2025/11/07 20:10 1/2 greek

έγὼ δὲplugin-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. οὐκ ἐκοπίασα κατακολουθῶν ὁπίσω σου 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" ἡμέραν ἀνθρώπου οὐκ ἐπεθύμησα σὺ ἐπίστῃ τὰplugin-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 ἐκπορευόμενα διὰplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigδιά

greek

Meaning:

* Through * Because * On account of

Preposition that relates to movement through space, time, means or cause - it's a preposition of movement and mediation.

When used with the genitive case, $\delta i\dot{\alpha}$ emphasizes the means or channel by which something happens. John 1:3Matthew 24:12John 1:32 Timothy 2:10Romans 5:1John 1:17 $\tau \tilde{\omega} \nu$ pluginautotooltip default pluginautotooltip bigò, $\dot{\eta}$, $\tau \acute{o}$

greek

Meaning:

* The

The definite article.

Last update: 2025/10/17 00:56

Forms

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ χειλέων μου πρὸ προσώπου σού 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 l l l is the word for was, e.g.

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