

Leviticus 13:30

	<p>אתָּ <small>plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big</small></p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>The Hebrew אתָּ 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.</p>
Hebrew	<p>אתָּ <small>plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big</small> (הַזֵּנֵעַ וְהַיָּהּ מִרְאֵהוּ עִמָּק מִן הָעוֹר וְכִי שֵׁעַר צָהָב נָק וְסֹפֵא אִתּוֹ)</p> <p>hebrew</p> <p>The Hebrew אתָּ 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.</p> <p>For example, in Genesis 1:1 the word is preceded by <small>הוּא הַזָּכָר הָרִאשׁ אֲשֶׁר בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים</small></p>
ESV	<p>the priest shall examine the disease. And if it appears deeper than the skin, and the hair in it is yellow and thin, then the priest shall pronounce him unclean. It is an itch, a leprous disease of the head or the beard.</p>
NIV	<p>the priest is to examine the sore, and if it appears to be more than skin deep and the hair in it is yellow and thin, the priest shall pronounce that person unclean; it is an itch, an infectious disease of the head or chin.</p>
NLT	<p>the priest must examine it. If he finds it is more than skin-deep and has fine yellow hair on it, the priest must pronounce the person ceremonially unclean. It is a scabby sore of the head or chin.</p>

LXX	<p>καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So</p> <p>Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ὄψεται ὄplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>The definite article λερεύς τήνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>The definite article ἀφὴν καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So</p> <p>Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” ἰδοὺ ἦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>The definite article ὄψις αὐτήςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same</p> <p>Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.</p> <p>Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐγκολοιτέρα τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>The definite article δέρματος ἐνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Preposition meaning “in”. αὐτῆplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same</p> <p>Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.</p> <p>Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) δέplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. θριξ ξανθίζουσα λεπτή καίplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So</p> <p>Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as “and” μινεῖ αὐτὸνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός</p> <p>greek</p> <p>Meaning</p> <p>* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same</p> <p>Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.</p> <p>Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ὄplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>The definite article λερεύς θραυσιμά ἐστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί</p> <p>greek</p> <p>εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”).</p> <p>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. λέπρα τῆςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>The definite article κεφαλῆς ἢ λέπρα τοῦplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄ</p> <p>greek</p> <p>The definite article πάγωνός ἐστινplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί</p> <p>greek</p> <p>εἰμί is the first person singular verb for “to be” (εἶναι [the infinitive form] = “to be”).</p> <p>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.</p>
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KJV	Then the priest shall see the plague: and, behold, if it be in sight deeper than the skin; and there be in it a yellow thin hair; then the priest shall pronounce him unclean: it is a dry scall, even a leprosy upon the head or beard.
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[Leviticus 13:29](#) ← [Leviticus 13:30](#) → [Leviticus 13:31](#)

Return to: [Home Page](#) → [Christianity](#) → [Bible](#) → [Old Testament](#) → [Leviticus](#) → [Leviticus 13](#)

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