ARABIC
Arabic script*

iso	ini	med	fin		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										
ا			ا		ā	ʾ	—[(3.1)(3.2)]	—[(4.1)]	—	—
ء		ٔ, ٕ		*A*	ʾ	ˈ, ˌ [(2.1)]	—, ʼ[(3.3)]	ʼ, —[(4.2)]	—, ʼ[(5.1)]	ʼ
ب	بـ	ـبـ	ـب		b	b	b	b	b	b
ت	تـ	ـتـ	ـت		t	t	t	t	t	t
ث	ثـ	ـثـ	ـث		ṯ	ṯ	ṯ	th	th	th
ج	جـ	ـجـ	ـج		ǧ	ǧ	ǧ	j	j	dj
ح	حـ	ـحـ	ـح		ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ
خ	خـ	ـخـ	ـخ		ḫ	ḫ	ḫ	kh	kh	kh
د			ـد		d	d	d	d	d	d
ذ			ـذ		ḏ	ḏ	ḏ	dh	dh	dh
ر			ـر		r	r	r	r	r	r
ز			ـز		z	z	z	z	z	z
س	سـ	ـسـ	ـس		s	s	s	s	s	s
ش	شـ	ـشـ	ـش		š	š	š	sh	sh	sh
ص	صـ	ـصـ	ـص		ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ş	ṣ	ṣ
ض	ضـ	ـضـ	ـض		ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ
ط	طـ	ـطـ	ـط		ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ţ	ṭ	ṭ
ظ	ظـ	ـظـ	ـظ		ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ	ẓ
ع	عـ	ـعـ	ـع		ʿ	ʿ	ʿ	ʻ	ʻ	ʿ
غ	غـ	ـغـ	ـغ		ġ	ġ	ḡ	gh	gh	gh
ف	فـ	ـفـ	ـف		f	f	f	f	f	f
ق	قـ	ـقـ	ـق		q	q	q	q	q	ḳ
ك	كـ	ـكـ	ـك		k	k	k	k	k	k
ل	لـ	ـلـ	ـل		l	l	l	l	l	l
م	مـ	ـمـ	ـم		m	m	m	m	m	m
ن	نـ	ـنـ	ـن		n	n	n	n	n	n
ه	هـ	ـهـ	ـه		h	h	h	h	h	h
ة			ـة	*B*	h, t [(1.1)]	ẗ	ʰ, ᵗ[(3.4)]	h, t[(4.3)]	h, t[(5.2)]	a, at [(6.1)]
و			ـو		w	w	w	w	w	w
ي	يـ	ـيـ	ـي		y	y	y	y	y	y
ى			ـى		ā	ỳ		y	y	ā
لا			ـلا		lā	laʾ	lā	lā	lā	lā
ال				*C*	al–[(1.2)]	ʾˈal [(2.2)]	al–[(3.5)]	al–[(4.4)]	al–[(5.3)]	al–, ʼl–[(6.2)]

iso	ini	med	fin		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]

Vowels and diphthongs

iso	ini	med	fin		DIN 31635	ISO 233	ISO/R 233	UN	ALA-LC	EI
آ			آ	D	ʾā	ʾâ	ā, ʾā[3.6]	ā	ā, ʾā[5.4]	ā
◌َ					a	a	a	a	a	a
◌ُ					u	u	u	u	u	u
◌ِ					i	i	i	i	i	i
َا		َا			ā	aʾ	ā	ā	ā	ā
◌ٰ					ā	ā	—	ā	ā	ā
◌َى					ā	aỳ	à	á	á	ā
◌ٰى					ā	āỳ	à	—	—	—
◌ُو		◌ُو			ū	uw	ū	ū	ū	ū
◌ِي		◌ِي			ī	iy	ī	ī	ī	ī
ًَا				E	an	áʾ, á	an	aⁿ	an[5.5]	—
◌ًى				E	an	áỳ	—	—	—	—
◌ٌ				E	un	ú	un	uⁿ	un[5.5]	—
◌ٍ				E	in	í	in	iⁿ	in[5.5]	—
◌َوْ		◌َوْ			aw	aw°	aw	aw	aw	aw
◌َيْ		◌َيْ			ay	ay°	ay	ay	ay	ay
◌ُو					uww	uw̄	uww, ū[3.7]	uww	ūw[5.6]	uww, ū[6.3]
◌ِيّ					iyy	iȳ	iyy, ī[3.8]	iyy	īy, ī[5.7]	iyy, ī[6.4]

Other signs

iso	ini	med	fin		DIN 31635	ISO 233	ISO/R 233	UN	ALA-LC	EI
◌ْ				E	[1.3]	◌°	— [3.9]	[4.5]	—	—
◌ّ				F	[1.4]	◌̄	[3.10]	[4.6]	[5.8]	[5.5]
أ				G	◌ʾ	◌²	[3.11]	—	[5.9]	◌ʾ

Additional characters[H]

iso	ini	med	fin		DIN 31635	ISO 233	ISO/R 233	UN	ALA-LC	EI
پ	ﭘ	ﭙ	ﭗ		p	—	p	—	p	p
چ	ﭼ	ﭽ	ﭻ		č	—	č	—	ch, zh	č
ژ			ﮋ		ž	—	ž	—	zh	<u>zh</u>
ڤ	ﭬ	ﭭ	ﭫ		v	—	v	—	v	—
پ	ﭘ	ﭙ	ﭗ		v	—	v	—	v	—
ڢ	ﻔ	ﻔ	ﻒ		q	q	q	—	f	—
ٻ	ﺒ	ﺒ	ﺐ		f	f	f	—	q	—
گ	ﮔ	ﮕ	ﮓ		g	—	g	—	g	g
ڭ	ﯕ	ﯖ	ﯔ		g	—	g	—	g	g
ۋ			ۋ		v	—	v	—	v	—

Punctuation

iso		DIN 31635
،		,
؛		;
؟		?

Numbers

٠	0
١	1
٢	2
٣	3
٤	4
٥	5
٦	6
٧	7
٨	8
٩	9

Notes

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

A hamᵒzaẗ (hamza^h).

B taʾ ̦ marᵒbuwṭaẗ (tāʾ marbūṭa^h).

C The definite article. Se individual notes.

D maד̄aẗ (madda^h).

E sukuwn (sukūn).

F šaד̄aẗ (šadda^h).

G hamᵒzaẗ ²alᵒwaṣᵒl (hamza^t al–waṣl).

H The characters are used in various Arabic-speaking countries to represent sound not found in standard Arabic.

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-, fa-, 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 are transliterated.

2.1 With bearer (أوئ): ʾ, without bearer: ̦. E.g. رُؤُسٌ ruwʾusú (ruwʾus); سَاءَلَ saʾ̦ala.

2.2 The definite article is always joined to the next word without a hyphen, e.g. أَلشَّمْسُ ʾʾalš̄amᵒsu.

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'rāb*	Without *i'rāb*
بَيتُ	bayt[u]	bayt
بَيتٌ	bayt[un]	bayt
مَعنىً	ma'nà[n]	ma'nà
مِصرينَ	miṣriyyīn[a]	miṣriyyīn

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

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

3.1 See entry under "Vowels and diphthongs" section and note 3.2.

3.2 Special condition for ئ, أَ and وَ: The base letter is not transliterated, e.g. رَأى ra'à, لِئَم li'am, سُؤَال su'āl.

3.3 *Hamza*[h] is not transliterated initially, elsewhere rendered by '.

3.4 With *i'rāb*: [t], e.g. المَدِينَةُ al–madīna[tu]; without *i'rāb* in the absolute state: [h], e.g. المدينة al–madīna[h]; without *i'rāb* in the construct state: [t], 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. الشَّمسُ aš–šams[u].

3.6 ā is used initially, 'ā 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 *i'rāb* transliterated by its original vowel with a breve, indicating that the vowel is not pronounced, e.g. بِاهتمام bi–ĭhtimām[i], بَيتُ اَلَملِك bayt[u] ăl–malik[i]; without *i'rāb* after a vowel as with i'rāb, e.g. بِاهتمام bi–ĭhtimām; without *i'rāb* after a consonant without the breve, e.g. بيت الملك bayt al–malik.

4.0 *United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). (http://www.eki.ee/wgrs).*

4.1 Not romanized, but see romanizations accompanying *alif* in the table for vowels.

4.2 Not romanized word-initially. Examples: أَخَذَ akhadha, بِئر bi'r, سُؤَال su'āl, رَئِس ra'īs, سُئِلَ su'ila, بِنَاءَات binā'āt, قَرَأَ qara'a, قُرِئَ quri'a.

4.3 *Tā' marbūṭah* is romanized h, except in the construct form of feminine nouns, where it is romanized t instead.

4.4 When the definite article *al* precedes a word beginning with one of the "sun letters" (t, th, d, dh, r, z, s, sh, s, d, t, z, l, n) the *l* of the article is assimilated with the first consonant of the word: الشارقة ash–Shāriqah.

4.5 Marks absence of the vowel.

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 word to which it is attached; 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 (ʹ) is used to: Separate two letters representing two distinct consonantal sounds, when the combination might otherwise be read as a digraph, e.g. ادهم Adʹham, اكرمتها akramatʹhā; mark the use of a letter in its final form when it occurs in the middle of a word, e.g. قلعةجى Qalʻahʹjī, شيخزده Shaykhʹzādah.

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 not represented in romanization; when medial or final ʼ, e.g. مسألة mas'alah, خطئ khaṭi'a.

5.2 *Tāʼ marbūṭah:* In a word in the construct state: t, e.g. وزارة التربية Wizārat al-Tarbīyah; in an indefinite noun or adjective or proceeded by the definite article: h, e.g. صلاة ṣalāh, الرسالة البهية al-Risālah al-bahīyah.

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. للشربيني lil-Shirbīnī.

5.4 Initial آ is romanized ā; medial آ, when it represents the phonetic combination ʼā, is so romanized, e.g. تأليف taʼālīf; آ is otherwise not represented in romanization, e.g. خلفآء khulafā'.

5.5 *Tanwīn* is normally disregarded in romanization. For exceptions see *ALA-LC Romanization Tables*.

5.6 ـُوّ, representing the combination of long vowel plus consonant, is romanized ūw.

5.7 Medial ـيّ, representing the combination of long vowel plus consonant, is romanized īy; final ـيّ is romanized ī, e.g. المصرى al-Miṣrī, المصرية al-Miṣrīyah.

5.8 *Shaddah* or *tashdīd* is romanized by doubling the letter.

5.9 اّ *(waṣlah),* is not represented in romanization. When the *alif* which supports *waṣlah* belongs to 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. بآهتمام عبد آلمجيد bi-ihtimām ʻAbd al-Majīd.

6.0 *The Encyclopedia of Islam. New Edition.*

6.1 at used in construct state.

6.2 Always al- and ʼl-.

6.3 Final position ū.

6.4 Final position ī.

6.5 Doubles the consonant.

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