

Roman Mazur / Roman Bogacz / Andrzej Gieniusz

Analytical Lexicon of the Greek Bible

Tools in Theology

ECEV.S



Eastern and Central European Voices
Studies in Theology and Religion
Supplements: Tools in Theology and Religion

Edited by
Rajmund Pietkiewicz and Mariusz Rosik

Volume 1

Roman Mazur, Roman Bogacz, Andrzej Gieniusz

Analytical Lexicon of the Greek Bible

Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht

A translation of *Słownik analityczny do Biblii greckiej*, Instrumenta Biblica 1,
edited by Roman Mazur and Roman Bogacz (UNUM Press, Krakow 2021).

Bibliographic information published by the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek:
The Deutsche Nationalbibliothek lists this publication in the Deutsche Nationalbibliografie;
detailed bibliographic data available online: <https://dnb.de>

© 2023 by Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Robert-Bosch-Breite 10, D-37079 Göttingen, Germany,
an imprint of the Brill-Group
(Koninklijke Brill NV, Leiden, The Netherlands; Brill USA Inc., Boston MA, USA;
Brill Asia Pte Ltd, Singapore; Brill Deutschland GmbH, Paderborn, Germany,
Brill Österreich GmbH, Vienna, Austria)
Koninklijke Brill NV incorporates the imprints Brill, Brill Nijhoff, Brill Hotel,
Brill Schönigh, Brill Fink, Brill mentis, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Böhlau,
V&R unipress and Wageningen Academic.

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic
or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or any information storage and retrieval system, without
prior written permission from the publisher.

Typesetting: Krzysztof Wilkosz
Cover design: SchwabScantechnik, Göttingen

Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht Verlage | www.vandenhoeck-ruprecht-verlage.com

ISSN 2941-041X
ISBN 978-3-647-50001-0

Table of contents

Foreword	VII
Preface	IX
Introduction	XI
Users' instruction	XV

A α	1
B β	365
Γ γ	421
Δ δ	479
E ε	607
Ζ ζ	993
Z ζ	995
H η	1011
Θ θ	1031
I ι	1081
K κ	1143
Λ λ	1427
M μ	1491
N ν	1589
Ξ ξ	1617
O ο	1623
Π π	1907
P ρ	2153
Σ σ	2171
T τ	2335
Υ υ	2399
Φ φ	2445
X χ	2491
Ψ ψ	2531
Ω ω	2541

Foreword

for “Eastern and Central European Voices. Supplement Series”

In 2021 the publishing house Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht Verlage launched a new series entitled “Eastern and Central European Voices [ECEV]: Studies in Theology and Religion”. The main objective of this newly established series is to disseminate the research results of theologians and religious scholars from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, who usually publish in their own national languages.

The language barrier of their theological and religious studies works was often an impediment too great for scholars of the Western world and others who speak mainly the so-called “congress languages” (English, German, French and Italian). By reaching for monographs published in the ECEV series, published in languages commonly accepted in the scientific world (mainly English), these researchers will be able to familiarize themselves with the theological and religious studies thought of scholars in Eastern Central Europe. The ECEV series has already published several significant monographs and collective works that have shed new light on important issues in theology and religious studies.

I am pleased to announce that the initiative launched in 2021 is expanding. With this three-volume publication by Roman Mazur, Roman Bogacz and Andrzej Gieniusz, the publishing house Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht (now part of Brill) expands its offer by giving rise to the “Eastern and Central European Voices. Supplement Series”. The main aim of this series is to provide researchers with tools for theological and religious studies. These include dictionaries, lexicons, encyclopaedias, synopses, concordances, anthologies of source texts or translations of the works of ancient Christian writers.

Theological and religious sciences comprise many different disciplines (biblical studies, moral theology, pastoral theology, canon law, Church history, biblical archaeology, patristic theology history of religions, etc.). I hope that each of these fields of scientific research will be represented by a number of solid scholarly studies published in the “Eastern and Central European Voices. Supplement Series”.

Editor-in-Chief
Mariusz Rosik

Preface

We would like to introduce two new tools for biblical research. Both are based on original language. They are:

- *Analytical Lexicon of the Greek Bible*,
- *A Complete Concordance to the Greek Bible*.

Analytical Lexicon of the Greek Bible was published in two formats: printed (3 volumes) and in PDF format. The division is reflecting Greek alphabet order with one exception. Part one is having an explanation α–ε while after letter ε a rare letter stigma is added (ς). It is non mentioned in the title of the page in order to avoid confusion with very similar final sigma (ς). While *A Complete Concordance to the Greek Bible*, because of its size (25 volumes) was published in PDF format only. Both publications refer to the complete text of the Septuagint, New Testament and six fragments of so-called parallel parts of the books of the Old Testament. Because of the unified textual database, the tools seem to be the first of such kind in the world. The opera doesn't assume to be error free, so any corrections are gladly appreciated. Send them please to <https://www.vandenhoeck-ruprecht-verlage.com>.

Our achievement was supported by the competences of some people to whom we would like

to express our gratitude. In all stages of work on the Analytical Lexicon and *A Complete Concordance* the knowledge and support, suggestions and programming solutions of Krzysztof Wilkosz were offered to us patiently and kindly.

Editorial and analytical proofreading was done with generosity by PhD Paweł Wańczyk.

To the editorial board of Editions *UNUM*, Sebastian Wojnowski and Piotr Pielach, responsible for Polish edition of both tools we express our gratitude for all help and support.

The project was prepared and published thanks to the subsidy granted by Ministry of Science and Education.

Roman Mazur SDB

The Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow

Roman Bogacz

The Pontifical University of John Paul II in Krakow

Andrzej Gieniusz CR

Urbaniana Pontifical University, Rome

Krakow, 8 December 2022

Analytical Lexicon of the Greek Bible and A Complete Concordance to the Greek Bible

Introduction

Analytical Lexicon

Analytical Lexicon of the Greek Bible has been printed in three volumes with continuous page numbering and as an online PDF version in a single file. Its entries are root words of all the words appearing in the Greek Bible arranged alphabetically. Each entry contains the meaning of the Greek word in Polish and the number of its occurrences in the Septuagint (green), in parallel texts (red) and in the New Testament (blue), as well as the total number of occurrences throughout Holy Scripture (black). At the end of each entry, all biblical forms of the word are listed alphabetically. Each of these forms has a full grammatical explanation followed by all of the places where it occurs in the text.

The listed forms of each word found in Sacred Scripture will facilitate the preparation of scientific publications in the field of biblical studies and other theological disciplines, and will also be helpful for scholars dealing with other fields referring to the Greek version of the Bible. Since finding the basic forms of some Greek verbs can be troublesome as the verb stem may change depending on the grammatical tense, this task has been performed by the authors of this *Analytical Lexicon*.

Complete Concordance

A Complete Concordance to the Greek Bible is very extensive – its volume is about 3,000 publishing sheets – and its printing would take up too much paper and would not be very practical. Therefore, the *Concordance* has been published online in 25 PDF files (with references to the letters of the Greek alphabet), which greatly facilitates the search for specific words or phrases.

All the words are ordered according to the Greek alphabet, and the alphabetical order covers both the word sought and its immediate, two-sided con-

text. Although previous concordances were also arranged alphabetically, the verses with a specific word were given according to the biblical canon.

In this *Concordance*, both the words and verses have been arranged alphabetically. Each word is listed in its preceding and following context. Consequently, one can immediately find biblical quotations, paraphrases and other similar passages on the same topic. Since it is a textual concordance, all words are given in their textual forms.

The concordance to the Bible derives its name from the Latin term *concordare* – to be unanimous, to agree; thus it is an alphabetical index of words used in the Bible along with their designations (name of the biblical book as well as chapter and verse number).

Words are listed with their immediate contexts. There are two types of concordance: verbal (words) and thematic. The first one compiles biblical texts according to words, most often arranged alphabetically. The second type collects themes and according to them it groups appropriate collections of biblical quotations.

Verbal concordances compile the entire text of Scripture according to its words in alphabetical order. A *complete* concordance should include all forms of all the words used in the Bible. Some concordances, however, omit less significant words (conjunctions, pronouns, prepositions, etc.). This is especially true of words that appear many times in the Bible, for instance, the word καί occurs 71,516 times in the whole Scripture. In printed concordances, the very set of quotations containing this conjunction would take up a lot of space. Thus most verbal concordances omit this type of words. However, for some studies it is extremely important to include such a file.

The second distinction for verbal concordances is the arrangement of words. Some give the root forms, others – inflected forms. This does not pose a problem in concordances prepared in those ver-

nacular languages that have a poorly developed inflectional system. Yet, in the Greek language this issue is extremely important because, among other parts of speech, verbs notably change their inflectional forms depending on the tense. So it is easy to make various mistakes resulting from changes in the form of a word whose root form differs significantly from its conjugated forms. Arranged alphabetically, these groups of inflected forms would appear in completely different places. Searching for contents related to words with different inflected forms is considerably more difficult in other concordances.

The oldest concordances

The first known instance of a concordance, *Concordantiae morales Sacrorum Bibliorum*, was written to the Latin text of the Bible at the beginning of the 13th century. It was ascribed to St. Anthony of Padua. The next concordance, *Concordantia S. Jacobi*, undertaken under the guidance of Hugh of Saint-Cher (Hugo de Sancto Caro), was completed in 1230.

Concordances to the Hebrew Bible

The first known concordance to the Hebrew Bible was compiled by Isaac Nathan ben Kalonymos in 1448 and was printed in 1523. It was then reedited by John Buxtorf in 1632. Subsequent Hebrew concordances were modelled on his work. Among the most popular contemporary Hebrew concordances to the Old Testament, three should be mentioned:

- ▶ S. Mandelkern, *Veteris Testamenti concordantiae hebraicae atque chaldaicae*, Berlin 1939, Gratz 1955, in two volumes. The individual Hebrew entries were translated into Latin; verbs were given not only in their roots, but also in their inflected forms. Similarly, nouns were first given in the root forms followed by the forms with suffixes and prepositions as prefixes.
- ▶ G. Lisowsky, *Konkordanz zum hebräischen Alten Testament*, Stuttgart 1955 (later editions in 1958 and 1981) on the basis of “Biblia Hebraica” edited by Rudolf Kittel (Stuttgart 1937). The verbs were grouped according to their conjugation, and the nouns – depending on their function in the sentence: subject, object, etc. It includes all proper names, but omits prepositions, particles, exclamation marks and numerals. The Hebrew

words were translated into German, English and Latin.

- ▶ A. Even-Shoshan, *A New Concordance of the Bible. Thesaurus of the Language of the Bible: Hebrew and Aramaic Roots, Words, Proper Names, Phrases and Synonyms*, Jerusalem 1990. It alphabetically lists all the words of Scripture according to their conjugated forms, not their roots. The number of their occurrences was also indicated. Prepositions and syntagms were included in the catalogue.

Concordances to the Septuagint

Like the first Latin and Hebrew concordances, concordances to the Greek text of the Old Testament were created in manuscripts. It took titanic work to rewrite small fragments of the biblical text on separate cards, and then arrange them alphabetically. The first concordance to the Septuagint to be published was *Concordantiae Graecae versionis vulgo dictae LXX interpretum* by Abraham Trommius in 1718. An impressive work was *A Concordance to the Septuagint*, which was started by Edwin Hatch and completed by Henry Redpath. This concordance was released in 1897, and later it was reedited several times. It includes several versions of the Greek Old Testament. The Hebrew equivalents of the Greek are of particular value. This work is very useful in the exegetical work on particular passages of the Holy Scriptures.

Concordances to the New Testament

Of great importance is also the fact that the two concordances listed below were based on the commonly used critical edition of the New Testament:

- ▶ K. Aland, *Vollständige Konkordanz zum griechischen Neuen Testament unter Zugrundelegung aller kritischen Textausgaben und des Textus Receptus*, Berlin–New York 1978, 1983. This work was compiled electronically and is based on the 26th edition of the Nestle-Aland *Novum Testamentum Graece*. So far this concordance has been the most complete study for the Greek New Testament.
- ▶ H. Bachmann, *W. A. Slaby, Konkordanz zum Novum Testamentum Graece von Nestle-Aland, 26. Auflage und zum Greek New Testament, 3rd Edition. Concordance to the Novum Testamentum Graece of Nestle-Aland, 26th Edition, and to the Greek New Testament, 3rd Edition*, Berlin–New

York 1987. This work is an abridged version of the previous concordance.

- ▶ W. F. Moulton, A. S. Geden, *Concordance to the Greek New Testament*, London–New York 2002. Its publishers took a slightly different path. They prepared their work on the basis of the following editions of the New Testament: C. von Tischendorf, *Novum Testamentum graece*, Leipzig 1875; B. F. Westcott, F. J. Hort, *The New Testament in the Original Greek*, Cambridge–London 1881, and A. Souter, *Novum Testamentum graece*, Oxford 1947.

Computer concordances

Inserting biblical texts into a computer programme makes it possible to create a computer concordance. The first one was created in the Key Word in Context system (KWIC). This programme showed the key word in the context of its immediate context. The further development of the use of the computer in biblical studies was possible after the introduction of the so-called tagging. The text is entered with codes containing information about individual words (e.g. codes of the parts of speech, codes of the grammatical description of individual words, etc.). Once the text has been encoded in this way, it is possible to derive lists of words by code, for example, a concordance of nouns. You can also obtain information containing grammatical descriptions of specific words.

A complete concordance to the whole Greek Bible

So far there has been no complete concordance to the entire Greek Bible. With real pleasure we give You such a concordance. Below you will find its characteristics and information on how to use it. In 2013, the Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft in Stuttgart published *Biblia Graeca*. Its Old Testament is the Septuagint, compiled by Alfred Rahlfs from the 2006 revised version by Robert von Hanhart. Its New Testament is the latest, 28th Nestle-Aland edition (2012). This complete concordance has been prepared for this critical edition of the Greek Bible.

Our concordance, which we are providing with the Readers, is complete, i.e. containing all the biblical words, including conjunctions, articles, pronouns and prepositions, which have been omitted as insignificant in the earlier concordances.

Bibliography

1. S. Bazyliński, *A Guide to Biblical Research*, Roma 2016.
2. J. A. Fitzmyer, *An Introductory Bibliography for the Study of Scripture*, Rome 1981.
3. M. de Mérode, *Concordance*, [in:] P.-M. Bogaert [et al.], *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de la Bible*, Turnhout 1987, p. 294.
4. R. E. Whitaker, *Concordances*, [in:] B. M. Metzger, M. D. Coogan, *The Oxford Companion to the Bible*, New York 1993, pp. 131–132.

Analytical Lexicon of the Greek Bible and A Complete Concordance to the Greek Bible

Users' instruction

This instruction concerns two publications:

- *Analytical Lexicon of the Greek Bible*,
- *A Complete Concordance to the Greek Bible*.

The concordance contains occurrences of all Greek Bible words in alphabetical order, which makes it easy to find synoptic texts or literal quotations containing the word you are searching for. It also allows you to quickly locate the same word order and literal grammatical structures.

The texts of the Greek Bible have been based on the following publications, the biblical sigla of which are marked with different colours:

- the Septuagint is marked **green** – critical edition: *Septuaginta. Id est Vetus Testamentum graece iuxta LXX interpretes edidit Alfred Rahlfs, editio altera quam recognovit et emandavit Robert Hanhart (duo volumina in uno)*, Stuttgart 2006;
- the so-called parallel texts of the Septuagint are marked **red** (included in the aforementioned edition); they consist of the following fragments:

Josh. 15:21–62; 18:21–19:45 (text A – *the Codex Alexandrinus*);

Judg. 1:1–21:25 (text B – *the Codex Vaticanus*);

Tob. 1:1–14:15 (text S – *the Codex Sinaiticus*);

Dan. 1:1–12:13 (*Theodotion's version*);

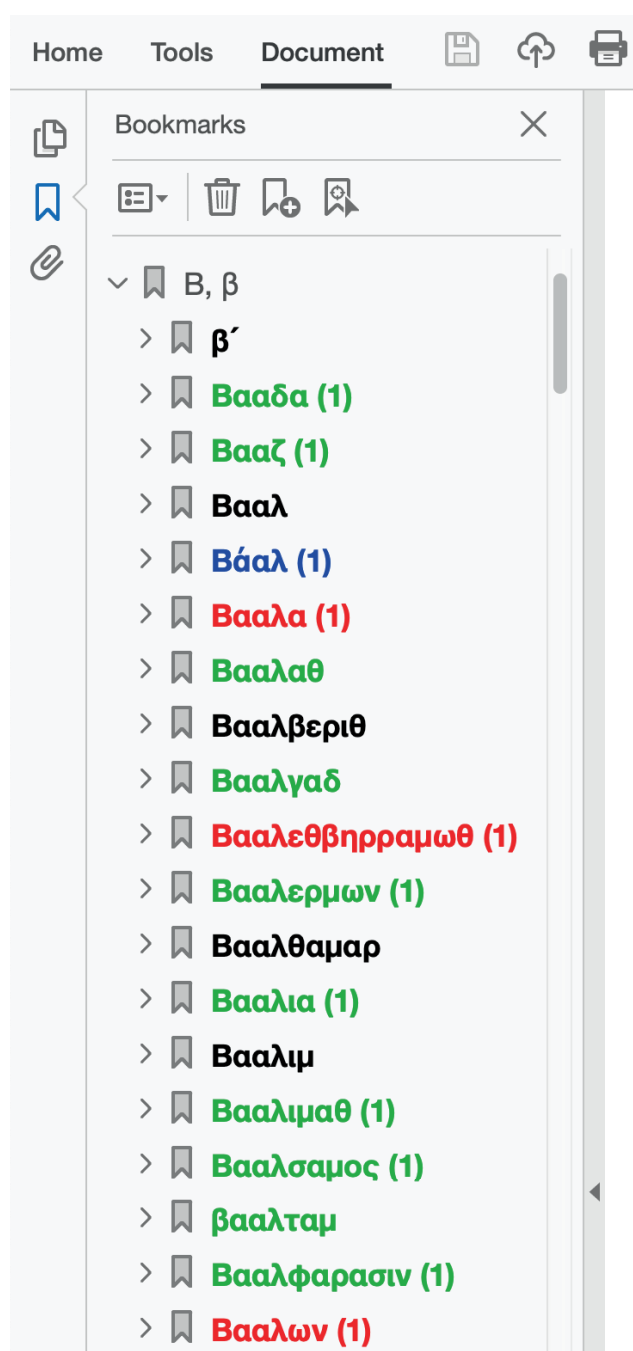
Sus. 1–64 (*Theodotion's version*);

Bel 1–42 (*Theodotion's version*);

- the New Testament is marked **blue** – critical edition: *Nestle-Aland Novum Testamentum graece*, based on the work of Eberhard and Erwin Nestle, ed. By Barbara and Kurt Aland, Johannes Karavidopoulos, Carlo M. Martini, Bruce M. Metzger, 28th rev. edition, Stuttgart 2012.

Both parts of the concordance, published online in a PDF format, contain tabs to help you quickly navigate through the documents. The tabs that refer to words that appear in only one section of the Bible are coloured according to that section. In the tabs, you can also find further information – next

to the searched term, the number “1” in parentheses has been added, which indicates a *hapax legomenon*.



Verse numbering in the Septuagint and its parallel texts

The verse numbering of the Septuagint reflects the system used in the above-mentioned edition of Alfred Rahlfs. In order to facilitate the precise localization of the words searched in this concordance, additional markings of the biblical sigla have been introduced. In the case of Sirach (**Sir.**) which contains a prologue, the verse has been indicated as “**Prol.**” to facilitate the search and to rule out the uncertainty whether it is, for example, **Sir. 1:1** (verse 1 of the first chapter of this book) or **Sir. 1:1 Prol.** (verse one of the prologue of this book). Additionally, the lines of the prologue were numbered to precisely define the context. For example, in the Rahlfs edition the Prologue of the Book of Sirach, i.e. **Sir. 1–35**, has been divided every five verses: **Sir. 1**, **Sir. 5**, **Sir. 10**, **Sir. 15**, **Sir. 20**, **Sir. 25**, **Sir. 30** and **Sir. 35**. In fact, every passage contains four verses, hence the expanded numbering was used: **Sir. 1:1 Prol.**, **Sir. 1:2 Prol.**, **Sir. 1:3 Prol.**, etc. In other books there was a double description of the verse numbering, e.g., **Esth. 11:2**, which also has the designation **Esth. 1:1a**. This is the verse numbering according to the Old Vulgate. In these cases, we have used double numbering to indicate such a phenomenon by adding the “#” sign, e.g., **Esth. 11:2 # 1:1a**; **Esth. 11:3 # 1:1b**.

List of the double verse numbering:

Ex. 28:23 # 28:29a
Ex. 35:17 # 35:12a
Josh. 8:30–35 # 9:2a–f
1Kings 9:24 # 9:9a
1Kings 10:22a # 9:15
1Kings 10:22b # 9:20
1Kings 10:22c # 9:22
Esth. 11:2–1, 1 # 1:1a–s
Esth. 13:1–7 # 3:13a–g
Esth. 13:8–14:19 # 4:17a–z
Esth. 15:1 # 5:1
Esth. 15:2–10 # 5:1a–f
Esth. 15:11 # 5:2
Esth. 15:13,16 # 5:2a,b
Esth. 16:1–24 # 8:12a–x
Esth. 10:4–13 # 10:3a–k
Esth. 11:1 # 10:3l
Prov. 20:20–22 # Prov. 20:9a
Prov. 20:21 # Prov. 20:9b
Prov. 20:22 # Prov. 20:9c

List of other non-typical designations:

1. All the titles appearing in the Song of Songs are marked with the “o” number, e.g., **Ode. 2:0**.
2. The title verse of Zachariah’s prayer is marked as **Ode. 9:56**.
3. All the titles of Solomon’s Psalms are marked with the “o” number, e.g., **Sol. 2:0**.
4. **Dan. 5:0** means the text preceding **Dan. 5:1**. In the case of parallel texts, only one change has been made caused by the length of the text. **Tob. 14:8–9** has been divided into two separate verses: **Tob. 14:8** and **Tob. 14:9**.

Abbreviations and symbols

The following abbreviations for the books of the Bible can be found in the text of the analytical lexicon and the concordance.

Canonical order

Gen. = Genesis
Ex. = Exodus
Lev. = Leviticus
Num. = Numbers
Deut. = Deuteronomy
Josh. = Joshua
Judg. = Judges
Ruth = Ruth
1Sam. = 1 Samuel (1 Kingdoms)
2Sam. = 2 Samuel (2 Kingdoms)
1Kings = 1 Kings (3 Kingdoms)
2Kings = 2 Kings (4 Kingdoms)
1Chr. = 1 Chronicles
2Chr. = 2 Chronicles
1Esdr. = 1 Ezra
Ezra = Ezra
Neh. = Nehemiah
Esth. = Esther
Judith = Judith
Tob. = Tobit
1Mac. = 1 Maccabees
2Mac. = 2 Maccabees
3Mac. = 3 Maccabees
4Mac. = 4 Maccabees
Psa. = Psalms
Ode. = Odae
Prov. = Proverbs
Eccl. = Ecclesiastes (Qoheleth)
Song = Song of Songs (Canticles)
Job = Job

Wis. = Wisdom of Solomon
Sir. = Sirach
Sol. = Psalms of Solomon
Hos. = Hosea
Amos = Amos
Mic. = Micah
Joel = Joel
Obad. = Obadiah
Jonah = Jonah
Nah. = Nahum
Hab. = Habakkuk
Zeph. = Zephaniah
Hag. = Haggai
Zech. = Zechariah
Mal. = Malachi
Is. = Isaiah
Jer. = Jeremiah
Bar. = Baruch
Lam. = Lamentations
LetterJ = Epistle (or Letter) of Jeremiah
Ezek. = Ezekiel
Dan. = Daniel
Sus. = Susanna
Bel = Bel and the Dragon
Josh. = Joshua
Judg. = Judges
Tob. = Tobit
Dan. = Daniel
Sus. = Susanna
Bel = Bel and the Dragon
Matt. = Matthew
Mark = Mark
Luke = Luke
John = John
Acts = Acts of the Apostles
Rom. = Romans
1Cor. = 1 Corinthians
2Cor. = 2 Corinthians
Gal. = Galatians
Eph. = Ephesians
Phil. = Philippians
Col. = Colossians
1Th. = 1 Thessalonians
2Th. = 2 Thessalonians
1Tim. = 1 Timothy
2Tim. = 2 Timothy
Titus = Titus
Philem. = Philemon
Heb. = Hebrews
James = James
1Pet. = 1 Peter
2Pet. = 2 Peter

1John = 1 John
2John = 2 John
3John = 3 John
Jude = Jude
Rev. = Revelation

Alphabetical order

1Chr. = 1 Chronicles
1Cor. = 1 Corinthians
1Esdr. = 1 Ezra
1John = 1 John
1Kings = 1 Kings (3 Kingdoms)
1Mac. = 1 Maccabees
1Pet. = 1 Peter
1Sam. = 1 Samuel (1 Kingdoms)
1Th. = 1 Thessalonians
1Tim. = 1 Timothy
2Chr. = 2 Chronicles
2Cor. = 2 Corinthians
2John = 2 John
2Kings = 2 Kings (4 Kingdoms)
2Mac. = 2 Maccabees
2Pet. = 2 Peter
2Sam. = 2 Samuel (2 Kingdoms)
2Th. = 2 Thessalonians
2Tim. = 2 Timothy
3John = 3 John
3Mac. = 3 Maccabees
4Mac. = 4 Maccabees
Acts = Acts of the Apostles
Amos = Amos
Bar. = Baruch
Bel = Bel and the Dragon
Bel = Bel and the Dragon
Col. = Colossians
Dan. = Daniel
Dan. = Daniel
Deut. = Deuteronomy
Eccl. = Ecclesiastes (Qoheleth)
Eph. = Ephesians
Esth. = Esther
Ex. = Exodus
Ezek. = Ezekiel
Ezra = Ezra
Gal. = Galatians
Gen. = Genesis
Hab. = Habakkuk
Hag. = Haggai
Heb. = Hebrews
Hos. = Hosea
Is. = Isaiah

James = James
Jer. = Jeremiah
Job = Job
Joel = Joel
John = John
Jonah = Jonah
Josh. = Joshua
Josh. = Joshua
Jude = Jude
Judg. = Judges
Judg. = Judges
Judith = Judith
Lam. = Lamentations
LetterJ = Epistle (or Letter) of Jeremiah
Lev. = Leviticus
Luke = Luke
Mal. = Malachi
Mark = Mark
Matt. = Matthew
Mic. = Micah
Nah. = Nahum
Neh. = Nehemiah
Num. = Numbers
Obad. = Obadiah
Ode. = Odae
Phil. = Philippians
Philem. = Philemon
Prov. = Proverbs
Psa. = Psalms
Rev. = Revelation
Rom. = Romans
Ruth = Ruth
Sir. = Sirach
Sol. = Psalms of Solomon
Song = Song of Songs (Canticles)
Sus. = Susanna
Sus. = Susanna
Titus = Titus
Tob. = Tobit
Tob. = Tobit
Wis. = Wisdom of Solomon
Zech. = Zechariah
Zeph. = Zephaniah

Other abbreviations

Aram. – Aramaic
 Hebr. – Hebrew

Analytical lexicon

The lexicon contains all the words of the Greek Bible, their grammatical analyses, translations, and the number of occurrences and their localization. The first element of every entry is the word in its root form, followed by its inflected form(s).

The following list of Greek Lexicons were consulted:

1. W. Bauer, W. F. Gingrich, and W. F. Arndt, *A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature. A Translation and Adaptation of Walter Bauer's Griechisch-deutsches Wörterbuch zu den Schriften des neuen Testaments und der übrigen frühristlichen Literatur*, (3rd ed.), Chicago–London 2001.
2. E. Eynikel, K. Hauspie, and J. Lust, *Greek-English Lexicon of the Septuagint. Revised Edition*, Stuttgart 2003.
3. H. G. Liddell, R. Scott, *A Greek-English Lexicon. Revised and Augmented Throughout by Henry Stuart Jones, with the Assistance of Roderick McKenzie and with the Cooperation of Many Scholars. With a Revised Supplement 1996*, Oxford 1996.
4. F. Montanari, *Vocabolario della Lingua Greca*, Torino 1995.
5. W. D. Mounce, R. H. Mounce, *The Analytical Lexicon to the Greek New Testament*, Grand Rapids 2012.
6. T. Muraoka, *A Greek-English Lexicon of the Septuagint*, Louvain–Paris–Walpole 2009.
7. W. J. Perschbacher, (ed.), *The New Analytical Greek Lexicon*, Peabody 1992.
8. R. Pierri, *Lessico del Nuovo Testamento per radici*, Milano 2017.
9. R. Popowski, *Wielki słownik grecko-polski Nowego Testamentu. Wydanie z pełną lokalizacją greckich haseł, kluczem polsko-greckim oraz indeksem form czasownikowych*, Warszawa 1995.
10. B. A. Taylor, *Analytical Lexicon to the Septuagint. Expanded Edition*, Peabody 2009.

The colours used in the lexicon for biblical sigla are the same as in the concordance. Additionally, the number of appearances in the relevant parts of the Bible are marked **green** for the Septuagint, **red** for the parallel texts, and **blue** for the New Testament. The sum of all occurrences is always shown in black, which allows you to instantly see if the word appears in more than one part of the Bible.

ἄγγελος messenger, angel • 294 + 57 + 175 = 526

ἄγγελοι • 34 + 3 + 22 = 59

Noun • masculine • plural • nominative • (common) • 34 + 3 + 22 = 59 (Gen. 19,1; Gen. 19,15; Gen. 19,16; Gen. 28,12; Gen. 32,2; Gen. 32,7; Deut. 32,43; Deut. 33,2; Judg. 11,14; 1Sam. 11,4; 1Sam. 11,9; 1Sam. 19,16; 1Kings 21,5; 2Kings 1,5; 2Kings 7,15; Tob. 11,14; 1Mac. 5,14; 3Mac. 6,18; 4Mac. 4,10; Psa. 96,7; Psa. 102,20; Psa. 148,2; Ode. 2,43; Ode. 8,58; Job 1,6; Job 2,1; Job 33,23; Is. 18,2; Is. 30,4; Is. 33,7; Ezek. 30,9; Dan. 3,5,8; Dan. 4,24; Dan. 4,32; Tob. 11,14; Tob. 11,14; Dan. 3,58; Matt. 4,11; Matt. 13,49; Matt. 18,10; Matt. 22,30; Matt. 24,36; Matt. 25,31; Mark 1,13; Mark 12,25; Mark 13,32; Luke 2,15; Rom. 8,38; Heb. 1,6; 1Pet. 1,12; 2Pet. 2,11; Rev. 1,20; Rev. 7,11; Rev. 8,6; Rev. 9,15; Rev. 12,7; Rev. 12,7; Rev. 12,9; Rev. 15,6)

ἄγγελοι • 2 + 1 = 3

Noun • masculine • plural • nominative • (common) • 2 + 1 = 3 (Tob. 8,15; Job 38,7; Matt. 13,39)

ἄγγέλους • 5 + 9 = 14

Noun • masculine • plural • dative • (common) • 5 + 9 = 14 (Num. 24,12; 1Sam. 11,9; 1Kings 21,9; 1Esd. 1,49; Psa. 90,11; Matt. 4,6; Matt. 25,41; Luke 4,10; 1Cor. 4,9; 1Tim. 3,16; Heb. 2,5; Rev. 7,2; Rev. 15,7; Rev. 16,1)

Complete concordance

The concordance consists of three columns: the first contains the biblical sigla of the text in which the searched word occurs, the second contains the context preceding the searched word, and the third begins with the searched word and contains its following context. Each time the beginning of a new biblical verse is introduced with an appropriate biblical siglum in curly brackets and does not disturb the alphabetical order of the subsequent occurrences of the word or its context. The methodological novelty of the complete concordance is the alphabetical arrangement of words following the searched word, and not – as in the previous concordances – the order of canon. As a result, our concordance makes it possible to instantly find synoptic texts or literal quotations. Moreover, it includes all the words of the Greek Bible, even the most common ones, like the conjunction καί. Conducting precise syntactic searches allows you to immediately find identical word orders of different extension in grammatical structures.

first column	second column	third column
Gen. 35,25 Gen. 35,22 Sir. 27,25 Luke 5,37 Mark 2,22 1John 4,18 Rev. 6,13 John 13,5 Mark 12,41 2Chr. 26,15 Rev. 2,10 1Mac. 6,51 Matt. 7,19 Matt. 3,10 Luke 3,9 James 3,3 John 12,6 Luke 12,28 Matt. 6,30 Job 5,3 Matt. 4,18 Luke 21,1 Is. 19,8 Job 16,13 Mark 15,24 Matt. 27,35 Judg. 20,16 2Mac. 1,16 Is. 19,8 Psa. 77,9 Psa. 147,6 Mark 12,43 Acts 22,23 Luke 21,2	<p>Ισααχάρ, Ζαβουλων. (Gen. 35,24) υἱοὶ δὲ Ραχὴλ· Ἰωσηφ καὶ Βενιαμιν. (Gen. 35,25) υἱοὶ δὲ Ζεφωαῖ παιδίσκης Ραχὴλ· Δαν καὶ Νεφθαλι. (Gen. 35,26) υἱοὶ δὲ Ζεφωαῖ παιδίσκης Λειαῖ· Γαδ Ἐγένετο δὲ ἡνίκα κατώκησεν Ἰσραὴλ ἐν τῇ γῇ ἐκείνῃ, ἐπορευθεὶς Ρουβην καὶ ἔκοιμήθη μετὰ Βαλλὰς τῆς παλαίκης τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ· καὶ ἤκουσεν Ἰσραὴλ, καὶ ποιητὸν ἐφάνη ἐναντίον αὐτῷ, καὶ ὁ κύριος μίσησε αὐτόν. (Sir. 27,25) ὁ βάλλων λίθον εἰς ὑψος ἐπὶ κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ βάλλει, καὶ πληγὴ δολία διελεῖ τραύματα. (Sir. 27,26) ὁ ὀρύσσων βόθρον εἰς αὐτόν σχίσαι καὶ τῷ παλαίῳ οὐ συμφωνήσει τὸ ἐπιβλημα τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ καινοῦ. (Luke 5,37) καὶ οὐδεὶς βάλλει οἶνον νέον εἰς ἀσκοὺς παλαιούς· εἰ δὲ μὴ γε, ρήξει ὁ οἶνος ὁ νέος τοὺς ἀσκοὺς καὶ αὐτὸς πλήρωμα ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ καινὸν τοῦ παλαιοῦ καὶ χεῖρον σχίσμα γίνεται. (Mark 2,22) καὶ οὐδεὶς βάλλει οἶνον νέον εἰς ἀσκοὺς παλαιούς· εἰ δὲ μὴ, ρήξει ὁ οἶνος τοὺς ἀσκοὺς καὶ ὁ οἶνος ἔσμεν ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ τούτῳ. (1John 4,18) φόβος οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ, ἀλλ' ἡ τελεία ἀγάπη ἐξω βάλλει τὸν φόβον, ὅτι ὁ φόβος κόλασιν ἔχει, ὁ δὲ φοβούμενος οὐ τετελειώται ἐν τῇ ἀγάπῃ. ὅλη ἔγένετο ὡς αἶμα (Rev. 6,13) καὶ οἱ ἀστέραι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔπεσαν εἰς τὴν γῆν, ὡς σικκὴ βάλλει τοὺς ὀλύθους αὐτῆς ὑπὸ ἀνέμου μεγάλου σεισμομένη. (Rev. 6,14) καὶ ὁ οὐρανός ἐκ τοῦ δειπνοῦ καὶ τῆθρον τὰ ἴματιά καὶ λαβῶν λέντιον διέζωσεν ἑαυτόν· (John 13,5) εἶτα βάλλει ὕδωρ εἰς τὸν νυπητήρα καὶ ἤρξατο νίπτειν τοὺς πόδας τῶν μαθητῶν καὶ ἐκμάσσειν τῷ κρίμα. (Mark 12,41) Καὶ καθίσας κατέναντι τοῦ γαζοφυλακίου ἐθεώρει πῶς ὁ ὄχλος βάλλει γαλκὸν εἰς τὸ γαζοφυλάκιον, καὶ πολλοὶ πλουτοὶ ἐβαλλόν πολλά· (Mark 12,42) καὶ Ἰερουσαλὴμ μηχανὰς μεμηχανευμένας λογιστοῦ τοῦ εἶναι ἐπὶ τῶν πύργων καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν γωνιῶν βάλλειν βέλεον καὶ λίθοις μεγάλοις· καὶ ἠκούσθη ἡ κατασκευὴ αὐτῶν ἕως πόρρω, ὅτι οὐκ εἰσὶν ἀλλὰ συναγωγὴ τοῦ σατανᾶ. (Rev. 2,10) μηδὲν φοβοῦ ἃ μέλλει πάσχειν. Ἰδοὺ μέλλει βάλλειν ὁ διάβολος ἐξ ὑμῶν εἰς φυλακὴν ἵνα πειρασθῆτε καὶ ἐξετε θλίβην ἡμέραν δέκα· γίνου καὶ ἔσθησεν ἐκεῖ βελοστάσεις καὶ μηχανὰς καὶ πυροβόλα καὶ λιθοβόλα καὶ σκορπίδια εἰς τὸν βάλλεσθαι βῆλη καὶ σφενδόνας. (1Mac. 6,52) καὶ ἐποίησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ μηχανὰς πρὸς τὰς καλοὺς ποιεῖν. (Matt. 7,19) πᾶν δένδρον μὴ ποιῶν καρπὸν καλὸν ἐκκόπτεται καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται. (Matt. 7,20) ἄρα γε ἀπὸ τῶν καρπῶν αὐτῶν ἐπιγνώσασθε αὐτούς. (Matt. 7,21) Οὐ ρίζαν τῶν δένδρων κείται πᾶν οὖν δένδρον μὴ ποιῶν καρπὸν καλὸν ἐκκόπτεται καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται. (Matt. 3,11) Ἐγὼ μὲν ὑμᾶς βαπτίζω ἐν ὕδατι εἰς μετάνοιαν, ὁ δὲ ὀπίσω μου ρίζαν τῶν δένδρων κείται πᾶν οὖν δένδρον μὴ ποιῶν καρπὸν καλὸν ἐκκόπτεται καὶ εἰς πῦρ βάλλεται. (Luke 3,10) Καὶ ἐπηρώτων αὐτὸν οἱ ὄχλοι λέγοντες· τί οὖν ποιήσωμεν; βάλλομεν εἰς τὸ πειθεσθαι αὐτοὺς ἡμῖν, καὶ ὄλον τὸ σῶμα αὐτῶν μεταγαμεν. (James 3,4) ἰδοὺ τούτο οὐχ ὅτι περὶ τῶν πτωχῶν ἔμελεν αὐτῷ, ἀλλ' ὅτι κλέπτει ἦν καὶ τὸ γλωσσόκομον ἔχων τὰ βαλλόμενα ἐβάσταζεν. (John 12,7) εἶπεν οὖν ὁ Ἰησοῦς· ἄφες αὐτῇ, ἵνα εἰς τὴν ἡμέραν τοῦ ὡς ἐν τούτων. (Luke 12,28) εἰ δὲ ἐν ἄγρῳ τὸν χόρτον ὄντα σήμερον καὶ αὔριον εἰς κλίβανον βαλλόμενον ὁ θεὸς οὕτως ἀμφιέξει, πόσω μᾶλλον ὑμᾶς, ὀλιγόπιστοι. (Luke 12,29) καὶ ὑμεῖς ὡς ἐν τούτων. (Matt. 6,30) εἰ δὲ τὸν χόρτον τοῦ ἄγρου σήμερον ὄντα καὶ αὔριον εἰς κλίβανον βαλλόμενον ὁ θεὸς οὕτως ἀμφιένυσται, οὐ πολλῷ μᾶλλον ὑμᾶς, ὀλιγόπιστοι; (Matt. 6,31) Μὴ ἀναρεί ὀργή, πεπλανημένοι δὲ θανατοῦ ζήλος. (Job 5,3) ἐγὼ δὲ ἔωρακα ἄφρονας ρίζαν βάλλοντας, ἀλλ' εὐθέως ἐβρώθη αὐτῶν ἡ διαίτα. (Job 5,4) πόρρω γέγοντο οἱ υἱοὶ αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Γαλιλαίας εἶδεν δύο ἀδελφοὺς, Σίμωνα τὸν λεγόμενον Πέτρον καὶ Ἀνδρέαν τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ, βάλλοντες ἀμφιβληστρον εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν· ἦσαν γὰρ ἀλιεῖς. (Matt. 4,19) καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς προσεύχοντα· οὗτοι λήψονται περισσώτερον κρίμα. (Luke 21,1) Ἀναβέβας δὲ εἶδεν τοὺς βάλλοντας εἰς τὸ γαζοφυλάκιον τὰ δῶρα αὐτῶν πλουσίου. (Luke 21,2) εἶδεν δὲ τινα χίρην ξηρανθήσεται ἀνεμόφθορον. (Is. 19,8) καὶ στενάξουσιν οἱ ἀλιεῖς, καὶ στενάξουσιν πάντες οἱ βάλλοντες ἀγκιστρον εἰς τὸν ποταμόν, καὶ οἱ ἀμφιβολεῖς βάλλοντες εἰς νεφροὺς μου οὐ φειδόμενοι, ἐξέχεαν εἰς τὴν γῆν τὴν χολὴν μου· (Job 16,14) με τῆς κόμης διέπτεν, κατέστησέν με ὡσπερ σκοπὸν. (Job 16,13) ἐκύλωσάν με λόγχοις βάλλοντες κλήρον ἐπ' αὐτὰ τίς τίς ἀρη. (Mark 15,25) ἦν δὲ ὡρα τρίτη καὶ ἐσταύρωσαν αὐτόν. οὐκ ἠθέλησεν πιεῖν. (Matt. 27,35) Σταυρώσαντες δὲ αὐτὸν διμερίσαντο τὰ ἴματιά αὐτοῦ βάλλοντες λίθους πρὸς τὴν τρίχα καὶ οὐ διαμαρτάνοντες. (Judg. 20,17) καὶ πᾶς ἀνὴρ Ἰσραὴλ τὸ ἱερόν, ὡς εἰσῆλθεν Ἀντίοχος, (2Mac. 1,16) ἀνοίξαντες τὴν τοῦ φανώματος κρυπτήν θύραν βάλλοντες πέτρους συνεκραίνωσαν τὸν ἡγεμόνα καὶ μέλη ποιήσαντες καὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς βάλλοντες ἀσπίδας καὶ οἱ ἀμφιβολεῖς πενήθουσιν. (Is. 19,9) καὶ ἀλογίην λήμψεται τοὺς βάλλοντες ἀσπίδας ἐστράφησαν ἐν ἡμέρᾳ πολέμου. (Psa. 77,10) οὐκ ἐφύλαξαν τὴν διαθήκην βάλλοντες κρῖσταλλον αὐτοῦ ὡσεὶ ψωμοῦς, κατὰ πρόσωπον ψυχῆς αὐτοῦ τίς ὑποστήσεται; βάλλωντων εἰς τὸ γαζοφυλάκιον· (Mark 12,44) πάντες γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ περισσεύοντος αὐτοῦ βαλλόντων εἰς τὸν ἄερα, (Acts 22,24) ἐκέλευσεν ὁ χλιάρχος εἰσαγγεῖσθαι αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν βάλλουσαν ἐκεῖ λεπτὰ δύο, (Luke 21,3) καὶ εἶπεν ἀληθῶς λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ἡ χίρα αὐτῆ ἡ πτωχῆ</p>	

Biblical reference
in curly brackets

synoptic
texts

A, α

α alpha (letter of alphabet) or number: one; ▶ 1 + 3 = 4

A' ▶ 3

Adjective • neuter • singular • (ordinal • numeral) ▶ 3

(1Cor. 1,0; 1Th. 1,0; 1Tim. 1,0)

α' ▶ 1

Adjective • neuter • singular • (ordinal • numeral) ▶ 1

(Psa. 118,1)

ἄ alas! ah! ▶ 2 + 4 = 6

ἄ ▶ 1 + 2 = 3

Interjection ▶ 1 + 2 = 3 (Judg. 6,22; Judg. 6,22; Judg. 11,35)

Ἄ ▶ 1 + 2 = 3

Interjection ▶ 1 + 2 = 3 (Judg. 6,22; Judg. 6,22; Judg. 11,35)

Ααλαφ Mahaleb ▶ 1 + 1 = 2

Ααλαφ ▶ 1 + 1 = 2

Noun • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ 1 + 1 = 2

(Judg. 1,31; Judg. 1,31)

Ααρα Aharah ▶ 1

Ααρα ▶ 1

Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ 1 (1Chr. 8,1)

Ααρων Aaron ▶ 369 + 2 = 371

Ααρων ▶ 369 + 2 = 371

Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ 81

(Ex. 4,27; Ex. 6,13; Ex. 6,20; Ex. 7,8; Ex. 8,4; Ex. 8,21; Ex. 9,8; Ex. 9,27; Ex. 10,8; Ex. 10,16; Ex. 10,24; Ex. 12,1; Ex. 12,31; Ex. 12,43; Ex. 16,2; Ex. 16,9; Ex. 16,33; Ex. 28,1; Ex. 28,1; Ex. 28,41; Ex. 29,4; Ex. 29,5; Ex. 29,21; Ex. 29,44; Ex. 30,30; Ex. 32,1; Ex. 32,3; Ex. 40,12; Ex. 40,13; Lev. 8,2; Lev. 8,6; Lev. 8,30; Lev. 8,30; Lev. 8,31; Lev. 9,1; Lev. 9,2; Lev. 10,3; Lev. 10,6; Lev. 10,12; Lev. 11,1; Lev. 13,1; Lev. 13,2; Lev. 14,33; Lev. 15,1; Lev. 16,2; Lev. 17,2; Lev. 21,24; Num. 2,1; Num. 3,10; Num. 4,1; Num. 4,17; Num. 12,4; Num. 13,26; Num. 14,2; Num. 14,26; Num. 15,33; Num. 16,3; Num. 16,20; Num. 17,6; Num. 17,7; Num. 17,9; Num. 17,11; Num. 18,1; Num. 18,8; Num. 18,20; Num. 19,1; Num. 20,2; Num. 20,12; Num. 20,23; Num. 20,25; Num. 20,26; Num. 20,28; Num. 20,29; Num. 26,9; Num. 26,59; 1Sam. 12,6; 1Sam. 12,8; Psa. 104,26; Psa. 105,16; Sir. 45,6; Mic. 6,4)

Noun • masculine • singular • dative • (proper) ▶ 44

(Ex. 4,28; Ex. 5,20; Ex. 7,9; Ex. 7,19; Ex. 8,1; Ex. 8,12; Ex. 12,28; Ex. 12,50; Ex. 28,2; Ex. 28,3; Ex. 28,4; Ex. 29,28; Ex. 29,29; Ex. 29,35; Ex. 32,21; Ex. 36,8; Ex. 36,34; Ex. 39,12; Ex. 39,18; Lev. 2,3; Lev. 2,10; Lev. 6,2; Lev. 6,18; Lev. 7,31; Lev. 7,34; Lev. 9,7; Lev. 10,8; Lev. 21,17; Lev. 22,2; Lev. 22,18; Lev. 24,9; Num. 1,54; Num. 3,9; Num. 3,48; Num. 3,51; Num. 6,23; Num. 8,2; Num. 8,19; Num. 18,28; Num. 26,60; Deut. 9,20; 1Chr. 12,28;

1Chr. 27,17; Sir. 45,20)

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ 119 + 2 = 121

(Ex. 6,25; Ex. 7,12; Ex. 15,20; Ex. 28,1; Ex. 28,30; Ex. 28,38; Ex. 28,38; Ex. 28,40; Ex. 29,9; Ex. 29,20; Ex. 29,24; Ex. 29,26; Ex. 29,27; Ex. 31,10; Ex. 35,19; Ex. 35,19; Ex. 37,19; Lev. 1,5; Lev. 1,7; Lev. 1,8; Lev. 1,11; Lev. 2,2; Lev. 3,2; Lev. 3,5; Lev. 3,8; Lev. 3,13; Lev. 6,7; Lev. 6,13; Lev. 7,10; Lev. 7,33; Lev. 7,35; Lev. 8,12; Lev. 8,13; Lev. 8,23; Lev. 8,24; Lev. 8,27; Lev. 9,9; Lev. 9,12; Lev. 9,18; Lev. 10,1; Lev. 10,4; Lev. 10,12; Lev. 10,16; Lev. 16,1; Lev. 21,1; Lev. 21,21; Lev. 22,4; Num. 3,1; Num. 3,2; Num. 3,3; Num. 3,4; Num. 3,6; Num. 3,32; Num. 4,16; Num. 4,27; Num. 4,28; Num. 4,33; Num. 7,8; Num. 8,13; Num. 8,22; Num. 9,6; Num. 10,8; Num. 17,2; Num. 17,4; Num. 17,5; Num. 17,18; Num. 17,21; Num. 17,23; Num. 17,25; Num. 25,7; Num. 25,11; Num. 26,64; Num. 31,6; Num. 33,1; Deut. 9,20; Josh. 21,4; Josh. 21,10; Josh. 21,13; Josh. 21,19; Josh. 22,13; Josh. 24,33; Judg. 20,28; 1Chr. 5,29; 1Chr. 6,35; 1Chr. 6,39; 1Chr. 6,42; 1Chr. 15,4; 1Chr. 23,28; 1Chr. 23,32; 1Chr. 24,1; 1Chr. 24,1; 1Chr. 24,2; 1Chr. 24,19; 1Chr. 24,31; 2Chr. 13,9; 2Chr. 13,10; 2Chr. 26,18; 2Chr. 29,21; 2Chr. 31,19; 2Chr. 35,14; 1Esd. 1,14; 1Esd. 1,14; 1Esd. 5,5; 1Esd. 8,2; Ezra 7,5; Neh. 10,39; Neh. 12,47; Tob. 1,7; 1Mac. 7,14; Psa. 76,21; Psa. 113,18; Psa. 113,20; Psa. 117,3; Psa. 132,2; Psa. 134,19; Sir. 36,16; Sir. 45,25; Sir. 50,13; Sir. 50,16; Judg. 20,28; Tob. 1,7)

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ 124

(Ex. 4,14; Ex. 4,29; Ex. 4,30; Ex. 5,1; Ex. 6,23; Ex. 6,26; Ex. 6,27; Ex. 7,1; Ex. 7,2; Ex. 7,6; Ex. 7,7; Ex. 7,10; Ex. 7,10; Ex. 7,20; Ex. 8,2; Ex. 8,8; Ex. 8,13; Ex. 10,3; Ex. 11,10; Ex. 16,6; Ex. 16,10; Ex. 16,34; Ex. 17,10; Ex. 17,12; Ex. 18,12; Ex. 19,24; Ex. 24,1; Ex. 24,9; Ex. 24,14; Ex. 27,21; Ex. 28,12; Ex. 28,29; Ex. 28,30; Ex. 28,35; Ex. 28,38; Ex. 28,43; Ex. 29,10; Ex. 29,15; Ex. 29,19; Ex. 29,32; Ex. 30,7; Ex. 30,8; Ex. 30,10; Ex. 30,19; Ex. 32,2; Ex. 32,5; Ex. 32,5; Ex. 32,22; Ex. 32,25; Ex. 32,35; Ex. 34,30; Ex. 34,31; Ex. 38,27; Lev. 6,9; Lev. 8,14; Lev. 8,18; Lev. 8,22; Lev. 8,31; Lev. 8,36; Lev. 9,8; Lev. 9,21; Lev. 9,22; Lev. 9,23; Lev. 10,3; Lev. 10,19; Lev. 16,3; Lev. 16,6; Lev. 16,8; Lev. 16,9; Lev. 16,11; Lev. 16,21; Lev. 16,23; Lev. 24,3; Num. 1,3; Num. 1,17; Num. 1,44; Num. 3,16; Num. 3,38; Num. 3,39; Num. 4,5; Num. 4,15; Num. 4,19; Num. 4,34; Num. 4,37; Num. 4,41; Num. 4,45; Num. 4,46; Num. 8,3; Num. 8,11; Num. 8,20; Num. 8,21; Num. 8,21; Num. 12,1; Num. 12,5; Num. 12,10; Num. 12,11; Num. 14,5; Num. 16,11; Num. 16,16; Num. 16,17; Num. 16,18; Num. 17,8; Num. 17,12; Num. 17,15; Num. 17,23; Num. 17,26; Num. 20,6; Num. 20,8; Num. 20,10; Num. 20,24; Num. 20,26; Num. 20,28;

Num. 20,29; Num. 27,13; Num. 33,38; Num. 33,39; Deut. 10,6; Deut. 32,50; 1Chr. 5,29; 1Chr. 6,34; 1Chr. 23,13; 1Chr. 23,13; 4Mac. 7,11; Ps. 98,6)

Noun · masculine · singular · vocative · (proper) ▶ 1 (Ex. 5,4)

Ααρών Aaron ▶ 5

Ααρών ▶ 2

Noun · masculine · singular · dative · (proper) ▶ 1 (Acts 7,40)

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1

(Heb. 5,4)

Ααρών ▶ 3

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 3

(Luke 1,5; Heb. 7,11; Heb. 9,4)

Ααρωνίδης Aaronite, offspring of Aaron ▶ 1

Ααρωνίδης ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1

(4Mac. 7,12)

Αβαδδών Abaddon ▶ 1

Αβαδδών ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1

(Rev. 9,11)

Αβαδια Obadiah ▶ 1

Αβαδια ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1 (Ezra 8,9)

Αβαδιας Obadiah ▶ 1

Αβαδιας ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1

(1Esd. 8,35)

Αβαδων Abdon ▶ 3

Αβαδων ▶ 3

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 2 (1Chr. 8,30;

1Chr. 9,36)

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1

(1Chr. 8,23)

Αβαιαν Abihail ▶ 1

Αβαιαν ▶ 1

Noun · feminine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 1 (2Chr. 11,18)

Αβαισαν Ibzan ▶ 2

Αβαισαν ▶ 2

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 2

(Judg. 12,8; Judg. 12,10)

αβακ abak (Heb. fine linen) ▶ 1

αβακ ▶ 1

Noun ▶ 1 (1Chr. 4,21)

Αβαλ Abal ▶ 1

Αβαλ ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 1 (Bel 2)

Αβαμα Abama (Heb. the high place) ▶ 2

Αβαμα ▶ 2

Noun · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 1 (Ezek. 20,29)

Noun · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1 (Ezek. 20,29)

Αβανα Abana (river); (Heb. the high place) ▶ 1

Αβανα ▶ 1

Noun · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1 (2Kings 5,12)

Αβαρ Heber ▶ 1

Αβαρ ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1

(1Chr. 8,17)

Αβαραν Abdon ▶ 1

Αβαραν ▶ 1

Noun · feminine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 1 (1Chr. 6,59)

άβαρής (α; βαρύς) not burdensome ▶ 1

άβαρῆ ▶ 1

Adjective · masculine · singular · accusative ▶ 1 (2Cor. 11,9)

Αβαριμ Abarim ▶ 2

Αβαριμ ▶ 2

Noun · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 2

(Num. 33,47; Num. 33,48)

Αβαριν Abarim ▶ 1

Αβαριν ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 1 (Deut. 32,49)

αβαρκηνιν the thornbushes ▶ 1

αβαρκηνιν ▶ 1

Noun · feminine · plural · dative · (common) ▶ 1 (Judg. 8,7)

άβασίλευτος (α; βασιλεύς) kingless, without a king ▶ 1

άβασίλευτόν ▶ 1

Adjective · neuter · singular · nominative · noDegree ▶ 1

(Prov. 30,27)

Αβαταζα Abagtha ▶ 1

Αβαταζα ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · dative · (proper) ▶ 1 (Esth. 1,10)

άβατόομαι (α; βαίνω) to be ruined, laid waste ▶ 1

άβατωθῆ ▶ 1

Verb · third · singular · aorist · passive · subjunctive ▶ 1

(Jer. 30,14)

άβατος (α; βαίνω) desolate, untrodden ▶ 28

άβάτοις ▶ 1

Adjective · neuter · plural · dative · noDegree ▶ 1 (Wis. 11,2)

άβατον ▶ 17

Adjective · feminine · singular · accusative · noDegree ▶ 4

(Lev. 16,22; Job 38,27; Jer. 6,8; Jer. 12,10)

Adjective · masculine · singular · accusative · noDegree ▶ 1

(3Mac. 5,43)

Adjective · neuter · singular · accusative · noDegree ▶ 12

(Jer. 30,7; Jer. 30,11; Jer. 30,18; Jer. 31,9; Jer. 32,18; Jer. 32,38;

Jer. 33,18; Jer. 49,18; Jer. 51,6; Jer. 51,22; Bar. 2,4; Bar. 2,23)

άβατος ▶ 5

Adjective · feminine · singular · nominative · noDegree ▶ 2 (Jer.

28,43; Jer. 30,28)

Adjective · masculine · singular · nominative · noDegree ▶ 3

(Esth. 16,24 # 8,12x; 3Mac. 3,29; Amos 5,24)

Ἄβατός ▶ 1

Adjective · feminine · singular · nominative · noDegree ▶ 1

(Jer. 39,43)

άβάτους ▶ 1

Adjective · feminine · plural · accusative · noDegree ▶ 1

(Wis. 5,7)

άβάτω ▶ 3

Adjective · feminine · singular · dative · noDegree ▶ 3 (Psa. 62,2;

Psa. 106,40; Jer. 2,6)

Αββα Father; (fem.) Abiah ▶ 1

Αββα ▶ 1

Noun · feminine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1

(2Chr. 29,1)

άββά Father; (fem.) Abiah ▶ 3

αββα ▶ 3

Noun · masculine · singular · [vocative] · (Aram.) ▶ 3

(Mark 14,36; Rom. 8,15; Gal. 4,6)

Αβδεδομ Obed-edom ▶ 12

Αβδεδομ ▶ 12

Noun · masculine · singular · dative · (proper) ▶ 4

(1Chr. 26,4; 1Chr. 26,8; 1Chr. 26,15; 2Chr. 25,24)

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 2

(1Chr. 15,25; 1Chr. 26,8)

Αβδεδομ–Αβεννεζερ

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 6
(1Chr. 15,18; 1Chr. 15,21; 1Chr. 15,24; 1Chr. 16,5; 1Chr. 16,38;
1Chr. 16,38)

Αβδεμελεχ Ebed-melech ▶ 4

Αβδεμελεχ ▶ 4

Noun · masculine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 1
(Jer. 46,16)

Noun · masculine · singular · dative · (proper) ▶ 1 (Jer. 45,10)

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 2
(Jer. 45,7; Jer. 45,11)

Αβδεναγω Abednego ▶ 11 + 14 = 25

Αβδεναγω ▶ 11 + 14 = 25

Noun · masculine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 4 + 6 = 10
(Dan. 1,7; Dan. 2,49; Dan. 3,13; Dan. 3,20; Dan. 1,7; Dan. 2,49;
Dan. 3,13; Dan. 3,19; Dan. 3,20; Dan. 3,97)

Noun · masculine · singular · dative · (proper) ▶ 1 (Dan. 3,97)

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 2 + 2 = 4
(Dan. 3,95; Dan. 3,96; Dan. 3,95; Dan. 3,96)

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 3 + 4 = 7
(Dan. 3,12; Dan. 3,16; Dan. 3,93; Dan. 3,12; Dan. 3,16; Dan.
3,23; Dan. 3,93)

Noun · masculine · singular · vocative · (proper) ▶ 1 + 2 = 3
(Dan. 3,14; Dan. 3,14; Dan. 3,93)

Αβδησελμα Abdeselma (Heb. slaves of Solomon) ▶ 2

Αβδησελμα ▶ 2

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 2 (Ezra 2,55;
Ezra 2,58)

Αβδι Abdi ▶ 3

Αβδι ▶ 3

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 2 (1Chr. 6,29;
2Chr. 29,12)

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1 (1Chr.
24,27)

Αβδια Obadiah ▶ 8

Αβδια ▶ 7

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 7 (1Chr.
3,21; 1Chr. 8,38; 1Chr. 9,16; 1Chr. 9,44; 1Chr. 12,10; Ezra
10,26; Neh. 10,6)

Αβδιαν ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 1 (2Chr.
17,7)

Αβδιας Obadiah ▶ 2

Αβδιας ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1 (2Chr.
34,12)

Αβδιου ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 1 (Obad. 1)

Αβδιηλ Abdiel ▶ 1

Αβδιηλ ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 1 (1Chr. 5,15)

Αβδιου Obadiah ▶ 10

Αβδιου ▶ 10

Noun · masculine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 2 (1Kings
18,3; 1Kings 18,5)

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 1 (1Chr. 27,19)

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 7 (1Kings
18,3; 1Kings 18,4; 1Kings 18,6; 1Kings 18,7; 1Kings 18,7; 1Kings
18,9; 1Kings 18,16)

Αβδων Abdon ▶ 1 + 2 = 3

Αβδων ▶ 1 + 2 = 3

Noun · masculine · singular · dative · (proper) ▶ 1 (2Chr. 34,20)

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 2

(Judg. 12,13; Judg. 12,15)

Αβεδ Ebed ▶ 7

Αβεδ ▶ 7

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 6 (Judg. 9,26;
Judg. 9,28; Judg. 9,30; Judg. 9,31; Judg. 9,35; Judg. 9,36)

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1
(Neh. 12,20)

Αβεδδαρα Obed-edom, Abeddara ▶ 7

Αβεδδαρα ▶ 7

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 7 (2Sam. 6,10;
2Sam. 6,11; 2Sam. 6,11; 2Sam. 6,12; 2Sam. 6,12; 1Chr. 13,13;
1Chr. 13,14)

Αβεδδαραμ Obed-edom ▶ 1

Αβεδδαραμ ▶ 1

Noun · masculine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 1
(1Chr. 13,14)

αβεδηριν abederin (Heb. the things) ▶ 1

αβεδηριν ▶ 1

Noun ▶ 1 (1Chr. 4,22)

Αβελ Abel ▶ 14

Αβελ ▶ 14

Noun · feminine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 2
(2Sam. 20,14; 2Sam. 20,15)

Noun · feminine · singular · dative · (proper) ▶ 2 (2Sam. 20,18;
2Sam. 20,18)

Noun · feminine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 1 (Judg. 11,33)

Noun · masculine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 4
(Gen. 4,2; Gen. 4,8; Gen. 4,8; 4Mac. 18,11)

Noun · masculine · singular · dative · (proper) ▶ 1 (Gen. 4,4)

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 1 (Gen. 4,25)

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 3 (Gen. 4,2;
Gen. 4,4; Gen. 4,9)

Ἄβελ Abel ▶ 4

Ἄβελ ▶ 4

Noun · masculine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 1
(Heb. 12,24)

Noun · masculine · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 2 (Matt. 23,35;
Luke 11,51)

Noun · masculine · singular · nominative · (proper) ▶ 1
(Heb. 11,4)

Αβελβαιθαμααχα Abel-beth-maacah ▶ 1

Αβελβαιθαμααχα ▶ 1

Noun · feminine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 1
(2Kings 15,29)

Αβελμαα Abel-beth-maacah ▶ 1

Αβελμαα ▶ 1

Noun · feminine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 1
(1Kings 15,20)

Αβελμαιν Abel-maim ▶ 1

Αβελμαιν ▶ 1

Noun · feminine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 1 (2Chr. 16,4)

Αβελμαουλα Abel-meholah ▶ 1

Αβελμαουλα ▶ 1

Noun · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 1 (1Kings 19,16)

Αβελμεουλα Abel-meholah ▶ 1

Αβελμεουλα ▶ 1

Noun · singular · genitive · (proper) ▶ 1 (Judg. 7,22)

Αβενεζερ Ebenezer ▶ 2

Αβενεζερ ▶ 2

Noun · masculine · singular · accusative · (proper) ▶ 2
(1Sam. 4,1; 1Sam. 7,12)

Αβεννεζερ Ebenezer ▶ 1

Αβεννεζερ ▶ 1

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ 1 (1Sam. 5,1)

Αβεννερ Abner ▶ 1**Αβεννερ** ▶ 1

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ 1 (2Sam. 2,14)

Αβεννηρ Abner ▶ 59**Αβεννηρ** ▶ 59

Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ 9 (1Sam. 26,15; 2Sam. 2,19; 2Sam. 3,7; 2Sam. 3,21; 2Sam. 3,30; 2Sam. 3,32; 2Sam. 3,32; 2Sam. 3,37; 1Kings 2,32)

Noun • masculine • singular • dative • (proper) ▶ 6 (1Sam. 26,14; 2Sam. 3,9; 2Sam. 3,11; 2Sam. 3,20; 2Sam. 3,33; 1Kings 2,5)

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ 13 (1Sam. 14,51; 2Sam. 2,19; 2Sam. 2,24; 2Sam. 2,25; 2Sam. 2,30; 2Sam. 2,31; 2Sam. 3,25; 2Sam. 3,26; 2Sam. 3,28; 2Sam. 3,31; 2Sam. 4,12; 1Chr. 26,28; 1Chr. 27,21)

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ 31 (1Sam. 14,50; 1Sam. 20,25; 1Sam. 26,5; 1Sam. 26,7; 1Sam. 26,14; 1Sam. 26,14; 2Sam. 2,8; 2Sam. 2,12; 2Sam. 2,17; 2Sam. 2,20; 2Sam. 2,21; 2Sam. 2,22; 2Sam. 2,23; 2Sam. 2,26; 2Sam. 2,29; 2Sam. 3,6; 2Sam. 3,8; 2Sam. 3,8; 2Sam. 3,12; 2Sam. 3,16; 2Sam. 3,17; 2Sam. 3,19; 2Sam. 3,19; 2Sam. 3,20; 2Sam. 3,21; 2Sam. 3,22; 2Sam. 3,23; 2Sam. 3,24; 2Sam. 3,27; 2Sam. 3,33; 2Sam. 4,1)

Αβερ Heber ▶ 1**Αβερ** ▶ 1

Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ 1 (1Chr. 4,18)

Αβεσσα Abishai ▶ 25**Αβεσσα** ▶ 25

Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ 4 (1Sam. 26,6; 1Sam. 26,9; 2Sam. 16,11; 2Sam. 20,6)

Noun • masculine • singular • dative • (proper) ▶ 2 (2Sam. 18,5; 2Sam. 18,12)

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ 5 (2Sam. 10,10; 2Sam. 10,14; 2Sam. 18,2; 1Chr. 19,11; 1Chr. 19,15)

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ 14 (1Sam. 26,6; 1Sam. 26,7; 1Sam. 26,8; 2Sam. 2,18; 2Sam. 2,24; 2Sam. 3,30; 2Sam. 16,9; 2Sam. 19,22; 2Sam. 20,10; 2Sam. 21,17; 2Sam. 23,18; 1Chr. 2,16; 1Chr. 11,20; 1Chr. 18,12)

Αβεσσαλωμ Absalom ▶ 114**Αβεσσαλωμ** ▶ 114

Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ 21 (2Sam. 13,25; 2Sam. 14,1; 2Sam. 14,21; 2Sam. 14,23; 2Sam. 14,31; 2Sam. 14,33; 2Sam. 14,33; 2Sam. 16,16; 2Sam. 16,16; 2Sam. 16,18; 2Sam. 16,21; 2Sam. 17,1; 2Sam. 17,6; 2Sam. 17,7; 2Sam. 17,14; 2Sam. 17,24; 2Sam. 18,10; 2Sam. 18,12; 2Sam. 18,15; 2Sam. 18,17; 2Sam. 20,6)

Noun • masculine • singular • dative • (proper) ▶ 11 (2Sam. 13,1; 2Sam. 13,23; 2Sam. 14,27; 2Sam. 15,34; 2Sam. 16,22; 2Sam. 16,23; 2Sam. 17,15; 2Sam. 17,18; 2Sam. 18,29; 2Sam. 18,32; 2Sam. 19,2)

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ 29 (2Sam. 13,4; 2Sam. 13,20; 2Sam. 13,27; 2Sam. 13,29; 2Sam. 13,32; 2Sam. 13,39; 2Sam. 14,30; 2Sam. 14,30; 2Sam. 15,11; 2Sam. 15,12; 2Sam. 15,13; 2Sam. 15,14; 2Sam. 15,31; 2Sam. 16,8; 2Sam. 17,4; 2Sam. 17,9; 2Sam. 17,20; 2Sam. 18,5; 2Sam. 18,5; 2Sam. 18,14; 2Sam. 18,18; 2Sam. 19,10; 1Kings 1,6; 1Kings 2,7; 1Kings 15,2; 1Kings 15,10; 2Chr. 11,20; 2Chr. 11,21; Psa. 3,1)

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ 48 (2Sam. 3,3; 2Sam. 13,20; 2Sam. 13,22; 2Sam. 13,22; 2Sam. 13,23; 2Sam. 13,24; 2Sam. 13,26; 2Sam. 13,27; 2Sam. 13,28; 2Sam. 13,29;

2Sam. 13,30; 2Sam. 13,34; 2Sam. 13,37; 2Sam. 13,38; 2Sam. 14,24; 2Sam. 14,25; 2Sam. 14,28; 2Sam. 14,29; 2Sam. 14,30; 2Sam. 14,32; 2Sam. 15,1; 2Sam. 15,2; 2Sam. 15,2; 2Sam. 15,3; 2Sam. 15,4; 2Sam. 15,6; 2Sam. 15,6; 2Sam. 15,7; 2Sam. 15,10; 2Sam. 15,10; 2Sam. 15,12; 2Sam. 15,37; 2Sam. 16,15; 2Sam. 16,17; 2Sam. 16,20; 2Sam. 16,22; 2Sam. 17,5; 2Sam. 17,6; 2Sam. 17,14; 2Sam. 17,25; 2Sam. 17,26; 2Sam. 18,9; 2Sam. 18,9; 2Sam. 18,18; 2Sam. 19,7; 2Sam. 19,11; 1Chr. 3,2; 2Mac. 11,17)

Noun • masculine • singular • vocative • (proper) ▶ 5 (2Sam. 19,1; 2Sam. 19,1; 2Sam. 19,1; 2Sam. 19,5)

Αβι Abi ▶ 1**Αβι** ▶ 1

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ 1 (1Kings 2,46h)

Αβια Abijah ▶ 24**Αβια** ▶ 24

Noun • feminine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ 2 (2Kings 12,2; 1Chr. 2,24)

Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ 3 (2Sam. 14,27; 1Kings 12,24e; 2Chr. 11,20)

Noun • masculine • singular • dative • (proper) ▶ 2 (1Chr. 24,10; Neh. 12,17)

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ 5 (2Chr. 11,22; 2Chr. 13,2; 2Chr. 13,15; 2Chr. 13,20; 2Chr. 13,22)

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ 12 (1Sam. 8,2; 1Chr. 3,10; 1Chr. 6,13; 2Chr. 12,16; 2Chr. 13,1; 2Chr. 13,3; 2Chr. 13,4; 2Chr. 13,17; 2Chr. 13,19; 2Chr. 13,21; 2Chr. 13,23; Neh. 10,8)

Αβιά Abijah ▶ 3**Αβιά** ▶ 2

Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ 1 (Matt. 1,7)

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ 1 (Luke 1,5)

Αβιά ▶ 1

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ 1 (Matt. 1,7)

Αβιαθαρ Abiathar ▶ 29**Αβιαθαρ** ▶ 29

Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ 8 (1Sam. 23,9; 1Sam. 30,7; 2Sam. 17,15; 2Sam. 19,12; 1Kings 1,19; 1Kings 1,25; 1Kings 2,27; 1Chr. 15,11)

Noun • masculine • singular • dative • (proper) ▶ 4 (1Sam. 22,22; 2Sam. 15,35; 2Sam. 15,36; 1Kings 2,26)

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ 7 (2Sam. 8,17; 2Sam. 15,27; 1Kings 1,7; 1Kings 1,42; 1Kings 2,35; 1Chr. 18,16; 1Chr. 24,6)

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ 9 (1Sam. 22,20; 1Sam. 22,21; 2Sam. 15,24; 2Sam. 15,29; 2Sam. 15,35; 2Sam. 20,25; 1Kings 2,22; 1Kings 4,4; 1Chr. 27,34)

Noun • neuter • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ 1 (1Sam. 23,6)

Αβιαθάρ Abiathar ▶ 1**Αβιαθάρ** ▶ 1

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ 1 (Mark 2,26)

Αβιασαφ Abiasaph ▶ 5**Αβιασαφ** ▶ 5

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ 3 (1Chr. 6,22; 1Chr. 9,19; 1Chr. 26,1)

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ 2 (Ex. 6,24; 1Chr. 6,8)

Αβιγαια Abigail ▶ 17**Αβιγαια** ▶ 13

Noun • feminine • singular • dative • (proper) ▶ 3 (1Sam. 25,14; 1Sam. 25,32; 1Chr. 3,1)

Αβιγαια–Αβιρων

- Noun** • feminine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **10** (1Sam. 25,3; 1Sam. 25,18; 1Sam. 25,23; 1Sam. 25,36; 1Sam. 25,42; 1Sam. 27,3; 1Sam. 30,5; 2Sam. 2,2; 1Chr. 2,16; 1Chr. 2,17)
- Αβιγαιαν** ▶ **2**
Noun • feminine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ **2** (1Sam. 25,40; 2Sam. 17,25)
- Αβιγαιας** ▶ **2**
Noun • feminine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ **2** (1Sam. 25,39; 2Sam. 3,3)
- Αβιδα** Abida ▶ **1**
Αβιδα ▶ **1**
Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **1** (1Chr. 1,33)
- Αβιδαν** Abidan ▶ **5**
Αβιδαν ▶ **5**
Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ **1** (Num. 7,65)
Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **4** (Num. 1,11; Num. 2,22; Num. 7,60; Num. 10,24)
- Αβιεζεκ** Bezek ▶ **1**
Αβιεζεκ ▶ **1**
Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **1** (1Sam. 11,8)
- Αβιεζερ** Abiezer ▶ **6 + 2 = 8**
Αβιεζερ ▶ **6 + 2 = 8**
Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ **2** (Judg. 6,34; 1Chr. 7,18)
Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ **1 + 1 = 2** (Judg. 8,2; Judg. 6,34)
Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **3 + 1 = 4** (2Sam. 23,27; 1Chr. 11,28; 1Chr. 27,12; Judg. 8,2)
- Αβιεζρι** Abiezrite ▶ **2**
Αβιεζρι ▶ **2**
Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ **2** (Judg. 6,11; Judg. 8,32)
- Αβιεσδρι** Ashbenaz ▶ **3 + 1 = 4**
Αβιεσδρι ▶ **3 + 1 = 4**
Noun • masculine • singular • dative • (proper) ▶ **2** (Dan. 1,3; Dan. 1,11)
Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ **1** (Judg. 8,32)
Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **1** (Dan. 1,16)
- Αβιηλ** Abiel ▶ **4**
Αβιηλ ▶ **4**
Noun • feminine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ **1** (1Sam. 14,51)
Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ **1** (1Sam. 9,1)
Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **2** (2Sam. 23,31; 1Chr. 11,32)
- Αβιληνη** Abilene ▶ **1**
Αβιληνης ▶ **1**
Noun • feminine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ **1** (Luke 3,1)
- Αβιμεηλ** Abimael ▶ **1**
Αβιμεηλ ▶ **1**
Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ **1** (Gen. 10,28)
- Αβιμελεχ** Abimelech ▶ **85 + 40 = 125**
Αβιμελεχ ▶ **85 + 40 = 125**
Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ **19 + 11 = 30** (Gen. 20,3; Gen. 20,17; Gen. 26,1; Judg. 8,31; Judg. 9,6; Judg. 9,16; Judg. 9,18; Judg. 9,20; Judg. 9,24; Judg. 9,27; Judg. 9,29; Judg. 9,31; Judg. 10,1; 1Sam. 21,2; 1Sam. 21,9; 1Sam. 22,9; 1Sam. 22,11; 2Sam. 11,21; 2Sam. 11,22; Judg. 8,31; Judg. 9,6;

Judg. 9,16; Judg. 9,18; Judg. 9,20; Judg. 9,24; Judg. 9,27; Judg. 9,29; Judg. 9,31; Judg. 9,39; Judg. 10,1)

Noun • masculine • singular • dative • (proper) ▶ **8 + 4 = 12** (Gen. 21,27; Judg. 9,19; Judg. 9,25; Judg. 9,29; Judg. 9,39; Judg. 9,42; Judg. 9,47; 1Sam. 22,20; Judg. 9,19; Judg. 9,25; Judg. 9,42; Judg. 9,47)

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ **17 + 8 = 25** (Gen. 20,18; Gen. 21,25; Judg. 9,3; Judg. 9,20; Judg. 9,21; Judg. 9,23; Judg. 9,23; Judg. 9,49; Judg. 9,53; Judg. 9,56; Ruth 2,1; Ruth 2,3; Ruth 4,3; Ruth 4,9; 1Sam. 23,6; Ps. 33,1; Ps. 51,2; Judg. 9,3; Judg. 9,20; Judg. 9,21; Judg. 9,23; Judg. 9,23; Judg. 9,49; Judg. 9,53; Judg. 9,56)

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **40 + 17 = 57** (Gen. 20,2; Gen. 20,4; Gen. 20,8; Gen. 20,9; Gen. 20,10; Gen. 20,14; Gen. 20,15; Gen. 21,22; Gen. 21,25; Gen. 21,26; Gen. 21,29; Gen. 21,32; Gen. 26,8; Gen. 26,9; Gen. 26,10; Gen. 26,11; Gen. 26,16; Gen. 26,26; Judg. 9,1; Judg. 9,4; Judg. 9,22; Judg. 9,28; Judg. 9,34; Judg. 9,35; Judg. 9,38; Judg. 9,40; Judg. 9,41; Judg. 9,44; Judg. 9,45; Judg. 9,48; Judg. 9,48; Judg. 9,50; Judg. 9,52; Judg. 9,52; Judg. 9,54; Judg. 9,55; Ruth 1,2; Ruth 1,3; 1Sam. 21,2; 1Sam. 21,7; Judg. 9,1; Judg. 9,4; Judg. 9,22; Judg. 9,28; Judg. 9,34; Judg. 9,35; Judg. 9,38; Judg. 9,40; Judg. 9,41; Judg. 9,44; Judg. 9,45; Judg. 9,48; Judg. 9,48; Judg. 9,50; Judg. 9,52; Judg. 9,52; Judg. 9,55)

Noun • masculine • singular • vocative • (proper) ▶ **1** (1Sam. 22,16)

Αβινεεμ Abinoam ▶ **4 + 4 = 8**

Αβινεεμ ▶ **4 + 4 = 8**

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ **4 + 4 = 8** (Judg. 4,6; Judg. 4,12; Judg. 5,1; Judg. 5,12; Judg. 4,6; Judg. 4,12; Judg. 5,1; Judg. 5,12)

Αβιου Abijam/Abijah ▶ **7**

Αβιου ▶ **7**

Noun • masculine • singular • genitive • (proper) ▶ **3** (1Kings 15,7; 1Kings 15,7; 1Kings 15,28)

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **4** (1Kings 14,31; 1Kings 15,1; 1Kings 15,8; 1Chr. 7,8)

Αβιουδ Abiud ▶ **13**

Αβιουδ ▶ **13**

Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ **4** (Ex. 6,23; Ex. 28,1; Num. 3,4; Num. 26,60)

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **9** (Ex. 24,1; Ex. 24,9; Lev. 10,1; Num. 3,2; Num. 26,61; 1Chr. 5,29; 1Chr. 8,3; 1Chr. 24,1; 1Chr. 24,2)

Αβιουδ Abiud ▶ **2**

Αβιουδ ▶ **1**

Noun • masculine • singular • accusative • (proper) ▶ **1** (Matt. 1,13)

Αβιουδ ▶ **1**

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **1** (Matt. 1,13)

Αβιρα Abida ▶ **1**

Αβιρα ▶ **1**

Noun • masculine • singular • nominative • (proper) ▶ **1** (Gen. 25,4)

αβιρα (Hebr.) capital, palace ▶ **1**

αβιρα ▶ **1**

Noun • singular • dative • (common) ▶ **1** (Neh. 1,1)

Αβιρων Abiram ▶ **11**

Αβιρων ▶ **11**

Noun • singular • dative • (proper) ▶ **1**