

Theology on the Web.org.uk

Making Biblical Scholarship Accessible

This document was supplied for free educational purposes. Unless it is in the public domain, it may not be sold for profit or hosted on a webserver without the permission of the copyright holder.

If you find it of help to you and would like to support the ministry of Theology on the Web, please consider using the links below:



Buy me a coffee

<https://www.buymeacoffee.com/theology>



PATREON

<https://patreon.com/theologyontheweb>

[PayPal](#)

<https://paypal.me/robbradshaw>

A table of contents for *Journal of Biblical Literature* can be found here:

https://biblicalstudies.org.uk/articles_jbl-01.php

HEB. TĒ'Ō, AUROCHS

Heb. *tĕ'ō* in Deut. 14:5, for which ט° has *tūrbālā*, is a corruption of *tōr* (the Aramaic form of Heb. *šōr*, bull) with graphic confusion of *u* and *r* as in *qūrē-'akkabīš*, cobwebs (Is. 59:5) for *qauuē* (GB¹⁶ 709^b). For the Aleph instead of *u* cf. *tōr*, form (not *tō'ar*) from *tūr*, to turn (see *Est.* 20). The Samaritan Targum has in Deut. 14:5 *rhīm*, i. e. *rĕ'ēm* for *tĕ'ō*. There is, of course, no connection between Heb. *tĕ'ō* (or *tō*) and Lat. *thos*, as Grotius supposed. *Thos* (Plin. 8, 123; 10, 206) denotes *luporum genus*, probably the jackal; it is the Greek *θός* (*Il.* 11, 417; 13, 103; Herod. 4, 192). The rendering *wild ox* and *wild bull*, given in AV for *tĕ'ō* and *tō* in the two post-Exilic passages Deut. 14:5 and Is. 51:20 are correct. Luther has in Deut. 14:5 *Aurochs*. A *tōr miḵmār* is an *urochs caught in a pitfall* (cf. *urus fovea captus*, Cæsar, *Bell. Gall.* 6, 28). ס 's rendering *ὡς σενλίον ἡμίεθρον*, like half-cooked beet-chards (ס *ak silgā qĕ-kēmīdā*, like withered beets) is impossible. Luther's *wie ein verstrickter Waldochs* is better than *wie die Antilope im Netz* in Kautzsch's AT³. Luther uses *Waldochs* for *Wildochs*, just as he calls the wild ass *Waldesel* (cf. *Waldmensch* = *Wülder*). The nouns *Wald* and *Wild* are ultimately identical (cf. Heb. *ḵā'r*, JBL 33, 165). The stem of *miḵmār*, pitfall, is a transposition of *makar*, derived from a noun *makār*, from *kūr*, to dig; cf. Arab. *kāra* = *hāfara* and *takāmuara* = *sāqaṭa* (see AJSL 23, 247; 32, 65; JBL 34, 55). Arab. *mākara*, to cheat, means originally *to trap*. Graec. Ven. has in Deut. 14:5 *ἀγρόβου*s for *tĕ'ō* = *tōr*. The German Pliny Gesner in his *Icones animalium quadrupedum* (Zurich, 1553) called the aurochs *thur*. Also the Polish term for aurochs is *tur* (Old Bulgar. *turū*; Boruss. *tauris*, bison). In the Ethiopic Bible *tōrā* is used for *βούβαλος* = Heb. *ḵahmār* (Deut. 14:5) which seems to denote a *roebeek* (cf. Driver, *Deuteronomy*, p. 160; Hommel, *Säugetiere*, p. 392). The genuine Ethiopic form of Heb. *šōr*, bull, is *sōr* (SFG 20; ZDMG 34, 762).

ARAMAIC *BARRA*, WILDERNESS = SUMERIAN *BAR*

In Job 39:4 we find the noun *bar*, open field, wilderness (cf. Syr. *barrītā*). Heb. *naššĕqū har* in Ps. 2:12 might mean *kiss*