

Deuteronomium 32:8

WTT Deuteronomy 32:8

בְּהִנָּחֵל עֲלֵיָן גּוֹיִם בְּהַפְרִידוֹ בְּנֵי אָדָם יִצְבּ גְּבֻלֹת
עַמִּים לְמִסְפַּר בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל:

^{BHT} Deuteronomy 32:8 bəhanhēl ʿelyôn gôyīm bəhāp̄rîdô bənê ʾādām yaṣṣēb gəbūlōt
ʿammîm ləmispar **bənê yiśrāʾēl**

^{LXT} Deuteronomy 32:8 ὅτε διεμέριζεν ὁ ὑψιστος ἔθνη ὡς διέσπειρεν υἱοὺς
Ἀδάμ ἔστησεν ὄρια ἔθνων κατὰ ἀριθμὸν **ἀγγέλων θεοῦ**

^{LXE} Deuteronomy 32:8 When the Most High divided the nations, when he separated the
sons of Adam, he set the bounds of the nations according to the number of the
angels of God.

Zajímá nás, podle koho ustanovil Elyon (Nejvyšší Bůh) hranice národům.

Hebrejský zdroj (WTT): hranice ustanoveny podle počtu **synů Izraele**.

Latinský zdroj (LXT): hranice ustanoveny podle počtu **synů či poslů božích**.

Stejně tak se liší další překlady:

... **podle počtu synů Izraele**: BKR, CEP, KJV, NKI, TNK, YLT, NAU, NIV...

... **podle počtu božích synů či poslů**: ESV, NAB, NJB, NLT, RSV...

... **podle počtu bohů**: NRS

Podle VSZ (viz. dále) je ustanovení hranic podle bohů či synů božích obsaženo nejen v Septuagintě (LXT) ale i v kumránském zlomku Dt ze 4. jeskyně (patřícím pravděpodobně k proto-masoretské rodině* textů). Toto čtení se tedy vyskytuje ve dvou rodinách textů (Septuaginta a proto-masoretský text) předcházejících masoretskou rodinu textů (WTT). Považujeme tedy jejich čtení za původní. Později, pravděpodobně z věroučných důvodů, mohlo být v masoretských textech nahrazeno ustanovením hranic podle počtu "synů Izraele".

A pokud se budeme řídit hermeneutickou zásadou o nejtěžším čtení, můžeme za překlad nejvíce se blížící původnímu smyslu textu považovat ten v NRS. Tedy sdělení, že **Elyon (Nejvyšší) ustanovil hranice národům podle počtu bohů**.

**) O rodinách textů se dozvíte více na stránce "Rodiny textů" oddílu "Autenticita biblických textů."*

^{NRS} Deuteronomy 32:8 When the Most High apportioned the nations, when he divided
humankind, he fixed the boundaries of the peoples according to the number of **the
gods;**

^{ESV} Deuteronomy 32:8 When the Most High gave to the nations their inheritance, when he divided mankind, he fixed the borders of the peoples according to the number of **the sons of God**.

^{NAB} Deuteronomy 32:8 When the Most High assigned the nations their heritage, when he parceled out the descendants of Adam, He set up the boundaries of the peoples after the number of **the sons of God**;

^{NJB} Deuteronomy 32:8 When the Most High gave the nations each their heritage, when he partitioned out the human race, he assigned the boundaries of nations according to the number of **the children of God**,

^{NLT} Deuteronomy 32:8 When the Most High assigned lands to the nations, when he divided up the human race, he established the boundaries of the peoples according to the number of **angelic beings**.

^{RSV} Deuteronomy 32:8 When the Most High gave to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of men, he fixed the bounds of the peoples according to the number of the **sons of God**.

^{BKR} Deuteronomy 32:8 Když dědictví rozděloval Nejvyšší národům, když rozsadil syny Adamovy, rozměřil meze národům vedlé počtu **synů Izraelských**.

^{CEP} Deuteronomy 32:8 Když Nejvyšší přiděloval pronárodům dědictví, když rozsazoval lidské syny, stanovil hranice kdejakého lidu podle počtu **synů Izraele**.

^{KJV} Deuteronomy 32:8 When the most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he separated the sons of Adam, he set the bounds of the people according to the number of the **children of Israel**.

^{NKJ} Deuteronomy 32:8 When the Most High divided their inheritance to the nations, When He separated the sons of Adam, He set the boundaries of the peoples According to the number of the **children of Israel**.

^{TNK} Deuteronomy 32:8 When the Most High gave nations their homes And set the divisions of man, He fixed the boundaries of peoples In relation to **Israel's numbers**.

^{YLT} Deuteronomy 32:8 In the Most High causing nations to inherit, In His separating sons of Adam -- He setteth up the borders of the peoples By the number of the **sons of Israel**.

^{NAU} Deuteronomy 32:8 "When the Most High gave the nations their inheritance, When He separated the sons of man, He set the boundaries of the peoples According to the number of the **sons of Israel**.

^{NIV} Deuteronomy 32:8 When the Most High gave the nations their inheritance, when he divided all mankind, he set up boundaries for the peoples according to the number of the **sons of Israel**.

Význam klíčových pojmů dle slovníků:

WTM Morphology + Whittaker's Revised BDB Lexicon

יִשְׂרָאֵל noun proper

B9830 יִשְׂרָאֵל n.pr.m. et gent. Israel (*El persisteth, persevereth* (or juss. *Let El persist*)) 1. n.pr.m. second name of Jacob; = 12 tribes. 2. n.pr.gent. (usu. m. but f.): **name of Hebrew nation**; usu. der. from 1, but 'שׁ more common in early usage than בְּנֵי יִשׂ ...

TWOT

(2287a) יִשְׂרָאֵל (yiśrā'el) Israel.

BLM Morph + Barclay-Newmann

ἄγγελων noun genitive masculine plural common

[UBS] ἄγγελος, ου m **angel**; messenger, one who is sent

θεοο noun genitive masculine singular common

[UBS] θεός, ου m **God** (κατὰ θεόν according to God's will, godly; after the likeness of God Eph 4.24); god; f goddess (Ac 19.37)

Výklad pasáže dle VSZ :

Mojžíšova píseň, str.577

...

Slovy, že „Nejvyšší přiděloval pronárodům dědictví“, vyjadřuje píseň svrchovanou Boží vládu nad lidstvem (sr Sk 17, 26). Nejde však o obecné zjištění, ale připomíná se to proto, aby vynikla mimořádná Hospodinova péče o Izraele: vše se řídilo od počátku ohledem na *existenci Božního lidu*. Avšak výrok, že „stanovil hranice kdejakého lidu podle počtu synů Izraele“, není zcela jasný a jednoznačný.

Septuaginta čte: podle počtu „poslů (< synů) Božích“ (též kumránský zlomek Dt z 4. jeskyně). Pod označením „Boží synové“ či „poslové“ spatřují vykladači nebeské bytosti, anděly, kteří mají na starosti jednotlivé národy: Bůh jim je přiděluje (sr Da 10,13), jako král přiděluje provincie své říše knížatům (sr Ž 82,1 1Kr 22,19)...

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 písmena Starého i Nového zákona podle posledního vydání Kralického z roku 1613 První český překlad z originálních jazyků kladoucí důraz na liturgické užití a vrouci zbožnost. NZ přeložil Jan Blahoslav 1564. Pro překlad SZ byla vytvořena zvláštní rada nejvzdělanějších odborníků, vzdělaných na předních evropských evangelických univerzitách, 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 (Československá 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 biblisty 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)

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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)

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NAB The New American Bible

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NIV The New International Version (1984)

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NJB The New Jerusalem Bible

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NLT New Living Translation

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NRS The New Revised Standard Version (1989)

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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.

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.

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.

Barclay-Newman Dictionary

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VSZ VÝKLADY KE STARÉMU ZÁKONU

DÍL I. ZÁKON (Genesis — Deuteronomium)

pořídila Starozákonní překladatelská komise

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