

To: Script Ad Hoc Group

From: Salim Al Mandhari (ETCO)

Subject: Review of some Arabic additions for Quranic orthographies

Date: October 18, 2022

This document reviews the **Symbols not proposed** discussed in **L2/19-306** (pages 30-33; X1-X10 except X7). It's to analyze the symbols and make them more understandable to decide about their proposals. The references used for data collection and analysis are some Mushaf's in Qaloon, network research, and specialists in Tajweed.

X1-X4.

2		ALDANI ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF ETHHAR
3		ALDANI ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF EDGAHM AND EKHFA
4		ALDANI ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB
5		ALDANI ARABIC FATHATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB
6		ALDANI ARABIC KASRATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB

The document mentioned that one of 2 or 3 is already encoded at U+08FB ARABIC DOUBLE RIGHT ARROWHEAD ABOVE . However, 2 and 3 are not arrowheads. They are DAMMATAN in 2 different forms according to specific TAJWEED cases where the characters appears either with ETHHAR or EDGAHM and EKHFA cases. While there should be a distance between the two characters in ETHHAR case, they should be closer to each other in EDGAHM and EKHFA cases.

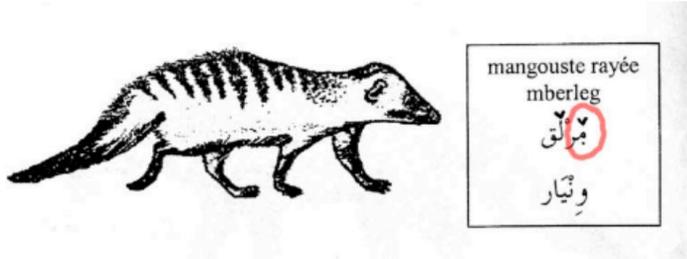
(4-6) are different TANWEEN characters in TAJWEED case of EQLAB where 4 and 5 places are above the character, and 6 is below it. So, each of them has different form and function.

X5.

The rounded dot is a sign of an 'eased' Hamza. This is called *Tasheel* which means pronouncing Hamza in between two characters: Hamza and a long vowel which is accompanying Hamza.¹ It is different to U+06E5 which is small Waw and U+06E6 which is small Yeh.

¹ See: <https://www.abouttajweed.com/tajweed-rules/56-hamzah-al-wasl/76-hamzah-al-wasl-lesson-8>

X5 is similar in form and position with U+065C which used as an Arabic vowel sign dot below in African languages. See an example:



In comparison between U+08CF which is ARABIC LARGE ROUND DOT BELOW and X5, the first one is a large dot and used for *Imala*. While the second one is a small dot and used for *Tasheel*. See the different sizes of rounded dots in red and blue:



X6.

Abudena proposes a HIGH YEH MAQUSA WITH DOT ABOVE form in L2/15-329 (his character 16), which is commonly used in Mushafs of North Africa or what's named *Almagharibah*. The proposed letter appears in Tripoli Qaloon and Almadinah Qaloon as shown below:

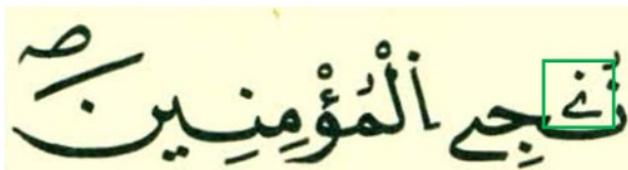


Figure 1 Tripoli Qaloon and Almadinah Qaloon

On the other hand, the Middle East countries or what's named *Almashariqah* use U+06E8 ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON form. See the following picture from King Fahad Hafis:

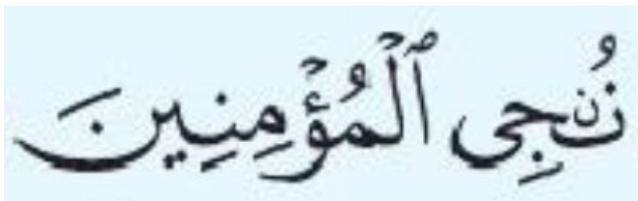


Figure 2 King Fahad Hafis

The proposed letter is similar to U+06E8 ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON in function. So, both letters are pronounced as the same; *noon*. However, they have different forms. So, the two letters should be encoded separately.

X8-X9.

In L2/15-329, Abudena proposes a toothless *sad* and toothless *dad*, which appear in Tripoli Qaloon as shown below:



However, King Fahd Qaloon and Tunis Qaloon uses the normal form of tooth *sad* and *dad* as below:

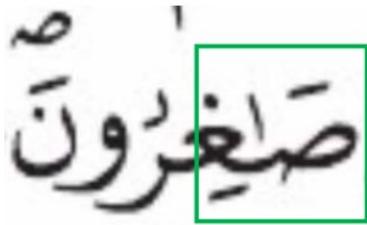


Figure 3 King Fahd Qaloon

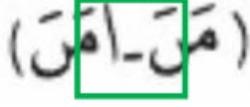


Figure 4 Tunis Qaloon

The explanation of that is Qaloon orthography uses toothless *sad* and *dad* in case of having a small alef after the beginning and the middle *sad* or *dad*. Also, it is not applicable for the ending *sad* or *dad*.

Other examples of toothless sad in Tripoli Qaloon shown below:

X10. A baseline dash, Jarra, that indicated deletion of a hamza sound. This form is representable by TATWEEL (0640). Both have the same shape but with different functions. While TATWEEL is to stretch the space between two connected letters, *Jarra* mentions a deleted hamza. So, TATWEEL form can be used for X10 as well.



References:

1. Tripoli Qaloon:

مصحف الجماهيرية، برواية الإمام قالون والرسم العثماني على ما اختاره الحافظ أبو عمرو الداني، جمعية الدعوة الإسلامية العالمية، طرابلس، ١٩٨٩. [مصحف الجماهيرية برواية الإمام قالون \(archive.org\)](http://archive.org)

2. King Fahad Qaloon:

مصحف المدينة النبوية برواية قالون عن الإمام نافع، نسخة مجمع الملك فهد، ١٤٤٣ هـ. [مصحف المدينة برواية قالون - طريق الإسلام \(islamway.net\)](http://islamway.net)

3. <https://www.abouttajweed.com/tajweed-rules/56-hamzah-al-wasl/76-hamzah-al-wasl-lesson-8>