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## Job 4:19

Hebrew	בְּנִים פָּנְפֵר יְסוֹדֵם יְׁדְבְּאֹוּם לִפְנִי בְּתֵּי חֹמֶר אֲשֶׁר בָּעָבֵר יְסוֹדֵם יְדְבְּאׁוּם לִפְנִי plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigבָּי בְּתֵּי חֹמֶר אֲשֶׁר בָּעָבֵר יְסוֹדֵם יְדְבְּאׁוּם לִפְנִי
	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.
ESV	how much more those who dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust, who are crushed like the moth.
NIV	how much more those who live in houses of clay, whose foundations are in the dust, who are crushed more readily than a moth!
NLT	how much less will he trust people made of clay! They are made of dust, crushed as easily as a moth.

τοὺςplugin-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 δὲplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigδέ

areek

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. κατοικοῦντας οἰκίας πηλίνας ἐξ ὧνρlugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigŏς, ἤ, ŏ

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 ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning 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" αὐτοὶplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigαὐτός

greek

Meaning

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

LXX

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

Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐκ τοῦplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigὁ, 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 αὐτοῦplugin-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) πηλοῦ ἐσμενplugin-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. ἔπαισεν αὐτοὺςplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigαὐτός

greek

Meaning

st He, she, it st Himself, herself, itself st 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) σητὸς τρόπον

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KJV How much less in them that dwell in houses of clay, whose foundation is in the dust, which are crushed before the moth?

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