

Proverbs 19:7

Hebrew	כָּל אֲחִי רֵשׁ שִׁנְאוּהוּ אֶף כִּי מְרִיעָהוּ רִחְקוּ מִפְּנֵי מַרְדָּף אֲמָרִים לֹא לוֹ תִּפְּוֶה
ESV	All a poor man's brothers hate him; how much more do his friends go far from him! He pursues them with words, but does not have them.
NIV	A poor man is shunned by all his relatives- how much more do his friends avoid him! Though he pursues them with pleading, they are nowhere to be found.
NLT	The relatives of the poor despise them; how much more will their friends avoid them! Though the poor plead with them, their friends are gone.

LXX	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 δὲplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδός, ἦ, 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 ἀδελφὸν πτωχὸν μισεῖ καὶplugin-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" φιλίας μακρὰν 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. ἔννοια ἀγαθὴ τοῖςplugin-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 εἰδόσαν αὐτὴνplugin-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) ἐγγιεῖ ἀνὴρ 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 εὐρήσει αὐτὴνplugin-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) 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 πολλὰ κακοποιῶν τελεσιουργεῖ κακίαν ὅςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ἦ, 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 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. ἐρεθίζει λόγουςplugin-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.... οὐ σωθήσεται
-----	---

KJV	All the brethren of the poor do hate him: how much more do his friends go far from him? he pursueth them with words, yet they are wanting to him.
-----	---

[Proverbs 19:6](#) ← [Proverbs 19:7](#) → [Proverbs 19:8](#)

Return to: [Home Page](#) → [Christianity](#) → [Bible](#) → [Old Testament](#) → [Proverbs](#) → [Proverbs 19](#)

From:

<https://groveserver.com/bible/> - **BibleWiki**

Permanent link:

https://groveserver.com/bible/doku.php?id=proverbs_19:7

Last update: **2025/10/23 00:29**

