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## Joshua 2:19

הָיָהplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigוְהְיָּ

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.

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\* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 מָיָה בָּרָאשִׁנוּ אָם זֶּדְ בְּרָאשַׁנוּ אָם זֶדְ בְּרָאשַׁנוּ אָם זֶדְ בְּרָאשַׁנוּ אָם זֶדְ בְּרָאשַׁנוּ אָם זֶדְ בְּרָאשׁנִי אָם זְדְּיִם בְּרָאשׁנִי אָם זִדְּיִם בְּרָאשׁנִי אָם זֶדְּיִם בְּרָאשׁנִי אָם זְדְּיִם בְּרָאשׁנִי אָם זְדְּיִם בְּרָאשׁנִי אָם זְּבְּרֶּתְהְיָה 1:12 בּרָאשׁנִי אָם זְדְיִם בְּרָאשׁנִי אָם זְבְּרָאשׁנִי אָם זְּבְּרֶתְ בְּרָאשׁנִים בּיִּבְּיִם בְּרָאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרָאשׁנִי אָם בּיִים בּרָאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרָאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרָאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרָאשׁנִים בּיִּבְּים בְּרָאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרָאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּרְאשׁנִים בְּיִם בְּרָאשׁנִים בְּיִם בְּרָאשׁנִים בְּיִם בְּרְאשׁנִים בְּיִם בְּרְאשׁנִים בְּיִם בְּרָּאשׁנִים בְּיִם בְּרָּאשׁנִים בְּיִים בְּרְאשׁנִים בּיִים בּיִים בּיִים בּיִים בּיִים בּייִים בּיִים בּיִים בּיִים בּיוּים בּייִים בּיים בְּיבְיים בְּיוֹים בְּרְאשׁנִים בְּיִים בְּרְשׁנִים בְּיוֹים ב

The word הָּיָה means "to exist" or "to be" or "to become" or "to come into being" and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.

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Then if anyone goes out of the doors of your house into the street, his blood shall be on his own head, and we shall be guiltless. But if a hand is laid on anyone who is with you in the house, his blood shall be on our head. If anyone goes outside your house into the street, his blood will be on his own head; we will not be responsible. As for anyone who is in the house with you, his blood will be on our head if a hand is laid on him.

If they go out into the street and are killed, it will not be our fault. But if anyone lays a hand on people inside this house, we will accept the responsibility for their death.

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" ἔσταιρίαgin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigείμί 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. πἄcplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigπᾶς 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 öçplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigŏç, ñ, ŏ 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). It is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄc as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἃν ἐξέλθη τὴνρίμαίη-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip Meaning The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ θύραν τῆςplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigò, ἡ, τό \* The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ οἰκίας σου ἔξω ἔνοχος ἐαυτῷ ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigεἰμί LXX είμί 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. ἡμεῖς δὲρlugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigδέ δε 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. άθῷοι τῷρlugin-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 ὄρκῳ σου τούτῳplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigoὖτος / αὕτη /τοῦτο greek Meaning: \* These or this \* This one, this person, this thing \* They or he or she or it οὖτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — "this" as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 καὶplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-lautotooltip\_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" ὄσοι ἐὰν γένωνται μετὰ σοῦ ἐνρlugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning "in". τῆρlugin-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 οἰκίᾳ σου ἡμεῖς ἔνοχοι ἐσόμεθαplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigεἰμί greek

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KJV

And it shall be, that whosoever shall go out of the doors of thy house into the street, his blood shall be upon his head, and we will be guiltless: and whosoever shall be with thee in the house, his blood shall be on our head, if any hand be upon him.

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