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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" $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$
greek
Meaning
* All * Every * The whole
Adjective.
Usage in the New Testament
The sense of $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ 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 <code>oplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigo</code> , $\dot{\eta}$ , $\tau o$
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἔχων 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 ἐλπίδα ταύτηνplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigoὖτος / αὕτη /τοῦτο

greek

Meaning:

\* These or this \* This one, this person, this thing \* They or he or she or it

Demonstrative pronoun.

οὖτος 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 ἐπ' αὐτῷ pluginautotooltip 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) ἀγνίζει ἐαυτὸν καθὼς ἐκεῖνος ἀγνός 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  $\epsilon i \mu i$  is the word for am and  $\tilde{\eta} \nu$  is the word for was, e.g.

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Last update: 2025/10/17 00:55

