

ARABIC LATIN TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

Transliteration of Arabic words used in the preparation of this thesis is guided by the Joint Decree of the Minister of Religion and the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 158/1987 and 0543b/U/1987.

A. Consonant

Arabic consonant phonemes which in the Arabic writing system are symbolized by letters. In this transliteration some are symbolized by letters and some are symbolized by signs, and some are symbolized by letters and signs at the same time.

The following is a list of the Arabic letters in the list and their transliteration with Latin letters:

Arabic Letters	Name	Latin Letters	Name
أ	Alif	Not symbolized	Not symbolized
ب	Ba	B	Be
ت	Ta	T	Te
ث	Ša	š	es (with dot on top)
ج	Jim	J	Je
ح	Ĥa	ĥ	ha (with a dot under)
خ	Kha	Kh	ka and ha
د	Dal	d	De
ذ	Žal	ž	Zet (with dot on top)
ر	Ra	r	er

ز	Zai	z	zet
س	Sin	s	es
ش	Syin	sy	es and ye
ص	Ṣad	ṣ	es (with a dot under)
ض	Ḍad	ḍ	de (with a dot under)
ط	Ṭa	ṭ	te (with a dot under)
ظ	Ẓa	ẓ	zet (with a dot under)
ع	`ain	`	Inverted comma (on top)
غ	Gain	g	ge
ف	Fa	f	ef
ق	Qaf	q	ki
ك	Kaf	k	ka
ل	Lam	l	el
م	Mim	m	em
ن	Nun	n	en
و	Wau	w	we
ه	Ha	h	ha
ء	Hamzah	‘	apostrophe

ي	Ya	y	ye
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B. Vocal

Arabic vocals, like Indonesian vocals, consist of single vowels or monoftongs and double vocals or diphthongs.

1. Single Vocal

Single Arabic vocals whose symbols are signs or harakat, are transliterated as follows:

Arabic Letters	Name	Latin Letters	Name
ـَ	Fathah	a	a
ـِ	Kasrah	i	i
ـُ	Dammah	u	u

2. Doble Vocal

Arabic double vocals whose symbols are a combination of harakat and letters, transliterated in the form of a combination of letters as follows:

Arabic Letters	Name	Latin Letters	Name
ـَيَّ...	Fathah and ya	ai	a and u
ـَوَّ...	Fathah and wau	au	a and u

Example:

- كَتَبَ kataba
- فَعَلَ fa`ala

- سُئِلَ suila
- كَيْفَ kaifa
- حَوْلَ haula

C. Maddah

Maddah or long vocals whose symbols are harakat and letters, transliterated in the form of letters and signs as follows:

Arabic Letters	Name	Latin Letters	Name
...أ...ى...	Fathah dan alif atau ya	ā	(a) and a line on top
...ى	Kasrah dan ya	ī	(i) and a line on top
...و	Dammah dan wau	ū	(u) and a line on top

Example:

- قَالَ qāla
- رَمَى ramā
- قِيلَ qīla
- يَقُولُ yaqūlu

D. Ta' Marbutah

There are two transliterations for ta' marbutah, namely:

1. Live Ta' marbutah

Live Ta' marbutah or which gets the harakat fathah, kasrah, and dammah, the transliteration is “t”.

2. Inanimate/dead Ta' marbutah

Inanimate Ta' marbutah or which gets a sukun harakat, the transliteration is “h”.

3. If the last word with ta' marbutah is followed by a word that uses the article al and the two words are read separately, then the ta' marbutah is transliterated by “h”.

Example:

- رَوْضَةُ الْأَطْفَالِ raudah al-attfāl/raudahtul atfāl
- الْمَدِينَةُ الْمُنَوَّرَةُ al-madīnah al-munawwarah/al-madīnatul munawwarah
- طَلْحَةَ talhah

E. Syaddah (Tasydid)

Syaddah or tasydid which in Arabic writing is symbolized by a sign, the syaddah sign or tasydid sign, is transliterated with a letter, which is the same letter as the letter marked with the syaddah.

Example:

- نَزَّلَ nazzala
- الْبِرُّ al-birr

F. Articles (*Kata Sandang*)

The article in the Arabic writing system is symbolized by letters, namely ال, but in this transliteration the article is distinguished by:

1. The article followed by a syamsiyah letter

The article followed by a syamsiyah letter is transliterated according to its sound, namely the letter “l” is replaced by the letter that directly follows the article.

2. The article followed by qamariyah letters

The article followed by qamariyah letters is transliterated in accordance with the rules outlined in front and in accordance with the sound.

Whether followed by a syamsiyah or qamariyah letter, the article is written separately from the word that follows and is connected with no space.

Example:

- الرَّجُلُ ar-rajulu
- الْقَلَمُ al-qalamu
- الشَّمْسُ asy-syamsu
- الْجَلَالُ al-jalālu

G. Hamzah

Hamzah is transliterated as an apostrophe. However, this only applies to hamzahs located in the middle and at the end of words. While the hamzah located at the beginning of the word is symbolized, because in Arabic writing it is in the form of alif.

Example:

- تَأْخُذُ ta'khuẓu
- شَيْءٍ syai'un
- النَّوْءُ an-nau'u
- إِنَّ inna

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