

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA



NAMES

CONFERENCE 2

12 NOV
SAT

3PM TO 6PM PST
SACRAMENTO,
CALIFORNIA

DISCUSSIONS ON:

- EVIDENCE THAT YAHUAH IS THE TRUE NAME OF GOD
- WHY JEHOVAH AND YAHWEH ARE NOT THE CORRECT transliterations OF THE SACRED NAMES
- Q&A ABOUT THE SACRED NAME AND OUR FORMER FAITH
- FELLOWSHIP

ASSEMBLY OF Oוַיְהִי

www.assemblyofyahusha.org

send us an email:

info@assemblyofyahusha.org

**What is the true Sacred Name
of Alahym (God)?**

What is the true Sacred Name of Alahym (God)?

- **Yahuah**

What is the true Sacred Name of Alahym (God)?

- Yahuah
- Jehovah

What is the true Sacred Name of Alahym (God)?

- Yahuah
- Jehovah
- Yahweh

**Why should we even be
interested in the glorious and
sacred Name of Alahym
(God)?**

Exodus 3:15 (NIV)

¹⁵ God also said to Moses, "Say to the Israelites, 'The LORD, the God of your fathers--the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob--has sent me to you.' This is my name forever, the name by which I am to be remembered from generation to generation.

Exodus 3:15 (NIV)

15 God also said to Moses, "Say to the Israelites, '**The LORD**, the God of your fathers--the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob--has sent me to you.' **This is my name forever**, the name by which I am to be remembered from generation to generation.

their mouths, as a ravening and a roaring lion.

14 I am poured out like water, and all my bones are out of joint; my heart is like wax; it is melted in the midst of my bowels.

15 My strength is dried up like a potsherd; and my tongue cleaveth to my jaws; and thou hast brought me into the dust of death.

16 For dogs have compassed me: the assembly of the wicked have inclosed me: they pierced my hands and my feet.

17 I may tell all my bones: they look and stare upon me.

18 They part my garments among them, and cast lots upon my vesture.

19 But be not thou far from me, O my strength, haste thee to help me.

20 Deliver my soul from the sword; my darling from the power of the dog.

21 Save me from the lion's mouth: for thou hast heard me from the horns of the unicorns.

22 I will declare thy name unto my brethren: in the midst of the congregation will I praise thee.

23 Ye that fear the LORD, praise him; all ye the seed of Jacob, glorify him; and fear him, all ye the seed of Israel.

24 For he hath not despised nor abhorred the affliction of the afflicted; neither hath he hid his face from him; but when he cried unto him, he heard.

25 My praise shall be of thee in the great congregation: I will pay my vows before them that fear him.

26 The meek shall eat and be satisfied: they shall praise the LORD: that seek him: your heart shall live for ever.

27 All the ends of the world shall remember and turn unto the LORD: and all the kindreds of the nations shall worship before thee.

28 For the kingdom is the LORD's, and he is the governor among the nations.

PS. 22
g Prov. 17:22
h Luke 23:33
John 20:27
i Luke 23:34
j 2 Tim. 4:17
k John 20:17
l John 6:57
m John 6:51
n Ps. 2:8
o Matt. 6:13
p Is. 26:19
7 Or, my only one
PS. 23
a John 10:11
1 Pet. 2:25
Rev. 7:17
b Ezek. 34:14
c Is. 43:2
d 2 Cor. 5:1
1 Heb. pastures of tender grass
2 Heb. waters of quietness
John 14:27
3 Heb. makest fat
4 Heb. to length of days
PS. 24
a Ex. 9:29
Job 41:11
b Matt. 5:8

29 All they that be fat upon earth shall eat and worship: all they that go down to the dust shall bow before him: and none can keep alive his own soul.

30 A seed shall serve him; it shall be accounted to the Lord for a generation.

31 They shall come, and shall declare his righteousness unto a people that shall be born, that he hath done this.

PSALM 23

A Psalm of David

THE LORD is my shepherd; I shall not want.

2 He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters.

3 He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

4 Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

5 Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

6 Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the LORD for ever.

PSALM 24

A Psalm of David

THE earth is the LORD's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein.

2 For he hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods.

3 Who shall ascend into the hill of the LORD, or who shall stand in his holy place?

4 He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully.

5 He shall receive the blessing from the LORD, and righteousness from the God of his salvation.

6 This is the generation of

them that seek him, that seek thy face, O Jacob. Sē'lah.

7 Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.

8 Who is this King of glory? The LORD strong and mighty, the LORD mighty in battle.

9 Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of glory shall come in.

10 Who is this King of glory? The LORD of hosts, he is the King of glory. Sē'lah.

PSALM 25

A Psalm of David

UNTO thee, O LORD, do I lift up my soul.

2 O my God, I trust in thee: let me not be ashamed, let not mine enemies triumph over me.

3 Yea, let none that wait on thee be ashamed: let them be ashamed which transgress without cause.

4 Shew me thy ways, O LORD, teach me thy paths.

5 Lead me in thy truth, and teach me: for thou art the God of my salvation; on thee do I wait all the day.

6 Remember, O LORD, thy tender mercies and thy lovingkindnesses; for they have been ever of old.

7 Remember not the sins of my youth, nor my transgressions: according to thy mercy remember thou me for thy goodness' sake, O LORD.

8 Good and upright is the LORD: therefore will he teach sinners in the way.

9 The meek will he guide in judgment: and the meek will he teach his way.

10 All the paths of the LORD are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant and his testimonies.

11 For thy name's sake, O LORD, pardon mine iniquity; for it is great.

12 What man is he that feareth the LORD, him shall he

647
PS. 24
c Hag. 2:7
Mal. 3:1
1 Cor. 2:8
1 Or, O God of Jacob
PS. 25
a Lam. 3:41
b Rom. 10:11
c Ex. 33:13
d Ps. 51:1
e Ps. 31:3
Ps. 79:9
Ps. 109:21
Ps. 143:11
f Rom. 5:20
g Ps. 37:23
h Ps. 37:11, 22, 29
i Prov. 3:32
John 7:17
John 15:15
2 Cor. 4:2-6
j Ps. 141:8
k Ps. 69:16
Ps. 86:16
l 2 Sam. 16:12
m Ps. 130:8
1 Heb. shall lodge in goodness
2 Or, and his covenant to make them know it
3 Or, bring forth
4 Or, violent
PS. 26
a Ps. 7:8
b Ps. 28:7
Prov. 29:25
c Ps. 1:1
Jer. 15:17
d Ps. 31:6
e Ex. 30:19
Ps. 73:13
1 Tim. 2:8

teach in the way that he shall choose.

13 His soul shall dwell at ease; and his seed shall inherit the earth.

14 The secret of the LORD is with them that fear him; and he will shew them his covenant.

15 Mine eyes are ever toward the LORD: for he shall pluck my feet out of the net.

16 Turn thee unto me, and have mercy upon me; for I am desolate and afflicted.

17 The troubles of my heart are enlarged: O bring thou me out of my distresses.

18 Look upon mine affliction and my pain; and forgive all my sins.

19 Consider mine enemies; for they are many; and they hate me with cruel hatred.

20 O keep my soul, and deliver me: let me not be ashamed; for I put my trust in thee.

21 Let integrity and uprightness preserve me; for I wait on thee.

22 Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles.

PSALM 26

A Psalm of David

JUDGE me, O LORD, for I have walked in mine integrity: I have trusted also in the LORD; therefore I shall not slide.

2 Examine me, O LORD, and prove me; try my reins and my heart.

3 For thy lovingkindness is before mine eyes: and I have walked in thy truth.

4 I have not sat with vain persons, neither will I go in with dissemblers.

5 I have hated the congregation of evil doers; and will not sit with the wicked.

6 I will wash mine hands in innocency: so will I compass thine altar, O LORD.

7 That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous works.

8 LORD, I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the

“LORD” is found about
7000 times in the Old
Testament alone.

Preface to the NIV Translation of the Bible

In regard to the **divine name** *YHWH*, commonly referred to as the *Tetragrammaton*, the translators adopted the device used in **most English versions** of rendering that name as “**LORD**” in **capital letters** to distinguish it from *Adonai*, another Hebrew word rendered “Lord,” for which small letters are used. Wherever the two names stand together in the Old Testament as a compound name of God, they are rendered “Sovereign LORD.”

Ancient Hebrew:

יהוה

Modern Hebrew:

יהוה

Old Paleo Hebrew

Ancient Hebrew:

The image shows the word 'יהוה' (YHWH) in an ancient Hebrew script. The characters are stylized and angular, with some having multiple strokes. The letters are arranged in a single row, reading from right to left.

Modern Hebrew:

The image shows the word 'יהוה' (YHWH) in a modern Hebrew script. The characters are more rounded and uniform in style compared to the ancient script. The letters are arranged in a single row, reading from right to left.

Old Paleo Hebrew

Ancient Hebrew:

Modern Hebrew:

Post Babylonian Exile Hebrew



1000 – 400 BC

Old Paleo Hebrew

Ancient Hebrew:

The image shows the word 'יהוה' (YHWH) written in Old Paleo Hebrew script. The characters are stylized and angular, with some resembling hands or wings. The word is written in a single line.

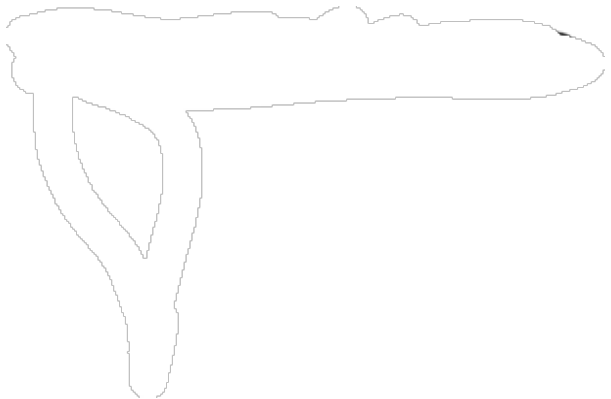
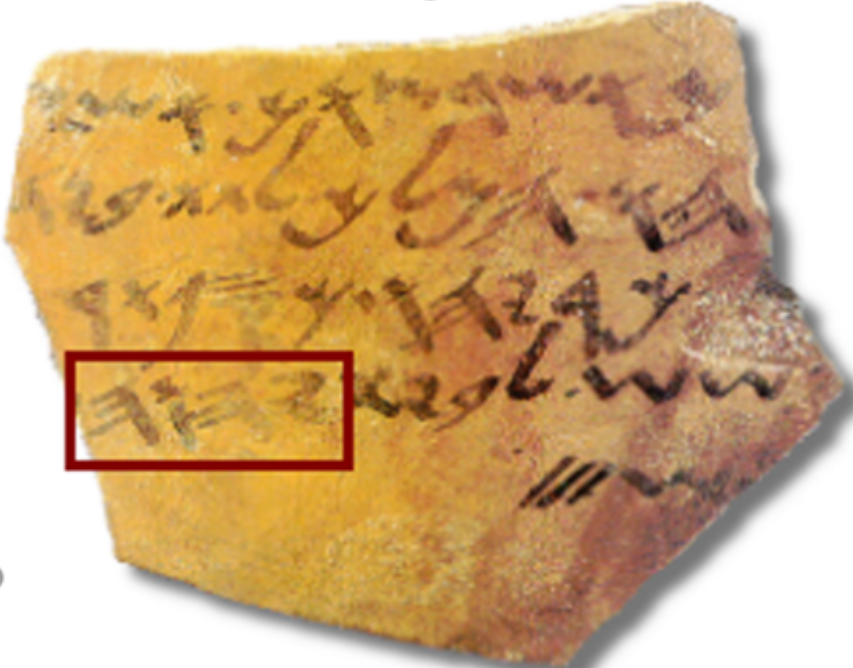
Modern Hebrew:

The image shows the word 'יהוה' (YHWH) written in Modern Hebrew script. The characters are smooth, rounded, and clearly defined. The word is written in a single line.

Post Babylonian Exile Hebrew

Since 400 BC

TETRAGRAMMATON: 4 Letters



Handwritten text in an ancient script, possibly cuneiform or a similar system, inscribed on a fragment of light-colored, textured material (likely papyrus or parchment). The text is arranged in approximately four horizontal lines. A red circle highlights a specific group of characters in the bottom-left corner.

2 O my Elohim, I call by day, but
 You do not answer;
 And by night, but I find no rest.
 3 Yet You are qodesh,
 Enthroned on the praises of
 Yisra'el.
 4 Our fathers trusted in You;
 They trusted, and You delivered
 them.
 5 They cried to You, and were
 delivered;
 They trusted in You, and were
 not ashamed.
 6 But I am a worm, and no man;
 A reproach of men, and
 despised by the people.
 7 All those who see Me mock
 Me;
 They shoot out the lip, they
 shake the head,
 8 "He trusted in [redacted] let Him
 rescue Him;
 Let Him deliver Him, seeing He
 has delighted in Him!"
 9 For You are the One who took
 Me out of the womb;
 Made me secure on My mother's
 breasts.
 10 I was cast upon You from
 birth.
 From My mother's womb You
 have been My El.
 11 Do not be far from Me,
 For distress is near;
 For there is none to help.
 12 Many bulls have surrounded

As a raging and roaring lion,
 14 I have been poured out like
 water,
 And all My bones have been
 spread apart;
 My heart has become like wax;
 It has melted in the midst of My
 inward parts.
 15 My strength is dried like a
 potsherd,
 And My tongue is cleaving to My
 jaws;
 And to the dust of death You are
 appointing Me.
 16 For dogs have surrounded
 Me;
 A crowd of evil ones have
 encircled Me,
 Piercing My hands and My feet;
 17 I count all My bones.
 They look, they stare at Me,
 18 They divide My garments
 among them,
 And for My raiment they cast
 lots.
 19 But You, O [redacted], do not be
 far off;
 O My Strength, hasten to help
 Me!
 20 Deliver My life from the
 sword,
 My only one from the power of
 the dog.
 21 Save Me from the mouth of
 the lion,
 And from the horns of the wild

praise You.
 23 You who revere [redacted], praise
 Him!
 All you seed of Ya'aqob, esteem
 Him,
 And revere Him, all you seed of
 Yisra'el!
 24 For He has not despised
 Nor hated the affliction of the
 afflicted;
 Nor has He hidden His face from
 Him;
 But when He cried to Him, He
 heard.
 25 From You is My praise in the
 great assembly;
 I pay My vows before those who
 revere Him.
 26 The meek ones eat and are
 satisfied;
 Let those who seek Him
 hallelu [redacted]
 Let your heart live forever!
 27 Let all the ends of the earth
 Remember and turn to [redacted],
 And all clans of the nations
 Bow themselves before You.
 28 For the reign belongs to [redacted]
 And He is ruling over the
 nations.
 29 All the fat ones of the earth
 Shall eat and bow themselves;
 All who go down to the dust bow
 before Him,
 Even he who did not keep alive
 his own life.

To a people to be born,
 For He shall do it!

23 A psalm of Dawid.
 1 [redacted] my shepherd;
 I do not lack.

2 He makes me to lie down in
 green pastures;
 He leads me beside still waters.
 3 He turns back my being;
 He leads me in paths of
 righteousness
 For His Name's sake.

4 When I walk through the valley
 of the shadow of death,
 I fear no evil.

For You are with me;
 Your rod and Your staff, they
 comfort me.

5 You spread before me a table
 in the face of my enemies;
 You have anointed my head with
 oil;

My cup runs over.
 6 Only goodness and kindness
 follow me

All the days of my life;
 And I shall dwell in the House of
 [redacted]
 To the length of days!

24 A psalm of Dawid.
 1 The earth belongs to
 [redacted]
 And all that fills it -
 The world and those who dwell
 in it.

**Why does our Bible show
LORD instead of the sacred
and glorious Name of Alahym
(God)?**

The Living Torah: A New Translation Base on Traditional Jewish Sources by Rabbi Aryeh Kaplan

According to the Talmud (Sanhedrin 90a), you lose your portion in the world to come if you “**pronounce the Divine Name as it is spelt,**” therefore, the letters YHVH when read aloud are **not to be pronounced** under any circumstance. The word “Lord” or “Hashem” (“The Name”) is usually substituted and this illustrates the reverence with which the Jews hold this particular name of God.

Jewfaq.org

“The Name in ancient times. In fact, the Mishnah recommends using God’s Name as a routine greeting to a fellow Jew. Berakhot 9:5. **However, by the time of the Talmud, it was a custom to use substitute Names for God.** Some rabbis asserted that a person **who pronounces YHVH according to its letters** (instead of using a substitute) has no place in the World to Come, and should be put to death. Instead of pronouncing the four-letter Name, we usually substitute the Name “Adonai,” or simply say “Ha-Shem” (lit. The Name).”

Jewfaq.org

“Nothing in the Torah prohibits a person from pronouncing the Name of God. Indeed, it is evident from Scripture that God’s Name was pronounced routinely. Many common Hebrew Names contain “Yah” or “Yahu,” part of God’s four letter Name. The Name was pronounced as part of daily services in the Temple.”

Exodus 20:7 (NIV)*

7 "You shall not misuse the name of JWJY your God, for JWJY will not hold anyone guiltless who misuses his name.

Matthew 6:9 (TEV)

⁹ This, then, is how you should pray: **'Our Father in heaven: May your holy name be honored;**

Jeremiah 23:26-27 (NASB)

²⁶ "How long? Is there *anything* in the hearts of the **prophets who prophesy falsehood**, even *these* prophets of the deception of their own heart, ²⁷ who intend to **make My people forget My name** by their dreams which they relate to one another, **just as their fathers forgot My name** because of Baal?

Exodus 3:15 (NIV)*

15 God also said to Moses, "Say to the Israelites, '**JWJY**, the God of your fathers--the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob--has sent me to you.' **This is my name forever, the name by which I am to be remembered** from generation to generation.

Joel 2:31-32 (NKJV)

³¹ The sun shall be turned into darkness, And the moon into blood, **Before the coming of the great and awesome day of JWJY.** ³² And it shall come to pass *That* **whoever calls on the name of JWJY** Shall be saved. For in Mount Zion and in Jerusalem there shall be deliverance, As **JWJY** has said, **Among the remnant whom JWJY calls.**

Psalm 9:1-2 (NASB)*

¹ I will give thanks to **JWJY** with all my heart; I will tell of all Your wonders. ² I will be glad and exult in You; **I will sing praise to Your name, O Most High.**

Ruth 2:4 (NIV)*

⁴ Just then **Boaz** arrived from Bethlehem and **greeted** the harvesters, "**JWJY be with you!**" "**JWJY bless you!**" they called back.

Malachi 3:16 (NKJV)

¹⁶ Then those who feared **JWJY** spoke to one another, And **JWJY** listened and heard *them*; So a book of remembrance was written before Him For those who fear **JWJY** And who meditate on His name.

Deuteronomy 32:3 (NKJV)

³ For I proclaim the name of

JWJY: Ascribe greatness to

our God.

I will p[redacted] h

PHRASE

[redacted]

אֶקְרָא

קְרָא

קְרָא



HVqi1cs

the name

PHRASE

H8034

שֵׁם

שֵׁם

šēm



HNcmsc

of the LORD:

PHRASE

H3068

יְהוָה

יְהוָה

Y^ehōvâ



HNp

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

I. to call, call out, **call out**, proclaim

A. (Qal)

i. to call, **call out**

ii. to call unto, cry (for help), call (with name of God)

iii. to proclaim

iv. to read aloud, read (to oneself), read

v. to summon, invite, call for, call and commission, appoint, call and endow

vi. to call, name, give name to, call by

B. (Niphal)

i. to call oneself

ii. to be called, be proclaimed, be read aloud, be summoned, be named

C. (Pual) to be called, be named, be called out, be chosen

Strong's Definitions [?]

(Strong's Definitions Legend)

קָרָא *qârâ'*, kaw-raw'; a primitive root (rather identical with H7122 through the idea of accosting a person met); **קָרָא** (i.e. properly, address by name, but used in a wide variety of applications):—bewray (self), that are bidden, call (for, forth, self, upon), cry (unto), (be) famous, guest, invite, mention, (give) name, preach, (make) proclaim(-ation), pronounce, publish, read, renowned, say.

Brown-Driver-Briggs Lexicon [?]

(Jump to Scripture Index)

STRONGS H7121:

Abbreviations

SHOW ALL

I. **קָרָא** ⁷²⁴ **verb call, proclaim, read** (Late Hebrew *id.*, **קָרָא**, *read*; Phoenician **קרא** *call*; Arabic **قَرَأَ** (the 'Kofān'), **الْقُرْآنُ** *the Kofān*; Aramaic **קלרא**, **קלרא**, *call*, etc., so Old Aramaic **קרא**, Nabatean *id.*, Palmyrene *id.*, **קרה**); — **Qal**⁶⁵⁵ *Perfect* **קָ** Genesis 11:9 +, 3rd person feminine singular consecutive **וְקָרָת** Isaiah 7:14 (Ges^{§ 74 g}); 2nd person masculine singular **קָרָאתָ** Judges 12:1 +, etc.; *Imperfect* 3rd person masculine singular **יְקָרָא** Genesis 2:19 +; suffix **יְקָרָאוּ** Jeremiah 23:6, **אֶהוּ** - Isaiah 41:2; +; 1st person singular **אֶקְרָא** Deuteronomy 32:3 +, **וְאֶקְרָא** 1 Samuel 28:15 (Ges^{§ 48 d} Nes^{Marg. 15}); 3rd person feminine plural

**How do we proclaim the Name
of Alahym (God)?**

What is the true Sacred Name of Alahym (God)?

- Yahuah
- Jehovah
- Yahweh

What is the true Sacred Name of Alahym (God)?

- Yahuah
- Jehovah
- Yahweh

5 Reasons Why “Yahuah” is the Name of Alahym

1. The Name of Alahym is an ancient Name and must be proclaimed using Paleo-Hebrew and not Modern Hebrew. Paleo-Hebrew transliterates the Sacred Name as “Yahuah”.

The **Paleo-Hebrew** script also Palaeo-Hebrew, Proto-Hebrew or Old Hebrew, is the writing system found in Canaanite inscriptions from the region of biblical Israel and Judah. It is considered to be the script used to record the original texts of the Hebrew Bible due to its similarity to the Samaritan script, as the Talmud stated that the Hebrew ancient script was still used by the Samaritans.

Ancient Hebrew:



יהוה

Modern Hebrew:

יהוה

Yod

Yad

Ancient Hebrew:



Modern Hebrew:



Hey

Ha

Ah

Yod

Yad

Ancient Hebrew:



Modern Hebrew:



Waw Hey

Vav Ha Yod

Uau Ah Yad

Ancient Hebrew:



Modern Hebrew:



Hey Waw Hey
Ha Vav Ha Yod
Ah Uau Ah Yad

Ancient Hebrew:



Modern Hebrew:



𐤙𐤇𐤅𐤍



YHWH



Handwritten characters: 手 上 手 上



Handwritten Chinese characters: 手 (left), 手 (middle), 手 (right, circled in blue).



Ancient form:	𐤢 yad
Modern form: H3027-3028: יָ	יָ yad = ‘y’ as in ‘yell’
Ancient form:	𐤣 uau
Modern form: H2053: וּ	וּ ūaū = ‘u’ as in ‘too’
Ancient form:	𐤄 ha
Modern form: H1887-1888: חָ	חָ hâ = ‘h’ as in ‘hot’

What year was the letter J created?



1524

How did **J** get its sound? Both **I** and **J** were used interchangeably by scribes to express the sound of both the vowel and the consonant. It wasn't until 1524 when Gian Giorgio Trissino, an Italian Renaissance grammarian known as the father of the **letter J**, made a clear distinction between the two sounds.

Handwritten characters: 手, 手, 手 (the third character is circled)



Handwritten characters: 𠄎 𠄎 𠄎 (the last character is circled in blue)



Y



Handwritten Chinese characters: 手 (left), 攴 (middle), 攴 (right). The middle character is circled in blue.



Y



<p>Ancient form:</p>	<p>יָ yad</p>
<p>Modern form: H3027-3028: יָ</p>	<p>יָ yad = ‘y’ as in ‘yell’</p>
<p>Ancient form:</p>	<p>וּ uau</p>
<p>Modern form: H2053: וּ</p>	<p>וּ ūaū = ‘u’ as in ‘too’</p>
<p>Ancient form:</p>	<p>חָ ha</p>
<p>Modern form: H1887-1888: חָ</p>	<p>חָ hā = ‘h’ as in ‘hot’</p>

The (J) Ah has the ah sound

The glorious Name of God has the (J) Ah at the middle and end of the Name. The (J) Ah normally gives the “ha” sound at the beginning of a word. If the letter (J) Ah comes at the middle or end of the word, the sound is then changed to “ah”.

The letter **J(ah)** that was added is an important letter of the Name of God and sounds like the **life-giving breath of God**. Its also the letter whose first known form signifies worship and celebration of life.

Genesis 17:5-7 (NKJV)

⁵ No longer shall your name be called Abram, but your name shall be Abraham; for I have made you a father of many nations. ⁶ I will make you exceedingly fruitful; and I will make nations of you, and kings shall come from you. ⁷ And I will establish My covenant between Me and you and your descendants after you in their generations, for an everlasting covenant, to be God to you and your descendants after you.



Transliteration

'abrām

Pronunciation

av-rawm'



Part of Speech

proper masculine noun


Root Word (Etymology)

Contracted from אַבְרָם (H48)

KJV Translation Count — Total: 61x

The KJV translates Strong's H87 in the following manner: Abram (61x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

- I. 
 - A. original name of Abraham

אַבְרָם

Transliteration

'abrām

Pronunciation

av-rawm'



Part of Speech

proper masculine noun

Root Word (Etymology)

Contracted from אַבְרָם (H48)

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The KJV translates Strong's H87 in the following manner: Abram (61x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

- I. **אַבְרָם**
 - A. original name of Abraham

אַבְרָהָם

Transliteration

'abrāhām

Pronunciation

ab-raw-hawm'



Part of Speech

proper masculine noun

Root Word (Etymology)

Contracted from אָבִי (H1) and an unused root (probably meaning to be populous)

Dictionary Aids

TWOT Reference: 4b

KJV Translation Count — Total: 175x

The KJV translates Strong's H85 in the following manner: Abraham (175x).

Outline of Biblical Usage [?]

- I. **אַבְרָהָם**
 - A. friend of God and founder of Hebrew nation via God's elective covenant

Abram,

H87

אַבְרָם

אַבְרָם

'abrām



HNp

Abraham;

H85

אַבְרָהָם

אַבְרָהָם

'abrāhām



HNp

Abram,

H87

אַבְרָם

אַבְרָם

'abrām



HNp

Abraham;

H85

אַבְרָהָם

אַבְרָהָם

'abrāhām



HNp

Abram,

H87

אַבְרָם

אַבְרָם

'abrām



HNp

Abraham;

H85

J(ah)

אַבְרָהָם

אַבְרָהָם

'abrāhām



HNp

Sarai,

H8297

שָׂרַי
שָׂרַי
śāray



HNp

but

H3588

כִּי
כִּי
kî



HC

Sarah

H8283

שָׂרָה
שָׂרָה
śārâ



HNp

Sarai,

H8297

שָׂרַי

שָׂרַי

śāray



HNp

but

H3588

כִּי

כִּי

kî



HC

Sarah

H8283

שָׂרָה

שָׂרָה

śārâ



HNp

Sarai,

H8297

שָׂרַי

שָׂרַי

śāray



HNp

but

H3588

כִּי

כִּי

kî



HC

Sarah

J(ah)

H8283

שָׂרָה ←

שָׂרָה

śārâ



HNp



Y-ah





Y-ah



<p>Ancient form:</p>	<p>𐤆 yad</p>
<p>Modern form: H3027-3028: יָד</p>	<p>יָ yad = ‘y’ as in ‘yell’</p>
<p>Ancient form:</p>	<p>𐤅</p>
<p>Modern form: H2053: וָ</p>	<p>וָ ūaū = ‘u’ as in ‘too’</p>
<p>Ancient form:</p>	<p>𐤇 ha</p>
<p>Modern form: H1887-1888: חָ</p>	<p>חָ hā = ‘h’ as in ‘hot’</p>

The (W) Uau/Waw has the U (oo) sound and not the W sound.

It is important to remember that the (W) Uau is pronounced as U (oo) and has been changed to V and W in modern Hebrew only.

Judah

יהודה

Transliteration*y^əhûḏâ***Pronunciation**

yeh-hoo-daw'

**Part of Speech**

proper masculine noun

Root Word (Etymology)

From יהָ (H3034)

(W) Uau



Lexicon :: Strong's H3063 - *y^əhûḏâ*

Aa

Judah

יְהוּדָה

Transliteration

y^əhûḏâ

Pronunciation

yeh-hoo-daw'



Part of Speech

proper masculine noun


Root Word (Etymology)

From יָדָה (H3034)

(W) Uau: “oo” sound

Lexicon :: Strong's H3063 - *y^ehûḏâ* Aa

Judah יְהוּדָה

Transliteration	Pronunciation
<i>y^ehûḏâ</i>	yeh- hû -daw' 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
proper masculine noun	From יָדָה (H3034)

Jerusalem

יְרוּשָׁלַיִם

Transliteration

yərûšālam

Pronunciation

yer-oo-shaw-lah'-im



Part of Speech

proper locative noun


Root Word (Etymology)

A dual (in allusion to its two main hills [the true pointing, at least of the former reading, seems to be that of יְרוּשָׁלַיִם (H3390)]), probably from (the passive participle of) יָרָה (H3384) and שָׁלַם (H7999)

(W) Uau

Lexicon :: Strong's H3389 - *yərûšālam* Aa


Jerusalem יְרוּשָׁלַיִם

Transliteration	Pronunciation
<i>yərûšālam</i>	yer-oo-shaw-lah'-im 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
proper locative noun	A dual (in allusion to its two main hills [the true pointing, at least of the former reading, seems to be that of יְרוּשָׁלַיִם (H3390)]), probably from (the passive participle of) יָרָה (H3384) and שָׁלַם (H7999)

(W) Uau: “oo” sound

Lexicon :: Strong's H3389 - *yə·rûšā·lam* Aa

Jerusalem יְרוּשָׁלַיִם

Transliteration	Pronunciation
<i>yə·rûšā·lam</i>	yə·rū·shaw-lah'-im 
Part of Speech	Root Word (Etymology)
proper locative noun	A dual (in allusion to its two main hills [the true pointing, at least of the former reading, seems to be that of יְרוּשָׁלַיִם (H3390)]), probably from (the passive participle of) יָרָה (H3384) and שָׁלַם (H7999)

Handwritten characters in a stylized font, possibly representing a sequence of letters or symbols. The characters are arranged horizontally. A teal circle highlights the second character from the left.



Y-ah-u



Handwritten characters in a stylized script, with the first character circled in blue.



Y-ah-u





Y-ah-u





Y-ah-u-ah



Gesenius' HEBREW GRAMMAR

Edited and Enlarged By
E. Kautzsch

§7. The Vowels in General, Vowel Letters and Vowel Signs.

*7a1. The original vowels in Hebrew, as in the other Semitic tongues, are **a, i, u**. *E* and *o* always arise from an obscuring or contraction of these three pure sounds,*

Original Vowels

In the oldest known 'Hebrew', by linguists also called 'West-Semitic', of the time from Abraham to King David (about 2000 to 1000 BC) there were basically only **three vowels: i, a, and u**. This rules out such pronunciations such as Jehovah or Yahweh as candidates for an original pronunciation of the time of the patriarchs up to the time of King David. Yahuah is the perfect pronunciation from the basic West-Semitic characters.

Criticism against the “Yahuah” transliteration:

The Name “Yahuah” is not based on the **vowel points** found in the Masoretic Text that serve as guide on the proper pronunciation of the Hebrew text.

Exodus 3:15

SHOW CANTILLATION MARKS

Masoretic Text

SHOW VOWEL POINTS

3:15 וַיֹּאמֶר עוֹד אֱלֹהִים אֶל־מֹשֶׁה כֹּה־תֹאמַר
אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם
אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב שְׁלַח־נִי אֵלֵיכֶם זֶה־שְׁמִי
לְעֹלָם וְזֶה זְכוֹרִי לְדָר דָּר:

Exodus 3:15

SHOW CANTILLATION MARKS

Masoretic Text

SHOW VOWEL POINTS

3:15 וַיֹּאמֶר עוֹד אֱלֹהִים אֶל־מֹשֶׁה כֹּה־תֹאמַר
אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם
אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב שְׁלַח־נִי אֵלֵיכֶם זֶה־שְׁמִי
לְעֹלָם וְזֶה זְכוֹרִי לְדֹר דָּר:

Exodus 3:15

SHOW CANTILLATION MARKS

Masoretic Text

SHOW VOWEL POINTS

3:15 וַיֹּאמֶר עוֹד אֱלֹהִים אֶל־מֹשֶׁה כֹּה־תֹאמַר
אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אֱלֹהֵי אֲבֹתֵיכֶם אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם
אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב שְׁלַח־נִי אֵלֵיכֶם זֶה־שְׁמִי
לְעֹלָם וְזֶה זְכוֹרִי לְדֹר דָּר:

By the **Middle Ages**, few Jewish people could read Hebrew because it was no longer their native language. The dispersion after the destruction of the second temple in AD 70 and the Bar-Kochba Revolt in AD 135 scattered the Israelites around the known world. Soon they spoke only the language of the lands of their dispersion, and Hebrew was relegated to religious matters. **To help the people read Hebrew, the scribes of the period (called Masoretes) introduced a system of vowel marks to identify the sounds that had always been spoken but never written.** These marks were placed below (occasionally above or between) the **consonants** of the text. Now even those not fluent in Hebrew could pronounce the words.

Introduction of the *Nikkudot*

Around 1000 A.D. a group of Jewish scribes called Masorites, developed a system of dots and dashes, called *nikkudot* (singular: *nikkud*), that we're placed above and below the letters to represent all the vowel sounds. These inserted vowels most likely provide to us the pronunciation of Hebrew at that time. Below is the Hebrew text of Genesis 1:1 written with the Aramaic alphabet.

בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים ואת הארץ

And here is the same text, but with the *Nikkudot* added.

בְּרֵאשִׁית בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ

As I mentioned previously, the ancient pronunciation of Hebrew may have been lost to us over time, but it can be assumed that the vowel sounds inserted into the text provide us the pronunciations of Hebrew at that time, 1000 A. D. But the question is, “Is the traditional pronunciation of 1000 A.D. the same as it was in 1000 B.C.?” Unfortunately there is no way to answer this question.

Chabad.org

It is no wonder then that the **letters are compared to the body** and the *nekudot* to the soul. Like the body, the letters are tangible and physical. But the *nekudot*, while hidden, are what give them life.



No vowel points

<http://www.deadseascrolls.org.il>

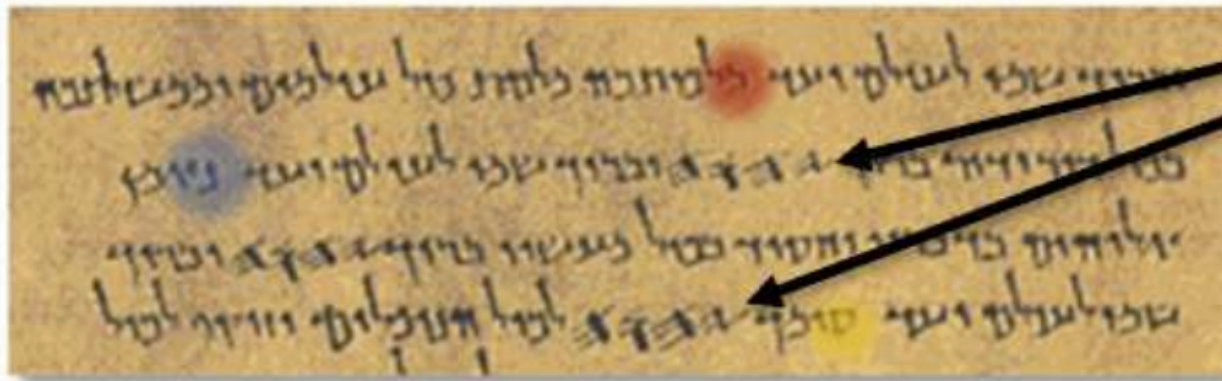


Figure 64 – A portion of Psalm 145 from the Dead Sea Scrolls

Dead Sea Scroll

כַּיִן כַּיִן can be seen here
with no vowel points

Criticism against the “Yahuah” transliteration:

If Paleo-Hebrew do not contain vowel points how can we accurately proclaim the Name of Alahym (God)?

5 Reasons Why “Yahuah” is the Name of Alahym

- 1.** The Name of Alahym is an ancient Name and must be proclaimed using Paleo-Hebrew and not Modern Hebrew. Paleo-Hebrew transliterates the Sacred Name as “Yahuah”.
- 2.** The letters of the Sacred Name are also vowels.

Jewfaq.org

“The Name in ancient times. In fact, the Mishnah recommends using God’s Name as a routine greeting to a fellow Jew. Berakhot 9:5. **However, by the time of the Talmud, it was a custom to use substitute Names for God.** Some rabbis asserted that a person **who pronounces YHVH according to its letters** (instead of using a substitute) has no place in the World to Come, and should be put to death. Instead of pronouncing the four-letter Name, we usually substitute the Name “Adonai,” or simply say “Ha-Shem” (lit. The Name).”

Jewfaq.org

“Nothing in the Torah prohibits a person from pronouncing the Name of God. Indeed, it is evident from Scripture that God’s Name was pronounced routinely. Many common Hebrew Names contain “Yah” or “Yahu,” part of God’s four letter Name. The Name was pronounced as part of daily services in the Temple.”

*(The Jewish War V:235 – Josephus, 1st
Century historian)*

“A mitre also of fine linen encompassed his head, embroidered by a blue riband, about which there was another golden crown in which was engraven the sacred name [of God]; **it consists of four vowels.**”

Gesenius' HEBREW GRAMMAR

Edited and Enlarged By
E. Kautzsch

§7. The Vowels in General, Vowel Letters and Vowel Signs.

7a1. The original vowels in Hebrew, as in the other Semitic tongues, are *a, i, u*. *E* and *o* always arise from an obscuring or contraction of these three pure sounds,

Vowels in Masoretic Hebrew Scripture are a combination of the historically long vowels, **Hey**, **Waw**, and **Yod**, and the **Masoretic or Tiberian Vowel Points**. Vowels are long or short in quality and quantity. Hey, Waw and Yod became known as "matres lectiones," or "mothers of reading," as they assisted in reading Scripture. The individual letter used as a vowel was known as a **mater**. Waw served as a vowel and was pronounced as long o or u, whereas Yod as a vowel was pronounced as long e or i. Hey served as a final long a.

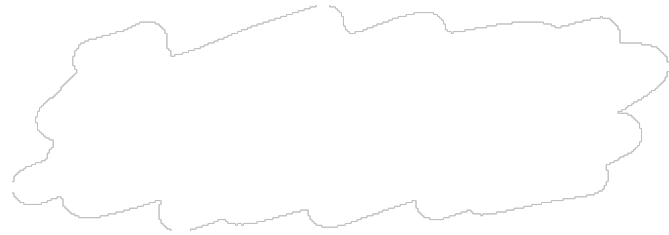
JWJY

Y- YOD – I (EE)

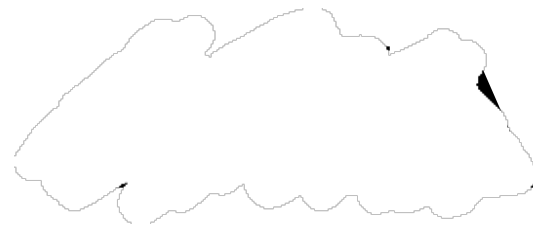
J- HE/AH - A

W – WAW – U (OO)

JWJY



JWJY

 **I**

JWJY

 **AI**

JWJY

 **UAI**

JWJY

AUAI

Chabad.org

It is no wonder then that the **letters are compared to the body** and the *nekudot* to the soul. Like the body, the letters are tangible and physical. But the *nekudot*, while hidden, are what give them life.

The letters of the Sacred Name
(W,J,Y) are the soul of the Ancient
Hebrew Alphabet because they
serve as vowels for the Hebrew
words of Scriptures.

No Complex Vowel System Needed

Assuming that God's word was also to be understood by less intellectual people and even small children, the most natural reading of the glorious Name is the short (all vowels) transliteration (IAUA). Many old Hebrew personal names can reasonably well be read without additional vowel signs. The letters of the Name of God serve as **vowels**: (**Y**)Yod – i(ee), the (**J**)Ah – a, and (**W**)Uau – u. These three vowels are precisely present in the Proto-Semitic and Paleo-Hebrew.

5 Reasons Why “Yahuah” is the Name of Alahym

- 1.** The Name of Alahym is an ancient Name and must be proclaimed using Paleo-Hebrew and not Modern Hebrew. Paleo-Hebrew transliterates the Sacred Name as “Yahuah”.
- 2.** The letters of the Sacred Name are also vowels.
- 3.** The theophoric Names based on “Yah” and “Yahu” suggests “Yahuah”. The Names “Jehovah” and “Yahweh” are not compatible with “Yah” and “Yahu”.

Ancient Hebrew:



Modern Hebrew:



Handwritten symbols: a stylized 'Y' followed by a circled 'ah' and 'u'.



Y-ah-u-ah



Lexicon :: Strong's H3050 - *Yahh*

יָהּ

Transliteration

Yahh

Pronunciation

yā (Key)

Part of Speech

proper noun with reference to deity

Root Word (Etymology)

Contracted form of יָהוָה (H3068),
being the same as יָהּ (H3050).

Concordance Results Using KJV

Strong's Number **H3050** matches the Hebrew **יָהּ** (*Yahh*),
which occurs 49 times in **45** verses in the Hebrew concordance of the KJV

[View results using the NASB Hebrew concordance](#)

Ṭahalým/Ps 117:2

כי גבר עלינו | חסדו ואמת-יהוה לעולם הללו-יה:

JY

JWJY

Ṭahalým/Ps 117:2 For His merciful ^{H2617} kindness ^{H2617} is great ^{H1396} toward us: and the truth ^{H571} of *Yahūah* ^{H3068}
endureth for ever. ^{H5769} Praise to ^{H1984} *Yah.* ^{H3050}

Hallelu-Yah

הַלְלֵי יְהוָה



Y-ah-u-ah

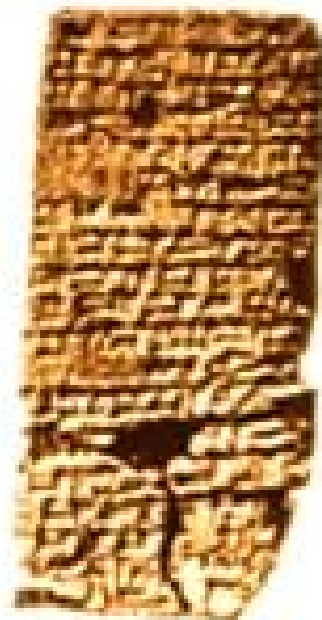
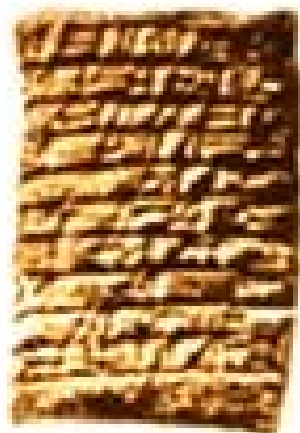


The first three "letters" of the tetragrammaton - YHU or **Yahu** - are the "identifying" part of the tetragrammaton. It means "**I AM HE**" that appears in so many of the texts where HE identifies Himself.

Yah

The Biblical short form of the glorious Name is Yah (**JY**).

Excavations in Elephantine, a big isle in the river Nile on the south border of Egypt, where a sizeable orthodox Jewish settlement was around 600-400 BC, revealed many documents testifying that **Yahu (WJY) was the common way orthodox Jews spoke and wrote about their God around 400 BC. The Names Jehovah or Yahweh are incompatible with this.** To go from Yahu to Yahuah, we only need to refer to the many names ending with (**J**) and transliterated with an –ah ending. **The ending –eh (as in Yahweh) must clearly be seen as a polluted Samaritan/Greek deviation.** The argument that the –ah would be too feminine does not hold.



Murashu Register in Nippur



Ya ú um ilu

Yahuh is God



"YAHU"

PERSIAN COIN IN CAPTIVES' DISTRICT



"IUDEA"

VESPASIAN'S CAPTIVITY COIN



NOTE
DATE PALM

Numbers 6:23-27 (NKJV)

²³ "Speak to Aaron and his sons, saying, 'This is the way you shall **bleſs the children of Israel**. Say to them: ²⁴ "**JWJY** bleſs you and keep you; ²⁵ **JWJY** make His face ſhine upon you, And be gracious to you; ²⁶ **JWJY** lift up His countenance upon you, And give you peace." ' ²⁷ "So **they ſhall put My name on the children of Israel**, and I will bleſs them."

H5718	AdYahu	עדיהו	H1940	HudYah	הודיה	H7841	ShacharYah	שחריה	H3091	Yahusha	יהושע
H452	AlYahu	אליהו	H1938	HuduYah	הודויה	H8018	ShalamYahu	שלמיהו	H3090	Yahushab'ath	יהושבעת
H454	AlYahu'ayny	אליהועיני	H1955	HushaYah	הושעיה	H8098	ShamaYahu	שמעיהו	H3092	Yahushaphat	יהושפט
H568	AmarYahu	אמריהו	H3663	KananYahu	כנניהו	H8114	ShamarYahu	שמריהו	H3077	Yahuyada	יהוידע
H6007	AmasYah	אמסיה	H3659	KanYahu	כניהו	H8203	ShaphatYahu	שפטיהו	H3087	Yahutsadaq	יהוצדק
H558	AmatsYahu	אמצייהו	H3562	KunanYahu	כונניהו	H8187	Sh'arYah	שעריה	H3078	Yahuyakyn	יהויכין
H6070	AnaththYah	ענתתיה	H4573	M'adYah	מעדיה	H8304	SharYahu	שריהו	H3079	Yahuyaqym	יהויקים
H6222	AshYah	אשיה	H4321	MakYahu	מכיהו	H2882	TabalYahu	טבליהו	H3080	Yahuyaryb	יהויריב
H6271	AthalYahu	עתליהו	H4737	MaqnYahu	מקניהו	H6667	TsadakYahu	צדקיהו	H3075	Yahuzabad	יהוזבד
H6265	AthYah	עתיה	H4920	MashalamYahu	משלמיהו	H6846	TsaphanYahu	צפניהו	H3203	YakalYahu	יכליהו
H683	AtsalYahu	אצליהו	H4641	M'ashYahu	מעשיהו	H6870	TsaruYah	צרויה	H3204	YakanYahu	יכניהו
H223	AurYahu	אוריהו	H4983	MathanYahu	מתניהו	H2900	TubYahu	טוביהו	H3301	YaphadYah	יפדיה
H245	AzanYah	אזניה	H4993	MathathYahu	מתתיהו	H2998	YabanYah	יבניה	H3359	YaqamYah	יקמיה
H5838	AzarYahu	עזריהו	H4677	MatsabYah	מצביה	H3000	YabarakYahu	יברכיהו	H3414	YaramYahu	ירמיהו
H5818	AzYahu	עזיהו	H4590	M'azYahu	מעזיהו	H3165	YachadYahu	יחדיהו	H3298	Y'arashYah	יערשיה
H5812	AzazYahu	עזזיהו	H4153	Mu'adYah	מועדיה	H3169	YachazaqYahu	יחזקיהו	H3376	Yar'ayYah	יראייה
H912	BadYah	בדיה	H4179	MurYah	מוריה	H3167	YachazYah	יחזיה	H3404	YarYahu	יריהו
H1183	B'alYah	בעליה	H4322	MykYahu	מיכיהו	H3174	YachYah	יחיה	H3253	YasamakYahu	יסמכיהו
H1141	BanYahu	בניהו	H5166	NachamYah	נחמיה	H3048	YadaYah	ידעיה	H3460	YashamaYahu	ישמעיהו
H1229	BaqbaqYah	בקבקה	H5072	NadabYah	נדביה	H3042	YadYah	ידיה	H3470	YashaYahu	ישעיהו
H1232	BaqYahu	בקיהו	H5294	N'arYah	נעריה	H3041	YadydYah	ידידיה	H3439	YashuchYah	ישוחיה
H1296	BarakYahu	ברכיהו	H5374	NarYahu	נריהו	H3012	YagadalYahu	יגדליהו	H3449	YashYahu	ישיהו
H1256	BaraYah	בראיה	H5418	NathanYahu	נתניהו	H3058	Yahua	יהוא	H2977	Y'ashYahu	יאשיהו
H1202	B'ashYah	בעשיה	H5129	Nu'adYah	נועדיה	H3097	Yahu'ab	יהואב	H3153	YazanYahu	יזניהו
H1152	BasudYah	בסודיה	H6305	PadYahu	פדיהו	H3059	Yahu'achaz	יהואחז	H2970	Y'azanYahu	יאזניהו
H2252	ChabYah	חביה	H6421	PalalYah	פלליה	H3085	Yahu'adah	יהועדה	H3156	YazarachYah	יזרחיה
H2223	ChazYah	חזיה	H6448	PalatYahu	פלטיהו	H3086	Yahu'adan	יהועדן	H3157	YazayachYah	יזרעיה

H5718	AdYahu	עדיהו	H1940	Hud	הודיה	H7841	Shachar	שחריה	H3091	Yahusha	יהושע
H452	AlYahu	אליהו	H1938	Hudu	הודויה	H8018	ShalamYahu	שלמיהו	H3090	Yahushab'ath	יהושבעת
H454	AlYahu'ayny	אליהועיני	H1955	Husha	הושעיה	H8098	ShamaYahu	שמעיהו	H3092	Yahushaphat	יהושפט
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H6007	Amas	אמסיה	H3659	KanYahu	כניהו	H8203	ShaphatYahu	שפטיהו	H3087	Yahutsadaq	יהוצדק
H558	AmatsYahu	אמצייהו	H3562	KunanYahu	כונניהו	H8187	Sh'ar	שעריה	H3078	Yahuyakyn	יהויכין
H6070	Anathth	ענתתיה	H4573	M'ad	מעדיה	H8304	SharYahu	שריהו	H3079	Yahuyaqym	יהויקים
H6222	Ash	אשיה	H4321	MakYahu	מכיהו	H2882	TabalYahu	טבליהו	H3080	Yahuyaryb	יהויריב
H6271	AthalYahu	עתליהו	H4737	MaqnYahu	מקניהו	H6667	TsadakYahu	צדקיהו	H3075	Yahuzabad	יהוזבד
H6265	Ath	עתיה	H4920	MashalamYahu	משלמיהו	H6846	TsaphanYahu	צפניהו	H3203	YakalYahu	יכליהו
H683	AtsalYahu	אצליהו	H4641	M'ashYahu	מעשיהו	H6870	Tsaru	צרויה	H3204	YakanYahu	יכניהו
H223	AurYahu	אוריהו	H4983	MathanYahu	מתניהו	H2900	TubYahu	טוביהו	H3301	Yaphad	יפדיה
H245	Azan	אזניה	H4993	MathathYahu	מתתיהו	H2998	Yaban	יבניה	H3359	Yaqam	יקמיה
H5838	AzarYahu	עזריהו	H4677	Matsab	מצביה	H3000	YabarakYahu	יברכיהו	H3414	YaramYahu	ירמיהו
H5818	AzYahu	עזיהו	H4590	M'azYahu	מעזיהו	H3165	YachadYahu	יחדיהו	H3298	Y'arash	יערשיה
H5812	AzazYahu	עזזיהו	H4153	Mu'ad	מועדיה	H3169	YachazaqYahu	יחזקיהו	H3376	Yar'ay	יראייה
H912	Bad	בדיה	H4179	Mur	מוריה	H3167	Yachaz	יחזיה	H3404	YarYahu	יריהו
H1183	B'al	בעליה	H4322	MykYahu	מיכיהו	H3174	Yach	יחיה	H3253	YasamakYahu	יסמכיהו
H1141	BanYahu	בניהו	H5166	Nacham	נחמיה	H3048	Yada	ידעיה	H3460	YashamaYahu	ישמעיהו
H1229	Baqbaq	בקבקה	H5072	Nadab	נדביה	H3042	Yad	ידיה	H3470	YashaYahu	ישעיהו
H1232	BaqYahu	בקיהו	H5294	N'ar	נעריה	H3041	Yadyd	ידידיה	H3439	Yashuch	ישוחיה
H1296	BarakYahu	ברכיהו	H5374	NarYahu	נריהו	H3012	YagadalYahu	יגדליהו	H3449	YashYahu	ישיהו
H1256	Bara	בראיה	H5418	NathanYahu	נתניהו	H3058	Yahua	יהוא	H2977	Y'ashYahu	יאשיהו
H1202	B'ask	בעשיה	H5129	Nu'ad	נועדיה	H3097	Yahu'ab	יהואב	H3153	YazanYahu	יזניהו
H1152	Basud	בסודיה	H6305	PadYahu	פדיהו	H3059	Yahu'achaz	יהואחז	H2970	Y'azanYahu	יאזניהו
H2252	Chab	חביה	H6421	Palal	פלליה	H3085	Yahu'adah	יהועדה	H3156	Yazarach	יזרחיה
H2293	ChazYah	חזיה	H6448	PalatYahu	פלטיהו	H3086	Yahu'adan	יהועדן	H3157	Yaz	יז

H5718	Ad[redacted]	עדיהו	H1940	HudYah	הודיה	H7841	ShacharYah	שחריה	H3091	[redacted]	יהושע
H452	Al[redacted]	אליהו	H1938	HuduYah	הודויה	H8018	Shalam[redacted]	שלמיהו	H3090	[redacted]	יהושבעת
H454	Al[redacted]'ayny	אליהועיני	H1955	HushaYah	הושעיה	H8098	Shama[redacted]	שמעיהו	H3092	[redacted]	יהושפט
H568	Amar[redacted]	אמריהו	H3663	Kanan[redacted]	כנניהו	H8114	Shamar[redacted]	שמריהו	H3077	[redacted]	יהודע
H6007	AmasYah	אמסיה	H3659	Kan[redacted]	כניהו	H8203	Shaphat[redacted]	שפטיהו	H3087	[redacted]	יהוצדק
H558	Amats[redacted]	אמציהו	H3562	Kunan[redacted]	כונניהו	H8187	Sh'arYah	שעריה	H3078	[redacted]	יהויכין
H6070	AnaththYah	ענתתיה	H4573	M'adYah	מעדיה	H8304	Shar[redacted]	שריהו	H3079	[redacted]	יהויקים
H6222	AshYah	אשיה	H4321	Mak[redacted]	מכיהו	H2882	Tabal[redacted]	טבליהו	H3080	[redacted]	יהוירוב
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H6265	AthYah	עתיה	H4920	Mashalam[redacted]	משלמיהו	H6846	Tsaphan[redacted]	צפניהו	H3203	[redacted]	יכליהו
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H223	Aur[redacted]	אוריהו	H4983	Mathan[redacted]	מתניהו	H2900	Tub[redacted]	טוביהו	H3301	[redacted]	יפדיה
H245	AzanYah	אזניה	H4993	Mathath[redacted]	מתתיהו	H2998	YabanYah	יבניה	H3359	[redacted]	יקמיה
H5838	Azar[redacted]	עזריהו	H4677	MatsabYah	מצביה	H3000	Yabarak[redacted]	יברכיהו	H3414	[redacted]	ירמיהו
H5818	Az[redacted]	עזיהו	H4590	M'az[redacted]	מעזיהו	H3165	Yachad[redacted]	יחדיהו	H3298	[redacted]	יערשיה
H5812	Azaz[redacted]	עזזיהו	H4153	Mu'adYah	מועדיה	H3169	Yachazaq[redacted]	יחזקיהו	H3376	[redacted]	יראיה
H912	BadYah	בדיה	H4179	MurYah	מוריה	H3167	YachazYah	יחזיה	H3404	[redacted]	יריהו
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H1141	Ban[redacted]	בניהו	H5166	NachamYah	נחמיה	H3048	YadaYah	ידעיה	H3460	[redacted]	ישמעיהו
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H1296	Barak[redacted]	ברכיהו	H5374	Nar[redacted]	נריהו	H3012	Yagadal[redacted]	יגדליהו	H3449	[redacted]	ישיהו
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Daniel 9:19 (NASB)

¹⁹ "O Lord, hear! O Lord, forgive! O Lord, listen and take action! For Your own sake, O my God, do not delay, because Your city and **Your people are called by Your name.**"

Judah (Yahudah)

“Yahu be
praised”

יְהוּדָה
בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל

JWDJY – YAHUDAH

JWDJY – YAHUDAH

JWJY – YAHUAH

JWDJY – YAHUDAH

JWJY – YAHUAH

יהודה

YAHUDAH

ד -

D

יהוה

YAHUAH

WORLD – WORD

HOPE – HOP

SAME – SAM

BRAT – BAT

BEET – BEE

WORLD – WORD

HOPE – HOP

SAME – SAM

BRAT – BAT

BEET – BEE

YAHUDAH - YAHUAH

YAHWEH – YAHWDEH
JEHOVAH – JEHOVDAH
YAHUAH - YAHUDAH

The Names **Jehovah** and **Yahweh**
are incompatible with the “**Yah**”,
“**Yahu**”, and “**Yahudah**”

“Yah”, “Yahu”, and “Yahudah”
point to a “Yahuah” transliteration
of the Sacred Name of Alahym
(God)

5 Reasons Why “Yahuah” is the Name of Alahym

- 1.** The Name of Alahym is an ancient Name and must be proclaimed using Paleo-Hebrew and not Modern Hebrew. Paleo-Hebrew transliterates the Sacred Name as “Yahuah”.
- 2.** The letters of the Sacred Name are also vowels.
- 3.** The theophoric Names based on “Yah” and “Yahu” suggests “Yahuah”. The Names “Jehovah” and “Yahweh” are not compatible with “Yah” and “Yahu”.
- 4.** The Name “Yahuah” can be broken down into meaningful Hebrew roots

Yahuah = Yah + Huah

H3050 H1933

Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon [?]

הָוָה prop. TO BREATHE (هوآ to blow, as the wind, هواء air, breeze), like the cognate roots אָבָה, אָהַב which see. This primary signification is applied —(1) to the breath of living creatures; hence, to live (see הָוָה, חָיָה), and in the use of the language, *to be*, i.q.

† [הָוָה] **verb become** (Arabic هَوَى to fall (see הָוָה), also to gape or yawn, and to desire (compare הָוָה): compare FI^{De} Job 6:2; Aramaic הָוָה, ܗܘܐ the usual word for *to be* (probably originally *to fall out, accidit*, hence *come to pass, come to be*, γίγνεσθαι), Mishna *id.* very common) a rare synonym of הָיָה which see: — **Qal Imperfect** with apocope הָוָה Ecclesiastes 11:3 (for יָהוּ with א otiosum; Ges^s 75 R13 e Köp. 597 f.; but Gr plausibly הָוָה); **Imperative masculine singular** הָוֹה Genesis 27:29, feminine singular, הָוִי Isaiah 16:4, **Participle** הָוֹה Ecclesiastes 2:22;

Strong's Definitions [?]

(Strong's Definitions Legend)

הָוָה hâvâ', haw-vaw'; or

הָוָה hâvâh; a primitive root (compare H183, H1961) supposed to mean properly, to breathe; to be (in the sense of existence):—be, ✕ have.

Yahuah = I am He who causes all things to be

Jehovah = Yah +
Hovah H3050 H1943

Strong's Definitions [?]

(Strong's Definitions Legend)

הוֹבָה *hōvâh*, ho-vaw'; another form for H1942; ruin:—mischief.

Brown-Driver-Briggs Lexicon [?]

(Jump to Scripture Index)

STRONGS H1943:

Abbreviations

† הוֹבָה **noun feminine ruin, disaster** (compare below הִיָּה) Ezekiel 7:26

עָלִיד הוֹבָה עַל הוֹבָה תָּבוֹא *disaster shall come upon disaster*, Isaiah 47:11

וְתִפֹּל הוֹבָה עָלֶיךָ (|| שָׂאָה, רָעָה).

Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon [?]

הוֹבָה i. q. הִיָּה No. 2, *misfortune, calamity*. Isa. 47:11; Eze. 7:26.

Jehovah = I am He who causes ruin, mischief, and misfortune

Yahweh = Yah + Weh
H3050 ???

There is no “Weh”
Hebraic root. It does not
exist.

5 Reasons Why “Yahuah” is the Name of Alahym

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5. Psalm 150:6 experience

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H3050 H1933

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Yahuah = I am He who causes all things to be

Psalm 150:6 (NKJV)*

⁶ Let everything that has
breath praise **JWJY**.

Praise **JWJY**!

What is the true Sacred Name of Alahym (God)?

- Yahuah
- Jehovah
- Yahweh

5 Reasons Why “Yahuah” is the Name of Alahym

1. The Name of Alahym is an ancient Name and must be proclaimed using Paleo-Hebrew and not Modern Hebrew. Paleo-Hebrew transliterates the Sacred Name as “Yahuah”.

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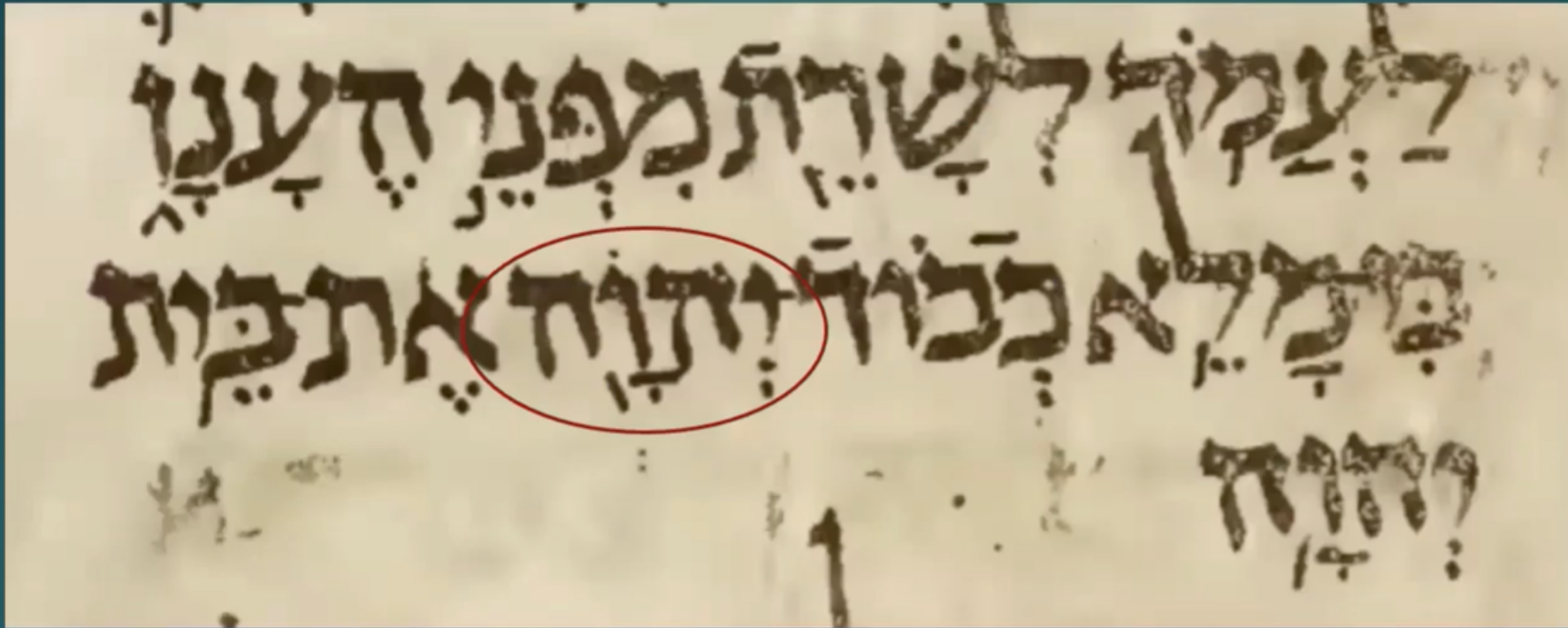
4. The Name “Yahuah” can be broken down into meaningful Hebrew roots

5. Psalm 150:6 experience

Basis For “Yehovah” or “Jehovah” as Transliteration of the Sacred Name

“Jehovah” or “Yehovah” is the the correct
pronunciation of the Sacred Name of
Alahym because it is found numerous times
in several Hebrew texts.

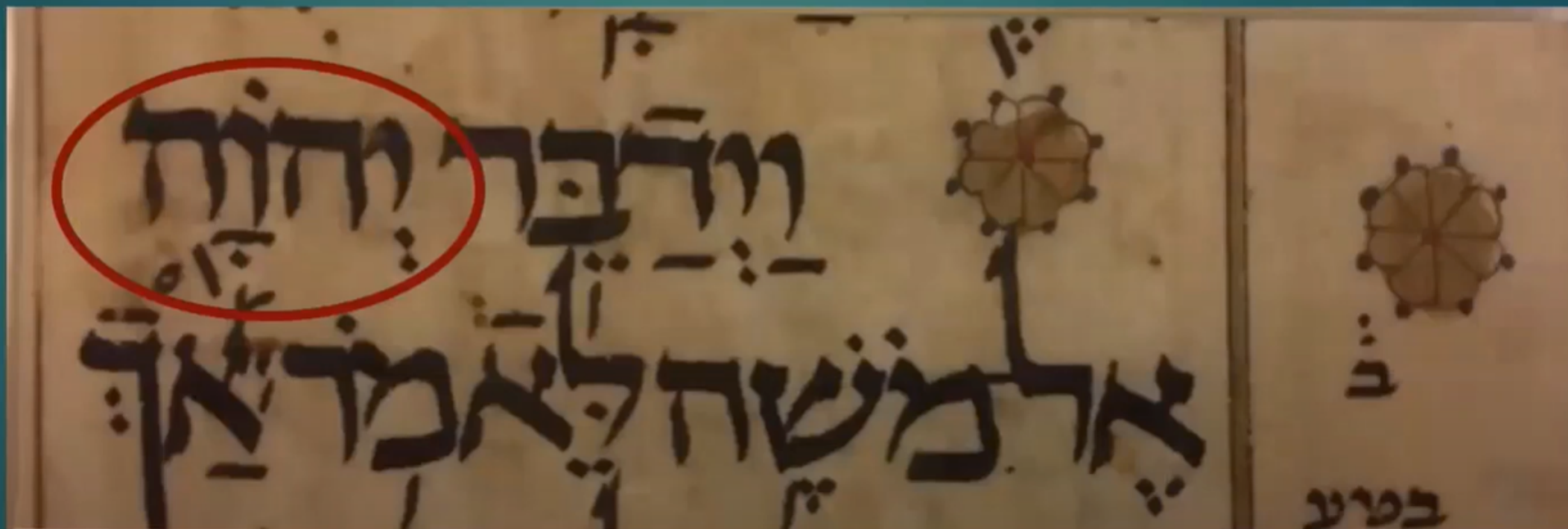
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” so that, because of the cloud, the Cohanim could not stand up to perform their service; for the glory of **Yehovah** filled the house of Yeh-vah.” 1 Kings 8:11 Page 154, Folio77b

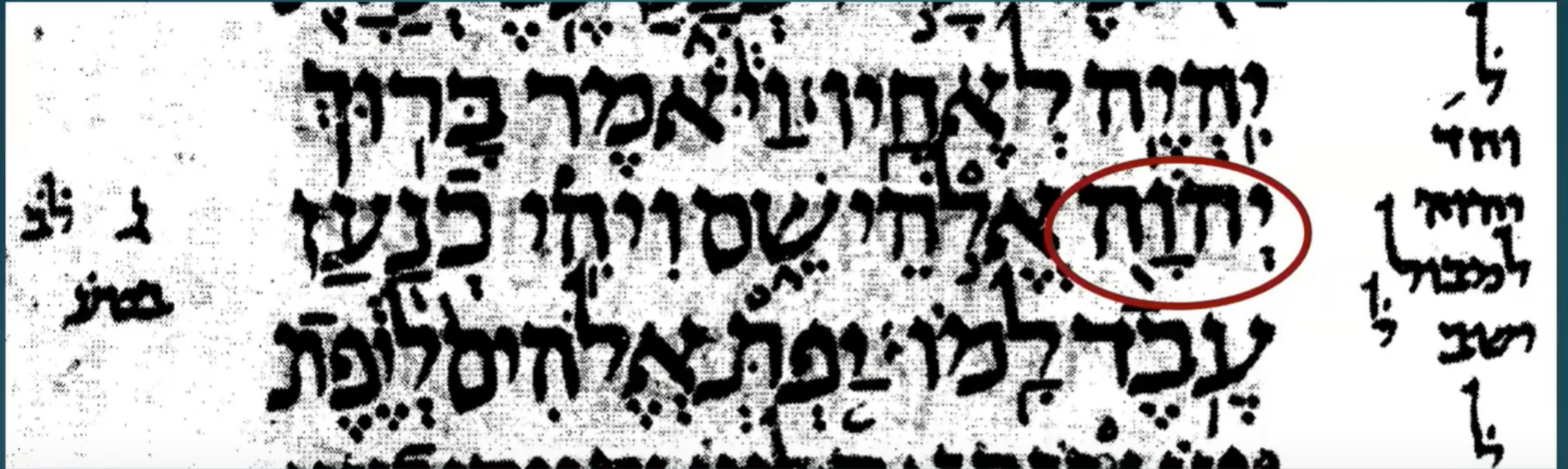
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Leviticus 23:26 (11th -12th Century)



Lenngingrad Codex Genesis 9:26

ProjectTruthBeam



“And he said: Blessed be **Yehovah**, the God of Shem; and let Canaan be their servant.”

Criticisms Against a Jehovah/Yehovah Transliteration

1. The Name Jehovah/Yehovah is based on a modern Hebrew and not a Paleo-Hebrew transliteration.

Introduction of the *Nikkudot*

Around 1000 A.D. a group of Jewish scribes called Masorites, developed a system of dots and dashes, called *nikkudot* (singular: *nikkud*), that we're placed above and below the letters to represent all the vowel sounds. These inserted vowels most likely provide to us the pronunciation of Hebrew at that time. Below is the Hebrew text of Genesis 1:1 written with the Aramaic alphabet.

בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים ואת הארץ

And here is the same text, but with the *Nikkudot* added.

בְּרֵאשִׁית בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ

Isaiah Scroll

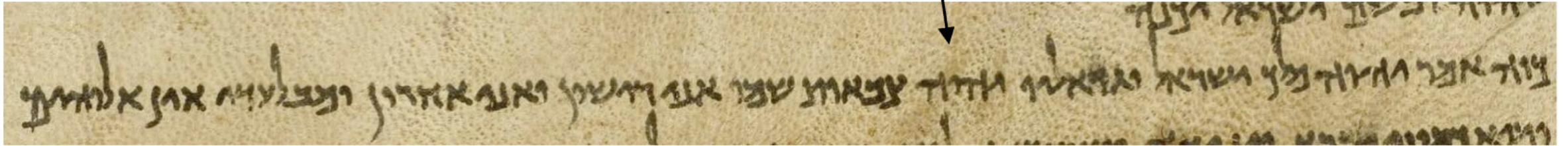
YashâYahû/Isa 44:6

Vowel point comparison

Compare Hebrew script with vowel points to same verse in the scroll without the points:

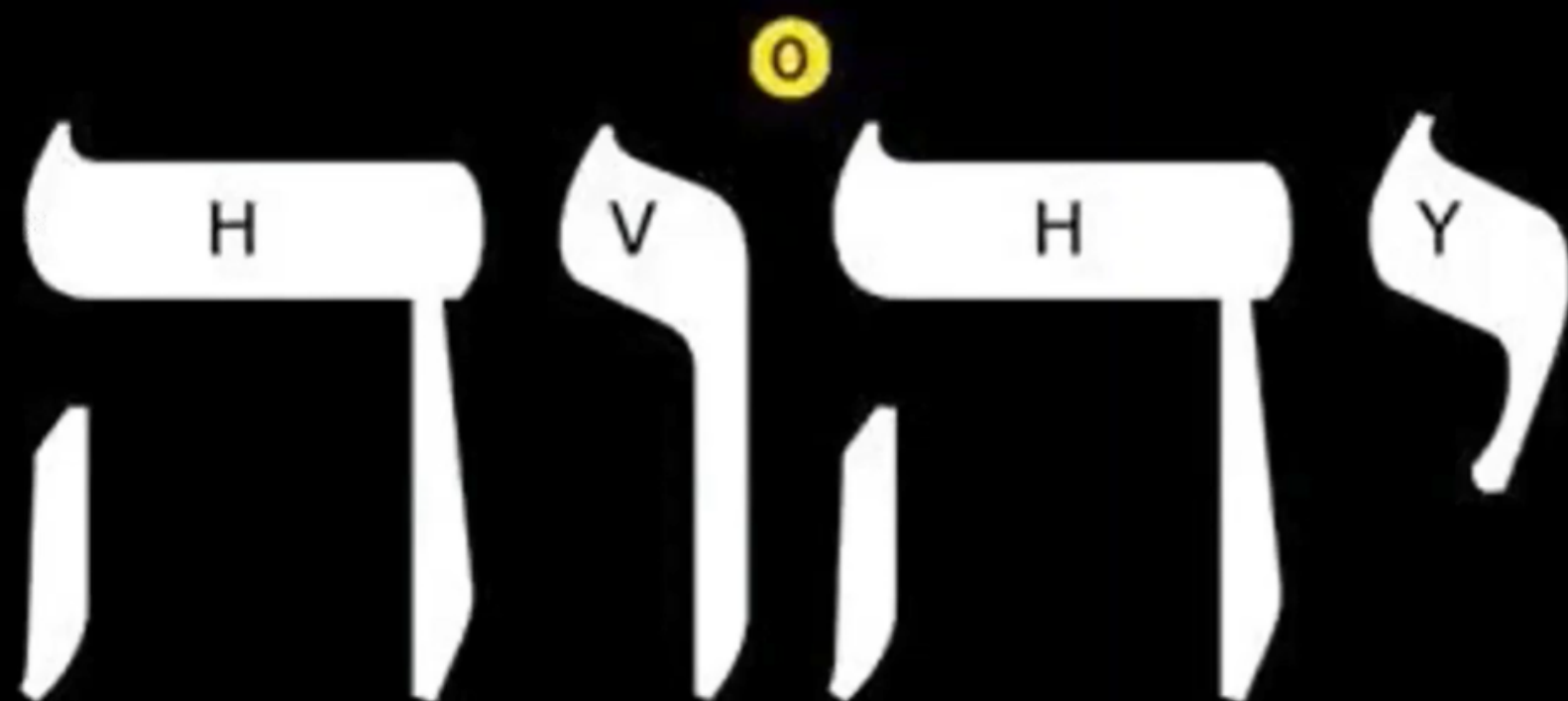
כֹּה־אָמַר יְהוָה מֶלֶךְ־יִשְׂרָאֵל וְגַאֲלוּ יְהוָה צְבָאוֹת אֲנִי רִאשׁוֹן וְאֲנִי אַחֲרוֹן וּמִבְּלִעְדֵי אֵין אֱלֹהִים:

(Vowel points changes Yahuah to Jehovah)



From Dead Sea Scrolls digital library

Cholam



Kamatz



Sheva

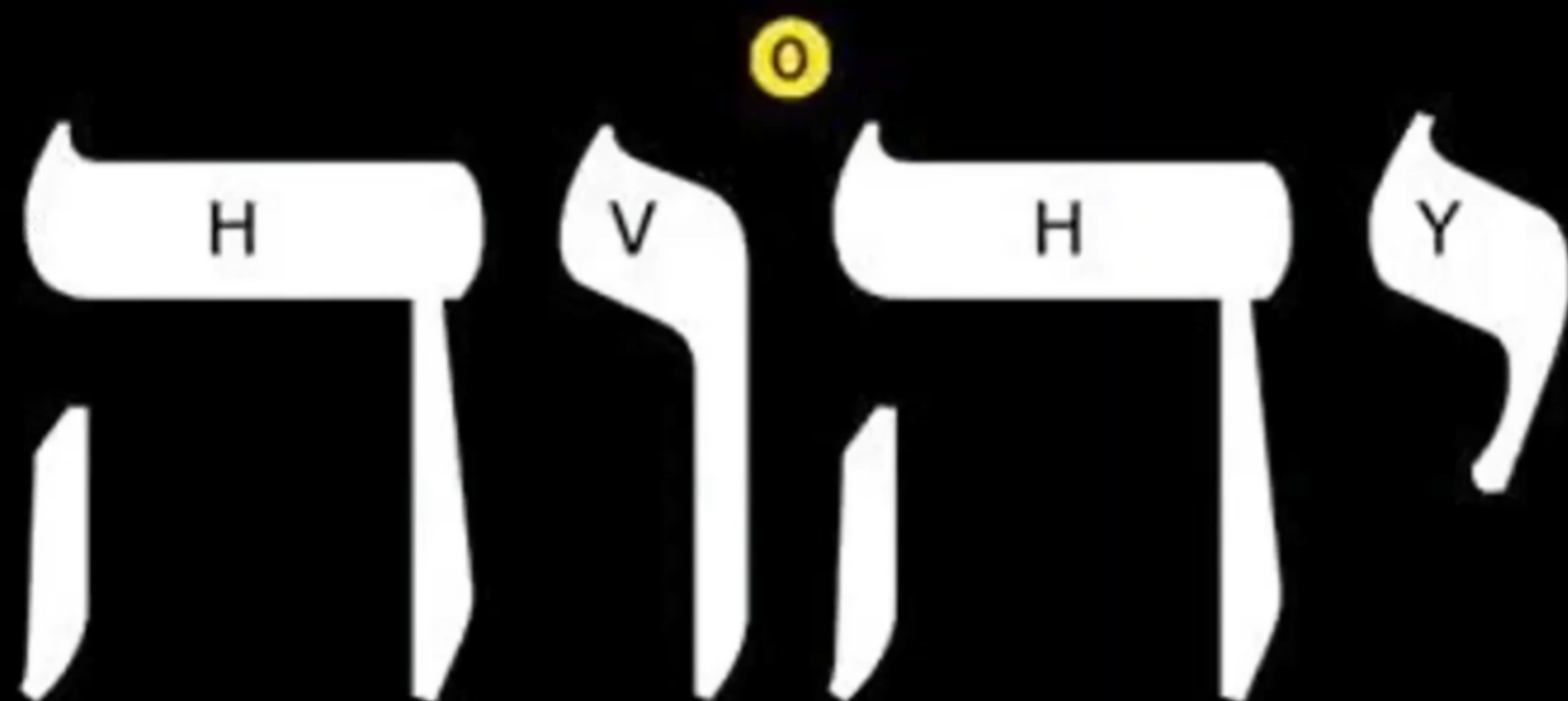
Jewfaq.org

“The Name in ancient times. In fact, the Mishnah recommends using God’s Name as a routine greeting to a fellow Jew. Berakhot 9:5. **However, by the time of the Talmud, it was a custom to use substitute Names for God.** Some rabbis asserted that a person **who pronounces YHVH according to its letters** (instead of using a substitute) has no place in the World to Come, and should be put to death. Instead of pronouncing the four-letter Name, we usually substitute the Name “Adonai,” or simply say “Ha-Shem” (lit. The Name).”

Criticisms Against a Jehovah/Yehovah Transliteration

1. The Name Jehovah/Yehovah is based on a modern Hebrew and not a Paleo-Hebrew transliteration.
2. The nikkud markings of the Hebrew texts actually prove that Jehovah/Yehovah is not the true pronunciation of the Sacred Name

Cholam

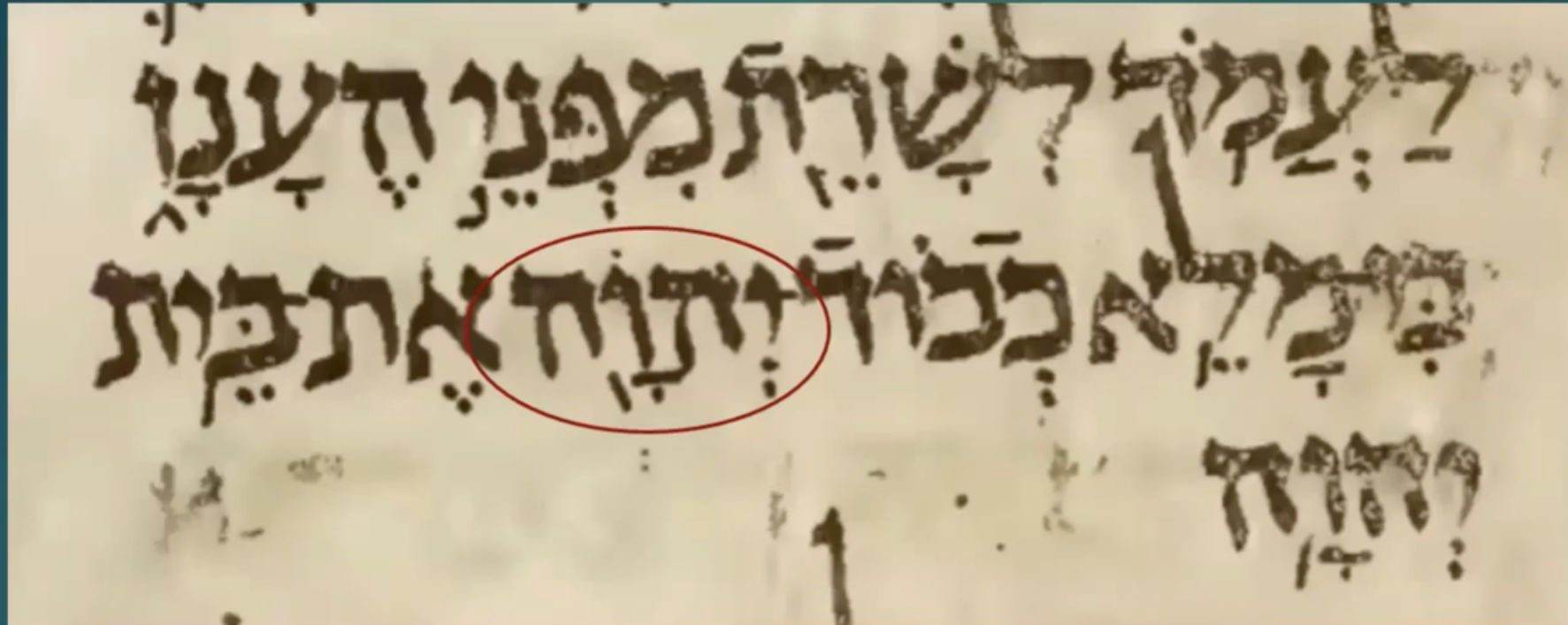


Kamatz



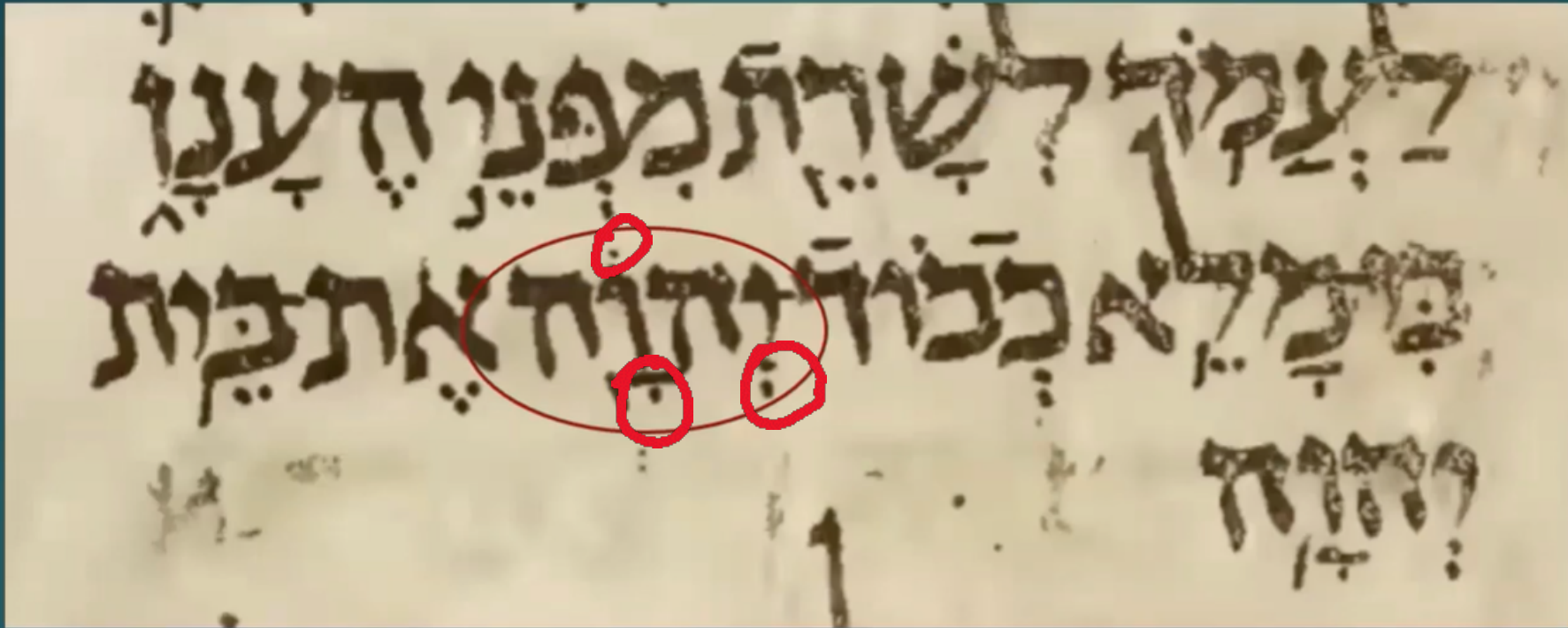
Sheva

Aleppo Codex



” so that, because of the cloud, the Cohanim could not stand up to perform their service; for the glory of **Yehovah** filled the house of Yeh-vah.” 1 Kings 8:11 Page 154, Folio77b

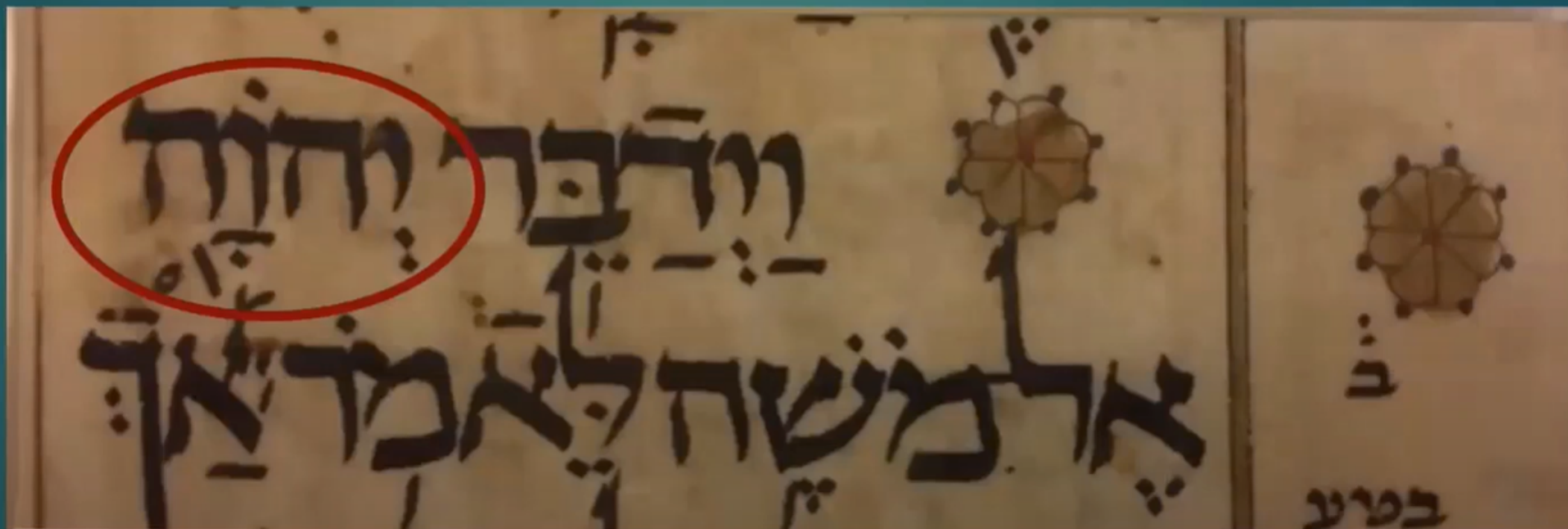
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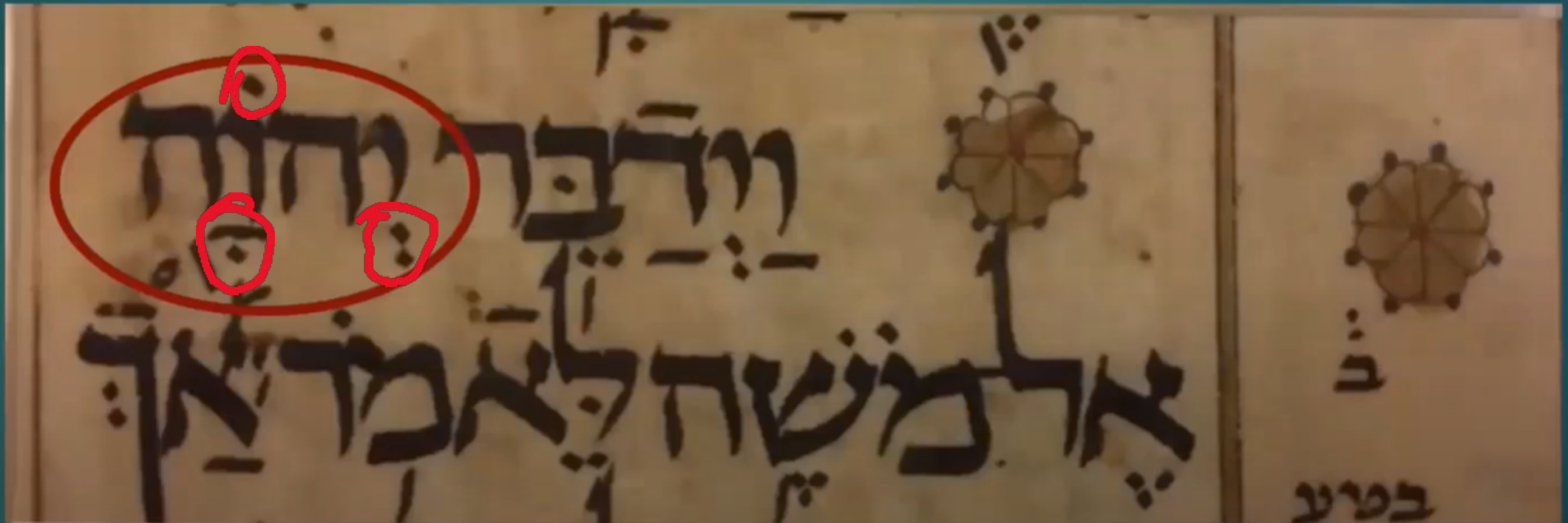
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Oriental 9880 National British Library

Leviticus 23:26 (11th -12th Century)

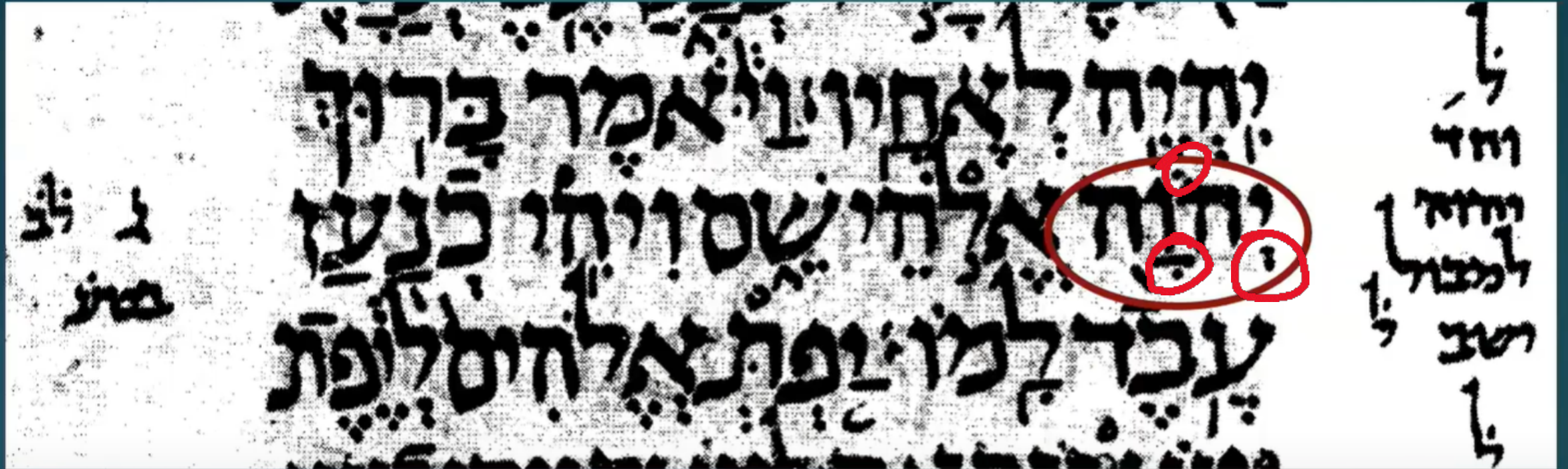


Oriental 9880 National British Library Leviticus 23:26 (11th -12th Century)



Lenngingrad Codex Genesis 9:26

ProjectTruthBeam



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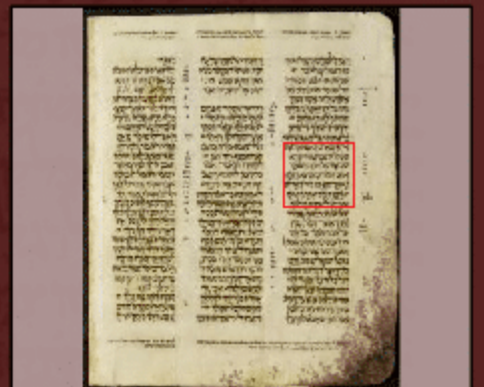
כתר ארם-צובה The Aleppo Codex

select book from list:

Judges

select chapter from list:

From 16_25 to 18_1



slide the bar along the lines to zoom in and out
hold and drag mouse over to explore

reset zoom

zoom image

full screen

previous page



next page

אֶל־פִּי־סְאוֹ אִישׁוֹ אִשָּׁה הָרְאוּס
בִּשְׁחֹק שָׁמַ שְׁוֹוֹ וְיִקְרָא
שָׁמַ שְׁוֹוֹ אֱלֹהִים וְיִאָמַר
אֲדַע יְהוָה וְיִכְרַנִּי וְיִחַזְקֵנִי
נָא אֲדָךְ הַפַּעַם הַזֶּה אֱלֹהִים
וְאֶנְקַמְהֶנָּקָם אֶחַת מִשְׁתֵּי
עֲנִי מִפְּלִשְׁתִּים וְהִלַּפְתִּי

Yehwoh

Yehohi

w

אל־פִּים אֱוֹשׁוּ אִשָּׁה הֲרֵאוּס
בִּשְׁחֹק שָׁמַעְנוּ וְיִקְרָא
שָׁמַעְנוּ אֱלֹהִים וְיֵאמֶר
אֲדַע יְהוָה וְיִזְכְּרֵנוּ וְיִחַזְקֵנוּ
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כתר ארם-צובה The Aleppo Codex

select book from list:

Judges

select chapter from list:

From 16_25 to 18_1



slide the bar along the lines to zoom in and out
hold and drag mouse over to explore

reset zoom

zoom image

full screen

previous page



next page

- יְהוָה - Yehwah (Genesis 2:4)
יְהוֹוָה - Yehowah (Genesis 3:14)
יְהוִה - Yehowih (Judges 16:28)
יְהוּוָה - Yehwih (Genesis 15:2)
יְהוִה - Yehowih (1Kings 2:26)
יְהוּוָה - Yehwih (Ezekiel 24:24)

Exodus 3:15

SHOW CANTILLATION MARKS

Masoretic Text

SHOW VOWEL POINTS

3:15 וַיֹּאמֶר עוֹד אֱלֹהִים אֶל־מֹשֶׁה כֹּה־תֹאמַר
אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם
אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב שְׁלַח־נִי אֵלֵיכֶם זֶה־שְּׁמִי
לְעֹלָם וְזֶה זְכוֹרִי לְדֹר דָּר:

Exodus 3:15

SHOW CANTILLATION MARKS

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No Cholam !!! SHOW VOWEL POINTS

3:15 וַיֹּאמֶר עֹזֶרֶת אֱלֹהִים אֶל־מֹשֶׁה כֹּה־תֹאמֶר
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Dr. Steven Fassberg, who received his Ph.D. from Harvard and teaches at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem as a professor in the Hebrew language department, **also confirms the use of the waw and the erroneous nature of Yehovah.** He states, “The pronunciation you mentioned [i.e., Yehovah] is a mistake. The Hebrew consonantal text is **YHWH** and no one really knows how that was pronounced in Old Testament times. At a later date (the latter half of the 2nd millennium CE) **Masoretes added vowel signs to the consonantal text.** Whenever the Tetragrammaton was written, they added the vowel signs of the word ‘Adonay,’ which means ‘My Lord’ – there was a taboo on pronouncing the Divine name and **one was supposed to read the word ‘Adonay – my Lord.’** Much later some started reading the vowel signs together with **YHWH** and came up with the nonsensical word **Jehovah.**

In accordance with the custom observed since the third century B.C. when reading or reciting Scripture, they [the Masoretes] superimposed the vowel signs of the word (אֲדֹנָי *adonai*) upon the four consonants of God's name. This was to remind the reader that he should not attempt to pronounce the unutterable name. Thus יהוה would be read as *adonai*.

When **Christian scholars in Europe first began to study Hebrew**, they misunderstood this warning device. Sometimes lacking even the most elementary knowledge of Jewish culture and custom, their blunder was inevitable. In 1518 A.D. in his *De arcanis catholicae veritatis*, a monumental work of Christian mysticism, the Italian theologian and **Franciscan friar Galatinus**, not realizing that the Masoretes had placed the vowel signs of another word with the consonants *yhwh*, fused the vowels of *adonai* with the consonants of the divine name and thus **gave the Church "Jehovah," a word that has no meaning in Hebrew.**

When the scribes came to the sacred name of God (YHWH), they **did not want their readers to pronounce it because it was so holy**. Instead of using the original vowel sounds (which were never written), they placed the vowel points from Adonai ("Lord") to indicate that the reader should say Adonai instead of YHWH. **The vowels a-o-a were placed above and below YHWH.** Later, the first a was changed to e, probably to prevent the reader from accidentally saying Ya (the first syllable of the sacred name). Unfortunately, Christian translators were unfamiliar with the Jewish people's respect for God's name. So to them, YHWH, with its e-o-a vowels, looked like Ye (Latin:Ja) Ho WaH, or "Jehovah," though that pronunciation was never used in Bible times. **When we Christians use this name, we reveal our ignorance of our Jewish roots.**

Criticisms Against a Jehovah/Yehovah Transliteration

- 1.** The Name Jehovah/Yehovah is based on a modern Hebrew and not a Paleo-Hebrew transliteration.
- 2.** The nikkud markings of the Hebrew texts actually prove that Jehovah/Yehovah is not the true pronunciation of the Sacred Name
- 3.** Ancient vowels are inconsistently applied in the Name Jehovah/Yehovah

新風





Y - -hov-





Y - e - hov -

e



Y - a - hov -



a



Y - e - hov -

a



Y - ah - u - ah



Original Vowels

In the oldest known 'Hebrew', by linguists also called 'West-Semitic', of the time from Abraham to King David (**about 2000 to 1000 BC**) there were basically only three vowels: **i, a, and u**. **This rules out such pronunciations such as Jehovah or Yahweh** as candidates for an original pronunciation of the time of the patriarchs up to the time of King David. **Yahuah** is the perfect pronunciation from the basic West-Semitic characters.

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West Semitic Personal Names in the Murasu Documents

Michael David Coogan

Archeology shows that many of the Names the Masoretes gave vowels to according to **YeHo-**, appear in old clay-tablets from the city of Nippur in Babylonia as **Yahu-**. It appears that these names were changed shortly before, in, or after the Babylonian exile, or that the Masoretes changed these names consciously.

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- 6.** Jehovah’s Witnesses have confessed that “Jehovah” is not an accurate pronunciation of the Sacred Name

Watchtower publication The Divine Name states:

"Even though the modern pronunciation Jehovah might not be exactly the way it was pronounced originally, this in no way detracts from the importance of the name. While many translators favor the pronunciation Yahweh, the New World Translation and also a number of other translations continue the use of the form Jehovah because of people's familiarity with it for centuries."

The Divine Name That Will Endure Forever p.10

The Kingdom Interlinear Translation of the Greek Scriptures pg.23

“While inclining to view the pronunciation
‘YAHUAH’ as the more correct way, we have
retained the form **‘Jehovah’** because of **people’s
familiarity with it since the 14th century.**
Moreover, it preserves equally with other forms, the
four letters of the Tetragrammaton **JHVH.**”

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What is the true Sacred Name of Alahym (God)?

- Yahuah
- Jehovah
- Yahweh

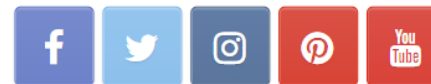
3 Reasons Why “Yahweh” is the Name of Alahym

1. The Name “Yahweh” can be derived from the sound of the letters of the Sacred Name



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Scholars Attest to the Royal Name Yahweh

Posted on July 31, 2020 by YRM

Yawheh's Restoration Ministry

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3 Reasons Why “Yahweh” is the Name of Alahym

1. The Name “Yahweh” can be derived from the sound of the letters of the Sacred Name

2. The Name “Yahweh” can be reconstructed using the third person form of the verb Hawah which means “To Be”

Derivation of "YHWH." It is important to first understand how YHWH is derived. Its first attested use is by God in His speaking with Moses in **Exodus 3:14**: "And God said unto Moses, "I AM THAT I AM:" and he said, "Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, "I AM hath sent me unto you."" In Hebrew, God calls Himself **"'ehyeh asher 'ehyeh,"** and charges Moses to tell Israel that 'ehyeh sent him to them. If we analyze "'ehyeh," we see that it is a first person common singular imperfect form of the verb "hayah," to be. This form was turned from **a first person to a third person (from "I am" to "he is")**, and we have a change of glides: w/y are often interchanged in Hebrew, and the form we see later is YHWH, which, if translated, would be closest to "He is," or "He will be."

Exodus 3:14-15 (NIV)*

¹⁴ God said to Moses, "**I AM WHO I AM.** This is what you are to say to the Israelites: '**I AM has sent me to you.**'" ¹⁵ God also said to Moses, "Say to the Israelites, '**JWJY**, the God of your fathers--the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob--has sent me to you.' **This is my name forever**, the name by which I am to be remembered from generation to generation.

I AM

PHRASE

[REDACTED]

אֶהְיֶה

הִיָּה

[REDACTED]



HVqi1cs

THAT

H834

אֲשֶׁר

אֲשֶׁר

'ăšer



HTr

I AM:

PHRASE

H1961

אֶהְיֶה

הִיָּה

hāyâ



HVqi1cs

Strong's Definitions [?]

(Strong's Definitions Legend)

הָיָה *hâyâh*, haw-yaw; a primitive root (compare H1933); **to be, to exist, to come to pass**, come to pass (always emphatic, and not a mere copula or auxiliary):—beacon, ✘ altogether, be(-come), accomplished, committed, like), break, cause, come (to pass), do, faint, fall, follow, happen, ✘ have, last, pertain, quit (one-) self, require, ✘ use.

This is my Name – יהוה and אהיה

היה

H-Y-H

1 st Person	אהיה	eh-yeh	I Exist	I am	Ex 4:12
2 nd Person	תהיה	tih-yeh	You Exist	You are	Ex 4:16
3 rd Person	יהיה	yih-yeh	He Exists	He is	Ex 4:16

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Strong's Definitions [?]

(Strong's Definitions Legend)

הוּא **hâvâ'**, haw-vaw'; or **Hawah Huah**

הוּהוּ **havan**; a primitive root (compare H183, H1961) supposed to mean properly, to breathe, to be (in the sense of existence):—be, ✘ have.

This is my Name – יהוה and אהיה

היה

H-Y-H

הוה

H-W-H

This is my Name - יהוה and אהיה

הוה

H-W-H

1st Person אהוה eh-weh I Exist I am

2nd Person תהוה tih-weh You Exist You are

3rd Person יהוה יהוה He Exists He is

Lexicon :: Strong's H3050 - *Yahh*

יָהּ

Transliteration

Yahh

Pronunciation

yā (Key)

Part of Speech

proper noun with reference to deity

Root Word (Etymology)

Contracted form of יְהוָה (H3068),
being the same as יָהּ (H3050).

This is my Name – יהוה and אהיה

הוה

H-W-H

1st Person אהוה eh-weh I Exist I am

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הוה

H-W-H

1st Person אהוה eh-weh I Exist I am

2nd Person תהוה tih-weh You Exist You are

3rd Person יהוה יח~~י~~-weh He Exists He is

3 Reasons Why “Yahweh” is the Name of Alahym

1. The Name “Yahweh” can be derived from the sound of the letters of the Sacred Name

2. The Name “Yahweh” can be reconstructed using the third person form of the verb Hawah which means “To Be”

3. There is early inscriptional evidence for the Name “Yahweh” based on early Christian writings

Wycliff Bible Dictionary:

Charles Pfeiffer, Ed., “God, Names and Titles of,” p. 694. “**Yahweh** was doubtless the approximate pronunciation of the tetragrammaton, the four-letter word **YHWH**, since **transliterations into Gr. in early Christian literature** have been found in the form of **iaoue** (Clement of Alexander) and **iahe** (Theodoret) pronounced ‘**iave.**’ The name is a variant connected with the **verb haya, ‘to be,’** from an earlier form, **hawa.**”

Yahweh

The name the **Samaritans** gave to their god was described in the old Greek texts as **Iabe**. Various from the fourth century, like **Epiphanius** and **Theodoretus** refer to that to illustrate how the glorious Name of God should be pronounced. This is the most important basis for the pronunciation of the glorious Name that is currently the most accepted by theologians: **Yahweh**.

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This is my Name - יהוה and אהיה

הוה

H-W-H

1st Person אהוה eh-weh I Exist I am

2nd Person תהוה tih-weh You Exist You are

3rd Person יהוה יח~~י~~-weh He Exists He is

This is my Name – יהוה and אהיה

היה

H-Y-H

הוה

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Exodus 3:14-15 (NIV)*

¹⁴ God said to Moses, "**I AM WHO I AM.** This is what you are to say to the Israelites: '**I AM has sent me to you.**'"

¹⁵ God also said to Moses, "Say to the Israelites, '**JWJY**, the God of your fathers--the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob--has sent me to you.' **This is my name forever**, the name by which I am to be remembered from generation to generation.

This is my Name – יהוה and אהיה

היה

H-Y-H

הוה

H-W-H

HAYAH

I Am

HUAH

I Am

**Strong's Hebrew #1931 -
Hu: he (who); him, same,
such, that, this, wherein,
which, who. (the same
meaning as **Asher**)**

HAYAH

I Am

HU

Who

HUAH

I Am

YAHUAH

HAYAH

HU

HUAH

I Am

Who

I Am

Yahuah

Yah – Hu - Ah

HaYah – Hu - Huah

Strong's Hebrew #1961 - Hayah : to exist, become, come to pass, exist, happen, be in existence, to abide .

Strong's Hebrew #1931 - Hu: he (who); him, same, such, that, this, wherein, which, who. (the same meaning as **Asher**)

Strong's #1933,1934 = Huah: - to exist, to be or become, come to pass, that, which (is), who, to breath, (especially in connection with other words.) (comp with Strong's Hebrew #1961) Same meaning as **haYAH!**

**I am He who is, who was, and who is to come who causes
all things to exist**

Criticisms Against a Yahweh Transliteration

1. Ancient vowels are inconsistently applied in the Name Yahweh
2. The scholarly reconstruction of the Name “Yahweh” based on the third person verb Hawah (Hua) is **arbitrary** and **incomplete**

3 Reasons Why “Yahweh” is the Name of Alahym

1. The Name “Yahweh” can be derived from the sound of the letters of the Sacred Name

2. The Name “Yahweh” can be reconstructed using the third person form of the verb Hawah which means “To Be”

3. There is early inscriptional evidence for the Name “Yahweh” based on early Christian writings

Yahweh

The name the **Samaritans** gave to their god was described in the old Greek texts as **Iabe**. Various from the fourth century, like **Epiphanius** and **Theodoretus** refer to that to illustrate how the glorious Name of God should be pronounced. This is the most important basis for the pronunciation of the glorious Name that is currently the most accepted by theologians: **Yahweh**.

Iabe or Yabe

It is far from certain that **Iabe** is the glorious Name of God, or with a **Samaritan replacement**. Like the Jews, the Samaritans were influenced by the Babylonian idolatry that **forbade pronouncing the glorious Name of the God of Israel**. Next to Shema' – Aramaic for The Name , they used the replacement **Iafe** – “**The Wonderful One**”. It is possible that the Greek IABE was a transliteration of that and not of the glorious Name of God at all. The only thing that **Theodoret** said is that the **Samaritans called God this way**, and His real Name they definitely did not mention.

John 4:22 (NKJV)

²² You worship what you do not know; we know what we worship, for salvation is of the Jews.

Wycliff Bible Dictionary:

Charles Pfeiffer, Ed., “God, Names and Titles of,” p. 694. “**Yahweh** was doubtless the approximate pronunciation of the tetragrammaton, the four-letter word **YHWH**, since **transliterations into Gr. in early Christian literature** have been found in the form of **iaoue** (Clement of Alexander) and **iahe** (Theodoret) pronounced ‘**iave.**’ The name is a variant connected with the **verb haya, ‘to be,’** from an earlier form, **hawa.**”

Yahweh

The transliteration and pronunciation of the glorious Name of God as Yahweh is largely based on not very solid basis of Greek interpretations and Greek transliterations of what possibly was a Samaritan pronunciation. Some Greeks (e.g. Theodoret) wrote about this in Greek letters as:
IABE or YABEH

Iabe or Yabe

Around the Century BC the Greeks adopted the Paleo-Hebrew/Phoenician script. In the beginning writing was from right to left. When they went to write consistently from left to right, most letters got mirrored. **The sound of some letters was unknown to the Greeks, these letters got to be used for another sound in Greek.** This is especially the case for the letters that became vowels in Greek, like the letter E- epsilon. **The Greek letter E – epsilon is based on the Paleo-Hebrew (J) ah in shape but not in pronunciation.**

The Greeks often transliterated an –ah at the end of Biblical names with the letter e-epsilon:

	Passage	Masoretic Text		Greek transliteration	
-ah:	Gen. 36: 24	אַיָּה	'Ayah	AIE	Ai
	1 Chron. 3: 20	חַשׁוּבָה	Chashubah	ΑΣΟΥΒΕ	Asoub
	Gen. 36: 13	מִזָּה	Mizzah	ΜΟΖΕ	Moz
	Gen. 36: 13	שַׁמָּה	Shammah	ΣΟΜΕ	Som
-a':	'Ezra 10: 30	עֲדָנָא	'Adna'	ΕΔΕΝΕ	Edene
	Gen.25:14	מַשָּׂא	Massa'	ΜΑΣΣΗ	Massè
-a':	Num. 1: 15	אַחִירָע	'Achira'	ΑΧΙΡΕ	Achire
	1 Chron. 8: 4	אַבִּישׁוּעַ	'Abishua'	ΑΒΙΣΟΥΕ	Abisoue
	1 Kings 19: 16	אֵלִישָׁע	'Elisha'	ΕΛΙΣΑΙΕ	Elisaie
	2 Sam. 5: 16	אֵלִיָּדָע	'Eljada'	ΕΛΙΔΑΕ	Elidae
	2 Sam. 8: 18	יְהוֹיָדָע	Yehojada'	ΙΩΔΑΕ	lōdae
	2 Kings 11: 2	יְהוֹשָׁבֵעַ	Yehosheba'	ΙΩΣΑΒΕΕ	lōsabe-e
	-'a:	Num. 13: 16	הוֹשֵׁעַ	Hoshe'a	ΑΥΣΗ
2 Kings 17: 6		הוֹשֵׁעַ	Hoshe'a	ΩΣΗΕ	Ōsè-e

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The Letter WaW(W) in JWJY

The letter WaW (**W**) has the ‘u’ sound in ancient usage and not the current continental European ‘w’ sound. This is evident in **many Hebrew words**. Thus, the Name of God must have 3 syllables and not 2.

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5. The Name “Yahweh” ignores the – “-ah” at the end of the Name which is the breath of Alahym

The letter **J(ah)** that was added is an important letter of the Name of God and sounds like the **life-giving breath of God**. Its also the letter whose first known form signifies worship and celebration of life.

Genesis 17:5-7 (NKJV)

⁵ No longer shall your name be called Abram, but your name shall be Abraham; for I have made you a father of many nations. ⁶ I will make you exceedingly fruitful; and I will make nations of you, and kings shall come from you. ⁷ And I will establish My covenant between Me and you and your descendants after you in their generations, for an everlasting covenant, to be God to you and your descendants after you.

Abram,

H87

אַבְרָם

אַבְרָם

'abrām



HNp

Abraham;

H85

אַבְרָהָם

אַבְרָהָם

'abrāhām



HNp

Abram,

H87

אַבְרָם

אַבְרָם

'abrām



HNp

Abraham;

H85

J(ah)

אַבְרָהָם

אַבְרָהָם

'abrāhām



HNp

The letter **J(ah)** that was added is an important letter of the Name of God and sounds like the **life-giving breath of God**. Its also the letter whose first known form signifies worship and celebration of life. To ignore the **J(ah)** at the end of **JWJY** is a disservice (as in the pronunciation Yahweh) as the **J(ah)** is the breath of the Father within His own Name.

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Yahu Is Yahweh?

Yahu, the shortened form of the Sacred Name, is found in numerous ancient documents, papyrus letters, pottery, coins, and other archeological artifacts. If **Yahu** is the shortened Name of God, how can Yahweh be the full Name of God.

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7. The Name “Yahweh” is a transliteration of the Roman god “Jove”

In his famous **Hebrew Lexicon**, **Wilhelm Gesenius** suggested that the name **Ιαβε**, **Yahweh**, may have come from **Jupiter**.

The word Jupiter, transliterated from Latin to Greek is **Ιαβε**, pronounced “**Yahweh**,” or “**Yahveh**.”

Jupiter was the chief deity of the Roman state religion until Constantine replaced it with Christianity. The Latin word for Jupiter is Jove. Latin has no “J.” The pronunciation of J is “Y.” The short “o” is the “aw” sound in “off.” In Roman Latin, the V is pronounced W, making **the Roman Latin pronunciation of Jove as Yahweh**.

Josephus, Antiquities, Book 12, Chapter 5, Section 5

- ▶ “they had erected a temple at the mountain called Gerizzim, though without a name (ἀνώνυμον anonumon)... let our temple which at present hath no name (ἀνώνυμον anonumon) at all, be named the Temple of Jupiter Hellenius (Διὸς Ἑλληνίου Dios Helleniou).”
- ▶ The Name the Samaritans used for the god Jupiter was, “Yowehpiter” and the short form was, “Yoweh.” Pitor is father and Yowehpiter is father Yoweh. The O in that word was also pronounced as A depending on dialect.

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5 Reasons Why “Yahuah” is the Name of Alahym

1. The Name of Alahym is an ancient Name and must be proclaimed using Paleo-Hebrew and not Modern Hebrew. Paleo-Hebrew transliterates the Sacred Name as “Yahuah”.

2. The letters of the Sacred Name are also vowels.

3. The theophoric Names based on “Yah” and “Yahu” suggests “Yahuah”. The Names “Jehovah” and “Yahweh” are not compatible with “Yah” and “Yahu”.

4. The Name “Yahuah” can be broken down into meaningful Hebrew roots

5. Psalm 150:6 experience

James 1:5-6 (TEV)

⁵ But if any of you lack wisdom, you should pray to God, who will give it to you; because God gives generously and graciously to all. ⁶ But when you pray, you must believe and not doubt at all. Whoever doubts is like a wave in the sea that is driven and blown about by the wind.

Isaiah 52:6 (NLT2)

⁶ But I will reveal my name to my people, and they will come to know its power. Then at last they will recognize that I am the one who speaks to them.”

Acts 2:17-21 (GW)*

¹⁷ ‘In the **last days**, God says, **I will pour my Spirit** on everyone. Your sons and daughters will speak what God has revealed. Your young men will see visions. Your old men will dream dreams. ¹⁸ In those days **I will pour my Spirit on my servants**, on both men and women. **They will speak what God has revealed.** ¹⁹ I will work miracles in the sky and give signs on the earth: blood, fire, and clouds of smoke. ²⁰ The sun will become dark, and the moon will become as red as blood **before the terrifying day of JWJY** comes. ²¹ Then **whoever calls on the name of JWJY** will be saved.’



ASSEMBLY OF OYAHUSA

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TUESDAY 8PM PST

BIBLE QUESTION & ANSWER



HISTORY PROJECT

THURSDAY 8PM PST

BIBLE HISTORY PROJECT



Friday 10 PM PST

Saturday 10 AM PST

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