

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” ἀνέστην τὸplugin-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 **πρῶτῃ** **θηλάσῃ** τὸνplugin-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 **υἱόν** **μου 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” **ἐκεῖνος ἦν**plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigεἶμί

greek

εἶμί 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. [τεθνηκώς καὶ](#) [αὐτόν](#) [αὐτός](#)

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” [ἰδοὺ](#) [κατενόησα](#) [αὐτόν](#) [αὐτός](#)

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) [πρωί](#) [καὶ](#) [αὐτόν](#) [αὐτός](#)

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” [ἰδοὺ](#) [οὐκ](#) [ἦν](#) [εἰμί](#)

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. [ὁ](#) [αὐτός](#) [ὁ](#), [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](#) [αὐτός](#)

μου ὅν plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_big ὅς, ἧ, 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 ἔτεκον

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