

Romans 9:21

Greek	ἡ οὐκ ἔχει ἐξουσίαν 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 τῇ κεραμεὺς τοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
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	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ πηλοῦ ἐκ τοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
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	Meaning:
	* The
	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ αὐτοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
	greek
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) φυράματος ποιῆσαι plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigποιεῖω
	Meaning:
	* To do * To make
	This verb - to do or make - is used in connection with a large range of activities including creation, covenant formation, obedience, miracles, sin and worship.
	Verb forms
	Present tense Person Greek Form ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ἡ, ὅ
	greek
Greek	Meaning:
	* Who * Which * What
	The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent).
	It is distinct from ὅτι (“that,” introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning μὲν εἰς τιμὴν σκευός, ὁ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ἡ, ὅ
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	greek
Greek	ὅέ 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. εἰς ἀτιμίαν;

ESV	Has the potter no right over the clay, to make out of the same lump one vessel for honored use and another for dishonorable use?
NIV	Does not the potter have the right to make out of the same lump of clay some pottery for noble purposes and some for common use?
NLT	When a potter makes jars out of clay, doesn't he have a right to use the same lump of clay to make one jar for decoration and another to throw garbage into?
KJV	Hath not the potter power over the clay, of the same lump to make one vessel unto honour, and another unto dishonour?

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