

5.1.2 GENERAL-PURPOSE STYLE

5.1.2.1 Consonants

א	<i>alef</i>	' or omit	נ, ן	<i>nun</i>	<i>n</i>
ב	<i>bet</i>	<i>b; v</i> (spirant)	ס	<i>samek</i>	<i>s</i>
ג	<i>gimel</i>	<i>g; gh</i> (spirant)	ע	<i>ayin</i>	' or omit
ד	<i>dalet</i>	<i>d; dh</i> (spirant)	פ, ף	<i>pe</i>	<i>p; f</i> (spirant)
ה	<i>he</i>	<i>h</i>	צ, ץ	<i>tsade</i>	<i>ts</i>
ו	<i>vav</i>	<i>v</i> or <i>w</i>	ק	<i>qof</i>	<i>q</i>
ז	<i>zayin</i>	<i>z</i>	ר	<i>resh</i>	<i>r</i>
ח	<i>khet</i>	<i>h</i> or <i>kh</i>	ש	<i>sin</i>	<i>s</i>
ט	<i>tet</i>	<i>t</i>	שׁ	<i>shin</i>	<i>sh</i>
י	<i>yod</i>	<i>y</i>	ת	<i>tav</i>	<i>t; th</i> (spirant)
כ, ך	<i>kaf</i>	<i>k; kh</i> (spirant)			
ל	<i>lamed</i>	<i>l</i>			
מ, ך	<i>mem</i>	<i>m</i>			

5.1.2.2 Vowels

ֿ	<i>patakh</i>	<i>a</i>	ֿ	<i>hireq yod</i>	<i>i</i>
ֿ	<i>furtive patakh</i>	<i>a</i>	ֿ	<i>qamets khatuf</i>	<i>o</i>
ֿ	<i>qamets</i>	<i>a</i>	ֿ	<i>holem</i>	<i>o</i>
ֿ	<i>final qamets he</i>	<i>ah</i>	ֿ	<i>full holem</i>	<i>o</i>
ֿ	<i>segol</i>	<i>e</i>	ֿ	<i>short qibbutz</i>	<i>u</i>
ֿ	<i>tsere</i>	<i>e</i>	ֿ	<i>long qibbutz</i>	<i>u</i>
ֿ	<i>tsere yod</i>	<i>e</i>	ֿ	<i>shureq</i>	<i>u</i>
ֿ	<i>short hireq</i>	<i>i</i>	ֿ	<i>khatuf qamets</i>	<i>o</i>
ֿ	<i>long hireq</i>	<i>i</i>	ֿ	<i>khatuf patakh</i>	<i>a</i>

5.1.2.3 Stems (Binyanim)

BASIC HEBREW STEMS

Qal	Hiphil
Niphal	Hophal
Piel	Hitpael
Pual	

5.1.2.4 Notes

- (1) For the spellings of common Jewish holidays and liturgical terms, see §§4.14.16–17. When spelling Hebrew terms that begin with the definite article (*ha*), capitalize only the first letter of the word; thus, Birkat Hatorah (not Birkat HaTorah or Birkat haTorah).
- (2) Spirant forms (*dagesh lene*) are optional, based upon convention and appearance. (In modern Hebrew, the presence or absence of the

dagesh lene generally affects the pronunciation of only *bet*, *kaf*, and *pe* of the *begadkepat* letters.) The main guideline is that any given decision should remain consistent throughout a manuscript.

- (3) Doubled forms (*dagesh forte*) should be doubled in transliteration (e.g., *hinneh*). The two exceptions to this doubling rule are צ (*ts*) and שׁ (*sh*); these two consonants should not be doubled (e.g., מִשָּׁה = *masha'*).

5.2 ARAMAIC

The systems described above for Hebrew are to be followed, even though *šēre* and *hōlem* are frequently not markers of long vowels in Aramaic.

5.3 GREEK

Whereas for Hebrew both academic and general-purpose transliteration styles are provided, for Greek only a general-purpose style is provided; for academic readers, Greek should be given in Greek characters. (In books meant for a broad audience, editors may elect to use a Greek font only in notes and parentheses, transliterating Greek words that are necessary in the main text.) Thus no provision is made for transliteration of iota subscript, diaeresis, digamma, accents, etc.: where these matter, use a Greek font. Note however that in transliteration omega and eta should be indicated with a macron. If your font has no macron, see §3.1.1.7.

α	=	a	ο	=	o
β	=	b	π	=	p
γ	=	g	ρ	=	r
γ	=	n (before γ, κ, ξ, χ)	ρ̂	=	rh
δ	=	d	σ, ς	=	s
ε	=	e	τ	=	t
ζ	=	z	υ	=	y (not in diphthong)
η	=	ē	υ	=	u (in diphthongs: au, eu, ēu, ou, ul)
θ	=	th	φ	=	ph
ι	=	i	χ	=	ch
κ	=	k	ψ	=	ps
λ	=	l	ω	=	ō
μ	=	m	̣	=	h (with vowel or diphthong)
ν	=	n			
ξ	=	x			