2025/11/04 11:27 1/2 greek

έλοιδόρησαν αὐτὸνplugin-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) 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" εἶπαν· σὺ μαθητὴς εἶρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigeἰμί

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  $\epsilon l\mu (i)$  is the word for am and  $\hbar v$  is the word for was, e.g.  $\epsilon k \epsilon (vov, \hbar \mu \epsilon l) \delta v$  blugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip big $\delta \epsilon$ 

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.  $τοῦρlugin-autotooltip\_default plugin-autotooltip\_bigὁ$ 

greek

The definite article Μωϋσέως ἐσμὲνρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigεἰμί

greek

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It an irregular verb, and, like English, changes significantly between person and tense. For example  $\epsilon l\mu i$  is the word for am and  $\hbar \nu$  is the word for was, e.g.  $\mu \alpha \theta \eta \tau \alpha i$ .

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