

## PROPOSAL TO ENCODE SIXTEEN QURANIC ARABIC CHARACTERS

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### 1. Introduction

The Quran is a holy book for Moslems that was revealed by Allah ﷻ to the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ through the intercession of the angel Jibril ﷺ. At first, the Quran was only memorized by the companions of the Prophet ﷺ and was not written into a complete book. Until the caliph Uthman bin ‘Affan ﷺ codified and established a standard version, which became the basis for writing most of the Qurans that exist today.

Currently, most of the characters needed to type the Quran text are well-encoded in Unicode. However, there are several special characters used in various mushafs to represent the ten reading of the Quran that are not yet encoded. The author has made a list of those characters in L2/22-281. This document proposes sixteen of those characters that appeared in the mushafs published by *alwa7y.com*.

### 2. Character to be encoded

#### 2.1. ARABIC SMALL BASELINE FATHA

This character is used to mark fatha when continuing recitation from the opening letters to the next verse.

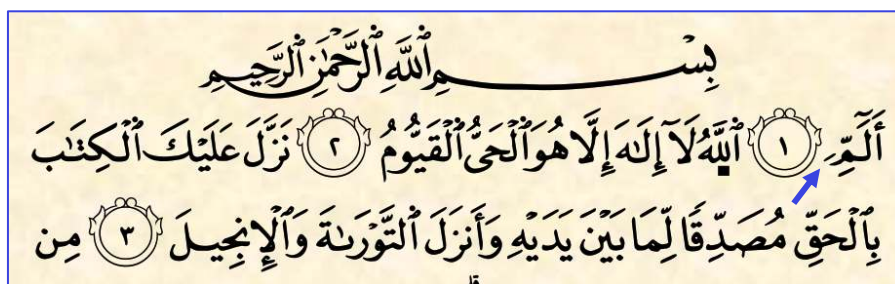


Figure 1 Quran 3:1 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayah Hafis by alwa7y.com, p. 50

#### 2.2. ARABIC SMALL BASELINE DOTLESS HEAD OF KHAH

This character is used to mark sukun when continuing recitation from the opening letters to the next verse.

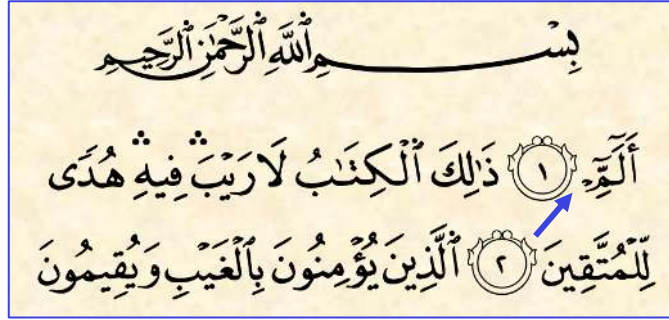


Figure 2 Quran 2:1 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Hafz by alwa7y.com, p. 2



Figure 3 Quran 7:1 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Hafz by alwa7y.com, p. 151

### 2.3. ARABIC NORTHEAST POINTING ARROWHEAD ABOVE

This character is used to mark changing of vowel to fatha or damma when starting recitation from the word. For example, if we start our recitation from *تَتَمَارَى*, we should read it as

*تَتَمَارَى*, even though it is really not recommended to start reciting from that word because the meaning would be incomplete.

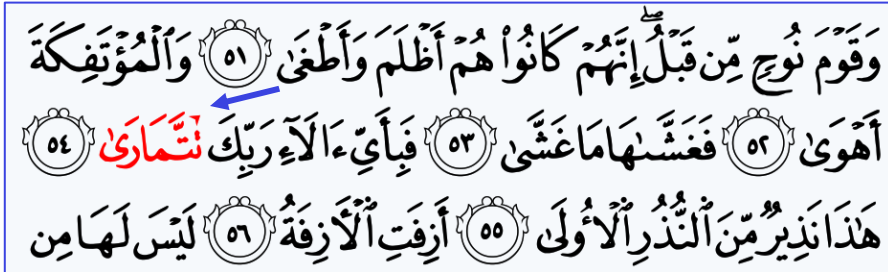


Figure 4 Quran 53:54 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Yakob by alwa7y.com, p.528

### 2.4. ARABIC NORTHEAST POINTING ARROWHEAD BELOW

This character is used to mark changing of vowel to kasra when starting recitation from the word. For example, if we start our recitation from *لَيَقْطَعُ*, we should read it as *لَيَقْطَعُ*, even

though it is really not recommended to start reciting from that word because the meaning would be incomplete.

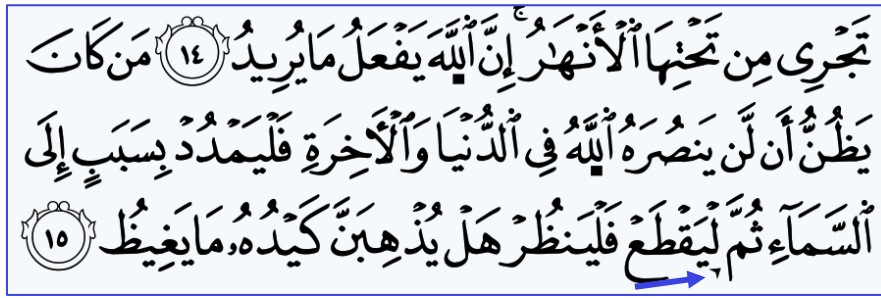


Figure 5 Quran 21:15 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Qaloon by alwa7y.com, p.333

## 2.5. ARABIC SOUTHWEST POINTING ARROWHEAD BELOW

This character is used to mark changing of vowel to kasra when pausing recitation from the word. For example, if we pause our recitation on the word عَلَيْهِمْ, we should read it as عَلَيْهِمْ, even though it is really not recommended to pause reciting on that word because the meaning would be incomplete.

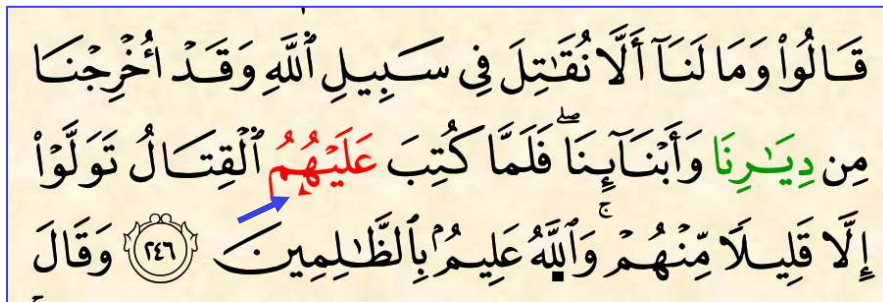


Figure 6 Quran 2:246 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Kesay by alwa7y.com, p.40

## 2.6. ARABIC SMALL CIRCLE ABOVE

This character is used to mark *imalah sughra* when pausing recitation from the word. This character has smaller and more circular shape than U+06DF ARABIC SMALL HIGH ROUNDED ZERO and is usually used together with fatha or fathatan.

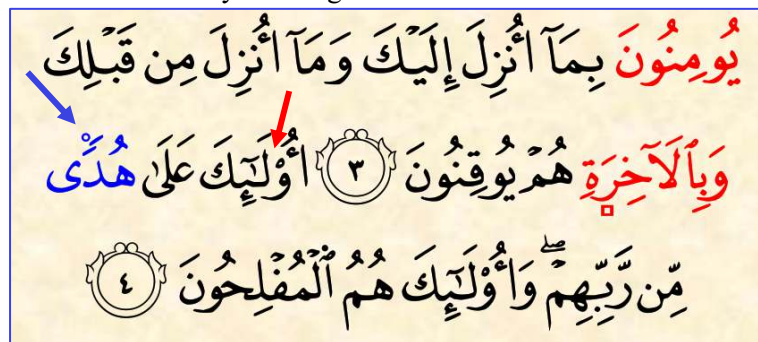


Figure 7 Quran 2:4 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.506 showing contrast between ARABIC SMALL HIGH ROUNDED ZERO (U+06DF) and ARABIC SMALL CIRCLE ABOVE

## 2.7. ARABIC LARGE CIRCLE ABOVE

This character is used to mark deletion of the letter below it when pausing recitation.

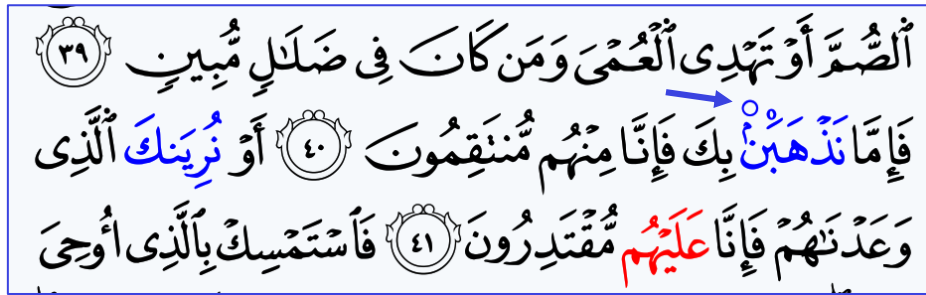


Figure 8 Quran 43:40 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Yakob by alwa7y.com, p.492



Figure 9 Quran 28:82 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Kesay by alwa7y.com, p.395

This character is also used in another mushaf to mark place of *dua* (saying a phrase written in the footnote).



Figure 10 Quran 95:8 from Mushaf al-Quddus bi rasm Uthmani, p.596

## 2.8. ARABIC SMALL LOW UPRIGHT RECTANGULAR ZERO

This character is used to mark long /i:/ vowel when pausing recitation. Usually, long /i:/ vowel that marked with U+06E6 ARABIC SMALL YEH is not pronounced when pausing recitation.

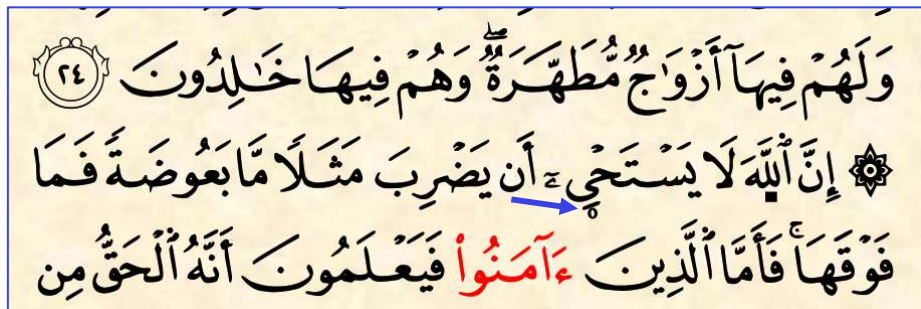


Figure 11 Quran 2:25 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.5

## 2.9. ARABIC SQUARE BELOW

This character is placed below the letter reh to indicate that the letter should be pronounced lightly without pharyngealization.



Figure 12 Quran 2:16 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.4

## 2.10. ARABIC FILLED SQUARE BELOW

This character is placed below the letter lam to indicate that the letter should be pronounced with pharyngealization.



Figure 13 Quran 2:26 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.5

## 2.11. ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON WITH FATHA

This character is used to mark *naql*, when there is a hamza after tanween, according to Warsh narration, the vowel of the hamza is moved to tanween so that it is pronounced as the letter noon.



Figure 14 Quran 2:9 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.3

## 2.12. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON WITH FATHA

This character is used to mark *naql*, when there is a hamza after tanween, according to Warsh narration, the vowel of the hamza is moved to tanween so that it is pronounced as the letter noon. This character needs to be MCM because it appears closer to the base letter than a kasra.



Figure 15 Quran 2:105 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayah Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.17

### 2.13. ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON WITH DAMMA

This character is used to mark *naql*, when there is a hamza after tanween, according to Warsh narration, the vowel of the hamza is moved to tanween so that it is pronounced as the letter noon.



Figure 16 Quran 2:160 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayah Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.24

### 2.14. ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON WITH DAMMA

This character is used to mark *naql*, when there is a hamza after tanween, according to Warsh narration, the vowel of the hamza is moved to tanween so that it is pronounced as the letter noon. This character needs to be MCM because it appears closer to the base letter than a kasra.



Figure 17 Quran 2:183 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayah Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.28

### 2.15. ARABIC SMALL HIGH HEH INITIAL FORM

This character is used to indicate the end of the word should be pronounced with /h/ sound when pausing recitation.

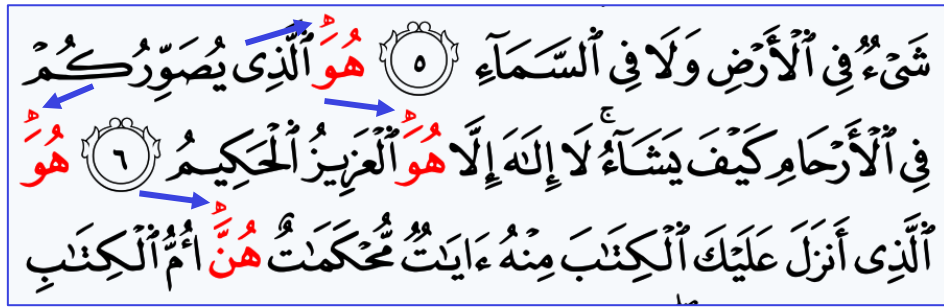


Figure 18 Quran 3:6 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Yakob by alwa7y.com, p.50

This character is also used in some Quran manuscript to mark every five verses.



Figure 19 Quran 2:15 from Kanjeng Kiai Qur'an, a Quran manuscript from Yogyakarta Sultanate, Indonesia

### 2.16. ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KABBIR

This character is used to mark place of *takbeer* (saying “*Allahu akbar*”) at the end of the chapter.

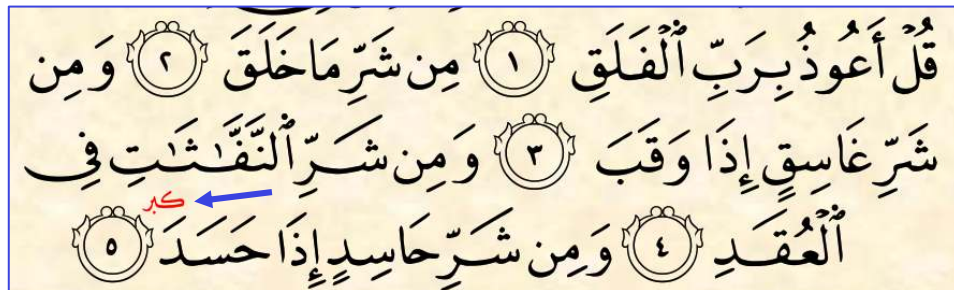


Figure 20 Quran 113:5 from Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Ibn Kathir by alwa7y.com, p.604

## 3. Character Data

### Characters

No.	Codepoint	Glyph	Name	Reference in L2/22-284
1	10EC9	◌	ARABIC SMALL BASELINE FATHA	§3.2:1, p. 4
2	10ECA	◌	ARABIC SMALL BASELINE DOTLESS HEAD OF KHAH	§3.2:2, p. 4
3	10ECB	◌	ARABIC NORTHEAST POINTING ARROWHEAD ABOVE	§3.4:5, p. 10
4	10ECC	◌	ARABIC NORTHEAST POINTING ARROWHEAD BELOW	§3.4:6, p. 10
5	10ECD	◌	ARABIC SOUTHWEST POINTING ARROWHEAD BELOW	§3.4:7, p. 10

6	10ECE	◌◌	ARABIC SMALL CIRCLE ABOVE	§3.4:8, p. 11
7	10ECF	◌◌◌	ARABIC LARGE CIRCLE ABOVE	§3.4:9, p. 11
8	10EF0	◌◌ ◌	ARABIC SMALL LOW UPRIGHT RECTANGULAR ZERO	§3.4:13, p. 12
9	10EF1	◌◌ ◌◌	ARABIC SQUARE BELOW	§3.4:14, p. 12
10	10EF2	◌◌ ◌◌	ARABIC FILLED SQUARE BELOW	§3.4:15, p. 12
11	10EF3	◌◌ ◌◌	ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON WITH FATHA	§3.5:106, p. 31
12	10EF4	◌◌ ◌◌	ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON WITH FATHA	§3.5:108, p. 32
13	10EF5	◌◌ ◌◌	ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON WITH DAMMA	§3.5:107, p. 32
14	10EF6	◌◌ ◌◌	ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON WITH DAMMA	§3.5:109, p. 32
15	10EF7	◌◌ ◌◌	ARABIC SMALL HIGH HEH INITIAL FORM	§3.5:113, p. 32
16	10EF8	◌◌ ◌◌	ARABIC HIGH WORD KABBIR	§3.6:16, p. 36

### Unicode character properties

10EC9;ARABIC SMALL BASELINE FATHA;Lo;0;AL;;;;;N;;;;;  
10ECA;ARABIC SMALL BASELINE DOTLESS HEAD OF  
KHAH;Lo;0;AL;;;;;N;;;;;  
10ECB;ARABIC NORTHEAST POINTING ARROWHEAD  
ABOVE;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10ECC;ARABIC NORTHEAST POINTING ARROWHEAD  
BELOW;Mn;220;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10ECD;ARABIC SOUTHWEST POINTING ARROWHEAD  
BELOW;Mn;220;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10ECE;ARABIC SMALL CIRCLE ABOVE;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10ECF;ARABIC LARGE CIRCLE ABOVE;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10EF0;ARABIC SMALL LOW UPRIGHT RECTANGULAR  
ZERO;Mn;220;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10EF1;ARABIC SQUARE BELOW;Mn;220;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10EF2;ARABIC FILLED SQUARE BELOW;Mn;220;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10EF3;ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON WITH FATHA;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10EF4;ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON WITH FATHA;Mn;220;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10EF5;ARABIC SMALL HIGH NOON WITH DAMMA;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10EF6;ARABIC SMALL LOW NOON WITH DAMMA;Mn;220;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10EF7;ARABIC SMALL HIGH HEH INITIAL FORM;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;  
10EF8;ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KABBIR;Mn;230;NSM;;;;;N;;;;;

### PropList.txt

10EF4 ; Modifier\_Combining\_Mark # Mn ARABIC SMALL  
LOW NOON WITH FATHA  
10EF6 ; Modifier\_Combining\_Mark # Mn ARABIC SMALL  
LOW NOON WITH DAMMA

# Total code points: 16



## Annotation

The following annotation could be updated in Namelist.txt

10ECF; ARABIC LARGE CIRCLE ABOVE

x (arabic large circle below - 08D1)

10EF0; ARABIC SMALL LOW UPRIGHT RECTANGULAR ZERO

x (arabic small high upright rectangular zero - 06E0)

## 4. Chart

### Arabic Extended-C

U+	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
10EC	ق	ن	د	ط	ك	ه	ز	ي								
10ED	و	ع	غ	ف	ق	ك	ل	م	ن	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ك	هـ
10EE	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	
10EF	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و	و

Characters in current version (15.1)

Characters approved for publication in version 16.0

Provisionally assigned characters

Characters proposed elsewhere

Characters proposed in this proposal

Pending characters

Unassigned

## 5. Acknowledgement

The author would like to thank Roozbeh Pournader for the support and technical assistance.

## 6. Reference

1. *Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Warsh*. <http://www.alwa7y.com/downloads/TayseerWarsh.pdf>
2. *Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Hafs*. <http://www.alwa7y.com/downloads/TayseerHafs.pdf>
3. *Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Yakob*. <http://www.alwa7y.com/downloads/TayseerYakob.pdf>
4. *Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Qaloon*. <http://www.alwa7y.com/downloads/TayseerKaloon.pdf>
5. *Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Kesay*. <http://www.alwa7y.com/downloads/TayseerKesay.pdf>
6. *Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Ibn Kathir*.  
<http://www.alwa7y.com/downloads/TayseerKathir.pdf>
7. *Mushaf al-Quddus bi rasm Uthmani*. Mubarakatan Thoyyibah, Kudus
8. Ali Akbar. 2012. *Kanjeng Kiai Qur'an: Pusaka Keraton Yogyakarta*. <https://quran-nusantara.blogspot.com/2012/09/quran-pusaka-keraton-yogyakarta.html>
9. Rikza F. Sh. 2022. *List of Unencoded Arabic Characters (L2/22-284)*.  
<https://unicode.org/L2/L2022/22284-unencoded-arabic-chars.pdf>

## 7. Figures

٤- ضبط حرف التهجي حسب حركة أول هجائه، نحو: ﴿الْمَاءِ﴾. وقد زيد أيضًا في مصاحف التيسير ضبط الحرف الأخير من حروف التهجي إذا كان صحيحًا، بوضع علامة الفتح أو السكون على طرفه، هكذا: ﴿الْمَاءِ اللَّهِ﴾، ﴿قَ وَالْقُرْآنِ﴾. ولأن الضبط مبني أصلاً على الوصل، فإن كل حرف يُضبط بما يناسب حركته وصلًا كقاعدة ثابتة، وأحيانًا يبين الضبط أيضًا حركة الحرف حال الوقف أو الابتداء. ولا يخلو الحرف من علامة ضبط إلا إذا كان مُحَقَّى أو مدغمًا أو كان حرف مد.

Figure 21 The end matter of Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.632 explaining the usage of ARABIC SMALL BASELINE FATHA and ARABIC SMALL BASELINE DOTLESS HEAD OF KHAH

\* ووضع نون صغيرة مكسورة (ة) أو مضمومة (ة) أو مفتوحة (ة) بدلًا من الحركة الثانية من التنوين يدل على تحرك التنوين عند التقائه بساكن بعده أو عند نقل حركة الهمزة بعده إليه؛ إما بالكسر، نحو: ﴿خَيْرٌ اللَّهُ﴾، ﴿جَمِيعًا﴾، ﴿يَوْمَئِذٍ الْحَقُّ﴾، ﴿وَسَبْعَةٌ إِذَا﴾، ﴿نُوحٌ ابْنُهُ﴾، ﴿وَمَتَّعٌ إِلَى﴾، وإما بالضم، نحو: ﴿فَتِيلاً أَنْظَرُ﴾، ﴿كُفَّارًا أَوْلِيَّتِكَ﴾، ﴿بَعْضٌ أَنْظَرُ﴾، ﴿أُمَّةٌ أَخْرَجَتْ﴾، أو بالفتح، نحو: ﴿بَغِيًّا﴾، ﴿عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ﴾، ﴿صِيَامٌ أَوْ﴾.

Figure 22 The end matter of Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.635 explaining the usage of small noons

١٧- علامة التكبير عند سور الختم، وهي علامة (ك)، وتوضع بعد الكلمة الأخيرة من سور الختم، من آخر سورة الضحى إلى آخر سورة الناس، للدلالة على التكبير عند سور الختم.

Figure 23 The end matter of Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Ibn Kathir by alwa7y.com, p.640 explaining the usage of ARABIC SMALL HIGH WORD KABBIR

**٨- علامة تغليظ اللام (◻)**، هي مربع مصمت يوضع تحت لام لفظ الجلالة للدلالة على تغليظه وصلًا بما قبله، نحو: ﴿هُدَىٰ إِلَٰهٍ﴾، ﴿تَأَلَّاهُ﴾، وكذلك تحت اللامات التي غلظها الازرق، نحو: ﴿الصَّلَاةَ﴾، ﴿ظَلِمُوا﴾، ﴿الطَّلِقُ﴾.

**٩- علامة ترقيق الراء (◻)**، هي مربع أجوف يوضع تحت الراء الساكنة للدلالة على ترقيقها، نحو: ﴿أُمِرْتُ﴾، ﴿يُكْفِّرُ﴾، وكذلك تحت الراءات المفتوحة والمضمومة التي رققها الازرق، نحو: ﴿خَيْرٍ﴾، ﴿غَيْرٍ﴾، ﴿يُبْصِرُونَ﴾، ﴿فِرَاشًا﴾.

Figure 24 The end matter of Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.637 explaining the usage of ARABIC SQUARE BELOW and ARABIC FILLED SQUARE BELOW

**١٢- علامة الصفر المستطيل القائم (◻)**، توضع فوق الالف لتدل على حذفها وصلًا وإثباتها وقفًا، نحو: ﴿لَنَكْنَأُ﴾، وتوضع تحت كسرة الياء في الكلمات التي تنتهي بياءين لفظًا ولكن رسمت بياء واحدة، للدلالة على ثبوت الياء الثانية وقفًا، سواء كانت هذه الياء ثابتة وصلًا، نحو: ﴿يَسْتَحْيِيْٓ أَنْ﴾، أو محذوفة وصلًا - من اجل التقاء الساكنين - نحو: ﴿يُحْيِيْٓ إِلَٰهَ﴾.

Figure 25 The end matter of Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Warsh by alwa7y.com, p.639 explaining the usage of ARABIC SMALL LOW UPRIGHT RECTANGULAR ZERO

**١١- علامة حذف الحرف وقفًا (◻)**، هي علامة دائرة مفرغة توضع فوق الحرف للدلالة على حذفه حال الوقف، وذلك في ﴿نَذَهْبُنْ﴾ الزخرف: ٤١، لرويس، حيث يقرأ رويس بتخفيف النون وصلًا على أنها نون توكيد خفيفة مثل ﴿وَلَيَكُونَا﴾ يوسف: ٣٢، ويقف بالألف عوضًا للتنوين.

Figure 26 The end matter of Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayat Yakob by alwa7y.com, p.637 explaining the usage of ARABIC SMALL HIGH HEH INITIAL FORM

**٧- علامة الوقف بهاء السكت (٥)**، هي هاء صغيرة توضع فوق الحرف الأخير من الكلمة، للدلالة على الوقف عليها بالهاء، ويختلف موضع الهاء من الكلمة وفقاً حسب هذا الحرف الأخير، فإذا كان:

- تاء تأنيث، نحو: ﴿بَقِيَّتُ﴾، تُنطق الهاء بدلاً منها.
- نون نسوة مسبوقه بهاء ضمير، نحو: ﴿بَيْنَهُنَّ﴾، تُنطق الهاء بعدها.
- ضمير مفرد غائب، نحو: ﴿هُوَ﴾، ﴿هِيَ﴾، تُنطق الهاء بعده.
- ياء متكلم، نحو: ﴿يَدَيَّ﴾، تُنطق الهاء بعدها.
- ميم كلمة استفهامية، نحو: ﴿عَمَّ﴾، تُنطق الهاء بعدها.
- ميم كلمتي ﴿ثُمَّ﴾، ﴿فَتَمَّ﴾، تُنطق الهاء بعدها، عند رُوَيْس.
- ألفاً، نحو: ﴿يَنَاسَفِي﴾، تُنطق الهاء بعدها مع إشباع مدها، عند رُوَيْس.

Figure 27 The end matter of Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayah Yakob by alwa7y.com, p.636 explaining the usage of ARABIC SMALL HIGH HEH INITIAL FORM

**١٨- علامة تغيير حركة الحرف حال الابتداء (٦)**، وهي علامة رأس السهم للدلالة على وجوب تغيير حركة الحرف حال الابتداء بالكلمة، وذلك حسب موقع العلامة من الحرف، فإذا كانت:

- فوق الحرف ومتطرفة إلى اليسار قليلاً، فمعناها تغيير حركة الحرف إلى الضم، وذلك في هاء الجلالة في ﴿الْحَمِيدِ﴾ (١) ﴿اللَّهِ﴾ إبراهيم، عند رُوَيْس، فتُضم الهاء، حال الابتداء فقط.
- فوق الحرف مباشرة، فمعناها تغيير حركة الحرف إلى الفتح، وذلك في حرف التاء الأول من ﴿نَتَمَارِي﴾ النجم: ٥٤، فتتحرك التاء الأولى بالفتح وتُخفف الثانية حال الابتداء فقط، ومثلها ﴿تَنفَكَّرُوا﴾ سبأ: ٤٦، عند رُوَيْس.
- تحت الحرف، فمعناها تغيير حركة الحرف إلى الكسر، وذلك في: ﴿لَيَقْطَعُ﴾ الحج: ١٥، ﴿لَيَقْضُوا﴾ الحج: ٢٧، عند رُوَيْس.

Figure 28 The end matter of Mushaf at-Tayseer bi riwayah Yakob by alwa7y.com, p.641 explaining the usage of the combining arrowheads

**ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2  
PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS  
FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646<sup>1</sup>.**

**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:	<b>Proposal to Encode Sixteen Quranic Arabic Characters</b>		
2. Requester's name:	<i>Rikza F. Sh.</i>		
3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution):	<i>Individual contribution</i>		
4. Submission date:	<i>5 June 2024</i>		
5. Requester's reference (if applicable):	<i>N/A</i>		
6. Choose one of the following:			
This is a complete proposal:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>YES</b>	
(or) More information will be provided later:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>NO</b>	

**B. Technical – General**

1. Choose one of the following:			
a. This proposal is for a new script (set of characters):	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>NO</b>	
Proposed name of script:	<i>N/A</i>		
b. The proposal is for addition of character(s) to an existing block:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>YES</b>	
Name of the existing block:	<i>Arabic Extended-C</i>		
2. Number of characters in proposal:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>16</b>	
3. Proposed category (select one from below - see section 2.2 of P&P document):			
A-Contemporary	<input type="checkbox"/>	B.1-Specialized (small collection)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C-Major extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>	D-Attested extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>
F-Archaic Hieroglyphic or Ideographic	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-Minor extinct	<input type="checkbox"/>
G-Obscure or questionable usage symbols	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4. Is a repertoire including character names provided?			
a. If YES, are the names in accordance with the "character naming guidelines" in Annex L of P&P document?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>YES</b>	
b. Are the character shapes attached in a legible form suitable for review?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>YES</b>	
5. Fonts related:			
a. Who will provide the appropriate computerized font to the Project Editor of 10646 for publishing the standard?	<i>Rikza F. Sh.</i>		
b. Identify the party granting a license for use of the font by the editors (include address, e-mail, ftp-site, etc.):	<i>Rikza F. Sh. (rikzafsh@gmail.com)</i>		
6. References:			
a. Are references (to other character sets, dictionaries, descriptive texts etc.) provided?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>YES</b>	
b. Are published examples of use (such as samples from newspapers, magazines, or other sources) of proposed characters attached?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>YES</b>	
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)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>YES</b>	
<i>See proposal</i>			

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.

<sup>1</sup> Form number: N4502-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

### C. Technical - Justification

1. Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES explain		NO
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.)? If YES, with whom? If YES, available relevant documents:	N/A N/A	NO
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example: size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference:	Moslems around the world	YES
4. The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference:	See proposal	Rare
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community? If YES, where? Reference:	Some mushafs that support the Ten Reading of the Quran	YES
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed characters be entirely in the BMP? If YES, is a rationale provided? If YES, reference:	N/A	NO N/A
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered)?		NO
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing character or character sequence? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	N/A	NO N/A
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either existing characters or other proposed characters? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	N/A	NO N/A
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? If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided? If YES, reference:	See proposal	YES YES
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences? 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:	See proposal N/A	YES YES N/A
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as control function or similar semantics? If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)	U+10EF4 and U+10EF6 needs to be MCM because they appear closer to the base letter than a kasra	YES
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters? If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified? If YES, reference:	N/A	NO N/A