

2 John 1:12

	Πολλὰ ἔχων ὑμῖν γράφειν οὐκ ἐβουλήθην διὰ 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, διὰ emphasizes the means or channel by which something happens.John 1:3Matthew 24:12John 1:32 Timothy 2:10Romans 5:1John 1:17 χάρτου 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” μέλανος, ἀλλὰ ἐλπίζω γενέσθαι greek Meaning * To Become * To Come into being * Generate * To Happen * Brought to pass Verb. Different from εἰμί (which means “to be” - a state of existence); γίνομαι, instead, emphasizes coming to be - a transition or event.John 1:14John 1:3Matthew 6:10 πρὸς 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... ὁμᾶς 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” στόμα πρὸς 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... στόμα λαλῆσαι, ἵνα ἡ greek The definite article χαρὰ ἡμῶν πεπληρωμένη ἡ. 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.
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ESV	Though I have much to write to you, I would rather not use paper and ink. Instead I hope to come to you and talk face to face, so that our joy may be complete.
NIV	I have much to write to you, but I do not want to use paper and ink. Instead, I hope to visit you and talk with you face to face, so that our joy may be complete.
NLT	I have much more to say to you, but I don't want to do it with paper and ink. For I hope to visit you soon and talk with you face to face. Then our joy will be complete.
KJV	Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink: but I trust to come unto you, and speak face to face, that our joy may be full.

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