

ὁ plugin-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 τῇ  
δέ plugin-autotooltip\_\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigδέ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English. εἶπεν  
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” νῦν ὥς λέγετε οὕτως ἔσται plugin-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. ὁ plugin-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 τῇ  
ἄνθρωπος παρ ᾧ plugin-autotooltip\_\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigὁς, ἡ, ὁ

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 ἄν εὕρεθῃ τὸ plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigδ, 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 κόνδυ  
αὐτός 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) |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ἔστα               | plugin-autotooltip | default plugin-autotooltip | βίγειμί         |                   |

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. μου παῖς ὑμεῖς δὲ

greek

δέ is a conjunction that can mean “but” or “and” or “also” or “moreover”. It is a word that is used very frequently in the New Testament, and is often unexpressed and not translated in English.

ξσεσθεplugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigείμί

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. [καθαροί](#)

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