

## Hebrew / עִבְרִית Ivrit

romanization: UN 1972/2007, transliteration: ISO 259:1984

		Trlit	Rom				
1	א	,	, <sup>2,9</sup>	14	ל	l	<i>l</i>
2	ב	b	<i>b</i>	15	מ	m	<i>m</i>
3	ב	b	<i>v</i> <sup>3</sup>	16	נ	n	<i>n</i>
4	ג	(ג)	<i>g</i> ( <i>g</i> )	17	ס	s	<i>s</i>
5	ד	(ד)	<i>d</i> ( <i>d</i> )	18	ע	‘	, <sup>8,9</sup>
6	ה	h	<i>h</i> <sup>7</sup>	19	פ	ḥ	<i>p</i>
7	ו	w	<i>v</i> <sup>10</sup>	20	פ	ḥ	<i>f</i> <sup>3</sup>
8	ז	z	<i>z</i>	21	צ	ṣ	<i>ts</i>
9	ח	ḥ	<i>h</i>	22	ק	q	<i>k</i>
10	ט	ṭ	<i>t</i>	23	ר	r	<i>r</i>
11	י	y	<i>y</i> <sup>11</sup>	24	שׁ	š	<i>sh</i>
12	כ	ḵ	<i>k</i>	25	שׁ	ś	<i>s</i> <sup>12</sup>
13	כ	ḵ ḵ	<i>kh</i> <sup>3</sup>	26	ת	(ת) t (i)	<i>t</i> <sup>4</sup>

The second character column contains final forms of characters (excl. those in parentheses).

### Vowels (א stands for any consonant character)

	Name	Trlit	Rom	8	א	<i>shva</i>	◌	<i>e</i> <sup>6</sup>
1	<i>pataḥ</i>	a	<i>a</i>	9	א	<i>hirek</i>	i	<i>i</i>
2	<i>ḥataf pataḥ</i>	ă	<i>a</i>	10	אֵי		iy	<i>i</i>
3	<i>kamats</i>	ā	<i>a, o</i> <sup>13</sup>	11	אֶ	<i>ḥataf kamats</i>	ö	<i>o</i>
4	<i>segol</i>	ē	<i>e</i>	12	אִ	<i>ḥolam</i>	o	<i>o</i>
5	<i>ḥataf segol</i>	ĕ	<i>e</i>	13	י		w̄	<i>o</i>
6	<i>tsere</i>	e	<i>e, é</i> <sup>5</sup>	14	אִי	<i>kubuts</i>	u	<i>u</i>
7		ey	<i>e</i>	15	יִ		w̄	<i>u</i>

### Notes

1. The addition of a dot (*dagesh hazak*) within a consonant, except as shown in the list, doubles its value and is represented by doubling the respective Roman letter (with the exception of the digraphs *sh* and *ts*). In transliteration it is marked by a dot above the character.
2. The sign ' (for the letter א, *alef*) slightly separates two consecutive vowels or a consonant and a vowel; at the beginning and end of a word it is omitted in romanization.
3. Does not occur at the beginning of a name.
4. At the beginning of a name or of a syllable after *shva nah* these letters carry a dot (*dagesh kal*).

5. In some maps the *tsere* (אָ), if accentuated, is romanized *é*.
6. The *shva* (שְׁ) is of two kinds: *shva nah*, which is omitted in romanization, and *shva na*, which occurs at the beginning of a word or syllable. It is romanized by *e* only where it is actually sounded, e.g. בְּנֵי בְרַק *b<sup>o</sup>ney b<sup>o</sup>râq Bne Brak* (not *Bene Berak*), but גְּאוּלִּים *g<sup>o</sup>'wliym Ge'ulim*.
7. Final הּ, unless vocalized, is omitted in romanization. When *h* is pronounced, a dot (*dagesh kal*) is added: גּוֹנָה *gonah<sup>h</sup> gonah*.
8. The sign ' (for the letter ע, *ayin*) slightly separates two consecutive vowels or a consonant and a vowel; it is not romanized at the beginning or end of a word.
9. אָ and אֵ are romanized by the same symbol.
10. Serves also as part of two vowels; see table of vowels, 13 and 15.
11. Serves also as part of two vowels; see table of vowels, 7 and 10.
12. שׁ without a dot is transliterated *š*.
13. *Kamats* is usually pronounced as *o* in a closed unstressed syllable.
14. The *patah gnuva* (פְּתַח גְּנוּבָה) rule: if letters הּ h, חּ h, ע ' occur at the end of a word and are preceded by a long vowel (אָ e, אֵ iy, וּ w̄, וּ w̄, but not אָ a), these letters will carry vowel sign אָ a, which is pronounced before the final consonant, preceded by a glottal stop: רֵיחַ reyḥa *reah<sup>h</sup>*, גְּבוּחַ gāboḥa *gavoah<sup>h</sup>*, יוֹרֵעַ yôre'a *yorea<sup>h</sup>*.
15. Foreign sounds are marked in Hebrew script with *geresh* (') as follows: ד' d'dh [ð] (Arabic), ג' g'j [dʒ], ז' z'zh [ʒ], ח' h'kh [x] (Arabic), ס' s's [s] (Arabic), ר' r' ~ ע' ' gh [ʁ] (Arabic), צ' ç'ch [tʃ], ת' t'th [θ] (Arabic).