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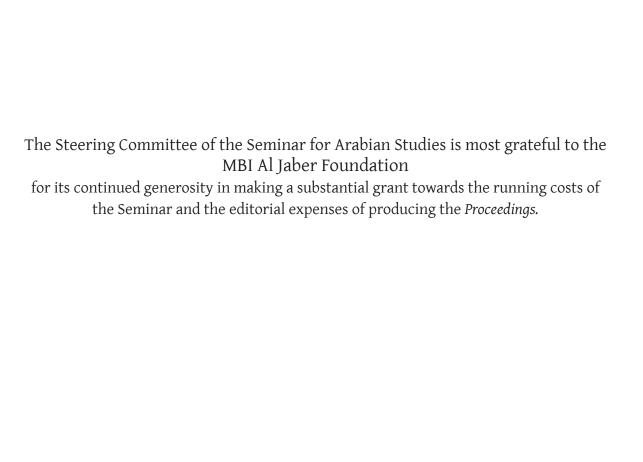
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Guidelines and Transliteration

Guidelines for Authors

For details on the submission of papers and the preparation of papers for publication, authors are requested to consult and follow the latest *Guidelines for Authors*. These are available on the The International Association for the Study of Arabia website at www.thebfsa.org/content/psas-guidelines. Please contact the editors on PSAS@thebfsa.org for further information.

Fonts

Electronic versions of papers being submitted for publication should be submitted in Times New Roman 12-point font if at all possible, with double-line spacing on A4-paper size and 2.45 cm margins all round. This free font set along with the recommended Greek font set, called TimesClassicGreek (tmsrr_l.ttf), can be downloaded as a zip file from the BFSA/Seminar website at www.thebfsa.org/publications/psas-guidelines/.

The BFSA System of Transliteration of Relevant Characters Quotations, single words, and phrases from Arabic or other languages written in non-Roman alphabets, are transliterated according to the systems set out below.

- We firmly encourage authors to use the correctly transliterated form of any place name, but the names used for types of pottery, archaeological periods, and cultures which have become archaeological standards should be used in that form: Umm an-Nar, Julfar ware, etc. If any place name needs to be given in a non-standard format, the correctly transliterated form should be added in the first instance in any paper (see *Guidelines for Authors* for more details).
- Personal names, toponyms, and other words that have entered English or French in a particular form, should be used in that form when they occur in an English or French sentence, unless they are part of a quotation in the original language, or of a correctly transliterated name or phrase. In the latter cases, they should be correctly transliterated, even when they occur in an English or French sentence.

1. Arabic

ç	М	٤	j	ذ	dh (<u>dh</u>)	ش	sh (sh)	ظ	Ξ	ق	q	ن	n
ب	b	۲	ķ	ر	r	ص	Ş	ع	K	أك	k	٥	h
ت	t	خ	kh (<u>kh</u>)	ز	Z	ض	d	غ	gh <u>(gh)</u>	ل	1	و	W
ث th	n (<u>th</u>)	7	d	س	S	ط	ţ	ف	f	م	m	ي	у
Vowels		ai u ā ī ū		Diphthongs		aw	ay						

The underlined variants can be used to avoid any ambiguity, e.g. lam yu<u>sh</u>ir vs. lam yushir. Initial hamzah is omitted.

Alif maqsūrah is transliterated as ā.

The $l\bar{a}m$ of the article is not assimilated before the 'sun letters', thus the form should be al-shams but not ash-shams. The hamzat al-waṣl of the article should be shown after vowels except after the preposition li-, as in the Arabic script, e.g. wa-l- $waz\bar{l}r$, fi-l-bayt, but li-l- $waz\bar{l}r$.

Tā² marbūtah (š) should be rendered -ah, except in a construct: e.g. birkah, zakāh, and birkat al-sibāhah, zakāt al-fitr.

2. Persian, Urdu, and Ottoman Turkish

Please transliterate these languages using the system set out for Arabic above with the additional letters transliterated according to the system in the Encyclopaedia of Islam (http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/entries/encyclopaedia-islamica/system-of-transliteration-of-arabic-and-persian-characters-transliteration) except that \check{z} is used instead of zh. There is a useful table to convert Ottoman Turkish to modern Turkish characters on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Turkish_language.

3. Ancient North and South Arabian Consonants:

)	b	t	ţ	ḥ	g	<u>h</u>	d	₫	r	Z	S^1	S^2	S^3	Ş
d	t	Z	C	ģ	f	q	k	1	m	n	h	W	V	

4. Other Semitic languages

Please use the transliteration systems outlined in the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* (BASOR) 262 (1986), p. 3. (www.jstor.org/stable/i258780).