

Note 7A: Transliteration Table

Consonants: (alternatives)

א	-	ʾ	
ב	-	b	
בּ	-	b	<i>b̄, bh, v</i>
ג	-	g	
גּ	-	g	<i>ḡ, gh</i>
ד	-	d	
דּ	-	d	<i>d̄, dh</i>
ה	-	h	
ו	-	v	<i>w</i>
ז	-	z	
ח	-	ḥ	<i>ch</i>
ט	-	ṭ	
י	-	y	
כ	-	k	
כּ	-	k	<i>k̄, kh, ch</i>
ל	-	l	
מ	-	m	
נ	-	n	
ס	-	s	
ע	-	c	
פ	-	p	
פּ	-	f	<i>p̄, ph</i>
צ	-	ṣ	<i>ts</i>
ק	-	q	
ר	-	r	
שׁ	-	ś	
שׂ	-	š	<i>sh</i>
ת	-	t	
תּ	-	t	<i>t̄, th</i>

Full Vowels:

אֲ	-	a	אָ	-	ā
אֵ	-	e	אִ	-	ē
אִ	-	i	אֵי	-	î
אֹ	-	o	אֹי	-	ō
אֻ	-	u	אֻי	-	û

Reduced Vowels: (alternatives)

אֱ	-	e	ě	-	
אֶ	-	a	ǎ	-	
אִ	-	e	ě	-	
אֹ	-	o	ǒ	-	

Long Vowels with Vowel Letters:

הָא	-	āh	â
הֵי	-	ê	
הִי	-	ê	
הָא	-	ēh	ê
הֵי	-	ēh	ê
הִי	-	ô	
הָא	-	ōh	ô

Other Matters: (Some terms are introduced in subsequent pages.)

1. Final consonants are not distinguished.
2. Maqqef (־) is transliterated as a dash (-).
3. Dagesh Lene is often not indicated, unless the alternative symbols are used in its absence.
4. Dagesh Forte is indicated by doubling the consonant in transliteration.
5. Only the vocal Sheva is indicated. In reconstructing the Hebrew from an English transliteration, a silent Sheva (syllable divider) must be written according to the rules in Note 10A or 17A.
6. Vowels with the vowel letters Vav and Yod are always written with a circumflex (אֵי = û; אִי = ê), but vowels with the vowel letter He may be written either with a circumflex or with a long vowel followed by "h" (הָא = â or āh).