Arabic letters and vowel markers

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1 The Alphabet

This chart was designed as a complement to the Alif Baa Arabic textbook (Georgetown University Press, 1995) and follows the transcription system used therein.

Name	Trans.	Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
alif	aa	1	L	L	1
baa	b	ب	ب	<u> </u>	ب
taa'	t	ご	ب ت ث	<u> </u>	ت
thaa'	th	ث	ـث	ث	ث
jiim	j	-	ح	جد	ج
Haa'	H	<u>ح</u>	<u>ح</u>	حد	ح
khaa'	kh	خ	ح خ د	بخد	خ
daal	d	د	1	1	د
dhaal	dh	ذ	غ	ند	ذ
raa°	r)			_
zaay	z	j	÷	÷	÷
siin	S				سـ
shiin	sh	س ش ص ض ط	<u>۔</u> ۔ش۔ ص	ےشے	یث
Saad	S	ص	<u>—</u>	~	ص
Daad	D	_ض_	<u>ض</u>	ضـ ط	ضـ
Taa'	T	ط	ط	ط	ا ط
DHaa'	DH	ظ	ض ط ظ	ظ	[ظ
ʻayn	C	بح	*	ع	ع
ghayn	gh	غ	خ	خ	غ
faa'	f	<u>ء</u> ف ق	<u>ع</u> غ	غ	ف
qaaf	q	ق	ق	ـقـ	ق
kaaf	k	ك	<u>ق</u> ىك	غ ة ك	5
laam	l	ل	<u></u>	7	ل
miim	m	7	<u></u>	->-	_a
nuun	n	ن	` -	<u>ن</u> ـ	ن
haa'	h	٥	هـ	-6-	ھ
waaw	w/uu	9	_	<u>-e</u>	
yaa'	y/ii	ي	ي	<u>.</u>	يـ

Non-connecting letters are marked with a gray background.

The baseline is marked with a red line on descending letter forms.

ص, ض, ط and ظ are the so called emphatic letters.

Common ligatures				
$U ightarrow \ Y^*$	سلام	yallaa		
$oldsymbol{\lambda}$ $ o$ $oldsymbol{\lambda}$	المسلم	al-muslim		
$\dot{f g}$ في \leftrightarrow	,	fii		
یح → یح	يحيا	yaHyaa		
$oldsymbol{ar{z}} ightarrow oldsymbol{z}$ تج	تجارة	tijaara		
عہ $ o$	محل	maHall		
$oldsymbol{\lambda}$ کہ	ممل	mumill		
$ec{ extbf{u}} o ec{ extbf{u}}$ الله		allaah		
* Non-optional				

The letters \circ and \circ represent either a consonant or a long vowel and are transcribed accordingly.

2 Other letters

Name	Trans.	Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
	ſ	٩	اً	ڵ	٩
		١			ļ
hamza	, {	ۇ	<u>ؤ</u>	ؤ	
		ئ	<u>ئ</u>	ئ	
	l	2	<u>c</u>	٤	_
madda	'aa	1	L	L	1
taa' marbuuTa	a/at	ة	تـ		
alif maqSuura	aa	ی	ی		

Hamza is written with different "chairs" depending on surrounding vowels and its position in the word.

Hamza in the form of ς does not connect to surrounding letters.

The letters $\ddot{\bullet}$ and ω only occur in word-final position.

3 Vowel markers

Name	Short	Long	Nunation
fatHa	a ´_	aa Ľ	an
Damma	u <u>*</u>	یُو uu	un 💃
kasra	i –	ii <u>ي</u>	in =
alif khan	jariyya	aa <u>'</u>	

The alif in \hat{L} is silent.

Alif khanjariyya is only used in the words هٰذِهِ ,هٰذَا ,لٰكِن ,الله and ذٰلِك. Usually not printed even in voweled text.

4 Other markers

sukuun $\stackrel{\circ}{-}$ Marks the absence of vowels after a consonant. Not transcribed (رس) dars).

Sukuun and shadda are only printed in voweled text.

Marks doubling of a consonant. Vowel markers are written above or below shadda rather than above or below the letter ($\mathring{-}\mathring{-}\mathring{-}$). Transcribed as double consonant (مُدَرِّس mudarris).