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Leviticus 27

Verses: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34

Text

Hebrew

יָהוָה plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigוְיִדְבֵּר יְהוֶה

hebrew

Meaning

* Yahweh - God's personal name

It is not a generic term for "god", but rather the word יְהוָה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament.

First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6

בָּיהְנֶה לְּפָּשְׁת לֵיהוֶה בָּעֶרְכְּךְּ נְפָּשְׁת לֵיהוֶה plugin-autotooltip__default pluginautotooltip_big:יהוֹה

hebrew

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הַיָּה plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigהְיָה

hebrew

The word הָיָה means "to exist" or "to be" or "to become" or "to come into being" and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.

This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.

* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 עֶּשְׁרֵים שָׁנֶּה וְעֵד בֶּן שִׁשִּׁים שָׁנֵה וְהָיֵה pluginautotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big.

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ָהָיָה הָוא וְהָיֶה plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big הָיָה

hebrew

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הַיָּה וְעָלֹּ בְּן עֵשְּׁרֵים שָׁנֶּה וְהָיֶה plugin-autotooltip_ default plugin-autotooltip_bigוּאָם מְבֵּן חָמֵשׁ שָׁנִּים וְעַד בֵּן עֵשְּׁרֵים שָׁנֶּה וְהָיֶה

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הָיָה plugin-autotooltip_ default plugin-autotooltip_bigוְאֶם מְבֶּן חֹדֵשׁ וְעַדֹּ בֵּן חָמֵשׁ שַׁלִּים וְהַיֶה

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ָהָיָה טְּבֶּר וְמָעְלָה אִם זָּבֶּר וְהָיֵה plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big הְיָה מֶבֶּן שִׁשִּׁים שָׁנֵה וָמַעְלָה אִם זָבֶּר וְהָיֵה

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פָנִיםplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigוְאָם מֶדְּ הוּאֹ מֵעֶרְכֶּּדְּ וְהֶעֵמִידוֹ לִפְנֵי

hebrew

Meaning:

* Face * Presence * Front or surface

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת 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 הַבּּהַן עַל פִּי אֲשֶׁר תַּשִּׁיגֹ יֵדַ Genesis 1:1 הַבּּהַן עַל פִּי אֲשֶׁר תַּשִּׁיגֹ יֵדַ בּרַר יָעריכנוּ הַכּהַן

יָהוָהplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigוּאָם בְּהֵמֶּה אֲשֶׁר יָקְרֵיבוּ מְמֵנָּה קָרְבֶּן לֵיהוֶה

hebrew

Meaning

* Yahweh - God's personal name

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hebrew

Meaning

9

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hebrew

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אתף plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip bigא יָחֱלִיפַּנוּ וָלָאׁ יָמֵיר אֹתֶוֹ

hebrew

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hebrew

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hebrew

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hebrew

Meaning

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11

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת 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 פָנִים plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big.

hebrew

Meaning:

* Face * Presence * Front or surface

Noun. Masculine. Although it looks plural in form (ending in -ם-), it is almost always used as a singular in meaning - a type of plural of intensity or plural of form common in Hebrew for body parts that come in pairs or have multiple aspects.

את plugin-autotooltip_ default plugin-autotooltip_biq וְהֶעֶבֶידְּ הַכֹּהֵלְ אֹלְּהּ

hebrew

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12

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ואָם גָאָל יִגָאַלַנָּה וְיָסֵף חַמִישָׁתוֹ עַל עַרְכֵּדְּ 13

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אָת gin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigאָישׁ כֵּי יָקַדְּשׁ אֶת

hebrew

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hebrew

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hebrew

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אָת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigאָם הַמַּקְדִּישׁ יִגְאַל אֶת

hebrew

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15 hebrew

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יָהוָֿה[אַם מִשִּׁדֵה אַחָזָּתוֹ יַקְדֵישׁ אִישׁ לֵיהוָה plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bign

hebrew

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אָם מִשִּׁנַת הַיֹּבֵל יַקְדֵּישׁ שָּׁדֵהוּ כְּעֵרְכִּדְּ יָקוּם 17

אָת אָתֵר הַיּבֵל ֿיַקְדָּישׁ שָּׁדֵהוּ וְחָשַּׁב לוֹ הַכּּהֵׁן אֶת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigאָם

hebrew

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אָת אָל יִגְאַל אָת plugin-autotooltip_ default plugin-autotooltip_biqאָם נָּאָל יִגְאַל אֶת

hebrew

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hebrew

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אָת plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigאָם לָא יָגאָל אָת

hebrew

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hebrew

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ָהָיָה plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigוְהָיָּה

hebrew

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hebrew

Meaning

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hebrew

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hebrew

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hebrew

22

Meaning

* Yahweh - God's personal name

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אֶת plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigוְחָשַּׁב לְוֹ הַכּּהֵׁן אֶת

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת 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 מֵכְסַת הֵעֶרְכָּדְּ עֻד שְׁנֵת הַיּבֵּל 1:1 מֵכְסַת הֶעֶרְכָּדְּ עֻד שְׁנֵת הַיּבֵּל 1:1 אָת מִינִבּל מַן אָת הַיּבֵּל מַן אָת הַיּבֵּל מִינִת הַיּבָּל מִינִת הַיּבְּל מִינִת הַיּבְּל מִינִת הַיּבָּל מִינִת הַיּבְּל מִינִית הַיּבְּת הַיּבְּל מִינִית הַיּבְּל מִינְית הַיּבְּל מִינְית הַיּבְּל מִינְית הַיּבְּל מִינִית הַיּבְּל מִינִית הַיּבְּל מִינִית הַיּבְּל מִינְית הַיּבְּל מִינְית הַיּבְּל מִּית הַיּבְּל מִּית הַיּיבּל מִינִית הַיּיבּל מִינִית הַיּבּל מִינִית הַיּיבּל מִינִית הַיּיבּל מִינְית הַיּיבּל מִינִית הַיּיבּית הַיּיבּל מִינִית הַיּיבּית הְיּיבּית הַיּיבּית הַיּבְיּבְּיב מִינְיבְית הַיּיבְּיבּיּבְית הַיּיבּיבּית הַיּיבּית הַיּבּית הַיּיבּית הַיּיבּית הַיּיבּית הַּיבּית הַיּיבּית ה

hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת 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 הָעֶרְכָּדְּ בַּיַּוֹם הַהֹּוּא קֹדֶשׁ יהוֹה plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigain-autotooltip

hebrew

23

Meaning

* Yahweh - God's personal name

It is not a generic term for "god", but rather the word יְהוָּה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament.

First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6

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רָאָבֶץ הָאָבֶּר קֿגָהוּ מֵאִתָּוֹ לַאֲשֶׁר לָוֹ אֲחֻזַּת הָאָבֶץ plugin-autotooltip_default pluginautotooltip_bigץאֵב הַשָּׁבֶּר הַיִּלֹבָל יָשָׁוּב הַשָּׁבֶּר הַאָבֶץ

hebrew

Meaning:

24

* 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 (שַׁמֵיִם), the phrase indicates the entire created order.Genesis 12:1

ָּהָיֶה plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigוְכָּל עֶּרְכְּּדּׁ יִהְיֶה

hebrew

The word הָיָה means "to exist" or "to be" or "to become" or "to come into being" and occurs 3561 times in the Old Testament.

This is the foundational verb of existence, identity, becoming and occurrence.

* It is used in the creation narrative of Genesis 1, represented by the English words Genesis 1:3Exodus 3:12Ruth 1:1Isaiah 2:2 בְּרָה יִהְיֶה plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip big מַּבְּט big מַּבְּט מַּבְּר מִּבְּט מַבְּר מִבְּיָם בּּרָה מִבְּיָם מַּבְּר מִבְּיָם מַּבְּר מִבְּיָם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּר מִבְּיָם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִם מַבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִם מַבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִם מַבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּים מַבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִם מַּבְּים מַּבְּר מִבְּיִּם מַבְּר מִבְּיִּם מַּבְּר מִבְּיִב מַבְּים מַּבְּים מַבְּים מַבְּיִים מַּבְּים מַבְּים מִבְּים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִּים מַבְּיִים מַבְּים מַבְּים מַבְּים מַבְּים מִבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִּים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מַבְּים מַבְּיִּים מִּבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיבְים מַבְּיִים מַבְּיִים מְבְּיִּים מְּבְּיבְים מִּבְּיבְים מְבְּיבְים מַבְּים מְבְּיבְים מַבְּיבְים מַבְּיבְים מַבְּיבְּים מַבְּיבְים מְבְּים מְבְּיבְים מַבְּיבְים מַבְּיבְים מַבְּיבְים מַבְּיבְים מַבְּיבְ

hebrew

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יָהוָהplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigאָדְ בָּכַּוֹר אֲשֶׁר יִבַּכֵּר לֵיהוָה

hebrew

Meaning

* Yahweh - God's personal name

It is not a generic term for "god", but rather the word יְהוָה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament.

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hebrew

26

The Hebrew אֵת 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 בּ.Genesis 1:1 אָם שְׁוֹר אָם שֶׁה פּוֹר plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigain-autotooltip.

hebrew

Meaning

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ָוִאָם בַּבָּהֵמֶה הַטִּמֶאָה וּפָדֶה בָעֵרבֶּדְ וִיָּסֵף חֲמִשִּׁתְוֹ עָלֶיו וִאָם לְאֹ יִגָּאֵל וִנִמִבֵּר בְּעֵרבֵּדְ 27

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יָהוָהplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigאָדְ כֵּל חֶׁרֶם אֲשֵׁר יָחֶרֶם אִישׁ לֵיהוְה

hebrew

Meaning

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First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6 מָבֶּל אֲשֶׁר לוֹ מֵאָדֶם וּבְחֵבֶּם וְּנִא לִיהוֶה פּלּצוֹם הָּוֹא לֵיהוֶה פּלֹצִים הְּוֹא לִיהוֶה פּלֹצִים הְּוֹא לִיהוֶה פּלֹצִים הְּוֹא לֵיהוֶה פּלֹצִים הְּוֹא בּלִּים בּלְּיִים הְּוֹא בּלִיהוֶה פּלֹצִים בּלְּיִים הְּוֹא בּיהוֶה פּלֹצִים בּלְּיִים בּלְּיִים בְּלֵיִים בּלְּיִים בּלְּיִים בּלְּיִבְּיִם הְּנִּא בְּלִיבְּיִם בּלְּיִבְּיִים הְּנֹא בִּיבְּיִם בְּלִּיבִים בְּנִיבְּיִם הְּנִּא בְּיִבְּיִם בּלְּבִּיִּים בְּנִים בְּלִּיבְיִים הְּנִּא לִיהְוָּה בּלִּיבְּיִים בְּנִים בְּלִיבְּיִים בְּנִיבְּיִים בְּנִיבְּיִים בְּנִיבְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בּלְּבִּיִּים בְּנִיבְּיִים בְּנִיבְּיִים בְּנִיבְּיִים בְּלִּיִים בְּלִּבְיִים בְּלִיבְּיִים בְּנִיבְּיִים בְּנִיבְיִים בְּנִיּיִם בְּלִיבְיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִיבְיִים בְּיִּיִּים בְּיִים בְּנִיבְּיִים בְּיִּיִים בְּיִּיִים בְּיִּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִּיּיִם בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִּיִּים בְּיִבְיִים בְּיִּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִבְּיִים בּיִים בְּיִּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִבְיּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִבְיִּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִּים בְּיִים בְּיִים בּיּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיבְיּים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּי

hebrew

autotooltip bigaria

Meaning

* Yahweh - God's personal name

It is not a generic term for "god", but rather the word יְהוָה (YHWH) is the name by which God uniquely identifies himself in the Old Testament.

First appearing in Genesis 2:4, it occurs over 6,000 times in the Old Testament.Exodus 3:14Deuteronomy 6:4Psalm 23:1Romans 10:13Joel 2:32Exodus 20:7Psalm 18:1Exodus 15:3Psalm 8:1Genesis 2:41 Samuel 1:3Judges 6:24Genesis 22:14Jeremiah 23:6

פַל חֶרֶם אֲשֵׁר יָחָרֶם מִן הָאָדֶם לְאֹ יִפַּדֵה מְוֹת יוּמֶת 29

ארץplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigy ארץ

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 ארץ האָרץ default plugin-autotooltip bigy¬גרץ האָרץ ארץ

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 יָהוָהַplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigמָפָּבֵי הַעָּׁץ לִיהְנָה

30 hebrew

Meaning

* Yahweh - God's personal name

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hebrew

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ואם גַאַל יָגאַל אִישׁ מפּגעשרו חַמשׁיתוֹ יֹסַף עַלַיו 31

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וְכָל מַעְשַׂר בָּקָר וָצֵאֹן כָּל אֲשֶׁר יַעֲבָר תַּחַת הַשֶּׁבֶט הְעֲשִׂירְי יְהְיֶה plugin-autotooltip_default pluginautotooltip bigהַהַּ

hebrew

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32

hebrew

Meaning

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לְאׁ יְבַשֶּר בְּין טְוֹב לָרֵע וְלָאׁ יְמִירֶנוּ וְאִם הָמֵר יְמִילֶנוּ וְהְיָה plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip bigan-autotooltip bigan-autotooltip bigan-autotooltip

hebrew

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hebrew

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hebrew

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hebrew

The Hebrew אֵת 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 מֹשֶׁה אֶל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּהֶר סִינֵי

ESV

- 1 The LORD spoke to Moses, saying,
- 2 "Speak to the people of Israel and say to them, If anyone makes a special vow to the LORD involving the valuation of persons,
- then the valuation of a male from twenty years old up to sixty years old shall be fifty shekels of silver, according to the shekel of the sanctuary.
- 4 If the person is a female, the valuation shall be thirty shekels.
- If the person is from five years old up to twenty years old, the valuation shall be for a male twenty shekels, and for a female ten shekels.
- If the person is from a month old up to five years old, the valuation shall be for a male five shekels of silver, and for a female the valuation shall be three shekels of silver.
- And if the person is sixty years old or over, then the valuation for a male shall be fifteen shekels, and for a female ten shekels.
- And if someone is too poor to pay the valuation, then he shall be made to stand before the priest, and the priest shall value him; the priest shall value him according to what the vower can afford.
- 9 "If the vow is an animal that may be offered as an offering to the LORD, all of it that he gives to the LORD is holy.
- He shall not exchange it or make a substitute for it, good for bad, or bad for good; and if he does in fact substitute one animal for another, then both it and the substitute shall be holy.
- And if it is any unclean animal that may not be offered as an offering to the LORD, then he shall stand the animal before the priest,
- 12 and the priest shall value it as either good or bad; as the priest values it, so it shall be.
- 13 But if he wishes to redeem it, he shall add a fifth to the valuation.
- "When a man dedicates his house as a holy gift to the LORD, the priest shall value it as either good or bad; as the priest values it, so it shall stand.
- And if the donor wishes to redeem his house, he shall add a fifth to the valuation price, and it shall be his.
- "If a man dedicates to the LORD part of the land that is his possession, then the valuation shall be in proportion to its seed. A homer of barley seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver.

- 17 If he dedicates his field from the year of jubilee, the valuation shall stand,
- but if he dedicates his field after the jubilee, then the priest shall calculate the price according to the years that remain until the year of jubilee, and a deduction shall be made from the valuation.
- And if he who dedicates the field wishes to redeem it, then he shall add a fifth to its valuation price, and it shall remain his.
- But if he does not wish to redeem the field, or if he has sold the field to another man, it shall not be redeemed anymore.
- But the field, when it is released in the jubilee, shall be a holy gift to the LORD, like a field that has been devoted. The priest shall be in possession of it.
- 22 If he dedicates to the LORD a field that he has bought, which is not a part of his possession,
- then the priest shall calculate the amount of the valuation for it up to the year of jubilee, and the man shall give the valuation on that day as a holy gift to the LORD.
- ln the year of jubilee the field shall return to him from whom it was bought, to whom the land belongs as a possession.
- Every valuation shall be according to the shekel of the sanctuary: twenty gerahs shall make a shekel.
- "But a firstborn of animals, which as a firstborn belongs to the LORD, no man may dedicate; whether ox or sheep, it is the LORD's.
- And if it is an unclean animal, then he shall buy it back at the valuation, and add a fifth to it; or, if it is not redeemed, it shall be sold at the valuation.
- "But no devoted thing that a man devotes to the LORD, of anything that he has, whether man or beast, or of his inherited field, shall be sold or redeemed; every devoted thing is most holy to the LORD.
- No one devoted, who is to be devoted for destruction from mankind, shall be ransomed; he shall surely be put to death.
- "Every tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land or of the fruit of the trees, is the LORD's; it is holy to the LORD.
- 31 If a man wishes to redeem some of his tithe, he shall add a fifth to it.
- And every tithe of herds and flocks, every tenth animal of all that pass under the herdsman's staff, shall be holy to the LORD.
- One shall not differentiate between good or bad, neither shall he make a substitute for it; and if he does substitute for it, then both it and the substitute shall be holy; it shall not be redeemed."
- These are the commandments that the LORD commanded Moses for the people of Israel on Mount Sinai.

NIV

- 1 The LORD said to Moses,
- 2 "Speak to the Israelites and say to them: 'If anyone makes a special vow to dedicate persons to the LORD by giving equivalent values,
- set the value of a male between the ages of twenty and sixty at fifty shekels of silver, according to the sanctuary shekel;
- 4 and if it is a female, set her value at thirty shekels.
- If it is a person between the ages of five and twenty, set the value of a male at twenty shekels and of a female at ten shekels.
- If it is a person between one month and five years, set the value of a male at five shekels of silver and that of a female at three shekels of silver.
- If it is a person sixty years old or more, set the value of a male at fifteen shekels and of a female at ten shekels.
- If anyone making the vow is too poor to pay the specified amount, he is to present the person to the priest, who will set the value for him according to what the man making the vow can afford.

- 9 "'If what he vowed is an animal that is acceptable as an offering to the LORD, such an animal given to the LORD becomes holy.
- He must not exchange it or substitute a good one for a bad one, or a bad one for a good one; if he should substitute one animal for another, both it and the substitute become holy.
- If what he vowed is a ceremonially unclean animal-one that is not acceptable as an offering to the LORD -the animal must be presented to the priest,
- who will judge its quality as good or bad. Whatever value the priest then sets, that is what it will be.
- 13 If the owner wishes to redeem the animal, he must add a fifth to its value.
- "'If a man dedicates his house as something holy to the LORD, the priest will judge its quality as good or bad. Whatever value the priest then sets, so it will remain.
- If the man who dedicates his house redeems it, he must add a fifth to its value, and the house will again become his.
- "'If a man dedicates to the LORD part of his family land, its value is to be set according to the amount of seed required for it-fifty shekels of silver to a homer of barley seed.
- 17 If he dedicates his field during the Year of Jubilee, the value that has been set remains.
- But if he dedicates his field after the Jubilee, the priest will determine the value according to the number of years that remain until the next Year of Jubilee, and its set value will be reduced.
- 19 If the man who dedicates the field wishes to redeem it, he must add a fifth to its value, and the field will again become his.
- 20 If, however, he does not redeem the field, or if he has sold it to someone else, it can never be redeemed.
- When the field is released in the Jubilee, it will become holy, like a field devoted to the LORD; it will become the property of the priests.
- 22 "'If a man dedicates to the LORD a field he has bought, which is not part of his family land,
- the priest will determine its value up to the Year of Jubilee, and the man must pay its value on that day as something holy to the LORD.
- In the Year of Jubilee the field will revert to the person from whom he bought it, the one whose land it was.
- 25 Every value is to be set according to the sanctuary shekel, twenty gerahs to the shekel.
- "'No one, however, may dedicate the firstborn of an animal, since the firstborn already belongs to the LORD; whether an ox or a sheep, it is the LORD's.
- If it is one of the unclean animals, he may buy it back at its set value, adding a fifth of the value to it. If he does not redeem it, it is to be sold at its set value.
- "'But nothing that a man owns and devotes to the LORD -whether man or animal or family landmay be sold or redeemed; everything so devoted is most holy to the LORD.
- 29 "'No person devoted to destruction may be ransomed; he must be put to death.
- 30 "'A tithe of everything from the land, whether grain from the soil or fruit from the trees, belongs to the LORD; it is holy to the LORD.
- 31 If a man redeems any of his tithe, he must add a fifth of the value to it.
- The entire tithe of the herd and flock-every tenth animal that passes under the shepherd's rod-will be holy to the LORD.
- He must not pick out the good from the bad or make any substitution. If he does make a substitution, both the animal and its substitute become holy and cannot be redeemed."
- 34 These are the commands the LORD gave Moses on Mount Sinai for the Israelites.

NLT

1 The LORD said to Moses,

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- ² "Give the following instructions to the people of Israel. If anyone makes a special vow to dedicate someone to the LORD by paying the value of that person,
- here is the scale of values to be used. A man between the ages of twenty and sixty is valued at fifty shekels of silver, as measured by the sanctuary shekel.
- 4 A woman of that age is valued at thirty shekels of silver.
- A boy between the ages of five and twenty is valued at twenty shekels of silver; a girl of that age is valued at ten shekels of silver.
- A boy between the ages of one month and five years is valued at five shekels of silver; a girl of that age is valued at three shekels of silver.
- A man older than sixty is valued at fifteen shekels of silver; a woman of that age is valued at ten shekels of silver.
- If you desire to make such a vow but cannot afford to pay the required amount, take the person to the priest. He will determine the amount for you to pay based on what you can afford.
- 9 "If your vow involves giving an animal that is acceptable as an offering to the LORD, any gift to the LORD will be considered holy.
- You may not exchange or substitute it for another animal neither a good animal for a bad one nor a bad animal for a good one. But if you do exchange one animal for another, then both the original animal and its substitute will be considered holy.
- If your vow involves an unclean animal- one that is not acceptable as an offering to the LORDthen you must bring the animal to the priest.
- 12 He will assess its value, and his assessment will be final, whether high or low.
- 13 If you want to buy back the animal, you must pay the value set by the priest, plus 20 percent.
- "If someone dedicates a house to the LORD, the priest will come to assess its value. The priest's assessment will be final, whether high or low.
- If the person who dedicated the house wants to buy it back, he must pay the value set by the priest, plus 20 percent. Then the house will again be his.
- "If someone dedicates to the LORD a piece of his family property, its value will be assessed according to the amount of seed required to plant it– fifty shekels of silver for a field planted with five bushels of barley seed.
- 17 If the field is dedicated to the LORD in the Year of Jubilee, then the entire assessment will apply.
- But if the field is dedicated after the Year of Jubilee, the priest will assess the land's value in proportion to the number of years left until the next Year of Jubilee. Its assessed value is reduced each year.
- 19 If the person who dedicated the field wants to buy it back, he must pay the value set by the priest, plus 20 percent. Then the field will again be legally his.
- But if he does not want to buy it back, and it is sold to someone else, the field can no longer be bought back.
- When the field is released in the Year of Jubilee, it will be holy, a field specially set apart for the LORD. It will become the property of the priests.
- "If someone dedicates to the LORD a field he has purchased but which is not part of his family property,
- the priest will assess its value based on the number of years left until the next Year of Jubilee. On that day he must give the assessed value of the land as a sacred donation to the LORD.
- In the Year of Jubilee the field must be returned to the person from whom he purchased it, the one who inherited it as family property.
- (All the payments must be measured by the weight of the sanctuary shekel, which equals twenty gerahs.)
- "You may not dedicate a firstborn animal to the LORD, for the firstborn of your cattle, sheep, and goats already belong to him.

- However, you may buy back the firstborn of a ceremonially unclean animal by paying the priest's assessment of its worth, plus 20 percent. If you do not buy it back, the priest will sell it at its assessed value.
- "However, anything specially set apart for the LORD- whether a person, an animal, or family property- must never be sold or bought back. Anything devoted in this way has been set apart as holy, and it belongs to the LORD.
- No person specially set apart for destruction may be bought back. Such a person must be put to death.
- "One tenth of the produce of the land, whether grain from the fields or fruit from the trees, belongs to the LORD and must be set apart to him as holy.
- If you want to buy back the LORD's tenth of the grain or fruit, you must pay its value, plus 20 percent.
- 32 Count off every tenth animal from your herds and flocks and set them apart for the LORD as holy.
- You may not pick and choose between good and bad animals, and you may not substitute one for another. But if you do exchange one animal for another, then both the original animal and its substitute will be considered holy and cannot be bought back."
- 34 These are the commands that the LORD gave through Moses on Mount Sinai for the Israelites.

LXX

kaitplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigxαi
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" ἐλάλησεν κύριος πρὸςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρός

greek
Meaning
*Too rotwards * 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 towards someone or something, whether physical, s... Muoufly λέγων

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	λάλησον τοῖçplugin-autotooltip_eldault plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ uloῖς lopaṇλ καiplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
	greek
	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" ἐρεῖς αὐτοῖς plugin-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) öcplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigőc, ñ, ő
	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).
	lt is distinct from δτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἃν εῦξηται εὐχὴν ὧστε τμήν τῆςplugin-autotooltip_befault plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ψυχῆς αὐτοῦρlugin-autotooltip_bigαύτός
	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) τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bjó, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίῳ

	ξοταιplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigeiμί
	greek
	tiμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (telvar (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. / iplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τμὴ τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive του τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἄρσενος ἀπὸ είκοσαετοῦς ἔως ἐξηκονταετοῦς ἔσταιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigiiμί
	greek
	ciµí is the first person singular verb for "to be" (el̄vaɪ [the infinitive form] = "to be").
	lt an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example είμι is the word for am and ην is the word for was, e.g. αὐτοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoὐτός
	greek
	Meaning
3	* 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) /iplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ń, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμὴ πεντήκοντα δίδραχμα ἀργυρίου τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ σταθμῷ τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_ bigò, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	• The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀγίω
	τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigô, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ
	greek
١,	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. θηλείας ἔσταιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_ bigsiμί
ľ	greek
	ciµí is the first person singular verb for "to be" (elvar [the infinitive form] = "to be").
	It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example είμί is the word for am and ην is the word for was, e.g. ήρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ συντίμησις τριάκουτα δίδραχμα
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	greek
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	autotooltip, bigziµí
	greek
	įεlμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἶυαι (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. ἡplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμὴ τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip, bigō, ἡ, τό
	greek
5	
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἄρσενος εἶκοοι δίδραχμα τῆςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό
	greek
	green
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δέρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigðé
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	greek
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	autotooliti, bijetijii
	greek
	ɛlμί 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. ήρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ἡ, τό
	anok
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	less to decrease the residence of the contract
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμὴ τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
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5	greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἄρσενος πέντε δίδραχμα ἀργυρίου τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό
5	greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἄρσενος πέντε δίδραχμα ἀργυρίου τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek
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5	greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἄρσενος πέντε δίδραχμα ἀργυρίου τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The
5	greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἄρσενος πέντε δίδραχμα ἀργυρίου τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δὲρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek The definite article. Forms
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	greek
	είμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (είναι [the infinitive form] = "to be").
	lt an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example ɛiµí is the word for am and ñv is the word for was, e.g. τῆplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ń, τό
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	Forms
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	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
	Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" τμήσεται αὐτὸνρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
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	Meaning
	* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
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8	Meaning: *The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐξρεῦς καθάπερ ἰσχοὶι ἡρωρία-autotooltip_default ρίωρία-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ χεὶρ τοῦρλυρία-autotooltip_default ρίωρία-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ χεὶρ τοῦρλυρία-autotooltip_default ρίωρία-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ εὐξαμένου τμήρεται οῦτὸγρλυρία-autotooltip_default ρίωρία-autotooltip_bigoῦτός greek Meaning *He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
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8	Meaning: * The feefinite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐἰξομένου τμήσεται ἀὐτὸνρλυgin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τὸ greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ χεἰρ τοῦρλυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τὸ greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ χεἰρ τοῦρλυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τὸ greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐἰξομένου τμήσεται ἀὐτὸνρλυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigaῦτός greek Meaning ** Himself, Herself, Istelf ** Same Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core uses Firinction English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ὁρlugin-autotooltip_bigōn, ἡ, τὸ
8	Meaning: The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Lợptic xelθimsp logicis riplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Weaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ χεἰρ τοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ χεἰρ τοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Meaning: *He, she, ik *Himself, herself, itself *Same Personal promoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament. Core user Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) öplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Meaning:

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἰερεύς

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ἐὰν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ 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. ἀπὸ τῶνρίμομη-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip, bigó, ή, τό Meaning * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κτηνῶν τῶνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ προσφερομένων ἀπ αὐτὧνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός 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) δὧρον τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ή, τό areek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίῳ ὂςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigŏς, ῆ, 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). lt is distinct from δτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning αν δῷ ἀπὸ τούτωνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoύτος / αὔτη /τοῦτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it ούτος 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 τῶρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigó, ń, τό Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίῳ ἔστακplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεiμί 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. ἄγιον

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υὑκ ἀλλάξει 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) καλὸν πονηρῷ οὐδὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoὐδέ
greek
 Meaning
  * Not * Nor * Neither * Not even
A combination of the words οῦ (meaning no) and δέ (meaning however or but). The word οὕδέ adds another negative element to a sentence that already has one. οὕδέ can join words, phrases, or whole clauses. It often functions like English Matthew 6:20John 7:5Rom 3:10 πονηρόν καλῷ ἐὰν δὲρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ
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. ἀλλάσσων ἀλλάξη αὐτὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigaύτός
 greek
 Meaning
  Personal pronoun (reflexive), Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.
 Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) κτῆνος κτήνει ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεiμί
 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 είμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. αὐτὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_brigaὐτός
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) καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
greek
 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" τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_befault plugin-autotoolti
 greek
 Meaning:
  * The
 The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἄλλαγμα ἄγια ἐἀν δὲρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ
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. παυρίση-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigπας
 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 κτῆνος ἀκάθαρτον ἀφ ὄνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigöc, ἤ, ὄ
 areek
 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).
 lt is distinct from ὄτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning οὐ προσφέρεται ἀπ αὐτῶνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
 greek
  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) δώρον τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
 greek
 Meaning:
 The definite article
 Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίω στήσει τὸplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigó, ἡ, τό
 Meaning:
 The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κτῆνος ἔναντι τοῦplugin-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 ἰερέως
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Г	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" τμήσεται αὐτὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-au	ιtotooltip_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) oplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigo, ń, τό	
	greek	
	Meaning:	
	*The	
	The definite article.	
	Forms	
1	12 Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἱερεὺς ἀνὰ μέσον καλοῦ καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-a	utotooltip 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" ἀνὰ μέσον πονηροῦ καὶρlugin-autotooltip_default p	alugia autobaltia higyar
		iugiii-adititoolitp_bigkat
	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" καθότι ἂν τιμήσεται ὁplugin-autotooltip_default pl	ugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό
	greek	
	Meaning:	
	*The	
	The definite article.	
	Forms	
L	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἰερεύς οὕτως στήσεται	
	ἐὰν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ	
	greek	
	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 unexpress autotooltip_bigαύτός	sed and not translated in English. λυτρούμενος λυτρώσηται αὐτόplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-
	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) προσθήσει τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó,	n 16
		p. CO
	greek	
	Meaning:	
	*The	
	The definite article.	
	Forms	
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐπίπεμπτον πρὸςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_b	ρίgπρός
1	greek	
	Meaning	
	*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 toward someone or something, whether physical, s τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό	dative cases, giving it a different meaning again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship
	greek	
	Meaning:	
	*The	
	The definite article.	
	Forms	
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμὴν αὐτοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαί	πός
	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)	

xciplugin-autotooltp_default plugin-autotooltip_bigxcí	
greek	
Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
s a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. Π is most frequently translated as "and" ἄνθρωπος δερlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_logic, ñ, δ	
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).	
lt is distinct from ὄτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἄν ἀγιάση τὴνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
*The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ οἰκίαν αὐτοῦplugin-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) ἀγίαν τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό	
greek	
Meaning:	
*The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίω καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί	
greek	
44 Meaning	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" τιμήσεται αὐτὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigaὐτός	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" τιμήσεται αὐτὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" τιμήσεται αὐτὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek Meaning	
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* And * Also * Both * Even * Τοο * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" τιμήσεται αὐτήνρlugin-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) ὁplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἰερεὺς ἀνὰ μέσον καλῆς καἰρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigkαί	
* And * Also * Both * Even * Τοο * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" τιμήσεται αὐτήνρlugin-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) ὁplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἰερεὺς ἀνὰ μέσον καλῆς καὶρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigan-autotooltip_bigan The The definite article.	
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Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἰερεύς οὕτως σταθήσεται

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ἐὰν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ 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. oplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό Meaning * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀγιάσας αὐτὴνplugin-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) λυτρὧται τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό areek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ οἰκίαν αὐτοῦplugin-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) προσθήσει ἐπ 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) τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τὧ τῆ ἐπίπεμπτον τοῦplugin-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 ἀργυρίου τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_defa Meaning: The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμῆς καὶριμαίη-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip biaκαί greek 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" ἔσταιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigelμί 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 είμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. 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)

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	Meaning:
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	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίω καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
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	lt an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example ciµí is the word for am and no ir is the word for was, e.g. niplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ni, ró
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	The definite article.
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	The definite article.
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	greek
	Meaning
	* He she it * Himself herself itself * Same

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Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament.

Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) κόρου κριθών πεντήκοντα δίδραχμα ἀργυρίου

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ἐὰν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ 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. Δπὸ τοῦρΙυμρίn-autotoollip_default plugin-autotoollip_bigó, ή, τό Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐνιαυτοῦ τῆςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἀφέσεως ἀγιάση τὸvplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό Meaning: * The 7 The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀγρὸν αὐτοῦplugin-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) κατὰ τὴνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμὴν αὐτοῦρlugin-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) στήσεται

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 Meaning:
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 The definite article
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 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)
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ἐὰν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ 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. λυτρῶται τὸνρίυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plu Meaning * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀγρὸν ὁρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀγιάσας αὐτόνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός 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) προσθήσει τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό areek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐπίπεμπτον τοῦplugin-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 ἀργυρίου πρὸςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρός greek Meaning * 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... τὴνρίμοζη-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τμὴν αὐτοῦplugin-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) 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" ἔσταιρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigεἰμί 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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. αὐτῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_blgaὐτός 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

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ἐὰν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ
 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. μὴ λυτρῶται τὸνρίυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default 
 Meaning
 * The
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Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀγρὸν καιριυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
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 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" ἀποδῶται τὸνρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigó, ή, τό
 Meaning
  * The
 The definite article
| Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀγρὸν ἀνθρώπιῳ ἐτέρῳ οὐκέτι μὴ λυτρώσηται αὐτόνplugin-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) ἀλλ ἔσταιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigείμί
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 ἦv is the word for was, e.g. ὁplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
 greek
 Meaning:
  * The
 The definite article.
 Forms
 Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀγρὸς ἐξεληλυθυίας τῆςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
 greek
 Meaning
  * The
 The definite article.
 Forms
 Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀφέσεως ἄγιος τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, 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 κυρίψ ὤσπερ ἡplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ, ἡ, τό
 areek
Meaning:
 * The
 The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ γῆplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigyῆ
  * 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"
 tt 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 1:11 ήplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_digó, ή, τό
greek
 Meaning:
 The definite article.
|Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀφωρισμένη τῷρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigó, ἡ, τό
 Meaning:
 The definite article.
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἰερεῖ ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
 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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. κατάσχεσις
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¢ἀν δέρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big6έ
greek
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. ἀπὸ τοῦρίυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigό, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning:
*The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἀγροῦ οὖρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄς, ῆ, 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).
t is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from Ϭς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning κέκτηται δςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄς, ῆ, δ
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).
lt is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ούκ ἔστινρlugin-autotooltip_bigetiμί
greek
είμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (εἴναι [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. ἀπὸ τοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
2 greek
Meaning:
• The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῃ ἀγροῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_ default plugin-autotooltip_ bigò, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning:
• The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κατασχέσεως αὐτοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigaċτός
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) ἀγιάση τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίω

	λογιείται πρός plugin-autotooltip_ default plugin-autotooltip_ bigmpóς
	greek
	Meaning
	*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 αὐτὸνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
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	* He, she, it * Himself, herself, itself * Same
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	Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) öplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigö, ń, тó
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἰερεὺς τόρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τέλος τῆςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
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	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
23	
23	The definite article.
	The definite article. Forms
	Forms
	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐνκαυτοῦ τῆςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek
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	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐνιαυτοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article.
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	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐνιαυτοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article.
	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐνιαυτοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms
	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐναυτοῦ τῆςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀφέσεως καἰρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
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	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐναυτοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀφέσεως καἰρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigxαί 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" ἀποδώσει τῆνρίυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
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	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐνκαυτοῦ τῆςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀφέσεως καἰρlugin-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" ἀποδώσει τῆνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The
	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐναστοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀφέσεως καἰρlugin-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" ἀποδώσει τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning:
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	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐνιαυτοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀφέσεως κοἰρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigxαί 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" ἀποδώσει τὴνρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article.
	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐναυτοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀφέσεως καἰρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigxαί 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" ἀποδώσει τὴνρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms
	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐναυτοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀφέσεως καὶ plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning: *And *Asos * Both * Even * Τοῦ * So Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἀποδώσει τῆν plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: *The The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμήν ἐγριυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό greek Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμήν ἐγριυgin-autotooltip_bigéν greek
	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ό ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐνκαυτοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ή, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀφέστως κοὶ plugin-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" ἀποδώσει τὴν plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ή, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμήν ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó η The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμήν ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_ligifv greek Preposition meaning "in". τῆρ lugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_ligifv greek
	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Gentitve τοῦ τής τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐνκαυτοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: 'Τhe The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Gentitve τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀρείσεως καὶρlugin-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" ἀποδώσει τῆνρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Gentitve τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμήν ἐγρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τὸ greek Proposition meaning "in" · τῆρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigív greek Proposition meaning "in" · τῆρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τὸ greek
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	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Gentève τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐναυτοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τὸ rece Meaning: 'The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τὸ Gentève τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐνε(στως κεἰρ ugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning: 'And 'A Bob ' Even ' Too ' So is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἀποδώσει τὴγρ ugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τὸ greek Meaning: 'The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Gentève τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμήν ἐγρ ugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τὸ greek The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τὸ Gentève τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμήν ἐγρ ugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò greek Meaning:
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	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ŋ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐναυτοῦ τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigô, ñ, τό The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ŋ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐφέστως καἰρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Neatring *And *Also *Book *Even *Too *So so coljunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἀποδώσει τῆ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ñ, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ἡ τὸ Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμήν ἐγρίμgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ñ, τό greek Meaning: *The The definite article.
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	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ft to Genitive 100 17f, 1700 Dative 1 ft fixwarroù 17f;plugin-audetoolitje_default plugin-audetoolitje_bijo, ft, 17d "The the definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ft to Genitive 100 17f; 1700 Dative 1 ft fixwarroù 17f;plugin-audetoolitje_default plugin-audetoolitje_bijox (greek Meauring "And Allon" 8 80th 1 Even 1 Too 1 So is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as 1 and 1 and 5 an
	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ (κοιατοῦ τῆς plugin-autocollig_default plugin-autocollig_bigh, ñ, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀρέσευς κοἰρλυβια-autotoollig_bigha autotoollig_bighal as conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἀποδώσει τῆρλυβια-autotoollig_bigh autotoollig_bigh, ñ, το greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τρυβν ἐγρίμαρὶ autotoollig_bigh autotoollig_bigh, ñ, το greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τρυβν ἐγρίμαρὶ autotoollig_bigh autotoollig_bigh The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τρυβν ἐγρίμαρὶ autotoollig_bigh autotoollig_bigh The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τρυβν ἐγρίμαρὶ autotoollig_bigh autotoollig_bigh The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τρυβν τῷρlugin-autotoollig_bigh autotoolig_bigh, ή το greek Meaning:
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	Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ (κοιατοῦ τῆς plugin-autocollig_default plugin-autocollig_bigh, ñ, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀρέσευς κοἰρλυβια-autotoollig_bigha autotoollig_bighal as conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" ἀποδώσει τῆρλυβια-autotoollig_bigh autotoollig_bigh, ñ, το greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τρυβν ἐγρίμαρὶ autotoollig_bigh autotoollig_bigh, ñ, το greek Meaning: "The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τρυβν ἐγρίμαρὶ autotoollig_bigh autotoollig_bigh The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τρυβν ἐγρίμαρὶ autotoollig_bigh autotoollig_bigh The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τρυβν ἐγρίμαρὶ autotoollig_bigh autotoollig_bigh The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ô ή το Genètive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τρυβν τῷρlugin-autotoollig_bigh autotoolig_bigh, ή το greek Meaning:

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίῳ

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Ξ	377	
Г	καὶ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί	
	greek	
	Meaning Meaning	
	*And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So	
	s a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" évplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigév	
	greek	
	Preposition meaning "in". τώρlugin-autotoolitip_ default plugin-autotoolitip_ bigó, ή, τό	
	greek	
	Meaning:	
	*The	
	The definite article.	
	Forms	
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐνιαυτῷ τῆςρίμgin-autotooltip, default plugin-autotooltip, bigὁ, ἡ, τό	
	greek	
	Meaning:	
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	The definite article.	
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	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἀφέσεως ἀποδοθήσεται ὁρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό	
	greek	
	Meaning:	
	*The	
	The definite article.	
	Forms	
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῃ ἀγρὸς τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό	
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	Meaning: * The	
	The definite article.	
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	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀνθρώπῳ παρ οὖρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigőς, ἤ, ὅ	
L.	greek	
24	4 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).	
	lt is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning κέκτηται αὐτόνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigaὐτός	
	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) ουρίμαση-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, 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).	
	lt is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἡγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigɛlμί	
	greek	
	είμί 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. ἡρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό	
	greek	
	Meaning:	
	*The	
	The definite article.	
	Forms	
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κατάσχεσις τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό .	
	greek	
	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".	
L	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	

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καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
greek
Meaning
 * And * Also * Roth * Even * Too * So
ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" πἄσαρ|uqin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip biqπᾶς
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 τμή ἔσταιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default
greek
είμί 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. σταθμίοις ἀγίοις εἴκοσι ὁβολοὶ ἔσταιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
| 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. τὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἤ, τό
greek
Meaning:
 * The
The definite article
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ δίδραχμον
  xiplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκα
greek
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" πἄνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶχ
Meaning
* All * Every * The whole
Adjective.
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 πρωτότοκον δplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigŏr, ñ, δ
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).
lt is distinct from ὄτι ("that." introducing indirect speech) and from ὄc as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἃν γένηται ένρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigèv
Preposition meaning "in". τοῖςplugin-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 κτήνεσίν σου 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. τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default
greek
Meaning:
 * The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίω καιρισμία-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαι
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" οὐ καθαγιάσει οὐθεὶς αὐτόρlugin-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) ἐάν τε μόσχον ἐάν τε πρόβατον τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning
 * The
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίῳ ἐστίνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_digeiμί
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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g
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ὰν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ 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. τῶνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό Meaning * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τετραπόδων τῶνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό Meaning: The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀκαθάρτων ἀλλάξει κατὰ τὴvplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό Meaning: The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τιμὴν αὐτοῦplugin-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) καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek 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" προσθήσει τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐπίπεμπτον πρὸςplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigπρός greek Meaning * To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament. | mpóc 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... αὐτόρlugin-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) καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek 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" ἔσταιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip bigeἰμί είμι 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. 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) ἐἀν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ 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. μὴ λυτρῶται πραθήσεται κατὰ τὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigô, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ τίμημα αὐτοῦρluqin-autotooltip default pluqin-autotooltip bigαὐτός greek Meaning Personal pronoun (reflexive). Occurs more than 5,000 times in the New Testament Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English)

greek

Meaning

* All * Every * The whole

Adjective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of $\pi \tilde{\alpha} c$ 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 6tplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big66

greek

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. ἀνάθεμα δρlugin-autotoolitp_default plugin-autotoolitp_bigŏc, ñ, ŏ

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).

lt is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐὰν ἀναθἢ ἄνθρωπος τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίῳ ἀπὸ πάντωνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bignᾶς

greek

Meaning

* All * Every * The whole

Adiective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of πας 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 ὄσα αὐτῷplugin-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.

28 Core uses Function English Equivalent Typical Translation Example (Greek) Example (English) ἐστινρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί

gree

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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπου ἔως κτήνους καἰρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί

greek

Meaning

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

ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. Π is most frequently translated as "and" ἀπὸ ἀγροῦ κατασχέσεως αὐτοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-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) οὖκ ἀποδώσεται οὐδὲρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoὐδέ

greek

Meaning

* Not * Nor * Neither * Not even

A combination of the words ού (meaning no) and δέ (meaning however or but). The word οὐδέ adds another negative element to a sentence that already has one. οὐδέ can join words, phrases, or whole clauses. It often functions like English Matthew 6:20John 7:5Romans 3:10 λυτρώσεται πάνριμομι-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bignāc

greek

Meaning

* All * Every * The whole

* All * Every * The wh 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 ἀνάθεμα ἄγιον ἀγίων ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigejuí

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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦv is the word for was, e.g. τῷρlugin-autotoolitp_default plugin-autotoolitp_ ibjó, ἡ, τό

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίῳ

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καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek 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" nαuplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπας 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 öplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigöc, ñ, ö greek * Who * Which * What |t is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐὰν ἀνατεθῆ ἀπὸ τῶνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀνθρώπων οὐ λυτρωθήσεται ἀλλὰ θανάτῳ θανατωθήσεται

	πāσαplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigmāς
	greek
	Meaning
	*All * Every * The whole
	Adjective.
	Usage in the New Testament
	The sense of nac, 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 δεκάτη τήςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ή τό Genitive τοὺ τῆς τοὺ 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".
	lt 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 ἀπὸ τοῦρἰυgin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ñ,
	T ^O
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ σπέρματος τῆς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ἡ, τό
	greek
	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_bigγῆ
	Meaning:
	* Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5)
30	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 xciplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigxa(
	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" τοῦρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ή, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ καρποῦ τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ξυλίνου τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίω ἐστύρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
	greek
	εlμί is the first person singular verb for "to be" (είναι [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. ἄγιον τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	*The
	The definite article.

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίῳ

ἐὰν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ 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. λυτρῶται λύτρῳ ἄνθρωπος τὴνριυgin-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 δεκάτην αὐτοῦplugin-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) τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐπίπεμπτον προσθήσει πρὸςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρός greek Meaning * To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About reposition. 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... αὐτόρlugin-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) καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek 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" ἔσταιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigείμί 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 είμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. αὐτῶρlugin-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)

	xdiplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigxxí
	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" näouplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bignāç
	greek
	Meaning
	* All * Every * The whole
	Adjective.
	Usage in the New Testament
	The sense of mac 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 δεκάτη βοῶν καἰρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί
	greek
	Meaning
	* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
	is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. Π is most frequently translated as "and" προβάτων καὶρlugin-autotoolitp_default plugin-autotoolitp_bigxαί
	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" nävplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bignāç
	greek
	Meaning
	* All * Every * The whole
	Adjective.
	Usage in the New Testament
	To sense of mâc, 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 öplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigŏç, ἤ, ŏ
	greek
	Meaning:
	* Who * Which * What
32	
	The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent).
	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 Ελθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
	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 ἔλθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek
	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 Ελθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν
	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 ἔλθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning "in", τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek
	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 ἔλθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning "in", τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigۏ, ἡ, τό
	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 ἔλθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning "in", τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning:
	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 ἔλθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning "in", τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό greek Meaning:
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	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 Ελθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning "in", τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Meaning: "The The definite article.
	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 Ελθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigėν greek Preposition meaning "in", τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ῆ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀριθμῷ ὑπὸ τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ῆ, τό
	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 ἐἀν ἐλθῃ ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigėν greek Preposition meaning "in", τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀριθμῷ ὑπὸ τῆνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό greek
	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 Ελθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigéν greek Preposition meaning "in", τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀριθμῷ ὁπὸ τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning:
	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 ἐλθῃ ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigéν greek Preposition meaning "in", τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀριθμῷ ὑπὸ τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The
	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 ἐλθῃ ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigéν greek Preposition meaning "in". τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀριθμῷ ὑπὸ τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article.
	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 ἐαν ἔλθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning "in". τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculline Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀριθμῷ ὑπὸ τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms
	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 ἔλθη ἐνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigɨν greek Preposition meaning "in". τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigô, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀριθμῷ ὁπὸ τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigô, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀριθμῷ ὁπὸ τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigô, ή, τό The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀρίθου τὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigô, ή, τό
	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 δτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from δς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐὰν ἔλθη ἐγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν greek Preposition meaning "in", τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀριθμῷ ὑπὸ τὴγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ή, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀριθμῷ ὑπὸ τὴγρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek Meaning: * The The definite article. Forms Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ῥάβδον τὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό greek
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Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ κυρίῳ

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υὑκ ἀλλάξεις καλὸν πονηρῷ ἐὰν δὲplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδέ 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. ἀλλάσσων ἀλλάξης αὐτόρlugin-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) καὶplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί greek Meaning * And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So ls a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. Π is most frequently translated as "and" τὸplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigō, ἡ, τό greek Meaning The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἄλλαγμα αὐτοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός greek * 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) ἔσταιρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigelμί 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. ἄγιον οῦ λυτρωθήσεται αὄταίρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoὖτος / αὄτη /τοὄτο greek Meaning: * These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it Demonstrative pronoun. ούτος 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 εἰσινρlugin-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 είμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. αίρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό Meaning * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐντολαί ἀςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigŏς, ῆ, 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). lt is distinct from ὄτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἐνετείλατο κύριος τῷplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ἡ, τό greek Meaning * The Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ Μωυσῆ πρὸςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρός greek Meaning * To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About reposition. 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... τοὐςρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigó, ή, τό Meaning: * The The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ υἰοὺς Ισραηλ ἐνρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigἐν Preposition meaning "in". τῷρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό Meaning: The definite article. Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ὅρει Σινα



- And the LORD spake unto Moses, saying,
- Speak unto the children of Israel, and say unto them, When a man shall make a singular vow, the persons shall be for the LORD by thy estimation.
- And thy estimation shall be of the male from twenty years old even unto sixty years old, even thy estimation shall be fifty shekels of silver, after the shekel of the sanctuary.
- And if it be a female, then thy estimation shall be thirty shekels.
- And if it be from five years old even unto twenty years old, then thy estimation shall be of the male twenty shekels, and for the female ten shekels.
- And if it be from a month old even unto five years old, then thy estimation shall be of the male five shekels of silver, and for the female thy estimation shall be three shekels of silver.
- And if it be from sixty years old and above; if it be a male, then thy estimation shall be fifteen shekels, and for the female ten shekels.
- But if he be poorer than thy estimation, then he shall present himself before the priest, and the priest shall value him; according to his ability that vowed shall the priest value him.
- And if it be a beast, whereof men bring an offering unto the LORD, all that any man giveth of such unto the LORD shall be holy.
- He shall not alter it, nor change it, a good for a bad, or a bad for a good; and if he shall at all change beast for beast, then it and the exchange thereof shall be holy.
- And if it be any unclean beast, of which they do not offer a sacrifice unto the LORD, then he shall present the beast before the priest:
- And the priest shall value it, whether it be good or bad: as thou valuest it, who art the priest, so shall it be.
- 13 But if he will at all redeem it, then he shall add a fifth part thereof unto thy estimation.
- And when a man shall sanctify his house to be holy unto the LORD, then the priest shall estimate it, whether it be good or bad: as the priest shall estimate it, so shall it stand.
- And if he that sanctified it will redeem his house, then he shall add the fifth part of the money of thy estimation unto it, and it shall be his.
- And if a man shall sanctify unto the LORD some part of a field of his possession, then thy 16 estimation shall be according to the seed thereof: an homer of barley seed shall be valued at fifty shekels of silver.
- 17 If he sanctify his field from the year of jubile, according to thy estimation it shall stand.
- But if he sanctify his field after the jubile, then the priest shall reckon unto him the money
- 18 according to the years that remain, even unto the year of the jubile, and it shall be abated from thy estimation.
- And if he that sanctified the field will in any wise redeem it, then he shall add the fifth part of the money of thy estimation unto it, and it shall be assured to him.
- And if he will not redeem the field, or if he have sold the field to another man, it shall not be redeemed any more.
- But the field, when it goeth out in the jubile, shall be holy unto the LORD, as a field devoted; the possession thereof shall be the priest's.
- And if a man sanctify unto the LORD a field which he hath bought, which is not of the fields of his possession:
- Then the priest shall reckon unto him the worth of thy estimation, even unto the year of the jubile: and he shall give thine estimation in that day, as a holy thing unto the LORD.
- In the year of the jubile the field shall return unto him of whom it was bought, even to him to whom the possession of the land did belong.
- And all thy estimations shall be according to the shekel of the sanctuary: twenty gerahs shall be the shekel.
- Only the firstling of the beasts, which should be the LORD'S firstling, no man shall sanctify it: whether it be ox, or sheep: it is the LORD'S.

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- And if it be of an unclean beast, then he shall redeem it according to thine estimation, and shall add a fifth part of it thereto: or if it be not redeemed, then it shall be sold according to thy estimation.
- Notwithstanding no devoted thing, that a man shall devote unto the LORD of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possession, shall be sold or redeemed: every devoted thing is most holy unto the LORD.
- None devoted, which shall be devoted of men, shall be redeemed; but shall surely be put to death.
- And all the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the LORD'S: it is holy unto the LORD.
- 31 And if a man will at all redeem ought of his tithes, he shall add thereto the fifth part thereof.
- And concerning the tithe of the herd, or of the flock, even of whatsoever passeth under the rod, the tenth shall be holy unto the LORD.
- He shall not search whether it be good or bad, neither shall he change it: and if he change it at all, then both it and the change thereof shall be holy; it shall not be redeemed.
- These are the commandments, which the LORD commanded Moses for the children of Israel in mount Sinai.

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