Proposal to Encode Characters from Indonesian Orthography of Quran

M. Mahali Syarifuddin

mahalisyarifuddin@gmail.com

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1. Introduction

Quran is a holy, sacred book for billions of moslems in the world. Like other religious messages, the contents of Quran are transmitted via many medias, including digital medias. There are various narrations (*riwaya*) of Quran, which also means there are various orthographies to notating the narration of Quran[1]. Indonesia, via the Ministry of Religious Affairs, also set their standard orthography, based on Hafs narration, to notating the narration of Quran for the manuscripts issued in the country[2] [3]. We observed that The Unicode Standard has already accommodate numbers of Quran orthographies, yet lacking some characters to accommodate Indonesian orthography. Therefore, we propose the following characters from Indonesian orthography for the inclusion to The Unicode Standard.

2. Proposed Characters

الجزء
◌ ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-JUZ

This character occurs every end of *juz'* (one of thirty parts which the Quran is divided).

◌ ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD ISHMAAM
اشمام

This character only occurs once in Indonesian orthography, in Quran Chapter 12 Verse 11. This will make our mouth should be pursed when we pronounce the *noon* in the word تَأۡمَنَّا[4].

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1 Abudena, "Types of Quran."
2 Irwan, "Tiga Mushaf."
3 Az, "Surat Tanda Tashih."
4 Humam, *Belajar Tajwid Praktis*, 25.

ؖ ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD IMAALA

This character also only occurs once in Indonesian orthography, in Quran Chapter 11 Verse 41. This will make open vowels /a/ or /ɑ/ shifted a bit closer to /ɛ/[5].

ؔ ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD TASHEEL

This character also only occurs once in Indonesian orthography, in Quran Chapter 41 Verse 44. The *alef* after the *hamza* should be pronounce between a *hamza* and the *alef* without *madd*[6].

ؖ ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB

This character occurs when a *madd tabee'e* (long vowel, 2 times longer than ordinary vowel) meets a *hamza* in a single word, which results it should be pronounced no less than 5 or 6 times longer than ordinary vowel[7] [8].

It is notable that this character is fundamentally different with the *madd jaa'iz* because *madd jaa'iz* can be pronounced between 2 to 5 times longer than ordinary vowel, and it has nothing to do with stylistic *khatt*.

This character is also included in the South Asian orthography of Quran[9], though we will discuss only about the case study of Indonesian orthography.

The Unicode Standard, per version 12.1, have included two types of *madda*, U+0653 ARABIC MADDAH ABOVE[10] and U+06E4 ARABIC SMALL HIGH MADDA, the latter is just a presentation variant of the first for small letters. These characters are visually resembles the *madd jaa'iz* in Indonesian and South Asian orthographies. There are also two of *madda* characters from African orthographies proposed, with unique and "innovative" appearance and functions[11]. Therefore, we think the inclusion of ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB is appropriate.

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5   Humam, *Belajar Tajwid Praktis*, 25.
6   Humam, *Belajar Tajwid Praktis*, 26.
7   Arifin et al., *Sejarah Penulisan*, 93.
8   Humam, *Belajar Tajwid Praktis*, 42.
9   مجمع الملك فهد، ترجمة معاني القرآن.
10   The Unicode Consortium, *The Unicode Standard*, 368.
11   Pournader and Anderson, "Arabic Additions," 17— 18

3. Character Range

These five characters could be fully allocated in the upcoming "Arabic Extended B" block.

0898 ◌ٱ ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-JUZ

0899 ◌ ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD ISHMAAM

089A ◌ ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD IMAALA

089B ◌ ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD TASHEEL

089C ◌ ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB

These proposed characters are all combining marks, so the properties should be the same with other Arabic combining marks.

4. Annotations for Existing Characters

We suggest to add the annotation for U+0653 ARABIC MADDAH ABOVE as below

0653 ◌ٓ ARABIC MADDAH ABOVE

- used for madd jaa'iz in South Asian and Indonesian orthographies
- → 089C ◌ ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB
- → 089E ◌ ARABIC DOUBLED MADDA
- → 089F ◌ ARABIC HALF MADDA OVER MADDA

5. Conclusion

Quran has many orthographies and by the inclusion of every characters available in these orthographies would be so beneficial to moslems in the world to transmit the messages of Quran in digital medias.

Comments, suggestions, additions, and even critics towards this proposal will be very welcomed.

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القرآن الكريم. Semarang: CV Asy–Syifa', 2000.

القرآن الكريم. Bekasi: CV Pustaka Jaya Ilmu, 2014.

Samples

TANDA-TANDA WAQAF

TANDA WAQAF	NAMA WAQAF	KETERANGAN
مۘ	WAQAF LAZIM	Harus berhenti
ج	WAQAF JAIZ	Boleh berhenti boleh pula disambung
ۛ ۛ	WAQAF MU'ANAQAH	Bila berhenti, berhentilah pada salah satu tanda tersebut, jangan pada keduanya.
لا	'ADAMUL WAQFI	Tidak boleh berhenti
قلۍ	AL-WAQFU AULA	Berhenti lebih baik
صلۍ	AL-WASHLU AULA	Terus atau disambung lebih baik
ع	RUKU'	Tanda ruku' atau tanda akhir surah

DAFTAR TANDA BACA DALAM AL-QUR'AN

TANDA	NAMA	KETERANGAN
O	Shifr Mustadir	Sebagai suatu tanda tambahan yang menunjukkan bahwa huruf tersebut tidak dibaca panjang baik ketika *washal* (lanjut) atau *waqaf* (berhenti)
O	Shifr Mustathil	Sebagai suatu tanda tambahan yang menunjukkan bahwa huruf tersebut tidak dibaca panjang ketika *washal* (lanjut) tetapi dibaca panjang ketika *waqaf* (berhenti).
ــٓ	Tanda Mad Wajib	Dibaca panjang sampai 5-6 harakat, menunjukkan *mad wajib muttashil*
ــٓ	Tanda Mad Jaiz	Dibaca panjang sampai 5 harakat, menunjukkan *mad jaiz munfashil*
م	Huruf mim	Menandakan bahwa kalimat tersebut dibaca iqlab
۩	Tanda Sajdah	Menunjukkan adanya ayat sajdah
۞	Tanda awal juz/ hizb	Menandakan awal juz/hizb
سكتة	Saktah	Menahan suara tanpa bernafas kira-kira 2 harakat kemudian bacaannya dilanjutkan kembali
تسهيل	Tashil	Bunyi suara antara hamzah dan alif
امالة	Imalah	Suara *Fathah* cenderung berbunyi *kasrah* atau suara *alif* ke *ya*
نقل	Naql	Memindahkan harakat hamzah ke huruf sebelumnya yang sukun. Huruf yang sukun diberi harakat dari huruf yang berharakat, lalu hamzah yang tidak berharakat dianggap tidak ada.
اشمام	Isymam	Berubahnya bunyi fathah seakan-akan menjadi dhammah tetapi mulut hanya dimonyongkan sedikit.
ن	Nun kecil	Nun kecil yang ada di bawah huruf dan menandakan *nun washal*
O	Tanda akhir ayat	Menandakan akhir suatu ayat

Figure 1. Brief explanations about special characters used in Indonesian orthography[12].

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12 CV Pustaka Jaya Ilmu, القرآن الكريم, IX. Note that the *naql* sign is not used in Indonesian standard orthography, it even not appeared in this manuscript.

Figure 2. Quran Chapter 2 Verse 141[13]. Notice the end of verse 141 has the ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-JUZ above it.
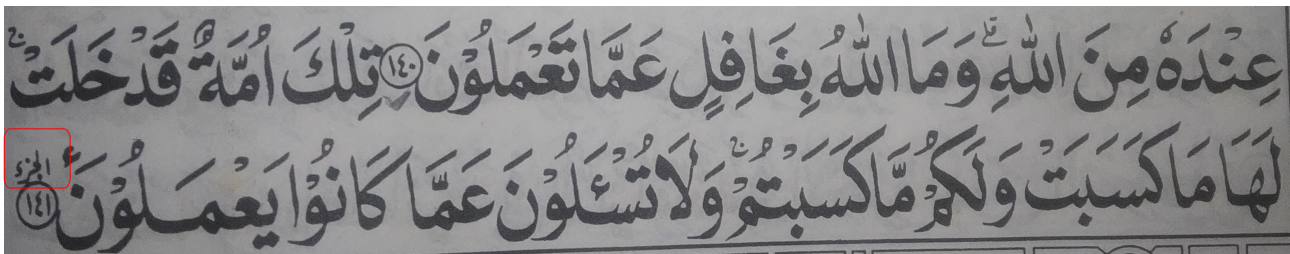

Figure 3. Quran Chapter 2 Verse 141[14]. Notice the end of verse 141 has the ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-JUZ above it.
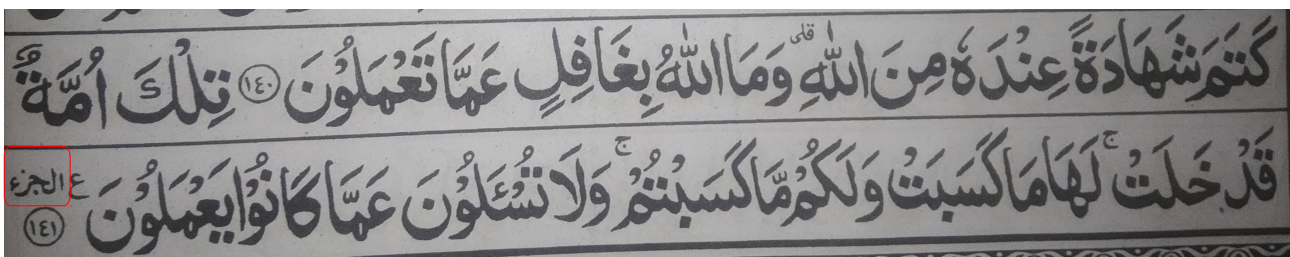

Figure 4. Quran Chapter 2 Verse 141[15]. Notice the end of verse 141 has the ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-JUZ above it.

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13 Lajnah, Quran Kemenag, 21, https://quran.kemenag.go.id/index.php/page/21.

14 CV Asy-Syifa', القرآن الكريم, 16.
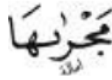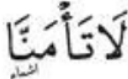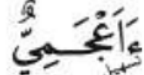
15 CV Pustaka Jaya Ilmu, القرآن الكريم, 16.

6) *Imālah.*[107] Untuk menandai bacaan *imālah*, Mushaf Standar Usmani menggunakan kata امالة yang ditulis di bawah huruf yang bersangkutan. Dalam Al-Qur'an, bacaan *imālah* hanya dijumpai pada Surah Hūd / 11: 41. Contoh: مَجْرٜىٰهَا

7) *Isymām.*[108] Untuk menandai bacaan *isymām*, Mushaf Standar Usmani menggunakan kata اشمام yang ditulis di bawah huruf yang bersangkutan. Dalam Al-Qur'an, bacaan ini hanya terdapat pada Surah Yūsuf / 12: 11. Contoh: لَا تَأۡمَنَّا

8) *Tashīl.*[109] Untuk menandai bacaan *tashīl*, Mushaf Standar Usmani menggunakan kata تسهيل yang ditulis di bawah huruf yang bersangkutan. Bacaan ini hanya terdapat pada Surah Fuṣṣilat / 41: 44. Contoh: ءَا۬عۡجَمِيٌّ

Figure 5. Brief explanations about the usage of ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD IMAALA, ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD ISHMAAM, and ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD TASHEEL[16].
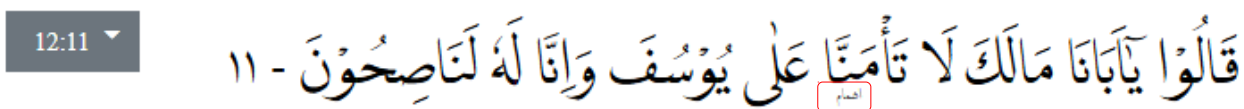

Figure 6. Quran Chapter 12 Verse 11[17]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD ISHMAAM is featured in the red box.
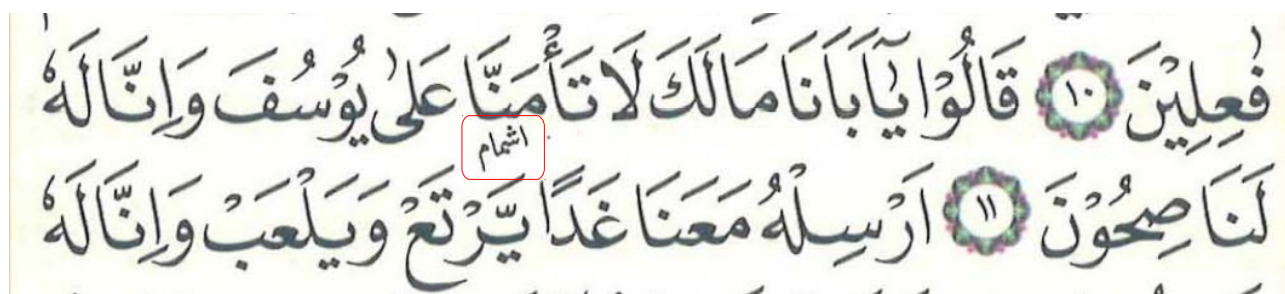

Figure 7. Quran Chapter 12 Verse 11[18]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD ISHMAAM is featured in the red box.

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16 Arifin et al., *Sejarah Penulisan*, 94.
17 Lajnah, Quran Kemenag, https://quran.kemenag.go.id/index.php/sura/12/11.
18 Lajnah, Quran Kemenag, 236, https://quran.kemenag.go.id/index.php/page/236.
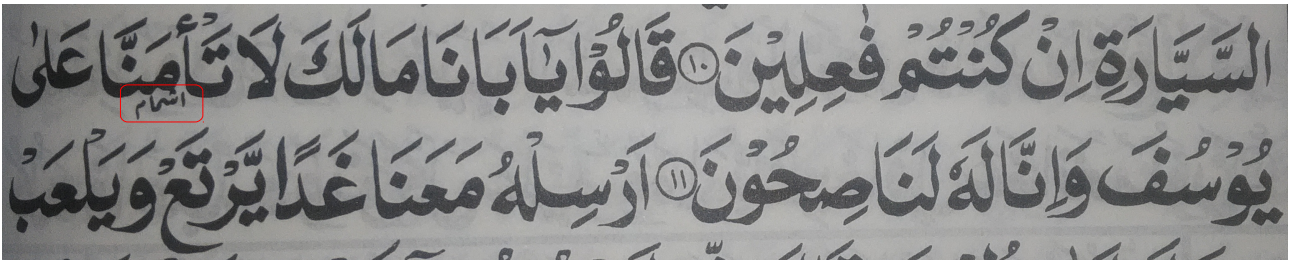
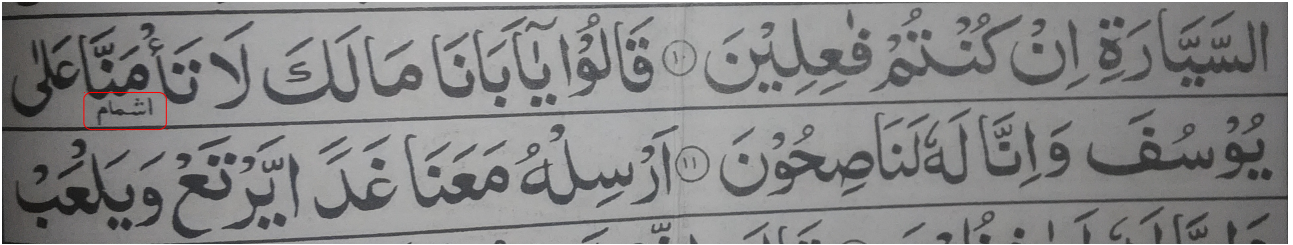Figure 8. Quran Chapter 12 Verse 11[19]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD ISHMAAM is featured in the red box.

Figure 9. Quran Chapter 12 Verse 11[20]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD ISHMAAM is featured in the red box.
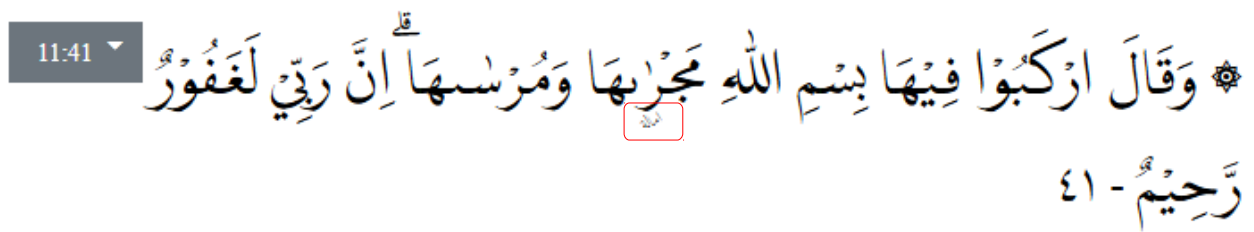

Figure 10. Quran Chapter 11 Verse 41[21]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD IMAALA is featured in the red box.

Figure 11. Quran Chapter 11 Verse 41[22]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD IMAALA is featured in the red box.

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19 CV Asy-Syifa', ١٨٨ ,القرآن الكريم.

20 CV Pustaka Jaya Ilmu, ١٨٨ ,القرآن الكريم.

21 Lajnah, Quran Kemenag, https://quran.kemenag.go.id/index.php/sura/11/41.

22 Lajnah, Quran Kemenag, 226, https://quran.kemenag.go.id/index.php/page/226.
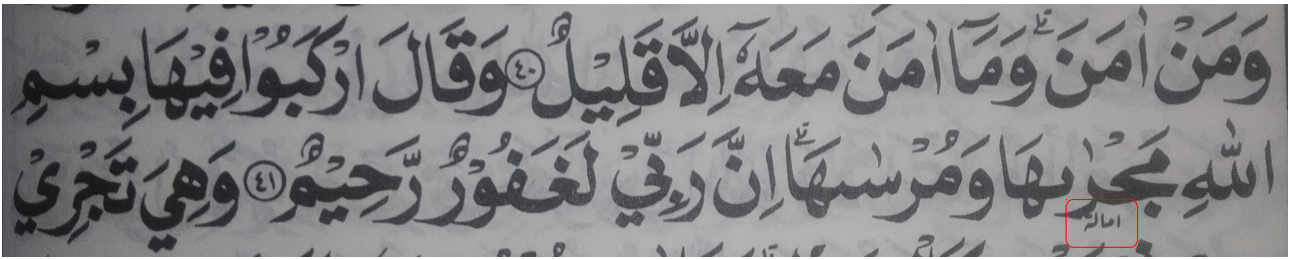
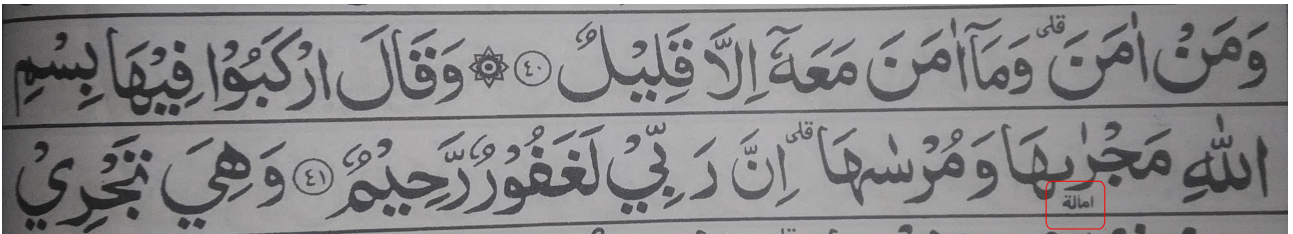Figure 12. Quran Chapter 11 Verse 41[23]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD IMAALA is featured in the red box.

Figure 13. Quran Chapter 11 Verse 41[24]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD IMAALA is featured in the red box.

Figure 14. Quran Chapter 41 Verse 44[25]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD TASHEEL is featured in the red box. The ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB is featured in the blue boxes.

23 CV Asy-Syifa', 180 ,القرآن الكريم.

24 CV Pustaka Jaya Ilmu, 180 ,القرآن الكريم.

25 Lajnah, Quran Kemenag, https://quran.kemenag.go.id/index.php/sura/41/44.

Figure 15. Quran Chapter 41 Verse 44[26]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD TASHEEL is featured in the red box. The ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB is featured in the blue boxes.
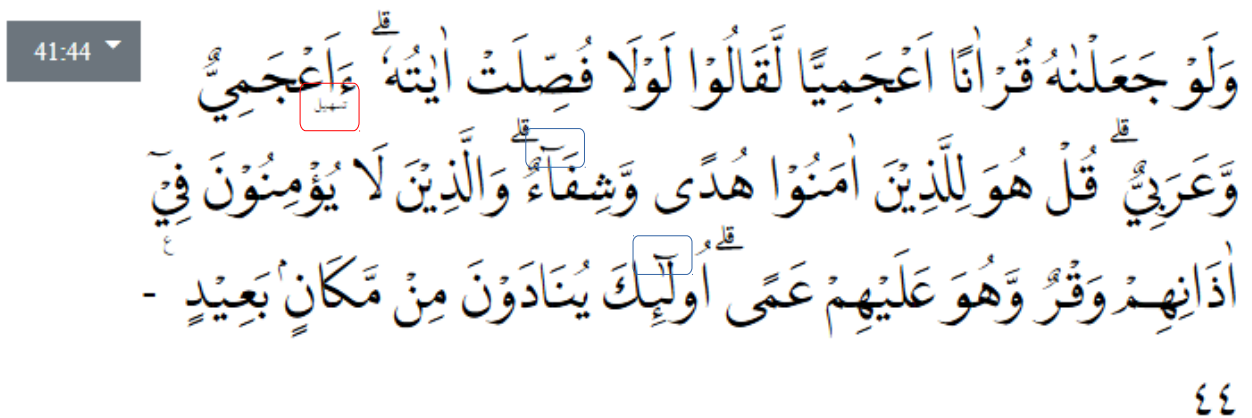

Figure 16. Quran Chapter 41 Verse 44[27]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD TASHEEL is featured in the red box. The ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB is featured in the blue boxes.

26 Lajnah, Quran Kemenag, 481, https://quran.kemenag.go.id/index.php/page/481.

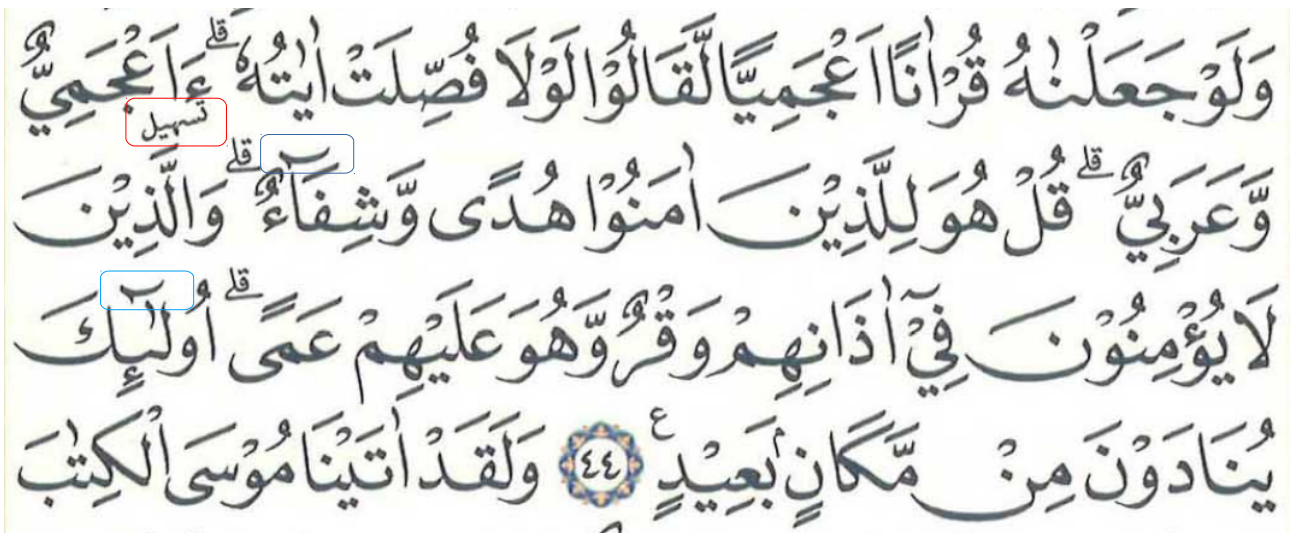27 CV Asy-Syifa', 384 ,القرآن الكريم.

Figure 17. Quran Chapter 41 Verse 44[28]. The ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD TASHEEL is featured in the red box. The ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB is featured in the blue boxes.
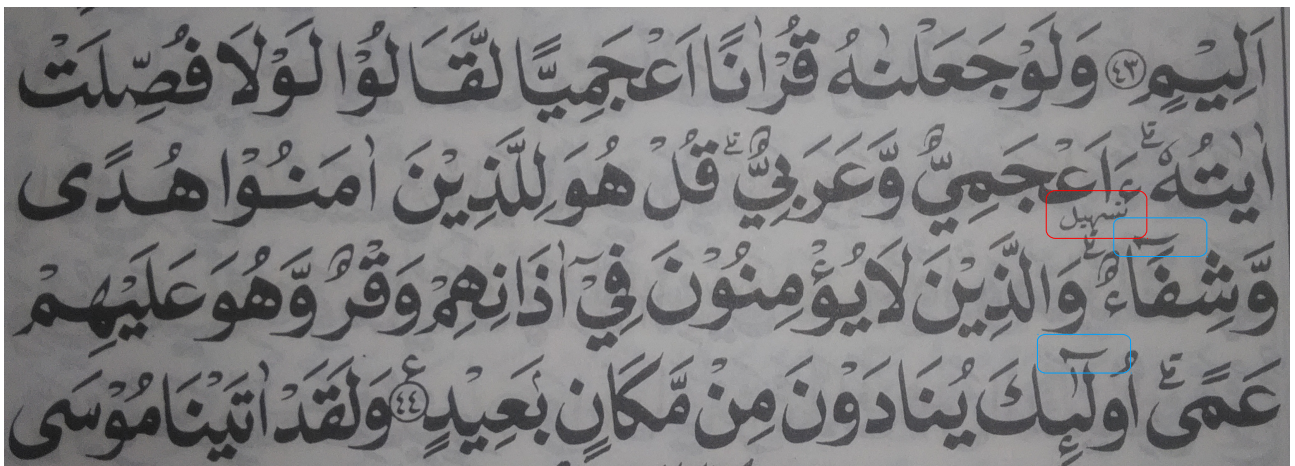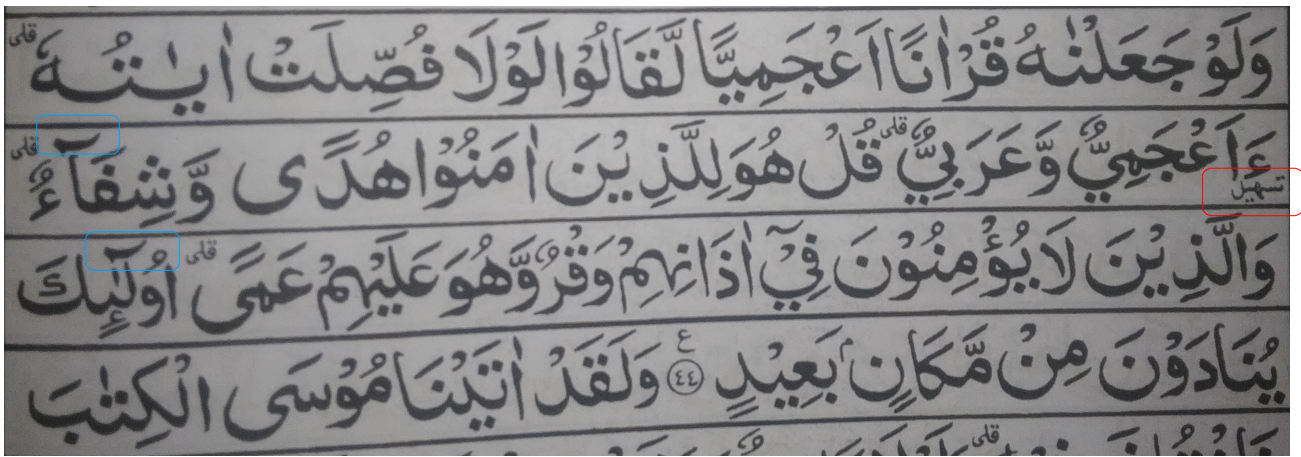
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28 CV Pustaka Jaya Ilmu, 384 ,القرآن الكريم.

Figure 18. The ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB (left) and the ARABIC MADDAH ABOVE (right). Notice the difference about the anatomy of the letters. The "heel" of the ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB is leaned to the bottom while the "heel" of ARABIC MADDAH ABOVE is leaned to the left.

3) *Mad wājib* (ketika *mad ṭabī'iy* bertemu hamzah dalam satu kalimat), Pada kasus ini di atas huruf *mad ṭabī'iy* dibubuhkan tanda khusus (ﬞ). Tanda ini juga digunakan untuk menunjukkan mad yang berukuran panjang sama, seperti *mad lāzim muṡaqqal kilmiy, mad lāzim mukhaffaf kilmiy, mad farqiy,* dan *mad lāzim ḥarfiy musyabba'*. Contoh: اِذَاجَآءَ

4) *Mad jā'iz* (ketika *mad ṭabī'iy* bertemu hamzah dalam dua kalimat atau awal kalimat berikutnya). Pada kasus demikian, di atas huruf *mad ṭabī'iy* diberi tanda khusus (ﬞ). Perlu dicatat bahwa tanda khusus ini tidak ada kaitannya dengan kaidah khat, apakah itu *naskhiy* atau *ṡuluṡiy*, tetapi merupakan tanda tajwid yang disepakati dan distandarkan dalam penulisan Mushaf Standar Usmani. Menurut Mazmur Sya'roni, ini disebabkan ada perbedaan ukuran panjang kedua mad tersebut.[104] Contoh: مَآاَغْنٰى

Figure 19. Brief explanations about the two *madda* in Indonesian orthography[29].

0653

Figure 20. The ARABIC MADDAH ABOVE[30].

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29 Arifin et al., *Sejarah Penulisan*, 93.
30 The Unicode Consortium, "Arabic", 2.

Figure 21. Explanations about مد واجب متصل which feature the ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB[31].

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31 Humam, *Belajar Tajwid Praktis*, 42. Note that the second example should be Quran Chapter 48 Verse 29, not Verse 2.

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<div dir="rtl">

(3) مَدْ لَازِمْ

Bertemunya huruf mad dengan huruf bertasydid dalam satu kata.
Panjang 6 harokat

كِلْمِيْ مُثَقَّلْ

الطَّامَّةُ   دَابَّةٍ   تُشَاقُّوْنَ

...غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّيْنَ ○

فَبِاَيِّ اٰلَاءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبٰنِ ○ مُدْهَآمَّتٰنِ ○ S ٥٥ / A ٦٣

...تَهْتَزُّ كَاَنَّهَا جَآنٌّ وَّلّٰى مُدْبِرًا وَّلَمْ S ٢٧ / A ١٠

يُعَقِّبْ ...

...اَنْ اَرَادُوْهُ اِلَيْكَ وَجَاعِلُوْهُ مِنَ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ ○ S ٢٨ / A ٧

وَالصّٰٓفّٰتِ صَفًّا ○ فَالزّٰجِرٰتِ زَجْرًا ○ S ٣٧ / A ٢-١

قُلْ اَفَغَيْرَ اللّٰهِ تَأْمُرُوٓنِّيٓ اَعْبُدُ اَيُّهَا S ٣٩ / A ٧٤

الْجٰهِلُوْنَ ○

</div>

Tajwid Praktis

Figure 22. Explanations about مد لازم كلمي مثقل which feature the ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB[32].

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32   Humam, *Belajar Tajwid Praktis*, 44.

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(4)

مدّ فرق

Bertemunya 2 hamzah (yang kesatu hamzah istifham dan yang kedua hamzah washol pada alif lam ma'rifat) Panjang 6 harokat.

S ٦ / A ١٤٣ ...وَمِنَ الْمَعْزِ اثْنَيْنِ قُلْ ءَآلذَّكَرَيْنِ حَرَّمَ امِ الْاُنثَيَيْنِ...

S ٦ / A ١٤٤ وَمِنَ الْاِبِلِ اثْنَيْنِ وَمِنَ الْبَقَرِ اثْنَيْنِ قُلْ ءَآلذَّكَرَيْنِ حَرَّمَ امِ الْاُنثَيَيْنِ اَمَّا اشْتَمَلَتْ عَلَيْهِ ...

S ١٠ / A ٥٩ ...قُلْ ءَآللّٰهُ اَذِنَ لَكُمْ اَمْ عَلَى اللّٰهِ تَفْتَرُوْنَ ۝

S ٢٧ / A ٥٩ قُلِ الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ وَسَلٰمٌ عَلٰى عِبَادِهِ الَّذِيْنَ اصْطَفٰى ءَآللّٰهُ خَيْرٌ اَمَّا يُشْرِكُوْنَ ۝

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(5)

مدّ لازم

كلمي مخفّف

Bertemunya huruf mad dengan huruf bersukun dalam dua kata. Panjang 6 harokat (juga boleh dibaca dengan tashil)

Mad ini juga dinamakan: مدّ فرق

S ١٠ / A ٥٧ ...ءَآلْئٰنَ وَقَدْ كُنْتُمْ بِهٖ تَسْتَعْجِلُوْنَ ۝

Tajwid Praktis

Figure 23. Explanations about مد لازم كلمي مخفف and مد فرق which feature the ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB[33].

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33 Humam, *Belajar Tajwid Praktis*, 45.

Figure 24. Explanations about مد لازم حرفي مثقل and مد لازم حرفي مخفف which feature the ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB[34].

B. Kelompok hukum bacaan panjang (*aḥkāmul-madd*) sesuai dengan kesamaan panjang-pendeknya terbagi menjadi 3 warna, yaitu:

a. Warna magenta; dipakai untuk semua bacaan *madd* yang wajib dibaca 6 harakat/3 Alif, sebagaimana contoh berikut ini.

No.	Hukum Bacaan	Contoh Model Aplikasi		
		Akademis	**Fonetik**	**Praktis**
1	Madd Farq	قُلْ ءٰٓلذَّكَرَيْنِ	قُلْ ءٰٓلذَّكَرَيْنِ	قُلْ ءٰٓلذَّكَرَيْنِ
2	Madd Lāzim Mukhaffaf Kilmī	آلْـٔنَ	آلْـٔنَ	آلْـٔنَ
3	Madd Lāzim Muśaqqal Kilmī	الضَّآلِّيْنَ	الضَّآلِّيْنَ	الضَّآلِّيْنَ
4	Madd Lāzim Ḥarfī Musyabba'	الٓمٓصٓ	الٓمٓصٓ	الٓمٓصٓ

b. Warna cyan; dipakai untuk bacaan madd yang wajib dibaca 5 harakat/2,5 Alif, yaitu *Madd Wājib Muttaṣil* sebagaimana contoh berikut ini.

No.	Hukum Bacaan	Contoh Model Aplikasi		
		Akademis	**Fonetik**	**Praktis**
1	Madd Wajib Muttaṣil	وَبَآءُوْ	وَبَآءُوْ	وَبَآءُوْ

c. Warna hijau; dipakai untuk bacaan madd yang bisa dibaca 2 atau 5 harakat, yaitu *Madd Jā'iz Munfaṣil* dan *Madd Ṣilah Ṭawīlah*, sebagaimana contoh berikut ini.

No.	Hukum Bacaan	Contoh Model Aplikasi		
		Akademis	**Fonetik**	**Praktis**
1	Madd Jā'iz Munfaṣil	لَاۤ اَمْلِكُ	لَاۤ اَمْلِكُ	لَاۤ اَمْلِكُ
2	Madd Ṣilah Ṭawīlah	لَهٗۤ اِسْحٰقَ	لَهٗۤ اِسْحٰقَ	لَهٗۤ اِسْحٰقَ

Figure 25. Implementation to the color-coded *tajweed*[35].

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35 Lajnah, *Tajwid Sistem Warna*, 8.

Figure 26. Quran Chapter 2 Verse 30[36]. The ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB is featured in the red boxes.

Figure 27. Quran Chapter 2 Verse 30 and some part of verse 31[37]. The ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB is featured in the red boxes.

Figure 28. Quran Chapter 2 Verse 30 and some part of verse 31[38]. The ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB is featured in the red boxes.

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36 Lajnah, Quran Kemenag, https://quran.kemenag.go.id/index.php/sura/2/30.

37 Lajnah, Quran Kemenag, 6, https://quran.kemenag.go.id/index.php/page/6.

38 CV Asy-Syifa', 6 ,القرآن الكريم.

Figure 29. Quran Chapter 2 Verse 30 and some part of verse 31[39]. The ARABIC MADDA WAAJIB is featured in the red boxes.

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39   CV Pustaka Jaya Ilmu, 6 ,القرآن الكريم.

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646.
Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.
Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html **for guidelines and details before filling this form.**
Please ensure you are using the latest Form from http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html.
See also http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/roadmaps.html **for latest** *Roadmaps*.

A. Administrative

1. **Title:** *Proposal to Encode Characters from Indonesian Orthography of Quran*
2. Requester's name: *M. Mahali Syarifuddin*
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): *Individual contribution*
4. Submission date: *February 28, 2020*
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):
6. Choose one of the following:
    This is a complete proposal: *Yes*
    (or) More information will be provided later: *No*

B. Technical – General

1. Choose one of the following:
    a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters): *No*
        Proposed name of script:
    b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block: *Yes*
        Name of the existing block: *Arabic Extended B*
2. Number of characters in proposal: *5*
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):
    A-Contemporary   B.1-Specialized (small collection) *X*   B.2-Specialized (large collection)
    C-Major extinct   D-Attested extinct   E-Minor extinct
    F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic   G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided? *Yes*
    a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines"
        in Annex L of P&P document? *Yes*
    b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review? *Yes*
5. Fonts related:
    a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?
    Lajnah Pentashihan Mushaf Al-Qur'an
    b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):
    Lajnah Pentashihan Mushaf Al-Quran (https://lajnah.kemenag.go.id/unduhan)
6. References:
    a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided? *Yes*
    b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources)
    of proposed characters attached? *Yes*
7. Special encoding issues:
    Does the proposal address other aspects of character data processing (if applicable) such as input,
    presentation, sorting, searching, indexing, transliteration etc. (if yes please enclose information)? *No*

8. Additional Information:

Submitters are invited to provide any additional information about Properties of the proposed Character(s) or Script that will assist in correct understanding of and correct linguistic processing of the proposed character(s) or script. Examples of such properties are: Casing information, Numeric information, Currency information, Display behaviour information such as line breaks, widths etc., Combining behaviour, Spacing behaviour, Directional behaviour, Default Collation behaviour, relevance in Mark Up contexts, Compatibility equivalence and other Unicode normalization related information. See the Unicode standard at http://www.unicode.org for such information on other scripts. Also see Unicode Character Database (http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr44/) and associated Unicode Technical Reports for information needed for consideration by the Unicode Technical Committee for inclusion in the Unicode Standard.

C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before?	*No*
If YES explain	
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body, user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?	*Yes*
If YES, with whom?	*Lajnah Pentashihan Mushaf Al-Quran. The author is also a user for the proposed characters.*
If YES, available relevant documents:	
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included?	*Yes*
Reference:	*Explained in the proposal.*
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare)	*Common*
Reference:	
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	*Yes*
If YES, where? Reference:	
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP?	*Yes*
If YES, is a rationale provided?	
If YES, reference:	
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?	
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence?	*No*
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters?	*No*
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function) to, or could be confused with, an existing character?	*No*
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?	
If YES, reference:	
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	*Yes*
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?	
If YES, reference:	
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provided?	
If YES, reference:	
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics?	*No*
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?	*No*
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?	
If YES, reference:	