

Word Study G4336 *proseuchomai* pray

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Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Luk 18:1 KJV	1
G4336 <i>proseuchomai</i> ^{KJC:90} pray ^{(ed)(ing)(eth)(ers)(est)(er) 87} ; make ³	2
G2172 <i>euchomai</i> ^{KJC:7} wish ^{(ed)4} , pray ² , would ¹	2
G4314 <i>pros</i> ^{KJC:91} against, among at toward according because before between etc.....	3
Bouvier's Law Dictionary.....	4
PRAYER	4
PRAYER FOR RELIEF.....	4
PRAYER OF PROCESS.....	4
CHANCERY	4
Etymology of prosecute	5

Introduction

Luk 18:1 KJV

And he spake a parable unto them *to this end*, that men ought always to **pray**^{G4336}, and not to faint;

In the courts of heaven video by Robert Henderson, he speaks about **persistent prayer**. It is not meant to be to repeat over and over and over *ad nauseum*, (like God didn't hear me the first 100 times), which inevitably comes across as whiney, but rather it means you are to persist with the process to the end i.e. it's logical conclusion. God can't hear you if your process is not done correctly, i.e. you need to prosecute your case to the end then you will have a hearing^a in his court. Finally you have to have faith that your process in the private courts is accurate and to not think it needs to be prosecuted in public (it needs validation in public, but you have to believe it's already been adjudicated in private).

I added an etymology section at the end of this article, because *proseuchomai* kind-a-sort-a sounds like prosecute. When we, as priest, are "praying" to Elohim our case, we need to act like prosecutors.

See Also

- Parable-of-the-importunate-widow-and-the-unjust-Judge Luke-18 1-8, article #[775](#)
- Word-Study-H6416-palal-pray, article #[775](#)
- See Companion Bible app #134, "The synonymous words for pray and prayer"

^a **Shema** a most fundamental concept for followers of Torah, it translated usually just as hear, but it means hear and do. I love its legal connotation as well to *shema* successfully is to actually have your case heard in YHVH's courts.

G4336 *proseuchomai* ^{KJC:90} pray^{(ed)(ing)(eth)(ers)(est)(er) 87}; make³

προσεύχομαι

From [G4314](#)^b and [G2172](#); to *pray to* God, that is, *supplicate, worship*: - pray (X earnestly, for), make prayer.

LXX: [H5307](#) naphal hithpa.; [H6279](#) atar qal,hi; [H6419](#) palal hithpa.,pi.; [H6739](#) tsela pa.

Total KJV Occurrences: 90

pray, 42 [Mat 5:44](#), [Mat 6:5-7](#) (3), [Mat 6:9](#), [Mat 14:23](#), [Mat 19:13](#), [Mat 24:20](#), [Mat 26:36](#), [Mat 26:41](#), [Mar 6:46](#), [Mar 11:24](#), [Mar 13:18](#), [Mar 13:33](#), [Mar 14:32](#), [Mar 14:38](#), [Luk 6:12](#), [Luk 9:28](#) (2), [Luk 11:1-2](#) (2), [Luk 18:1](#), [Luk 18:10](#), [Luk 22:40](#), [Luk 22:46](#), [Act 10:9](#), [Rom 8:26](#), [1Co 14:13-15](#) (5), [Col 1:9](#) (2), [1Th 5:17](#), [1Th 5:25](#), [2Th 1:11](#), [2Th 3:1](#), [1Ti 2:8](#), [Heb 13:18](#), [Jam 5:13-14](#) (2)

prayed, 25 [Mat 26:39](#), [Mat 26:42](#), [Mat 26:44](#), [Mar 14:35](#) (2), [Mar 14:39](#), [Luk 5:16](#), [Luk 9:29](#), [Luk 18:11](#), [Luk 22:41](#), [Luk 22:44](#), [Act 1:24](#), [Act 6:6](#), [Act 8:15](#), [Act 9:40](#), [Act 10:30](#), [Act 13:3](#), [Act 14:23](#), [Act 16:25](#), [Act 20:36](#), [Act 21:5](#), [Act 22:17](#), [Act 28:8](#), [Jam 5:17-18](#) (2)

praying, 12 [Mar 11:25](#), [Luk 1:10](#), [Luk 3:21](#), [Luk 9:18](#), [Luk 11:1](#), [Act 11:5](#), [Act 12:12](#), [1Co 11:4](#), [Eph 6:18](#), [Col 4:3](#) (2), [Jud 1:20](#)

make, 3 [Mat 23:14](#), [Mar 12:40](#), [Luk 20:47](#)

prayeth, 3 [Act 9:11](#), [1Co 11:5](#), [1Co 14:14](#)

prayers, 2 [Mar 12:40](#), [Luk 20:47](#)

prayest, 2 [Mat 6:5-6](#) (2)

prayer, 1 [Mat 23:14](#)

G2172 *euchomai* ^{KJC:7} wish^{(ed)4}, pray², would¹

εὐχομαι

Middle voice of a primary verb; to *wish*; by implication to *pray to* God: - pray, will, wish.

KJV Occurrences: 7

wish, 3 [Rom 9:3](#), [2Co 13:9](#), [3Jo 1:2](#)

pray, 2 [2Co 13:7](#), [Jam 5:16](#)

wished, 1 [Act 27:29](#)

would, 1 [Act 26:29](#) (2)

LXX related word(s)

H631 asar	H1156 bea	H2603 chanan ithp.	H5074 nadah pi.
H5087 nadar	H5144 nazar hi.	H5375 nasa pi.	H6279 atar hi.,qal.
H6381 pala hi.	H6419 palal hithp.	H8605 tephillah	

^b This Greek work is *pros* and simply means

G4314 *pros* ^{KJC:91} **against, among at toward according because before between etc.**

πρός

A strengthened form of [G4253](#); **a preposition of direction**; *forward to*, that is, *toward* (with the genitive case *the side of*, that is, *pertaining to*; with the dative case *by the side of*, that is, *near to*; usually with the accusative case the place, time, occasion, or respect, which is the *destination* of the relation, that is, *whither* or *for* which it is predicated): - about, according to, against, among, at, because of, before, between, ([where-]) by, for, X at thy house, in, for intent, nigh unto, of, which pertain to, that, to (the end that), + together, to ([you]) -ward, unto, with (-in). In compounds it denotes essentially the same applications, namely, motion towards, accession to, or nearness at.

Total KJV Occurrences: 91

against, 24 [Mat 4:6](#), [Mar 12:12](#), [Luk 4:11](#), [Luk 5:30](#), [Luk 20:19](#), [Act 6:1](#), [Act 9:5](#), [Act 9:29](#), [Act 19:38](#), [Act 23:30](#), [Act 25:19](#) (2), [Act 26:14](#), [1Co 6:1](#), [Col 3:11-13](#) (7), [Col 3:19](#), [Heb 12:4](#), [Rev 13:6](#)

among, 20 [Mar 1:27](#), [Mar 8:16](#), [Mar 9:33-34](#) (2), [Mar 10:26](#), [Mar 12:7](#), [Mar 15:31](#), [Mar 16:3](#), [Luk 4:36](#), [Luk 20:14](#), [Luk 22:23](#), [Joh 6:52](#), [Joh 7:35](#), [Joh 12:19](#), [Joh 16:17](#), [Joh 19:24](#), [Act 4:15](#), [Act 28:4](#), [Act 28:25](#), [2Co 12:21](#)

at, 15 [Mat 26:18](#), [Mar 1:33](#), [Mar 5:22](#), [Mar 7:25](#), [Mar 11:1](#), [Mar 14:54](#), [Luk 16:20](#), [Luk 19:29](#), [Luk 19:37](#), [Joh 18:16](#), [Joh 20:11-12](#) (3), [Act 3:2](#), [Rev 1:17](#)

toward, 10 [Luk 24:29](#), [Act 24:16](#), [2Co 1:18](#), [2Co 7:4](#), [Phi 2:30](#), [Col 4:5](#), [1Th 4:12](#), [1Th 5:14](#), [Phm 1:5](#), [1Jo 3:21](#)

according, 3 [Luk 12:47](#), [2Co 5:10](#), [Gal 2:14](#)

because, 2 [Mat 19:8](#), [1Th 2:9](#)

before, 2 [Act 26:26](#), [Rom 4:2](#)

between, 2 [Luk 23:12](#), [Act 26:31](#)

god-ward, 2 [2Co 3:4](#), [1Th 1:8](#)

whereby, 2 [Eph 3:4](#), [Eph 4:14](#)

about, 1 [Mar 2:2](#)

concerning, 1 [2Pe 3:9](#)

conditions, 1 [Luk 14:32](#)

necessary, 1 [Act 28:10](#)

nigh, 1 [Mar 5:10-11](#) (2)

together, 1 [Luk 24:14](#)

try, 1 [1Pe 4:12](#)

within, 1 [Mar 14:4](#)

you-ward, 1 [2Co 1:12](#)

Bouvier's Law Dictionary

Interesting, all three terms are under the chancery category (see Chancery-Ex-Aequoto-Et-Bono-In-Equity-and-Good-Conscience)

PRAYER

chanc. pleadings. That part of a bill which asks for relief. 2. The skill of the solicitor is to be exercised in framing this part of the bill. An accurate specification of the matters to be decreed in complicated cases, requires great discernment and experience; Coop. Eq. Pl. 13; it is varied as the case is made out, concluding always with a prayer of general relief, at the discretion of the court. Mitf. Pl. 45.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

chan. pleading. This is the name of that part of the bill, which, as the phrase imports, prays for relief. This prayer is either general or special but the general course is for the plaintiff to make a special prayer for particular relief to which he thinks himself entitled, and then to conclude with a prayer of general relief at the discretion of the court. Story, Eq. Pl. 40; 4 Bouv. Inst. n. 4174-6.

PRAYER OF PROCESS

chanc. plead. That part of a bill which prays that the defendant be compelled to appear and answer the bill, and abide the determination of the court on the subject, is called prayer of process. This prayer must contain the name's of all Persons who are intended to be made parties. Coop. Eq. Pl. 16; Story, Eq. Pl. 44.

CHANCERY

1. The name of a court exercising jurisdiction at law^c, but mainly in equity.
2. ...

^c I think there is a important distinction between **at** law vs. **in** law, need to research more.

AT LAW. According to law; by, for, or In law; particularly in distinction from that which is done in or according to equity; or in titles such as sergeant at law, barrister at law, attorney or counsellor at law. See Hooker v. Nichols, 116 N. a 157, 21 S. E. 208 Blacks 2nd

IN LAW. In the intendment, contemplation, or inference of the law; implied or inferred by law; existing in law or by force of law. See IN FACT. Blacks 2nd

Etymology of prosecute

http://www.etymonline.com/index.php?allowed_in_frame=0&search=prosecute

prosecute

early 15c., "follow up, pursue" (some course or action), from Latin *prosecutus*, past participle of *prosequi* "follow after, accompany; chase, pursue; attack, assail, abuse" (see **pursue**). Meaning "bring to a court of law" is first recorded 1570s. Meaning "go into detail" is from 1530s.

prosecution (n.)

1560s, "action of pursuing," from Middle French prosecution (late 13c.) and directly from Late Latin *prosecutionem* (nominative *prosecutio*) "a following," noun of action from past participle stem of *prosequi* (see prosecute). Meaning "legal action" is from 1630s.

prosecutor (n.)

1590s, from Medieval Latin prosecutor, agent noun from *prosequi* (see prosecute). Specific legal sense of "one who brings a case in a court of law" is from 1620s; earlier such a person was a promoter (late 15c.). Related: Prosecutorial.

pursue (v.)

late 13c., "to follow with hostile intent," from Anglo-French pursuer and directly from Old French *poursuivre* (Modern French *poursuivre*), variant of *persuivre* "to chase, pursue, follow; continue, carry on," from Vulgar Latin **prosequare*, from Latin *prosequi* "follow, accompany, attend; follow after, escort; follow up, pursue," from pro- "forward" (see pro-) + *sequi* "follow" (see sequel). Meaning "to proceed, to follow" (a path, etc.), usually figurative (a course of action, etc.), is from late 14c. This sense also was in Latin. Related: Pursued; pursuing. For sense, compare prosecute.

process (v.1)

1530s, "begin legal action against," from Middle French processer "to prosecute," from proces (see process (n.)). Meaning "prepare by special process" is from 1881, from the noun in English. Of persons, "to register and examine," by 1935. Related: Processed; processing.

accuse (v.)

c. 1300, "charge (with an offense, etc.), impugn, blame," from Old French acuser "to accuse, indict, reproach, blame" (13c.), earlier "announce, report, disclose" (12c.), or directly from Latin *accusare* "to call to account, make complaint against, reproach, blame; bring to trial, prosecute, arraign indict," from *ad causa* (see *ad-* + *cause* (n.)). Related: Accused; accusing; accusingly.

persecution (n.)

mid-14c., "oppression for the holding of a belief or opinion," from Old French *persecucion* "persecution, damage, affliction, suffering" (12c.) and directly from Latin *persecutionem* (nominative *persecutio*), noun of action from past participle stem of *persequi* "follow, pursue, hunt down; proceed against, prosecute, start a legal action," from per- "through" (see per) + *sequi* "follow" (see sequel). Psychological persecution complex is recorded from 1961; earlier persecution mania (1892).

execute (v.)

late 14c. "to carry into effect" (transitive, mostly in law with reference to warrants, sentences, etc.), also "carry out or accomplish a course of action" (intransitive), from Old French executer (14c.), from Medieval Latin executare, from Latin execut-/exsecut-, past participle stem of exequi/exsequi "to follow out, to follow to the grave," figuratively "to follow, follow after, accompany, follow up, prosecute, carry out, enforce; execute, accomplish; punish, avenge," from ex- "out" (see ex-) + sequi "follow" (see sequel). Meaning "to inflict capital punishment" is from late 15c., from earlier legal sense "perform judgment or sentence on" (early 15c.). Related: Executed; executing.

oppress (v.)

mid-14c., from Old French oppresser "oppress, afflict; torment, smother" (13c.), from Medieval Latin oppressare, frequentative of Latin opprimere "press against, press together, press down;" figuratively "crush, put down, subdue, prosecute relentlessly" (in Late Latin "to rape"), from ob "against" (see ob-) + premere "to press, push" (see press (v.1)).

It is the due [external] restraint and not the moderation of rulers that constitutes a state of liberty; as the power to oppress, though never exercised, does a state of slavery. [St. George Tucker, "View of the Constitution of the United States," 1803]

Related: Oppressed; oppressing.