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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" εἶπεν 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 $\theta$ εός plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big $\theta$ εὸς
greek
Masculine noun meaning:
* A god or goddess * God ἰδοὺ δέδωκα ὑμῖν πᾶνplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς
greek
Meaning
* All * Every * The whole
Adjective.
Usage in the New Testament
The sense of $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.
With singular countable nouns $\rightarrow$ "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 χόρτον σπόριμον σπεῖρον σπέρμα ὄplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄς, ἤ, ὄ
greek
Meaning:

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\* 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 ἐστιγρlugin-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 εἰμί is the word for am and ἦν is the word for was, e.g. ἐπάνω πάσης plugin-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.

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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 τῆ yῆcplugin-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".

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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 2:7Genesis 12:1 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"  $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ plugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_big $\pi\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$ 

greek

Meaning

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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 ἔχει ἐνρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigἐν

greek

Preposition meaning "in". ἑαυτῷ καρπὸν σπέρματος σπορίμου ὑμῖν ἔσταιplugin-autotooltip\_\_default plugin-autotooltip bigεἰμί

greek

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