The following transliteration system has been used in Semitic alphabet order:

Consonants (Arabic & Hebrew)
1. [ʼ] أ voiceless glottal stop
2. [b] ب voiced bilabial stop
3. [j/g]  ج  voiced lamino-alveolar palatal affricate
4. [d] د voiced apico-dental stop
5. [h] ه voiceless laryngeal fricative
6. [w] و voiced bilabial (round) velar glide
7. [z] ز voiced apico-alveolar fricative
8. [h] ح voiceless radico-pharyngeal fricative
9. [t] ط voiceless apico-dental emphatic stop
10. [y] ي voiced palatal (unrounded) glide
11. [k] ك voiceless velar stop
12. [l] ل voiced apico-alveolar lateral
13. [m] م voiced bilabial nasal
14. [n] ن voiced apico-alveolar nasal
15. [s] س voiceless apico-alveolar fricative
16. [ʕ] ف voiceless radico-pharyngeal fricative
17. [f/p] ص voiceless labio-dental fricative
18. [ṣ] ص voiceless apico-alveolar emphatic fricative
19. [q] ق voiceless dorso-uvular stop
20. [r] ر voiced apical trill roll
21. [š] ش voiceless lamino-palatal fricative
22. [t] ت voiceless apico-dental stop
23. [ţ] ث voiceless inter-dental fricative
24. [ḥ] خ voiceless dorso-uvular fricative
25. [d] ذ voiceless inter-dental fricative
26. [ḍ] ض voiceless apico-dental emphatic fricative
27. [ẓ] ط voiceless inter-dental emphatic fricative
28. [ḡ] غ voiced dorso-uvular fricative
Vowels
1. [ ı ] voiced short high front unrounded vowel
2. [ ɨ ] voiced long high front unrounded vowel
3. [ a ] voiced short central unrounded vowel
4. [ ā ] voiced long central unrounded vowel
5. [ u ] voiced short high back rounded vowel
6. [ ū ] voiced long high back rounded vowel

Hebrew vowels:
In this example the vowels with this letter  are:  duw,  dow,  di,  do,  d, di (in the beginning of word),  de,  da,  dā,  dē,  da,  di,  da.

In keeping with the accepted practice of Semiticists, I have used the symbol [š] for the IPA ∫, and ['] for the voiceless glottal stop, and other letters in the same way.
In other languages, the transliteration of the letters is based on the system of lexicographers.

X > Y - x develops to y
X < Y - x derives from y
X = Y - x same to y
X → Y - x is replaced by y. This symbol is also used to indicate semantic, as opposed to phonological, development
φ zero Marker

The symbols in Proto-Semitic word:
* An asterisk marks as reconstructed form
/ Between two letters, marks the possibility of any one of them.
( ) letter(s) between the two brackets can be found.
Due to the change between the two letters (س,  in Arabic) and (ס,  in Hebrew) (S, Š) I make them under one part No.3.15 and 4.15