

κύριος ὃς ἐξείλατό με ἐκ χειρὸς τοῦ

greek

The definite article λέοντος καὶ

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” ἐκ χειρὸς τῆς

greek

The definite article ἄρκου αὐτὸς

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)

ἐξελεῖται με ἐκ χειρὸς τοῦ

greek

The definite article ἀλλοφύλου τοῦ

greek

The definite article ἀπεριτμήτου τούτου οὗτος / αὕτη / τοῦτο

greek

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 καὶ

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” εἶπεν [Σαουλ πρὸς](#) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρὸς

greek

Meaning

* To or towards * Pertaining to (genitive case) * Near to (dative case) * According to * About

Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.

πρὸς is a common preposition in Koine Greek that carries different meanings. It most frequently takes the accusative case, but at times it takes the genitive or dative cases, giving it a different meaning again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s... Δαυιδ [πορεύου καὶ](#) plugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigκαὶ

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” [ἔσται](#) 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. [κύριος μετὰ σοῦ](#)

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