

Zechariah 12:9

<p>Hebrew</p>	<p>הָיָה</p> <p>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 אֶת לְהַשְׁמִיד אֶבְקֶשׁ הָהוּא בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא אֶת</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>The Hebrew אֶת 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.</p> <p>For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (כָּל הַגּוֹיִם הַבָּאִים עַל יְרוּשָׁלַם</p>
<p>ESV</p>	<p>And on that day I will seek to destroy all the nations that come against Jerusalem.</p>
<p>NIV</p>	<p>On that day I will set out to destroy all the nations that attack Jerusalem.</p>
<p>NLT</p>	<p>For on that day I will begin to destroy all the nations that come against Jerusalem.</p>

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" [ἔσται](#)plugin-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. [ἐν](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν

greek

Preposition meaning "in". [τῇ](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article [ἡμέρα εκείνη ζητήσω τοῦ](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

LXX

greek

The definite article [ἐξἅραι πάντα](#)plugin-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 [τὰ](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article [ἔθνη τὰ](#)plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ

greek

The definite article [ἐπερχόμενα ἐπὶ](#) Ἱερουσαλημ

KJV	And it shall come to pass in that day, that I will seek to destroy all the nations that come against Jerusalem.
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