Most of the papers in this volume originated as presentations at the conference Biblical Hebrew and Rabbinic Hebrew: New Perspectives in Philology and Linguistics, which was held at the University of Cambridge, 8–10th July, 2019. The aim of the conference was to build bridges between various strands of research in the field of Hebrew language studies that rarely meet, namely philologists working on Biblical Hebrew, philologists working on Rabbinic Hebrew and theoretical linguists.

The volume is the published outcome of this initiative. It contains peer-reviewed papers in the fields of Biblical and Rabbinic Hebrew that advance the field by the philological investigation of primary sources and the application of cutting-edge linguistic theory. These include contributions by established scholars and by students and early career researchers.

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Cover image: Genizah fragment of the Hebrew Bible with Babylonian vocalisation (Num. 18.27-28, Cambridge University Library T-S A38.12; courtesy of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library). Genizah fragment of the Mishnah (Ḥallah 1, Cambridge University Library MS Add.470.1; courtesy of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library). Linguistic analysis of Ps. 1.1 (Elizabeth Robar). Images selected by Estara Arrant.
1.0. The Location of Tekoa

The vast majority of scholars continue to identify the home village of the prophet Amos with Tekoa\(^1\) on the edge of the Judean wilderness—even though there is little or no evidence to support this assertion. A minority of scholars, the present writer included, identifies the home village of Amos with Tekoa in the Galilee—an assertion for which, as we shall see, there is considerable solid evidence.

1.1. Southern Tekoa

The former village is known from several references in Chronicles, especially 2 Chr 11.6, where it is mentioned, alongside Bethlehem, in a list of cities fortified by Rehoboam in Judah. See also 2 Chron. 20.20, with reference to the journey by Jehoshaphat and his entourage לְמִדְבָּר תְקֹו ‘to the wilderness of Tekoa’\(^2\). The genealogical records in 1 Chron. 2.24 and 4.5, referencing a

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\(^{1}\) More properly *Teqoa’* (or even *Təqōa’*), but I will continue to use the time-honoured English spelling of Tekoa.

\(^{2}\) See also the reference to the ‘wilderness of Tekoa’ in 1 Macc. 9.33.
Judahite named Tekoa, may also encode the name of this village. The name of the site lives on in the name of the Arab village of Tuquʿ and the adjoining ruin of Khirbet Tequʿa, about 8 km south of Bethlehem.³

1.2. Northern Tekoa

Northern Tekoa, by contrast, is not mentioned explicitly in the Bible, but its existence is well known from rabbinic sources.⁴ See especially T. Sheviʿit 7.15, where the village is mentioned in connection with Gush Ḥalav. In addition, northern Tekoa is most likely the reference in the saying recorded in tekou ʿαλφα λύσμονον 'Tekoa is the best for oil' (M. Menaḥot 8.3 MS Kaufmann), אֵלפִּאַ לַעַשָּׁם 'Tekoa is the best for oil' (T. Menaḥot 9.5 MS Vienna).⁵

While both of the following passages require elucidation, note the (probable) connection between first-rate olive-oil and the tribe of Asher recorded in מֵאָשֵּֽר שְמֵנַָּ֣ה ל חְֽמָו וְה֥וּא יִתֵּ֖ן מ ַֽע ָד נֵי־מֶַֽלֶךְ׃ 'from Asher,⁶ his bread is rich-with-oil, and he gives-forth royal

³ As so often in historical-geographical research, the first modern scholar to make the identification was Edward Robinson (1841, II:182–84). For the evidence of the Madaba map, see Donner (1992, 60).
⁴ See the convenient survey in Klein (1938, I:157).
⁵ For discussion, see Graetz (1865, 476).
⁶ I here follow the majority of scholars by removing the initial letter mem of this verse and attaching it to the last word of the previous verse, with the sense of ‘their heel’ (see already the Septuagint).
dainties’ (Gen. 49.20) and: ‘he dips his foot in oil’ (Deut. 33.24).

Above I stated that northern Tekoa is not mentioned explicitly in the Bible (for example, in the lists of toponyms in the book of Joshua), but closer inspection reveals several references thereto. Jer. 6.1 connects Tekoa and Bet ha-Kerem, with the implication that both are located in the north. As evil (that is, the Babylonians) approaches from the north (see also Jer. 1.13–14; 4.6; 6.22; etc.), the prophet calls for shofar-blasts and fire-signals to warn of the impending danger. Bet ha-Kerem refers to the valley in the northern part of Israel, running on an east-west axis, separating the Upper Galilee to the north and the Lower Galilee to the south, for which see בִּקְעַת בֵּית כֶּרֶם ‘the valley of Bet-Kerem’ (M. Middot 3.4; M. Niddah 2.7 MS Kaufmann), with reference to red soil. See also T. Niddah 3.11, with mention of בִּקְעַת בֵּית כֶּרֶם ‘the valley of Bet-Kerem’ alongside three other Galilean valleys (Sakhne, Yotvat, and Ginnosar). The former (that is, Tekoa), accordingly, must be identified with northern (and not southern) Tekoa.

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7 Here and throughout this article, my translation technique tends to be hyperliteral; plus, I employ certain devices, for example, hyphenation when two or more English words are required to render a single Hebrew word.

8 As we shall see below, one of the possible locations for northern Tekoa is within the territory of Asher.

9 In general, see Klein (1939, I:15). In a different context see also Way-yiqra’ Rabba 30.1 (689:2).

10 I realise that the vast majority of commentators on Jeremiah, if not all of them, associate Tekoa in Jer. 6.1 with Tekoa in the wilderness of
The second biblical passage is the most famous of all, namely, the story in 2 Samuel 14: the wise woman of Tekoa, fetched by Joab to speak to David to present her parable before the king, hails from northern Tekoa, as may be observed via the Israeli dialectal features in her speech.\textsuperscript{11} See also B. Menahot 85b, where the sages identify the home of the wise woman of Tekoa with northern Tekoa, located specifically in the tribe of Asher (and see further below).

As to the specific location, based mainly on literary references, historical geographers such as Gustaf Dalman, Shmuel Klein, and Michael Avi-Yonah have identified northern Tekoa with Khirbet Shemaʿ, located on an eastern spur of Mt. Meron (Jebel Jarmaq).\textsuperscript{12} The excavators of the site, led by Eric Meyers, accept the identification.\textsuperscript{13}

\textbf{2.0. The Tekoa of Amos}

The foregoing brings us to Amos 1.1, the only mention of Tekoa in the Bible not yet discussed. The book opens as follows, with the first part of the superscription:

\begin{verbatim}
דִּבְרֵי עָמֹּס אֲשֶר־הָיָה בְּנֵקְדֵּים מִתְקֹּּֽו
\end{verbatim}

Judah and Bet ha-Kerem with a place near Jerusalem; see, e.g., Holladay (1986, 205); McKane (1986, 139–40); Lundbom (1999, 416); Fretheim (2002, 119–20). These identifications thereby require considerable geographical gymnastics, for example, by assuming that the prophet already is warning sites to the south of Jerusalem, or by assuming a Babylonian approach from the south (starting in Lachish, presumably), even though Jer. 6.1 explicitly states מִצָּפֹן ‘from the north’.

\textsuperscript{11} See Rendsburg (2014, 166).

\textsuperscript{12} For references, see Meyers, et al. (1976, 11).

\textsuperscript{13} See the discussion in Meyers, et al. (1976, 11–16).
‘the words of Amos, who was among the stockmen from Tekoa’. In Amos 7.14, the prophet refers to himself as a בוֹקֵר ‘herder’ and a בולֵס שִקְמִים ‘tender of sycomores’. Notwithstanding the apparent connection between the former term and בָקָר ‘cattle’, in the next verse, 7.15, Amos states that God took him מֵא חֵרֵי הָצֹאן ‘from behind the flock’, implying his work with sheep and goats. The more crucial term, of course, is his latter occupation, בולֵס שִקְמִים ‘tender of sycomores’ (with reference to one who notches the sycomore figs to enhance the ripening process).\(^\text{14}\)

The problem, recognised by all, including those who would place Amos in southern Tekoa, is that sycomore trees do not and cannot grow in the Judaean wilderness. Note the following two passages especially:

(1) וִיתֵן הַמֶּלֶךְ אֶת־ה כֶּסֶף בִּירוּשָלַם כָּא בָנִים וְאֵַ֣ת הָא רָזִִ֗ים נָתֶ֣ן כּ שִּׁקְמִ֥ים אֲשֶׁר
בְּשֵׁפָלָה לָרַֹֽב׃
‘and the king made the silver in Jerusalem (plentiful) as the stones, and the cedars he made plentiful like the sycomores in the Shephelah.’ (1 Kgs 10.27)—with sycomore trees associated with the Shephelah\(^\text{15}\)

(2) מֶכֶר תְּנִינָהוֹלֶשלכ וּלְמַעְלֵיה גָּלִיל עַל הָעֶלְיוֹן מֶכֶר גֵּלֶל שִיקְמִים
וּלְמַטָּן כָּל שֶהוּא מְגַדֵּל שִיקְמִים גָּלִיל הַתְּתֹון מֶכֶר גֵּלֶל תְּנִינָהוֹלֶש
‘from Kefar Ḥananiah upward, wherever one does not raise sycomores, it is the Upper Galilee; from Kefar Hananiah downward, wherever one raises sycomores, it is the Lower Galilee.’ (M. Sheviʿit 9.2)

\(^{14}\) For a thorough survey of the terms, see Steiner (2003).

\(^{15}\) See also 1 Chron. 27.28; 2 Chron. 1.15; 9.27.
The presence or absence of sycomore trees is cited as a natural
discriminant between Upper Galilee (which lacks them) and
Lower Galilee (where the trees grow).

True, there is mention of a sycomore tree in Jericho in Luke
19.4 (the story of Zacchaeus, the chief tax collector), but we can
ascribe the presence of the tree there to the lush oasis which
makes Jericho possible.

Those who would place Amos in southern Tekoa, on the
edge of the Judean wilderness, explain the difficulty by assuming
that he tended to sycomore trees in the Shephelah during the ‘off-
season’ (as if those engaged in animal husbandry ever have an
‘off-season’) or that he took his flocks with him over a longer-
than-average distance.16

All difficulties are removed, though, if we identify the
Tekoa of Amos with the village of that name in the Galilee.17 Such
was stated long ago in Pseudo-Epiphanius, De vitis prophetarum
(Lives of the Prophets), with specific mention of the territory of
Zebulun,18 and then in the Middle Ages by David Qimḥi, with
specific mention of the territory of Asher (no doubt derived from
B. Menaḥot 85b, mentioned above).19

16 See the discussion in Rosenbaum (1990, 49–50); for a more recent
opinion promoting this idea, see Steiner (2003, 101–2).
17 True, if the equation of northern Tekoa with Khirbet Shema‘ is ac-
cepted (see above), this places us in the Upper Galilee, but only ca. 5
km north of Kefar Ḥananiah.
18 For the original, see Migne (1864, 405–6).
19 For these two sources, see Graetz (1865, 476) and Speier (1953, 305–
6).
3.0. Amos as a Northern Prophet

In addition to the two sources just cited (with the latter one, David Qimḥi, better known), one occasionally finds a modern scholar who argues for a northern homeland of the prophet Amos. The most noteworthy effort in this direction is that of S. N. Rosenbaum (1990). Two significant findings are repeated here.

3.1. Amos Accused of Treason

In the famous passage in Amos 7.10, Amaziah, the priest of Bethel, sent a message to Jeroboam II of Israel accusing Amos of treason: קָשֶׁר עָלֶֶ֜יךָ עָמִ֗וֹס ‘Amos has qāšar-ed against you’. In a thorough lexical study, Rosenbaum (1990, 37–39) demonstrated that the verbs and nouns derived from ק-ש q-š-r are used in the Bible only when the ‘citizen’ of one country conspires against his or her own king. A foreigner (which would be Amos’s status, had he hailed from Tekoa of Judah) cannot q-š-r against the king of his resident land. Examples follow:

2 Sam. 15.12 Absalom against David
2 Sam. 15.31 Ahitophel with Absalom
1 Kgs 15.27 Baasha against Nadab
1 Kgs 16.9 Zimri against Elah
2 Kgs 9.14 Jehu against Joram
2 Kgs 10.9 Jehu against the House of Ahab
2 Kgs 11.14 Athaliah accuses Joash קֶֶׁ֥שֶׁר ק ָֽשֶׁר ‘treason, treason’
2 Kgs 12.21 servants against Joash
2 Kgs 14.19 unnamed Judahites against Amaziah
2 Kgs 15 (4x) in northern kingdom
2 Kgs 21.23 servants against Amon
As such, Amos must be a ‘citizen’ of the northern kingdom of Israel, implying that he hails from Tekoa in the Galilee.

### 3.2. Amos Instructed to Flee to Judah

In another famous passage, Amos 7.12, Amaziah orders Amos to \( b\-r\-h \) to Judah: \( חֹזֶֶ֥֕ה לֵ֥ךְ בְר ח־לְךֵָׁ֖ אֶל־אֶַּ֣רֶץ יְהוּדָ֑ה \) ‘seer, go, flee to the land of Judah’. In a second lexical study, Rosenbaum (1990, 35–37) demonstrated that the verb \( b\-r\-h \) always refers to fleeing from one’s own country to a foreign land. Examples include:

- Gen. 27.43 Jacob to Harran
- Exod. 2.15 Moses to Midian
- Judg. 9.21 Jotham from Shechem to Be’er
- Judg. 11.3 Jephthah to the land of Tov
- 2 Sam. 4.3 people of Be’erot to Gath
- 2 Sam. 13.37 Absalom to Geshur
- 1 Kgs 11.17 Hadad to Egypt
- 1 Kgs 11.23–24 Rezon from Zobah to Damascus
- 1 Kgs 11.40 Jeroboam to Egypt
- Jer. 26.21 Uriah to Egypt
- Jon. 1.3 Jonah to Tarshish

As such, for Amos to \( b\-r\-h \) ‘flee’ to Judah, per Amaziah’s instructions, his home must have been located in the northern kingdom of Israel.

### 4.0. Israeli Hebrew in the Book of Amos

The first three sections of this article serve as necessary background material, in order to establish the fact (that is, from my perspective) that Amos hails from northern Tekoa, a village in
the Lower Galilee somewhere in the general Asher-Zebulun region. This finding explains why so many Israeli Hebrew (IH) lexical features appear in the prophet’s diction.

The single scholar who laid the foundation for this analysis is Chaim Rabin, in his classic article לשונם של עמוס והושע (1981). Notwithstanding the title, almost the entire article deals with Hosea, in which, truth be told, there are many more northern features than are present in Amos. The present article, accordingly, picks up the mantle of identifying northern features in the book of Amos, adumbrated by Rabin forty years ago, even if he treated them only marginally.

In what follows, I present the IH features in outline form, which should suffice to permit the reader to follow the analysis. For the shorthand references to the dictionaries, translations, etc., see the abbreviations incorporated into the References section at the end of this article.

4.1. IH Features in Amos 6

For reasons that are unclear, Amos 6 contains the greatest concentration of IH features. On the one hand, this may simply be a coincidence. On the other hand, the doom and downfall of the kingdom of Israel is expressed more strongly in this chapter than

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20 In both §§4.1 and 4.2, the individual items are presented in order of their appearance in the book of Amos. Some may bear greater weight and have greater significance than others, though I leave that possibility aside for the nonce.

21 Note also MH = Mishnaic Hebrew, which to my mind constitutes a northern spoken dialect of the post-biblical period (Rendsburg 2003), and QH = Qumran Hebrew.
elsewhere in the book. Possibly the prophet sought to drive home the point more strongly with the rhetorical flourish created by his employment of lexemes associated especially closely with the northern dialect. While this is a subjective judgment, it may, nonetheless, explain the high concentration of IH traits in the chapter. Note further that all six of the following items are elucidated with recourse specifically to Samaritan Aramaic (with only an occasional nod to other dialects). Did these usages remain in the land for hundreds of years, even after the destruction of the northern kingdom, only to resurface in Samaritan Aramaic centuries later?

4.1.1. ‘bring’

(3) הָמַּנְדָּם לֹֽאִים רֹאֵי וְשָׁנְתִּישׁנִים שָׁבַּת הָמַּס
‘(you) who bring the day of evil, and you bring-near the seat of violence.’ (Amos 6.3)\(^{22}\)

Note the parallelism with נ-ג-ד (hif’il) ‘bring near’, hence in Sam. Aram. נ-ג-ד ‘bring’ (Tal 2000, II:503–4), for example:

(4) הֶבַּאֲדוּ לִי אֲכָלֵלוּ
‘and bring me that I may eat’ (Gen. 27.4) || לִי אֹכַּל (Sam. Tg.)

(5) יַלְדוּ תְשׁוֹרְחוּ לֵבָדוּ צִיד לַבִּיאָה
‘and Esau went to the field to hunt game to bring.’ (Gen. 27.5) || לַבָדוּ לִבָדוּ לִבָרוּ לִצְיוֹד צִיד (Sam. Tg.)

\(^{22}\) Elsewhere only אָמְרוּ א חֵיכֵֶּם שֹנְאֵיכֶֶ֜ם מְנ דֵיכִֶ֗ם ‘your brothers hate you, cast you out’ (Isa. 66.5), where the verb derived from נ-ג-ד means ‘cast away’, for which see Ugaritic n-d-y ‘emit, throw, take off (clothing)’, MH נידוי ‘excommunication’.
4.1.2. סרוב ‘sinful, transgressing’ (of humans only in Amos)

(6) ושרתוים על‑ישראלים
‘and transgressing on their couches’ (Amos 6.4)

(7) וסריחים
‘and the mirzeah of the transgressing‑ones shall fall‑aside’ (Amos 6.7)

Sample renderings: ‘stretch’ (RSV) / ‘loll’ (NJV) / ‘lounge’ (Alter 2019). Sam. Aram. ס‑ר‑ח ‘sin, be guilty, transgress’ (Tal 2000, II:610–11):

(8) והאף תספה צדיק עמדך?
‘will you indeed sweep‑away the innocent with the guilty?’ (Gen. 18.23) || kokhet tshafot ve‑asah em seraḥa (Sam. Tg.)

Vulgate rendering of סרovah: lascivitis (v. 4) / lascivientium (v. 7).

4.1.3. פ‑ר‑ט ‘sing, recite, pronounce’

(9) והפריטים על‑פי השבלי לקרדיה השבינה להם כל‑י‑ישור:
‘those who recite to the tune of the harp, (and) like David devise for themselves vessels of song.’ (Amos 6.5)

Sam. Aram. (Tal 2000, II:699 s.v. פ‑ר‑ט, with cross‑reference at II:702 s.v. פ‑ר‑ט), with several instances in Tibat Marqe. Montgomery (1906, 51–52) cited a Samaritan Hebrew hymn:23

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23 According to Ma’agarim database of the Academy of the Hebrew Language, the root with this meaning was revived in Payṭanic Hebrew.
אל נתן לו תשבחון, אל נפרט לו כל שיראן
‘God – let us give to him praise, God – let us recite to him all songs’

4.1.4. ה-ט-ג ה-ט-ג ‘despise’

‘I despise the pride of Jacob, and his citadels I hate’ (Amos 6.8)

ב-ט-ג (II) ‘despise’ (hapax), weakening of guttural from ב-ט-ג.²⁴
Cf. Sam. Heb., with weakening of the gutturals, including צ > צ.²⁴
Ben-Hayyim (2000, 38): “Fluctuations of צ in SP provide clear evidence that no later than the end of the Second Temple period the guttural consonants began to weaken.”

4.1.5. ס-ר-ף ‘smear with resin’

‘and his kinsman shall carry him and smear-him-with-resin, to remove (his) bones from the house’ (Amos 6.10)

G. R. Driver and E. Y. Kutscher independently; see Paul (1991, 215, n. 28). MH noun: קָרָף ‘resin’ – 7x Mishna / 11x Tosefta; MH verb: שׂ-ר-ף ‘smear with resin’ (T. Miqwa’ot 6.21). Sam. Aram. פ-ר-ף ‘press, squeeze’ (Tal 2000, II:612–13).²⁵

²⁴ The connotation of the homonymous root ב-ט-ג (I) ‘long for’ (2x in Psalm 119) does not fit here.

²⁵ Both the MH verb (1x: T. Miqwa’ot 6.21) and the Sam. Aram. verb occur in the G-stem (qal/pe’al), while the form in Amos 6.10 appears as a D-stem participle. The solution to his problem is to re-analyse פ-ר-ף.
‘you will have olive trees throughout your territory, but you will not anoint yourselves with oil’ (Deut. 28.40) || זֵיתִֶּ֛ים יִהְי֥וּ לְךֵָׁ֖ (Sam. Tg.)

‘balsam’ (Gen. 37.25) || תָּֽוָ֣ף (Tg. Ps.-J.)

4.1.6. ‘splinters’

‘and He shall smite the great house (into) splinters’ (Amos 6.11)

And anything with its testes bruised or crushed or torn or cut you will not offer to YHWH.’ (Lev. 22.24) || אֵלֶּ֙הָ יְרֵסִ֔י (Tg. Onq.)

‘In your great triumph you break your opponents’ (Exod. 15.7) || ובֹּאֶנְלַכֵּ֥ה יְרֵסִ֖ת (Sam. Tg.)

‘but shall tear them down and smash their pillars to bits.’ (Exod. 23.24) || לֹ֥א יְרֵסִ֖ית וְתַּרְשָׁ֑ם (Sam. Tg.)

so that the form begins with conjunction waw + enclitic mem, per Rendsburg (1987, 34).

26 Only here with this meaning; see elsewhere Song 5.2 with the meaning ‘droplets’.


4.2. IH Features Elsewhere in the Book of Amos

Additional IH features appear scattered throughout the book of Amos. In the preceding section, all six features were lexical items (though the case in §4.1.4 includes a phonological aspect). In what follows, the majority once again are lexical features, though a few items constitute grammatical traits.

4.2.1. נֹקְדִים ‘herder, rancher, stockman’

דִּבְרֵי עָמֹס אֲשֶׁר הָיָה בַּנֹּקְדִים מִתְקֻו ‘the words of Amos, who was among the stockmen in Tekoa’ (Amos 1.1)

Elsewhere only 2 Kgs 3.4 (Mesha) and Ugaritic nqd (cf. also Akk. nāqidū). 27

27 Most scholars (see, e.g., Eidevall 2017, 91–96) consider the superscription in Amos 1.1 to be the result of (presumably Judahite) editorial activity, and thus the presence of the word נֹקְדִים may not carry any linguistic significance. The point remains, however, that the word appears only in Amos 1.1 and 2 Kgs 3.4, and never in a demonstrably Judahite text.
4.2.2. ‘רחק’ (with reference to Edom)

‘and he destroyed their lasses, and his anger tore-on forever’ (Amos 1.11)

Elsewhere only Judg. 5.30, Ugaritic, Moabite; see Rendsburg (2014, 174–75).\(^{28}\)

4.2.3. ‘ערש’, ‘couch’

‘so shall the children of Israel be saved, those who dwell in Samaria, with the corner of a bed, and with the damask of a couch.’ (Amos 3.12)

‘(you) who lie on beds of ivory, and transgressing on their couches’ (Amos 6.4)

‘couch’: Deut. 3.11 (Bashan); Prov. 7.16; Job 7.13; Song 1.16;\(^{29}\) Ugaritic (DULAT, 185); Aramaic (all dialects); MH נערפה ‘couch’ (2x Mishna / 17x Tosefta).

4.2.4. ‘זִכְרֵיי תָּקִין אֲרוֹרִים’, ‘seek good, and not evil’ (Amos 5.14)

Negative particle אֲלַל followed by a noun, as in Deir ‘Alla. For examples, see Rendsburg (2003a, 24, no. 15).

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\(^{28}\) For the argument that נרך means ‘his lasses’ here (and not ‘his compassion’), see Paul (1971, 402–3; 1991, 64–65).

\(^{29}\) Admittedly, this lexeme occurs occasionally in Judahite sources as well: Ps. 6.7; 41.4; 132.3 (though the latter also may be an IH poem).
4.2.5. לֶּקֶשׁ ‘latter growth, late-sown crops’

כֵּּה הֵּ֝֜רָאָנִי הָוֹה וּהְהֹוָה יִּצְרֵּ֣ר וַּיִּבָּֽהֲחֶלֶתּוּ שֶׁ֜לֶּֽהְהֹוָה לֶ֞קֶשׁ הָוֹה לֶ֞קֶשׁ אָֽסֶהּ

‘Thus Adonay YHWH showed me: and behold, (he was) creating locusts at the start of the sprouting of the latter-growth, and behold, the latter-growth after the hay-mows of the king.’ (Amos 7.1)

Cf. Gezer Calendar, ln. 2 יִרְחָו לֶּקֶשׁ ‘two months of latter-growth’ (= Shevat-Adar). Attested as laqsi or laqši in Galilean villages (see Sonnen 1927, 81; Bassal 2005–2007, 99–100).

4.2.6. חֵלֶׁק ‘field’

וְהִֵ֙נֵּ֣ה קֹרֵֶ֛א לָרִ֥ב בָּאֵֵׁ֖שׁ אֲדֹנָ֣י יְהוִ֑ה וַתֵּאַ֨כְּלֵָׁ֖ה אֶת־תְּהַ֣וֹם רֹֽבּוֹ֣ו אֲמִֽלְתָּהּ אֲחַזְּחָהּ׃

‘and behold, Adonay YHWH was calling to contend with fire; and it consumed the great deep, and it consumed the field.’  

(Amos 7.4)

Elsewhere בתָּהֲלָק יִזְרְעֵאל ‘in the field of Jezreel’ (2 Kgs 9.10, 36, 37)—with reference to the death of Jezebel; perhaps also Hos. 5.7. 30 Cf. Aramaic חֵלֶק, Akkadian eqlu, both with metathesis.

30 The feminine form לֶּקֶשׁ ‘portion’ occurs throughout the Bible, usually in the phrase לֶּקֶשׁ הַשָּדֶה ‘portion of the field’ (7x), but the masculine form is an IH feature.
4.2.7.ךְ אָנָךְ ‘tin’ (Amos 7.7–8) (cf. Akk. *annaku*) (‘lead’ [?], plumb line’ [?])

Regardless of meaning, note the qətāl nominal form. Alternatively, or concurrently, note the possible pun with the 1cs pronoun ‘I’ in

הַנִּנְיָה שָם אָנָךְ בְּקָרֵב עַמֵּי יִשְׂרָאֵל (26)

‘behold I am placing a plumb-line / myself in the midst of my people Israel’ (Amos 7.8)

See Novick (2008) and Notarius (2017, esp. 61‒63, 70‒73), with an eye to the Phoenician form אָנָךְ ‘I’.

4.2.8.יִשְׂחָק ‘Isaac’ (Amos 7.9, 16) (instead of the standard form ישחק)

Elsewhere only Jer. 33.26; Ps. 105.9. Qumran Aramaic (4x), though see also QH: ישחק (20x) / וּישָׁחָק (1x) / ישחק (4x). Cf. Syriac אֶשֶׂחַ > Arabic *išāq*.

4.2.9.קֶץ ‘end’ / קַמְיָה (in pause) ‘summer-fruit’ (Amos 8.2)

The wordplay works best if the latter form reflects monophthongisation of *ay > ĕ*, as in Ugaritic and Phoenician (Notarius 2017, esp. 63–64, 74–80).

31 For the most recent study on the Phoenician 1st common singular pronoun, albeit with a different focus, see Loder (2019).
4.2.10. ‘היכל’

וּֽוְהֵילִֶ֜יל שִירֵּ֤וֹת הֵיכָלֵ֙ב יַ֣וֹם ה֔וּא נְא ֵׁ֖ם א דֹּ֣י יְהוִ֑ה

‘and the songs of the palace shall wail on that day, declaims Adonay YHWH’ (Amos 8.3)

The end of Israel (v. 2) will result in the howling female singers in the palace (not the temple).\(^{32}\) IH feature: 1 Kgs 21.1 (Ahab); Hos. 8.14; Joel 4.5 (Phoenicia); Amos 8.3; Ps. 45.9, 16; Prov. 30.28. See also: Ps. 144.12 (? – late); 2 Kgs 20.18 || Isa. 39.7 (king of Babylon); Isa. 13.22 (Babylon); Nah 2.7 (Assyria). Cf. Ugaritic (Aqhat; Kirta) and Aramaic (Aḥiqar; Dan. 5.5; etc.).

5.0. Conclusion

The sixteen features (mainly lexical, several grammatical) analysed above, especially when viewed collectively, reveal the extent to which IH permeates the book of Amos. This crucial point, especially when viewed in conjunction with the geographical considerations outlined above, demonstrates (to my mind at least) that Amos was a northern prophet.\(^ {33}\)

Two of the sixteen features (along with a third item) have been discussed in depth by Tania Notarius, though she reached a different conclusion. In her estimation, Amos was “a Judean man,

32 Andersen and Freedman (1989, 798): “The female singers point to the palace rather than the temple.” The form שִירוֹת implies ‘songs’, though via metonymy one may assume ‘those (females) who sing the songs’.

33 Note further that the element נאמ is relatively common in Phoenician and Punic personal names (Benz 1972, 378–79; Stamm 1980, 137).
a native speaker of Southern Hebrew who is sensitive to the phonetic peculiarities of different dialectal speech” (Notarius 2017, 81). Clearly this remains possible—I myself have written extensively on the subject of style-switching and addressee-switching (Rendsburg 2013a, 2013b, 2015). But in light of (a) the collective weight of the sixteen features discussed herein and (b) the geographical and political (if you will) considerations presented above in §§1.0‒3.0, to my mind one should conclude that Amos was a resident of northern Israel who used his native patois to challenge the status quo (on many levels) of king, cult, and society in the kingdom of Israel.\footnote{This finding also explains why in the opening two chapters of the book of Amos, Judah appears as a foreign land, no different than Moab, Edom, Ammon, etc.}

This conclusion has a far-reaching impact beyond the realm of Hebrew linguistics. If correct, then we must rethink the early history of classical prophecy in ancient Israel, as the first two prophets, Amos and Hosea, would then both be considered northerners. The unique genre of classical prophecy (unique in the ancient Near East, that is) is a product of northern Israel. Soon thereafter the genre spread to Judah, in the persons of Isaiah and Micah—but this singular enterprise commenced in the northern kingdom of Israel.

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NJV = New Jewish Publication Society Version

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