

Galatians 5:17

Greek	ήplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive του της του Dative τῷ τῇ γάρ σὰρξ ἐπιθυμεῖ κατὰ τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive του της του Dative τῷ τῇ πνεύματος, τὸplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive του της του Dative τῷ τῇ δεplugin-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. πνεῦμα κατὰ τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive του της του Dative τῷ τῇ σαρκός· ταῦταplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigούτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο
	greek
	Meaning:
	* These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it
	Demonstrative pronoun.
	οὗτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — “this” as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 γάρ ἀλλήλοις ἀντίκειται, ἵνα μὴ ἂplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ή, ό
	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 ἐὰν θέλητε ταῦταplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigούτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο
	greek
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	Meaning:
	* To do * To make
	This verb - to do or make - is used in connection with a large range of activities including creation, covenant formation, obedience, miracles, sin and worship.
	Verb forms
	Present tense Person Greek Form

ESV	For the desires of the flesh are against the Spirit, and the desires of the Spirit are against the flesh, for these are opposed to each other, to keep you from doing the things you want to do.
NIV	For the sinful nature desires what is contrary to the Spirit, and the Spirit what is contrary to the sinful nature. They are in conflict with each other, so that you do not do what you want.
NLT	The sinful nature wants to do evil, which is just the opposite of what the Spirit wants. And the Spirit gives us desires that are the opposite of what the sinful nature desires. These two forces are constantly fighting each other, so you are not free to carry out your good intentions.
KJV	For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: and these are contrary the one to the other: so that ye cannot do the things that ye would.

[Galatians 5:16](#) ← [Galatians 5:17](#) → [Galatians 5:18](#)

Return to: [Home Page](#) → [Christianity](#) → [Bible](#) → [New Testament](#) → [Galatians](#) → [Galatians 5](#)

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