

2 Samuel 8

Verses: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18

Text

Hebrew

	הִיָּה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big הִיָּה hebrew The word הִיָּה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament. This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 וַיְהִי בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big
1	הֵא hebrew The Hebrew הֵא 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 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים (פְּלִשְׁתִּים וַיַּכְנִיעֵם וַיִּקַּח דָּוִד אֶת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big הֵא hebrew The Hebrew הֵא 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 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים (מִתְּגַהֲמַת מִיַּד פְּלִשְׁתִּים

	אתָּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ 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 בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים (מוֹאֵב וַיִּמְדֹּם בְּלִבְל' הַשָּׁכֵב אתָּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ 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 אֶרֶץ (אֶרֶץ) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אתָּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big
2	hebrew Meaning: * Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country The word אָרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground. When coupled with heavens (שָׁמַיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order. Genesis 12:1 הָיָה הָיָה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The word הָיָה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament. This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3 Exodus 3:12 Ruth 1:1 Isaiah 2:2 מוֹאֵב לְדֹד לַעֲבָדִים נִשְׁאֵי מִנְחָה
3	אתָּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ 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 בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים (הַדְּעִיזָּר בְּרָחֵב מִלֶּד צוֹבָה בְּלִבְל' הַשָּׁכֵב לְהַשִּׁיב יָדוֹ בְּנֵהר פְּרָת

4	את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew את 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 בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים (כָּל הָרָכָב וַיֹּתֵר מִמֶּנּוּ מֵאֶה רָכָב
5	ותבא ארם דמשק לעזר להדדעזר מלך צובה וגד דוד בארם עשרים ושנים אלף איש plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big
6	היה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The word היה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament. This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 וַיֵּשֶׁע יְהוָה לְדוֹד לַעֲבָדִים נוֹשָׁאִי מִנְחָה וַיֵּשֶׁע יְהוָה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning * Yahweh - God's personal name It is not a generic term for “god”, but rather the word יהוה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament. First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6 את plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew את 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 בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים (דָּוִד בְּכָל אֲשֶׁר הָלַךְ

7	אתָּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ 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 (שֵׁלֵטִי הַזֶּהב אֲשֶׁר הָיוּ הֵיָּהּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The word הֵיָּהּ means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament. This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 אֵל עֲבָדֵי הַדְּדָעָר וַיְבִיאֵם יְרוּשָׁלַם
8	וּמִבְּטַח וּמִבְּרִיתִי עָרֵי הַדְּדָעָר לְקַח הַמֶּלֶךְ דָּוִד נְחֻשֶׁת הַרְבֵּה מְאֹד
9	אתָּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ 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 (כָּל תֵּיִל הַדְּדָעָר בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים

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hebrew

The Hebrew **אֶת** 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 לוֹ (יְוָרֵם בְּנֵו אֵל הַמִּלְךְ דָּוִד לְשֹׂאֵל לוֹ

Meaning

* To kneel * To bless God as an act of adoration * To bless man as a benefit * Sometimes, to curse

Verb, appearing approximately 330 times in the Old Testament.

The word בְּרֵךְ marks important moments of covenant, worship, inheritance and hope. Genesis 1:28 Psalm 103:1 Numbers 6:24 הִנֵּה כִּי אֵישׁ מִלְחָמוֹת תִּנְעִי הִנֵּה

10

hebrew

The word הָיָא means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.

This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.

* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3 Exodus 3:12 Ruth 1:1 Isaiah 2:2 **הָיָא וּבְרִיאָתוֹ**
היה בריאתו

hebrew

The word הָיָא means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.

This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.

* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3 Exodus 3:12 Ruth 1:1 Isaiah 2:2 כְּלִי כֶסֶף וְכֵל זָהָב וְכֵל נְחֹשֶׁת

	אתָּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ 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 הָאֱלֹהִים (הַקֹּדֶשׁ הַמְּלֶכֶת דָּוִד לַיהוָה) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew 11 Meaning * Yahweh - God's personal name It is not a generic term for “god”, but rather the word יְהוָה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament. First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6 עַם הַכֶּסֶף וְהַזָּהָב אֲשֶׁר הַקֹּדֶשׁ מְכֹל הַגִּזְיִם אֲשֶׁר כָּבַשׁ
12	מֶאֱרֶם וּמִמּוֹאָב וּמִבְּנֵי עַמּוֹן וּמִפְּלִשְׁתִּים וּמִעַמְלֵק וּמִשָּׁלַל הַדְּדַעֲר בֶּן רָחָב מֶלֶךְ צוּבָה
13	אתָּ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The Hebrew אתָּ 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 בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (אֶרֶם בְּגִיָּא מֶלֶח שְׁמוּנָה עֶשֶׂר אֱלֹף)

	הִיָּה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew The word הִיָּה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament. This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence. * It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 הָיָה וַיֵּשֶׁע יְהוָה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big hebrew Meaning
14	* Yahweh - God's personal name It is not a generic term for “god”, but rather the word יְהוָה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament. First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6 אֵת plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big 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 בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים (דָּוָד בְּכָל אֲשֶׁר הָלַךְ
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16	וַיֹּאבֵב בֶּן צְרוּיָה עַל הַצָּבָא וַיהוֹשֻׁפָּט בֶּן אֲחִילָיִד מִצִּיֵּר
17	וַצִּדּוֹק בֶּן אֲחִיטוֹב וְאַחִימֶלֶךְ בֶּן אֲבִיתָר כֹּהֲנֵי יְשׁוּרָה סוֹפֵר

	הָיָה plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big הָיָה hebrew
18	The word הָיָה means “to exist” or “to be” or “to become” or “to come into being” and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.
	This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.
	* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2

ESV

1	After this David defeated the Philistines and subdued them, and David took Metheg-ammah out of the hand of the Philistines.
2	And he defeated Moab and he measured them with a line, making them lie down on the ground. Two lines he measured to be put to death, and one full line to be spared. And the Moabites became servants to David and brought tribute.
3	David also defeated Hadadezer the son of Rehob, king of Zobah, as he went to restore his power at the river Euphrates.
4	And David took from him 1,700 horsemen, and 20,000 foot soldiers. And David hamstringed all the chariot horses but left enough for a hundred chariots.
5	And when the Syrians of Damascus came to help Hadadezer king of Zobah, David struck down 22,000 men of the Syrians.
6	Then David put garrisons in Aram of Damascus, and the Syrians became servants to David and brought tribute. And the LORD gave victory to David wherever he went.
7	And David took the shields of gold that were carried by the servants of Hadadezer and brought them to Jerusalem.
8	And from Betah and from Berothai, cities of Hadadezer, King David took very much bronze.
9	When Toi king of Hamath heard that David had defeated the whole army of Hadadezer,
10	Toi sent his son Joram to King David, to ask about his health and to bless him because he had fought against Hadadezer and defeated him, for Hadadezer had often been at war with Toi. And Joram brought with him articles of silver, of gold, and of bronze.
11	These also King David dedicated to the LORD, together with the silver and gold that he dedicated from all the nations he subdued,
12	from Edom, Moab, the Ammonites, the Philistines, Amalek, and from the spoil of Hadadezer the son of Rehob, king of Zobah.
13	And David made a name for himself when he returned from striking down 18,000 Edomites in the Valley of Salt.
14	Then he put garrisons in Edom; throughout all Edom he put garrisons, and all the Edomites became David's servants. And the LORD gave victory to David wherever he went.
15	So David reigned over all Israel. And David administered justice and equity to all his people.
16	Joab the son of Zeruiah was over the army, and Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud was recorder,
17	and Zadok the son of Ahitub and Ahimelech the son of Abiathar were priests, and Seraiah was secretary,
18	and Benaiah the son of Jehoiada was over the Cherethites and the Pelethites, and David's sons were priests.

NIV

1	In the course of time, David defeated the Philistines and subdued them, and he took Metheg Ammah from the control of the Philistines.
2	David also defeated the Moabites. He made them lie down on the ground and measured them off with a length of cord. Every two lengths of them were put to death, and the third length was allowed to live. So the Moabites became subject to David and brought tribute.
3	Moreover, David fought Hadadezer son of Rehob, king of Zobah, when he went to restore his control along the Euphrates River.
4	David captured a thousand of his chariots, seven thousand charioteers and twenty thousand foot soldiers. He hamstringed all but a hundred of the chariot horses.
5	When the Arameans of Damascus came to help Hadadezer king of Zobah, David struck down twenty-two thousand of them.
6	He put garrisons in the Aramean kingdom of Damascus, and the Arameans became subject to him and brought tribute. The LORD gave David victory wherever he went.
7	David took the gold shields that belonged to the officers of Hadadezer and brought them to Jerusalem.
8	From Tebah and Berothai, towns that belonged to Hadadezer, King David took a great quantity of bronze.
9	When Tou king of Hamath heard that David had defeated the entire army of Hadadezer,
10	he sent his son Joram to King David to greet him and congratulate him on his victory in battle over Hadadezer, who had been at war with Tou. Joram brought with him articles of silver and gold and bronze.
11	King David dedicated these articles to the LORD, as he had done with the silver and gold from all the nations he had subdued:
12	Edom and Moab, the Ammonites and the Philistines, and Amalek. He also dedicated the plunder taken from Hadadezer son of Rehob, king of Zobah.
13	And David became famous after he returned from striking down eighteen thousand Edomites in the Valley of Salt.
14	He put garrisons throughout Edom, and all the Edomites became subject to David. The LORD gave David victory wherever he went.
15	David reigned over all Israel, doing what was just and right for all his people.
16	Joab son of Zeruiah was over the army; Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud was recorder;
17	Zadok son of Ahitub and Ahimelech son of Abiathar were priests; Seraiah was secretary;
18	Benaiah son of Jehoiada was over the Kerethites and Pelethites; and David's sons were royal advisers.

NLT

1	After this, David defeated and subdued the Philistines by conquering Gath, their largest town.
2	David also conquered the land of Moab. He made the people lie down on the ground in a row, and he measured them off in groups with a length of rope. He measured off two groups to be executed for every one group to be spared. The Moabites who were spared became David's subjects and paid him tribute money.
3	David also destroyed the forces of Hadadezer son of Rehob, king of Zobah, when Hadadezer marched out to strengthen his control along the Euphrates River.
4	David captured 1,700 charioteers and 20,000 foot soldiers. He crippled all the chariot horses except enough for 100 chariots.
5	When Arameans from Damascus arrived to help King Hadadezer, David killed 22,000 of them.
6	Then he placed several army garrisons in Damascus, the Aramean capital, and the Arameans became David's subjects and paid him tribute money. So the LORD made David victorious wherever he went.
7	David brought the gold shields of Hadadezer's officers to Jerusalem,

LXX

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	καί plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big καί 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" ἐνάταξεν Δαυὶδ τὴνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big greek The definite article Μωαβ καίplugin-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" διεμέτρησεν αὐτούςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεν greek Preposition meaning "in". σχοινίαις κομίσας αὐτούςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐνί τῇplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigν greek The definite article γῆνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigῆ Meaning: * Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5) Feminine noun. Connected to the English words "ground", "geometry" and "geology". It occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis 2:7Genesis 12:1 καίplugin-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" ἐγένετο τὰplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigν greek The definite article δύο σχοινίατα τῶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigν greek The definite article θανάτωσαι καίplugin-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" τὰplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigν greek The definite article δύο σχοινίατα ἐξώγρησεν καίplugin-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" ἐγένετο Μωαβ τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigν greek The definite article Δαυὶδ εἰς δούλους φέροντας ξένα
2	καί plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big καί 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" ἐνάταξεν Δαυὶδ τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big greek The definite article Ἀδρααζα υἱὸν Ρααβ βασιλέα Σουβα πορευομένου αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐπιστήσαι τῇplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigν greek The definite article χεῖρα αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning * He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐνί τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigν greek The definite article νοταμὸν Εὐφράτην
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καί plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί	
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Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
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The definite article κατά Δαμασκόν καί plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί	
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Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἔσωσεν κύριος τὸν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigτὸν	
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The definite article Δαυιδ ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν	
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Preposition meaning "in". πᾶσιν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς	
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 ὅς ἐπορεύετο	

* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same	
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) εἰς ἑρουνσλημ και	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
greek	
Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
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greek	
Meaning	
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same	
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Σουσακμ βασιλευς Αιγύπτου εν	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεν
greek	
Preposition meaning "in". τω	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό
greek	
The definite article αναβηται αυτον	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαυτός
greek	
Meaning	
* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same	
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.	
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) εἰς ἑρουνσλημ εν	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεν
greek	
Preposition meaning "in". ημεραις Ροβοαμ υιού Σολομώντος	

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	 kaiplugin-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" ταῦταplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — "this" as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἡγίασεν ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article βασιλεὺς Δαυιδ τῷplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article κυρίῳ μετὰ τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek 11The definite article ἀργυρίου καίplugin-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" μετὰ τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article χρυσίου οὗ ἡγίασεν ἐκ πασῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἡ 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 τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article πόλεων ὧν κατεδυνάστευσεν
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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 εἰμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g.,	

KJV

1	And after this it came to pass, that David smote the Philistines, and subdued them: and David took Methegammah out of the hand of the Philistines.
2	And he smote Moab, and measured them with a line, casting them down to the ground; even with two lines measured he to put to death, and with one full line to keep alive. And so the Moabites became David's servants, and brought gifts.
3	David smote also Hadadezer, the son of Rehob, king of Zobah, as he went to recover his border at the river Euphrates.
4	And David took from him a thousand chariots, and seven hundred horsemen, and twenty thousand footmen: and David houghed all the chariot horses, but reserved of them for an hundred chariots.
5	And when the Syrians of Damascus came to succour Hadadezer king of Zobah, David slew of the Syrians two and twenty thousand men.
6	Then David put garrisons in Syria of Damascus: and the Syrians became servants to David, and brought gifts. And the LORD preserved David whithersoever he went.
7	And David took the shields of gold that were on the servants of Hadadezer, and brought them to Jerusalem.
8	And from Betah, and from Berothai, cities of Hadadezer, king David took exceeding much brass.
9	When Toi king of Hamath heard that David had smitten all the host of Hadadezer,
10	Then Toi sent Joram his son unto king David, to salute him, and to bless him, because he had fought against Hadadezer, and smitten him: for Hadadezer had wars with Toi. And Joram brought with him vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and vessels of brass:
11	Which also king David did dedicate unto the LORD, with the silver and gold that he had dedicated of all nations which he subdued;
12	Of Syria, and of Moab, and of the children of Ammon, and of the Philistines, and of Amalek, and of the spoil of Hadadezer, son of Rehob, king of Zobah.
13	And David gat him a name when he returned from smiting of the Syrians in the valley of salt, being eighteen thousand men.
14	And he put garrisons in Edom; throughout all Edom put he garrisons, and all they of Edom became David's servants. And the LORD preserved David whithersoever he went.
15	And David reigned over all Israel; and David executed judgment and justice unto all his people.
16	And Joab the son of Zeruiah was over the host; and Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud was recorder;

17	And Zadok the son of Ahitub, and Ahimelech the son of Abiathar, were the priests; and Seraiah was the scribe;
18	And Benaiah the son of Jehoiada was over both the Cherethites and the Pelethites; and David's sons were chief rulers.

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