

Gk-101 Introduction to Hebrew and Greek

Word Studies

October 23, 2014

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, ...

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

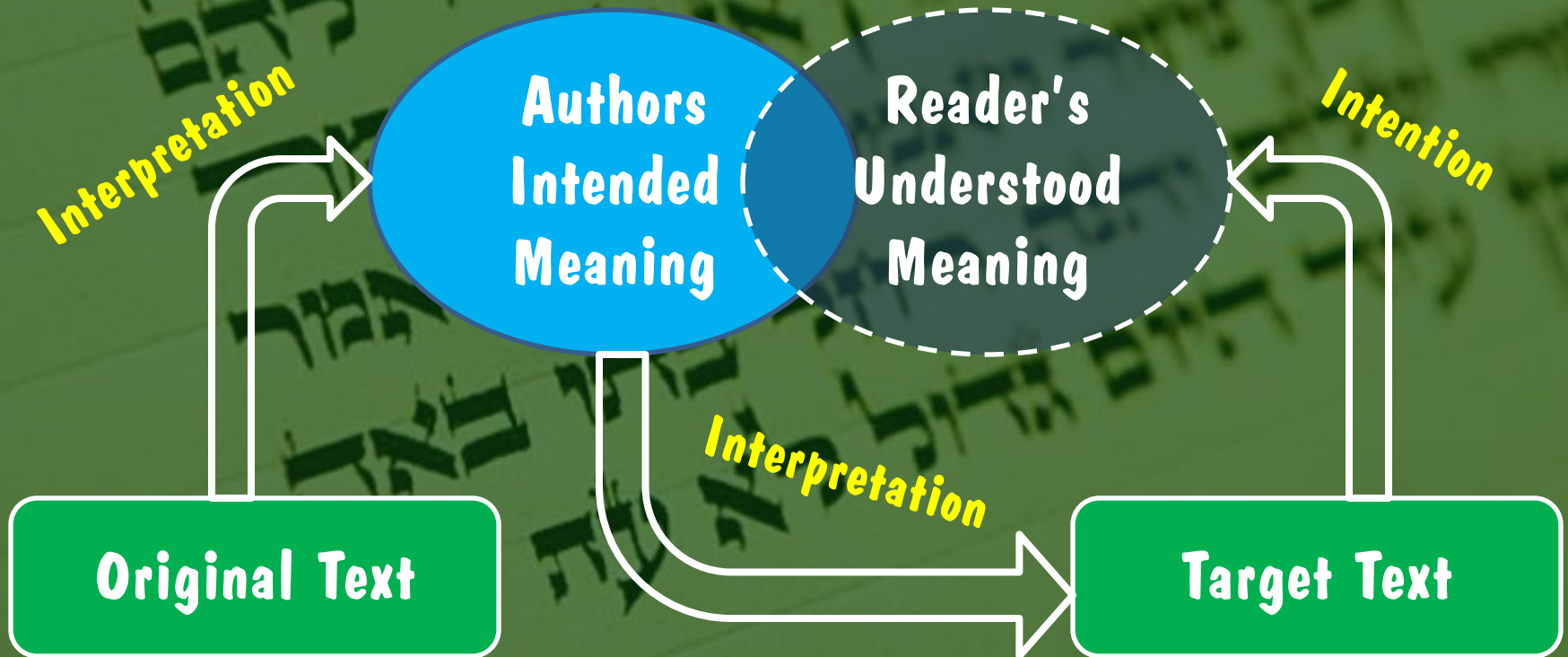
Proverbs 29:18a (NIV)

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 ?***

An overview of the Translation Process



Performing Proper Word Studies

Target Text

Same Book

Same Author

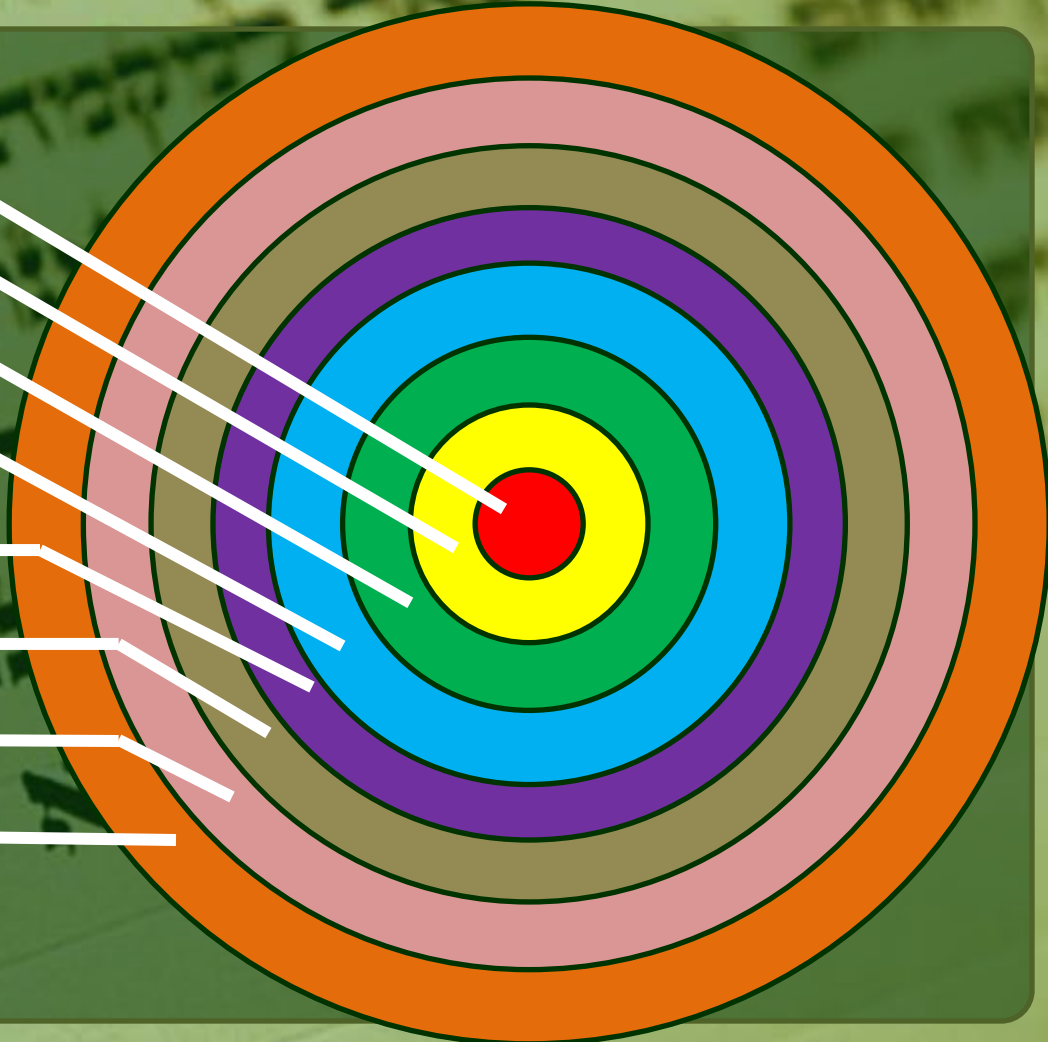
Same Genre

Old Testament

Other Hebrew Lit.

Ancient Translations

Cognate Languages



Why do your own word studies

1. Your references 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.

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 – תְּזוּזָה

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.

Text Comparison

Text Comparison x +

Proverbs 29:18

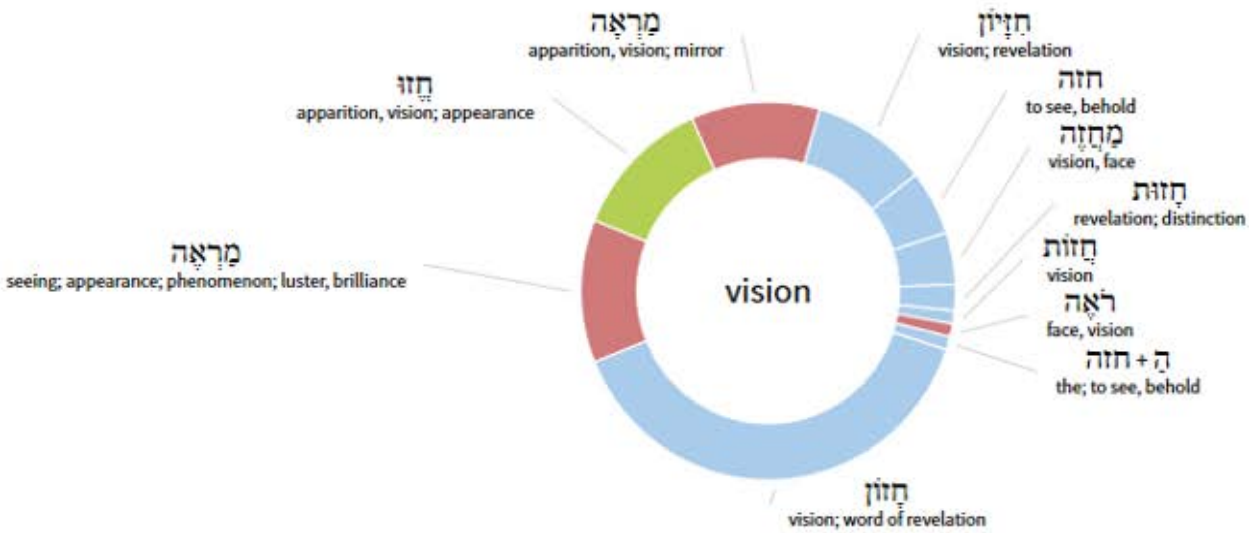
NASB95, GNB, KJV 1900, HCSB, NRSV A A

ESV	NKJV	NIV84	NLT	NASB95	GNB	KJV 1900	HCSB	NRSV
	23.8% difference	14.3% difference	75.6% difference	26.8% difference	85% difference	47.6% difference	73% difference	28.6% difference
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 ^o revelation, the people cast off restraint ^o ; But happy is he who keeps the law.	Pr 29:18 Where there is no ^o revelation, the people cast off restraint ^o ; but blessed is he who keeps the law.	Pr 29:18 ^o When people ^o do not accept divine guidance, ^o they run wild. But whoever obeys the law is joyful.	Pr 29:18 Where there is no ^o vision, the people ^o are unrestrained, ^o But happy is he who keeps the law.	Pr 29:18 ^o A nation without God's guidance is ^o a nation without order. Happy are those who ^o keep God's law ^o !	Pr 29:18 Where there is no ^o vision, the people ^o perish: But he that keepeth the law, ^o happy is he ^o .	Pr 29:18 ^o Without revelation the people ^o run wild, but ^o one who ^o listens to instruction will be happy.	Pr 29:18 Where there is no ^o prophecy, the people cast off restraint, but ^o happy are those who ^o keep the law.

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

- VISION
- TOPIC | no results
- HEBREW WORDS | ESV



Notes

- 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

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 psychomotor 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 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 type the 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, *KJV*), 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*.

נפש נָפֶשׁ 1 לְ עֵדוּן נָתַן
 C Vaw3MS NCMPA P RS2MS NC-SC
 5414 4574 859 5315

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

1 בָּ → → 2 אֵין → 3 חֲזוֹן → 5 עַם 4 יִפְרֹעַ ← ←
 b 'ên' ḥā'-zôn 'ām' yip-pā-rā'
 בָּ 1 אֵין חֲזוֹן עַם פִּרְעַ
 בָּ 2 אֵין חֲזָה
 P NC-SC NC-SA 2377
 369

but blessed is he who keeps
 6 ! 9 אֲשֶׁר 10 הוּא → 7 שֹׁמֵר
 w 'āš-re' hū šō-mēr'
 ! אֲשֶׁר הוּא שֹׁמֵר
 אֲשֶׁר 2 אֲשֶׁר הוּא שֹׁמֵר
 C NC-SC RS3MS VaR-MSA
 835 1931 8104

19 By mere words a servant is no

1 בָּ - 2 דְּבָרִים → 5 עֶבֶד 4 אֵין
 bi' dēbā-rîm 'ā'-bēd lō'
 בָּ דְבָר 1 עֶבֶד אֵין
 בָּ דְבָר 2 דְבַר 1 עֶבֶד אֵין
 P NCMPA NC-SA G
 1697 5650 380

חֲזוֹן
 חֲזָה
 NC-SA 2377

Look up
 Look up in a new tab
 Power Lookup
 Search this resource
 Search all open resources
 Search entire library
 Morph Search: חֲזוֹן
 Morph Search: חֲזוֹן@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	חֲזוֹן
Lemma	חֲזוֹן
Root	חֲזָה
Morph	NC-SA
Hebrew Strong's	Strong's Hebrew #2377
Sense	vision (supernatural)
Add a note to "Solid Colors"	
Add a clipping	

הָזָה

Hebrew Entries > הָ > 633 הָזָה

Article

633 הָזָה (*hāzā*) **I, look, see, behold, prophesy, provide.**

Derivatives

633a הָזֶן (*hāzôn*) **vision.**

633b הֹזֵה (*hōzeh*) **seer.**

633c תְּהִזֹּת (*hāzôt*) **visions.** Occurs only in II Chr 9:29).

633d תְּהִזֹּת (*hāzût*) **vision.**

633e הִזְיָוֶן (*hizzāyôn*) **vision.**

633f מַהֲזֵה (*mahāzeh*) **vision.**

633g מְהֵזָה (*mehēzā*) **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.

hāzā, *hāzā'* in the Aramaic portions of Dan and Ezr (about thirty times) are entirely parallel to the Hebrew.

The word *nā'ā*, 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 5:21). In the case of *hāzā* 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-video* “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 *hāzā* and *hāzā'* (Aram). See Dan 2:26, 4:5, 9 [H 2, 6] etc.

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. 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 *châzôwn*, *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 (*hâ-zôn*): 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

A Concise Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament

קִזּוֹן

» | ה > קִזּוֹן | Article ▾ ↑ ↓ ×

קִזּוֹן: cs. קִזּוֹן:—1. **vision:** *rā'â ḥāzôn* Dn 8:15; *ḥ^azôn laylâ* night-vision Is 29:7; *ḥ^azôn 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

קִזּוֹן

» | ה > קִזּוֹן > קִזּוֹן | Article ▾ ↑ ↓ ×

קִזּוֹן m. (from the root קִזָּה).—(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.]

קִזּוֹת f. *vision, revelation*, 1 Ch. 9:29; from the root קִזָּה.

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

קִזּוֹת f. (with Kametz impure), from the root קִזָּה—(1) *appearance, aspect*, especially of something grand or handsome, (compare מְרִאָה). Dan. 8:5, קִזְרֵן קִזּוֹת a *conspicuous or great horn*, verse 8, וַתֵּעָלֶינָה אַרְבַּע קִזּוֹת “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 קִזָּה verse 15); 29:11.

Enhanced Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon

Enhanced Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon x +

חֲזוֹן

ח > חֲזוֹן > חֲזוֹן Article

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 בח' Dn 8:2, 2; 9:21; 'ח דבר בח' ψ 89:20; חזון אל נראה Dn 8:1 *vision appeared unto*; מיהוה 'ח מצא 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 חֲזוֹן לַיְלָה Is 29:7. **3.** *divine communication in a vision, oracle, prophecy* מנביא 'ח בקש ח' seek a vision (prophecy) from prophet Ez 7:26; || (דבר ים) 1 S 3:1 1 Ch 17:15; חֲזוֹן לְבָם יְדַבְּרוּ Je 23:16 *a prophecy of their own hearts (minds) they speak*; חֲזוֹן שָׁקֵר וְקִסְם אֱלִיל וְתַרְמִית לְבָם הִמָּה מִתְנַבְּאִים Je 14:14 *false vision and (v. אֱלִיל) 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, ספר חזון נחום Na 1:1; ישעיהו 'ח Is 1:1; עבדיה 'ח Ob 1; of other writings of prophets 2 Ch 32:32.

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

English	Greek	Hebrew
go	ἔρχομαι	הֵלַךְ
go in	εἰσέρχομαι	בֹּא
go out	ἐξέρχομαι	יֵצֵא
go away	ἀπέρχομαι	עָזַב
go near	προσέρχομαι	קָרַב

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.

אֵלֶיךָ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ
וְעָלֵינוּ מִלְּפָנֶיךָ
וְעָלֵינוּ מִלְּפָנֶיךָ
וְעָלֵינוּ מִלְּפָנֶיךָ
וְעָלֵינוּ מִלְּפָנֶיךָ
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וְעָלֵינוּ מִלְּפָנֶיךָ