GIMATRIYA TWINS

A.k.a. Gimatriya Matches, are two words, phrases, or p'sukim that have the same numeric value. They are interesting when their matching says something.

Full pasuk matches are the best (in our experience). Over the years we have found GTs that serve as "matched bookends", as you will see in the Parshat Sh'mot through V'zot HaB'racha example that follows.

That's the entire span of the life of Moshe Rabeinu.
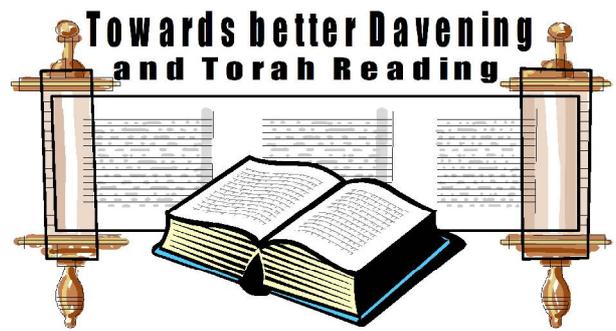
Back in Sh'mot 2:4, the Torah tells us:

וַתֵּתַצַּב אֲחֹתוֹ מֵרָחֹק לְדֵעָה מַה־יֵּעָשֶׂה לוֹ:

Moshe was born, hidden by his mother for three months, and floated in a waterproof basket under the watchful eye of his sister Mriam.

Now take the story of Moshe Rabeinu to its end, and the end of the book of D'varim.

D'varim 34:10, the antepenultimate pasuk of the Torah. [Might as well learn a word you'll probably never use: Ultimate is the last. Penultimate is the next to last. And Antepenultimate is the third from the last.]

וְלֹא־קָם נָבִיא עוֹד בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל כְּמֹשֶׁה אֲשֶׁר יְדָעוֹ ה' פָּנִים אֶל־פָּנִים:

In Haazinu, we find a uniquely written word: HEI-LAMED-YUD-HEI-VAV-HEI, Is it to HaShem...

What's unique about it is that the first HEI is written large (not unique) and separated from the rest of the word by a small space (that is unique).

The question is how to read the word.

According to the MINCHAT SHAI (who writes it in the name of the Ibn Ezra and the Radak), the first syllable is HAL, with a SH'VA NACH under the LAMED. Then comes the regular pronunciation of HaShem's name - ADO-NAI.

According to the MAHARITZ, the first syllable is HA, the LAMAD's SH'VA is NA, and the rest of the word is pronounced LA-DO-NAI. The CHATAF-PATACH sound under the ALEF of HaShem's name is dropped leaving the ALEF with no sound at all.

In the Torah, the word is written YUD-HEI-VAV-HEI, but because of the way we pronounce HaShem's name, it is as if there is an ALEF with a CHATAF-PATACH, which drops out in this word, with the virtual ALEF not making any sound at all.