

Foreign Loan Words

u-prozah [*not*: u-frozah]; cf. Even-Shoshan (translation: and prose)

Hebrew Hyphenation

"Little words"

The definite article (ha-, he-), the conjunction (u-, va-, ve-), and certain prepositions (b, k, l, m) are written as prefixes in Hebrew script. In romanization these articles, conjunctions, and prefixes are separated by hyphenation from the words to which they are prefixed. No distinction is made between a hyphen appearing in the non-roman source (maḳaf) and a hyphen supplied by romanization rules. The base word is romanized prior to romanizing the prefix.

Shelomoh ha-melekh v <sup>h</sup> eha-devorah	שלמה המלך והדבורה
bi-yede [ <i>not</i> : bide]	בידי
li-heyot [ <i>not</i> : lihyot]	להיות
mi-yamim rishonim	מימים ראשונים
me-'olam ha-agadah	מעולם האגדה
<i>but:</i>	
v <sup>h</sup> e-i-shivyon	ואי־שויון
shirat-ha-ḳodesh	שירת־הקודש

Sometimes the question arises whether or not "little words" should be hyphenated. In those cases the entry element for the lexical item is checked in Even-Shoshan.

mi-de [ <i>not</i> : mide]	מדי
ke-de [ <i>not</i> : kede]	כדי
me-et [ <i>not</i> : me'et]	מאת

In the few cases where Even-Shoshan may show the same word under more than one entry element, the more "analytical" option is chosen. For example, the Hebrew form of "In the beginning" or "Genesis" is entered in his lexicon under both *bet* and *resh*. Choosing the analytical option results in hyphenation:

Be-reshit [ <i>not</i> : Bereshit]	בראשית
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## Dictionaries and Lexical Aids

### Hebrew

#### Even-Shoshan, A.

ha-Milon he-ḥadash : otsar shel ha-lashon ha-'Ivrit ha-sifrutit, ha-mada'it veḥa-meduberet, nivim va-amarot 'Ivriyim va-Aramiyim, munaḥim benle'umiyim / me-et Avraham Even-Shoshan be-hishtatfut ḥever anshe mada'. -- Yerushalayim : Kiryat-sefer, 729-730 [1968 or 1969-1969 or 1970], c1969-c1970. 3 v.

The 1968 or 1969 and later editions of Even-Shoshan form the basic reference for all ALA-LC Hebrew romanization. This authority is accepted above all other Hebrew dictionaries, including that of Alcalay.

There are some significant differences in vocalization among the various editions, especially in the treatment of sheva and the ḥaṭṭef vowels. The later, unabridged editions take precedence.

1967/1968 edition: maḥshavah

2003 edition: maḥshavah

1967/1968 edition: Tsarefat

2003 edition: Tsarfat

Changed vocalizations are also noted at <http://rascal.pbworks.com/w/page/7836003/Changed%20Even-Shoshan%20romanizations>.

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**Rav-Milim** – This monolingual dictionary explains and translates each word; gives synonyms and rhymes; presents a grammatical analysis of the word. Especially useful for newer vocabulary which may not appear in retrospective dictionaries: <https://www.ravmilim.co.il/>

Available online by subscription.

## Encyclopedias

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**The Jewish encyclopedia** : a descriptive record of the history, religion, literature, and customs of the Jewish people from the earliest times to the present day / prepared by more than four hundred scholars and specialists under the direction of the following editorial board, Cyrus Adler ... [et al.] ; Isidore Singer, projector and managing editor ; assisted by American and foreign boards of consulting editors. - New York : Funk and Wagnalls, 6916. 12 v.

Originally published 1901-1905, the Jewish Encyclopedia (JE) was used in older cataloging as an authority much as the EJ is now. It is still cited when extended research is necessary for a

heading, e.g. as when reference works conflict in the birth and death dates of an author or in the attribution of authorship. Such research is also customary for most pre-modern Hebraica headings. Prior to 1946 the romanization table for Hebrew found in the JE formed the basis of the ALA-LC standard. See: <http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/>.

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### Gazetteers

#### United States.

Board on Geographic Names. Gazetteer of Israel : names approved by the United States Board on Geographic names / prepared by May M. Hourani and Charles M. Heyda. -- Second edition. -- Washington, D.C. : Defense Mapping Agency, 1983. 1 volume.

BGN is generally cited when establishing an Israeli geographical/jurisdictional heading. The latitude and longitude are included in new authority records, as is the type of place name, e.g., "PPL" for "populated place." Except for cases in which BGN specifies a "conventional" form of heading (cf. LCRI 23), ALA-LC romanization is generally used in the heading. Forms and variants, if any, cited by the BGN are generally cited and references made accordingly. Free online at <http://geonames.nga.mil/namesgaz/>.

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### Miscellaneous

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**Hebrew Cataloging website** (Princeton University) Includes Chapters of the Tamud, sugyot in the Talmud, Hebrew Abbreviations, and more

<http://library.princeton.edu/departments/tsd/katmandu/hebrew/hebrewtoc.htm>

**RAS Cataloging Committee website (AJL)** Includes romanization FAQ, many links to useful resources, and most current documentation: <http://rascat.pbworks.com>.

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### Yiddish Personal Names of Hebrew or Aramaic Derivation

Forms given in column 3 below are from Alexander Beider's *Dictionary of Ashkenazic given names* (Bergenfield, N.J. : Avotaynu, 2001). Authorized forms in column 4 agree with Beider's forms except when these conflict with forms or romanization practice in Uriel Weinreich's *Modern English-Yiddish, Yiddish-English dictionary* (New York: YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1968), LC's primary source for Yiddish romanization. Where Beider's romanization has not been adopted,

the form in column 3 is bracketed.

If an authorized romanization is needed for a name not on this list, contact the Hebraica Cataloging Team c/o [atau@loc.gov](mailto:atau@loc.gov).

*Note:* LC Yiddish romanization practice involves the substitution of "h" for Beider's "kh," the representation of final ך by "h," and special characters for certain Hebrew letters: ף = consonantal ף, ץ = ץ, ך = ך, ן = ן, ן = ת.

Hebrew characters	Former ALA/LC romanization	Beider romanization	Current ALA/LC romanization
חנן	Hanan	Khonen <sup>5</sup>	Honen
טובה	Tovah	Tove	Toveh
טוביה	Toviyah	Tuvye	Tuvyeh
יאיר	Ya'ir	Yoyer	Yoyer
ידידיה	Yedidyah	Yedidye	Yedidyeh
יהודה	Yehudah	Yude	Yudeh
יהודית	Yehudit	Yudes	Yudeš
יהונתן	Yehonatan	Yonosn	Yonošn
יהויקים	Yehoyakim	Yukim	Yuqim
יהושע	Yehoshu'a	Yoshue	Yoshue
רחמן	Rahaman	Rakhmen	Rahmen
רפאל	Refa'el	Rifoel	Rifoel
שאול	Sha'ul	Shoyel	Shoyel
שבח	Shevah	Shevekh	Sheveh
שבתי	Shabtai	Shapse	Shapše
שושנה	Shoshanah	Shoshane	Shoshaneh
תמרה	Temarah	Tamare	Tamareh
תנחום	Tanhum	Tankhn	Tanhn

<sup>1</sup> Discrepancy from Beider form to accommodate Weinrich practice.

<sup>2</sup> If the name in the text is written as one word, romanize as one word.

<sup>3</sup> Beider gives this form as an equivalent of הדסה.

<sup>4</sup> Form supplied by Zachary Baker.

<sup>5</sup> Name is derivative of either אלחנן or יוחנן.

(Updated July 2018)