

Gk-101 Introduction to Hebrew and Greek

Word Studies

April 19, 2018

It's Sunday Morning at church and you
hear some one read . . .

Proverbs 29:18a (ESV)

¹⁸ Where there is no prophetic vision the people
cast off restraint,

And the sermon proports that without vision, the
church will not grow, ...

Gk101 – Introduction to Hebrew and Greek – Spring 2018

But, as you read your Bible, you read . . .

Proverbs 29:18a (NIV)
¹⁸ Where there is no revelation, people cast off restraint;

***What Is the point here?
 Does prophet vision, ie, planning lead us to church growth ?***

Week 08 – April 19, 2018 3

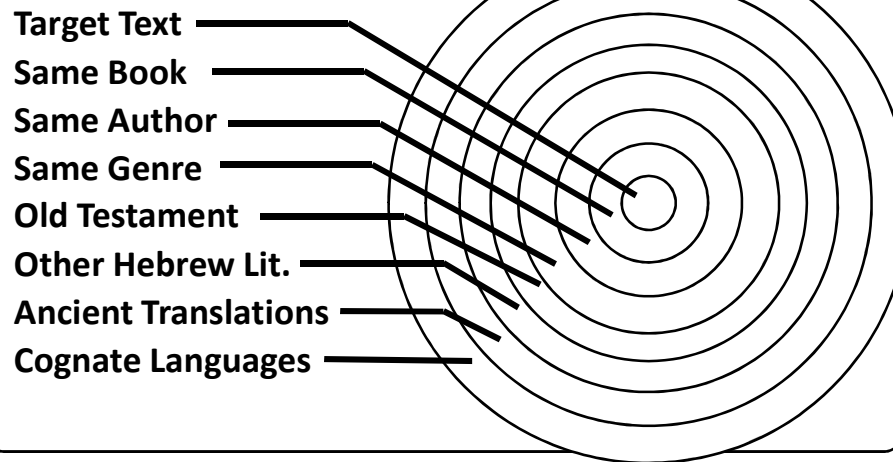
Gk101 – Introduction to Hebrew and Greek – Spring 2018

An overview of the Translation Process

The diagram illustrates the translation process. It features four main components: 'Original Text', 'Authors Intended Meaning', 'Reader's Understood Meaning', and 'Target Text'. 'Original Text' is in a box at the bottom left. An arrow labeled 'Interpretation' points from it to a solid circle labeled 'Authors Intended Meaning'. Another arrow labeled 'Interpretation' points from this circle to a dashed circle labeled 'Reader's Understood Meaning'. A third arrow labeled 'Intention' points from the dashed circle to a box labeled 'Target Text' at the bottom right. A fourth arrow labeled 'Interpretation' points directly from 'Original Text' to 'Target Text'. The two circles overlap, with the 'Reader's Understood Meaning' circle being dashed.

Week 08 – April 19, 2018 4

Performing Proper Word Studies



Week 08 – April 19, 2018

5

Why do your own word studies

1. Your reference books may not specifically address your passage-word combination.
2. You will be better able to recognize careful research in commentaries and word study books you may use.

Week 08 – April 19, 2018

6

Looking at the steps #1

- 1) Identify the word in our passage to study. Look for words that are:
 - crucial to the passage
 - Repeated
 - Figures of speech
 - Unclear, puzzling, or difficult. (clue – many translations)
- 2. Identify the Hebrew word.
- 3. Frame your question – What are you hoping to understand.

Example Step #1

Proverbs 29:18a (ESV)

¹⁸ Where there is no prophetic **vision** the people cast off restraint,

Target - VISION

Hebrew – רִיבּוֹן

Strong's – 2377, GK – 2606

Usage 35x

MCD - vision, revelation, a message from God, with a possible focus on the visual aspects of the message

STRONG a sight (ment.), i.e. a dream, revelation, or oracle:— vision.

Gk101 – Introduction to Hebrew and Greek – Spring 2018

Text Comparison

Proverbs 29:18

ESV	NKJV	NIV84	NLT	NASB95	GNB	KJV 1900	HCSB	NRSV
Pr 29:18 Where there is no prophetic vision the people cast off restraint; but blessed is he who keeps the law.	Pr 29:18 Where there is no revelation, the people cast off restraint; But happy is he who keeps the law.	Pr 29:18 Where there is no revelation, the people cast off restraint; but blessed is he who keeps the law.	Pr 29:18 "When people do not accept divine guidance, they run wild. But whoever obeys the law is joyful.	Pr 29:18 Where there is no vision, the people are unrestrained, But happy is he who keeps the law.	Pr 29:18 "A nation without God's guidance is "a nation without order. Happy are those who "keep God's law!"	Pr 29:18 Where there is no vision, the people perish: But he that keepeth the law, "happy is he".	Pr 29:18 * Without revelation people "run wild, but "one who " listens to instruction will be happy.	Pr 29:18 Where there is no prophecy, the people cast off restraint, but " happy are those who "keep the law.

Week 07 – April 19, 2018
9

New American Standard Updated Edition Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible

Vision

V > Vision

Article

VISION		
of the LORD came to Abram in a vision ,	Gn 15:1	4236
make Myself known to him in a vision .	Nu 12:6	4759a
Who sees the vision of the Almighty,	Nu 24:4	4236
Who sees the vision of the Almighty,	Nu 24:16	4236
was afraid to tell the vision to Eli.	1Sa 3:15	4759a
all these words and all this vision ,	2Sa 7:17	2384
words and according to all this vision ,	1Ch 17:15	2377
understanding through the vision of God;	2Ch 26:5	7200
in the vision of Isaiah the prophet,	2Ch 32:32	2377
Even like a vision of the night he is	Jb 20:8	2384
"In a dream, a vision of the night,	Jb 33:15	2384
You spoke in vision to Your godly	Ps 89:19	2377
Where there is no vision ,	Pr 29:18	2377
The vision of Isaiah the son of Amoz	Is 1:1	2377
A harsh vision has been shown to me;	Is 21:2	2380
oracle concerning the valley of vision .	Is 22:1	2384
and confusion in the valley of vision ,	Is 22:5	2384
be like a dream, a vision of the night.	Is 29:7	2377
The entire vision will be to you	Is 29:11	2380
are prophesying to you a false vision ,	Jer 14:14	2377
speak a vision of their own imagination,	Jer 23:16	2377
prophets find No vision from the LORD.	La 2:9	2377
for the vision regarding all their	Ezk 7:13	2377
they will seek a vision from a prophet,	Ezk 7:26	2377
and brought me in a vision by the Spirit	Ezk 11:24	4758

Bible Word Study | vision

Bible Word Study | vision × +

vision In Old Testament Add -

VISION

TOPIC | no results

HEBREW WORDS | ESV

GREEK WORDS | ESV

PHRASES

TEXTUAL SEARCHES

English Standard Version	93 results in 87 verses
The New King James Version	87 results in 80 verses
The New International Version (1984)	91 results in 84 verses
New Living Translation	97 results in 94 verses
New American Standard Bible: 1995 Update	93 results in 86 verses

Notes

Tyndale Bible Dictionary

Tyndale Bible Dictionary × +

Vision, Visions

V - Vision, Visions Article + ↓

VISION, VISIONS Visual experiences of any kind, but in the Bible the word usually refers to supernatural revelations of a prophet. In early OT prophecy there are cases of extraordinary sight, which was regarded as evidence of the visionary endowment of a prophet. Samuel was a “seer” or visionary; he was able to “see” where Saul’s lost donkeys were and to tell him their whereabouts (1 Sm 9:19-20). Elisha was able to follow Gehazi’s wrongful actions “in spirit” and confront him on his return (2 Kgs 5:26). This psychic gift was given only to the prophets.

Apart from these kinds of visions of present happenings occurring elsewhere on earth, there are revelatory visions—visions concerning the future that are given by God to various prophets. Sometimes God communicated these visions through dreams. Both experiences are legitimate channels of divine revelation. Presumably visions are distinguished from dreams as being daytime experiences.

There are different types of revelatory vision. At one end of the spectrum is the ecstatic vision of Ezekiel. He experienced a psychic trance that could supernaturally transport him to other places (Ez 8:3; 40:2). Daniel’s vision (Dn 8) was probably of the same type, and so perhaps was Jeremiah’s experience (Jer 13:4-7). At the other end of the spectrum is what has been called symbolical perception. In this, a prophet sees an ordinary object that is part of the natural world, but sees it with a heightened significance. The basket of summer fruit that God “caused” Amos “to see” (Am 8:1-2) seems to fall into this category, and so probably do Jeremiah’s visions of the almond branch and the tilting pot (Jer 1:11-13). An intermediate type includes the pictorial heavenly visions that Isaiah received (1 Kgs 22:19-22; Is 6), as well as those of the apostle John, when he wrote the book of Revelation.

Actually, prophecy could come via either an auditory or a visual experience. Typically, in the course of a vision a verbal message was communicated, so that the seeing and hearing took place within the same supernatural experience. This was the case with Isaiah, who both “saw the Lord” and heard his voice. But an auditory experience could itself be called a vision, for the divine word is a revelation from God. It is often difficult to know whether the term “vision” includes a predominant element of hearing or is used in the wider sense of revelation (e.g., Ez 12:21-28). Often “vision” is apparently used simply as a technical term for a verbal communication from God. Thus Samuel’s call is literally called a “vision” (1 Sm 3:15). Several of the prophetic books have the word “vision” in their headings (Is 1:1; Ob 1:1; Na 1:1). Nathan’s prophecy of God’s covenant with David is described as a vision (2 Sm 7:17; 1 Chr 17:15; Ps 89:19). In Daniel 9:24 “to seal both vision and prophet” means to authenticate the prophecy of Jeremiah referred to in verse 2. In the famous proverb traditionally rendered “Where there is no vision, the people perish” (Prv 29:18, כִּי, the term “vision” refers to prophetic revelation, the divine gift of prophecy that was intended to be a guiding influence in Israel’s life. See Apocalypse; Dreams; Prophecy.

English Standard Version

Proverbs 29:18

נפש וְפֶסֶחַ לְעַדְנָה נִתְּנָה

C Vaw3MS NCMPTA P RS2MS NC-SC
5414 4574 859 5315

18 Where there is no prophetic vision the people cast off restraint,

אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין
b 'ên' hâ·zôn 'am' yip-pâ-râ'

אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין
b 'ên' hâ·zôn 'am' yip-pâ-râ'

אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין
b 'ên' hâ·zôn 'am' yip-pâ-râ'

but blessed is he who keeps

אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין
b 'ên' hâ·zôn 'am' yip-pâ-râ'

אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין
b 'ên' hâ·zôn 'am' yip-pâ-râ'

C NC-SC RS3MS VaR-MSA
835 1931 8104

19 By mere words a servant is no

אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין
b 'ên' hâ·zôn 'am' yip-pâ-râ'

אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין
b 'ên' hâ·zôn 'am' yip-pâ-râ'

אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין אֵין
b 'ên' hâ·zôn 'am' yip-pâ-râ'

P NCMPTA NC-SA G
1697 5650 380

Look up
Look up in a new tab
Power Lookup
Search this resource
Search all open resources
Search entire library
Morph Search: וְפֶסֶחַ
Morph Search: וְפֶסֶחַ@NC-SA
Copy
Bible Word Study
Pronounce
Add Lemma to "Untitled Word List"
A Concise Dictionary of the Words in the Greek...
Mounce's Complete Expository Dictionary of Old...
Dictionary of Biblical Languages with Semantic...
The Abridged Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew-English...
The Hebrew & Aramaic Lexicon of the Old...

Selection vision
Reference Proverbs 29:18
Manuscript וְפֶסֶחַ
Lemma וְפֶסֶחַ
Root חזק
Morph NC-SA
Hebrew Strong's Strong's Hebrew #2377
Sense vision (supernatural)

Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament

Tyndale Bible Dictionary

חזק

Hebrew Entries - חזק - 633 חזק

Article - + | -

633 חזק (hâzâ) I. look, see, behold, prophesy, provide.

Derivatives

633a חזון (hâzôn) vision.

633b חזה (hâzeh) seer.

633c חזות (hâzût) visions. Occurs only in II Chr 9:29.

633d חזות (hâzût) vision.

633e חזיון (hâzîyôn) vision.

633f חזקה (mahâzeh) vision.

633g חזקה (mahâzeh) light, place of seeing, window. Occurs only in I Kgs 7:4-5.

Like the word "behold" in English, this word is employed almost exclusively in poetry or exalted prose. It is used exclusively in Qal, but appears in all parts of that stem: This word, appearing about fifty times, is apparently an exalted term in rather frequent use. hâzâ, hâzâ' in the Aramaic portions of Dan and Ezz (about thirty times) are entirely parallel to the Hebrew.

The word râ'â, used approximately fourteen hundred times in the OT, presents a similar range of literal, metaphorical, and extended usages as is true also of the English words "look," "see" and "behold."

Any word meaning to see with the eyes, the most vivid form of sensation, seems bound to be employed for almost any sensation (by eyes, ears, nose, tongue, skin) as well as any mental or spiritual perception. Notice how at least two different senses are attributed to eyes in the prize mixed metaphor of all literature: The children of Israel complain to Moses and Aaron, "You have made our savor to stink in the eyes of Pharaoh" (Ex 5:2). In the case of hâzâ the bare literal sense is rare. Metaphorical and special senses are more common, as follows:

1. The literal sense, perception with physical organs of sight (Job 27:12; Prov 22:29; 29:30).
2. The special way in which a lover gazes at his (her?) beloved (Song 6:13 [H 7:1]).
3. To "see to" something, i.e. provide (from Lat *pro-vidéo* "see to"). The idea is to secure needful things against a foreseen need or occasion (Ex 18:21; ASV margin of Isa 57:8 refers to Israel's providing objects for idolatrous worship).
4. This word is carried to the realm of pure spiritual understanding in two outstanding passages (Job 36:25 and Ps 63:2 [H 3]).
5. Metaphorically of God's awareness of either evil or good actions among men (Ps 11:4; 17:2).
6. Immediate vision of God by select persons specially chosen (Ex 24:9-11).
7. The revelatory vision granted by God to chosen messengers, i.e. prophets. Such apparently was the experience of Balaam the son of Beor (Num 24:4, 16). This vision of the prophets took place sometimes in the waking state, but also in "the spirit" (see Num 24:2). Sometimes the experience of "seeing" a revelatory dream is designated by hâzâ and hâzâ' (Aram). See Dan 2:26, 4:5, 9 [H 2, 6] etc.

Gk101 – Introduction to Hebrew and Greek – Spring 2018

Enhanced Strong's Lexicon

Enhanced Strong's Lexicon x +

חֲזוֹן

Strong's Notes (Hebrew) > 2300-2399 > 2377 חֲזוֹן | Article - + ↓

2377 חֲזוֹן [chazown /khaw-zone/] n m. From 2372; TWOT 633a; GK 2606; 35 occurrences; AV translates as "vision" 35 times. 1 vision. 1A vision (in ecstatic state). 1B vision (in night). 1C vision, oracle, prophecy (divine communication). 1D vision (as title of book of prophecy).

The New Strong's Dictionary of Hebrew and Greek Words

The New Strong's Dictionary of Hebrew and Greek Words x +

חֲזוֹן

2377. חֲזוֹן **cházōwn, khaw-zone'**; from 2372; a sight (ment.), i.e. a dream, revelation, or oracle:— vision.

Dictionary of Biblical Languages with Semantic Domains: Hebrew (Old Testament)

Dictionary of Biblical Languages with Semantic Domains: Hebrew (Old Testament) x +

חֲזוֹן

ח > 2606 חֲזוֹן | Article - + ↓

2606 חֲזוֹן (hā-zōn): n.masc.; = Str 2377; TWOT 633a—LN 33.459–33.462 **revelation**, i.e., a communication from God to be communicated to others, with a focus on the visual aspects of the communication (1Sa 3:1; 1Ch 17:15; 2Ch 32:32; Ps 89:20[EB 19]; Pr 29:18; Isa 1:1; 29:7; Jer 14:14; 23:16; La 2:9; Eze 7:13, 26; 12:22, 23, 24, 27; 13:16; Da 1:17; 8:1–11:14 passim; Hos 12:11[EB 10]; Ob 1; Mic 3:6; Na 1:1; Hab 2:2, 3+), see also domain LN 33.476–33.489

Week 07 – April 19, 2018 **15**

A Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament

A Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament x +

חֲזוֹן

ח > חֲזוֹן | Article - + ↓

חֲזוֹן: cs. חֲזוֹן:—1. **vision**: nā'ā hāzōn Dn 8:15; h²zōn laylā night-vision Is 29:7; h²zōn šeqer lying vision Je 14:14;—2. **revelatory word**: in superscriptions Is 1:1 &c.; sought fm. prophet Ez 7:26.

Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament

Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon to the Old Testament x +

חֲזוֹן

ח > חֲזוֹן | Article - + ↓

חֲזוֹן m. (from the root חֲזַן).—(1) a *divine vision* ["a vision, spoken of a divine vision or dream, Isa. 29:7; specially a vision from God respecting future events, prophetic vision, Lam. 2:9; Micah 3:6; Ps. 89:20"]. Dan. 1:17; 8:1; 9:24. Hence—
 (2) generally a *divine revelation*, 1 Sa. 3:1; 1 Ch. 17:15; Prov. 29:18.
 (3) an *oracle*, often collectively (compare ὄραμα, Acts 12:5; 16:9), Isa. 1:1; Obad. 1; Nah. 1:1. [This reference is omitted very rightly in Thes.]

חֲזוֹן f. *vision, revelation*, 1 Ch. 9:29; from the root חֲזַן.

חֲזוֹן Chald. *view, prospect, sight*, Dan. 4:8, 17.

חֲזוֹן f. (with Kametz impure), from the root חֲזַן—(1) *appearance, aspect*, especially of something grand or handsome, (compare חֲזָן). Dan. 8:5; חֲזוֹן חֲזָן a *conspicuous or great horn*, verse 8, חֲזוֹן חֲזָן וְחֲזוֹן חֲזָן "and there arose four conspicuous (horns)." For it appears that it must be thus interpreted on account of verse 5.
 (2) a *prophetic vision*, Isa. 21:2.
 (3) a *revelation, a law*, hence a *covenant* (both ideas being kindred to the minds of the Hebrews, with whom religion was a covenant with God). Isa. 28:18 (compare חֲזוֹן verse 15); 29:11.

Gk101 – Introduction to Hebrew and Greek – Spring 2018

Enhanced Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon

Enhanced Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon

חֲזוֹן

חֲזוֹן > חֲזוֹן > חֲזוֹן

חֲזוֹן S²³⁷⁷ TWOT^{633a} GK²⁶⁰⁶ **n.m.** Dn 8:1 **vision** (on format. cf. Lg^{BN 204})—abs. 'ח Ho 12:11 + 25 times; cstr. חֲזוֹן Is 1:1 + 8 times. **1.** vision, as seen in the ecstatic state || קסם Mi 3:6; || מקסם Ez 12:24; || חלמות Dn 1:17; || נביא Dn 9:24; 'ח חזה Ez 12:27; 13:16; 'ח ראה Dn 8:15; 'ח ראה Dn 8:2, 2; 9:21; 'ח דבר בח' 89:20; חזון נראה אל חזון Dn 8:1 vision appeared unto; מיהוה La 2:9 find a vision from Yahweh; also Ez 12:22, 23 Dn 8:13, 17, 26; 10:14; 11:14. **2.** vision, in the night לילה חזון Is 29:7. **3.** divine communication in a vision, oracle, prophecy 'ח מבניא בקש 'ח חזון seek a vision (prophecy) from prophet Ez 7:26; || דבר (ים) 1 S 3:1 1 Ch 17:15; ידברו לבם חזון Je 23:16 a prophecy of their own hearts (minds) they speak; || יתרמית לבם המה מתנבאים חזון שקר וקסם איליל ותרמית לבם חזון Je 14:14 false vision and (v. איליל) worthless divination & deceit of their own hearts they are prophesying; 'ח כתב ח' write the vision Hb 2:2; also Ho 12:11 Hb 2:3 Pr 29:18 Ez 7:13 (del. Co). **4.** vision, as title of book of prophecy, חזון נחום ספר חזון Na 1:1; ישעיהו 'ח Is 1:1; עבדיה 'ח Ob 1; of other writings of prophets 2 Ch 32:32.

Gk101 – Introduction to Hebrew and Greek – Spring 2018

Figure 5.4: Comparison of English, Greek and Hebrew Word Formation

English	Greek	Hebrew
go	ἔρχομαι	הֵלַךְ
go in	εἰσέρχομαι	בוא
go out	ἐξέρχομαι	יצא
go away	ἀπέρχομαι	עזב
go near	προσέρχομαι	קרב

Beware – a family of Greek or English words may not all be made from the same ROOT word in Hebrew. This impacts both translation from and interpretation of.

Gk101 – Introduction to Hebrew and Greek – Spring 2018

Week 07 – April 19, 2018

19