2025/11/08 14:03 1/3 greek

καὶ plugin-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 Ελισαιε τί ποιήσωρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigποιέω

Meaning:

* To do * To make

This verb - to do or make - is used in connection with a large range of activities including creation, covenant formation, obedience, miracles, sin and worship.

Verb forms

Present tense Person Greek Form σοι ἀνάγγειλόν μοι τί ἐστίνplugin-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 $\epsilon l\mu (i)$ is the word for am and $\tilde{l} \nu (i)$ is the word for was, e.g. $\sigma (i)$ element $\sigma (i)$ bigé $\nu (i)$ default pluginautotooltip bigé $\nu (i)$

greek

Preposition meaning "in". τῷplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigò, ἡ, τό

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ οἴκῳ ἡplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό

greek

Meaning:

| * The |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The definite article. |
| Forms |
| Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative $\dot{\delta}$ $\dot{\eta}$ $\dot{\tau}$ $\dot{\delta}$ Genitive $\dot{\tau}$ $\ddot{\eta}$ $\ddot{\delta}$ $\dot{\epsilon}$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big $\dot{\delta}$ $\dot{\epsilon}$ |
| greek |
| δέ is a conjunction that can mean "but" or "and" or "also" or "moreover". It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. εἶπεν οὐκ 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 $\epsilon l\mu l$ is the word for am and l is the word for was, e.g. τl plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, l , t o |
| greek |
| Meaning: |
| * The |
| The definite article. |
| Forms |
| Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ δούλῃ σου οὐθὲν ἐνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigἐν |
| greek |
| Preposition meaning "in". $\tau \tilde{\omega}$ plugin-autotooltipdefault plugin-autotooltip_bigò, $\dot{\eta}$, $\dot{\tau}$ ó |
| greek |
| Meaning: |
| * The |
| The definite article. |
| Forms |
| Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ οἴκῳ |

Last update: 2025/10/17 00:56

2025/11/08 14:03 3/3 greek

ὄτι ἀλλ ἢ ὃplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigŏς, ἤ, ὅ

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 ἀλείψομαι ἔλαιον

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