Searching ‘NEWTON’ for Near and Middle Eastern Language materials

In order to search ‘NEWTON’ effectively it is vital to be familiar with the standard for Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Turkish or other languages, which are common to most English language based on-line catalogues. New acquisitions in these languages are now catalogued containing both transliterated and the original script data and may be searched in either format.

For searches in script it is necessary to use the appropriate language settings and keyboard mapping in your computer’s operating system. Please note that, as information in original script is not as yet present in all catalogue records, and publications retrieved when searching in Arabic or Hebrew script will only reflect publications received by the library in the last five years.

- Printed material in Arabic and Hebrew script (including Persian, Kurdish, Ottoman Turkish etc.) must be searched using the Library of Congress transliteration system, which is standard to all English-language based libraries.
  Please note: when searching for a name or title
  - omit the initial “al-“ in names and titles
  - omit all diacritics
  - keep the hyphen (-) in the middle of a word or sentence:

For example:

Author / al-Fārābī  ----------- search for: Farabi
Author / Ibn `al-`Arabī  ----------- search for: Ibn al-Arabi
Title / al-Makhtṭūṭ al-`Arabīyah  -----------search for: Makhtuat al-Arabiyah

Search Example:

Author: Ibn al-Arabi / Title : Makhtut nadir min

The resulting catalogue record looks like this:

**Makhtṭūṭ nadir min Rasā'il Ibn al-Arabi / taḥqīq...**

**Main Author:** Ibn al-Arabi, 1165-1240.

**Title:** Makhtṭūṭ nādir min Rasā'il Ibn al-Arābī / taḥqīq wa-taqdīm Saīd Abd al-Fattāḥ.

**Other Entries:** Abd al-Fattāḥ, Saīd.

**Published:** [Cairo] : al-Maktabah al-Azhariyah lil-Turāth, [2004].

**Description:** 165 p.; 24 cm.

**ISBN:** 9772243067

**Subject(s):** Sufism --Early works to 1800.

**Format:** Book

**Original Language:** ابن العربي 1165-1240

مخطوط نادر من رسائل ابن عربي / تحقيق وتقديم سعيد عبد الفتاح
[القاهرة] المكتبة الأزهرية للتراث [2004].
Notes

Please note that not all the distinguishing marks shown in the table can be displayed on the computer screen.

1. In the Main Catalogue, the feminine ending is transcribed as *ah*, except when it is in the genitive, *idafah*, construction when it is transcribed *at*.
   e.g. al-Madinah al-Islamiyah  
   مدینة الإسلامیة  
   *but* Madinah al-salam  
   مدينة السلام  
   (The pre-1978 catalogue volumes have al-Madina al-Islamiyya, Madinat al-salam.)

2. Note that the Koran is entered under the conventional anglicised spelling Koran, at which all texts, and interpretations in other languages, are entered. A search under Qur'an will only find works which have the spelling Qur'an on the title-page of the book.

3. The Main Catalogue follows Library of Congress usage very closely. This means that there are differences between the pre-1978 volumes and the online Main Catalogue. Examples are given below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-1978 Catalogue volumes</th>
<th>online Main Catalogue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARABIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibn Taimiyya</td>
<td>Ibn Taymiyah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAIF al-DIN</td>
<td>Sayf al-Din</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAUHIDI</td>
<td>Tawhidi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PERSIAN</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THABITI</td>
<td>Sabiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUSAIN WA’IZ</td>
<td>Husayn Va’iz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that, because headings in the pre-1978 catalogue are printed in capitals while those in the main catalogue are in lower case, there is in some instances a difference in arrangement, e.g.

- Ibn ‘Ata Allah
- then Ibn al-Muqaffa’
- then Ibn al-Tayyib

4. A brief note on Ottoman Turkish
The pre-1978 catalogue has transcribed Ottoman Turkish on the pattern of Arabic, except that the short, front, vowel ‘a’ has been transcribed as ‘e’. This usage has been retained for the online catalogue (*without* the distinction of the ‘e’) for the transcription of text in titles and for many of the author headings. However, when an Ottoman author has been widely published in modern Turkish, and a modern form of his name is well established, this may have been chosen as the form of entry, with a reference from the Arabic style transcription, e.g. Jawdat, Ahmad, Pasha  
*See* Ahmet Cevdet Paşa, 1822-1895

Please inquire in the Near Eastern Section if you have any questions about Arabic or Persian material in the catalogues.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Alone</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ح</td>
<td>ل</td>
<td>ل</td>
<td>ل</td>
<td>omit (see Note 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ي</td>
<td>م</td>
<td>م</td>
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<td>b</td>
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<td>f (see Note 2)</td>
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<td>ل</td>
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<td>k</td>
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<td>و</td>
<td>و</td>
<td>h (see Note 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ي</td>
<td>ي</td>
<td>ي</td>
<td>ي</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vowels and Diphthongs:

- یا (see Rule 5)
- ی (see Rule 6(a))
- یو (see Rule 6(a))
- یو (see Rule 6(a))
- یو (see Rule 6(a))
Letters Representing Non-Arabic Consonants

This list is not exhaustive. It should be noted that a letter in this group may have more than one phonetic value, depending on the country or area where it is used, and that the romanization will vary accordingly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>❦</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>ã</th>
<th>ch</th>
<th>ﬆ</th>
<th>v</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>﬈</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>ã</td>
<td>zh</td>
<td>﬈</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>﬇</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>ã</td>
<td>zh</td>
<td>﬇</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

1. For the use of ålif to support hamzah, see rule 2. For the romanization of hamzah by the consonantal sign ʾ (alif), see rule 8(a). For other orthographic uses of ålif see rules 3-5.
2. The Maghribi variations ﬁ and ٣ are romanized f and q respectively.
3. å in a word in the construct state is romanized t. See rule 7(b).

RULES OF APPLICATION

Arabic Letters Romanized in Different Ways Depending on Their Context

1. As indicated in the table, و and ی may represent:
   (a) The consonants romanized w and y, respectively.
      
      | wad’ | ود | ʿiwaḍ | عوض | dalwä | ذو | yäd | يد | hiyä | حيل | tähä | طه|
      | wad’ | ʿiwaḍ | dalwä | yäd | hiyä | tähä |

   (b) The long vowels romanized û, õ, and ǟ respectively.
      
      | ʿulä | أولئ | sūrah | صورة | dhū | ذو | īmän | اسم | jill | جيل | fī | في |
      | ʿulä | sūrah | dhū | īmän | jill | fī |

See also rules 11(a) and 11(b)(1-2).
(c) The diphthongs romanized \textit{aw} and \textit{ay}, respectively.

\begin{align*}
\text{awj} & \quad \text{اوج} \\
\text{nawm} & \quad \text{نوم} \\
\text{law} & \quad \text{لو} \\
\text{aysar} & \quad \text{ايسر} \\
\text{shaykh} & \quad \text{شيخ} \\
\text{‘aynay} & \quad \text{عيين}
\end{align*}

See also rules 11(a)(2) and 11(b)(3).

2. \textit{I} (\textit{a’lī}) and \textit{y} when used to support \textit{a} (\textit{hamzah}) are not represented in romanization. See rule 8(a).

3. \textit{I} (\textit{a’lī}) when used to support \textit{waṣlih} (\(\ddot{a}\)) and \textit{maddah} (\(\ddot{a}\)) is not represented in romanization. See rules 9 and 10.

4. \textit{I} (\textit{a’lī}) and \textit{y} when used as orthographic signs without phonetic significance are not represented in romanization.

\begin{align*}
\text{fa’alū} & \quad \text{فعلوا} \\
\text{ulā’ika} & \quad \text{ولاك} \\
\text{‘ilman wa-’amalan} & \quad \text{علوما وعملا}
\end{align*}

See also rule 12 and examples cited in rules 23-26.

5. \textit{I} (\textit{a’lī}) is used to represent the long vowel romanized \(\ddot{a}\), as indicated in the table.

\begin{align*}
\text{fā’il} & \quad \text{فعال} \\
\text{ridā} & \quad \text{رضا}
\end{align*}

This \textit{a’lī}, when medial, is sometimes omitted in Arabic; it is always indicated in romanization. See rule 19.

6. Final \textit{y} appears in the following special cases:

(a) As \textit{y} (\textit{a’lī maqsūrah}) used in place of \(\ddot{i}\) to represent the long vowel romanized \(\ddot{a}\).

\begin{align*}
\text{hattā} & \quad \text{خَتَّ} \\
\text{madā} & \quad \text{مَضَّ} \\
\text{kubrá} & \quad \text{كَبْرَي} \\
\text{Yaḥyá} & \quad \text{يَحْيَى} \\
\text{musammá} & \quad \text{مَسْمَى} \\
\text{Muṣṭafá} & \quad \text{مُصْطَفَى}
\end{align*}

(b) As \textit{y} in nouns and adjectives of the form \textit{fā in} which are derived from defective roots. This ending is romanized \(\ddot{i}\), not \(\ddot{y}\), without regard to the presence of \(\ddot{a}\) (\textit{shaddah}). See rule 11(b)(2).
Raḍī al-Dīn

Compare the fa’il form of the same root [without shaddāh] ʿal-Raḍī.

(c) As ʿāl in the relative adjective (nīsbaḥ). The ending, like (b) above, is romanized ʿ, not ʿā.

al-Miṣrī

Compare al-Miṣrīyah and see rule 11(b)(1).

7. ْلَ (tā’ marbūtah)

(a) When the noun or adjective ending in ْلَ is indefinite, or is preceded by the definite article, ْلَ is romanized ʿll. The ْلَ in such positions is often replaced by َل.

صلَّٰح
al-Risālah al-bahīyah
mirā’ah
Urgūzah fī al-ṭibb

(b) When the word ending in ْلَ is in the construct state, ْلَ is romanized ʿl.

Wizārat al-Tarbiyah
Mirāṭ al-zamān

(c) When the word ending in ْلَ is used adverbially, ْلَ (vocalized َلَ) is romanized tan.

See rule 12(b).

Romanization of Arabic Orthographic Symbols Other than Letters and Vowel Signs

The signs listed below are frequently omitted from unvocalized Arabic writing and printing; their presence or absence must then be inferred. They are represented in romanization according to the following rules:

8. َ (hamzah)

(a) In initial position, whether at the beginning of a word, following a prefixed preposition or conjunction, or following the definite article, َ is not represented in romanization.

When medial or final, َ is romanized as ʿ (alif).

asad
uns
idha
masʾalah
muʿtamar
dāʾim
malaʾa
khāṭīʾa

أَسْد
أَنْس
إِذَا
مِسْأَلَة
مُؤْتَمِر
دَائِم
مَلْا
خَطْنَ
(b) ـ، when replaced by the sign ـ (waslah) and then known as hamzat al-wasl, is not represented in romanization. See rule 9 below.

9. ـ (waslah), like initial ـ، is not represented in romanization. See also rule 8(b) above. When the article ـ which supports waslah belongs to the article ـ، the initial vowel of the article is romanized ـ،. In other words, beginning with hamzat al-wasl, the initial vowel is romanized ـ،.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>رحلة أبين جير</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الاستدرار</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كتاب أفستها</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بأهمام عبد المجيد</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. ـ (maddah)

(a) Initial ـ is romanized ـ،

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>آلة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كلية الإداة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Medial ـ، when it represents the phonetic combination ـ،، is so romanized.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تأليف</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مثير</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) ـ، is otherwise not represented in romanization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>خلفاء</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. ــ (shaddah or tashdīd)

(a) Over ـ:

(1) ــ، representing the combination of long vowel plus consonant, is romanized ــ،.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عدو</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قوة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also rule 1(b).

(2) ــ، representing the combination of diphthong plus consonant, is romanized ــ،.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>شوائل</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صور</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الجو</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See also rule 1(c).
(b) Over ئ:

1. Medial ئ، representing the combination of long vowel plus consonant, is romanized ی.

   - al-Miṣrīyah

   See also rule 1(b).

2. Final ئ is romanized ی. See rules 6(b) and 6(c).

3. Medial and final ئ، representing the combination of diphthong plus consonant, is romanized یی.

   - ayyām
   - sayyid
   - Qūsāy

   See also rule 1(c).

(c) Over other letters، ئ is represented in romanization by doubling the letter or digraph concerned.

   - al-Ghazzī
   - al-Kashshāf

12. Tanwin may take the written form ئ، ئ (أئ)، or ئ، romanized un, an, and in, respectively.

   Tanwin is normally disregarded in romanization, however. It is indicated in the following cases:

   (a) When it occurs in indefinite nouns derived from defective roots.

      - qādīn
      - ma’nān

   (b) When it indicates the adverbial use of a noun or adjective.

      - tab’ān
      - fa’ātān
      - al-Mushtarik wa’dīn
      - wa-al-muftarīf ṣu’ān

Grammatical Structure as It Affects Romanization

13. Final inflections of verbs are retained in romanization, except in pause.

   - man waliya Miṣr
   - ma’rifat mā yajibu la-hum
   - ṣallā Allāh ‘alayhi wa-sallam
   - al-Lu’lu’ al-maknūn fi ḥukm
   - al-akhbār ‘ammā sayakūn

   من ولي مصر
   معرفة ما يجب لهم
   صلى الله عليه وسلم
   اللؤلؤ المكنون في حكم
   الأخبار عما سيكون
14. Final inflections of nouns and adjectives:
   (a) Vocalic endings are not represented in romanization, except preceding pronominal
en- 
   suffixes, and except when the text being romanized is in verse.
   معهد مولى الحسن
   usūluhā al-naṣīyiḥ wa-tūruq
   tadrīshā
   ilā yawmīnā hādhā
   (b) Tanwin is not represented in romanization, except as specified in rule 12.
   (c) ā (tā’ marbūtaḥ) is romanized h or t as specified in rule 7.
   (d) For the romanization of the relative adjective (nisbah) see rule 6(c).

15. Pronouns, pronounal suffixes, and demonstratives:
   (a) Vocalic endings are retained in romanization.
   انا وانت
   hādhihi al-ḥāl
   mu'allafātuhu wa-shurūrīḥuā
   (b) At the close of a phrase or sentence, the ending is romanized in its pausal form.
   حياته وعصره
   Tawfiq al-Ḥakim, afkāruh,
   āthāruh

16. Prepositions and conjunctions:
   (a) Final vowels of separable prepositions and conjunctions are retained in romanization.
   anā
   annahu
   bayna yadayhu
   Note the special cases: ممّ ممّ mimmā, ممّ ممّ mimman.
   (b) Inseparable prepositions, conjunctions, and other prefixes are connected with what
   follows by a hyphen.
   bi-hi
   wa-ma'ahu
   lā-silīḥī

17. The definite article:
   (a) The romanized form a/ is connected with the following word by a hyphen.
   الكتّاب الثاني
   al-kitāb al-thānī
   al-ittihād
   al-asl
   al-āthār
   الالات
(b) When ﺍﻟّ is initial in the word, and when it follows an inseparable preposition or conjunction, it is always romanized a regardless of whether the preceding word, as romanized, ends in a vowel or a consonant.

يل al-ain
Abū al-Wafā’ أبو الفواف
Maktabat al-Nahdah al-Miṣrīyah مكتبة النهضة المصرية
bi-al-tamām wa-al-kamāl بالتمام والكمال

Note the exceptional treatment of the preposition ل followed by the article:

للشريعة

See also rule 23.

(c) The ل of the article is always romanized /, whether it is followed by a "sun letter" or not, i.e., regardless of whether or not it is assimilated in pronunciation to the initial consonant of the word to which it is attached.

الحروف الإبجديّة
Abū al-Layth al-Samarqandi أبو الليث السمرقندى

Orthography of Arabic in Romanization

18. Capitalization:

(a) Rules for the capitalization of English are followed, except that the definite article a is given in lower case in all positions.

(b) Diacritics are used with both upper and lower case letters.

الإيجي
الألوسي

19. The macron or the acute accent, as appropriate, is used to indicate all long vowels, including those which in Arabic script are written defectively. The macron or the acute accent, as the case may be, is retained over final long vowels which are shortened in pronunciation before hamzat al-wasl.

Ibrāhīm إبراهيم
Dāūd داوود
Abū al-Hasan أبو الحسن
ru’ūs رأس
dhālika ذلك
’alá al-’ayn على الة

20. The hyphen is used:

(a) To connect the definite article a/ with the word to which it is attached. See rule 17(a).

(b) Between an inseparable prefix and what follows. See rules 16(b) and 17(b) above.
21. The prime (’) is used:
   (a) To separate two letters representing two distinct consonantal sounds, when the combination might otherwise be read as a digraph.
      Adh’ham ادهم
      akramat’ha اكرمتها
   (b) To mark the use of a letter in its final form when it occurs in the middle of a word.
      Qal’ah’ji قلعة جي
      Shaykh’zadah شيخزاده

22. As in the case of romanization from other languages, foreign words which occur in an Arabic context and are written in Arabic letters are romanized according to the rules for romanizing Arabic.
      Jâmânûs (not Germanos nor Germanus) جامانوس
      Lûrd Ghrânîl (not Lord Granville) لورد غرانفيل
      Isâghûjî (not Isagoge) ايسبوعجي
      For short vowels not indicated in the Arabic, the Arabic vowel nearest to the original pronunciation is supplied.
      Gharsiyyâ Khayín (not García Jaén) غرسيا خين

Examples of Irregular Arabic Orthography

23. Note the romanization of الله, alone and in combination.
      Allâh الله
      billâh بالله
      lillâh الله
      bismillâh باسم الله
      al-Mustanṣîr billâh المستنصر بالله

24. Note the romanization of the following personal names:
      Tâhâ طه
      Yâsîn إسحاق
      ’Amr عمر
      Bahjat بهجت

25. بن and ابن are both romanized ibn in all positions.
      Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abî al-Rabî’
      Sharî ibn ‘Aqîl ’alá Alîyât ibn Mâlik
      شرح ابن عقيل على الفية ابن مالك
Exception is made in the case of modern names, typically North African, in which the element بن is pronounced *bin*.

Bin Khiddah
Bin-Abd Allāh

26. Note the anomalous spelling مائة, romanized *mi'ah*. 
Persian

Note that, following Library of Congress practice, the vowels and diphthongs are transliterated with Arabic values rather than strictly Persian ones, e.g. فردوسی (not Ferdousi), یک دو سه.

If you fail to find a book by searching on one word, it is always a good idea to try a different word from the title before abandoning the search.

The izāfah is shown in continuous text in the description of the title, but not in personal name headings, e.g. Divān-i ashʿār, but Masʿūd Saʿd Salmān. To retrieve Divān-i ashʿār, it is only absolutely necessary to type in divān.
### Persian

**Letters of the Alphabet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Alone</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>omit (see Note 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
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<td>ی</td>
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<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>z</td>
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<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
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<td>z</td>
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<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>zh</td>
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<td>ع</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>ع</td>
<td>s</td>
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<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>z</td>
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<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>(ayn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>gh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>k (see Note 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>g (see Note 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>l</td>
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<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>m</td>
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<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>v (see Note 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>h (see Note 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ی</td>
<td>ع</td>
<td>y (see Note 3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Letter</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ا</td>
<td>(see Note 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ã</td>
<td>(see Note 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>(see Note 7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>aw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ū</td>
<td>ay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

1. For the use of ل (alif) to support ل (hamzah) and ﺪ (maddah), see rule 1(a). For the romanization of ل and ﺪ, see rules 4 and 5 respectively. For the use of ل (alif) to represent the long vowel romanized ã, see the table of vowels and diphthongs, and rule 1(b).
2. Final ﺯ and ﺩ (often written ﺩ and ﻊ) may have the form ﺯ, without the distinguishing upper stroke or strokes. The two letters are always distinguished in romanization.
3. For other values of ﺯ and ﺩ, see the table of vowels and diphthongs, and rules 2, 3, and 7.
4. ﻍ (dotted o) when used as an alternative to ﻍ is romanized ﺣ.
5. Vowel points are not printed on Library of Congress cards.
6. See rules 1(b) and 5.
7. See rule 3(d).

RULES OF APPLICATION

Letters Which May Be Romanized in Different Ways Depending on Their Context

1. ل (alif) is used:
   (a) As a support for ل (hamzah) and ﺪ (maddah). In these cases it is not represented in romanization. See rules 4 and 5.
   (b) To indicate the long vowel romanized ã. For the use of ل in ﺛا, see rule 6.
      دانا

2. ﺯ is used to represent:
   (a) The consonant romanized ﺱ.
       ﺱورزش
       ﺱدوا
       ﺱسرو

Silent ﺯ following ﺯ is retained in romanization.
khvāstān  خواستن
khvud  خود

(b) The long ū-vowel (and short u-vowel in some monosyllables) is romanized ū.
dūr  دور
chūn  جوان
tū  تو

(c) The diphthong romanized aw.
Firdawsi  فردوسي
When the diphthong precedes a consonantal گ, the combination is romanized گvv. See rule 7.
گ may be used as a support for ۳ (hamzah); in this case it is not represented in romanization. See rule 4.

3. ی is used to represent:
(a) The consonant romanized ی,
yār  یار
siyāh  سیاه
pāy  پای

(b) The long vowel romanized ی.
Irān  ایران
qālī  قالی

(c) The diphthong romanized ی.
ayvān  ایوان
ray  ری

(d) The final long vowel romanized ی.
Muṣṭafā  مصطفی
For the use of ی (y) as a mark of izāfah, see rule 8(c).
ی in the medial forms ی، ی، without dots, may be used as a support for ۳ (hamzah); in this case ی is not represented in romanization. See rule 4 below.

Orthographic Symbols Other than Letters and Vowel Signs

The signs listed below are frequently omitted in Persian writing and printing; their presence must then be inferred. They are represented in romanization according to the following rules:

4. ۳ (hamzah)
(a) When initial, ۳ is not represented in romanization.
(b) When medial or final, ۳ is romanized ' (alif) except as noted in (c) and (d) below.
5. ī (maddah)
   (a) Initial ī is romanized ā.
       āb
       Kulliyat al-Ādāb
   (b) medial ī, when it represents the phonetic combination ā, is so romanized.
       maʿāsir
       Daryā sabābī
   (c) ī is otherwise not represented in romanization.
       girdāvarandah

6. Tanvīn, (written ۱, ۲, ۳, ۴), which occurs chiefly in Arabic words, is romanized un, in, an, and ən, respectively.

7. ۳ (shaddah or tashdīd) is represented by doubling the letter or digraph concerned.
   khurram
   avval
   bachchah
   Khayyām

   Note the exceptional case where ۳ is written over ۴ and ۵ to represent the combination of long vowel plus consonant.
   nashrīyāt
   qūvah

Grammatical Structure as It Affects Romanization

8. izāfah. When two words are associated in the relation known as izāfah, the first (the muẓāh) is followed by an additional letter or syllable in romanization. This is added according to the following rules:
   (a) When the muẓāh bears no special mark of izāfah, it is followed by -i.
       dar-i bāgh
qāqī-ī Trān
khānah-ī buzurg

(b) When the *muẓāfīs* is marked by the addition of ی, it is followed by -ی.
qāqī-ī Trān
khānah-ī buzurg

(c) When the *muẓāfīs* is marked by the addition of ی, it is followed by -yi.
ru-yi zamīn
Daryā-yi Khazar
khānah-yi buzurg

(d) *Izāfah* is represented in romanization of personal names only when expressly identified in the Persian script.

Affixes and Compounds


(a) When the affix and the word with which it is connected grammatically are written separately in Persian, the two are separated in romanization by a single prime (‘). See also 12(b) below.

khānah‘hā
khānah‘ār
khānah‘ī
mīravam
but miravam
bih‘gū
bar‘rāsihā
Kāžim‘zādah
but Kāžimzādah

(b) The Arabic article *a*/is separated by a hyphen, in romanization, from the word to which it is prefixed.
dār al-mu‘allimīn
‘Abd al-Ḥusayn

10. Compounds. When the elements of a compound (except a compound personal name) are written separately in Persian, they are separated in romanization by a single prime (‘). See also 12(b) below.
marţikhānah
but marţikhānah
Shāh'nāmah
but Shāhnāmah

Note the treatment of compound personal names:
Ghulām 'Alī غلام علي
Shāh Jahān شاه جهان
Ibn Abī Ṭālib ابن أبي طالب

Orthography of Persian in Romanization

11. Capitalization.
   (a) Rules for the capitalization of English are followed, except that the Arabic article
       a/is lowercased in all positions.
   (b) Diacritics are used with both capital and lowercase letters.

12. The single prime (') is used:
   (a) To separate two letters representing two distinct consonantal sounds, when the
       combination might otherwise be read as a digraph.
       marz'hā مرزها
   (b) To mark the use of a letter in its final form when it occurs in the middle of a word.
       See also rules 9(a) and 10 above.
       rā'hā راهها
       Qā'im maqāmī قائم مقامی
       Biḥ'āzīn بیحازین

13. Foreign words in a Persian context, including Arabic words, are romanized according to
    the rules for Persian. For short vowels not indicated in the script, the Persian vowels
    nearest the original pronunciation of the word are supplied in romanization.


    In romanizing Persian, the Library of Congress has found it necessary to consult
    dictionaries as an appendage to the romanization tables, primarily for the purpose of
    supplying vowels. For Persian, the principal dictionary consulted is:
    M. Muţin. Farhang-i Fārsi-i mutavassit.