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## Judges 9:38

Hebrew Hebrew אין זכך אוֹה אפּוֹא פֿירן אַפֶּרְ מִי אַבְיּפֶלֶךְ כִּי עַבְּרָנֵע חָלָא זָה הְעַם אַפְּרְ הַאָּנִים בְּוֹ

Then Zebul said to him, "Where is your mouth now, you who said, "Who is Abimelech, that we should serve him?" Are not these the people whom you despised? Go out now and fight with them."

NIV Then Zebul said to him, "Where is your big talk now, you who said, "Who is Abimelech that we should be subject to him?" Aren't these the men you ridiculed? Go out and fight them!"

NLT Then Zebul turned on him and asked, "Now where is that big mouth of yours? Wasn't it you that said, "Who is Abimelech, and why should we be his servants?" The men you mocked are right outside the city! Go out and fight them!"

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καὶplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί
Meaning
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" εἶπεν πρὸςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip bigπρός
* To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About
Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.
πρός is a common preposition in Koine Greek that carries different meanings. It most frequently takes the accusative case, but at times it takes the genitive or dative cases, giving it a different meaning again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s... αὐτὸνρίμοἰη-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
greek
Meaning
 He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) Ζεβουλ ποῦ ἐστινplugin-autotooltip_ default plugin-autotooltip_ bigεἰμί
greek
είμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = "to be").
lt an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example είμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. νῦν τὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ἡ, τό
areek
Meaning:
 The
The definite article
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ στόμα σου τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
Meaning:
* The
The definite article
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ λέγον τίς ἐστινplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
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lt an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example είμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. Αβιμελεχ ὅτι δουλεύσομεν αὐτῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
greek
Meaning
 He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) οὐκ ἱδοὺ οὖτόςplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigοὖτος / αὕτη /τοῦτο
greek
* These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it
Demonstrative pronoun.
οὖτος 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 ἐστινρΙυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
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lt an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example είμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ὑplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigò, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ λαός ὂvplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigŏς, ἤ, ὅ
greek
Meaning:
The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent).
lt is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐξουδένωσας ἔξελθε νῦν καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bejκαί
greek
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
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Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)

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KJV Then said Zebul unto him, Where is now thy mouth, wherewith thou saidst, Who is Abimelech, that we should serve him? is not this the people that thou hast despised? go out, I pray now, and fight with them.

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