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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" ἐπιστρέψω πάνταρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigπᾶς

greek

Meaning

\* All \* Every \* The whole

Adjective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of  $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \zeta$  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 τὸνρlugin-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 λαὸν πρὸςplugin-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

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again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s $\sigma \epsilon$ $\delta \nu$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigŏç, $\check{\eta}$ , $\check{\sigma}$
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 τρόπον ἐπιστρέφει ἡplugin-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 τῆ νύμφη πρὸςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπρός
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greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms

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Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ ἄνδρα αὐτῆς plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigαὐτός

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) πλὴν ψυχὴν ἑνὸςplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigεἷς

gree

Meaning:

\* One \* First \* One thing \* Alone \* Individual \* One ma \* Someone

εἷς is the cardinal number ("one"). Sometimes it functions as a indefinitely pronoun ("someone" or "a certain one"). It agrees in gender, number and case with the noun it modifies. Occurs a little under 350 times in the New Testament.Matthew 8:19John 10:30 ἀνδρὸς σὺ ζητεῖς 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"  $\pi\alpha\nu\tau$ iplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip big $\pi\alpha$ c

greek

Meaning

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greek

Meaning:

\* The

The definite article.

**Forms** 

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῇ λαῷ ἔσταιplugin-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  $l \nu l$  is the word for was, e.g.  $\epsilon l \rho l \nu l$ 

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