

## Ancient Pronunciations

The below References and Page-Numbers are relative to these Webpages:

"An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary" Vol 1, by Sir Earnest Alfred Wallis Budge, Knt., F.S.A., 1920

<https://archive.org/stream/egyptianhierogly01budguoft#page/242/mode/2up>

"An Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary" Vol 2

<https://archive.org/stream/egyptianhierogly02budguoft#page/n21/mode/2up>

Webpage “Extension:WikiHiero/phonemes”

<http://www.mediawiki.org/wiki/Extension:WikiHiero/phonemes#Aa>





























Although published in 1920, this work uses the published works of several previous scholars done in the 1800s. These earlier scholars preserved definitions understood before the modern Hebrew language revival of circa 1880. Using these earlier phonic dictionaries from before the 1880 forums, which established the standardized modern Hebrew language and vowel definitions heard today, means that we can see how the Hebrew vowel definitions were understood in more distant times. In these works, the Hebrew Alphabet was mapped to many other languages, demonstrating that the Hebrew letters were pronounced very differently in the other languages. In ancient times there was no single phonetic sounding of the Hebrew letters as we hear today. Thus, it is demonstrated that the Tetragrammaton name of the God of Israel (Exodus 3:15) was previously and can still be today, pronounced differently.

אָ י אָ אָ  
אָ י אָ אָ  
יהוה

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revival\\_of\\_the\\_Hebrew\\_language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revival_of_the_Hebrew_language)

**Page lix (67/760):**








last years of his life. The following is the transliteration of the letters of the Egyptian Alphabet which Brugsch printed in the first volume of his *Wörterbuch* (1867) :—

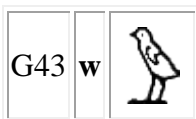
|   |           |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | a         |  | b |  | h |  | k |
|  | á         |  | p |  | b |  | k |
|  | ā         |  | f |  | x |  | t |
|  | i         |  | m |  | s |  | t |
|  | ī         |  | n |  | š |  | t |
|  | u         |  | r |  | š |  | t |
|  | ū, ua (w) |  | l |  | k |  | t |

In 1880, the following modification of this Alphabet appeared in the fifth volume of his *Wörterbuch* (Folge und Umschreibung der alphabetischen Zeichen) :—

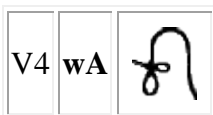
The Egyptian Alphabet in 1880.

a. Vowels and half-vowels :—

 a.  á (x).  ā (y).  i.  ī, y (r).  u, o.  
 ū, w (r).









Has the ‘u’, ‘ō’ sound variations.



Is the Hebrew letter 'ו'. Has the ‘u’, ‘ua’, ‘w’ sound variations.

**Page lxiii (71/760):**

The sign  is transliterated *u* throughout ; it is no doubt The sign  .  
equivalent both to  and  , and I think it is a mistake to trans-  
literate it always by *w* . The correct transliteration of  , or The sign  .



This glyph is also the Hebrew letter ' ו '. Transliterated with the ‘u’ sound variations.

**Page cxlix (158/760):**

| THE HEBREW ALPHABET. |                           |                 |                  |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| HEBREW LETTERS.      | HEBREW NAMES OF THE SAME. | PHONETIC VALUE. | NUMERICAL VALUE. |
| א                    | Alëph אֱלֶפֶת             | '               | 1                |
| ב                    | Bêth בֵּית                | B, BH           | 2                |
| ג                    | Gîmël גִּמְלָל            | G, GH           | 3                |
| ד                    | Dâlëth דָּלֶת             | D, DH           | 4                |
| ה                    | Hè הָא                    | H               | 5                |
| ו                    | Wâw וָו                   | W, U            | 6                |
| ז                    | Zayin זַיִן               | Z               | 7                |
| ח                    | Khêth חַיִת               | KH (CH)         | 8                |
| ט                    | Têth טֵית                 | T               | 9                |
| י                    | Iôdh יוֹד                 | Y               | 10               |

The Hebrew letter 'ו' is the “wâw” character (not ‘vav’), and has the ‘W’, ‘U’ sound variations. For example, in Genesis 10:6 the Hebrew name for Cush is “כּוּשׁ”, and is transliterated in the Septuagint Greek as “Xους”. The Hebrew letter 'ו' is transliterated as 'ου', the ‘ou’ sound variation.

Thus, the Ancient Hebrew speaker would see the Tetragrammaton as:

“Y H W H”, or  
 “Y H U H”,

but not as

“Y H V H”.

**Page cxlix (157/760):**

**THE COPTIC ALPHABET.**

| COPTIC LETTERS. | COPTIC NAMES OF THE SAME.                            | PHONETIC VALUE. | NUMERICAL VALUE. |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Α               | Alpha <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Αλφα</span>  | a               | ̄α 1             |
| Β               | Bida <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Βιδα</span>   | b               | ̄β 2             |
| Γ               | Gamma <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Γαγγα</span> | g               | ̄γ 3             |
| Δ               | Dalda <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Δαλλα</span> | d               | ̄δ 4             |
| Ε               | Ei <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Ει</span>       | e               | ̄ε 5             |
|                 |  |                 | ̄ε* 6            |
| Ζ               | Zita <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Ζιτα</span>   | z               | ̄ζ 7             |

The Coptic Language has no direct equivalent to the Hebrew letter ' ׁ '. The Coptic speaker would then either use the digamma character, pronounced with the ‘w’ sound variations, or preserve the Hebrew speaker’s sound variations.

Thus, the Ancient Coptic speaker would see the Tetragrammaton as:

“Y H W H”, or

“Y H U H”,

but not as

“Y H V H”.

**Page cl (159/760):**

THE SYRIAC ALPHABET.

| SYRIAC LETTERS. | SYRIAC NAMES OF THE SAME.                                   | PHONETIC VALUE. | NUMERICAL VALUE. |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|------------------|
| Ⲁ               | Ālaf <span style="float: right;">Ⲁⲗ</span>                  | '               | 1                |
| Ⲃ               | Bêth <span style="float: right;">Ⲃⲏ</span>                  | b, v (β)        | 2                |
| Ⲅ               | Gâmal <span style="float: right;">Ⲅⲁ</span>                 | g, gh           | 3                |
| Ⲇ               | Dâlath, Dâladh <span style="float: right;">Ⲇⲗ, Ⲇⲏ</span>    | d, dh           | 4                |
| Ⲉ               | Hê <span style="float: right;">Ⲉⲉ</span>                    | h               | 5                |
| Ⲋ               | Wâw <span style="float: right;">Ⲋⲱ</span>                   | w, u            | 6                |
| Ⲍ               | Zai, Zen, or Zayn <span style="float: right;">Ⲍⲁ, Ⲍⲏ</span> | z               | 7                |

In the Syric Alphabet the equivalent character (value of '6') is also the “wâw”, having the 'w' and 'u' sound variations.

Thus, the Ancient Syric speaker would see the Tetragrammaton as:

“Y H W H”, or

“Y H U H”,

but not as

“Y H V H”.

**Page cli (159/760):**

| THE ARABIC ALPHABET.         |                 |              |                                  |                                  |  |                  |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------|
| ARABIC NAMES OF THE LETTERS. | PHONETIC VALUE, | UNCONNECTED. | CONNECTED WITH PRECEDING LETTER. | CONNECTED WITH FOLLOWING LETTER. | CONNECTED WITH PRECEDING AND FOLLOWING LETTER. | NUMERICAL VALUE. |
| ألف Alif                     | '               | ا            | ا                                | —                                | —  | 1                |
| باء Ba                       | b               | ب            | ب                                | ب                                | ب  | 2                |
| حاء Ha                       | h               | ح            | ح                                | ح                                | ح  | 5                |
| واو Waw                      | w               | و            | و                                | —                                | —  | 6                |
| ياء Ya                       | y               | ي            | ي                                | ي                                | ي  | 10               |

In the Arabic Alphabet the equivalent character (value of '6') is also the “wâw”, having the 'w' sound variations.

Thus, the Ancient Arabic speaker would see the Tetragrammaton as:

“Y H W H”,

but not as

“Y H V H”.

**Page clii (161/760):**

| THE ETHIOPIC SYLLABARY.               |                    |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|
| ETHIOPIC<br>NAME<br>OF THE<br>LETTER. | PHONETIC<br>VALUE. |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |   |     |
| ሀይ: Hôy                               | <b>H</b>           | ሀ | hă  | ሁ | hû  | ሂ | hî  | ሃ | há  | ሄ | hé  | ህ | hě  | ሆ | hó  |
| ለዊ: Lâwî                              | <b>L</b>           | ለ | lä  | ሉ | lû  | ሊ | li  | ላ | lá  | ሌ | lé  | ል | lě  | ሎ | ló  |
| ሐውት: Hâwēt                            | <b>Ḥ</b>           | ሐ | hă  | ሑ | hû  | ሐ | hî  | ሐ | há  | ሐ | hé  | ሐ | hě  | ሐ | hó  |
| ማይ: Mây                               | <b>M</b>           | ማ | mă  | ሙ | mû  | ሚ | mi  | ማ | má  | ሜ | mé  | ሜ | mě  | ሞ | mó  |
| ሀውት: Sâwēt                            | <b>S (SH)</b>      | ሀ | să  | ሀ | sû  | ሀ | sî  | ሀ | sá  | ሀ | sé  | ሀ | sě  | ሀ | só  |
| ረእስ: Rě's                             | <b>R</b>           | ረ | ră  | ረ | rû  | ረ | rî  | ረ | rá  | ረ | ré  | ረ | rě  | ረ | ró  |
| ሳት: Sât                               | <b>S (ṣ)</b>       | ሳ | să  | ሳ | sû  | ሳ | sî  | ሳ | sá  | ሳ | sé  | ሳ | sě  | ሳ | só  |
| ቀፍ: Káf                               | <b>Q</b>           | ቀ | qă  | ቀ | qû  | ቀ | qî  | ቀ | qá  | ቀ | qé  | ቀ | qě  | ቀ | qó  |
| ቤት: Bét                               | <b>B</b>           | ቤ | bă  | ቤ | bû  | ቤ | bî  | ቤ | bá  | ቤ | bé  | ቤ | bě  | ቤ | bó  |
| ተዊ: Tâwî                              | <b>T</b>           | ተ | tă  | ተ | tû  | ተ | tî  | ተ | tá  | ተ | té  | ተ | tě  | ተ | tó  |
| ኀረግ: Kharĕm                           | <b>KH</b>          | ኀ | khă | ኀ | khû | ኀ | khî | ኀ | khá | ኀ | khé | ኀ | khě | ኀ | khó |
| ነህስ: Nahâs                            | <b>N</b>           | ነ | nă  | ነ | nû  | ነ | nî  | ነ | ná  | ነ | né  | ነ | ně  | ነ | nó  |
| ለልፍ: 'Alěf                            | <b>' (N)</b>       | ለ | 'ă  | ለ | 'û  | ለ | 'î  | ለ | 'á  | ለ | 'é  | ለ | 'ě  | ለ | 'ó  |
| ኀፍ: Káf                               | <b>K</b>           | ኀ | kă  | ኀ | kû  | ኀ | kî  | ኀ | ká  | ኀ | ké  | ኀ | kě  | ኀ | kó  |
| ዋዊ: Wâwî                              | <b>W</b>           | ዋ | wă  | ዋ | wû  | ዋ | wî  | ዋ | wá  | ዋ | wé  | ዋ | wě  | ዋ | wó  |
| ዓይነ: 'Ayĕn                            | <b>' (y)</b>       | ዓ | 'ă  | ዓ | 'û  | ዓ | 'î  | ዓ | 'á  | ዓ | 'é  | ዓ | 'ě  | ዓ | 'ó  |

In the Ethiopic Syllabary the equivalent character is also the “wâwî”, having the 'w' sound variations. Notice there is no 'v' sound variations in the Ethiopic Syllabary.

Thus, the Ancient Ethiopic speaker would see the Tetragrammaton as:

“Y H W H”,

but not as

“Y H V H”.



**Page cliii (161/760):**

| THE AMHARIC SYLLABARY. |         |         |         |         |                   |         |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| 1 GĪ'Z                 | 2 KĀ'YB | 3 SĀLĪS | 4 RĀBĪ' | 5 HĀMĪS | 6 SĀDIS           | 7 SĀBĪ' |
| ሀ ha                   | ሁ hu    | ሂ hi    | ሃ hā    | ሄ hē    | ህ h, hī, hē       | ሆ ho    |
| ለ la                   | ሉ lu    | ሊ li    | ላ lá    | ሌ li    | ሎ l, lī, lē       | ሎ lo    |
| ሐ ḥa                   | ሑ ḥu    | ሒ ḥi    | ሓ ḥā    | ሔ ḥē    | ሕ h, hī, ḥē       | ሖ ḥo    |
| መ ma                   | ሙ mu    | ሚ mi    | ማ mā    | ሜ mé    | ሞ m, mī, mē       | ሟ mo    |
| ሠ sa                   | ሡ su    | ሣ si    | ሣ sâ    | ሤ sé    | ሥ s, sī, sē       | ሦ so    |
| ረ ra                   | ሩ ru    | ሪ ri    | ራ rā    | ራ ré    | ሮ r, rī, rē       | ሮ ro    |
| ሰ sa                   | ሱ su    | ሲ si    | ሳ sâ    | ሳ sé    | ሰ s, sī, sē       | ሰ so    |
| ሸ sha                  | ሹ shu   | ሺ shi   | ሻ shâ   | ሼ shē   | ሽ sh, shī, shē    | ሽ sho   |
| ቀ qa                   | ቁ qu    | ቂ qi    | ቃ qâ    | ቄ qē    | ቅ q, qī, qē       | ቆ qo    |
| በ ba                   | ቡ bu    | ቢ bi    | ባ bâ    | ቤ bê    | ብ b, bī, bē       | ቦ bo    |
| ተ ta                   | ቱ tu    | ቲ ti    | ታ tâ    | ቲ tē    | ት t, tī, tē       | ቲ to    |
| ቸ tcha                 | ቹ tchu  | ቺ tchi  | ቻ tchâ  | ቼ tchē  | ች tch, tchī, tchē | ቸ tcho  |
| ኀ kha                  | ኁ khu   | ኂ khi   | ኃ khâ   | ኄ khē   | ኅ kh, khī, khē    | ኆ kho   |
| ነ na                   | ኑ nu    | ኒ ni    | ና nâ    | ኔ nē    | ኅ n, nī, nē       | ኆ no    |
| ኘ ña (gna)             | ኙ ñu    | ኚ ñi    | ኛ ñâ    | ኜ ñē    | ኝ ñ, ñī, ñē       | ኞ ño    |
| አ 'a                   | ሁ 'au   | ሂ 'ai   | ሃ 'â    | ሄ 'ē    | ህ ', 'ī, 'ē       | ሆ 'o    |
| ከ ka                   | ከ ku    | ከ ki    | ካ kâ    | ካ kē    | ከ k, kī, kē       | ከ ko    |
| ኸ kḥa                  | ኸ kḥu   | ኸ kḥi   | ኸ kḥâ   | ኸ kḥē   | ኸ kḥ, kḥī, kḥē    | ኸ kḥo   |
| ወ wa                   | ወ wu    | ወ wi    | ወ wâ    | ወ wē    | ወ w, wī, wē       | ወ wo    |
| ዐ 'a                   | ዐ 'u    | ዐ 'i    | ዐ 'â    | ዐ 'ē    | ዐ ', 'ī, 'ē       | ዐ 'o    |

In the Amharic Syllabary the equivalent character is the “wa”, having the 'w' sound variations. Notice there is no ‘v’ sound variations in the Amharic Syllabary.

Thus, the Ancient Amharic speaker would see the Tetragrammaton as:

“Y H W H”,

but not as

“Y H V H”.

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| THE PERSIAN CUNEIFORM ALPHABET. |     |        |      |    |      |
|---------------------------------|-----|--------|------|----|------|
| A                               | 𐎠   | TH     | 𐎠𐎡   | RA | 𐎠𐎢   |
| I                               | 𐎡   | DA     | 𐎠𐎢   | RU | 𐎠𐎢𐎣  |
| U                               | 𐎢   | DI     | 𐎠𐎢𐎣  | V  | 𐎠𐎢𐎣𐎤 |
| KA                              | 𐎣   | DU     | 𐎢𐎣   | VI | 𐎣𐎤   |
| KU (QU)                         | 𐎡   | NA (I) | 𐎣    | S  | 𐎢𐎣   |
| KH                              | 𐎢𐎣  | NU     | 𐎢𐎣𐎤  | SH | 𐎢𐎣𐎤  |
| GA (GI)                         | 𐎢𐎣  | P      | 𐎢𐎣𐎤  | Z  | 𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥 |
| GU                              | 𐎢𐎣𐎤 | B      | 𐎢𐎣   | H  | 𐎢𐎣   |
| C (TCH)                         | 𐎢𐎣  | M      | 𐎢𐎣𐎤  | F  | 𐎢𐎣𐎤  |
| J                               | 𐎢𐎣  | MI     | 𐎢𐎣𐎤  | T  | 𐎢𐎣𐎤  |
| DJ                              | 𐎢𐎣𐎤 | MU     | 𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥 | TR | 𐎢𐎣𐎤  |
| T                               | 𐎢𐎣𐎤 | Y      | 𐎢𐎣   |    |      |

𐎢 sign for division between words.

In the Persian Cuneiform Alphabet there is no equivalent character, but there is the ‘v’ sound variations. Notice there is no ‘w’ sound variations in the Persian Cuneiform Alphabet.

Thus, the Ancient Persian speaker would see the Tetragrammaton as:

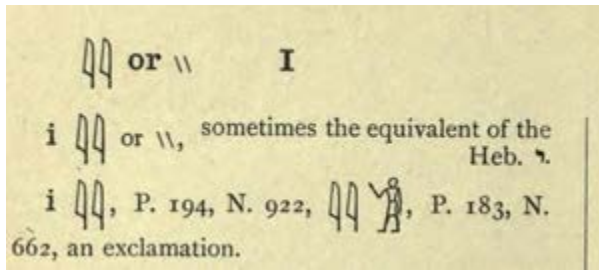
“Y H V H”,

but not as

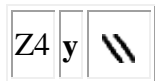
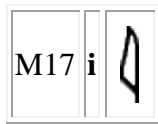
“Y H W H”.

It can be said that those who use the ‘v’ sound variations, do so via association with the Ancient Persian and German dialects.

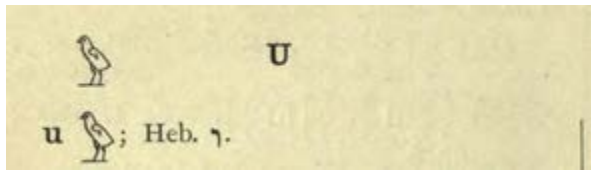
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**Just a note:** that the Hebrew “Iôdh” can sometimes be transliterated by these hieroglyphs.

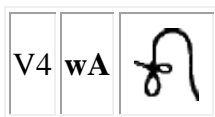


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Is the Hebrew letter ' ׀ '. In Ancient Egyptian this glyph has the ‘u’ and ‘w’ sound variations.

These three examples below show that Ancient Egyptian has the ‘W’ sound.  
Searching Ancient Egyptian dictionaries demonstrates that Ancient Egyptian has no ‘V’ sound.



**Conclusion**

Thus, the Ancient Egyptian speaker would see the Tetragrammaton as:

“Y H W H”, or

“Y H U H”,

but not as

“Y H V H”.

### Paleo-Hebrew

Below is the YHWH (Tetragrammaton) written using Paleo-Hebrew characters (read from right-to-left). Notice that the “Y” looking character is the Hebrew modern character ' ך '.



The Paleo-Hebrew and the Phoenician Alphabet are identical.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenician\\_alphabet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phoenician_alphabet)

| Letter |      | Name<br><small>[15]</small> | Meaning                           | Phoneme | Origin | Corresponding letter in |        |        |              |       |          |                    |              |
|--------|------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|-------|----------|--------------------|--------------|
| Image  | Text |                             |                                   |         |        | Hebrew                  | Syriac | Arabic | South Arabic | Ge'ez | Greek    | Latin              | Cyrillic     |
|        | □    | 'ālep                       | ox (also measuring tool dividers) | ' [ʔ]   | □      | א                       | ܐ      | ا      | □            | ለ     | Αα       | Aa                 | Аа           |
|        | □    | bēt                         | house                             | b [b]   | □      | ב                       | ܒ      | ب      | □            | በ     | Ββ       | Bb                 | Бб, Вв       |
|        | □    | gīml                        | throwing stick/camel              | g [g]   | □      | ג                       | ܓ      | ج      | □            | ገ     | Γγ       | Cc, Gg             | Гг, Ґґ       |
|        | □    | dālet                       | door                              | d [d]   | □      | ד                       | ܕ      | د      | □            | ደ     | Δδ       | Dd                 | Дд           |
|        | □    | hē                          | window                            | h [h]   | □      | ה                       | ܗ      | ه      | □            | ሀ     | Εε       | Ee                 | Ее, Өө, ƉƉ   |
|        | □    | wāw                         | hook                              | w [w]   | □      | ו                       | ܘ      | و      | □            | ወ     | (Ff), Yu | Ff, Uu, Vv, Yy, Ww | (Vv), Yy, Ўў |
|        | □    | zayin                       | weapon                            | z [z]   | □      | ז                       | ܙ      | ز      | □            | ዘ     | Zz       | Zz                 | Зз           |

The “Y” looking character is the “wāw”. The “wāw” has the value of ‘ᶜ’, and in the eight languages in this chart it is pronounced as a ‘w’, as a ‘v’, as an ‘o’, or as a ‘u’:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waw\\_\(letter\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waw_(letter))

Notice that only the Latin and Cyrillic languages will pronounce the ' ך ' as a “V”, but the other five languages will pronounce it as a “W”, “O”, or a “U”.

The Greek “Ff” is the “Digamma”, is the character “waw” or “wau”:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%CF%9C>

Thus, depending on which of the eight languages you are speaking, you will see the Tetragrammaton as:

- “Y H W H”, or
- “Y H V H”, or
- “Y H O H”, or
- “Y H U H”.

Two Tassels Ministry  
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Written: October 24, 2017

Ancient Pronunciations  
“W”, or “V”, or “O”, or “U”  
Edited: October 26, 2017

In Service To The Brethren,  
Wayne L. Atchison, an Elder in the Body of the Messiah - [Credentials](#)

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