

## 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 nādir min Rasāil Ibn al-Arabī / taḥqīq...***

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

**Title:** Makhṭūṭ nādir min Rasāil Ibn al-Arabī / taḥqīq wa-taqdīm Saīd Abd al-Fattāḥ.

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

**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 الاسلامية *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
<i>ARABIC</i>	
IBN TAIMIYYA	Ibn Taymiyah
SAIF al-DIN	Sayf al-Din
TAUHIDI	Tawhidi
<i>PERSIAN</i>	
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`
<i>then</i> IBN al-MUQAFFA`	<i>then</i> Ibn al-Tayyib
<i>then</i> IBN al-TAYYIB	<i>then</i> 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	اَ	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	ف	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 *Maghribī* 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
'iwad	عوض
dalw	دلو
yad	يد
ḥiyal	حيل
ṭahy	طهي
  - (b) The long vowels romanized *ū*, *ī*, and *ā* respectively.

ūlá	اولى
ṣūrah	صورة
dhū	ذو
īmān	ايمان
jīl	جيل
fī	في
kitāb	كتاب
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 *waṣlah* ( َ ) 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).

