**A note**

**Some recommendations to the authors regarding the transliteration of Arabic proper names and technical terms into Russian accepted in Minbar. Islamic Studies**

1. Focus not on transliteration, but on phonetic transcription, without the use of diacritics. In particular:

1.1) hard «l» is transmitted as a hard sound, soft «l» is transmitted as «l’» (if «л» is followed by «a», then the syllable is transmitted as «ля», if «y», then - «лю»);

1.2) the vowel «i» after the hard letters «sad» (ص), «dad» (ض), «ta» (ط), «za» (ظ) and «kaf» (ق) is transmitted as «ы» (басыр, надыр, бакы etc.);

1.3) definite article al/al’ (ال), according to its pronunciation (аль-Малик; ат-Табари, ас-Садик, etc.), in lowercase letters.

2. The letters «**‘**ain» (ع) and «hamza» (ء) are designated respectively as «**‘**» (ка‘ида) and «**’**» (мас’аля).

Such designations are used necessarily in the case of providing the transcription of the corresponding Arabic word in oval brackets, but if we consider the name or title, then you can omit them. For example, if you need to transfer the Arabic transcription of the word «Almighty», then write «*‘Али/Мута‘али/Та‘аля* », and in italics, and if it is the name, then simply «Али» or «‘Али».

3. It is needed to preserve the form of names/titles transmission already established in the Russian language: Коран, Кааба, Мекка, Эр-Рияд, Эль-Кувейт etc. To convey the names of dynasties or peoples, it is required to use those used in the historical literary designations: «омейяды», «аббасиды», «алиды», «османские турки», «газневиды», etc. When translating geographical names, use the Russian equivalent, for example, nahr diglya - река Тигр.

4. The classical form of the Arabic name is transmitted as follows: Ахмад ибн Ханбаль (where «ибн» is written in a lower register), and as Ибн-Хаджар or Ибн-Ханбаль for short (i.e., «ibn» is written in a capital letter with a following hyphen).

4.1. In cases when originally the abbreviation «бин» («b.») is used instead of «ибн», the full version «ибн» is written.

4.2. Compound names are usually written together, with the exception of those beginning with «Абу/Умм», «Ибн/Бинт», «Зу/Зат»: ‘Абдаллах, ‘Абдаррахман, Шихабаддин, ‘Абдаль‘азиз, Рашидаддин, Камаляддин; but - Абу-Талиб, Абу-ль-Махасин, Умм-Кульсум, Ибн-Сина, Зу-Йазан. The following versions are also possible: ‘Абд-Аллах, ‘Абд-ар-Рахман, Шихаб-ад-дин, ‘Абд-аль-‘Азиз, Рашид-ад-дин, Камаль-ад-дин.

4.3. When the words «ибн» and «Абу» are ordained, it is preferred to use the form Ибн-Умм-Мактум.

4.4. When «абу» comes after «ибн», «абу» remains in the nominative case - Али ибн Абу-Талиб, but it is permissible to use «Аби» in the genitive case (Ибн-Аби-аль-‘Изз).

4.5. When there comes a definite article «aл» after «Абу», then the letter «a» of the article is omitted: Абу-ль-Лятыф, Абу-ль-Фида, Абу-н-Накыб, etc.

4.6 Proper names in objective cases are declined: книга философа
Ибн-Сины.

5. The definite article is used only with proper names, but doesn’t come with ethnic («надыр», not «ан-надыр») and geographical («Таиф», not «ат-Таиф») names.

6. The rules of ethnic and geographical names writing:

6.1. Ethnic names are written in a lowercase letter and a word indicating a tribe or genus as «бану» or «аль» (آل) is usually omitted, etc.: надыр (but not бану-н-надыр); they are not declined in indirect cases (война с племенем надыр).

6.2. Geographical names are written in a capital letter, the most of the borrowed geographical names are declined as the Russian feminine gender that usually ends in -a, for example: Бухара - в Бухаре, Анкара - до Анкары.

6.3. The contracted form of the word city (г.) as well as the full form is rarely used and can be put mainly before the names of cities formed from surnames. Thus, the following forms are commonly used: «в Бухаре», «в Мекке». Variants «в г. Бухаре», «в городе Бухаре» should be characterized as specifically clerical (i.e. used mainly in official business speech).

The variants «в г. Мекка», «в городе Мекка» do not correspond to the literary norm.

6.4. If the ethnic or geographical name is a complex or compound one and if it is given in parentheses in a form of a transcription, then you can save the Arabic structure not referring to the connection of words: (бану кайс, бахр аль-‘араб), but if the Arabic name is introduced into the Russian language, then in such cases it is necessary to connect all parts of the name with hyphens (бану-кайс, Бахр-аль-Араб) that can allow to decline the last word only.

6.5. The last remark (6.4) also applies to other words - dates, holidays, etc. In case, they go in the form of transcriptions only (and in italics) the initial letter will be in lowercase, for example, ‘ид аль-фитр, ляйлят аль-кадр, but if the words are treated as a Russian one then they go in capital letters, for example, Ид-аль-фитр, Ляйлят-аль-кадр.

7. The sounds «ya», «yu» at the beginning of names or after sukun are written as «йа» and «йу» (Йасин, Йусуф). The letter «йа» of al-Mushaddad in transcription is expressed by writing two «й» letters (кадыййа, джахилиййа). The final letter «ta» al-marbuta (ة)» is abbreviated as «a», except for the case when this word acts as the first member of the idafic construction (кудра, кудрат аль-инсан).

9. Length can be highlighted with an underscore or a superscript (isharat) (мадда, таухид).

10. If there is any need the original Arabic versions of the names / titles can be given in Arabic graphics in parentheses: Са‘са‘а (صعصعة).

**Note.** The above rules apply to classical names, but not to those that developed after the collapse of a single cultural space (after the XIII-XIV centuries), when local variations arose. Nevertheless, even the variations must be followed: Мехмет/Мехмед, Гали (instead of Али), Ибрагим, Arabic «Бен» (instead of ибн) in some Arab countries, Абдалла/Абдулла/Габдулла, etc.

In the English-language reference, when transliterating Arabic and Oriental names or terms, it should be borne in mind that Arabic letters «ه» and «ح» are given as «h», while «خ» turns into «kh», «ج» into «j», letters «ذ» and «ض» are transmitted into «dh», «ث» into «th», «غ» is usually in «gh». It is important to remember that «al-» shamsiyah in English transliteration always remains as «al-» (al-Shams, al-Nadir).