Chapter 36 Lecture Roadmap

- BHS & BHQ & Reader’s Hebrew Bible
- Accents & Pausal Forms
- Masoretic Notes
- Text-Critical Notes
- How to Prepare a Passage
BHS & BHQ

- **BHS**
  - *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia*
  - The standard edition of the Hebrew Bible used by pastors and scholars.
  - Produced by the German Bible Society in Stuttgart

- **BHQ**
  - *Biblia Hebraica Quinta* (= ‘Fifth’)
  - Produced by the German Bible Society in Stuttgart
  - Set to supplant BHS when finished in 2020
You and Your BHS

- Small print and large print editions
  - Exact same contents and page numbers
  - Different size font and paper

- Cover your BHS with clear contact paper
What BHS Has

- Consonants, vowels, and accents from the Leningrad Codex
  - The oldest complete Hebrew Bible
  - AD 1009
  - An example of the Masoretic Text “MT”

- Masoretic notes and paragraph marks combined from many manuscripts

- Text-critical notes by modern scholars, written in abbreviated Latin
What BHQ Has

- The same sorts of things as BHS:
  - Some corrections to the text to more closely follow the actual Leningrad Codex.
  - The Masora and paragraph marks are from the Leningrad Codex alone, not from a compilation.
  - Revised text-critical notes, in abbreviated English

- Includes commentaries in English on:
  - Textual witnesses
  - Text-critical problems
  - Masoretic notes
What A Reader’s Hebrew Bible (RHB) Has

- Full text of BHS
  - Some corrections to the text to more closely follow the actual Leningrad Codex.
  - Kethiv-Qere are in the main text, marked K and Q
- Lacks Masoretic notes and text-critical notes
- Adds
  - Vocabulary < 100x given context-specific gloss in footnote, including the verb stem (Qal, etc.)
  - Glossary with all words occurring > 100x
  - Proper nouns are in gray, and never glossed.
The first page of the Hebrew Bible is on the right.
- Book begins at the “back”

Book order is different from Christian English Bibles
- Christian English Bibles follow the order of the Septuagint
  - Septuagint = LXX = Ancient Greek translation

BHQ commentaries (in English) start on the left
Book Order of BHS / BHQ / RHB

- **Torah** = "חֶדְרָה" = ‘teaching / law’
  - Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy
- **Nevi’im** = "נְבִיאִים" = ‘prophets’
  - Joshua, Judges, 1-2 Samuel, 1-2 Kings
  - Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, ... Malachi.
- **Ketuvim** = "כְּתוּבִים" = ‘writings’
  - Everything else, including Daniel
  - Psalms, Job, Proverbs, Ruth, ... 1-2 Chronicles
- **Torah + Nevi’im + Ketuvim = TNK = Tanakh = כְּתַנְּךָ**
  - The Hebrew Bible
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Major Accents

- silluq ◌ and sof pasuq ◌: end of verse
  silluq looks like a metheg, but isn’t.

- athnach: divides verse in half

- zaqeph qatan: divides each half verse

In translation, often put a period, semicolon, or comma after the words with these accents.

These often cause pausal forms
  - Zaqeph Qatan less often pausal
Pausal Form = Vowel Change with Major Accent

- Often pausal form with major accents:
  -  ה silluq,  א athnach,  צ zaqeph qatan
  - Sometimes other accents too

- Pausal forms may change the accent and spelling:
  - A vowel or shewa may change to Qamets  ש
  - The accent may shift.
  - For ל ‘to’ and Эти ‘with’,
    the 2ms pronominal suffix  י becomes  י, which looks like 2fs.
  - I.e., ל and Эти are ר+ל or +2ms pausal
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Three Kinds of Masora

- **Mp** = Masora Parva (small masora)
  - Short notes in the outside margin of the page

- **Mm** = Masora Magna (large masora)
  - Usually a list of the other occurrences of a word.
  - **BHS**: Arabic numbers in the Mp point to the Mm index at the bottom of the page. Mm index gives the number of the Mm note in a separate book.
  - **BHQ**: Full note given in unpointed Aramaic. Commentary explains the notes.

- Masoretic notes at the end of each book
  - Usually the number of verses in the book, etc.
Reading the Masora Parva (Mp)

- **Circle over a word** → Mp on that word
  - E.g., הֵּמֵנֹת in Genesis 15:1

- **Circle between words** → Mp on the phrase
  - E.g., אָּמֵר וַהַבָּכֶר יָמֶּשׁ in Genesis 15:1

- **Go to the outside margin to find the note**
  - Notes are in heavily abbreviated Aramaic.
  - BHQ translates and discusses the notes.

- **Multiple notes on a line are separated with .**
  - Ordered right to left
Useful Notes in the Mp

- ש = there are no other occurrences of this spelling
  - E.g., בֵּיתָי in Genesis 15:1
  - Either a very rare word or a misspelling.
  - Don’t be surprised if the word is problematic!

- ג = Qere
  - Don’t read the consonants in the text.
  - Read the vowels in the text with the consonants above ג in the marginal note.
Kethiv-Qere

- **Kethiv** = כְּתִיב (Aramaic) = ‘[what is] written’
  - The consonants in the text
  - Don’t read them
  - The vowels and dageshes aren’t for them

- **Qere** = קְרֵי (Aramaic) = ‘[what is] read’
  - The consonants in the margin
  - Read them with the vowels in the text
  - Usually correcting spelling, but sometimes changes parsing!
  - Text vowels ṭaira + Qere consonants → Read

- **Perpetual Qere**
  - So common that there is no circle or note
  - E.g., בָּיְתָּה = בְּיָהָתָא
## Kethiv-Qere Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kethiv</th>
<th>Qere</th>
<th>What to Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ruth 2:1</strong></td>
<td>מִכְּס</td>
<td>מְכַס</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ruth 1:8</strong></td>
<td>וֹשֶה</td>
<td>וָשֶה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ruth 4:6</strong></td>
<td>לוֹאַו</td>
<td>לוֹאַו</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ruth 3:3</strong></td>
<td>יָרַד</td>
<td>וְיָרַד</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ruth 3:12</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ruth 4:4</strong></td>
<td>נָרַע</td>
<td>וְנָרַע</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ruth 3:3</strong></td>
<td>שֶמְלַתָה</td>
<td>שמְלַתָה</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ruth 3:6</strong></td>
<td>אֵל</td>
<td>אֵל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Esther 1:16</strong></td>
<td>מְמַכֵּן</td>
<td>מְמַכֵּן</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Text-Critical Notes

- No two manuscripts agree completely.
  - MT manuscripts, Dead Sea Scrolls, Septuagint, Vulgate, Peshitta, etc. are all witnesses to the text.

- BHS notifies you of some of the disagreements.
  - Sometimes helpful for misspellings in the text.
    - BHS: “sic L, mlt Mss Edd ___” = Codex Leningradis has this, but everything else has ___.
  - Not adequate for serious text-critical work.

- Superscripted English letter tells you to look for a text-critical note on that word at the bottom of the page.
BHQ Text Notes Better but Still Limited

- Easier to understand
  - BHQ uses abbreviated English, not abbreviated Latin.

- More explanation
  - BHQ has a brief textual commentary on some of the textual notes.

- Still limited
  - Many text issues have no text note.
  - Text notes report only some witnesses.
  - Only some text notes have a commentary.
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How to Prepare a Passage: Part 1 – Preparation

1. Print the passage large (18 point, Triple Space)
2. Handwrite an interlinear, translating each word, parsing each verb, red-dotting each non-Qal verb, and red-underlining each word that you didn’t know.
How to Prepare a Passage: Part 2 – Practice

3. Practice parsing and translating your interlinear word-by-word, using a 3x5 card to hide your interlinear and checking yourself word-by-word.

4. Practice pronouncing and translating your interlinear phrase-by-phrase, using your 3x5 card, and using the accents to divide it into phrases.

5. Repeat step 4 using BHS.
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