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
- הוהי

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.

The Conjunction Waw Has Many Spellings

- usually
- before י (rule of Shewa)
- before ב BMP’
- before שוא
- before שוא
- before ב (rule of Shewa)
- before ב (rule of Shewa)
- before ב (rule of Shewa)
- before some accented syllables
- before אלהים (rule of ק')
The Conjunction Waw Can Be Spelled ו
- Spelled Shureq ו before ב ‘BuMP’ or Shewa
  - ו + ב → ו
  - ו + ב → ו
- Drop the Dagesh Lene in ב and ב:
  - ו + ב → ו
  - ו + ב → ו

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

Conjunction Waw Practice
1. ו = ביבי and a prophet
2. ו = מוי and a nation
3. ו = הב and a son
4. ו = משה and Moses
5. ו = פיר and Pharaoh
6. ו = שבעה and armies
7. ו = י and lord
8. ו = אלישו and Elisha
9. ו = ירושלם and Jerusalem
10. ו = אלהים and God

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    - Dagesh Lene
    - Dagesh Forte: Gutturals & Resh, SQiN ‘eM LeVY
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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., בָּתָת + וְ וְ וְ וְ

- 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., *
  - Guttural and Resh
    (always)
    - E.g., *
  - SQiN ‘eM LeVY with Shewa
    (sometimes)
    - E.g.,

- 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. *
  - The rules are complicated and have exceptions.

- 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.
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  - The name יְהָוָה

What Could Have Lost a Dagesh Forte?

1. קַּטֵּל * or * קַּטֵּל (C. Lengthen)
2. קַּטֵּל * or * קַּטֵּל (C. Lengthen)
3. קַּטֵּל * or * קַּטֵּל
4. קַּטֵּל * or * קַּטֵּל
5. קַּטֵּל * or * קַּטֵּל (C. Lengthen)
6. קַּטֵּל * or * קַּטֵּל
7. קַּטֵּל * or * קַּטֵּל
8. קַּטֵּל * or * קַּטֵּל (C. Lengthen)
9. קַּטֵּל * or * קַּטֵּל (C. Lengthen)

The Article

- Definite article = “The”
  - Hebrew: ﬀ
- Indefinite article = “A” or “An”
  - Hebrew lacks this. (So does Greek).
  - Hebrew sometimes uses “One” אַחַתאַחַתאַחַתאַחַת
- Call ﬀ “The Article”
The Article Has Many Translations

- “The”
  - יָאָרָה ‘the earth’
- “This”
  - יָאָרָה ‘I am commanding you THIS day’
- “O”
  - יָאָרָה ‘He called out, ‘O King’.’
- Makes an adjective superlative
  - יָאָרָה “The good” = “the best”
- “His”, “Her”, “My”, etc.
  - יָאָרָה “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 τὸν Δαυίδ, etc.
  - Hebrew never has *
  - יָאָרָה is ‘the man’ not ‘the Adam’ or ‘Adam’
- Names of people groups take the article
  - יָאָרָה ‘and the Canaanites’
- Some geographic features take the article
  - יָאָרָה ‘the Jordan River’
  - יָאָרָה ‘the Mountain Moriah’
  - יָאָרָה ‘the Valley of Siddom’

The Article Has Many Spellings

- usually
- before SQiN ‘eM L’eVV with Shewa
- before or ר (“virtual doubling”)
- before or or or (“compensatory lengthening”)
- before unaccented (ך, צ, נ), or accented ר

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., יִבְשָׁם → יִבְשָׁם
- The words are
  - יִבְשָׁם יָאָרָה פַּר הָרָה נַב
  - “The people (יִבְשָׁם) of the earth (יִבְשָׁם) brought the ark (יִבְשָׁם) and the bull (יִבְשָׁם) from the mountain (יִבְשָׁם) to the garden (יִבְשָׁם) for the festival (יִבְשָׁם).”
- 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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Original Pronunciation of God’s Name יהוה
- Consonants יהוה
- Correct pronunciation is said to be ‘Yahweh’
  - Short form is יָהּ, ‘yah’
  - If based on verb היה, the final היה would be the vowel letter יָה ‘eh
  - Greek transcriptions IAOYE and IABE
- Pronunciation changes over time
  - Moses, David, and Ezra may have pronounced it differently from each other.
  - Verb היה probably spelled יהוה in Moses’ day.

Post-Biblical Pronunciation of יהוה
- Reverence for the name → pronounce substitutes.
- Pronounced יָהּ ‘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 יהוה for prayer, using יה ב ש ה ל for the name’ at other times.
- When vowels added in AD 500-1000, the vowels of יהוה were added to the consonants יהוה
  - י + יהוה → יהוה, or usually יהוה
- In late Latin transcription יהוה → Jehovah