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Esther 8:5

פָנִיםplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigוְתּאֹמֶר אִם עַל הַמֶּּלֶדְ טוֹב וְאִם מְצֵאתִי חֵן לְפָנְיו

hebrew

Meaning:

* Face * Presence * Front or surface

Noun. Masculine. Although it looks plural in form (ending in ים-), it is almost always used as a singular in meaning - a type of plural of intensity or plural of form common in Hebrew for body parts that come in pairs or have multiple aspects. פְנִים מוֹן בּיִי לְבִנְי

hebrew

Meaning:

|Hebrew| * Face * Presence * Front or surface

Noun. Masculine. Although it looks plural in form (ending in ים-), it is almost always used as a singular in meaning - a type of plural of intensity or plural of form common in Hebrew for body parts that come in pairs or have multiple aspects. אַת בּוֹרָם אַנִי בְּענְיֵנִי וֹבְּהָשִׁיב הָשִׁיב הָהָשִִיב אַת יַבְּתָּעַנִי זְכָּתָּב לְהָשִׁיב אַת

hebrev

The Hebrew, יאָ 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. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַGenesis 1:1 אָרָנוֹי אָשֶׁר בְּתֹב לְאַבָּדֹ אֶת Genesis 1:1 אָרָנוֹי אָשֶׁר בְּתֹב לְאַבָּדֹ אֶת אַנְלִי אָשֶׁר בְּתֹב לְאַבָּדֹ אֶת הַמּוֹלְהָא הָאָנְגִּי אֲשֵׁר בְּתֹב לְאַבָּדֹ אֶת Genesis 1:1 אַרָּטוֹים מוּמְוֹשֶׁרָת הַמֶּן בֶּן הַמִּלְּתָא הָאָנְגִּי אֲשֵׁר בְּתֹב לְאַבָּדֹ אֶת Genesis 1:1 אַרָּטוֹים אַרְיִּים מְחָשֶׁבָּת הָמֶן בֶּן הַמְּלְתָא הָאָנְגִי אֲשֵׁר בְּתֹב לְאַבָּדֹ אֶת הַשְּׁרִים מִחְשֶׁבְּת הַמֶּן בֶּן הַמְּלְהָאָ הָאָנְגִי אֲשֵׁר בְּתֹב לְאַבָּד אָת הוֹים הוּשׁרִים מוּשְׁבְּיִם מִחְשֶּׁבְּת הְמֵן בֶּן הַמְּלְתָא הָאָנְגִי אֲשֵׁר בְּתִּב בְּיִב בְּאָבָּד אָת הוּשִׁרְיִים מִחְשִׁבְּיִים מִחְשֶׁבֶּת הְמֵן בֶּן הַמְּלְתָא הָאָנְגִי אֲשֵׁר בְּתָב בְּיִב בְּאַבָּד אָת הַשְּׁבְּיִם הִיּבְּיִים מִחֲשֶׁבָּת הְמֵּן בֶּן הַמְּלְתָא הָאָנְגִי אֲשֵׁר בְּתֹב בְּאַבָּד אָת בּיֹת בְּיִב בְּיִבְּיִים מִחְשָּׁבְּת הְמֵּן בֶּן הַמְּלְתָא הָאָנְגִי אֲשֵׁר בְּתֹב בְּאבָּד אָת בּיִר בְּתִבּייִים הַיִּבְּיִים מִחְשָּבְּיב הִיּמִלְיתָא הָאָנְיִי בְּעָבְיוֹים הְיִבּייִם הְשִׁבְּיבְּים הִישְׁבְּיב בְּתִבּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים הְּבִּילְ הָא שִׁרְיבִּים הְבִּילְ הָא בְּיִים הְּיִים הְּבִּים הְּבִּים בְּיִים בְּבְּיִים בּיִים בְּיִים בְ

hebrew

The Hebrew אַ 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. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַּלָּפְרָדְינְוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ מִדְינְוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ מִיִּדְינְוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ מִדְינְוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ מִיִּדְינְוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ מִיִּדְינְוֹת הַמֶּלְיִם אֲשֵׁיִם בּבְּילְ מִדְינְוֹת הַמֶּלְיִם בְּעִיּבְיִּתְ הַמְּינְתְּיִּם בְּעִיבְּינִוֹת הַמֶּלְיִם בְּעִיבְּית הַיְּבְּיִיתְ הַיְּבְּיִּבְּיתְ מִינְוֹת הַשְּׁבְּיִיתְ הַיְּבְּיִּבְּיתְ בְּיִלְיתְ הַּבְּיתְ הַּבְּינְתְ הַיְּבְּיתְ הַיְּבְּיתְ הַיְּבְּיתְ הַבְּיתְ הַבְּיתְ הַיְּבְּיתְ הַבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הַבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הַבְּיתְ הְבִּיתְ הַבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְיתְ הְבְיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְיִבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְיִּתְּתְּיְתְ הְיִבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְיִיתְּתְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְיִבְּתְּיתְ הְבְּיתְּיתְ הְבְּיתְ הְבְּיתְּתְיּתְיתְ הְבְּיתְּיתְ הְבְּיתְרְיתְיתְּיתְּתְּיתְּבְּיתְ הְיבְיתְיתְיתְיתְי

Esther rose and stood before the king. And she said, "If it please the king, and if I have found favor in his sight, and if the thing seems right before the king, and I am pleasing in his eyes, let an order be written to revoke the letters devised by Haman the Agagite, the son of Hammedatha, which he wrote to destroy the Jews who are in all the provinces of the king.

NIV "If it pleases the king," she said, "and if he regards me with favor and thinks it the right thing to do, and if he is pleased with me, let an order be written overruling the dispatches that Haman son of Hammedatha, the Agagite, devised and wrote to destroy the Jews in all the king's provinces.

NLT Esther said, "If it please the king, and if I have found favor with him, and if he thinks it is right, and if I am pleasing to him, let there be a decree that reverses the orders of Haman son of Hammedatha the Agagite, who ordered that Jews throughout all the king's provinces should be destroyed.

καὶplugin-autotooltip_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" εἶπεν Εσθηρ εἱ δοκεῖ σοι καὶplugin-autotooltip_default pluginautotooltip 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" εὖρον χάριν πεμφθήτω ἀποστραφῆναι τὰρluginautotooltip_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 γράμματα τὰplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό areek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀπεσταλμένα ὑπὸ Αμαν τὰplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_digó, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The LXX The definite article Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ γραφέντα ἀπολέσθαι τοὺςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Ιουδαίους οἵplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄς, ἤ, ὅ greek 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). lt is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning εἰσινρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_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 είμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἐνρluginautotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigev Preposition meaning "in". τῆplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ βασιλεία σου

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ΚJV

And said, If it please the king, and if I have found favour in his sight, and the thing seem right before the king, and I be pleasing in his eyes, let it be written to reverse the letters devised by Haman the son of Hammedatha the Agagite, which he wrote to destroy the Jews which are in all the king's provinces:

Esther 8:4 ← Esther 8:5 → Esther 8:6

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