LIST OF UNENCODED ARABIC CHARACTERS

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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 groups.

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

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

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 3 From Symusu Nayyirat p.246

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 4 From Mushaf Tayseer Hafs v3.9 Chapter 2:4-5 p.2
5. **ARABIC LETTER ALEF WITH ATTACHED LOW HAMZA**

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إن الذين سُرِوا أسوأ علَيمهم، فإن الذين همُّهم لا يعفونهم
حتى الله على فلؤهم وعليهم أصبرهم غضب وله عذاب عظيم ورس آلناس
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Figure 5. From Mushaf Madinah Warsh. Chapter 2:5-6, p.3

6. **ARABIC LETTER YEH WITH TWO SEPARATED DOT BELOW**

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ألا إنهم هم السُبهاء، وعليهم لا يعفونهم ونذا الفؤون
 الذين عاشوا فلؤهم وعِيبهم إذا حُلوالله بِعينه قال إننا
 معضكمو، إنما خلقنا لمستبدو التورت. والله يسُرهم يكن يهم
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Figure 6. From Mushaf Madinah Warsh. Chapter 2:12-13, p.3

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

8. **ARABIC LETTER LOWERED YEH**

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→ (ARABIC LETTER THIN YEH – 0886)
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This letter is used to mark unwritten yeh in the Uthmanic rasm. Only initial form is attested.

Figure 8. From Pink Quran Manuscript

Figure 9. From Pink Quran Manuscript

List of Unencoded Arabic Characters
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.

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 fawatihus suwar (opening letters).

2. **ARABIC SMALL BASELINE DOTLESS HEAD OF KHAH**
   This sign is used in some mushafs to mark a stop after the fawatihus suwar (opening letters).

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.

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**Figure 10. From مصحف بخط حافظ الرشدي p.662**

**Figure 11. From مصحف برواية ورش بالرسم العثماني بالخط المغربي الجزائري الأفريقي الموحد p.93**

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

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

**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**

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List of Unencoded Arabic Characters
4. ARABIC BASELINE DASH
This character marks the deletion hamza.

5. ARABIC BASELINE SMALL ALEF

6. ARABIC RAISED SMALL ALEF
This character has been proposed in L2/22-153 by the same author of this document.

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.

8. ARABIC SMALL JEEM
Used in Pegon translation to represent jawaab (mangka)
9. **ARABIC SMALL DAL**
   Used in Pegon translation to represent *drapun supaya*
   
   ![Figure 22](image)
   
   *Figure 22.* From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.3

10. **ARABIC SMALL AIN**
    Used in Pegon translation to represent *krana*
    
    ![Figure 23](image)
    
    *Figure 23.* From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.3

11. **ARABIC SMALL LAM**
    Used in Pegon translation to represent *lilmulk (keduwe)*
    
    ![Figure 24](image)
    
    *Figure 24.* From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.3

12. **ARABIC SMALL MEEM ALEF**
    Used in Pegon translation to represent *maring*
    
    ![Figure 25](image)
    
    *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](image)
    
    *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).
2. **COMBINING ENCLOSED SQUARE BELOW**
   This sign is used in some mushafs to mark ignored below-base vowel sign (like kasra, kasratan, etc.) during a waqf (stop).

3. **COMBINING ENCLOSED 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).

4. **COMBINING ENCLOSED RECTANGLE ABOVE**
   This sign is used in some mushafs to mark ignored mark (like madda) or dots (like teh marbuta) during a waqf (stop).

   This enclosing mark is also used in another mushaf to mark ibtida’ (start after a pause) with a hamza wasl.
5. **COMBINING ENCLOSING RECTANGLE BELOW**  
This enclosing mark is used to mark ibtida’ (start after a pause) with a hamza wasl.

6. **COMBINING ENCLOSING RECTANGLE OVERLAY**

7. **COMBINING ENCLOSING CIRCLE ABOVE**

8. **COMBINING ENCLOSING CIRCLE BELOW**

9. **COMBINING ENCLOSING FILLED CIRCLE ABOVE**
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.
2. **ARABIC DOUBLE-STRUCK MADDA WAJJIB**
   → (ARABIC MADDA WAJJIB – 089C)
   This sign is used to mark *madd laazim* and contrast with 089C which is used to mark *madd waajib muttasil*.

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.

5. **ARABIC UPRIGHT POINTING ARROWHEAD ABOVE**

6. **ARABIC UPRIGHT POINTING ARROWHEAD BELOW**

7. **ARABIC DOWNLEFT POINTING ARROWHEAD BELOW**
8. ARABIC SMALL CIRCLE ABOVE

9. ARABIC LARGE CIRCLE ABOVE

→ (ARABIC LARGE CIRCLE BELOW – 08D1)

10. ARABIC LEFT-HALF FILLED CIRCLE ABOVE

11. ARABIC LEFT-HALF FILLED CIRCLE BELOW
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](image)
   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](image)
   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](image)
   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](image)
   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](image)
   From المصحف الشريف برواية السوسي عن أبي عمرو المصري. 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.
18. **ARABIC LARGE LOZENGE BELOW**  
This character is used in some mushafs to mark *tarqeeq*. This character is larger than U+06EA.

19. **ARABIC LARGE SIDEWAYS RIGHT-HALF FILLED LOZENGE BELOW**

20. **ARABIC FILLED TRIANGLE POINTING UPWARD BELOW**  
This character is used to mark *qalqalah* (ejective letters).

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

22. **ARABIC SMALL TRIPLE DOT POINTING UPWARDS BELOW**  
→ (ARABIC SMALL HIGH THREE DOTS – U+06DB)

23. **ARABIC HIGH DISPUTED END OF AYAH**
24. ARABIC SIGN PLACE OF DOA BELOW

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

25. ARABIC FATHA WITH LEFT ASCENDER
This character is used in Buri Wolio manuscript to represent vowel /o/

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

26. ARABIC KASRA WITH LEFT DESCENDER
This character is used in Buri Wolio manuscript to represent vowel /o/

Figure 68. 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 69. From a Buri Wolio manuscript.

28. ARABIC OPEN FATHATAN WITH LEFT DESCENDER ➔ (ARABIC OPEN FATHATAN – 08F0)
This character is used to mark fathatan in case of iqlaab.

Figure 70. From Mushaf Jamahiriyyah Qaloon. Chapter 2:6, p.3
29. ARABIC OPEN KASRATAN WITH LEFT DESCENDER
   → (ARABIC OPEN KASRATAN – 08F2)
   This character is used to mark kasratan in case of iqlaab.

30. ARABIC DOUBLE RIGHT ARROWHEAD WITH LEFT DESCENDER
    → (ARABIC OPEN DAMMATAN – 08F1)
    This character is used to mark dammatan in case of iqlaab.

31. ARABIC FATHATAN WITH DAMMA ABOVE

32. ARABIC KASRATAN WITH DAMMA ABOVE

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.
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.

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.

ARABIC SMALL LOW HEAVY EIGHT POINTED PINWHEEL STAR
→ (HEAVY EIGHT POINTED PINWHEEL STAR – 01FD1)
This symbol is used to mark the word that have to be cared its pronunciation.

ARABIC SMALL LOW SIGN SAFHA
→ (ARABIC SMALL HIGH SIGN SAFHA – 08E1)

ARABIC DOUBLED SUPERSCRIPT ALEF
39. ARABIC DOUBLED SUBSCRIPT ALEF

40. ARABIC LARGE X ABOVE
   Used to mark alternate reading of certain word.

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)

2. ARABIC SMALL HIGH ALEF WITH HAMZA ABOVE

3. ARABIC SMALL HIGH ALEF WITH HAMZA BELOW

4. ARABIC SMALL HIGH ALEF KHAH
   Used in pegon translation to represent khabar kaana wa akhwaatuhaa (apa/sapa)

Figure 81. From Mushaf Padang 6 Manuscript (07.35)

Figure 82. From Mushaf Padang 6 Manuscript (07.35)

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

Figure 84. From Matn as-Shatibiyyah p.21

Figure 85. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 474

Figure 86. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 458

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 Kaifiyah al-Ma’ani bil-Ikhtisaar

7. ARABIC SMALL LOW ALEF ALEF MAKSURA
   Used in Pegon translation to represent ‘af bayan (tegese)

Figure 90. From Kaifiyah al-Ma’ani 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

9. ARABIC SMALL LOW BEH
   Used in Pegon translation to represent gairu aaqil (barang) or bayaaniyah (bayane)

Figure 92. 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 Kaifiyah al-Ma’ani bil-Ikhtisaar

12. ARABIC SMALL HIGH BEH DAL
13. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH BEH GAIN**
Used to mark *idgaam bigunnah.*

14. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH BEH ALEF MAKSURA**
Used in some Quran manuscript to mark the word *الزَّبَو* to be pronounced as *الزَّبَٰ.*

15. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH DOTLESS BEH GAIN**
Used in some mushafs to mark *idgaam bila b gunnah.*

16. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH TEH**
Used in some mushafs to mark *waqf tam.*

17. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH TEH BEH**

18. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH TEH AIN**
Used in Pegon translation to represent *ta’lil (krana)*
19. **ARABIC SMALL LOW TEH**
   Used in Pegon translation to represent *tinimbang*.

   ![Figure 102. From Syair Rumus Makna Gandul](image)

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

   ![Figure 103. From Singkatan atau Kode Makna Pesantren p.3](image)

21. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH THEH**

   ![Figure 104. From Kaifiyah al-Ma’ani bil-Ikhtisaar](image)

22. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH THEH WAW ALEF MAKSURA**

   ![Figure 105. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 144](image)

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

   ![Figure 107. From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 84:14, p.829](image)

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

   ![Figure 108. From Mushaf Mukholati. Chapter 87, p.298](image)

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

   ![Figure 106. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 45](image)
26. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH ALEF**
   Used in Pegon translation to represent haal (hale)

27. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH BEH**

28. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH BEH REH**

29. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH REH MEEM**

30. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH SAD NOON**

31. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH QAF**

32. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH HAH QAF ALEF**

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

Figure 117. From Mushaf SN4

35. ARABIC SMALL LOW HAH

Figure 118. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 46

36. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KHAH
   This character is used in some Quran manuscript to mark ikhfaa.

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

37. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KHAH BEH

Figure 120. Showing ARABIC SMALL HIGH KHAH from Quran manuscript W.278
   Also used in Pegon to represent khabar (iku).

38. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KHAH MEEM ISOLATED FORM
   Used in Pegon translation to represent khabar Mutlaq (iku ma`bud)

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

39. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KHAH YEH MEEM
   character is used in some Quran manuscript to mark tafkheem.
40. ARABIC SMALL HIGH DAL

41. ARABIC SMALL HIGH DAL KHAH
Used in Pegon translation to represent dadi iku

42. ARABIC SMALL LOW DAL
Used in Pegon translation to represent du’a (muga-muga)

43. ARABIC SMALL HIGH THAL

44. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH

45. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH DAD ALEF

46. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH DAD ALEF MAKSURA

47. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH QAF QAF
This character is used in some Quran manuscript to mark tarqeeq.

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48. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH WAW HAH

49. ARABIC SMALL HIGH REH WAW ALEF MAKSURA

50. ARABIC SMALL LOW ZAIN

51. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SEEN WITH ATTACHED DOT

52. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SEEN WITH TWO ATTACHED DOTS

53. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SEEN INITIAL FORM
   This character is used in some mushaf to mark saktah jaaiz.

54. ARABIC SMALL LOW SEEN FEH
   Used in Pegon translation to represent supaya
55. ARABIC SMALL LOW SEEN 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

61. ARABIC SMALL HIGH SAD HAH BEH

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)

List of Unencoded Arabic Characters 25
65. ARABIC SMALL HIGH DAD

66. ARABIC SMALL HIGH TAH WITH DOT BELOW
   → (ARABIC SMALL HIGH TAH – 0615)
   This character is used to mark *waqf mutlaq* just like its dotless form. But in this mushaf, all of
   the letter tah has a dot below it.

67. ARABIC SMALL LOW TAH
   → (ARABIC SMALL HIGH TAH – 0615)

68. ARABIC SMALL HIGH ZAH HEH
   This character is used in some Quran manuscript to mark *izhaar*.

69. ARABIC SMALL HIGH ZAH ZAIN
   Used in Pegon translation to represent *zarf zamaan* (ingdalem)

70. ARABIC SMALL HIGH ZAH MEEM
   Used in Pegon translation to represent *zarf makaan* (ingdalem)

71. ARABIC SMALL HIGH AIN BEH
72. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH AIN MEEM**

![Figure 155. From a Mushaf with Kufic script, p.4](image1)

73. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH GAIN**

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

![Figure 156. From Matan Shatibiyyah, verse 53](image2)

74. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH GAIN MEEM**

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

![Figure 157. From Mushaf Bangkalan 02 Manuscript](image3)

75. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH GAIN ALEF**

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

![Figure 158. Showing ARABIC SMALL HIGH GAIN MEEM to mark Idgaam bilaa gunnah from Quran manuscript W.278](image4)

76. **ARABIC SMALL LOW GAIN**

![Figure 159. From Mushaf SG5](image5)

77. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH FEH**

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

![Figure 160. From Mushaf Muallim Hafs. Chapter 19:98, p.312](image6)

![Figure 161. Showing superscripted letter feh from Mabadi Awaliyah Juz 2 p.7](image7)
78. ARABIC SMALL HIGH FEH ALEF  
Used in Pegon translation to represent fa'il aqil (sapa)

![Figure 162. Showing superscripted letter khah from Mabadi Awaliyah Juz 2 p.2](image)

79. ARABIC SMALL HIGH FEH TEH ALEF MAKSURA

![Figure 163. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 44](image)

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

![Figure 164. From Mushaf Majeed by Nural Huda Publication. Chapter 89:27, p.835](image)

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

![Figure 165. From Mushaf Terengganu IAMM 2012.13.6](image)

82. ARABIC SMALL HIGH KAF

![Figure 166. Showing superscripted letter khah from Mabadi Awaliyah Juz 1 p.9](image)

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

![Figure 167. From Mushaf Mukholati. Chapter 19, p.157](image)
84. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH KAF FEH ALEF MAKSURA**

85. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH KAF NOON ZAIN**

86. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH KAF WAW FEH**

87. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH LAM**

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

88. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH LAM BEH**

89. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH LAM GAIN**

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

90. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH LAM YEH Farsi**

Used in some mushafs to mark *madd layn.*

91. **ARABIC SMALL LOW LAM ALEF**

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*List of Unencoded Arabic Characters* 29
List of Unencoded Arabic Characters

92. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM ALEF
Used in Pegon translation to represent *ikhtisaas* (maring)

93. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM DAL ALEF

94. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM TAH
Used in Pegon translation to represent *maf’ul mutlaq* (kelawan)

95. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM ZAH
Used in Pegon translation to represent *selagine*.

96. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM AIN
Used in Pegon translation to represent *maf’ul ma’ah* (sartane)

97. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM FEH
Used in Pegon translation to represent *maf’ul bih* (ing)

98. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM KAF

Used in some mushafs to mark *laa taqif*.

Figure 176. From Mushaf Majeed by Nurul Huda Publication. Chapter 97:4, p.840

Figure 177. From Kaifyah al-Ma’aani bil-Ikhtisaar

Figure 178. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 46

Figure 179. Showing superscripted letter meem tah from Mabadi Awaliyah Juz 2 p.3

Figure 180. From Kaifyah al-Ma’aani bil-Ikhtisaar

Figure 181. From Kaifyah al-Ma’aani bil-Ikhtisaar

Figure 182. Showing superscripted letter meem feh from Mabadi Awaliyah Juz 2 p.3
99. ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM LAM
   Used in Pegon translation to represent maf'ul liajlih (krana arahe)

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

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

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

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

104. ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON FEH REH

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

106. ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON WITH FATHA
107. ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON WITH DAMMA

![Figure 192. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Warsh v4.9, Chapter 2:120, p.24](image)

108. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON WITH FATHA

![Figure 193. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Warsh v4.9, Chapter 2:105, p.17](image)

109. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON WITH DAMMA

![Figure 194. From Mushaf Tayseer Riwayat Warsh v4.9, Chapter 2:183, p.28](image)

110. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON ALEF
    Used in Pegon translation to represent naazim (pengarang nazam)

![Figure 195. From Kaifiyah al-Ma’ani bil-Ikhisaar](image)

111. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON FEH
    Used in Pegon translation to represent nafii (ora)

![Figure 196. From Kaifiyah al-Ma’ani bil-Ikhisaar](image)

112. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON HEH INITIAL FORM
    Used in Pegon translation to represent nahii (aja)

![Figure 197. From Kaifiyah al-Ma’ani bil-Ikhisaar](image)

113. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HEH DOACHASHMEE
    This sign is used to mark a waqf (pause) with the heh ending.

![Figure 198. Explanation from الهلال المنير بتعریف مصاحف التيسیر, p.31](image)

114. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HEH DOACHASHMEE WITH TAIL
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.

116. ARABIC SMALL LOW FARSI YEH WITH TWO DOTS BELOW

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.

118. ARABIC SMALL HIGH YEH BARREE WITH DOT ABOVE
This character is used to mark unwritten noon in Uthmanic rasm.

3.6. Combining Small words
1. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADD
This character is used to mark madd (long vowels).

2. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IZHAAR
This character is used to mark izhaar (clear pronunciation)
List of Unencoded Arabic Characters

3. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IKHFAA**
   This character is used to mark *ikhfaa* (nasal pronunciation).

4. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IDGAAM**
   This character is used to mark *idgaam* (assimilation).

5. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IQLAAB**
   This character is used to mark *iqlaab*.

6. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QALQALAH**
   This character is used to mark *qalqalah* (ejective letters).

7. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HAMS**
   This character is used to mark *hams* (fricative letters).
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.

9. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GUNNAH**
   This character is used in some mushafs to mark gunnah (nasalization).

10. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD LAAZIM**
    Used in some mushafs to mark *waqf laazim*.

11. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HASAN**
    Used in some mushafs to mark *waqf hasan*.

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

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

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

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

17. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAD AARID LIS-SUKUN**

18. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAD MUNFASIL**
19. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAD BADAL

20. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAD SILAH

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

22. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IDGAM KAAMIL

23. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IDGAM BI GUNNAH

24. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD TAFKHEEM AL-LAAM

25. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD TAFKHEEM AR-RAA
26. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SIL**

Figure 228

27. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KUUFII**

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

Figure 229. From منظور النورات p.104

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 230. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.3

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

Figure 231. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.293

30. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KUUFII WA BASRII**

Figure 232. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.234

31. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KUUFII WA MADANII AKHIR**

Figure 233. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.304

32. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KUUFII WA AYYUUB MIN AL-BASRIYYIIIN**

Figure 234. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.285
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](image)

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](image)

35. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHAAMII WA BASRII**

   ![Figure 238. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.301](image)

36. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHAAMII WA BASRII WA KUUFII**

   ![Figure 239. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.128](image)

37. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHAAMII WA BASRII WA MAKKII**

   ![Figure 240. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.119](image)

38. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHAAMII WA KUUFII WA BASRII**

   ![Figure 241. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.259](image)

39. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHAAMII WA KUUFII**

   ![Figure 242. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.259](image)

40. **ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU SHAAMII**

   ![Figure 243. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.4](image)
41. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU SHAAMI WA BASRII

Figure 244. From Mushaf Mukhallati, p.302

42. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU SHAAMI 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
50. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AWWAL WA KUUFFI

51. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AWWAL

52. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AWWAL WA MAKII

53. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AWWAL WA KUUFFI

54. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AWWAL WA SHAAMII

55. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR

56. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR WA MAKII

57. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR WA MAKII WA BASRII
58. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR WA MAKKII WA KUUFII

59. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MADANII AKHIR WA SHAAMII

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

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

62. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AKHIR

63. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AKHIR WA MAKKII

64. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AKHIR WA SHAAMII

65. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MADANII AKHIR WA BASRII
66. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAKKII

67. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAKKII BI KHALAF

68. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAKKII WA BASRII BI KHALAF

69. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MAKKII WA SHAAMII

70. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU MAKKII

71. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD BASRII

72. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD BASRII WA KUUFIGI

73. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD GAIRU BASRII
List of Unencoded Arabic Characters
82. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD WAQF GUFRAN

83. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HIZB
   This character is used to mark the start of hizb.

84. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD MITHLAIN
   Used to mark idgaam mithlain.

85. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SUHBAH

86. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HIRMII

87. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HAMZAH

88. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KHALAF

89. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD RUWAIS
90. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD WARSH

91. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AD-DUURII

92. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AS-SUUSII

93. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD YA'QUUB

94. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IBN AL-ALAA

95. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-MAKKII

96. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-MAKK

97. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HAFS

98. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-ASBAHAANII

99. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-BASRII
100. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-AZRAQ

101. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AZRAQ

102. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SHU’BAH

103. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HISHAAM

104. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ABUU JAFAR

105. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ABII JAFAR

106. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QUNBUL

107. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ‘IISAA

108. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KHALLAAD

109. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IDRIIS
Figure 312. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 237
110. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD IBNU ZAKWAN

Figure 313. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 238
111. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD BAZZAAR

Figure 314. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 260
112. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QAALUUN

Figure 315. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 271
113. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ‘ALII

Figure 316. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 284
114. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-KISAAII

Figure 317. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 287
115. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ABUU AMRUU

Figure 318. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 319
116. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-BAZZII

Figure 319. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 377
117. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-MADANII

Figure 320. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 378
118. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ASH-SHAAMII
119. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AL-HADRAMII

Figure 321. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 438

120. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD HADRAMII

Figure 322. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 442

121. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD SAHBAA

Figure 323. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 811

122. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD NAAFI'

Figure 324. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 628

123. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD TAHYYIR

Figure 325. From Tayyibat an-Nashr, verse 848

124. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD QAT'

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

125. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD ZARF

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

126. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD NAFFII

Figure 328. From a Quran manuscript, Collection of Princeton University, img.10
127. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD WASL
This character is used to mark hamza wasl.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

134. **ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD WAQF GUFRAN**

135. **ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD MAQTU**

136. **ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD BIL-ALEF**

137. **ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD RASM BI YEH WAAHIDAH**

138. **ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD AR-RUB**

→ (ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AR-RUB – 08D4)
139. ARABIC SMALL LOW WORD AS-SAJDA
   → (ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD AS-SAJDA – 08DB)

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

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

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

3.7. Enclosing Symbols
   1. ARABIC ALTERNATE END OF AYAH

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

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

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

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

7. **ARABIC SIGN EMPTY HIZB**

8. **ARABIC SIGN ONE EIGHTH HIZB**

9. **ARABIC SIGN TWO EIGHTH HIZB**
10. **ARABIC SIGN THREE EIGHTH HIZB**

![Figure 354. From Mushaf Tunis Qaloon. Chapter 2:25, p.5](image)

11. **ARABIC SIGN FOUR EIGHTH HIZB**

![Figure 355. From Mushaf Tunis Qaloon. Chapter 2:33, p.6](image)

12. **ARABIC SIGN FIVE EIGHTH HIZB**

![Figure 356. From Mushaf Tunis Qaloon. Chapter 2:43, p.7](image)

13. **ARABIC SIGN SIXTH EIGHTH HIZB**

![Figure 357. From Mushaf Tunis Qaloon. Chapter 2:53, p.8](image)

14. **ARABIC SIGN SEVENTH EIGHTH HIZB**

![Figure 358. From Mushaf Tunis Qaloon. Chapter 2:59, p.9](image)

3.8. **Honorific word ligatures**

1. **ARABIC LIGATURE TAAALAA**

This honorific word ligature is applied to the God (Allah).

![Figure 360. From Fasalatan Jawan p.91](image)
2. **ARABIC LIGATURE SALLALLAAHU ALAYHI WAALAA AALIHEE WA-SALLAM**

This honorific word ligature is applied to prophet Muhammad.

Figure 361. Showing ligature TAAALAA. From Arabic Wikipedia

3. **ARABIC LIGATURE KARRAMALLAAHU WAJHAH**

This honorific word ligature is applied to Ali ibn Abi Taalib.

Figure 362. From منا قب امير المؤمنين علي ابن أبي طالب, p. 24

4. **ARABIC LIGATURE KARRAMALLAAHU TAAALAA WAJHAH AL-KAREEM**

This honorific word ligature is applied to Ali ibn Abi Taalib.

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

5. **ARABIC LIGATURE AJJALALLAAHU FARJAH**

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

Figure 364. From cover of “Miraculous Wonders of Sayyiduna ‘Ali”

6. **ARABIC LIGATURE AJJALALLAAHU FARJAH ASH-SHAREEF**

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

Figure 365. From أصحاب الإمام المهدى صفاتهم ومقاماتهم

7. **ARABIC LIGATURE AJJALALLAAHU TAAALAA FARJAH ASH-SHAREEF**

Figure 366. From cover of حوار حول الإمام المهدى

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

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

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

10. **ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAHA WASALAAMUHU ALAIHIM AJMAEEN**
    This honorific word ligature is applied to Angels.

11. **ARABIC LIGATURE RIDWAANULLAAHA TAAALAA ALAIHIM**
    This honorific word ligature is applied to a male companion of Prophet Muhammad.
13. ARABIC LIGATURE RADI ALLAAHU TAAALAA ANHAA
   This honorific word ligature is applied to a female companion of Prophet Muhammad

14. ARABIC LIGATURE RADI ALLAAHU TAAALAA AHUMAA
   This honorific word ligature is applied to two companions of Prophet Muhammad

15. ARABIC LIGATURE ALAYHAA AS-SALAATU WAS-SALAAM

16. ARABIC LIGATURE ALAYHIMAA AS-SALAATU WAS-SALAAM

17. ARABIC LIGATURE ALAYHIM AS-SALAATU WAS-SALAAM
18. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHMATULLAH ALAIH

A useful step taken to facilitate recitation and phonetically correct pronunciation (’raddah and ‘tajwid) was to sign with Qur’anic writings which could tell the nature of making a stop (breathing) there. These signs are known as the ‘rannaz (signs) or alunat (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, (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

Figure 379. From دموع التحية p.96

20. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMAHULLAAHU TAAALAA

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

21. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMAHALLAAHU TAAALAA

Figure 381. From Omar Naskh Font Brochure p.49

22. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMAHUMALLAAHU TAAALAA

Figure 382. From Omar Naskh Font Brochure p.52

23. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMAHUMULLAAHU TAAALAA

Figure 383. From Omar Naskh Font Brochure p.52

24. ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISALLAHHU SIRRUH

List of Unencoded Arabic Characters
25. **ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISALLAHHU RUUHAH**

![Image](image-url)  
*Figure 384. From Omar Naskh Font Brochure p.49*

26. **ARABIC LIGATURE HAFIZAHULLAHH**

![Image](image-url)  
*Figure 385. From رسالتان في الإمام المهدي عجل الله تعالى فرجه الشريف p.16*

27. **ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLUH**

![Image](image-url)  
*Figure 386. From cover of قيادة القلوب*

28. **ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMAT BARAKAATUHUM AL-AALIYAH**

![Image](image-url)  
*Figure 387. From cover of قيادة القلوب*

29. **ARABIC LIGATURE SAYYIDUNAA WA MAULAANAA**

![Image](image-url)  
*Figure 388. From cover of “Miraculous Wonders of Sayyiduna 'Ali”*

30. **ARABIC LIGATURE TAABA THARAAH**

From font Roumouz: ![Image](image-url)  

31. **ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISA SIRRAHA**

From font Roumouz: ![Image](image-url)  

32. **ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISA SIRRAHUMAA**
33. ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISA SIRRAHUM
   From font Roumouz1:
   

34. ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISALLAAH SIRRAHAA
   From font Roumouz1:
   

35. ARABIC LIGATURE QUDDISALLAAH SIRRAHUMAA
   From font Roumouz1:
   

36. ARABIC LIGATURE RAHIMUHALLAAH
   From font Roumouz1:
   

37. ARABIC LIGATURE A’LALLAAHU MAQAAMAH
   From font Roumouz:
   

38. ARABIC LIGATURE HAFIZAHALLAAH
   From font Roumouz1:
   

39. ARABIC LIGATURE HAFIZAHUMALLAAH
   From font Roumouz1:
   

40. ARABIC LIGATURE HAFIZAHUMULLAAH
   From font Roumouz1:
   

41. ARABIC LIGATURE LAANAHULLAAH
   From font Roumouz1:
   

42. ARABIC LIGATURE LAANAHALLAAH
   From font Roumouz1:
   

43. ARABIC LIGATURE LAANAHUMALLAAH
   From font Roumouz1:
   

44. ARABIC LIGATURE LAANAHUMULLAAH
   From font Roumouz1:
   

45. ARABIC LIGATURE MAHFUUZAH JAMI’ AL-HUQUUQ
   From font Roumouz1:
   

46. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLAHUMAA
   From font Roumouz1:
   

47. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLAHUM
   From font Roumouz1:
   

48. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLAH ASH-SHAREEF
   From font Roumouz1:
   

49. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLAHUMAA ASH-SHAREEF
   From font Roumouz1:
   

50. ARABIC LIGATURE DAAMA ZILLAHUM ASH-SHAREEF
    From font Roumouz1:
    

51. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAH ALAIH
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Arabic Ligature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>52. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAH ALAIHAA</td>
<td>From font Roumouz1:</td>
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<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>53. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAH ALAIHIMAA</td>
<td>From font Roumouz1:</td>
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<td>54.</td>
<td>54. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAWAATULLAAH ALAIHIM</td>
<td>From font Roumouz1:</td>
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<td>57.</td>
<td>57. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAMULLAAH ALAIHIMAA</td>
<td>From font Roumouz1:</td>
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<td>58. ARABIC LIGATURE SALAMULLAAH ALAIHIM</td>
<td>From font Roumouz1:</td>
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<td>59.</td>
<td>59. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHULLAAH</td>
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<td>60.</td>
<td>60. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHALLAAH</td>
<td>From font Roumouz1:</td>
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<td>61.</td>
<td>61. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHUMALLAAH</td>
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<td>62. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHUMULLAAH</td>
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<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>63. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHU AL-MAULAA</td>
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<td>64.</td>
<td>64. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHAA AL-MAULAA</td>
<td>From font Roumouz1:</td>
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<td>65.</td>
<td>65. ARABIC LIGATURE AYYADAHUMAA AL-MAULAA</td>
<td>From font Roumouz1:</td>
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<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>66. ARABIC LIGATURE FADAANU ARWAANAAHUNAA</td>
<td>From font Roumouz1:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>67. ARABIC LIGATURE MAY ALLAH BE PLEASED WITH HIM</td>
<td>From font Roumouz1:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
69. LATIN LIGATURE PEACE & BLESSING OF ALLAH BE UPON HIM

70. LATIN LIGATURE PEACE BE UPON THEM

3.9. Combining Numbers

1. COMBINING ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT TWO ABOVE

2. COMBINING ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT FOUR ABOVE

3. COMBINING ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT FIVE ABOVE

4. COMBINING ARABIC-INDIC DIGIT SIX ABOVE
3.10. Latin characters for Quranic transliteration

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

2. LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH ROUND DOT INSIDE

3. LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH HIGH SHORT VERTICAL STROKE

4. LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH SHORT VERTICAL STROKE

5. LATIN SMALL LETTER Z WITH SHORT DIAGONAL STROKE

6. MODIFIER LETTER LEFT PARENTHESES
Figure 403. From Kur’an-I-Kerim ve Renkli Kelime Meali Transkripsiyonlu Türkçe Okunuşu İle Birlikte

7. MODIFIER LETTER RIGHT PARENTHESES

Figure 404. From Kur’an-I-Kerim ve Renkli Kelime Meali Transkripsiyonlu Türkçe Okunuşu İle Birlikte