

**To:** UTC  
**From:** Debbie Anderson, SEI, UC Berkeley  
**Subject:** Response from Lateef Sagar on SAH Comments re: Damma Over Damma  
**Date:** 20 April 2021

Below is a response from Lateef Sagar regarding the Script Ad Hoc comments in [L2/21-016](#) (appended below) on his proposal, [L2/20-292](#) "Proposal to encode Damma over Damma used in Quran published in Tunisia."

**From:** Lateef Sagar <lateef\_sagar@yahoo.com>  
**Sent:** Sunday, January 24, 2021 6:39 AM

Hello,

I agree that the proposed shape is a glyph variant of normal dammatan (U+064C). But the problem I am facing is that there is no way to properly type it in the computer other than creating custom font for Tunisian Quranic Arabic. And if we decide to go on that path then we'll lose this shape whenever the font is changed to a standard font from Microsoft or Google because they will have standard shape for dammatan. And not this shape. And I don't think they'll create separate fonts for Tunisian Quranic Arabic.

We cannot add this shape as a substitution in the font because that can only be done for different languages. I mean we can switch shape of dammatan for different languages but for same (Arabic) language we can't use alternative dammatan based on country or locale in the font. Therefore I request you to please consider this proposal. I can update the proposal to include combining class section and I'll mention that this shape also has same combining class as U+064C.

*BACKGROUND (Script Ad Hoc comments from [L2/21-016](#))*

**Document:** [L2/20-292](#) Proposal to encode Damma over Damma used in Quran published in Tunisia – Lateef Sagar

**Comments:** DAMMA OVER DAMMA is a *dammatan*, used to represent the sound ‘-un’ in Arabic. [L2/99-419R](#) shows the “normal” *dammatan* (below left, U+064C) and the open *dammatan* (below, right, U+08F1), which are usually used contrastively:



Based on this proposal, the vertical *dammatan* is the Tunisian version of the normal *dammatan*, potentially a glyph variant of U+064C ARABIC DAMMATAN. Indeed, *TUS* mentions (section 9.2, page 369) that U+064C ARABIC DAMMATAN can be rendered “using two *dammatahs* vertically stacked.” The proposal shows its use contrastively with the open *dammatan*.

We recommend Lateef provide the information at the end of the Koran where it explains the use of the characters. Why can't the normal *dammatan* (U+064C) be used, and could this form be a variant? If the proposed character should be separately encoded, show contrastive use of the proposed character and the normal *dammatan*. If it is proposed, the combining class should be the same as U+064C.