## **Exodus 30:13**

hebrew
Hebrew

\*Yahweh - God's personal name

It is not a generic term for "god", but rather the word מחות (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament.

First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6

ESV Each one who is numbered in the census shall give this: half a sheekel according to the shekel of the sanctuary (the shekel is twenty gerahs), half a sheekel as an offering to the LORD.

NET Each one who crosses over to those already counted is to give a half sheek, according to the sanctuary (the shekel with weights twenty gerahs). This half a sheekel as an offering to the LORD.

NET Each person who is counted must give a small piece of silver as a sacred offering to the LORD. (This payment is half a sheekel, based on the sanctuary sheekel, which equals twenty gerahs.)

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αὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
Meaning
 * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" τοῦτόρΙυαίη-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip biqοὖτος / αὕτη /τοῦτο
Meaning:
* These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it
Demonstrative pronoun.
ούτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — "this" as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἐστινρlugin-autotooltig_default plugin-autotooltig_bigelμί
\epsilon i \mu i is the first person singular verb for "to be" (\epsilon \bar{t} \nu \alpha \iota [the infinitive form] = "to be").
lt an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example είμί is the word for am and ἤν is the word for was, e.g. δρίυgin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigőς, ἤ, ὄ
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).
lt is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning δώσουσιν ὄσοι ἄν παραπορεύωνται τὴvplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐπίσκεψιν τὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
Meaning:
* The
The definite article
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἤμισυ τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
Meaning:
 * The
The definite article
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ διδράχμου ὄρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigŏc, ñ, ŏ
Meaning:
The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent).
lt is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐστινρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
εἰμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be").
lt 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. κατὰ τὸρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigó, ἡ, τό
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ δίδραχμον τὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
Meaning:
 * The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἄγιον εἴκοσι ὁβολοὶ τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning:
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δίδραχμον τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ
δέ is a conjunction that can mean "but" or "and" or "also" or "moreover". It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. ήμισυ τοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ διδράχμου εἰσφορὰ κυρίῳ
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KJV | This they shall give, every one that passeth among them that are numbered, half a shekel after the shekel of the sanctuary: (a shekel is twenty gerahs:) an half shekel shall be the offering of the LORD.

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