A Note on Transliteration

Vowe	els: a	ā	e	$ar{e}$	i	ī	0	\bar{o}	и	ū	ai	au
Cons	onants:											
bē	Ь		dāl	d		șuād	ş			gāf	g	
рē	p		dāl	ḍ		zuād	Z			lām	ĺ	
tē	t	,	żāl	ż		<u>t</u> ō'ē	ţ			mīm	m	
ṭē	ţ		rē	r		zō'ē	Ż			nūn	n/'n	
<u>s</u> ē	<u>s</u>		rē	ŗ		ʻain	(vā'ō	v	
jīm	j		$zar{e}$	Z		ghair	ı g	;h		hē	h	
čē	č	ž	žē	ž		fē	f			dōčash- mī hē	h	
þē	ķ		sīn	s		qāf	q	[_	уē	y	
khē	kh		shīn	sh		kāf	k	_		hamza	,	

- I. Word-final *h* is indicated only when it is pronounced, e.g., in *nigah*, but not in *qaṣīda*.
- 2. *Izāfat* is indicated by adding -e to the first member of such compounds, e.g., *nigah-e čashm-e surma-sā*.
- 3. The Arabic definite article is transliterated *al-* or '*l-*, e.g., 'ilm al-ḥadīṣ or 'ilmu 'l-ḥadīṣ. 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 best to first look up the word in the Index at the back under "Word Required."

