

2 Corinthians 2:3

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” ἔγραψα τοῦτοplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigοὗτος / 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 αὐτόplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigαὐτός
Greek	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) ἵνα μὴ ἐλθῶν λύπην σχῶ ἀφ’ ὧνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigός, ἡ, ὁ
	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 ἔδει με χάριν, πεποιθῶς ἐπὶ πάνταςplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς
Greek	greek
	Meaning
	* All * Every * The whole
	Adjective.
	Usage in the New Testament
	The sense of πᾶς depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.
	With singular countable nouns → “every” John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 ὅμᾶς ὅτι ἡplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
	greek
	Meaning:
	* The
Greek	The definite article.
	Forms
	Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἐμὴ χαρὰ πάντωνplugin-autotooltip__default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς
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Greek	greek
	εἶμι 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 εἶμι is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g.

ESV	And I wrote as I did, so that when I came I might not suffer pain from those who should have made me rejoice, for I felt sure of all of you, that my joy would be the joy of you all.
NIV	I wrote as I did so that when I came I should not be distressed by those who ought to make me rejoice. I had confidence in all of you, that you would all share my joy.
NLT	That is why I wrote to you as I did, so that when I do come, I won't be grieved by the very ones who ought to give me the greatest joy. Surely you all know that my joy comes from your being joyful.
KJV	And I wrote this same unto you, lest, when I came, I should have sorrow from them of whom I ought to rejoice; having confidence in you all, that my joy is the joy of you all.

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