2025/11/05 17:37 1/2 greek

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" εἶπεν Δαυιδ πρὸς plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigπρός

greek

Meaning

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

Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.

πρός 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... Αβιμελεχ ἰδὲ εἰ ἔστινρlugin-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. ἐνταῦθα ὑπὸ τὴνρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò

greek

The definite article χεῖρά σου δόρυ ἢ ῥομφαία ὅτι τὴνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip bigò

greek

The definite article ῥομφαίαν μου καὶplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί

greek

Meaning

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* And * Also * Both * Even * Too * So
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Is a conjunction that connects single words or terms or sentences. IT is most frequently translated as "and" $\tau \dot{\alpha}$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big $\dot{\alpha}$

greek

The definite article σκεύη οὐκ εἴληφα ἐνρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigἐν

greek

Preposition meaning "in". τῆplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigò

greek

The definite article χειρί μου ὅτι ἦνplugin-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. $\tau \delta$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip big δ

greek

The definite article ἡῆμα τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò

greek

The definite article βασιλέως κατὰ σπουδήν

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Last update: **2025/10/17 00:55**

