

TRANSLITERATION OF HEBREW

TABLES OF TRANSLITERATION

1. CONSONANTS

No.	Hebrew character	Transliteration into Latin character	No.	Hebrew character	Transliteration into Latin character
1	א	' (1)(2)	16	י	l
2	ב	b	17	מ	m
3	בּ	v (3)	18	נ	n
4	ג	g	19	ס	s
5	גּ	ḡ (4)	20	ע	c
6	ד	d	21	פ	p
7	דּ	<u>d</u>	22	פּ	f (5)
8	ה הּ (mappiq)	h (2)	23	צ	z (4)
9	ו	w (2)	24	ק	q
10	ז	z (4)	25	ר	r
11	ח	ḥ	26	שׁ	š
12	ט	ṭ	27	שׂ	ś
13	י	y (2)	28	ת	t
14	כ	k	29	תּ	<u>t</u>
15	כּ	<u>k</u>			

2. VOWELS

No.	Hebrew character	Transliteration into Latin character		No.	Hebrew character	Transliteration into Latin character	
		Vocalized texts	Non-vocalized texts			Vocalized texts	Non-vocalized texts
30	ֿ	a (6)	a	39	ֿ	ê	ê
31	ֿ	ā	a	40	ֿ	î	î
32	ֿ (7) (qaṭaṇ)	q	o	41	ֿ	ô	ô
33	ֿ	ē	e	42	ֿ	û	û
34	ֿ	e	e	43	ֿ (8) (naḥ)	ě	e
35	ֿ	i	i	44	ֿ	ǎ	a
36	ֿ	o	o	45	ֿ	ě	e
37	ֿ	u	u	46	ֿ	ǒ	o
38	ֿ	ê	ê				

- (1) Initial ׀ is not transliterated.
- (2) See also Note 1 (Matres lectionis).
- (3) Where it seems desirable, especially in publications of a philological nature, to preserve identity of ׀ and ׀ (with and without dāḡeš), in transliteration, ḥ may be used.
- (4) See also Note 5 (Non-Hebrew phonemes).
- (5) Where it seems desirable, especially in publications of a philological nature, to preserve identity of ׀ and ׀ (with and without dāḡeš), in transliteration, ḥ may be used.
- (6) See also Note 4 (Furtive Paṭaḥ).
- (7) Characters 31 and 32 are distinguished in Hebrew as qamez gaḏôl and qamez qaṭaṇ respectively.
- (8) Šewā naḥ, which marks a closed syllable, is *not* transliterated.

NOTES

No.	Hebrew characters	Transliteration	Examples
1.	<i>Matres lectionis and unpronounced consonants</i>	-	
1.1	א	transliterated by a bar over the preceding vowel	בָּרָא - barā תִּמְצְאֵנָה - timzēnā תִּצֵּא - tezē רֹשׁ - rōš
1.1.1	א preceded by one of the <i>matres lectionis</i> (a) וָא (ו) or (b) יֹד (י)	transliterated normally by the sign ' (see No. 1 in Table of consonants)	(a) יָבוֹא - yāvō' כָּלוּא - kalū' (b) נָבִיא - navī'
1.2	ה	transliterated by a di-aeresis over the preceding vowel	פָּרְהָ - parā זֶה - zē קֶנֶה - qēnē גַּלְהָ - galō
1.3	וָא (ו) and יֹד (י)	See Nos. 38 to 42 in Table of vowels	
1.4	Unpronounced consonants, like the second ו in יִשְׁשַׁכֵּר and the י in כְּנִי	transliterated parenthetically	baṇa(y)w
2.	<i>Dāḡeš forte</i>		
2.1	Letters with dāḡeš forte	transliterated by doubling the consonant	רְאִיָּה - rē'iyyā
2.2	יֹד (י) when preceded by a <i>hireq</i>	transliterated by doubling the consonant	קִיִּיֵּם - qiyyem
3.	<i>Definite article and other particles</i>		
3.1	Particles like the article, prepositions, conjunctions, which, in Hebrew, are written together with the following word	may be separated, in transliteration, by a hyphen	הָאָרֶץ - ha-areṣ וְאֶדֶם - we-ēdōm

NOTES (concluded)

No.	Hebrew characters	Transliteration	Examples
3.1.1	Where, with a <i>daḡeš forte</i> , the initial consonant of the following word has to be doubled	the hyphen is placed between the two consonants	מִקְדָּם - miq-qeḏem
4.	<i>Furtive paṭaḥ</i>	transliterated at its phonetic place, before the consonant under which it is placed	רִוּחַ - rūaḥ
5.	<i>Non-Hebrew phonemes</i>		
5.1	ג' (= English j) ז' (= French j) צ' (= English ch)	ğ ż ç	ג'וֹן - Ğon ז'אן - Żan צ'רְסִיל - Çerçil
5.2	Foreign words transcribed or transliterated into Hebrew by means of other Hebrew letters, with diacritical marks added, particularly the apostrophe	It is recommended that these letters be transliterated by the equivalent Latin (Roman) letters given in the Table of consonants and distinguished by the same diacritics added, as in the original	ה'רִבַּת - H'irbat
5.2.1	If the correspondence between a foreign language and the Hebrew follows a consistent system indicated by the author	The Hebrew letters may be transliterated according to the rules of transliteration of the foreign language in question	