A Note on Transliteration (Revised 2005)

Vowe	ls: a	ā	e $ar{e}$	i \bar{i}	o ō	u ū	ai au
Consonants:							
bē	b	dāl	d	șuād	Ş	gāf	g
рē	p	ḍāl	ḍ	<i></i> zuād	Ż	lām	1
tē	t	<u>z</u> āl	<u>z</u>	ţō'ē	<u>t</u> .	$m\bar{\imath}m$	m
ţē	ţ	$rar{e}$	r	zō'ē	Z.	nūn	n/\tilde{n}
<i>šē</i>	Ġ	ŗē	ţ	ʻain	C	vā'ō	V
jīm	j	$z\bar{e}$	Z	ġain	ġ	$bar{e}$	h
čē	č	$\check{z}ar{e}$	ž	$f\bar{e}$	f	dōčash-	<u>h</u>
						mī hē	
þē	ḥ	sīn	s	qāf	q	уē	у
khē	kh	shīn	sh	kāf	k	hamza)

- 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.

