

Galatians 3:21

Greek	ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ οὗν νόμος κατὰ τῶν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
Greek	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἐπαγγελιῶν τοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ θεοῦ; plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεὸς
	greek
	Masculine noun meaning:
Greek	* A god or goddess * God μὴ γένοιτο plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigγίνομαι
	greek
	Meaning
	* To Become * To Come into being * Generate * To Happen * Brought to pass
	Verb.
	Different from εἶμι (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 εἰ γὰρ ἐδόθη νόμος ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
Greek	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ δυνάμενος ζωοποιῆσαι, ὅντως ἐκ νόμου ἦν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἶμι
	greek
	εἶμι 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 εἶμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἄν ἦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ δικαιοσύνη·

ESV	Is the law then contrary to the promises of God? Certainly not! For if a law had been given that could give life, then righteousness would indeed be by the law.
NIV	Is the law, therefore, opposed to the promises of God? Absolutely not! For if a law had been given that could impart life, then righteousness would certainly have come by the law.
NLT	Is there a conflict, then, between God's law and God's promises? Absolutely not! If the law could give us new life, we could be made right with God by obeying it.
KJV	Is the law then against the promises of God? God forbid: for if there had been a law given which could have given life, verily righteousness should have been by the law.

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Last update: **2025/10/23 00:28**

