

The Cochin Hebrew Matthew MS Oo.1.32: Chapter Nineteen

The Cochin Hebrew Book of Matthew

English Translation with Hebrew Transcription, Manuscript Images,
Interlinear Tables, And Commentary

Janice F. Baca

Hebrew Translator

The Cochin Hebrew Book of Matthew Chapter Nineteen

Cambridge MS Oo.1.32 English Translation

Janice F. Baca

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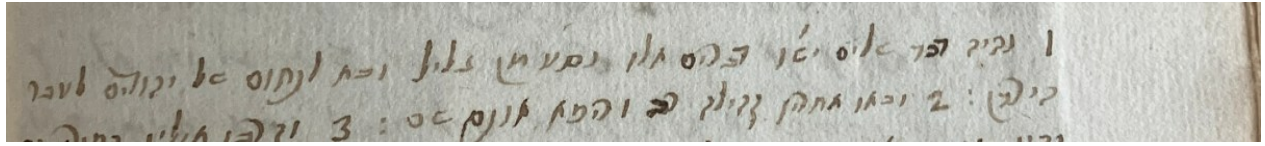
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Cochin Matthew Chapter 19

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Chapter 19:1



והיה דכד שלים ישׁו דברים אלו נסע מן גליל ובא לתחום של יהודים לעבר הירדן:
Hebrew Transcription

Translation: And when Yeshua completed these words, **he journeyed** from Galil (Galilee) and came to the area of Yehudim (Judeans) across the Yarden (Jordan).

The Scriptures: And it came to be, when יהושע had ended these words, that He left Galil and came to the borders of Yehudāh beyond the Yardēn.

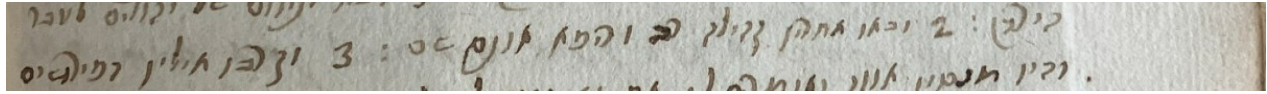
Aramaic: And it happened that when Eshu {Yeshua} had finished these words, he departed from Galila {Galilee}, and He came unto the border of Yehud {Judea}, to the other side of the Yurdnan {the Jordan}.

והיה	דכד	שלם	ישׁו	דברים	אלו	נסע
v'hayah, "and/ but/ so/ he/it was," (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	decad, "of/ who/ which/ that when," (part, conj) Prefix Ar. Aramaism	shelim, "complete, perfect, whole, unimpaired," (adj ms)	yesu, "Yeshua," (name)	devarim, "words, matters, things," (n mp)	elu "these," (pron)	nasa, "he/it journeyed, traveled," (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)
מן	גליל	ובא	לתחום ²	של	יהודים	לעבר
min, "from/ of," (prep)	galil, "Galilee," (name)	v'bo, "and/ but/ so/ he/it came," (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	l'tchum, "to/ for/ belonging to (the) dominion, area, district, border," (prep, n ms constr) Mishnaic	shel, "to/ for, of, belonging to" (prep)	yehudim, "Jews, Judeans," (n mp)	la'avor, "to pass, overtake, advance, cross (a street or border)," (v. Pa'al/Qal, inf constr)
הירדן:						
						ha'yarden, "The Jordan," (name)

Interlinear Chart

² The text utilizes the textbook Mishnaic Hebrew noun לתחום (*le-thum*) to mean "to the border" or "territory." While this noun is entirely absent from the Hebrew Bible, it is a foundational legal term in the *Mishnah* used to define formal geographical boundaries.

Chapter 19:2



ובאו אחרי קהילה רב וריפא אותם שם:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: Then a great community went after him, and he healed them there.

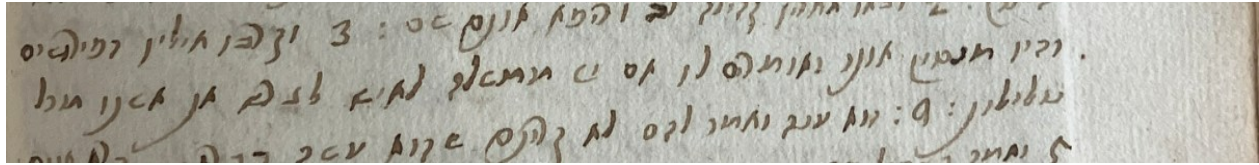
The Scriptures: And large crowds followed Him, and He healed them there.

Aramaic: And great kenshe {crowds} came after {i.e. followed} Him, and He healed them there.

שם:	אותם	וריפא	רב	קהילה	אחרי	ובאו
sham, “there,” (adv)	otam, “them,” (DO marker, 3mp pronom)	v`ripe, “and/ but/ so/ or he/it healed,” (v. Pi`el, qatal, past, 3ms)	rav, “great, many,” (adj ms)	kehila, “community, congregation,” (n fs)	acharav, “after him/it,” (prep, pron 3ms)	u`ba`u, “and/ but/ so/ or they came,” (v. Pa`al/Qal, qatal, past, 3mp)

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:3



וקרבו אליו הפירושים והיו מנסין אותו ואומרים לו אם יש ממשלה לאיש לגרש את אשתו מכל עלילות:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: And the Pharisees approached him and were testing him and saying to him, “Is it lawful for a man to divorce his wife for every **accusation**?”³

The Scriptures: And the Pharisees came to Him, trying Him, and saying to Him, “Is it right for a man to put away his wife for every reason?”

Aramaic: And the Phrishe {the Pharisees} drew near to Him, and were testing Him and saying, “Is it shaliyt {lawful} for a man to dismiss {i.e. divorce} his wife for any cause?”

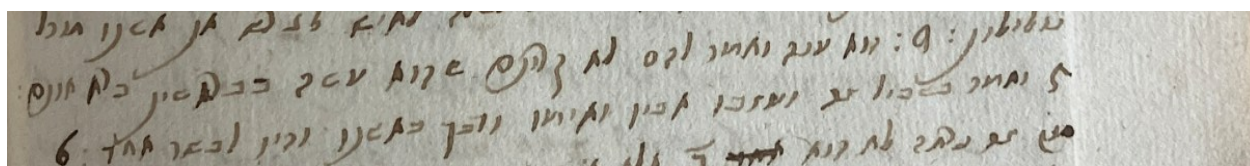
וקרבו	אליו	הפירושים	והיו	מנסין	אותו	ואומרים
ve'karvu, “and/ but/ so/ or they approached, drew near,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3mp)	eilu, “to him/it,” (prep, 3ms pronom)	ha'perushim, “the pharisees,” (n mp)	v'hayu, “and/ but/ so/ or they were,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3mp)	me'nisin, “we/ you (mp)/ they, those who try(s), test(s),” (v. Piel, act part, Ar. suffix mp) Aramaism	oto, “him/it,” (DO marker, 3ms pron)	ve' omrim, “and/ but/ so/ or we/ you (mp)/ they, those saying,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, act part)
לו	אם	יש	ממשלה	לאיש	לגרש	את
lo, “to/ for/ belonging to him/it,” (prep, 3ms pronom) wrong pronoun	im, “if, whether,” (conj)	yesh, “there is, there exists,” (part)	mimshala, “rule, dominion, government,” (n fs)	l'ish, “to/ for/ belonging to man, mankind,” (prep, n ms)	legaresh, “to drive out, banish, expel, cast out, divorce, put away, trust away,” (v. Piel, Inf constr)	et, (DO marker)

³ This verse employs distinct post-biblical spelling and terminology to capture a complex first-century legal question. It features the orthographic spelling הפירושים (*ha-perushim*) for Pharisees, inserting an internal *Yod* characteristic of Second Temple scribal habits. The noun ממשלה (*memshalah*), which traditionally denotes rule or dominion, is deployed in its Mishnaic sense to mean legal right or authority. Most notably, the phrase מכל עלילות (*mi-kol alilot*) (“for any accusations/deeds”) translates the Greek concept of divorcing for “any cause,” directly mirroring the historical debates between the early Rabbinic schools regarding the precise legal parameters for dissolving a marriage contract.

				עלילות:	מכל	אשתו
				alilot, "libels, accusations, evil deeds," (n fp)	m'chol, "from/ of (the) all," (prep, n ms)	ishto, "his/its woman, wife, spouse, bride," (n fs, 3ms pronom)

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:4



הוא ענה ואמר להם לא קריתם עשה בבראשית ברא אותם:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: He answers and says to them, “Did you not read that He who made *them*, 'created them,' in the beginning?⁴

The Scriptures: And He answering, said to them, “Did you not read that He who made them at the beginning made them male and female,

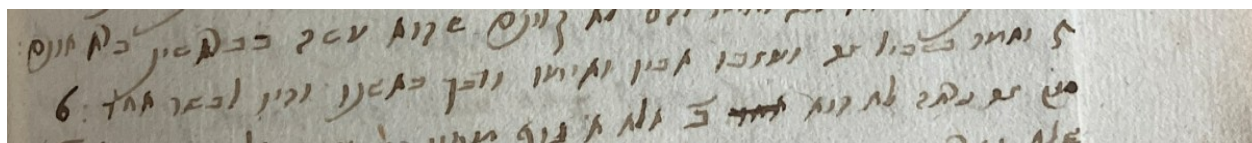
Aramaic: Then He answered and said unto them, “Have you not read that He who created from the brishiyth {the beginning}, He created them dekra {male} and neqbatha {female}?”

הוא	ענה	ואמר	להם	לא	קריתם	שהוא
hu, “he/it,” (pron)	ana, “he/it answered,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	v'amar, “and/ so/ but/ or he/it said,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	lahem, “to /for/ belonging to them,” (prep, 3mp pronom)	lo, “no/ not” (part)	kri'atam, “you (mp) read,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 2mp)	she'hu, “that/ which/ who/ whom he/it,” (rel part, 3ms pronom)
עשה	בבראשית	ברא	אותם:			
asah, “he/ it made, did,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	bivreoshit, “in/ with/ by (the) beginning,” (prep, n fs)	bara, “he/it created,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	otam, “them,” (DO marker, 3mp pronom)			

Interlinear Chart

⁴ Genesis 1:27.

Chapter 19:5



ואמר בשביל זה ועזבו אביו ואימו ודבק באשתו והיו לבשר אחד:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: And he said, “Because of this, *a man* shall leave his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife, and **they** will become one flesh.”⁵

The Scriptures: and said, ‘For this cause a man shall leave his father and mother and cleave to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh’?

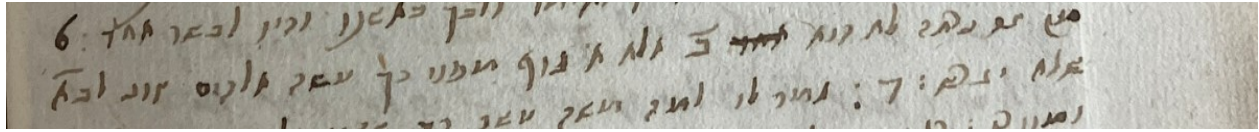
Aramaic: And He said, “Because of this, a gabra {a man} will leave his father and his mother, and will be joined unto anthteh {his wife}, and they will be, both of them, one basar {flesh}.

ואמר	בשביל	זה	ועזבו	אביו	ואימו	ודבק
v'amar, “and/ so/ but/ or he/it said,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	bishvil, “for, for the sake of,” (prep) Mishnaic	ze, “this, this one,” (pron, ms)	v'azvu, “and/ but/ so/ or they left,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3mp)	aviv, “his/its father,” (n ms, 3ms pronom)	v'imo, “and/ but/ so/ or his/its mother,” (n fs, 3ms pronom)	v'dvak, “and/ but/ so/ or he/it shall cleave,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)
באשתו	והיו	לבשר	אחד:			
b'ishto, “in/ with/ by his/its woman, wife, spouse,” (prep, n fs, 3ms pronom)	v'hayu, “and/ but/ so/ or they were,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	l'basar, “to/ for/ belonging to flesh,” (lprep, n ms)	echad, “one,” (card num)			

Interlinear Chart

⁵ Genesis 2:24.

Chapter 19:6



מן זה נראה לא הוא ב' אלא א' גוף מפני כך עשה אלהים זוג לביא שלא יגרש:
Hebrew Transcription

Translation: “From this appears, it is not two, but one body: Because of this, Elohim (God) made a couple of sons of man,⁶ that he would not divorce.”⁷

The Scriptures: So that they are no longer two, but one flesh. Therefore, what Elohim has joined together, let man not separate.”

Aramaic: Therefore, they will not be threyn {two}, but rather, khad phagar {one body}. The thing therefore that Alaha {God} has joined, a bar-nasha {a son of man} should not separate.”

מן	זה	נראה	לא	הוא	ב'	אלא
min, “from of,” (prep)	ze, ‘this (pron, ms)	nir’eh, “I/ you (ms)/ he/it is visible,” (v. Nif’al, act part, ms)	lo, “no/ not” (neg part)	hu, “he/it,” (3ms pron)	bet, “two,” (abbrev, card num)	ela, “but, however, only, (conj)
א'	גוף	מפני	כך	עשה	אלהים	זוג ⁸
aleph, “one,” (abbrev, card num)	guf, “body,” (n ms)	mipnei, “from/ of away, from before, because of,” (prep)	kakh, “so, thus, therefore, in this way,” (adv)	asa, “he/it did, made, do” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	elohim, “God(s)” (n mp)	zug, “couple, pair,” (n ms)
לביא	שלא	יגרש:				
l’benei, “to/ from/ belonging to sons of adam, humans, mankind,” (prep, n ms)	she’lo, that/ which/ who/ whom no/not, (rel part, neg part)	ye’garesh, “he/it will drive out, banish, expel, cast out, divorce, put away, trust away,” (v. Pi’el, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)				

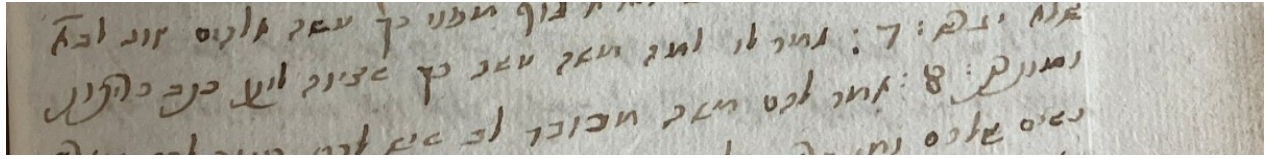
Interlinear Chart

⁶ This translates to “human being.”

⁷ This word for “divorce” (יגרש - *yegaresh*) describes one who “drives out, thrusts out, or expels” his wife.

⁸ This word is first found in *Mishnah* Peah 2:6.

Chapter 19:7



אמר לו למה משה עשה כך שציוה ליתן כתב כריתות ומותרת:
Hebrew Transcription

Translation: He said to him, “Why did Moses do *it* this way? That he commanded to give a writing of divorce **and release**.”⁹

The Scriptures: They said to Him, “Why then did Mosheh command to give a certificate of divorce, and to put her away?”

Aramaic: They said unto Him, “Why then did Mushe {Moses} command to give a kathaba d’shubqana {a writing of release}, and dismiss {i.e. divorce} her?”

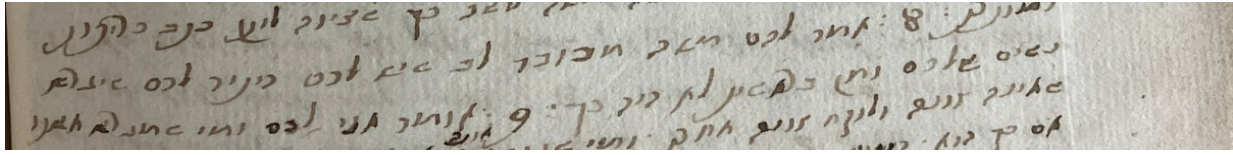
אמר	לו	למה	משה	עשה	כך	שציוה
amar, “he/it said,” (v Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	lo, “to/ for/ belonging to him/it,” (prep, 3ms pronom)	l’mah, “why?” (adv)	mosheh, “Moses,” (name)	asa, “he/it did, made, do” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	kakh, “thus, therefore, in this way,” (adv)	she’tzivah, “that/ which/ who/ whom he/it ordered, commanded,” (rel part, v. Pi’el, qatal, past, 3ms)
ליתן	כתב ¹⁰	כריתות	ומותרת:			
liten, “to give, allow;” (v. Pa’al/Qal, inf abs) Aramaism Mishnaic	ktav-, “writing of,” (n ms constr)	keritot, “divorce,” (n fs)	u’muteret, “and/ but/ so/ or I am/ you (fs) are/ she/it is loosened, permit, allow, untie;” (v. Hif’il, act part, fs)			

Interlinear Chart

⁹ This verse relies extensively on the technical vocabulary of Mishnaic Hebrew marital law. It features the distinct infinitive form ליתן (*liten*) (“to give”), a morphological hallmark of post-biblical dialects that replaces the biblical form *latet*. It also pairs the traditional biblical phrase for a bill of divorce, כתב כריתות (*ktav krittut*), with the foundational Rabbinic legal term ומותרת (*u-muteret*) (“and she is permitted/released”). In historical Jewish divorce documents (the *Get*), this specific term is the precise formula used to declare a divorced woman legally free to remarry. See Deuteronomy 24:1.

¹⁰ In Deuteronomy 24:1, the Hebrew word used for “writing” is סֵפֶר (*sefer*), which means “book, scroll, writing.” However, in this verse, the author uses the word כתב (*ktav*), meaning “writing.”

Chapter 19:8



אמר להם משה מכובד לב שיש לכם היתיר לכם שיגרש נשים שלכם ומן בראשית לא היה כך:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: And he said to them, “Mosheh (Moses), because of the **heaviness** of heart **that you have**, permitted you to divorce your wives, but from the beginning, it was not so.”

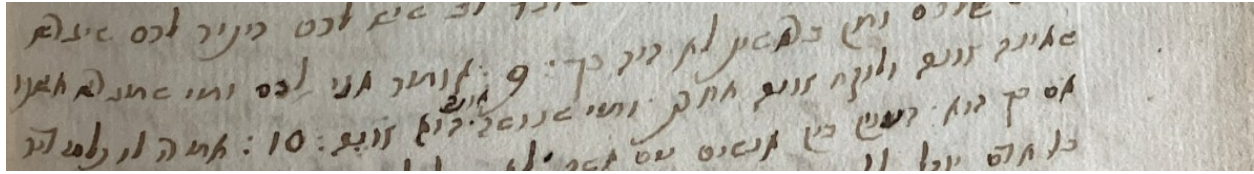
The Scriptures: He said to them, “Because of the hardness of your hearts, Mosheh allowed you to put away your wives, but from the beginning it was not so.

Aramaic: He said unto them, “Mushe {Moses}, because of the hardness of your heart had allowed you to dismiss your wives, but, from the brashiyth {the beginning}, it wasn’t so.

אמר	להם	משה	מכובד	לב	שיש	לכם
amar, “he/it said,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past 3ms)	lahem, “to /for/ belonging to them,” (prep, 3mp pron)	mosheh, Moses,” (name)	mechubad, “heavy, burdensome, grievous, vexation,” (adj ms)	lev, “heart,” (n ms)	she’yesh, “that/ which/ who/ whom there is, there exists,” (rel part, part)	lachem, “to/ for/ belonging to you,” (prep, 2mp pronom)
היתיר	לכם	שיגרש	נשים	שלכם	ומן	בראשית
ha’yotir, “that/ which he/it will expel, banish,” (v. Hif’il, qatal, past, 3ms)	lachem, “to/ for/ belonging to you,” (prep, 2mp pronom)	she’yegaresh, “that which/ who/ whom he/it will drive away, divorce, put away,” (v. Pi’el, qatal, past, 3ms)	nashim, “women,” (n fp)	she’lachem, “that/ which/ who/ whom to you (mp),” (rel part, 2mp pronom)	u’min, “and/ but/ so/ or from/ of,” (prep)	beroshit, “in/ with/ by (the) beginning,” (prep, n fs)
לא	היה	כך:				
lo, “no/ not” (neg part)	hayah, “he/it was,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, past, 3ms)	kach, “therefore, in this way,” (adv)				

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:9



אומר אני לכם ומי שמגרש אשתו שאינה זונה ולוקח זונה אחרת ומי שנושא אותה הוא זונה:
Hebrew Transcription

Translation: “I say to you, whoever sends away¹¹ his wife **without her being** a fornicator¹² and takes another *wife*, commits fornication: and whoever **that marries her (i.e., the first wife)**,¹³ commits fornication.”

The Scriptures: And I say to you, whoever puts away his wife, except on the ground of whoring, and marries another, commits adultery. And whoever marries her who has been put away commits adultery.”

Aramaic: But, I say unto you that he who leaves anttheh {his wife}, without the cause of gura {adultery}, and takes another, commits adultery. And he who takes a shabiyqtha {a divorced woman}, commits adultery.”

אומר	אני	לכם	ומי	שמגרש	אשתו	שאינה
omer, “I/ you (ms)/ he/it those who say(s),” (v. Pa'al/Qal, act part, ms)	ani, “I,” (1cs pron)	lachem, “to/ for/ belonging to you,” (prep, 2mp pronom)	u'mi, “and/ but/ so/ or who,” (inter part)	she'megaresh, “that/ which/ who/ whom expels, divorces,” (v. rel part, v. Pi'el, act part, ms)	ishto, “his/its woman, wife, spouse, bride,” (n fs, 3ms pronom)	she'eina(h), “that/ which/ who/ whom she/it is not,” (rel part, part, 3fs pronom)
זונה	ולוקח	זונה	אחרת	ומי	שנושא	אותה
zona, “I/ you (fs)/ she/it commit(s) adultery,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, act part, fs)	v'lokeach, “and/ but/ so/ or I/ you (ms)/ he/it take(s),” (v. Pa'al/Qal, act part, ms)	zona, “I/ you (fs)/ she/it commit(s) adultery,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, act part, fs)	achheret, “other, another, different,” (adj fp)	u'mi, “and/ but/ so/ or who,” (inter part)	she'noshe, “that/ which/ who/ whom I/ you (ms) he/it bears, marries,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, act part, ms)	ota(h), “her,” (DO marker, 3fs pronom)

¹¹ Literal meanings: “drives out, thrusts, expels.”

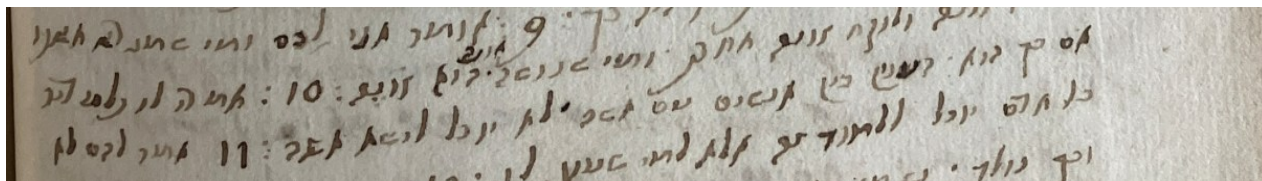
¹² This is a harsh word that can mean “whore, fornicator,” or “prostitute.” The proper word for “adulterer” is נואף (*no'ef*).

¹³ Collectively, including details from Matthew 5:32 and Luke 16:18, along with this passage, the man who marries the first wife will be an adulterer נואף (*no'ef*) because the woman was not divorced properly with her כריתות (*keritut*, “divorcement”). The woman who is separated, or rather “put away” גרושה (*gerusha*), is still considered married. The man in Matthew 19:9 makes himself a fornicator זונה (*zonah*) by taking a 2nd woman without properly ending his first marriage.

					זונה:	הוא
					zona, “I/ you (fs)/ she/it commit(s) adultery,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, act part, fs)	hu, “he/it,” (pron, 3ms)

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:10



אמרו לו תלמדיו אם כך הוא הענין בין אנשים עם אשה לא יוכל לנשא אשה:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: His talmidim (disciples) said to him, “If such is the case **between** husbands with a wife, ¹⁴ *then* he will not be able to marry a wife.”

The Scriptures: His taught ones said to Him, “If such is the case of the man with his wife, it is good not to marry.”

Aramaic: His Disciples said unto Him, “If such is the reproach between a gabra {man/husband} and an anththa {a wife}, it is better not to take an anththa {a wife}!”

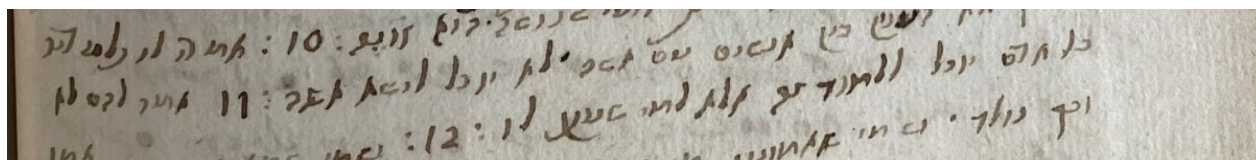
אמר	לו	תלמידו	אם	כך	הוא	הענין
amaru, “they said,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3mp)	lo, “and/ but/ so/ or to/ for/ belonging to him/it,” (prep, 3ms pronom)	talmidav, “his/its talmidim, disciples,” (n mp, 3ms pronom)	im, “if, whether,” (conj)	therefore, in this way,” (adv)	hu, “he/it,” (3ms, pron)	ha'inyan, “the matter, issue, problem, question, concern,” (n ms)
בין	אנשים	עם	אשה	לא	יוכל	לנשא ¹⁵
bein, “between, amongst,” (prep)	anashim, “men, people,” (n mp)	im, “with,” (prep)	isha, “woman, wife, spouse,” (n fs)	lo, “no/ not,” (part)	youchal, “he/it will be able,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)	le'nesa, “ro marry,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, inf constr)
אשה:						

Interlinear Chart

¹⁴ Can also be translated to, “men with a woman.”

¹⁵ It appears the second letter is a nun and not a yod and translates to “he/it married.”

Chapter 19:11



אמר להם לא כל אדם יוכל ללמוד זה אלא למי שנותן לו:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: He said to them, “Not every **man is able to learn this**, except whoever it is given to.”

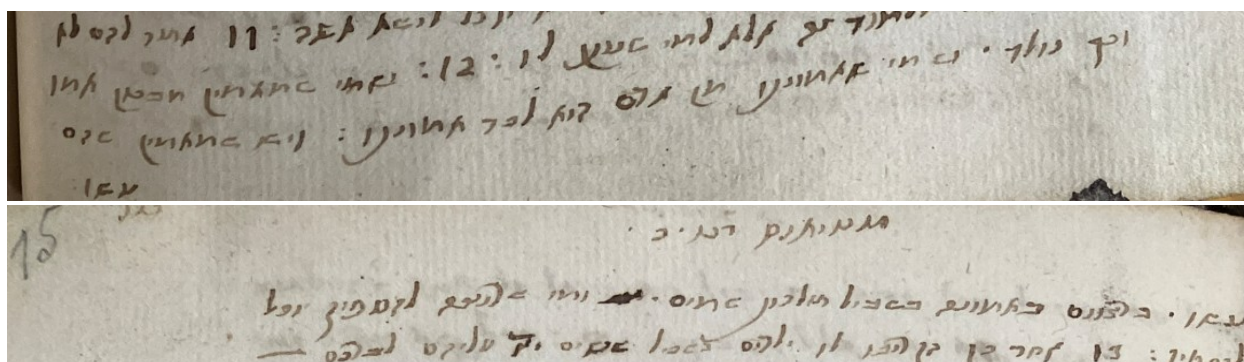
The Scriptures: And He said to them, “Not all receive this word, but only those to whom it has been given,

Aramaic: Then He said unto them, “This word doesn’t apply to every man, but only unto he whom it is given:

אמר	להם	לא	כל	אדם	יוכל	ללמוד
amar, “he/it said,” (v Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	lahem, “to /for/ belonging to them,” (prep, 3mp pronom)	lo, “no/ not,” (part)	kol, “all,” (n ms)	adam, “man,” (n ms)	youchal, “he/it will be able,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)	le’limod, “to learn, study,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, inf constr)
זה	אלא	למי	שנותן	לו:		
ze, ‘this (pron, ms)	ela, “but, however, only, (conj)	l’mi, “to/ for/ belonging to who, whoever,” (prep, interrog pron)	she’noten, “that/ which/ who/ whom I/ you (ms)/ he/it give(s),” (rel part, v. Pa’al/Qal, act part, ms)	v’lo, “and/ but/ so/ or to/ for/ belonging to him/it,” (prep, 3ms pronom)		

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:12



יש מי שמאמין מבטן אמו וכך נולד יש מי שאמונתו מן אדם הוא לבד אמונתו ויש שמאמין שהם עשו
ברצונם באמונה בשביל מלכות שמים ומי שרוצה להספיק יוכל להספיק:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: There is whomever that has faith from the womb of his mother, and is born, there is whomever that has faith, it is only his faith by man. And there are some who have faith who did by their own will in faith for the sake of the Kingdom of Heaven. And whoever wills to succeed is able to succeed.”

The Scriptures: for there are eunuchs¹⁶ who were so born from their mother’s womb, and there are eunuchs who were made eunuchs by men, and there are eunuchs who have made themselves eunuchs for the sake of the reign of the heavens. He who is able to receive it, let him receive it.”

Aramaic: For, there are mahaymane {eunuchs} begotten thus from the womb of their mother. And there are mahaymane {eunuchs} who have become mahaymane {eunuchs} by the sons of men. And there are mahaymane {eunuchs} who made their souls {themselves} mahaymane {eunuchs} on account of The Malkutha d’Shmaya {The Kingdom of the Heavens}. Whomever that this is able to be applied to, let it be applied.”

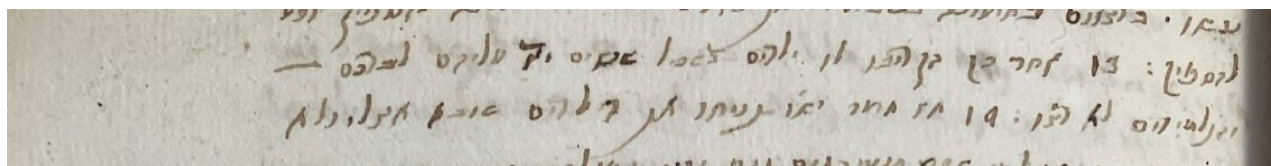
נולד	וכך	אמו	מבטן	שמאמין	מי	יש
nolad, “I am/ you (ms) are/ he/it is born,” (v. Nif’al, act part, ms)	v’cach, “and/ but/ so/ or in this way,” (adv)	im’o, “his/its mother,” (n fs, 3ms pronom)	m’beten, “from/ of (the) belly, womb,” (prep, n fs)	she’ma’amin, “that/ which/ who/ whom I/ you (ms)/ he/it believes, has faith,” (rel part, v. Hif’il, act part, ms)	mi, “who?” (interrog part)	yesh, “there is, there exists,” (part)

¹⁶ This word was translated as “eunuchs,” but can also mean, “faithful ones.”

י"ש	מי	שאמונתו	מן	אדם	הוא	לבד
yesh, "there is, there exists," (part)	mi, "who?" (interrog part)	she'emunato, "that/ which/ who/ whom his/its faith," (rel part, n ms, 3ms pronom)	min, "from of," (prep)	adam, "man," (n ms)	hu, "he/it," (3ms, pron)	levad, "alone," (adv)
אמונתו	ויש	שמאמין	שהם	עשו	ברצונם	באמונה
emunato, "his/its faith," (n ms, 3ms pronom)	v' yesh, "and/ but/ so/ or there is, there exists," (part)	she'ma'amin, "that/ which/ who/ whom I/ you (ms)/ he/it believe(s), has faith," (rel part, v. Hif'il, act part, ms)	she'hem, "that/ which/ who/ whom they," (rel part, 3mp pronom)	asu, "they did, make, created," (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3mp)	b'retzonam, "in/ with/ by their desire, intent, will, pleasure, delight," (prep, n ms)	b'emuna, "in/ with/ by (the) faith," (prep, n cs)
בשביל	מלכות	שמים	ומי	שרוצה	להספיק	יוכל
bishvil, "for, for the sake of," (prep) Mishnaic	malchut, "kingdom," (n fs)	shamayim, "heavens, skies," (n mp)	u'mi, "and/ but/ so/ or who," (inter part)	sh' rotzeh, "that/ which/ who/ whom I/ you (ms)/ he/it wants," (rel part, v. Pa'al/Qal, act part, ms)	lehaspik, "to be sufficient, suffice," (v. Hif'il, inf constr)	youchal, "he/it will be able," (v. Pa'al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)
להספיק:						
						lehaspik, "to be sufficient, suffice," (v. Hif'il, inf constr)

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:13



אחר כן הקריבו לו ילדים בשביל ששים ידו עליהם לברכם והתלמידים לא רצו:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: After this, they brought children to him, so that he may place his hand upon them to bless them, but his talmidim (disciples) were not willing.

The Scriptures: Then young children were brought to Him to lay His hands on them and pray, and the taught ones rebuked them.

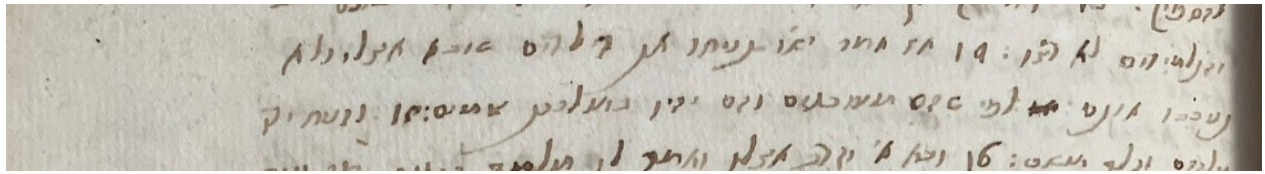
Aramaic: Then talaye {young boys/children} drew near to Him, so that He might place His hand upon them and pray, and His Disciples rebuked them.

ששים ¹⁷	בשביל	ילדים	לו	הקריבו	כן	אחר
she'shim, "that which/ who/ whom put, place," (rel part, Pa'al/Qal, inf constr?)	bishvil, "for, for the sake of," (prep) Mishnaic	yeladim, "boy, children," (n mp)	lo, "and/ but/ so/ or to/ for/ belonging to him/it," (prep, 3ms pronom)	hikrivu, "they came near, approached, drew near," (v. Hif'il, qatal, past, 3mp)	ken, "yes, so, thus," (adv)	achar, "after," (prep)
	רצו:	לא	והתלמידים	לברכם	עליהם	ידו
	ratzu, "they wanted," (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3mp)	lo, "no/ not," (part)	v'ha'talmidim, "and/ but/ so/ or the students, disciples," (n mp)	le'varcham, "to bless them," (v. Pi'el, inf constr, 3mp obj)	aleihem, "upon them," (prep, 3 mp pronom)	yado, 'his/its hand," (n ms, 3ms pronom)

Interlinear Chart

¹⁷ Unusually spelled as an infinitive construct or as an imperative, but intended to be as a third-person masculine singular, "He placed."

Chapter 19:14



אז אמר ישו תניחו את הילדים שיבא אצלי ולא תעכבו אותם לפי שהם מעוטים והם יהיו במלכות שמים:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: Then Yeshua said, “Allow the children to come to me, and do not withhold them, for they are little ones, but they will be in the kingdom of heaven.”

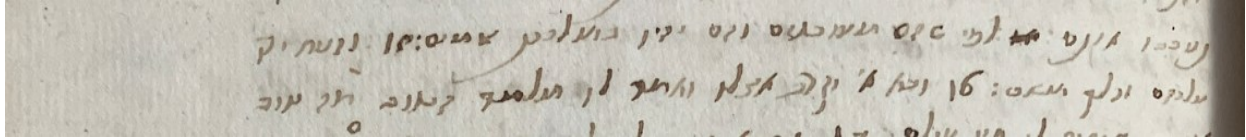
The Scriptures: But יהושע said, “Allow the young children and do not stop them from coming to Me, for of such is the reign of the heavens.”

Aramaic: But He, Eshu {Yeshua}, said unto them, “Let the talaye {the young boys/children} come to Me and don’t hinder them, for, the ones who are like these, theirs is The Malkutha d’Shmaya {The Kingdom of the Heavens}.”

אז	אמר	ישו	תניחו	את	הילדים	שיבא
az, “then, in that case, so,” (conj)	amar, “he/it said,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	yeshu, “Yeshua,” (name)	tanichu, “you (mp) will leave alone,” (v. Hif’il, yiqtol, fut, 2mp)	et, (DO marker)	ha’yeladim, “the boys, children,” (n mp)	she' yavo, “that/ which/ who/ whom he/it will come,” (rel part, v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)
אצלי	ולא	תעכבו	אותם	לפי	שהם	מעוטים
etzli, “at, near, in the possession of me,” (prep, 1cs pronom)	v’ lo, “and/ but/ so/ or no, not,” (neg part)	te’akvu, “you (ms) will delay, hinder, prevent, withhold,” (v. Pi’el, yiqtol, fut, 2mp)	otam, “them,” (DO marker, 3mp pronom)	lefi, “according to,” (prep)	she’hem, “that/ which/ who/ whom they,” (rel part, 3mp pronom)	mi’utim, “little, little ones,” (n mp)
והם	יהיו	במלכות	שמים:			
va’hem, “and/ but/ so/ or they,” (pron, mp)	yihyu, “they will be,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 3mp)	b’ malchut, “in/ with/ by/ (the) kingdom,” (prep, n fs)	shamayim, “heavens, skies,” (n mp)			

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:15



והניח ידו עליהם והלך משם:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: And he placed his hand upon them, and went from there.

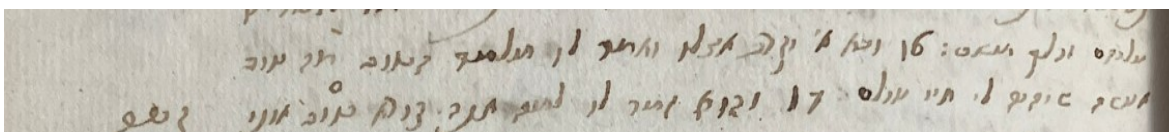
The Scriptures: And having laid hands on them He went from there.

Aramaic: And He placed His hand upon them, and departed from there.

		משם:	והלך	עליהם	ידו	והניח
		me'sham, "from/ of there," (prep, adv)	ve'halach, "and/ but/ so/ or he/it went," (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	aleiham, "upon them," (prep, 3 mp pronom)	yado, 'his/its hand," (n ms, 3ms pronom)	v'hiniach, "he/it placed," (v. Hi'fil, qatal, past, 3ms)

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:16



ובא א' וקרב אצלו ואמר לו מלמד הטוב מה טוב אעשה שיהיה לי חיי עולם:
Hebrew Transcription

Translation: And one approached him and said to him, “Good Teacher, what good *thing* should I do that I may have eternal life?”

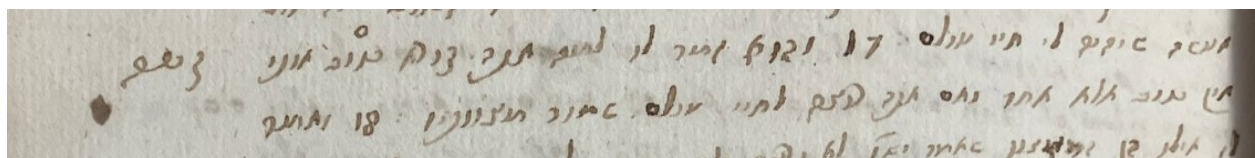
The Scriptures: And see, one came and said to Him, “Good Teacher, what good shall I do to have everlasting life?”

Aramaic: And one came near, and said unto Him, “Malphana taba {good teacher}, what is something good that I should do, so that I may have Khaye d’lalam {eternal Life}?”

ובא	א'	וקרב	אצלו	ואמר	לו	מלמד
v'bo, “and/ but/ so/ he/it came,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	aleph, “one,” (abbrev, card num)	v'karev, “and/ but/ so/ or he/it approached,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	etzlo, “at/ near/ in the possession of him/it,” (prep, 3ms pronom)	v'amar, “and/ so/ but/ or he/it said,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	lo, “and/ but/ so/ or to/ for/ belonging to him/it,” (prep, 3ms pronom)	melamed, “I/ you (ms)/ he/it teach(es),” (v. Pi'el, act part, ms)
הטוב	מה	טוב	אעשה	שיהיה	לי	חיי
ha'tov, “the good, pleasant, appropriate,” (adj ms)	mah, “what,” (inter part)	tov, “good, pleasant,” (adj, ms)	e'ese, “I will do, create, make,” (v. Pa'al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 1cs)	she'yihye, “that/ which/ who/ whom he/it will be,” (rel part, Pa'al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)	li, “to/ for/ belonging to me,” (prep, 1cs pronom)	chayay, “life of,” (n mp)
עולם:						
						olam, “nature, existence, world, lifetime, eternity,” (n ms)

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:17



והוא אמר לו למה אתה קורא טוב אותי אין טוב אלא אחד ואם אתה רוצה לחיי עולם שמור מצוותיו:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: And he said to him, “Why do you call me good? There is none good except One. And if you **want to live forever**, keep His commandments.”¹⁸

The Scriptures: And He said to him, “Why do you call Me good? No one is good except One – Elohim. But if you wish to enter into life, guard the commands.”

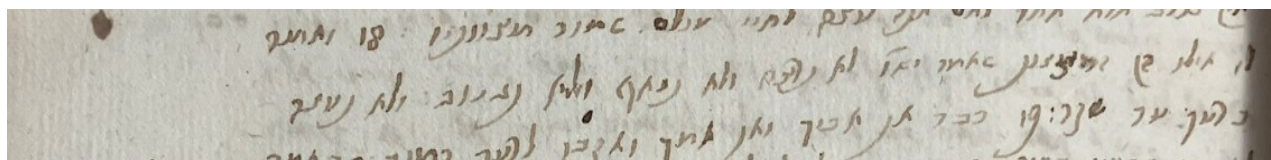
Aramaic: Then He said unto him, “Why do you call Me taba {good}? None is taba {good}, except only One, Alaha {God}. But if you desire that you may enter unto Khaye {Life}, keep The Phuqdane {The Commandments}.

והוא	אמר	לו	למה	אתה	קורא	טוב
v’hu, “and/ but/ so/ or he,” (3ms pron)	amar, “he/it said,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	lo, “and/ but/ so/ or to/ for/ belonging to him/it,” (prep, 3ms pronom)	lama, “why? what purpose, for whatsoever,” (adv)	atah, “you,” (pron)	kore, “I/ you (ms)/ he/it calls, reads,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, act part, ms)	tov, “good, pleasant,” (adj ms)
אותי	אין	טוב	אלא	אחד	ואם	אתה
oti, “me,” (DO marker, 1cs pronom)	ein, “there is not, is not,” (part)	tov, “good, pleasant,” (adj ms)	ela, “but, however, only, (conj)	echad, “one,” (card num)	v’im, “and/ but/ or if/ whether,” (conj)	atah, “you,” (pron)
רוצה	לחיי	עולם	שמור	מצוותיו:		
rotzeh, “I/ you (ms) he/ it want(s),” (v. Pa’al/Qal, act part, ms)	l’chayay, “to/ for/ belonging to a life of,” (n mp constr)	olam, “nature, existence, world, lifetime, eternity,” (n ms)	shamur, (to a man) “guard, keep, maintain,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, imp, 2ms)	mitzvotav, “his/its commandments,” (n fp, 3ms pronom)		

Interlinear Chart

¹⁸ This compelling verse highlights that Yeshua urges us: if we seek eternal life, we must follow His commandments. See Leviticus 18:5, Ezekiel 20:11, Galatians 3:12.

Chapter 19:18



ואמר לו אילו הן המצוות שאמר ישו לא תרצח ולא תנאף ולא תגנוב ולא תענה ברעך עד שקר:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: And he said to him, “Which are they, **the commandments that Yeshua said**, “You shall not murder, nor shall you commit adultery, nor shall you steal, nor shall you bear false witness against your neighbor.”

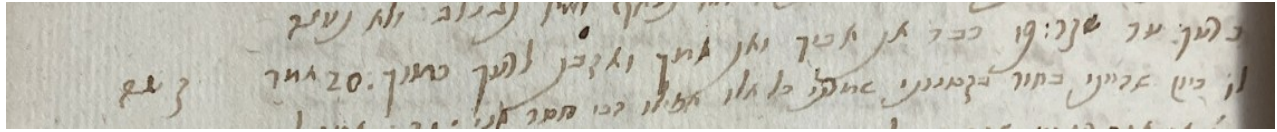
The Scriptures: He said to Him, “Which?” And יהושע said, “‘You shall not murder,’ ‘You shall not commit adultery,’ ‘You shall not steal,’ ‘You shall not bear false witness,’

Aramaic: He said unto Him, “Which ones?” Then Eshu {Yeshua} said unto him, “That you shall not thequl {commit murder}, and you shall not thagur {commit adultery}, and you shall not thegnub {steal}, and you shall not theshad sahduuth shuqra {witness false testimony}.

ואמר	לו	אילו	הן	המצוות	שאמר	ישו
v’amar, “and/ so/ but/ or he/it said,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	lo, “and/ but/ so/ or to/ for/ belonging to him/it,” (prep, 3ms pronom)	eilu, “these, the following, which,” (3mp pronom)	hen, “they,” (Ar. 3fs pron) Aramaism	ha’mitzvot, “the commandments,” (n fp)	she’amar, “that/ which/ who/ whom he/it said,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	yeshu, “Yeshua,” (name)
לא	תרצח	ולא	תנאף	ולא	תגנוב	ולא
lo, “no/ not,” (part)	tirtzach, “you (ms) will murder,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, 2ms)	v’lo, “and/ but/ so/ or no, not,” (neg part)	tin’af, “you (ms) will commit adultery,” (v. Pi’el, yiqtol, fut, 2ms)	v’lo, “and/ but/ so/ or no, not,” (neg part)	tignov, “you (ms) will steal,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 2ms)	v’lo, “and/ but/ so/ or no, not,” (neg part)
תענה	ברעך	עד	שקר:			
te’ane, “you (ms) will answer,” (Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 2ms)	b’re-ech, “in/ with/ by your friend, neighbor,” (prep, n ms, 2ms pronom)	ed, “witness,” (n ms)	sheker, “falsehood, lie,” (n ms)			

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:19



כבד את אביך ואת אמך ואהבת לרעך כמוך:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: “honor your father and mother, and you shall love your neighbor as yourself.”¹⁹

The Scriptures: ‘Respect your father and your mother,’ and ‘You shall love your neighbour as yourself.’”

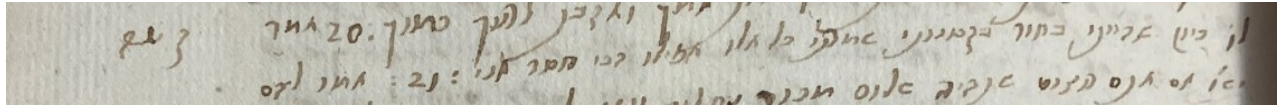
Aramaic: And honor your father and your mother, and love your neighbor as naphshak {your soul/yourself}.”

כבד	את	אביך	ואת	אמך	ואהבת	לרעך
kabed! (to a man) “honor!” (v. Pi’el, imp, 2ms)	et, (DO marker)	avicha, “your (ms) father,” (n ms, 2ms pronom)	v’et, “and, but, so, or,” (DO marker)	imcha, “you (ms) mother,” (n fs, 2ms pronom)	v’a’havta, “and/ but/ so/ or you shall (ms) love,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, weqatal, fut, 2ms)	le’re’aka, “to/ for/ belonging to your (ms) neighbor,” (prep, n ms, 2ms pronom)
						כמוך:
						kamocho, “like/ as you (ms),” (prep, 2ms)

Interlinear Chart

¹⁹ Exodus 20:12–16; Leviticus 19:18; and Deuteronomy 5:16–20.

Chapter 19:20



אמר לו כיון שהייתי בחור בקטינתי שמרתי כל אלו אפילו הכי חסר אני:
Hebrew Transcription

Translation: He said to him, “**Since I was a young man in my adolescence, even so, what** do I still lack?”

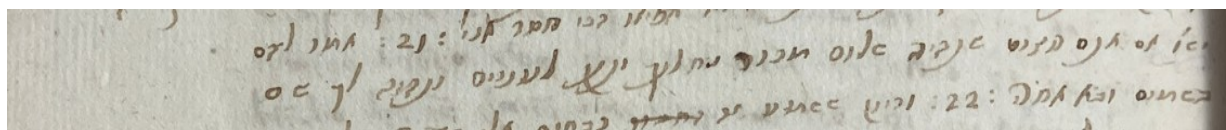
The Scriptures: The young man said to Him, “All these I have watched over from my youth, what do I still lack?”

Aramaic: That layma {young man} said unto Him, “These all I have kept them, from talyuthi {my youth/childhood}, what am I lacking?”

אמר	לו	כיון	שהייתי	בחור	בקטינתי	שמרתי
amar, “he/it said,” (v Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	lo, “and/ but/ so/ or to/ for/ belonging to him/it,” (prep, 3ms pronom)	kivan, “because, as soon as, since,” (conj) or kivan, “directly, exactly,” (adv)	she’hayiti, “that/ which/ who/ whom I was,” (v Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 1cs)	bachur, “young man,” (n ms)	b’kitineti, “in/ with/ by my littleness, adolescence” (prep, n ms, 1cs pronom)	shamarti, “I guarded, kept, maintained,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 1cs)
כל	אלו	אפילו	הכי	חסר	אני:	
kol, “all,” (n ms)	alv, “these,” (pron)	afilu, “even, although,” (adv)	hachi, “the most, is there, could it be that,” (interrog hey, adj)	chaser, “I/ you (ms)/ he/it lack(s),” (v. Pa’al/Qal, act part, ms)	ani, “I,” (1cs pron)	

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:21



אמר להם ישו אם אתם רוצים שתהיה שלום מכור נחלתך ותתן לעניים ותהיה לך שם בשמים ובא אחרי:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: Yeshua said to them, “If you want to be perfect, sell **your inheritance** and give it to the poor, and **it will be there for you** in heaven; then come follow me.”

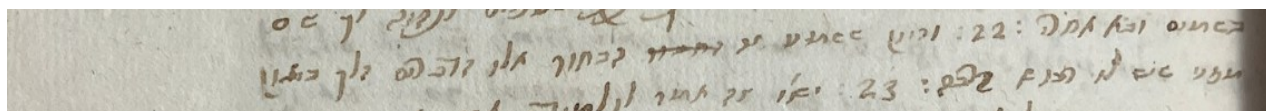
The Scriptures: יהושע said to him, “If you wish to be perfect, go, sell what you have and give to the poor, and you shall have treasure in heaven. And come, follow Me.”

Aramaic: Eshu {Yeshua} said unto him, “If you desire to be gamiyrā {perfect}, go sell genyanak {your property}, and give them unto the meskine {the poor}, and you will have {lit. there will be for you} siymtha {treasure} in the Shmaya {the Heavens}, and come follow Me.”

אמר	להם	ישו	אם	אתם	רוצים	שתהיה
amar, “he/it said,” (v Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	lahem, “to /for/ belonging to them,” (prep, 3mp pronom)	yeshu, “Yeshua,” (name)	im, “if, whether,” (conj)	atem, “you,” (mp pron)	rotzim, “I/ you (mp)/ they, those want, desire,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, act part, mp)	she’tihye, “that/ which/ who/ whom you (ms) will be,” (rel part, v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 2ms)
שלום	מכור	נחלתך	ותתן	לעניים	ותהיה	לך
shalom, “peace, welfare, well-being, completeness,” (n ms)	mechor! (to a man) “sell!” (v. Pa’al/Qal, imp, 2ms)	nachalatecha, “your (ms) estate, inheritance, legacy,” (n fs, 2ms pronom)	v’titen, “and/ but/ so/ or you will give,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 2ms)	l’anyyim, “to their (mp) poverty, poor, poor ones,” (prep, n ms, 3mp pronom)	v’tihye, “and/ but/ so/ or you (ms) will be,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, 2ms)	lecha, “to you (ms),” (prep, 2ms pronom)
שם	בשמים	ובא	אחרי:			
sham, “there,” (adv)	b’shamayim, “in/ with/ by (the) heavens,” (prep, n mp)	u’ba, “and/ but/ so/ or I/ you (ms)/ he/it come(s),” (v. Pa’al/Qal, act part, ms)	acharey, “after me,” (prep)			

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:22



וכיון ששמע זה הבחור אלו הדברים הלך ביגון מפני שיש לו רכוש הרבה:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: And when **this** young man heard these **words**, he went away in sorrow, for he had much property.²⁰

The Scriptures: And when the young man heard the word, he went away sad, because he had many possessions.

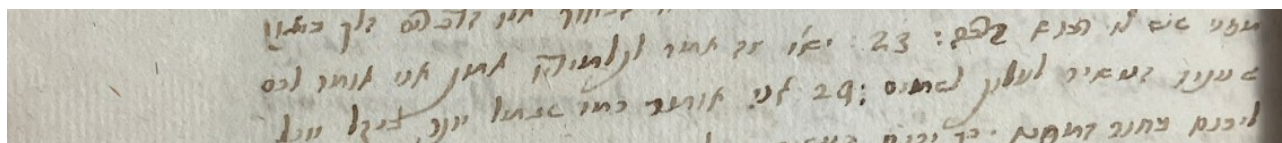
Aramaic: But, that layma {young man} heard this word, and departed while sad, for, he had much genyana {property}.

וכיון	ששמע	זה	הבחור	אלו	הדברים	הלך
v'keivan, "and/ but/ so/ or because, when, after" (conj)	she'shema, "that/ which/ who/ whom he/it heard," (rel part, v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	ze, "this," (pron, ms)	ha'bachur, "the young man," (n ms)	alv, "these," (pron)	ha' devarim, "the words, matters, things," (n mp)	halach, "he/it went," (v. Pa'al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)
ביגון	מפני	שיש	לו	רכוש	הרבה:	
b'yagone, "in/ with/ by (the) grief, sorrow," (prep, n ms)	mipnei, "from/ of away, from before, because of," (prep)	he'yesh, "that/ which/ who/ whom there is, there exists," (rel part, part)	lo, "and/ but/ so/ or to/ for/ belonging to him/it," (prep, 3ms pronom)	rechush, "property, asset," (n ms)	harbeh, "much, many," (adj ms)	

Interlinear Chart

²⁰ See Ezekiel 33:31, where people are warned not to pursue greedy gain at the expense of obedience to Yah's word.

Chapter 19:23



ישׁוּ זה אמר לתלמידיו אמת אני אומר לכם שעתיד העשיר לעלות לשמים:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: Yeshua said this to his talmidim (disciples), “Truth I say to you, **the rich are yet to ascend** to the heavens.”

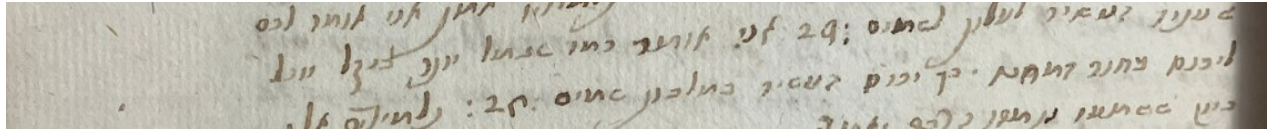
The Scriptures: And יהושע said to His taught ones, “Truly, I say to you that it is hard for a rich man to enter into the reign of the heavens.

Aramaic: Eshu {Yeshua} then said unto His Disciples, “Amiyn {Truly} I say unto you, that it is atla {difficult} for an athiyra {a rich man} that he might enter into Malkuth Shmaya {Heaven’s Kingdom}.

אומר	אני	אמת	לתלמידיו	אמר	זה	ישׁוּ
omer, “I/ you (ms)/ he/it those who say(s),” (v. Pa’al/Qal, act part, ms)	ani, “I,” (1cs pron)	emet, “truth,” (n fs)	l’talmidav, “to/ for/ belonging to his/its talmidim, disciples,” (prep, n mp)	amar, “he/it said,” (v Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	ze, “this,” (pron, ms)	yeshu, “Yeshua,” (name)
		לשמים:	לעלות	העשיר	שעתיד	לכם
		l’shamayim, “to/ for/ belonging to (the) heavens, skies,” (prep, n mp)	la’alot, “to/ for/ belonging to rise, ascend,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, inf constr)	ha’ashir, “the rich, wealthy,” (adj ms)	she’atid, “that/ which/ who/ whom intending to, destined, ready, prepared,” (rel part, adj ms)	lachem, “to/ for/ belonging to you,” (prep, 2mp pronom)

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:24



אני אומר כמו שגמל יותר בנקל יוכל ליכנס בחור המחת כך יכנס העשיר במלכות שמים:
Hebrew Transcription

Translation: I say, as a camel can more easily enter the small hole of a needle than for the rich to enter the Kingdom of **Heaven**."

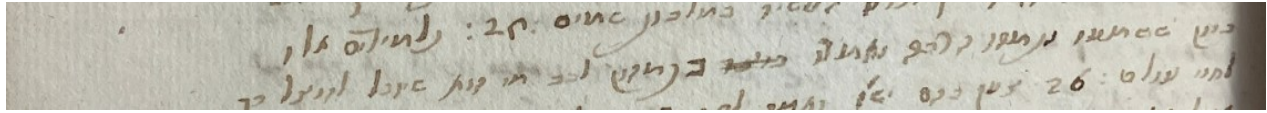
The Scriptures: And again I say to you, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the reign of Elohim."

Aramaic: Now furthermore, I say unto you, that it is easier for gamla {a rope} to enter into the akhrura d'amkhata {the hole of a needle}, than an athiyra {a rich man} that he might enter into The Malkutha d'Alaha {The Kingdom of God}."

אני	אומר	כמו	שגמל	יותר	בנקל	יוכל
ani, "I," (1cs pron)	omer, "I/ you (ms)/ he/it those who say(s)," (v. Pa'al/Qal, act part, ms)	k'mo, "like, as, similar to," (adv, prep)	she'gamal, "that/ which/ who/ whom camel, "rel part, n ms)	yoter, "more, more than," (adv)	b'nakel, "easily," (adv)	youchal, "he/it will be able," (v. Pa'al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)
ליכנס	בחור	המחת	כך	יכנס	העשיר	במלכות
lehkanes, "to enter," (v. Nifal, inf constr)	ba'chor, "in/ with/ by (the) small hole," (prep, n ms)	ha'machath, "the needle," (n fs)	kakh, "therefore, in this way," (adv)	yikanes, "he/it will enter, go in," (v. Nifal, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)	ha'ashir, "the rich, wealthy," (adj ms)	b'malchut, "in/ with/ by/ (the) kingdom," (prep, n fs)
שמים:						
shamayim, "heavens, skies," (n mp)						

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:25



תלמידים אלו כיון ששמעו נתמהו הרבה ואמרו בתמהון לבב מי הוא שיוכל להנצל כך לחיי עולם:
Hebrew Transcription

Translation: When the talmidim (disciples) heard *this*, they were much amazed and said **with amazement of heart**, “Who is he that can be delivered **accordingly for eternal life**?”

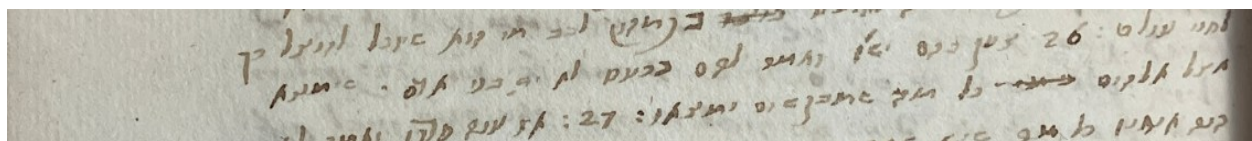
The Scriptures: And when His taught ones heard it, they were very astonished, saying, “Who then is able to be saved?”

Aramaic: Then when The Talmiye {The Disciples} heard it, they were exceedingly amazed, and they were saying, “Who indeed is able to live {or, to be saved}?”

תלמידים	אלו	כיון	ששמעו	נתמהו	הרבה	ואמרו
talmidim, “students, disciples,” (n mp)	alv, “these,” (pron)	kivan, “because, as soon as, since,” (conj)	she’samu, “that/ which/ who/ whom they heard,” (rel part, Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3mp)	nitmhu, “they were amazed, astonished,” (v. Nif’al, qatal, past, 3mp)	harbeh, “much, many,” (adj ms)	v’amaru, “and/ but/ so/ or they said,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3mp)
בתמהון	לבב	מי	הוא	שיוכל	להנצל	כך
b’timahon, “in/ with/ by (the) amazement,” (prep, n ms)	levav, “heart,” (n ms)	mi, “who?” (interrog part)	hu, “he/it,” (3ms, pron)	she’yukal, “that/ which/ who/ whom he/it will prevail, to be able,” (rel part, v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)	lehinatzel, “to be delivered, saved,” (v. Nif’al, inf constr)	kakh, “therefore, in this way,” (adv)
לחיי	עולם:					
l’chayei-, “to (the) life of,” (n mp constr)	olam, “nature, existence, world,” (n ms)					

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:26



צעק בהם ישו ואמר להם בכעס לא יש בני אדם שימצא אצל אלהים כל מה שמבקשים ימצאו:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: Yeshua **shouted at them** and said to them **in anger**, “It is not possible for the sons of man that **whatever they seek, they will find** with Elohim (God).”

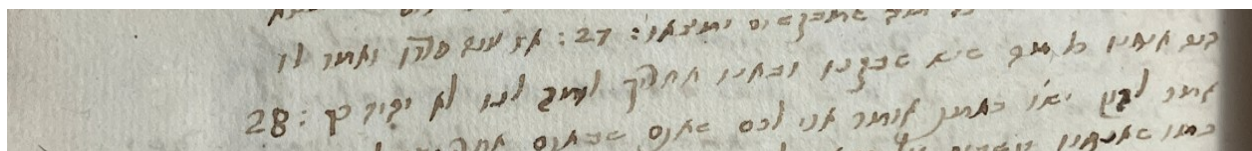
The Scriptures: And looking intently יהושע said to them, “With men this is impossible, but with Elohim all is possible.”

Aramaic: Eshu {Yeshua} looked at them, and said unto them, “With the sons of men this isn’t possible, but, with Alaha {God} every thing is possible.”

צעק	בהם	ישו	ואמר	להם	בכעס	לא
tza’ak, “he/it shouted,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, 3ms)	ba’hem, “with/ by/ in them,” (prep, 3mp pronom)	yeshu, “Yeshua,” (name)	v’amar, “and/ so/ but/ or he/it said,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	lahem, “to /for/ belonging to them,” (prep, 3mp pronom)	b’ka’as, “in/ with/ by (the) anger,” (prep, n ms)	lo, “no/ not,” (part)
יש	בני	אדם	שימצא	אצל	אלהים	כל
yesh, “there is, there exists,” (part)	benei, “sons, children of,” (n mp constr)	adam, “man,” (n ms)	she’yimtza, “that/ which/ who/ whom he/it will find,” (rel part, v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)	etsel, “by, beside, near, close, toward, unto,” (prep)	elohim, “God(s)” (n mp)	kol, “all,” (n ms)
מה	שמבקשים	ימצאו:				
mah, “what,” (interrog part)	she’mevakshim, “that/ which/ who/ whom we/ you (mp)/ they ask, request, seek,” (v. Pi’el, act part, mp)	yimtze’u, “they will find,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 3mp)				

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:27



אז ענה פדרו ואמר לו הנה אנחנו כל מה שיש שבקנו ובאנו אחריך למה לנו לא יהיה כך:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: Then Pedro (Peter) answered, and said to him, “Behold, we have left all we had and went after you. **Why will it not be so for us?**”

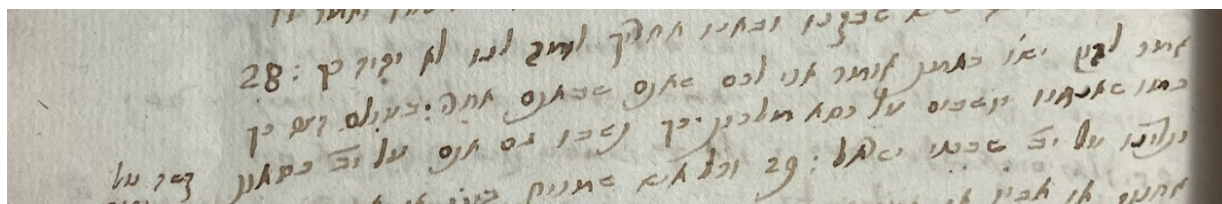
The Scriptures: Then Kēpha answering, said to Him, “See, we have left all and followed You. What then shall we have?”

Aramaic: Then answered Kepha {The Rock} and said unto Him, “Behold, we have left every thing, and have come to follow You. What indeed will we have?”

אז	ענה	פדרו	ואמר	לו	הנה	אנחנו
az, “then, in that case, so,” (conj)	ana, “he/it answered,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	pedro, “Peter,” (name)	v’amar, “and/ so/ but/ or he/it said,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	lo, “and/ but/ so/ or to/ for/ belonging to him/it,” (prep, 3ms pronom)	hine, “behold!” (part)	anachnu, “we,” (1cp pron)
כל	מה	שיש	שבקנו	ובאנו	אחריך	למה
kol, “all,” (n ms)	mah, “what,” (interrog part)	he’yesh, “that/ which/ who/ whom there is, there exists,” (rel part, part)	shavaknu, “we left,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 1cp)	v’banu, “and/ but/ so/ or we came, went,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, 1cp)	acharecha, “after you (ms),” (prep, 2ms pronom)	lama, “why? what purpose, for whatsoever,” (adv)
לנו	לא	יהיה	כך:			
lanu, “to/ for/ belonging to us, our,” (prep, 1cp pronom)	lo, “no/ not,” (part)	yihye, “he/it will be,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, ms)	kach, “therefore, in this way,” (adv)			

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:28



אמר להון ישו באמת אומר אני לכם שאתם שבאתם אחרי בעולם הזה כך כמו שאנחנו יושבים על כסא מלכות כך תשבו גם אתם על יב כסאות ותדינו על יב שבטי ישראל:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: Yeshua said to them, “In truth, I say to you that you, **who follow me in this world, just as we sit on the throne of the kingdom**, so will you also sit upon twelve thrones and judge over the twelve tribes of Israel.”²¹

The Scriptures: And יהושע said to them, “Truly I say to you, when the Son of Adam sits on the throne of His esteem, you who have followed Me in the rebirth,²² shall also sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Yisra’el.

Aramaic: Eshu {Yeshua} said unto them, “Amiyn {Truly} I say unto you, that you who have followed Me, in the Alma Khadtha {The New World/Age}, when The Son of Man sits upon The Thranus d’Shubkkeh {The Throne of His Glory}, you also will sit upon twelve kursun {seats}, and you will judge The Thresar Shabte Iysra’yl {The Twelve Tribes of Israel}.

אמר	להון	ישו	באמת	אומר	אני	לכם
amar, “he/it said,” (v Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 3ms)	l’hon, “to/ for/ belonging to them,” (prep, n ms) Aramaism	yeshu, “Yeshua,” (name)	b’emet, “in/ with/ by (the) truth (prep, n fs)	omer, “I/ you (ms)/ he/it those who say(s),” (v. Pa’al/Qal, act part, ms)	ani, “I,” (1cs pron)	lachem, “to/ for/ belonging to you,” (prep, 2mp pronom)
שאתם	שבאתם	אחרי	בעולם	הזה	כך	כמו
she’atem, “that/ which/ who/ whom you (mp),” (rel part, 2mp pron)	she’batem, “that/ which/ who/ whom, you (mp) came,” (rel part, v. Pa’al/Qal, qatal, past, 2mp)	acharey, “after me,” (prep)	b’olam, “in/ with/ by (the) world,” (prep, n ms)	haze, “the this, that,” (pron ms)	therefore, in this way,” (adv)	k’mo, “like, as, similar to,” (adv, prep)

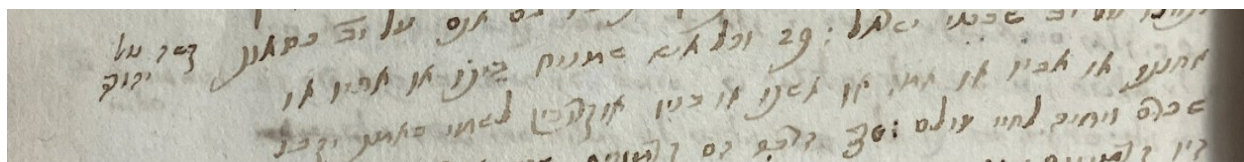
²¹ This verse relies extensively on foundational Mishnaic Hebrew concepts and syntax structures alongside targeted Aramaic influences. It utilizes the quintessential Rabbinic theological idiom *הזה* (*ba-olam ha-zeh*) (“in this world”) to define the current physical era. To establish a direct comparison (“just as... so shall...”), the text employs a repetitive, symmetrical correlation using the Mishnaic adverb *כך* (*kakh*). Additionally, the verse opens with the explicit Aramaic pronoun *להון* (*lehon*) instead of the native Hebrew form, indicating the manuscript's post-biblical scribal environment.

²² The Greek uses the word *paliggenesia* in this place which means rebirth or regeneration.

שאַנחנו	יושבים	על	כסא	מלכות	כך	תשבו
she'anachnu, "that/which/ who/ whom we," (rel part, 1cp pronom)	yoshvim, "we/ you (mp)/ they sit, dwell," (v. Pa'al/Qal, act part, mp)	al, "upon, in, on, over, by, for, both, beyond, through," (prep)	kise, "throne," (n ms)	malchut, "kingdom," (n fs)	therefore, in this way," (adv)	teshvu, "you will sit, dwell," (v. Pa'al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 2mp)
גם	אתם	על	י"ב	כסאות	ותדינו	על
gam, "again, also, too, in addition, even, as well," (part)	atem, "you," (mp pron)	al, "upon, in, on, over, by, for, both, beyond, through," (prep)	yod-bet, "twelve," (abbrev, card num)	kos'ot, "thrones," (n mp)	v'tadinu, "and/ but/ so/ or you (mp) will litigate, judge," (v. Pa'al/Qal, yiqtol, fut, 2mp)	al, "upon, in, on, over, by, for, both, beyond, through," (prep)
י"ב	שבטי	ישראל:				
yod-bet, "twelve," (abbrev, card num)	shivti, "tribes of," (n mp constr)	yisrael, "Israel," (name)				

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:29



וכל איש שמניח ביתו או אחיו או אחותו או אביו או אמו או אשתו או בניו או קרובין לשמי באמת יקבל שכרם ויחיה לחיי עולם:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: “And everyone²³ who leaves his house, or his brothers, or his sister, or his father, or his mother, or his wife, or his children, or **relatives** for my name, **in truth, they will receive their reward** and **live** for eternal life.”

The Scriptures: And everyone who has left houses or brothers or sisters or father or mother or wife or children or lands, for My Name’s sake, shall receive a hundredfold, and shall inherit everlasting life.

Aramaic: And every one who has left houses, or brothers or sisters, or father or mother, or wife or sons {i.e. children}, or qurya {fields}, because of My Name, will receive one hundred-fold, and will inherit Khaye d'lam {Eternal Life lit. lives which are eternal}.

וכל	איש	שמניח	ביתו	או	אחיו	או
v'kol, “and/ but/ so/ or all, every, everything,” (n ms)	ish, “a man,” (n ms)	she'meniach, “that/ which/ who/ whom I/ you (ms)/ he/it leave(s) alone,” (rel part, v. Hif'il, act part, ms)	baito, “his/its house,” (n ms, 3ms pronom)	o, “or” (conj)	echav, “his/its brothers,” (n mp, 3ms pronom)	o, “or” (conj)
אחותו	או	אביו	או	אמו	או	אשתו
achoto, “his/its sister,” (n fs, 3ms pronom)	o, “or” (conj)	aviv, “his/its father,” (n ms, 3ms pronom)	o, “or” (conj)	im'o, “his/its mother,” (n fs, 3ms pronom)	o, “or” (conj)	ishto, “his/its woman, wife, spouse, bride,” (n fs, 3ms pronom)
או	בניו	או	קרובין ²⁴	לשמי	באמת	יקבל
o, “or” (conj)	benav, “his sons/ children,” (n mp)	o, “or” (conj)	karovin, “relatives, family members,” (n mp) Aramaism	l'shmi, “to/ for/ belonging to my name,” (prep, n ms, 1cs pronom)	b'emet, “in/ with/ by (the) truth (prep, n fs)	yekabel, “he/it will receive,” (v. Pi'el, yiqtol, fut, 3ms)

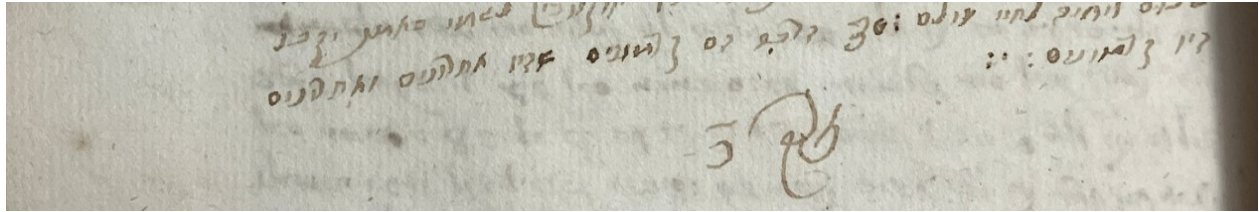
²³ Literally, “every man” or “every mankind.”

²⁴ Aramaism written as a Peal active participle suffix, but is a Hebrew noun.

			עולם:	לחיי	ויחיה	שכרם
			olam, “nature, existence, world, lifetime, eternity,” (n ms)	l’chayei-, “to/ for/ belonging to (the) life of,” (n mp constr)	v’yichye, “and/ but/ so/ or he/it live,” (v. Pa’al/Qal, yiqtol, fut,3ms)	scharam, “their payment, reward,” (n ms, 3mp pronom)

Interlinear Chart

Chapter 19:30



הרבה הם קדמונים שהיו אחרונים ואחרונים היו קדמונים:

Hebrew Transcription

Translation: Many of those who were first shall become last, and *the* last shall become first.

The Scriptures: But many who are first shall be last, and the last first.

Aramaic: But, many who are qadmaye {the first ones}, will be kharaye {the last ones}, and the kharaye {the last ones}, qadmaye {the first ones}.

הרבה	הם	קדמונים	שהיו	אחרונים	ואחרונים	היו
harbeh, "much, many," (adj ms)	hem, "they, them," (3mp pron)	kadmonim, "first ones, ancient ones," (adj mp)	he'hayu, "that/ which/ who/ whom they were," (v. Pa'al/Qal. qatal, past, 3cp)	acharonim, "last, they that came after," (adj mp)	v'acharonim, "and/ but/ so/ or last," (adj mp)	hayu, "they were," (v. Pa'al/Qal. qatal, past, 3mp)
						קדמונים:
						kadmonim, "first ones, ancient ones," (adj mp)

Interlinear Chart