? יי כְמֹּכָה בָּאֵלָם, יי

Mi <u>cha-mo'</u>-chah* <u>ba</u>-e-lim', Adonai? who (is) <u>like</u> You within (among) <u>the</u> gods, Adonai?

ָמִי כְּמֹּכָה, נֵאִדָּר בַּקֹּדֵשׁ,

Mi $\underline{ka-mo}'$ -chah * , ne-e-dar' ba-ko'-desh, who (is) like You, glorious, majestic in the holiness,

נוֹרָא תְהִלֹת, עֹּשֵׂה פֶּלֶא?

no-ra' te-hi-lot', o'-seh fe'-le? terrible, awesome glories, (One Who) does, makes wonder?

מַלְכוּתְהָ רָאוּ בָגָּידְ , בּוֹקֵעַ יָם

Mal-chu-te-<u>cha'</u> ra-u' va-nei'- <u>cha</u> , bo-ke'-a yam Kingship <u>Your</u> saw children <u>Your</u>* He split, broke open sea

לְפָנֵי מֹשֶׁה. " זֶה אֵלִי ,, עְנוּ

lif-nei' Mo-sheh'; "zeh $e-l\underline{i}$ '," a-nu' before Moses; "this (is) G-d $\underline{m}y$ " they answered

ּ וְאָמְרוּ , יי יי יִמְלֹדְ לְעֹלָם וָעֶד.

<u>ve</u>-am-ru', "Adonai yim-loch' <u>le</u>-o-lam' <u>va</u>-ed."

<u>and</u> said "Adonai will reign <u>to</u> eternity <u>and</u> forever"

Gates of Prayer, p.132

^{*}see footnote #8

^{*}Your children saw Your Kingship

ּ , וְנָאֱמַר יִפִּי פָּדָה יי אֶת יַעְקֹב

<u>ve</u>-ne-e-mar': "Ki fa-da' Adonai et Ya-a-kov', and it was said: "for delivered Adonai (d.o.) Jacob,

ּיְגְאָלוֹ מִיַּד חְזָק מִמֶּנוּ ...

<u>u</u>-ge-a-lo' <u>mi</u>-yad' cha-zak' mi-me'-nu." <u>and</u> saved <u>him</u> <u>from</u> hand strong more than he."

בָּרוּך אַתָּה, יי, גָּאַל יִשְׂרָאֵל.

Ba-ruch' a-tah', Adonai, ga-al' yis-ra-el'. blessed (are) You, Adonai, redeemer of Israel.

Note: The two pronunciations of "mi chamochah/mi kamochah" in the first two lines of this prayer are because of tradition. When the vowels were first devised, the sages wrote them the way they heard them. Then they devised the rules of pronunciation by inductive logic from the oral tradition. Searching for a reason for this variation between the first and second "mi ch/kamochah", we can imagine that perhaps in the original chant, there was a pause long enough to warrant changing the "ch" softened kaf caused by the preceding yud, to go back to the "k" sound which would be present at the beginning of a sentence or after a consonant, or after any letter except aleph, hei, vav, and yud.