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.
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 = תַּנַַּךְ**
  - 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:**
  - ן 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 
  - The accent may shift.
  - For ל ‘to’ and א ‘with’,
    the 2ms pronominal suffix נ becomes נ, which looks like 2fs.
  - I.e., ל and ב are נ/ל and נ+2fs 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., בֵּיתָבְנִיהוּ in Genesis 15:1

- **Circle between words → Mp on the phrase**
  - E.g., אֶתְהוֹר אֵת הָבְהֵר שֵׁם הָאָלָלָה 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

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

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

- **Kethiv** = קְתִיב (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 יּבַָא vowels ּ ַָ◌ + Qere consonants → Read בַָא

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

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<th></th>
<th>Kethiv</th>
<th>Qere</th>
<th>What to Read</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ruth 2:1</td>
<td>מִדַּע</td>
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<td>Ruth 3:3</td>
<td>ויֹרֵדֶה</td>
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<td>מְמוּכַן</td>
<td>מְמוּכַן</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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.