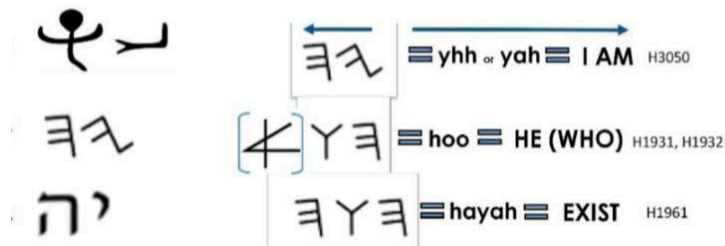


SHORTER VERSE: The Creator's Name in Exodus 3:14–15



Many readers of the Bible have been taught that **Exodus 3:14** means the Creator revealed His name as “I AM who I AM” as “Yahuah (YHUH).” In modern English, that phrase sounds like a complete personal name, but the ancient tongue manuscript

did not layer that way. Verse 14 gives a statement about creator’s being, like an introduction, while verse 15 identifies the actual name spoken name as אֲנִי (YAH), the true sacred divine name. That is why many students or beginner of the scripture conclude that the “I AM” wording is the full name itself, the first being I AM is that part of the explanation connected to verse 14.

The difference matters. If verse 14 is read as the name itself, then readers can miss the fact that verse 15 moves from a description of creator’s existence to the actual covenant name by which He was to be known. In other words, Exodus chapter 3 contains both a meaning statement and a name statement. The translation issue is not simply about words; it is about how ancient mindset understanding express’s identity, presence, and authority.

What Exodus Really Says

In Exodus 3:14, Moses asks what he should say when the people ask who sent him. The answer given is often translated, “I AM WHO I AM,” or “I WILL BE WHAT I WILL BE.” That wording comes from the ancient tongue (mindset) expression *ehyeh asher ehyeh*, which is a form of the verb “to be” or “what I am.” In simple terms, the verse speaks of אֲנִי’s self-existence, living presence, and unchanging nature. It is a profound statement to understand why HE is the first existence being I AM.

Then verse 15 says, “This is my name forever,” and the name given is אֲנִי. That is the key point why He is the first existence being. Verse 14 explains something about אֲנִי’s nature, but verse 15 gives the name that is to be remembered throughout generations.

The text therefore deserves careful translation rather than a simplified reading modern mindset English way to understand. Because the ancient language is kind of

complicated to understand how different it is to our modern-day world understanding. Their language is more likely symbolic.

Why יהוה Is Different

The name יהוה is written anciently like the Phoenician pictographic language. In that ancient tongue, the spoken and written language were far more prominently symbolic languages to preserve pronunciation by tradition. Over time, many translators and pagan's readers avoided saying the name aloud and substituted titles such as "Lord" or "God" instead. This helped protect reverence for the name, but it also made later readers less familiar with its original sound and meaning.

Because of that history, many modern readers see "LORD" in English Bibles where the Hebrew text actually contains יהוה. That convention is helpful in one sense, but it can also hide the fact that the text is naming יהוה directly. The name is not merely a title like "Master" or "Ruler." It is a unique covenant name connected to the Sovereign ONE of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

Some scholars and believers connect the creator ONE with a shorter form such as "Yah." But the problem is, יהוה (YAH) isn't a shorter verse of the creator's name at all. Why do we see the statement words like "Halalu-YAH," which mean "Praise Yah." That is the key proof reason why it's never known as shorter form of the divine name. Even so, the main point remains that Exodus 3:15 gives the revealed true only name, while verse 14 explains its introduction.

Why This Matters Today

Understanding this passage well matters because people are still speaking יהוה's name in vain. Translated it all wrong, cause a huge alteration. Moses warned us in **Deuteronomy 4:2** that we are NOT to change or subtract, etc. We ended up changing the language long ago, before translation it. They carry identity, memory, relationship, and covenant meaning, but cause the understanding spoken and written ancient language differently. If the divine name is treated only by our language or a title, readers may miss the true personal and historical weight of what יהוה revealed to Moses. If it is treated only as "I AM," readers may or might starting to understand what HE is of.

Modern translation cannot balance accuracy, tradition, and readability to do that. Some translations preserve "LORD" for reverence and familiarity, while others try to make the divine name more visible by using their understand pagan's name. Both approaches have weaknesses understanding the creator's identity. The important issue is that the reader should understand that Exodus 3:14–15 not supposed to be hard to understand,

if we put our mindset as ancient understanding. It will reveal to us to understand the invisible spirit being, the first being “I AM”.

For that reason, it is reasonable to explain the passage this way: the Creator does not merely say “I AM” two time for His identity name. He reveals His explaining who He is, and verse 15 identifies that name as “I AM”.

Closing Statement

Exodus 3:14–15 should be read as a unified revelation ancient understanding, not as a single phrase flattened into our modern-day expression. Verse 14 explains **אני**'s being, while explaining to Moses. Like He was pointing to Himself, who is He as being. And verse 15 names Himself. In a careful modern understanding, the passage teaches that the Creator is self-existent, present, and faithfully known by His covenant name, the first being who created the heavens and earth.