2025/11/04 09:57 1/3 Joshua 11:19

Joshua 11:19

	קּיְהֵּהְplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigקְאׁ הִיְתֵּה
Hebrew	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 אָר הִשְּׁלִימָה אֶל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּלְתִּי הַחָנִּי יִשְׁבֵי גִּבְעֵוֹן אֶת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big
	hebrew
	The Hebrew אֵת 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 בָּבֶל לָקְתְוּ בַּמִּלְחָמֶה בָּמִלְחָמֶה
ESV	There was not a city that made peace with the people of Israel except the Hivites, the inhabitants of Gibeon. They took them all in battle.
NIV	Except for the Hivites living in Gibeon, not one city made a treaty of peace with the Israelites, who took them all in battle.
NLT	No one in this region made peace with the Israelites except the Hivites of Gibeon. All the others were defeated.

Last update: 2025/10/23 00:28

καὶplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί

greek

Meaning

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" οὐκ ἦνρlugin-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. πόλις ἣν οὐκ ἔλαβεν Ισραηλ πάνταρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigπᾶς

LXX greek

Meaning

* All * Every * The whole

Adjective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \zeta$ depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.

With singular countable nouns \rightarrow "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 $\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\dot{\alpha}\beta\sigma\sigma\alpha\nu$ $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ pluginautotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$

greek

Preposition meaning "in". πολέμω

ΚJV

There was not a city that made peace with the children of Israel, save the Hivites the inhabitants of Gibeon: all other they took in battle.

Joshua 11:18 ← Joshua 11:19 → Joshua 11:20

Return to: Home Page → Christianity → Bible → Old Testament → Joshua → Joshua 11

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Last update: 2025/10/23 00:28



2025/11/04 09:57 3/3 Joshua 11:19