

TRANSLITERATIONS

א = ʾ	ם, מ = <i>m</i>
ב, ב = <i>b</i>	ן, נ = <i>n</i>
ג, ג = <i>g</i>	ס = <i>s</i>
ד, ד = <i>d</i>	ע = ʿ
ה = <i>h</i>	ף, פ, פ = <i>p</i>
ו = <i>w</i>	ץ, צ = <i>z</i>
ז = <i>z</i>	ק = <i>q</i>
ח = <i>ḥ</i>	ר = <i>r</i>
ט = <i>ṭ</i>	ש = <i>š</i>
י = <i>y</i>	שׁ = <i>ś</i>
ך, כ, כ = <i>k</i>	ת, ת = <i>t</i>
ל = <i>l</i>	

Transliterations represent the consonantal structure of the Hebrew word, with no attempt made to vocalize. We do not distinguish between the spirantized and non-spirantized forms of *b*, *g*, *d*, *k*, *p*, and *t*. Verbal roots are indicated by capitalization, e.g., ŠMR. When on occasion a word is vocalized, the following notation is used:

<i>a</i> = <i>qamaṣ, pataḥ</i>
<i>é</i> = <i>ṣere-yod</i>
<i>e</i> = <i>ṣere, segol, vocal šewa^c</i>
<i>i</i> = <i>ḥiriq</i>
<i>o</i> = <i>ḥolem, ḥolem ḥaser, qamaṣ qatan</i>
<i>u</i> = <i>šuruq, qubbuṣ</i>

Quiescent *šewa^c* is not represented. Occasionally I use *i* for *y* when the latter serves as a *mater lectionis*. *Dageš forte* generally is indicated by a doubling of the consonant. Proper names and place names are given in their Anglicized form when that form is common. Otherwise they are transliterated as above.