Exegetical Implications of the Masoretic Cantillation Marks in Ecclesiastes

Michael Carasik
University of Pennsylvania, mcarasik@sas.upenn.edu

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Abstract
A rabbinic tradition preserved in b. Yoma 52a-b suggests that five biblical verses are "undecidable"—that is, it is not clear how they ought to be punctuated. This makes evident a fact that is not often noticed: the Masoretic punctuation of the Bible is sometimes exegetical in character. Simcha Kogut, in his recent book Correlations between Biblical Accentuation and Traditional Jewish Exegesis, has shown that the biblical text is sometimes punctuated "against" the peshat, the meaning which a "reasonable" reader would assume to have been intended by the author. Such punctuation is a silent commentary. The reason for it is not explained; but it would seem to be prompted by a desire to shape the meaning of the text, often to match it in an interpretation found in rabbinic literature. Choon-Leong Seow's recent Anchor Bible commentary on Ecclesiastes notes over a dozen probable or possible places in that book where biblical scholars have suggested that the Masoretic punctuation does not match the intended meaning of the text. The purpose of this paper is to analyze these cases to determine whether any of these examples were indeed prompted by exegetical concerns.

In several cases, the Targum to Ecclesiastes translates the same word twice—that is, they translated simultaneously in accordance with two different decisions about how the verse should be punctuated. I suggest that, in many cases, the Masoretic decision to place a pause in a location that seems to contradict the peshat was similarly made not to contradict it, but to add a second possibility. Despite the restrictive quality of the vowels and punctuation marks which the Masoretes added to the traditional consonants, they may, paradoxically, have been actuated by a desire to preserve the indeterminability of the text.

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EXEGETICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE MASORETIC CANTILLATION MARKS IN ECCLESIASTES

Michael Carasik

University of Pennsylvania

A rabbinic tradition preserved in b. Yoma 52a–b suggests that five biblical verses are “undecidable”—that is, it is not clear how they ought to be punctuated. This makes evident a fact that is not often noticed: the Masoretic punctuation of the Bible is sometimes exegetical in character. Simcha Kogut, in his recent book *Correlations between Biblical Accentuation and Traditional Jewish Exegesis*, has shown that the biblical text is sometimes punctuated “against” the *peshat*, the meaning which a “reasonable” reader would assume to have been intended by the author. Such punctuation is a silent commentary. The reason for it is not explained; but it would seem to be prompted by a desire to shape the meaning of the text, often to match it to an interpretation found in rabbinc literature. Choon-Leong Seow’s recent Anchor Bible commentary on Ecclesiastes notes over a dozen probable or possible places in that book where biblical scholars have suggested that the Masoretic punctuation does not match the intended meaning of the text. The purpose of this paper is to analyze these cases to determine whether any of these examples were indeed prompted by exegetical concerns.

In several cases, the Targum to Ecclesiastes translates the same word twice—that is, they translated simultaneously in accordance with two different decisions about how the verse should be punctuated. I suggest that, in many cases, the Masoretic decision to place a pause in a location that seems to contradict the *peshat* was similarly made *not* to contradict it, but to add a second possibility. Despite the restrictive quality of the vowels and punctuation marks which the Masoretes added to the traditional consonants, they may, paradoxically, have been actuated by a desire to preserve the indeterminability of the text.

The Masoretic Text of the Hebrew Bible includes not only the consonants and vowels with which Hebrew readers are familiar, but also a third group of symbols, generally assigned one to a word, called נַשְׂמֵאָ וְנַשְׁמַּא נַשְׁמַּא הָנַשְׁמַּא. In contemporary usage these symbols indicate how the text is to be chanted for the purpose of synagogue reading. Hence they are sometimes referred to in English as “cantillation marks.” Yet they also perform two other functions: to mark the stressed syllable (hence the alternative term “accents”) and, more significantly for the present study, to group the words into phrases—in essence, to punctuate the verse.1

A rabbinic tradition preserved in b. Yoma 52a–b suggests that five bibli-

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cal verses are “undecidable” (אין להים חכירה)—that is, it is not clear how they ought to be punctuated. Midrash allocates to itself a great deal of freedom in this respect. Thus in Gen 27:19, when Isaac asks, “Who are you, my son?” Jacob replies, יש חכירה, “I am Esau, your firstborn.” Two rabbinic traditions insist that Jacob did not lie. Instead of the slight pause of the pashita in the Masoretic text, they read the phrase as if it had a much stronger disjunctive accent: יש חכירה! אסא, your firstborn.”

To be sure, this contradicts the Masoretic punctuation of the verse; but sometimes the cantillation marks themselves are exegetical in character. Simcha Kogut is the latest of a number of scholars to show that the biblical text is sometimes punctuated “against” the peshat, the meaning which a “reasonable” reader would assume to have been intended by the author. Thus in Gen 24:8, Abraham tells his servant, who has gone back to Mesopotamia to fetch a wife for Isaac, רבך אבינו אשה שלמה. The peshat understanding of the verse is “only, my son you must not take back there.” But this translation assumes a disjunctive accent on רבך, when the existing cantillation marks group וֶרֶבך as a phrase. This permits the rabbinic reading of the verse, “Only my son you must not take back there”—but my grandson, Jacob, may go back.

The interpretive grouping of words by the cantillation marks is a silent commentary, for by its nature the reason for it is not explained; but it would

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2 The discussion concludes that the total of five is restricted to the Torah, and thus does not exclude the possibility of such a case in the Prophets, where the verse under discussion (1 Kgs 6:20) is from. The possibility of undecidable verses in the Writings is not addressed in this source. The Torah verses cited as undecidable correspond to Gen 4:7; 49:6–7; Exod 17:9; 25:34 = 37:20, and Deut 31:16. Note that in the latter verse, יש חכירה, if the enacha moves to יש, the remainder of the verse makes no sense; hence the suggestion that this verse is “undecidable” is not so much exegetical as it is theological. See the discussion in S. Kogut, תורת המקרא וחכירה [Correlations between Biblical Accentuation and Traditional Jewish Exegesis: Linguistic and Contextual Studies] (Jerusalem: Magnes Press, 1996), 33, 34, 36.


4 This tradition is found as early as Gen. R. 65:18: “Said R. Levi: I will one day receive the Ten Commandments, but Esau is your firstborn.” (Italics indicate interpretive material added to the biblical verse.)

5 See recently Z. Goren, חכירה והמקרא [Biblical Cantillation Marks as Exegesis] (Tel Aviv: Hakkibbutz Ha-Me’uchad, 1995), 45–65. Goren’s category of a pause that is moved simply to make reading easier does not appear to apply to the cases discussed in this article.

6 A similar example is found in Gen 40:5, where sense would group the first two words but the cantillation marks group the latter two, providing an occasion for the interpretation, attributed to R. Hiyya bar Abba in Gen. R. 88:4, that each one dreamed his own dream and the explanation of the other one’s dream.
seem to be prompted by a desire to shape the meaning of the text, often to match it to an interpretation found in rabbinic literature. Choon-Leong Seow’s recent Anchor Bible commentary on Ecclesiastes notes over a dozen probable or possible places in that book where biblical scholars have suggested that the Masoretic punctuation does not match the intended meaning of the text. Seow is a careful reader and, moreover, one who is not given to rash emendation. Hence his work serves as a kind of control for the present study. His suggestions that a cantillation mark is misplaced are independent of the question under review here. To ensure completeness and avoid the pitfalls of relying on the judgment of a single individual, a few possible instances encountered in the course of research have been added to those suggested by Seow. The purpose of this paper is to analyze these cases to determine whether any of these examples were indeed prompted by exegetical concerns, and to identify the sources in which such interpretive punctuation might have originated. If a pattern can be discovered, we will have achieved a greater understanding of the basis for the Masoretic punctuation of the biblical text.

Ecclesiastes 1:5

וְהָרַע נָחַ֣תְךָ אֱלֹהֵ֣י חַיִּ֣י יְשֵׁמָ֑אֵל שָׁאֵ֤קָא שְׁאֵלָאִ֣ים וַתְּלַ֔קָּךְ וַתְּלַקָּךְ בִּלְעַדְךָ יִכְתָּ֣ב כְּלָלָ֖ה שָׁאֵ֑לָא יִכְתָּ֖ב כְּלָלָ֑ה נֹלַ֖ד הָרַע נָחַ֣תְךָ אֱלֹהֵ֣י חַיִּ֣י יְשֵׁמָ֑אֵל

The natural syntax of this verse would seem to link the words and this is how most translations, ancient and modern, have taken it: “The sun also ariseth, and the sun goeth down, and hasteth to his place where he arose” (KJV). The MT, however, has a disjunctive accent, zaqef qaton, on וַתְּלַקָּךְ, which leaves the meaning of unclear and complicates the understanding of the remaining words, שָׁאֵלָא וַתְּלַקָּךְ. Seow calls this phrase “exceedingly awkward,” offering a translation of it as “(It) presses on, it rises there,” and joining the many commentators old and new who have essentially moved the disjunctive accent to שָׁאֵלָא.

Syntactically, given the enachta on וַתְּלַקָּךְ, it is impossible to isolate from the words which follow it. The midrash, however, offers an interpretation of the verse which may suggest why a pause at that moment is necessary:

עָלַי מַכַּמְתָּא וַתְּלַקָּךְ אֱלֹהֵי חַיִּ֣י יְשֵׁמָ֑אֵל רַיָּא נָלַנְלָא תְּלַקָּךְ בִּלְעַדְךָ וְכַלְלָה שָׁאֵֽלָא מִשְׁאֵשׁ אָסֵרְיָא בָּרַיָּא בַּרְקָיָא בַּרְקָיָא וַתְּלַקָּךְ אֱלֹהֵי חַיִּ֣י יְשֵׁמָ֑אֵל שָׁאֵ֤לָא גַּשָּׁמָא בָּרַיָּא בָּרַיָּא בַּרְקָיָא בַּרְקָיָא בַּרְקָיָא וַתְּלַקָּךְ אֱלֹהֵי חַיִּ֣י יְשֵׁמָ֑אֵל שָׁאֵ֤לָא גַּשָּׁמָא בָּרַיָּא בָּרַיָּא בַּרְקָיָא בַּרְקָיָא בַּרְקָיָא וַתְּלַקָּךְ אֱלֹהֵי חַיִּ֣י יְשֵׁמָ֑אֵל שָׁאֵ֤לָא גַּשָּׁמָא בָּרַיָּא בָּרַיָּא בַּרְקָיָא בַּרְקָיָא בַּרְקָיָא וַתְּלַקָּךְ אֱלֹהֵי חַיִּ֣י יְשֵׁמָ֑אֵל שָׁאֵ֤לָא גַּשָּׁמָא בָּרַיָּא בָּרַיָּא בַּרְקָיָא בַּרְקָיָא בַּרְקָיָא וַתְּלַקָּךְ אֱלֹהֵי חַיִּ֣י יְשֵׁמָ֑אֵל

7 C. L. Seow, Ecclesiastes (AB; New York: Doubleday, 1997).
8 See the discussion in C. L. Seow, Ecclesiastes. 107.
How does the wheel of the sun move through the firmament? Like the sail\(^9\) of a boat. Said R. Shmuel bar Nahmani: The wheel of the sun might rise and set in its own time. But the Holy One presses it and says, “At such-and-such a time, you will be at such-and-such a place.” That is what רותב means: he presses it.

Midrash Zuta Qohelet 1:8\(^10\)

The third-person suffix of רותב, in this interpretation, does not refer to רותב, “its place,” but to God, “his place”: He, God, presses the sun to the place of his choosing.\(^11\) The Masoretic pause here, then, might serve the same purpose as do italics in modern punctuation, to emphasize the suffix in such a way as to demonstrate that the referent has changed. Otzar ha-Midrashim Shmuel ha-Qatan 4 presents a picture of the sun being drawn by two ropes, which perhaps demonstrates how God was envisioned as controlling the sun in its path. We are familiar with a similar image from Greek mythology, where the sun is pulled across the sky in a chariot drawn by two horses. The difference in the Jewish version is that, as in all midrash, the image is controlled by a deliberate reading of a particular feature of the biblical text. In this case, it is the interpretation of the suffix of רותב to refer not to its natural referent, the sun, but to God. It seems to me that the only way to make sense of the disjunctive accent here is to assume that it is meant to point to this less natural reading of the text.

Ecclesiastes 2:6\(^12\)

Mordechai Zer-Kavod points out that רותב in the Qal is not a transitive verb and suggests that the correct phrasing would be רותב על עץ, “a sprouting forest.” There are a number of midrashim that cite this verse, but none seem to depend on a strong reading of the way the Masoretes punctuated this verse.\(^13\) Seow considers רותב here an “accusative of specification,” which suggests that the Masoretic punctuation might well be acceptable as peshat.\(^14\)

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\(^9\) M. Jastrow, Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature, 1380b, lists three words under רותב. The meaning “sail” seems most appropriate for a ship, but there is also a meaning “rope.” Given the image in the midrash of Shmuel ha-Qatan of the sun being pulled by ropes, it is not clear which meaning רותב ought to have here.

\(^10\) Midrashic texts are quoted from the Judaic Classics Library CD-ROM (Chicago: Davka, 1995). The English translations provided are my own unless otherwise noted.

\(^11\) רותב is feminine in modern Hebrew but can be either feminine or masculine in biblical Hebrew; since the verb forms show that it is masculine here, the masculine suffix is not at issue.

\(^12\) See the discussion in M. Zer-Kavod, רביעי ספר מדרש [Ecclesiastes]. (Daut Miqra; Jerusalem: Mosad HaRav Kook, 1973), 99 [9] n. 32.


\(^14\) C.-L. Seow, Ecclesiastes, 129.
Ecclesiastes 4:14

The American Standard Version of 1901 offers the most literal translation, giving full voice to the disjunctive accent on "For out of prison he came forth to be king; yea, even in his kingdom he was born poor." The difficulty in this verse is the apparent suggestion that the one who came forth from prison to be king was born poor "in his kingdom." One is not born poor into one's own kingdom, and there is no obvious reason to mention that one was born in someone else's kingdom. Seow's suggestion is to assume a disjunctive accent on נֵיא לְכָלֵךְ as corresponding in grammatical structure to נֵיא לְכָלֵךְ. This makes לְכָלֵךְ into a verb form, as in Ps 34:11, yielding a translation like that of the KJV: "whereas also he that is born in his kingdom becometh poor." Contemporary understandings of this verse all seem to require that the two halves of this verse, however they are to be understood, refer to different people. Hence if there is an exegetical reason for the Masoretic punctuation, it should point to a tradition in which both halves of the verse refer to the same person. In a midrash called Aggadat Bereshit, there is such a tradition:

"For from prison"—this is Joseph, who came forth from prison and ruled, as it says, "The king sent and had him freed...he made him lord over his house" (Ps 105:20 f.). "But in his kingdom he was born poor"—he ruled but did not make himself haughty, but maintained his heart as he had when bound in prison. We know this from the verse "Now Joseph was the vizier...and it was he who dispensed rations" (Gen 42:6). Don't I already know that he was the vizier and the dispenser of rations? It is meant to teach you that he was the same person when he ruled that he was as a youth. Therefore Solomon said, "If the spirit of the ruler rises up against you, do not leave your place" (Eccl 10:4).

Aggadat Bereshit 67

The difficulty here is that there are a number of midrashim on this verse, in which the one who "comes forth from prison to rule" is Abraham, or

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15 See the discussion in C.-L. Seow, Ecclesiastes, 184; M. V. Fox, A Time to Tear Down and a Time to Build Up: A Rereading of Ecclesiastes (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1999), 225.
Isaac, or Jacob, or Joseph; but more often these traditions read the two parts of the verse as referring to two different people. The other common interpretation of this verse finds references in it to אֶרֶץ הָרֵעָה וְאֶרֶץ הָטובָה, the "good" and "evil inclinations." Here, too, the two different parts of the verse refer to the two different inclinations. It is difficult to understand why the Masoretes would have chosen to follow an obscure midrash at the expense of a number of ones which are found in more standard sources, unless their purpose was to demonstrate that this midrash was equally plausible. Moreover, this is a case where the Masoretic punctuation may, indeed, represent the peshat interpretation of the verse, in which case we should be hesitant to draw any conclusions.

Ecclesiastes 5:7 (English 5:8)^

This verse seems quite straightforward. James Kugel, however, has pointed out two difficulties: first, the difference between the prepositions אֶרֶץ and אֶרֶץ in what would otherwise appear to be the same syntax; second, the fact that אֶרֶץ in biblical Hebrew does not elsewhere have the meaning attributed to it here of a "high" official. Rather, it refers to one who is overly proud, which does not seem to fit the meaning here. Seow suggests that אֶרֶץ should really be אֶרֶץ (the first אֶרֶץ lost by haplography), which would mean that the conjunctive accent would have to be moved back one word, to the second אֶרֶץ. This yields the translation "for an arrogant one is above an arrogant one, (and) arrogant ones have watched over them all." The necessity for this particular change in the cantillation, however, is by no means certain, especially as it does essentially nothing to address the difficulties suggested by Kugel. The fact that there is a midrash that follows the existing punctuation need not be significant; the Masoretes (like many modern interpreters) may well have understood this as the peshat. Thus, despite Seow's suggestion,

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16 The very midrash we have quoted from Aggadat Bereshit is preceded by references to the three patriarchs, although these references interpret only the beginning of the verse and not the end, which is in question here. Nonetheless, note Gen. R. 89:3, 5; Eccl. R. 4:9. (Note that references to Eccl. R. here are given to the "Judaic Classics Library" CD-ROM text; the printed versions differ. In the Soncino English translation, all texts are numbered matching the biblical chapter and verse, i.e., the example cited here will be found as Eccl. R. 4:14.)

17 See the discussion in C.-L. Seow, Ecclesiastes, 203.


19 C.-L. Seow, Ecclesiastes, 201. Note that Kugel's solution involves understanding אֶרֶץ as from the root אֶרֶץ and thus demands emendation of אֶרֶץ.

20 Note that M. Jastrow, Dictionary, 204b, s.v. אֶרֶץ, identifies the necessary meaning as current in rabbinic Hebrew. Thus the difficulty may not in fact exist or (at least) may not have existed for the Masoretes.
this example requires no explanation.

**Ecclesiastes 5:8 (English 5:9)**

Contemporary translations and commentators generally agree with Seow that יִשְׂרָאֵל modifies הַשָּׁם rather than הַשָּׁם (as the cantillation marks suggest). The KJV, however, had no difficulty in understanding the phrase in accordance with the apparent intent of the punctuation: “the king himself is served by the field.” There are, to be sure, midrashim which read the verse this way:

"מלך ל❖רש❖ת נ❖בר. מ❖לך ז❖ל ש❖ל❖ו❖ת❖ת ש❖ל פ❖ש❖ת›ו❖ת ז❖ל›ו❖ת ו❖ז❖ו❖ת מ❖וש❖ב❖ת א❖ל❖א." (This king rules over treasuries of silver and of gold, and is not enslaved except to what comes from the field. *Sifre Ekev* 6)

But others read יִשְׂרָאֵל as a phrase, as in Lev. R. 22:2, where מֶלֶך is taken to refer to God and יִשְׂרָאֵל to Zion. Given the difficulty of the verse and the mixed evidence of the traditional sources, one cannot say that the verse was deliberately punctuated in accordance with rabbinic interpretation.

**Ecclesiastes 5:17 (English 5:18)**

This case is the opposite of 5:7. Here the reading of the verse suggested by the cantillation marks demands an explanation it has never received. Here the translations agree with Seow in moving the disjunctive *revi'a* from ‬ץ to the following word, גֶּפֶן, or perhaps even as far as גֶּפֶן, yielding this translation: “Only this, I have found, is a real good: that one should eat and drink and get pleasure with all the gains he makes under the sun” (NJPS). Even traditional Jewish commentators regularly ignore the Masoretic punctuation here. I can find no reason for the Masoretes to force such a reading of the verse, nor any rabbinic discussion that appears to depend upon such a reading.

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modern interpreters see no difficulty here; e.g., M. Fox, *A Time to Tear Down*, 233.

21 See the discussion in C.-L. Seow, *Ecclesiastes*, 204. He suggests that the text, albeit not the consonants, be emended.


Ecclesiastes 6:10\(^{24}\)

Seow retains the Masoretic accents in this verse, but is only able to do so by assuming that אֶתְנַחְתָּה was originally a Niphal verb (the second א was added by dittography).\(^{25}\) Whitley suggests that the etnachta ought to move to אֵלָה יָדֵיהֶם, and this is how NJPS takes it: “Whatever happens, it was designated long ago and it was known that it would happen; as for man, he cannot contend with what is stronger than he.” The semi-colon after “happen” corresponds to an etnachta on אֵלָה יָדֵיהֶם, rather than on אֶתְנַחְתָּה “man,” where the Masoretic text puts it. In this case we have two separate midrashic traditions that interpret the verse according to the Masoretic accents:

See, I have singled out by name Bezalel” (Exod 31:2). That is what is written, “Whatever is has already been named.” The one whom I arranged from the very beginning to construct the tabernacle—I have already named him. What is the meaning of “and it was known that he was Adam”? While the primeval Adam was still stretched out as a golem, the Holy One showed him each and every righteous person who would eventually descend from him. One might be dependent on the head of Adam, another on his hair, a third on his forehead, and others on his eyes, his nose, his mouth, and his earlobes.

Exod. R. 40:3\(^{26}\)

Whatever is has already been named”—that is Adam, as it says in Gen 2:15, “And the Lord God took the man [אֵלָה יָדֵיהֶם].” “And it was known that he was a man [אֵלָה יָדֵיהֶם].” A parable of a king and a governor who were riding a carriage, and the people of that country would seek to say “Sire!” to the king and did

\(^{24}\) See the discussion in C. F. Whitley, Koheleth: His Language and Thought (BZAW 148; Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1979), 60, 61.

\(^{25}\) C.-L. Seow, Ecclesiastes, 230.

\(^{26}\) See also Tanhuma (Warsaw) Ki Tissa 12.
not know which one was him. What did the king do? He shoved him out of the carriage, and everyone realized that he was the governor. Similarly, when the Holy One created Adam, the ministering angels mistook him for God and were about to say “Holy” before him. What did the Holy One do? He cast a sleep over him and they knew that he was דָּם ("Adam" or "human").

Eccl. R. 6:9

The first tradition is connected with Exod 31:2, “See, I have singled out by name זָבָל son of Uri son of Hur, of the tribe of Judah.” According to this tradition, Bezalel was designated at the very beginning of creation for the task he would later perform. The כָּבִי בֶּן הָעָרָה שֵׁם in our verse obviously (from a midrashic perspective) points to this Exodus verse. Once this link has been made, the continuation of the verse, וְנִשְׂרָא עַל הַפֶּרֶשֶׁת אֲחֵרָה אֲדָם makes clear its complete interpretation: “He [Bezalel] has already been named, and it has been made known that he is [a particular aspect of] Adam.” The implication that is logically drawn is that the Tabernacle, too, was part of the original design of creation even before the breath of life was breathed into Adam. Since its focus is the Tabernacle, this tradition is found in midrashim on the Exodus verse, and our verse is merely cited as a prooftext.

The second tradition is found in midrashim on Qohelet, and has the negative view of humanity typical of Ecclesiastes. Again the word זָמָה prompts a connection to the original story of creation. In this case, the second half of the verse—“it was made known that he was human”—depends on the understanding that, when man was created in God’s image, the likeness was so good that the angels thought that זָמָה, too, was a god, and began to chant “Holy, holy, holy” before him. Thus the purpose of “making known that he was human” was to prevent the angels from offering him the same praise they offered to God.

Both Exodus Rabbah and Ecclesiastes Rabbah were compiled in the second half of the first millennium of the Common Era, the period in which the Masoretes were active. The fact that two unconnected midrashim both depend upon the unusual punctuation of the Masoretic text might suggest

27 See also Midrash Zuta Qohelet 6:7.
28 The parable here, when “unpacked,” offers more than is found in the explanation given in the midrash. The midrash merely explains that Adam’s humanity was made known to the angels. The prooftext, "The LORD God took the man," continues, "and placed him in the garden of Eden, to till it and tend it," suggesting that Adam’s removal from the place of his creation to a workman’s job in the garden was enough to demonstrate the difference between him and God. The parable, in which the governor is thrown out of the carriage, suggests that the occasion on which this was made known was when Adam and Eve were thrown out of the garden. This implicitly suggests that, as long as they were in the garden, they were indeed "god-like," enough so as to fool the ministering angels.
that this was a case where the midrashim post-date the punctuation and offer an interpretive explanation for it. But the Targum to this verse adds another level of interest to the question:29 “What was in the world, behold it was already given its name and made known to men from the day Primordial Man (i.e., Adam) existed, and everything is the decree of the Menra of the Lord and a man has no power to stand in judgment with the Master of the World who is stronger than he.”30 The word רָאָה is interpreted twice in this translation, first grouped with the previous words as in the Masoretic text (“made known to men from the day Primordial Man [i.e., Adam] existed”) and then grouped with what follows, as modern interpreters translate the verse (“and a man has no power to stand in judgment with the Master of the World who is stronger than he”). Perhaps, then, the Masoretic punctuation deliberately cuts against the grain of what contemporary scholarship views as the peshat of the verse not in order to eliminate that interpretation, but to force the reader to take רָאָה the way the Targum did, as a “Janus” word, reading it both with what precedes it and with what follows.31

Ecclesiastes 8:1032

Again, according to Seow, “the reading of MT makes no sense as it stands.” He offers the literal translation, “the wicked are buried and they came and from the place of the holy one they went.” NJPS, like Seow, follows the reading reflected in the LXX: “And then I saw scoundrels coming from the Holy Site and being brought to burial” (as if originally כֵּלֵי מֵתוֹת). The question here is whether those who “left” (תָּנְבָא) are the wicked, as in the translation just given, or those who acted rightly; that is, whether the phrase יָנֵשָׁבָא belongs with the phrase before it, as suggested by the

30 P. S. Knobel, Targum, 37. Italics represent additions or alterations to the Hebrew text, and Roman type indicates straightforward translation.
31 I adopt the expression from Cyrus Gordon’s term “Janus parallelism,” in which a single word (e.g., יָכָל in Cant 2:12) means one thing when read in the context which precedes it and something completely different when read in the context which follows it. (C. Gordon’s original discussion appeared in the Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists 15 [1978]; for a convenient discussion, see A. R. Ceresko, “Janus Parallelism in Amos’s ‘Oracles against the Nations’ [Amos 1:3–2:16],” JBL 113 [1994]: 486.) In “Janus punctuation,” the meaning of the word need not change, but its relationship to the surrounding words is left “undecided.”
32 See the discussion in C.-L. Seow, Ecclesiastes, 284; C. F. Whitley, Koheleth, 75.
zqvfl qaton, or with the phrase after it, as in KJV “they that had done right went away from the holy place.” What can traditional Jewish interpretation contribute to this question?

“And Jethro heard.” This is what Scripture says, “And so I saw the wicked buried, who had come [etc.]” (Eccl 8:10). And are there buried wicked people who come and go קַפְרֵי יְהוָה מִזְדַבְּכִים [Kupheri YHWH Mizbabkam]? Rabbi Simon says, These are the wicked, who are dead and as if buried during their lives, as it says, “All the days of the wicked he profanes”—פת גואל ימתו [Mametol]—dies, profaned.”

Tanhuma (Warsaw) Yitro 1

A Talmudic tradition describes the “wicked” Roman emperor-to-be Titus, when he conquered Jerusalem in the year 70 C.E., deliberately entering the Holy of Holies to defile it:

He further took the curtain and shaped it like a basket and brought all the vessels of the Sanctuary and put them in it, and then put them on board ship to go and triumph with them in his city, as it says, “And withal I saw the wicked buried, and they that come to the grave and they that had done right went away from the holy place and were forgotten in the city” (Eccl 8:10). Read not “buried” קַפְרֵי יְהוָה [Kupheri YHWH] but “collected” קְצִיעָה [Ktsi'ah]; read not “were forgotten” רַם שָׁבֶחְתָּה [Ram Shavatha] but “triumphed” רַם שָׁבֶחְתָּה [Ram Shavatha].

b. Gittin 56b

The text speaks about converts who come and do repentance, “and they went from the holy place”—by means of going in a holy place. These are the synagogues and schoolhouses.

Eccl. R. 8:13

All three of these midrashim seem to insist that the subject is the “wicked” (whether that means the wicked in general, as in the Tanhuma passage, or Titus in particular, as in Gittin, or the formerly wicked who have converted, as in Ecclesiasteses Rabbah) all the way through the verse. Hence
the *zagaf qaton* linking יהודים יעורני with the previous phrase, so that it is “the wicked” who both “come” and “go,” may have been intended to indicate that the two halves of the verse do not describe separate groups. This interpretation is found in the Targum as well: “And truly, I saw the wicked buried and blotted out of the world and from a holy place where the righteous dwell, they went to be burned in Gehenna and were forgotten by the inhabitants of the city. And as they had done so was done to them. Also this is vanity.”  

Ecclesiastes 8:11

Seow is explicit about an understanding implicitly shared by many moderns, that פשע is in construct here with מסתעם. He ignores the disjunctive accent on פשע and translates, “since sentence for evil work is not carried out quickly,” against the translation necessary to interpret the Masoretic text as it stands, “since sentence is not carried out, the work of evil is quick.” The Masoretic reading may be based on the following midrash:

metro אפר עיר צוה פשע持续 לעי יתי מסתעם יא מחר תורג פגישת הב עין ימללי earthly, who is a witness to the throne, and the young prince of the kingdom has not seen it.

“Because sentence is not carried out”—since a man sins and the attribute of justice does not touch him, “therefore men’s hearts are emboldened to do evil.” What is it that they say? “The haughty go in, the haughty come out, they never make a slip.”

Eccl. R. 8:14

The difficulty here, however, is that the key words מסתעם כחר לם קורא, v. 11אָּב of the Masoretic text, are not explicitly interpreted in the midrash. Thus it is not certain that the midrash does in fact depend on the understanding of the verse indicated by the cantillation marks; there is certainly no necessity for it to do so. Hence the Masoretic cantillation remains unexplained. Note, however, that the form מסתעם, an apparent feminine singular, is

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33 P. S. Knobel, *Targum, 42.*
34 See the discussion in C.-L. Seow, *Ecclesiastes,* 286.
35 The verse has another peculiarity, though one which goes beyond the bounds of the inquiry set for this study. The word מִגְעַת has a qamatz, which Seow suggests as reason for the Masoretic punctuation. But of course the Masoretes were responsible for the vowel pointing as well as the cantillation. Moreover, as Seow himself points out, Esth 1:20 has מִגְעַת with a qamatz in a phrase where it clearly must be in construct: מִגְעַת פָּשֵע. Thus this should not have been a reason for the Masoretic punctuation in our verse.
36 Or: “Romans.” See M. Jastrow, *Dictionary,* 820b, s.v. נפש לא.
regularly emended by modern interpreters to נָפָל, the masculine form appropriate for בָּלָה. One wonders whether, in the context of the unexpected cantillation mark, this vowel pointing is not a deliberate cue to the reader to think about whether נָפָל should not be taken with בָּלָה instead of with בָּלָה. We shall see another apparently deliberate “mistake” in the vowel points in Eccl 10:6, below.  

**Ecclesiastes 9:1b–2a**

Many interpreters think that the last two words of verse 1 belong with verse 2. This judgment, however, tends to rest upon the LXX, where the first word of verse 2 is not בָּלָה but ματαίοτης, בָּלָה. Despite this significant difference, however, the division of the verses is the same in the LXX as in the MT. Given the uncertainty of the suggested revision, however, there is no need to justify the Masoretic cantillation.

**Ecclesiastes 9:10**

Seow explains, “The Masoretic punctuation suggests that [קָּנָה] is to be read with the infinitive [לְפָלָה]: ‘Whatever your hand finds to do with strength, do!’ We should, however, follow several MSS, Syr, and Vulg in taking [קָּנָה] with the imperative [לְפָלָה]: ‘Whatever your hand finds to do, do with strength!’ The point is that one should wholeheartedly do whatever one is able to do.” The standard rabbinc exegesis of this verse reads in accordance with the Masoretic cantillation, giving to the word לְפָלָה the particular meaning “while you are alive.” The following example makes this clear:

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37 The presence of פך should rule out the possibility that נָפָל is a masculine third-person perfect form.

38 On this subject in general, see Y. Breuer, “Dissonance between Masoretic Accentuation and Vocalization in Verse Division of the Biblical Text,” 191–242 in [Rabbi Mordechai Breuer Festschrift] (Jerusalem: Academon, 1992). Breuer refers to the vocalizers and the punctuators as if they were two separate groups; only at the end of his article (237, 238, with n. 137) does he hint that the contradictions may sometimes be deliberate.


This is what Scripture says, “All that your hand finds to do, do” (Eccl 9:10). All you are able to do in the way of commandments while your strength is still upon you, do. Why? Once a person is nullified from the world, his intentions are nullified. As much of a commandment as you can grab, you should grab while you are still in life.

Deut. R. (Margaliot) 2:27

The assumption here, as in the other texts that follow this interpretation, is that “whatever your hand finds to do” refers to your ability to perform God's commandments. More significantly for our question, however, is that they all interpret the word בָּנָבָן, “with your strength,” as meaning “while you are alive.” This explanation, of course, is based on the rest of the verse: “For there is no action, no reasoning, no learning, no wisdom in Sheol, where you are going” (NJPS). The Masoretic text seems to be another case of Janus punctuation, aimed at questioning the peshat interpretation (as suggested by Seow), “do them with all your might,” and at pushing the reader to interpret the verse in accordance with the midrashic interpretation. Again we see the Targum translating in accordance with both possible punctuations: “Whatever charity your hand finds to do for the needy do it with all your strength [בָּנָבָן], for after the death [בָּהֵר רָאָה מְדִינֶה] a man has neither work nor reckoning nor knowledge or wisdom in the grave where you are going and nothing will help you but good deeds and charity alone.” Such a translation suggests that the Targum regards this as another undecidable verse.

Ecclesiastes 9:17

פָּרַךְ קְפַלֵּים קָפַלָה נְשָׁפָה נְשָׁפָה פָּרַךְ קְפַלֵּים.

Fox suggests that “[t]he disjunctive [zagef qaton]” should be moved forward to חָמֵן, making this adverbial expression modify “the words of the wise” rather than the verb “are heard” (as Rashi takes the verse). Other interpreters agree with Fox's understanding of the words, but not with his reading of the Masoretic punctuation. Thus Gordis explains that חָמֵן has the disjunctive accent, Tiphha’ and must be read with מִשְׁלָה Seow, interpreting similarly, remarks, “The Masoretic punctuation supports this interpretation.” If Seow and Gordis are correct, the cantillation marks follow

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42 Similar interpretations are found in Eccl R 9:10, Midr. Zuta Qoh 9:8, Pesikta Rabbati 3:3, Otzar Hamidrashim Yelammedenu 4.
43 P. S. Knobel, Targum, 45.
44 See the discussion in M. Fox, A Time to Tear Down, 300. Thanks to Zvi Betzer for reminding me of this example.
45 R. Gordis, Koheleth: the man and his world: a Study of Ecclesiastes. (Third ed.; New York: Schocken,
the *peshat* and need no explanation. But *zagef qaton* is indeed a much stronger disjunctive than *tifsha*. If Fox’s analysis is correct, then again the Masoretes would seem to be forcing the reader to take into account a less likely interpretation of the verse. The Targum, too, may possibly be translating twice here: “The words of the silent prayer of the sages are accepted by the Master of the World…” 46 “Prayer” (added between “words” and “sages”) and “silent” (falling in the Aramaic where אָחַב does in the Hebrew text) may both represent אָחַב. If this is so, the Targum and the cantillation marks may both point to a double reading. But this is speculation.

**Ecclesiastes 10:6**

The NEB translates as follows: “the fool given high office, but the great and the rich in humble posts.” Yet most commentators and translations follow the Masoretic punctuation. Thus NJPS translates, “Folly was placed on lofty heights, while rich men sat in low estate.” One may suspect that הַרְמִיסֵי מִדְּרֶשֶׁת led “naturally” to the midrashic conclusion that this verse was about the Romans (and by extension all oppressors of the Jews) and their greatness. The interpretation in Ecclesiastes Rabbah follows the Masoretic cantillation:

> הַרְמִיסֵי מִדְּרֶשֶׁת אֲלֹים הָכֹסְלִים אֲלֹים מֶשְׁכָּה (רֵדֶת לַאֹם) רָבָא קַל שָׁר מְלֶכֶת בְּאֶלֶף (אֶלֶף בִּילִּיאֵה).

> יִשְׁכָּב הַשָּׁרוֹנִים בְּנֵי יָשָׁר מְלֶכֶת שָׁוָאָה בְּאֶלֶף בָּשָׁר מְלֶכֶת (אֶלֶף בָּשָׁר).

“Folly was placed on lofty heights”—these are the Chaldeans, as it is written, “All the officers of the king of Babylon entered, and took up quarters at the middle gate” (Jer 39:3). What is “the middle gate [לְשֵׁם הָיֵר]”? The place where one decides [מַחְטָבֵךְ] the halakhot. “And rich men sat in low estate”—that is the Sanhedrin, as it says, “They sit silent on the ground” (Lam 2:10).

**Eccl. R. 10:7**

By the way the midrash cites the verse, it is clear that they are reading the verse the same way the cantillation marks do. Given that so many interpreters consider this grouping of the words to be the *peshat* interpretation, however, the fact that the Masoretic punctuation groups the words this

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way as well cannot be considered tendentious. There is one fact, however,
that suggests that the Masoretes did indeed consider punctuating the verse to
read רַבִּים וַאֲשֶׁר יֵשׁ. That is the fact that רַבִּים has the definite article but אֲשֶׁר does not. This hints at a certain undecidability, to which the Targum points
as well: 48

The Lord enabled the wicked and the foolish Edom to enjoy good luck and to
enjoy prosperity from the highest heavens [קֶמֶר מַרומָה] and his armies are
proud and numerous [וְגַתַּחַל נָחָשִׁים] while the people of the household of
Israel are enslaved under him in exile. Because of the multitude of their sins
[שֶׁהוֹרִי], those rich [שְׁרִי] in property become poor and dwell in a
lowly state among the nations. 49

Here we find in its place in the first half of the verse and
שֶׁהוֹרִי in its place in the second half of the verse. But רַבִּים (in Aramaic,
כְּמוּן) appears twice: first in the first half of the verse, “proud and
numerous,” and again in the second half of the verse, “the multitude of their
sins”—that is, those “rich” in property. With this double translation, the
Targum is pointing to the undecidability of the verse. I suggest that the
Masoretic arrangement, punctuating in blatant contradiction to the vowel
points, is aimed at conveying the same message.

Ecclesiastes 10:10 50

This phrase is somewhat difficult. The NJPS translation preserves the
Masoretic punctuation by adding, Targum-fashion, a few words to make
sense out of the phrase: “Thus the advantage of a skill depends on the exer-
cise of prudence.” The KJV has silently moved the disjunctive accent back
to יִתְרוֹן: “wisdom is profitable to direct,” as is clear when this phrase is
written in more straightforward syntax: “it is profitable [שְׁרַי] to direct wis-
dom [וְהָלָךְ תּוֹכָה].” Seow makes this change in punctuation explicit, offering
in the notes the literal translation “an advantage is to make wisdom approp-
riate” and in the context of his translation “It is an advantage to appropriate
wisdom.” 51 This is perhaps the strangest case we shall consider; I can find no

48 Against the suggestion given here, S. Kogut, שָׁמְאֵם, 198, points to נַעֲשֶׂנָה רֹבּ הַנֶּבֶנֶּר in Ezek 39:27, where the
punctuation is not in question, to show that the punctuators might well have considered this syntax possible
in biblical Hebrew. Note also Eccl 3:19, where both the sense and the cantillation marks suggest that רַבִּים
(twice) is a construct form, though spelled with the seghol of the absolute form.
49 P. S. Knobel, Targum, 48.
50 See the discussion in C.-L. Seow, Ecclesiastes, 318.
examples of Jewish exegesis which demand the Masoretic punctuation, whereas several seem to presuppose that suggested by Seow and the KJV. Thus the Targum renders: "...on account of the abundance of the excellence of their wisdom." \(^{52}\) B. Taanit 8a glosses the phrase in connection with study methodology as follows: "how much more profitable would his efforts be if he had originally systematized his studies [משכלו ממשהו]." \(^{53}\) Here the disjunctive accent our Masoretic text places on הַשָּׁמֶשׁ, the disjunctive accent our Masoretic text places on הַשָּׁמֶשׁ would contradict this interpretation. I am at a loss to explain the Masoretic punctuation in this case.

Ecclesiastes 10:11 \(^{54}\)

The reason to suspect the Masoretic punctuation here is the phrase from Jer 8:17, שָׁמַשׁ אֱלֹהִים לָכֶם מִצְחַק כָּל הָאָדָם, "Adders that cannot be charmed" (NJPS). Thus Seow suggests disregarding the disjunctive accent on שָׁמַשׁ to make this phrase match the Jeremiah one. This yields the translation, "If a snake that cannot be charmed bites." There are a number of midrashim that allude to this verse. The story of the snake who persuades Eve to eat in Genesis 3, juxtaposed to this verse, seems to have forged a connection between the snake and "evil speech" [לָשׁוֹן הרָע]. This is the לָשׁוֹן to which Eccl 10:11 is assumed to be referring. The midrashim on this topic, however, do not appear to turn on the Masoretic punctuation of the phrase. \(^{55}\) But the Targum does point to an interpretation based on the Masoretic punctuation, rather than that suggested by the Jeremiah verse: "When fiery serpents are stirred up to bite and to cause harm in the world, it is on account of the sins of Israel who do not occupy themselves with the words of Torah quietly. And also there is no advantage for a slanderer..." \(^{56}\) Here, too, lashon ha-ra is at issue. But the phrase "who do not occupy themselves with the Torah quietly [רֹאשׁ הָאָדָם]" seems to be the Targumic expansion of לָשׁוֹן-הָאָדָם. Thus: שָׁמַשׁ אֱלֹהִים, when serpents bite, it is לָשׁוֹן-הָאָדָם, when Israel does not study. Again, the disjunctive Masoretic accent jibes with the interpretation found in

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\(^{52}\) P. S. Knobel, Targum. 48. The typography here would seem to be an oversight; it is questionable whether "excellence" ought to be italicized, and "wisdom" should certainly be Romanized.

\(^{53}\) Similarly, נִמְשַׁךְ מְשַׁךְ on 7b and Eccl. R. 10:10.

\(^{54}\) See the discussion in C.-L. Seow, Ecclesiastes. 318.

\(^{55}\) E.g., Deut. R. 5:9, "They asked the snake: What benefit do you get out of biting? He replied, Before you ask me, ask those who use evil speech, as it says, והרָע שָּׁמַשׁ לָכֶם מִצְחַק כָּל הָאָדָם, אלֹהִים אָדָם הַשָּׁמֶשׁ אֱלֹהִים. How does he benefit by saying evil speech?" The words הַשָּׁמֶשׁ do not appear to figure in this midrash; hence the question of whether שָׁמַשׁ is read with what precedes it or with what follows it is not addressed by the midrash.

\(^{56}\) P. S. Knobel, Targum. 48.
the Targum. But it is not certain that the Masoretic cantillation may not represent the *peshat*.

**Ecclesiastes 11:3**

As currently punctuated, with the slightly disjunctive *pashta* on יָֽשָׁב, the verse would seem to call for translation as follows: “If the clouds be full of rain, they empty themselves upon the earth” (KJV). Seow proposes that we assume a disjunctive accent on מָ֫שָׁב, which would yield the following translation: “If the clouds are filled, they will pour down rain on the earth” (NJPS). In the first example, יָֽשָׁב is an accusative of means and יִרְדָּא a Qal verb, unique for this root, and used in the “middle” mood; in the latter, יִרְדָּא is the object of standard, transitive Hiphil יִרְדָּא. Despite the slight difference in translation, there is from a *peshat* point of view no effective difference in meaning between the two possibilities. Why then did the Masoretes choose the less grammatically likely of the two? *Eccl. R.* 11:3 provides a midrash which parses the verse in the same way as the MT:

“If the clouds are filled with rain”—if the prophets are filled with prophecy—“they empty themselves on the earth”—they prophesy about [צְלָע] Israel, who are called “earth”: “for you shall be a desired land [לֹֽא אַתֶּֽה צְלָע]” (Mal 3:12). Aquila the proselyte translated “I will command the clouds to drop no rain on it” as “I will command the prophets not to prophesy to them.”

*Eccl. R.* 11:3

The midrash clearly reads the verse according to the Masoretic punctuation. It decodes the verse in phrases, and includes *geshem* with the beginning of the verse. Moreover, the midrash itself leads us to the earlier source we

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57 See the discussion in C.-L. Seow, *Ecclesiastes*, 336. The fact that the *zagaf qaton* appears to be a stronger disjunctive than the *einaclta* in this verse is generally ignored by commentators. See the discussion in Z. Goren, *Bereishit*, 70–72, which suggests this may be explained by the theory of A. Ettinger, *Eretz Israel* 3 (cited by Goren), that *zagaf qaton* replaces *segol* in some contexts where *segol* matches the use of *oleh v’yoreh* in the altenative system used for Psalms, Proverbs, and Job as a disjunctive of equal power to *einaclta*.

58 The slight alteration provides another instance where NJPS fails to follow its stated purpose of being a translation of the MT.

59 C.-L. Seow refers to it as an accusative of “material”; see GKC 117z and *IBHS*, 10.2.3c.
have by now become accustomed to seeing, the Targum. This time, however, the Targumic influence is somewhat roundabout. To be sure, the Targum of Qohelet also reads the verse according to the Masoretic punctuation: "If the clouds are full of rain, they pour out their water [מגמת] on the earth."\(^6^0\) Note, however, that the Targum adds the expected object to גָּםֶר of the Hebrew verse, keeping that verse grammatically standard. We may have another occasion where the Targum has managed to eat its cake and have it too—simultaneously translating as if גֶּרֶם were the object of גָּמֶר and as if it were the object of גָּמֶר. If this is in fact the explanation of the Targum, it marks our verse as another to which at least one Jewish tradition applied the label of "undecided."

The midrashic quotation from the Targum to Isaiah, however, suggests a more complicated possible background to the Masoretic punctuation. It is a common midrashic trope to liken "Torah" to "water." The likening of the prophets to clouds, however, is unusual. It is not clear whether the Masoretes here had that comparison in mind, as does the midrash from Ecclesiastes Rabbah, or whether they, like the Targum, are also demonstrating that the proper grammatical reading of גֶּרֶם is indeterminate. Unlike the Targum, the Masoretes did not have the options of adding in a word; hence they may have chosen the less likely pattern of punctuation, since the likely pattern would be obvious in any case.

**Ecclesiastes 12:9**\(^6^1\)

Seow notes that some commentators prefer to disregard the disjunctive accent on גֶּרֶם. This is the tack taken by the NRSV: "Besides being wise, the Teacher also taught the people knowledge."\(^6^2\) Robert Gordis, following Rashi, cites two comparable Talmudic phrases to lend support to this interpretation; the exegetical implications, he says, have not so far been recognized. "Koheleth was not merely a professional Wisdom teacher whose activity was limited to the scions of the rich; through his writings he taught Wisdom to the people."\(^6^3\) As punctuated, however, *weyoter* should stand by itself: "And moreover" (KJV), "A further word" (NJPS). Though it is not

\(^6^0\) P. S. Knobel, *Targum*, 50.

\(^6^1\) See the discussion in C.-L. Seow, *Ecclesiastes*, 383.

\(^6^2\) It is unclear to me whether or not NEB's "So the Speaker, in his wisdom, continued to teach the people what he knew" also disregards this accent.

\(^6^3\) R. Gordis, *Koheleth*, 351, 352, citing b. Pes. 112a and b. Yeb. 113a. The emphasis is in the original. The absence of the comparative גֶּרֶם in our verse would seem to refute this reading, especially as the expression with גֶּרֶם is found in 12:12.
entirely clear, this is a case where no midrashic explanation for the Masoretic punctuation is to be found; nor is one necessary. Despite the lack of complete agreement amongst all interpreters, the Masoretic punctuation seems to follow the peshat here. Thus we need not look for further justification. The Targum, in this case, translates as if there were no disjunctive accent: “And Solomon who was called Qohelet was wiser than all people and also he taught the people of Israel knowledge.” But we have not suggested that the MT always punctuates in accordance with the Targum. If the Masoretic punctuation can be interpreted as following the peshat, it needs no explanation.

Ecclesiastes 12:11

שְׁכַּחְתָּ דְּבָרָיכֵךְ

Seow prefers to disregard what he calls “the inexplicable presence of the Munah on the first syllable” of dorbonot here. Though the Masoretic punctuation of this word may have linguistic implications (which is why Seow addresses the question), there is no evident exegetical reason for it. Hence we will not discuss it here.

Ecclesiastes 12:12

וַיֹּאמֶר מַעַּהֲכָה בֶּן שֶׁמֶּה

Here we have the opposite case of that in 12:9. The first word of the sentence, יָדִיר, this time has no disjunctive accent and is followed by the comparative מ. Michael Fox would add the disjunctive accent here, accounting for the מ as the preposition following the verb יָדִיר. There is in fact a midrashic comment to the verse which follows this path:

דֶּרֶךְ רַבִּים: מֵאֵי דְּבָרָיכֵךְ (קָהֵלָה יִתְּנֵה) יָדִיר פָּמָה בְּנֵי חוֹרֶר עַשָּׂחַ פָּרָזָר הָרָבָּה וּרְבִּי פָּרָזָר—כָּל הָעָבָרֶה בָּרֶדֶר פָּרָזָר חֵירַב מְדָה. שֶׁאָמַר הַשָּׁמֶר אֲלֵהוּ שֶׁנֶּעָשֶׂה בְּנֵי חוֹרֶר פָּרָזָר רְבִּי פָּרָזָר.

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65 See the discussion in C.-L. Seow, Ecclesiastes, 386.

66 See the discussion in M. Fox, A Time to Tear Down, 356.

67 M. Fox, A Time to Tear Down, 356; N. Lohfink, “Zu einigen Satzöffnungen,” 138, points out that this syntax does not appear elsewhere in biblical Hebrew (7 other occurrences of the Niphal of יָדִיר, including Eccl 4:13).
Raba made the following exposition: What is the purport of the Scriptural text: "And, furthermore my son, be admonished: Of making many books etc."? My son, be more careful [ברוך] in [the observance of] the words of the Scribes than in the words of the Torah, for in the laws of the Torah there are positive and negative precepts [which have a variety of different penalties]; but, as to the laws of the Scribes, whoever transgresses any of the enactments of the Scribes incurs the penalty of death. In case you should object: If they are of real value why were they not recorded [in the Torah]? Scripture stated: "Of making many books there is no end."

b. Erubin 21b

Though it is not exactly clear here whether the midrash intends to read "be more careful of these [words of the scribes]" or "be more careful than with these [words of Torah]," the implied punctuation is clear: רָאָה, "moreover," רָאָה הָכְלָה דְּרָאָה. The Targum here appears to move the etnachta to רָאָה: "And more than these my son, Be careful to make many books of wisdom without end." But this is not the case at issue. As far as the suggested disjunctive accent on רָאָה, the Targum avoids it and the peshat does not demand it. The MT therefore requires no explanation.

Our survey has not been completely conclusive, since we have had to leave several examples unexplained. But it would seem that the Targum gives us an insight into the perspective of the Masoretes. We have seen several occurrences in this small book where the Targum translated the same word twice—that is, they translated simultaneously in accordance with two different decisions about how the verse should be punctuated. I suggest that, in many cases, the Masoretic decision to place a pause in a location that seems to contradict the peshat was made not to contradict it, but to add a second possibility. Given the Talmudic declaration that only five verses in the Torah are undecidable in this way, one may say that the Masoretes performed their task with quite a gentle touch. They do not seem to have wished to force a particular exegesis upon the reader. Rather, despite the restrictive quality of the vowels and punctuation marks which they were adding to the traditional consonants, they may, paradoxically, have been actuated by a desire to preserve the indeterminability of the text which had enabled Jewish interpreters for more than a millennium to use the Bible as a springboard for their own literary and theological imaginings.

68P. S. Knobel, Targum, 54.