

GUIDE TO TRANSLITERATION STYLE

Letters of the Hebrew Alphabet

א	transliterated as ' , but only when it begins a syllable other than the first. (Examples: <i>nevi'im</i> ; but: <i>adam</i> .) In the case of common transliterations like <i>yisrael</i> and <i>geulah</i> , you may omit the ' .
ב	<i>b</i>
בּ	<i>v</i>
ג	<i>g</i>
ד	<i>d</i>
ה	<i>h</i> (including at the end of a word) (<i>asah</i> , <i>modeh</i>)
ו	(when a consonant) <i>v</i>
ז	<i>z</i>
ח	<i>ḥ</i>
ט	<i>t</i>
י	<i>y</i>
כ	<i>k</i>
כּ	<i>kh</i>
ל	<i>l</i>
מ	<i>m</i>
נ	<i>n</i>
ס	<i>s</i>
ע	transliterated as ' , but only when it begins a syllable other than the first. (Examples: <i>eved</i> ; but <i>pa'am</i>)
פ	<i>p</i>
פּ	<i>f</i>
צ	<i>z</i>
ק	<i>k</i>
ר	<i>r</i>
שׁ	<i>sh</i>
שׂ	<i>s</i>
ת	<i>t</i>
תּ	<i>t</i>

Double the letter for *dagesh hazak*, except *ש*.

Vowels

שוא נע	<i>e (berit)</i>
שוא נח	not transliterated (<i>mashpil</i>)
קמץ גדול	<i>a (parah)</i>
קמץ קטן	<i>o (hokhmah)</i>
פתח	<i>a (ammi)</i>
סגול	<i>e (regel)</i>
חסר (and מלא) חיריק	<i>i (binah, simḥah)</i>
קבוץ, שורוק	<i>u (suru)</i>
צירה with י	<i>ei (beit, yesodei)</i>
צירה without י	<i>e (shem, esh)</i>
חולם חסר, חולם מלא	<i>o (sod, poh)</i>

Proper Names

The above rules must be used for proper names when you are transliterating them from Hebrew. Otherwise, you may follow an individual's own spelling of the name .

Prefixes

- Insert a hyphen after each prefix. To aid the reader in recognizing the main word, the word after the prefix generally should be spelled with its original *dagesh kal* and *sheva na*, even if in Hebrew the *dagesh* drops out after that prefix and the *sheva* is generally regarded as a *sheva naḥ*. Examples: *ke-bakkarat*, *u-bikkashtem*, *ki-ketavam ve-ki-zemannam*, *beneikhem u-benoteikhem*. But: *lefi zeh*, *lifneikhem*, since these are not pure prefixes.
- After a prefix, do not double the letter to indicate *dagesh hazak*. Example: in *ha-Torah*, *ha-banim*, *va-tomeru* the t, b, and t respectively are not doubled.
- Words like *מִיְהוּדָה*, *מִיְרוּשָׁלַיִם* should be transliterated as *mi-Yehudah* and *vi-Yerushalayim*, despite the fact that the ם is silent.
- In words that are capitalized, generally keep the prefix lower case and the main word upper case. Examples: *u-Mosheh*, *Hiddushei ha-Ramban*. Do capitalize a prefix to the *first* word in a book, journal or article title.
- There are exceptions to the above, e.g., Hashem, or when the term appears frequently in the article.

Italics

Words in languages other than English should be italicized. Italics need not be used for transliterated words within quotation marks, or for Hebrew and other foreign words that have become part of English.