2025/11/08 16:35 1/3 Ezekiel 1:20

Ezekiel 1:20

ָּהְיָה plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigתְּל אֲשֶׁר יְהְיָה

hebrew

The word הָיָה 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

hebrew

Meaning:

* Wind * Breath * Spirit

Noun. Occurs about 380 times in the Old Testament

Hebrew

Meaning:

Wind * Breath * Snir

Noun. Occurs about 380 times in the Old Testament.

Though usually feminine, ביה sometimes takes masculine verbs and adjectives, especially when referring to the Spirit of God (היה יְהוֹיִם יְרָשִׁה). Exodus 10:13Genesis 6:17Genesis 41:8Proverbs 16:32Ecclesiastes 12:7Genesis 1:2Judges 3:10Ezekiel 36:27Genesis 2:7John 3:8Genesis 1:2Genesis 6:1 בההספול 16:30Ecclesiastes 10:7Genesis 10:32Ecclesiastes 10:7Genesis 10:7

hehrew

Meaning:

* Wind * Breath * Sniri

Noun, Occurs about 380 times in the Old Testament.

Though usually feminine, רוּה יְהוּה sometimes takes masculine verbs and adjectives, especially when referring to the Spirit of God (רוּה יְהוּה).Exodus 10:13Genesis 6:17Genesis 41:8Proverbs 16:32Ecclesiastes 12:7Genesis 1:2Judges 3:10Ezekiel 36:27Genesis 2:7John 3:8Genesis 1:2Genesis 8:1 הַחָּמָה בְּאוֹפֵּנְים

ESV Wherever the spirit wanted to go, they went, and the wheels rose along with them, for the spirit of the living creatures was in the wheels.

NIV Wherever the spirit would go, they would go, and the wheels would rise along with them, because the spirit of the living creatures was in the wheels.

NLT The spirit of the living beings was in the wheels. So wherever the spirit went, the wheels and the living beings also went

Last update: 2025/10/23 00:28

οὖplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigὄς, ἤ, ὄ

arook

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 ὄτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἃν ἦνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεlμί

greek

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 είμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἡplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, 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 νεφέλη ἐκεῖ τὸρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigó, ἡ, τό

areek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ πνεῦμα τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_dejo, 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 πορεύεσθαι ἐπορεύοντο τὰplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article

LXX Form

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ζῷα καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

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" olplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό

greek

Meaning

* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τροχοὶ καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

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" ἔξήροντο σὺν αὐτοῖςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός

greek

Meaning

* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same

Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.

Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) διότι πνεῦμα ζωῆς ἦvplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigelμί

greek

είμί 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 είμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν

greek

Preposition meaning "in". τοῖςplugin-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 τῆ τροχοῖς

2025/11/08 16:35 3/3 Ezekiel 1:20

KJV Whithersoever the spirit was to go, they went, thither was their spirit to go; and the wheels were lifted up over against them: for the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels.

Ezekiel 1:19 ← Ezekiel 1:20 → Ezekiel 1:21

Return to: Home Page → Christianity → Bible → Old Testament → Ezekiel → Ezekiel 1

From:

https://groveserver.com/bible/- BibleWiki

Permanent link:

https://groveserver.com/bible/doku.php?id=ezekiel_1:20

Last update: 2025/10/23 00:28

