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Άγαπητοί, οὐκ ἐντολὴν καινὴν γράφω ὑμῖν, ἀλλ' ἐντολὴν παλαιὰν ἣνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄς, ἤ, ὄ
greek
Meaning:
* Who * Which * What
The relative pronoun that connects a relative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or pronoun (called the antecedent).
It is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning εἴχετε ἀπ΄ ἀρχῆς·plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἀρχή
greek
Meaning:
* Beginning * First * Elementary * Rulers, rule, domain
Noun, feminine (first declension)
Occurs 56 times in the New Testament, consistently conveying the idea of primacy - whether temporal (i.e. the start, e.g. John 1:1) or causal (i.e. the source) or governmental (i.e. the ruler, e.g. Ephesians 6:12 $\dot{\eta}$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, $\dot{\eta}$ , $\tau \acute{o}$
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἐντολὴ ἡplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὸ, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative à à Tó Genitive Toi, Troc Toi, Dative To, Tr

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παλαιά ἐστινplugin-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,  $\dot{l} \nu$ ,  $\dot{l} \nu$ 

greek

Meaning:

\* The

The definite article.

**Forms** 

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ λόγος plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigλόγος

Meaning

\* A word or words \* Statement \* Message \* Speech \* Account \* Used in John to mean God the Son

Masculine noun. Related to the verb λέγω.

λόγος in Greek Thought

Before the New Testament,  $\lambda \acute{o}\gamma o \varsigma$  already had deep philosophical use. In Greek philosophy,  $\lambda \acute{o}\gamma o \varsigma$  was the rational principle that ordered the universe, the divine reason that structured all things. In Heraclitus,  $\lambda \acute{o}\gamma o \varsigma$  referred to the unifying rational principle behind the constant change in the world....  $\acute{o}\nu plugin$ -autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip big $\acute{o}\varsigma$ ,  $\acute{\eta}$ ,  $\acute{o}$ 

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 ἠκούσατε.

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