

Chapter Three

THE NEW ENGLISHMAN'S CONCORDANCES

— GREEK CONCORDANCE —

I. THE PURPOSE OF THE BOOK

The purpose of this book is to list every occurrence of every Greek word in the Greek New Testament and to show how it was translated in the King James' Version of the New Testament. Its value is derived not only from its exhaustiveness, but also from the fact that it allows the student to "get behind" the English translation and study how certain Greek words are used throughout the New Testament. It enables the student to do a "proper" word study. It helps him discover what God meant by a particular word that He used in the New Testament. Undoubtedly the element that makes this concordance outstanding in its field is that by utilizing the numbering system of Strong's Concordance, it enables a person who has no knowledge of Greek to conveniently locate every usage of any Greek word in the New Testament.

II. A DESCRIPTION OF THE BOOK

Introduction

The first few pages of this book contain a general introduction giving its history, describing its value, and explaining its design.

A. The Concordance

This comprises the main portion of the book, covering 872 pages. Here every Greek word (excluding proper names which are found on pages 818-872) that is used in the Greek New Testament is listed in alphabetical order (according to the Greek alphabet). Each Greek word is first written in Greek and then an English transliteration is placed next to it in italics. Under each word is a complete listing of every New Testament reference in which that particular word occurs along with a written out portion of that verse. In each written out phrase the KJV English translation of the Greek word under consideration is printed in italics. Each page is divided into two columns which are meant to be followed from left to right.

To the left of and slightly higher than each Greek word is a number. This number corresponds to the number given that same Greek word in Strong's Exhaustive Concordance. This is what enables a non-Greek student to utilize this concordance effectively. The numbers to the right of the Greek word indicates its root word(s).

The letters "rt" show that the word has the same root as the word whose number is given (example, page 429, #2875).

The letters "cf" (i.e., page 429, #2875) refer to a related word such as a synonym.

The numbers in brackets (i.e., page 827, #1446) signify words from the Hebrew and Chaldee Dictionary of Strong's Concordance. Occasionally small numbers or letters are used within a listing to indicate certain things. The explanation of these is to be found at the beginning of the listing of that word.

The letters "e.g." (where used) denote that the number given designates a word that is simply another form of the word under consideration.

B. English-Greek Index

This is an alphabetical listing of all the English words in the New Testament of the King James' Version. Under each word is given the one or more Greek words that are translated by that English word. The page number where that Greek word can be found in the concordance is then given to the right of it. A dash in the right hand column indicates that the word is to be found on the same page as the word preceding it. This section covers pages 873 to 943.

C. Greek-English Index

This is an alphabetical listing of all the Greek words in the Greek New Testament. Under each word is given the one or more English words that are used to translate each Greek word. The page number where each Greek word can be found in the concordance is then given to the right of it. This section covers pages 945 to 1020.

- D. This contains two parts in which added listings and special classifications are given to a few pronouns, articles and conjunctions. This section is numbered from 1 to 14.

III. HOW TO USE THE BOOK

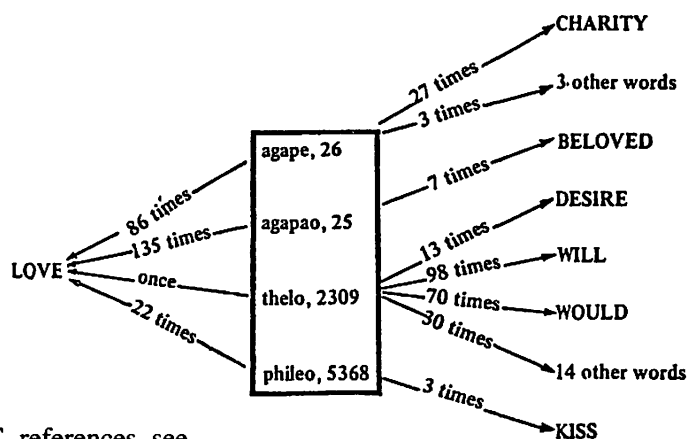
For the student without knowledge of Greek the use of this book will be most effective when using it in connection with Strong's Concordance (and possibly the New Thayer's Lexicon). When a student desires to study a word in the New Testament, he should first go to Strong's Concordance and find the number of its Greek equivalent. Then he can look up that word in this concordance to study its use in the New Testament.

Workshop Example

From the Introduction to this Greek Concordance we adapt the following (The New Englishman's Greek Concordance, Copyright, by Associated Publishers and Authors, Inc. 1972 edition).

The English word "love" is translated from four Greek words as noted on the Diagram from the Concordance. There is no English word that is the exact equivalent of any Greek word. It is not necessarily because the translation is faulty.

If the student *only* used Strong's, then he will need to be switching back and forth over a number of words once he finds out how the Greek word is translated in the KJV, as well as its root word (or words) and how they may be translated.



(For the N.T. references, see
 agape, #26, p.3
 agapao, #25, p.2
 thelo, #2309, p.362
 phileo, #5368, p.786)

We quote the following. "In the middle figures above we have indicated four of the Greek words which are sometimes translated 'love'. On the right you see the reference to 23 English words, which are sometimes employed to translate one or the other of these four Greek words."

One can see what work and time would be involved in the use of Strong's *only* to discover all the ways and words used to translate the Greek words for "love".

However, the New Englishman's Greek Concordance does it for you as the New Testament references for "love" (from Greek words) show.

Refer to #25, #26, #27, #2309 and #5368.

NOTE: —

1. The student is also referred to The Word Study Concordance (Tyndale House Publishers, Inc., Wheaton, Illinois, 1972, 1978), which fulfills the same purpose (with additions) as the New Englishman's Greek Concordance.

This is a two volume set which includes the New Testament and the Word Study Concordance geared to Strong's, Arndt/Gingrich Lexicon, Moulton & Gedon Greek Concordance, and Kittel's Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament.

2. The New Englishman's Greek Concordance published by Hendrickson Publishers, Massachusetts fulfills the same role as the earlier editions of this work by other Publishers. However, it does have several other helpful additions to it, as noted in the following.
 - 1) The New Englishman's Greek Concordance (Wigram-Green, 1982) has been expanded by the addition of a *lexicon*, making it both a *concordance* and a *lexicon*.
 - 2) References have been added for the Bible student to turn to these additional sources for discussion of any word under study. These works are referenced:
 - * Strong's Exhaustive Concordance (numbering system)
 - * Arndt-Gingrich Greek English Lexicon of the New Testament (page number)
 - * Kittel's Theological Dictionary of the New Testament (volume, page number)
 - * Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon to the New Testament (page, column number).
 - 3.) Proper Names have been placed in the main concordance in alphabetical order instead of having to refer to another section, as in previous and other editions.
 - 4) The Index-English and Greek has been eliminated as the Strong's numbering system is already there.
 - 5) The Greek-English Index has also been eliminated as this information is at the head of each word.

Other points of interest are in the Introduction to the New Englishman's Greek Concordance and Lexicon.

However the use of this "tool" is the same as other editions.

NEW ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK WORKSHOP

TOOLS NEEDED: New Englishman's Greek Concordance and Strong's Workshop Assignment #4.

ASSIGNMENT: Work through the following directions. If you have any difficulty, raise your hand and an instructor will assist you.

The full benefit of the Greek Concordance will not be recognized until the student learns how to utilize it in connection with "word studies" later on in the semester. The following workshop will serve primarily to familiarize the student with the Concordance. It is based upon Strong's Workshop Assignment #4 and the student should refer to it for the basic information needed below. Then look up the following words in your Greek Concordance and list all the Scripture references for each way the Greek word is translated in the King James' Version.

EXAMPLE:

SLEW — I Jn 3:12

A. Strong's Number — SC 4969

B. Ways word is translated —

kill — Rev. 6:4

slay/slain — I Jn 3:12; Rev. 5:6, 9, 12; 6:9; 13:8; 18:24

wounded — Rev. 13:3

1. REJOICE — Php 4:4

A. Strong's Number —

B. Ways word is translated —

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2. REJOICE — Php 3:3

A. Strong's Number —

B. Ways word is translated —

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— HEBREW CONCORDANCE —

I. THE PURPOSE OF THE BOOK

This book is a companion to the Englishman's Greek Concordance. It is an essential tool if one wishes to study words or topics right through Scripture.

The purpose of this book is to list every occurrence of every Hebrew or Chaldee (now better known as Aramaic) word in the Old Testament and show how it was translated in the King James Version of the Old Testament.

Its value is derived not only from its exhaustiveness but also from the fact that it allows the student to "get behind" the English translation and study how certain Hebrew words are used throughout the Old Testament. It enables him to discover what God meant by a particular word that He used in the Old Testament.

It is also keyed to Strong's numbering system so that it enables one who has no knowledge of Hebrew to conveniently locate every use of any Hebrew/Chaldee word in the Old Testament.

II. A DESCRIPTION OF THE BOOK

A. Introduction

The first few pages of this book contain a general introduction giving its history, describing its value and explaining its design (pp. vii-xxx). This is essential reading to make the best use of the book. The example given on page ix of the word WALK illustrates the value of this concordance. This is seen in the following workshop example taken from the text.

WORKSHOP EXAMPLE

From the Introduction to this Hebrew concordance we adapt the following.

The English word "walk" is translated from eight Hebrew words as noted on the Diagram from the Concordance. There is no English word that is the exact equivalent of any Hebrew word. It is not necessarily because the translation is faulty.

If the student only used Strong's, then he will need to be switching back and forth over a number of words once he finds out how the Hebrew word is translated in the KJV, as well as its root word (or words) and how they may be translated.

B. The Concordance

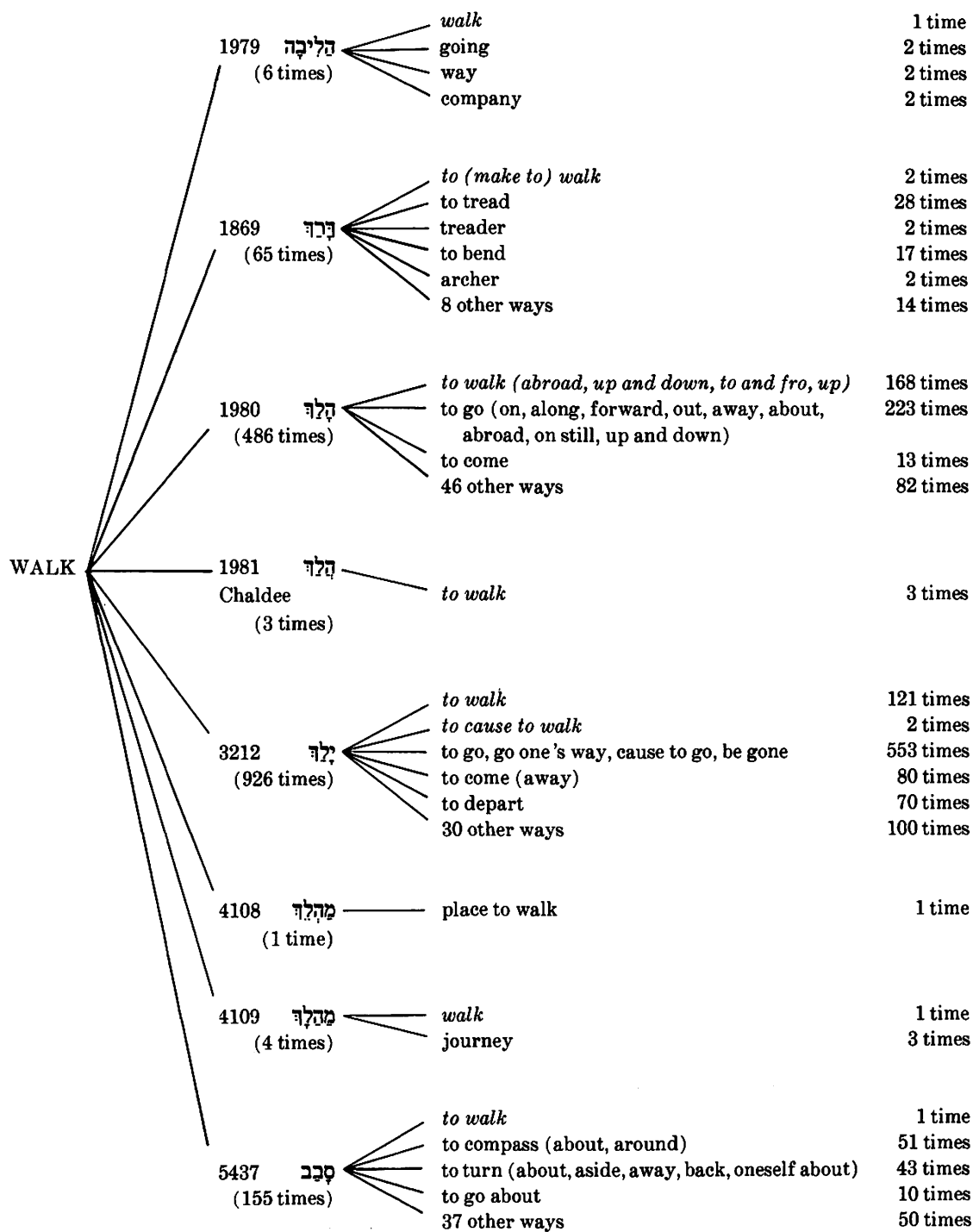
This comprises the main portion of the book, covering 1360 pages, listing every Hebrew word in the Old Testament in Hebrew alphabetical order.

The Strong's number appears to the left and above the Hebrew word. Where a number appears on the right corner of the column opposite the Strong's number, it indicates either root words, and/or related words, synonyms or antonyms which may be used to compare the word under study for clearer understanding.

The Hebrew word is first written, with a pronunciation guide — not a direct transliteration — to the right of it. After this may be Ch., where words come from Ezra or Daniel. This means Chaldee or Aramaic, as it is usually called today. There may be other helpful grammatical abbreviations also, indicating the part of the speech of the word. Underneath are listed all the Old Testament references to that Hebrew word, with a brief quote from the verse in which it appears, the Hebrew word under consideration being printed in italics. Verbs are listed in Biblical order under each conjunction and tense of the verb.

Note: Hebrew proper names are to be found on pages 1-78 of the Appendix.

HEBREW AND CHALDEE WORDS TRANSLATED *WALK*



C. Hebrew-English Index

This is a listing of all Hebrew words in the Old Testament in alphabetical order, with the page number in the concordance on which appears opposite the word. Underneath each word are listed all the translations of it in the King James Version of the Bible. This section covers pages 1361 to 1458.

D. English-Hebrew Index

This is a listing in alphabetical order of all the English words in the Hebrew Old Testament and underneath each Hebrew word so translated, the page number on which appears in the concordance. This section covers pages 1459 to 1682.

E. The Appendix

This contains two sections:—

- (1) Hebrew and Chaldee Proper Names in the Strong's numbering order, and the Scripture reference/s for each (pp. 1-78).
If a number is missing in the main concordance, it is to be found here.
- (2) Table of Chapter and Verses in the English and Hebrew Bibles. first the English chapter and verses are given, followed by the Hebrew in parentheses. (cf. p. xiv para. 3). Eg., Psa 34:12 (13), 12 = King James Version versing, (13) = Hebrew versing.

III. HOW TO USE THE BOOK

For the student without the knowledge of Hebrew, the use of this book will be most effective when using it in connection with Strong's Concordance.

The same method for the Englishman's Greek Concordance is used for the Hebrew Concordance.

First, go to Strong's, find the word, the number, and look up the Hebrew Dictionary at the back for etymology, definition, etc. Then look up the same number in the Hebrew Concordance to find all its occurrences in the Old Testament.

When studying a verb, eg. *walk*, S.C. 1980, the listing is arranged according to CONJUNCTION and TENSE.

Other divisions include INFINITIVE, e.g. *to walk*; e.g. *walking*, or who walks; and IMPERATIVE, e.g. "*walk . . . before Me . . .*".

The major Hebrew conjunctions are explained briefly on pp. 44-55, USING YOUNG'S CONCORDANCE. (Refer to "Workshop Example" in *A Description of The Book* in this chapter, and also in this text, *Chapter Two, Analytical Concordance to the Holy Bible*, Robert Young).

Hebrew TENSES are defined differently from English tenses, which refer to the TIME at which an action took place.

In Hebrew the tenses refer to whether the action is COMPLETE or INCOMPLETE. In the Concordance these tenses are called Preterite and Future.

PRETERITE (now called PERFECT) tense expresses a *complete action* or one that is conceived to have been completed, an action that is once for all or final, whether past, present or future (e.g. the language of the prophets).

FUTURE (now called IMPERFECT) tense expresses *action not yet completed*, either actually or from the perspective of the writer, what is coming to pass, and future, what is continued and in progress at any point in time — past, present or future.

For example, of the difference between the two tenses, see Page 1184, No. 7462. Note how the use of the word differs in the KAL Preterite and the KAL future.

Thus, when studying a verb, it is important to recognize the difference between completed and uncompleted action. The TIME at which the action takes place is largely determined by the reading of the word in its context!

ENGLISHMAN'S HEBREW WORKSHOP

TOOLS NEEDED: King James Bible, Strong's and Englishman's Hebrew Concordances.

ASSIGNMENT: Look up Genesis 22:3 and note how the word *clave* is used.
Use Strong's Concordance and write out the information.
Look up the word in Hebrew Concordance and work through each occurrence of it, using the conjugation key under USING YOUNG'S CONCORDANCE on pp. 44-45 of this textbook.
Note down the force of the verb for each conjugation and whether the action is complete or continuing in the writer's view.
Do not be concerned about infinitives or participles.

WORD: *clave* Genesis 22:3.

STRONG'S NUMBER:

DEFINITION:

WAYS TRANSLATED:

HEBREW CONCORDANCE:

EXAMPLE:

KAL — Narrative use;

Preterite — indicates an action which is finished. (Therefore, Neh. 9:11 — God divided the sea once, miraculously, for the Israelites to escape from Egypt.)