

**ARABIC**

Arabic script\*

	<i>iso</i>	<i>ini</i>	<i>med</i>	<i>fin</i>	DIN 31635 1982 <sup>(1.0)</sup>	ISO 233 1984 <sup>(2.0)</sup>	ISO/R 233 1961 <sup>(3.0)</sup>	UN 1972 <sup>(4.0)</sup>	ALA-LC 1997 <sup>(5.0)</sup>	EI 1960 <sup>(6.0)</sup>
<b>Consonants</b>										
01	ا		ا		ā	ʾ	— (3.1)(3.2)	— (4.1)	—	—
02	ء	ؤ, ړ	ء	A	ʾ	ʾ, ʾ <sub>1</sub> (2.1)	—, ʾ (3.3)	ʾ, — (4.2)	—, ʾ (5.1)	ʾ
03	ب	ب	ب		b	b	b	b	b	b
04	ت	ت	ت		t	t	t	t	t	t
05	ث	ث	ث		t̤	t̤	t̤	th	th	<u>th</u>
06	ج	ج	ج		ǧ	ǧ	ǧ	j	j	<u>dj</u>
07	ح	ح	ح		ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ	ħ
08	خ	خ	خ		ħ	ħ	ħ	kh	kh	<u>kh</u>
09	د	د	د		d	d	d	d	d	d
10	ذ	ذ	ذ		d̤	d̤	d̤	dh	dh	<u>dh</u>
11	ر	ر	ر		r	r	r	r	r	r
12	ز	ز	ز		z	z	z	z	z	z
13	س	س	س		s	s	s	s	s	s
14	ش	ش	ش		š	š	š	sh	sh	sh
15	ص	ص	ص		ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ
16	ض	ض	ض		ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ
17	ط	ط	ط		ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
18	ظ	ظ	ظ		ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ
19	ع	ع	ع		ʿ	ʿ	ʿ	ʿ	ʿ	ʿ
20	غ	غ	غ		ǧ̃	ǧ̃	ǧ̃	gh	gh	<u>gh</u>
21	ف	ف	ف		f	f	f	f	f	f
22	ق	ق	ق		q	q	q	q	q	ḵ
23	ك	ك	ك		k	k	k	k	k	k
24	ل	ل	ل		l	l	l	l	l	l
25	م	م	م		m	m	m	m	m	m
26	ن	ن	ن		n	n	n	n	n	n
27	ه	ه	ه		h	h	h	h	h	h
28	ة		ة	B	h, t <sup>(1.1)</sup>	ṯ	h, t <sup>(3.4)</sup>	h, t <sup>(4.3)</sup>	h, t <sup>(5.2)</sup>	a, at <sup>(6.1)</sup>
29	و	و	و		w	w	w	w	w	w
30	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- <sup>(1.2)</sup>	ʾal <sup>(2.2)</sup>	al- <sup>(3.5)</sup>	al- <sup>(4.4)</sup>	al- <sup>(5.3)</sup>	al-, ʾl- <sup>(6.2)</sup>

			DIN 31635 1982 <sup>(1.0)</sup>	ISO 233 1984 <sup>(2.0)</sup>	ISO/R 233 1961 <sup>(3.0)</sup>	UN 1972 <sup>(4.0)</sup>	ALA-LC 1997 <sup>(5.0)</sup>	EI 1960 <sup>(6.0)</sup>	
	<i>iso ini med fin</i>								
<b>Vowels and diphthongs</b>									
34	آ	آ	D	ʾā	ʾâ	ā, ʾā <sup>(3.6)</sup>	ā	ā, ʾā <sup>(5.4)</sup>	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	وِ	وِ		ū	uw	ū	ū	ū	ū
43	يِ	يِ		ī	iy	ī	ī	ī	ī
44	اَ، اِ		E	an	áʾ, á	an	a <sup>n</sup>	an <sup>(5.5)</sup>	—
45	اِي		E	an	áỵ	—	—	—	—
46	اِ		E	un	ú	un	u <sup>n</sup>	un <sup>(5.5)</sup>	—
47	اِي		E	in	í	in	i <sup>n</sup>	in <sup>(5.5)</sup>	—
48	اَو	اَو		aw	aw°	aw	aw	aw	aw
49	اَي	اَي		ay	ay°	ay	ay	ay	ay
50	اَو			uww	uw̄	uww, ū <sup>(3.7)</sup>	uww	ūw <sup>(5.6)</sup>	uww, ū <sup>(6.3)</sup>
51	اَي			iyy	iȳ	iyy, ī <sup>(3.8)</sup>	iyy	īy, ī <sup>(5.7)</sup>	iyy, ī <sup>(6.4)</sup>

**Other signs**

52	◌ْ		E	(1.3)	◌°	— <sup>(3.9)</sup>	(4.5)	—	—
52	◌َ		F	(1.4)	◌̄	(3.10)	(4.6)	(5.8)	(5.5)
54	اَ		G	◌ʾ	◌ <sup>2</sup>	(3.11)	ʾ	(5.9)	◌ʾ

**Additional characters<sup>H</sup>**

55	پ	پ	پ	p	—	p	—	p	p
56	چ	چ	چ	č	—	č	—	ch, zh	č
57	ژ		ژ	ž	—	ž	—	zh	<u>zh</u>
58	ف	ف	ف	v	—	v	—	v	—
59	پ	پ	پ	v	—	v	—	v	—
60	ف	ف	ف	q	q	q	—	f	—
61	ب	ب	ب	f	f	f	—	q	—
62	گ	گ	گ	g	—	g	—	g	g
63	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<sup>h</sup>*).

B *ta', mar°buwṭaġ* (*tā' marbūṭa<sup>h</sup>*).

C The definite article. See individual notes.

D *maḏaġ* (*madda<sup>h</sup>*).

E *sukuwn* (*sukūn*).

F *šaḏaġ* (*šadda<sup>h</sup>*).

G *ham°zaġ<sup>2</sup>al°waṣl* (*hamza<sup>t</sup> 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): ' , without bearer: ,. 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<sup>u</sup></i>	<i>bayt</i>
بَيْتُ	<i>baytu<sup>un</sup></i>	<i>bayt</i>
مَعْنَى	<i>ma'nà<sup>n</sup></i>	<i>ma'nà</i>
مِصْرِيّينَ	<i>mišriyyīn<sup>a</sup></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. *ibn* and *ibn* 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<sup>h</sup>* is not transliterated initially, elsewhere by ʾ.
- 3.4 With *iʿrāb*: ʾ, e.g. المَدِينَةُ *al-madīna<sup>tu</sup>*, without *iʿrāb* in the absolute state: <sup>h</sup>, e.g. المدينة *al-madīna<sup>h</sup>*, without *iʿrāb* in the construct state: ʾ, e.g. المدينة النبي *madīna<sup>t</sup> 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<sup>u</sup>*.
- 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<sup>h</sup>* is rendered by doubling the consonant.
- 3.11 *Hamza<sup>t</sup> al-waṣl (alif waṣla<sup>h</sup>)*: With *iʿrāb* transliterated by its original vowel with a breve, indicating that the vowel is not pronounced, e.g. بِإِهْتِمَامٍ *bi-ih̄timām<sup>i</sup>*, بَيْتُ الْمَلِكِ *bayt<sup>u</sup> ʾal-malik<sup>i</sup>*; without *iʿrāb* after a vowel as with *iʿrāb*, e.g. بِإِهْتِمَامٍ *bi-ih̄timām*; without *iʿrāb* after a consonant without the breve, e.g. الملك *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 جى *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  $\text{وُ}$  representing the combination of long vowel plus consonant, is romanized  $\bar{u}w$ .
- 5.7 Medial  $\text{يِ}$  representing the combination of long vowel plus consonant, is romanized  $\bar{i}y$ ; final  $\text{يِ}$  is romanized  $\bar{i}$ , e.g.  $\text{المصريّ}$  *al-Miṣrī*,  $\text{المصريّة}$  *al-Miṣrīyah*.
- 5.8 *Shaddah* or *tashdīd* is romanized by doubling the letter.
- 5.9  $\text{آ}$  (*waṣlah*), is not romanized. When *alif* with *waṣlah* is part of the article  $\text{ال}$ , 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.  $\text{بأهتام عبد المجيد}$  *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

- *ALA-LC Romanization Tables: Transliteration Schemes for Non-Roman Scripts*. Randal K. Berry (ed.). Library of Congress, 1997. (<http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html>).
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