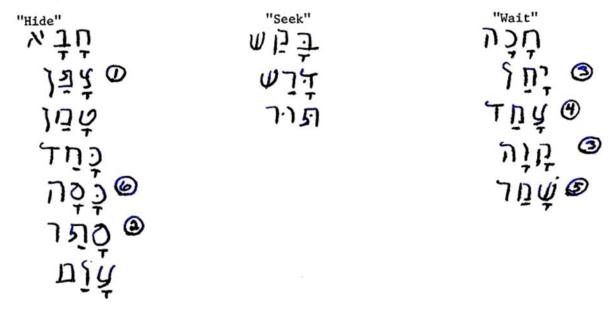
Following are <u>some</u> Hebrew terms translated in common in <u>some</u> passages. The fuller meaning would be determined in accord with our notes on 22-23. But one will quickly see that any one Hebrew word may be admissive of several concepts in our wider vocabularied English.



The lists are not exhaustive as any concordance will quickly show you. But it is possible the terms are just synonyms and used only for variety? The writer thinks not but also thinks that every occurrence must be studied in its own context. You will find many interesting aspects of meaning in these and other terms and can only the the richer for a fuller study of them.

5. Lastly I note the difficulty with making too much of names. I would just urge a note of caution in the etymology of names...some of the worst people have glorious names and some of the best have names that are not so good. We marvel that any mother would name her son "Nabal" (perhaps the father named him) so it may not be a good idea to press names too far. When the Biblical context suggests something is significant, take it as far as it will go but if the Biblical context is dubious, it may be better to let it rest.

Notes on the above: 1. From this word is derived the term "north"...the land of treasures and this will give you some feeling for that sort of "hiding".

2. The term is used as an alternative for the first word mentioned but it may have a different idea of "hide". 3. Both of these words spin off derivative nouns that are translated "hope". Note that these verbs are often translated "wait" and "hope" and that will tell you something of the character of these actions. 4. Normally "stand" but you can easily see how a stand can be developed into a wait. Likewise 5 in more often seen as "guard", "watch" but one can easily see the wait connection. 6. Normally when you see it you will render it "cover" and the hide aspect is apparent in this.