

Job 38

Verses: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41

Text

Hebrew

	<p>יהוה? הַהוּא? הַהוּא? plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* Yahweh - God's personal name</p> <p>It is not a generic term for “god”, but rather the word יהוה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament.</p> <p>1 First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6 אַתְּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>The Hebrew אַתְּ 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.</p> <p>For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (אֵיבּוּב מִן הַסַּעֲרָה מִן הַסַּעֲרָה וַיֹּאמֶר</p>
2	מִי זֶה מְחַשֵּׂד עֲצָה בְּמַלְּיָן בְּלִי דַעַת
3	אַזָּר נָא כְּגִבֹר חֲלָצִיד וְאַשְׁאֲלֶךָ וְהוֹדִיעַנִי

	<p>הִיָּתָּה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>The word הִיָּתָּה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.</p> <p>This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.</p> <p>* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 אָרֶץ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big</p> <p>4 hebrew</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>* Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country</p> <p>The word אָרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.</p> <p>When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1 הָגָד אִם יִדְעַתָּ בִּינָה</p>
5	<p>מִי שֵׁם מִמְדֵּיָהּ כִּי תִדְעֶה אֲנִי מִי נֹטָה עָלֶיהָ קוֹ</p>
6	<p>עַל מָה אֲדַגֵּיֶה הַטְּבָעוֹ אֲנִי מִי יָרָה אֲבֹן פְּנֵתָהּ</p>
7	<p>אֱלֹהִים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>Meanings:</p> <p>* God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels</p> <p>Noun, masculine</p>
8	<p>וַיִּסְדֹּד בְּדִלְתַיִם יָם בְּגִיחוֹ מִרְחֹם יָצָא</p>
9	<p>בְּשׁוּמֵי עֵגֹן לְבָשׁוֹ וְעֶרְפֹּל חֲתֻלְתּוֹ</p>
10	<p>וְאֶשְׁבֵּר עָלָיו חֲקֵי וְאֲשִׁים בְּרִית וּדְלָתַיִם</p>
11	<p>וְאֹמַר עַד פֶּה תָּבוֹא וְלֹא תִסְיֶף וּפֹא יִשִׁית בְּגֵאוֹן גִּלְיָד</p>
12	<p>הֲמִימֶיךָ צִנִּיתָ בְּקֶרֶךְ יַדְעָתָה שַׁחַר יִדְעָתָה הַשַּׁחַר מִקְמוֹ</p>
13	<p>אָרֶץ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>* Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country</p> <p>The word אָרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.</p> <p>When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1 וַיִּנְעֲרוּ רֶשֶׁת מִמְּנָה</p>

14	תְּתַהַפֵּךְ כְּחֹמֶר חוֹתָם וַיִּתְיַצְבוּ כְּמוֹ לְבוּשׁ
15	וַיִּמְנַע מִרֶשֶׁת אוֹרִים וַיְרוּעַ רִמָּה תִשָּׁבֵר
16	הַבָּאֵת עַד נִבְכִי יָם וּבַחֲקֹר תִּהְיוּם הַתְּהַלֵּכֶת
17	הַנִּגְלוּ לָךְ שַׁעֲרֵי מָוֶת וְשַׁעֲרֵי צַלְמוֹת תִּרְאֶה
	<p>אָרֶץ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>18 * Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country</p> <p>The word אָרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.</p> <p>When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order. Genesis 12:1</p> <p>הֲגֵד אִם יָדַעְתָּ כֻּלָּהּ</p>
19	אֵי זֶה הַדָּרֶךְ יִשְׁכֵּן אֹר וְחֹשֶׁךְ אֵי זֶה מְקוֹמוֹ
20	כִּי תִקְחֶנּוּ אֶל גְּבוּלוֹ וְכִי תִבְיִן נְתִיבוֹת בֵּיתוֹ
21	יָדַעְתָּ כִּי אֵז תִּנְלֹד וּמִסַּפֵּר יִמִּיד רַבִּים
22	הַבָּאֵת אֶל אַצְרוֹת שֶׁלֶג וְאַצְרוֹת בָּרָד תִּרְאֶה
23	אֲשֶׁר חֲשַׁכְתִּי לַעֲת צָר לַיּוֹם קָרֵב וּמִלְחָמָה
	<p>אָרֶץ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>24 * Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country</p> <p>The word אָרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.</p> <p>When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order. Genesis 12:1</p>
25	מִי פִלֵּג לַשֶּׁטֶף תַּעֲלֶה וְדָרַךְ לַחַזִּי קִלּוֹת
	<p>אָרֶץ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>26 * Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country</p> <p>The word אָרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.</p> <p>When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order. Genesis 12:1</p> <p>לֹא אִישׁ מִדְּבָר לֹא אָדָם בּוֹ</p>
27	לְהַשְׁבִּיעַ שְׁאֵה וּמִשְׁאֵה וּלְהַצְמִיחַ מִצָּה דָשָׂה
28	הַיֵּשׁ לַמַּטֵּר אָב אֹ מִי הוֹלִיד אֲגִלִּי טַל

<p>29</p>	<p>שְׁמַיִם plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big מִי יֵצֵא הַקֶּרֶחַ וַיִּכְפֹּר שְׁמַיִם</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>Meanings:</p> <p>* Heaven or heavens * Sky * Compass</p> <p>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 מִי יֵלְדוּ</p>
<p>30</p>	<p>בְּאָבֶן מַיִם יִתְחַבְּאוּ וּפְגִי תְהוֹם יִתְלַכְדוּ</p>
<p>31</p>	<p>הַתְּקַשֶּׁר מֵעֲדֹנֹת כִּימָה אֹ מִשְׁכּוֹת כְּסִיל תִּפְתַּח</p>
<p>32</p>	<p>הַתְּצִיא מִזְרוֹת בְּעֵתוֹ וְעֵישׁ עַל בְּנֵיהָ תִנְחַם</p>
<p>33</p>	<p>שְׁמַיִם plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big מִי יֵצֵא הַקֶּרֶחַ וַיִּכְפֹּר שְׁמַיִם</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>Meanings:</p> <p>* Heaven or heavens * Sky * Compass</p> <p>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 אֶרֶץ</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>* Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country</p> <p>The word אֶרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.</p> <p>When coupled with heavens (שְׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1</p>
<p>34</p>	<p>הַתְּרִים לַעֲב קוֹלֶךָ וְשִׁפְעַת מַיִם תִּכְסֹּךְ</p>
<p>35</p>	<p>הַתְּשַׁלַּח בְּרַקִּים וַיִּלְכוּ וַיֹּאמְרוּ לֵךְ הַנְּנוּ</p>
<p>36</p>	<p>מִי שֵׁת בְּטַחֹת חֲכָמָה אֹ מִי נָתַן לַשְּׁכֹוֹ בִינָה</p>
<p>37</p>	<p>שְׁמַיִם plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big מִי יֵצֵא הַקֶּרֶחַ וַיִּכְפֹּר שְׁמַיִם</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>Meanings:</p> <p>* Heaven or heavens * Sky * Compass</p> <p>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 מִי יֵשְׁפִיב</p>
<p>38</p>	<p>בְּצַקֹּת עֶפֶר לְמוֹצֵק וּרְגָבִים יִדְבְּקוּ</p>

39	הַתְּצִיד לְלִבָּיָא טָרַף וְחִית כְּפִירִים תִּמְלֵא
40	כִּי יִשְׁחֹוּ בַּמַּעֲוֹנוֹת יִשְׁבּוּ בַּסֶּכֶה לְמוֹ אֲרָב
	כּוּן plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big יָבִין
	Meaning
	* To be firm * Establish * Prepare * Set
	Verb. Occurs about 200 times in the Old Testament.
41	Meanings by Stem
	Qal Stem (basic form)
	To be firm, stable, fixed, established.
	Describes something that stands securely or endures. Psalm 93:2 Psalm 103:19 Proverbs 16:9 Psalm 96:102 Samuel 7:16 Proverbs 16:3 Luke 22:321 Peter 5:101 Corinthians 1:8 Hebrews 2:3 Colossians 1:23 Matthew 25:34 לַעֲרֹב יֵצִידוּ כִּי ילדוּ יִלְדִּיו אֶל אֶל יִשְׁגְּעוּ יִתְעוּ לְבַלִּי אֶכָּל

ESV

1	Then the LORD answered Job out of the whirlwind and said:
2	“Who is this that darkens counsel by words without knowledge?
3	Dress for action like a man; I will question you, and you make it known to me.
4	“Where were you when I laid the foundation of the earth? Tell me, if you have understanding.
5	Who determined its measurements- surely you know! Or who stretched the line upon it?
6	On what were its bases sunk, or who laid its cornerstone,
7	when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy?
8	“Or who shut in the sea with doors when it burst out from the womb,
9	when I made clouds its garment and thick darkness its swaddling band,
10	and prescribed limits for it and set bars and doors,
11	and said, 'Thus far shall you come, and no farther, and here shall your proud waves be stayed'?
12	“Have you commanded the morning since your days began, and caused the dawn to know its place,
13	that it might take hold of the skirts of the earth, and the wicked be shaken out of it?
14	It is changed like clay under the seal, and its features stand out like a garment.
15	From the wicked their light is withheld, and their uplifted arm is broken.
16	“Have you entered into the springs of the sea, or walked in the recesses of the deep?
17	Have the gates of death been revealed to you, or have you seen the gates of deep darkness?
18	Have you comprehended the expanse of the earth? Declare, if you know all this.
19	“Where is the way to the dwelling of light, and where is the place of darkness,
20	that you may take it to its territory and that you may discern the paths to its home?
21	You know, for you were born then, and the number of your days is great!
22	“Have you entered the storehouses of the snow, or have you seen the storehouses of the hail,
23	which I have reserved for the time of trouble, for the day of battle and war?
24	What is the way to the place where the light is distributed, or where the east wind is scattered upon the earth?
25	“Who has cleft a channel for the torrents of rain and a way for the thunderbolt,

26	to bring rain on a land where no man is, on the desert in which there is no man,
27	to satisfy the waste and desolate land, and to make the ground sprout with grass?
28	“Has the rain a father, or who has begotten the drops of dew?
29	From whose womb did the ice come forth, and who has given birth to the frost of heaven?
30	The waters become hard like stone, and the face of the deep is frozen.
31	“Can you bind the chains of the Pleiades or loose the cords of Orion?
32	Can you lead forth the Mazzaroth ¹ in their season, or can you guide the Bear with its children?
33	Do you know the ordinances of the heavens? Can you establish their rule on the earth?
34	“Can you lift up your voice to the clouds, that a flood of waters may cover you?
35	Can you send forth lightnings, that they may go and say to you, 'Here we are'?
36	Who has put wisdom in the inward parts or given understanding to the mind?
37	Who can number the clouds by wisdom? Or who can tilt the waterskins of the heavens,
38	when the dust runs into a mass and the clods stick fast together?
39	“Can you hunt the prey for the lion, or satisfy the appetite of the young lions,
40	when they crouch in their dens or lie in wait in their thicket?
41	Who provides for the raven its prey, when its young ones cry to God for help, and wander about for lack of food?

NIV

1	Then the LORD answered Job out of the storm. He said:
2	“Who is this that darkens my counsel with words without knowledge?
3	Brace yourself like a man; I will question you, and you shall answer me.
4	“Where were you when I laid the earth's foundation? Tell me, if you understand.
5	Who marked off its dimensions? Surely you know! Who stretched a measuring line across it?
6	On what were its footings set, or who laid its cornerstone-
7	while the morning stars sang together and all the angels shouted for joy?
8	“Who shut up the sea behind doors when it burst forth from the womb,
9	when I made the clouds its garment and wrapped it in thick darkness,
10	when I fixed limits for it and set its doors and bars in place,
11	when I said, 'This far you may come and no farther; here is where your proud waves halt'?
12	“Have you ever given orders to the morning, or shown the dawn its place,
13	that it might take the earth by the edges and shake the wicked out of it?
14	The earth takes shape like clay under a seal; its features stand out like those of a garment.
15	The wicked are denied their light, and their upraised arm is broken.
16	“Have you journeyed to the springs of the sea or walked in the recesses of the deep?
17	Have the gates of death been shown to you? Have you seen the gates of the shadow of death?
18	Have you comprehended the vast expanses of the earth? Tell me, if you know all this.
19	“What is the way to the abode of light? And where does darkness reside?
20	Can you take them to their places? Do you know the paths to their dwellings?
21	Surely you know, for you were already born! You have lived so many years!
22	“Have you entered the storehouses of the snow or seen the storehouses of the hail,
23	which I reserve for times of trouble, for days of war and battle?
24	What is the way to the place where the lightning is dispersed, or the place where the east winds are scattered over the earth?
25	Who cuts a channel for the torrents of rain, and a path for the thunderstorm,
26	to water a land where no man lives, a desert with no one in it,

27	to satisfy a desolate wasteland and make it sprout with grass?
28	Does the rain have a father? Who fathers the drops of dew?
29	From whose womb comes the ice? Who gives birth to the frost from the heavens
30	when the waters become hard as stone, when the surface of the deep is frozen?
31	“Can you bind the beautiful Pleiades? Can you loose the cords of Orion?
32	Can you bring forth the constellations in their seasons or lead out the Bear with its cubs?
33	Do you know the laws of the heavens? Can you set up God's dominion over the earth?
34	“Can you raise your voice to the clouds and cover yourself with a flood of water?
35	Do you send the lightning bolts on their way? Do they report to you, 'Here we are'?
36	Who endowed the heart with wisdom or gave understanding to the mind?
37	Who has the wisdom to count the clouds? Who can tip over the water jars of the heavens
38	when the dust becomes hard and the clods of earth stick together?
39	“Do you hunt the prey for the lioness and satisfy the hunger of the lions
40	when they crouch in their dens or lie in wait in a thicket?
41	Who provides food for the raven when its young cry out to God and wander about for lack of food?

NLT

1	Then the LORD answered Job from the whirlwind:
2	“Who is this that questions my wisdom with such ignorant words?
3	Brace yourself like a man, because I have some questions for you, and you must answer them.
4	“Where were you when I laid the foundations of the earth? Tell me, if you know so much.
5	Who determined its dimensions and stretched out the surveying line?
6	What supports its foundations, and who laid its cornerstone
7	as the morning stars sang together and all the angels shouted for joy?
8	“Who kept the sea inside its boundaries as it burst from the womb,
9	and as I clothed it with clouds and wrapped it in thick darkness?
10	For I locked it behind barred gates, limiting its shores.
11	I said, 'This far and no farther will you come. Here your proud waves must stop!'
12	“Have you ever commanded the morning to appear and caused the dawn to rise in the east?
13	Have you made daylight spread to the ends of the earth, to bring an end to the night's wickedness?
14	As the light approaches, the earth takes shape like clay pressed beneath a seal; it is robed in brilliant colors.
15	The light disturbs the wicked and stops the arm that is raised in violence.
16	“Have you explored the springs from which the seas come? Have you explored their depths?
17	Do you know where the gates of death are located? Have you seen the gates of utter gloom?
18	Do you realize the extent of the earth? Tell me about it if you know!
19	“Where does light come from, and where does darkness go?
20	Can you take each to its home? Do you know how to get there?
21	But of course you know all this! For you were born before it was all created, and you are so very experienced!
22	“Have you visited the storehouses of the snow or seen the storehouses of hail?
23	(I have reserved them as weapons for the time of trouble, for the day of battle and war.)
24	Where is the path to the source of light? Where is the home of the east wind?
25	“Who created a channel for the torrents of rain? Who laid out the path for the lightning?
26	Who makes the rain fall on barren land, in a desert where no one lives?

27	Who sends rain to satisfy the parched ground and make the tender grass spring up?
28	“Does the rain have a father? Who gives birth to the dew?
29	Who is the mother of the ice? Who gives birth to the frost from the heavens?
30	For the water turns to ice as hard as rock, and the surface of the water freezes.
31	“Can you direct the movement of the stars- binding the cluster of the Pleiades or loosening the cords of Orion?
32	Can you direct the sequence of the seasons or guide the Bear with her cubs across the heavens?
33	Do you know the laws of the universe? Can you use them to regulate the earth?
34	“Can you shout to the clouds and make it rain?
35	Can you make lightning appear and cause it to strike as you direct?
36	Who gives intuition to the heart and instinct to the mind?
37	Who is wise enough to count all the clouds? Who can tilt the water jars of heaven
38	when the parched ground is dry and the soil has hardened into clods?
39	“Can you stalk prey for a lioness and satisfy the young lions' appetites
40	as they lie in their dens or crouch in the thicket?
41	Who provides food for the ravens when their young cry out to God and wander about in hunger?

LXX

μετὰ δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

τὸ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article πάνταςθαι Ελιουν τῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article λέξεως εἶπεν ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article κύριος τῷ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

1 The definite article ἰωβ διὰ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδιά

greek

Meaning:

* Through * Because * On account of

Preposition that relates to movement through space, time, means or cause - it's a preposition of movement and mediation.

When used with the genitive case, διά emphasizes the means or channel by which something happens. John 1:3 Matthew 24:12 John 1:32 Timothy 2:10 Romans 5:1 John 1:17 λάλαπος καὶ 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” νεφῶν

τίς οὗτος plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big οὗτος / αὕτη / 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 ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὁ

greek

2 The definite article κρύπτων με βουλήν συνέχων δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big δέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

ρήματα ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ἐν

greek

Preposition meaning “in”. καρδία ἐμὲ δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big δέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

οἶεται κρύπτειν

ζῶσαι ὡσπερ ἀνήρ τὴν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὁ

greek

The definite article ὁσφύν σου ἐρωτήσω δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big δέ

greek

3 δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. σε σὺ δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big δέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. μοι ἀποκρίθητι

ποῦ ἧς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big εἰμί

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. ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ἐν

greek

Preposition meaning “in”. τῷ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὁ

greek

The definite article θεμελιοῦν με τὴν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὁ

4 greek

The definite article γῆν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big γῆ

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 ἀπάγγελον δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big δέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. μοι εἰ ἐπίστη σύνεσιν

τίς ἑθετο τὰ

greek

The definite article μέτρα αὐτῆς

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) εἰ οἶδας ἢ τίς ὄ

5

greek

The definite article ἐπαγαγὼν σπαρτίον ἐπ αὐτῆς

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)

ἐπὶ τίνος οἶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article κρίκοι αὐτῆςplugin-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)

πεπήγασιw τίς δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

ἐστιwplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἶμί

6

greek

εἶμί 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 εἶμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article βαλὼν λίθον γωνιαῖον ἐπ αὐτῆςplugin-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)

7	<p>ὅτε ἐγενήθησαν ἄστρα ἦνεσάν με φωνῆ μεγάλη πάντες plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* All * Every * The whole</p> <p>Adjective.</p> <p>Usage in the New Testament</p> <p>The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.</p> <p>With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 ἄγγελοί μου</p>
8	<p>ἔφραξα δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean "but" or "and" or "also" or "moreover". It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. θάλασσαν πύλαις ὅτε ἐμαίμασεν ἐκ κοιλίας μητρὸς αὐτῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same</p> <p>Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.</p> <p>Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἔκπορευομένη</p>

ἐθέμην δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

αὐτῆplugin-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 νέφος ἀμφίασιν ὀμίχλη δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

αὐτὴνplugin-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)

ἐσπαργάνωσα

ἐθέμην δὲ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

αὐτῆ

greek

Meaning

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

10

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

Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ὄρια
περιθεις κλειθρα και

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” πύλας

εἶπα δὲ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

αὐτῆ

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)

μέχρι τούτου οὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο

greek

Meaning:

11 * 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

ἐλεύση 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” οὐχ ὑπερβήση ἀλλ ἐν

greek

Preposition meaning “in”. σεαυτῆ συντριβήσεται σου τὰ

greek

The definite article κύματα

12	<p>ἢ ἐπὶ σοῦ συντέταχα φέγγος πρῶτον ἐωσφόρος δὲ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.</p> <p>εἶδεν τὴν</p> <p>greek</p> <p>The definite article ἐαυτοῦ τάξι</p>
13	<p>ἐπιλαβέσθαι πτερύγων γῆς</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>* Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5)</p> <p>Feminine noun. Connected to the English words “ground”, “geometry” and “geology”.</p> <p>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 ἐκτινάξαι ἀσεβεῖς ἐξ αὐτῆς</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same</p> <p>Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.</p> <p>Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)</p>

ἡ σὺ λαβῶν γῆν

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 πηλὸν ἔπλασας ζῶον 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” λαλητὸν αὐτὸν

14

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)
ἔθου ἐπὶ γῆς

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

	<p>ἀφιῖλας δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἀπὸ ἀσεβῶν τὸplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ</p>
15	<p>greek</p> <p>The definite article φῶς βραχίονα δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ὑπερηφάνων συνέτριψας</p>
16	<p>ἦλθες δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἐπὶ πηγὴν θαλάσσης ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Preposition meaning “in”. δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἴχνεσιν ἀβύσσου περιπάτησας</p>
17	<p>ἀνοίγονται δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. σοὶ φόβῳ πύλαι θανάτου πυλωροὶ δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἄδου ἰδόντες σε ἔπηξαν</p>

γενουθέτησαι δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

τὸ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article εἶρος τῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article ὑπ οὐρανόν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὐρανός

18 Meaning:

* 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 ἀνάγγελον δὴ μοι πόση τίς ἐστίν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἶμί

greek

εἶμί 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 εἶμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g.

ποιῶν δὲ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

γῆ

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”.

19 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 ἀλύζεται τὸ

greek

The definite article φῶς σκότους δὲ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

ποιῶς ὁ

greek

The definite article τόπος

	<p>εἰ ἀγάγοις με εἰς ὄρια αὐτῶν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same</p> <p>Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.</p> <p>Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) εἰ δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.</p>
20	<p>καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So</p> <p>Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἐπίστασαι τρίβους αὐτῶν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same</p> <p>Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.</p> <p>Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)</p>
21	<p>οἶδα ἄρα ὅτι τότε γεγέννησαι ἀριθμὸς δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.</p> <p>ἐτῶν σου πολὺς</p>

	<p>ἤλθες δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἐπὶ</p> <p>22 θησαυροὺς χιόνος θησαυροὺς δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. χαλάζης ἐόρακας</p>
<p>23</p>	<p>ἀπόκειται δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. σοὶ εἰς ὥραν ἐχθρῶν εἰς ἡμέραν πολέμου καὶ</p> <p>plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So</p> <p>Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” μάχης</p>
<p>24</p>	<p>πόθεν δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἐκπορεύεται πάχνη ἢ διασκεδάννυται νότος εἰς τὴν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>The definite article ὕπ οὐρανόν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὐρανός</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>* The sky * Air * Heaven or heavens</p> <p>278 occurrences in the New Testament.</p> <p>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</p>

<p>25</p>	<p>τίς δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.</p> <p>ἡτοίμασεν ὑετῶ λάβρω ῥύσιν ὁδὸν δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.</p> <p>κυδοιμῶν</p>
<p>26</p>	<p>τοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>The definite article ὑετίσαι ἐπὶ γῆν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigγῆ</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>* Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5)</p> <p>Feminine noun. Connected to the English words “ground”, “geometry” and “geology”.</p> <p>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 οὗ οὐκ ἀνὴρ ἔρημον οὐ οὐχ ὑπάρχει ἄνθρωπος ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigέν</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Preposition meaning “in”. αὐτῆ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same</p> <p>Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.</p> <p>Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)</p>

τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article χορτάσαι ἄβατον καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

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

27 Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" αὐοίκητον 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" τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article ἐκβλαστῆσαι ἔξοδον χλόης

τίς ἐστὶνplugin-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. ὑετοῦ πατήρ τίς δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

28 δέ is a conjunction that can mean "but" or "and" or "also" or "moreover". It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

ἐστὶνplugin-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. ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article τετοκῶς βώλους δρόσου

	<p>ἐκ γαστρὸς δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.</p> <p>τίνος ἐκπορεύεται ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>The definite article κρύσταλλος πάχην δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.</p>
29	<p>ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Preposition meaning “in”. οὐρανῷ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὐρανός</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The sky * Air * Heaven or heavens <p>278 occurrences in the New Testament.</p> <p>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 τίς τέτοκεν</p>
30	<p>ἡ καταβαίνει ὡσπερ ὕδωρ ῥέον πρόσωπον δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.</p> <p>ἀβύσσου τίς ἔπηξεν</p>
31	<p>συνῆκας δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.</p> <p>δεσμὸν Πλειάδος καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So <p>Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” φραγμὸν Ὠρίωνος ἦνοιξας</p>

ἡ διανοίξις μαζουρωθ ἐν

greek

Preposition meaning "in". καιρω αυτου

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)

και

greek

Meaning

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

32 Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Επερον επι κομης αυτου

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)

αξις αυτα

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)

ἐπίστασαι δὲ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

τροπὰς οὐρανοῦ

Meaning:

* The sky * Air * Heaven or heavens

278 occurrences in the New Testament.

33 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 ἢ τὰ

greek

The definite article ὑπ οὐρανὸν

Meaning:

* 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 ὁμοθυμαδὸν γινόμενα

καλέσεις δὲ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

νέφος φωνῆ καὶ

34 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” τρόμῳ ὕδατος λάβρω ὑπακούσεται σου

ἀποστελεῖς δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. κεραινοὺς καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

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

35 Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” πορεύονται ἐροῦσιν δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. σοὶ τί ἐστὶν plugin-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.

τίς δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

36 δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ἔδωκεν γυναῖξιν ὑφάσματος σοφίαν ἢ ποικιλικὴν ἐπιστήμην

τίς δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

ὄplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄ

greek

The definite article ἀριθμῶν νέφη σοφία οὐρανὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὐρανός

Meaning:

* The sky * Air * Heaven or heavens

278 occurrences in the New Testament.

37 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 δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. εἰς γῆνplugin-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 ἔκλινεν

κέχυται δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

ὥσπερ γῆ plugin-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 κονία κεκόλληκα δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

38

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

αὐτὸν plugin-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)

ὥσπερ λίθῳ κύβον

θηρεύσεις δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

39 λέουσιν βοράν ψυχὰς δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

δρακόντων ἐμπλήσεις

δεδοίκασιν γὰρ ἐν

greek

Preposition meaning "in". κοίταις αὐτῶν

greek

Meaning

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

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

Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)

κάθηνται δὲ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean "but" or "and" or "also" or "moreover". It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

ἐν

greek

Preposition meaning "in". ὕλαις ἐνεδρεύοντες

τίς δέ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. [ἤτοιμασεν κόρακι βοράν νεοσσοὶ γὰρ αὐτοῦ](#) plugin-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)

41 πρὸς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρός

greek

Meaning

* To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About

Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.

πρός is a common preposition in Koine Greek that carries different meanings. It most frequently takes the accusative case, but at times it takes the genitive or dative cases, giving it a different meaning again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s... [κύριον κεκράγασιν πλανώμενοι τὰ](#) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article [οἷτα ζητοῦντες](#)

KJV

1	Then the LORD answered Job out of the whirlwind, and said,
2	Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge?
3	Gird up now thy loins like a man; for I will demand of thee, and answer thou me.
4	Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? declare, if thou hast understanding.
5	Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest? or who hath stretched the line upon it?
6	Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? or who laid the corner stone thereof;
7	When the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy?
8	Or who shut up the sea with doors, when it brake forth, as if it had issued out of the womb?
9	When I made the cloud the garment thereof, and thick darkness a swaddlingband for it,
10	And brake up for it my decreed place, and set bars and doors,
11	And said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further: and here shall thy proud waves be stayed?
12	Hast thou commanded the morning since thy days; and caused the dayspring to know his place;
13	That it might take hold of the ends of the earth, that the wicked might be shaken out of it?

14	It is turned as clay to the seal; and they stand as a garment.
15	And from the wicked their light is withholden, and the high arm shall be broken.
16	Hast thou entered into the springs of the sea? or hast thou walked in the search of the depth?
17	Have the gates of death been opened unto thee? or hast thou seen the doors of the shadow of death?
18	Hast thou perceived the breadth of the earth? declare if thou knowest it all.
19	Where is the way where light dwelleth? and as for darkness, where is the place thereof,
20	That thou shouldest take it to the bound thereof, and that thou shouldest know the paths to the house thereof?
21	Knowest thou it, because thou wast then born? or because the number of thy days is great?
22	Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow? or hast thou seen the treasures of the hail,
23	Which I have reserved against the time of trouble, against the day of battle and war?
24	By what way is the light parted, which scattereth the east wind upon the earth?
25	Who hath divided a watercourse for the overflowing of waters, or a way for the lightning of thunder;
26	To cause it to rain on the earth, where no man is; on the wilderness, wherein there is no man;
27	To satisfy the desolate and waste ground; and to cause the bud of the tender herb to spring forth?
28	Hath the rain a father? or who hath begotten the drops of dew?
29	Out of whose womb came the ice? and the hoary frost of heaven, who hath gendered it?
30	The waters are hid as with a stone, and the face of the deep is frozen.
31	Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion?
32	Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?
33	Knowest thou the ordinances of heaven? canst thou set the dominion thereof in the earth?
34	Canst thou lift up thy voice to the clouds, that abundance of waters may cover thee?
35	Canst thou send lightnings, that they may go, and say unto thee, Here we are?
36	Who hath put wisdom in the inward parts? or who hath given understanding to the heart?
37	Who can number the clouds in wisdom? or who can stay the bottles of heaven,
38	When the dust groweth into hardness, and the clods cleave fast together?
39	Wilt thou hunt the prey for the lion? or fill the appetite of the young lions,
40	When they couch in their dens, and abide in the covert to lie in wait?
41	Who provideth for the raven his food? when his young ones cry unto God, they wander for lack of meat.

[Job 37](#) ← [Job 38](#) → [Job 39](#)

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

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