Dear Deborah


These are explanations about Al-dani Quranic Marks.

SUBJECT: Recommendations to UTC #149 November 2016 on Script Proposals

DATE: 4 November 2016

• The second character in the table needs a name. The proposed names ARABIC SIGN WAQF or ARABIC STOP SIGN are very general; a more suitable name would be one that describes the character visually. Three possible alternatives to run by the interested parties would be: ☐ ARABIC SMALL HEAD OF SAD ☐ ARABIC SMALL SAD INITIAL FORM ☐ ARABIC LARGE WASLA ABOVE
Whatever name is decided, “SIGN OF WAQF” should be included as an annotation in the names list.

The explanation:

This sign كoriginally is an Arabic word consists of two letters Sad (ص) and Heh (ه); (صه) which means in Arabic (اصمت), in English (Remain silent), and because it wrote by ‘Ruqaa’ Arabic font (خط الرقعة), so its shape became (ـ). It is used only in Al-dani Quranic script as a sign of stopping reciting Quran. This sign has no relation by Arabic Wasla at all. Accordingly, the three suggestions:

ARABIC SMALL HEAD OF SAD or
ARABIC SMALL SAD INITIAL FORM or
ARABIC LARGE WASLA ABOVE

Are not convenient.
The correct name in my opinion is:

**ALDANI ARABIC SIGN OF WAQF** (WAQF in Arabic means in English: stop) or

**ALDANI QURANIC SIGN OF WAQF**

Table 2 “New marks suggested to be encoded”

- Does always take a FATHA above it? Cf. $\text{ذ}$ and $\text{ذ}$

Interested parties need to provide more examples of this character (with and without a FATHA). Useful evidence might come from a guide to Al-Dani texts or a comparison between the orthography of various Quranic texts.

**The explanation:**

Azzeddine Lazrek in his proposal: L2/16-268 wrote in table 2:

**We suggest it with the name: ARABIC SMALL HIGH ALEF MAKSURA. There is a relation with: U+0649 ARABIC LETTER ALEF MAKSURA.**

His suggestion is incorrect because this letter $\text{ذ}$ above Noon is letter Yeh not Alef Maksura. Letter Yeh in all types of Quranic scripts written without two dots below the Yeh when comes at the end of word or in stand-alone form. It is just looks like Alef Maksura. (See the following examples).

![Figure 0: Letter Yeh from different Quran scripts.](image-url)
My suggestion name is: ALDANI ARABIC LETTER NOON WITH SMALL HIGH YEH WITH FATHA ABOVE.

As in Quran published by General Authority of Awqaf and Zakat Affairs / Libya, 2010.

www.ahlalhdeeth.com/vb/showthread.php?t=241984

(page 380  Surat: Al-Name (The Ant) verses 37):

The shape is: (ٍٓ), always take a FATHA above it.

Usage: This letter is a unique, it came only once at the end of word (page 380  Surat: Al-Name (The Ant) verses 37)
Figure 1- Quran published by General Authority of Awqaf and Zakat Affairs / Libya, 2010.
Figure 2- Quran published by The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs / Morocco, 1995.

That means this letter used only in Al-dani Quranic script. In other Quranic Scripts this letter doesn’t appear at all. Compare between the above two pages of Quran and the following pages.
Figure 3- Quran published by Dar Al-Feker/Jordan, 2009.
Table 4 “Alternative calligraphic marks choice”

- Of the characters in Table 4, the first character, √, is probably needed. More information is required.

The explanation:

In Al-dani Quranic script there are four (4) types of letter (ALEF א):

1. Normal Arabic ALEF (א) like in these words: קָרְוָא – סְוָאָה. אֲבָסָר הָם (See Figure 5: Red circles).
2. ALDANI ARABIC LETTER ALEF KHINGARIH (١) as in the words:

(See Figure 5: Green circles).

3. ALDANI ARABIC LETTER ALEF MOKHASES (√) such as in words:

(See Figure 5: Blue circles). Sometimes the sign of Maddah (ـ) comes above it like in the word . For sure this letter (√) needed to encode but this not (ـ).

4. ALDANI ARABIC ALEF MOTHAFAR WITH LAM (٧٧), which means joined with letter LAM, locks like in the words: (See Figure 5: Violet circles).
Figure 5- Quran published by General Authority of Awqaf and Zakat Affairs / Libya, 2010.
Other

• One topic not mentioned in L2/16-268, but listed in the ad hoc recommendations (L2/16-156), involve the solid dots and circles, as in the examples of ARABIC ALTERNATE ALEF WASLA:

Additional information is needed to properly evaluate the dots and circles.

The explanation:

One of important rules in Arabic language is (The Arabic can’t start with Consonant letter, and don’t stop on vowel letter). So if the first letter in the first word of the sentence is Consonant letter, Arabic language brings up the ARABIC ALEF WASLA before the Consonant letter which makes the word readable. For example, word (ذْهَبْ), Arabic adds the ARABIC ALEF WASLA before letter (ذ), it becomes (آذْهَبْ).

There are rules in Arabic grammar how it read. Sometimes it read as HAMZA WITH FATHA ABOVE (أ) like in word ALLAH (الله).

Other, read as HAMZA WITH DAMMA ABOVE (أ) like in word ( كتب), and also read as HAMZA WITH KASRA BELOW (أ) like in word (آذْهَب).
These are the different types of Arabic scripts:

1. **Standard Arabic Script:**

This used for writing all Arabic texts except Quran. In this script the shape of ARABIC ALEF WASLA is just the shape of ALEF (א). So if we need to write word ALLAH in Arabic script, it is (الله), where is the first letter is ALEF WASLA.

2. **Quranic Scripts:**

These scripts used only for writing Quran.

There are many different types of Quranic Scripts:

**I. Uthmanic HAFS:**

Used for writing Quran according to narration (riwayat) of HAFS, which is the famous one in Islamic word. As an example for this type of Script is: Prophet city Quran published in Sudia Arabia Kingdom. (See Figure 6). In this script the shape of ARABIC ALEF WASLA has a unique shape which is (א), and its Unicode code is (0671). This shape doesn’t change at all and it is independent of the letter before it, and independent of the way of reciting this ARABIC ALEF WASLA in the word where it came as well.
II. Indian HAFS:

Used for writing Quran according to narration (riwayat) of HAFS, in India, Pakistan, Iran, and neighbor countries. As an example for this type of Script is Quran published by: QUDRAT ULLAH CO. URDU BAZAR LAHORE PAKISTAN. (See Figure 7).

In this script the shape of ARABIC ALEF WASLA is just the shape of ALEF (א).
III. Al-dani Uthmanic WARSH:

Used for writing Quran according to narration (riwayat) of WARSH, in Libya, Morocco, and neighbor countries. As an example for this type of Script is: Prophet City Quran published in Sudia Arabia Kingdom according to riwayat of WARSH. (See Figure 8). In this script the shape of AL-DANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA has ten (10) different shapes depend on two things: First, the letter before it, and the second how it recite during the word. Table 1 illustrates the 10 types of AL-DANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA.

Figure 8: First 5 lines from third page of Prophet City Quran according to riwayat of WARSH.
Table 1

Ten (10) types of AL-DANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Shape 1" /></td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH FATHA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS FATHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Shape 2" /></td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH FATHA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS KASRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Shape 3" /></td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH FATHA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS DAMMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Shape 4" /></td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH DAMMA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS FATHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Shape 5" /></td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH DAMMA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS KASRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Shape 6" /></td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH DAMMA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS DAMMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Shape 7" /></td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH KASRA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS FATHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Shape 8" /></td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH KASRA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS KASRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Shape 9" /></td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH KASRA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS DAMMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image10.png" alt="Shape 10" /></td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA AND THE LETTER BEFORE IT IS ONE OF SIX LETTERS (FA، KAF، LAM، WAW، TA، BA).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
That means if ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA will read as HAMZA WITH FATHA ABOVE (۰ٌ)، the sold dot comes above the ALEF as in word ۰ٌ. if ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA will read as HAMZA WITH DAMMA ABOVE (۰ے)، the small ring (SUKN) comes at the middle of the ALEF, and if ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA will read as HAMZA WITH KASRA BELOW (۰ےٍ)، the small ring (SUKN) comes below the ALEF.

If the sign (means the mark above the letter) of the letter before ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA is FATHA, the small slash mark (/) looks like FATHA comes above the ALEF as in word ۰ٌ. If the sign (means the mark above the letter) of the letter before ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA is DAMMA, the small slash mark (/) looks like FATHA comes at the middle of the ALEF as in word ۰ٍ.

If the sign (means the mark below the letter) of the letter before ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA is KASRA, the small slash mark (/) looks like FATHA comes below the ALEF as in word ۰ٍ. If the letter before ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA is one of six letters (FA ﻓ، KAF ك، LAM ل، WAW و، TA ت، BA ب) then ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA is just the shape of ALEF (۰). See green circles in Figure 8.
IV. Al-Kharaz Uthmanic QALOON:

Used for writing Quran according to narration (riwayat) of QALLON, in Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and neighbor countries. As an example for this type of Script is Quran published by: The Libyan Ministry of Education. (See Fig. 9). In this script the shape of ARABIC ALEF WASLA has exactly the same ten (10) different shapes as in Al-dani Uthmanic WARSH script which mention above.

Figure 9: First 5 lines from third page of Quran (Al-Kharaz Uthmanic QALOON) that published in Libya.

V. Al-dani Uthmanic QALOON: (The subject of proposals L2/15-329, and L2/16-044)

Used for writing Quran according to narration (riwayat) of QALLON, in Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and neighbour countries. As an example for this type of Script is Quran published by: Islamic Call Society/Libya. (See Fig. 10). In this script the shape of ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA has exactly the same ten (10) different shapes as in Al-dani Uthmanic WARSH script which mention above.
Figure 10: First 4 lines from third page of Quran (Al-dani Uthmanic QALOON) that published in Libya.

Azzeddine Lazrek in his proposal: L2/16-268 wrote in table 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Shape</th>
<th>Proposed Names</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF ETHEHAR [6]</td>
<td>No new semantic, it is a simple variant of U-065C ARABIC DAMMATAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ARABIC ALTERNATE DAMMATAN 1 [5] ALDANI ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF EDGHAMM AND EKHA [6]</td>
<td>No new semantic, it is a simple variant of U-06F1 ARABIC OPEN DAMMATAN (ARABIC SUCCESSIVE DAMMATAN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ARABIC ALTERNATE DAMMATAN 2 [5] ALDANI ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB [6]</td>
<td>It could be a simple variant of a combination of U-064F ARABIC DAMMA and U-06E3 ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM ISOLATED FORM (However, 06D8 ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM INITIAL FORM is used for another meaning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ARABIC ALTERNATE FATHTAN [5] ALDANI ARABIC FATHTAN IN CASE OF EQLAB [6]</td>
<td>It could be a simple variant of a combination of U-064E ARABIC FATHA and U-06E3 ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM ISOLATED FORM (However, U-06D4 ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM INITIAL FORM is used for another meaning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ARABIC ALTERNATE KASRATAN [5] ALDANI ARABIC KASRATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB [6]</td>
<td>It could be a simple variant of a combination of U-0650 ARABIC KASRA and U-06ED ARABIC SMALL LOW MEEM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The explanation:

Indeed, each type of Quranic script has its notation or shape for specific sing or mark. Each shape is different and we can’t put one shape instead another. So, all the marks and signs in Al-dani script (Table: Character names and shapes in L2/16-044) need to encode them in Unicode.

Table 1

Marks vs Scripts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Mark name</th>
<th>QS1</th>
<th>QS2</th>
<th>QS3</th>
<th>QS4</th>
<th>QS5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ARABIC DAMMA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ARABIC DAMMATE IN CASE OF ETHHAR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ARABIC DAMMATE IN CASE OF EDGAHM AND EKHFA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ARABIC DAMMATE IN CASE OF EQLAB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ARABIC FATHATE IN CASE OF EQLAB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ARABIC KASRATE IN CASE OF EQLAB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QS1= Uthmanic HAFS

QS2= Indian HAFS

QS3= Al-dani Uthmanic WARSH

QS4= Al-Kharaz Uthmanic QALOON

QS5= Al-dani Uthmanic QALOON

- ARABIC DAMMATE IN CASE OF ETHHAR: Means when one of these letters come after the DAMMATE (HAMZA ء, HAA هـ, AIN ع, HA ح, GHIN غ, KHA خ).

- ARABIC DAMMATE IN CASE OF EDGAHM AND EKHFA: Means when one of these letters come after the DAMMATE (YEH ي, RA ر, MEEM م, LAM ل, WAW و, NOON ن) and (SAD ص, THAL ث, THA ث, KAF ك, JEEM ج, QAF ق, SEEN س, DAL د, TAA ت, ZAI’ZEEN ز, FA ف, TA ت, DAD ض, THAA ظ).
• ARABIC DAMMATAN, FATHATAN, and KASRATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB: Means when only the letter (BA ٣) comes after the DAMMATAN, FATHATAN, or KASRATAN.

Azzeddine Lazrek in his proposal: L2/16-268 wrote in table 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ﯾ</td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC LETTER HAH WITH DAMMA ABOVE AND SMALL WAW BELOW [6]</td>
<td>It could be a simple variant of a combination of U+0647 ً ARABIC LETTER HEH and U+064F ٧ ARABIC DAMMA and U+064F ٧ ARABIC SMALL WAW BELOW the new future mark suggested in Table 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﯾ</td>
<td>ALDANI ARABIC LETTER YEH WITH HIGH YEH MAQUSA ABOVE [6]</td>
<td>After ligature, it could be a simple variant of a combination of U+064A ً ARABIC LETTER YEH and U+06E7 ٧ ARABIC SMALL HIGH YEH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﯾ</td>
<td>ARABIC SMALL WAW INSIDE TATWEEL [5] ALDANI ARABIC SMALL WAW INSIDE TATWEEL [6]</td>
<td>It could be a simple variant of a combination of U+0640 ٧ ARABIC TATWEEL and U+08F3 ٧ SMALL WAW ABOVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ﯾ</td>
<td>ARABIC HAMZA INSIDE TATWEEL [5] ALDANI ARABIC HAMZA INSIDE TATWEEL [6]</td>
<td>It could be a simple variant of a combination of U+0640 ٧ ARABIC TATWEEL and U+0654 ٧ ARABIC HAMZA ABOVE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The explanation:

- For Mark (٨) it is just ARABIC SMALL WAW BELOW which already accepted for coding. In this place it is wrote below letter HAA ـ.
- For the mark (٨) it is a ligature of letter Yeh initial form without Senna (٧ → ٠) and high Yeh Maqusa which can’t written by keyboard, and because it frequently used in Al-dani Quranic script we need to encode it in Unicode.

- For both marks (٨ and ٨) the small waw and Hamza are inside the Tatweel (Kashida) which can’t written by keyboard, and because they used in Al-dani Quranic script we need to encode it in Unicode.
Azzeddine Lazrek in his proposal: L2/16-268 wrote in table 4:


The explanation:

For this mark (Ṣ), it is differ in shape from ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON (ṣ), and it is used in Al-dani Quranic script in many places such as and . We can’t write it by keyboard, So we need to encode it in Unicode.

Azzeddine Lazrek in his proposal: L2/16-268 wrote in table 4:

| Ṣ | ALDANI ARABIC LETTER SAD WITHOUT SENNA [6] | In all calligraphic styles, the letters SAD and DAD must have the SENNA. The unique shown example at [6] is only a scripter mistake. It is a little as [5], but not as [1,3]. There is a relation with: Ṣ+0635 ARABIC LETTER SAD |
| Ṣ | ALDANI ARABIC LETTER DAD WITHOUT SENNA [6] | In all calligraphic styles, the letters SAD and DAD must have the SENNA. The shown example at [6] of DAD have a SUNNA (See Figures 1 and 2). It is little as [5], but not as [1,3]. There is a relation with: Ṣ+0636 ARABIC LETTER DAD |

The explanation:

The sentence which he wrote in the table 4: “In all calligraphic styles, the letters SAD and DAD must have the SENNA.” is incorrect because the whole Quran [that published by The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs / Morocco, 1995] from first page to the end writes the SAD and DAD without SENNA. See Figure 11. As shown in the Figure 11 and Figure 12 there is many words have SAD and DAD without SEENA and not only unique word!
Figure 11: Words from Quran published by The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs / Morocco, 1995.

Figure 12: Words from Quran (Al-dani Uthmanic QALOON) that published in Libya.

The sentence which he wrote in the table 4: “The shown example at [6] of DAD have a SUNNA (See Figure 1 and 2).” (Of course he means SENNA) is also incorrect because that SENNA which appears in the Figure 1 and 2 is not belongs to DAD but that SENNA actually for the ALEF KHNGARIA (١) according to a rule for writing it (See Figure 13).

Figure 13: DAD without SENNA from Quran (Al-dani Uthmanic QALOON) that published in Libya.
The rule is: If the original word ends by ALEF MAKSURA WITH ALEF KHNGARIA ABOVE, when it connected to another letter, the ALEF KHNGARIA must written above SENNA. In the example above the original word is (١٠٣٠) and when the word connected to HAA هـ, it becomes ١٠٣٠. This rule is followed by all types of Quranic scripts. See Figure 14.

Figure 14 a - Quran published by General Authority of Awqaf and Zakat Affairs / Libya, 2010.
Figure 14 b - Prophet City Quran according to riwayat of QALOON published by King Fahd Glorious Quran Printing Complex, 1999.

Figure 14 c - Prophet City Quran according to riwayat of WARSH published by King Fahd Glorious Quran Printing Complex.
Figure 14 d - Quran published by The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs / Morocco, 1995.
Figure 14 e - Quran published by Dar Al-Feker/Jordan, 2009.

Figure 14 f - Quran published by [WWW.islamweb.net](http://www.islamweb.net).
Figure 14 g - Quran published by King Fahd Glorious Quran Printing Complex (Indian script HAFS).

Reference:


[16] Prophet City Quran published by King Fahd Glorious Quran Printing Complex (Uthmanic HAFS).

[17] Prophet City Quran according to riwayat of WARSH published by King Fahd Glorious Quran Printing Complex.


[19] Quran published by QUDRAT ULLAH CO. URBAN BAZAR LAHORE PAKISTAN.

With many thanks,

Mussa A. A. Abudena