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Spiral splines in Typeface Design

Acase study of Manjari Malayalam typeface

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Abstract: Manjari typeface was an experiment to use spiral splines to define the curves of Malayalam glyphs. It was a milestone in the progression of script towards maximally rounded glyphs. The script has been evolving from its rectangular characteristics in the early days of metallic types to the circular characteristics of popular digital fonts. The design of curves in Manjari are theoretically based on the PhD thesis by Raph Levien - "From Spiral to Spline: Optimal Techniques in Interactive Curve Design". In this paper we present the design principles and aesthetic concepts behind this font. We will also discuss the popularity and adoption of Manjari in the digital as well as print media.

Keywords: Malayalam, Script, Spirals, Opentype, Typeface, Digital Typography

1 Introduction

Malayalam script, since its evolution from Brahmi¹ writing style through Vattezhuthu and Grantha² writing systems to the digital typefaces of modern era, has undergone a lot of changes. The noticeable aesthetic feature of contemporary script is its loops and curly strokes. Vertical symmetry for many letters like \triangle , \bigcirc , \bigcirc are a part of script's identity.

Manjari Malayalam typeface utilises spiral shapes to accentuate these features leading to its aesthetic acceptance. A sample of text rendered in Manjari typeface is shown in Figure 1. The use of spiral spline curves results in shapes that are extra smooth. The spiral smoothness of curves are complemented by rounded terminals which gives very soft feeling for the eyes. The rigidness of geometric fonts is completely avoided giving a good humanist identity. The curve perfection results in negative spaces that acquire beautiful leaf and drop shapes between the bowls and loops of the script.

2 Malayalam script

2.1 Ancient manuscripts and early printing

Samples of copper plate inscriptions and palm leaf manuscripts show that the letters were

bever perfect rounds, but rather rectangular or elongated curves. The sample indicating https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahmi_script

²https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grantha_alphabet



Figure 1: Text rendered in Manjari typeface

this is shown in Figure 2. It is an inscription from Tharisappalli copper plates dating back to 849 AD.

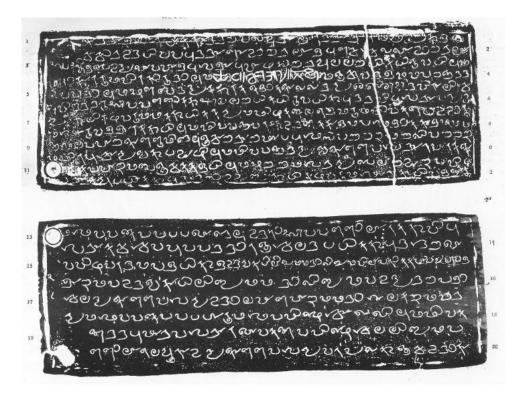


Figure 2: Copper plate inscription in Vattezhuthu.

The first ever printed Malayalam book was Samkshepavedartham(Pianius, 1772), printed in Rome using movable types in 1772. Sample pages of the book is shown in Figure 3. The

script was characterized by rectangular features during the early days of printing.

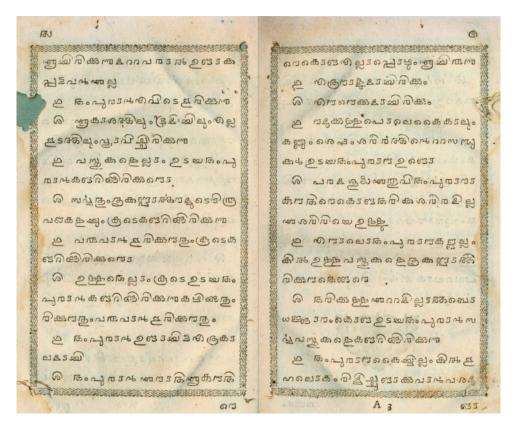


Figure 3: Samkshepavedartham, 1772. This is the first ever book published in Malayalam with movable type. Rectangular nature of glyphs is noticeable.

Next remarkable event in history of Malayalam typefaces occurred when movable types were cast natively in Kerala, India during 1829 by an anglican missionary Benjamin Bailey(Cherian, 2006) for CMS Press, Kottayam, Kerala. These metal types were close to perfect round. The popularity of books from this press started to give uniform height proportions to the script. According to Gupthan Nair, Bailey's contributions as a typographer made the curvy style of the Malayalam script popular(Nair, 2001). See the most impactful output from the CMS Press Kottayam in Figure 4, a translation of the New Testament showing rounded nature of the script.

The acceptance of this style of roundness can be easily understood when a fine handwriting is often referred as 'അവൾക്കു നല്ല ഉരുണ്ട കയ്യക്ഷരമുണ്ട് ' (She has a fine round shaped handwriting).

മ്ത്തായിനു. അം.

പിന്നെ ആ നാളകളിൽ യൊഹന്നാൻ ബഹ്ലിബ്ല വന്ന ചെഹ്രു പ്ര ടിയായിലുള്ള വനത്തിൽ പ്രസംഗിച്ച പറച്യന്നം സാറ്റരാജ്വം മ സമീപദായിരിക്കകൊങ്ങ അനുരാപപ്പെട്ടവിൻ* എന്തുകൊണ്ടെ ന്നാൽ കത്താവിൻെറ വഴിയെ നന്നാക്കുവിൻ അവൻറ ഉള്ള വഴികളെ നെരെ ആക്കുവിൻ എന്ന വനത്തിൽ ശബ്ദിക്കുന്ന വന്റെറ ശബ്ദം എന്ന എശായാ ഭീഷ്വദശീയാൽ ചൊല്ലപ്പെട്ടവൻ ക്രാളവനാകുന്നു് വിശെഷ്ടിച്ചം ംരം ചെെഹന്നാന്ന ഒട്ടക്കൊരാ കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഉടുപ്പം അവൻെ അരയിൽ ഒരു തൊർവാറം ഉങ്ങ യിരുന്നു വെട്ടക്കിളികളും കാട്ടതെനും അവന്ന ആഹാരവും ആയി 📵 രൂന്നു 🛊 അപ്പൊൾ ഒർുവശലും മെന്ദ്രുളിയാ ഒക്കുവും മൊർദാ ന്ന ചുറവുള്ള ഒദശം ഒക്കും അവൻെറ അടുകലെക വുറപ്പെട്ട **ൗ** പൊകയും∗ തങ്ങളുടെ പാപങ്ങളെ എറവേറഞ്ഞുകൊങ്ങ യൊർ ഭാ**ഡ്വയു** ഗ്രേഷ അവ്ധായു ബഹ്മിയാത്തെന്നെട്ടുകയും ചെച്ച്* എന്നാൽ പറിശന്മാരിലും സാദൊക്കായകാരിലും പലർതന്റെ റ ബഹ്നിത്തയ്യൂ വരുന്നതിനെ കങ്ങാറെഅവൻ അവരൊട പറഞ്ഞു ഞണലി കുട്ടികളെ വന്ദവാനുള്ള കൊപത്തിൽനിന്ന ഓടിപൊ ച്ച കുവാൻ നിങ്ങളാട ആര അറിയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു∗ ആകയാൻ അ അാപത്തിന്ന യൊഗിങ്ളായിള്ള സങ്ങളെ പ്റപ്പെട്ടിപ്പി. # ൻ അബ്രഹാം ഞങ്ങൾക പിതാവായിട്ട ഉങ്ങ എന്ന നിങ്ങളിൽതന്നെ.

Figure 4: Malayalam New Testament. Printed in 1829 using types designed by Benjamin Bailey

സത്വംപോലെ

അനുഭവത്തിന്റെ അറിവാണ് സത്യം. അത് ധൈഷണികമായ ഒരു സങ്കൽപമല്ല. മനസ്സും വാക്കും വസ്തുവും ചേർന്നാൽ സത്യമായി എന്നു പാശ്ചാത്യ ദർശനം.

സത്യത്തിന് ഒരു മുഖവും ഒരു നിർവചനവുമാണുള്ളത് എന്ന വിശ്വാസം തകർന്നടിഞ്ഞ ലോകത്താണു നാം ജീവിക്കുന്നത്. പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം രൂപപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിൽ വസ്തുനിഷ്ഠ മായ സത്യങ്ങളെക്കാൾ സ്വാധീനമുള്ളത് ജനങ്ങളുടെ വികാര പരവും വിശ്വാസപരവുമായ താൽപര്യങ്ങൾക്കാണ് എന്ന അവ സ്ഥയെയാണ് സത്യാനന്തരത എന്നു വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. ഇന്റർനെറ്റ് സാങ്കേതികവിദ്യ ഇതിനു വേഗം കൂട്ടി. വിർച്ചൽ റിയാലിറ്റി സത്യമല്ല. സത്യംപോലെ ഒരു പ്രതീതിമണ്ഡലമാണ്. സത്യംപോലെയുള്ള ലോകത്താണ് ഉത്തരാധുനികോത്തര ത(Post Post Modernism)യും വരുന്നത്. നിയമവ്യവസ്ഥയ്ക്കും സമുഹഘടനകൾക്കുമപ്പുറത്തുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും സാധ്യതക ളുമാണ് ഈ ലോകം വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്യുന്നത്; ആർക്കും ആരോ ടും കടപ്പാടും ധാർമികബാധ്യതയുമില്ലാത്തതാണ് ആ ലോക മെങ്കിലും.

ശരിവാദങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസക്തി എല്ലായിടവും എത്തിച്ചു എന്നതാ ണ് ഉത്തരാധുനികോത്തരതയുടെ പ്രാധാന്യം. എല്ലാ ആഖ്യാ നങ്ങൾക്കും ഇടം നൽകുന്നതിന്റെ പ്രസാദാത്മകത ഇതിനുണ്ട്. സത്യാനന്തര സമൂഹത്തെയും ഉത്തരാധുനികോത്തരതയെയും കുറിച്ചുള്ള രണ്ടു പ്രബന്ധങ്ങൾ ഈ ലക്കത്തിലുണ്ട്.

പത്രാധിപർ

Figure 5: A sample malayalam rendering to illustrate a common typeface used in printing.

Bhashaposhini, February 2018

2.2 Digital typefaces

Digital typefaces of Malayalam script introduced during 1990 that were popular in regular printing were mostly rounded. See Figure.5. The most popular unicode fonts since their release in the late 2000s, Rachana, Meera and Anjali continued to follow roundness as their glyph characteristic.

Manjari³ typeface is designed by Santhosh Thottingal. Opentype engineering was done by Santhosh Thottingal and Kavya Manohar. This font was released in July 2016 and immediately gained wide popularity among Malayalam speakers. The curves in Manjari are designed to follow a spiral shaped path between its control points and the terminals are rounded.

The design principles behind Manjari typeface are discussed in the following section.

³Available at https://smc.org.in/fonts/#manjari. The source code is published under open font license at https://gitlab.com/smc/manjari

3 Curve Interpolation by Spiral splines

Curves that passes through control points in a sequence can be termed interpolating splines. A good interpolating spline is a smooth curve that results from sparse control points. There are a huge variety of interpolating curves that include spiral splines, minimum energy curves, log aesthetic curves etc. As mentioned earlier, the nature of smooth interpolating splines have been studied by Ralph levien in his thesis, "From Spiral to Spline: Optimal Techniques in Interactive Curve Design" (Levien, 2009).

According to Levien, spiral spline interpolating curves have certain characteristics which make them particularly suitable for two dimensional curve fitting.

- Roundness Property: When spiral spline curves are used for interpolation, three data points on a circular path would yield that exact circle after interpolation.
- Extensionality Property: When a new control point is introduced on the interpolated spline between two points, the curve shape would be preserved.

Geometric continuity is an essential feature indicating the smoothness of interpolating curves. The basic property of connected curves is G^0 continuity, ie. curves touch at join points as shown in Figure 7. An interpolating curve of better smoothness has G^1 continuity, meaning the tangents on either sides of join points are essentially the same as shown in Figure 8.

A still higher order smoothness is offered by G^2 continuous curves, having a common center of curvature at the join points as shown in Figure 9. Spiral splines can be defined with G^2 continuity indicating very smooth variation in curvature.

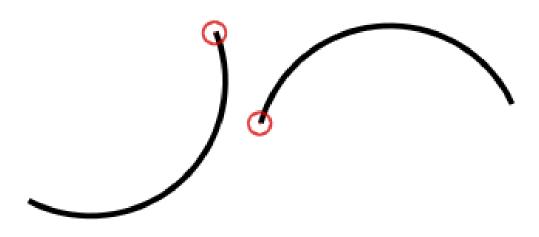


Figure 6: Disjoint curves. No continuity.



Figure 7: G^0 continuity. Curves will be continuous but there is visible stop point.



Figure 8: G^1 continuity. The tangents on either sides of join points are essentially the same. Curves will appear smooth. But there may be sudden changes in the path.

Levien proposes that every curve segment in a two parameter, G^2 continuous interpolating spiral spline between adjacent control points can be cut from an Euler spiral subjecting to rotation, scaling, translation and mirror image transformations. He calls Euler spiral as the generating curve for spiral splines. Euler spiral has a curvature that changes linearly with its curve length. See Figure 10 for a Euler spiral.

The Inconsolata monospace humanist latin font known for its clean lines and elegant design by Levien himself is based on this theory⁴.

⁴http://levien.com/type/myfonts/inconsolata.html

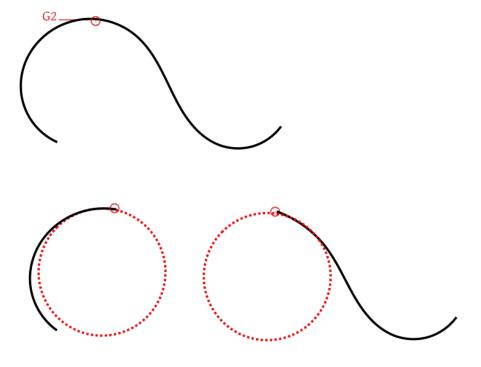


Figure 9: G^2 continuous curves, having a common center of curvature at the join points. The Spiro library in Inkscape generates G^2 curves and the same is used for Manjari typeface.

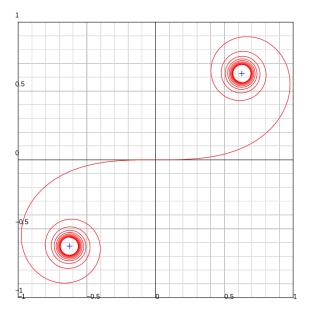


Figure 10: Euler Spiral, defined by the linear relationship between curvature and arclength, was first proposed as a problem of elasticity by James Bernoulli, then solved accurately by Leonhard Euler

4 Design process

The design of Manjari typeface was done using free software tools in GNU/Linux operating system. The drawing was done in Inkscape using the Spiro tool⁵, which implements the optimal curve generation technique outlined by Raph Levien. Figures 11, 12, 13 and 14 illustrates the process.

- * Original bezier curve drawn by designer
- * Optimal curve generated by Spiro

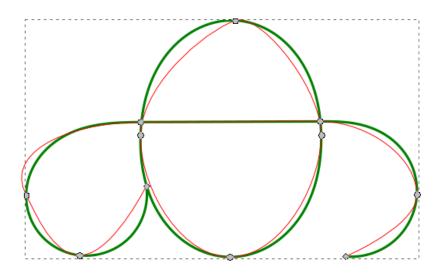


Figure 11: Designer defines the control points. Spiro tool interpolates the optimal spiral curve between them. Designer adjusts the nodes till desired glyph shape is achieved.

⁵Spiro library. Spiro is a toolkit for curve design, especially font design, created by Raph Levien. It is integrated with Inkscape and Fontforge. http://www.levien.com/spiro/

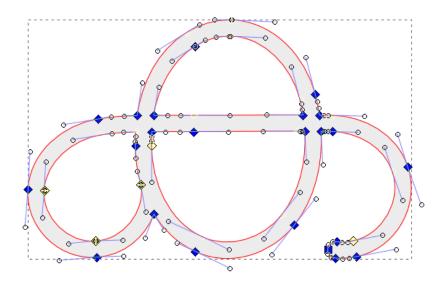


Figure 12: The stroke is converted to bezier path with desired stroke width by Spiro library in Inkscape. Now this is the draft of cubic bezier outline of glyph

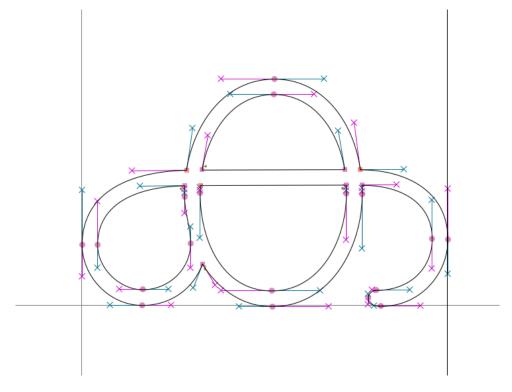


Figure 13: A font editor simplifies and clean up the nodes, defines glyph name, bearings.

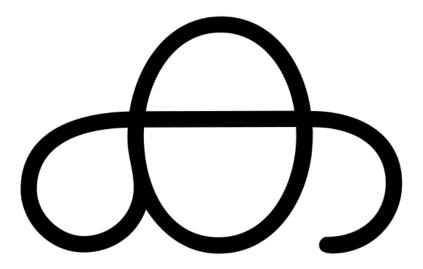


Figure 14: Final glyph

Manjari is an equal thickness typeface. So, bold and thin variants are prepared by just varying the stroke width in Inkscape, while stroke is controlled by the curves from Spiro. The outline terminals were set to use round shapes, that complements the smoothness in outlines.

The typeface also has a matching Latin character set which follows the same design principles.

5 Specimen



Figure 15: A one page specimen of Manjari typeface

6 Popularity

Manjari has gained wide popularity in web as well as in print media since in release in July 2016. There are magazines and news portals which use Manjari as a major typeface. Internet memes widely use Manjari. A few samples are shown in Figures 16, 17 and 18.



Figure 16: A page from 'Eureka', Illustrated fortnightly for Children. It uses Manjari for body and titles



Figure 17: 'Samakalika Malayalam', Illustrated weekly uses Majari for titles and blurbs



Figure 18: An internet meme using Manjari

7 Conclusion

We discussed the principles and the process followed in the design of Manjari typeface. We also discussed how the optimum spiral curve design outlined by Levien is used in the process, which we believe is one of the main factor behind the wide popularity of the typeface in Malayalam.

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