2025/11/08 10:35 1/2 greek

ἀνάλαβε ὀφθαλμούς σου Ιερουσαλημ 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" ἰδὲ τοὺςplugin-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 ἐρχομένους ἀπὸ βορρᾶ ποῦ ἐστινplugin-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 $\epsilon l\mu l$ is the word for am and $l h l$ 0 is the word for was, e.g. $t l$ 0 plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_big logo, $l h l$ 1, $l h l$ 2 autotooltip_big logo, $l h l$ 3 autotooltip_big logo, $l h l$ 4 autotooltip_big logo, $l h l$ 5 autotooltip_big logo, $l h l$ 6 autotooltip_big logo, $l h l h l$ 6 autotooltip_big logo, $l h l h l h l$ 6 autotooltip_big logo, $l h l h l h l h l h l h l h l h l h l $
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ποίμνιον ὃplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὄς, ἤ, ὄ
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 ἐδόθη σοι πρόβατα δόξης σου

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