2 Samuel 19:6

אָת ניִאמֶל הֹבַּשְׁתְ הַיּוֹם אֶת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bign אַת ניאמֶר הֹבַּשְׁתְ הַיּוֹם אֶת

hehrev

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. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ-Genesis 1:1. הַּבָּים הַשׁנִים הַשׁנִים הַשׁנִים הַ-Genesis 1:1 הָּבָּים הַשׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּיִּים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנְים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְׁנִים הַּשְׁנִים הַּשְׁנִים הַּשְׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הְּעִּים הַשְׁנִים בּינִים הַּשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים הַשְּׁנִים בּינִים הַשְּיִים הַּיְּבְּים בְּיִּבְּים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְׁנִים הַּעְּים בּישְׁנִים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְׁנִים בּישְׁנִים בּישְּבְּים בְּישְׁבְּים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְּים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְּים בְּישְּים בּישְּים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְּים בְּישְׁנִים בְּישְּים בְּישְׁבְּים בְּישְּים בְּישְׁבְּים בְּישְׁבְּים בְּישְּים בְּישְּים בְּישְׁב

hebrew

Meaning:

Meaning

* Face * Presence * Front or surface

Hebrew

Noun. Masculine. Although it looks plural in form (ending in יס, it is almost always used as a singular in meaning - a type of plural of intensity or plural of form common in Hebrew for body parts that come in pairs or have multiple aspects. אַבְּלִיִים אָת שְׁבָּלִים אָת pairs or have multiple aspects. אַבְּלִים הָמוֹם pairs or have multiple aspects. אַבּלָים הַאָם אַבּלָים אָת

hebrew

hebrew

The Hebrew אַ 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. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ.Genesis 1:1 נַפֵּשׁ בְּלִישְׁד וְּבַפֶּשׁ בּלְיִשִּׁד וְבַפֶּשׁ בּלִישְׁד וּבְפַשׁ בַּלִישְׁד וּבַפֶּשׁ בּלִישְׁד וּבַפֶּשׁ בַּעְּשׁ בּלִישְׁד וּבַפֶּשׁ בַּלְישִׁד וּבַפֶּשׁ בּלִישְׁד וּבַפֶּשׁ בּלִישִׁד וּבַפֶּשׁ בּלִישִׁד וּבַפֶּשׁ בּלִישִׁד וּבַפֶּשׁ בּלִישִׁד וּבַפֶּשׁ בּלִישִׁד וּבַפְשׁ בּלִישְׁד וּבַפֶּשׁ בּלִישִׁד וּבַפְשׁ בּלִישְׁד וּבַפָּשׁ בּלִישְׁד וּבְּלַשְׁד בּלִיבְשׁיִד וּבַפֶּשׁ בּלִישְׁד וּבְּלַשְׁד בּלִישְׁד בּלִישְׁד בּלִיבְּשׁ בַּלְישִׁד וּבַפְשׁ בּלִישְׁד בּלִיבְּשׁ בַּעְשִׁד בְּלִישְׁד וּבְּלַשְׁ בַּלְיִי בְּלִיבְּשׁ בַּלְיִי בּלְיִבְּשׁ בַּלִישְׁ בַּלְיִי בְּלִיבְּ בּלִיבְּשׁ בַּלִישְׁד בּלִיבְּשׁ בַּלִישִׁ בּלִיבְּשׁ בַּלִישְׁד וּבְּלַשׁ בּלִישְׁד בּלִיבִּשׁ בַּלְיִי בּלְיבִּשְׁ בַּלְיִי בְּלִיבְּשׁ בַּלְיִי בְּלִיבְּעִׁם בְּלִיבְּשׁ בַּלְיִי בְּלִיבְּעִּשְׁ בַּלְיִי בְּלִיבְּעִּשְׁ בַּלְיִי בְּעִבְּעִּי בְּלִיבְּעִּשְׁ בַּלְיִי בְּעִׁבְּעִׁ בְּלִיבְּעִּי בְּלִיבְּעִׁ בַּלְיִי בְּעָבְּעִים בְּלִיבְּעִּעִּי בְּלִיבְּעִּי בְּלִיבְּעִּיבְּעִּים בְּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִישִׁ בְּלִיבְּעִּעְּעִים בְּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִיבְּעִּעְּעִי בְּעָּעִים בְּעִים בְּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִּיבְּעִי בְּעִּיבְּעִי בְּעִּעִים בְּעִּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִּעִי בְּעִּעִים בְּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִּעִּיבְּעִי בּעִּעִּיבְּעִי בְּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִּיבְּעִי בְּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִיבְּעִי בְּעִיבְּעִים בְּעִיבְּעִיבְעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִּיבְּעִבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִּעְּיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִּיבְּעִיבְּעִּבְּעִיבְּעִּיבְּעִּיבְּעִיבְּעִּיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִּבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִּיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִּיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִיבְּעִּיבְע

because you love those who hate you and hate those who love you. For you have made it clear today that commanders and servants are nothing to you, for today I know that if Absalom were alive and all of us were dead today, then you would be pleased.

You love those who hate you and hate those who love you. You have made it clear today that the commanders and their men mean nothing to you. I see that you would be pleased if Absalom were alive today and all of us were dead.

NLT You seem to love those who hate you and hate those who love you. You have made it clear today that your commanders and troops mean nothing to you. It seems that if Absalom had lived and all of us had died, you would be pleased.

τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀγαπᾶν τοὺςplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ μισοῦντάς σε καὶplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" μισεῖν τοὺ cplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigó, ἡ, τό Meaning: * The The definite article Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῶ τῆ ἀναπῶντάς σε καὶριμαin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἀνήγγειλας σήμερον ὅτι οὕκ εἰσινρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigelμί greek είμι is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be"). lt an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. oἰplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό LXX areek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἄρχοντές σου οὐδὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoὐδέ greek * Not * Nor * Neither * Not even A combination of the words οὐ (meaning no) and δέ (meaning however or but). The word οὐδέ adds another negative element to a sentence that already has one. οὐδέ can join words, phrases, or whole clauses. It often functions like English Matthew 6:20John 7:5Romans 3:10 παΐδες ὅτι ἔγνωκα σήμερον ὅτι εἰ Αβεσσαλωμ ἔζη πάντεςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default greek **Meaning** * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable. With singular countable nouns → "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 ἡμεῖς σήμερον νεκροί ὅτι τότε τὸpluginautotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό greek Meaning The The definite article Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ εύθὲς ἦvplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί εἰμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be"). lt an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example εἰμί is the word for am and ἤν is the word for was, e.g. ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν Preposition meaning "in". ὀφθαλμοῖς σου

KJV

In that thou lovest thine enemies, and hatest thy friends. For thou hast declared this day, that thou regardest neither princes nor servants: for this day I perceive, that if Absalom had lived, and all we had died this day, then it had pleased thee well.

2 Samuel 19:5 ← 2 Samuel 19:6 → 2 Samuel 19:7

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