

1 John 4:3

καί	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" καί plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαί	
greek	
Meaning	
* All * Every * The whole	
Adjective.	
Usage in the New Testament	
The sense of ὅς 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 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 πνεῦμα ὃplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὃς, ἡ, 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).	
It is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning μή ὁμολογῶ τὸν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὃς, 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 ἡ οοὺν ἐκ τοῖςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὃς, 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 θεοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεός	
greek	
Masculine noun meaning:	
* A god or goddess * God οὐκ ἔστιν 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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. καί 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" τούτῳ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὔτος / αὐτῇ / τοῦτο	
Greekgreek	
Meaning:	
* These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it	
Demonstrative pronoun.	
οὗτος 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 ἐστιν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί	
greek	
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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. τό plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὃς, 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 τοῦ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὃς, 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 ἀντιχρίστου , ὃ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὃς, ἡ, 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).	
It is distinct from ὅτι ("that," introducing indirect speech) and from ὅς as an interrogative in older Greek (meaning ἀκηκόατε ὅτι ἔρχεται , καί 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" ὡν ἐν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν	
greek	
Preposition meaning "in". τῷ plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὃς, 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 κόσμου ἐστιν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἰμί	
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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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ὅν .	

ESV	and every spirit that does not confess Jesus is not from God. This is the spirit of the antichrist, which you heard was coming and now is in the world already.
NIV	but every spirit that does not acknowledge Jesus is not from God. This is the spirit of the antichrist, which you have heard is coming and even now is already in the world.
NLT	But if someone claims to be a prophet and does not acknowledge the truth about Jesus, that person is not from God. Such a person has the spirit of the Antichrist, which you heard is coming into the world and indeed is already here.
KJV	And every spirit that confesseth not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is not of God: and this is that spirit of antichrist, whereof ye have heard that it should come; and even now already is it in the world.

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