The Father's Name (YHVH) has <u>Three</u> Parts

I AM - THAT - I AM <small>(Exodus 3:14)</small>
HAYAH - ASHER - HAYAH <small>(Strong's Conc.)</small>

Strong's Hebrew #834 - **ASHER**: who, which, what, that

↑

Same meaning

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#1961 - **HA<u>Y</u>AH**: (comp #1933) to exist, to be or become, come to pass,

#1931 - **HUW**: he, that, which (is), who

#1933,1934 - **HA<u>V</u>AH** (or **HA<u>W</u>AH**): (comp with #1961) to breath, to be, to exist (especially in connection with **other** words.)

HAYAH - HUW - HAVAH
YAH - HUW - VAH
YeHoVaH

Exodus 3:14 reveals not only the full Name of the Father, but the contracted form as well:
And Elohim said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM (Yehovah): and He said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM (Yah) hath sent me unto you. (See **Psalm 68:4**)

Among the caves of Qumran was a Greek text that included a few Greek words of Leviticus, one of which was the Tetragrammaton (the Sacred Name in Greek). It was spelled IAΩ (Ya-oh) This is apparently a two syllable word, but the second syllable is only a vowel. There is no way that it could be rendered Yahweh. What was on the cave wall was a transliteration of the Hebrew Ya-hoo (יהו). However, we still need one more letter to complete His Name. We already have two syllables, another letter makes three syllables.

Some of the words in these Dead Sea scrolls were pronounced and spelled in the scrolls with an aspirant, ah, on the end, which is the "ah" lacking in the Masoretic text. For example: Masoretic words like hoo (הוא) and hee (היא) are spelled hoo-ah (הואה) and hee-ah (היאה) in the scrolls. Arabs pronounce these words the same way that they are spelled in the scrolls, but Arabs do not spell the final aspirant consonant. They indicate the aspirant with vowel pointing, which was not used in early Biblical texts. The word spelled Ya-hoo or Ya-hoh may very well then have been pronounced Yehoovah or Yehovah, but in no case is the middle vowel *oo* or *oh* omitted.

"Etymologically, it [the Sacred Name] is a third person singular, imperfect, probably of the verb *hawah* (or *hayah*), signifying *to be*." **Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Encyclopedia.**

Clement and other Greek scholars used the very logic as stated above. Clement argued that the Tetragrammaton had the same consonants as the verb "to be," so it meant <u>the one who caused things to be</u>, but he did not pronounce the word according to any form of that verb. His idea was Ιαουε, the Greek root to our English word, Yahweh. I find this inconsistent. Our study of this anciently revealed Name is incomplete if we go back only as far as the early Greek assembly.

Lets make **Sola Scriptura** our battle cry!

Will modern linguistics (vowel pointing) permit this pronunciation? Ask for study entitled, *Vowel Pointing*