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παρέστη γάρ μοι ταύτηplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigoὧτος / αὕτη /τοῦτο
greek
Meaning:
* These or this * This one, this person, this thing * They or he or she or it
Demonstrative pronoun.
οὖτος 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 τῆplugin-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 νυκτ τοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, 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 θεοῦplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεὸς
greek
Masculine noun meaning:
* A god or goddess * God o $\mathring{\mathfrak{o}}$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big $\check{\mathfrak{o}}$ ς, $\check{\eta}$ , $\check{\mathfrak{o}}$
greek
Meaning:
* Who * Which * What

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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 εἰμὶρlugin-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  $\tilde{l} v$  is the word for was, e.g.  $\dot{\epsilon} \gamma \omega$ ,  $\dot{\omega}$  plugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigŏç,  $\tilde{\eta}$ ,  $\tilde{\delta}$ 

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 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"  $\lambda \alpha \tau \rho \epsilon \dot{\nu} \omega$ ,  $\ddot{\alpha} \gamma \gamma \epsilon \lambda o \varsigma$ 

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