

Proverbs 17

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	טוֹב פֶּת חֲרָבָה וְשִׁלּוֹה בַּהּ מִבֵּית מֶלֶא זִבְחֵי רֵיב
2	עֹבֵד מִשְׁכִּיל יִמְשַׁל בְּבֶן מִבֵּישׁ וּבִתְוֹד אֲחִים יַחֲלֹק נַחֲלָה
3	יהוה? plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big
	hebrew
	Meaning
3	* Yahweh - God's personal name 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. 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
4	מִרַע מִקְשִׁיב עַל שְׁפַת אָוֶן שֶׁקֶר מִזִּין עַל לְשׁוֹן הָוֶה
5	לַעֲג לָרֹשׁ חֲרָף עֲשָׂהוּ שְׂמֵחַ לֹאִיד לֹא יִנָּקָה
6	עֲטֹרַת זָקִנִים בְּנֵי בָנִים וְתַפְאֶרֶת בָּנִים אֲבוֹתָם
7	לֹא נֶאֱמָנָה לְנַבֵּל שְׁפַת יֵתֶר אִף כִּי לְנִדְיָב שְׁפַת שֶׁקֶר
8	אָבוֹ חוֹ הַשְׁחֵד בְּעֵינָי בְּעֲלָיו אֶל כָּל אֲשֶׁר יַפְגֵּה יִשְׁכִּיל
9	מִכֶּסֶה פֶּשַׁע מִבִּקְשׁ אֲהַבָּה וְשִׁנָּה בְּדָבָר מִפֶּרִיד אֱלוֹף
10	תַּחַת גִּעְרָה בְּמִבְּיִן מִהֲכֹת כְּסִיל מֵאָה
11	אִדּ מִרֵּי יִבְקֹשׁ רָע וּמִלֵּאֵד אֲכַזְרִי יִשְׁלַח בּוֹ
12	פְּגוֹשׁ דָּב שְׁכּוֹל בְּאִישׁ וְאֵל כְּסִיל בְּאוֹלְתּוֹ
13	מִנְשִׁיב רָעָה תַּחַת טוֹבָה לֹא תִמִּישׁ תְּמוּשׁ רָעָה מִבֵּיתוֹ

	ראשית פּוֹטֵר מִים רִאשִׁית plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meanings: 14 * Beginning * Finest (or choice) * First (first fruits) * Principal thing Embraces the idea of beginnings, first part, chief value and first-fruits. The context determines the specific meaning. Derived from ראש Feminine, noun מָדוֹן וְלִפְנֵי הַתְּגַלַּע הָרִיב נָטוּשׁ
15	יהוה מִצְדִּיק רָשָׁע וּמְרַשָּׁע צְדִיק תּוֹעֵבֶת יְהוָה 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 יהוה (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 גַּם שְׁנֵיהֶם
16	לב לֵב מִחִיר יָהּ לָמָּה יָהּ מִחִיר בֵּיד כָּסִיל לִקְנוֹת חֲכָמָה וְלֵב 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 25:37 Genesis 6:5 Exodus 8:15 1 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 6:5 1 Samuel 1:13 Psalm 95:10 Deuteronomy 6:5... אֵין
17	בְּכָל עֵת אָהָב הָרַע וְאָח לְצָרָה יוֹלֵד

18	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... תִּקְעַ כֶּף עֶרֶב עֶרְבָה לִפְנֵי רֵעֵהוּ
19	אֶהָב פֶּשַׁע אֶהָב מִצָּה מִגִּבִּיהַ פֶּתְחוֹ מִבֶּקֶשׁ שָׁבֵר
20	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... לֹא יִמָּצָא טוֹב וְנִהְיֶה בְּלִשׁוֹנוֹ יִפּוֹל בְּרֵעֵה
21	יֵלֵךְ בְּסִיל לְתוֹנֶה לוֹ וְלֹא יִשְׁמַח אָבִי נָבֵל

	לב plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big לב 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... רוח ייטב גֵּהָה וְרוּחַ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big רוח
22	hebrew Meaning: * Wind * Breath * Spirit Noun. Occurs about 380 times in the Old Testament. Though usually feminine, רוח sometimes takes masculine verbs and adjectives, especially when referring to the Spirit of God (רוח יְהוָה).Exodus 10:13Genesis 6:17Genesis 41:8Proverbs 16:32Ecclesiastes 12:7Genesis 1:2Judges 3:10Ezekiel 36:27Genesis 2:7John 3:8Genesis 1:2Genesis 8:1 נִכְאָה תִּיבֹשׁ גָּרָם
23	שָׁחַד מַחֲזִיק רָשָׁע יִקַּח לְהַטּוֹת אַרְחוֹת מִשְׁפָּט plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big אָרֶץ
24	hebrew Meaning: * Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country The word אָרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground. When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1
25	כָּעֵס לְאָבִיו בֶּן כָּסִיל וּמֶמֶר לְיוֹלֶדֶתוֹ
26	גַּם עֲנוּשׁ לַצַּדִּיק לֹא טוֹב לְהַקְזֹת נְדִיבִים עַל יוֹשֵׁר

	רוּחַ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big רוח hebrew Meaning: * Wind * Breath * Spirit Noun. Occurs about 380 times in the Old Testament. Though usually feminine, רוּחַ sometimes takes masculine verbs and adjectives, especially when referring to the Spirit of God (רוּחַ יְהוָה). Exodus 10:13 Genesis 6:17 Genesis 41:8 Proverbs 16:32 Ecclesiastes 12:7 Genesis 1:2 Judges 3:10 Ezekiel 36:27 Genesis 2:7 John 3:8 Genesis 1:2 Genesis 8:1 אִישׁ תְּבוּנָה
27	
28	גַּם אֲנִיל מִחֲרִישׁ חֲכָם יִחְשָׁב אֵטָם שְׂפָתָיו נָבוֹן

ESV

1	Better is a dry morsel with quiet than a house full of feasting with strife.
2	A servant who deals wisely will rule over a son who acts shamefully and will share the inheritance as one of the brothers.
3	The crucible is for silver, and the furnace is for gold, and the LORD tests hearts.
4	An evildoer listens to wicked lips, and a liar gives ear to a mischievous tongue.
5	Whoever mocks the poor insults his Maker; he who is glad at calamity will not go unpunished.
6	Grandchildren are the crown of the aged, and the glory of children is their fathers.
7	Fine speech is not becoming to a fool; still less is false speech to a prince.
8	A bribe is like a magic stone in the eyes of the one who gives it; wherever he turns he prospers.
9	Whoever covers an offense seeks love, but he who repeats a matter separates close friends.
10	A rebuke goes deeper into a man of understanding than a hundred blows into a fool.
11	An evil man seeks only rebellion, and a cruel messenger will be sent against him.
12	Let a man meet a she-bear robbed of her cubs rather than a fool in his folly.
13	If anyone returns evil for good, evil will not depart from his house.
14	The beginning of strife is like letting out water, so quit before the quarrel breaks out.
15	He who justifies the wicked and he who condemns the righteous are both alike an abomination to the LORD.
16	Why should a fool have money in his hand to buy wisdom when he has no sense?
17	A friend loves at all times, and a brother is born for adversity.
18	One who lacks sense gives a pledge and puts up security in the presence of his neighbor.
19	Whoever loves transgression loves strife; he who makes his door high seeks destruction.
20	A man of crooked heart does not discover good, and one with a dishonest tongue falls into calamity.
21	He who sires a fool gets himself sorrow, and the father of a fool has no joy.
22	A joyful heart is good medicine, but a crushed spirit dries up the bones.
23	The wicked accepts a bribe in secret to pervert the ways of justice.
24	The discerning sets his face toward wisdom, but the eyes of a fool are on the ends of the earth.
25	A foolish son is a grief to his father and bitterness to her who bore him.
26	To impose a fine on a righteous man is not good, nor to strike the noble for their uprightness.
27	Whoever restrains his words has knowledge, and he who has a cool spirit is a man of understanding.

28 Even a fool who keeps silent is considered wise; when he closes his lips, he is deemed intelligent.

NIV

1	Better a dry crust with peace and quiet than a house full of feasting, with strife.
2	A wise servant will rule over a disgraceful son, and will share the inheritance as one of the brothers.
3	The crucible for silver and the furnace for gold, but the LORD tests the heart.
4	A wicked man listens to evil lips; a liar pays attention to a malicious tongue.
5	He who mocks the poor shows contempt for their Maker; whoever gloats over disaster will not go unpunished.
6	Children's children are a crown to the aged, and parents are the pride of their children.
7	Arrogant lips are unsuited to a fool- how much worse lying lips to a ruler!
8	A bribe is a charm to the one who gives it; wherever he turns, he succeeds.
9	He who covers over an offense promotes love, but whoever repeats the matter separates close friends.
10	A rebuke impresses a man of discernment more than a hundred lashes a fool.
11	An evil man is bent only on rebellion; a merciless official will be sent against him.
12	Better to meet a bear robbed of her cubs than a fool in his folly.
13	If a man pays back evil for good, evil will never leave his house.
14	Starting a quarrel is like breaching a dam; so drop the matter before a dispute breaks out.
15	Acquitting the guilty and condemning the innocent- the LORD detests them both.
16	Of what use is money in the hand of a fool, since he has no desire to get wisdom?
17	A friend loves at all times, and a brother is born for adversity.
18	A man lacking in judgment strikes hands in pledge and puts up security for his neighbor.
19	He who loves a quarrel loves sin; he who builds a high gate invites destruction.
20	A man of perverse heart does not prosper; he whose tongue is deceitful falls into trouble.
21	To have a fool for a son brings grief; there is no joy for the father of a fool.
22	A cheerful heart is good medicine, but a crushed spirit dries up the bones.
23	A wicked man accepts a bribe in secret to pervert the course of justice.
24	A discerning man keeps wisdom in view, but a fool's eyes wander to the ends of the earth.
25	A foolish son brings grief to his father and bitterness to the one who bore him.
26	It is not good to punish an innocent man, or to flog officials for their integrity.
27	A man of knowledge uses words with restraint, and a man of understanding is even-tempered.
28	Even a fool is thought wise if he keeps silent, and discerning if he holds his tongue.

NLT

1	Better a dry crust eaten in peace than a house filled with feasting- and conflict.
2	A wise servant will rule over the master's disgraceful son and will share the inheritance of the master's children.
3	Fire tests the purity of silver and gold, but the LORD tests the heart.
4	Wrongdoers eagerly listen to gossip; liars pay close attention to slander.
5	Those who mock the poor insult their Maker; those who rejoice at the misfortune of others will be punished.
6	Grandchildren are the crowning glory of the aged; parents are the pride of their children.
7	Eloquent words are not fitting for a fool; even less are lies fitting for a ruler.
8	A bribe is like a lucky charm; whoever gives one will prosper!

9	Love prospers when a fault is forgiven, but dwelling on it separates close friends.
10	A single rebuke does more for a person of understanding than a hundred lashes on the back of a fool.
11	Evil people are eager for rebellion, but they will be severely punished.
12	It is safer to meet a bear robbed of her cubs than to confront a fool caught in foolishness.
13	If you repay good with evil, evil will never leave your house.
14	Starting a quarrel is like opening a floodgate, so stop before a dispute breaks out.
15	Acquitting the guilty and condemning the innocent- both are detestable to the LORD.
16	It is senseless to pay tuition to educate a fool, since he has no heart for learning.
17	A friend is always loyal, and a brother is born to help in time of need.
18	It's poor judgment to guarantee another person's debt or put up security for a friend.
19	Anyone who loves to quarrel loves sin; anyone who trusts in high walls invites disaster.
20	The crooked heart will not prosper; the lying tongue tumbles into trouble.
21	It is painful to be the parent of a fool; there is no joy for the father of a rebel.
22	A cheerful heart is good medicine, but a broken spirit saps a person's strength.
23	The wicked take secret bribes to pervert the course of justice.
24	Sensible people keep their eyes glued on wisdom, but a fool's eyes wander to the ends of the earth.
25	Foolish children bring grief to their father and bitterness to the one who gave them birth.
26	It is wrong to punish the godly for being good or to flog leaders for being honest.
27	A truly wise person uses few words; a person with understanding is even-tempered.
28	Even fools are thought wise when they keep silent; with their mouths shut, they seem intelligent.

LXX

	κρείσσων ψωμὸς μεθ ἡδονῆς ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
	greek
	Preposition meaning "in". εἰρήνη ἢ οἶκος πλήρης πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
1	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" ἀδίκων θυμάτων μετὰ μάχης

οἰκέτης νοήμων κρατήσῃ δεσποτῶν ἀφρόνων ἐν	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
greek	
2	Preposition meaning “in”. 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. ἀδελφοῖς διελεῖται μέρη
ὥσπερ δοκιμάζεται ἐν	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
greek	
3	Preposition meaning “in”. καμίνῳ ἄργυρος 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” χρυσός οὕτως ἐκλεκταὶ καρδίαι παρὰ κυρίῳ
κακὸς ὑπακούει γλώσσης παρανόμων δίκαιος δὲ	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ
4	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. οὐ προσέχει χεῖλεσιν ψευδέσιν

ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ

greek

The definite article [καταγελῶν πτωχοῦ παροξύνει τὸν](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ

greek

The definite article [ποιήσαντα](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigποιέω

Meaning:

* To do * To make

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 [αὐτόν](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός

greek

Meaning

5 * 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)

[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.

ἐπιχαίρων ἀπολλυμένῳ [οὐκ](#) ἀθωωθήσεται [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.

ἐπισπλαγχνιζόμενος [ἐλεηθήσεται](#)

	στέφανος γερόντων τέκνα τέκνων καύχημα 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. τέκνων πατέρες αὐτῶν 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) τοῦ <tr><td>6</td><td> greek The definite article πιστοῦ ὅλος ὁ greek The definite article κόσμος τῶν greek The definite article χρημάτων τοῦ 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. ἀπίστου οὐδὲ ὀβολός </td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td> οὐχ ἄρμόσει ἄφρονι χεῖλη πιστὰ οὐδὲ δικαίῳ χεῖλη ψευδῇ μισθὸς χαρίτων ἢ greek The definite article παιδεία τοῖς greek <tr><td>8</td><td> The definite article χρωμένοις οὗ 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. ἂν ἐπιστρέψῃ εὐδοωθήσεται </td></tr></td></tr>	6	greek The definite article πιστοῦ ὅλος ὁ greek The definite article κόσμος τῶν greek The definite article χρημάτων τοῦ 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. ἀπίστου οὐδὲ ὀβολός	7	οὐχ ἄρμόσει ἄφρονι χεῖλη πιστὰ οὐδὲ δικαίῳ χεῖλη ψευδῇ μισθὸς χαρίτων ἢ greek The definite article παιδεία τοῖς greek <tr><td>8</td><td> The definite article χρωμένοις οὗ 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. ἂν ἐπιστρέψῃ εὐδοωθήσεται </td></tr>	8	The definite article χρωμένοις οὗ 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. ἂν ἐπιστρέψῃ εὐδοωθήσεται
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9	ὅς κρύπτει ἀδικήματα ζητεῖ φίλιαν ὃς 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. μισεῖ κρύπτειν διίστησιν φίλους 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” οἰκείους
10	συντρίβει ἀπειλὴ καρδίαν φρονίμου ἄφρων 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. μαστιγωθεὶς οὐκ αἰσθάνεται

	ἀντιλογίας ἐγείρει πᾶςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable. With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 κακός ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ
11	greek The definite article 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. κύριος ἄγγελον ἀνελεήμονα ἐκπέμψει αὐτῷplugin-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)
12	ἐμπεσεῖται μέριμνα ἀνδρὶ νοήμονι οἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article 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. ἄφρονες διαλογιοῦνται κακά

	ὅς ἀποδίδωσιν κακὰ ἀντὶ ἀγαθῶν οὐ κινήσεται κακὰ ἐκ τοῦ autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ
	greek The definite article οἱ/αὐτοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
13	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)

ἐξουσίαν δίδωσιν λόγοις plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big λόγος

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.... ἀρχή plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ἀρχή

greek

Meaning:

* Beginning * First * Elementary * Rulers, rule, domain

Noun, feminine (first declension)

14

Occurs 56 times in the New Testament, consistently conveying the idea of primacy - whether temporal (i.e. the start, e.g. John 1:1) or causal (i.e. the source) or governmental (i.e. the ruler, e.g. Ephesians 6:12 δικαιοσύνης προηγείται 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.

τῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὁ

greek

The definite article ἐνδείας στάσις καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big καί

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” μάχη

ὁ δὲ δίκαιον κρίνει τὸν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ

greek

The definite article ἄδικον ἄδικον 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.

τὸν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ

greek

15 The definite article δίκαιον ἀκάθαρτος 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” βδελυκτὸς παρὰ θεῶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεὸς

greek

Masculine noun meaning:

* A god or goddess * God

ἵνα τί ὑπῆρξεν χρήματα ἄφρονι κτήσασθαι γὰρ σοφίαν ἀκάρδιος οὐ δυνήσεται ὃς ὑψηλὸν ποιεῖ

Meaning:

* To do * To make

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 τὸν

greek

16 The definite article ἑαυτοῦ οἶκον ζητεῖ συντριβὴν ὃ

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. σκολιάζων τοῦ

greek

The definite article μαθεῖν ἐμπεσεῖται εἰς κακά

εἰς πάντα plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big πᾶς

greek

Meaning

* All * Every * The whole

Adjective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.

With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9 John 3:16 Romans 5:12 Matthew 28:19 Colossians 1:16 Romans 3:23 Romans 3:23 John 3:16 Colossians 1:17 [καιρὸν φίλος ὑπαρχέτω σοι ἀδελφοὶ](#)
[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.

[ἐν](#) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ἐν

17

greek

Preposition meaning "in". [ἀνάγκαις χρήσιμοι ἔστωσαν](#) 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 is 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. [τούτου](#) 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 4:9 John 5:1 Matthew 3:17 John 7:26 Luke 22:19 [γὰρ χάριν](#)
[γεννῶνται](#)

	ἄνθρωπος ἄφρων ἐπικροτεῖ 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” ἐπιχαίρει ἐαυτῷ ὥς καὶ greek
18	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” ὅ greek The definite article ἐγγυώμενος ἐγγύη τὸν greek The definite article ἐαυτοῦ φίλον
19	φιλαμαρτημῶν χαίρει μάχαις ὅ greek
20	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. σκληροκάρδιος οὐ συναντᾷ ἀγαθοῖς ἄνθρωπος εὐμετάβολος γλώσση ἐμπεσεῖται εἰς κακά

	καρδία 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. ἄφρονος ὁδύνη τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article κεκτημένῳ αὐτῇplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
21	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) οὐκ εὐφραίνεται πατήρ ἐπὶ υἱῷ ἀπαιδεύτω υἱὸς 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. φρόνιμος εὐφραίνει μητέρα 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)

	καρδία εὐφραينوμένη εὐεκτεῖν ποιεῖ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigποιέω Meaning: * To do * To make 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
22	Present tense Person Greek Form ἀνδρὸς 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. λυπηροῦ ξηραίνεται τὰ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ὅστᾳ
23	λαμβάνοντος δῶρα ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. κόλπῳ ἀδίκως οὐ κατευοδοῦνται ὁδοὶ ἀσεβῆς 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. ἐκκλίνει ὁδοὺς δικαιοσύνης

	πρόσωπον συνετὸν ἄνδρὸς σοφοῦ 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. ὀφθαλμοὶ τοῦ
24	greek The definite article ἄφρονος ἐπ ἅκρα 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
	ὀργή πατρὶ υἱὸς ἄφρων 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” ὁδύνη τῇ
25	greek The definite article τεκούση αὐτοῦ 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)
26	ζημιῶν ἄνδρα δίκαιον οὐ καλόν οὐδὲ ὅσιον ἐπιβουλεύειν δυνάσταις δικαίοις

27	ὅς φείδεται ῥῆμα προέσθαι σκληρόν ἐπιγνώμων μακρόθυμος 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. ἀνὴρ φρόνιμος
28	ἀνοήτῳ ἐπερωτήσαντι σοφίαν σοφία λογισθήσεται ἐνεδὸν 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. τις ἑαυτὸν ποιήσαςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigποιέω Meaning: * To do * To make 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 δόξει φρόνιμος εἶναιplugin-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.

KJV

1	Better is a dry morsel, and quietness therewith, than an house full of sacrifices with strife.
2	A wise servant shall have rule over a son that causeth shame, and shall have part of the inheritance among the brethren.
3	The fining pot is for silver, and the furnace for gold: but the LORD trieth the hearts.
4	A wicked doer giveth heed to false lips; and a liar giveth ear to a naughty tongue.
5	Whoso mocketh the poor reproacheth his Maker: and he that is glad at calamities shall not be unpunished.
6	Children's children are the crown of old men; and the glory of children are their fathers.
7	Excellent speech becometh not a fool: much less do lying lips a prince.
8	A gift is as a precious stone in the eyes of him that hath it: whithersoever it turneth, it prospereth.
9	He that covereth a transgression seeketh love; but he that repeateth a matter separateth very friends.
10	A reproof entereth more into a wise man than an hundred stripes into a fool.
11	An evil man seeketh only rebellion: therefore a cruel messenger shall be sent against him.
12	Let a bear robbed of her whelps meet a man, rather than a fool in his folly.

13	Whoso rewardeth evil for good, evil shall not depart from his house.
14	The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water: therefore leave off contention, before it be meddled with.
15	He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just, even they both are abomination to the LORD.
16	Wherefore is there a price in the hand of a fool to get wisdom, seeing he hath no heart to it?
17	A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity.
18	A man void of understanding striketh hands, and becometh surety in the presence of his friend.
19	He loveth transgression that loveth strife: and he that exalteth his gate seeketh destruction.
20	He that hath a froward heart findeth no good: and he that hath a perverse tongue falleth into mischief.
21	He that begetteth a fool doeth it to his sorrow: and the father of a fool hath no joy.
22	A merry heart doeth good like a medicine: but a broken spirit drieth the bones.
23	A wicked man taketh a gift out of the bosom to pervert the ways of judgment.
24	Wisdom is before him that hath understanding; but the eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth.
25	A foolish son is a grief to his father, and bitterness to her that bare him.
26	Also to punish the just is not good, nor to strike princes for equity.
27	He that hath knowledge spareth his words: and a man of understanding is of an excellent spirit.
28	Even a fool, when he holdeth his peace, is counted wise: and he that shutteth his lips is esteemed a man of understanding.

[Proverbs 16](#) ← [Proverbs 17](#) → [Proverbs 18](#)

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