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Hebrew Idioms and Analogies in the Book of Mormon, IV

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Abstract: A series that produces evidence that the Book of Mormon is an ancient Hebrew work, containing Hebraisms. Emphasizes: (1) The Book of Mormon contains peculiar grammatical structures that are similarly found in the Bible, (2) many of the proper names in the Book of Mormon possess a notable Jewish character, and (3) many of the Jaredite proper names contain Hebraic similarities that date back to the period predating the Tower of Babel. The fourth part covers names and Greek-origin words in the Book of Mormon.

Hebrew Idioms and Analogies in the Book of Mormon.

BY THOMAS W. BROOKBANK.

IV.

The following sacred names occur in the Book of Mormon and are made:

(Class No. 3.)

Almighty	Lord God Omnipotent
Almighty God	Lord Jesus Christ
Beloved	Lord of Hosts
Christ	Lord Omnipotent
Comforter	Maker
Creator	Mediator
Eternal Father	Messiah
Everlasting Father	Mighty God
Father	Mighty One
God	Most High
God of Israel	Most High God
King	Only Begotten
Holy One	Prince of Peace
Holy One of Israel	Redeemer
Holy Ghost	Savior
Holy Spirit	Shepherd
Holy Messiah	Son
Lamb	Son of God
Lamb of God	Son of Righteousness
Lord	Spirit
Lord God	Wonderful Counsellor
Lord God Almighty	

The next group includes words that, though common some-

times, or generally, have, for one reason or another, been made proper nouns in the Book of Mormon:

(Class No. 4.)

Bountiful	Great Spirit	Priesthood
Chief Judge	High Priest	Scriptures
Cherubim	Judge	Teacher
Desolation	New (Jerusalem)	Tower
Gentiles	Priest	Twelve
Governor		

Finally, a special list of names or parts of names, reserved for particular notice, is found in

(Class No. 5.)

Alpha	Christ	Omega	Tower
Anti	Jew	Red Sea	Twelve
Arch	Hebrew	New	Wonderful
Bible	Mary		

This last list shall be subdivided into (a) Those that are of Greek origin as, Alpha, Omega, Christ, Bible, Anti and Arch. (b) Those that are common translatable terms as New, Tower, Twelve, Wonderful, and Red Sea. (c) Gentile forms of certain proper names as Jew and Hebrew.

In Class No. 1 of the general list there are several names that are compounded with the Greek "Anti," which in one or two instances was changed to "Ante," perhaps through a typographical error, or it may be the result of the substitution of one vowel sound for another, thus causing a variation that seems to have been quite common among the ancient Jews, and which grew out of their system of writing only the consonants of words, as, for example, b-r-d, which, in English might stand for bard, beard, bird, board, broad, brad or bred. Now, the presence of these few Greek words in the Book of Mormon instead of discrediting its authenticity in any degree, serves only to confirm its claims as a true historical record. When the colony under Lehi left Jerusalem, Egypt, Babylon, Greece and Israel were all hoary with age, though Rome was still in her swaddling clothes. The Greeks had taken Troy 684 years, and Homer had lived two centuries at least

before the first line of the Book of Mormon history was written. Four hundred years before Lehi's departure from his native land the people of God had attained to world-wide fame by the building of their first magnificent temple under Solomon, and by the wisdom of their greatest king. The Jews and the Greeks were not very remote neighbors, and some traces of Greek in the Book of Mormon are to be expected. Indeed, if we found nothing whatever of that language, in that book, it would be hard to explain how it transpires that the learned founder of the Nephite people knew no Greek; knew nothing of a people with whom they doubtless had more or less literary and commercial intercourse.

Thus the occurrence of these Greek words in the Book of Mormon are perfectly consistent with what the record should disclose. In the Nephite name "Ziff," we find a Babylonian name copied outright, and this fact seems to link these two people also together at some time in neighborly association. In this connection it is worthy of remark that the Nephite name "Antionah" is apparently compounded from the Greek "Anti," the Egyptian name "On," and the Hebrew termination "Ah." "Antiparah," another Nephite name, easily separates into the Greek "Anti," and "Parah" of the land of the Jews. Anti-on-um is doubtless derived from a Greek, an Egyptian, and a Hebrew source. The names Christ, Bible, (and Mary may be included here) were all given to the Nephites by direct revelation; and the sacred use of the Greek Alpha and Omega was introduced among them by the Savior himself.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Flagstaff, Ariz.

The Dignity of Labor.

"We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill in the common occupations of life; shall prosper in proportion as we learn to draw the line between the superficial and the substantial, the ornamental gewgaws of life and the useful. No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem."—*Up from Slavery*.