

Exodus 34:29

וַיְהִי בְרִדְתָּ מֹשֶׁה מִהַר סִינַי
וּשְׁנֵי לַחַת הָעֵדוּת בְּיַד־מֹשֶׁה בְּרִדְתּוֹ מִן־הָהָר
וּמֹשֶׁה לֹא־יָדַע כִּי קָרַן עוֹר פָּנָיו בְּדַבְּרוֹ אִתּוֹ:

^{BHT} Exodus 34:29 wayəhî bərédeṭ mōše^h mēhar sînay
ûšəné lūḥōṭ ḥā^cēdūt bəyad-mōše^h bəriḏtô min-hāhār
ûmōše^h lō^ʔ-yāda^c kî qāran ^ʿôr pānāyw bəḏabbərô ʔittô

^{LXT} Exodus 34:29 ὡς δὲ κατέβαινε Μωσῆς ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους καὶ αἱ δύο πλάκες ἐπὶ τῶν χειρῶν
Μωσῆ καταβαίνοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους Μωσῆς οὐκ ἤδει ὅτι δεδόξασται ἡ ὄψις τοῦ
χρώματος τοῦ προσώπου αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ λαλεῖν αὐτὸν αὐτῷ

^{LXE} Exodus 34:29 And when Moses went down from the mountain, *there were* the two tables in the hands of
Moses,-- as then he went down from the mountain, Moses knew not that the appearance of **the skin** of his **face**
was glorified, when God spoke to him.

^{VUL} Exodus 34:29 cumque descenderet Moses de monte Sinai tenebat duas tabulas testimonii
et ignorabat quod **cornuta** esset **facies** sua ex consortio sermonis Dei

^{DRA} Exodus 34:29 And when Moses came down from the Mount Sinai, he held the two tablets of the testimony,
and he knew not that his **face was horned** from the conversation of the Lord.

^{BKR} Exodus 34:29 I stalo se, když sstupoval Mojžíš s hory Sinai, (a měl dvě dsky svědectví v rukou svých, když
sstupoval s hory), nevěděl, že by se **stkvěla kůže tváří** jeho, když mluvil s ním.

^{CEP} Exodus 34:29 Když pak Mojžíš sestupoval z hory Sínaje, měl při sestupu z hory desky svědectví v rukou.
Mojžíš nevěděl, že mu od rozhovoru s Hospodinem **září kůže na tváři**.

^{NRS} Exodus 34:29 Moses came down from Mount Sinai. As he came down from the mountain with the two
tablets of the covenant in his hand, Moses did not know that **the skin** of his **face shone** because he had been
talking with God.

^{ESV} Exodus 34:29 When Moses came down from Mount Sinai, with the two tablets of the testimony in his hand
as he came down from the mountain, Moses did not know that **the skin** of his **face shone** because he had been
talking with God.

^{NAU} Exodus 34:29 It came about when Moses was coming down from Mount Sinai (and the two tablets of the
testimony *were* in Moses' hand as he was coming down from the mountain), that Moses did not know **that the**
skin of his **face shone** because of his speaking with Him.

^{NAB} Exodus 34:29 As Moses came down from Mount Sinai with the two tablets of the commandments in his
hands, he did not know that **the skin** of his **face had become radiant** while he conversed with the LORD.

^{TNK} Exodus 34:29 So Moses came down from Mount Sinai. And as Moses came down from the mountain
bearing the two tablets of the Pact, Moses was not aware that **the skin** of his **face was radiant**, since he had
spoken with Him.

^{KJV} Exodus 34:29 And it came to pass, when Moses came down from mount Sinai with the two tables of testimony in Moses' hand, when he came down from the mount, that Moses wist not that **the skin** of his **face shone** while he talked with him.

^{NKJ} Exodus 34:29 Now it was so, when Moses came down from Mount Sinai (and the two tablets of the Testimony *were* in Moses' hand when he came down from the mountain), that Moses did not know that **the skin** of his **face shone** while he talked with Him.

^{NLT} Exodus 34:29 When Moses came down the mountain carrying the stone tablets inscribed with the terms of the covenant, he wasn't aware that his **face glowed** because he had spoken to the LORD face to face.

^{YLT} Exodus 34:29 And it cometh to pass, when Moses is coming down from mount Sinai (and the two tables of the testimony *are* in the hand of Moses in his coming down from the mount), that Moses hath not known **that the skin** of his **face hath shone** in His speaking with him,

^{NIV} Exodus 34:29 When Moses came down from Mount Sinai with the two tablets of the Testimony in his hands, he was not aware that his **face was radiant** because he had spoken with the LORD.

^{JPS} Exodus 34:29 And it came to pass, when Moses came down from mount Sinai with the two tables of the testimony in Moses' hand, when he came down from the mount, that Moses knew not that **the skin** of his **face sent forth beams** while He talked with him.

Zajímá nás, co se dělo s tváří Mojžíše po jeho druhém sestupu ze Sinajské hory.

Dle VUL a jeho překladu DRA měl Mojžíš rohy. Ostatní překlady popisují, že kůže na Mojžíšově obličejí zářila nebo vyzařovala velebnost (LXX).

Význam klíčových pojmů dle slovníků:

WTM Morphology + Whittaker's Revised BDB Lexicon entry (pg 902)

קָרַן verb qal perfect 3rd person masculine singular

B9019 קָרַן vb. Qal denom. of קָרַן 5, send out rays; Hiph. denom. of קָרַן 1 a, display (grow) horns (be fully developed). (pg 902)

WTM Morphology + BDB lexicon

7160 קָרַן qaran {kaw-ran'}

Meaning: 1) to shine 1a) (Qal) to send out rays 1b) (Hiphil) to display or grow horns, be horned

Origin: a primitive root; TWOT - 2072; v

Usage: AV - shine 3, has horns 1; 4

08804 Stem - Qal (See 08851) Mood - Perfect (See 08816) Count - 12562

TWOT

2072.0 קָרַן (qāran) shine (Qal); have horns (Hiphil). Denominative verb.

(2072a) קֶרֶן (qeren) horn.

This denominative of qeren denotes first, those rays of radiance streaming from Moses' face after he met with God (Exo 34:29), and secondly, the possession of horns (Psa 69:31 [H 32]). It was this mistranslation as "horn" in the Vulgate which led Michael Angelo to place two small horns on Moses' head in his famous statue. Note the same mistranslation in the KJV of Hab 3:4. The Qal usage denotes the form of a horn(s) rather than the substance. Our root is to be contrasted with 'āhal, 'ōr, hālal, et al. which denote the substance of a "shining" rather than a form. This root occurs seventy-seven times (four times as a verb).

qeren. Horn, ray, hill. ASV and RSV translate the same. Our word primarily denotes the horn(s) of various animals (ram, wild oxen). (Cf. Ugaritic qrn, UT 19: no. 2279,) Elephant tusks were referred to (or mistaken) as huge horns (Ezek 27:15). A frequently occurring derived denotation relates to strength, pride, and élan vitale. L. Schmidt rightly stated: "In the OT the horn is not only an expression for physical power in symbolical prophetic action (2Kings 22:11) or in visionary depiction of the might which has scattered Israel (Zech 2:1-4); it is a direct term for power" (TWNT, III, p. 669). (Cf. Deut 33:17; 2Sam 22:3; Psa 18:2 [H 3]). Schmidt further notes that whereas teeth, mouth and claws are images of violent exercise of force, the horn denotes physical might and power. It is for God to exalt or trample down the horn; when men exalt their horn, it denotes arrogance (Psa 75:4-5). Consequently, "horn" becomes a symbol for men endowed with such power (Dan 8:20-21). Our word is also used of horn-like projections, or hills (Isa 5:1). Musical instruments (Josh 6:5) and flasks (1Sam 16:1) were made of horns.

The radiance of God's power beaming from Moses' face was fittingly described as horn-like (Exo 34:29; cf. also Hab 3:4). Subsequently, horns were put on the altars to focus the symbolic presence and power of God. It was especially on these horns that blood to atone for original and unwitting sin was to be applied (Exo 30:10; Lev 4:7, et al.). Adonijah and then Joab recognized this and took hold of the horns of the altar of burnt offering, seeking forgiveness. The former having sinned "unwittingly" was forgiven, since David long was aware of his designs on the throne and had not corrected him (1Kings 1:5-6, 53). The latter was killed (1Kings 2:28, 34) for his duplicity. Also, this is entirely in keeping with Mosaic legislation regarding murder (Exo 21:14).

As horns are the focus of a beast's power, so God promises to grant strong horns to those of his choosing (Deut 33:17). Thus one could parallel his heart and his "horn" as exalting in God (1Sam 2:1). One could defy God by lifting up his horn in arrogance (Psa 75:4-5 [H 5-6]). Actually, it was God who would cut off the evildoers' horns and exalt the horns of the righteous (Psa 75:10 [H 11]). To have one's horns exalted by God is to gain victory and salvation (Psa 92:10 [H 11]; David's horn is to bud, Psa 132:17). God is the source of all true salvation, hence he is termed the horn of salvation (2Sam 22:3).

Bibliography: TDNT, VII, pp.76-85. L.J.C.

BDB (Albridget) Lexicon

9017 קָרַן (pg 901)

9018 קֶרֶן n.f. horn -- *horn*: 1. a. of ram (אֵיל), so in Daniel's vision, and (of goat); of oppressors in Isr. (under fig. of rams), so of nations; of Zion under fig. of threshing-ox; seen in Zech.'s vision. b. used as oil-flask. c.

קֶרֶן נְיוּבָל, as wind-instr. d. קֶרְנוֹת שֵׁן (from curved shape of tusks). 2. fig., of pers., symbol of strength;

also haughtiness, arrogance; opp. קָרַע *hew off horns*, i.e. reduce, humiliate. 3. of altar, horn-like projections at corners; as sanctuary, refuge. 4. *hill*. (pg 901)

9019 קָרַן vb. Qal denom. of קָרַן 5, send out rays; Hiph. denom. of קָרַן 1 a, display (grow) horns (be fully developed). (pg 902)

9020 קֶרֶן הַפּוֹיֵן n.pr.f. (*horn of antimony*, i.e. *beautifier*, v. פּוֹיֵן) Job's third daughter. (pg 902)

BDB (Full) Lexicon

8741 קָרַן (page 901)

קָרַן (√ of foll.; mng. dub.; cf. As. *k\arnu*, Ar. <*>, Eth. <*> NH קָרַן, ph. קָרַן, Aram. קָרַנָא, <*>, all *horn*; Sab. קָרַן *spur of mt. (?) Hom:Chrest. 127; v. also Ar. <*> part of man's head where horns are in beasts, <*> corner, extremity, of anything Frey, horn of uterus, Lane).*

8742 קָרַן (page 902) (Strong 7161)

קָרַן:75 n.f.:Je 48, 25 horn; — abs. קָרַן Is 5:1 +, קָרַן Psalm 75:5; cstr. קָרַן Jos 6:5 +; sf. קָרַנִי 1 S 2:1 Psalm 92:11, etc.; du. קָרַנִים Hb 3:4, קָרַנִים Dn 8:3; 8:6, נָיִם- v:3; v:20; cstr. קָרַנִי 1 K 22:11 +, sf. קָרַנִי Gn 22:13 Dt 33:17, קָרַנִי Dn 8:7, קָרַנִיכֶם Ez 34:21; pl. (usu. In der. senses) קָרַנֹת Ez 43:15 +; cstr. קָרַנֹת Ex 29:12 +, sf. קָרַנֹתָיו 27:2 +, etc.; — *horn*: † 1. a. of ram (אֵיל) Gn 22:13, so in Daniel's vision Dn 8:3; 8:3; 8:6; 8:7; 8:20, and (of goat) v:5; v:8; v:9; v:21; of oppressors in Isr. (under fig. of rams) Ez 34:21, so of nations Zc 2:2; 2:4; 2:4; 2:4; of רָאִים Dt 33:17 Psalm 22:22 (both fig., cf. 92:11); of Zion under fig. of threshing-ox Mi 4:13; קָרַן בְּרִזָּל 1 K 22:11 = 2 Ch 18:10 (symbol.); seen in Zech.'s vision Zc 2:1. b. used as oil-flask 1 S 16:1; 16:13 1 K 1:39 (cf. קָרַן הַפִּיחַ infr.). c. קָרַן הַיּוֹבֵל, as wind-instr. Jos 6:5 (cf. שׁוֹפָר). d. קָרַנֹת שׁוֹן Ez 27:15 (from curved shape of tusks). † 2. fig., of pers., symbol of strength Dt 33:17, קָרַן יִשְׁעֵי 2 S 22:3 = Psalm 18:3 (of 'י as deliverer); others sub 3 or 4; esp. as lifted up (רוֹם, as of a lordly animal, cf. Dr:1 S 2. 1), denoting increase of might, dignity 1 S 2:1; 2:10 La 2:17 Psalm 75:11 89:18; 89:25 92:11 112:9, so perh. 1 Ch 25:5 (v. Kau; > Be *blow loudly* [cf. 1 c]), + לְעֵמוֹ Psalm 148:14 (subj. 'י); also haughtiness, arrogance 75:5; 75:6; opp. קָרַן גָּדַע *hew off horns*, i.e. reduce, humiliate, La 2:3 Psalm 75:11, pass. Je 48:25, so קָרַנִי בְּעַפְרָי וְעַל־לְתֵי בְּעַפְרָי Jb 16:15; וְעַל־לְתֵי בְּעַפְרָי קָרַנִי Ez 29:21 is appar. of restoration of might (as Psalm 148:14 supr., c. וַיָּרֶם), but קָרַן לְדָוִד אָצִי Psalm 132:17 of raising up individual ruler of Davidic line. 3. of altar, horn-like projections at corners (26 t.), Am 3:14 Je 17:1 Ez 43:15; 43:20 Psalm 118:27 Ex 27:22 + 8t. Ex, Lv 4:7; 4:18 + 6 t. Lv (all P); as sanctuary, refuge 1 K 1:50; 1:51 2:28. † 4. *hill* (so in Ar., *peak, isolated hill*, cf. Ges) Is 5:1. † 5. קָרַנִים מִיָּדוֹ לוֹ Hb 3:4 *rays at his side(s) had he* (of lightning-flashes in theoph., cf. Now Da). — Am 6:13 v. קָרַנִים n.pr.loc.

8743 קָרַן (page 902) (Strong 7160)

† קָרַן vb. Qal denom. of קָרַן 5, send out rays; — Pf. 3 ms. קָרַן עוֹר פָּנָיו Ex 34:29; 34:30; 34:35 (P). Hiph.denom. of קָרַן 1 a, display (grow) horns (be fully developed), Pt. מִקְרָן מִפְּרִים Psalm 69:32.

8744 קָרַן הַפּוֹדֵי (page 902) (Strong 7163)

† קָרַן הַפּוֹדֵי n.pr.f. (*horn of antimony*, i.e. *beautifier*, v. פּוֹחַ); — Job's third daughter Jb 42:14.

WTM Morphology + Whittaker's Revised BDB Lexicon entry (pg 816,819,542,819)

פָּנָה noun common both plural construct , suffix 3rd person masculine singular

B7986 [פָּנָה], pl. פָּנִים n.m.f. face, also faces (as *turned* toward one) -- I. 1. *face, faces* a. lit., of man; pale (from alarm), flushed; tearful; sad; covered with shame, whence fig. of confusion, discomfiture. b. of 'י. c.

פָּנִים אֶל-פָּנִים *face to face*, of seeing (God), knowing, judging, speaking; נִתְרָאָה פָּנִים *see each other* (in the) *face* = meet each other in battle. d. of relations with 'י : פָּנֵי הַרִים, in worship (v. also נִשָּׂא); in

spiritual sense. e. of **אִ** himself. Vid. further sub 7. 2. a. = *presence, person*, of **אִ**; of **אִ** in anger; of Absalom; in weakened sense, nearly = sf. (cf. **נפש** 4 a). b. c. **ראה** technically, *see one's face*, i.e. appear before one, in one's presence: before a man; esp. as privilege, = have access to, man of rank, king; implying favour of person seen, man God. 3. *face* of seraphim, cherubim. 4. *face* of animals; of crocodile. 5. *face* (= *surface*) of ground (**הָאֲדָמָה**), so **הָאֲרָץ**, **פִּי הַתֵּבֵל**, **פִּי תֵבֵל**; of a field; **פִּי הַיַּם**, **פִּי תְהוֹם**; *the expanse of his* [the crocodile's] *coat; front* (esp. Ezek.), of house; of gate; of chamber; of pot (**סִיר**); *battle front*; = *van* of locust-army (opp. **סָפוֹ**); *front*, i.e. *edge*, of sword, of axe; = condition, state of a thing, as denoted by its *appearance*; of flock; **פִּי הַדָּבָר** *the appearance* (situation, attitude) *of the affair*. 6. as adv.loc. **לְפָנַי** d *before and behind* = **וְאֵל** **לְפָנַי** *toward*, also *in front* (to the East?) *of* (v. **לְפָנַי** d infr.); **לְפָנַי** *toward* (opp. **לְאַחֲרָי**); **מִלְפָּנֶיךָ** v. **פָּנִימָה**; adv. temp. **לְפָנִים** *formerly*; **מִלְפָּנִים** *from beforetime* (|| **מִרְאשׁ**). 7. for other phrases see: **אֹר** vb. Hiph. 5; **אֹר** n. 10; **בוֹשׁ** Hiph.; **בַּקֵּשׁ** Pi. 3; **בִּשְׁת** 1; **הֲדָר** 2; **זָעַם** Niph.; **זָעַף** 1; **חִבֵּשׁ** 1 a; I. **חָרָה**; I. **חָנַר**; I. **חֲזַק**; Pi. 5; II. **חָלָה**; IV. **חָמַר**; **חָפָה**; **חָחַן**; **חָחַן**; **יָעַד** Hoph.; **יִשְׁוּעָה** 3; **פּוֹן** Hiph. 3; **פָּפַר** 1; **פָּסָה** Pi. 1,2; [**נָבַט**] Hiph. 3; **נָגַד** 1,2c; **נָכַח** Hiph.; **נָפַל** 3 b, and Hiph. 5; **נִשְׂאָה** 1 b (3); **נָתַן** 2 b; **סָבַב** Hiph. 1 a; **סָתַר** Hiph. 2; **סָתַר** 2 a; **עָזַז** Hiph.; **עָמַד** Hiph. 6 a; II. **עָמָה**; [**צָרַב**]; [**קָדַם**] Pi.; **שָׁיַם** Hiph.; **שָׁיַת**; II. **שָׁנָה** Pi.; **עֵבֶר** I. **עֵבֶר** 2. (pg 816)

B7994 **פָּנִים** v. **פָּנִינִים**. (pg 819)

B4987 **לְפָנַי** v. sub **פָּנָה**. (pg 542)

B7989 **לְפָנַי** as adj., *anterior*. (pg 819)

WTM Morphology + Whittaker's Revised BDB Lexicon entry (pg 736)

עור noun common masculine singular

B7158 **עור** n.m. skin -- *skin*: 1. of men; (dark) skin of Cushite; in hyperb.; **עור שְׁנֵי** *the skin of my teeth*, i.e. gums (si vera l.); in tests for leprosy; **עור בְּעַד עור** *skin in behalf of, for, skin*, appar. proverb. phrase of barter, = everything has its price. 2. *hide* of animals, after skinning; of sacrif. victims; prepared for use (by some process of tanning), sts. = *leather*: material of garments, girdle, any article; covering of tabern., of ark, sacred utensils, etc. (pg 736)

Vysvětlení zkratek 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 vroucí 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 (Českobratrská 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 biblisté 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)

NKJ - The New King James Version NKJV (NKJ), Copyright © 1982, Thomas Nelson, Inc. All rights reserved. Bible text from the New King James Version is not to be reproduced in copies or otherwise by any means except as permitted in writing by Thomas Nelson, Inc., 501 Nelson Place, Nashville, Tennessee, 37214-1000.

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)

NAS/NAU - The New American Standard Bible NASB (NAS[1977] and NAU[1995]), Copyright © 1960, 1962, 1963, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1988, 1995, and La Biblia de Las Americas, Copyright © 1986, both by The Lockman Foundation. All rights reserved. This excellent translation is an updated edition of the ASV [see above], with the entire Bible completed in 1971. Both the 1977 NASB English Bible translation and the 1995 New American Standard Bible 1995 Update are included as separate literal Bible texts. PERMISSION TO QUOTE: The text of the New American Standard Bible may be quoted and/or reprinted up to and inclusive of two hundred (200) verses without express written permission of The Lockman Foundation, providing the verses do not amount to a complete book of the Bible nor do the verses quoted account for more than 10% of the total work in which they are quoted. Notice of copyright must appear on the title or copyright page of the work as follows: Scripture taken from the NEW AMERICAN STANDARD BIBLE, © Copyright The Lockman Foundation 1960,1962, 1963, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1988, 1995. Used by permission. When quotations from the NASB text are used in not-for-resale media, such as church bulletins, orders of service, posters, transparencies or similar media, the abbreviation (NASB) may be used at the end of the quotation (instead of the above copyright notice). Quotations and/or reprints in excess of the above limitations, or other permission requests, must be directed to and approved in writing by The Lockman Foundation. This permission to quote is limited to material which is wholly manufactured in compliance with the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States of America and all applicable international conventions and treaties.

NAB The New American Bible

NAB - The New American Bible with Revised New Testament and Revised Psalms, and with Roman Catholic Deutero-Canon. "New American Bible, Copyright © 1991,1986,1970 by the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, 3211 Fourth Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017-1194, USA, is used by license of copyright owner. All Rights Reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, digital or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the copyright owner."

NIV The New International Version (1984)

NIV/NIB - The New International Version 1984 (NIV). Scripture quoted by permission. When the NIV is quoted, notice of copyright must appear on the title page or copyright page as follows: "Quotations designated (NIV) are from THE HOLY BIBLE: NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION®. NIV®. Copyright © 1973, 1978, 1984 by International Bible Society. Used by permission of Zondervan Publishing House. All

rights reserved." (American Edition Copyright.) British Edition Copyright: When the NIV is quoted, notice of copyright must appear on the title page or copyright page as follows: "Scripture quotations taken from the HOLY BIBLE, NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION®, Copyright © 1973, 1978, 1984 by International Bible Society. Used by permission of Hodder & Stoughton, a member of the Hodder Headline Group. All rights reserved. "NIV" is a trade mark of International Bible Society. UK trademark number 1448790." General Terms of Copyright: The "NIV" and "New International Version" are trademarks registered in the United States Patent and Trademark office by International Bible Society. UK trademark number 1448790. The NIV database is NOT a shareware program and may not be duplicated. All quotations from the NIV Database shall be noted by insertion of the designation "(NIV)" unless all scriptural quotations within the Product are taken from the NIV Database and the same is clearly stated with the above identified copyright notice. The NIV text may be quoted in any form (written, visual, electronic or audio), up to and inclusive of five hundred (500) verses without express written permission of the publisher, providing the verses quoted do not amount a complete book of the Bible nor do the verses quoted account for 25 percent or more of the total text of the work in which they are quoted. When quotations from the NIV text are used in non-saleable media, such as church bulletins, orders of service, posters, transparencies or similar media, a complete copyright notice is not required but the initials (NIV) must appear at the end of each quotation. Any commentary or other Biblical reference work, produced for commercial sale, that uses the New International Version must obtain written permission for the use of the NIV text. Permission requests for commercial use within the U.S. and Canada that exceed the above guidelines must be directed to, and approved in writing by, Zondervan Publishing House, 5300 Patterson S.E., Grand Rapids, MI. 49530. Permission requests for commercial use within the U.K., EEC, and EFTA countries that exceed the above guideline must be directed to, and approved in writing by, Hodder & Stoughton Publishers, 338 Euston Rd, London NW1 3BH UK-ENGLAND. Permission request for non-commercial use that exceed the above guidelines must be directed to, and approved in writing by, International Bible Society, 1820 Jet Stream Drive, Colorado Springs, CO 80921.

NJB The New Jerusalem Bible

NJB - The New Jerusalem Bible, with Deutero-Canon, Copyright © 1985, Doubleday.

NLT New Living Translation

NLT - HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, copyright © 1996 by Tyndale Charitable Trust. All rights reserved. The NLT is a new translation, intended to replace The Living Bible. The text of the HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, may be quoted in any form (written, visual, electronic or audio) up to and inclusive of two hundred and fifty (250) verses without express written permission of the publisher, provided that the verses quoted do not account for more than 20 percent of the work in which they are quoted, and provided that a complete book of the Bible is not quoted. When the HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, is quoted, one of the following (three) credit lines must appear on the copyright page or title page of the work: (1) "Scripture quotations marked (NLT) are from the HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, copyright © 1996. Used by permission of Tyndale House Publishers, (2) "Scripture quotations are taken from the HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, copyright © 1996. Used by permission of Tyndale House Publishers, Inc., Wheaton, Illinois 60189. All rights reserved." (3) "Unless otherwise indicated, all Scripture quotations are taken from the HOLY BIBLE, New Living Translation, copyright © 1996. Used by permission of Tyndale House Publishers, Inc., Wheaton, Illinois 60189. All rights reserved." When quotations from the NLT text are used in nonsalable media, such as church bulletins, orders of service, newsletters, transparencies or similar media, a complete copyright notice is not required but the initials (NLT) must appear at the end of each quotation. Quotations in excess of two hundred and fifty (250) verses or 20 percent of the work, or other permission requests, must be directed to, and approved in writing by Tyndale House Publishers, Inc., P.O. Box 80, Wheaton, Illinois 60189. Publication of any commentary or other Bible reference work produced for commercial sale that uses the New Living Translation requires written permission for the use of the NLT text. "New Living", "NLT", and the New Living Translation logo are registered trademarks of Tyndale House Publishers, Inc.

NRS The New Revised Standard Version (1989)

NRS - The New Revised Standard Version NRSV (NRS) of the Bible. The Scripture quotations contained herein are from the New Revised Standard Version (NRSV) of the Bible, Copyrighted 1989 by the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, and are used by permission. All rights reserved. BibleWorks™ includes the various NRSV OT Apocryphal- Deutero-Canonical books.

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 Theodotion and Alexandrian variants; Brenton's LXX in Daniel is Theodotion'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.

Výše uvedené zdroje byly použity z aplikace [BibleWorks version 5.0](#), (c) 2001 BibleWorks, www.bibleworks.com

Autor: Pavel MAT (c) 05/2003