

Ecclesiastes 5

Verses: | [1](#) | [2](#) | [3](#) | [4](#) | [5](#) | [6](#) | [7](#) | [8](#) | [9](#) | [10](#) | [11](#) | [12](#) | [13](#) | [14](#) | [15](#) | [16](#) | [17](#) | [18](#) | [19](#) | [20](#)

Text

[Hebrew](#)

לִבָּ (plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big) על פִּיד וְלִבָּ

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... אֶל יְמִינָהּ לְהוֹצִיא דָּבָר לִפְנֵי אֱלֹהִים (plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big)

hebrew

Meanings:

* God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels

Noun, masculine אֱלֹהִים (plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big)

hebrew

Meanings:

* God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels

Noun, masculine שָׁמַיִם (plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big)

1 hebrew

Meanings:

* Heaven or heavens * Sky * Compass

Masculine noun. The word is dual in form (ending in -ים) which normally indicates two things (like eyes and hands), however, however it functions as a plural. Deuteronomy 10:14 states that Genesis 1:20Psalm 115:3 אֶרֶץ (plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big) על הָאָרֶץ

hebrew

Meaning:

* Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country

The word אֶרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.

When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1 עַל כֵּן הָיָה (plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big)

hebrew

The word הָיָה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.

This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.

* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 דְּבַר יְהוָה מֵעַתָּה

2	כִּי בָּא הַחַלּוּם בָּרֶב עֲנִין וְקוֹל כְּסִיל בָּרֶב דְּבָרִים אלהים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meanings: * God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels
3	Noun, masculine את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew את word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (אֱשֶׁר תִּדְרֹךְ שָׁמַיִם)
4	טוֹב אֲשֶׁר לֹא תִדְרֹךְ מִשְׁתַּדּוֹר וְלֹא תִשָּׁלֵם את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew את word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (פִּיךָ לַחֲטִיָּא אֶת) את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew את word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.
5	בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (בְּשִׁרְךָ וְאֵל תֹּאמַר לִפְנֵי הַמַּלְאָךְ כִּי שִׁגְגָה הָיָא לָמָּה אלהים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meanings: * God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels Noun, masculine את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew את word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (מַעֲשֵׂה יָדֶיךָ)

6	אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by (הָאֱלֹהִים) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meanings: * God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels Noun, masculine יָרָא
7	שָׁמַרplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigExamples שָׁמַר Meaning: * To guard * To protect * To keep * To observe * To attend The verb שמר occurs about 470 times in the Old Testament. Central in covenant language. God “keeps” His covenant promises, and His people are called to Deuteronomy 7:9Psalm 121:7Deuteronomy 7:11Psalm 127:1Luke 2:19 יִגְבְּהֵם עֲלֵיהֶם
8	אָרֶץplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning: * Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country The word אָרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground. When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1 בְּכָל הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה מִלְכּוֹד לְשָׂדֶה נֶעֱבָד
9	אָהַב פֶּסֶף לֹא יִשְׁבַּע פֶּסֶף וּמִי אָהַב בְּהֶמוֹן לֹא תִבּוֹאָה גַם זֶה הָבֵל
10	בְּרִבּוֹת הַטּוֹבָה רָבוּ אוֹכְלֶיהָ וּמֵה כְּשָׁרוֹן לְבַעֲלֶיהָ כִּי אִם רֹאיתָ רָאוֹת עֵינֶיךָ
11	מִתּוֹקָה שְׁנֵית הָעֵבֶד אִם מַעֲט וְאִם הָרַבָּה יֹאכֵל וְהַשְׁבַּע לְעֹשִׁיר אֵינְנוּ מֵנִיחַ לוֹ לִישׁוֹן
12	שָׁמַרplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigExamples שָׁמַר Meaning: * To guard * To protect * To keep * To observe * To attend The verb שמר occurs about 470 times in the Old Testament. Central in covenant language. God “keeps” His covenant promises, and His people are called to Deuteronomy 7:9Psalm 121:7Deuteronomy 7:11Psalm 127:1Luke 2:19 לְבַעֲלֵי לְרַעְתּוֹ

13	וְאֶבֶד הָעֶשֶׂר הֵהוּא בְּעֵינָיו רָע וְהוֹלִיד בּוֹ וְאִין בִּידּוֹ מְאוֹמָהּ
14	כְּאֶשֶׁר יֵצֵא מִבֶּטֶן אִמּוֹ עָרוֹם יָשׁוּב לִלְכֶּת כְּשֶׁבֶא וּמְאוֹמָהּ לֹא יֵשֶׂא בְּעַמְלּוֹ שִׁילָד בִּידּוֹ
	רוחַ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning: * Wind * Breath * Spirit Noun. Occurs about 380 times in the Old Testament. Though usually feminine, רוח sometimes takes masculine verbs and adjectives, especially when referring to the Spirit of God (רוחַ יְהוָה). Exodus 10:13 Genesis 6:17 Genesis 41:8 Proverbs 16:32 Ecclesiastes 12:7 Genesis 1:2 Judges 3:10 Ezekiel 36:27 Genesis 2:7 John 3:8 Genesis 1:2 Genesis 8:1
16	גַּם כָּל יָמָיו בַּחֲשָׁד יֵאָכֵל וְכַעַס הִרְבָּה וְחֲלִיו וְקֶצֶף
17	הִנֵּה אֲשֶׁר רָאִיתִי אֲנִי טוֹב אֲשֶׁר יָפָה לְאָכּוֹל וְלִשְׁתּוֹת וְלִרְאוֹת טוֹבָה בְּכָל עֲמָלּוֹ שֶׁיַּעֲמֹל תַּחַת הַשָּׁמֶשׁ מִסָּפָר יָמֵי חַיָּו אֲשֶׁר נָתַן לוֹ אֱלֹהִים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meanings: * God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels Noun, masculine פִּי הוּא חֶלֶקוֹ
	אֱלֹהִים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meanings: * God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels Noun, masculine אֵת וְהַשְׁלִיטוֹ לְאַכֹּל מִמֶּנּוּ וְלִשְׁאֵת אֵת hebrew The Hebrew אֵת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by אֱלֹהִים (חֲלָקוֹ וְלִשְׁמֹחַ בְּעַמְלּוֹ זֶה מִתֵּת אֱלֹהִים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meanings: * God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels Noun, masculine הִיא
18	

	אתָּplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigאֶתָּ hebrew The Hebrew אֶתָּ word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by אֱלֹהִים (יְמִי חֲיָיו כִּי הָאֱלֹהִים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigאֱלֹהִים) hebrew Meanings: 19 * God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels Noun, masculine לְבֶן מְעֵנָה בְּשִׁמְחַת לְבֶן plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigלְבֶן 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...
20	

ESV

1	Guard your steps when you go to the house of God. To draw near to listen is better than to offer the sacrifice of fools, for they do not know that they are doing evil.
2	Be not rash with your mouth, nor let your heart be hasty to utter a word before God, for God is in heaven and you are on earth. Therefore let your words be few.
3	For a dream comes with much business, and a fool's voice with many words.
4	When you vow a vow to God, do not delay paying it, for he has no pleasure in fools. Pay what you vow.
5	It is better that you should not vow than that you should vow and not pay.
6	Let not your mouth lead you into sin, and do not say before the messenger that it was a mistake. Why should God be angry at your voice and destroy the work of your hands?
7	For when dreams increase and words grow many, there is vanity; but God is the one you must fear.
8	If you see in a province the oppression of the poor and the violation of justice and righteousness, do not be amazed at the matter, for the high official is watched by a higher, and there are yet higher ones over them.
9	But this is gain for a land in every way: a king committed to cultivated fields.
10	He who loves money will not be satisfied with money, nor he who loves wealth with his income; this also is vanity.
11	When goods increase, they increase who eat them, and what advantage has their owner but to see them with his eyes?
12	Sweet is the sleep of a laborer, whether he eats little or much, but the full stomach of the rich will not let him sleep.

13	There is a grievous evil that I have seen under the sun: riches were kept by their owner to his hurt,
14	and those riches were lost in a bad venture. And he is father of a son, but he has nothing in his hand.
15	As he came from his mother's womb he shall go again, naked as he came, and shall take nothing for his toil that he may carry away in his hand.
16	This also is a grievous evil: just as he came, so shall he go, and what gain is there to him who toils for the wind?
17	Moreover, all his days he eats in darkness in much vexation and sickness and anger.
18	Behold, what I have seen to be good and fitting is to eat and drink and find enjoyment in all the toil with which one toils under the sun the few days of his life that God has given him, for this is his lot.
19	Everyone also to whom God has given wealth and possessions and power to enjoy them, and to accept his lot and rejoice in his toil- this is the gift of God.
20	For he will not much remember the days of his life because God keeps him occupied with joy in his heart.

NIV

1	Guard your steps when you go to the house of God. Go near to listen rather than to offer the sacrifice of fools, who do not know that they do wrong.
2	Do not be quick with your mouth, do not be hasty in your heart to utter anything before God. God is in heaven and you are on earth, so let your words be few.
3	As a dream comes when there are many cares, so the speech of a fool when there are many words.
4	When you make a vow to God, do not delay in fulfilling it. He has no pleasure in fools; fulfill your vow.
5	It is better not to vow than to make a vow and not fulfill it.
6	Do not let your mouth lead you into sin. And do not protest to the temple messenger, "My vow was a mistake." Why should God be angry at what you say and destroy the work of your hands?
7	Much dreaming and many words are meaningless. Therefore stand in awe of God.
8	If you see the poor oppressed in a district, and justice and rights denied, do not be surprised at such things; for one official is eyed by a higher one, and over them both are others higher still.
9	The increase from the land is taken by all; the king himself profits from the fields.
10	Whoever loves money never has money enough; whoever loves wealth is never satisfied with his income. This too is meaningless.
11	As goods increase, so do those who consume them. And what benefit are they to the owner except to feast his eyes on them?
12	The sleep of a laborer is sweet, whether he eats little or much, but the abundance of a rich man permits him no sleep.
13	I have seen a grievous evil under the sun: wealth hoarded to the harm of its owner,
14	or wealth lost through some misfortune, so that when he has a son there is nothing left for him.
15	Naked a man comes from his mother's womb, and as he comes, so he departs. He takes nothing from his labor that he can carry in his hand.
16	This too is a grievous evil: As a man comes, so he departs, and what does he gain, since he toils for the wind?
17	All his days he eats in darkness, with great frustration, affliction and anger.
18	Then I realized that it is good and proper for a man to eat and drink, and to find satisfaction in his toilsome labor under the sun during the few days of life God has given him-for this is his lot.

19	Moreover, when God gives any man wealth and possessions, and enables him to enjoy them, to accept his lot and be happy in his work-this is a gift of God.
20	He seldom reflects on the days of his life, because God keeps him occupied with gladness of heart.

NLT

1	As you enter the house of God, keep your ears open and your mouth shut. It is evil to make mindless offerings to God.
2	Don't make rash promises, and don't be hasty in bringing matters before God. After all, God is in heaven, and you are here on earth. So let your words be few.
3	Too much activity gives you restless dreams; too many words make you a fool.
4	When you make a promise to God, don't delay in following through, for God takes no pleasure in fools. Keep all the promises you make to him.
5	It is better to say nothing than to make a promise and not keep it.
6	Don't let your mouth make you sin. And don't defend yourself by telling the Temple messenger that the promise you made was a mistake. That would make God angry, and he might wipe out everything you have achieved.
7	Talk is cheap, like daydreams and other useless activities. Fear God instead.
8	Don't be surprised if you see a poor person being oppressed by the powerful and if justice is being miscarried throughout the land. For every official is under orders from higher up, and matters of justice get lost in red tape and bureaucracy.
9	Even the king milks the land for his own profit!
10	Those who love money will never have enough. How meaningless to think that wealth brings true happiness!
11	The more you have, the more people come to help you spend it. So what good is wealth- except perhaps to watch it slip through your fingers!
12	People who work hard sleep well, whether they eat little or much. But the rich seldom get a good night's sleep.
13	There is another serious problem I have seen under the sun. Hoarding riches harms the saver.
14	Money is put into risky investments that turn sour, and everything is lost. In the end, there is nothing left to pass on to one's children.
15	We all come to the end of our lives as naked and empty-handed as on the day we were born. We can't take our riches with us.
16	And this, too, is a very serious problem. People leave this world no better off than when they came. All their hard work is for nothing- like working for the wind.
17	Throughout their lives, they live under a cloud- frustrated, discouraged, and angry.
18	Even so, I have noticed one thing, at least, that is good. It is good for people to eat, drink, and enjoy their work under the sun during the short life God has given them, and to accept their lot in life.
19	And it is a good thing to receive wealth from God and the good health to enjoy it. To enjoy your work and accept your lot in life- this is indeed a gift from God.
20	God keeps such people so busy enjoying life that they take no time to brood over the past.

LXX

	φύλαξον νόδα σου ἐν greek Preposition meaning "in". ὧ ἐάν πορεύῃ εἰς οἶκον τοῦ greek The definite article θεοῦ greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God καὶ 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" ἔγγυς τοῦ greek <td>1</td> <td> The definite article ἀκούειν ὑπὲρ δόμα τῶν greek The definite article ἀφρόνων θυσία σου ὅτι οὐκ εἶπεν 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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. εἰδότες τοῦ greek The definite article ποιῆσαι Meaning: * To do * To make This verb - to do or make - is used in connection with a large range of activities including creation, covenant formation, obedience, miracles, sin and worship. Verb forms Present tense Person Greek Form κακόν </td>	1	The definite article ἀκούειν ὑπὲρ δόμα τῶν greek The definite article ἀφρόνων θυσία σου ὅτι οὐκ εἶπεν 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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. εἰδότες τοῦ greek The definite article ποιῆσαι Meaning: * To do * To make This verb - to do or make - is used in connection with a large range of activities including creation, covenant formation, obedience, miracles, sin and worship. Verb forms Present tense Person Greek Form κακόν
--	--	---	--

	μή σπεῦδε ἐπὶ στόματί σου καὶplugin-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” καρδία σου μή ταχυνάτω τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἐξενέγκαι λόγονplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigλόγος Meaning * A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son Masculine noun. Related to the verb λέγω. λόγος in Greek Thought Before the New Testament, λόγος already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, λόγος was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world.... πρὸ προσώπου τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article θεοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God ὅτι ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article θεόςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article οὐρανῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὐρανός Meaning: 2 * The sky * Air * Heaven or heavens 278 occurrences in the New Testament. Οὐρανός is used in Scripture to describe the sky and universe (that is, the visible expanse above the earth) as well as the transcendent realm where God is present. For example, in Matthew 6:26Matthew 24:29Matthew 6:9 καὶplugin-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” οὐ ἐπὶ τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article γῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigγῆ Meaning: * Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5) Feminine noun. Connected to the English words “ground”, “geometry” and “geology”. It occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis 2:7Genesis 12:1 ἐπὶ τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοῦτός / αὐτῆ / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἐστὼσανplugin-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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. οἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article λόγοιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigλόγος Meaning * A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son Masculine noun. Related to the verb λέγω. λόγος in Greek Thought Before the New Testament, λόγος already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, λόγος was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world.... οὐ ολίγοι ὅτι παραγίνεται ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. πλήθει περισσασμοῦ καὶplugin-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” φωνὴ θρόνονος ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν 3 greek Preposition meaning “in”. πλήθει λόγωνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigλόγος Meaning * A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son Masculine noun. Related to the verb λέγω. λόγος in Greek Thought Before the New Testament, λόγος already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, λόγος was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world....
--	---

καθὼς ἔν ἐστιν τὸ	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ
greek	
The definite article	ὅς
greek	
Masculine noun meaning:	
* A god or goddess * God	μή χρονίης
greek	
The definite article	ἀποδοῦναι
greek	
4	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)
	ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν
	greek
	είμι 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 είμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. θέλημα ἐν
	greek
	Preposition meaning "in".
	ἀγαθόν
	greek
	The definite article
	μή εἰσαθῆαι
	greek
5	The definite article
	εἰσαθῆαι
	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"
	μή ἀποδοῦναι
	μή
	greek
	The definite article
	στόμα
	greek
	The definite article
	ἐξαμαρτῆσαι
	greek
	The definite article
	οἶκτα
	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"
	μή
	greek
	The definite article
	θεοῖ
	greek
	Masculine noun meaning:
	* A god or goddess * God
	ἔτι
	greek
	είμι 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 είμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἴνα
	μή
	greek
	The definite article
	θεός
	greek
	Masculine noun meaning:
	* A god or goddess * God
	ἔτι
	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"
	διαφθεῖρη
	greek
	The definite article
	ποιήματα
	greek
	Preposition meaning "in".
	πλήθει
	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"
	ματαιότητες
	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"
	λόγος
	greek
	Before the New Testament, λόγος already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, λόγος was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heracitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world....
	πολλοί
	greek
	The definite article
	θεόν
	greek
	Masculine noun meaning:
	* A god or goddess * God

8	ἐάν συνοφανῖαν πένητος καιplugin-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” ἀρπαγὴν κρίματος καιplugin-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” δικαιοσύνης ἰδης ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. χώρᾳ μὴ θαυμάσης ἐνὶ τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article πράγματι ὅτι ὁψηλὸς ἐπάνω ὤψηλοῦ φυλάξαι καιplugin-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” ὤψηλοι ἐν αὐτοῖςplugin-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)	9	καίplugin-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” περισσεῖα γῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigγῆ Meaning: * Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5) Feminine noun. Connected to the English words “ground”, “geometry” and “geology”. It occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis 2:7Genesis 12:1 ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. παντὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς 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 ἐστὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐστὶμί 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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. βασιλεὺς τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigτοῦ greek The definite article ἀγροῦ εἰργασμένου	10	ἀγαπῶν ἀντίον οὐ πληθῆσεται ἀγροῦ καιplugin-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” τίς ἡγάπησεν ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. πληθεὶ αὐτῶνplugin-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) γένημα καιplugin-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 τοῦτοplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοῦτος / αὐτὴ / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ματαιότης
---	--	---	--	----	--

	ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning "in". ἐνῥθει τήςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὲ greek The definite article ἀγαθωσύνης ἐπληθύνθησαν ἐσθοντες αὐτήνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτό 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) καίplugin-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" τί ἀνδρεία τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὲ
11	καί greek The definite article παρ αὐτήϛplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτό 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) ὅτι ἀλλ ἢ τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὲ greek The definite article ὁρὸν ὁφθαλμοῖς αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτό 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)
	γλυκὺς ὕμνος τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὲ greek The definite article δούλου εἰ ὀλίγον καίplugin-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" εἰ πολλὸ φάγεται καίplugin-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" τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὲ greek
12	The definite article ἐμληθέντι τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὲ greek The definite article πλουτῆσαι οὐκ ἐστινplugin-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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἡρίων αὐτόνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτό 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) τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὲ greek The definite article ὁμῶσαι
	ἐστινplugin-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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἀπρωτίᾳ ἦν εἶδον ὑπὸ τόνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὲ greek The definite article ἡλιον πλοῦτόν φυλασσόμενον τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὲ greek The definite article παρ αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτό greek
13	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) εἰς κακίαν αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτό 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)

BibleWiki - <https://groveserver.com/bible/>

καί plugin-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" γέ νῶς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigνῶς	
greek	
Meaning	
* All * Every * The whole	
Adjective.	
Usage in the New Testament	
The sense of νῶς 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 αἱ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαἱ	
greek	
The definite article ἡμέραι αὐτοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτοῦ	
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) ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν	
greek	
Preposition meaning "in". οὐότει καί plugin-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" τέ νθαι καί plugin-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" θυμῶ πολλῶ καί plugin-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" ἀρρωστῶ καί plugin-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" χόλω	

ἰδοὺ ὁ εἰδὼν ἐγὼ ἀγαθὸν ὁ ἔστιν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἶμι greek εἶμι 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 εἶμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. καλὸν τοῦ greek The definite article παρεῖν καὶ 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" τοῦ greek The definite article μεῖν καὶ 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" τοῦ greek The definite article ἰδεῖν ἀγαθωσύνην ἐν greek Preposition meaning "in". παντὶ greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς 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 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 μόχθῳ αὐτοῦ greek Meaning 18 * 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) ὃ ἐν μοχθῇ ὑμὸ τὸν greek The definite article ἡλίων ἀριθμὸν ἡμερῶν ζωῆς αὐτοῦ 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) ὣν ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ 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) ὁπλιν greek The definite article θεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God ὅτι αὐτό 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) μερὶς αὐτοῦ 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)
--

<https://groveserver.com/bible/> Printed on 2025/10/30 17:31

ὅτι οὐ πολλὰ μνησθήσεται τὰς greek The definite article ἡμέρας τῆς greek The definite article ζῶης αὐτοῦ 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) ὅτι ὅ greek The definite article θεός greek 20 Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God περισσὴ αὐτόν 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) ἐν greek Preposition meaning "in". εὐφροσύνη καρδίας αὐτοῦ 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)

KJV

1	Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God, and be more ready to hear, than to give the sacrifice of fools: for they consider not that they do evil.
2	Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty to utter any thing before God: for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth: therefore let thy words be few.
3	For a dream cometh through the multitude of business; and a fool's voice is known by multitude of words.
4	When thou vowest a vow unto God, defer not to pay it; for he hath no pleasure in fools: pay that which thou hast vowed.
5	Better is it that thou shouldest not vow, than that thou shouldest vow and not pay.
6	Suffer not thy mouth to cause thy flesh to sin; neither say thou before the angel, that it was an error: wherefore should God be angry at thy voice, and destroy the work of thine hands?
7	For in the multitude of dreams and many words there are also divers vanities: but fear thou God.
8	If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent perverting of judgment and justice in a province, marvel not at the matter: for he that is higher than the highest regardeth; and there be higher than they.
9	Moreover the profit of the earth is for all: the king himself is served by the field.
10	He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase: this is also vanity.
11	When goods increase, they are increased that eat them: and what good is there to the owners thereof, saving the beholding of them with their eyes?
12	The sleep of a labouring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much: but the abundance of the rich will not suffer him to sleep.
13	There is a sore evil which I have seen under the sun, namely, riches kept for the owners thereof to their hurt.
14	But those riches perish by evil travail: and he begetteth a son, and there is nothing in his hand.
15	As he came forth of his mother's womb, naked shall he return to go as he came, and shall take nothing of his labour, which he may carry away in his hand.
16	And this also is a sore evil, that in all points as he came, so shall he go: and what profit hath he that hath laboured for the wind?
17	All his days also he eateth in darkness, and he hath much sorrow and wrath with his sickness.

18	Behold that which I have seen: it is good and comely for one to eat and to drink, and to enjoy the good of all his labour that he taketh under the sun all the days of his life, which God giveth him: for it is his portion.
19	Every man also to whom God hath given riches and wealth, and hath given him power to eat thereof, and to take his portion, and to rejoice in his labour; this is the gift of God.
20	For he shall not much remember the days of his life; because God answereth him in the joy of his heart.

[Ecclesiastes 4](#) ← [Ecclesiastes 5](#) → [Ecclesiastes 6](#)Return to: [Home Page](#) → [Christianity](#) → [Bible](#) → [Old Testament](#) → [Ecclesiastes](#)

From:

<https://groveserver.com/bible/> - **BibleWiki**

Permanent link:

https://groveserver.com/bible/doku.php?id=ecclesiastes_5Last update: **2025/08/14 06:15**