

EBR Transliteration Guidelines

A. Overview	2
B. Charts.....	4
I. Hebrew and Aramaic.....	4
1. Biblical Studies	4
a) Consonants	4
b) Vowels	5
c) Notes.....	5
2. Modern Hebrew.....	6
a) Consonants	6
b) Vowels	7
c) Notes.....	7
3. Yiddish.....	8
a) Consonants and Vowels	8
b) Notes.....	9
II. Arabic	10
1. Arabic in Islamic Studies	10
a) Consonants	10
b) Vowels and Diphthongs	10
c) Non-Arabic Consonants	11
d) Notes.....	11
2. Arabic in Comparative Semitic Studies	11
III. Ugaritic	12
IV. Coptic.....	13
V. Syriac	14
1. The Alphabet.....	14
2. Vowels.....	15
3. Diphthongs	15
4. Special rules for East Syriac vowels.....	15
5. Modern Syriac	16
6. Exceptions.....	16
VI. Ethiopic/Ge'ez.....	17
VII. Cyrillic.....	19

A. Overview

Hebrew and Aramaic

- Biblical Studies: B. J. Collins et al. (eds.), *The SBL Handbook of Style* (Atlanta, Ga. 2014). [*SBL.HS*] ["Academic Style"]
- Modern Hebrew: See below (*differs* from *SBL.HS* "General-Purpose Style").
- Yiddish: U. Weinreich, *Modern English-Yiddish Yiddish-English Dictionary* (New York 1987). [With some modifications for reasons of consistency.]

Arabic

- Islamic Studies: J. Dammen McAuliffe (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of the Qur'an* (Boston/Leiden 2001–) = *Library of Congress* standard. [With two emendations.]
See: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/romanization/arabic.pdf>
- Comparative Semitic Studies: L. Köhler/W. Baumgartner, *Hebräisches und Aramäisches Lexikon zum Alten Testament* (Leiden et al. 1995) il-I.

Ugaritic

- C. H. Gordon, *Ugaritic Textbook* (AnOr 38; Rome 1965).

Coptic

- P. H. Alexander et al. (eds.), *The SBL Handbook of Style* (Peabody, Mass. 1999). [*SBL.HS*]

Syriac

- Provided by J. F. Coakley (June 2006).

Ethiopic (Ge'ez)

- T. O. Lambdin, *Introduction to Classical Ethiopic (Ge'ez)* (HSS 24; Missoula 1978).

For Authors:

Akkadian, Sumerian, Hurrian, and Elamite

- A. L. Oppenheim et al. (eds.), *The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago* (Chicago 1956–). [*CAD*]
- Sumerian logograms within Akkadian are given in small caps, Sumerian words expanded.

Hittite

- *Chicago Hittite Dictionary Project* (<http://oi.uchicago.edu/research/projects/hit/>).

Iranian and Persian

- *Library of Congress* standard (<http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/romanization/persian.pdf>)

Egyptian

- R. Hannig, *Grosses Handwörterbuch Ägyptisch-Deutsch* (Mainz 2001).

For Authors:

Preliminary remarks:

- All transliteration should be set in italics.
- The transliteration system of EBR will differentiate between the *lemma titles* and the *full text* of the articles:
 - In the *lemma titles*, the spelling will reproduce the *New Revised Standard Version (NRSV)* for names and terms mentioned in the Bible, or follow standard practice (cf. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/>) for all other transliterated terms.
 - In the *full text* of the articles, exact transliteration of the term may be given in brackets immediately after the first occurrence; e.g. "...Adamah (MT *ʿĀdāmā*; LXX Αῶαμι)...".
- The first letter of *transliterated proper names* should be capitalized (e.g., *ʿĀdāmā* [not *ʿādāmā*]).
- *Greek quotations* (e.g., from LXX) will be printed in Greek characters without transliteration. The first letter of Greek proper names should be capitalized, though without spiritus or accent (e.g., Αβιδαν [not Ἀβιδαν, Ἄβιδαν or Ἐβιδαν]).
- If possible, please use a Unicode compatible font for Greek text, as well as for text in transliteration; ideally either *Arial Unicode MS* (Windows users) or *Lucida Grande* (Macintosh users) fonts. Alternatively, please inform the editorial office if a non-Unicode font is employed.

B. Charts

I. Hebrew and Aramaic

1. Biblical Studies

a) Consonants

Character	Description	Transliteration	Character	Description	Transliteration
א	<i>ʾālep</i>	ʾ	ס	<i>sāmek</i>	<i>s</i>
ב	<i>bêt</i>	<i>b</i>	ע	<i>ʿayin</i>	ʿ
ג	<i>gîmel</i>	<i>g</i>	פ, ף	<i>pê</i>	<i>p</i>
ד	<i>dālet</i>	<i>d</i>	צ, ץ	<i>ṣādê</i>	<i>ṣ</i>
ה	<i>hê</i>	<i>h</i>	ק	<i>qôp</i>	<i>q</i>
ו	<i>wāw</i>	<i>w</i>	ר	<i>rêš</i>	<i>r</i>
ז	<i>zayin</i>	<i>z</i>	שׁ	<i>śîn</i>	<i>ś</i>
ח	<i>ḥêt</i>	<i>ḥ</i>	שׂ	<i>šîn</i>	<i>š</i>
ט	<i>ṭêt</i>	<i>ṭ</i>	ת	<i>tāw</i>	<i>t</i>
י	<i>yôd</i>	<i>y</i>			
כ, ך	<i>kāp</i>	<i>k</i>	-	<i>maqpep</i>	-
ל	<i>lāmed</i>	<i>l</i>			
מ, ם	<i>mêṃ</i>	<i>m</i>			
נ, ן	<i>nûn</i>	<i>n</i>			

b) Vowels

Character	Description	Transliteration	Character	Description	Transliteration
ֿ	<i>pataḥ</i>	<i>a</i>	ֿ	<i>ḥîreq yôd</i>	<i>î</i>
ֿ	<i>furtive pataḥ</i>	<i>a</i>	ֿ	<i>ḥîreq yôd</i>	<i>îy</i>
ֿ	<i>qāmeṣ</i>	<i>ā</i>	ֿ	<i>qāmeṣ ḥāṭûp</i>	<i>o</i>
ֿֿ	<i>final qāmeṣ hê</i>	<i>â</i>	ֿ	<i>ḥōlem</i>	<i>ō</i>
ֿֿ	<i>3rd masc. sg. suf.</i>	<i>āyw</i>	ֿ	<i>full ḥōlem</i>	<i>ô</i>
ֿ	<i>səgōl</i>	<i>e</i>	ֿ	<i>short qibbûṣ</i>	<i>u</i>
ֿ	<i>ṣērê</i>	<i>ē</i>	ֿ	<i>long qibbuṣ</i>	<i>ū</i>
ֿֿ	<i>ṣērê yôd</i>	<i>ê</i>	ֿ	<i>šûreq</i>	<i>û</i>
ֿֿ	<i>ṣērê yôd</i>	<i>êy</i>	ֿֿ	<i>ḥāṭêp qāmeṣ</i>	<i>ö</i>
ֿֿ	<i>səgōl yôd</i>	<i>ê</i>	ֿֿ	<i>ḥāṭêp pataḥ</i>	<i>ǎ</i>
ֿֿ	<i>səgōl yôd</i>	<i>êy</i>	ֿֿ	<i>ḥāṭêp səgōl</i>	<i>ě</i>
ֿ	<i>short ḥîreq</i>	<i>i</i>	ֿ	<i>vocal šəwā^ʔ</i>	<i>ě</i>
ֿ	<i>long ḥîreq</i>	<i>ī</i>			

c) Notes

- *hê, wāw, yôd* used as *matres lectionis* to indicate *long* vowels are transliterated with a circumflex over the vowel (*â, ê, î, ô, û*).
- Final *hê*: 3.fem.sg. poss.suff. (*-āh*) and *hê* with *mappiq* are rendered *-āh*.
- Silent *šəwā^ʔ* is not indicated.
- Where further differentiation is needed (e.g., between *səgōl yôd* and *ṣērê yôd*, or *ḥāṭêp səgōl* and vocal *šəwā^ʔ*), this may be indicated individually.
- Short vowels written fully are transliterated *i(w) o(w), u(w)*.
- *dāgēš forte* will be indicated by doubling the consonant except for euphonic *dāgēš*.

ֿֿ	<i>gg</i>
ֿֿ	<i>tt</i>
ֿֿ	<i>ss</i>

- *begadkepat*: no spirantization is indicated unless indispensable. If indicated, do so by underlining the consonant: *b g d k p t*
- Proper names are capitalized in transliteration (e.g., *ʾĀdāmā*, not *ʾādāmā*).

2. Modern Hebrew

a) Consonants

Character	Description	Transliteration
א	<i>alef</i>	ʾ (for medial consonantal <i>alef</i> only; initial, silent medial, and final not indicated [e.g., <i>Eliyahu</i> , <i>bara</i> , <i>rosh</i> , <i>reshit</i> , but <i>leʾom</i> , <i>boʾakha</i> , etc.])
ב	<i>bet</i>	<i>b/v</i> (spirant)
ג	<i>gimel</i>	<i>g</i>
ד	<i>dalet</i>	<i>d</i>
ה	<i>he</i>	<i>h</i>
ו	<i>waw</i>	<i>w</i> (for consonantal <i>waw</i>)
ז	<i>zayin</i>	<i>z</i>
ח	<i>khet</i>	<i>ḥ</i>
ט	<i>tet</i>	<i>t</i>
י	<i>yod</i>	<i>y</i>
כ, ך	<i>kaf</i>	<i>k/kh</i> (spirant)
ל	<i>lamed</i>	<i>l</i>
מ, ם	<i>mem</i>	<i>m</i>
נ, ן	<i>nun</i>	<i>n</i>
ס	<i>samekh</i>	<i>s</i>
ע	<i>ayin</i>	ʿ (in all cases: initial, medial, final)
פ, ף	<i>pe / fe</i>	<i>p/f</i> (spirant)
צ, ץ	<i>tsade</i>	<i>ts</i>
ק	<i>qof</i>	<i>q</i>
ר	<i>resh</i>	<i>r</i>
ש	<i>sin</i>	<i>ś</i>
װ	<i>shin</i>	<i>sh</i>
ת	<i>tav</i>	<i>t</i>

b) Vowels

Character	Description	Transliteration
◌ַ	<i>patakh</i>	<i>a</i>
◌ְ	furtive <i>patakh</i>	<i>a</i>
◌ֶ	<i>qamets</i>	<i>a</i>
◌ֵ	final <i>qamets he</i>	<i>ah</i>
◌ִ	<i>segol</i>	<i>e</i>
◌ֵ	<i>tsere</i>	<i>e</i>
◌ִי	<i>tsere yod</i>	<i>ei</i> (final only) / <i>e</i> (all other cases)
◌ִ	short <i>hireq</i>	<i>i</i>
◌ִ	long <i>hireq</i>	<i>i</i>
◌ִי	<i>hireq yod</i>	<i>i</i>
◌ֹ	<i>qamets hatuf</i>	<i>o</i>
◌ֹ	<i>holem haser</i>	<i>o</i>
◌ֹ	full <i>holem</i>	<i>o</i>
◌ֻ	short <i>qibbutz</i>	<i>u</i>
◌ֻ	long <i>qibbutz</i>	<i>u</i>
◌ֹ	<i>shureq</i>	<i>u</i>
◌ֹ	<i>hatef qamets</i>	<i>o</i>
◌ֹ	<i>hatef patakh</i>	<i>a</i>
◌ֹ	<i>shewa</i>	<i>e</i> (initial only; otherwise not indicated)

c) Notes

- Spirant forms (*dagesh lene*) are used only for *beit*, *kaf*, and *pe* of the *begadkepat* letters (*v*, *kh*, *ף*).
- Doubled forms (*dagesh forte*) are doubled also in transliteration, except for *sh* and *ts* (thus: *Shabbat*, *dabber*, *Tehillim*, but *bishul*, *kishuf*, *qitsur*).

- **For Authors:**

- For common liturgical terms follow these rules and capitalize: *‘Amidah; Birkat ha-minim; Kaddish; Shema; Shemoneh ‘Esreh*.
- For names of holidays, use: Rosh Hashanah; Yom Kippur; Pesah; Shavu‘ot; Sukkot; Hanukkah; Purim; Tish‘ah be-Av
- When spelling Hebrew terms that begin with the definite article (*ha*), or with a preposition, separate the article or preposition from the main word with a hyphen. If appropriate, capitalize the first letter of the word after the article; thus: *Birkat ha-Torah* (not *Birkat Hatorah*, *Birkat HaTorah* or *Birkat haTorah*).
- For transliterated text, capitalize only proper names: *wa-yehi bi-heyotam ba-śadeh; derekh Bet Lehem; wa-yomer Yitshaq el Avraham aviv*
- For words beginning with a *shewa* and preceded by a preposition, romanize the word as it would appear without the preposition (e.g. *bi-Yerushalayim*, not *birushalayim*).

3. Yiddish

a) Consonants and Vowels

Character	Transliteration
א	(not transliterated)
אַ	<i>a</i>
אָ	<i>o</i>
ב, בּ	<i>b</i>
בֿ	<i>v</i> (used only in words of Semitic origin; e.g., <i>mevatl, meḥuyev</i>)
ג	<i>g</i>
ד	<i>d</i>
ה	<i>h</i> (including final)
ו, וּ	<i>u</i>
וו	<i>v</i>
וי	<i>oy</i>
ז	<i>z</i>
זײַ	<i>zh</i>
ח	<i>ḥ</i> (used only in words of Semitic origin, e.g., <i>ḥaver, ḥayev</i>)
ט	<i>t</i>

טש	<i>tsh</i>
י	<i>y</i> (consonant; when first character in a syllable)
י	<i>i</i> (vowel)
יִ	<i>i</i> (only used following a consonantal י or adjacent to another vowel)
יי	<i>ey</i>
ייִ	<i>ay</i>
כ	<i>k</i> (used only in words of Semitic origin)
כ, ך	<i>kh</i>
ל	<i>l</i>
מ, ם	<i>m</i>
נ, ן	<i>n</i>
ס	<i>s</i>
ע	<i>e</i>
פ	<i>p</i>
פ, ף	<i>f</i>
צ, ץ	<i>ts</i>
ק	<i>q</i>
ר	<i>r</i>
ש	<i>sh</i>
שׁ	<i>ś</i> (used only in words of Semitic origin)
ת	<i>t</i> (used only in words of Semitic origin)
תּ	<i>s</i> (used only in words of Semitic origin)

b) Notes

- Hebrew words in Yiddish are usually transliterated according to standard Yiddish pronunciation: e.g., בראשית = *breysheś*; שכל = *śeykhl*; רכילות = *rekhiles*; משה = *Moysheh*; עקידת יצחק = *aqeydes Yitsḥoq*; שארית הפליטה = *sheyres hapleyteh*.
- The article *ha* is not followed by a hyphen as it is in Hebrew.

II. Arabic

1. Arabic in Islamic Studies

a) Consonants

Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration
ا	ʾ (or omit; see notes)	ض	<i>d</i>
ب	<i>b</i>	ط	<i>t</i>
ت	<i>t</i>	ظ	<i>z</i>
ث	<i>th</i>	ع	ʿ
ج	<i>j</i>	غ	<i>gh</i>
ح	<i>ḥ</i>	ف	<i>f</i>
خ	<i>kh</i>	ق	<i>q</i>
د	<i>d</i>	ك	<i>k</i>
ذ	<i>dh</i>	ل	<i>l</i>
ر	<i>r</i>	م	<i>m</i>
ز	<i>z</i>	ن	<i>n</i>
س	<i>s</i>	ه, ة	<i>h</i>
ش	<i>sh</i>	و	<i>w</i>
ص	<i>ṣ</i>	ي	<i>y</i>

b) Vowels and Diphthongs

Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration
َ	<i>a</i>	اَ	<i>ā</i>	يَ	<i>ī</i>
ُ	<i>u</i>	وَ	<i>ū</i>	اَوَ	<i>aw</i>
ِ	<i>i</i>	وِ	<i>ū</i>	اَيَ	<i>ay</i>

c) Non-Arabic Consonants

Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration
گ	<i>g</i>	چ	<i>ch</i>	ق	<i>v</i>
گی	<i>g</i>	چی	<i>zh</i>	قی	<i>v</i>
پ	<i>p</i>	ژی	<i>zh</i>	پی	<i>v</i>

d) Notes































- *hamzah* (ء) is generally transliterated by ^ˀ. *Initial hamza* is not transliterated (e.g., *al-amn*).
- *ö* (*tā' marbūʿa*) is transliterated as *-a* (*status absolutus*), or as *-at* (*status constructus*).
- The article is always *al-* (no assimilation), though in the case of *hamzat al-waṣl* it is *l-* (e.g., *wa-l-kitāb*).
- **For Authors:** Separate words are written together in Arabic with a dash (e.g. *wa-l-kitāb*). Please transliterate words as in pause without *i'rāb*, except for quotations from the Qurʾān and poetry.

2. Arabic in Comparative Semitic Studies

- **For Authors:** For the transliteration of Arabic within the context of *comparative Semitics* (e.g., in Hebrew Bible articles of *EBR*) or for the transliteration of Arabic place names within biblical archaeology, please use the following (slightly different) standard.

Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration
ا	^ˀ	ا	<i>l</i>
ب	<i>b</i>	م	<i>m</i>
ج	<i>g</i>	ن	<i>n</i>
د	<i>d</i>	س	<i>s</i>
ذ	<i>ḏ</i>	ع	^ˁ
ه	<i>h</i>	غ	<i>ḡ</i>
و	<i>w</i> (<i>w</i>)	ف	<i>p, f</i>
ز	<i>z</i>	ص	<i>ṣ</i>
ح	<i>ḥ</i>	ض	<i>ḏ</i>
خ	<i>ḫ</i>	ق	<i>q</i>
ط	<i>ṭ</i>	ر	<i>r</i>
ظ	<i>ẓ</i>	ش	<i>ś</i>
ی	<i>y</i>	ت	<i>t</i>
ك	<i>k</i>	ث	<i>ṯ</i>

III. Ugaritic

Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration
	<i>a</i>		<i>k</i>
	<i>i</i>		<i>l</i>
	<i>u</i>		<i>m</i>
	<i>b</i>		<i>n</i>
	<i>g</i>		<i>s</i>
	<i>d</i>		<i>š</i>
	<i>ḏ</i>		<i>ʿ</i>
	<i>h</i>		<i>ġ</i>
	<i>w</i>		<i>p</i>
	<i>z</i>		<i>ṣ</i>
	<i>ḥ</i>		<i>q</i>
	<i>ḥ</i>		<i>r</i>
	<i>ṭ</i>		<i>š</i>
	<i>z</i>		<i>t</i>
	<i>y</i>		<i>ṭ</i>

IV. Coptic

Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration
Ⲁ	<i>a</i>	Ⲡ	<i>r</i>
Ⲃ	<i>b</i>	Ⲣ	<i>s</i>
Ⲅ	<i>g</i>	Ⲥ	<i>t</i>
Ⲇ	<i>d</i>	Ⲧ	<i>u</i>
Ⲉ	<i>e</i>	Ⲩ	<i>ph</i>
Ⲋ	<i>z</i>	Ⲭ	<i>kh</i>
Ⲍ	<i>ē</i>	Ⲯ	<i>ps</i>
Ⲏ	<i>th</i>	Ⲱ	<i>ō</i>
Ⲑ	<i>i</i>	Ⲳ	<i>š</i>
Ⲕ	<i>k</i>	Ⲵ	<i>f</i>
Ⲗ	<i>l</i>	Ⲷ	<i>h</i>
Ⲙ	<i>m</i>	Ⲹ	<i>j</i>
Ⲛ	<i>n</i>	Ⲻ	<i>č</i>
Ⲝ	<i>ks</i>	Ⲽ	<i>ti</i>
Ⲟ	<i>o</i>	Ⲿ	<i>e</i>
Ⲡ	<i>p</i>	ⲿ	<i>h</i>

V. Syriac

1. The Alphabet

The following table shows the estrangela forms of the letters. See any textbook for the *serto* (West Syriac) and East Syriac forms. Transliteration is unaffected.

Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration
ܐ	' (or disregarded)*	ܐ	/
ܒ	<i>b</i>	ܒ, ܒ	<i>m</i>
ܓ	<i>g</i>	ܓ	<i>n</i>
ܕ	<i>d</i>	ܕ	<i>s</i>
ܗ	<i>h</i>	ܗ	'
ܘ	<i>w</i> **	ܘ	<i>p</i>
ܙ	<i>z</i>	ܙ	<i>š</i>
ܠ	<i>h</i>	ܠ	<i>q</i>
ܡ	<i>t</i>	ܡ	<i>r</i>
ܢ	<i>y</i> **	ܢ	<i>š</i>
ܐ	<i>k</i>	ܐ	<i>t</i>

* *Alaph* is disregarded only at the end of a word. Examples: ܡܝܡܪܐ (*mi'mra*); ܐܝܒܘܕܐ (*izgade*).

** When consonantal. Otherwise see vowels, diphthongs, and silent letters below.

- Note that for the letters *bgdkpt*, no distinction is made between the hard and soft pronunciation (*quššaya*, *rukkaka*).
- Doubling of consonants is not reproduced. Examples: ܩܐܬܐ (*qaṭel*) ܙܐܕܝܩܐ (*zadiqa*).

2. Vowels

Vowels are supplied whenever possible.

ܐ	ܘ	ܝ	ܐ	<i>ba</i>
	ܘ	ܝ	ܐ	<i>be</i>
ܘ		ܝ		<i>bi</i>
ܝ		ܝ		<i>i</i> (at beginning of word). Example: ܝܕܐ (<i>ida</i> ‘not <i>yida</i>)
		ܘ		<i>bo</i>
	ܘ	ܘ		<i>bu</i>

- Note that *long vowels are not distinguished by macrons*. Even the long *e* vowel written with yod ܝܘܐ is represented simply as *e*. For example: ܗܠܝܢ (*halen*) ܐܦܪܝܡ (*‘Aprem*).
- “Vocal *shewa*” is not reproduced (e.g., ܟܬܒܐ is *ktaba* not *k^etaba*).

• **For Authors:**
 For words you do not know, refer to Payne Smith’s *Syriac English Dictionary*. Normally the vowels given there will also serve for East Syriac words, but see the special rules below.

3. Diphthongs

Waw and *yod* are *w* and *y* respectively in diphthongs like the following:

	ܘܐ	ܘܐ		<i>baw</i>
ܘܐ	ܘܐ	ܘܐ		<i>bay</i>
	ܘܐ	ܘܐ	ܘܐ	<i>biw</i> Example: ܒܘܝܘܐ (<i>gabiw</i>)

4. Special rules for East Syriac vowels

Consider a text to be East Syriac whenever it is written in the East Syriac script (even though the author of the text might be Western). If the text is pointed, follow it. If unpointed, notice:

- Words with an original vowel on *alph* are shown in Payne Smith with the vowel moved onto a preceding vowel-less consonant. In East Syriac, these words keep the vowel on *alph*.

Examples:

- (i) ܬܘܒܐ (*te’b*) || ܬܘܒܐ (*t’eb*)
- (ii) ܫܘܠܬܐ (*še’lta*) || ܫܘܠܬܐ (*š’elta*)

- Some other words in West Syriac which have a long *i* vowel in Payne Smith’s dictionary, especially words in which this vowel is carried by *alph*, have *e* in East Syriac.

Examples:

- (i) ܩܝܢܐ (*ki’na*) || ܩܝܢܐ (*ke’na*)
- (ii) ܢܝܬܐ (*ni’ta*) || ܢܝܬܐ (*ne’ta*)

- **Silent letters** are enclosed in parentheses. Most are in affixes.

Examples:

ܡܠܟܐ *malk(i)* || ܡܠܟܘܗܝ *gbay(hi)* || ܐܝܬܘܗܝ *'itaw(hi)* || ܩܛܠܘܗܝ *q̄tal(u)*
ܩܛܠܘܗܝ *q̄talt(i)* || ܡܠܟܘܗܝ *malkaw(hi)* || ܐܒܘܗܝ *'abu(hi)* || ܩܛܠܘܗܝ *q̄atlan(i)*
ܡܠܟܘܗܝ *ngalew(hi)*

[However, for ܐܝܬܘܗܝ and ܐܒܘܗܝ see below.]

- **Prefixes** are separated from the words to which they attach by a hyphen.

Examples:

ܩܛܠܘܗܝ ܕܩܕܡܘܗܝܝܝܢ (*ktaba da-qdam wad-batar*); ܕܝܢܝܢܐ (*d-ida*); ܐܝܬܘܗܝ (*w-`emar*)

- **For Authors:**

Observe the letters with *linea occultans* in Payne Smith's *Syriac English Dictionary* as far as possible. If in doubt, no great harm is done if the parentheses be omitted.

Examples:

ܐܝܬܘܗܝ (*i(d)ta*) || ܢܐܫܐ (*naš*)

Capitalization: Words are capitalized as they would be in English. If a word starts with ܐ or ܥ, the next letter is capitalized.

5. Modern Syriac

As a general rule for the present, treat as classical. Transliterate the extra letters as follows:

ܥ ǰ
ܥ ǰ
ܥ ǰ
ܥ ǰ

6. Exceptions

Some common words look awkward when transliterated according to the rules. We therefore allow:

ܡܪܘܢ *Mar* || ܒܝܬܐ *Bet* || ܐܟܘܢ *ak* || ܐܝܫܪܐܝܝܠ *Israel* || ܐܝܫܪܐܝܝܠ *'Isra`el*

J. F. Coakley (June 2006)

VI. Ethiopic/Ge'ez

8

Table A: The Ethiopic Alphabet

	Ca	Cu	Ci	Cā	Cē	C,Ce
h	ሀ	ሁ	ሂ	ሃ	ሄ	ሀ
l	ለ	ሉ	ሊ	ላ	ሌ	ለ
ḥ	ሐ	ሑ	ሒ	ሓ	ሔ	ሐ
m	መ	ሙ	ሚ	ማ	ሜ	ም
ṣ	ሠ	ሡ	ሢ	ሣ	ሤ	ሥ
r	ረ	ሩ	ሪ	ራ	ራ	ር
s	ሰ	ሱ	ሲ	ሳ	ሴ	ሰ
q	ቀ	ቁ	ቂ	ቃ	ቄ	ቀ
b	በ	ቡ	ቢ	ባ	ቤ	ብ
t	ተ	ቱ	ቲ	ታ	ቴ	ተ
x	ኀ	ኁ	ኂ	ኃ	ኄ	ኀ
n	ነ	ኑ	ኒ	ና	ኔ	ነ
ʾ	አ	ኡ	ኢ	ኣ	ኤ	አ
k	ከ	ኩ	ኪ	ካ	ኬ	ከ
w	ወ	ዑ	ዒ	ዓ	ዔ	ወ
ʿ	ዐ	ዑ	ዒ	ዓ	ዔ	ዐ
z	ዘ	ዙ	ዚ	ዛ	ዞ	ዘ
y	የ	ዮ	ዿ	ያ	ዾ	የ
d	ደ	ዱ	ዲ	ዳ	ዴ	ደ
g	ገ	጑	ጒ	ጓ	ጔ	ገ
ṭ	ጠ	ጡ	ጢ	ጣ	ጤ	ጠ
p	ጸ	ጹ	ጺ	ጻ	ጼ	ጸ
s	ጸ	ጹ	ጺ	ጻ	ጼ	ጸ
ḍ	ፀ	ፑ	ፒ	ፓ	ፔ	ፀ
f	ፈ	ፉ	ፊ	ፋ	ፅ	ፈ

Table B. Labialized Consonants

	Ca	Ci	Cā	Cē	C,Ce
q ^w	ቂ	ቃ	ቄ	ቅ	ቆ
x ^w	ቇ	ቈ	቉	ቊ	ቋ
k ^w	ቌ	ቍ	቎	቏	ቐ
g ^w	ቒ	ቓ	ቔ	ቕ	ቆ

Table C. Numerical Signs

1	፩	6	፬	11	፫	20	፳	70	፷
2	፪	7	፭	12	፬	30	፺	80	፸
3	፫	8	፮	13	፭	40	፼	90	፹
4	፬	9	፯	14	፮	50	፽	100	፿
5	፭	10	፰	15	፯	60	፾	200	፷፬
				1000	፲፫				
				10000	፳፫				
				100000	፷፫				

Table D. Amharic Modifications

	Ca	Cu	Ci	Cā	Cē	C,Ce	Co
ś	ሸ	ሹ	ሺ	ሻ	ሼ	ሽ	ሾ
ç	ቸ	ቹ	ቺ	ቻ	ቼ	ች	ቾ
ñ	ኸ	ኹ	ኺ	ኻ	ኼ	ኽ	ኾ
k	ኸ	ኹ	ኺ	ኻ	ኼ	ኽ	ኾ
z	ዸ	ዹ	ዺ	ዻ	ዼ	ዽ	ዾ
j	ጀ	ጁ	ጂ	ጃ	ጄ	ጅ	ጆ
ç	ጨ	ገጅ	ገጅ	ገጅ	ገጅ	ገጅ	ገጅ

VII. Cyrillic

Character		Transliteration		Character		Transliteration	
А	а	А	а	С	с	С	s
Б	б	В	в	Т	т	Т	t
В	в	У	у	У	у	U	u
Г	г	Г	г	Ф	ф	F	f
Д	д	Д	д	Х	х	Kh	kh
Е	е	Е	е	Ц	ц	TS	ts
Ё	ё	Ё	ё	Ч	ч	Ch	ch
Ж	ж	Zh	zh	Ш	ш	Sh	sh
З	з	Z	z	Щ	щ	Shch	shch
И	и	І	і	Ъ	ъ	“	“
Й	й	Ї	ї	Ы	ы	Ÿ	Ÿ
І	і	Ї	ї	Ь	ь	'	'
К	к	К	k	Ѣ	ѣ	IE	le
Л	л	L	l	Э	э	È	è
М	м	М	m	Ю	ю	IU	iu
Н	н	N	n	Я	я	IA	ia
О	о	O	o	Ѧ	ѧ	Ĳ	ĳ
П	п	P	p	Ѩ	ѩ	Ŷ	ŷ
Р	р	R	r				