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A Visionary Man

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Chapter 4

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For behold they did murmur in many things against their father, because he was a visionary man, and had led them out of the land of Jerusalem. (1 Nephi 2:11)

In the Book of Mormon, Lehi is three times referred to as “a visionary man” (1 Nephi 2:11; 5:2, 4). The term does not appear in the King James Version of the Bible, but is nonetheless authentic. It is the Hebrew word *hozeh*, the active participle of the root from which derive *hazon* and *hizzayon*, “vision.”¹ In each case, the King James Version translates the term as “seer,” which is the same as the KJV rendering for *ro’eh* (from the verb “to see”), used of the prophet Samuel,² of the priest Zadok,³ and of the prophet Hanani.⁴

Both Hebrew roots have the verbal meaning of “to see,” but it is likely that *hōzeh* is behind the Book of Mormon term visionary man, while *ro’eh* is probably the word behind “seer” in 2 Nephi 3:6–7, 11, 14 and Mosiah 8:13–17. The latter passage, along with Mosiah 28:13–16 and Joseph Smith—History 1:35, indicates that the term seer was used by the Nephites to designate one who had

¹ See 2 Samuel 24:11; 1 Chronicles 21:9; 25:5; 2 Chronicles 9:29; 12:15; 19:2; 29:25, 30; 35:15; Amos 7:12.

² See 1 Samuel 9:9, 11, 19; 1 Chronicles 9:22; 26:28; 29:29.

³ See 2 Samuel 15:27.

⁴ See 2 Chronicles 16:7, 10. Hanani is termed a *hozeh* in 2 Chronicles 19:2.

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power to use the interpreters, which have come to be known to us as the Urim and Thummim.

In the Book of Mormon, both Lehi's wife and his elder sons derisively call him "a visionary man." In response to Sariah, Lehi said, "I know that I am a visionary man; for if I had not seen the things of God in a vision I should not have known the goodness of God" (1 Nephi 5:4). In Amos 7:12, Amaziah, priest of the apostate shrine erected at Bethel by King Jeroboam, uses the term when addressing the prophet Amos, telling him, "O thou seer, go, flee thee away into the land of Judah." Amos's response is similar to that of Lehi: "I was no prophet, neither was I a prophet's son; but I was an herdman, and a gatherer of sycamore fruit: and the Lord took me as I followed the flock, and the Lord said unto me, Go, prophesy unto my people Israel" (Amos 7:14–15).

Lehi's visionary powers were again manifest when he told his family, "Behold, I have dreamed a dream; or, in other words, I have seen a vision" (1 Nephi 8:2; compare 8:36).⁵ The idiom "dreamed a dream" is clearly an example of the cognate accusative, known from Hebrew and other ancient languages, in which the verb is followed by a noun (here used as direct object or accusative) deriving from the same root.⁶ From this, it also seems likely that the words "seen a vision" represent another cognate accusative.

⁵ For a tie between dreams and visions, see Daniel 1:17; Isaiah 29:7; Job 33:15.

⁶ The Hebrew idiom is found in Genesis 37:5, 9; 40:5, 8; 41:11; Deuteronomy 13:3; Judges 7:13; Daniel 2:3.

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We can illustrate this by rendering the English as “seen a scene,” “vised a vision,” or “envisioned a vision.” It is likely that the original read *haziti hazon*, using a verb and noun deriving from the same root as *hozeh*, “visionary.”⁷ The fact that this Hebrew root is found in cognate constructions in both Isaiah 1:1 and Ezekiel 12:27; 13:7, 16 adds strength to this suggestion.

⁷ This view is at variance with Nibley's suggestion that the term “visionary” used in reference to Lehi was the same as *ha-piqqeah* found in one of the Lachish letters. Hugh W. Nibley, *The Prophetic Book of Mormon* (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book and FARMS, 1989), 393–94. But *ha-piqqea'* really refers to one whose eyes are open. The fact that *hozeh* derives from the same root as the word for “vision” makes it a better candidate.