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 יהוה
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

- י usually
- י before יי
- י before בּמְפִ ‘BuMP’
- י before Shewa
- י before אֱלֹהִים

- י before יִי (יִי → יִי) (rule of Shewa)
- י before יִי (יִי → יִי) (rule of Shewa)
- י before יִי (יִי → יִי) (rule of Shewa)
- י before some accented syllables
- י before יָלְלָהִים (יָלְלָהִים → יָלְלָהִים) (rule of יָלְלָהִים)
The Conjunction Waw Can Be Spelled ו

- **Spelled Shureq ו before בֵּ֫מִַ֝פ** or Shewa
  - והִם → ו + בֵּ֫מִַ֝פ
  - והַ֫ם → ו + בֵּ֫מִַ֝פ
  - Drop the Dagesh Lene in ב and ב:
    - בֵּ֫וָּב → ו + ב
    - בֵּ֫רָּב → ו + ב

- **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
  - וְוָ, וּוָ, וְוָ, וָו, וְו

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

1. וּבִי ָא + וּבִי ָא = עִבְרִי

2. וּגוֹי ֶא + וּגוֹי ֶא = עִבְרִי

3. וּבַן ֶב + וּבַן ֶב = עִבְרִי

4. וּמָשְׁהּ ָא + וּמָשְׁהּ ָא = עִבְרִי

5. וּפֶרֶעה ֶא + וּפֶרֶעה ֶא = עִבְרִי

6. וּצְבָאֹת ֶא + וּצְבָאֹת ֶא = עִבְרִי

7. וּאֱלֹהִי ֶא + וּאֱלֹהִי ֶא = עִבְרִי

8. וּאָלִיש ֶא + וּאָלִיש ֶא = עִבְרִי

9. וּירֵיחְלֵים ֶא + וּירֵיחְלֵים ֶא = עִבְרִי

10. וּאָלִים ֶא + וּאָלִים ֶא = עִבְרִי

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., בְּהַ

- **Dagesh Lene goes away if a vowel is put in front of it.**
  - E.g., בְּהַ → בִּהַ (BuMP) → בִּהַ (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., \*עְמ → עמ
  - Guttural and Resh (always)
    - E.g., \*הֶרֶש → חֶרֶש
  - SQiN ‘eM LeVY with Shewa (sometimes)
    - E.g., \*לִיָּקט → לִיָּקט

- **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.
  - דב → דב דב → דב דב → דב
  - Resh almost always causes this. *
  - גְּע → גְּע or גְּע

- 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.
SQiN ‘eM LeVY Consonants

S = שׂ
Q = ק
i
N = נ
‘e
M = מ
L = ל
e
V = ו
Y = י
What Could Have Lost a Dagesh Forte?

1. וֹהֶרְצְזַנְוּ or הָרְצַנְוּ (C. Lengthen)
2. הָאְרָבֹמְכֹּמְכֹּס or מָרָבֹמְכֹּס (C. Lengthen)
3. מָהְיִיקְלֶל or מָהְיִיקְלֶל (C. Lengthen)
4. מָהְיִיקְוּ or מָהְיִיקְוּ (C. Lengthen)
5. מָשִׂיוְר or מָשִׂיוְר (C. Lengthen)
6. בְּרְכֺּל or בְּרְכֺּל (C. Lengthen)
7. גְּנְפִּּלוֹ or גְּנְפִּּלוֹ (C. Lengthen)
8. בְּרַד or בְּרַד (C. Lengthen)
9. בְּרַד or בְּרַד (C. Lengthen)
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The Article

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

- **Indefinite article = “A” or “An”**
  - Hebrew lacks this. (So does Greek).
  - Hebrew sometimes uses “One” בודא עותיבה

- **Call ו "The Article"**
The Article Has Many Translations

- **“The”**
  - 'ה א ַ֫ר ץ', ‘the earth’

- **“This”**
  - א נ כִיְמ צ וּ ךְָ יַ֫וֲ דַ֫ו מ יְו מ, “I am commanding you THIS day”

- **“O”**
  - ו יִק ר אְלִ אמ רְ הַ֫ו מ, “He called out, ‘O King’.”

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

- **“His”, “Her”, “My”, etc.**
  - י דֹ ה, “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 נְבֵא דָוִד
  - So נְבֵא דָוִד is ‘the man’ not ‘the Adam’ or ‘Adam’

- **Names of people groups take the article**
  - נְבֵא כָנָאָנִית ‘and the Canaanites’

- **Some geographic features take the article**
  - נְבֵא יָרְדֵן ‘the Jordan River’
  - נְבֵא מֵרוֹרִי ה ‘the Mountain Moriah’
  - נְבֵא שִדִים ‘the Valley of Siddom’
The Article Has Many Spellings

- ה usually
- ה before SQiN ‘eM LeVY with Shewa
- ה before ה or ח
  (“virtual doubling”)
- ה before כ or שי or ר or הַ֫
  (“compensatory lengthening”)
- ה before unaccented (ך, כ, ר), or accented רַ֫
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., מתַּה \(\rightarrow\) מתַּה

- The words are
  - עַםְאָרְוָן פְּרַשׁ רְגָן ג
  - “The people (ועם) of the earth (ארון) brought the ark (פר) and the bull (פר) 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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Original Pronunciation of God’s Name יְהוָה

- **Consonants יְהוָה**

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

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

- Reverence for the name → pronounce substitutes.
- Pronounced אֲדֹנָי, ‘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 אֱלֹהִים, ‘the name’ at other times.

- When vowels added in AD 500-1000, the vowels of אֲדֹנָי were added to the consonants יהוה
  - בֹּדְחָה יְהוֹה → יְהוֹה or usually בֹּדְחָה יְהוֹה

- In late Latin transcription בֹּדְחָה יְהוֹה → Jehovah