



Style Guide

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1. General

1.1 Format

Articles should be submitted in electronic format at <http://tbt.sagepub.com/>, using **Times New Roman** font in **MS Word** or similar.

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

Practical Papers should be readable by translators whose first language is not English, and who may not have advanced academic qualifications. Typically, 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* 2nd edition (2014) 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 non-Roman-script characters.

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, transliteration, and translation

For Hebrew and Greek, use **Unicode fonts**, preferably **Times New Roman** (which contains all the necessary characters).

In all papers, original Hebrew and Greek (and other) scripts should be used. Hebrew should be fully vocalized (pointed) but unaccented (unless accents are relevant to the subject of the article). Authors with access to Paratext software may choose to copy a Hebrew or Greek word or verse by right-clicking on the word in the source language text and selecting “Copy (without accents).” This is more reliable than typing words in manually.

In Practical Papers, Hebrew and Greek script must be accompanied by transliteration (see [section 8](#) below). Authors without knowledge of Hebrew who want to cite a Hebrew word may include the transliteration, and the Hebrew script will be added by the editors.

All non-English texts should be translated. If a word is the focus of discussion, it only needs to be translated the first time it occurs. English translations should be included within quotation marks, not italicized: e.g., בְּרֵאשִׁית “in the beginning.”

Quotation of secondary literature retains its original style of citation of Hebrew and Greek text.

Transliterations, like all foreign words cited, but not including common Latin abbreviations (such as e.g., etc., cf.), should appear in italics.

2. Punctuation

2.1 Scripture References

Use hyphen (-) for a range of verse numbers and en dash (–) to separate chapters. Use full stop (.) to separate chapter number from verse number. Use space after comma in a list of verses in the same chapter. For example,

Mark 10.1-2, 5-6, 13-16

Mark 10–11

Mark 16.1–17.8

If it is clear which book and/or chapter you are discussing, you may refer to a verse with v. or verses with vv., and a chapter with ch. or chapters with chs. E.g., v. 3; vv. 3-5; ch. 14; chs. 14–16.

For translated scripture quotations, identify the version in parentheses (see [section 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).

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.

Do not capitalize “book” in phrases like “books of the Bible” or “the book of Daniel” (except at the start of a sentence).

2.2 Quotation Marks

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.’”

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”?

Colons and semicolons also belong outside quotation marks:

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

Quotation marks should not be used for block quotations; for a quotation within a block quotation, use double quotation marks. For more on block quotations see [section 2.4](#) below.

2.3 Ellipsis Points

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 NRSV)

2.5 Spelling

American or British (or other English) spelling is acceptable, as long as the author is consistent. American spelling is based on Merriam-Webster (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/>), and British spelling on the Oxford English Dictionary (<https://www.lexico.com/> – select “UK Dictionary” in drop-down).

2.6 The Divine Name

Transliterations or translations of the Divine Name use all caps, not small caps, e.g., YHWH; Lord GOD; LORD.

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 BCE and CE or BC and AD, as long as usage is consistent. Avoid mixed use of numbers and words:

Right:

Josephus, J.W. 1.321–329

154–157 CE

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 References

The References 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. Prefixes in authors' surnames which are not capitalized when appearing with the first name are also not capitalized when appearing without (e.g., "As is argued by von Rad / de Jong / ben David / ap Thomas") unless of course at the start of a sentence.

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, MI:" in one citation, then name MI in every other citation of a publisher in Grand Rapids. Use two-letter abbreviations for US states (against SBL¹).

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 book 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).

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.

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.

4.7.1 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.

4.7.2 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.

4.7.3 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.

4.7.4 Journal Article

In text: (Pilch 1988a, 14)
(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.

NB. If a journal uses continuous numbering between issues of the same volume, do not cite the issue. If it is necessary to include the issue number, it should be included in parentheses immediately following the volume number, with a space after the colon, before the page numbers. For example, Author. Year. "Article Title." *Journal Name* 18(2): 12-38.

4.7.5 Unpublished Thesis or Dissertation

In text: (Klosinski 1988, 23)

In reference list: Klosinski, Lee E. 1988. "Meals in Mark." PhD diss., The Claremont Graduate School.

4.7.6 Unpublished Manuscript

Include the date of the version consulted or the last-saved or last-modified date. Indicate the format of the manuscript. Include a URL following the entry, where possible.

In text: (Penner 2018, 12)

In reference list: Penner, Ken M. "Contemporizing Interpretation in the Greek Translation of Isaiah?" Unpublished manuscript, last modified July 5, 2018. PDF file. https://www.academia.edu/36977893/Contemporizing_Interpretation_in_the_Greek_Translation_of_Isaiah

4.7.7 Paper Presented at a Conference

Include a URL following the entry, where possible.

In text: (Wendland 2012, 2)

In reference list: Wendland, Paul. 2012. "Formal and Functional Equivalence in Bible Translation." Paper presented at the Bjarne Wollan Teigen Reformation Lectures: Bible Translations for the 21st Century. Mequon, WI, October 25-26.
https://www.academia.edu/3782915/Bible_Translations_for_the_21st_Century_Formal_and_Functional_Equivalence_in_Bible_Translation.

5. Headings and Styles

In the article title, capitalize main words, including pronouns.

For sub-headings within the article, capitalize only the first word and proper nouns. Clearly distinguish between levels of headings, using MS Word styles and/or numbering.

6. Miscellaneous

- *TBT* uses the Oxford comma. Thus, more than two items in a list are followed by a comma before "and" and "or". E.g.,
 - This story is not recounted in Matthew, Mark, or Luke.
 - CSB, NKJV, and YLT all translate the phrase as causal.
- A period should follow abbreviations such as Dr. and St.
- Periods should not be used in the following abbreviations: USA, UK, PhD, MA, DMin
- Do not capitalize names of theories
- Note the use of upper and lower case in the following commonly used words/phrases:
 - translation studies
 - biblical studies
 - Bible translation
 - holy Scripture(s)
 - sacred Scripture(s)
 - Holy Bible
 - church fathers
- Note the use of a hyphen (or not) in the following:
 - deuterocanonical
 - protocanon
 - non-canonical
 - non-confessional
 - non-denominational
- All canonical, deuterocanonical, and pseudepigraphical books should be in roman type (not italic type)
- Use commas after: e.g., i.e.,
- The possessive suffix is 's for all names (e.g., Mark's, Jones's), except Jesus (Jesus') and Moses (Moses')
- Hebrew *binyanim* (and the like) should be written as follows: *qal*, *niphal*, *piel*, *pual*, *hithpael*, *hiphil*, *hophal*. Note that: "ph" is used in place of "f," the words are italicized and not capitalized, and *ayin* is not represented.
- Use "ca." for "circa" (not "c.")
- Do not superscript ordinal numbers for editions, e.g., 2nd ed. or 3rd ed.
- In the reference list "edition" should be spelled out in full
- Do not abbreviate "Old Testament" and "New Testament" unless used as an adjective or, when used as a noun, if there is too much repetition
- Use "a" not "an" with the following: a LXX citation, a NT passage

7. Abbreviations

The author should provide a list of all abbreviations used in the manuscript after the Reference list.

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. Articles are not used with version abbreviations. Exceptions are “the MT” and “the LXX.”

Chinese	
CUV	Chinese Union Version (1919)
RCUV	Revised Chinese Union Version (2010)
Dutch	
BGT	Bijbel in gewone taal (2014)
GrNB	Groot Nieuws Bijbel (or GNV for Groot Nieuws Vertaling) (1996)
HSV	Herziene Statenvertaling (2010)
HTB	Het Boek (1987)
NBG	Nederlands Bijbelgenootschap (1951)
NBV	De Nieuw Bijbel Vertaling (2004)
SV	Statenvertaling (1637)
WV	Willibrordvertaling (1975–1995)
English	
ASV	American Standard Version (1901)
AT	American Translation (Smith and Goodspeed, 1935)
Amp	Amplified Bible (1965, 1987)
AB	Anchor Bible (various dates)
Barclay	William Barclay’s NT translation (1968)
CCB	Christian Community Bible (1986)
BBE	Bible in Basic English (1950)
Beck	<i>An American Translation</i> , by William F. Beck (NT: 1963)
CEB	Common English Bible (2011)
CEV	Contemporary English Version (1995, 1999)
CSB	Christian Standard Bible (2017)
CJB	Complete Jewish Bible (1998)
Darby	Bible, translated by John Darby (1890)
DRA	Douay-Rheims American edition (1899)
EHV	Evangelical Heritage Version (2019)
ESV	English Standard Version (2001, 2016)
Geneva	Geneva Bible (1599)
GW	God’s Word (1995)
GNB	Good News Bible (1976, 1978 [DC], 1994 [2nd])
GCSB	Holman Christian Standard Bible (2004)
ICB	International Children’s Bible
ISV	International Standard Version (2011)
JB	Jerusalem Bible (1966)
JPS	Jewish Publication Society version (1917)
KJ2K	King James 2000 (2000)
KJV	King James Version (Authorized Version) (1611)
Knox	Translation from the Vulgate, by Ronald Knox (NT: 1945)
LB	Living Bible (1971)
Moffatt	Bible, translated by James Moffatt (1926)
NAB	New American Bible (1970)
NASB	New American Standard Bible (1971, 1995)
NCV	New Century Version (1991, 2005)
NEB	New English Bible (1970)
NET	NET Bible (New English Translation, 2001, 2005)
NETS	<i>New English Translation of the Septuagint</i> (see Pietersma and Wright 2007)
NirV	New International Reader’s Version (1998)
NIV; NIVUK	New International Version (1978, 2011)

NJB	New Jerusalem Bible (1985)
NKJV	New King James Version (1982)
NLT	New Living Translation (1996)
NLT2	New Living Translation (2nd edition, 2004)
NRSV	New Revised Standard Version (1989)
Phps	Phillips (1958)
REB	Revised English Bible (1989)
RSV	Revised Standard Version (1952)
RV	Revised Version [English Revised Version] (1881-1885)
Knox	Ronald Knox's Bible translation (1950)
The Scriptures	Bible, by the Institute for Scripture Research (1998)
NJPS	TANAKH (New Jewish Publication Society Version) (1985)
TNIV	Today's New International Version (2005)
TNT	Translator's New Testament
UNASB	Updated New American Standard Bible (1997)
WEB	World English Bible (2007–)
Webster	Noah Webster's revision of KJV (1833)
YLT	Young's Literal Translation, by Robert Young (1862/1898)
French	
BJ	Bible de Jérusalem (1956)
BP	Bible de la Pléiade (1956-1959)
BCC	Bible des communautés chrétiennes
Sem	Bible du Semeur (1992)
FC	Bible en français courant (1982, 1997)
Bayard	Bible: Nouvelle traduction (Bayard, 2001)
S21	La Segond 21 (2007)
Seg	Louis Segond (1874)
NBJ	Nouvelle Bible de Jérusalem (1973, 1998)
NBS	Nouvelle Bible Segond (2002)
NFC	Nouvelle Français courant (2019)
NVSR	Nouvelle Version Segond révisée (1978)
PdV	Parole de Vie (français fondamental, 2000)
Syn	Sainte Bible: l'ancien et le nouveau testament : version synodale (1956)
TOB	Traduction oecuménique de la Bible (1975, 1988, 2010)
German	
Lu	Bibel (Luther revised, 1984)
Lu 2017	Lutherbibel 2017
EU	Einheitsübersetzung (1980, 2017)
EB	Erklärungsbibel: Stuttgarter Erklärungsbibel: Die Heilige Schrift nach der Übersetzung Martin Luthers, mit Einführungen und Erklärungen (1992)
GuNB	Gute Nachricht Bibel (1982, 1997, 2000)
HFA	Hoffnung für Alle (2015)
Menge	Heilige Schrift übersetzt von Hermann Menge (1940)
Zür	Zürcher Bibel (1531, 1868, 1931, 2007)
Greek	
NA ^{xx}	Nestle-Aland, <i>Novum Testamentum Graece</i> , 26th ed. 1979; 27th ed. 1993; 28th ed. 2012. E.g., NA ²⁷
LXX	Septuagint (the LXX)
(UBS) GNT	(UBS) Greek New Testament in general
UBS ^x	UBS <i>Greek New Testament</i> , 3rd ed. 1975; 3rd corr. ed. 1983; 4th ed. 1993; 5th ed. 2014. E.g., UBS ⁵
Hebrew	
BHQ	<i>Biblia Hebraica Quinta</i>
BHS	<i>Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia</i> (1977, 5th ed. 1997)
MT	Masoretic Text (the MT)
Italian	
DTI	Diodati (1607, 1991)

TILC	Traduzione Interconfessionale in Lingua Corrente (Parola del Signore: La Bibbia in lingua corrente) (1985)
CEI	Versione Conferenza Episcopale Italiana (1971, 1974, 2008)
NR	Nuova Riveduta (2006)
Malay	
TMV	Today's Malay Version (1987) Alkitab: Berita Baik untuk Manusia Moden
Norwegian	
NOB	Bibelen: den Hellige skrift: det Gamle og det Nye testamente (1891)
Portuguese	
ARA	Almeida Revista e Atualizada (1959,
ARC	Almeida Revista e Corrigida (1898, 1995, 2009)
TLH	Bíblia Sagrada: Tradução na Linguagem de Hoje (1988)
NTLH	Nova Tradução na Linguagem de Hoje (2000, 2003)
NVIit	Nova Versão Internacional (2001)
Spanish	
BJsp	Biblia de Jerusalén (1967)
Peregrino	Biblia del Peregrino, revision of NBE (1993)
BTI	Biblia: traducción interconfesional (1978)
BTX	La Biblia Textual (1999)
TLA	Biblia: traducción en lenguaje actual (2003)
VP	Dios Habla Hoy; La Biblia: Versión Popular (1979)
LPD	Libro del Pueblo de Dios (1980)
NBJsp	Nueva Biblia de Jerusalén (1973)
NBLA	Nueva Biblia de Latinoamérica (2005)
NBE	Nueva Biblia Española (1975)
NTV	Nueva Traducción Viviente (2010)
NVI	Nueva Versión Internacional (1999)
RV95	Reina-Valera (Latin America) (1995)
RVR	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.

7.2.1 Hebrew Bible / Old Testament

Gen	Genesis	Eccl (or Qoh)	Ecclesiastes (or Qoheleth)
Exod	Exodus	Song (or Cant)	Song of Songs (or Song of Solomon or Canticles)
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/Ps	Psalms	Zech	Zechariah
Prov	Proverbs	Mal	Malachi

7.2.2 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		

7.2.3 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		

7.3 Some standard references and their abbreviations

NB. A number of these may vary in details, according to what edition/format the author uses.

BDAG	Bauer, W., F. W. Danker, W. F. Arndt, and F. W. Gingrich. 1999. <i>Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature</i> . 3rd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
BDB	Brown, F., S. R. Driver, and C. A. Briggs, eds. 1907. <i>A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament</i> . 1966 reprint. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
BDF	Blass, Friedrich, and Albert Debrunner. 1961. <i>A Greek Grammar of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature</i> . Translated and revised by Robert W. Funk. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
BDR	Blass, Friedrich, and Albert Debrunner. 2001. <i>Grammatik des neutestamentlichen Griechisch</i> . Edited by Friedrich Rehkopf. 18th edition. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.
BHK	<i>Biblia Hebraica</i> . 1937. Edited by Rudolf Kittel. Stuttgart: Württembergische Bibelanstalt.
BHQ	<i>Biblia Hebraica Quinta</i> . Details for reference list depend on the individual fascicle.
BHRG	Van der Merwe, Christo H. J., Jacobus A. Naudé, and Jan H. Kroeze. 2017. <i>A Biblical Hebrew Reference Grammar</i> . 2nd edition. London: Bloomsbury.
BHS	<i>Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia</i> . 1977 (5th ed. 1997). Edited by Rudolf Kittel, Wilhelm Elliger, and Wilhelm Rudolph. Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelstiftung.
CAD	Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute (Oppenheim 1956–). Oppenheim, A. L. et al., eds. 1956–. <i>The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago</i> . 21 vols. Chicago: The Oriental Institute.
CIL	Alföldy, Géza, Emil Hübner, and Theodor Mommsen. 1871. <i>Corpus inscriptionum latinarum</i> . Vol 4. <i>Inscriptiones parietariae Pompeianae, Herculanae, Stabianae</i> . Berlin: Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR. (Reprint Berlin: Reimer, 1958.)
DCH	Clines, David J. A. 1993–2011. <i>The Dictionary of Classical Hebrew</i> . 8 vols. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press and Sheffield Phoenix Press.
ECM	<i>Novum Testamentum Graecum: Editio Critica Maior</i> . Aland, Barbara, Kurt Aland, Gerd Mink, Holger Strutwolf, and Klaus Wachtel, eds. 2013, 2017. <i>Novum Testamentum Graecum: Editio Critica Maior</i> . Vol. 3, <i>Die Apostelgeschichte/The Acts of the Apostles</i> . Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft, 2017. Vol. 4, <i>Die Katholischen Briefe/Catholic Letters</i> . 2nd edition. Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft, 2013.
EDNT	Balz, Horst, and Gerhard Schneider, eds. 1990–1993. <i>Exegetical Dictionary of the New Testament</i> . 3 vols. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans.
GK	Gesenius, Wilhelm, and Emil Kautzsch. 1902. <i>Hebräische Grammatik</i> . 27th ed. Leipzig: Vogel.

- HALAT Köhler, Ludwig, Walter Baumgartner, and Johann Jakob Stamm. 2004. *Hebräisches und aramäisches Lexikon zum Alten Testament*. 3rd edition. Leiden: E.J. Brill.
- HALOT Koehler, Ludwig, Walter Baumgartner, and J. J. Stamm. 2000. *The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament*. Translated and edited under the supervision of M. E. J. Richardson. 5 vols. Leiden: Brill.
- HR Hatch, Edwin, and Henry A. Redpath. 1954. *A Concordance to the Septuagint and the Other Greek Versions of the Old Testament*. Graz, Austria: Akademische Druck.
- IBHS Waltke, Bruce K., and Michael Patrick O'Connor. 1990. *An Introduction to Biblical Hebrew Syntax*. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns.
- JM Joüon, P., and T. Muraoka. 2006. *A Grammar of Biblical Hebrew*. 2nd ed. Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute.
- KTU Keilalphabetischen Texte aus Ugarit (Dietrich, Loretz, and Sanmartin 1995). Dietrich, Manfred, Oswald Loretz, and Joaquin Sanmartin. 1976. *Die keilalphabetischen Texte aus Ugarit*. Neukirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener Verlag.
- Lamsa Lamsa, George M. 1933. *Holy Bible: From the Ancient Eastern Text: George M. Lamsa's Translation from the Aramaic of the Peshitta*. Philadelphia: A. J. Holman. Lamsa Bible online, <http://www.lamsabible.com>.
- LEH Lust, Johan, Erik Eynikel, and Katrin Hauspie. 2003. *A Greek-English Lexicon of the Septuagint*. Revised edition. Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft.
- LN Louw, Johannes P., and Eugene A. Nida. 1996. *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament: Based on Semantic Domains*. 2nd edition. 2 vols. New York: United Bible Societies.
- LSJ Liddell, H. G., R. Scott, and H. S. Jones. 1996. *A Greek-English Lexicon*. 9th ed. With revised supplement. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Metzger Metzger, Bruce M. 1994. *A Textual Commentary on the Greek New Testament: A Companion Volume to the United Bible Societies' Greek New Testament (fourth revised edition)*. 2nd edition. Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft/United Bible Societies.
- NA Nestle-Aland. *Novum Testamentum Graece*. Based on the work of Eberhard and Erwin Nestle, edited by Barbara and Kurt Aland, Johannes Karavidopoulos, Carlo M. Martini, Bruce M. Metzger: 28th revised edition, edited by the Institute for New Testament Textual Research, Münster/Westphalia, under the direction of Holger Strutwolf. Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft, 2012.
- NETS Pietersma, Albert, and Benjamin G. Wright, eds. 2007. *A New English Translation of the Septuagint*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- NIDOTTE VanGemeren, W. A. 1997. *New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis*. 5 vols. Grand Rapids: Zondervan.
- OTS *The Old Testament in Syriac according to the Peshitta Version*. Part 2, fasc. 2, *Liber Judicum; Liber Samuelis*. 1978. Leiden: Brill.
- Perseus *Perseus Digital Library*. Edited by Gregory R. Crane. Tufts University. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>.
- PG Migne, J.-P., ed. 1857-1886. *Patrologiae Cursus Completus: Series Graeca*. 162 vols. Paris: Migne.
- PL Migne, J.-P., ed. 1844-1864. *Patrologiae Cursus Completus: Series Latina*. 217 vols. Paris: Migne.
- Rahlfs-Hanhart Rahlfs, Alfred, and Robert Hanhart, eds. 2006. *Septuaginta: id est vetus testamentum graece iuxta LXX interpretes*. Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft.
- TDOT Botterweck, G. Johannes, Helmer Ringgren, and Fabry, Heinz-Josef, eds. 1974-2006. *Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament*. 15 vols. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans.
- TDOT (example) Johnson, E. 1974. "רָאָה." Pages 348-54 in vol. 1 of *Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament*. Edited by G. J. Botterweck and H. Ringgren. Translated by J. T. Willis, G. W. Bromiley, and D. E. Green. 15 vols. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans.
- TLG *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*. Irvine, CA: University of California, Irvine. <http://www.tlg.uci.edu>.
- TLOT E. Jenni, ed. *Theological Lexicon of the Old Testament*. 1997. Translated by M. E. Biddle. 3 vols. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson.
- TLOT (example) Sauer, G. 1997. "רָאָה." Pages 166-69 in vol. 1 of *Theological Lexicon of the Old Testament*. Edited by E. Jenni. Translated by M. E. Biddle. 3 vols. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson.
- WH Westcott, Brooke Foss, and Fenton John Anthony Hort. 1881. *The New Testament in the Original Greek*. 2 vols. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

8. Appendix: Transliteration Charts

8.1 Hebrew Transliteration (SBL Academic Style)

For non-standard characters, type the Unicode number then press ALT+X, or use “Insert Symbol”.

8.1.1 Consonants

Character	Transliteration	Unicode	Character	Transliteration	Unicode
א	<i>aleph</i>	U+02BE	מ	<i>mem</i>	<i>m</i>
ב	<i>bet</i>	<i>b</i>	נ	<i>nun</i>	<i>n</i>
ג	<i>gimel</i>	<i>g</i>	ס	<i>samek</i>	<i>s</i>
ד	<i>dalet</i>	<i>d</i>	ע	<i>ayin</i>	U+02BF
ה	<i>he</i>	<i>h</i>	פ	<i>pe</i>	<i>p</i>
ו	<i>vav</i>	<i>w</i>	צ	<i>tsade</i>	1E63
ז	<i>zayin</i>	<i>z</i>	ק	<i>qoph</i>	<i>q</i>
ח	<i>khet</i>	1E25	ר	<i>resh</i>	<i>r</i>
ט	<i>tet</i>	1E6D	ש	<i>sin</i>	015B
י	<i>yod</i>	<i>y</i>	שׁ	<i>shin</i>	0161
כ	<i>kaph</i>	<i>k</i>	ת	<i>tav</i>	<i>t</i>
ל	<i>lamed</i>	<i>l</i>			

8.1.2 Vowels

NB. In most cases *mem* is used here to show the correct placement of the vowel.

Character	Transliteration	Unicode	Character	Transliteration	Unicode
אָ	<i>patakh</i>	<i>a</i>	הִיּוֹד	<i>hireq yod</i>	00EE
אֲ	<i>furtive patakh</i>	<i>a</i>	אֹ	<i>qamets khatuf</i>	<i>o</i>
אֱ	<i>qamets</i>	0101	אֻ	<i>holem</i>	014D
אֶ	<i>final qamets he</i>	00E2	אִ	<i>full holem</i>	00F4
אֵי	<i>3ms suffix</i>	<i>āyw</i>	אֵ	<i>short qibbuts</i>	<i>u</i>
אִי	<i>segol</i>	<i>e</i>	אִי	<i>long qibbuts</i>	016B
אִי	<i>tsere</i>	0113	אִי	<i>shureq</i>	00FB
אִי	<i>tsere yod</i>	00EA	אִי	<i>khatuf qamets</i>	014F
אִי	<i>segol yod</i>	<i>ê</i>	אִי	<i>khatuf patakh</i>	0103
אִי	<i>short hireq</i>	<i>i</i>	אִי	<i>khatuf segol</i>	0115
אִי	<i>long hireq</i>	012b	אִי	<i>vocal shewa</i>	01DD

8.2 Greek Transliteration (SBL Style)

Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration
A α	<i>alpha</i>	N ν	<i>nu</i>
B β	<i>bēta</i>	Ξ ξ	<i>xi</i>
Γ γ	<i>gamma</i>	O ο	<i>omicron</i>
Δ δ	<i>delta</i>	Π π	<i>pi</i>
E ε	<i>epsilon</i>	Ρ ρ	<i>rhō</i>
Z ζ	<i>zēta</i>	Σ σ, ς	<i>sigma</i>
H η	<i>ēta</i>	Τ τ	<i>tau</i>
Θ θ	<i>theta</i>	Υ υ	<i>upsilon</i>
I ι	<i>iōta</i>	Φ φ	<i>phi</i>
K κ	<i>kappa</i>	Χ χ	<i>chi</i>
Λ λ	<i>lambda</i>	Ψ ψ	<i>psi</i>
M μ	<i>mu</i>	Ω ω	<i>ōmega</i>

* When *gamma* appears before a γ, κ, ξ, or χ, it is transliterated *n*.

** When *upsilon* is part of a diphthong, it is transliterated *u* (*au, eu, ēu, ou, ui*), e.g., *υῖος* = *huios*; when it appears independently, it is transliterated *y*, e.g., *κύριος* = *kyrios*.

The rough breathing mark (as in *á*) is transliterated *h* preceding an initial vowel or diphthong, e.g., *ῥυμος* = *hymnos*; *αἵρεσις* = *hairetis*.

Initial *ρ* is transliterated *rh*. The second *rhō* in medial double *rhō* is also transliterated *rh*, e.g., *Πύρρος* = *Pyrrhos*.