

Proverbs 12

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

Text

Hebrew

1	אֱהָב מוֹסֵר אֶהָב דָּעַת וְשֹׁנֵא תוֹכַחַת בְּעֵר הַיְהוָה?plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning * Yahweh - God's personal name It is not a generic term for “god”, but rather the word הַיְהוָה (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 וְאִישׁ מִזִּמּוֹת יִרְשָׁע
2	כִּיּוֹן?plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big Meaning * To be firm * Establish * Prepare * Set Verb. Occurs about 200 times in the Old Testament.
3	Meanings by Stem Qal Stem (basic form) To be firm, stable, fixed, established. Describes something that stands securely or endures.Psalm 93:2Psalm 103:19Proverbs 16:9Psalm 96:102 Samuel 7:16Proverbs 16:3Luke 22:321 Peter 5:101 Corinthians 1:8Hebrews 2:3Colossians 1:23Matthew 25:34 אָדָם בְּרָשָׁע וְשָׂרָשׁ צְדִיקִים בַּל יִמּוּט
4	אֲשֶׁת חַיִּל עֹטֶרֶת בַּעֲלָהּ וְכִרְקָב בַּעֲצָמוֹתָיו מְבִישָׁה
5	מַחֲשָׁבוֹת צְדִיקִים מְשַׁפֵּט תַּחְבֻּלוֹת רָשָׁעִים מְרַמָּה
6	דְּבָרֵי רָשָׁעִים אֲרָב דָּם וּפִי רָשָׁרִים יַצִּילָם
7	הַפּוֹד רָשָׁעִים וְאֵינָם וְבֵית צְדִיקִים יַעֲמֹד

8	לבב plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning: * The heart * Used figuratively for the feelings, the will and even the intellect * The centre of anything Noun, masculine (although conceptually neutral, being used for both men and women). Occurs nearly 600 times in the Old Testament.1 Samuel 25:37Genesis 6:5Exodus 8:151 Samuel 24:51 Samuel 16:7Jeremiah 17:9Deuteronomy 10:16Deuteronomy 6:5Deuteronomy 6:5Psalm 9:1 (NIV)(verse 2 in the Hebrew Bible)Deuteronomy 6:5Genesis 6:51 Samuel 1:13Psalm 95:10Deuteronomy 6:5... יהיה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The word יהי 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. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 לבו
9	טוב נקלה ועבד לו ממתכבד וחסר לחם
10	יודע צדיק נפש בהמתו ורחמי רשעים אכזרי
11	לבב plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning: * The heart * Used figuratively for the feelings, the will and even the intellect * The centre of anything Noun, masculine (although conceptually neutral, being used for both men and women). Occurs nearly 600 times in the Old Testament.1 Samuel 25:37Genesis 6:5Exodus 8:151 Samuel 24:51 Samuel 16:7Jeremiah 17:9Deuteronomy 10:16Deuteronomy 6:5Deuteronomy 6:5Psalm 9:1 (NIV)(verse 2 in the Hebrew Bible)Deuteronomy 6:5Genesis 6:51 Samuel 1:13Psalm 95:10Deuteronomy 6:5...
12	חמד רשע מצוד רעים ושרש צדיקים יתן
13	בפשע שפתים מוקש רע ויצא מצרה צדיק
14	מפרי פי איש ישבע טוב וגמול ידי אדם ישוב ישיב לו
15	דרך אויל ישר בעיניו ושמע לעצה חכם
16	אויל ביום יודע כעסו וכסה קלון ערום
17	יפיח אמונה יגיד צדק ועד שקרים מרמה
18	יש בוטה כמדקרות חרב ולשון חכמים מרפא

	כִּיּוֹג plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big שִׁפְתַּי אֱמִתַּי תִּכְוֶן Meaning * To be firm * Establish * Prepare * Set Verb. Occurs about 200 times in the Old Testament.
19	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 לָעֵד וְעַד אֶרְגִּיעָה לְשׁוֹן שֶׁקֶר
20	לבב plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big מִמְרָמָה בָּלָב hebrew Meaning: * The heart * Used figuratively for the feelings, the will and even the intellect * The centre of anything Noun, masculine (although conceptually neutral, being used for both men and women). Occurs nearly 600 times in the Old Testament. 1 Samuel 25:37 Genesis 6:5 Exodus 8:151 Samuel 24:51 Samuel 16:7 Jeremiah 17:9 Deuteronomy 10:16 Deuteronomy 6:5 Deuteronomy 6:5 Psalm 9:1 (NIV)(verse 2 in the Hebrew Bible) Deuteronomy 6:5 Genesis 6:51 Samuel 1:13 Psalm 95:10 Deuteronomy 6:5... תְּרַשִּׁי רַע וְלִיעָצִי שָׁלוֹם שְׂמֵחָה
21	לֹא יֵאָנֶה לְצַדִּיק כָּל אִוֶּן וְרָשָׁעִים מְלֹאוֹ רָע
22	יְהוָה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big יְהוָה hebrew Meaning * Yahweh - God's personal name It is not a generic term for “god”, but rather the word יְהוָה (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 3:14 Deuteronomy 6:4 Psalm 23:1 Romans 10:13 Joel 2:32 Exodus 20:7 Psalm 18:1 Exodus 15:3 Psalm 8:1 Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3 Judges 6:24 Genesis 22:14 Jeremiah 23:6 שְׁפָתַי שֶׁקֶר וְעַשִּׂי אֱמוּנָה רְצוֹנוֹ

	לבב plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning:
23	* The heart * Used figuratively for the feelings, the will and even the intellect * The centre of anything Noun, masculine (although conceptually neutral, being used for both men and women). Occurs nearly 600 times in the Old Testament.1 Samuel 25:37Genesis 6:5Exodus 8:151 Samuel 24:51 Samuel 16:7Jeremiah 17:9Deuteronomy 10:16Deuteronomy 6:5Deuteronomy 6:5Psalm 9:1 (NIV)(verse 2 in the Hebrew Bible)Deuteronomy 6:5Genesis 6:51 Samuel 1:13Psalm 95:10Deuteronomy 6:5... כְּסִילִים יִקְרָא אֹלֶת
24	הִיָּה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big 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. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 לָמַס
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26	יֵתֵר מִרְעָהוּ צָדִיק וְדָרָךְ רָשָׁעִים תִּתְעַם
27	לֹא יִחַרְךָ רַמְיָה צִידוֹ וְהוּן אָדָם יִקֵּר חֲרוּץ
28	בְּאֶרֶחַ צָדִיקָה חַיִּים וְדָרָךְ נִתְיָבָה אֶל מָוֶת

ESV

1	Whoever loves discipline loves knowledge, but he who hates reproof is stupid.
2	A good man obtains favor from the LORD, but a man of evil devices he condemns.
3	No one is established by wickedness, but the root of the righteous will never be moved.
4	An excellent wife is the crown of her husband, but she who brings shame is like rottenness in his bones.
5	The thoughts of the righteous are just; the counsels of the wicked are deceitful.
6	The words of the wicked lie in wait for blood, but the mouth of the upright delivers them.

7	The wicked are overthrown and are no more, but the house of the righteous will stand.
8	A man is commended according to his good sense, but one of twisted mind is despised.
9	Better to be lowly and have a servant than to play the great man and lack bread.
10	Whoever is righteous has regard for the life of his beast, but the mercy of the wicked is cruel.
11	Whoever works his land will have plenty of bread, but he who follows worthless pursuits lacks sense.
12	Whoever is wicked covets the spoil of evildoers, but the root of the righteous bears fruit.
13	An evil man is ensnared by the transgression of his lips, but the righteous escapes from trouble.
14	From the fruit of his mouth a man is satisfied with good, and the work of a man's hand comes back to him.
15	The way of a fool is right in his own eyes, but a wise man listens to advice.
16	The vexation of a fool is known at once, but the prudent ignores an insult.
17	Whoever speaks the truth gives honest evidence, but a false witness utters deceit.
18	There is one whose rash words are like sword thrusts, but the tongue of the wise brings healing.
19	Truthful lips endure forever, but a lying tongue is but for a moment.
20	Deceit is in the heart of those who devise evil, but those who plan peace have joy.
21	No ill befalls the righteous, but the wicked are filled with trouble.
22	Lying lips are an abomination to the LORD, but those who act faithfully are his delight.
23	A prudent man conceals knowledge, but the heart of fools proclaims folly.
24	The hand of the diligent will rule, while the slothful will be put to forced labor.
25	Anxiety in a man's heart weighs him down, but a good word makes him glad.
26	One who is righteous is a guide to his neighbor, but the way of the wicked leads them astray.
27	Whoever is slothful will not roast his game, but the diligent man will get precious wealth.
28	In the path of righteousness is life, and in its pathway there is no death.

NIV

1	Whoever loves discipline loves knowledge, but he who hates correction is stupid.
2	A good man obtains favor from the LORD, but the LORD condemns a crafty man.
3	A man cannot be established through wickedness, but the righteous cannot be uprooted.
4	A wife of noble character is her husband's crown, but a disgraceful wife is like decay in his bones.
5	The plans of the righteous are just, but the advice of the wicked is deceitful.
6	The words of the wicked lie in wait for blood, but the speech of the upright rescues them.
7	Wicked men are overthrown and are no more, but the house of the righteous stands firm.
8	A man is praised according to his wisdom, but men with warped minds are despised.
9	Better to be a nobody and yet have a servant than pretend to be somebody and have no food.
10	A righteous man cares for the needs of his animal, but the kindest acts of the wicked are cruel.
11	He who works his land will have abundant food, but he who chases fantasies lacks judgment.
12	The wicked desire the plunder of evil men, but the root of the righteous flourishes.
13	An evil man is trapped by his sinful talk, but a righteous man escapes trouble.
14	From the fruit of his lips a man is filled with good things as surely as the work of his hands rewards him.
15	The way of a fool seems right to him, but a wise man listens to advice.
16	A fool shows his annoyance at once, but a prudent man overlooks an insult.
17	A truthful witness gives honest testimony, but a false witness tells lies.
18	Reckless words pierce like a sword, but the tongue of the wise brings healing.
19	Truthful lips endure forever, but a lying tongue lasts only a moment.

20	There is deceit in the hearts of those who plot evil, but joy for those who promote peace.
21	No harm befalls the righteous, but the wicked have their fill of trouble.
22	The LORD detests lying lips, but he delights in men who are truthful.
23	A prudent man keeps his knowledge to himself, but the heart of fools blurts out folly.
24	Diligent hands will rule, but laziness ends in slave labor.
25	An anxious heart weighs a man down, but a kind word cheers him up.
26	A righteous man is cautious in friendship, but the way of the wicked leads them astray.
27	The lazy man does not roast his game, but the diligent man prizes his possessions.
28	In the way of righteousness there is life; along that path is immortality.

NLT

1	To learn, you must love discipline; it is stupid to hate correction.
2	The LORD approves of those who are good, but he condemns those who plan wickedness.
3	Wickedness never brings stability, but the godly have deep roots.
4	A worthy wife is a crown for her husband, but a disgraceful woman is like cancer in his bones.
5	The plans of the godly are just; the advice of the wicked is treacherous.
6	The words of the wicked are like a murderous ambush, but the words of the godly save lives.
7	The wicked die and disappear, but the family of the godly stands firm.
8	A sensible person wins admiration, but a warped mind is despised.
9	Better to be an ordinary person with a servant than to be self-important but have no food.
10	The godly care for their animals, but the wicked are always cruel.
11	A hard worker has plenty of food, but a person who chases fantasies has no sense.
12	Thieves are jealous of each other's loot, but the godly are well rooted and bear their own fruit.
13	The wicked are trapped by their own words, but the godly escape such trouble.
14	Wise words bring many benefits, and hard work brings rewards.
15	Fools think their own way is right, but the wise listen to others.
16	A fool is quick-tempered, but a wise person stays calm when insulted.
17	An honest witness tells the truth; a false witness tells lies.
18	Some people make cutting remarks, but the words of the wise bring healing.
19	Truthful words stand the test of time, but lies are soon exposed.
20	Deceit fills hearts that are plotting evil; joy fills hearts that are planning peace!
21	No harm comes to the godly, but the wicked have their fill of trouble.
22	The LORD detests lying lips, but he delights in those who tell the truth.
23	The wise don't make a show of their knowledge, but fools broadcast their foolishness.
24	Work hard and become a leader; be lazy and become a slave.
25	Worry weighs a person down; an encouraging word cheers a person up.
26	The godly give good advice to their friends; the wicked lead them astray.
27	Lazy people don't even cook the game they catch, but the diligent make use of everything they find.
28	The way of the godly leads to life; that path does not lead to death.

LXX

	ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἀγαπῶν παιδείαν ἀγαπᾷ αἴσθησιν ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ
1	greek The definite article 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. μισῶν ἐλέγχους ἄφρων
2	κρείσσων ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article εὐρὼν χάριν παρὰ κυρίῳ ἄνῃρ 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. παράνομος παρασιωπηθήσεται
3	οὐ κατορθώσει ἄνθρωπος ἐξ ἀνόμου αἰplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article 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. ῥίζαι τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article δικαίων οὐκ ἐξαρθήσονται

	γυνή ἀνδρεία στέφανος τῷ greek The definite article ἀνδρὶ αὐτῆς greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same 4 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 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. ἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. ξύλῳ σκώληξ οὕτως ἄνδρα ἀπόλλυσιν γυνή κακοποιός
5	λογισμοὶ δικαίων κρίματα κυβερνῶσιν 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. ἀσεβεῖς δόλους

	λόγοιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigλόγος Meaning * A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son Masculine noun. Related to the verb λέγω. λόγος in Greek Thought Before the New Testament, λόγος already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, λόγος was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world.... άσεβών δόλιοι στόμα δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ
6	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. όρθών ρύσεται αυτούςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαυτός 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	οὐ ἂν στραφῇ άσεβής άφανίζεται οἱκοι 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. δικαίων παραμένουσιν
8	στόμα συνετοῦ έγκωμιάζεται ὑπό άνδρός νωθοκαρδιος 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. μυκτηρίζεται

	κρείσσων ἀνὴρ ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. ἀτιμία δουλεύων ἑαυτῷ ἢ τιμὴν ἑαυτῷ περιτιθεὶς καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
9	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” προσδεόμενος ἄρτου
10	δίκαιος οἰκτίζει ψυχὰς κτηνῶν 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) τὰplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article 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. σπλάγχνα τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἀσεβῶν ἀνελεήμονα

ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ

greek

The definite article ἐργαζόμενος τὴνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ

greek

The definite article ἐαυτοῦ 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 ἐμπλησθήσεται ἄρτων οἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ

greek

The definite article δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ

11 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.

διώκοντες μάταια ἐνδεεῖς φρενῶν ὃς 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. ἡδὺς ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν

greek

Preposition meaning “in”. οἶνων διατριβαῖς ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν

greek

Preposition meaning “in”. τοῖςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ

greek

The definite article ἐαυτοῦ ὀχυρώμασιν καταλείψει ἀτιμίαν

	ἐπιθυμίαι ἀσεβῶν κακαί αἱ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article δὲ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδὲ greek δὲ 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. 12 ρίζαι τῶν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article εὐσεβῶν ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. ὁχυρώμασιν
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διplugin-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 [ἀμαρτίαν χειλέων ἐμπίπτει εἰς παγίδας ἁμαρτωλός ἐκφεύγει 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. [ἐξ αὐτῶν](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός

greek

Meaning

13

* 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)
[δίκαιος](#) [ὁ](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ

greek

The definite article [βλέπων λεῖα ἐλεθήσεται](#) [ὁ](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ

greek

The definite article [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. [συναντῶν ἐν](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν

greek

Preposition meaning “in”. [πύλαις](#) ἐκθλίψει [ψυχάς](#)

	ἀπὸ καρπῶν στόματος ψυχὴ ἀνδρὸς πλησθήσεται ἀγαθῶν ἀνταπόδομα δέ 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. χειλέων αὐτοῦ autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
14	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) δοθήσεται αὐτῷ 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)
15	ὁδοὶ ἀφρόνων ὀρθαὶ ἐνώπιον αὐτῶν 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) εἰσακούει δέ 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. συμβουλίας σοφός

	ἑαυτοῦ 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.
16	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) κρύπτει 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. τὴν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἑαυτοῦ ἀτιμίαν πανοῦργος
17	ἐπιδεικνυμένην πίστιν ἀπαγγέλλει δίκαιος ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article 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. μάρτυς τῶν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἀδίκων δόλιος
18	εἰσὶν 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. οἱ λέγοντες τιτρώσκουσιν μαχαίρα γλῶσσαι 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. σοφῶν ἰῶνται

19	χείλη ἀληθινὰ κατορθοῖ μαρτυρίαν μάρτυς 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. ταχὺς γλώσσαν ἔχει ἄδικον
20	δόλος ἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. καρδίᾳ τεκταινομένου κακά οἱ greek The definite article 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. βουλόμενοι εἰρήνην εὐφρανθήσονται
21	οὐκ ἄρесеὶ τῷ greek The definite article δικαίῳ οὐδὲν ἄδικον οἱ greek The definite article 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. ἄσεβεῖς πλησθήσονται κακῶν

	βδέλυγμα κυρίῳ χεὶλη ψευδῆ ὅ greek The definite article 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. ποιῶν Meaning: * To do * To make
22	This verb - to do or make - is used in connection with a large range of activities including creation, covenant formation, obedience, miracles, sin and worship. Verb forms Present tense Person Greek Form πίστεις δεκτὸς παρ αὐτῷ 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)
23	ἀνὴρ συνετὸς θρόνος αἰσθήσεως καρδία 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. ἀφρόνων συναντήσεται ἀραῖς
24	χεὶρ ἐκλεκτῶν κρατήσῃ εὐχερῶς δόλοιοι 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. ἔσονται 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. εἰς προνομὴν

	φοβερὸς λόγοςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigλόγος Meaning * A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son Masculine noun. Related to the verb λέγω. λόγος in Greek Thought Before the New Testament, λόγος already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, λόγος was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world.... καρδίαν ταρασσει ἀνδρὸς δικαίου ἀγγελία δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ
25	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. ἀγαθὴ εὐφραίνει αὐτόνplugin-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)

	ἐπιγνώμων δίκαιος ἑαυτοῦ φίλος ἔσταιplugin-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. αἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ὁplugin-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. γυνῶμαι τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἀσεβῶν ἀνεπεικεῖς ἀμαρτάνοντας καταδιώξεται κακά ἢplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ <td>26</td>	26
	greek The definite article ὁplugin-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. ὁδὸς τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article ἀσεβῶν πλανήσει αὐτούςplugin-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)	
27	οὐκ ἐπιτεύξεται δόλιος θήρας κτῆμα ὁplugin-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. τίμιον ἀνὴρ καθαρός	

28	ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. ὁδοῖς δικαιοσύνης ζωὴ ὁδοὶ 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. μνησικάκων εἰς θάνατον
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KJV

1	Whoso loveth instruction loveth knowledge: but he that hateth reproof is brutish.
2	A good man obtaineth favour of the LORD: but a man of wicked devices will he condemn.
3	A man shall not be established by wickedness: but the root of the righteous shall not be moved.
4	A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband: but she that maketh ashamed is as rottenness in his bones.
5	The thoughts of the righteous are right: but the counsels of the wicked are deceit.
6	The words of the wicked are to lie in wait for blood: but the mouth of the upright shall deliver them.
7	The wicked are overthrown, and are not: but the house of the righteous shall stand.
8	A man shall be commended according to his wisdom: but he that is of a perverse heart shall be despised.
9	He that is despised, and hath a servant, is better than he that honoureth himself, and lacketh bread.
10	A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast: but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.
11	He that tilleth his land shall be satisfied with bread: but he that followeth vain persons is void of understanding.
12	The wicked desireth the net of evil men: but the root of the righteous yieldeth fruit.
13	The wicked is snared by the transgression of his lips: but the just shall come out of trouble.
14	A man shall be satisfied with good by the fruit of his mouth: and the recompence of a man's hands shall be rendered unto him.
15	The way of a fool is right in his own eyes: but he that hearkeneth unto counsel is wise.
16	A fool's wrath is presently known: but a prudent man covereth shame.
17	He that speaketh truth sheweth forth righteousness: but a false witness deceit.
18	There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword: but the tongue of the wise is health.
19	The lip of truth shall be established for ever: but a lying tongue is but for a moment.
20	Deceit is in the heart of them that imagine evil: but to the counsellors of peace is joy.
21	There shall no evil happen to the just: but the wicked shall be filled with mischief.
22	Lying lips are abomination to the LORD: but they that deal truly are his delight.
23	A prudent man concealeth knowledge: but the heart of fools proclaimeth foolishness.
24	The hand of the diligent shall bear rule: but the slothful shall be under tribute.
25	Heaviness in the heart of man maketh it stoop: but a good word maketh it glad.
26	The righteous is more excellent than his neighbour: but the way of the wicked seduceth them.
27	The slothful man roasteth not that which he took in hunting: but the substance of a diligent man is precious.
28	In the way of righteousness is life; and in the pathway thereof there is no death.

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