

Acts 20:7 హెబ్రీ బైబిల్లో

[Ortodox Jewish Bible]

Acts 20:7 And on **Yom Rishon**, when we met for **tish** (it was **Motzoei Shabbos** when there was a **Melaveh Malkeh** communal meal), Rav Sha'ul was saying a **shiur** to them, since he would have to depart early the next day and was having to extend the message until **chatzot halailah**.

అ.కార్య 20:7 అనే ఈ వాక్యం ఇది ఆర్థోడాక్స్ జూయిష్ బైబిల్ నుండి తీసిన వాక్యం:

ఇక్కడ మనకు 6 హెబ్రీ పదములు కనిపిస్తున్నాయి కదా! వాటిని గురించి ఇప్పుడు మనం చూద్దామా!

1. Yom Rishon అంటే వారములోని మొదటి దినము అని అర్థం. బైబిలు ప్రకారంగా

రోజు అనేది సాయంత్రం నుండి ప్రారంభం అవుతుంది గనుక ఇది షబ్బాతు

అయ్యిపోయాక ఆరంభం అయిన మొదటిరోజు.

Hebrew	Transliteration	English
יום ראשון	Yom Rishon	First Day (Sunday)
יום שני	Yom Sheini	Second Day (Monday)
יום שלישי	Yom Shlishi	Third Day (Tuesday)
יום רביעי	Yom R'vi'i	Fourth Day (Wednesday)
יום חמישי	Yom Chamishi	Fifth Day (Thursday)
יום שישי	Yom Shishi	Sixth Day (Friday)
יום שבת	Yom Shabbat	<u>Sabbath</u> Day (Saturday)

2. TISH means.... భోజనం తరువాత తినే ఒక అల్పాహారం లాంటిది లేదా రాత్రివేళ

తినే ఆహారం అని కూడా చెప్పవచ్చును.

A festive friday night gathering, often involving alcohol and singing; in hasidic circles, the rebbe often hosts one with hundreds of hasidim at which he shares his teachings. n. A table. n. The men's reception before a wedding. "After dinner, we went to the Gerer Rebbe's tish."

en.wikipedia.org › wiki › Tish_(Hasidic_celebration)Tish (Hasidic celebration) - Wikipedia

A Tish, also tische (Yiddish: טיש, lit. 'table', pl. טישן, tischn) is a Shabbat or holiday gathering for Hasidic Jews around their Rabbi or "Rebbe". In Chabad, a tische is called hitva'adut (התועדות).

Hitva'adut means “casual meeting” or “gathering” in Hebrew; in Yiddish, the word for hitva'adut is farbrengen, which refers to a spiritual gathering of Hasidim.

3. Motza'ei Shabbat షబ్బాతు అయ్యిపోయాక వచ్చే సాయంత్రము

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The term Motza'ei Shabbat (Hebrew: מוצאי שבת—literally, the going out of the Sabbath) in Judaism refers to the time in the evening immediately following Shabbat, that is Saturday night. It is a time when, following one's declaration of the intention to end Shabbat, it is permissible to resume weekday activities that are prohibited on Shabbat. This may occur no earlier than when three "small" stars appear in the sky.[1] There are varying opinions as to how much time elapses following sunset until this occurs. This difference of opinions results in different ways to predetermine the fixed time when the Shabbat will end on a given Saturday night. The time varies, depending on one's geographic location and the time of year.

Regardless of location, the time that Shabbat ends, which is approximately one hour later than the time for candle lighting the day before, fluctuates approximately four hours throughout the calendar year and by up to 17 minutes from one week to the next (or by more than an hour if the time has changed during the previous week).

There are three ways one can declare the end of Shabbat in order to be allowed to resume activities forbidden during Shabbat:

Reciting Ata Honantanu: This special paragraph is added to the Amidah during Maariv on Saturday evening,[2] and is generally recited by men to end Shabbat

Reciting Baruch Hamavdil: The verse "Baruch Hamavdil Bein Kodesh LeHol" is generally recited by women, who traditionally do not recite the Maariv prayer

Havdalah: Havdalah is a required ritual on Motza'ei Shabbat. Reciting or listening to Havdalah defines the end of Shabbat. But one who lights the Havdalah candle or else wishes to perform any activity otherwise prohibited during Shabbat must declare an end to Shabbat by one of the above two methods.

It is permitted to resume activities that are prohibited on Shabbat after any one of the three methods.[3]

4. Melaveh Malkah అందరు కలిసి తినే ఆహారము

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia : Melaveh Malkah (also, Melave Malka or Melava Malka) (Hebrew: מלווה מלכה, lit. "Escorting the Queen") is the name of a meal that, as per Halakha, is customarily held by Jews after the Sabbath (Shabbat), in other words, on Saturday evening. The intent of the meal is to figuratively escort the "Sabbath Queen" (the traditional metaphor for Shabbat in Jewish liturgy) on her way out via musical performances, singing and eating, as one would escort a monarch upon his departure from a city. This meal is alternatively called "the fourth meal."

5. Shiur Shiur – Wikipedia, en.wikipedia.org › wiki › ఒక చిన్న

ప్రసంగము లేదా లేఖనములను వివరించుట

A shi'ur (/ ˈʃiːər /, Hebrew: שיעור [ʃi'ʊɾ], lit. 'amount'; pl. shi'urim, שיעורים [ʃi'ʊɾim]) is a lecture given any Torah -related topic of study, such as Gemara, Mishnah, Halakha (Jewish law), or Tanakh (Hebrew

Bible), usually given in a yeshiva, though commonly in other Jewish communal settings.

www.languagehumanities.org › what-is-a-shiur What is a Shiur? (with pictures) - Language Humanities

May 23, 2024 · A shiur is the study of the Talmud's and Mishnah's interpretations of a biblical passage from the Torah. The Torah is what Christians term the Old Testament. A shiur is rather like literary criticism that accounts for all interpretations of a passage prior to the writing of a criticism.

jel.jewish-languages.org › words › 518shiur - Jewish English Lexicon

Definitions n. A lesson, lecture, or discourse on biblical or rabbinic texts or other Jewish concepts. n. A measure, size, or rate. n. A limit. Example Sentences "Do you know what the rabbi's shiur is on?" "Were you at the rabbi's shiur last Tuesday?" "What was it on, Talmud?" (Glinert)

www.thejc.com › judaism › jewish-wordsShiur - The Jewish Chronicle - The Jewish Chronicle

Mar 6, 2009 · So shiur in this first meaning just means an amount or chunk of Torah.

The second meaning is more literal. In this sense a shiur is the precise amount or measurement of material that is...

everything.explained.today › shiurim Shiur Explained

A shiur (השיעור pronounced as /he/, lit. 'amount'; : shiurim Hebrew: שיעורים pronounced as /he/) is a lecture on any Torah topic – such as Gemara, Mishnah, Halakha (Jewish law), or Tanakh (Bible) – usually in a yeshiva, although commonly in other settings.

www.balashon.com › 2010 › 07 Balashon - Hebrew Language
Detective: shiur and shaar

Jul 14, 2010 · The meaning "measure" came first, and only in medieval Hebrew did shiur come to mean lesson - "a set measure of learning" (that sense is preserved in shiurei bayit שיעורי בית –

6. Chatzot Halailah మధ్యరాత్రి

judaism.stackexchange.com › questions › 10187 How is Chatzos Halayla (Halachic Midnight) calculated?

In New York, for example, it's 11:56 AM standard time. Presumably, then, he'd say that chatzos halailah is the same thing - when the sun crosses the antipodal meridian, exactly 12 clock hours later.

en.wikipedia.org › wiki › Zmanim Zmanim - Wikipedia

Midnight (חצות הלילה, Chatzot Halailah or just Chatzot) is the midpoint between nightfall and daybreak, or equivalently between sunset and sunrise.

www.chabad.org › calendar › zmanim_cdoZmanim - Halachic Times - Chabad.org

Many observances in Jewish law must be performed at specific times during the day. The calculation of these halachic times, known as zmanim (Hebrew for times), depends on the various astronomical phenomena of the day for the specific locale.

kosherjava.com › 2020/07/02 › definition-of-chatzosThe
Definition of Chatzos – KosherJava

The zmanim of chatzos / חצות are the solar midday and midnight points. The Radak in the ספר השרשים, שרש חצה defines the word chatzos / חצות as splitting the morning from the afternoon (or first half of the night

from the second half). I am aware of three possible definitions of chatzos. 1. When the sun is directly south (or north) of an observer. T...

See full list on kosherjava.com

outorah.org › p › 41921Z'manim Explained (with downloadable charts) - OU Torah

There is also a chatzos halailah, halachic midnight. This is halfway between sunrise and sunset (or between daybreak and nightfall) and it need not coincide with 12:00 noon. Chatzos is the latest time one may recite the morning prayer service. One should make Kiddush and eat before this time on Shabbos and yom tov (excluding Rosh Hashana).

Author: Rabbi Jack Abramowitz

How to say guide.com › how-to-say-midnight-in-hebrew How to Say Midnight in Hebrew: A Complete Guide

Jul 3, 2018 · In Yemenite Hebrew, the informal word for “midnight” is pronounced as “Chatzut” instead of “Chatzot.” This slight variation reflects the distinct dialect spoken by Yemenite Jews.

కొంతమంది వాక్యం తెలియని క్రైస్తవ బోధకులు + కొన్ని డినామినేషన్లు చెపుతున్నట్లు అది ప్రభురాత్రి భోజనము కాదు. అపోస్తలులు దానిని పస్కాగా (ప్రభు రాత్రి భోజనముగా) ఆచరించలేదు. గనుక విషయం అర్థం చేసుకుని సత్యమును అంగీకరించవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాము.

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