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ὑμεῖς ἐστεplugin-autotooltipdefault 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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. οἰρlugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative $\dot{\delta}$ $\dot{\eta}$ $\tau \dot{\delta}$ Genitive $\tau \ddot{0}$ $\tau \ddot{0}$ Dative $\tau \ddot{0}$ $\tau \ddot{0}$ violative router Nominative $\dot{\delta}$ $\dot{\eta}$, $\dot{\tau}$
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ προφητῶν 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" $\tau\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, $\dot{\eta}$, $\tau\acute{o}$
greek
Meaning:
* The

The definite article.

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ διαθήκης ἦςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄς, ἥ, ὄ

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 διέθετο ὁplugin-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 θεὸςplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigθεὸς

greek

Masculine noun meaning:

* A god or goddess * God πρὸς plugin-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 again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s... τοὺς plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό

2025/11/07 18:48 3/5 greek greek Meaning: * The The definite article. **Forms** Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ πατέρας ἡμῶν, λέγων πρὸς plugin-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 again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s... Άβραάμ, 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" ἐνplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigἐν 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 τῆ σπέρματί σου ἐνευλογηθήσονται πᾶσαιρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigπᾶς

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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 αίplugin-autotooltip default pluginautotooltip 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 πατριαὶ τῆςplugin-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 γῆς.plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigyῆ Meaning: * Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5) Feminine noun. Connected to the English words "ground", "geometry" and "geology".

It occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New

Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis

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2:7Genesis 12:1

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