# Word Study H7916 sakiyr Hired Servant

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## Introduction

These words are interesting to me because I'm want to know the meanings of different legal statuses that one can have. For example what are the different circumstances (types of contract) that one could have that determines their relation with the IRS? A solid biblical definition of these terms seems crucial to my understanding.

To give this word some context, let's start with its first use in Exodus chapter twelve...

#### Exo 12:43-45 K.IV

<sup>43</sup> And YHVH said unto Moses and Aaron, This *is* the ordinance of the passover: There shall no stranger<sup>a</sup> eat thereof: <sup>44</sup> But every man's servant that is bought for money, when thou hast circumcised him, then shall he eat thereof. <sup>45</sup> A foreigner and an **hired servant**<sup>b</sup> shall not eat thereof<sup>c</sup>.

One more note, All of these words have a *Caf* followed by a *Resh* 72.

**Exo 12:48-49 KJV** <sup>48</sup> And when a stranger *ger* <sup>H1616</sup> shall sojourn *gur* <sup>H1481</sup> with thee, and will keep the passover to YHVH, let all his males be circumcised, and then let him come near and keep it; and he shall be as one that is born in the land: for no uncircumcised person shall eat thereof. <sup>49</sup> One law shall be to him that is homeborn, and unto the stranger that sojourneth among you.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> **ben** H1121 *nekar* H5236 See "Biblical-Word-Study-and-Commentary-on-ones-Legal-Status" Article #210

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm b}$  A foreigner  $\it to shav$   $^{\rm H8453}$  and an hired servant  $\it sakiyr$   $^{\rm H7916}...$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Why? Because he is a "non resident alien" to the Torah law form. Contrast this with <u>Exo 12:48</u>, where a sojourner is in the process of becoming Yisrael and being adopted into one of the twelve tribes and therefore is required to operate in the Torah law form. This is explicitly confirmed in Exo 12:49. Also notice that to sojourn is a 'political' act in the sense that it is a voluntary act.

# H7916 sakiyr hire(ling), servant

From H7936; a man at wages by the day or year: - hired (man, servant), hireling.

LXX related word(s): G3407 misthios, G3411 misthotos

śakiyr: A masculine adjective meaning hired. It refers to a rented or hired person, animal, or object (Exo\_12:45; Exo\_22:15 [14]). Wages were to be paid promptly to hired workers (Lev\_19:13). Restrictions were laid on hired persons concerning Temple rituals and holy things (Lev\_22:10). Even a freeman's labor seems like the days of a hired man (Job\_7:1). It is used figuratively of a hired razor, the Assyrians (Isa\_7:20). A hired soldier was a mercenary (Jer\_46:21). It is rendered as wage earner appropriately in Mal\_3:5 (NASB).

#### **Total KJV Occurrences: 25**

**hired, 11:** Exo\_12:45, Exo\_22:15, Lev\_19:13, Lev\_22:10, Lev\_25:6, Lev\_25:40, Lev\_25:50, Lev\_25:53, Deu\_15:18, Deu\_24:14, Jer\_46:21

servant, 8: Exo\_12:45, Lev\_22:10, Lev\_25:6, Lev\_25:40, Lev\_25:50, Lev\_25:53, Deu\_15:18, Deu\_24:14

hireling, 6: Job\_7:1-2 (2), Job\_14:6, Isa\_16:14, Isa\_21:16, Mal\_3:5

## H7936 sakar hire(d), earneth, rewardeth, wages





**Strong's** The second form by permutation and used in  $\underline{Ezr}$  4:5; a primitive root (apparently akin (by prosthesis) to  $\underline{H3739}$  through the idea of temporary *purchase*; compare  $\underline{H7937}$ ); to *hire:* - earn wages, hire (out self), reward, X surely.

#### WordStudy

sakar. A verb meaning to hire. It means to make an agreement with someone to do something for payment: for procreation purposes (Gen\_30:16); for the purpose of prophesying (Deu\_23:4 [5]); for military use (Jdg\_9:4; 2Sa\_10:6; 2Ki\_7:6); for priestly services (Jdg\_18:4); for political purposes (Ezr\_4:5; Neh\_6:12-13); for craftsmanship (Isa\_46:6). In the passive or causative uses, it means to be hired or to hire oneself out (1Sa\_2:5; Hag\_1:6).

#### **Total KJV Occurrences: 22**

**hired, 14** Gen\_30:15-16 (2), Jdg\_18:4 (3), 1Sa\_2:5, 2Ki\_7:6 (2), 1Ch\_19:7, 2Ch\_24:12, 2Ch\_25:6, Ezr\_4:5, Neh\_6:12-13 (2), Neh\_13:2

**earneth**, **2** Hag\_1:6 (2)

**hire, 2** 1Ch\_19:6, Isa\_46:6

**rewardeth, 2** Pro\_26:10 (2)

wages, 2 Hag\_1:6 (2)

# H3739 karah bought, buy, prepared

## פרה

Usually assigned as a primitive root, but probably only a special application of <u>H3738</u> (through the common idea of *planning* implied in a bargain); to *purchase:* - buy, prepare.

**WordStudy**: **I.** A verb meaning to buy, to bargain for, to barter for. It indicates getting something by barter, trade, or purchase (<u>Deu 2:6</u>). Persons, friends were not to be bartered over (<u>Job 6:27</u>); humans did not have the power to barter or bargain over Leviathan (<u>Job\_41:6</u> [40:30]; NIV, NASB). It is, however, used of Hosea's purchase of his wife (<u>Hos\_3:2</u>). II. It indicates the giving of a feast or a banquet (<u>2Ki\_6:23; Job\_41:6</u>).

KJC: Occurrences 3. bought, 1 Hos\_3:2; buy, 1 Deu\_2:6; prepared, 1 2Ki\_6:23

# H3738 karah dig(ged)(geth), made, banquet, opened

## פרה

**Strong's**: A primitive root; properly to *dig*; figuratively to *plot*; generally to *bore* or open: - dig, X make (a banquet), open.

#### LXX related word(s)

G1334 di egeomai	G2998 latomeo	G3409 misthoo	G3908 para tithemi	G3736 orusso
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 $k\bar{a}r\bar{a}h$ : A verb indicating to dig. It refers to digging, cleaning out sufficient dirt and debris for various purposes: a grave (Gen\_50:5); a well (Gen\_26:25); a pit (Exo\_21:33), etc. It is used in several idioms and figures of speech: wicked persons get into a helpless situation, pits, into which they fall (Psa\_7:15 [16]); persons lacking character create problems and situations that catch others (Pro\_16:27), but they themselves will fall into their own pits (Pro\_26:27). The Lord opens His servants' ears (digs their ears) so they can hear (Psa\_40:6 [7]). The Lord digs a pit to receive the wicked (Psa\_94:13).

#### **Total KJV Occurrences: 16**

digged, 8: Gen\_26:25, Gen\_50:5, Num\_21:18, Psa\_57:6, Psa\_94:13, Psa\_119:85, Jer\_18:20, Jer\_18:22

dig, 2: Exo\_21:33, Job\_6:27

**diggeth, 2:** Pro\_26:27 (3)

**made**, **2:** 2Ch\_16:14, Psa\_7:15

**banquet, 1:** Job\_41:6

**opened, 1:** Psa\_40:6 (2)