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Translation Report Week four

OT755 Hebrew Text

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I read the book of Amos online for two hours in Hebrew. Furthermore, I am continuing with the translation report. The fourth oracle begins in Amos 1 verse 11. Thus says Yahweh "יְהוָה אֱמַר בְּה" Garrett argued that the prose has two stanzas, the first strophes and second having one (Garrett, p. 37). The statement is shared among the prophets in the old testament. Moses uses the same information to indicate to Pharaoh that the message he proclaimed is from God (Exodus: 4:22; 5:1; 7:17; 8:1). After the death of Moses, Yahweh spoke to Joshua to remind him that he will be with him. When Joshua spoke on behalf of the Lord, He said: "יְהוָה אֱמַר בְּה" (Joshua 24:22). Samuel also expressed the same manner (1 Samuel 2:27; 10:18). Jeremiah did the same thing to warn the Israelites about the word of the Lord (Jeremiah 2: 2, 5). The list goes on and on. God is the author of the Bible and is consistent in scripture when he spoke through the Bible's prophets. The oracles pronounced by Amos were against the people of Edom. Amos said, "for three transgressions of Edom (אָדוֹם פִּשְׁעֵי שְׁלֹשָׁה עָלֶיךָ)" Interestingly, the preposition "עָלֶיךָ" is not the same when he mentioned it again. He continued, for four I will not turn its punishment (Amos 1:11a). The second proposition for "עָלֶיךָ" does not spell the same. Garrett argued that the preposition is used casually. God is consistent in scripture, and the oracles in Amos is presented as a poem. We looked forward to looking more into it.

Bibliography

Garrett, Duane A. *Amos: A Handbook on the Hebrew Text*. Baylor Handbook on the Hebrew Bible.

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Inter Linear Bible. Amos. [Amos 1 Interlinear Bible \(biblehub.com\)](http://biblehub.com)