

## BBH Workbook p. 5 #15

### מלאך

#### מלאך : Transliteration

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מלאך consists of the following four consonants:

מ	Mem	transliterated m
ל	Lamed	transliterated l
א	Alef	transliterated ʾ
ך	(final) Kaf	transliterated <u>k</u>

#### MORPHOLOGY

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

Final Kaf (ך) never takes Daghesh Lene and therefore it typically has the soft sound represented in transliteration by k. (Under certain circumstances, final Kaf may take Daghesh Forte, and in such cases it has the hard sound represented by 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 Ḥet.

#### TRANSLITERATION

א (Alef, transliterated א) and ע (Ayin, transliterated ע) are the two Hebrew consonants whose transliterations do not resemble characters of the English alphabet.

### Final Transliteration

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mḷk