

FIRE AND ASH

English	Hebrew
<p>ASH = the powdery residue of matter that remains after burning.</p>	<p>ASH = Fire = אש</p>
<h3>IE Root</h3>	<h3>BDB</h3>
<p>To burn, glow. Oldest form *es-, colored to *as-.</p> <p>Derivatives include <i>arson</i> and <i>azalea</i>.</p> <p>1. Extended form *asg-. ash, from Old English <i>æsce</i>, <i>asce</i>, ash, from Proto Germanic *askon-.</p> <p>(cf. Old Norse <i>aska</i>, Old High German <i>asca</i>, German <i>asche</i>, Gothic <i>azgo</i> "ashes", (cf. Sanskrit <i>asah</i> "ashes, dust," Armenian <i>azazem</i> "I dry up," Greek <i>azein</i> "to dry up, parch").</p> <p>bef. 950; Middle English <i>a(i)sshe</i>, Old English <i>asce</i>, <i>æsce</i>; c. Frisian <i>esk</i>, Dutch <i>asch</i>, Old Norse, akin to L <i>ārēre</i> be dry (see arid), Tocharian <i>ās-</i> get dry, Hittite <i>hassi</i> on the hearth.</p>	<p>fire (Assyrian <i>išatu</i>, Syriac אִשְׁתָּא (ʿešoto), אִשָּׁה (ʿasāt))</p> <p>1. fire, of conflagration, e.g. in briers, endangering or destroying crops, Ex 22:5 cf. 3:2, more often deliberate destruction by fire, especially golden calf Ex 32:20, other idols Dt 7:5, 25, Asherim 12:3, chariots Jos 11:6, 9, 2 K 23:11, house Ju 12:1; 14:15, tower 9:52, city-gates Ne 1:3; 2:3, 13, 17, city Jos 6:24 Ju 18:27.</p> <p>2. of supernatural fire, attending theophany Ex 3:2; 19:18, Dt 4:11, 12, 15, 33, 36; of destructive fire from Nu 11:1, 2, 3; of Yahweh's glory Ex 24:17, Dt 4:24; 9:3.</p> <p>3. fire for cooking, roasting, parching, etc. Ex 12:8, 9, Lv 2:14 2 Ch 35:13 Is 44:16, 19; of tinder for lighting fire Gn 22:6, 7; of fire for melting (gold for the idolatrous calf) Ex 32:24; for refining Je 6:29.</p> <p>4. especially of altar-fire Lv 1:7; 6:2, 3, 5, 16; in offering incense Lv 10:1, fire from consuming sacrifice (cf. 2 Lv 9:24 2 Ch 7:1, 3; of fire in child-sacrifice (usually) 2 K 16:3; 21:6.</p> <p>5. figuratively, of Yahweh's anger ψ 89:47 cf. Na 1:6 La 2:4.</p> <p>6. in various combinations, Gn 15:17 <i>a torch of fire</i>; Ex 3:2 <i>flame of fire, spark of his fire</i> Jb 18:5, ψ 21:10 <i>oven of fire</i>, Zc 12:6; <i>light of fire</i> ψ 78:14; <i>flaming fire</i> ψ 104:4; Is 5:24 <i>tongue of fire</i>, Ez 1:13 <i>coals of fire</i>.</p>
<p>Latin</p> <p>2. Suffixed form *as-a- from Latin <i>ara</i>, altar, hearth. <i>ara sepulchri</i>, <i>a funeral pile</i>,</p> <p>3. Suffixed (stative) form *as-e-.</p> <p>a. arid, from Latin <i>aridus</i>, dry, parched, from <i>arare</i>, to be dry;</p> <p>b. ardent, ardor, arson, from Latin <i>ardere</i>, to burn, be on fire, from <i>aridus</i>, parched. In the older languages <i>ara</i> derived from Oscan <i>aasa</i>; Umbrian <i>asa</i>.</p> <p>4. Extended form *asd-.</p> <p>We can see the alternate Latin "s" and "r" forms in</p> <p>aestus ūs, <i>an agitation, glow, heat, rage of fire</i>:</p> <p>āridus = <i>dry, withered, arid, parched</i>.</p>	<p>Akkadian</p> <p>išātu = fire; <i>išātu ummudu</i> to set afire, (bon)fire beacon</p>
<p>Greek</p> <p>aza azô <i>drought</i>.</p>	

azapa, azata, drought.

azaleos azô = dry, parched, parching, scorching.

azomai (act. azô, Hesiod): dry, grow dry

azô to dry up, parch.

a. zamia, from Greek *azein*, to dry;

b. azalea, from Greek *azaleos*, dry.

Sanskrit

ās = A kitchen, fire-place.

ās = Anger;

išātiš * = on fire, ablaze

Comparison with other Semitic languages

- Proto-Semitic : *iš
- Hebrew: ēš
- Ugaritic: išt
- Ge'ez: sāt

TWOT

Persian

(*atesh*) Fire.

(*ateshe-parsee*) Fever heat, febrile, labial herpes. St. Antony's fire, (*ateshzadan*) to set on **fire**, to light. Figurative, to exasperate, to put an end to, to consume, as by burning. Hence, to waste away. Transitive verb, to put fire into, to furnish with fire, to light.

172 OT:784,OT:800 **va@** (°ϕš) **fire**.

172a OT:801 **hV#a!** (°iššeh) **fire offering**.

eš appears over 375 times in the Bible. Preponderantly, these references are in the context of either God's revelation of himself to man (theophany) or man's approach to God (worship and sacrifice).

List of References

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OED: *Oxford English Dictionary*, Oxford University Press, 1971. Now available on line from Online Subscription Department, Oxford University Press, 198 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

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The Word: Isaac Mozeson, SPI Books, New York, 1989

I offer no references for words that come from various other languages, and that can be traced by browsing the World Wide Web.