

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 <small>XeTeX: "Harmattan/GR:Comma=Downward"</small>		
Line spacing		Normal Loose 1.0 Compatible Normal 1.0 Compatible Loose	Allows for adjustment of the default line spacing in the font.	T

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+FD2 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	+	ّ	→ الله Ligature is formed
		+	ل	+	ل	+	ّ	→ الله Ligature is formed
ف	+		ل	+	ل	+	ّ	→ فلهه Ligature is formed
ف	+		ل	+	ل	+	ه	→ فلهه Ligature is not formed

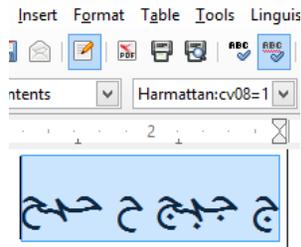
Users may find these rules cause the special rendering when it is not desired. The rendering can be suppressed by inserting U+200D ZERO WIDTH JOINER after either *lam*.

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>.

