

Ancient Hebrew Research Center

Biblical Hebrew E-Magazine

October, 2013

Issue #067

[E-Zine Home Page](#)

Issue Index

[Biblical Word of the Month](#) – Keep
[Modern Word of the Month](#) – Services
[Name of the Month](#) – Hananiah
[Question of the Month](#) – Angel wings?
[Verse of the Month](#) – Genesis 3:2
[MT Excerpt](#) – Genesis 13:13-18
[AHRC Excerpt](#) – Petroglyphs
[AHRC Update](#)
[Advertisement](#)
[Editorials](#)
[Corrections](#)
[Copyright](#)

Biblical Word of the Month - Keep

By: Jeff A. Benner

You shall walk after the LORD your God and fear him, and keep his commandments and obey his voice, and you shall serve him and cleave to him. (RSV, Deuteronomy 13:4)

The next word we will be examining from this passage is the word “keep.”

When most people read “keep his commandments,” they assume it means “obey his commandments.” If the Hebrew verb שמר (*Sh.M.R.*, Strong's #8104) meant “obey,” then the Aaronic blessing would be translated as “*May YHWH bless you and obey you*” (Numbers 67:24). The verb שמר literally means to “guard,” to “protect”-“*May YHWH bless (respect) you and guard you.*”

How does one “guard” God’s commandments (or directives as we pointed out in an earlier issue)? By learning, teaching and doing them just as we read in Exodus 18:20, “*And you will teach (this verb, which is the root of the word zohar, means “bring to light”)* them the customs (*hhuqiym, the plural form of hhoq*) and teachings (*torot, the plural form of torah*) and you will make known to them the path they will walk in and the work which they must do.”

For a more detailed look at this word and other words related to walking in the path of YHWH, I recommend you watch my video series “The Way of Yahweh,” available on the home page of the website. You can also search the Ancient Hebrew Research Center [YouTube channel](#) with the word “keep” for additional videos on the subject.

Modern Word of the Month - Services

By: Jeff A. Benner

A very important Hebrew phrase one will need if visiting the land of Israel is **איפה השירותים** (*eypho hashirutim*). The word **איפה** (*eyphoh*, Strong's #375) means “where.” The word **השירותים** includes the prefix **ה** (*ha*) meaning “the,” the noun **שירות** (*shirut*, from the root *Sh.R.T*, Strong's #8334) meaning “service,” and the suffix **ים** (*im*), which pluralizes the noun-services. Literally this phrase means “where are the services?” but we would say in English “where is the toilet?”

Name of the Month - Hananiah

By: Jeff A. Benner

And the chief of the eunuchs gave them names: Daniel he called Belteshazzar, Hananiah he called Shadrach, Mishael he called Meshach, and Azariah he called Abednego. (RSV, Daniel 1:7)

Many of us are familiar with the names Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, but these Persian names were given to three Hebrews who originally had Hebrew names, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah.

The name **חנניה** (*hha-nan-yah*, Strong's #2608) is a combination of the verb **חנן** (*hha-nan*, Strong's #2608) meaning “to protect” (for more on this word see [Issue #58](#)) and the name **יה** (*Yah*, Strong's #3050). When these words are combined the name means “Yah protects.”

Question of the Month – Angel wings?

By: Jeff A. Benner

Q: Do angels have wings?

A: Actually, I never received a question like this, but I thought it would be a fun one to talk about. First we need to define what an “angel” is. The word “angel” comes from the Greek word *aggelos* (Strong’s# 32), which means “messenger.” In the New Testament this word is usually translated as “angel,” but also as “messenger.”

This is he of whom it is written, ‘Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, who shall prepare thy way before thee.’ (RSV, Matthew 11:10)

In this passage is a quotation from the Old Testament.

Behold, I send my messenger to prepare the way before me... (RSV, Malachi 3:1)

In Malachi 3:1 the Hebrew word translated as messenger is מלאך (*mal-akh*, Strong’s #4397), and like in the New Testament, this word is translated as “angel” and as “messenger.” I personally do not like to use the word “angel,” because of its modern connotation of winged supernatural beings, which I will explain more in a bit. Most of the times, when the Hebrew word *mal’lakh*, or the Greek word *aggelos*, are used; they are referring to human messengers (even when the translators choose to use the word “angel”). A classic example of this can be found in Genesis 32:1-3.

Jacob went on his way and the angels (mal’lakh) of God met him; and when Jacob saw them he said, "This is God's army!" So he called the name of that place Mahanaim. And Jacob sent messengers (mal’lakh) before him to Esau his brother in the land of Seir, the country of Edom. (RSV)

The translator is informing the reader, based on his opinion, that the first mention of the *mal’lakh* is “angels,” but the second use is humans. There is no reason to assume this. The same “messengers” of God, are the same “messengers” Jacob sent to his brother. Were these “messengers” human or supernatural? Well, that is up for you to decide.

The “messengers” of the Bible are never identified as having wings. The only beings with wings, besides the creatures from the animal kingdom, are the cherubim and seraphim and they are never identified as “messengers.”

Verse of the Month – Genesis 3:2

By: Jeff A. Benner

וַתֹּאמֶר הָאִשָּׁה אֶל־הַנָּחֶשׁ מִפְּרִי עֵץ־הַגֶּן נָאֵכַל:

And the woman said unto the serpent, of the fruit of the trees of the garden we may eat:
(ASV)

וַתֹּאמֶר (va-to-mer)

The base word is the verb **אמר** (a-mar) meaning to say or speak. The prefix **ת** (t) identifies the subject of the verb as third person, feminine, singular, imperfect tense (she will say). The prefix **ו** (v) means "and" and will also reverse the tense of the verb from imperfect to perfect (and she said).

הַאִשָּׁה (ha-ee-shah)

The prefix **ה** means "the". The word **אשה**, the feminine form of the masculine noun **איש** meaning "man," means "woman".

אֶל (el)

This word is a preposition meaning "to" or "toward".

הַנָּחָשׁ (ha-na-hhash)

The base word is the noun **נחש** (nahhash) meaning a "serpent," with the prefix **ה** (ha) meaning "the" – the serpent.

מִפְּרִי (mee-pe-ree)

The base word is **פרי** (p'ree), a noun meaning "fruit." The prefix **מ** (m) means "from" - from [the] fruit.

עֵץ (eyts)

This noun means "tree."

הַגֶּן (ha-gan)

The base word is the noun **גן** (gan) meaning a "garden," with the prefix **ה** (ha) meaning "the" – the garden.

נֹאכַל (no-khey)

The base word is the verb **אכל** (A.K.L) meaning to eat. The prefix **נ** (n) identifies the subject of the verb as first person, plural, imperfect tense (we will eat).

The following is a literal rendering of this verse from its Hebraic meaning.

And the woman said to the serpent, "from the fruit of the garden we will eat."

In following issues we will continue with this chapter.

Mechanical Translation Excerpt - Genesis 13:13-18

13:13 and the men of “Sedom [*Secret*]” were ones of dysfunction and ones of many errors to “YHWH [*He exists*]”, **13:14** and “YHWH [*He exists*]” had said to “Avram [*Father raised*]” after “Loth [*Covering*]” was divided apart from him, please lift up your eyes and see there from the place which you are unto the north and unto the south country and unto the east and unto the sea, **13:15** given that all of the land which you are seeing, to you I will give her and to your seed as far as a distant time, **13:16** and I will set your seed in place like the powder of the land which if a man will be able to reckon the powder of the land also your seed will be reckoned, **13:17** rise and walk yourself in the land to her length and to her width given that I will give her to you, **13:18** and “Avram [*Father raised*]” pitched the tent and he came and he settled in the great trees of “Mamre [*Bitter place*]” which is in “Hhevron [*Company*]” and he built there an altar to “YHWH [*He exists*]”,

For details on this new translation see the web site at

<http://www.mechanical-translation.org>

AHRC Website Excerpt – Petroglyphs

Over the last several years, similar petroglyphs have been
identified

By Rebecca Sato, April 17th, 2008

Excerpted from [*Daily Galaxy*](#)

Over the last several years, similar petroglyphs have been identified on as many as five continents. They all date from roughly the same time-period. In the late 20th century, archaeologists discovered a collection of symbols carved in stone as petroglyphs in the Negev desert of Israel that appeared to be writing. Dating of these symbols showed that they were made over an extended period time, beginning around 1700 BC.



This strange collection of symbols was first examined by Dr. James Harris, a petroglyph expert and archaeologist from Brigham Young University. He identified the alphabet as being a proto-Canaanite system, which successfully translated by using old-Hebrew or Thalmudic phonetic sounds.

Earlier, William McGlone, an amateur archaeologist and retired space engineer, discovered the same collection of symbols carved in heavily patinated stones surrounding

the Southeast town of La Junta, Colorado. Dating of the patina corresponded to the same era as the writing found in Harkarkom in Israel.

The petroglyphs in Colorado were photographed and posted on the Internet. Within a few years, images of similar petroglyphs were sent to the site where the images were hosted, Viewzone, by archaeologists and historians from many different global locations. This included a huge collection of writing from the Republic of Yemen at the site of the palace of the Queen of Sheba.

Strangely, both the writing in Colorado and Yemen spoke of a similar event, possibly related to the Sun, which was prophesied to change human civilization. Subsequent translations of sites in Oklahoma, Australia and South America have added more details about this future event.

The majority of the petroglyphs have already been verified to be of ancient origin, which makes it quite puzzling to experts. How did they all have the same language and tell the same story on opposite ends of a globe? Perhaps our ancient ancestors traveled more than previously thought possible.

Research is currently being conducted to further validate the authenticity and common features of the writing.

This article is located on the web site at

http://www.ancient-hebrew.org/21_ancientlanguage.html

AHRC Update

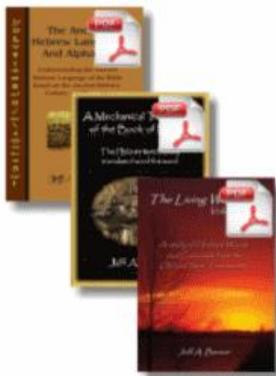
New web content, articles, books, videos and DVDs produced by AHRC as well as any new events.

Over the past couple of months Mr. Benner has been adding to the “Ancient Hebrew Alphabet” video series. You can view these videos on [YouTube](#) or on the [AHRC Home Page](#).

The Benner family has been working hard on their log house and the roof is finally finished (pictures below).



Advertisements



PDF Format for Laptops,
Desktops and larger
mobile devices

Purchase all 13 e-Books for \$40

This is a \$20 savings on the e-Books. Click the "Add to Cart" button below and complete your purchase, then return here and click the download button for the PDF and/or the ePub (Does not include the *Ancient Hebrew Torah*) format. This will prompt you to save the Zip file, with all the books, to your computer. (These files are fairly large, so it may take some time for the files to load. If you have trouble downloading the Zip files, you can download the books individually below by just clicking the "Download" button for each book.)

Additional information and ordering details are available through the bookstore.

<http://www.ancient-hebrew.org/bookstore/e-books.html>

Editorials

Do you have a comment or personal insight into the articles in this issue of the E-Zine? If so, [let us know](#).

From David Loring:

I have enjoyed your issues immensely. I do take exception to your definition of “adam” as simply human. The word human originally was a contraction of “hued man”. Adam is more correctly defined as “man who shows blood in the face”. This more correct definition is, of course, politically incorrect, but for whom do you instruct? Why change His Word as do those who have arrogantly removed His Name from the text over 6800 times?

Mr. Benner’s Response:

The objective of the Mechanical Translation is to use only one or two English words that best transmit the meaning of each Hebrew word. While “human” does not completely convey the meaning of the Hebrew “Adam,” it is the best possible match. The Mechanical Translation is also equipped with a dictionary that will more specifically define the word to its Hebrew meaning. Currently, the dictionary defines this word as “relating to, or characteristic of man. The first man. All of mankind as the descendants of the first man.”

I always appreciate others criticisms as they always help to see things from different perspectives. Because of this criticism I think the Mechanical Translation dictionary needs to be revised to also include the following; “Derived from a root meaning “blood” and “of reddish color.”

Corrections

Did you find any errors needing correction in the articles in this issue of the E-Zine? If so, [let us know](#).

Copyright © 2013
Jeff A. Benner
Ancient Hebrew Research Center

Please feel free to use, copy or distribute any material within the "Biblical Hebrew E-Magazine" for non-profit educational purposes only.

