

Isaiah (Izajáš) 14:12

^{WTT} Isaiah 14:12

אֵיךְ נִפְלְתָּ מִשָּׁמַיִם הַיְלֵל בֶּן־שָׁחַר נִגְדָּאֲתָ לְאֶרֶץ חוֹלָשׁ עַל־גּוֹיִם:

^{BHT} Isaiah 14:12 ʿêk nāpāltā miššāmáyim **hêlêl ben-šāḥar** niġdáʿtā lāʾāreš ḥôlēš ʿal-gôyīm

^{LXT} Isaiah 14:12 πῶς ἐξέπεσεν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὁ ἑωσφόρος ὁ πρῶτὸ ἀνατέλλων
συνετρίβη εἰς τὴν γῆν ὁ ἀποστέλλων πρὸς πάντα τὰ ἔθνη

^{LXE} Isaiah 14:12 How has **Lucifer**, that **rose in the morning**, fallen from heaven! He that sent *orders* to all the nations is crushed to the earth.

^{ESV} Isaiah 14:12 "How you are fallen from heaven, O **Day Star, son of Dawn!** How you are cut down to the ground, you who laid the nations low!

^{CEP} Isaiah 14:12 Jak jsi spadl z nebe, **třpytivá hvězdo, jitřenky synu!** Jak jsi sražen k zemi, zotročovateli pronárodů!

^{BKR} Isaiah 14:12 Jakž to, že jsi spadl s nebe, ó **lucifeře v jitře vycházející?** Poražen jsi až na zem, ještos zemdlíval národy.

^{NAB} Isaiah 14:12 How have you fallen from the heavens, O **morning star, son of the dawn!** How are you cut down to the ground, you who mowed down the nations!

^{NAU} Isaiah 14:12 "How you have fallen from heaven, O **star of the morning, son of the dawn!** You have been cut down to the earth, You who have weakened the nations!

^{TNK} Isaiah 14:12 How are you fallen from heaven, O **Shining One, son of Dawn!** How are you felled to earth, O vanquisher of nations!

^{NJB} Isaiah 14:12 How did you come to fall from the heavens, **Daystar, son of Dawn?** How did you come to be thrown to the ground, conqueror of nations?

^{NLT} Isaiah 14:12 "How you are fallen from heaven, O **shining star, son of the morning!** You have been thrown down to the earth, you who destroyed the nations of the world.

^{RSV} Isaiah 14:12 "How you are fallen from heaven, O **Day Star, son of Dawn!** How you are cut down to the ground, you who laid the nations low!

^{KJV} Isaiah 14:12 How art thou fallen from heaven, O **Lucifer, son of the morning!** *how* art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!

^{NKJ} Isaiah 14:12 " How you are fallen from heaven, O **Lucifer, son of the morning!** *How* you are cut down to the ground, You who weakened the nations!

^{YLT} Isaiah 14:12 How hast thou fallen from the heavens, O **shining one, son of the dawn!** Thou hast been cut down to earth, O weakener of nations.

^{NIV} Isaiah 14:12 How you have fallen from heaven, O **morning star, son of the dawn!** You have been cast down to the earth, you who once laid low the nations!

^{DRA} Isaiah 14:12 How art thou fallen from heaven, O **Lucifer**, who didst **rise in the morning?** how art thou fallen to the earth, that didst wound the nations?

^{JPS} Isaiah 14:12 How art thou fallen from heaven, O **day-star**, **son of the morning**! How art thou cut down to the ground, that didst cast lots over the nations!

^{RWB} Isaiah 14:12 How art thou fallen from heaven, O **Lucifer**, **son of the morning**! *how* art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!

Ve verši je zmiňována postava - člen svatého společenství či společenství bohů. Je popisována jako "syn svítání" resp. "syn Svítání", "přinášející ráno". V jiném přívlastku jako "blyštící se" či "svítící".

Svítání bylo personifikováno bohem **Shahar**. Může se tedy zde jednat o jeho syna (syna Svítání) - boha Helel-a. **Helel** byl nosičem pochodně nejvyššího boha El, světloňosem, postavou nazývanou jako **Lucifer** (viz. překlad LXE). Helel byl spojován s "denní hvězdou", jitřenkou, Venuší.

Význam klíčových pojmů dle slovníků:

WTM Morphology + BDB lexicon

בֵּן noun common masculine singular construct **שָׁחַר**; noun common masculine singular

B1291 **בֵּן** n.m. son -- 1. *son*, male child, born of a woman; begotten by a man; of son as desired; rejoiced in; beloved; cared for; spared; disciplined & trained; owing reverence, obedience, etc. to parents...

10171 **שָׁחַר** n.m. dawn -- *dawn*, c. **עָלָה** *rise*; as adv. *at dawn*; in sim. (pg 1007)

BDB lexicon

9865 **שָׁחַר** (page 1007) (Strong 7837,7809)

† **שָׁחַר** n.m.: Gn 19, 15 dawn; — abs. **ש'** 1 S 9:26 +, **שָׁחַר** Ju 19:25 +; sf. **שָׁחַרָה** Is 47:11 (but read prob. **שָׁחַרָה**); — *dawn*, c. **עָלָה** *rise* Gn 19:15 32:25; 32:27 Jos 6:15 (all J), Ju 19:25 1 S 9:26 Ne 4:15 Jon 4:7; opp. **עִיפָה** Am 4:13; as adv. *at dawn* Psalm 57:9 = 108:3; **מִשְׁחָרָה** (v. **רָחַם ש'**) Jb 3:9 41:10; **כַּנְפֵי־ש'** Psalm 139:9; 110:3 rd. prob. **ש'** (v. **מִשְׁחָרָה** infr.); **ש'** also Jb 38:12, in sim. Ho 6:3 (but rd. **כִּן נִמְצָאָהוּ** as inf., v. following, Gie:Beitr. 208 We Now GASm Marti), Is 58:8 Ct 6:10, Jo 2:2 (al. *blackness*, || **עֵנָן וְעֶרְפֶּל**); **בֶּן־ש'** Is 14:12 (of star, fig. of royal splendour; — lit. as myth RS:K 300); **אֵין לוֹ ש'** Is 8:20 is obscure, so also **בְּשֵׁר** Ho 10:15 (*We in storm*, i.e. **בְּשֵׁר**). — Is 47:11 usu., but improbably, *dawn* (origin) of calamity: JHMich Hi Ew Röd (Thes) De Di al. *charm away* (RVm) (Ar. <*> *enchant* (We:Heid. 2. 159, 200), <*> *enchantment* [= Sab. **סַחַר** DHM:Hofmus. 24. 1]); but v. [**שָׁחַר**]. p. 1005

TWOT

(2369b) מִשְׁחָר (mishḥār) dawn (Psa 110:3).

All but one of the thirteen occurrences of shāḥar are in the Piet stem, The one exception is the Qal participle of shāḥar in Prov 11:27, "He that 'strives after' good obtains favor." Most often the object of the seeking is God: Job 8:5; Psa 63:1 [H 2]; Psa 78:34; Isa 26:9; Hos 5:15. Of these five passages, four state that one seeks earnestly the Lord in a moment of affliction: Job 8:5; Psa 63:1 [H 2]; Psa 78:34; Hos 5:15. In Isa 26:9, the worshiper simply affirms his intense desire for fellowship with God.

God himself may be the subject of the seeking (Job 7:21). Wisdom may be the object of the seeking: Prov 1:28; Prov 8:17 (and cf. further, Von Rad, *Wisdom In Israel*, p. 157ff). Only in Isa 47:11 does the verb appear in a negative context, and even here the translation is uncertain.

shaḥar. Dawn. A masculine noun generally denoting the breaking of the day, that time just prior to sunrise. Some have taken a clue from the Ras Shamra texts in which šḥr refers both to the common noun "dawn" and to the name of a deity, Dawn. Šaḥar, along with Šalim, is born to a woman who has been impregnated by the god El (UT 16: Text no. 52). The suggestion is then that there are (veiled) references to this Canaanite deity in the OT, albeit in a demythologized fashion.

It is of interest to observe the verbs with which shaḥar is used. Most frequent is the verb ‘ālā "to ascend, rise." Cf. Gen 19:15, "When the morning arose/when the dawn broke" (also Gen 32:24, 26 [H 25,27]; Josh 6:15; Jud 19:25; 1Sam 9:26; Jon 4:7; Neh 4:21 [H 15]). Another is ‘ūr "to awaken" (Psa 57:8 [H 9]; Psa 108:2 [H 3]). Should these two verses, which are the same in parallel Psa, be translated "I shall awake in the morning" or "I shall awaken the dawn" or "I shall awaken Shaḥar"? Cf. Job 38:12, dawn (shaḥar) is given a daily assignment by God, though it would appear obvious that this is a case of poetic license. We may assume the same license in operation when the Psalmist (Psa 139:9) muses about riding on the wings of the dawn, or in those references to the dawn's eyelids: Job 3:9; Job 41:18 (H 10, Steadman).

The crux interpretum is Isa 14:12, "How you are fallen from heaven Lucifer (KJV son of the morning, hēlēl ben shaḥar)," That the passage occurs in the context of a satire on the king of Babylon no one will deny. Yet many Christians have taken this verse (along with perhaps Ezek 28), and on the basis of verses such as Lk 10:18; 1Tim 3:6, have assumed that here is something on Satan's origin, especially his expulsion from heaven subsequent to his pompous display of arrogance. The *New Bible Commentary* (rev. ed., p. 600) calls such exegesis "a precarious conjecture." And E. J. Young can say flatly (p. 441), "It cannot apply to Satan." Among evangelicals Archer (WBC, p. 622) is the most open to a supernatural, cosmic interpretation. We feel safest with the application of the phrase to the Babylonian tyrant whose gross pride provided fuel for the prophet's invective.

Bibliography: Clifford, R. J., *The Cosmic Mountain in Canaan and the Old Testament*, Harvard University, 1972, pp. 160-68. Craigie, P., "Helel, Athtar and Phaethon (Jes 14 12-15)," *ZAW* 85: 223-25. Mackay, J., "Helel and the Dawn-Goddess," *VT* 20:451-64. Young, E. J., *The Book of Isaiah*, vol. 1, Eerdmans, 1965, pp. 439-41. V.P.H.

BLM Morph + Barclay-Newmann

ἑωσφόρος noun nominative masculine singular common

Friberg lexicon

12549 ἑωσφόρος, ον **bringing the morning**; substantively ὁ ἑ. *the morning star* (2P 1.19)

12550 ἑωσφόρος AP-NM-S ἑωσφόρος

Liddell-Scott lexicon

17809 ἑωσφόρος

ἑωσφόρος, -ου, ὁ; *morning star, morning****

17810 ἑωσφόρος

ἑως-φόρος, Dor. ἄωσφόρος, ὁ, *Bringer of morn*, Lat. **Lucifer**, *the Morning-star*.

WTM Morphology + BDB lexicon

הִילֵל noun common masculine singular

B2419 **הִילֵל** n.m. appell. **shining one**, epith. of king of Babylon. (pg 237)

B2397 **הִילֵל** v. sub **הִלֵּל**. (pg 228)

TWOT

(499a) **הִילֵל** (**hêlēl**) Helel.

Our root represents the giving off of light by celestial bodies. Perhaps the Ugaritic phrase *bnt hll* (daughter of Helel?) as a name for *ktrt* (UT 19: no. 769) exhibits a similar meaning. The root occurs five (maybe six, KD Job 25:5) times.

The verb is used by Job in highly poetic passages to describe the shining of the sun (Job 29:3; Job 31:26). In both instances the parallels make the meaning clear. Also, Isa 13:10 contrasts this aspect of heavenly bodies and the darkening of the sun and moon. These heavenly bodies are symbolically/figuratively darkened as a sign of blessing (Isa 60:19; Joel 2:31 [H 3.4]) and/or judgment whether historical (Isa 13:13; Ezek 32:7) or eschatological (Joel 2:10). All the uses of our verb appear in contexts with mythological connections. This is not to say that biblical writers assumed the validity of pagan myth. Indeed, as Job (Job 41:18 [H 10]) seeks to make clear, God alone exists as deity. The pagan gods are creations of their own minds (Isa 2:8). Leviathan is a toy in God's hands, i.e., he mocks the pagan religions. Interestingly, in Job 41:18 [H 10] the line parallel to that in which our verb appears alludes to *shāḥar* (q.v.; cf. J. W. McKay, "Helel and the Dawn-Goddess," VT 20: 456ff) which is probably to be understood as the name of a goddess. McKay (op. cit.) contends that in the allusion in Isa 14:12-15 there is a Canaanite version of the Greek Phaethon myth as mediated and influenced by Phoenician culture during the "heroic age." The development of the Canaanite version is complex and has affinities with the Ugaritic myth involving Athar, son of Athirat, who was unable to occupy the throne of Baal. It was Phaethon who attempted to scale the heights of heaven and as the dawn star was ever condemned to be cast down into Hades (*sh'ôl*, q.v.). Even if one does not accept McKay's argument, it is important to note the following philological oddities: (1) *har mō'ēd* (Isa 14:13) and Ugaritic *gr.ll* ("The Mount of Lala") where there assembled the p-r. *m'd*, ("The Assembled Body" ANET, p. 130-UT 16: Text 137:20) and (2) the name *sāpôn* (Isa 14:13) which is well known in Ugaritic as the mountain of the gods. The God of Israel is not enthroned on Saphon; he reigns from heaven itself (cf. *hêkāl*). Any interpretation of Isa 14 which does not take into account the mythological allusion does i justice to what is said there. [It may be helpful to add that this much-discussed passage with possible parallels to pagan mythology is actually in form a quotation from a heathen king. It is natural for a heathen king to boast that he would exalt his throne above the gods or above the mountain where he believed the gods assembled. R.L.H.].

hêlēl. Helel, This proper name is a hapax legomenon describing the King of Babylon (Isa 14:12). L.J.C.

HALOT

2275 **הִילֵל**

הִילֵל: Jerome *elil*, Sept. ἰ ἑωσφόρος (Seeligmann 100), Vulg. *lucifer*; I **הִלֵּל**; Ug. *hll*, Arb. *hilāl*, > Tigr. Wb. 2b *hīlal* the crescent of the new moon, → WbMyth. 1:447; rd. **הִילֵל** ? : the morning-star or crescent moon Schrader *Keilins.* 565; → Gunkel *Schöpfung* 132ff; Baumgartner *Umwelt* 157f :: Driver JTS 12:63f; Grelot RHR 149:18ff: Akk. *ellu* (= *hll* !): Is 14₁₂. †

Vysvětlení zkratk a copyright :

WTT BHS Hebrew Old Testament (4th ed)

BHS [or WTT] - Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia BHS (Hebrew Bible, Masoretic Text or Hebrew Old Testament), edited by K. Elliger and W. Rudolph of the Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft, Stuttgart, Fourth Corrected Edition, Copyright © 1966, 1977, 1983, 1990 by the Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft (German Bible Society), Stuttgart. Used by permission. The ASCII data for this BHS was obtained as part of the Groves-Wheeler Westminster Theological Seminary Hebrew Morphology database. The latest revision (on behalf of the Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft by Westminster Theological Seminary, July 1987, with morphology update in June 1994) corrected the text according to the then latest available facsimiles of Codex Leningradensis. [For suspected problems with the printed text of BHS (1983 edition), comparison was made to the two other published versions of the Codex Leningradensis: -- The Holy Scriptures edited by Aron Dotan (Adi, Tel Aviv, 1974) and BHK (Kittel Third edition). At all points of variance between Dotan and BHS or BHS and BHK, also examined were the photo facsimiles of the codex (Codex Leningradensis b19A, D.S. Loewinger, Makor, Jerusalem, 1971.)] This latest electronic version, now included in BibleWorks, is extremely close to BHS, 4th Edition. With Version 5.0 of BibleWorks, the entire BHS4 now has full and complete Hebrew accents (that is, the taamim (or te`amim) is equivalent to cantillation marks and these include the accent marks, indicating how the masoretes divided the word flow into sentences, word groups etcetera.)

BHT Transliterated Hebrew OT

BHT - TRANSLITERATED BHS HEBREW OLD TESTAMENT 2001. BHT database is Copyright © 2001 by Matthew Anstey. Copyright is also claimed for future official revisions of the database as released by Matthew Anstey. This database used as its base the CCAT Michigan-Claremont-Westminster electronic database. This was used freely with the kind permission of the German Bible Society. The Hebrew vowels have been disambiguated, thru much effort.

BKR Bible kralická (1613)

BKR (Czech) – Bible Kralická: Bible svatá aneb všechna pisma Starého i Nového zákona podle posledního vydání Kralického z roku 1613

První český překlad z originálních jazyků kladoucí důraz na liturgické užití a vroucí zbožnost. NZ přeložil Jan Blahoslav 1564. Pro překlad SZ byla vytvořena zvláštní rada nejvzdělanějších odborníků, vzdělaných na předních evropských evangelických universitách, které tehdy Jednota bratrská měla. Jejich překlad vyšel v pěti dílech v letech 1579-1593 (6. díl byl Blahoslavův překlad NZ). V r. 1613 vyšlo souhrnné vydání v jednom. Bratři vytvořili mistrné dílo, vrchol překladatelského úsilí slovanských národů. Bible Kralická měla navíc nemalý podíl na zachování českého jazyka v době pobělohorské a po staletí též tvořila most mezi Čechy a Slováky.

CEP Český ekumenický překlad (1985)

CEP (Czech) – Český Ekumenický překlad: Písmo svaté Starého i Nového Zákona podle ekumenického vydání z r. 1985 © Ekumenická rada církví v ČR.

První společný, mezicírkevní biblický překlad v českých dějinách. Je plodem dlouholeté ekumenické spolupráce překladatelů (1961-1979). Starozákonní překladatelskou skupinu vedl prof. Miloš Bič, Novozákonní skupinu překladatelů prof. J. B. Souček (po jeho smrti, od r. Jindřich Mánek z Husovy bohoslovecké fakulty a od r. 1977 Petr Pokorný z Evangelické teologické fakulty). Tyto skupiny, od počátku koncipované jako ekumenické, zahrnovaly zprvu vedle evangelických biblistů (Českoobrtná církev evangelická, Církev bratrská, Evangelická církev metodistická) i biblisty z Církve československé husitské a z Církve pravoslavné. Brzy se s pověřením svých biskupů připojili i biblisté z Církve římskokatolické.

KJV King James (1611/1769)

KJV - Authorized Version (KJV) - 1769 Blayney Edition of the 1611 King James Version of the English Bible - with Larry Pierce's Englishman's-Strong's Numbering System, ASCII version Copyright © 1988-1997 by the Online Bible Foundation and Woodside Fellowship of Ontario, Canada. Licensed from the Institute for Creation Research. Used by permission. The exact bibliographical pedigree of the machine readable text (MRT) version of the KJV has not yet been determined. Most KJV MRTs are derived from the University of Pennsylvania CCAT (Center for Computer Analysis of Texts). CCAT obtained their KJV MRT from Brigham Young University Humanities Research Center. This has been collated in part with another KJV MRT provided by Zondervan Bible Publishers. Then, possibly using this or another closely similar KJV MRT obtained from Public Brand Software, Larry Pierce and his volunteer associates at Woodside Fellowship and elsewhere painstakingly corrected the available KJV MRT to match exactly the British 1769 Blayney Edition of the KJV Authorized Version as printed by Cambridge University Press (the Cambridge AV Bible with Concord 8vo Bold-Figure refs in lower left corner of title page). This Cambridge AV edition is claimed to be the most accurate standard, with the next most accurate AV Bible having over 100 printing errors. Sharp Electronics of Japan has verified that the electronic version is indeed exactly the same as the printed Cambridge 1769 Blayney edition.

NKJ New King James Version (1982)

NKJ - The New King James Version NKJV (NKJ), Copyright © 1982, Thomas Nelson, Inc. All rights reserved. Bible text from the New King James Version is not to be reproduced in copies or otherwise by any means except as permitted in writing by Thomas Nelson, Inc., 501 Nelson Place, Nashville, Tennessee, 37214-1000.

ESV English Standard Version (2001)

ENGLISH STANDARD VERSION (ESV). Copyright © July 2001 by Crossway Books/Good News Publishers, Wheaton, IL, tel: 630/682-4300, www.goodnews-crossway.org. A new scholarly evangelical translation in the tradition of the ERV, ASV, RSV, NASB.

NAU The New American Standard Bible with Codes (1995)

NAS/NAU - The New American Standard Bible NASB [NAS[1977] and NAU[1995]], Copyright © 1960, 1962, 1963, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1988, 1995, and La Biblia de Las Americas, Copyright © 1986, both by The Lockman Foundation. All rights reserved. This excellent translation is an updated edition of the ASV [see above], with the entire Bible completed in 1971. Both the 1977 NASB English Bible translation and the 1995 New American Standard Bible 1995 Update are included as separate literal Bible texts. PERMISSION TO QUOTE: The text of the New American Standard Bible may be quoted and/or reprinted up to and inclusive of two hundred (200) verses without express written permission of The Lockman Foundation, providing the verses do not amount to a complete book of the Bible nor do the verses quoted account for more than 10% of the total work in which they are quoted. Notice of copyright must appear on the title or copyright page of the work as follows: Scripture taken from the NEW AMERICAN STANDARD BIBLE, © Copyright The Lockman Foundation 1960,1962, 1963, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1988, 1995. Used by permission. When quotations from the NASB text are used in not-for-resale media, such as church bulletins, orders of service, posters, transparencies or similar media, the abbreviation (NASB) may be used at the end of the quotation (instead of the above copyright notice). Quotations and/or reprints in excess of the above limitations, or other permission requests, must be directed to and approved in writing by The Lockman Foundation. This permission to quote is limited to material which is wholly manufactured in compliance with the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States of America and all applicable international conventions and treaties.

NAB The New American Bible

NAB - The New American Bible with Revised New Testament and Revised Psalms, and with Roman Catholic Deutero-Canon. "New American Bible, Copyright © 1991,1986,1970 by the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, 3211 Fourth Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017-1194, USA, is used by license of copyright owner. All Rights Reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, digital or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the copyright owner."

NIV The New International Version (1984)

NIV/NIB - The New International Version 1984 (NIV). Scripture quoted by permission. When the NIV is quoted, notice of copyright must appear on the title page or copyright page as follows: "Quotations designated (NIV) are from THE HOLY BIBLE: NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION®. NIV®. Copyright © 1973, 1978, 1984 by International Bible Society. Used by permission of Zondervan Publishing House. All rights reserved." (American Edition Copyright.) British Edition Copyright: When the NIV is quoted, notice of copyright must appear on the title page or copyright page as follows: "Scripture quotations taken from the HOLY BIBLE, NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION®, Copyright © 1973, 1978, 1984 by International Bible Society. Used by permission of Hodder & Stoughton, a member of the Hodder Headline Group. All rights reserved. "NIV" is a trade mark of International Bible Society. UK trademark number 1448790." General Terms of Copyright: The "NIV" and "New International Version" are trademarks registered in the United States Patent and Trademark office by International Bible Society. UK trademark number 1448790. The NIV database is NOT a shareware program and may not be duplicated. All quotations from the NIV Database shall be noted by insertion of the designation "(NIV)" unless all scriptural quotations within the Product are taken from the NIV Database and the same is clearly stated with the above identified copyright notice. The NIV text may be quoted in any form (written, visual, electronic or audio), up to and inclusive of five hundred (500) verses without express written permission of the publisher, providing the verses quoted do not amount a complete book of the Bible nor do the verses quoted account for 25 percent or more of the total text of the work in which they are quoted. When quotations from the NIV text are used in non-saleable media, such as church bulletins, orders of service, posters, transparencies or similar media, a complete copyright notice is not required but the initials (NIV) must appear at the end of each quotation. Any commentary or other Biblical reference work, produced for commercial sale, that uses the New International Version must obtain written permission for the use of the NIV text. Permission requests for commercial use within the U.S. and Canada that exceed the above guidelines must be directed to, and approved in writing by, Zondervan Publishing House, 5300 Patterson S.E., Grand Rapids, MI. 49530. Permission requests for commercial use within the U.K., EEC, and EFTA countries that exceed the above guideline must be directed to, and approved in writing by, Hodder & Stoughton Publishers, 338 Euston Rd, London NW1 3BH UK-ENGLAND. Permission request for non-commercial use that exceed the above guidelines must be directed to, and approved in writing by, International Bible Society, 1820 Jet Stream Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80921.

NJB The New Jerusalem Bible

NJB - The New Jerusalem Bible, with Deutero-Canon, Copyright © 1985, Doubleday.

NLT New Living Translation

NLT - HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, copyright © 1996 by Tyndale Charitable Trust. All rights reserved. The NLT is a new translation, intended to replace The Living Bible. The text of the HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, may be quoted in any form (written, visual, electronic or audio) up to and inclusive of two hundred and fifty (250) verses without express written permission of the publisher, provided that the verses quoted do not account for more than 20 percent of the work in which they are quoted, and provided that a complete book of the Bible is not quoted. When the HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, is quoted, one of the following (three) credit lines must appear on the copyright page or title page of the work: (1) "Scripture quotations marked (NLT) are from the HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, copyright © 1996. Used by permission of Tyndale House Publishers, (2) "Scripture quotations are taken from the HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, copyright © 1996. Used by permission of Tyndale House Publishers, Inc., Wheaton, Illinois 60189. All rights reserved." (3) "Unless otherwise indicated, all Scripture quotations are taken from the HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, copyright © 1996. Used by permission of Tyndale House Publishers, Inc., Wheaton, Illinois 60189. All rights reserved." When quotations from the NLT text are used in nonsalable media, such as church bulletins, orders of service, newsletters, transparencies or similar media, a complete copyright notice is not required but the initials (NLT) must appear at the end of each quotation. Quotations in excess of two hundred and fifty (250) verses or 20 percent of the work, or other permission requests, must be directed to, and approved in writing by Tyndale House Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 80, Wheaton,

Illinois 60189. Publication of any commentary or other Bible reference work produced for commercial sale that uses the New Living Translation requires written permission for the use of the NLT text. "New Living", "NLT", and the New Living Translation logo are registered trademarks of Tyndale House Publishers, Inc.

NRS The New Revised Standard Version (1989)

NRS - The New Revised Standard Version NRSV (NRS) of the Bible. The Scripture quotations contained herein are from the New Revised Standard Version (NRSV) of the Bible, Copyrighted 1989 by the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, and are used by permission. All rights reserved. BibleWorks™ includes the various NRSV OT Apocryphal- Deutero-Canonical books.

RSV Revised Standard Version (1952)

RSV - The Holy Bible, Revised Standard Version 1952 (RSV), the authorized revision of the American Standard Version of 1901, Copyright © 1946, 1952, 1973 by the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America. Used by arrangement through the University of Pennsylvania, CCAT, which compared and corrected collated electronic versions supplied by William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company and Zondervan Bible Publishers. Included are the various RSV OT Apocryphal Deutero-Canonical books.

TNK JPS Tanakh (1985)

JPS TANAKH 1985 (English). The TANAKH, a new translation (into contemporary English) of The Holy Scriptures according to the traditional Hebrew text (Masoretic). The Jewish Bible: Torah, Nevi'im, Kethuvim. Copyright © 1985 by The Jewish Publication Society. All rights reserved. This fresh translation began work in 1955. Used by permission.

YLT Young's Literal Translation (1862/1898)

YLT - The English Young's Literal Translation of the Holy Bible 1862/1887/1898 (YLT) by J. N. Young, ASCII version Copyright © 1988-1997 by the Online Bible Foundation and Woodside Fellowship of Ontario, Canada. Licensed from the Institute for Creation Research. Used by permission.

LXT Septuaginta

LXT - LXX Septuaginta (LXT) (Old Greek Jewish Scriptures) edited by Alfred Rahlfs, Copyright © 1935 by the Württembergische Bibelanstalt / Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft (German Bible Society), Stuttgart. Used by permission. The LXX MRT (machine readable text) was prepared by the TLG (Thesaurus Linguae Graecae) Project directed by Theodore F. Brüner at University of California, Irvine. Further verification and adaptation towards conformity with the individual Goettingen editions that have appeared since 1935 (9th Edition reprint in 1971) is in process by the CATSS Project, University of Pennsylvania. The various LXX OT Apocryphal/Deutero-Canonical books are included. Now included are the substantial text variations and multiple text types (assuming Codex Vaticanus as standard) from the Theodotian revision, Codex Alexandrinus, and Codex Sinaiticus. But not yet included are the textual variants as encoded from the apparatuses of the best available editions (especially Goettingen, Cambridge), and reformatted for computer by the Philadelphia team of the in-process CATSS Project under the direction of R. Kraft.

LXE LXX (LXT) English Translation Brenton

LXE - The English Translation of The Septuagint Version of the Old Testament (LXE) by Sir Lancelot C. L. Brenton, 1844, 1851, published by Samuel Bagster and Sons, London, original ASCII edition Copyright © 1988 by FABS International (c/o Bob Lewis, DeFuniak Springs FL 32433). All rights reserved. Used by permission. Apocryphal portion not available (use RSV or NRSV or NAB or NJB, etc. instead). Note: CATSS Rahlfs' LXX in Daniel has both Theodotian and Alexandrian variants; Brenton's LXX in Daniel is Theodotian's recension. The Brenton LXX English Translation in BibleWorks 3.5 was extensively revised and edited. Many textual errors have been corrected, notes added, and the whole remapped to match the English KJV verse numbering system. This new work was done and the electronic text, Copyright © 1998-1999, by Larry Nelson (Box 2083, Rialto, CA, 92376). Used by permission.

VUL Vulgate Latin Bible

VUL - Biblia Sacra iuxta Vulgatam Versionem, Vulgate Latin Bible (VUL), edited by R. Weber, B. Fischer, J. Gribomont, H.F.D. Sparks, and W. Thiele [at Beuron and Tuebingen] Copyright © 1969, 1975, 1983 by Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft (German Bible Society), Stuttgart. Used by permission. ASCII formatted text provided via University of Pennsylvania, CCAT. Textual variants not included.

DRA The Douay-Rheims American Edition (1899)

The Douay-Rheims 1899 American Edition. Very literal translation of the Latin Vulgate. Public Domain. Also, compare with the LXE and LXT above.

WTM Morphology

WTM, JDP - Groves-Wheeler Westminster Morphology and Lemma Database (WTM), Copyright (c) 1991-1992 (Release 1), 1994 (Release 2), 1996-2000 (Release 3), and 2001 (release 3.5) by the Westminster Theological Seminary, and used by arrangement with Westminster Theological Seminary, Chestnut Hill (Philadelphia), Pennsylvania. Also known as Westminster Electronic Morphology of BHS or Westminster edition of the machine-readable morphologically tagged text of BHS or Grammatically-Tagged Hebrew Scriptures. BibleWorks includes the 2001 WTM Release 3.5. This Westminster Hebrew Old Testament Morphology has been supplemented with accent tags. Two separate tagging systems are included, one based on the CCAT database and one based on the work of Dr. J. D. Price. The accents taggings in the JDP database are Copyright (c) 2001 Dr. J. D. Price.

BDB Lexicon

The Abridged (Strong's) BDB Hebrew Lexicon

This lexicon is an abbreviated form of the Brown-Driver-Briggs Hebrew Lexicon. It has only brief definitions and no grammatical details. It is however supplemented with information like the TWOT page number and Authorized Version usage. Each entry in this lexicon has an associated corrected Strong's Number. An entry from this lexicon is displayed in the Thayer/BDB Definitions window (accessed by right-clicking on a Strong's Number) and in the Auto-Info Window when the mouse cursor is over an Old Testament word in a version that has Strong's Numbers. At present you cannot lookup words in this lexicon unless you know the corresponding Strong's Number. Each of the lemmas in the Groves-Wheeler Westminster Hebrew Morphology Database (WTM) is linked to one or more of the Strong's Numbers and it is the Abridged BDB entry that is displayed in the Auto-Info Window when the mouse cursor passes over a Hebrew word.

BLM Morphology

BLM - BibleWorks LXX/OG Morphology and Lemma Database (BLM), 1999-2001 Edition. The BLM revises and improves the LXM found in prior BibleWorks' versions (LXM-2). The BLM morphology database is an extensive, thorough adaptation and correction of the 1991 LXX/OG Morphology and Lemma Database (LXM-2) from the CATSS project at the University of Pennsylvania (see citation immediately above). The BLM corrections and improvements to the CATSS data (LXM-2) will be incorporated into the next edition of the latter resource, while the BibleWorks adaptation (BLM) will also continue to be improved with further input from CATSS. The main differences between the anticipated BLM-2 and LXM-3 will relate primarily to format, not to basic content. The current BLM is the result of a collaborative effort between Michael Bushell (BibleWorks, LLC) and two scholars, Jean-Noel Aletti, SJ, Professor of New Testament Exegesis at the Pontifical Biblical Institute in Rome and Andrzej Gieniusz, CR, Doctor in Sacra Scriptura. These two scholars contributed unselfishly in countless ways to this project and we are grateful for their participation. The BLM and the BNM (see below) use the same coding scheme and lemma spellings. This greatly facilitates GNT and LXX comparative studies. With Version 5.0 of BibleWorks every parsing and lemma in the BLM is now totally completed and checked for accuracy. Copyright © 1999-2001 BibleWorks LLC. BibleWorks, LLC (not Hermeneutika) retains the copyright to the BLM work and no changes are permitted in the BLM without coordinating through M. Bushell, J.-N. Aletti, and A. Gieniusz review, in order to guarantee quality. Any errors discovered must be reported directly to mbushell@bibleworks.com. Proper copyright credit to BibleWorks, LLC, must be made in your documentation. You cannot transfer the BLM to anyone else without written permission. You cannot charge the end user for the BLM and you may not increase the price of your product as a result of its inclusion. This printed granting of permission is not permanent and it is revokable if you violate any of the terms listed above.

HALOT

Koehler, Baumgartener & Stamm Hebrew Lexicon (2001)

Barclay-Newman Dictionary

UBSDICT - A Concise Greek-English Dictionary of the New Testament, prepared by Barclay M. Newman, Jr., Copyright © 1971 by the United Bible Societies (UBS) and 1993 by Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft (German Bible Society), Stuttgart. Used by permission. MRT ASCII version reformatted, corrected, and updated in 1987 by CCAT, University of Pennsylvania.

Liddell-Scott lexicon

LSDICT (main) - The Abridged Liddell-Scott Greek-English Lexicon. From the public domain. Via BibleWorks programming, tied directly to and accessible from the LXX and Greek NT Texts and Morphologies.

LSDICT (supplement) - Septuagint Lexicon Supplement to the Greek Lexicons in BibleWorks. Extends coverage to all words in the Septuagint. Appears as Appendix to Liddell-Scott. In 1997-1998 this work was done and contributed by Dr. Andrzej Gieniusz, CR, Doctor in Sacra Scriptura. We submit this to the Public Domain.

Výše uvedené zdroje byly použity z aplikace [BibleWorks version 5.0](#), (c) 2001 BibleWorks, www.bibleworks.com

Autor: Pavel MAT (c) 01.03.2003