

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” ἐσταιplugin-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. ἐὰν ἐγὼ ἀπέλθω ἀπὸ σοῦ 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” πνεῦμα κυρίου ἀρεῖ σε εἰς γῆνplugin-autotooltip\_\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigγῆ

Meaning:

\* Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) \* Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) \* Country \* Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5)

Feminine noun. Connected to the English words “ground”, “geometry” and “geology”.

It occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis 2:7Genesis 12:1 ἡνplugin-autotooltip\_\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigός, 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 οὐκ οἶδα 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" [εἰσελεύσομαι ἀπαγγεῖλαι τῷ](#)[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  
Ἀχαιῶν [καὶ](#)[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" [ἀποκτενεῖ με καὶ](#)[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" [ὁ](#)[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  
[δοῦλός σου ἐστίν](#)[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. **φοβούμενος τὸν** 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 **κύριον ἐκ νεότητος αὐτοῦ** plugin-autotooltip\_\_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)

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