Zechariah 14:18

הַיָּה default plugin-autotooltip bign,מאַרֵיִם לֵאׁ תַּעֲלֵה וְלָאׁ בָאָה וְלָאׁ עֵלִיהֶם תָּהֵיִר

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.

lt is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 אַפְּׁר יַּגְּףְ יַתְּוּלְ

Meaning

Hebrew * Yahweh - God's personal name

lt is not a generic term for "god", but rather the word מְּלָהְ (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 אַתפּוֹם ווּפּאַר בּייים וּשׁבּיים וּשׁבּים וּשׁבּיים וּשׁבּים וּשׁבּיים וּש

The Hebrew אֵת 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 אַת פּלוּ לְאָל אָשֶל לָא שֶלּיל לָא אָלוּ לָאָל אָמָניים אַשִּׁל לָא אָשֶל לָא אָלוּ לָאָר אָת בּיים Genesis 1:1 אָתפּוּ

The Hebrew אֵת 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

And if the family of Egypt does not go up and present themselves, then on them there shall be no rain; there shall be the plague with which the LORD afflicts the nations that do not go up to keep the feast of Booths.

If the Egyptian people do not go up and take part, they will have no rain. The LORD will bring on them the plague he inflicts on the nations that do not go up to celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles.

If the people of Egypt refuse to attend the festival, the LORD will punish them with the same plague that he sends on the other nations who refuse to go.

ἐὰν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ 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. φυλὴ Αἰγύπτου μὴ ἀναβῆ μηδὲ ἔλθη ἐκεῖ καኒρlugin-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" ἐπὶ τούτοις plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigoὖτος / αὕτη /τοῦτο Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative propoun 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 ἔσταιpluginautotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigείμί 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. ἡplugin-autotooltip_default pluginautotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Meaning: The definite article Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ πτῶσις ἣγplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigŏς, ἤ, ὄ areek 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 ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning πατάξει κύριος πάνταplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς greek Meaning LXX All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \zeta$ 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 τὰρlugin-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 ἔθνη ὄσα ἐὰν μὴ ἀναβῆ τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἐορτάσαι τὴνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, 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 ἐορτὴν τῆςplugin-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 σκηνοπηγίας

KJV And if the family of Egypt go not up, and come not, that have no rain; there shall be the plague, wherewith the LORD will smite the heathen that come not up to keep the feast of tabernacles.

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