Chapter 5 – Article & Conjunction Waw: Goals

- You MUST be able to identify the article and the conjunction Waw whenever you see them on a word.

- The conjunction Waw is easy to identify:
  - Any Waw or Shureq as the first letter of any word is the conjunction (31 exceptions in the whole Bible).
  - My class does not require writing the conjunction Waw with the correct vowel.

- The article can be harder to identify
  - My class does not require writing the article with the correct vowel.
  - This lecture explains how to add the article so that you can spot it when you see it.
Chapter 5 – Article & Conjunction Waw: Agenda

- The Conjunction Waw
- Losing Dagesh
- The Article
- The name יוהוה
The Conjunction Waw Has Many Meanings

- and, then, and then, but, also, even, together with, that is, *untranslated*
- On a noun within a clause, it just means ‘and’.
- On a verb it indicates continuing the narrative.
- On a non-verb at the front of a clause it indicates a contrast, a scene shift, a parenthetical comment, or many other things.

- R.C. Steiner, “Does the biblical Hebrew conjunction -ל have many meanings, one meaning, or no meaning at all?” *Journal of Biblical Literature* 119 (2000): 249-267.
The Conjunction Waw Has Many Spellings

- א usually
- ו before יי (rule of Shewa)
- ו before במע, ‘BuMP’
- ו before Shewa
- ו before ב א ל ה ימ (ב א ל ה ימ → ב א ל ה ימ) (rule of Shewa)
- ו before ב א ל ה ימ (ב א ל ה ימ → ב א ל ה ימ) (rule of Shewa)
- ו before ב א ל ה ימ (ב א ל ה ימ → ב א ל ה ימ) (rule of Shewa)
- ו before some accented syllables
- ו before ב א ל ה ימ (ב א ל ה ימ → ב א ל ה ימ) (rule of ב א ל ה ימ)
The Conjunction Waw Can Be Spelled ו

- Spelled Shureq ו before בומ ‘BuMP’ or Shewa
  - הנכם → ו + הנכם
  - והם → ו + והם
  - Drop the Dagesh Lene in ב ב and ב:
    - בהם → ו + בה
    - ופרעה → ופרעה → ו + ופרעה

- A syllable starts with a vowel!
  - This is the only kind of syllable that starts with a vowel in the Bible.
  - Always gets a syllable to itself.
The Conjunction Waw Is Easy to Identify

- Any Waw (or Shureq) as the first letter of a word is the conjunction Waw
  - וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ

- Exceptions:
  - Only 10 words start with Waw.
  - Only 2 occur more than once:
    - הַ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ וּ В‘hook’ occurs 13x in Exod 26-38
    - וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ וַ В‘Vashti’ occurs 10x in Esther 1-2
  - 4 of the remaining 8 words may be textual corruptions
Conjunction Waw Practice

1. ‏א‏ + ‏נביא‏ = ‏נביא‏
2. ‏א‏ + ‏נוצר‏ = ‏נוצר‏
3. ‏א‏ + ‏בן‏ = ‏בן‏
4. ‏א‏ + ‏משה‏ = ‏משה‏
5. ‏א‏ + ‏פרעה‏ = ‏פרעה‏
6. ‏א‏ + ‏כמאור‏ = ‏כמאור‏
7. ‏א‏ + ‏こんに‏ = ‏こんに‏
8. ‏א‏ + ‏לישט‏ = ‏לישט‏
9. ‏א‏ + ‏ירושלים‏ = ‏ירושלים‏
10. ‏א‏ + ‏לאם‏ = ‏לאם‏

and a prophet
and a nation
and a son
and Moses
and Pharaoh
and armies
and lord
and Elisha
and Jerusalem
and God
Chapter 5 – Article & Conjunction Waw: Agenda

- The Conjunction Waw
  - Losing Dagesh
    - Dagesh Lene
    - Dagesh Forte: Gutturals & Resh, SQiN ‘eM LeVY
- The Article
- The name יהוה
Dagesh Lene Comes and Goes Meaninglessly

- Dagesh Lene appears whenever a BeGaD KePHaT consonant is not preceded by a vowel.
  - E.g., בַּת

- Dagesh Lene goes away if a vowel is put in front of it.
  - E.g., בַּת → וְ בַת (BuMP) → וּ בַת (Drop the Lene)

- Dagesh Lene has no meaning, so pay attention to it only when pronouncing.
Loss of Dagesh Forte is a Problem

Dagesh Forte goes away in 3 circumstances:

- The last consonant of a word, when it has no vowel.
  (always)
  - E.g., *ם → ש
  - Guttural and Resh
    (always)
    - E.g., *ַח → ר
  - SQiN ‘eM LeVY with Shewa
    (sometimes)
    - E.g., יִי → י

Dagesh Forte means something, so its loss IS a problem.

- You must be able to detect a lost Dagesh Forte.
When GR Reject Dagesh, Maybe Compensatory Lengthening

- **Compensatory Lengthening**
  - Compensatory Lengthening is when the loss of Dagesh Forte causes the preceding vowel to lengthen.
  -  
  - Resh almost always causes this. *
  - Gutturals sometimes cause this. *

- **Virtual Doubling**
  - Virtual Doubling is when Dagesh Forte is lost, but the preceding vowel does not lengthen
SQiN ‘eM LeVY Drop Dagesh if Have Shewa

- When SQiN ‘eM LeVY consonants have a Shewa,
  - They usually drop their Dagesh if they have one.
  - (Dagesh in SQiN ‘eM LeVY consonants is always Forte, because they are not begadkephat.)
  - Shewa under a Dagesh Forte is always Vocal Shewa.
  - The Shewa stays Vocal because of the Dagesh Forte that was there, even though the Dagesh is now gone.
- If you see a SQiN ‘eM LeVY consonant with a Shewa, it might have had a Dagesh Forte that was lost.
SQiN ‘eM LeVY Consonants

$S = \text{סצשׁשׂשׁשׂשׁשׂשׁשׂשׁשׂ}$

$Q = \text{קקקק}$

$i$

$N = \text{ננננ}$

‘$e$

$M = \text{ممממ}$

$L = \text{ללל}$

$e$

$V = \text{ווו}$

$Y = \text{יייי}$
What Could Have Lost a Dagesh Forte?

1. הָרָצ or חַיִּי (C. Lengthen)
2. דָָּ אָָּ הָ (C. Lengthen)
3. הַהֵּ יִּי (C. Lengthen)
4. מָּ הָ (C. Lengthen)
5. עִ יִּי (C. Lengthen)
6. יִּי (C. Lengthen)
7. בֵּ בֵּ (C. Lengthen)
8. בֵּ (C. Lengthen)
9. בֵּ (C. Lengthen)
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The Article

- **Definite article = “The”**
  - Hebrew: הַ

- **Indefinite article = “A” or “An”**
  - Hebrew lacks this. (So does Greek).
  - Hebrew sometimes uses “One" אֶַחַד, אַחַת

- **Call הַ “The Article”**
The Article Has Many Translations

- “The”
  - יְהוָה, ‘the earth’

- “This”
  - יֵלֵךְ, ‘I am commanding you THIS day’

- “O”
  - מִקְרָא, ‘He called out, ‘O King’.’

- Makes an adjective superlative
  - קָדוֹשׁ, “The good” = “the best”

- “His”, “Her”, “My”, etc.
  - כַּף, “The hand” = “Her hand”
Hebrew Never Has the Article on a Person’s Name

- You will never have the article on a person’s name.
- Greek has τον Δαυιδ, etc.
- Hebrew never has דָּוִד
- So דָּוִד is ‘the man’ not ‘the Adam’ or ‘Adam’

- Names of people groups take the article
  - קְנַעֲנִי is ‘and the Canaanites’

- Some geographic features take the article
  - יַּרְדֵּן is ‘the Jordan River’
  - מּ is ‘the Mountain Moriah’
  - שִּׂדִּים is ‘the Valley of Siddom’
The Article Has Many Spellings

- ֵה usually
- ה before SQiN ‘eM LeVY with Shewa
- ַה before ַה or ַה
  ("virtual doubling")
- ֶה before ֶה or ֶה or ֶה or ֶה
  ("compensatory lengthening")
- ִה before unaccented (ִה, ִה, ִה), or accented ִה
The Article Changes a Vowel in 7 Words

- For 7 particular words in the singular, when an article is attached, the first vowel of the word changes to Qamets.
  - E.g., עַם → לֵם

- The words are
  - עַם עַם עַם עַם

- "The people (עם) of the earth (فئר) brought the ark (noteq) and the bull (ATYPE) from the mountain (הר) to the garden (גן) for the festival (חג)."

- You don’t need to memorize this list of words.
  - Just ignore the vowel change.
A Noun Is Definite If It:

1. Has the article
2. Is a proper noun
3. Has a pronominal suffix ("her book") – Chapter 9
4. Is in a construct chain where the last word in the chain is a definite noun – Chapter 10
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- The name יְהֹוָה
Original Pronunciation of God’s Name יְהֹוָה

- **Consonants יְהֹוָה**

- **Correct pronunciation is said to be ‘Yahweh’**
  - Short form is יָהּ ‘yah’
  - If based on verb יְהֹוָה, the final ה would be the vowel letter אֹהְ, ‘eh’
  - Greek transcriptions IAOYE and IABE

- **Pronunciation changes over time**
  - Moses, David, and Ezra may have pronounced it differently from each other.
  - Verb יְהֹוָה probably spelled יְהֹוָ in Moses’ day.
Post-Biblical Pronunciation of יְהֹוָה

- Reverence for the name → pronounce substitutes.
- Pronounced לאֵלֵי, ‘Lord’ since early post-biblical period.
  - The LXX translates it ΚΥΡΙΟΣ, ‘Lord’
  - English translations traditionally write LORD
  - In Judaism, it is now common to reserve the word לאֵלֵי, ‘the name’ at other times.
- When vowels added in AD 500-1000,
  the vowels of לאֵלֵי were added to the consonants יְהֹוָה
  - בַּאֲדֹנָי יְהֹוָה → יְהוָה or usually בַּאֲדֹנָי יְהוָה
- In late Latin transcription בַּאֲדֹנָי יְהוָה → Jehovah