ARABIC TRANSLITERATION GUIDE

INJOPS | Adapted from the QOF transliteration references

This guide uses a consistent scholarly Latin transliteration of Arabic terms and titles. The consonant table below follows the letter correspondences presented in the QOF reference, with clearer Unicode diacritics and an explicit distinction between hamzah (ʾ) and ʿayn (ʿ). Apply the system consistently in both body text and references.

1. Consonants

Arabic	Latin	Arabic	Latin
ا	(carrier / contextual)	ط	ṭ
ب	b	ظ	ẓ
ت	t	ع	ʿ
ث	th	غ	gh
ج	j	ف	f
ح	ḥ	ق	q
خ	kh	ك	k
د	d	ل	l
ذ	dh	م	m
ر	r	ن	n
ز	z	و	w
س	s	ه	h
ش	sh	ء	ʾ
ص	ṣ	ي	y
ض	ḍ		

2. Vowels and Diphthongs

Category	Arabic	Latin	Example
Short vowels	ـَ ـُ ـِ	a, i, u	كَتَبَ → kataba
Long vowels	ا ي و	ā, ī, ū	كِتَاب → kitāb
Diphthongs	ـَوْ ـَيْ	aw, ay	قَوْل → qawl; بَيْت → bayt

3. Definite Article and Word Endings

- The definite article is written al- before both sun and moon letters: al-shams; al-qamar. Preserve the article consistently within a bibliographic entry.
- Tāʾ marbūṭah is normally written -h in pause (ḥikmah); in construct forms where pronounced, represent it as -t (zakāt al-fiṭr).
- Transliterate names, titles, and technical terms consistently. Common English words such as Islam and Quran may follow the publication's chosen editorial spelling; do not switch between variant systems within a manuscript.
- For Arabic passages, retain the Arabic script where textual analysis depends on the original wording. Do not substitute transliteration for verifiable primary-text citation.

4. Illustrative Forms

Arabic	Transliteration

الحديث	al-ḥadīth
التفسير	al-tafsīr
أصول الفقه	uṣūl al-fiqh
التراث	al-turāth
نعمة الله	niʿmat Allāh
شرح	sharḥ
حاشية	ḥāshiyah

Editorial note

The original QOF files describe their system as Library of Congress but include some inconsistent glyphs in their PDF extraction and examples. This INJOPS adaptation normalises the symbols for readable scholarly English. It is an editorial adaptation rather than a verbatim reproduction of the QOF tables.