

Note: “Adonai”, the name of God in Hebrew, is properly used only when recited as a prayer; in all other contexts, the word “Adoshem” is substituted. But this text is itself a prayer, whatever the context, and so there is a choice. If in doubt as to which word to use, consult a local rabbi.

Translation (of *Exodus* 34:6-7, 9):

*God, the Lord our God,
is gracious and merciful,
slow to anger and abounding in goodness and truth,
assuring love for a thousand generations,
forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin.
Pardon our iniquity and our sin,
and take us for Thine inheritance.*

Hebrew Transliteration Pronunciation Guide

Vowels

a (or **ah**) = **ah** as in **Father**

aw = **aw** as in **Law**

ai = **eye** as in **Eye** (with diphthong)

e (or **eh**) = **eh** as in **Bed**

ei = **ay** as in **Day** (but no diphthong) [Note: it is not the German **ei**]

i = **ee** as in **See**

o = **oh** as in **Oh** (but no diphthong)

oi = **oy** as in **Boy** (with diphthong)

u = **oo** as in **Food**

- single quotation mark before a vowel (e.g. ‘a): the attack is lightly glottal
- apostrophe following a consonant (e.g. n’)= **ih** as in **Demand** (the "Schwa")

Consonants

Most consonants are pronounced similar to those in American English.

ch as in German **Ach** or Scottish **Loch**—not as the **ch** in **Cheese**

g is always hard

ts as in **Tsar** (at the beginning of a word or syllable), or **Boats** (at the end)