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 Stuttgentensia*
  - 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.

Book Order of BHS / BHQ / RHB

- 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 = תּוֹרָה = ‘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 = תְנַKH
  - The Hebrew Bible
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:
  - silluq, athnach, zaqeph qatan
  - Sometimes other accents too
- Pausal forms may change the accent and spelling:
  - A vowel or shewa may change to Qamets
  - The accent may shift.
  - For ‘to’ and ‘with’, the 2ms pronominal suffix becomes which looks like 2fs.
  - I.e., and are 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., בְּכַל in Genesis 15:1
- Circle between words → Mp on the phrase
  - E.g., אֱלֹהִיִּים בַּכּ 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

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

- ק = Qere
  - The consonants in the margin
  - Read them with the vowels in the text
  - Usually correcting spelling, but sometimes changes parsing!
  - Text אֲדוֹנָי vowels + Qere consonants → Read אֲדוֹנָי

Kethiv-Qere

- **Kethiv** = כתיב (Aramaic) = ‘[what is] written’
  - The consonants in the text
  - Don’t read them
  - The vowels and dageshes aren’t for them
- **Qere** = קרי (Aramaic) = ‘[what is] read’
  - The consonants in the margin
  - Read them with the vowels in the text
  - Perpetual Qere
    - So common that there is no circle or note
    - E.g., אֲדוֹנָי = אֲדֹנָי

Perpetual Qere

- So common that there is no circle or note
  - E.g., אֲדוֹנָי = אֲדֹנָי
### Kethiv-Qere Practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kethiv</th>
<th>Qere</th>
<th>What to Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruth 2:1</td>
<td>מֹדַ</td>
<td>מֹדַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth 1:8</td>
<td>יַ</td>
<td>יַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth 4:6</td>
<td>לַ</td>
<td>לַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth 3:3</td>
<td>וְיָרַ</td>
<td>וְיָרַ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth 3:12</td>
<td>אָ</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth 4:4</td>
<td>אִלָ</td>
<td>אִלָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth 3:3</td>
<td>שַפָּלֵות</td>
<td>שַפָּלֵות</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth 3:6</td>
<td>אָ</td>
<td>אָ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esther 1:16</td>
<td>מָמַוְ</td>
<td>מָמַוְ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.
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.