

Note on transliteration

The transliteration from Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) follows the guidelines of the *International Journal of Middle East Studies* (IJMES). Initial *hamza* is not transliterated and no distinction is made between *ā* for *alif* or *alif maqṣūra*.

The transliteration from Egyptian Colloquial Arabic (ECA) follows the standards adopted by Booth (1990). The main variations from transliteration of MSA are:

- The definite article *al-* in MSA becomes *il-* in ECA; it is assimilated where appropriate to what precedes (*l-*) and/or follows (*[i]s-s*).
- *Tā' marbūṭa* in construct *-at* in MSA becomes *-it* in ECA.
- *ġim* in MSA becomes *gīm* in ECA or, in the cases where reproduction of Delta or Ṣaʿīdī pronunciation is intended, *ġim* (to distinguish it from reproduction of *qāf* as *gīm* in the same context).
- Diphthongs *ay* and *aw* in MSA become *ē* and *ō* respectively in ECA. Where *ū* is pronounced as *ō* (as in *rōḥ*), the latter is also used.

The names of renowned public figures and places are spelt in accordance with their most common English rendition.

