

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-Makhṭūtāt al-'Arabīyah -----search for: Makhtutat al-Arabiyyah

Search Example:

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

The resulting catalogue record looks like this:-

Makhṭūṭ nādīr min Rasā'il Ibn al-Arabī / taḥqīq...

Main Author: Ibn al-Arabī, 1165-1240.

Title: Makhṭūṭ nādīr min Rasā'il Ibn al-Arabī / taḥqīq wa-taqdīm Sa'īd Abd al-Fattāḥ.

Other Entries: Abd al-Fattāḥ, Sa'īd.

Published: [Cairo] : al-Maktabah al-Azharīyah 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 الازهرية 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 ة is transcribed as *ah*, except when it is in the genitive, *idafah*, construction when it is transcribed *at*.

e.g. al-Madinah al-Islamiyah المدينة الإسلامية but Madinat 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:-

Pre-1978 Catalogue volumes	online Main Catalogue
ARABIC	
IBN TAIMIYYA	Ibn Taymiyah
SAIF al-DIN	Sayf al-Din
TAUHIDI	Tawhidi
PERSIAN	
THABITI	Sabiti
HUSAIN WA'IZ	Husayn Va'iz

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	Ibn al-Muqaffa'
then IBN al-MUQAFFA'	then Ibn al-Tayyib
then IBN al-TAYYIB	then Ibn `Ata Allah

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.

Arabic

Letters of the Alphabet

Initial	Medial	Final	Alone	Romanization
ا	ا	ا	ا	omit (see Note 1)
ب	ب	ب	ب	b
ت	ت	ت	ت	t
ث	ث	ث	ث	th
ج	ج	ج	ج	j
ح	ح	ح	ح	h
خ	خ	خ	خ	kh
د	د	د	د	d
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	dh
ر	ر	ر	ر	r
ز	ز	ز	ز	z
س	س	س	س	s
ش	ش	ش	ش	sh
ص	ص	ص	ص	ṣ
ض	ض	ض	ض	ḍ
ط	ط	ط	ط	ṭ
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	ẓ
ع	ع	ع	ع	' (ayn)
غ	غ	غ	غ	gh
ف	ف	ف	ف	f (see Note 2)
ق	ق	ق	ق	q (see Note 2)
ك	ك	ك	ك	k
ل	ل	ل	ل	l
م	م	م	م	m
ن	ن	ن	ن	n
ه	ه	ه ، ه	ه ، ه	h (see Note 3)
و	و	و	و	w
ي	ي	ي	ي	y

Vowels and Diphthongs

اَ	a	اِ	ā (see Rule 5)	اِي	ī
اُ	u	اِي	á (see Rule 6(a))	اُو	aw
اِ	i	اُو	ū	اِي	ay

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.

گ	g	چ	ch	ف	v
گ	G	چ	zh	و	v
پ	P	ژ	zh	پ	v

Notes

1. For the use of *alif* to support *hamzah*, see rule 2. For the romanization of *hamzah* by the consonantal sign ' (alif), see rule 8(a). For other orthographic uses of *alif* see rules 3-5.
2. The *Maghribi* variations ف and ق are romanized *f* and *q* respectively.
3. *ö* 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 ي may represent:

- (a) The consonants romanized *w* and *y*, respectively.

wad'	وضع
'iwaḍ	عوض
dalw	دلو
yad	يد
ḥiyal	حیل
ṭahy	طهی

- (b) The long vowels romanized *ū*, *ī*, and *ā* respectively.

ūlá	اولی
ṣūrah	صورة
dhū	ذو
īmān	ایمان
jīl	جیل
fī	فی
kitāb	کتاب
saḥāb	سحاب
jumān	جمان

See also rules 11(a) and 11(b)(1-2).

(c) The diphthongs romanized *aw* and *ay*, respectively.

awj	اوج
nawm	نوم
law	لو
aysar	ايسر
shaykh	شيخ
'aynay	عيني

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

2. | (*alif*), و and ى when used to support ء (*hamzah*) are not represented in romanization. See rule 8(a).
3. | (*alif*) when used to support *waṣṣah* (َ) and *maddah* (̃) is not represented in romanization. See rules 9 and 10.
4. | (*alif*) and و when used as orthographic signs without phonetic significance are not represented in romanization.

fa'alū	فعلوا
ulā'ika	اولائك
'ilman wa-'amalan	علما وعملا

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

5. | (*alif*) is used to represent the long vowel romanized *ā*, as indicated in the table.

fā'il	فاعل
riḍā	رضا

This *alif*, when medial, is sometimes omitted in Arabic; it is always indicated in romanization. See rule 19.

6. Final ى appears in the following special cases:

(a) As ى (*alif maqṣūrah*) used in place of َ to represent the long vowel romanized *ā*.

ḥattá	حتى
maḍá	مضى
kubrá	كبرى
Yahyá	يحيى
musammá	مسمى
Muṣṭafá	مصطفى

(b) As ى in nouns and adjectives of the form *fā'il* which are derived from defective roots. This ending is romanized *ī*, not *iy*, without regard to the presence of َ (*shaddah*). See rule 11(b)(2).

Raḍī al-Dīn

رضى الدين

Compare the *faʿīl* form of the same root الرضى [without *shaddah*] *al-Raḍī*.

- (c) As رِ in the relative adjective (*nisbah*). The ending, like (b) above, is romanized *ī*, not *īy*.

al-Miṣrī

المصري

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

7. *ō* (*tā' marbūṭah*)

- (a) When the noun or adjective ending in *ō* is indefinite, or is preceded by the definite article, *ō* is romanized *h*. The *ō* in such positions is often replaced by *o*.

ṣalāh

صلاة

al-Risālah al-bahīyah

الرسالة البهية

mir'āh

مرآة

Urjūzah fī al-ṭibb

ارجوزة فى الطب

- (b) When the word ending in *ō* is in the construct state, *ō* is romanized *t*.

Wizārat al-Tarbiyah

وزارة التربية

Mir'āt al-zamān

مرآة الزمان

- (c) When the word ending in *ō* is used adverbially, *ō* (vocalized *ō*) 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. *ʿ* (*hamzah*)

- (a) In initial position, whether at the beginning of a word, following a prefixed preposition or conjunction, or following the definite article, *ʿ* is not represented in romanization. When medial or final, *ʿ* is romanized as ' (alif).

asad

أسد

uns

أنس

idha

إذا

mas'alah

مسألة

mu'tamar

مؤتمر

dā'im

دائم

mala'a

ملاً

khaṭi'a

خطى

(b) ٥, when replaced by the sign ̣ (waṣlah) and then known as *hamzat al-waṣl*, is not represented in romanization. See rule 9 below.

9. ̣ (waṣlah), like initial ٥, is not represented in romanization. See also rule 8(b) above. When the *alif* which supports *waṣlah* belongs to the article ال, the initial vowel of the article is romanized *a*. See rule 17(b). In other words, beginning with *hamzat al-waṣl*, the initial vowel is romanized *i*.

Riḥlat Ibn Jubayr	رحلة ابن جبير
al-istidrāk	الأستدراك
kutub iqtanat'hā	كتب أقتنتها
bi-ihtimām 'Abd al-Majīd	بأهتمام عبد المجيد

10. ˜ (maddah)

(a) Initial Ī is romanized *ā*.

ālah	آلة
Kulīyat al-Ādāb	كلية الآداب

(b) Medial Ī, when it represents the phonetic combination 'ā, is so romanized.

ta'ālīf	تأليف
ma'āthir	مآثر

(c) ˜ is otherwise not represented in romanization.

khulafā'	خلفاء
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11. ˆ (shaddah or tashdīd)

(a) Over ˆ:

- (1) ˆو, representing the combination of long vowel plus consonant, is romanized *ūw*.

ˆادو	عدو
ˆقو	قوة

See also rule 1(b).

- (2) ˆو, representing the combination of diphthong plus consonant, is romanized *aww*.

Shawwāl	شوال
ṣawwara	صور
jaww	جو

See also rule 1(c).

(b) Over ي:

- (1) Medial يَ, representing the combination of long vowel plus consonant, is romanized *īy*.

al-Miṣrīyah

المصرية

See also rule 1(b).

- (2) Final يَ is romanized *ī*. See rules 6(b) and 6(c).

- (3) Medial and final يَ, representing the combination of diphthong plus consonant, is romanized *ayy*.

ayyām

أيام

sayyid

سيد

Quṣayy

قصي

See also rule 1(c).

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

al-Ghazzī

الغزي

al-Kashshāf

الكشاف

12. *Tanwīn* may take the written form ً, ٍ (إِ), or ِ, romanized *un*, *an*, and *in*, respectively.

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

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

qāḍin

قاضي

ma'nān

معنى

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

ṭab'an

طبعاً

faj'atan

فجأة

al-Mushtarik waḍ'an

المشترك وضعاً

wa-al-muftariq ṣuq'an

والمفترق صقاً

Grammatical Structure as It Affects Romanization

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

man waliya Miṣr

من ولي مصر

ma'rifat mā yajibu la-hum

معرفة ما يجب لهم

ṣallā Allāh 'alayhi wa-sallam

صلى الله عليه وسلم

al-Lu'lu' al-maknūn fī ḥukm

اللؤلؤ المكنون في حكم

al-akhbār 'ammā sayakūn

الاخبار عما سيكون

14. Final inflections of nouns and adjectives:

- (a) Vocalic endings are not represented in romanization, except preceding pronominal suffixes, and except when the text being romanized is in verse.

Ma'had Mawlāya al-Ḥasan	معهد مولاي الحسن
uṣūluhā al-nafsīyah wa-ṭuruq	اصولها النفسية وطرق تدريسها
tadrīsihā	
ilā yawminā hādhā	الى يومنا هذا

- (b) *Tanwīn* is not represented in romanization, except as specified in rule 12.

- (c) *ō* (*tā' marbūṭah*) 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, pronominal suffixes, and demonstratives:

- (a) Vocalic endings are retained in romanization.

anā wa-anta	انا وانت
hādhihi al-ḥāl	هذه الحال
mu'allafātuḥu wa-shurūḥuhā	مؤلفاته وشروحها

- (b) At the close of a phrase or sentence, the ending is romanized in its pausal form.

ḥayātuhū wa-'aṣruḥ	حياته وعصره
Tawfīq al-Ḥakīm, afkāruḥ,	توفيق الحكيم، أفكاره، آثاره
āthāruḥ	

16. Prepositions and conjunctions:

- (a) Final vowels of separable prepositions and conjunctions are retained in romanization.

anna	ان
annahu	انه
bayna yadayhu	بين يديه

Note the special cases: *مما mimma*, *ممن mimman*.

- (b) Inseparable prepositions, conjunctions, and other prefixes are connected with what follows by a hyphen.

bi-hi	به
wa-ma'ahu	ومعه
lā-silkī	لاسلكى

17. The definite article:

- (a) The romanized form *al* is connected with the following word by a hyphen.

al-kitāb al-thānī	الكتاب الثاني
al-ittiḥād	الاتحاد
al-aṣl	الاصل
al-āthār	الآثار

- (b) When **إل** 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.

ilá al-ān	إلى الآن
Abū al-Wafā'	أبو الوفاء
Maktabat al-Nahḍah 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:

lil-Shirbīnī	للشربيني
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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.

al-ḥurūf al-abjadīyah	الحروف الابجدية
Abū al-Layth al-Samarqandī	أبو الليث السمرقندي

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.

al-Ījī	الإيجي
al-Ālūsī	الآلوسي

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-waṣl*.

lbrāhīm	إبراهيم ، ابراهيم
Dā'ūd	داؤود ، داود
Abū al-Ḥasan	أبو الحسن
ru'ūs	رؤس
dhālika	ذلك
'alá al-'ayn	على العين

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.

(c) Between *bin* and the following element in personal names when they are written in Arabic as a single word. See rule 25.

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.

Ad'ham	ادهم
akramat'hā	اكرمته

(b) To mark the use of a letter in its final form when it occurs in the middle of a word.

Qal'ah'jī	قلعة جى
Shaykh'zādah	شيخ زاده

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.

Jārmānūs (<i>not</i> Germanos <i>nor</i> Germanus)	جارمانوس
Lūrd Ghrānfil (<i>not</i> Lord Granville)	لورد غرانفيل
Īsāghūjī (<i>not</i> Isagoge)	ايساغوجى

For short vowels not indicated in the Arabic, the Arabic vowel nearest to the original pronunciation is supplied.

Gharsiyā Khayin (<i>not</i> García Jaén)	غرسيا خين
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Examples of Irregular Arabic Orthography

23. Note the romanization of الله, alone and in combination.

Allāh	الله
billāh	بالله
lillāh	لله
bismillāh	بسم الله
al-Mustanṣir billāh	المستنصر بالله

24. Note the romanization of the following personal names:

Ṭāhā	طه
Yāsīn	يس ، يس
'Amr	عمرو
Bahjat	بهجت ، بهجة

25. ابن and بن are both romanized *ibn* in all positions.

Aḥmad ibn Muḥammad ibn Abī al-Rabī	احمد بن محمد بن ابى الربيع
Sharḥ Ibn 'Aqīl 'alā Alfīyat Ibn Mālik	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

بن خده

Bin-'Abd Allāh

بن عبد الله

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 Firdawsi (not Ferdousi), يك دوسه *yak dū sih*.

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 ash'ār, but Mas'ūd Sa'd Salman. To retrieve Divān-i ash'ār, it is only absolutely necessary to type in divān.

Persian

Letters of the Alphabet

Initial	Medial	Final	Alone	Romanization
ا	ا	ا	ا	omit (see Note 1)
ب	ب	ب	ب	b
پ	پ	پ	پ	p
ت	ت	ت	ت	t
ث	ث	ث	ث	s
ج	ج	ج	ج	j
چ	چ	چ	چ	ch
ح	ح	ح	ح	h
خ	خ	خ	خ	kh
د	د	د	د	d
ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	z
ر	ر	ر	ر	r
ز	ز	ز	ز	z
ژ	ژ	ژ	ژ	zh
س	س	س	س	s
ش	ش	ش	ش	sh
ص	ص	ص	ص	s
ض	ض	ض	ض	z
ط	ط	ط	ط	t
ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ	z
ع	ع	ع	ع	' (ayn)
غ	غ	غ	غ	gh
ف	ف	ف	ف	f
ق	ق	ق	ق	q
ک	ک	ک	ک	k (see Note 2)
گ	گ	گ	گ	g (see Note 3)
ل	ل	ل	ل	l
م	م	م	م	m
ن	ن	ن	ن	n
و	و	و	و	v (see Note 3)
ه	ه	ه ، ه	ه ، ه	h (see Note 4)
ی	ی	ی	ی	y (see Note 3)

Vowels and Diphthongs (see Note 5)

آ , ا	A	ā (see Note 6)	ي	ī
و	U	á (see Note 7)	و	aw
و	I	ū	ي	ay

Notes

1. For the use of ا (aliif) to support ء (hamzah) and ّ (maddah), see rule 1(a). For the romanization of ء and ّ, see rules 4 and 5 respectively. For the use of ا (aliif) to represent the long vowel romanized ā, see the table of vowels and diphthongs, and rule 1(b).
2. Final ك and گ (often written ك and گ) may have the form ك, without the distinguishing upper stroke or strokes. The two letters are always distinguished in romanization.
3. For other values of و and ي, see the table of vowels and diphthongs, and rules 2, 3, and 7.
4. ö (dotted o) when used as an alternative to ت is romanized t.
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. ا (aliif) is used:
 - (a) As a support for ء (hamzah) and ّ (maddah). In these cases it is not represented in romanization. See rules 4 and 5.
 - (b) To indicate the long vowel romanized ā. For the use of ا in tanvīn, see rule 6.

dānā	دانا
------	------
2. و is used to represent:
 - (a) The consonant romanized v.

varzish	ورزش
davā	دوا
sarv	سرو

Silent و following ذ is retained in romanization.

- | | | |
|--|----------|--------|
| | khvāstan | خواستن |
| | khvud | خود |
- (b) The long *ū*-vowel (and short *u*-vowel in some monosyllables) is romanized *ū*.
- | | | |
|--|------|-----|
| | dūr | دور |
| | chūn | چون |
| | tū | تو |
- (c) The diphthong romanized *aw*.
- | | | |
|--|----------|--------|
| | Firdawsī | فردوسی |
|--|----------|--------|
- When the diphthong precedes a consonantal **و**, the combination is romanized *avv*. See rule 7.
- و** may be used as a support for **ء** (*hamzah*); in this case it is not represented in romanization. See rule 4.

3. **ی** is used to represent:

- (a) The consonant romanized *y*.
- | | | |
|--|-------|------|
| | yār | یار |
| | siyāh | سیاه |
| | pāy | پای |
- (b) The long vowel romanized *ī*.
- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| | Īrān | ایران |
| | qālī | قالی |
- (c) The diphthong romanized *ay*.
- | | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| | ayvān | ایوان |
| | ray | ری |
- (d) The final long vowel romanized *ā*.
- | | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| | 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 **ء** (*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. **ء** (*hamzah*)

- (a) When initial, **ء** is not represented in romanization.
- (b) When medial or final, **ء** is romanized ' (alif) except as noted in (c) and (d) below.

- | | | |
|--|----------|-------|
| | mu'assir | مؤثر |
| | khulafā' | خلفاء |
| | pā'īn | پانین |
- (c) When used as a mark of *izāfah*, ة is romanized -'i.
astānah-'i dar استانه در
- (d) When used to mark the indefinite article, ة is romanized 'i.
khānah'i خانه
5. ّ (maddah)
- (a) Initial ā is romanized ā.
āb آب
Kullīyat al-Ādāb كلية الآداب
- (b) Medial ā, when it represents the phonetic combination 'ā, is so romanized.
ma'āsir مآثر
Daryā'ābādī دریابادی
- (c) ّ is otherwise not represented in romanization.
girdāvarandah گردآورنده
6. *Tanvīn*, (written ِ, َ, ً, ٍ), which occurs chiefly in Arabic words, is romanized *un*, *in*, *an*, and *an*, respectively.
7. ّ (shaddah or tashdīd) is represented by doubling the letter or digraph concerned.
khurram خرم
avval اول
bachchah بچه
Khayyām خیام
- Note the exceptional case where ّ is written over و and ی to represent the combination of long vowel plus consonant.
nashrīyāt نشریات
qūvah قوه

Grammatical Structure as It Affects Romanization

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

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------|
| | qālī-i Īrān | قالی ایران |
| | khānah-i buzurg | خانه بزرگ |
- (b) When the *muḏāf* is marked by the addition of **ء**, it is followed by *-i*.
- | | | |
|--|------------------|------------|
| | qālī-'i Īrān | قالی ایران |
| | khānah-'i buzurg | خانه بزرگ |
- (c) When the *muḏāf* is marked by the addition of **ی**, it is followed by *-yi*.
- | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| | rū-yi zamīn | روی زمین |
| | Daryā-yi Khazar | دریای خزر |
| | khānah-yi buzurg | خانه‌ی بزرگ |
- (d) *lżāfah* is represented in romanization of personal names only when expressly identified in the Persian script.

Affixes and Compounds

9. Affixes.

- (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	خانه‌ها
	khānah'am	خانه‌ام
	khānahī	خانه‌ای
	mī'ravam	می‌روم
but	mīravam	میروم
	bih'gū	به‌گو
	bar'rasīhā	بررسیها
	Kāẓim'zādah	کاظم‌زاده
but	Kāẓimzādah	کاظمزاده

- (b) The Arabic article *a/* is separated by a hyphen, in romanization, from the word to which it is prefixed.

dār al-mu'allimīn	دار المعلمین
'Abd al-Ḥusayn	عبد الحسین

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.

	marīẓ'khānah	مریض‌خانه
but	marīẓkhānah	مریضخانه

	Shāh'nāmāh	شاه نامه
but	Shāhnāmāh	شاهنامه

Note the treatment of compound personal names:

Ghulām 'Alī	غلام علی or غلامعلی
Shāh Jahān	شاه جهان or شاهجهان
Ibn Abī Ṭālib	ابن ابی طالب or ابن ابیطالب

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
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- (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.

rāh'hā	راهها
Qāyim'maqāmī	قایم مقامی
Bih'āzīn	به آذین

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.

14. Dictionaries.

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. Muīn. *Farhang-i Fārsī-i mutavassit*.