

## Chicago Manual of Style / Society of Biblical Literature Citation Quick Guide

### I. **Documentation according to Chicago Manual of Styles**

*The Chicago Manual of Style* has two basic documentation systems, the humanities style (notes and bibliography) and the author-date system. Choosing between the two often depends on subject matter and nature of sources cited, as each system is favored by different groups of scholars.

The humanities style is preferred by many in literature, history, and the arts. This style presents bibliographic information in notes and, often, a bibliography. It accommodates a variety of sources, including esoteric ones less appropriate to the author-date system.

The more concise author-date system has long been used by those in the physical, natural, and social sciences. In this system, sources are briefly cited in the text, usually in parentheses, by author's last name and date of publication. The short citations are amplified in a list of references, where full bibliographic information is provided.

Below are some examples of materials cited in both styles. Each example is given first in humanities style (footnotes **[N]**, followed by a bibliographic entry **[B]**) and then in author-date style (an in-text citation **[T]**, followed by a reference-list entry **[R]**). One cannot mix humanities style and author-date style within the same document and/or publication. For numerous specific examples, see chapters 16 and 17 of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition.

**Papers handed in to the Center for Jewish Law and Contemporary Civilization should follow humanities style.**

Online sources that are analogous to print sources (such as articles published in online journals, magazines, or newspapers) should be cited similarly to their print counterparts but with the addition of a URL. Some publishers or disciplines may also require an access date. For online or other electronic sources that do not have a direct print counterpart (such as an institutional Web site or a Weblog), give as much information as you can in addition to the URL. The following examples include some of the most common types of sources.

1. [Books](#)
  - a) [One author](#)
  - b) [Two authors](#)
  - c) [Four or more authors](#)
  - d) [Editor, translator or compiler instead of author](#)
  - e) [Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author](#)
  - f) [Chapter or other part of a book](#)
  - g) [Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere \(as in primary sources\)](#)
  - h) [Preface, foreword, introduction, or similar part of a book](#)
  - i) [Book published electronically](#)
2. [Journal articles, magazine articles, newspaper articles](#)

- a) [Printed Journal](#)
- b) [Online Journal](#)
- c) [Popular Magazine articles](#)
- d) [Newspaper articles](#)
- 3. [Book Review](#)
- 4. [Thesis or Dissertation](#)
- 5. [Paper presented at a meeting or conference](#)
- 6. [Web site](#)
- 7. [Item in online database](#)

## **II. *Italicizing and upper- vs. lower case spelling***

Hebrew words or other foreign language words that are most likely not familiar to the reader should be italicized. If it is a word or phrase that is repeated frequently in the text it needs only be italicized the first time.

Words or phrases in a foreign language that are followed by a translation – the English translation should be put in either quotation marks or parenthesis (consistency is required).

Unless referring to proper names or book titles etc. Hebrew or other foreign language words should remain in lower case.

## **III. *Transliterations and Abbreviations according to SBL***

*The SBL Handbook of Style* provides two different transliteration options for Hebrew: the “academic style” (*SBLHS* 5.1.1), which makes extensive use of diacritical markings to distinguish subtle differences in sounds and is fully reversible, and the “general-purpose style” (*SBLHS* 5.1.2) which is basically phonetically.

Unless stated otherwise, the general-purpose style (*SBLHS* 5.1.2) is usually adequate for most papers and publications. Only one transliteration system is provided for Greek (*SBLHS* 5.3). The same transliteration style should be used for all words cited, especially when these words have been found in secondary literature from different publishers because transliteration styles vary widely among publishers.

To access the phonetic characters on your keyboard: the specific way to do so depends on which kind of word processor you are using and which version. In Windows Word (2007 and Vista) it is found in >Insert<, >Symbols<. Select: <Phonetic Extensions> and <Phonetic Extensions Supplement>.

### **Transliteration**

- 1. [Hebrew transliteration General Purpose Style](#)
- 2. [Greek transliteration General Purpose Style](#)

## Abbreviations

1. [Hebrew Bible](#)
2. [New Testament](#)
3. [Apocrypha and Septuagint](#)
4. [Bible Versions](#)
5. [Mishnah, Talmud, and related literature](#)
6. [Other Rabbinic Works](#)

## I. Documentation according to Chicago Manual of Style

### Book

#### *One author*

N: 1. Wendy Doniger, *Splitting the Difference* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999), 65.

B: Doniger, Wendy. *Splitting the Difference*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999.

T: (Doniger 1999, 65)

R: Doniger, Wendy. 1999. *Splitting the difference*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

#### *Two authors*

N: 6. Guy Cowlshaw and Robin Dunbar, *Primate Conservation Biology* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), 104–7.

B: Cowlshaw, Guy, and Robin Dunbar. *Primate Conservation Biology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000.

T: (Cowlshaw and Dunbar 2000, 104–7)

R: Cowlshaw, Guy, and Robin Dunbar. 2000. *Primate conservation biology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

#### *Four or more authors*

**N: 13.** Edward O. Laumann et al., *The Social Organization of Sexuality: Sexual Practices in the United States* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994), 262.

**B:** Laumann, Edward O., John H. Gagnon, Robert T. Michael, and Stuart Michaels. *The Social Organization of Sexuality: Sexual Practices in the United States*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994.

**T:** (Laumann et al. 1994, 262)

**R:** Laumann, Edward O., John H. Gagnon, Robert T. Michael, and Stuart Michaels. 1994. *The social organization of sexuality: Sexual practices in the United States*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*Editor, translator, or compiler instead of author*

**N: 4.** Richmond Lattimore, trans., *The Iliad of Homer* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951), 91–92.

**B:** Lattimore, Richmond, trans. *The Iliad of Homer*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951.

**T:** (Lattimore 1951, 91–92)

**R:** Lattimore, Richmond, trans. 1951. *The Iliad of Homer*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*Editor, translator, or compiler in addition to author*

**N: 16.** Yves Bonnefoy, *New and Selected Poems*, ed. John Naughton and Anthony Rudolf (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995), 22.

**B:** Bonnefoy, Yves. *New and Selected Poems*. Edited by John Naughton and Anthony Rudolf. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.

**T:** (Bonnefoy 1995, 22)

**R:** Bonnefoy, Yves. 1995. *New and selected poems*. Ed. John Naughton and Anthony Rudolf. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*Chapter or other part of a book*

**N: 5.** Andrew Wiese, “‘The House I Live In’: Race, Class, and African American Suburban Dreams in the Postwar United States,” in *The New Suburban History*, ed. Kevin M. Kruse and Thomas J. Sugrue (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006), 101–2.

**B:** Wiese, Andrew. "The House I Live In": Race, Class, and African American Suburban Dreams in the Postwar United States." In *The New Suburban History*, edited by Kevin M. Kruse and Thomas J. Sugrue, 99–119. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2006.

**T:** (Wiese 2006, 101–2)

**R:** Wiese, Andrew. 2006. "The house I live in": Race, class, and African American suburban dreams in the postwar United States. In *The new suburban history*, ed. Kevin M. Kruse and Thomas J. Sugrue, 99–119. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*Chapter of an edited volume originally published elsewhere (as in primary sources)*

**N:** 8. Quintus Tullius Cicero. "Handbook on Canvassing for the Consulship," in *Rome: Late Republic and Principate*, ed. Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White, vol. 2 of *University of Chicago Readings in Western Civilization*, ed. John Boyer and Julius Kirshner (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986), 35.

**B:** Cicero, Quintus Tullius. "Handbook on Canvassing for the Consulship." In *Rome: Late Republic and Principate*, edited by Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White. Vol. 2 of *University of Chicago Readings in Western Civilization*, edited by John Boyer and Julius Kirshner, 33–46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986. Originally published in Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, trans., *The Letters of Cicero*, vol. 1 (London: George Bell & Sons, 1908).

**T:** (Cicero 1986, 35)

**R:** Cicero, Quintus Tullius. 1986. Handbook on canvassing for the consulship. In *Rome: Late republic and principate*, edited by Walter Emil Kaegi Jr. and Peter White. Vol. 2 of *University of Chicago readings in western civilization*, ed. John Boyer and Julius Kirshner, 33–46. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Originally published in Evelyn S. Shuckburgh, trans., *The letters of Cicero*, vol. 1 (London: George Bell & Sons, 1908).

*Preface, foreword, introduction, or similar part of a book*

**N:** 17. James Rieger, introduction to *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus*, by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982), xx–xxi.

**B:** Rieger, James. Introduction to *Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus*, by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, xi–xxxvii. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

**T:** (Rieger 1982, xx–xxi)

R: Rieger, James. 1982. Introduction to *Frankenstein; or, The modern Prometheus*, by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, xi–xxxvii. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

*Book published electronically*

If a book is available in more than one format, you should cite the version you consulted, but you may also list the other formats, as in the second example below. If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.

N: 2. Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., *The Founders' Constitution* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987), <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/> (accessed June 27, 2006).

B: Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. *The Founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>. Also available in print form and as a CD-ROM.

T: (Kurland and Lerner 1987)

R: Kurland, Philip B., and Ralph Lerner, eds. 1987. *The founders' Constitution*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. <http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/>.

## Journal article

*Article in a print journal*

N: 8. John Maynard Smith, "The Origin of Altruism," *Nature* 393 (1998): 639.

B: Smith, John Maynard. "The Origin of Altruism." *Nature* 393 (1998): 639–40.

T: (Smith 1998, 639)

R: Smith, John Maynard. 1998. The origin of altruism. *Nature* 393: 639–40.

*Article in an online journal*

If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the fourth example below.

N: 33. Mark A. Hlatky et al., "Quality-of-Life and Depressive Symptoms in Postmenopausal Women after Receiving Hormone Therapy: Results from the Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study (HERS) Trial," *Journal of the American Medical Association* 287, no. 5 (2002), <http://jama.ama-assn.org/issues/v287n5/rfull/joc10108.html#aainfo>.

**B:** Hlatky, Mark A., Derek Boothroyd, Eric Vittinghoff, Penny Sharp, and Mary A. Whooley. "Quality-of-Life and Depressive Symptoms in Postmenopausal Women after Receiving Hormone Therapy: Results from the Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study (HERS) Trial." *Journal of the American Medical Association* 287, no. 5 (February 6, 2002), <http://jama.ama-assn.org/issues/v287n5/rfull/joc10108.html#aainfo>.

**T:** (Hlatky et al. 2002)

**R:** Hlatky, Mark A., Derek Boothroyd, Eric Vittinghoff, Penny Sharp, and Mary A. Whooley. 2002. Quality-of-life and depressive symptoms in postmenopausal women after receiving hormone therapy: Results from the Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study (HERS) trial. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 287, no. 5 (February 6), <http://jama.ama-assn.org/issues/v287n5/rfull/joc10108.html#aainfo> (accessed January 7, 2004).

### **Popular magazine article**

**N:** 29. Steve Martin, "Sports-Interview Shocker," *New Yorker*, May 6, 2002, 84.

**B:** Martin, Steve. "Sports-Interview Shocker." *New Yorker*, May 6, 2002.

**T:** (Martin 2002, 84)

**R:** Martin, Steve. 2002. Sports-interview shocker. *New Yorker*, May 6.

### **Newspaper article**

Newspaper articles may be cited in running text ("As William Niederkorn noted in a *New York Times* article on June 20, 2002, . . .") instead of in a note or an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations.

**N:** 10. William S. Niederkorn, "A Scholar Recants on His 'Shakespeare' Discovery," *New York Times*, June 20, 2002, Arts section, Midwest edition.

**B:** Niederkorn, William S. "A Scholar Recants on His 'Shakespeare' Discovery." *New York Times*, June 20, 2002, Arts section, Midwest edition.

**T:** (Niederkorn 2002)

R: Niederkorn, William S. 2002. A scholar recants on his "Shakespeare" discovery. *New York Times*, June 20, Arts section, Midwest edition.

### Book review

N: 1. James Gorman, "Endangered Species," review of *The Last American Man*, by Elizabeth Gilbert, *New York Times Book Review*, June 2, 2002, 16.

B: Gorman, James. "Endangered Species." Review of *The Last American Man*, by Elizabeth Gilbert. *New York Times Book Review*, June 2, 2002.

T: (Gorman 2002, 16)

R: Gorman, James. 2002. Endangered species. Review of *The last American man*, by Elizabeth Gilbert. *New York Times Book Review*, June 2.

### Thesis or dissertation

N: 22. M. Amundin, "Click Repetition Rate Patterns in Communicative Sounds from the Harbour Porpoise, *Phocoena phocoena*" (PhD diss., Stockholm University, 1991), 22–29, 35.

B: Amundin, M. "Click Repetition Rate Patterns in Communicative Sounds from the Harbour Porpoise, *Phocoena phocoena*." PhD diss., Stockholm University, 1991.

T: (Amundin 1991, 22–29, 35)

R: Amundin, M. 1991. Click repetition rate patterns in communicative sounds from the harbour porpoise, *Phocoena phocoena*. PhD diss., Stockholm University.

### Paper presented at a meeting or conference

N: 13. Brian Doyle, "Howling Like Dogs: Metaphorical Language in Psalm 59" (paper presented at the annual international meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, Berlin, Germany, June 19–22, 2002).

B: Doyle, Brian. "Howling Like Dogs: Metaphorical Language in Psalm 59." Paper presented at the annual international meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, Berlin, Germany, June 19–22, 2002.

T: (Doyle 2002)

R: Doyle, Brian. 2002. Howling like dogs: Metaphorical language in Psalm 59. Paper presented at the annual international meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature, June 19–22, in Berlin, Germany.

## Web site

Web sites may be cited in running text (“On its Web site, the Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees states . . .”) instead of in an in-text citation, and they are commonly omitted from a bibliography or reference list as well. The following examples show the more formal versions of the citations. If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the second example below.

**N:** 11. Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees, “Evanston Public Library Strategic Plan, 2000–2010: A Decade of Outreach,” Evanston Public Library, <http://www.epl.org/library/strategic-plan-00.html>.

**B:** Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees. “Evanston Public Library Strategic Plan, 2000–2010: A Decade of Outreach.” Evanston Public Library. <http://www.epl.org/library/strategic-plan-00.html> (accessed June 1, 2005).

**T:** (Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees)

**R:** Evanston Public Library Board of Trustees. Evanston Public Library strategic plan, 2000–2010: A decade of outreach. Evanston Public Library. <http://www.epl.org/library/strategic-plan-00.html>.

## Item in online database

Journal articles published in online databases should be cited as shown above, under “Article in an online journal.” If an access date is required by your publisher or discipline, include it parenthetically at the end of the citation, as in the first example below.

**N:** 7. Pliny the Elder, *The Natural History*, ed. John Bostock and H. T. Riley, in the Perseus Digital Library, <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/cgi-bin/ptext?lookup=Plin.+Nat.+1.dedication> (accessed November 17, 2005).

**B:** Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/>.

**T:** (Pliny the Elder, Perseus Digital Library)

**R:** Perseus Digital Library. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/>.

## II. Transliterations and Abbreviations according to SBL

### Hebrew SBL General-Purpose Style

#### *Consonants*

CHARACTER

TRANSLITERATION

CHARACTER		TRANSLITERATION
א	<i>alef</i>	ʾ or omit
ב, בּ, בֿ	<i>bet</i>	<i>b; v</i> (spirant)
ג, גּ, גֿ	<i>gimel</i>	<i>g; gh</i> (spirant)
ד, דּ, דֿ	<i>dalet</i>	<i>d; dh</i> (spirant)
ה	<i>he</i>	<i>h</i>
ו	<i>vav</i>	<i>v</i> or <i>w</i>
ז	<i>zayin</i>	<i>z</i>
ח	<i>khet</i>	<i>h</i> or <i>kh</i>
ט	<i>tet</i>	<i>t</i>
י	<i>yod</i>	<i>y</i>
כ, כּ, כֿ, ך	<i>kaf</i>	<i>k; kh</i> (spirant)
ל	<i>lamed</i>	<i>l</i>
מ, מּ, מֿ	<i>mem</i>	<i>m</i>
נ, נּ, נֿ	<i>nun</i>	<i>n</i>
ס	<i>samek</i>	<i>s</i>
ע	<i>ayin</i>	ʿ or omit
פ, פּ, פֿ, ף	<i>pe</i>	<i>p; f</i> (spirant)
צ, ץ	<i>tsade</i>	<i>ts</i>
ק	<i>qof</i>	<i>q</i>
ר	<i>resh</i>	<i>r</i>
שׁ	<i>sin</i>	<i>s</i>
שׂ	<i>shin</i>	<i>sh</i>
ת, תּ, תֿ	<i>tav</i>	<i>t; th</i> (spirant)

### Vowels

CHARACTER		TRANSLITERATION
ַ	<i>patakh</i>	<i>a</i>
ְ	furtive <i>patakh</i>	<i>a</i>

CHARACTER		TRANSLITERATION
אָ	<i>qamets</i>	<i>a</i>
הָ	final <i>qamets</i>	<i>ah</i>
אָי	3d masc. sg. suf.	<i>ayv</i>
עָ	<i>segol</i>	<i>e</i>
זֶ	<i>tsere</i>	<i>e</i>
זֵי	<i>tsere yod</i>	<i>e</i>
זֵי	<i>segol yod</i>	<i>e</i>
יָ	short <i>hireq</i>	<i>i</i>
יֶ	long <i>hireq</i>	<i>i</i>
יֵי	<i>hireq yod</i>	<i>i</i>
וָ	<i>qamets khatuf</i>	<i>o</i>
וֹ	<i>holem</i>	<i>o</i>
וּ	full <i>holem</i>	<i>o</i>
וּ	short <i>qibbuts</i>	<i>u</i>
וּ	long <i>qibbuts</i>	<i>u</i>
וּ	<i>shureq</i>	<i>u</i>
וּ	<i>khatef qamets</i>	<i>o</i>
וּ	<i>khatef patakh</i>	<i>a</i>
וּ	<i>khatef segol</i>	<i>e</i>
וּ	vocal <i>sheva</i>	<i>e</i>

### Greek SBL General-Purpose Style

CHARACTER	TRANSLITERATION
α	<i>a</i>
β	<i>b</i>

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

## Abbreviations

### 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.

**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
Pss/Pss	Psalms	Zech	Zechariah
Prov	Proverbs	Mal	Malachi
Eccl (or Qoh)	Ecclesiastes (or Qoheleth)		

**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

## 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

## PSEUDEPIGRAPHA

<i>2 Bar.</i>	<i>2 Baruch (Syriac Apocalypse)</i>
<i>3 Bar.</i>	<i>3 Baruch (Greek Apocalypse)</i>
<i>4 Bar.</i>	<i>4 Baruch (Paraleipomena Jeremioi)</i>
<i>1 En.</i>	<i>1 Enoch (Ethiopic Apocalypse)</i>
<i>2 En.</i>	<i>2 Enoch (Slavonic Apocalypse)</i>
<i>3 En.</i>	<i>3 Enoch (Hebrew Apocalypse)</i>
<i>4 Ezra</i>	<i>4 Ezra</i>
<i>Jub.</i>	<i>Jubilees</i>
<i>3 Macc.</i>	<i>3 Maccabees</i>
<i>4 Macc.</i>	<i>4 Maccabees</i>
<i>5 Macc.</i>	<i>5 Maccabees (Arabic)</i>

## Bible Version Abbreviations

JB	English: Jerusalem Bible
JPS	English: Jewish Publication Society version
KJV	English: King James Version (Authorized Version)
NJB	English: New Jerusalem Bible
NKJV	English: New King James Version
NJPS	English: TANAKH (New Jewish Publication Society Version)
Lu	German: Bibel (Luther revised)
EU	German: Einheitsübersetzung
LXX	Greek: Septuagint
BHQ	Hebrew: Biblia Hebraica Quinta
BHS	Hebrew: Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia

MT	Hebrew: Masoretic Text
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### Mishnah, Talmud, and related Literature

Abbreviations distinguish the versions of the Talmudic tractates:

**y.** for Jerusalem, when citing Talmud Yerushalmi state Halakha an folio: **y.*Shab.* 14:4 (14d)**

**b.** for Babylonian., standard citing of Talmud is by folio and side (a or b): **b.*Ber.*2a**

**t.** for Tosefta: **t.*Hul.* 2:24.**

**bar.** Indicates a baraita.

**m.** those of the Mishnah, when citing Mishnah, a colon separates chapter from paragraph: **m.*Ber.*1:1**

The second column contains nontechnical transliterations following the general-purpose Hebrew transliteration style (§5.1.2). For spelling in Dine Israel either form can be used (column 1: technical transliteration or column 2: non-technical general purpose style). As a rule of thumb: if a linguistic aspect needs to be emphasized or a precise rendering of the Hebrew into English is of importance Technical Transliteration Style should be used.

#### Technical Transliteration Style

*Abod. Zar.*

*Abot*

*Arak.*

*B. Bat.*

*B. Meṣi'a*

*B. Qam.*

*Bek.*

*Ber.*

*Beṣah*

*Bik.*

*Demai*

*Erub.*

*Ed.*

#### Non-technical, General Purpose Style

*Avodah Zarah*

*Avot*

*Arakhin*

*Bava Batra*

*Bava Metzi'a*

*Bava Qamma*

*Bekhorot*

*Berakhot*

*Betzah (= Yom Tov)*

*Bikkurim*

*Demai*

*Eruvin*

*Eduyyot*

<i>Giṭ.</i>	<i>Gittin</i>
<i>Ḥag.</i>	<i>Hagigah</i>
<i>Ḥal.</i>	<i>Hallah</i>
<i>Hor.</i>	<i>Horayot</i>
<i>Ḥul.</i>	<i>Hullin</i>
<i>Kelim</i>	<i>Kelim</i>
<i>Ker.</i>	<i>Keritot</i>
<i>Ketub.</i>	<i>Ketubbot</i>
<i>Kil.</i>	<i>Kil'ayim</i>
<i>Ma<sup>a</sup>ś. Š.</i>	<i>Ma'aser Sheni</i>
<i>Ma<sup>a</sup>ś.</i>	<i>Ma'aserot</i>
<i>Mak.</i>	<i>Makkot</i>
<i>Makš.</i>	<i>Makhshirin</i>
<i>Meg.</i>	<i>Megillah</i>
<i>Me<sup>c</sup>il.</i>	<i>Me'ilah</i>
<i>Menah.</i>	<i>Menahot</i>
<i>Mid.</i>	<i>Middot</i>
<i>Miqw.</i>	<i>Mikwa'ot</i>
<i>Mo<sup>e</sup>ed</i>	<i>Mo'ed</i>
<i>Mo<sup>e</sup>ed Qaṭ.</i>	<i>Mo'ed Qatan</i>
<i>Naš.</i>	<i>Nashim</i>
<i>Naz.</i>	<i>Nazir</i>
<i>Ned.</i>	<i>Nedarim</i>
<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Nega'im</i>
<i>Nez.</i>	<i>Neziqin</i>
<i>Nid.</i>	<i>Niddah</i>
<i>°Ohal.</i>	<i>Ohalot</i>
<i>°Or.</i>	<i>Orlah</i>
<i>Parah</i>	<i>Parah</i>
<i>Pe<sup>a</sup>ah</i>	<i>Pe'ah</i>
<i>Pesah.</i>	<i>Pesahim</i>
<i>Qinnim</i>	<i>Qinnim</i>
<i>Qidd.</i>	<i>Qiddushin</i>
<i>Qod.</i>	<i>Qodashim</i>
<i>Roš Haš.</i>	<i>Rosh HaShanah</i>
<i>Sanh.</i>	<i>Sanhedrin</i>
<i>Šabb.</i>	<i>Shabbat</i>
<i>Šeb.</i>	<i>Shevi'it</i>
<i>Šebu.</i>	<i>Shevu'ot</i>
<i>Seder</i>	<i>Seder</i>
<i>Šeqal.</i>	<i>Sheqalim</i>
<i>Soṭah</i>	<i>Sotah</i>
<i>Sukkah</i>	<i>Sukkah</i>
<i>Ta<sup>c</sup>an.</i>	<i>Ta'anit</i>
<i>Tamid</i>	<i>Tamid</i>
<i>Tem.</i>	<i>Temurah</i>
<i>Ter.</i>	<i>Terumot</i>
<i>Ṭehar.</i>	<i>Teharot</i>
<i>Ṭ. Yom</i>	<i>Tevul Yom</i>
<i>°Uq.</i>	<i>Uqtzin</i>
<i>Yad.</i>	<i>Yadayim</i>

<i>Yebam.</i>	<i>Yevamot</i>
<i>Yoma</i>	<i>Yoma</i>
<i>Zabim</i>	<i>Zavim</i>
<i>Zebaḥ.</i>	<i>Zevahim</i>
<i>Zera.</i>	<i>Zera'im</i>
<i>Tg. Onq.</i>	<i>Targum Onqelos</i>
<i>Tg. Neb.</i>	<i>Targum of the Prophets</i>
<i>Tg. Ket.</i>	<i>Targum of the Writings</i>
<i>Frg. Tg.</i>	<i>Fragmentary Targum</i>
<i>Sam. Tg.</i>	<i>Samaritan Targum</i>
<i>Tg. Isa.</i>	<i>Targum Isaiah</i>
<i>Tg. Neof.</i>	<i>Targum Neofiti</i>
<i>Tg. Ps.-J.</i>	<i>Targum Pseudo-Jonathan</i>
<i>Tg. Yer. I</i>	<i>Targum Yerušalmi</i>
<i>Tg. Yer. II</i>	<i>Targum Yerušalmi I</i>
<i>Yem. Tg.</i>	<i>Yemenite Targum</i>
<i>Tg. Esth. I, II</i>	<i>First or Second Targum of Esther</i>

### **Other Rabbinic Works**

The second column lists the titles according to the general-purpose style (§5.1.2).

<i>Abad.</i>	<i>Avadim</i>
<i>Abot R. Nat.</i>	<i>Avot of Rabbi Nathan</i>
<i>Ag. Ber.</i>	<i>Aggadat Bereshit</i>
<i>Bab.</i>	<i>Babylonian</i>
<i>Der. Er. Rab.</i>	<i>Derekh Eretz Rabbah</i>
<i>Der. Er. Zuṭ.</i>	<i>Derekh Eretz Zuta</i>
<i>Gem.</i>	<i>Gemara</i>
<i>Gerim</i>	<i>Gerim</i>
<i>Kallah</i>	<i>Kallah</i>
<i>Kallah Rab.</i>	<i>Kallah Rabbati</i>
<i>Kutim</i>	<i>Kutim</i>
<i>Mas. Qet.</i>	<i>Massekhtot Qetannot</i>
<i>Mek.</i>	<i>Mekilta</i>
<i>Mez.</i>	<i>Mezuzah</i>
<i>Midr.</i>	<i>Midrash (+ biblical book)</i>
<i>Pal.</i>	<i>Palestinian</i>
<i>Pesiq. Rab.</i>	<i>Pesiqta Rabbati</i>
<i>Pesiq. Rab Kah.</i>	<i>Pesiqta of Rab Kahana</i>
<i>Pirqe R. El.</i>	<i>Pirqe Rabbi Eliezer</i>
<i>Rab. (e.g., Gen. Rab.=Genesis Rabbah)</i>	
<i>S. Eli. Rab.</i>	<i>Seder Eliyahu Rabbah</i>
<i>S. Eli. Zut.</i>	<i>Seder Eliyahu Zuta</i>
<i>Sem.</i>	<i>Semahot</i>
<i>Sep. Torah</i>	<i>Sefer Torah</i>
<i>Sipra</i>	<i>Sifra</i>
<i>Sipre</i>	<i>Sifre</i>
<i>Šiṣit</i>	<i>Tzitzit</i>
<i>Sop.</i>	<i>Soferim</i>

<i>S. ʿOlam Rab.</i>	<i>Seder Olam Rabbah</i>
<i>Tanḥ.</i>	<i>Tanhuma</i>
<i>Tep.</i>	<i>Tefillin</i>
<i>Yal.</i>	<i>Yalqut</i>

*Later Rabbinic Works: transliteration and abbreviation according to the standards of the Encyclopedia Judaica.*

*Note: unless otherwise noted below the final “heh” is generally not transliterated into “h” in English. Some exceptions have been made for certain works or concepts where transliterations with “h” have already become too established. See the following list:*

*Mishneh Torah*

<i>Tur</i>	<i>e.g. Tur OH 242:1</i>
<i>Oraḥ Ḥayyim</i>	<i>OH (followed by the siman and se'if, separated by a colon, 242:1)</i>
<i>Yoreh De'ah</i>	<i>YD</i>
<i>Even ha-Ezer</i>	<i>EH</i>
<i>Ḥoshen Mishpat</i>	<i>HM</i>

*Shulḥan Arukh* *e.g. Sh.Ar. YD 103:1*

*Hilkhot (halakhah)* *Hil.*

*Beit Yosef*

*Darkhei Moshe*

*Beit Yisrael (with its parts: Perishah, Derishah, Be'urim)*

*Bayit Ḥadash*

*Mappah*

*Or Zaru'a*

*Semak*

*Semag*

For spelling of names of persons, places and works not mentioned here consult *Encyclopedia Judaica*.