

13. Transliteration

The system of transliteration employed by the *Journal* is, with minor deviations, the "American National Standard Romanization of Hebrew," which was approved by the American National Standards Institute (January 22, 1975). A summary of that system is given below:

A. Consonants

<u>Hebrew Letter</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Examples</u>
ו, וּ	hyphen at the beginning of a syllable inside the word; disregard elsewhere	ata; oseh; mal-ach; mo-eid
ב	b	bat
ח, חָ	ch	chag; bechorot; baruch
ד, דְ	d	din; eidut
פ, פְ	f	sofeir; af
ג, גְ	g	gam; dag
ה	h	hu
ק, קָ	k	ki; yechuneka; kidush
ל	l	lulav
מ, מָ	m	mayim
נ, נָ	n	neirot; kein
פּ	p	parasha
רּ	r	rimon
שׁ, שָׁ	s	seifer; sicha
שׂ, שָׂ	sh	shalom
ת, תָּ	t	tov; toda; keter
צ, צָ	ts	tsitsit; chaluts
בּ, בּּ	v	nevi-im; va-ad
יּ	y	yom; bayit
זּ	z	zahav

Note: Doubling of consonants is disregarded, e.g., *sipur* rather than *sippur*.

B. Vowels and Diphthongs

Hebrew Vowel / Diphthong

<u>Transliteration</u>	<u>Examples</u>
א	ani; amar; toda;
אי	laila; adonai
אֵ	elohim; melech; yadecha; ve-amar, shelosha
אֵה	oseh
אֵי	seifer; benei
אֵי	mi; midbar
אֵו	chodashim; korban; lilmod; sof; eifo
אֵוִי	oi va-avoi
אֵוּ	chupa; sus
אֵוּ	matsui

14. For special situations, authors should consult the University of Chicago *Manual of Style*.