## **Ecclesiastes 10:3**

Hebrew	לֵב פּשֶׁפְּכֵל הֹלֵךְּ לִבְּוֹ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigיְגֵם בַּדֶּרֶךְּ כשהסכל פְּשֶׁפְּכֵל הֹלֵךְּ לִבְּוֹ
	hebrew
	Meaning:
	* The heart * Used figuratively for the feelings, the will and even the intellect * The centre of anything
	Noun, masculine (although conceptually neutral, being used for both men and women). Occurs nearly 600 times in the Old Testament.1 Samuel 25:37Genesis 6:5Exodus 8:151 Samuel 24:51 Samuel 16:7Jeremiah 17:9Deuteronomy 10:16Deuteronomy 6:5Deuteronomy 6:5Psalm 9:1 (NIV)(verse 2 in the Hebrew Bible)Deuteronomy 6:5Genesis 6:51 Samuel 1:13Psalm 95:10Deuteronomy 6:5 חֻבֶּר וְאָבֵּר לַכְּכֹּל חְנֵּא
ESV	Even when the fool walks on the road, he lacks sense, and he says to everyone that he is a fool.
NIV	Even as he walks along the road, the fool lacks sense and shows everyone how stupid he is.
NLT	You can identify fools just by the way they walk down the street!

καίρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί

greek

Meaning

\* And \* Also \* Both \* Even \* Too \* So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" γε ἐνρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigἐν

greek

Preposition meaning "in". ὁδῷ ὅταν ἄφρων πορεύηται καρδία αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip bigαὐτός

greek

Meaning

\* He, she, it \* Himself, herself, itself \* Same

Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.

Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ὑστερήσει καὶpluginautotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί

greek

Meaning

\* And \* Also \* Both \* Even \* Too \* So

ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" αplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigὄς, ἤ, ὄ

greek

LXX

Meaning:

\* Who \* Which \* What

The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent).

It is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning λογιεῖται πάνταplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigπᾶς

greek

Meaning

\* All \* Every \* The whole

Adjective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of  $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \varsigma$  depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.

With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 ἀφροσύνη ἐστίνρlugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigεἰμί

greek

εἰμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be").

It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example  $\mathfrak{sl}\mu\mathfrak{l}$  is the word for am and  $\mathring{\eta}\nu$  is the word for was, e.g.

ΚJV

Yea also, when he that is a fool walketh by the way, his wisdom faileth him, and he saith to every one that he is a fool.

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