

Chapter 1 : Torah - Definition

This article examines and defines the different Hebrew and Greek words translated as "wine", and shows that Jesus did not produce alcohol. Not used for.

The Lord deal kindly with you, as you have dealt with the dead and with me. The man is a relative of ours, a near kinsman. Hesed is a quality of life that should characterize those who know God. If I ask you to describe "dependability" or "loyalty," how might you answer? One virtue in people that reflects God to us is in the Hebrew word hesed. Hesed is difficult to translate. No single word in English captures its meanings. Translators use words like "kindness," "loving-kindness," "mercy," "loyalty. Hesed is one of the richest, most powerful words in the Old Testament. It reflects the loyal love that people committed to the God of the Bible should have for one another. It is not a "mood. The word hesed is displayed throughout the story of Ruth where it is usually translated "kindness. Naomi uses this word of Ruth in Ruth 1: Naomi uses this word of Boaz to explain his lavish act of kindness in Ruth 2: Boaz uses this word of Ruth in Ruth 3: Ruth did not forsake Naomi and gleaned to provide for her needs. It was more than kindness. It was loyalty to her mother-in-law. In proposing to Boaz she showed her further regard for family relationships. When she thought of marriage, she did not go after the "young" men the Hebrew means "choice," whether rich or poor. There is an article with young " it is a definite group of young men. Boaz implies that had she wanted to, she could have married a wealthy younger man. There would be no point in praising her faithfulness to family if that were not true. She was willing to marry a kinsman other than Boaz if that would help Naomi. Can you think of examples you know of someone who showed hesed to someone else or to you?

Chapter 2 : The Hebrew term "hesed" and what it means for our lives today - Discover The Word

The Hebrew word for "day" is the word "Yom". Young earth creationists have always argued that the word used for the days of creation can only mean a hour day. In this article, we will examine the uses of Yom in the Old Testament, and show that it can mean a wide variety of time perio.

Oneness in unity not in number: Echad "Hear, O Israel! Yahweh is our God, Yahweh is one [Echad]! The most important verse Jews memorized in the Bible was Deut 6: Instead the Holy Spirit chose to use the Hebrew word, "echad" which is used most often as a unified one, and sometimes as numeric oneness. For example, when God said in Genesis 2: This is most troubling for Jews and Anti-Trinitarians since the word yachid, the main Hebrew word for solitary oneness, is never used in reference to God. Christians, being the excellent scholars of ancient Biblical Hebrew openly admit that Echad is used many times in the Old Testament to mean one and one alone: For if either of them falls, the one [Echad] will lift up his companion. But woe to the one [Echad] who falls when there is not another to lift him up. Furthermore, if two lie down together they keep warm, but how can one [Echad] be warm alone? And if one [Echad] can overpower him who is alone, two can resist him. A cord of three strands is not quickly torn apart. The argument is that this word has two meanings: This fact indeed deeply troubles Jews today. Echad] translated "one" is as intriguing as it is complex. The etymology of the Hebrew word yachid one is derived from echad in the same way that the English word "only" is derived from the word "one". That yachid is from the same root family of words as echad is seen from the similarity of spelling. So "yachid" is to "only", what "echad" is to "one". About the only fact that all on both sides of the debate agree on, is that yachid indisputably means an absolute numeric one and is never used to describe God. Jews and Anti-Trinitarians would naturally expect such a word to be commonly used of God. Having said this, when we cross over to the Greek, in parallel passages that use "yachid", we find a correspondence with the Greek word "mono". We do find "mono" used of God in the New Testament describing his oneness. But this is exactly what Trinitarians would expect to be the case because there are three persons in the one God. Hebrew is a very simple language, but Greek is quite complex and specific. Some Trinitarians overemphasize the clear differences between "yachid and echad" in the Hebrew. Yes, "echad" is a unified one, but it is also used of a numeric one as well. When we cross over to the Greek, we find a similar blur in the words used of God that mean unified versus numeric oneness. If the Holy Spirit intended to convey Trinity hidden in the Old Testament in the words "yachid and echad", we would expect such a distinction to be even more pronounced in the Greek, since it is a more specific language than Hebrew. Having said all this, perhaps the Holy Spirit did want us to look back at the Old Testament and perceive the differences between "yachid and echad". Add to this plural pronouns like: Jesus quoted Deut 6: It is significant that Jesus did not use "mono" in Mk The word "hen" directly corresponds to "echad" which was used in Deut 6: Both texts used "unified oneness" words rather than absolute numeric oneness to the exclusion of all others. This is a very devastating pattern of using the unified one as opposed to the singular one in both the Old and New Testaments in Deut 6:

Chapter 3 : Old Testament Hebrew Lexicon

In order to see uses of "ha," you usually have to make use of an interlinear, which is a line-by-line translation of the Biblical manuscripts that points out prefixes attached to each Hebrew word.

Linkedin This article first appeared in the Practical Hermeneutics column of the Christian Research Journal, volume 27, number 6. For further information or to subscribe to the Christian Research Journal go to: [Doing a word study is a helpful Bible study practice](#); however, it involves more than just looking up all the verses where a word is used in the Bible. It involves discovering those factors that specify which meaning is being used in a given context. People sometimes make the mistake of thinking that a word has the same meaning in every instance. You may not have any formal training in the biblical languages, but you can still study some things about the original biblical words. Anyone who has access to some basic reference materials can do this. The eight steps below explain how. Identify the word that you want to study and ask questions like, Why is this word important? Is it a key word in the passage? The word we will study here is firstborn. The lexical form is the main form of the word, the form that is found in a Greek lexicon dictionary. Identify the textual form of the word. The textual form is how the word appears in a particular verse and may differ from the lexical form. A word may have several variations called inflections depending on how it is being used in a sentence. In English, for example, the words talked, talking, and talker are inflections of the word talk. Find the verse and the particular English word or phrase you are studying, then look at the Greek word above it. This is the textual form, which happens to be the same as the lexical form. Identify the parsing information for the textual form of the word. The parsing information explains how a word is functioning grammatically in a sentence, such as whether it is a noun or a verb, singular or plural. Turn to the lexicon section and find that number next to one of the main entry words in bold it is the first number inside the brackets. The word in bold is the lexical form and under it is all its variations. Visually identify which one of these forms matches the textual form you found in Step Three. The textual form of our word in Colossians 1: Finally, look next to the form you have identified to find its parsing information. Our word *prototokos* is a nominative, singular, masculine adjective. A nominative adjective modifies a certain type of noun or pronoun. It is saying that He is *prototokos* firstborn. Look up the word in a Greek dictionary and discover its range of meaning. Look for three things: Same Author, Same Book: Paul uses *prototokos* twice in Colossians, in 1: Paul uses a different form of the word *prototokon* in Romans 8: On the basis of this sentence alone, the word can be taken either way; therefore, this context is not decisive. Same Word, Different Authors: Luke uses *prototokos* in Luke 2: Second, the fact that Jesus was physically born does not necessarily mean that He was created. Christian theology explains that although Jesus took on a human body that had a beginning, He in His divine nature and person is eternal. Finally, physical birth order is only one of the possible meanings, and just because Luke uses it this way does not mean Paul must be using it this way. The word is also found in the Greek translation of Psalm In this passage, however, the term cannot mean physical birth order, because the king that God will make His firstborn is already living. The use here indicates a place of preeminence or supremacy. Discover any relevant historical and theological information about the word using the Bible and other works. Bible dictionaries, Bible encyclopedias, and books on ancient Jewish manners and customs will provide historical information. Systematic theologies, theological dictionaries, theological wordbooks, and even commentaries will provide information about any possible theological significance of the word. Our term firstborn seems to have significance in ancient Jewish culture as referring to a position of greater blessing and importance among brothers, usually based on birth order, but not always; for example, Jacob and Esau Gen. Draw conclusions and make applications. Some things we have learned from our brief word study are: Following this reasoning, then, the firstborn of God must be God! Understanding the Bible in its original languages involves more than just doing word studies; but doing a word study correctly is a good place to start in order to unravel debates that turn upon the meaning of a single word. Reasoning from the Scriptures New York: A number of Bible study computer programs and Web sites simplify word studies by automatically identifying much of the information and linking together many of the tools discussed in this article. These steps apply to Hebrew

words as well using Hebrew language tools. Zondervan Publishing House, Frederick William Danker, 3rd ed. The University of Chicago Press, This lexicon is commonly referred to as BDAG. Christian Research Institute Our Mission: To provide Christians worldwide with carefully researched information and well-reasoned answers that encourage them in their faith and equip them to intelligently represent it to people influenced by ideas and teachings that assault or undermine orthodox, biblical Christianity. Do you like what you are seeing? Your partnership is essential.

Chapter 4 : Hebrews - Wikipedia

Is Japanese Katakana of Hebrew Origin? Katakana is form of writing that is only used in Japan. It is thought to be indigenous to Japan. It is a phonetic script that is used to sound out words, mainly words adapted from foreign languages.

The Philosophy of the Hebrew Language By: Western Philosophy has its beginnings in the sixth century B. Throughout the world, past and present, there are two major divisions of thought or philosophy; Western and Eastern. Eastern philosophy has its roots in the ancient past and was the predominant form of philosophy throughout the ancient world. The beginning of Western philosophy arose in the ancient Greek culture from such philosophers as Plato, Socrates and Aristotle. As the Greek culture spread, so did Western philosophy to the point that Western philosophy has become the predominant philosophy throughout the world. For this reason, it is essential that we learn the philosophy of the Ancient Hebrews in order to better understand the text we are reading. The language of the Hebrews is a concrete language, meaning that it uses words that express something that can be seen, touched, smelled, tasted or heard and all five of the senses are used when speaking, hearing, writing and reading the Hebrew language. An example of this can be found in Psalms 1: In contrast to the Eastern philosophy of a concrete language, Western philosophy uses an abstract language to express itself. An abstract word is an expression that cannot be seen, touched, smelled, tasted or heard. Examples of Abstract thought can be found in Psalms The words compassion, grace, anger and love are all abstract words, ideas that cannot be experienced by the senses. Why do we find these abstract words in a passage of concrete thinking Hebrews? Actually, these are abstract English words used to translate the original Hebrew concrete words. The translators often translate this way because the original Hebrew makes no sense when literally translated for Western thinkers. Concrete and Abstract Thought While there are many differences between the Western and Eastern schools of thought, one of the major differences is the use of abstracts and concretes. Concrete left and abstract right art Just as artwork may be created in the concrete or the abstract, words can also be created in the concrete or the abstract. A concrete word, idea or concept is something that can be perceived by the five senses. It can be seen, heard, smelled, tasted or touched. An abstract is something that cannot be perceived by the five senses. As the Bible was written from an Eastern philosophical perspective, it is important that we recognize that we cannot interpret it through our own Western philosophy. To do so, would place a meaning and interpretation that may not be that of the original authors. Matthews explains how the culture of the Hebrews can be studied in his book, Manners and Customs of the Bible. The gulf of thousands of years can be bridged, at least in part, by insights into their everyday life. These can be garnered through the close examination of the biblical narratives and through the use of comparative written and physical remains from other ancient civilizations. Thus their language has few abstract terms. Rather, "Hebrew may be called primarily a language of the senses. The words originally expressed concrete or material things and movements or actions which struck the senses or started the emotions. Only secondarily and in metaphor could they be used to denote abstract or metaphysical ideas. A literal translation of Proverbs Block Logic While the Modern Western person thinks and arranges events chronologically Step Logic , the Ancient Hebrews thought and arranged events according to action and purpose Block Logic. Let me demonstrate with the following paragraph from a western step logic perspective. I then drove to work. At noon I walked across the street for lunch. While there I read a magazine. Back at work I read my emails. After work I drove home and had dinner. I ate breakfast and I ate lunch and I ate dinner. I read the newspaper and I read the reports and I read a magazine and I read my emails. However, this narrative would make much more sense to a person who is steeped in block logic as they can easily see my actions being grouped together. It is very important when reading the Bible to ignore the philosophy that has been ingrained in you and instead learn a completely new form of philosophy and logic. Western readers of the Bible, who are reading the Bible from a linear perspective, read the creation account in Genesis as if it was written in chronological order, but this was not how the narrative was written; the different events of the creation account are recorded in blocks of related events. The first three days of creation are related to

separation. Day 1 â€” Separating light from darkness Day 2 â€” Separating the water from the sky Day 3 â€” Separating the land from the water The next three days of creation are related to the filling of the creation. Day 4 â€” Filling the light with the sun and the dark with the moon Day 5 â€” Filling the water fish and the sky with birds Day 6 â€” Filling the land with animals and man The record of events for the first six days of creation, are written in blocks of parallels, a form of Hebrew poetry, and can be written like this; 1 â€” Separating light from darkness 2 â€” Separating the water from the sky 3 â€” Separating the land from the water 4 â€” Filling the light with the sun and the dark with the moon 5 â€” Filling up the water with fish and the sky with birds 6 â€” Filling up the land with animals Days 1 and 4 are paralleled with each other and are recording the same event as we can see from the following verses. And God saw that the light was good. And God separated the light from the darkness. And God saw that it was good. There are only two possible explanations for this. Either the separation of light and darkness on the first day disappeared and had to be separated again on the fourth day, or the first and fourth days are recording the same event. In addition, days 2 and 5 are recording the same event, as are days 3 and 6.

Hebrew Descriptions An oak tree and a ram In our minds we would never relate an oak tree to a ram or view them as the same. The reason being is that we relate to features and appearances. However, the Hebrews relate to the function and in the case of the oak and the ram, they function in the same way. An oak tree is a very hard wood and the horns and skull of a ram are equally as hard. This is how you are to make it: But this is not so, the dimensions are not given to tell us what it "looked like," but instead to tell us that it is very large as it is going to hold a large number of animals. Another example of differing cultural perspectives is how different cultures perceive time. In our modern Western world we view the past as behind us and the future as ahead of us. We see time from the perspective of passing through it. As we have walked through the past, we see it as behind us and the future, which we have not yet walked in, is in front of us. The Hebrews saw time from the perspective of observance. The past is known and therefore can be seen in front of the observer, but the future is not known and therefore cannot be seen behind the observer. Another major difference between the modern Western view and the ancient Eastern one is how something is described. A westerner would describe a pencil in relationship to its appearance, such as long and yellow. An ancient easterner on the other hand, would describe it by its function, such as "you write with it. Biblical Hebrew rarely uses adjectives; instead it much more prefers to use verbs.

Dynamic In our Modern western language verbs express action dynamic while nouns express inanimate static objects. In Hebrew all things are in motion dynamic including verbs and nouns. In Hebrew sentences the verbs identify the action of an object while nouns identify an object of action. A mountain top is not a static object but the "head lifting up out of the hill". A good example of action in what appears to be a static passage is the command to "have no other gods before me" Exodus In Hebrew thought this passage is saying "not to bring another one of power in front of my face".

Hebrew Psychology Different cultures view the same picture differently If you were to ask a Westerner, such as from the Americas or Europe, what they see in the picture above, they would probably say "a deer. An experiment demonstrating the different between Western and Eastern thought In an extensive study on these different forms of philosophy, a wide range of people from America, Canada and Europe were asked if they thought the boy in the middle of the picture on the left was happy or sad, they all said "happy. When asked if the boy on the left was happy or sad, they all said "happy. Eastern thinkers on the other hand focus on the picture as a whole and because the majority of the children in the picture on the right were sad, their answer was "sad," regardless of the smile on the boy in the middle. When we use a word like "name," we focus in on how it is written and pronounced. I will tell of thy name to my brethren; in the midst of the congregation I will praise thee. From a Western perspective yes, but from a Hebraic perspective a name is much more than its pronunciation; it is the character of the individual, his ethics, workmanship, attitude, dependability, resourcefulness, compassion, honor, etc.

Chapter 5 : THE ORIGINAL MEANING OF THE "N" WORD

Hebrew is the language of the Bible, Jewish prayer and "since the early 20th century" a modern language spoken in Israel. Below are seven important things to know about this storied language. 1) The Alphabet (Called the Aleph-Bet) Has 22 Letters. The earliest Hebrew texts date from the end of.

Young earth creationists have always argued that the word used for the days of creation can only mean a hour day. In this article, we will examine the uses of Yom in the Old Testament, and show that it can mean a wide variety of time periods. First, one must understand that the Hebrew language is not nearly as diverse as our English language. Whereas we have millions of words, the Hebrew source for the Old Testament only consists of slightly less than 8,000 words and many of these could be considered duplicates with only slight differences. Thus, words which contain multiple meanings are common. Such is the case with the word Yom. Other Uses of Yom Day is not the only translation for the word Yom. Here are some other uses. In I Kings Other Meanings for Yom Age meaning old age Genesis In sixteen cases of use of the word ever, for is placed before it, indicating a infinite period of time Last word of Psalm Yom is not just for days it is for time in general. How it is translated depends on the context of its use with other words. Yom in the Creation Account Even within the creation account, Yom is used to represent four different time periods. Yom is used to represent a finite, long period of time, usually either millions or billions of years. To show support for this, consider the uses of Yom by Moses. As long as we live we are to walk in his ways As you can see, Moses used the word Yom to represent hours, 24 hours, the creative week, forty days, several months, a lifetime, and eternity. Common Young Earth Arguments To get around the obvious conclusion that Yom in Genesis 1 can mean millions of years, young earth theorists have come up with several arguments, none of which is supported by common Hebrew grammatical rules according to Hebrew experts. These rules were created by Hebrew language experts who are young earth creationists, thus their viewpoint is obviously biased. They have a specific agenda they are trying to prove, and thus cannot be objective. However, this is not true. In other places, some say that Isaiah and Hosea have numbers with the word day which are figurative External Link. Does the use of evening and morning indicate a sunrise and sunset for each creative day? They are not actual evening and mornings, as this requires a sunrise and sunset. According to young earth theory, the Sun was not created until Day Four, thus there could be no sunrise or sunset for the first three days of creation. However, God uses the terms evening and morning for those first three days. Therefore, they cannot be actual evenings and mornings. We are left with only one option. The words for Evening and Morning can only represent the beginning and ending of the creative period, and not actual sunrise and sunsets. Scripture itself sets this pattern for us. Morning and evening are used figuratively in Psalm Thus, the evening and morning of creation can mean the start and end of the creative process that is attributed to that creation period. Is this rule valid? I see no reason to suppose that it is. You have to be careful with young earth claims about biblical interpretation methods. Again, they will invent rules that support their cause, when there is no basis for their rule in Hebrew. In this case, it makes no difference which order the word Yom appears in, i. Yes, these are the first words of the Bible, but they are not the first words of mankind. All the time from Adam to Moses, men were speaking in their own languages, thus the literal interpretation via spoken language would already have been established. One thing is certain God is good at telling us exactly what we need to know. Why does He do this? Do we need an account for each day of creation of course not. God in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to tell us the creation story by breaking it down into creative segments, each of which was attributed to a specific creative act or acts. One must also consider that time with God has no meaning. To Him, 10 billion years is like a day. Thus, it is no problem for God to put billions of years into one of His days. Hugh Ross puts it best in his determination that the frame of reference for creation is the surface of the earth. But who is witnessing these events? It is God himself. During the first 5. Thus, human time does not matter no humans were there to witness the passage of time. What matters is how God sees time! The creation account is written in such a manner for all people to understand it. Conclusion With such a wide usage of the word Yom for many different time periods, it cannot be claimed that Yom in the Old Testament only represents a hour period.

During the creation account alone, Yom represents four different time periods. Rules of Hebrew, created by young earth Hebrew scholars, are invalid. Because of their biased position, they are trying to prove their own agenda. Since humans did not witness creation, our own concept of a hour day does not apply.

Chapter 6 : BellyBallot: Baby Names A-Z, Meanings, Origins, & More

In Armenian, Italian, Modern Greek, Serbian, Bulgarian, Russian, Romanian, and a few other modern languages, there is a pejorative connotation associated with the word corresponding to the word Jew; because of that, in each of these languages, the primary word used is that which corresponds to "Hebrew".

Furthermore, the original name for Japan is the Chinese "Ni-Han. In fact, as Clyde Walters points out, The Chinese language is directly related to the Niger-Congo language which has its roots in the Cameroon region of Africa. In fact, there are thousands of African words from Cameroon to Kenya that have both prefixes and suffixes that are identical to both Chinese and Japanese languages see also African Presence in Early Asia, by Ivan Van Sertima; Transaction Publishers In the Case of "Ni-Han" which may mean "rising sun," there is also a sacred meaning that is found in the word "n-ger," or "ne-gro. Only hatred and envy comes out of the mouths of those who use racial epithets in their attempt to insult and denigrate others. However, it is up to us to study our history and make these racist words impotent, while at the same time, understanding their original meaning. Connection with the prefix "ni" with sacred and life: That word is "Hun. Hence, the British began calling Germans the term "Hun. There were Mongol invaders in Turkey, Afghanistan, India, and many nations. The Mongols were defeated and that was the end of the Mongol Empire. Moreover, they were thinly spread over Eurasia. They also met a crack cavalry of Nubian horsemen and archers, who had a tradition of archery that extends way back to ancient Egyptian times. When one studies the history of the Huns in Europe, it is one of the most horrible genocides that existed the genocide against Black Sudras and Black Australoids in India is another great genocide; see "Sudrology, [http:](http://) It is by knowing who we are that racist remarks and racial epithets will become impotent. Every time one uses the word "nigg But something in our consciousness simply cannot be destroyed. To say we are going "natural," means we are going back to being "gods," because the word "natural," comes from the original Egyptian word, "n-t-y-r" which means "God. That word was "N-g-r. Pharaoh came from the word "Per-o" which was the term for the Great Temple, where the King lived. Barton is author of:

Chapter 7 : Hebrew and Greek Words Translated as 'Wine' | Christian Assemblies International

time" meaning of the Hebrew word "yom" in Genesis Eliminating the "extended period" or "age" meaning would then give support for a 24 hour interpretation for the duration of the creative times.

Yareh means to shoot an arrow in order to hit a mark. The mark or target, of course, was the object at which the archer was aiming. Consequently, torah, one of the nouns derived from this root, is, therefore, the arrow aimed at the mark, The target is the truth about God and how one relates to Him. The torah is, therefore, in the strict sense instruction designed to teach us the truth about God. Torah means direction, teaching, instruction, or doctrine. We should note that the usual translation of this word as law is not quite accurate. The Greek word nomos, however, has a variety of uses, among which, to be sure, is law, but it is certainly not limited to law. This is where things begin to become confusing. Sometimes, in the Newer Covenant Scriptures, it is appropriate to translate nomos as law. The context of the word is always the final determiner of its meaning. There are at least two other related Hebrew words derived from the same root as torah. This indicates to us that one of the primary roles for a parent is to teach and instruct the child. For example, sometimes the Talmud, the authoritative compendium of Oral Law, is referred to as Torah. Along these lines, traditional rabbinic Judaism adheres to what is referred to as the Oral Torah. This oral communication was transmitted orally through the generations until Rabbi Yehudah haNasi was granted authority to inscribe it. His edition of Oral Torah is called The Mishnah. The Mishnah was completed roughly around in the Common Era. These commentaries are called The Gemara. The Gemara was combined with the Mishnah into one work called The Talmud. The Gemara produced in Israel is different from that produced in Babylonia. Consequently, there are two talmuds: Today, most Orthodox Jewish people consider the Babylonian Talmud to be the more authoritative of the two talmuds. Whatever the case, the Talmud is considered to be the Oral Torah, the same Oral Torah that was revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai and, therefore, carries great authority. Learning it can help to interpret many passages in the Scriptures, as well as to enlighten the Bible student concerning the life and times of the people of the Newer Covenant Scriptures. However, we attach no spiritual authority to the Talmud. For us, the only spiritual authority is the written Word of God. We fervently adhere to what we think Paul means when he exhorts us to learn not to exceed what is written 1 Corinthians 4: There is one additional thought we would like to share before we close this rather extended definition of the word torah. Since the term torah means instruction or teaching, in a very real sense the word can be applied to the entire Bible. Hence, when we use the word torah throughout our website, unless we specify otherwise, we are referring, first and foremost, to the five books of Moses, but we will also use it to speak of the entirety of Scripture. This means, among other things, that since all believers in Yeshua claim that Genesis to Revelation is their sole spiritual authority, then all believers in Yeshua are Torah observant. The only question is to what degree are they Torah observant. One of the hopes of TRI is that we can help all believers in Yeshua to let the entire Word of God be applied to their lives. Let us state the issue differently, with more accurate terms: When they do that, Yeshua, the Living Torah, will live His Torah-faithful life in them and through them to others. Roland de Vaux, *Ancient Israel*, p. The Septuagint is the Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures made approximately years before Yeshua. We will continue to designate the Septuagint in this essay by its oft-used abbreviation: A commonly accepted resource for the information concerning the meaning of torah is Brown, Driver, and Briggs English-Hebrew Lexicon. Pages - will help.

Chapter 8 : How to Perform a Hebrew Word Study | Precept Austin

The English word "Hebrew" actually refers to two different things: the language and the people. The ethnic group, 'ivri, does appear in the Bible (e.g., Genesis 14, Exodus 1 and 2, Jonah). There are several theories as to the origin of the name.

Chapter 9 : Wine Definition and Meaning - Bible Dictionary

DOWNLOAD PDF USES OF THE HEBREW WORD ASIS

A cognate of this Hebrew word is the well-known "harem," certainly a place that was set apart for the king's use. Another synonym that is helpful is nazar, which is best known in the Nazarite vow (Num. , 12).