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## Genesis 1:29

אֱלֹהִיםplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigוְיָאׁמֶר אֱלֹהִים

hebrew

Meanings:

\* God \* god \* goddess \* divine ones \* angels

אַת Plugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigהַגַּה ֹּ נְתַׁתִּי לָבֶׁם אֶת

hebrew

The Hebrew, 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.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by אָרָאָרָך לָּלְ פְּגֵי בְּל הָאָרָץ for example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by אָרָאָרָץ

hebrew

Meaning:

Hebrew

\* Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world \* Land \* Countries or country

The word אֶרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.

When coupled with heavens (וְּשָׁמֵים), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1 אַתְּאָת 1:2), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1 אַתְּאָת ווֹשָׁמִים

The Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence.

For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by הָּהָם ( כֶּל הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בִּוֹ בְּרִי עֵץ זֹרֶע לֶבֶם יְהָיֵה hugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigar, הָּהָהַם וֹשִׁים ( כֶּל הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בִּוֹ בְּרִי עֵץ זֹרֶע לֶבֶם יְהָיֵה

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 לְאָכֶלֶה

FSV And God said, "Behold, I have given you every plant yielding seed that is on the face of all the earth, and every tree with seed in its fruit. You shall have them for food. NIV

Then God said, "I give you every seed-bearing plant on the face of the whole earth and every tree that has fruit with seed in it. They will be yours for food.

Then God said, "Look! I have given you every seed-bearing plant throughout the earth and all the fruit trees for your food.

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" εἶπεν ὁplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigὁ

greek

The definite article θεόςplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigθεὸς

greek

Masculine noun meaning:

\* A god or goddess \* God ἰδοὺ δέδωκα ὑμῖν πᾶνplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigπᾶς

greek

Meaning

\* All \* Every \* The whole

Adjective

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of πα̃c depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.

With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 χόρτον σπόριμον σπέζρον σπέρμα ὅ ἐστινplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigεἰμί

areek

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. ἐπάνω πάσηςplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigπᾶς

greek

Meaning

\* All \* Every \* The whole

Adjective.

LXX Usage in the New Testament

The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.

With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 τῆςplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigó

greel

The definite article γῆςplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigγῆ

Meaning:

\* Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) \* Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) \* Country \* Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5)

Feminine noun. Connected to the English words "ground", "geometry" and "geology".

lt occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis 2:7Genesis 12:1 καὶρlugin-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" πανρlugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigπας

greek

Meaning

\* All \* Every \* The whole

Adjective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.

With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 ξύλον δ ἔχει ἐνplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigἐν

greek

Preposition meaning "in". ἐαυτῷ καρπὸν σπέρματος σπορίμου ὑμῖν ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigεἰμί

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. είς βρῶσιν

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KJV

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

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