

Hebrews 2:11

Greek	ὁplugin-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 τε γὰρ ἀγιάζων καὶ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
	greek
	Meaning
	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
Greek	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” οἱ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοἱ, 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 ἀγιαζόμενοι ἐξ ἐνός plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐξ
	gree
	Meaning:
	* One * First * One thing * Alone * Individual * One ma * Someone
Greek	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 πάντες ·plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπάντες
	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 δι’ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδιὰ
	greek
	Meaning:
Greek	* Through * Because * On account of
	Preposition that relates to movement through space, time, means or cause - it's a preposition of movement and mediation.
	When used with the genitive case, διὰ emphasizes the means or channel by which something happens.John 1:3Matthew 24:12John 1:32 Timothy 2:10Romans 5:1John 1:17 ἦν ·plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὅς, ἡ, 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 αἰτίαν οὐκ ἐπαισχύνεται ἀδελφούς αὐτοῦς ·plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
	greek
	Meaning
	* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
Greek	Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) καλεῖν ,

ESV	For he who sanctifies and those who are sanctified all have one origin. That is why he is not ashamed to call them brothers,
NIV	Both the one who makes men holy and those who are made holy are of the same family. So Jesus is not ashamed to call them brothers.
NLT	So now Jesus and the ones he makes holy have the same Father. That is why Jesus is not ashamed to call them his brothers and sisters.
KJV	For both he that sanctifieth and they who are sanctified are all of one: for which cause he is not ashamed to call them brethren,

[Hebrews 2:10](#) ← [Hebrews 2:11](#) → [Hebrews 2:12](#)

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

From:
<https://groveserver.com/bible/> - **BibleWiki**

Permanent link:
https://groveserver.com/bible/doku.php?id=hebrews_2:11

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

