## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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# Information and documentation Extension of the Arabic alphabet coded character set for bibliographic information interchange 

Information et documentation - Extension du jeu de caractères codés de
l'alphabet arabe pour les échanges d'informations bibliographiques

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least $75 \%$ of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11822 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, Information and documentation, Subcommittee SC 4, Computer applications in information and documentation.

Annexes $A$ and $B$ of this International Standard are for information only.

[^0]
# Information and documentation - Extension of the Arabic alphabet coded character set for bibliographic information interchange 

## 1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies a set of 90 graphic characters with their coded representations. It consists of a code table and a legend showing character codes, graphics and character names. Explanatory notes are also included. The character set is primarily intended for the interchange of information among data processing systems and within message transmission systems.
1.2 These characters, together with characters in the international reference version of ISO 9036, constitute a character set for the international interchange of bibliographic citations, including their annotations, in the Arabic script. The sets may be used in a 7-bit or an 8-bit environment in accordance with ISO/IEC 2022.
1.3 This character set, with characters from ISO 9036 (see annex A), is intended for information in the following languages:

| Adighe | Farsi | Malay |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Arabic | Hausa | Moplah |
| Avaric | Kashmiri | Pushto |
| Baluchi | Kirghiz | Sindhi |
| Berber | Kurdish | Turkish |
| Coptic | Lahnda | Uighur |
| Dargwa | Lak | Urdu |

1.4 The graphic representation of characters defined in this International Standard are given in their isolated forms only. Initial, medial, and final forms, as well as special presentation forms which occur in ligatures are not within the scope of this International Standard.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 2022:1994, Information technology - Character code structure and extension techniques.
ISO 9036:1987, Information processing - Arabic 7-bit coded character set for information interchange.
International register of character sets to be identified by means of escape sequences. ${ }^{11}$

[^1]
## 3 Implementation

3.1 The implementation of this coded character set in physical media and for transmission, taking into account the need for error checking, is the subject of other International Standards (see annex B).
3.2 The implementation of this International Standard is in accordance with the provisions of ISO/IEC $2022^{21}$ and is identified by an escape sequence. (To be assigned.)
3.3 The unassigned positions in the code table shall not be utilized in the international interchange of bibliographic information.

[^2]
## 4 Code table for extended Arabic coded characters

Table 1 is the code table for extended Arabic coded characters．

Table 1

|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{b}_{7}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{b}_{5}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| $\mathrm{b}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{b}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{b}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{b}_{1}$ |  |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | $\dot{\tau}$ | ， | $\bigcirc$ | \％ | 9 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |  | ii | 区 | 2 | ب | ＜ | وٌ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |  |  | 个 | 区 | ب | ب－ | ＜ | و |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |  |  | $!$ | 区 | ز | ث | ＂ | ¢ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |  |  | － | 亏 | シ | $\because$ | 〕 | $v$ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 |  |  | － | z | ； | \％ | j | ज |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |  |  | ب | ？ | بنب | ف | ث | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |  |  | \％ | ¢ | بّ | ＊ | ل | $c$ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |  |  | $\because$ | 亏 | \＃ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | と |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |  |  | پ | 2 | بث | S | $\pm$ | 呶 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A |  |  | $\because$ | ذ | ט | $\checkmark$ | نه | 敛 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | B |  |  | $\because$ | з | ض | J | ث | 奴 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | C |  |  | i | 亏 | ¢ | ง | بن | 㠰 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | D |  |  | $\tau$ | う | ظ | ¢ | 8 | $\square$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | E |  |  | を | ј | $\dot{\varepsilon}$ | 3 | ¢ | 号 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | F |  |  | E | 6 | غ | s | 9 |  |

Reserved for future standardization

## 5 Legend

Table 2 gives the code，graphic and name of each character and comments on usage when needed．

## Table 2

| Code | Graphic | Name |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | II | ARABIC Letter double alef with hamzah above |
| 22 | 9 | arabic letter alef with wavy hamzah above |
| 23 | $\frac{1}{1}$ | arabic letter alf with wavy hamzah below |
| 24 | $\pm$ | arabic letter tteh |
| 25 | － | arabic letter tteheh |
| 26 | ب | arabic letter beeh |
| 27 | ت | arabic letter teh with ring |
| 28 | $\because$ | arabic letter teh with three dots above downward |
| 29 | \＃ | ARABIC LETTER PEH |
| 2A | $\because$ | ARABIC Letter teheh |
| 2B | \＃ | arabic letter beheh |
| 2C | خ | arabic letter hah with hamzah above |
| 2D | $\dot{\text { ¢ }}$ | arabic letter hah with two dots vertical above |
| 2E | E | arabic letter nyeh |
| 2F | ¢ | arabic letter dyeh |

## Comments

Sindhi ampersand Used in Baluchi
Used in Baluchi
Used in Urdu
Used in Sindhi
Used in Sindhi
Used in Pushto
Used in Sindhi
Used in Farsi，etc．
Used in Sindhi
Used in Sindhi
Used in Pushto
Used in Pushto
Used in Sindhi
Used in Sindhi

| 30 | $\dot{\text { خ }}$ | arabic letter hah with three dots above | Used in Pushto |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 | 『 | ARABIC Letter tcheh | Used in Farsi，etc． |
| 32 | ¢ | ARABIC LETTER TCHEH WITH DOT ABOVE | Used in Kurdish |
| 33 | © | ARABIC LETTER TCHEHEH | Used in Sindhi |
| 34 | 5 | arabic letter doal | Used in Urdu |
| 35 | \％ | ARABIC LETTER DAL WITH RING | Used in Pushto |
| 36 | ？ | arabic letter dal with dot below | Used in Sindhi |
| 37 | ＋ | arabic letter dal with dot below and tah above | Used in Lahnda |
| 38 | ذ | arabic letter dahal | Used in Sindhi |
| 39 | $\xrightarrow{7}$ | arabic letter doahal | Used in Sindhi |
| 3A | 广 | arabic letter dul | Used in Sindhi |
| 3B | 3 | arabic letter dal with three dots above downward | Used in Sindhi |
| 3 C | 3 | arabic letter dal with four dots above | Used in Urdu |
| 3D | \％ | ARABIC LETTER RREH | Used in Urdu |
| 3E | テ | ARABIC Letter reh with caron above | Used in Kurdish |
| 3F | － | ARABIC LETTER REH WITH RING | Used in Pushto |

Table 2 (continued)

| Code | Graphic | Name | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 | ر. | ARABIC Letter reh with dot below | Used in Kurdish |
| 41 | 2 | arabic letter reh with caron below | Used in Kurdish |
| 42 | بر | arabic letter reh with dot above and dot below | Used in Pushto |
| 43 | ز | arabic letter reh with two dots above | Used in Dargwa |
| 44 | * | ARAbIC Letter Jeh | Used in Farsi, etc. |
| 45 | ; | ARABIC LETTER REH WITH FOUR DOTS ABOVE | Used in Sindhi |
| 46 | بنّ | arabic letter seen with dot above and dot below | Used in Pushto |
| 47 | بّ | arabic letter seen with three dots below | Used in Uighur |
| 48 | شپ\% | arabic letter seen with three dots above |  |
|  |  | and three dots below | Used in Berber |
| 49 | بٌ | ARABIC Letter Sheen with dot below | Used in Moplah |
| 4A | ֵی | ARABIC Letter sad with two dots below | Used in Turkish |
| 4B | ض | arabic letter sad with three dots above | Used in Berber |
| 4 C | بن | arabic letter dad with dot below | Used in Moplah |
| 4D | ¢ | arabic letter tah with three dots above | Used in Hausa |
| 4E | $\dot{\text { غ }}$ | arabic letter ain with three dots above | Used in Malay |
| 4F | غ | arabic letter ghain with dot below | Used in Moplah |
| 50 | $\bigcirc$ | ARABIC LETTER DOTLESS FEH | Used in Adighe |
| 51 | ب | arabic letter feh with dot moved below | Used in Berber |
| 52 | ب+ | ARABIC Letter feh with dot below | Used in Turkish |
| 53 | ث | arabic letter veh | Used in various languages |
| 54 | ? | ARABIC LETtER DOTLESS FEH WITH three dots below | Used in various languages |
| 55 | \% | ARAbIC Letter Peheh | Used in Sindhi |
| 56 | ט | arabic letter oaf with dot above | Used in Berber |
| 57 | * | arabic letter oaf with three dots above | Used in Berber |
| 58 | s | ARABIC LETter Keheh | Used in Pushto |
| 59 | 5 | arabic letter swash caf | Used in Sindhi |
| 5 A | S | ARABIC Letter kaf With ring | Used in Pushto |
| 5B | ك | arabic letter caf with dot above | Used in Malay |
| 5 C | ง | ARABIC LETTER NG | Used in Malay |
| 5D | پ | arabic letter caf with three dots below | Used in Berber |
| 5E | 3 | arabic letter gaf | Used in Farsi, etc. |
| 5 F | \% | arabic letter gaf with ring | Used in Lahnda |

Table 2 (concluded)

| Code | Graphic | Name | Comments |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60 | 3 | arabic letter ngoeh | Used in Sindhi |
| 61 | " | arabic letter gaf with two dots below | Used in Sindhi |
| 62 | \% | arabic letter gueh | Used in Sindhi |
| 63 | * | arabic letter gaf with three dots above | Used in Sindhi |
| 64 | 〕 | arabic letter lam with caron above | Used in Kurdish |
| 65 | J | arabic letter lam with dot above | Used in Kurdish |
| 66 | j | arabic letter lam with three dots above | Used in Kurdish |
| 67 | ل | afabic letter lam with three dots below | Used in Avaric |
| 68 | $\checkmark$ | arabic letter noon ghunna | Used in Urdu |
| 69 | $\pm$ | arabic letter rnoon | Used in Sindhi |
| 6A | $\dot{8}$ | afabic letter noon with ring | Used in Pushto |
| 6 B | ث | afabic letter noon with three dots | Used in Malay |
| 6C | بن | arabic letter noon with dot below | Used in Moplah |
| 6D | 8 | arabic letter heh doachashmee | Used in Urdu |
| 6 E | \% | arabic letter hamzah on ha | Used in Farsi |
| 6 F | $ง$ | arabic letter waw with ring | Used in Kashmiri |
| 70 | 9 | arabic lefter kirghiz oe | Used in Kirghiz |
| 71 | ¢ | ababic letter oe | Used in Kurdish |
| 72 | ق | arabic letter waw with two dots | Used in Kurdish |
| 73 | \% | afabic letter kirghiz yu | Used in Uighur |
| 74 | $\checkmark$ | afabic letter yeh with tall | Used in Sindhi |
| 75 | $\checkmark$ | arabic letter ya with caron above | Used in Kurdish |
| 76 | $\checkmark$ | arabic lettere | Used in Pushto |
| 77 | $c$ | afabic letter yeh barree | Used in Urdu |
| 78 | c | afabic letter period | Used in Urdu |
| 79 |  | (This position is not used) |  |
| 7A |  | (This position is not used) |  |
| 7B |  | (This position is not usod) |  |
| 7 C |  | (This position is not usod) |  |
| 7 D | $\square$ | ARABIC Letter short e | Used in Urdu |
| 7E | - | arabic letter short u | Used in Urdu |

## 6 Explanatory notes

6.1 The 7-bit code table (table 1) consists of 128 positions arranged in 8 columns and 16 rows. The columns are numbered 0 to 7 , and the rows are numbered 0 to $F$.

The code table positions are identified by notations of the form $x y$, where $x$ is the column number and $y$ is the row number.

The 128 positions of the code table are in one-to-one correspondence with the bit combinations of the 7-bit code. The notation of a code table position, of the form $x y$, is the same as that of the corresponding bit combination.

Each code table position contains a graphic symbol or is shaded for those positions which shall not be used.
6.2 Certain vowels, generally short vowels, are represented in the Arabic script by special vowel marks. These vowel marks are always used in conjunction with other graphic characters.

ISO 9036 includes the most commonly used vowel marks. This International Standard includes two additional marks, in character positions 7D and 7E, for short vowels used in Urdu. The vowel mark allocated to position 7E is also occasionally used to differentiate certain consonants.
6.3 The characters in positions 7D and 7E are designated as non-spacing graphic characters, that is, characters whose use is not followed by the forward movement of the output device. In a character string, these non-spacing characters are input before the characters they modify.
6.4 The rendering of graphic characters is intended solely to identify the additional letters of the Arabic alphabet uniquely. The graphics used do not necessarily represent the most desirable calligraphic forms.
6.5 The names of characters (but not codes) have been made to correspond as much as possible to those assigned in ISO/IEC 10646-1.

Annex A
（informative）
Basic Arabic character set table from ISO 9036

|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{b}_{7}$ <br> $\mathrm{~b}_{6}$ | 0 | 0 | 01 | 01 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 1 <br> 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{b}_{5}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| $\mathrm{b}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{b}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{b}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{b}_{1}$ |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NUL | DLE | sp | 0 | ＠ | ذ | － | － |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | sон | DC1 | ！ | 1 | － | ， | ف | ${ }^{\sim}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | stx | DC2 | ＂ | 2 | T | ； | ق | － |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | etx | DC3 | \＃ | 3 | 1 | س | ك | 奴 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | Eот | DC4 | a | 4 | و | ش | $\checkmark$ | 㠰 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5 | eno | nak | \％ | 5 | ！ | $\cdots$ | ？ | 奴 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 | ACK | SYN | \＆ | 6 | \＆ | ض | － | 驳 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | BEL | етв | ， | 7 | 1 | b | － | 驳 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | bs | can | ） | 8 | ب | ظ | 9 | 媛 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | нт | ем | （ | 9 | 0 | を | $\checkmark$ | 媛 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | A | LF | sub | ＊ | ： | $\because$ | غ̇ | ي | 努 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | B | vT | Esc | ＋ | ！ | ث | ］ | ＝ | \} |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | C | ${ }_{\text {fF }}$ | 154 | ، | ＞ | ¢ | 1 | ＂ | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | D | CR | 153 | － | $=$ | $\tau$ | ［ | $=$ | \｛ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | E | so | IS2 | ． | ＜ | خ | ， | － | $\sim$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | F | st | Is1 | 1 | $؟$ | 2 |  | ， | deL |

## Annex B

(informative)

## Bibliography

[1] ISO 962:1974, Information processing - Implementation of the 7-bit coded character set and its 7-bit and 8-bit extensions on 9-track $12,7 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( 0.5 in ) magnetic tape.
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[3] ISO 1177:1985, Information processing - Character structure for start/stop and synchronous character oriented transmission.
[4] ISO 1745:1975, Information processing - Basic mode control procedures for data communication systems.
[5] ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993, Information technology - Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane.

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[^1]:    1) Available on application to the Secretariat of the Registration Authority: ECMA, 114 rue du Rhône, $\mathrm{CH}-1204$ Genève, Switzerland.
[^2]:    2) G0: ESC $2 / 8$ F; G1: ESC $2 / 9 \mathrm{~F}$; G2: ESC $2 / 10 \mathrm{~F}$; G3: ESC $2 / 11 \mathrm{~F}$ ("F" represents the final character of the escape sequence).
