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## 2 Kings 18:34

	אֵיֵהْ אֱלֹהֵיםplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigאֲיֵהْ אֱלֹהֵי
Hebrew	hebrew
	Meanings:
	* God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels
	Noun, masculine מֲלְהֵיםplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big אֱלֹהִים
	hebrew
	Meanings:
	* God * god * goddess * divine ones * angels
	Noun, masculine סְפַרְנַיִם הַגַּע וְעַגֵּה כִּי הַצִּילוּ אֶת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin- autotooltip_big אֵת
	hebrew
	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.
	For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by בָּרֵא אֱלֹהֵים ( שֹׁמְרְוֹן מִיָּדֶי
ESV	Where are the gods of Hamath and Arpad? Where are the gods of Sepharvaim, Hena, and Ivvah? Have they delivered Samaria out of my hand?
NIV	Where are the gods of Hamath and Arpad? Where are the gods of Sepharvaim, Hena and Ivvah? Have they rescued Samaria from my hand?
NLT	What happened to the gods of Hamath and Arpad? And what about the gods of Sepharvaim, Hena, and Ivvah? Did any god rescue Samaria from my power?

ποῦ ἐστιγρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigεἰμί

greek

εἰμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be").

It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example  $\epsilon i \mu i$  is the word for am and  $\tilde{\eta} \nu$  is the word for was, e.g. oplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip bigo

greek

The definite article  $\theta \epsilon \delta c$  plugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_big $\theta \epsilon \delta c$ 

greek

Masculine noun meaning:

\* A god or goddess \* God Αιμαθ καὶplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί

greek

Meaning

\* And \* Also \* Both \* Even \* Too \* So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" Αρφαδ ποῦ ἐστινριυgin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigεἰμί

greek

LXX

εἰμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be").

It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example  $\epsilon i \mu i$  is the word for am and  $\tilde{\eta} \nu$  is the word for was, e.g. oplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigo

greek

The definite article θεὸςplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigθεὸς

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Masculine noun meaning:

\* A god or goddess \* God Σεπφαρουαιν καὶplugin-autotooltip\_\_default pluginautotooltip bigκαί

greek

Meaning

\* And \* Also \* Both \* Even \* Too \* So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ὅτι ἐξείλαντο Σαμάρειαν ἐκ χειρός μου

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KJV

Where are the gods of Hamath, and of Arpad? where are the gods of Sepharvaim, Hena, and Ivah? have they delivered Samaria out of mine hand?

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