

A note on transliteration and translation

Arabic words and names have been transliterated using the International Journal of Middle East Studies (IJMES) transliteration system. The Arabic definite article *alif-lam* (*al-*) is only capitalized when it is at the beginning of a sentence or a footnote. The *shadda* is expressed by doubling the letter in question. This is also the case when the IJMES transliteration system prescribes using two letters to transliterate a single letter in Arabic – for example, a doubled *shīn* (ش) is written as “shsh.” Diacritical marks have been applied throughout, except in the case of established English transliterations of personal names, for example, Gamal Abd al-Nasser.

Case endings as well as the *fatha* at the end of the plural suffix have been omitted, except for passages of poetic verse. In conforming to common pronunciation, the “t” ending of the *tā marbūṭa* has been kept when it is the first part of an *iḍāfa* construction. The “an” ending of the *tanwīn* in the indefinite accusative (*manṣūb*) – such as in the *ḥāl*-case – has also been kept to reflect the common pronunciation in Arabic. Equally, in other cases where regular pronunciation dictates the addition of the end vowel, it has been added – for example, *naḥnu* instead of *naḥn*.

When works in languages other than Arabic use an alternative transliteration of the author’s name, this alternative has been maintained – for example, ‘Abd al-Rahman Taha is listed as Abderrahman, Abderrahmane, and Abdel Rahman. Unless the meaning of an expression is easily grasped by a speaker of English, the expression has been translated. When it is not clear from which language a quotation was translated, this will be clarified in the text.

