

Proverbs 18

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](#)

Text

Hebrew

1	לִתְאוּהָ יִבְקֹשׁ נַפְרָד בְּכָל תּוֹשִׁיָּה יִתְגַּלֵּעַ לבב plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning:
2	* 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...
3	בָּבוֹא רָשָׁע בָּא גַם בּוֹ וְעַם קָלוֹן חָרְפָּה
4	מִיָּם עֲמָקִים דְּבָרֵי פִי אִישׁ נָחַל נִבְעַ מְקוֹר חֲכָמָה פנים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning:
5	* 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. רָשָׁע לֹא טוֹב לְהִטּוֹת צְדִיק בְּמַשְׁפָּט
6	שִׁפְתַי כִּסִּיל יִבְאוּ בְּרִיב וְאִפִּי לְמַהֲלָמוֹת יִקְרָא
7	פִּי כִסִּיל מַחֲתָה לוֹ וְשִׁפְתָיו מוֹקֵשׁ נַפְשׁוֹ
8	דְּבָרֵי גִרְוֹן כְּמַתְלֵהִם וְהֵם יִרְדּוּ חֲדָרֵי בָטָן
9	גַּם מִתְרַפָּה בְּמִלְאֲכָתָהּ אַחֵהּ הִוא לְבַעַל מִשְׁחִית

	יהוה מגדל עץ שם יהוה 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 בן ירוץ צדיק ונשגב
11	הון עשיר קרית עץ וכחמה נשגבה במשכיתו
	פנים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big 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. פנים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning:
12	* 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 6:51 Samuel 1:13 Psalm 95:10 Deuteronomy 6:5... פנים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big 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. פנים
13	משׁיב דבר בטרם ישמע אולת היא לו וכלמה

	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 רוּחַ יְהוָה יְכַלֵּל מַחְלֵה וְרוּחַ
14	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 נְכֵאָה מִי יִשְׁאַנָּה
15	לֵב 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 25:37 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... גִּבּוֹן יִקְנֶה דָּעַת וְאַזֵּן חֲכָמִים תִּבְקֹשׁ דָּעַת
16	פָּנִים plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big פנים 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. גְּדִלִים יִנְחֲנוּ
17	צַדִּיק הָרֹאשׁוֹן בְּרִיבוֹ יֵבֵא וְכֹא רָעָהוּ וְחֻקָּיו

18	מִדָּנִים יִשְׁבִּית הַגּוֹרֵל וּבֵין עַצוּמִים יִפְרִיד
19	אִחַ נִפְשָׁע מִקְרִית עַל וּמְדוּנִים וּמִדָּנִים כְּבָרִיחַ אֲרָמוֹן
20	מִפְּרִי פִי אִישׁ תִּשְׁבַּע בְּטִנּוֹ תִּבּוֹאֶת שְׁפָתָיו יִשְׁבַּע
21	מָוֶת וְחַיִּים בְּיַד לָשׁוֹן וְאַהֲבִיָּה יֹאכֵל פְּרִיָּהּ
	יהוה 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 3:14Deuteronomy 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
22	
23	תַּחְנוּנִים יִדְבֵּר רֶשֶׁת וְעִשְׂיֵר יַעֲנֶה עֲזוֹת
24	אִישׁ רָעִים לְהִתְרַעֵץ וְיֵשׁ אֹהֶב דְּבַק מֵאֵחַ

ESV

1	Whoever isolates himself seeks his own desire; he breaks out against all sound judgment.
2	A fool takes no pleasure in understanding, but only in expressing his opinion.
3	When wickedness comes, contempt comes also, and with dishonor comes disgrace.
4	The words of a man's mouth are deep waters; the fountain of wisdom is a bubbling brook.
5	It is not good to be partial to the wicked or to deprive the righteous of justice.
6	A fool's lips walk into a fight, and his mouth invites a beating.
7	A fool's mouth is his ruin, and his lips are a snare to his soul.
8	The words of a whisperer are like delicious morsels; they go down into the inner parts of the body.
9	Whoever is slack in his work is a brother to him who destroys.
10	The name of the LORD is a strong tower; the righteous man runs into it and is safe.
11	A rich man's wealth is his strong city, and like a high wall in his imagination.
12	Before destruction a man's heart is haughty, but humility comes before honor.
13	If one gives an answer before he hears, it is his folly and shame.
14	A man's spirit will endure sickness, but a crushed spirit who can bear?
15	An intelligent heart acquires knowledge, and the ear of the wise seeks knowledge.
16	A man's gift makes room for him and brings him before the great.
17	The one who states his case first seems right, until the other comes and examines him.
18	The lot puts an end to quarrels and decides between powerful contenders.
19	A brother offended is more unyielding than a strong city, and quarreling is like the bars of a castle.
20	From the fruit of a man's mouth his stomach is satisfied; he is satisfied by the yield of his lips.
21	Death and life are in the power of the tongue, and those who love it will eat its fruits.
22	He who finds a wife finds a good thing and obtains favor from the LORD.
23	The poor use entreaties, but the rich answer roughly.

24	A man of many companions may come to ruin, but there is a friend who sticks closer than a brother.
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NIV

1	An unfriendly man pursues selfish ends; he defies all sound judgment.
2	A fool finds no pleasure in understanding but delights in airing his own opinions.
3	When wickedness comes, so does contempt, and with shame comes disgrace.
4	The words of a man's mouth are deep waters, but the fountain of wisdom is a bubbling brook.
5	It is not good to be partial to the wicked or to deprive the innocent of justice.
6	A fool's lips bring him strife, and his mouth invites a beating.
7	A fool's mouth is his undoing, and his lips are a snare to his soul.
8	The words of a gossip are like choice morsels; they go down to a man's inmost parts.
9	One who is slack in his work is brother to one who destroys.
10	The name of the LORD is a strong tower; the righteous run to it and are safe.
11	The wealth of the rich is their fortified city; they imagine it an unscalable wall.
12	Before his downfall a man's heart is proud, but humility comes before honor.
13	He who answers before listening- that is his folly and his shame.
14	A man's spirit sustains him in sickness, but a crushed spirit who can bear?
15	The heart of the discerning acquires knowledge; the ears of the wise seek it out.
16	A gift opens the way for the giver and ushers him into the presence of the great.
17	The first to present his case seems right, till another comes forward and questions him.
18	Casting the lot settles disputes and keeps strong opponents apart.
19	An offended brother is more unyielding than a fortified city, and disputes are like the barred gates of a citadel.
20	From the fruit of his mouth a man's stomach is filled; with the harvest from his lips he is satisfied.
21	The tongue has the power of life and death, and those who love it will eat its fruit.
22	He who finds a wife finds what is good and receives favor from the LORD.
23	A poor man pleads for mercy, but a rich man answers harshly.
24	A man of many companions may come to ruin, but there is a friend who sticks closer than a brother.

NLT

1	Unfriendly people care only about themselves; they lash out at common sense.
2	Fools have no interest in understanding; they only want to air their own opinions.
3	Doing wrong leads to disgrace, and scandalous behavior brings contempt.
4	Wise words are like deep waters; wisdom flows from the wise like a bubbling brook.
5	It is not right to acquit the guilty or deny justice to the innocent.
6	Fools' words get them into constant quarrels; they are asking for a beating.
7	The mouths of fools are their ruin; they trap themselves with their lips.
8	Rumors are dainty morsels that sink deep into one's heart.
9	A lazy person is as bad as someone who destroys things.
10	The name of the LORD is a strong fortress; the godly run to him and are safe.
11	The rich think of their wealth as a strong defense; they imagine it to be a high wall of safety.
12	Haughtiness goes before destruction; humility precedes honor.
13	Spouting off before listening to the facts is both shameful and foolish.
14	The human spirit can endure a sick body, but who can bear a crushed spirit?

15	Intelligent people are always ready to learn. Their ears are open for knowledge.
16	Giving a gift can open doors; it gives access to important people!
17	The first to speak in court sounds right- until the cross-examination begins.
18	Casting lots can end arguments; it settles disputes between powerful opponents.
19	An offended friend is harder to win back than a fortified city. Arguments separate friends like a gate locked with bars.
20	Wise words satisfy like a good meal; the right words bring satisfaction.
21	The tongue can bring death or life; those who love to talk will reap the consequences.
22	The man who finds a wife finds a treasure, and he receives favor from the LORD.
23	The poor plead for mercy; the rich answer with insults.
24	There are "friends" who destroy each other, but a real friend sticks closer than a brother.

LXX

	προφάσεις ζητεῖ ἀνὴρ βουλόμενος χωρίζεσθαι ἀπὸ φίλων ἐν greek Preposition meaning "in". παντὶ greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament 1 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 δε 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. καὶ ὧ ἐπονείδιστος ἔσται 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.
2	οὐ χρεῖαν ἔχει σοφίας ἐνδεὲς φρενῶν μάλλον γὰρ ἄγεται ἀφροσύνη

3	ὅταν ἔλθῃ ἀσεβῆς εἰς βάθος κακῶν καταφρονεῖ ἐπέρχεται 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. 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) ἀτιμία 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” ὄνειδος
	ὑδωρ βαθὺ 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.... ἐν greek
	4 Preposition meaning “in”. καρδίᾳ ἀνδρός ποταμὸς 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. ἀναπηδῷ 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” πηγὴ ζωῆς

θαυμάσαι πρόσωπον ἀσεβοῦς οὐ καλόν οὐδέ

greek

Meaning

* Not * Nor * Neither * Not even

A combination of the words οὐ (meaning no) and δέ (meaning however or but). The word οὐδέ adds another negative element to a sentence that already has one. οὐδέ can join words, phrases, or whole clauses. It often functions like English Matthew 6:20 John 7:5 Romans 3:10 **οὐδὲν ἐκκλίνειν τὸ**

greek

5

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ **δίκαιον ἐν**

greek

Preposition meaning "in". κρίσει

	χείλη ἄφρονος ἄγουσιν αὐτὸνplugin-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) εἰς κακά τὸplugin-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 τῇ 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. στόμα 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) τὸplugin-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 τῇ θρασὺ θάνατον ἐπικαλεῖται

	στόμα ἄφρονος συντριβὴ 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) τᾷplugin-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 τῇ 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. χεῖλη αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
7	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) πανίς τῇplugin-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 τῇ ψυχῇ 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)
8	ὁκνηροὺς καταβάλλει φόβος ψυχῇ 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. ἀνδρογύνων πεινάσουσιν

ὁ plugin-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 τῇ μὴ ἰώμενος ἐαυτὸν ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν

greek

Preposition meaning "in". τοῖς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Forms

9 Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἔργοις αὐτοῦ 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.

Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἀδελφός ἐστιν 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. τοῦ plugin-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 τῇ λυμαινομένου ἐαυτόν

	ὅςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὅς, 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 ἀποκρίνεται λόγονplugin-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.... πρὶν ἀκοῦσαι ἀφορσύνῃ αὐτῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
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14	θυμὸν ἀνδρὸς πραΰνει θεράπων φρόνιμος ὀλιγόψυχον 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. ἄνδρα τίς ὑποίσει
15	καρδίᾳ φρονίμου κτᾶται αἴσθησιν ὥτα 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. σοφῶν ζητεῖ ἔννοιαν

	δόμα ἀνθρώπου ἐμπλατύνει 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) καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek
16	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” παρὰ δυνάσταις καθιζάνει 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)
	δίκαιος ἑαυτοῦ κατηγοροῦς ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. πρωτολογία ὥς δplugin-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. ἂν ἐπιβάλῃ ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
17	greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἀντίδικος ἐλέγχεται
	ἀντιλογίας παύει κληροῦς ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek
18	Preposition meaning “in”. 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. δυνάσταις ὀρίζει

19	ἀδελφὸς ὑπὸ ἀδελφοῦ βοηθούμενος ὡς πόλις ὁχυρὰ 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” ὕψηλή ἰσχύει 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. ὥσπερ τεθεμελιωμένον βασίλειον
20	ἀπὸ καρπῶν στόματος ἀνὴρ πίμπλησιν κοιλίαν αὐτοῦ 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. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἀπὸ 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. καρπῶν χειλέων αὐτοῦ 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. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐμπλησθήσεται

θάνατος 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” ζωὴ ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν

greek

Preposition meaning “in”. χειρὶ γλώσσης οἱ plugin-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 τῇ 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. κρατοῦντες αὐτῆς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός

21

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) ἔδονται τοὺς plugin-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 τῇ καρπὸς αὐτῆς 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.

Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)

22	ὅςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὅς, ἡ, 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 εὔρεν γυναῖκα ἀγαθὴν εὔρεν χάριτας ἔλαβεν 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. παρὰ θεοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God ἰλαρότητα ὅςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὅς, ἡ, 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 ἐκβάλλει γυναῖκα ἀγαθὴν ἐκβάλλει τὰplugin-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 τῇ ἀγαθὰ ὁplugin-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 τῇ 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. κατέχων μοιχαλίδα ἄφρων καίplugin-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” ἀσεβής
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23	
24	

KJV

1	Through desire a man, having separated himself, seeketh and intermeddleth with all wisdom.
2	A fool hath no delight in understanding, but that his heart may discover itself.
3	When the wicked cometh, then cometh also contempt, and with ignominy reproach.
4	The words of a man's mouth are as deep waters, and the wellspring of wisdom as a flowing brook.
5	It is not good to accept the person of the wicked, to overthrow the righteous in judgment.
6	A fool's lips enter into contention, and his mouth calleth for strokes.
7	A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the snare of his soul.
8	The words of a talebearer are as wounds, and they go down into the innermost parts of the belly.
9	He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster.
10	The name of the LORD is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe.
11	The rich man's wealth is his strong city, and as an high wall in his own conceit.
12	Before destruction the heart of man is haughty, and before honour is humility.
13	He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him.
14	The spirit of a man will sustain his infirmity; but a wounded spirit who can bear?
15	The heart of the prudent getteth knowledge; and the ear of the wise seeketh knowledge.
16	A man's gift maketh room for him, and bringeth him before great men.
17	He that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him.
18	The lot causeth contentions to cease, and parteth between the mighty.
19	A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city: and their contentions are like the bars of a castle.
20	A man's belly shall be satisfied with the fruit of his mouth; and with the increase of his lips shall he be filled.
21	Death and life are in the power of the tongue: and they that love it shall eat the fruit thereof.
22	Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing, and obtaineth favour of the LORD.
23	The poor useth intreaties; but the rich answereth roughly.
24	A man that hath friends must shew himself friendly: and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

[Proverbs 17](#) ← [Proverbs 18](#) → [Proverbs 19](#)

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