

BBH Workbook p. 5 #10

משכן

משכן : Transliteration

משכן consists of the following four consonants:

מ	Mem	transliterated m
ש	Shin	transliterated š
כ	Kaf	transliterated k
ן	(final) Nun	transliterated n

MORPHOLOGY

The Hebrew consonants שׁ (Shin, transliterated š) and שׂ (Sin, transliterated ś) represent different sounds; they are equivalent to English *sh* and *s*, respectively. In terms of their form, Shin and Sin differ only with respect to the location of the dot above the character שׁ.

MORPHOLOGY

The transliterated character k indicates that the Kaf being transliterated has (or had, at the time of the Masoretes) a hard sound (represented in Hebrew by כּ), as opposed to a

soft sound (represented in Hebrew by כּ, and transliterated k).

Some modern grammarians of Biblical Hebrew pronounce both כּ and כ with a hard sound (like the *k* in English *king*). Others distinguish between כּ and כ (as do speakers of Modern Hebrew), pronouncing כּ like the *k* in English *king* and כ with a gutturalized sound like that of חֵת.

TRANSLITERATION

Both non-final (or, regular) Nun (נ) and final Nun (ן) are transliterated n.

Final Transliteration

mškn

BBH Workbook p. 5 #12

ישראל

ישראל : Transliteration

ישראל consists of the following five consonants:

י	Yod	transliterated y
שׁ	Sin	transliterated ś
ר	Resh	transliterated r
א	Alef	transliterated ʾ
ל	Lamed	transliterated l

MORPHOLOGY

The Hebrew consonants שׁ (Sin, transliterated ś) and שׂ (Shin, transliterated š) represent different sounds; they are equivalent to English *s* and *sh*, respectively. In terms of their form, Sin and Shin differ only with respect to the location of the dot above the character שׁ.

TRANSLITERATION

א (Alef, transliterated ʾ) and ע (Ayin, transliterated ʿ) are the two Hebrew consonants whose transliterations do not resemble characters of the English alphabet.

Final Transliteration

yśrʿl

BBH Workbook p. 5 #15

מלאך

מלאך : Transliteration

מלאך consists of the following four consonants:

מ	Mem	transliterated m
ל	Lamed	transliterated l
א	Alef	transliterated ʾ
ך	(final) Kaf	transliterated <u>k</u>

MORPHOLOGY

The transliterated character k indicates that the Kaf being transliterated has (or had, at the time of the Masoretes) a soft sound (represented in Hebrew by כּ), as opposed to a hard sound (represented in Hebrew by כ, and transliterated k).

Final Kaf (ך) never takes Daghesh Lene and therefore it typically has the soft sound represented in transliteration by k. (Under certain circumstances, final Kaf may take Daghesh Forte, and in such cases it has the hard sound represented by k.)

Some modern grammarians of Biblical Hebrew pronounce both כּ and כֹּ with a hard sound (like the *k* in English *king*). Others distinguish between כּ and כֹּ (as do speakers of Modern Hebrew), pronouncing כּ like the *k* in English *king* and כֹּ with a gutturalized sound like that of חֵת.

TRANSLITERATION

א (Alef, transliterated א) and ע (Ayin, transliterated ע) are the two Hebrew consonants whose transliterations do not resemble characters of the English alphabet.

Final Transliteration

ml^אk