

Bible Translator — Abbreviated Guide to Style

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Navigation hint: Use “Bookmarks” to move quickly to the section you need.

1. General

1.1 Form of Article

Articles should be submitted in **electronic format** to the respective editors, be limited to 6,000 words in the case of *Technical Papers* and to 4,000 words in the case of *Practical Papers*. Articles should conform to *The SBL Handbook of Style* (Peabody, Mass.: Hendrickson, 1999; online at <http://www.sbl-site.org/assets/pdfs/SBLHS.pdf>) unless otherwise indicated here. **Footnotes** are acceptable in *Technical Papers*, but should be avoided in *Practical Papers*.

In addition to an electronic copy in MS Word, a **pdf** copy of the article should be submitted if any characters other than those found in the western alphabet are used, to ensure accurate transmission.

1.2 Verification of Quotations and Facts

Primary and ultimate responsibility for accuracy in fact-checking and verification of quotations (including Scripture references) must lie with the author.

1.3 Permissions and “Fair Use”

It is the author’s responsibility to obtain any necessary permissions for the use of text or illustrative material from other publications. Ideally the author should obtain all required permissions in writing in advance and submit copies of the permissions to the editor along with the manuscript.

1.4 Fonts

For Greek and Hebrew, use **Unicode fonts**. Free fonts are available at: <http://www.sbl-site.org/educational/biblicalfonts.aspx>

Hebrew should be unpointed unless pointing is important for the discussion.

Transliteration: **Charis SIL** for characters not provided in Times New Roman: <http://scripts.sil.org/SILFontList> (and see sections [5](#) and [6](#) below)

Other: **If you must use other fonts not provided in the standard Windows (or Apple) font set, send the font file with your article.**

1.5 Photos and Illustrations

The author is responsible for providing the publisher all artwork, drawings, diagrams, and photographs in electronic form.

2. Punctuation

2.1 Formatting

Use the same font and point size throughout the manuscript (except that a different font may be used for each non-roman script (see [1.4](#)) and automatic font sizing may be used for footnotes).

2.2 Scripture References

2.2.1 Use hyphen for a range of verse numbers and en dash (–) to separate chapters.

2.2.2 Use full stop (.) to separate chapter number from verse number (e.g., Mark 16.1–17.8).

2.2.3 For translated scripture quotations, identify the version in parentheses (see [7.1](#), below, for abbreviations). If it is your own translation (of original or version), indicate that fact. A comma is not needed to separate the citation and the translation abbreviation:

- “Do you not know that a little yeast leavens the whole batch of dough?” (1 Cor 5.6 NRSV).

2.2.4 Books of the Bible cited *without* chapter should be spelled out in the main text. Those cited *with* chapter or chapter and verse should be abbreviated, unless they come at the beginning of the sentence. All biblical books in parentheses and footnotes should be abbreviated.

- The passage in 1 Cor 5 is often considered crucial.
- The passage 1 Cor 5.6 is often considered crucial.
- First Corinthians 5.6 is a crucial text.

2.3 Quotation Marks

2.3.1 Quotation marks go outside periods and commas. Single quotation marks should be used to indicate quotations within double quotation marks. Note the following examples:

- I am not a “pedant.”
- “He says he’s not a ‘pedant.’ ”

2.3.2 A question mark goes outside of the quotation marks unless it is part of the quoted or parenthetical material. Thus:

- Why had he said, “I’m too tired to respond”?

2.3.3 Colons and semicolons also belong outside quotation marks:

- S. Westerholm wrote the article “ ‘Letter’ and ‘Spirit’: The Foundation of Pauline Ethics.”

2.3.4 Quotation marks should not be used for block quotations; for a quotation within a block quotation, use double rather than single quotation marks.

2.4 Ellipsis Points

2.4.1 Ellipsis points are used where material has been omitted within a quotation; they are generally not necessary before or after a quoted bit of text. It is acceptable to omit introductory words such as “And” and “For” from a quotation without using ellipsis points.

2.4.2 Space before and after each dot in a set of ellipsis points. When a complete sentence is followed by ellipsis points, it should take its proper punctuation (whether full stop, question mark, or exclamation point). That punctuation is followed by three ellipsis points, as in the second and third examples below:

Right: John . . . knew who they were.

John knew them. . . He had seen them before.

John, the youngest, . . . left home.

Wrong: John...knew who they were.

John ... knew who they were.

2.5 Final Punctuation for Block Quotations

Quoted matter of five or more lines should be set off from the rest of the text in a block quotation. Scripture and other primary texts set off in this manner should conclude with punctuation, followed by the citation in parentheses:

Thus says the Lord GOD: In the first month, on the first day of the month, you shall take a young bull without blemish, and purify the sanctuary. . . .You shall do the same on the seventh day of the month for anyone who has sinned through error or ignorance; so you shall make atonement for the temple. (Ezek 45.18–20)

2.6 Spelling

British or American spelling is acceptable as long as the author is consistent.

3. Numbers

3.1 Numbers in Ordinary Text

Spell out whole numbers from one through ninety-nine, as well as any of these numbers followed by *hundred*, *thousand*, *hundred thousand*, *million*, and so on. For all other numbers use figures.

Exception: When there would be a cluster of spelled-out numbers in a sentence or paragraph, it is better to use figures. For example: *Dābār* occurs 61 times in Genesis, 65 in Exodus, 9 in Leviticus, 30 in Numbers, and 97 in Deuteronomy.

3.2 Inclusive Numbers: Pages in Modern Publications, Quantities, etc.

First number	Second number	Examples
Less than 100	use all digits	3-10, 71-72, 96-117
Multiples of 100	use all digits	100-104, 200-252, 1100-1123
101 - 109 (in multiples of 100)	use changed part only	101-2, 204-11, 1002-6
110 - 199 (in multiples of 100)	Use two digits, or more if needed	321-25, 415-32, 1536-638
Roman numerals	full number	xi-xvi, ccxxxvii-ccxxxix

3.3 Inclusive Numbers: Ancient Writings, Dates

All digits are used in ranges of years. All digits are used with ranges in references to premodern primary texts, whether the numbers refer to sections, chapters, verses, or pages in modern editions. Authors may use B.C.E. and C.E. or B.C. and A.D., as long as usage is consistent. Avoid mixed use of numbers and words:

Right: Josephus, *J.W.* 1.321–329
154–157 C.E.

from 1856 to 1857

He was popular in the 1960s and 1970s.

August 15, 1979

August 1979

Wrong: from 1857–68

between 1850–60

He was popular in the 1960s and '70s.

4. Notes and Bibliographies

4.1 In the publication data, all titles and journal names should be written in full.

4.2 Sequence of Information

As a general rule the sequence of publishing information (that given inside parentheses in a note) is as follows: editor; translator; number of volumes; edition; series; city; publisher; date. Colons precede page numbers in journal articles.

4.3 Author or Editor

Whenever possible, the **author's or editor's first name (not just an initial) should be provided**. A space should always be left between initials. Ancient and other premodern works may be listed either under the name of the premodern author or under the name of the modern editor, but all premodern works should be treated the same. If works are listed by premodern author, the standard English spelling of the name should be used: Aristotle (not *Aristote* or *Aristoteles*), *Jerome* (not *Hieronymus*), *Augustine* (not *Augustinus* or *Augustin*), etc.

4.4 Names of Presses

The publisher's name should be abbreviated by the omission of *Press*, *Publishing Company*, and the like except in the case of university presses and wherever else ambiguity or awkwardness would result. Examples:

Hendrickson Publishers	→	Hendrickson
Verlag Herder	→	Herder
Editions du Cerf	→	Cerf
Oxford University Press	→	Oxford University Press
Scholars Press	→	Scholars Press
JSOT Press	→	JSOT Press
William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company	→	Eerdmans
Neukirchener Verlag	→	Neukirchener Verlag

4.5 Place of Publication

If the title page lists more than one city, use only the first city. When the city listed is not well known, reference to the state or country follows. Be consistent. If you name “Grand Rapids, Mich.,” in one citation, then name Mich. in every other citation of a publisher in Grand Rapids.

4.6 Translating Foreign-Language Publication Information

For publications in languages with non-roman scripts, provide an English translation of the title, followed by the name of the language in parentheses, e.g., *Title* (in Korean).

4.7 Technical Papers (Jan/Jul)

Complete publication data should be supplied in the first note referring to a given source. Subsequent notes referring to the same source should use a short title and the abbreviated note form (see the next section for examples). A bibliography should include only sources not cited in the footnotes. See section [4.9](#) for examples.

4.8 Technical Papers: Examples of Citations in Footnotes

4.8.1 Book

¹⁵ Charles H. Talbert, *Reading John: A Literary and Theological Commentary on the Fourth Gospel and the Johannine Epistles* (New York: Crossroad, 1992), 127.

¹⁹ Talbert, *Reading John*, 22.

⁴ James M. Robinson and Helmut Koester, *Trajectories through Early Christianity* (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1971), 237.

¹² Robinson and Koester, *Trajectories*, 23.

⁷ Bernard Brandon Scott et al., *Reading New Testament Greek* (Peabody, Mass.: Hendrickson, 1993), 53.

⁹ Scott et al., *Reading New Testament Greek*, 42.

4.8.2 Book with Editor(s)

⁴⁴ Robert A. Kraft and George W. E. Nickelsburg, eds., *Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters* (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1986), xii.

⁴⁷ Kraft and Nickelsburg, *Early Judaism*, xii.

4.8.3 Essay in an Edited Collection (supply inclusive page numbers in first citation, with the referred page in parentheses or brackets, if applicable)

³ Harold W. Attridge, “Jewish Historiography,” in *Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters* (ed. R. A. Kraft and G. W. E. Nickelsburg; Philadelphia: Fortress, 1986), 311–43 (314).

⁶ Attridge, “Jewish Historiography,” 314–17.

4.8.4 Journal Article (supply inclusive page numbers in first citation, with the referred page in parentheses or brackets, if applicable)

⁷ Blake Leyerle, “John Chrysostom on the Gaze,” *Journal of Early Christian Studies* 1 (1993): 159–74 (170).

²³ Leyerle, “Chrysostom,” 161.

4.9 Technical Papers: Examples of References in Bibliography

4.9.1 Book

Talbert, Charles H. *Reading John: A Literary and Theological Commentary on the Fourth Gospel and the Johannine Epistles*. New York: Crossroad, 1992.

Robinson, James M., and Helmut Koester. *Trajectories through Early Christianity*. Philadelphia: Fortress, 1971.

Scott, Bernard Brandon, Margaret Dean, Kristen Sparks, and Frances LaZar. *Reading New Testament Greek*. Peabody, Mass.: Hendrickson, 1993.

4.9.2 Book with Editor(s)

Kraft, Robert A., and George W. E. Nickelsburg, eds. *Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters*. Philadelphia: Fortress, 1986.

4.9.3 Essay in an Edited Collection

Attridge, Harold A. “Jewish Historiography.” Pages 311–43 in *Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters*. Edited by R. A. Kraft and G. W. E. Nickelsburg. Philadelphia: Fortress, 1986.

4.9.4 Journal Article

Leyerle, Blake. “John Chrysostom on the Gaze.” *Journal of Early Christian Studies* 1 (1993): 159–74.

4.10 Practical Papers (Apr/Oct)

4.10.1 Footnotes should be avoided or kept to a minimum.

4.10.2 If an article contains only 2-3 references, complete publication data should be supplied in brackets in the text, and there should be no reference list. See the next section for examples.

4.10.3 Articles with more references should insert (Author Date, pages) in the text and include a reference list at the end. See section [4.12](#) for examples.

4.11 Practical Papers: Examples of In-text Citations

Any publication data not in the running text should be included in parentheses (brackets) and square brackets:

4.11.1 Book

... (Ernst-August Gutt, *Translation and Relevance: Cognition and Context* [2nd edition; Manchester: St. Jerome, 2002]).

... (Noel D. Osborn and Howard A. Hatton, *A Handbook on Exodus* [N.Y.: UBS, 1999], 55-56)

4.11.2 Book with Editor(s)

... (*Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters* [ed. Robert A. Kraft and George W. E. Nickelsburg; Philadelphia: Fortress, 1986]).

4.11.3 Essay in an Edited Collection (supply inclusive page numbers in first citation, with the referred page in parentheses or brackets, if applicable)

... (Anja Malm and Jan-Ola Östman, “Viittomakieliset ja heidän kielensä,” pages 9-32 [26] in *Viittomakieliset Suomessa* [ed. A. Malm; Helsinki: Finn Lectura, 2000]).

4.11.4 Journal Article (supply inclusive page numbers in first citation, with the referred page in parentheses or brackets, if applicable)

... (Katy Barnwell, “Translating the Tetragrammaton YHWH,” *Notes on Translation* 11.4 [1997]: 24-27 [25]).

4.12 Practical Papers: Examples of Author-Date Citations with a Reference list

Below are examples of author-date citations within a text and the corresponding reference list entries that would come at the end of the article.

4.12.1 Examples of how Author-Date citations may appear within the text

An elaborate treatment can be found in Talbert 1992 (51).

The explanation for this is not clear (Leyerle 1997, 61).

Pfuhl (1980, 65-68) notes five possible techniques.

4.12.2 Book

In text: (Talbert 1992, 22)

In reference list:

Talbert, Charles H. 1992. *Reading John: A Literary and Theological Commentary on the Fourth Gospel and the Johannine Epistles*. New York: Crossroad.

In text: (Robinson and Koester 1971, 23)

In reference list:

Robinson, James M., and Helmut Koester. 1971. *Trajectories through Early Christianity*. Philadelphia: Fortress.

4.12.3 Book with Editor(s)

In text: (Kraft and Nickelsburg 1986, 271)

In reference list:

Kraft, Robert A., and George W. E. Nickelsburg, eds. 1986. *Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters*. Philadelphia: Fortress.

4.12.4 Essay in an Edited Collection

In text: (Van Seters 1995, 222)

In reference list:

Van Seters, John. 1995. The Theology of the Yahwist: A Preliminary Sketch. Pages 219-28 in *“Wer ist wie du, Herr, unter den Göttern?”: Studien zur Theologie und Religionsgeschichte Israels*. Edited by I. Kottsieper et al. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.

4.12.5 Journal Article

In text: (Pilch 1988a, 14)

In text: (Pilch 1988b, 60)

In reference list:

Pilch, John J. 1988a. Interpreting Scripture: The Social Science Method. *Biblical Theology Bulletin* 18:13-19.

———. 1988b. Understanding Biblical Healing: Selecting the Appropriate Model. *Biblical Theology Bulletin* 18:60-66.

5. Technical Papers: Transliterating Greek and Hebrew

Original scripts may be used (see [1.4](#) for font instructions). If the author prefers to transliterate, SBL Academic Style should be used for Hebrew. (See [8.1](#) for Hebrew and [8.3](#) for Greek.)

6. Practical Papers: Transliterating Greek and Hebrew

Transliterate all Greek and Hebrew, using SBL General-Purpose style. (See [8.2](#) for Hebrew and [8.3](#) for Greek.)

7. Abbreviations

7.1 Bible Version Abbreviations (in alphabetical order by language)

If the version is a revision without a new title, add the year of the revision. Example: GNB, GNB1994

Abbreviation	Title
GrNB	Dutch: Groot Nieuws Bijbel (or GNV for Groot Nieuws Vertaling)
NBV	Dutch: De Nieuw Bijbel Vertaling
<hr/>	
ASV	English: American Standard Version
AT	English: American Translation
Amp	English: Amplified Bible
AB	English: Anchor Bible
CCB	English: Christian Community Bible
CEV	English: Contemporary English Version
ESV	English: English Standard Version
GW	English: God's Word
GNB	English: Good News Bible
HCSB	English: Holman Christian Standard Bible
ICB	English: International Children's Bible
Moffatt	English: James Moffatt's NT translation
JB	English: Jerusalem Bible
JPS	English: Jewish Publication Society version
KJV	English: King James Version (Authorized Version)
LB	English: Living Bible
NAB	English: New American Bible
NASB	English: New American Standard Bible
NCV	English: New Century Version
NEB	English: New English Bible
NET	English: New English Translation
NETS	English: New English Translation of the Septuagint
NirV	English: New International Reader's Version
NIV; NIVUK	English: New International Version
NJB	English: New Jerusalem Bible
NKJV	English: New King James Version
NLT	English: New Living Translation
NLT2	English: New Living Translation (2nd edition)
NRSV	English: New Revised Standard Version
Phps	English: Phillips
REB	English: Revised English Bible
RSV	English: Revised Standard Version
RV	English: Revised Version [English Revised Version]
Knox	English: Ronald Knox's Bible translation
NJPS	English: TANAKH (New Jewish Publication Society Version)
TNIV	English: Today's New International Version
TNT	English: Translator's New Testament
Barclay	English: William Barclay's NT translation
<hr/>	
BJ	French: Bible de Jérusalem
BP	French: Bible de la Pléiade
BCC	French: Bible des communautés chrétiennes
Sem	French: Bible du Semeur

FC	French: Bible en français courant
Bayard	French: Bible: Nouvelle traduction (Bayard)
Seg	French: Louis Segond
NBJ	French: Nouvelle Bible de Jérusalem
NBS	French: Nouvelle Bible Segond
NVSR	French: Nouvelle Version Segond révisée
PdV	French: Parole de Vie
Syn	French: Sainte Bible: l'ancien et le nouveau testament : version synodale
TOB	French: Traduction oecuménique de la Bible
Lu	German: Bibel (Luther revised)
EU	German: Einheitsübersetzung
EB	German: Erklärungsbibel: Stuttgarter Erklärungsbibel: Die Heilige Schrift nach der Übersetzung Martin Luthers, mit Einführungen und Erklärungen
GuNB	German: Gute Nachricht Bibel
Menge	German: Heilige Schrift übersetzt von Hermann Menge
Zür	German: Zürcher Bibel
NA ^x	Greek: Nestle-Aland Greek New Testament with edition superscripted
LXX	Greek: Septuagint
(UBS) GNT	Greek: UBS Greek New Testament in general
UBS ^x	Greek: UBS Greek New Testament with edition superscripted
BHQ	Hebrew: Biblia Hebraica Quinta
BHS	Hebrew: Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia
MT	Hebrew: Masoretic Text
DTI	Italian: Diodati
TILC	Italian: Traduzione Interconfessionale in Lingua Corrente (Parola del Signore: La Bibbia in lingua corrente)
CEI	Italian: Versione Conferenza Episcopale Italiana
NOB	Norwegian: Bibelen: den Hellige skrift: det Gamle og det Nye testamente
ARA	Portuguese: Almeida Revista e Atualizada
ARC	Portuguese: Almeida Revista e Corrigida
TLH	Portuguese: Bíblia Sagrada: Tradução na Linguagem de Hoje
NTLH	Portuguese: Nova Tradução na Linguagem de Hoje
NVIit	Portuguese: Nova Versão Internacional
BJsp	Spanish: Biblia de Jerusalén
Peregrino	Spanish: Biblia del Peregrino, revision of NBE
BTI	Spanish: Biblia: traducción interconfesional
TLA	Spanish: Biblia: traducción en lenguaje actual
VP	Spanish: Dios Habla Hoy; La Biblia: Versión Popular
LPD	Spanish: Libro del Pueblo de Dios
NBJsp	Spanish: Nueva Biblia de Jerusalén
NBLA	Spanish: Nueva Biblia de Latinoamérica
NBE	Spanish: Nueva Biblia Española
NVI	Spanish: Nueva Versión Internacional
RV95	Spanish: Reina-Valera (Latin America) 1995
RVR	Spanish: Reina-Valera revisada

7.2 Primary Sources: Ancient Texts

Abbreviations for the Hebrew Bible/Old Testament, New Testament, Apocrypha, and Septuagint titles *do not* require a period and *are not* italicized.

7.3 Hebrew Bible / Old Testament

Gen	Genesis	Song	Song of Songs (Song of Solomon, or (Cant) or Canticles)
Exod	Exodus		
Lev	Leviticus	Isa	Isaiah
Num	Numbers	Jer	Jeremiah
Deut	Deuteronomy	Lam	Lamentations
Josh	Joshua	Ezek	Ezekiel
Judg	Judges	Dan	Daniel
Ruth	Ruth	Hos	Hosea
1–2 Sam	1–2 Samuel	Joel	Joel
1–2 Kgdms	1–2 Kingdoms (LXX)	Amos	Amos
1–2 Kgs	1–2 Kings	Obad	Obadiah
3–4 Kgdms	3–4 Kingdoms (LXX)	Jonah	Jonah
1–2 Chr	1–2 Chronicles	Mic	Micah
Ezra	Ezra	Nah	Nahum
Neh	Nehemiah	Hab	Habakkuk
Esth	Esther	Zeph	Zephaniah
Job	Job	Hag	Haggai
Ps/Pss	Psalms	Zech	Zechariah
Prov	Proverbs	Mal	Malachi
Eccl (or Qoh)	Ecclesiastes (or Qoheleth)		

7.4 New Testament

Matt	Matthew	1–2 Thess	1–2 Thessalonians
Mark	Mark	1–2 Tim	1–2 Timothy
Luke	Luke	Titus	Titus
John	John	Phlm	Philemon
Acts	Acts	Heb	Hebrews
Rom	Romans	Jas	James
1–2 Cor	1–2 Corinthians	1–2 Pet	1–2 Peter
Gal	Galatians	1–2–3 John	1–2–3 John
Eph	Ephesians	Jude	Jude
Phil	Philippians	Rev	Revelation
Col	Colossians		

7.5 Apocrypha and Septuagint

Bar	Baruch	Jdt	Judith
Add Dan	Additions to Daniel	1–2 Macc	1–2 Maccabees
Pr Azar	Prayer of Azariah	3–4 Macc	3–4 Maccabees
Bel	Bel and the Dragon	Pr Man	Prayer of Manasseh
Sg Three	Song of the Three Young Men	Ps 151	Psalms 151
Sus	Susanna	Sir	Sirach/Ecclesiasticus
1–2 Esd	1–2 Esdras	Tob	Tobit
Add Esth	Additions to Esther	Wis	Wisdom of Solomon
Ep Jer	Epistle of Jeremiah		

8. Appendix: Transliteration Charts

8.1 Hebrew SBL Academic Style

8.1.1 Consonants

CHARACTER	TRANSLITERATION	CHARACTER	TRANSLITERATION
א ׀ <i>ʾālep</i>	ʾ	מ, מ ׀ <i>mēm</i>	<i>m</i>
ב, ב ׀ <i>bêt</i>	<i>b</i>	נ, נ ׀ <i>nûn</i>	<i>n</i>
ג, ג ׀ <i>gîmel</i>	<i>g</i>	ס ׀ <i>sāmek</i>	<i>s</i>
ד, ד ׀ <i>dālet</i>	<i>d</i>	ע ׀ <i>ʿayin</i>	ʿ
ה ׀ <i>hê</i>	<i>h</i>	פ, פ, פ ׀ <i>pê</i>	<i>p</i>
ו ׀ <i>wāw</i>	<i>w</i>	צ, צ ׀ <i>ṣādê</i>	<i>ṣ</i>
ז ׀ <i>zayin</i>	<i>z</i>	ק ׀ <i>qôp</i>	<i>q</i>
ח ׀ <i>ḥêt</i>	<i>ḥ</i>	ר ׀ <i>rêš</i>	<i>r</i>
ט ׀ <i>têt</i>	<i>ṭ</i>	ש ׀ <i>šîn</i>	<i>š</i>
י ׀ <i>yôd</i>	<i>y</i>	ש ׀ <i>šîn</i>	<i>š</i>
כ, כ, כ ׀ <i>kāp</i>	<i>k</i>	ת, ת ׀ <i>tāw</i>	<i>t</i>
ל ׀ <i>lāmed</i>	<i>l</i>		

8.1.2 Vowels

CHARACTER	TRANSLITERATION	CHARACTER	TRANSLITERATION
ַ ׀ <i>pataḥ</i>	<i>a</i>	ִ ׀ <i>ḥîreq yôd</i>	<i>î</i> (יִ = <i>îy</i>)
ֱ ׀ furtive <i>pataḥ</i>	<i>a</i>	ֶ ׀ <i>qāmeš ḥātûp</i>	<i>o</i>
ֲ ׀ <i>qāmeš</i>	<i>ā</i>	ֹ ׀ <i>ḥōlem</i>	<i>ō</i>
ִ ׀ final <i>qāmeš ḥê</i>	<i>â</i>	ֵ ׀ full <i>ḥōlem</i>	<i>ô</i>
ׁ ׀ 3d masc. sg. suf.	<i>āyw</i>	ׁ ׀ short <i>qibbûš</i>	<i>u</i>
ֶ ׀ <i>sěgōl</i>	<i>e</i>	ׂ ׀ long <i>qibbûš</i>	<i>ū</i>
ִ ׀ <i>šêrê</i>	<i>ē</i>	׃ ׀ <i>šûreq</i>	<i>û</i>
ֵ ׀ <i>šêrê yôd</i>	<i>ê</i> (יֵ = <i>êy</i>)	ׄ ׀ <i>ḥătēp qāmeš</i>	<i>ö</i>
ֶ ׀ <i>sěgōl yôd</i>	<i>ê</i> (יֶ = <i>êy</i>)	ׅ ׀ <i>ḥătēp pataḥ</i>	<i>ǎ</i>
ׁ ׀ short <i>ḥîreq</i>	<i>i</i>	׆ ׀ <i>ḥătēp sěgōl</i>	<i>ě</i>
ׂ ׀ long <i>ḥîreq</i>	<i>ī</i>	ׇ ׀ vocal <i>šěwāʾ</i>	<i>ě</i>

8.2 Hebrew SBL General-Purpose Style

8.2.1 Consonants

CHARACTER	TRANSLITERATION	CHARACTER	TRANSLITERATION
א <i>alef</i>	' or omit	מ, ם <i>mem</i>	<i>m</i>
ב, ן <i>bet</i>	<i>b; v</i> (spirant)	נ, ן <i>nun</i>	<i>n</i>
ג, ן <i>gimel</i>	<i>g; gh</i> (spirant)	ס <i>samek</i>	<i>s</i>
ד, ך <i>dalet</i>	<i>d; dh</i> (spirant)	ע <i>ayin</i>	' or omit
ה <i>he</i>	<i>h</i>	פ, ף, ף <i>pe</i>	<i>p; f</i> (spirant)
ו <i>vav</i>	<i>v</i> or <i>w</i>	צ, ץ <i>tsade</i>	<i>ts</i>
ז <i>zayin</i>	<i>z</i>	ק <i>qof</i>	<i>q</i>
ח <i>khet</i>	<i>h</i> or <i>kh</i>	ר <i>resh</i>	<i>r</i>
ט <i>tet</i>	<i>t</i>	ש <i>sin</i>	<i>s</i>
י <i>yod</i>	<i>y</i>	שׁ <i>shin</i>	<i>sh</i>
כ, ך, ך <i>kaf</i>	<i>k; kh</i> (spirant)	ת, ת <i>tav</i>	<i>t; th</i> (spirant)
ל <i>lamed</i>	<i>l</i>		

8.2.2 Vowels

CHARACTER	TRANSLITERATION	CHARACTER	TRANSLITERATION
ַ <i>patakh</i>	<i>a</i>	יְ <i>hireq yod</i>	<i>i</i>
ֿ <i>furtive patakh</i>	<i>a</i>	ֿ <i>qamets khatuf</i>	<i>o</i>
ֻ <i>qamets</i>	<i>a</i>	ֹ <i>holem</i>	<i>o</i>
ֹּ <i>final qamets he</i>	<i>ah</i>	ֹ <i>full holem</i>	<i>o</i>
ֻי <i>3d masc. sg. suf.</i>	<i>ayv</i>	ֻ <i>short qibbuts</i>	<i>u</i>
ֶ <i>segol</i>	<i>e</i>	ֶ <i>long qibbuts</i>	<i>u</i>
ֶּ <i>tsere</i>	<i>e</i>	וּ <i>shureq</i>	<i>u</i>
ֶי <i>tsere yod</i>	<i>e</i>	ֶּ <i>khatef qamets</i>	<i>o</i>
ֶי <i>segol yod</i>	<i>e</i>	ֶּ <i>khatef patakh</i>	<i>a</i>
ִ <i>short hireq</i>	<i>i</i>	ִ <i>khatef segol</i>	<i>e</i>
ִ <i>long hireq</i>	<i>i</i>	ִ <i>vocal sheva</i>	<i>e</i>

8.3 Greek SBL General-Purpose Style

CHARACTER	TRANSLITERATION	CHARACTER	TRANSLITERATION
α	<i>a</i>	ξ	<i>x</i>
β	<i>b</i>	ο	<i>o</i>
γ	<i>g</i>	π	<i>p</i>
γ	<i>n</i> (before γ, κ, ξ, χ)	ρ	<i>r</i>
δ	<i>d</i>	ρ̣	<i>rh</i>
ε	<i>e</i>	σ, ς	<i>s</i>
ζ	<i>z</i>	τ	<i>t</i>
η	<i>ē</i>	υ	<i>y</i> (not in diphthong)
θ	<i>th</i>	υ	<i>u</i> (in diphthongs: au, eu, ēu, ou, ui)
ι	<i>i</i>	φ	<i>ph</i>
κ	<i>k</i>	χ	<i>ch</i>
λ	<i>l</i>	ψ	<i>ps</i>
μ	<i>m</i>	ω	<i>ō</i>
ν	<i>n</i>	ε	<i>h</i> (with vowel or diphthong)