2025/11/07 08:51 1/3 greek

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 Ιωνας πρὸς plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigπρός

greek

Meaning

\* To or towards \* Pertaining to (genitive case) \* Near to (dative case) \* According to \* About

Preposition. Occurs 703 times in the New Testament.

πρός is a common preposition in Koine Greek that carries different meanings. It most frequently takes the accusative case, but at times it takes the genitive or dative cases, giving it a different meaning again. At its core, it usually describes movement or relationship toward someone or something, whether physical, s... αὐτούςplugin-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) ἄρατέ με 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" ἐμβάλετέ με εἰς τὴνρlugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigò, ἡ, τό

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 θάλασσαν 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" κοπάσει ἡplugin-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 θάλασσα ἀφ ὑμῶν διότι ἔγνωκα ἐγὼ ὅτι διρlugin-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,  $\delta_i$  emphasizes the means or channel by which something happens. John 1:3Matthew 24:12John 1:32 Timothy 2:10Romans 5:1John 1:17  $\dot{\epsilon}_{\mu}\dot{\epsilon}$   $\dot{\delta}_{\mu}$  opluginautotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigò,  $\dot{\eta}$ ,  $\tau\dot{\delta}$ 

greek

Meaning:

\* The

The definite article.

**Forms** 

Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ

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κλύδων ὁplugin-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 τῇ μέγας οὖτος plugin-autotooltip default plugin-autotooltip bigoὖτος / αὕτη /τοῦτο

greek

Meaning:

\* These or this \* This one, this person, this thing \* They or he or she or it

Demonstrative pronoun.

οὖτος usually refers to something close to the speaker — "this" as opposed to ἐκεῖνος (John 9:161 John 5:111 Corinthians 15:501 John 4:9John 5:1Matthew 3:17John 7:26Luke 22:19 ἐφ ὑμᾶς ἐστινρlugin-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  $l \nu l$  is the word for was, e.g.

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