2025/11/11 19:29 1/2 greek

ἔως ἀργυρίου ταλάντων ἑκατὸν 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" ἔως πυροῦ κόρων ἑκατὸν 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" ἔως οἴνου βάδων ἑκατὸν καὶρlugin-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" ξως ἐλαίου βάδων ἑκατὸν καὶρlugin-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" $\check{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ $o\check{b}$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigŏ\varsigma, $\check{\eta}$, \check{o}

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 οὐκ ἔστινρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigεἰμί

greek

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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 l l l is the word for was, e.g. $\gamma \rho \alpha \phi l$

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