

TRANSLITERATIONS GUIDENCE

A. Consonant

Arab	Latin	Arab	Latin
ا	a	ط	ṭ
ب	b	ظ	ẓ
ت	t	ع	‘
ث	ṯ	غ	g
ج	j	ف	f
ح	ḥ	ق	q
خ	kh	ك	k
د	d	ل	l
ذ	ẓ	م	m
ر	r	ن	n
ز	z	و	w
س	s	هـ	h
ش	sy	ء	‘
ص	ṣ	ي	y
ض	ḍ		

B. Vocal, long-pronounce and dipthong

Vocal *fathah* = a

Vocal *kasrah* = i

Vocal *dlomah* = u

Long-vocal (a) = Â e.g. â قال become Qâla

Long-vocal (i) = Î e.g. î قيل become Qîla

Long-vocal (u) = Û e.g. û دون become Dûna

Diphthong (aw) = و e.g. قول become Qawlun

Diphthong (ay) = ي e.g. خير become Khayrun

C. Ta' marbuthah (ة)

Ta' marbûthah translited as “t” in the middle of word, but if Ta' marbûthah in the end of word, it translited as “h” e.g. الرسالة المدرسة become *alrisalat li al-mudarrisah*, or in the standing among two word that in the form of mudhaf and mudla ilaih, it transliterated as t and connected to the next word, e.g. في رحمة الله become *fi rahmatillâh*.

D. Auxiliary Verb and Lafadh al-Jalâlah

Auxiliary verb “al” (ال) written with lowercase form, expect if it located it the position and “al” in lafadh al-Jalâlah which located in the middle of two or being or become *idhafah*, it remove from writing.

a. Al-Imâm al-Bukhâriy said...

b. Al-Bukhâriy in muqaddimah of his book said

Masyâ Allah kâna wa mâ lam yasya 'las yakun.