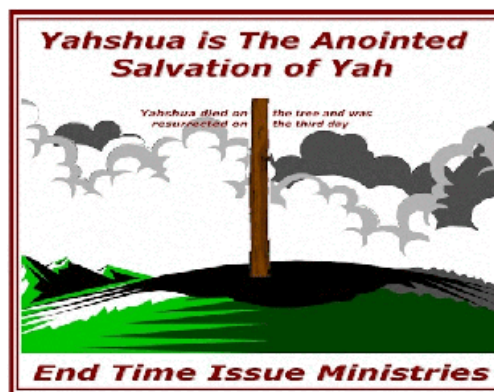


END TIME ISSUE MINISTRIES

FOR WE ARE ALL ONE BODY IN THE ANOINTING
OF THE SET APART HOLY SPIRIT OF YAHWEH*

(Romans 12, 1 Corinthians 12)



(1A1.02.01.04)

THE NAME OF YAH IN SCRIPTURE

by

Dr James Robertson

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

ABSTRACT: Following the article on the Prophetic Strategic SWOT (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat) Analysis of the Body of Believers in December the writer was led to undertake research into versions of the compilation of books traditionally referred to as "The Bible" (Greek for "the book") and also to research a number of issues relating to the Sacred Names and related issues of doctrine.

During this process the writer became aware that the ESSENTIAL Name of our Creator and Heavenly Father is "Yah" and that "Yahweh" is a special extended Name meaning "Yah the eternally self existent One" which was used extensively in the dealings of Yah with Israel. It was revealed prophetically and then confirmed through various articles that the Names of Yah and Yahweh had been physically substituted in the Hebrew texts, in some cases prior to the Babylonian exile of Judah. The writer was also impressed to research the number of available English translations of "The Bible", to obtain additional electronic tools and to commence a project to identify critical errors indicated by Yah in the Scriptures and particularly the English translations as we currently have them.

During the course of this research approximately 37 articles were published on the ETI Informal list which set the scene for this formal article which is the first of a series which, Yah willing, will address various aspects of the findings of the research.

This article focuses specifically on the Names given to our Creator and Heavenly Father in Scripture with reference to traditional and translational abuses that occur in virtually all available translations. The article then addresses the occurrence of the Essential Sacred Name "Yah" in words and Names throughout Scripture. It was found that the Name Yah is embedded in the names of hundreds of Israelites and in other words which are closely related.

As a consequence, when we read the Scriptures in English the Sacred Name of Yah is entirely hidden from all but the most informed reader with the result that the full power of the Words of Yah in Scripture are terribly blunted. This article makes use of graphic extracts from an electronic Interlinear Bible to make the exact Hebrew spelling, English transliteration and common anglicization visible. This demonstrates the extent to which the anglicized words seldom accurately reflect the underlying Hebrew name (proper nouns) and the extent to which the Essential Sacred Name Yah is LOST to English readers.

The essential meaning of these words and how they relate to Yah is expressed. Basic statistics are reported concerning number of occurrences and a sample verse is provided together with extracts from

* "Yah" and "Yahweh" are the correct anglicisations of the Hebrew words generally translated "the LORD"; "Yah" is the Essential Sacred Name of our Creator; "Yahweh" means "Yah the eternally self existent One"
"Yahshua" is the correct anglicisation of the Hebrew word generally translated "Jesus" and means "Yah is Salvation"; The word generally translated "Christ" or "Messiah" actually means "anointed one" referring to the anointing of the Set Apart Holy Spirit of Yah on all who truly believe; Other Hebrew words and other terms used in this document are summarized on page A.2

the Hebrew Lexicon's of Strong and Brown, Driver, Briggs. Where appropriate further comment is offered and in a few instances prophetic extension of the information from standard references is provided.

It is identified that there are a number of instances where the same name, such as "Joseph" occurs with multiple Strong's numbers associated with variations in Hebrew and Aramaic spelling frequently in different books of "The Bible" referring to exactly the same person. This provides definitive evidence that there IS an element of Human error in the inspired texts insofar as if Yah had dictated the texts word and letter perfect, as we have generally believed, different writers would ALL have spelt the same names the same way.

It is further identified, against significant personal prejudice on the part of the writer, that the Name of our Lord and Saviour, Adonai Yahshua the Anointed of Nazareth (traditionally called "Jesus") is IN FACT a COMMON Hebrew name that was allocated to many other believers before and after his birth, including to "Joshua" the son of Nun who led Israel into the land of Canaan. This has been confirmed by Yah! Furthermore, it has been established that the name "Yahshua" ACTUALLY means "Yah is salvation" NOT "the salvation of Yah" as has been understood by the writer up to now. A series of Scriptures are presented to substantiate that Yah and Yah alone is our salvation. It is noted that this poses a number of serious challenges for the writer and for the body of believers generally which are currently receiving the writer's attention in prayer with a view to coming to a clarified understanding of these matters.

A schedule of all references extracted from the OnLine Bible which refer to "Jehovah" (= Yah) and other references to "Yah" are listed in the appendices and it is concluded that there is much work required to fully identify the full magnitude of the occurrence of the Essential Sacred Name Yah throughout the Hebrew Scriptures.

This research serves to highlight the massive disadvantage that the body of believers is placed under by working from Greek texts for the body of documents traditionally referred to as the "New Testament". The need for electronic research tools based on the Aramaic text of the Peshitta or other sources is now clearly apparent to the writer.

Overall the article raises a number of challenging issues. However, it ALSO opens up a vista of the Essential Sacred Name Yah throughout Scripture which is breathtakingly beautiful and magnificent and which runs as a golden thread throughout the Sacred inspired writings.

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KEY VERSES OF SCRIPTURE: Exodus 20:7 *"Thou shalt not take the name of Yahweh thy Mighty One in vain; for Yahweh will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."* (KJV, names adjusted)

Hosea 2:17 *"For I will take away the names of Baalim[the LORD] out of her mouth, and they shall no more be remembered by their name."* (KJV)

SUPPORTING ARTICLES: Approximately 37 articles in December 2001 and January 2002 on the ETI Informal list and numerous other articles on the ETI lists since inception.

PREVIOUS ARTICLES IN SERIES: 1A1.01.12.02 "Prophetic Strategic SWOT Analysis of the Body of Believers" (24 December 2001)

NEXT ARTICLE IN SERIES: As led, Yahweh willing a series of articles on interpretation of Scripture, the essential components of Scripture and Critical Errors in "The Bible".

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DECLARATION: I James Alexander Robertson hereby testify before Yah Almighty that i have prayed over this document and that i am satisfied that the message is Scripturally correct and in accordance with the Word AND Will of Yah at this time.

It is my understanding, by the Spirit of Yah, that this document is **98%** as Yah would have it relative to my current level of knowledge and experience and therefore my ability to accurately present the information available to me.

It is my understanding, by the Spirit of Yah, that this document is **88%** accurate relative to the total revelation of this subject that is possible (this rating relates to overall content, NOT to fine typographic or grammatical detail).

I acknowledge and accept that i will be judged for any false statements made by me knowingly or unknowingly and ask Yah now in the Name of Yahshua the Anointed of Nazareth that should there be any such errors He judge me in this life that i may come to repentance and not be judged in the life to come.

PRAYER: Father, in the Name of Yahshua the Anointed of Nazareth, if there is anything in this document that is not according to Your Word or Your perfect will please prevent it taking root in the heart of the reader and let all that IS according to Your Word and Your Will take deep root in the hearts of all who read it.

CAUTION

This article should preferably be read in context with the approximately 37 informal articles published in December 2001 and January 2002. If time does not permit this readers are encouraged to at least skim the articles that are explicitly cited in this document. Failing this please be aware that this document contains a number of statements that virtually all believers will find extremely challenging and for which the preceding articles have, it is hoped, laid a foundation.

Accordingly, those who only read this article without the preceding articles are asked to do so prayerfully and to take time to consider in detail what is written here and, where appropriate, to refer to the previous articles in order to better understand the context of the statements.

The full revelation of the Name of Yah throughout the Sacred Scriptures is something that is immensely important to all believers and a vital stepping stone to walking in the full power and authority of the Anointing of the set apart (holy) Spirit of Yah that is available to each one of us.

>>> MESSAGE BEGINS <<<

THE NAME OF YAH IN SCRIPTURE

by
Dr James Robertson

Following on the articles on the Name of Yah, Yahweh, etc in Scripture, and particularly the article 1AD.02.01.30 "Yah versus Yahweh" (18 January 2002) which reported that in fact the Father's essential Name is YAH, further analysis of the Scriptures has been undertaken with a view to better understanding how the Name Yah is fundamental to understanding the Scriptures.

In order to do this, a limited analysis has been undertaken to identify words that are readily identified as containing the Name "Yah" or being derived from the Name Yah. This limited analysis has opened up considerable further understanding for the writer and it seemed appropriate to publish this information to the list.

This article is NOT intended to be an in-depth or comprehensive analysis but rather to report that information that is currently to hand.

SOME WORDS USED TO DESCRIBE YAH

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this document is to give English speaking readers who do not have the benefit of in-depth knowledge of Hebrew some fundamental insight into the Names applied to Yah, our Creator and Heavenly Father, in the Hebrew texts.

The principal objective is to give readers a clear understanding of the frequency with which the ESSENTIAL SACRED NAME "YAH" permeates the breadth and depth of Scripture AND the names of His chosen people in a powerful way.

This document also makes certain anomalous translation practices previously reported more graphically visible.

TECHNICAL NOTES

In this document and others that may follow, graphical extracts have been taken from the Interlinear Bible contained in PC Study Bible version 2.1G of October 1997 published by BibleSoft. The form of each entry as presented in the accompanying figures is as follows:



- <The first line is the Hebrew text, written RIGHT to left.
- <The second line (Yahweh) is the transliterated English.
- <The third line is the KJV English words RIGHT to left.
- <The fourth line, in red, is the Strong's number.
- <The fifth and sixth lines in small text have been added by the writer to make the name of Yah more visible or to provide other comments - referred to as footnotes.

Where the footnotes are in black this indicates that what is written is more or less directly based on other sources, most frequently the Brown, Driver, Briggs Hebrew Lexicon in the same version of PC Study Bible.

Where the note is followed by one or two question marks (??) this indicates that the writer has a concern about the validity of the interpretation.

In all cases the writer has substituted Yah for Yahweh where the Hebrew appears to contain ONLY Yah and not Yahweh. This is done in accordance with the conclusion published in the article 1AD.02.01.30 "Yah versus Yahweh" (18 January 2002).

Where the footnotes are in blue this indicates an interpretation given by the writer which deviates materially from that given in other sources.

In the case of Yahshua the footnote is in red because of the significance of this name.

In the transliteration the Name of Yah is variously transliterated as "Yaah", "Y^ah", "yaah" or "y^ah". In most cases this is clearly evident in the transliterated text.

Casual inspection indicates that Yah generally does NOT appear in the English word used and hence the principal objective of this document is to draw the attention of English readers to the PRESENCE OF THE SACRED NAME YAH in many more locations than most have previously been aware of.

In the sections that follow, a number of conventions are applied:

1) The heading for the word comprises:

- the transliterated name as it appears in the graphic
- in some cases this is followed by the KJV English word or a seemingly appropriate transliteration - this is NOT consistent, the writer has

found it difficult to formulate a clear view of what should be used in all cases and time and resources do not currently permit a comprehensive analysis so this information should NOT be regarded as authoritative.

- the Strong's number
- the writers best estimate of the meaning based on Brown, Driver, Briggs and own interpretation and prayer

2) The transliteration adopted is that given in the graphic although the writer is not entirely certain that this is necessarily the most accurate transliteration. In this regard refer the article 1AD.02.01.01 "Sacred Name of God YHVH YHWH Yahveh Yahweh Yeshuah Yashuah Yehshuah Yahshuah Yahushuah Yahoshua" (9 January 2002).

This makes it apparent that there are widely divergent views as to the "correct" transliteration and that technically speaking there is probably no such thing as a "correct" transliteration. Accordingly, since the PC Study Bible Interlinear makes the Name of Yah clearly apparent it has been adopted in most cases for the purposes of this document since this is NOT the principal objective.

It does, however, seem to the writer that with prayerful consideration it may be possible to adopt anglicizations of the transliterations that are more readily pronounced and remembered. This is not the objective of this document.

3) Occurrence: reports the number of occurrences of each English variation in the "Authorized Version" (AV) which as the writer currently understands it is essentially the same text as the "King James Version". This is provided in order to provide a clear picture of the frequency of occurrence of various translation variations. These statistics are obtained from the Hebrew Lexicon in the OnLine Bible from www.onlinebible.org. In the case of words typically associated with Yah our Creator and Heavenly Father it is instructive to note the number of occurrences of specific words associated with other entities in the context of words that are generally considered to be exclusive to Him.

4) In most cases a sample verse is included to demonstrate application of the word.

5) Strong: is a quote from the Hebrew or Greek dictionary by Strong included in PC Study Bible.

6) Brown, Driver, Briggs or BDB is a quote from the Hebrew dictionary by Brown, Driver and Briggs included in PC Study Bible.

7) Thayer: is a quote from the Greek dictionary by Thayer included in PC Study Bible.

8) Other notes are by the writer.

This document is intended to be primarily a mechanical analysis directed at assisting readers to gain some insight into the linguistic complexities behind the English versions. It is also hoped to make more visible the extent to which in certain cases very different Hebrew words are represented by the same English word and the level of inconsistency that accompanies this.

It is further intended to make visible to readers the extent to which the Name Yah is inherent in every aspect of Scripture and the life of Yah's people.

TECHNICAL CAVEAT

In presenting this document the writer must stress that he has NO material knowledge of Hebrew. The only knowledge is a few hours instruction on the basic principles of transliteration given by an Israeli Jewish friend some years ago.

What is presented herein is a straightforward mechanical analysis based on recognizable patterns in transliteration and supported by the opinions of the Lexicon authors. In a few limited instances the writer HAS expressly prayed over a particular interpretation and sought the guidance of Yah. The entire research and document preparation HAS taken place within a context of considerable prayer and therefore the writer has assurance that the overall content of the document is in accordance with the will of Yah at this time.

WORDS TRANSLATED "GOD"

The following words are all used to refer to Yah in English translations through translation to the word "God" or "GOD" where the capitalization is generally accepted to indicate a reference to our Creator.

אלה	אלהים	יהוה	יהוה	אלהים	אל
'Alaah	'Elohiym	Yahweh	Yahweh	'lohiym	'Eel-
of God the	God	GOD	GOD	god a	God
426 ^A	430	3068 ^A	3069	430	410 ^A

These words are discussed in more detail below. Notice the Aramaic word "Alaah" (426) which appears to correspond to the Islamic "Allah".

Elohiym (430) is the word most frequently translated "God" in proper case (first letter capitalized) but is ALSO applied to pagan "god's" as indicated second from right and also to men such as judges, etc, refer article 1AD.02.01.09 "Gods, God or Judges" (11 January 2002). "El" (410) in

various forms is also applied to Yah when capitalized as "God" but also applied to other than Yah.

Yahweh (3068) meaning "Yah the eternally self existent One" is the particular extended Name of Yah applied by Yah in His communication's with Israel on many occasions. This is mostly but NOT always translated "GOD" (all capital letters) as discussed subsequently. Yahweh or Yahovih (3069) is a scribal device to accommodate the DELIBERATE mispronunciation of Yahweh introduced at some time before the Babylonian exile. Refer article 1AD.02.01.05 "Nazarenes and the Name of Yahweh" (10 January 2002) and other articles which refer to this corruption. Further notes in this document.

Alaah - 426 - God

Notice the correspondence to "Allah" as used in Islam.

Occurrence: AV-God 79, god 16; 95
Not exclusively used for Yah.

Ezra 5:1 *"Then the prophets, Haggai the prophet, and Zechariah the son of Iddo, prophesied unto the Jews that were in Judah and Jerusalem in the name of **the God** [Alaah] of Israel, even unto them."* (KJV)

Strong's 426 'elahh (Aramaic) (el-aw'); corresponding to 433; God: KJV-- God, god.

BDB 426 'elahh (Aramaic)- god, God a) god, heathen deity b) God (used of Israel)

Derived from Elohiym / El / Eloah.

Elohiym - 430 - Mighty Ones (plural)

This word is widely translated "God", however, it actually means "Mighty Ones" (plural) and is used in many other applications. The Sacred Name "Yahweh" is MISPRONOUNCED "Elohiym" in many cases and has been substituted by "Elohiym" in eight locations according to the Institute of Scripture Research.

Yah has indicated that Elohiym has ALSO been substituted for "Yah" the essential Name of our Creator and Heavenly Father in many locations well before the tradition of mispronouncing Yahweh as Elohiym came about and before the substitutions referred to above.

Yah indicates that 80% of all occurrences of Elohiym in the Hebrew texts are in fact substitutions for "Yah"!

Occurrence: **AV-God 2346**, god 244, judge 5, **GOD 1**, goddess 2, great 2, mighty 2, angels 1, exceeding 1, God-ward + 04136 1, godly 1; 2606.

Out of 2606 occurrences 259 do NOT refer to Yah.

It is therefore not possible to build any doctrine relating to Yah based exclusively on Elohiym.

Genesis 1:1 *"In the beginning **God** [Mighty Ones or Yah?] created the heaven and the earth."* (KJV)

Strong 430 'elohiym (el-o-heem'); **plural** of 433; gods in the ordinary sense; but specifically used (in the plural thus, especially with the article) of the supreme God; occasionally applied by way of deference to magistrates; and sometimes as a superlative: KJV-- angels, X exceeding, God (gods)- dess, -ly), X (very) great, judges, X mighty.

BDB 430 'elohiym- 1) (plural) a) rulers, judges b) divine ones c) angels d) gods 2) (plural intensive -singular meaning) a) God, a god, a goddess b) god-like one c) works or special possessions of God d) the one true God e) God

It is apparent that any verse that uses elohiym CANNOT be used on it's own for any doctrine that is taken to apply to Yah. By implication any verse that uses elohiym can also NOT be taken as evidence that Yahshua IS Yah!

Yahweh - 3068 - and Yahovih - 3069

Discussed in a subsequent section on page 12.

El - 430 - Mighty One

Essentially it appears that "El" is the preferred description of Yah as Mighty One. However, this form is NOT exclusively applied to Yah.

"El" occurs in numerous words such as "Israel", "Bethel", "Elijah" (Elijah), "Eliezer", etc apparently generally but NOT always referring to Yah.

Occurrence: **AV-God 213**, god 16, power 4, mighty 5, goodly 1, great 1, idols 1, Immanuel + 06005 2, might 1, strong 1; 245

Note that out of 245 occurrences, 32 are NOT referring to Yah. Accordingly it is not possible to build any doctrine relating to Yah or Yahshua based on El alone. This includes debate on whether Yahshua is Yah or not.

Brown, Driver, Briggs 410 'el- 1) God, God-like One, the Mighty One a) mighty men, men of rank, mighty heroes b) angels c) a god, a false god, (demons, imaginations) d) God, the one true God, Jehovah (Yahweh) 2) mighty things in nature 3) strength, power

Strong 410 'el (ale); shortened from 352; strength; as adjective, mighty; especially the Almighty (but used also of any deity): KJV-- God (god), X goodly, X great, idol, might (-y one), power, strong. Compare names in "-el."

It is not possible to build any doctrine relating exclusively to Yah out of verses which use El.

Eliy (my mighty one) ALSO 410

As used by Yahshua on the stake before he died in Matthew 27:46-47 *"And about the ninth hour Jesus cried out with a loud voice, saying, "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?" that is, "My **EI** {God}, My **EI** {God}, why have You forsaken Me?" 47 Some of those who stood there, when they heard that, said, "This Man is calling for Elijah!"*" (NKJ)

Notice there is more to the statement "calling for Elijah" once one recognizes that the name of EliYah means effectively "my El is Yah" or "my might is Yah".

This raises the question as to whether the people said "this man is calling for Elijah" or whether they ACTUALLY said, this man is calling for "mighty Yah" (El Yah) - which makes a lot more sense and is FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT! In this regard it is important to note that the use of the Sacred Name was apparently forbidden at the time of Yahshua's death and that Yahshua may even been put to death simply for uttering the Sacred Name. Refer article 1AD.02.01.05 "Nazarenes and the Name of Yahweh" (10 January 2002). Under such circumstances it is quite likely that the bystanders MIGHT have MISTAKEN what Yahshua said to indicate that Yahshua was calling on EliYah when in fact he was calling on "mighty Yah" = "El Yah" or "my mighty Yah" = "Eli Yah".

Again we see the vital necessity of understanding the TRUE Names!

The passage in Matthew quotes Psalm 22:1 *"My **Eliy** {God}, My **Eliy** {God}, why have You forsaken me? Why are You so far from helping me, and from the words of my groaning?"* (NKJ, adjusted)

Eliy (410) is distinct from Eli (5941) the High Priest when Samuel entered service to Yah.

Exodus 15:2 *"Yahweh is my strength and song, and He has become my salvation; he is my **Eliy** [= my might / Mighty One], and I will praise Him; my father's Elohiym [= Mighty One], and I will exalt Him."* (NKJ)

The first occurrence of "God" is Eliy, the second is "Elohim" (father's mighty one('s)).

Variations: Following are some variations of 410 "El" relating to variations in case, etc which the writer is not conversant with. This provides some indication of the variability of prefixes and suffixes which is inherent in the Hebrew text and how these relate to the English.

אל	אלי	אלי	לאל	לאל	לאל	לאל וְננו	באל
'Eel-	'Eely	'Ely	l'Eel	laa-'Eel	l'eel	yaadeenuw l'ee	b ^a 'Eel
God	God, My	God my	God of	God unto	might	power our in	God of name the by
410 [^]	410 [^]	410 [^]	410 [^]	410 [^]	410 [^]	3027 [^] 410 [^]	410 [^]

It seems clear to the writer that the exact correlation is at best tenuous in some cases. Consider the cases of l^a-'Eel, laa-'Eel and l^a'eel translated "of God", "unto God" and "might" as the fourth, fifth and sixth words from left above. The nuances in the Hebrew in terms of jot's and tittles appears to be very fine to non-existent to the untrained eye. This is NOT to suggest that there is not a difference, only that one needs considerable knowledge and experience to discern the difference and that, accordingly, the potential for transcription error or difference of opinion in translation appears to be significant.

We must come to terms with the reality that the collection of inspired writings traditionally referred to as "The Bible" is extremely large and complex and that the nuances of language recorded up to four thousand years ago are NOT necessarily as evident as one might suppose.

This reinforces the need for us to be led by the set apart (Holy) Spirit of Yah in gaining full understanding of Scripture. It also clearly demonstrates that complex semantic analysis in English based on English words, spelling and capitalization, as encountered in more than one recent article, is largely or entirely futile. We cannot build doctrine solely on English text and we SHOULD NOT enter into divisive dispute based solely on English text.

The need for the Spirit of Yah to guide us and particularly the need for the recognition of the vital role of prophets in restoring doctrine becomes daily more apparent to the writer from this analysis.

Adonay - 136 - Lord or Master

Used as a term of respect.

Occurrence: AV-Lord 431, lord 2, God 1; 434

Almost exclusively applied to Yah but NOT exclusively. In 290 instances occurs as "Adonay Yahweh" in conjunction with 3069 (Yahovih), the scribal device referred to subsequently.

יהוה	אדני
Yahweh	'Adonaay
GOD,	Lord
3069	136

Genesis 15:2 "And Abram said, ~~Lord~~ ~~GOD~~ [*Adonay* Yahweh], what wilt thou give me, seeing I go childless, and the steward of my house is this Eliezer of Damascus?" (KJV)

Strong 136 'Adonay (ad-o-noy)'; an emphatic form of 113; the Lord (used as a proper name of God only): KJV-- (my) Lord.

BDB 136 'Adonay- 1) my lord, lord a) used of men b) used of God 2) Lord (a title) spoken instead of Yahweh as a Jewish display of reverence

Is "used of men". Notice reference to substitution of Yahweh with Adonay.

Yah - 3050 - The Essential Name of Our Creator and Heavenly Father

The articles 1AD.02.01.01 "Sacred Name of God YHVH YHWH Yahveh Yahweh Yeshuah Yashuah Yehshuah Yahshuah Yahushuah Yahoshua" (9 January 2002); 1AD.02.01.11 "The Name (Yahweh)" (11 January 2002) and 1AD.02.01.26 "Re: REALLY IMPORTANT : Please give me a SIMPLE explanation" (18 January 2002) together with other recent articles and notes to articles posted over the last year provide context to understanding the Sacred Name Yahweh (Yah the eternally self-existent One).

The article 1AD.02.01.30 "Yah versus Yahweh" (18 January 2002) explained that "Yah" is the essential Name of our Creator and Heavenly Father and that Yahweh is a specific extension or explanation of His Name. Much of the balance of this document investigates the presence of the sacred Name "Yah" in Scripture.

Occurrence: AV-LORD 48, JAH 1; 49

Also embedded in numerous Hebrew words as discussed in subsequent sections. "Yah" is SURELY the GOLDEN THREAD OF SCRIPTURE!

Variations: The variations encountered are shown below:

יָהּ	יָהּ	שֶׁלֹהֶבֶתֶיהָ:
Yaah	b ^a -Yaah	yaah shalhebet-
LORD. The	JAH by	flame. vehement most a
3050	3050	3050 7957

Exodus 15:2 "~~{The LORD}~~ **Yah** is my strength and song, and He has become my salvation; he is my Mighty One, and I will praise Him; my father's Mighty One, and I will exalt Him." (NKJ)

Psalm 68:4 *"Sing to Mighty One, sing praises to His name; Extol Him who rides on the clouds, by His name **YAH**, and rejoice before Him."* (NKJ)

Song 8:6 *"Set me as a seal upon your heart, as a seal upon your arm; for love is as strong as death, jealousy as cruel as the grave; its flames are flames of fire, a **most vehement flame**."* (NKJ)

Strong 3050 Yahh (yaw); contraction for 3068, and meaning the same; Jah, the sacred name: KJV-- Jah, the Lord, most vehement. Compare names in "-iah," "-jah."

Brown, Driver, Briggs 3050 Yah- Jah (Jehovah (Yahweh) in the shortened form) a) the proper name of the one true God b) used in many compounds: **1) names beginning with the English letters `Je-' 2) names ending with ` -iah' or ` -jah'**

Notice that the above refer to "Yah" as a "contraction" of Yahweh. However, reverence surely dictates that we should not abbreviate the essential Name of our Creator and Heavenly Father and that, given His focus on precision of words, it is unlikely that He would do this.

Yah has clearly indicated to the writer that His ESSENTIAL NAME IS YAH and that all other names BUILD ON that Name as opposed to being SUB-SETS of His True Name.

The Sacred Name Yah occurs in numerous other names and words as examined in some detail later in this article.

Notice also the reference to English words beginning with "Je" and ending with "iah" or "jah". Many of these words are highlighted in the sections that follow.

It also seems anomalous that "Yah" is transliterated as "Jah". This was addressed to some extent in other articles posted earlier in January 2002 on the ETI informal list.

Yahweh - 3068 - "Yah the eternally self existent One"

The most frequently encountered Name applied to Yah in the Scriptures.

Occurrence: AV-LORD 6510, GOD 4, JEHOVAH 4, variant 1; 6519

Used 185 times in the couplet "the LORD God" note capitalization and note the direct contrast with "Adonay Yahweh", "the Lord GOD" above. In one case Yahweh is translated Lord and in the other GOD!

אלהים	יהוה
'Elohiym	Yahweh
God	LORD the
430	3068*

The perversion of expressing the Sacred Name "Yahweh" as "the LORD" occurs 6,510 times in the vast majority of English translations!

This is IN ADDITION to the 45 times "Yah" is ALSO translated as "the LORD" and the 1 time that 3069 (Yahovih = scribal device for Yahweh) is also translated "LORD" instead of "GOD"!

This should be considered in the broader context that the word generally translated "Baal", the Phoenician pagan (= demonic) deity could accurately be translated "lord", see below.

Genesis 2:4 "These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that **Yahweh** Elohiym made the earth and the heavens," (KJV)

Strong 3068 Yehovah (yeh-ho-vaw'); from 1961; (the) self-Existent or Eternal; Jehovah, Jewish national name of God: KJV-- Jehovah, the Lord. Compare 3050, 3069.

BDB 3068 Yehovah- Jehovah (Yahweh) "the existing One"; the proper name of the one true God; unpronounced except with the vowel pointings of 0136

Notice that "Yahweh" IS documented in various authoritative works going back a considerable period of time.

Variations: The following variations have been identified:

<p>יהוה Yahweh LORD the 3068^A</p>	<p>יהוה Yahweh JEHOVAH 3068^A</p>	<p>לִיהוֹה: LA-YAHWEH LORD. THE TO 3068^A</p>	<p>לִיהוֹה: la-Yahweh LORD. the unto 3068^A</p>
<p>בַּיהוֹה ba-Yahweh LORD the against 3068^A</p>	<p>וַיהוֹה wa-Yahweh LORD the and 3068^A</p>	<p>יְהוֹה Yahweh LORD. O 3068^A</p>	<p>וַיהוֹה Wa-Yahweh LORD the also 3068^A</p>
<p>בַּיהוֹה ba-Yahweh LORD the by 3068^A</p>	<p>יְהוֹה Yahweh GOD 3068^A</p>	<p>יְהוֹה Yahweh LORD's the 3068^A</p>	<p>יְהוֹה: Yahweh Lord. 3069</p>

The above are in part variations in the Hebrew but are ALSO variations in translation, specifically Jehovah and GOD. Notice also the small difference in the Hebrew in the item bottom right (3069) or Yahovih which is discussed in the next section.

Yahovih - 3069 - alternative form of Yahweh - Scribal Device

This word, with very minor differences in the Hebrew is used to cater for a very specific set of SCRIBAL AND TRANSLATION circumstances. Yah has indicated to the writer that this is *"not a real word, it is a scribal device"*!

Occurrences: AV-GOD 304, LORD 1; 305

Genesis 15:2 *"And Abram said, Adonay **Yahweh**, what wilt thou give me, seeing I go childless, and the steward of my house is this Eliezer of Damascus?"* (KJV)

Strong 3069 Yehovih (yeh-ho-vee'); a variation of 3068 [used after 136, and pronounced by Jews as 430, in order to prevent the repetition of the same sound, since they elsewhere pronounce 3068 as 136]: KJV-- God.

BDB 3069 Yehovih- Jehovah (Yahweh), used primarily in the combination 'Lord Jehovah (Yahweh)' equal to 3068 but pointed with the vowels of 0430

Referring to Strong *"Yehovih (yeh-ho-vee'); a variation of 3068 [used after 136, and pronounced by Jews as 430, in order to prevent the repetition of the same sound, since they elsewhere pronounce 3068 as 136]:"*

136 is Adonay; 430 is Elohiym

In other words - "a variation of Yahweh (3068) (the Sacred Name) [used after Adonay (Lord - 136), and pronounced by Jews as Elohiym (Mighty Ones (pl) - 430), in order to prevent the repetition of the same sound, since they elsewhere pronounced Yahweh (3068) as Adonay (136)]"!

So this is the Sacred Name Yahweh PRONOUNCED as Elohim (Mighty Ones) in order to prevent repetition of Adonay since elsewhere they pronounce Yahweh as Adonay!

In other words, because the Sacred Name Yahweh is elsewhere incorrectly pronounced as "Adonay", they require ANOTHER DEVICE here in order to tell readers to incorrectly pronounce the Sacred Name Yahweh as "Elohiym" and NOT as "Adonay" otherwise in this location they would have to say "Adonay Adonay" INSTEAD OF "Adonay Yahweh".

In light of the writers background in engineering, military and computers the writer has great difficulty in expressing an opinion on this in non-judgmental terms. We are dealing here with the Sacred Name of the Most High Creator of the Heavens

and the Earth and our Heavenly Father and yet the Name is arbitrarily substituted with other sounds which happen to be words that in some cases are ALSO applied to demonic deities!!

It seems to the writer that this is a MASSIVE INSULT to Yah and Yah confirms that He views it that way!

Variations:

יהוה Yahweh GOD, 3069	יהוה Yahweh LORD. the 3069	ליהוה la-Yahweh LORD the unlo 3069	יהוה Yahweh LORD, O 3069
יהוה Yahweh of GOD 3069	יהוה Yahweh of GOD 3069	לאדוני la-'Adonay Lord the of 136	

Note translation variously as GOD and LORD.

Refer also last example "of the Lord GOD of" where 3069 is used in conjunction with Adonay in order to avoid pronouncing 136 3068 as Adonay Adonay since 3068 is traditionally pronounced as 136 Adonay!

Baal - 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169 - lord, master, husband, owner

This word is NOT applied to Yah. However, it has a connotation that IS applied to Yah in English when we substitute words like "Lord" and "master" for Yahweh. This was discussed in some detail in article 1AD.01.10.02 "Why do you say that "the LORD" means "Baal"?" (23 October 2001) and will accordingly NOT be discussed in detail here.

There are a number of Hebrew words all of which are built around the essential Hebrew letters of "baal"

these are numbers 1166, 1167, 1168 and 1169 all of which are presented in the graphic at right:

בעלו baa'aluw dominion the had 1166	בעלתי baa'altiy husband an was 1166	בעלי ברית b'ariyt- ba'aleey confederate 1285^ 1167^
בעל ba'al of owner The 1167^	הבעלים ha-Ba'aaliym Baalim the 1168	בעל-טעם T'a'eem b'a'eel- chancellor, 2942 1169

Notice that the first three Hebrew characters from right to left are all recognizably the basic three characters of "baal" with fine nuance. In the case of "ha-B^aaaliym" in the middle of the bottom row the "ha" precedes the "baal".

All of these words have to do with headship, dominion, rulership, etc.

From casual inspection of the above graphic the distinction between the different Strong's numbers appears to be relatively fine, particularly when viewed in light of the definitions that follow. This seems particularly noticeable to the writer who is increasingly becoming aware of what seem to be contrastingly COARSE distinctions made with regard to certain other words which seem to apply primarily to Yah and Yahshua and which will, Yah willing, be touched on in future articles.

Occurrence:

1166 AV-marry 8, husband 3, dominion 2, wife 1, married wife 1, Beulah 1; 16

1167 AV-man 25, owner 14, husband 11, have 7, master 5, man given 2, adversary 1, archers 1, babbler + 03956 1, bird + 03671 1, captain 1, confederate + 01285 1, misc 12; 82

1168 AV-Baal 62, Baalim 18; 80

1169 AV-chancellor + 02942 3; 3

Brown, Driver Briggs:

1166 ba` al- to marry, to rule over, to possess, to own a) (Qal) 1) to marry, to be **lord** (husband) over 2) to rule over b) (Niphal) to be married

1167 ba` al- an owner, a husband, a **lord** a) an owner b) a husband c) citizens, inhabitants d) rulers, lords e) (noun of relationship used to characterize, that is, master of dreams) f) **lord** (used of foreign gods)

1168 Ba` al- Baal = "**lord**"; as a proper noun, masculine: 1) the supreme male divinity of the Phoenicians or Canaanites 2) a Reubenite 3) the son of Jehiel and the grandfather of Saul proper noun, location: 4) a town of Simeon, probably identical to Baalath-beer

1169 be` el (Aramaic)- an owner, a **lord**

Notice repeated reference to "lord".

This should all be read in the context of Yah's words in:

Hosea 2:17 *"For **I will take away the names of Baalim [Lord] out of her mouth**, and they shall no more be remembered by their name."* (KJV, adjusted)

and Jeremiah 23:26-29 *"²⁶ How long shall this be in the heart of the prophets that prophesy lies? yea, they are prophets of the deceit of their own heart; ²⁷ Which think to cause my people to forget my name by their dreams which they tell every man to his neighbour, **as their fathers have forgotten my name for Baal [the Lord]**. ²⁸ The prophet that hath a dream, let him tell a dream; and he that hath my word, let him speak my word faithfully. What is the chaff to the wheat? saith Yahweh {~~the LORD~~}. ²⁹ Is not my word like as a fire? saith Yahweh {~~the LORD~~}; and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces?"* (KJV, adjusted)

These Scriptures are referring to the heresy of substituting "Adonay" and "Elohiym" for "Yah" and "Yahweh" in the days of Jeremiah and Hosea. They apply just as much today as they did in the time of Jeremiah when Judah went into exile in Babylon, the first Temple was destroyed and the Ark of the Covenant was hidden by Jeremiah until found in the early 1990's.

In fact, these Scriptures apply MORE today since we are under a "new and better covenant" as set out in Hebrews 8:6 *"But now hath he obtained a more excellent ministry, by how much also he is the mediator of a better covenant, which was established upon better promises."* (KJV)

This covenant was purchased by Yahshua, the son of Adam (man) on behalf of ALL mankind at a terrible price so that we can ALL have the set apart (holy) Spirit within us to teach us. Refer Hebrews 8:10-11 which quotes Jeremiah 31:33-34 *"¹⁰ For **this is the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel after those days**, saith Yahweh; **I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts**: and I will be to them a Mighty One, and they shall be to me a people: ¹¹ And **they shall not teach every man his neighbour, and every man his brother**, saying, Know Yahweh: **for all shall know me**, from the least to the greatest."* (KJV, names adjusted)

James 3:1 states *"My brethren, be not many masters, knowing that we shall receive the greater condemnation."* (KJV) The New King James and many other versions translate "masters" as "teachers".

Furthermore, as set out in the article 1A1.01.12.02 "Prophetic Strategic SWOT Analysis of the Body of Believers" (24 December 2001) we have access to over 100 English translations, numerous

reference books, numerous electronic tools, etc. We are WITHOUT EXCUSE and will be judged accordingly.

We MUST take these scriptures VERY seriously and cease substituting other words for the Sacred Names of Yah and Yahweh!

It must be noted that the writer is still seeking greater understanding surrounding the apparently disparate number of occurrences of Yahweh versus the relatively few occurrences of Yah although Yah is embedded in numerous other words as presented below. Until the writer has clarity on this, where Yahweh occurs in the Hebrew text the adjustment made to the English reflects Yahweh. However, in general writing, the writer is IMPRESSED by the Spirit of Yah to use Yah almost exclusively!

NAMES INCLUDING YAH

As previously stated, there are a large number of names and words in Hebrew that are based on the essential Name "Yah". This section lists a number of words that have been encountered in an initial relatively superficial search together with some basic information about each word.

It is likely that there are more occurrences.

In each case a series of words are displayed from the BibleSoft PC Study Bible version 2.1G Interlinear Bible together with extracts of notes from the Strong's and Brown, Driver, Briggs Hebrew Lexicons. In most cases interpretation is based on Brown, Driver, Briggs which seems to be more aware of the reality of the Sacred Name.

In many cases the writer has substituted "Yah" for "Yahweh" since casual inspection of the Hebrew words and basic transliteration indicates that only the syllable "Yah" is present and NOT "Yahweh". There ARE a few instances of words based on "Yahweh". Where it seems appropriate the writer offers a version of the word that emphasises the existence of "Yah".

In the first stage of the analysis words adjacent to Yah (3050) were examined. It was found that Jedaiah or JedaYah (3048) appeared to be the first word which included "Yah" in that number range. It was then found that most of the words through to 3116 started with Yah or were perceived by Brown, Driver and Briggs to be based on "Yahweh" which the writer took to be "Yah" unless expressly otherwise noted.

It is STRESSED that what follows is NOT intended to be definitive, particularly anglicizations by the writer are approximations that, unless expressly indicated as given by Yah MAY be in error.

Note also that the examples in the graphics have been randomly selected and included prefixes and suffixes applicable to the particular instance from which they were selected. It is not the writer's intention to examine these

or explain them since currently the writer has no material knowledge in this context. The principal objective is to DEMONSTRATE graphically the extent to which letter patterns corresponding to "Yah" occur and draw on available resources to offer interpretation where possible.

Ezra 5:1, a portion of which is displayed to the right of this paragraph, gives an indication of the extent to which the Name of Yah occurs in a fashion that has not been visible to most English speaking readers.

נְבִיאָא (נְבִיאָא)	עֲדוּא	בַר	וְזַכְרִיָּה	
n ^a biyayaa'	'ldow'	bar-	uw-Z ^a karyaah	
prophet the	Iddo,	of son the	Zechariah, and	
5029	5714	1247	2148	
בִּיהוּד		דִּי	יְהוּדָאָיִם	עַל-
bi-Y ^a huwd		diy	Y ^a huwdaayee'	'al-
Judah in	{were}	that	Jews, the	unto
3061	9999	1768	3062	5922
אֱלֹהֵי	בְּשֵׁם		וּבִירוּשָׁלַם	
'Alaah	b ^a shum		uwbi-Y ^a ruwsh ^a lem	
of God the	of name the in		Jerusalem, and	
426 ^A	8036		3390	
		עַל־הוֹנִן:	יִשְׂרָאֵל	
		'aleeyhown	Yisraa'eel	
		them. unto	{even} Israel	
		5922	9999	3479

Notice the presence of "Yah" as either "yaah" or "Y^ah" in 2148 Zechariah (Z^akaryaah), 3061 Judah (Y^ahuwd) and 3062 Jews (Y^ahuwdaayee).

The sections that follow provide data with regard to specific words together with graphical representation of the Interlinear text.

Yaah - 3050 - Yah

The essential Name of our Creator transliterated here as "Yaah". Discussed above.

יָהּ	יָדָעָה	מִתְּיָהֵב	יְהָבָה	מִתְּיָהִיִּם
Yaah	Y ^a da'yaah	mity ^a heeb	y ^a haab ^a kaa	mityahadiym
LORD. The	Jedaiah,	paid was	burden, thy	Jews, became
3050	3048	3052	3053	3054
Yah has known deliver, provide, give lot, providence				

Y^ada'yaah - 3048 - Jedaiah (JedaYah) - Yah has known

Occurrence: AV-Jedaiah 11; 11

BDB 3048 Yekda` yah- Jedaiah = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has known"; 1) a priest in Jerusalem 2) a man who returned with Zerubbabel 3) a ruler of the priests in the days of Jeshua 4) a post exilic priest 5) one honored by Jehovah (Yahweh), perhaps one of the above

Yahab - 3051

Sorts numerically after Yah, not sure it relates specifically to Yah always seems to be transliterated haabuw therefore ignored in this analysis.

mity^aheeb - Yaheeb - 3052 - deliver, provide, give

Occurrence: AV-give 21, given + 01934 2, delivered 1, laid 1, paid 1, prolonged 1, yielded 1; 28

Strong 3052 yehab (Aramaic) (yeh-hab'); corresponding to 3051; -deliver, give, lay, + prolong, pay, yield.

BDB 3052 yehab (Aramaic)- to give, to provide a) (P'al) 1) to give 2) to place, to lay (foundations) b) (Hithp'al) 1) to be given 2) to be paid

There seems to be some conceptual correlation with Yah as our provider.

y^ahaab^akaa - yahab - 3053 - burden, lot, given by Providence (= Yah)

Occurrence: AV-burden 1; 1

Psalm 55:22 "Cast **thy burden** upon Yahweh, and he shall sustain thee: he shall never suffer the righteous to be moved." (KJV)

Strong 3053 yehab (ye-hawb'); from 3051; properly, what is given (**by Providence**), i.e. a lot: KJV-- burden.

BDB 3053 yehab- a burden, a lot (what is given)

There appears to be some correlation between Yah being our provider in the context of "providence" in particular and also relates to "lot's" being from Yah and prophetic "burdens" being from Yah.

mityahadiym - yahad - 3054 - become a Yahuwdite (Jew)

Occurrence AV-became Jews 1; 1

Esther 8:17 "And in every province, and in every city, whithersoever the king's commandment and his decree came, the Jews [Yahudiym] had joy and gladness, a feast and a good day. And many of the people of the land **became Jews**; for the fear of the Jews [Yahudiym] fell upon them." (KJV)

Strong 3054 yahad (yaw-had'); denominative from a form corresponding to 3061; to Judaize, i.e. become Jewish: KJV-- become Jews.

BDM 3054 yahad- (Hithpael) to become a Jew (in fact or in fraud), to become Judaized

wi-Yahud - Yahud - 3055 - beauty

Occurrence AV-Jehud 1; 1

Joshua 19:45 "And **Jehud**, and Beneberak, and Gathrimmon," (KJV)

BDB 3055 Yehud- Jehud = "beauty"; a town in Dan, located between Baalath and Bene-berak and 8 miles east of Joppa

יְהוּד	יְהָדַי	יְהוּדִיָּה	יְהוּא	יְהוֹאָחָז
wi-Y ^a hud	Yaah ^a daay	ha-Y ^a hudiyaah	Yeehuw'	Y ^a how'aachaaz
Jehud And	Jahdai:	Jehudijah	Jehu,	Jehoahaz,
3055	3056	3057	3058	3059
beauty	whom Yah will place	feminine of Yahuwdy a Jewess	Yah is He	Yah has seized

Yaahadaay - Yahdai - 3056 - whom Yah will place

Occurrence AV-Jahdai 1; 1

1 Chronicles 2:47 "And the sons of **Jahdai**; Regem, and Jotham, and Geshan, and Pelet, and Ephah, and Shaaph." (KJV)

Strong 3056 Yehday (yeh-dah'-ee); perhaps from a form corresponding to 3061; Judaistic; Jehdai, an Israelite: KJV-- Jehdai.

BDB 3056 Yehday- Jahdai "whom he will place" one of the family of Caleb

Y^ahudiyaah - Yahudiyah - 3057 - feminine of Yahuwdiy (a Jewess)

Occurrence AV-Jehudijah 1; 1

1 Chronicles 4:18 "And his wife **Jehudijah** bare Jered the father of Gedor, and Heber the father of Socho, and Jekuthiel the father of Zanoah. And these are the sons of Bithiah the daughter of Pharaoh, which Mered took." (KJV)

BDB 3057 Yehudiyah- as an adjective, feminine: 1) the Jewess or as a proper noun, feminine: (CLBL) Jehudijah = "Jewess"; 2) a Calebite, the wife of one named Ezra

Yeehuw - Yahuw - 3058 - Yah is He

The transliteration "Yeeh" does not appear to correlate with the transliteration "Yah" or "Yaah" for the surrounding words with what appears to be the same Hebrew letters.

Occurrence AV-Jehu 58; 58

1 Kings 16:1 "Then the word of Yahweh came to **Jehu** the son of Hanani against Baasha, saying," (KJV, adjusted)

Strong 3058 Yehuw' (yay-hoo'); from 3068 and 193 I; Jehovah (is) He; Jehu, the name of five Israelites: KJV-- Jehu.

BDB 3058 Yehuw'- Jehu = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is He"; 1) the king of the northern kingdom Israel who overthrew the dynasty of Omri 2) son of

Hanani and an Israelite prophet in the time of Baasha and Jehoshaphat 3) the Antothite, a Benjamite, one of David's mighty warriors 4) a descendant of Judah of the house of Hezron 5) son of Josibiah and a chief of the tribe of Simeon

Y^ahow'aachaaz - Yahow'achaz - 3059 Yah has seized

Occurrence AV-Jehoahaz 20; 20

2 Kings 10:35 *"And Jehu slept with his fathers: and they buried him in Samaria. And **Jehoahaz** his son reigned in his stead."* (KJV)

Strong 3059 Yehow'achaz (yeh-ho-aw-khawz'); from 3068 and 270; Jehovah-seized; Jehoachaz, the name of three Israelites: KJV--Jehoahaz. Compare 3099.

BDB 3059 Yehow'achaz- Jehoahaz = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has seized"; 1) a king of Judah and son of Josiah 2) a king of the northern kingdom of Israel and son of Jehu 3) a king of Judah and son of Jehoram (Ahaziah)

Y^ahow'aash - Yahow'ash - 3060 - given by Yah

Occurrence AV-Jehoash 17; 17

2 Kings 11:21 *"Seven years old was **Jehoash** when he began to reign."* (KJV)

Strong 3060 Yehow'ash (yeh-ho-awsh'); from 3068 and (perhaps) 784; Jehovah-fired; Jehoash, the name of two Israelite kings: KJV--Jehoash. Compare 3101.

BDB 3060 Yehow'ash- Jehoash = "given by the Lord"; 1) a son of king Ahaziah and the 8th king of Judah 2) a son of king Jehoahaz and the 12th king of the northern kingdom of Israel

יְהוֹאָשׁ	בִּיהוּד	יְהוּדָאָיִם	יְהוּדָה	בְּיְהוּדִים
Y ^a how'aash	bi-Y ^a huwd	Y ^a huwdaayee'	Y ^a huwdaah	ha-Y ^a huwdiym
Jehoash	Judah in	Jews the	Judah.	Jews the
3060	3061	3062	3063	3064
given by Yah	the territory of Yahuwdaah	the descendants of Yahuwdaah	Praise Yah	a descendant of Yahuwdaah

Y^ahuwd - Yahuwd - 3061 - the territory of Yahuwdaah - Judea

Occurrence AV-Judah 5, Judea 1, Jewry 1; 7

Ezra 5:1 *"Then the prophets, Haggai the prophet, and Zechariah the son of Iddo, prophesied unto the Jews that were in **Judah** and Jerusalem in the name of the God of Israel, even unto them."* (KJV)

Strong 3061 Yehuwd (Aramaic) (yeh-hood'); contracted from a form corresponding to 3063; properly, Judah, hence, Judaea: KJV-- Jewry, Judah, Judea.

BDB 3061 Yehuwd (Aramaic)- Judah -the territory of the tribe of Judah

Y^ahuwdaayee - Yahuwda'iy - 3062 - the descendants of Yahuwdaah - Jews

Occurrence AV-Jews 10; 10

Ezra 4:12 *"Be it known unto the king, that **the Jews** [Yahuwday'iy] which came up from thee to us are come unto Jerusalem, building the rebellious and the bad city, and have set up the walls thereof, and joined the foundations."* (KJV)

Strong 3062 Yehuwda'iy (Aramaic) (yeh-hoo-daw-ee'); patrial from 3061; a Jehudaite (or Judaite), i.e. Jew: KJV-- Jew.

BDB 3062 Yehuwda'iy (Aramaic)- a Jew

The descendants of Yahuwdaah (Judah)

Y^ahuwdaah - Yahuwdah - 3063 - praise Yah - Judah

Occurrence AV-Judah 808, Bethlehemjudah + 01035 10; 818

Genesis 29:35 *"And she conceived again, and bare a son: and she said, Now will I praise Yahweh: therefore she called his name **Judah** [Yahuwdah]; and left bearing."* (KJV, adjusted)

Strong 3063 Yahuwdah (yeh-hoo-daw'); from 3034; celebrated; Jehudah (or Judah), the name of five Israelites; also of the tribe descended from the first, and of its territory: KJV-- Judah.

BDB 3063 Yahuwdah- Judah = "praised"; 1) the son of Jacob by Leah 2) the tribe descended from Judah the son of Jacob 3) the territory occupied by the tribe of Judah 4) the kingdom comprised of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin which occupied the southern part of Canaan after the nation split upon the death of Solomon 5) a Levite in Ezra's time 6) an overseer of Jerusalem in the time of Nehemiah 7) a Levite musician in the time of Nehemiah 8) a priest in the time of Nehemiah

Y^ahuwdiym - Yahuwdiym - 3064 - descendants of Yahuwdaah - Jews

It is important to understand that the people we call Jews in fact have a name that includes the essential Name of our Creator and Heavenly Father. Accordingly, when one uses "Jew" as a sware word or when one curses the "Jews", one is in fact speaking against Yah and His people.

Occurrence AV-Jew 74, Jew + 0376 1, Judah 1; 76

2 Kings 16:6 "At that time Rezin king of Syria recovered Elath to Syria, and drave **the Jews** [Yahuwdiym] from Elath: and the Syrians came to Elath, and dwelt there unto this day." (KJV)

Strong 3064 Yehuwdiy (yeh-hoo-dee'); patronymically from 3063; a Jehudite (i.e. Judaite or Jew), or descendant of Jehudah (i.e. Judah): KJV-- Jew.

Y^ahuwdiy - Yahuwdiy - 3065 - a descendant of Yahuwdaah - Jehudi
Occurrence AV-Jehudi 4; 4

Jeremiah 36:14 "Therefore all the princes sent **Jehudi** [Yahuwdiy] the son of Nethaniah, the son of Shelemiah, the son of Cushi, unto Baruch, saying, Take in thine hand the roll wherein thou hast read in the ears of the people, and come. So Baruch the son of Neriah took the roll in his hand, and came unto them." (KJV)

Strong 3065 Yehuwdiy (yeh-hoo-dee'); the same as 3064; Jehudi, an Israelite: -Jehudi.

BDB 3065 Yehuwdiy- Jehudi = "Jew"; a son of Nethaniah and servant of king Jehoiakim

יהודי Y ^a huwdiy Jehudi, 3065 a descendant of Yahuwdaah	יהודית Y ^a huwdiyt language Jews 3066 the language of Yahuwdaah	יהודית Y ^a huwdiyt Judith, 3067 feminine of Yahuwdiy a Jewess	יהוה Yahweh LORD the 3068 [^] Yah the eternally self existent One	יהוה Yahweh GOD, 3069 (Scribal device for) (3068 Yahweh)
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Y^ahuwdiyt - Yahuwdiyt - 3066 - the language of the Yahuwdiym
Occurrence AV-Jews' language 5, Jews' speech 1; 6

2 Kings 18:26 "Then said Eliakim the son of Hilkiah, and Shebna, and Joah, unto Rabshakeh, Speak, I pray thee, to thy servants in the Syrian language; for we understand it: and talk not with us in the **Jews' language** [Yahuwdiyt] in the ears of the people that are on the wall." (KJV)

Strong 3066 Yehuwdiyth (yeh-hoo-deeth'); feminine of 3064; the Jewish (used adverbially) language: KJV-- in the Jews' language.

BDB 3066 Yehuwdiyth- in the Jewish language, in Hebrew

Y^ahuwdiyt - Yahuwdiyt - 3068 - feminine of Yahuwdiy - Judith
Occurrence AV-Judith 1; 1

Genesis 26:34 *"And Esau was forty years old when he took to wife **Judith** [Yahuwdiyt] the daughter of Beeri the Hittite, and Bashemath the daughter of Elon the Hittite:"* (KJV)

Interesting that a Hittite woman was named "Judith" / "Yahuwdiyt", a name containing the essential Name of Almighty Yah. Note that Esau was the son of Isaac and therefore they were not YET the people of Israel and certainly not the people of Yahuwdaah (Judah). By implication the name, INCLUDING YAH, PREDATES "Jewess" and suggests that the Hittites ALSO knew Yah which is to be expected since all descended from Noah.

This suggests that the following lexicon entries which include the word "Jewess" have not accurately distilled the essence of the name.

Note also that the spelling of the name is almost identical to the previous word for "Jews language".

Strong 3067 Yehuwdiyth (yeh-ho-deeth'); the same as 3066; Jewess; Jehudith, a Canaanitess: KJV-- Judith.

BDB 3067 Yehuwdiyth- Judith = "Jewess" or "praised"; the daughter of Beeri the Hittite and wife of Esau

Yahweh - 3068 - Yah the eternally self existent One

Occurrence AV-LORD 6510, GOD 4, JEHOVAH 4, variant 1; 6519

Discussed on page 12.

Yahovih - Yahweh - 3069 - Scribal device for 3068

Occurrence AV-GOD 304, LORD 1; 305

Discussed on page 13.

This is a scribal device, NOT a separate word. Used to assist with deliberate mispronunciation of the Name of Yah Most High.

Yahweh-yir'eh - 3070 - Yahweh provides

Occurrence AV-Jehovahjireh 1; 1

Genesis 22:14 *"And Abraham called the name of that place **Yahweh provides** [Yahweh-yir'eh]: as it is said to this day, In the mount of Yahweh it shall be seen [provided]."* (KJV, adjusted)

Strong 3070 Jehovah Yir'eh (yeh-ho-vaw' yir-eh'); from 3068 and 7200; Jehovah will see (to it); Jehovah-Jireh, a symbolical name for Mount Moriah: KJV-- Jehovahjireh.

BDB 3070 Yehovah yireh- Jehovah-jireh = "Jehovah (Yahweh) sees"; symbolic name given by Abraham to Mount Moriah in commemoration of the interposition of the Angel of Jehovah (Yahweh) who prevented the sacrifice of Isaac and provided a substitute

Many other versions translate this as Yahweh provides, for example, in the New American Standard Genesis 22:14 *"And Abraham called the name of that place **Yahweh Will Provide**, as it is said to this day, "In the mount of the Yahweh it will be provided.""* (NAS, adjusted)

Accordingly this is reflected as Yahweh provides.

יְהוָה יִרְאֶה	יְהוָה נִסִּי:	צְדִקְנוּ	יְהוָה
Yahweh-yir'eh	Yahweh-Nicciy	Tsidqenuw	Yahweh-
Jehovah-jireh,	Jehovah-nissi.	RIGHTEOUSNESS.	OUR LORD THE
3070	3071	3072	3068 ^A
Yahweh provides	Yahweh is my banner	Yahweh is our righteousness	

Yahweh-Nicciy - 3071 - Yahweh is my banner

Occurrence AV-Jehovahnissi 1; 1

Exodus 17:15 *"And Moses built an altar, and called the name of it **Yahweh is my banner** [Yahweh-nicciy]."* (KJV, adjusted)

Strong 3071 Yehovah Nicciy (yeh-ho-vaw' nis-see'); from 3068 and 5251 with the pronominal suffix; Jehovah (is) my banner; Jehovah-Nissi, a symbolical name of an altar in the Desert: KJV-- Jehovah-nissi.

BDB 3071 Yehovah nicciy- Jehovah-nissi = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is my banner"; the name given by Moses to the altar which he built in commemoration of the discomfiture of the Amalekites

Yahweh Tsidqenuw - 3068-3072 - Yahweh is our righteousness

Occurrence AV-LORD our Righteousness 2; 2

Jeremiah 23:6 *"In his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely: and this is his name whereby he shall be called, **YAHWEH OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS**."* (KJV)

Strong 3072 Yehovah Tsidqenuw (ye-ho-vaw' tsid-kay'-noo); from 3068 and 6664 with pronominal suffix; Jehovah (is) our right; Jehovah-Tsidkenu, a symbolical epithet of the Messiah and of Jerusalem: KJV-- the Lord our righteousness.

BDB 3072 Yehovah tsidqenuw- Jehovah (Yahweh) is our righteousness a sacred name symbolically applied to Jerusalem and the Messiah

Important to note the express statement that Yah (Yahweh) is our righteousness. This is challenging in the context of Scriptures like Romans 8:22 and 26 and 5:17 and 21 and 1 Corinthians 1:30 which are widely interpreted as indicating that "Jesus Christ is our righteousness" or "Yahshua Messiah is our righteousness".

1 Corinthians 1:30 *"But of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption:"* (KJV)

This relates to the discussion regarding the exact meaning of "Christ" which has been touched on in various articles and which will, Yah willing, shortly be discussed in detail. However, in the context of this particular statement that Yahweh is our righteousness it seems worth touching on.

Recently the writer has taken to frequently interpreting "Christ" in terms of "anointed one", "anointing", etc all of which relate to the anointing of the set apart Spirit of Yah. On this basis the above verse becomes:

"But of him are ye in the anointing [of the set apart Spirit of Yah] of Yahshua, who of Yah is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption:"

As long as we interpret "Christ" in this passage as "the anointing of the set apart Spirit of Yah" then it is YAH who is our righteousness, NOT Yahshua! In this case there is no conflict between the statements relating to the anointing of Yahshua and statements that Yah or Yahweh is our righteousness.

Yahweh-Shalowm - 3073 - Yahweh is peace

Occurrence AV-Jehovahshalom 1; 1

Judges 6:24 *"Then Gideon built an altar there unto the LORD, and called it **Yahweh-shalowm** [Yahweh is peace]: unto this day it is yet in Ophrah of the Abi-ezrites."* (KJV)

Strong 3073 Yehavah Shalowm (yeh-ho-vaw' shaw-lome'); from 3068 and 7965; Jehovah (is) peace; Jehovah-Shalom, a symbolical name of an altar in Palestine: -Jehovah-shalom.

BDB 3073 Yehavah shalowm- Jehovah-shalom = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is peace"; the name of a sacred altar built by Gideon in Ophrah

יהוה שלום YAHWEH-SHAALOWM Yahweh Shammah Jehovah-shalom. 3073 Yahweh is peace	יהוה שם 3074 Yahweh is there	יהוה עבד wi-Y^ahowzaabaad Jehozabad, and 3075 Yah has endowed
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Yahweh shammah - 3074 - Yahweh is there

Occurrence AV-The Lord is there 1; 1

Not found in the PC Study Bible which lists 8033 as shammah separated from Yahweh by "is" inserted by the translators in the "King James Version". The OnLine Bible lists 3074 in the "Authorized Version".

However, 3074 IS listed in the Lexicon's in the PC Study Bible.

There ARE many instances of 8033 shammah NOT in conjunction with Yahweh, it appears that there is one special case which is treated differently in the two software packages.

Strong 3074 Yehovah Shammah (yeh-ho-vaw' shawm'-maw); from 3068 and 8033 with directive enclitic; Jehovah (is) thither; Jehovah-Shammah, a symbolic title of Jerusalem: KJV-- Jehovah-shammah.

BDB 3074 Yehovah shammah- Jehovah-shammah = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is there"; a symbolic name for Jerusalem

Y^ahowzabad - Yahowzabad - 3075 - Yah has endowed

Occurrence AV-Jehozabad 4; 4

2 Kings 12:21 *"For Jozachar the son of Shimeath, and **Jehozabad** the son of Shomer, his servants, smote him, and he died; and they buried him with his fathers in the city of David: and Amaziah his son reigned in his stead."* (KJV)

Strong 3075 Yehowzabad (yeh-ho-zaw-bawd'); from 3068 and 2064; Jehovah-endowed; Jehozabad, the name of three Israelites: KJV-- Jehozabad. Compare 3107.

BDB 3075 Yehowzabad- Jehozabad = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has endowed"; 1) son of Shomer, a Moabitish woman, who murdered Joash, king of Judah 2) a Benjamite, captain of 180,000 armed men, in the days of Jehoshaphat 3) a Korhite Levite, second son of Obededom, and one of the porters of the Temple and of the storehouse there in the time of David

Y^ahowchaanaan - Yahowchanan - 3076 - Yah has graced

Occurrence AV-Jehohanan 6, Johanan 3; 9

Notice two renderings for nominally the same word.

1 Chronicles 26:3 "Elam the fifth, **Jehohanan** the sixth, Elioenai the seventh." (KJV)

Strong 3076 Yehowchanan (yeh-ho-khaw-nawn'); from 3068 and 2603; Jehovah-favored; Jehochanan, the name of eight Israelites: KJV--Jehohanan, Johanan. Compare 3110.

BDB 3076 Yehowchanan- Jehohanan = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has graced"; 1) a priest during the high priesthood of Joiakim who returned with Zerubbabel 2) a high priest in the time of Ezra 3) a Levite priest who took part in the dedication of the wall in the time of Nehemiah 4) a son of Tobiah 5) a Korhite Levite and one of the doorkeepers to the tabernacle in the time of David 6) a captain of Judah under king Jehoshaphat 7) an Ephraimite 8) an Israelite with a foreign wife in the time of Ezra 9) a Jewish captain after the fall of Jerusalem 10) the oldest son of king Josiah 11) a post-exilic prince of the line of David 12) father of Azariah, priest in Solomon's time 13) a Benjamite, one of David's mighty warriors 14) a Gadite, one of David's mighty warriors 15) a returning exile

יהוֹשָׁנָן	יהוֹיָאָדָע	יהוֹיָאִיקִים	ויהוֹיָרִיב
Y ^a howchaanaan	Y ^a howyaadaa`	Y ^a howyaaqiyim	wi-Y ^a howyaariyb
Jehohanan,	Jehoiada,	Jehoiakim	Jehoiarib, and
3076	3077	3079	3080
Yah has graced	Yah knows	Yah raises up	Yah contends

Y^ahowyaadaa - Yahowyada - 3077 - Yah knows

Occurrence AV-Jehoiada 51; 51

2 Samuel 8:18 "And Benaiah the son of **Jehoiada** was over both the Cherethites and the Pelethites; and David's sons were chief rulers." (KJV)

Strong 3077 Yehowyada` (yeh-ho-yaw-daw'); from 3068 and 3045; Jehovah-known; Jehojada, the name of three Israelites: KJV--Jehoiada. Compare 3111.

BDB 3077 Yehowyada` - Jehoiada = "Jehovah (Yahweh) knows"; 1) the father of Benaiah, David's mighty warrior 2) the leader of the priests who joined David at Hebron 3) a high priest at the time of Athaliah's usurpation of the throne of Judah; hid Joash, the king's son, for six

years and eventually replaced him on the throne of Judah 4) the second priest, or sagan, to Seraiah the high priest

Y^ahowyaakiyn - Yahowyakiyn - 3078 - Yah establishes

Occurrence AV-Jehoiachin 10; 10

2 Kings 24:6 *"So Jehoiakim slept with his fathers: and **Jehoiachin** his son reigned in his stead."* (KJV)

Strong 3078 Yehowyakiyn (yeh-ho-yaw-keen'); from 3068 and 3559; Jehovah will establish; Jehojakin, a Jewish king: KJV-- Jehoiachin. Compare 3112.



BDB 3078 Yehowyakiyn- Jehoiachin = "Jehovah (Yahweh) establishes"; king of Judah, son of Jehoiakim, and the next to last king of Judah before the Babylonian captivity; kingship lasted for 3 months and 10 days before he surrendered to Nebuchadnezzar who took him to Babylon and imprisoned him for 36 years when he was finally released

Y^ahowyaaqiyim - Yahowyaqiyim - 3079 - Yah raises up

Occurrence AV-Jehoiakim 37; 37

2 Kings 23:34 *"And Pharaoh-nechoh made Eliakim the son of Josiah king in the room of Josiah his father, and turned his name to **Jehoiakim**, and took Jehoahaz away: and he came to Egypt, and died there."* (KJV)

Interesting that Pharaoh-nechoh gave him a name that included "Yah" and meant "Yah raises up".

Strong 3079 Yehowyaqiyim (yeh-ho-yaw-keem'); from 3068 abbreviated and 6965; Jehovah will raise; Jehojakim, a Jewish king: KJV-- Jehoiakim. Compare 3113.

BDB 3079 Yehowyaqiyim- Jehoiakim = "Jehovah (Yahweh) raises up"; son of Josiah and the third from the last king of Judah; subject vassel of Nebuchadnezzar who reigned for 11 years before he died a violent death either in combat or by the hands of his own subjects

Y^ahowyaariyb - Yahowyariyb - 3080 - Yah contends

Occurrence AV-Jehoiarib 2; 2

1 Chronicles 9:10 *"And of the priests; Jedaiah, and **Jehoiarib**, and Jachin,"* (KJV)

Strong 3080 Yehowyariyb (yeh-ho-yaw-reeb'); from 3068 and 7378; Jehovah will contend; Jehobarib, the name of two Israelites: KJV-- Jehoiarib. Compare 3114.

BDB 3080 Yehowyariyb- Jehoiarib = "Jehovah (Yahweh) contends"; 1) a priest in Jerusalem 2) the head of the first of the 24 courses (shift) of priests in David's time

Y^ahuwkal - Yahuwkal - 3081 - Yah is able

Occurrence AV-Jehucal 1; 1

Jeremiah 37:3 "And Zedekiah the king sent **Jehucal** the son of Shelemiah and Zephaniah the son of Maaseiah the priest to the prophet Jeremiah, saying, Pray now unto Yahweh our Mighty One for us." (KJV, names adjusted)

Strong 3081 Yehuwkal (yeh-hoo-kal'); from 3201; potent; Jehucal, an Israelite: -Jehucal. Compare 3116.

BDB 3081 Yehuwkal- Jehucal = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is able"; a son of Shelemiah and a servant of king Zedekiah whom he sent to Jeremiah to entreat his prayers and advice

יְהוּכָל	יְהוֹנָדָב	יְהוֹנָתָן	בִּיהוֹסֵף
Y ^a huwkal	Y ^a hownaadaab	Y ^a hownaataan	bi-Y ^a howceep
Jehucal,	Jonadab,	Jonathan	Joseph in
3081	3082	3083	3084
Yah is able	Yah is willing	Yah has given	Yah has added

Y^ahownaadaab - Yahownadab - 3082 - Yah is willing

Occurrence AV-Jehonadab 3, Jonadab 5; 8

2 Samuel 13:5 "And **Jonadab** said unto him, Lay thee down on thy bed, and make thyself sick: and when thy father cometh to see thee, say unto him, I pray thee, let my sister Tamar come, and give me meat, and dress the meat in my sight, that I may see it, and eat it at her hand." (KJV)

Strong 3082 Yehownadab (yeh-ho-naw-dawb'); from 3068 and 5068; Jehovah-largessed; Jehonadab, the name of an Israelite and of an Arab: KJV-- Jehonadab, Jonadab. Compare 3122.

BDB 3082 Yehownadab- Jehonadab = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is willing"; 1) a son of Rechab, chief of the Rechabites, in the time of Jehu and Ahab 2) a nephew of David

Y^ahownaataan - Yahownathan - 3083 - Yah has given

Occurrence AV-Jonathan 79, Jehonathan 3; 82

Note two different representations of nominally the same word.

1 Samuel 14:6 "And **Jonathan** said to the young man that bare his armour, Come, and let us go over unto the garrison of these uncircumcised: it may be that Yahweh will work for us: for there is no restraint to Yahweh to save by many or by few." (KJV)

Strong 3083 Yehownathan (yeh-ho-naw-thawn'); from 3068 and 5414; Jehovah-given; Jehonathan, the name of four Israelites: KJV-- Jonathan. Compare 3129.

BDB 3083 Yehownathan- Jonathan or Jehonathan = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has given"; 1) a son of king Saul and a friend of David 2) a son of the high priest Abiathar and the last descendant of Eli of whom we hear 3) a nephew of David who like David slew a giant of Gath 4) an uncle of David 5) one of David's mighty warriors 6) one of David's treasurers 7) a scribe in the time of Jeremiah 8) a Levite and father of Zechariah, a priest who blew the trumpet at the dedication of the wall 9) a son or descendant of Gershom, the son of Moses, and a priest to the tribe of Dan 10) a son of Kareah and a brother of Johanan; a Judaite captain after the fall of Jerusalem 11) another Judaite father of Peleth 12) the father of Ebed in the time of Ezra 13) a son of Asahel in the time of Ezra 14) a priest of the family of Melicu in the time of Nehemiah 15) a son of Joiada and his successor to the high priesthood in the time of Nehemiah

Y^ahowceep - Yahowceph - 3084 - Yah has added

Occurrence AV-Joseph 1; 1
Joseph is also 3130

Psalms 81:5 "This he ordained in **Joseph** for a testimony, when he went out through the land of Egypt: where I heard a language that I understood not." (KJV)

Strong 3084 Yehowceph (yeh-ho-safe'); a fuller form of 3130; Jehoseph (i.e. Joseph), a son of Jacob: KJV-- Joseph.

BDB 3084 Yehowceph- Joseph = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has added"; the oldest son of Jacob by Rachel

Y^ahow` adaah - Yahow` adaah - 3085 - Yah has adorned

Occurrence AV-Jehoadah 2; 2

1 Chronicles 8:36 "And Ahaz begat Jehoadah; and **Jehoadah** begat Alemeth, and Azmaveth, and Zimri; and Zimri begat Moza," (KJV)

Strong 3085 Yehow` addah (yeh-ho-ad-daw'); from 3068 and 5710; Jehovah-adorned; Jehoaddah, an Israelite: KJV-- Jehoada.

BDB 3085 Yehow` addah- Jehoadah = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has adorned"; a descendant of Saul through Jonathan

ויהוֹעֲדָה	יהוֹעֲדָן (ויהוֹעֲדָן)	יהוֹעֲדָק;	יהוֹרָם	ויהוֹשֵׁבָע
Wi-Y ^a how`adaah	Y ^a how`adaan	Y ^a howtsaadaaq	Y ^a howraam	Y ^a howsheba`
Jehoadah and	Jehoaddan	Jehozadak.	Jehoram,	Jehosheba,
3085	3086	3087	3088	3089
Yah has adorned	Yah delights	Yah is righteous	Yah is exalted	Yah has sworn

Y^ahow`adaan - Yahowadaan - 3086 - Yah delights

Occurrence AV-Jehoaddan 2; 2

2 Kings 14:2 *"He was twenty and five years old when he began to reign, and reigned twenty and nine years in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was **Jehoaddan** of Jerusalem."* (KJV)

Strong 3086 Yehow` addiyn (yeh-ho-ad-deen'); or Yehowaddan (yeh-ho-ad-dawn'); from 3068 and 5727; Jehovah-pleased; Jehoaddin or Jehoaddan, an Israelitess: -Jehoaddan.

BDB 3086 Yehow` addiyn or Yehowaddan- Jehoaddan = "Jehovah (Yahweh) delights"; the wife of king Joash and mother of king Amaziah of Judah

Y^ahowtsaadaaq - Yahowtsadaq - 3087 - Yah is righteous

Occurrence AV-Josedech 6, Jehozadak 2; 8

1 Chronicles 6:14 *"And Azariah begat Seraiah, and Seraiah begat **Jehozadak**,"* (KJV)

Strong 3087 Yehowtsadaq (yeh-ho-tsaw-dawk'); from 3068 and 6663; Jehovah-righted; Jehotsadak, an Israelite: KJV-- Jehozadek, Josedech. Compare 3136.

BDB 3087 Yehowtsadaq- Jehozadak or Josedech = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is righteous"; the grandson of the high priest Hilkiah; son of the high priest Seraiah; and father of the high priest Joshua; he never attained the office of high priest himself because he was carried captive to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar

Y^ahowraam - Yahowram - 3088 - Yah is exalted

Occurrence AV-Jehoram 23, Joram 6; 29

1 Kings 22:50 *"And Jehoshaphat slept with his fathers, and was buried with his fathers in the city of David his father: and **Jehoram** his son reigned in his stead."* (KJV)

Strong 3088 Yehowram (yeh-ho-rawm'); from 3068 and 7311; Jehovah-raised; Jehoram, the name of a Syrian and of three Israelites: KJV-- Jehoram, Joram. Compare 3141.

BDB 3088 Yehowram- Jehoram or Joram = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is exalted"; 1) the son of king Jehoshaphat of Judah and himself king of Judah for 8 years; his wife was the wicked Athaliah who was probably the instigator for his returning the nation of Judah to the worship of Baal 2) the son of king Ahab of the northern kingdom of Israel and king of Israel himself for 12 years; he was murdered by Jehu on the plot of land for which his father had murdered Naboth thus fulfilling the prophecy of Elijah to the very letter 3) a priest in the reign of Jehoshaphat

Y^ahowsheba - Yahowsheba - 3089 - Yah has sworn

Occurrence AV-Jehosheba 1; 1

2 Kings 11:2 *"But **Jehosheba**, the daughter of king Joram, sister of Ahaziah, took Joash the son of Ahaziah, and stole him from among the king's sons which were slain; and they hid him, even him and his nurse, in the bedchamber from Athaliah, so that he was not slain."* (KJV)

Strong 3089 Yehowsheba` (yeh-ho-sheh'-bah); from 3068 and 7650; Jehovah-sworn; Jehosheba, an Israelitess: KJV-- Jehosheba. Compare 3090.

BDB 3089 Yehowsheba` - Jehosheba = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has sworn"; daughter of king Joram of Judah and wife of the high priest Jehoiada alternate spelling `Jehoshabeath', 3090

Y^ahowshab` at - Yahowshab` ath - 3090 - Yah is an oath

Occurrence AV-Jehoshabeath 2; 2

2 Chronicles 22:11 *"But **Jehoshabeath**, the daughter of the king, took Joash the son of Ahaziah, and stole him from among the king's sons that were slain, and put him and his nurse in a bedchamber. So **Jehoshabeath**, the daughter of king Jehoram, the wife of Jehoiada the priest, (for she was the sister of Ahaziah,) hid him from Athaliah, so that she slew him not."* (KJV)

This is exactly the same person as 3089 above, this time reported in Chronicles. In other words the writers of Kings and Chronicles were NOT exactly certain of the spelling of her name. Therefore we can conclude that it IS possible that there will be other discrepancies between Kings and Chronicles and that these two Scriptures were NOT given by Yah in the form of letter and word perfect dictation as tradition suggests.

Strong 3090 Yehowshab`ath (yeh-ho-shab-ath'); a form of 3089; Jehoshabath, an Israelitess: KJV-- Jehoshabeath.

BDB 3090 Yehowshab`ath- Jehoshabeath = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is an oath"; the daughter of king Joram of Judah and wife of the high priest Jehoiada alternate spelling `Jehosheba, 3089

This is interpreted "Yah is an oath" whereas the previous version of the SAME NAME FOR THE SAME PERSON is given as "Yah has sworn". There is NOT absolute certainty on these matters.

יהושבֿעַת	יהושֿעַ	וְיְהוֹשָׁפָט	יְהִיר	יְהִלֵּעַל
Y ^a howshab`at	Y ^a howshua`	wi-Y ^a howshaapaaT	yaahiyr	Y ^a halel'eel
Jehoshabeath,	Joshua,	Jehoshaphat, and	haughty	Jehaleleel:
3090	3091	3092	3093	3094
Yah is an oath	Yah is salvation (Yahshua)	Yah has judged	Note closeness to Name of Yah!	Yah my might is praised?

Y^ahowshua - Yahshua - 3091 - Yah is salvation

Occurrence AV-Joshua 218; 218

Exodus 17:9 "And Moses said unto **Joshua**, Choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek: to morrow I will stand on the top of the hill with the rod of ~~Mighty One~~ {Elohiym} **Yah** in mine hand." (KJV)

This is an example of a verse where substituting "Mighty One" for "Elohiym" does not make sense, let alone substituting "Mighty Ones". Yah states "**obviously that should read 'rod of Yah'!**" (Yah's words).

Strong 3091 Yehowshuwa` (yeh-ho-shoo'-ah); or Yehowshu` a (yeh-ho-shoo'-ah); from 3068 and 3467; Jehovah-saved; Jehoshua (i.e. Joshua), the Jewish leader: -Jehoshua, Jehoshuah, Joshua. Compare 1954, 3442.

Refer also 3442 which is suggested as being essentially the same name.

BDB 3091 Yehowshuwa` or Yehowshu` a- Joshua or Jehoshua = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is salvation"; as a proper noun, masculine: 1) a son of Nun of the tribe of Ephraim and successor to Moses as the leader of the children of Israel; led the conquest of Canaan 2) a resident of Beth-shemesh on whose land the Ark of the Covenant came to a stop after the Philistines returned it 3) a son of Jehozadak and high priest after the restoration 4) the governor of Jerusalem under king Josiah who gave his name to a gate of the city of Jerusalem

This particular name has presented the writer with an ENORMOUS CHALLENGE on two fronts.

Firstly since becoming aware that the Name of "Jesus" was in fact Yahshua, the writer has steadfastly wanted to believe that the Name "Yahshua" was NOT the same as the name of "Joshua". The writer has also studiously avoided asking Yah about this.

However, during the process of extracting these names and other data it became apparent that the name traditionally translated "Joshua" in the books traditionally referred to as the "Old Testament" was EXACTLY THE SAME NAME given to the man we all know as "Jesus".

In other words, Yahshua, our saviour, DID NOT HAVE A UNIQUE NAME, he had the SAME name that had been given to thousands of other believers through the ages!!

On going before Yah on this matter the writer was told ***"obviously Yahshua could NOT have been given an exclusive name. It would have attracted too much attention to him and made life for Joseph and Mary totally unbearable!"*** (Yah's words)

Secondly, up to now the writer has been firmly persuaded that the Name Yahshua meant "the salvation of Yah". However, having confronted the first point it was then necessary to confront the second, that is, that the Name "Yahshua" means "YAH IS SALVATION"! In other words, Yahshua, through his Name, POINTED US TOWARD YAH as our salvation NOT himself!

This confronts a whole spectrum of issues to which the writer currently does not have solid answers but is praying into them and hopes to produce a document shortly!

CONCLUSION:

The man we have known as "Jesus" was actually called "Yahshua" and that is the SAME name as the man who led Israel into Canaan and that occurs 218 times in the books we traditionally refer to as "the old testament" AND that name means "Yah is Salvation" NOT "Salvation of Yah"!

This is confirmed by the following Scriptures:

Psalm 106:21 *"They forgot **Yah** Et **their saviour**, which had done great things in Egypt;"*

Isaiah 43:3 *"For I am Yahweh thy Mighty One, the Holy One of Israel, **thy Saviour**: I gave Egypt for thy ransom, Ethiopia and Seba for thee."*

Isaiah 43:11 *"I, even I, am Yahweh; and **beside me there is no saviour**."*

Isaiah 45:15 "Verily thou art a Mighty One that hidest thyself, O Mighty One of Israel, **the Saviour.**"

Isaiah 45:21 "Tell ye, and bring them near; yea, let them take counsel together: who hath declared this from ancient time? who hath told it from that time? have not I Yahweh? and there is no Mighty One else beside me; a just Mighty One and a **Saviour; there is none beside me.**"

Isaiah 45:17 "But Israel shall be **saved in Yahweh with an everlasting salvation:** ye shall not be ashamed nor confounded world without end."

Isaiah 49:26 "And I will feed them that oppress thee with their own flesh; and they shall be drunken with their own blood, as with sweet wine: and all flesh shall know that **I Yahweh am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer,** the mighty One of Jacob."

Isaiah 60:16 "Thou shalt also suck the milk of the Gentiles, and shalt suck the breast of kings: and thou shalt know that **I Yahweh am thy Saviour and thy Redeemer,** the mighty One of Jacob."

Isaiah 63:8 "For he said, Surely they are my people, children that will not lie: so **he [Yah] was their Saviour.**"

Jeremiah 14:8 "O the hope of Israel, **the saviour** thereof in time of trouble, why shouldst thou be as a stranger in the land, and as a wayfaring man that turneth aside to tarry for a night?"

Hosea 13:4 "Yet I am Yahweh thy Mighty One from the land of Egypt, and thou shalt know no god but me: for **there is no saviour beside me.**"

All Scriptures from the KJV with Names adjusted

It is clearly apparent that Yah is the ONLY saviour. This must be reconciled with our understanding of who exactly Yahshua the anointed of Yah is and what exactly he accomplished on our behalf through his life and death!

Y^ahowshaapaaT - Yahowshaphat - 3092 - Yah has judged

Occurrence AV-Jehoshaphat 84; 84

2 Samuel 8:16 "And Joab the son of Zeruiah was over the host; and **Jehoshaphat** the son of Ahilud was recorder;" (KJV)

Strong 3092 Yehowshaphat (yeh-ho-shaw-fawt'); from 3068 and 8199; Jehovah-judged; Jehoshaphat, the name of six Israelites; also of a valley near Jerusalem: -Jehoshaphat. Compare 3146.

BDB 3092 Yehowshaphat- Jehoshaphat = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has judged"; as a proper noun, masculine: 1) a son of king Asa and himself king of Judah for 25 years; one of the best, most pious, and prosperous kings of Judah 2) a son of Nimshi and father of king Jehu of the northern kingdom of Israel 3) a son of Ahilud and chronicler under David and Solomon 4) a son of Paruah and one of the 12 commissary officers under Solomon 5) a priest and trumpeter in the time of David as a proper noun, location: 6) symbolical name of a valley near Jerusalem which is the place of ultimate judgment; maybe the deep ravine which separates Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives through which the Kidron Creek flowed

yahiyr - 3093 - haughty

Occurrence AV-haughty 1, proud 1; 2

Proverbs 21:24 *"Proud and **haughty** scorner is his name, who dealeth in proud wrath."* (KJV)

Strong 3093 yahiyr (yaw-here'); probably from the same as 2022; elated; hence, arrogant: KJV-- haughty, proud.

BDB 3093 yahiyr- proud, arrogant, haughty

NOTE THE CLOSENESS TO THE NAME OF YAH - no wonder Yah hates pride - it is elevating ourselves to His level!!

Y^ahalel'eel - Yahalel'eel - 3094 - Yah my might is praised

Occurrence AV-Jehaleleel 1, Jehalelel 1; 2

1 Chronicles 4:16 *"And the sons of **Jehaleleel**; Ziph, and Ziphah, Tiria, and Asareel."* (KJV)

Strong 3094 Yehallel'el (yeh-hal-lel-ale'); from 1984 and 410; praising God; Jehallelel, the name of two Israelites: KJV-- Jehalelel, Jehalelel.

BDB 3094 Yehallel'el- Jehaleleel or Jehalelel = "God is praised"; 1) a Calebite descendant of Judah 2) father of Azariah and a Merarite Levite in the time of Hezekiah

"Mighty One is praised" or "praising Mighty One" does not make much sense when the word begins with a form of "Yah". This is not congruent. After prayer the interpretation "Yah my might is praised" was given.

yaahalom - 3095 - a diamond

Occurrence AV-diamond 3; 3

Exodus 28:18 *"And the second row shall be an emerald, a sapphire, and a **diamond**."* (KJV)

Strong 3095 yahalom (yah-hal-ome'); from 1986 (in the sense of hardness); a precious stone, probably onyx: KJV-- diamond.

BDB 3095 yahalom- a precious stone (known for its hardness); perhaps the jasper, onyx, or diamond

It seems significant that the word for a diamond is ALSO derived from the Name of Yah - note the characteristics, it is intensely pure, transparent, beautiful but ALSO intensely hard and will burn with intense heat if ignited - it seems to me that this in a material sense describes Yah!!

However, the Hebrew transliterated Yaah does not appear to be that close to that transliterated Yah! This seems strange since it is in numerical sequence which, until now, had been assumed to be more or less alphabetic based on the Hebrew. In light of other instances of similar words with different numbers it seems that the numbering is probably LESS systematic than assumed. Given the magnitude of the task of cataloguing all this information manually at the time it was first done it is not unreasonable for there to be inconsistencies. This observation simply demonstrates that it is unwise to make assumptions about things of this nature!

וַיָּאָהֳלוֹם w ^a yaahalom diamond. a and 3095 Suggests Yah is like a diamond?	יָהָצָה Yaah ^a tsaah Jahaz 3096 Yah has trodden down?	יֹאָב Yow'aab Joab, 3097 Yah is father?	וַיָּוָאָחַח w ^a -Yow'aach Joah, and 3098 Yah is brother??	יֹוָאָחָז Yow'aachaaz Jehoahaz, 3099 Yah has grasped??
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Yaahatsaah - Yahtsah - 3096 - Yah has trodden down?

Occurrence AV-Jahaz 5, Jahazah 3, Jahzah 1; 9

Numbers 21:23 *"And Sihon would not suffer Israel to pass through his border: but Sihon gathered all his people together, and went out against Israel into the wilderness: and he came to **Jahaz**, and fought against Israel."* (KJV)

Strong 3096 Yahats (yah'-hats; or Yahtsah (yah'-tsaw; or (feminine) Yahtsah (yah'-tsaw'); from an unused root meaning to stamp; perhaps threshing-floor; Jahats or Jahtsah, a place East of the Jordan: KJV-- Jahaz, Jahazah, Jahzah.

BDB 3096 Yahats or Yahtsah or (fem.) Yahtsah- Jahaz or Jahazah or Jahzah = "trodden down"; a place in Reuben east of the Dead Sea where Israel defeated Sihon king of the Amorites; the site is uncertain.

In this case the Hebrew seems fairly close relative to Yah, Yah has trodden down seems to fit the place and what happened there.

Yow'aab - Joab - 3097 - Yah is father?

Occurrence AV-Joab 145; 145

1 Samuel 26:6 *"Then answered David and said to Ahimelech the Hittite, and to Abishai the son of Zeruiah, brother to **Joab**, saying, Who will go down with me to Saul to the camp? And Abishai said, I will go down with thee."* (KJV)

Strong 3097 Yow'ab (yo-awb'); from 3068 and 1; Jehovah-fathered; Joab, the name of three Israelites: KJV-- Joab.

BDB 3097 Yow'ab- Joab = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is father"; 1) son of David's sister Zeruiah and general of David's army 2) a Judaite descendant of Kenaz 3) a post-exilic family

Yah is father seems an unlikely name?

Yow'aach - Joah - 3098 - Yah is brother?

Occurrence AV-Joah 11; 11

2 Kings 18:18 *"And when they had called to the king, there came out to them Eliakim the son of Hilkiah, which was over the household, and Shebna the scribe, and **Joah** the son of Asaph the recorder."* (KJV)

Strong 3098 Yow'ach (yo-awkh'); from 3068 and 251; Jehovah-brothered; Joach, the name of four Israelites: KJV-- Joah.

BDB 3098 Yow'ach- Joah = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is brother"; 1) son of Asaph and chronicler to Hezekiah 2) a Gershonite son or grandson of Zimmah 3) a Korhite, third son of Obed-edom and doorkeeper in the time of David 4) a son of Joahaz and chronicler to king Josiah

Yah is brother seems to be a very familiar name? Alternatively the relationship of Yah's people to Yah in the days when names like these were formulated was MUCH CLOSER than most people want to believe! (Yah says "that is so").

Yow'aachaaz - 3099 - Yah has grasped?

Occurrence AV-Jehoahaz 3, Joahaz 1; 4

2 Kings 14:1 *"In the second year of Joash son of **Jehoahaz** king of Israel reigned Amaziah the son of Joash king of Judah."* (KJV)

Strong 3099 Yow'achaz (yo-aw-khawz'); a form of 3059; Joachaz, the name of two Israelites: KJV-- Jehoahaz, Joahaz.

BDB 3099 Yow'achaz- Joahaz or Jehoahaz = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has grasped"; the father of Joah, Josiah's chronicler

It seems difficult for an untrained reader to recognize Yah in this Hebrew word.

Yow'eel - Joel - 3100 - Yah is Mighty One (EI)

Occurrence AV-Joel 19; 19

1 Samuel 8:2 *"Now the name of his firstborn was **Joel**; and the name of his second, Abiah: they were judges in Beersheba."* (KJV)

Strong 3100 Yow'el (yo-ale'); from 3068 and 410; Jehovah (is his) God; Joel, the name of twelve Israelites: KJV-- Joel.

BDB 3100 Yow'el- Joel = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is God"; 1) a son of Pethuel and the second of the 12 minor prophets with a book by his name; probably prophesied in the time of king Uzziah of Judah 2) the oldest son of Samuel the prophet and father of Heman the singer 3) a Simeonite chief 4) a Reubenite 5) a chief of Gad 6) a son of Izrahiah and a chief of Issachar 7) a brother of Nathan of Zobah and one of David's mighty warriors 8) a son of Pedaiah and a chief of the half-tribe of Manasseh west of the Jordan River in the time of David 9) a son of Nebo who returned with Ezra and had a foreign wife 10) a Benjamite, son of Zichri 11) a Levite 12) a Kohathite Levite in the reign of Hezekiah 13) a Gershonite Levite chief in the time of David 14) a Gershonite Levite, son of Jehiel and a descendant of Laadan; maybe the same as meaning no. 13

"Yah is God" is actually "Yah is El", in other words "Yah is Mighty One".

Yah is not easily recognized in this word suggesting that the traditional meaning of the word goes beyond the exact spelling of Yah being embedded in the word.

<p>יְוֵֹעַל</p> <p>Yow'eel</p> <p>Joel.</p> <p>3100</p> <p>Yah is El (mighty one)</p>	<p>לִיְוֹאָשׁ</p> <p>l^a-Yow'aash</p> <p>Joash unto</p> <p>3101</p> <p>Given by Yah?</p>	<p>וְיֹזָכָר</p> <p>W^a-Yowzaabaad</p> <p>Jozachar, For</p> <p>3107</p> <p>3102 to 3106 no reference to Yah</p> <p>Yah has endowed</p>	<p>יֹזָכָר</p> <p>Yowzakar</p> <p>Jozachar</p> <p>3108</p> <p>Yah remembers</p>
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Yow'aash - Joash - 3101 - given by Yah

Occurrence AV-Joash 47; 47

Judges 6:11 *"And there came an angel of Yahweh, and sat under an oak which was in Ophrah, that pertained unto **Joash** the Abi-ezrite: and his son Gideon threshed wheat by the winepress, to hide it from the Midianites."* (KJV, names adjusted)

Strong 3101 Yow'ash (yo-awsh'); or Yo'ash (2 Chron. 24:1) (yo-awsh'); a form of 3060; Joash, the name of six Israelites: KJV-- Joash.

BDB 3101 Yow'ash or Yo'ash (2 Chron. 24:1)- Joash = "given by the Lord"; 1) a son of king Ahaziah and the 8th king of Judah 2) a son of king Jehoahaz and the 12th king of the northern kingdom of Israel 3) the father of Gideon 4) a son of king Ahab 5) a descendant of Shelah the son of Judah; either the son of Shelah or the son of Jokim 6) a son of Shemaah of Gibeah who resorted to David at Ziklag

FURTHER WORDS WHICH REFER TO YAH

There are a number of additional words which Brown, Driver, Briggs indicate refer to Yah. However the Hebrew connection is not apparent to the writer and there is a discontinuity in Strong's numbering which seems puzzling IF there IS continuity of reference.

The writer has subsequently concluded that there is NO continuity of reference.

3102 to 3106 make no reference to Yah

Yowzabad - 3107 - Yah has endowed

Occurrence AV-Jozabad 9, Josabad 1; 10

2 Kings 12:21 *"For Jozachar the son of Shimeath, and **Jehozabad** the son of Shomer, his servants, smote him, and he died; and they buried him with his fathers in the city of David: and Amaziah his son reigned in his stead."* (KJV)

BDB 3107 Yowzabad- Jozabad or Josabad = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has endowed"; 1) a Korhite Levite, second son of Obedom, and one of the porters of the Temple and of the storehouse there in the time of David 2) one of David's mighty warriors 3) another of David's mighty warriors 4) four other priests or Levites

Yowzakar - 3108 - Yah remembers

Occurrence AV-Jozachar 1; 1

Does not occur in the King James Version in PC Study Bible, DOES occur in 2 Kings 12:21 in the OnLine Bible. PC Study Bible has 3107 in this verse spelt as 3108! A further instance of small discrepancies indicative of differing human interpretations which must cause us to turn to Yah for guidance!

BDB 3108 Yowzakar- Jozachar = "Jehovah (Yahweh) remembers"; a servant of king Joash of Judah and one of his murderers; also called `Zabad'

Yowchaa - 3109 - Yah gives life

Occurrence AV-Joha 2; 2

1 Chronicles 8:16 "And Michael, and Ispah, and **Joha**, the sons of Beriah;" (KJV)

Strong 3109 Yowcha' (yo-khaw'); probably from 3068 and a variation of 2421; Jehovah-revived; Jocha, the name of two Israelites: KJV-- Joha.

BDB 3109 Yowcha'- Joha = "Jehovah (Yahweh) gives life"; 1) one of the sons of Beriah the Benjamite 2) the Tizite, one of David's mighty warriors

יֹוֹכָא	יֹוֹכָאָן	יֹוֹיָדָע	יֹוֹיָכִין:	יֹוֹיָקִים
w ^a -Yowchaa'	w ^a -Yowchaanaan	Yowyaadaa'	Yowyaakiyn	w ^a -Yowyaaqiym
Joha and	Johanah, and	Jehoiada,	Jehoiachin's),	also, Joiakim
3109	3110	3111	3112	3113
Yah gives life	Yah has graced	Yah knows	Yah establishes	Yah raises up

Yowchaanaan - Johanan - 3110 - Yah has graced

Occurrence AV-Johanan 24; 24

2 Kings 25:23 "And when all the captains of the armies, they and their men, heard that the king of Babylon had made Gedaliah governor, there came to Gedaliah to Mizpah, even Ishmael the son of Nethaniah, and Johanan the son of Careah, and Seraiah the son of Tanhumeth the Netophathite, and Jaazaniah the son of a Maachathite, they and their men." (KJV)

Strong 3110 Yowchanan (yo-khaw-nawn'); a form of 3076; Jochanan, the name of nine Israelites: KJV-- Johanan. ***. Yuwtah. See 3194.

BDB 3110 Yowchanan- Johanan = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has graced"; 1) a priest during the high priesthood of Joiakim who returned with Zerubbabel 2) a Jewish captain after the fall of Jerusalem 3) the oldest

son of king Josiah 4) a post-exilic prince of the line of David 5) the father of Azariah, priest in Solomon's time 6) a Benjamite, one of David's mighty warriors 7) a Gadite, one of David's mighty warriors 8) a returning exile

Yowyaadaa - Jehoiada - 3111 - Yah knows

Occurrence AV-Joiada 4, Jehoiada 1; 5

Nehemiah 3:6 *"Moreover the old gate repaired **Jehoiada** the son of Paseah, and Meshullam the son of Besodeiah; they laid the beams thereof, and set up the doors thereof, and the locks thereof, and the bars thereof."* (KJV)

Strong 3111 Yowyada` (yo-yaw-daw'); a form of 3077; Jojada, the name of two Israelites: KJV-- Jehoiada, Joiada.

Abdb 3111 Yowyada` - Joiada or Jehoiada = "Jehovah (Yahweh) knows";
1) a son of Paseah, who assisted to repair the old gate of Jerusalem
2) a son of the high priest Eliashib in the time of Nehemiah

YowyaAkiyn - Jehoiachin - 3112 Yah establishes

Occurrences AV-Jehoiachin 1; 1

Ezekial 1:2 *"In the fifth day of the month, which was the fifth year of king **Jehoiachin's** captivity,"* (KJV)

Strong 3112 Yowyakiyn (yo-yaw-keen'); a form of 3078; Jojakin, an Israelite king: -Jehoiachin.

BDB 3112 Yowyakiyn- Jehoiachin = "Jehovah (Yahweh) establishes"; king of Judah, son of Jehoiakim, and the next to last king of Judah before the Babylonian captivity. His kingship lasted for 3 months and 10 days before he surrendered to Nebuchadnezzar who took him to Babylon and imprisoned him for 36 years, when he was finally released.

Note reference to 3078 alternate spelling again suggesting that there is human error in the original texts in terms of specific precision at the letter level. Both refer to exactly the same man - refer to notes above and for 3078. Both have exactly the same interpretation, Yah establishes.

The 3112 reference is from Ezekial, all other references are from Kings, Chronicles and Jeremiah. Since Ezekial was in captivity with Jehoiachin it would seem probable that his record of the spelling is more likely to be correct. Either way, one or other record is presumably incorrect.

Yowyaaqiym - Joiakim - 3113 - Yah raises up

Occurrence AV-Joiakim 4; 4

Nehemiah 12:10 "And Jeshua begat **Joiakim**, **Joiakim** also begat Eliashib, and Eliashib begat Joiada," (KJV)

Strong 3113 Yowyaqiym (yo-yaw-keem'); a form of 3079; Jojakim, an Israelite: -Joiakim. Compare 3137.

BDB 3113 Yowyaqiym- Joiakim or Jehoiakim = "Jehovah (Yahweh) raises up"; a priest and son of Jeshua, the high priest

Yowyaariyb - Joiarib - 3114 - Yah contends

Occurrence AV-Joiarib 5; 5

Ezra 8:16 "Then sent I for Eliezer, for Ariel, for Shemaiah, and for Elnathan, and for Jarib, and for Elnathan, and for Nathan, and for Zechariah, and for Meshullam, chief men; also for **Joiarib**, and for Elnathan, men of understanding." (KJV)

Strong 3114 Yowyariyb (yo-yaw-reeb'); a form of 3080; Jojarib, the name of four Israelites: KJV-- Joiarib.

BDB 3114 Yowyariyb- Joiarib = "Jehovah (Yahweh) contends"; 1) the head of the first of the 24 courses (shifts) of priests in David's time 2) a teacher in the time of Ezra 3) a Judaite in the time of Nehemiah.

וּלְיוֹרִיב	יֹכְבֵד	יְיֹכָל	יְהוֹיָכִין
uwl-Yowyaariyb	Yowkebed	w ^a -Yuwkal	Y ^a howyaakiyn
Joiarib for also	Jochebed	Jucal and	Jehoiachin,
3114	3115	3116	3078
Yah contends	Yah is glory	Yah is able	Yah establishes

Yowkebed - Jochebed - 3115 - Yah is glory

Occurrence AV-Jochebed 2; 2

Exodus 6:20 "And Amram took him **Jochebed** his father's sister to wife; and she bare him Aaron and Moses: and the years of the life of Amram were an hundred and thirty and seven years." (KJV)

Strong 3115 Yowkebed (yo-keh'-bed); from 3068 contracted and 3513; Jehovah-gloried; Jokebed, the mother of Moses: KJV-- Jochebed.

BDB 3115 Yowkebed- Jochebed = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is glory"; the daughter of Levi, wife and at the same time aunt of Amram, and the mother of Moses, Aaron, and Miriam

Yuwkal - Jucal - 3116 - Yah is able

Occurrence AV-Jucal 1; 1

Jeremiah 38:1 *"Then Shephatiah the son of Mattan, and Gedaliah the son of Pashur, and **Jucal** the son of Shelemiah, and Pashur the son of Malchiah, heard the words that Jeremiah had spoken unto all the people, saying," (KJV)*

Strong 3116 Yuwkal (yoo-kal'); a form of 3081; Jucal, an Israelite: KJV--Jucal.

BDB 3116 Yuwkal- Jucal = "Jehovah (Yahweh) is able"; a son of Shelemiah and a servant of king Zedekiah whom he sent to Jeremiah to entreat his prayers and advice

NAMES INCLUDING YAH

The following names include Yah embedded in the name.

Zekaryaah - Zechariah - 2148 - Yah remembers

Occurrence AV-Zechariah ; 43

Ezra 5:1 *"Then the prophets, Haggai the prophet, and **Zechariah** the son of Iddo, prophesied unto the Jews that were in Judah and Jerusalem in the name of the Mighty One of Israel, even unto them." (KJV)*

Strong 2148 Zekaryah (zek-ar-yaw'); or Zekaryahuw (zek-ar-yaw'-hoo); from 2142 and 3050; Jah has remembered; Zecarjah, the name of twenty-nine Israelites: -Zachariah, Zechariah.

BDB 2148 Zekaryah or Zekaryahuw- Zechariah = "Jehovah (Yahweh) remembers"; 1) 11th in order of the minor prophets; a priest, son of Berechiah and grandson of Iddo, who, along with Haggai, directed the rebuilding of the Temple in the days of Zerubbabel 2) a king of Israel, son of Jeroboam II 3) a son of Meshelemiah of Shelemiah, a Korhite, and keeper of the north gate of the tabernacle of the congregation 4) one of the sons of Jehiel 5) a Levite of the second order in the Temple band in the time of David 6) one of the princes of Judah in the reign of Jehoshaphat 7) a son of the high priest Jehoiada, in the reign of Joash king of Judah, who was stoned in the court of the temple 8) a Kohathite Levite in the reign of Josiah 9) the leader of the sons of Pharosh who returned with Ezra 10) a son of Bebai 11) one of the chiefs of the people whom Ezra summoned in council at the Ahava River; stood at Ezra's left hand when Ezra expounded the law to the people 12) one of the family of Elam who had married a foreign wife after the captivity 13) an ancestor of Athaiah or Uthai 14) a Shilonite, descendant of Perez, grandfather of Athaiah 15) a priest, son of Pashur 16) the representative of the priestly family of Iddo in the days of Joiakim the son of Jeshua; possibly the same as meaning no. 1 above 17) one of the priests, son of Jonathan, who blew with the

trumpets at the dedication of the city wall by Ezra and Nehemiah 18) a chief of the Reubenites at the time of the captivity by Tiglath-pileser 19) one of the priests who accompanied the ark from the house of Obed-edom 20) a son of Isshiah of Jesiah, a Kohathite Levite descended from Uzziel 21) the fourth son of Hosah, of the children of Merari 22) a Manassite, father of Iddo 23) father of Jahaziel. He prophesied in the spirit 24) one of the sons of Jehoshaphat 25) a prophet in the reign of Uzziah, who appears to have acted as the king's counsellor, but of whom nothing is known 26) father of Abijah or Abi, Hezekiah's mother 27) one of the family of Asaph in the reign of Hezekiah 28) one of the rulers of the Temple in the reign of Josiah 29) a son of Jeberechiah who was taken by the prophet Isaiah as one of the 'faithful witnesses to record' when he wrote concerning Maher-shalal-hash-baz

Y^adiyd^ayaah - Jedidiah - 3041 - beloved of Yah

Occurrence AV-Jedidiah 1; 1

2 Samuel 12:25 *"And he sent by the hand of Nathan the prophet; and he called his name **Jedidiah**, because of Yahweh."* (KJV)

Strong 3041 Yedydeyah (yed-ee-deh-yaw'); from 3039 and 3050; beloved of Jah; Jedidejah, a name of Solomon: KJV-- Jedidiah.

BDB 3041 Yedydeyah- Jedidiah = "beloved of Jehovah (Yahweh)"; the name given to Solomon through Nathan the prophet

Yirm^ayaahuw - Jeremiah - 3414 - whom Yah has appointed

Occurrence AV-Jeremiah 147; 147

2 Kings 23:31 *"Jehoahaz was twenty and three years old when he began to reign; and he reigned three months in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Hamutal, the daughter of **Jeremiah** of Libnah."* (KJV)

Strong 3414 Yirmeyah (yir-meh-yaw'); or Yirmeyahuw (yir-meh-yaw'-hoo); from 7311 and 3050; Jah will rise; Jirmejah, the name of eight or nine Israelites: KJV-- Jeremiah.

BDB 3414 Yirmeyah or Yirmeyahuw- Jeremiah = "whom Jehovah (Yahweh) has appointed"; 1) the major prophet, son of Hilkiyah of the priestly family in Anathoth; author of the prophetic book bearing his name 2) a man of Libnah and father of Hamutal the wife of king Josiah 3) a Gadite who joined David at Ziklag 4) a Manassehite, one of the mighty men of valor of the Transjordanic half-tribe of Manasseh 5) a Gadite and warrior of David 6) a warrior of David 7) a priest who joined Nehemiah in the covenant ceremony 8) a priest also in the time of Nehemiah; maybe the same as meaning no. 7 9) father of Jaazaniah the Rechabites

Yasha`[yaahuw](#) - Isaiah - 3470 - Yah has saved

Occurrence AV-Isaiah 32, Jeshaiiah 5, Jesaiah 2; 39

2 Kings 19:2 *"And he sent Eliakim, which was over the household, and Shebna the scribe, and the elders of the priests, covered with sackcloth, to [Isaiah](#) the prophet the son of Amoz."* (KJV)

Strong 3470 Yesha` yah (yesh-ah-yaw'); or Yesha` yahuw (yesh-ah-yaw'-hoo); from 3467 and 3050; Jah has saved; Jeshajah, the name of seven Israelites: KJV-- Isaiah, Jesaiah, Jeshaiiah.

BDB 3470 Yesha` yah or Yesha` yahuw- Isaiah or Jesaiah or Jeshaiiah = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has saved"; 1) the major prophet, son of Amoz, who prophesied concerning Judah and Jerusalem during the days of kings Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah of Judah; the author of the prophetic book by his name. Tradition has it that he was sawn asunder in the trunk of a carob tree by king Manasseh and that this is the incident referred to in Heb 11:37 2) son of Hananiah, brother of Pelatiah, and grandson of Zerubbabel 3) a Benjamite 4) one of the six sons of Jeduthun 5) a son of Rehabiah, a descendant of Moses through Gershom, and an ancestor of a Levite treasurer in the time of David 6) a son of Athaliah and chief of the house of Elam who returned with Ezra 7) a chief of the descendants of Merari who returned with Ezra

Miykaay^a[huw](#) - Micah - 4319 - who is like Yah

Occurrence AV-Michaiah 1; 1

PC Study Bible and OnLine Bible do not agree on relative occurrences of 4319, 4321 and 4322 in terms of verse occurrence.

Strong 4319 Miykahuw (me-kaw'-hoo); a contr. for 4321; Mikehu, an Israelite prophet: KJV-- Micaiah (2 Chronicles 18:8).

BDB 4319 Miykahuw- Michaiah = "who is like God"; a son of Imlah and a prophet of Samaria who predicted the defeat and death of king Ahab of Israel

4321 and 4322 ALSO mean "who is like Yah"

N^a[chemyaah](#) - Nehemiah - 5166 - Yah comforts

Occurrence AV-Nehemiah 8; 8

Ezra 2:2 *"Which came with Zerubbabel: Jeshua, [Nehemiah](#), Seraiah, Reelaiah, Mordecai, Bilshan, Mispar, Bigvai, Rehum, Baanah. The number of the men of the people of Israel:"* (KJV)

Strong 5166 Nechemyah (nekh-em-yaw'); from 5162 and 3050; consolation of Jah; Nechemjah, the name of three Israelites: KJV-- Nehemiah.

BDB 5166 Nechemyah- Nehemiah = "Jehovah (Yahweh) comforts"; 1) the son of Hachaliah, cupbearer to King Artaxerxes, who became governor of Judah after the return from exile 2) one of the 12 heads of the people who returned from exile with Zerubbabel 3) son of Azbuk and ruler of the half part of Beth-zur, who helped to repair the wall of Jerusalem

נְחֻמְיָהּ	עֲבַדְיָהוּ	צְפַנְיָהוּ	Ματθαῖος
N ^a chemyaah	`Obadyaahuw	Ts ^a panyaahuw	Maththaion
Nehemiah,	Obadiah,	Zephaniah,	Matthew
5166	5662	6846	Greek: 3156
Yah comforts	Servant of Yah	Yah has treasured	Hebrew: Mattiyahu gift of Yah

Obadyaahuw - Obadiah - 5662 - servant of Yah

Occurrence AV-Obadiah 20; 20

1 Kings 18:3 "And Ahab called **Obadiah**, which was the governor of his house. (Now **Obadiah** feared Yahweh greatly: " (KJV, name adjusted)

Strong 5662 `Obadyah (o-bad-yaw'); or `Obadyahuw (o-bad-yaw'-hoo); active participle of 5647 and 3050; serving Jah; Obadjah, the name of thirteen Israelites: KJV-- Obadiah.

BDB 5662 `Obadyah or `Obadyahuw- Obadiah = "servant of Jehovah (Yahweh)"; 1) the fourth of the 12 minor prophets; nothing personal is known of him but it is probable that he was contemporary with Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; the prophetic book by him; prophecies against Edom 2) the father of Ishmaiah, one of the chiefs of Zebulun in the time of David 3) a Merarite Levite overseer of the work of restoring the Temple in the time of king Josiah of Judah 4) the chief of the household of King Ahab of Israel; an devout worshiper of Jehovah (Yahweh) who, at risk to his own life, hid over 100 prophets during the persecution of Jezebel 5) a descendant of David 6) a chief of the tribe of Issachar 7) a Benjamite, one of the six sons of Azel and a descendant of King Saul 8) a Levite, son of Shemaiah and a descendant of Jeduthun 9) a Gadite chief, the 2nd of the lion-faced Gadites who joined David at Ziklag 10) a prince of Judah in the time of king Jehoshaphat of Judah 11) a priest, son of Jehiel of the sons of Joab who returned from exile with Ezra 12) a gatekeeper in the time of Nehemiah 13) one of the men who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah; perhaps the same as meaning no. 12

Ts^aphanyaahuw - Zephaniah - 6846 - Yah has treasured

Occurrence AV-Zephaniah 10; 10

2 Kings 25:18 *"And the captain of the guard took Seraiah the chief priest, and **Zephaniah** the second priest, and the three keepers of the door:"* (KJV)

Strong 6846 Tsephanyah (tsef-an-yaw'); or Tsephanyahuw (tsef-an-yaw'-hoo); from 6845 and 3050; Jah has secreted; Tsephanjah, the name of four Israelites: KJV-- Zephaniah.

BDB 6846 Tsephanyah or Tsephanyahuw- Zephaniah = "Jehovah (Yahweh) has treasured"; 1) the ninth in order of the 12 minor prophets; a descendant of king Hezekiah of Judah and prophet in the time of King Josiah of Judah 2) the son of Maaseiah and the second priest in the reign of King Zedekiah of Judah. He succeeded Jehoiada and an officer of the Temple. He was killed at Riblah when Jerusalem was captured. 3) the father of Josiah and Hen in the time of the prophet Zechariah 4) a Levite

There are many other such names listed in Appendix A.

Mattihyahu - Matthew - Greek 3156 - gift of Yah

Occurrence AV-Matthew 5; 5

Matthew 9:9 *"And as Yahshua passed forth from thence, he saw a man, named **Matthew**, sitting at the receipt of custom: and he saith unto him, Follow me. And he arose, and followed him."* (KJV)

Strong's 3156 Maththaios (math-thah'-yos) or Matthaios (mat-thah'-yos); a shorter form of 3164; Matthaëus (i.e. Matthitjah), an Israelite and a Christian: KJV-- Matthew.

Thayer 3156 Matthaios- Matthew = "gift of Jehovah (Yahweh)" son of Alphaeus, one of the 12 disciples

ADDITIONAL WORDS WHICH RELATE TO YAH

In progressively documenting findings it became apparent that there were far more words including Yah than had at first appeared.

Time does not permit further detailed extraction such as that presented in this article thus far. Accordingly, further limited coarse extraction has been undertaken for reference purposes. This is presented in the appendices and serves to further demonstrate the great extent to which the Name of our Creator and Heavenly Father permeates every facet of Scripture and the history of His chosen people.

It is hoped that after considering this article readers will have a far better understanding of why the true Sacred Names are so important and an increasing revelation of the Sacred Scriptures!

James Robertson
24 January 2002

APPENDIX A

INSTANCES OF JEHOVAH AND JAH = YAH IN THE HEBREW LEXICON OF THE ONLINE BIBLE

The following 253 verse instances of Jehovah occur in the Hebrew lexicon of the OnLine Bible. Jehovah has been replaced with Yah in all cases other than those where Yahweh was already indicated in the text.

The majority of the line items that follow relate to names which refer to Yah, a small number are simply notes.

Since the objective of this appendix is simply to provide a more comprehensive picture this data is presented as obtained other than with the substitution of the Name of Yah and limited formatting and editing.

- 29 Abia or Abiah or AbiYah = " Yah is (my) father"
- 138 AdoniYah = " my lord is Yah"
- 168 1c) the sacred tent of Yah (the tabernacle)
- 172 1) (metaph) Jerusalem as adulterous wife of Yah
- 216 1k) Yah as Israel's light
- 223 Uriah or UriYah = " Yah (Yahweh) is my light (flame)"
- 245 Azaniah = " Yah (Yahweh) hears"
- 274 Ahaziah = " Yah (Yahu) holds (possesses)"
- 281 Ahiah or AhiYah = " brother of Yah (Yahu)"
- 410 1d) God, the one true God, Yah
- 452 EliYah or Eliah = " my God is Yah" or "Yah(u) is God"
- 454 Elioenai or Elihoenai = " unto Yah are my eyes"
- 558 Amaziah = " Yah is mighty"
- 568 Amariah = " Yah speaks" or "Yah(u) has promised"
- 683 Azaliah = " Yah (Yahweh) has reserved (set apart)"
- 912 Bedeiah = " servant of Yah"
- 964 BizjothYah = " contempt of Yah"
- 1141 Benaiah = " Yah has built" or "Yahweh has built up"
- 1152 Besodeiah = " with the counsel of Yah"
or "in the secret of Yah"
- 1183 Bealiah = " Yah is master"
- 1197 1a4) Yah's wrath, human wrath (fig.)
- 1202 Baaseiah = " in the service of Yah"
- 1229 Bakbukiah = " wasting of Yah"
- 1232 Bukkiah = " Yah has emptied"
- 1256 Beraiah = " Yah has created"
- 1294 people assembled to bless Yah after the overthrow of the hosts
- 1296 Berachiah or Berechiah = " Yah blesses"
- 1332 Bithiah = " daughter of Yah"
- 1361 1a3a) to be lofty (of Yah's ways-good sense)

- 1436 Gedaliah = " Yah is great"
- 1530 1b) waves (fig. of chastisement of Yah)
- 1587 Gemariah = " Yah has accomplished"
- 1612 1b) of stars fading at Yah's judgment (metaph.)
- 1614 1b) of Yah's breath (fig.)
- 1735 Dodavah = " beloved of Yah"
- 1806 Dalaiah or Delaiah = " Yah has drawn"
- 1878 1d) (Hothpael) to fatten oneself (of Yah's sword)
- 1914 Hiddai = " for the rejoicing of Yah"
- 1937 Hodevah = " praise of Yah"
- 1938 Hodaviah = " praise ye Yah"
- 1939 Hodaiah = " praise ye Yah"
- 1940 Hodiah = " majesty of Yah"
- 1941 HodiYah = " my majesty is Yah"
- 1944 Hoham = " whom Yah impels"
- 1953 Hoshama = " whom Yah hears"
- 1955 Hoshaiah = " Yah has saved"
- 2057 Vaniah = " Yah is praise"
- 2069 Zebadiah = " endowment of Yah"
- 2148 Zechariah = " Yah remembers"
- 2185 1a) armour (used in warfare not sanctioned by Yah) (fig.)
- 2228 Zerahiah = " Yah has risen"
- 2252 Habaiah = " Yah has hidden"
- 2262 Habaziniah = " light of Yah"
- 2293 Haggiah = " festival of Yah"
- 2396 Hezekiah or Hizkiah or HizkiYah = " Yah is my strength"
he served Yah and did away with idolatrous practices
- 2446 Hachaliah = " whom Yah enlightens"
- 2517 Helkai = " my portion is Yah"
- 2518 Hilkiah = " my portion is Yah"
- 2619 Hasadiah = " Yah has been faithful"
- 2736 Harhaiah = " fear of Yah"
- 2811 Hashabiah = " Yah has considered"
- 2812 Hashabnah = " Yah has considered"
- 2813 Hashabniah = " whom Yah regards"
- 2900 Tobiah = " Yah is good"
- 2970 Jaazaniah = " Yah hears"
- 2977 Josiah = " whom Yah heals"
great revivals back to the worship of Yah which he led
- 2979 Jeaterai = " whom Yah leads"
- 2984 Ibhar = " Yah chooses"
- 2997 Ibneiah = " Yah builds"
- 2998 IbniYah = " whom Yah will build up"
- 3000 Jeberechiah = " Yah blesses"
- 3012 Igdaliah = " Yah is great"
- 3041 Jedidiah = " beloved of Yah"
- 3042 Jedaiah = " praised of Yah"
- 3048 Jedaiah = " Yah has known"
5) one honoured by Yah, perhaps one of the above
- 3050 1) Yah (Yah in the shortened form)

- 3058 Jehu =" Yah is He"
- 3059 Jehoahaz =" Yah has seized"
- 3068 Yah =" the existing One"
- 3069 1) Yah-used primarily in the combination 'Lord Yah'
- 3070 Yahweh-jireh =" Yah sees"
of the interposition of the angel of Yah who prevented the
- 3071 Yahweh-nissi =" Yah is my banner"
- 3072 Yah is our righteousness
- 3073 Yahweh-shalom =" Yah is peace"
- 3074 Yahweh-shammah =" Yah is there"
- 3075 Jehozabad =" Yah has endowed"
- 3076 Jehohanan =" Yah has graced"
- 3077 Jehoiada =" Yah knows"
- 3078 Jehoiachin =" Yah establishes"
- 3079 Jehoiakim =" Yah raises up"
- 3080 Jehoiarib =" Yah contends"
- 3081 Jehucal =" Yah is able"
- 3082 Jehonadab =" Yah is willing"
- 3083 Jonathan or Jehonathan =" Yah has given"
- 3084 Joseph =" Yah has added"
- 3085 Jehoadah =" Yah has adorned"
- 3086 Jehoaddan =" Yah delights"
- 3087 Jehozadak or Josedech =" Yah is righteous"
- 3088 Jehoram or Joram =" Yah is exalted"
- 3089 Jehosheba =" Yah has sworn"
- 3090 Jehoshabeath =" Yah is an oath"
- 3091 Joshua or Jehoshua =" Yah is salvation"
- 3092 Jehoshaphat =" Yah has judged"
- 3097 Joab =" Yah is father"
- 3098 Joah =" Yah is brother"
- 3099 Joahaz or Jehoahaz =" Yah has grasped"
- 3100 Joel =" Yah is El" or "Yah is Mighty One"
- 3107 Jozabad or Josabad =" Yah has endowed"
- 3108 Jozachar =" Yah remembers"
- 3109 Joha =" Yah gives life"
- 3110 Johanan =" Yah has graced"
- 3111 Joiada or Jehoiada =" Yah knows"
- 3112 Jehoiachin =" Yah establishes"
- 3113 Joiakim or Jehoiakim =" Yah raises up"
- 3114 Joiarib =" Yah contends"
- 3115 Jochebed =" Yah is glory"
- 3116 Jucal =" Yah is able"
- 3122 Jonadab or Jehonadab =" Yah is willing"
- 3129 Jonathan or Jehonathan =" Yah has given"
- 3130 Joseph =" Yah has added"
- 3131 Josiphiah =" Yah adds"
- 3133 Joed =" Yah is witness"
- 3134 Joezer =" Yah is help"
- 3135 Joash =" Yah hastens"
- 3136 Jozadak =" Yah is righteous"

3137 Jokim =" [Yah](#) raises up"
 3140 Jorai =" [Yah](#) has taught me"
 3141 Joram =" [Yah](#) is exalted"
 3143 Josibiah =" [Yah](#) causes to dwell"
 3144 Joshah =" [Yah](#) makes equal"
 3145 Joshaviah =" [Yah](#) makes equal"
 3146 Joshaphat or Jehoshaphat =" [Yah](#) judges"
 3147 Jotham =" [Yah](#) is perfect"
 3150 Jeziah =" [Yah](#) sprinkles"
 3153 Jezaniah =" [Yah](#) has listened"
 3156 Izrahiah or Jezrahiah =" [Yah](#) will shine"
 3165 Jehdeiah =" [Yah](#) is unity"
 3167 Yahaziah =" [Yah](#) views"
 3169 Hezekiah or Jehizkiah =" [Yah](#) has made strong"
 3174 Jehiah =" [Yah](#) lives"
 3181 Yahmai =" whom [Yah](#) guards"
 3203 Jecoliah or Jecholiah =" [Yah](#) is able"
 3204 Jeconiah =" [Yah](#) will establish"
 3210 Jalon =" [Yah](#) lodges"
 3253 Ismachiah =" [Yah](#) sustains"
 3269 Jaaziah =" made bold by [Yah](#)"
 3285 Jaanai =" whom [Yah](#) answers"
 3298 Jaresiah =" whom [Yah](#) nourishes"
 3301 Iphedeiah =" [Yah](#) will redeem"
 3359 Jecamiah or Jekamiah =" [Yah](#) raises"
 3376 IriYah =" [Yah](#) sees me"
 3404 JeriYah or Jeriah =" taught by [Yah](#)"
 3414 Jeremiah =" whom [Yah](#) has appointed"
 3439 Jeshohaiah =" [Yah](#) humbles"
 3449 Ishiah or IshiYah or Jesiah =" [Yah](#) will lend"
 3460 Ishmaiah =" [Yah](#) will hear"
 3470 Isaiah or Jesaiah or Jeshaiah =" [Yah](#) has saved"
 3548 1c) priests of [Yah](#)
 3562 Cononiah or Conaniah =" [Yah](#) has established"
 3659 Coniah =" [Yah](#) will establish"
 3663 Chenaniah =" [Yah](#) establishes"
 3727 reconciling [Yah](#) and His chosen people
 3742 1a4) as the chariot of [Yah](#) (fig.)
 4012 Mebunnai =" building of [Yah](#)"
 4179 Moriah =" chosen by [Yah](#)"
 4271 Maaseiah =" [Yah](#) is a shelter"
 4309 Matri =" rain of [Yah](#)"
 4322 [Yah](#) in the cities of Judah
 4424 Melatiah =" [Yah](#) delivered"
 4441 MalchiYah or Malchiah or Melchiah =" my king is [Yah](#)"
 4532 1) the place in the wilderness where the Israelites tested [Yah](#)
 4572 Maadai =" ornament of [Yah](#)"
 4590 Maaziah =" consolation of [Yah](#)"
 4641 Maaseiah =" work of [Yah](#)"
 4720 1a4) of [Yah](#)

4737 Mikneiah =" possession of Yah"
 4777 1a) against Yah
 4920 Meshelemiah =" whom Yah repays"
 4980 Mattanah =" gift of Yah"
 4982 Mattenai =" gift of Yah"
 4983 Mattaniah =" gift of Yah"
 4992 Mattathah =" gift of Yah"
 4993 Mattithiah =" gift of Yah"
 5072 Nedabiah =" whom Yah impels"
 5129 Noadiah =" meeting with Yah"
 5166 Nehemiah =" Yah comforts"
 5294 Neariah =" servant of Yah"
 5374 Neriah =" lamp of Yah"
 5418 Nethaniah =" given of Yah"
 5514 1) the mountain where Moses received the Law from Yah;
 5553 1b) as stronghold of Yah, of security (fig.)
 5565 Semachiah =" Yah has sustained"
 5644 Zithri =" protection of Yah"
 5653 Abda =" servant of Yah"
 5660 Abdi =" servant of Yah"
 5662 Obadiah =" servant of Yah"
 of Yah who at risk to his own life hid over 100 prophets during
 5718 Adaiah =" Yah has adorned Himself"
 5724 Adlai =" justice of Yah"
 5752 2) a prophet of Yah in Samaria at the time of Pekah's invasion
 5798 1) a man slain by Yah for touching the sacred ark
 5812 Azaziah =" Yah is mighty"
 5814 Uzzia =" strength of Yah"
 5818 Uzziah =" my strength is Yah"
 5836 Ezri =" help of Yah"
 5838 Azariah =" Yah has helped"
 5839 Azariah =" Yah has helped"
 6007 Amasiah =" Yah is strength"
 6018 Omri =" pupil of Yah"
 6043 Anaiah =" Yah has answered"
 6055 Ananiah =" Yah clouds"
 6070 AntothiYah =" Yah's answer"
 6222 Asaiah or Asahiah =" made by Yah"
 6265 Athaiah =" Yah has helped"
 6270 Athlai =" whom Yah afflicts"
 6273 Othni =" lion of Yah"
 6305 Pedaiah =" Yah has ransomed"
 6410 Pelatiah =" Yah delivers"
 6411 Pelaiiah =" Yah does wonders"
 6421 Pelaliah =" Yah has judged"
 6494 Pekahiah =" Yah sees"
 6611 Pethahiah =" freed by Yah"
 6667 Zedekiah =" Yah is righteous"
 6846 Zephaniah =" Yah has treasured"
 6964 Kolaiah =" voice of Yah"

6984 Kushaiah = " bow of Yah"
 7029 Kishi = " bow of Yah"
 7041 Kelaiah = " Yah has dishonoured"
 7211 Reaia or Reaiah = " Yah has seen"
 7345 Rehabiah = " Yah has enlarged"
 7380 Ribai = " pleader with Yah"
 7422 Ramiah = " Yah has loosened"
 7425 Remaliah = " protected by Yah"
 7458 1a1) of Yah's word (fig)
 7480 Reelaiah = " bearer of Yah"
 7485 Raamiah = " thunder of Yah"
 7509 Rephaiah = " healed of Yah"
 7580 1a) of lion, conqueror, Yah, cry of distress
 7621 1b) oath (of Yah)
 7645 Shebaniah = " increased by Yah"
 7650 1b2) to swear (of Yah by Himself)
 7724 Sheva = " Yah contends"
 7826 1a) of Yah, wicked men (fig)
 7841 Shehariah = " dawning of Yah"
 7864 Sheva = " Yah contends"
 7894 Shisha = " Yah contends"
 7935 Shecaniah or Shechaniah = " dweller with Yah"
 8018 Shelemiah = " repaid by Yah"
 8098 Shemaiah = " heard by Yah"
 8114 Shemariah = " kept by Yah"
 8187 Sheariah = " valued by Yah"
 8203 Shephatiah = " Yah has judged"
 8274 Sherebiah = " Yah has scorched"
 8304 Seraiah = " Yah is ruler"

INSTANCES OF Yah

The following 6 instances of Jah occur. They have been substituted with Yah:

118 Adalia = " I shall be drawn up of Yah"
 728 or "joyful shouting of Yah (#2Sa 24:18)"
 3050 AV-LORD 48, Yah 1; 49
 1b2) names ending with 'iah' or 'Yah'
 4153 Moadiah = " the set time of Yah"
 4573 Maadiah = " adorned of Yah"
 4677 Mesobaite = " the one set up of Yah"

APPENDIX B

INSTANCES OF YAH

IN THE HEBREW LEXICON OF THE ONLINE BIBLE

The following 46 instances of Yah occur in the Hebrew Lexicon of the OnLine Bible. Most relate to explicit inclusion of Yah in the transliteration of a word.

- 38 Abijam = " my father is the sea" or "Yah(u) is (my) father"
- 452 EliYah or Eliah = " my God is Yah" or "Yah(u) is God"
- 568 Amariah = " Yah speaks" or "Yah(u) has promised"
- 723 hyra 'arayah ar-aw'-yah'
- 803 hyvva 'ashuwyah ash-oo-yah'
- 885 Nqey-ynb tr ab B@eroth B@ney-Ya'aqan be-ay-roth' be-nay' yah-a-can'
- 1100 I eyl b b@liya'al bel-e-yah'-al
- 1142 Nqey ynb B@ney Ya'aqan ben-ay' yah-ak-awn'
- 1256 hyarb B@ra'yah ber-aw-yaw'
- 1842 Ney Nd Dan Ya'an dawn yah'-an
- 1955 hyevvh Howsha'yah ho-shah-yaw'
- 2425 yyx chayay khaw-yah'-ee
- 2899 whynda bwj Towb Adoniyahuw tobe ado-nee-yah'-hoo
- 2970 hynzay Ya'azanyah yah-az-an-yaw'
or whynzay Ya'azanyahuw yah-az-an-yaw'-hoo
- 3048 hyedy Y@kda'yah yed-ah-yaw'
- 3095 MI hy yahalom yah-hal-ome'
- 3096 Uhy Yahats yah'-hats
or huhy Yahtsah yah'-tsaw or (fem.)
huhy Yahtsah yah-tsaw'
- 3196 Nyy yayin yah'-yin
- 3258 Ubey Ya'bets yah-bates'
- 3268 I ayzey Ya'aziy'el yah-az-ee-ale'
- 3269 whyzey Ya'aziyahuw yah-az-ee-yaw'-hoo
- 3270 ryzey Ya'azeyr yah-az-ayr'
or rzey Ya'zer yah-zare'
- 3275 Nkey Ya'kan yah-kawn'
- 3279 al ey Ya'ala' yah-al-aw'
or hl ey Ya'alah yah-al-aw'
- 3280 hl ey ya'alah yah-al-aw'
- 3281 MI ey Ya'lam yah-lawm'
- 3282 Ney ya'an yah'-an
- 3284 hney ya'anah yah-an-aw'
- 3285 yney Ya'anay yah-an-ah'ee
- 3290 bqey Ya'aqob yah-ak-obe'
- 3291 hbqey Ya'aqobah yah-ak-o'-baw
- 3292 Nqey Ya'aqan yah-ak-awn'
- 3293 rey ya'ar yah'-ar
- 3294 hrey Ya'rah yah-raw'
- 3295 hrey ya'arah yah-ar-aw'
- 3296 Mygra yrey Ya'arey 'Or@giy yah-ar-ay' o-reg-eem'
- 3298 hyvrey Ya'areshyah yah-ar-esh-yaw'
- 3299 wsey Ya'asuw yah-as-oo'
- 3300 I aysey Ya'asiy'el yah-as-ee-ale'
- 3460 hyemvy Yishma'yah yish-mah-yaw' or

3470 hyevy Y@sha'yah yesh-ah-yaw' or
3967 hyam me'yah may-yaw'
4438 hykl m malkuyah mal-koo-yah'
6411 hyaI p P@la'yah pel-aw-yaw'
7474 hyer ra'yah rah-yaw'
8098 hyemv Sh@ma'yah shem-aw-yaw'

>>> END OF ARTICLE <<<

CLOSURE

It is hoped that the above article will challenge you and assist you in your walk with Yah.

It is hoped that this article will open a whole new dimension to you regarding the extent to which the Name of Yah permeates Scripture.

It is also hoped that this article will also sensitise readers to the reality that there IS scribal adjustment and human error in the texts of the Inspired Writings that we have today, PARTICULARLY the Greek and English translations.

Yah willing these aspects will be developed further in subsequent articles.

Father, in the Name of Yahshua may all that is according to Your Will and Your Word in this article find deep root in the hearts of the readers and if there is anything that is not of You let it find no root at all.

It is our prayer ¹⁷ that the Mighty One of our Adonai Yahshua the anointed one, the Father of glory, may give to you the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of Him, ¹⁸ the eyes of your understanding being enlightened; that you may know what is the hope of His calling, what are the riches of the glory of His inheritance in the saints [set apart ones], ¹⁹ and what is the exceeding greatness of His power toward us who believe, according to the working of His mighty power²⁰ which He worked in Yahshua when He raised Him from the dead and seated Him at His right hand in the heavenly places, ²¹ far above all principality and power and might and dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this age but also in that which is to come. ²² And He put all things under His feet, and gave Him to be head over all things to the Body, ²³ which is His body, the fullness of Him who fills all in all. (Ephesians 1:17-23)

May Yah bless you and keep you and make His face to shine upon you. In the name of Yahshua the anointed one, King of kings and Adonai of lords. Amen.

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24 January 2002

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HEBREW NAMES AND OTHER TERMS

Since commencement of the list we have become increasingly aware that Yah {the LORD} is calling His people to return to the true Names for the Father, the Son and the anointing and to depart from the names which have pagan, Greek and unscriptural traditional roots. Yahweh is calling His people to return to observance of the **true Sabbath** (Saturday) and to

acknowledge that Yahshua {Jesus} fulfilled **Torah** (the Law of Moses) and did NOT abolish it.

Yah is also calling His people to depart from the pagan festivals such as Easter (festival to the goddess Ishtar) and Christmas (festival to the sun god and other pagan god's celebrating the rebirth of the sun, celebrated with Christmas trees which are actually Asherah poles).

Yah is calling His people to observe **Passover and the feast of unleavened bread** (dates DO NOT coincide with Easter), **Pentecost, the Day of Atonement**, and **the Feast of Tabernacles** (Yahshua was born on the Great Day of the Feast of Tabernacles) and also to observe the New Moons.

For this reason we now seek to use the correct anglicized Hebrew Names and English technical terms as appropriate. We are also using a limited number of other Hebrew words where the English words either do not have the depth to convey the true meaning or have become strongly associated with a wrong concept.

More detail is provided in various articles and in the Hebrew Names appendix to certain articles. Briefly:

The Essential Name of our Creator and Heavenly Father **"Yah"**. He is frequently referred to in Scripture as **"Yahweh"** - "Yah the eternally self-existent One", particularly in the context of His dealings with Israel. His Name is NOT "the LORD" or "God" or any variation of these.

"Lord" is in fact the correct translation of **"Baal"** the pagan Phoenician deity condemned throughout Scripture.

The Hebrew word for "Lord" is **"Adonay"** and we therefore use this word instead of "Lord" where the sense of "Lord" does not indicate "Yahweh".

The true Name of the saviour, is **"Yahshua"**, meaning "Yah is Salvation" NOT "Jesus".

The word typically translated "Christ" actually means "anointed", "anointed one", "anoint" or "anointing" depending on the underlying semantics and refers to **"the anointing of the Set Apart (Holy) Spirit of Yah"**. "Christ" is NEVER the "name" of Yahshua, "Jesus Christ" indicates that Yahshua was "filled with" or "anointed with" or "immersed in" the Set Apart (Holy) Spirit of Yah.

The word "Holy" technically means in part **"Set Apart"** which is the same concept behind "holy", "sanctified" and "saint" in other words "saint", "holy person" and "sanctified person" are one and the same - they are people who are "set apart" unto Yahweh. "Holy" is therefore a declaration of "set apartness", it is not a mystic title.

"The Holy [Set Apart] Spirit of Yahweh" is that portion of the Spirit of Yahweh, the Almighty Creator of the Heavens and the Earth that He SET'S APART as a gift to each one of His people. This comprises an initial "betrothal portion" of His Spirit when a person FIRST believes and then multiple subsequent portions given whenever a person is "immersed" in the Holy Spirit during praise and worship when they draw close to Yahweh.

Note that since "Christ" refers to "anointing with the set apart Spirit of Yah" it is NOT correct to equate "Christ" = "Jesus" or "Jesus" = "Christ". To the extent that "Messiah" is a commonly used representation of "Christ" and is ALSO a technical term meaning "anoint" or "anointed one", it is also NOT correct to equate "Messiah" = "Yahshua" or vice versa.

HOWEVER, since "Christ" equates to "anointed with the Set Apart Holy Spirit of Yah", it IS technically correct to equate **"Christ" = "Yah"** insofar as "Christ" is a special SUBSET of the Spirit of Yah APPORTIONED to a specific individual.

The Word "God" or "god" is the name of a German pagan deity, the Hebrew word translated "God" is **"Elohiym"** which means "mighty ones", the words **"Mighty One"** or the Name "Yah" is used instead of "God" depending on context.

Note that over the years Hebrew tradition has replaced the use of "Yahweh" with "Elohiym" and "Adonai" in daily spoken and written usage and even substituted this term in transcription of Scripture! If "God", "Elohiym" and "Lord" are replaced with their fundamental Hebrew meanings we find that many verses of Scripture do not make sense, in such cases we replace "Elohiym" / "God" or "Adonai" / "Lord" with **"Yahweh"** since this is the word embedded in the text. In Scriptures translated from Greek we increasingly prefer to use **"Yah"**.

The Hebrew word **"chesed"** is generally translated "love" or "charity" or "loving kindness", it refers to the full scope of the covenant love of Yah for His people, as described in 1 Corinthians 13. The word "chesed" or "chesed {love}" is therefore used in some instances instead of "love".

The Greek word translated "Cross" in fact means **"stake"** and is consistent with Scriptures relating to a "tree". Yahshua was **"hung on a tree"** or "impaled or executed on a stake", NOT "crucified on a cross", the wording "stake" or "tree" is therefore used. The "Cross" also has Satanic significance through the "Ankh", "Tau" and other Satanic crosses and contains overt sexual symbolism and we therefore avoid the use of the "cross" as a symbol. There is no such thing as a "Christian Cross".

The Hebrew word translated variously "wife", "wives", "woman" and "women" is **"ishashah"** and since there are instances where Roman church thinking has influenced the use of these words in the translation, "ishashah" may on occasion be used instead of the conventional English words.

Where it seems necessary to present the commonly used words to aid understanding of readers, we place these in **curly brackets** such as {Christ}, {love}, etc to indicate that the word in brackets, sometimes with strikeout {~~Christ~~}. These words, while commonly used, are technically inaccurate or flawed translations to be avoided except in the interests of legacy continuity.

Where it seems necessary to distinguish between the exact translation of the Hebrew or Greek and an amplified version the amplification is presented in **square brackets** such as "anointing [of the Set Apart Holy Spirit of Yah]".

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