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## **Isaiah 63:16**

Hebrew	פי אַבָּרהָם לָאׁ יְדָעֶׁנוּ וְיִשְׂרָאֵל לְאׁ יַכִּירֵנוּ אַתֶּה יְהוָה plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_biga יְהוָה plugin-autotooltip_biga יְהוָּה plugin-autotooltip_biga יְהוָּה plugin-autotooltip_biga יְהוָּה plugin-autotooltip_biga יְהוָּה plugin-autotooltip_biga יְהוָּה plugin-autotooltip_biga יְהוָה plugin-autotooltip_biga ip
	Meaning
	* Yahweh - God's personal name
	It is not a generic term for "god", but rather the word יְהוָה (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 אֲבֶׁנֵנּוּ נֹאָצֶלֵנוּ
ESV	For you are our Father, though Abraham does not know us, and Israel does not acknowledge us; you, O LORD, are our Father, our Redeemer from of old is your name.
NIV	But you are our Father, though Abraham does not know us or Israel acknowledge us; you, O LORD, are our Father, our Redeemer from of old is your name.
NLT	Surely you are still our Father! Even if Abraham and Jacob would disown us, LORD, you would still be our Father. You are our Redeemer from ages past.

σὺ γὰρ ἡμῶν εἶplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigεἰμί

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. πατήρ ὅτι Αβρααμ οὐκ ἔγνω ἡμᾶς 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" Ισραηλ οὐκ ἐπέγνω ἡμᾶς ἀλλὰ σύ κύριε πατὴρ ἡμῶν ῥῦσαι ἡμᾶς ἀπ ἀρχῆςplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigἀρχή

greek

Meaning:

\* Beginning \* First \* Elementary \* Rulers, rule, domain

LXX

Noun, feminine (first declension)

Occurs 56 times in the New Testament, consistently conveying the idea of primacy - whether temporal (i.e. the start, e.g. John 1:1) or causal (i.e. the source) or governmental (i.e. the ruler, e.g. Ephesians 6:12  $\tau \dot{o}$ plugin-autotooltip\_\_default plugin-autotooltip\_big $\dot{o}$ ,  $\dot{\eta}$ ,  $\tau \dot{o}$ 

greek

Meaning:

\* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ὄνομά σου ἐφ ἡμᾶς ἐστινρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigεἰμί

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  $\epsilon i \mu i$  is the word for am and  $\tilde{\eta} v$  is the word for was, e.g.

KJV

Doubtless thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not: thou, O LORD, art our father, our redeemer; thy name is from everlasting.

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