

User's Guide of ﺩ (dād),  
a Simple Arabic Typesetting System  
for Mixed Latin/Arabic Alphabet Documents

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ـ is a package for typesetting Arabic in the simplest possible way. It is particularly well suited for mixed Arabic/Latin documents. “Simplest possible” means:

- it is compatible with all L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X style files, since the code is minimal and all the complexity is in the font;
- input can be done in Unicode or in transliteration, the latter being often the best choice when mixing left-to-right and right-to-left scripts;
- the only T<sub>E</sub>Xnical requirement is LuaT<sub>E</sub>X, not because of the Lua language (which is not used, for the moment), but because of features that have survived from LuaT<sub>E</sub>X’s Ω origins: bidirectionality and use of large fonts (OVF, OFM).

Choose LuaT<sub>E</sub>X as your T<sub>E</sub>X engine, load the package into your document, and اهلاً شلّا!, just start writing in Arabic using command \arab.

More information about ﺩ (history, evolution, rationale of technical choices, T<sub>E</sub>Xnicalities) can be found in [1].

## 1 The name

Thanks to the Internet, search engines, social media, and the like, people are becoming more and more aware of other languages and writing systems. Why not give this package an Arabic name, be it a single letter?

The author has chosen letter ـ, called *dād*, because Arabic is traditionally called the “language of the *dād*,” since this sound was considered as being unique to Arabic.

The reader is probably wondering how to pronounce this letter, technically a “voiced velarized alveolar stop” [3, p. 16]. Here is how [4, p. 10] describes its pronunciation:

Pronounce the regular sound ‘d’ and you will find that the tip of your tongue will touch in the region of the upper front teeth/gum. Now pronounce the sound

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again and at the same time depress the *middle* of the tongue. This has the effect of creating a larger space between the tongue and the roof of the mouth and gives the sound produced a distinctive ‘hollow’ characteristic, which also effects the surrounding vowels. It is difficult to find a parallel in English, but the difference between ‘Sam’ and ‘psalm’ (standard English pronunciation) gives a clue. Tense the tongue muscles in pronouncing ‘psalm’ and you are nearly there. Now pronounce the a-vowel of ‘psalm’ before and after ‘d’, saying ‘ada’, keeping the tongue tense, and that’s as near as we can get to describing it in print.

## 2 How to use 

The package provides three PostScript Type 1 fonts (plain, bold and typewriter), “real” fonts (regular TFM) and large virtual fonts (OVF and OFM files). There are also rudimentary FD and STY files, a MAP file, Perl scripts for conversion to (and from) UTF-8, the Perl script which builds the font and finally adjustment files, in case the user wants to change kerning and diacritic placement.

Once the package is installed, to use it just call

```
\usepackage{dad}
```

Notice however that it requires LuaTeX (for change of direction and OVF/OFM compliance).

To typeset in Arabic, one uses the command `\arab` (which is “long”: paragraph changes are allowed in its argument).

Arabic text can be input in transliteration, as described in Table 1 or in Unicode UTF-8 (§ 2.2).

For example, to obtain ﴿الكتاب﴾ one would write in transliteration `\arab{AlkitAb}` or in Unicode `\arab{{\AlkitAb}}`. By writing `\arabtt{AlkitAb}` one obtains the typewriter version ﴿الكتاب﴾ (which is less appealing, but fits quite nicely with the Computer Modern Typewriter font).

### 2.1 Rationale of the transliteration

Here are the rules of the proposed transliteration:

1. pharyngeal ح = H, emphatic ض = S, ط = T, ظ = Z and velar غ = R are *uppercased*—do not confuse them with glottal ه = h, non-emphatic س = s, د = d, ت = t, ز = z, and alveolar ر = r;
2. long vowels (ا = A, و = U, ي = Y) and *alif maqsūra* (ى = I) are also *uppercased*;
3. some consonants are modified by adding a character h (ذ = dh, ث = th, ش = sh);
4. the stand-alone *hamza* is obtained by a vertical bar | and letter *ayn* by a grave accent (which, in legacy TeX produces an inverted curly apostrophe, which is sometimes used to transliterate this letter);
5. to avoid confusion between pairs of letters and letters obtained by digraphs, one has to use a dash to separate characters: compare سه = s-h and شه = sh, or ته = t-h and ثه = th;

Table 1: Transliteration of خ system

6. more generally, the dash plays the rôle of *zero-width joiner*<sup>1</sup>: when writing  $\text{‐} = -\mathbf{b}$ , the letter  $b\bar{a}'$  will be in final form;  $\text{‐} = \mathbf{b}-$  and  $\text{‐} = -\mathbf{b}-$  will produce initial and middle letters, provided of course the letter is quadriform (as is letter  $b\bar{a}'$  in this example). This is very useful when describing grammar rules, to signify that a letter (or letter group) is an affix;
  7. the dash can also be used to reestablish contextual forms when combined with TeX commands, for example, to colorize letters. There is only one special case: when we want to colorize a letter of an isolated ligature  $\text{ÿ}$ , instead of a dash, we use digit 4. For the final ligature  $\text{ÿ}$  it will be a digit 5. Example: to colorize the *läms* of  $\text{\textcolor{red}{ÿ}lk}$ , write

\arab{t-\textcolor{red}{-15--}A5%  
\textcolor{red}{-14--}A4}

8. finally, there is yet another use of the dash: when doubled, it produces a kashida stroke: compare ليل = 1Y1 and ليل = 1--Y--1. There is also a \kesh command for extensible kashida (it is equivalent to a \hrulefill using the default rule thickness font dimension \fontdimen8): 1--\kesh--Y--\kesh--1. will produce:

<sup>1</sup>Except for the case of letter  $\mathfrak{z} = dh$  which is biform and hence is not connected with the following letter. By writing  $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{z} = d-h$  one obtains letters  $dāl$  and  $hā'$ , but the  $hā'$  is not in medial form, as it would be in any other case when preceded by a dash.

9. some digraphs start with an apostrophe: it is the case of *hamza*-carriers ا = 'a, إ = 'i, ؤ = 'u, ئ = 'I, ؎ = 'A but also of undotted letters بَـا = 'b, نَـن = 'n, فَـا = 'f and قَـاف = 'q;
10. other digraphs end with one or more asterisks: the most frequent one is the *tā' marbuta* ة = t\* (which can be used also in initial and medial, and then becomes a regular *tā'*). The asterisk is also used for the *waṣla* (which is only placed on the *alif*) اَـا = A\* as well as for the vertical *fatha* (as in هـا = ha\*dhA) and the *madda*. The latter is normally used only on the *alif* (ا = 'A) but can be found also in the notorious *muqatṭa'aāt* in the Koran, as in عَسْقَ (Koran 42:2) or كَهْيَعَصَ (Koran 19:1)—sometimes it is even combined with a *šadda* (as in الْحَصَ, *Koran* 7:1 and [5, p. 111] for the *šadda*);
11. there is a special transcription for the ligature ﷺ = LLh used for the noun of majesty,” which is the name of God ﷺ: in this case—and in this case only—an uppercase L is used. The reason is that we wish to avoid ambiguity with other uses of the trigram *lām-lām-hā'*, for example يُصَلِّلُه (Koran 6:39) where we encounter letters ﷺ but not with the meaning “God.” Contrarily to other systems, the ﷺ ligature is available also in final form (for فِـلـه which occurs six times in the Koran, for example *Koran* 6:149), and it is possible to add diacritics to its first glyph (as in وَـلـه, *Koran* 2:115 or حـلـه, *Koran* 2:165).

## 2.2 Unicode input

Input can be transliterated or provided directly in Unicode Arabic: \arab{YAnis} or \arab{يـانـس} or even \arab{YAnis} or \arab{YAnis} will produce the same result: يـانـس.

All cells of Table 1 can be obtained by the corresponding Unicode characters (mostly via a single character, except for *šadda* + vowel combinations which require two characters). There is a special case, though: the ﷺ ligature (see next section).

For the convenience of the user who wants to write kashida (so that Arabic input is not disrupted) we have defined a command (in Arabic characters) تـطـ (تط) are the first two letters of تـطـولـ = *tatwyl*, the Arabic name of kashida) which is exactly equivalent to \kesh and has to be placed between Unicode U+0640 ARABIC TATWELL characters.

### 2.2.1 The ﷺ ligature and Unicode

The ﷺ ligature is traditionally used for writing the name of God: ﷺ. It can be found in religious texts, but also in expressions (for example, إـنـ شـاءـ اللهـ which means “hopefully” appears even in French language as *inchallah* and in Portuguese as *oxalá*) and in the very common surname عبدـ اللهـ Abdallah.

The problem with this ligature is that it contains a rather rare diacritic (a *šadda* combined with a vertical *fatha*—the latter us available on Apple Arabic keyboard layout but not on the Microsoft one) and, as a convenience, most standard fonts will replace the character string *lām-lām-hā'* (which would normally look like ﷺ) by the complete ligature ﷺ (in other words: the font not only changes the glyphs but, at the same time, also adds the diacritics). This behavior is barely legitimate: a ligature (as in ‘fi’ or ‘ڙ’) is normally limited to a change of glyphs, and should not add new characters (in this case, characters U+0651 ARABIC SHADDA and U+0671 ARABIC LETTER SUPERSCRIPT ALEF) since this means that what is rendered does not correspond anymore to the underlying Unicode character string.

## رباعيات الخيام

سمعت صوتا هاتقا في السحر نادى من الغيب رفات البشر  
هبا املأوا كأس المني قبل أن تملأ كأس العمر كف القدر  
لا تشغله البال بماضي الزمان ولا بآت العيش قبل الأوان  
وأغمض من الحاضر لذاته فليس في طبع الليالي الأمان  
غد بظهور الغيب واليوم لم يوكم يخيب الظنون في المقابل  
ولست بالغافل حتى أرى جمال ديناي ولا اجتنبي  
القلب قد أضناه عشق الجمال والصدر قد ضاق بما لا يقال  
يا رب هل يرضيك هذا الظلماء ينساب أمامامي زلال  
أولي بهذا القلب أن يخفقا و في غرام الحب أن يحرقها  
ما أضيع اليوم الذي مر بي من غير أن أهوى وأن أعشقا  
أفق خفيف الظل هذا السحر نادى دع النسوم وناغ الوتر  
فما أطوال النسوم عمرا ولا قصر من الأعمار طول السهر  
فكما تولى الليل بعد النهار وطال بالأأنجم هذا المدار  
فأمش الهوينة أن هذا الثرى من أعين ساحرة الاحوار  
لا توحش النفس بخوف الظنومن وأغمض من الحاضر أمن اليقين  
فقد تساوى في الثرى راححل غدا وماض من الوف السيني  
اطفى لظى القلب بشهد الرضاب فإنما الأيام مثل السحاب  
وعيشنا طيف خيال فنل حظك منه قبل فوت الشباب  
لبست ثوب العيش لم استشر وحررت فيه بين شتى الفكر  
وسوف أنضو الثوب عنى ولم أدرك لماذا جئت أين المغر  
يا من يحار الفهم في قدرتك وتطلب النفس حمى طاعتك  
اسكرنزي الإثم ولكنني صحوت بالأمال في رحمتك  
إن لم أكن أخلصت في طاعتك فإنتي أطمع في رحمتك  
 وإنما يشفع لي بائنني قد عشت لا أشرك في وحدتك  
نخفي عن الناس سني طلعتك فإنتي أطمع في رحمتك  
فأنت مجلاده وأنت الذي ترى بديع الصنع في آيتك  
ان تفضل القطرة من بحرها ففي مدها منتهى أمرها  
تقاربت يا رب ما بيننا مسافة بعد على قدرها  
يا عالم الأسرار علم اليقين يا كاشف الضر عن البايسين  
يا قابل الأعذار عدننا إلى ظلك فقبل توبة التائبين

Figure 1: The lyrics of the song رباعيات الخيام (Oum Kalthoum, 1950) [2]

```

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{dad}
\begin{document}
\arab{
\begin{center}
\textbf{rbA'YAt AlxYAm}

\medskip

\begin{minipage}{10cm}
sm't SUtA hAtfA fY AlsH--\kesh--r n--\kesh--AdI mn AlRYb rfAt Albsh--\kesh--r \\
hbUA Aml'aUA k'as Almnl qb--\kesh--l 'an tml'a k--\kesh--'as Al'm--\kesh--r kf \\
Alq--\kesh--dr \\
1A tshRl AlbAl bmADY Alzm--\kesh--An U1A b--\kesh--'At Al'Y--\kesh--sh qb--\kesh--l \\
Al'aUAn\\
U'aR--\kesh--nm mn AlHAD--\kesh--r ldhAt--\kesh--h flYs f--\kesh--Y Tb--\kesh--' \\
Al1YAl--\kesh--Y Al'am--\kesh--An\\
Rd bZhr ALRYb UAlYUm 1--\kesh--Y Ukm YxYb AlZ--\kesh--n f--\kesh--Y Almqb--\kesh--l \\
Uls--\kesh--t bAlRAf--\kesh--l Ht--\kesh--I 'arI jm--\kesh--Al dnY--\kesh--AY U \\
1A Ajt1--\kesh--I \\
Alqlb qd 'aDnAh 'shq Aljm--\kesh--Al UAIS--\kesh--dr q--\kesh--d D--\kesh--Aq bm--\kesh--A \\
1A Yq--\kesh--Al\\
YA rb hl YrDYk hdhA AlZlm--\kesh--A UAIm--\kesh--A| Yns--\kesh--Ab 'am--\kesh--Am--\kesh--Y \\
z1Al\\
'aUII bhdhA Alqlb 'an Yxfq--\kesh--A U fY RrAm AlH--\kesh--b 'an YHtrq--\kesh--A\\
mA 'aDY' A1YUm AldhY m--\kesh--r b--\kesh--Y mn RYr 'an 'ahUI U 'an 'a'shq--\kesh--A\\
'afq xfYf AlZl hdhA AlshH--\kesh--r n--\kesh--AdI d' Aln--\kesh--Um Un--\kesh--AR \\
AlUt--\kesh--r\\
fm--\kesh--A 'aT--\kesh--Al Aln--\kesh--Um 'm--\kesh--rA U1A qSr mn Al'a'mAr TU1 \\
AlS-h--\kesh--r\\
fk--\kesh--m tU1--\kesh--I Al1Y--\kesh--l b'--\kesh--d Alnh--\kesh--Ar UT--\kesh--Al \\
bAl'anj--\kesh--m h--\kesh--dha Alm--\kesh--dAr\\
f'amsh AlhUYnt* 'an hdhA Alc--\kesh--rI m--\kesh--n 'a'Y--\kesh--n sAH--\kesh--rt* \\
AlAH--\kesh--UrAr\\
1A tUHsh Alnf s bxUf AlZn--\kesh--Un U'aRnm mn AlHADr 'amn AlYqY--\kesh--n\\
fqd tsAUI fY AlcrI rAH--\kesh--l RdA UmAD mn AlUf AlsnY--\kesh--n\\
ATf'I 1ZI Alqlb bshhd AlrD--\kesh--Ab f'inm--\kesh--A Al'aY--\kesh--Am mc--\kesh--l \\
Alsh--\kesh--Ab\\
U'Yshn--\kesh--A TY--\kesh--f xY--\kesh--Al fn--\kesh--l HZ--\kesh--k mn--\kesh--h \\
qb--\kesh--l f--\kesh--Ut Alshb--\kesh--Ab\\
lbst cUb Al'Ysh lm Astsh--\kesh--r UH--\kesh--rt fY--\kesh--h bY--\kesh--n sht--\kesh--I \\
Alfk--\kesh--r\\
UsUf 'anDU AlcUb 'nY Ul--\kesh--m 'adrk lm--\kesh--AdhA j'I--\kesh--t 'aY--\kesh--n \\
AlmR--\kesh--r\\
YA mn YHAr Alfhm fY qdrt--\kesh--k UtTl--\kesh--b Alnf--\kesh--s Hm--\kesh--I TA't--\kesh--k\\
Askrn--\kesh--Y Al'ic--\kesh--m U lknn--\kesh--Y SH--\kesh--Ut bAl'am--\kesh--Al \\
f--\kesh--Y rHmt--\kesh--k\\
'in lm 'akn 'axlSt fY TA't--\kesh--k f'inn--\kesh--Y 'aTm--\kesh--' f--\kesh--Y \\
rHmt--\kesh--k\\
U'inm--\kesh--A Yshf--\kesh--' l--\kesh--Y b'ann--\kesh--Y q--\kesh--d 'sh--\kesh--t \\
1A 'ash--\kesh--rk fY UHdt--\kesh--k\\
nxFY 'n AlnAs snI Tl't--\kesh--k f'inn--\kesh--Y 'aTm--\kesh--' f--\kesh--Y rHmt--\kesh--k\\
f'an--\kesh--t mj--\kesh--lAh U'an--\kesh--t Al--\kesh--dhY t--\kesh--rI bdY--\kesh--' \\
AlSn--\kesh--' f--\kesh--Y 'AYt--\kesh--k\\
An tfDl AlqTrt* mn bHrh--\kesh--A ff--\kesh--Y m--\kesh--dAh--\kesh--A mnt-h--\kesh--I \\
'amrh--\kesh--A\\
tqArb--\kesh--t Y--\kesh--A rb m--\kesh--A bYnn--\kesh--A msAf--\kesh--t* Alb'--\kesh--d \\
'1--\kesh--I qdrh--\kesh--A\\
YA 'Alm Al'asrAr 'lm AlYq--\kesh--Y--\kesh--n Y--\kesh--A kAsh--\kesh--f AlD--\kesh--r \\
'--\kesh--n Alba'IsY--\kesh--n\\
Y--\kesh--A qAb--\kesh--l Al'a'--\kesh--dhAr 'dn--\kesh--A 'il--\kesh--I Zl--\kesh--k \\
f'aqb--\kesh--l tUb--\kesh--t* AltA'IbY--\kesh--n
\end{minipage}
\end{center}
}
\end{document}

```

Figure 2: TeX code of Fig. 1, transliterated input

```

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{dad}
\begin{document}
\arab{
\begin{center}
رباعيات الخيام
\end{center}
\medskip
\begin{minipage}{10cm}

```

سمعت صوتا هاتفا في السحر\اطـر نـاطـر بـاطـادى من الغيب رفات البشـاطـر \\\  
 بـيو املأوا كأس المـنـي قـبـاطـل أن تـمـلـأ كـاطـلـس العـمـاطـر كـفـالـقـاطـلـدر \\\  
 لـأـشـغـلـ الـبـالـ بـمـاضـيـ الزـمـنـاطـلـانـ وـلـأـبـاطـلـاتـ العـبـاطـلـشـقـبـاطـلـالـأـوـانـ \\\  
 وـأـغـاطـلـنـمـ منـ الحـافـاطـرـلـذـاتـاطـلـهـ فـلـيـسـفـاطـيـ طـبـاطـلـعـ الـلـيـالـاطـلـيـ الـأـمـاطـلـانـ \\\  
 غـدـ بـظـهـرـ الغـيـبـ وـالـيـوـمـ لـأـطـيـ وـكـمـ يـخـبـ الـظـفـاطـنـفـاطـيـ الـمـقـبـاطـلـ \\\  
 وـلـسـاطـلـتـهـ بـالـغـافـاطـلـحـتـأـطـيـ أـرـىـ جـمـاطـلـانـ دـنـيـاطـلـاـيـ وـلـأـجـلـلـأـتـيـ \\\  
 الـقـلـبـ قـدـ أـضـنـاهـ عـقـقـ الـجـمـاطـلـانـ وـالـصـاقـطـلـدـفـاطـلـسـاقـبـمـأـتـلـاـ لـأـيـقـاطـلـانـ \\\  
 يـاـ ربـ هـلـ يـرـضـيـ هـذـاـ الـظـلـبـاطـلـاـ وـالـمـاـتـلـاءـ يـنـسـأـتـلـابـأـمـأـتـلـامـأـتـلـيـ زـلـلـ \\\  
 أـولـيـ بـهـذـاـ الـقـلـبـ أـنـ يـخـفـاطـلـاـ وـفـيـ غـرـامـ الـحـاطـلـبـ أـنـ يـحـتـرـقـاطـلـاـ \\\  
 مـاـ أـضـيـعـ الـيـوـمـ الـذـيـ مـاـتـلـرـبـأـتـلـيـ مـنـ غـيـرـ أـنـ أـهـوىـ وـأـنـ أـعـشـاطـلـاـ \\\  
 أـفـقـ خـفـيفـ الـظـلـ هـذـاـ السـحـرـاطـرـنـاطـلـادـعـ النـاتـلـمـوـنـاطـلـاـ \\\  
 الـوـتـأـتـلـرـ \\\  
 فـمـأـتـلـاـ أـطـلـلـانـ النـاتـلـمـوـمـاطـلـرـ وـلـقـصـرـ مـنـ الـأـعـمـارـ طـولـ السـهـرـاطـرـ \\\  
 فـكـأـتـلـمـ تـوـلـأـتـلـيـ الـلـيـاـاطـلـلـبـعـأـتـلـدـالـنـهـاطـلـاـ وـطـلـأـتـلـاـ مـأـتـلـهـ مـأـتـلـهـ دـارـ \\\  
 فـأـمـشـ الـهـوـيـةـ أـنـ هـذـاـ الـثـاثـلـتـرـىـ مـأـتـلـنـأـعـيـأـتـلـنـ سـاحـاطـلـرـ الـأـحـاطـلـوـرـاـ \\\  
 لـأـتـوـشـ الـنـفـسـ بـخـوفـ الـظـنـاطـلـسـوـنـ وـأـغـمـ مـنـ الـحـافـرـ أـمـنـ الـيـقـيـعـاطـلـنـ \\\  
 فـقـدـ تـسـاوـيـ فـيـ الـثـرـيـ رـاحـاطـلـلـغـدـ وـمـاـمـ مـنـ الـوـفـ الـسـنـبـاطـلـنـ \\\  
 اـطـفـيـ لـظـيـ الـقـلـبـ يـشـهـدـ الرـفـاطـلـابـفـإـنـمـأـتـلـاـيـأـتـلـامـثـأـتـلـلـ السـهـرـاطـلـابـ \\\  
 وـعـيـشـنـأـتـلـاـ طـيـأـتـلـابـ فـنـأـتـلـاـ حـظـأـتـلـكـمـنـقـبـأـتـلـهـ قـبـأـتـلـنـ شـتـأـتـلـىـ الـفـكـأـتـلـابـ \\\  
 لـبـسـ ثـوبـ الـعـيشـلـمـ اـسـتـشـأـتـلـرـ وـحـأـتـلـرـتـ فـيـأـتـلـهـ بـيـأـتـلـنـ شـتـأـتـلـىـ الـفـكـأـتـلـرـ \\\  
 وـسـوـفـ أـنـضـوـ الـتـوـبـ عنـيـ وـلـأـتـلـمـ أـرـدـكـ لـمـأـتـلـاـذـاـ جـنـأـتـلـتـ أـيـأـتـلـنـ المـفـأـتـلـرـ \\\  
 يـاـ مـنـ يـحـارـ الـفـهـمـ فـيـ قـدـرـاتـلـكـ وـتـطـلـأـتـلـبـ الـنـفـأـتـلـسـحـمـأـتـلـيـ طـاعـتـلـكـ \\\  
 اـسـكـرـنـأـتـلـيـ الـإـثـأـتـلـمـ وـلـكـنـنـأـتـلـيـ صـحـأـتـلـوـتـ بـالـأـمـأـتـلـاـفـأـتـلـيـ رـحـمـتـلـكـ \\\  
 إـنـ لـمـ أـكـنـ أـخـلـصـتـ فـيـ طـاعـتـلـكـ فـيـإـنـأـتـلـيـ أـطـمـأـتـلـعـ فـأـتـلـيـ رـحـمـتـلـكـ \\\  
 إـنـمـأـتـلـاـ يـشـفـأـتـلـعـ لـأـتـلـيـ بـأـنـأـتـلـيـ قـفـأـتـلـدـعـشـأـتـلـتـ لـأـشـأـتـلـرـكـ فـيـ وـحدـتـلـكـ \\\  
 نـحـفيـ عـنـ الـنـاسـ سـلـيـ طـلـعـتـلـكـ فـيـإـنـأـتـلـيـ أـطـمـأـتـلـعـ فـأـتـلـيـ رـحـمـتـلـكـ \\\  
 فـأـنـأـتـلـتـ مـجـأـتـلـاهـ وـأـنـأـتـلـتـةـ الـأـتـلـذـيـ تـأـتـلـهـ بـدـيـأـتـلـعـ الصـنـأـتـلـعـ فـأـتـلـيـ آـيـأـتـلـكـ \\\  
 إـنـ تـفـضـلـ الـقـطـرـةـ مـنـ بـحـرـمـأـتـلـاهـ وـأـنـأـتـلـتـةـ الـأـتـلـذـيـ تـأـتـلـهـ عـلـأـتـلـيـ قـدـرـهـأـتـلـكـ \\\  
 تـقـارـبـأـتـلـتـ يـأـتـلـاـ رـبـمـأـتـلـاـ بـيـنـأـتـلـاـ مـسـافـأـتـلـةـ الـبـعـأـتـلـدـ عـلـأـتـلـيـ قـدـرـهـأـتـلـكـ \\\  
 يـاـ عـالـمـ الـأـسـارـأـرـ عـلـمـ الـبـيـقـأـتـلـيـأـتـلـنـ يـأـتـلـاـ كـاشـأـتـلـفـ الـفـأـتـلـرـ عـاـتـلـنـ الـبـانـسـيـأـتـلـنـ \\\  
 يـأـتـلـاـ قـابـأـتـلـلـ الـأـعـأـتـلـذـارـ عـدـنـأـتـلـاـ إـلـأـتـلـيـ ظـلـأـتـلـكـ فـأـقـبـأـتـلـوـتـبـأـتـلـةـ \\\  
 التـائـبـيـأـتـلـنـ

```

\end{minipage}
\end{center}
}
\end{document}

```

Figure 3: T<sub>E</sub>X code of Fig. 1, Unicode input

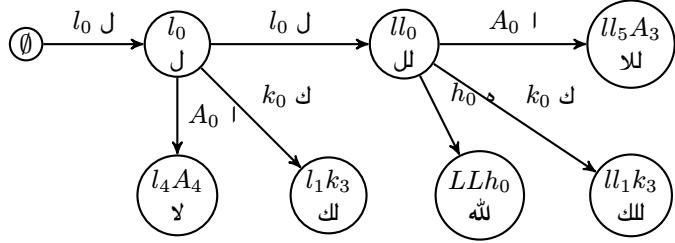


Figure 4: Finite state automaton starting with an isolated *lām* (*alif*  $\downarrow$  stands for the set of letter  $\mathcal{A} = \{ \text{ا}, \text{أ}, \text{إ}, \text{إ}, \text{ئ} \}$ ;  $\triangleleft$  stands for any Arabic letter besides  $\circlearrowleft$  and set  $\mathcal{A}$ ).

Nevertheless, for the user’s convenience, we have adopted that behavior also in  $\circlearrowleft$ , but only in the case of Unicode input. Therefore when the user types Unicode *lām-lām-hā’* (the first *lām* must not be preceded by a quadriform letter), the system will produce the  $\circlearrowleft\ll\ll$  ligature.

This method will not work if a diacritic is inserted between the two *lāms*, or if the first *lām* follows a quadriform letter and hence will be medial. For that case, we have defined a macro  $\circlearrowleft\ll\ll$  (the macro name is in Arabic script so that right-to-left direction is not disrupted) which takes an argument: the vowel between the two *lāms*. Hence, to obtain  $\circlearrowleft\ll\ll$  the user can choose between one of the following two:

`\{ \circlearrowleft\ll\ll \}`

`faLiLhi`

(The dotted circle, used to show the combining nature of short vowels and other diacritics, can be obtained by the macros `\arabdottedcircle` or `\dottedcircleset` with the macro name in Arabic script.)

### 3 T<sub>E</sub>Xnicalities

More information about  $\circlearrowleft$  (history, evolution, rationale of technical choices, T<sub>E</sub>Xnicalities) can be found in [1].

### References

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