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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" $\delta\iota\tilde{\eta}\lambda\theta\sigma\nu$ $\delta\iota$ plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip big $\delta\iota$ ć

greek

Meaning:

* Through * Because * On account of

Preposition that relates to movement through space, time, means or cause - it's a preposition of movement and mediation.

When used with the genitive case, διά emphasizes the means or channel by which something happens. John 1:3Matthew 24:12John 1:32 Timothy 2:10Romans 5:1John 1:17 ὅρους Εφραιμ καὶ pluginautotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί

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greek

The definite article γῆς plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigyῆ

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 Σελχα καὶρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigκαί

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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 $\epsilon l\mu l$ is the word for am and $\tilde{l} \nu$ is the word for was, e.g. $\kappa \alpha l$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip big $\kappa \alpha l$

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