In manuscripts, His name in the form of the tetragrammaton (יהוה) appears about 6800 times, so when various attempts were made to eliminate the vowel points in His name in those manuscripts, several instances of the tetragrammaton were missed. Likewise, each saboteur of the name overlooked the name in different passages. One would miss it in one passage of Scripture, and the other would miss it in a different passage of Scripture.

The result? In the various places they failed to remove or sabotage the vowel points, the name is vowel pointed identically in these different passages revealing the proper pronunciation of His name as “Yehovah”.

On the other hand, Hebrew names in Scripture were not sabotaged, and so the correct vowel pointing is clear within Hebrew names. As such, whenever a Hebrew name or word **ends** with הוה, as in HalleluYah, the vowel points indicate “Yah” as the correct pronunciation. Or in the alternative, as in the name Yesh’yahu (Isaiah) or Yerem’yahu (Jeremiah), the vowels points indicate “Yahu” as the correct pronunciation.

However, whenever a name **begins** with הוה, like in the name Yehoshaphat (Jehoshaphat) or Yehoram (Jehoram), it is vowel pointed as “Yeho”. Thereby confirming that the הוה in the beginning of הוהוה is pronounced “Yeho” and not “Yah” or “Yahu”.

This leaves only the ending, the הוה in question concerning the pronunciation as to whether it is pronounced in English equivalent as “vah”, “veh”, “vih”, “voh”, or “vuh”.

The Masoretic text, which is the only ancient text created to preserve the pronunciation of the Hebrew language, preserved the vowel pronunciation as “ah”, and presents the Hebrew letter הוה (vav) as clearly pronounced as a “v” and not as a “w”. Therefore the ending is “vah”.

Arguments against the Masoretic vowel pointing are sometimes made by those who desire to pronounce it a traditional way, or a strange way, however, without the vowel points it is impossible to know if any alternative pronunciation of any Hebrew word ever existed, and only the Masoretic text supplies those vowel points.

Anybody can argue something to be invalid, like boys not really being male gender, and girls not really being female gender; but without any empirical evidence to support their position and back up their opinion, their argument is empty and simply agenda driven.
Therefore His name by preponderance of the available empirical, verifiable, evidence is “Yehovah” (Yeho-vah).

When the Masoretic text was created, it was done by adding vowel points to the Hebrew consonants of the text to preserve the pronunciation of the Hebrew language.

These same vowels points from the Masoretic text show the pronunciation of God’s name to be Yehovah.