

‘Ayn آ	‘	Hamzah ئ	’ (but nothing if at the start of a word, like Ummah)
Tā’ marbūṭah ة	H, h (but “t” if in idāfah)	Šīn ش	Š, š
Tā’ ث	T, t	Tā’ ط	T, t
Şād ص	Ş, ş	Đād ض	Đ, đ
Zā’ ظ	Z, z	Ğīm ڇ	Ğ, ڻ
Hā’ ح	H, h	Hā’ ح	H, h
Dāl ذ	D, d	Ğayn ڏ	Ğ, ڻ
Wāw و	W, w (ū as a long vowel)	Yā’ ی	Y, y (ī as a long vowel)
Alif maqṣūrā (ى)	ā		

Conjunctions such as و and ف and prepositions such as ل, ب., and ك are separated from the following letter by a hyphen (-).

The article ال remains “al-” even if followed by solar letters.

Proper names (of place, person, etc.) can be transliterated according to the style indicated here or according to the form that has become common use (ex.: Islam or islām; Ahmad or Ahmed or Aḥmad)

In citations, these norms are followed even if the original author followed a different system of transliteration. In the bibliographic notes, the original author’s transliteration system is maintained instead.

For other languages, the most widely used transliteration systems are followed.