

The Significance of Adam on the Hebrew Language

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The early Genesis Chapters, as we have them in written form today from the Tenach, were originally derived by Moses and his scribes from ancient song-line prose originating from Adam and Eve at their departure from the Garden of Eden.

It is therefore very appropriate that Adam and Eve be credited with the bearing of the Hebrew language in its original oral modality and also for constructing the infrastructure necessary to carry this new language of God down thousands of years to Moses and his scribes who brought forth the language's written modality. It is not widely recognized that Adam was key in bringing articulate language to a world populated by Hominin man who was, and had been for thousands of years, stuck in Stone Age primitivism.

And because written language was not going to come forth for at least two thousand years from the time of Adam and Eve were put out of the protected area in Eden, it was a master-stroke that Adam, the first of the modern man, devised a system of information storage by the use of carefully constructed prose and the memory retention of them by rote. In particular, Chapter One of the Book of Genesis consists of a collection of sequential prose that were made up by Adam for the express purpose to enlighten future communities about God's creation of our world, and doing it in a manner conducive to future generations remembering them by rote and for each of them in turn to accurately pass them down the ages.

Our linguistic analysis and subsequent treatment of these passages must be different from other ancient passages because of, in this case, the original authorship. In the case of Genesis Chapter One, the detail of the Creation process at God's hand was given to Adam directly from God. We therefore know that the original details of the communication from God would have been accurate in its detail and sequential presentment, and I am very sure that Adam would have been utterly faithful in his authorship of the song-lines to accurately reproduce them in the prose.

We will have a discussion about the content of the song-lines given that in today's scientific enlightenment we know that the Creation process must have had many more steps in it that what we read in the Genesis account.

Taking a more general view of language in the written modality, our Earth scientists report that there was a lengthy period in the world of proto-writings which were in various forms, but all had the common feature of being non-linguistic in nature. These might include picture forms and transaction accounting forms. These are not our specific area of interest, suffice though that there is evidence of human desire to record the spoken word and important

events by several ancient societies. It is feasible that this may have trended within the developing Adamic nation however there is no existing evidence of this that relates to our scripts of the Tanakh. The song-line modality of storing and reproducing information by a rote system is all that is commonly found in relation to the ancient history of the Hebrew language.

Adam's role in shaping mankind's ultimate purpose in life is not peripheral in its importance. At the time of his appearance on the Earth, man in his early form had been on the Earth for circa half a million years. Gauging an exact period date here is problematic but we can identify that it occurred in Genesis 1:27. However, by the time God put Adam on the Earth (Gen 2:7) there was a substantial population of mankind in his early form already present. This event is pivotal to the anthropogeny of mankind, because what Adam was to the then Homo-Erectus population, we again saw when God sent His Only Begotten Son into the world for the redemption of sinful mankind some 4,000 years later. The essential difference being, Adam was born of the earth whereas Jesus was born of a woman.

We can all appreciate the tragedy of God's Only Begotten Son being subject to an horrific death at the hand of mere man and the fulfilment of God's promise three days later and thus redemption drew nigh. But what can we say about Adam? Adam brought to humankind something just as momentous, something of equal magnitude, and that was he brought the witness and knowledge of God to the world. This Adamic event was the first revelation that God passed to his human creation. It was the pivotal phase of the grand plan that was penned in timeless antiquity to burnish mankind through the salvation of his soul to facilitate eternal life with God.

And as Jesus our Lord gave us the Spirit of God to indwell us and taught mankind the teachings of God about salvation by faith and the redemption of our souls, Adam brought to early man the knowledge of God and heaven and the heavenly beings.

Adam also brought a lot more to primitive man. He had superior knowledge, skills, attributes and communication articulation that would ultimately evolve into the first of the articulate languages in the world. From the Genesis song-lines we see that Adam had the capacity both in mental ability and spoken modality of communication to name all of the animals God brought to him to name. We also see from these verses articulate language communication between Adam, Eve and God.

At their appearance on Earth after the fall from grace in the Garden of Eden, Adam and Eve would have been placed into a world surrounded by primitive

man having poor communication, low skill sets and limited mental capacity. To them, Adam and Eve would have been the antithesis of indigenous man around them and would have been almost god status and held in awe above the rest of the population.

We therefore can understand why Adam is ascribed to have heralded articulate language well beyond anything that Hominin man had evolved into up to that point in time. Adam also had a far greater mental capacity and significantly increased IQ and we see the fruits of these attributes in the later Genesis chapters where there is metallurgy, music, civic infrastructure, craft, and establishment of community, to name but a few, occurring within only a handful of generations. Science also confirms that it is following this time there was a rapid move away from hunter gatherer stone-age man coinciding with the Bronze Age and the later Iron Ages; an important fact that is mostly overlooked.

So we see a sophisticated gene pool introduced into the indigenous populations through Adam and Eve and their offspring that would expand out and be traceable through the generations down to our present time. It is also significant that Adam and Eve's genetic introduction would be at the core of the impurity issue arising prior to Noah's flood. Of note concerning that period, there were eight souls only that survived the flood and from the DNA analysis results of today we now know that of these eight, there were a mix of generations from both the early Hominin man and those of Adam and Eve's lineage.

Returning now to our theme, these facts are important in reconstructing the rise of articulate language and its later written form in circa 1,500 BC. The rudiments of the Hebrew language are firmly rooted in the circumstances of the scenario noted above. Linguists who have studied the evolution of modern day Hebrew confirm that based on the original written forms of the language at the time of Moses, the spoken language only had a vocabulary list of less than 8,500 words, which in today's societies is very small indeed; for instance English has a vocabulary list exceeding 100,000. This explains why early Paleo-Hebrew in its written form was based on a two-letter root word system.

At that time it was more than adequate for the community at large and more particularly was adequate to carry the Words from God originating out of the ancient beginnings. It was also adequate for the historians of the time who were the elders of the rote system of information retention and we are afforded a glimpse of that original Adamic language through Moses' scripts by recognizing that Adam's articulation of language formed the foundation of the written modality.

As the language evolved with the advancing times and the sophistication of society in general, the two-letter root system came under strain and we see that translators struggled with interpretations of the old language because there were legitimate options of multiple meanings to deal with. Having only this very short 8,500 word list meant that the language was pressured into taking up multiple meanings emanating from those root words.

In time this led to the adoption of a three letter root system and again in time we arrive at what we have today. But now there is increasing pressure on the older writings from the two-letter root period to re-tell historical facts. It appears that over time consensus rulings may have not been entirely accurate in translations from this time. We see that it took many centuries for the world's monotheistic convocations to agree to Genesis 1 being a Creation by God ex-nihilo. We see that there was great resistance to accepting that the Earth was not flat and in later times that the Earth was not at the physical centre of the universe.

So today when we look back into what is now almost lost to us, the spoken word from Adam and Eve's time presents issues in how we interpretationally deal with the material from them. I refer of course to the early Genesis chapters. A breakthrough has come to light through knowing that all the material prior to Moses had to have come from rote learning - and this small but amazing fact changes how we view the entirety of the Book of Genesis.

Information retention utilising a memory rote system carries facts in a different frame work to that of documented historical writings. Given that the rote system is verbally passed from generation to generation it must needs be succinct and only carry the essential information that is desired to be retained. The classic example of this is in Genesis 1:1 where we read "*In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth*". We have come to accept this as read. However Astro Science tells us that the physical processes for this to occur were very complex at the quantum physics level and so finely balanced that only but a handful of people in the world today really understand what occurred at the point of singularity and how a simple atom could evolve into the complex compounds across the universe today. But we all accept the headline, "*In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth*", and so, here we have song-line 101 that would have been taught to every child and adult in the times of Adam and Eve and even now, today, we are still teaching this same song-line in our congregations. And as I note: it is still carried by rote as much as it is kept in scribed form.

Moving forward to the rote passages, there are some key guidelines to observe when seeking understanding of them. In general, they are not repetitive in their

detail and they only relate the information of necessity. This means that some information will be missing in the song-line that we might think should be there. They are not ambiguous in nature and most importantly, by the construct of the prose, are straight forward in their delivery of the information, a fact that would have been immediately understood by the early Adamic communities.

This will place many traditional interpretations of these opening passages of Genesis in conflict. But stop for a moment and think about just how one would construct a poem that would convey an important message down thousands of years to future generations. The rules above then become very common sense. It then behoves those later generations to correctly interpret them according to the author's intent without over-riding the delicate weave of the prose.

Within Adam's construct of the song-lines he references his own time and place which forms a timely sequence for chapters One and Two and brings to a personal level his relationship with God. We must not forget that Adam's role is to convey the revelation of God to humankind in a way that lets us see, even these six thousand years later, the nature of God and the principles of His deity.

The grammatical tensing of song lines can also be difficult. If the tensing is not recognized as, for example, being in the present as in the case of Genesis 1:2, from the perspective that God was present at that time, there is a risk of opening up an interpretation suggesting a large time gap occurring between Verses 1:1 and 1:3.

There are multiple cases of grammatical tensing being an issue, not helped by some concordances that have not dealt correctly with the Hebrew root word from which "was" has been derived. This one example highlights the importance of assigning grammatical tensing into its correct time reference and also correctly identifying the viewing and reporting author. Without attention to this, interpretations become confused in their message.

And lastly, song-lines generally are logically straight forward in their intent and grammar. The general rule is, "what you hear (or read) is what it means". It is also important to not read into a text any extra detail, even though there may be a very strong urge to do so for the purposes of improving clarity. This is an inherent issue with the paraphrasing technique of language translation. However by applying this rule where clarity is an issue it is better to not embellish the song-line but return to basics. Using these above tools the Genesis account reflects a chronologically sequenced set of prose detailing the most important aspects of the Creation event at the hand of God.

Moving passed Chapter One the nature of the song-lines change in subsequent chapters as we note they are constructed from the perspective of a first-hand account of Adam and Eve personal experiences. From Chapter Two onwards the volume of song-lines held in memory retention by the elders expands considerably – and this assumes that Moses and his scribes published all of the song-lines from the past ages. This fact we may never know, however with the song-lines recorded up to the time of Moses' systematic scribing of the oral rote learnings, it is an amazing effort that spans thousands of years.

What we can draw from the Genesis account is that we know the quantum of the information recorded by Moses that did survive being passed down by rote by looking at the whole Genesis account. Moses appearance in the scripts does not occur until Exodus and so largely we can say that all of the Genesis account was retained by rote. I note though that very early forms of the written modality would have been on perishable material and would not have survived the lengthy period up to Moses' writings.

The tasking and outcomes of such an inter-generational undertaking by both Adam and Eve, and Moses and his scribes, exemplifies the hyper-human effort displayed by all of the intervening communities to achieve what we have preserved for us today.

But none of this diminishes the role of Adam and Eve without whom mankind today may still have been hunter gatherers locked in the same Stone Age as primitive Hominin man was over the half million years prior to God's intervention into the landscape with Adam and Eve only a mere six thousand years ago.

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