

E-book - *History of the Ancient and Modern Hebrew Language*

E-book - *Biblical Hebrew Poetry and Word Play - Reconstructing the Original Oral, Aural and Visual Experience*

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Table 8

Changes in Pronunciation Between EBHP, TH and BH_IH
most of which Alter the Syllabic Structure of Nouns

Issue	Example	*PH (c. 1200 BCE)	EBHP */EBHP/* */EBHP/* ¹ (c. 850-550 BCE)	TH /TH/* ⁺ */TH/* (c. 850 CE)	BH _I H [BH _I H] = [IH] (present)
<u>Segolate</u> Masculine singular	ילד "boy"	/waldu/ > /yaldu/	/'yald/ ['yeld]? ['yələd]? <i>(phonemically 1 syllable)</i>	/'yɛləd/ ['yɛ:ləð] <i>(2 syllables)</i>	['yɛləd] <i>(2 syllables)</i>
	גבר "man"	/gabru/	/'gabr/ ['gebr]? ['gebər]? <i>(phonemically 1 syllable)</i>	/'gɛbɛr/ ['gɛ:vɛr] <i>(2 syllables)</i>	['gɛvɛr] <i>(2 syllables)</i>
	"book"	/sipru/	/'sɪp/ ['sɪpr]? ['sɪpər]? <i>(phonemically 1 syllable)</i>	/'sɛpɛr/ ['sɛ:fɛr] <i>(2 syllables)</i>	['sɛfɛɣ] <i>(2 syllables)</i>

Issue	Example	<u>*PH</u> (c. 1200 BCE)	<u>EBHP</u> <u>*/EBHP/</u> ⁺ <u>*[EBHP]</u> ¹ (c. 850-550 BCE)	<u>TH</u> <u>/TH/</u> ⁺ <u>*[TH]</u> (c. 850 CE)	<u>BH_IH</u> <u>[BH_IH] = [IH]</u> (present)
	"holyness"	/ˈqudʃu/	/ˈqudʃ/ [ˈqudʃ]? [ˈqudʃ]? <i>(phonemically 1 syllable)</i>	/ˈqudɛʃ/ [ˈqu:ðɛʃ] <i>(2 syllables)</i>	[ˈkudɛʃ]
	"death"	/ˈmawtu/	/ˈmawt/ [ˈmɛwt]	/ˈmāwɛt/ [ˈmɔ:wɛθ]	[ˈmavɛt]
	"death of-"	/,mawt/	/,mawt/ [,mɔwt]	/,mot/ [,mo:θ]	[,mot]
Segolate Masculine Plural	"kings"	/malaˈkīma/	/malaˈkīm/ [meleˈki:m]	/mələˈkim/ [məlo:xi:m]	[mlaˈxim]
	"kings of-"	/malakay ² /	<u>/mala,kay/</u> [mel(ɛ),key]? <u>[mele,kɛy]</u> ?	/mal,kɛ/ [məl,xɛ:]	[mal,xɛ]
Segolate masculine singular and addition of short helping vowel to ease pronunciation of guttural n	"beneath, instead of-" <i>(originally substantive functioning as preposition)</i>	/,taħt/	/,taħt/ [,teħt]? [teħet]? <i>(phonemically 1 syllable)</i>	/,taħat/ [te:ħeθ] ³ <i>(2 syllables)</i>	[ˈtaxat] <i>(2 syllables)</i>
	"fear, trembling"	/ˈpaħdu/	/ˈpaħd/ [ˈpeħd]? [ˈpeħəd]? <i>(phonemically 1 syllable)</i>	/ˈpaħad/ [ˈpe:ħeð] <i>(2 syllables)</i>	[ˈpaxad] <i>(2 syllables)</i>
noun ending	"lead"	/ˈɔpartu/	/ˈɔuˈpart/ [ʃuˈpɛrt]?	/ˈɔpɛrɛt/ [ʃo:fɛ:rɛθ]	[oˈfɛɣɛt] <i>(3 syllables)</i>

Issue	Example	<u>*PH</u> (c. 1200 BCE)	<u>EBHP</u> */EBHP/* *[EBHP] ¹ (c. 850-550 BCE)	<u>TH</u> /TH/* ⁺ *TTH/ (c. 850 CE)	<u>BH_IH</u> [BH _I H] = [IH] (present)
			[ʔu'perət]? [ʔu'pərt]? [ʔu'perət]? (phonemically 2 syllables)	(3 syllables)	
	'Philistia"	/pa'lištu/ > /pališt/	/pa'lišt/ [pe'lišt]? [pe'lišet]? (phonemically 2 syllables)	/pə'lešət/ [pə'le:šəθ] (3 syllables)	[p'lešət] (3 syllables)
Other Segolate	"fruit"	/ʔiryu/	/ʔiryu/ > /ʔiry/ [ʔiry]? [ʔiriy]?	/pə'ri/ [pə'ri:] (pausal / ʔeri/ [pə:ri:])	[ʔɛi] (pausal / [ʔɛi])
Synope of Certain Reduced Vowels ⁴	"my earth"	/ʔadama'ti/	/ʔad(a)ma'ti/ [ʔədeme'ti:]	/ʔadmā'ti/ [ʔədmo:'θi:]	[adma'ti]
Post First Temple Period addition of short helping vowels to ease pronunciation of gutturals – this has the effect of adding a syllable	"high" (adjective)	/ga'buhu/ > /ga'bo:h/	/ga'bo:h/ [gə'bo:h] ("h" is consonantal) (2 syllables)	/gā'bo:ah/ [go:'vo:əh] ("h" is consonantal) (2 syllables)	[ga'vo.a] (3 syllables)
	עשה "he will do"	/ya'šê/	/ya'šê/ > /yi'šê/ [yɪʔtə:] (2 syllables)	/ya'šə:/ [yɛ:ʔə'sə:] (3 syllables)	[ya.a'sə] (3 syllables)
	שמח "happy"	/ša'mihu/	/ša'mə:h/ [ʔə'mə:h] (2 syllables)	/šā'mə:ah/ [so:'mə:əh] (2 syllables)	[sa'mɛ.ax] (3 syllables)

Issue	Example	*PH (c. 1200 BCE)	EBHP */EBHP/* *[EBHP] ¹ (c. 850-550 BCE)	TH /TH/* [TH] (c. 850 CE)	BH _{IH} [BH _{IH}] = [IH] (present)
	רקיע "firmament"	/ra'qīʿu/	/ra'qīʿ/ [re'qi:ʿ] (2 syllables)	/rā'qi:aʿ/ [rɔ:'qi:ɛʿ] (2 syllables)	[ʁa'ki.a] (3 syllables)
	נח "Noah"	/nuħu/	/'no:ħ/ ['no:x] (phonemically 1 syllable)	/'no:ah/ ['no:ɛħ] (1 syllable)	['no.ɑx] (2 syllables)
	יעקב "Jacob"	/ya'qubu/	/yi'qo:b/ [yɪ'qo:b] (2 syllables)	/ya'ǎqob/ [yɛ'ǎqo:v] (3 syllables)	[ya.a'kov] (2 syllables)
Heterogeneous Diphthongs	מים "water"	/'maymu/ > /'maym/ like the English word 'mime'	/'maym/ ['mɛym] (1 syllable)	/'mayim/ ['mɛ:yim] (2 syllables)	['mayim] (2 syllables)
	שמים "heavens"	/ša'maymu/	/ša'maym/ [šɛ'mɛym] (2 syllables)	/šā'ma:yim/ [šɔ:'mɛ:yim] (3 syllables)	[ʃa'mayim] (3 syllables)
	מצרים "Egypt"	/miš'raymu/	/miš'raym/ [mɪs'reym] (2 syllables)	/miš'rayim/ [mɪs're:yim] (3 syllables)	[mits'ɣayim]
	אפרים "Ephriam"	/ip'raymu/	/'ip'raym/ [ɪp'reym]? [ɛp'reym]?	/'ɛp'rayim/ /'ɛf're:yim] (3 syllables)	[ɛf'ɣayim/]
	בית "house"	/'baytu/	/'bayt/ ['beyt]	/'bayit/ ['be:yiθ]	['bayit]

Issue	Example	*PH (c. 1200 BCE)	EBHP */EBHP/* *[EBHP] ¹ (c. 850-550 BCE)	TH /TH/* [TH] (c. 850 CE)	BH _{IH} [BH _{IH}] = [IH] (present)
	ירושלם "Jerusalem"	/yurūša'laymu/	/yurūša'laym/ [yuru:šə'ləym]	/yərušā'layim/ [yəru:šə:'ləyim]	[yəruša'layim]

בית

[bayt] > [bayit]

Quoted from *Development of the Canaanite Dialects: An Investigation in Linguistic History* by Zellig S. Harris, American Oriental Series, Vol 16, 1939 pp. 29-32

[ay] > [ê]; [aw] > [ô]

... In early Semitic, diphthongs were phonologically vowel + syllable-closing [y] or [w] ; as such they were always either final or followed by the consonant which began the next syllable : [baytu]. Since every syllable in early Semitic began with a consonant, inter-vocalic [y] and [w] must be considered phonologically as hetero-syllabic, not making a diphthong, but rather beginning the next syllable: [baytiya] of my house.' In Canaanite, diphthongs were monophthongized in all positions, accented and unaccented, medial and final, except when another [y] or [w] followed; thus [ḥayyîm] life,' [ḥayyê] `life (cst.),' [taw] < [tawwu] 'mark,' all remained in Phoenician and Hebrew. The diphthongs [iy], [uw] in medial position had been monophthongized. in Canaanite times....

New diphthongs arose later in final position, all of which, with the exception of the last group, were later monophthongized ... when [h] elided in the 3rd person suffixes in Hebrew ... [-ahū] > [-aw], somewhat later > [-ô]

In Jerusalem Hebrew, unaccented diphthongs were monophthongized as throughout Canaanite, but accented diphthongs remained.... In the nifal verb, the monophthongization could not take place until the verb stress shift : [nawda^{ca}a] > [nawda^c] > [nawda^c] > [nôda^c] 'it became known.' This was also true of those hifil verb forms which did not have [î] in the second syllable, e. g., the infinitive absolute: the Assyrian transcription *a-u-si'* (III Rawlinson 10. 2. 28) [hawšî^c], later > [hōšê^{ac}], shows the form before the verb stress shift, or in any event before the reduction of the diphthong. This will explain the biblical Hebrew forms, except for the absolute nouns of type [ḥêq] 'bosom,' [yôm] day,' which may be due to analogy of the construct forms, or to borrowing from Hebrew dialects where the monophthongization had been complete (cf. the possibly dialectal [lêl] in Jes. 21.11, variant to [layl] 'night.'

Later, after final short vowels were dropped, and the medial diphthongs came to be in doubly closed syllables, they were pronounced as two syllables; [bayt] > [bayit]; [ênaym] > [ênayim]; [mawt] > [mawet]. This was part of the late

general tendency to break final consonant clusters by anaptyctic ("segolate") vowels. Final diphthongs remained: [māṭay] 'when.'

... It has been suggested that this divergence of Jerusalem Hebrew is a later development, that Jerusalem had originally gone with the rest of Canaanite, but that later foreign influences caused a restoration of the diphthongs in some cases. Such new formations, extending from loan-words which might have come to Jerusalem from a dialect where diphthongs had been preserved, would indeed be possible. However, the fact that the diphthong does not occur in some special group of words or in some morphologic class, but can be explained as having been preserved in one phonetic environment (stress), argues for a regular phonetic development. The probability is therefore that when this change first spread in Canaanite there were some areas, specifically Jerusalem, in which stress was a deciding factor for its occurrence.

¹ Note, in reconstructed [EBHP] transliterations and sound files -

1. there is no [spirantization of the bgdkpt consonants](#);
2. [vowel qualities are outlined here](#);
3. I use the most probable form. Where no one form stands out as most probable, I select the one closest to the MT vocalization.
4. when multiple forms are possible, the form used is underlined.

² See [Harris 1939](#) p. 67.

³ This reconstruction is directly verified by [Khan 1990](#) p. 97.

⁴ See [Harris 1939](#) p. 67.