A Note on Transliteration (Revised 2007)

Vowe	ls: a	ā	e	\bar{e} i	ī	o	Ō	и	ū	ai	au
Consonants:											
bē	b	dāl		d	șuād		3	gāf	c	g	
рē	p	ḍāl		d	zuād	2	Ż.	lān	η	1	
tē	t	<u>z</u> āl		Z	ţō᠈ē	!		mī	m	m	
ţē	ţ	$r\bar{e}$		r	zō'ē	?	Z.	пū	n	n/\tilde{n}	
<i>šē</i>	Ġ	ŗē		i.	ʻain	•	:	vā	Ō	\mathbf{V}	
jīm	j	$z\bar{e}$		Z	ghain	9	gh	hē		h	
čē	č	žē		ž	fē	1	f	dōō mī	čash- bē	<u>h</u>	
þē	ķ	sīn		s	qāf	(P	уē		У	
khē	kh	shīn		sh	kāf]	k	har	mza)	

- I. Word-final b is indicated only when it is pronounced, e.g., in $nig\bar{a}b$, but not in $qa\bar{s}ida$.
- 2. *Izāfat* is indicated by adding -e to the first member of such compounds, e.g., nigāh-e čashm-e surma-sā.
- 3. The Arabic definite article is transliterated *al* or *'l*-, e.g., *'ilm al-ḥadīs'* or *'ilmu'l-ḥadīs'*. Note, however, the transliteration of such common words as *bilkul* and *allāh*.
- 4. The v of conjunction is written -o-.
- 5. English rules of capitalization will be followed for proper names, titles of books, etc.
- 6. Urdu words retained in the text are not transliterated and are given in roman if they are listed in *Webster* or in Nigel Hankin's *Hanklyn-Janklin*. When consulting the latter, it is often best to first look up the word in the index at the back.

