

Proverbs 14:4

Hebrew	בְּאֵין אֲלָפִים אֲכֹס בָּר וְרַב תְּבוּאוֹת בְּכַח שׁוֹר
ESV	Where there are no oxen, the manger is clean, but abundant crops come by the strength of the ox.
NIV	Where there are no oxen, the manger is empty, but from the strength of an ox comes an abundant harvest.
NLT	Without oxen a stable stays clean, but you need a strong ox for a large harvest.
LXX	οὗ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὅς, ἥ, ὅ greek Meaning: * Who * Which * What The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent). It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning μή εἶσιν 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. βόες φάτναι καθαραί οὗ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὅς, ἥ, ὅ greek Meaning: * Who * Which * What The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent). It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning δὲ 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. πολλὰ γενήματα φανερά βοδὸς ἰσχύς
KJV	Where no oxen are, the crib is clean: but much increase is by the strength of the ox.

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