2025/11/09 19:16 1/3 greek

φεύγετε τὴνplugin-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 πορνείαν· πᾶνplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigπᾶς

greek

Meaning

* All * Every * The whole

Adjective.

Usage in the New Testament

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

With singular countable nouns \rightarrow "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 $\dot{\alpha}\mu\dot{\alpha}\rho\tau\eta\mu\alpha$ $\dot{\delta}$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip bigŏç, $\dot{\eta}$, $\dot{\delta}$

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 ἐὰν ποιήσηρΙυgin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigποιέω

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.

Last update: 2025/10/17 00:55 1_corinthians_6:18:greek https://groveserver.com/bible/doku.php?id=1_corinthians_6:18:gr
Verb forms
Present tense Person Greek Form ἄνθρωπος ἐκτὸς τοῦplugin-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 σώματός ἐστιν,plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί
greek
εἰμί 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 $\epsilon l\mu l$ is the word for am and $\tilde{l} \nu$ is the word for was, e.g. oplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigo, \dot{l} , \dot{l}
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative \dot{o} $\dot{\eta}$ $\dot{\tau}$ \dot{o} Genitive $\dot{\tau}$ $\ddot{\eta}$ $\dot{\tau}$ \ddot{o} Dative $\dot{\tau}$ $\ddot{\phi}$ \ddot{o} \dot{e} plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big \dot{o} \dot{e}
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. πορνεύων εἰς τὸρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ, ἡ, τό
greek

Meaning:

* The

2025/11/09 19:16 3/3 greek

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἴδιον σῶμα ἀμαρτάνει.

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