## **Leviticus 11:41**

Hebrew	אָבֶץ תַּשֹּׁבֵץ תַּשֹּׁבֵץ עֵל הָאֵֵבֶץ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigץ עַל הָאֵבֶץ
	hebrew
	Meaning:
	* Earth (e.g. Genesis 1:1) or world * Land * Countries or country
	The word אֶרֶץ can designate the whole of planet earth, or the inhabitable world or the national territory or ground.
	When coupled with heavens (שָׁמֵיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1 שַׁקֶץ הָוּא לְאֹ יֵאָבֵל
ESV	"Every swarming thing that swarms on the ground is detestable; it shall not be eaten.
NIV	"'Every creature that moves about on the ground is detestable; it is not to be eaten.
NLT	"All small animals that scurry along the ground are detestable, and you must never eat them.

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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"  $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \nu \rho \log n$  autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip big $\pi \tilde{\alpha} c$ 

greek

Meaning

\* All \* Every \* The whole

Adjective.

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 ἐρπετόν ὂplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigὄς, ἤ, ὄ

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 ἔρπει ἐπὶ τῆςplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigò, ἡ, τό

greek

LXX

Meaning:

\* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ γῆςplugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigyῆ

Meaning:

\* Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) \* Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) \* Country \* Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5)

Feminine noun. Connected to the English words "ground", "geometry" and "geology".

It occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis 2:7Genesis 12:1 βδέλυγμα τοῦτορlugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip bigοὖτος / αὕτη /τοῦτο

greek

Meaning:

\* 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 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. ὑμῖν οὐ βρωθήσεται

KJV And

And every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth shall be an abomination; it shall not be eaten.

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