

## BBH Workbook p. 5 #10

### משכן

#### משכן : Transliteration

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משכן consists of the following four consonants:

מ	Mem	transliterated m
ש	Shin	transliterated š
כ	Kaf	transliterated k
ן	(final) Nun	transliterated n

#### MORPHOLOGY

The Hebrew consonants שׁ (Shin, transliterated š) and שׂ (Sin, transliterated ś) represent different sounds; they are equivalent to English *sh* and *s*, respectively. In terms of their form, Shin and Sin differ only with respect to the location of the dot above the character שׁ.

#### MORPHOLOGY

The transliterated character k indicates that the Kaf being transliterated has (or had, at the time of the Masoretes) a hard sound (represented in Hebrew by כּ), as opposed to a

soft sound (represented in Hebrew by כּ, and transliterated k).

Some modern grammarians of Biblical Hebrew pronounce both כּ and כ with a hard sound (like the *k* in English *king*). Others distinguish between כּ and כ (as do speakers of Modern Hebrew), pronouncing כּ like the *k* in English *king* and כ with a gutturalized sound like that of חֵת.

#### TRANSLITERATION

Both non-final (or, regular) Nun (נ) and final Nun (ן) are transliterated n.

## Final Transliteration

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mškn