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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" ἔσταιρlugin-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 $\epsilon i \mu i$ is the word for am and $\tilde{\eta} \nu$ is the word for was, e.g. $\delta \nu$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip bigŏc, $\check{\eta}$, \check{o}

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 τρόπον ἤκει ἐφ ὑμᾶς πάνταplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigπᾶς

greek

Meaning

* All * Every * The whole

Adjective.

Usage in the New Testament

The sense of $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \zeta$ depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.

With singular countable nouns \rightarrow "every" John 1:9John 3:16Romans 5:12Matthew 28:19Colossians 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 $\tau \alpha$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, $\dot{\eta}$, $\tau \dot{o}$

greek

Meaning:

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* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neute ῥήματα τὰplugin-autotooltip_default pl	er Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ, τό
greek	
Meaning:	
* The	
The definite article.	
Forms	
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neute aplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-auto	er Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ καλά tooltip_bigὄς, ἤ, ὄ
greek	
Meaning:	
* Who * Which * What	
The relative pronoun that connects a rel pronoun (called the antecedent).	ative clause to a main clause, referring back to a noun or
_	g indirect speech) and from ὄς as an interrogative in older lugin-autotooltipdefault 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 Nev	v Testament.
the accusative case, but at times it take again. At its core, it usually describes m	Greek that carries different meanings. It most frequently takes is the genitive or dative cases, giving it a different meaning ovement or relationship toward someone or something, ι κύριος ὁplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò,
greek	
Meaning:	

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* The		
The definite article.		
Forms		
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Ge θεὸςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigθεὸς	nitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τ	ῷ τῆ
greek		
Masculine noun meaning:		
* A god or goddess * God ἐφ ὑμᾶς πάνταplugin-autotooltipdefa	ault plugin-autotooltip_bigπ	ιᾶς
greek		
Meaning		
* All * Every * The whole		
Adjective.		
Usage in the New Testament		
The sense of $\pi \tilde{\alpha} \varsigma$ depends on whether it modifies a singular or plural noun, and whether that noun is countable or uncountable.		at noun is
With singular countable nouns \rightarrow "every" John 1:9John 3:16Roma 1:16Romans 3:23Romans 3:23John 3:16Colossians 1:17 $\tau \alpha$ plugi autotooltip_bigò, $\dot{\eta}$, $\tau \dot{o}$		
greek		
Meaning:		
* The		
The definite article.		
Forms		
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Ge ἡήματα τὰplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigὁ, ἡ	• •	ῷ τῆ
greek		
Meaning:		
* The		

The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ πονηρά ἔως ἀν ἐξολεθρεύσῃ ὑμᾶς ἀπὸ τῆςplugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, ἡ, τό
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative \dot{b} $\dot{\eta}$ $\dot{\tau}$ \dot{b} Genitive $\dot{\tau}$ $\ddot{\eta}$ $\dot{\tau}$ $\ddot{\eta}$ η
Meaning:
* Soil or ground (e.g. Matthew 13:5) * Land (e.g. Luke 4:5) * Country * Earth (e.g. Matthew 5:5)
Feminine noun. Connected to the English words "ground", "geometry" and "geology".
It occurs throughout the LXX and the New Testament (approximately 250 times in the New Testament) and its meaning varies subtly on context, for example, in the LXX:Genesis 1:1Genesis 2:7Genesis 12:1 $\tau \tilde{\eta} \varsigma$ plugin-autotooltip_default plugin-autotooltip_bigò, $\dot{\eta}$, $\tau \acute{o}$
greek
Meaning:
* The
The definite article.
Forms
Singular Case Masculine Feminine Neuter Nominative ὁ ἡ τό Genitive τοῦ τῆς τοῦ Dative τῷ τῆ ἀγαθῆς ταύτηςplugin-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.

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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 ἦς pluginautotooltip _default plugin-autotooltip bigὄς, ἤ, ὄ

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 ἔδωκεν κύριος ὑμῖν

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