

Al-Sidrah Style Sheet

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Transliteration chart

	Arabic	Persian	Urdu		Arabic	Persian	Urdu
ء	’	’	’	ص	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ
آ	Ā	ā	ā	ض	ḍ	ḍ	z
ب	B	b	p	ط	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
ت	T	t	t	ظ	ẓ	ẓ	z
ث			ṯ	ع	‘	‘	‘
ث	Th	th	th	غ	Gh	gh	gh
پ		p	p	ف	F	f	f
ج	J	j	j	ق	q	q	q
ح	ḥ	ḥ	ḥ	ك	k	k	k
چ		ch	ch	گ		g	g
خ	Kh	kh	kh	ل	l	l	l
د	D	d	d	م	m	m	m
ذ	Dh	dh	dh	ن	n	n	n
ڈ			D	ه	h	h	h
ر	R	r	R	و	w	v/u	v/u
ز	Z	z	Z	ي	y	y	y
ڑ			ṛ	ة	a		
ژ		zh	zh	ال			
س	S	s	S				
ش	Sh	sh	sh				

Long vowels- Arabic Persian Urdu

آ ā ā ā

و	ū	ū	ū
ي	ī	ī	ī

Doubled vowels

يَّ	iyy	iyy	iy
وَّ	uww (final form ū)	uww	uv

Diphthongs

وَ	au or aw	au or aw au	
يَ	ai or ay	ai or ay ay	

Short

َ	a	a	a
ِ	i	i	i
ُ	u	u	u

Translation & Transliteration Notes

We generally follow the IJMES translation and transliteration guidelines although with a few important exceptions noted below. The IJMES guidelines may be found at:

http://ijmes.chass.ncsu.edu/IJMES_Translation_and_Transliteration_Guide.htm (accessed: March 8, 2016).

Please note the following exceptions from the IJMES guidelines:

1. Diacritics should *not* be added to place names, but *should* be added to personal names, titles of books and articles.
2. Do not use “b.”; instead, use “ibn” or “bint” as needed.
3. We include diacritical marks for transliterated titles, like *al-Tafsīr al-Ṣāfi*.
4. With single words, transliteration guidelines are followed and spelled according to how the word is found in the original language.

5. When citing phrases or entire sentences, one can include the *i'rāb* for the reader's ease. For *iḍāfah* constructions, one can elide the *hamzatu l-waṣl* as needed, and write a *tā' marbūṭah* as a *tā* instead of a *hā*.
6. The Arabic *tā' marbūṭah* is rendered *ah* not *a*. In Persian, it is *ih*.

Citation Guidelines

For citations, one should put as much information as possible, in the following format:

Last name, First name, *Book Title*, vol. #, (publication city: publisher, date) page number.

The following are a few examples of commonly used texts. Note the longer citation for the first citation, versus the shorter version, for any citation thereafter.

- Mashhadī, Muḥammad ibn Muḥammad Riḍā, *Tafsīr Kanz al-Daqā'iq wa Baḥr al-Gharā'ib*, vol. 3 (Tehran: Shams al-Ḍuḥā) 553-554.
- Qur'an, *al-Isrā'* (17):78.

”أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِذُلُوكِ الشَّمْسِ إِلَى عَسَقِ اللَّيْلِ وَقُرْآنَ الْفَجْرِ ۖ إِنَّ قُرْآنَ الْفَجْرِ كَانَ مَشْهُودًا”

“Perform the prayer at the sinking of the sun to the darkening of the night and the recital of dawn; surely the recital of dawn is witnessed.” (Arberry)

- Sīstānī, *Kitāb al-Ṣalāh* (“*A'dād al-Farā'id wa-Nawāfilihā wa-Mawāqītihā: al-Faṣl al-Thānī*”), *Minhāj al-Ṣāliḥīn*, vol. 1 (Beirut: Dār al-Mu'arrikh al-'Arabī, 2013), 154.
- Sīstānī, *Kitāb al-Ṣalāh*, vol. 1, 154.
- Sa'dī, “Dībācheh”, in *Gulistān*. Accessed September 15, 2016.
<http://ganjoor.net/saadi/golestan/dibache/>.
- Al-Kāshānī, Muḥsin al-Fayḍ, *Kitāb al-Tawḥīd* (“*Bāb annahu lā yu'raf illā bih*”) in *Kitāb al-Wāfi*, vol. 1 (Isfahan: Maktabat al-Imam Amir al-Mu'minīn, 1412 a.h.), hadith 1-263, 337.
- Al-Kāshānī, *Kitāb al-Tawḥīd, al-Wafī*, vol. 1, hadith 1-263, 337.
- al-Kulaynī, *Kitāb al-Ṣalāh* (“*Bāb al-Mawāqīt Awwalihā wa Ākhirihā wa Afḍalihā*”) in *al-Kāfi*, vol. 3 (n.p.: n.d.), hadith 5.
- Al-Kulaynī, *Kitāb al-Ṣalāh, al-Kāfi*, vol. 3, hadith 5.