

## 2. The Iranian Studies Scheme

### Consonants

ب	b	ج	j	د	d	س	s	ع	‘	ل	l
پ	p	چ	ch	ذ	z	ش	sh	غ	gh	م	m
ت	t	ح	h	ر	r	ص	s	ف	f	ن	n
ث	s	خ	kh	ز	z	ض	z	ق	q	و	v
				ژ	zh	ط	t	ک	k	ه	h
						ظ	z	گ	g	ی	y
										ء	’

### Vowels and diphthongs

a ( <i>dast</i> ) دست	ā ( <i>kār</i> ) کار	ay ( <i>hay</i> ) حَی	āy ( <i>āy</i> ) آی
e ( <i>gereft</i> ) گرفت	i ( <i>did</i> ) دید	ey ( <i>pey</i> ) پَی	ow ( <i>rowshan</i> ) روشن
o ( <i>shod</i> ) شد	u ( <i>bud</i> ) بود	uy ( <i>guy</i> ) گوی	oy ( <i>khoy</i> ) خوی

**NB:** The above tables reflect the standard variety of Persian spoken in Iran. It is important to acknowledge that there are other equally important varieties and dialects that do not follow this format. However, providing separate tables for each variety and dialect is beyond the scope of this guideline. Authors working on different varieties of Persian (e.g. Tajiki, Dari, Indo-Persian) as well as those working on other Iranian languages (e.g. Kurdish, Pashto) or dialects (e.g. Kurmanji Kurdish, Yazdi Persian) may make modifications as needed; the same goes for authors working on classical Persian.

**Other rules:** The following points are presented as best practices. However, different disciplines may require different methods, and in such cases, internal consistency is the most important factor.

- The long vowel *alef* is represented with a macron (ā), not a circumflex (â).
- Please use /ʔ/ (Unicode [02BE](#)), and not a closed inverted comma ['] for *hamzeh* (ء).
- Please use /ʕ/ (Unicode [02BF](#)), and not an open inverted comma [‘] for *eyn* (ع).
- The *tashdid* is represented by a doubling of the letter, e.g. *bachchēh*, *takhassos*. The glide /y/ does not follow this rule, e.g. *adabiyāt* not *adabiyyāt*.

- When the letter ◦ is used to mark the final vowel /e/, it is kept in transliteration, e.g. *beh*, *keh*, *nāmeḥ*, *shodeḥ*, *dowleh*.
- The *ezāfeh* is written as /-e/ after consonants, e.g. *ketāb-e*, and as /-ye/ after vowels, e.g. *daryā-ye*, *khāneh-ye*.
- The author may choose to utilize hyphenation in other cases, such as to separate particles, enclitics, and compounds, as long as there is consistency throughout the manuscript.
- There is no need to transliterate familiar names such as Isfahan, Ilkhanid, Mossadegh, etc. However, when using a direct quote, retain the original form, e.g.: “There is a popular saying about the city of Isfahan: *esfahān nesf-e jahān ast.*” The *Merriam-Webster Dictionary* is a useful guide for anglicized words; if more than one variant is recorded, use the one that aligns most closely with your selected method.
- The transliteration of other scholarship in quotation should not be altered.