

KAUIE Transcription Scheme ©
[Version 1.0]

Letters in Arabic	Letters in Roman	Arabic Example	Romanized as
ء (همزة)	'	عُلَمَاء	'ulamā'
[] preceded by letter with fatha َ	ā	إِحَارَة	ijārah
[¹] مقصورة	á	تَقْوَى	taqwá
[¹] Context specific: (i) In the beginning (ii) In the middle of a word.	(i) ã (ii) 'ā	آيَات (i) قُرْآن (ii)	(i) ãyāt (ii) Qur'ān
ب	b	بَاطِل	bāṭil
ت	t	تَكَافُل	takāful
ث	th	ثَمَن	thaman
ج	j	جِزْيَة	jizyah
ح	ḥ	حَدِيث	ḥadīth
خ	kh	خَرَج	kharāj
د	d	دَيْن	dayn
ذ	dh	ذَهَب	dhahab
ر	r	رِبَا	ribā
ز	z	زَوْج	zawj
س	s	سَلَام	salam
ش	sh	شَرِيعَة	Sharī'ah
ص	ṣ	صَدَقَة	ṣadaqah
ض	ḍ	ضَمَان	ḍamān
ط	ṭ	طَلَاق	ṭalāq
ظ	ẓ	ظُلْم	ẓulm
ع	'	عَيْنَة	'ṭnah
غ	gh	غَرَر	gharar
ف	f	فِقْه	fiqh
ق	q	قَرْض	qarḍ

Letters in Arabic	Letters in Roman	Arabic Example	Romanized as
ك	k	كَفَالَةٌ	<i>kafālah</i>
ل	l	لَازِمٌ	<i>lāzim</i>
م	m	مُضَارَبَةٌ	<i>muḍārabah</i>
ن	n	نِفَاقٌ	<i>nifāq</i>
و	w	وَقْفٌ	<i>waqf</i>
و preceded by ُ	ū	صُكُوكٌ	<i>ṣukūk</i>
ه	h	هِبَةٌ	<i>hibah</i>
ة	(i) 'h' if at the end of a word. (ii) 'ṭ' if in the middle.	زَكَاةٌ (i) زَكَاةُ الْفِطْرِ (ii)	(i) <i>zakāh</i> (ii) <i>zakāṭ al-fiṭr</i>
ي	(i) y (ii) ī when preceded by ِ	يُوسِرٌ (i) يَاتِمٌ (ii)	(i) <i>yusr</i> (ii) <i>yatīm</i>
فتحة َ	a	فَرَضٌ	<i>farḍ</i>
ضممة ُ	u	عُرْفٌ	<i>'urf</i>
كسرة ِ	i	مُسْلِمٌ	Muslim
شدة ّ	(i) When over one-letter word; the letter is to be used twice. (ii) When over two-lettered word, the two letters to be underlined.	تَوَرَّقٌ (i) عَشَّشٌ (ii)	(i) <i>tawarruq</i> (ii) <i>ghishh</i>
Notes: (i) For [َ] followed by [و]; roman letters [aw] are to be used, e.g., "أَوْقَافٌ" is to be written "awqāf". For [َ] followed by [ي]; roman letters [ay] are to be used, e.g., "أَيْنٌ" is to be written "ayna". (ii) Hamza (ء) in the beginning of a word is not to be Romanized. (iii) Arabic "أل" in composite words is to be always Romanized as "al-" irrespective of the sound of the composite words, e.g., "بَيْتُ الْمَالِ" is to be written "bayt al-māl" not "bayt ul-māl".			