

1 Samuel 12:21

Hebrew	תִּהְיוּ אִשָּׁר לֹא תִסְוְרוּ כִּי אֲחֵרֵי הַתְּהוֹ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning: * Formless * Waste * Futile * Meaningless * Nothing * Chaos Masculine. Noun. Describes something that is unformed or purposeless. It often pairs with בָּהוּ - void -forming the phrase תִּהְיוּ אִשָּׁר לֹא, a poetic expression for utter chaos or emptiness.Genesis 1:2Deuteronomy 32:10Isaiah 45:18Jeremiah 4:23 אִשָּׁר לֹא תִּהְיוּ אִשָּׁר לֹא תִסְוְרוּ כִּי אֲחֵרֵי הַתְּהוֹ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning: * Formless * Waste * Futile * Meaningless * Nothing * Chaos Masculine. Noun. Describes something that is unformed or purposeless. It often pairs with בָּהוּ - void -forming the phrase תִּהְיוּ אִשָּׁר לֹא, a poetic expression for utter chaos or emptiness.Genesis 1:2Deuteronomy 32:10Isaiah 45:18Jeremiah 4:23 הָמָּה
	ESV And do not turn aside after empty things that cannot profit or deliver, for they are empty. NIV Do not turn away after useless idols. They can do you no good, nor can they rescue you, because they are useless. NLT Don't go back to worshipping worthless idols that cannot help or rescue you- they are totally useless!

LXX	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” μὴ παραβῆτε ὅπισω τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ μηθὲν ὄντωνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. οἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὅς, ἡ, ὅ greek Meaning: * Who * Which * What The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent). It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning οὐ περανοῦσιν οὐθὲν καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” οἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὅς, ἡ, ὅ greek Meaning: * Who * Which * What The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent). It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning οὐκ ἐξελοῦνται ὅτι οὐθὲν εἰσινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί greek εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”). It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g.
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KJV	And turn ye not aside: for then should ye go after vain things, which cannot profit nor deliver; for they are vain.
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