

Jeremiah 20:14

	הִיָּהאָרָוּר הַיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר יִלְדֵתִי בְּיוֹם אֲשֶׁר יִלְדֵתִנִּי אֲמִי אֵל יְהִי hebrew The word הִיָּה 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. Hebrew* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 בָּרַךְ Meaning * To kneel * To bless God as an act of adoration * To bless man as a benefit * Sometimes, to curse Verb, appearing approximately 330 times in the Old Testament. The word בָּרַךְ marks important moments of covenant, worship, inheritance and hope.Genesis 1:28Psalm 103:1Numbers 6:24
ESV	Cursed be the day on which I was born! The day when my mother bore me, let it not be blessed!
NIV	Cursed be the day I was born! May the day my mother bore me not be blessed!
NLT	Yet I curse the day I was born! May no one celebrate the day of my birth.

LXX	ἐπικατάρατος ἡ greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἡμέρα ἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. ἡ 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). It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐτέχθην ἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. αὐτῇ 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) ἡ greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἡμέρα ἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. ἡ 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). It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἔτεκεν με ἡ greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ μήτηρ μου μὴ ἔστω 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. ἐπευκτή
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KJV	Cursed be the day wherein I was born: let not the day wherein my mother bare me be blessed.
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[Jeremiah 20:13](#) ← [Jeremiah 20:14](#) → [Jeremiah 20:15](#)

Return to: [Home Page](#) → [Christianity](#) → [Bible](#) → [Old Testament](#) → [Jeremiah](#) → [Jeremiah 20](#)

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