

Dear Deborah

I am Mussa A. A. Abudena, I submitted the first proposal to encode Al-dani Quranic marks used in Quran published in Libya (Narration of Qaloon with script Aldani) in 29-Nov-2015, under reference L2/15-329.



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  originally is an Arabic word consists of two letters Sad (ص) and Heh (هـ); (صه) which means in Arabic (اصمت) , in English (Remain silent), and because it wrote by ‘Ruqaa’ Arabic font (خط الرقعة), so its shape became (). 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.  and 

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  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).

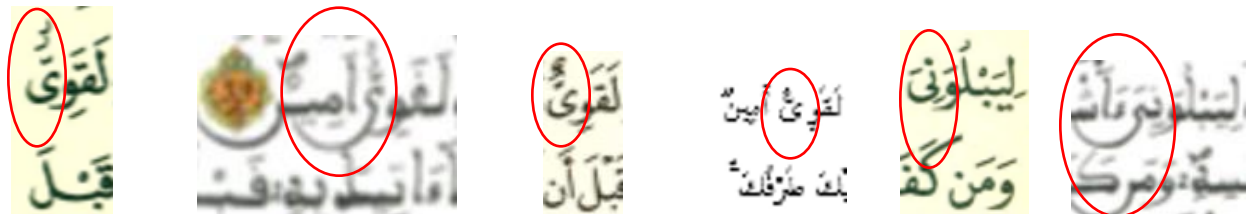



Figure 0: Letter Yeh from different Quran scripts.

My suggestion name is: ALDANI ARABIC LETTER NOON WITH SMALL HIGH YEH WITH FATHA ABOVE.

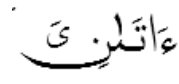
As in Quran published by General Authority of Awqaf and Zakat Affairs / Libya, 2010.

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

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

فَلَمَّا جَاءَ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ أَتُمِدُّونَنِ بِمَالٍ فَوَاللَّهِ خَيْرٌ مِمَّا آتَاكُمْ
 بَلْ أَنْتُمْ بِهَدْيَتِكُمْ تَفْرَحُونَ ﴿٣٦﴾ أَرْجِعْ إِلَيْهِمْ فَلَمَّا آتَيْنَهُمْ بِنُحُودٍ لَأَاقِلَ
 لَّهُمْ بِهَا وَلَنُخْرِجَنَّهُمْ مِنْهَا أَدْلَلْنَاهُمْ عَلَى صَوَابِهِمْ وَهُمَصَّغِرُونَ ﴿٣٧﴾ قَالَ يَا أَيُّهَا
 الْمَلَأُوا أَيْدِيَكُمْ يَا تُبَيْعُ بَعْزِهَا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْتُوهُ مُسْلِمِينَ ﴿٣٨﴾ قَالَ عِفْرِيتُ
 مِنَ الْجِنِّ أَنَاءَ آتِيكَ بِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَقُومَ مِنْ مَقَامِكَ وَإِنِّي عَلَيْهِ لَقَوِيٌّ
 أَمِينٌ ﴿٣٩﴾ قَالَ الَّذِي عِنْدَهُ عِلْمٌ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ أَنَاءَ آتِيكَ بِهِ قَبْلَ
 أَنْ يَنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ طَرْفُكَ فَلَمَّا رَآهُ مُسْتَقِرًّا عِنْدَهُ قَالَ هَذَا مِنْ فَضْلِ رَبِّي
 لِيَبْلُوَنِي أَأَشْكُرُ أَمْ أَكْفُرُ وَمَنْ شَكَرَ فَإِنَّمَا يَشْكُرُ لِنَفْسِهِ
 وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَإِنَّ رَبِّي غَنِيٌّ كَرِيمٌ ﴿٤٠﴾ قَالَ نِكْرُوا آلَهَا عَمَّا نَظَرَتْ هَنَاءَ
 أَمْ تُكُونُ مِنْ الَّذِينَ لَا يَهْتَدُونَ ﴿٤١﴾ فَلَمَّا جَاءَتْ قِيلَ أَهَلْكَذَا عَمْرُوكَ
 قَالَتْ كَأَنَّهُ هُوَ وَأُوَيْسِنَا الْعِلْمُ مِنْ قَبْلِهَا وَكُنَّا مُسْلِمِينَ ﴿٤٢﴾
 وَصَدَّهَا مَا كَانَتْ تَعْبُدُ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ إِنَّهَا كَانَتْ مِنْ
 قَوْمٍ كَافِرِينَ ﴿٤٣﴾ قِيلَ لَهَا ادْخُلِي الصَّرْحَ فَلَمَّا رَأَتْهُ حَسِبَتْهُ لُجَّةً
 وَكَشَفَتْ عَنْ سَاقِيهَا قَالَتْ إِنَّهُ صَرْحٌ مُمَرَّدٌ مِنْ قَوَارِيرَ ﴿٤٤﴾ قَالَتْ
 رَبِّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي وَأَسْلَمْتُ مَعَ سُلَيْمَانَ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٤٥﴾

وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا



Figure 1- Quran published by General Authority of Awqaf and Zakat Affairs / Libya, 2010.

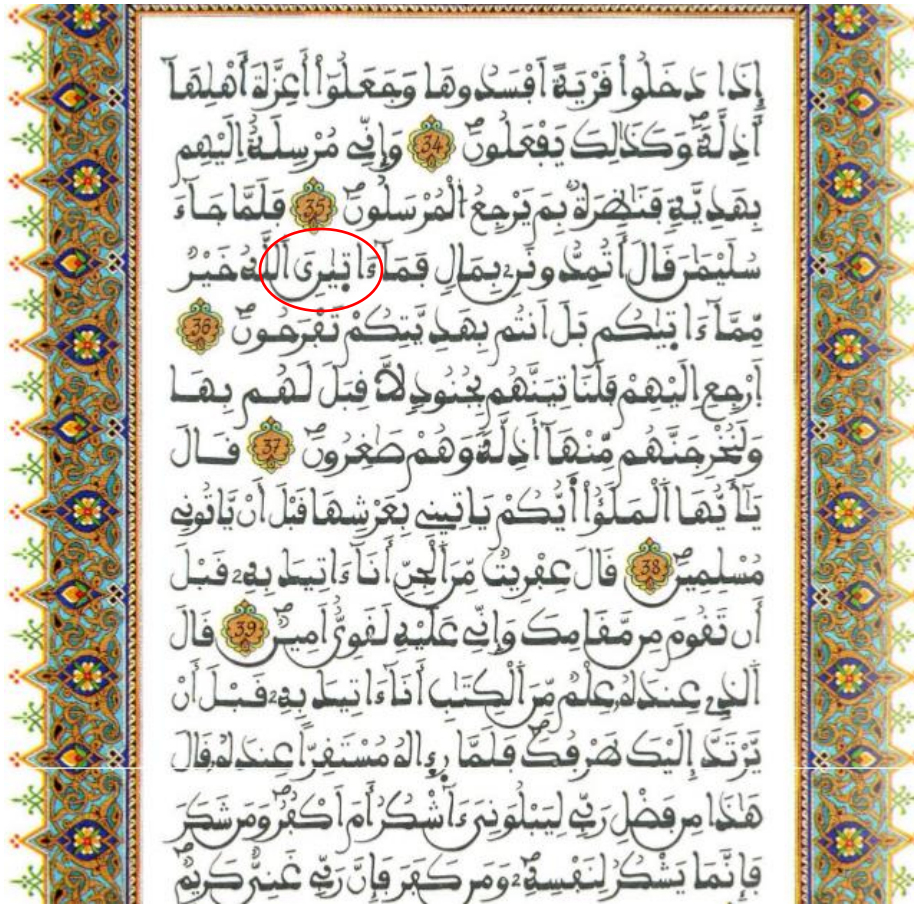


Figure 2- Quran published by The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs / Morocco, 1995.

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.

فَلَمَّا جَاءَ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ أَتُمِدُّونَنِ بِمَالٍ فَمَا آتَانِيَ اللَّهُ خَيْرٌ مِمَّا آتَاكُمْ بَلْ أَنْتُمْ بِهَدْيَتِكُمْ تَفْرَحُونَ ﴿١٠٠﴾ أَرْجِعْ إِلَيْهِمْ فَلَنَأْتِيَنَّهُمْ بِجُنُودٍ لَا قِبَلَ لَهُمْ بِهَا وَلَنُخْرِجَنَّهُمْ مِنْهَا أَدْلَةً وَهُمْ صَاغِرُونَ ﴿١٠١﴾ قَالَ يَا أَيُّهَا الْمَلَأُ أَيُّكُمْ يَأْتِينِي بِعَرْشِهَا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْتُونِي مُسْلِمِينَ ﴿١٠٢﴾ قَالَ عِفْرِيتٌ مِّنَ الْجِنِّ أَنَا آتِيكَ بِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَقُومَ مِن مَّقَامِكَ وَإِنِّي عَلَيْهِ لَقَوِيٌّ أَمِينٌ ﴿١٠٣﴾ قَالَ الَّذِي عِنْدَهُ عِلْمٌ مِّنَ الْكِتَابِ أَنَا آتِيكَ بِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَرْتَدَّ إِلَيْكَ طَرْفُكَ فَلَمَّا رآهُ مُسْتَقِرًّا عِنْدَهُ قَالَ هَذَا مِن فَضْلِ رَبِّي لِيَبْلُوَنِي ؕ أَشْكُرَ أَمْ أَكْفُرُ وَمَن شَكَرَ فَإِنَّمَا يَشْكُرُ لِنَفْسِهِ وَمَن كَفَرَ فَإِنَّ رَبِّيَ عَنِّي كَرِيمٌ ﴿١٠٤﴾ قَالَ تَكْرُؤًا هَٰذَا عَرْشُهَا نَنظُرُ أَتَيْتَنِي أَمْ تَكُونُ مِنَ الَّذِينَ لَا يَهْتَدُونَ ﴿١٠٥﴾ فَلَمَّا جَاءَتْ قِيلَ أَهَكَذَا عَرْشُكَ قَالَتْ كَأَنَّهُ هُوَ وَأُوتِينَا الْعِلْمَ مِن قَبْلِهَا وَكُنَّا مُسْتَمِعِينَ ﴿١٠٦﴾ وَصَدَّهَا مَا كَانَتْ تَعْبُدُ مِن دُونِ اللَّهِ إِنَّهَا كَانَتْ مِن قَوْمٍ كَافِرِينَ ﴿١٠٧﴾ قِيلَ لَهَا ادْخُلِي الصَّرْحَ

Figure 4- Quran published by: WWW.islamweb.net

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 ا):

1. Normal Arabic ALEF (ا) like in these words: كَفَرُوا – سَوَاءٌ . (See Figure 5: Red circles).
أَبْصَارِهِمْ.

2. ALDANI ARABIC LETTER ALEF KHINGARIH (ا) as in the

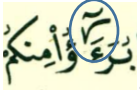
words:  -  - .

(See Figure 5: Green circles).

3. ALDANI ARABIC LETTER ALEF MOKHASES (أ) 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 (أ) needed to encode but this not (آ).

4. ALDANI ARABIC ALEF MOTHAFAR WITH LAM (أل), which means joined with letter LAM, looks like in the


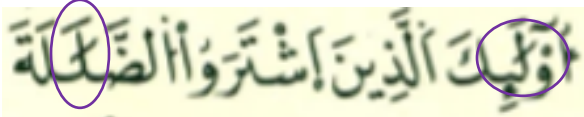
words:  - . (See Figure 5: Violet circles).



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 (ذَهَبٌ), Arabic adds the

ARABIC ALEF WASLA before letter (ذ), it becomes (أَذْهَبٌ).

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

Other, read as HAMZA WITH DAMMA ABOVE (أُ) like in word

(أَكْتَبُ), and also read as HAMZA WITH KASRA BELOW (أِ) like

in word (أَذْهَبُ).

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 (ا). So if we need to write word ALLAH in Arabic script, it is (الله), where 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 world. As an example for this type of Script is: Prophet city Quran published in Saudi Arabia Kingdom. (See Figure 6). In this script the shape of ARABIC ALEF WASLA has a unique

shape which is (ا), 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.



Figure 6: First 4 lines from third page of Prophet City Quran.

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 (ا).

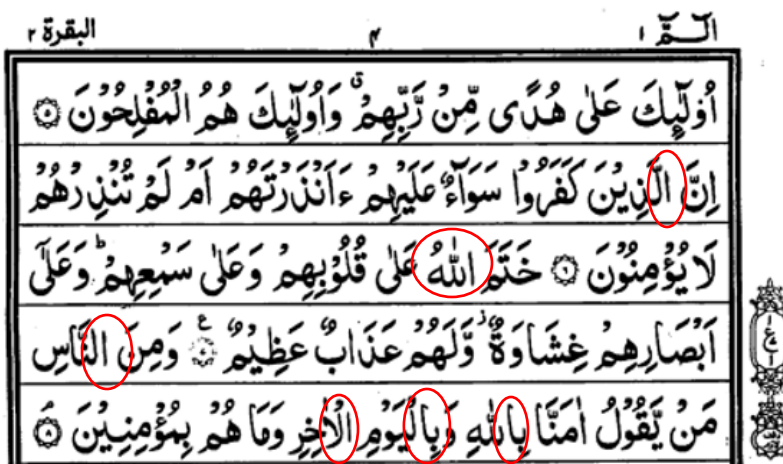


Figure 7: First 5 lines from third page of Quran published in Pakistan.

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

No.	Shape	Name
1	اَ	ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH FATHA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS FATHA
2	اِ	ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH FATHA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS KASRA
3	اُ	ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH FATHA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS DAMMA
4	آَ	ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH DAMMA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS FATHA
5	آِ	ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH DAMMA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS KASRA
6	آُ	ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH DAMMA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS DAMMA
7	أَ	ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH KASRA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS FATHA
8	أِ	ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH KASRA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS KASRA
9	أُ	ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA STARTED WITH KASRA AND THE SIGN OF THE LETTER BEFOR IT IS DAMMA
10	ا	ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA AND THE LETTER BEFORE IT IS ONE OF SIX LETTERS (FA ف, KAF ك, LAM ل, WAW و, TA ت, BA ب).

That means if ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA will read as HAMZA WITH FATHA ABOVE (أ), the solid dot comes **above** the ALEF as in

word , if ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA will read as HAMZA

WITH DAMMA ABOVE (إ), the small ring (SUKUN) comes at **the middle** of the ALEF, and if ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA will

read as HAMZA WITH KASRA BELOW (إِ), the small ring (SUKUN) comes **below** the ALEF.

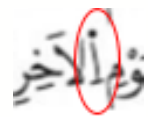
If the sign (means the mark above the letter) of the letter before ALDANI ARABIC ALEF WASLA is FATHA, the small slash mark (/)

looks like FATHA comes **above** the ALEF as in word .

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

.

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 .

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 (ا). 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.**

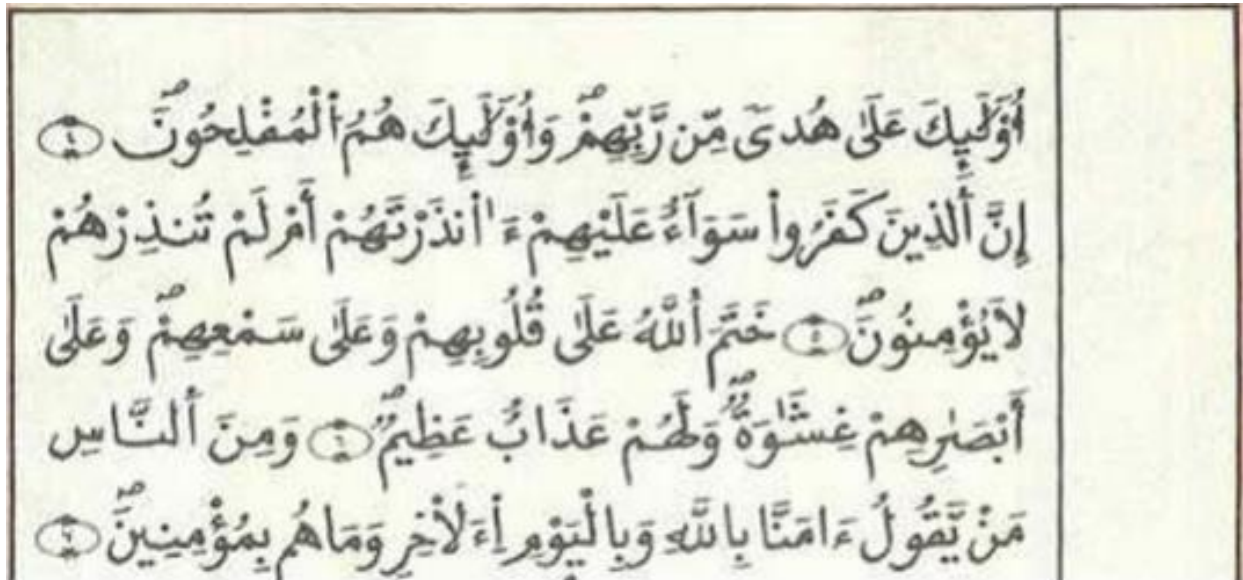


Figure 9: First 5 lines from third page of Quran (Al-Kharaz Uthmanic QALOON) that published in Libya.

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.**

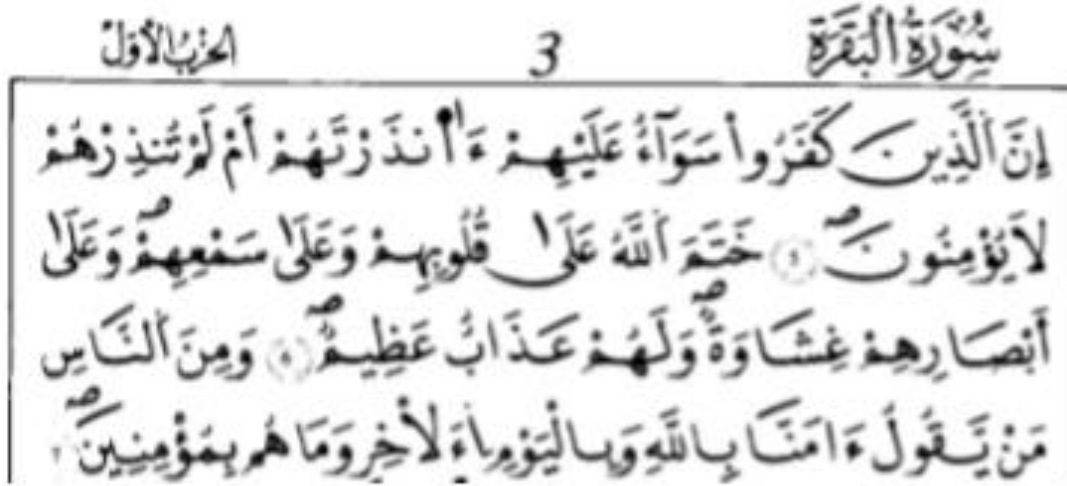


Figure 10: First 4 lines from third page of Quran (Al-dani Uthmanic QALOON) that published in Libya.

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

Table 3: Variant marks already encoded

Proposed Shape	Proposed Names	Comments
◌◌	ARABIC ALTERNATE DAMMA [5] ALDANI ARABIC DAMMA [6]	No new semantic, it is a simple variant of U+064F ◌◌ ARABIC DAMMA
◌◌◌	ALDANI ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF ETHHAR [6]	No new semantic, it is a simple variant of U+064C ◌◌◌ ARABIC DAMMATAN
◌◌◌◌	ARABIC ALTERNATE DAMMATAN 1 [5] ALDANI ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF EDGAHM AND EKHFA [6]	No new semantic, it is a simple variant of U+08F1 ◌◌◌◌ ARABIC OPEN DAMMATAN (=ARABIC SUCCESSIVE DAMMATAN)
◌◌◌◌◌	ARABIC ALTERNATE DAMMATAN 2 [5] ALDANI ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB [6]	It could be a simple variant of a combination of U+064F ◌◌◌◌◌ ARABIC DAMMA and U+06E2 ◌◌◌◌◌ ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM ISOLATED FORM (However, 06D8 ◌◌◌◌◌ ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM INITIAL FORM is used for another meaning)
◌◌◌◌◌◌	ARABIC ALTERNATE FATHATAN [5] ALDANI ARABIC FATHATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB [6]	It could be a simple variant of a combination of U+064E ◌◌◌◌◌◌ ARABIC FATHA and U+06E2 ◌◌◌◌◌◌ ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM ISOLATED FORM (However, ◌◌◌◌◌◌ U+06D8 ARABIC SMALL HIGH MEEM INITIAL FORM is used for another meaning)
◌◌◌◌◌◌◌	ARABIC ALTERNATE KASRATAN [5] ALDANI ARABIC KASRATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB [6]	It could be a simple variant of a combination of U+0650 ◌◌◌◌◌◌◌ ARABIC KASRA and U+06ED ◌◌◌◌◌◌◌ ARABIC SMALL LOW MEEM

The explanation:

Indeed, each type of Quranic script has its notation or shape for specific sign 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

No.	Mark name	QS1	QS2	QS3	QS4	QS5
1	ARABIC DAMMA	◌َ	◌ِ	◌ُ	◌َ	◌ُ
2	ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF ETHHAR	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ
3	ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF EDGAHM AND EKHFA	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ
4	ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ
5	ARABIC FATHATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB	◌َ	◌َ	◌َ	◌َ	◌َ
6	ARABIC KASRATAN IN CASE OF EQLAB	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ	◌ِ

QS1= Uthmanic HAFS

QS2= Indian HAFS

QS3= Al-dani Uthmanic WARSH

QS4= Al-Kharaz Uthmanic QALOON

QS5= Al-dani Uthmanic QALOON

- ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF ETHHAR: Means when one of these letters come after the DAMMATAN (HAMZA ء, HAA ه, AIN ع, HA ح, GHIN غ, KHA خ).
-
- ARABIC DAMMATAN IN CASE OF EDGAHM AND EKHFA: Means when one of these letters come after the DAMMATAN (YEH ي, RA ر, MEEM م, LAM ل, WAW و, NOON ن) and (SAD ص, THAL ذ, THA ث, KAF ك, JEEM ج, SHEEN ش, QAF ق, SEEN س, DAL د, TAA ط, 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 ب) comes after the DAMMATAN, FATHATAN, or KASRATAN.

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

هـ	ALDANI ARABIC LETTER HAH WITH DAMMA ABOVE AND SMALL WAW BELOW [6]	It could be a simple variant of a combination of U+0647 هـ ARABIC LETTER HEH and U+064F و ARABIC DAMMA and و ARABIC SMALL WAW BELOW the new future mark suggested in Table 1
يـ	ALDANI ARABIC LETTER YEH WITH HIGH YEH MAQUSA ABOVE [6]	After ligature, it could be a simple variant of a combination of U+064A يـ ARABIC LETTER YEH and U+06E7 يـ ARABIC SMALL HIGH YEH
ـ	ARABIC SMALL WAW INSIDE TATWEEL [5] ALDANI ARABIC SMALL WAW INSIDE TATWEEL [6]	It could be a simple variant of a combination of U+0640 ـ ARABIC TATWEEL and U+08F3 و SMALL WAW ABOVE
ء	ARABIC HAMZA INSIDE TATWEEL [5] ALDANI ARABIC HAMZA INSIDE TATWEEL [6]	It could be a simple variant of a combination of U+0640 ـ ARABIC TATWEEL and U+0654 ء ARABIC HAMZA ABOVE

The explanation:



- For Mark (هـ) it is just ARABIC SMALL WAW BELOW which already accepted for coding. In this place it is wrote below letter HAA هـ.
- For the mark (يـ) it is a ligature of letter Yeh initial form without Senna (ي → يـ) 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 (ـ and ء) 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:

	ARABIC LETTER HIGH YEH MAQUSA WITH DOT ABOVE [5] ALDANI ARABIC LETTER HIGH YEH MAQUSA WITH DOT ABOVE [6]	It could be a simple variant [1] of U+06E8  ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON
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The explanation:

For this mark (), it is differ in shape from ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON  , 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:

	ALDANI ARABIC LETTER SAD WITH OUT 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: U+0635  ARABIC LETTER SAD
	ALDANI ARABIC LETTER DAD WITH OUT 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: U+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.

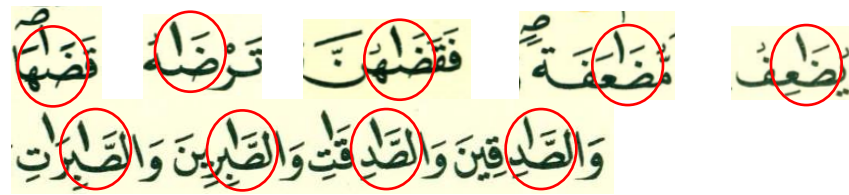


Figure 12: Words from Quran (Al-dani Uthmanic QALOON) that published in Libya.

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 (ا) according to a rule for writing it (See Figure 13).

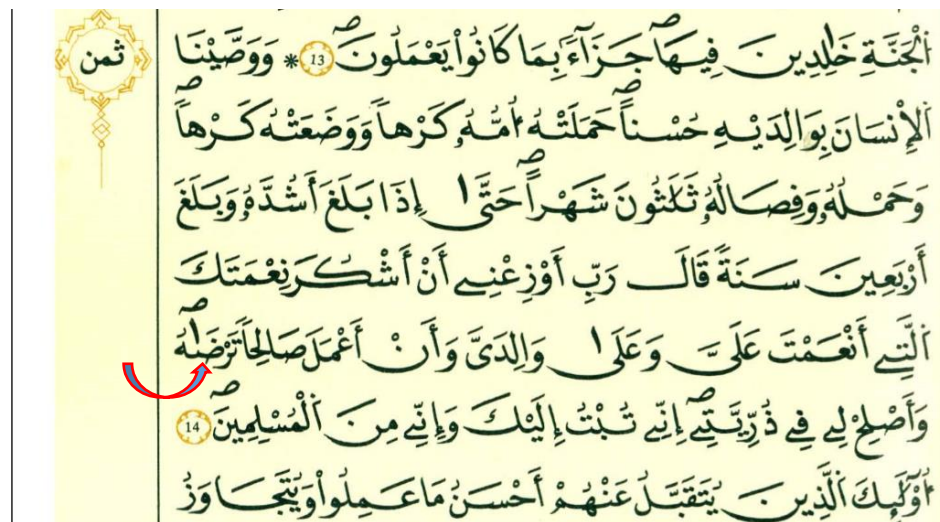


Figure 13: DAD without SENNA from Quran (Al-dani Uthmanic QALOON) that published in Libya.

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 (تَرْضَى) and when the word connected to HAA هـ, it becomes تَرْضَاهُ. This rule is followed by all types of Quranic scripts. See Figure 14.

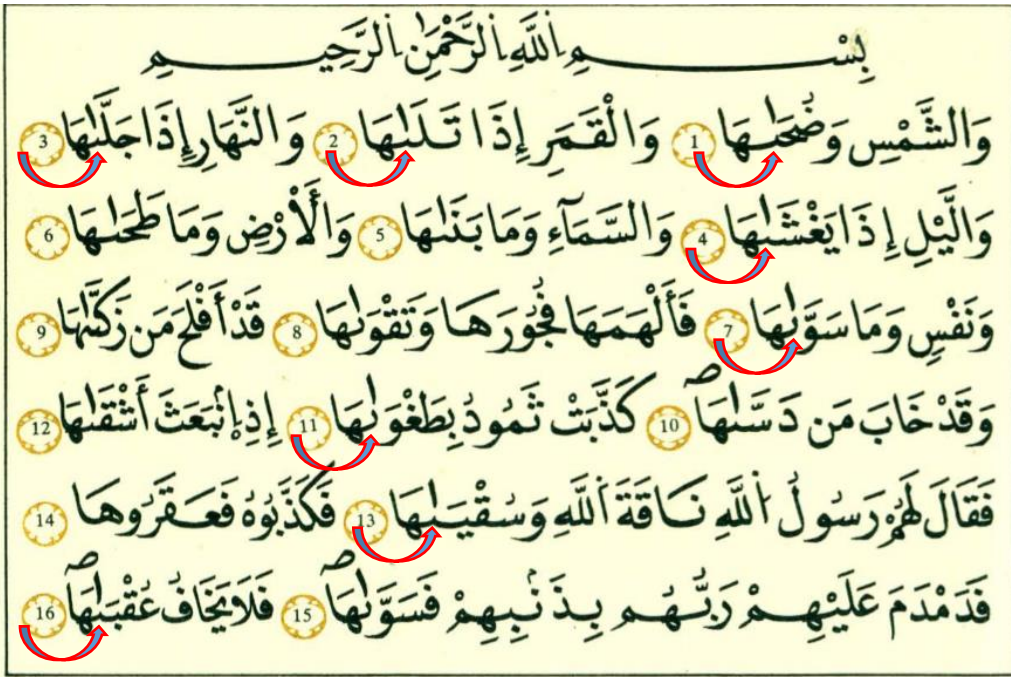


Figure 14 a - Quran published by General Authority of Awqaf and Zakat Affairs / Libya, 2010.

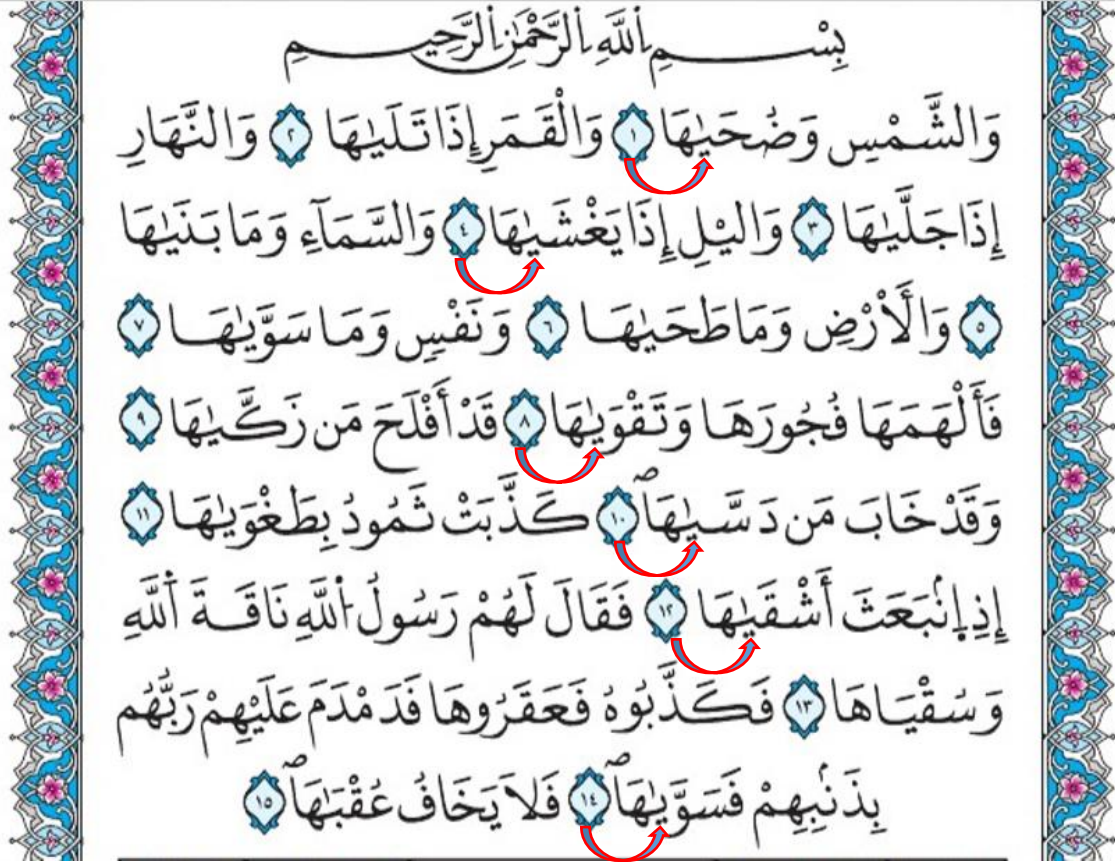


Figure 14 b - Prophet City Quran according to riwayat of QALOON published by King Fahd Glorious Quran Printing Complex, 1999.

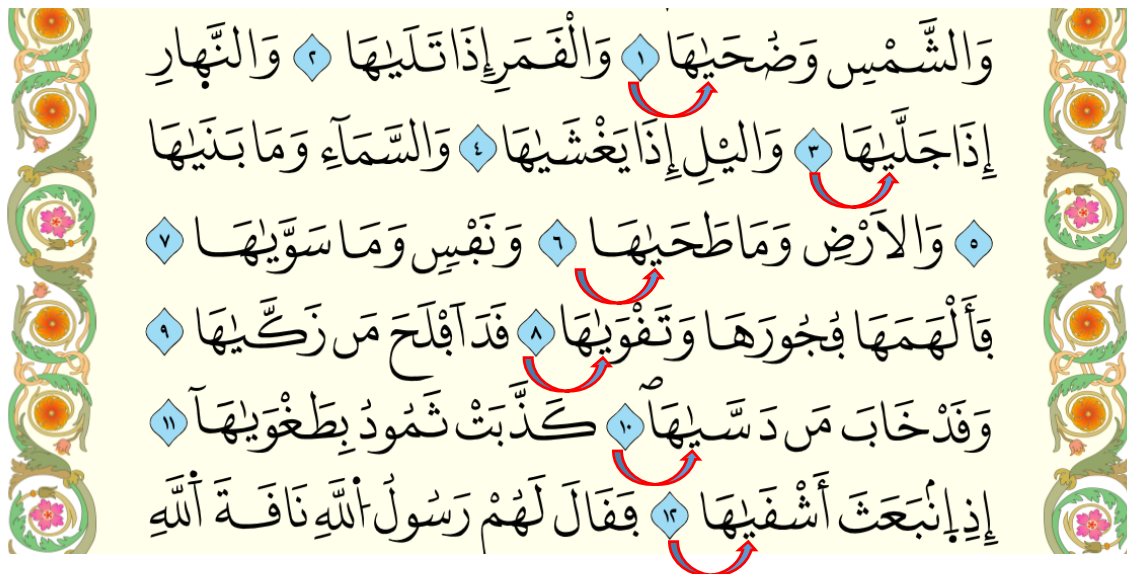


Figure 14 c - Prophet City Quran according to riwayat of WARSH published by King Fahd Glorious Quran Printing Complex.

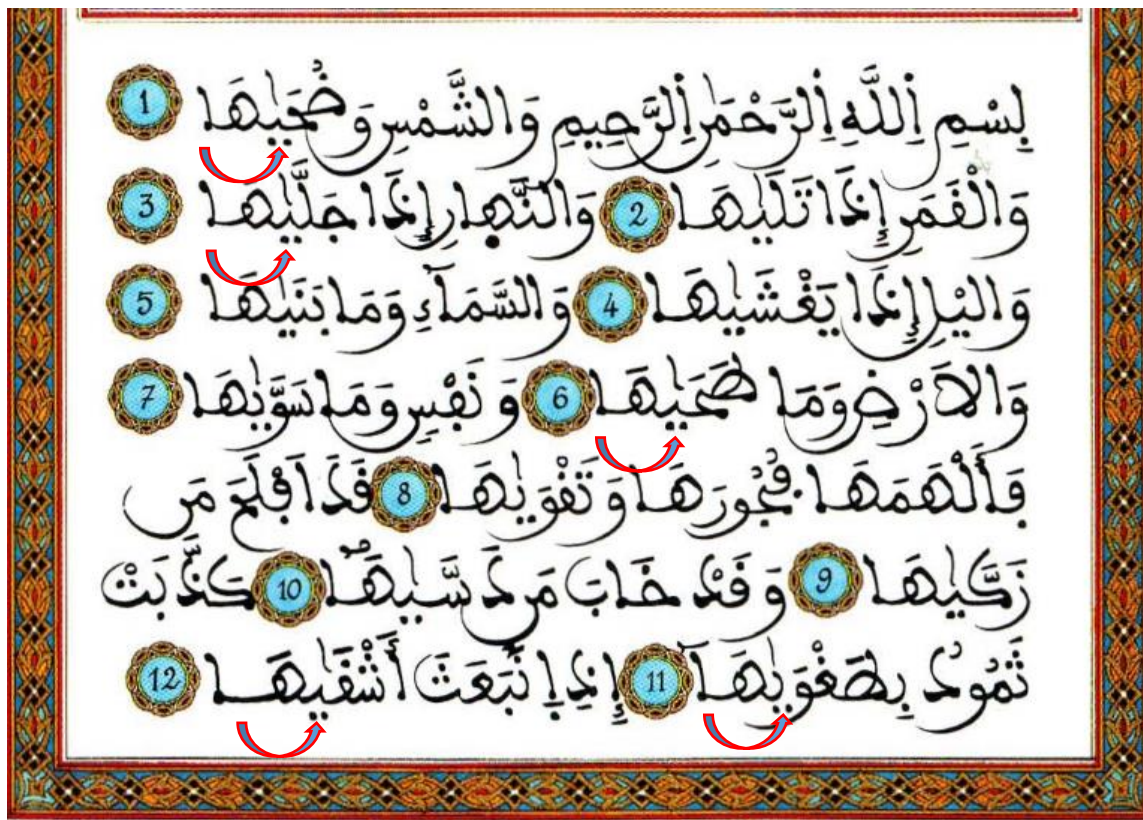


Figure 14 d - Quran published by The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs / Morocco, 1995.



Figure 14 e - Quran published by Dar Al-Feker/Jordan, 2009.

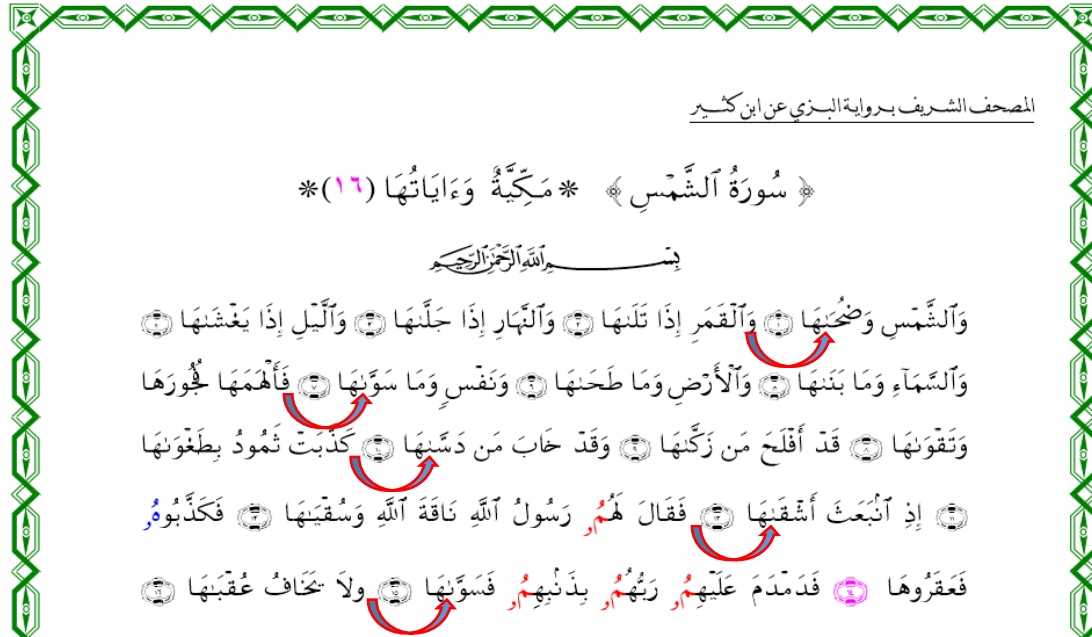


Figure 14 f - Quran published by WWW.islamweb.net.

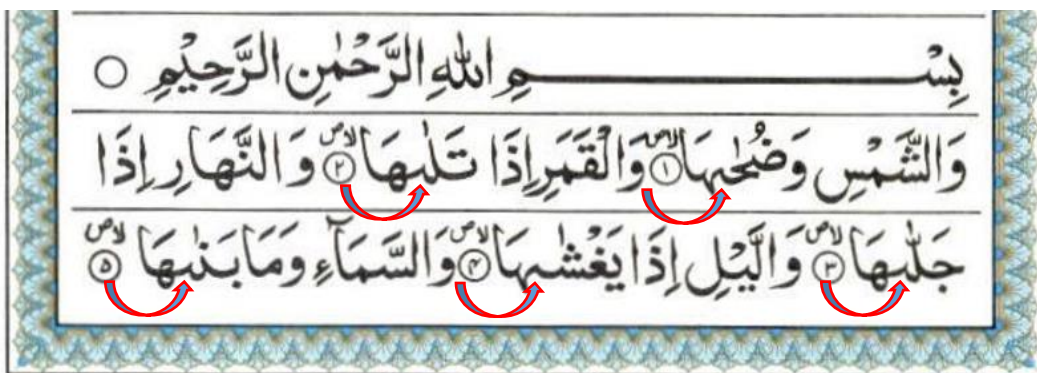


Figure 14 g - Quran published by King Fahd Glorious Quran Printing Complex (Indian script HAFS).

Reference:

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- [3] L2/16-056 Proposal to encode Al-Dani Quranic marks used in Quran published in Libya – Lateef Sagar Shaikh, 16-Feb-2016
- [4] L2/16-100 Comments on L2/16-056 Proposal to encode Al-Dani Quranic Marks – Mussa A. A. Abudena, 27 April 2016
- [5] L2/16-102 Consolidated Comments by Mansour, Evans, and Abudena on Al-Dani Quranic Marks (L2/16-056) – Deborah Anderson, 1 May 2016
- [6] L2/16-153 Types of Quran scripts – Mussa Abudena, 4 May 2016
- [7] L2/16-156 Recommendations to UTC #147 May 2016 on Script Proposals, Deborah Anderson, Ken Whistler, Roozbeh Pournader, Andrew Glass, and Laurentiu Iancu, 6 May 2016
- [8] L2/16-268 Suggestions on some Al-Dani Quranic Marks proposition - Azzeddine Lazrek, Professor - Cadi Ayyad University Morocco, Consultant - King Fahd Glorious Quran Printing Complex Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 5 September 2016
- [9] L2/16-342 Recommendations to UTC #149 November 2016 on Script Proposals, Deborah Anderson, Ken Whistler, Roozbeh Pournader, Andrew Glass, and Laurentiu Iancu, 4 November 2016

[10] Quran (Al-dani Uthmanic QALOON) published by General Authority of Awqaf and Zakat Affairs / Libya, 2010.

[11] Quran (Al-Kharaz Uthmanic QALOON) published by Ministry of education/ Libya.

[12] Quran published by The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs / Morocco, 1995.

[13] Quran published by Dar Al-Feker/Jordan, 2009.

[14] Quran published by WWW.islamweb.net.

[15] Quran published by King Fahd Glorious Quran Printing Complex (Indian script HAFS).

[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.

[18] Prophet City Quran according to riwayat of QALOON published by King Fahd Glorious Quran Printing Complex, 1999.

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

With many thanks,

Mussa A. A. Abudena