General instructions for Arabic, New Persian and Ottoman Turkish

Names
1. The *ibn* and *bint* elements in names should be abbreviated as *b.* and *bt.,* unless they are treated as forming a quasi-permanent name or surname, in which case they should be spelled with an initial capital (e.g. Ibn Khaldūn, Ibn Qutayba).
2. Compound names with Allāh should be written as one word (e.g. ʿAbdallāh, ʿUbaydallāh), but other compound names are written as two words (e.g. ʿAbd al-Laṭīf).
3. Whenever a personal name of Arabic origin appears in another language in a significantly altered form, the name should not be Arabicised (e.g. Turkish Mehmet and West African Mamadu instead of the Arabicised Muḥammad), unless the name appears in an Arabic text. In doubtful cases, editors will decide on the preferred usage after consulting the contributor.
4. Geographical and personal names and other terms that frequently occur in English in an Anglicised form should be spelled in their usual English form, without phonetic transliteration. E.g. Baghdad, Aleppo, Quran, fatwa, hadith. In doubtful cases, editors will decide on the preferred usage after consulting the contributor.

Fonts
For the transliteration of Arabic, Persian and Ottoman Turkish words, articles should use a Unicode-based font, preferably Arial Unicode or [Gentium Plus](#). In general, ΑΓΙΟΝ uses the transliteration system adopted in the *Encyclopaedia of Islam*. Note, however, certain differences from the transliteration system used in the second edition of *EI* in particular.

Transliteration

ARABIC

1. Long vowels are indicated with a macron: *ā, ī, ū*. However, *-iyy* (not *-īy*); *-uww* (not *-ūw*)!
2. Word-initial hamza should be omitted.
3. The regular feminine ending should be written as *-a* (not as *-ah*) and as *-at* in the construct state.
4. The definite article should be retained in the form *al-* regardless of sun letters (e.g. *al-shams* instead of *ash-shams*). Elision of the definite article follows the forms used in Arabic writing: *wa-l-balad, bi-l-balad, fī l-balad,* etc.
5. Unless in Quranic quotations or poems, case endings should not normally be indicated. E.g. *kitāb al-rajul* instead of *kitābu l-rajuli*.

ء : ʾ *(but note point 2 above)*	ض : ḍ
ب : b	ط : ṭ
ت : t	ظ : ẓ
ث : th	ع : ʿ
ج : j	غ : gh
ح : ḥ	ف : f
خ : kh	ق : q
د : d	ك : k
ذ : dh	ل : l
ر : r	م : m
ز : z	ن : n
س : s	ه : h
ش : sh	و : w
ص : ṣ	ي : y

(NEW) PERSIAN

Iḍāfa is written as *-i* and *-yi*.

ا : ʾ or ā   ض : ḍ

ب : b   ط : ṭ

پ : p   ظ : ẓ

ت : t   ع : ʿ

ث : th   غ : gh

ج : j   ف : f

چ : ch   ق : q

ح : ḥ   ك : k *or* g

خ : kh   ل : l

د : d   م : m

ذ : dh   ن : n

ر : r   ه : h

ز : z   و : v

ژ : zh   ي : y *or* ī

س : s

ش : sh

ص : ṣ

OTTOMAN TURKISH

Modern romanised Turkish spelling should be retained wherever appropriate.

ا : ʾ or ā

ب : b

پ : p

ت : t

ث : th

ج : c

چ : ç

ح : ḥ

خ : kh

د : d

ذ : dh

ر : r

ز : z

ژ : zh

س : s

ش : ş

ص : ṣ

ض : ḍ

ط : ṭ

ظ : ẓ

ع : ʿ

غ : gh

ف : f

ق : q

ك : k, g *or* ğ

ل : l

م : m

ن : n

ه : h *or* -e

و : v

ي : y

OTHER LANGUAGES

For languages that today use a romanised alphabet, the current orthography is normally used. However, for transliterating premodern texts in languages of other predominantly Muslim peoples (*e.g.* Malay, Urdu, Swahili, Hausa, etc.), the editors of ΑΓΙΟΝ may ask contributors to effect such changes as will be deemed necessary.