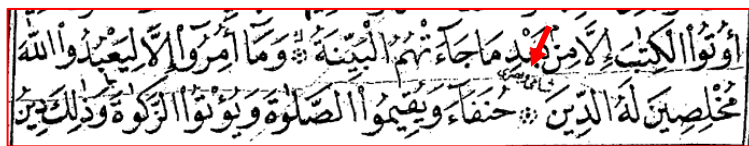


Figure 238. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.301

36. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHAAMII WA BASRII WA KUUFII

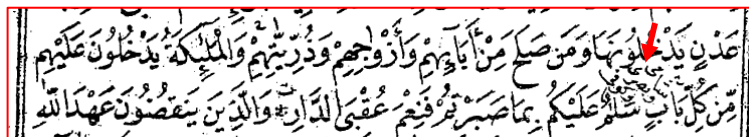


Figure 239. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.128

37. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHAAMII WA BASRII WA MAKKII

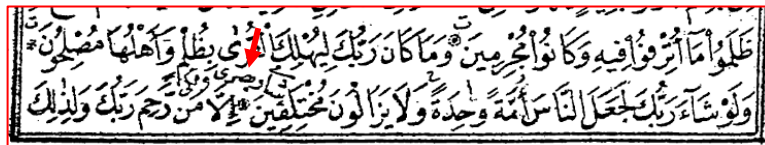


Figure 240. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.119

38. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHAAMII WA KUUFII WA BASRII

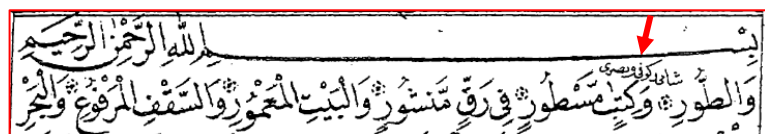


Figure 241. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.259

39. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHAAMII WA KUUFII

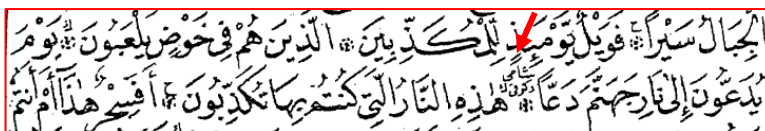


Figure 242. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.259

40. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU SHAAMII

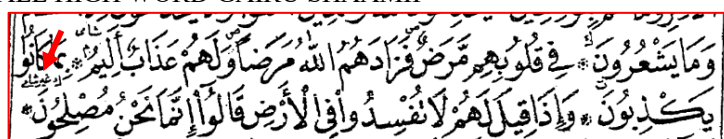


Figure 243. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.4



41. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU SHAAMII WA BASRII

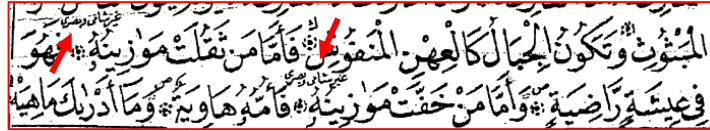


Figure 244. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.302

42. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU SHAAMII WA KUUFII



Figure 245. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.243

43. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII WA MAKKII

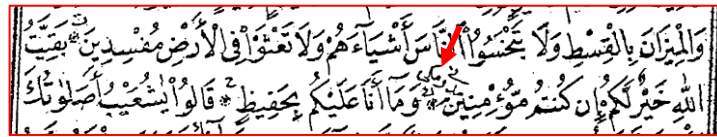


Figure 246. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.118

44. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII WA BASRII WA KUUFII

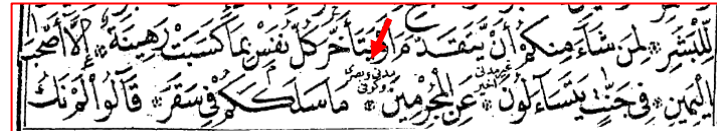


Figure 247. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.288

45. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII

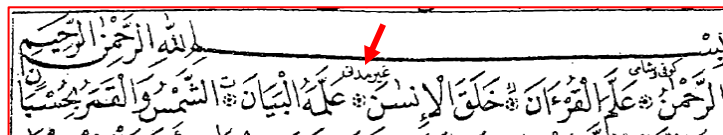


Figure 248. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.263

46. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AWWAL

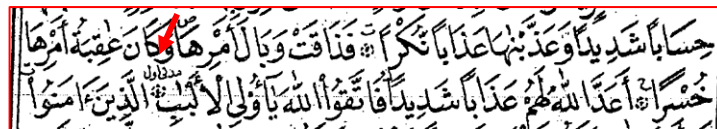


Figure 249. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.278

47. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AWWAL WA MAKKII

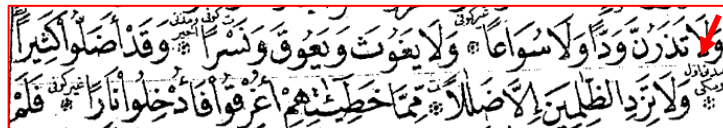


Figure 250. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.285

48. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AWWAL WA MAKKII BI KHALFIHIMAA

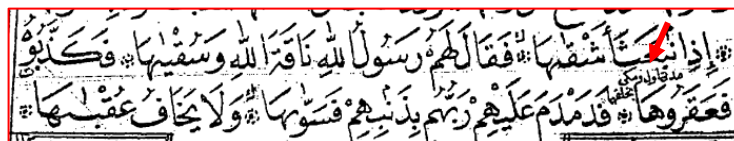


Figure 251. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.299

49. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AWWAL WA SHAAMI WA KUUFII



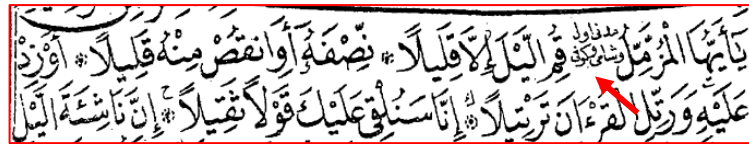


Figure 252. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.287

50. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AWWAL WA KUUFII

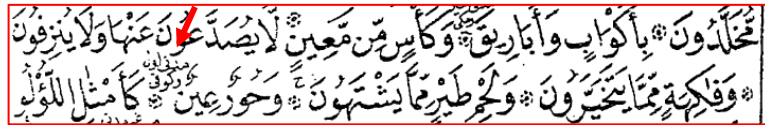


Figure 253. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.265

51. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AWWAL



Figure 254. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.297

52. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AWWAL WA MAKKII

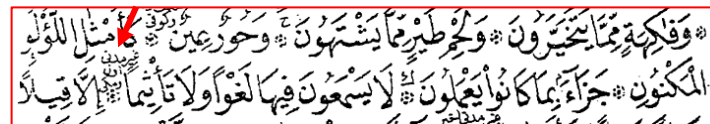


Figure 255. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.265

53. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AWWAL WA KUUFII

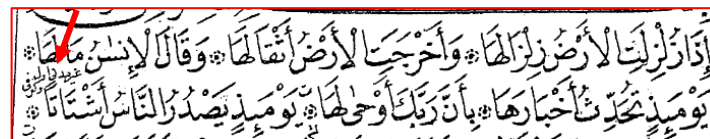


Figure 256. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.302

54. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AWWAL WA SHAAMII

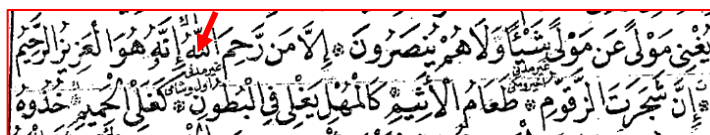


Figure 257. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.245

55. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR

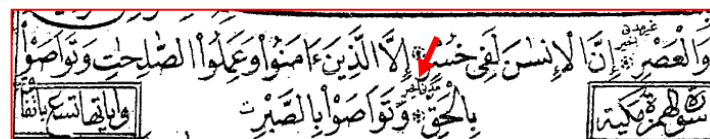


Figure 258. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.303

56. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR WA MAKKII

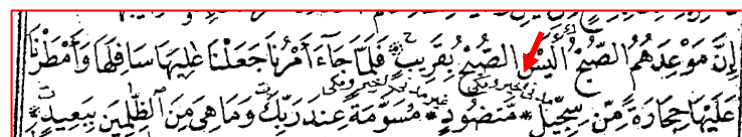


Figure 259. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.118

57. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR WA MAKKII WA BASRII

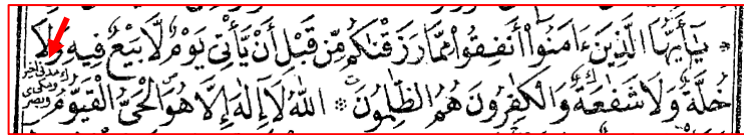


Figure 260. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.24

58. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR WA MAKKII WA KUUFII



Figure 261. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.278

59. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR WA SHAAMII

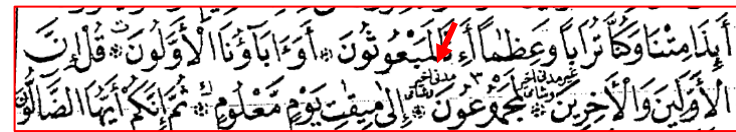


Figure 262. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.265

60. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR WA SHAAMII WA KUUFII

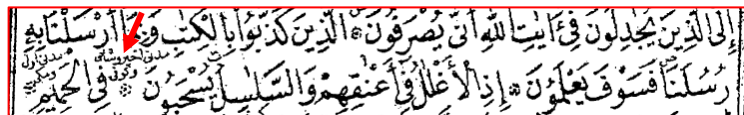


Figure 263. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.234

61. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR WA KUUFII WA SHAAMII



Figure 264. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.20

62. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AKHIR

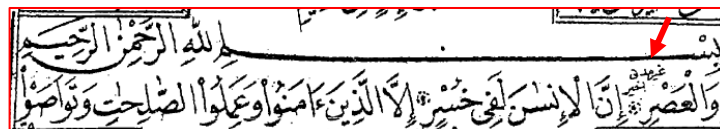


Figure 265. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.303

63. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AKHIR WA MAKKII

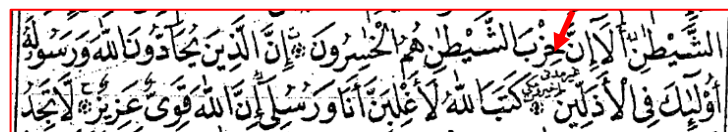


Figure 266. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.270

64. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AKHIR WA SHAAMII

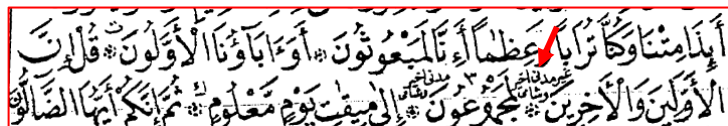


Figure 267. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.265

65. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AKHIR WA BASRII

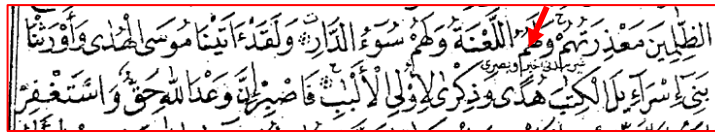


Figure 268. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.233

66. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAKKII



Figure 269. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.287

67. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAKKII BI KHALAF

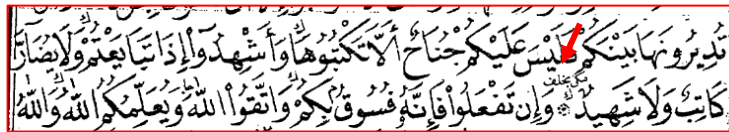


Figure 270. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.27

68. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAKKII WA BASRII BI KHALAF

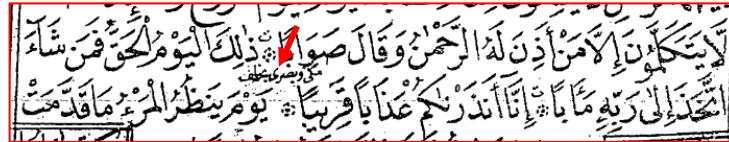


Figure 271. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.292

69. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAKKII WA SHAAMII

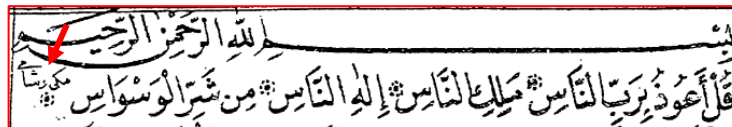


Figure 272. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.305

70. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MAKKII

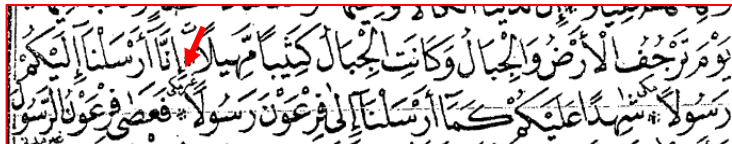


Figure 273. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.287

71. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD BASRII

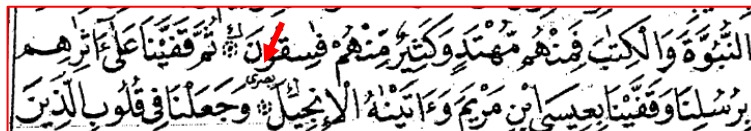


Figure 274. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.268

72. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD BASRII WA KUUFII

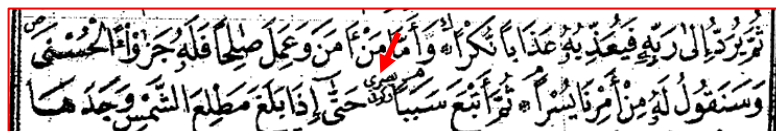


Figure 275. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.152

73. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU BASRII

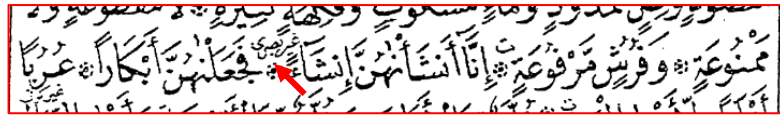


Figure 276. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.265

74. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU BASRII WA SHAAMII



Figure 277. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.296

75. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HIJAAZII



Figure 278. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.303

76. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HIJAAZII WA SHAAMII

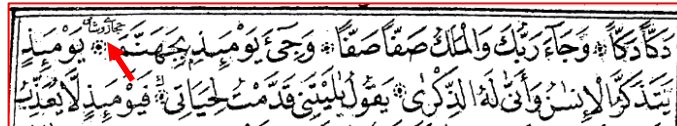


Figure 279. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.299

77. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HIJAAZII WA BASRII

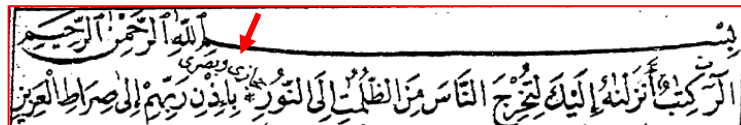


Figure 280. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.129

78. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HIJAAZII WA KUUFII

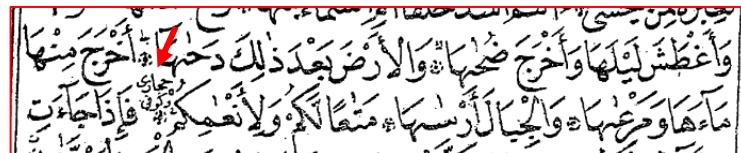


Figure 281. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.293

79. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ADAH ASH-SHAAMII WA ABUU JAFAR

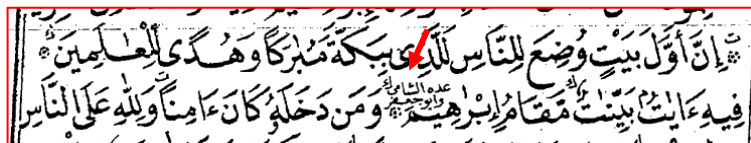


Figure 282. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.34

80. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD INDA ABII JAFAR

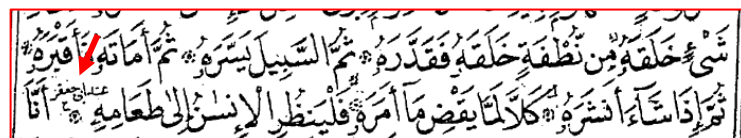


Figure 283. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.294

81. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU ABII JAFAR



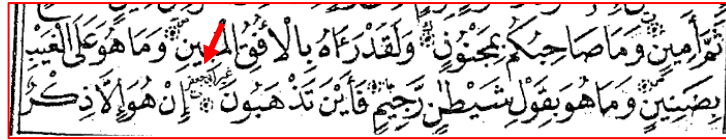


Figure 284. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.294

82. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD WAQF GUFRAN

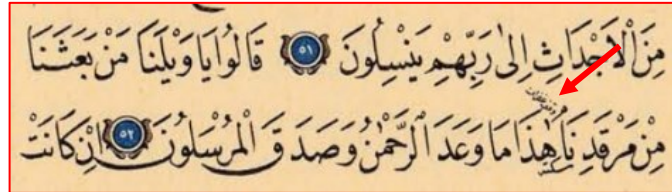


Figure 285. From an Iraq mushaf, Chapter 36:52, p.473

83. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HIZB

This character is used to mark the start of hizb.

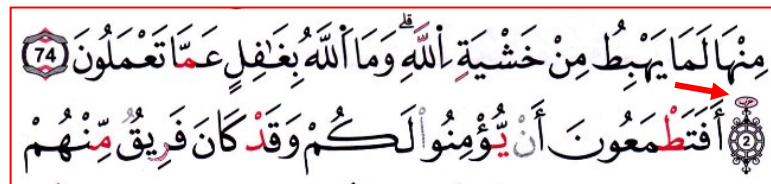


Figure 286. From Tunis Qaloon Mushaf, Chapter 2:75, p.11

84. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MITHLAIN

Used to mark idgaam mithlain.

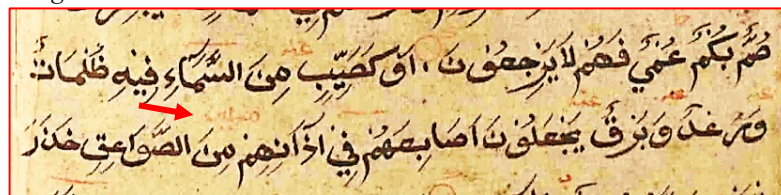


Figure 287. From Mushaf La Galilo 2 Makassar Manuscript.

85. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SUHBAH

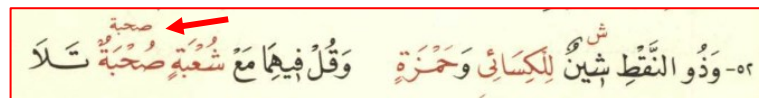


Figure 288. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 52

86. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HIRMII

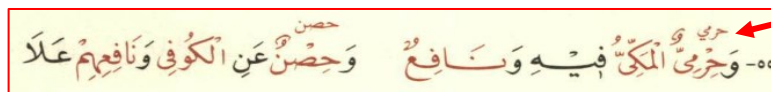


Figure 289. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 55

87. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HAMZAH

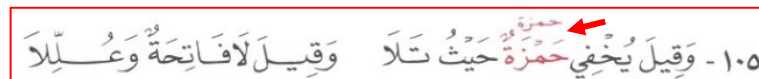


Figure 290. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 105

88. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KHALAF

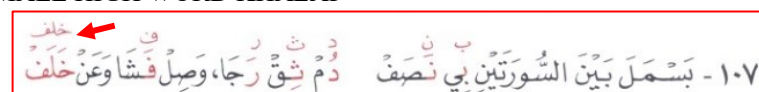


Figure 291. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 107

89. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD RUWAIS

١١٨ - وَخَلْفَ يُلْهِمَهُمْ قِهِمْ وَيُعْنِيهِمْ عَنْهُ وَلَا يَضُمُّ مَنْ يُؤْلِيهِمْ

Figure 292. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 118

90. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD WARSH

١٢٠ - وَقَبْلَ هَمْزِ الْقَطْعِ وَرَشٍ، وَكَسَرُوا قَبْلَ السُّكُونِ بَعْدَ كَسْرِ حَرَرُوا

Figure 293. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 120

91. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AD-DUURII

١٢٣ - أَدْعَمَ يَخْلِفُ الدُّورِ وَالسُّوسِي مَعَا لَكِنْ بَوَجْهِ الْهَمْزِ وَالْمَدِّ اَمْنَعَا

Figure 294. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 123

92. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AS-SUUSII

١٢٣ - أَدْعَمَ يَخْلِفُ الدُّورِ وَالسُّوسِي مَعَا لَكِنْ بَوَجْهِ الْهَمْزِ وَالْمَدِّ اَمْنَعَا

Figure 295. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 123

93. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD YA'QUUB

١٤٨ - سُورِي، وَعَنْهُ الْبَعْضُ فِيهَا أَسْجَلَا وَقِيلَ عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ مَا لِبْنِ الْعَلَا

Figure 296. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 148

94. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IBN AL-ALAA

١٤٨ - سُورِي، وَعَنْهُ الْبَعْضُ فِيهَا أَسْجَلَا وَقِيلَ عَنْ يَعْقُوبَ مَا لِبْنِ الْعَلَا

Figure 297. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 148

95. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-MAKKII

١٥٠ - مَكَّنَ غَيْرَ الْمَكِّ، تَأْمَنَّا أَشِثَّ وَرُمَ لِكُلِّهِمْ، وَبِالْمَحْضِ نَرِمَ

Figure 298. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 150

96. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-MAKK

٧٣٢ - وَفَتَحَ خَطًّا مَنْ لَهُ الْخُلْفُ ثَرَا حَرَكَ لَهُمْ وَالْمَكِّ وَالْمَدِّ دَرَى

Figure 299. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 732

97. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HAFS

١٥٣ - وَهُمْ وَحَفْصُ الْقَهْ، أَقْصَرُهُنَّ كَمْ خُلْفَ ظَبْيٍ بِنِ ثَقٍ، وَبَيْتَهُ ظَلَمَ

Figure 300. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 153

98. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-ASBAHAANIY

١٥٩ - بِضَمِّ كَسَرٍ، أَهْلُهُ اَمَكْتُوا فِدَا وَالْأَصْبَهَانِي بِهِ اَنْظُرْ جَوْدَا

Figure 301. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 159

99. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-BASRII

١٦١ - وَأَسْكِنَنَّ فِرْدًا، وَضَمَّ الْكَسْرَ لِي <sup>حق</sup> <sup>ن</sup> <sup>بشيرة</sup> <sup>البصري</sup> <sup>حق</sup>، وَعَنْ شُعْبَةَ كَالْبَصْرِ انْقَلَبَ

Figure 302. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 161

100. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-AZRAQ

١٦٥ - وَالْبَعْضُ لِلتَّعْظِيمِ عَنْ ذِي الْقَصْرِ مَدَّ <sup>الازرق</sup> وَأَزْرَقَ <sup>ن</sup> إِنَّ بَعْدَ هَمْزٍ حَرْفٌ مَدَّ

Figure 303. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 165

101. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AZRAQ

٨٣ - عَجِبْتَ ضَمَّ التَّاشِفَا، أَسْكِنَ أَوْعَمَ <sup>ازرق</sup> لَا أَزْرَقَ <sup>ن</sup> مَعًا، يَزِفُو فَرْضَمَ <sup>ف</sup>

Figure 304. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 883

102. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHU'BAH

١٧٩ - وَأَيْذَا مَا مَتَّ بِالْخُلْفِ مَتَّى <sup>شعبة</sup> إِنَّا لَمُعْرَمُونَ غَيْرُ شُعْبَتَا

Figure 305. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 179

103. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HISHAAM

١٩١ - وَالْخُلْفُ حَزْبِي لَذْ، وَعَنْهُ أَوْلَا <sup>ل</sup> <sup>هشام</sup> كَشَعْبَةٍ، وَغَيْرُهُ أَمَدَدُ سَهْلَا <sup>شعبة</sup>

Figure 306. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 191

104. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ABUU JAFAR

١٩٩ - وَسَهْلَ الْأُخْرَى رُوَيْسَ قَنْبِلَ <sup>رؤيس</sup> <sup>قنبيل</sup> وَرَشَ وَثَامِنَ، وَقِيلَ تَبَدَّلَ <sup>ورثوي</sup> <sup>أبو جعفر</sup>

Figure 307. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 199

105. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ABII JAFAR

٥١٥ - وَعَنْ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ مَعَهُمْ سَكِنَا <sup>أبي جعفر</sup> وَيَا نَكْفَرُ شَامَهُمْ وَحَفْصَا <sup>شامي</sup> <sup>حفص</sup>

Figure 308. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 515

106. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QUNBUL

١٩٩ - وَسَهْلَ الْأُخْرَى رُوَيْسَ قَنْبِلَ <sup>رؤيس</sup> <sup>قنبيل</sup> وَرَشَ وَثَامِنَ، وَقِيلَ تَبَدَّلَ <sup>ورثوي</sup> <sup>أبو جعفر</sup>

Figure 309. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 199

107. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD 'IISAA

٢٣٤ - وَمِلَّةُ الْأَصْبَهَانِي مَعَ عَيْسَى اخْتَلَفَ <sup>الاصبهاني</sup> <sup>عيسى</sup> وَسَلَّ رَوَى دُمَّ، كَيْفَ جَا الْقُرْآنُ دِفَّ <sup>روي</sup>

Figure 310. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 234

108. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KHALLAAD

٢٣٦ - وَالْبَعْضُ مُطْلَقًا، وَقِيلَ بَعْدَ مَدَّ <sup>خلاد</sup> أَوْلَيْسَ عَنْ خَلَادٍ السَّكْتُ اطَّرَدَ

Figure 311. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 236

109. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IDRIIS

٢٣٧ - قِيلَ وَلَا عَنْ حَمَزَةٍ، وَالْخُلْفَ عَنْ إِدْرِيسَ غَيْرَ الْمَدِّ أَطْلَقَ وَأَخْصَصَ

Figure 312. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 237

110. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IBNU ZAKWAN

٢٣٨ - وَقِيلَ حَفْصٌ وَأَبْنُ ذَكْوَانَ، وَفِي هِجَا الْفَوَاتِحِ كَطُهُ تَقْفِ

Figure 313. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 238

111. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD BAZZAAR

٢٦٠ - بِالظَّا، وَبَزَّارٌ بَعِيرِ الثَّاءِ، وَكَمْ بِالصَّادِ وَالظَّا، وَسَجَزْ خُلْفُ لَزِمَ

Figure 314. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 260

112. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QAALUUN

٢٧١ - كُنُونَ لَا قَالُونَ، يَلْهَثُ أَظْهَرَ حَرَمَ لَهُمْ نَالَ خِلَافُهُمْ وَرِي

Figure 315. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 271

113. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD 'ALII

٢٨٤ - عَبَسَ وَالنَّزْعَ وَسَبَّحَ، وَعَلِيٌّ أَحْيَا بِلَا وَاوٍ، وَعَنْهُ مَمِيلٌ

Figure 316. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 284

114. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-KISAII

٢٨٧ - أَوْصَانِ رُؤْيَايَ لَهُ، الرُّؤْيَا رُؤْيَ الْكِسَائِيِّ رُؤْيَاكَ مَعَ هُدَايَ مَشْوَايَ تَوَى

Figure 317. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 287

115. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ABUU AMRUU

٣١٩ - لِثَالِثٍ لَاعَنَّ هِشَامَ، طَا شَقَا صَفَا، حَامَنِي صُحْبَةً، يَسَّ صَفَا

Figure 318. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 319

116. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-BAZZII

٣٧٧ - مَدَا، وَهُمْ وَالْبَزَّ لَكِنِّي أَرَى تَحْتِي مَعَ إِيَّيْ أَرَاكُمْ، وَدَرَى

Figure 319. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 377

117. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-MADANII

٣٧٨ - أَدْعُونِي أذْكُرُونِ، ثُمَّ الْمَدَنِي وَالْمَلِكُ قُلْ حَشَرْتَنِي يَحْزَنُنِي

Figure 320. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 378

118. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ASH-SHAAMII



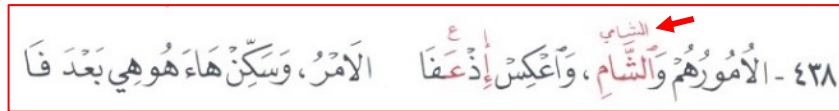


Figure 321. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 438

119. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-HADRAMII

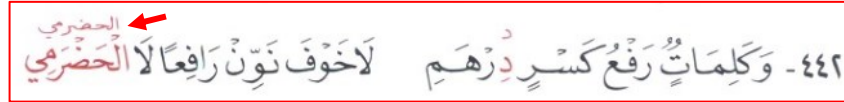


Figure 322. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 442

120. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HADRAMII

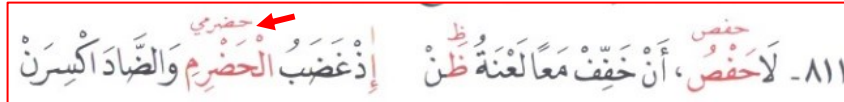


Figure 323. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 811

121. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SAHBAA



Figure 324. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 628

122. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD NAAFI'



Figure 325. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 848

123. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD TAHYIIR

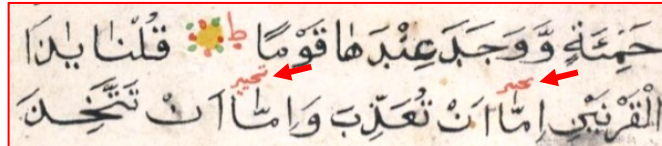


Figure 326. From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.2

124. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QAT'

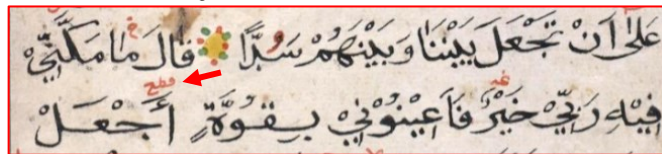


Figure 327. From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.4

125. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ZARF

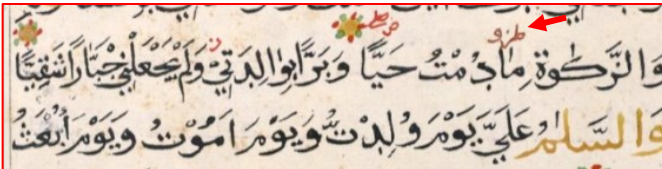


Figure 328. From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.10

126. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD NAFII

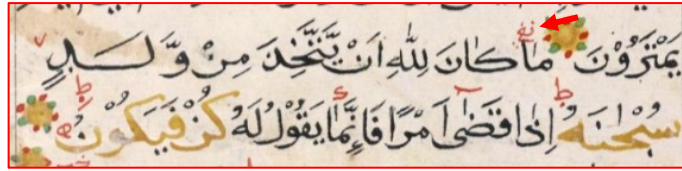


Figure 329. From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.10

127. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD WASL  
This character is used to mark *hamza wasl*.

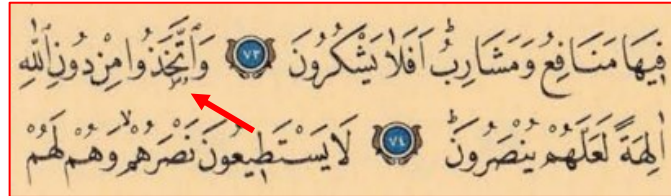


Figure 330. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدی, Chapter 36:74, p.475

128. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD QAT'  
This character is used to mark *hamza qat'*.

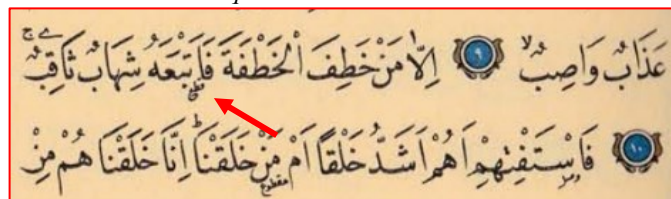


Figure 331. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدی, Chapter 37:10, p.476

129. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD YAQRA BIS-SEEN  
This character is used to mark the letter sad to be pronounced as the letter seen.

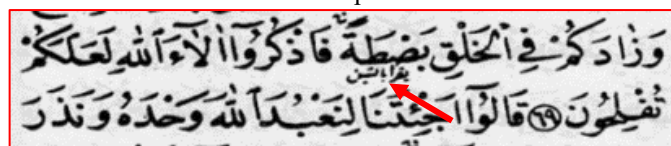


Figure 332. From Mushaf Menara Kudus, Chapter 7:69, p.159

130. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD BI MAD WA TASHEEL  
This character is used to mark the letter hamza wasl to be pronounced as *mad farqii* or *tasheel*.

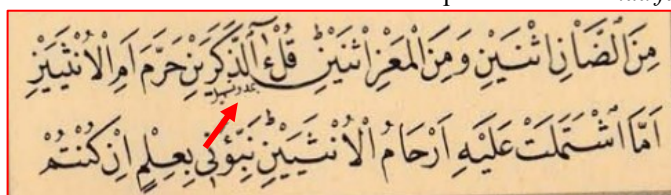


Figure 333. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدی, Chapter 6:143, p.151

131. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD WAQF LAAZIM  
This character is used to mark *waqf laazim*.

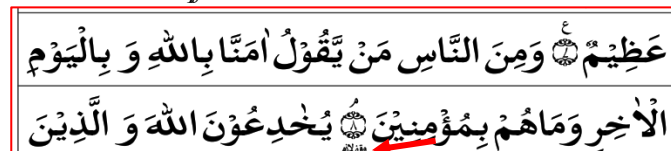


Figure 334. From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 2:8, p.4

132. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD IDGAAM  
This character is used to mark *idgaam* (assimilation between two letters).

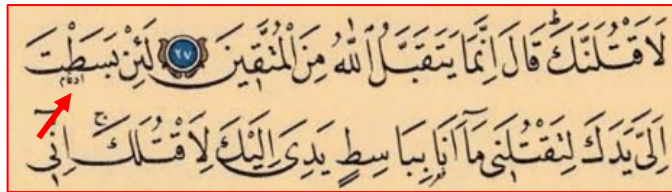


Figure 335. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدي Chapter 5:28

133. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD WAQF NABII

This character is used to mark a place when Prophet Muhammad ﷺ paused his recitation.



Figure 336. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدي Chapter 5:32

134. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD WAQF GUFRAN

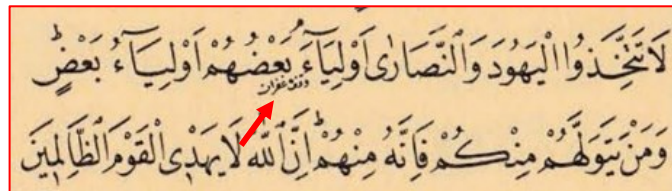


Figure 337. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدي Chapter 5:51

135. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD MAQTU

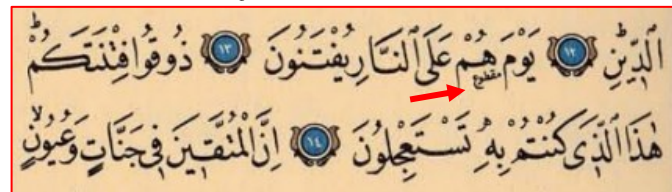


Figure 338. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدي Chapter 51:13, p.560

136. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD BIL-ALEF

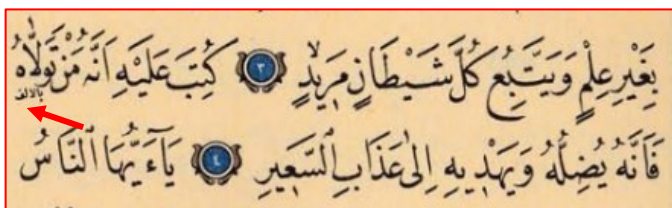


Figure 339. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدي Chapter 22:4, p.350

137. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD RASM BI YEH WAAHIDAH

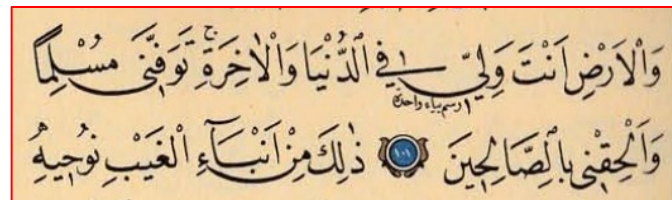


Figure 340. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدي p.258

138. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD AR-RUB

→ (ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AR-RUB – 08D4)



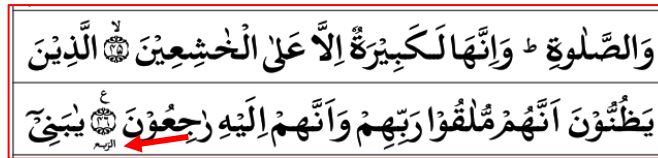


Figure 341. From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 2:26, p.10

139. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD AS-SAJDA  
→ (ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AS-SAJDA – 08DB)

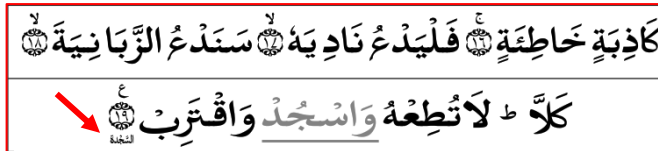


Figure 342. From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 96:19, p.840

140. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD ZIYAADAH AL-ALEF FI AR-RASM

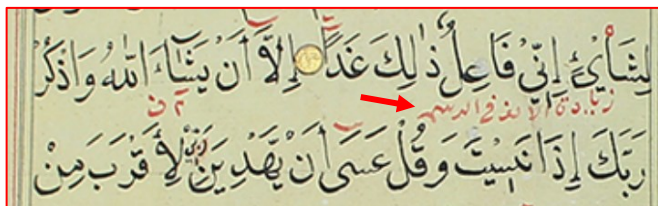


Figure 343. From Mushaf Jogja 16 Manuscript.

141. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD BIL-ALEF FI AR-RASM

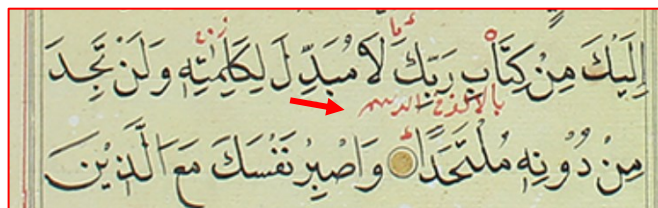


Figure 344. From Mushaf Jogja 16 Manuscript.

142. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD WASILAH  
This character is used to mark noon wasl.

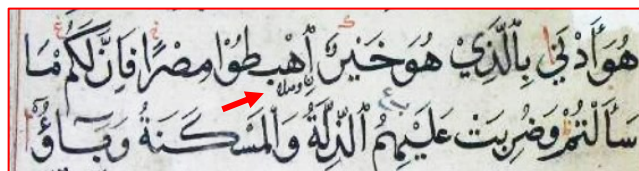


Figure 345. From Mushaf MU6

### 3.7. Enclosing Symbols

1. ARABIC ALTERNATE END OF AYAH



Figure 346. Showing ARABIC ALTERNATE END OF AYAH from Mushaf Riwayat Warsh Al-Azraq published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 107:6, p.602

2. ARABIC END OF AYAH WITH PLACE OF TAKBEER





Figure 347. Showing ARABIC END OF AYAH WITH PLACE OF TAKBEER from Mushaf Riwayat Warsh  
Al-Azraq published by bhr-q.com, Chapter 113:5, p.604

3. ARABIC END OF AYAH WITH SMALL LETTER THEH INSIDE  
This character is used to mark the end of ayah with 1/3 hizb.

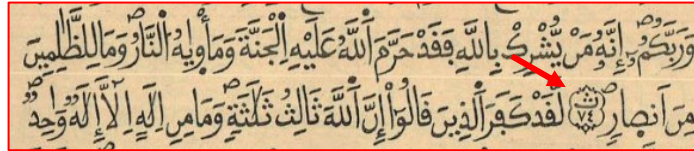


Figure 348. From مصحف برواية ورش بالرسم العثماني بالخط المغربي التونسي الجزائري الافريقي الموحد p.88

4. ARABIC END OF AYAH WITH SMALL LETTER HAH INSIDE  
This character is used to mark the end of ayah with a hizb.

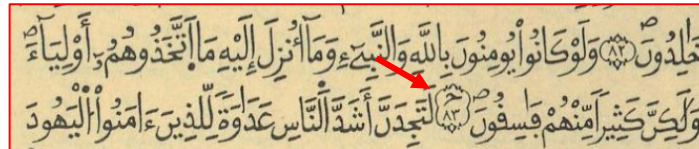


Figure 349. From مصحف برواية ورش بالرسم العثماني بالخط المغربي التونسي الجزائري الافريقي الموحد p.89

5. ARABIC END OF AYAH WITH SMALL LETTER REH INSIDE  
This character is used to mark the end of ayah with 1/4 hizb.

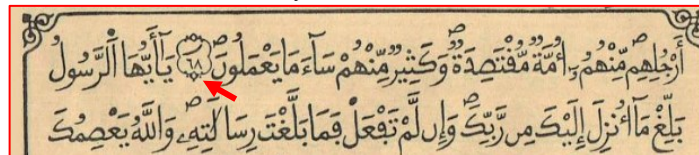


Figure 350. From مصحف برواية ورش بالرسم العثماني بالخط المغربي التونسي الجزائري الافريقي الموحد p.89

6. ARABIC END OF AYAH WITH SMALL LETTER NOON INSIDE  
This character is used to mark the end of ayah with 1/2 hizb.

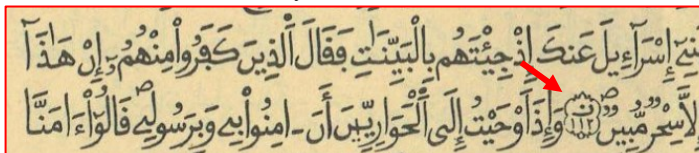


Figure 351. From مصحف برواية ورش بالرسم العثماني بالخط المغربي التونسي الجزائري الافريقي الموحد p.93

7. ARABIC SIGN EMPTY HIZB



Figure 352. From Mushaf Tunis Qaloon. Chapter 1:1, p.2

8. ARABIC SIGN ONE EIGHTH HIZB

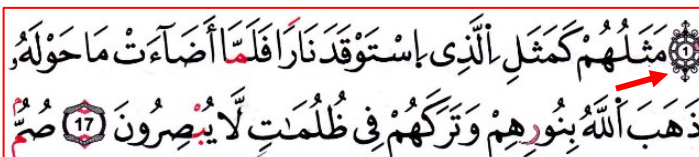


Figure 353. From Mushaf Tunis Qaloon. Chapter 2:16, p.4

9. ARABIC SIGN TWO EIGHTH HIZB



«اللَّهُمَّ» بهمزة وصل في أول الكلمة، وميم مشددة مفتوحة في آخرها، كقوله تعالى: {قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ مَالِكُ الْفُلْكِ تُؤْتِي الْفُلْكَ مَنْ تَشَاءُ وَتَنْزِعُ الْفُلْكَ مِمَّنْ تَشَاءُ}. [20]

Figure 361. Showing ligature TAAALAA. From Arabic Wikipedia

2. ARABIC LIGATURE SALLALLAAHU ALAYHI WAALAA AALIHEE WA-SALLAM  
This honorific word ligature is applied to prophet Muhammad.

(١) أبوطالب هو عبدمناف بن عبدالمطلب بن هاشم وقيل اسمه كنيته، وقد نافع وقيل اسمه كنيته، وكافح عن النبي ﷺ ونظم غرر القصائد في نصرته والدفاع عنه، ولم تطمع قريش في النبي ﷺ حتى توفي أبوطالب كافراً، وفي عدم إيمانه حكمة بليغة، وعناية من الله عز وجل لطيفة برسوله ﷺ، فقد كانت قريش تهاب أبا طالب وتعترمه لما كان على دينهم الوثني.

Figure 362. From مناقب امير المؤمنين علي ابن أبي طالب p.24

3. ARABIC LIGATURE KARRAMALLAAHU WAJHAH  
This honorific word ligature is applied to Ali ibn Abi Taalib.

أبو الحسن، أبو تراب، حيدر وحيدرة، أسد الله، المرتضى، باب مدينة العلم  
في الخطاب العام: سيذنا علي، أو الإمام علي، ملحوقه بعبارة كرام  
(كرم الله وجهه) أو علي (عليه السلام) أو علي (رضي الله عنه)

Figure 363. Showing three honorifics of Ali bin Abi Talib, from Arabic Wikipedia

4. ARABIC LIGATURE KARRAMALLAAHU TAAALAA WAJHAHU AL-KAREEM  
This honorific word ligature is applied to Ali ibn Abi Taalib.

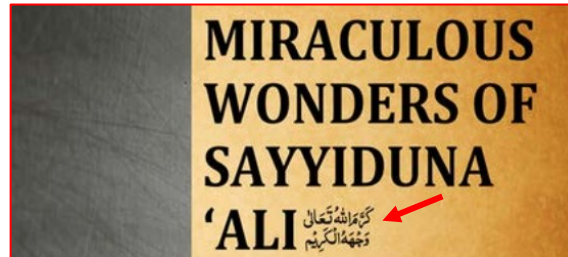


Figure 364. From cover of "Miraculous Wonders of Sayyiduna 'Ali'"

5. ARABIC LIGATURE AJJALALLAAHU FARJAH  
This honorific word ligature is applied to Imaam al-Mahdii.

أصحاب الإمام المهدي  
صفاتهم ومقاماتهم

Figure 365. From أصحاب الإمام المهدي عجل الله فرجه صفاتهم ومقاماتهم

6. ARABIC LIGATURE AJJALALLAAHU FARJAH ASH-SHAREEF  
This honorific word ligature is applied to Imaam al-Mahdii.



Figure 366. From حوار حول الإمام المهدي

7. ARABIC LIGATURE AJJALALLAAHU TAAALAA FARJAH ASH-SHAREEF

This honorific word ligature is applied to Imaam al-Mahdii.

٢ / محمد بن عثمان العمري:  
وقد بدأ عمله مع والده عثمان بن سعيد العمري بخدمة الإمام علي  
الهادي عليه السلام، ثم الإمام الحسن العسكري عليه السلام، ثم الإمام المهدي عليه السلام. →  
وقد عينه الإمام المهدي عليه السلام نائبا عنه بعد موت أبيه، وبقي حوالي نصف  
قرن النائب الوحيد عن الإمام المنتظر عليه السلام. →

Figure 367. From *p.12* نلكم الإمام المهدي

8. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAHA WASALAAMUHU ALAIH  
This honorific word ligature is applied to Imaam al-Mahdii.

وبعد، فلا يخفى أن الاهتمام بقضية الإمام المهدي ﷺ وبجميع  
ما يتعلق بها من قبل المشرعة من أبناء الطائفة الشيعية هو ليس بالأمر الحادث،  
فمنذ أن أعلن الإمام المهدي ﷺ غيبته الكبرى والناس تتوق إلى  
معرفة كل صغيرة وكبيرة عن حياة هذا الإمام العظيم ﷺ، وترصد

Figure 368. From *p.9* رسالتان في الإمام المهدي عجل الله تعالى فرجه الشريف

9. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAHA WASALAAMUHU ALAIHIMAA  
This honorific word ligature is applied to Angels.

ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ، وهو أيضا المؤيد بجبرائيل والمسدد بميكائيل ﷺ،  
والمصور بإسرافيل ﷺ، إلى غير ذلك من أنواع الأوصاف  
والألقاب التي أطلقها الرجل على نفسه جزافا ومخالفة لما أجمع عليه أساطين  
المذهب وكل أفراد.

Figure 369. From *p.16* رسالتان في الإمام المهدي عجل الله تعالى فرجه الشريف

10. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAHA WASALAAMUHU ALAIHIM AJMAEEN

فقد حاولنا جاهدين في الرسالة الثانية أن نكشف الغطاء عن حقيقة الأحلام  
في القرآن وكلمات المعصومين ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ، وتحديد مقدار ما يمكن  
الاستفادة منها وتبيان حدود حجيتها إن كان لها حجية أصلا، راجين من الله  
سبحانه وتعالى والمعصومين ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ التسديد والقبول، ومن القارئ  
الكريم العذر والمسامحة عن كل سهو أو خطأ قد يقع فيه كاتب هاتين الرسالتين.

Figure 370. From *p.12* رسالتان في الإمام المهدي عجل الله تعالى فرجه الشريف

11. ARABIC LIGATURE RIDWAANULLAAHA TAAALAA ALAIHIM

(١) لا يراد من عرض هذا التقسيم استيفاء جميع ما يتعلق بهذه الأقسام أو استعراض جميع فروعها  
ومتعلقاتها، لأن هذا الكتاب لم يعد لهذا الهدف، وقد قصدنا من استعراض أقسام الدليل  
الشرعي بهذا الاختصار لتتكون عند القارئ الكريم فكرة بسيطة وتمهيدية عن الدليل الشرعي  
قبل الدخول في صلب البحث، وعليه فمن أراد التطويل والتفصيل فعليه بالرجوع إلى كتب  
الأصول لعلمائنا الأعلام ﷺ.

Figure 371. From *p.80* رسالتان في الإمام المهدي عجل الله تعالى فرجه الشريف

12. ARABIC LIGATURE RADI ALLAAHU TAAALAA ANH  
This honorific word ligature is applied to a male companion of Prophet Muhammad.



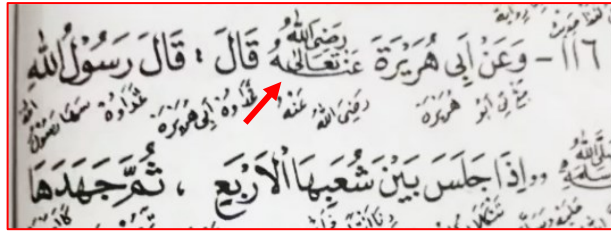


Figure 372. From Tarjamah Bulughul Maram Sunda

13. ARABIC LIGATURE RADI ALLAAHU TAAALAA ANHAA

This honorific word ligature is applied to a female companion of Prophet Muhammad

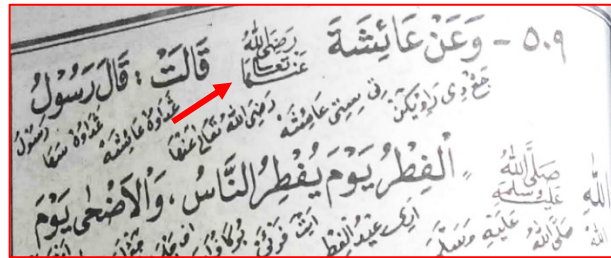


Figure 373. From Tarjamah Bulughul Maram Sunda, p.210

14. ARABIC LIGATURE RADI ALLAAHU TAAALAA AHUMAA

This honorific word ligature is applied to two companions of Prophet Muhammad

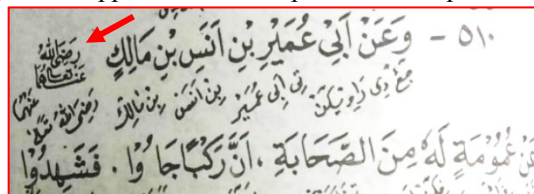


Figure 374. From Tarjamah Bulughul Maram Sunda

15. ARABIC LIGATURE ALAYHAA AS-SALAATU WAS-SALAAM

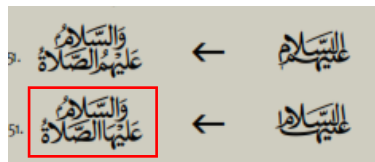


Figure 375. From Omar Naskh Font Brochure p.72

16. ARABIC LIGATURE ALAYHIMAA AS-SALAATU WAS-SALAAM



Figure 376. From Omar Naskh Font Brochure p.49

17. ARABIC LIGATURE ALAYHIM AS-SALAATU WAS-SALAAM

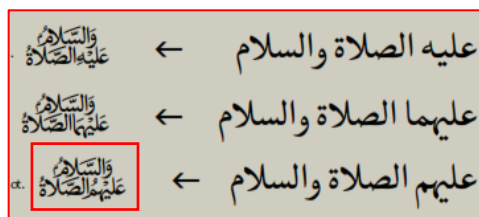


Figure 377. From Omar Naskh Font Brochure p.51

18. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHMATULLAH ALAIH

A useful step taken to facilitate recitation and phonetically correct pronunciation (*tilawah* and *tajwid*) was to provide signs with Qura'nic sentences which could tell the nature of making a stop (breathing) there. These signs are known as the '*rumuz*' (signs) or '*alamat*' (symbols) of *awqaf* (stops). Their purpose is to help a person who does not know Arabic to stop at the correct spot during his recitation, and thus, avoid causing a change in meaning by breaking his breath at the wrong spot. Most of these signs were first invented by Allamah Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Tayfur Sajawandi رحمہ اللہ. (*Al-Nashr fi al-Qira'at al-'Ashr*, 1/225)

Figure 378. From addendum of Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication.

19. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMAHUMALLAAH

وفي نحو: [البقرة: ٣١]، وفيه ﴿هَؤُلَاءِ إِنْ﴾، والتي رَوَدَ فيها لقولونٌ عدَّةٌ أوجه؛ منها وجهٌ مختلفٌ فيه بين مُقَيِّدٍ ومُظْلِقٍ، وهو توسطُ المنفصلي مع قصرِ المتصلي وتسهيلِ الهمزة الأولى من الهمزتين، ومِمَّنْ أُطْلِقَ هذا الوجهُ هو الإمامُ المتَوَكِّلُ، وذكره الشَّيْخُ الصَّبَّاحُ **رحمهما اللهُ**، لذا تمَّ ذِكْرُهما بجانبِ صاحبِ الرُّبُوبَةِ.

**هَؤُلَاءِ** إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿٦١﴾ قالون (أجازة المتولى، وذكره الضباع).

Figure 379. From الشموس النيرات p.96

20. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMAHULLAAHU TAAALAA

الدين نعمة الله ابن العطار<sup>(١)</sup>، والقاضي الأجل العدل عز الدين هبة  
الكريم بن الحسن بن الفرج بن علي بن حناش<sup>(٢)</sup> **وَاللَّهِ**، رواه في شهر الله  
الأصم رجب من سنة إحدى وتسعين وخمسمائة، قال: أخبرنا القاضي الأجل  
أبو عبد الله محمد بن علي بن محمد بن الطيب الجلاي<sup>(٣)</sup> **وَاللَّهِ** قال: أخبرني

Figure 380. Showing ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMAHULLAAHU TAAALAA contrast with U+FD40. From مناقب امير المؤمنين علي ابن أبي طالب p.20

21. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMAHALLAAHU TAAALAA

[illegible]

Figure 381. From Omar Naskh Font Brochure p.49

22. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMAHUMALLAAHU TAAALAA

←	رحمه الله تعالى	رَحِمَهُ اللهُ
←	رحمهما الله تعالى	رَحِمَهُمَا اللهُ

Figure 382. From Omar Naskh Font Brochure p.52

23. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMAHUMULLAAHU TAAALAA

←	رحمهم الله تعالى	رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
←	رحمها الله تعالى	رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

Figure 383. From Omar Naskh Font Brochure p.52

24. ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISALLAAHU SIRRUH



Figure 384. From Omar Naskh Font Brochure p.49

25. ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISALLAAHU RUUHAH

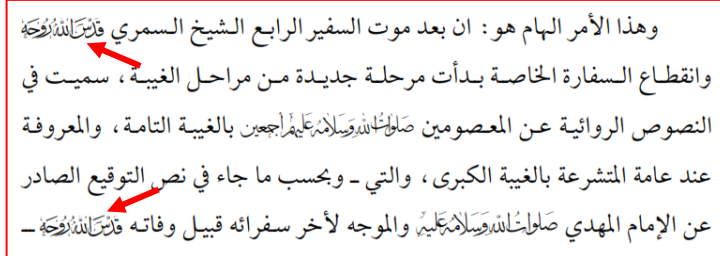


Figure 385. From رسالتان في الإمام المهدي عجل الله تعالى فرجه الشريف p.16

26. ARABIC LIGATURE HAFIZAHULLAAH

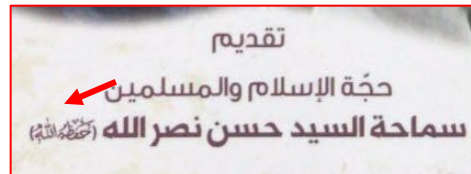


Figure 386. From cover of قيادة القلوب

27. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLUH



Figure 387. From cover of قيادة القلوب

28. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMAT BARAKAATUHUM AL-AALIYAH

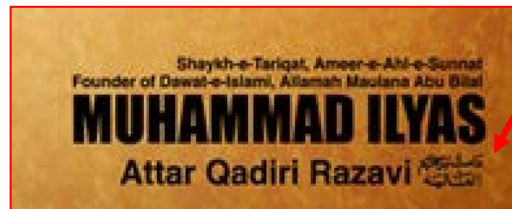


Figure 388. From cover of "Miraculous Wonders of Sayyiduna 'Ali'"

29. ARABIC LIGATURE SAYYIDUNAA WA MAULAANAA

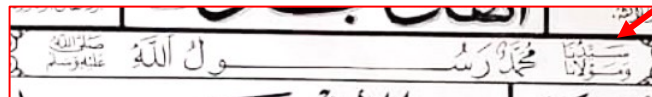


Figure 389. Showing Ligature SAYYIDUNAA WA MAULAANAA

30. ARABIC LIGATURE TAABA THARAAH

From font Roumouz : طاثره

31. ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISA SIRRAHAA

From font Roumouz : قدس سرها

32. ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISA SIRRAHUMAA

- From font Roumouz1 : قُدْسٌ سِرِّهَا
33. ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISA SIRRAHUM  
From font Roumouz1 : قُدْسٌ سِرِّهَا
34. ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISALLAAH SIRRAHAA  
From font Roumouz1 : قُدْسٌ اَللّٰهُ سِرِّهَا
35. ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISALLAAH SIRRAHUMAA  
From font Roumouz1 : قُدْسٌ اَللّٰهُ سِرِّهَا
36. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMUHALLAAH  
From font Roumouz1 : رَحْمَتُهَا اَللّٰهُ
37. ARABIC LIGATURE A'LALLAAHU MAQAAMAH  
From font Roumouz : اَعْلَى السَّمَاءِ
38. ARABIC LIGATURE HAFIZAHALLAAH  
From font Roumouz1 : حَفِظَهَا اَللّٰهُ
39. ARABIC LIGATURE HAFIZAHUMALLAAH  
From font Roumouz1 : حَفِظَهَا اَللّٰهُ
40. ARABIC LIGATURE HAFIZAHUMULLAAH  
From font Roumouz : حَفِظَ اَللّٰهُ
41. ARABIC LIGATURE LAANAHULLAAH  
From font Roumouz1 : لَعْنَتُهَا اَللّٰهُ
42. ARABIC LIGATURE LAANAHALLAAH  
From font Roumouz1 : لَعْنَتُهَا اَللّٰهُ
43. ARABIC LIGATURE LAANAHUMALLAAH  
From font Roumouz1 : لَعْنَتُهَا اَللّٰهُ
44. ARABIC LIGATURE LAANAHUMULLAAH  
From font Roumouz1 : لَعْنَتُهَا اَللّٰهُ
45. ARABIC LIGATURE MAHFUZZAH JAMI' AL-HUQUUQ  
From font Roumouz1 : مَحْفُوظَاتُ جَمِيعِ حَقُوقِ
46. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLAHUMAA  
From font Roumouz1 : دَامَ ظِلُّهَا
47. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLAHUM  
From font Roumouz1 : دَامَ ظِلُّهَا
48. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLAH ASH-SHAREEF  
From font Roumouz1 : دَامَ ظِلُّهَا الشَّرِيفِ
49. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLAHUMAA ASH-SHAREEF  
From font Roumouz1 : دَامَ ظِلُّهَا الشَّرِيفِ
50. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLAHUM ASH-SHAREEF  
From font Roumouz1 : دَامَ ظِلُّهَا الشَّرِيفِ
51. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAH ALAIH



- From font Roumouz1 : صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ
52. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAH ALAIHAA  
From font Roumouz1 : صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهَا
53. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAH ALAIHIMAA  
From font Roumouz1 : صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمَا
54. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAH ALAIHIM  
From font Roumouz1 : صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمْ
55. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAAMULLAH ALAIH  
From font Roumouz1 : سَلَامُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ
56. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAAMULLAAH ALAIHAA  
From font Roumouz1 : سَلَامُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهَا
57. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAAMULLAAH ALAIHIMAA  
From font Roumouz1 : سَلَامُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمَا
58. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAAMULLAAH ALAIHIM  
From font Roumouz1 : سَلَامُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمْ
59. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHULLAAH  
From font Roumouz1 : أَيُّدُ اللَّهِ
60. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHALLAAH  
From font Roumouz1 : أَيُّدُهَا اللَّهِ
61. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHUMALLAAH  
From font Roumouz1 : أَيُّدُهُمُ اللَّهُ
62. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHUMULLAAH  
From font Roumouz1 : أَيُّدُهُمُ اللَّهِ
63. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHU AL-MAULAA  
From font Roumouz1 : أَيُّدُهُ الْمَوْلَى
64. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHAA AL-MAULAA  
From font Roumouz1 : أَيُّدُهَا الْمَوْلَى
65. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHUMAA AL-MAULAA  
From font Roumouz1 : أَيُّدُهُمُ الْمَوْلَى
66. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHUM AL-MAULAA  
From font Roumouz1 : أَيُّدُهُمُ الْمَوْلَى
67. ARABIC LIGATURE FADAAHU ARWAAHUNAA  
From font Roumouz1 : فِدَاؤُهُ أَرْوَاحُنَا
68. LATIN LIGATURE MAY ALLAH BE PLEASED WITH HIM

Hadhrat Ubay ibn Kaab رضي الله عنه relates that he recited the Qur'aan to Rasulullah ﷺ. The Nabi ﷺ instructed Ubay ibn Kaab رضي الله عنه explaining: Say the Takbir at the end of each surah, until you complete your recital of (the last twenty two surahs) of the full Qur'aan.

69. LATIN LIGATURE PEACE & BLESSING OF ALLAH BE UPON HIM

Hadhrat Ubay ibn Kaab رضي الله عنه relates that he recited the Qur'aan to Rasulullah ﷺ. The Nabi ﷺ instructed Ubay ibn Kaab رضي الله عنه explaining: Say the Takbir at the end of each surah, until you complete your recital of (the last twenty two surahs) of the full Qur'aan.

70. LATIN LIGATURE PEACE BE UPON THEM

### 3.9. Combining Numbers

وَشُمُودَ الَّذِينَ جَابُوا الصَّخْرَ بِالْوَادِ ۖ وَفِرْعَوْنَ ذِي الْأَوْدَادِ ۚ  
الَّذِينَ طَغَوْا فِي الْبِلَادِ ۚ فَأَكْثَرُوا فِيهَا الْفُسَادَ ۚ فَصَبَّ

## 2. COMBINING ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT FOUR ABOVE

3. COMBINING ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT FIVE ABOVE

الْإِنْسَنَ لِيَطْغَىٰ ۖ أَن رَّاهُ اسْتَغَىٰ ۖ إِنَّ إِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ الرُّجُوعُ ۖ أَرَأَيْتَ  
الَّذِي يُنْعَىٰ ۖ عَبْدًا إِذَا صَلَّىٰ ۖ أَرَأَيْتَ إِن كَانَ عَلَىٰ الْهُدَىٰ ۖ أَوْ أَمَرَ

#### 4. COMBINING ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT SIX ABOVE

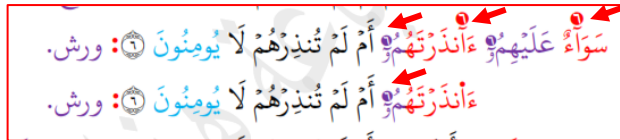


Figure 396. Showing COMBINING ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT SIX ABOVE combined with COMBINING ENCLOSING FILLED CIRCLE ABOVE (see section 3.3.9). From الشموس النيرات p.108

#### 5. COMBINING ARABIC DIGIT FOUR ABOVE



Figure 397. From a Juz Amma, Chapter 78:23-26

#### 3.10. Latin characters for Quranic transliteration

##### 1. LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH SHORT VERTICAL STROKE INSIDE BOWL

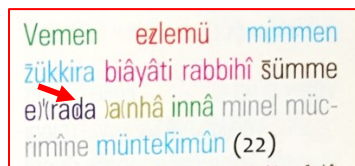


Figure 398. From Kur'ân-I-Kerîm ve Renkli Kelime Meali Transkripsiyonlu Türkçe Okunuşu İle Birlikte

##### 2. LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH ROUND DOT INSIDE

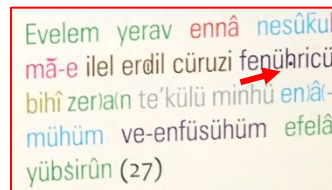


Figure 399. From Kur'ân-I-Kerîm ve Renkli Kelime Meali Transkripsiyonlu Türkçe Okunuşu İle Birlikte

##### 3. LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH HIGH SHORT VERTICAL STROKE

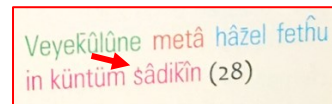


Figure 400. From Kur'ân-I-Kerîm ve Renkli Kelime Meali Transkripsiyonlu Türkçe Okunuşu İle Birlikte

##### 4. LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH SHORT VERTICAL STROKE

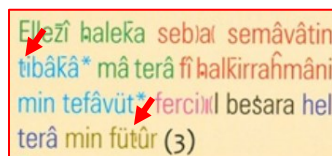


Figure 401. From Kur'ân-I-Kerîm ve Renkli Kelime Meali Transkripsiyonlu Türkçe Okunuşu İle Birlikte

##### 5. LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH SHORT DIAGONAL STROKE

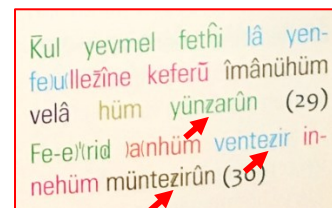


Figure 402. From Kur'ân-I-Kerîm ve Renkli Kelime Meali Transkripsiyonlu Türkçe Okunuşu İle Birlikte

##### 6. MODIFIER LETTER LEFT PARENTHESES

Elleẓī ʔalekal mevte velḥayâte  
liyehlüveküm eyyükiüm aḥsenü  
ʔamelâ\* vehüvel ʔazîzü ʔafûr (2)

Figure 403. From Kur'ân-I-Kerîm ve Renkli Kelime Meali Transkripsiyonlu Türkçe Okunuşu İle Birlikte  
7. MODIFIER LETTER RIGHT PARENTHESES

Fa'ltarafû biẓenbihim\* fesühkal  
lieshabisse'îr (11)

Figure 404. From Kur'ân-I-Kerîm ve Renkli Kelime Meali Transkripsiyonlu Türkçe Okunuşu İle Birlikte