

Transcription of texts in Arabic.

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A key to the simplified transcription system of written Arabic (this system should be used consistently in the articles written in English, except for quotations):

Arabic letter and English transcription	Arabic letter	Example
ء in intervocalic position	’	فَضَائِلُ <i>fada'il</i>
ء in other positions	—	أَرْضُ <i>ard</i>
ا	a	كِتَابُ <i>kitab</i>
ب	b	بَابُ <i>bab</i>
ت	t	تِينُ <i>tin</i>
ث	th	ثَوْبُ <i>thaub</i>
ج	j	جَمَالُ <i>jamal</i>
ح	h	حُبُّ <i>hubb</i>
خ	kh	خَرَاجُ <i>kharaj</i>
د	d	دَارُ <i>dar</i>
ذ	dh	ذُبَابُ <i>dhubab</i>
ر	r	رَمَزُ <i>ramz</i>
ز	z	زَيْبِبُ <i>zabib</i>

Arabic letter and English transcription		Example
س	s	سُورَةٌ <i>sura</i>
ش	sh	شَمْسٌ <i>shams</i>
ص	s	صَبْرٌ <i>sabr</i>
ض	d	ضَابِطٌ <i>dabit</i>
ط	t	طَالِبٌ <i>talib</i>
ظ	z	ظِلٌّ <i>zill</i>
ع in intervocalic position	‘	طَعَامٌ <i>ta‘am</i>
ع in other positions	—	عَيْنٌ <i>ajn</i>
غ	gh	غُرْفَةٌ <i>ghurfa</i>
ف	f	فِيلٌ <i>film</i>
ق	q	قَهْوَةٌ <i>qahwa</i>
ك	k	كُرْسِيٌّ <i>kursi</i>
ل	l	لَفْظٌ <i>lafz</i>
م	m	مَدِينَةٌ <i>madina</i>
ن	n	نَوْمٌ <i>naum</i>
ه	h	هَنْدَسَةٌ <i>handasa</i>
و as a consonant	w	وَالِدٌ <i>walad</i>
و as a long vowel	u	سُورَةٌ <i>sura</i>
و as a semivowel	w	يَوْمٌ <i>yawm</i>
ي as a consonant	y	يَدٌ <i>yad</i>
ي as a long vowel	i	قَدِيمٌ <i>qadim</i>
ي as a semivowel	y	صَيْفٌ <i>sayf</i>
ى as an <i>alif maksura</i>	a	فَتْوَى <i>fatwa</i>
ا in pause form	a	مُدْرَسَةٌ <i>mudarrisa</i>
ا in <i>status constructus (idafa)</i>	at	مُدْرَسَةُ الطَّلَابِ <i>mudarrisat at-tullab</i>

Further transcription guidelines:

- the assimilation of the *l*- element of the definite article into the first consonant in the word should be indicated: *ash-shams* (not: *al-shams*) – “the sun”,
- prepositions *li-*, *bi-*, *ka-*, conjunctions *wa-* and *fa-*, particles *wa-*, *ta-*, *bi-*, *la-*, *a-* and *sa-* when preceding nouns should be hyphenated, for example: *bi-Makka* – “in Mecca”, *ahl as-sunna wa-l-jama‘a* – “the People of the Sunna and the Community”, *fa-dhahaba* – „so he went”,
- if the definite article is not utterance-initial (the *a-* element of the definite article elide), a contraction rendered as *wa-l-*, *bi-l-*, *fi-l-*, *ka-l-* etc.

should be used, for example: *wa-l-kitab* (not: *wa-al-kitab*) – “and the book”, *bi-l-madina* (not: *bi al-madina*) – “in the city”, *fi-l-Kuwayt wa-l-Iraq* (not: *fi al-Kuwayt wa al-Iraq*) – “in Kuwait and Iraq”,

- English capitalization rules for the Arabic titles should be followed, for example: *Kitab al-Imta wa-l-Mu’anasa*,
- the *a-* in the definite article is lowercase except if it begins a sentence,
- the connectors in personal names such as *ibn* (son) and *bint* (daughter) should be spelled in lowercase only when preceded by a name: *Ibn al-Jahm* (but: *Ali ibn al-Jahm*), *Amina bint Wahb* (but: *Bint Wahb*),
- Arabic names of living persons and individuals well known in international scientific discourse should be spelled in accordance with their preferred English spelling,
- if necessary, the abbreviation AH (Lat. *Anno Hegirae*) should be used to indicate years of the lunar Hijri calendar.