

Bible Translator — Abbreviated Guide to Style

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1. General

1.1 Form of Article

Articles should be submitted in **electronic format** at <http://tbt.sagepub.com/>.

Technical Papers are academic papers, intended for an academic audience. They should be limited to 6,000 words.

Practical Papers should be able to be read with profit by translators whose first language is not English, and who may not have advanced academic qualifications. Generally speaking Practical Papers have to do with specific translation problems and their solution. They should be limited to 4,000 words.

All articles should conform to *The SBL Handbook of Style* (Peabody, Mass.: Hendrickson, 1999) 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) lies 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.**

2. Punctuation

2.1 Scripture References

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

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

2.1.3 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).

2.1.4 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.

2.2 Quotation Marks

2.2.1 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.’”

2.2.2 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”?

2.2.3 Colons and semicolons also belong outside quotation marks:

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

2.2.4 Quotation marks should not be used for block quotations; for a quotation within a block quotation, use double quotation marks.

2.3 Ellipsis Points

2.3.1 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 and to capitalize the first word of your quotation (if what follows is a complete sentence) without adding brackets to a letter that was not upper case in the original.

2.4 Final Punctuation for Block Quotations

Quoted matter of five or more lines should be set off from the rest of the text in an indented paragraph. 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)

2.5 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 Reference section

The Reference section lists only those works that have been referred to in the article. All authors, titles, journal names, and series should be written in full.

4.2 Sequence of Information

As a general rule the sequence of publishing information in the References is as follows: Author, date, title, editor; translator; number of volumes; edition; series; city; publisher. A colon and space precede page numbers for 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., *Translated title* (in Korean).

4.7 Citations

TBT uses the Author-Date system for references. This means that any footnotes will consist only of additional information rather than including the citation reference. The citation reference appears in the main text (see below).

4.7.1 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.

4.7.2 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.

4.7.3 Book

In text: (Talbert 1992, 22)

In References:

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.

4.7.4 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.

4.7.5 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.

4.7.6 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 in Technical Papers (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
BGT	Dutch: Bijbel in gewone taal (2014)
GrNB	Dutch: Groot Nieuws Bijbel (or GNV for Groot Nieuws Vertaling) (1996)
HSV	Dutch: Herziene Statenvertaling (2010)
HTB	Dutch: Het Boek (1987)
NBG	Dutch: Nederlands Bijbelgenootschap (1951)
NBV	Dutch: De Nieuw Bijbel Vertaling (2004)
SV	Dutch: Statenvertaling (1637)
WV	Dutch: Willibrordvertaling (1975–1995)
ASV	English: American Standard Version (1901)
AT	English: American Translation (Smith and Goodspeed, 1935)
Amp	English: Amplified Bible (1965)
AB	English: Anchor Bible (various dates)
CCB	English: Christian Community Bible (1986)
BBE	English: Bible in Basic English (1950)
CEV	English: Contemporary English Version (1995)
ESV	English: English Standard Version (2001)
Darby	English: Bible, translated by John Darby (1890)
GW	English: God's Word (1995)
GNB	English: Good News Bible (1976, 1978 [DC], 1992 [2nd])
HCSB	English: Holman Christian Standard Bible (2004)
ICB	English: International Children's Bible
Moffatt	English: James Moffatt's NT translation (1926)
JB	English: Jerusalem Bible (1966)

Abbreviation	Title
JPS	English: Jewish Publication Society version (1917)
KJV	English: King James Version (Authorized Version) (1611)
LB	English: Living Bible (1971)
NAB	English: New American Bible (1970)
NASB	English: New American Standard Bible (1971, 1995)
NCV	English: New Century Version (1991)
NEB	English: New English Bible (1970)
NET	English: NET Bible (New English Translation, 2005)
NETS	English: New English Translation of the Septuagint (2007)
NiRV	English: New International Reader's Version (1998)
NIV; NIVUK	English: New International Version (1978)
NJB	English: New Jerusalem Bible (1985)
NKJV	English: New King James Version (1982)
NLT	English: New Living Translation (1996)
NLT2	English: New Living Translation (2nd edition, 2004)
NRSV	English: New Revised Standard Version (1989)
Phps	English: Phillips (1958)
REB	English: Revised English Bible (1989)
RSV	English: Revised Standard Version (1952)
RV	English: Revised Version [English Revised Version] (1881-1885)
Knox	English: Ronald Knox's Bible translation (1950)
NJPS	English: TANAKH (New Jewish Publication Society Version) (1985)
TNIV	English: Today's New International Version (2005)
TNT	English: Translator's New Testament
Barclay	English: William Barclay's NT translation (1968)
BJ	French: Bible de Jérusalem (1956)
BP	French: Bible de la Pléiade (1956-1959)
BCC	French: Bible des communautés chrétiennes
Sem	French: Bible du Semeur (1992)
FC	French: Bible en français courant (1982, 1997)
Bayard	French: Bible: Nouvelle traduction (Bayard, 2001)
Seg	French: Louis Segond (1874)
NBJ	French: Nouvelle Bible de Jérusalem (1973, 1998)
NBS	French: Nouvelle Bible Segond (2002)
NVSR	French: Nouvelle Version Segond révisée (1978)
PdV	French: Parole de Vie (français fondamental, 2000)
Syn	French: Sainte Bible: l'ancien et le nouveau testament : version synodale (1956)
TOB	French: Traduction oecuménique de la Bible (1975, 1988, 2010)
Lu	German: Bibel (Luther revised, 1984)
EU	German: Einheitsübersetzung (1980)
EB	German: Erklärungsbibel: Stuttgarter Erklärungsbibel: Die Heilige Schrift nach der Übersetzung Martin Luthers, mit Einführungen und Erklärungen (1992)
GuNB	German: Gute Nachricht Bibel (1982, 1997)
Menge	German: Heilige Schrift übersetzt von Hermann Menge (1940)
Zür	German: Zürcher Bibel (1531, 1868, 1931, 2007)
NA ^x	Greek: Nestle-Aland Greek New Testament with edition superscripted
LXX	Greek: Septuagint

Abbreviation	Title
(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 (1607, 1991)
TILC	Italian: Traduzione Interconfessionale in Lingua Corrente (Parola del Signore: La Bibbia in lingua corrente) (1985)
CEI	Italian: Versione Conferenza Episcopale Italiana (1971, 1974, 2008)
NOB	Norwegian: Bibelen: den Hellige skrift: det Gamle og det Nye testamente (1891)
ARA	Portuguese: Almeida Revista e Atualizada (1959,
ARC	Portuguese: Almeida Revista e Corrigida (1898, 1995, 2009)
TLH	Portuguese: Bíblia Sagrada: Tradução na Linguagem de Hoje (1988)
NTLH	Portuguese: Nova Tradução na Linguagem de Hoje (2000, 2003)
NVIit	Portuguese: Nova Versão Internacional (2001)
BJsp	Spanish: Biblia de Jerusalén (1967)
Peregrino	Spanish: Biblia del Peregrino, revision of NBE (1993)
BTI	Spanish: Biblia: traducción interconfesional (1978)
TLA	Spanish: Biblia: traducción en lenguaje actual (2003)
VP	Spanish: Dios Habla Hoy; La Biblia: Versión Popular (1979)
LPD	Spanish: Libro del Pueblo de Dios (1980)
NBJsp	Spanish: Nueva Biblia de Jerusalén (1973)
NBLA	Spanish: Nueva Biblia de Latinoamérica (2005)
NBE	Spanish: Nueva Biblia Española (1975)
NVI	Spanish: Nueva Versión Internacional (1999)
RV95	Spanish: Reina-Valera (Latin America) (1995)
RVR	Spanish: Reina-Valera revisada (1960)

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	1–2 Chr	1–2 Chronicles
Exod	Exodus	Ezra	Ezra
Lev	Leviticus	Neh	Nehemiah
Num	Numbers	Esth	Esther
Deut	Deuteronomy	Job	Job
Josh	Joshua	Ps/Pss	Psalms
Judg	Judges	Prov	Proverbs
Ruth	Ruth	Eccl (or Qoh)	Ecclesiastes (or Qoheleth)
1–2 Sam	1–2 Samuel	Song	Song of Songs (Song of Solomon, or (Cant) or Canticles)
1–2 Kgdms	1–2 Kingdoms (LXX)	Isa	Isaiah
1–2 Kgs	1–2 Kings	Jer	Jeremiah
3–4 Kgdms	3–4 Kingdoms (LXX)		

Lam	Lamentations
Ezek	Ezekiel
Dan	Daniel
Hos	Hosea
Joel	Joel
Amos	Amos
Obad	Obadiah
Jonah	Jonah

Mic	Micah
Nah	Nahum
Hab	Habakkuk
Zeph	Zephaniah
Hag	Haggai
Zech	Zechariah
Mal	Malachi

7.4 New Testament

Matt	Matthew
Mark	Mark
Luke	Luke
John	John
Acts	Acts
Rom	Romans
1–2 Cor	1–2 Corinthians
Gal	Galatians
Eph	Ephesians
Phil	Philippians
Col	Colossians

1–2 Thess	1–2 Thessalonians
1–2 Tim	1–2 Timothy
Titus	Titus
Phlm	Philemon
Heb	Hebrews
Jas	James
1–2 Pet	1–2 Peter
1–2–3 John	1–2–3 John
Jude	Jude
Rev	Revelation

7.5 Apocrypha and Septuagint

Bar	Baruch
Add Dan	Additions to Daniel
Pr Azar	Prayer of Azariah
Bel	Bel and the Dragon
Sg Three	Song of the Three Young Men
Sus	Susanna
1–2 Esd	1–2 Esdras
Add Esth	Additions to Esther
Ep Jer	Epistle of Jeremiah

Jdt	Judith
1–2 Macc	1–2 Maccabees
3–4 Macc	3–4 Maccabees
Pr Man	Prayer of Manasseh
Ps 151	Psalms 151
Sir	Sirach/Ecclesiasticus
Tob	Tobit
Wis	Wisdom of Solomon

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 ם <i>mēm</i>	<i>m</i>
ב, בּ <i>bêt</i>	<i>b</i>	נ, נ ן <i>nûn</i>	<i>n</i>
ג, גּ <i>gîmel</i>	<i>g</i>	ס <i>sāmek</i>	<i>s</i>
ד, דּ <i>dālet</i>	<i>d</i>	ע <i>ʿayin</i>	ʿ
ה <i>hê</i>	<i>h</i>	פ, פּ, פֿ <i>pê</i>	<i>p</i>
ו <i>wāw</i>	<i>w</i>	צ, צּ <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>ṭêt</i>	<i>ṭ</i>	שׁ <i>šîn</i>	<i>š</i>
י <i>yôd</i>	<i>y</i>	שׂ <i>šîn</i>	<i>š</i>
כ, כּ, כֿ <i>kāp</i>	<i>k</i>	ת, תּ, תֿ <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>	ִי <i>ḥîreq yôd</i>	<i>î</i> (יִ = <i>îy</i>)
ֱ <i>furtive pataḥ</i>	<i>a</i>	ֶ <i>qāmeṣ ḥātûp</i>	<i>o</i>
ִ <i>qāmeṣ</i>	<i>ā</i>	ֹ <i>ḥōlem</i>	<i>ō</i>
ִּ <i>final qāmeṣ ḥê</i>	<i>â</i>	ֵ <i>full ḥōlem</i>	<i>ô</i>
ִי <i>3d masc. sg. suf.</i>	<i>āyw</i>	ֻ <i>short qibbûṣ</i>	<i>u</i>
ֶ <i>sĕgōl</i>	<i>e</i>	ֹ <i>long qibbûṣ</i>	<i>ū</i>
ֶ <i>šērê</i>	<i>ē</i>	ִי <i>šûreq</i>	<i>û</i>
ִי <i>šērê yôd</i>	<i>ê</i> (יִ = <i>êy</i>)	ֶ <i>ḥătêp qāmeṣ</i>	<i>ö</i>
ִי <i>sĕgōl yôd</i>	<i>ê</i> (יִ = <i>êy</i>)	ֶ <i>ḥătêp pataḥ</i>	<i>ǎ</i>
ֶ <i>short ḥîreq</i>	<i>i</i>	ֶ <i>ḥătêp sĕgōl</i>	<i>ě</i>
ֶ <i>long ḥîreq</i>	<i>ī</i>	ֶ <i>vocal šĕwāʾ</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, מ ם <i>mem</i>	<i>m</i>
ב, ב ך <i>bet</i>	<i>b; v</i> (spirant)	נ, נ ן <i>nun</i>	<i>n</i>
ג, ג ך <i>gimel</i>	<i>g; gh</i> (spirant)	ס <i>samek</i>	<i>s</i>
ד, ד ך <i>dalet</i>	<i>d; dh</i> (spirant)	ע <i>ayin</i>	' or omit
ה <i>he</i>	<i>h</i>	פ, פ ך, פ ף <i>pe</i>	<i>p; f</i> (spirant)
ו <i>vav</i>	<i>v</i> or <i>w</i>	צ, צ ך <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, כ ך, כ ף <i>kaf</i>	<i>k; kh</i> (spirant)	ת, ת ך, ת ף <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>	וּ <i>full holem</i>	<i>o</i>
וּ <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>
יְ <i>tsere yod</i>	<i>e</i>	ֶּ <i>khatuf qamets</i>	<i>o</i>
יְ <i>segol yod</i>	<i>e</i>	ֶּ <i>khatuf patakh</i>	<i>a</i>
ִ <i>short hireq</i>	<i>i</i>	ֶּ <i>khatuf 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>	ρ̇	<i>rh</i>
ε	<i>e</i>	σ, ζ	<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)