

Colossians 2:22

Greek	ὅ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ή, 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 ἐστίν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
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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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g.

πάντα

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

εἰς φθορὰν τῇ

plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ή, τό

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ

ἀποχρήσει, κατὰ τὰ

plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ή, τό

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ

ἐντάλματα καὶ

plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαί

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”

διδασκαλίας τῶν

plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ή, τό

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ

ἀνθρώπων;

ESV	(referring to things that all perish as they are used)- according to human precepts and teachings?
NIV	These are all destined to perish with use, because they are based on human commands and teachings.
NLT	Such rules are mere human teachings about things that deteriorate as we use them.
KJV	Which all are to perish with the using;) after the commandments and doctrines of men?

[Colossians 2:21](#) ← [Colossians 2:22](#) → [Colossians 2:23](#)

Return to: [Home Page](#) → [Christianity](#) → [Bible](#) → [New Testament](#) → [Colossians](#) → [Colossians 2](#)

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