

# Proposal for the Generation Panel for the Hebrew Script Label Generation Ruleset for the Root Zone

## 1 General Information

### 1.1 Background

*The Hebrew script, written from right to left, is one of the most ancient alphabetic scripts in the world. The first Hebrew inscriptions date back 3000 years, and are written in letters similar to those of Phoenician script. This ancient Hebrew script was used mainly during the First Jewish Temple period. At first it was a purely consonantal script, but in the course of time, four of its 22 letters came to serve also as vowel letters, making the words easier to read.*

*From the Persian period onward, the Jews, like several other nations, adopted the Aramaic script, and gradually the Jewish script became what it is today: a 22 letter alphabet, 5 of whose characters also have a word-final form.*

*Towards the end of the first millennium C.E. new signs were invented by the Masoretes to mark vowels, stress and additional information the letters were not meant to convey. These signs are called nikkud (pointing) and te'amim (accents). The Masoretes' aim was to record in great detail and transmit to the reader their tradition for public reading of the Bible. Modern Hebrew is written without te'amim, but nikkud is still in use, mostly in children's books and poetry.*

*Today the Hebrew script is used primarily for the Hebrew language, but also for Yiddish and, less frequently, for transcription of other languages that are (or have been) spoken by Jews around the world (such as Ladino).*

### 1.2 Target Script

*As per the Procedure to Develop and Maintain the Label Generation Rules for the DNS Root Zone in Respect of IDNA Labels (referred to simply as [Procedure] in the following), only code points included in Maximal Starting Repertoire [MSR-3] will be considered.*

The Hebrew script has the following specifications:

ISO 15924 code: Hebr

ISO 15924 no.: 125

English Name: Hebrew

The complete set of characters in the Hebrew script fall in the following Unicode ranges:

Hebrew: U+0591 – U+05F4 and U+FB1D – FB4F.

### 1.3 Principal Languages Using the Script

Language	ISO 639-3 Code(s)	Countries	Local Name of the Script	EGIDS Scale	Total Users in All Countries
Hebrew	heb	Israel	עברית	1	8,330,000
Ancient Hebrew	hbo			9	
Yiddish	yid	Israel, worldwide	יידישע אותיות	4-5*	514,160
Judeo-Arabic	jrb	Israel, worldwide	עברית	7	580,850
Ladino	lad	Israel, worldwide		4	137,000

Table 1: List of languages in consideration

\*Yiddish is at status 4 for 55% of the users (Israel: 275k, Belarus: 7k); status 5 for 33% of the users (US: 156k, Canada: 13.6k, Moldova: 1.3k); status 7-9 for users in other countries.

### 1.4 Related Scripts

None.

## 2 Proposed Initial Composition of the Panel

### 2.1 List of Prospective Chair and Members

The Hebrew Script GP comprises experts in policy, linguistics, DNS, IDNA, Unicode and Hebrew language user community. The composition may change over time as new members join the GP.

No.	Name	Role	Designation	Organization	Expertise
1	Mr. Doron Shikmoni	Chair		Private Expert	DNS, Security, IDNA, IT Policy
2	Ms Dorit Lerer	Member	Deputy CEO	The Academy for the Hebrew Language	Linguistics (Hebrew)

3	<i>Mr. Matitiahu Allouche</i>	<i>Member</i>		<i>Private Expert</i>	<i>UNICODE, Linguistics (Hebrew)</i>
4	<i>Mr. Meir Kraushar</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>DNS manager</i>	<i>ISOC-IL</i>	<i>DNS</i>
5	<i>Mr. Yoram Hacoen</i>	<i>Member</i>	<i>CEO</i>	<i>ISOC-IL</i>	<i>IT Public policy, DNS</i>

### 3 Work Plan

#### 3.1 Suggested Timeline with Significant Milestones

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Duration</b>
<i>Starting meeting</i>	<i>First meeting to set the work procedures and scope of work</i>	July 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	1 day
<i>DNS Basics</i>	<i>Panel-focused DNS training</i>	August 13 <sup>th</sup> , 2018	1 day
<i>Develop principles</i>	<i>Principles to be used to determine code points to be included, variants code point and variant labels, Select the code points from MSR which are needed for Root Zone LGR (Write up the relevant part of the Root Zone LGR proposal + XML + Test file)</i>	September 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 2018	1 day
<i>Determine (any) variants</i>	<i>From the codes points selected, determine if the end-user may confuse two code points (Write up the relevant part of the Root Zone LGR proposal + XML + Test file)</i>	8 <sup>th</sup> October, 2018	1 day
<i>Determine label level rules (if any)</i>	<i>Determine if there are any label level constraints on the use of selected code points (Write up the relevant part of the Root Zone LGR proposal + XML + Test file)</i>	5 <sup>th</sup> November, 2018	1 day
<i>Public Consultation</i>	<i>Seminar/meeting with community</i>	3 <sup>rd</sup> December, 2018	1 month
<i>Submit</i>	<i>Finalize and submit for Public Comments by ICANN</i>	1 <sup>st</sup> February, 2019	

### 3.2 Proposed Schedule for Teleconferences

*Most of the work will be accomplished through the Hebrew GP email list HGP@list.isoc.org.il and face-to-face meetings. The GP will be holding a regular face to face meeting every month, for the period of the work.*

### 3.3 Source of Funding and Logistics

*Foremost, all the members of the GP will be volunteering their time for this purpose. ISOC-IL will support the online logistics of the group (e.g. hosting the conference calls, assisting in GP coordination, developing the wiki page for posting information, maintaining the mailing list, etc.). Meetings will be held in ISOC-IL and Hebrew Academy offices (Petach-Tikva and Jerusalem) alternately.*

*Members of the working group are encouraged to find sources of funding to attend face-to-face meeting(s) related to the Hebrew GP. ICANN, might be able to fund a limited number of those members who are active in the proceedings of the working group to present the Hebrew GP work progress at ICANN meeting(s), and will also provide support for remote participation for the members not able to attend the meeting(s) in person.*

## 4 References

[MSR-3] ICANN MSR-3

<https://www.icann.org/sites/default/files/packages/lgr/msr/msr-3-wle-rules-15jan18-en.html>

[HEB-IDN-TAB] IL IDN Table

[https://www.iana.org/domains/idn-tables/tables/il\\_he\\_1.0.html](https://www.iana.org/domains/idn-tables/tables/il_he_1.0.html)

[IL-REG-RULES] IL Registry Rules

[https://www.isoc.org.il/files/docs/ISOC-IL\\_Registration\\_Rules\\_v1.6\\_ENGLISH\\_-\\_18.12.2017.pdf](https://www.isoc.org.il/files/docs/ISOC-IL_Registration_Rules_v1.6_ENGLISH_-_18.12.2017.pdf)

[2016-2LD-LGR] ICANN 2nd Level LGR

<https://www.icann.org/sites/default/files/packages/lgr/lgr-second-level-hebrew-30aug16-en.html>