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Acts 14:12

	ἐκάλουν τε τὸνplugin-autotooltipdefault plugin-autotooltip_bigὀ, 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 Βαρναβᾶν Δία, τὸνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, 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 δὲplugin-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. Παῦλον Ἑρμῆν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτὸςplugin-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) ἦvplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
Greek	greek
	εlμί 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. ὀplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὀ, 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 ἡγούμενος τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, 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 λόγου.plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigλόγος
	Meaning
	* A word or words * Statement * Message * Speech * Account * Used in John to mean God the Son
	Masculine noun. Related to the verb λέγω.
	λόγος in Greek Thought
	Before the New Testament, λόγος already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy, λόγος was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus, λόγος referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world

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ESV	Barnabas they called Zeus, and Paul, Hermes, because he was the chief speaker.
NIV	Barnabas they called Zeus, and Paul they called Hermes because he was the chief speaker.
NLT	They decided that Barnabas was the Greek god Zeus and that Paul was Hermes, since he was the chief speaker.
KJV	And they called Barnabas, Jupiter; and Paul, Mercurius, because he was the chief speaker.

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