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## Deal gently with the young man

During Absalom's revolt David told his three generals, Joah, Abishai, and Ittai: Deal gently, for my sake, with the young man, even with Absalom. This rendering is retained in RV<sup>10</sup> and in the new translation issued by the Jewish Publication Society of America. AV puts Deal in italics, because A has in 2 S 185: Le át lî lan-ná'r le Absalôm. The first word is supposed to be an adverbial expression meaning gently, but we require an imperative. I has Servate mihi puerum Absalom, and C: Istemírû lî le 'ullêmâ, le 'Absalôm, GA Φείσασθέ μοι τοῦ παιδαρίου Αβεσσαλωμ. For the Aramaic istemár we should expect istemár, with š, because we have šamâru in Assyrian and šamár in Hebrew, The s instead of š is due to the labial.

Heb. lě-'át is supposed to be a compound of the preposition lě and the noun at, gentleness; but I showed more than 20 years ago that there is no noun at, gentleness; the expression lě-'át or lě-'itti must be derived from the stem lût, to cover, veil; bal-lât, secretly, softly (GK<sup>28</sup> § 72, p) is synonymous with bassétr. My explanation (Kings 167, 36) is recorded in GB 16. The Arabic equivalent of Heb. lût is lâtta-ialittu which is a synonym of sâtara and kâtama. We have the same root in lâtaxa, to soil, and lît, skin, prop. cover (OC 33, 86'). Ass. lîtu, cover, curtain, is recorded in GB 16 381' sub lût. NE 59, 6 we have ana lît Ût-napištim, to the mysterious place of Ut-napistim. We must read in 2 S 18 5: lôt-lî lan-nû'r lě-'Abšalôm. The form lôt<lât is the inf. abs. of lût, and the inf. abs. may be used instead of the imperative (GK<sup>28</sup> § 113, bb).

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<sup>10</sup> For the abbreviations see above, p. 326, n. 2.