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## Joshua 2:10

אַת plugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigתְּי שְׁמֵּעְנֵּנּ אֲׁ

Meaning

\* Yahweh - God's personal name

lt is not a generic term for "god", but rather the word יְהוֹה (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

The Hebrew, nord 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 n. Genesis 1:1 פָּרִיפָם plugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip

hebrew

\* Face \* Presence \* Front or surface

Noun. Masculine. Although it looks plural in form (ending in -o'), it is almost always used as a singular in meaning - a type of plural of intensity or plural of form common in Hebrew for body parts that come in pairs or have multiple aspects. פצאַקבָם מפַצְבֵים וַאָּמֵיך מַּלְבִּי הַאֲמֵר אַשִּׁר בַּעֵבְר הַיִּדֵּדְן לְּטִיּהְוֹ וְלְעֵׁנֹג אַשִׁר בַּעֵבְר הַיְּדֵדֵּן לְּטִיהְ וִשְׁלְנֵג אַשִּׁר בַּעָבְר הַיִּדְּדֵּן לְּטִיהְ וִשְׁ אַוֹּהָ בַּעַבְּי הִיְּדֵּדֵּן לְּטִיהְ וִישׁנִ אַשִּׁר בְּעָבָר הַיִּדְּוֹלְ כִּיּתְן וּלְעֵנׁג אַשִּׁר בְּעֵבְר הִיְּדֵּן לְּעֵנֹג אַשִׁר בְּעֵבְר הִיְּדֵּן לְּעֵנְ אַשִּׁר בְּעֵבְר הִיְּדֵּן לְעֵנֵג אַשִּׁר בְּעֵבְר הִיְדֵּן לְּעָנֵג אַשִּׁר בְּעֵבְר הִיְדָּוֹן לְּטִיהְ וִילְּעֵנְ אַשִּׁר הַעָּרְםְמֵּם מּיִבְּיִם מּיִבְּיִים מּיִבְּיִם מּיִבְּיִים מִּיבְּיִבְּים מִּיבְּיִם מִּיבְּיִם מִּיבְּיִם מִּיִּבְיִים מִיבְּיִבְּים מִיבְּיִבְים מִּיבְּיִם מִּיִּבְּיִם מִּיבְּיִם מִּיִּבְי הְשִׁבְּיוֹהְם לְּיִבְּיִים הְיִבְּיִיתְם לְּיִבְּיִם מִּיבְּיִים מִיבְּיִם מִּיִּבְּיִם מִיבְּיִים מִיבְּיִם מִּיבְּיִבְּיִם מִיבְּיִם מִּיבְּיִבְּיִם מִּבְּיִבְּיִם מִּיבְּיִם מִּיבְּיִם מִּבְּיִבְּיִם מִבְּיִבְּיִבְּיִם בְּיִבְּיִבְּיִם בְּעִבְּי הְבָּבְּיבְּיִבְּיִבְּר הַעְּבָּר הִיְבְּדֵּן לְעְעֹנִי הְשִׁם בְּיִבְּירְ הִיבְּרְ הִיבְּר הִיבְּר הִיבְּדְּי הְעָבְּיר הְעִּילְ בְּיִיתְּי בְּיבְּיִם בְּיִיבְּי הְיבְּי בְּיִם בְּיִיבְּי הְיבְּי בְּעִבְּי הְיבְּיב הְיִבְּי הְיבְּיִילְ בִּיּירְ הְיבְּיִּים בְּיִּבְי בְּיִיתְ בְּיִילְ בְּיִּבְּיְיִים בְּיִיבְּיִיבְּיִים בְּיִיבְּיִילְ בִּיּבְי הִיבְּיִיבְּיִּים בְּיִיבְּיִילְ בִּיּבְי הִיבְּיִיבְּיִילְ בְּיִבְּיִיתְ בְּיִיבְּיִילְ בְּיִיבְּיִיתְ בְּיִיבְּיְבְיבְּיִיבְּיִיבְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִיבְּיִבְיִיבְּיִיבְּי

The Hebrew ns 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 n.Genesis 1:1

ESV For we have heard how the LORD dried up the water of the Red Sea before you when you came out of Egypt, and what you did to the two kings of the Amorites who were beyond the Jordan, to Sihon and Og, whom you devoted to destruction.

NIV We have heard how the LORD dried up the water of the Red Sea for you when you came out of Egypt, and what you did to Sihon and Og, the two kings of the Amorites east of the Jordan, whom you completely destroyed.

NLT For we have heard how the LORD made a dry path for you through the Red Sea when you left Egypt. And we know what you did to Sihon and Og, the two Amorite kings east of the Jordan River, whose people you completely destroyed.

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ικηκόαμεν γὰρ ὅτι κατεξήρανεν κύριος ὁplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ θεὸςpluqin-autotooltip default pluqin-autotooltip biqθεὸς
greek
Masculine noun meaning:
* A god or goddess * God τὴνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
Meaning:
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἐρυθρὰν θάλασσαν ἀπὸ προσώπου ὑμῶν ὅτε ἐξεπορεύεσθε ἐκ γῆςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_sigyῆ
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 roccurs 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 Αἰγύπτου καἰριυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
greek
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ὄσα ἐποίησενρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigποιέω
Meaning:
This verb - to do or make - is used in connection with a large range of activities including creation, covenant formation, obedience, miracles, sin and worship.
Verb forms
Present tense Person Greek Form \tau o \tilde{i} \varsigma plugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigó, <math>\dot{\eta}, \tau \acute{o}
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δυοἰ βασιλεῦσιν τῶνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning
 * The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Αμορραίων οἳplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigŏς, ῆ, ὅ
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 ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἦσανρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigeiμί
| είμι 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. πέραν τοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἤ, τό
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Ιορδάνου τῷρluqin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigò, ἡ, τό
Meaning
 * The
The definite article
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Σηων 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" Ωγ οῦςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄς, ῆ, ὅ
greek
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 ἐξωλεθρεύσατε αὐτούς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
areek
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)
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KJV | For we have heard how the LORD dried up the water of the Red sea for you, when ye came out of Egypt; and what ye did unto the two kings of the Amorites, that were on the other side Jordan, Silvon and Og, whom ye utterly destroyed

Joshua 2:9 ← Joshua 2:10 → Joshua 2:11

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