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	١
baa'	b	ب	ب	<u> </u>	ب
taa'	t	ت	ـت ـث	ت	ت
thaa'	th	ث		ث	ثـ
jiim	j	-	ح	جـ	ج
Haa'	H	7	<u>حح</u>	حر	>
khaa'	kh	خ	ح خ د	یخہ	خ
daal	d	٤	1	<u>ا</u>	د
dhaal	dh	ذ	غ	ا	ذ
raa'	r))
zaay	z	÷	÷	_j -	j
siin	S	س	_س_		س
shiin	sh	س ش ص ض ط ظ	۔س ۔ش ےص	ـشـ	ت ۔
Saad	S	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	م ا
Daad	D	ض	ض ط ظ	ض <u>ط</u>	ض ا
Taa'	T	ط	ط	ط	ط
DHaa'	DH		ظ	ظ	[ظ
ʻayn	C	ع	<u>ح</u>	٠	ع
ghayn	gh	ۼ	خ	غ	غ
faa'	f	<u>ع</u> ف ق	ع غ ف <u>ق</u> ك	غ ة ك	ف
qaaf	q	ق	<u>ق</u>	ـقـ	ق ک
kaaf	k	ك	_ك_	5	2
laam	l	J	<u></u>	7	ل
miim	m	~	<u></u>	-	ه_
nuun	n	ن	ن	نـ	ن
haa'	h	٥	هـ	-6-	ھ
waaw	w/uu	_	_	_	_
yaa°	y/ii	ي	ي	<u></u>	يـ

Non-connecting letters are marked with 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				
$U ightarrow \ { m Y}^{\star}$	سلام	salaam		
$oldsymbol{eta} oldsymbol{eta} oldsymbol{eta}$ لم	المسلم	al-muslim		
$\dot{f g}$ في \leftrightarrow		fii		
یح → یح	يحيا	yaHyaa		
$oldsymbol{ar{z}} ightarrow oldsymbol{z}$ تج	تجارة	tijaara		
میر $ ightarrow$	محل	maHall		
$oldsymbol{\lambda} ightarrow oldsymbol{\lambda}$	ممل	mumill		
$ec{ extbf{u}} o ec{ extbf{U}}$ الله		allaah		
* Non-optional				

The letters $_{\circ}$ and $_{\simeq}$ represent either a consonant or a long vowel and are transcribed accordingly.

2 Other letters

Name	Trans.	Isolated	Final	Medial	Initial
	ſ	ء ا	اً	ڵ	١
		١			١
hamza	, {	<u>.</u>	<u>ؤ</u>	ؤ	
		ئ	<u>ئ</u>	ئ	
	l	<u> </u>	٤	ج	~
madda	°aa	1	L	L	Ì
taa' marbuuTa	a/at	ة	ä_		
alif maqSuura	aa	ی	<u>-S</u>		

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 \odot 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 ,اٰكِن ,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 (\mathring{c}_{o}) \mathring{c} 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).