

ARABIC

Arabic script*

| | <i>iso</i> | <i>ini</i> | <i>med</i> | <i>fin</i> | DIN 31635 1982 ^(1.0) | ISO 233 1984 ^(2.0) | ISO/R 233 1961 ^(3.0) | UN 1972 ^(4.0) | ALA-LC 1997 ^(5.0) | EI 1960 ^(6.0) |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Consonants | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01 | ا | | ا | | ā | ﺀ | — (3.1)(3.2) | — (4.1) | — | — |
| 02 | ء | ﻪ | ﻪ | A | ﺀ | ﺀ _ا (2.1) | —, ʾ (3.3) | ʾ, — (4.2) | —, ʾ (5.1) | ﺀ |
| 03 | ب | ﺏ | ﺏ | ب | b | b | b | b | b | b |
| 04 | ت | ﺕ | ﺕ | ت | t | t | t | t | t | t |
| 05 | ث | ﺙ | ﺙ | ث | ṭ | ṭ | ṭ | th | th | ṭh |
| 06 | ج | ﺝ | ﺝ | ج | ǧ | ǧ | ǧ | j | j | ǧj |
| 07 | ح | ﺡ | ﺡ | ح | ḥ | ḥ | ḥ | ḥ | ḥ | ḥ |
| 08 | خ | ﺦ | ﺦ | خ | ḫ | ḫ | ḫ | kh | kh | ḫh |
| 09 | د | ﺩ | ﺩ | د | d | d | d | d | d | d |
| 10 | ذ | ﺫ | ﺫ | ذ | ḏ | ḏ | ḏ | dh | dh | ḏh |
| 11 | ر | ﺭ | ﺭ | ر | r | r | r | r | r | r |
| 12 | ز | ﺯ | ﺯ | ز | z | z | z | z | z | z |
| 13 | س | ﺱ | ﺱ | س | s | s | s | s | s | s |
| 14 | ش | ﺶ | ﺶ | ش | š | š | š | sh | sh | sh |
| 15 | ص | ﺹ | ﺹ | ص | ṣ | ṣ | ṣ | ṣ | ṣ | ṣ |
| 16 | ض | ﺿ | ﺿ | ض | ḍ | ḍ | ḍ | ḍ | ḍ | ḍ |
| 17 | ط | ﻂ | ﻂ | ط | ṭ | ṭ | ṭ | ṭ | ṭ | ṭ |
| 18 | ظ | ﻈ | ﻈ | ظ | ẓ | ẓ | ẓ | ẓ | ẓ | ẓ |
| 19 | ع | ﻊ | ﻊ | ع | ʿ | ʿ | ʿ | ʿ | ʿ | ʿ |
| 20 | غ | ﻐ | ﻐ | غ | ǧ | ǧ | ǧ | gh | gh | ǧh |
| 21 | ف | ﻑ | ﻑ | ف | f | f | f | f | f | f |
| 22 | ق | ﻖ | ﻖ | ق | q | q | q | q | q | q̣ |
| 23 | ك | ﻚ | ﻚ | ك | k | k | k | k | k | k |
| 24 | ل | ﻝ | ﻝ | ل | l | l | l | l | l | l |
| 25 | م | ﻡ | ﻡ | م | m | m | m | m | m | m |
| 26 | ن | ﻥ | ﻥ | ن | n | n | n | n | n | n |
| 27 | ه | ﻪ | ﻪ | ه | h | h | h | h | h | h |
| 28 | ة | | ة | B | h, t ^(1.1) | ṭ | h, t ^(3.4) | h, t ^(4.3) | h, t ^(5.2) | a, at ^(6.1) |
| 29 | و | ﻭ | ﻭ | و | w | w | w | w | w | w |
| 30 | ي | ﻲ | ﻲ | ي | y | y | y | y | y | y |
| 31 | ى | | ى | | ā | ÿ | — | y | y | ā |
| 32 | لا | | لا | | lā | laʾ | lā | lā | lā | lā |
| 33 | ال | | ال | C | al- ^(1.2) | ʾal ^(2.2) | al- ^(3.5) | al- ^(4.4) | al- ^(5.3) | al-, ʾl- ^(6.2) |

*iso ini med fin***Vowels and diphthongs**

| | | | DIN 31635 1982 ^(1.0) | ISO 233 1984 ^(2.0) | ISO/R 233 1961 ^(3.0) | UN 1972 ^(4.0) | ALA-LC 1997 ^(5.0) | EI 1960 ^(6.0) | |
|----|--------|-----|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 34 | آ | أ | D | ʾā | ʾâ | ā, ʾā ^(3.6) | ā | ā, ʾā ^(5.4) | ā |
| 35 | ا | | | a | a | a | a | a | a |
| 36 | و | | | u | u | u | u | u | u |
| 37 | ي | | | i | i | i | i | i | i |
| 38 | اَ | اَ | | ā | aʾ | ā | ā | ā | ā |
| 39 | اِ | | | ā | ā | — | ā | ā | ā |
| 40 | اِي | | | ā | aỵ | à | á | á | ā |
| 41 | اِي | | | ā | āỵ | à | — | — | — |
| 42 | اُو | اُو | | ū | uw | ū | ū | ū | ū |
| 43 | اِي | اِي | | ī | iy | ī | ī | ī | ī |
| 44 | اَ، اِ | | E | an | áʾ, á | an | a ⁿ | an ^(5.5) | — |
| 45 | اِي | | E | an | áỵ | — | — | — | — |
| 46 | اُ | | E | un | ú | un | u ⁿ | un ^(5.5) | — |
| 47 | اِ | | E | in | í | in | i ⁿ | in ^(5.5) | — |
| 48 | اَو | اَو | | aw | aw ^o | aw | aw | aw | aw |
| 49 | اَي | اَي | | ay | ay ^o | ay | ay | ay | ay |
| 50 | اُو | | | uww | uw̄ | uww, ū ^(3.7) | uww | ūw ^(5.6) | uww, ū ^(6.3) |
| 51 | اِي | | | iyy | iȳ | iyy, ī ^(3.8) | iyy | īy, ī ^(5.7) | iyy, ī ^(6.4) |

Other signs

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|--|---|-------|----------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 52 | ◌ْ | | E | (1.3) | ◌° | — ^(3.9) | (4.5) | — | — |
| 52 | ◌َ | | F | (1.4) | ◌̄ | (3.10) | (4.6) | (5.8) | (5.5) |
| 54 | أ | | G | ◌ʾ | ◌ ² | (3.11) | ʾ | (5.9) | ◌ʾ |

Additional characters^H

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------|-----------|
| 55 | پ | پ | پ | پ | p | — | p | — | p | p |
| 56 | چ | چ | چ | چ | č | — | č | — | ch, zh | č |
| 57 | ژ | | | ژ | ž | — | ž | — | zh | <u>zh</u> |
| 58 | ف | ف | ف | ف | v | — | v | — | v | — |
| 59 | پ | پ | پ | پ | v | — | v | — | v | — |
| 60 | ف | ف | ف | ف | q | q | q | — | f | — |
| 61 | ب | ب | ب | ب | f | f | f | — | q | — |
| 62 | گ | گ | گ | گ | g | — | g | — | g | g |
| 63 | ك | ك | ك | ك | g | — | g | — | g | g |
| 64 | و | | | و | v | — | v | — | v | — |

Punctuation

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 65 | ‘ | ’ |
| 66 | ؛ | ؛ |
| 67 | ؟ | ؟ |

Numbers

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 68 | ٠ | 0 |
| 69 | ١ | 1 |
| 70 | ٢ | 2 |
| 71 | ٣ | 3 |
| 72 | ٤ | 4 |
| 73 | ٥ | 5 |
| 74 | ٦ | 6 |
| 75 | ٧ | 7 |
| 76 | ٨ | 8 |
| 77 | ٩ | 9 |

Notes

* Character forms: *iso* isolated form, *ini* initial form, *med* medial form, *fin* final form.

A *ham°zaġ* (*hamza^h*).

B *ta', mar°buwṭaġ* (*tā' marbūṭa^h*).

C The definite article. See individual notes.

D *maḏaġ* (*madda^h*).

E *sukuwn* (*sukūn*).

F *šaḏaġ* (*šadda^h*).

G *ham°zaġ²al°waṣl* (*hamza^t al-waṣl*).

H Characters used in various Arabic-speaking countries to represent sounds not found in standard Arabic. Not all transliteration systems have a complete list of these characters.

1.0 *DIN (Deutsches Institut für Normung) 31635: Umschrift des arabischen Alphabets* as referenced in Klaus Lagally: ArabTeX – a System for Typesetting Arabic.

General notes:

i. Hyphen is used to separate grammatically differing elements within single units of Arabic script, notably the noun from the article and/or from the particles *wa-*, *fā-*, *ta-*, *bi-*, *li-*, *ka-*, *la-*, *sa-* and *a-*.

1.1 As *t* in the construct state.

1.2 The definite article is assimilated with the following “sun” letter (ت, ث, د, ذ, ر, ز, س, ش, ص, ض, ط, ظ, ل, ن).

1.3 *Sukūn* is not transliterated.

1.4 The consonant is written twice.

2.0 *International Standards Organisation*. (<http://www.iso.ch>).

General notes:

i. If the Arabic text supplies vowels, it will be entirely transliterated; if the Arabic text does not supply vowels, only those characters appearing in the text will be transliterated.

2.1 With bearer (أ, إ, ئ, ؤ): ¹, without bearer: ₁. E.g. رُوُسُ *ruw'usú* (*ruw'us*); سَاءَلْ *sa'ala*.

2.2 The definite article is always joined to the next word without a hyphen, e.g. اَلشَّمْسُ *'alšām'su*.

3.0 *International Standards Organization*. This standard was withdrawn and replaced by ISO 233:1984. Nevertheless, this version of ISO 233 can still be found in various publications.

General notes:

i. The standard distinguishes between transliteration with and without *i'rāb* (case endings):

| | With <i>i'rāb</i> | Without <i>i'rāb</i> |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| بَيْتٌ | <i>bayt^u</i> | <i>bayt</i> |
| بَيْتُ | <i>baytu^{un}</i> | <i>bayt</i> |
| مَعْنَى | <i>ma'nāⁿ</i> | <i>ma'nā</i> |
| مِصْرِيّينَ | <i>mišriyyīn^a</i> | <i>mišriyyīn</i> |

ii. Hyphen is used in transliteration to separate grammatically differing elements, especially the noun from the article and/or from the particles *wa-*, *fā-*, *ta-*, *bi-*, *li-*, *ka-*, *la-*, *sa-* and *a-*.

iii. *بن* and *ابن* in transliteration without *i'rāb*: always transliterated *ibn*.

3.1 See entry under the section “Vowels and diphthongs” and note 3.2.

3.2 Special condition for أ, إ, ئ, ؤ: The base letter is not transliterated, e.g. رَأَى *ra'ā*, لِيَامَ *li'am*, سُؤَالَ *su'āl*.

- 3.3 *Hamza^h* is not transliterated initially, elsewhere by ʾ.
- 3.4 With *iʿrāb*: ʾ, e.g. المَدِينَةُ *al-madīna^{tu}*, without *iʿrāb* in the absolute state: ^h, e.g. المدينة *al-madīna^h*, without *iʿrāb* in the construct state: ʾ, e.g. المدينة النبي *madīna^t an-nabī*.
- 3.5 The *l* in the definite article is assimilated with “sun” letters: ت, ث, د, ذ, ر, ز, س, ش, ص, ض, ط, ظ, ل, and ن. E.g. الشَّمْسُ *aš-šams^u*.
- 3.6 *ā* is used initially, *ʾā* elsewhere.
- 3.7 *ū* used in final position.
- 3.8 *ī* used in final position.
- 3.9 *Sukūn* is ignored in transliteration.
- 3.10 *Šadda^h* is rendered by doubling the consonant.
- 3.11 *Hamza^t al-waṣl (alif waṣla^h)*: With *iʿrāb* transliterated by its original vowel with a breve, indicating that the vowel is not pronounced, e.g. بِإِهْتِمَامٍ *bi-ih̄timāmⁱ*, بَيْتُ الْمَلِكِ *bayt^u ʾl-malikⁱ*; without *iʿrāb* after a vowel as with *iʿrāb*, e.g. بِإِهْتِمَامٍ *bi-ih̄timām*; without *iʿrāb* after a consonant without the breve, e.g. الْمَلِكِ بَيْت *bayt al-malik*.
- 4.0 *United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN)*. (<http://www.eki.ee/wgrs>).
- 4.1 Not romanized in itself. See “Vowels and diphthongs” section for other uses.
- 4.2 Not romanized in initial position. E.g.: أَخَذَ *akhadha*, بئر *biʾr*, سُؤَالَ *suʾāl*, رَئِيسَ *raʾīs*, سُئِلَ *suʾila*, بِنَاءَات *bināʾāt*, قَرَأَ *qaraʾa*, قُرِيءَ *quriʾa*.
- 4.3 *Tāʾ marbūṭah* is romanized *h*, except in the construct form of feminine nouns, where it is romanized *t* instead.
- 4.4 The *l* of the definite article *al* is assimilated with the following “sun letters” (*t, th, d, dh, r, z, s, sh, s, d, t, z, l, n*). E.g.: الشارقة *ash-Shāriqah*.
- 4.5 Marks absence of the vowel and is not romanized.
- 4.6 Marks doubling of the consonant.
- 5.0 *American Library Association/Library of Congress*.
- General notes:
- i.* Hyphen is used to connect the definite article *al* with the following word; between an inseparable prefix and the following word; between *bin* and the following word in personal names when they are written in Arabic as a single word.
- ii.* Prime (ʻ) is used to resolve disambiguity, e.g. ادهم *Adʻham*, اكرمتها *akramatʻhā*; to mark the use of a letter in its final form when it occurs in the middle of a word, e.g. قلعة جي *Qalʻahʻjī*, شيخ زده *Shaykhʻzādah*.
- iii.* بن and ابن are both romanized *ibn*, except in modern names, typically North African, in which بن is romanized *bin*.
- 5.1 *Hamzah* in initial position is not romanized; when medial or final it is romanized ʾ, e.g. مسألة *masʾalah*, خطي *khaṭīʾa*.
- 5.2 *Tāʾ marbūṭah*: In a word in the construct state: *t*, e.g. وزارة التربية *Wizārat al-Tarbīyah*; in an indefinite noun or adjective or preceded by the definite article: *h*, e.g. صلاة *ṣalāh*, الرسالة البهية *al-Risālah al-bahiyah*.
- 5.3 The definite article is always romanized *al-*, whether is it followed by a “sun letter” or not. An exception is the preposition ل followed by the article: *lil-*, e.g. للشرييني *lil-Shirbīnī*.
- 5.4 Initial ٱ is romanized *ā*; medial ٱ is romanized *ʾā* when it represents the phonetic combination, e.g. تأليف *taʾālīf*; otherwise ٱ is not romanized different from ل, e.g. خلفاء *khulafāʾ*.
- 5.5 *Tanwīn* is not normally romanized. For exceptions see *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

- 5.6 وُ representing the combination of long vowel plus consonant, is romanized $\bar{u}w$.
- 5.7 Medial يِ representing the combination of long vowel plus consonant, is romanized $\bar{i}y$; final يِ is romanized \bar{i} , e.g. المصريّ *al-Miṣrī*, المصريّة *al-Miṣrīyah*.
- 5.8 *Shaddah* or *tashdīd* is romanized by doubling the letter.
- 5.9 آ (*waṣlah*), is not romanized. When *alif* with *waṣlah* is part of the article ال , the initial vowel of the article is romanized *a*. In other words beginning with *hamzat al-waṣl*, the initial vowel is romanized *i*. E.g. بأهتام عبد المجيد *bi-ihtimām ‘Abd al-Majīd*.
- 6.0 *The Encyclopedia of Islam. New Edition.*
- 6.1 *at* is used in construct state.
- 6.2 Always *al-* and *’l-*.
- 6.3 Final position \bar{u} .
- 6.4 Final position \bar{i} .
- 6.5 Doubles the consonant.

Sources

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