## **Ecclesiastes 9:5**

Hebrew	בֶּי הֶחָיֵים יוֹדְעֵים שָׁיָמֶתוּ וְהַפֵּתְּים אַיגֶם יוֹדְעֵים שָׁיּבְתם מְאֹוּמָה וְאָץו עְוֹד לָהֶם שְׁלֶּר כִּי נִשְׁבֶּח זְּכְרֵם
ESV	For the living know that they will die, but the dead know nothing, and they have no more reward, for the memory of them is forgotten.
NIV	For the living know that they will die, but the dead know nothing; they have no further reward, and even the memory of them is forgotten.
NLT	The living at least know they will die, but the dead know nothing. They have no further reward, nor are they remembered.

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ὄτι olplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigò, ἡ, τό

greek

Meaning:

\* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ζῶντες γνώσονται ὅτι ἀποθανοῦνται καὶpluginautotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigκαί

areek

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" olplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip bigò, ἡ, τό

greek

Meaning:

\* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ νεκροὶ οὔκ εἰσινplugin-autotooltip\_default pluginautotooltip\_bigεἰμί

greek

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

lt 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. γινώσκοντες οὐδέν καὶplugin-autotooltip\_\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigκαί

greek

## LXX 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" οὐκ ἔστινplugin-autotooltip\_default pluginautotooltip\_bigεἰμί

greek

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

lt 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. 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) ἔτι μισθός ὅτι ἐπελήσθη ἡplugin-autotooltip\_default pluginautotooltip\_bigò, ἡ, τό

greek

Meaning:

\* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ μνήμη αὐτῶνplugin-autotooltip\_default pluginautotooltip\_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)

KJV For the living know that they shall die: but the dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a reward; for the memory of them is forgotten.

Ecclesiastes 9:4 ← Ecclesiastes 9:5 → Ecclesiastes 9:6

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