

# English: Translation Words for Mark

## Formatted for Translators

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## Translation Words

### Abiathar

#### Facts:

Abiathar was a high priest for the nation of Israel during the time of King David.

When King Saul killed the priests, Abiathar escaped and went to David in the wilderness. Abiathar and another high priest named Zadok served David faithfully throughout his reign. After David's death, Abiathar helped Adonijah try to become king instead of Solomon. Because of this, King Solomon removed Abiathar from the priesthood.

(See also: [Zadok](#), [Saul \(OT\)](#), [David](#), [Solomon](#), [Adonijah](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Chronicles 27:32-34 1 Kings 01:07 1 Kings 02:22-23 2 Samuel 17:15 Mark 02:25-26

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H54, G8

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Abiathar, Abiathar's

### Abraham

#### Related Words:

Abram

#### Facts:

Abram was a Chaldean man from the city of Ur who was chosen by God to be the forefather of the Israelites. God changed his name to "Abraham."

The name "Abram" means "exalted father." "Abraham" means "father of many." God promised Abraham that he would have many descendants, who would become a great nation. Abraham believed God and obeyed him. God led Abraham to move from Chaldea to the land of Canaan. Abraham and his wife Sarah, when they were very old and living in the land of Canaan, had a son, Isaac.

(See also: [Canaan](#), [Chaldea](#), [Sarah](#), [Isaac](#))

#### Bible References:

Galatians 03:08 Genesis 11:29-30 Genesis 21:04 Genesis 22:02 James 02:23 Matthew 01:02

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H87, H85, G11

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Abraham, Abraham's, Abram

### Andrew

#### Facts:

Andrew was one of twelve men whom Jesus chose to be his closest disciples (later called apostles).

Andrew's brother was Simon Peter. Both of them were fishermen. Peter and Andrew were fishing in the Sea of Galilee when Jesus called them to be his disciples. Before Peter and Andrew met Jesus, they had been disciples of John the Baptizer.

(See also: [apostle](#), [disciple](#), [the twelve](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 01:12-14 John 01:40 Mark 01:17 Mark 01:29-31 Mark 03:17-19 Matthew 04:19 Matthew 10:2-4

#### Word Data:

Strong's: G406

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Andrew, Andrew's

### Barabbas

#### Facts:

Barabbas was a prisoner in Jerusalem at the time when Jesus was arrested.

Barabbas was a criminal who had committed crimes of murder and rebellion against the Roman government. When Pontius Pilate offered to either release Barabbas or Jesus, the people chose Barabbas. So Pilate allowed Barabbas to go free, but condemned Jesus to be killed.

(See also: [Pilate](#), [Rome](#))

#### Bible References:

John 18:40 Luke 23:19 Mark 15:07 Matthew 27:15-16

#### Word Data:

Strong's: G912

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Barabbas, Barabbas'

### Bartholomew

**Facts:**

Bartholomew was one of Jesus' twelve apostles.

Along with the other apostles, Bartholomew was sent out to preach the gospel and do miracles in Jesus' name. He was also one of those who saw Jesus return to heaven. A few weeks after that, he was with the other apostles in Jerusalem at Pentecost when the Holy Spirit came upon them.

(See also: [apostle](#), [good news](#), [Holy Spirit](#), [miracle](#), [Pentecost](#), [the twelve](#))

**Bible References:**

Acts 01:12-14 Luke 06:14-16 Mark 03:17-19

**Word Data:**

Strong's: G918

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Bartholomew, Bartholomew's

**Beelzebul**

**Facts:**

Beelzebul is another name for Satan, or the devil. It is also sometimes spelled, "Beelzebub."

This name literally means "lord of flies" which means, "ruler over demons." But it is best to translate this term close to the original spelling rather than translate the meaning. It could also be translated as "Beelzebul the devil" to make it clear who is being referred to. This name is related to the name of the false god "Baal-zebul" of Ekron.

(See also: [demon](#), [Ekron](#), [Satan](#))

**Bible References:**

Luke 11:15 Mark 03:22 Matthew 10:25 Matthew 12:25

**Word Data:**

Strong's: G954

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Beelzebul, Beelzebul's

**Bethany**

**Facts:**

The town of Bethany was located at the base of the eastern slope of the Mount of Olives, about 2 miles east of Jerusalem.

Bethany was near the road that ran between Jerusalem and Jericho. Jesus often visited Bethany where his close friends Lazarus, Martha, and Mary lived. Bethany is especially known as the place where Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead.

(See also: [Jericho](#), [Jerusalem](#), [Lazarus](#), [Martha](#), [Mary \(sister of Martha\)](#), [Mount of Olives](#))

**Bible References:**

John 01:26-28 Luke 24:50-51 Mark 11:01 Matthew 21:15-17

**Word Data:**

Strong's: G963

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Bethany

**Caesar**

**Related Words:**

the emperor

**Facts:**

The term "Caesar" was the name or title used by many of the rulers of the Roman Empire. In the Bible, this name refers to three different Roman rulers.

The first Roman ruler named Caesar was "Caesar Augustus," who was ruling during the time that Jesus was born. About thirty years later, at the time when John the Baptist was preaching, Tiberius Caesar was the ruler of the Roman Empire. Tiberius Caesar was still ruling Rome when Jesus told the people to pay Caesar what was due him and to give to God what is due him. When Paul appealed to Caesar, this referred to the Roman emperor, Nero, who also had the title "Caesar." When "Caesar" is used by itself as a title, it can also be translated as: "the Emperor" or "the Roman Ruler." In names such as Caesar Augustus or Tiberius Caesar, "Caesar" can be spelled close to the way a national language spells it. An emperor is the ruler of an empire.

(See also: [king](#), [Paul](#), [Rome](#))

**Bible References:**

Acts 25:06 Luke 02:01 Luke 20:23-24 Luke 23:02 Mark 12:13-15 Matthew 22:17 Philippians 04:22

**Word Data:**

Strong's: G2541, G4575

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

Caesar, Caesar's, the emperor

**Caesarea**

#### Related Words:

Caesarea Philippi

#### Facts:

Caesarea was an important city on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, about 39 km south of Mount Carmel. Caesarea Philippi was a city located in the northeastern part of Israel, near Mount Hermon.

These cities were named for the Caesars who ruled the Roman empire. The coastal Caesarea became the capital city of the Roman province of Judea around the time of the birth of Jesus. The apostle Peter first preached to the Gentiles in Caesarea. Paul sailed from Caesarea to Tarsus and also passed through this city on two of his missionary journeys. Jesus and his disciples traveled in the region surrounding Caesarea Philippi in Syria. Both cities were named after Herod Philip.

(See also: [Caesar](#), [Gentile](#), [the sea](#), [Carmel](#), [Mount Hermon](#), [Rome](#), [Tarsus](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 09:30 Acts 10:1-2 Acts 25:01 Acts 25:14 Mark 08:27 Matthew 16:13-16

#### Word Data:

Strong's: G2542, G5376

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Caesarea, Caesarea Philippi

### Capernaum

#### Facts:

Capernaum was a fishing village on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee.

Jesus lived in Capernaum whenever he was teaching in Galilee. Several of his disciples were from Capernaum. Jesus also did many miracles in this city, including bringing a dead girl back to life. Capernaum was one of three cities that Jesus publicly rebuked because their people rejected him and did not believe his message. He warned them that God would punish them for their unbelief.

(See also: [Galilee](#), [Sea of Galilee](#))

#### Bible References:

John 02:12 Luke 04:31 Luke 07:1 Mark 01:21 Mark 02:02 Matthew 04:12-13 Matthew 17:24-25

#### Word Data:

Strong's: G2584

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Capernaum

### Christ

#### Related Ideas:

Christ Jesus, Jesus Christ, Messiah

#### Facts:

The terms "Messiah" and "Christ" mean "Anointed One" and refer to Jesus, God's Son.

Both "Messiah" and "Christ" are used in the New Testament to refer to God's Son, whom God the Father appointed to rule as king over his people, and to save them from sin and death. In the Old Testament, the prophets wrote prophecies about the Messiah hundreds of years before he came to earth. Often a word meaning "anointed (one)" is used in the Old Testament to refer to the Messiah who would come. Jesus fulfilled many of these prophecies and did many miraculous works that proves he is the Messiah; the rest of these prophecies will be fulfilled when he returns. The word "Christ" is often used as a title, as in "the Christ" and "Christ Jesus." "Christ" also came to be used as part of his name, as in "Jesus Christ." These names emphasize that God's Son is the Messiah, who will reign forever. Jesus the Messiah is the one who was chosen and anointed as a Prophet, High Priest, and King.

#### Translation Suggestions:

In many languages "Jesus" and "Christ" are spelled in a way that keeps the sounds or spelling as close to the original as possible. For example, "Jesucristo," "Jezus Christus," "Yesus Kristus", and "Hesukristo" are some of the ways that these names are translated into different languages. For the term "Christ," some translators may prefer to use only some form of the term "Messiah" throughout. This term could be translated using its meaning, "the Anointed One" or "God's Anointed Savior." Many languages use a transliterated word that looks or sounds like "Christ" or "Messiah." The transliterated word could be followed by the definition of the term, as in "Christ, the Anointed One." Be consistent in how this is translated throughout the Bible so that it is clear that the same term is being referred to. Make sure the translations of "Messiah" and "Christ" work well in contexts where both terms occur in the same verse (such as John 1:41).

(See also: [Son of God](#), [David](#), [Jesus](#), [anoint](#))

#### Bible References:

1 John 05:1-3 Acts 02:35 Acts 05:40-42 John 01:40-42 John 03:27-28 John 04:25 Luke 02:10-12 Matthew 01:16

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H4899, G3323, G5547

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Christ, Christ Jesus, Jesus Christ, Messiah

## Cyrene

Related Ideas:

Cyrenian

Facts:

Cyrene was a Greek city on the north coast of Africa on the Mediterranean Sea, directly south of the island of Crete.

In New Testament times, both Jews and Christians lived in Cyrene. Cyrene is probably most well-known in the Bible as the home city of a man named Simon who carried the cross of Jesus.

(See also: [Crete](#))

Bible References:

Acts 11:19-21 Matthew 27:32-34

Word Data:

Strong's: G2956, G2957

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Cyrene, Cyrenians

## David

Facts:

David was the second king of Israel and he loved and served God. He was the main writer of the book of Psalms.

When David was still a young boy caring for his family's sheep, God chose him to become the next king of Israel. David became a great fighter and led the Israelite army in battles against their enemies. His defeat of Goliath the Philistine is well known. King Saul tried to kill David, but God protected him, and made him king after Saul's death. David committed a terrible sin, but he repented and God forgave him. Jesus, the Messiah, is called the "Son of David" because he is a descendant of King David.

(See also: [Goliath](#), [Philistines](#), [Saul \(OT\)](#))

Bible References:

1 Samuel 17:12-13 1 Samuel 20:34 2 Samuel 05:02 2 Timothy 02:08 Acts 02:25 Acts 13:22 Luke 01:32 Mark 02:26

Word Data:

Strong's: H1732, G1138

Forms Found in the English ULB:

David, David's

## Elijah

Facts:

Elijah was one of the most important prophets of Yahweh. Elijah prophesied during the reigns of several kings of Israel and Judah, including King Ahab.

God did many miracles through Elijah, including raising a dead boy back to life. Elijah rebuked King Ahab for worshiping the false god Baal. He challenged the prophets of Baal to a test that proved that Yahweh is the only true God. At the end of Elijah's life, God miraculously took him up to heaven while he was still alive. Hundreds of years later, Elijah, along with Moses, appeared with Jesus on a mountain, and they talked together about Jesus' coming suffering and death in Jerusalem.

(See also: [miracle](#), [prophet](#), [Yahweh](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 17:1 2 Kings 01:3-4 James 05:16-18 John 01:19-21 John 01:24-25 Mark 09:05

Word Data:

Strong's: H452, G2243

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Elijah, Elijah's

## Eve

Facts:

This was the name of the first woman. Her name means "life" or "living."

God formed Eve from a rib that he took out of Adam. Eve was created to be Adam's "helper." She came alongside Adam to assist him in the work that God gave them to do. Eve was tempted by Satan (in the form of a snake) and was the first to sin by eating the fruit that God said not to eat.

(See also: [Adam](#), [life](#), [Satan](#))

Bible References:

1 Timothy 02:13 2 Corinthians 11:03 Genesis 03:20 Genesis 04:02

Word Data:

Strong's: H2332, G2096

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Eve, Eve's

## Galilee

Related Words:

Galilean

Facts:

Galilee was the most northern region of Israel, just north of Samaria. A "Galilean" was a person who lived in Galilee or who lived in Galilee.

Galilee, Samaria, and Judea were the three main provinces of Israel during New Testament times. Galilee is bordered on the east by a large lake called the "Sea of Galilee." Jesus grew up and lived in the town of Nazareth in Galilee. Most of the miracles and teachings of Jesus took place in the region of Galilee.

(See also: [Nazareth](#), [Samaria](#), [Sea of Galilee](#))

Bible References:

Acts 09:32 Acts 13:31 John 02:1-2 John 04:03 Luke 13:03 Mark 03:07 Matthew 02:22-23 Matthew 03:13-15

Word Data:

Strong's: H1551, G1056, G1057

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Galilee, Galilean, Galileans

## Gentile

Facts:

The term "Gentile" refers to anyone who is not a Jew. Gentiles are people who are not descendants of Jacob.

In the Bible, the term "uncircumcised" is also used figuratively to refer to Gentiles because many of them did not circumcise their male children as the Israelites did. Because God chose the Jews to be his special people, they thought of the Gentiles as outsiders who could never be God's people. The Jews were also called "Israelites" or "Hebrews" at different times in history. They referred to anyone else as a "Gentile." Gentile could also be translated as "not a Jew" or "non-Jewish" or "not an Israelite" (Old Testament) or "non-Jew.". Traditionally, Jews would neither eat with nor associate with Gentiles, which at first caused problems within the early church.

(See also: [Israel](#), [Jacob](#), [Jew](#))

Bible References:

Acts 09:13-16 Acts 14:5-7 Galatians 02:16 Luke 02:32 Matthew 05:47 Matthew 06:5-7 Romans 11:25

Word Data:

Strong's: H1471, G1482, G1484

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Gentile, Gentiles

## Gethsemane

Facts:

Gethsemane was a garden of olive trees east of Jerusalem beyond the Kidron valley and near the Mount of Olives.

The garden of Gethsemane was a place where Jesus and his followers would go to be alone and rest, away from the crowds. It was in Gethsemane that Jesus prayed in deep sorrow, before being arrested there by Jewish leaders.

(See also: [Judas Iscariot](#), [Kidron Valley](#), [Mount of Olives](#))

Bible References:

Mark 14:32 Matthew 26:36

Word Data:

Strong's: G1068

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Gethsemane

## God

Related Ideas:

the living God

Facts:

In the Bible, the term "God" refers to the eternal being who created the universe out of nothing. God exists as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. God's personal name is "Yahweh."

God has always existed; he existed before anything else existed, and he will continue to exist forever. He is the only true God and has authority over everything in the universe. God is perfectly righteous, infinitely wise, holy, sinless, just, merciful, and loving. He is a covenant-keeping God, who always fulfills his promises. People were created to worship God and he is the only one they should worship. God revealed his name as "Yahweh," which means "he is" or "I am" or "the One who (always) exists." The Bible also teaches about false "gods," which are nonliving idols that people wrongly worship.

Translation Suggestions:

Ways to translate "God" could include "Deity" or "Creator" or "Supreme Being." Other ways to translate "God" could be "Supreme Creator" or "Infinite Sovereign Lord" or "Eternal Supreme Being." Consider how God is referred to in a local or national language. There may also already be a word for "God" in the language being translated. If so, it is important to make sure that this word fits the characteristics of the one true God as described above. Many languages capitalize the first letter of the word for the one true God, to distinguish it from the word for a false god. Another way to make this distinction would be to use different terms for "God" and "god." The phrase "I will be their God and they will be my people" could also be translated as "I, God, will rule over these people and they will worship me."

(See also: [create](#), [false god](#), [God the Father](#), [Holy Spirit](#), [false god](#), [Son of God](#), [Yahweh](#))

Bible References:

1 John 01:07 1 Samuel 10:7-8 1 Timothy 04:10 Colossians 01:16 Deuteronomy 29:14-16 Ezra 03:1-2 Genesis 01:02 Hosea 04:11-12 Isaiah 36:6-7 James 02:20 Jeremiah 05:05 John 01:03 Joshua 03:9-11 Lamentations 03:43 Micah 04:05 Philippians 02:06 Proverbs 24:12 Psalms 047:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H136, H410, H426, H430, H433, H2623, H3069, H4136, H6697, G112, G516, G932, G935, G2098, G2124, G2128, G2152, G2153, G2299, G2304, G2312, G2314, G2315, G2316, G2317, G2318, G2319, G2320, G4151, G5207, G5377, G5463, G5537, G5538

Forms Found in the English ULB:

God, God's, the living God

Golgotha

Facts:

"Golgotha" was the name of the place where Jesus was crucified. Its name comes from an Aramaic word that means "Skull" or "Place of the Skull."

Golgotha was located outside the city walls of Jerusalem, somewhere nearby. It was perhaps located on a slope of the Mount of Olives. In some older English versions of the Bible, Golgotha is translated as "Calvary," which comes from the Latin word for "skull." Many Bible versions use a word that looks or sounds similar to "Golgotha," since its meaning is already explained in the Bible text.

(See also: [Aram](#), [Mount of Olives](#))

Bible References:

John 19:17 Mark 15:22 Matthew 27:33

Word Data:

Strong's: G1115

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Golgotha

Greek

Related Words:

Grecian

Facts:

The term "Greek" refers to the language spoken in the country of Greece. It is also a person from the country of Greece. Greek was also spoken throughout the Roman Empire. The term "Grecian" means "Greek-speaking."

Since most non-Jewish people in the Roman Empire spoke Greek, Gentiles are often referred to as "Greeks" in the New Testament, especially when contrasted with Jews. The phrase "Grecian Jews" referred to Jews who spoke Greek in contrast to the "Hebraic Jews" who spoke only Hebrew, or perhaps Aramaic. Other ways to translate "Grecian" could include, "Greek-speaking" or "culturally Greek" or "Greek." When referring to non-Jews, "Greek" could be translated as "Gentile."

(See also: [Aram](#), [Gentile](#), [Greece](#), [Hebrew](#), [Rome](#))

Bible References:

Acts 06:1 Acts 09:29 Acts 11:20 Acts 14:1-2 Colossians 03:11 Galatians 02:3-5 John 07:35

Word Data:

Strong's: H3125, G1672, G1673, G1674, G1675, G1676

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Greek, Greeks, Grecian

Hebrew

Facts:

The "Hebrews" were people who were descended from Abraham through the line of Isaac and Jacob. Abraham is the first person in the Bible to be called a "Hebrew."

The term "Hebrew" also refers to the language that the Hebrew people spoke. The vast majority of the Old Testament was written in the Hebrew language. In different places in the Bible, the Hebrews were also called "Jewish people" or "Israelites." It is best to keep all three terms distinct in the text, as long as it is clear that these terms refer to the same

people group.

(See also: [Israel](#), [Jew](#), [Jewish leaders](#))

Bible References:

Acts 26:12-14 Genesis 39:13-15 Genesis 40:15 Genesis 41:12-13 John 05:1-4 John 19:13 Jonah 01:8-10 Philippians 03:05

Word Data:

Strong's: H5680, G1445, G1446, G1447

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Hebrew, Hebrews, Hebrews'

**Herodias**

Facts:

Herodias was the wife of Herod Antipas in Judea during the time of John the Baptist.

Herodias was originally the wife of Herod Antipas' brother Philip, but later she unlawfully married Herod Antipas. John the Baptist rebuked Herod and Herodias for their unlawful marriage. Because of this, Herod put John in prison and because of Herodias eventually was beheaded.

(See also: [Herod Antipas](#), [John \(the Baptist\)](#))

Bible References:

Luke 03:19 Mark 06:17 Mark 06:22 Matthew 14:04

Word Data:

Strong's: G2266

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Herodias, Herodias'

**Holy One**

Related Ideas:

holy one

Definition:

The term "Holy One" is a title in the Bible that almost always refers to God.

In the Old Testament, this title often occurs in the phrase "Holy One of Israel." In the New Testament, Jesus is also referred to as the "Holy One." The term "holy one" is sometimes used in the Bible to refer to an angel.

Translation Suggestions:

The literal term is "the Holy" (with "One" being implied.) Many languages (like English) will translate this with the implied noun included (such as "One" or "God"). This term could also be translated as "God, who is holy" or "the Set Apart One." The phrase "the Holy One of Israel" could be translated as "the Holy God whom Israel worships" or "the Holy One who rules Israel." It is best to translate this term using the same word or phrase that is used to translate "holy."

(See also: [holy](#), [God](#))

Bible References:

1 John 02:20 2 Kings 19:22 Acts 02:27 Acts 03:13-14 Isaiah 05:15-17 Isaiah 41:14 Luke 04:33-34

Word Data:

Strong's: H6918, G40, G3741

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Holy One, holy ones

**Holy Spirit**

Related Ideas:

Spirit, Spirit of God, Spirit of the Lord, Spirit of the Lord Yahweh

Facts:

These terms all refer to the Holy Spirit, who is God. The one true God exists eternally as the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit is also referred to as "the Spirit" and "Spirit of Yahweh" and "Spirit of truth." Because the Holy Spirit is God, he is absolutely holy, infinitely pure, and morally perfect in all his nature and in everything he does. Along with the Father and the Son, the Holy Spirit was active in creating the world. When God's Son, Jesus, returned to heaven, God sent the Holy Spirit to his people to lead them, teach them, comfort them, and enable them to do God's will. The Holy Spirit guided Jesus and he guides those who believe in Jesus.

Translation Suggestions:

This term could simply be translated with the words used to translate "holy" and "spirit." Ways to translate this term could also include "Pure Spirit" or "Spirit who is Holy" or "God the Spirit."

(See also: [holy](#), [spirit](#), [God](#), [Lord](#), [God the Father](#), [Son of God](#), [gift](#))

Bible References:

1 Samuel 10:10 1 Thessalonians 04:7-8 Acts 08:17 Galatians 05:25 Genesis 01:1-2 Isaiah 63:10 Job 33:04 Matthew 12:31 Matthew 28:18-19 Psalms 051:10-11

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H3068, H6944, H7307, G40, G4151

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Holy Spirit, Spirit, Spirit of God, Spirit of the Lord, Spirit of the Lord Yahweh

#### Isaac

##### Facts:

Isaac was the only son of Abraham and Sarah. God had promised to give them a son even though they were very old.

The name "Isaac" means "he laughs." When God told Abraham that Sarah would give birth to a son, Abraham laughed because they were both very old. Some time later, Sarah also laughed when she heard this news. But God fulfilled his promise and Isaac was born to Abraham and Sarah in their old age. God told Abraham that the covenant he had made with Abraham would also be for Isaac and his descendants forever. When Isaac was a youth, God tested Abraham's faith by commanding him to sacrifice Isaac. Isaac's son Jacob had twelve sons whose descendants later became the twelve tribes of the nation of Israel.

(See also: [Abraham](#), [descendant](#), [eternity](#), [fulfill](#), [Jacob](#), [Sarah](#), [twelve tribes of Israel](#))

##### Bible References:

Galatians 04:28-29 Genesis 25:9-11 Genesis 25:19 Genesis 26:1 Genesis 26:08 Genesis 28:1-2 Genesis 31:18 Matthew 08:11-13 Matthew 22:32

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H3327, H3446, G2464

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Isaac, Isaac's

#### Isaiah

##### Facts:

Isaiah was a prophet of God who prophesied during the reigns of four kings of Judah: Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah.

He lived in Jerusalem during the time when the Assyrians were attacking the city, during the reign of Hezekiah. The Old Testament book of Isaiah is one of the major books of the Bible. Isaiah wrote many prophecies that came true while he was still living. Isaiah is especially known for the prophecies he wrote about the Messiah that came true 700 years later when Jesus was living on earth. Jesus and his disciples quoted Isaiah's prophecies to teach people about the Messiah.

(See also: [Ahaz](#), [Assyria](#), [Christ](#), [Hezekiah](#), [Jotham](#), [Judah](#), [prophet](#), [Uzziah](#))

##### Bible References:

2 Kings 20:1-3 Acts 28:26 Isaiah 01:1 Luke 03:4 Mark 01:01 Mark 07:06 Matthew 03:03 Matthew 04:14

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H3470, G2268

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Isaiah, Isaiah's

#### Israel

##### Related Ideas:

Israelite

##### Facts:

The term "Israel" is the name that God gave to Jacob. It means "he struggles with God."

The descendants of Jacob became known as the "people of Israel" or the "nation of Israel" or the "Israelites." God formed his covenant with the people of Israel. They were his chosen people. The nation of Israel consisted of twelve tribes. Soon after King Solomon died, Israel was divided into two kingdoms: the southern kingdom, called "Judah," and the northern kingdom, called "Israel." Often the term "Israel" can be translated as "the people of Israel" or "the nation of Israel," depending on the context.

(See also: [Jacob](#), [kingdom of Israel](#), [Judah](#), [nation](#), [twelve tribes of Israel](#))

##### Bible References:

1 Chronicles 10:01 1 Kings 08:02 Acts 02:36 Acts 07:24 Acts 13:23 John 01:49-51 Luke 24:21 Mark 12:29 Matthew 02:06 Matthew 27:09 Philippians 03:4-5

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H3478, H3479, H3481, H3482, G935, G2474, G2475

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Israel, Israel's, Israelite, Israelite's, Israelites, Israelites'

#### Jacob

##### Facts:

Jacob was the younger twin son of Isaac and Rebekah.

Jacob's name means "he grabs the heel" which is an expression meaning "he deceives." As Jacob was being born, he was

holding onto the heel of his twin brother Esau. Many years later, God changed Jacob's name to "Israel," which means "he struggles with God." Jacob was clever and deceptive. He found ways to take the firstborn blessing and inheritance rights from his older brother, Esau. Esau was angry and planned to kill him so Jacob left his homeland. But years later Jacob returned with his wives and children to the land of Canaan where Esau was living, and their families lived peacefully near each other. Jacob had twelve sons. Their descendants became the twelve tribes of Israel. A different man named Jacob is listed as being Joseph's father in Matthew's genealogy.

(See also: [Canaan](#), [deceive](#), [Esau](#), [Isaac](#), [Israel](#), [Rebekah](#), [twelve tribes of Israel](#))

Bible References:

Acts 07:11 Acts 07:46 Genesis 25:26 Genesis 29:1-3 Genesis 32:1-2 John 04:4-5 Matthew 08:11-13 Matthew 22:32

Word Data:

Strong's: H3290, G2384

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Jacob, Jacob's

James son of Alphaeus

Facts:

James, the son of Alphaeus, was one of Jesus' twelve disciples. Jesus also called these men apostles.

His name is given in the lists of Jesus' disciples in the gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke. He is also mentioned in the book of Acts as one of the eleven disciples who were together praying in Jerusalem after Jesus went back up to heaven.

(See also: [apostle](#), [disciple](#), [James \(brother of Jesus\)](#), [James \(son of Zebedee\)](#), [the twelve](#))

Bible References:

Acts 01:12-14 Luke 06:14-16 Mark 03:17-19 Mark 14:32-34 Matthew 10:2-4

Word Data:

Strong's: G2385

Forms Found in the English ULB:

James son of Alphaeus

James son of Zebedee

Facts:

James, a son of Zebedee, was one of Jesus' twelve apostles. He had a younger brother named John who was also one of Jesus' apostles.

James and his brother John worked by fishing with their father Zebedee. James and John were nicknamed the "Sons of Thunder," perhaps because they got angry quickly. Peter, James, and John were Jesus' closest disciples and were with him for amazing events such as when Jesus was on a mountaintop with Elijah and Moses and when Jesus caused a dead little girl to come back to life. This is a different James than the one who wrote a book in the Bible. Some languages may have to write their names differently to make it clear that they were two different men.

(See also: [apostle](#), [Elijah](#), [James \(brother of Jesus\)](#), [James \(son of Alphaeus\)](#), [Moses](#))

Bible References:

Luke 09:28-29 Mark 01:19-20 Mark 01:29-31 Mark 03:17 Matthew 04:21-22 Matthew 17:1-2

Word Data:

Strong's: G2385

Forms Found in the English ULB:

James son of Zebedee, James

Jericho

Facts:

Jericho was a powerful city in the land of Canaan. It was located just west of the Jordan River and just north of the Salt Sea.

As all Canaanites did, the people of Jericho worshiped false gods. Jericho was the first city in the land of Canaan that God told the Israelites to conquer. When Joshua led the Israelites against Jericho, God did a great miracle to help them defeat the city.

(See also: [Canaan](#), [Jordan River](#), [Joshua](#), [miracle](#), [Salt Sea](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 06:78 Joshua 02:1-3 Joshua 07:2-3 Luke 18:35 Mark 10:46-48 Matthew 20:29-31 Numbers 22:1

Word Data:

Strong's: H3405, G2410

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Jericho, Jericho's

Jerusalem

Facts:

Jerusalem was originally an ancient Canaanite city that later became the most important city in Israel. It is located about

34 kilometers west of the Salt Sea and just north of Bethlehem. It is still the capital city of Israel today.

The name "Jerusalem" is first mentioned in the book of Joshua. Other Old Testament names for this city include "Salem" "city of Jebus," and "Zion." Both "Jerusalem" and "Salem," have the root meaning of "peace." Jerusalem was originally a Jebusite fortress called "Zion" which King David captured and made into his capital city. It was in Jerusalem that David's son Solomon built the first temple in Jerusalem, on Mount Moriah, which was the mountain where Abraham had offered his son Isaac to God. The temple was rebuilt there after it was destroyed by the Babylonians. Because the temple was in Jerusalem, the major Jewish festivals were celebrated there. People normally referred to going "up" to Jerusalem since it is located in the mountains.

(See also: [Babylon](#), [Christ](#), [David](#), [Jebusites](#), [Jesus](#), [Solomon](#), [temple](#), [Zion](#))

Bible References:

Galatians 04:26-27 John 02:13 Luke 04:9-11 Luke 13:05 Mark 03:7-8 Mark 03:20-22 Matthew 03:06 Matthew 04:23-25 Matthew 20:17

Word Data:

Strong's: H3389, H3390, G2414, G2415, G2419

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Jerusalem, Jerusalem's

Jesus

Related Ideas:

the Lord Jesus

Facts:

Jesus is God's Son. The name "Jesus" means "Yahweh saves."

In a miraculous way, the Holy Spirit caused the eternal Son of God to be born as a human being. His mother was told by an angel to call him "Jesus" because he was destined to save people from their sins. Jesus did many miracles that revealed that he is God and that he is the Christ, or the Messiah.

Translation Suggestions:

In many languages "Jesus" is spelled in a way that keeps the sounds or spelling as close to the original as possible. For example, "Jesu," "Jezus," "Yesus", and "Hesu" are some of the ways that this name is translated into different languages. Also consider how this names are spelled in a nearby local or national language.

(See also: [Christ](#), [God](#), [God the Father](#), [high priest](#), [kingdom of God](#), [Mary](#), [Savior](#), [Son of God](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 06:11 1 John 02:02 1 John 04:15 1 Timothy 01:02 2 Peter 01:02 2 Thessalonians 02:15 2 Timothy 01:10 Acts 02:23 Acts 05:30 Acts 10:36 Hebrews 09:14 Hebrews 10:22 Luke 24:20 Matthew 01:21 Matthew 04:03 Philippians 02:05 Philippians 02:10 Philippians 04:21-23 Revelation 01:06

Word Data:

Strong's: G2424

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Jesus, the Lord Jesus

Jew

Related Ideas:

Jewish, person of Judah

Facts:

Jews are people who are descendants of Abraham's grandson Jacob. The word "Jew" comes from the word "Judah."

People began to call the Israelites "Jews" after they returned to Judah from their exile in Babylon. Jesus the Messiah was Jewish. However, the Jewish religious leaders rejected Jesus and demanded that he be killed. Often the phrase "the Jews" refers to the leaders of the Jews, not all the Jewish people. In those contexts, some translations add "leaders of" to make this clear.

(See also: [Abraham](#), [Jacob](#), [Israel](#), [Babylon](#), [Jewish leaders](#))

Bible References:

Acts 02:05 Acts 10:28 Acts 14:5-7 Colossians 03:11 John 02:14 Matthew 28:15

Word Data:

Strong's: H3054, H3061, H3062, H3066, G2450, G2451, G2452, G2453

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Jew, Jewish, Jews, Jews', a person of Judah, the language of Judah, the people of Judah

John the Baptist

Facts:

John was the son of Zechariah and Elizabeth. Since "John" was a common name, he is often called "John the Baptist" to distinguish him from the other people named John, such as the Apostle John.

John was the prophet whom God sent to prepare people to believe in and follow the Messiah. John told people to confess

their sins, turn to God, and stop sinning, so that they would be ready to receive the Messiah. John baptized many people in water as a sign that they were sorry for their sins and were turning away from them. John was called "John the Baptist" because he baptized many people.

(See also: [baptize](#), [Zechariah \(NT\)](#))

Bible References:

John 03:22-24 Luke 01:11-13 Luke 01:62-63 Luke 03:7 Luke 03:15-16 Luke 07:27-28 Matthew 03:13 Matthew 11:14

Word Data:

Strong's: G910 G2491

Forms Found in the English ULB:

John the Baptist, Baptist, John the Baptist, John's

**Jordan River**

Facts:

The Jordan River is a river that flows from north to south, and forms the eastern boundary of the land that was called Canaan.

Today, the Jordan River separates the countries of Israel and Jordan. Israel is on the west side of the river, and Jordan is on the east side of the river. The Jordan River flows through the Sea of Galilee and then empties into the Dead Sea. When Joshua led the Israelites into Canaan, they had to cross the Jordan River. It was too deep to cross normally, but God miraculously stopped the river from flowing so they could walk across the river bed. Often in the Bible the Jordan River is referred to as "the Jordan."

(See also: [Canaan](#), [Salt Sea](#), [Sea of Galilee](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 32:9-10 John 01:26-28 John 03:25-26 Luke 03:3 Matthew 03:06 Matthew 03:13-15 Matthew 04:14-16 Matthew 19:1-2

Word Data:

Strong's: H3383, G2446

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Jordan River, Jordan

**Judas Iscariot**

Related Words

Judas son of Simon Iscariot

Facts:

Judas Iscariot was one of Jesus' apostles. He was the one who betrayed Jesus to the Jewish leaders.

The name "Iscariot" may mean "from Kerioth," perhaps indicating that Judas grew up in that city. Judas Iscariot managed the apostles' money and regularly stole some of it to use for himself. Judas betrayed Jesus by telling the religious leaders where Jesus was so they could arrest him. After the religious leaders condemned Jesus to die, Judas regretted that he had betrayed Jesus, so he gave the betrayal money back to the Jewish leaders and then killed himself. Another apostle was also named Judas, as was one of Jesus' brothers. Jesus' brother was also known as "Jude."

(See also: [apostle](#), [betray](#), [Jewish leaders](#), [Judas the son of James](#))

Bible References:

Luke 06:14-16 Luke 22:47-48 Mark 03:19 Mark 14:10-11 Matthew 26:23-25

Word Data:

Strong's: G2455, G2469

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Judas ... Iscariot

**Judea**

Facts:

The term "Judea" refers to an area of land in ancient Israel. It is sometimes used in a narrow sense and other times in a broad sense.

Sometimes "Judea" is used in a narrow sense to refer only to the province located in the southern part of ancient Israel just west of the Dead Sea. Some translations call this province "Judah." Other times "Judea" has a broad sense and refers to all the provinces of ancient Israel, including Galilee, Samaria, Perea, Idumea and Judea (Judah). If translators want to make the distinction clear, the broad sense of Judea could be translated as "Judea Country" and the narrow sense could be translated as "Judea Province," or "Judah Province" since this is the part of ancient Israel where the tribe of Judah had originally lived.

(See also: [Galilee](#), [Edom](#), [Judah](#), [Judah](#), [Samaria](#))

Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 02:14 Acts 02:09 Acts 09:32 Acts 12:19 John 03:22-24 Luke 01:05 Luke 04:44 Luke 05:17 Mark 10:1-4 Matthew 02:01 Matthew 02:05 Matthew 02:22-23 Matthew 03:1-3 Matthew 19:01

Word Data:

Strong's: G2453

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Judea

**King of the Jews**

Definition:

The term "King of the Jews" is a title that refers to Jesus, the Messiah.

The first time the Bible records this title is when it was used by the wise men who traveled to Bethlehem looking for the baby who was "King of the Jews." The angel revealed to Mary that her son, a descendant of King David, would be a king whose reign would last forever. Before Jesus was crucified, Roman soldiers mockingly called Jesus "King of the Jews." This title was also written on a piece of wood and nailed to the top of Jesus' cross. Jesus truly is the King of the Jews and the king over all creation.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "King of the Jews" could also be translated as "king over the Jews" or "king who rules over the Jews" or "supreme ruler of the Jews." Check to see how the phrase "king of" is translated in other places in the translation.

(See also: [descendant](#), [Jew](#), [Jesus](#), [king](#), [kingdom](#), [kingdom of God](#), [wise men](#))

Bible References:

Luke 23:03 Luke 23:38 Matthew 02:02 Matthew 27:11 Matthew 27:35-37

Word Data:

Strong's: G935, G2453

Forms Found in the English ULB:

King of the Jews, king of the Jews

Levi

Facts:

Levi was one of the twelve sons of Jacob, or Israel. The term "Levite" refers to a person who is a member of the Israelite tribe whose ancestor was Levi.

The Levites were responsible for taking care of the temple and conducting religious rituals, including offering sacrifices and prayers. All Jewish priests were Levites, descended from Levi and part of the tribe of Levi. (Not all Levites were priests, however.) The Levite priests were set apart and dedicated for the special work of serving God in the temple. Two other men named "Levi" were ancestors of Jesus, and their names are in the genealogy in the gospel of Luke. Jesus' disciple Matthew was also called Levi.

(See also: [Matthew](#), [priest](#), [sacrifice](#), [temple](#), [twelve tribes of Israel](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 02:1-2 1 Kings 08:3-5 Acts 04:36-37 Genesis 29:34 John 01:19-21 Luke 10:32

Word Data:

Strong's: H3878, H3879, H3881, G3017, G3018, G3019, G3020

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Levi, Levite, Levites, Levitical, Levi's, Levite's, Levites'

**Mary**

Facts:

Mary was a young woman living in the city of Nazareth who was pledged to be married to a man named Joseph. God chose Mary to be the mother of Jesus the Messiah, the Son of God.

The Holy Spirit miraculously caused Mary to become pregnant while she was a virgin. An angel told Mary that the baby to be born to her was the Son of God and that she must name him Jesus. Mary loved God and praised him for being gracious to her. Joseph married Mary, but she remained a virgin until after the baby was born. Mary thought deeply about the amazing things that the shepherds and wise men said about the baby Jesus. Mary and Joseph took the baby Jesus to be dedicated at the temple. Later they took him to Egypt to escape King Herod's plot to kill the baby. Eventually they moved back to Nazareth. When Jesus was an adult, Mary was with him when he changed water to wine at a wedding in Cana. The gospels also mention that Mary was at the cross when Jesus was dying. He told his disciple John to take care of her like his own mother.

(See also: [Cana](#), [Egypt](#), [Herod the Great](#), [Jesus](#), [Joseph \(NT\)](#), [Son of God](#), [virgin](#))

Bible References:

John 02:04 John 02:12 Luke 01:29 Luke 01:35 Mark 06:03 Matthew 01:16 Matthew 01:19

Word Data:

Strong's: G3137

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Mary, the mother of Jesus

**Mary Magdalene**

#### Facts:

Mary Magdalene was one of several women who believed in Jesus and followed him in his ministry. She was known as the one whom Jesus had healed from seven demons who had controlled her.

Mary Magdalene and some other women helped support Jesus and his apostles by giving to them. She is also mentioned as one of the women who were the first to see Jesus after he rose from the dead. As Mary Magdalene stood outside the empty tomb, she saw Jesus standing there and he told her to go tell the other disciples that he was alive again.

(See also: [demon](#), [demon-possessed](#))

#### Bible References:

Luke 08:1-3 Luke 24:8-10 Mark 15:39-41 Matthew 27:54-56

#### Word Data:

Strong's: G3094, G3137

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Mary ... Magdalene

Matthew

#### Facts:

Matthew was one of the twelve men that Jesus chose to be his apostles. He was also known as Levi son of Alphaeus.

Levi (Matthew) was a tax-collector from Capernaum before he met Jesus. Matthew wrote the gospel that bears his name.

There are several other men named Levi in the Bible.

(See also: [apostle](#), [Levite](#), [tax collector](#))

#### Bible References:

Luke 05:27 Luke 06:14-16 Mark 02:14 Mark 03:17-19 Matthew 09:09 Matthew 10:03

#### Word Data:

Strong's: G3017, G3156

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Matthew, Levi

Moses

#### Facts:

Moses was a prophet and leader of the Israelite people for over 40 years.

When Moses was a baby, Moses' parents put him in a basket in the reeds of the Nile River to hide him from the Egyptian Pharaoh. Moses' sister Miriam watched over him there. Moses' life was spared when the pharaoh's daughter found him and took him to the palace to raise him as her son. God chose Moses to free the Israelites from slavery in Egypt and to lead them to the Promised Land. After the Israelites' escape from Egypt and while they were wandering in the desert, God gave Moses two stone tablets with the Ten Commandments written on them. Near the end of his life, Moses saw the Promised Land, but didn't get to live in it because he disobeyed God.

(See also: [Miriam](#), [Promised Land](#), [Ten Commandments](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 07:21 Acts 07:30 Exodus 02:10 Exodus 09:01 Matthew 17:04 Romans 05:14

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H4872, H4873, G3475

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Moses, Moses'

Most High

#### Facts:

The term "Most High" is a title for God. It refers to his greatness or authority.

The meaning of this term is similar to the meaning of "Sovereign" or "Supreme." The word "high" in this title does not refer to physical height or distance. It refers to greatness.

#### Translation Suggestions:

This term can also be translated as "Most High God" or "Most Supreme being" or "God Most High" or "Greatest One" or "Supreme One" or "God, who is Greater than all." If a word like "high" is used, make sure it does not refer to being physically high or tall.

(See also: [God](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 07:47-50 Acts 16:16-18 Daniel 04:17-18 Deuteronomy 32:7-8 Genesis 14:17-18 Hebrews 07:1-3 Hosea 07:16

Lamentations 03:35 Luke 01:32

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H5945, G5310

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Most High

## Mount of Olives

### Facts:

The Mount of Olives is a mountain or large hill located near the east side of the city of Jerusalem. It is about 787 meters high.

In the Old Testament, this mountain is sometimes referred to as "the mountain that is east of Jerusalem." The New Testament records several occasions when Jesus and his disciples went to the Mount of Olives to pray and rest. Jesus was arrested in the Garden of Gethsemane, which is located on the Mount of Olives. This could also be translated as "Olive Hill" or "Olive Tree Mountain."

(See also: [Gethsemane](#), [olive](#))

### Bible References:

Luke 19:29 Luke 19:37 Mark 13:03 Matthew 21:1-3 Matthew 24:3-5 Matthew 26:30

### Word Data:

Strong's: H2132, G3735, G1636

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Mount of Olives, mountain that is called Olives

## Nazareth

### Facts:

Nazareth is a town in the region of Galilee in northern Israel. It is about 100 kilometers north of Jerusalem, and it took about three to five days to travel on foot.

Joseph and Mary were from Nazareth, and this is where they raised Jesus. That is why Jesus was known as "the Nazarene." Many of the Jews living in Nazareth did not respect Jesus' teaching because he had grown up among them, and they thought he was just an ordinary person. Once, when Jesus was teaching in Nazareth's synagogue, the Jews there tried to kill him because he claimed to be the Messiah and had rebuked them for rejecting him. The remark Nathaniel made when he heard that Jesus was from Nazareth indicated that this city was not thought of very highly.

(See also: [Christ](#), [Galilee](#), [Joseph \(NT\)](#), [Mary](#))

### Bible References:

Acts 26:9-11 John 01:43-45 Luke 01:26-29 Mark 16:5-7 Matthew 02:23 Matthew 21:9-11 Matthew 26:71-72

### Word Data:

Strong's: G3478, G3479, G3480

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Nazareth, Nazarene

## Passover

### Facts:

The "Passover" is the name of a religious festival that the Jews celebrate every year, to remember how God rescued their ancestors, the Israelites, from slavery in Egypt.

The name of this festival comes from the fact that God "passed over" the houses of the Israelites and did not kill their sons when he killed the firstborn sons of the Egyptians. The Passover celebration includes a special meal of a perfect lamb that they have killed and roasted, as well as bread made without yeast. These foods remind them of the meal that the Israelites ate the night before they escaped from Egypt. God told the Israelites to eat this meal every year in order to remember and celebrate how God "passed over" their houses and how he set them free from slavery in Egypt.

### Translation Suggestions:

The term "Passover" could be translated by combining the words "pass" and "over" or another combination of words that has this meaning. It is helpful if the name of this festival has a clear connection to the words used to explain what the angel of the Lord did in passing by the houses of the Israelites and sparing their sons.

### Bible References:

1 Corinthians 05:07 2 Chronicles 30:13-15 2 Kings 23:23 Deuteronomy 16:02 Exodus 12:26-28 Ezra 06:21-22 John 13:01 Joshua 05:10-11 Leviticus 23:4-6 Numbers 09:03

### Word Data:

Strong's: H6453, G3957

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Passover

## Peter

### Related Words:

Cephas, Simon

### Facts:

Peter was one of Jesus' twelve apostles. He was an important leader of the early Church.

Before Jesus called him to be his disciple, Peter's name was Simon. Later, Jesus also named him "Cephas," which means "stone" or "rock" in the Aramaic language. The name Peter also means "stone" or "rock" in the Greek language. God

worked through Peter to heal people and to preach the good news about Jesus. Two books in the New Testament are letters that Peter wrote to encourage and teach fellow believers.

(See also: [disciple](#), [apostle](#))

Bible References:

Acts 08:25 Galatians 02:6-8 Galatians 02:12 Luke 22:58 Mark 03:16 Matthew 04:18-20 Matthew 08:14 Matthew 14:30 Matthew 26:33-35

Word Data:

Strong's: G2786, G4074, G4613, G4826

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Peter, Simon Peter, Cephas, Simon son of Jonah, Simon, Simon's

**Pharisee**

Facts:

The Pharisees were an important, powerful group of Jewish religious leaders in Jesus' time.

Many of them were middle class businessmen and some of them were also priests. Of all the Jewish leaders, the Pharisees were the most strict in obeying the Laws of Moses and other Jewish laws and traditions. They were very concerned about keeping the Jewish people separated from the influence of the Gentiles around them. The name "Pharisee" comes from the word to "separate." The Pharisees believed in life after death; they also believed in the existence of angels and other spiritual beings. The Pharisees and Sadducees actively opposed Jesus and the early Christians.

(See also: [council](#), [Jewish leaders](#), [law](#), [Sadducee](#))

Bible References:

Acts 26:04 John 03:1-2 Luke 11:44 Matthew 03:07 Matthew 05:20 Matthew 09:11 Matthew 12:02 Matthew 12:38 Philippians 03:05

Word Data:

Strong's: G5330

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Pharisee, Pharisees

**Philip**

Facts:

In the early Christian church in Jerusalem, Philip was one of seven leaders chosen to care for the poor and needy Christians, especially the widows.

God used Philip to share the gospel with people in many different towns in the provinces of Judea and Galilee, including an Ethiopian man he met on the desert road to Gaza from Jerusalem. Years later Philip was living in Caesarea when Paul and his companions stayed at his house on their way back to Jerusalem. Most Bible scholars think that Philip the evangelist was not the same man as Jesus' apostle by that name. Some languages may prefer to use slightly different spellings for the names of these two men to make it clear they are different men.

(See also: [Philip](#))

Bible References:

Acts 06:5-6 Acts 08:06 Acts 08:13 Acts 08:31 Acts 08:36 Acts 08:40

Word Data:

Strong's: G5376

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Philip, Philip the evangelist

**Philip**

Facts:

Philip the apostle was one of the original twelve disciples of Jesus. He was from the town of Bethsaida.

Philip brought Nathanael to meet Jesus. Jesus questioned Philip about how to provide food for a crowd of over 5,000 people. At the last Passover supper that Jesus ate with his disciples, he talked to them about God, his Father. Philip asked Jesus to show them the Father. Some languages may prefer to spell this Philip's name in a different way from the other Philip (the evangelist) to avoid confusion.

(See also: [Philip](#))

Bible References:

Acts 01:14 John 01:44 John 06:06 Luke 06:14 Mark 03:17-19

Word Data:

Strong's: G5376

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Philip, Philip the apostle, the apostle Philip

**Philippi**

Related Words

## Philippians

### Facts:

Philippi was a major city and Roman colony located in Macedonia in the northern part of ancient Greece. The people of Philippi were called "Philippians."

Paul and Silas traveled to Philippi to preach about Jesus to the people there. While in Philippi, Paul and Silas were arrested, but God miraculously freed them. The New Testament book of Philippians is a letter that the apostle Paul wrote to the Christians in the church at Philippi. Note that this is a different city from Caesarea Philippi which was located in northeastern Israel near Mount Hermon.

(See also: [Caesarea](#), [Christian](#), [church](#), [Macedonia](#), [Paul](#), [Silas](#))

### Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 02:1-2 Acts 16:11 Matthew 16:13-16 Philippians 01:01

### Word Data:

Strong's: G5374, G5375

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Philippi, Philippians

## Pilate

### Facts:

Pilate was the governor of the Roman province of Judea who sentenced Jesus to death.

Because Pilate was the governor, he had the authority to put criminals to death. The Jewish religious leaders wanted Pilate to crucify Jesus, so they lied and said that Jesus was a criminal. Pilate realized that Jesus was not guilty, but he was afraid of the crowd and wanted to please them, so he ordered his soldiers to crucify Jesus.

(See also: [crucify](#), [governor](#), [guilt](#), [Judea](#), [Rome](#))

### Bible References:

Acts 04:27-28 Acts 13:28 Luke 23:02 Mark 15:02 Matthew 27:13 Matthew 27:58

### Word Data:

Strong's: G4091, G4194

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Pilate, Pontius Pilate

## Rabbi

### Related Ideas:

Rabboni

### Definition:

The term "Rabbi" literally means "my master" or "my teacher."

It was a title of respect that was used to address a man who was a Jewish religious teacher, especially a teacher of God's laws. Both John the Baptist and Jesus were sometimes called "Rabbi" by their disciples.

### Translation Suggestions:

Ways to translate this term could include "My Master" or "My Teacher" or "Honorable Teacher" or "Religious Teacher." Some languages may capitalize a greeting like this, while others may not. The project language may also have a special way that teachers are normally addressed. Make sure the translation of this term does not indicate that Jesus was a schoolteacher. Also consider how "Rabbi" is translated in a Bible translation in a related language or a national language.

### See:

(See also: [teacher](#))

### Bible References:

John 01:49-51 John 06:24-25 Mark 14:43-46 Matthew 23:8-10

### Word Data:

Strong's: G4461

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Rabbi, Rabboni

## Sabbath

### Definition:

The term "Sabbath" refers to the seventh day of the week, which God commanded the Israelites to set apart as a day of rest and doing no work.

After God finished creating the world in six days, he rested on the seventh day. In the same way, God commanded the Israelites to set aside the seventh day as a special day to rest and worship him. The command to "keep the Sabbath holy" is one of the ten commandments that God wrote on the stone tablets that he gave Moses for the Israelites. Following the Jewish system of counting days, the Sabbath begins on Friday at sundown and lasts until Saturday at sundown. Sometimes in the Bible the Sabbath is called "Sabbath day" rather than only the Sabbath.

### Translation Suggestions:

This could also be translated as "resting day" or "day for resting" or "day of not working" or "God's day of rest." Some translations capitalize this term to show that it is a special day, as in "Sabbath Day" or "Resting Day." Consider how this term is translated in a local or national language.

(See also: [rest](#))

Bible References:

2 Chronicles 31:2-3 Acts 13:26-27 Exodus 31:14 Isaiah 56:6-7 Lamentations 02:06 Leviticus 19:03 Luke 13:14 Mark 02:27 Matthew 12:02 Nehemiah 10:32-33

Word Data:

Strong's: H7676, H7677, G4315, G4521

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Sabbath, Sabbaths

**Sadducee**

Definition:

The Sadducees were a political group of Jewish priests during the time of Jesus Christ. They supported Roman rule and did not believe in the resurrection.

Many Sadducees were wealthy, upper-class Jews who held powerful leadership positions such as chief priest and high priest. The duties of the Sadducees included taking care of the temple complex and priestly tasks such as offering sacrifices. The Sadducees and the Pharisees strongly influenced the Roman leaders to crucify Jesus. Jesus spoke against these two religious groups because of their selfishness and hypocrisy.

(See also: [chief priests](#), [council](#), [high priest](#), [hypocrite](#), [Jewish leaders](#), [Pharisee](#), [priest](#))

Bible References:

Acts 04:03 Acts 05:17-18 Luke 20:27 Matthew 03:07 Matthew 16:01

Word Data:

Strong's: G4523

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Sadducee, Sadducees

**Satan**

Related Ideas:

devil, evil one

Facts:

Although the devil is a spirit being that God created, he rebelled against God and became God's enemy. The devil is also called "Satan" and "the evil one."

The devil hates God and all that God created because he wants to take the place of God and be worshiped as God. Satan tempts people to rebel against God. God sent his Son, Jesus, to rescue people from Satan's control. The name "Satan" means "adversary" or "enemy." The word "devil" means "accuser."

Translation Suggestions:

The word "devil" could also be translated as "the accuser" or "the evil one" or "the king of evil spirits" or "the chief evil spirit." "Satan" could be translated as "Opponent" or "Adversary" or some other name that shows that he is the devil. These terms should be translated differently from demon and evil spirit. Consider how these terms are translated in a local or national language.

(See also: [demon](#), [evil](#), [kingdom of God](#), [tempt](#))

Bible References:

1 John 03:08 1 Thessalonians 02:17-20 1 Timothy 05:15 Acts 13:10 Job 01:08 Mark 08:33 Zechariah 03:01

Word Data:

Strong's: H7854, G1140, G1228, G4190, G4566, G4567

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Satan, devil, devil's, evil one

**Sea of Galilee**

Facts:

The "Sea of Galilee" is a lake in eastern Israel. It was also referred to as the "Sea of Tiberias" and the "lake of Gennesaret." In the Old Testament it was called the "Sea of Kinnereth."

The water of this lake flows south through the Jordan River down to the Salt Sea. Capernaum, Bethsaida, Gennesaret, and Tiberias were some of the towns located on the Sea of Galilee during New Testament times. Many events of Jesus' life took place on or near the Sea of Galilee. This term could also be translated as "lake in the region of Galilee" or "Lake Galilee" or "lake near Tiberias (Gennesaret)."

(See also: [Capernaum](#), [Galilee](#), [Jordan River](#), [Salt Sea](#))

Bible References:

John 06:1-3 Luke 05:01 Mark 01:16-18 Matthew 04:12-13 Matthew 04:18-20 Matthew 08:18-20 Matthew 13:1-2 Matthew

15:29-31

Word Data:

Strong's: H3220, H3672, G1056, G1082, G2281, G3041, G5085

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Sea of Galilee, Sea of Kinnereth, lake of Gennesaret, Sea of Tiberias, Kinnereth

**Sidon**

Facts:

Sidon was the oldest son of Canaan. There is also a Canaanite city called Sidon, probably named after Canaan's son.

The city of Sidon was located northwest of Israel on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea in a region that is part of the present-day country of Lebanon. The "Sidonians" were a Phoenician people group who lived in ancient Sidon and the region surrounding it. In the Bible, Sidon is closely associated with the city of Tyre, and both cities were known for their wealth and for immoral behavior of their people.

(See also: [Canaan](#), [Noah](#), [Phoenicia](#), [the sea](#), [Tyre](#))

Bible References:

Acts 12:20 Acts 27:3-6 Genesis 10:15-18 Genesis 10:19 Mark 03:7-8 Matthew 11:22 Matthew 15:22

Word Data:

Strong's: H6721, H6722, G4605, G4606

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Sidon, Sidonians

**Simon the Zealot**

Facts:

Simon the Zealot was one of Jesus' twelve disciples.

Simon is mentioned three times in the listing of Jesus' disciples, but little else is known about him. Simon was one of the Eleven who met to pray together in Jerusalem after Jesus went back up into heaven. The term "zealot" may mean that Simon was a member of "the Zealots," a Jewish religious party that was very zealous in upholding the Law of Moses while strongly opposing the Roman government. Or, "zealot" may simply mean "the zealous one," referring to Simon's religious zeal.

(See also: [apostle](#), [disciple](#), [the twelve](#))

Bible References:

Acts 01:12-14 Luke 06:14-16 Mark 03:17-19

Word Data:

Strong's: G2208, G2581, G4613

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Simon the Zealot, Simon ... Zealot

**Son of God**

Related Ideas:

the Son

Facts:

The term "Son of God" refers to Jesus, the Word of God, who came into the world as a human being. He is also often referred to as "the Son."

Unlike anyone else, God the Father, the Son of God, and the Holy Spirit are all one God. God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit are all fully and equally God. The Son of God has the same character as God the Father.

Because Jesus is God's Son, he loves and obeys his Father, and his Father loves him.

Translation Suggestions:

For the term "Son of God," it is best to translate "Son" with the same word the language would naturally use to refer to a human son. Make sure the word used to translate "son" fits with the word used to translate "father" and that these words are the most natural ones used to express a true father-son relationship in the project language. Using a capital letter to begin "Son" may help show that this is talking about God. The phrase "the Son" is a shortened form of "the Son of God," especially when it occurs in the same context as "the Father."

(See also: [Christ](#), [ancestor](#), [God](#), [God the Father](#), [Holy Spirit](#), [Jesus](#), [son](#), [sons of God](#))

Bible References:

1 John 04:10 Acts 09:20 Colossians 01:17 Galatians 02:20 Hebrews 04:14 John 03:18 Luke 10:22 Matthew 11:27 Revelation 02:18 Romans 08:29

Word Data:

Strong's: H426, H430, H1121, H1247, G2316, G5207

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Son of God, the Son

**Son of Man**

#### Related Ideas:

mankind, son of man

#### Definition:

The title "Son of Man" was used by Jesus to refer to himself. He often used this term instead of saying "I" or "me."

In the Bible, "son of man" could be a way of referring to or addressing a man. It could also mean "human being." Throughout the Old Testament book of Ezekiel, God frequently addressed Ezekiel as "son of man." For example he said, "You, son of man, must prophesy." The prophet Daniel saw a vision of a "son of man" coming with the clouds, which is a reference to the coming Messiah. Jesus also said that the Son of Man will be coming back someday on the clouds. These references to the Son of Man coming on the clouds reveal that Jesus the Messiah is God.

#### Translation Suggestions:

When Jesus uses the term "Son of Man" it could be translated as "the One who became a human being" or "the Man from heaven." Some translators occasionally include "I" or "me" with this title (as in "I, the Son of Man") to make it clear that Jesus was talking about himself. Check to make sure that the translation of this term does not give a wrong meaning (such as referring to an illegitimate son or giving the wrong impression that Jesus was only a human being). When used to refer to a person, "son of man" could also be translated as "you, a human being" or "you, man" or "human being" or "man."

(See also: [heaven](#), [son](#), [Son of God](#), [Yahweh](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 07:56 Daniel 07:14 Ezekiel 43:6-8 John 03:12-13 Luke 06:05 Mark 02:10 Matthew 13:37 Psalms 080:17-18 Revelation 14:14

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H120, H606, H1121, H1247, G444, G5207

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Son of Man, mankind, son of man

#### Thomas

##### Facts:

Thomas was one of twelve men whom Jesus chose to be his disciples and later, apostles. He was also known as "Didymus," which means "twin."

Near the end of Jesus' life, he told his disciples that he was going away to be with the Father and would prepare a place for them to be with him. Thomas asked Jesus how they could know the way to get there when they didn't even know where he was going. After Jesus died and came back to life, Thomas said he would not believe that Jesus was really alive again unless he could see and feel the scars where Jesus had been wounded.

(See also: [apostle](#), [disciple](#), [God the Father](#), [the twelve](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 01:12-14 John 11:15-16 Luke 06:14-16 Mark 03:17-19 Matthew 10:2-4

#### Word Data:

Strong's: G2381

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Thomas, Thomas'

#### Tyre

##### Facts:

Tyre was an ancient Canaanite city located on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea in a region that is now part of the modern-day country of Lebanon. Its people were called "Tyrians."

Part of the city was located on an island in the sea, about one kilometer from the mainland. Because of its location and its valuable natural resources, such as cedar trees, Tyre had a prosperous trading industry and was very wealthy. King Hiram of Tyre sent wood from cedar trees and skilled laborers to help build a palace for King David. Years later, Hiram also sent King Solomon wood and skilled laborers to help build the temple. Solomon paid him with large amounts of wheat and olive oil. Tyre was often associated with the nearby ancient city of Sidon. These were the most important cities of the region of Canaan called Phoenicia.

(See also: [Canaan](#), [cedar](#), [Israel](#), [the sea](#), [Phoenicia](#), [Sidon](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 12:20 Mark 03:7-8 Matthew 11:22 Matthew 15:22

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H6865, H6876, G5183, G5184

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Tyre, Tyrians

#### Zebedee

##### Facts:

Zebedee was a fisherman from Galilee who is known because of his sons, James and John, who were Jesus' disciples. They

are often identified in the New Testament as the "sons of Zebedee."

Zebedee's sons were also fishermen and worked with him to catch fish. James and John quit their fishing work with their father Zebedee and left to go follow Jesus.

(See also: [disciple](#), [fishermen](#), [James \(son of Zebedee\)](#), [John \(the apostle\)](#))

Bible References:

John 21:1-3 Luke 05:8-11 Mark 01:19-20 Matthew 04:21-22 Matthew 20:20 Matthew 26:36-38

Word Data:

Strong's: G2199

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Zebedee, Zebedee's

**abomination**

Related Ideas:

abominable, abominably, disgusting, foul

Definition:

The term "abomination" is used to refer to something that causes disgust or extreme dislike.

The Egyptians considered the Hebrew people to be an "abomination." This means that the Egyptians disliked the Hebrews and didn't want to associate with them or be near them. Some of the things that the Bible calls "an abomination to Yahweh" include lying, pride, sacrificing humans, worship of idols, murder, and sexual sins such as adultery and homosexual acts. In teaching his disciples about the end times, Jesus referred to a prophecy by the prophet Daniel about an "abomination of desolation" that would be set up as a rebellion against God, defiling his place of worship.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "abomination" could also be translated by "something God hates" or "something disgusting" or "disgusting practice" or "very evil action." Depending on the context, ways to translate the phrase "is an abomination to" could include "is greatly hated by" or "is disgusting to" or "is totally unacceptable to" or "causes deep disgust." The phrase "abomination of desolation" could be translated as "defiling object that causes people to be greatly harmed" or "disgusting thing that causes great sorrow."

(See also: [adultery](#), [desecrate](#), [desolate](#), [false god](#), [sacrifice](#))

Bible References:

Ezra 09:1-2 Genesis 46:34 Isaiah 01:13 Matthew 24:15 Proverbs 26:25

Word Data:

Strong's: H6292, H8251, H8262, H8263, H8441, H8581, G946

Forms Found in the English ULB:

abominable, abomination, abominations, committed ... abominably, disgusting practices, disgusting thing, disgusting things, foul, foul thing

**accuse**

Related Ideas:

accusation, accuser

Definition:

The terms "accuse" and "accusation" refer to blaming someone for doing something wrong. A person who accuses others is an "accuser."

A false accusation is when a charge against someone is not true, as when Jesus was falsely accused of wrongdoing by the leaders of the Jews. In the New Testament book of Revelation, Satan is called "the accuser."

Bible References:

Acts 19:40 Hosea 04:04 Jeremiah 02:9-11 Luke 06:6-8 Romans 08:33

Word Data:

Strong's: H2778, H3198, H6818, G1458, G2649, G2723, G2724

Forms Found in the English ULB:

accusation, accusations, accuse, accused, accuser, accusers, accuses, accusing

**adultery**

Related Ideas:

adulterer, adulteress, adulterous, immoral woman

Definition:

The term "adultery" refers to a sin that occurs when a married person has sexual relations with someone who is not that person's spouse. Both of them are guilty of adultery. The term "adulterous" describes this kind of behavior or any person who commits this sin.

The term "adulterer" refers generally to any person who commits adultery. Sometimes the term "adulteress" is used to specify that it was a woman who committed adultery. Adultery breaks the promises that a husband and wife made to each other in their covenant of marriage. God commanded the Israelites to not commit adultery. The term "adulterous" is

often used in a figurative sense to describe the people of Israel as being unfaithful to God, especially when they worshiped false gods.

Translation Suggestions:

If the target language does not have one word that means "adultery," this term could be translated with a phrase such as "having sexual relations with someone else's wife" or "being intimate with another person's spouse." Some languages may have an indirect way of talking about adultery, such as "sleeping with someone else's spouse" or "being unfaithful to one's wife." When "adulterous" is used in a figurative sense, it is best to translate it literally in order to communicate God's view of his disobedient people as being compared to an unfaithful spouse. If this does not communicate accurately in the target language, the figurative use of "adulterous" could be translated as "unfaithful" or "immoral" or "like an unfaithful spouse."

(See also: [commit](#), [covenant](#), [sexual immorality](#), [faithful](#))

Bible References:

Exodus 20:14 Hosea 04:1-2 Luke 16:18 Matthew 05:28 Matthew 12:39 Revelation 02:22

Word Data:

Strong's: H2114, H5003, H5004, H5237, G3428, G3429, G3430, G3431, G3432

Forms Found in the English ULB:

adulterer, adulterers, adulteress, adulteresses, adulteries, adulterous, adultery, immoral woman

afflict

Related Ideas:

affliction, difficulty

Definition:

The term "afflict" means to cause someone distress or suffering. An "affliction" is the disease, emotional grief, or other disaster that results from this.

God afflicted his people with sickness or other hardships in order to cause them to repent of their sins and turn back to him. God caused afflictions or plagues to come on the people of Egypt because their king refused to obey God. To "be afflicted with" means to be suffering some kind of distress, such as a disease, persecution, or emotional grief.

Translation Suggestions:

To afflict someone could be translated as "cause someone to experience troubles" or "cause someone to suffer" or "cause suffering to come." In certain contexts "afflict" could be translated as "happen to" or "come to" or "bring suffering." A phrase like "afflict someone with leprosy" could be translated as "cause someone to be sick with leprosy." When a disease or disaster is sent to "afflict" people or animals, this could be translated as "cause suffering to." Depending on the context, the term "affliction" could be translated as "calamity" or "sickness" or "suffering" or "great distress." The phrase "afflicted with" could also be translated as "suffering from" or "sick with."

(See also: [leprosy](#), [plague](#), [suffer](#))

Bible References:

2 Thessalonians 01:06 Amos 05:12 Colossians 01:24 Exodus 22:22-24 Genesis 12:17-20 Genesis 15:12-13 Genesis 29:32

Word Data:

Strong's: H205, H3013, H3905, H3906, H5221, H6031, H6039, H6040, H6041, H6862, H6869, H6887, H7451, H7489, G1453, G2346, G2347, G2852, G3804, G4912

Forms Found in the English ULB:

afflict, afflicted, afflicting, affliction, afflictions, difficulties

age

Related Ideas:

aged, from ancient times, old age

Definition:

The term "age" refers to the length of time a person has lived. The term "aged" describes a person who is very old. The term "age" is also used to refer generally to a time period.

Jesus refers to "this age" as the present time when evil, sin, and disobedience fill the earth. There will be a future age when righteousness will reign over a new heaven and a new earth. Other words used to express an extended period of time include "era" and "season." The phrase "ancient times" refers to times long ago.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the term "age" could also be translated as "era" or "number of years old" or "time period" or "time." The phrase "at a very old age" could be translated as "when he was very old" or "when he had lived a very long time." The phrase "this present evil age" means "during this time right now when people are very evil."

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 29:28 1 Corinthians 02:07 Hebrews 06:05 Job 05:26

Word Data:

Strong's: H5769, H7872, G165, G166, G1074

Forms Found in the English ULB:

age, aged, ages, from ancient times, old age

## alarm

Related Ideas:

sound an alarm

Definitions:

An alarm is something that warns people about something that could harm them. To "be alarmed" is to be very worried and frightened about something dangerous or threatening.

King Jehoshaphat was alarmed when he heard that the Moabites were planning to attack the kingdom of Judah. Jesus told his disciples not to be alarmed when they hear about disasters happening in the last days. The expression "sound an alarm" means to give a warning. In ancient times, a person could sound an alarm by making a noise.

Translation Suggestions

To "alarm someone" means to "cause someone to worry" or to "worry someone." To "be alarmed" could be translated as "be worried" or "be frightened" or "be very concerned." The expression "sound an alarm" could be translated by "publicly warn" or "announce that danger is coming" or "blow a trumpet to warn about danger."

(See also: [Jehoshaphat](#), [Moab](#))

Bible References:

Daniel 11:44-45 Jeremiah 04:19-20 Numbers 10:9

Word Data:

Strong's: H2648, H7321, H8643

Forms Found in the English ULB:

alarm, alarms, sound ... alarm

## amazed

Related Ideas:

amazement, appalled, astonished, astounded, incomprehensible, marvel, marvelous, perplexed, remarkable, surprised, wonder, wonderful

Definition:

Some of these terms mean to be very surprised because of something very unusual that happened. Many of these terms are positive and express that the people were happy about what had happened. Usually the event that caused the wonder and amazement was a miracle, something only God could do.

The words "amazed," "astonished," and "astounded" describe someone who is very surprised because of something very unusual that happened. The word "appalled" describes someone who is amazed or horrified by something that is bad or evil. The word "perplexed" describes someone who is to be amazed and troubled, not knowing what to think or how to act. People "marvel" and "wonder" when they are surprised by something very unusual. "Amazement" and "wonder" are what people feel when they are amazed.

Some of these terms describe things that are very unusual and surprise people.

The words "amazing," "astonishing," "marvelous," "remarkable," and "wonderful" describe things that are very unusual and surprise people. The word "appalling" describes something that is very bad and causes people to be amazed or horrified. The word "incomprehensible" describes something that is so great that people cannot ever understand it. A "wonder" is an extraordinary and surprising thing that happens.

Translation Suggestions

Some of these words are translations of Greek expressions that mean "struck with amazement" or "standing outside of (oneself)." These expressions show how very surprised or shocked the person was feeling. Other languages might also have ways to express this. Other ways to translate these words could be "extremely surprised" or "very shocked."

(See also: [miracle](#), [sign](#))

Bible References:

Acts 08:9-11 Acts 09:20-22 Galatians 01:06 Mark 02:10-12 Matthew 07:28 Matthew 15:29-31 Matthew 19:25

Word Data:

Strong's: H226, H852, H926, H943, H2865, H3820, H4159, H6313, H6381, H6382, H6383, H6395, H8047, H8074, H8429, H8539, H8540, H8541, G639, G1411, G1568, G1569, G1605, G1611, G1839, G2284, G2285, G2296, G2297, G2298, G4023, G4592, G5059

Forms Found in the English ULB:

amazed, amazement, amazing events, amazing things, appalled, appalling, astonish, astonished, astonishing, astounded, incomprehensible, marvel, marveled, marveling, marvelous, marvelous things, perplexed, remarkable, surprised, wonder, wonderful, wondering, wonders

## angel

Related Ideas:

archangel

Definition:

An angel is a powerful spirit being whom God created. Angels exist to serve God by doing whatever he tells them to do. The term "archangel" refers to the angel who rules or leads all the other angels.

The word "angel" literally means "messenger." The term "archangel" literally means "chief messenger." The only angel referred to in the Bible as an "archangel" is Michael. In the Bible, angels gave messages to people from God. These messages included instructions about what God wanted the people to do. Angels also told people about events that were going to happen in the future or events that had already happened. Angels have God's authority as his representatives and sometimes in the Bible they spoke as if God himself was speaking. Other ways that angels serve God are by protecting and strengthening people. A special phrase, "angel of Yahweh," has more than one possible meaning: 1) It may mean "angel who represents Yahweh" or "messenger who serves Yahweh." 2) It may refer to Yahweh himself, who looked like an angel as he talked to a person. Either one of these meanings would explain the angel's use of "I" as if Yahweh himself was talking.

Translation Suggestions:

Ways to translate "angel" could include "messenger from God" or "God's heavenly servant" or "God's spirit messenger." The term "archangel" could be translated as "chief angel" or "head ruling angel" or "leader of the angels." Also consider how these terms are translated in a national language or another local language. The phrase "angel of Yahweh" should be translated using the words for "angel" and "Yahweh." This will allow for different interpretations of that phrase. Possible translations could include "angel from Yahweh" or "angel sent by Yahweh" or "Yahweh, who looked like an angel."

(See also: [chief](#), [head](#), [messenger](#), [Michael](#), [ruler](#), [servant](#))

Bible References:

2 Samuel 24:16 Acts 10:3-6 Acts 12:23 Colossians 02:18-19 Genesis 48:16 Luke 02:13 Mark 08:38 Matthew 13:50 Revelation 01:20 Zechariah 01:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H47, H4397, G32, G743, G2465

Forms Found in the English ULB:

angel, angels, archangel

anger

Related Ideas:

angry, indignant, indignation, quick-tempered

Definition:

To "be angry" or to "have anger" means to be very displeased, irritated, and upset about something or against someone.

When people get angry, they are often sinful and selfish, but sometimes they have righteous anger against injustice or oppression. God's anger (also called "wrath") expresses his strong displeasure regarding sin. The phrase "provoke to anger" means "cause to be angry." A "quick-tempered" person becomes angry quickly and easily. To be "indignant" is to grieve to the point of anger or to be angry because someone has been arrogant.

(See also: [wrath](#))

Bible References:

Ephesians 04:26 Exodus 32:11 Isaiah 57:16-17 John 06:52-53 Mark 10:14 Matthew 26:08 Psalms 018:08

Word Data:

Strong's: H599, H639, H1149, H1984, H2152, H2194, H2195, H2198, H2534, H2734, H2740, H2787, H3179, H3707, H3708, H3824, H4751, H4843, H5674, H5678, H6225, H7107, H7110, H7266, H7307, H7852, G23, G1758, G2371, G2372, G3164, G3709, G3710, G3711, G3947, G3949, G3950, G4360, G5520

Forms Found in the English ULB:

anger, anger burned, angered, angry, burning anger, indignant, indignation, quick-tempered

anoint

Related Ideas:

perfume, sons of fresh olive oil

Definition:

The term "anoint" means to rub or pour oil on a person or object. Sometimes the oil was mixed with spices, giving it a sweet, perfumed smell. The term is also used figuratively to refer to the Holy Spirit choosing and empowering someone.

In the Old Testament, priests, kings, and prophets were anointed with oil to set them apart for special service to God. Objects such as altars or the tabernacle were also anointed with oil to show that they were to be used to worship and glorify God. In the New Testament, sick people were anointed with oil for their healing. The New Testament records two times that Jesus was anointed with perfumed oil by a woman, as an act of worship. One time Jesus commented that in doing this she was preparing him for his future burial. After Jesus died, his friends prepared his body for burial by anointing it with oils and spices. The titles "Messiah" (Hebrew) and "Christ" (Greek) mean "the Anointed (One)." Jesus the Messiah is the one who was chosen and anointed as a Prophet, High Priest, and King.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the term "anoint" could be translated as "pour oil on" or "put oil on" or "consecrate by pouring perfumed oil on." To "be anointed" could be translated as "be consecrated with oil." or "be appointed" or "be consecrated."

In some contexts the term "anoint" could be translated as "appoint." A phrase like "the anointed priest," could be translated as "the priest who was consecrated with oil" or "the priest who was set apart by the pouring on of oil." (See also: [Christ](#), [consecrate](#), [high priest](#), [King of the Jews](#), [priest](#), [prophet](#) )

Bible References:

1 John 02:20 1 John 02:27 1 Samuel 16:2-3 Acts 04:27-28 Amos 06:5-6 Exodus 29:5-7 James 05:13-15

Word Data:

Strong's: H1101, H1878, H3323, H4473, H4886, H4888, H4899, H5480, G218, G1472, G3462, G3464, G5545, G5548

Forms Found in the English ULB:

anoint, anointed, anointing, perfume, sons of fresh olive oil

**apostle**

Related Ideas:

apostleship

Definition:

The "apostles" were men sent by Jesus to preach about God and his kingdom. The term "apostleship" refers to the position and authority of those who were chosen as apostles.

The word "apostle" means "someone who is sent out for a special purpose." The apostle has the same authority as the one who sent him. Jesus' twelve closest disciples became the first apostles. Other men, such as Paul and James, also became apostles. By God's power, the apostles were able to boldly preach the gospel and heal people, and were able to force demons to come out of people.

Translation Suggestions:

The word "apostle" can also be translated with a word or phrase that means "someone who is sent out" or "sent-out one" or "person who is called to go out and preach God's message to people." It is important to translate the terms "apostle" and "disciple" in different ways. Also consider how this term was translated in a Bible translation in a local or national language.

(See also: [authority](#), [disciple](#), [James \(son of Zebedee\)](#), [Paul](#), [the twelve](#))

Bible References:

Jude 01:17-19 Luke 09:12-14

Word Data:

Strong's: G651, G652, G2491, G5376, G5570

Forms Found in the English ULB:

apostle, apostles, apostles', apostleship

**appoint**

Related Ideas:

appointment, direct, predetermine, put in place, reserve, select, set in place, set over, set up, set under

Definition:

The terms "appoint" and "appointed" refer to choosing someone to fulfill a specific task or role.

To "be appointed" can also refer to being "chosen" to receive something, as in "appointed to eternal life." That people were "appointed to eternal life" means they were chosen to receive eternal life. The phrase "appointed time" refers to God's "chosen time" or "planned time" for something to happen. The word "appoint" may also mean to "command" or "assign" someone to do something. To "predetermine" something is to decide beforehand that it will happen and make sure that it happens.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, ways to translate "appoint" could include "choose" or "assign" or "formally choose" or "designate." The term "appointed" could be translated as "assigned" or "planned" or "specifically chose." The phrase "be appointed" could also be translated as "be chosen."

Bible References:

1 Samuel 08:11 Acts 03:20 Acts 06:02 Acts 13:48 Genesis 41:33-34 Numbers 03:9-10

Word Data:

Strong's: H561, H977, H2163, H2706, H2708, H3198, H3245, H3259, H4150, H4152, H4483, H4487, H4662, H5258, H5414, H5975, H6485, H6680, H6942, H6966, H7760, H7761, H7896, G322, G606, G2525, G2749, G2820, G3724, G4296, G4384, G4400, G4929, G5021, G5083, G5087

Forms Found in the English ULB:

appoint, appointed, appointed by lot, appointment, appoints, area ... reserved, directed, predetermined, put ... in place, reserved, selected, selects, set ... in place, set ... over, set ... up, set under

**ark**

Related Ideas:

chest

Definition:

The term "ark" literally refers to a rectangular wooden box that is made to hold or protect something. An ark can be large or small, depending on what it is being used for.

In the English Bible, the word "ark" is first used to refer to the very large, rectangular, wooden boat that Noah built to escape the worldwide flood. The ark had a flat bottom, a roof, and walls. Ways to translate this term could include "very large boat" or "barge" or "cargo ship" or "large, box-shaped boat." The Hebrew word that is used to refer to this huge boat is the same word used for the basket or box that held baby Moses when his mother put him in the Nile River to hide him. In that case it is usually translated as "basket." In the phrase "ark of the covenant," a different Hebrew word is used for "ark." This could be translated as "box" or "chest" or "container." When choosing a term to translate "ark," it is important in each context to consider what size it is and what it is being used for.

(See also: [ark of the covenant](#), [basket](#))

Bible References:

1 Peter 03:20 Exodus 16:33-36 Exodus 30:06 Genesis 08:4-5 Luke 17:27 Matthew 24:37-39

Word Data:

Strong's: H727, H8392, G2787

Forms Found in the English ULB:

ark, chest

ash

Related Ideas:

powder

Definitions:

The term "ash" or "ashes" refers to the grey powdery substance that is left behind after wood is burned. It is sometimes used figuratively to refer to something that is worthless or useless.

In the Bible sometimes the word "dust" is used when speaking about ashes. It can also refer to the fine, loose dirt that can form on dry ground. An "ash heap" is a pile of ashes. In ancient times, sitting in ashes was a sign of mourning or grieving. When grieving, it was the custom to wear rough, scratchy sackcloth and sit in ashes or sprinkle the ashes on the head. Putting ashes on the head was also a sign of humiliation or embarrassment. Striving for something worthless, is said to be like "feeding on ashes." When translating "ashes," use the word in the project language that refers to the burned-up remains after wood has burned. Note that an "ash tree" is a completely different term.

(See also: [fire](#), [sackcloth](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 20:10 Jeremiah 06:26 Psalms 102:09 Psalms 113:07

Word Data:

Strong's: H80, H665, H6083, H6368, H7834, G2868, G4700, G5077, G5522

Forms Found in the English ULB:

ash, ashes, powder

asleep

Related Ideas:

sleep, sleeper

Definition:

These terms can have figurative meanings relating to death.

To "sleep" or "be asleep" can be a metaphor meaning to "be dead." The expression "fall asleep" means start sleeping, or, figuratively, die. To "sleep with one's fathers" means to die, as one's ancestors have, or to be dead, as one's ancestors are. To "lie down" with others who have died means to die, as they have died, or to be dead, as they are dead. The word "lie" often appears in connection with the idea of sleep. This "lie" refers to lying down on a bed or other sleeping place, not to saying things that are untrue.

The phrases "lie with" and "sleep with," when referring to what a man and a woman do together, is a euphemism for them having sexual relations.

Translation Suggestions:

To "fall asleep" could be translated as to "suddenly become asleep" or to "start sleeping" or to "die," depending on its meaning. Note: It is especially important to keep the figurative expression in contexts where the audience did not understand the meaning. For example, when Jesus told his disciples that Lazarus had "fallen asleep" they thought he meant that Lazarus was just sleeping naturally. In this context, it would not make sense to translate this as "he died." Some project languages may have a different expression for death or dying which could be used if the expressions "sleep" and "asleep" do not make sense.

Bible References:

1 Kings 18:27-29 1 Thessalonians 04:14 Acts 07:60 Daniel 12:02 Psalms 044:23 Romans 13:11

Word Data:

Strong's: H1957, H3462, H3463, H7290, H7901, H8139, H8142, H8153, H8639, G879, G1852, G1853, G2518, G2837, G5258

Forms Found in the English ULB:

asleep, fallen asleep, fell asleep, sleep, lay down, lies down, sleeper, sleeping, sleeps, slept  
astray

Related Ideas:

draw away, make a mistake, mislead, mistaken, wander

Definition:

The terms "stray" and "go astray" mean to disobey God's will. People who are "led astray" have allowed other people or circumstances to influence them to disobey God.

The word "astray" gives a picture of leaving a clear path or a place of safety to go down a wrong and dangerous path. Sheep who leave the pasture of their shepherd have "strayed." God compares sinful people to sheep who have left him and "gone astray." To "draw away" someone or "mislead" someone is to lead him astray.

Translation Suggestions:

The phrase "go astray" could be translated as "go away from God" or "take a wrong path away from God's will" or "stop obeying God" or "live in a way that goes away from God." To "lead someone astray" could be translated as "cause someone to disobey God" or "influence someone to stop obeying God" or "cause someone to follow you down a wrong path."

(See also: [disobey](#), [shepherd](#))

Bible References:

1 John 03:07 2 Timothy 03:13 Exodus 23:4-5 Ezekiel 48:10-12 Matthew 18:13 Matthew 24:05 Psalms 058:03 Psalms 119:110

Word Data:

Strong's: H5074, H5080, H7683, H7686, H8582, G1294, G4105, G5351

Forms Found in the English ULB:

astray, drawn away, go astray, goes astray, gone astray, lead ... astray, leads ... astray, led ... astray, made ... mistake, mislead, misleading, misleads, misled, mistaken, stray, strayed, straying, strays, wander, went astray

authority

Related Ideas:

authority to judge, place in charge, put in charge, right

Definition:

The term "authority" refers to the power of influence and control that someone has over someone else.

Kings and other governing rulers have authority over the people they are ruling. The word "authorities" can refer to people, governments, or organizations that have authority over others. The word "authorities" can also refer to spirit beings who have power over people who have not submitted themselves to God's authority. Masters have authority over their servants or slaves. Parents have authority over their children. Governments have the authority or right to make laws that govern their citizens.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "authority" can also be translated as "control" or "right" or "qualifications." Sometimes "authority" is used with the meaning of "power." When "authorities" is used to refer to people or organizations who rule people, it could also be translated as "leaders" or "rulers" or "powers." The phrase "by his own authority" could also be translated as, "with his own right to lead" or "based on his own qualifications." The expression, "under authority" could be translated as, "responsible to obey" or "having to obey others' commands."

(See also: [citizen](#), [command](#), [obey](#), [power](#), [ruler](#))

Bible References:

Colossians 02:10 Esther 09:29 Genesis 41:35 Jonah 03:6-7 Luke 12:05 Luke 20:1-2 Mark 01:22 Matthew 08:09 Matthew 28:19

Titus 03:01

Word Data:

Strong's: H2940, H4475, H4910, H4915, H6486, H6666, H6680, H7980, H7990, H8633, G831, G1413, G1849, G1850, G2003, G2525, G2715, G2917, G2963, G5247

Forms Found in the English ULB:

authorities, authority, authority to judge, places ... in charge, put ... in charge, puts ... in charge, right, was ... in charge, were ... in charge

ax

Definition:

An ax is tool used for cutting or chopping trees or wood.

An ax usually has a long wooden handle with a large metal blade attached to the end. If your culture has a tool that is similar to an ax, the name of that tool could be used to translate "ax." Other ways to translate this term could include "tree-cutting tool" or "wooden tool with blade" or "long-handled wood-chopping tool." In one Old Testament event, the blade of an ax fell into a river, so it is best if the tool that is described has a blade that can come loose from the wooden handle.

Bible References:

1 Kings 06:7-8 2 Kings 06:05 Judges 09:48-49 Luke 03:9 Matthew 03:10 Psalm 035:03

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H1631, H2719, H7134, G513

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

ax, axes

#### baptize

#### Related Ideas:

baptism

#### Definition:

In the New Testament, the terms "baptize" and "baptism" usually refer to ritually bathing a Christian with water to show that he has been cleansed from sin and has been united with Christ.

Besides water baptism, the Bible talks about being "baptized with the Holy Spirit" and "baptized with fire." The term "baptism" is also used in the Bible to refer to going through great suffering.

#### Translation Suggestions:

Christians have different views about how a person should be baptized with water. It is probably best to translate this term in a general way that allows for different ways of applying the water. Depending on the context, the term "baptize" could be translated as "purify," "pour out on," "plunge (or dip) into," "wash," or "spiritually cleanse." For example, "baptize you with water" could be translated as, "plunge you into water." The term "baptism" could be translated as "purification," "a pouring out," "a dipping," "a cleansing," or "a spiritual washing." When it refers to suffering, "baptism" could also be translated as "a time of terrible suffering" or "a cleansing through severe suffering." Also consider how this term is translated in a Bible translation in a local or national language.

(See also: [John \(the Baptist\)](#), [repent](#), [Holy Spirit](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 02:38 Acts 08:36 Acts 09:18 Acts 10:48 Luke 03:16 Matthew 03:14 Matthew 28:18-19

#### Word Data:

Strong's: G907

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

baptism, baptize, baptized, baptizing

#### basket

#### Related Ideas:

basketful, cage

#### Definition:

The term "basket" refers to a container made of woven material.

In biblical times, baskets were probably woven with strong plant materials, such as wood from peeled tree branches or twigs. A basket could be coated with a waterproof substance so that it could float. When Moses was a baby, his mother made a waterproof basket to put him in and floated it among the reeds of the Nile River. The word translated as "basket" in that story is the same word that is translated as "ark" referring to the boat that Noah built. The common meaning of its use in these two contexts may be "floating container." A "cage" is a container in which people keep animals.

(See also: [ark](#), [Moses](#), [Nile River](#), [Noah](#))

#### Bible References:

2 Corinthians 11:33 Acts 09:25 Amos 08:01 John 06:13-15 Judges 06:19-20 Matthew 14:20

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H374, H1731, H1736, H2935, H3619, H5536, H8392, G2894, G3426, G4553, G4711

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

basket, basketfuls, baskets, cage

#### bear

#### Related Ideas:

bearer, bear with, birth, carry, childbirth, support, sustain, tolerate

#### Definitions:

The term "bear" literally means "carry" something. There are also many figurative uses of this term.

When speaking of a woman who will bear a child, this means "give birth to" a child. To "bear a burden" means to "experience difficult things." These difficult things could include physical or emotional suffering. To "bear with" someone means to be patient with them and their faults. A common expression in the Bible is "bear fruit," which means "produce fruit" or "have fruit." The expression "bear witness" means "testify" or "report what one has seen or experienced." The statement that "a son will not bear the iniquity of his father" means that he "will not be held responsible for" or "will not be punished for" his father's sins. In general, this term could be translated as "carry" or "be responsible for" or "produce" or "have" or "endure," depending on the context.

(See also: [burden](#), [Elisha](#), [endure](#), [fruit](#), [iniquity](#), [report](#), [sheep](#), [strength](#), [testimony](#), [testimony](#))

#### Bible References:

## Lamentations 03:27

### Word Data:

Strong's: H2032, H2232, H3201, H3205, H3211, H4138, H4853, H5375, H5445, H5449, H5582, H6030, H6403, H6509, H6779, H7617, G142, G430, G941, G1080, G1627, G2592, G3140, G4722, G4828, G5041, G5088, G5342, G5409, G5576

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

bear, bearer, bearing, bearing with, bears, birth, bore, born, borne, carried, carry, carrying, childbirth, gave birth, give birth, given birth, gives birth, has ... borne, have ... borne, support, supported, supports, sustain, sustains, tolerate  
bear

### Definition:

A bear is a large, four-legged furry animal with dark brown or black hair, with sharp teeth and claws. Bears were common in Israel during Bible times.

These animals live in forests and mountain areas; they eat fish, insects, and plants. In the Old Testament, the bear is used as a symbol of strength. While tending sheep, the shepherd David fought a bear and defeated it. Two bears came out of the forest and attacked a group of youths who had mocked the prophet Elisha.

(See also: [David](#), [Elisha](#))

### Bible References:

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H1677, G715

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

bear, bears

beg

### Related Ideas:

ask, beggar, needy

### Definition:

The term "beg" means to urgently ask someone for something. It often refers to asking for money, but it is also commonly used to refer to pleading for something.

Often people beg or plead when they strongly need something, but don't know if the other person will give them what they ask for. A "beggar" is someone who regularly sits or stands in a public place to ask people for money. Depending on the context, this term could be translated as, "plead" or "urgently ask" or "demand money" or "regularly ask for money."

(See also: [plead](#))

### Bible References:

Luke 16:20 Mark 06:56 Matthew 14:36 Psalm 045:12-13

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H34, H577, H1245, H6035, H7592, G154, G1189, G1871, G2065, G3726, G3870, G4319, G4434

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

ask, asking, asks, beg, beggar, begged, begging, needy

believe

### Related Ideas:

be persuaded, belief, believer, have faith, persuade, persuasive

### Definition:

The terms "believe" and "believe in" are closely related, but have slightly different meanings:

**believe** To believe something is to accept or trust that it is true. To believe someone is to acknowledge that what that person has said is true. To persuade someone is to get that person to believe that something is true.

**believe**

**in** To "believe in" someone means to "trust in" that person. It means to trust that the person is who he says he is, that he always speaks the truth, and that he will do what he has promised to do. When a person truly believes in something, he will act in such a way that shows that belief. The phrase "have faith in" usually has the same meaning as "believe in." To "believe in Jesus" means to believe that he is the Son of God, that he is God himself who also became human and who died as a sacrifice to pay for our sins. It means to trust him as Savior and live in a way that honors him.

In the Bible, the term "believer" refers to someone who believes in and relies on Jesus Christ as Savior.

The term "believer" literally means "person who believes." The term "Christian" eventually came to be the main title for believers because it indicates that they believe in Christ and obey his teachings.

The term "unbelief" refers to not believing something or someone.

In the Bible, "unbelief" refers to not believing in or not trusting in Jesus as one's Savior. A person who does not believe in Jesus is called an "unbeliever."

### Translation Suggestions:

Translating "believe" and "believe in":

To "believe" could be translated as to "know to be true" or "know to be right." To "believe in" could be translated as "trust completely" or "trust and obey" or "completely rely on and follow."

Translating "believer":

Some translations may prefer to say "believer in Jesus" or "believer in Christ." This term could also be translated by a word or phrase that means "person who trusts in Jesus" or "someone who knows Jesus and lives for him." Other ways to translate "believer" could be "follower of Jesus" or "person who knows and obeys Jesus." The term "believer" is a general term for any believer in Christ, while "disciple" and "apostle" were used more specifically for people who knew Jesus while he was alive. It is best to translate these terms in different ways, in order to keep them distinct.

Translating "unbelief" and "unbeliever":

Other ways to translate "unbelief" could include "lack of faith" or "not believing." The term "unbeliever" could be translated as "person who does not believe in Jesus" or "someone who does not trust in Jesus as Savior."

(See also: [believe](#), [apostle](#), [Christian](#), [disciple](#), [faith](#), [trust](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 15:06 Genesis 45:26 Job 09:16-18 Habakkuk 01:5-7 Mark 06:4-6 Mark 01:14-15 Luke 09:41 John 01:12 Acts 06:05 Acts 09:42 Acts 28:23-24 Romans 03:03 1 Corinthians 06:01 1 Corinthians 09:05 2 Corinthians 06:15 Hebrews 03:12 1 John 03:23

Word Data:

Strong's: H539, H3948, H6601, G544, G569, G3982, G4100, G4102, G4103

Forms Found in the English ULB:

am persuaded, belief, believe, believed, believer, believers, believes, believing, has faith, persuade, persuaded, persuading, persuasiveness, were persuaded

**beloved**

Related Ideas:

dear, lovely, treasured

Definition:

The term "beloved" is an expression of affection that describes someone who is loved and dear to someone else.

The term "beloved" literally means "loved (one)" or "(who is) loved." God refers to Jesus as his "beloved Son." In their letters to Christian churches, the apostles frequently address their fellow believers as "beloved." Something or someone who is "lovely" attracts the love and good desires of others.

Translation Suggestions:

This term could also be translated as "loved" or "loved one" or "well-loved," or "very dear." In the context of talking about a close friend, this could be translated as "my dear friend" or "my close friend." In English it is natural to say "my dear friend, Paul" or "Paul, who is my dear friend." Other languages may find it more natural to order this in a different way. Note that the word "beloved" comes from the word for God's love, which is unconditional, unselfish, and sacrificial.

(See also: [love](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 04:14 1 John 03:02 1 John 04:07 Mark 01:11 Mark 12:06 Revelation 20:09 Romans 16:08 Song of Solomon 01:14

Word Data:

Strong's: H157, H1730, H2532, H3033, H3039, H4261, G25, G26, G27, G5207

Forms Found in the English ULB:

beloved, dear, lovely, treasured

**betray**

Related Ideas:

betrayal, betrayer, give over, hand over, traitor, treacherous, treacherously, treachery, turn over

Definition:

The term "betray" means to act in a way that deceives a person and allows other people to harm that person. A "betrayer" is a person who betrays a friend who was trusting him.

Judas was "the betrayer" because he told the Jewish leaders how to capture Jesus. The betrayal by Judas was especially evil because he was an apostle of Jesus who received money in exchange for giving the Jewish leaders information that would result in Jesus' unjust death. "Betrayal" and "treachery" are two words for what happens when one person betrays another.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the term "betray" could be translated as "deceive and cause harm to" or "turn over to the enemy" or "treat treacherously." The term "betrayer" could be translated as "person who betrays" or "double dealer" or "traitor."

(See also: [Judas Iscariot](#), [Jewish leaders](#), [apostle](#))

Bible References:

Acts 07:52 John 06:64 John 13:22 Matthew 10:04 Matthew 26:22

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H898, H4042, H4603, H4604, H4820, H5462, H7411, G1560, G3860, G4273, G5483

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

betray, betrayal, betrayed, betrayer, betrayers, betraying, betrays, give ... over, given ... over, hand ... over, handed ... over, traitor, traitors, treacherous, treacherously, treachery, turn ... over

#### blasphemy

##### Related Ideas:

blaspheme, blasphemmer, blasphemous, insult, revile, taunt

##### Definition:

In the Bible, the term "blasphemy" refers to speaking in a way that shows a deep disrespect for God or people. To "blaspheme" or "insult" or "revile" someone is to speak against that person so that others think something false or bad about him.

Most often, to blaspheme God means to slander or insult him by saying things that are not true about him or by behaving in an immoral way that dishonors him. It is blasphemy for a human being to claim to be God or to claim that there is a God other than the one true God. Some English versions translate this term as "slander" when it refers to blaspheming people.

##### Translation Suggestions:

To "blaspheme" can be translated as to "say evil things against" or to "dishonor God" or to "slander." Ways to translate "blasphemy" could include "speaking wrongly about others" or "slander" or "spreading false rumors."

(See also: [dishonor](#), [slander](#))

##### Bible References:

1 Timothy 01:12-14 Acts 06:11 Acts 26:9-11 James 02:5-7 John 10:32-33 Luke 12:10 Mark 14:64 Matthew 12:31 Matthew 26:65 Psalms 074:10

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H1421, H1442, H2778, H3639, H5006, H5007, H5344, G987, G988, G989, G3059, G3680, G5196

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

blaspheme, blasphemed, blasphemmer, blasphemers, blasphemes, blasphemies, blaspheming, blasphemous, blasphemy, insult, insulted, insulting, insults, revile, reviled, reviling

#### bless

##### Related Ideas:

happier, happy

##### Definition:

To "bless" someone or something means to cause good and beneficial things to happen to the person or thing that is being blessed.

Blessing someone also means expressing a desire for positive and beneficial things to happen to that person. In Bible times, a father would often pronounce a formal blessing on his children. When people "bless" God or express a desire that God be blessed, this means they are praising him. The term "bless" is sometimes used for consecrating food before it is eaten, or for thanking and praising God for the food.

##### Translation Suggestions:

To "bless" could also be translated as to "provide abundantly for" or to "be very kind and favorable toward." "God has brought great blessing to" could be translated as "God has given many good things to" or "God has provided abundantly for" or "God has caused many good things to happen to". "He is blessed" could be translated as "he will greatly benefit" or "he will experience good things" or "God will cause him to flourish." "Blessed is the person who" could be translated as "How good it is for the person who." Expressions like "blessed be the Lord" could be translated as "May the Lord be praised" or "Praise the Lord" or "I praise the Lord." In the context of blessing food, this could be translated as "thanked God for the food" or "praised God for giving them food" or "consecrated the food by praising God for it."

(See also: [praise](#))

##### Bible References:

1 Corinthians 10:16 Acts 13:34 Ephesians 01:03 Genesis 14:20 Isaiah 44:03 James 01:25 Luke 06:20 Matthew 26:26 Nehemiah 09:05 Romans 04:09

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H833, H835, H8055, H1288, H1293, G1757, G2127, G2128, G2129, G3106, G3107, G3108, G3741

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

bless, blessed, blesses, blessing, blessings, happier, happy

#### blood

##### Related Ideas:

bleeding

##### Definition:

The term "blood" refers to the red liquid that comes out of a person's skin when there is an injury or wound. Blood brings life-giving nutrients to a person's entire body.

Blood symbolizes life and when it is shed or poured out, it symbolizes the loss of life, or death. When people made sacrifices to God, they killed an animal and poured its blood on the altar. This symbolized the sacrifice of the animal's life to pay for people's sins. Through his death on the cross, Jesus' blood symbolically cleanses people from their sins and pays for the punishment they deserve for those sins. The expression "flesh and blood" refers to human beings. The expression "own flesh and blood" refers to people who are biologically related.

Translation Suggestions:

This term should be translated with the term that is used for blood in the target language. The expression "flesh and blood" could be translated as "people" or "human beings." Depending on the context, the expression "my own flesh and blood" could be translated as "my own family" or "my own relatives" or "my own people." If there is an expression in the target language that is used with this meaning, that expression could be used to translate "flesh and blood."

(See also: [flesh](#))

Bible References:

1 John 01:07 1 Samuel 14:32 Acts 02:20 Acts 05:28 Colossians 01:20 Galatians 01:16 Genesis 04:11 Psalms 016:4 Psalms 105:28-30

Word Data:

Strong's: H1818, H5332, G129, G130, G131

Forms Found in the English ULB:

bleeding, blood

body

Related Ideas:

bodily, body of Christ, carcass, corpse

Definition:

The term "body" literally refers to the physical body of a person or animal. This term is also used figuratively to refer to an object or whole group that has individual members.

Often the term "body" refers to a dead person. Sometimes this is referred to as a "dead body" or a "corpse." The dead body of an animal is called a "carcass." When Jesus said to the disciples at his last Passover meal, "This (bread) is my body," he was referring to his physical body that would be "broken" (killed) to pay for their sins. In the Bible, Christians as a group are referred to as the "body of Christ." Just as a physical body has many parts, the "body of Christ" has many individual members. Each individual believer has a special function in the body of Christ to help the whole group work together to serve God and bring him

glory. Jesus is also referred to as the "head" (leader) of the "body" of his believers. Just as a person's head tells his body what to do, so Jesus is the one who guides and directs Christians as members of his "body."

Translation Suggestions:

The best way to translate this term would be with the word that is most commonly used to refer to a physical body in the project language. Make sure that the word used is not an offensive term. When referring collectively to believers, for some languages it may be more natural and accurate to say "spiritual body of Christ." When Jesus says, "This is my body," it is best to translate this literally, with a note to explain it if needed. Some languages may have a separate word when referring to a dead body, such as "corpse" for a person or "carcass" for an animal. Make sure the word used to translate this makes sense in the context and is acceptable.

(See also: [head](#), [spirit](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 10:12 1 Corinthians 05:05 Ephesians 04:04 Judges 14:08 Numbers 06:6-8 Psalm 031:09 Romans 12:05

Word Data:

Strong's: H990, H1320, H1472, H1480, H1655, H3409, H4191, H5038, H5315, H6297, H7607, G4430, G4561, G4954, G4983

Forms Found in the English ULB:

bodies, bodily, body, carcass, carcasses, corpse, corpses

bold

Related Ideas:

boldly, boldness, emboldened

Definition:

These terms all refer to having courage and confidence to speak the truth and do the right thing even when it is difficult or dangerous.

A "bold" person is not afraid to say and do what is good and right, including defending people who are being mistreated. This could be translated as "courageous" or "fearless." In the New Testament, the disciples continued to "boldly" preach about Christ in public places, in spite of the danger of being put in jail or killed. This could be translated as "confidently" or "with strong courage" or "courageously." The "boldness" of these early disciples in speaking the good news of Christ's

redeeming death on the cross resulted in the gospel being spread throughout Israel and nearby countries and finally, to the rest of the world. "Boldness" could also be translated as "confident courage."

(See also: [confidence](#), [good news](#), [redeem](#))

Bible References:

1 John 02:28 1 Thessalonians 02:1-2 2 Corinthians 03:12-13 Acts 04:13

Word Data:

Strong's: H982, H5797, G662, G2292, G3618, G3954, G3955, G5111, G5112

Forms Found in the English ULB:

bold, boldly, boldness, emboldened

bow

Related Ideas:

bend, bend the knee, bow down, fall down before, kneel

Note

For the weapon called a bow, [click here](#).

Definition:

To bow means to bend over to humbly express respect and honor toward someone. To "bow down" means to bend over or kneel down very low, often with face and hands toward the ground.

Other expressions include "bow the knee" (meaning to kneel) and "bow the head" (meaning to bend the head forward in humble respect or in sorrow). Bowing down can also be a sign of distress or mourning. Someone who is "bowed down" has been brought to a low position of humility. Often a person will bow in the presence of someone who is of higher status or greater importance, such as kings and other rulers. Bowing down before God is an expression of worship to him. In the Bible, people bowed down to Jesus when they realized from his miracles and teaching that he had come from God. The Bible says that when Jesus comes back someday, everyone will bow the knee to worship him.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, this term could be translated with a word or phrase that means "bend forward" or "bend the head" or "kneel." The term "bow down" could be translated as "kneel down" or "prostrate oneself." Some languages will have more than one way of translating this term, depending on the context.

(See also: [humble](#), [worship](#))

Bible References:

2 Kings 05:18 Exodus 20:05 Genesis 24:26 Genesis 44:14 Isaiah 44:19 Luke 24:05 Matthew 02:11 Revelation 03:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H86, H1288, H3721, H3766, H5753, H5791, H6915, H7743, H7812, H7817, G1120, G2578, G2827, G4098, G4352, G4364

Forms Found in the English ULB:

are bent, bend, bend the knee, bow, bow down, bowed, bowed ... down, bowed ... down ... before, bowing, bowing down, bows, bows down, fall down, fell, fell down, has ... bent, have ... bent, kneel, kneeling, knelt, will bend

bread

Related Ideas:

food, loaf of bread

Definition:

Bread is a food made from flour mixed with water and oil to form a dough. The dough is then shaped into a loaf and baked.

When the term "loaf" occurs by itself, it means "loaf of bread." Bread dough is usually made with something that makes it rise, such as yeast. Bread can also be made without yeast so that it does not rise. In the Bible this is called "unleavened bread" and was used for the Jews' passover meal. Since bread was the main food for many people in biblical times, this term is also used in the Bible to refer to food in general. The term "bread of the presence" referred to twelve loaves of bread that were placed on a golden table in the tabernacle or temple building as a sacrifice to God. These loaves represented the twelve tribes of Israel and were only for the priests to eat. This could be translated as "bread showing that God lived among them." The figurative term "bread from heaven" referred to the special white food called "manna" that God provided for the Israelites when they were wandering through the desert. Jesus also called himself the "bread that came down from heaven" and the "bread of life." When Jesus and his disciples were eating the Passover meal together before his death, he compared the unleavened Passover bread to his body which would be wounded and killed on a cross. Many times the term "bread" can be translated more generally as "food."

(See also: [Passover](#), [tabernacle](#), [temple](#), [unleavened bread](#), [yeast](#))

Bible References:

Acts 02:46 Acts 27:35 Exodus 16:15 Luke 09:13 Mark 06:38 Matthew 04:04 Matthew 11:18

Word Data:

Strong's: H2557, H3899, H4635, H4682, G106, G740, G4286

Forms Found in the English ULB:

bread, food, loaf of ... bread, loaves, loaves of ... bread

## bride

Related Ideas:

bridal

Definition:

A bride is the woman in a wedding ceremony who is getting married to her husband, the bridegroom.

The term "bride" is used as a metaphor for believers in Jesus, the Church. Jesus is metaphorically called the "bridegroom" for the Church.

(See also: [bridegroom](#), [church](#))

Bible References:

Exodus 22:16 Isaiah 62:5 Joel 02:16

Word Data:

Strong's: H3618, G3565

Forms Found in the English ULB:

bridal, bride, brides

## bridegroom

Definition:

In a marriage ceremony, the bridegroom is the man who will marry the bride.

In the Jewish culture during Bible times, the ceremony was centered around the bridegroom coming to get his bride. In the Bible, Jesus is figuratively called the "Bridegroom" who will someday come for his "Bride," the Church. Jesus compared his disciples to the friends of the bridegroom who celebrate while the bridegroom is with them, but who will be sad when he is gone.

(See also: [bride](#))

Bible References:

Isaiah 62:5 Joel 02:15-16 John 03:30 Luke 05:35 Mark 02:19 Mark 02:20 Matthew 09:15

Word Data:

Strong's: H2860, G3566

Forms Found in the English ULB:

bridegroom, bridegrooms

## brother

Related Ideas:

brotherhood

Definition:

The term "brother" usually refers to a male person who shares at least one biological parent with another person.

In the Old Testament, the term "brothers" is also used as a general reference to relatives, such as members of the same tribe, clan, or people group. In the New Testament, the apostles often used "brothers" to refer to fellow Christians, including both men and women, since all believers in Christ are members of one spiritual family, with God as their heavenly Father. A few times in the New Testament, the apostles used the term "sister" when referring specifically to a fellow Christian who was a woman, or to emphasize that both men and women are being included. For example, James emphasizes that he is talking about all believers when he refers to "a brother or sister who is in need of food or clothing."

Translation Suggestions:

It is best to translate this term with the literal word that is used in the target language to refer to a natural or biological brother, unless this would give wrong meaning. In the Old Testament especially, when "brothers" is used very generally to refer to members of the same family, clan, or people group, possible translations could include "relatives" or "clan members" or "fellow Israelites." In the context of referring to a fellow believer in Christ, this term could be translated as "brother in Christ" or "spiritual brother." If both males and females are being referred to and "brother" would give a wrong meaning, then a more general kinship term could be used that would include both males and females. Other ways to translate this term so that it refers to both male and female believers could be "fellow believers" or "Christian brothers and sisters." Make sure to check the context to determine whether only men are being referred to, or whether both men and women are included.

(See also: [apostle](#), [God the Father](#), [sister](#), [spirit](#))

Bible References:

Acts 07:26 Genesis 29:10 Leviticus 19:17 Nehemiah 03:01 Philippians 04:21 Revelation 01:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H251, H252, H264, H1730, H2993, H7453, G80, G81, G2385, G2500, G4613, G5360, G5569

Forms Found in the English ULB:

brother, brother's, brotherhood, brothers, brothers'

## burnt offering

Related Ideas:

offering by fire

Definition:

A "burnt offering" was a type of sacrifice to God that was burnt up by fire on an altar. It was offered to make atonement for the sins of the people. This was also called an "offering by fire."

Animals used for this offering were usually sheep or goats, but oxen and birds were also used. Except for the skin, the entire animal was burned up in this offering. The skin or hide was given to the priest. God commanded the Jewish people to offer burnt offerings two times every day.

(See also: [altar](#), [atonement](#), [ox](#), [priest](#), [sacrifice](#))

Bible References:

Exodus 40:5-7 Genesis 08:20 Genesis 22:1-3 Leviticus 03:05 Mark 12:33

Word Data:

Strong's: H801, H5930, H7133, G3646

Forms Found in the English ULB:

burnt offering, burnt offerings, offering by fire, offering made by fire

call

Related Ideas:

appeal to, invite, summon

Definition:

The terms "call to" and "call out" mean to say something loudly to someone who is not nearby. To "call" someone means to summon that person. There are also some other meanings.

To "call out" to someone means to shout or speak loudly to someone far away. It can also mean to ask someone for help, especially God. Often in the Bible, "call" has a meaning of "summon" or "command to come" or "request to come." God calls people to come to him and be his people. This is their "calling." When God "calls" people, it means that God has appointed or chosen people to be his children, to be his servants and proclaimers of his message of salvation through Jesus. This term is also used in the context of naming someone. For example, "His name is called John," means, "He is named John" or "His name is John." To be "called by the name of" means that someone is given the name of someone else. God says that he has called his people by his name. A different expression, "I have called you by name" means that God has specifically chosen that person. To appeal to someone is to ask someone to do something. To invite someone is to ask them to do something that they might like to do.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "call" could be translated by a word that means "summon," which includes the idea of being intentional or purposeful in calling. The expression "call out to you" could be translated as "ask you for help" or "pray to you urgently." When the Bible says that God has "called" us to be his servants, this could be translated as, "specially chose us" or "appointed us" to be his servants. "You must call his name" can also be translated as, "you must name him." "His name is called" could also be translated as, "his name is" or "he is named." To "call out" could be translated as, "say loudly" or "shout" or "say with a loud voice." Make sure the translation of this does not sound like the person is angry. The expression "your calling" could be translated as "your purpose" or "God's purpose for you" or "God's special work for you." To "call on the name of the Lord" could be translated as "seek the Lord and depend on him" or "trust in the Lord and obey him." To "call on" an official is to tell him to do what he is supposed to do as part of his job. To "call for" something could be translated by "demand" or "ask for" or "command." The expression "you are called by my name" could be translated as, "I have given you my name, showing that you belong to me." When God says, "I have called you by name," this could be translated as, "I know you and have chosen you."

(See also: [pray](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 18:24 1 Thessalonians 04:07 2 Timothy 01:09 Ephesians 04:01 Galatians 01:15 Matthew 02:15 Philippians 03:14

Word Data:

Strong's: H2199, H3259, H4744, H6817, H7121, H7123, H7769, H7773, G154, G1528, G1793, G1941, G1951, G2028, G2046, G2564, G2821, G2822, G2840, G2919, G3004, G3106, G3333, G3343, G3603, G3686, G3687, G3870, G4341, G4377, G4779, G4867, G5455, G5537, G5581

Forms Found in the English ULB:

appeal to, appealed to, appealing to, call, called, called on, called out, calling, calling out, calls, calls out, invite, invited, summon, summoned, summoning

camel

Definition:

A camel is a large, four legged animal with one or two humps on its back.

In Bible times, the camel was the largest animal found in Israel and the surrounding regions. The camel was used mainly for carrying people and burdens. Some people groups also used camels for food but not the Israelites because God said that camels were unclean and were not to be eaten. Camels were valuable because they could move swiftly in the sand

and could live without food and water for several weeks at a time.

(See also: [burden](#), [clean](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 05:21 2 Chronicles 09:1-2 Exodus 09:1-4 Mark 10:25 Matthew 03:04 Matthew 19:23-24

Word Data:

Strong's: H1581, G2574

Forms Found in the English ULB:

camel, camel's, camels, camels'

cast out

Related Ideas:

banish, cast off, compel to go, drive out, force out, outcast, put outside, throw out

Definition:

To "cast out" or "drive out" someone or something means to force that person or thing to go away.

The term "cast" means the same thing as "throw." To cast a net means to throw the net into the water. In a figurative sense, "cast out" or "cast away" someone can mean to reject that person and send him away. To "banish" someone is to force them to stay far away. An "outcast" is someone whom other people have rejected and forced him to go live somewhere else.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, other ways to translate this could include, "force out" or "send away" or "get rid of." To "cast out demons" could be translated as "cause the demons to leave" or "drive the evil spirits out" or "expel the demons" or "command the demon to come out."

(See also: [demon](#), [demon-possessed](#), [lots](#))

Bible References:

Acts 07:17-19 Mark 03:13-16 Mark 09:29 Matthew 07:21-23 Matthew 09:32-34 Matthew 12:24 Matthew 17:19-21

Word Data:

Strong's: H1272, H1644, H1920, H3423, H5080, H7843, H7971, H7993, G1544

Forms Found in the English ULB:

banish, banished, cast ... off, cast ... out, casting out, compelled ... to go, drive, drive ... away, drive ... out, driven, driven ... away, driven ... out, drives ... away, drives ... out, driving ... out, drove ... out, force ... out, forced ... out, forcing ... out, outcast, outcasts, put ... outside, threw ... out, throw ... out, throwing out, thrown, thrown out

centurion

Definition:

A centurion was a Roman army officer who had a group of 100 soldiers under his command.

This could also be translated with a term that means, "leader of a hundred men" or "army leader" or "officer in charge of a hundred." One Roman centurion came to Jesus to request healing for his servant. The centurion in charge of Jesus' crucifixion was amazed when he witnessed how Jesus died. God sent a centurion to Peter so that Peter could explain to him the good news about Jesus.

(See also: [Rome](#))

Bible References:

Acts 10:01 Acts 27:01 Acts 27:42-44 Luke 07:04 Luke 23:47 Mark 15:39 Matthew 08:07 Matthew 27:54

Word Data:

Strong's: G1543, G2760

Forms Found in the English ULB:

centurion, centurions

chief

Related Ideas:

finest, first of all, important, prominent

Definition:

The term "chief" refers to the most powerful or most important leader of a particular group.

Examples of this include, "chief musician," "chief priest," "chief tax collector" and "chief ruler." It can also be used for the head of a specific family, as in Genesis 36 where certain men are named as "chiefs" of their family clans. In this context, the term "chief" could also be translated as "leader" or "head father." When used to describe a noun, this term could be translated as "leading" or "ruling," as in "leading musician" or "ruling priest."

(See also: [chief priests](#), [priest](#), [tax collector](#))

Bible References:

Daniel 01:11-13 Ezekiel 26:15-16 Luke 19:02 Psalm 004:1

Word Data:

Strong's: H47, H117, H441, H3629, H5387, H5632, H6496, H7218, H7225, H7227, H7229, H7262, H8269, H8334, G749, G750,

G754, G3175, G4410, G4413, G5506

Forms Found in the English ULB:

chief, chiefs, finest, first of all, important, most important, prominent

**chief priests**

Definition:

The chief priests were important Jewish religious leaders during the time that Jesus lived on earth.

The chief priests were responsible for everything needed for the worship services at the temple. They were also in charge of the money that was given to the temple. They were higher in rank and power than the ordinary priests. Only the high priest had more authority. The chief priests were some of Jesus' main enemies and they strongly influenced the Roman leaders to arrest and kill him.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "chief priests" could also be translated as "head priests" or "leading priests" or "ruling priests." Make sure this term is translated differently from the term "high priest."

(See also: [chief](#), [high priest](#), [Jewish leaders](#), [priest](#))

Bible References:

Acts 09:13-16 Acts 22:30 Acts 26:12-14 Luke 20:01 Mark 08:31 Matthew 16:21 Matthew 26:3-5 Matthew 26:59 Matthew 27:41-42

Word Data:

Strong's: H7218, G749

Forms Found in the English ULB:

chief priests

**children**

Related Ideas:

child, childhood, childless

Definition:

In the Bible, the term "child" is often used to generally refer to someone who is young in age, including an infant.

The word "childhood" refers to the time that a person is a child. The word "childless" describes a person who has no children. The word "children" is the plural form of "child."

The words "child" and "children" also have several figurative uses.

In the Bible, disciples or followers are sometimes called "children." Often the term "children" is used to refer to a person's descendants. The phrase "children of" can refer to being characterized by something. Some examples of this would be:

children of the light children of obedience children of the devil

This term can also refer to people who are like spiritual children. For example, "children of God" refers to people who belong to God through faith in Jesus.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "children" could be translated as "descendants" when it is referring to a person's great-grandchildren or great-great-grandchildren, etc. Depending on the context, "children of" could be translated as, "people who have the characteristics of" or "people who behave like." If possible, the phrase, "children of God" should be translated literally since an important biblical theme is that God is our heavenly Father. A possible translation alternate would be, "people who belong to God" or "God's spiritual children." When Jesus calls his disciples "children," this could also be translated as, "dear friends" or "my beloved disciples." When Paul and John refer to believers in Jesus as "children," this could also be translated as "dear fellow believers." The phrase, "children of the promise" could be translated as, "people who have received what God promised them."

(See also: [descendant](#), [promise](#), [son](#), [spirit](#), [believe](#), [beloved](#))

Bible References:

1 John 02:28 3 John 01:04 Galatians 04:19 Genesis 45:11 Joshua 08:34-35 Nehemiah 05:05

Word Data:

Strong's: H1069, H1121, H1123, H1129, H1397, H1580, H2029, H2030, H2056, H2145, H2233, H2945, H3173, H3205, H3206, H3243, H3490, H4392, H5288, H5290, H5759, H5953, H6185, H7908, H7909, H7921, G730, G815, G1025, G1064, G3439, G3515, G3516, G3808, G3812, G3813, G3816, G4690, G5040, G5041, G5042, G5043, G5044, G5207, G5388

Forms Found in the English ULB:

child, childhood, childless, children

**clean**

Related Ideas:

cleanness, cleanse, unclean, uncleanness, wash

Definition:

The term "clean" literally means to not have any dirt or stain. In the Bible, words like "clean" and "washed" are often used figuratively to mean, "pure," "holy," "free from sin," or "innocent".

"Cleanse" is the process of making something "clean." It could also be translated as "wash" or "purify." In the Old Testament, God told the Israelites which animals he had specified as ritually "clean" and which ones were "unclean." Only the clean animals were permitted to be used for eating or for sacrifice. In this context, the term "clean" means that the animal was acceptable to God for use as a sacrifice. A person who had certain skin diseases would be unclean until the skin was healed enough to no longer be contagious. Instructions for cleansing the skin had to be obeyed in order for that person to be declared "clean" again. Sometimes "clean" is used figuratively to refer to moral purity. In the Bible, the term "unclean" is used figuratively to refer to things that God declared to be unfit for his people to touch, eat, or sacrifice.

God gave the Israelites instructions about which animals were "clean" and which ones were "unclean." The unclean animals were not permitted to be used for eating or for sacrifice. People with certain skin diseases were said to be "unclean" until they were healed. If the Israelites touched something "unclean," they themselves would be considered unclean for a certain period of time. Obeying God's commands about not touching or eating unclean things kept the Israelites set apart for God's service. This physical and ritual uncleanness was also symbolic of moral uncleanness. In another figurative sense, "unclean spirit" refers to an evil spirit.

Translation Suggestions:

Translating "clean":

This term could be translated with the common word for "clean" or "pure" (in the sense of being not dirty). Other ways to translate this could include, "ritually clean" or "acceptable to God." "Cleanse" could be translated by "wash" or "purify." Make sure that the words used for "clean" and "cleanse" can also be understood in a figurative sense.

Translating "unclean":

The term "unclean" could also be translated as "not clean" or "unfit in God's eyes" or "physically unclean" or "defiled." When referring to a demon as an unclean spirit, "unclean" could be translated as "evil" or "defiled." The translation of this term should allow for spiritual uncleanness. It should be able to refer to anything that God declared as unfit for touching, eating, or sacrifice.

(See also: [defile](#), [demon](#), [holy](#), [sacrifice](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 07:02 Genesis 07:08 Deuteronomy 12:15 Psalms 051:07 Proverbs 20:30 Ezekiel 24:13 Matthew 23:27 Luke 05:13 Acts 08:07 Acts 10:27-29 Colossians 03:05 1 Thessalonians 04:07 James 04:08

Word Data:

Strong's: H1249, H1252, H1305, H1351, H2134, H2135, H2141, H2398, H2889, H2890, H2891, H2893, H2930, H2931, H2932, H3722, H5079, H5352, H5355, H5356, H6663, H7137, H8552, H8562, G167, G169, G2511, G2512, G2513, G2514, G2839, G2840

Forms Found in the English ULB:

clean, cleaned, cleanness, cleans, cleanse, cleansed, cleanses, cleansing, purge, unclean, uncleanness, wash, washed, washes, washing

clothed

Related Ideas:

cloth, clothe, cover, dressed, garment, put on, unclothed, wardrobe, wear

Definition:

When used figuratively in the Bible, "clothed with" means to be endowed or equipped with something. To "clothe" oneself with something means to seek to have a certain character quality.

In the same way that clothing is outside your body and is visible to all, when you are "clothed" with a certain character quality, others can readily see it. To "clothe yourself with kindness" means to let your actions be so characterized by kindness that it is easily seen by everyone. To be "clothed with power from on high" means to have power given to you. This term is also used to express negative experiences, such as "clothed with shame" or "clothed with terror." All of the clothes a person wears is called his "wardrobe."

Translation Suggestions:

If possible, it is best to keep the literal figure of speech, "clothe yourselves with." Another way to translate this could be "put on" if this refers to putting on clothes. If that does not give the correct meaning, other ways to translate "clothed with" could be "showing" or "manifesting" or "filled with" or "having the quality of." The term "clothe yourself with" could also be translated as "cover yourself with" or "behave in a way that shows."

Bible References:

Luke 24:49

Word Data:

Strong's: H155, H899, H2290, H3680, H3736, H3801, H3830, H3847, H3848, H4055, H4254, H4374, H5526, H5497, H8008, H8071, H8516, G294, G1463, G1562, G1737, G1742, G1746, G1902, G2066, G2224, G2439, G2440, G4016, G4749, G5409, G5509

Forms Found in the English ULB:

cloth, clothe, clothed, clothes, clothing, cover, covered, coverings, coverings for their loins, covers, dressed, garment,

garments, put ... on, putting ... on, unclothed, wardrobe, wear, wearing, worn

## command

Related Ideas:

commandment, forbid, order, requirement, solemn command

Definition:

The term to "command" means to order someone to do something. A "command" or "commandment" is what the person was ordered to do.

Although these terms have basically the same meaning, "commandment" often refers to certain commands of God which are more formal and permanent, such as the "Ten Commandments." A command can be positive ("Honor your parents") or negative ("Do not steal"). To "take command" means to "take control" or "take charge" of something or someone. To "forbid" is to command that someone not do something.

Translation Suggestions

It is best to translate this term differently from the term "law." Also compare with the definitions of "decree" and "statute." Some translators may prefer to translate "command" and "commandment" with the same word in their language. Others may prefer to use a special word for commandment that refers to lasting, formal commands that God has made.

(See [decree](#), [statute](#), [law](#), [Ten Commandments](#))

Bible References:

Luke 01:06 Matthew 01:24 Matthew 22:38 Matthew 28:20 Numbers 01:17-19 Romans 07:7-8

Word Data:

Strong's: H560, H565, H1696, H1697, H1881, H2706, H2708, H2710, H2942, H2951, H3027, H3245, H3982, H3983, H4406, H4687, H4931, H5713, H5749, H6346, H6490, H6673, H6680, H7101, H7218, H7227, H7262, H7970, H8269, G1263, G1291, G1296, G1297, G1299, G1690, G1778, G1781, G1785, G2003, G2004, G2008, G2036, G2753, G3056, G3143, G3726, G3852, G3853, G4367, G4487, G5506

Forms Found in the English ULB:

command, commanded, commanding, commandment, commandments, commands, forbid, forbidden, forbidding, give ... solemn command, given ... solemn commands, given an order, given orders, order, ordered, orders, requirement, solemn commands

## commander

Related Ideas:

captain, leader, military officer, one who leads

Definition:

The term "commander" refers to a leader of an army who is responsible for leading and commanding a certain group of soldiers.

A commander could be in charge of a small group of soldiers or a large group, such as a thousand men. This term is also used to refer to Yahweh as the commander of angel armies. Other ways to translate "commander" could include, "leader" or "captain" or "officer." The term to "command" an army could be translated as to "lead" or to "be in charge of."

(See also: [command](#), [ruler](#), [centurion](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 11:4-6 2 Chronicles 11:11-12 Daniel 02:14 Mark 06:21-22 Proverbs 06:07

Word Data:

Strong's: H117, H1368, H2710, H2951, H1169, G4755, H5057, H5257, H6260, H6346, H7101, H7262, H7218, H7227, H7229, H7860, H7990, H8269, G758, G2233, G4291, G5506

Forms Found in the English ULB:

captain, captains, commander, commanders, leader, leaders, leading, military officers, one who leads

## commit

Related Ideas:

commitment

Definition:

The terms "commit" and "commitment" refer to making a decision or promising to do something.

A person who promises to do something is also described as being "committed" to doing it. To "commit" to someone a certain task means to assign that task to that person. For example, in 2 Corinthians Paul says that God has "committed" (or "given") to us the ministry of helping people be reconciled to God. To "commit" something to someone is to give that thing completely to that person. To "commit" someone to another person is to put someone either in the care of or under the guard of that other person. The terms "commit" and "committed" also often refer to doing a certain wrong action such as "commit a sin" or "commit adultery" or "commit murder." The expression "committed to him the task" could also be translated as "gave him the task" or "entrusted to him the task" or "assigned the task to him." The term "commitment" could be translated by, "task that was given" or "promise that was made," depending on the context.

(See also: [adultery](#), [faithful](#), [promise](#), [sin](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Chronicles 28:07 1 Peter 02:21-23 Jeremiah 02:12-13 Matthew 13:41 Psalm 058:02

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H539, H817, H1361, H1497, H1500, H1540, H1556, H2181, H2388, H2398, H2399, H2403, H4560, H4603, H5003, H5753, H5766, H5771, H6213, H6466, H7683, H7760, H7847, G264, G2038, G2716, G3429, G3431, G3860, G3872, G3908, G4102, G4203

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

commit, commitment, commits, committed, committing

#### compassion

#### Related Ideas:

compassionate, deal gently with, pity, sympathy

#### Definition:

The term "compassion" refers to a feeling of concern for people, especially for those who are suffering. A "compassionate" person cares about other people and helps them.

The word "compassion" usually includes caring about people in need, as well as taking action to help them. The Bible says that God is compassionate, that is, he is full of love and mercy. In Paul's letter to the Colossians, he tells them to "clothe themselves with compassion." He is instructing them to care about people and to actively help others who are in need. To have "sympathy" for someone is to understand how that person feels and to want to help him.

#### Translation Suggestions:

The literal meaning of "compassion" is "bowels of mercy." This is an expression that means "mercy" or "pity." Other languages may have their own expression that means this. Ways of translating "compassion" could include, "a deep caring for" or "helpful mercy." The term "compassionate" could also be translated as, "caring and helpful" or "deeply loving and merciful."

#### Bible References:

Daniel 01:8-10 Hosea 13:14 James 05:9-11 Jonah 04:1-3 Mark 01:41 Romans 09:14-16

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H2550, H2580, H2603, H5150, H5162, H5164, H7349, H7355, H7356, G1653, G3356, G3627, G4697, G4834, G4835

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

compassion, compassionate, compassions, deal gently with, pitied, pity, sympathy

#### condemn

#### Related Ideas:

condemnation, denounce, sentence, sentence of condemnation, sentenced to death

#### Definition:

The terms "condemn" and "condemnation" refer to judging someone for doing something wrong.

Often the word "condemn" includes punishing that person for what they did wrong. Sometimes "condemn" means to falsely accuse someone or to judge someone harshly. To "denounce" someone is to say that he is guilty of great evil. The term "condemnation" refers to the act of condemning or accusing someone. The word "judgment" means the same as "condemnation."

#### Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, this term could be translated as "harshly judge" or "criticize falsely." The phrase "condemn him" could be translated as, "judge that he is guilty" or "state that he must be punished for his sin." The term "condemnation" could be translated as, "harsh judging" or "declaring to be guilty" or "punishment of guilt."

(See also: [judge](#), [punish](#))

#### Bible References:

1 John 03:20 Job 09:29 John 05:24 Luke 06:37 Matthew 12:07 Proverbs 17:15-16 Psalms 034:22 Romans 05:16

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H816, H6600, H7561, H8199, H8381, G843, G1349, H1882, G1935, G2607, G2613, G2631, G2632, G2633, G2917, G2919, G2920

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

condemn, condemnation, condemned, condemning, condemns, denounce, sentence, sentence of condemnation, sentenced to death

#### confess

#### Related Ideas:

confession, profess

#### Definition:

To confess means to admit or assert that something is true. A "confession" is a statement or admission that something is true.

The term "confess" can refer to boldly stating the truth about God. It can also refer to admitting that we have sinned. The

Bible says that if people confess their sins to God, he will forgive them. James the apostle wrote in his letter that when believers confess their sins to each other, this brings spiritual healing. The apostle Paul wrote to the Philippians that someday everyone will confess or declare that Jesus is Lord. Paul also said that if people confess that Jesus is Lord and believe that God raised him from the dead, they will be saved.

**Translation Suggestions:**

Depending on the context, ways to translate "confess" could include, "admit" or "testify" or "declare" or "acknowledge" or "affirm." Different ways to translate "confession" could be, "declaration" or "testimony" or "statement about what we believe" or "admitting sin."

(See also: [faith](#), [testimony](#))

**Bible References:**

1 John 01:8-10 2 John 01:7-8 James 05:16 Leviticus 05:5-6 Matthew 03:4-6 Nehemiah 01:6-7 Philippians 02:9-11 Psalms 038:17-18

**Word Data:**

Strong's: H3034, H8426, G1843, G3670, G3671

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

confess, confessed, confesses, confessing, confession, profess  
confirm

**Related Ideas:**

carry out, cause someone to believe firmly, confirmation, guarantee

**Definition:**

The terms "confirm" and "confirmation" refer to stating or assuring that something is true or sure or trustworthy.

In the Old Testament, God tells his people that he will "confirm" his covenant with them. This means he is stating that he will keep the promises he made in that covenant. When a king is "confirmed" it means that the decision to make him king has been agreed upon and supported by the people. To confirm what someone wrote means to say that what was written is true. The "confirmation" of the gospel means teaching people about the good news of Jesus in such a way that it shows that it is true. To give an oath "as confirmation" means to solemnly state or swear that something is true or trustworthy. Ways to translate "confirm" could include, "state as true" or "prove to be trustworthy" or "agree with" or "assure" or "promise," depending on the context. To "carry out" a promise is to do what one has promised to do.

(See also: [covenant](#), [oath](#), [trust](#))

**Bible References:**

1 Chronicles 16:15-18 2 Corinthians 01:21 2 Kings 23:3 Hebrews 06:16-18

**Word Data:**

Strong's: H1396, H3045, H3559, H4390, H4672, H5414, H5975, H6213, H6965, G950, G951, G3315, G4741, G4972

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

carry out, cause ... to believe firmly, confirm, confirmation, confirmed, confirms, guaranteed  
cornerstone

**Definition:**

The term "cornerstone" refers to a large stone that has been specially cut and placed in the corner of the foundation of a building.

All the other stones of the building are measured and placed in relation to the cornerstone. It is very important for the strength and stability of the whole structure. In the New Testament, the Assembly of believers is metaphorically compared to a building which has Jesus Christ as its "cornerstone." In the same way that the cornerstone of a building supports and determines the position of the whole building, so Jesus Christ is the cornerstone on which the Assembly of believers is founded and supported.

**Translation Suggestions:**

The term "cornerstone" could also be translated as "main building stone" or "foundation stone." Consider whether the target language has a term for a part of a building's foundation that is the main support. If so, this term could be used. Another way to translate this would be, "a foundation stone used for the corner of a building." It is important to keep the fact that this is a large stone, used as a solid and secure building material. If stones are not used for constructing buildings, there may be another word that could be used that means "large stone" (such as "boulder") but it should also have the idea of being well-formed and made to fit.

**Bible References:**

Acts 04:11 Ephesians 02:20 Matthew 21:42 Psalms 118:22

**Word Data:**

Strong's: H68, H6438, H7218, G204, G1137, G2776, G3037

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

cornerstone, cornerstones  
council

**Definition:**

A council is a group of people who meet to discuss, give advice, and make decisions about important matters.

A council is usually organized in an official and somewhat permanent way for a specific purpose, such as making decisions about legal matters. The "Jewish Council" in Jerusalem, also known as the "Sanhedrin," had 70 members, which included Jewish leaders such as chief priests, elders, scribes, Pharisees, and Sadducees who met regularly to decide matters of Jewish law. It was this council of religious leaders who put Jesus on trial and decided that he should be killed. There were also smaller Jewish councils in other cities. The apostle Paul was brought before a Roman council when he was arrested for teaching the gospel. Depending on the context, the word "council" could also be translated as "legal assembly" or "political assembly." To be "in council" means to be in a special meeting to decide something. Note that this is a different word than "counsel," which means, "advice."

(See also: [assembly](#), [counsel](#), [Pharisee](#), [law](#), [priest](#), [Sadducee](#), [scribe](#))

**Bible References:**

Acts 07:57-58 Acts 24:20 John 03:02 Luke 22:68 Mark 13:09 Matthew 05:22 Matthew 26:59

**Word Data:**

Strong's: H4186, H5475, G1010, G4824, G4892

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

council, councils

courage

**Related Ideas:**

brave, courageous, discourage, discouragement, encourage, encouragement

**Definitions:**

The term "courage" refers to boldly facing or doing something that is difficult, frightening, or dangerous.

The term, "courageous" describes someone who shows courage, who does the right thing even when feeling afraid or pressured to give up. A person shows courage when he faces emotional or physical pain with strength and perseverance. The expression "take courage" means, "don't be afraid" or "be assured that things will turn out well." When Joshua was preparing to go into the dangerous land of Canaan, Moses exhorted him to be "strong and courageous." The term "courageous" could also be translated as "brave" or "unafraid" or "bold." Depending on the context, to "have courage" could also be translated as, "be emotionally strong" or "be confident" or "stand firm." To "speak with courage" could be translated as, "speak boldly" or "speak without being afraid" or "speak confidently."

The terms "encourage" and "encouragement" refer to saying and doing things to cause someone to have comfort, hope, confidence, and courage.

A similar term is "exhort," which means to urge someone to reject an activity that is wrong and to instead do things that are good and right. The apostle Paul and other New Testament writers taught Christians to encourage one another to love and serve others.

The term "discourage" refers to saying and doing things that cause people to lose hope, confidence, and courage and so to have less desire to keep working hard to do what they know they should do.

**Translation Suggestions**

Depending on the context, ways to translate "encourage" could include "urge" or "comfort" or "say kind things" or "help and support." The phrase "give words of encouragement" means "say things that cause other people to feel loved, accepted, and empowered."

(See also: [confidence](#), [exhort](#), [fear](#), [strength](#))

**Bible References:**

Deuteronomy 01:37-38 2 Kings 18:19-21 1 Chronicles 17:25 Matthew 09:20-22 1 Corinthians 14:1-4 2 Corinthians 07:13 Acts 05:12-13 Acts 16:40 Hebrews 03:12-13 Hebrews 13:5-6

**Word Data:**

Strong's: H47, H533, H553, H1368, H2388, H2388, H2428, H3820, H3824, H7307, G2114, G2115, G2174, G2292, G2293, G2294, H2865, G3870, G3874, G3954, G4389, G4837, G5111

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

brave, bravest, courage, courageous, dare, dared, discourage, discouraged, discouragement, discouraging, encourage, encouraged, encouragement, encouraging, take courage

court

**Related Ideas:**

courtyard

**Definition:**

The terms "courtyard" and "court" refer to an enclosed area that is open to the sky and surrounded by walls. The term "court" also refers to a place where judges decide legal and criminal matters.

The tabernacle was surrounded by one courtyard which was enclosed by walls made of thick, cloth curtains. The temple complex had three inner courtyards: one for the priests, one for Jewish men, and one for Jewish women. These inner courtyards were surrounded by a low stone wall that separated them from an outer courtyard where Gentiles were

permitted to worship. The courtyard of a house was an open area in the middle of the house. The phrase "king's court" can refer to his palace or to a place in his palace where he makes judgments. The expression, "courts of Yahweh" is a figurative way of referring to Yahweh's dwelling place or to the place where people go to worship Yahweh.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "courtyard" could be translated as "enclosed space" or "walled-in land" or "temple grounds" or "temple enclosure." Sometimes the term "temple" may need to be translated as "temple courtyards" or "temple complex" so that it is clear that the courtyards are being referred to, not the temple building. The expression, "courts of Yahweh" could be translated as, "place where Yahweh lives" or "place where Yahweh is worshiped." The term used for a king's court could also be used to refer to Yahweh's court.

(See also: [Gentile](#), [judge](#), [king](#), [tabernacle](#), [temple](#))

Bible References:

2 Kings 20:4-5 Exodus 27:09 Jeremiah 19:14-15 Luke 22:55 Matthew 26:69-70 Numbers 03:26 Psalms 065:4

Word Data:

Strong's: H1508, H2691, H5835, H7339, H8651, G833, G4259

Forms Found in the English ULB:

court, courts, courtyard, courtyards

covenant

Related Ideas:

agreed, contract, new covenant, will

Definition:

A covenant is a formal, binding agreement between two parties that one or both parties must fulfill.

This agreement can be between individuals, between groups of people, or between God and people. When people make a covenant with each other, they promise that they will do something, and they must do it. Examples of human covenants include marriage covenants, business agreements or contracts, and treaties between countries. Throughout the Bible, God made several different covenants with his people. In some of the covenants, God promised to fulfill his part without conditions. For example, when God established his covenant with mankind promising to never destroy the earth again with a worldwide flood, this promise had no conditions for people to fulfill. In other covenants, God promised to fulfill his part only if the people obeyed him and fulfilled their part of the covenant.

The term "new covenant" refers to the commitment or agreement God made with his people through the sacrifice of his Son, Jesus.

God's "new covenant" was explained in the part of the Bible called the "New Testament." This new covenant is in contrast to the "old" or "former" covenant that God had made with the Israelites in Old Testament times. The new covenant is better than the old one because it is based on the sacrifice of Jesus, which completely atoned for people's sins forever. The sacrifices made under the old covenant did not do this. God writes the new covenant on the hearts of those who become believers in Jesus. This causes them to want to obey God and to begin to live holy lives. The new covenant will be completely fulfilled in the end times when God establishes his reign on earth. Everything will once again be very good, as it was when God first created the world.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, ways to translate this term could include, "binding agreement" or "formal commitment" or "pledge" or "contract."

Some languages may have different words for covenant depending on whether one party or both parties have made a promise they must keep. If the covenant is one-sided, it could be translated as "promise" or "pledge."

Make sure the translation of this term does not sound like people proposed the covenant. In all cases of covenants between God and people, it was God who initiated the covenant.

The term "new covenant" could be translated as "new formal agreement" or "new pact" or "new contract."

The word "new" in these expressions has the meaning of "fresh" or "new kind of" or "another."

(See also: [covenant](#), [promise](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 09:12 Genesis 17:07 Genesis 31:44 Exodus 34:10-11 Joshua 24:24-26 2 Samuel 23:5 2 Kings 18:11-12 Mark 14:24 Luke 01:73 Luke 22:20 Acts 07:08 1 Corinthians 11:25-26 2 Corinthians 03:06 Galatians 03:17-18 Hebrews 12:24

Word Data:

Strong's: H1285, H1697, H2319, H2374, G1242, G4934

Forms Found in the English ULB:

agreed, contract, covenant, covenants, new covenant, will

create

Related Ideas:

creation, creator, workmanship

Definition:

The term "create" means to make something or to cause something to be. Whatever is created is called a "creation." God is called the "Creator" because he caused everything in the entire universe to come into existence.

When this term is used to refer to God creating the world, it means he made it out of nothing. When human beings "create" something, it means they made it out of things that already existed. Sometimes "create" is used in a figurative way to describe something abstract, such as creating peace, or creating a pure heart in someone. The term "creation" can refer to the very beginning of the world when God first created everything. It can also be used to refer generally to everything that God created. Sometimes the word "creation" refers more specifically to just the people in the world. "Workmanship" is anything that a person makes.

Translation Suggestions:

Some languages may have to directly say that God created the world "out of nothing" to make sure this meaning is clear. The phrase, "since the creation of the world" means, "since the time when God created the world." A similar phrase, "at the beginning of creation" could be translated as, "when God created the world at the beginning of time," or "when the world was first created." To preach the good news to "all creation" means to preach the good news to "all people everywhere on earth." The phrase "Let all creation rejoice" means "Let everything that God created rejoice." Depending on the context, "create" could be translated as "make" or "cause to be" or "make out of nothing." The term "the Creator" could be translated as "the One who created everything" or "God, who made the whole world." Phrases like "your Creator" could be translated as "God, who created you."

(See also: [God](#), [good news](#), [world](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 11:9-10 1 Peter 04:17-19 Colossians 01:15 Galatians 06:15 Genesis 01:01 Genesis 14:19-20

Word Data:

Strong's: H1254, H3335, H4639, H6213, H7069, G2041, G2675, G2936, G2937, G2938, G2939, G5480

Forms Found in the English ULB:

create, created, created thing, creates, creation, creator, thing that has been created, workmanship

**CROSS**

Definition:

In Bible times, a cross was an upright wooden post stuck into the ground, with a horizontal wooden beam attached to it near the top.

During the time of the Roman Empire, the Roman government would execute criminals by tying or nailing them to a cross and leaving them there to die. Jesus was falsely accused of crimes he did not commit and the Romans put him to death on a cross. Note that this is a completely different word from the verb "cross" that means to go over to the other side of something, such as a river or lake.

Translation Suggestions:

This term could be translated using a term in the target language that refers to the shape of a cross. Consider describing the cross as something on which people were killed, using phrases such as "execution post" or "tree of death." Also consider how this word is translated in a Bible translation in a local or national language.

(See also: [crucify](#), [Rome](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 01:17 Colossians 02:15 Galatians 06:12 John 19:18 Luke 09:23 Luke 23:26 Matthew 10:38 Philippians 02:08

Word Data:

Strong's: G4716

Forms Found in the English ULB:

cross

**CROWN**

Related Ideas:

crest, garland, wreath

Definition:

A crown is a decorative, circular headpiece worn on the head of rulers such as kings and queens. The term to "crown" means to put a crown on someone's head; figuratively it means to "honor."

Crowns are usually made of gold or silver, and are embedded with precious gems such as emeralds and rubies. A crown is a symbol of a king's power and wealth. By contrast, the crown made of thorn branches that the Roman soldiers placed on Jesus' head was meant to mock him and hurt him. If a person is "crowned," this means that a crown was put on his head. In ancient times, winners of athletic contests would be awarded a crown made out of olive branches. The apostle Paul mentions this crown in his second letter to Timothy. A "crest" is a crown or a piece of metal or expensive wood with a design on it or something else that people recognize as a symbol of the king or another official. A person whom the official wants to honor will wear the "crest" or put it on the animal that he rides or that pulls his chariot. A "garland" and "a wreath" are a crown or necklace made of flowers or leaves.

Sometimes "crown" is used figuratively.

The figurative use of to "crown" means to honor someone. We honor God by obeying him and praising him to others. This

is like putting a crown on him and acknowledging that he is King. Pauls calls fellow believers his "joy and crown." In this expression, "crown" is used figuratively to mean that Paul has been greatly blessed and honored by how these believers have remained faithful in serving God.

Translation Suggestions:

When used figuratively, "crown" could be translated as "prize" or "honor" or "reward." The figurative use of to "crown" could be translated as to "honor" or to "decorate." The expression, "he was crowned with glory and honor" could be translated as, "glory and honor were bestowed on him" or "he was given glory and honor" or "he was endowed with glory and honor."

(See also: [glory](#), [king](#), [olive](#))

Bible References:

John 19:03 Lamentations 05:16 Matthew 27:29 Philippians 04:01 Psalms 021:03 Revelation 03:11

Word Data:

Strong's: H3803, H3804, H5145, H5849, H5850, H6936, G1238, G4735, G4737

Forms Found in the English ULB:

crest, crown, crowned, crowns, garland, wreath

**crucify**

Related Ideas:

nail him to a cross

Definition:

The term "crucify" means to execute someone by attaching him to a cross and leaving him there to suffer and die in great pain.

The victim was either tied to the cross or nailed to it. Crucified people died from blood loss or from suffocation. The ancient Roman Empire frequently used this method of execution to punish and kill people who were terrible criminals or who had rebelled against the authority of their government. The Jewish religious leaders asked the Roman governor to order his soldiers to crucify Jesus. The soldiers nailed Jesus to a cross. He suffered there for six hours, and then died.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "crucify" could be translated as, "kill on a cross" or "execute by nailing to a cross."

(See also: [cross](#), [Rome](#))

Bible References:

Acts 02:23 Galatians 02:20-21 Luke 23:20-22 Luke 23:34 Matthew 20:17-19 Matthew 27:23-24

Word Data:

Strong's: G388, G4362, G4717, G4957

Forms Found in the English ULB:

crucified, crucify, nailing ... to a cross

**cry**

Related Ideas:

outcry, raised his voice, scream, shout, speak out, speak loudly

Definition:

The terms "cry" or "cry out" often mean to say something loudly and urgently. Someone can "cry out" in pain or in distress or in anger.

The phrase "cry out" also means to shout or call out, often with the intent to ask for help. This term could also be translated as "exclaim loudly" or "urgently ask for help," depending on the context. An expression such as, "I cry out to you" could be translated as, "I call to you for help" or "I urgently ask you for help."

(See also: [call](#), [plead](#))

Bible References:

Job 27:09 Mark 05:5-6 Mark 06:48-50 Psalm 022:1-2

Word Data:

Strong's: H1058, H2199, H2201, H6030, H6463, H6670, H6682, H6817, H6818, H6873, H6963, H7121, H7123, H7321, H7440, H7442, H7723, H7737, H7768, H7771, H7775, H8643, H8663, G310, G349, G400, G863, G994, G995, G1916, G2019, G2799, G2805, G2896, G2905, G2906, G2929, G4377, G5455

Forms Found in the English ULB:

cried, cried for help, cried out, cries, cries of distress, cries out, cry, cry ... for help, cry aloud, cry of distress, cry out, crying, crying out, outcries, outcry, raised ... voice, scream, screams, shout, shout out loud, shouted, shouting, shouting out, shouts, speak out, spoke loudly

**curse**

Related Ideas:

accursed, speak evil

Definition:

The term "curse" means to cause negative things to happen to the person or thing that is being cursed.

A curse can be a statement that harm will happen to someone or something. To curse someone can also be an expression of desire that bad things will happen to them. It can also refer to the punishment or other negative things that someone causes to happen to someone.

Translation Suggestions:

This term could be translated as "cause bad things to happen to" or "declare that something bad will happen to" or "swear to cause evil things to happen to." In the context of God sending curses on his disobedient people, it could be translated as, "punish by allowing bad things to happen." The term "cursed" when used to describe people could be translated as, "(this person) will experience much trouble." The phrase "cursed be" could be translated as, "May (this person) experience great difficulties." The phrase, "Cursed is the ground" could be translated as, "The soil will not be very fertile." "Cursed be the day I was born" could also be translated as, "I am so miserable it would have been better not to be born." However, if the target language has the phrase "cursed be" and it has the same meaning, then it is good to keep the same phrase.

(See also: [bless](#))

Bible References:

1 Samuel 14:24-26 2 Peter 02:12-14 Galatians 03:10 Galatians 03:14 Genesis 03:14 Genesis 03:17 James 03:10 Numbers 22:06 Psalms 109:28

Word Data:

Strong's: H422, H423, H779, H1288, H2194, H2778, H3994, H5344, H6895, H7043, H7045, H7621, G331, G332, G685, G1944, G2551, G2652, G2653, G2671, G2672

Forms Found in the English ULB:

accursed, curse, cursed, curses, cursing, speaks evil

**curtain**

Related Ideas:

covering, screen

Definition:

In the Bible, the term "curtain" refers to a very thick, heavy piece of material used in the making of the tabernacle and the temple.

The tabernacle was built using four layers of curtains for the top and sides. These curtain coverings were made of cloth or animal skins. Cloth curtains were also used to form a wall surrounding the tabernacle courtyard. These curtains were made out of "linen" which was a kind of cloth made out of the flax plant. In both the tabernacle and temple building, a thick cloth curtain hung between the holy place and the most holy place. It was this curtain that was miraculously torn into two parts when Jesus died. The "screens" were curtains hung at the entrance to the courtyard of the tabernacle, at the entrance to the tabernacle, and in front of the ark of the covenant.

Translation Suggestions:

Since modern-day curtains are very different from the curtains used in the Bible, it may be more clear to use a different word or to add words that describe the curtains. Depending on the context, ways to translate this term could include, "curtain covering" or "covering" or "piece of thick cloth" or "animal skin covering" or "hanging piece of cloth."

(See also: [holy place](#), [tabernacle](#), [temple](#))

Bible References:

Hebrews 10:20 Leviticus 04:17 Luke 23:45 Matthew 27:51 Numbers 04:05

Word Data:

Strong's: H1852, H3407, H4539, H6532, H7050, G2665

Forms Found in the English ULB:

covering, curtain, curtains, screen, screening

**cut off**

Related Ideas:

chop down, cut down, cut in two, pluck out, shear, tear off

Definition:

The expression "cut off" literally means to use a sharp instrument to remove a part of something. This can refer to, for example, removing a limb from a tree or an arm or leg from a person, or to chopping a tree completely down.

The expression "cut off" is also used to refer to God causing a river to stop flowing.

The metaphor "cut off" refers to people or God separating a person from his nation or community either by driving him away or by killing him.

To "shear" is to cut the hair off of an animal.

To "pluck" is to separate a part of something from the rest by pulling it off or out.

In the Old Testament, disobeying God's commands resulted in being cut off, or separated, from God's people and from his presence. God also said he would "cut off" or destroy the non-Israelite nations, because they did not worship or obey him and were enemies of Israel.

Picture of Cut Off From People:

<a href="https://content.bibletranslationtools.org/WycliffeAssociates/en\_tw/raw/branch/master/PNGs/c/Cutofffrompeople.png"></a>

#### Translation Suggestions:

The expression "be cut off" could be translated as "be banished" or "be sent away" or "be separated from" or "be killed" or "be destroyed." Depending on the context, to "cut off" could be translated as, to "destroy" or to "send away" or to "separate from" or to "destroy." In the context of flowing waters being cut off, this could be translated as "were stopped" or "were caused to stop flowing" or "were divided."

#### Bible References:

Genesis 17:14 Judges 21:06 Proverbs 23:18

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H1214, H1219, H1438, H1494, H1497, H1504, H1629, H1820, H2686, H3582, H3772, H5243, H5352, H6789, H7088, H7096, H7112, H7113, G609, G851, G1581, G1807

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

chop ... down, chopped ... down, cut ... down, cut ... off, cut ... out of, cut in two, cut off, cuts ... off, cutting ... off, eliminate, pluck ... out, shear, sheared, tear ... off

#### darkness

#### Related Ideas:

dark, darken, gloom

#### Definition:

The terms "darkness" and "gloom" literally means an absence of light. There are also several figurative meanings of these terms:

As a metaphor, "darkness" means "impurity" or "evil" or "spiritual blindness." It also refers to anything related to sin and moral corruption. The expression "dominion of darkness" refers to all that is evil and ruled by Satan. The term "darkness" can also be used as a metaphor for death. People who do not know God are said to be "living in darkness," which means they do not understand or practice righteousness. God is light (righteousness) and the darkness (evil) cannot overcome that light. The place of punishment for those who reject God is sometimes referred to as "outer darkness." The term "gloom" can be used as a metaphor for sadness.

#### Translation Suggestions:

It is best to translate this term literally, with a word in the project language that refers to the absence of light. This could also be a term that refers to the darkness of a room with no light or to the time of day when there is no light. For the figurative uses, it is also important to keep the image of darkness in contrast to light, as a way to describe evil and deception in contrast to goodness and truth. Depending on the context, other ways to translate this could be, "darkness of night" (as opposed to "light of day") or "not seeing anything, like at night" or "evil, like a dark place".

(See also: [corrupt](#), [dominion](#), [kingdom](#), [light](#), [redeem](#), [righteous](#))

#### Bible References:

1 John 01:06 1 John 02:08 1 Thessalonians 05:05 2 Samuel 22:12 Colossians 01:13 Isaiah 05:30 Jeremiah 13:16 Joshua 24:7 Matthew 08:12

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H652, H653, H2816, H2821, H2822, H2825, H3990, H3991, H4285, H5890, H6205, H6751, H6937, G2217, G4652, G4653, G4654, G4655, G4656

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

dark, darken, darkened, darker, darkness, gloom, thick darkness, turned dark

#### day

#### Related Ideas:

daily, daytime, morning, today

#### Definition:

The term "day" literally refers to a period of time lasting 24 hours beginning at sundown. It is also used figuratively.

For the Israelites and the Jews, a day began at sunset of one day and ended at sunset of the next day. Sometimes the term "day" is used figuratively to refer to a longer period of time, such as the "day of Yahweh" or "last days." Some languages will use a different expression to translate these figurative uses or will translate "day" nonfiguratively. Other translations of "day" could include, "time" or "season" or "occasion" or "event," depending on the context.

(See also: [judgment day](#), [last day](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 20:06 Daniel 10:04 Ezra 06:15 Ezra 06:19 Matthew 09:15

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H3117, H3118, H3119, H6242, G2250, G4594

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

daily, day, day's, days, days', daytime, morning, today

## death

### Related Ideas:

breathed their last, dead, deadly, deadness, deathly, die, lethal, mortal, stop breathing

### Definition:

This term is used to refer to both physical and spiritual death. Physically, it refers to when the physical body of a person stops living. Spiritually, it refers to sinners being separated from a holy God because of their sin.

#### 1. Physical death

To "die" means to stop living. Death is the end of physical life. A person's spirit leaves his body when he dies. When Adam and Eve sinned, physical death came into the world. The expression "put to death" refers to killing or murdering someone, especially when a king or other ruler gives an order for someone to be killed. The words "deadly" and "lethal" describe something that causes someone to die. Something that is "mortal" can die; it does not live forever.

#### 2. Spiritual death

Spiritual death is the separation of a person from God. Adam died spiritually when he disobeyed God. His relationship with God was broken. He became ashamed and tried to hide from God. Every descendant of Adam is a sinner, and is spiritually dead. God makes us spiritually alive again when we have faith in Jesus Christ.

### Translation Suggestions:

To translate the words "die," death," and dead," it is usually best to use the everyday, natural word or expression in the target language that refers to death. This is true both when "death" refers to physical death and when it refers to spiritual death. In some languages, to "die" may be expressed as to "not live." The term "dead" may be translated as "not alive" or "not having any life" or "not living." The expression "the dead" is a nominal adjective that refers to people who have died. Some languages will translate this as "dead people" or "people who have died." The expression "put to death" could also be translated as "kill" or "murder" or "execute."

(See also: [believe](#), [faith](#), [life](#), [spirit](#))

### Bible References:

1 Corinthians 15:21 1 Thessalonians 4:17 Acts 10:42 Acts 14:19 Colossians 2:15 Colossians 2:20 Genesis 2:15-17 Genesis 34:27 Matthew 16:28 Romans 5:10 Romans 5:12 Romans 6:10

### Word Data:

Strong's: H6, H1478, H1826, H1934, H2491, H4191, H4192, H4193, H4194, H4463, H5038, H5315, H6297, H6757, H7496, H7523, H7819, H8045, H8546, H8552, G336, G337, G520, G599, G615, G622, G1634, G2079, G2253, G2286, G2287, G2288, G2289, G2348, G2837, G2966, G3498, G3499, G3500, G4430, G4880, G4881, G5053, G5054

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

about to die, breathed ... last, causes ... death, dead, deadly, deadness, death, deathly, deaths, die, die with, died, dies, dying, fatal, lethal, mortal, stop breathing, stops breathing

## deceive

### Related Ideas:

lie, deal falsely, deceit, deception, deceptive, delusion, entice, error, false, falsehood, flatter, illusion, trick

### Definition:

The word "deceive" means to cause someone to believe something that is not true.

The words "deceit" and "deception" can refer to an act or habit of deceiving others or to a message that is not truthful. A "deceiver" is someone who causes others to believe something that is not true. For example, Satan is called a "deceiver." The evil spirits that he controls are also deceivers. The words "deceitful" and "deceptive" can describe people who deceive others or to messages or actions that are meant to deceive others. To "entice" someone is to deceive him into thinking that he will enjoy doing something evil. To "defraud" someone is to use deceit to get from him something that he would not give if he knew the truth. To "flatter" someone is to praise him falsely so that he will do what the speaker wants him to do. To "lie" to someone or to tell a "lie" is not the same as to lie down to go to sleep.

### Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, "deceive" could be translated as "lie to," "mislead," "trick," or "fool." "Deceiver" could be translated as "liar" or "one who misleads" or "someone who deceives." Depending on the context, the terms "deception" or "deceit" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "falsehood" or "lying" or "trickery" or "dishonesty." The terms "deceptive" or "deceitful" could be translated as "untruthful" or "misleading" or "lying" to describe a person who speaks or acts in a way that causes other people to believe things that are not true.

(See also: [true](#))

### Bible References:

1 John 1:8 1 Timothy 2:14 2 Thessalonians 2:3-4 Genesis 3:12-13 Genesis 31:26-28 Leviticus 19:11-12 Matthew 27:64 Micah 6:11

### Word Data:

Strong's: H898, H2048, H2505, H3577, H3584, H3868, H4123, H4604, H4820, H4860, H5230, H5377, H5558, H6121, H6231, H6601, H7411, H7423, H7683, H7686, H7723, H7952, H8267, H8496, H8582, H8591, H8649, G538, G539, G1386, G1387, G1388, G1818, G3884, G4105, G2296, G4106, G4108, G5422, G5423, G5571

Forms Found in the English ULB:

a lie, deal falsely, deceit, deceitful, deceitfully, deceitfulness, deceive, deceived, deceiver, deceivers, deceives, deceiving, deception, deceptive, defraud, defrauded, delusion, entice, error, false, falsehood, falsely, flatter, flattering, flatters, flattery, illusions, liar, liars, lies, trick

**declare**

Related Ideas:

announce, declaration, proclaim, proclamation, pronounce

Definition:

The terms "declare" and "declaration" refer to making a formal or public statement, often to emphasize something. To "proclaim" means to announce or declare something publicly and boldly.

A "declaration" not only emphasizes the importance of what is being proclaimed, but it also calls attention to the one making the declaration. For example, in the Old Testament, a message from God is often preceded by "the declaration of Yahweh" or "this is what Yahweh declares." This expression emphasizes that it is Yahweh himself who is saying this. The fact that the message comes from Yahweh shows how important that message is. Often in the Bible, "proclaim" means to announce publicly something that God has commanded, or to tell others about God and how great he is. In the New Testament, the apostles proclaimed the good news about Jesus to many people in many different cities and regions. The term "proclaim" can also be used for decrees made by kings or for denouncing evil in a public way.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, "declare" could be translated as "proclaim" or "publicly state" or "strongly say" or "emphatically state." The term "declaration" could be translated as "statement" or "proclamation." The term "proclaim" could be translated as "announce" or "openly preach" or "publicly declare." The term "proclamation" could be translated as "announcement" or "public preaching." The phrase "this is Yahweh's declaration" could be translated as "this is what Yahweh declares" or "this is what Yahweh says."

(See also: [preach](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 16:24 1 Corinthians 15:31-32 1 Samuel 24:17-18 Amos 02:16 Ezekiel 05:11-12 Matthew 07:21-23

Word Data:

Strong's: H262, H816, H874, H1319, H1696, H1697, H2199, H3045, H3745, H4161, H4853, H5002, H5042, H5046, H5608, H6567, H6963, H7121, H7150, H7440, H7561, H7878, H8085, G312, G518, G591, G669, G1229, G1344, G1555, G1718, G1861, G2097, G2511, G2605, G2607, G2782, G2784, G2980, G3004, G3140, G3142, G3670, G3724, G3870, G3955, G4135, G4296, G5335

Forms Found in the English ULB:

announce, announced, announces, declaration, declarations, declare, declared, declares, declaring, proclaim, proclaimed, proclaiming, proclaims, proclamation, proclamations, pronounces

**defile**

Related Ideas:

pollute, pollution, stain

Definition:

The terms "defile" and "be defiled" refer to becoming polluted or dirty. Something can be defiled in a physical, moral, or ritual sense.

God warned the Israelites to not defile themselves by eating or touching things that he had declared as "unclean" and "unholy." Certain things such as dead bodies and contagious diseases were declared by God to be unclean and would defile a person if they touched them. God commanded the Israelites to avoid sexual sins. These would defile them and make them unacceptable to God. There were also certain kinds of bodily processes that defiled a person temporarily until he could become ritually pure again. A "stain" is a dirty mark that is hard to clean. In the New Testament, Jesus taught that sinful thoughts and actions are what truly defile a person.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "defile" can also be translated as "cause to be unclean" or "cause to be unrighteous" or "cause to be ritually unacceptable." To "be defiled" could be translated as "become unclean" or "be caused to be morally unacceptable (to God)" or "become ritually unacceptable."

(See also: [clean](#), [clean](#))

Bible References:

2 Kings 23:08 Exodus 20:24-26 Genesis 34:27 Genesis 49:04 Isaiah 43:27-28 Leviticus 11:43-45 Mark 07:14-16 Matthew 15:10

Word Data:

Strong's: H1351, H1352, H1602, H2490, H2491, H2610, H2930, H2931, G2839, G2840, G3392, G3435, G4695

Forms Found in the English ULB:

are defiled, be defiled, defile, defiled, defiles, defiling, polluted, pollutes, pollution, stain, stained, was defiled, were defiled

## deliver

### Related Ideas:

defend, deliverance, deliverer, escape, relieve, rescue, rescuer

### Definition:

To "deliver" someone means to rescue that person. The term "deliverer" refers to someone who rescues or frees people from slavery, oppression, or other dangers. The term "deliverance" refers to what happens when someone rescues or frees people from slavery, oppression, or other dangers.

In the Old Testament, God appointed deliverers to protect the Israelites by leading them in battle against other people groups who came to attack them. These deliverers were also called "judges" and the Old Testament book of Judges records the time in history when these judges were governing Israel. God is also called a "deliverer." Throughout the history of Israel, he delivered or rescued his people from their enemies. The term "deliver over to" or "deliver up to" has a very different meaning of handing or turning someone over to an enemy, such as when Judas delivered Jesus over to the Jewish leaders.

### Translation Suggestions:

In the context of helping people escape from their enemies, the term "deliver" can be translated as "rescue" or "liberate" or "save." When it means to deliver someone over to the enemy, "deliver over" can be translated as "betray to" or "hand over" or "give over." The word "deliverer" can also be translated as "rescuer" or "liberator." When the term "deliverer" refers to the judges who led Israel, it could also be translated as "governor" or "judge" or "leader."

(See also: [judge](#), [save](#))

### Bible References:

2 Corinthians 01:10 Acts 07:35 Galatians 01:04 Judges 10:12

### Word Data:

Strong's: H1350, H2020, H2502, H3205, H3444, H3467, H4042, H4422, H4498, H4672, H5337, H5414, H5437, H5462, H6299, H6403, H6413, H6475, H6561, H7378, H7611, H7725, H7804, H8199, H8668, G325, G525, G629, G1080, G1325, G1659, G1807, G1929, G3086, G3860, G4506, G4991, G5088, G5483

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

be rescued, defend, defended, deliver, deliverance, delivered, delivered ... over, deliverer, deliverers, delivering, delivers, escape, escaped, permit ... to escape, relieve, rescue, rescued, rescuer, rescues

## demon

### Related Ideas:

demonic

### Definition:

All these terms refer to demons, which are spirit beings that oppose God's will.

God created angels to serve him. When the devil rebelled against God, some of the angels also rebelled and were thrown out of heaven. It is believed that demons and evil spirits are these "fallen angels." Sometimes these demons are called "unclean spirits." The term "unclean" means "impure" or "evil" or "unholy." Because demons serve the devil, they do evil things. Sometimes they live inside people and control them. Demons are more powerful than human beings, but not as powerful as God.

### Translation Suggestions:

The term "demon" could also be translated as "evil spirit." The term "unclean spirit" could also be translated as "impure spirit" or "corrupt spirit" or "evil spirit." Make sure that the word or phrase used to translate this term is different from the term used to refer to the devil. Also consider how the term "demon" is translated in a local or national language.

(See also: [demon-possessed](#), [Satan](#), [false god](#), [false god](#), [angel](#), [evil](#), [clean](#))

### Bible References:

James 02:19 James 03:15 Luke 04:36 Mark 03:22 Matthew 04:24

### Word Data:

Strong's: H7307, H7451, H7700, G169, G1139, G1140, G1141, G1142, G4190, G4151

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

demon, demonic, demons

## demon-possessed

### Related Ideas:

possessed by a demon

### Definition:

A person who is demon-possessed has a demon or evil spirit that controls what he does and thinks.

Often a demon-possessed person will hurt himself or other people because the demon causes him to do that. Jesus healed demon-possessed people by commanding the demons to come out of them. This is often called "casting out" demons.

### Translation Suggestions:

Other ways to translate this term could include "demon-controlled" or "controlled by an evil spirit" or "having an evil

spirit living inside."

(See also: [demon](#))

Bible References:

Mark 01:32 Matthew 04:24 Matthew 08:16 Matthew 08:33

Word Data:

Strong's: G1139

Forms Found in the English ULB:

demon-possessed, possessed by a demon, possessed by demons

**desert**

Related Ideas:

remote place, solitary place, wilderness

Definition:

A desert, or wilderness, is a dry, barren place where very few plants and trees can grow.

A desert is a land area with a dry climate and few plants or animals. Because of the harsh conditions, very few people can live in the desert, so it is also referred to as "wilderness." "Wilderness" conveys the meaning of being remote, desolate and isolated from people. This word can also be translated as "deserted place," "remote place," "solitary place," or "uninhabited place."

Bible References:

Acts 13:16-18 Acts 21:38 Exodus 04:27-28 Genesis 37:21-22 John 03:14 Luke 01:80 Luke 09:12-14 Mark 01:03 Matthew 04:01

Matthew 11:08

Word Data:

Strong's: H776, H2723, H3293, H3452, H4057, H6160, H6723, H6728, H6921, H8047, H8414, G2047, G2048

Forms Found in the English ULB:

desert, deserts, remote places, solitary place, wilderness, wildernesses

**destroy**

Related Ideas:

break down, bring ... to nothing, destruction, remove, cut to pieces, demolish, destroyer, destructive, downfall, overthrow, pass away, put an end to, shatter, spoil, throw down, waste away

Definition:

To destroy something is to completely make an end to it, so that it no longer exists.

The term "destroyer" literally means "person who destroys." This term is often used in the Old Testament as a general reference to anyone who destroys other people, such as an invading army. When God sent the angel to kill all the firstborn males in Egypt, that angel was referred to as "the destroyer of the firstborn." This could be translated as "the one (or angel) who killed the firstborn males." In the book of Revelation about the end times, Satan or some other evil spirit is called "the Destroyer." He is the "one who destroys" because his purpose is to destroy and ruin everything God created. The word "overthrown" is a metaphor that speaks of a ruler or a great city as if it were a person sitting or standing on a high place whom another person has pushed off of the high place and who is now lying helpless.

(See also: [angel](#), [Egypt](#), [firstborn](#), [Passover](#))

Bible References:

Exodus 12:23 Hebrews 11:28 Jeremiah 06:26 Judges 16:24

Word Data:

Strong's: H6, H7, H8, H622, H398, H1104, H1197, H1760, H1820, H1826, H1942, H2015, H2026, H2040, H2254, H2255, H2717, H2718, H2763, H2764, H2865, H3238, H3341, H3381, H3423, H3582, H3615, H3617, H3772, H3807, H3832, H4191, H4229, H4288, H4591, H4658, H4889, H5218, H5221, H5307, H5362, H5420, H5422, H5428, H5486, H5487, H5493, H5595, H5642, H5674, H6365, H6789, H6979, H7665, H7112, H7701, H7703, H7722, H7760, H7843, H7921, H8045, H8074, H8077, H8213, H8552, G355, G396, G622, G853, G684, G1311, G1842, G2049, G2506, G2507, G2647, G2704, G3089, G3639, G3645, G4199, G5351, G5356

Forms Found in the English ULB:

an end is put to, be destroyed, break ... down, breaking ... down, breaks ... down, bring ... to nothing, broke to pieces, broken, broken to pieces, brought ... down, brought ... to nothing, complete destruction, completely destroy, completely destroyed, crashing sound, cut ... to pieces, cut into pieces, cuts ... into pieces, demolish, destroy, destroy ... completely, destroyed, destroyer, destroyers, destroying, destroys, destruction, destructive, downfall, overthrew, overthrown, pass away, put an end to, shatter, shattered, shattering, spoil, throw down, throws ... down, thrown down, wasting away

**devour**

Definition:

The term "devour" means to eat or consume in an aggressive manner.

Using this word in a figurative sense, Paul warned believers to not devour one another, meaning to not attack or destroy each other with words or actions (Galatians 5:15). Also in a figurative sense, the term "devour" is often used with a

meaning of "completely destroy" as when talking about nations devouring each other or a fire devouring buildings and people. This term could also be translated as "completely consume" or "totally destroy."

Bible References:

1 Peter 05:08 Amos 01:10 Exodus 24:17 Ezekiel 16:20 Luke 15:30 Matthew 23:13-15 Psalms 021:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H398, H399, H400, H402, H1104, H1105, H3615, H3857, H3898, H7462, G2068, G2666, G2719, G5315

Forms Found in the English ULB:

devour, devoured, devouring, devours

**disciple**

Definition:

The term "disciple" refers to a person who spends much time with a teacher, learning from that teacher's character and teaching.

The people who followed Jesus around, listening to his teachings and obeying them, were called his "disciples." John the Baptist also had disciples. During Jesus' ministry, there were many disciples who followed him and heard his teachings. Jesus chose twelve disciples to be his closest followers; these men became known as his "apostles." Jesus' twelve apostles continued to be known as his "disciples" or "the twelve." Just before Jesus went up to heaven, he commanded his disciples to teach other people about how to become Jesus' disciples, too. Anyone who believes in Jesus and obeys his teachings is called a disciple of Jesus.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "disciple" could be translated by a word or phrase that means "follower" or "student" or "pupil" or "learner." Make sure that the translation of this term does not refer only to a student who learns in a classroom. The translation of this term should also be different from the translation of "apostle."

(See also: [apostle](#), [believe](#), [Jesus](#), [John \(the Baptist\)](#), [the twelve](#))

Bible References:

Acts 06:1 Acts 09:26-27 Acts 11:26 Acts 14:22 John 13:23 Luke 06:40 Matthew 11:03 Matthew 26:33-35 Matthew 27:64

Word Data:

Strong's: H3928, G3100, G3101, G3102

Forms Found in the English ULB:

disciple, disciples

**divorce**

Definition:

A divorce is the legal act of ending a marriage. The term to "divorce" means to formally and legally separate from one's spouse in order to end the marriage.

The literal meaning of the term to "divorce" is to "send away" or to "formally separate from." Other languages may have similar expressions to refer to divorce. A "certificate of divorce" could be translated as a "paper stating that the marriage has ended."

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 08:8-11 Leviticus 21:7-9 Luke 16:18 Mark 10:04 Matthew 05:32 Matthew 19:03

Word Data:

Strong's: H1644, H3748, H5493, H7971, G630, G647, G863

Forms Found in the English ULB:

divorce, divorces

**doctrine**

Related Ideas:

beliefs, learning

Definition:

The word "doctrine" literally means "teaching." It usually refers to religious teaching.

In the context of Christian teachings, "doctrine" refers to all teachings about God—Father, Son and Holy Spirit—including all his character qualities and everything he has done. It also refers to everything God teaches Christians about how to live holy lives that bring glory to him. The word "doctrine" is sometimes also used to refer to false or worldly religious teachings that come from human beings. The context makes the meaning clear. This term could also be translated as "teaching."

(See also: [teach](#))

Bible References:

1 Timothy 01:03 2 Timothy 03:16-17 Mark 07:6-7 Matthew 15:7-9

Word Data:

Strong's: H3948, G1319, G2085

Forms Found in the English ULB:

beliefs, doctrine, doctrines, learning

dove

Related Ideas:

pigeon

Definition:

Doves and pigeons are two kinds of small, gray-brown birds that look similar. A dove is often thought of as being lighter in color, almost white.

Some languages have two different names for them, while others use the same name for both. Doves and pigeons were used in sacrifices to God, especially for people who could not afford to buy a larger animal. A dove brought the leaf of an olive tree to Noah when the flood waters were going down. Doves sometimes symbolize purity, innocence, or peace. If doves or pigeons are not known in the language area where the translation is being done, this term could be translated as "a small grayish brown bird called a dove" or "a small gray or brown bird, similar to a (name of local bird)". If both a dove and a pigeon are referred to in the same verse, it is best to use two different words for these birds, if possible.

(See also: [olive](#), [innocent](#), [pure](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 08:09 Luke 02:22-24 Mark 01:10 Matthew 03:16 Matthew 21:12-14

Word Data:

Strong's: H1469, H1686, H3123, H8449, G4058

Forms Found in the English ULB:

dove, dove's, doves, pigeon, pigeons

earth

Related Ideas:

clay, dust, earthen, earthly, ground, land, soil

Definition:

The term "earth" refers to the world that human beings live on, along with all other forms of life.

"Earth" can also refer to the ground or soil that covers the land. This term is often used figuratively to refer to the people who live on the earth. The expressions "let the earth be glad" and "he will judge the earth" are examples of figurative uses of this term. The term "earthly" usually refers to physical things in contrast to spiritual things. The term "earthen" describes something that is made of clay

Translation Suggestions:

This term can be translated by the word or phrase that the local language or nearby national languages use to refer to the planet earth on which we live. Depending on the context, "earth" could also be translated as "world" or "land" or "dirt" or "soil" or "clay." When used figuratively, "earth" could be translated as "people on the earth" or "people living on earth" or "everything on earth." Ways to translate "earthly" could include "physical" or "things of this earth" or "visible."

(See also: [spirit](#), [world](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 01:38-40 2 Chronicles 02:11-12 Daniel 04:35 Luke 12:51 Matthew 06:10 Matthew 11:25 Zechariah 06:05

Word Data:

Strong's: H80, H127, H772, H776, H778, H2789, H3007, H3335, H6083, H7494, G1093, G1919, G2709, G2868, G2886, G3625, G5517, G5522

Forms Found in the English ULB:

clay, dust, earth, earth's, earthen, earthly, ground, land, lands, soil

elder

Definition:

Elders are spiritually mature men who have responsibilities of spiritual and practical leadership among God's people.

The term "elder" came from the fact that elders were originally older men who, because of their age and experience, had greater wisdom. In the Old Testament, the elders helped lead the Israelites in matters of social justice and the Law of Moses. In the New Testament, Jewish elders continued to be leaders in their communities and also were judges for the people. In the early Christian churches, Christian elders gave spiritual leadership to the local assemblies of believers. Elders in these churches included young men who were spiritually mature. This term could be translated as "older men" or "spiritually mature men leading the church."

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 11:1-3 1 Timothy 03:1-3 1 Timothy 04:14 Acts 05:19-21 Acts 14:23 Mark 11:28 Matthew 21:23-24

Word Data:

Strong's: H1419, H2205, H7868, G1087, G3187, G4244, G4245, G4850

Forms Found in the English ULB:

elder, elders

elect

#### Related Ideas:

Chosen One, choice, choose, election

#### Definition:

The term "the elect" literally means "chosen ones" or "chosen people" and refers to those whom God has appointed or selected to be his people. "Chosen One" or "Chosen One of God" is a title that refers to Jesus, who is the chosen Messiah.

The term "choose" means to select something or someone or to decide something. It is often used to refer to God appointing people to belong to him and to serve him. To be "chosen" means to be "selected" or "appointed" to be or do something. God chose people to be holy, to be set apart by him for the purpose of bearing good spiritual fruit. That is why they are called "the chosen (ones)" or "the elect." The term "chosen one" is sometimes used in the Bible to refer to certain people such as Moses and King David whom God had appointed as leaders over his people. It is also used to refer to the nation of Israel as God's chosen people. The phrase "the elect" is an older term that literally means "the chosen ones" or "the chosen people." This phrase in the original language is plural when referring to believers in Christ. In older English Bible versions, the term "elect" is used in both the Old and New Testaments to translate the word for "chosen one(s)." More modern versions use "elect" only in the New Testament, to refer to people who have been saved by God through faith in Jesus. Elsewhere in the Bible text, they translate this word more literally as "chosen ones."

#### Translation Suggestions:

It is best to translate "elect" with a word or phrase that means "chosen ones" or "chosen people." This could also be translated as "people whom God chose" or "the ones God appointed to be his people." The phrase "who were chosen" could also be translated as "who were appointed" or "who were selected" or "whom God chose." "I chose you" could be translated as "I appointed you" or "I selected you." In reference to Jesus, "Chosen One" could also be translated as "God's chosen One" or "God's specially appointed Messiah" or "the One God appointed (to save people)."

(See also: [appoint](#), [Christ](#))

#### Bible References:

2 John 01:01 Colossians 03:12 Ephesians 01:3-4 Isaiah 65:22-23 Luke 18:07 Matthew 24:19-22 Romans 08:33

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H972, H977, H1262, H1305, H3045, H4005, H6901, G138, G140, G1586, G1588, G1589, G1951, G3724, G4400, G4401, G4899, G5500

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Chosen One, choice, choose, chooses, chose, chosen, chosen one, chosen ones, chosen people, elect, election  
endure

#### Related Ideas:

endurance, patient endurance, put up with, resist, stand

#### Definition:

The term "endure" means to last a long time or to bear something difficult with patience.

It also means to stand firm when times of testing come, without giving up. The term "endurance" can mean "patience" or "bearing up under a trial" or "persevering when being persecuted." The encouragement to Christians to "endure to the end" is telling them to obey Jesus, even if this causes them to suffer. To "endure suffering" can also mean to "experience suffering."

#### Translation Suggestions:

Ways to translate the term "endure" could include "persevere" or "keep believing" or "continue to do what God wants you to do" or "stand firm." In some contexts, to "endure" could be translated as to "experience" or to "go through." With the meaning of lasting for a long time, the term "endure" could also be translated as "last" or "continue." The phrase "will not endure" could be translated as "will not last" or "will not continue to survive." Ways to translate "endurance" could include "perseverance" or "continuing to believe" or "remaining faithful."

(See also: [persevere](#))

#### Bible References:

2 Timothy 02:11-13 James 01:03 James 01:12 Luke 21:19 Matthew 13:21 Revelation 01:09 Romans 05:3-5

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H386, H3201, H3557, H5331, H5375, H5975, H6965, G430, G907, G1526, G2005, G2076, G2594, G3306, G4722, G5278, G5281, G5297, G5342

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

endurance, endure, endured, endures, enduring, patient endurance, put up with, resist, stand  
envy

#### Related Ideas:

covet, covetousness, envious, greed

#### Definition:

The term "envy" refers to being jealous of someone because of what that person possesses or because of that person's admirable qualities.

Envy is normally a negative feeling of resentment because of another person's success, good fortune, or possessions. To

"covet" means to have a strong desire to have someone else's property, or even someone else's spouse. Often a person who covets something is willing to sin to get it. "Greed" is a strong, selfish desire to have something. Often a person who is greedy wants more of what he already has.

(See also: [jealous](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 13:4-7 1 Peter 02:01 Exodus 20:17 Mark 07:20-23 Proverbs 03:31-32 Romans 01:29

Word Data:

Strong's: H183, H2530, H7065, H7068, H7342, G1937, G2205, G2206, G3788, G4123, G4124, G4190, G5354, G5355

Forms Found in the English ULB:

covet, coveted, coveting, covetousness, envied, envious, envy, envying, greed, greedy

evil

Related Ideas:

deal violently, displeasing, evil actions, evil deeds, evil plans, fraudulent, harm, harmful, violate, violence, violent, wicked, wicked deeds, wickedly, wickedness, wretched, wretchedly

Definition:

The terms "evil" and "wicked" both refer to anything that is opposed to God's holy character and will.

While "evil" may describe a person's character, "wicked" may refer more to a person's behavior. However, both terms are very similar in meaning. The term "wickedness" refers to the state of being that exists when people do wicked things. The results of evil are clearly shown in how people mistreat others by killing, stealing, slandering and being cruel and unkind.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the terms "evil" and "wicked" can be translated as "bad" or "sinful" or "immoral." Other ways to translate these could include "not good" or "not righteous" or "not moral." Make sure the words or phrases that are used to translate these terms fit the context that is natural in the target language.

(See also: [disobey](#), [sin](#), [good](#), [righteous](#), [demon](#))

Bible References:

1 Samuel 24:11 1 Timothy 06:10 3 John 01:10 Genesis 02:17 Genesis 06:5-6 Job 01:01 Job 08:20 Judges 09:57 Luke 06:22-23 Matthew 07:11-12 Proverbs 03:07 Psalms 022:16-17

Word Data:

Strong's: H205, H1100, H1431, H1681, H1942, H2154, H2554, H2555, H5765, H2162, H2248, H2254, H3238, H3399, H3415, H4849, H5753, H5766, H5767, H5771, H5807, H5999, H6090, H6184, H6293, H7451, H7455, H7489, H7561, H7562, H7563, H7564, H7701, H8133, G92, G93, G94, G932, G983, G984, G987, G988, G2549, G2551, G2554, G2555, G2556, G2559, G2560, G2635, G2636, G4151, G4189, G4190, G4191, G4550, G5337

Forms Found in the English ULB:

deal violently, deal worse, displeasing, do ... evil, do ... violence, done ... violence, evil, evil actions, evil deeds, evil plans, evils, fraudulent, harm, harmful, violate, violated, violates, violence, violent, wicked, wicked deeds, wickedly, wickedness, wretched, wretchedly, wretches

face

Related Ideas:

before, facedown, facial, presence, surface

Definition:

The word "face" literally refers to the front part of a person's head. This term also has several figurative meanings.

The expression "your face" is often a figurative way of saying "you." Similarly, the expression "my face" often means "I" or "me." In a physical sense, to "face" someone or something means to look in the direction of that person or thing. To "face each other" means to "look directly at each other." Being "face to face" means that two people are seeing each other in person, at a close distance. When Jesus "steadfastly set his face to go to Jerusalem," it means that he very firmly decided to go. To "set one's face against" people or a city means to firmly decide to no longer support, or to reject that city or person. The expression "face of the land" refers to the surface of the earth and often is a general reference to the whole earth. For example, a "famine covering the face of the earth" refers to a widespread famine affecting many people living on earth. The figurative expression "do not hide your face from your people" means "do not reject your people" or "do not desert your people" or "do not stop taking care of your people."

Translation Suggestions:

If possible, it is best to keep the expression or use an expression in the project language that has a similar meaning. The term to "face" could be translated as to "turn toward" or to "look at directly" or to "look at the face of." The expression "face to face" could be translated as "up close" or "right in front of" or "in the presence of." Depending on the context, the expression "before his face" could be translated as "ahead of him" or "in front of him" or "before him" or "in his presence." The expression "set his face toward" could be translated as "began traveling toward" or "firmly made up his mind to go to." The expression "hide his face from" could be translated as "turn away from" or "stop helping or protecting" or "reject." To "set his face against" a city or people could be translated as "look at with anger and condemn" or "refuse to accept" or

"decide to reject" or "condemn and reject" or "pass judgment on." The expression "say it to their face" could be translated as "say it to them directly" or "say it to them in their presence" or "say it to them in person." The expression "on the face of the land" could also be translated as "throughout the land" or "over the whole earth" or "living throughout the earth."

Bible References:

Deuteronomy 05:04 Genesis 33:10

Word Data:

Strong's: H600, H639, H2122, H6440, H8389, G3799, G4383, G4750

Forms Found in the English ULB:

before, face, faced, facedown, faces, facial, facing, presence, surface

**faith**

Definition:

In general, the term "faith" refers to a belief, trust or confidence in someone or something.

To "have faith" in someone is to believe that what he says and does is true and trustworthy. To "have faith in Jesus" means to believe all of God's teachings about Jesus. It especially means that people trust in Jesus and his sacrifice to cleanse them from their sin and to rescue them from the punishment they deserve because of their sin. True faith or belief in Jesus will cause a person to produce good spiritual fruits or behaviors because the Holy Spirit is living in him. Sometimes "faith" refers generally to all the teachings about Jesus, as in the expression "the truths of the faith." In contexts such as "keep the faith" or "abandon the faith," the term "faith" refers to the state or condition of believing all the teachings about Jesus.

Translation Suggestions:

In some contexts, "faith" can be translated as "belief" or "conviction" or "confidence" or "trust." For some languages these terms will be translated using forms of the verb "believe." The expression "keep the faith" could be translated by "keep believing in Jesus" or "continue to believe in Jesus." The sentence "they must keep hold of the deep truths of the faith" could be translated by "they must keep believing all the true things about Jesus that they have been taught." The expression "my true son in the faith" could be translated by something like "who is like a son to me because I taught him to believe in Jesus" or "my true spiritual son, who believes in Jesus."

(See also: [believe](#), [faithful](#))

Bible References:

2 Timothy 04:07 Acts 06:7 Galatians 02:20-21 James 02:20

Word Data:

Strong's: H529, H530, G1680, G3640, G4102, G4103

Forms Found in the English ULB:

faith

**false prophet**

Definition:

A false prophet is a person who wrongly claims that his message comes from God.

The prophecies of false prophets are not usually fulfilled. That is, they do not come true. False prophets teach messages that partially or totally contradict what the Bible says. This term could also be translated as "person who falsely claims to be God's spokesman" or "someone who falsely claims to speak God's words." The New Testament teaches that in the end times there will be many false prophets who will try to deceive people into thinking that they come from God.

(See also: [fulfill](#), [prophet](#), [true](#))

Bible References:

1 John 04:1-3 2 Peter 02:01 Acts 13:6-8 Luke 06:26 Matthew 07:16 Matthew 24:23-25

Word Data:

Strong's: G5578

Forms Found in the English ULB:

false prophet, false prophets

**family**

Related Ideas:

family line, genealogical record

Definition:

The term "family" refers to a group of people who are related by blood and usually includes a father, mother, and their children. It often also includes other relatives such as grandparents, grandchildren, uncles and aunts.

The Hebrew family was a religious community passing on traditions through worship and instruction. Usually the father was the major authority of the family. Family could also include servants, concubines, and even foreigners. Some languages may have a broader word such as "clan" or "household" that would fit better in contexts where more than just parents and children are being referred to. The term "family" is also used to refer to people who are related spiritually, such as people who are part of God's family because they believe in Jesus. A "genealogy" is a record of a person's family that tells who his ancestors were.

(See also: [clan](#), [ancestor](#), [house](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 08:1-2 1 Samuel 18:18 Exodus 01:21 Joshua 02:12-13 Luke 02:04

Word Data:

Strong's: H1, H251, H272, H504, H1004, H1121, H2233, H2859, H2945, H3187, H3188, H4138, H4940, H5387, H5712, H8435, G1085, G3614, G3624, G3965

Forms Found in the English ULB:

families, family, family line, genealogical record, genealogical records, genealogies, genealogy, recorded in ... genealogies, recorded in ... genealogy

**famine**

Related Ideas:

famished, hunger

Definition:

The term "famine" refers to an extreme lack of food throughout a country or region, usually due to not enough rain. The term "famished" means extremely hungry.

Food crops can fail from natural causes such as lack of rain, crop disease, or insects. Food shortages can also be caused by people, such as enemies who destroy crops. In the Bible, God often caused famine as a way to punish nations when they sinned against him. In Amos 8:11 the term "famine" is used figuratively to refer to a time when God punished his people by not speaking to them. This could be translated with the word for "famine" in your language, or with a phrase such as "extreme lack" or "severe deprivation."

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 21:11-12 Acts 07:11 Genesis 12:10 Genesis 45:06 Jeremiah 11:21-23 Luke 04:25 Matthew 24:08

Word Data:

Strong's: H3720, H7458, H7459, G3042, G3521

Forms Found in the English ULB:

famine, famines, famished, hunger

**fast**

Definition:

The term to "fast" means to stop eating food for a period of time, such as for a day or more. Sometimes it also includes not drinking.

Fasting can help people to focus on God and pray without being distracted by preparing food and eating. Jesus condemned the Jewish religious leaders for fasting for the wrong reasons. They fasted so that others would think they were righteous. Sometimes people fast because they are very sad or grieved about something. The verb to "fast" can also be translated as to "refrain from eating" or to "not eat." The noun "fast" could be translated as "time of not eating" or "time of abstaining from food."

(See also: [Jewish leaders](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 21:8-10 2 Chronicles 20:03 Acts 13:1-3 Jonah 03:4-5 Luke 05:34 Mark 02:19 Matthew 06:18 Matthew 09:15

Word Data:

Strong's: H2908, H5144, H6684, H6685, G3521, G3522

Forms Found in the English ULB:

fast, fasted, fasting, fastings, fasts

**father**

Related Ideas:

ancestor, ancestral, beget, fatherless, forefather, grandfather, orphan

Definition:

When used literally, the term "father" refers to a person's male parent.

A "grandfather" is someone's father's father or someone's mother's father. A "forefather" is one of a person's male ancestors, such as his grandfather's grandfather. An "ancestral household" is a social unit of those people who are descended from one ancestor. A person who is "fatherless" does not have a father. An "orphan" is a person who has no parents. In Bible times widows were often not able to care for their children, so a child with a mother but no father could also be thought of as an orphan. To "beget" someone is to become that person's father.

There are also several figurative uses of the term "father."

The term "fathers" often refers to a person's male ancestors, such as his grandfather's grandfather. The term "father" can refer to a person who is the leader a group of related people or the source of something. For example, in Genesis 4 "the father of all who live in tents" could mean, "the first clan leader of the first people who ever lived in tents." The apostle Paul called himself the "father" of those he had helped to become Christians through sharing the gospel with them.

Translation Suggestions

When talking about a father and his literal son, this term should be translated using the usual term to refer to a father in the language. "God the Father" should also be translated using the usual, common word for "father." When referring to forefathers, this term could be translated as "ancestors" or "ancestral fathers." Sometimes the word "father" can be translated as "clan leader." When Paul refers to himself figuratively as a father to believers in Christ, this could be translated as "spiritual father" or "father in Christ." The phrase "father of all lies" could be translated as "source of all lies" or "the one from whom all lies come."

(See also: [God the Father](#), [son](#), [Son of God](#))

Bible References:

Acts 07:02 Acts 07:32 Acts 07:45 Acts 22:03 Genesis 31:30 Genesis 31:42 Genesis 31:53 Hebrews 07:4-6 John 04:12 Joshua 24:3-4 Malachi 03:07 Mark 10:7-9 Matthew 01:07 Matthew 03:09 Matthew 10:21 Matthew 18:14 Romans 04:12

Word Data:

Strong's: H1, H2, H25, H539, H1730, H1733, H2524, H3205, H3490, H4940, H5971, H7223, G540, G1080, G3737, G3962, G3964, G3966, G3967, G3970, G3971, G3995, G4245, G4269, G4613

Forms Found in the English ULB:

ancestor, ancestor's, ancestors, ancestors', ancestral, beget, begot, father, father's, fathered, fathering, fatherless, fathers, fathers', forefather, forefathers, grandfather, orphan, orphans

fear

Related Ideas:

afraid, alarmed, anxiety, coward, dismay, dread, fainthearted, fearful, fearlessly, fearsome, frighten, timid, unafraid

Definition:

The terms "fear" and "afraid" refer to the unpleasant feeling a person has when there is a threat of harm to himself or others.

The term "fear" can also refer to a deep respect and awe for a person in authority. The phrase "fear of Yahweh," as well as related terms "fear of God" and "fear of the Lord," refer to a deep respect of God and the showing of that respect by obeying him. This fear is motivated by knowing that God is holy and hates sin. The Bible teaches that a person who fears Yahweh will become wise. "Anxiety" is fear about the future, what is going to happen. To be "alarmed" is to be surprised and afraid because something bad has suddenly happened. "Dread" is great fear. Someone who is "timid" is afraid to act because something bad might happen as a result. Someone who is "unafraid" is not afraid.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, to "fear" can be translated as to "be afraid" or to "deeply respect" or to "revere" or to "be in awe of." The term "afraid" could be translated as "terrified" or "scared" or "fearful." The sentence "The fear of God fell on all of them" could be translated as "Suddenly they all felt a deep awe and respect for God" or "Immediately, they all felt very amazed and revered God deeply" or "Right then, they all felt very afraid of God (because of his great power)." The phrase "fear not" could also be translated as "do not be afraid" or "stop being afraid." Note that the phrase "fear of Yahweh" does not occur in the New Testament. The phrase "fear of the Lord" or "fear of the Lord God" is used instead.

(See also: [marvel](#), [awe](#), [Lord](#), [power](#), [Yahweh](#))

Bible References:

1 John 04:18 Acts 02:43 Acts 19:15-17 Genesis 50:21 Isaiah 11:3-5 Job 06:14 Jonah 01:09 Luke 12:05 Matthew 10:28 Proverbs 10:24-25

Word Data:

Strong's: H367, H926, H928, H1204, H1481, H1672, H1674, H1763, H2119, H2729, H2730, H2731, H2844, H2849, H2865, H3016, H3025, H3372, H3373, H3374, H4032, H4034, H4035, H4116, H4172, H6206, H6342, H6343, H6345, H6427, H7264, H7267, H7297, H7390, H7461, H7493, H8175, G870, G1167, G1168, G1169, G1568, G1630, G1719, G2125, G5398, G5399, G5401

Forms Found in the English ULB:

afraid, alarmed, anxiety, cowards, dismay, dismayed, dread, dreaded, fainthearted, fear, feared, fearful, fearful thing, fearlessly, fears, fearsome, frighten, frightened, timid, unafraid

feast

Related Ideas:

dinner

Definition:

The term "feast" refers to an event where a group of people eat a very large meal together, often for the purpose of celebrating something. The action to "feast" means to eat a large amount of food or to participate in eating a feast together.

Often there are special kinds of food that are eaten at a certain feast. The religious festivals that God commanded the Jews to celebrate usually included having a feast together. For this reason the festivals are often called "feasts." In Bible times, kings and other rich and powerful people often gave feasts to entertain their family or friends. In the story about the lost son, the father had a special feast prepared to celebrate the return of his son. A feast sometimes lasted for several days or more. The term to "feast" could also be translated as to "eat lavishly" or to "celebrate by eating lots of food" or to "eat a

special, large meal." Depending on the context, "feast" could be translated as "celebrating together with a large meal" or "a meal with a lot of food" or "a celebration meal."

(See also: [festival](#))

Bible References:

2 Peter 02:12-14 Genesis 26:30 Genesis 29:22 Genesis 40:20 Jude 01:12-13 Luke 02:43 Luke 14:7-9 Matthew 22:01

Word Data:

Strong's: H398, H2077, H2282, H3899, H3900, H4150, H4797, H4960, H7646, H8057, H8354, G26, G1173, G1859, G2165, G4910

Forms Found in the English ULB:

dinner, feast, feasting, feasts

**festival**

Definition:

In general, a festival is a celebration held by a community of people.

The word for "festival" in the Old Testament literally means "appointed time."

The festivals celebrated by the Israelites were specially appointed times or seasons that God had commanded them to observe.

In some English translations, the word "feast" is used instead of festival because the celebrations included having a large meal together.

There were several main festivals that the Israelites celebrated every year:

Passover

Festival of Unleavened Bread

Firstfruits

Festival of Weeks (Pentecost)

Festival of Trumpets

Day of Atonement

Festival of Shelters

The purpose of these festivals was to thank God and to remember the amazing things he had done to rescue, protect, and provide for his people.

A person who "celebrates" acts as if he were at a festival.

(See also: [feast](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 23:31 2 Chronicles 08:13 Exodus 05:01 John 04:45 Luke 22:01

Word Data:

Strong's: H1974, H2166, H2282, H2287, H6213, H4150, H8057, G1456, G1858, G1859

Forms Found in the English ULB:

festival, festivals

**fig**

Definition:

A fig is a small, soft, sweet fruit that grows on trees. When ripe, this fruit can be a variety of colors, including brown, yellow, or purple.

Fig trees can grow 6 meters in height and their large leaves provide pleasant shade. The fruit is about 3-5 centimeters long. Adam and Eve used the leaves from fig trees to make clothing for themselves after they had sinned. Figs can be eaten raw, cooked, or dried. People also chop them into small pieces and press them into cakes to eat later. In Bible times, figs were important as a source of food and income. The presence of fruitful fig trees is frequently mentioned in the Bible as a sign of prosperity. Several times Jesus used fig trees as an illustration to teach his disciples spiritual truths.

Bible References:

Habakkuk 03:17 James 03:12 Luke 13:07 Mark 11:14 Matthew 07:17 Matthew 21:18

Word Data:

Strong's: H1061, H6291, H8384, G3653, G4808, G4810

Forms Found in the English ULB:

fig, figs

**fir**

Definition:

A fir tree is a kind of tree that stays green all year and has cones that contain seeds.

Fir trees are also referred to as "evergreen" trees. In ancient times, the wood of fir trees was used for making musical instruments and for building structures such as boats, houses, and the temple. Some examples of fir trees mentioned in the Bible are pine, cedar, cypress, and juniper.

(See also: [cedar](#), [cypress](#))

Bible References:

Ezekiel 27:4-5 Isaiah 37:24-25 Isaiah 41:19-20 Isaiah 44:14 Isaiah 60:12-13 Psalms 104:16-18

Word Data:

Strong's: H766, H1265, H1266

Forms Found in the English ULB:

fir, firs

fire

Related Ideas:

blazing, fiery, firebrands, inflame, kindle

Definition:

Fire is the heat, light, and flames that are produced when something is burned.

A fire that is "blazing" is very hot and has large flames. A "fire brand" is a piece of burning wood. To "set on fire" or "set fire to" something is to make it start burning with fire. To "inflame" something is to make it start burning. To "kindle" a fire is to start that fire burning. The final judgment of unbelievers is in the fire of hell.

The word "fire" and ideas related to fire are also used figuratively.

The term "fire" can refer to judgment or purification. The phrase "baptize with fire" could also be translated as "cause to experience suffering in order to be purified." Fire is used to refine gold and other metals. In the Bible, this process is used to explain how God refines people through difficult things that happen in their lives.

(See also: [pure](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 16:18-20 2 Kings 01:10 2 Thessalonians 01:08 Acts 07:29-30 John 15:06 Luke 03:16 Matthew 03:12 Nehemiah 01:3

Word Data:

Strong's: H217, H398, H784, H800, H801, H1197, H1200, H1513, H1814, H2734, H2740, H3341, H3857, H4168, H5135, H6315, G439, G440, G1067, G2741, G2618, G4442, G4443, G4447, G4448, G4451, G5394, G5457

Forms Found in the English ULB:

blazing, fiery, fire, firebrands, fires, flaming, kindle, kindled, kindles, set fire to, set ... on fire, sets ... on fire

fishermen

Related Ideas:

fish, fisher

Definition:

Fishermen are men who catch fish from the water as a means of earning money. In the New Testament, the fishermen used large nets to catch fish. The term "fishers" is another name for fishermen.

Peter and other apostles worked as fishermen before being called by Jesus. Since the land of Israel was near water, the Bible has many references to fish and fishermen. This term could be translated with a phrase such as "men who catch fish" or "men who earn money by catching fish." The word "fish" can also be a verb that means "to catch fish."

Bible References:

Ezekiel 47:9-10 Isaiah 19:08 Luke 05:1-3 Matthew 04:19 Matthew 13:47

Word Data:

Strong's: H1728, H1770, H1771, H2271, G231

Forms Found in the English ULB:

fish, fishermen, fishers

flesh

Related Ideas:

fleshly, human, living creatures, meat, physical

Definition:

In the Bible, the term "flesh" literally refers to the soft tissue of the physical body of a human being or animal.

The Bible also uses the term "flesh" in a figurative way to refer to all human beings or all living creatures. In the New Testament, the term "flesh" can be used to talk about something that is associated with being human. For example, to decide something according to the flesh means to decide something according to human standards. In the New Testament, the term "flesh" can be used to refer to the sinful nature of human beings. This is often used in contrast to their spiritual nature. The expression "own flesh and blood" refers to someone who is biologically related to another person, such as a parent, sibling, child, or grandchild. The expression "flesh and blood" can also refer to a person's ancestors or descendants. The expression "one flesh" refers to the physical uniting of a man and woman in marriage.

Translation Suggestions:

In the context of an animal's body, "flesh" could be translated as "body" or "skin" or "meat." When it is used to refer generally to all living creatures, this term could be translated as "living beings" or "everything that is alive." When referring in general to all people, this term could be translated as "people" or "human beings" or "everyone who lives."

The expression "flesh and blood" could also be translated as "relatives" or "family" or "kinfolk" or "family clan." There may be contexts where it could be translated as "ancestors" or "descendants." Some languages may have an expression that is similar in meaning to "flesh and blood." The expression "become one flesh" could be translated as "unite sexually" or "become as one body" or "become like one person in body and spirit." The translation of this expression should be checked to make sure it is acceptable in the project language and culture. . It should also be understood that this is figurative, and does not mean that a man and a woman who "become one flesh" literally become one person.

Bible References:

1 John 02:16 2 John 01:07 Ephesians 06:12 Galatians 01:16 Genesis 02:24 John 01:14 Matthew 16:17 Romans 08:08

Word Data:

Strong's: H120, H829, H1320, H1321, H2878, H7607, H7683, G2907, G4559, G4561

Forms Found in the English ULB:

flesh, fleshly, human, humans, living creatures, meat, physical

**forgive**

Related Ideas:

forgiven, forgiveness, pardon

Definition:

To forgive someone means to not hold a grudge against that person even though they did something hurtful.

"Forgiveness" is the act of forgiving someone.

Forgiving someone often means not punishing that person for something he has done wrong. This term can be used figuratively to mean "cancel," as in the expression "forgive a debt." When people confess their sins, God forgives them based on Jesus' sacrificial death on the cross. Jesus taught his disciples to forgive others as he has forgiven them.

The term "pardon" means to forgive and not punish someone for his sin.

This word has the same meaning as "forgive" but may also include the meaning of a formal decision to not punish someone who is guilty. In a court of law, a judge can pardon a person found guilty of a crime. Even though we are guilty of sin, Jesus Christ pardoned us from being punished in hell, based on his sacrificial death on the cross.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, "forgive" could be translated as "pardon" or "cancel" or "release" or "not hold against" (someone). The term "forgiveness" could be translated by a word or phrase that means "practice of not resenting" or "declaring (someone) as not guilty" or "the act of pardoning." If the language has a word for a formal decision to forgive, that word could be used to translate "pardon."

(See also: [guilt](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 50:17 Numbers 14:17-19 Deuteronomy 29:20-21 Joshua 24:19-20 2 Kings 05:17-19 Psalms 025:11 Psalms 025:17-19 Isaiah 55:6-7 Isaiah 40:02 Luke 05:21 Acts 08:22 Ephesians 04:31-32 Colossians 03:12-14 1 John 02:12

Word Data:

Strong's: H5546, H5547, H3722, H5375, H5545, H5547, G859, G863, G2433, G5483

Forms Found in the English ULB:

forgave, forgive, forgiven, forgiveness, forgives, pardon, pardoned

**found**

Related Ideas:

establish, foundation, founder

Definition:

The verb "found" means build, create, or lay a base for. The phrase "founded on" means supported by or based on. A "foundation" is the base of support on which something is built or created.

The foundation of a house or building must be strong and dependable in order to support the entire structure. The term "foundation" can also refer to the beginning of something or to the time when something was first created. In a figurative sense, believers in Christ are compared to a building that is founded on the teachings of the apostles and prophets, with Christ himself being the cornerstone of the building. A "foundation stone" was a stone that was laid as part of the foundation. These stones were tested to make sure they were strong enough to support an entire building. To "establish" something is for a person to start or make or create something that he wants to endure for a long time.

Translation Suggestions:

The phrase "before the foundation of the world" could be translated as "before the creation of the world" or "before the time when the world first existed" or "before everything was first created." The term "founded on" could be translated as "securely built on" or "firmly based on." Depending on the context, "foundation" could be translated as "strong base" or "solid support" or "beginning" or "creation."

(See also: [cornerstone](#), [create](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 06:37-38 2 Chronicles 03:1-3 Ezekiel 13:13-14 Luke 14:29 Matthew 13:35 Matthew 25:34

Word Data:

Strong's: H134, H553, H787, H2713, H3245, H3247, H3248, H3559, H3772, H4143, H4144, H4146, H4328, H4349, H4527, H5975, H7760, H8356, G747, G950, G1457, G2310, G2311, G2602

Forms Found in the English ULB:

established, establishes, found, foundation, foundations, founded, founder, founds, lay ... foundation, lay ... foundations  
free

Related Ideas:

freedom, freeman, liberty, volunteer, without cost, without paying for it

Definition:

The terms "free" or "freedom" refer to not being in slavery, or any other kind of bondage. Another word for "freedom" is "liberty."

The expression to "set someone free" or to "free someone" means to provide a way for someone to no longer be in slavery or captivity. In the Bible, these terms are often used figuratively to refer to how a believer in Jesus is no longer under the power of sin. Having "liberty" or "freedom" can also refer to no longer being required to obey the Law of Moses, but instead being free to live by the teachings and guidance of the Holy Spirit. To "volunteer" is to freely and willingly agree to do something.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "free" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "not bound" or "not enslaved" or "not in slavery" or "not in bondage." The term "freedom" or "liberty" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "the state of being free" or "the condition of not being a slave" or "not being bound." The expression to "set free" could be translated as to "cause to be free" or "rescue from slavery" or to "release from bondage." A person who has been "set free" has been "released" or "taken out of" bondage or slavery.

(See also: [bind](#), [enslave](#), [servant](#))

Bible References:

Galatians 04:26 Galatians 05:01 Isaiah 61:1 Leviticus 25:10 Romans 06:18

Word Data:

Strong's: H1865, H2600, H2666, H2668, H2670, H3318, H4800, H5068, H5069, H5071, H5337, H5352, H5355, H5425, H5674, H5800, H6299, H6340, H6362, H7342, H7971, G425, G525, G558, G629, G630, G859, G1344, G1432, G1657, G1658, G1659, G1849, G3089, G3955, G4506, G5483

Forms Found in the English ULB:

free, freed, freedom, freeing, freely, freely gave, freeman, frees, liberty, set ... free, volunteer, volunteered, without cost, without paying for it

fruit

Related Ideas:

bear fruit, crop, fruitful, produce, productive land, unfruitful

Definition:

The term "fruit" literally refers to the part of a plant that can be eaten.

A "fruitful" plant is one that has a lot of good fruit. The expression "fruit of the land" refers generally to everything that the land produces for people to eat. This includes not only fruits such as grapes or dates, but also vegetables, nuts, and grains. The term "crop" can refer to what people have planted for food. The term "crop" can refer to the food that is harvested at one time.

Sometimes the term "fruit" and ideas related to it are used figuratively.

In general, the expression "fruit of" refers to anything that comes from or that is produced by something else. For example, the "fruit of wisdom" refers to the good things that come from being wise. The expression "fruit of the womb" refers to "what the womb produces"—that is, children. The Bible often uses "fruit" to refer to a person's actions. Just as fruit on a tree shows what kind of tree it is, in the same way a person's words and actions reveal what his character is like. The expression "fruit of the Spirit" refers to godly qualities that the Holy Spirit produces in the lives of people who obey him. The term "fruitful" can be used figuratively to mean "prosperous." This often refers to having many children and descendants, as well as having plenty of food and other wealth.

Translation Suggestions:

It is best to translate this term using the general word for "fruit" that is commonly used in the project language to refer to the edible fruit of a fruit tree. In many languages it may be more natural to use the plural "fruits" whenever it refers to more than one fruit. Depending on the context, the term "fruitful" could be translated as "producing much spiritual fruit" or "having many children" or "prosperous." The expression "fruit of the land" could also be translated as "food that the land produces" or "food crops that are growing in that region." When God created animals and people, he commanded them to "be fruitful and multiply," which refers to having many offspring. This could also be translated as "have many offspring" or "have many children and descendants" or "have many children so that you will have many descendants." The expression "fruit of the womb" could be translated as "what the womb produces" or "children a woman gives birth to" or just "children." When Elizabeth says to Mary "blessed is the fruit of your womb," she means "blessed is the child you will give birth to." The project language may also have a different expression for this. Another expression "fruit of the

vine," could be translated as "vine fruit" or "grapes." Depending on the context, the expression "will be more fruitful" could also be translated as "will produce more fruit" or "will have more children" or "will be prosperous." The apostle Paul's expression "fruitful labor" could be translated as "work that brings very good results" or "efforts that result in many people believing in Jesus." The "fruit of the Spirit" could also be translated as "works that the Holy Spirit produces" or "words and actions that show that the Holy Spirit is working in someone."

(See also: [descendant](#), [grain](#), [grape](#), [Holy Spirit](#), [vine](#), [womb](#))

Bible References:

Galatians 05:23 Genesis 01:11 Luke 08:15 Matthew 03:08 Matthew 07:17

Word Data:

Strong's: H4, H1061, H1063, H1069, H2233, H2981, H3018, H3581, H3759, H3899, H3978, H4022, H5108, H6499, H6509, H6529, H6631, H7019, H8393, H8570, G1081, G2590, G2592, G2593, G3703, G5052, G5352

Forms Found in the English ULB:

bear fruit, crop, crops, fruit, fruitful, fruits, produce, productive land, unfruitful

fulfill

Related Ideas:

carry out, fill to the limit, finish, fulfillment, in full, make something full

Definition:

The term "fulfill" means to complete or accomplish something that was expected.

When a prophecy is fulfilled, it means that God causes to happen what was predicted in the prophecy. If a person fulfills a promise or a vow, it means that he does what he has promised to do. To fulfill a responsibility means to do the task that was assigned or required.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, "fulfill" could be translated as "accomplish" or "complete" or "cause to happen" or "obey" or "perform." The phrase "has been fulfilled" could also be translated as "has come true" or "has happened" or "has taken place." Ways to translate "fulfill," as in "fulfill your ministry," could include "complete" or "perform" or "practice" or "serve other people as God has called you to do."

(See also: [prophet](#), [Christ](#), [minister](#), [call](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 02:27 Acts 03:17-18 Leviticus 22:17-19 Luke 04:21 Matthew 01:22-23 Matthew 05:17 Psalms 116:12-15

Word Data:

Strong's: H1214, H4390, H5487, H7999, G378, G4135, G4137, G4138, G5048, G5055

Forms Found in the English ULB:

carried out, fill up ... to the limit, finishing, fulfill, fulfilled, fulfillment, fulfills, in full, make ... full

gate

Related Ideas:

doorkeeper, entrance, gate bars, gatekeeper, gateposts, gateway

Definition:

A "gate" is a hinged barrier at an access point in a fence or wall that surrounds a house or city.

A "gate bar" is a wooden or metal bar that can be moved into place to lock the gate. A "gatekeeper" was a person who was responsible to control who could go through the gateway. A city gate could be opened to allow people, animals, and cargo to travel in and out of the city. To protect the city, its walls and gates were thick and strong. Gates were closed and locked with a metal or wooden bar to prevent enemy soldiers from entering the city. A city gate was often the news and social center of a village. It was also where business transactions occurred and judgments were made, because city walls were thick enough to have gateways that produced cool shade from the hot sun. Citizens found it pleasant to sit in the shade to conduct their business and even to judge legal cases.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, other ways to translate "gate" could be "door" or "wall opening" or "barrier" or "entranceway." The phrase "bars of the gate" could be translated as "gate bolts" or "wooden beams to lock the gate" or "metal locking rods of the gate."

Bible References:

Acts 09:24 Acts 10:18 Deuteronomy 21:18-19 Genesis 19:01 Genesis 24:60 Matthew 07:13

Word Data:

Strong's: H1817, H5592, H6607, H8179, G2374, G4259, G4439, G4440, G2377

Forms Found in the English ULB:

entrance, gate, gate bars, gateposts, gates, gateway, gateways

generation

Definition:

The term "generation" refers to a group of people who were all born around the same time period.

A generation can also refer to a span of time. In Bible times, a generation was usually considered to be about 40 years. Parents and their children are from two different generations. In the Bible, the term "generation" is also used figuratively to refer generally to people who share common characteristics.

#### Translation Suggestions

The phrase "this generation" or "people of this generation" could be translated as "the people living now" or "you people." "This wicked generation" could also be translated as "these wicked people living now." The expression "from generation to generation" or "from one generation to the next" could be translated as "people living now, as well as their children and grandchildren" or "people in every time period" or "people in this time period and future time periods" or "all people and their descendants." "A generation to come will serve him; they will tell the next generation about Yahweh" could also be translated as "Many people in the future will serve Yahweh and will tell their children and grandchildren about him."

(See also: [descendant](#), [evil](#), [ancestor](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 15:19-21 Exodus 03:13-15 Genesis 15:16 Genesis 17:07 Mark 08:12 Matthew 11:16 Matthew 23:34-36 Matthew 24:34

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H1755, H1859, H8435, G1074

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

generation, generations

glory

#### Related Ideas:

beautiful, beauty, glorify, glorious, take pride

#### Definition:

In general, the term "glory" means honor, splendor, and extreme greatness. Anything that has glory is said to be "glorious."

Sometimes "glory" refers to something of great value and importance. In other contexts it communicates splendor, brightness, or judgment. For example, the expression "glory of the shepherds" refers to the lush pastures where their sheep had plenty of grass to eat. Glory is especially used to describe God, who is more glorious than anyone or anything in the universe. Everything in his character reveals his glory and his splendor. The expression to "glory in" means to boast about or take pride in something.

The term "glorify" means to show or tell how great and important something or someone is. It literally means to "give glory to."

People can glorify God by telling about the wonderful things he has done. They can also glorify God by living in a way that honors him and shows how great and magnificent he is. When the Bible says that God glorifies himself, it means that he reveals to people his amazing greatness, often through miracles. God the Father will glorify God the Son by revealing to people the Son's perfection, splendor, and greatness. Everyone who believes in Christ will be glorified with him. When they are raised to life, they will be changed to reflect his glory and to display his grace to all creation.

#### Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, different ways to translate "glory" could include "splendor" or "brightness" or "majesty" or "awesome greatness" or "extreme value."

The term "glorious" could be translated as "full of glory" or "extremely valuable" or "brightly shining" or "awesomely majestic."

The expression "give glory to God" could be translated as "honor God's greatness" or "praise God because of his splendor" or "tell others how great God is."

The expression "glory in" could also be translated as "praise" or "take pride in" or "boast about" or "take pleasure in."

"Glorify" could also be translated as "give glory to" or "bring glory to" or "cause to appear great."

The phrase "glorify God" could also be translated as "praise God" or "talk about God's greatness" or "show how great God is" or "honor God (by obeying him)."

The term "be glorified" could also be translated as, "be shown to be very great" or "be praised" or "be exalted."

(See also: [exalt](#), [obey](#), [praise](#))

#### Bible References:

Exodus 24:17 Numbers 14:9-10 Isaiah 35:02 Luke 18:43 Luke 02:09 John 12:28 Acts 03:13-14 Acts 07:1-3 Romans 08:17 1 Corinthians 06:19-20 Philippians 02:14-16 Philippians 04:19 Colossians 03:1-4 1 Thessalonians 02:05 James 02:1-4 1 Peter 04:15-16 Revelation 15:04

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H117, H142, H155, H1342, H1926, H1927, H1935, H1984, H2896, H3367, H3513, H3519, H3520, H5278, H6286, H6643, H7623, H8231, H8597, G1391, G1392, G1740, G1741, G2570, G2744, G4888

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

beautiful, beauty, glories, glorified, glorifies, glorify, glorifying, glorious, glory, take pride

good

#### Related Ideas:

best, better, fair, good things, goodness, improved, prefer, proper, well

#### Definition:

The word "good" has different meanings depending on the context. Many languages will use different words to translate these different meanings.

In general, something is good if it fits with God's character, purposes, and will. Something that is "good" could be pleasing, excellent, helpful, suitable, profitable, or morally right. Land that is "good" could be called "fertile" or "productive." A "good" crop could be a "plentiful" crop. A person can be "good" at what they do if they are skillful at their task or profession, as in, the expression, "a good farmer." In the Bible, the general meaning of "good" is often contrasted with "evil." The term "goodness" usually refers to being morally good or righteous in thoughts and actions. The goodness of God refers to how he blesses people by giving them good and beneficial things. It also can refer to his moral perfection. Actions that are "proper" are those that are good and right for the situation in which they are done. "Goods" are good things, valuable possessions. To "prefer" something is to think it is better than other things.

#### Translation Suggestions:

The general term for "good" in the target language should be used wherever this general meaning is accurate and natural, especially in contexts where it is contrasted to evil. Depending on the context, other ways to translate this term could include "kind" or "excellent" or "pleasing to God" or "righteous" or "morally upright" or "profitable." "Good land" could be translated as "fertile land" or "productive land"; a "good crop" could be translated as a "plentiful harvest" or "large amount of crops." The phrase "do good to" means to do something that benefits others and could be translated as "be kind to" or "help" or "benefit" someone. To "do good on the Sabbath" means to "do things that help others on the Sabbath." Depending on the context, ways to translate the term "goodness" could include "blessing" or "kindness" or "moral perfection" or "righteousness" or "purity."

(See also: [evil](#), [holy](#), [profit](#), [righteous](#))

#### Bible References:

Galatians 05:22-24 Genesis 01:12 Genesis 02:09 Genesis 02:17 James 03:13 Romans 02:04

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H155, H410, H1580, H1926, H2532, H2617, H2623, H2895, H2896, H2898, H3190, H3191, H3276, H3787, H3966, H4399, H5232, H6743, H7225, H7368, H7399, H7999, H8231, H8232, G14, G15, G18, G19, G515, G744, G865, G979, G1342, G1380, G1832, G2095, G2097, G2106, G2107, G2108, G2109, G2140, G2163, G2293, G2565, G2567, G2570, G2573, G2986, G3140, G4147, G4632, G4851, G5224, G5358, G5543, G5544, G5623

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

best, better, do ... good, fair, good, good things, goodness, goods, improved, made ... better, prefer, proper, seemed good, well

#### governor

#### Related Ideas:

deputy, govern government, high officials, proconsul

#### Definition:

A "governor" is a person who rules over a state, region, or territory. To "govern" means to guide, lead, or manage them.

The term "proconsul" was a more specific title for a governor who ruled over a Roman province. In Bible times, governors were appointed by a king or emperor and were under his authority. A "government" consists of all the rulers who govern a certain country or empire. These rulers make laws that guide the behavior of their citizens so that there is peace, safety, and prosperity for all the people of that nation.

#### Translation Suggestions:

The word "governor" can also be translated as "ruler" or "overseer" or "regional leader" or "one who rules over a small territory." Depending on the context, the term "govern" could also be translated as, "rule over" or "lead" or "manage" or supervise." The term "governor" should be translated differently than the terms for "king" or "emperor", since a governor was a less powerful ruler who was under their authority. The term "proconsul" could also be translated as, "Roman governor" or "Roman provincial ruler."

(See also: [authority](#), [king](#), [power](#), [province](#), [Rome](#), [ruler](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 07:9-10 Acts 23:22 Acts 26:30 Mark 13:9-10 Matthew 10:18 Matthew 27:1-2

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H323, H324, H1777, H2280, H4951, H5148, H5333, H5460, H6346, H6347, H6486, H7989, H8269, H8660, G445, G446, G746, G1481, G2232, G2233, G2230, G4232

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

deputy, govern, government, governments, governor, governors, high officials, proconsul, proconsuls, provincial governors

#### grain

#### Related Ideas:

grainfields, standing grain

Definition:

The term "grain" usually refers to the seed of a food plant such as wheat, barley, corn, millet, or rice. It can also refer to the whole plant.

In the Bible, the main grains that are referred to are wheat and barley. A head of grain is the part of the plant that holds the grain. Note that some older Bible versions use the word "corn" to refer to grain in general. In modern English however, "corn" only refers to one type of grain.

(See also: [head](#), [wheat](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 42:03 Genesis 42:26-28 Genesis 43:1-2 Luke 06:02 Mark 02:24 Matthew 13:7-9 Ruth 01:22

Word Data:

Strong's: H1250, H1430, H1715, H2233, H2591, H3759, H3899, H7054, H7383, H7641, H7668, G248, G2590, G2848, G3450, G4621, G4719

Forms Found in the English ULB:

grain, grainfields, grains, standing grain

guilt

Related Ideas:

guilty, accountable, reason for a penalty

Definition:

The term "guilt" refers to the fact of having sinned or committed a crime.

To "be guilty" means to have done something morally wrong, that is, to have disobeyed God. The opposite of "guilty" is "innocent."

Translation Suggestions:

Some languages might translate "guilt" as "the weight of sin" or "the counting of sins." Ways to translate to "be guilty" could include a word or phrase that means, to "be at fault" or "having done something morally wrong" or "having committed a sin."

(See also: [innocent](#), [iniquity](#), [punish](#), [sin](#))

Bible References:

Exodus 28:36-38 Isaiah 06:07 James 02:10-11 John 19:04 Jonah 01:14

Word Data:

Strong's: H6140, H816, H817, H818, H819, H2398, H5352, H5355, H5771, H7561, H7563, G338, G1777, G5267

Forms Found in the English ULB:

cause ... to become guilty, find guilty, guilt, guilty, held accountable, reason for ... penalty

hand

Related Ideas:

handbreadth, handful, lay a hand on

Definition:

There are several figurative ways that "hand" is used in the Bible:

To "hand" something to someone means to put something into that person's hands.

The term "hand" is often used in reference to God's power and action, such as when God says "Has not my hand made all these things?"

Expressions such as "hand over to" or "deliver into the hands of" refer to causing someone to be under the control or power of someone else.

Some other figurative uses of "hand" include:

To "lay a hand on" means to "harm."

To "save from the hand of" means to stop someone from harming someone else.

The position of being "on the right hand" means "on the right side" or "to the right."

The expression "by the hand of" someone means "by" or "through" the action of that person. For example, "by the hand of the Lord" means that the Lord is the one who caused something to happen.

Placing hands on someone is often done while speaking a blessing over that person.

The term "laying on of hands" refers to placing a hand on a person in order to dedicate that person to God's service or to pray for healing.

When Paul says "written by my hand," it means that this part of the letter was physically written down by him, rather than spoken to someone else to write down.

Translation Suggestions

These expressions and other figures of speech could be translated using other figurative expressions that have the same meaning. Or the meaning could be translated using direct, literal language (see examples above). The expression "handed him the scroll" could also be translated as "gave him the scroll" or "put the scroll in his hand." It was not given to him

permanently, but just for the purpose of using it at that time. When "hand" refers to the person, such as in "the hand of God did this," it could be translated as "God did this." An expression such as "delivered them into the hands of their enemies" or "handed them over to their enemies," could be translated as, "allowed their enemies to conquer them" or "caused them to be captured by their enemies" or "empowered their enemies to gain control over them." To "die by the hand of" could be translated as "be killed by." The expression "on the right hand of" could be translated as "on the right side of." In regard to Jesus being "seated at the right hand of God," if this does not communicate in the language that it refers to a position of high honor and equal authority, a different expression with that meaning could be used. Or a short explanation could be added: "on the right side of God, in the position of highest authority."

(See also: [adversary](#), [bless](#), [captive](#), [honor](#), [power](#))

Bible References:

Acts 07:25 Acts 08:17 Acts 11:21 Genesis 09:05 Genesis 14:20 John 03:35 Mark 07:32 Matthew 06:03

Word Data:

Strong's: G710, G1188, G2176, G2902, G4084, G5495, G5496, G5497, H2026, H2651, H2947, H2948, H3027, H3028, H3231, H3233, H3709, H7126, H7138, H8042, H8168

Forms Found in the English ULB:

by the hand of, fist, from the hand of, hand, handbreadth, handed, handful, handfuls, handing, hands, lay a hand on, lays his hand on

hang

Definition:

The term "hang" means to suspend something or someone above the ground.

Death by hanging typically is done by tying a rope that is tied around a person's neck and suspending him from an elevated object, like a tree limb. Judas killed himself by hanging. Although Jesus died while hanging on a wooden cross, there was nothing around his neck: the soldiers suspended him by nailing his hands (or wrists) and his feet to the cross. To hang someone always refers to the way of killing someone by hanging them with a rope around their neck.

Bible References:

2 Samuel 17:23 Acts 10:39 Galatians 03:13 Genesis 40:22 Matthew 27:3-5

Word Data:

Strong's: H2614, H3363, H8518, G519

Forms Found in the English ULB:

hang, hanged, hanging, hangings, hangs, hung

hard

Related Ideas:

hardly, hardness, hardship

Definition:

The term "hard" has several different meanings, depending on the context. It usually describes something that is difficult, persistent, or unyielding.

An object that is "hard" is solid and firm. It is not easily broken, bent, dented, or pierced. Work that is "hard" is difficult to do. When a person works "hard", he does that work diligently and with a lot of effort to do it well. A person who "hardly" does something either does not do it completely or does it rarely. A person who goes through "hardship" is suffering or does not have what he needs.

The term "hard" can be used figuratively

A person who has a "hard heart" is stubborn. He continues to disobey God and will not repent. A person whose heart is hardened has become stubbornly disobedient.

Translation Suggestions

The terms "hardness" or "hardness of heart" or "hard heart" could be translated as "stubbornness" or "persistent rebellion" or "rebellious attitude" or "stubborn disobedience" or "stubbornly not repenting." The term "hardened" could also be translated as "stubbornly unrepentant" or "refusing to obey." "Do not harden your heart" could be translated as "do not refuse to repent" or "do not stubbornly keep disobeying." Other ways to translate "hard-hearted" could include "stubbornly disobedient" or "continuing to disobey" or "refusing to repent" or "always rebelling." In expressions such as "work hard" or "try hard," the term "hard" could be translated as "with perseverance" or "diligently." The expression "press hard against" could also be translated as "shove with force" or "push strongly against." To "oppress people with hard labor" could be translated as "force people to work so hard that they suffer" or "cause people to suffer by forcing them to do very difficult work." A different kind of "hard labor" is experienced by a woman who is about to deliver a baby.

(See also: [disobey](#), [evil](#), [heart](#), [labor pains](#), [stiff-necked](#))

Bible References:

2 Corinthians 11:23 Deuteronomy 15:07 Exodus 14:04 Hebrews 04:07 John 12:40 Matthew 19:08

Word Data:

Strong's: H553, H1692, H2388, H2389, H2420, H2864, H3021, H3332, H3513, H3515, H3966, H4164, H4165, H4522, H4751,

H4784, H4843, H5450, H5647, H5797, H5810, H5980, H5999, H6089, H6381, H7185, H7188, H7280, H8068, H8307, H8513, H8631, G917, G1421, G1422, G1423, G2205, G2478, G2553, G2872, G2873, G3425, G3433, G4053, G4183, G4456, G4457, G4641, G4642, G4643, G4645, G4912

Forms Found in the English ULB:

hard, harden, hardened, hardening, hardens, harder, hardest, hardly, hardness, hardship, hardships

**harp**

Related Ideas:

harpist, lyre

Definition:

A harp is a stringed musical instrument, that usually consists of a large open frame with vertical strings.

In Bible times, fir wood was used to make harps and other musical instruments. Players of harps and lyres would hold them in the hands and play them by strumming or plucking while walking. In many places in the Bible, harps are mentioned as instruments that were used to praise and worship God. David wrote several psalms which were set to harp music. He also played a harp for King Saul, to soothe the king's troubled spirit. A lyre looks like a small harp, having strings strung across an open frame.

(See also: [David](#), [fir](#), [psalm](#), [Saul \(OT\)](#))

Picture of a Harp:

[</a>](https://content.bibletranslationtools.org/WycliffeAssociates/en_tw/raw/branch/master/PNGs/h/Harp2.png)

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 15:16-18 Amos 05:23-24 Daniel 03:05 Psalm 033:1-3 Revelation 05:8

Word Data:

Strong's: H3658, H5035, H7030, G2788, G2789, G2790

Forms Found in the English ULB:

harp, harpist, harpists, harps, lyre, lyres

**harvest**

Related Ideas:

harvester

Definition:

The term "harvest" refers to the gathering in of ripe fruits or vegetables from the plants on which they were growing.

The harvest time normally happens at the end of a growing season. The Israelites held a "Festival of Harvest" or "Festival of Ingathering" to celebrate the reaping of the food crops. God commanded them to offer the first fruits of these crops as a sacrifice to him. In a figurative sense, the word "harvest" can refer to people coming to believe in Jesus or can describe a person's spiritual growth. The idea of a harvest of spiritual crops fits with the figurative image of fruits being a picture of godly character qualities.

Translation Suggestions:

It is best to translate this term with the word that is commonly used in the language to refer to the harvesting of crops. The event of harvesting could be translated as, "time of gathering in" or "crop gathering time" or "fruit picking time." The verb to "harvest" could be translated as, to "gather in" or to "pick up" or to "collect."

(See also: [firstfruits](#), [festival](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 09:9-11 2 Samuel 21:7-9 Galatians 06:9-10 Isaiah 17:11 James 05:7-8 Leviticus 19:09 Matthew 09:38 Ruth 01:22

Word Data:

Strong's: H2758, H7105, H7114, G270, G1081, G2326, G4863

Forms Found in the English ULB:

harvest, harvested, harvester, harvesters, harvesting, harvests

**head**

Definition:

In the Bible, the word "head" is used with several figurative meanings.

Often this term is used to refer to a ruler or to someone who has authority over people, as in "you have made me the head over nations." Jesus is called the "head of the church." Just as a person's head guides and directs the members of its body, so Jesus guides and directs the members of his "body," the Church. The New Testament teaches that a husband is the "head" or authority of his wife. He is given the responsibility of leading and guiding his wife and family. The term "head" can also represent the whole person, as in "this gray head," referring to an elderly person, or as in "the head of Joseph," which refers to Joseph. The expression "no razor will ever touch his head" means "he will never cut or shave his hair." The expression "let their blood be on his own head" means that the man is responsible for their deaths and will receive the punishment for that. The expression "heads of grain" refers to the top parts of a wheat or barley plant that contains

the seeds. The term "head" can also refer to the beginning or source of something, as in the "head of the street."

#### Translation Suggestions

Depending on the context, the term "head" could be translated as "ruler" or "the one who leads and directs" or "the one who is responsible for." The expression "head of" can refer to the whole person and so this expression could be translated using just the person's name. For example, "the head of Joseph" could simply be translated as "Joseph." The expression "will be on his own head" could be translated as "will be on him" or "he will be punished for" or "he will be held responsible for" or "he will be considered guilty for." Depending on the context, other ways to translate this term could include "beginning" or "source" or "ruler" or "leader" or "top."

(See also: [grain](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Chronicles 01:51-54 1 Kings 08:1-2 1 Samuel 09:22 Colossians 02:10 Colossians 02:19 Numbers 01:04

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H441, H1538, H4425, H4761, H4763, H5110, H5324, H6285, H6915, H6936, H7139, H7144, H7146, H7217, H7226, H7218, H7541, H7636, H7641, H7872, G346, G755, G2775, G2776, G4719

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

head, heads

heal

#### Related Ideas:

cure, healer, health, healthy, make fresh, make well, recover, unhealthy

#### Definition:

The terms "heal" and "cure" both mean to cause a sick, wounded, or disabled person to be healthy again.

A person who is "healed" or "cured" has been "made well" or "made healthy." Healing can happen naturally since God gave our bodies the ability to recover from many kinds of wounds and diseases. This kind of healing usually happens slowly. However, certain conditions, such as being blind or paralyzed, and certain serious diseases, such as leprosy, however do not heal on their own. When people are healed of these things, it is a miracle that usually happens suddenly. For example, Jesus healed many people who were blind or lame or diseased, and they became well right away. The apostles also healed people miraculously, such as when Peter caused a crippled man to immediately be able to walk. A person who is "healthy" has no disease. It may be that he has been healed or that he has simply not been ill for a long time. Health can be a metaphor for anything that is good or trustworthy. "Healthy teaching" is teaching that people can depend on to be true and helpful and morally good.

(See also: [miracle](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 05:16 Acts 08:06 Luke 05:13 Luke 06:19 Luke 08:43 Matthew 04:23-25 Matthew 09:35 Matthew 13:15

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H724, H1369, H1455, H2280, H2421, H2492, H2896, H3545, H4832, H4974, H7495, H7499, H7500, H7725, H7965, H8549, H8585, H8644, H622, G1295, G1743, G2322, G2323, G2386, G2390, G2392, G3647, G4982, G5198, G5199

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

cure, cured, heal, healed, healer, healers, healing, healings, heals, health, healthy, made ... fresh, made ... well, make ... fresh, recovered, unhealthy

heart

#### Related Ideas:

kidneys

#### Definition:

In the Bible, the term "heart" is often used figuratively to refer to a person's thoughts, emotions, desires, or will.

To have a "hard heart" is a common expression that means a person stubbornly refuses to obey God. The expressions "with all my heart" or "with my whole heart" mean to do something with no holding back, with complete commitment and willingness. The expression "take it to heart" means to treat something seriously and apply it to one's life. The term "brokenhearted" describes a person who is very sad. That person has been deeply hurt emotionally. The kidneys are also used as a synecdoche for the physical inner organs and as a metonym for a person's innermost thoughts and emotions.

#### Translation Suggestions

Some languages use a different body part such as "stomach" or "liver" to refer to these ideas. Other languages may use one word to express some of these concepts and another word to express others. If "heart" or other body part does not have this meaning, some languages may need to express this literally with terms such as "thoughts" or "emotions" or "desires" or "inner self". Depending on the context, "with all my heart" or "with my whole heart" could be translated as "with all my energy" or "with complete dedication" or "completely" or "with total commitment." The expression "take it to heart" could be translated as "treat it seriously" or "carefully think about it." The expression "hard-hearted" could also be translated as "stubbornly rebellious" or "refusing to obey" or "continually disobeying God." Ways to translate "brokenhearted" could include "very sad" or "feeling deeply hurt."

(See also: [hard](#))

#### Bible References:

1 John 03:17 1 Thessalonians 02:04 2 Thessalonians 03:13-15 Acts 08:22 Acts 15:09 Luke 08:15 Mark 02:06 Matthew 05:08 Matthew 22:37

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H2436, H2504, H2910, H3519, H3629, H3820, H3821, H3823, H3824, H3825, H3826, H4578, H5315, H7307, H7356, G1282, G1271, G2133, G2588, G2589, G4641, G4698, G5590

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

heart, hearts, kidneys

heaven

#### Related Ideas:

heavenly, in midair, overhead, sky

#### Definition:

The term that is translated as "heaven" usually refers to where God lives. The same word can also mean "sky," depending on the context.

The term "heavens" refers to everything we see above the earth, including the sun, moon, and stars. It also includes the heavenly bodies, such as far-off planets, that we can't directly see from the earth. The term "sky" refers to the blue expanse above the earth that has clouds and the air we breathe. Often the sun and moon are also said to be "up in the sky." In some contexts in the Bible, the word "heaven" could refer to either the sky or the place where God lives. When "heaven" is used figuratively, it is a way of referring to God. For example, when Matthew writes about the "kingdom of heaven" he is referring to the kingdom of God.

#### Translation Suggestions:

When "heaven" is used figuratively, it could be translated as "God." For "kingdom of heaven" in the book of Matthew, it is best to keep the word "heaven" since this is distinctive to Matthew's gospel. The terms "heavens" or "heavenly bodies" could also be translated as, "sun, moon, and stars" or "all the stars in the universe." The phrase, "stars of heaven" could be translated as "stars in the sky" or "stars in the galaxy" or "stars in the universe."

(See also: [kingdom of God](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Kings 08:22-24 1 Thessalonians 01:8-10 1 Thessalonians 04:17 Deuteronomy 09:01 Ephesians 06:9 Genesis 01:01 Genesis 07:11 John 03:12 John 03:27 Matthew 05:18 Matthew 05:46-48

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H7834, H8064, H8065, G932, G2032, G3321, G3770, G3771, G3772

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

heaven, heavenly, heavens, in midair, overhead, skies, sky

heir

#### Definition:

An "heir" is a person who legally receives property or money that belonged to a person who has died.

In Bible times, the main heir was the firstborn son, who received most of the property and money of his father. The Bible also uses "heir" in a figurative sense to refer to person who as a Christian receives spiritual benefits from God, his spiritual father. As God's children, Christians are said to be "joint heirs" with Jesus Christ. This could also be translated as "co-heirs" or "fellow heirs" or "heirs together with." The term "heir" could be translated as "person receiving benefits" or whatever expression is used in the language to communicate the meaning of someone who receives property and other things when a parent or other relative dies.

(See also: [firstborn](#), [inherit](#))

#### Bible References:

Galatians 04:1-2 Galatians 04:07 Genesis 15:01 Genesis 21:10-11 Luke 20:14 Mark 12:07 Matthew 21:38-39

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H1121, H3423, G2816, G2818, G2820, G4789

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

heir, heirs

hell

#### Related Ideas:

delivered to Tartarus, hell, lake of fire

#### Definition:

Hell is the final place of unending pain and suffering where God will punish everyone who rebels against him and rejects his plan of saving them through Jesus' sacrifice. It is also referred to as the "lake of fire."

Hell is described as a place of fire and severe suffering. Satan and the evil spirits who follow him will be thrown into hell for eternal punishment. People who do not believe in Jesus' sacrifice for their sin and do not trust in him to save them will be punished forever in hell. "Tartarus" is a name for hell borrowed from Greek religion to refer to the place where

evil spirits are punished.

Translation Suggestions:

These terms should probably be translated differently since they occur in different contexts. Some languages cannot use "lake" in the phrase "lake of fire" because it refers to water. The term "hell" could be translated as "place of suffering" or "final place of darkness and pain." The term "lake of fire" could also be translated as, "sea of fire" or "huge fire (of suffering)" or "field of fire."

(See also: [heaven](#), [death](#), [Hades](#), [abyss](#))

Bible References:

James 03:06 Luke 12:05 Mark 09:42-44 Matthew 05:21-22 Matthew 05:29 Matthew 10:28-31 Matthew 23:33 Matthew 25:41-43 Revelation 20:15

Word Data:

Strong's: G86, G1067, G3041, G4442, G5020, G5394

Forms Found in the English ULB:

delivered ... to Tartarus, hell, lake of fire

**high priest**

Related Ideas:

high priesthood

Definition:

The term "high priest" refers to a special priest who was appointed to serve for one year as the leader of all the other Israelite priests.

The high priest had special responsibilities. He was the only one who was permitted to go into the most holy part of the temple to offer a special sacrifice once a year. The Israelites had many priests, but only one high priest at a time. When Jesus was being arrested, Caiaphas was the official high priest. Caiaphas' father-in-law Annas is also mentioned sometimes because he was a former high priest who probably still had power and authority over the people.

Translation Suggestions:

"High priest" could be translated as "supreme priest" or "highest ranking priest." Make sure this term is translated differently from the term "chief priest."

(See also: [Annas](#), [Caiaphas](#), [chief priests](#), [priest](#), [temple](#))

Bible References:

Acts 05:27 Acts 07:01 Acts 09:01 Exodus 30:10 Hebrews 06:19-20 Leviticus 16:32 Luke 03:02 Mark 02:25-26 Matthew 26:3-5 Matthew 26:51-54

Word Data:

Strong's: H7218, H1419, H3548, G748, G749

Forms Found in the English ULB:

high priest, high priesthood, high priests

**holy**

Related Ideas:

holiness, sacred, unholy

Definition:

The terms "holy" and "holiness" refer to the character of God that is totally set apart and separated from everything that is sinful and imperfect.

Only God is absolutely holy. He makes people and things holy. A person who is holy belongs to God and has been set apart for the purpose of serving God and bringing him glory. An object that God has declared to be holy is one that he has set apart for his glory and use, such as an altar that is for the purpose of offering sacrifices to him. People cannot approach him unless he allows them to, because he is holy and they are merely human beings, sinful and imperfect. In the Old Testament, God set apart the priests as holy for special service to him. They had to be ceremonially cleansed from sin in order to approach God. God also set apart as holy certain places and things that belonged to him or in which he revealed himself, such as his temple. Believers in Jesus are holy people, not because of what they have done, but rather because of their faith in the saving work of Jesus Christ. He is the one who makes them holy. When people of any religion, true or false, consider something "sacred," they consider it holy according to their religion.

Literally, the term "unholy" means "not holy." It describes someone or something that does not honor God.

This word is used to describe someone who dishonors God by rebelling against him. A thing that is called "unholy" could be described as being common, profane or unclean. It does not belong to God.

The term "sacred" describes something that relates to worshiping God or to the pagan worship of false gods.

In the Old Testament, the term "sacred" was often used to describe the stone pillars and other objects used in the worship of false gods. This could also be translated as "religious." "Sacred songs" and "sacred music" refer to music that was sung or played for God's glory. This could be translated as "music for worshiping Yahweh" or "songs that praise God." The phrase "sacred duties" referred to the "religious duties" or "rituals" that a priest performed to lead people in worshiping God. It could also refer to the rituals performed by a pagan priest to worship a false god. The phrase "sacred gifts" refers

to things that someone has set apart for God and then given to God at the temple.

Translation Suggestions:

Ways to translate "holy" might include "set apart for God" or "belonging to God" or "completely pure" or "perfectly sinless" or "separated from sin."

To "make holy" is often translated as "sanctify" in English. It could also be translated as "set apart (someone) for God's glory."

Ways to translate "unholy" could include "not holy" or "not belonging to God" or "not honoring to God" or "not godly." In some contexts, "unholy" could be translated as "unclean."

(See also: [Holy Spirit](#), [consecrate](#), [sanctify](#), [set apart](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 28:22 2 Kings 03:02 Lamentations 04:01 Ezekiel 20:18-20 Matthew 07:6 Mark 08:38 Acts 07:33 Acts 11:08 Romans 01:02 2 Corinthians 12:3-5 Colossians 01:22 1 Thessalonians 03:13 1 Thessalonians 04:07 2 Timothy 03:15 1 Timothy 05:10 2 Corinthians 09:12-15 Revelation 16:06 Revelation 20:9-10

Word Data:

Strong's: H2455, H2623, H4676, H4720, H6918, H6922, H6942, H6944, H6948, G37, G38, G39, G40, G41, G42, G462, G2150, G2413, G2839, G3741, G3742

Forms Found in the English ULB:

holier, holiest, holiness, holy, holy duties, honored as holy, makes ... holy, sacred, sacred gifts, sacred places, unholy honey

Related Ideas:

honeycomb

Definition:

"Honey" is the sweet, sticky, edible substance that honeybees make out of flower nectar. Honeycomb is the waxy frame where the bees store honey.

Depending on the kind, honey can be yellowish or brownish in color. Honey can be found in the wild, such as in the hollow of a tree, or wherever bees make a nest. People also raise bees in hives in order to produce honey to eat or sell, but probably the honey mentioned in the Bible was wild honey. Three people that the Bible specifically mentions as eating wild honey were Jonathan, Samson, and John the Baptist. This term is often used figuratively to describe something that is sweet or very pleasurable. For example, God's words and decrees are said to be "sweeter than honey." Sometimes a person's words are described as seeming sweet like honey, but instead result in deceiving and harming others.

(See also: [John \(the Baptist\)](#), [Jonathan](#), [Philistines](#), [Samson](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 14:1-3 Deuteronomy 06:3 Exodus 13:3-5 Joshua 05:06 Proverbs 05:03

Word Data:

Strong's: H1706, H3293, H3295, H5317, H6688, G3192

Forms Found in the English ULB:

honey, honeycomb

honor

Related Ideas:

dignified, esteem, held in honor, highly regarded, honorable, of high standing, places of honor, recognition

Definition:

The terms "honor" and to "honor" refer to giving someone respect, esteem, or reverence.

Honor is usually given to someone who is of higher status and importance, such as a king or God. God instructs Christians to honor others. Children are instructed to honor their parents in ways that include respecting them and obeying them. The terms "honor" and "glory" are often used together, especially when referring to Jesus. These may be two different ways of referring to the same thing. Ways of honoring God include thanking and praising him, and showing him respect by obeying him and living in a way that shows how great he is. To "esteem" someone is to consider him worthy of great honor.

Translation Suggestions:

Other ways to translate "honor" could include "respect" or "esteem" or "high regard." The term to "honor" could be translated as to "show special respect to" or to "cause to be praised" or to "show high regard for" or to "highly value."

(See also: [dishonor](#), [glory](#), [glory](#), [praise](#))

Bible References:

1 Samuel 02:8 Acts 19:17 John 04:44 John 12:26 Mark 06:04 Matthew 15:06

Word Data:

Strong's: H1420, H1921, H1922, H1923, H1926, H1935, H2082, H2142, H3366, H3367, H3368, H3372, H3373, H3374, H3444, H3513, H3519, H3655, H3678, H5081, H5082, H5375, H5457, H6213, H6286, H6437, H6942, H6944, H6965, H7236, H7613, H7812, H8597, H8416, G820, G1391, G1392, G1741, G1784, G2151, G2233, G2570, G3170, G4411, G4586, G5091, G5092,

G5093, G5399

Forms Found in the English ULB:

dignified, esteem, held in honor, highly regarded, honor, honorable, honored, honoring, honors, of high standing, places of honor, recognition

horn

Related Ideas:

ram's horn

Definitions:

Horns are permanent, hard, pointed growths on the heads of many types of animals, including cattle, sheep, goats, and deer.

The horn of a ram (male sheep) was made into a musical instrument called a "ram's horn" or "shofar," which was blown for special events such as religious festivals. The term "horn" was sometimes used to refer to a "flask" that was shaped like a horn and was used for holding water or oil. A flask of oil was used for anointing a king, as Samuel did with David. This term should be translated with a word that is different from the word that refers to a trumpet. The term "horn" is also used figuratively as a symbol of strength, power, authority, and royalty. God told the Israelites to make a horn-shaped projection on each of the four corners of the incense and brazen altars. Although these projections were called "horns," they were not actually animal horns.

(See also: [authority](#), [cow](#), [deer](#), [goat](#), [power royal](#), [sheep](#), [trumpet](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 15:27-28 1 Kings 01:39 2 Samuel 22:03 Jeremiah 17:01 Psalms 022:21

Word Data:

Strong's: H3104, H7160, H7161, H7162, H7782, G2768

Forms Found in the English ULB:

horn, horned, horns, ram's horn, rams' horns

hour

Definition:

In addition to being used to refer to when or how long something took place, the term "hour" is also used in several figurative ways:

When the text says that the "hour had come" for Jesus to suffer and be put to death, this means that it was the appointed time for this to happen—the time that God had selected long ago. The phrase "that hour" is also used to mean "at that moment" or "right then." When the text talks about the "hour" being late, this means that it was late in the day, when the sun would soon be setting.

Translation Suggestions:

When used figuratively, the term "hour" can be translated as "time" or "moment" or "appointed time." The phrase "in that very hour" or "the same hour" could be translated as "at that moment" or "at that time" or "immediately" or "right then." The expression "the hour was late" could be translated as "it was late in the day" or "it would soon be getting dark" or "it was late afternoon." Referring to Jesus, the expression "his hour had come" could be translated as, "the time had come for him" or "it was the appointed time for him."

(See also: [hour](#))

Bible References:

Mark 14:35 1 Corinthians 15:30

Word Data:

Strong's: G5610

Forms Found in the English ULB:

appointed time, hour, hours, moment, time, while

house

Related Ideas:

home, residence

Definition:

The term "house" is often used figuratively in the Bible.

Sometimes it means "household," referring to the people who live together in one house. Often "house" refers to a person's descendants or other relatives. For example, the phrase "house of David" refers to all the descendants of King David. The terms "house of God" and "house of Yahweh" refer to the tabernacle or temple. These expressions can also refer generally to where God is or dwells. In Hebrews 3, "God's house" is used as a metaphor to refer to God's people or, more generally, to everything pertaining to God. A "residence" is any place in which people live without plans to move to another place.

Translation Suggestions

Depending on the context, "house" could be translated as "household" or "people" or "family" or "descendants" or

"temple" or "dwelling place." The phrase "house of David" could be translated as "clan of David" or "family of David" or "descendants of David." Related expressions could be translated in a similar way. Different ways to translate "house of Israel" could include "people of Israel" or "Israel's descendants" or "Israelites." The phrase "house of Yahweh" could be translated as "Yahweh's temple" or "place where Yahweh is worshiped" or "place where Yahweh meets with his people" or "where Yahweh dwells." "House of God" could be translated in a similar way.

(See also: [David](#), [descendant](#), [house of God](#), [household](#), [kingdom of Israel](#), [tabernacle](#), [temple](#), [Yahweh](#))

Bible References:

Acts 07:42 Acts 07:49 Genesis 39:04 Genesis 41:40 Luke 08:39 Matthew 10:06 Matthew 15:24

Word Data:

Strong's: H1004, H1005, H4585, H5116, G3609, G3613, G3614, G3624

Forms Found in the English ULB:

home, homes, house, house's, houses, residence

house of God

Related Ideas:

house of Yahweh

Definition:

In the Bible, the phrases "house of God" (God's house) and "house of Yahweh (Yahweh's house) refer to a place where God is worshiped.

This term is also used more specifically to refer to the tabernacle or the temple. Sometimes "God's house" is used to refer to the people of God.

Translation Suggestions:

When referring to a place of worship, this term could be translated as "a house for worshiping God" or "a place for worshiping God." If it is referring to the temple or tabernacle, this could be translated as "the temple (or tabernacle) where God is worshiped (or "where God is present" or "where God meets with his people.") The word "house" may be important to use in the translation in order to communicate that God "dwells" there, that is, his spirit is in that place to meet with his people and to be worshiped by them.

(See also: [people of God](#), [tabernacle](#), [temple](#))

Bible References:

1 Timothy 03:14-15 2 Chronicles 23:8-9 Ezra 05:13 Genesis 28:17 Judges 18:30-31 Mark 02:26 Matthew 12:04

Word Data:

Strong's: H426, H430, H1004, H1005, H3068, G2316, G3624

Forms Found in the English ULB:

house of ... God, house of Yahweh

household

Related Ideas:

household members

Definition:

The term "household" refers to all the people who live together in a house, including family members and all their servants.

Managing a household would involve directing the servants and also taking care of the property. Sometimes "household" can refer figuratively to the whole family line of someone, especially his descendants.

(See also: [house](#))

Bible References:

Acts 07:10 Galatians 06:10 Genesis 07:01 Genesis 34:19 John 04:53 Matthew 10:25 Matthew 10:36 Philippians 04:22

Word Data:

Strong's: H1004, H5657, G2322, G3609, G3614, G3615, G3616, G3623, G3624, G3626

Forms Found in the English ULB:

household, household members, households, members of household

hypocrite

Related Ideas:

hypocrisy

Definition:

The term "hypocrite" refers to a person who does things to appear righteous, but who secretly is acting in evil ways. The term "hypocrisy" refers to the behavior that deceives people into thinking a person is righteous.

Hypocrites want to be seen doing good things so that people will think that they are good people. Often a hypocrite will criticize other people for doing the same sinful things that they themselves do. Jesus called the Pharisees hypocrites because although they acted religiously like wearing certain clothes and eating certain foods, they were not kind or fair to people. A hypocrite points out faults in other people, but doesn't admit his own faults.

#### Translation Suggestions:

Some languages have an expression like "two-faced" that refers to a hypocrite or a hypocrite's actions. Other ways to translate "hypocrite" could include "fraud" or "pretender" or "arrogant, deceitful person." The term "hypocrisy" could be translated by, "deception" or "fake actions" or "pretending."

#### Bible References:

Galatians 02:13 Luke 06:41-42 Luke 12:54-56 Luke 13:15 Mark 07:6-7 Matthew 06:1-2 Romans 12:09

#### Word Data:

Strong's: G505, G5272, G5273

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

hypocrisy, hypocrite, hypocrites

#### inherit

#### Related Ideas:

heritage, inheritance, legacy

#### Definition:

The term "inherit" refers to receiving something valuable from a parent or other person because of a special relationship with that person. The "inheritance" is what is received.

A physical inheritance that is received may be money, land, or other kinds of property.

A spiritual inheritance is everything that God gives people who trust in Jesus, including blessings in the present life as well as eternal life with him.

The Bible also calls God's people his inheritance, which means that they belong to him; they are his valued possession. God promised Abraham and his descendants that they would inherit the land of Canaan, that it would belong to them forever.

There is also a figurative or spiritual sense in which people who belong to God are said to "inherit the land." This means that they will prosper and be blessed by God in both physical and spiritual ways.

In the New Testament, God promises that those who trust in Jesus will "inherit salvation" and "inherit eternal life." It is also expressed as, "inherit the kingdom of God." This is a spiritual inheritance that lasts forever.

There are other figurative meanings for these terms:

The Bible says that wise people will "inherit glory" and righteous people will "inherit good things."

To "inherit the promises" means to receive the good things that God has promised to give his people.

This term is also used in a negative sense to refer to foolish or disobedient people who "inherit the wind" or "inherit folly."

This means they receive the consequences of their sinful actions, including punishment and worthless living.

#### Translation Suggestions:

As always, consider first whether there are already terms in the target language for the concept of an heir or an inheritance, and use those terms. Depending on the context, other ways that the term "inherit" could be translated might include "receive" or "possess" or "come into possession of." Ways to translate "inheritance" could include "promised gift" or "secure possession." When God's people are referred to as his inheritance this could be translated as "valued ones belonging to him." The term "heir" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "privileged child who receives the father's possessions" or "person chosen to receive (God's) spiritual possessions or blessings." The term "heritage" could be translated as "blessings from God" or "inherited blessings."

(See also: [heir](#), [Canaan](#), [Promised Land](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Corinthians 06:09 1 Peter 01:04 2 Samuel 21:03 Acts 07:4-5 Deuteronomy 20:16 Galatians 05:21 Genesis 15:07 Hebrews 09:15 Jeremiah 02:07 Luke 15:11 Matthew 19:29 Psalm 079:01

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H2490, H2506, H3423, H3425, H4181, H5157, H5159, G2816, G2817, G2819

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

heritage, inherit, inheritance, inheritances, inherited, legacy

#### instruct

#### Related Ideas:

instruction, instructor

#### Definitions:

The terms "instruct" and "instruction" refer to giving specific directions about what to do.

To "give instructions" means to tell someone specifically what he is supposed to do. When Jesus gave the disciples the bread and fish to distribute to the people, he gave them specific instructions about how to do it. Depending on the context, the term "instruct" could also be translated as "tell" or "direct" or "teach" or "give instructions to." The term "instructions" could be translated as "directions" or "explanations" or "what he has told you to do." When God gives instructions, this term is sometimes translated as "commands" or "orders."

(See also: [command](#), [decree](#), [teach](#))

#### Bible References:

Exodus 14:04 Genesis 26:05 Hebrews 11:22 Matthew 10:05 Matthew 11:01 Proverbs 01:30

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H631, H1696, H1697, H3256, H3289, H3384, H3948, H4148, H4156, H4687, H4931, H4941, H6098, H6490, H6680, H7919, H8451, G1256, G1291, G1299, G1319, G1321, G1378, G1781, G1785, G2012, G2727, G2753, G3559, G3560, G3807, G3810, G3811, G3852, G3853, G4264, G4367, G4822, G4929

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

gave ... instructions, instruct, instructed, instructing, instruction, instructions, instructor, instructors, instructs

#### interpret

#### Related Ideas:

interpretation, interpreter, translate

#### Definitions:

The terms "interpret" and "interpretation" refer to understanding and explaining the meaning of something.

Often in the Bible these terms are used in connection with explaining the meaning of dreams or visions. In the Old Testament, God sometimes used dreams to reveal to people what would happen in the future. So the interpretations of those dreams were prophecies. The term "interpret" can refer to figuring out the meaning of other things, such as seeing what the sky looks like and figuring out whether or not it will rain or be windy. The terms "interpret" and "translate" can refer to explaining what is said in one language to people who speak another language.

#### Translation Suggestions:

Ways to translate the term "interpret" include "figure out the meaning of" or "explain" or "give the meaning of." The term "interpretation" could also be translated as "explanation" or "meaning."

(See also: [Babylon](#), [Daniel](#), [dream](#), [prophet](#), [vision](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Corinthians 12:10 Daniel 04:4-6 Genesis 40:4-5 Judges 07:15-16 Luke 12:56

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H995, H3887, H6591, H6622, H6623, H7760, H7922, G1252, G1328, G1329, G1381, G1955, G2058, G3177, G4793

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

interpret, interpretation, interpretations, interpreted, interpreter, interpreting, interprets, translated

#### is written

#### Definition:

The phrase "as it is written" or "what is written" occurs frequently in the New Testament and usually refers to commands or prophecies that were written in the Hebrew scriptures.

Sometimes "as it is written" refers to what was written in the Law of Moses. Other times it is a quote from what one of the prophets wrote in the Old Testament. This could be translated "as it is written in the Law of Moses" or "as the prophets wrote long ago" or "what it says in God's laws that Moses wrote down long ago". Another option is to keep "It is written" and give a footnote that explains what this means.

(See also: [command](#), [law](#), [prophet](#), [word of God](#))

#### Bible References:

1 John 05:13-15 Acts 13:29 Exodus 32:15-16 John 21:25 Luke 03:4 Mark 09:12 Matthew 04:06 Revelation 01:03

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H874, H3789, G1125

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

are ... written, had ... been written, has ... been written, have ... been written, is ... written, is it ... written, it is written, it was written, Moses ... wrote, was written, were ... written

#### joy

#### Related Ideas:

enjoy, enjoyment, glad, gladness, greet, joyful, joyfulness, jubilant, merry-hearted, rejoice, source of gladness

#### Definition:

Joy is a feeling of delight or deep satisfaction that comes from God. The related term "joyful" describes a person who feels very glad and is full of deep happiness.

A person feels joy when he has a deep sense that what he is experiencing is very good. God is the one who gives true joy to people. Having joy does not depend on pleasant circumstances. God can give people joy even when very difficult things are happening in their lives. Sometimes places are described as joyful, such as houses or cities. This means that the people who live there are joyful. To "salute" is to greet a high-ranking government or military official. "Jubilant" is another word for "joyful."

The term "rejoice" means to be full of joy and gladness.

This term often refers to being very happy about the good things that God has done. It could be translated as "be very happy" or "be very glad" or "be full of joy." When Mary said "my soul rejoices in God my Savior," she meant "God my

Savior has made me very happy" or "I feel so joyful because of what God my Savior has done for me."

Translation Suggestions:

The term "joy" could also be translated as "gladness" or "delight" or "great happiness." The phrase, "be joyful" could be translated as "rejoice" or "be very glad" or it could be translated "be very happy in God's goodness." A person who is joyful could be described as "very happy" or "delighted" or "deeply glad." A phrase such as "make a joyful shout" could be translated as "shout in a way that shows you are very happy." A "joyful city" or "joyful house" could be translated as "city where joyful people live" or "house full of joyful people" or "city whose people are very happy."

Bible References:

Nehemiah 08:10 Psalm 048:02 Isaiah 56:6-7 Jeremiah 15:15-16 Matthew 02:9-10 Luke 15:07 Luke 19:37-38 John 03:29 Acts 16:32-34 Romans 05:1-2 Romans 15:30-32 Galatians 05:23 Philippians 04:10-13 1 Thessalonians 01:6-7 1 Thessalonians 05:16 Philemon 01:4-7 James 01:02 3 John 01:1-4

Word Data:

Strong's: H1288, H1523, H1524, H1525, H2287, H2302, H2304, H2305, H2654, H2896, H2898, H3190, H4885, H5727, H5937, H5947, H5965, H5970, H6342, H6670, H7440, H7442, H7444, H7445, H7797, H7832, H7965, H8055, H8056, H8057, H8342, H8643, G20, G21, G782, G2165, G2167, G2744, G4640, G4796, G4913, G5463, G5479

Forms Found in the English ULB:

be glad, be merry, enjoy, enjoyed, enjoying, enjoyment, enjoys, glad, gladness, greet, greeted, greeting, greetings, greets, joy, joyful, joyful shouting, joyfully, joyfulness, jubilant, make ... glad, makes ... glad, merry-hearted, rejoice, rejoiced, rejoiced greatly, rejoices, rejoices greatly, rejoicing, shout for joy, shout joyfully, shout of joy, shouts of joy, source of gladness, was merry

kin

Related Ideas:

kindred, kinfolk, kinsman, relative

Definition:

The term "kin" refers to a person's blood relatives, considered as a group. The word "kinsman" refers specifically to a male relative.

"Kin" can only refer to a person's close relatives, such as parents and siblings, or it can also include more distant relatives, such as an aunts, uncles, or cousins. In ancient Israel, if a man died, his nearest male relative was expected to marry his widow, manage his property, and help carry on his family name. This relative was called a "kinsman-redeemer." This term "kin" could also be translated as, "relative" or "family member."

Bible References:

Romans 16:9-11 Ruth 02:20 Ruth 03:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H251, H1350, H1353, H1730, H4129, H4130, H4138, H4940, H7138, H7607, G1085, G4773

Forms Found in the English ULB:

kin, kindred, kinfolk, kinsfolk, kinsman, kinsmen, relative, relatives

kind

Definition:

The terms "kind" and "kinds" refer to groups or classifications of things that are connected by shared characteristics.

In the Bible, this term is specifically used to refer to the distinctive kinds of plants and animals that God made when he created the world. Often there are many different variations or species within each "kind." For example, horses, zebras, and donkeys are all members of the same "kind," but they are different species. The main thing that distinguishes each "kind" as a separate group is that members of that group can reproduce more of their same "kind." Members of different kinds cannot do that with each other.

Picture showing Kinds:

<a href="https://content.bibletranslationtools.org/WycliffeAssociates/en\_tw/raw/branch/master/PNGs/k/Kinds.png"></a>

Translation Suggestions

Ways to translate this term could include "type" or "class" or "group" or "animal (plant) group" or "category."

Bible References:

Genesis 01:21 Genesis 01:24 Mark 09:29 Matthew 13:47

Word Data:

Strong's: H2178, H4327, G1085

Forms Found in the English ULB:

kind, kinds

king

Related Ideas:

kingly, kingship

Definition:

The term "king" refers to a man who is the supreme ruler of a city, state, or country.

A king was usually chosen to rule because of his family relation to previous kings. When a king died, it was usually his oldest son who became the next king. In ancient times, the king had absolute authority over the people in his kingdom. Rarely the term "king" was used to refer to someone who was not a true king, such as "King Herod" in the New Testament. In the Bible, God is often referred to as a king who rules over his people. The "kingdom of God" refers to God's rule over his people. Jesus was called "king of the Jews," "king of Israel," and "king of kings." When Jesus comes back, he will rule as king over the world. This term could also be translated as "supreme chief" or "absolute leader" or "sovereign ruler." The phrase "king of kings" could be translated as "king who rules over all other kings" or "supreme ruler who has authority over all other rulers."

(See also: [authority](#), [Herod Antipas](#), [kingdom](#), [kingdom of God](#))

Bible References:

1 Timothy 06:15-16 2 Kings 05:18 2 Samuel 05:03 Acts 07:9-10 Acts 13:22 John 01:49-51 Luke 01:05 Luke 22:24-25 Matthew 05:35 Matthew 14:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H4427, H4428, H4430, G935, G936, G937

Forms Found in the English ULB:

king, king's, kingly, kings, kingship, made ... king, set up ... king, set up kings

kingdom

Related Ideas:

power to rule

Definition:

A kingdom is a group of people ruled by a king. It also refers to the realm or political regions over which a king or other ruler has control and authority.

A kingdom can be of any geographical size. A king might govern a nation or country or only one city. The term "kingdom" can also refer to a spiritual reign or authority, as in the term "kingdom of God." God is the ruler of all creation, but the term "kingdom of God" especially refers to his reign and authority over the people who have believed in Jesus and who have submitted to his authority. The Bible also talks about Satan having a "kingdom" in which he temporarily rules over many things on this earth. His kingdom is evil and is referred to as "darkness."

Translation Suggestions:

When referring to a physical region that is ruled over by a king, the term "kingdom" could be translated as "country (ruled by a king)" or "king's territory" or "region ruled by a king." In a spiritual sense, "kingdom" could be translated as "ruling" or "reigning" or "controlling" or "governing." One way to translate "kingdom of priests" might be "spiritual priests who are ruled by God." The phrase "kingdom of light" could be translated as "God's reign that is good like light" or "when God, who is light, rules people" or "the light and goodness of God's kingdom." It is best to keep the word "light" in this expression since that is a very important term in the Bible. Note that the term "kingdom" is different from an empire, in which an emperor rules over several countries.

(See also: [authority](#), [king](#), [kingdom of God](#), [kingdom of Israel](#), [Judah](#), [Judah](#), [priest](#))

Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 02:12 2 Timothy 04:17-18 Colossians 01:13-14 John 18:36 Mark 03:24 Matthew 04:7-9 Matthew 13:19 Matthew 16:28 Revelation 01:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H4410, H4437, H4438, H4467, H4468, H4474, H4475, G932

Forms Found in the English ULB:

kingdom, kingdoms, power to rule, kingship

kingdom of God

Related Ideas:

kingdom of Christ and God, kingdom of heaven

Definition:

The terms "kingdom of God" and "kingdom of heaven" both refer to God's rule and authority over his people and over all creation.

The Jews often used the term "heaven" to refer to God, to avoid saying his name directly. In the New Testament book that Matthew wrote, he referred to God's kingdom as "the kingdom of heaven," probably because he was writing primarily for a Jewish audience. The kingdom of God refers to God ruling people spiritually as well as ruling over the physical world. The Old Testament prophets said that God would send the Messiah to rule with righteousness. Jesus, the Son of God, is the Messiah who will rule over God's kingdom forever.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, "kingdom of God" can be translated as "God's rule (as king)" or "when God reigns as king" or "God's rule over everything." The term "kingdom of heaven" could also be translated as "God's rule from heaven as king"

or "God in heaven reigning" or "heaven's reign" or "heaven ruling over everything." If it is not possible to translate this simply and clearly, the phrase "kingdom of God" could be translated instead. Some translators may prefer to capitalize "Heaven" to show that it refers to God. Others may include a note in the text, such as "kingdom of heaven (that is, 'kingdom of God')." A footnote at the bottom of the page of a printed Bible may also be used to explain the meaning of "heaven" in this expression.

(See also: [God](#), [heaven](#), [king](#), [kingdom](#), [King of the Jews](#), [reign](#))

Bible References:

2 Thessalonians 01:05 Acts 08:12-13 Acts 28:23 Colossians 04:11 John 03:03 Luke 07:28 Luke 10:09 Luke 12:31-32 Matthew 03:02 Matthew 04:17 Matthew 05:10 Romans 14:17

Word Data:

Strong's: G932, G2316, G3772

Forms Found in the English ULB:

kingdom of Christ and God, kingdom of God, kingdom of heaven

kiss

Definition:

A kiss is an action in which one person puts his lips to another person's lips or face. This term can also be used figuratively.

Some cultures kiss each other on the cheek as a form of greeting or to say goodbye. A kiss can communicate deep love between two people, such as a husband and wife. The expression to "kiss someone farewell" means to say goodbye with a kiss. Sometimes the word "kiss" is used to mean "say goodbye to." When Elisha said to Elijah, "Let me first go and kiss my father and mother," he wanted to say goodbye to his parents before leaving them to follow Elijah.

Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 05:25-28 Genesis 27:26-27 Genesis 29:11 Genesis 31:28 Genesis 45:15 Genesis 48:10 Luke 22:48 Mark 14:45 Matthew 26:48

Word Data:

Strong's: H5390, H5401, G2705, G5368, G5370

Forms Found in the English ULB:

kiss, kissed, kisses, kissing

know

Related Ideas:

knowledge, make known, unknowingly, unknown

Definition:

To "know" means to understand something or to be aware of a fact. The expression "make known" is an expression that means to tell information.

The term "knowledge" refers to information that people know. It can apply to knowing things in both the physical and spiritual worlds. To "know about" God means to understand facts about him because of what he has revealed to us. To "know" God means to have a relationship with him. This also applies to knowing people. To know God's will means to be aware of what he has commanded, or to understand what he wants a person to do. To "know the Law" means to be aware of what God has commanded or to understand what God has instructed in the laws he gave to Moses. Sometimes "knowledge" is used as a synonym for "wisdom," which includes living in a way that is pleasing to God. The "knowledge of God" is sometimes used as a synonym for the "fear of Yahweh." If a person does something "unknowingly," he does it without knowing that he is doing it.

Translation Suggestions

Depending on the context, ways to translate "know" could include "understand" or "be familiar with" or "be aware of" or "be acquainted with" or "be in relationship with." Some languages have two different words for "know," one for knowing facts and one for knowing a person and having a relationship with him. The term "make known" could be translated as "cause people to know" or "reveal" or "tell about" or "explain." To "know about" something could be translated as "be aware of" or "be familiar with." The expression "know how to" means to understand the process or method of getting something done. It could also be translated as "be able to" or "have the skill to." The term "knowledge" could also be translated as "what is known" or "wisdom" or "understanding," depending on the context. To "train for" an activity is to learn now to do it well. To train for war is to learn by practice how to be a good fighter.

(See also: [law](#), [reveal](#), [understand](#), [wise](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 02:12-13 1 Samuel 17:46 2 Corinthians 02:15 2 Peter 01:3-4 Deuteronomy 04:39-40 Genesis 19:05 Luke 01:77

Word Data:

Strong's: H502, H1843, H1844, H1847, H1875, H2713, H2372, H3045, H3046, H3925, H4093, H4486, H5046, H5234, H5475, H5869, G50, G56, G1097, G1107, G1108, G1492, G1834, G1921, G1922, G1987, G2467, G5319, G2589, G2657, G4267, G4894, G5318

Forms Found in the English ULB:

knew, know, know ... beforehand, knowing, knowledge, known, knows, made ... known, made known, make ... known, makes known, unknowingly, unknown

## **lamb**

Related Ideas:

Lamb of God

Definition:

The term "lamb" refers to a young sheep. Sheep are four-legged animals with thick, woolly hair, used for sacrifices to God. Jesus is called the "Lamb of God" because he was sacrificed to pay for people's sins.

These animals are easily led astray and need protecting. God compares human beings to sheep. God instructed his people to sacrifice physically perfect sheep and lambs to him. Jesus is called the "Lamb of God" who was sacrificed to pay for people's sins. He was a perfect, unblemished sacrifice because he was completely without sin.

Translation Suggestions:

If sheep are known in the language area, the name for their young should be used to translate the terms "lamb" and "Lamb of God." "Lamb of God" could be translated as "God's (sacrificial) Lamb," or "Lamb sacrificed to God" or "(sacrificial) Lamb from God." If sheep are not known, this term could be translated as "a young sheep" with a footnote that describes what sheep are like. The note could also compare sheep and lambs to an animal from that area that lives in herds, that is timid and defenseless, and that often wanders away. Also consider how this term is translated in a Bible translation of a nearby local or national language.

(See also: [sheep](#), [shepherd](#))

Bible References:

2 Samuel 12:03 Ezra 08:35-36 Isaiah 66:3 Jeremiah 11:19 John 01:29 John 01:36 Leviticus 14:21-23 Leviticus 17:1-4 Luke 10:03 Revelation 15:3-4

Word Data:

Strong's: H3532, H3535, H3733, H3775, H6251, H7716, G721, G2316

Forms Found in the English ULB:

Lamb, Lamb of God, lamb, lambs

## **lamp**

Related Ideas:

torch

Definition:

The term "lamp" generally refers to something that produces light. The lamps used in Bible times were usually oil lamps.

An ordinary oil lamp usually consisted of a common piece of pottery filled with olive oil, with a wick placed in the oil to burn. For some lamps, the pot or jar was oval, with one end pinched close together to hold the wick. An oil lamp could be carried or placed on a stand so that its light could fill a room or house. In scripture, lamps are used in several figurative ways as symbols of light and life. A torch is a light that is meant to be carried around outside. It might be a long piece of wood that burns at the top. It might also be a pole with an oil lamp or a cloth soaked in oil at the top.

(See also: [lampstand](#), [life](#), [light](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 11:36 Exodus 25:3-7 Luke 08:16-18 Matthew 05:15 Matthew 06:22 Matthew 25:03

Word Data:

Strong's: H3940, H3974, H4501, H5215, H5216, G2985, G3088

Forms Found in the English ULB:

lamp, lamps, torch, torches

## **lampstand**

Definition:

In the Bible, the term "lampstand" generally refers to a structure on which a lamp is placed in order to provide light to a room.

A simple lampstand usually held one lamp and was made of clay, wood, or metal (such as bronze, silver, or gold.) In the Jerusalem temple there was a special gold lampstand which had seven branches for holding seven lamps.

Translation Suggestions

This term could be also translated as "lamp pedestal" or "structure for holding a lamp" or "lamp holder." For the temple lampstand, this could be translated as "seven-lamp lampstand" or "gold pedestal with seven lamps." It would also be helpful in a translation to include pictures of a simple lampstand and a seven-branch lampstand in the relevant Bible passages.

(See also: [bronze](#), [gold](#), [lamp](#), [light](#), [silver](#), [temple](#))

Bible References:

Daniel 05:5-6 Exodus 37:17 Mark 04:21-23 Matthew 05:15-16 Revelation 01:12-13 Revelation 01:20

Word Data:

Strong's: H4501, G3087

Forms Found in the English ULB:

lampstand, lampstands

law

Related Ideas:

lawbreaker, lawgiver, lawyer, principle

Definition:

A "law" is a legal rule that is usually written down and enforced by someone in authority. A "principle" is a guideline for decision-making and behavior.

Often the term "law" refers to the "law of Moses." This is the commands and instructions that God gave the Israelites. God is the lawgiver, the one who made the laws and commanded people to obey them. A "lawyer" is a person who studies the law and understands it well. Both "law" and "principle" can refer to a general rule or belief that guides a person's behavior. A person who "is principled" is a person who does what is good.

(See also: [law of Moses](#))

Bible References:

Deuteronomy 04:02 Esther 03:8-9 Exodus 12:12-14 Genesis 26:05 John 18:31 Romans 07:1

Word Data:

Strong's: H1285, H1881, H1882, H2706, H2708, H2710, H4687, H4941, H5715, H7560, H7771, H8451, G1785, G3544, G3548, G3551, G3848, G4747

Forms Found in the English ULB:

law, lawbreaker, lawbreakers, lawgiver, laws, lawyer, principle, principled, principles

lawful

Related Ideas:

lawfully, lawless, lawlessness, permitted, unlawful

Definition:

The term "lawful" refers to something that is permitted to be done according to a law or other requirement. The opposite of this is "unlawful," which simply means "not lawful."

In the Bible, something was "lawful" if it was permitted by God's moral law, or by the Law of Moses and other Jewish laws. Something that was "unlawful" was "not permitted" by those laws. To do something "lawfully" means to do it "properly" or "in the right way." Many of the things that the Jewish laws considered lawful or not lawful were not in agreement with God's laws about loving others. Depending on the context, ways to translate "lawful" could include "permitted" or "according to God's law" or "following our laws" or "proper" or "fitting." The phrase "Is it lawful?" could also be translated as "Do our laws allow?" or "Is that something our laws permit?"

The terms "unlawful" and "not lawful" are used to describe actions that break a law.

In the New Testament, the term "unlawful" is not only used to refer to breaking God's laws, but also often refers to breaking Jewish man-made laws. Over the years, the Jews added to the laws that God gave to them. The Jewish leaders would call something "unlawful" if it did not conform to their man-made laws. When Jesus and his disciples were picking grain on a Sabbath day, the Pharisees accused them of doing something "unlawful" because it was breaking the Jewish laws about not working on that day. When Peter stated that eating unclean foods was "unlawful" for him, he meant that if he ate those foods he would be breaking the laws God had given the Israelites about not eating certain foods.

The term "lawless" describes a person who does not obey laws or rules. When a country or group of people are in a state of "lawlessness," there is widespread disobedience, rebellion, or immorality.

A lawless person is rebellious and does not obey God's laws. The apostle Paul wrote that in the last days there will be a "man of lawlessness," or a "lawless one," who will be influenced by Satan to do evil things.

Translation Suggestions:

This term "unlawful" should be translated using a word or expression that means "not lawful" or "lawbreaking." Other ways to translate "unlawful" could be "not permitted" or "not according to God's law" or "not conforming to our laws." The expression "against the law" has the same meaning as "unlawful." The term "lawless" could also be translated as "rebellious" or "disobedient" or "law-defying". The term "lawlessness" could be translated as "not obeying any laws" or "rebellion (against God's laws)." The phrase "man of lawlessness" could be translated as "man who does not obey any laws" or "man who rebels against God's laws." It is important to keep the concept of "law" in this term, if possible. Note that the term "unlawful" has a different meaning from this term.

(See also: [law](#), [law of Moses](#), [Moses](#), [Sabbath](#))

Bible References:

Matthew 07:21-23 Matthew 12:02 Matthew 12:04 Matthew 12:10 Mark 03:04 Luke 06:02 Acts 02:23 Acts 10:28 Acts 22:25 2 Thessalonians 02:03 Titus 02:14 1 John 03:4-6

Word Data:

Strong's: H6530, G111, G113, G266, G458, G459, G1832, G3545

Forms Found in the English ULB:

lawful, lawfully, lawless, lawlessness, not lawful, permitted, unlawful

## leper

Related Ideas:

leprosy, leprous

Definition:

The term "leprosy" is used in the Bible to refer to several different skin diseases. A "leper" is a person who has leprosy.

The term "leprous" describes a person or body part that is infected with leprosy.

Certain kinds of leprosy cause the skin to become discolored with white patches, as when Miriam and Naaman had leprosy. In modern times, leprosy often causes hands, feet, and other body parts to become damaged and deformed.

According to the instructions that God gave to the Israelites, when a person had leprosy, he was considered "unclean" and had to stay away from other people so that they would not become infected with the disease. A leper would often call out "unclean" so that others would be warned not to come near him. Jesus healed many lepers, and also people who had other kinds of diseases.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "leprosy" in the Bible can be translated as "skin disease" or "dreaded skin disease." Ways to translate "leprous" could include "full of leprosy" or "infected with skin disease" or "covered with skin sores."

(See also: [Miriam](#), [Naaman](#), [clean](#))

Bible References:

Luke 05:13 Luke 17:12 Mark 01:40 Mark 14:03 Matthew 08:03 Matthew 10:8-10 Matthew 11:05

Word Data:

Strong's: H6879, H6883, G3014, G3015

Forms Found in the English ULB:

leper, lepers, leprosy, leprous

## life

Related Ideas:

alive, come to life, conduct, exist, fresh, life-giving, lifetime, live, revive, survive, survivor

Definition:

All these terms refer to being physically alive, not dead. They are also used figuratively to refer to being alive spiritually.

The following discusses what is meant by "physical life" and "spiritual life."

### 1. Physical life

Physical life is the presence of the spirit in the body. God breathed life into Adam's body, and he became a living being. A "life" can also refer to an individual person as in "a life was saved". Sometimes the word "life" refers to the experience of living as in, "his life was enjoyable." It can also refer to a person's lifespan, as in the expression, "the end of his life." The term "living" may refer to being physically alive, as in "my mother is still living." It may also refer to dwelling somewhere as in, "they were living in the city." In the Bible, the concept of "life" is often contrasted with the concept of "death." To "revive" is for someone who is dead or almost dead to live again, or to take something or someone who is dead or almost dead and make him live again. A person who "survives" has almost died for some reason but is still alive. The same Hebrew words can be translated "fresh" water or "living" water. Things that are "lifeless" either have never been alive or were once alive but are now dead. The way a person "conducts" himself or his life is the way he lives his life, most importantly the morally good or bad things he does.

### 2. Spiritual life

A person has spiritual life when he believes in Jesus. God gives that person a transformed life with the Holy Spirit living in him. This life is also called "eternal life" to indicate that it does not end. The opposite of spiritual life is spiritual death, which means being separated from God and experiencing eternal punishment.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, "life" can be translated as "existence" or "person" or "soul" or "being" or "experience." Depending on the context, the term "live" could be translated by "dwell" or "reside" or "exist." The expression "end of his life" could be translated as "when he stopped living." The expression "spared their lives" could be translated as "allowed them to live" or "did not kill them." The expression "they risked their lives" could be translated as "they put themselves in danger" or "they did something that could have killed them." Depending on the context, the expression "give life" could also be translated as "cause to live" or "give eternal life" or "cause to live eternally." The word "life-giving" can be translated as "something that causes to live" or "something that gives life."

(See also: [death](#), [everlasting](#))

Bible References:

2 Peter 01:03 Acts 10:42 Genesis 02:07 Genesis 07:22 Hebrews 10:20 Jeremiah 44:02 John 01:04 Judges 02:18 Luke 12:23

Matthew 07:14

Word Data:

Strong's: H2416, H2417, H2418, H2421, H2425, H2465, H2673, H3351, H3824, H3885, H4241, H5315, H5397, H5564, H6106, H7611, H8141, H8300, G326, G386, G390, G895, G979, G980, G981, G982, G1127, G1236, G1514, G2198, G2222, G2225, G2227,

G2450, G3118, G4176, G4684, G4748, G4763, G4800, G4806, G5171, G5225, G5590

Forms Found in the English ULB:

alive, come to life, conduct, conducted, existed, fresh, keep ... alive, life, life-giving, lifeless, lifetime, live, lived, lives, living, revive, revived, survive, survived, survivor, survivors

light

Related Ideas:

bright, brightness, enlighten, shine

Definition:

There are several figurative uses of the term "light" in the Bible. It is often used as a metaphor for righteousness, holiness, and truth.

Jesus said, "I am the light of the world" to express that he brings God's true message to the world and rescues people from the darkness of their sin. Christians are commanded to "walk in the light," which means they should be living the way God wants them to and avoiding evil. The apostle John stated that "God is light" and in him there is no darkness at all. Light and darkness are complete opposites. Darkness is the absence of all light. Jesus said that he was "the light of the world" and that his followers should shine like lights in the world by living in a way that clearly shows how great God is. "Walking in the light" represents living in a way that pleases God, doing what is good and right. Walking in darkness represents living in rebellion against God, doing evil things.

Translation Suggestions:

When translating, it is important to keep the literal terms "light" and "darkness" even when they are used figuratively. It may be necessary to explain the comparison in the text. For example, "walk as children of light" could be translated as, "live openly righteous lives, like someone who walks in bright sunlight." Make sure that the translation of "light" does not refer to an object that gives light, such as a lamp. The translation of this term should refer to the light itself.

(See also: [darkness](#), [holy](#), [righteous](#), [true](#))

Bible References:

1 John 01:07 1 John 02:08 2 Corinthians 04:06 Acts 26:18 Isaiah 02:05 John 01:05 Matthew 05:16 Matthew 06:23 Nehemiah 09:12-13 Revelation 18:23-24

Word Data:

Strong's: H216, H217, H3313, H3974, H5051, H5094, H5105, H5216, G681, G796, G1391, G1645, G2985, G2986, G3088, G5338, G5457, G5458, G5460, G5462

Forms Found in the English ULB:

bright, brightness, enlighten, enlightened, light, lighting, lights, shining

like

Related Ideas:

according to, alike, as, as if, compare, in the same way, just as, liken, likeness, likewise, resemble, similar, similarly, unlike

Definition:

The terms "like" and "likeness" refer to something being the same as, or similar to, something else.

To "compare" two things is to look at how they are the same or how they are different. The word "like" is also often used in a figurative expressions called a "simile" in which something is compared to something else, usually highlighting a shared characteristic. For example, "his clothes shined like the sun" and "the voice boomed like thunder." To "be like" or "sound like" or "look like" something or someone means to have qualities that are similar to the thing or person being compared to. People were created in God's "likeness," that is, in his "image." It means that they have qualities or characteristics that are "like" or "similar to" qualities that God has, such as the ability to think, feel, and communicate. To have "the likeness of" something or someone means to have characteristics that look like that thing or person. The word "likewise" means "in the same way," referring to something that the speaker has just said. The word "unlike" means "not like."

Translation Suggestions

In some contexts, the expression "the likeness of" could be translated as "what looked like" or "what appeared to be." The expression "in the likeness of his death" could be translated as "sharing in the experience of his death" or "as if experiencing his death with him." The expression "in the likeness of sinful flesh" could be translated as "being like a sinful human being" or to "be a human being." Make sure the translation of this expression does not sound like Jesus was sinful. "In his own likeness" could also be translated as to "be like him" or "having many of the same qualities that he has." The expression "the likeness of an image of perishable man, of birds, of four-footed beasts and of creeping things" could be translated as "idols made to look like perishable humans, or animals, such as birds, beasts, and small, crawling things."

(See also: [beast](#), [flesh](#), [image of God](#), [image](#), [perish](#))

Bible References:

Ezekiel 01:05 Mark 08:24 Matthew 17:02 Matthew 18:03 Psalms 073:05 Revelation 01:12-13

Word Data:

Strong's: H1819, H1823, H3644, H4915, H7737, H8403, H8544, G1503, G1504, G2509, G2531, G3664, G3665, G3666, G3667, G3668, G3669, G3697, G4793, G4833, G5108, G5615, G5616, G5618, G5619

Forms Found in the English ULB:

according to, alike, as, as if, be ... like, become ... like, compare, in the same way, is ... like, just as, like, liken, likeness, likenesses, likewise, resemble, resembled, similar to, similarly, the same, the same way, unlike

lion

Related Ideas:

lioness

Definition:

A lion is a large, cat-like, that has animal, with powerful teeth and claws for killing and tearing apart its prey.

Lions have powerful bodies and great speed to catch their prey. Their fur is short and golden-brown. Male lions have a mane of hair that encircles their heads. Lions kill other animals to eat them and can be dangerous to human beings.

When King David was a boy, he killed lions that tried to attack the sheep he was caring for. Samson also killed a lion, with his bare hands. A "lioness" is a female lion.

(See also: [David](#), [leopard](#), [Samson](#), [sheep](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 11:22-23 1 Kings 07:29 Proverbs 19:12 Psalms 017:12 Revelation 05:05

Word Data:

Strong's: H738, H739, H744, H3715, H3833, H3918, H7826, H7830, G3023

Forms Found in the English ULB:

lion, lion's, lioness, lionesses, lions, lions'

locust

Related Ideas:

grasshopper, locust swarms

Definitions:

The term "locust" refers to a type of large, flying grasshopper that sometimes flies with many others of its kind in a very destructive swarm that eats all vegetation.

Locusts and other grasshoppers are large, straight-winged insects with long, jointed back legs that give them the ability to jump a long distance way. In the Old Testament, swarming locusts were referred to figuratively as a symbol or picture of the overwhelming devastation that would come as a result of Israel's disobedience. God sent locusts as one of the ten plagues against the Egyptians. The New Testament says that locusts were a main source of food for John the Baptist while he was living in the desert.

(See also: [captive](#), [Egypt](#), [Israel](#), [John \(the Baptist\)](#), [plague](#))

Bible References:

2 Chronicles 06:28 Deuteronomy 28:38-39 Exodus 10:3-4 Mark 01:06 Proverbs 30:27-28

Word Data:

Strong's: H697, H1357, H1462, H1501, H2284, H3218, H5556, H6767, G200

Forms Found in the English ULB:

grasshoppers, locust, locust swarms, locusts

lots

Related Ideas:

allotted, allotted portion, cast lots, chosen by lot, divide up by lot

Definition:

A "lot" is a marked object that is chosen from among other similar objects as a way of deciding something. "Casting lots" referred to tossing marked objects onto the ground or other surface.

Often the lots were small marked stones or pieces of broken pottery. Some cultures "draw" or "pull out" lots using a bunch of straws. Someone holds the straws so that no one can see how long they are. Each person pulls out a straw and the one who picks the longest (or shortest) straw is the one who is chosen. The practice of casting lots was used by the Israelites to find out what God wanted them to do. As in the time of Zechariah and Elizabeth, it was also used to choose which priest would perform a specific duty in the temple at a specific time. The soldiers who crucified Jesus cast lots to decide who would get to keep Jesus' robe. The phrase "casting lots" can be translated as "tossing lots" or "drawing lots" or "rolling lots." Make sure the translation of "cast" does not sound like the lots were being thrown a long distance. Depending on the context, the term "lot" could also be translated as "marked stone" or "pottery piece" or "stick" or "piece of straw." If a decision is made "by lot" this could be translated as, "by drawing (or throwing) lots." To allot things to people can mean to divide those things and to toss lots to decide who gets each portion. To allot something to someone can mean to assign it to him or give it to him. (See also: [Elizabeth](#), [priest](#), [Zechariah \(OT\)](#), [Zechariah \(NT\)](#))

Bible References:

Jonah 01:07 Luke 01:8-10 Luke 23:34 Mark 15:22 Matthew 27:35-37 Psalms 022:18-19

Word Data:

Strong's: H1486, G2819, G2975

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

allotted, allotted portion, cast lots, chosen by lot, divide up ... by lot, lot, lots

#### love

##### Related Ideas:

brotherly love

##### Definition:

To love another person is to care for that person and do things that will benefit him. There are different meanings for "love" some languages may express using different words:

The kind of love that comes from God is focused on having good things happen to others even when those good things do not happen to the one who loves. This kind of love cares for others, no matter what they do. God himself is love and is the source of true love.

Jesus showed this kind of love by sacrificing his life in order to rescue us from sin and death. He also taught his followers to love others sacrificially. When people love others with this kind of love, they act in ways that show they are thinking of what will cause the others to thrive. This kind of love especially includes forgiving others. In the ULB, the word "love" refers to this kind of sacrificial love, unless a Translation Note indicates a different meaning.

Another word in the New Testament refers to brotherly love, or love for a friend or family member.

This term refers to natural human love between friends or relatives. The term can also be used in such contexts as, "They love to sit in the most important seats at a banquet." This means that they "like very much" or "greatly desire" to do that.

The word "love" can also refer to romantic love between a man and a woman.

In the figurative expression "Jacob I have loved, but Esau I have hated," the term "loved" refers to God's choosing of Jacob to be in a covenant relationship with him. This could also be translated as "chosen." Although Esau was also blessed by God, he wasn't given the privilege of being in the covenant. The term "hated" is used figuratively here to mean "rejected" or "not chosen."

##### Translation Suggestions:

Unless indicated otherwise in a Translation Note, the word "love" in the ULB refers to the kind of sacrificial love that comes from God. Some languages may have a special word for the kind of unselfish, sacrificial love that God has. Ways to translate this might include, "devoted, faithful caring" or "care for unselfishly" or "love from God." Make sure that the word used to translate God's love can include giving up one's own interests to benefit others and loving others no matter what they do. Sometimes the English word "love" describes the deep caring that people have for friends and family members. Some languages might translate this with a word or phrase that means, "like very much" or "care for" or "have strong affection for." In contexts where the word "love" is used to express a strong preference for something, this could be translated by "strongly prefer" or "like very much" or "greatly desire." Some languages may also have a separate word that refers to romantic or sexual love between a husband and wife. Many languages must express "love" as an action. So for example, they might translate "love is patient, love is kind" as, "when a person loves someone, he is patient with him and kind to him."

(See also: [covenant](#), [death](#), [sacrifice](#), [save](#), [sin](#))

##### Bible References:

1 Corinthians 13:07 1 John 03:02 1 Thessalonians 04:10 Galatians 05:23 Genesis 29:18 Isaiah 56:06 Jeremiah 02:02 John 03:16 Matthew 10:37 Nehemiah 09:32-34 Philippians 01:09 Song of Solomon 01:02

##### Word Data:

Strong's: H157, H158, H159, H160, H1730, H2245, H2532, H2617, H2836, H3039, H4261, H5689, H5690, H7355, H7356, H7453, H7474, G25, G26, G5360, G5361, G5362, G5363, G5365, G5367, G5368, G5369, G5377, G5383, G5388

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

brotherly love, love, loved, loves, loving

#### lute

##### Definition:

A lute is a small, stringed, musical instrument that the Israelites used when they worshiped God.

A lute is very similar to a modern-day acoustic guitar, having a wooden sound box and an extended neck on which strings are strung. In playing a lute, certain strings are held down with the fingers of one hand while these and other strings are plucked or strummed with the other hand. The number of strings varied, but the Old Testament specifically mentions instruments that had ten strings.

(See also: [harp](#))

##### Bible References:

1 Kings 10:11-12 1 Samuel 10:5-6 2 Chronicles 05:11-12

##### Word Data:

Strong's: H5035, H5443

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

lute, lutes

## member

### Definition:

The term "member" refers to one part of a complex body or group.

The New Testament describes Christians as "members" of the body of Christ. Believers in Christ belong to a group that is made up of many members. Jesus Christ is the "head" of the body and individual believers function as the members of the body. The Holy Spirit gives each member of the body a special role to help the entire body to function well. Individuals who participate in groups such as the Jewish Council and the Pharisees are also called "members" of these groups.

(See also: [body](#), [Pharisee](#), [council](#))

### Bible References:

1 Corinthians 06:15 1 Corinthians 12:14-17 Numbers 16:02 Romans 12:05

### Word Data:

Strong's: H1004, H1121, H3338, H5315, G1010, G3196, G3609

Forms Found in the English ULB:

member, members

## mercy

### Related Ideas:

kindness, merciful, spare

### Definition:

The terms "mercy" and "merciful" refer to helping people who are in need, especially when they are in a lowly or humbled condition.

The term "mercy" can also include the meaning of not punishing people for something they have done wrong. A powerful person such as a king is described as "merciful" when he treats people kindly instead of harming them. To "be merciful" or "spare" someone who has done wrong to another means to forgive that person. An evil person who "spares" those who have done nothing wrong does not do the same wrong to them that he has done to others. We show mercy when we help people who are in great need. God is merciful to us, and he wants us to be merciful to others.

### Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, "mercy" could be translated as "kindness" or "compassion" or "pity." The term "merciful" could be translated as "showing pity" or "being kind to" or "forgiving." To "show mercy to" or "have mercy on" could be translated as "treat kindly" or "be compassionate toward."

(See also: [compassion](#), [forgive](#))

### Bible References:

1 Peter 01:3-5 1 Timothy 01:13 Daniel 09:17 Exodus 34:06 Genesis 19:16 Hebrews 10:28-29 James 02:13 Luke 06:35-36 Matthew 09:27 Philippians 02:25-27 Psalms 041:4-6 Romans 12:01

### Word Data:

Strong's: H2550, H2551, H2603, H2604, H2617, H3722, H7349, H7355, H7356, H7359, H8467, G1653, G1655, G1656, G2433, G2436, G3628, G3629, G4698, G5363, G5544

Forms Found in the English ULB:

kindness, mercies, merciful, mercy, spare, spared, spares, tender mercy

## messenger

### Related Ideas:

courier, herald

### Definitions:

The term "messenger" refers to someone who is given a message to tell others.

In ancient times, a messenger would be sent from the battlefield to tell people back in the city what was happening. An angel is a special kind of messenger whom God sends to give people messages. Some translations translate "angel" as "messenger." John the Baptist was called a messenger who came before Jesus to announce the Messiah's coming and to prepare people to receive him. Jesus' apostles were his messengers to go share with other people the good news about the kingdom of God. A "herald" or a "courier" is a messenger who carries messages from rulers to their subjects.

(See also: [angel](#), [apostle](#), [John \(the Baptist\)](#))

### Bible References:

1 Kings 19:1-3 1 Samuel 06:21 2 Kings 01:1-2 Luke 07:27 Matthew 11:10

### Word Data:

Strong's: H1319, H4397, H4398, H5046, H6735, H6737, G32, G652

Forms Found in the English ULB:

couriers, herald, messenger, messengers

## mighty

### Related Ideas:

Mighty One, mightily, mighty host, mighty men, mighty work

#### Definition:

The terms "mighty" and "might" refer to having great strength or power.

Often the word "might" is another word for "strength." When talking about God, it can mean "power." The phrase "mighty men" often refers to men who are courageous and victorious in battle. David's band of faithful men who helped protect and defend him were often called "mighty men." The phrase "the Might One" refers to God. The phrase "a mighty one" can refer to God or to a man. The phrase "mighty works" usually refers to the amazing things God does, especially miracles. This term is related to the term "almighty," which is a common description for God, meaning that he has complete power.

#### Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the term "mighty" could be translated as "powerful" or "amazing" or "very strong." The phrase "his might" could be translated as "his strength" or "his power." In Acts 7, Moses is described as a man who was "mighty in word and deed." This could be translated as "Moses spoke powerful words from God and did miraculous things" or "Moses spoke God's word powerfully and did many amazing things." Depending on the context, "mighty works" could be translated as "amazing things that God does" or "miracles" or "God doing things with power." The term "might" could also be translated as "power" or "great strength." Do not confuse this term with the English word that is used to express a possibility, as in "It might rain."

(See also: [Almighty](#), [miracle](#), [power](#), [strength](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 07:22 Genesis 06:4 Mark 09:38-39 Matthew 11:23

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H46, H47, H117, H202, H352, H386, H410, H533, H650, H1219, H1368, H1369, H1396, H1397, H1419, H2220, H2389, H2428, H3201, H3524, H3581, H3966, H4101, H5794, H5797, H5808, H6099, H6105, H6108, H6184, H7227, H7580, H8623, H8624, G1411, G1415, G1498, G2478, G2479, G2900, G2904, G3167, G3173

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

Mighty One, might, mightier, mightily, mighty, mighty host, mighty men, mighty one, mighty ones, mighty work, mighty works

#### mind

#### Related Ideas:

expect, intention, likeminded, mindful, sober, think

#### Definition:

The term "mind" refers to the part of a person that thinks and makes decisions.

The mind of each person is the total of his or her thoughts and reasoning. To "have the mind of Christ" means to think and act as Jesus Christ would think and act. It means being obedient to God the Father, obeying the teachings of Christ, being enabled to do this through the power of the Holy Spirit. To "change his mind" means someone made a different decision or had a different opinion than he had previously. To "expect" something is to think that it will happen. To "think" can mean to use one's mind to form ideas. To "think" can also mean to have a belief or opinion about something. To "intend" or "have an intention" to do something is to decide or to plan to do that thing. That thing may be good or evil, and the person may or may not want to do it, but he plans to do it. A person who is "sober" is able to think clearly, especially in contrast to a person who has harmed his mind by drinking to much wine.

#### Translation Suggestions

The term "mind" could also be translated as "thoughts" or "reasoning" or "thinking" or "understanding." The expression "keep in mind" could be translated as "remember" or "pay attention to this" or "be sure to know this." The expression "heart, soul, and mind" could also be translated as "what you feel, what you believe, and what you think about." The expression "call to mind" could be translated as "remember" or "think about." The expression "double-minded" could also be translated as "doubting" or "unable to decide" or "with conflicting thoughts."

(See also: [believe](#), [heart](#), [soul](#))

#### Bible References:

Luke 10:27 Mark 06:51-52 Matthew 21:29 Matthew 22:37 James 04:08

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H226, H1079, G1380, H1843, H3629, H3820, H3824, H3825, H4093, H4150, H5162, H6419, H6725, H6734, H7217, H7725, G364, G1271, G1374, G1839, G2233, G2657, G3328, G3525, G3539, G3540, G3563, G4102, G4993, G5280, G5426, G5427, G5590

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

expect, expected, intention, likeminded, mind, minded, mindful, minds, sober, think, think carefully about, thinks, thought, thoughts

#### miracle

#### Related Ideas:

miraculous

#### Definition:

A "miracle" is something amazing that is not possible unless God causes it to happen.

Examples of miracles that Jesus did include calming a storm and healing a blind man. Miracles are sometimes called "wonders" because they cause people to be filled with wonder or amazement. The term "wonder" can also refer more generally to amazing displays of God's power, such as when he created the heavens and the earth. Miracles can also be called "signs" because they are used as indicators or evidence that God is the all-powerful one who has complete authority over the universe. Some miracles were God's acts of redemption, such as when he rescued the Israelites from being slaves in Egypt and when he protected Daniel from being hurt by lions. Other wonders were God's acts of judgment, such as when he sent a worldwide flood in Noah's time and when he brought terrible plagues on the land of Egypt during the time of Moses. Many of God's miracles were the physical healings of sick people or bringing dead people back to life. God's power was shown in Jesus when he healed people, calmed storms, walked on water, and raised people from the dead. These were all miracles. God also enabled the prophets and the apostles to perform miracles of healing and other things that were only possible through God's power.

Translation Suggestions:

Possible translations of "miracles" or "wonders" could include "impossible things that God does" or "powerful works of God" or "amazing acts of God." The frequent expression "signs and wonders" could be translated as "proofs and miracles" or "miraculous works that prove God's power" or "amazing miracles that show how great God is." Note that this meaning of a miraculous sign is different from a sign that gives proof or evidence for something. The two can be related.

(See also: [power](#), [prophet](#), [apostle](#), [sign](#))

Bible References:

2 Thessalonians 02:8-10 Acts 04:17 Acts 04:22 Daniel 04:1-3 Deuteronomy 13:01 Exodus 03:19-22 John 02:11 Matthew 13:58

Word Data:

Strong's: H4159, H6381, H6382, G1411, G1605, G4592, G5059

Forms Found in the English ULB:

miracle, miracles, miraculous

mock

Related Ideas:

defy, laughingstock, mocker, mockery, ridicule, scoff at, taunt

Definition:

The terms "mock," "ridicule," "scoff at," and "taunt" all refer to making fun of someone, especially in a cruel way.

Mocking often involves imitating people's words or actions with the intent to embarrass them or show contempt for them. The Roman soldiers mocked or ridiculed Jesus when they put a robe on him and pretended to honor him as king. A group of young people ridiculed or scoffed at Elisha when they called him a name, making fun of his bald head. The term "scoff at" can also refer to ridiculing an idea that is not considered believable or important. A "mocker" is someone who mocks and ridicules consistently. A person who "defies" another mockingly challenges that other person to do something the mocker believes the other person cannot do.

Bible References:

2 Peter 03:04 Acts 02:12-13 Galatians 06:6-8 Genesis 39:13-15 Luke 22:63-65 Mark 10:34 Matthew 09:23-24 Matthew 20:19 Matthew 27:29

Word Data:

Strong's: H1422, H2048, H2049, H2778, H2781, H3213, H3887, H3931, H3932, H3933, H3934, H3944, H3945, H4167, H4426, H4485, H4912, H5058, H5607, H6026, H6711, H7046, H7048, H7814, H7832, H8103, H8437, H8591, H8595, G1592, G1701, G1702, G1703, G2301, G2606, G3456, G5512

Forms Found in the English ULB:

defied, defy, laugh in mockery, laughingstock, mock, mocked, mocker, mockers, mockery, mocking, mocks, ridicule, ridiculed, scoff at, scoffed at, scoffing, taunted, taunting song, taunts

mourn

Related Ideas:

funeral song, grief, grieve, howl, mourner, mournful, sorrow, sorrowful, tears, wail, weep, with tears

Definitions:

The terms "mourn" and "mourning" refer to expressing deep grief, usually in response to the death of someone.

In many cultures, mourning includes specific outward behaviors that show this sadness and grief. The Israelites and other people groups in ancient times expressed mourning through loud wailing and lamenting. They also wore rough clothing made of sackcloth and put ashes on themselves. Hired mourners, usually women, would loudly weep and wail from the time of death until well after the body was put in the tomb. The typical period of mourning was seven days, but could last as long as thirty days (as for Moses and Aaron) or seventy days (as for Jacob). The Bible also uses the term figuratively to talk about "mourning" because of sin. This refers to feeling deeply grieved because sin hurts God and people. A "howl" is the crying sound an animal makes. People who "howl" are hurt, sad, or angry.

(See also: [sackcloth](#), [sin](#))

Bible References:

1 Samuel 15:34-35 2 Samuel 01:11 Genesis 23:02 Luke 07:31-32 Matthew 11:17

Word Data:

Strong's: H56, H57, H60, H205, H421, H578, H584, H585, H1058, H1065, H1068, H1671, H1897, H1899, H2470, H3510, H3013, H3213, H3708, H4553, H4798, H5092, H5098, H5110, H5594, H6087, H6937, H6941, H8386, G23, G2354, G2355, G2799, G2805, G2875, G3076, G3077, G3602, G3996, G3997

Forms Found in the English ULB:

bitter, cause ... grief, funeral song, grief, grieve, grieved, grieving, howl, howls, mourn, mourned, mourner, mourners, mourners', mournful, mournfully, mourning, mourns, sorrow, sorrowful, sorrows, tears, wail, wailing, wailings, wails, weep, weeping, weeps bitterly, wept, with tears

myrrh

Definition:

Myrrh is an oil or spice that is made from the resin of a myrrh tree that grows in Africa and Asia. It is related to frankincense.

Myrrh was also used to make incense, perfume, and medicine, and to prepare dead bodies for burial. Myrrh was one of the gifts that the learned men gave to Jesus when he was born. Jesus was offered wine mixed with myrrh in order to ease the pain when he was crucified.

(See also: [frankincense](#), [learned men](#))

Bible References:

Exodus 30:22-25 Genesis 37:25-26 John 11:1-2 Mark 15:23 Matthew 02:11-12

Word Data:

Strong's: H3910, H4753, G3464, G4666, G4669

Forms Found in the English ULB:

myrrh

mystery

Related Ideas:

hidden meaning, hidden truth, secrets

Definition:

In the Bible, the term "mystery" refers to something unknown or difficult to understand that God is now explaining.

The New Testament states that the gospel of Christ was a mystery that was not known in past ages. One of the specific points described as a mystery is that Jews and Gentiles would be equal in Christ. This term could also be translated as "secret" or "hidden things" or "something unknown."

(See also: [Christ](#), [Gentile](#), [good news](#), [Jew](#), [true](#))

Bible References:

Colossians 04:2-4 Ephesians 06:19-20 Luke 08:9-10 Mark 04:10-12 Matthew 13:11

Word Data:

Strong's: H1219, H7328, G3466

Forms Found in the English ULB:

hidden meaning, hidden truth, hidden truths, mysteries, mystery, secrets

name

Related Ideas:

fame, nameless, notorious, reputation

Definition:

In the Bible, the word "name" was used in several figurative ways.

In some contexts, "name" could refer to a person's reputation, as in "let us make a name for ourselves." The term "name" could also refer to the memory of something. For example, "cut off the names of the idols" means to destroy those idols so that they are no longer remembered or worshiped. Speaking "in the name of God" meant speaking with his power and authority, or as his representative. The "name" of someone could refer to the entire person, as in "there is no other name under heaven by which we must be saved." People who are "nameless" are unimportant, so few people know about them or care about them. A person who is "notorious" is one who has a reputation for evil or foolishness.

Translation Suggestions:

An expression like "his good name" could be translated as "his good reputation." Doing something "in the name of" could be translated as "with the authority of" or "with the permission of" or "as the representative of" that person. The expression "make a name for ourselves" could be translated "cause many people to know about us" or "make people think we are very important." The expression "call his name" could be translated as "name him" or "give him the name." The expression "those who love your name" could be translated as "those who love you." The expression "cut off the names of idols" could be translated as "get rid of pagan idols so that they are not even remembered" or "cause people to stop worshiping false gods" or "completely destroy all idols so that people no longer even think about them."

(See also: [call](#))

#### Bible References:

1 John 02:12 2 Timothy 02:19 Acts 04:07 Acts 04:12 Acts 09:27 Genesis 12:02 Genesis 35:10 Matthew 18:05

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H5344, H7761, H8034, H8036, G2028, G2564, G3140, G3141, G3686, G3687, G5122

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

fame, name, name's, named, nameless, names, notorious, reputation

#### nation

##### Definition:

A nation is a large group of people ruled by some form of government. The people of a nation often have the same ancestors and share a common ethnicity.

A "nation" usually has a well-defined culture and territorial boundaries. In the Bible, a "nation" could be a country (like Egypt or Ethiopia), but often it is more general and refers to a people group, especially when used in the plural. It is important to check the context. Nations in the Bible included the Israelites, the Philistines, the Assyrians, the Babylonians, the Canaanites, the Romans, and the Greeks, among many others. Sometimes the word "nation" was used figuratively to refer to the ancestor of a certain people group, as when Rebekah was told by God that her unborn sons were "nations" that would fight against each other. This could be translated as "the founders of two nations" or the "ancestors of two people groups." The word translated as "nation" was also sometimes used to refer to "Gentiles" or to people who do not worship Yahweh. The context usually makes the meaning clear.

##### Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the word "nation" could also be translated as "people group" or "people" or "country." If a language has a term for "nation" that is distinct from these other terms, then that term can be used wherever it occurs in the Bible text, as long as it is natural and accurate in each context. The plural term "nations" can often be translated as "people groups." In certain contexts, this term could also be translated as "Gentiles" or "nonJews."

(See also: [Assyria](#), [Babylon](#), [Canaan](#), [Gentile](#), [Greek](#), [people group](#), [Philistines](#), [Rome](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Chronicles 14:15-17 2 Chronicles 15:06 2 Kings 17:11-12 Acts 02:05 Acts 13:19 Acts 17:26 Acts 26:04 Daniel 03:04 Genesis 10:2-5 Genesis 27:29 Genesis 35:11 Genesis 49:10 Luke 07:05 Mark 13:7-8 Matthew 21:43 Romans 04:16-17

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H523, H524, H1471, H3816, H4940, H5971, G246, G1074, G1085, G1484

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

nation, nations

#### neighbor

##### Related Ideas:

neighborhood, neighboring

##### Definition:

The term "neighbor" usually refers to a person who lives nearby. It can also refer more generally to someone who lives in the same community or people group.

A "neighbor" is someone who would be protected and treated kindly because he is part of the same community. In the New Testament parable of the Good Samaritan, Jesus used the term "neighbor" figuratively, expanding its meaning to include all human beings, even someone who is considered an enemy. If possible, it is best to translate this term literally with a word or phrase that means "person who lives nearby." A "neighborhood" is a community of people in a town or city who live near each other. "Neighboring" countries and regions are countries and regions that are nearby.

(See also: [adversary](#), [parable](#), [people group](#), [Samaria](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 07:26-28 Ephesians 04:25-27 Galatians 05:14 James 02:08 John 09:8-9 Luke 01:58 Matthew 05:43 Matthew 19:19 Matthew 22:39

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H5997, H7138, H7453, H7468, H7934, G1069, G2087, G4040, G4139

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

neighbor, neighborhood, neighboring, neighbors

#### oak

##### Related Ideas:

terebinth

##### Definition:

An oak, or oak tree, is a tall shade tree with a large trunk and wide spreading branches.

Oak trees have strong, hard wood that was used to build ships and to make farming plows, oxen yokes and walking sticks. The seed of an oak tree is called an acorn. The trunks of certain oak trees could be measured up to 6 meters around. Oak trees were symbolic of long life and had other spiritual meanings. In the Bible, they were often associated with holy

places.

**Translation Suggestions:**

Many translations will find it important to use the term "oak tree" rather than just the word "oak." If oak trees are not known in the receptor area, "an oak" could be translated as "an oak, which is a large shade tree like..." then give the name of a local tree that has similar characteristics. See:

(See also: [holy](#))

**Bible References:**

1 Samuel 10:3-4 Genesis 13:18 Genesis 14:13-14 Genesis 35:4-5 Judges 06:11-12

**Word Data:**

Strong's: H352, H424, H427, H436, H437, H438

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

oak, oaks, terebinths

**oath**

**Related Ideas:**

swear, swear by

**Definition:**

In the Bible, an oath is a formal promise to do something. The person making the oath is required to fulfill that promise. A person who swears an oath commits himself to being faithful and truthful, and by doing so he is saying that God has the right to punish him if he breaks the oath.

In a court of law, a witness often gives an oath to promise that whatever he says will be true and factual. In the Bible, the term "swear" means to speak an oath. The term "swear by" means to use the name of something or someone as the basis or power on which the oath is made. Sometimes these terms are used together, as in "swear an oath." Abraham and Abimelech swore an oath when they made a covenant together concerning the use of a well. Abraham told his servant to swear (formally promise) that he would find Isaac a wife from among Abraham's relatives. God also made oaths in which he made promises to his people. A modern-day meaning of the word "swear" is "use foul language." This is not its meaning in the Bible.

**Translation Suggestions:**

Depending on the context, "an oath" could also be translated as "a pledge" or "a solemn promise." To "swear" could be translated as to "formally promise" or to "pledge" or to "commit to do something." Other ways to translate "swear by my name" could include "make a promise using my name to confirm it." To "swear by heaven and earth" could be translated as to, "promise to do something, stating that heaven and earth will confirm it." Make sure the translation of "swear" or "oath" does not refer to cursing. In the Bible it does not have that meaning.

(See also: [Abimelech](#), [covenant](#), [vow](#))

**Bible References:**

Genesis 21:23 Genesis 24:03 Genesis 31:51-53 Genesis 47:31 Luke 01:73 Mark 06:26 Matthew 05:36 Matthew 14:6-7 Matthew 26:72

**Word Data:**

Strong's: H422, H423, H3027, H5375, H7621, H7650, G331, G332, G3660, G3726, G3727, G3728, G3784

**Forms Found in the English ULB:**

oath, oath-taking, oaths, swear, swear by, swearing, swears, swears by, swore, swore an oath, sworn

**obey**

**Related Ideas:**

follow, give ear, hear, hold securely, hold to, keep, listen, obedience, obedient

**Definition:**

The term "obey" means to do what is required or commanded. The term "obedient" describes someone who obeys. "Obedience" is the characteristic that an obedient person has.

Usually the term "obey" is used in the context of obeying the commands or laws of a person in authority. For example, people obey laws which are created by the leaders of a country, kingdom, or other organization. Children obey their parents, slaves obey their masters, people obey God, and citizens obey the laws of their country. When someone in authority commands people not to do something, the people obey by not doing that. To "observe" a law or command is to obey it. Other words used to refer to obeying someone or something are: follow, give ear, hear, hold securely, hold to, keep, listen.

**Translation Suggestions:**

Ways to translate "obey" could include a word or phrase that means "do what is commanded" or "follow orders" or "do what God says to do." The term "obedient" could be translated as "doing what was commanded" or "following orders" or "doing what God commands."

(See also: [citizen](#), [command](#), [disobey](#), [kingdom](#), [law](#))

**Bible References:**

Acts 05:32 Acts 06:7 Genesis 28:6-7 James 01:25 James 02:10 Luke 06:47 Matthew 07:26 Matthew 19:20-22 Matthew 28:20

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H2388, H3349, H4928, H5341, H6213, H7181, H8085, H8086, H8104, G191, G2722, G2902, G3980, G3982, G5083, G5084, G5218, G5219, G5255, G5292, G5293, G5426, G5442

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

following, give ... ear, hear, heard, hold ... securely, hold to, keep, keeps, kept, listen, listened, listened to, obedience, obedient, obediently, obey, obeyed, obeying, obeys

#### official

#### Related Ideas:

officer

#### Definition:

The terms "official" and "officer" refer to people who hold positions within a government or organization. Leaders within the government or organization give the official or officer certain authority and duties to perform as long as he remains in the position.

A king often had many officials to serve him. When someone makes an "official visit," it means a person with authority is visiting a person or place as part of his job. An officer is a person who carries out the orders of an official or a judge and issues orders only to officers of lesser rank and to people subject to the government.

#### Bible References:

Genesis 39:1 Ester 01:03 Jeremiah 01:18 Matthew 09:18 Acts 25:13

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H5461, H5631, H6496, H7860, H8269, G758, G3175, G4173, G5257

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

officer, officers, official, officials

#### oil

#### Related Ideas:

ointment

#### Definition:

Oil is a thick, clear liquid that can be taken from certain plants. In Bible times, oil usually came from olives.

Olive oil was used for cooking, anointing, sacrifice, lamps, and medicine. In ancient times, olive oil was highly prized, and the possession of oil was considered a measurement of wealth. Make sure the translation of this term refers to the kind of oil that can be used in cooking, not motor oil. Some languages have different words for these different kinds of oil.

(See also: [olive](#), [sacrifice](#))

#### Bible References:

2 Samuel 01:21 Exodus 29:02 Leviticus 05:11 Leviticus 08:1-3 Mark 06:12-13 Matthew 25:7-9

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H2091, H3323, H4887, H6671, H7246, H8081, G1637, G3464

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

oil, oils, ointment, ointments

#### parable

#### Related Ideas:

hard question, lesson, riddle

#### Definition:

The term "parable" usually refers to a short story or object lesson that is used to explain or teach a moral truth. It can also refer to a saying that is difficult to understand and about which the hearer will have to think carefully before he can understand what the speaker is teaching.

Jesus used parables to teach his disciples. Although he also told parables to the crowds of people, he did not always explain the parable. Jesus used parables to reveal truth to his disciples and to hide the truth from people like the Pharisees who did not believe in him. The prophet Nathan told David a parable to show the king his terrible sin. The story of the Good Samaritan is an example of a parable that is a story. Jesus' comparison of old and new wineskins is an example of a parable that was an object lesson to help the disciples understand Jesus' teachings. A "riddle" is a type of "hard question." The one who asks a hard question does not know the correct answer, but he hopes the hearer can answer correctly. The one who asks a riddle does not want the hearer to be able to answer the question correctly.

#### Translation Suggestions

The word "parable" can be translated as "illustration".

(See also: [Samaritan](#))

#### Bible References:

Proverbs 01:06 Luke 05:36 Luke 06:39 Luke 08:04 Luke 08:9-10 Mark 04:01 Matthew 13:03 Matthew 13:10 Matthew 13:13

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H1819, H2420, H4426, H4912, G3850, G3942

Forms Found in the English ULB:

hard questions, lesson, parable, parables, riddle, riddles

## partial

Related Ideas:

partiality

Definition:

The terms "be partial" and "show partiality" refer to making a choice to treat certain people as more important than other people.

This is similar to showing favoritism, which means to treat some people better than others. Usually partiality or favoritism is shown to people because they are richer or more popular than other people. God instructs his people to not show partiality or favoritism to people who are rich or of high status. In his letter to the Romans, Paul teaches that God judges people fairly and with no partiality. The book of James teaches that it is wrong to treat rich people better than poor people.

(See also: [favor](#))

Bible References:

Deuteronomy 01:17 Malachi 02:09 Mark 12:13-15 Matthew 22:16 Romans 02:10-12

Word Data:

Strong's: H5234, H5375, H6440, G991, G2983, G4299, G4381, G4382, G4383

Forms Found in the English ULB:

be partial, partial, partiality, show partiality

## peace

Related Ideas:

peaceable, peaceful, peacemaker, quiet

Definition:

The term "peace" refers to a state of being or a feeling of having no conflict, anxiety, or fearfulness. A person who is "peaceful" feels calm and assured of being safe and secure.

"Peace" can also refer to a time when people groups or countries are not at war with each other. These people are said to have "peaceful relations." To "make peace" with a person or a group of people means to take actions to cause fighting to stop. A "peacemaker" is someone who does and says things to influence people to live at peace with each other. To be "at peace" with other people means being in a state of not fighting against those people. A good or right relationship between God and people happens when God saves people from their sin. This is called having "peace with God." The greeting "grace and peace" was used by the apostles in their letters to their fellow believers as a blessing. The term "peace" can also refer to being in a good relationship with other people or with God. A person who is "peaceable" acts in a way that enables him to live in peace with other people. He acts "peaceably." To "quiet" someone is to get them to be at peace. To quiet a quarrel is to get the people to stop quarreling and be at peace with each other.

Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 05:1-3 Acts 07:26 Colossians 01:18-20 Colossians 03:15 Galatians 05:23 Luke 07:50 Luke 12:51 Mark 04:39 Matthew 05:09 Matthew 10:13

Word Data:

Strong's: H5117, H7961, H7962, H7965, H7999, H8001, H8002, H8003, H8252, H8535, G269, G1514, G1515, G1516, G1517, G1518, G2272

Forms Found in the English ULB:

peace, peaceable, peaceably, peaceful, peacefully, peacemakers, quiet, quiets

## pig

Related Ideas:

boar, pork, swine

Definition:

A pig is a type of four-legged, hooved animal that is raised for meat. Its meat is called "pork." The general term for pigs and related animals is "swine."

God told the Israelites not to eat pig meat and to consider it unclean. Jews today still view pigs as unclean and do not eat pork. Pigs are raised on farms to be sold to other people for their meat. There is a kind of swine that is not raised on farms but rather lives out in the wild; it is called a "wild boar." Wild boars have tusks and are considered to be very dangerous animals. Sometimes large pigs are referred to as "hogs." A "boar" is a wild pig. Wild pigs are usually fierce and dangerous.

(See also: [clean](#))

Bible References:

2 Peter 02:22 Mark 05:13 Matthew 07:6 Matthew 08:32

Word Data:

Strong's: H2386, G5519

Forms Found in the English ULB:

boar, boars, pig, pigs, pork, swine, swine's

pit

Related Ideas:

pitfall, quarry

Definition:

A "pit" is a deep hole that has been dug in the ground. A "pitfall" is a trap made of a pit that is hidden with a cover. A "quarry" is a pit from which people take valuable stones.

People dig pits for the purpose of trapping animals or finding water. A pit can also be used as a temporary place to hold a prisoner. Sometimes the phrase "the pit" refers to the grave or to hell. Other times it may refer to "the abyss." The term "pit" is also used figuratively in phrases such as, "pit of destruction" which describes being trapped in a disastrous situation or being deeply involved in sinful, destructive practices.

(See also: [abyss](#), [hell](#), [prison](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 37:21-22 Job 33:18 Luke 06:39 Proverbs 01:12

Word Data:

Strong's: H875, H953, H1356, H1475, H2352, H4087, H4113, H4379, H6354, H7585, H7745, H7816, H7825, H7845, H7882, G12, G999, G5421

Forms Found in the English ULB:

pit, pitfall, pits, quarry

possess

Related Ideas:

belongings, dispossess, possession, property

Definitions:

The terms "possess" and "possession" usually refer to owning something. They can also mean to gain control over something or occupy an area of land.

In the Old Testament, "possess" is often used in the context of "possessing" or "taking possession of" an area of land. When Yahweh commanded the Israelites to "possess" the land of Canaan, it meant that they should go into the land and live there. This involved first conquering the Canaanite peoples who were living on that land. Yahweh told the Israelites that he had given them the land of Canaan as "their possession." This could also be translated as "their rightful place to live." The people of Israel were also called Yahweh's "special possession." This means that they belonged to him as his people whom he had specifically called to worship and serve him. The term "dispossess" meant "take someone's property."

Translation Suggestions:

The term "possess" could also be translated as "own" or "have" or "have charge over." "Possessions" are also called "belongings" and "property." The phrase "take possession of" could be translated as "take control of" or "occupy" or "live on," depending on the context. When Yahweh calls the Israelites "my special possession" this could also be translated as "my special people" or "people who belong to me" or "my people whom I love and rule." The sentence, "they will become their possession" when referring to land, means "they will occupy the land" or "the land will belong to them." The phrase "as your possession" could also be translated as "as something that belongs to you" or "as a place where your people will live." The phrase "dispossess them" can be translated as "take their land" or "make them leave their land."

(See also: [Canaan](#), [worship](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 06:70 1 Kings 09:17-19 Acts 02:45 Deuteronomy 04:5-6 Genesis 31:36-37 Matthew 13:44

Word Data:

Strong's: H270, H272, H2505, H2631, H3018, H3027, H3423, H3424, H3425, H3426, H4180, H4181, H4672, H4735, H5157, H5159, H5459, G979, G1139, G2697, G2722, G2932, G2933, G2935, H3520, G4041, G4047, G4632, G5224, G5225

Forms Found in the English ULB:

belongings, dispossess, possess, possessed, possesses, possessing, possession, possessions, property, took possession, valuable possessions

power

Related Ideas:

ability, able, mastered, can, capable, could, impossible, incapable, powerful, won, unable

Definition:

The term "power" refers to the ability to do things or make things happen, often using great strength. "Powers" refers to people or spirits who have great ability to cause things to happen.

The "power of God" refers to God's ability to do everything, especially things that are not possible for people to do. God has complete power over everything that he has created. God gives his people power to do what he wants, so that when

they heal people or do other miracles, they do this by the power of God. Because Jesus and the Holy Spirit are also God, they have this same power.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the term "power" could also be translated as "ability" or "strength" or "energy" or "ability to do miracles" or "control." Possible ways to translate the term "powers" could include "powerful beings" or "controlling spirits" or "those who control others." An expression like "save us from the power of our enemies" could be translated as "save us from being oppressed by our enemies" or "rescue us from being controlled by our enemies." In this case, "power" has the meaning of using one's strength to control and oppress others.

(See also: [Holy Spirit](#), [Jesus](#), [miracle](#))

Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 01:05 Colossians 01:11-12 Genesis 31:29 Jeremiah 18:21 Jude 01:25 Judges 02:18 Luke 01:17 Luke 04:14 Matthew 26:64 Philippians 03:21 Psalm 080:02

Word Data:

Strong's: H410, H1368, H1369, H1370, H2220, H2393, H2428, H2632, H3027, H3201, H3581, H4475, H4910, H5794, H5797, H5807, H6109, H6184, H7980, H7981, H7983, H7989, H8592, H8633, G1410, G1411, G1415, G1743, G1754, G1832, G1849, G1850, G2159, G2478, G2479, G2480, G2904, G3168

Forms Found in the English ULB:

ability, able, am ... able, are ... able, are ... possible, be ... unable, be able, be mastered, can, cannot, capable, could, could not, impossible, incapable, is ... able, may ... be able, miraculous powers, possible, power, powerful, powerfully, powers, was ... able, were ... able, will ... be able, won

**pray**

Related Ideas:

prayer

Definition:

The terms "pray" and "prayer" refer to talking with God. These terms are used to refer to people trying to talk to a false god.

People can pray silently, talking to God with their thoughts, or they can pray aloud, speaking to God with their voice. Sometimes prayers are written down, such as when David wrote his prayers in the Book of Psalms. Prayer can include asking God for mercy, for help with a problem, and for wisdom in making decisions. Often people ask God to heal people who are sick or who need his help in other ways. People also thank and praise God when they are praying to him. Praying includes confessing our sins to God and asking him to forgive us. Talking to God is sometimes called "communing" with him as our spirit communicates with his spirit, sharing our emotions and enjoying his presence. This term could be translated as "talking to God" or "communicating with God." The translation of this term should be able to include praying that is silent.

(See also: [false god](#), [forgive](#), [praise](#))

Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 03:09 Acts 08:24 Acts 14:26 Colossians 04:04 John 17:09 Luke 11:1 Matthew 05:43-45 Matthew 14:22-24

Word Data:

Strong's: H577, H1156, H2470, H3908, H6279, H6293, H6419, H6739, H7592, H7879, H8034, H8605, G154, G1162, G1189, G1783, G2065, G2171, G2172, G3870, G4335, G4336

Forms Found in the English ULB:

heard ... prayer, pray, prayed, prayer, prayers, praying, prays, urgently pray

**preach**

Related Ideas:

preacher

Definition:

To "preach" means to speak to a group of people, teaching them about God and urging them to obey him.

Often preaching is done by one person to a large group of people. It is usually spoken, not written. "Preaching" and "teaching" are similar, but are not exactly the same. "Preaching" mainly refers to publicly proclaiming spiritual or moral truth, and urging the audience to respond. "Teaching" is a term that emphasizes instruction, that is, giving people information or teaching them how to do something. The term "preach" is usually used with the word "gospel." What a person has preached to others can also be referred to in general as his "teachings."

(See also: [good news](#), [Jesus](#), [kingdom of God](#))

Bible References:

2 Timothy 04:1-2 Acts 08:4-5 Acts 10:42-43 Acts 14:21-22 Acts 20:25 Luke 04:42 Matthew 03:1-3 Matthew 04:17 Matthew 12:41 Matthew 24:14 Acts 09:20-22 Acts 13:38-39 Jonah 03:1-3 Luke 04:18-19 Mark 01:14-15 Matthew 10:26

Word Data:

Strong's: G312, G518, G1344, G2097, G2511, G2782, G2783, G2784, G2980, G3142, G3870, G4283

Forms Found in the English ULB:

preach, preached, preacher, preaching

priest

Related Ideas:

priesthood, priestly office

Definition:

In the Bible, a priest was someone who was chosen to offer sacrifices to God on behalf of God's people. The "priesthood" was the name for the office or condition of being a priest.

In the Old Testament, God chose Aaron and his descendants to be his priests for the people of Israel. The "priesthood" was a right and a responsibility that was passed down from father to son in the Levite clan. The Israelite priests had the responsibility of offering the people's sacrifices to God, along with other duties in the temple. Priests also offered regular prayers to God on behalf of his people and performed other religious rites. The priests pronounced formal blessings on people and taught them God's laws. In Jesus' time, there were different levels of priests, including the chief priests and the high priest. Jesus is our "great high priest" who intercedes for us in God's presence. He offered himself as the ultimate sacrifice for sin. This means that the sacrifices made by human priests are no longer needed. In the New Testament, every believer in Jesus is called a "priest" who can come directly to God in prayer to intercede for himself and other people. In ancient times, there were also pagan priests who presented offerings to false gods such as Baal.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the term "priest" could be translated as "sacrifice person" or "God's intermediary" or "sacrificial mediator" or "person God appoints to represent him." The translation of "priest" should be different from the translation of "mediator." Some translations may prefer to always say something like "Israelite priest" or "Jewish priest" or "Yahweh's priest" or "priest of Baal" to make it clear that this does not refer to a modern-day type of priest. The term used to translate "priest" should be different from the terms for "chief priest" and "high priest" and "Levite" and "prophet."

(See also: [Aaron](#), [chief priests](#), [high priest](#), [mediator](#), [sacrifice](#))

Bible References:

2 Chronicles 06:41 Genesis 14:17-18 Genesis 47:22 John 01:19-21 Luke 10:31 Mark 01:44 Mark 02:25-26 Matthew 08:4 Matthew 12:04 Micah 03:9-11 Nehemiah 10:28-29 Nehemiah 10:34-36 Revelation 01:06

Word Data:

Strong's: H3547, H3548, H3549, H3550, G748, G749, G2405, G2406, G2407, G2409, G2420

Forms Found in the English ULB:

priest, priest's, priesthood, priestly, priestly office, priests, priests', served as a priest

prison

Related Ideas:

custody, dungeon, imprison, imprisonment, prisoner

Definition:

The term "prison" refers to a place where criminals are kept as a punishment for their crimes. A "prisoner" is someone who has been put in the prison.

The term "prisoners" can also refer in general to people who have been captured by an enemy and kept somewhere against their will. The term "imprisoned" means "kept in a prison" or "kept in captivity." Many prophets and other servants of God were put in prison even though they had not done anything wrong. To "hold someone in custody" is to put him in a prison or other place from which he cannot escape. Sometimes people were held in custody while they waited to be judged in a trial. A "dungeon" is an underground prison that is dark and damp.

Translation Suggestions:

Another word for "prison" is "jail." The term "prison" could also be translated as "dungeon" in contexts where the prison is probably underground or beneath the main part of a palace or other building. The term "prisoners" can also be translated as "captives." Other ways to translate "imprisoned" could be "kept as a prisoner" or "kept in captivity" or "held captive" or "shut up."

(See also: [captive](#))

Bible References:

Acts 25:04 Ephesians 04:01 Luke 12:58 Luke 22:33-34 Mark 06:17 Matthew 05:26 Matthew 14:03 Matthew 25:34-36

Word Data:

Strong's: H612, H613, H615, H616, H631, H953, H1004, H1540, H3608, H3628, H3947, H4115, H4307, H4455, H4525, H5470, H6495, H7617, H7622, H7628, G1198, G1199, G1200, G1201, G1202, G1210, G2252, G3612, G4788, G4869, G5084, G5438, G5439

Forms Found in the English ULB:

custody, dungeon, held ... in custody, hold ... in custody, holding ... in custody, imprison, imprisoned, imprisonment, imprisonments, imprisons, prison, prisoner, prisoners, prisons

profit

Related Ideas:

profitable, unprofitable

Definition:

In general, the terms "profit" and "profitable" refer to gaining something good through doing certain actions or behaviors. Something is "profitable" to someone if it brings them good things or if it helps them bring about good things for other people.

More specifically, the term "profit" often refers to money that is gained from doing business. A business is "profitable" if it gains more money than it spends. Actions are profitable if they bring about good things for people. 2 Timothy 3:16 says that all Scripture is "profitable" for correcting and training people in righteousness. This means that the Bible's teachings are helpful and useful for teaching people to live according to God's will.

The term "unprofitable" means to not be useful.

It literally means to not profit anything or to not help someone gain anything. Something that is unprofitable is not worth doing because it does not give any benefit. This could be translated as "useless" or "worthless" or "not useful" or "unworthy" or "not beneficial" or "giving no benefit."

To "take advantage of" someone is to make extra profit from him because he is weak and unable to demand greater return.

(See also: [worthy](#))

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the term "profit" could also be translated as "benefit" or "help" or "gain." The term "profitable" could be translated as "useful" or "beneficial" or "helpful." To "profit from" something could be translated as "benefit from" or "gain money from" or "receive help from." In the context of a business, "profit" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "money gained" or "surplus of money" or "extra money."

Bible References:

Job 15:03 Proverbs 10:16 Jeremiah 02:08 Ezekiel 18:12-13 John 06:63 Mark 08:36 Matthew 16:26 2 Peter 02:1-3

Word Data:

Strong's: H1214, H3148, H3276, H3504, H4195, H4768, H5532, H7939, H7965, G147, G512, G890, G1281, G2108, G2585, G2770, G2771, G3408, G3685, G4122, G4297, G4851, G5622, G5623

Forms Found in the English ULB:

profit, profitable, profits, treated ... violently for profit, unprofitable

**promise**

Related Ideas:

binding promise

Definition:

A promise is a pledge to do a certain thing. When someone promises something, it means he is committing to do something.

The Bible records many promises that God has made for his people. Promises are an important part of formal agreements such as covenants. A promise is often accompanied by an oath to confirm that it will be done.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "promise" could be translated as "commitment" or "assurance" or "guarantee." To "promise to do something" could be translated as "assure someone that you will do something" or "commit to doing something."

(See also: [covenant](#), [oath](#), [vow](#))

Bible References:

Galatians 03:15-16 Genesis 25:31-34 Hebrews 11:09 James 01:12 Numbers 30:02

Word Data:

Strong's: H530, H562, H632, H1696, H2778, H3709, G1860, G1861, G1862, G3670, G4279

Forms Found in the English ULB:

makes binding promises, promise, promised, promises

**prophet**

Related Ideas:

prophecy, prophesy, prophetic, seer

Definition:

A "prophet" is a man who speaks God's messages to people. A woman who does this is called a "prophetess."

Often prophets warned people to turn away from their sins and obey God. A "prophecy" is the message that the prophet speaks. To "prophesy" means to speak God's messages. Often the message of a prophecy was about something that would happen in the future. Many prophecies in the Old Testament have already been fulfilled. In the Bible the collection of books written by prophets are sometimes referred to as "the prophets." For example the phrase, "the law and the prophets" is a way of referring to all the Hebrew scriptures, which are also known as the "Old Testament." An older term for a prophet was "seer" or "someone who sees." Sometimes the term "seer" refers to a false prophet or to someone who practices divination.

### Translation Suggestions:

The term "prophet" could be translated as "God's spokesman" or "man who speaks for God" or "man who speaks God's messages." A "seer" could be translated as, "person who sees visions" or "man who sees the future from God." The term "prophetess" could be translated as, "spokeswoman for God" or "woman who speaks for God" or "woman who speaks God's messages." Ways to translate "prophecy" could include, "message from God" or "prophet message." The term "prophesy" could be translated as "speak words from God" or "tell God's message." The figurative expression, "law and the prophets" could also be translated as, "the books of the law and of the prophets" or "everything written about God and his people, including God's laws and what his prophets preached." When referring to a prophet (or seer) of a false god, it may be necessary to translate this as "false prophet (seer)" or "prophet (seer) of a false god" or "prophet of Baal," for example. (See also: [Baal](#), [divination](#), [false god](#), [false prophet](#), [fulfill](#), [law](#), [vision](#))

### Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 02:14-16 Acts 03:25 John 01:43-45 Malachi 04:4-6 Matthew 01:23 Matthew 02:18 Matthew 05:17 Psalm 051:01

### Word Data:

Strong's: H2372, H2374, H4853, H5012, H5013, H5016, H5017, H5029, H5030, H5031, H5046, H5197, H7200, H7203, G2495, G4394, G4395, G4396, G4397, G4398, G5578

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

give ... prophecies, prophecies, prophecy, prophesied, prophesies, prophesy, prophesying, prophet, prophet's, prophetess, prophetic, prophets, seer, seer's, seers, seers'

### pure

#### Related Ideas:

impure, purge, purification, purify, purity, refine

#### Definition:

To be "pure" means to have no flaw or to have nothing mixed in that is not supposed to be there. To purify something is to cleanse it and remove anything that contaminates or pollutes it.

In regard to Old Testament laws, "purify" and "purification" refer mainly to the cleansing from things that make an object or a person ritually unclean, such as disease, body fluids, or childbirth. The Old Testament also had laws telling people how to be purified from sin, usually by the sacrifice of an animal. This was only temporary and the sacrifices had to be repeated over and over again. In the New Testament, to be purified often refers to being cleansed from sin. The only way that people can be completely and permanently purified from sin is through repenting and receiving God's forgiveness, through trusting in Jesus and his sacrifice. Something that is "impure" is not pure. To "refine" is to purify metal. This is done by heating the metal over a fire until it melts and removing what should not be there. Someone who has pure motives is someone who only wants to do what is good.

### Translation Suggestions:

The term "purify" could be translated as "make pure" or "cleanse" or "cleanse from all contamination" or "get rid of all sin." A phrase such as "when the time for their purification was over" could be translated as "when they had purified themselves by waiting the required number of days." The phrase "provided purification for sins" could be translated as "provided a way for people to be completely cleansed from their sin." Other ways to translate "purification" could include "cleansing" or "spiritual washing" or "becoming ritually clean." Other ways to translate "pure motives" or "purity of motives" is "sincere" or "sincerity."

(See also: [atonement](#), [clean](#), [spirit](#))

### Bible References:

1 Timothy 01:05 Exodus 31:6-9 Hebrews 09:13-15 James 04:08 Luke 02:22 Revelation 14:04

### Word Data:

Strong's: H571, H1249, H1305, H2134, H2135, H2141, H2212, H2398, H2403, H2889, H2890, H2891, H2892, H2893, H3795, H2896, H3800, H5079, H5343, H5462, H6337, H6884, H6942, G48, G49, G53, G54, G169, G185, G505, G1103, G1506, G2511, G2512, G2513

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

impure, impure thing, impurities, impurity, pure, purer, purge, purification, purified, purifies, purify, purity, refine, refined, refiner, refiner's, refining

### purple

#### Definitions:

The term "purple" is the name of a color that is a mixture of blue and red.

In ancient times, purple was a rare and highly valuable color of dye that was used to dye the clothing of kings and other high officials. Because it was costly and time-consuming to produce this dye, purple clothing was considered a sign of wealth, distinction, and royalty. Purple was also one of the colors used for the curtains in the tabernacle and temple, and for the ephod worn by the priests. Purple dye was extracted from a kind of sea snail by either crushing or boiling the snails or by causing them to release the dye while still alive. This was an expensive process. Roman soldiers put a purple royal robe on Jesus before his crucifixion, to mock him for his claim to be King of the Jews. Lydia from the town of

Philippi was a woman who made her living by selling purple cloth.

(See also: [ephod](#), [Philippi](#), [royal](#), [tabernacle](#), [temple](#))

Bible References:

2 Chronicles 02:13-14 Daniel 05:7 Daniel 05:29-31 Proverbs 31:22-23

Word Data:

Strong's: H710, H711, H713, G4209, G4210, G4211

Forms Found in the English ULB:

purple

quench

Related Ideas:

put out, unquenchable

Definition:

The term "quench" means to stop something that is demanding to be satisfied. The expression "put out" can also mean the same.

The term "quench" is usually used in the context of quenching thirst, and means to stop being thirsty by drinking something. The expressions "quench" and "put out" can also be used to refer to stopping a fire. Both thirst and fire are quenched with water. A fire that is "unquenchable" cannot be stopped. It continues to burn. Paul uses the term "quench" in a figurative way when he instructs believers to not "quench the Holy Spirit." This means to not discourage people from allowing the Holy Spirit to produce his fruits and gifts in them. Quenching the Holy Spirit means preventing the Holy Spirit from freely manifesting his power and work in people.

(See also: [fruit](#), [gift](#), [Holy Spirit](#))

Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 05:19 Ezekiel 20:47 Isaiah 01:31 Jeremiah 21:12

Word Data:

Strong's: H1846, H3518, H7665, G762, G4570

Forms Found in the English ULB:

put out, quench, quenched, unquenchable

rage

Related Ideas:

enrage

Definitions:

Rage is excessive anger what is out of control. When someone rages, it means that person is expressing anger in a destructive way.

Rage happens when the emotion of anger causes a person to lose self control. When controlled by rage, people commit destructive acts and say destructive things. When the "nations rage," their to ungodly people disobey God and rebel against him. To be "filled with rage" means to have an overwhelming feeling of extreme anger. "Senseless rage" is rage that comes from no good reason or that prevents the angry person from thinking clearly. To "enrage" someone means to make them extremely angry. To "enrage" against someone is to be extremely angry with someone. When someone is "enraged" he is extremely angry.

"Rage" can also be used figuratively.

The term to "rage" can also mean to move powerfully, in descriptions such as a "raging" storm or ocean waves that "rage."

(See also: [angry](#), [self-control](#))

Bible References:

Acts 04:25 Daniel 03:13 Luke 04:28 Numbers 25:11 Proverbs 19:03

Word Data:

Strong's: H398, H1348, H1993, H2121, H2195, H2196, H2197, H2528, H2534, H2734, H2740, H3820, H5590, H5678, H7264, H7265, H7266, H7267, H7857, G454, G1693, G2372, G2830, G3710, G5433

Forms Found in the English ULB:

enrage, enraged, rage, raged, rages, raging, senseless rage

raise

Related Ideas:

arise, rise, risen

Definition:

raise, raise up

In general, the word "raise" means to "lift up" or "make higher."

The figurative phrase "raise up" means to cause something to come into being or to appear. It can also mean to appoint someone to do something. Sometimes "raise up" means to restore or rebuild. "Raise" has a specialized meaning in the

phrase "raise from the dead." It means to cause a dead person to become alive again. Sometimes "raise up" means to exalt someone or something or make someone or something truly great.

rise, arise

To "rise" or "arise" means to "go up" or "get up." The terms "risen," "rose," and "arose" express past action.

When a person gets up to go somewhere, this is sometimes expressed as "he arose and went" or "he rose up and went." If something "arises" it means it "happens" or "begins to happen." Jesus predicted that he would "rise from the dead." Three days after Jesus died, the angel said, "He has risen!" A person who suddenly becomes important is said to "arise."

Translation Suggestions:

The term "raise" or "raise up" could be translated as "lift up" or "make higher." To "raise up" could also be translated as to "cause to appear" or to "appoint" or to "bring into existence." To "raise up the strength of your enemies" could be translated as, "cause your enemies to be very strong." The phrase "raise someone from the dead" could be translated as "cause someone to return from death to life" or "cause someone to come back to life." Depending on the context, "raise up" could also be translated as "provide" or to "appoint" or to "cause to have" or "build up" or "rebuild" or "repair." The phrase "arose and went" could be translated as "got up and went" or "went." Depending on the context, the term "arose" could also be translated as "began" or "started up" or "got up" or "stood up."

(See also: [resurrection](#), [appoint](#), [exalt](#))

Bible References:

2 Chronicles 06:41 2 Samuel 07:12 Acts 10:40 Colossians 03:01 Deuteronomy 13:1-3 Jeremiah 06:01 Judges 02:18 Luke 07:22 Matthew 20:19

Word Data:

Strong's: H1804, H2210, H2224, H5375, H5549, H5782, H5927, H5975, H6965, H6966, H7613, G305, G386, G393, G450, G1127, G1326, G1453, G1525, G1817, G1825, G1892, G1999, G4891, G5312

Forms Found in the English ULB:

arise, arisen, arises, raise, raise up, raised, raises, raising, raising up, rise, rise up, risen, rises, rising, rose

ransom

Definition:

The term "ransom" refers to a sum of money or other payment that is demanded or paid for the release of a person who is held captive.

As a verb, to "ransom" means to make a payment or to do something self-sacrificially in order to rescue someone who has been captured, enslaved or imprisoned. This meaning of "buy back" is similar to the meaning of "redeem." Jesus allowed himself to be killed as a ransom to free sinful people from their enslavement to sin. This act of God buying back his people through paying the penalty of their sin is also called "redemption" in the Bible.

Translation Suggestions:

The term to "ransom" could also be translated as to "pay to release" or to "pay a price to free" or to "buy back." The phrase to "pay a ransom" could be translated as to "pay the price (of freedom)" or to "pay the penalty (to free people)" or to "make the required payment." The noun "ransom" could be translated as "a buying back" or "a penalty paid" or "the price paid" (to free or buy back people or land). The terms a "ransom" and a "redemption" have the same meaning in English but are sometimes used slightly differently. Other languages may have only one term for this concept. Make sure this is translated differently from "atonement."

(See also: [atonement](#), [redeem](#))

Bible References:

1 Timothy 02:06 Isaiah 43:03 Job 06:23 Leviticus 19:20 Matthew 20:28 Psalms 049:07

Word Data:

Strong's: H1350, H3724, H6299, H6304, G487, G3083

Forms Found in the English ULB:

ransom, ransomed

rebel

Related Ideas:

rebellion, rebellious, rebelliousness

Definition:

The term "rebel" means to refuse to submit to someone's authority. A "rebellious" person often disobeys and does evil things. This kind of person is called "a rebel."

A person is rebelling when he does something the authorities over him have told him not to do. A person can also rebel by refusing to do what the authorities have commanded him to do. Sometimes people rebel against their government or leader who is ruling over them. The term to "rebel" could also be translated as to "disobey" or to "revolt," depending on the context. "Rebellious" could also be translated as "continually disobedient" or "refusing to obey." The term "rebellion" means "refusal to obey" or "disobedience" or "law-breaking." The phrase "the rebellion" or "a rebellion" can also refer to an organized group of people who publicly rebel against ruling authorities by breaking the law and attacking leaders and other people. Often they try to get other people to join them in rebelling.

(See also: [authority](#), [governor](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 12:18-19 1 Samuel 12:14 1 Timothy 01:9-11 2 Chronicles 10:17-19 Acts 21:38 Luke 23:19

Word Data:

Strong's: H4754, H4775, H4776, H4777, H4779, H4780, H4784, H4805, H5327, H5627, H5637, H6586, H6588, H7300, H7846, G436, G485, G498, G506, G3893, G4955

Forms Found in the English ULB:

rebel, rebelled, rebelling, rebellion, rebellious, rebelliousness, rebels, revolt

**rebuke**

Related Ideas:

correct, correction

Definition:

To rebuke is to give someone a stern verbal correction, often in order to help that person turn away from sin. Such a correction is a rebuke.

A rebuke is typically given to prevent those who committed a wrong from further involving themselves in sin. The book of Proverbs instructs parents to rebuke their children when they are disobedient. The New Testament commands Christians to rebuke other believers when they are clearly disobeying God.

Translation Suggestions:

This could be translated by "sternly correct" or "admonish." The phrase "a rebuke" could be translated by "a stern correction" or "a strong criticism." "Without rebuke" could be translated as "without admonishing" or "without criticism."

(See also [admonish](#), [disobey](#))

Bible References:

Mark 01:23-26 Mark 16:14 Matthew 08:26-27 Matthew 17:17-18

Word Data:

Strong's: H1605, H1606, H2778, H2781, H3198, H3256, H4045, H4148, H7626, H8156, H8433, G1649, G1651, G1969, G2008, G3679

Forms Found in the English ULB:

correct, corrected, correction, corrections, corrects, give correction, rebuke, rebuked, rebukes

**receive**

Related Ideas:

abstain, receiver

Definition:

The term "receive" generally means to get or accept something that is given, offered, or presented.

To "receive" can also mean to suffer or experience something, as in "he received punishment for what he did." There is also a special sense in which we can "receive" a person. For example, to "receive" guests or visitors means to welcome them and treat them with honor in order to build a relationship with them. To "receive the gift of the Holy Spirit" means we are given the Holy Spirit and welcome him to work in and through our lives. To "receive Jesus" means to accept God's offer of salvation through Jesus Christ. When a blind person "receives his sight" means that God has healed him and enabled him to see. The word "abstain" means to refuse to take or receive or have something.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, "receive" could be translated as "accept" or "welcome" or "experience" or "be given." The expression "you will receive power" could be translated as "you will be given power" or "God will give you power" or "power will be given to you (by God)" or "God will cause the Holy Spirit to work powerfully in you." The phrase "received his sight" could be translated as "was able to see" or "became able to see again."

(See also: [Holy Spirit](#), [Jesus](#), [lord](#), [save](#))

Bible References:

1 John 05:09 1 Thessalonians 01:06 1 Thessalonians 04:01 Acts 08:15 Jeremiah 32:33 Luke 09:05 Malachi 03:10-12 Psalms 049:14-15

Word Data:

Strong's: H3557, H3925, H3947, H5144, H6901, H6902, H8254, G308, G324, G353, G354, G568, G588, G618, G1183, G1184, G1209, G1523, G1653, G1926, G2865, G2983, G3028, G3335, G3336, G3549, G3858, G3880, G4047, G4327, G4355, G4356, G4687, G5264, G5562

Forms Found in the English ULB:

abstain, receive, receive back, received, received ... in full, receiver, receives, receiving

**reed**

Definitions:

The term "reed" refers to a plant with a long stalk that grows in the water, usually along the edge of a river or stream.

The reeds in the Nile River where Moses was hidden as a baby were also called "bulrushes." They were tall, hollow stalks

growing in dense clumps in the river water. These fibrous plants were used in ancient Egypt for making paper, baskets, and boats. The stalk of the reed plant is flexible and is easily bent over by the wind.

(See also: [Egypt](#), [Moses](#), [Nile River](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 14:15 Luke 07:24 Matthew 11:07 Matthew 12:20 Psalm 068:30

Word Data:

Strong's: H98, H100, H260, G4464, H5488, H6169, H7070, G2563

Forms Found in the English ULB:

reed, reeds

**reject**

Related Ideas:

deny, despise, refuse, rejection, scorn, set aside, stay away from, throw away

Definition:

To "reject" someone or something means to refuse to accept that person or thing. The term "reject" can also mean to "refuse to believe in" something. To reject God or his laws means to refuse to obey him.

To "deny" what someone says is to say that it is not true. To "deny" someone is to say that one does not associate with that person. To "despise" or "scorn" people or things is to have no respect for them. An "object of scorn" is someone or something that people have no respect for.

Translation Suggestions

Depending on the context, the term "reject" could also be translated by "not accept" or "stop helping" or "refuse to obey" or "stop obeying." In some languages the idea of "reject" is expressed as "push away" or "set aside" or "stay away from." In the expression "stone that the builders rejected," the term "rejected" could be translated as "refused to use" or "did not accept" or "threw away" or "got rid of as worthless." In the context of people who rejected God's commandments, rejected could be translated as "refused to obey" his commands or "stubbornly chose to not accept" God's laws.

(See also: [command](#), [disobey](#), [obey](#), [stiff-necked](#))

Bible References:

Galatians 04:12-14 Hosea 04:6-7 Isaiah 41:09 John 12:48-50 Mark 07:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H936, H937, H947, H959, H2151, H2186, H2778, H2781, H3988, H5006, H5034, H5186, H5203, H5307, H5541, H5800, G114, G483, G550, G579, G580, G581, G593, G683, G720, G1609, G1848, G3868

Forms Found in the English ULB:

denied, denies, deny, despise, despised, despises, refuse, refused, reject, rejected, rejecting, rejection, rejects, scorn, scorns, set ... aside, sets ... aside, stay away from, throw away, tossed aside

**repent**

Related Ideas:

change his mind, hold back, regret, relent, repentance

Definition:

The terms "repent" and "repentance" refer to turning away from sin and turning back to God.

To "repent" literally means to "change one's mind." In the Bible, "repent" usually means to turn away from a sinful, human way of thinking and acting, and to turn to God's way of thinking and acting. When people truly repent of their sins, God forgives them and helps them start obeying him. A person who "relents" decides not to punish another person. A person who "regrets" having done something wishes he had never done that thing.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "repent" can be translated with a word or phrase that means "turn back (to God)" or "turn away from sin and toward God" or "turn toward God, away from sin." Often the term "repentance" can be translated using the verb "repent." For example, "God has given repentance to Israel" could be translated as "God has enabled Israel to repent." Other ways to translate "repentance" could include "turning away from sin" or "turning to God and away from sin."

(See also: [forgive](#), [sin](#), [turn](#))

Bible References:

Acts 03:19-20 Luke 03:3 Luke 03:8 Luke 05:32 Luke 24:47 Mark 01:14-15 Matthew 03:03 Matthew 03:11 Matthew 04:17

Romans 02:04

Word Data:

Strong's: H5162, H8133, G278, G3338, G3340, G3341

Forms Found in the English ULB:

change ... mind, changed ... mind, hold back, regret, regretted, relent, relented, relenting, repent, repentance, repented, repents

**report**

Related Ideas:

account, bring news, give an account, news, rumor

Definition:

The term to "report" means to tell people about something that happened, often giving details about that event. A "report" is what is told, and can be spoken or written.

"Report" could also be translated as "tell" or "explain" or "tell the details of." The expression "Report this to no one" could be translated as, "Don't talk about this with anyone" or "Don't tell anyone about this." Ways to translate "a report" could include "an explanation" or "a story" or "a detailed account," depending on the context. A "rumor" is a report that no one knows for sure is true.

Bible References:

Acts 05:22-23 John 12:38 Luke 05:15 Luke 08:34-35 Matthew 28:15

Word Data:

Strong's: H1319, H1681, H1696, H1697, H5046, H5608, H7725, H8034, H8052, H8085, H8088, H8435, G189, G191, G312, G518, G987, G1225, G1310, G1334, G1834, G2036, G2163, G3004, G3056, G3140, G3141, G3377

Forms Found in the English ULB:

account, accounts, bring ... report, brought ... news, brought ... report, gave ... a full account, give ... a full account, news, report, reported, reports, rumor, rumors, spread ... about  
rest

Related Ideas:

at ease, pause, refresh, relief, restless

Definition:

The term to "rest" literally means to stop working. Usually it means to stop working in order to relax or regain strength. A "rest" is what someone has when he stops working. To "rest secure" is to feel safe. To "rest" an object on something means to "place" or "put" it there. An object that is "resting" somewhere is simply in that place. A boat that "comes to rest" somewhere has "stopped" or "landed" there. The phrase "the rest of" refers to the remainder of something.

God commanded the Israelites to rest on the seventh day of the week. This day of not working was called the "Sabbath" day. To be "at ease" is to feel safe or comfortable. To "pause" is to stop doing something for a while. To "refresh" someone is to give him rest and whatever else he needs so he can get his strength back. "Relief" is the rest a person has when a problem becomes less severe or ends. If someone is "restless," he feels anxious or bored and cannot rest.

Translation Suggestions:

When Jesus said, "I will give you rest," this could also be translated as "I will cause you to stop carrying your burden" or "I will help you be at peace." God said, "they will not enter my rest," and this statement could be translated as "they will not experience my blessings of rest" or "they will not experience the peace that comes from trusting in me." The term "the rest" could be translated as "those that remain" or "all the others" or "everything that is left."

(See also: [remnant](#), [Sabbath](#))

Bible References:

2 Chronicles 06:41 Genesis 02:03 Jeremiah 06:16-19 Matthew 11:29 Revelation 14:11

Word Data:

Strong's: H14, H1824, H1826, H2308, H3427, H3498, H3499, H3885, H4494, H4496, H4771, H5117, H5118, H5162, H5183, H5315, H5564, H6314, H6960, H7258, H7280, H7599, H7604, H7605, H7606, H7611, H7663, H7673, H7677, H7901, H7931, H7951, H7961, H8172, H8252, H8300, G372, G373, G425, G1515, G1879, G1954, G2270, G2663, G2664, G2838, G4520

Forms Found in the English ULB:

at ease, be at rest, give ... rest, pause, refresh, refreshed, relief, rest, rest secure, rested, rested secure, resting, resting place, resting places, restless, rests  
restore

Related Ideas:

bring back, mend, recover, restoration, reverse

Definition:

The terms "restore" and "restoration" refer to causing something to return to its original and better condition.

When a diseased body part is restored, this means it has been "healed." When a broken relationship is restored, it has been "reconciled." God restores sinful people and brings them back to himself. When property is restored, it has been "repaired" or "replaced" or "given back" to its owner. When people have been restored to their home country, they have been "brought back" or "returned" to their country. A person who "recovers" from sickness becomes healthy again. A person who "recovers" a possession either finds it when it has been lost or gets it back from someone who has stolen it.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, ways to translate "restore" could include "renew" or "repay" or "return" or "heal" or "bring back." Other expressions for this term could be "make new" or "make like new again." Depending on the context, "restoration" could be translated as "renewal" or "healing" or "reconciliation."

Bible References:

2 Kings 5:10 Acts 3:21 Acts 15:15-18 Isaiah 49:5-6 Jeremiah 15:19-21 Lamentations 05:22 Leviticus 6:5-7 Luke 19:8 Matthew

12:13 Psalm 80:1-3

Word Data:

Strong's: H2421, H7725, H7999, H8421, G600, G2675, G5483

Forms Found in the English ULB:

bring back, mending, recover, restoration, restore, restored, restorer, restores, restoring, reverse resurrection

Definition:

The term "resurrection" refers to the act of becoming alive again after having died.

To resurrect someone means to bring that person back to life again. Only God has the power to do this. The word "resurrection" often refers to Jesus' coming back to life after he died. When Jesus said, "I am the Resurrection and the Life" he meant that he is the source of resurrection, and the one who causes people to come back to life.

Translation Suggestions:

A person's "resurrection" could be translated as his "coming back to life" or his "becoming alive again after being dead." The literal meaning of this word is "a rising up" or "the act of being raised (from the dead)." These would be other possible ways to translate this term.

(See also: [life](#), [death](#), [raise](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 15:13 1 Peter 03:21 Hebrews 11:35 John 05:28-29 Luke 20:27 Luke 20:36 Matthew 22:23 Matthew 22:30

Philippians 03:11

Word Data:

Strong's: G386, G1454, G1815

Forms Found in the English ULB:

resurrection

return

Definition:

The term "return" means to go back or to give something back.

To "return to" a place or person means to go back to that place or person again. To "return to" an activity means to start doing that activity again. When the Israelites returned to their worship of idols, they started to worship them again. When the Israelites returned to Yahweh, they repented and worshiped Yahweh again. To "return" land or things that were taken or received from someone else means to give that property back to the person it belongs to.

(See also: [turn](#))

Bible References:

Word Data:

Strong's: H5437, H7725, H7729, H8421, H8666, G344, G390, G1877, G1880, G1994, G5290, G4762

Forms Found in the English ULB:

return, return back, returned, returning, returns

reward

Related Ideas:

pay, penalty, prize, recompense, retribution, rewarder, wage

Definition:

The term "reward" refers to what a person receives or earns because of something he has done, either good or bad. To "reward" someone is to give someone something he deserves.

A reward can be a good thing that a person receives because he has done something well or because he has obeyed God. Sometimes a reward can refer to bad things that may result from bad behavior, such as "the reward of the wicked." This is either punishment or other painful things that happen to people because of their sinful actions. "Payment" and "wages" refer to what a person earns for working. These ideas can also be used to refer to a reward for doing good or to punishment for doing bad. A "prize" is a reward that someone receives for winning a contest. A "penalty" is a punishment for breaking the law. "Recompense" can be either good or bad. Good recompense is for good deeds, and bad recompense is for bad deeds. "Retribution" is punishment for doing wrong.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the term "reward" could be translated as "payment" or "something that is deserved" or "punishment." To "reward" someone could be translated by to "repay" or to "punish" or to "give what is deserved."

(See also: [punish](#))

Bible References:

Deuteronomy 32:06 Isaiah 40:10 Luke 06:35 Mark 09:40-41 Matthew 05:11-12 Matthew 06:3-4 Psalms 127:3-5 Revelation 11:18

Word Data:

Strong's: H314, H319, H814, H866, H868, H1576, H1578, H1580, H2506, H3519, H4909, H4991, H5023, H6118, H6468, H6529,

H7936, H7938, H7939, H7966, H7999, H8254, G469, G514, G591, G2603, G3405, G3406, G3408, G5485

Forms Found in the English ULB:

pay, pay ... back, pays ... back, payment, penalty, prize, recompense, repay, repayment, retribution, reward, rewarded, rewarder, rewarding, rewards, wage, wages

## right hand

Related Ideas:

righthand side

Definition:

The figurative expression "right hand" refers to the place of honor or strength on the right side of a ruler or other important individual.

The right hand is also used as a symbol of power, authority, or strength. The Bible describes Jesus as sitting "at the right hand of" God the Father as the head of the body of believers (the Church) and in control as ruler of all creation. A person's right hand was used to show special honor when placed on the head of someone being given a blessing (as when the patriarch Jacob blessed Joseph's son Ephraim). To "serve at the right hand" of someone means to be the one whose service is especially helpful and important to that person.

Translation Suggestions:

Sometimes the term "right hand" literally refers to a person's right hand, as when Roman soldiers put a staff into Jesus' right hand to mock him. This should be translated using the term that the language uses to refer to this hand. Regarding figurative uses, if an expression that includes the term "right hand" does not have the same meaning in the project language, then consider whether that language has a different expression with the same meaning. The expression "at the right hand of" could be translated as "on the right side of" or "in the place of honor beside" or "in the position of strength" or "ready to help." Ways to translate "with his right hand" could include "with authority" or "using power" or "with his amazing strength." The figurative expression "his right hand and his mighty arm" uses two ways of emphasizing God's power and great strength. One way to translate this expression could be "his amazing strength and mighty power." The expression "their right hand is falsehood" could be translated as, "even the most honorable thing about them is corrupted by lies" or "their place of honor is corrupted by deception" or "they use lies to make themselves powerful."

(See also: [accuse](#), [evil](#), [honor](#), [mighty](#), [punish](#), [rebel](#))

Bible References:

Acts 02:33 Colossians 03:01 Galatians 02:09 Genesis 48:14 Hebrews 10:12 Lamentations 02:03 Matthew 25:33 Matthew 26:64 Psalms 044:03 Revelation 02:1-2

Word Data:

Strong's: H3225, H3231, G1188

Forms Found in the English ULB:

right hand, right hands, righthand side

## righteous

Related Ideas:

right, rightly, righteousness, rightful, upright

Definition:

The term "righteousness" refers to God's absolute goodness, justice, faithfulness, and love. Having these qualities makes God "righteous." Because God is righteous, he must condemn sin.

These terms are also often used to describe a person who obeys God and is morally good. However, because all people have sinned, no one except God is completely righteous. Examples of people the Bible who were called "righteous" include Noah, Job, Abraham, Zachariah, and Elisabeth. When people trust in Jesus to save them, God cleanses them from their sins and declares them to be righteous because of Jesus' righteousness.

The term "unrighteous" means to be sinful and morally corrupt. "Unrighteousness" can refer to sin or the condition of being sinful.

These terms especially refer to living in a way that disobeys God's teachings and commands. Unrighteous people are immoral in their thoughts and actions. Sometimes "the unrighteous" refers specifically to people who do not believe in Jesus. "Unrighteousness" can be an abstract noun that refers to words or actions that are unrighteous.

The terms "upright" and "uprightness" refer to acting in a way that follows God's laws.

The meaning of these words includes the idea of standing up straight and looking directly ahead. A person who is "upright" is someone who obeys God's rules and does not do things that are against his will. Terms such as "integrity" and "righteous" have similar meanings and are sometimes used in parallelism constructions, such as "integrity and uprightness."

Translation Suggestions:

When it describes God, the term "righteous" could be translated as "perfectly good and just" or "always acting rightly." God's "righteousness" could also be translated as "perfect faithfulness and goodness."

When it describes people who are obedient to God, the term "righteous" could also be translated as "morally good" or "just" or "living a God-pleasing life."

The phrase "the righteous" could also be translated as "righteous people" or "God-fearing people."  
Depending on the context, "righteousness" could also be translated with a word or phrase that means "goodness" or "being perfect before God" or "acting in a right way by obeying God" or "doing perfectly good  
Sometimes "the righteous" was used figuratively and referred to "people who think they are good" or "people who seem to be righteous."

The term "unrighteous" could simply be translated as "not righteous."

Depending on the context, other ways to translate this could include "wicked" or "immoral" or "people who rebel against God" or "sinful."

The phrase "the unrighteous" could be translated as "unrighteous people."

The term "unrighteousness" could be translated as "sin" or "evil thoughts and actions" or "wickedness."

If possible, it is best to translate this in a way that shows its relationship to "righteous, righteousness."

Ways to translate "upright" could include "acting rightly" or "one who acts rightly" or "following God's laws" or "obedient to God" or "behaving in a way that is right."

The term "uprightness" could be translated as "moral purity" or "good moral conduct" or "rightness."

The phrase "the upright" could be translated as "people who are upright" or "upright people."

(See also: [evil](#), [faithful](#), [good](#), [holy](#), [integrity](#), [just](#), [law](#), [law](#), [obey](#), [pure](#), [sin](#), [unlawful](#))

Bible References:

Deuteronomy 19:16 Job 01:08 Psalms 037:30 Psalms 049:14 Psalms 107:42 Ecclesiastes 12:10-11 Isaiah 48:1-2 Ezekiel 33:13  
Malachi 02:06 Matthew 06:01 Acts 03:13-14 Romans 01:29-31 1 Corinthians 06:09 Galatians 03:07 Colossians 03:25 2  
Thessalonians 02:10 2 Timothy 03:16 1 Peter 03:18-20 1 John 01:09 1 John 05:16-17

Word Data:

Strong's: H205, H2555, H3072, H3474, H3476, H3477, H3483, H4334, H4339, H5228, H5229, H5324, H5765, H5766, H5767, H5977, H6662, H6663, H6664, H6665, H6666, H8535, H8537, H8549, H8552, G93, G94, G458, G824, G1341, G1342, G1343, G1344, G1345, G1346, G2118

Forms Found in the English ULB:

acts rightly, do right, does what is right, in the right, made ... appear ... righteous, right treatment, righteous, righteously, righteousness, rightful, that are right, that is right, unrighteous, unrighteously, unrighteousness, upright, uprightly, uprightness, what is ... right, what was right

robe

Related Ideas:

cloak, coat, skirt, wings

Definition:

A robe is an outer garment with long sleeves that can be worn by a man or a woman. It is similar to a coat.

Robes are open in the front and are tied shut with a sash or belt. Robes can be long or short. Purple robes were worn by kings as a sign of royalty, wealth, and prestige. The edges of a robe are called its "wings." When one person covers another person with his "wings," he covers him with that part of his robe. A "cloak" is a long outer garment that hangs loosely from the shoulders. It covers the back and hangs loosely in the front. A "skirt" is a woman's garment that hangs loosely from the waist and covers the legs.

(See also: [royal](#), [tunic](#))

Bible References:

Exodus 28:4-5 Genesis 49:11-12 Luke 15:22 Luke 20:46 Matthew 27:27-29

Word Data:

Strong's: H145, H155, H899, H1545, H2436, H2684, H3671, H3801, H3830, H3847, H4060, H4254, H4598, H5497, H5622, H6614, H7640, H7897, H8008, H8071, G1746, G2067, G2440, G4749, G4016, G5511

Forms Found in the English ULB:

cloak, cloaks, coat, fancy robes, robe, robed, robes, skirt, skirts, wings

rod

Related Ideas:

measuring rod

Definition:

The term "rod" refers to a narrow, solid, stick-like tool that was used in several different ways. It was probably at least a meter in length.

A wooden rod was used by a shepherd to defend the sheep from other animals. It was also thrown toward a wandering sheep to bring it back to the the flock. In Psalm 23, King David used the terms "rod" and "staff" as metaphors to refer to God's guidance and discipline for his people. A shepherd's rod was also used to count the sheep as they passed under it. Another metaphorical expression, "rod of iron," refers to God's punishment for people who rebel against him and do evil things. In the Bible, a wooden rod was also referred to as an instrument to discipline children. In ancient times, measuring rods made of metal, wood, or stone were used to measure the length of a building or object.

(See also: [staff](#), [sheep](#), [shepherd](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 04:21 1 Samuel 14:43-44 Acts 16:23 Exodus 27:9-10 Revelation 11:01

Word Data:

Strong's: H2415, H4294, H4731, H7626, G2563, G4463, G4464

Forms Found in the English ULB:

measuring rod, rod, rods

ruler

Related Ideas:

overrule, rule

Definition:

The term "ruler" is a general reference to a person who has authority over other people, such as a leader of a country, kingdom, or religious group. A ruler is one who "rules," and his authority is his "rule."

In the Old Testament, a king was sometimes referred to generally as a "ruler," as in the phrase "appointed him ruler over Israel." God was referred to as the ultimate ruler, who rules over all other rulers. In the New Testament, the leader of a synagogue was called a "ruler." Another type of ruler in the New Testament was a "governor." Depending on the context, "ruler" could be translated as "leader" or "person who has authority over." The action to "rule" means to "lead" to "have authority over." It means the same thing as "reign" when it refers to the ruling of a king. To "overrule" people or their plans is to use one's higher authority to prohibit people from doing what they have planned.

(See also: [authority](#), [governor](#), [king](#), [synagogue](#))

Bible References:

Acts 03:17-18 Acts 07:35-37 Luke 12:11 Luke 23:35 Mark 10:42 Matthew 09:32-34 Matthew 20:25 Titus 03:01

Word Data:

Strong's: H117, H995, H1166, H1167, H1404, H2708, H2710, H3027, H3548, H3920, H4043, H4410, H4428, H4438, H4467, H4474, H4475, H4896, H4910, H4941, H5057, H5065, H5387, H5401, H5461, H5633, H5715, H6113, H6213, H6485, H6957, H7101, H7218, H7287, H7336, H7786, H7860, H7980, H7981, H7985, H7989, H7990, H8199, H8269, H8323, H8451, G746, G752, G757, G758, G932, G936, G1018, G1203, G1299, G1778, G1785, G2232, G2233, G2525, G2888, G2961, G3545, G3841, G4165, G4291

Forms Found in the English ULB:

overruled, overrules, rule, ruled, ruler, rulers, rules, ruling, rulings

run

Related Ideas:

flee, flow, move swiftly, runner

Definition:

Literally the term "run" means "move very quickly on foot," usually at a greater speed than can be accomplished by walking. To "run after" or "pursue" someone or something is to move as quickly as possible to try to catch that person or thing. To run away from someone or something is to "flee."

This main meaning of "run" is also used in figurative expressions such as the following:

To "run in such a way as to win the prize" refers to persevering in doing God's will with the same perseverance as running a race in order to win. To "run in the path of your commands" means to gladly and quickly obey God's commands. To "run after other gods" means to persist in worshiping other gods. "I run to you to hide me" means to quickly turn to God for refuge and safety when faced with difficult things.

The following figurative uses are about non-living things that are said to run.

Water and other liquids such as tears, blood, sweat, and rivers are said to "run." This could also be translated as, "flow." The border or boundary of a country or region is said to "run along" a river or the border of a different country. This could be translated by saying that the country's border "is next to" the river or other country or by saying that the country "borders" the river or other country." Rivers and streams can "run dry," which means that they no longer have water in them. This could be translated as "have dried up" or "have become dry." The days of a feast can "run their course," which means they "have passed by" or "are finished" or "are over."

(See also: [false god](#), [persevere](#), [refuge](#), [turn](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 06:18 Galatians 02:02 Galatians 05:07 Philippians 02:16 Proverbs 01:16

Word Data:

Strong's: H213, H386, H1065, H1272, H1556, H1980, H2100, H2416, H2648, H3001, H3212, H3332, H3381, H3920, H3988, H4422, H4754, H4794, H4944, H5074, H5127, H5140, H5472, H5756, H6437, H6440, H6544, H6805, H7272, H7291, H7310, H7325, H7519, H7751, H8264, H8308, H8444, G413, G1377, G1601, G1530, G1532, G1998, G2701, G3729, G4063, G4370, G4390, G4710, G4890, G4936, G5143, G5240, G5343

Forms Found in the English ULB:

caused ... to flee, fled, flee, fleeing, flees, flow, flows, moving swiftly, ran, run, runner, runners, running, runs

## sacrifice

Related Ideas:

offering

Definition:

In the Bible, the terms "sacrifice" and "offering" refer to special gifts given to God as an act of worshiping him. People also offered sacrifices to false gods.

The word "offering" generally refers to anything that is offered or given. The term "sacrifice" refers to something that is given or done at great cost to the giver. Offerings to God were specific things that he commanded the Israelites to give in order to express devotion and obedience to him. The names of the different offerings, such as "burnt offering" and "peace offering," indicated what kind of offering was being given. Sacrifices to God often involved the killing of an animal. Only the sacrifice of Jesus, God's perfect, sinless Son, can completely cleanse people from sin animal sacrifices could never do that. The figurative expression "offer yourselves as a living sacrifice" means, "live your life in complete obedience to God, giving up everything in order to serve him."

Translation Suggestions

The term "offering" could also be translated as "a gift to God" or "something given to God" or "something valuable that is presented to God." Depending on the context, the term "sacrifice" could also be translated as "something valuable given in worship" or "a special animal killed and presented to God." The action to "sacrifice" could be translated as to "give up something valuable" or to "kill an animal and give it to God." Another way to translate "present yourself as a living sacrifice" could be "as you live your life, offer yourself to God as completely as an animal is offered on an altar."

(See also: [altar](#), [burnt offering](#), [drink offering](#), [false god](#), [fellowship offering](#), [freewill offering](#), [peace offering](#), [priest](#), [sin offering](#), [worship](#))

Bible References:

2 Timothy 04:06 Acts 07:42 Acts 21:25 Genesis 04:3-5 James 02:21-24 Mark 01:43-44 Mark 14:12 Matthew 05:23

Word Data:

Strong's: H801, H817, H819, H1685, H1890, H1974, H2076, H2077, H2281, H2282, H2398, H2401, H2402, H2403, H2409, H3632, H4394, H4503, H4504, H4635, H5066, H5068, H5071, H5257, H5258, H5261, H5262, H5927, H5928, H5930, H6453, H6944, H6999, H7133, H7311, H8002, H8426, H8573, H8641, G266, G334, G1049, G1435, G1494, G2378, G2380, G3646, G4376, G5485

Forms Found in the English ULB:

burn ... sacrifices, offer, offered, offering, offerings, sacrifice, sacrificed, sacrifices, sacrificing

sandal

Definition:

A sandal is a simple flat-soled shoe held onto the foot by straps that go around the foot or ankle. Sandals are worn by both men and women.

A sandal was sometimes used to confirm a legal transaction, such as the selling of property: one man would take off a sandal and give it to the other. Removing one's shoes or sandals was also a sign of respect and reverence, especially in God's presence. John said that he was not worthy to even untie Jesus' sandals, which would have been the task of a lowly servant or slave.

Bible References:

Acts 07:33 Deuteronomy 25:10 John 01:27 Joshua 05:15 Mark 06:7-9

Word Data:

Strong's: H5274, H5275, H8288, G4547, G5266

Forms Found in the English ULB:

sandal, sandals

save

Related Ideas:

make well, preserve, safe, salvation

Definition:

The term "save" refers to keeping someone from experiencing something bad or harmful. To "be safe" means to be protected from harm or danger.

In a physical sense, people can be saved or rescued from harm, danger, or death. In a spiritual sense, if a person has been "saved," then God, through Jesus' death on the cross, has forgiven him and rescued him from being punished in hell for his sin. People can save or rescue people from danger, but only God can save people from being punished eternally for their sins.

The term "salvation" refers to being saved or rescued from evil and danger.

In the Bible, "salvation" usually refers to the spiritual and eternal deliverance granted by God to those who repent of their sins and believe in Jesus. The Bible also talks about God saving or delivering his people from their physical enemies.

Translation Suggestions:

Ways to translate "save" could include "deliver" or "keep from harm" or "take out of harm's way" or "keep from dying." In the expression "whoever would save his life," the term "save" could also be translated as "preserve" or "protect." The term "safe" could be translated as "protected from danger" or "in a place where nothing can harm." The term "salvation" could also be translated using words related to "save" or "rescue," as in "God's saving people (from being punished for their sins)" or "God's rescuing his people (from their enemies)." "God is my salvation" could be translated as "God is the one who saves me." "You will draw water from the wells of salvation" could be translated as "You will be refreshed as with water because God is rescuing you."

(See also: [cross](#), [deliver](#), [punish](#), [sin](#), [Savior](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 49:18 Genesis 47:25-26 Psalms 080:03 Jeremiah 16:19-21 Micah 06:3-5 Luke 02:30 Luke 08:36-37 Acts 04:12 Acts 28:28 Acts 02:21 Romans 01:16 Romans 10:10 Ephesians 06:17 Philippians 01:28 1 Timothy 01:15-17 Revelation 19:1-2

Word Data:

Strong's: H983, H2421, H2502, H3444, H3467, H3468, H4190, H4422, H4581, H4931, H5337, H5338, H5756, H6308, H6403, H7682, H7965, H8104, H8199, H8668, G803, G804, G1295, G1508, G1515, G4982, G4991, G4992, G5198

Forms Found in the English ULB:

be made well, brought safely, brought safely through, place of safety, preserve, safe, safely, safety, salvation, save, saved, saves, saving

scribe

Related Ideas:

clerk, scholar

Definition:

Scribes were officials who were responsible for writing or copying important government or religious documents by hand. Another name for a Jewish scribe was "expert in Jewish law."

Scribes were responsible for copying and preserving the books of the Old Testament. They also copied, preserved, and interpreted religious opinions and commentary on the law of God. At times, scribes were important government officials. Important biblical scribes include Baruch and Ezra. In the New Testament, the term translated "scribes" was also translated as "teachers of the Law." In the New Testament, scribes were usually part of the religious group called the "Pharisees," and the two groups were frequently mentioned together.

(See also: [law](#), [Pharisee](#))

Bible References:

Acts 04:05 Luke 07:29-30 Luke 20:47 Mark 01:22 Mark 02:16 Matthew 05:19-20 Matthew 07:28 Matthew 12:38 Matthew 13:52

Word Data:

Strong's: H5608, H5613, H7083, G1122

Forms Found in the English ULB:

clerk, scholar, scribe, scribes

seed

Related Words:

semen

Definition:

A seed is the part of a plant that gets planted in the ground to reproduce more of the same kind of plant. It also has several figurative meanings.

The term "seed" is used figuratively and euphemistically to refer to the tiny cells inside a man that combine with cells of a woman to cause a baby to grow inside her. A collection of these is called "semen." Related to this, "seed" is also used to refer to a person's offspring or descendants. This word often has a plural meaning, referring to more than one seed grain or more than one descendant. In the parable of the farmer planting seeds, Jesus compared his seeds to the Word of God, which is planted in people's hearts in order to produce good spiritual fruit. The apostle Paul also uses the term "seed" to refer to the Word of God.

Translation Suggestions:

For a literal seed, it is best to use the literal term for "seed" that is used in the target language for what a farmer plants in his field. The literal term should also be used in contexts where it refers figuratively to God's Word. For the figurative use that refers to people who are of the same family line, it may be more clear to use the word "descendant" or "descendants" instead of seed. Some languages may have a word that means "children and grandchildren." For a man or woman's "seed," consider how the target expresses this in a way that will not offend or embarrass people.

(See also: [descendant](#), [offspring](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 18:32 Genesis 01:11 Jeremiah 02:21 Matthew 13:08

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H2232, H2233, H3610, H6507, G2848, G4687, G4690, G4701, G4703

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

seed, seeds, semen

#### seek

#### Related Ideas:

go to find, look out for, search, try

#### Definition:

The term "seek" means to look for something or someone. The past tense is "sought." It can also mean "try hard" or "make an effort" to do something.

To "seek" or "look for" an opportunity to do something can mean to "try to find a time" to do it. To "seek Yahweh" means to "spend time and energy getting to know Yahweh and learning to obey him." To "seek protection" means to "try to find a person or place that will protect you from danger." To "seek justice" means to "make an effort to see that people are treated justly or fairly." To "seek the truth" means to "make an effort to find out what the truth is." To "search out" something is to look for the truth about that thing. To "seek favor" means to "try to get favor" or to "do things to cause someone to help you." To "charge someone for something" is to hold that person responsible for the damage that person has done.

(See also: [just](#), [true](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Chronicles 10:14 Acts 17:26-27 Hebrews 11:06 Luke 11:09 Psalms 027:08

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H579, H1156, H1239, H1243, H1245, H1556, H1875, H2470, H2603, H2658, H2664, H2713, H3289, H7125, H7592, H7760, H7836, H8446, G327, G1567, G1934, G2045, G2052, G2212, G3987, G4648

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

diligently seek, go to find, look out for, looked for, looking for, looks for, search, search carefully, search for, searched, searched for, searched out, searches ... out, searches for, searching, searching for, seek, seek ... out, seeking, seeks, sought, tried, try, trying

#### seize

#### Related Ideas:

seizure

#### Definition:

The term "seize" means to take or capture someone or something by force. It can also mean to overpower and control someone.

When a city was taken by means of military force, the soldiers would seize the valuable property of the people they had conquered. When used figuratively, a person can be described as being "seized with fear." This means that the person was suddenly "overcome by fear." If a person was "seized with fear" it could also be stated that the person "suddenly became very afraid." In the context of labor pains that "seize" a woman, the meaning is that the pains are sudden and overpowering. This could be translated by saying that the pains "overcome" or "suddenly come upon" the woman. This term could also be translated as "take control of" or "suddenly take" or "grab." The expression "seized and slept with her" could be translated as "forced himself on her" or "violated her" or "raped her." Make sure the translation of this concept is acceptable. The term "seizure" refers to the action of taking someone or something by force.

#### Bible References:

Acts 16:19-21 Exodus 15:14 John 10:37-39 Luke 08:29 Matthew 26:48

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H270, H1204, H1497, H1589, H2254, H2388, H2488, H3027, H3423, H3680, G3860, H3920, H3947, H4672, H4685, H5337, H5367, H5375, H5860, H5927, H7760, H8610, G724, G726, G1949, G2638, G2666, G2902, G2983, G3346, G4023, G4084, G4815, G4884, G4912

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

seize, seized, seizes, seizing, seizure

#### send

#### Definition:

To "send" is to cause someone or something to go somewhere. To "send out" someone is to tell that person to go on an errand or a mission.

Often a person who is "sent out" has been appointed to do a specific task. Phrases like "send rain" or "send disaster" mean to "cause rain to come" or "cause a disaster to come." This type of expression is usually used in reference to God causing these things to happen. The term "send" is also used in expressions such as "send word" or "send a message," which means to give someone a message to tell someone else. To "send" someone "with" something can mean to "give" that thing "to" someone else, usually moving it some distance in order for the person to receive it. To "send someone on his way" or

"help someone on his way" is to give him what he needs for his journey. Jesus frequently used the phrase "the one who sent me" to refer to God the Father, who "sent" him to earth to redeem and save people. This could also be translated as "the one who commissioned me."

(See also: [appoint](#), [redeem](#))

Bible References:

Acts 07:33-34 Acts 08:14-17 John 20:21-23 Matthew 09:37-38 Matthew 10:05 Matthew 10:40 Matthew 21:1-3

Word Data:

Strong's: H1540, H1980, H2199, H2904, H3318, H3474, H4916, H4917, H5130, H5375, H5414, H5674, H6963, H7368, H7964, H7971, H7972, H7993, H8421, H8446, G782, G375, G630, G649, G652, G1026, G1544, G1599, G1821, G3333, G3343, G3936, G3992, G4311, G4341, G4369, G4842, G4882

Forms Found in the English ULB:

send, send ... away, send ... on ... way, send out, sending, sending out, sends, sends out, sent, sent ... away, sent out

servant

Related Ideas:

assistant, attendant, hired worker, maidservant, office, serve, service

Definition:

The word "servant" refers to a person who works for another person, either by choice or by force. Some servants were slaves, and the surrounding text usually makes it clear whether or not a particular servant was a slave. In Bible times, there was less of a difference between a servant and a slave than there is today. Both servants and slaves were an important part of their master's household and many were treated almost like members of the family. Sometimes a servant would choose to become a lifetime servant to his master.

A slave was a kind of servant who was the property of the person he worked for. The person who bought a slave was called his "owner" or "master." Some masters treated their slaves very cruelly, while other masters treated their slaves very well, as a servant who was a valued member of the household. In ancient times, some people became slaves to a person they owed money to in order to pay off their debt to that person. In the Bible, the phrase "I am your servant" was used as a sign of respect and service to a person of higher rank, such as a king. It did not mean that the person speaking was an actual servant. In the Old Testament, God's prophets and other people who worshiped God were often referred to as his "servants." In the New Testament, people who obeyed God through faith in Christ were often called his "servants." Christians are also called "slaves to righteousness," which is a metaphor that compares the commitment to obey God to a slave's commitment to obey his master.

The word "serve" means to do things to help other people. It can also mean to "worship."

In the context of a person serving guests, this term means "care for" or "serve food to" or "provide food for." When Jesus told the disciples to "serve" the fish to the people, this could be translated as, "distribute" or "hand out" or "give." To "serve God" can be translated as to "worship and obey God" or to "do the work that God has commanded." People who teach others about God are said to serve both God and the ones they are teaching. The apostle Paul wrote to the Corinthian Christians about how they used to "serve" the old covenant. This refers to obeying the laws of Moses. Now they "serve" the new covenant. That is, because of Jesus' sacrifice on the cross, believers in Jesus are enabled by the Holy Spirit to please God and live holy lives.

The word "service" refers to the work that a servant does. It may also refer to worship.

The word "office" refers to the position or job that a servant has.

(See also: [commit](#), [enslave](#), [household](#), [lord](#), [obey](#), [righteous](#), [covenant](#), [law](#))

Bible References

Acts 04:29-31 Acts 10:7-8 Colossians 01:7-8 Colossians 03:22-25 Genesis 21:10-11 Luke 12:47-48 Mark 09:33-35 Matthew 10:24-25 Matthew 13:27-28 2 Timothy 02:3-5 Acts 06:2-4 Genesis 25:23 Luke 04:8 Luke 12:37-38 Luke 22:26-27 Mark 08:7-10 Matthew 04:10-11 Matthew 06:24

Word Data:

Strong's: H327, H519, H519, H4931, H5288, H5647, H5649, H5650, H5656, H5657, H5659, H5673, H6402, H6635, H7916, H8120, H8198, H8278, H8334, H8335, G1199, G1247, G1248, G1249, G1397, G1398, G1401, G1402, G2038, G2322, G2324, G2615, G2999, G3000, G3008, G3009, G3010, G3011, G3407, G3411, G3610, G3814, G3816, G4342, G5256, G5257

Forms Found in the English ULB:

female servant, female servants, hired servant, hired servants, hired worker, maidservants, male servant, male servants, office, offices, one who serves, servant, servant girl, servant girls, servant's, servants, servants', serve, served, serves, service, services, serving

sexual immorality

Related Ideas:

fornicate, fornication, immoral

Definition:

The term "sexual immorality" refers to sexual activity that takes place outside the marriage relationship of a man and a woman. This is against God's plan. Older English Bible versions call this "fornication."

This term can refer to any kind of sexual activity that is against God's will, including homosexual acts and pornography. One type of sexual immorality is adultery, which is sexual activity specifically between a married person and someone who is not that person's spouse. Another type of sexual immorality is "prostitution," which involves being paid to have sex with someone. This term is also used figuratively to refer to Israel's unfaithfulness to God when they worshiped false gods.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "sexual immorality" could be translated as "immorality" as long as the correct meaning of the term is understood. Other ways to translate this term could include "wrong sexual acts" or "sex outside of marriage." This term should be translated in a different way from the term "adultery." The translation of this term's figurative uses should retain the literal term if possible since there is a common comparison in the Bible between unfaithfulness to God and unfaithfulness in the sexual relationship.

(See also: [adultery](#), [false god](#), [prostitute](#), [faithful](#))

Bible References:

Acts 15:20 Acts 21:25-26 Colossians 03:5-8 Ephesians 05:03 Genesis 38:24-26 Hosea 04:13-14 Matthew 05:31-32 Matthew 19:7-9

Word Data:

Strong's: H2181, H8457, G1608, G4202, G4203

Forms Found in the English ULB:

fornicate, fornicates, fornication, fornications, immoral, immorality, sexual immorality  
shadow

Related Ideas:

overshadow, shade

Definition:

The word "shadow" literally refers to the darkness that is caused by an object blocking the light. The shadow has a shape similar to the shape of the object that blocks the light.

The word "overshadow" means to block the light from above and cause a shadow to appear on something. The word "shade" means a dark area where the sunlight is blocked, perhaps by a cloud or a tree.

The word "shadow" also has several figurative meanings.

The "shadow of death" means that death is present or near, just as a shadow indicates the presence of its object. Many times in the Bible, the life of a human being is compared to a shadow, which does not last very long and has no substance. Sometimes "shadow" is used as another word for "darkness." The Bible talks about being hidden or protected in the shadow of God's wings or hands. This is a picture of being protected and hidden from danger. Other ways to translate "shadow" in these contexts could include "shade" or "safety" or "protection." It is best to translate "shadow" literally using the local term that is used to refer to an actual shadow.

(See also: [darkness](#), [light](#))

Bible References:

2 Kings 20:09 Genesis 19:08 Isaiah 30:02 Jeremiah 06:04 Psalms 017:08

Word Data:

Strong's: H2927, H6738, H6751, H6752, H6754, H6757, G644, G1982, G2683, G4639

Forms Found in the English ULB:

overshadow, overshadowed, shade, shadow, shadows

shame

Related Ideas:

ashamed, shameful, shameless, unashamed

Definition:

The term "shame" refers to a painful feeling of being disgraced a person has because of something dishonorable or improper that he or someone else has done.

Something that is "shameful" is "improper" or "dishonorable." The term "ashamed" describes how a person feels when he has done something shameful. The phrase "put to shame" means to cause someone to feel ashamed. It might be expose their sin or by defeating them. The prophet Isaiah said that those who make and worship idols will be put to shame. God can bring shame to a person who does not repent by exposing that person's sin and causing him to be humiliated. A person that is "unashamed" does not feel shame. A person is "shameless" if he does something shameful but does not feel ashamed. A "shameless act" is something a person should feel ashamed about doing, but he does not feel ashamed. Sometimes the word "shame" is used figuratively to refer to a person's nakedness or private parts.

(See also: [false god](#), [humble](#), [humiliate](#), [Isaiah](#), [repent](#), [sin](#), [worship](#))

Bible References:

1 Peter 03:15-17 2 Kings 02:17 2 Samuel 13:13 Luke 20:11 Mark 08:38 Mark 12:4-5

Word Data:

Strong's: H937, H954, H955, H1317, H1322, H5949, H2616, H2659, H2781, H3001, H3637, H3639, H3640, H7022, H7036,

H8103, G149, G152, G153, G422, G808, G818, G819, G821, G1788, G1791, G1870, G2617, G3681, G3856, G5195

Forms Found in the English ULB:

ashamed, make ... ashamed, put ... to shame, shame, shamed, shameful, shamefully, shameless, shamelessly, shames, unashamed

## sheep

Related Ideas:

ewe, ram, sheepfold, sheepshearer, sheepskin

Definition:

A "sheep" is a medium-sized animal with four legs that has wool all over its body. A male sheep is called a "ram." A female sheep is called a "ewe." The plural of "sheep" is also "sheep."

A baby sheep is called a "lamb." The Israelites often used sheep for sacrifices, especially male sheep and young sheep. People eat meat from sheep and use their wool to make clothing and other things. Sheep are very trusting, weak, and timid. They are easily influenced to wander away. They need a shepherd to lead them, protect them, and provide them with food, water, and shelter. In the Bible, people are compared to sheep who have God as their shepherd. A "sheepfold" is a place where sheep are kept safe. It has a fence or wall around it to keep the sheep from wandering out and to keep dangerous animals from getting in. A "sheepshearer" is a person who cuts the wool of sheep.

(See also: [Israel](#), [lamb](#), [sacrifice](#), [shepherd](#))

Bible References:

Acts 08:32 Genesis 30:32 John 02:14 Luke 15:05 Mark 06:34 Matthew 09:36 Matthew 10:06 Matthew 12:12 Matthew 25:33

Word Data:

Strong's: H352, H1494, H1798, H2169, H3104, H3532, H3535, H3733, H3775, H5739, H5763, H6260, H6629, H6792, H7353, H7716, G4165, G4262, G4263

Forms Found in the English ULB:

ewe, ewes, ram, ram's, rams, sheep, sheepfold, sheepfolds, sheepshearers, sheepskins

## shepherd

Definition:

A shepherd is a person who takes care of sheep. The verb to "shepherd" means to protect the sheep and provide them with food and water.

Shepherds watch over the sheep, leading them to places with good food and water. Shepherds also keep the sheep from getting lost and protect them from wild animals.

This term is often used metaphorically in the Bible to refer to taking care of people's spiritual needs. This includes teaching them what God has told them in the Bible and guiding them in the way they should live.

In the Old Testament, God was called the "shepherd" of his people because he took care of all their needs and protected them. He also led and guided them.

David was a shepherd who looked after sheep. God made David king over Israel to take care of the people of Israel in some ways like a shepherd takes care of sheep.

In the New Testament, Jesus called himself the "good shepherd." The apostle Peter also referred to Jesus as "the Chief Shepherd" over the Church.

Also, in the New Testament, the term "shepherd" was used to refer to a person who was a spiritual leader over other believers. The word translated as "pastor" is the same word that is translated as "shepherd." The elders and overseers were also called shepherds.

## Translation Suggestions

When used literally, the action "shepherd" could be translated as "take care of sheep" or "watch over sheep." The person "shepherd" could be translated as "person who takes care of sheep" or "sheep tender" or "sheep caregiver." When used as a metaphor, different ways to translate this term could include "spiritual shepherd" or "spiritual leader" or "one who is like a shepherd" or "one who cares for his people like a shepherd cares for his sheep" or "one who leads his people like a shepherd guides his sheep" or "one who takes care of God's sheep." In some contexts, "shepherd" could be translated as "leader" or "guide" or "caregiver." The spiritual expression to "shepherd" could be translated as to "take care of" or to "spiritually nourish" or to "guide and teach" or to "lead and take care of (like a shepherd cares for sheep)." In figurative uses, it is best to use or include the literal word for "shepherd" in the translation of this term.

(See also: [believe](#), [Canaan](#), [church](#), [Moses](#), [pastor](#), [sheep](#), [spirit](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 49:24 Luke 02:09 Mark 06:34 Mark 14:26-27 Matthew 02:06 Matthew 09:36 Matthew 25:32 Matthew 26:31

Word Data:

Strong's: H6629, H7462, H7469, H7473, G750, G4165, G4166

Forms Found in the English ULB:

chief shepherd, herdsman, herdsmen, keeper, shepherd, shepherd's, shepherded, shepherding, shepherds

## sign

### Related Ideas:

demonstration, evidence, mark, marker, omen, proof, remind, reminder, signal

### Definition:

A sign is an object, event, or action that communicates a special meaning.

"Reminders" are signs that "remind" people by helping them remember something, often something that was promised: The rainbows God creates in the sky are signs to remind people that he has promised he will never again destroy all life with a worldwide flood.

God commanded the Israelites to circumcise their sons as a sign of his covenant with them.

Signs can reveal or point to something:

An angel gave shepherds a sign that would help them know which baby in Bethlehem was the newborn Messiah.

Judas kissed Jesus as a sign to the religious leaders that Jesus was the one they should arrest.

Signs can prove that something is true:

The miracles performed by the prophets and apostles were signs that proved they were speaking God's message.

The miracles that Jesus performed were signs that proved he was truly the Messiah.

A "signal flag" is a flag that a king would raise as a sign so that people could see it and come to him or go into battle.

An "omen" is an event that people think tells that something else will happen in the future.

### Translation Suggestions:

Depending on its context, "sign" could also be translated as "signal" or "symbol" or "mark" or "evidence" or "proof" or "gesture." To "make signs with the hands" could also be translated as "motion with the hands" or "gesture with the hands" or "make gestures." In some languages, there may be one word for a "sign" that proves something and a different word for a "sign" that is a miracle.

(See also: [miracle](#), [apostle](#), [Christ](#), [covenant](#), [circumcise](#))

### Bible References:

Acts 02:18-19 Exodus 04:8-9 Exodus 31:12-15 Genesis 01:14 Genesis 09:12 John 02:18 Luke 02:12 Mark 08:12 Psalms 089:5-6

### Word Data:

Strong's: H226, H852, H926, H2368, H2865, H3824, H4150, H4159, H4864, H5162, H5251, H5824, H5953, H6161, H6725, H6734, H7560, H7725, H8074, H8540, G364, G1271, G1382, G1730, G1732, G1770, G1839, G2298, G4102, G4592, G4953, G4973, G5059, H5172, G5280, G5480, G5590

### Forms Found in the English ULB:

demonstration, evidence, mark, marker, omen, omens, proof, remind, reminded, reminder, reminders, reminding, reminds, sign, signal, signal flag, signs

## sin

### Related Ideas:

sinful, sinner

### Definition:

The term "sin" refers to actions, thoughts, and words that are against God's will and laws. Sin can also refer to not doing something that God wants us to do.

Sin includes anything we do that does not obey or please God, even things that other people don't know about. Thoughts and actions that disobey God's will are called "sinful." Because Adam sinned, all human beings are born with a "sinful nature," a nature that controls them and causes them to sin. A "sinner" is someone who sins, so every human being is a sinner. Sometimes the word "sinners" was used by religious people like the Pharisees to refer to people who didn't keep the law as well as the Pharisees thought they should. The term "sinner" was also used for people who were considered to be worse sinners than other people. For example, this label was given to tax collectors and prostitutes.

### Translation Suggestions:

The term "sin" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "disobedience to God" or "going against God's will" or "evil behavior and thoughts" or "wrongdoing." To "sin" could also be translated as to "disobey God" or to "do wrong." Depending on the context "sinful" could be translated as "full of wrongdoing" or "wicked" or "immoral" or "evil" or "rebellious against God." Depending on the context the term "sinner" could be translated with a word or phrase that means, "person who sins" or "person who does wrong things" or "person who disobeys God" or "person who disobeys the law." The term "sinners" could be translated by a word or phrase that means "very sinful people" or "people considered to be very sinful" or "immoral people." Ways to translate "tax collectors and sinners" could include "people who collect money for the government, and other very sinful people" or "very sinful people, including (even) tax collectors." In expressions like "slaves to sin" or "ruled by sin," the term "sin" could be translated as "disobedience" or "evil desires and actions." Make sure the translation of this term can include sinful behavior and thoughts, even those that other people don't see or know about. The term "sin" should be general, and different from the terms for "wickedness" and "evil."

(See also: [disobey](#), [evil](#), [flesh](#), [tax collector](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Chronicles 09:1-3 1 John 01:10 1 John 02:02 2 Samuel 07:12-14 Acts 03:19 Daniel 09:24 Genesis 04:07 Hebrews 12:02  
Isaiah 53:11 Jeremiah 18:23 Leviticus 04:14 Luke 15:18 Matthew 12:31 Romans 06:23 Romans 08:04

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H817, H819, H2398, H2399, H2400, H2401, H2402, H2403, H2408, H2409, H6588, H7683, H7686, G93, G264, G265, G266, G268, G361, G3781, G3900, G4258

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

sin, sinful, sinned, sinner, sinners, sinning, sins

#### sister

#### Definition:

A sister is a female person who shares at least one biological parent with another person. She is said to be that other person's sister or the sister of that other person.

In the New Testament, "sister" is also used figuratively to refer to a woman who is a fellow believer in Jesus Christ. Sometimes the phrase "brothers and sisters" is used to refer to all believers in Christ, both men and women. In the Old Testament book Song of Songs, "sister" refers to a female lover or wife.

#### Translation Suggestions:

It is best to translate this term with the literal word that is used in the target language to refer to a natural or biological sister, unless this would give wrong meaning. Other ways to translate this could include "sister in Christ" or "spiritual sister" or "woman who believes in Jesus" or "fellow woman believer." If possible, it is best to use a family term. If the language has a feminine form for "believer," this may be a possible way to translate this term. When referring to a lover or wife, this could be translated using a feminine form of "loved one" or "dear one."

(See also: [brother in Christ, spirit](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Chronicles 02:16-17 Deuteronomy 27:22 Philemon 01:02 Romans 16:01

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H269, G27, G79

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

sister, sister's, sisters, sisters'

#### slander

#### Related Ideas:

slanderer, slanderous, speak evil about

#### Definition:

Slander consists of negative, defaming things spoken (not written) about another person. To say such things (not to write them) about someone is to slander that person. The person saying such things is a slanderer.

Slander may be a true report or a false accusation, but its effect is to cause others to think negatively of the person being slandered. To "slander" could be translated as to "speak against" or to "spread an evil report" or to "defame." The word "slanderer" could also be translated as "tale-bearer."

(See also: [blasphemy](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Corinthians 04:13 1 Timothy 03:11 2 Corinthians 06:8-10 Mark 07:20-23

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H1681, H1696, H1848, H3960, H5791, H7270, H7400, H8267, G987, G988, G1228, G1426, G2635, G2636, G2637, G3059, G3060

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

slander, slandered, slanderer, slanderers, slandering, slanderous, slanders, speak evil about, spoken of as evil

#### son

#### Definition:

The male offspring of a man and a woman is called their "son" for his entire life. He is also called a son of that man and a son of that woman. An "adopted son" is a male who has been legally placed into the position of being a son.

"Son" was often used figuratively in the Bible to refer to any male descendant, such as a grandson or great-grandson. The term "son" can also be used as a polite form of address to a boy or man who is younger than the speaker. Sometimes "sons of God" was used in the New Testament to refer to believers in Christ. God called Israel his "firstborn son." This refers to God's choosing of the nation of Israel to be his special people. It is through them that God's message of redemption and salvation came, with the result that many other people have become his spiritual children. The phrase "son of" often has the figurative meaning "person having the characteristics of." Examples of this include "sons of the light," "sons of disobedience," "a son of peace," and "sons of thunder." The phrase "son of" is also used to tell who a person's father is. This phrase is used in genealogies and many other places. Using "son of" to give the name of the father frequently helps distinguish people who have the same name. For example, "Azariah son of Zadok" and "Azariah son of Nathan" in 1 Kings

4, and "Azariah son of Amaziah" in 2 Kings 15 are three different men.

#### Translation Suggestions:

In most occurrences of this term, it is best to translate "son" by the literal term in the language that is used to refer to a son. When translating the term "Son of God," the project language's common term for "son" should be used. When used to refer to a descendant rather than a direct son, the term "descendant" could be used, as in referring to Jesus as the "descendant of David" or in genealogies where sometimes "son" referred to a male descendant who was not an actual son. Sometimes "sons" can be translated as "children," when both males and females are being referred to. For example, "sons of God" could be translated as "children of God" since this expression also includes girls and women. The figurative expression "son of" could also be translated as "someone who has the characteristics of" or "someone who is like" or "someone who has" or "someone who acts like."

(See also: [Azariah](#), [descendant](#), [ancestor](#), [firstborn](#), [Son of God](#), [sons of God](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Chronicles 18:15 1 Kings 13:02 1 Thessalonians 05:05 Galatians 04:07 Hosea 11:01 Isaiah 09:06 Matthew 03:17 Matthew 05:09 Matthew 08:12 Nehemiah 10:28

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H1060, H1121, H1123, H1247, H1248, H3173, H3206, H3211, H5209, H5220, G3816, G5043, G5207

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

son, son's, sons

soul

#### Related Ideas:

person

#### Definition:

The soul is the inner, invisible part of a person. It refers to the non-physical part of a person. It is the part of a person that continues living after the body dies.

The terms "soul" and "spirit" may be two different concepts, or they may be two terms that refer to the same concept. When a person dies, his soul leaves his body. The word "soul" is sometimes used figuratively to refer to the whole person. For example, "the soul who sins" means "the person who sins" and "my soul is tired" means, "I am tired."

#### Translation Suggestions:

The term "soul" could also be translated as "inner self" or "inner person." In some contexts, "my soul" could be translated as "I" or "me." Usually the phrase "the soul" can be translated as "the person" or "he" or "him," depending on the context. Some languages might only have one word for the concepts "soul" and "spirit." In Hebrews 4:12, the figurative phrase "dividing soul and spirit" could mean "deeply discerning or exposing the inner person."

(See also: [spirit](#))

#### Bible References:

2 Peter 02:08 Acts 02:27-28 Acts 02:41 Genesis 49:06 Isaiah 53:10-11 James 01:21 Jeremiah 06:16-19 Jonah 02:7-8 Luke 01:47 Matthew 22:37 Psalms 019:07 Revelation 20:4

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H5315, G5590

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

person, persons, soul, souls

SOW

#### Related Ideas:

plant, plantation, transplanted

#### Definition:

A "plant" is generally something that grows and is attached to the ground. To "plant" something is to put it in the ground so that it can grow. To "sow" is to scatter seeds on the ground so they can go into the ground and grow. A "sower" is a person who sows seeds.

Sometimes people plant seeds or plants by making holes in the soil and placing seeds or a plant in each hole. When someone plants seeds by sowing, he takes handfuls of seeds and scatters them on the ground. The term "sow" can be used figuratively, as in "a person will reap what he sows." This means that if a person does something evil, he will receive a negative result, and if a person does good, he will receive a positive result. A "plantation" is a large field where people plant crops. To "transplant" something is to move it from one place and plant it in another place.

#### Translations Suggestions

The term "sow" could be translated as "plant" if that word can include planting seeds by scattering them. The term "sower" could be translated as "planter" or "farmer" or "person who scatters seeds." The expression "a person reaps what he sows" could be translated as "just as a certain kind of seed produces a certain kind of plant, a person's good actions bring good results and a person's evil actions bring evil results."

(See also: [evil](#), [good](#), [reap](#))

#### Bible References:

Galatians 06:08 Luke 08:05 Matthew 06:25-26 Matthew 13:04 Matthew 13:19 Matthew 25:24

Word Data:

Strong's: H2221, H2232, H2233, H2236, H3759, H4218, H4302, H5193, H7971, H8362, G4687, G4703, G5452

Forms Found in the English ULB:

place ... planted, plant, plantation, planted, planting, plants, replanted, sow, sowed, sowing, sown, sows, transplanted  
spirit

Related Ideas:

ghost, spiritual

Definition:

The term "spirit" refers to the non-physical part of people which cannot be seen. When a person dies, his spirit leaves his body. "Spirit" can also refer to an attitude or emotional state.

The term "spirit" can refer to a being that does not have a physical body, especially an evil spirit. A person's spirit is the part of him that can know God and believe in him. In general, the term "spiritual" describes anything in the non-physical world. In the Bible, it especially refers to anything that relates to God, specifically to the Holy Spirit. For example, "spiritual food" refers to God's teachings, which give nourishment to a person's spirit, and "spiritual wisdom" refers to the knowledge and righteous behavior that come from the power of the Holy Spirit. God is a spirit and he created other spirit beings, who do not have physical bodies. Angels are spirit beings, including those who rebelled against God and became evil spirits. The term "spirit of" can also mean "having the characteristics of," such as in "spirit of wisdom" or "in the spirit of Elijah." Examples of "spirit" as an attitude or emotion would include "spirit of fear" and "spirit of jealousy."

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, some ways to translate "spirit" might include "non-physical being" or "inside part" or "inner being." In some contexts, the term "spirit" could be translated as "evil spirit" or "evil spirit being." Sometimes the term "spirit" is used to express the feelings of a person, as in "my spirit was grieved in my inmost being." This could also be translated as "I felt grieved in my spirit" or "I felt deeply grieved." The phrase "spirit of" could be translated as "character of" or "influence of" or "attitude of" or "thinking (that is) characterized by." Depending on the context, "spiritual" could be translated as "non-physical" or "from the Holy Spirit" or "God's" or "part of the non-physical world." The figurative expression "spiritual milk" could also be translated as "basic teachings from God" or "God's teachings that nourish the spirit (like milk does)." The phrase "spiritual maturity" could be translated as "godly behavior that shows obedience to the Holy Spirit." The term "spiritual gift" could be translated as "special ability that the Holy Spirit gives

(See also: [angel](#), [demon](#), [Holy Spirit](#), [soul](#), [divination](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 05:05 1 John 04:03 1 Thessalonians 05:23 Acts 05:09 Colossians 01:09 Ephesians 04:23 Genesis 07:21-22

Isaiah 04:04 Mark 01:23-26 Matthew 26:41 Philipians 01:27

Word Data:

Strong's: H178, H5397, H7307, H7308, G4151, G4152, G4153, G4861, G5326, G5427

Forms Found in the English ULB:

ghost, spirit, spirits, spiritual, spiritually  
staff

Related Ideas:

club, walking stick

Definition:

A staff is a long wooden stick or rod, often used as a walking stick.

When Jacob was old, he used a staff to help him walk. God turned Moses' staff into a snake to show his power to Pharaoh. Shepherds also used a staff to help guide their sheep, or to rescue the sheep when they fell or wandered. The shepherd's staff had a hook on the end, so it differed from the shepherd's rod, which was straight and was used to kill wild animals that were trying to attack the sheep. A club is a thick, heavy stick used as a weapon to beat people.

(See also: [Pharaoh](#), [power](#), [sheep](#), [shepherd](#))

Bible References:

Exodus 04:1-3 Exodus 07:09 Luke 09:03 Mark 06:7-9 Matthew 10:8-10 Matthew 27:29

Word Data:

Strong's: H4132, H4294, H4731, H4938, H6418, H7626, G2563, G3586, G4464

Forms Found in the English ULB:

clubs, staff, staffs, walking stick, walking sticks  
stone

Definition:

A stone is a small rock. To "stone" someone is to throw stones and larger rocks at that person with the intention of killing him. A "stoning" is an event in which someone was stoned.

In ancient times, stoning was a common method of executing people as punishment for crimes they had committed. God

commanded the Israelite leaders to stone people for certain sins, such as adultery. In the New Testament, Jesus forgave a woman caught in adultery and stopped people from stoning her. Stephen, who was the first person in the Bible to be killed for testifying about Jesus, was stoned to death. In the city of Lystra, the apostle Paul was stoned, but he did not die from his wounds.

(See also: [adultery](#), [commit](#), [crime](#), [death](#), [Lystra](#), [testimony](#))

Bible References:

Acts 07:57-58 Acts 07:59-60 Acts 14:05 Acts 14:19-20 John 08:4-6 Luke 13:34 Luke 20:06 Matthew 23:37-39

Word Data:

Strong's: H68, H69, H1382, H1496, H1530, H2106, H2672, H4676, H4678, H5619, H6443, H6697, H6872, H7275, H7671, G2642, G2991, G3034, G3035, G3036, G3037, G4348, G5586

Forms Found in the English ULB:

stone, stoned, stones, stoning

**strength**

Related Ideas:

strengthen, strong, stronger, strongest

Definitions:

The term "strength" refers to physical, emotional, or spiritual power. To "strengthen" someone or something means to make that person or object stronger.

"Strength" can also refer to the power to withstand some kind of opposing force. A person has "strength of will" if he is able to avoid sinning when tempted. One writer of the Psalms called Yahweh his "strength" because God helped him to be strong. If a physical structure like a wall or building is being "strengthened," people are rebuilding the structure, reinforcing it with more stones or brick so that it can withstand an attack.

Translation Suggestions

In general, the term "strengthen" can be translated as "cause to be strong" or "make more powerful."

In a spiritual sense, the phrase "strengthen your brothers" could also be translated as "encourage your brothers" or "help your brothers to persevere."

The following examples show the meaning of these terms in longer expressions and how they can be translated.

"puts strength on me like a belt" means "causes me to be completely strong, like a belt that completely surrounds my waist."

"in quietness and trust will be your strength" means "acting calmly and trusting in God will make you spiritually strong."

"will renew their strength" means "will become stronger again."

"by my strength and by my wisdom I acted" means "I have done all this because I am so strong and wise."

"strengthen the wall" means "reinforce the wall" or "rebuild the wall."

"I will strengthen you" means "I will cause you to be strong"

"in Yahweh alone are salvation and strength" means "Yahweh is the only one who saves us and strengthens us."

"the rock of your strength" means "the faithful one who makes you strong"

"with the saving strength of his right hand" means "he strongly rescues you from trouble like someone who holds you safely with his strong hand."

"of little strength" means "not very strong" or "weak."

"with all my strength" means "using my best efforts" or "strongly and completely."

(See also: [faithful](#), [persevere](#), [right hand](#), [save](#))

Bible References:

2 Kings 18:19-21 2 Peter 02:11 Luke 10:27 Psalm 021:01

Word Data:

Strong's: H193, H202, H353, H360, H386, H410, H553, H556, H1368, H1369, H1396, H2220, H2388, H2389, H2391, H2392, H2393, H2428, H3027, H3028, H3559, H3581, H3811, H3955, H4392, H4581, H5326, H5331, H5582, H5794, H5797, H5807, H5810, H5934, H5975, H6099, H6106, H6109, H6697, H6965, H7292, H7307, H8003, H8443, H8623, H8624, H8631, H8632, H8633, G461, G950, G1411, G1412, G1415, G1743, G1765, G1840, G1991, G2159, G2478, G2479, G2480, G2901, G2904, G3619, G4599, G4732, G4733, G4741

Forms Found in the English ULB:

become strong, made ... strong, made ... stronger, make ... strong, makes ... strong, strength, strengthen, strengthened, strengthening, strengthens, strong, stronger, strongest

**stumble**

Related Ideas:

reel

Definition:

The term "stumble" means "almost fall" when walking or running. Usually it involves tripping over something.

Figuratively, to "stumble" can mean to "sin" or to "falter" in believing. This term can also refer to faltering or showing

weakness when fighting a battle or when being persecuted or punished. "Stumble" can also be used figuratively to mean "sin" or "stop believing." The word "reel" means to lose one's balance and have trouble walking.

#### Translation Suggestions

In contexts where the term "stumble" means to physically trip over something, it should be translated with a term that means "almost fall" or "trip over." When stumble is used figuratively it could also be translated as "become weak" or "stumble by sinning" or "stumble by not believing." The phrase "made to stumble" could be translated as "caused to become weak" or "caused to falter."

(See also: [believe](#), [persecute](#), [sin](#), [stumbling block](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Peter 02:08 Hosea 04:05 Isaiah 31:3 Matthew 11:4-6 Matthew 18:08

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H1762, H3782, H4383, H5062, H5063, H5307, H6328, H6761, H8058, G679, G4348, G4350, G4417, G4624, G4625

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

causes ... to stumble, reeling, stumble, stumbled, stumbles, stumbling

#### suffer

#### Related Ideas:

misery

#### Definition:

The terms "suffer" and "suffering" refer to experiencing something very unpleasant, such as illness, pain, or other hardships.

When people are persecuted or when they are sick, they suffer. Sometimes people suffer because of wrong things they have done; other times they suffer because of sin and disease in the world. Suffering can be physical, such as feeling pain or sickness. It can also be emotional, such as feeling fear, sadness, or loneliness. 'Misery' is what a person feels when they suffer.

#### Translation Suggestions:

The term "suffer" can be translated as "feel pain" or "endure difficulty" or "experience hardships" or "go through difficult and painful experiences." Depending on the context, "suffering" could be translated as "extremely difficult circumstances" or "severe hardships" or "experiencing hardship" or "time of painful experiences." The phrase "suffer thirst" could be translated as "experience thirst" or "suffer with thirst." To "suffer violence" could also be translated as "undergo violence" or "be harmed by violent acts."

#### Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 02:14-16 2 Thessalonians 01:3-5 2 Timothy 01:08 Acts 07:11-13 Isaiah 53:11 Jeremiah 06:6-8 Matthew 16:21

Psalms 022:24 Revelation 01:09 Romans 05:3-5

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H816, H943, H1741, H1934, H4531, G4912, H5142, H5375, H5999, H6001, H6031, H6040, H6041, H6090, H6770, H6869, H6887, H7489, H7661, G91, G941, G971, G2210, G2346, G2347, G2552, G2553, G2561, G3804, G3958, G4310, G4778, G4777, G4841, G5004

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

miseries, suffer, suffered, suffering, sufferings, suffers

#### sword

#### Related Ideas:

dagger, swordsmen

#### Definition:

A sword is a flat-bladed metal weapon used to cut or stab. It has a handle and a long, pointed blade with a very sharp cutting edge.

In ancient times the length of a sword's blade was about 60 to 91 centimeters. Some swords have two sharp edges and are called "double-edged" or "two-edged" swords. Jesus' disciples had swords for self defense. With his sword, Peter cut off the ear of the high priest's servant. Both John the Baptist and the apostle James were beheaded with swords. A "dagger" is a short sword used to stab people who are close by.

#### Translation Suggestions

A sword is used as a metaphor for God's word. God's teachings in the Bible exposed people's innermost thoughts and convicted them of their sin. In a similar way, a sword cuts deeply, causing pain. One way to translate this figurative use would be, "God's word is like a sword, which cuts deeply and exposes sin." Another figurative use of this term occurred in the book of Psalms, where the tongue or speech of a person was compared to a sword, which can injure people. This could be translated as "the tongue is like a sword that can badly injure someone." If swords are not known in your culture, this word could be translated with the name of another long-bladed weapon that is used to cut or stab. A sword could also be described as a "sharp weapon" or "long knife." Some translations could include a picture of a sword.

(See also: [James \(brother of Jesus\)](#), [John \(the Baptist\)](#), [tongue](#), [word of God](#))

#### Bible References:

Acts 12:02 Genesis 27:40 Genesis 34:25 Luke 02:33-35 Luke 21:24 Matthew 10:34 Matthew 26:55 Revelation 01:16

Word Data:

Strong's: H19, H2719, H4380, H6609, H7524, H7973, G3162, G4501

Forms Found in the English ULB:

dagger, sword, swords, swordsmen

synagogue

Definition:

A synagogue is a building where Jewish people meet together to worship God.

Since ancient times, a synagogue's services have included times of prayer, scripture reading, and teaching about the scriptures. The Jews originally started building synagogues as places to pray and worship God in their own cities, because many of them lived far away from the temple in Jerusalem. Jesus often taught in synagogues and healed people there. The word "synagogue" can be used figuratively to refer to the group of people meeting there.

(See also: [heal](#), [Jerusalem](#), [Jew](#), [pray](#), [temple](#), [word of God](#), [worship](#))

Bible References:

Acts 06:09 Acts 14:1-2 Acts 15:21 Acts 24:10-13 John 06:59 Luke 04:14 Matthew 06:1-2 Matthew 09:35-36 Matthew 13:54

Word Data:

Strong's: G656, G752, G4864

Forms Found in the English ULB:

synagogue, synagogues

tax

Related Ideas:

tax collector, taxation, taxpayers, toll

Definition:

The terms "tax" and "taxes" refer to money or goods that people pay to a government that is in authority over them. A "tax collector" was a government worker whose job was to receive money that people were required to pay the government in taxes.

The amount of money that is paid as a tax is usually based on the value of an item or on how much a person's property is worth. In the time of Jesus and the apostles, the Roman government required taxes from everyone living in the Roman empire, including the Jews. If taxes are not paid, the government can take legal action against a person to get the money that is owed. Joseph and Mary traveled to Bethlehem to be counted in the census held to tax everyone living in the Roman empire. The term "tax" could also be translated as, "required payment" or "government money" or "temple money," depending on the context. To "pay taxes" could also be translated as to "pay money to the government" or "receive money for the government" or "make the required payment." To "collect taxes" could be translated as to "receive money for the government. A "tax collector" is someone who works for the government and receives the money that people are required to pay it. The people who collected taxes for the Roman government would often demand more money from the people than the government required. The tax collectors would keep the extra amount for themselves. Because tax collectors cheated people in this way, the Jews considered them to be among the worst of sinners. The Jews also considered Jewish tax collectors to be traitors to their own people because they worked for the Roman government which was oppressing the Jewish people. The phrase, "tax collectors and sinners" was a common expression in the New Testament, showing how much the Jews despised tax collectors. A "toll" is a tax for using a road or a tax on things that people buy or sell.

(See also: [Jew](#), [Rome](#), [sin](#))

Bible References

Luke 20:21-22 Mark 02:13-14 Matthew 09:7-9 Numbers 31:28-29 Romans 13:6-7 Luke 03:12-13 Luke 05:27-28 Matthew 05:46-48 Matthew 09:10-11 Matthew 11:18-19 Matthew 17:26-27 Matthew 18:17

Word Data:

Strong's: H1093, H1983, H2670, H4060, H4371, H4522, H4864, H5065, H5674, H6186, G1323, G2778, G5057, G5058, G5411

Forms Found in the English ULB:

tax, tax collector, tax collectors, taxation, taxed, taxes, taxing, taxpayers, toll, tolls

teach

Related Ideas:

educated, teaching, untaught

Definition:

To "teach" someone is to tell him something he doesn't already know. It can also mean to "provide information" in general, with no reference to the person who is learning. Usually the information is given in a formal or systematic way. A person's "teaching" is or his "teachings" are what he has taught.

A "teacher" is someone who teaches. The past action of "teach" is "taught." When Jesus was teaching, he was explaining things about God and his kingdom. Jesus' disciples called him "Teacher" as a respectful form of address for someone who

taught people about God. The information that is being taught can be shown or spoken. The phrase "what you have been taught" could also be translated as, "what these people have taught you" or "what God has taught you," depending on the context. Other ways to translate "teach" could include "tell" or "explain" or "instruct." Often this term can be translated as "teaching people about God." A person who is "educated" has been taught formally. A person who is "untaught" has not been taught. A "teaching" is the information that someone teaches.

(See also: [instruct](#), [teacher](#), [word of God](#))

Bible References:

1 Timothy 01:03 Acts 02:40-42 John 07:14 Luke 04:31 Matthew 04:23 Psalms 032:08

Word Data:

Strong's: H502, H995, H2094, H2449, H2596, H3045, H3046, H3256, H3384, H3925, H3948, H7919, H8150, H8451, G1317, G1319, G1321, G1322, G2085, G2605, G2727, G2312, G2567, G3811

Forms Found in the English ULB:

educated, taught, teach, teaches, teaching, teachings, untaught

**teacher**

Definition:

A teacher is a person who gives other people new information. Teachers help others to obtain and use both knowledge and skills.

In the Bible, the word "teacher" is used in a special sense to refer to someone who teaches about God. People who learn from a teacher are called "students" or "disciples." In some Bible translations, this term is capitalized ("Teacher") when it is used as a title for Jesus.

Translation Suggestions:

The usual word for a teacher can be used to translate this term, unless that word is only used for a school teacher. Some cultures may have a special title that is used for religious teachers, such as "Sir" or "Rabbi" or "Preacher."

(See also: [disciple](#), [preach](#))

Bible References:

Ecclesiastes 01:12-15 Ephesians 04:11-13 Galatians 06:6-8 Habakkuk 02:18 James 03:02 John 01:37-39 Luke 06:40 Matthew 12:38-40

Word Data:

Strong's: H3384, H3887, H3925, G1320, G2567, G3547, G5572

Forms Found in the English ULB:

teacher, teachers

**temple**

Related Ideas:

shrine

Definitions:

A temple is a special building in which people worship their god or gods. The most important temple in the Bible was where the Israelites worshiped the true God with prayers and sacrifices. It was located on Mount Moriah in the city of Jerusalem.

Often the term "temple" referred to the whole temple complex, including the courtyards that surrounded the main building. Sometimes it referred only to the building. The temple building had two rooms, the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place. God referred to the temple as his dwelling place. King Solomon built the Temple during his reign. It was supposed to be the permanent place of worship in Jerusalem. In the New Testament, the term "temple of the Holy Spirit" is used to refer to believers in Jesus as a group, because the Holy Spirit lives in them. A "shrine" is a small place where people worship or an object of worship.

Translation Suggestions:

Usually when the text says that people were "in the temple," it is referring to the courtyards outside the building. This could be translated as "in the temple courtyards" or "in the temple complex." Where it refers specifically to the building itself, some translations translate "temple" as "temple building," to make it the reference clear. Ways to translate "temple" could include, "God's holy house" or "sacred worship place." Often in the Bible, the temple is referred to as "the house of Yahweh" or "the house of God."

(See also: [sacrifice](#), [Solomon](#), [Babylon](#), [Holy Spirit](#), [tabernacle](#), [courtyard](#), [Zion](#), [house](#))

Bible References:

Acts 03:02 Acts 03:08 Ezekiel 45:18-20 Luke 19:46 Nehemiah 10:28 Psalm 079:1-3

Word Data:

Strong's: H1002, H1004, H1964, H1965, G1493, G2411, G3624, G3485

Forms Found in the English ULB:

shrine, shrines, temple, temples

**tempt**

Related Ideas:

temptation, tempter

Definition:

To tempt someone is to try to get that person to do something wrong.

A temptation is something that causes a person to want to do something wrong. People are tempted by their own sinful nature and by other people. Satan also tempts people to disobey God and to sin against God by doing wrong things. Satan tempted Jesus and tried to get him to do something wrong, but Jesus resisted all of Satan's temptations and never sinned. Someone who is "tempting God" is not trying to get him to do something wrong, but rather, is continuing in stubborn disobedience of him to the point that God must respond by punishing him. This is also called "testing God."

Translation Suggestions:

The term "tempt" can be translated as, "try to cause to sin" or "entice" or "cause a desire to sin." Ways to translate "temptations" could include, "things that tempt" or "things that entice someone to sin" or "things that cause desire to do something wrong. To "tempt God" could be translated as to "put God to the test" or to "test God" or to "try God's patience" or to "cause God to have to punish" or to "stubbornly keep disobeying God."

(See also: [disobey](#), [Satan](#), [sin](#), [test](#))

Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 03:4-5 Hebrews 04:15 James 01:13 Luke 04:02 Luke 11:04 Matthew 26:41

Word Data:

Strong's: H4531, H5254, G551, G3985, G3986, G3987

Forms Found in the English ULB:

tempt, temptation, tempted, tempter, tempting

tent

Related Ideas:

camp, encamp, tentmaker

Definition:

A tent is a portable shelter made of sturdy fabric that is draped over a structure of poles and attached to them.

Tents can be small, with just enough space for a few people to sleep in, or they can be very large, with space for an entire family to sleep, cook, and live in. For many people, tents are used as permanent dwelling places. For example, during most of the time that Abraham's family lived in the land of Canaan, they dwelled in large tents constructed from sturdy cloth made of goat hair. The Israelites also lived in tents during their forty-year wanderings through the desert of Sinai. The tabernacle building was a kind of very large tent, with thick walls made of cloth curtains. When the apostle Paul traveled to different cities to share the gospel, he supported himself by making tents. The term "tents" is sometimes used figuratively to refer generally to where people live. This could also be translated as "homes" or "dwellings" or "houses" or even "bodies." To "camp" is to sleep in tents or other temporary shelters. To "encamp" is for an army to set up camp near a place they will attack.

(See also: [Abraham](#), [Canaan](#), [curtain](#), [Paul](#), [Sinai](#), [tabernacle](#), [tent of meeting](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 05:10 Daniel 11:45 Exodus 16:18 Genesis 12:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H167, H168, H2918, H3407, H4908, H6898, G3925, G4633, G4636

Forms Found in the English ULB:

camp, camped, camping, camps, encamp, encamped, encampments, encamps, tent, tentmakers, tents

test

Related Ideas:

put to the test

Definition:

The term "test" refers to a difficult or painful experience that reveals a person's strengths and weaknesses.

God tests people, but he does not tempt them to sin. Satan, however, tempts people to sin. God sometimes uses tests to expose people's sin. A test helps a person to turn away from sin and to draw closer to God. Gold and other metals are tested with fire to find out how pure and strong they are. This is a picture of how God uses painful circumstances to test his people. To "put to the test" can mean, "challenge something or someone to prove its value." In the context of putting God to the test, it means to try to make him do a miracle for us, taking advantage of his mercy. Jesus told Satan that it is wrong to put God to the test. He is the almighty, holy God who is above everything and everyone.

Translation Suggestions:

The term to "test" could also be translated as, to "challenge" or to "cause to experience difficulties" or to "prove." Ways to translate "a test" could be, "a challenge" or "a difficult experience." To "put to the test" could be translated as to "test" or to "set up a challenge" or to "force to prove oneself." In the context of testing God, this could be translated as, "trying to force God to prove his love." In some contexts, when God is not the subject, the term "test" can mean "tempt."

(See also: [tempt](#))

#### Bible References:

1 John 04:01 1 Thessalonians 05:21 Acts 15:10 Genesis 22:01 Isaiah 07:13 James 01:12 Lamentations 03:40-43 Malachi 03:10  
Philippians 01:10 Psalm 026:02

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H1305, H2713, H5254, H5713, H5715, H5749, H6030, H8584, G350, G1252, G1263, G1381, G1382, G1598, G1957, G2983, G3140, G3141, G3142, G3143, G3984, G3985, G3986, G4451, G4828

Forms Found in the English ULB:

put ... to the test, test, tested, testing, tests

#### testimony

Related Ideas:

eyewitness, testify, witness

Definition:

When a person gives "testimony" he makes a statement about something he knows, claiming that the statement is true. To "testify" is to give "testimony."

Often a person "testifies" about something he has experienced directly. A witness who gives "false testimony" does not tell the truth about what happened. Sometimes the term "testimony" refers to a prophecy that a prophet has stated. In the New Testament, this term was often used to refer to how Jesus' followers testified about the events of Jesus' life, death, and resurrection.

The term "witness" refers to a person who has personally experienced something that happened. Usually a witness is also someone who testifies about what they know is true. The term "eyewitness" emphasizes that the person was actually there and saw what happened.

To "witness" something means to see it happen. At a trial, a witness "gives witness" or "bears witness." This has the same meaning as "testify." Witnesses are expected to tell the truth about what they have seen or heard. A witness who does not tell the truth about what happened is called a "false witness." He is said to "give false witness" or to "bear false witness." The expression "be a witness between" means that something or someone will be evidence that a contract has been made. The witness will make sure each person does what he has promised to do.

Translation Suggestions:

Translating "testify" and "testimony":

The term "testify" or "give testimony" could also be translated as, "tell the facts" or "tell what was seen or heard" or "tell from personal experience" or "tell what happened." Ways to translate "testimony" could include, "report of what happened" or "statement of what is true" or "what has been said." The phrase, "as a testimony to them" could be translated as, to "show them what is true" or to "prove to them what is true." The phrase, "as a testimony against them" could be translated as, "which will show them their sin" or "exposing their hypocrisy" or "which will prove that they are wrong." To "give false testimony" could be translated as "say false things about" or "state things that are not true."

Translating "witness" and "eyewitness":

The term "witness" or "eyewitness" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "person seeing it" or "the one who saw it happen" or "those who saw and heard (those things)." Something that is "a witness" could be translated as "guarantee" or "sign of our promise" or "something that testifies that this is true." The phrase "you will be my witnesses" could also be translated as "you will tell other people about me" or "you will teach people the truth that I taught you" or "you will tell people what you have seen me do and heard me teach." To "witness to" could be translated as to "tell what was seen" or to "testify" or to "state what happened." To "witness" something could be translated as to "see something that happens" or to "experience something that happens."

(See also: [ark of the covenant](#), [guilt](#), [judge](#), [prophet](#), [true](#))

#### Bible References:

Deuteronomy 31:28 Micah 06:03 Matthew 26:60 Mark 01:44 John 01:07 John 03:33 Acts 04:32-33 Acts 07:44 Acts 13:31  
Romans 01:09 1 Thessalonians 02:10-12 1 Timothy 05:19-20 2 Timothy 01:08 2 Peter 01:16-18 1 John 05:6-8 3 John 01:12  
Revelation 12:11

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H5707, H5713, H5715, H5749, H6030, H6315, H8584, G267, G1263, G1957, G2649, G3140, G3141, G3142, G3143, G3144, G4828, G4901, G5575, G5576, G5577

Forms Found in the English ULB:

eyewitness, eyewitnesses, testified, testifies, testify, testify against, testifying, testimony, witness, witnessed, witnesses  
the sea

Facts:

In the Bible, the "Great Sea" or "western sea" refers to what is now called the "Mediterranean Sea," which was the largest body of water known to the people of Bible times.

The Mediterranean Sea is bordered by : Israel (east), Europe (north and west), and Africa (south). This sea was very important in ancient times for trade and travel since it bordered so many countries. Cities and people groups located on the coast of this sea were very prosperous because of how easy it was to access goods from other countries by boat. Since

the Great Sea was located to the west of Israel, it was sometimes referred to as the "western sea."

(See also: [Israel](#), [people group](#), [prosper](#))

Bible References:

Ezekiel 47:15-17 Ezekiel 47:18-20 Joshua 15:3-4 Numbers 13:27-29

Word Data:

Strong's: H314, H1419, H3220

Forms Found in the English ULB:

the sea, the Great Sea, the western sea, Mediterranean Sea

**the twelve**

Related Ideas:

the eleven

Definition:

The term "the twelve" refers to the twelve men that Jesus chose to be his closest disciples, or apostles. After Judas killed himself, they were called "the eleven."

Jesus had many other disciples, but the title "the twelve" distinguished those who were apparently closest to Jesus. The names of these twelve disciples are listed in Matthew 10, Mark 3, and Luke 6. Some time after Jesus had returned to heaven, "the eleven" chose a disciple named Matthias to take Judas' place. Then they were called "the twelve" again.

Translation Suggestions:

For many languages it may be clearer or more natural to add the noun and say, "the twelve apostles" or "Jesus' twelve closest disciples." "The eleven" could also be translated as "Jesus' eleven remaining disciples." Some translations may prefer to use a capital letter to show that it was used as a title, as in "the Twelve" and "the Eleven."

(See also: [apostle](#), [disciple](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 15:5-7 Acts 06:02 Luke 09:01 Luke 18:31 Mark 10:32-34 Matthew 10:07

Word Data:

Strong's: G1427, G1733

Forms Found in the English ULB:

the eleven, the twelve

**thorn**

Related Ideas:

thistle, thornbush

Definitions:

Thorn bushes and thistles are plants that have prickly branches or flowers. These plants do not produce fruit or anything else that is useful.

A "thorn" is a hard, sharp growth on the branch or stem of a plant. A "thornbush" is a type of small tree or shrub that has many thorns on its branches. A "thistle" is a plant with prickly stems and leaves. Often the flowers are purple. Thorn and thistle plants multiply quickly and can cause nearby plants or crops to not be able to grow. This is a picture of how sin keeps a person from producing good spiritual fruit. A crown made of twisted thorn branches was placed on Jesus' head before he was crucified. If possible, these terms should be translated by the names of two different plants or bushes that are known in the language area.

(See also: [crown](#), [fruit](#), [spirit](#))

Bible References:

Hebrews 06:7-8 Matthew 13:07 Matthew 13:22 Numbers 33:55

Word Data:

Strong's: H329, H1863, H2312, H2336, H4534, H5285, H5518, H5544, H6791, H6796, H6975, H7063, H7898, G173, G174, G4647, G5146

Forms Found in the English ULB:

thistle, thistles, thorn, thorn hedge, thornbush, thornbushes, thorns

**time**

Definitions:

In the Bible the term "time" was often used to refer to a specific season or period of time when certain events took place. It has a meaning similar to "age" or "epoch" or "season."

In both Daniel and Revelation speak of a "time" of great trouble or tribulation that will come upon the earth. In the phrase "time, times, and half a time" the term "time" means "year." This phrase refers to a three-and-a-half-year period of time during the great tribulation at the end of this present age. "Time" can mean "occasion" in a phrase like "third time." The phrase "many times" can mean "on many occasions." To be "on time" means to do something when expected or needed, not late. Depending on the context, the term "time" could be translated as, "season" or "time period" or "moment" or "event" or "occurrence."

(See also: [age](#), [tribulation](#))

Bible References:

Acts 01:07 Daniel 12:1-2 Mark 11:11 Matthew 08:29 Psalms 068:28-29 Revelation 14:15

Word Data:

Strong's: H116, H227, H1697, H1755, H2165, H2166, H2233, H2465, H3027, H3117, H3118, H3119, H3259, H3427, H4150, H4279, H4489, H4557, H4592, H5331, H5703, H5732, H5750, H5769, H6235, H6256, H6440, H6471, H6924, H7105, H7138, H7223, H7272, H7637, H7651, H7655, H7659, H7674, H8027, H8032, H8138, H8145, H8160, H8462, H8543, G744, G530, G1074, G1208, G1441, G1597, G1626, G2034, G2119, G2121, G2250, G2540, G3461, G3568, G3764, G3819, G3999, G4181, G4183, G4218, G4287, G4340, G4455, G5151, G5305, G5550, G5551, G5610

Forms Found in the English ULB:

time, times

**tomb**

Related Ideas:

burial place, grave, gravediggers

Definition:

The terms "tomb" and "grave" refer to a place where people put the body of a person who has died. A "burial place" is a more general term that also refers to this.

The Jews buried bodies in natural caves, in caves that they dug in the side of a hill, or in holes that they dug in the ground. In New Testament times, it was common to roll a large, heavy stone in front of the opening of a tomb in order to close it. If in the target language the word for a tomb can only refer to a hole in which the body is placed below the ground, other ways to translate this could include "cave" or "hole in the side of a hill." A gravedigger is a person who digs a grave to put a dead body in it. The phrase "the grave" is often used generally and figuratively to refer to the condition of being dead or a place where the souls of dead people are.

(See also: [bury](#), [death](#))

Bible References:

Acts 02:29-31 Genesis 23:06 Genesis 50:05 John 19:41 Luke 23:53 Mark 05:1-2 Matthew 27:53 Romans 03:13

Word Data:

Strong's: H1430, H6900, H6913, H7585, H7845, G3418, G3419, G5028

Forms Found in the English ULB:

burial place, grave, gravediggers, graves, tomb, tombs

**tongue**

Related Ideas:

language

Definition:

There are several figurative meanings of "tongue" in the Bible.

In the Bible, the most common figurative meaning for this term is "language" or "speech." Sometimes "tongue" may refer to a human language spoken by a certain people group. Other times it refers to a supernatural language that the Holy Spirit gives believers in Christ as one of the "gifts of the Spirit." The expression "tongues" of fire refers to "flames" of fire. In the expression "my tongue rejoices," the term "tongue" refers to the whole person. The phrase "lying tongue" refers to a person's voice or speech. (See: [metonymy](#))

Translation Suggestions

Depending on the context, the term "tongue" can be translated by "language" or "spiritual language." If it is not clear which one it is referring to, it is better to translate it as "language." When referring to fire, this term could be translated as "flames." The expression "my tongue rejoices" could be translated as "I rejoice and praise God" or "I am joyfully praising God." The phrase, "tongue that lies" could be translated as "person who tell lies" or "people who lie." Phrases such as "with their tongues" could be translated as "with what they say" or "by their words."

(See also: [gift](#), [Holy Spirit](#), [joy](#), [praise](#), [rejoice](#), [spirit](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 12:10 1 John 03:18 2 Samuel 23:02 Acts 02:26 Ezekiel 36:03 Philippians 02:11

Word Data:

Strong's: H3956, G1100, G1258, G2084, G5456

Forms Found in the English ULB:

language, languages, tongue, tongues

**torment**

Related Ideas:

tormentors, torture, torturer

Definitions:

The term "torment" refers to terrible suffering. To "torment" or "torture" someone means to cause that person to suffer,

often in a cruel way.

Sometimes the term "torment" refers to strong physical pain and suffering. For example, the book of Revelation describes physical torment that worshipers of the "beast" will suffer in the end times. Sometimes the term "torment" refers to strong spiritual and emotional pain, as experienced by Job. The apostle John wrote in the book of Revelation that people who do not believe in Jesus as their Savior will experience eternal torment in the lake of fire. The term "torment" could be translated as "terrible suffering" or "cause someone to suffer greatly" or "agony." Some translators may add "physical" or "spiritual" to make the meaning clear. A "tormentor" or a "torturer" is someone who torments or tortures other people. (See also: [beast](#), [everlasting](#), [Job](#), [Savior](#), [spirit](#), [suffer](#), [worship](#))

Bible References:

2 Peter 02:08 Jeremiah 30:20-22 Lamentations 01:11-12 Luke 08:28-29 Revelation 11:10

Word Data:

Strong's: H3013, H6735, G928, G929, G930, G931, G3600

Forms Found in the English ULB:

torment, tormented, tormenting, tormentors, torture, torturers

**tradition**

Definition:

The term "tradition" refers to a custom or practice that has been kept over time and which is passed down to people in later generations.

Often in the Bible the word "traditions" referred to teachings and practices that people made, not God's laws. The expression "tradition of men" or "human tradition" makes this clear. Phrases such as "traditions of the elders" or "traditions of my fathers" referred specifically to Jewish customs and practices that Jewish leaders over time had added to the laws God gave to the Israelites through Moses. Even though these added traditions had not come from God, people thought they had to obey them in order to be righteous. The apostle Paul used the term "tradition" in a different way to refer to teachings about Christian practice that came from God and that he and other apostles had taught new believers. In modern times, there are many Christian traditions that are not taught in the Bible, but rather are the result of historically accepted customs and practices. These traditions should always be evaluated in light of what God teaches us in the Bible.

(See also: [apostle](#), [believe](#), [Christian](#), [ancestor](#), [generation](#), [Jew](#), [law](#), [Moses](#))

Bible References:

2 Thessalonians 03:6-9 Colossians 02:08 Galatians 01:13-14 Mark 07:02 Matthew 15:03

Word Data:

Strong's: G3862

Forms Found in the English ULB:

tradition, traditions

**tremble**

Related Ideas:

shake

Definition:

To "tremble" means to shake or quiver out of fear or extreme distress.

This term is also used figuratively to mean "be very afraid." Sometimes when the ground shakes it is said to "tremble." It can do this during an earthquake or in response to a very loud noise. The Bible says that in the presence of the Lord the earth will tremble. This could mean that the people of the earth will shake out of fear of God or that the earth itself will shake. This term could be translated as "be afraid" or "fear God" or "shake," depending on the context.

(See also: [earth](#), [fear](#), [Lord](#))

Bible References:

2 Corinthians 07:15 2 Samuel 22:44-46 Acts 16:29-31 Jeremiah 05:22 Luke 08:47

Word Data:

Strong's: H1674, H2111, H2112, H2151, H2342, H2648, H2727, H2729, H2730, H2731, H5128, H5425, H5568, H6206, H6342, H6426, H6427, H7264, H7268, H7269, H7322, H7460, H7461, H7481, H7493, H7578, H8078, G1790, G4579, G5141, G5156, G5425

Forms Found in the English ULB:

shake, shakes, shook, tremble, trembled, trembles, trembling

**trespass**

Definition:

To "trespass" means to break a law or to violate the rights of another person. A "trespass" is the action of "trespassing."

A trespass can be a violation of moral or civil law or a sin committed against another person. This term is related to the terms "sin," and "transgress," especially as it relates to disobeying God. All sins are trespasses against God.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, to "trespass against" could be translated as to "sin against" or to "break the rule." Some languages may have an expression like "cross the line" that could be used to translate "trespass." Consider how this term fits with the meaning of the surrounding Bible text and compare it to other terms that have a similar meaning, such as "transgress" and "sin."

(See also: [disobey](#), [iniquity](#), [sin](#), [transgress](#))

Bible References:

1 Samuel 25:28 2 Chronicles 26:16-18 Colossians 02:13 Ephesians 02:01 Ezekiel 15:7-8 Romans 05:17 Romans 05:20-21

Word Data:

Strong's: H819, H4604, H6588, G264, G3900

Forms Found in the English ULB:

trespass, trespassed, trespasses

tribulation

Related Ideas:

distress

Definition:

The term "tribulation" refers to a time of hardship, suffering, and distress.

It is explained in the New Testament that Christians will endure times of persecution and other kinds of tribulation because many people in this world are opposed to Jesus' teachings. "The Great Tribulation" is a term used in the Bible to describe a period of time just before Jesus' second coming when God's wrath will be poured out on the earth for several years. The term "tribulation" could also be translated as "time of great suffering" or "deep distress" or "severe difficulties."

(See also: [earth](#), [teach](#), [wrath](#))

Bible References:

Mark 04:17 Mark 13:19 Matthew 13:20-21 Matthew 24:09 Matthew 24:29 Romans 02:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H4689, H4691, H6862, H6869, H6887, H7185, H7451, G1453, G1568, G2347, G3076, G4912, G4928

Forms Found in the English ULB:

distress, distressed, distresses, tribulation, tribulations

tribute

Definition:

The term "tribute" refers to a gift from one ruler to another ruler, for the purpose of protection and for good relations between their nations.

A tribute can also be a payment that a ruler or government requires from the people, such as a toll or tax. In Bible times, traveling kings or rulers sometimes paid a tribute to the king of the region they were traveling through to make sure they would be protected and safe. Often the tribute would include things besides money, such as foods, spices, rich clothing, and expensive metals such as gold.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, "tribute" could be translated as "official gifts" or "special tax" or "required payment."

(See also: [gold](#), [king](#), [ruler](#), [tax](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 18:1-2 2 Chronicles 09:22-24 2 Kings 17:03 Luke 23:02

Word Data:

Strong's: H814, H1093, H4061, H4503, H4530, H4853, H4864, H6066, H7862, G5411

Forms Found in the English ULB:

tribute

trouble

Related Ideas:

troublesome

Definition:

A "trouble" is an experience in life that is very difficult and distressing. To "trouble" someone means to "bother" that person or to cause him distress. Something that is "troubling" causes people to feel distressed. Someone who is troublesome causes problems. To be "troubled" means to feel upset or anxious or distressed about something.

A "tumult" is a group of people making much noise because they are troubled or unhappy.

Troubles can be physical, emotional, or spiritual things that hurt a person. In the Bible, often troubles are times of testing that God uses to help believers mature and grow in their faith. The Old Testament use of "trouble" also referred to judgment that came on people groups who were immoral and rejected God.

Translation Suggestions

The term "trouble" or "troubles" could also be translated as "danger" or "painful things that happen" or "persecution" or

"difficult experiences" or "distress." The term "troubled" could be translated with a word or phrase that means "undergoing distress" or "feeling terrible distress" or "worried" or "anxious" or "distressed" or "terrified" or "disturbed." "Don't trouble her" could also be translated as "don't bother her" or "don't criticize her." The phrase "day of trouble" or "times of trouble" could also be translated as "when you experience distress" or "when difficult things happen to you" or "when God causes distressing things to happen." Ways to translate "make trouble" or "bring trouble" could include "cause distressing things to happen" or "cause difficulties" or "make them experience very difficult things."

(See also: [afflict](#), [persecute](#))

Bible References:

1 Kings 18:18-19 2 Chronicles 25:19 Luke 24:38 Matthew 24:06 Matthew 26:36-38

Word Data:

Strong's: H205, H926, H927, H1204, H1607, H1644, H1672, H2196, H5916, H5999, H6031, H6040, H6087, H6470, H6696, H6862, H6869, H6887, H7264, H7267, H7451, H7489, H8513, G318, G387, G1613, G1776, G2346, G2347, G2350, G2360, G2873, G2906, G3636, G3926, G3986, G4423, G4660, G5015, G5182

Forms Found in the English ULB:

trouble, troubled, troubles, troublesome, troubling

tunic

Definition:

In the Bible, the term "tunic" referred to a garment that was worn next to the skin, under other clothing.

A tunic reached from the shoulders down to the waist or knees and was usually worn with a belt. Tunics worn by wealthy people sometimes had sleeves and reached down to the ankles. Tunics were made of leather, haircloth, wool, or linen, and were worn by both men and women. A tunic was normally worn under a longer over-garment, such as a toga or outer robe. In warmer weather a tunic was sometimes worn with no outer garment. This term could be translated as "long shirt" or "long undergarment" or "shirt-like garment." It could also be written in a similar way to "tunic," with a note to explain what kind of clothing it was.

(See Also: [robe](#))

Bible References:

Daniel 03:21-23 Isaiah 22:21 Leviticus 08:12-13 Luke 03:11 Mark 06:7-9 Matthew 10:10

Word Data:

Strong's: H2243, H3801, H6361, G5509

Forms Found in the English ULB:

tunic, tunics

turn

Related Ideas:

apostasy, apostate

Definition:

To "turn" means to physically change direction or to cause something else to change direction.

The term "turn" can also mean "turn around" to look behind or to face a different direction. To "turn back" or "turn away" means to "go back" or "go away" or "cause to go away." To "turn away from" something can mean either to stop doing it or to not start doing it. To "turn away from" someone means either to refuse to have anything to do with him or to reject him. To "turn toward" someone means to look directly at that person. To "turn and leave" or "turn his back to leave" means to "go away." To "turn back to" means to "start doing something again." To "turn away from" means to "stop doing something." To "avoid" something is to stay away from it. "Apostasy" is the act of turning away from God. An "act of apostasy" is an action that someone does to show that he no longer wants to obey God or because he no longer obeys God. The term "apostate" describes people who have turned away from God.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, "turn" can be translated as "change direction" or "go" or "move." In some contexts, "turn" could be translated as "cause" (someone) to do something. To "turn (someone) away from" could be translated as "cause (someone) to go away" or "cause (someone) to stop." The phrase "turn away from God" could be translated as "stop worshipping God." The phrase "turn back to God" could be translated as "start worshipping God again." When enemies "turn back," it means they "retreat." To "turn back the enemy" means to "cause the enemy to retreat." Used figuratively, when Israel "turned to" false gods, they "started to worship" them. When they "turned away" from idols, they "stopped worshipping" them. When God "turned away from" his rebellious people, he "stopped protecting" or "stopped helping" them. The phrase "turn the hearts of the fathers to their children" could be translated as "cause fathers to care for their children again." The expression "turn my honor into shame" could be translated as "cause my honor to become shame" or "dishonor me so that I am shamed" or "shame me (by doing what is evil) so that people no longer honor me." "I will turn your cities into ruin" could be translated as "I will cause your cities to be destroyed" or "I will cause enemies to destroy your cities." The phrase "turn into" could be translated as "become." When Moses' rod "turned into" a snake, it "became" a snake." It could also be translated as "changed into."

(See also: [false god](#), [leprosy](#), [worship](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Kings 11:02 Acts 07:42 Acts 11:21 Jeremiah 36:1-3 Luke 01:17 Malachi 04:06 Revelation 11:06

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H541, H2015, H2017, H2186, H2559, H3363, H3943, H4672, H4740, H4878, H5186, H5253, H5414, H5437, H5472, H5493, H5528, H5627, H5753, H6437, H7227, H7725, H7734, H7750, H7760, H7847, H8159, H8447, G344, G387, G654, G665, G868, G1294, G1578, G1612, G1624, G1994, G3179, G3313, G3329, G3344, G3346, G4762, G5157, G5290

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

acts of apostasy, apostasy, apostate, turn, turn ... away, turned, turned ... away, turned ... away ... in disgust, turned ... back, turning, turning ... away, turns, turns ... away, turns ... away from

#### understand

#### Related Ideas:

argument, craftiness, insight, intelligent, realize, unintentionally, without understanding

#### Definition:

The term "understand" means to hear or receive information and know what it means.

The term "understanding" can refer to "knowledge" or "wisdom" or realizing how to do something. To understand someone can also mean to know how that person is feeling. A person who is "without understanding" does not understand. While walking on the road to Emmaus, Jesus caused the disciples to understand the meaning of the scriptures about the Messiah. Depending on the context, the term "understand" could be translated by "know" or "believe" or "comprehend" or "know what (something) means." Often the term "understanding" can be translated by "knowledge" or "wisdom" or "insight." "Arguments" are statements that one person makes to share his understanding with another person and to convince that other person to understand something the same way. "Craftiness" is understanding used for evil. An "intelligent" person thinks clearly and learns quickly. To do something "unintentionally" is to do it without knowing or by accident or without intending to do it.

(See also: [believe](#), [know](#), [wise](#))

#### Bible References:

Job 34:16-17 Luke 02:47 Luke 08:10 Matthew 13:12 Matthew 13:14 Proverbs 03:05

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H995, H998, H999, H1847, H2940, H3045, H3820, H3823, H3824, H4486, H7200, H7919, H7922, H7924, H8085, H8394, G50, G144, G145, G191, G801, G1097, G1108, G1271, G1380, G1492, G1921, G1922, G1987, G1990, G2638, G2657, G3539, G3563, G4894, G4907, G4908, G4920, G5424, G5428, G5429

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

arguments, craftiness, gain understanding, gives ... insight, insight, intelligent, realize, realized, understand, understanding, understands, understood, unintentionally, without understanding

#### unleavened bread

#### Definition:

The term "unleavened bread" refers to bread that is made without yeast or other leavening. This kind of bread is flat because it has no leaven to make it rise.

When God freed the Israelites from slavery in Egypt, he told them to flee Egypt quickly without waiting for their bread to rise. So they ate unleavened bread with their meal. Since then unleavened bread is used in their yearly Passover celebrations to remind them of that time. Since leaven sometimes is used as a picture of sin, "unleavened bread" represents the removal of sin from a person's life in order to live in a way that honors God.

#### Translation Suggestions:

Other ways to translate this term could include "bread with no yeast" or "flat bread that did not rise." Make sure the translation of this term is consistent with how you translate the term "yeast, leaven." In some contexts, the term "unleavened bread" refers to the "Feast of Unleavened Bread" and can be translated that way.

(See also: [bread](#), [Egypt](#), [feast](#), [Passover](#), [servant](#), [sin](#), [yeast](#))

#### Bible References:

1 Corinthians 05:6-8 2 Chronicles 30:13-15 Acts 12:03 Exodus 23:14-15 Ezra 06:21-22 Genesis 19:1-3 Judges 06:21 Leviticus 08:1-3 Luke 22:01

#### Word Data:

Strong's: H4682, G106

#### Forms Found in the English ULB:

unleavened bread

#### vain

#### Related Ideas:

for no reason, for nothing, futile, futility, meaningless, of no value, useless, vanity

#### Definition:

The term "vain" describes things that are useless or have no purpose. Vain things are worthless.

The term "vanity" refers to worthlessness. It can also refer to pride or arrogance. In the Old Testament, idols are described as vain things that cannot deliver or save. They are worthless and have no use or purpose. If something was done "in vain," it means that there was no good result from it. The effort or action did not accomplish anything. It was futile. To "believe in vain" means to believe in something that is not true and that gives false hope.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the term "vain" could be translated as "empty" or "useless" or "futile" or "worthless" or "meaningless" or "of no value." The phrase "in vain" could be translated as "without result" or "with no result" or "for no reason" or "with no purpose." The term "vanity" could be translated as "pride" or "nothing worthwhile" or "hopelessness."

(See also: [false god](#), [worthy](#))

Bible References:

1 Corinthians 15:1-2 1 Samuel 25:21-22 2 Peter 02:18 Isaiah 45:19 Jeremiah 02:29-31 Matthew 15:09

Word Data:

Strong's: H1891, H1892, H2600, H7307, H7385, H7387, H7723, H8193, H8267, H8414, G255, G512, G692, G889, G945, G1500, G2756, G2757, G2758, G2761, G3151, G3152, G3153, G3155

Forms Found in the English ULB:

for no reason, for nothing, futile, futility, meaningless, of no value, useless, uselessly, vain, vain plans, vanity, without meaning

vine

Related Ideas:

grapevine

Definition:

The term "vine" refers to a plant that grows by trailing along the ground or by climbing trees and other structures. The word "vine" in the Bible is used only of fruit-bearing vines and usually refers to grape vines.

In the Bible, the word "vine" almost always means "grapevine." The branches of the grapevine are attached to the main stem which gives them water and other nutrients so that they can grow. Jesus called himself the "vine" and called his people the "branches." In this context, the word "vine" could also be translated as "grapevine stem" or "grape plant stem."

(See also: [grape](#), [vineyard](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 40:09 Genesis 49:11 John 15:01 Luke 22:18 Mark 12:03 Matthew 21:35-37

Word Data:

Strong's: H5139, H1612, H8321, G288, G290, G1009

Forms Found in the English ULB:

grapevine, vine, vines

vineyard

Related Ideas:

vine grower

Definition:

A vineyard is a large garden area where grapevines are grown and grapes are cultivated.

A vineyard often has a wall around it to protect the fruit from thieves and animals. God compared the people of Israel to a vineyard that did not bear good fruit. Vineyard could be also translated as "grapevine garden" or "grape plantation." A vine grower is a person who works in a vineyard.

(See also: [grape](#), [Israel](#), [vine](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 09:20-21 Luke 13:06 Luke 20:15 Matthew 20:02 Matthew 21:40-41

Word Data:

Strong's: H1612, H3754, H3755, H8284, G290

Forms Found in the English ULB:

vine growers, vineyard, vineyards

voice

Related Ideas:

rumbling, sound

Definition:

The term "voice" refers to sound that a person makes when speaking or singing. The term "voice" is often used figuratively to refer to speaking or communicating something.

God is said to use his voice, even though he doesn't have a voice in the same way a human being does. This term can be used to refer to the whole person, as in the statement "A voice is heard in the desert saying, 'Prepare the way of the Lord.'" This could be translated as "A person is heard calling out in the desert...." To "hear someone's voice" could also be

translated as "hear someone speaking." Sometimes the word "voice" is used for objects that cannot literally speak, such as when David exclaims in the psalms that the "voice" of the heavens proclaims God's mighty works. This could also be translated as "their splendor shows clearly how great God is."

(See also: [call](#), [proclaim](#), [splendor](#))

Bible References:

John 05:36-38 Luke 01:42 Luke 09:35 Matthew 03:17 Matthew 12:19

Word Data:

Strong's: H6963, H7032, H7445, H8193, G2906, G5456

Forms Found in the English ULB:

rumblings, sound, sounds, voice, voices

**walk**

Definition:

The term "walk" is often used in a figurative sense to mean "live."

"Enoch walked with God" means that Enoch lived in a close relationship with God. To "walk by the Spirit" means to be guided by the Holy Spirit so that we do things that please and honor God. To "walk in" God's commands or God's ways means to "live in obedience to" his commands, that is, to "obey his commands" or "do his will." When God says he will "walk among" his people, it means that he is living among them or closely interacting with them. To "walk contrary to" means to live or behave in a way that is against something or someone. To "walk after" means to seek or pursue someone or something. It can also mean to act in the same way as someone else.

Translation Suggestions:

It is best to translate "walk" literally, as long as the correct meaning will be understood. Otherwise, figurative uses of "walk" could also be translated by "live" or "act" or "behave." The phrase "walk by the Spirit" could be translated by, "live in obedience to the Holy Spirit" or "behave in a way that is pleasing to the Holy Spirit" or "do things that are pleasing to God as the Holy Spirit guides you." To "walk in God's commands" could be translated by "live by God's commands" or "obey God's commands." The phrase "walked with God" could be translated as, "lived in close relationship with God by obeying and honoring him."

(See also: [Holy Spirit](#), [honor](#))

Bible References:

1 John 01:07 1 Kings 02:04 Colossians 02:07 Galatians 05:25 Genesis 17:01 Isaiah 02:05 Jeremiah 13:10 Micah 04:02

Word Data:

Strong's: H1869, H1980, H1981, H3212, H4108, G1704, G4043, G4748

Forms Found in the English ULB:

walk, walk around, walked, walking, walking around, walks

**waste**

Related Ideas:

lay waste, wasteland

Definition:

To "waste" something means to carelessly throw it away or to use it unwisely.

To "lay waste" to a city or land means to destroy it. A "wasteland" is a land or a city that has been destroyed so that nothing lives in it anymore. It may also be called a "waste." Another word for a "wasteland" could be "desert" or "wilderness." But a wasteland also implies that people used to live there and the land used to have trees and plants that produced food. To "waste away" means to become more and more sick or ruined. A person who is wasting away usually becomes very thin due to illness or lack of food.

Bible References:

Ezekiel 06:06 Leviticus 26:39 Matthew 26:08 Revelation 18:15-17 Zechariah 07:13-14

Word Data:

Strong's: H535, H1086, H1104, H1326, H2100, H2470, H2490, H2522, H2717, H2721, H2723, H3615, H3856, H4127, H4198, H4592, H4743, H4923, H5307, H6313, H7334, H7503, H7582, H7703, H7736, H7843, H8047, H8074, H8077, H8414, G684, G1287, G2049

Forms Found in the English ULB:

laid waste, lays waste, waste, waste away, wasted, wasteland, wastelands, wastes, wastes away, wasting

**watch**

Related Ideas:

keep watch, watch out, watchful, watchman

Definition:

The term "watch" means to look at something very closely and carefully. It also has several figurative meanings.

To "keep watch" or "keep close watch" can mean to guard, protect or take care of someone or something. To "watch out" means to be careful to avoid a danger or harmful influence. To "be watchful" means to be alert and aware of what is

happening. A "watchman" was someone whose job was to guard a city by looking carefully all around him for any danger or threat to the people in the city.

These ideas can also be used figuratively.

To "watch" or "keep watch" means to always be alert and on guard against sin and evil. It can also mean to "be ready." The command to "watch your life and doctrine closely" means to be careful to live wisely and to not believe false teachings.

Translation Suggestions

Other ways of translating "watch" could include "pay close attention to" or "be diligent" or "be very careful" or "be on guard." Other words for "watchman" are "sentry" or "guard."

Bible References:

1 Thessalonians 05:06 Hebrews 13:17 Jeremiah 31:4-6 Mark 08:15 Mark 13:33-34 Matthew 25:10-13

Word Data:

Strong's: H821, H2370, H4931, H5027, H5234, H5341, H6486, H6485, H6822, H6836, H7181, H7462, H7789, H7919, H8104, H8108, H8245, G69, G991, G1127, G1983, G2334, G2657, G2892, G3525, G3708, G3906, G4337, G4648, G5083, G5426, G5438, G5442

Forms Found in the English ULB:

keep ... watch, kept ... watch, watch, watch out, watched, watchful, watching, watchman, watchmen  
watchtower

Related Ideas:

tower

Definition:

The term "watchtower" refers to a tall structure built as a place from which guards could look out for any danger. These towers were often made of stone.

Landowners sometimes built watchtowers from which they could guard their crops and protect them from being stolen. The towers often included rooms where the watchmen or family lived, so that they could guard the crops day and night. Watchtowers for cities were built higher than the city walls so that watchmen could see if any enemies were coming to attack the city. The term "watchtower" is also used as a symbol of protection from enemies.

(See also: [adversary](#), [watch](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 27:25-27 Ezekiel 26:3-4 Mark 12:1-3 Matthew 21:33-34 Psalm 062:02

Word Data:

Strong's: H803, H971, H975, H1785, H2918, H4026, H4029, H4692, H4707, H4869, H6438, H6836, G4444

Forms Found in the English ULB:

tower, towers, watchtower, watchtowers  
water

Definition:

In addition to its primary meaning, "water" also often refers to a body of water, such as an ocean, sea, lake, or river.

The term "waters" refers to bodies of water or many sources of water. The term "waters" can also be a general reference to a large amount of water. To "water" livestock and other animals means to provide water for them. In Bible times, this usually involved drawing water from a well with a bucket and pouring the water into a trough or other container for the animals to drink from. The phrase "draw water" means "pull water up from a well with a bucket."

Translation Suggestions:

"Streams of living water will flow from them" could be translated as "the power and blessings from the Holy Spirit will flow out of them like streams of water." Instead of "blessings" the term "gifts" or "fruits" or "godly character" could be used. When Jesus is talking to the Samaritan woman at the well, the phrase "living water" could be translated as "water that gives life" or "lifegiving water." In this context, the imagery of water must be kept in the translation. Depending on the context, the term "waters" or "many waters" could be translated as "great suffering (that surrounds you like water)" or "overwhelming difficulties (like a flood of water)" or "large amounts of water."

(See also: [life](#), [spirit](#), [Holy Spirit](#), [power](#))

Bible References:

Acts 08:36-38 Exodus 14:21 John 04:10 John 04:14 John 04:15 Matthew 14:28-30

Word Data:

Strong's: H2222, H3384, H4325, H4857, H7301, H7783, H8248, G504, G4215, G4222, G5202, G5204

Forms Found in the English ULB:

water, watered, watering, waters  
week

Related Ideas:

sevens

Definition:

The term "week" literally refers to a period of time lasting seven days.

In the Jewish system of counting time, a week begins at sunset on Saturday and ends at sunset the following Saturday. In the Bible, the term "week" is sometimes used figuratively to refer to a group of seven units of time, such as seven years. The "Festival of Weeks" is a celebration of harvest that takes place seven weeks after Passover. It is also called "Pentecost." The word "sevens" can refer to either seven days, seven weeks, or seven years.

(See also: [Pentecost](#))

Bible References:

Acts 20:7-8 Deuteronomy 16:09 Leviticus 23:15-16

Word Data:

Strong's: H7620, G4521

Forms Found in the English ULB:

sevens, week, weeks

well

Related Ideas:

cistern

Definition:

The terms "well" and "cistern" refer to two different kinds of sources for water in Bible times.

A well is a deep hole dug into the ground so that underground water can flow into it. A cistern is a deep hole dug into rock that was used as a holding tank for collecting rain water. Cisterns were usually dug into rock and sealed with plaster to keep the water in. A "broken cistern" happened when the plaster became cracked so that the water leaked out. Cisterns were often located in the courtyard area of people's homes to catch the rainwater that would run off the roof. Wells were often located where they could be accessed by several families or a whole community. Because water was very important for both people and livestock, the right to use a well was often a cause of strife and conflict. Both wells and cisterns were usually covered with a large stone to prevent anything falling in it. Often there was a rope with a bucket or pot attached to it to bring the water up to the surface. Sometimes a dry cistern was used as a place to imprison someone, such as happened to Joseph and Jeremiah. These terms are similar in meaning. The main difference is that a well continually receives water from underground springs, whereas a cistern is a holding tank for water that usually comes from rain.

Translation Suggestions:

Ways to translate "well" could include "deep water hole" or "deep hole for spring water" or "deep hole for drawing water." The term "cistern" could be translated as "stone water pit" or "deep and narrow pit for water" or "underground tank for holding water."

(See also: [Jeremiah](#), [prison](#), [strife](#))

Bible References:

1 Chronicles 11:17 2 Samuel 17:17-18 Genesis 16:14 Luke 14:4-6 Numbers 20:17

Word Data:

Strong's: H875, H953, H1360, H4002, H4599, H4726, H4841, G4077, G5421

Forms Found in the English ULB:

cistern, cisterns, well, wells

will of God

Related Ideas:

God's will, desire of God, he wishes, his will, will of my Father, will of our God and Father, will of the Lord

Definition:

The "will of God" refers to God's desires and plans.

God's will especially relates to his interactions with people and how he wants people to respond to him. It also refers to his plans or desires for the rest of his creation. The term to "will" means to "determine" or to "desire."

Translation Suggestions:

The "will of God" could also be translated as "what God desires" or "what God has planned" or "God's purpose" or "what is pleasing to God."

Bible References:

1 John 02:15-17 1 Thessalonians 04:3-6 Colossians 04:12-14 Ephesians 01:1-2 John 05:30-32 Mark 03:33-35 Matthew 06:8-10 Psalms 103:21

Word Data:

Strong's: H6634, H7522, G1012, G1013, G2307, G2308, G2309

Forms Found in the English ULB:

God's will, desires of God, he desires, he wishes, his will, will of God, will of my Father, will of our God and Father, will of the Lord, will of your Father, you are willing, your will

wine

Related Ideas:

new wine, wineskin

Definition:

In the Bible, the term "wine" refers to a kind of fermented drink made from the juice of a fruit called grapes. Wine was stored in "wineskins," which were containers made out of animal skin.

The term "new wine" referred to grape juice that had just been taken from the grape and was not fermented yet. Sometimes the term "wine" also referred to unfermented grape juice. To make wine, grapes are crushed in a winepress so that the juice comes out. The juice eventually ferments and alcohol forms in it. In Bible times, wine was the normal drink with meals. It did not have as much alcohol as present-day wine has. Before wine was served for a meal, it was often mixed with water. A wineskin that was old and brittle would get cracks in it, which allowed the wine to leak out. New wineskins were soft and flexible, which meant they did not tear easily and could store the wine safely.

Translation Suggestions:

If wine is unknown in your culture, it could be translated as "fermented grape juice" or "fermented drink made from a fruit called grapes" or "fermented fruit juice." Ways to translate "wineskin" could include "bag for wine" or "animal skin wine bag" or "animal skin container for wine."

(See also: [grape](#), [vine](#), [vineyard](#), [winepress](#))

Bible References:

1 Timothy 05:23 Genesis 09:21 Genesis 49:12 John 02:3-5 John 02:10 Matthew 09:17 Matthew 11:18

smashed

Word Data:

Strong's: H2561, H2562, H3196, H4469, H4997, H5435, H6025, H6071, H8492, G1098, G3631, G3820, G3943

Forms Found in the English ULB:

new wine, wine, wines, wineskin, wineskins

winepress

Definition:

During Bible times, a "winepress" was a large container or open place where the juice of grapes was extracted in order to make wine.

In Israel, winepresses were usually large, wide basins that were dug out of solid rock. Clusters of grapes were put on the flat bottom of the hole and people trampled the grapes with their feet to get the grape juice to flow out. Usually a winepress had two levels, with the grapes being trampled in the top level so that the juice would run down into the lower level where it could be collected. The term "winepress" is also used figuratively in the Bible as a picture of God's wrath being poured out on wicked people.

(See also: [grape](#), [wrath](#))

Bible References:

Isaiah 63:02 Mark 12:01 Matthew 21:33 Revelation 14:20

Word Data:

Strong's: H1660, H6333, G3025, G5276

Forms Found in the English ULB:

winepress, winepresses

wise

Related Ideas:

wisdom, wisely, wiser, wisest

Definition:

The term "wise" describes someone who understands what is the right and moral thing to do and then does that.

"Wisdom" is the understanding and practice of what is true and morally right.

Being wise includes the ability to make good decisions, especially choosing to do what pleases God. People become wise by listening to God and humbly obeying his will. A wise person will show the fruits of the Holy Spirit in his life, such as joy, kindness, love, and patience. "Sound wisdom" is wisdom that enables people who have it to succeed in doing good. In the Bible, the phrase "worldly wisdom" refers to what people in this world think is wise, but which is actually foolish.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, other ways to translate "wise" could include "obedient to God" or "sensible and obedient" or "God-fearing." "Wisdom" could be translated by a word or phrase that means "wise living" or "sensible and obedient living" or "good judgment." It is best to translate "wise" and "wisdom" in such a way that they are different terms from other key terms like righteous or obedient.

(See also: [obey](#), [fruit](#))

Bible References:

Acts 06:03 Colossians 03:15-17 Exodus 31:06 Genesis 03:06 Isaiah 19:12 Jeremiah 18:18 Matthew 07:24

Word Data:

Strong's: H998, H1350, H1847, H2445, H2449, H2450, H2451, H2452, H2454, H2942, H3820, H3925 H6195, H7919, H7922, H8454, G4678, G4679, G4680, G4920, G5428, G5429

Forms Found in the English ULB:

sound wisdom, wisdom, wise, wisely, wiser, wisest

**woe**

Definition:

The term "woe" refers to a feeling of great distress. It also gives a warning that someone will experience severe trouble.

The expression "woe to" is followed by a warning to people that they will experience suffering as punishment for their sins. In several places in the Bible, the word "woe" is repeated, to emphasize an especially terrible judgment. A person who says "woe is me" or "woe to me" is expressing sorrow about severe suffering.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, the term "woe" could also be translated as "great sorrow" or "sadness" or "calamity" or "disaster." Other ways to translate the expression "Woe to (name of city)" could include, "How terrible it will be for (name of city)" or "The people in (that city) will be severely punished" or "Those people will suffer greatly." The expression, "Woe is me!" or "Woe to me!" could be translated as "How sad I am!" or "I am so sad!" or "How terrible this is for me!" The expression "Woe to you" could also be translated as "You will suffer terribly" or "You will experience terrible troubles."

Bible References:

Ezekiel 13:17-18 Habakkuk 02:12 Isaiah 31:1-2 Jeremiah 45:1-3 Jude 01:9-11 Luke 06:24 Luke 17:1-2 Matthew 23:23

Word Data:

Strong's: H188, H190, H337, H480, H1929, H1945, H1958, G3759

Forms Found in the English ULB:

woe

**word**

Definition:

A "word" refers to something that someone has said. In the Bible, it almost always refers to an entire message, not just one word.

An example of this is when the angel told Zechariah, "You did not believe my words," which means, "You did not believe what I said." Sometimes "word" refers to speech in general, such as "powerful in word and deed" which means "powerful in speech and behavior." Often in the Bible "the word" refers to everything God has said or commanded, as in "the word of God" or "the word of truth." A very special use of this term is when Jesus is called "the Word." For these last two meanings, see [word of God](#)

Translation Suggestions:

Different ways of translating "word" or "words" include "teaching" or "message" or "news" or "a saying" or "what was said."

(See also: [word of God](#))

Bible References:

2 Timothy 04:02 Acts 08:04 Colossians 04:03 James 01:18 Jeremiah 27:04 John 01:03 John 01:14 Luke 08:15 Matthew 02:08 Matthew 07:27

Word Data:

Strong's: H561, H562, H565, H1697, H1703, H2656, H2706, H4405, H4406, H7878, H8052, G518, G1024, G1310, G3054, G3055, G3056, G4086, G4487, G5023, G5537, G5542

Forms Found in the English ULB:

word, words, message, messages

**word of God**

Related Ideas:

God's word, his words, my word, scripture, word of Yahweh, word of the Lord, word of truth, writings

Definition:

In the Bible, the term "word of God" refers to anything that God has communicated to people. This includes spoken and written messages. Jesus is also called "the Word of God."

The term "scriptures" means "writings." It is only used in the New Testament and refers to the Hebrew scriptures, which is the Old Testament. These writings were God's message that he had told people to write down so that many years in the future people could still read it. The related terms "word of Yahweh" and "word of the Lord" often refer to a specific message from God that was given to a prophet or other person in the Bible. Sometimes this term occurs as simply "the word" or "my word" or "your word" (when talking about God's word). In the New Testament, Jesus is called "the Word" and "the Word of God." These titles mean that Jesus fully reveals who God is, because he is God himself.

The term "word of truth" is another way of referring to "God's word," which is his message or teaching. It does not refer to just one word.

God's word of truth includes everything that God has taught people about himself, his creation, and his plan of salvation through Jesus. This term emphasizes the fact that what God has told us is true, faithful, and real.

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, other ways to translate this term could include "the message of Yahweh" or "God's message" or "the teachings from God."

It may be more natural in some languages to make this term plural and say "God's words" or "the words of Yahweh." The expression "the word of Yahweh came" is often used to introduce something that God told his prophets or his people. This could be translated as "Yahweh spoke this message" or "Yahweh spoke these words."

The term "scripture" or "scriptures" could be translated as "the writings" or "the written message from God." This term should be translated differently from the translation of the term "word."

When "word" occurs alone and it refers to God's word, it could be translated as "the message" or "God's word" or "the teachings." Also consider the alternate translations suggested above.

When the Bible refers to Jesus as "the Word," this term could be translated as "the Message" or "the Truth."

"Word of truth" could be translated as "God's true message" or "God's word, which is true."

It is important for the translation of this term to include the meaning of being true.

(See also: [prophet](#), [true](#), [word](#), [Yahweh](#))

Bible References:

Genesis 15:01 1 Kings 13:01 Jeremiah 36:1-3 Luke 08:11 John 05:39 Acts 06:02 Acts 12:24 Romans 01:02 2 Corinthians 06:07 Ephesians 01:13 2 Timothy 03:16 James 01:18 James 02:8-9

Word Data:

Strong's: H561, H565, H1697, H3068, G3056, G4487

Forms Found in the English ULB:

God's word, God's words, his words, my word, scripture, scriptures, word of God, word of Yahweh, word of the Lord, word of truth, words of God, writings

work

Related Ideas:

act, deed, fellow worker

Definition:

In the Bible, the terms "work," "deed," and "act" are used to refer generally to things that God or people do.

God's "works" and the "work of his hands" are expressions that refer to all the things he does or has done, including creating the world, saving sinners, providing for the needs of all creation and keeping the entire universe in place. The terms "deeds" and "acts" are also used to refer to God's miracles in expressions such as "mighty acts" or "marvelous deeds." The Holy Spirit empowers believers to do good works, which are also called "good fruit." The term "work" can also refer to "service" or "ministry." People are not saved by their good works; they are saved through faith in Jesus. The term "fellow worker" means someone who does a ministry along with someone else.

Translation Suggestions:

Other ways to translate "works" or "deeds" could be "actions" or "things that are done." When referring to God's "works" or "deeds" and the "work of his hands," these expressions could also be translated as "miracles" or "mighty acts" or "amazing things he does." The expression "the work of God" could be translated as "the things that God is doing" or "the miracles God does" or "the amazing things that God does" or "everything God has accomplished." The expression "your work in the Lord" could also be translated as "what you do for the Lord." The expression "examine your own work" could also be translated as "make sure what you are doing is God's will" or "make sure that what you are doing pleases God." The expression "the work of the Holy Spirit" could be translated as "the empowering of the Holy Spirit" or "the ministry of the Holy Spirit" or "the things that the Holy Spirit does."

(See also: [fruit](#), [Holy Spirit](#), [miracle](#))

Bible References:

1 John 03:12 Acts 02:8-11 Daniel 04:37 Exodus 34:10-11 Galatians 02:15-16 James 02:17 Matthew 16:27-28 Micah 02:07 Romans 03:28 Titus 03:4-5

Word Data:

Strong's: H1576, H4399, H4566, H4567, H4611, H4639, H4659, H5673, H5949, H5998, H6213, H6466, H6468, G1754, G2038, G2040, G2041, G2716, G3173

Forms Found in the English ULB:

act, action, actions, activities, acts, deed, deeds, fellow worker, fellow workers, work, works

world

Related Ideas:

universe, worldly

Definition:

The term "world" usually refers to the part of the universe where people live: the earth. The term "worldly" describes the evil values and behaviors of people living in this world.

In its most general sense, the term "world" refers to the heavens and the earth, as well as everything in them. In many contexts, "world" actually means "people in the world." Sometimes it is implied that this refers to the evil people on earth

or the people who do not obey God. The apostles also used "world" to refer to the selfish behaviors and corrupt values of the people living in this world. This can include self-righteous religious practices which are based on human efforts. People and things characterized by these values are said to be "worldly."

Translation Suggestions:

Depending on the context, "world" could also be translated as "universe" or "people of this world" or "corrupt things in the world" or "evil attitudes of people in the world." The phrase "all the world" often means "many people" and refers to the people living in a certain region. For example, "all the world came to Egypt" could be translated as "many people from the surrounding countries came to Egypt" or "people from all the countries surrounding Egypt came there." Another way to translate "all the world went to their hometown to be registered in the Roman census" would be "many of the people living in regions ruled by the Roman empire went..." Depending on the context, the term "worldly" could be translated as, "evil" or "sinful" or "selfish" or "ungodly" or "corrupt" or "influenced by the corrupt values of people in this world." The phrase "saying these things in the world" can be translated as "saying these things to the people of the world." In other contexts, "in the world" could also be translated as "living among the people of the world" or "living among ungodly people."

(See also: [corrupt](#), [heaven](#), [Rome](#), [godly](#))

Bible References:

1 John 02:15 1 John 04:05 1 John 05:05 John 01:29 Matthew 13:36-39

Word Data:

Strong's: H776, H2309, H2465, H2717, H5769, H8398, G165, G1093, G2886, G2889, G3625

Forms Found in the English ULB:

universe, world, world's, worldly

worship

Related Ideas:

worshiper

Definition:

To "worship" means to honor, praise and obey someone, especially God.

When the Israelites worshiped God, it often included sacrificing an animal on an altar. Often people bow down when they worship someone. Some people worshiped false gods.

Translation Suggestions:

The term "worship" could be translated as "bow down to" or "honor and serve" or "honor and obey." In some contexts, it could also be translated as "humbly praise" or "give honor and praise."

(See also: [sacrifice](#), [praise](#), [honor](#))

Bible References:

Colossians 02:18-19 Deuteronomy 29:18 Exodus 03:11-12 Luke 04:07 Matthew 02:02 Matthew 02:08

Word Data:

Strong's: H5457, H5647, H7812, G1391, G2151, G2152, G2323, G2356, G2999, G3000, G3008, H3372, G4352, G4353, G4573, G4574, G4576

Forms Found in the English ULB:

worship, worshiped, worshiper's, worshipers, worshipping, worships

worthy

Related Ideas:

deserve, nullify, unworthy, worth, worthily, worthless, worthlessness, worthy

Definition:

The term "worthy" describes someone or something that deserves respect or honor. To "have worth" means to be valuable or important.

Being "worthy" is related to being valuable or having importance. To do something "worthily" means to do something in a worthy way. To be "unworthy" means to not be deserving of any honor or recognition. To be "worthless" means to not have any purpose or value. To "nullify" something is to make it worth nothing.

Translation Suggestions:

"Worthy" could be translated as "deserving" or "important" or "valuable." The word "worth" could be translated as "value" or "importance." The phrase to "have worth" could also be translated as to "be valuable" or to "be important." The phrase "is worth more than" could be translated as "is more valuable than." Depending on the context, the term, "unworthy" could also be translated as "unimportant" or "dishonorable" or "undeserving." The term "worthless" could be translated as "with no value" or "with no purpose" or "worth nothing."

(See also: [honor](#))

Bible References:

2 Samuel 22:04 2 Thessalonians 01:11-12 Acts 13:25 Acts 25:25-27 Acts 26:31 Colossians 01:9-10 Jeremiah 08:19 Mark 01:07 Matthew 03:10-12 Philippians 01:25-27

Word Data:

Strong's: H457, H1100, H2428, H3276, H3644, H4242, H4373, H4392, H4592, H4941, H5541, H6994, H7385, H7386, H7723, H7939, H8602, G96, G514, G515, G516, G888, G1777, G2425, G2480, G2661, G3152, G4186, G5092

Forms Found in the English ULB:

deserve, deserved, deserves, deserving, nullify, unworthy, worth, worthily, worthless, worthlessness, worthy

year

Definition:

When used literally, the term "year" in the Bible refers to a period of time lasting 354 days. This is according to the lunar calendar system which is based on the time it takes for the moon to go around the earth.

A year in the modern-day solar calendar lasts 365 days divided into 12 months, based on the amount of time it takes for the earth to travel around the sun. In both calendar systems a year has 12 months. But an extra 13th month is sometimes added to the year in the lunar calendar to make up for the fact that a lunar year is 11 days less than a solar year. This helps keep the two calendars more in line with each other. In the Bible, the term "year" is also used in a figurative sense to refer to a general time when a special event takes place. Examples of this include, "the year of Yahweh" or "in the year of drought" or "the favorable year of the Lord." In these contexts, "year" could be translated as "time" or "season" or "time period."

(See also: [month](#))

Bible References:

2 Kings 23:31 Acts 19:8-10 Daniel 08:01 Exodus 12:02

Word Data:

Strong's: H7620, H8140, H8141, G1763, G2094

Forms Found in the English ULB:

year, years

yeast

Related Ideas:

leaven, unleavened

Definition:

"Leaven" is a general term for a substance that causes bread dough to expand and rise. "Yeast" is a specific kind of leaven.

In some English translations, the word for leaven is translated as "yeast," which is a modern leavening agent that fills the bread dough with gas bubbles, making the dough expand before baking it. The yeast is kneaded into the dough so that it spreads throughout the entire lump of dough. In Old Testament times, the leavening or rising agent was produced by allowing the dough to sit for awhile. Small amounts of dough from a previous batch of dough were saved as leavening for the next batch. When the Israelites escaped from Egypt, they didn't have time to wait for bread dough to rise, so they made bread without leaven to take with them on their journey. As a reminder of this, every year the Jewish people celebrate Passover by eating bread that has no leaven in it.

The ideas of "leaven" and "yeast" can also be used in figurative ways.

The terms "leaven" and "yeast" are used figuratively in the Bible as a picture of how sin spreads through a person's life or how sin can influence other people. They can also refer to false teaching which can spread to many people and influences them. They are also used in a positive way to explain how the influence of God's kingdom spreads from person to person.

Translation Suggestions

This could be translated as "leaven" or "substance that causes dough to rise" or "expanding agent." The word "rise" could be expressed as "expand" or "get bigger" or "puff up." If a local leavening agent is used for making bread dough rise, that term can be used. If the language has a well-known, general term that means, "leavening," this would be the best term to use.

(See also: [Egypt](#), [Passover](#), [unleavened bread](#))

Bible References:

Exodus 12:08 Galatians 05:9-10 Luke 12:1 Luke 13:21 Matthew 13:33 Matthew 16:08

Word Data:

Strong's: H2556, H2557, H4682, H7603, G106, G2219, G2220

Forms Found in the English ULB:

leaven, leavened, leavens, unleavened, yeast