

Genesis 6:4

WTT Genesis 6:4

הַנְּפִילִים הָיוּ בָאָרֶץ בַּיָּמִים הָהֵם וְגַם אַחֲרֵי־כֵן אֲשֶׁר יָבֹאוּ בְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים אֶל־בְּנוֹת
הָאָדָם וַיֵּלְדוּ לָהֶם הַמַּה הַגְּבֻרִים אֲשֶׁר מְעֹלָם אֲנָשֵׁי הַשָּׁמַיִם: 4

BHT Genesis 6:4 hannəpīlīm hāyû bāʾāreṣ bayyāmîm hāhēm wəgām
ʾaḥārê-kēn ʾāšer yābōʿû bənê hāʾēlōhîm ʾel-bənōt hāʾādām wəyāldû
lāhem hēmmā^h haggibbōrîm ʾāšer mēʿōlām ʾanšê haššēm p

BKR Genesis 6:4 Obrové pak byli na zemi v těch dnech; ano i potom, když vcházeli synové Boží k dcerám lidským, ony rodily jim. To jsou ti mocní, kteříž zdávna byli, muži na slovo vzatí.

CEP Genesis 6:4 Za oněch dnů, kdy synové božští vcházeli k dcerám lidským a ty jim rodily, vznikaly na zemi zrůdy, ba ještě i potom. To jsou ti bohatýři dávnověku, mužové pověstní.

NAU Genesis 6:4 The Nephilim were on the earth in those days, and also afterward, when the sons of God came in to the daughters of men, and they bore *children* to them. Those were the mighty men who *were* of old, men of renown.

LXT Genesis 6:4 οἱ δὲ γίγαντες ἦσαν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκεῖναις καὶ μετ' ἐκεῖνο ὡς ἂν εἰσπορεύοντο οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ θεοῦ πρὸς τὰς θυγατέρας τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἐγέννησαν ἑαυτοῖς ἐκεῖνοι ἦσαν οἱ γίγαντες οἱ ἀπ' αἰῶνος οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ ὀνομαστοί

VUL Genesis 6:4 gigantes autem erant super terram in diebus illis postquam enim ingressi sunt filii Dei ad filias hominum illaeque genuerunt isti sunt potentes a saeculo viri famosi

Zajímá nás hebrejský výraz נְפִילִים který je překládán jako „obrové“, „zrůdy“ nebo ponechán v přepsaném tvaru „Nephilim“ či „n'philyim“. Výraz se vyskytuje ještě ve verši Num 13:33 kde je překládán v BKR jako „muži postavy vysoké velmi“,

U výrazu nabízí **WTM morphology** :

הַ particle article נְפִילִים noun common masculine plural absolute

1393.0 נפל (npl) II. Assumed root of the following.

(1393a) נְפִילִים (n^cpīlīm) **giants, the Nephilim** (Gen 6:4; Num 13:33, only).

0459.0 הַ (ha) **the**.

Význam dle **BDB lexicon** :
nenalezen

Význam dle **TWOT lexicon** :

3595 1393.0 נָפַל (npl) II. Assumed root of the following.

3596 (1393a) נְפִילִים (n^epîlîm) **giants, the Nephilim** (Gen 6:4; Num 13:33, only).

While some scholars attempt to relate this term etymologically to nāpal I via the noun nēpel "untimely birth" or "miscarriage" (as productive of superhuman monstrosities), a more likely reconstruction is the proposal of a root nāpal II, akin to other weak verbs, pûl II "be wonderful, strong, mighty," pālā' "be wonderful," and even pālâ "separate, distinguish," pālal "discriminate." This pattern of semantically related groups of weak verbs with two strong consonants in common is a notably recurrent phenomenon in Hebrew lexicography. Actually, the translation "giants" is supported mainly by the LXX and may be quite misleading. The word may be of unknown origin and mean "heroes" or "fierce warriors" etc, The RSV and NIV transliteration "Nephilim" is safer and may be correct in referring the noun to a race or nation. M.C.F.

3589 1392.0 נָפַל (nāpal) I, **fall, lie, be cast down, fail.**

3590 (1392a) נֶפֶל (nēpel) **untimely birth, abortion** (Job 3:16; Eccl 6:3).

Význam dle **ISBE Bible Dictionary** :

41273 6297 **6297 Nephilim**

41274 6297.01 \<nef'-i-lim> (Heb: *nephilim*): This word, translated "giants" in the King James Version, but retained in the Revised Version (British and American), is found in two passages of the Old Testament--one in Gen 6:4, relating to the antediluvians; the other in Nu 13:33, relating to the sons of Anak in Canaan. In the former place the Nephilim are not necessarily to be identified with the children said to be borne "the daughters of men" to "the sons of God" (Gen 6:2,4); indeed, they seem to be distinguished from the latter as upon the earth before this unholy commingling took place (see &SONS OF GOD). But it is not easy to be certain as to the interpretation of this strange passage. In the second case they clearly represent men of gigantic stature, in comparison with whom the Israelites felt as if they were "grasshoppers." This agrees

with Gen 6:4, "the mighty men that were of old, the men of renew." Septuagint, therefore, was warranted in translating by Grk: *gigantes*.

Význam dle **EAST - Easton's Bible Dictionary** :

02704 2704 \2704 **Nephilim**, Ge 6:4 Nu 13:33 R.V.), giants, the Hebrew word left untranslated by the Revisers, the name of one of the Canaanitish tribes. The Revisers have, however, translated the Hebrew gibborim, in Ge 6:4 "mighty men."

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BKR Bible kralická (1613)

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BHT Transliterated Hebrew OT

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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.)

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.

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.

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.

TWOT lexicon

TWOT - The Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament, by R. Laird Harris, Gleason L. Archer Jr., Bruce K. Waltke, originally published by Moody Press of Chicago, Illinois, Copyright © 1980.

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.

ISBE

ISBE, The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia, 1915, 1st Edition, from Dr. Stanley Morris, IBT, 1997. Original unabridged edition. James Orr, M.A., D.D. General Editor. John L. Nuelsen, D.D., LL.D. Edgar Y. Mullins, D.D., LL.D. Assistant Editors. Morris O. Evans, D.D., PhD. Managing Editor. (Melvin Grove Kyle, D.D., J.J.D. Revising Editor. Revision published in 1939 by Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.)

EAST

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