

BBH Workbook p. 9 #21

חִזְקִיָּה

חִזְקִיָּה : Transliteration

ח : ḥi

חִזְקִיָּה begins with Ḥet (ח), which is transliterated ḥ (notice the dot under the h). This Ḥet is followed by Hireq, which is transliterated i.

חז : ḥiz

The second consonant of חִזְקִיָּה is Zayin (ז), which is transliterated z. Following this Zayin is a Silent Shewa. Silent Shewas are never transliterated.

חזק : ḥizqi

The third consonant of חִזְקִיָּה is Qof (ק). This Qof is followed by Hireq, which, once again, is transliterated i.

חִזְקִיָּה : ḥizqiyyâ

Next we find a Yod with a dagesh (׳). This represents two Yods and may therefore be transliterated yy. This doubled Yod is followed by the vowel Qamets He (the He here is a vowel letter, not a consonant). Qamets He is transliterated â.

חִזְקִיָּה : Translation

חִזְקִיָּה (ḥizqiyyâ) has traditionally been rendered into English as *Hezekiah*.

TRANSLATION

English does not have the sound represented by Hebrew Ḥet and so the ח of חִזְקִיָּה becomes *H* in English.

TRANSLATION

Notice that the first Hireq of חִזְקִיָּה has become an *e* in English. Moreover, another *e* has been inserted after the *z* of *Hezekiah* in order to ease pronunciation. This second *e* of *Hezekiah* is usually pronounced hurriedly, much like Hebrew's Vocal Shewa.

TRANSLATION

Although Qof is transliterated q, it often appears as *k* (or occasionally as *c*) in English equivalents of Hebrew proper nouns; for example,

קָדֵשׁ בְּרִנֵּעַ	Kadesh Barnea
קֹרַח	Korah
צִדְקִיָּה	Zedekiah
קַיִן	Cain

Final Translation

Hezekiah