2025/11/07 23:04 1/3 Malachi 1:6

## Malachi 1:6

יָהוָהplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigהן יְכַבֵּד אֲב וְעֵבֶּד אָדֹנֵיו וְאָם אֲב אַנִּי אַיָה כְּבוֹדִי וְאִם אָדוֹנִים אָנִי אַיָּה מוּרְאִי אָמֵר יְהוָ

hebrew

\* Yahweh - God's personal name

w It is not a generic term for "god", but rather the word יְהַוֹּהְ (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament.

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 אַרָּאָאוֹה לָיָנִם אַר אַנִּייָם אַר אָפִיאָרָם בּנָייִה אַר אָפּר אָפִיים אַר פּוּה בַּיִיט אַר

hebrew

The Hebrew  $n_N$  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  $n_i$ . Genesis 1:1  $n_i$  and nonzon his father, and a servant his master. If then I am a father, where is my honor? And if I am a master, where is my fear? says the LORD of hosts to you, O priests, who despise my name. But you say, 'How have we despised your name?'
'As on honors his father, and a servant his master. If I am a father, where is the honor due me? if I am a master, where is the respect due me?" says the LORD Almighty. "It is you, O priests, who show contempt for my name. "But you sak, 'How have we shown contempt for your name?"

The LORD of Heaven's Armies says to the priests: "A son honors his father, and a servant respects his master. If I am your father and master, where are the honor and respect I deserve? You have shown contempt for my name!"But you sak, 'How have we ever shown contempt for your name?'

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ίὸς δοξάζει πατέρα καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
greek
Meaning
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
s a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" δοῦλος τὸνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ἡ, τό
areek
* The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ κύριον αὐτοῦplugin-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) καὶρlugin-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" εἰ πατήρ εἰμιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
είμί 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. ἐγώ ποῦ ἐστινρίυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
greek
είμί 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. ἡρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δόξα μου καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
greek
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" εἰ κύριός εἰμιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
είμί 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. ἐγώ ποῦ ἐστινρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigείμί
είμί 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 ɛl

µi sithe word for am and n vis the word for was, e.g. oplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigo, n to
Meaning
* The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ φόβος μου λέγει κόριος παντοκράτωρ ὑμεῖς 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 lɛρεῖς olplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning
* The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ φαυλίζοντες τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ὄνομά μου καὶplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί
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" εἴπατε ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
areek
Preposition meaning "in". τίνι ἐφαυλίσαμεν τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
areek
* The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ὄνομά σου
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2025/11/07 23:04 3/3 Malachi 1:6

KJV A son honoureth his father, and a servant his master: if then I be a father, where is mine honour? and if I be a master, where is my fear? saith the LORD of hosts unto you, O priests, that despise my name. And ye say, Wherein have we despised thy name?

Malachi 1:5 ← Malachi 1:6 → Malachi 1:7

Return to: Home Page → Christianity → Bible → Old Testament → Malachi → Malachi 1

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