

Word Study H5324 *Natsav* Stood(est)/Stand(ing)(eth), officer(s)

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Introduction Verse Deu 29:10(9)

The word for standing caught my eye. The Hebrew word is *nitsavim*.

Deu 29:10(9)

Ye **stand** (*nitsavim*) this day all of you before YHVH your Elohim; your captains of your tribes, your elders, and your officers, *with* all the men of Israel,

This verse is the start of the Torah *parasha Natsav* which is translated as Stand, Deu 29:10(9)-30:10.

I often ask the question, “do you have standing before YHVH?” as in do you have standing in a court?

I will also ask questions like when a particular subject comes up e.g. monotheism^a, and the question I will ask about that topic is “Does this speak to authority?” If you have standing before YHVH in His court, at his altar, then you have authority. Can you stand there with your *Qorban* offering before the Creator of the Universe and cut a deal with him and have him bless your work? If so, that would be most impressive and would definitely “Speak to authority”.

^a See Deu-6-4-and-Monotheism, <http://MyHebrewBible.com/Article/272> where I argue that monotheism does not speak to authority and is a sidebar topic of pointy headed theologians.

A Few Background Verses

1st occurrence - Gen 18:1-2, YHVH as three men, appears to Abraham

Gen 18:1-2 KJV ¹ And YHVH appeared unto him in the plains of Mamre: and he sat in the tent door in the heat of the day; ² And he lift up his eyes and looked, and, lo, three men **stood** by him: and when he saw *them*, he ran to meet them from the tent door, and bowed himself toward the ground,

2nd occurrence – Gen 21:27-32 The Covenant Between Abraham and Abimelech

Gen 21:27-32 KJV ²⁷ And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them unto Abimelech; and both of them made a covenant. ²⁸ And Abraham **set** seven ewe lambs of the flock by themselves. ²⁹ And Abimelech said unto Abraham, What *mean* these seven ewe lambs which thou hast **set** by themselves? ³⁰ And he said, For *these* seven ewe lambs shalt thou take of my hand, that they may be a witness unto me, that I have digged this well. ³¹ Wherefore he called that place Beersheba; because there they sware both of them. ³² Thus they made a covenant at Beersheba: then Abimelech rose up, and Phichol the chief captain of his host, and they returned into the land of the Philistines.

3rd occurrences Rebecca standing by the well.

In Gen 24:13 where Abraham's trusted servant (presumably) Eliezer asks YHVH to give him a sign who to pick as the bride for Isaac. In Gen 24:43 the same story is retold to Laban.^b

4th occurrence – Gen 28:10-15, Jacob's Ladder

Gen 28:10-15 KJV ¹⁰ And Jacob went out from Beersheba, and went toward Haran. ¹¹ And he lighted upon a certain place, and tarried there all night, because the sun was set; and he took of the stones of that place, and put *them for* his pillows, and lay down in that place to sleep. ¹² And he dreamed, and behold a ladder **set** up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven: and behold the angels of God ascending and descending on it. ¹³ And, behold, YHVH **stood** above it, and said, I *am* YHVH God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac: the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed; ¹⁴ And thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread abroad to the west, and to the east, and to the north, and to the south: and in thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed. ¹⁵ And, behold, I *am* with thee, and will keep thee in all *places* whither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land; for I will not leave thee, until I have done *that* which I have spoken to thee of.

Commentary

Does this word *nitsavim* just have a simple meaning of standing and was I stretching my earlier analysis of trying to project it into some super important legal concept? I don't think so based on the fact that the first occurrences for the use of this word seems to be important events in the bible.

ToDo expand more on why I think this has importance from the previous sets of verses.

^b in Gen 24:30-31 the Hebrew word *amad* is used for stood and standest instead of *natsav*.

Contextual Verses of Deu 29:9-15 (in Hebrew it's 8-14)

Deu 29:9-15 KJV ⁹ Keep therefore the words of this covenant *haBrit*, and do them, that ye may prosper in אָל ^c all that ye do. ¹⁰ Ye stand (*nitsavim*) this day all of you before the YHVH your Elohim; your captains *rosh* of your tribes, *shebet* your elders, *zaqen* and your officers, *shoter* ^d with all the men of Israel, ¹¹ Your little ones, your wives, and thy stranger that *is* in thy camp, from the hewer of thy wood unto the drawer of thy water: ¹² That thou shouldest enter into covenant *biVrit* with YHVH thy Elohim, and into his oath^e, which YHVH thy Elohim maketh with thee this day: ¹³ That he may establish *qum* thee to day for a people unto himself, and *that* he may be unto thee a God, as he hath said unto thee, and as he hath sworn unto thy fathers, to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob. ¹⁴ Neither with you only do I make this covenant and this oath;^f ¹⁵ But with *him* that standeth (*amad*)^g here with us this day before YHVH our God, and also with *him* that *is* not here with us this day:

Commentary

What can I say but that this verses are rich with legal terms...right up my alley.

One of the things that caught my about *nitsavim* is that it's associated with the officers and, by implication their offices. These office holders are standing before YHVH.

It seems to me that this word could clearly be an important concept in e.g. **Torah law form** and the governance to establish a congregation and/or a **Torah Gated Community**.

ToDo: do a more in-depth analysis of these verses.

^c Standalone Aleph Tav between “prosper” and “in all that ye do”.

^d Offices: **captains** (H7218 *rosh*) of your **tribes**, (H7626 *shebet*) your **elders**, (H2205 *zaqen*) and your **officers**, (H7860 *shoter*)

^e *Alah*, See “Word-Study-H423-H422-alah-oath-curse-searing-imprecatory”

^f So what is Moshe saying here in verses 14 and 15? He is talking about the posterity of Yisrael (us, or anyone who is a zealot for his Yisrael birth-right) and it's a tie back to Yisrael and the Mt Sinai covenant. He was speaking to the seed that was in Yisrael.

^g ToDo: I need to compare *natsav* to *amad*, see “Word-Study-amad-H5975-stood-stand-set”. I notice, e.g., that *amad* is never translated Officer(s).

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נצב

A primitive root; to *station*, in various applications (literally or figuratively): - appointed, deputy, erect, establish, X Huzzah [by mistake for a proper name], lay, officer, pillar, present, rear up, set (over, up), settle, sharpen, stablsh, (make to) stand (-ing, still, up, upright), best state.

LXX related word(s)

G4741 sterizo	G950 bebaioo	G4160 poieo	G5287 hupo stasis	G3936 par istemi
G1265 dia meno	G1991 epi sterizo	G2064 erchomai	G2525 kath istemi	G3648 holo kleros
G4026 peri istemi	G4078 pegnumi	G4732 stereoo	G2476 histemi	G2186 eph istemi

KJV Occurrences: 77

stood, 19 [Gen 18:2](#), [Gen 28:13](#), [Gen 37:7](#), [Gen 45:1](#), [Exo 5:20](#), [Exo 33:8](#) (2), [Num 16:27](#), [Num 23:6](#), [Num 23:17](#), [Jdg 18:16-17](#) (2), [1Sa 1:26](#), [1Sa 4:20](#), [1Sa 22:7](#), [1Sa 22:17](#), [2Sa 13:31](#), [Lam 2:4](#), [Amo 7:7](#)
set, 18 [Gen 21:28-29](#) (2), [Gen 28:12](#), [Gen 35:14](#), [Gen 35:20](#), [Deu 32:8](#), [Jos 6:26](#), [Rth 2:5-6](#) (2), [1Sa 15:12](#), [1Sa 22:9](#), [1Ki 16:34](#), [2Ki 17:10](#), [Psa 74:17](#), [Isa 21:8](#), [Jer 5:26](#), [Jer 31:21](#), [Lam 3:12](#)
stand, 9 [Gen 24:12-13](#) (2), [Gen 24:43](#), [Exo 7:15](#), [Exo 17:9](#), [Exo 18:14](#), [Exo 33:21](#), [Deu 29:10](#), [Psa 45:9](#), [Psa 78:13](#)
officers, 6 [1Ki 4:5](#), [1Ki 4:7](#), [1Ki 4:27](#), [1Ki 5:16](#), [1Ki 9:23](#), [2Ch 8:10](#)
standeth, 4 [Pro 8:1-2](#) (2), [Isa 3:13](#), [Zec 11:16](#)
standing, 4 [Num 22:23](#), [Num 22:31](#), [1Sa 22:6](#), [Amo 9:1](#)

Only 1 occurrence:

appointed 1Sa 19:20	best Psa 39:5	deputy 1Ki 22:47	erected Gen 33:20
establish Pro 15:25	huzzab Nah 2:7	laid 2Sa 18:17	officer 1Ki 4:5
pillar Jdg 9:5-6 (2)	present Exo 34:2	reared 2Sa 18:18	settest Psa 41:12
settled Psa 119:89	sharpen 1Sa 13:21	stablsh 1Ch 18:3	state Psa 39:5
stoodest Num 22:34			

More Thoughts

ToDo: Compare this word to *NeTzeR*^h which is spelled with the first two root letters being the same (*Nun* and *Tzade*) and the last root letter being different (*Bet* for *Natsav*) and *Resh* for *Netzer*. Netzer

^h See Netser-vs-Messianic.doc <http://myhebrewbible.com/Article/807>