

Numbers 35:13

<p>Hebrew</p>	<p>הָיָה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.</p> <p>* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 לָכֵן</p>
<p>ESV</p>	<p>And the cities that you give shall be your six cities of refuge.</p>
<p>NIV</p>	<p>These six towns you give will be your cities of refuge.</p>
<p>NLT</p>	<p>Designate six cities of refuge for yourselves,</p>

LXX	<p>καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So</p> <p>Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" αἶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ, ἡ, τό</p>
	<p>greek</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>* The</p> <p>The definite article.</p>
	<p>Forms</p> <p>Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ πόλεις ἃς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigῶς, ἥ, ὅ</p>
	<p>greek</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>* Who * Which * What</p> <p>The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent).</p>
KJV	<p>It is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning δώσετε τὰς plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ, ἡ, τό</p>
	<p>greek</p> <p>Meaning:</p> <p>* The</p> <p>The definite article.</p>
	<p>Forms</p> <p>Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἕξ πόλεις φυγαδευτήρια ἔσονται plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί</p>
	<p>greek</p> <p>εἰμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be").</p> <p>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. ὁμῶν</p>

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