Genesis 38:21

אָת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigאָל אֶת

hebrew

The Hebrew, אַת 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 אָמְמֶלוּ לֹא הָזֶתָה הַוֹא בָעֵינֵיִם עַל הַדֵּרֶךְ וַיְאֹמֶלוּ לֹא הָזֶתָה Genesis 1:1 אָמְמֶלוּ לֹא הָזֶתָה הַפּדְשָׁה הָוא בְעֵינֵיִם עַל הַדֵּרֶךְ וַיְאֹמֶלוּ לֹא הָזֶתָה Genesis 1:1 אָמְמֶלוּ לֹא הָזֶתָה הַשְּדַשְׁה הָוא בְעֵינֵיִם עַל הַדֵּרֶךְ וַיְאֹמֶלוּ לֹא הָזֶתָה Genesis 1:1 הָיִה הַשְּדַשְׁה הָוא בְעֵינֵיִם עַל הַדֵּרֶךְ ווְאַמְלוּ לֹא הָזֶתָה הַשְׁבַּיִם עַל הַדֵּרֶךְ ווְאַמְלוּ לֹא הָזֶתָה הַשְׁבִּים עַל הַדֶּרֶךְ הַיְאַמֶּלוּ הַשְׁנִייָם עַל הַדֶּרֶךְ הַוֹּאַמְלוּ הַשְׁרִים עַל הַדֶּרֶךְ הַיְּאֹמֶלוּ הַשְׁנִים עַל הַדֶּרֶךְ הַיְּאֹמֶלוּ הַשְׁרִים עַל הַדֶּרֶךְ הַיְאַמֶּלוּ הַשְׁרִים עַּל הַדֶּרֶךְ הַיְיּבֶּים עַל הַדֶּרֶךְ הַיְאַמֶּלוּ הַשְׁרִים עַּל הַדֶּרֶךְ הַיְּבָּרָה הַשְּבִּים עַּל הַדֶּרֶרְ הַיְיִּבְּים עַּל הַדֶּרֶרְ הַיְּשְׁרָּבְיִם עַּל הַדֶּרֶרְ הַיְּבָּרְ הַיְיִּבֶּה הַשְּבִּים עַּל הַדֶּרֶרְ הַיְיִּבְּיִם עַּל הַדְּבְיִבְיִם עַּל הַדְּרָרְ הַיִּבְּרָּ הַיְיִבָּה הַשְּבִּים בּיִּבְיבֶּים עַּל הַדְּרָבְיבְיִבְיִם עַּל הַבְּרָרְ הַיְּבִּים בּיִבְּרְ הַיִּבְּיבָּים עָּבְיבֶּים עַּל הַדְּבְיבְיבָּיִם עָּל הַבְּיבְיבְיבָיִם עַּל הַדְּבְיבְיבְיבָים עַּל הַדְּבְיבְּיִיבְיִים עָּל הַבְּדְּרָּיִיבְיִים עָּל הַבְּיבְיבְיבְיִם עַּל הַדְּבִיים בּיִיבְים הַיִּבְיבְיִים עָּבְיבְים עָּל הַבְּרָּיִים בְּיִבְיבְיבְיבָים עַּל הַבְּיִים בּיִּבְיבְיבְיבְים עָּבְיבְיבְיבְים בּיִבְּיִים בְּעִיבְיִים עָּבְּיבְיִים בְּיבְיבְּיִים עָּבְיבְיבְיבְים עָּבְיבְיבְיבְים בּיִים בְּיבְּיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְים בְּיִבְיבְיבְיִים בְּיִבְיבְיבְיבְים בּיִבְיּבְיּים בּיִיבְּיִים בְּיִיבְיּים בְּיבְיִים בְּיבְיבְיּבְיבְיבְיּבְיּיִים בְּיִים בְּעִיבְיבְיבְיבְיבָּים בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיבְּיִים בְּיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיּבְיּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבָּים בְּבְּיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְים בְּיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיּים בְּיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְי

Hebrew

NIV

NLT

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 בָּזֶה קָדַשָּׁה

SV And he asked the men of the place, "Where is the cult prostitute who was at Enaim at the roadside?" And they said, "No cult prostitute has been here."

He asked the men who lived there, "Where is the shrine prostitute who was beside the road at Enaim?There hasn't been any shrine prostitute here," they said.

So he asked the men who lived there, "Where can I find the shrine prostitute who was sitting beside the road at the entrance to Enaim?" "We've never had a shrine prostitute here," they replied.

ἐπηρώτησεν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek 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. τοὺςplugin-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 ἄνδρας τοὺςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐκ τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τόπου ποῦ ἐστινplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigelμί 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. ἡpluginautotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigo, ἡ, τό areek LXX Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ πόρνη ἡplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-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 γενομένη ἐvplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐv greek Preposition meaning "in". Αιναν ἐπὶ τῆςplugin-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 ὁδοῦ 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" εἶπαν οὐκ ἤνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_ 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. ἐνταῦθα πόρνη

KJV Then he asked the men of that place, saying, Where is the harlot, that was openly by the way side? And they said, There was no harlot in this place.

Genesis 38:20 ← Genesis 38:21 → Genesis 38:22

Return to: Home Page → Christianity → Bible → Old Testament → Genesis → Genesis 38

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