# Hebrew the pure language of Zephaniah 3:9 - Proof

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## Introduction

The article Hebrew the pure language of Zephaniah 3:9 makes a claim that the verse prior to it (Zephaniah 3:8) is the only verse in the Hebrew bible where every Hebrew letter including the sofits are represented. I had written that article and showed that in fact every Hebrew letter including the sofits was represented, but I took it on faith that that verse was the only verse where this had occurred. I had a bible database and being a geek, I decided one day to try to prove this and so this is the reason for this article.

FYI: If you're not knowledgeable of relations databases (this was all done in Microsoft Access) and queries then it's highly unlikely that you are not going to understand what I'm saying.

## This proof uses four tables…

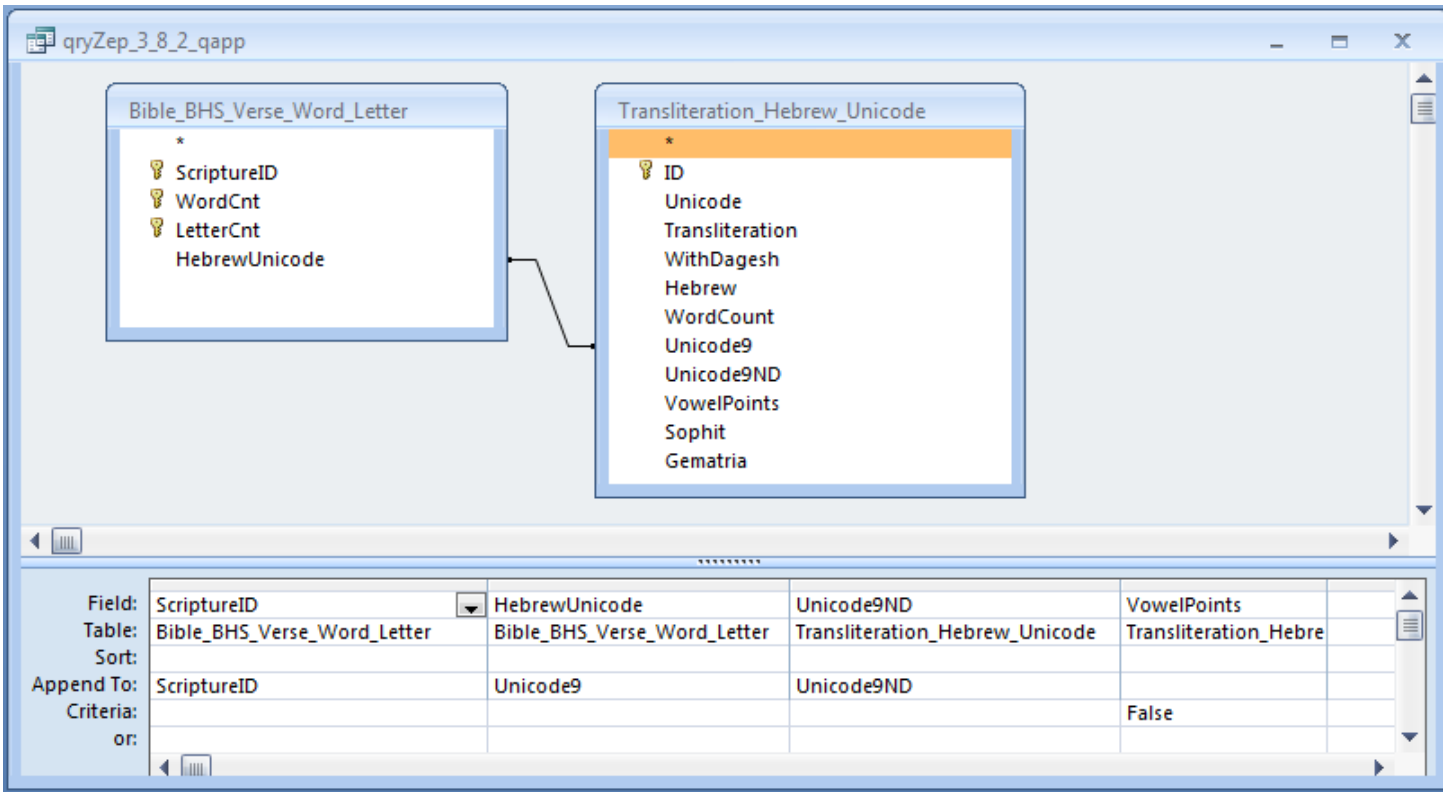
1. **Scripture**: a table that includes all verses in the bible with one row representing one verse. The two relevant fields used are Key and Key2. Key is the identity/primary/autonumber surrogate key (relates to the foreign key field ScriptureID). The field Key2 is a text field which is the logical key (e.g. Zep 3:8). This table is only used by the last query qryZep_3_8_5_Top25_qsel just so I can show the logical key.
2. **Bible_BHS_Verse_Word_Letter**: This table contains four fields the first three of which is the primary key. What gives this table uniqueness is that each row will have the Hebrew Unicode value for a given verse/word/letter. The fieds are ScriptureID (Foreign key to Scripture.Key), WordCnt (the Hebrew

word in question), LetterCnt (which letter of the word in question) and HebrewUnicode is the Unicode value for the Hebrew letter.

3. **Transliteration_Hebrew_Unicode**: This table is a summary of **Bible_BHS_Verse_Word_Letter** in that it shows all the Hebrew Unicodes used by that table (field Unicode9). This would include these fields…the name of the letter (Transliteration), whether or not it has a dagesh, The actual Hebrew letter, whether or not it is a vowel point and finally whether or not it's a sofit (aka sophit). There is also a field called Unicode9ND which has a value only for dagesh fields, and the value is the Unicode9 value of the equivalent non dagesh fields (ND=Non Dagesh). The use of the field Unicode9ND is explained in the query qryZep_3_8_3_quni.
4. Table Zep_3_8 is a worker / temporary table which is populated by qryZep_3_8_2_qapp. It is a subset of Bible_BHS_Verse_Word_Letter because 1) it eliminates rows that only represent vowel points 2) it is only captures the ScriptureID, HebrewUnicode and the Unicode9ND fields and 3) because of it's primary key, it only captures rows that have one instance of ScriptureID, HebrewUnicode, Unicode9ND.

## Here are the queries that I used to show my proof.

### qryZep_3_8_2_qapp

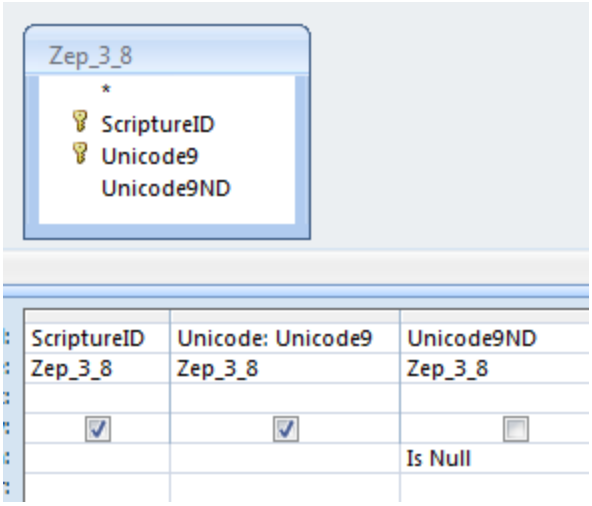



```
INSERT INTO Zep_3_8 ( ScriptureID, Unicode9, Unicode9ND )
SELECT ScriptureID, HebrewUnicode, Unicode9ND
FROM Bible_BHS_Verse_Word_Letter
 INNER JOIN Transliteration_Hebrew_Unicode ON
  Bible_BHS_Verse_Word_Letter.HebrewUnicode = Transliteration_Hebrew_Unicode.Unicode9
WHERE VowelPoints=False
```

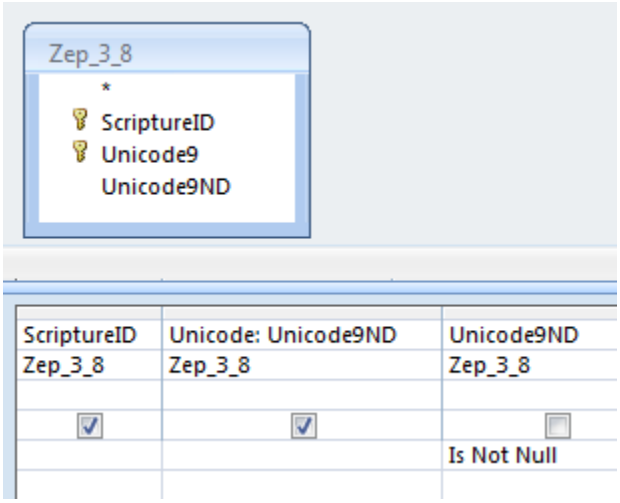
## qryZep_3_8_3_quni

```
SELECT ScriptureID, Unicode9 AS Unicode FROM Zep_3_8 WHERE Unicode9ND Is Null
UNION
SELECT ScriptureID, Unicode9ND AS Unicode FROM Zep_3_8 WHERE Unicode9ND Is Not Null;
```

Graphically this is …




Unioned with …



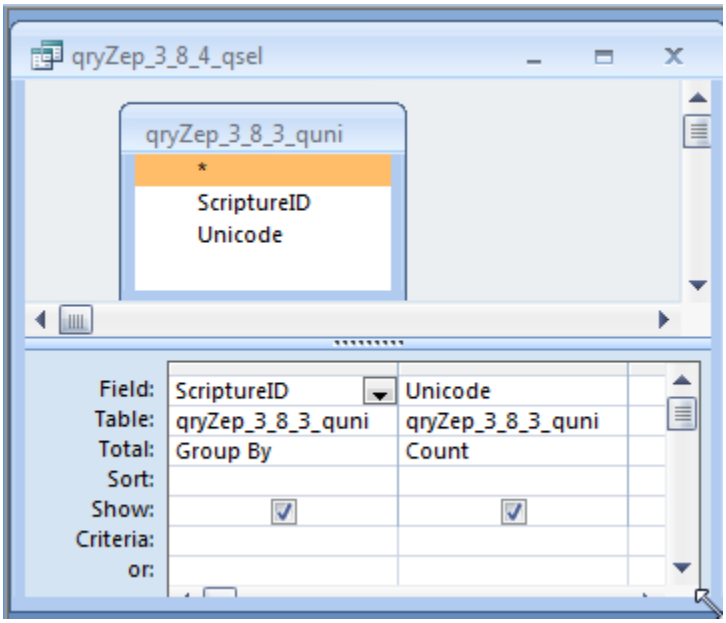

**Description**: A caveat of the problem domain (as I understand it anyway) is that for a particular verse we don't care if the letter has a dagesh or not. If, for example, a row from Zep_3_8 has a Bet letter without a dagesh and a Bet letters with a dagesh, I only want to count this once.

That is what this union query does.

The first part of the query selects only letters that do not have a dagesh and the second part only selects rows that have a dagesh. The union does a Distinct operation so it only selects one … which is what I want.

What about Sheen/Seen without a dagesh and a Sheen/Seen with a dagesh? I am assuming here that these four possibilities only count as one. See how I enforced this rule by looking at the values of Unicode9ND for these letters … 64298, 64299, 64300 and 64301; found in the Transliteration_Hebrew_Unicode table.

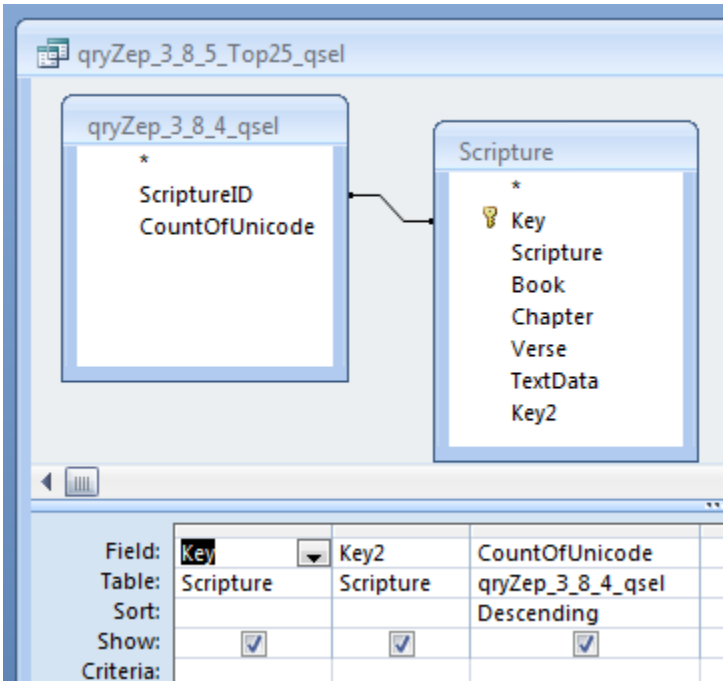
## qryZep_3_8_4_qsel




```
SELECT
  ScriptureID
, Count(Unicode) AS CountOfUnicode
FROM qryZep_3_8_3_quni
GROUP BY ScriptureID;
```

Group by the verse (ScriptureID and count the number of rows. This will show the count of letters used in each verse.

## qryZep_3_8_5_Top25_qsel




```
SELECT TOP 20 Key, Key2, CountOfUnicode
FROM qryZep_3_8_4_qsel
  INNER JOIN Scripture ON
    ScriptureID = Key
ORDER BY CountOfUnicode DESC;
```

Finally select a sample of rows and join with the Scripture table so that you can see the human readable verse (Key2). Because I'm sorting by the letter count in descending order, we will be insured that the verses with the most letters represented will show up first.

**Sample output of qryZep_3_8_5_Top25_qsel**

| Key | Key2 | CountOfUnicode |
|---|---|---|
| 22829 | **Zep 3:8** | **27** |
| 12761 | Est 3:13 | 26 |
| 4241 | Num 16:46 | 25 |
| 9981 | 2Ki 16:17 | 25 |
| 6474 | Jos 23:13 | 25 |
| 627 | Gen 24:35 | 25 |
| 10170 | 2Ki 23:4 | 25 |
| 9979 | 2Ki 16:15 | 25 |
| 11226 | 2Ch 2:14 | 25 |
| 20997 | Eze 22:20 | 25 |
| 12829 | Est 8:11 | 25 |
| 12520 | Neh 9:8 | 25 |
| 5039 | Deu 4:34 | 24 |
| 4752 | Num 32:33 | 24 |
| 9707 | 2Ki 6:32 | 24 |
| 10245 | 2Ki 25:22 | 24 |
| 10455 | 1Ch 5:26 | 24 |
| 10951 | 1Ch 21:16 | 24 |

## Conclusion

The results of this query prove that Zep 3:8 and only Zep 3:8 has not only the most Hebrew letters represented by in fact all the Hebrew letters represented (22 Hebrew letters + 5 sofit letters = 27).

If you accept that my tables accurately represent the values of the Hebrew bible (I certainly think they do), then I believe that I have conclusively shown that the premise of the article Hebrew the pure language of Zephaniah 3:9 is accurate.

## Table: Transliteration_Hebrew_Unicode

Transliteration_Hebrew_Unicode

| ID | Transliteration | WithDagesh | Hebrew | Unicode9 | Unicode9ND | VowelPoints | Sophit | Gematria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | shva | ☐ | | 1456 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 2 | chataf segal | ☐ | | 1457 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 3 | chataf patach | ☐ | | 1458 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 4 | chataf kamatz | ☐ | | 1459 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 5 | chirik | ☐ | | 1460 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 6 | tsere | ☐ | | 1461 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 7 | segal | ☐ | | 1462 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 8 | patach | ☐ | | 1463 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 9 | kamatz | ☐ | | 1464 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 10 | cholem | ☐ | | 1465 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 11 | kubbutz | ☐ | | 1467 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 12 | point rafe? | ☐ | | 1469 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 13 | (Hyphen) | ☐ | - | 1470 | | ☑ | ☐ | |
| 14 | Aleph | ☐ | א | 1488 | | ☐ | ☐ | 1 |
| 15 | Bet | ☐ | ב | 1489 | | ☐ | ☐ | 2 |
| 16 | Gimel | ☐ | ג | 1490 | | ☐ | ☐ | 3 |
| 17 | Dalet | ☐ | ד | 1491 | | ☐ | ☐ | 4 |
| 18 | Hey | ☐ | ה | 1492 | | ☐ | ☐ | 5 |
| 19 | Vav | ☐ | ו | 1493 | | ☐ | ☐ | 6 |
| 20 | Zion | ☐ | ז | 1494 | | ☐ | ☐ | 7 |
| 21 | Chet | ☐ | ח | 1495 | | ☐ | ☐ | 8 |
| 22 | Tet | ☐ | ט | 1496 | | ☐ | ☐ | 9 |
| 23 | Yood | ☐ | י | 1497 | | ☐ | ☐ | 10 |
| 24 | Chaf Suffit | ☐ | ך | 1498 | | ☐ | ☑ | |
| 25 | Chaf | ☐ | כ | 1499 | | ☐ | ☐ | 20 |
| 26 | Lamed | ☐ | ל | 1500 | | ☐ | ☐ | 30 |
| 27 | Mem Suffit | ☐ | ם | 1501 | | ☐ | ☑ | |
| 28 | Mem | ☐ | מ | 1502 | | ☐ | ☐ | 40 |
| 29 | Nun Suffit | ☐ | ן | 1503 | | ☐ | ☑ | |
| 30 | Nun | ☐ | נ | 1504 | | ☐ | ☐ | 50 |
| 31 | Samech | ☐ | ס | 1505 | | ☐ | ☐ | 60 |
| 32 | Ayin | ☐ | ע | 1506 | | ☐ | ☐ | 70 |
| 33 | Pey Suffit | ☐ | ף | 1507 | | ☐ | ☑ | |
| 34 | Pey | ☐ | פ | 1508 | | ☐ | ☐ | 80 |
| 35 | Tsadik Suffit | ☐ | ץ | 1509 | | ☐ | ☑ | |
| 36 | Tsadik | ☐ | צ | 1510 | | ☐ | ☐ | 90 |
| 37 | Koof | ☐ | ק | 1511 | | ☐ | ☐ | 100 |
| 38 | Resh | ☐ | ר | 1512 | | ☐ | ☐ | 200 |
| 39 | Tav | ☐ | ת | 1514 | | ☐ | ☐ | 400 |
| 40 | ? | ☐ | ך | 2 | | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 41 | Sheen | ☐ | שׁ | 64298 | | ☐ | ☐ | 300 |
| 42 | Seen | ☐ | שׂ | 64299 | Sheen (64298) | ☐ | ☐ | 300 |
| 43 | Sheen dagesh | ☑ | שׁ | 64300 | Sheen (64298) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 44 | Seen dagesh | ☑ | שׂ | 64301 | Sheen (64298) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 45 | Bet | ☑ | בּ | 64305 | Bet (1489) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 46 | Gimel | ☑ | גּ | 64306 | Gimel (1490) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 47 | Dalet | ☑ | דּ | 64307 | Dalet (1491) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 48 | Hey | ☑ | הּ | 64308 | Hey (1492) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 49 | Vav | ☑ | וּ | 64309 | Vav (1493) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 50 | Zion | ☑ | זּ | 64310 | Zion (1494) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 51 | Tet | ☑ | טּ | 64312 | Tet (1496) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 52 | Yood | ☑ | יּ | 64313 | Yood (1497) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 53 | Chaf | ☑ | כּ | 64315 | Chaf (1499) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 54 | Lamed | ☑ | לּ | 64316 | Lamed (1500) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 55 | Mem | ☑ | מּ | 64318 | Mem (1502) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 56 | Nun | ☑ | נּ | 64320 | Nun (1504) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 57 | Samech | ☑ | סּ | 64321 | Samech (1505) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 58 | Pey | ☑ | פּ | 64324 | Pey (1508) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 59 | Tsadik | ☑ | צּ | 64326 | Tsadik (1510) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 60 | Koof | ☑ | קּ | 64327 | Koof (1511) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 61 | Resh | ☑ | רּ | 64328 | Resh (1512) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 62 | Tav | ☑ | תּ | 64330 | Tav (1514) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| 63 | Vav Holem | ☑ | ו | 64331 | Vav (1493) | ☐ | ☐ | |
| ✳ | (New) | ☐ | | | | ☐ | ☐ | |

Only the fields used in the queries are shown.

## Table: Bible_BHS_Verse_Word_Letter

Bible_BHS_Verse_Word_Letter

| Field Name | Data Type | Description |
|---|---|---|
| ScriptureID | Number | |
| WordCnt | Number | The Word order |
| LetterCnt | Number | The letter order |
| HebrewUnicode | Number | Unicode for the Hebrew word equivalent |

## Table: Zep_3_8

Zep_3_8

| Field Name | Data Type |
|---|---|
| ScriptureID | Number |
| Unicode9 | Number |
| Unicode9ND | Number |

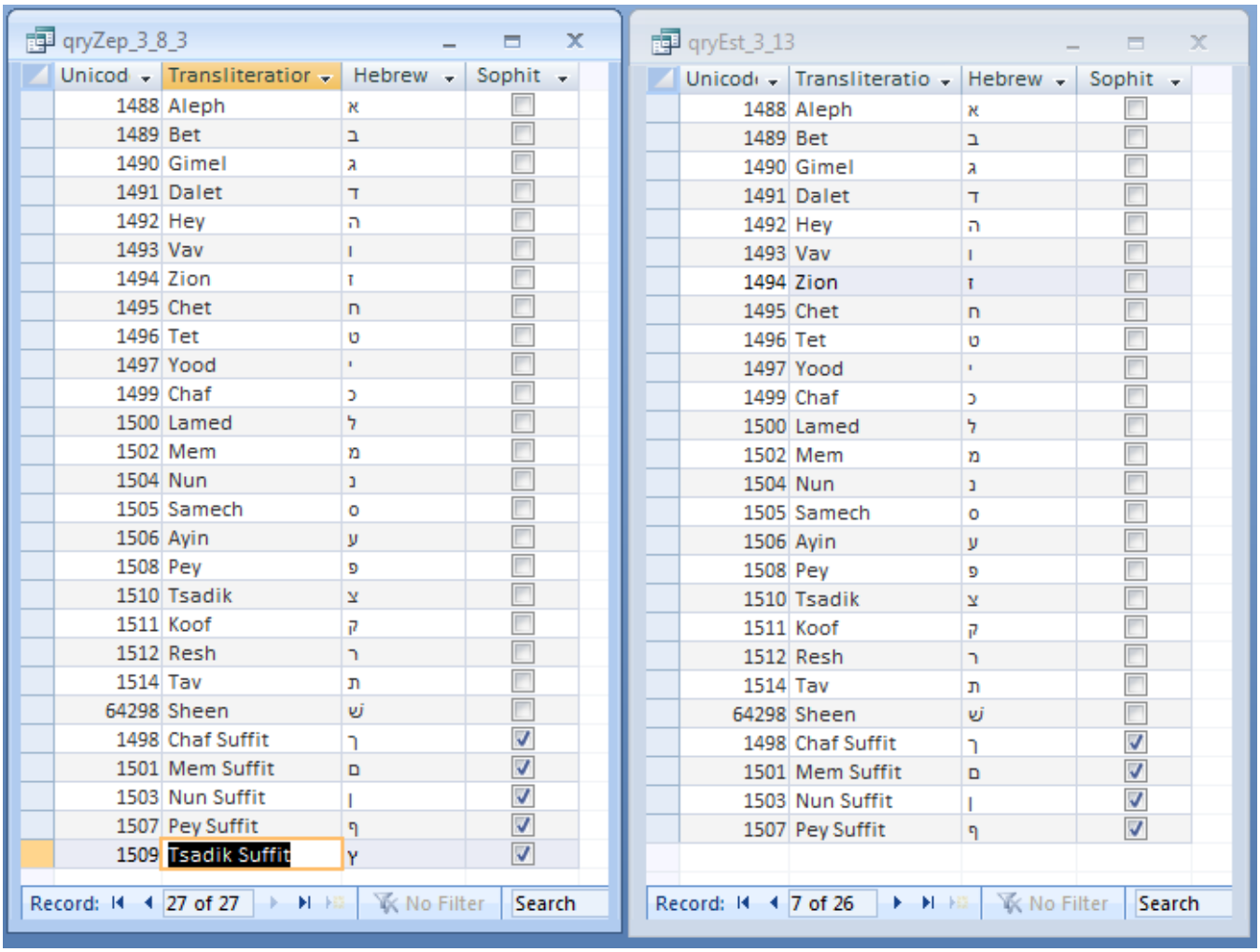
Zep_3_8

| ScriptureID | Unicode9 | Unicode9ND |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1488 | |
| 1 | 1492 | |
| 1 | 1493 | |
| 1 | 1497 | |
| 1 | 1500 | |
| 1 | 1501 | |
| 1 | 1502 | |
| 1 | 1509 | |
| 1 | 1512 | |
| 1 | 1514 | |
| 1 | 64298 | |
| 1 | 64300 | 64298 |
| 1 | 64305 | 1489 |
| 2 | 1488 | |

Total rows 476,377 rows. Sample data showing the unique letters of Gen 1:1, where unique includes letters with a dagesh.

## Compare Zep 3:8 with Est 3:13

Est 3:13 is the next verse with the most represented Hebrew Letters. In Est 3:13. This verse is missing the last letter in my list the Tsadik Sofit i.e. the Final (sofit) Righteous (Tsadik) letter.



qryZep_3_8_3

| Unicod | Transliteration | Hebrew | Sophit |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1488 | Aleph | א | |
| 1489 | Bet | ב | |
| 1490 | Gimel | ג | |
| 1491 | Dalet | ד | |
| 1492 | Hey | ה | |
| 1493 | Vav | ו | |
| 1494 | Zion | ז | |
| 1495 | Chet | ח | |
| 1496 | Tet | ט | |
| 1497 | Yood | י | |
| 1499 | Chaf | כ | |
| 1500 | Lamed | ל | |
| 1502 | Mem | מ | |
| 1504 | Nun | נ | |
| 1505 | Samech | ס | |
| 1506 | Ayin | ע | |
| 1508 | Pey | פ | |
| 1510 | Tsadik | צ | |
| 1511 | Koof | ק | |
| 1512 | Resh | ר | |
| 1514 | Tav | ת | |
| 64298 | Sheen | שׁ | |
| 1498 | Chaf Suffit | ך | ☑ |
| 1501 | Mem Suffit | ם | ☑ |
| 1503 | Nun Suffit | ן | ☑ |
| 1507 | Pey Suffit | ף | ☑ |
| 1509 | Tsadik Suffit | ץ | ☑ |

Record: 27 of 27 | No Filter | Search

qryEst_3_13

| Unicod | Transliteratio | Hebrew | Sophit |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1488 | Aleph | א | |
| 1489 | Bet | ב | |
| 1490 | Gimel | ג | |
| 1491 | Dalet | ד | |
| 1492 | Hey | ה | |
| 1493 | Vav | ו | |
| 1494 | Zion | ז | |
| 1495 | Chet | ח | |
| 1496 | Tet | ט | |
| 1497 | Yood | י | |
| 1499 | Chaf | כ | |
| 1500 | Lamed | ל | |
| 1502 | Mem | מ | |
| 1504 | Nun | נ | |
| 1505 | Samech | ס | |
| 1506 | Ayin | ע | |
| 1508 | Pey | פ | |
| 1510 | Tsadik | צ | |
| 1511 | Koof | ק | |
| 1512 | Resh | ר | |
| 1514 | Tav | ת | |
| 64298 | Sheen | שׁ | |
| 1498 | Chaf Suffit | ך | ☑ |
| 1501 | Mem Suffit | ם | ☑ |
| 1503 | Nun Suffit | ן | ☑ |
| 1507 | Pey Suffit | ף | ☑ |

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## Ester (Hadash) 3:13

וְנִשְׁלוֹחַסְפָרִים בְּיַד הָרָצִים אֶל־כָּל־מְדִינוֹת
הַמֶּלֶךְ לְהַשְׁמִיד לַהֲרֹג וּלְאַבֵּד
אֶת־כָּל־הַיְּהוּדִים מִנַּעַר וְעַד־זָקֵן טַף וְנָשִׁים
בְּיוֹם אֶחָד בִּשְׁלוֹשָׁה עָשָׂר לְחֹדֶשׁ שְׁנֵים־עָשָׂר
הוּא־חֹדֶשׁ אֲדָר וּשְׁלָלָם לָבוֹז

יג 13 And the letters were sent by posts into all the king's provinces, to destroy, to kill, and to cause to perish, all Jews, both young and old, little children and women, in one day, even upon the thirteenth day of the twelfth month, which is the month Adar, and to take the spoil of them for a prey.