

## K4A Transliteration Guidelines

We already know that by scanning Hebrew we are connecting to the “vibrations” (Hebrew word for “letter”) that were responsible for the creation of the entire universe. As we scan, these vibrations mystically and mysteriously communicate with our soul and we are filled with the wisdom and Light of the Creator. When we are able to pronounce the Hebrew words, we give them more power and make them manifest in our world through our voices. For this reason this document has been put together, to assist us in pronunciation when scanning and reading Hebrew text.

Please note that transliteration guidelines are different according to each culture and also within each movement of Judaism. We have developed these guidelines for use with our transliterated documents. They may or may not apply to transliteration put out by other movements including the various organizations teaching the Kabbalah.

- a as in *father*.
  - ai as in *aisle*.
  - e as in *red*.
  - ei as in *eight*.
  - i as in *pizza*.
  - o as in *no*.
  - u as in *tune*.
  - oi as in *toy*.
  - ch as in *Chesed*, like *Bach* in German.
  - g as in *give*.
  - tz as in *lots*.
  - ' typically adds an “eh” sound after a consonant, this is a pronounced shva, as in Sh’ma.
  - a dash is used to help in pronunciation, in our transliterations, if a vowel follows one that is the same as the previous. For example: da-at.
- melech The stressed syllable of Hebrew words usually falls onto the last syllable, however it sometimes falls somewhere else in the word. In our transliteration, when the syllable falls somewhere else other than the last syllable, that stressed syllable will be underlined. In the example, the syllable falls on ME