

How to Study the Bible for Yourself

Example Worksheet: Psalms 28:7

Psalms 28:7 (KJV) “The LORD is my strength and my shield; my heart trusted in him, and I am helped: therefore my heart greatly rejoiceth; and with my song will I praise him.”

Reading Exercise –

- Slowly – Read the passage slowly, focusing on each word
- Repeatedly – read it through at least 3,4 times
- Verbally – Read aloud, and emphasize each words
- Imaginatively – Let your mind imagine the narrative. Put yourself in the text.
- Broadly – Read the passage in multiple different versions of the bible.

Reading Questions

General Question – How does this verse read in other versions of the bible?

NKJV – “The Lord is my strength and my shield;
My heart trusted in Him, and I am helped;
Therefore my heart greatly rejoices,
And with my song I will praise Him.

NASB – “The Lord is my strength and my shield;
My heart trusts in him, and I am helped;
Therefore my heart exults,
and with my song I shall thank Him.

NRSV – The Lord is my strength and my shield;
In him my heart trusts;
So I am helped, and my heart exults,
And with my song I give thanks to him.

NIV – The LORD is my strength and my shield;
My heart trusts in him, and he helps me.
My heart leaps for joy
and with my song I praise him.

General Question – How do these versions vary from the KJV?

- The word “trusted” in the KJV and NKJV is “trusts” in the new versions.
- KJV, NKJV, NASB – I will (shall) praise Him. / NRSV NIV – I praise Him
- NIV – My heart leaps for joy

Historical Background

General Question – What are the divisions of the book of Psalms?

- 5 Books compose the Psalms

The Book of Psalms is divided into five sections, each closing with a doxology (i.e., a benediction):

- Book 1 (Psalms 1–41)
- Book 2 (Psalms 42–72)
- Book 3 (Psalms 73–89)
- Book 4 (Psalms 90–106)
- Book 5 (Psalms 107–150)
- Seven thematic divisions of Psalms
 - Lament
 - Specialized Lament
 - Thanksgiving
 - Specialized Thanksgiving
 - Hymnic
 - Liturgical
 - Community

Historical Question – Where does Psalm 28 fit in?

- Book #1 / Lament

Historical Question – Who wrote this Psalm?

- “A Psalm of David”

Historical Question – Who was David?

- King David – Israel’s second king
- Spent many years fleeing for his life from his father in law.

Historical Question – When did David write this Psalm? Under what conditions?

- Don’t know for sure...
- Internally - This chapter was written during a very difficult time of David’s life. He’s crying out to God for deliverance because his very life is in danger.

APPLICATION QUESTION – When I go through a very difficult time, maybe even life threatening, which part of the bible can I turn to?

- Psalms 28 has answers for the rough spots in my life.

Context

Structure Question – What is the basic structure of this chapter?

1-3 – Supplication for personal deliverance	Darkness
4-5 – Destruction for the wicked oppressors	Darkness
6,7 – Praise to God for personal deliverance	Light
8-9 – God is deliverer of His people	Light

ABAB – Format

Darkness → Light

Context Question – What is the context for verse 7 within the chapter as a whole?

- Psalms 28:7 is embedded in the third section – Praise to God
- It contains the answers to the problems presented in the beginning of the chapter.

The LORD is my strength and my shield;

Observation Question – Who does David turn to in his distress?

- The Lord

Observation Question – According to David, what two things is the Lord?

- The Lord is his strength and shield

Interpretation Question – What does the Hebrew word “strength” mean?

(Strong's H5797)

Hebrew: **זַדְזַד**

Transliteration: 'ôz 'ôz

Pronunciation: {oze} oze

Definition: From **H5810**; *strength* in various applications ({force } security 6

{majesty} praise): - {boldness} {loud}

{might} {power} {strength} strong.

KJV Usage: strength (60x), strong (17x),

power (11x), might (2x), boldness (1x),

loud (1x), mighty (1x).

Occurs: 93

In verses: 92

Interpretation Question – What is the interpretation of H5810?

Definition: A primitive root; *to be stout* (literally or figuratively)

Interpretation Question - How many times is this word H5797 (oze) used in the O.T.?

93 Occurrences in 92 Verses.

Interpretation Question – Where does this word “strength” appear in the O.T.?

Sprinkled all through the Old Testament, but almost half of the appearances (44 / 93)) are in the book of Psalms.

Interpretation Question – What similarities of interpretations for word “strength” are in the book of Psalms? Can we draw any overarching themes?

God Ordains Strength – Ps 8:2

God removes strength – Ps. 78:61

God is strength – Ps 21:1, 21:13, 59:9, 59:16, 62:11, 63:2, 66:3, 68:33, 68:34, 74:13 77:14, 78:26, 89:10, 90:11, 93:1, 96:6, 96:7, 132:8, 150:1

God is his people's strength – 28:7, 28:8, 30:7, 46:1, 59:17, 61:3, 62:7, 68:28, 68:35, 71:7, 81:1, 84:5, 86:16, 89:17, 118:14, 138:3, 140:7,

God's people are to seek God's Strength – Ps. 105:4,

God's people are to give strength to God – Ps. 96:7,

The book of Psalms talks about two kinds of strength. (1) God's almighty and infinite strength. He is the source and the origination of all strength. (2) Man's strength. But whenever it refers to man's power and strength, it is closely tied to God's power and strength. God is the source of all strength and he gives it to whomever he chooses.

Interpretation Question – What does the word “shield” mean?

(Strongs H4043)

Hebrew: מגנה מגן

Transliteration: mîgên meginnâh

Pronunciation: {maw-gane'} meg-in-naw'

Definition: From H1598; a *shield* (that {is} the small one or *buckler*); figuratively a *protector*; also the scaly *hide* of the **crocodile**: - X {armed} {buckler} {defence} {ruler} + {scale} shield.

KJV Usage: shield (48x), buckler (9x), armed (2x), defence (2x), rulers (1x), scales (with H650) (1x).

Occurs: 63

In verses: 60

Interpretation Question – What does H1598 say?

- Definition: A primitive root; to hedge [about] that [is] (generally) **Protect**:- defend

Interpretation Question – What kind of shields were used in bible times?

SDA Bible Commentary

Holman Bible Dictionary

Shield. Egyptian pictures show that the Syrians and Hittites used flat, oblong shields covered with leather. The Mitannians, Philistines, and Assyrians are depicted with round shields, although the Assyrians

used also a long curved shield. The Hebrews had 2 kinds of shields, a small round one, Heb. *magen* (2 Chr 14:8; Neh 4:16; etc.), and a long one, Heb. *šinnah* (1 Chr 12:8; 2 Chr 25:5; etc.). The Heb. *magen* is generally translated “shield.” The Heb. *šinnah* is generally rendered “shield” in the RSV, but the KJV translates it “shield,” “buckler,” and “target.” A shield was ordinarily made of wood, with a hide stretched over it to which oil was applied (2 Sa 1:21; Is 21:5) to keep it pliable. During marches it was protected by a cover (Is 22:6). Prominent warriors had shield bearers (1 Sa 17:7, 41). The bronze (RSV) shields of 1 Ki 14:27 were probably only partly that metal. Some shields were covered with gold leaf for decorative purposes (ch 10:17). The Assyrian relief of Lachish shows the Jewish defenders of that city with small round shields. For various kinds of shields see figs. 19, 210, 232, 284.

Defensive Arms Defense against all these arms consisted of the shield which was carried or armor which was worn. Shields were made of wicker, or of leather stretched over wooden frames with handles on the inside. These were much more maneuverable than heavier metal, but obviously less protective. A cross between metal and leather was achieved by attaching metal disks or plates to the leather over a portion of the surface. Two different sizes are referred to in the Bible and in many ancient illustrations (2 Chron. 23:9). One was a round shield used with lighter weapons and covered half the body at most. The tribe of Benjamin preferred these along with the bow and arrow (2 Chron. 14:8). So did Nehemiah when he equipped his men for protection while rebuilding the city walls of Jerusalem (Neh. 4:16). The gold and brass shields made by Solomon and Rehoboam respectively were ceremonial and decorative in function (1 Kings 14:25–28) and were of this size. A larger shield was more rectangular and covered nearly, if not all, the body and was so large at times that a special shieldbearer was employed to carry it in front of the weapon bearer. Both Goliath and one of these assistants faced David (1 Sam. 17:41). The tribes of Judah (2 Chron. 14:8), Gad (1 Chron. 12:8), and Naphtali (1 Chron. 12:34) used this type of shield with the long thrusting spear or lance as the offensive weapon in the other hand. Bowmen also stood behind standing shields while they flung their arrows.

Interpretation Question – How many times is this word “shield” used in the OT?
63 Occurrences in 60 Verses

Interpretation Question – Where does this word appear in the Old Testament?
Sprinkled all through the Old Testament, but almost a third of the appearances (19 / 63) are in the book of Psalms.

While the word “shield” is not used as often in the book of Psalms, as “strength”, still it is a significant word.

Interpretation Question – What kind of similarities in interpretations for the word “shield” are found in the book of Psalms?

God is my/our shield – 3:3, 7:10, 18:2, 28:7, 33:20, 59:11, 84:9, 84:11, 89:18, 119:114, 144:2

God is Israel’s shield – 115:9, 115:10, 115:11,

God gives shield – 18:35

God is a shield (generally)– 18:30

Appeal for God to pick up shield – 35:2

God breaks the shield – 76:3

God’s truth is our shield – 91:4

- Almost every instance in the book of Psalms where the word “shield” appears, it is linked to the Lord. Repeatedly the Psalmist says that God is a shield, and not just a shield, but his shield!
- 11 / 19 Times the Psalmist says that God is “my” (or) “our” shield.

Interpretation Question – How is the word “shield” used outside of Psalms?

- Literally
 - o Physical shield that a soldier carries into battle. – Judges 5:8, 1 Sam 17:7,41,45/ 2 Sam 1:21, 1 Kings 10:17, 2 Kings 19:32, 1 Chron 12:8,24,34 / 2 Chron 9:16, 17:17, 25:5, Job 39:23, Isaiah 21:5, 22:6
- Metaphorically
 - o God is a shield – Gen 15:1, Deut 33:29, 2 Sam 22:3, 2 Sam 22:36, Prov 30:5,
- Two concepts
 - o Literal physical shield that a soldier relies on in battle.
 - o God is a shield for his people when they are under attack.

Application Question – Are there SOP quotes that indicate that God is a shield?

- *The Father’s presence encircled Christ, and nothing befell Him but that which infinite love permitted for the blessing of the*

world. Here was His source of comfort, and it is for us. He who is imbued with the Spirit of Christ abides in Christ. The blow that is aimed at him falls upon the Saviour, who surrounds him with His presence. Whatever comes to him comes from Christ. He has no need to resist evil, for Christ is his defense. Nothing can touch him except by our Lord's permission, and "all things" that are permitted "work together for good to them that love God." Romans 8:28. - Thoughts from Mount of Blessings pg 78

Interpretation Question – What is the difference between strength and shield?

- Strength – Energy and power or force.
- Shield – Physical Protection

Interpretation Question – Why are both “strength” **and** “shield” important?

- One is not a substitute for the other. Both are both vitally important in the context of a battle.
- They are linked together with the word “and”.
- Both find their common link in God

Interpretation Question – What kind of verb is “is”?

- To be
- It is a state of being

Observation Question – What tense is the word “is”?

- Present tense

Observation Question – What significance does the present tense give?

- The present tense indicates that Lord doesn't only provide strength and protection in the past or future, but is strength and protection here and now.

Observation Question – Why is the word “is” in italics?

- Because the actual verb doesn't appear in the Hebrew text. It is added by the translator.

Interpretation Question - How do you know it is present tense?

- Translated Literally - “The Lord, my strength and my shield.”
- Usually when there is no supplied verb, it is an implied present tense of “be” verb.
- Look carefully at the context to get the idea.

Interpretation Question – Is there a mathematical way to write this out? Equation?

- “is” is like an equal sign (=)
- “and” is like a plus symbol (+)
- The Lord = my strength + my shield.

- Interesting Thought – When you take away part of the equation, it falls apart.
 - i.e. if I am my own strength (or) I am my own protection, is the Lord really Lord of my life?

Observation Question – What kind of pronoun does David use? Why is this important to him?

- “my” - Personal pronoun
- First person singular. God is “my” strength and “my” shield.
- This is personal. He doesn’t simply say. God is “a” source of strength and “a” shield (or) “the” source of strength, or “the” shield.
- David has made the bridge to the personal.

Interpretation Question – David is pretty emphatic. How does David know this? Are there clues in the text?

- Follow the sequence
 - Heart Trusted → I am helped

Interpretation Question – How was David helped?

- Helped with strength and also helped with protection.
 - The fact is that David has had personal first-hand experience in both areas, which allows him to say with utter confidence that the Lord is his strength and shield.

Application Question – What about us today?

- The Lord = (James’) strength and (James’) shield

Application Question – Why does God allow us to go through trials?

- So we can say with David, “My source of strength, and my source of protection is from the Lord.” And when that happens, God gets the praise and the glory (last part of this verse)
- Story of Lazarus – Mary and Martha would know that Jesus “is the resurrection and the life, and God would get the glory.”

my heart trusted in him, and I am helped.

Interpretation Question – What is the definition for heart? (Bible Dictionary)

- SDA Bible Commentary
- Holman Bible Dictionary

Interpretation Question – What does the word “heart” mean?
(Strong’s H3820)

Hebrew: לב

Transliteration: lêb

Pronunciation: labe

Definition: A form of **H3824**; the *heart*; also used (figuratively) very widely for the {feelings} the will and even the intellect; likewise for the *centre* of **anything**: - + care {for} {comfortably} {consent} X {considered} courag {-eous} friend {-ly} ({broken-}) {hard-} {merry-} {stiff-} {stout-} double) heart ([-ed]) X {heed} X {I} {kindly} {midst} mind ([-ed]) X regard ([-ed]) X {themselves} X {unawares} {understanding} X {well} {willingly} wisdom.

KJV Usage: heart (508x), mind (12x), midst (11x), understanding (10x), hearted (7x), wisdom (6x), comfortably (4x), well (4x), considered (2x), friendly (2x), kindly (2x), stouthearted (with H47) (2x), care (with H7760) (2x), misc 21.

Occurs: 593

In verses: 550

Interpretation Question –How many times is the word “heart” used in the Old Testament?
593 Occurrences in 550 Verses

Interpretation Question – Where does this word appear in the Old Testament?

- All over. Very common word...
- 100 Times in Psalms

Interpretation Question – What kind of similarities in interpretations for the word “heart” are found in the book of Psalms?

- Almost always tied to a person.
 - o My, his, their, our, your
- Everyone has a heart.

Interpretation Question – What does the “heart” do, throughout Psalms?

- Heart contains gladness, rejoices 4:7, 13:5, 16:9, 19:8, 33:21, 105:3, 119:111, 138:1,
- Heart can be broken, and hurt 34:18, 51:17, 55:4, 69:20, 109:22, 147:3
- Heart can be wounded (physically) 37:15, 45:5
- Upright in heart 7:10, 11:2, 32:11, 36:10, 57:7, 64:10, 94:15, 97:11,
- Heart shows forth works 9:1
- Heart speaks, requests 10:6, 10:11, 10:13, 14:1, 27:8, 35:25, 36:1, 53:1, 74:8, 84:2, 119:58, 119:145
- Heart is where thinking happens – 33:11, 66
- Heart can hear 10:17, 119:36
- Double hearted 12:2

- Heart can be proved or tested 17:3, 26:2,
- Heart meditates 19:14, 49:3,
- Heart is where the Law, and Word is 37:31, 119:11, 119:80
- Heart desires 21:2, 37:4,
- Heart is like melted wax, failure of courage 22:14, 40:12, 61:2
102:4, 143:4,
- Heart place of courage, strength 27:3, 27:14, 76:5
- Heart is the center for trust and faith 28:7, 62:10,
- Heart is the center of obedience 119:34, 119:69, 119:112
- The heart can be set on something, and seeks 78:8 119:2,
119:10, 119:36
- Heart is where thinking happens 31:12
- God made each heart similar – 33:15,
- Heart can be disquieted, upset 38:8, 39:3
- Heart goes in circles 38:10
- Heart is a place for righteousness 40:10,
- Heart can be clean 51:10
- Heart is a place for iniquity 41:6, 58:2, 66:18, 81:12, 141:4,
- Heart is a source of persistence 44:18,
- Heart contains secrets 44:21
- Heart gushes (like a spring) 45:1
- Heart is the midst of something/someone – 46:2,
- Heart is where motives happen – 55:21, 140:2,
- Heart can be wrong 78:37, 83:5,
- Heart can be turned 105:25
- Heart can be brought down 107:12
- Heart is upright (fixed) 108:1, 112:7, 112:8,
- Heart is where obedience occurs 119:69, 119:112

Themes

1. Center of a person (Literally / Spiritually)
2. Center of emotions (rejoicing / brokenness)
3. Center of morality (upright / wicked)
4. Center of thinking and motives
5. Center of communication (speaks / listens)
6. Center for faith, (trust / obedience)
7. Heart is upright or can be brought down

Observation Question – In Psalms 28:7 - Whose heart is David using to trust?

- “My heart”

Interpretation Question – Is there another passage of scripture that talks about trusting with our heart?

- Proverbs 3:5,6 “Trust in the Lord with all thine heart...”

Interpretation Question – What does this tell us about how the heart functions.

- KEY - Our heart is at the center of faith and trust.
- KEY – We have control over it.
- KEY - We must set in on the Lord.

Interpretation Question – What does the word “trusted” mean?

(Strong's H982)

Hebrew: **בטח**

Transliteration: bāṭach

Pronunciation: baw-takh'

Definition: A primitive root; properly to *hie* for refuge (but not so *precipitately* as **H2620**); figuratively to {*trust*} be *confident* or *sure*: - be bold ({*confident*} {*secure*} {*sure*}) careless ({*one*} {*woman*}) put {*confidence*} (make to) {*hope*} ({*put*} make to) trust.

KJV Usage: trust (103x), confidence (4x), secure (4x), confident (2x), bold (1x), careless (1x), hope (1x), hoped (1x), ones (1x), sure (1x), women (1x).

Occurs: 120

In verses: 117

Interpretation Question – How many times is this word “trusted” used in the Old Testament?

120 in 117 Verses

Interpretation Question – Where does this word appear in the Old Testament and Psalms?

46 Times in Psalms

Interpretation Question – What kind of similarities in interpretations for the word “trusted” are found in the book of Psalms?

- 36 Trusting God - 80% of all usage of “Trust” is rooted in the Lord.
- 1 Trusting God’s Word - Trust in the word – Ps. 119:42
- 9 Trusting Something Else - Trust in friend who betrayed – Ps. 41:9
 - David did not trust in his bow or his sword – Ps. 44:6
 - Those who trust in wealth can’t help a brother – Ps. 49:6
 - Those who trust wealth are plucked up – Ps. 52:7
 - Don’t trust in oppression or wealth – Ps. 62:10
 - Jacob destroyed because didn’t trust the Lord – Ps. 78:22
 - Don’t trust in man, or princes – Ps. 118:8,9 / Ps. 146:3
 - Folly of trusting in idols – Ps. 135:18

Observation Question – What does David say that he uses to trust?

- His own heart

Observation Question - Where does David place his trust?

- In the Lord

Observation Question – What tense is the verb “trusted”?

- Past tense
- Qal Perfect → Strong simple verb
- Perfect → Completed action... Past tense

Observation Question – What is the tense for “am helped”?

- Present tense

Interpretation Question – What does the word “helped” mean?

(Strong's H5826)

Hebrew: עזר

Transliteration: 'âzar

Pronunciation: aw-zar'

Definition: A primitive root; to {surround} that {is} *protect* or **aid**: - {help} succour.

KJV Usage: help (64x), helper (11x), holpen (3x), succour (3x), variant (1x).

Occurs: 82

In verses: 77

Interpretation Question – How many times is this word used “helped” used in the Old Testament?

- 82 times in 77 Verses

Interpretation Question – How many times does this word “helped” appear in the Psalms?

- Only 17 Times
- Not a unique word

Interpretation Question – What kind of similarities in interpretations for the word “helped” are found in the book of Psalms?

- Can't detect any thematic similarities

Interpretation Question – What voice is this verb? (Youngs)

- Niphal Perfect - (look up online)
- Passive voice. David says that the he is helped.

Observation Question – What comes first – our trusting (or) God's help?

- Trust comes before the help
- Heart Trusted (past tense) → I am helped (present tense)
- At some point in time David must have trusted the Lord for “strength” and for “protection” and God came through for him in both of these areas.
- David trusted in the Lord **before** he received help.
- STATEMENT - Faith precedes deliverance. We must act first,

Context Question – Is this sequence consistent with the rest of the bible?

- Yes
- Hebrews 11 (examples)

Interpretation Question – Where does trust (faith) come from?

- Centered in the perceived character of God
- Revealed by God’s spoken or written word

Application Question – Where is my trust (faith)?

- Is my faith centered in the person and character of God as revealed in his written word?
- Am I trusting God to give me physical strength & spiritual strength?
- Am I trusting God to shield me physically and spiritually?

Application Question – Am I willing to trust the Lord even when I don’t see the answer?

- Hebrews 11:1 – Faith is the assurance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen.

Application Question – Why is this important?

- Revelation 14:12 – God’s end time people are people of faith

Application Question – Am I willing to pray right now - Lord, increase my faith?

therefore my heart greatly rejoiceth;

Observation Question – What is unique about the word “therefore”?

- Italics – i.e. it’s not a word that appears in the original Hebrew. It is supplied by the translator.

Interpretation Question – What is the biblical definition for “heart”?

- Review previous study on heart

Observation Question – What does David say does the rejoicing?

- His heart

Summary Question – What are the two things that the heart does?

- Trusts - Action
- Greatly rejoices - Response

Observation Question – What emotion wells up in David’s heart when he experienced God’s divine help? Why?

- Joy

Interpretation Question – How is this joy manifested?

- Outward rejoicing

Interpretation Question – What does the word “rejoiceth” mean?

(Strong's H5937)

Hebrew: עלז

Transliteration: 'âlaz

Pronunciation: aw-laz'

Definition: A primitive root; to *jump* for {joy} that {is} **exult**: - be {joyful} {rejoice} triumph.

KJV Usage: rejoice (12x), triumph (2x), joyful (2x).

Occurs: 16

In verses: 16

- NIV – “My heart leaps for joy”
- Picture David jumping for joy
- David is triumphant

Application Question – Have I ever had this type of experience?

Application Question – How would this kind of experience change my world view?

Interpretation Question – How many times is this word used “rejoice” used in the Old Testament?

- 16 times in 16 Verses

Interpretation Question – How many times does “greatly rejoice” appear in the Psalms?

- 7 Times

Interpretation Question – What kind of similarities in interpretations for the word “helped” are found in the book of Psalms?

- Can't find any obvious connections

Interpretation Question – What tense is “rejoiceth”.

- Imperfect – incomplete action. Ongoing and continuous

and with my song will I praise him.

Observation Question – What does the word “and” indicate?

- That it ties together two different concepts or parts of the sentence.
- This is a key linkage

Observation Question – What does David's heart of Joy lead him to do?

- Praise him (the Lord)

- KEY POINT – Joy leads to praise. It’s hard to praise without joy!

Observation Question – Who is doing the praising?

- David himself is doing the praising

Application Question - If joy for the Lord is in our heart, what should it lead us to do?

- Return our praise to God.
- This closes the loop.

Observation Question – Specifically speaking, what mode does David use to praise the Lord?

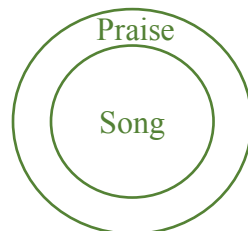
- His song

Context Question – Where else do you have a great deliverance that evokes singing?

- Red Sea Experience – Merriam Singing a song of victory.
 - o Time of tribulation
 - o God miraculously delivered
 - o Sang a song of deliverance
- Song of Moses & Lamb Revelation 15:2-4
 - o Revelation 15:2-4 ² And I saw as it were a sea of glass mingled with fire: and them that had gotten the victory over the beast, and over his image, and over his mark, and over the number of his name, stand on the sea of glass, having the harps of God.³ And they sing the song of Moses the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb, saying, Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; just and true are thy ways, thou King of saints. ⁴ Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorify thy name? for thou only art holy: for all nations shall come and worship before thee; for thy judgments are made manifest.

Interpretation Question – What is the relationship between song and praise?

- Song is an important part of praise



Application Question – Is my praise important to God? Does he hear it?

- Joy needs an outlet. Can’t just bottle it up

Interpretation Question – What does the bible dictionary have to say about Music, Instruments and Dancing?

1. Look up Holman Bible Dictionary & SDA Bible Commentary

Interpretation Question – What does the word “song” mean?

(Strongs H7892)

Hebrew: שִׁיר שִׁירָה

Transliteration: shîyr shîyrâh

Pronunciation: {sheer} shee-raw'

Definition: The second form being feminine; from **H7891**; a *song*; abstractly

singing: - musical ({{-ick}}) X sing ({{-er}} {{-ing}}) song.

KJV Usage: song (74x), musick (7x), singing (4x), musical (2x), sing (1x), singers (1x), song (with H1697) (1x).

Occurs: 90

In verses: 87

Interpretation Question – What is the definition of H7891?

- Definition: The second form being the original {form} used in (); a primitive root (rather identicle with H7788 through the idea of *strolling minstreslsy*); to sing:-

Interpretation Question – How many times is this word used “song” used in the Old Testament?

- 90 times in 87 Verses

Interpretation Question – How many times does “song” appear in the Psalms?

- 43 Times

Interpretation Question – What kind of similarities in interpretations for the word “song” are found in the book of Psalms?

- New Song – 33:3, 40:3, 98:1,
- God’s song – 42:8
- Song and praise – 28:7, 69:30
- Song of dedication – 30:1,
- Song of love – 45:1
- Song of a person – 18:1, 48:1, 65:1, 66:1, 67:1, 68:1, 75:1, 76:1, 83:1, 87:1, 88:1, 108:1,
- Song for the Sabbath day 92:1,
- Song of degrees (ascents) 120:1, 121:1, 122:1, 123:1, 124:1, 125:1,
- Most of the occurrences of songs describes who it is for, or who it is from in the preamble.

- Of the few occurrences outside of the descriptions, it is closely linked to the composition of new songs, and praise to God.

Interpretation Question – What does the word “praise” mean?

(Strong's H3034)

Hebrew: **יָדָה**

Transliteration: yâdâh

Pronunciation: yaw-daw'

Definition: A primitive root; used only as denominative from **H3027**; literally to use (that {is} hold out) *the hand*; physically to *throw* (a {stone} an arrow) at or away; especially to *revere* or *worship* (with extended hands); intensively to *bemoan* (by wringing the hands): - cast ({out}) (make) confess ({-ion}) {praise} {shoot} (give) thank ({-ful} {-s} -sgiving).

KJV Usage: praise (53x), give thanks (32x), confess (16x), thank (5x), make confession (2x), thanksgiving (2x), cast (1x), cast out (1x), shoot (1x), thankful (1x).

Occurs: 114

In verses: 111

- Notice the connection to raising hands in praise and worship.

Interpretation Question – What is the definition for H3027

- Definition: A primitive word; a *hand*

Interpretation Question – How many times is this word used “praise” used in the Old Testament?

- 114 times in 111 Verses

Interpretation Question – How many times does “praise” appear in the Psalms?

- 67 Times in the Psalms.

Interpretation Question – What kind of similarities in interpretations for the word “praise” are found in the book of Psalms?

- Those who are in grave don't praise 6:5, 30:9, 88:10
- Praise because of God's righteousness 7:17, 119:62
- Praise with whole heart 9:1, 86:12, 111:1, 138:1,
- Praise and singing or music 18:49, 28:7, 33:2, 43:4, 71:22, 92:1,
- Praise for God's holiness 30:4, 106:47,
- Praise forever 30:12, 79:13,
- Praise in congregation 35:18, 57:9, 67:5, 138:4
- Praise for help & deliverance 42:5, 52:9, 118:21, 142:7,
- Praise for health 42:11, 43:5,
- Praise centered in God 44:8, 75:1, 118:28

- People praise God 45:17, 49:18, 100:4,
- Praise and sacrifice 54:6
- Wrath of man is praise 76:10
- Nature praises God 89:5, 145:10
- Rejoicing, praise, thanks 92:1, 97:12,
- Praising God's name 99:3, 138:2,
- Praise among people 105:1, 108:3, 109:30,
- Praise for goodness and mercy 106:1, 107:1, 107:8, 107:15, 107:21, 107:31, 118:1, 118:29, 136:1, 136:2, 136:3, 136:26,
- Praise with upright heart 119:7
- Praise because fearfully made – 139:14
- Righteous give praise – 140:13

- *Summary - God is the center of all true praise. Both animate and inanimate. Even nature itself praises God. But there can be a multitude of reasons to praise.*

Interpretation Question – What does the word “will” indicate? Tense?

- Future tense.
- “will praise” – Hiphil indicates a future causative action.
- Joy leads to praise to God.

General Questions

Observation Question – How many times does the psalmist use the personal pronoun?

- Seven times

Interpretation Question – Why is this significant?

- Clearly this is a personal testimony.
- Previous verse is the turning point.