

## THE PHONOLOGICAL TRANSCRIPTION

The phonological transcription used in this book is based on the system of the International Phonetic Association (IPA 1949). When citing examples in phonological transcription, I use the symbol / / to mark the phonemic level, applying to single phonemes, phoneme sequences, and words transcribed phonemically. Correspondingly, I use [ ] to mark allophones and words transcribed at the phonetic level. Sometimes, it may be disputable whether a speech sound is a separate phoneme or not (for example, /ʔ/ in Malay), but in such cases I shall generally use / / for practical reasons. As a symbol of graphemic representation, I use < > (but not for Arabic characters). For the sake of clarity, I use this symbol even within quotations.

The IPA symbols used most frequently in this book that are not represented in the English version of the Roman alphabet are listed below:

### VOWELS:

- ə = the so-called 'schwa', in the context of Malay studies generally called 'pepet'
- ɛ = an open allophone of /e/

### CONSONANTS:

- θ = Arabic ث
- ð = Arabic ذ
- ɬ = Arabic ط
- ɖ = Arabic ض
- s = Arabic ص
- z = Arabic ظ
- ʃ = Arabic ش
- j = the voiced palatal affricate, <j> in the current Malay spelling
- ɲ = the palatal nasal, now spelt <ny> in Malay

- ʕ = a palatal fricative, the Malay pronunciation of Arabic ش
- ɣ = Arabic غ
- ŋ = the velar nasal, generally spelt <ng>
- ħ = Arabic ح
- ʕ = Arabic ع
- ʔ = the glottal stop or 'hamzah'

In accordance with the IPA system, I use /c/ for the unvoiced palatal fricative, /j/ for the palatal semi-vowel, /x/ for Arabic خ and /q/ for Arabic ق.

Other phonological symbols are sporadically used, but they are explained where they appear.