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## **THE PROBLEM OF STANDARDIZING THE PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION FOR THE QUR’AN READINGS OF ASIM AND NAFI**

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The phonetic transcription for the Arabic language, while useful for many purposes, is limited in its ability to convey the intricacies and nuances inherent in Quranic recitations. Each recitation (or *Qira’ah*) presents unique phonetic variations that cannot be fully captured by traditional transcription systems, which often overlook the subtle vocal shifts and pronunciations specific to the Quranic text. The present study aims to address this challenge by developing a unified phonetic transcription system that more accurately reflects the peculiarities of different Quranic readings, particularly the transmissions (Riwayat) of Shuba and Hafs from Asim, as well as Galun and Warsh from Nafi. These recitations, each with their distinct phonetic characteristics, require a transcription system that can facilitate the perception and comprehension of transcribed Quranic texts for both scholars and the broader audience. The phonetic transcription system currently available for Quranic recitation, particularly for the reading of Asim in the transmission of Hafs, is notably effective for one specific Riwayat. However, it proves inadequate when applied to the recitations of other traditions, such as those of Nafi, where the articulation of certain sounds differs significantly. For example, slight variations in the pronunciation of long vowels, nasalization, and emphatic sounds can alter the rhythm and melody of the recitation, yet

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these differences are not sufficiently conveyed through the current system. The proposed project seeks to unify the phonetic transcription of the Quranic language for the readings of Asim and Nafi, providing a more comprehensive representation of these diverse recitations. This new system, based on a Latin script with the addition of specialized transcriptional symbols, is designed to capture the full range of phonetic subtleties, thereby offering a more accurate and accessible transcription for students, researchers, and practitioners of Quranic recitation.

**Keywords:** Phonetic transcription, Qur'an, Asim, Shuba, Hafs, Nafi, Galun, Warsh

**Introduction.** The differentiation between phonetic and phonological transcription systems is determined by the difference in methodological approach to the acoustic aspect of continuous oral speech. In phonetic processing of a speech fragment, phonemes are identified [Garadaghli 2022, 176], which, after phonological processing, help to determine morphophonemes – the minimal meaningful units of speech [Dilchilik ensiklopediyasi 2006, 461]. Morphophonemes represent a specific sequence of acoustic features, possessing certain functional significance.

Due to the differences in tasks and objectives associated with the application of phonetic and phonological transcription systems, it is necessary to note that phonetic transcription does not encompass the linguistic aspect but is focused on acoustic and physiological features. Therefore, to achieve the research goals, the development of a phonetic transcription based on phonemes, rather than phonological transcription based on morphophonemes, is appropriate.

The transmission of the Quranic text mainly utilizes systems for the transcription of Arabic text such as DIN 31635, ISO 233, as well as the GAL Supplement, Revue des Etudes Islamiques (Paris), Arabica (Paris), İslam Ansiklopedisi, The Encyclopedia of Islam, Encyclopédie l'Islam, Şarkiyat Mecmuası (İstanbul), Türk İlmi Transkripsiyon Sistemi, İlahiyat Fakültesi Dergisi (Ankara), DIA.

In the systems of Arabic text transcription such as DIN 31635 and ISO 233, although compound signs (digraphs) are absent; being systems for the transliteration of the Arabic alphabet, they do not meet the requirements for conveying the phonetic composition of the Quranic text. This includes the transcription system GAL Supplement developed by Carl Brockelmann, and other systems, which are quite suitable for the transmission of various literary texts but not for the

text of the Qur'an. They provide a very limited representation of the vocalism of the Arabic language. The language of the Qur'an has a specific strictness and unique sound qualities, and none of the existing transcription systems used for modern Arabic texts is capable of fully conveying these features. None of these systems include symbols that denote, for instance, epenthetic sounds or nasality, nasal lengthening, not to mention their varieties.

An interesting study on the transcription of Arabic-script texts was conducted by S. Kyamilev [Kyamilev 2022, 13–28]. The author meticulously developed, in our opinion, a quite successful scientific transcription system for Arabic texts based on the Latin and Cyrillic scripts. Unfortunately, however, the author did not aim to create a transcription system specifically for the Qur'an, although, in our view, he was close to achieving this [Garadaghli 2022, 177].

The aim of our current research is to develop a unified system for phonetic transcription of the Quranic language based on the recitations of Asim and Nafi in the transmissions of Shuba, Hafs, Galun, and Warsh. We aim for each phoneme to be represented by a single or compound but singular transcriptional symbol, avoiding the use of digraphs, which are combinations of two letters to denote a single phoneme.

#### **Discussion. The phonemes in the recitations of Asim and Nafi.**

Each of the recitations, namely the recitation of Asim and the recitation of Nafi, is presented in two transmissions, totaling four transmissions altogether: the recitation of Asim in the transmissions of Shuba and Hafs, and the recitation of Nafi in the transmissions of Galun and Warsh. Among the myriad of phonemic analogies observed between the transmissions of Shuba and Hafs from Asim, as well as between the transmissions of Galun and Warsh from Nafi, there are significant deviations both between the recitations of Asim and Nafi, and certain deviations of phonemes between the transmissions within each of these recitations. Let us examine the phonemic inventory of each transmission separately, and then present the project of a unified system of phonetic transcription for all four transmissions.

#### Bilabial consonants

The letter ↗, denoting the bilabial, plosive, voiced, soft, oral consonant sound, is represented, depending on its position, by four

symbols: 1. before vowels, as well as before the consonant sound [b]: [b]; 2. before consonants, except [b] and [m]: [b̄], which is the same as [b], but with an additional (weak) release to preserve voicing (to avoid devoicing); 3. at the end of a word at the cessation (pause) of reading: [b̄], which is the same as [b], but with an additional strong release to preserve voicing (to avoid devoicing); 4. Exception for Hafs: before the consonant [m]: [m̄], which is, in the position before [m], complete assimilation of [b] into [m], and both sounds together form a long nasal sound [m̄-m̄] (11:42) [Al-Qur’ān al-Karīm 2021, 226].

The letter  $\varepsilon$ , representing the bilabial, voiced, soft, nasal consonant sound, is represented by three symbols depending on its position: 1. before vowels: [m]; 2. before consonants, except [b] and [m], at the end of a word at the cessation (pause): [m̄], which is the same as [m], but with additional nasality (before the consonant [m]: [m̄], i.e., in the position before [m], complete assimilation of [m] and both sounds [m], each doubly nasal, together form a long nasal sound [m̄-m̄] or [mm̄] (this also applies to the letter  $\dot{\varepsilon}$  before [m], when the sound [n] is completely assimilated into [m], resulting in the formation of the aforementioned doubly nasal sound) [Garadaghli 2004, 141]; 3. before the consonant [b]: [m̄], which is the same as [m], but with additional nasality (this also applies to the letter  $\dot{\varepsilon}$  before [b], when the sound [n] alternates with [m], resulting in the formation of the aforementioned triply nasal sound).

The letter  $\vartheta$ , representing the bilabial, fricative, voiced, mid, oral, weak consonant sound, is represented by four symbols depending on its position: 1. before vowels: [w]; 2. After [n]: [w̄], which means, in the position after [n], partial nasal assimilation of [n] into [w], and both sounds together form a long nasal sound [w̄-w̄] (exceptions for Hafs in 21:88, 36:1-2, 68:1); 3. In the position of the last consonant of a closed syllable after the vowel sound [u]: [u], which is, in the position before [u], the sound [w] together with [u] form a long vowel sound [u]+[u]: [ū]; 4. In the position of the last consonant of a closed syllable after the vowel sound [a]: [u], which is, in the position before [a], the sound [w] together with [a] form a diphthong [a]+[w]: [au].

### Labiodental consonant

The letter ف, denoting the labiodental, fricative, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by a single symbol in all positions: [f].

#### Frontal-interdental consonants

The letter س, denoting a frontal-interdental, fricative, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound [Roman 1974, 126], is represented, depending on its position, by two signs: 1. In all positions except before the consonant [z]: [s]; 2. Before the consonant [z], that is, in the position before [z], complete assimilation of [s] to [z] takes place and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [z-z] (7:176).

The letter ز, denoting a frontal-interdental, fricative, voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by three signs depending on its position: 1. In all positions except before the consonant [z]: [z]; 2. Before the consonant [z]: [z], meaning, in the position before [z], complete assimilation of [z] to [z] occurs and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [z-z]; 3. Exception for Shuba and Varsha: before the consonant [t] in derivatives from root consonants [t], [x], [z], complete assimilation of [z] to [t] occurs, and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [tt].

The letter ح, denoting a frontal-interdental, fricative, voiced, emphatic, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by a single sign [z] in all positions.

#### Frontal-dental consonants

The letter ت, denoting a frontal-dental, plosive, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by a single sign [t] in all positions. An exception occurs for Varsha before the consonant [z]: [z], meaning, in the position before [z], complete assimilation of [t] to [z] occurs and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [z-z].

The letter د, denoting a frontal-dental, plosive, voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound [Watson 2007, 14], is represented by five signs depending on its position: 1. Before vowels, as well as before the consonant sound [d]: [d]; 2. Before consonants, except [d] and [t]: [đ], meaning the same [d], but with an additional (weak) sound to maintain voicing (to avoid voicelessness); 3. At the end of a word with a pause in reading: [đ], meaning the same [d], but with an additional strong sound to maintain voicing (to avoid voicelessness).

4–5. Exception for Varsha before the consonants [d] or [z]: respectively [d] and [z], meaning, in the position before [d] and [z], complete assimilation of [d] to [d̪] and [z] occurs, and both sounds together form long consonant sounds [d̪-d̪] and [z-z̪]. (For example, in 37:71).

The letter **ل**, denoting a frontal-dental, plosive, voiced, emphatic, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by three signs depending on its position: 1. Before vowels, as well as before the consonant sounds [t] and [t̪]: [t]; 2. Before consonants, except [t] and [t̪]: [t̪], meaning the same [t], but with an additional (weak) sound to maintain voicing (to avoid voicelessness); 3. At the end of a word with a pause in reading: [t̪], meaning the same [t], but with an additional strong sound to maintain voicing (to avoid voicelessness).

The letter **ڙ**, denoting a frontal-dental, fricative, voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by a single sign [z] in all positions.

The letter **ڻ**, denoting a frontal-dental, fricative, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by a single sign [s] in all positions.

The letter **ڦ**, denoting a frontal-dental, fricative, voiceless, emphatic, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by a single sign [ʂ] in all positions. Exceptions for Hafs in 2:245, 7:69 are [s], and in 52:37, there is a second variant: [s].

The letter **ڦ**, denoting a frontal-dental, plosive, voiced, emphatic, noisy, oral consonant sound [Al-Ani 1970, 46], is represented by a single sign [d̪] in all positions.

#### Frontal-palatal consonants

The letter **ڙ**, denoting a frontal-palatal, apical-trill, voiced, oral consonant sound [Unlu 1993, 28], is represented by two symbols depending on its position: 1. Before the vowels [a]/[ā] and [u]/[ū], as well as in the position of a final consonant in a closed syllable after [a]/[ā] and [u]/[ū], the sound is hard or mid-hard: [r̪]; 2. Before the vowels [i]/[ī], as well as in the position of a final consonant in a closed syllable after [i]/[ī], the sound is soft: [r̪].

The letter **ڙ**, denoting a frontal-palatal, apical-apical, voiced, oral consonant sound, is represented by sixteen symbols depending on its position: 1. In all positions, except after the vowels [a] and [u] in the

word Allah, and also being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonants [t], [s], [d], [z], [r], [r], [z], [s], [ʃ], [s], [d], [t], [z], [n], the sound is soft: [l] [Garadaghli 2012, X]; 2. After the vowels [a] and [u] in the word Allah, the sound is hard: [l]; 3. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [t], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [t] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [t-t]; 4. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [s], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [s] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [s-s]; 5. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [d], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [d] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [d-d]; 6. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [z], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [z] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [z-z]; 7. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [r], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [r] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [r-r]; 8. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [r], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [r] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [r-r]; 9. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [z], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [z] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [z-z]; 10. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [s], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [s] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [s-s]; 11. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [ʃ], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [ʃ] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [ʃ-ʃ]; 12. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [s], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [s] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [s-s]; 13. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [d], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [d] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [d-d]; 14. Being the final consonant of a definite

article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [t], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [t] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [t-t]; 15. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [z], the sound undergoes complete assimilation to [z] and both sounds together form a long consonant sound [z-z]; 16. Being the final consonant of a definite article [’əl-] before the consonant sound [n], complete nasal assimilation occurs, where [l] becomes [n] and both sounds together form a long quadrilabial nasal consonant sound [ñ-ñ].

The letter ڻ, as well as tanwin, denoting a frontal-palatal, apical-apical, voiced, soft, nasal consonant sound, are represented by six symbols: 1. Before vowels: [n]; 2. Before consonants [’], [h], [x], [‘], [g], [h], as well as at the end of a word with a pause: [ñ], indicating the same [n], but with additional (double) nasality; 3. Before consonants [t], [s], [j], [d], [z], [z], [s], [š], [f], [k]: [ñ], indicating triple nasal soft vowel sound; 4. Before consonants [š], [d], [t], [z], [z], [q]: [ñ], indicating triple nasal hard vowel sound; 5. Before [b]: [m̄], indicating alternation between [n] and [m], resulting in triple nasal sound; 6. Before [m], complete assimilation of [n] to [m] occurs, and both sounds [m] (each of them doubly nasal) together form a long quadrilabial nasal sound [m̄-m̄] or [m̄m̄].

#### Median-palatal consonants

The letter ڙ, denoting a median-palatal, semi-plosive (plosive-fricative affricate), voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound [Kopczynski 1993, 196], is represented by three symbols depending on the position it occupies: 1. Before vowels and also before the consonant sound [j]: [j]; 2. Before consonants, except for [j]: [j̄], meaning the same [j], but with an additional (weak) voicing to maintain sonority (to avoid voicelessness); 3. At the end of a word during a pause in reading: [j̄], meaning the same [j], but with an additional strong voicing to maintain sonority (to avoid voicelessness).

The letter ڦ, representing a median palatal, fricative, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by a single symbol [š] in all positions.

The letter ڻ, denoting a median-palatal, fricative, voiced, soft, oral, weak consonant sound [Lebedev 1978, 92], is represented by four symbols depending on its position: 1. Before vowels: [y]; 2. Af-

ter [n]: [ŷ], indicating partial nasal assimilation where [n] turns into [y], forming a long nasal sound [ŷ-ŷ]; 3. When occurring at the stop (pause) on a consonant preceded by the combination [ay]/[ây]/[ey], the consonant sound [y] is doubly prolonged: [ŷ]; 4. In the position as the last consonant of a closed syllable after the vowel sound [i], it is represented as [i], meaning that the sound [y] together with [i] forms a long vowel sound [i]+[i]: [î].

#### Velar-palatal consonants

The letter څ, denoting a velar-palatal, fricative, voiceless, hard, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by a single symbol: [x].

The letter ڇ, denoting a velar-palatal, fricative, voiced, hard, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by a single symbol: [g].

The letter څ, denoting a velar-palatal, plosive, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by a single symbol: [k].

#### Uvular consonant

The letter ڦ, denoting a uvular, plosive, voiced, hard, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by four symbols depending on the position it occupies: 1. Before vowels, as well as before the consonant sound [q]: [q]; 2. Before consonants, excluding [q] and [k]: [ڦ], meaning the same [q], but with an additional (weak) secondary sound to preserve voicing (to avoid voicelessness) [Aganina 2007, 137]; 3. Before the consonant [k]: [k], meaning complete assimilation of [q] into [k], forming a long consonant sound [kk]; 4. At the end of a word when stopping (pausing) in reading: [ڦ], meaning the same [q], but with an additional strong secondary sound to preserve voicing (to avoid voicelessness).

#### Pharyngeal consonants

##### Начало формы

The letter ڙ, denoting a pharyngeal, fricative, voiceless, mid, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented in all positions by one sign: [h].

The letter ڦ, denoting a pharyngeal, fricative, voiced, mid, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented in all positions by one sign: [ڻ].

#### Glottal consonants

The character ڻ, denoting a pharyngeal, stop, voiceless, velar, fricative, oral consonant sound [Garadaghli 2011, 242; Horesh 2015, 308; Suleymanov 2007, 84], is represented by a single symbol in all

positions: [']. An exception is for the reading of Asim in the transmission of Shuba in 41:44.

The letter ء, denoting a pharyngeal, glottal, single-focus, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound, is represented by a single symbol in all positions: [h].

### Vowels

The sign ئ and combinations ئ، ئـ، ئــ، denoting the vowel sound, are represented in all positions by the signs [u]/[ū].

The sign ئـ and combinations ئـ، ئــ، denoting the vowel sound, are represented in all positions by the signs [i]/[ī]. Exceptions are for the reading of Asim in Shuba 2:271 and 4:58, and for the reading of Nafi in Warsh 11:77, 29:33, and 67:27.

The sign ئــ and combinations ئــ، ئـــ، [Grunert 1876, 451], denoting the vowel sound, are represented differently depending on the position as follows: 1. After emphatic and hard consonants: [â]/[ā]; 2. After middle consonants: [a]/[ā]; 3. After soft consonants but before middle or emphatic consonants: [ä]/[ā]; 4. Between soft consonants: [ə]/[ə̄]; 5. In the position of a closed syllable vowel after soft consonants but before the weak consonant [y]: [e] [Garadaghli 2020, 27–81].

Strong vowel inflection is represented by the signs [e]/[ē]. Exception for Warsh: weak vowel inflection is represented by the signs [æ]/[ə̄] [Garadaghli 2020, 19].

### The proposed unified phonetic transcription for readings of Asim (Shuba, Hafs) and Nafi (Galun, Warsh)

1. ['] – glottal, plosive-explosive, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-llâhir-rahmânır-rahîtûm* 'ízâ jâz'â nâşru-llâhi *wal-fâth* (1) *waṛâéytâñ-nâsâ yâðxulûnâ fî dîni-llâhi* 'afwâjâ (2) *fâsâb-bih bihâmdi râbbikâ wa-stâgfîrh* 'iññâhû kâna tâwwâbâ (3)

2. [~] – glottal, plosive-explosive, vocalized, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-llâhir-rahmânır-rahîtûm walâu jâ'alnâhu qur* 'â-nâñ 'âjâmîyyâl-lâqâlû lâu lô fûşşîlât 'âyâtuħûñ 'â-'âjâmîyyuñ-âwa'a-râbîyy

3. [b] – bilabial, plosive-explosive, voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-llâhir-rahmânır-rahîtûm qulyââ éyyuhâl-kâfîrûñ* (1) *lââ 'âbudu mô tâ'budiûñ* (2) *walâzâ 'âñtûm 'âbidûnâ mââ 'âbuð* (3) *walâzâ 'ânâ 'âbidûm-mâ 'abâttûm* (4) *walâzâ 'âñtûm 'âbidûnâ mââ 'âbuð* (5) *lâkum dînukûm walîyâ dîññ* (6)

4. [b] – bilabial, plosive-explosive, voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound with an additional (weak) sound to preserve voicing: *bí-smi-lláhir-rahmánir-rahítum* *ṣúmmā* *qáfféynā* ‘áləə̄ ‘éṣárihim-bíru-súlinā *waqáfféynā* *bi’isá-bni máryəmā* *wáteynáhul-* *iñjilä* *wajá’alnā* *fí* *qulúbi-llázínə-ttábä’ūhu* *rá* *fotáw-wärahmätaw-wärahbəniyyətəni-btədä’ūhə* *mə* *kətəbnəhā* ‘aléyhim ‘illə-btígåā̄ ‘ə *riḍwáni-lláhi* *fəmā* *ra’áuhā* *háqqā* *ri’ayátihā* *fə* ‘atéynə-llázínə ‘émənū *míñhum* ‘ájrahum’ *wakəṣṭrüm-míñhum* *fəsiqüün*

5. [b̄] – bilabial, plosive-explosive, voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound with an additional (strong) sound to preserve voicing: *bí-smi-lláhir-rahmánir-rahítum* *tábbat yədəə̄* ‘əbī *ləhəbiw-watább* (1) *māə̄* ‘ágnā̄ ‘áñhu *máluhū* *wamá̄ kásəb* (2) *sayáslə nárañ-záta ləhəb* (3) *wa-mrástuhū* *hañmáłatəl-hátâb* (4) *fí jídihā* *háblum-mím-məsəd* (5)

6. [t] – labiodental, plosive-explosive, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-lláhir-rahmánir-rahítum* *izə̄ zulzilətil-* ‘árdu *zilzáləhā* (1) *wáaxrájətil-* ‘árdu ‘əsqáləl (2) *waqáləl* ‘iñsənu *mā ləhā* (3) *yáumə* ‘izíñ-tuháddisu ‘äxbärəhā (4) *bi’áññā rabbəkə* ‘áuhā ləhā (5) *yáumə* ‘izíy-ÿásduruñ-nássu ‘əstátl-*liyúrau* ‘ä’máləhum (6) *fəmáy-ÿá’məl misqálə* ‘záriyatíñ *xéyráy-ÿárah* (7) *wamáy-ÿá’məl misqálə* ‘zárratiñ-*śárray-ÿárah* (8); ‘iññəhū *húwat-táwwábur-rahítum* (37)

7. [s] – frontal-interdental, fricative, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-lláhir-rahmánir-rahítum* *məşəluhum kəməşəli-llází-stáuqádə* *nárañ-fələmñəə̄* ‘äqđā̄ ‘ət *mā* *háuləhū* *zéhəbä-lláhu* *binúrihim* *watárákəhum* *fí* *zulümətil-lə* *yubšíruññū;* *wa’áləs-sələsəti-llázínə* *xúllifū* *háttəə̄* ‘izā dákāt ‘aléyhimul- ‘árdu *bímā* *ráhubət* *wađāqāt* ‘aléyhim ‘əñfusuhum *wazáññūñ* ‘əl-lə *məljə* ‘ə *mínä-lláhi* ‘illəə̄ ‘ileyhi *ṣúmmā* *tábä* ‘aléyhim *liyatubū* ‘iññä-lláhə *húwat-táw-wábur-rahítum* (118)

8. [j] – median-palatal, semi-plosive (plosive-fricative affricate), voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-lláhir-rahmánir-rahítum* *waqálū lijułudihim límə* *śahíttum* ‘aléyna ‘qálūñ ‘äñtāqāñ-lláhu-llázíñ ‘äñtāqā *kúllə* *shéy iñw-wahúwa* *xáláqákum* ‘áwwala *márratiw-wáiléyhi turjá’uññūñ*

9. [j̄] – median-palatal, semi-plosive (plosive-fricative affricate), voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound with an additional (weak) sound to preserve voicing: *bí-smi-lláhir-rahmánir-rahítum* *fə-jtəbəhu* *rabbuhū* *fəjá’áləhū* *mínäs-śálihiññūñ* (50) *wáiy-ÿəkádu-llázínə* *káfərū*

*ləyuzlıqūnəkə bi 'əbşārihīm ləm̄mād səmiu-zikraq wayäqūlūnə 'iññəhū ləməjnūnūn (51) wamə́ húwa 'illə zikrul-lil-ələməmūn (52)*

10. [j] – median-palatal, semi-plosive (plosive-fricative affricate), voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound with an additional (weak) sound to preserve voicing: *bí-smi-lləhir-rahmənır-rahūm bəl kəzzəbū bil-háqqi ləm̄mād jədə 'əhum fəhūm fū 'əmrım-mərūj (5) 'ə-fələm yāññəz-u-rūu 'iləs-səməə-i fäuqâhūm kéyfə bəneyəñəhā wazéyyəññəhā wamə́ ləhə miñ-furūnūj (6) wal-'ärđā mədədñəhā wəəlqéynə fihā rawāsiyä wəəmbətnə fihā miñ-kulli zăujim-bəhīj (7)*

11. [h] – pharyngeal, fricative, voiceless, mid, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-lləhir-rahmənır-rahūm yusəbbihu li-lləhi mə fis-səməwāti wamə́ fil-'ärđi ləhul-mulku waləhul-hāmdu wahúwa 'álə kúlli šey iññ-qādūr (1) húwa-lləzət xáləqâkum fəmīñkum kəfiruñ-wamíñkum-mú miñ wa-llāhu bímə tā'məlūnə bəşlūr (2) xáləqâs-səməwāti wal-'ärđā bil-háqqi waşâwwárakum fə 'ähsənə suwárakum wailéyhil-mäsür (3)*

12. [x] – velar-palatal, fricative, voiceless, hard, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-lləhir-rahmənır-rahūm fə-lyə-tū bihədīsīm-mís-lihī 'iññ-kənū sədiqūnūn (34) 'əm xúliqū miñ ğeyri šey iññ 'əm húmul-xáləqūnūn (35) 'əm xáləqus-səməwāti wal-'ärđ bəl-lə yūqinūnūn (36) 'əm 'iñndəhüm xázəə inu rábbika 'əm húmul-musâytırūnūn (37)*

13. [d] – labiodental, plosive-explosive, voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-lləhir-rahmənır-rahūm jəzəə 'uhūm 'iñndə rabbihim jəññətū 'ádnıñ-təžırı miñ-táhtihəl-əññəhəru xálidinə fihəə 'əbədər-rádiyä-llāhu 'áñhum wařadū 'aññ zélikə liməñ xásiyä rabbəh (8); məlikî yäämid-düñ (4)*

14. [d̥] – labiodental, plosive-explosive, voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound with an additional (weak) sound to preserve voicing: *bí-smi-lləhir-rahmənır-rahūm 'iññəə 'əññəlnəhū fī léylətil-qādṛ (1) waməə 'ədrləkə mə léylətul-qādṛ (2) léylətul-qādri xéyrum-miñ 'əlfı şəhər (3)*

15. [d̥] – labiodental, plosive-explosive, voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound with an additional (strong) sound to preserve voicing: *bí-smi-lləhir-rahmənır-rahūm qul húwa-llāhu 'ähađ (1) 'ällāhuş-sáməđ (2) ləm yəliđ waləm yūləđ (3) waləm yékul-ləhū kúfuwañ 'ähađ (4)*

16. [z] – frontal-interdental, fricative, voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-lləhir-rahmənır-rahūm xásí'atəñ 'əbşāruhūm*

tärhāquhūñ զիլլեւն-վազադ կշն յուճ'ան ՚իլս-սյունդ ահմ սելի-  
մնան (43) ժշշարն ամայ-յուկազ բիհեզէլ-հածի սօնտօնրիյուհմ-  
մին հեյս լ յա լ ա մ ն ա ն (44); ա լ ա յ-յ ա ն ֆ ա ՞ ա կ ո ւ լ - յ ա ւ մ ա ՞ ի շ- զ ա լ մ ն տ մ ն  
՚ ա ն ն ա կ ո ւ մ ի լ ՝ ա զ ա բ ի մ ս տ ա ր ի կ ո ւ ն (39); ՚ ի ն ն ա ն հ ո ւ ն ո յ ա զ ա լ ն ա զ- զ ի կ ր ա  
ա վ ա ն ն ա ն լ ա հ ս լ ա հ ի զ ա ն ն ա ն (9); ա լ ա ւ ս ի ն ո հ ս լ ա ր ա ֆ ա ՞ ա ն հ ո ւ ն բ ի հ ա ա լ ա կ ա ն  
կ ի ն ն ա հ ո ւ ն ՚ ա շ լ ա դ ա ՞ ի լ ա լ - ՚ ա ր դ ի ա տ ա բ ա ՞ ա հ ա վ ա հ ա մ ա շ ա լ ո ւ ն կ ա մ ա-  
շ ա լ ի կ ա լ ի ՚ ի շ- տ ա հ մ ի լ ա յ ե յ ի յ ա լ հ ա յ ՚ ա ս տ ր ո ւ խ ս յ ա լ հ ա շ- զ ա լ ի կ ա  
մ ա շ ա լ ո ւ ն գ ա ս մ ի լ լ ա շ տ ն ա կ ա շ ա բ ս ի բ ի ՚ ա յ ա տ ի ն ա ֆ ա ՞ ա կ ս ի լ ա շ ա ս ա ն լ ա ՛ ա լ ա-  
հ ո ւ ն յ ա տ ա ք ս կ կ ա ր ն ա ն

wāi<sup>z</sup> wā'ádnə̄ mūsə̄ 'ärbā'inə léylətəñ-súñmə̄-ttäxážtumul-'ijlə̄ mīm-bǟdih̄t wāðñtūm zálimūññ (51) (Nafi, Shuba)

17. [r] – frontal-palatal, apical-trill, voiced, hard or mid-hard, voiced, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-ll̥əhir-rahmānir-raħūtūm* 'izə-zulzilətil-'ärđu zilzäləħə (1) *wàäxrájətıl-*'ärđu 'əsqåləħə (2) *waqåləl-*'imšənu mā ləħə (3) *yáumə*'izin-tuháddisu 'äxbäṛahə (4) *bi*'əññä-rábbəkə 'äuħā ləħə (5) *yáumə*'iziy-ŷásduruñ-ñəsu 'əštətəl-liyúrau 'ä'máləħum (6) *fəməy-ŷä'məl* misqålə zärratiñ xéyraŷ-ŷärah (7) *waməy-ŷä'məl* misqålə zärratiñ-šärraŷ-ŷärah (8); *bi-smi-ll̥əhir-rahmānir-raħūtūm*

18. [r] – frontal-palatal, apical-trill, voiced, soft, voiced, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-llāhir-rahmānır-raqūt̪im yəə̄ éyyuhəl-muddəs-sir* (1) *qu̪m fə́ ð̪ñzir* (2) *warábbəkə fəkabbir* (3) *wasiyábəkə fätáh-hir* (4) *war-rüjəz̪ fə́-hjur* (5) *wal̪z̪ təmnūñ-təstəksir* (6) *wáliřábbikə fā-šbir* (7) *fə́ ižə nūqira fiñ-năqūñ* (8) *fəz̪əlikə yäumə ižiñ-yäumuñ ‘asūñ* (9) *‘ålal-kəfirinä g̪eyru yəsūñ* (10); *əlləz̪inä yə́kulünər-ribə lə́ yäqūmūñä iłł̪ kəmə́ yäqūmu-lləz̪i yətäxâbbâtuhuš-seyt̪anu mīnəl-məss z̪əlikə bí əññəhūñ qälüñ iññəməl-béy‘u míslur-ribə wâähällä-llāhul-béy‘a wahárramər-ribə fəməñ-jáə̄ əhū mäū ižātuñ-mir-rábbih̪i fə-ñit̪ah̪ fələhū mə́ sələfə wâāmruhūñ iłlä-llāhi waməñ ‘áda fə́ uləə̄ iķə́ áshâbuñ-ñəri hum̪ fīh̪ xâlidūñ* (275)

19. [z] – frontal-dental, fricative, voiced, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smí-ll̪áhir-rahm̩ániř-rahúñm láqáđ 'ársəlnā rusúlənə bil-béyyináti wáðñzəlnā māčahumul-kitábä wal-míz̩nə liyäqúmənñ-n̪su bil-qístí wáðñzálñol-hadíða fhi b̪e suñ-šádídúñ-ŵamənáří' u liñ-n̪ási wályáčlémä-ll̪áhu møy-ŷáññšúruhū wařusúləhū bil-ȝéyýb 'íññá-ll̪áha qáwiyuuň azúñ (25); wahúwa-ll̪ézü 'éññšə' e jaññátiñ-mäř' yú-šátiñ-ŵagéyra mäřrúšátiñ-ŵan-ñáxlä waz-zár'a muxtázifəñ 'ukúluhū*

waz-*zeytūnā* war-*rūmīñānə* mutəšəbihäw-*wağéyra* mutəšəbih *kūlū*  
miñ-*səmərihū* 'ízəā 'əsmära wà'ətū hákqâhū yäumä haşâdihī walə  
túsrifū 'ínnəhū lā yuhibbul-musrifūñ (141)

20. [s] – frontal-dental, fricative, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-llâhir-rahmânir-rahîtûm qul* 'ä'üzu *bîrábbiñ-nâðâs* (1) *mâlikinñ-nâðâs* (2) *ilâhiñ-nâðâs* (3) *miñ-şârril-waswâsil-xâñ-nâðâs* (4) *'âllâzît yuwâswisu ft sudûriñ-nâðâs* (5) *minâl-jîññâti wañ-nâðâs* (6); *iññâ ft xâlgis-sâmâwâti wal-'ârdi wa-xtîlâfil-léyli wañ-nâðârî wal-fûlki-llâti tâjîrî fil-bâhri bîmâ yâñfâ'uñ-nâðâsâ wamâðâ 'âñzâlâ-llâhu mînâs-sâmâðâ'i mîm-ñâðâ iññâfâ 'âhyâ bîhil-'ârdâ bâ'dâ mâyutihâ wabâssâ fîhâ miñ-külli dâðâbbatîñ-wätaşrifir-riyâhi was-sâhâbil-musâxxâri bêynâs-sâmâðâ'i wal-'ârdi lâ 'âyâtil-liqâumiñ-yâqilûñ (164)*

21. [š] – median palatal, fricative, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-ll̥áhir-rahm̥ónir-rahúím iżəš-šə́msu kúwvírat* (1) *wáizəñ-ñujúmu-ñkádářat* (2) *wáizəl-jibálu súyyírat* (3) *wáizəl-‘isáru ‘úttílət* (4) *wáizəl-wuhúšu húšírat* (5) *wáizəl-bihářu sújjírat* (6) *wáizəñ-ñufúsu zúwwijářat* (7) *wáizəl-mäu ‘údátu sú ilət* (8) *bi ‘éyyi zə́mbiñ-qútilət* (9) *wáizəs-şúhufu núšírat* (10) *wáizəs-səmáđ ‘u kúšítāt* (11); *‘aš-šə́msu wal-qámářu bihusbáň* (5) *wañ-ñájmu waš-šájářu yəsju-dáň* (6)

22. [ş] – frontal-dental, fricative, voiceless, emphatic, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-ll̥əhîr-rahmənîr-rahñūñ wal-‘aşr* (1) ‘iññəl-’iñşənə lâfi xusr (2) ’illə-lləz̥inə ’əmənū wa’āmilus-şâlihâti watäwâşâu bil-hâqqi watäwâşâu biş-sâbr (3); *wal-‘aşr* (1) ‘iññəl-’iñşənə lâfi xusr (2) ’illə-lləz̥inə ’əmənū wa’āmilus-şâlihâti watäwâşâu bil-hâqqi watäwâşâu biş-sâbr (3); *məñ-żə-lləz̥i yúqridu-ll̥ahâ qârdâñ hásənəñ-fayudâ ifsəhū lâhūñ ’äd’şfâñ-kâşîrah wa-ll̥âhi yâqbiđu wayâbsuđu wâiléyhi turjâ’üññ (245) (Hafs); ’ä-wa’ajibtuñ ’əñ-jâđ’əkukñ əzikrum-’mir-râbbikum ’álâ rájulim-miñkum liyuñzírakum wá-żkuřuñ ’iz ja’á-lækum xulâfâđ’ə mim-bâ’di qâumi nûhiw-wazâdakum fil-xâlqi bâs-tâtəñ-fâ-żkuřuñ ’elâđ’ä-ll̥âhi lâ’állâkum tuflihuññ (69) (Hafs); ’əm ’iñdəhûm xâzâđ’ə inu râbbikâ ’əm húmul-muşâytîřuññ/húmul-muséy-tiruññ (37) (Hafs)*

23. [d] – frontal-dental, plosive, voiced, emphatic, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-ll̥áhiř-rahmánir-raqútum jəz̥áð'uhum 'iñdā ráb-bihim jəññátu 'ádníñ-tájři miñ-táhthiřel- 'əñhářu xálidiná fíháá 'əbədär-rádiyä-ll̥áhu 'áñhum wařáđu 'áñh z̥élikə limáñ xásiyá rábbəh* (8); *wad-dúhá* (1); *waláqáđ-dállá qábləhúm 'áksarul- 'äwwalútñ* (71) (Nafi)

24. [t] – frontal-dental, plosive, voiced, emphatic, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-lláhir-rahmánir-rahítum wádññé miññél-muslimúnä wamíññél-qásitúna fámáñ 'ásłémá fá'uláé iká tähárrau rášédä* (14) *wádñmél-qásitúna fékánu líjáháññomá hátábä* (15) *wádñläwi-stäqámü 'álät-táriqáti ló'ásqéyáñhuñ-máé ñéñ gádäqá* (16); *'el-xábíştu lil-xábíştu wal-xábíştu lil-xábíştu wañ-táyyibátu lít-táyyibínä wañ-táyyibúnä lít-táyyibáé 'uláé iká mubäraráúna míñmá yáqúlúna lóhuñ-mágfíratuñ-wáriżquñ-káritum* (26)

25. [t] – frontal-dental, plosive, voiced, emphatic, noisy, oral consonant sound with an additional (weak) sound to preserve voicing: *bí-smi-lláhir-rahmánir-rahítum ló yu'áxízukumu-lláhu bil-lágwi fí 'eymánikum walákíy-ýu'áxízukum-bímáñ 'aqqáttumul-'eymáná fékäfárrátuhuñ 'íñ'amu 'ásáratí mäsökíná miñ 'áusäti mä tuñ'ímuñá 'ehlíkum 'áu kiswátuhuñ 'áu tähíru raqábátiñ-fámál-läm yájid fásiyámu səláséti 'éyyéðm zélikä kaffáratu 'eymánikum 'ízä haláftum wá-hfázüñ 'eymánækum kázélikä yubéyyinu-lláhu lókuñ 'áyáthih lä'állékum tás-kurúñuñ* (89), *'éñ-táqúlə náfsuñ-ýä hásratä 'álé mä fárrátu fí jéñbi-lláhi wáññ-kúñtu lémínás-sáxiruñ* (56)

26. [t] – frontal-dental, plosive, voiced, emphatic, noisy, oral consonant sound with an additional (strong) sound to preserve voicing: *bí-smi-lláhir-rahmánir-rahítum sáhidä-lláhu 'éññéhü ló 'iláhə 'illə huwa wal-máé ñékatu wáulul-'ilmí qáá 'imáñ-bil-qisñ ló 'iláhə 'illə húwal-'azízul-hákíñ (18), 'íñ-támsáskum hásáñatúñ-tásuñhuñ wáññ-tušíbkum séyyi 'átuñ-ýáfráhu böhá wáññ-tásbiñ watáttáqú ló yáðür-rukum kéyduhuñ šéy 'é 'íññá-lláhə bímá yá'málúna muhút* (120)

27. [z] – frontal-interdental, fricative, voiced, emphatic, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bi-smi-lláhir-rahmánir-rahítum wáiz qúltum yá músá lóñ-ñú minə lókä háttä nára-lláhə jéháratáñ-fá'áxázétkumus-şá'íqátu wádñtum tászúrúñuñ* (55) *súmmá bá'asñákum-mím-bá'di mäutikum ló'állékum tás-kurúñuñ* (56) *wažállélná 'aléykumul-ğámáñmä wádñzáléná 'aléykumul-máññá was-sálwá kúlú miññ-táyyibáti mä razáqñákum wamáñ zálémúná walákíñ-kánuñ 'éñfísáhuñ yázli-múñuñ* (57), *wamáñ 'ársálná mir-rasúliñ 'illə liyuñá'a bi 'izni-lláhə waláu 'éññéhüñ 'íz-zálémúná 'éñfísáhuñ jéø 'úka fó-stägfäru-lláhá wa-stägfära lóhumur-rasúlu lówájádu-lláhə tawwábär-rahímä* (64); *wamáñ lóhuñ-bihí miñ 'ilmíñ 'íy-ýáttábiñuñ 'illáz-záññá wáññdáz-záññá ló yúgní mímél-háq-qi šéy 'é* (28); *waqálú házihüñ 'éñ'ámuñ-wáhárlısuñ hýrul-ló yáñ'ámuháé*

*'illə məñ-ñəsədə̄' u bizā̄'mihim wàəñ̄'āmuñ húrriməz-żuhūruhā̄ wàəñ̄'ā̄-mul-lə̄ yəz̄kurūnə̄-smǟ-llāhī 'aléyhə̄-stirā̄'əñ̄ 'aléyih̄ səyəžihī-bímə̄ k̄nū yəftärūnūñ (Nafi), yəð̄ 'éyyuhəñ̄-ñəbíyyū 'izā̄ tāllāqtumuñ-ñisədə̄'ə̄ fätâlliqūhūññə̄ lī'iddətihīññə̄ wàāhşul̄-'iddətə̄ wa-ttāqu-llāhə̄ rabbə̄-kūñ̄ lə̄ tuxrijūhūññə̄ mím-buyütihīññə̄ walə̄ yäxriýuñə̄ 'illədə̄ 'əȳ-yə̄'tī-nə̄ bıfāhī-şətim̄-mübeyyinə̄ watılıkā̄ huđudu-llāhə̄ waməȳ-yətə̄'addə̄ huđuduđ-llāhī fäqāz-żäləmə̄ nəfsəh lə̄ təđrī lā̄'ällə-llāhə̄ yúhdişū bā̄də̄ zəlikə̄'əmṛā̄ (1) (Nafi)*

28. [ʃ] – pharyngeal, fricative, monofocal, voiced, central, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-llāhir-rahmənır-rahūñ̄ qul yəð̄ 'éyyuhəl-kəfirūññə̄ (1) lə̄'ā̄'budu mə̄ tā̄'buduññə̄ (2) walə̄'əñ̄tuñ̄ 'ābidūñə̄ məð̄ 'ā̄'buđ̄ (3) walə̄'əñ̄'ābidūñ̄-mā̄'abəttūñ̄ (4) walə̄'əñ̄tuñ̄ 'ābidūñə̄ məð̄ 'ā̄'buđ̄ (5) lə̄kum̄ dīnukum̄ walíyə̄ dññ̄ (6)*

29. [g] – velar-palatal, fricative, voiceless, hard, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-llāhir-rahmənır-rahūñ̄ yunədūñəhūñ̄ 'ə̄-ləñ̄ nəkum̄-mā̄'akum̄ qâlū bəlā̄ waləkīññəkum̄ fətəñ̄tuñ̄ 'əñ̄fısəkum̄ watǟ-rabbəstūñ̄ wa-rtəbtūñ̄ wağârråtkumul̄-'əmənìyyū háttə̄ jəđ̄'ə̄'əmṛu-llāhī wağârrakum̄-bi-llāhil-ğârūñ̄ (14)*

30. [f] – labiodental, fricative, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-llāhir-rahmənır-rahūñ̄ 'izə̄ jəđ̄'ə̄ nəşru-llāhī wal-fəth (1) warâéytəñ̄-ñəsə̄ yəđxulūñə̄ f̄'dīni-llāhī 'əfwâjə̄ (2) fəsəbbih̄ bihám̄dī rabbikā̄ wa-stäḡfırh̄ iññəhū̄ kənə̄ tæw wâbə̄ (3)*

31. [q] – uvular, plosive, voiced, hard, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-llāhir-rahmənır-rahūñ̄ qul 'ā̄'uzū biřábbil-fəlāq̄ (1) miñ̄-şərrī mā̄ xâlāq̄ (2) wámiñ̄-şərrī ğâsiqiñ̄ 'izā̄ wáqâb̄ (3) wámiñ̄-şərriñ̄-ñəffəsəđ̄tī fil̄-'úqâđ̄ (4) wámiñ̄-şərrī hâsidiñ̄ 'izā̄ hâsəđ̄ (5)*

32. [q̄] – uvular, plosive, voiced, hard, noisy, oral consonant sound with an additional (weak) sound to preserve voicing: *bí-smi-llāhir-rahmənır-rahūñ̄ lə̄'ūqsimū bihâzəl-bələđ̄ (1) wâəñtə̄ hillum̄-bihâzəl-bələđ̄ (2) wawâlidiñ̄-wamā̄ wáləđ̄ (3) lâqâđ̄ xâlâqñəl̄-iññəsəñ̄ f̄'kâbəđ̄ (4) 'ə̄-yâhsəbū 'el-ləȳ-yâqdırā 'aléyhī 'ähađ̄ (5)*

33. [q̄] – uvular, plosive, voiced, hard, noisy, oral consonant sound with an additional (strong) sound to preserve voicing: *bí-smi-llāhir-rahmənır-rahūñ̄ kâlləđ̄ 'izə̄ bəlâgâtit̄-târâq̄ (26) waqîlə̄ məñ̄ râađ̄ (27) ważâññə̄ 'əññəhul-firâađ̄ (28) wa-lîəffat̄is-sâđ̄ qu bis-sâađ̄ (29) 'ilâ̄ râbbikə̄ yâumə̄ 'izinil-məsâađ̄ (30)*

34. [k] – velar-palatal, plosive, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-llāhir-rahmənır-rahūñ̄ iññəđ̄ 'ā̄'tâynâkəl-kâusər̄ (1)*

fäṣálli lirábbikä wá-ñhaṛ (2) 'íññə sənī'ækə húwal- 'ébtär (3), 'ə-ləm̄ näxlükkuṁ-miñmādə 'im̄-məhūn (20)

35. [l] – frontal-palatal, apical-apical, voiced, soft, oral consonant sound: bí-smi-ll̄əhir-rahm̄ənir-rahūm̄ 'ə-ləm̄ tāṛa kέyfə fā'älä rábbukə bi'äshābil-fūl (1) 'ə-ləm̄ yəj'äl kέydəhūm̄ fī tāḍlūl (2) wāṛṣəlā 'aléy-him̄ tāṛrañ 'əbəbūl (3) tāṛm̄ihim̄-bihijāratim̄-miñ-sijjūl (4) fəjā'áləhūm̄ kā'ásfim̄-mə'kūn (5)

36. [l] – frontal-palatal, apical-apical, voiced, hard or mid-hard, oral consonant sound: bí-smi-ll̄əhir-rahm̄ənir-rahūm̄ qul húwa-ll̄āhu 'āhað (1) 'āll̄āhus-şáməd (2) ləm̄ yəlið waləm̄ yūləd (3) waləm̄ yəkul-ləhū kúsuwañ 'āhað (4); fəməñ xāfə miñ-mūşifñ-jénəfənā-wí-şməñfə 'aşlaḥa bέynəhūm̄ fələð 'ísmā 'aléyih 'íññə-ll̄āhə ğâfūrūr-rahūm̄ (182), sələmuñ híyä hāttə māñlañil-fəjər (5), zəlikə bim̄ qáddəmət 'eydikum̄ wāəññä-ll̄āhə léysə bizeññil-lil-'abūd (182) (Nafi)

37. [m] – bilabial, voiced, soft, nasal consonant sound: bí-smi-ll̄əhir-rahm̄ənir-rahūm̄ wéylul-likulli huməzətil-lúməzəh (1) 'əll̄əzī jə-mä'a mələw̄-wā'áddədəh (2) yāhsəbu 'əññə mələhūn 'äxlədəh (3) kəllə ləyūməzəññə fil-húṭāməh (4) waməd̄ 'ədrākə məl-húṭāməh (5) nāru-ll̄āhil-mūqādəh (6) 'əll̄ətī tāṭāli'u 'álał- 'əf'idəh (7) 'íññəhā 'aléyhim̄-mū'şādəh (8) fī 'ámədīm-muməddədəh (9)

38. [m̄] – bilabial, voiced, soft, doubly nasal consonant sound: bí-smi-ll̄əhir-rahm̄ənir-rahūm̄ 'ə-ləm̄ tāṛa kέyfə fā'älä rábbukə bi'äshābil-fūl (1) 'ə-ləm̄ yəj'äl kέydəhūm̄ fī tāḍlūl (2) wāṛṣəlā 'aléyhim̄ tāṛrañ 'əbəbūl (3) tāṛm̄ihim̄-bihijāratim̄-miñ-sijjūl (4) fəjā'áləhūm̄ kā'ásfim̄-mə'kūn (5); wahiyə tāṛtī bishim̄ fī mājuññ-kəl-jibəli wanədə nūhuní-bnəhū wakənə fī mā'ziliy-ŷə bunéyyā-ṛkəm̄-mä'anā walə' tə-kum̄-mā' al-kəfirūn

39. [m̄] – bilabial, voiced, soft, triply nasal consonant sound: bí-smi-ll̄əhir-rahm̄ənir-rahūm̄ 'íññə-ll̄āhə yə'múrukum̄ 'əññ-tu 'əddul-əmənəti 'íləð 'əhlhā wáizə hákəmtuñ-béyənəñ-ñəsī 'əññ-tāḥkumū bil-'ađl 'íññə-ll̄āhə ni'ímmə yā'izukum̄-bih 'íññə-ll̄āhə kənə səmī'ām-bäsññā (58)

40. [n] – frontal-palatal, apical-apical, voiced, soft, nasal consonant sound: bí-smi-ll̄əhir-rahm̄ənir-rahūm̄ wajā'álñə nāuməkuñ su-bətə (9) wajā'álñəl-léylə libəsə (10) wajā'álñəñ-ñəhāṛa mā'ásə (11) wabənəyñə fāuqâkuñ sáb'āñ-sidədə (12) wajā'álñə sirājāw-ŵahhājə (13) wāñzəlñə míñəl-mu'şirāti māðə 'əññ-sajjājə (14) linúxrija bishī hâbbâw-ŵanəbətə (15)

41. [ñ] – frontal-palatal, apical-apical, voiced, soft, doubly nasal consonant sound: *bí-smi-llə̄hir-rahmə̄nir-rahū̄m quł 'ǟ'ūzu birábbil-fəlāq* (1) *miñ-şérri mā̄ xálāq* (2) *wámiñ-şérri ğásiqiñ 'izā wáqâb* (3) *wámiñ-şérriñ-ñəffəsə̄ti fil-'úqâd* (4) *wámiñ-şérri hásidiñ 'izā hásəd* (5); *quł 'ǟ'ūzu birábbiñ-ñə̄əs* (1) *mə̄likiñ-ñə̄əs* (2) *'ilə̄hiñ-ñə̄əs* (3) *miñ-şérri-waswásil-xáññə̄əs* (4) *'ellə̄z̄ı yuwáswisu f̄i śudūriñ-ñə̄əs* (5) *minə̄l-jíññə̄ti wañ-ñə̄əs* (6)

42. [ñ̄] – soft, triply nasal voice sound: *bí-smi-llə̄hir-rahmə̄nir-rahū̄m 'izəs-səmə̄ə̄ u-ñ̄säqqât* (1) *wáðzinə̄t lirábbihā wahuqqât* (2) *wáízəl- 'ǟrdu müddət* (3) *wáðlqât mā̄ f̄ihā watäxâllə̄t* (4) *wáðzinə̄t lirábbihā wahuqqât* (5) *yə̄ə̄ 'eyyuhə̄l- iñ̄sə̄nu 'iñ̄ñəkə kádihuñ 'ilā râbbikə káðhañ-f̄emulâqñ̄th* (6)

43. [ñ̄] – hard, triply nasal voice sound: *bí-smi-llə̄hir-rahmə̄nir-rahū̄m 'ə-lə̄m nə̄sraḥ lə̄kä şádrak* (1) *wawadá'ññä 'áñkä wízrak* (2) *'əllə̄z̄ı 'äñqâdâ záh̄rak* (3) *warafä'ññə̄ lə̄kə zílk̄rak* (4) *fə̄ 'iñ̄ñə mā̄'al- 'üsri yúsrā* (5) *'iñ̄ñə mā̄'al- 'üsri yúsrā* (6) *fə̄ 'izə̄ färáḡtə fā̄-ñ̄sâb* (7) *wáílā râbbikə fā̄-rğâb* (8)

44. [h] – glottal, fricative, voiceless, soft, noisy, oral consonant sound: *bí-smi-llə̄hir-rahmə̄nir-rahū̄m 'iñ̄ñə-llə̄z̄ına káfärū sáwâā 'uñ̄ 'aléyhîm 'ə- 'əññärtəhûm 'əm̄ lə̄m tuññırhûm lə̄ yu 'minüññ* (6) *xâtämä-llâhu 'álâ qulübîhîm wa'álâ səm̄'ihîm wa'álâə̄ 'əbşârihîm ȝisâawatuñ-ŵalâhûm 'azâbuñ 'azñ̄tûm* (7)

45. [w] – bilabial, fricative, voiced, mid, oral, weak consonant sound: *bí-smi-llə̄hir-rahmə̄nir-rahū̄m quł húwa-llâhu 'áhađ* (1) *'ällâ-hus-sáməđ* (2) *lə̄m yəliđ walə̄m yüləđ* (3) *walə̄m yəkul-lâhū kúfuwañ 'áhađ* (4)

46. [w̄] – bilabial, fricative, voiced, mid, oral, doubly nasal weak consonant sound: *bí-smi-llə̄hir-rahmə̄nir-rahū̄m wa'ínəbâñ-ŵaqâđ-bâ* (28) *wazeytûnâñ-ŵanäxł̄ə* (29) *waħadâđ 'iqâ ȝúlbâ* (30) *wafəkîhə-tâñ-ŵâabbâ* (31)

47. [y] – median-palatal, fricative, voiced, soft, oral, weak consonant sound: *bí-smi-llə̄hir-rahmə̄nir-rahū̄m 'ǟ-râéyə̄-llə̄z̄ı yukózzibu bid-düññ* (1) *fəz̄əlikə-llə̄z̄ı yədú 'ul-yətñ̄tûm* (2) *walâ yäħúddu 'álâ tâ'äm̄il-misküññ* (3) *fâwéylul-lil-mušâllñ̄tûm* (4) *'ellə̄z̄ına hum 'äññ-sâlâti-hîm sâħûññ* (5) *'ellə̄z̄ına hum yurâā 'uññ* (6) *wayəmñä 'uññəl-mâ̄ 'uññ* (7)

48. [ŷ] – median-palatal, fricative, voiced, soft, oral, doubly long weak consonant sound: *bí-smi-llə̄hir-rahmə̄nir-rahū̄m li 'ilâfi*

quréyŷş (1) 'ilâfihîm rîhlâtâş-şitâdî 'i waş-sâyŷf (2) fâ-lyâ' budû rábâbâ hâzâl-beyât (3) 'âllâzû 'âf'âmâhum-miñ-jû 'iñw-âdâmânâhum-miñ xâuñf (4)

49. [ŷ] – median-palatal, fricative, voiced, soft, oral, doubly nasal weak consonant sound: bî-smi-lîâhir-rahmâniř-rahîñûm 'îzâ zulzîlatil-'ârdu zilzâlîhâ (1) wâäxräjâtil-'ârdu 'âsqâlîhâ (2) waqâlâl-îñsânu mâ lâhâ (3) yâumâ 'îzîñ-tuhâddisu 'âxbârâhâ (4) bi 'âññâ rábbâkâ 'âuhâ lâhâ (5) yâumâ 'îzîy-ŷâsduruñ-nâsu 'âstâtâl-liyûrau 'â'mâlât-hum (6) fîmây-ŷâ'mâl misqâlâ zârratiñ xéyraŷ-ŷârah (7) wamây-ŷâ'mâl misqâlâ zârratiñ-şâriŷraŷ-ŷârah (8)

50. [u] – short high back vowel, close (tense), labialized: bî-smi-lîâhir-rahmâniř-rahîñûm 'âlhâkumut-tâkâşur (1) hâttâ zûrtumul-mâqâbir (2) kâllâ sâufâ tâ'lâmûnû (3) sûmâmâ kâllâ sâufâ tâ'lâmûnû (4) kâllâ lâu tâ'lâmûnâ 'îlmâl-yâqîñ (5) lâtârâwûññâl-jâhîñûm (6) sûmâmâ lâtârâwûññâhâ 'âynâl-yâqîñ (7) sûmâmâ lâtuş 'elûññâ yâumâ 'îzîñ 'âniñ-ñâñûm (8)

51. [ü] – long high back vowel, close (tense), labialized: bî-smi-lîâhir-rahmâniř-rahîñûm wâesîrrû qâulâkum 'âwi-ŷhârû bîhû 'îññâhû 'alîmûm-bîzâtiş-şudûr (13)

52. [i] – short high front vowel, close (tense), unrounded: bî-smi-lîâhir-rahmâniř-rahîñûm wal-şâş (1) 'îññâl-îñsâna lâfi xusş (2) 'îllâzîñâ 'âmânû wa'âmiluş-şâlihâti watâwâşâu bil-häqqi watâwâşâu biş-şâbîr (3)

53. [î] – long high front vowel, close (tense), unrounded: bî-smi-lîâhir-rahmâniř-rahîñûm 'âl-hâmdû li-lîâhi rábbil-âlâmûnû (2) 'âr-rahmâniř-rahîñûm (3) mâlikî yâumid-dîñ (4) 'iyyâkâ nâ'budu wâiyyâkâ nâstâ'ûn (5) 'îhdinâş-şîrâtâl-mustâqîñ (6) şîrâtâ-llâzîñâ 'âñ'amâtâ 'aléyhîm géyâril-mâğdûbi 'aléyhîm walâd-dâââllîñûm (7)

54. [a] – short mid central vowel, open (lax), unrounded: bî-smi-lîâhir-rahmâniř-rahîñûm qul hûwa-llâhû 'âhaâd (1) 'âllâhuş-şâmâd (2) lâm yâliâd walâm yûlâd (3) walâm yâkul-lâhû kûfuwañ 'âhaâd (4)

55. [â] – long mid central vowel, open (lax), unrounded: bî-smi-lîâhir-rahmâniř-rahîñûm fâ 'îzâ jââ 'âtit-taşââmâmatul-kûbrâ (34) yâumâ yâtaşâkkârul-îñsânu mâ sâ'a (35) waburrâzâtil-jâhîmu limây-ŷârâ (36) fâ 'âmâmâ mâñ-tâgâ (37) wââşâral-hayâtâd-dûñyâ (38) fâ 'îññâl-jâhîmâ hîyâl-mâ'wâ (39) wââmâmâ mâñ xâfâ mäqâmâ rábbihî wanâ-hâñ-ñâfsâ 'ânil-hâwâ (40) fâ 'îññâl-jâññâtâ hîyâl-mâ'wâ (41)

56. [â] – short low back vowel, close (tense), unrounded: *bí-smílláhir-rahmániř-rahúm* 'ə-ləm nəšrah ləkä sádrak (1) *wawadáčná áñkä wízrak* (2) *'allázíl' áñqádá záhírak* (3) *wařafáčná ləkə zíkraq* (4) *fə iññə mäčal-čúsri yúsřā* (5) *iññə mäčal-čúsri yúsřā* (6) *fə iżə fárágħə fá-ñşáb* (7) *wáilā rábbikə fá-rgáb* (8)

57. [â] – long low back vowel, close (tense), unrounded: *bí-smílláhir-rahmániř-rahúm fátiřáfá* 'aléyhä tâř ifum-říř-rábbikä wahúm nəđə 'imúññ (19) *fə 'ásbáhat käs-šárúm* (20) *fətənádáu mušbiħúñ* (21) *'ání-ğdū 'álá hárşıkum* 'iñ-kúñtum šárimúñ (22) *fá-ñtáláqú wahúm yətäxářfətúññ* (23) *'el-lá yədžkuləññəhəl-yáumä* 'aléykum-řískúñ (24) *wařádáu 'álá hárdiñ-qádirúñ* (25) *fələmář qáluñ* 'iññə lādādállúññ (26) *bəl náhnu mähřumúññ* (27) *qálə 'äusátuhum* 'ə-ləm 'áqul-ləkum lāu lə *tusəbbihúññ* (28) *qálū subħánā rabbinə* 'iññə kúññā zálimúññ (29) *fə 'áqəbələ bářduhuñ* 'álá bářdij-řyətəlāwamúññ (30) *qálū yā wéylənə* 'iññə kúññā tāgħiñ (31)

58. [ä] – short mid-central vowel, open (lax), unrounded: *bí-smílláhir-rahmániř-rahúm iññə* 'äřtāyñəkəl-káusär (1) *fäšálli liřábbikä wá-nhar* (2) *iññə šənī'əkə húwal-* 'əbtär (3)

59. [ä] – long mid-central vowel, open (lax), unrounded: *bí-smílláhir-rahmániř-rahúm iżəs-səməđə-u-ñšáqqät* (1) *wáżinət liřábbihä wahúqqät* (2) *wáizəl-ářdu muđđat* (3) *wáəlqät məřihä watäxállət* (4) *wáżinət liřábbihä wahúqqät* (5) *yəđə 'éyyuhəl-* 'iññəkə kəđdiħuñ 'ilā rabbikə kəđħaň-fəmulāqúñ (6)

60. [ə] – short mid-front vowel, open (lax), unrounded: *bí-smílláhir-rahmániř-rahúm 'el-qári'ah* (1) *məl-qári'ah* (2) *waməđə* 'əđrākə məl-qári'ah (3) *yáumə yəkūnuñ-ñásu kəl-fárāsil-məbṣúñ* (4) *watəkū-nul-jibəlu kəl-čihnil-məññfūñ* (5) *fə 'əmīñə məñ-šáqulət mäwázinuh* (6) *fəħuwa fi 'išətir-řáđiyəh* (7) *wáəmīñə məñ xáffət mäwázinuh* (8) *fə 'ummuħu hāwiyyəh* (9) *waməđə* 'əđrākə məħ hiyəh (10) *náruñ hāmiyəh* (11)

61. [ə] – long mid-front vowel, open (lax), unrounded: *bí-smílláhir-rahmániř-rahúm qul yəđə 'éyyuhəl-kəfířúññ* (1) *ləđə 'äřbudu mətäřbudúññ* (2) *waləđə 'əñtum 'abidūñə məđə 'äřbuđ* (3) *waləđə 'ənä 'abidūñ- mäřabéttum* (4) *waləđə 'əñtum 'abidūñə məđə 'äřbuđ* (5) *ləkum dñukum walijə dñiñ [dñi]* (6)

62. [e] – short mid-front vowel, close (tense), unrounded: *bí-smílláhir-rahmániř-rahúm wámiñ* 'əbəđə 'ihiñ wazurriyyətihim wáixwáni-

The problem of standardizing the phonetic transcription for the Qur'an...

him wa-*jt̄abeynāhum* wahədeynāhum 'ilā śirāṭim-*mustaqīm* (87) z̄əli-kə hūdā-llāhi yəhdāt bih̄ məy-ŷəsh̄ə' u miñ 'ibādih walāu 'əšrakū lä-hābiṭā 'ānhum-*mā* kānū yā'məlūnū (88) 'uləd̄ ika-lləz̄īnə 'əteynāhu-mul-kitābā wal-hūkmā wañ-nubuwah fə'iyy-ŷəkfur bih̄ hāh 'uləd̄ i fāqād wakkālnā bih̄ qāuməl-léysū bih̄ bikəfirīn (89)

63. [ē] – long mid-front vowel, close (tense), unrounded: *bí-smi-ll̄əhir-rahmāniř-rahūm* *waqālā-ṛkəbū* *fīhā* *bí-smi-ll̄əhi* *mājréhā* *wamurṣəhā* 'iññā rabbī lāgāfūrur-*rahūm* (41); [tā hē] (Nafi/Warsh)

64. [æ] – short mid-front vowel, half-open (mid-lax), unrounded: [*ræ'ææ*], [*ræ'æækə*], [*ræ'ææhu*], [*färæ'ææhu*], [*ræ'ææhā*] (Nafi/Warsh)

65. [ä] – long mid-front vowel, half-open (mid-lax), unrounded: [*'əl-qúræ*], [*'əs-səræ*], [*'iftāræ*], [*'ədrækə*], [*'istāræ*], [*yətāyāræ*], [*tä'ræ*], [*tətəmāræ*], [*'i'tarækə*], [*zíkræ*], [*'úxræ*], [*búşræ*], [*'əsræ*], [*'lil-yúsræ*], [*tətræ*], [*şüræ*], [*'əs-şı'ræ*], [*'lil-'úsræ*], [*'əl-kúbræ*], [*'əñ-ñāşäræ*], [*sukāræ*], [*'usāræ*], [*táræ*], [*ræ'ææ*], [*'əbşærəhiṁ*], [*'əş'ærəhā*], [*'əñ-ñəhāri]*, [*[hæ müüm̄]*], [*'əlif ləðəðəm̄ ræ*], [*'əlif ləðəðəm̄ müüm̄ ræ*], [*kāəðəf hæ yæ 'ayȳyñ-şādād̄]*, [*kāəðəf hæ yæ 'ayȳyñ-şādād̄]*, [*'ət-táurætu*], [*'əl-'úzzæ*], [*lázæ*], [*'əl-kəfirīnə*] (Nafi/Warsh)

66. [u] – fluent short high back vowel, close (tense), labialized (ikhtilas): *bí-smi-ll̄əhir-rahmāniř-rahūm* *waləm̄mā* j̄əd̄'ət *rusulunə* *lūtāñ-s* *u'*ə *bih̄im* *waqāqā* *bih̄im* z̄ār̄'añ-*waqālə* *həz̄ə* *yāumuñ* 'asñib (77), *waləm̄mā* 'əñ-j̄əd̄'ət *rusulunə* *lūtāñ-s* *u'*ə *bih̄im* *waqāqā* *bih̄im* z̄ār̄'añ-*waqālū* l̄ə tāxāf *walə* tāhzəñ 'iññā munajjükā wāəhləkə 'illə-*mṛādətəkə* kānət minəl-*ğābirūn* (33), *fələm̄mā* *rāāuhu* *zūlfətəñ-s* *u'*ət *wujūhu-lləz̄īnə* *kəfərū* *waqīlə* *həz̄ə-lləz̄ī* *kūñtum-bih̄* *təddā'ūnū* (27) (Nafi)

67. [...] – imitation of pronouncing short high back vowel, close (tense), labialized [u] (ishmam): *bí-smi-ll̄əhir-rahmāniř-rahūm* *waləm̄mā* j̄əd̄'ət *rusulunə* *lūtāñ-s* *u'*ə *bih̄im* *waqāqā* *bih̄im* z̄ār̄'añ-*waqālə* *həz̄ə* *yāumuñ* 'asñib (77), *waləm̄mā* 'əñ-j̄əd̄'ət *rusulunə* *lūtāñ-s* *u'*ə *bih̄im* *waqāqā* *bih̄im* z̄ār̄'añ-*waqālū* l̄ə tāxāf *walə* tāhzəñ 'iññā munajjükā wāəhləkə 'illə-*mṛādətəkə* kānət minəl-*ğābirūn* (33), *fələm̄mā* *rāāuhu* *zūlfətəñ-s* *u'*ət *wujūhu-lləz̄īnə* *kəfərū* *waqīlə* *həz̄ə-lləz̄ī* *kūñtum-bih̄* *təddā'ūnū* (27) (Nafi)

It is worth noting that the proposed unified phonetic transcription represents an effective means of conveying all four reading systems

of Asim and Nafi. Moreover, it provides the capability to convey other Quranic reading systems by introducing specific symbols for each of them.

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*B. Гарадагли*

**Проблема стандартизації фонетичної транскрипції  
для коранічних читань Асім і Нафі**

Фонетична транскрипція арабської мови, хоч і корисна для багатьох цілей, обмежена у своїй здатності передати тонкощі та нюанси, притаманні читанням Корану. Кожне читання (або кіра’а) представляє унікальні фонетичні варіації, які не можуть бути повністю передані традиційними системами транскрипції, що часто ігнорують тонкі вокальні зміни та вимову, характерні для тексту Корану. Пропоноване дослідження має на меті вирішити цю проблему, розробивши уніфіковану фонетичну систему транскрипції, що точніше відображає особливості різних читань Корану, зокрема переказів (рівайят) Шуба і Хафса від Асіма, а також Галун і Варш від Нафі. Ці читання, кожне з яких має свої фонетичні особливості, потребують системи транскрипції, що може полегшити сприйняття і розуміння транскрибованих текстів Корану як для науковців, так і для ширшої аудиторії. Система фонетичної транскрипції, що нині існує для читання Корану, зокрема для читання Асіма в передачі Хафса, є особливо ефективною для одного конкретного риваяту. Однак вона виявляється неадекватною, коли її застосовують для читання інших традицій, як-от Нафі, де артикуляція певних звуків суттєво відрізняється. Наприклад, незначні варіації у вимові довгих

голосних, назалізації та емфатичних звуків можуть змінювати ритм і мелодію декламації, проте ці відмінності недостатньо передаються у наявній системі. Запропонований проект має на меті уніфікувати фонетичну транскрипцію мови Корану для читань Асіма та Нафі, забезпечуючи більш повне представлення цих різноманітних декламацій. Ця нова система, заснована на латиниці з додаванням спеціалізованих транскрипційних символів, покликана охопити весь спектр фонетичних тонкощів, пропонуючи таким чином більш точну і доступну транскрипцію для студентів, дослідників і практиків читання Корану.

**Ключові слова:** фонетична транскрипція, Коран, Асім, Шуба, Хафс, Нафі, Галун, Варш

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