

Exodus 16:5

	הִיהָplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigהִיהָ hebrew The word הִיהָ means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament. This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 הָיָה וְהָיָהplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigכִּי Meaning * To be firm * Establish * Prepare * Set Verb. Occurs about 200 times in the Old Testament. Meanings by Stem Hebrew Qal Stem (basic form) To be firm, stable, fixed, established. Describes something that stands securely or endures.Psalm 93:2Psalm 103:19Proverbs 16:9Psalm 96:102 Samuel 7:16Proverbs 16:3Luke 22:321 Peter 5:101 Corinthians 1:8Hebrews 2:3Colossians 1:23Matthew 25:34 אָתָּהplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigאָתָּה hebrew The Hebrew אָתָּה word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ.Genesis 1:1 אֶתְּ הָאָדָםplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigהִיהָ hebrew The word הִיהָ means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament. This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 וַיִּהְיֶה עַל אֶשֶׁר יִלְקָטוּ יוֹם יוֹם
ESV	On the sixth day, when they prepare what they bring in, it will be twice as much as they gather daily.”
NIV	On the sixth day they are to prepare what they bring in, and that is to be twice as much as they gather on the other days.”
NLT	On the sixth day they will gather food, and when they prepare it, there will be twice as much as usual.”

LXX	καί plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big καί
	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” ἔσται plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big εἰμί
	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. τή plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὁ , 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 ἡμέρᾳ τή plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὁ , 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 ἑκτῇ καί plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big καί
	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” ἐτοιμάσουσιν ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὁ δ ς , ἡ , ὁ
	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 ἐὰν εἰσενέγκωσιν καί plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big καί
	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” ἔσται plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big εἰμί
	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. διπλοῦν ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὁ δ ς , ἡ , τό
	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 ἐὰν συναγάγωσιν τὸ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὁ , 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 καθ ἡμέραν εἰς ἡμέραν

KJV	And it shall come to pass, that on the sixth day they shall prepare that which they bring in; and it shall be twice as much as they gather daily.
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