

## Chapter 8

### The Translation

**I AM WHO I AM**  
*AHAYAH ASHER AHAYAH*



SAME MEANING

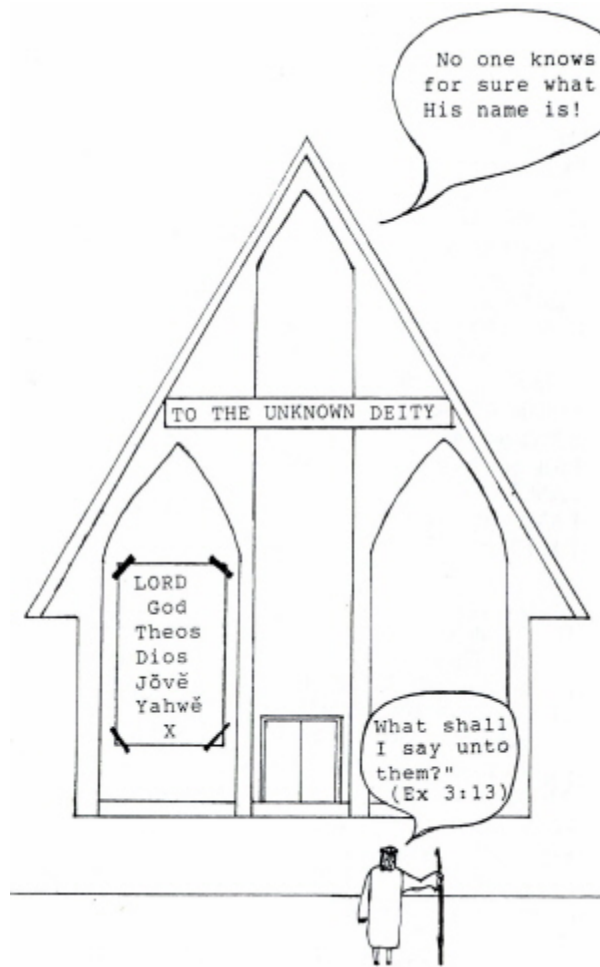


*HAYAH HUW HAWAH*  
*YAH HUW WAH*

**YAHUWAH**

I AM THAT I AM Ex. 3:14. "This passage is intended to indicate the etymology of Jehovah [YAHUWAH], as understood by the Hebrews, no one has ventured to doubt." *Smith's Bible Dictionary*

"Etymologically . . . of the verb *hawah* (or *hajah*), signifying to be." *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Encyclopedia* (1934) under Jehovah **Exists** or **Self Existing** in the sense of: "yesterday, and today, and forever." Hebrews 13:8



### Various Bible Translations render Exodus 3:14 differently

I AM WHO I AM	New American Standard
I am what I am	The Living Bible
AHIAH ASHER HIGH	Peshitta / Lamsa
am who I am	NIV
I am who am	Catholic Douay Version
I am who I am	Today's English Version
I AM; that is who I am	New English Bible
I am he who is	New Jerusalem Bible
I AM WHO I AM	Revised Standard Bible
A YAH- ASHER- A YAH	Holy Name Bible
I will be what I will to be	footnote (Holy Name Bible)
I am the Being	Septuagint
I will become whatsoever I please	Rotherham

I will be what I will be	William Tyndale
I AM THAT I AM	1599 Geneva Bible
I AM WHO I AM	New King James Version
I AM THAT I AM	King James Version

The note in the margin of the 1599 Geneva Bible sums it up well. "The [E] which ever have been, am and shall be: the [E] Almighty, by whom all things have their being, and the [E] of mercy, mindful of My promise." Ex 3:14

Which is the most accurate is not what I wish to dwell on; the point is that from the Hebrew words AHAYAH ASHER AHAYAH, we can derive the true pronunciation of the set-apart name. It is the interpretation, definition, explanation, translation, or meaning of the set-apart name.

Though the Scofield Bible footnote on Gen. 2:4 uses Yahwe (?), it also states that the name is from "havah", or more accurate "hawah".

According to *Gesenius Hebrew English Lexicon*, pp.219-22, the Hebrew characters and vowel points used, one can see the NAME is derived from  $\text{הוּוָה}$  (hawah), and from  $\text{הָיָה}$  (hayah), meaning to EXIST, SELF EXISTING.

"Many critics contend for Hebrew: Yahveh, some for Yahvah, and some for Yahaveh. It is generally derived from *havah*, an old form of *haiah*, meaning 'He is'. The import of the name is explained in the book of Exodus: 'And (Elohim) said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM ...' (Ex. 3:14, thereby predicating self-existence in a sense in which it can be applied to no created being." *The American Peoples Encyclopedia* Vol. II, page 599 (1952)

Many more references could be given as pointed out by *Young's and Strong's Concordances*, *Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedia*, and *Gesenius' Hebrew English Lexicon*, page 337, 338. The name is derived from hawah (ha WAH). Combining Yah with Wah, we have the first and last part of YAHUWAH.

A statement by Alexander MacWhorter of Yale University in his book, *Memorial Name*, published in 1857, harmonizes with this, as he said the

NAME is derived from the Hebrew verb "havah", the OLD FORM of "hayah", meaning to EXIST or SELF EXISTING ONE. This passage from Exodus 3:14 has not two parts, but three. Many have not noticed the middle section of the translation I AM THAT I AM. In Hebrew *Asher* means: who, which, what, that, are, etc. Another Hebrew word that often means the same thing is #1931 *huw*. *Huw* also means: this or that, which (is), who and he etc.

*Huw* and *asher* often mean the same thing, or can interchange. Example: compare the following passages and usage's of *asher* and *huw*.

"And Elohim saw every thing **that** (*asher*) He made, and, behold, it was very good." Gen 1:31.

"And the gold of **that** (*huw*) land is good." Gen. 2:12.

"Behold, Rebekah came out, **who** (*asher*) was born to Bethuel." Gen. 24:15

"Now these are the generations of Esau, **who** (*huw*) is Edom." Gen 36:1

See by these examples both *asher* and *huw* can interchange with each other!

### **THE TESTIMONY OF TWO MEN IS TRUE. (Jn. 8:17)**

Not only does Moses give us a translation of the set-apart name, but so does the prophet John in the book of Revelation, which gives us a revelation of the set-apart name. Notice the marginal reference in Revelation 1:4 to Exodus 3:14, where the translators were hinting and telling us that this is another translation of the set-apart name. Although the true chronological arrangement of time, past, present and future, is found in Revelation 4:8, "which was, and is, and is to come." See also the other passages of the same, in Revelation chapters 1:8; 11:17; 16:5. Some of the new versions omit "and art to come" in Rev. 11:17 & 16:5. John warned them not to take out any portion lest Elohim take away their part out of the book of life. See Revelation 22:19

Thus it becomes ultra important to have all three parts of the translation included as our proof for determining the true original set-apart name.

**Which was, which is, and which is to come**

# 1961 hayah; was, to exist, to be, come to pass  
 #1931 huw; he, which (is), who, that  
 #1933, 34 hawah; to be, to exist, come to pass

# HAYAH HUW HAWAH

# YAH HUW WAH

# YAHUWAH

Now that we have carefully considered both translations, we can also begin the process of elimination. If the set-apart name were Yahowah, which might be a corruption of the set-apart name, but cannot be the original, for then the translation must read "I AM oh I AM" or "I Am alas I Am," since the Hebrew word "how" #1930 (pronounced ho) and means *Oh* and/or *alas*.

Notice in the translation of Exodus 3:14, "I AM" is repeated, thus in the set-apart name YAH is repeated with WAH, both YAH and WAH mean basically the same thing. In Hebrew the Y and W can interchange and yet the same meaning is preserved. A couple of examples from Scripture are in order.

Take the name Dodavah, II Chronicles 20:37 (more proper Dodawah), which means *love of Yah*. Which part of this name means *Yah*? The *wah* of course! Let's do another. Hodevah (more accurate Hodewah) means *majesty of Yah*. Again the testimony of two men is true.

Are there Hebrew words where the י (yod) and the ו (waw) are interchangeable and the meaning remains the same or similar?

The translation of the Father's Name is "I AM that I AM." Notice that "I AM" is repeated. Since Strong's H#1961 (hayah) and #1933-1934 (hawah) both mean "to exist," His Name covers the aspect of His past, present and future existence. So, in the Father's Name, Yah is repeated with Wah. Are the yod (y) and the waw (w) interchangeable? Let's find out... Remember, Hebrew is read from right to left.

- # 581 אָנוּן (innuwn) and אַיִן (inniyn) = they, them  
 #1487 גוּשׁ (guwsh) and גִּישׁ (giysh) = mass of earth, clod  
 #1519 גִּיחַ (giyach) and גּוּחַ (guwach) = to rush forth  
 #1777 דִּין (diyn) and דּוֹן (duwn) = to judge  
 #1931 הוּא (huw) and הֵיא (hiy) = that, who, which is  
 # 1933 הוּה (hawah) and # 1961 הֵיה (hayah) = to exist  
 #2102 זוּד (zuwd) and זִיד (ziyd) = to seethe  
 #2331 חוּה (chawah) and #2421 חֵיה (chayah) = to live, living  
 #3259 יַעֲדוּ (yedow) and #3260 יַעֲדֵי (yedy) = appointed time  
 #3872 לוּחֵית (luwchiyth) and לִחוּת (luchowth) = flooded  
 #4583 מַעוֹן (maown) and מַעֵין (maiyn) = an abode  
 #5122 נוּלוּ (newaluw) and נוּלֵי (newaliy) = foul, dunghill  
 #5411 נַחֵן (Nathiyn) and נַחוּן (Nathuwn) = One given  
 #5714 עֲדוּא (Iddow) and עֲדֵיא (Iddiy) = Name of 5 Israelites  
 #5762 עֲוִיחַ (Awiyth) and עֲוִיחַ (Ayuwth) = a place in Palestine  
 #5933 עֲלוּה (Alwah) and עֲלֵיה (Alyah) = perverseness  
 #5935 עֲלוּן (Alwan) and עֲלֵין (Alyan) = lofty  
 #6810 צַעֵיר (tsaiyr) and צַעוּר (tsaowr) = little in number, few  
 #6825 צַפּוּ (Tsephow) and צַפֵּי (Tsephiy) = observant  
 #7378 רֵיב (riyb) and רוּב (ruwb) = grapple, contend  
 7622 שְׁבוּחַ (shebuwth) and שְׁבִיחַ (shebiyth) = captive  
 #7797 שׁוּשׁ (suws) and שִׁישׁ (siys) = to be bright, cheerful  
 #8195 שְׁפּוּ (shephow) and שְׁפֵי (shephiy) = baldness  
 8649 תַּרְמוּחַ (tarmuwth) and תַּרְמִיחַ (tarmiyth) = fraud

Sometimes scholars get it right though they come at it from a different angle.

"Among etymologies proposed, S. Mowinckel and J. Montgomery contend that the name is a compound, *yahu* or *yahuwah*, 'O He!'. "<sup>6</sup> (An Arabic angle). James Montgomery shows sort of a secondary translation in his study *THE HEBREW DIVINE NAME AND THE PERSONAL PRONOUN HU*, where he touches on the basic theme "I am YHWH" and it's parallel, "I am He".<sup>7</sup> Tracing the Biblical references in Deuteronomy 32:39 for "I am He" to Isa. 41:4; 43:10, 13; 46:4; 48:12.

It is also interesting to note that when Judas and the band of officers came looking for YAHUSHUA in the garden of Gethsemane: "YAHUSHUA

therefore knowing all things that should come upon Him, went forth, and said unto them, 'Whom seek ye?' They answered Him and said, 'YAHUSHUA of Nazareth.' YAHUSHUA saith unto them, 'I am He....' As soon then as He said unto them 'I am He', they went backward, and fell to the ground." (John 18:5,6). The possibility does exist here that He spoke the set-apart name. The Greek words are the same as used in John 8:58, "Before Abraham was, I am," which is the same Greek usage the Septuagint uses in Exodus 3:14, "THE BEING". There is more from the book of John:

"If ye believe not that **I am He**, ye shall die in your sins." John 8:24.

"When ye have lifted up the Son of man, then ye shall know that **I am He**." Jn 8:28. See also Jn 4:26; 9:9; 13:19

The King James translators knew this, and thus italicized "*He*" to indicate this connection with Ex. 3:14.

The main thing this bares out is that "He" in Hebrew is "Hu", thus verifying the element *Hu* instead of "Ho" in the set-apart name.

### **References**

6) *The New 20th-century Encyclopedia (2nd Ed.) of Religious Knowledge p. 886*

7) *Journal of Biblical Literature Vol. 1xiii, 1944, p. 161*

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His Name  
Is  
Yahuwah

