

## Izzatuna: Jurnal Ilmu Al-Qur'an dan Tafsir

### Translation Guidelines

Transliteration is the process of converting text from one writing system into another. In this context, Arabic-Latin transliteration refers to the method of transcribing Arabic letters and diacritics into the Latin alphabet.

#### A. Consonant

Arabic consonant phonemes are represented by specific letters or signs. The following list details the Arabic letters and their corresponding Latin transliteration:

Arabic Letters	Name	Latin Letters
أ	Alif	Not denoted
ب	bā'	b
ت	tā'	t
ث	śā'	ś
ج	jīm	j
ح	ḥā'	ḥ
خ	khā'	kh
د	dāl	d
ذ	żāl	ż
ر	rā'	r
ز	zay	z
س	sīn	s
ش	syīn	sy
ص	śād	ś
ض	ḍād	ḍ
ط	ṭā'	ṭ
ظ	żā'	ż
ع	'ain	'
غ	ġain	ġ

Arabic Letters	Name	Latin Letters
ف	fā'	f
ق	qāf	q
ك	kāf	k
ل	lām	l
م	mīm	m
ن	nūn	n
و	wau	w
ه	hā'	h
ء	Hamzah	'
ي	yā'	y

## B. Vocal

Arabic vowels consist of monophthongs (single vowels) and diphthongs (double vowels).

### 1. Short Vowels (Monophthongs)

Arabic Letters	Name	Latin Letters
ـ	fathah	a
ـ	kasrah	i
ـ	dammah	u

### 2. Double Vowels (Diphthongs)

Arabic Letters	Name	Latin Letters
ــيــ	fathah and yā'	Ai
ــوــ	fathah and wau	au

## Examples:

a.	سُئلَ	-	<i>su'ila</i>
b.	وَعُوا	-	<i>wa'u</i>
c.	كَيْفَ	-	<i>kaifa</i>
d.	حَوْلَ	-	<i>haulal</i>

### C. Long Vowels (*Maddah*)

Long vowels are transliterated with a macron (a horizontal line above the letter):

Arabic Letters	Name	Latin Letters
݂ / ݄	<i>fathah</i> and <i>alif</i>	ā
݂	<i>kasrah</i> and <i>yā'</i>	ī
݂	<i>dammah</i> and <i>wau</i>	ū

## Examples:

1.	قالَ	-	<i>qāla</i>
2.	رمَى	-	<i>ramā</i>
3.	قَيْلَ	-	<i>qīla</i>
4.	يَقُولُ	-	<i>yaqūlu</i>

#### D. *Tā' Marbūtah* ( ُ )

The transliteration of *Tā' Marbūtah* depends on its position and grammatical state:

### 1. *Vocalized (Alive)*

When the word carries a vowel (fathah, kasrah, or ḍammah), it is transliterated as 't'.

## 2. *Pausal (Dead/Sukun)*

When the word is unvocalized or at the end of a phrase (reading stop), it is transliterated as 'h'.

3. If a word ending in *tā' marbūtah* is followed by the definite article "al-" (connected as a phrase), it is transliterated as 'h'.

## Examples:

1.	رَوْضَةُ الْأَطْفَالِ	- <i>raudah al-atfāl</i>
2.	الْمَدِينَةُ الْمُنَوَّرَةُ	- <i>al-madīnah al-munawwarah</i>

3. طَلْحَةٌ - *Talhah*

### E. *Syaddah (Tasydīd)*

A letter marked with *syaddah* (gemination) is transliterated by doubling the letter.

Examples:

1. نَّزَلَ - *Nazzala*

2. الْبَرْ - *Al-Birru*

### F. Definite Article (*Al-*)

The Arabic definite article "Al" ( ال ) acts differently depending on the letter following it:

1. A definite article followed by the *syamsiyyah* letters:

The *lām* followed by the *syamsiyyah* letters is written and pronounced clearly. (e.g., *Al-Qalam*, *Al-Jalāl*).

2. A definite article followed by the *qamariyyah* letters:

The word adjective followed by the *qamariyyah* letters is assimilated into the following letter. In transliteration, the "l" is replaced by the letter that follows it (e.g., *asy-Syams*, *ar-Rajul*).

Whether followed by the *syamsiyyah* letters or the *qamariyyah* letters, the definite article is written separately from the word that follows and is connected by a hyphen.

Examples:

1. الرَّجُل - *ar-rajul*

2. الْقَلْمَنْ - *al-qalam*

3. الشَّمْسُ - *asy-syams*

4. الْجَلَالُ - *al-jalāl*

### G. *Hamzah*

*Hamzah* at the beginning of a word is not transliterated; only the vowel is written (e.g., *Inna*). Yet in middle/final position, *hamzah* is transliterated as an apostrophe ( ' ).

Examples:

1.	تَأْخُذُ	- <i>ta'khužu</i>
2.	شَيْءٌ	- <i>syai'un</i>
3.	النَّوْءُ	- <i>an-nau'u</i>
4.	إِنْ	- <i>inna</i>

## H. Writing Words in Sequence

Generally, words are written separately.

1. **Exceptions:** Single-letter particles (such as *bi*, *li*, *ka*, *wa*, *fa*) are typically attached to the following word or separated depending on standard conventions. However, for clarity in this journal, please follow standard academic practices.
2. **Lafz Al-Jalālah (Allah):** Can be written as *Allah* or transliterated as *Allāh*. When preceded by particles (like *lillāhi*), it follows the sound.

## I. Capitalization

Although Arabic script does not have capital letters, transliterated text should follow standard capitalization rules (e.g., proper names, titles, and the beginning of sentences).

Example:

a.	جَامِعُ الْبَيَانِ	- <i>Jāmi‘ al-Bayān / Jāmi‘ul Bayān</i>
b.	الْزَّمَخْشَرِي	- <i>az-Zamakhsyārī</i>
c.	أَهْلُ الْكِتَابِ	- <i>ahl al-kitāb / ahlul kitāb</i>
d.	قَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ	- <i>qāla Allāh ‘azza wa jalla</i>
e.	لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ	- <i>Lillāhi ma fī as-samāwāt</i>

Please note that the word "Allah" is always capitalized..