

**Hebrew Transliteration Chart for General Use (not recommended for articles with a focus on Hebrew Bible)**

<u>Hebrew</u>	<u>English</u>
Aleph	ʾ
Bet	b
Vet	b
Gimel	g
Dalet	d
Heh	h
Vav (consonantal)	v
Ḥet	ḥ
Ṭet	ṭ
Kaf	k
Khaf	ḵ
Lamed	l
Mem	m
Nun	n
Samekh	s
Ayin	ʿ
Peh	p
Pheh	f
Tsadi	ṣ

Quf	q
Resh	r
Shin	š
Sin	ś
Tav	t

Please use the following symbols to represent vowels: a, ay (the diphthong), e, ey, i, o, and u.

An *h* at the end of a word should appear in the transliteration. Hence, *laylah*.

When *dageš* indicates doubling, two consonants are to be written. Hence, *millah* (“word”) but *milah* (“circumcision”); *habbayit*, not *\*habayit* or *\*ha-bayit*; *šaddiq*, not *\*šadiq*.

Transliterated words are normally to appear in italics.