Leviticus 11:34

Hebrew	מְכָּל הָאֹכֶל אֲשֶׁר יַאָבַׁל אֲשֶׁר יָבְוֹא עָלֵיו מֵיִם יִטְמֵא וְכָל מִשְׁקָהֹ אֲשֵׁר יִשְּׁתָּה בְּכָל כְּלֶי יִטְמֵא
ESV	Any food in it that could be eaten, on which water comes, shall be unclean. And all drink that could be drunk from every such vessel shall be unclean.
NIV	Any food that could be eaten but has water on it from such a pot is unclean, and any liquid that could be drunk from it is unclean.
NLT	If the water from such a container spills on any food, the food will be defiled. And any beverage in such a container will be defiled.

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καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

areek

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" πᾶνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip bigπᾶς

greek

Meaning

* All * Every * The whole

Adiective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \varsigma$ 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 βρῶμα ὂ ἔσθεται είς ὂ ἐὰν ἐπέλθη ἐπ αὐτὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός

areek

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) ὕδωρ ἀκάθαρτον ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip_default pluginautotooltip_bigεἰμί

greek

εἰμί 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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. καὶρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek Meaning

LXX

* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So

Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" πᾶνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς

greek

Meaning

* All * Every * The whole

Adjective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of $\pi \hat{\alpha} c$ depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.

With singular countable nouns \rightarrow "every" John 1:9John 3:16Colossians 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 ποτόν δ πίνεται ένρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigέν

areek

Preposition meaning "in". παντὶplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigπᾶς

greek

Meaning

* All * Every * The whole

Adjective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \zeta$ 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 ἀγγείω ἀκάθαρτον ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί

greek

εἰμί 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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g.

KJV Of all meat which may be eaten, that on which such water cometh shall be unclean: and all drink that may be drunk in every such vessel shall be unclean.

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