

Leviticus 11:33

	אֶתְּכֹן כָּל־חַרֵּשׁ אֲשֶׁר יִפֹּל מֵהֶם אֶל תּוֹכּוֹ כֹּל אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹכּוֹ יִטְמָא וְאֵתוֹ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigאֶתְּכֹן
Hebrew	hebrew The Hebrew אֶת word does not have a corresponding word in English. In Hebrew, it is a marker of the accusative, i.e. the word following it is the object of the sentence. It only ever occurs in conjunction with nouns associated with the definite article הַ. Genesis 1:1 תִּשְׁבְּרוּ
ESV	And if any of them falls into any earthenware vessel, all that is in it shall be unclean, and you shall break it.
NIV	If one of them falls into a clay pot, everything in it will be unclean, and you must break the pot.
NLT	“If such an animal falls into a clay pot, everything in the pot will be defiled, and the pot must be smashed.

LXX	καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” πάνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς 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 σκεῦος ὅσπράκινον εἰς ὃplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigῶς, ἥ, 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 ἐὰν πέσῃ ἀπὸ τούτωνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / 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 ἔνδον ὅσα ἐὰν ἔνδον ἧplugin-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. ἀκάθαρτα ἔσταιplugin-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. καὶplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” αὐτὸplugin-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) συντριβήσεται
-----	--

KJV	And every earthen vessel, whereinto any of them falleth, whatsoever is in it shall be unclean; and ye shall break it.
-----	---

[Leviticus 11:32](#) ← [Leviticus 11:33](#) → [Leviticus 11:34](#)

Return to: [Home Page](#) → [Christianity](#) → [Bible](#) → [Old Testament](#) → [Leviticus](#) → [Leviticus 11](#)

From:

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

Permanent link:

https://groveserver.com/bible/doku.php?id=leviticus_11:33

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

