

Colossians 1:18

	καί plugin-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” αὐτόςplugin-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) ἐστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐστί greek ἐμί 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 ἐμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὦ, ἦ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ κεφαλῇ τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὦ, ἦ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ σώματος, τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὦ, ἦ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἐκκλησίας· ὅςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὅς, ἦ, ὅ greek Meaning: * Who * Which * What The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent). It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐστί greek ἐμί 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 ἐμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἀρχήplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἀρχή greek Meaning: * Beginning * First * Elementary * Rulers, rule, domain Noun, feminine (first declension) Occurs 56 times in the New Testament, consistently conveying the idea of primacy - whether temporal (i.e. the start, e.g. John 1:1) or causal (i.e. the source) or governmental (i.e. the ruler, e.g. Ephesians 6:12 πρωτότοκος ἐκ τῶνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὦ, ἦ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ νεκρῶν, ἵνα γένηταιplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigγίνομαι greek Meaning * To Become * To Come into being * Generate * To Happen * Brought to pass Verb. Different from ἐμί (which means “to be” - a state of existence); γίνομαι, instead, emphasizes coming to be - a transition or event.John 1:14John 1:3Matthew 6:10 ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning “in”. νῆσινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigνῆς greek Meaning * All * Every * The whole Adjective. Usage in the New Testament The sense of νῆς 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 1:16Colossians 1:17 αὐτόςplugin-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) πρωτεύων,
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ESV	And he is the head of the body, the church. He is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead, that in everything he might be preeminent.
NIV	And he is the head of the body, the church; he is the beginning and the firstborn from among the dead, so that in everything he might have the supremacy.
NLT	Christ is also the head of the church, which is his body. He is the beginning, supreme over all who rise from the dead. So he is first in everything.
KJV	And he is the head of the body, the church: who is the beginning, the firstborn from the dead; that in all things he might have the preeminence.

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