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Note on Transliteration

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Note on Transliteration

J*ewish Folklore and Ethnology* (JFE) encourages translations to English whenever possible of texts in languages that do not use the Latin alphabet. When quotation of phrases and terms of such languages is useful to readers, JFE follows practices of transliteration using English orthography. In most cases, JFE renders personal and geographic names in their most familiar romanized forms. As a publication with an international scope and audience, JFE uses transliteration to maintain flow in the essays and make the pronunciation of languages accessible for readers of English. In addition to serving as a guide to citation and style, the *Chicago Manual of Style* (CMS), seventeenth edition, is JFE's basic reference for representation of holidays and religious terms borrowed from Hebrew and other Jewish languages; for additional guidance on transliterated text, JFE consults the guidelines based on CMS of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. For transliteration of Hebrew and Semitic languages, JFE uses the standards of the Academy of the Hebrew Language at <https://en.hebrew-academy.org.il/what-we-do/important-decisions/transliteration>. For Yiddish, JFE relies on transliteration practices of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research. See https://jart.biu.ac.il/files/jart/forms/yivo_transliteration_chart.pdf. Exceptions are made to identify ethnic and regional variations such as the Argentine *bobe* instead of the standard representation of *bubbe* for grandmother in Yiddish. For Russian and other Slavic languages, JFE uses the BGN/PCGN (developed by the United States

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Board on Geographic Names and Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use) system recommended by CMS because it is intuitive for anglophones to pronounce. See https://geonames.nga.mil/geonames/GNSSearch/GNSDocs/romanization/ROMANIZATION_OF_RUSSIAN.pdf.