

Genesis 43:7

	plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigאֶת אֶת
Hebrew	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 אֱלֹהִים (אֱלֹהִים)
ESV	They replied, "The man questioned us carefully about ourselves and our kindred, saying, 'Is your father still alive? Do you have another brother?' What we told him was in answer to these questions. Could we in any way know that he would say, 'Bring your brother down'?"
NIV	They replied, "The man questioned us closely about ourselves and our family. 'Is your father still living?' he asked us. 'Do you have another brother?' We simply answered his questions. How were we to know he would say, 'Bring your brother down here'?"
NLT	"The man kept asking us questions about our family," they replied. "He asked, 'Is your father still alive? Do you have another brother?' So we answered his questions. How could we know he would say, 'Bring your brother down here'?"

LXX	οἱplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ greek δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. εἶπαν ἐρωτῶν ἐπηρώτησεν ἡμᾶς ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἄνθρωπος 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” τὴνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article γενεὰν ἡμῶν λέγων εἰ ἔτι ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article πατὴρ ὑμῶν ζῇ εἰ ἔστινplugin-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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ὑμῖν ἀδελφός 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” ἀπηγγεῖλαμεν αὐτῷplugin-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) κατὰ τὴνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἐπερώτησιν ταύτηνplugin-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 μὴ ᾔδεμεν εἰ ἐρεῖ ἡμῖν ἀγάγετε τὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ greek The definite article ἀδελφὸν ὑμῶν

KJV	And they said, The man asked us straitly of our state, and of our kindred, saying, Is your father yet alive? have ye another brother? and we told him according to the tenor of these words: could we certainly know that he would say, Bring your brother down?
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