

# What Is God In Aramaic



## What is God in Aramaic? Unraveling the Divine in an Ancient Language

Delving into the linguistic roots of religious terminology can offer profound insights into the evolution of faith and its cultural context. For those interested in the historical and linguistic aspects of Christianity and Judaism, understanding how God was (and is) referred to in Aramaic is crucial. This post will explore the various terms used for "God" in Aramaic, their historical significance, and how they contribute to a richer understanding of the religious landscape of ancient Mesopotamia and beyond. We'll unpack the nuances of these terms, providing a comprehensive and accurate exploration of this fascinating topic.

## Aramaic: The Language of God and Empire

Before we delve into specific words for "God," it's essential to understand Aramaic's historical importance. Aramaic wasn't a single, monolithic language, but rather a family of closely related dialects. However, it became a lingua franca across a vast swathe of the Near East during the Achaemenid (Persian) Empire, and later under the Seleucid and Parthian empires. Its widespread use meant it became the everyday language of many Jewish communities in Judea and beyond, even influencing Hebrew itself. This widespread usage makes understanding Aramaic terminology crucial for interpreting ancient texts.

## The Preeminence of 'Ēlāh' (ܐܠܗܐ)

The most common Aramaic word for God is 'Ēlāh' (ܐܠܗܐ). This word is strikingly similar to the Hebrew El (אֱל), a term widely used in the Hebrew Bible. Both words likely share a common Proto-Semitic root, indicating a deep historical connection in the understanding of the divine. 'Ēlāh' frequently appears in Aramaic biblical texts and inscriptions, establishing its central role in expressing the concept of God within the Aramaic-speaking world. The plural form, 'Ēlāhē (ܐܠܗܐܝ), meaning "gods," also appears, though its usage typically refers to God in a majestic plural (a grammatical form found also in Hebrew and other Semitic languages, conveying both power and unity).

## Beyond 'Ēlāh': Exploring Other Terms for God

While 'Ēlāh' reigns supreme, other terms enrich our understanding of how Aramaic speakers conceived of the divine.

### Yāhāb (ܝܗܐܒ): The Giver

Yāhāb (ܝܗܐܒ) isn't a direct equivalent to "God" in the same way as 'Ēlāh'. Instead, it highlights a specific attribute of God: giving. It emphasizes God's benevolent nature and provision for humanity. While not used as frequently as 'Ēlāh', Yāhāb offers a valuable insight into the theological emphasis on God's generosity and grace.

### Mar (ܡܪ): Lord or Master

The word Mar (ܡܪ) translates to "lord" or "master." In context, it can refer to God, acknowledging his sovereignty and authority. This term reflects a more personal relationship with the divine, highlighting God's lordship over creation and humankind. It's often used in conjunction with other terms for God, adding a layer of meaning to the expression.

## Context Matters: Understanding Usage

It's vital to remember that the meaning and nuance of these Aramaic terms for God depend heavily on the context. The choice of word often reflects the specific theological emphasis of the author or speaker, highlighting certain attributes of God over others. Studying the surrounding text is crucial

for a proper interpretation.

## Aramaic's Influence on Religious Terminology

The use of Aramaic in religious contexts had a lasting impact, leaving its mark on later religious traditions. The influence of Aramaic vocabulary can be traced in various religious texts and practices, demonstrating the linguistic and cultural connections across different faiths and historical periods. Understanding the nuances of these Aramaic terms contributes to a richer understanding of the cultural and linguistic landscape in which early Christianity and later Judaism developed.

## Conclusion

Exploring the Aramaic words for "God" offers a unique window into the religious beliefs and practices of ancient communities. From the prevalent 'Ēlāh' to the more nuanced Yāhāb and Mar, each term adds a layer of complexity to our understanding of how the divine was conceived and expressed. Studying these words helps us appreciate the richness and diversity of religious language and its ongoing influence on our understanding of faith.

## FAQs

1. Is there a single perfect Aramaic translation for "God" in English? No, the ideal translation depends heavily on the context. While 'Ēlāh' is the most common equivalent, using just "God" might overlook the nuances of the original Aramaic word.
2. How did Aramaic influence the development of Hebrew? Aramaic's widespread use led to lexical borrowing and grammatical influences within Hebrew, particularly during the Second Temple period.
3. Are these Aramaic terms still used today? While not in common everyday usage, these terms are still studied and used within academic and religious circles that focus on ancient languages and texts.
4. Where can I find more information about Aramaic language and its history? Academic databases, linguistic textbooks, and specialized websites dedicated to Semitic languages offer extensive resources on Aramaic.
5. What is the significance of studying Aramaic for biblical studies? Understanding Aramaic is crucial for interpreting biblical texts and understanding the cultural context in which they were written, particularly the intertestamental period and early Christian writings.

**what is god in aramaic:** Discovering the Language of Jesus Douglas Hamp, 2005

**what is god in aramaic: Basics of Biblical Aramaic** Miles V. Van Pelt, 2011 This easy-to-understand book includes everything you need to learn Biblical Aramaic, including a lexicon of Biblical Aramaic, the complete annotated text of all 269 Bible verses written in Aramaic, and chapter exercises with an answer key.

**what is god in aramaic: What is Islam Who are the Muslims?** Muhammad Farooq-i-Azam Malik, 2008 This Booklet is available in English as well as in Spanish. It is full color and is especially designed as a Da'wah tool to built the bridge between Muslims and non-Muslims. It is an excellent effort to promote the understanding about Muslims and Islam and has been declared as one of the best Da'wah material available. Booklet carries the following topics: ISLAM What is Islam? Is Islam a new Religion? What is the distinctive Feature of Islam? How does Islam relate to Mankind? MUSLIMS Who are the Muslims? What are the Pillars of Faith? Why Muslims use the word 'Allah' instead of 'God'? How does someone become a Muslim? PROPHETHOOD What is Prophethood in Islam? Who is Muhammad? What is Sunnah? What does Islam say about Torah and Bible? How Islam views Judaism and Christianity? What does Islam say about Original Sin? What does Islam say about Jesus? QUR'AN What is the Qur'an? Does Islam recognize Science and Technology? WORSHIP What is Worship in Islam? What are the Five Pillars of Islam? What is the Ka'bah? COMMUNITY What are Human Rights in Islam? What is Jihad in Islam? What is Islamic Dress Code? How does Islam view Family Life? What is the Status of Women in Islam? What is Marriage in Islam? Why is More than One Wife permitted in Islam? What does Islam say about Parents and Elderly? What does Islam say about Food? What does Islam say about Intoxicants and Gambling? What Islam say about Business Interaction? CONCEPTS What is the concept of God in Islam? What is the concept of Life in Islam? What is the concept of Life after Death in Islam? What is the concept of Sin in Islam?

**what is god in aramaic: The Sufi Book of Life** Neil Douglas-Klotz, 2005-02-22 Part meditation book, part oracle, and part collection of Sufi lore, poetry, and stories, The Sufi Book of Life offers a fresh interpretation of the fundamental spiritual practice found in all ancient and modern Sufi schools—the meditations on the 99 Qualities of Unity. Unlike most books on Sufism, which are primarily collections of translated Sufi texts, this accessible guide is a handbook that explains how to apply Sufi principles to modern life. With inspirational commentary that connects each quality with contemporary concerns such as love, work, and success, as well as timeless wisdom from Sufi masters, both ancient and modern, such as Rumi, Hafiz, Shabistari, Rabia, Inayat Khan, Indries Shah, Irina Tweedie, Bawa Muhaiyadden, and more, The Sufi Book of Life is a dervish guide to life and love for the twenty-first century. On the web: <http://sufibookoflife.com>

**what is god in aramaic: The Words of Jesus in the Original Aramaic** Stephen Andrew Missick, 2006-04

**what is god in aramaic: The Book of Knowledge** J. J. Hurtak, 1987-12-01

**what is god in aramaic: The Name** Mark Sameth, 2020-05-04 The God of ancient Israel—universally referred to in the masculine today—was understood by its earliest worshipers to be a dual-gendered, male-female deity. So argues Mark Sameth in The Name. Needless to say, this is no small claim. Half the people on the planet are followers of one of the three Abrahamic religions—Judaism, Christianity, and Islam—each of which has roots in the ancient cult that worshiped this deity. The author's evidence, however, is compelling and his case meticulously constructed. The Hebrew name of God—YHWH—has not been uttered in public for over two thousand years. Some thought the lost pronunciation was "Jehovah" or "Yahweh." But Sameth traces the name to the late Bronze Age and argues that it was expressed Hu-Hi—Hebrew for "He-She." Among Jewish mystics, we learn, this has long been an open secret. What are the implications for us today if "he" was not God?

**what is god in aramaic: Palmyrene Aramaic Texts** Delbert R. Hillers, Eleonora Cussini, 1992

**what is god in aramaic: An Introduction to Aramaic** Frederick E. Greenspahn, 2003-01-01 An Introduction to Aramaic introduces biblical Aramaic to beginning students already familiar with Hebrew. All Aramaic passages in the Old Testament plus other Aramaic texts are included. Includes

paradigms, a complete glossary, resources for further study, exercises, and an answer key. Paperback edition available from the Society of Biblical Literature ([www.sbl-site.org](http://www.sbl-site.org)).

**what is god in aramaic:** *Blessings of the Cosmos* Douglas-Klotz, 2010-10-29 Aramaic the language of Jesus and his disciples has captured the imagination of seekers from every faith and spiritual tradition. Since the publication of his bestseller *Prayers of the Cosmos*, Aramaic scholar Dr. Neil Douglas-Klotz has become a foremost expert at uncovering the rich layers of meaning found in Jesus' native wisdom sayings. Now, in *Blessings of the Cosmos*, this renowned author presents a collection of all-new translations of Jesus' best-loved benedictions and invocations for peace, healing, divine connection, and more including; Come unto me, all ye that labor blessings to renew and re-dedicate your life's sacred vocation Ask, and it shall be given you discovering your origin in the source of Love itself Jesus' parting words to the disciples, from the blessing of greater works to the many mansions teaching to the great commandment on love, and more Jesus' Beatitudes in Luke; blessings for our inner being Plus an 80-minute CD with 20 guided Aramaic body prayers similar to the traditional Middle Eastern practices that Jesus himself used to generate spiritual energy and insight Whether for personal inspiration or use in communal worship and rites of passage, *Blessings of the Cosmos* offers you a heart-opening prayer book that will guide you toward an ever deepening, daily experience of the divine.

**what is god in aramaic:** *Holy Bible (NIV)* Various Authors,, 2008-09-02 The NIV is the world's best-selling modern translation, with over 150 million copies in print since its first full publication in 1978. This highly accurate and smooth-reading version of the Bible in modern English has the largest library of printed and electronic support material of any modern translation.

**what is god in aramaic: Did Jesus Speak Greek?** G. Scott Gleaves, 2015-05-12 Did Jesus speak Greek? An affirmative answer to the question will no doubt challenge traditional presuppositions. The question relates directly to the historical preservation of Jesus's words and theology. Traditionally, the authenticity of Jesus's teaching has been linked to the recovery of the original Aramaic that presumably underlies the Gospels. The Aramaic Hypothesis infers that the Gospels represent theological expansions, religious propaganda, or blatant distortions of Jesus's teachings. Consequently, uncovering the original Aramaic of Jesus's teachings will separate the historical Jesus from the mythical personality. G. Scott Gleaves, in *Did Jesus Speak Greek?*, contends that the Aramaic Hypothesis is inadequate as an exclusive criterion of historical Jesus studies and does not aptly take into consideration the multilingual culture of first-century Palestine. Evidence from archaeological, literary, and biblical data demonstrates Greek linguistic dominance in Roman Palestine during the first century CE. Such preponderance of evidence leads not only to the conclusion that Jesus and his disciples spoke Greek but also to the recognition that the Greek New Testament generally and the Gospel of Matthew in particular were original compositions and not translations of underlying Aramaic sources.

**what is god in aramaic: The Aramaic Origin of the Fourth Gospel** Charles Fox Burney, 1922

**what is god in aramaic:** *The Aramaic-English Interlinear New Testament* Rev. David Bauscher, 2008-06-30 This is The New Testament in the language of Jesus and his countrymen of 1st century Israel, with a word for word translation into English next to each Aramaic word. Aramaic was used in Mel Gibson's film *The Passion of the Christ* to make the film as realistic as possible. This New Testament will surprise and thrill the reader with its power and inspiration coming from the words of Yeshua (Jesus in ancient Aramaic) as He originally spoke them and a very literal English rendering. Much evidence is presented demonstrating very powerfully that The Peshitta Aramaic NT is the original behind The Greek NT. There are many graphics and even photos from Dead Sea Scrolls to illustrate an Aramaic verse and how a reading was interpreted by a Greek translating the text. 625 pages. B&W Hardback 6x9. Pastor Dave is a former high school science teacher with a proficiency in Hebrew, Greek and Aramaic and has been preaching & teaching The Bible since 1976 in several churches in the USA. His web site is [aramaicnt.com](http://aramaicnt.com)

**what is god in aramaic:** *What Did Jesus Look Like?* Joan E. Taylor, 2018-02-08 Jesus Christ is

arguably the most famous man who ever lived. His image adorns countless churches, icons, and paintings. He is the subject of millions of statues, sculptures, devotional objects and works of art. Everyone can conjure an image of Jesus: usually as a handsome, white man with flowing locks and pristine linen robes. But what did Jesus really look like? Is our popular image of Jesus overly westernized and untrue to historical reality? This question continues to fascinate. Leading Christian Origins scholar Joan E. Taylor surveys the historical evidence, and the prevalent image of Jesus in art and culture, to suggest an entirely different vision of this most famous of men. He may even have had short hair.

**what is god in aramaic:** Hebrew Word Study Chaim Bentorah, 2016-06-21 God's Word Leads Us to God's Heart Hebrew Word Study: Revealing the Heart of God is a devotional book unlike any you've ever read. Most Hebrew word study books read like a dictionary, not really explaining the Hebrew words in light of specific Bible passages. Hebrew Word Study by Chaim Bentorah combines an in-depth look at the meanings of a variety of scriptural words and phrases in the original Hebrew with a down-to-earth application for our daily Christian experience. Guided by Chaim's expertise in biblical languages, you will examine not just word definitions, but also the origins of words, their place in the culture and idioms of the day, and even their emotional context. With the author's anecdotes and stories from the Bible and ancient Jewish literature, the meanings of these words and passages become even more vivid. Each of the ninety word studies in this book will encourage and strengthen you in your relationship with God. As you search the depths of God's Word, you will see just how beautiful the Scriptures are, and most of all, you will see the beauty of God Himself and come to love Him all the more.

**what is god in aramaic:** The Original Aramaic New Testament in Plain English with Psalms & Proverbs (8th edition without notes) Rev. David Bauscher, 2014-05-28 This is a translation (8th edition-2013) of The Aramaic New Testament (Aramaic was the language of Jesus and his countrymen of 1st century Israel) in a literal English prose translation of The Peshitta New Testament. A translation of the Psalms & Proverbs from the ancient Peshitta OT Version is included at the end. This translation is derived from the author's Aramaic-English Interlinear New Testament and The Psalms & Proverbs interlinear. Aramaic was used in Mel Gibson's film The Passion of the Christ to make the film as realistic and accurate as possible. This New Testament will surprise and thrill the reader with its power and inspiration coming from the words of Yeshua (Jesus in ancient Aramaic) as He originally spoke them, in a literal and readable English rendering. 389 pages paperback without notes

**what is god in aramaic:** Cold-Case Christianity J. Warner Wallace, 2013-01-01 Written by an L. A. County homicide detective and former atheist, Cold-Case Christianity examines the claims of the New Testament using the skills and strategies of a hard-to-convince criminal investigator. Christianity could be defined as a "cold case": it makes a claim about an event from the distant past for which there is little forensic evidence. In Cold-Case Christianity, J. Warner Wallace uses his nationally recognized skills as a homicide detective to look at the evidence and eyewitnesses behind Christian beliefs. Including gripping stories from his career and the visual techniques he developed in the courtroom, Wallace uses illustration to examine the powerful evidence that validates the claims of Christianity. A unique apologetic that speaks to readers' intense interest in detective stories, Cold-Case Christianity inspires readers to have confidence in Christ as it prepares them to articulate the case for Christianity.

**what is god in aramaic:** Aramaic Peshitta New Testament Translation Janet M. Magiera, 2006 Aramaic Peshitta New Testament Translation is a translation of the New Testament into English that is based on the Gwilliam text. This translation includes explanatory footnotes marking variant readings from the Old Syriac, Eastern text, and other Peshitta manuscripts. Other footnotes provide cultural understanding and a system of abbreviations that mark idioms and figures of speech so that they are easily recognizable. The translation is as literal as possible, but with readable English, giving the flavor and rhythm of Eastern language. Aramaic is the language of the first century and the Peshitta is the earliest complete manuscript of the New Testament.

**what is god in aramaic:** *Encyclopaedia Britannica* Hugh Chisholm, 1910 This eleventh edition was developed during the encyclopaedia's transition from a British to an American publication. Some of its articles were written by the best-known scholars of the time and it is considered to be a landmark encyclopaedia for scholarship and literary style.

**what is god in aramaic:** Old Testament Quotations in the New Testament Gleason L. Archer, Gregory Chirichigno, 2005-01-26 New Testament writers drew heavily from Old Testament Scriptures as the demonstrated the fulfillment of the plan and promises of God in Christ. The New Testament is filled with such quotations, but their use raises several problems. How do we account for the occasions when the New Testament writers seem to take liberties with the Hebrew text, or when the wording of other New Testament citations of the Old Testament is closer to the Greek Septuagint (LXX) than to the original Hebrew? [The authors] have undertaken a systematic study of the use of Old Testament quotations in the New Testament. In three parallel columns for ready reference and study they have affixed the Masoretic Hebrew, Septuagint, and Greek New Testament texts pertinent to each quotation. A fourth column-- the largest segment of the valuable language tool--provides a critical commentary of orthographic, linguistic, and textual notes on the 312 entries. In addition, the authors include the results of a statistical survey in which every quotation is assigned to one of six levels to determine its degree of difficulty regarding the faithfulness of the New Testament to the Old Testament quotation. Helpful introductory material, including complete cross-references to the tool in both Old and New Testament order, make the work invaluable to scholars and students alike -- BOOK JACKET from Moody Press.

**what is god in aramaic: Revelation** , 1999-01-01 The final book of the Bible, Revelation prophesies the ultimate judgement of mankind in a series of allegorical visions, grisly images and numerological predictions. According to these, empires will fall, the Beast will be destroyed and Christ will rule a new Jerusalem. With an introduction by Will Self.

**what is god in aramaic:** *The Antiquity of Hebrew Writing and Literature* Alvin Sylvester Zerbe, 1911

**what is god in aramaic:** *The Aramaic-English Interlinear Peshitta Old Testament (The Major Prophets)* Rev. David Bauscher, 2015-10-23 This is a literal word for word interlinear translation of the 1900+ year old Aramaic Old Testament called the Peshitta. Aramaic was the native language of Jesus and of Israel in the 1st century AD. This volume contains the Major Prophets: Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel and Daniel. The text translated is the 6th-7th century Codex Ambrosianus- the oldest complete Semitic Old Testament extant. The Peshitta Old Testament was very likely translated from the Hebrew Bible in the 1st century AD in Israel by Christian converts from Judaism, or possibly Syrian Christians from across Israel's border. Either way, the Peshitta Old and New Testaments together constitute the first Christian Bible. The author has translated and published interlinears of the Aramaic Peshitta Torah, Psalms, Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, as well as the entire Aramaic Peshitta New Testament and plain English translations of the NT, the Torah, the Psalms & Proverbs. Paperback 6x9 395 pages in B&W.

**what is god in aramaic:** *The Bible Doesn't Say That* Joel M. Hoffman, 2016-02-16 A "witty and accessible look at Scripture" that explores what the Bible meant before two millennia of mistranslations and misinterpretations (Publishers Weekly, starred review). In this fascinating book, acclaimed translator and biblical scholar Dr. Joel M. Hoffman walks the reader through dozens of mistranslations, misconceptions, and other misunderstandings about the Bible. In forty short, straightforward chapters, he covers morality, lifestyle, theology, and biblical imagery, including: The Bible doesn't call homosexuality a sin, and doesn't advocate for the one-man-one-woman model of the family that has been dubbed "biblical." The Bible's famous "beat their swords into plowshares" is matched by the militaristic "beat your plowshares into swords." The often-cited New Testament quotation "God so loved the world" is a mistranslation, as are the titles "Son of Man" and "Son of God." The Ten Commandments don't prohibit killing or coveting. What does the Bible say about violence? About the Rapture? About keeping kosher? About marriage and divorce? Hoffman provides answers to all of these and more, succinctly explaining how so many pivotal biblical answers came to

be misunderstood.

**what is god in aramaic: A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature** Walter Bauer, 2010-11-02 Described as an invaluable reference work (Classical Philology) and a tool indispensable for the study of early Christian literature (Religious Studies Review) in its previous edition, this new updated American edition of Walter Bauer's Wörterbuch zu den Schriften des Neuen Testaments builds on its predecessor's staggering deposit of extraordinary erudition relating to Greek literature from all periods. Including entries for many more words, the new edition also lists more than 25,000 additional references to classical, intertestamental, Early Christian, and modern literature. In this edition, Frederick W. Danker's broad knowledge of Greco-Roman literature, as well as papyri and epigraphs, provides a more panoramic view of the world of Jesus and the New Testament. Danker has also introduced a more consistent mode of reference citation, and has provided a composite list of abbreviations to facilitate easy access to this wealth of information. Perhaps the single most important lexical innovation of Danker's edition is its inclusion of extended definitions for Greek terms. For instance, a key meaning of episkopos was defined in the second American edition as overseer; Danker defines it as one who has the responsibility of safeguarding or seeing to it that something is done in the correct way, guardian. Such extended definitions give a fuller sense of the word in question, which will help avoid both anachronisms and confusion among users of the lexicon who may not be native speakers of English. Danker's edition of Bauer's Wörterbuch will be an indispensable guide for Biblical and classical scholars, ministers, seminarians, and translators.

**what is god in aramaic: Jesus the Phoenician** Karim El Koussa, 2015-03-02 Could it be possible that Jesus was not Jewish? What would that mean to the faithful? Jesus the Phoenician exposes, among other unprecedented certitudes, the origin of the Jewish faith and the true hidden identity of Jesus Christ. Though the author claims no theological degree, as a Christian and a writer he has read and researched extensively and compiled a sound, compelling argument that the traditionally accepted story of Jesus the Jew, though largely undisputed by the faithful in favor of the biblical version, is actually an impossibility. By investigating the etymology of the name, Jesus, other questions arise regarding the incompatibility between the Great Annunciation and traditional Jewish practices, as well as the true lineage of the family of the Messiah. Then, by examining the lives of the family, friends, and Disciples of Jesus, the circumstances of Jesus' birth are challenged, establishing which Bethlehem the child savior was born in and substantiating the origins-Galilean or Jewish-of Jesus and his Disciples. Furthermore, based on a new understanding of the true origins of Jesus and his apostles, Jesus the Phoenician reveals the truth about Jesus by showing the many holes in the traditional Jewish and biblical history that point to Jesus having been a Jew. And, finally, the reader is asked to consider the validity of the typically dismissed sources, the Apocrypha, the ex-biblical texts that suggest and support the theory of Jesus the Phoenician. By investigating and analyzing the Old and New Testaments, as well as numerous other books, Apocrypha, and scholarly sources, Jesus the Phoenician systematically debunks the traditionally accepted Jewish story of Jesus and synthesizes a groundbreaking explanation for this historical and theological blunder. By delving into the history of the Canaano-Phoenicians and disproving the accuracy of the established story of Jesus Christ, Jesus the Phoenician begs the reader to think outside of biblical tradition and to consider, as have scholars, theologians, and writers throughout history, the proof herein that denies the identity of Jesus the Jew.

**what is god in aramaic: Aramaic Peshitta New Testament Word Study Concordance** Janet Magiera, 2009 The Word study concordance is designed to be used with the Vertical interlinear, Parallel translations, and the Dictionary number lexicon as part of a set of study tools--Intro.

**what is god in aramaic: Old Testament Textual Criticism** Ellis R. Brotzman, Eric J. Tully, 2016-07-19 A Readable, Updated Introduction to Textual Criticism This accessibly written, practical introduction to Old Testament textual criticism helps students understand the discipline and begin thinking through complex issues for themselves. The authors combine proven expertise in the classroom with cutting-edge work in Hebrew textual studies. This successful classic (nearly 25,000



copies sold) has been thoroughly expanded and updated to account for the many changes in the field over the past twenty years. It includes examples, illustrations, an updated bibliography, and a textual commentary on the book of Ruth.

**what is god in aramaic: God without Religion** Andrew Farley, 2011-06-01 Andrew Farley's experience as a Christian was first characterized by self-effort as he tried to please God at any cost. His ruthless religion resulted in spiritual burnout and disillusionment with church. Only then did he discover what relaxing in Jesus means and how enjoying God's intimate presence can transform everyday life. Using a unique story-driven format, *God without Religion* dismantles common religious misconceptions, revealing the true meaning of being filled with the Spirit the facts about judgment, rewards, and God's discipline the simple truth behind predestination and the divisions it causes the problem with the popular challenge to live radical Pulling no punches, Farley shows how the truth about these controversial issues can liberate and unify believers as we discover how to rest in the unconditional love of God.

**what is god in aramaic: Ancient of Days** William Blake, 2004

**what is god in aramaic: Jesus Spoke Aramaic** Ewan MacLeod, 2015-12-03 Jesus Spoke ARAMAIC

**what is god in aramaic: Is This Really Revival?** Chaim Bentorah, 2017-09-13 We prayed for a revival and all we got was a hug. No, there was no press coverage and no TV interviews, not even on a Christian channel. Most people wouldn't have called what we saw signs and wonders, and we only had one healing that I know of. Still, if the revival of the Bible is epitomized by Ezra- and Jonah-type experiences, well, we had plenty of those. You be the judge. What is a revival really meant to accomplish? Should we lower our expectations and focus on hearing the voice of God? In this book, you will see how God choreographed the lives and experiences of individuals, culminating in a moment of time when He brought it all together to heal a body of believers who had allowed pride and jealousy to destroy relationships. Maybe your revival will not land you a book deal or appearances on Christian television, but it will give you a hug from God. Take it from someone who knows, a hug from God is far more wonderful than any book deal or television appearance.

**what is god in aramaic: Setting a Trap for God** Rocco A. Errico, 1997 The title for this book comes from the Aramaic meaning of the word prayer: setting your mind like a trap so that you may catch the thoughts of God. This metaphysical look at the Lord's Prayer is expanded from Errico's *The Ancient Aramaic Prayer of Jesus*.

**what is god in aramaic: Daniel in the Lions' Den** Ronne Randall, 1996

**what is god in aramaic: Aramaic Word Study II: Discover God's Heart In The Language Of The New Testament** Chaim Bentorah, 2022-12-07 Although Jesus and His disciples spoke a dialect of Aramaic known as Old Galilean, we do not have any surviving manuscripts of the New Testament in the Old Galilean. The closest we have are a few manuscripts of the New Testament in the Syriac, a dialect of the Old Galilean Aramaic. The Syriac is the closest to the Old Galilean we have in the New Testament today, yet it is not entirely the same as the Old Galilean. It is sort of like the difference between the English spoken in Australia and the United States. Despite the differences in idioms and colloquial expressions with words totally unknown in the American English language, it is still English, only with a different dialect. Yet, there is no reason an American citizen would not be able to effectively carry on a meaningful conversation with a native-born Australian. It is pretty much the same with the various dialects of Aramaic. However, there is always the danger of error and mistranslation. Although we know very little at this time about the Old Galilean dialect of Aramaic, we do understand many other dialects of Aramaic, particularly the Syriac, which has a version of the New Testament and some ancient documents to support the present Aramaic Bible known as the Peshitta. Most Biblical scholars believe that the inspired text of the New Testament was written in the Greek and not the Aramaic, although they do agree that the language Jesus spoke was Aramaic. The Eastern church, however, believes that the inspired text of the New Testament was in Aramaic. This writer holds the position that the inspired text of the New Testament was in Koine Greek, but that the language spoken by Jesus, His disciples, and the Apostle Paul was Aramaic and that many

words in the New Testament were dictated by the disciples and Paul in Aramaic to a scribe who translated these words into Greek. When you translate from Aramaic into Greek, you do have problems finding a proper Greek word to fit the Aramaic word. For instance, the Word *agape* is used for *racham*. Yet, *agape* does not fully express the nature of *racham*. When Jesus spoke with Peter, he asked Peter if he *agape* Him. In the Aramaic, the word *racham* is used, which is the best Greek word to use for *racham*, but it is hardly a cognate of the word *racham*. I write this book praying that my readers do not use the Aramaic as the final word but as a source to lead them to a deeper understanding of many of the problem passages that we have in the New Testament. It is the Holy Spirit who leads us into all truth and anything shared in this book should ultimately be considered in the words of Colossian 3:15: And let the peace of God rule in your hearts, to the which also ye are called in one body; and be ye thankful.

**what is god in aramaic: The First Book of Moses, Called Genesis** , 1999 Hailed as the most radical repackaging of the Bible since Gutenberg, these Pocket Canons give an up-close look at each book of the Bible.

**what is god in aramaic: Biblical Aramaic** Donald R. Vance, 2016 This book, put together by a team of scholars, will help readers master Biblical Aramaic. It includes various word lists not found in the BHS Reader. The book has three basic parts. The first is the Aramaic portions of the Hebrew Bible Gen 31:47; Jer 10:11; Dan 2:4b 7:28; Ezra 4:8 6:8; 7:12 26 as they are presented in the BHS Reader, with a few modifications: (1) the biblical text has been updated to the BHL version, and (2) the grammatical and lexical apparatus includes new material and uses longer, clearer abbreviations. The second (very short) part of the book is a three-page glossary of the words that occur most frequently in Biblical Aramaic. The book's third part comprises about a dozen vocabulary and verb lists (not found in the BHS Reader) that allow readers to review and master Biblical Aramaic vocabulary and grammar.

**what is god in aramaic: Biblical Aramaic for Biblical Interpreters** Scott Callaham, 2021-09 This textbook, *Biblical Aramaic for Biblical Interpreters*, extends learning patterns already established through a student's study of Biblical Hebrew and cuts an efficient path toward the interpretation of Biblical Aramaic Scripture. It employs a fresh approach that significantly facilitates learning Biblical Aramaic vocabulary and grammar. The motivating goal throughout is to enable interpreting biblical passages written in Biblical Aramaic, namely, Genesis 31:47, Jeremiah 10:11, Ezra 4:8-6:18 and 7:12-26, and Daniel 2:4b-7:28. Review of fundamental concepts like the alphabet, Masoretic vowel pointing, prose cantillation marks, and the use of scholarly printed editions of the biblical text is unnecessary, because this knowledge carries over directly from previous biblical language study. Instead, review of Biblical Hebrew grammar is part and parcel of the comparative method of this book. Whenever this book places Biblical Hebrew and Biblical Aramaic words and concepts side-by-side for comparison, the arrangement is generally Biblical Hebrew on the left (review material) and Biblical Aramaic on the right (new information).

**what is god in aramaic: Crawford Codex of Revelation - Aramaic Interlinear with English Translation** Greg Glaser, 2016-08-11 This book contains the Aramaic 'Crawford' codex of the Book of Revelation, which is the oldest known copy on earth of the Book of Revelation in the language of the Messiah Yahshua (Jesus). Part One - Interlinear Transcription and English Translation This carefully finalized typographical reproduction utilizes high resolution images of the original codex, obtained directly from the University of Manchester (Special Collections). Scribal note: the interlinear transcript does not include vowel points (because vowel points were not utilized (or even invented yet) when the Book of Revelation was originally written in Aramaic in the 1st Century AD). Part Two - Actual Crawford Codex Images These images are all 29-pages from the actual Crawford Codex of the Book of Revelation that are on file at the University of Manchester (Special Collections). The University has made these available to the public via Creative Commons license (attribution, non-commercial, share alike).

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