

# Isaiah 30:27

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Behold, the name of the LORD cometh from far, burning with his anger, and the burden thereof is heavy: his lips are full of indignation, and his tongue as a devouring fire:

## Analysis

**Behold, the name of the LORD cometh from far, burning with his anger** (הִנֵּה שֵׁם־יְהוָה בָּא מִמֶּרְחֵק בֹּעֵר אָפוֹ)—The 'name of the LORD' represents God's revealed character and presence. It comes mimmerchaq (from far), indicating divine approach from transcendence. Bo'er (burning) with apo (His anger/nostril) depicts fury as consuming fire. **And the burden thereof is heavy** (וְכָבֵד מַשָּׁאָה)—The koved (heaviness, weight) of massa'ah (burden, load) crushes its objects. God's anger isn't petulant emotion but weighty, substantial, crushing judgment.

**His lips are full of indignation, and his tongue as a devouring fire**—The personification continues: sephatayw (His lips) filled with za'am (indignation, wrath), and leshono (His tongue) like esh okelet (devouring fire). God's word becomes weapon—what He speaks consumes. Revelation 19:15 pictures Christ with sword proceeding from His mouth. Hebrews 4:12 describes God's word as 'sharper than any twoedged sword.' Here words become fire, burning away dross and consuming enemies. This theophany—God appearing in fire and fury—recalls Sinai (Exodus 19:18), Ezekiel's visions (Ezekiel 1:4), and anticipates final judgment (2 Thessalonians 1:7-8) when Christ appears 'in flaming fire taking vengeance.'

## Historical Context

Theophanies in Israel's history often involved fire: burning bush (Exodus 3:2), Sinai (Exodus 19:18), pillar of fire (Exodus 13:21), Ezekiel's chariot (Ezekiel 1:4).

Fire represents holiness that consumes impurity, glory that cannot be approached carelessly, judgment that purifies or destroys. Isaiah's audience would connect this to historical judgments—Assyria destroyed by angel (Isaiah 37:36), foreshadowing greater future judgment.

## Related Passages

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**Ephesians 2:8** — Salvation by grace through faith

**John 3:16** — God's love and salvation

**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

## Study Questions

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1. How does God's 'anger' differ from human anger—righteous response to evil versus selfish reaction?
2. What does the imagery of God's words as devouring fire teach about the power and danger of divine speech?
3. How should awareness of God's burning holiness and coming judgment shape evangelism and worship?

## Interlinear Text

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הִנֵּה	שֵׁם	יְהוָה	בָּא	מִמֶּרֶק ק	בֵּעַר
H2009	Behold the name	of the LORD	cometh	from far	burning
	H8034	H3068	H935	H4801	H1197
אִפּוֹ	וְכִבֹּד	מִשָּׁאָה	שִׁפְתָיו	מְלֵאוֹ	עַם
with his anger	thereof is heavy	and the burden	his lips	are full	of indignation
H639	H3514	H4858	H8193	H4390	H2195
וּלְשׁוֹנוֹ	כֵּשֶׁל	אֲכָלָת:			
and his tongue	fire	as a devouring			
H3956	H784	H398			

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