

Harmattan Features

The Harmattan font includes a number of optional features that provide alternative rendering that might be preferable for use in some contexts. The chart below enumerates the details of these features. Whether these features are available to users will depend on both the application and the rendering technology (Graphite or OpenType) being used. Most features are available in both Graphite and OpenType, though there may be minor differences in their implementation.

Features

When Harmattan is used in applications that support Graphite or OpenType, and that provide an appropriate user interface, various user-controllable font features are available allowing access to alternatively-designed glyphs.

The table below gives a visual representation of the featured character glyphs in the font. Note that within each feature the top-most value is the default. The other lines show the first alternate and, if available, the second or third alternates.

List of Graphite features and OpenType Character Variants

Feature Name	Feature ID	Feature Setting (top-most in each section is default)	Character Shapes	Implementation Notes ¹
Alef diacritic placement (U+0623, U+0625, U+0627, U+064E, U+0650, U+0654, U+0655)	cv02	0=Standard		G,O,T
		1=Hamza touching		
		2=Touching		
Jeem/Hah (U+062C, U+062D, U+062E, U+0682, U+0683, U+0684, U+0685, U+0686, U+06BF, U+0757, U+0758, U+08A2, U+08C1, U+08C5, U+08C6)	cv08	0=Standard		G,O,T
		1=Handwritten		

1 **Implementation Notes:** G=Implemented in Graphite; O=Implemented in OpenType; T=Implemented in TypeTuner (command line version: <http://scripts.sil.org/TypeTuner> and web-based version: <http://scripts.sil.org/ttw>).

Feature Name	Feature ID	Feature Setting (top-most in each section is default)	Character Shapes	Implementation Notes
Dal (U+062F, U+0630, U+0688, U+0689, U+068A, U+068B, U+068C, U+068D, U+068E, U+068F, U+0690, U+06EE, U+0759, U+075A, U+08AE)	cv12	0=Standard	ﺩ ﺫ ﻅ ﻁ ﺗ ﺬ ﺯ ﺛ ﺞ ﺫ ﻇ ﺪ ﺫ ﺍ ﺩ	G,O,T
		1=Alternate XeTeX: "Scheherazade/GR:Dal=Alternate"	ﻭ ﺫ ﺃ ﺏ ﺔ ﺕ ﺖ ﺙ ﺘ ﺊ ﺋ ﺐ ﺓ ﺌ ﺎ ﺩ	
Sad/Dad (U+0635, U+0636, U+069D, U+069E, U+06FB, U+08AF)	cv20	0=Standard	ص صص ض ضض یں یییی ش ضضض جں جںجں چں چچچں	G,O,T
		1=Half XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR:Sad/Dad=Half"	مر مصر مر ضضر یر ییییر ثر ثثثر جر جببجر پر پپپپر	
Meem (U+0645, U+0765, U+0766, U+08A7)	cv44	0=Standard	م ممم نر نممر ہر ہہہہ ٹر ٹٹٹر	G,O,T
		1=Sindhi-style XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR:Meem=Sindhi-style"	م ممم نہ فففہ بہ بھبھہ ڈ ڈڈڈڈ	
Heh (U+0647)	cv48	0=Standard	ه هههه	G,O,T
		3=Kurdish-style XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR:Heh=Kurdish-style"	ه ههههه	
		1=Sindhi-style XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR:Heh=Sindhi-style"	ه هههههه	
		2=Urdu-style XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR:Heh=Urdu-style"	ہ ہہہہہہ	
Arabic U (U+0677, U+06C7)	cv50	0=Standard	ؤ ۆ	G,O,T
		1=Filled XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR:Arabic U=Filled"	ؤ ۆ	
Maddah (U+0622, U+0627+U+0653, U+0653)	cv60	0=Small	آ آآ	G,O,T
		1=Large	آ آآآ	

Feature Name	Feature ID	Feature Setting (top-most in each section is default)	Character Shapes	Implementation Notes
Comma (U+060C, U+061B)	cv84	0=Upward	؛ ،	G,O,T
		1=Downward XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR:Comma=Downward"	؛ ٲ	
Line spacing		Normal Loose 1.0 Compatible Normal 1.0 Compatible Loose	Allows for adjustment of the default line spacing in the font.	T

List of Language-specific features

The language-specific features that are in the font are demonstrated below:

Language	Language ID	Feature Setting (top-most in each section is default)	Character Shapes	Implementation Notes ²
Default			ذ ذ ڈ ڊ ڌ ڏ ڍ ڎ ڑ ڒ م مم نر فف فر جج جر ثث قق هه ٲ ٴ ٶ ۱۵۶۷	G,O,T
Kurdish (Northern)	ku	Language set to Kurdish <small>XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR.language=ku" (Graphite) XeTeX: "Harmattan:language=ku" (OpenType) HTML: lang="ku"</small>	ذ ذ ڈ ڊ ڌ ڏ ڍ ڎ ڑ ڒ م مم نر فف فر جج جر هههه ٲ ٴ ٶ ۱۵۶۷	
Rohingya	rhg	Language set to Rohingya <small>XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR.language=rhg" (Graphite) XeTeX: "Harmattan:language=rhg" (OpenType) HTML: lang="rhg"</small>	ذ ذ ڈ ڊ ڌ ڏ ڍ ڎ ڑ ڒ م مم نر فف فر جج جر هههه ٲ ٴ ٶ ۱۵۶۷	
Sindhi	sd	Language set to Sindhi <small>XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR.language=sd" (Graphite) XeTeX: "Harmattan:language=sd" (OpenType) HTML: lang="sd"</small>	ذ ذ ڈ ڊ ڌ ڏ ڍ ڎ ڑ ڒ م مم نر فف فر جج جر هههه ٲ ٴ ٶ ۱۵۶۷	
Urdu	ur	Language set to Urdu <small>XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR.language=ur" (Graphite) XeTeX: "Harmattan:language=ur" (OpenType) HTML: lang="ur"</small>	ذ ذ ڈ ڊ ڌ ڏ ڍ ڎ ڑ ڒ م مم نر فف فر جج جر هههه ٲ ٴ ٶ ۱۵۶۷	
Wolof	wo	Language set to Wolof <small>XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR.language=wo" (Graphite) XeTeX: "Harmattan:language=wo" (OpenType) HTML: lang="wo"</small>	ز ز ژ ڙ ښ ڛ ڝ ڞ ڟ ڠ ڡ ڢ ڣ ڤ ڥ ڦ ڧ ڨ ڪ ګ ڬ ڭ ڮ گ ڰ ڱ ڲ ڳ ڴ ڵ ڶ ڷ ڸ ڹ ں ڻ ڼ ڽ ھ ڿ ڿ ٲ ٴ ٶ ۱۵۶۷	

2 **Implementation Notes:** G=Implemented in Graphite; O=Implemented in OpenType; T=Implemented in TypeTuner (command line version: <http://scripts.sil.org/TypeTuner> and web-based version: <http://scripts.sil.org/ttw>).

Special rules for rendering Allah

In certain types of literature, the name *Allah* and words related to this name are given unique rendering. Unicode has a *presentation form* character (U+FDFA ARABIC LIGATURE ALLAH ISOLATED FORM) that implements this rendering and, while this can work (in some fonts) for the word in isolation, it doesn't help users obtain special rendering in other contexts where it is desired.

Starting with v2.000, Harmattan provides the special rendering for sequences of Arabic letters that meet specific patterns, giving much more flexibility to document authors. To obtain the special rendering, all of the following must be true:

- The basic sequence of letters is either:
 - lam-lam-heh
 - Preceded by some Arabic letter (joining or not, with or without diacritic marks)
 - The second lam *must* be followed (in either order) by shadda and either superscript alef or fatha
 - alef-lam-lam-heh
 - alef is the *isolate* form (with or without diacritic marks)
 - The second lam *may* be followed (in either order) by shadda and either superscript alef or fatha
- The heh used is the *final* form of either *heh goal* (U+06C1) final OR *heh* (U+0647) final
- There are no diacritic marks between the two *lam* characters

FEH	ALEF	LAM	LAM	SHADDA	FATHA	SUPERSCRIPIT ALEF	HEH	
		+	ل	+	ل	+	ه	→ الله Ligature is formed
		+	ل	+	ل	+	ه	→ الله Ligature is formed
		+	ل	+	ل	+	ه	→ الله Ligature is formed
ف	+	ل	+	ل	+	ه	→	فله Ligature is formed
ف	+	ل	+	ل	+	ه	→	فله Ligature is not formed

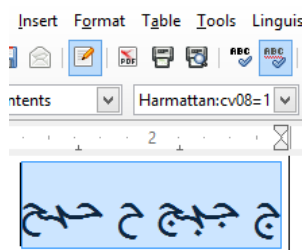
Users may find these rules cause the special rendering when it is not desired. The rendering can be suppressed by inserting U+200D ZERO WIDTH JOINER after either *lam*.

Use of Graphite Features, OpenType Character Variants, and Language-specific features

LibreOffice

In LibreOffice 3.4+³ there are a few steps the user may need to do before using Arabic script and language support. The font would be set to “Harmattan” and then the language must be selected in the application. In LibreOffice, first enable complex text layout (**Tools / Options / Language Settings / Languages** and then select **Enabled for complex text layout (CTL)**. Then, select the text, click on the status bar to change the language, select the language (if it is not displayed, click on “More...”).

The font features can be turned on by choosing the font (ie Harmattan), followed by a colon, followed by the feature ID, and then followed by the feature setting. So, for example, if the “Jeem/Hah” handwriting variant is desired, the font selection would be **“Harmattan:cv08=1”**.



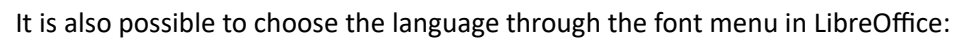
If you wish to apply two (or more) features, you can separate them with an “&”. Thus, “Harmattan:cv08=1&cv20=1” would apply the “Jeem/Hah” plus the “Sad/Dad” feature.

Newer versions of LibreOffice have a user interface which allows selection of the Font Features. Select your text (or style) and go to **Format / Character**. Choose the Harmattan font and click on **Features**. Then select the features you wish to turn on.



3 Download here: <http://www.libreoffice.org/download>.

In the following screenshot, the Sindhi language has been selected.



Sindhi: ۛ ۛۛۛ ۛۛۛۛ ۛۛۛۛۛۛ (Harmattan:lang=sd)

Word does not allow for the selection of Character Variants. However, it does support language selection of Urdu and Sindhi.

XeTeX

Languages in XeTeX can be accessed by using: "Harmattan/GR:language=ur" (for Graphite) or "Harmattan:Arab:language=URD" (for OpenType).

Currently there are very few applications which support OpenType Character Variants.

For applications which do support OpenType Character Variants, such as in CSS, the Character Variant ID and setting is chosen. For example, in CSS, if cv32, is desired, you might have this code in your .css:

Font Features for Harmattan 2.000 (LibreOffice 6.4.4.2)

```

@font-face {
    font-family: Harmattan;
    src: url(Harmattan-Regular.woff);
}

.cv120 {
    font-family: Harmattan;
    font-feature-settings: "cv12" 0;
}

.cv121 {
    font-family: Harmattan;
    font-feature-settings: "cv12" 1;
}

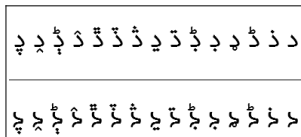
...

```

and this in your .html:

[illegible]

Which would produce this:



TypeTuner

At this point, most applications do not make use of these features (neither Graphite or OpenType Character Variants nor language features) so another solution is needed to use the variant characters. TypeTuner creates tuned fonts that use the variant glyph in place of the standard glyph. The TypeTuner Web site is <http://scripts.sil.org/ttw/fonts2go.cgi>.