

Angelic Creators Of Mankind

Amen

Teeth

http://users.yumaed.org/~jparker/angelology_angels_demons_chart.htm

amen - Wiktionary ✓

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From Ecclesiastical Latin *āmen*, from Ancient Greek ἀμήν (*amén*), from Classical ...
And all the congregation said, **Amen**, and praised the Lord. **Persian:** [آمین](#) ...

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Etymology; 2.2 Pronunciation; 2.3 Interjection ... Interjection[edit]. [آمین](#) (*âmin*). **amen** ...

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god, world without end. **amen**. TEP

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Amen Meaning in Urdu: ایسا ہی ہو - آمین - بیٹھا استو - ایوم استو - آمین اللہ - تیرے منہ گھی کھائڈ - تری آواز مکے اور مدینے - روح الامین, **Amen Urdu Dictionary**

Amen

This article is about the interjection. For other uses, see Amen (disambiguation).

The word *amen* (/ɑːˈmɛn/ or /ɛɪˈmɛn/; Hebrew: אָמֵן, Modern *amen* Tiberian *ʾāmēn*; Greek: ἀμήν; Arabic: آمين, *ʾāmīn*; "So be it; truly") is a declaration of affirmation found in the Hebrew Bible and the New Testament. Its use in Judaism dates back to its earliest texts.^[1] It has been generally adopted in Christian worship as a concluding word for prayers and hymns. In Islam, it is the standard ending to Dua (supplication). Common English translations of the word *amen* include "verily" and "truly". It can also be used colloquially to express strong agreement, as in, for instance, *amen to that*.^[2]

Pronunciation

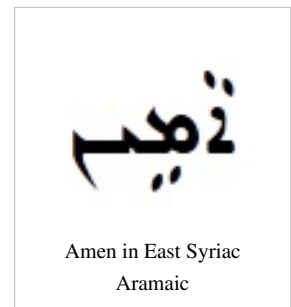
In English, the word *amen* has two primary pronunciations, *ah-men* (/ɑːˈmɛn/) or *ay-men* (/ɛɪˈmɛn/), with minor additional variation in emphasis (the two syllables may be equally stressed instead of placing primary stress on the second). The Oxford English Dictionary gives "eɪ'men, often ɑː'mɛn".

The *ah-men* pronunciation is used in performances of classical music, in churches with more formalized rituals and liturgy and in liberal to mainline Protestant denominations, as well as almost every Jewish congregation, in line with modern Hebrew pronunciation. The *ay-men* pronunciation, a product of the Great Vowel Shift dating to the 15th century, is associated with Irish Protestantism and conservative Evangelical denominations generally, and is the pronunciation typically used in gospel music.

In Islam the pronunciation *ah-meen* (ʾĀmīn) is used upon completing a supplication to God or when concluding recitation of the first surah Al Fatiha in prayer.

Etymology

The usage of *Amen*, meaning "so be it", as found in the early scriptures of the Bible is said to be of Hebrew origin;^[3] however, the basic triconsonantal root from which the word was derived is common to a number of Semitic Languages such as Aramaic or Syriac. The word was imported into the Greek of the early Church from Judaism. From Greek, *amen* entered the other Western languages. According to a standard dictionary etymology, *amen* passed from Greek into Late Latin, and thence into English. Rabbinic scholars from medieval France believed the standard Hebrew word for faith *emuna* comes from the root *amen*. Although in English transliteration they look different, they are both from the root aleph-mem-nun. That is, the Hebrew word *amen* derives from the same ancient trilateral Hebrew root as does the verb *ʾāmán*.



Grammarians frequently list *ʾāmán* under its three consonants (**aleph-mem-nun**), which are identical to those of *ʾāmēn* (note that the Hebrew letter א *aleph* represents a glottal stop sound, which functions as a consonant in the morphology of Hebrew). This trilateral root means *to be firm, confirmed, reliable, faithful, have faith, believe*.

In Arabic, the word is derived from its trilateral common root word *ʾĀmana* (Arabic: آمن), which has the same meanings as the Hebrew root word.

Popular among some theosophists, proponents of Afrocentric theories of history,^[4] and adherents of esoteric Christianity is the conjecture that *amen* is a derivative of the name of the Egyptian god Amun (which is sometimes also spelled **Amen**). Some adherents of Eastern religions believe that *amen* shares roots with the Hindu Sanskrit word, *Aum*.^{[5][6][7][8]} Such external etymologies are not included in standard etymological reference works. The Hebrew word, as noted above, starts with aleph, while the Egyptian name begins with a yodh.^[9]

The Armenian word *ամեն* /ɑ:m'ɛn/ means "every"; however it is also used in the same form at the conclusion of prayers, much as in English.^[10]

Hebrew Bible

The word first occurs in the Hebrew Bible in Numbers 5.22 when the Priest addresses a suspected adulteress and she responds "Amen, Amen". Overall, the word appears in the Hebrew Bible 30 times.

Three distinct Biblical usages of *amen* may be noted:

1. Initial *amen*, referring back to words of another speaker and introducing an affirmative sentence, e.g. 1 Kings 1:36.
2. Detached *amen*, again referring to the words of another speaker but without a complementary affirmative sentence, e.g. Nehemiah 5:13.
3. Final *amen*, with no change of speaker, as in the subscription to the first three divisions of Psalms.

New Testament

There are 52 amens in the Synoptic Gospels and 25 in John. The five final amens (Matthew 6:13, 28:20, Mark 16:20, Luke 24:53 and John 21:25), which are wanting in certain manuscripts, simulate the effect of final amen in the Hebrew Psalms. All initial amens occur in the sayings of Jesus. These initial amens are unparalleled in Hebrew literature, according to Friedrich Delitzsch, because they do not refer to the words of a previous speaker but instead introduce a new thought.^[11]

The uses of *amen* ("verily" or "I tell you the truth", depending on the translation) in the Gospels form a peculiar class; they are initial, but often lack any backward reference. Jesus used the word to affirm his own utterances, not those of another person Wikipedia:Citation needed, and this usage was adopted by the church. The use of the initial amen, single or double in form, to introduce solemn statements of Jesus in the Gospels had no parallel in Jewish practice.

In the King James Bible, the word *amen* is preserved in a number of contexts. Notable ones include:

- The catechism of curses of the Law found in Deuteronomy 27.
- A double *amen* ("amen and amen") occurs in Psalm 89 (Psalm 41:13; 72:19; 89:52), to confirm the words and invoke the fulfillment of them.
- The custom of closing prayers with *amen* originates in the Lord's Prayer at Matthew 6:13. Wikipedia:Citation needed
- *Amen* occurs in several doxology formulas in Romans 1:25, 9:5, 11:36, 15:33, and several times in Chapter 16. It also appears in doxologies in the Pss (41:14; 72:19; 89:53; 106:48). This liturgical form from Judaism.^[12]
- It concludes all of Paul's general epistles.
- In Revelation 3:14, Jesus is referred to as, "the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of God's creation."
- *Amen* concludes the New Testament at Rev. 22:21.

Amen in Judaism

See also: Reciting amen

Although amen, in Judaism, is commonly stated as a response to a blessing, it is also often used as an affirmation of any declaration.

Jewish rabbinical law requires an individual to say *amen* in a variety of contexts.^[13]

With the rise of the synagogue during the Second Temple period, *amen* became a common response, especially to benedictions. It is recited communally to affirm a blessing made by the prayer reader. It is also mandated as a response during the kaddish doxology. The congregation is sometimes prompted to answer 'amen' by the terms *ve-imru* (Hebrew: וְאָמְרוּ) = "and [now] say (pl.)," or, *ve-nomar* (וְנֹאמַר) = "and let us say." Contemporary usage reflects ancient practice: As early as the 4th century BCE, Jews assembled in the Temple responded 'amen' at the close of a doxology or other prayer uttered by a priest. This Jewish liturgical use of amen was adopted by the Christians. But Jewish law also requires individuals to answer *amen* whenever they hear a blessing recited, even in a non-liturgical setting.

The Talmud teaches homiletically that the word *amen* is an acronym for אֱלֹהֵינוּ לְרַמְּנוּ (‘*El melekh ne’eman*, "God, trustworthy King"),^[14] the phrase recited silently by an individual before reciting the Shma.

Jews usually approximate the Hebrew pronunciation of the word: /ɔːˈmeɪn/ *aw-MAYN* (Ashkenazi) or /ɑːˈmɛn/ *ah-MEN* (Sephardi).^[15]

Amen in Christianity

The use of "amen" has been generally adopted in Christian worship as a concluding word for prayers and hymns and express strong agreements. The liturgical use of the word in apostolic times is attested by the passage from 1 Corinthians cited above, and Justin Martyr (c. 150) describes the congregation as responding "amen" to the benediction after the celebration of the Eucharist. Its introduction into the baptismal formula (in the Greek Orthodox Church it is pronounced after the name of each person of the Trinity) is probably later. Among certain Gnostic sects *Amen* became the name of an angel.

In Isaiah 65:16, the authorized version has "the God of truth," ("the God of amen," in Hebrew. Jesus often used amen to put emphasis to his own words (translated: "verily"). In John's Gospel, it is repeated, "Verily, verily." Amen is also used in oath (Numbers 5:22; Deuteronomy 27:15–26; Nehemiah 5:13; 8:6; 1 Chronicles 16:36). "Amen" is further found at the end of the prayer of primitive churches (1 Corinthians 14:16).[□]

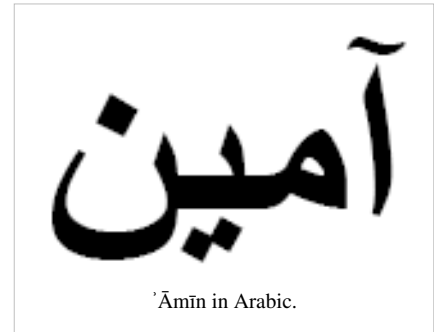
In some Christian churches, the **amen corner** or **amen section** is any subset of the congregation likely to call out "Amen!" in response to points in a preacher's sermon. Wikipedia:Citation needed Metaphorically, the term can refer to any group of heartfelt traditionalists or supporters of an authority figure.

Amen is also used in standard, international French, but in Cajun French *Ainsi soit-il* ("so be it") is used instead.

Amen is used at the end of Our Lord's Prayer, which is also called the Our Father or the Pater Noster.

Amen in Islam

Muslims use the word *ʿĀmīn* (Arabic: آمين) when concluding a prayer, and especially after reciting the first surah (Al Fatiha) of the Qur'an, with the same meaning as in Judaism and Christianity. Besides that, in Islam, Muslims say "Amin" after hoping something good after being stated. For example: *I wish all the people in this world could unite and live in peace, Amiin ya Allah* or the same as *Amen to That* in Christianity.



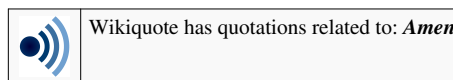
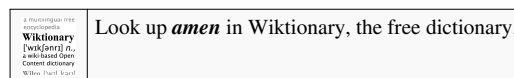
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- [1] Numbers 5:22, Deuteronomy 27.15-26, for example.
- [2] Microsoft Encarta Dictionary Tools. Retrieved 20 August 2007
- [3] Paul Joüon, SJ, *A Grammar of Biblical Hebrew*, trans. and revised by T. Muraoka, vol. I, Rome: Editrice Pontificio Instituto Biblico, 2000.
- [4] *The Origin of the Word Amen*, Ed. by Issa & Faraji, *Amen Ra Theological Seminary Press*. (<http://www.originofamen.com/>) as quoted in the *Lexington Herald-Leader*, "Scholar traces origins of 'Amen' He says word is of African, not Hebrew, origin", December 2007, (<http://www.kentucky.com/158/story/246204.html>)
- [5] Yogananda, Paramahansa. *Autobiography of a Yoga*, 1946, chapter 26.
- [6] Sri H.W.L Poonja, 'The Truth is', Published by Samuel Weiser, 2000, ISBN 1-57863-175-0
- [7] Mandala Yoga (http://www.mandalayoga.net/index-newsletter-en-mantra_om.html)
- [8] Om, Amen and Amin (http://www.hindubooks.org/sudheer_birodkar/hindu_history/omkar.html)
- [9] Erman, Adolf & Grapow, Hermann: *Wörterbuch der Aegyptischen Sprache.*, Im Auftrage der Deutschen Akademien, Berlin: Akademie Verlag (1971), p.85
- [10] hy:Հայր Աթո
- [11] "Amen", *Encyclopedia Biblica*
- [12] cf. John L. McKenzie, SJ, "Dictionary of the Bible", New York: MacMillan Publ. Co., Inc., 1965. Entry: "Amen," p. 25)
- [13] Orach Chaim 56 (amen in kaddish); O.C. 124 (amen in response to blessings recited by the prayer reader); O.C. 215 (amen in response to blessings made by any individual outside of the liturgy).
- [14] Tractate Shabbat 119b and Tractate Sanhedrin 111a
- [15] *To Pray as a Jew: A Guide to the Prayer Book and the Synagogue Service*, Hayim Halevy Donin

Further reading

Schnitker, Thaddeus A. "Amen." In *The Encyclopedia of Christianity*, edited by Erwin Fahlbusch and Geoffrey William Bromiley, 43-44. Vol. 1. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1999. ISBN 0802824137

External links



- Saying Amen (http://al-mawrid.org/pages/questions_english_detail.php?qid=93&cid=311)
- Catholic Encyclopedia: Amen (<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/01407b.htm>)
- Jewish Encyclopedia: Amen (<http://jewishencyclopedia.com/view.jsp?artid=1383&letter=A&search=Amen>)
- Encyclopædia Britannica: Amen (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/261102/Amen>)
- The Laws of Responding Amen in Judaism (<http://www.chabad.org/library/article.asp?AID=261102>)
chabad.org
- Strong's Concordance H543 (<http://www.blueletterbible.org/cgi-bin/strongs.pl?strongs=0543>)
- Strong's Concordance G281 (<http://www.blueletterbible.org/cgi-bin/strongs.pl?strongs=281>)

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- Tutankhamen – Amenism, Atenism and Egyptian Monotheism (<http://www.sacred-texts.com/egy/tut/tut00.htm>)
 - Britannica Student Encyclopedia (<http://student.britannica.com/comptons/article-9309692/Amen:>)
 - The Catechism of the Catholic Church on Amen (http://www.vatican.va/archive/ENG0015/___P2S.HTM)
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