

GUIDE TO TRANSLITERATION STYLE



FORMAT OF REFERENCES

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Letters of the Hebrew Alphabet

א	transliterated as ' , but only when it begins a syllable other than the first. (Examples: <i>nevi'im</i> ; but: <i>adam</i> .) In the case of common transliterations like <i>yisrael</i> and <i>geulah</i> , you may omit the ' .
ב	<i>b</i>
בּ	<i>v</i>
ג	<i>g</i>
ד	<i>d</i>
ה	<i>h</i> (including at the end of a word) (<i>asah</i> , <i>modeh</i>)
ו	(when a consonant) <i>v</i>
ז	<i>z</i>
ח	<i>h</i>
ט	<i>t</i>
י	<i>y</i>
כ	<i>k</i>
כּ	<i>kh</i>
ל	<i>l</i>
מ	<i>m</i>
נ	<i>n</i>
ס	<i>s</i>
ע	transliterated as ' , but only when it begins a syllable other than the first. (Examples: <i>eved</i> ; but <i>pa'am</i>)
פ	<i>p</i>
פּ	<i>f</i>
צ	<i>z</i>
ק	<i>k</i>
ר	<i>r</i>
שׁ	<i>sh</i>
שׂ	<i>s</i>
ת	<i>t</i>
תּ	<i>t</i>

Double the letter for *dagesh hazak*, except *sh*.

Vowels

שוא נע	<i>e (berit)</i>
שוא נח	not transliterated (<i>mashpil</i>)
קמץ גדול	<i>a (parah)</i>
קמץ קטן	<i>o (hokhmah)</i>
פתח	<i>a (ammi)</i>
סגול	<i>e (regel)</i>
חיריק (חסר and מלא)	<i>i (binah, simḥah)</i>
קבוץ, שורוק	<i>u (suru)</i>
צירה with י	<i>ei (beit, yesodei)</i>
צירה without י	<i>e (shem, esh)</i>
חולם חסר, חולם מלא	<i>o (sod, poh)</i>

Proper Names

The above rules must be used for proper names when you are transliterating them from Hebrew. Otherwise, you may follow an individual's own spelling of the name .

Prefixes

- Insert a hyphen after each prefix. To aid the reader in recognizing the main word, the word after the prefix generally should be spelled with its original *dagesh kal* and *sheva na*, even if in Hebrew the *dagesh* drops out after that prefix and the *sheva* is generally regarded as a *sheva nah*. Examples: *ke-bakkarat*, *u-bikkashtem*, *ki-ketavam ve-ki-zemannam*, *beneikhem u-benoteikhem*. But: *lefi zeh*, *lifneikhem*, since these are not pure prefixes.
- After a prefix, do not double the letter to indicate *dagesh hazak*. Example: in *ha-Torah*, *ha-banim*, *va-tomeru* the t, b, and t respectively are not doubled.
- Words like *מירושלים*, *מיהודה* should be transliterated as *mi-Yehudah* and *vi-Yerushalayim*, despite the fact that the ך is silent.
- In words that are capitalized, generally keep the prefix lower case and the main word upper case. Examples: *u-Mosheh*, *Ḥiddushei ha-Ramban*. Do capitalize a prefix to the *first* word in a book, journal or article title. There are exceptions to the above, e.g., Hashem, or when the term appears frequently in the article.

Italics

Words in languages other than English should be italicized. Italics need not be used for transliterated words within quotation marks, or for Hebrew and other foreign words that have become part of English.

FORMAT OF REFERENCES

Short references to Tanakh, Talmud and Midrash normally should appear in parentheses in the text.

Tanakh: Ex. 1:2 (no italics)

Mishnah: *Kinnim* 3:2

Talmud Bavli: *Sanhedrin* 74a

Talmud Yerushalmi: *Yerushalmi Bikkurim* 1:3; or *J. T. Bikkurim* 1:3. If a page citation is added, it should refer to the Venice edition.

Tosefta: *Tosefta Terumot* 7:20

Midrashim: *Gen. Rabbah* 44:1

Zohar: *Zohar, Emor* 91b

Biblical commentaries: Rashi, Gen. 1:4. Use “ad loc.” when appropriate (no italics): e. g., Gen. 1:4 and Rashi, ad loc. If the commentator has more than one comment on the verse, add: s.v. ____ .

Talmudic commentaries: *Tosafot, Avodah Zarah* 17a, s.v. *ve-al*

Codes: Maimonides, *Mishneh Torah, Hilkhhot Avodah Zarah* 11:16; *Shulḥan Arukh, Yoreh De’ah* 179:1. Commentaries to codes: *Kesef Mishneh, Mishneh Torah, Hilkhhot Sanhedrin* 6:5. If more than one comment is found in the location cited, add: s.v. ____ . If comments are numbered, you may cite the number rather than the *dibbur ha-mathil*.

Responsa: Make clear whether you are citing the responsum number or the page number. Example: Responsa *Iggerot Mosheh, Ḥoshen Mishpat* 2:#174. When you need to cite a specific page: *Iggerot Mosheh, Ḥoshen Mishpat* 2:#174, p. 127.

Citations to classic works should refer to the book’s divisions, e.g.: Moses Maimonides, *Guide of the Perplexed* I:54 (or 1:54).

In the above cases, when necessary—for example, if you are relying on a text as it is printed only in certain editions, or if you want to highlight a passage—indicate the edition and page number.

Authored book: Aaron Levine, *Economics & Jewish Law: Halakhic Perspectives* (Hoboken, NJ and New York, NY, 1987), 78. For translated works, it is preferable to include the translator's name by writing "trans.____" after the title, separated by a comma.

Edited book (when cited as a whole; when an individual article is cited, use the format under "Article in edited book"): Shalom Carmy (ed.), *Jewish Perspectives on the Experience of Suffering* (Northvale, NJ, 1999). If there is more than one editor: use (eds.) instead of (ed.).

Article in edited book: Moshe Halevi Spero, "Metapsychological Dimensions of Religious Suffering: Common Ground Between Halakhic Judaism and Psychoanalysis," in *Jewish Perspectives on the Experience of Suffering*, ed. Shalom Carmy (Northvale, NJ, 1999), 213-76. Here use "(ed.)," not "(eds.)," even if there is more than one editor. When you are citing an individual page, after the comma give the number only of that page.

English article in a periodical: Jacob J. Schacter, "Facing the Truths of History," *The Torah u-Madda Journal* 8(1998-1999): 200-73. When you are citing an individual page, after the colon give the number only of that page. Capitalize words in article titles even if the journal does not (as in the case of medical journals). If a journal publishes several issues per volume number but numbers all pages of the volume sequentially (e. g. issue 2 begins with page 146), it is not necessary to supply the issue number. If each issue starts from page 1, give the issue number after the volume number, separated by a comma.

Article in a collection of essays by a single author: Gershom Scholem, "Toward An Understanding of the Messianic Idea in Judaism," in Scholem, *The Messianic Idea in Judaism And Other Essays on Jewish Spirituality* (New York, 1971), 1-36.

Hebrew articles: Same format as for English articles. Use either a transliterated title or a translated title followed by: (Hebrew).

Book review: Isaac Chavel, review of Moshe Koppel, *Meta-Halakhah*, *The Torah u-Madda Journal* 8(1998-1999): 318-26. If you are citing a review essay whose title does not contain the name of the book under review, after the information on the essay write: [review of _____].

Internet citation: website address, as specific as possible.

References to a work you cited previously: Do not use “op. cit.” Refer to the earlier work by the author’s name and (if you have cited more than one work by the author) a short title. When you have many endnotes, indicating the note number of the earlier citation will help the reader locate it. Use *Ibid.* as appropriate.