Leviticus 23:20

אָפּקּן אֹתְׁכּplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big,אַת

The Hebrew או 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 צָלַיִם הַבְּבוּרֵים תְּנוּפָּל לְפָנֵי definite article הַ.Genesis 1:1 פַנִים

hebrew

Meaning:

* Face * Presence * Front or surface

Noun. Masculine. Although it looks plural in form (ending in (ים- n), 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. יְהוֹאָם default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigan-autotooltip_or plural of form common in Hebrew for body parts that come in pairs or have multiple

Hebrew 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 שְׁנֵי בְּבֶּיִים פְּלֶשׁ יְהֵיי הַלְּיִלְּי הַיְיִי הַיִּלְי סִלְישׁ יְהִיי הַלְּיִלְּי הַלְיי הַלְּיי בְּעִייִם פְּלֶשׁ יְהִיי הַיִּר מַן בּעִיים פְּלֶשׁ יִהְיי הַעָּן סִבְּלֶשׁ יִהְיי הַעָּר מַן בּעְיִים בְּלֶשׁ יִהְיי הַבְּעִים פְּלֶשׁ יִהְיי הַבְּעִים בְּלֶשׁ יִהְיי הַבְּעִים בְּלֶשׁ יִהְיי הַבְּעִים בְּלֶשׁ יִהְיי הַבְּעִים בְּלֶשׁ בַּעְיִים בְּלֶשׁ בְּעִיבְים בְּלֶשׁ בְּעִים בְּעָשׁ בַּעְיִים בְּלֶשׁ בְּעִיבְים בְּלֶשׁ בְּעִים בְּלֶשׁ בְּעִיבְים בְּלְשׁ בְּעִיבְּעִים בְּלֶשׁ בְּעִיבְּעִים בְּלֶשׁ בְּעִיבְּעָים בְּלָשׁ בְּעִיבְּעִים בְּעָשׁ בְּעָשִׁם בְּעָשׁ בְּעִיבְּעָים בְּעָשׁ בְּעָבְּעִים בְּלֶשׁ בְּעָבְּעִים בְּלֶשׁ בּעִיבְּעָם בְּעָשׁ בַּעְשׁבְּעִים בְּעָשׁים בּעְשִׁים בְּעָשִׁים בְּעָשׁים בּעְשִים בְּעָשׁ בְּעָבְּעָבְּעָם בְּעָשׁים בּעְשִׁים בְּעָשׁ בְּעָבְּעָבְּעָבְּעָבְּעָבְּעָם בְּעָבְּעָבְּעָם בְּעָשִׁים בְּיִשְׁ בְּעִים בְּעָשׁים בְּעָשׁים בּעְשִׁים בְּעָשׁים בּעְשִׁים בְּעָשׁים בְּעָשׁים בּעְשִׁים בְּעָשׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעָשִׁים בּעָשִׁים בּעִים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעָשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעָשִׁים בּעָשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִּים בּעְשִׁים בּעִים בּעְשִׁים בּעִים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִּים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעִים בּעְשִׁים בּעִישִים בּעִּים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִּים בּעְשִּים בּעִּים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִּים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִּים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִּים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִּים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעְשִׁים בּעִּים בּעְשִּים בּעְשִׁים בּעִּים בּעִּים בּעְשִּים בּעִּים בּעִּים בּעְשִּים בּעִים בּעְשִׁים בּעִים בּעְשִּים בּעְשִׁים בּעִּים

hebrew

The word הַיָּה 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 2:5

hehrew

Meaning

* Yahweh - God's personal name

lt is not a generic term for "god", but rather the word مباءه (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 2:14Jeremiah 23:6

And the priest shall wave them with the bread of the firstfruits as a wave offering before the LORD, with the two lambs. They shall be holy to the LORD for the priest.

The priest is to wave the two lambs before the LORD as a wave offering, together with the bread of the firstfruits. They are a sacred offering to the LORD for the priest.

"The priest will lift up the two lambs as a special offering to the LORD, together with the loaves representing the first of your crops. These offerings, which are holy to the LORD, belong to the priests.

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καιρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί
       greek
       Meaning
        * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
       |s a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἐπιθήσει αὐτὰρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
       greek
       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) ὁplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
        * The
       The definite article.
       Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἰερεὺς μετὰ τῷνplugin-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 ἄρτων τοῦplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigò, ἡ, τό
       areek
        Meaning:
         * The
        The definite article.
        Forms
       Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ πρωτογενήματος ἐπίθεμα ἔναντι κυρίου μετὰ τῷνρΙυαίη-autotooltip default pluqin-autotooltip biqó, ἡ, τό
        greek
        Meaning:
         The definite article.
        Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δύο ἀμνῶν ἄγια ἔσονταιplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεlμί
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 είμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
        * The
       The definite article.
       Forms
       |Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίω τῷplugin-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 ἰερεῖ τῷρlugin-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 τῇ προσφέροντι αὐτὰρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
       greek
        * 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) αὐτῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
       greek
       Meaning
        * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
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       Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἔσταιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
       greek
        είμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be").
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KJV And the priest shall wave them with the bread of the firstfruits for a wave offering before the LORD, with the two lambs: they shall be holy to the LORD for the priest.

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