Arabic Script SHOULD NOT be so Scary!

What else Unicode still needs to do for the Perso-Arabic script

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37th Internationalization and Unicode Conference – October 2013 – Santa Clara, CA

In the past decade...

The FarsiWeb Project

- National Standard for Persian Unicode text
- Standard Persian keyboard layouts on all major OSs
- Standard-based Open Source Persian TTF fonts
- Persian support in GNOME & Mozilla projects

IRNIC, The .IR ccTLD Registry

- Deploy Persian (second-level) IDNs
- Apply for the IDN ccTLD (actually, 2 of them!)

Persian Computing Community

- Over 300 engineers, designers,
- SIGs, e.g. Persian Typography

ICANN & IETF

- IDN Variant Issues Project
- MESWG Task Force on Arabic-Script IDNs

Previously on Unicode

Perso-Arabic Script

Mainly Arabic and Indo-Iranian languages

- Is the basis for many alphabets
- Persian, Urdu, Pashto, ..., and Arabic!

No alphabet uses all kinds of shapes

- Four-dots is not used in Arabic or Persian
- But 99% of the shapes are recognized by everyone

Many writing styles

Naskh, Nasta'liq, etc

Not all alphabets use all the features

- Arabic language/alphabet doesn't use ZWNJ, traditionally Rooted in the language properties and its conjugation forms
- But recently is being used for non-Arabic words

آیبیام ⇒ IBM

Semantic Encoding

Writing Direction

- Letters: right-to-left
- Digits: left-to-right
- ⇒ Unicode Bidirectional Algorithm (Bidi/UBA)

س ل ا م

سلام

سلام

One code-point for each letter → Unicode Arabic Joining Algorithm

Joining Control Characters

0600				Unicode							06FF 0700						Unicode								07FF								
Arabic											1			м »	Syriac			Arabic Supplement			nt	Thaana				NKo							
	060	061	062	063	064	065	066	067	068	069	06A	06B	06C	06D	06E	06F		070	071	072	073	074	075	076	077	078	079	07A	07B	07C	07D	07E	07F
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3	<u>مر</u>	ی 0613	أ 0623	<u>س</u> ۵633	اکی 0643	َ 0663	۲ 0663) 0673	<u>ج</u> 0683	ے 0683	ف 05A3	<u>چ</u> 66B3	☆ 06C3	<u>لحم</u> 06D3	ں 06E3	۳ 06F3	3						ت 0753	ڭ 0763									
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8			ب 0628	نگ 0638	و 0648	0658	A 0668	ئى 0678	<u>د</u> 8890	ژ	ڨ	لِ 0688	و	° ⊖ 06D8	ن 06E8	A 06F8	8						<u>چ</u> 0758	نے 0768									
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Dual-Joining (yellow) & Right-Joining (blue)

Special Characters

1. U+0640 ARABIC TATWEEL

- a.k.a. Kashida
- کشيــــده ⇒ کشيده •
- 2. U+200C ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER
 - a.k.a. ZWNJ
 - نامهای ⇒ نامهای •

3. U+200D ZERO WIDTH JOINER

- a.k.a. ZWJ
- ه.ش. ⇒ ه.ش. •

Status Quo

- 1. Kashida
 - On the keyboard: too similar to Hyphen
 - Makes the text hard to process (search, ...)
- 2. ZWNJ
 - Inaccessible in non-standard keyboard layouts
 - Confuses search engines and applications
 - IDNA2003
 - UTR #31 (Unicode Identifier and Pattern Syntax)
 - IDNA2008
 - UTR #36 (Unicode Security Considerations)
- 3. ZWJ
 - Too little use

But when it's needed, user is already tired of the other issues

Be Stylish

Typographic Styles

Western styles for Latin-like scripts

- Bold
- Italic & Slanted (including Iranic: left-slanted)
- Underline

Question:

When, how, and by whom these three became the de facto standard?

Justification & Elongation

- Traditionally used in manuscripts
- Used to be available in movable type too
- Recent study shows Elongation is still the right way to emphasize text in Perso-Arabic script



© 2013 Nasser Hadjloo, "Curious Case of Word Stylers", TEDxTehran

1000 persons × 10 emphasis methods → Justification & Elongation lead the way!

Typographic Emphasis

Letter Spacing LATIN SCRIPT

Elongation + Word Spacing خــط فــارســى

• CSS

- "letter-spacing" is useless (خ ط)
- "text-justify" does work, only for justification
- \Rightarrow No sane way to do elongation

Verbal Emphasis

Letter Repetition Latin script... Noooo!

Elongation

خط فارسی... بـلــــی!

Keyboard

- Direct mapping of characters to typographic elements (glyphs) is bad!
- Press a Kashida key a few times to emphasize some letter, bad again!

Text Input & Storage

Joining Control

ZWNJ is very common in Persian

- Necessary to create compound words
- And mandatory for some words

خانهای

بى بى But preferential in some others •

> خط کش می شود

Larry Tesler: "no modes"

• Mode: a distinct setting in which the same user input will produce perceived different results than it would in other settings

Modeless Input Methods

Current keyboards techniques

- Based on the typewriter technologies
- Based on the needs of Latin script

Kashida insertion should be implicit

- Three key presses give you three letters
- Three letters need three key presses



ZWNJ insertion should be implicit

- Instead of "mode", we need a "modifier"
- Shift key would make much sense! Note: only applies to dual-joining letters, if followed by a joining letter

Obstacles

Input

- Need to remove unnecessary ZWNJ dynamically
- Hard to implement in keyboard engines
- Have to be implemented in an IME

Processing

- Search
 - Kashida should be ignored
 - ZWNJ should be respected, sometimes
- Identifiers
 - Standards have to deal with them, individually!

Output

- A few apps still have problems with ZWNJ
- Kashida not handled correctly in most fonts

Multilingual Environments

HCI Model & Language



Language in the computer

Language in the user's mind

Encoding Challenges

Characters with similar shapes (Not in all joining forms)

Arabic Yeh vs. Persian Yeh



Typical defe	ault shapes for	Isolate	Final	Medial	Initial
U+0647	ARABIC LETTER HEH	٥	4	tor r	A
U+06BE	DOACHASHMEE	ھ	8	*	a
U+06C1	GOAL	٥	~	r	-
U+06FF	WITH INVERTED SMALL V ABOVE	â	â	â	â
<i>Urdu</i> U+0647	ARABIC LETTER HEH	٥	~	r	ł
<i>Sindhi</i> U+0647	ARABIC LETTER HEH	ھ	۵r ۹ هر	⊾ or ę	ھر
<i>Parkari</i> U+0647	ARABIC LETTER HEH	ھ	A	A	هر
<i>Kurdish</i> U+0647	ARABIC LETTER HEH	ھ	A	÷	هر

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Prefered shapes of letter Heh family based on languages

Internationalized Identifiers

Confused about Kashida

Use NFKC to get rid of it

Confused about ZWNJ

- Some protocols mandate some rules
 - And FAIL if the input doesn't comply
 - UTR #31 (Unicode Identifier and Pattern Syntax) rule 2.3.A1
 - UTR #46 --→ IDNA2008 --→ UTR #31
- No standard approach to make it more user-friendly
 - Although the semantics are obvious to the user
- No harmony in same-shape problems
 - Protocols barely talk about it
 - Policy-making works only for a few cases
 - Applications decide how to handle it, if they do

Developing a Solution

Existing Similar Methods

Case-Mapping

- Letter cases (different representation of the same concept)
- Useful for western scripts (Latin, Cyrillic, Greek, ...)
 - Doesn't work for the other scripts
- Language-dependent

Normalization Form Canonical

- Deal with encoding issues
 - Ensure backward-compatibility
- Allow more expansion of UCD
 - Better forward-compatibility
- **Normalization Form Compatibility**
 - Works good for Arabic script (Kashida)
 - But too much damage to other scripts

The Solution SHALL be able to...

- Remove unnecessary (invisible) ZWNJs
- Remove Kashida characters
- Place text into an specific language
 - Maintaining the expected shape
- Stay consistent when language is not specified

Arabic Shape Mapping

- Language-less Basic Normalization
 - Remove any unnecessary (invisible) ZWNJ
- Language-less Identifier Normalization
 - Basic normalization
 - Remove any Kashida
- Language-based Shape Mapping
 - Map characters with same joining-form shapes to the right one for the target language
- Language-less Shape Mapping
 - Not straightforward at all!

THE END پـــــايان