

➤ The Misunderstood Moon Meaning: Psalms 104:19

In studying through the word of Alohym, we find scripture that seem to give credence that the moon has something to do with Alohym's Calendar. One of these scriptures is [Psalms 104:19](#) which says:

“He appointed the moon for seasons: the sun knoweth his going down”

Below is [Psalms 104:19](#), taken out of the *Interlinear Scripture Analyzer* of which you can read both the English and the Hebrew translations, their differences and there similarities. Let's read;

In reading this verse, it definitely seems as though the moon has something to do with Alohym's festivals and Sabbaths days, but is this truly the case?

Psalms 104:19					
WLC	WLC_i	Strong	CHES		
AV . He appointed the moon for seasons: the sun knoweth his going down.					
מְבֹרָא	יָדַעַ	שֶׁמֶשׁ	לְמוֹעֲדִים	יָרַח	עָשָׂה
mbuau	ido	shmsh	lmuodim	irch	oshe
H3996	H3045	H8121	H4150	H3394	H6213
setting-of-him	he-knows	sun	for-appointed-times	moon	he-made ^{do}

Our investigation into the true meaning of this scripture, starts by looking into the original language translation of the words “He appointed”^{H6213}, “the moon”^{H3394}, and “for seasons”^{H4150}. Discovering the true root meanings of these words shed an entirely new light into this scripture, so let's get started with “He appointed”^{H6213}. First review the scripture above and notice what the translation states “he-made^{doH6213}”. The Strong's meaning for H6213 is: *asah, aw-saw'* a primitive root; “to do or make”. The English translators put the word “appointed” instead of the word “made^{do}”, why? These two words are different as night and day and change the meaning of the scripture.

✓ Commentary

Investigating word meanings especially when using Strong's as a reference source needs a second witness such as “The Interlinear Bible”. Why do this? Because the English language has evolved since the original 1611 (revised) 1620 King James Bible was written. Another great source of information we all the time is the “Interlinear Scriptural Analyzer”. It is free on the internet at “Scripture 4 All” https://www.scripture4all.org/download/download_ISA2.php (*Now getting back to the truth of the matter*)

In stating the above, what do these two English words, “*appointed and made*” have in common, are they related in some way as an antonym or a synonym? Let's start with the word “appointed”; according to Dictionary.com and Thesaurus.com, there are 24 synonyms and 12 antonyms related to this word “appointed”. Shockingly enough not one of those 36 related words has any connection to the word “made, make or create”. The link below is for those viewing on line, <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/appointed?s=ts>. As a researcher, the old

English monks had no easy task in converting the Hebraic writings into an understandable English translation. Now inherent with language translations, miss-conceptions appear which can be proven that the English translators did not have a complete understanding of the Hebraic culture of which accounts for many scriptural errors throughout the Bible.

So after all that being said, our investigation surrounding the word “appointed”, leads us to the fact that the word “made^{do}” from the Hebrew translation should have been left alone and not replaced with the word “appointed”.

Secondly in our investigation, let’s examine the word “moon” H3394, ירח - yareach, meaning; “Moon” which comes from the same root word H3391, ירח – yerach, from an unused root of uncertain signification; *a lunation*, i.e. moon, month. Dictionary.com states: the word “*lunation*” is the period of time *from one new moon to the next* (about 29½ days); a lunar month. Interesting enough the moon has its own lunar cycle as stated above which is totally different from Alohym’s calendar of which each month has 30 days.

Finally, let’s investigate of the word “season or seasons”, as stated in verse 19 which comes from the Hebrew word “mu’od”, (“*mow`ed, mo-ade*”) i.e. Strong’s H4150 meaning; properly, an appointment, i.e. a fixed time or season; specifically, *a festival; conventionally a year*; by implication, but did you know that the word “mu’od”, (season or seasons) has many different Strong’s meanings? Below are just a few of the different meanings associated the words “season or seasons” with and they are;

1. H3117 meaning “days”,
2. H4414 meaning “Salt or season”,
3. H6256 meaning “due Season”,
4. H3915 meaning “night season”
5. H4150 meaning “appointed (sign, time), (place of, solemn) assembly, congregation, (set, solemn) feast, (appointed, due) season, solemn (-ity), synagogue, (set) time (appointed).

Within the associated Strong’s meanings above; is there any reference to, God or the Lord? In getting to the core understanding of the words “season or seasons”, we need to look at the root understanding of these words in the Hebrew Aleph-Bet. The Hebrew root letters of the word season “mu’od” are, Mem-Vaw-Ayin-Dalet-מועד, these letters make up a word phrases in Hebrew meaning; (to come from, making secure, appearance to see, a way of life or path), the English translation is: “*appointment*”.

Now let’s look at the word “seasons” as it is applied in Psalms 104:19. The word seasons is spelled “l-muodim”, למועדים- *Lamed-Mem-Vaw-Ayin-Dalet-Yod-(Final)Mem*, meaning: (teach or learn, to come from, making secure, appearance to see, a way of life or path, a finished work) the English translation for this phrase is; “*for appointed times*”.

In our investigation, I want to look at one rendering of the word “season” as used in Numbers 9:2. Here we read how the word “season” is being used in reference to Alohym appointed days. Notice the spelling of the Strong’s number H4150, b-muod-u, בְּמוֹעֲדוֹ – Bet-Mem-Vaw-Ayin-Dalet-Vaw, meaning (*the house or body, to come from, making secure, appearance to see, a way of life or path, becoming bound or making secure*) the English translation is “in appointed times of him”. This spelling is only used 4 times in scripture, and they are Numbers 9:2-3, Numbers 28:2 and Hosea 2:9.

In the Bible, especially in the Old Testament, the word phrase combination of Strong’s number H853, אֶת - Aleph & Taw and Strong’s H4150 “mu’od”, מוֹעֵד in its many spellings is used (113) times which indicates the scripture has something to do with (Yahuah) incarnate Christ and HIS appointed times. As a perfect example of this above combination let’s read Numbers 9:2

Let’s compare this scriptural truth to see if Psalms 104:19 has the essential elements needed to qualify as a scripture pointing to one of Alohym appointed times.

Numbers 9:2 WLC WLC_t Strong CHES

AV Let the children of Israel also keep the passover at his appointed season.

בְּמוֹעֲדוֹ	הַפֶּסַח	-	אֶת	יִשְׂרָאֵל	-	בְּנֵי	וַיַּעֲשׂוּ
bmuodu	ephseh	-	ath	ishral	-	bni	uioshu
H4150	H6453	-	H853	H3478	-	H1121	H6213

in·appointed·time·of·him the·passover » Israel sons-of and·they·shall·do

Clearly seen here; Psalms 104: 19 does not possess the essential element of Strong’s H853 the אֶת – Aleph & Taw to even qualify the scripture as having anything to do with Alohym’s appointed times. In reading Psalms 104; David is praising Alohym for His creation and it great marvels. So what is David referring to in verse nineteen? Well

Psalms 104:19 WLC WLC_t Strong CHES

AV . He appointed the moon for seasons: the sun knoweth his going down.

מְבוֹאֵא	יָדַעַ	שֶׁמֶשׁ	לְמוֹעֲדִים	יָרַח	עָשָׂה
mbuau	ido	shmesh	lmuodim	irch	oshe
H3996	H3045	H8121	H4150	H3394	H6213

setting-of·him he-knows sun for·appointed·times moon he-made^{do}



here is the answer, David is talking about the tides of the Earth and how the Moon and Sun affect those tides called “spring and neap tides”. (Reference is Wikipedia)

Main article: [Tidal range](#)

The semi-diurnal range (the difference in height between high and low waters over about half a day) varies in a two-week cycle. Approximately twice a month, around [new moon](#) and [full moon](#) when the Sun, Moon, and Earth form a line (a configuration known as a [syzygy](#)^[9]), the [tidal force](#) due to the sun reinforces that due to the Moon. The tide's range is then at its maximum; this is called the **spring tide**. It is not named

after the [season](#), but, like that word, derives from the meaning "jump, burst forth, rise", as in a natural [spring](#).

When the Moon is at [first quarter](#) or [third quarter](#), the Sun and Moon are separated by 90° when viewed from the Earth, and the solar tidal force partially cancels the Moon's. At these points in the lunar cycle, the tide's range is at its minimum; this is called the **neap tide**, or **neaps**. Neap is an Anglo-Saxon word meaning "without the power", as in *forðganges nip* (forth-going without-the-power).^[10]

Spring tides result in high waters that are higher than average, low waters that are lower than average, '[slack water](#)' time that is shorter than average, and stronger tidal currents than average. Neaps result in less-extreme tidal conditions. There is about a seven-day interval between springs and neaps.

Before concluding, let's read what the Prophet Jeremiah has to say about the "ordinances of the moon" here in [Jeremiah 31:35](#), let's read.

- ❖ *v35*; Thus saith the LORD, which giveth the sun for a light by day, [and] the [ordinances of the moon](#) and of the stars for a light by night, *which divideth the sea when the waves thereof roar*; The LORD of hosts [is] his name:

Here we clearly read the ordinances of the moon with the stars for light at night regulate the waves of the sea, i.e. the tides, this is what is being expressed by David in [Psalms 104:19](#).

Here scriptural and scientific evidence brings forth the truth concerning Psalms 104:19 which has been misunderstood as having something to do with Alohym's appointed times for His people.

I hope that this article will bless you.

My Grace and Peace be with you all, be blessed

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