

Transliteration of Arabic:

A new suggestion by David Kiltz, University of St Andrews, ERC project 'Arabic Cultural Semantics in Transition'; project Coranica: Glossarium Linguae Coranicae, DFG + ANR.

DMG rules apply with the following changes:
(for which see [here](#)).

The *hamzat al-qaṭʿ* is always written.

au and *ai* are written *aw* and *ay*.

faʿil and *faʿūl* forms of *tertia infirmae* are written *-iyy* and *-uww* respectively.

faʿil, *fāʿil* and *faʿul* forms of *tertia infirmae* are written *-iy* and *-uw* respectively.

Examples:

ʾaṭar not aṭar, ʾabū not abū;

aṭ-Ṭabarī not ʾaṭ-Ṭabarī, ibn, not ʾibn;

ʾayyām, qawwām not aiyām, qauwām;

ʿaduww, nabīyy not ʿadū(w), nabī(y) or the like;

ḥāliy not ḥāli/ī or the like.

1. ʾAlif	<i>a, ā</i>	with hamza ʾa, ʾā
2. Bāʾ	<i>b</i>	
3. Tāʾ	<i>t</i>	
4. Ṭāʾ	<i>ṭ</i>	
5. Ğīm	<i>ğ</i>	
6. Ḥāʾ	<i>ḥ</i>	
7. Ḥāʾ	<i>ḥ</i>	
8. Dāl	<i>d</i>	
9. Ḍāl	<i>ḍ</i>	
10. Rāʾ	<i>r</i>	
11. Zāy	<i>z</i>	
12. Sīn	<i>s</i>	

13. Šīn	š	
14. Šād	š	
15. Ḍād	ḍ	
16. Ṭāʾ	ṭ	
17. Ḍāʾ	ḏ	
18. ʿAyn	ʿ	
19. Ġayn	ġ	
20. Fāʾ	f	
21. Qāf	q	
22. Kāf	k	
23. Lām	l	
24. Mīm	m	
25. Nūn	n	
26. Hāʾ	h	
27. Wāw	w	double w is always written thus.
28. Yāʾ	y	double y is always written thus.
29. Hamza	ʾ	Always written when <i>hamzat al-qaṭʿ</i>

Why this transcription?

1. Adheres to the principle „one phoneme, one character“.
2. Accurately reflects the Arabic.
3. Is based on phonology rather than conventions followed in various European languages and is thus universal instead of nationally-idiosyncratic.
4. Within this framework, it uses established conventions wherever possible.
5. Last but not least, this convention allows for more effective use of transliteration in an electronic environment. E.g. occurrences of consonants and vowels (and hence syllables) can be easily ascertained due to the system 1 = 1, whereas other systems do not allow this (e.g. *dh*

= one or two sounds?, DMG *bait* = two vowels written, but just one syllable).

This transliteration system has been adopted by the ERC-project 'Arabic Cultural Semantics in Transition' and cooperation partners.

David Kiltz, 12. May 2014, St Andrews.