

Galatians 3:20

	ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article 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. μεσότης ἐνδὲςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰς gree Meaning: * One * First * One thing * Alone * Individual * One ma * Someone εἷς is the cardinal number (“one”). Sometimes it functions as a indefinitely pronoun (“someone” or “a certain one”). It agrees in gender, number and case with the noun it modifies. Occurs a little under 350 times in the New Testament.Matthew 8:19John 10:30 οὐκ ἔστιν,plugin-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. ὁplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ greek The definite article 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. θεδὲςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεδς greek Masculine noun meaning: * A god or goddess * God εἷςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἷς gree Meaning: * One * First * One thing * Alone * Individual * One ma * Someone εἷς is the cardinal number (“one”). Sometimes it functions as a indefinitely pronoun (“someone” or “a certain one”). It agrees in gender, number and case with the noun it modifies. Occurs a little under 350 times in the New Testament.Matthew 8:19John 10:30 ἔστιν,plugin-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.
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ESV	Now an intermediary implies more than one, but God is one.
NIV	A mediator, however, does not represent just one party; but God is one.
NLT	Now a mediator is helpful if more than one party must reach an agreement. But God, who is one, did not use a mediator when he gave his promise to Abraham.
KJV	Now a mediator is not a mediator of one, but God is one.

[Galatians 3:19](#) ← [Galatians 3:20](#) → [Galatians 3:21](#)Return to: [Home Page](#) → [Christianity](#) → [Bible](#) → [New Testament](#) → [Galatians](#) → [Galatians 3](#)

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